



## **Special Eurobarometer 392**

# **SOLIDARITY THAT SPANS THE GLOBE: EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID**

## **REPORT**

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This survey has been requested by Directorate-General Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid and coordinated by Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Research and Speechwriting” Unit).

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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**Special Eurobarometer 392 / Wave EB77.4 – TNS Opinion & Social**

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# **Solidarity that spans the globe: Europeans and development aid**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
Directorate-General Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General Communication

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>MAIN FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1 Perceived importance of development aid.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.2 EU policies which affect developing countries .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.3 Obstacles to successful development .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF DEVELOPMENT AID .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.1 Attitudes to EU aid commitments in the light of the current economic situation ..</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.2 EU support to developing countries in a fragile situation.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2.3 Development aid to emerging countries .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.4 Sectors on which development policy should focus.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON PRIVATE COMPANIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.1 The role of the private sector.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.2 The social and ethical responsibility of foreign companies in developing countries .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.3 The EU's role in ensuring that private companies comply with social and ethical standards.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>3.4 The relevance of certain types of private companies for a country's growth and development.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>4. PERSONAL COMMITMENT AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DEVELOPMENT AID ...</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>4.1 Level of personal commitment to supporting development .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>4.2 Level of knowledge about where ... ..</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>4.2.1 ...national development aid goes.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>4.2.2 ...EU development aid goes .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>ANNEXES</b>	
<b>Technical specifications</b>	
<b>Questionnaire</b>	
<b>Tables</b>	

## INTRODUCTION

The EU and its Member States continue to be the world's largest donor of development assistance, providing more than half of official aid (€53 billion in 2011). As the world is evolving, so, too, are the development challenges which the international community faces. The European Commission proposed its "Agenda for Change" - subsequently endorsed by EU Foreign Ministers in May 2012 which aims at targeting EU resources where they are needed most and where they can have the greatest impact. This includes concentrating aid on the poorest countries and on a limited number of sectors per country, where the EU can make the biggest difference.

Achieving more with development aid also means doing more to help to ensure that the world's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are met. According to a recent UN report<sup>1</sup>, good progress has been made in areas such as fighting poverty and improving education, but additional efforts are still needed before the deadline of 2015: particularly in the fields of hunger and maternal and child health, as well as water and sanitation, and huge challenges still remain in some parts of the world - in particular for fragile states.

The European Commission has been taking action in numerous fields in 2011/2012 to help lift people out of poverty across the world. This includes work in the areas of energy<sup>2</sup>, boosting progress towards the MDGs<sup>3</sup>, supporting countries through democratic transition, and investing in food security and agriculture<sup>4</sup>: helping to make sure people have enough to eat and are able cope with future crises.

The European Commission's Directorate-General Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid commissioned this survey to measure the attitudes of the European public towards development cooperation. The main objectives of this survey were to:

- ◆ Measure the general perceptions of Europeans towards development aid and any changes in opinion since the survey was last run (in September 2011);
- ◆ Analyse Europeans' views of the future of development aid and which areas and countries aid should focus on;
- ◆ Understand the perception of private companies operating in developing countries;
- ◆ Analyse the willingness of individuals to take action to help those in developing countries;
- ◆ Understand the level of knowledge about how local country and EU development aid is spent.

The results have been analysed at the overall EU level, including trend data where available (showing the evolution of opinion compared to identical or similar questions in the previous surveys), and then by country level and socio-demographic groupings.

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<sup>1</sup> UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2012: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/mdg-report-2012.html>

<sup>2</sup> See press release on the "Energising Development" initiative of the EU Commission: <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/372>

<sup>3</sup> The EU Commission's MDG Initiative: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/millennium-development-goals/mdg\\_initiative\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/millennium-development-goals/mdg_initiative_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> Two Commission Communications are scheduled for adoption in autumn 2012: one on supporting change in transition societies, the other one on resilience.

This Eurobarometer was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social between 2 June and 17 June, 2012. Some 26,622 Europeans aged 15 or over were interviewed face-to-face by the interviewers of the TNS Opinion & Social network (the interviewers asked the questions in the respondents' home). The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer of the Directorate-General Communication of the European Commission ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. It specifies the method used for these interviews as well as the confidence intervals<sup>5</sup>.

The general analysis and the socio-demographic analyses are based on the average results in the 27 Member States. This average is weighted so that it reflects the actual population of each Member State.

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*The Eurobarometer website can be consulted at the following address:*

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

*We wish to thank the people interviewed throughout the European Union who gave their time to take part in this survey.*

*Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.*

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<sup>5</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

## MAIN FINDINGS

### General perceptions of development policy

- 85% of Europeans think it is important to help people in developing countries. This figure has changed very little since 2009, when the figure was 88%.
- In general terms, there has been little variation in this view within each country since September 2011, with only small changes (1-4 percentage points).
- EU action in the area of trade and finance is perceived as having the biggest impact on developing countries (29%). This is an increase of 11 percentage points since last year.
- In addition, in 23 countries trade and finance is the most mentioned area where EU action has an impact on developing countries.
- Internal factors are most likely to be seen as obstacles to successful development in developing countries. Corruption is mentioned by 53% of Europeans and "bad policies" of national governments by 41%. In 18 countries at least half of respondents mention corruption, with EU15<sup>6</sup> respondents more likely to mention corruption than their NMS12<sup>7</sup> counterparts.

### Europeans' views on the future of development aid

- In spite of the current economic climate, more than six out of ten Europeans think that aid to developing countries should be increased - 49% think current commitments to increase aid should be kept, and a further 12% think aid should be increased above what has already been promised.
- In seven countries there has been a clear negative shift in opinion, with the number of those wishing to increase aid declining, and the share of those who wish to cap or reduce aid increasing: Italy, The Netherlands, Czech Republic, Spain, Finland, Slovakia, and Luxembourg.
- Romania is the only country where there are now fewer people who think aid should remain at the same level or be reduced, and more who think it should be increased.
- Most Europeans think that the EU should prioritise aid to countries in fragile situations caused, for example, by conflict or natural disasters (61%). The majority of respondents in 25 countries agree with this view.
- 55% of Europeans believe that rapidly growing emerging economies should not continue to receive aid, even if part of their population still lives in poverty - 24% agree totally. EU15 respondents are more likely to hold this view than those in NMS12 countries (57% vs. 47%).
- Human rights (34%), education (33%) and health (32%) are seen as the most important areas in development policy.

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<sup>6</sup> The "EU15 countries" are the pre-2004 members of the EU: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

<sup>7</sup> Countries that joined the EU in 2004 are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Republic of Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia. Countries that acceded in 2007 are: Bulgaria and Romania. These are referred to as "NMS12 countries" (New Member States) in this report.

- Respondents in EU15 and NMS12 countries have different views: the top three sectors for EU15 respondents are human rights (36%), education (35%) and health (32%). NMS12 respondents, on the other hand, prioritise agriculture and food security (37%), economic growth (36%) and health (34%).

### **Europeans' views on private companies in developing countries**

- More than eight out of ten (81%) Europeans think that private companies have a positive role to play in developing countries, with job creation (57%) and providing a source of growth to help overcome poverty (42%) the two most mentioned.
- 81% of Europeans believe that private companies have social and ethical responsibilities when investing in developing countries.
- A very high proportion of respondents (87%) agree that donors such as the EU should work to ensure that private companies comply with social and ethical standards when working in developing countries.
- Local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are seen as the most important type of private sector company for a country's growth and development (50%).

### **Personal commitment and level of knowledge about development aid**

- Although 85% of Europeans think it is important to help people in developing countries, only 44% are willing to pay more for products in order to support people in the developing world. Respondents in EU15 countries are much more likely to be willing to pay more (50% vs. 25% of NMS12).
- Across the EU, willingness to pay more for groceries has decreased by 3 percentage points since September 2011, with the largest decrease recorded in Greece (11 points).
- 44% of Europeans have no knowledge about where their country's development aid goes, while 53% say they know nothing about where EU aid goes.

### **Socio-demographic factors**

- Respondents' level of education is the demographic which most consistently leads to variations in opinion on development aid. For example, respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to think helping developing countries is important, less likely to say that aid should be reduced, and are more willing to pay more for groceries and products from developing countries. They are also more likely to have at least some knowledge about where national and EU development aid goes.
- Respondents' views on the importance of helping those in developing countries are often closely related to their opinions on other aspects of development. For example, respondents who think aid is important are more likely to say that emerging economies should continue to receive aid, are more positive about the role of private companies in developing countries, and are more willing to pay more for groceries and products from developing countries. They are also more knowledgeable about where EU and national development aid goes.

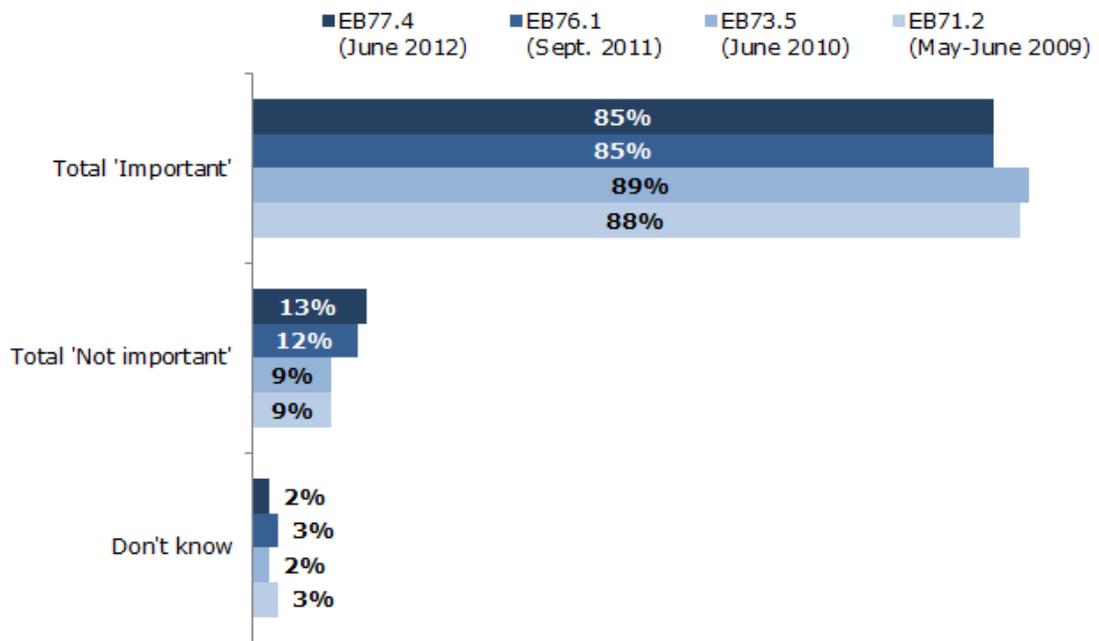
**1. GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

**1.1 Perceived importance of development aid**

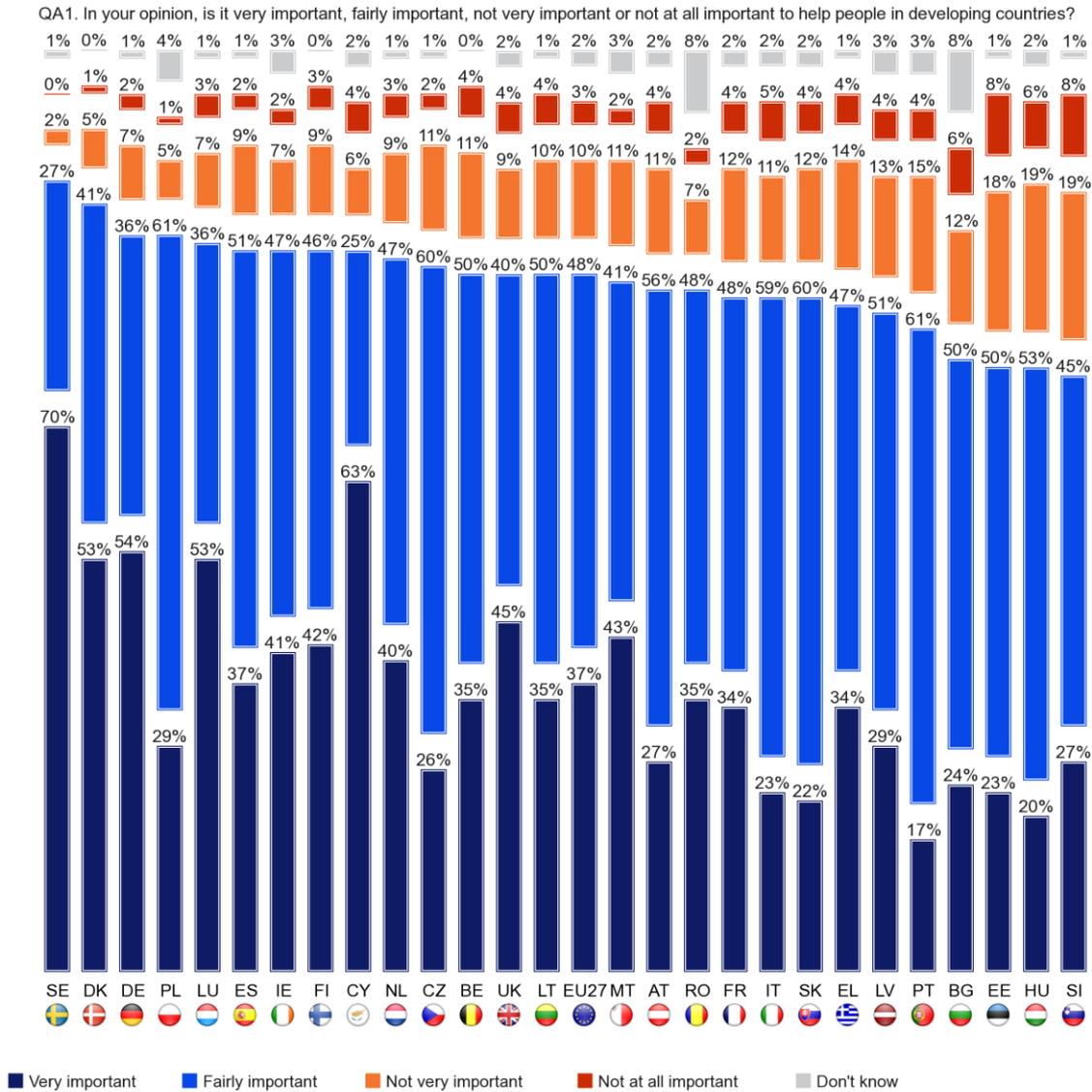
**- Most Europeans think that it is important to help people in developing countries -**

The general consensus amongst Europeans is that it is important to help people in developing countries (85%), and there has been little variation since May-June of 2009 (-3 points).

**QA1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries? - %EU**



At least seven out of ten respondents in each country think that helping developing countries is important. The main variation between countries is on the degree of importance. For example 70% of Swedish respondents think that it is very important to help people in developing countries, compared to 17% in Portugal. Here respondents are more likely to say that helping people in developing countries is "fairly important" (61%).

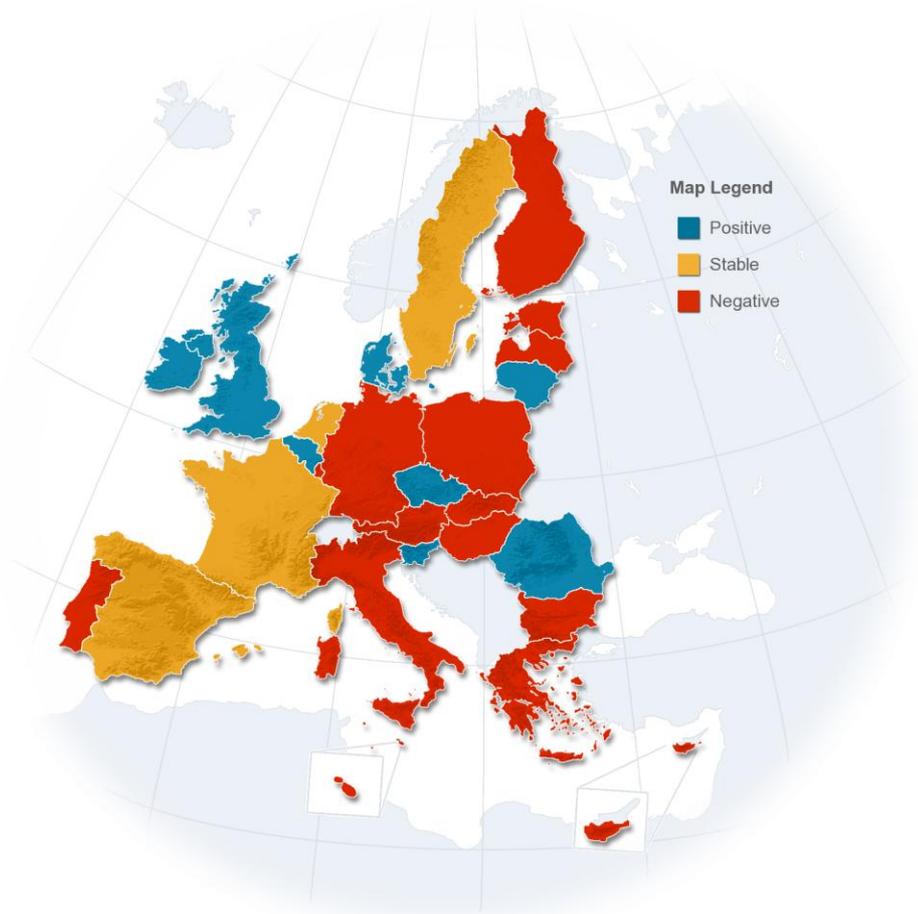


The map below shows the change in opinion since the previous survey in September 2011. Just over half (15) of the countries have recorded a decline in the proportion of respondents who think helping developing countries is important, although in most cases this change is small (1-4 points). Only in Portugal (-10 points) and Cyprus (-7 points) is the decline in opinion more notable. In only two countries, Lithuania and Romania (both +6 points), has there been a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who think helping developing countries is important.

	LT	85%	+6
	RO	83%	+6
	DK	94%	+4
	UK	85%	+4
	IE	88%	+3
	CZ	86%	+3
	BE	85%	+2
	SI	72%	+1
	SE	97%	=
	ES	88%	=
	NL	87%	=
	EU27	85%	=
	FR	82%	=
	LV	80%	-1
	BG	74%	-1
	EE	73%	-1
	DE	90%	-2
	PL	90%	-2
	AT	83%	-2
	IT	82%	-2
	SK	82%	-2
	EL	81%	-2
	HU	73%	-2
	LU	89%	-3
	FI	88%	-3
	MT	84%	-4
	CY	88%	-7
	PT	78%	-10

Question: QA1. In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

Answers: Total 'Important'



The socio-demographic analysis shows a general agreement that it is important to help those in developing countries.

There are only a couple of notable differences. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think that it is important to help those in developing countries (see table below, 15 or younger: 80%, 16-19: 85%, 20 or older: 90%).

The main difference between education groups is in the degree of importance respondents attach to helping people in developing countries. Almost half (47%) of those who completed their education aged 20+ think it is "very important", compared to 34% of those who finished aged 16-19, and 29% of those who finished education before 16. Those who finished their education prior to age 20 are more likely to say that helping developing countries is "fairly important" (51% vs. 43% for 20+).

Respondents who consider themselves to be politically to the left or the centre are more likely than those on the right to think it is important to help those in developing countries (89% & 87% vs. 80%). Respondents on the left are more likely to say that helping people in developing countries is "very important" (46%) than those in the centre (38%) or to the right (30%). Those to the right (50%) and the centre (49%) are more likely to say that helping people in developing countries is "fairly important", compared to those to the left (43%).

QA1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	37%	48%	10%	3%	2%	85%	13%
 Education (End of)							
15-	29%	51%	13%	5%	2%	80%	18%
16-19	34%	51%	10%	3%	2%	85%	13%
20+	47%	43%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
Still studying	46%	44%	7%	1%	2%	90%	8%
 Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	46%	43%	8%	2%	1%	89%	10%
(5-6) Centre	38%	49%	9%	2%	2%	87%	11%
(7-10) Right	30%	50%	13%	5%	2%	80%	18%

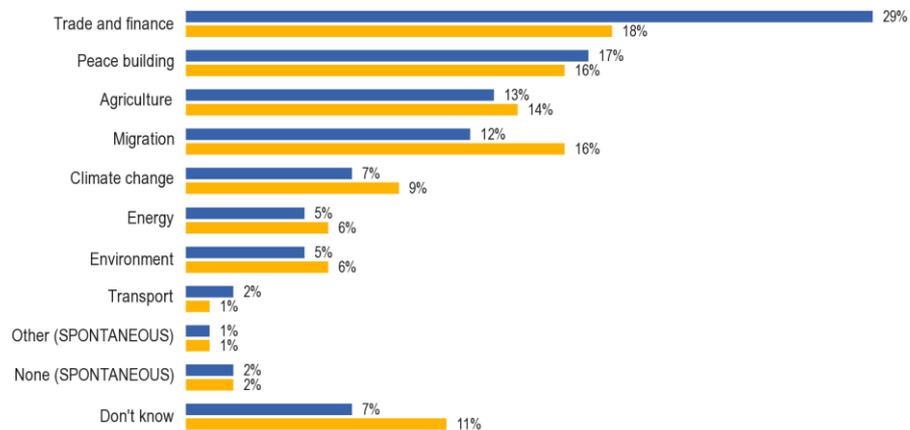
## 1.2 EU policies which affect developing countries

### - EU policies in trade and finance are seen to have the biggest impact on developing countries -

Respondents were asked to consider which EU policies, other than development aid, had the largest impact on developing countries. Three out of ten (29%) mention trade and finance. This is a considerably higher proportion than for the next most common answers of peace building (17%) and agriculture (13%).

Respondents mention trade and finance more frequently than they did in September 2011, when the figure was 18%, 11 percentage points lower.

