

EUROBAROMETER 60

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Fieldwork: October - November 2003

Publication: December 2003

FIRST RESULTS

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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 autumn's Standard Eurobarometer (number 60, for 16,082 persons questioned face-to-face between 1 October and 7 November 2003) shows public opinion evolving in a gloomy climate marked by a lack of confidence regarding institutions.

The main findings are

- expectations for the year 2004 with regard to the economic climate and the employment market have declined again,
- confidence in national governments and national parliaments has declined considerably,
- the European Parliament, the European Court of Justice and the European Commission remain the three mostly highly regarded institutions, in spite of each losing a certain amount of ground,
- almost one citizen in two believes that their country's involvement in the European Union is a good thing,
- most people are still convinced about the Euro's merits, however the Single Currency seems to be running out of steam,
- a relative majority still continue to support the principle of enlargement,
- many would like to see European integration speeded up,
- public opinion is very much in favour of the principle of a common foreign and security policy, as well as of its practical consequences,
- citizens clearly want a European Constitution.

Standard Eurobarometer surveys are carried out twice a year. Each set of surveys results in the publication of some key indicators some weeks after the actual work on the ground, followed by the publication of a complete report a few months later.

The complete Eurobarometer 60 report will be available in February 2004.

1. An increasingly pessimistic background

1.1 Citizens' expectations for the year 2004

Citizens' expectations are going down a path that is marked by pessimism which increases rather than decreases with time

Confidence indicators for the year 2004 continue to decline in a marked fashion in the public domain, but in a more moderate way in the private sphere.

The number of people who believe that the new year will be worse in terms of employment in their country continue to grow. 42% of them shared this view in autumn 2001, 44% in autumn 2002, and now 47% of them think so. The countries where this lack of confidence as regards employment prospects manifests itself most strongly are: Denmark (+24), Belgium (+20), and Sweden (+12). The new German Länder belong to this same group, with an increase of 13 points for pessimistic predictions. As far as the proportion of optimists goes, this remains stable (16%, =), and the proportion of persons for whom 2004 will not bring any change in the employment market has gone down by three points (29%). *[Table 1]*

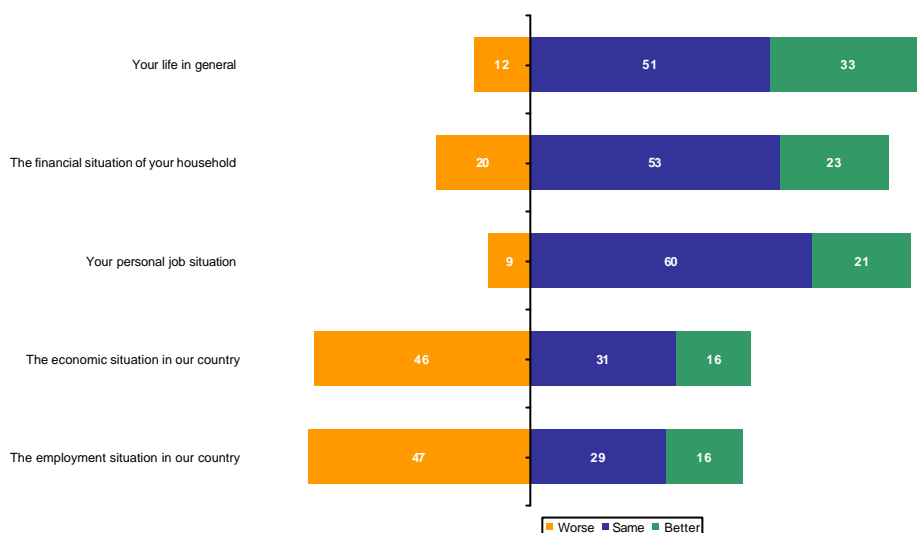
The same scenario holds true concerning the economic situation in different countries. From autumn 2001 to autumn 2003 the citizens who predict a decline have increased from 39% to 46% of the total, while the number of those who expect things to stay the same has fallen by 5 points (36% to 31%). The optimists remain limited to 16%. Expectations for a deterioration in the national economic situation have grown most strongly in Belgium (+16), then in France (+11) and in Germany¹ (+8). *[Table 2]*

As in the past, pessimistic predictions seem to affect the private sphere less. The most marked reduction can be seen in the area of family finances. In fact, one-fifth of opinions foresee a deterioration in this area (+4 compared with 2002, +9 compared with 2001), 53% no change (-2, -6), and 23% an improvement (-1, -2). German and Dutch predictions are the most affected by the general gloom (+12, 'worse'). *[Table 3]*

As far as the professional situation of those questioned goes, 9% think that things are going to get worse (+1, +3), 60% that their situation will remain exactly the same (-1, -2), and 21% that it is going to improve (-2, -2). *[Table 4]*

¹ It is worth noting the very clearly marked difference in the new Länder, where one finds an increase of 15 points in the ranks of the pessimists.

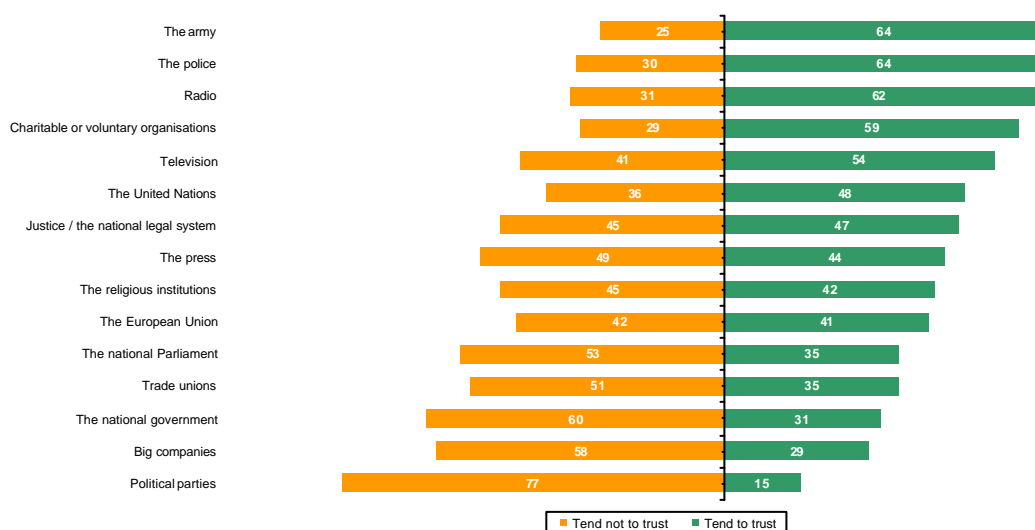
Citizens' expectations for the year 2004



1.2 National parliaments and governments: an increasingly marked lack of confidence

While the police and the army lose 3 and 2 points respectively, they remain the two most trusted institutions. In other respects, in spite of a general erosion of confidence in the 15 institutions presented, the order seen in Eurobarometer 59 has hardly changed. The big losers in the most recent survey are national parliaments (-7 points) and national governments (-6), towards which the majority of respondents expressed a lack of confidence. Opinions are more or less equally divided concerning the European Union, which with 41% positive points has fallen back 3 points. [Table 5]

Trust in certain institutions

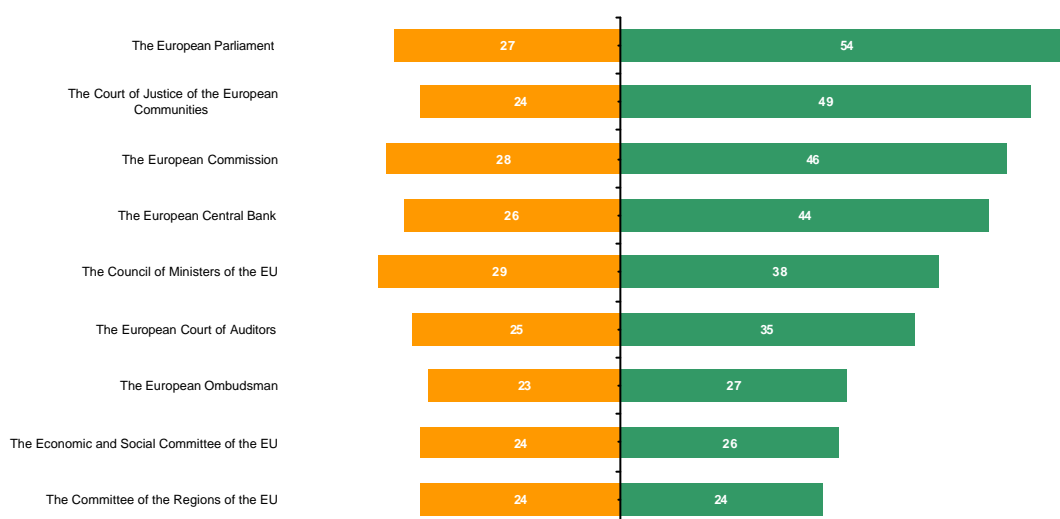


2. Support for the EU and its main policies: still a majority but a reduced one

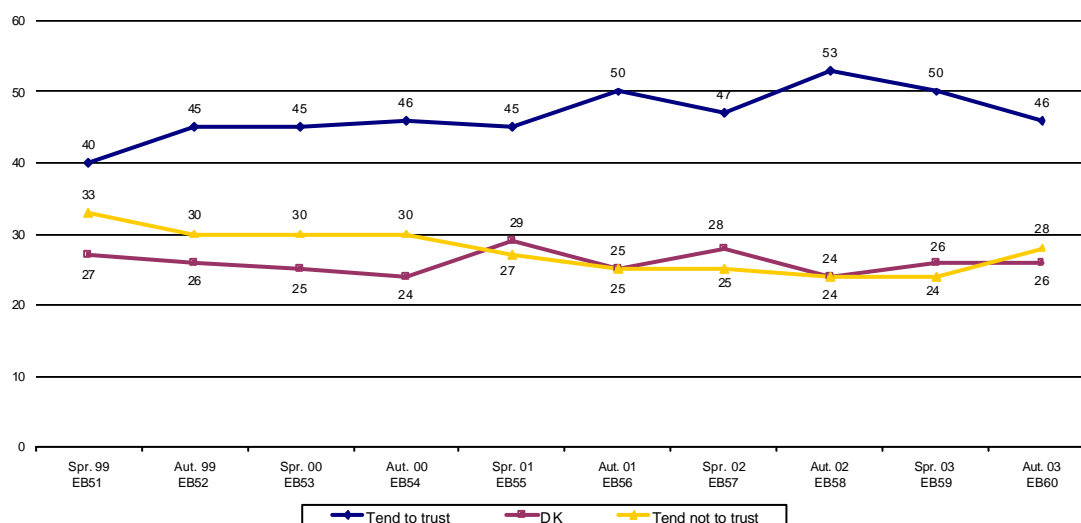
2.1 Confidence in the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council

