INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO IN THE MORE RECENTLY ACCEDED MEMBER STATES

REVIEW

Fieldwork: November 2011
Publication: July 2012

This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

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

Flash Eurobarometer 336 - TNS Political & Social
Introduction of the euro in the more recently acceded Member States

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN)

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General Communication
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................... 3

MAIN FINDINGS ........................................................................................................ 5

1. AWARENESS OF THE EURO ................................................................................. 10
   1.1 Citizens’ awareness of the euro area and the introduction of the euro ................ 10
   1.2 Experience with euro cash ............................................................................. 27
   1.3 Where do people use the euro? ..................................................................... 33

2. INFORMING CITIZENS ABOUT THE EURO ......................................................... 37
   2.1 Self-perceived level of information ................................................................ 37
   2.2 Timing, channels and content of information ............................................... 40

3. THE EURO: PERCEPTIONS AND SUPPORT FOR ITS INTRODUCTION ...... 59
   3.1 Consequences of the introduction of the euro .............................................. 59
   3.2 Support for the single currency .................................................................... 67

4. CONSEQUENCES OF ADOPTING THE EURO ..................................................... 73
   4.1 The consequences in general ........................................................................ 73
   4.2 Political and economic consequences of introducing the euro ..................... 77
   4.3 Practical consequences of the euro changeover ........................................... 84
   4.4 Potential inconveniences of the introduction of the euro ............................. 88

ANNEXES
Technical specifications
Questionnaire
Tables
INTRODUCTION

All EU Member States are to adopt the common currency, the euro, once they have fulfilled the criteria defined in the Maastricht Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (with the exception of Denmark and the UK which have a specific opt-out from these Treaty provisions). There is no common strategy or fixed timetable for the introduction of the euro in the Member States that joined in or after 2004, but the Treaty does require them to join the euro area at an undefined date in the future.

Of the countries that joined the EU in or after 2004, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta joined the euro area in 2007 and 2008, Slovakia followed in January 2009 and Estonia in January 2011. Before adopting the euro, a country must comply with the Maastricht criteria including membership of the Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II) for a minimum of two years. Lithuania and Latvia are members of ERM II, while Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania have not yet joined it.

The European Commission keeps track of general opinions, levels of knowledge and familiarity with the single currency among citizens of the respective countries in view of the introduction of the euro in the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or later. This survey is the thirteenth of its kind, following earlier Flash Eurobarometer surveys in the period 2004–2011.

The objectives of this survey are identical to those of previous rounds: to identify and track citizens’ perceptions in the new Member States outside the euro area (the “NMS7”) regarding the future introduction of the common currency.

The main themes of this report are an examination of:

- levels of knowledge about and experience of the euro among citizens in the NMS7
- citizens’ feelings about how well they have been informed and their preferred information channels
- NMS7 citizens’ perceptions of, and support for, the single currency
- their expectations about the adoption of the euro and the potential inconveniences they foresee.

This report sums up the main attitudes towards the euro in the NMS7 and describes the climate of opinion in each of the countries which are due to adopt the common currency at a future date. It should be noted that “average” perceptions might change because of the different composition of samples in comparison to previous rounds: Slovenia was dropped from the surveys in 2007, Malta and Cyprus in 2008 and Slovakia in 2009. Estonia was excluded as of May 2011. In addition, Bulgaria and Romania joined the surveys from autumn 2007. In the current round, the NMS7 average includes Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania.
This questionnaire is comparable with those conducted previously for some questions, although several have been amended and some new questions have been added. The survey’s fieldwork was carried out between 21 and 23 November 2011. Over 7,000 randomly selected residents aged 15 and above were interviewed in the NMS7. Statistical results were weighted to correct for known demographic discrepancies. More details on the survey methodology can be found in the annex to this report.

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The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given of their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would simply not have been possible.

Note

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABREVIATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
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<td>HU</td>
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<td>PL</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAIN FINDINGS

Awareness of – and experience with – the euro

- When asked about the exact number of Member States already in the euro area, over a quarter (27%) of respondents know the correct answer: 17 countries. This figure represents a marginal increase since May 2011, though it remains below the level recorded in September 2010 (32%). The proportion of respondents able to state the correct number of euro zone countries ranges from 36% in the Czech Republic to 21% in Romania.