QA3. Apart from development aid, where do you think EU actions have the biggest impact on developing countries?



■ EB77.4 June 2012  
■ EB76.1 Sept. 2011

● EU27

Across the EU, trade and finance and peace building emerge as the policy areas where most respondents think EU action has the biggest impact on developing countries. In 23 countries trade and finance is the most mentioned action; in the remaining four Member States peace building comes first (Finland 32%, Portugal 27%, Bulgaria 25%, and Luxembourg 24%).

Interestingly, the proportion of respondents opting for trade and finance and peace building shows very high variations between countries. More than four out of ten (42%) respondents in the Netherlands mention trade and finance, compared to 20% of those in Malta and Lithuania. Almost one third (32%) of Finnish respondents mention peace building, compared to just one in ten in the UK.

## QA3 Apart from development aid, where do you think EU actions have the biggest impact on developing countries?

	Trade and finance	Peace building	Agriculture	Migration	Climate change	Energy	Environment	Transport	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
 EU27	29%	17%	13%	12%	7%	5%	5%	2%	1%	2%	7%
 BE	27%	20%	17%	11%	7%	7%	5%	3%	0%	1%	2%
 BG	22%	25%	11%	7%	3%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1%	15%
 CZ	34%	19%	13%	9%	3%	5%	9%	2%	0%	2%	4%
 DK	37%	17%	16%	10%	10%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	3%
 DE	30%	13%	15%	11%	14%	3%	7%	1%	0%	1%	5%
 EE	27%	24%	12%	11%	3%	4%	5%	1%	2%	4%	7%
 IE	34%	18%	16%	6%	4%	3%	5%	2%	1%	1%	10%
 EL	29%	19%	7%	20%	2%	8%	5%	2%	0%	4%	4%
 ES	33%	20%	10%	15%	3%	4%	3%	0%	1%	3%	8%
 FR	26%	24%	16%	12%	5%	5%	4%	2%	0%	1%	5%
 IT	32%	15%	6%	17%	7%	7%	5%	2%	1%	3%	5%
 CY	30%	19%	4%	21%	4%	6%	5%	1%	0%	2%	8%
 LV	25%	14%	15%	19%	3%	6%	4%	2%	1%	2%	9%
 LT	20%	19%	13%	17%	4%	13%	3%	1%	1%	1%	8%
 LU	24%	24%	12%	14%	6%	3%	6%	2%	3%	2%	4%
 HU	35%	18%	16%	8%	3%	9%	5%	1%	1%	2%	2%
 MT	20%	17%	8%	21%	4%	12%	4%	1%	0%	0%	13%
 NL	42%	17%	15%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
 AT	21%	15%	14%	15%	7%	9%	7%	3%	2%	4%	3%
 PL	26%	14%	17%	9%	4%	7%	7%	4%	0%	2%	10%
 PT	26%	27%	12%	5%	1%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	16%
 RO	25%	13%	18%	13%	3%	5%	6%	2%	1%	1%	13%
 SI	34%	23%	9%	8%	5%	6%	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%
 SK	29%	18%	17%	9%	5%	7%	6%	2%	1%	2%	4%
 FI	26%	32%	14%	5%	8%	4%	8%	0%	2%	0%	1%
 SE	32%	19%	14%	4%	13%	3%	8%	2%	2%	0%	3%
 UK	28%	10%	12%	14%	7%	3%	6%	2%	0%	4%	14%

**Highest percentage per country**      *Lowest percentage per country*  
**Highest percentage per item**      *Lowest percentage per item*

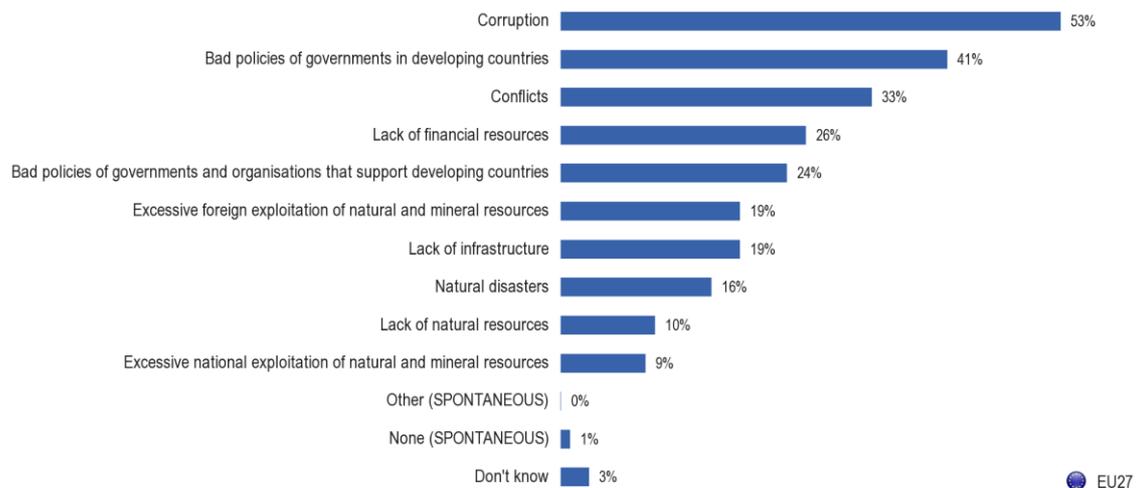
There are only a few socio-demographic differences of note. Respondents aged 55 and older are the least likely to mention trade and finance as having a big impact on developing countries (25% vs. 31-33% for younger age groups). In addition, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention trade and finance (15 or younger: 25%, 20 and older: 33%).

### 1.3 Obstacles to successful development

#### - *Corruption is seen as the biggest obstacle to successful development in developing countries* -

Just over half (53%) of Europeans consider corruption to be the main obstacle to successful development. More than four out of ten (41%) blame "bad policies" of the governments in developing countries. Both of these factors are strongly tied to domestic issues, compared to areas where external influences play a role. For instance, foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources, an area of outside influence, is mentioned by 19% of respondents.

QA5. From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries?



(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Respondents living in EU15 countries are more likely to mention corruption (55% vs. 48% of NMS12), conflicts (35% vs. 28%) foreign exploitation of resources (20% vs. 13% of NMS12), and lack of infrastructure (20% vs. 15% of NMS12) as being the biggest obstacles to successful development.

Respondents in NMS12 countries, on the other hand, are more likely to mention lack of financial resources (31% vs. 25% of EU15) and natural disasters (20% vs. 15% of EU15).

As might be expected from the above results, respondents in 22 EU countries are most likely to mention corruption as the main obstacle to successful development in developing countries. In fact, in 18 countries at least half of respondents mention corruption as an obstacle, and in four Member States the share is at least seven out of ten (Denmark, Sweden, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Nonetheless, EU-wide the highest and the lowest proportions differ by 43 percentage points: 74% of respondents in Denmark mention corruption, compared to 31% in Austria.

EU-wide results also show a high level of variation regarding "bad policies" of the national government and conflicts, with a gap of 34 points between the highest and the lowest percentages in each case.

QA5 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries?

	Corruption	Bad policies of governments in developing countries	Conflicts	Lack of financial resources	Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries	Excessive foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources	Lack of infrastructure	Natural disasters	Lack of natural resources	Excessive national exploitation of natural and mineral resources	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
 EU27	53%	41%	33%	26%	24%	19%	19%	16%	10%	9%	0%	1%	3%
 BE	60%	46%	42%	26%	22%	18%	21%	17%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%
 BG	50%	50%	27%	29%	23%	17%	14%	24%	8%	7%	0%	0%	6%
 CZ	40%	44%	31%	38%	22%	16%	19%	22%	11%	8%	0%	1%	1%
 DK	74%	55%	43%	32%	19%	14%	22%	12%	5%	8%	0%	0%	1%
 DE	63%	44%	29%	25%	22%	31%	24%	18%	8%	13%	0%	0%	1%
 EE	42%	40%	36%	32%	14%	16%	18%	18%	6%	7%	2%	2%	4%
 IE	56%	44%	21%	26%	24%	15%	22%	18%	15%	6%	2%	0%	6%
 EL	52%	40%	26%	23%	37%	18%	33%	16%	12%	11%	1%	0%	1%
 ES	59%	39%	31%	24%	31%	13%	16%	11%	10%	7%	0%	0%	3%
 FR	53%	48%	48%	27%	25%	21%	18%	14%	9%	7%	0%	0%	1%
 IT	41%	30%	30%	28%	32%	20%	18%	12%	11%	14%	1%	1%	2%
 CY	58%	64%	31%	29%	30%	17%	21%	16%	9%	10%	0%	0%	1%
 LV	51%	34%	34%	32%	27%	7%	14%	16%	7%	4%	1%	0%	4%
 LT	55%	35%	32%	32%	21%	5%	7%	20%	11%	3%	1%	1%	5%
 LU	71%	52%	28%	15%	22%	24%	16%	12%	5%	9%	2%	0%	2%
 HU	42%	35%	23%	44%	21%	20%	26%	18%	14%	11%	1%	0%	1%
 MT	58%	56%	16%	24%	14%	15%	11%	17%	14%	11%	1%	0%	4%
 NL	71%	56%	41%	19%	26%	21%	20%	13%	7%	5%	1%	0%	1%
 AT	31%	44%	31%	32%	20%	28%	32%	33%	18%	16%	1%	0%	1%
 PL	42%	35%	33%	24%	21%	9%	10%	24%	8%	8%	0%	0%	7%
 PT	48%	35%	30%	21%	24%	8%	14%	10%	14%	9%	0%	1%	8%
 RO	61%	47%	17%	31%	18%	16%	20%	12%	10%	7%	0%	0%	8%
 SI	66%	42%	23%	37%	28%	21%	13%	12%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%
 SK	45%	45%	34%	37%	23%	14%	18%	29%	11%	8%	0%	0%	1%
 FI	37%	41%	37%	32%	19%	36%	24%	20%	12%	9%	0%	0%	1%
 SE	74%	52%	50%	16%	17%	29%	24%	8%	3%	8%	1%	0%	1%
 UK	54%	34%	35%	23%	20%	12%	17%	18%	11%	5%	1%	1%	8%

<b>Highest percentage per country</b>	<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Socio-demographic analysis illustrates that those aged 15-24 are the least likely to mention corruption as an obstacle (47% vs. 52-56% for older groups). Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older are more likely to cite corruption (60% vs. 51-52%) and foreign exploitation of resources as the main obstacles (24% vs. 14-18%) than those who finished their education earlier.

Those who finished their education at the age of 15 or younger are less likely to mention "bad policies" of governments in developing countries (36% vs. 41-45%) and conflicts (28% vs. 37%) when compared to those who completed their education at an older age.

People who stay at home (house persons) are the least likely to mention "bad policies" of the local government, particularly compared to managers (35% vs. 45%). Managers are much more likely to mention corruption (64%) and foreign exploitation of resources (27%) than other occupation groups.

Respondents who think helping developing countries is important are more likely to view bad local government policies as an obstacle (42% vs. 35% for those who say it isn't important). There is a similar pattern for the lack of financial resources option (27% vs. 21%).

QA5 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (ROTATE – MAX.3 ANSWERS)

	Corruption	Bad policies of governments in developing countries	Conflicts	Lack of financial resources	Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries	Excessive foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources	Lack of infrastructure	Natural disasters	Lack of natural resources	Excessive national exploitation of natural and mineral resources
EU27	53%	41%	33%	26%	24%	19%	19%	16%	10%	9%
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	47%	38%	36%	33%	22%	18%	19%	17%	14%	9%
25-39	52%	40%	33%	28%	26%	18%	20%	15%	10%	8%
40-54	56%	42%	36%	25%	26%	19%	19%	15%	9%	10%
55 +	55%	41%	30%	23%	23%	19%	18%	17%	9%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15-	51%	36%	28%	25%	24%	14%	16%	19%	10%	9%
16-19	52%	41%	33%	28%	24%	18%	18%	17%	10%	9%
20+	60%	45%	37%	23%	26%	24%	21%	12%	7%	9%
Still studying	50%	39%	37%	31%	23%	20%	23%	17%	14%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>										
Self-employed	57%	44%	36%	25%	27%	19%	20%	13%	9%	8%
Managers	64%	45%	38%	21%	25%	27%	21%	12%	7%	9%
Other white collars	53%	42%	34%	28%	26%	18%	20%	15%	8%	11%
Manual workers	51%	41%	33%	30%	24%	17%	19%	16%	10%	8%
House persons	48%	35%	31%	25%	23%	18%	16%	17%	13%	9%
Unemployed	51%	39%	32%	27%	27%	17%	18%	17%	10%	7%
Retired	55%	40%	31%	23%	23%	18%	17%	18%	9%	9%
Students	50%	39%	37%	31%	23%	20%	23%	17%	14%	9%
<b>Help developing countries</b>										
Important	54%	42%	34%	27%	25%	19%	20%	17%	10%	9%
Not important	54%	35%	31%	21%	26%	15%	16%	14%	8%	7%

## 2. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF DEVELOPMENT AID

### 2.1 Attitudes to EU aid commitments in the light of the current economic situation

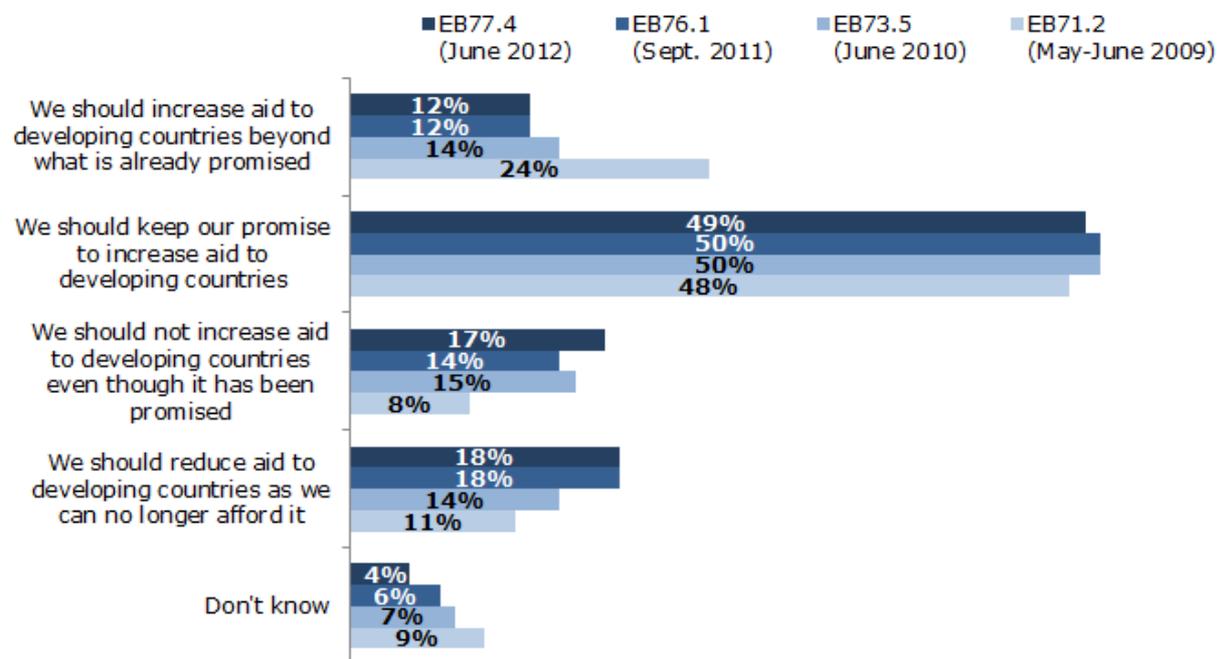
**- More than six out of ten Europeans think that aid to developing countries should be increased -**

Six out of ten Europeans think that aid to developing countries should be increased to some degree. Half of the respondents (49%) are of the opinion that the EU should keep its promise to increase aid to developing countries, and a further 12% think that aid should be increased beyond what has been promised.<sup>8</sup> In contrast, almost one in five think that aid should be reduced as it is no longer affordable (18%).

Results have not changed markedly since the last survey in September 2011, although there has been a slight increase in the proportion who think the promise to increase aid should not be kept (+3 percentage points).

Changes are more notable when looking at the evolution of results since May-June 2009: at that time only 11% thought that aid should be reduced and almost one quarter thought that aid should be increased beyond what had already been promised.

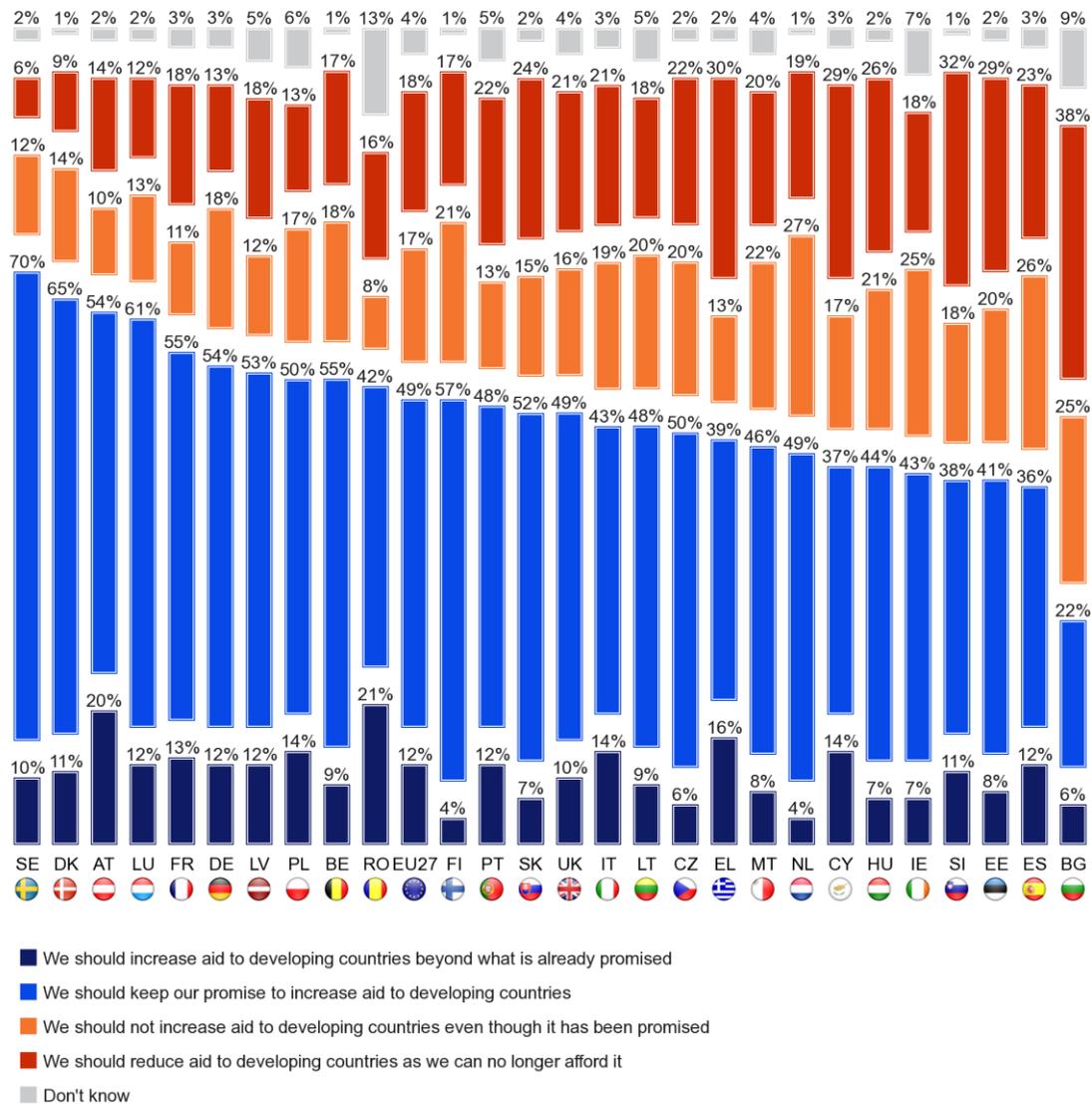
**QA2 The EU (the European Commission and Member States) has promised to increase the level of its aid to developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following statements best describes your opinion? - %EU**



<sup>8</sup> EU member states pledged to increase Official Development Assistance (ODA) to 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2015. Individual targets are 0.7% ODA/GNI for the EU 15 and 0.33% GNI for NMS12.

At least three in ten respondents in Bulgaria (38%), Slovenia (32%) and Greece (30%) think that in the current economic climate aid should be reduced. One in five Romanian (21%) and Austrian (20%) respondents, however, think that aid to developing countries should actually be increased over and above what has been promised.

QA2. The EU (the European Commission and Member States) has promised to increase the level of its aid to developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following statements best describes your opinion?



The table below looks at the change in respondents' opinions by country since the last survey in September 2011. Most of the changes are small, with a movement of less than 5 percentage points. There have, however, been some larger shifts in opinion.

The largest shift on any item occurred amongst respondents in Slovenia, who are now less likely to think that the EU promise to deliver an increase in aid should be kept (-11 points). Romanian respondents are now more likely to think aid should be increased beyond what was promised (+10 points), or that the promised aid increases should be delivered (+7). Respondents in Cyprus are now more likely to say that aid should be increased beyond what has been promised (+7), whilst those in Belgium are more likely to say that the EU should deliver the promised increases in aid (+6).

In seven countries there has been a clear negative shift in opinion, with the proportion of people who wish to increase aid declining (columns 1 & 2 in the table below), and the proportion wishing to cap or reduce aid increasing (columns 3 & 4): Italy, The Netherlands, Czech Republic, Spain, Finland, Slovakia, Luxembourg.

Romania is the only country with a reverse trend. Here there has been a 10 point increase in the proportion who thinks aid should be increased beyond what has promised. At the same time the proportion who thinks aid should not be increased has declined by 5 points, as has the proportion who says aid should be reduced.

