

EUROBAROMETER 2003.4

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE ACCEDING AND CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Fieldwork: October - November 2003

Publication: December 2003

FIRST RESULTS Autumn 2003

This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate General Press and Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Preface

This Candidate Countries Eurobarometer measures public opinion in the 10 acceding countries and the 3 candidate countries on European Union matters.

12,165 people were interviewed face-to-face between October 11 and November 9, 2003.

This wave reveals that:

- There is a great deal of pessimism in the countries that will join the European Union next May about what 2004 will bring for citizens. As many people expect their life in general to become worse in 2004 as expect it to remain the same. With almost half of the citizens expecting negative economic changes in their country the outlook is quite gloomy for the accession year. As a result, in the acceding countries the confidence in political institutions (parliaments, governments) dropped in historic lows.
- Support for the European Union membership, though it remains high in the acceding countries, dropped 6 percentage points since spring 2003. This unfavourable change can be attributed to the generally gloomier mood measured in economic pessimism throughout the region, as well as to the fading away of the direct effects of the mobilisation campaigns that preceded EU referenda in the acceding countries. In addition, as citizens acquire a more realistic picture of the costs accompanying a common currency, support for the euro has fallen as well.
- Finally, candidate and acceding citizens continue to favour the creation of a European Union Constitution as well as a more articulated European presence in settling international conflicts. All measures of the Common Foreign and Security Policy meet with strong approval among those who will become European citizens in May 2004, including the creation of a common Foreign Minister and effective European army.

(CC-13 stands for the whole candidate region, 2004 members are those countries that are to join the Union next May, and CC-3 is the group of countries that will remain candidates after the 2004 enlargement as well: Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey.)

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys are conducted twice a year.

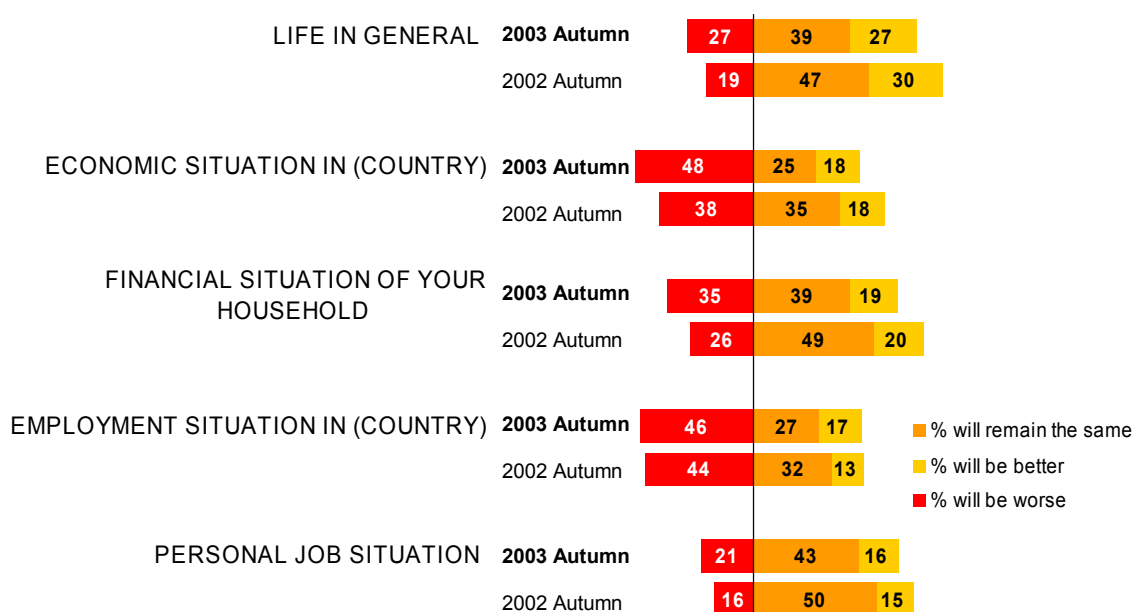
Key indicators arising out of each wave are published soon after the completion of the fieldwork, followed within a few months by the complete set of results.

The complete report of Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.4 will be available in January 2004.

Citizens in the new member countries are, compared to one year ago, less optimistic about their personal situation

Compared to their past predictions for 2003, citizens in the acceding countries report a gloomier personal outlook for 2004. Now over a quarter of all teenagers and adults in the candidate countries — about 15 million people — expect their life to change for the worse in 2004, which is significantly more than the 19% expressing pessimism last Autumn.

Expectations for the year to come in the countries joining the EU in 2004

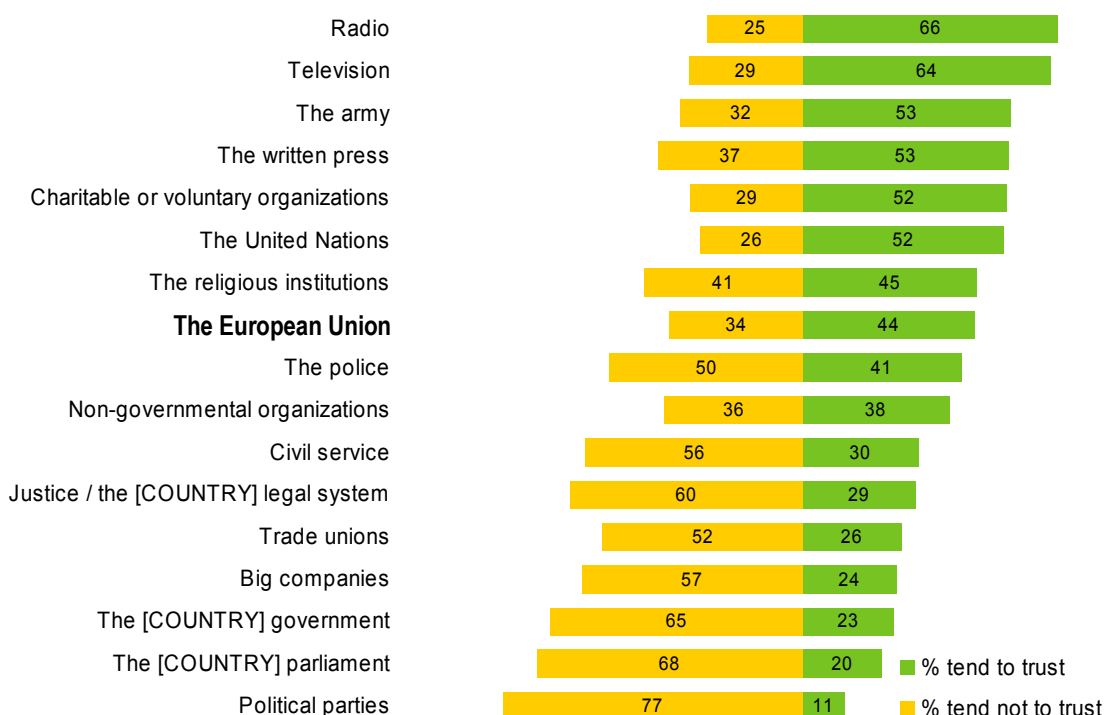


Overall the proportion of those expressing optimism in the various tested domains did not change dramatically. Yet the proportion of those expecting negative changes within the economic situation of their country, the financial situation of their household, and their personal job situation increased significantly. Additionally, the public remains very sceptical about short-term dynamics of employment in their own country: almost half of all citizens expect deterioration in the employment situation in their country (46%). Nevertheless, on the positive side, we find hopefulness for an improved employment situation to be reported in a slightly higher proportion than last year.

Trust in the political system has declined sharply in the acceding countries, where the press remains the most trusted national institution

Citizens in the new member countries trust radio and the television more than all other institutions tested in this study. Further, as written press ties in third place with the army, it is clear that the press overall demands a large amount of trust in the societies of the 2004 member countries. Trust in the press has not changed in the ten acceding countries, while trust in the army remained stable as well. Among the least trusted institutions, national governments and parliaments suffered a huge drop in confidence. Since last autumn, level of trust in governments and national parliaments fell 11 points (to 23%) and 20 points (to 20%), respectively.