Still following in the tracks of the distance between the citizens and the institutions, the confidence rating for the Commission has continued to decline (46%, -4), and so has the rate for the European Parliament (54%, -3) and the Council of Ministers of the EU (38%, -2). The Commission still remains one of the three most highly rated institutions, behind the European Parliament and the Court of Justice of the European Communities (49%, -2). The European Central Bank retains, with 44%, its fourth place in this classification, but loses 3 points. [Tables 6a and 6b]

Trust in the European institutions/bodies

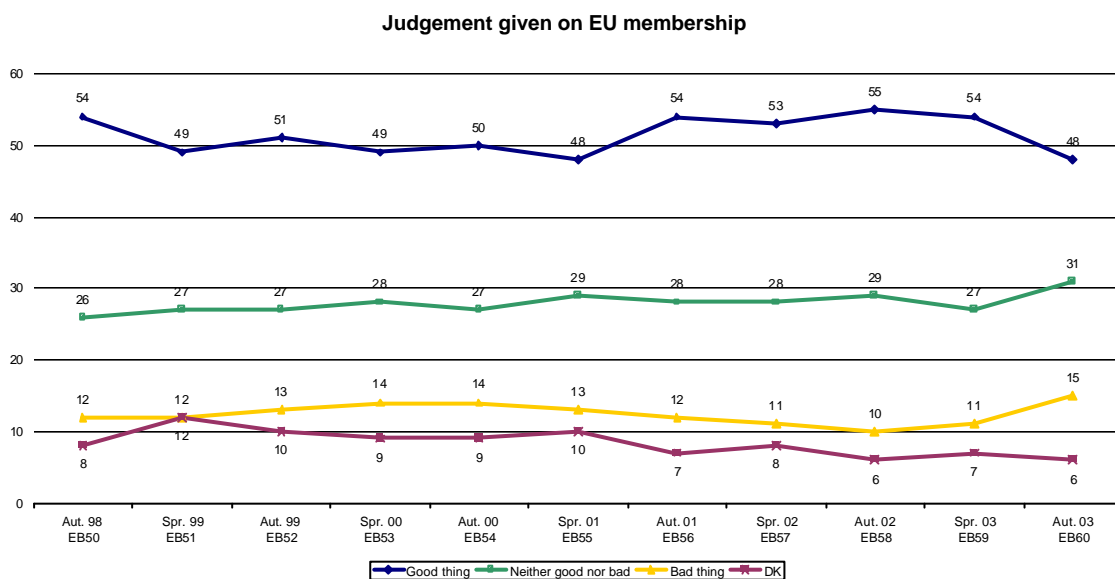


Trust in the European Commission



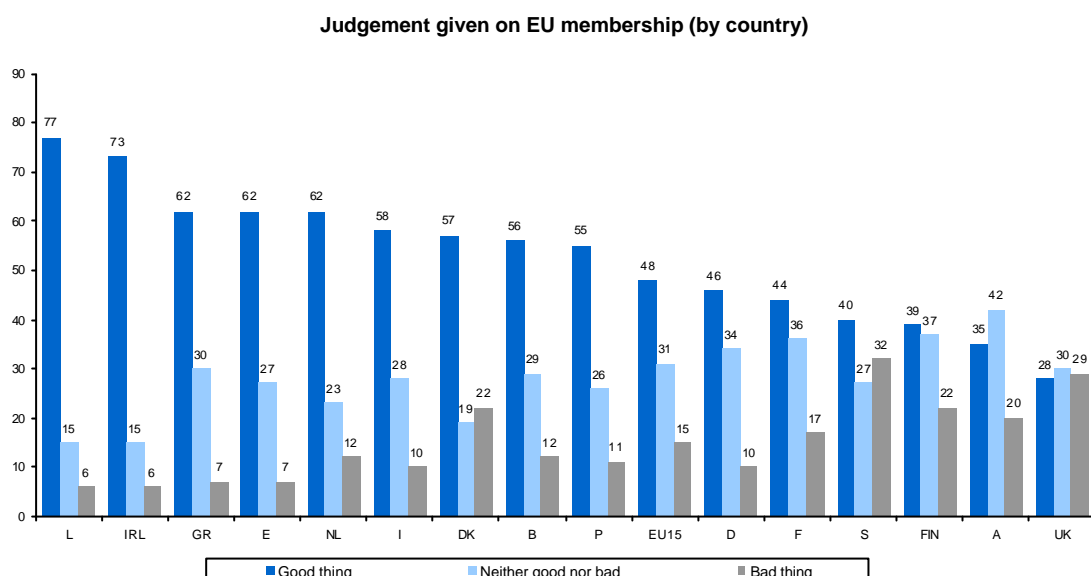
2.2 Almost half of European citizens (48%) continue to believe that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing

The fact that a majority of European citizens view their country's involvement in European integration favourably should not hide the increase in critical opinions. Thus a fall of 6 points in the majority who believe membership to be a good thing by comparison with the figure for spring 2003 has weakened this group to the advantage of those who oppose membership of the European Union (15%, +4), and those who consider it neither good nor bad (31%, +4).



The progress made since autumn 2001 has therefore been wiped out, and the index has gone back to the range seen between spring 1999 and spring 2001.

It is no great surprise that the countries that have traditionally been the biggest Eurosceptics still remain so: this is the case with the United Kingdom (28%, -2 points, the only country where positive opinions do not outweigh negative ones), but also with the countries who joined with the most recent enlargement: Austria (35%, +1), Finland (39%, -3), Sweden (40%, -1). France, which stood out by its position slightly below the European average during the previous survey, has continued the trend started previously and has gone down 6 points (4 points below the EU15 average). There are other obvious falls in the Netherlands (62%, -11 points), Germany (46%, -13), Belgium (56%, -11), Luxembourg (77%, -8) and Portugal (55%, -6). [Table 7]



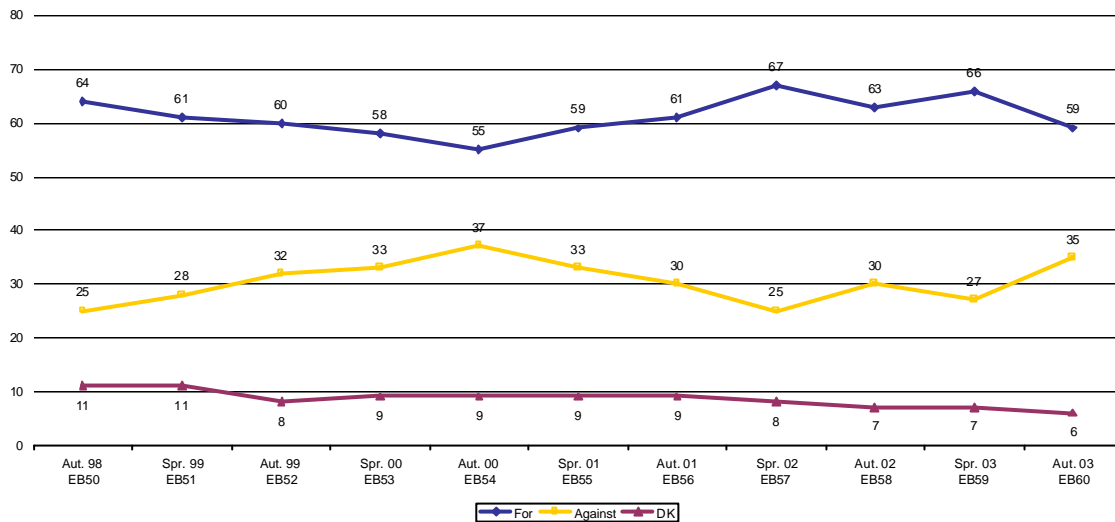
The gap is closing between those who consider that their country has benefited from its membership in the European Union and those who believe the contrary (46%, -4 against 34%, +5). Those in the latter group have extended their hold in virtually every country, with the exception of Greece, Ireland and Spain. The most worrying trends are those to be seen in the Netherlands (+15), Italy (+13), Belgium (+8), France and Finland (+7 each). It is nonetheless important to remember that the negative opinions only outweigh positive ones in a few cases, namely Austria, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. [Table 8]

2.3 Two-thirds of Euroland citizens still support the euro, in spite of a clear decline

On the scale of the Fifteen: reservations from Southern Europe

Even if it has shown a fall of 7 points compared with spring 2003, which represents the weakest of the last five surveys, the euro still claims a majority of favourable opinions (59% at the level of the Fifteen and 67% at the euro zone level). The biggest variations in favourable opinions towards the single European currency are to be found in Italy (-12), Germany (-10), France (-7), Portugal and Greece (-6).