**QA2 The EU (the European Commission and Member States) has promised to increase the level of its aid to developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following statements best describes your opinion?**

+ evolution compared with September 2011 (EB76.1)

		We should increase aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised		We should keep our promise to increase aid to developing countries		We should not increase aid to developing countries even though it has been promised		We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it		Don't know	
	EU27	12%	=	49%	-1	17%	+3	18%	=	4%	-2
	RO	21%	+10	42%	+7	8%	-5	16%	-5	13%	-7
	CY	14%	+7	37%	-3	17%	-5	29%	+1	3%	=
	LT	9%	+4	48%	+3	20%	+4	18%	-10	5%	-1
	BG	6%	+3	22%	-8	25%	=	38%	+8	9%	-3
	EL	16%	+3	39%	-8	13%	=	30%	+6	2%	-1
	PT	12%	+3	48%	-2	13%	-4	22%	+8	5%	-5
	SI	11%	+3	38%	-11	18%	+4	32%	+7	1%	-3
	EE	8%	+2	41%	-7	20%	=	29%	+8	2%	-3
	LV	12%	+2	53%	-1	12%	+1	18%	-3	5%	+1
	IE	7%	+1	43%	=	25%	+2	18%	-4	7%	+1
	HU	7%	+1	44%	+1	21%	-2	26%	+2	2%	-2
	MT	8%	+1	46%	+1	22%	+4	20%	=	4%	-6
	UK	10%	+1	49%	+3	16%	+2	21%	-6	4%	=
	DE	12%	=	54%	-1	18%	+2	13%	+1	3%	-2
	FR	13%	=	55%	-2	11%	+4	18%	-1	3%	-1
	PL	14%	=	50%	-1	17%	+2	13%	+4	6%	-5
	LU	12%	-1	61%	-6	13%	+5	12%	+3	2%	-1
	SK	7%	-1	52%	-4	15%	+1	24%	+5	2%	-1
	FI	4%	-1	57%	-8	21%	+6	17%	+4	1%	-1
	ES	12%	-2	36%	-5	26%	+9	23%	+2	3%	-4
	SE	10%	-2	70%	+3	12%	+2	6%	-2	2%	-1
	BE	9%	-3	55%	+6	18%	-1	17%	-2	1%	=
	CZ	6%	-3	50%	-1	20%	+4	22%	+1	2%	-1
	DK	11%	-3	65%	+5	14%	+4	9%	-6	1%	=
	IT	14%	-3	43%	-4	19%	+7	21%	+5	3%	-5
	NL	4%	-4	49%	-3	27%	+6	19%	+3	1%	-2
	AT	20%	-5	54%	+2	10%	+1	14%	+3	2%	-1

The socio-demographic analysis highlights that the less educated the respondent, the more likely they are to say that aid to developing countries should be reduced (15 or younger: 28%, 16-19: 20%, 20 or older: 11%). In addition, the least educated respondents are also the least likely to say that the EU should keep the promise to increase development aid (15 or younger: 39%, 16-19: 47%, 20 or older: 57%). Managers and students are more likely than other occupation groups to say that the promise to increase aid should be kept (58% and 55% respectively).

QA2 The EU (the European Commission and Member States) has promised to increase the level of its aid to developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following statements best describes your opinion?

	We should keep our promise to increase aid to developing countries	We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it	We should not increase aid to developing countries even though it has been promised	We should increase aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised	DK
EU27	49%	18%	17%	12%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	39%	28%	19%	9%	5%
16-19	47%	20%	18%	11%	4%
20+	57%	11%	15%	14%	3%
Still studying	55%	11%	16%	14%	4%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self-employed	49%	18%	18%	12%	3%
Managers	58%	12%	15%	12%	3%
Other white collars	50%	17%	18%	13%	2%
Manual workers	48%	19%	17%	12%	4%
House persons	44%	22%	19%	10%	5%
Unemployed	41%	24%	17%	15%	3%
Retired	47%	21%	17%	10%	5%
Students	55%	11%	16%	14%	4%

## 2.2 EU support to developing countries in a fragile situation

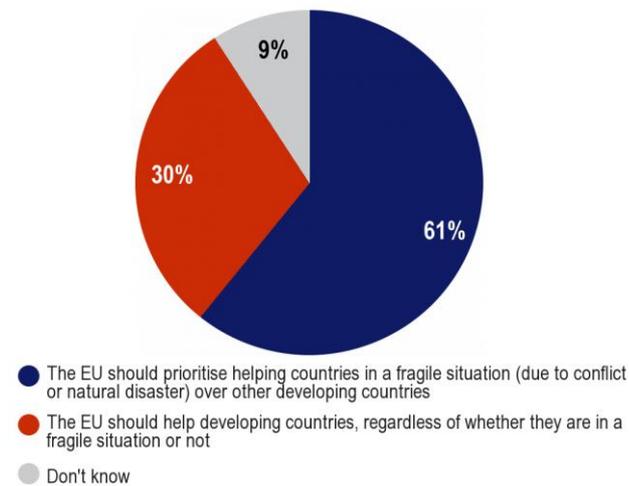
### - More than six in ten Europeans think the EU should prioritise aid to developing countries in fragile situations -

Respondents were given the following two statements, and asked to select which best described their view:

- The EU should prioritise helping countries in a fragile situation (due to conflict or natural disaster) over other developing countries
- The EU should help all developing countries, regardless of whether they are in a fragile situation or not

Most Europeans think that the EU should prioritise aid to countries in fragile situations (61%), rather than simply helping all developing countries.

QA12. Which of the following two statements best describes your view on the EU support to developing countries?

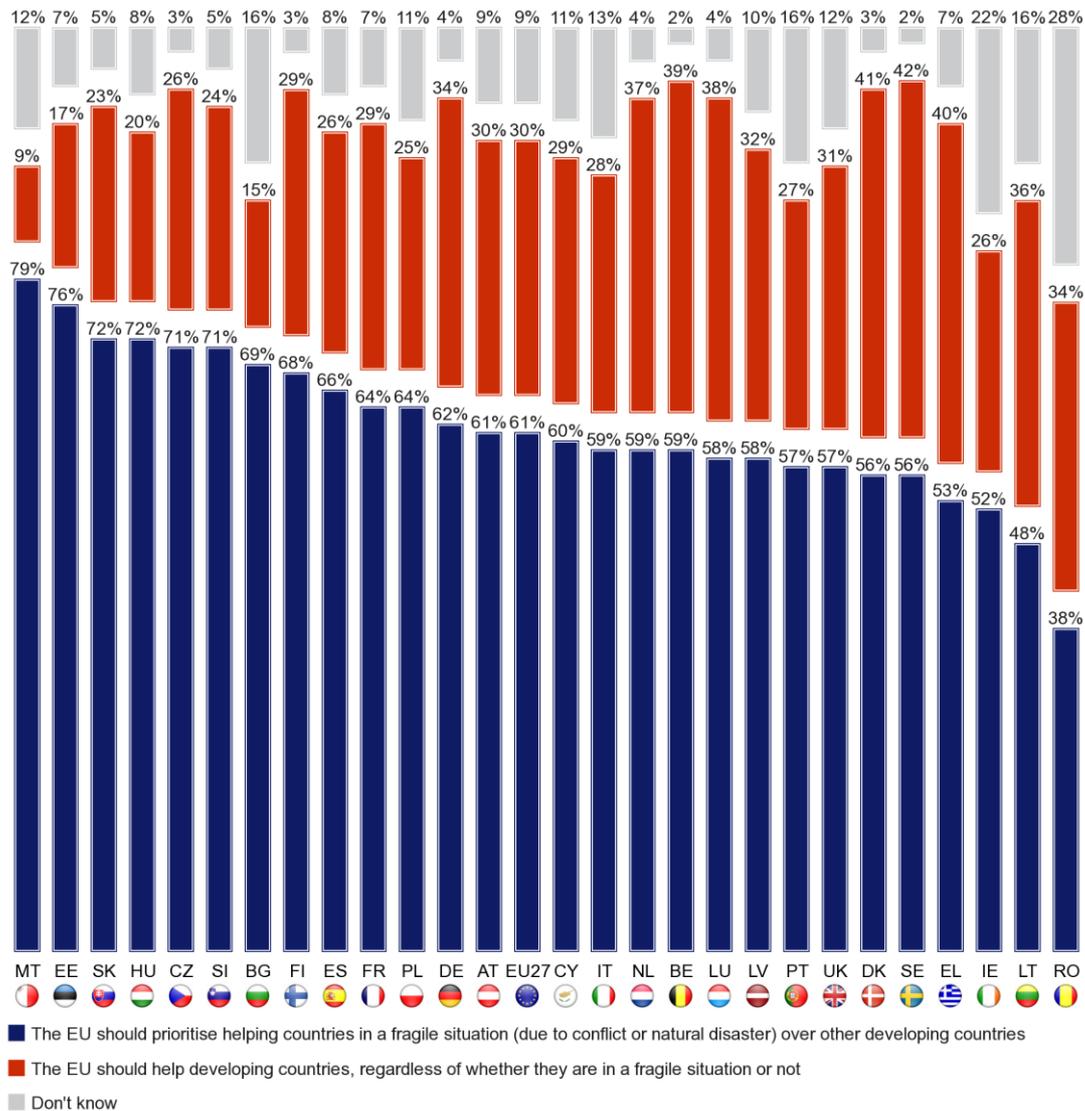


 EU27

There is a wide divergence of opinion across the EU. Although in almost all countries (25/27) at least half of respondents think that countries in fragile situations should be prioritised, the proportions vary, from 38% in Romania and 48% in Lithuania, to 76% in Estonia, and 79% in Malta.

Respondents in Sweden, Denmark and Greece are most likely to think that aid should be given to developing countries, irrespective of their situation (42%, 41%, and 40% respectively).

QA12. Which of the following two statements best describes your view on the EU support to developing countries?



The socio-demographic analysis did not reveal any notable differences.

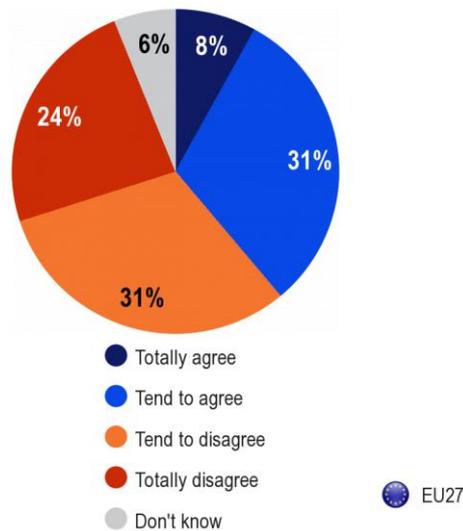
### 2.3 Development aid to emerging countries

**- More than half of Europeans think that rapidly growing emerging economies should not continue to receive aid -**

Along with the majority view that aid should be prioritised to countries in fragile situations, more than half of respondents also think that emerging economies should not continue to receive aid (55%). In fact, one quarter (24%) disagree strongly with the idea that emerging economies should continue to receive aid.

QA6.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Emerging economies (like China, India and Brazil) which are growing rapidly but where a part of the population still lives in poverty should continue receiving aid

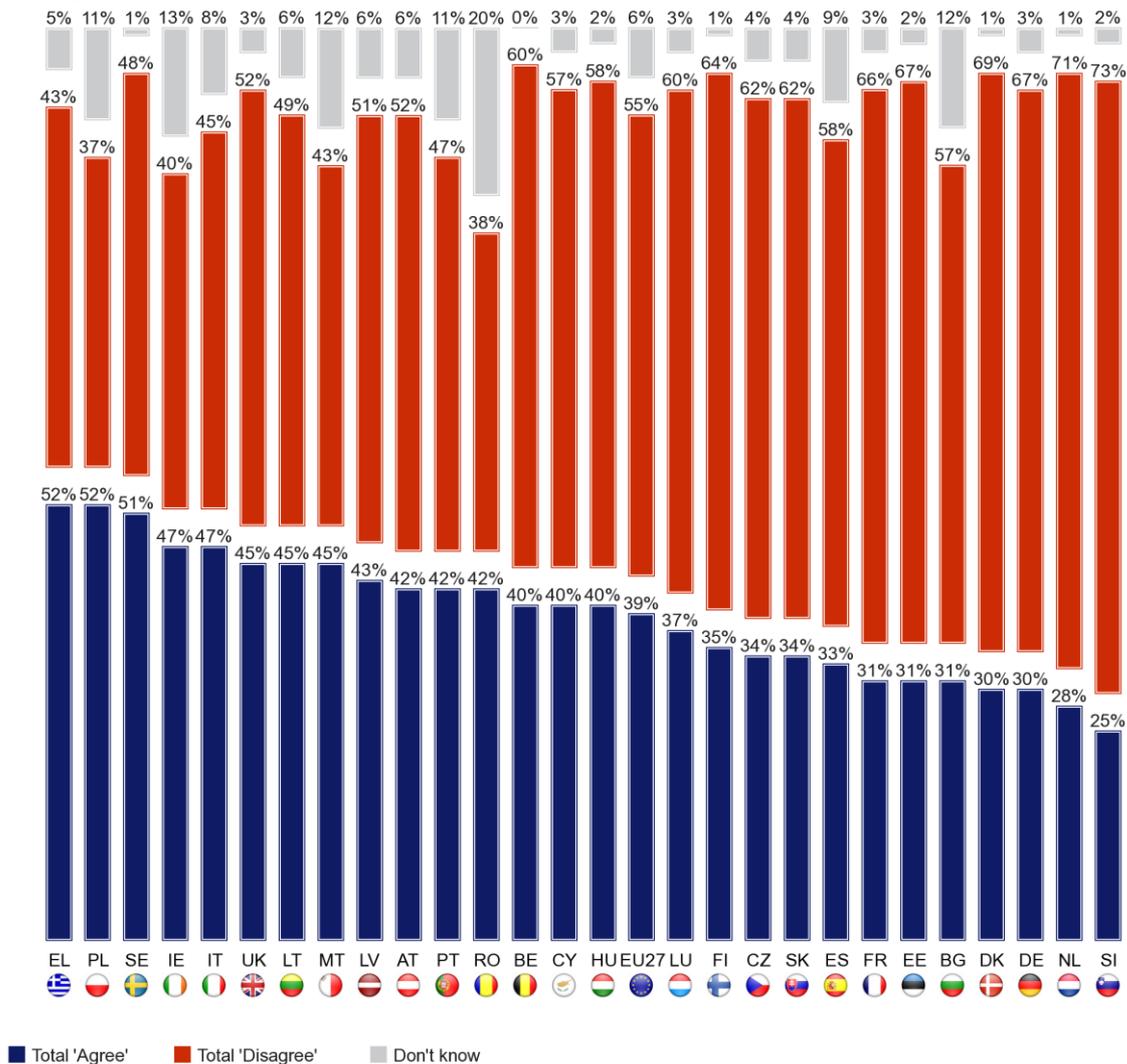


Respondents living in EU15 countries are more likely to think that emerging economies should not continue to receive aid when compared to respondents living in NMS12 countries (57% vs. 47%).

In 18 countries, the majority of respondents think that emerging economies should not continue to receive aid. In fact, only in Greece, Poland (both 52%) and Sweden (51%) do a small majority of respondents believe that emerging economies should still receive aid. There are also a number of countries where a relative majority agree that emerging economies should continue to receive aid: Ireland, Italy (both 47%), Malta (45%), and Romania (42%). It is also worth noting that one in five Romanian respondents were unable to give an opinion.

QA6.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Emerging economies (like China, India and Brazil) which are growing rapidly but where a part of the population still lives in poverty should continue receiving aid



Socio-demographic analysis shows that the younger generation are more in favour of providing aid to emerging economies. There is a clear trend across age groups: as age increases, the share of those who agree that emerging economies should continue to receive aid decreases. For example, 51% of 15-24 year olds agree, compared to 41% of 25-39 year olds, and 33% of those aged 55 and older.

Students are also more likely to agree that emerging economies should continue to receive aid, compared to those who have completed their education. Just over half (51%) of those who are still studying agree that emerging economies should continue to receive aid, compared to 33% of those who finished school at the age of 15 or younger, 38% of those who finished between the age of 16 and 19 and 40% of those who studied until the age 20 or older.

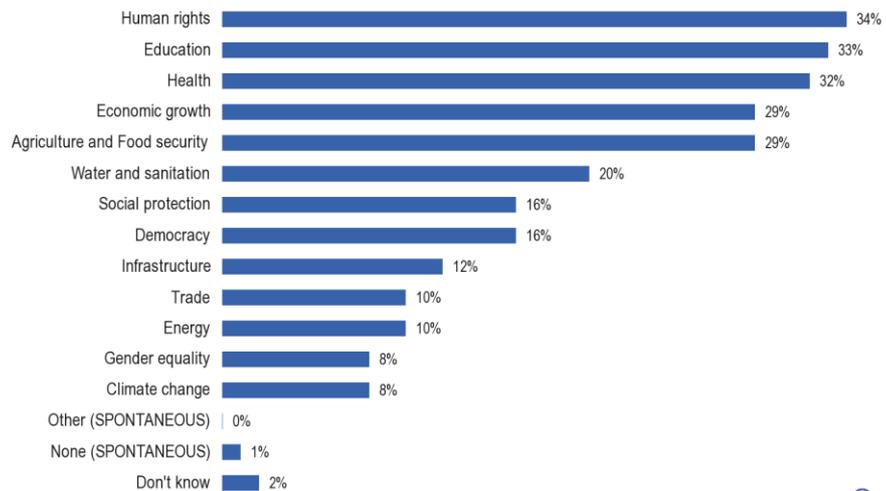
Respondents who consider it important to help people in developing countries are much more likely to agree that emerging economies should continue to receive aid, compared to those who think it isn't important (43% vs. 16%). Respondents who say they know nothing at all about where EU aid goes are much less likely to agree that emerging economies should receive aid (33%), compared to those who know a little (45%) or a lot (57%) about where EU aid goes.

## 2.4 Sectors on which development policy should focus

### **- Human rights, education and health are seen as the most important areas for development policy -**

Respondents were asked to pick the sectors they thought development policy should focus on. Human rights, education and health emerge as the top three areas. Economic growth and agriculture and food security are also seen as important by around three in ten respondents (29%).

QA4. On which of the following sectors should development policy focus?



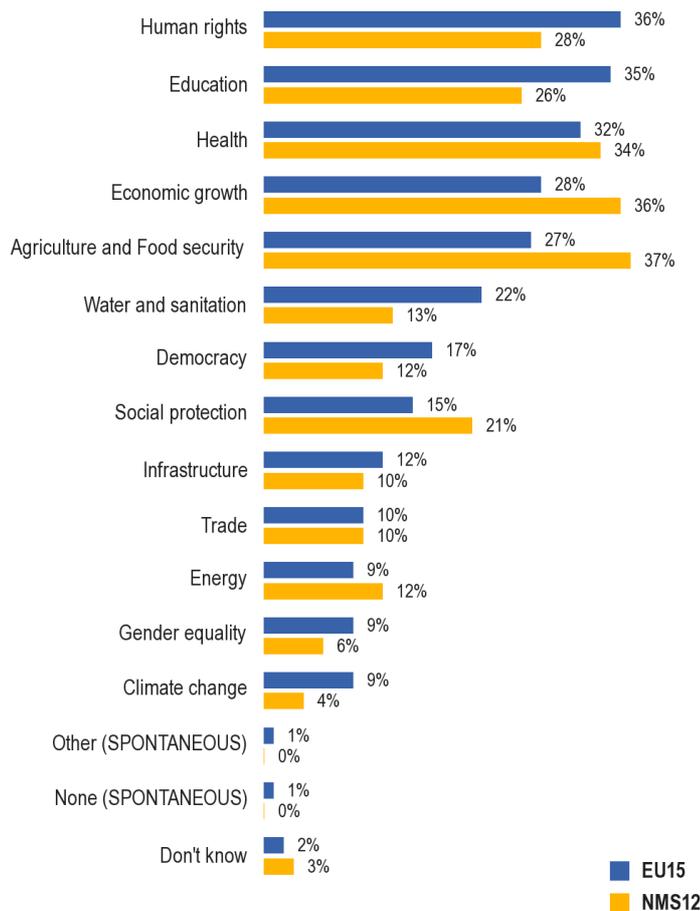
EU27

(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Views in EU15 countries and NMS12 countries differ. The top three sectors for EU15 respondents are human rights (36%), education (35%) and health (32%). Respondents living in NMS12 countries, on the other hand, rank agriculture and food security (37%), economic growth (36%) and health (34%) as the three most important sectors for development policy to focus on.

Human rights are seen as more important by those living in EU15 countries (36% vs. 28%), as are water and sanitation (22% vs. 13%) and education (35% vs. 26%). Agriculture and food security are more important to NMS12 respondents (37% vs. 27%), as is social protection (21% vs. 15%) and economic growth (36% vs. 28%).

QA4. On which of the following sectors should development policy focus?



(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

There is a diverse spread of opinions across the EU on the sectors that should be the focus of development policy. No one sector stands out as the most mentioned in a large number of countries. Instead, there are a handful of countries across each of the top five sectors.

Furthermore, in only two cases do at least half of a country's respondents pick one sector: respondents in Finland (education: 50%) and those in Romania (agriculture and food security: 56%).

QA4 On which of the following sectors should development policy focus?