Trust in institutions (MS-2004)



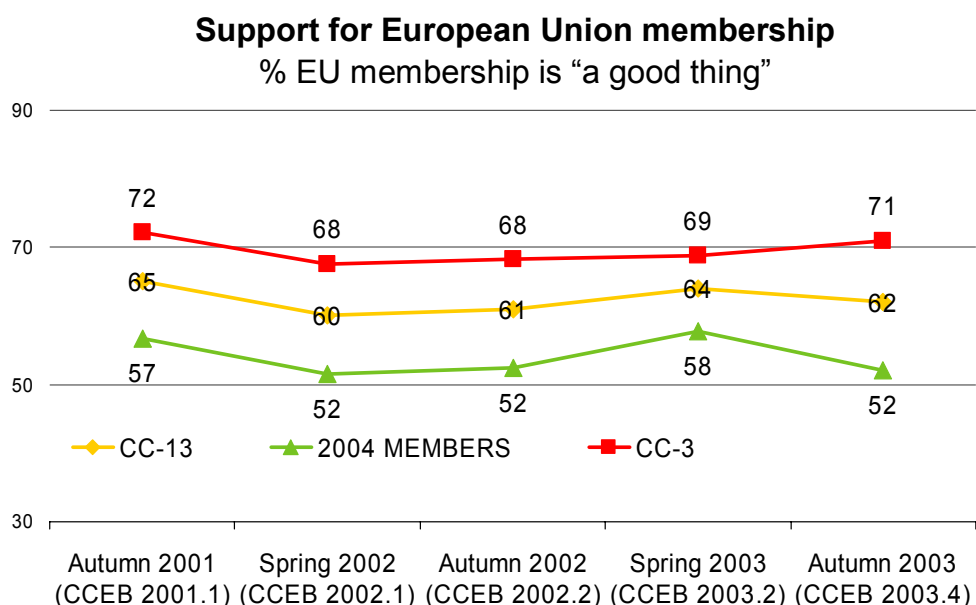
In a sense, this change is very significant: currently not only trade unions (who had been suffering from a serious trust-deficit in the post-communist countries of the region, and were among the least trusted social institutions in the past decade), but even big companies attain higher levels of trust than the national government and parliament.

In this rather unfavourable environment the European Union remains in the middle of institutional trust ranking, with no significant change from 2002 (trust in the EU went down just 1 point, to 44%). Close to half of the citizens in the ten acceding countries expressed trust towards the EU. This should be compared not only to the 23% who trust their own government, but also to the 52% who trust the United Nations. Reported trust in the European Union is similar to that of the police and religious institutions.

This autumn, after a surge of euro-optimism induced by referendum campaigns, the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer found a normalisation of euro-sentiment

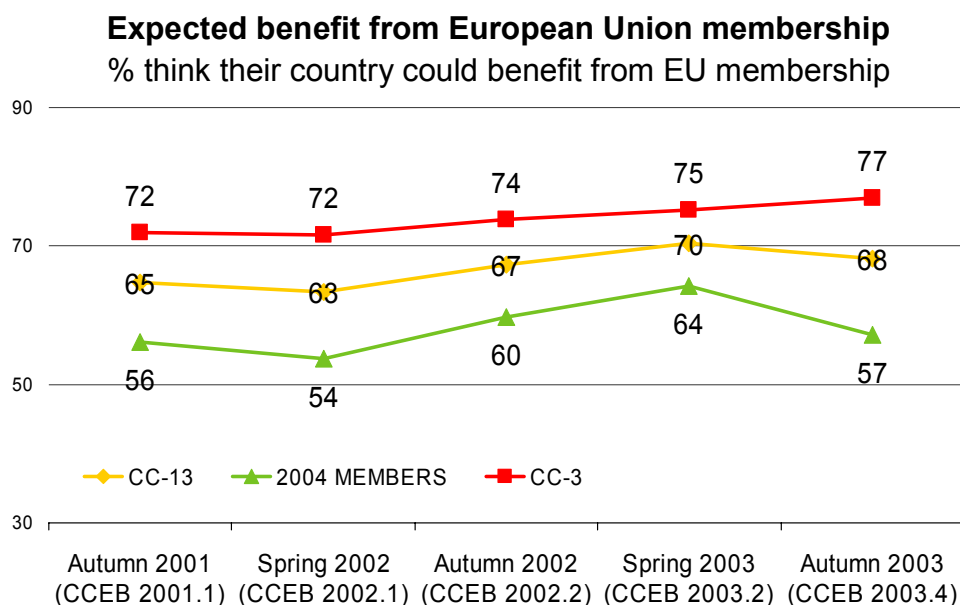
One might consider that the increase of support we measured in the spring was just a temporary result of the so-called mobilisation campaigns that were aimed to popularise the European Union and to motivate citizens to attend referenda about membership. These campaigns could have contributed to 6% increase in support for membership, but after the referenda and in a context of gloomy prospects for the year to come this increase seems to have faded away. Currently, 52% of the citizens in the ten acceding countries support their countries European Union membership, which is exactly the same proportion we measured throughout 2002.

A much lower proportion, only 12% (+4 percentage points from Spring 2003), think that their country's upcoming membership would be "a bad thing," while 29% (+3) see no dominance of either the positive nor the negative effects.



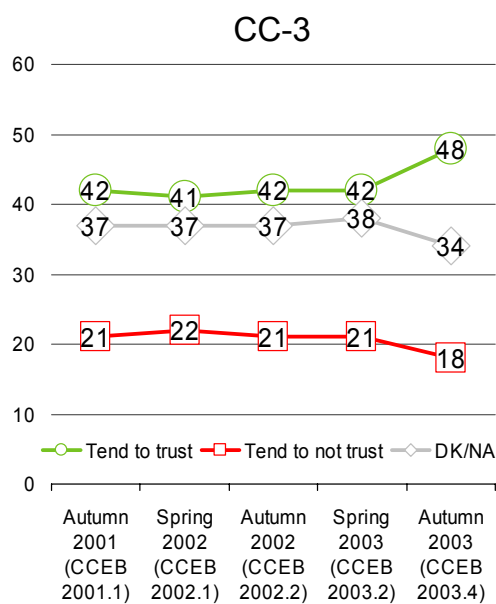
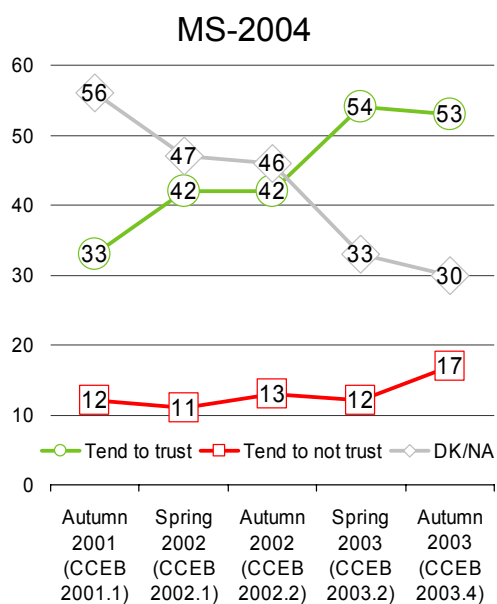
Among the countries that will join the EU next year, the top three supporters of membership remain the same with Cyprus (59% believing that membership would be a "good thing") in the lead, Slovakia (58%) in the second place, and Hungary (56%) placing third. Levels of outright support remain the lowest in Estonia (38%) and in Latvia (46%).

The same pattern prevails when we look at how beneficial citizens believe their country's European Union membership will be. After the increase that started a year ago and peaked this spring we see a sudden drop in optimism among the countries that are soon to join the Union. In spite of the recent 7 percentage point drop, the overall opinion remains positive: 57% expect benefits from the EU membership for their country while 25% do not.