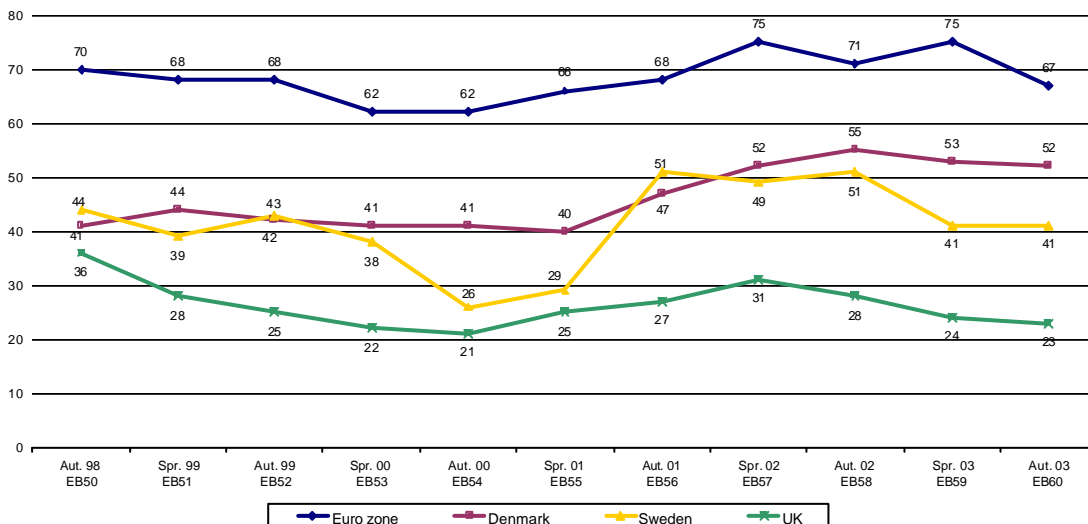
Support for the single currency 1998-2003



Euro Zone vs. Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom: a stable view

On the other hand, the figures remain stable in the three 'pre-in' countries: while a majority of Danes still say they are in favour of the single currency (52%, -1 point in six months), the Swedes remain lukewarm (41%, without change), as shown by the referendum in September. The acceptance rate for the euro is lowest in the United Kingdom (23%, -1). [Table 9]

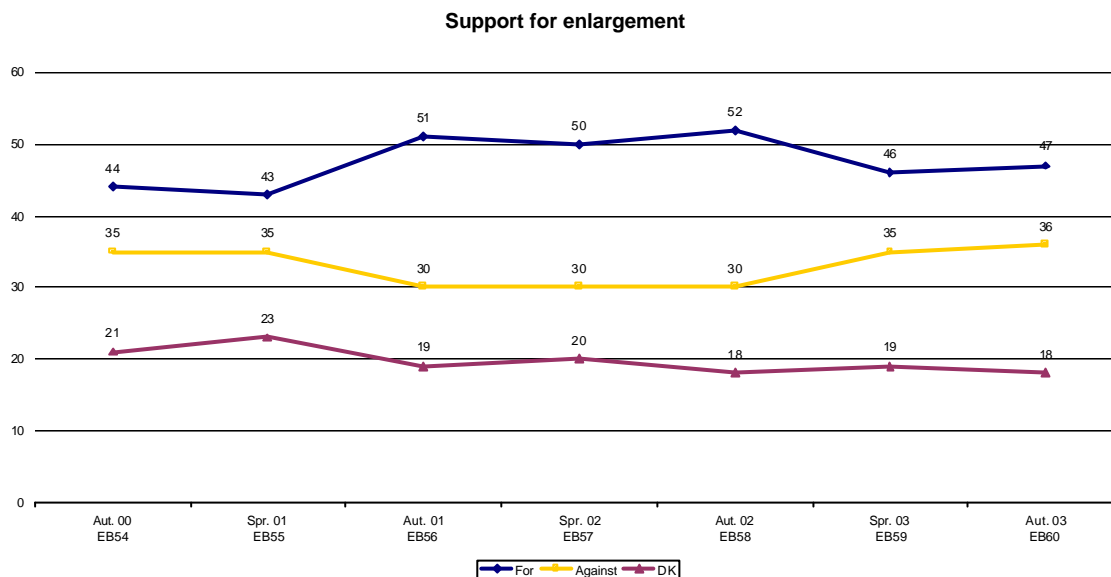
Support for the single currency 1998-2003



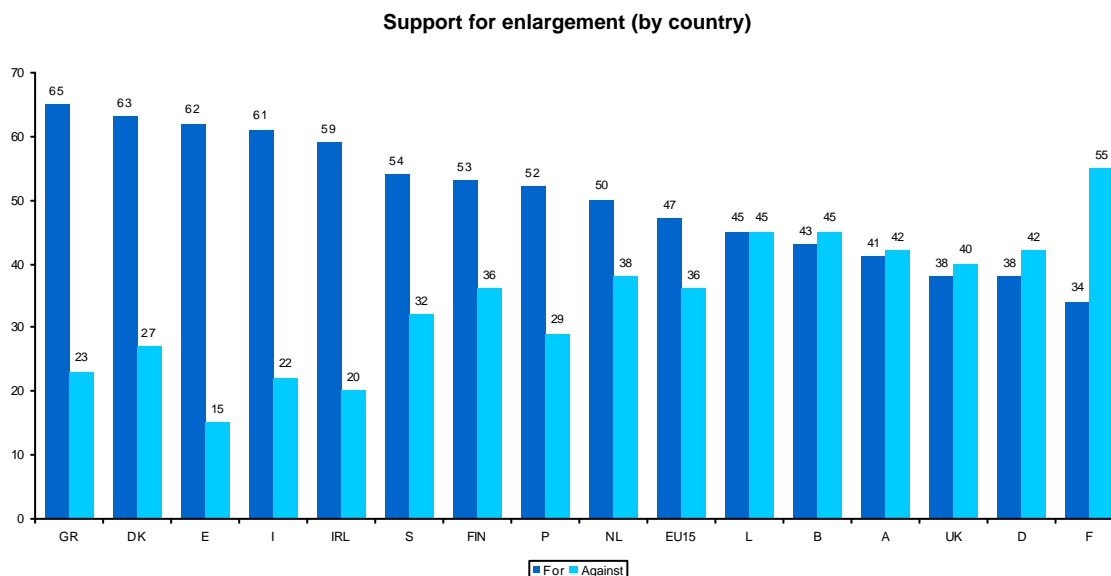
Support for enlargement: a stable majority in favour

The level of support among EU inhabitants for the principle of the current process of enlargement remains more or less stable at 47%, as does the level of the opposition which is at 36%. Note that this

support is located halfway between the high plateau observed between autumn 2001 and autumn 2002, and the lower one seen between autumn 2000 and spring 2001.



Support for the principle of enlargement is moving upwards in Belgium (+5), France and Finland (+3), as it is in Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (+2). The main discontented nations are Luxembourg and Portugal (-8), as well as Greece (-6) and Germany (-4). [Table 10]



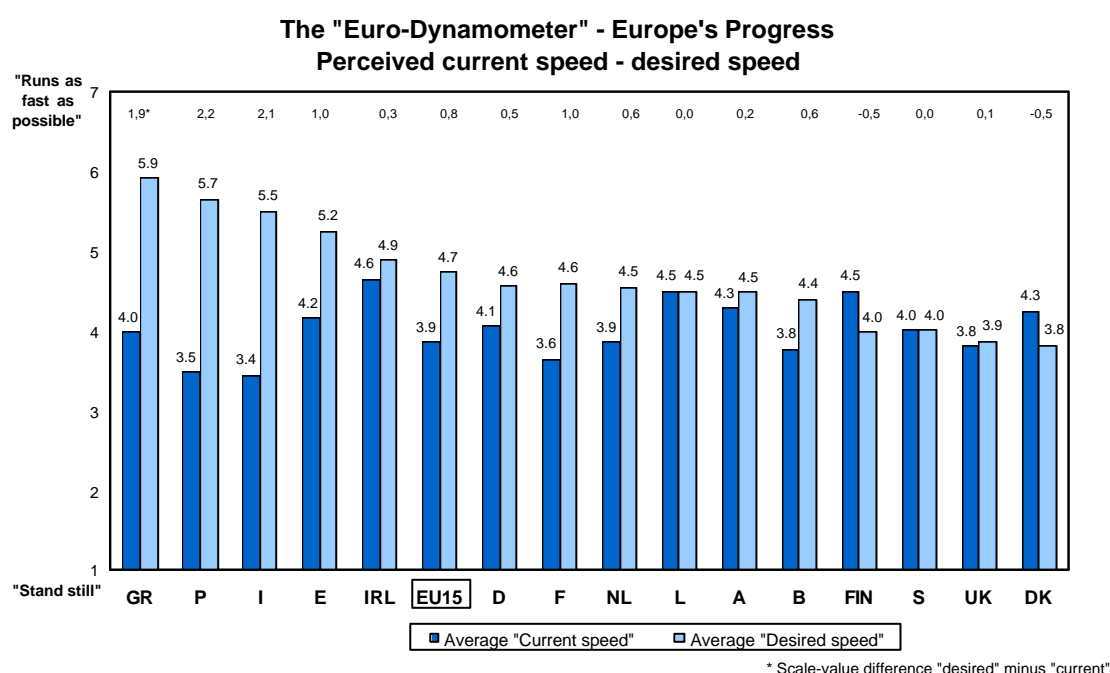
3. European citizens are awaiting new developments

3.1 Eurodynamometer: the hoped-for speed of European integration is faster than the actual perceived speed

By using a graphic illustration of a character advancing more or less quickly, linked to a series of figures going from 'standstill' (1.0) to 'runs as fast as possible' (7.0), it is possible to measure the average speeds by Member State and on the scale of the Fifteen.