	Human rights	Education	Health	Agriculture and Food security	Economic growth	Water and sanitation	Social protection	Democracy	Infra-structure	Energy	Trade	Gender equality	Climate change	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	Don't know
EU27	34%	33%	32%	29%	29%	20%	16%	16%	12%	10%	10%	8%	8%	0%	1%	2%
BE	36%	41%	34%	32%	21%	25%	15%	21%	11%	10%	8%	7%	11%	0%	0%	0%
BG	30%	27%	41%	30%	41%	12%	35%	13%	12%	15%	9%	4%	3%	0%	0%	3%
CZ	34%	25%	25%	39%	33%	28%	20%	13%	8%	8%	10%	14%	3%	0%	1%	1%
DK	47%	47%	32%	22%	26%	21%	13%	28%	11%	9%	8%	10%	16%	0%	0%	0%
DE	43%	39%	28%	33%	18%	23%	16%	22%	17%	8%	6%	11%	14%	0%	0%	1%
EE	34%	38%	25%	32%	25%	21%	18%	12%	12%	8%	7%	5%	3%	0%	2%	3%
IE	32%	40%	38%	37%	32%	26%	17%	7%	8%	10%	9%	3%	2%	0%	0%	5%
EL	31%	25%	39%	21%	46%	18%	26%	16%	21%	13%	15%	4%	4%	0%	1%	1%
ES	32%	37%	38%	30%	33%	20%	12%	12%	12%	6%	10%	6%	3%	1%	0%	1%
FR	39%	36%	35%	29%	26%	20%	21%	16%	6%	12%	7%	11%	9%	1%	0%	1%
IT	25%	25%	26%	19%	40%	15%	16%	16%	15%	14%	15%	11%	7%	1%	1%	2%
CY	44%	41%	48%	25%	41%	9%	24%	13%	7%	22%	10%	5%	3%	0%	0%	0%
LV	26%	32%	33%	25%	38%	10%	26%	10%	10%	8%	10%	3%	4%	0%	2%	3%
LT	31%	23%	39%	20%	41%	12%	24%	13%	5%	14%	8%	4%	6%	0%	0%	3%
LU	36%	44%	34%	38%	17%	21%	17%	16%	7%	8%	5%	9%	8%	1%	0%	2%
HU	24%	19%	28%	43%	41%	23%	19%	14%	13%	16%	15%	5%	5%	1%	0%	0%
MT	29%	36%	40%	29%	22%	12%	15%	18%	6%	24%	11%	7%	3%	1%	0%	4%
NL	42%	49%	32%	35%	22%	37%	8%	19%	13%	4%	10%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%
AT	31%	22%	27%	44%	24%	33%	23%	13%	20%	12%	10%	12%	15%	0%	1%	0%
PL	29%	21%	33%	27%	35%	10%	16%	13%	12%	12%	12%	4%	5%	0%	0%	5%
PT	29%	22%	38%	21%	34%	13%	21%	13%	7%	4%	8%	6%	3%	0%	1%	8%
RO	24%	38%	44%	56%	35%	4%	27%	8%	8%	11%	9%	5%	2%	0%	0%	4%
SI	32%	26%	25%	43%	43%	17%	29%	8%	10%	13%	6%	5%	9%	1%	0%	1%
SK	32%	31%	31%	44%	32%	20%	22%	14%	11%	5%	8%	8%	6%	0%	1%	2%
FI	42%	50%	38%	25%	10%	31%	20%	16%	12%	5%	6%	14%	10%	0%	0%	0%
SE	49%	48%	22%	25%	16%	32%	10%	29%	10%	9%	6%	13%	14%	0%	0%	1%
UK	37%	33%	33%	19%	26%	27%	6%	14%	9%	7%	12%	5%	8%	1%	2%	6%

Highest percentage per country      Lowest percentage per country  
 Highest percentage per item      Lowest percentage per item

(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Once again, socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences between groups. Women are more likely than men to opt for health as a focal sector of development policy (35% vs. 29% of men). Respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than other age groups to mention education (40% vs. 30-34%). Students, and those who completed their education aged 20 and older are the most likely to mention education (43% and 39% respectively). Health is more likely to be mentioned by the retired (34%), housepersons and the unemployed (both 36%) - particularly when compared to managers (26%) and the self-employed (27%).

The perceived importance of helping developing countries also seems to influence opinion. Respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to nominate human rights compared to those who don't think helping developing countries is important (36% vs. 26%). Respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are also more likely to mention economic growth as a focus for development policy (30% vs. 25% of those who don't think it is important).

QA4 On which of the following sectors should development policy focus? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Human rights	Education	Health	Agriculture and Food security	Economic growth	Water and sanitation	Social protection	Democracy	Infrastructure	Energy	Trade	Gender equality	Climate change
EU27	34%	33%	32%	29%	29%	20%	16%	16%	12%	10%	10%	8%	8%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	34%	31%	29%	29%	31%	19%	16%	17%	14%	12%	11%	7%	8%
Female	35%	35%	35%	28%	28%	22%	16%	14%	10%	8%	9%	9%	8%
<b>Age</b>													
15-24	36%	40%	33%	21%	31%	17%	15%	16%	13%	10%	12%	10%	7%
25-39	34%	34%	31%	27%	31%	19%	16%	15%	13%	11%	11%	8%	8%
40-54	37%	32%	32%	31%	30%	20%	16%	17%	12%	9%	10%	8%	8%
55 +	33%	30%	33%	32%	27%	23%	16%	15%	10%	10%	9%	7%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>													
15-	32%	27%	35%	30%	28%	21%	17%	14%	10%	9%	10%	7%	7%
16-19	34%	31%	33%	30%	31%	20%	17%	15%	11%	10%	10%	8%	7%
20+	37%	39%	29%	30%	28%	21%	14%	19%	13%	11%	9%	8%	9%
Still studying	36%	43%	32%	20%	31%	18%	15%	18%	15%	8%	11%	11%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>													
Self-employed	34%	33%	27%	33%	31%	21%	15%	16%	16%	11%	10%	6%	9%
Managers	38%	39%	26%	27%	29%	23%	14%	20%	13%	11%	10%	8%	12%
Other white collars	36%	33%	31%	28%	30%	19%	16%	19%	13%	11%	10%	10%	8%
Manual workers	34%	32%	32%	29%	32%	19%	17%	14%	11%	10%	11%	7%	7%
House persons	32%	32%	36%	27%	30%	20%	16%	14%	11%	8%	11%	8%	5%
Unemployed	35%	33%	36%	29%	29%	18%	16%	13%	12%	8%	10%	9%	6%
Retired	33%	29%	34%	32%	27%	23%	17%	15%	9%	9%	9%	7%	7%
Students	36%	43%	32%	20%	31%	18%	15%	18%	15%	8%	11%	11%	8%
<b>Help developing countries</b>													
Important	36%	34%	33%	29%	30%	21%	16%	16%	12%	10%	10%	8%	8%
Not important	26%	30%	29%	26%	25%	18%	16%	13%	9%	10%	11%	6%	6%

(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

### 3. EUROPEANS' VIEWS ON PRIVATE COMPANIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

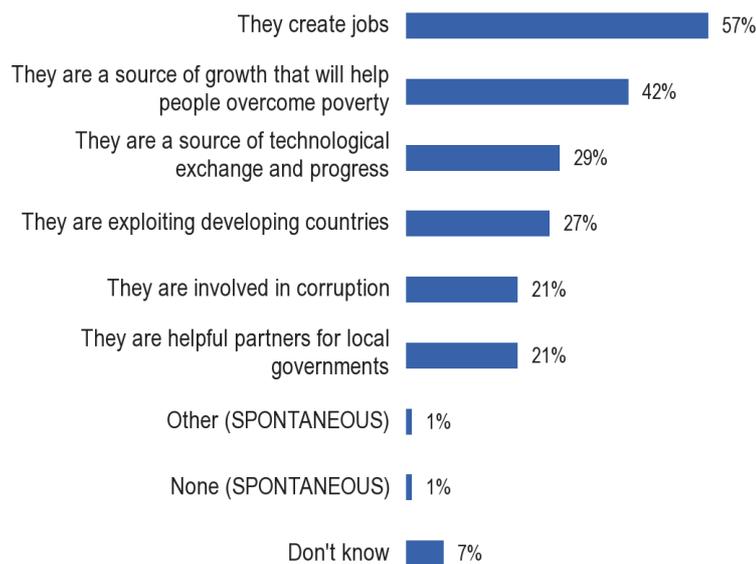
#### 3.1 The role of the private sector

**- More than half of Europeans think that the role of private companies in developing countries is to create jobs-**

Respondents were asked which statements applied to the role of private sector companies in developing countries. Among the options of responses, four can be considered as positive (see chart below: jobs, growth, technological exchange, local government partners), and two as negative (exploitation, corruption).

Most respondents (57%) see the role of private companies as to create jobs, while 42% say they are a source of growth that will help people overcome poverty. More than one quarter (27%), however, think private companies are exploiting developing countries, while 21% believe they are involved in corruption.

QA8. In your view, which of the following statements apply to the role of private sector companies in developing countries?



EU27

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Respondents in EU15 countries are more likely to say that private companies are exploiting developing countries (30% vs. 19% for NMS12) and that they are involved in corruption (23% vs. 16% for NMS12). In fact, respondents in EU15 countries are more likely to give at least one negative answer when compared to those in NMS12 (40% vs. 28%), while those in NMS12 are more likely to give only positive answers (62% vs. 52% for EU15).

Respondents in Cyprus, Denmark and Sweden are the most likely to see positive aspects regarding the role of private companies in developing countries. In each case, at least nine out of ten respondents give at least one positive response. Respondents in the UK are the least likely to mention at least one positive role for private companies, but even so this is still a majority, at 71%.

Respondents in Bulgaria (70%) and Latvia (69%) are the most likely to only give positive responses about private companies in developing countries. Fewer than half of respondents in Slovenia (45%), Germany, Spain (both 48%) and Greece (49%) only choose positive comments.

Respondents in all but one country (Denmark) are most likely to say that creating jobs is the role of private sector companies. In fact, at least half of the respondents in each country except Italy say this. Even so the proportions vary considerably, from 42% in Italy, to 86% in Cyprus.

Q48 In your view, which of the following statements apply to the role of private sector companies in developing countries?

		They create jobs	They are a source of growth that will help people overcome poverty	They are a source of technological exchange and progress	They are exploiting developing countries	They are helpful partners for local governments	They are involved in corruption	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Don't know
	EU27	57%	42%	29%	27%	21%	21%	1%	1%	7%
	BE	<b>58%</b>	43%	35%	34%	23%	26%	0%	1%	2%
	BG	<b>66%</b>	49%	34%	15%	30%	<b>10%</b>	0%	1%	10%
	CZ	<b>52%</b>	44%	26%	23%	22%	24%	0%	0%	5%
	DK	67%	<b>69%</b>	<b>51%</b>	28%	25%	17%	0%	0%	2%
	DE	<b>62%</b>	46%	32%	33%	25%	<b>33%</b>	0%	1%	4%
	EE	<b>65%</b>	39%	19%	23%	15%	17%	0%	2%	9%
	IE	<b>63%</b>	44%	33%	18%	<b>33%</b>	14%	1%	1%	11%
	EL	<b>57%</b>	39%	28%	34%	22%	29%	1%	2%	2%
	ES	<b>50%</b>	<b>31%</b>	20%	31%	15%	24%	1%	1%	8%
	FR	<b>60%</b>	47%	33%	<b>37%</b>	23%	20%	0%	1%	4%
	IT	<b>42%</b>	40%	31%	26%	18%	18%	3%	2%	6%
	CY	<b>86%</b>	65%	46%	27%	20%	18%	0%	0%	1%
	LV	<b>65%</b>	43%	<b>18%</b>	14%	20%	13%	0%	2%	6%
	LT	<b>52%</b>	37%	25%	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	15%	1%	2%	15%
	LU	<b>67%</b>	58%	31%	25%	23%	16%	1%	1%	4%
	HU	<b>67%</b>	44%	33%	24%	20%	20%	0%	1%	3%
	MT	<b>59%</b>	39%	23%	<b>13%</b>	20%	11%	1%	1%	17%
	NL	<b>63%</b>	50%	39%	27%	28%	24%	0%	1%	4%
	AT	<b>63%</b>	49%	32%	33%	<b>33%</b>	30%	3%	1%	3%
	PL	<b>57%</b>	35%	23%	17%	16%	13%	0%	1%	10%
	PT	<b>60%</b>	36%	20%	15%	23%	14%	0%	1%	11%
	RO	<b>69%</b>	39%	31%	15%	31%	15%	1%	0%	11%
	SI	<b>51%</b>	32%	25%	35%	18%	<b>33%</b>	1%	1%	4%
	SK	<b>60%</b>	45%	27%	25%	20%	25%	1%	1%	4%
	FI	<b>67%</b>	51%	34%	27%	19%	19%	0%	1%	2%
	SE	<b>72%</b>	61%	50%	32%	16%	18%	0%	1%	3%
	UK	<b>50%</b>	36%	22%	24%	16%	17%	1%	2%	14%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

(MAX.3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Once again, for the most part there are few significant variations across socio-demographic groups. Students and those who completed their education aged 20 or older are more likely to give at least one positive answer (85% and 86% vs. 76-79%). Managers are more likely to give at least one positive answer (89%) compared to the unemployed (75%), the retired and housepersons (both 77%).

A respondent's political orientation has an impact on their opinions of the role of private companies in developing countries. Those who see themselves as being on the left are less likely to give only positive answers, (48%), compared to those in the centre (56%) and to the right of the political spectrum (59%). In addition, respondents who think that it is important to assist people in developing countries are more likely to give only positive answers, compared to those who do not think helping is important (56% vs. 46%). They are also more likely to give at least one positive answer (83% vs. 72%).

QA8 In your view, which of the following statements apply to the role of private sector companies in developing countries? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	At least one positive answer	At least one negative answer	Only positive answer(s)	Only negative answer(s)
EU27	81%	38%	54%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	76%	36%	52%	13%
16-19	79%	36%	55%	12%
20+	86%	42%	54%	10%
Still studying	85%	38%	54%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	84%	39%	55%	11%
Managers	89%	46%	51%	8%
Other white collars	85%	37%	57%	10%
Manual workers	80%	37%	55%	13%
House persons	77%	34%	55%	12%
Unemployed	75%	40%	49%	14%
Retired	77%	35%	53%	12%
Students	85%	38%	54%	8%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	82%	46%	48%	13%
(5-6) Centre	82%	37%	56%	11%
(7-10) Right	86%	36%	59%	9%
<b>Help developing countries</b>				
Important	83%	37%	56%	10%
Not important	72%	42%	46%	16%

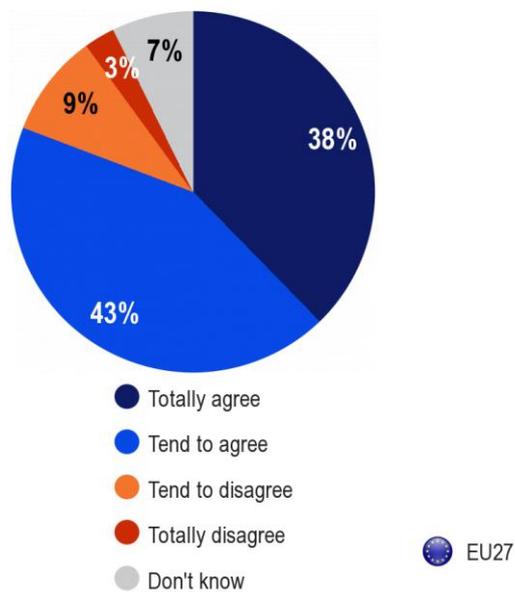
### 3.2 The social and ethical responsibility of foreign companies in developing countries

**- More than eight out of ten Europeans believe that private companies have a social and ethical responsibility when investing in developing countries -**

The majority of respondents (81%) agree that private companies have social and ethical responsibility when investing in developing countries. There is a fairly even split between those who totally agree, and those who tend to agree.

QA6.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Private companies from developed countries have a social and ethical responsibility when they invest in developing countries

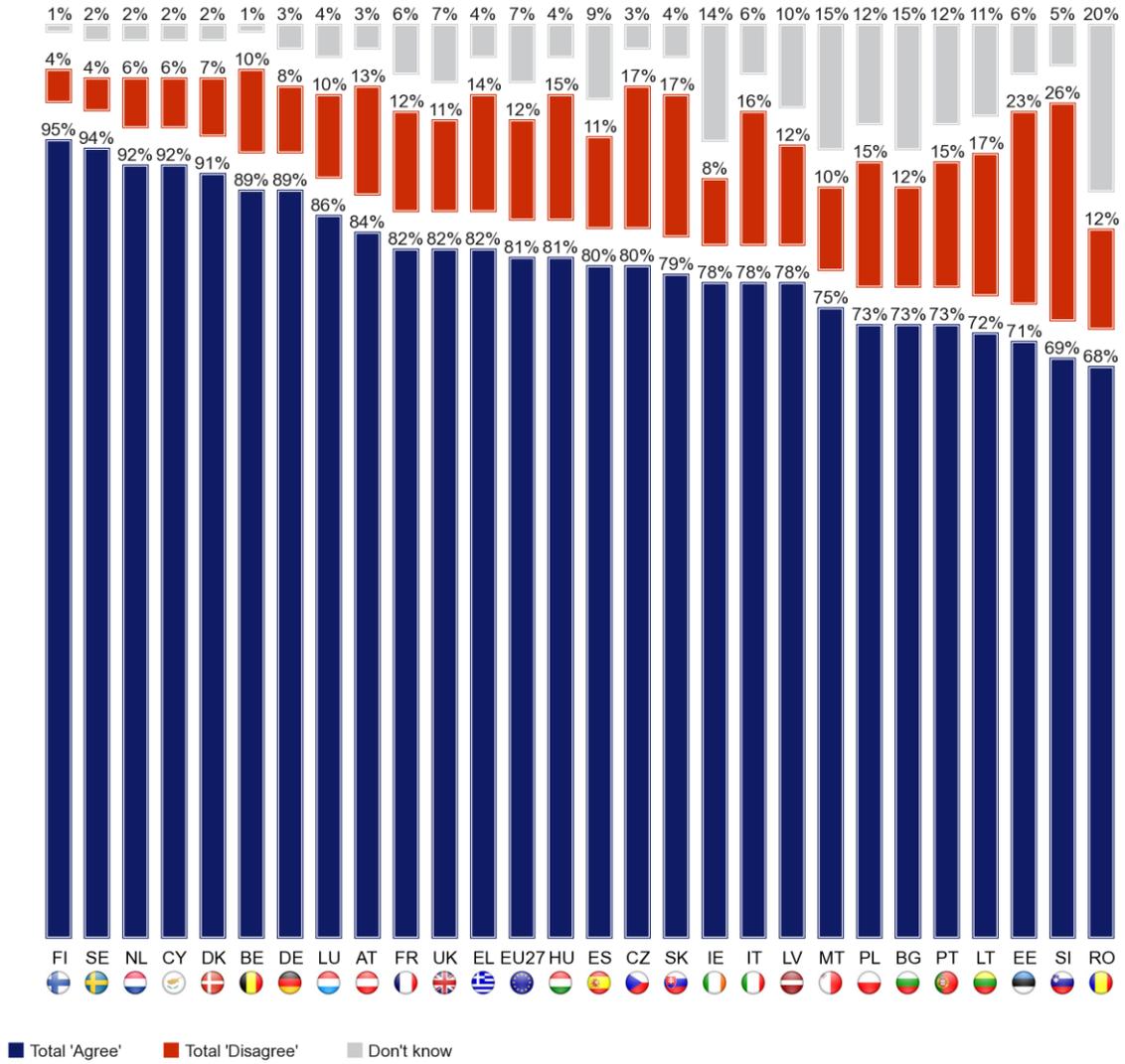


The majority of respondents in each country agree that private companies have a social and ethical responsibility when investing in developing countries. However, there is a reasonably broad range across countries, with 68% of respondents in Romania and 69% in Slovenia agreeing, compared to more than nine out of ten in Finland, Sweden, The Netherlands, Cyprus and Denmark.

In contrast, at least one in five respondents in Slovenia (26%) and Estonia (23%) do not think private companies have a social and ethical responsibility when investing in developing countries.

QA6.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Private companies from developed countries have a social and ethical responsibility when they invest in developing countries



Once again there is little variation amongst different socio-demographic groups, with education levels providing the most differentiation. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree that private companies have a social and ethical responsibility. Three quarters (76%) of those who finished education aged 15 or younger agree, compared to 88% of those who completed their education aged 20 and older.

Managers are much more likely to agree (90%) than other occupation groups - particularly house persons (75%).

Respondents' attitudes about aid are linked to differences in opinion about the responsibilities of private companies. Those who think that it is important to help people in developing countries are much more likely to agree that foreign companies have a social and ethical responsibility (86% vs. 61% of those who think it isn't important).

**QA6.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?**

**Private companies from developed countries have a social and ethical responsibility when they invest in developing countries**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	81%	12%	7%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	76%	14%	10%
16-19	82%	12%	6%
20+	88%	8%	4%
Still studying	84%	11%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	82%	12%	6%
Managers	90%	8%	2%
Other white collars	85%	11%	4%
Manual workers	82%	12%	6%
House persons	75%	13%	12%
Unemployed	79%	13%	8%
Retired	79%	12%	9%
Students	84%	11%	5%
<b>Help developing countries</b>			
Important	86%	9%	5%
Not important	61%	30%	9%

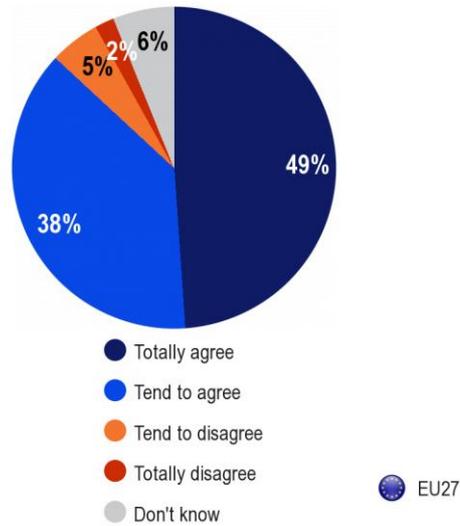
### 3.3 The EU's role in ensuring that private companies comply with social and ethical standards

**- Almost nine out of ten Europeans agree that the EU should try to ensure private companies comply with social and ethical standards -**

87% of respondents think the EU should try to ensure that private companies working in developing countries adhere to social and ethical standards. In fact, almost half (49%) totally agree with this statement.