- A majority (54%) of respondents in the NMS7 anticipate their country’s joining the euro by 2016 at the latest. Nearly a quarter (23%) of interviewees thought their country would join the euro area in 2017 at the earliest; a small proportion (9%) believe that joining the euro area will never happen.

- The proportion of respondents who thought their country would join the euro area by 2016 at the latest ranges from 79% in Latvia and 62% in Bulgaria, to 37% in Hungary and 39% in the Czech Republic. Focusing on changes that have occurred since May 2011, respondents in Latvia, and Romania are now more optimistic about their country’s likelihood of joining the euro rapidly.

- Over two-thirds (69%) of respondents believe that their nation has a choice as to whether it can adopt the euro, even though the Accession Treaty obliges all new Member States to join the euro area. Roughly a quarter (27%) of respondents correctly answer that their country has no choice in this regard; at the individual country level this figure ranges from 40% in Hungary to 24% in Poland.

- As in other rounds of the survey, in most NMS7 countries citizens are more familiar with euro banknotes than euro coins:
  - While 51% of interviewees know that euro banknotes have the same design in all euro area countries, only 36% correctly say that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country.
  - 90% of respondents have seen euro banknotes and 85% have seen euro coins; 65% have already used the banknotes and 58% have used euro coins.

- For the first time in this survey series, fewer than half of the respondents say they have used euro banknotes abroad only. Only 47% of respondents give this answer, while 20% have only used euro banknotes in their home country and 33% had used them both at home and abroad.
**Informing citizens about the euro**

- A majority of citizens in the NMS7 do not feel well informed about the euro: 45% say they are *not very well informed* and 12% *do not feel well informed at all*. Focusing on respondents who feel informed about the euro, 35% answer that they feel *rather well informed* and 6% say they are *very well informed*.
- The Czech Republic is the only NMS7 country in which more respondents feel well informed about the euro than the contrary: 53% say they are well informed, while 44% say they are not. But in the other six NMS7 countries, a majority of respondents say they are not well informed.
- Among respondents who do not feel well informed about the euro, a majority would like to receive information about the introduction of the euro well in advance of the changeover. Over a quarter (28%, -5 points compared with May 2011) would like to be informed as soon as possible. Over a third (35%, +10 points) would like to be informed a few years before. Over a quarter (27%, -2 points) would like to know a few months before. Just a small minority (6%, -1 point) would like to be informed a few weeks before.
- The proportion of respondents who would like to be informed as soon as possible ranges from 33% in Poland to 15% in Hungary. Those saying they would like to be informed a few years before range from 43% in Lithuania to 30% in Hungary. Respondents in Hungary (41%) are the most likely to say that they would like to be informed a few months before, while those in Lithuania (23%) are the least likely to say this.
- More than three-quarters (76%) of respondents say they would trust information regarding the euro and issues related to the changeover provided by their national central bank. Nearly six respondents out of ten (59%) say the same about information from the European institutions.
- Less than half of respondents would trust information about the euro changeover from governments, national or regional authorities (46%), tax and fiscal administrations (43%), consumer associations (41%), commercial banks (41%), journalists (31%) or trade unions (30%).
- Television is the preferred channel for information about the introduction of the euro (selected by 73%). It is followed by the internet (58%), banks (52%), the radio (50%), and newspapers and magazines (49%).
- In terms of which campaign activities and tools are essential in preparation for the changeover, dual displayed prices are seen as the most important campaign tool (by 74% of respondents), followed by dual price displays on utility bills (69%) and on pay slips (65%).
The euro: perceptions and support for its introduction

- More respondents in the NMS7 think that the euro will have negative consequences for their country (55%) than positive (38%). Respondents’ expectations have generally become more negative since May 2011. Then, equal numbers (43%) of people thought the consequences would be positive and negative. These figures show the continuation of a downward trend that began after May 2009.

- Romania is the only NMS7 country in which a higher proportion of respondents think the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country, by 49% to 43%. People in the Czech Republic are the most likely to think that introduction of the euro would have negative consequences: 77% say this, with only 20% saying it would be positive.

- A majority (51%) of NMS7 citizens think the personal consequences of introducing the euro will be negative, while 39% think they will be positive. In May 2011, only 45% of respondents thought the consequences would be negative. The number of respondents who think the consequences will be positive has now fallen, or remained flat, in five successive surveys, dropping 15 points overall.