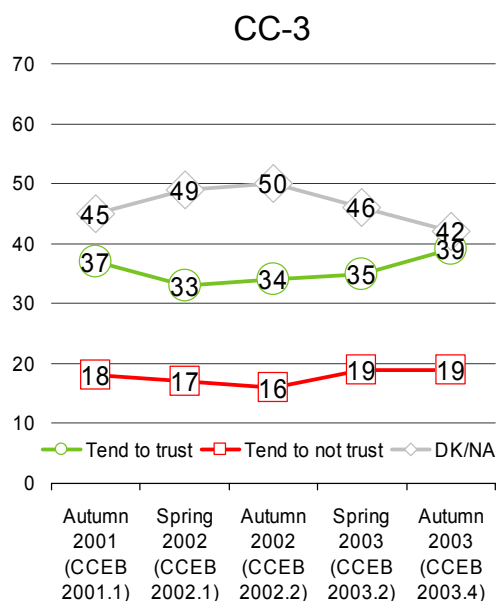
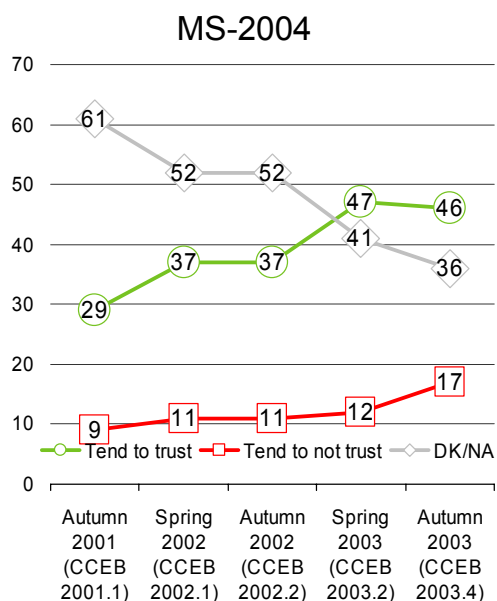


In other aspects the effects of the spring campaigns appear have proven more resolute. Awareness of and trust in the major European institutions remained at the relatively high levels recorded in the spring. Both the European Parliament and the Commission preserved the trust they built up during Spring 2003. However, looking at the trends, we find a noteworthy change. Up until the spring of 2003 a continuous decrease in the proportion of those who could not form an opinion had been paralleled with the increase of trust. Since spring, however, a decrease in those lacking an opinion has been met with an increase in the number of those who do not trust the institutions. As a result, mistrust towards both the EP and the Commission rose by 5 percentage points, while trust decreased insignificantly.