QA6.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

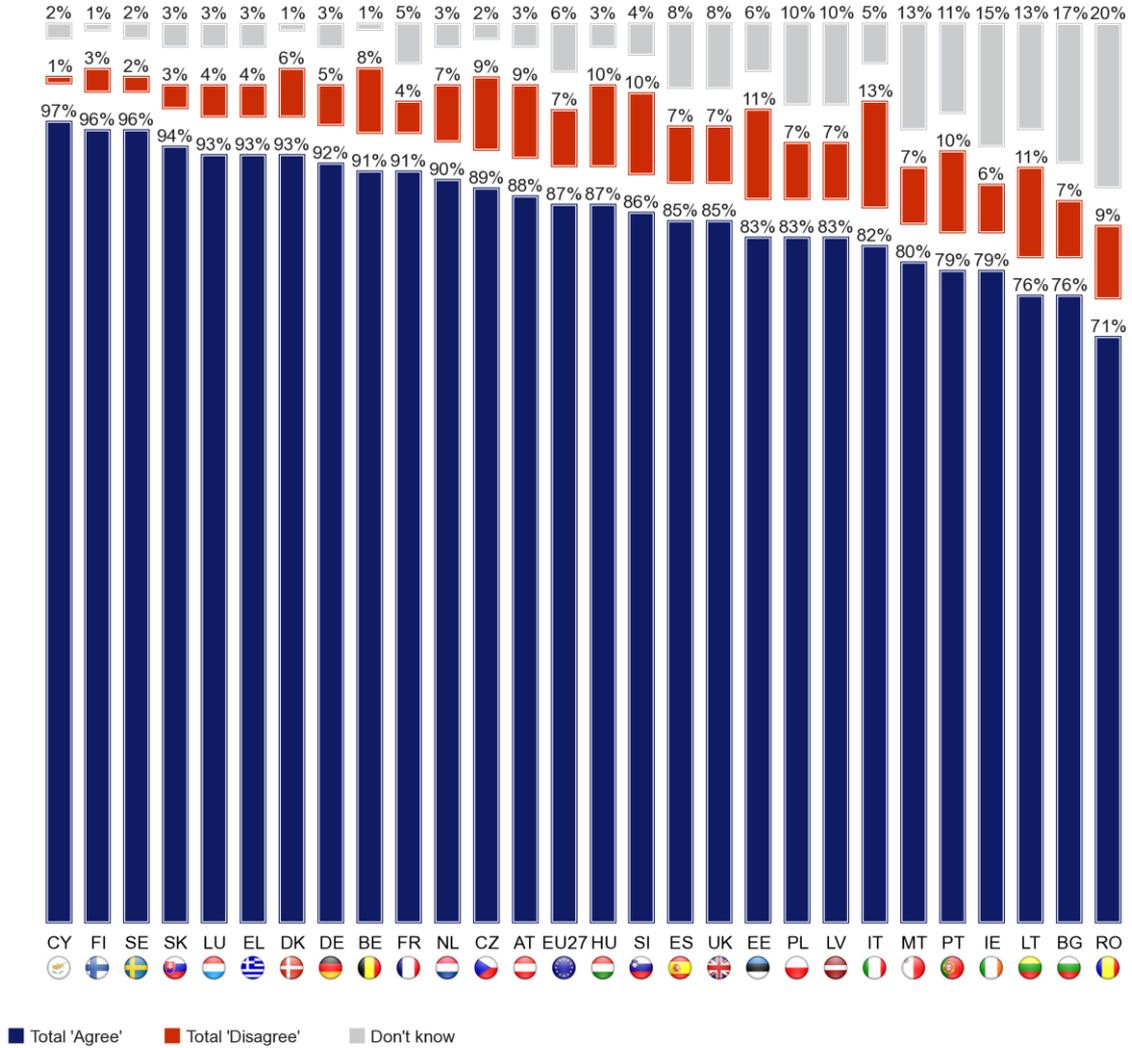
Donors like the EU should try to make sure that private companies operating in developing countries comply with social and ethical standards



At least seven out of ten respondents in each country agree that the EU should try and ensure private companies adhere to social and ethical standards when working in developing countries.

QA6.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Donors like the EU should try to make sure that private companies operating in developing countries comply with social and ethical standards



Once again, education is an influential socio-demographic factor. The later a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to agree on the role of donors in making sure the private sector complies with social and ethical standards (15 or younger: 81%, 20 or older: 91%). Managers are the most likely to agree with this statement, particularly compared to house persons (92% vs. 79%).

Respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are much more likely to agree the EU should try and ensure private companies comply with ethical and social standards (90% vs. 70% of those who think help is not important). Almost all (95%) respondents who think foreign companies have an ethical and social responsibility when investing in developing countries also think that the EU should try and enforce this, compared to 60% of those who don't think private companies have such responsibility.

**QA6.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?**

**Donors like the EU should try to make sure that private companies operating in developing countries comply with social and ethical standards**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK
EU27	87%	7%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	81%	9%	10%
16-19	87%	7%	6%
20+	91%	6%	3%
Still studying	90%	5%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	88%	6%	6%
Managers	92%	6%	2%
Other white collars	90%	7%	3%
Manual workers	87%	7%	6%
House persons	79%	9%	12%
Unemployed	85%	9%	6%
Retired	84%	7%	9%
Students	90%	5%	5%
<b>Help developing countries</b>			
Important	90%	5%	5%
Not important	70%	21%	9%
<b>Private companies have responsibility</b>			
Agree	95%	3%	2%
Disagree	60%	37%	3%

### 3.4 The relevance of certain types of private companies for a country's growth and development

#### **- Local small and medium-sized businesses are seen as the most important for a country's growth and development -**

Half of respondents consider local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to be the most important for a country's growth and development. Local companies that are active in the wider region or across the continent they are based in are seen as the next most important for growth and development (30%), followed by international companies (28%) and local micro businesses (21%).

QA7. According to you, which types of private sector companies are the most important for a country's growth and development?



 EU27

(MAX.2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

In all but two countries, local SMEs were seen as the most important private sector. However, the proportion choosing them varies widely; from 75% of respondents in Sweden, to 31% in Lithuania. Respondents in Lithuania are more likely to nominate international companies (36%), while those in Cyprus are more likely to nominate bigger local companies that operate on a regional or continental basis (49%).

QA7 According to you, which types of private sector companies are the most important for a country's growth and development?

	Local Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	Big local companies with business activities in the wider region or the whole continent	International companies	Big local companies only active in the domestic market	Local micro businesses	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Don't know
 EU27	50%	30%	28%	24%	21%	1%	1%	7%
 BE	<b>52%</b>	29%	31%	30%	26%	0%	0%	1%
 BG	<b>46%</b>	39%	29%	29%	16%	0%	1%	10%
 CZ	<b>41%</b>	39%	33%	30%	12%	0%	0%	4%
 DK	<b>57%</b>	42%	<b>41%</b>	24%	23%	0%	0%	2%
 DE	<b>54%</b>	35%	30%	22%	19%	0%	1%	6%
 EE	<b>42%</b>	<b>42%</b>	39%	21%	11%	1%	2%	6%
 IE	<b>55%</b>	30%	26%	21%	20%	1%	1%	12%
 EL	<b>44%</b>	37%	25%	31%	31%	0%	1%	2%
 ES	<b>53%</b>	<b>23%</b>	25%	22%	21%	1%	2%	8%
 FR	<b>59%</b>	30%	22%	37%	24%	0%	0%	4%
 IT	<b>44%</b>	28%	27%	26%	20%	2%	2%	5%
 CY	34%	<b>49%</b>	34%	<b>42%</b>	30%	1%	0%	3%
 LV	<b>49%</b>	36%	28%	29%	15%	0%	0%	6%
 LT	<b>31%</b>	32%	<b>36%</b>	23%	<b>10%</b>	1%	2%	14%
 LU	<b>60%</b>	27%	<b>20%</b>	29%	30%	0%	0%	3%
 HU	<b>59%</b>	35%	<b>20%</b>	34%	20%	0%	1%	3%
 MT	<b>41%</b>	25%	30%	18%	18%	0%	1%	19%
 NL	<b>56%</b>	34%	36%	14%	<b>38%</b>	0%	0%	2%
 AT	<b>45%</b>	34%	33%	29%	20%	2%	2%	6%
 PL	<b>43%</b>	<b>23%</b>	29%	22%	17%	0%	1%	9%
 PT	<b>42%</b>	33%	25%	19%	<b>10%</b>	1%	4%	16%
 RO	<b>54%</b>	29%	27%	19%	26%	1%	0%	11%
 SI	<b>63%</b>	29%	24%	19%	19%	2%	1%	3%
 SK	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	34%	32%	15%	0%	0%	4%
 FI	<b>68%</b>	31%	26%	23%	25%	0%	0%	1%
 SE	<b>75%</b>	34%	27%	<b>12%</b>	32%	0%	0%	2%
 UK	<b>38%</b>	29%	33%	15%	17%	1%	1%	14%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

(MAX.2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Socio-demographic analysis reveals that respondents aged 15-24 are the least likely to choose local SMEs, and the most likely to mention international companies, when compared to older age groups. For example, 40% of 15-24 year olds mentioned local SMEs, compared to 53% of 40-54 year olds. International companies were mentioned by 24% of the 55 and older age group, but 38% of 15-24 year olds.

Respondents who completed their education aged 20 and older are more likely to nominate local micro businesses than those who completed their education at a younger age (27% vs. 18-19%). The same pattern applies for local SMEs (59% vs. 45-48%). Managers and the self-employed are more likely than other occupation groups to mention local SMEs (both 57% compared to 42-50% for other occupation groups). Managers (26%) and the self-employed (24%) are also the most likely to mention local micro businesses; particularly when compared to students (16%) and manual workers (19%).

QA7 According to you, which types of private sector companies are the most important for a country's growth and development? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Local Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	Big local companies with business activities in the wider region or the whole continent	International companies	Big local companies only active in the domestic market	Local micro businesses
EU27	50%	30%	28%	24%	21%
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	40%	35%	38%	27%	16%
25-39	49%	31%	29%	25%	21%
40-54	53%	31%	28%	23%	21%
55 +	52%	28%	24%	23%	22%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	45%	27%	24%	23%	18%
16-19	48%	31%	29%	25%	19%
20+	59%	31%	28%	22%	27%
Still studying	42%	34%	40%	28%	16%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self-employed	57%	29%	26%	19%	24%
Managers	57%	33%	30%	21%	26%
Other white collars	52%	32%	31%	24%	21%
Manual workers	48%	32%	30%	26%	19%
House persons	45%	30%	24%	25%	20%
Unemployed	48%	29%	27%	23%	20%
Retired	50%	27%	24%	24%	22%
Students	42%	34%	40%	28%	16%

(MAX.2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

## 4 PERSONAL COMMITMENT AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DEVELOPMENT AID

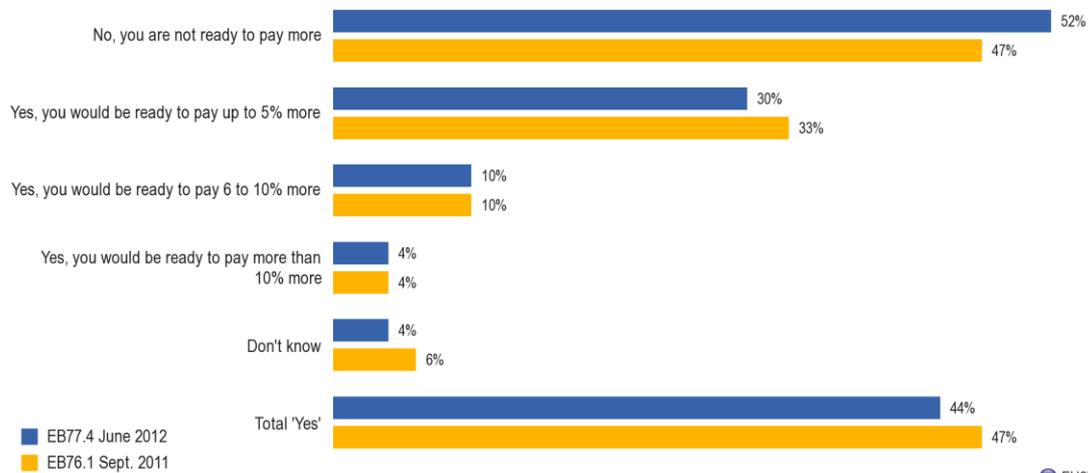
### 4.1 Level of personal commitment to supporting development

**- More than four in ten Europeans would be willing to pay more for products from developing countries -**

Although 85% of respondents think that it is important to help people in developing countries, far fewer - just 44% - are willing to personally help by paying more for groceries and products from developing countries.

Since September 2011 the proportion who are not willing to pay more has increased by 5 percentage points to just over half (52%).

QA9. Would you be prepared to pay more for groceries or other products from developing countries to support people living in these countries (for instance for fair trade products)?



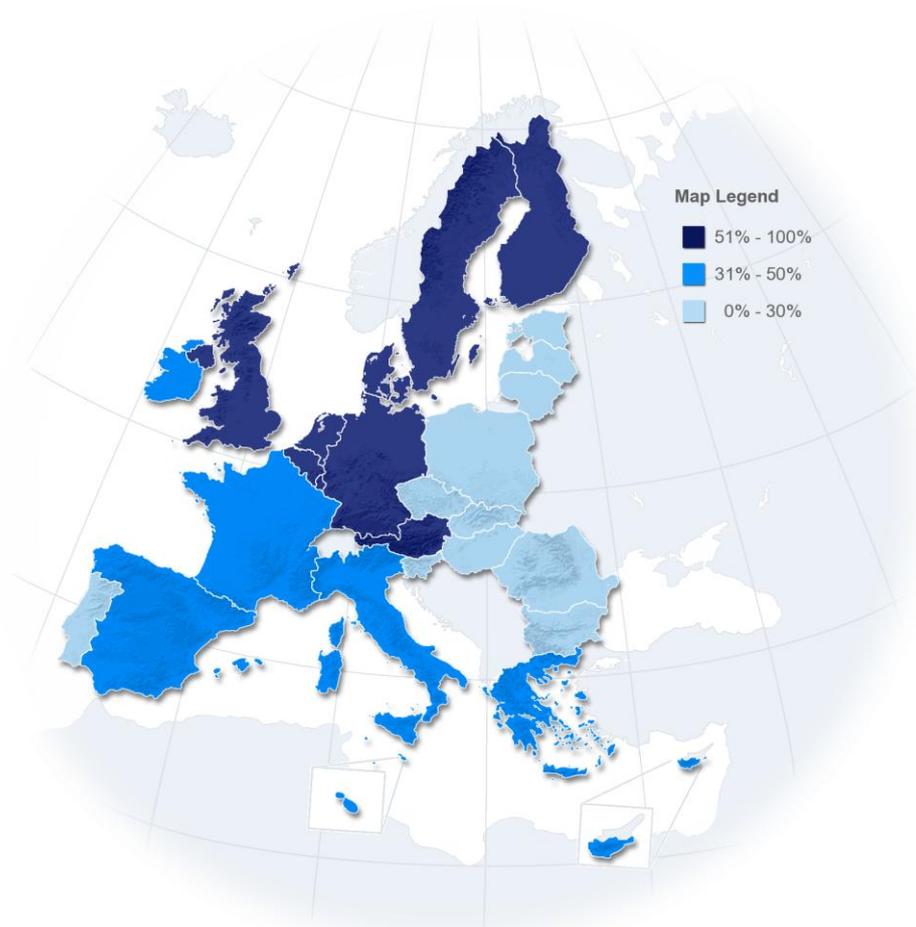
Respondents living in EU15 countries are much more willing to pay more for groceries and products when compared to those in NMS12 countries (50% vs. 25%).

Around eight out of ten respondents in Portugal (83%), Bulgaria and Latvia (both 78%) are unwilling to pay more for groceries and products from developing countries to support the local people. In contrast at least seven out of ten respondents in Sweden, the Netherlands (both 76%) and Luxembourg (70%) are willing to pay more.

 SE	76%
 NL	76%
 LU	70%
 FI	68%
 DE	64%
 DK	62%
 BE	62%
 AT	55%
 UK	54%
 FR	46%
 EU	44%
 CY	41%
 IE	35%
 ES	35%
 IT	33%
 EL	33%
 MT	31%
 EE	30%
 SI	30%
 PL	29%
 CZ	28%
 SK	27%
 HU	25%
 LT	24%
 RO	21%
 LV	19%
 BG	16%
 PT	12%

Question: QA9. Would you be prepared to pay more for groceries or other products from developing countries to support people living in these countries (for instance for fair trade products)?

Answers: Total 'Yes'



In 22 of 27 countries, the share of respondents who are not willing to pay more for groceries and products from developing countries is larger than in 2011. In the case of six countries, the difference is at least 10 percentage points: Greece, Czech Republic (both +12), Slovenia (+11), Spain, Lithuania and Portugal (all +10 points). Belgium is the only country where there has been a notable decrease in the proportion of those who are unwilling to pay more (-7).

Looking at the overall proportion of respondents who are prepared to pay more, the largest increase since September 2011 is found in Belgium (+8), while the biggest decrease took place in Greece (-11).

QA9 Would you be prepared to pay more for groceries or other products from developing countries to support people living in these countries (for instance for fair trade products)?

	No, you are not ready to pay more	Diff EB77.4 - EB76.1	Yes, you would be ready to pay up to 5% more	Diff EB77.4 - EB76.1	Yes, you would be ready to pay 6 to 10% more	Diff EB77.4 - EB76.1	Yes, you would be ready to pay more than 10% more	Diff EB77.4 - EB76.1	Don't know	Diff EB77.4 - EB76.1	Total 'Yes'	Diff EB77.4 - EB76.1
 EU27	52%	<b>+5</b>	30%	<b>-3</b>	10%	<b>=</b>	4%	<b>=</b>	4%	<b>-2</b>	44%	<b>-3</b>
 NL	22%	<b>+3</b>	43%	<b>=</b>	24%	<b>+1</b>	9%	<b>-5</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	76%	<b>-4</b>
 SE	22%	<b>=</b>	34%	<b>+2</b>	26%	<b>-2</b>	16%	<b>=</b>	2%	<b>=</b>	76%	<b>=</b>
 LU	28%	<b>+4</b>	36%	<b>-5</b>	18%	<b>-3</b>	16%	<b>+4</b>	2%	<b>=</b>	70%	<b>-4</b>
 FI	31%	<b>+1</b>	44%	<b>-4</b>	18%	<b>+2</b>	6%	<b>+1</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	68%	<b>-1</b>
 DE	31%	<b>-2</b>	36%	<b>-2</b>	20%	<b>+1</b>	8%	<b>+2</b>	5%	<b>+1</b>	64%	<b>+1</b>
 BE	38%	<b>-7</b>	46%	<b>+8</b>	12%	<b>+1</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>	0%	<b>-1</b>	62%	<b>+8</b>
 DK	35%	<b>+2</b>	37%	<b>+4</b>	19%	<b>-4</b>	6%	<b>-4</b>	3%	<b>+2</b>	62%	<b>-4</b>
 AT	40%	<b>=</b>	40%	<b>+2</b>	12%	<b>+1</b>	3%	<b>-2</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	55%	<b>+1</b>
 UK	43%	<b>-1</b>	38%	<b>=</b>	12%	<b>+2</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>	3%	<b>=</b>	54%	<b>+1</b>
 FR	52%	<b>+7</b>	33%	<b>-4</b>	10%	<b>-2</b>	3%	<b>=</b>	2%	<b>-1</b>	46%	<b>-6</b>
 CY	52%	<b>+9</b>	35%	<b>-6</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	7%	<b>-2</b>	41%	<b>-7</b>
 IE	60%	<b>+5</b>	29%	<b>-3</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>	5%	<b>=</b>	35%	<b>-5</b>
 ES	62%	<b>+10</b>	28%	<b>-3</b>	5%	<b>-3</b>	2%	<b>=</b>	3%	<b>-4</b>	35%	<b>-6</b>
 EL	66%	<b>+12</b>	28%	<b>-10</b>	5%	<b>=</b>	0%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>	33%	<b>-11</b>
 IT	60%	<b>+8</b>	24%	<b>-7</b>	7%	<b>=</b>	2%	<b>+2</b>	7%	<b>-3</b>	33%	<b>-5</b>
 MT	60%	<b>+8</b>	27%	<b>-5</b>	3%	<b>-2</b>	1%	<b>+1</b>	9%	<b>-2</b>	31%	<b>-6</b>
 EE	69%	<b>+3</b>	25%	<b>=</b>	4%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	1%	<b>-2</b>	30%	<b>-1</b>
 SI	69%	<b>+11</b>	25%	<b>-6</b>	4%	<b>-2</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	1%	<b>-3</b>	30%	<b>-8</b>
 PL	67%	<b>+9</b>	25%	<b>-5</b>	4%	<b>+1</b>	0%	<b>-2</b>	4%	<b>-3</b>	29%	<b>-6</b>
 CZ	69%	<b>+12</b>	22%	<b>-8</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	3%	<b>-3</b>	28%	<b>-9</b>
 SK	69%	<b>+7</b>	24%	<b>-6</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>	0%	<b>=</b>	4%	<b>=</b>	27%	<b>-7</b>
 HU	73%	<b>+2</b>	21%	<b>=</b>	3%	<b>-2</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	2%	<b>=</b>	25%	<b>-2</b>
 LT	73%	<b>+10</b>	21%	<b>-9</b>	2%	<b>=</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	3%	<b>-1</b>	24%	<b>-9</b>
 RO	66%	<b>+4</b>	17%	<b>=</b>	3%	<b>+2</b>	1%	<b>=</b>	13%	<b>-6</b>	21%	<b>+2</b>
 LV	78%	<b>+8</b>	18%	<b>-7</b>	1%	<b>-1</b>	0%	<b>-1</b>	3%	<b>+1</b>	19%	<b>-9</b>
 BG	78%	<b>+7</b>	14%	<b>-7</b>	2%	<b>+1</b>	0%	<b>=</b>	6%	<b>-1</b>	16%	<b>-6</b>
 PT	83%	<b>+10</b>	9%	<b>-5</b>	2%	<b>-5</b>	1%	<b>+1</b>	5%	<b>-1</b>	12%	<b>-9</b>

Socio-demographic analysis once again highlights the influence of education and attitudes. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be willing to pay more for products from developing countries to support the local residents. One in three (30%) of those who finished education aged 15 or younger are willing to pay more, compared to 58% of those who finished their education aged 20 and older. Managers are the most willing to pay more for products from developing countries (64%), particularly compared to the unemployed (33%) and housepersons (35%).