- Romania (53%) and Latvia (47%) are the only countries where a higher proportion of respondents think the introduction of the euro will have positive consequences for them personally. People in the Czech Republic are the most likely to think that the introduction of the euro would have negative consequences for them personally: 72% say this, with only 22% saying they would be positive.

- Equal numbers of NMS7 respondents (48%) are for and against joining the euro, though rather more are strongly opposed than are strongly in favour.

- A majority of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in three countries: Romania (63%), Bulgaria (56%), and Hungary (54%). Opposition is highest in the Czech Republic, where 82% are against joining the euro.

- A relative majority of NMS7 citizens would like to see the euro introduced as late as possible (45%). Roughly one-third (34%) of interviewees want the changeover to happen after a certain time, while 17% want to join as soon as possible.
Consequences of adopting the euro

- Over 4 in 10 (43%) respondents believe that the changeover to the euro has had *very or rather positive* consequences in the countries that are already using it, while a higher proportion (46%) think the euro’s impact has been *very or rather negative*. Since May 2011, the overall proportion of respondents who think the euro has had a positive impact has remained the same, although fewer respondents now think the euro has had very positive consequences (-6 points).

- In four countries, a relative majority of respondents think that the euro has had positive consequences in those countries that are already using it: Hungary (46% positive, 36% negative); Latvia (51% positive, 38% negative); Bulgaria (45% positive, 40% negative); and Romania (53% positive, 33% negative). In the other three countries a relative majority of respondents think the euro has had negative consequences: the Czech Republic (64% negative, 30% positive); Lithuania, (45% negative, 43% positive); and Poland (51% negative, 41% positive).

- Seven out of ten (70%) respondents think the changeover to the euro will increase prices, while only 20% think it will help keep prices stable.

- A majority of respondents in all seven countries think that introducing the euro will increase prices, ranging from the 80% who think so in Lithuania to the 53% who think so in Romania.

- When asked about the political and economic consequences of joining the euro, 49% of respondents think that introducing the euro will make them feel more European than now; and 47% think that joining the euro will reinforce the place of Europe in the world.

- When asked about the practical consequences of joining the euro, over three quarters (79%) think that it will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro, and over two thirds (67%) say that joining will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro. Over six out of 10 respondents say that joining the euro will allow people to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro (63%), and that it will save money by eliminating currency exchange charges in other countries that use the euro (61%). Only 27% of respondents think that introducing the euro will protect their country from the effects of international crises.

- In all seven countries, most respondents say that joining the euro will make it more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro, ranging from 87% in the Czech Republic to 65% in Bulgaria.

- A sizeable majority (75%) agree that they are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover (+1 point compared with May 2011). The proportion of respondents expressing concern about abusive price setting ranges from 83% in Latvia to 66% in Romania.

- Just under half (48%, +11 points) of all respondents feel that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity. The proportion of respondents expressing this view ranges from 67% in the Czech Republic to 38% in Hungary.
Under half (45%, +7 points) of respondents feel that replacing their national currency will cause them a lot of inconvenience. The proportion of respondents who think this range from 54% in the Czech Republic to 42% in Poland and Romania.

Just over four in ten (43%, +9 points) feel that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose control over its economic policy. The proportion of respondents who think this range from 57% in Latvia to 39% in Hungary.
1. AWARENESS OF THE EURO

1.1 Citizens’ awareness of the euro area and the introduction of the euro

1.1.1 Awareness of the current number of euro area countries

- A quarter of respondents correctly think that there are 17 euro-area countries -

When asked how many EU countries have already introduced the euro, just over a quarter (27%) of all NMS7 respondents say correctly that 17 have done so\(^1\). This is a marginal increase on the 26% who gave this answer in May 2011, although still lower than the proportion of correct answers given in September 2010 (32%) and in May 2010 (31%)\(^2\).