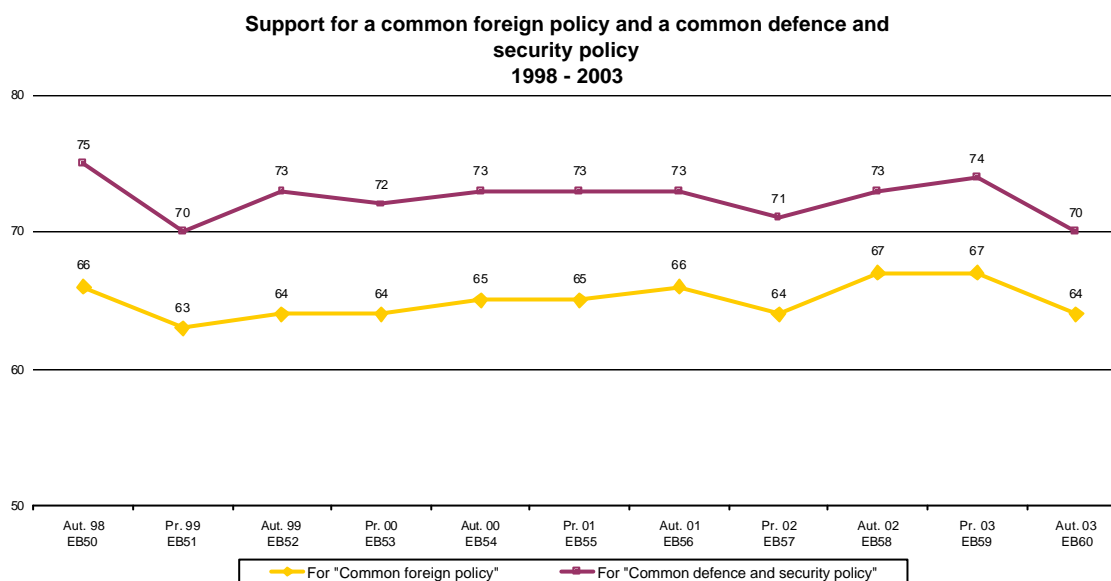
In this way the average observed speed and the average hoped-for speed are calculated. On the scale of the Fifteen, the first figure is 3.85, the second is 4.73, or in other words public opinion would generally like things to develop more rapidly than the way it sees things going at the moment.

This conclusion is repeated in 12 of the 15 of the Member States, the exceptions being Finland (4.50 to 3.99), Denmark (4.25 to 3.81), and Luxembourg (4.49 to 4.46). [Tables 11 and 12]

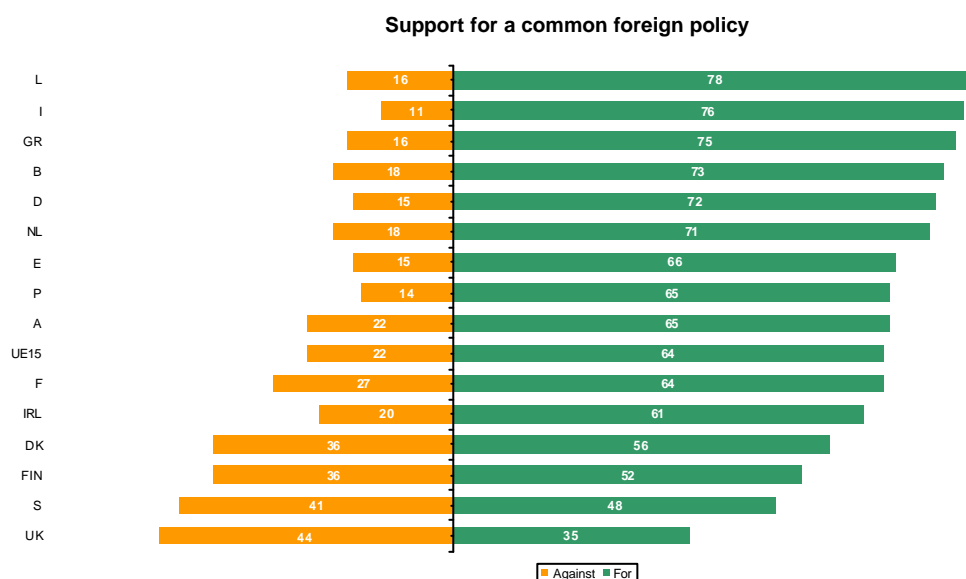


3.2 Common foreign and security policies: a principle supported by a wide majority of public opinion

The score in favour of the principle of a common foreign and security policy (64%) is three points lower than it was during the two previous surveys (67% in spring 2003 and autumn 2002).



The neutrality of Ireland (61%, =), Finland (52%, -4) and Sweden (48%, -7) is concordant with a generally below-average score. Also below this threshold are Denmark (56%, +1) and the United Kingdom (35%, -2), which remains the only country where there are more people opposed than in favour. [Tables 13a and 13b]



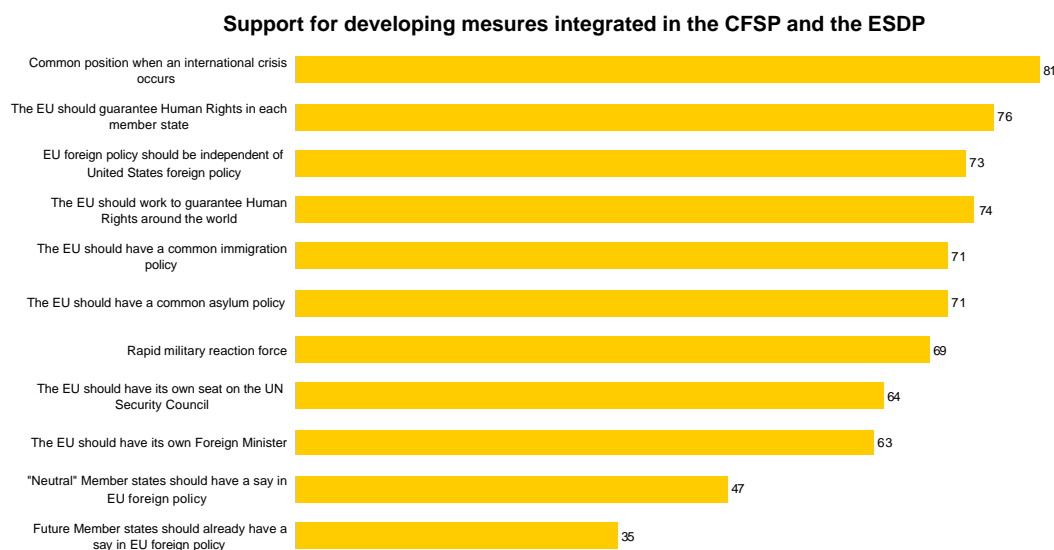
3.3 The development of integrated measures within the CFSP and ESDP are still widely supported within the Fifteen States

Apart from a reduction in the scores in favour of each of the options presented, little change can be seen since the survey of last spring. Barely a third of opinions supported the principle that future Member States should already have their say concerning the EU's foreign policies (35%, +2); less than half think that Member States who choose to remain neutral should have such a right (47%, -4).

Between 60% and 70% of those asked approved of the appointment of an EU Foreign Minister (63%, -1), the granting of a seat to the EU on the Security Council of the UN (64%, -4), and the setting up of a military rapid reaction force (69%, =).

Between 70% and 80% of citizens adhere to the principle of a common asylum policy (71%, +1) and immigration policy (71%, =). Other scores in favour: the principle of the participation of the EU in working towards guaranteeing human rights around the world (74%, -2), the principle of an EU foreign policy separate from that of the USA (73%, -4), and the principle that the EU should guarantee that human rights are respected in every Member State (76%, -3).

The necessity of adopting a common position in an international crisis as a concrete measure continues to be the most widely supported (81%, -2). [Table 14]



3.4 The European Union is the favoured actor for taking decisions regarding European defence policy

Respondents confirmed the view, as gathered previously, that the European Union is best placed to take decisions in the area of European defence policy (45%, -4), rather than national governments acting individually (24%, +3) or NATO (15%, +1).

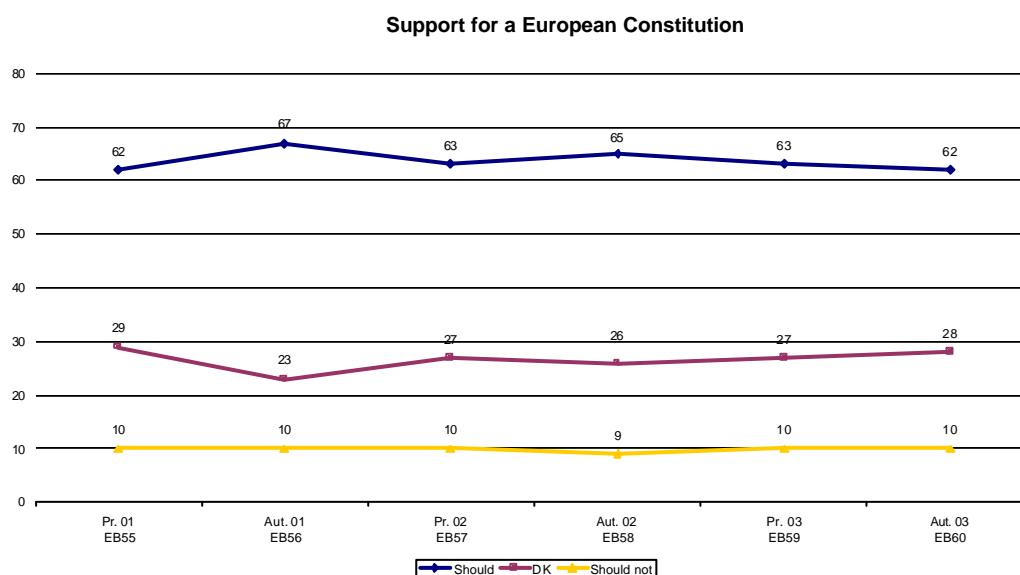
The most notable falls registered on this point are in France (49%, -9), Luxembourg (53%, -9) and in Sweden (40%, -10). [Table 15]

However, the 4-point gap recorded during the 2003 Spring Eurobarometer between the supporters of collective decision-taking and national decision-taking in defence matters has widened by one point (50% for a collective decision against 45% for a decision at national level). [Table 16]