Not surprisingly, the more difficulty a respondent has in paying household bills, the less inclined they are to pay more for groceries and products from developing countries. Seven out of ten (69%) with difficulties paying bills "most of the time" say they are not willing to pay extra, compared to 62% of those who have difficulties "some of the time" and 44% of those who "almost never" have difficulties paying bills. In addition, the lower a respondent positions themselves on the social scale, the more likely they are to be unwilling to pay extra for goods from developing countries (low: 66%, medium: 51%, high: 40%).

Respondents that identify as politically to the left are the most willing to pay (53%), followed by those to the centre (47%) and those to the right (43%). As one might expect, those who think helping people in developing countries is important are more likely to be willing to pay more, compared to those who think this help isn't important (48% vs. 22%).

QA9 Would you be prepared to pay more for groceries or other products from developing countries to support people living in these countries (for instance for fair trade products)?

	Total 'Yes'	No, you are not ready to pay more	DK
EU27	44%	52%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	48%	47%	5%
25-39	44%	52%	4%
40-54	45%	51%	4%
55 +	43%	53%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	30%	65%	5%
16-19	41%	55%	4%
20+	58%	39%	3%
Still studying	56%	39%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	50%	47%	3%
Managers	64%	33%	3%
Other white collars	47%	49%	4%
Manual workers	40%	56%	4%
House persons	35%	61%	4%
Unemployed	33%	64%	3%
Retired	41%	55%	4%
Students	56%	39%	5%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	53%	44%	3%
(5-6) Centre	47%	50%	3%
(7-10) Right	43%	53%	4%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	27%	69%	4%
From time to time	34%	62%	4%
Almost never	52%	44%	4%
<b>Help developing countries</b>			
Important	48%	48%	4%
Not important	22%	74%	4%

An additional analysis was performed to see if there is any correlation between agreeing that private companies have a social and ethical responsibility in developing countries, and the willingness to pay more for products from developing countries. This analysis shows a strong positive correlation ( $r=0.84$ ) across countries. People who strongly agree that private companies have an ethical and social responsibility tend to also be more likely to be willing to pay more for groceries and products from developing countries.



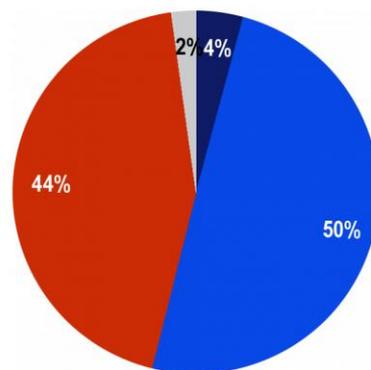
## 4.2 Level of knowledge about where ...

### 4.2.1 ...national development aid goes

**- More than four out of ten say they know nothing about where their country's development aid goes -**

Half (50%) of respondents say they know a little about where their country's development aid goes, another 4% believe they know a lot. More than four out of ten (44%) say they don't know anything about where their country's development aid goes.

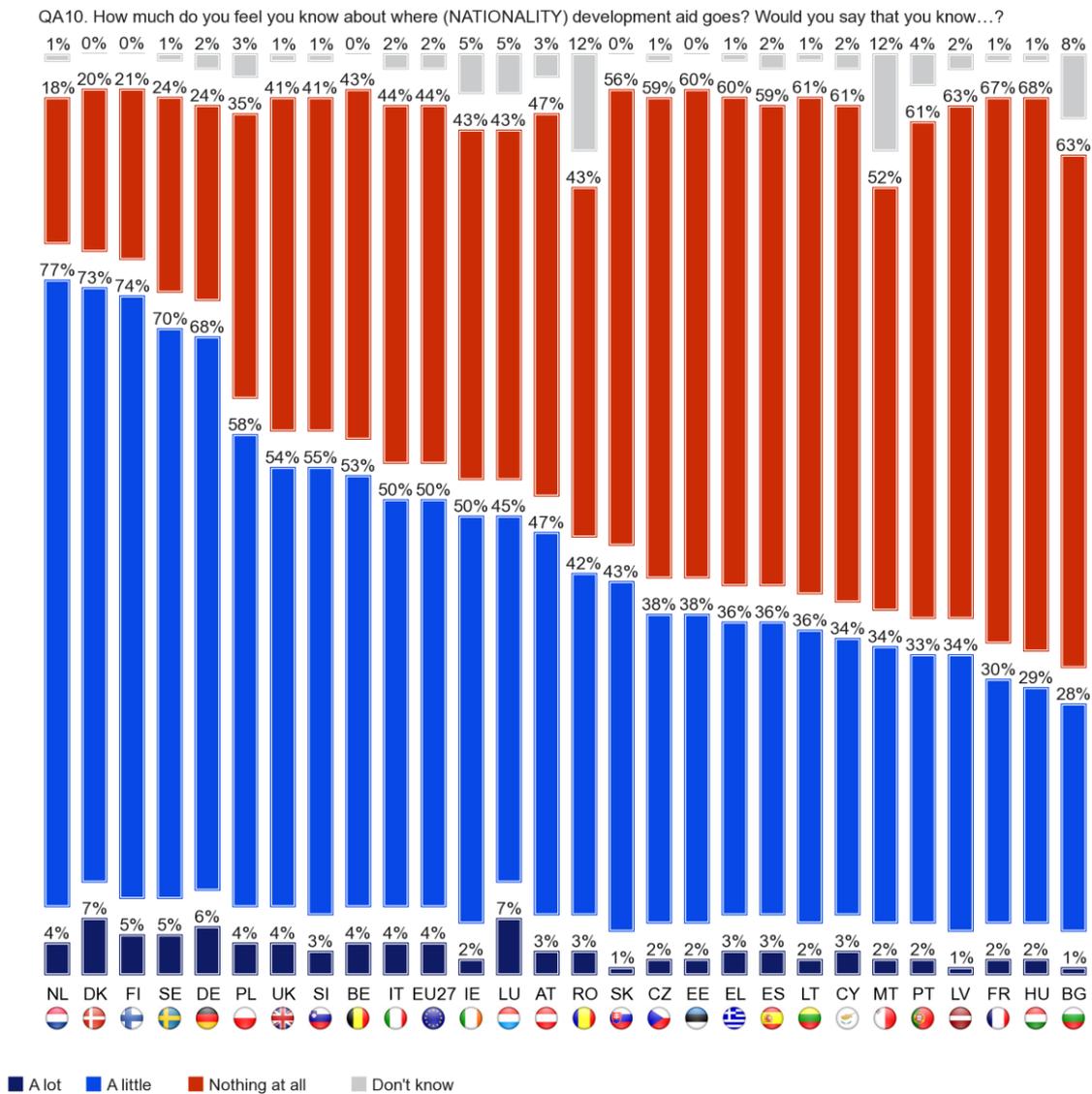
QA10. How much do you feel you know about where (NATIONALITY) development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?



- A lot
- A little
- Nothing at all
- Don't know

 EU27

Knowledge about where national development aid goes is not widespread. In 13 countries at least half of respondents said they knew nothing at all about where their country's development aid goes. In fact, in all countries at least one in five says they have no such knowledge.



Socio-demographic analysis illustrates that men are more likely to say they know at least a little about where their country's development aid goes, compared to women (52% vs. 47%). Also, the longer a respondent stayed in education, the more likely they are to say they know at least a little about where their country's aid goes (e.g. 15 or younger:40%, 20 or older:59%), with managers and the self-employed the most likely to say this.

Respondents who think it is important to help developing countries are also more likely to say they know "a little" about where their country's development aid goes (52% vs. 36% of those who don't think it's important).

**QA10 How much do you feel you know about where (NATIONALITY) development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?**

	A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK
EU27	4%	50%	44%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	5%	52%	41%	2%
Female	3%	47%	47%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	3%	40%	55%	2%
16-19	3%	49%	46%	2%
20+	5%	59%	34%	2%
Still studying	4%	54%	40%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	6%	55%	37%	2%
Managers	5%	62%	31%	2%
Other white collars	3%	54%	41%	2%
Manual workers	3%	49%	46%	2%
House persons	3%	42%	52%	3%
Unemployed	4%	40%	55%	1%
Retired	4%	47%	47%	2%
Students	4%	54%	40%	2%
<b>Help developing countries</b>				
Important	4%	52%	42%	2%
Not important	3%	36%	58%	3%

An additional analysis was performed to see if there is any correlation between not knowing anything about where aid goes, and an unwillingness to pay more for products from developing countries. This analysis shows a strong positive correlation ( $r=0.77$ ) across countries. At country level, the higher the proportion of those who say they know nothing about where development aid goes, the higher the proportion of people who are not prepared to pay more for groceries and other products from developing countries.

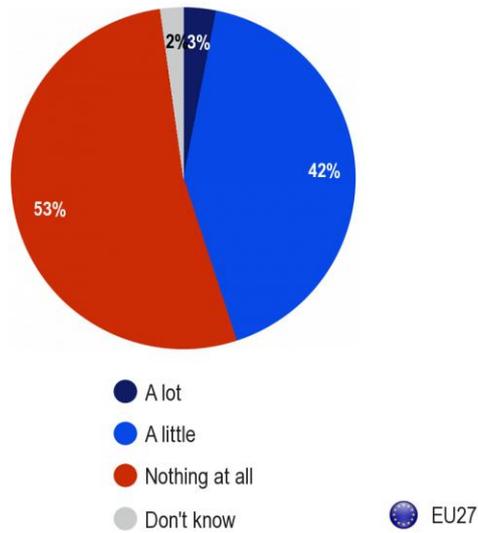


**4.2.2 ...EU development aid goes**

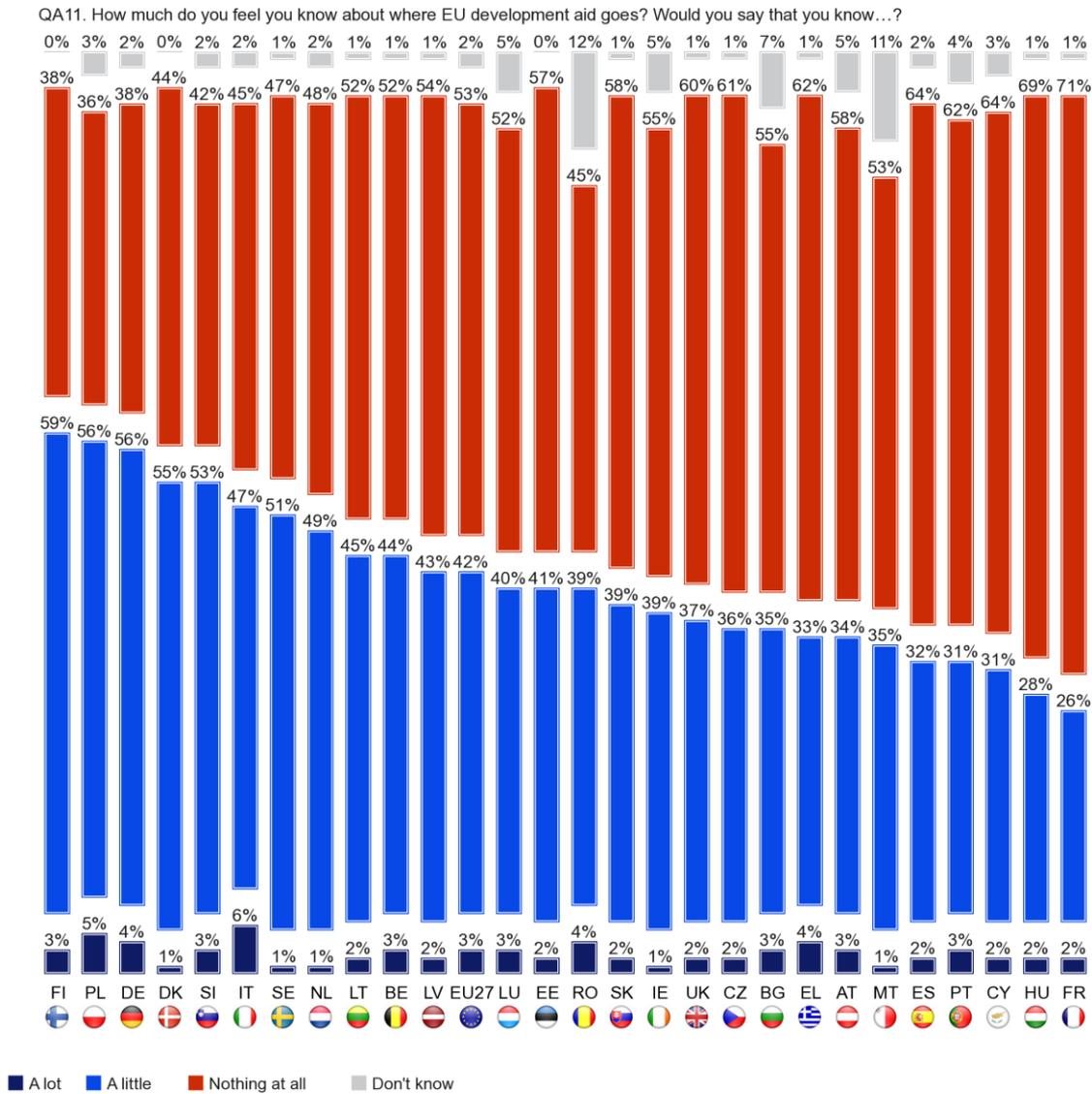
**- Half of Europeans don't know anything about where EU development aid goes -**

While four out of ten respondents say they know nothing about where *their* country's development aid goes, knowledge about where EU aid goes is even less widespread, with just over half (53%) of respondents stating that they know nothing about where EU development aid goes.

QA11. How much do you feel you know about where EU development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?



In general, respondents are less well informed about where EU aid goes compared to aid from their own countries. In the case of EU development aid, the majority of respondents in 19 countries say they have no knowledge of where this aid goes. In fact, in all countries more than one third of respondents say they do not know where EU development aid goes.



It is interesting to note, however, that in the case of Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania, respondents are less informed about where their national aid goes than where EU aid goes. In Latvia, for example, 63% say they know nothing about where their national aid goes, while 54% say they know nothing regarding EU aid. The pattern is the same for Estonia (national: 60%, EU: 57%), Lithuania (national: 61%, EU: 52%) and Bulgaria (National: 63%, EU: 55%).

Conversely, respondents in The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden in particular are comparatively poorly informed about EU aid compared to national aid. For example, 48% of respondents in the Netherlands say they know nothing about where EU aid goes, but only 18% say the same about national aid. In the case of Denmark 44% say they have no knowledge of where EU aid goes, compared to 20% for national aid. For Sweden, the figures are 47% and 24% respectively.

QA10-Q11 How much do you feel you know about where ... development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?

- Nothing at all -

	National development aid	EU development aid
 EU27	44%	53%
 NL	<b>18%</b>	<b>48%</b>
 DK	<b>20%</b>	<b>44%</b>
 FI	21%	38%
 DE	24%	38%
 SE	<b>24%</b>	<b>47%</b>
 PL	35%	36%
 SI	41%	42%
 UK	41%	60%
 RO	43%	45%
 BE	43%	52%
 LU	43%	52%
 IE	43%	55%
 IT	44%	45%
 AT	47%	58%
 MT	52%	53%
 SK	56%	58%
 CZ	59%	61%
 ES	59%	64%
 EE	60%	57%
 EL	60%	62%
 LT	<b>61%</b>	<b>52%</b>
 PT	61%	62%
 CY	61%	64%
 LV	<b>63%</b>	<b>54%</b>
 BG	<b>63%</b>	<b>55%</b>
 FR	67%	71%
 HU	68%	69%

Socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely to say that they don't know anything about where EU development aid goes (56% vs. 49%). Once again, education levels also provide some variation. The longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to say they know nothing about where EU aid goes. Six out of ten (62%) respondents who finished education prior to the age of 16 say they don't know anything about where EU aid goes, compared to 44% of those who finished education aged 20 and older. Housepersons and the unemployed are most likely to say they have no knowledge regarding EU aid, particularly compared to managers (58% and 59% vs. 43%).

Respondents who do not think it is important to help developing countries are more likely to know nothing about where EU development aid goes, compared to those who think aid is important (64% vs. 51%). Respondents who do not think emerging economies should receive aid are also more likely to have no knowledge when compared to those who think they should receive aid (57% vs. 44%). Respondents who are unwilling to pay more for products from developing countries are more likely to say they lack knowledge on EU aid, compared to those who are willing to pay more (60% vs. 44%).

Finally, almost all of those who say they know nothing about where their own country's aid goes say the same about EU aid (92%).

QA11 How much do you feel you know about where EU development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?

	A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK
EU27	3%	42%	53%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	4%	45%	49%	2%
Female	2%	39%	56%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	2%	34%	62%	2%
16-19	3%	41%	54%	2%
20+	4%	50%	44%	2%
Still studying	4%	46%	48%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	4%	48%	45%	3%
Managers	4%	51%	43%	2%
Other white collars	4%	44%	49%	3%
Manual workers	3%	40%	54%	3%
House persons	3%	36%	58%	3%
Unemployed	3%	36%	59%	2%
Retired	3%	40%	55%	2%
Students	4%	46%	48%	2%
<b>Help developing countries</b>				
Important	3%	44%	51%	2%
Not important	3%	30%	64%	3%
<b>Emerging economies grow</b>				
Agree	5%	49%	44%	2%
Disagree	2%	39%	57%	2%
<b>Pay products from develop. countries</b>				
Yes	4%	50%	44%	2%
No	3%	35%	60%	2%
<b>Knowledge of where national aid goes</b>				
A lot	51%	39%	9%	1%
A little	2%	75%	22%	1%
Nothing at all	-	7%	92%	1%

## CONCLUSIONS

This survey covers a broad range of factors that are important when looking at aid and development: overall perceptions, the relevance of specific policy areas, the role of political decision makers, but also of those who do business in and with developing countries.

Perhaps the most surprising finding in this survey is the fact that in spite of the ongoing economic challenges faced across the European Union; **only 18% think that aid to developing countries should be reduced**. Even in countries where this opinion is most strongly held, fewer than four in ten people think that aid should be reduced.

Interestingly, Europeans seem to have clear views when it comes to where aid should be focused: more than half of respondents are against financial support for rapidly growing emerging countries and 61% support the targeting of aid to countries in fragile situations.

The survey also looked at the responsibility that the private sector has in terms of development. **Europeans are generally positive about the role that private companies can play in developing countries - although they do think there are social and ethical standards that they should follow**. Almost all Europeans think that the EU should try and ensure that private companies who work in developing countries comply with social and ethical standards. This suggests a role for the EU in both establishing and policing the standards required of EU companies working in those countries.

Strong support for aid and cooperation is not necessarily reflected at a personal level. Although Europeans generally agree that it is important to help those in developing countries, **there is less willingness to take more personal action by paying more for groceries and products to support people in these countries**. The strain on personal budgets in difficult economic times is likely to play a role in this. Education may be a factor as well, as an unwillingness to pay more for products and lack of knowledge about where development aid goes are strongly correlated.

Overall, this survey confirms the picture of recent years that the large majority of Europeans believe that people in developing countries should be supported. In general, **the results clearly illustrate a need for better information about where both national and EU development aid is directed**.

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**



## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°392**

### **Solidarity that spans the globe: Europeans and development aid TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> of June 2012, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 77.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°392 is part of wave 77.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each 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.

In order to do so, the sampling 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 countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective 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 (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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 offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social 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.



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:

**Statistical Margins due to the sampling process  
(at the 95% level of confidence)**

*various sample sizes are in rows*

*various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	



<b>ABBR.</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>N° INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>FIELDWORK DATES</b>	<b>POPULATION 15+</b>
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.059	02/06/12 17/06/12	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.008	02/06/12 11/06/12	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.004	02/06/12 14/06/12	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	02/06/12 17/06/12	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.505	02/06/12 17/06/12	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.005	02/06/12 17/06/12	916.000
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	997	02/06/12 15/06/12	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	02/06/12 15/06/12	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.011	02/06/12 17/06/12	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	02/06/12 17/06/12	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.026	02/06/12 17/06/12	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	02/06/12 17/06/12	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.024	02/06/12 17/06/12	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.028	02/06/12 17/06/12	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	503	02/06/12 16/06/12	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.009	02/06/12 17/06/12	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	02/06/12 16/06/12	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.003	02/06/12 17/06/12	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	02/06/12 17/06/12	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	02/06/12 17/06/12	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.001	02/06/12 17/06/12	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.043	02/06/12 14/06/12	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.005	02/06/12 17/06/12	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	02/06/12 17/06/12	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.017	02/06/12 17/06/12	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.033	02/06/12 17/06/12	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.301	02/06/12 17/06/12	51.081.866

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

The EU provides development aid to assist certain countries outside the EU in their fight against poverty and in their development. EU development aid consists of the aid provided by both the European Commission and the national Governments of the EU Member States.