A majority of respondents give an incorrect answer: 37% say there are 13 euro countries (up from 34% in May 2011), 15% think there are six (up from 11%), and 4% think there are 27 (down from 5%). There has been a drop in the proportion of respondents answering ‘don’t know’: 17% say this now, compared with 24% in the May 2011 survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of current euro area countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011 %NMS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008 %NMS9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007 %NMS11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007 %NMS11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006 %NMS10</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2005 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Q5a: According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro? 27; 17; 13; 6; don’t know.
\(^2\) In the two 2010 surveys, eight Member States were included in the survey, and at that time 16 countries had joined the euro.
The proportion of respondents able to state the correct number of euro zone countries ranges from 36% in the Czech Republic to 21% in Romania. The proportion of people giving this answer rose in three NMS7 countries – the Czech Republic (+4 points), Poland (+2 points) and Romania (+1 point) – held steady in one (Lithuania), and fell in the remaining three, Bulgaria (-3 points), Hungary (-6 points) and Latvia (-4 points).

Number of current euro area countries (% correct answers: “17” in 05/2011 and 11/2011)

The socio-demographic data shows that:

- Men are more likely than women to say that 17 EU countries have already introduced the euro, by a margin of 33% to 21%.

- While 31% of respondents aged 55 and over say that 17 Member States have introduced the euro, only 25-26% of people in the three younger age groups say the same.

- Respondents who spent longer in education are more likely to say there are 17 countries in the euro area.

- While 31% of respondents who live in large towns say that 17 Member States have introduced the euro, only 21% of those who live in rural villages the same.

- 32% of people who consider themselves to be well-informed about the euro correctly say that 17 Member States are in the euro area, as opposed to 23% who describe themselves as not well-informed.
Q5a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>17</th>
<th>Total 'Wrong answers'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NMS7</strong></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education (End of)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective urbanisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/ Mid-size town</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of information about the euro</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Informed'</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Not informed'</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.2 Expected date of adoption of the euro

- A majority of people in the NMS7 think their country will have joined the euro by 2016 -

A majority (54%) of all NMS7 respondents expect their country to adopt the euro by 2016. This is a slight decrease on the 57% who said this in May 2011. Nearly a third (31%, +1 point) think their country will adopt the euro in 2015-16, while 19% (-1 point) think this will happen in 2013-14, and 4% (-3 points) anticipate it in 2011(-12).

Nearly a quarter (23%) think their country will join the euro in 2017 or later (compared with 21% in May 2011), and 9% say their country will never join (up from 5%). A further 14% (-4 points) say they don’t know when their country will adopt the euro.

The proportion of respondents who think their country will join the euro by 2016 ranges from 79% in Latvia and 62% in Bulgaria, to 37% in Hungary and 39% in the Czech Republic. The proportion saying accession will occur in 2017 or later is highest in Hungary (38%) and Poland (24%) and lowest in Latvia (7%) and Bulgaria (14%). And the proportion saying their country will never introduce the euro is highest in the Czech Republic (25%) and Hungary (10%) and lowest in Bulgaria (3%) and Romania (4%).

Q5c: When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]? 2011-12, 2013-16, 2017 or later; never; don’t know.
Looking at the changes since May 2011, the proportion of respondents who think their country will adopt the euro by 2016 has risen in two Member States: Latvia (79%, +5 points), Romania (61%, +4 point). It has fallen in the other five NMS7 countries: Bulgaria (62%, -10 points), Poland (54%, -6 points), Lithuania (61%, -6 points), Hungary (37%, -4 points), and the Czech Republic (39%, -2 points).

While the proportion of respondents who think their country will join the euro by 2012 has fallen in all NMS7 countries, the proportion of those who think their country will join by 2014 has only fallen in five: Bulgaria (35%, -11 points), Poland (21%, -7 points), Lithuania (31%, -7 points), Hungary (12%, -2 points) and the Czech Republic (14%, -1 point). By contrast, it rose in Romania (25%, +5 points), and Latvia (57%, +8 points).

The proportion who thinks their country will adopt the euro in 2017 or later has increased in Bulgaria (14%, +7 points), Poland (24%, +7 points), Lithuania (21%, +5 points) and Romania (22%, +1 point). It fell in the Czech Republic (22%, -6 points), Hungary (38%, -5 points) and Latvia (7%, -2 points).

The proportion of respondents who say their country will never join the euro remained the same in Bulgaria (3%), and rose in the other six countries: the Czech Republic (25%, +12 points), Hungary (10%, +5 points), Poland (8%, +4 points), Lithuania (7%, +4 points), Romania (4%, +2 points) and Latvia (6%, +2 points).

The socio-demographic results show that:

- Women tend to think their country will introduce the euro by 2014, while men are more likely to think their country will join after 2015 or never.