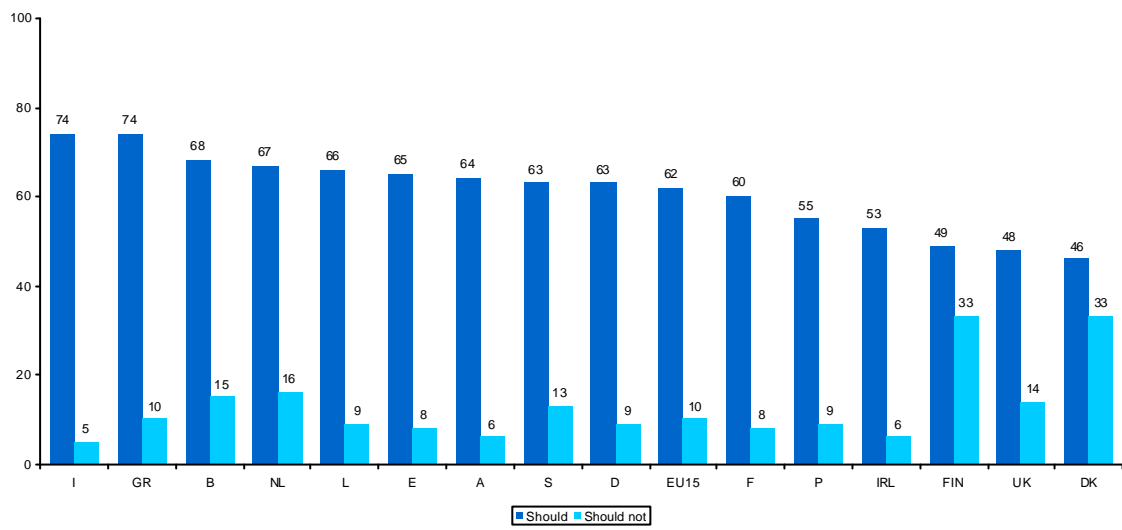
With respect to foreign policy, public opinion has confirmed a majority in favour of collective decision-taking (72%). [Table 17]

3.5 Citizens are clearly waiting for a European Constitution.

Since Eurobarometer 55 in Spring 2001, opinion in favour of the principle of a European Constitution has scored more than 60%. The results obtained have varied, but always within a range between 62% (the lowest level, reached during the first survey and seen again now) and 67% (during the second survey, in autumn 2001).



The opponents of the Constitution can only muster 10% of votes, while undecided citizens constitute groups varying from 16% (Greece) to 40% (Ireland), depending on the country. [Table 18]

Support for a European Constitution (by country)

APPENDIX

	Trust in the European Commission ¹	Membership good thing ²	Benefit from membership ³	Support for the single currency ⁴	Support for enlargement ⁵	Support common foreign policy ⁶	Support common defence and security policy ⁷	Support EU constitution ⁸
B	55 (-4)	56 (-11)	57 (=)	81 (-4)	43 (+5)	73 (=)	80 (=)	68 (=)
DK	45 (-11)	57 (-6)	67 (-3)	52 (-1)	63 (=)	56 (+1)	60 (+3)	46 (+3)
D	40 (-4)	46 (-13)	37 (-8)	60 (-10)	38 (-4)	72 (-5)	76 (-3)	63 (+1)
GR	60 (+3)	62 (+1)	75 (+1)	64 (-6)	65 (-6)	75 (-7)	75 (-9)	74 (-1)
E	55 (+3)	62 (=)	66 (+4)	70 (-5)	62 (+2)	66 (-4)	74 (-2)	65 (+1)
F	50 (-5)	44 (-6)	48 (-2)	68 (-7)	34 (+3)	64 (-5)	71 (-6)	60 (-1)
IRL	61 (+1)	73 (+6)	82 (+5)	79 (+3)	59 (-1)	61 (=)	53 (+2)	53 (-1)
I	60 (-1)	58 (-6)	49 (-3)	70 (-12)	61 (+2)	76 (-3)	81 (-5)	74 (-3)
L	61 (-7)	77 (-8)	69 (-5)	83 (-5)	45 (-8)	78 (-6)	83 (-9)	66 (+1)
NL	52 (-5)	62 (-11)	54 (-11)	62 (-5)	50 (+2)	71 (=)	75 (-3)	67 (-4)
A	42 (-4)	35 (+1)	40 (-1)	67 (-5)	41 (-2)	65 (=)	64 (+2)	64 (+1)
P	56 (-6)	55 (-6)	65 (-3)	69 (-6)	52 (-8)	65 (+3)	68 (-7)	55 (-6)
FIN	51 (-8)	39 (-3)	40 (-6)	70 (-5)	53 (+3)	52 (-4)	46 (-5)	49 (+5)
S	44 (-4)	40 (-1)	31 (=)	41 (=)	54 (-2)	48 (-7)	44 (-12)	63 (-6)
UK	26 (-3)	28 (-2)	30 (-2)	23 (-1)	38 (+2)	35 (-2)	48 (+1)	48 (-4)
EU15	46 (-4)	48 (-6)	46 (-4)	59 (-7)	47 (+1)	64 (-3)	70 (-4)	62 (-1)

¹ And for each of the following European institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? – The European Commission [Tend to trust]

² Generally speaking, do you think that (our country)'s membership of the European Union is...? (a good thing/a bad thing/neither good nor bad) [A good thing]

³ Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (our country) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union? [Benefited]

⁴ What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro" [For]

⁵ What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries" [For]

⁶ What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union towards other countries" [For]

⁷ What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. "A common defence and security policy among European Union member states" [For]

⁸ Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution? [Should]

1 - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: COUNTRY'S EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (% by country)
ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION DE L'EMPLOI DANS LE PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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 (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation de l'emploi en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 60.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 58.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	10	-6	20	-5	11	-4	10	-4	6	-5	15	+1	25	+3	18	0	20	+3
Worse	59	+20	44	+24	60	+5	62	+7	70	+13	55	-1	26	-4	53	+9	41	-9
The same	27	-12	31	-17	23	-1	22	-2	20	-6	25	0	35	-4	23	-8	29	+4
Don't know	5	-1	6	-1	7	0	6	-1	3	-4	5	-1	14	+4	7	+1	10	+2
TOTAL	101		101		101		100		99		100		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	16	0	16	+2	12	+3	15	+3	12	+2	15	-6	18	-6	18	+2	16	0
Moins bonne	44	-1	55	+2	64	+4	44	+3	58	-10	43	+8	41	+12	28	-2	47	+3
Sans changement	31	+2	24	-4	19	-4	35	-4	21	+5	38	-2	31	-11	43	-1	29	-3
Ne sait pas	9	0	5	0	4	-3	6	-3	9	+2	3	-1	10	+4	12	+2	8	0
TOTAL	100		100		99		100		100		99		100		101		100	

2 - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION (% by country)
ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DU PAYS (% par pays)

Question EN :

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 (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation économique en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	11	-5	20	+3	14	-1	13	-2	9	-3	16	0	27	+4	17	-1	20	+2
Worse	51	+16	23	-2	56	+7	57	+8	62	+15	56	-1	24	+1	52	+11	40	-7
The same	33	-11	49	-1	25	-5	25	-6	25	-7	23	+1	40	-3	26	-8	30	+5
Don't know	5	0	8	0	6	+1	5	-1	4	-4	5	0	10	-1	5	-2	10	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		100		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	15	-1	15	-2	13	+2	17	+4	15	+3	18	-3	21	+1	15	+1	16	0
Moins bonne	50	+6	46	+5	62	0	32	0	52	-12	25	-2	35	+4	34	+2	46	+5
Sans changement	29	-4	35	-4	23	+1	46	0	26	+10	53	+5	36	-8	41	-4	31	-5
Ne sait pas	7	-1	4	+1	3	-3	5	-4	8	0	5	0	8	+4	10	0	7	-1
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		101		101		100		100		100	

3 - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL SITUATION (% by country)
ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU MÉNAGE (% par pays)

Question EN :

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 ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne la situation financière de votre ménage ?

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D				GR		E		F		IRL	
					West		East									
Better	19	-4	26	-5	12	-4	11	-4	10	-4	23	+2	27	-1	28	+3
Worse	16	+3	6	-1	33	+11	34	+12	38	+17	27	-9	9	-1	22	+6
The same	60	0	66	+5	51	-6	50	-7	49	-9	47	+7	57	0	46	-4
Don't know	5	+1	2	+1	5	0	5	0	4	-2	3	0	6	+1	5	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		99		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK	
Meilleure	22	-2	21	-2	20	-7	17	+2	17	+2	25	-2	29	-3	33	+2
Moins bonne	13	+1	16	+6	31	+12	15	0	26	-13	7	-1	13	+1	11	0
Sans changement	59	+1	61	-4	47	-4	65	-1	52	+13	65	+2	56	+2	52	-3
Ne sait pas	5	0	2	-1	2	-1	2	-2	5	-1	2	0	2	0	3	0
TOTAL	99		100		100		99		100		99		100		99	

4 - EXPECTATIONS FOR 2004: PERSONAL JOB SITUATION (% by country)**ATTENTES POUR 2004 : LA SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE PERSONNELLE (% par pays)****Question EN :**

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 ?

Question FR :

Quelles sont vos attentes pour l'année prochaine : 2004 sera-t-elle meilleure, moins bonne ou sans changement, en ce qui concerne votre situation professionnelle ?

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Better	16	-4	18	-6	12	-3	12	-2	11	-1	23	+4	27	-1	25	-5	25	0
Worse	9	+2	3	0	12	+1	14	+3	18	+5	16	-6	6	-1	10	+2	6	0
The same	67	+3	76	+6	64	-2	63	-2	57	-3	47	-7	59	-1	55	+1	58	-1
Don't know	8	-1	4	+1	12	+3	12	+2	13	-2	14	+9	8	+2	10	+1	11	+1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Meilleure	24	-2	17	-1	18	-7	16	+2	16	+2	16	-1	22	-5	29	+4	21	-2
Moins bonne	5	0	12	+8	12	+5	8	0	15	-9	4	0	7	+3	4	0	9	+1
Sans changement	64	+2	61	-8	58	+4	66	-4	59	+4	74	+1	64	+3	57	-7	60	-1
Ne sait pas	7	0	11	+2	12	-2	9	+1	10	+3	7	+1	8	0	11	+4	10	+2
TOTAL	100		101		100		99		100		101		101		101		100	

5 - TRUST IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LE SYSTÈME POLITIQUE (% par pays)

Question EN :

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?