- QA1** In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?  
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Very important       | 1 |
| Fairly important     | 2 |
| Not very important   | 3 |
| Not at all important | 4 |
| DK                   | 5 |
- EB76.1 QD1
- QA2** The EU (the European Commission and Member States) has promised to increase the level of its aid to developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following statements best describes your opinion? (M)  
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| We should increase aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised      | 1 |
| We should keep our promise to increase aid to developing countries                  | 2 |
| We should not increase aid to developing countries even though it has been promised | 3 |
| We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it          | 4 |
| DK  | 5 |
- EB76.1 QD3
- QA3** Apart from development aid, where do you think EU actions have the biggest impact on developing countries? (M)  
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Climate change      | 1  |
| Migration           | 2  |
| Trade and finance   | 3  |
| Energy              | 4  |
| Environment         | 5  |
| Transport           | 6  |
| Agriculture         | 7  |
| Peace building      | 8  |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 9  |
| None (SPONTANEOUS)  | 10 |
| DK                  | 11 |
- EB76.1 QD4

<b>QA4</b>	<b>On which of the following sectors should development policy focus?</b>	
	(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)	
	Agriculture and Food security	1,
	Energy	2,
	Education	3,
	Social protection	4,
	Health	5,
	Water and sanitation	6,
	Gender equality	7,
	Trade	8,
	Human rights	9,
	Democracy	10,
	Economic growth	11,
	Infrastructure	12,
	Climate change	13,
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	15
	DK	16
	NEW	
<b>QA5</b>	<b>From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries?</b>	
	(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX.3 ANSWERS)	
	Bad policies of governments in developing countries	1,
	Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries	2,
	Corruption	3,
	Excessive foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources	4,
	Excessive national exploitation of natural and mineral resources	5,
	Lack of infrastructure	6,
	Lack of natural resources	7,
	Lack of financial resources	8,
	Natural disasters	9,
	Conflicts	10,
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	12
	DK	13
	NEW	

**QA6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Emerging economies (like China, India and Brazil) which are growing rapidly but where a part of the population still lives in poverty should continue receiving aid	1	2	3	4	5
2	Private companies from developed countries have a social and ethical responsibility when they invest in developing countries	1	2	3	4	5
3	Donors like the EU should try to make sure that private companies operating in developing countries comply with social and ethical standards	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

**QA7 According to you, which types of private sector companies are the most important for a country's growth and development?**

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

- Local micro businesses 1,
- Local Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) 2,
- Big local companies only active in the domestic market 3,
- Big local companies with business activities in the wider region or the whole continent 4,
- International companies 5,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 6,
- None (SPONTANEOUS) 7,
- DK 8,

NEW

**QA8 In your view, which of the following statements apply to the role of private sector companies in developing countries?**

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

- They are helpful partners for local governments 1,
- They are a source of technological exchange and progress 2,
- They are a source of growth that will help people overcome poverty 3,
- They create jobs 4,
- They are involved in corruption 5,
- They are exploiting developing countries 6,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 7,
- None (SPONTANEOUS) 8,
- DK 9,

NEW

<b>QA9</b>	<b>Would you be prepared to pay more for groceries or other products from developing countries to support people living in these countries (for instance for fair trade products)?</b>	
	(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	No, you are not ready to pay more	1
	Yes, you would be ready to pay up to 5% more	2
	Yes, you would be ready to pay 6 to 10% more	3
	Yes, you would be ready to pay more than 10% more	4
	DK	5
	EB76.1 QD10	
<b>QA10</b>	<b>How much do you feel you know about where (NATIONALITY) development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?</b>	
	(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	A lot	1
	A little	2
	Nothing at all	3
	DK	4
	NEW	
<b>QA11</b>	<b>How much do you feel you know about where EU development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?</b>	
	(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	A lot	1
	A little	2
	Nothing at all	3
	DK	4
	NEW	
<b>QA12</b>	<b>Which of the following two statements best describes your view on the EU support to developing countries?</b>	
	(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	The EU should prioritise helping countries in a fragile situation (due to conflict or natural disaster) over other developing countries	1
	The EU should help developing countries, regardless of whether they are in a fragile situation or not	2
	DK	3
	NEW	

## **TABLES**

QA1 Selon vous, est-il très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important d'aider les populations des pays en développement ?

QA1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

QA1 Ist es Ihrer Meinung nach sehr wichtig, eher wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig, den Menschen in Entwicklungsländern zu helfen?

	%	Très important		Plutôt important		Pas très important		Pas du tout important		NSP		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Eher wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht / keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1
 EU 27		<b>37</b>	1	<b>48</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	0	<b>13</b>	1
 BE		<b>35</b>	-1	<b>50</b>	3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	2	<b>15</b>	-1
 BG		<b>24</b>	1	<b>50</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1	<b>74</b>	-1	<b>18</b>	0
 CZ		<b>26</b>	2	<b>60</b>	1	<b>11</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>86</b>	3	<b>13</b>	-1
 DK		<b>53</b>	2	<b>41</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>94</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-3
 DE		<b>54</b>	1	<b>36</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>90</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	2
 EE		<b>23</b>	3	<b>50</b>	-4	<b>18</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>73</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	2
 IE		<b>41</b>	0	<b>47</b>	3	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>88</b>	3	<b>9</b>	-3
 EL		<b>34</b>	3	<b>47</b>	-5	<b>14</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>81</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	2
 ES		<b>37</b>	0	<b>51</b>	0	<b>9</b>	2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>88</b>	0	<b>11</b>	1
 FR		<b>34</b>	-1	<b>48</b>	1	<b>12</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>82</b>	0	<b>16</b>	0
 IT		<b>23</b>	-2	<b>59</b>	0	<b>11</b>	1	<b>5</b>	3	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>82</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	4
 CY		<b>63</b>	-11	<b>25</b>	4	<b>6</b>	4	<b>4</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>88</b>	-7	<b>10</b>	6
 LV		<b>29</b>	6	<b>51</b>	-7	<b>13</b>	0	<b>4</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>80</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	1
 LT		<b>35</b>	6	<b>50</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>85</b>	6	<b>14</b>	-5
 LU		<b>53</b>	-6	<b>36</b>	3	<b>7</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>89</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	3
 HU		<b>20</b>	0	<b>53</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	3	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>73</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	2
 MT		<b>43</b>	-3	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	5	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>84</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	4
 NL		<b>40</b>	6	<b>47</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>87</b>	0	<b>12</b>	0
 AT		<b>27</b>	-8	<b>56</b>	6	<b>11</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>83</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	1
 PL		<b>29</b>	-3	<b>61</b>	1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>90</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	2
 PT		<b>17</b>	-9	<b>61</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	7	<b>4</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>78</b>	-10	<b>19</b>	9
 RO		<b>35</b>	7	<b>48</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>83</b>	6	<b>9</b>	-5
 SI		<b>27</b>	6	<b>45</b>	-5	<b>19</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>72</b>	1	<b>27</b>	-1
 SK		<b>22</b>	-7	<b>60</b>	5	<b>12</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>82</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	3
 FI		<b>42</b>	3	<b>46</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	1	<b>3</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0	<b>88</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	3
 SE		<b>70</b>	1	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>97</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1
 UK		<b>45</b>	10	<b>40</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>85</b>	4	<b>13</b>	-4

QA2 L'UE (la Commission européenne et les Etats membres) a promis d'augmenter le niveau de l'aide au développement qu'elle fournit aux pays en développement. Au vu de la situation économique actuelle, laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

QA2 The EU (the European Commission and Member States) has promised to increase the level of its aid to developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following statements best describes your opinion?

QA2 Die EU (die Europäische Kommission und die Mitgliedstaaten) hat versprochen, ihre Hilfsmittel für Entwicklungsländer zu erhöhen. Welche der folgenden Aussagen entspricht angesichts der aktuellen wirtschaftlichen Lage am ehesten Ihrer Meinung?

		Nous devrions augmenter l'aide européenne aux pays en développement au-delà de ce qui a déjà été promis		Nous devrions tenir notre promesse d'augmenter l'aide aux pays en développement		Nous ne devrions pas augmenter l'aide aux pays en développement, même si cela a été promis		Nous devrions réduire l'aide aux pays en développement car nous ne sommes plus capables de l'assumer		NSP	
		We should increase aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised		We should keep our promise to increase aid to developing countries		We should not increase aid to developing countries even though it has been promised		We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it		DK	
		Wir sollten die Entwicklungshilfe für die Entwicklungsländer stärker erhöhen als bisher versprochen		Wir sollten unser Versprechen halten, die Hilfsmittel für Entwicklungsländer zu erhöhen		Wir sollten die Entwicklungshilfe für die Entwicklungsländer nicht erhöhen, auch wenn dies versprochen wurde		Wir sollten die Entwicklungshilfe für die Entwicklungsländer verringern, da wir sie uns nicht mehr leisten können		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1
	EU 27	12	0	49	-1	17	3	18	0	4	-2
	BE	9	-3	55	6	18	-1	17	-2	1	0
	BG	6	3	22	-8	25	0	38	8	9	-3
	CZ	6	-3	50	-1	20	4	22	1	2	-1
	DK	11	-3	65	5	14	4	9	-6	1	0
	DE	12	0	54	-1	18	2	13	1	3	-2
	EE	8	2	41	-7	20	0	29	8	2	-3
	IE	7	1	43	0	25	2	18	-4	7	1
	EL	16	3	39	-8	13	0	30	6	2	-1
	ES	12	-2	36	-5	26	9	23	2	3	-4
	FR	13	0	55	-2	11	4	18	-1	3	-1
	IT	14	-3	43	-4	19	7	21	5	3	-5
	CY	14	7	37	-3	17	-5	29	1	3	0
	LV	12	2	53	-1	12	1	18	-3	5	1
	LT	9	4	48	3	20	4	18	-10	5	-1
	LU	12	-1	61	-6	13	5	12	3	2	-1
	HU	7	1	44	1	21	-2	26	2	2	-2
	MT	8	1	46	1	22	4	20	0	4	-6
	NL	4	-4	49	-3	27	6	19	3	1	-2
	AT	20	-5	54	2	10	1	14	3	2	-1
	PL	14	0	50	-1	17	2	13	4	6	-5
	PT	12	3	48	-2	13	-4	22	8	5	-5
	RO	21	10	42	7	8	-5	16	-5	13	-7
	SI	11	3	38	-11	18	4	32	7	1	-3
	SK	7	-1	52	-4	15	1	24	5	2	-1
	FI	4	-1	57	-8	21	6	17	4	1	-1
	SE	10	-2	70	3	12	2	6	-2	2	-1
	UK	10	1	49	3	16	2	21	-6	4	0

QA3 Mis à part l'aide au développement, dans quel domaine pensez-vous que les actions de l'Union Européenne ont l'impact le plus important sur les pays en développement ?

QA3 Apart from development aid, where do you think EU actions have the biggest impact on developing countries?

QA3 Einmal abgesehen von Entwicklungshilfe, in welchem Politikbereich haben EU-Maßnahmen Ihrer Meinung nach die größten Auswirkungen auf die Entwicklungsländer?

	%	Le changement climatique Climate change Klimawandel		Les migrations Migration Zu- und Abwanderung		Le commerce et la finance Trade and finance Handel und Finanzen		L'énergie Energy Energie		L'environnement Environment Umwelt		Les transports Transport Verkehrswesen	
		EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1	EB 77.4	Diff. EB 76.1
		 EU 27	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>29</b>	11	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>
 BE	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	-4	<b>27</b>	6	<b>7</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	1	
 BG	<b>3</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-5	<b>22</b>	7	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	
 CZ	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-6	<b>34</b>	6	<b>5</b>	0	<b>9</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	
 DK	<b>10</b>	0	<b>10</b>	1	<b>37</b>	11	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	
 DE	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	14	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	
 EE	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	2	<b>27</b>	4	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	
 IE	<b>4</b>	-11	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	10	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0	
 EL	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	-3	<b>29</b>	8	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	
 ES	<b>3</b>	-5	<b>15</b>	-6	<b>33</b>	20	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0	
 FR	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>26</b>	10	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	
 IT	<b>7</b>	0	<b>17</b>	-11	<b>32</b>	15	<b>7</b>	0	<b>5</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	
 CY	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>21</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	7	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	
 LV	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>19</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	5	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	
 LT	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	-3	<b>20</b>	1	<b>13</b>	5	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	
 LU	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>24</b>	7	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	
 HU	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>35</b>	9	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	
 MT	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	2	<b>12</b>	6	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	
 NL	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>42</b>	11	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	
 AT	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	3	<b>9</b>	1	<b>7</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	
 PL	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	8	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	
 PT	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-7	<b>26</b>	9	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	
 RO	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	3	<b>25</b>	11	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	
 SI	<b>5</b>	0	<b>8</b>	1	<b>34</b>	8	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	
 SK	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>29</b>	9	<b>7</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	
 FI	<b>8</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>8</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0	
 SE	<b>13</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	5	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	
 UK	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	1	<b>28</b>	8	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	

QA3 Mis à part l'aide au développement, dans quel domaine pensez-vous que les actions de l'Union Européenne ont l'impact le plus important sur les pays en développement ?

QA3 Apart from development aid, where do you think EU actions have the biggest impact on developing countries?

QA3 Einmal abgesehen von Entwicklungshilfe, in welchem Politikbereich haben EU-Maßnahmen Ihrer Meinung nach die größten Auswirkungen auf die Entwicklungsländer?

	%	L'agriculture		La consolidation		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		NSP	
		Agriculture		Peace building		Other (SPONTANEOU)		None (SPONTANEOU)		DK	
		Landwirtschaft		Friedensaufbau (Peace Building)		Andere (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1
 EU 27		<b>13</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-4
 BE		<b>17</b>	0	<b>20</b>	3	<b>0</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0
 BG		<b>11</b>	1	<b>25</b>	7	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-9
 CZ		<b>13</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	7	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-4
 DK		<b>16</b>	-8	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0
 DE		<b>15</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2
 EE		<b>12</b>	-3	<b>24</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-3
 IE		<b>16</b>	0	<b>18</b>	7	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-3
 EL		<b>7</b>	0	<b>19</b>	4	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-2
 ES		<b>10</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	4	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>8</b>	-2
 FR		<b>16</b>	-1	<b>24</b>	7	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-6
 IT		<b>6</b>	0	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-5
 CY		<b>4</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>8</b>	1
 LV		<b>15</b>	2	<b>14</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-1
 LT		<b>13</b>	5	<b>19</b>	6	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-8
 LU		<b>12</b>	-7	<b>24</b>	3	<b>3</b>	2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-3
 HU		<b>16</b>	0	<b>18</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-5
 MT		<b>8</b>	4	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>13</b>	2
 NL		<b>15</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-3
 AT		<b>14</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	4	<b>2</b>	1	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-4
 PL		<b>17</b>	2	<b>14</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-6
 PT		<b>12</b>	-2	<b>27</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>16</b>	0
 RO		<b>18</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	4	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	-11
 SI		<b>9</b>	-6	<b>23</b>	7	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-6
 SK		<b>17</b>	2	<b>18</b>	3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-5
 FI		<b>14</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
 SE		<b>14</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-2
 UK		<b>12</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	1	<b>14</b>	-3

QA4 Sur quels secteurs, parmi les suivants, la politique de développement devrait-elle porter son attention en priorité ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPNSES)

QA4 On which of the following sectors should development policy focus? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA4 Auf welche der folgenden Bereiche sollte sich Entwicklungspolitik konzentrieren? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNG)

		L'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire	L'énergie	L'éducation	La protection sociale	La santé	L'eau et l'assainissement	L'égalité des sexes
		Agriculture and Food security	Energy	Education	Social protection	Health	Water and sanitation	Gender equality
		Landwirtschaft und Ernährungssicherung / Nahrungssicherung	Energie	Bildung	Soziale Absicherung	Gesundheit	Wasser und Abwassersystem	Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	29	10	33	16	32	20	8
	BE	32	10	41	15	34	25	7
	BG	30	15	27	35	41	12	4
	CZ	39	8	25	20	25	28	14
	DK	22	9	47	13	32	21	10
	DE	33	8	39	16	28	23	11
	EE	32	8	38	18	25	21	5
	IE	37	10	40	17	38	26	3
	EL	21	13	25	26	39	18	4
	ES	30	6	37	12	38	20	6
	FR	29	12	36	21	35	20	11
	IT	19	14	25	16	26	15	11
	CY	25	22	41	24	48	9	5
	LV	25	8	32	26	33	10	3
	LT	20	14	23	24	39	12	4
	LU	38	8	44	17	34	21	9
	HU	43	16	19	19	28	23	5
	MT	29	24	36	15	40	12	7
	NL	35	4	49	8	32	37	3
	AT	44	12	22	23	27	33	12
	PL	27	12	21	16	33	10	4
	PT	21	4	22	21	38	13	6
	RO	56	11	38	27	44	4	5
	SI	43	13	26	29	25	17	5
	SK	44	5	31	22	31	20	8
	FI	25	5	50	20	38	31	14
	SE	25	9	48	10	22	32	13
	UK	19	7	33	6	33	27	5

QA4 Sur quels secteurs, parmi les suivants, la politique de développement devrait-elle porter son attention en priorité ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA4 On which of the following sectors should development policy focus? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA4 Auf welche der folgenden Bereiche sollte sich Entwicklungspolitik konzentrieren? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNG)

		Le commerce	Les droits de l'homme	La démocratie	La croissance économique	Les infrastructures	Le changement climatique	Autre (SPONTANE)
		Trade	Human rights	Democracy	Economic growth	Infrastructure	Climate change	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Handel	Menschenrechte	Demokratie	Wirtschaftswachstum	Infrastruktur	Klimawandel	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	10	34	16	29	12	8	0
	BE	8	36	21	21	11	11	0
	BG	9	30	13	41	12	3	0
	CZ	10	34	13	33	8	3	0
	DK	8	47	28	26	11	16	0
	DE	6	43	22	18	17	14	0
	EE	7	34	12	25	12	3	0
	IE	9	32	7	32	8	2	0
	EL	15	31	16	46	21	4	0
	ES	10	32	12	33	12	3	1
	FR	7	39	16	26	6	9	1
	IT	15	25	16	40	15	7	1
	CY	10	44	13	41	7	3	0
	LV	10	26	10	38	10	4	0
	LT	8	31	13	41	5	6	0
	LU	5	36	16	17	7	8	1
	HU	15	24	14	41	13	5	1
	MT	11	29	18	22	6	3	1
	NL	10	42	19	22	13	5	1
	AT	10	31	13	24	20	15	0
	PL	12	29	13	35	12	5	0
	PT	8	29	13	34	7	3	0
	RO	9	24	8	35	8	2	0
	SI	6	32	8	43	10	9	1
	SK	8	32	14	32	11	6	0
	FI	6	42	16	10	12	10	0
	SE	6	49	29	16	10	14	0
	UK	12	37	14	26	9	8	1

QA4 Sur quels secteurs, parmi les suivants, la politique de développement devrait-elle porter son attention en priorité ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA4 On which of the following sectors should development policy focus? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA4 Auf welche der folgenden Bereiche sollte sich Entwicklungspolitik konzentrieren? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNG)

		Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	1	2
	BE	0	0
	BG	0	3
	CZ	1	1
	DK	0	0
	DE	0	1
	EE	2	3
	IE	0	5
	EL	1	1
	ES	0	1
	FR	0	1
	IT	1	2
	CY	0	0
	LV	2	3
	LT	0	3
	LU	0	2
	HU	0	0
	MT	0	4
	NL	1	1
	AT	1	0
	PL	0	5
	PT	1	8
	RO	0	4
	SI	0	1
	SK	1	2
	FI	0	0
	SE	0	1
	UK	2	6

QA5 Dans la liste suivante, quels sont les principaux obstacles qui peuvent empêcher la réussite du développement dans les pays en développement ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REponses)

QA5 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (ROTATE – MAX.3 ANSWERS)

QA5 Welche der folgenden Faktoren sind die größten Hindernisse, die eine erfolgreiche Entwicklung in Entwicklungsländern verhindern können? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Les mauvaises politiques des gouvernements des pays en développement	Les mauvaises politiques des gouvernements et organisations qui aident les pays en développement	La corruption	L'exploitation étrangère abusive des ressources minières et naturelles	L'exploitation nationale abusive des ressources minières et naturelles	Le manque d'infrastructure	Le manque de ressources naturelles
		Bad policies of governments in developing countries	Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries	Corruption	Excessive foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources	Excessive national exploitation of natural and mineral resources	Lack of infrastructure	Lack of natural resources
		Schlechte Politik von Regierungen in Entwicklungsländern	Schlechte Politik von Regierungen und Organisationen, die Entwicklungsländer unterstützen	Korruption	Übermäßige Ausbeutung von Natur- und Bodenschätzen durch ausländische Akteure	Übermäßige Ausbeutung von Natur- und Bodenschätzen durch inländische Akteure	Mangel an Infrastruktur	Mangel an natürlichen Ressourcen
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	41	24	53	19	9	19	10
	BE	46	22	60	18	8	21	7
	BG	50	23	50	17	7	14	8
	CZ	44	22	40	16	8	19	11
	DK	55	19	74	14	8	22	5
	DE	44	22	63	31	13	24	8
	EE	40	14	42	16	7	18	6
	IE	44	24	56	15	6	22	15
	EL	40	37	52	18	11	33	12
	ES	39	31	59	13	7	16	10
	FR	48	25	53	21	7	18	9
	IT	30	32	41	20	14	18	11
	CY	64	30	58	17	10	21	9
	LV	34	27	51	7	4	14	7
	LT	35	21	55	5	3	7	11
	LU	52	22	71	24	9	16	5
	HU	35	21	42	20	11	26	14
	MT	56	14	58	15	11	11	14
	NL	56	26	71	21	5	20	7
	AT	44	20	31	28	16	32	18
	PL	35	21	42	9	8	10	8
	PT	35	24	48	8	9	14	14
	RO	47	18	61	16	7	20	10
	SI	42	28	66	21	8	13	8
	SK	45	23	45	14	8	18	11
	FI	41	19	37	36	9	24	12
	SE	52	17	74	29	8	24	3
	UK	34	20	54	12	5	17	11

QA5 Dans la liste suivante, quels sont les principaux obstacles qui peuvent empêcher la réussite du développement dans les pays en développement ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA5 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (ROTATE – MAX.3 ANSWERS)

QA5 Welche der folgenden Faktoren sind die größten Hindernisse, die eine erfolgreiche Entwicklung in Entwicklungsländern verhindern können? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Le manque de ressources financières	Les catastrophes naturelles	Des conflits	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Lack of financial resources	Natural disasters	Conflicts	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Mangel an finanziellen Mitteln	Naturkatastrophen	Konflikte	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
 EU 27		26	16	33	0	1	3
 BE		26	17	42	0	0	0
 BG		29	24	27	0	0	6
 CZ		38	22	31	0	1	1
 DK		32	12	43	0	0	1
 DE		25	18	29	0	0	1
 EE		32	18	36	2	2	4
 IE		26	18	21	2	0	6
 EL		23	16	26	1	0	1
 ES		24	11	31	0	0	3
 FR		27	14	48	0	0	1
 IT		28	12	30	1	1	2
 CY		29	16	31	0	0	1
 LV		32	16	34	1	0	4
 LT		32	20	32	1	1	5
 LU		15	12	28	2	0	2
 HU		44	18	23	1	0	1
 MT		24	17	16	1	0	4
 NL		19	13	41	1	0	1
 AT		32	33	31	1	0	1
 PL		24	24	33	0	0	7
 PT		21	10	30	0	1	8
 RO		31	12	17	0	0	8
 SI		37	12	23	0	0	0
 SK		37	29	34	0	0	1
 FI		32	20	37	0	0	1
 SE		16	8	50	1	0	1
 UK		23	18	35	1	1	8

QA6.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou non avec l'affirmation suivante ?