Trust in the European Parliament



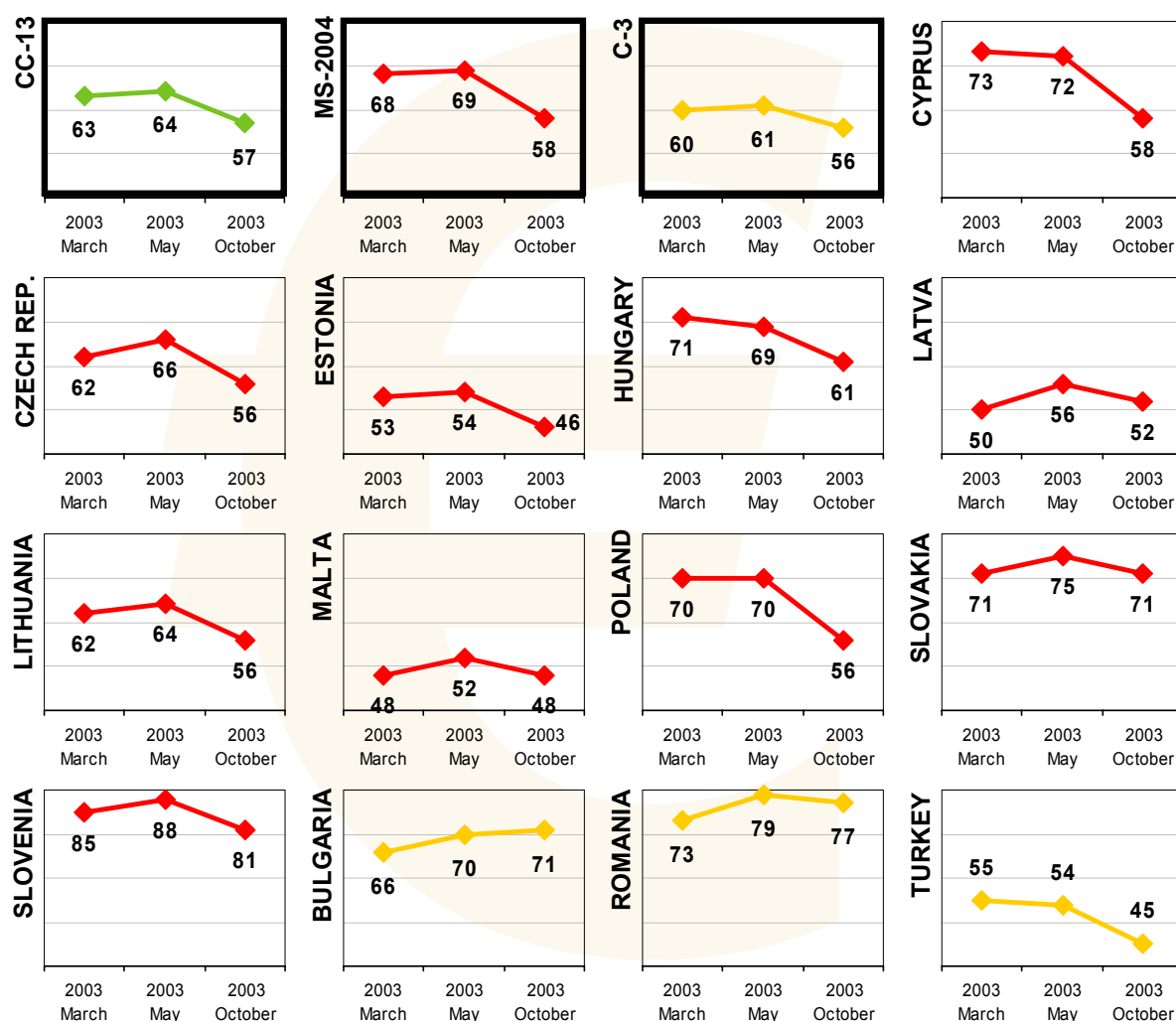
Trust in the European Commission



Support for the euro falls in the acceding countries

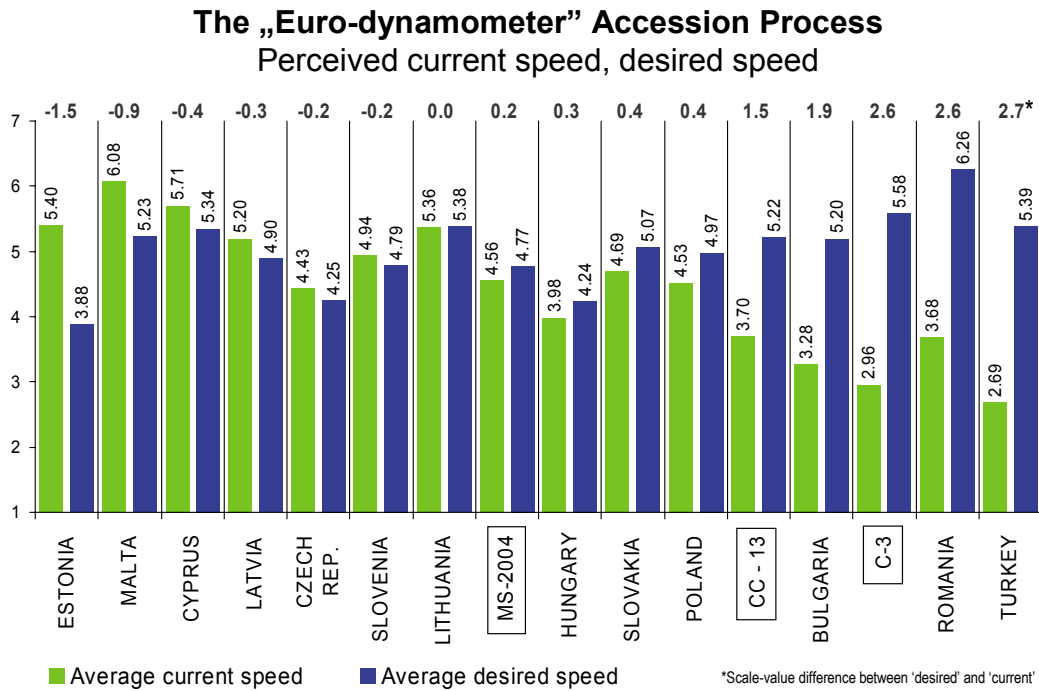
There has been a sharp 11 percentage point decrease in support for the common currency in those countries soon to enter the European Union. After a period of solid enthusiasm, citizens increasingly feel that they will have to pay too expensive a price to join the euro-zone; this feeling might discourage many of those who otherwise supported the idea of the common European currency. In each of the ten acceding countries support for the euro has decreased. This is most spectacularly witnessed in Poland and Cyprus (-14 percentage points). However, in the acceding countries 58% still support the principle of a common currency, while 27% oppose it.

Support for the euro, % in favour of the common currency



Many countries now find the accession process to be moving faster than desired

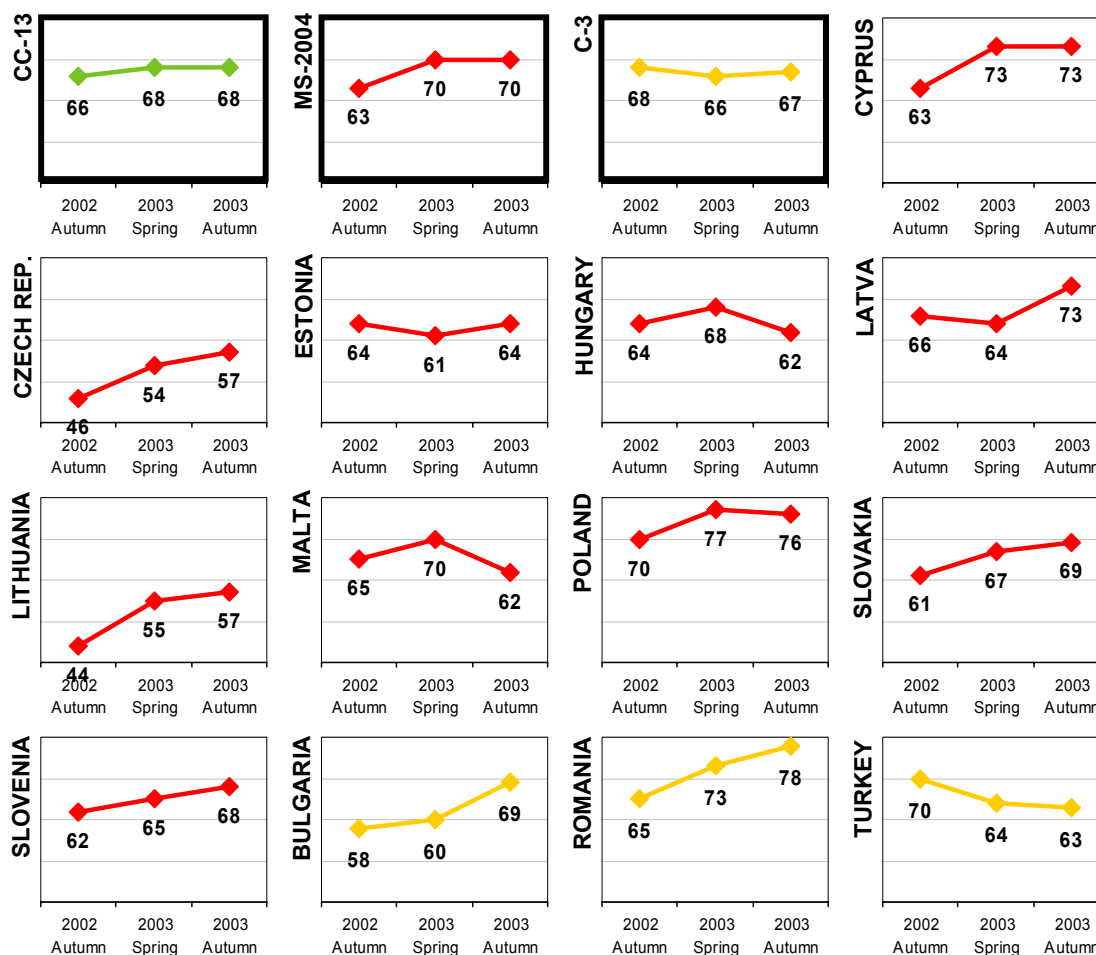
Perceived speed integration into the European Union is slower than what people reported half a year ago. At the same time, among the countries that are set to join the EU in May of 2004, six countries evaluated their accession process to be faster than the speed they desire. In three countries, namely Hungary, Slovakia and Poland (representing almost three quarters of the population of the new member states), citizens tend to desire quicker integration into the European Union. The countries which are not included in the current round of enlargement would like a much faster pace in the accession process.



Support for an EU Constitution remains high

On average 70% of the citizens who will become members of the European Union next May support the idea of a European Constitution. In most acceding countries support grew over the past six months. Though approval for a Constitution dropped significantly in Malta and Hungary, there is solid support behind this initiative, which is expected to open a new chapter in European history.

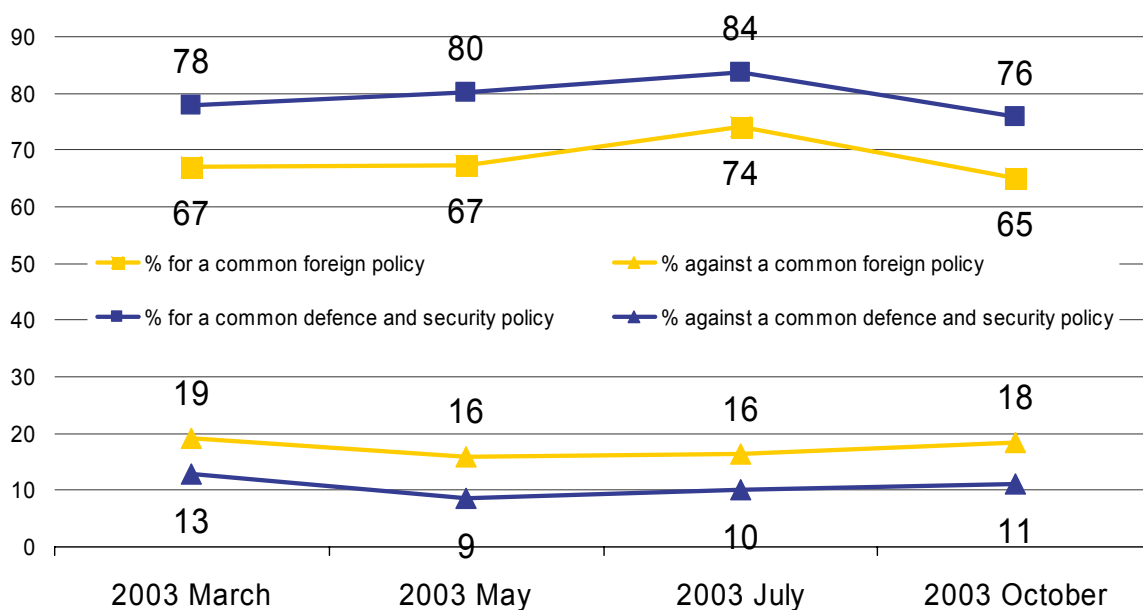
Support for EU Constitution, % "there should be a Constitution"



Despite some recent erosion in support, the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) continues to be backed by the overwhelming majority

As memories of the invasion of Iraq and the surrounding debates fade, the once enormously high support for an independent European diplomatic and military presence is seen as less important. Since early summer there has been an 8 point drop in the percentage of people favouring a common European foreign policy. The percentage of people in favour of a common defence policy has dropped by 9 points.