Question FR :

Je voudrais maintenant vous poser une question à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent certaines institutions. Pour chacune des institutions suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en elle ?

EB 60.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Political parties	22	72	39	48	12	78	12	80	8	85	20	77	23	69	12	82	22	67
The (NATIONALITY) government	38	54	53	39	25	63	24	65	21	70	47	50	42	50	30	64	31	59
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	40	52	68	24	33	53	31	56	25	65	54	43	41	46	33	55	34	55
The European Union	45	47	40	47	35	42	35	42	36	43	65	30	57	30	37	49	53	27
The United Nations	43	48	74	16	42	39	41	39	39	40	36	59	55	31	40	45	62	19
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Les partis politiques	11	78	26	60	26	65	19	72	17	78	19	70	18	71	12	79	15	77
Le gouvernement (NATIONALITÉ)	27	62	60	31	37	57	40	51	39	55	49	41	42	49	24	68	31	60
Le Parlement (NATIONALITÉ)	33	53	53	33	41	51	43	45	46	46	52	40	53	38	27	62	35	53
L'Union européenne	57	25	52	38	38	45	36	52	61	25	33	53	28	61	20	58	41	42
L'Organisation des Nations Unies	50	33	51	35	51	37	50	36	59	25	62	24	73	18	51	31	48	36

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

6 - TRUST IN EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES (% by country)**CONFIANCE ENVERS LES INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DE L'UE (% par pays)****Question EN :**

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

Question FR :

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (LIRE)

EB 60.1 + : Tend to trust - : Tend not to trust	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
The European Parliament	58	30	55	33	50	23	50	24	50	28	67	19	62	19	54	29	63	13
The European Commission	55	31	45	37	39	26	40	27	41	31	60	17	55	22	50	30	61	13
The Council of Ministers of the EU	44	35	51	32	31	27	32	28	34	31	55	17	51	24	38	34	52	14
The Court of Justice of the European Union	52	30	67	19	59	16	59	17	60	21	59	15	48	24	42	32	56	10
The European Ombudsman	32	27	33	16	17	17	16	18	15	22	45	16	46	20	29	29	48	10
The European Central Bank	46	28	50	21	50	23	50	24	51	27	52	16	43	25	38	33	57	12
The European Court of Auditors	36	29	19	14	40	22	41	23	44	26	44	14	40	24	35	33	38	11
The Committee of the Regions of the EU	21	30	17	14	20	21	20	22	22	27	40	13	38	21	24	28	34	13
The Economic and Social Committee of the EU	24	29	24	16	22	21	23	23	26	28	43	14	38	22	25	28	35	12
+ : Plutôt confiance - : Plutôt pas confiance	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Le Parlement européen	69	16	66	23	59	28	50	31	56	22	58	30	52	34	31	44	54	27
La Commission européenne	60	17	61	25	52	29	42	37	56	21	51	34	44	36	26	44	46	28
Le Conseil des Ministres de l'UE	50	20	56	25	43	31	38	36	51	23	45	35	46	36	16	40	38	29
La Cour de Justice des Communautés	46	18	70	16	59	24	58	25	52	20	58	25	65	21	32	34	49	24
Le Médiateur européen/ Ombudsman	19	19	34	21	38	25	30	30	42	21	62	22	21	24	21	30	27	23
La Banque Centrale européenne	47	18	63	20	60	23	52	29	54	20	58	26	48	34	25	35	44	26
La Cour des Comptes européenne	35	17	51	22	43	27	47	30	49	19	39	31	28	25	16	31	35	25
Le Comité des régions de l'UE	25	17	36	21	20	26	33	31	38	21	33	32	17	26	13	32	24	24
Le Comité Economique et Social de l'UE	27	18	42	22	24	24	34	30	38	21	36	31	19	26	15	32	26	24

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

6b - TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION (% by country)
CONFIANCE ENVERS LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following European institutions and bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (READ OUT)

The European Commission.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des institutions et organes européens suivants, pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez plutôt confiance ou plutôt pas confiance en lui ? (LIRE)

La Commission européenne.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Tend to trust	55	-4	45	-11	39	-6	40	-4	41	-1	60	+3	55	+3	50	-5	61	+1
Tend not to trust	31	+5	37	+11	26	0	27	+1	31	+3	17	-4	22	-3	30	+7	13	+1
Don't know	14	-1	18	0	35	+5	34	+4	29	-2	24	+2	23	-1	21	-2	26	-3
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		101		101		100		101		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Plutôt confiance	60	-1	61	-7	52	-5	42	-4	56	-6	51	-8	44	-4	26	-3	46	-4
Plutôt pas confiance	17	+6	25	+3	29	+6	37	+1	21	+3	34	+9	36	+2	44	+8	28	+4
Ne sait pas	23	-5	14	+4	19	-2	20	+2	23	+2	15	-1	20	+1	30	-5	26	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		100		100		100		100	

7 - SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)
SOUTIEN À L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Union is ... ?

(READ OUT)

Question FR :

D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (NOTRE PAYS) de faire partie de l'Union européenne est ... ? (LIRE)

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
A good thing	56	-11	57	-6	49	-13	46	-13	37	-10	62	+1	62	0	44	-6	73	+6
A bad thing	12	+5	22	+6	9	+2	10	+2	12	+1	7	-1	7	+1	17	+5	6	+1
Neither good nor bad	29	+9	19	+2	32	+9	34	+8	42	+6	30	+1	27	0	36	+2	15	-1
Don't know	3	-3	2	-2	10	+2	10	+2	8	+1	2	-1	4	-2	3	-2	6	-6
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Une bonne chose	58	-6	77	-8	62	-11	35	+1	55	-6	39	-3	40	-1	28	-2	48	-6
Une mauvaise chose	10	+4	6	+2	12	+7	20	+1	11	+2	22	+5	32	+5	29	+4	15	+4
Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise	28	+6	15	+4	23	+5	42	+1	26	+2	37	0	27	-3	30	-1	31	+4
Ne sait pas	4	-5	2	+1	3	0	4	-2	8	+2	2	-2	2	0	13	-1	6	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		101		100		100		101		100		100	

8 - BENEFIT FROM EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP (% by country)
BÉNÉFICE TIRÉ DE L'APPARTENANCE À L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

Question FR :

Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) a bénéficié ou non de son appartenance à l'Union européenne ?

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Benefited	57	0	67	-3	38	-9	37	-8	30	-8	75	+1	66	+4	48	-2	82	+5
Not benefited	31	+8	21	+6	34	+2	37	+3	45	+4	17	-2	19	0	33	+7	9	-1
Don't know	12	-7	12	-3	27	+6	27	+6	25	+4	8	0	15	-4	19	-5	9	-4
TOTAL	100		100		99		101		100		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Bénéficié	49	-3	69	-5	54	-11	40	-1	65	-3	40	-6	31	0	30	-2	46	-4
Pas bénéficié	35	+13	21	+3	34	+15	45	+2	22	+2	47	+7	50	0	45	+1	34	+5
Ne sait pas	16	-10	10	+1	12	-4	15	-2	13	+1	13	-1	19	0	24	0	19	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		99	

9 - SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY (% by country)
SOUTIEN À LA MONNAIE UNIQUE (% par pays)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.

A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the Euro.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.

Une union monétaire européenne avec une seule monnaie, l'euro.

1st column : EB 60.1 - 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1

1ère colonne : EB 60.1 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West				East											
For	81	-4	52	-1	62	-9	60	-10	55	-10	64	-6	70	-5	68	-7	79	+3	70	-12
Against	15	+3	43	+4	31	+10	33	+11	38	+9	33	+6	25	+7	28	+8	14	0	26	+13
Don't know	3	-1	5	-3	7	-1	7	-1	7	0	3	-1	5	-3	4	-1	7	-3	4	-1
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		Euro 12		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	83	-5	62	-5	67	-5	69	-6	70	-5	41	0	23	-1	59	-7	67	-8	27	-1
Contre	15	+5	34	+4	24	+5	25	+5	27	+5	54	+6	65	+2	35	+8	28	+9	62	+3
Ne sait pas	2	+1	4	0	9	0	6	+1	3	-1	6	-5	12	-1	6	-1	5	-1	11	-2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		100		100	

10 - ENLARGEMENT: FOR OR AGAINST (% by country)
ÉLARGISSEMENT : POUR OU CONTRE (% par pays)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante ? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre ?

L'élargissement de l'Union européenne à de nouveaux pays.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	43	+5	63	0	38	-5	38	-4	39	-1	65	-6	62	+2	34	+3	59	-1
Against	45	+1	27	+2	41	+2	42	+3	46	+4	23	+4	15	-2	55	+1	20	+1
Don't know	12	-6	10	-1	21	+2	20	+1	15	-3	12	+2	23	-1	11	-4	22	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	61	+2	45	-8	50	+2	41	-2	52	-8	53	+3	54	-2	38	+2	47	+1
Contre	22	0	45	+5	38	0	42	-2	29	+7	36	-4	32	-2	40	+4	36	+1
Ne sait pas	18	-2	10	+3	12	-2	17	+4	19	+1	11	0	14	+4	22	-6	18	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		101	

11 - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S PERCEIVED CURRENT SPEED (% by country)
EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE ACTUELLE PERÇUE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD). N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.