- Individuals who left education at a younger age are more likely to think their country will join the euro by 2014, while those who left later are more likely to think their country will join after 2015 or never.

- Respondents who live in a rural village are the most likely to think their country will adopt the euro by 2014, while those who live in large towns are the most likely to say it will happen in 2017 or later.

- Self-employed people are the most likely to think that their country will never adopt the euro.

- Individuals who have not already seen euro banknotes or coins are more likely to expect accession to happen by 2014, while those who have already seen them are more likely to say it will happen after 2015, or never.

- People who say they are well-informed about the euro are more likely to say that their country will join after 2015, or never. Those who consider themselves to be not informed are more likely to think accession will happen by 2014.
Respondents who say the euro will have positive consequences for their country are more likely to think their country will join by 2016, while those who expect negative consequences are more inclined to say their country will join after 2016 or never.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q5c: When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in (OUR COUNTRY)?</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
<th>2013-2014</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>2017 or later</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (End of)</td>
<td>15-</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20+</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective urbanisation</td>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small/Mid-size town</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent occupation scale</td>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already seen euro banknotes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of information about the euro</td>
<td>Total 'Informed'</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 'Not informed'</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</td>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.3 Can new Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?

- Only a quarter of all respondents are aware that their country is obliged to introduce the euro under the terms of EU membership -

Over two thirds (69%) of all NMS7 respondents say that their country can choose whether to adopt the euro. This marks an increase on the 65% who said this in May 2011, and is the equal highest proportion of respondents ever to have given this answer, matching the 69% who said this in April 2006. Just over a quarter (27%) say, correctly, their country cannot choose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011 %NMS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009 %NMS8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008 %NMS9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007 %NMS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007 %NMS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2005 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004 %NMS10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q5b. Can [COUNTRY] choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

Awareness that EU Member States are obliged to join the euro is highest in Hungary, where 40% say their country cannot choose, and in Lithuania (31%). It is lowest in Poland (24%), the Czech Republic (25%) and Romania (25%).

---

4 Q5b: Can [COUNTRY] choose whether or not to introduce the euro? Yes; no; don’t know.
Compared with May 2011, only Hungary (40%, +7 points) and Poland (24%, +5 points) have seen an increase in the number of people saying that their country cannot choose whether to introduce the euro. In the other five countries, fewer people say their country can choose than did so in May 2011: the Czech Republic (25%, -9 points), Latvia (30%, -5 points), Bulgaria (29%, -5 points), Lithuania (31%, -3 points), and Romania (25%, -2 points). The 9-point fall seen in the Czech Republic follows an 11-point fall recorded in May 2011.

**Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro? % of correct („NO”) answers**

Socio-demographic analysis reveals that:

- There is little gender variation on this question.
- Younger respondents are more likely to think that their country can choose whether or not to join the euro.
- Self-employed people are the most likely to think their country can choose, while manual workers are the most likely to say accession is obligatory.
- Respondents who say that the consequences of the euro in countries already using it are positive are more likely to say their country has a choice about whether to join, whereas those who say the consequences have been negative are more likely to say their country does not have a choice. This pattern recurs when people are asked about the expected consequences of the euro for their own country and also about the expected personal consequences.
Those in favour of joining the euro are more likely to say their country can choose whether to join, while those who are against are more likely to say their country does not have a choice.

Q5b In your opinion, can (OUR COUNTRY) choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS?</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequences in countries already using it</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Positive’</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Negative’</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Positive’</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Negative’</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘In favour’</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Against’</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1.4 Familiarity with the design of euro banknotes

- Half of all respondents are aware that euro banknotes look the same in all countries that use the currency -

A majority (51%) of all NMS7 respondents think that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro\(^5\). This is an increase on the 48% who said this in May 2011. Just under a third (31%) think the banknotes have partly different designs from country to country, while 18% don’t know whether the designs vary.

Familiarity with the design of euro banknotes: the euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/2011</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2006-2011: Q3. And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct? The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries/have partly different designs from country to country/that use the euro.

2004-2005: Q15. According to you, do the euro banknotes look the same in all countries of the euro area? Yes/No/DK/NA

A majority of respondents in Romania (73%), the Czech Republic (53%) and Lithuania (53%) are aware that euro banknotes look the same throughout the euro zone. However, fewer than half say this in Bulgaria (47%), Latvia (45%), Hungary (45%) and Poland (40%).