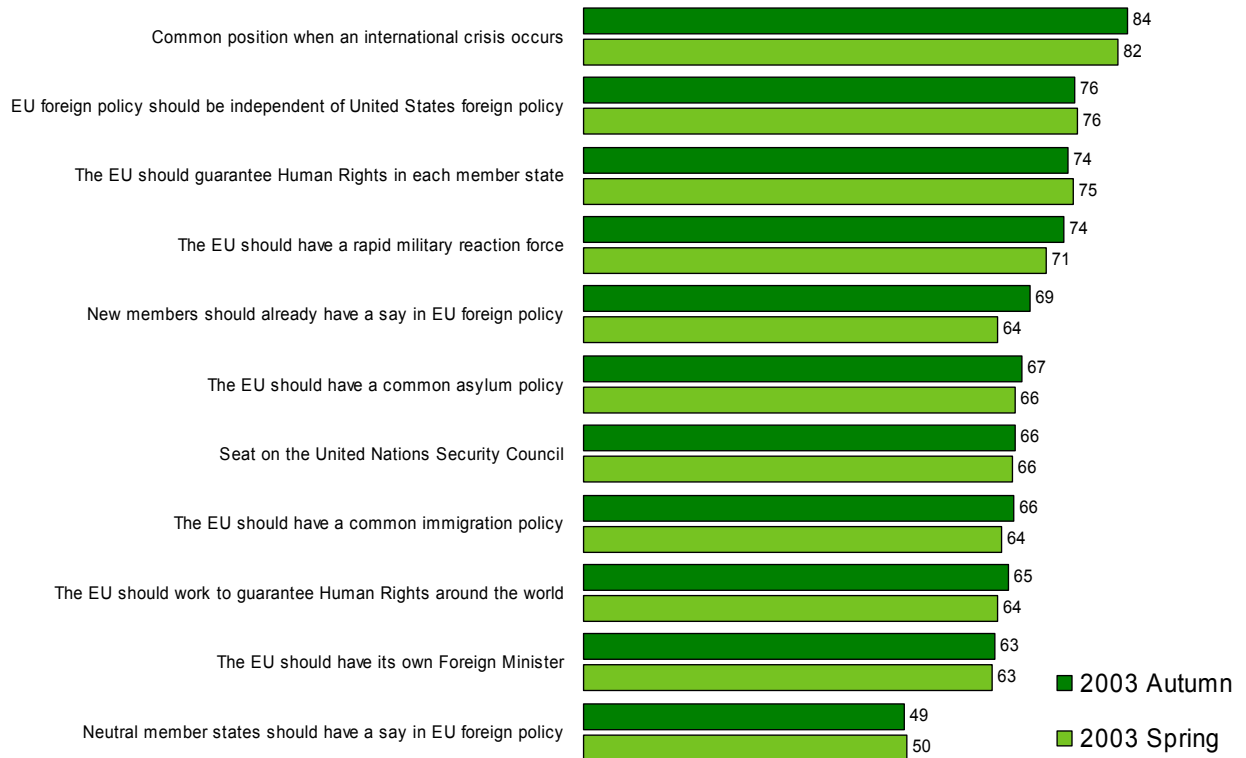
Support for CFSP in the countries joining the EU in 2004



As these drops were not paralleled with an increase of opposition, it would appear that the issue has lost some of its relevance to citizens of the ten acceding countries. In spite of these negative changes the level of support remains very high for both a common European foreign policy (65%), and a joint defence policy (76%).

We see much more stability when looking at individual measures. The very high support for those measures that relate to the formation of a stronger, more unified European presence on the world stage remain unchanged from the spring of 2003. First and foremost, citizens expect that in the case of an international crisis Europe has to come up with a common position that should be independent of the United States. There is increasing demand among acceding countries for their government to already have a say in European defence matters.

Support for developing measures integrated in the CFSP % in favour, in the countries joining the EU in 2004



Citizens of the ten new members have increased their support for a European Army that could be deployed rapidly in trouble spots throughout the world. In addition, two thirds of the citizens would favour the reservation of a seat in the United Nation Security Council for a representative of the European Union. It is worth noting that all the tested proposals are supported by a majority of the population.

Though it is difficult to predict how citizens in the acceding countries would react in the context of concrete issues directly affecting their own country, they continue to favour the European Union making decisions in European defence matters.

Who should make European defence decisions

%, in the countries joining the EU in 2004

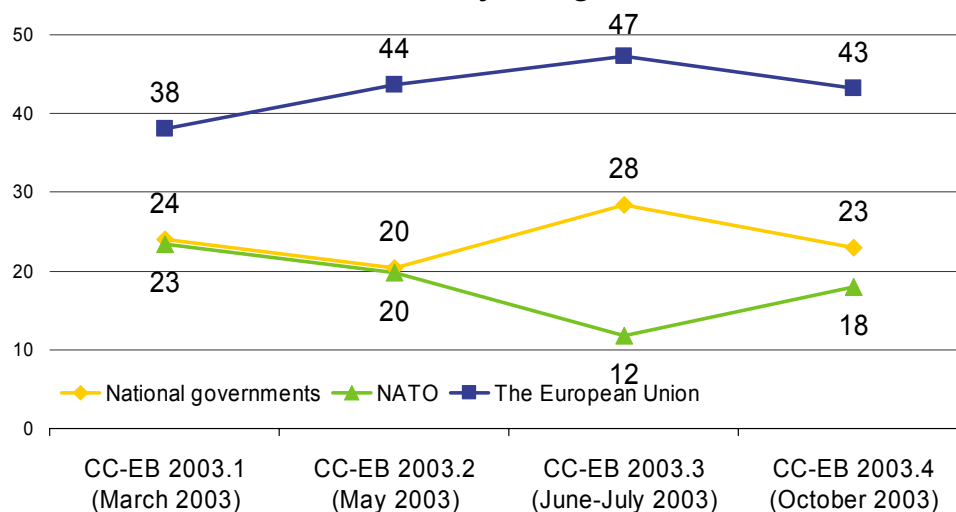


Table 1. Expectations for 2004, Personal situation (life in general)
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... your life in general? (READ OUT)

1st column: CCEB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2002.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same	33	-2	33	-8	50	+4	28	-10	19	-6	47	-3	39	-10	46	+1	
Worse	25	-1	33	+7	22	-6	17	-1	55	+5	17	+4	27	+16	15	+4	
Better	35	+3	27	-3	22	+1	43	+8	16	-5	30	-3	29	-8	31	-6	
DK/ No answer	6	0	7	+2	5	+1	12	+3	9	+5	6	+1	5	+2	8	0	
TOTAL	99		100		99		100		99		100		100		100		
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3		
The same	38	-12	16	-2	35	-6	32	-1	34	-12	16	+1	32	+5	34	+4	
Worse	19	-1	42	+4	29	+5	22	+4	42	+17	49	+1	18	-15	19	-10	
Better	34	+10	25	-5	29	-1	39	+2	18	-6	30	-2	46	+13	42	+9	
DK/ No answer	9	+4	18	+4	7	+2	8	-3	6	0	4	-1	4	-3	5	-3	
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		100		99		100		100		

Table 2. Expectations for 2004, Economic situation in the country
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the economic situation in (COUNTRY)? (READ OUT)