Question FR : A votre avis, quelle est la vitesse actuelle de la construction européenne ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez celui qui correspond le mieux à votre opinion sur la vitesse actuelle de la construction européenne.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Standstill : 1	3	+2	6	+5	2	+1	2	+1	2	0	4	+2	0	-1	9	+4	2	-1
2	12	+5	7	+3	9	+3	9	+3	9	+2	8	+2	7	+1	12	+1	2	-1
3	24	+9	13	0	21	+1	21	0	23	0	21	+3	18	+6	21	-1	10	+1
4	29	-1	27	-2	26	-4	26	-4	27	-2	32	0	27	+3	27	-1	22	+1
5	16	-3	22	-7	20	-3	20	-3	19	-1	18	-3	18	-3	14	-5	21	-1
6	5	-3	14	-1	10	+2	10	+2	10	+3	5	-5	6	-3	7	+2	11	+1
Runs as fast as possible : 7	3	+1	6	0	4	+2	4	+1	5	+1	6	+1	5	-1	4	+1	9	+1
Don't know	9	-9	5	+1	9	0	8	-1	6	-4	5	-1	19	-2	7	+1	23	-1
TOTAL	101		100		101		100		101		99		100		101		100	
Average score	3.76	-0.34	4.25	-0.32	4.05	-0.09	4.05	-0.07	4.07	+0.04	3.98	-0.24	4.16	-0.21	3.64	-0.15	4.64	+0.1
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Ne bouge pas : 1	8	+4	3	+2	2	+1	3	+2	5	+2	2	+1	4	+1	7	+3	5	+2
2	13	+4	7	+1	12	+4	8	+4	12	-10	4	0	8	+1	8	0	10	+2
3	28	+2	16	-1	25	0	14	+1	25	+4	14	-1	23	-6	19	-3	22	+1
4	29	-1	23	-8	29	-1	23	-1	23	+1	26	+1	24	-7	22	0	26	-1
5	13	-3	15	-11	18	-4	20	-3	11	+1	25	-4	17	0	12	0	16	-3
6	3	-1	14	+4	6	-2	13	-1	4	+1	13	-1	7	+3	5	+2	7	0
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	1	-1	14	+8	3	0	6	+1	1	-2	8	+2	7	+5	6	+2	4	+1
Ne sait pas	5	-5	9	+5	6	+2	13	-3	19	+2	7	+2	9	+2	21	-4	11	-2
TOTAL	100		101		101		100		100		99		99		100		101	
Moyenne	3.43	-0.30	4.49	+0.15	3.86	-0.16	4.29	-0.2	3.48	+0.06	4.50	-0.02	3.99	+0.23	3.81	+0.11	3.85	-0.11

12 - EURO-DYNAMOMETER : EUROPE'S DESIRED SPEED (% by country)

EURODYNAMOMÈTRE : VITESSE SOUHAITÉE DE L'EUROPE (% par pays)

Question EN :

In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures (SHOW CARD). N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds to what you would like.

Question FR :

A votre avis, quelle est la vitesse actuelle de la construction européenne ? Veuillez regarder ces personnages (MONTRER CARTE). Le N°1 ne bouge pas, le N°7 court aussi vite que possible. Choisissez le personnage qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous souhaiteriez.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 58.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
Standstill : 1	2	0	11	+5	5	+3	5	+2	6	+3	1	+1	1	0	7	+1	2	0
2	6	+3	10	+2	7	+3	8	+3	9	+2	1	0	1	-1	5	0	3	+1
3	15	+9	17	+3	10	-1	10	-1	13	+2	3	+1	6	+2	9	+2	7	0
4	24	0	23	-3	17	-3	17	-3	15	-2	7	-1	13	-1	20	+3	18	+2
5	23	+1	18	-8	22	-3	21	-3	18	-3	21	+4	22	-2	22	-1	19	-1
6	13	0	10	0	16	-2	16	-2	18	+1	24	-2	19	+4	17	-1	14	0
Runs as fast as possible : 7	6	-3	4	0	12	+2	13	+3	13	+1	41	-1	17	+1	13	-3	13	-1
Don't know	11	-9	7	+2	11	+1	10	-1	8	-4	3	-2	20	-4	8	-1	24	-1
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		99		101		100	
Average score	4.39	-0.31	3.81	-0.30	4.58	-0.12	4.56	-0.12	4.49	-0.13	5.92	-0.07	5.24	+0.05	4.59	-0.19	4.88	-0.09
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2è colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 58.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Ne bouge pas : 1	2	+1	3	+1	7	+3	5	+2	1	0	3	0	10	+2	13	+5	6	+2
2	2	0	7	+2	4	+1	7	+1	1	0	9	+1	9	+2	8	+2	5	+1
3	4	0	16	+4	10	0	12	+1	3	-1	21	+2	15	+2	10	+2	9	+1
4	11	+3	22	+2	18	-2	16	-2	9	0	27	+3	17	-4	17	0	16	0
5	21	+1	17	-10	29	-2	18	-1	19	+4	18	-7	17	-6	12	-5	20	-2
6	29	+1	12	-6	17	-2	18	+2	22	0	9	-1	9	-2	8	-1	17	-1
Court aussi vite que possible : 7	25	-1	12	+1	8	-1	8	-1	27	-6	4	+1	10	0	9	0	15	0
Ne sait pas	7	-4	11	+6	7	+2	16	-1	18	+3	10	+2	13	+5	23	-3	13	-1
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		101		100		100		101	
Moyenne	5.50	-0.11	4.46	-0.26	4.54	-0.18	4.48	-0.07	5.65	-0.10	3.99	-0.12	4.02	-0.21	3.86	-0.40	4.73	-0.16

13a - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON FOREIGN POLICY (% by country)
SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE COMMUNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 One common foreign policy among the member states of the European Union, towards other countries.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
 Une politique étrangère commune aux pays de l'Union européenne vis-à-vis des autres pays.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
For	73	0	56	+1	73	-5	72	-5	71	-3	75	-7	66	-4	64	-5	61	0
Against	18	+4	36	+3	15	+3	15	+2	18	+3	16	+4	15	+3	27	+7	20	+1
Don't know	10	-3	9	-3	13	+3	12	+2	12	+1	9	+2	20	+2	9	-2	19	-1
TOTAL	101		101		101		99		101		100		101		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	76	-3	78	-6	71	0	65	0	65	+3	52	-4	48	-7	35	-2	64	-3
Contre	11	+3	16	+4	18	+2	22	-1	14	-2	36	+2	41	+5	44	+5	22	+3
Ne sait pas	13	0	6	+2	12	-2	13	+1	22	0	13	+2	11	+1	22	-2	14	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		101		100		101		100	

13b - SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE POLICY (% by country)
SOUTIEN À UNE POLITIQUE DE DÉFENSE COMMUNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

What is your opinion on the following statement? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it.
 One common defence and security policy among the member states of the European Union.

Question FR :

Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre.
 Une politique de sécurité et de défense commune des pays membres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
For	80	0	60	+3	76	-5	76	-5	76	-3	75	-9	74	-2	71	-6	53	+2
Against	13	+2	32	+1	12	+2	12	+2	13	+3	17	+8	11	+1	21	+7	25	-2
Don't know	8	-1	8	-4	12	+3	11	+1	11	0	8	+1	14	0	8	-1	23	+1
TOTAL	101		100		100		99		100		100		99		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Pour	81	-5	83	-9	75	-3	64	+2	68	-7	46	-5	44	-12	48	+1	70	-4
Contre	10	+5	11	+4	16	+1	23	-2	14	+5	43	+4	45	+8	35	+4	19	+4
Ne sait pas	10	+2	6	+4	9	+1	13	0	18	+2	11	+2	11	+3	18	-4	12	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		100		101		101	

14 - COMMON SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY AND EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY -**Question text****POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE ET DE SÉCURITÉ COMMUNE ET POLITIQUE EUROPÉENNE DE SÉCURITÉ ET DE DÉFENSE - Texte de la question****Question EN :**

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? [Results on next page](#)

Question FR :

Il existe déjà une Politique étrangère et de sécurité commune et une Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense dans l'Union européenne. Il y a aujourd'hui un débat sur la mesure dans laquelle ces politiques devraient être développées. Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to trouble spots when an international crisis occurs **[Rapid military reaction force]**
2. When an international crisis occurs, European Union member states should agree a common position **[Common position]**
3. The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister, who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position **[Own Foreign Minister]**
4. The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council **[Own seat on the UN Security Council]**
5. Member states which have opted for neutrality should have a say in European Union foreign policy **["Neutral" Member states should have a say]**
6. Countries which will join the European Union in 2004 as a result of enlargement should already have a say in European Union foreign policy **[Future Member states should have already a say]**
7. European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy **[Independence of EU foreign policy]**
8. The European Union should guarantee Human Rights in each member state, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some member states **[To guarantee Human Rights in each Member state]**
9. The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries **[To guarantee Human Rights around the world]**
10. The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union **[Common immigration policy]**
11. The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers **[Common asylum policy]**

Français

1. L'Union européenne devrait avoir une force militaire de réaction rapide qui puisse être envoyée rapidement dans les zones de conflits lorsqu'une crise internationale éclate **[Force militaire de réaction rapide]**
2. Quand une crise internationale éclate, les Etats membres de l'Union européenne devraient s'entendre sur une position commune **[Position commune]**
3. L'Union européenne devrait avoir son propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères, qui puisse être le porte-parole de la position commune de l'Union européenne **[Propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères]**
4. L'Union européenne devrait avoir son propre siège au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies **[Propre siège au Conseil des NU]**
5. Les Etats membres qui ont opté pour la neutralité devraient avoir leur mot à dire dans la politique étrangère de l'Union européenne **[Les Etats membres "neutres" devraient avoir leur mot à dire]**
6. Les pays qui rejoindront l'Union européenne en 2004 devraient d'ores et déjà avoir leur mot à dire dans la politique étrangère de l'Union européenne **[Les futurs Etats membres devraient déjà avoir leur mot à dire]**
7. La politique étrangère de l'Union européenne devrait être autonome de la politique étrangère américaine **[Autonomie de la politique étrangère de l'UE]**
8. L'Union européenne devrait garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre, même si c'est contraire à la volonté de certains Etats membres **[Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre]**
9. L'Union européenne devrait travailler à garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde, même si c'est contraire à la volonté de certains pays **[Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde]**
10. Les Etats membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique d'immigration commune à l'égard des personnes venant de pays non membres de l'Union européenne **[Politique d'immigration commune]**
11. Les Etats membres de l'Union européenne devraient avoir une politique d'asile commune à l'égard des demandeurs d'asile **[Politique d'asile commune]**