Les économies émergentes (comme la Chine, l'Inde et le Brésil) qui ont une croissance rapide mais dont une partie de la population vit dans la pauvreté devraient continuer à recevoir de l'aide

QA6.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Emerging economies (like China, India and Brazil) which are growing rapidly but where a part of the population still lives in poverty should continue receiving aid

QA6.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht zu?

Schwellenländer (wie China, Indien und Brasilien), die ein rasantes Wachstum aufweisen, in denen aber noch immer ein Teil der Bevölkerung in Armut lebt, sollten weiterhin Hilfe erhalten

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	8	31	31	24	6	39	55
	BE	7	33	35	25	0	40	60
	BG	8	23	32	25	12	31	57
	CZ	5	29	42	20	4	34	62
	DK	6	24	38	31	1	30	69
	DE	7	23	37	30	3	30	67
	EE	6	25	40	27	2	31	67
	IE	8	39	27	13	13	47	40
	EL	13	39	28	15	5	52	43
	ES	9	24	30	28	9	33	58
	FR	8	23	33	33	3	31	66
	IT	9	38	27	18	8	47	45
	CY	14	26	23	34	3	40	57
	LV	12	31	34	17	6	43	51
	LT	11	34	32	17	6	45	49
	LU	7	30	33	27	3	37	60
	HU	8	32	33	25	2	40	58
	MT	14	31	28	15	12	45	43
	NL	5	23	44	27	1	28	71
	AT	6	36	32	20	6	42	52
	PL	7	45	27	10	11	52	37
	PT	7	35	33	14	11	42	47
	RO	12	30	23	15	20	42	38
	SI	6	19	36	37	2	25	73
	SK	3	31	37	25	4	34	62
	FI	6	29	38	26	1	35	64
	SE	15	36	28	20	1	51	48
	UK	10	35	26	26	3	45	52

QA6.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou non avec l'affirmation suivante ?

Les entreprises privées des pays développés ont une responsabilité sociale et éthique quand ils investissent dans les pays en développement

QA6.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Private companies from developed countries have a social and ethical responsibility when they invest in developing countries

QA6.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht zu?

Privatunternehmen aus Industrieländern haben bei Investitionen in Entwicklungsländern eine soziale und ethische Verantwortung

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	38	43	9	3	7	81	12
	BE	41	48	8	2	1	89	10
	BG	27	46	9	3	15	73	12
	CZ	27	53	14	3	3	80	17
	DK	60	31	6	1	2	91	7
	DE	54	35	6	2	3	89	8
	EE	25	46	15	8	6	71	23
	IE	34	44	6	2	14	78	8
	EL	36	46	9	5	4	82	14
	ES	40	40	7	4	9	80	11
	FR	39	43	7	5	6	82	12
	IT	28	50	12	4	6	78	16
	CY	60	32	5	1	2	92	6
	LV	28	50	10	2	10	78	12
	LT	18	54	13	4	11	72	17
	LU	47	39	8	2	4	86	10
	HU	35	46	12	3	4	81	15
	MT	28	47	9	1	15	75	10
	NL	52	40	4	2	2	92	6
	AT	31	53	11	2	3	84	13
	PL	19	54	13	2	12	73	15
	PT	24	49	13	2	12	73	15
	RO	24	44	9	3	20	68	12
	SI	31	38	17	9	5	69	26
	SK	29	50	14	3	4	79	17
	FI	61	34	4	0	1	95	4
	SE	72	22	3	1	2	94	4
	UK	40	42	8	3	7	82	11

QA6.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou non avec l'affirmation suivante ?

Les donateurs comme l'UE devraient essayer de garantir que les entreprises privées qui opèrent dans les pays en développement respectent des normes sociales et éthiques

QA6.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Donors like the EU should try to make sure that private companies operating in developing countries comply with social and ethical standards

QA6.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der folgenden Aussage zu oder nicht zu?

Geber von Hilfen wie die EU sollten versuchen sicherzustellen, dass Privatunternehmen, die in Entwicklungsländern tätig sind, soziale und ethische Standards einhalten

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>7</b>
	BE	<b>50</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>8</b>
	BG	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>
	CZ	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>9</b>
	DK	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6</b>
	DE	<b>63</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>
	EE	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>11</b>
	IE	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6</b>
	EL	<b>54</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4</b>
	ES	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7</b>
	FR	<b>54</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>
	IT	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13</b>
	CY	<b>73</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>
	LV	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7</b>
	LT	<b>26</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>11</b>
	LU	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4</b>
	HU	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10</b>
	MT	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>
	NL	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>
	AT	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>
	PL	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7</b>
	PT	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10</b>
	RO	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>
	SI	<b>52</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10</b>
	SK	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>
	FI	<b>70</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>
	SE	<b>83</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2</b>
	UK	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7</b>

QA7 Selon vous, quels types d'entreprises privées sont les plus importants pour la croissance et le développement d'un pays ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPOSES)

QA7 According to you, which types of private sector companies are the most important for a country's growth and development? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QA7 Welche Arten von Privatunternehmen sind Ihrer Meinung nach am wichtigsten für das Wachstum und die Entwicklung eines Landes? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Les micro-entreprises locales	Les petites et moyennes entreprises locales (PME)	Les grandes entreprises locales qui opèrent sur le marché national	Les grandes entreprises locales qui opèrent sur une région plus étendue ou sur tout le continent	Les multinationales	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Local micro businesses	Local Small and Medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	Big local companies only active in the domestic market	Big local companies with business activities in the wider region or the whole continent	International companies	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Heimische Kleinunternehmen	Heimische kleine und mittlere Unternehmen (KMU)	Heimische Großunternehmen, die nur auf dem Inlandsmarkt tätig sind	Heimische Großunternehmen mit Geschäftstätigkeiten in Nachbarländern oder auf dem gesamten Kontinent	Internationale Unternehmen	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	21	50	24	30	28	1	1	7
	BE	26	52	30	29	31	0	0	1
	BG	16	46	29	39	29	0	1	10
	CZ	12	41	30	39	33	0	0	4
	DK	23	57	24	42	41	0	0	2
	DE	19	54	22	35	30	0	1	6
	EE	11	42	21	42	39	1	2	6
	IE	20	55	21	30	26	1	1	12
	EL	31	44	31	37	25	0	1	2
	ES	21	53	22	23	25	1	2	8
	FR	24	59	37	30	22	0	0	4
	IT	20	44	26	28	27	2	2	5
	CY	30	34	42	49	34	1	0	3
	LV	15	49	29	36	28	0	0	6
	LT	10	31	23	32	36	1	2	14
	LU	30	60	29	27	20	0	0	3
	HU	20	59	34	35	20	0	1	3
	MT	18	41	18	25	30	0	1	19
	NL	38	56	14	34	36	0	0	2
	AT	20	45	29	34	33	2	2	6
	PL	17	43	22	23	29	0	1	9
	PT	10	42	19	33	25	1	4	16
	RO	26	54	19	29	27	1	0	11
	SI	19	63	19	29	24	2	1	3
	SK	15	39	32	39	34	0	0	4
	FI	25	68	23	31	26	0	0	1
	SE	32	75	12	34	27	0	0	2
	UK	17	38	15	29	33	1	1	14

QA8 Selon vous, quelles affirmations, parmi les suivantes, s'appliquent au rôle des entreprises du secteur privé dans les pays en développement ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REponses)

QA8 In your view, which of the following statements apply to the role of private sector companies in developing countries? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA8 Welche der folgenden Aussagen treffen Ihrer Meinung nach auf die Rolle von Privatunternehmen in Entwicklungsländern zu? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Elles sont des partenaires utiles des gouvernements locaux	Elles contribuent aux échanges et aux progrès technologiques	Elles contribuent à la croissance qui aidera la population à sortir de la pauvreté	Elles créent des emplois	Elles sont impliquées dans la corruption	Elles exploitent les pays en développement	Autre (SPONTANE)
		They are helpful partners for local governments	They are a source of technological exchange and progress	They are a source of growth that will help people overcome poverty	They create jobs	They are involved in corruption	They are exploiting developing countries	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Sie sind hilfreiche Partner für die dortigen Regierungen	Sie sind eine Quelle für technologischen Austausch und Fortschritt	Sie sind eine Quelle für Wachstum, die den Menschen helfen wird, die Armut zu überwinden	Sie schaffen Arbeitsplätze	Sie sind in Korruption verwickelt	Sie beuten Entwicklungsländer aus	Sonstiges (SPONTAN)
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	21	29	42	57	21	27	1
	BE	23	35	43	58	26	34	0
	BG	30	34	49	66	10	15	0
	CZ	22	26	44	52	24	23	0
	DK	25	51	69	67	17	28	0
	DE	25	32	46	62	33	33	0
	EE	15	19	39	65	17	23	0
	IE	33	33	44	63	14	18	1
	EL	22	28	39	57	29	34	1
	ES	15	20	31	50	24	31	1
	FR	23	33	47	60	20	37	0
	IT	18	31	40	42	18	26	3
	CY	20	46	65	86	18	27	0
	LV	20	18	43	65	13	14	0
	LT	14	25	37	52	15	13	1
	LU	23	31	58	67	16	25	1
	HU	20	33	44	67	20	24	0
	MT	20	23	39	59	11	13	1
	NL	28	39	50	63	24	27	0
	AT	33	32	49	63	30	33	3
	PL	16	23	35	57	13	17	0
	PT	23	20	36	60	14	15	0
	RO	31	31	39	69	15	15	1
	SI	18	25	32	51	33	35	1
	SK	20	27	45	60	25	25	1
	FI	19	34	51	67	19	27	0
	SE	16	50	61	72	18	32	0
	UK	16	22	36	50	17	24	1

QA8 Selon vous, quelles affirmations, parmi les suivantes, s'appliquent au rôle des entreprises du secteur privé dans les pays en développement ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REponses)

QA8 In your view, which of the following statements apply to the role of private sector companies in developing countries? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA8 Welche der folgenden Aussagen treffen Ihrer Meinung nach auf die Rolle von Privatunternehmen in Entwicklungsländern zu? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP	Au moins une réponse positive	Au moins une réponse negative	Seulement réponse(s) positive(s)	Seulement réponse(s) negative(s)
		None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	At least one positive answer	At least one negative answer	Only positive answer(s)	Only negative answer(s)
		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Wenigstens eine positive Antwort	Wenigstens eine negative Antwort	Nur positive Antworten	Nur negative Antworten
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	1	7	81	38	54	11
	BE	1	2	85	47	51	13
	BG	1	10	84	19	70	5
	CZ	0	5	80	36	59	15
	DK	0	2	95	38	60	3
	DE	1	4	84	47	48	12
	EE	2	9	78	31	57	10
	IE	1	11	83	25	63	5
	EL	2	2	79	47	49	17
	ES	1	8	74	42	48	16
	FR	1	4	86	45	50	9
	IT	2	6	78	35	57	14
	CY	0	1	97	35	64	2
	LV	2	6	84	23	69	8
	LT	2	15	74	24	58	9
	LU	1	4	89	35	60	6
	HU	1	3	86	35	61	10
	MT	1	17	77	21	61	5
	NL	1	4	89	41	54	6
	AT	1	3	85	44	52	11
	PL	1	10	78	25	63	11
	PT	1	11	80	24	63	7
	RO	0	11	85	25	64	4
	SI	1	4	74	49	45	20
	SK	1	4	82	37	58	13
	FI	1	2	89	37	61	8
	SE	1	3	94	42	54	3
	UK	2	14	71	33	50	12

QA9 Seriez-vous prêt(e) à payer plus pour des aliments ou d'autres produits provenant de pays en développement, afin d'aider les personnes qui habitent dans ces pays (par exemple pour des produits issus du commerce équitable) ?

QA9 Would you be prepared to pay more for groceries or other products from developing countries to support people living in these countries (for instance for fair trade products)?

QA9 Wären Sie bereit, mehr Geld für Lebensmittel oder andere Produkte aus Entwicklungsländern zu bezahlen, um die dort lebenden Menschen zu unterstützen (z.B. für fair gehandelte Produkte)?

	%	Non, vous n'êtes pas prêt(e) à payer plus		Oui, vous seriez prêt(e) à payer 5% de plus		Oui, vous seriez prêt(e) à payer de 6 à 10% de plus		Oui, vous seriez prêt(e) à payer plus de 10% de plus		NSP		Total 'Oui'	
		No, you are not ready to pay more		Yes, you would be ready to pay up to 5% more		Yes, you would be ready to pay 6 to 10% more		Yes, you would be ready to pay more than 10% more		DK		Total 'Yes'	
		Nein, Sie wären nicht bereit, mehr zu bezahlen		Ja, Sie wären bereit, bis zu 5% mehr zu bezahlen		Ja, Sie wären bereit, zwischen 6% und 10% mehr zu bezahlen		Ja, Sie wären bereit, mehr als 10% mehr zu bezahlen		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Gesamt 'Ja'	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1	77.4	76.1
 EU 27		<b>52</b>	5	<b>30</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>44</b>	-3
 BE		<b>38</b>	-7	<b>46</b>	8	<b>12</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>62</b>	8
 BG		<b>78</b>	7	<b>14</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	-6
 CZ		<b>69</b>	12	<b>22</b>	-8	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>28</b>	-9
 DK		<b>35</b>	2	<b>37</b>	4	<b>19</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	2	<b>62</b>	-4
 DE		<b>31</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	1	<b>8</b>	2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>64</b>	1
 EE		<b>69</b>	3	<b>25</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	-1
 IE		<b>60</b>	5	<b>29</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>35</b>	-5
 EL		<b>66</b>	12	<b>28</b>	-10	<b>5</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>33</b>	-11
 ES		<b>62</b>	10	<b>28</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>35</b>	-6
 FR		<b>52</b>	7	<b>33</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>46</b>	-6
 IT		<b>60</b>	8	<b>24</b>	-7	<b>7</b>	0	<b>2</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>33</b>	-5
 CY		<b>52</b>	9	<b>35</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>41</b>	-7
 LV		<b>78</b>	8	<b>18</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>19</b>	-9
 LT		<b>73</b>	10	<b>21</b>	-9	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>24</b>	-9
 LU		<b>28</b>	4	<b>36</b>	-5	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>70</b>	-4
 HU		<b>73</b>	2	<b>21</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>25</b>	-2
 MT		<b>60</b>	8	<b>27</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>31</b>	-6
 NL		<b>22</b>	3	<b>43</b>	0	<b>24</b>	1	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>2</b>	1	<b>76</b>	-4
 AT		<b>40</b>	0	<b>40</b>	2	<b>12</b>	1	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>55</b>	1
 PL		<b>67</b>	9	<b>25</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>29</b>	-6
 PT		<b>83</b>	10	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>2</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	-9
 RO		<b>66</b>	4	<b>17</b>	0	<b>3</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>21</b>	2
 SI		<b>69</b>	11	<b>25</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>30</b>	-8
 SK		<b>69</b>	7	<b>24</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>27</b>	-7
 FI		<b>31</b>	1	<b>44</b>	-4	<b>18</b>	2	<b>6</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>68</b>	-1
 SE		<b>22</b>	0	<b>34</b>	2	<b>26</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>76</b>	0
 UK		<b>43</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	0	<b>12</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>54</b>	1

QA10 Dans quelle mesure savez-vous où va l'aide au développement (NATIONALITE) ? Diriez-vous que vous en savez ... ?

QA10 How much do you feel you know about where (NATIONALITY) development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?

QA10 Wie viel wissen Sie Ihrer Meinung nach darüber, wohin die (NATIONALITÄT) Entwicklungshilfe geht? Würden Sie sagen, Sie wissen darüber ...?

		Beaucoup	Un peu	Rien du tout	NSP
		A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK
		Sehr viel	Ein wenig	Überhaupt nichts	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB	EB	EB	EB
		77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4
	EU 27	4	50	44	2
	BE	4	53	43	0
	BG	1	28	63	8
	CZ	2	38	59	1
	DK	7	73	20	0
	DE	6	68	24	2
	EE	2	38	60	0
	IE	2	50	43	5
	EL	3	36	60	1
	ES	3	36	59	2
	FR	2	30	67	1
	IT	4	50	44	2
	CY	3	34	61	2
	LV	1	34	63	2
	LT	2	36	61	1
	LU	7	45	43	5
	HU	2	29	68	1
	MT	2	34	52	12
	NL	4	77	18	1
	AT	3	47	47	3
	PL	4	58	35	3
	PT	2	33	61	4
	RO	3	42	43	12
	SI	3	55	41	1
	SK	1	43	56	0
	FI	5	74	21	0
	SE	5	70	24	1
	UK	4	54	41	1

QA11 Dans quelle mesure savez-vous où va l'aide au développement de l'UE ? Diriez-vous que vous en savez ... ?

QA11 How much do you feel you know about where EU development aid goes? Would you say that you know...?

QA11 Wie viel wissen Sie Ihrer Meinung nach darüber, wohin die Entwicklungshilfe der EU geht? Würden Sie sagen, Sie wissen darüber ...?

		Beaucoup	Un peu	Rien du tout	NSP
		A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK
		Sehr viel	Ein wenig	Überhaupt nichts	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB	EB	EB	EB
		77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4
	EU 27	3	42	53	2
	BE	3	44	52	1
	BG	3	35	55	7
	CZ	2	36	61	1
	DK	1	55	44	0
	DE	4	56	38	2
	EE	2	41	57	0
	IE	1	39	55	5
	EL	4	33	62	1
	ES	2	32	64	2
	FR	2	26	71	1
	IT	6	47	45	2
	CY	2	31	64	3
	LV	2	43	54	1
	LT	2	45	52	1
	LU	3	40	52	5
	HU	2	28	69	1
	MT	1	35	53	11
	NL	1	49	48	2
	AT	3	34	58	5
	PL	5	56	36	3
	PT	3	31	62	4
	RO	4	39	45	12
	SI	3	53	42	2
	SK	2	39	58	1
	FI	3	59	38	0
	SE	1	51	47	1
	UK	2	37	60	1

QA12 Laquelle des deux affirmations suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion sur l'aide de l'UE aux pays en développement ?

QA12 Which of the following two statements best describes your view on the EU support to developing countries?

QA12 Welche der beiden folgenden Aussagen entspricht am ehesten Ihrer Meinung zur Unterstützung von Entwicklungsländern durch die EU?

		L'UE devrait aider en priorité les pays en situation de fragilité (à cause d'un conflit ou d'une catastrophe naturelle) par rapport aux autres pays en développement	L'UE devrait aider les pays en développement, qu'ils soient en situation de fragilité ou non	NSP
		The EU should prioritise helping countries in a fragile situation (due to conflict or natural disaster) over other developing countries	The EU should help developing countries, regardless of whether they are in a fragile situation or not	DK
		Die EU sollte der Hilfe von Ländern in schwierigen Situationen (aufgrund von Konflikten oder Naturkatastrophen) Vorrang gegenüber der Unterstützung anderer Entwicklungsländer einräumen	Die EU sollte Entwicklungsländern unabhängig davon helfen, ob sich diese in einer schwierigen Situation befinden oder nicht	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 77.4	EB 77.4	EB 77.4
	EU 27	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>
	BE	<b>59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>
	BG	<b>69</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
	CZ	<b>71</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>
	DK	<b>56</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>
	DE	<b>62</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>
	EE	<b>76</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>
	IE	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>
	EL	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>
	ES	<b>66</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>
	FR	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>
	IT	<b>59</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>
	CY	<b>60</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>
	LV	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>
	LT	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>
	LU	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>
	HU	<b>72</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>
	MT	<b>79</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
	NL	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>
	AT	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>
	PL	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>
	PT	<b>57</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>
	RO	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>
	SI	<b>71</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>
	SK	<b>72</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>
	FI	<b>68</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>
	SE	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>
	UK	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>