1st column: CCEB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2002.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same	29	0	27	-10	44	+8	18	-6	49	-9	33	-10	29	-13	33	-9	
Worse	36	-5	45	+10	25	-14	45	-7	31	+7	29	+10	41	+22	22	+4	
Better	28	+7	18	0	19	+5	24	+8	11	+2	25	-5	20	-8	29	+1	
DK/ No answer	8	-1	9	0	12	+1	13	+5	9	0	13	+5	11	0	16	+3	
TOTAL	101		99		100		100		100		100		101		100		
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3		
The same	28	-14	37	-11	22	-8	28	+1	18	-14	32	0	28	+10	30	+8	
Worse	24	-4	18	+7	52	+7	31	+6	65	+23	36	-4	26	-28	27	-19	
Better	31	+10	25	0	18	+2	28	-3	11	-6	25	+4	41	+20	35	+12	
DK/ No answer	17	+9	20	+4	7	-2	13	-4	6	-3	7	0	5	-1	7	-2	
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		100		100		100		99		

Table 3. Expectations for 2004, Financial situation of the household
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the financial situation of your household? (READ OUT)

1st column: CCEB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2002.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same		38	-2	38	-10	53	+10	38	-13	39	-15	46	-6	39	-13	49	0
Worse		29	-1	37	+9	27	-10	28	+3	40	+14	21	+4	36	+19	21	+8
Better		27	+3	19	-1	15	0	27	+8	12	-3	24	-1	20	-8	21	-7
DK/ No answer		6	0	7	+2	5	0	6	+1	9	+4	9	+4	5	+2	9	-1
TOTAL		100		101		100		99		100		100		100		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
The same		38	-8	20	+4	39	-7	39	+5	24	-21	20	+1	36	+2	39	+4
Worse		23	-3	56	+2	34	+4	25	+6	59	+25	54	+2	20	-16	22	-10
Better		27	+7	16	-6	20	+2	28	-8	11	-5	22	-3	39	+14	34	+7
DK/ No answer		12	+5	8	0	7	+1	8	-2	6	0	4	0	4	-1	5	-1
TOTAL		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100	

Table 4. Expectations for 2004, Employment situation in country
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... the employment situation in (COUNTRY)? (READ OUT)

1st column: CCEB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2002.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same		29	0	29	-5	41	+9	18	-11	43	-11	30	-8	28	-14	37	-8
Worse		37	-6	44	+2	22	-16	45	0	30	+6	40	+9	42	+21	24	+2
Better		23	+6	17	+4	17	+5	21	+7	9	+2	15	-4	18	-4	20	+2
DK/ No answer		10	0	10	-1	20	+2	16	+4	18	+3	16	+4	12	-3	19	+3
TOTAL		99		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
The same		33	-4	38	-15	24	-1	23	-3	31	-3	35	+9	31	+6	30	+4
Worse		24	-14	16	+11	52	-5	38	+7	44	+7	37	-10	30	-20	32	-12
Better		25	+11	25	-1	18	+8	20	-6	15	-3	21	+1	34	+16	29	+9
DK/ No answer		19	+8	22	+6	5	-3	19	+2	10	0	7	-1	5	-1	10	0
TOTAL		101		101		99		100		100		100		100		101	

Table 5. Expectations for 2004, Personal job situation
(%, changes by country)

Question: What are your expectations for the year to come: will 2004 be better, worse or the same, when it comes to... your personal job situation? (READ OUT)

1st column: CCEB 2003.4
2nd column: % change from CCEB 2002.2

	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The same	38	-3	39	-6	63	+3	49	-7	15	-8	52	0	40	-7	39	-5
Worse	21	0	26	+5	12	-5	18	+2	41	+5	14	0	23	+11	10	+2
Better	24	+7	16	+1	14	+5	18	+5	11	0	17	-3	15	-2	17	-5
DK/ No answer	17	-3	19	0	12	-1	15	-1	34	+4	16	+2	23	0	34	+8
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		99		101		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
The same	32	-3	10	-14	47	-7	28	+9	38	-5	10	-3	37	-5	37	-1
Worse	24	-8	17	+1	23	+5	12	+7	22	+10	46	0	19	-11	17	-5
Better	21	+8	12	-7	18	+2	16	+1	10	-4	19	0	39	+17	31	+12
DK/ No answer	24	+4	61	+20	11	-1	45	-16	29	-2	25	+2	4	-3	15	-6
TOTAL	101		100		99		101		99		100		99		100	

Table 6. Trust in institutions
(% "tend to trust" changes by country)

Question: I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

1st column: CCEB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
The written press	45	+3	53	+6	39	-1	47	-5	61	0	48	-4	33	-2	62	+2	
Radio	56	+1	66	+4	54	+1	61	-8	69	-2	77	+1	53	0	74	0	
Television	60	0	64	+3	73	+2	63	-10	70	+1	81	+1	58	0	81	+3	
The [COUNTRY] legal system	42	-2	29	-1	23	+7	67	-2	30	0	46	+3	48	+3	37	+4	
The police	51	-3	41	-2	48	+7	70	+8	33	-10	51	+4	48	-4	39	+2	
The army	67	-5	53	-4	62	+7	87	0	38	-10	61	+5	48	-3	49	+3	
The religious institutions	56	-1	45	+2	34	+1	61	+1	28	0	32	+2	40	+2	42	+4	
Trade unions	27	-2	26	+5	10	0	40	+4	30	+3	32	+1	18	+1	23	0	
Political parties	14	-2	11	0	9	+2	27	-2	13	0	14	-4	15	-5	12	-2	
Civil service	26	-4	30	-4	22	+6	54	+3	30	+1	51	-3	40	-4	31	-5	
Big companies	26	-4	24	-1	16	-4	40	+4	25	-2	36	-1	21	-1	33	0	
The [COUNTRY] government	40	-7	23	-6	28	+6	71	-1	30	-3	50	-3	38	-16	46	0	
The [COUNTRY] parliament	38	-5	20	-6	16	+2	73	0	20	-5	36	-7	36	-12	30	-9	
The European Union	51	0	44	-7	64	+5	65	-8	43	0	38	0	56	-7	45	+8	
The United Nations	48	-1	52	-2	55	+6	49	+4	47	-1	46	0	56	-7	48	+4	
Non-governmental organizations	39	-5	38	+3	19	+5	44	+2	33	+3	25	+3	38	-1	30	+1	
Charitable organizations	48	-6	52	0	27	-1	59	-3	46	+2	44	+3	45	-4	46	+1	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3		
The written press	72	+7	33	+1	54	+11	56	+4	59	+3	51	+5	32	-1	39	+1	
Radio	79	+4	50	+6	65	+7	65	-1	75	+5	66	+5	39	-4	47	-2	
Television	84	+6	57	+5	60	+6	71	-2	71	+1	66	0	49	-5	57	-2	
The [COUNTRY] legal system	24	-1	43	-3	24	-3	35	+7	19	+1	31	+4	65	-2	53	-1	
The police	27	-1	68	-3	42	-2	43	+2	31	+5	36	-2	69	-2	60	-2	
The army	47	-1	69	-2	59	-4	75	-1	62	+7	44	+2	82	-6	79	-3	
The religious institutions	45	-3	65	-3	51	+2	82	+2	48	+4	36	+9	63	-4	65	-2	
Trade unions	26	+3	33	-4	25	+6	27	+3	33	+9	30	+3	32	-9	29	-6	
Political parties	10	-1	29	-7	8	+2	17	+3	12	+1	19	+5	17	-8	16	-5	
Civil service	39	+1	49	-8	24	-6	34	+4	36	-1	27	+1	18	-9	22	-5	
Big companies	27	+1	40	-9	23	0	32	+2	23	-3	31	-1	28	-8	28	-6	
The [COUNTRY] government	31	-1	52	-5	14	-5	38	+3	17	-8	33	+3	63	-10	53	-7	
The [COUNTRY] parliament	23	+4	44	-12	13	-5	33	+6	20	-7	31	+5	66	-6	53	-4	
The European Union	47	-8	53	+3	40	-11	67	+7	51	-2	45	-3	50	+2	56	+4	
The United Nations	38	-3	59	+1	54	-2	62	+8	47	+2	43	-1	36	-6	45	-0	
Non-governmental organizations	24	0	56	+1	42	+5	33	+1	33	+6	36	+1	46	-15	40	-10	
Charitable organizations	38	+2	83	-2	59	0	37	-1	50	+6	37	0	49	-15	44	-11	