14 - COMMON SECURITY AND FOREIGN POLICY AND EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE

POLICY - Results in % by country

(Full question text on previous page)

POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE ET DE SÉCURITÉ COMMUNE ET POLITIQUE EUROPÉENNE DE SÉCURITÉ ET DE DÉFENSE - Résultats en % par pays

EB 60.1 + : Tend to agree - : Tend not to disagree	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Rapid military reaction force	75	16	61	32	65	23	63	24	58	30	75	15	67	13	75	14	60	18
2. Common position	84	9	77	16	84	7	84	7	84	9	85	7	75	8	84	9	71	12
3. Own Foreign Minister	69	16	40	47	60	19	60	19	61	20	72	15	64	11	65	19	63	14
4. Own seat on the UN Security Council	69	14	54	32	66	14	66	14	65	17	77	9	66	9	67	16	71	8
5. "Neutral" Member states should have a say	48	33	26	57	53	22	54	22	57	21	52	32	47	19	43	40	61	13
6. Future Member states should have already a say	28	57	23	62	27	53	29	52	35	48	54	29	45	24	34	52	46	28
7. Independence of EU foreign policy	69	15	73	18	78	10	79	10	82	9	83	7	74	7	75	12	73	8
8. To guarantee Human Rights in each Member state	82	9	85	7	76	8	76	9	77	12	83	8	75	7	81	7	76	6
9. To guarantee Human Rights around the world	77	12	80	11	72	12	73	12	74	14	82	8	74	7	79	9	74	8
10. Common immigration policy	76	12	66	24	75	11	75	11	75	13	80	9	68	10	72	15	73	9
11. Common asylum policy	76	13	62	29	74	12	74	13	75	16	81	8	68	9	73	15	72	10
+ : Plutôt d'accord - : Plutôt pas d'accord	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Force militaire de réaction rapide	75	16	68	26	68	22	62	23	66	15	53	37	61	30	68	18	69	19
2. Position commune	89	6	89	7	83	11	75	14	73	9	76	17	78	15	71	14	81	9
3. Propre Ministre des Affaires étrangères	81	7	70	20	71	18	61	22	57	16	48	41	40	45	48	27	63	18
4. Propre siège au Conseil des NU	72	11	77	13	75	15	67	15	63	10	66	22	49	36	48	25	64	16
5. Les Etats membres "neutres" devraient avoir leur mot à dire	49	31	59	28	35	50	71	15	55	16	75	16	69	20	35	36	47	30
6. Les futurs Etats membres devraient déjà avoir leur mot à dire	41	40	28	60	21	72	35	49	52	23	30	58	33	54	31	43	35	45
7. Autonomie de la politique étrangère de l'UE	70	15	74	13	73	16	77	12	69	10	86	7	81	10	64	14	73	12
8. Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans chaque Etat membre	78	9	86	8	84	10	78	11	75	8	87	7	89	5	62	14	76	9
9. Garantir les Droits de l'Homme dans le monde	78	8	81	13	76	17	76	12	75	9	79	13	82	11	62	16	74	11
10. Politique d'immigration commune	76	10	75	16	74	18	70	16	64	13	64	25	64	23	64	16	71	13
11. Politique d'asile commune	73	12	73	17	79	16	69	17	65	11	67	22	66	22	65	18	71	14

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

15 - DECISION-TAKING ON EUROPEAN DEFENCE ISSUES (% by country)**PRISE DE DÉCISION CONCERNANT LES THÈMES DE DÉFENSE EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)****Question EN :**

In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Question FR :

Selon vous, les décisions concernant la politique européenne de défense devraient-elles être prises par les gouvernements nationaux, l'OTAN ou l'Union européenne ? (UNE SEULE RÉPONSE POSSIBLE)

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
National governments	17	+4	32	+5	23	+2	24	+2	27	+2	25	+1	23	+5	22	+4	34	+2
NATO	19	0	29	-3	16	-3	15	-2	11	+3	1	0	13	-3	9	+1	9	-3
The European Union	49	-2	29	0	43	-3	44	-3	47	-4	66	-1	46	-1	49	-9	34	+1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	0	-1	2	+1	1	0	1	0
Don't know	14	-2	9	-2	17	+3	16	+2	14	-2	8	+1	15	-3	19	+4	23	+2
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Les gouvernements nationaux	11	-1	16	+3	21	+5	36	+1	32	+5	46	+3	37	+7	32	+2	24	+3
L'OTAN	12	+1	16	-2	26	+2	9	-2	7	-1	3	0	7	+1	24	+2	15	+1
L'Union européenne	66	-3	53	-9	43	-4	40	-1	46	-3	42	-5	40	-10	23	-3	45	-4
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	1	0	3	+3	1	-1	2	-1	2	+1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ne sait pas	10	+2	12	+4	10	-2	13	+2	14	-1	8	+1	15	+2	21	+1	15	+1
TOTAL	100		100		101		100		101		100		100		101		100	

16 - DECISIONS ON DEFENCE SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by country)
LES DÉCISIONS EN MATIÈRE DE DÉFENSE DEVRAIENT-ELLES ÊTRE PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union?
 Defence.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?
 La défense.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West				East									
(Nationality) government	31	-1	57	+1	37	+2	38	+2	40	-1	54	+3	38	+3	47	-3	58	+1
Jointly within the EU	63	0	40	+3	57	-3	57	-2	54	+1	42	-4	57	-3	50	+3	34	-1
Don't know	6	0	4	-3	6	+2	6	+1	5	-1	4	+1	5	-1	3	-1	8	-1
TOTAL	100		101		100		101		99		100		100		100		100	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Gouvernement (nationalité)	34	-4	37	+10	37	-1	51	-7	43	-2	87	-4	76	-1	63	0	45	-1
En commun dans l'UE	62	+3	56	-12	59	+1	43	+6	50	+2	10	+4	21	+1	31	-1	50	0
Ne sait pas	5	+2	8	+4	5	+1	5	-1	7	0	3	0	3	0	5	-1	5	0
TOTAL	101		101		101		99		100		100		100		99		100	

17 - DECISIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY SHOULD BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU? (% by country)

LES DÉCISIONS EN MATIÈRE DE POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE DEVRAIENT-ELLES ÊTRE PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL OU EN COMMUN AU SEIN DE L'UE (% par pays)

Question EN :

For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Foreign policy towards countries outside the European Union.

Question FR :

Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises par le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou qu'elles devraient être prises en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

La politique étrangère à l'égard des pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
(Nationality) government	12	-1	34	-2	17	-1	18	0	19	0	20	0	15	0	17	-1	21	+2
Jointly within the EU	80	0	60	+5	75	0	74	-1	73	0	75	-1	77	-1	78	+1	69	-2
Don't know	7	0	6	-3	8	+1	8	0	8	-1	4	0	9	+2	5	0	11	+1
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		101	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Gouvernement (nationalité)	11	-1	27	+6	20	+1	28	-8	26	+2	30	+1	39	+4	32	+2	20	0
En commun dans l'UE	81	+1	65	-9	75	-1	64	+7	66	-2	63	-1	56	-4	58	0	72	-1
Ne sait pas	8	0	8	+3	6	+1	9	+3	8	-1	7	0	5	0	10	-2	8	0
TOTAL	100		100		101		101		100		100		100		100		100	

18 - EUROPEAN UNION CONSTITUTION (% by country)
CONSTITUTION DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE (% par pays)

Question EN :

Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution?

Question FR :

Pensez-vous que l'Union européenne doit avoir ou pas une Constitution ?

1st column : EB 60.1
 2nd column : % change
 from EB 59.1

1st column : EB 60.1 2nd column : % change from EB 59.1	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
West									East									
Should	68	0	46	+3	62	-1	63	+1	64	+4	74	-1	65	+1	60	-1	53	-1
Should not	15	+4	33	-4	8	-4	9	-3	12	-2	10	-4	8	-1	8	+1	6	-3
Don't know	18	-4	21	0	29	+4	28	+2	24	-2	16	+5	27	-1	32	0	40	+3
TOTAL	101		100		99		100		100		100		100		100		99	
1ère colonne : EB 60.1 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 59.1	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	74	-3	66	+1	67	-4	64	+1	55	-6	49	+5	63	-6	48	-4	62	-1
Non	5	0	9	-1	16	0	6	-2	9	+1	33	-6	13	0	14	+5	10	0
Ne sait pas	21	+3	25	+1	17	+4	29	0	36	+4	19	+2	25	+7	38	-1	28	+1
TOTAL	100		100		100		99		100		101		101		100		100	

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 60.1

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 1st October 2003 and 7th November 2003, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 60.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 60.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>INSTITUTES</u>	<u>N° INTERVIEWS</u>	<u>FIELDWORK DATES</u>	<u>POPULATION 15+ (x 000)</u>
Belgium	INRA/IPSOS BELGIUM	1022	7/10 – 7/11	8,458
Denmark	GfK DENMARK	1000	9/10 – 5/11	4,355
Germany (East)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1023	4/10 – 24/10	13,164
Germany (West)	INRA/IPSOS DEUTSCHLAND	1016	4/10 – 24/10	56,319
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1001	6/10 – 2/11	8,899
Spain	INRA/IPSOS ESPAÑA	1000	6/10 – 1/11	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1015	9/10 – 27/10	47,936
Ireland	LANSLOWNE Market Research	1014	6/10 – 30/10	3,004
Italy	Demoskopea	1008	1/10 – 28/10	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	587	3/10 – 7/11	357
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1006	7/10 – 4/11	13,010
Austria	SPECTRA	1010	3/10 – 29/10	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1000	3/10 – 28/10	8,620
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1018	9/10 – 5/11	4,245
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1000	1/10 – 3/11	7,252
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1055	1/10 – 5/11	46,370
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	307	7/10 – 28/10	1,314
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS		16082		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

**EUROBAROMETRE STANDARD 60.1
INSTITUTS ET RESPONSABLES DE RECHERCHE**

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