Table 7. Support for EU
(%, changes by country)

Question: Generally speaking, do you think that (COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?
(READ OUT)

	1st column: CCEB 2003.4		2nd column: % change from CCEB 2003.2													
	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
a good thing	62	-2	52	-6	73	+3	59	-13	44	-2	38	+7	56	-7	46	+9
a bad thing	10	+2	12	+4	3	0	11	+7	15	+2	16	0	10	+3	16	+1
neither good nor bad	22	+3	29	+3	17	0	26	+5	34	+2	37	-5	24	+1	31	-9
DK / NA	6	-2	7	-1	7	-3	4	+1	7	-2	8	-2	10	+2	7	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
a good thing	55	-10	55	+4	52	-9	81	+7	58	-1	50	-7	67	0	71	+2
a bad thing	9	0	17	-2	13	+6	2	0	8	+3	8	+1	10	-1	8	-0
neither good nor bad	29	+6	22	-2	28	+5	10	-5	31	+1	37	+4	18	+4	16	+1
DK / NA	7	+4	7	+1	7	-2	7	-3	4	-2	5	+2	4	-4	5	-3
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		101		100		99		100	

Table 8. Benefit from EU membership
(%, changes by country)

Question: Do you think that (COUNTRY) becoming a member of the European Union would bring you personally advantages, or not?

1st column: CCEB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CCEB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Yes		53	0	40	-4	52	+5	47	-7	33	-4	30	+2	38	-9	40	+6
No		31	+2	40	+4	34	+1	35	+7	44	+2	46	-2	44	+7	37	-7
DK / NA		16	-2	20	0	14	-5	18	0	23	+2	23	-2	19	+3	23	0
TOTAL		100		100		100		100		100		99		101		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
Yes		48	-6	50	-1	42	-3	52	+7	45	-1	47	+3	70	+3	64	+4
No		24	+7	34	+3	39	+4	25	-4	38	+5	42	-3	21	+1	23	-0
DK / NA		28	-2	16	-2	19	-1	22	-5	17	-4	12	+1	9	-4	13	-3
TOTAL		100		100		100		99		100		101		100		100	

Table 9. Trust in the European Parliament
(%, changes by country)

Question: And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT) – The European Parliament

1st column: CC-EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC-EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Tend to trust	50	+3	53	-1	58	+5	62	-7	47	+4	42	+6	66	-1	52	+6
Tend not to trust	17	0	17	+5	10	-1	12	+4	16	+1	18	+2	10	-1	15	-4
DK/NA	32	-4	30	-3	32	-4	26	+4	37	-5	40	-8	24	+2	33	-2
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
Tend to trust	46	-1	56	+5	51	-4	65	+6	65	+7	54	+2	41	+6	48	+6
Tend not to trust	9	+1	18	-5	20	+9	6	-2	13	-4	19	+6	23	-3	18	-3
DK/NA	45	0	26	-1	29	-5	29	-4	22	-3	28	-7	36	-3	34	-4
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100	

Table 10. Trust in the European Commission
(%, changes by country)

Question: And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT) – The European Commission

1st column: CC-EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC-EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Tend to trust	42	+2	46	-1	46	+1	54	-5	35	+6	37	+8	55	-4	43	+8
Tend not to trust	18	+2	17	+5	12	+2	12	+4	16	+2	17	+1	10	0	15	-5
DK/NA	39	-5	36	-5	42	-3	34	+1	50	-8	46	-10	35	+4	42	-3
TOTAL	99		99		100		100		101		100		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
Tend to trust	37	-3	52	+6	47	-3	55	+1	53	+3	44	0	32	+4	39	+4
Tend not to trust	9	+2	15	-1	21	+9	5	-2	15	-2	19	+7	25	+2	19	+0
DK/NA	54	+2	33	-5	31	-7	41	+3	32	-1	37	-7	43	-6	42	-4
TOTAL	100		100		99		101		100		100		100		100	

Table 11. Support for one single currency, the euro
(%, changes by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(READ OUT - ROTATE) - European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
For	57	-7	58	-11	71	+1	58	-14	56	-10	46	-8	61	-8	52	-4
Against	27	+6	27	+10	10	+3	33	+13	27	+6	42	+10	20	+5	31	+5
DK/NA	16	+1	14	0	19	-4	8	-1	17	+4	12	-2	19	+3	16	-2
TOTAL	100		99		100		99		100		100		100		99	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
For	56	-8	48	-4	56	-14	77	-2	71	-4	81	-7	45	-9	56	-5
Against	28	+10	38	+2	30	+13	6	0	19	+5	11	+4	38	+7	27	+3
DK/NA	16	-2	14	+2	13	-1	17	+2	10	-1	8	+3	17	+2	17	+2
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	

Table 12. Current speed of accession
(% changes by country)

Question: In your opinion, what is the current speed of the accession process? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
standing still	14	-1	3	+2	3	-2	1	0	3	+2	1	0	2	+1	3	+1
2	9	-2	5	+2	15	-3	1	0	4	0	2	+1	9	+3	4	+2
3	16	+2	13	+1	31	+7	4	+2	14	+2	6	-1	23	+1	9	+2
4	21	+3	23	+2	26	+5	11	+4	26	+4	16	0	28	0	15	+1
5	14	0	22	+1	7	-3	19	+1	19	-5	21	-2	19	-3	17	-5
6	7	0	13	0	1	-1	22	-5	10	-2	19	-2	6	-1	11	-4
running as fast as possible	7	-4	12	-7	1	-1	36	-5	9	-3	26	+4	5	-2	32	+2
DK / NA	10	-1	10	+1	16	-3	6	+3	15	+3	10	-1	8	+1	10	+1
TOTAL	98		101		100		100		100		101		100		101	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
standing still	2	+1	1	0	3	+2	5	-2	1	0	2	0	33	-1	23	-2
2	1	0	2	+1	6	+3	11	-3	4	+1	2	-1	14	-3	13	-3
3	7	+2	4	+3	12	+1	20	-1	10	-1	12	+1	17	+3	19	+3
4	11	-1	7	+1	24	+4	23	+1	24	+1	20	-4	18	+6	20	+5
5	21	+7	12	0	23	+3	13	0	22	+1	25	-1	7	0	8	-0
6	20	+6	14	+2	14	-1	4	+1	14	0	17	+5	2	0	3	+1
running as fast as possible	23	-16	57	-8	10	-12	3	0	10	-4	18	-1	3	-3	3	-2
DK / NA	14	0	3	0	9	+1	21	+4	14	+1	4	0	6	-4	11	-1
TOTAL	99		100		101		100		99		100		100		100	

Table 13. Desired speed of accession
(% changes by country)

Question: And which corresponds best to the speed you would like? (SHOW SAME CARD)

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
standing still	7	+2	7	+3	2	+1	6	+4	11	+3	8	-1	7	+3	10	-1
2	4	+1	5	+1	3	0	4	+2	8	+2	8	-1	9	+5	3	-4
3	5	+1	7	+1	4	-2	6	+3	6	-1	20	+1	11	+2	7	-1
4	12	+4	15	+3	12	+1	9	+5	15	+3	20	+1	18	-2	10	0
5	13	+1	17	+1	25	+4	14	+1	15	-3	16	+1	23	+1	13	-2
6	14	-2	15	-2	22	+5	17	-5	13	-3	6	-2	12	-8	13	+1
running as fast as possible	33	-8	20	-9	16	-5	35	-15	12	-4	7	+1	8	-5	27	+4
DK / NA	12	0	14	+2	16	-5	9	+6	19	+2	15	0	11	+3	16	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		100		99		99	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
standing still	4	0	8	-3	7	+4	1	0	4	+2	6	+1	9	+2	6	+1
2	3	0	5	-2	4	+1	0	-1	4	+1	5	0	4	+2	3	+1
3	4	-1	6	+2	6	+2	2	0	7	+1	7	-1	4	+1	3	+0
4	8	0	10	-2	15	+4	3	-1	14	+1	16	+1	12	+7	10	+5
5	15	+3	10	+1	17	+2	11	+1	14	-3	22	+3	7	-1	10	+1
6	19	+8	11	+3	15	-2	16	-1	20	-1	15	-2	11	-2	13	-2
running as fast as possible	26	-12	39	-2	25	-13	51	+2	19	-1	18	-4	46	-8	45	-5
DK / NA	21	+1	11	+3	12	+1	16	0	19	+2	10	+2	7	-1	10	-1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		99		100		100	

Table 14. Support for the Constitution
(% changes by country)

Question: Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a constitution?

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
Should	68	+1	70	+1	69	+9	73	+1	57	+4	64	+3	62	-6	73	+9
Should not	10	0	10	0	3	-1	8	+1	12	+1	15	0	15	+1	8	-4
DK / NA	22	-1	20	-1	28	-8	19	-1	30	-6	21	-3	23	+5	19	-5
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
Should	57	+3	62	-8	76	0	78	+5	69	+2	68	+4	63	-1	67	+1
Should not	6	-3	9	+3	8	0	3	-3	9	-2	13	-7	12	0	9	-1
DK / NA	36	-2	29	+6	15	-1	19	-2	23	+1	18	+2	25	+1	24	+0
TOTAL	99		100		99		100		101		99		100		100	

Table 15. Support for common foreign policy
(%, changes by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(READ OUT - ROTATE) - One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
For	63	-2	65	-2	69	+3	81	-1	57	+1	61	+5	63	-5	68	+5
Against	17	+3	18	+2	10	+2	6	0	25	+1	24	+1	16	+1	16	-1
DK/NA	19	-2	17	0	20	-6	13	+1	18	-2	15	-6	21	+4	16	-4
TOTAL	99		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
For	62	0	45	-7	66	-4	72	-1	76	+2	74	-2	57	-3	62	-1
Against	12	0	19	-2	19	+4	5	0	11	-2	12	-1	21	+5	16	+3
DK/NA	27	+1	37	+10	15	-1	22	0	13	0	14	+3	22	-3	22	-2
TOTAL	101		101		100		99		100		100		100		100	

Table 16. Support for common defence policy
(%, changes by country)

Question: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(READ OUT - ROTATE) - A common defence and security policy among European Union member states

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2	CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
For	69	-4	76	-4	75	+1	87	-2	79	+3	76	+2	79	-6	80	-1
Against	13	+3	11	+2	6	+2	4	0	10	-3	12	+1	7	+2	10	+2
DK / no opinion	18	+1	13	+2	19	-4	9	+2	12	+1	12	-4	14	+4	11	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		101		100		100		101	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
For	75	+2	51	-2	73	-7	76	-2	83	-1	76	-7	58	-6	64	-4
Against	7	+1	16	-7	13	+5	4	+1	8	+1	12	+3	19	+5	14	+3
DK / no opinion	19	-1	33	+10	13	+2	19	0	9	0	11	+3	24	+3	22	+1
TOTAL	101		100		99		99		100		99		101		100	

Table 17. Measures related to Common Foreign and Security Policy
(% “tend to agree”, changes by country)

Question: The European Union already has a Common Security and Foreign Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements? (READ OUT - ROTATE)

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
European army	69	-1	74	0	67	0	87	-3	67	+3	69	-3	69	-3	74	-2	
Common opinion	74	-1	84	+1	75	0	91	0	84	+3	82	-2	81	-1	85	+3	
Common foreign minister	58	0	63	+2	55	+3	73	-6	52	+2	52	+3	63	-6	69	0	
Own seat on UN Security Council	61	+2	66	+5	65	+2	81	-3	59	+6	66	0	68	+1	69	+1	
Neutrals should have a say	49	+2	49	0	39	+4	47	-9	39	-1	58	+7	27	+1	61	-2	
New members should have a say	59	+6	69	+6	57	+3	61	0	80	+4	57	+12	60	-1	63	+4	
Independent foreign policy	65	-2	76	+3	75	+4	80	+1	77	-2	76	+1	82	0	82	+3	
Guaranteed human rights in EU	69	0	74	0	75	+3	89	-5	70	+1	75	+1	82	0	73	-1	
Guaranteed human rights abroad	63	0	65	+2	66	-2	90	-3	52	+3	56	+2	76	0	63	0	
Common immigration policy	61	+1	66	+3	62	+1	78	-3	60	-1	59	0	72	+1	65	0	
Common asylum policy	63	0	67	+3	63	0	78	-1	63	+1	59	+2	77	0	66	-1	
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3		
European army	64	+3	45	0	78	0	72	-1	70	+1	77	+3	61	-4	64	-3	
Common opinion	78	0	75	+12	84	0	79	+2	85	0	84	+5	59	-6	66	-2	
Common foreign minister	60	+2	55	-7	66	+6	63	+3	64	+1	73	+2	49	-6	53	-3	
Own seat on UN Security Council	67	+3	66	-1	68	+9	60	-1	65	-2	67	+1	53	-2	56	-1	
Neutrals should have a say	57	+6	73	+4	57	0	47	-1	40	0	57	+7	51	+5	49	+4	
New members should have a say	73	+2	76	+2	68	+7	60	+4	72	+4	59	+2	46	+4	51	+5	
Independent foreign policy	65	+3	63	0	74	+5	65	0	79	0	75	0	49	-12	56	-7	
Guaranteed human rights in EU	68	+3	85	+7	74	0	73	+3	71	+1	72	-3	60	-3	65	-0	
Guaranteed human rights abroad	61	0	85	+6	68	+3	67	+6	54	-2	65	+8	59	-4	61	-2	
Common immigration policy	62	+4	58	+1	67	+6	64	0	68	+4	66	+5	53	-3	57	-1	
Common asylum policy	65	+1	58	+1	66	+5	66	-2	69	+2	69	+4	57	-3	60	-2	

Table 18. Who should take decisions on European defence policy?
(% changes by country)

Question: In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national government, by NATO or by the European Union?

1st column: CC EB 2003.4 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.2		CC 13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
National governments		29	+3	23	+3	12	+1	18	+5	29	+1	22	+1	14	+4	21	-1
NATO		13	-1	18	-2	6	-0	0	-1	15	+1	10	-1	16	-2	14	-1
The European Union		44	+1	43	-1	67	+6	72	-10	37	-0	52	+2	52	-3	49	+3
Other (spontaneous)		1	+0	1	+0	0	-0	0	0	2	-0	1	-1	1	+0	1	-0
DK / NA		14	-2	15	-0	16	-5	9	+4	18	-1	14	-2	17	+1	15	-1
TOTAL		101		100		101		99		101		99		100		100	
		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey		CC-3	
National governments		14	+3	42	-8	25	+2	19	-1	20	+6	18	+0	44	+8	34	+4
NATO		12	-6	3	+0	22	-3	10	-1	10	-1	13	-1	9	-0	9	-0
The European Union		52	+7	40	+1	39	+0	56	+4	53	-6	55	-3	36	-2	44	+1
Other (spontaneous)		1	+0	1	+1	1	+1	1	+0	1	-1	2	+1	0	-1	0	-1
DK / NA		21	-4	14	+6	13	-1	15	-2	17	+2	12	+3	11	-5	13	-3
TOTAL		100		100		100		101		101		100		100		100	