\(^5\) Q3: And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct? The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro/have partly different designs from country to country.
Compared with May 2011, awareness that euro banknotes look the same in all Member States increased in four countries: Romania (+6 points), Hungary (+5 points), Poland (+3 points) and Latvia (+1 point). It held steady in Bulgaria, and fell in Lithuania (-5 points) and the Czech Republic (-3 points).

A socio-demographic breakdown shows that:

- **Women** are slightly more likely than men to be aware that euro banknotes look the same in all countries, by a margin of 53% to 49%.

- **Younger respondents** are more likely to be aware that euro banknotes look the same in all countries: 58% of 15-24 year-olds know this, compared with 44% of people aged over 55.

- Respondents who live in larger households are more likely to be aware that euro banknotes look the same in all countries: 57% of those in households of four or more say this, compared with 44% of those who live alone.

- While 56% of employees and 55% of manual workers are aware that euro banknotes look the same in all countries, only 44% of self-employed people and 48% of people not working say this.

- A majority (52%) of people who have seen euro banknotes are aware that they look the same in all countries, as opposed to 38% of those who have not seen them before.
Q3 What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro</th>
<th>The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household composition</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent occupation scale</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Already seen euro banknotes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.1.5 Familiarity with the design of euro coins

- **Respondents are generally less familiar with euro coins than they are with euro banknotes** -

As shown consistently by earlier surveys, respondents tend to be less familiar with euro coins than with euro banknotes. Only 36% of all NMS7 respondents correctly say that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country, compared with 51% who rightly say that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro. However, this is a slight increase on the 34% who said this in May 2011, and a return to the level of awareness recorded in September 2010.

By contrast, almost half (46%) of all respondents think that euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro (up from 41% who said this in May 2011). Those saying they don’t know has fallen over the same period from 25% to 18%.

| Familiarity with the design of euro coins: the euro coins have partly different designs from country to country |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2006-2011 | Q4. And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct? The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries/ have partly different designs from country to country/ that use the euro |
| 2004-2005 | Q16. According to you, do the euro coins look the same in all countries of the euro area? Yes/No/DR/NA |
| 11/2011 %NMS7 | 36 | |
| 05/2011 %NMS7 | 34 | |
| 09/2010 %NMS8 | 36 | |
| 05/2010 %NMS8 | 33 | |
| 09/2009 %NMS8 | 37 | |
| 05/2009 %NMS8 | 34 | |
| 05/2008 %NMS9 | 31 | |
| 09/2007 %NMS11 | 33 | |
| 04/2007 %NMS11 | 31 | |
| 09/2006 %NMS10 | 37 | |
| 04/2006 %NMS10 | 37 | |
| 09/2005 %NMS10 | 28 | |
| 09/2004 %NMS10 | 30 | |

---

6 Q4: And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct? The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro/have partly different designs from country to country.
Awareness that euro coins differ in design from country to country ranges from 49% in Latvia, 46% in the Czech Republic and 45% in Hungary, down to 16% in Romania, where familiarity with euro coins is lowest by a considerable margin. As the graph below shows, this result makes Romania an exception. In the other six NMS7 countries, awareness of euro banknotes and coins is quite similar, but in Romania familiarity with euro banknotes is far higher than it is for coins.

Since May 2011, awareness that euro coins have varying designs has risen in Latvia (49%, +8 points), the Czech Republic (42%, +4 points), Poland (40%, +3 points) and Hungary (45%, +2 point). It fell slightly in Bulgaria (34%, -3 points), Lithuania (39%, -1 point) and Romania (16%, -1 point).

**Familiarity with the design of euro:**
**the euro coins have partly different designs from country to country**

Q4. What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

% by country
In Poland, Hungary, Latvia and Czech Republic, similar shares of respondents were familiar with the design of euro banknotes and the design of euro coins.

In the remaining countries, however, respondents were more likely to be familiar with the design of euro banknotes than with the design of euro coins. As six months ago, the most striking difference is observed in Romania where respondents tend more to be more familiar with the design of euro banknotes (73%) than the respondents in other MNS7 countries, while they were by far the least familiar with the actual design of euro coins (16%).

The design of the euro money

Q3-Q4. What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

% by country
The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men (43%) are more likely than women (28%) to say that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country.

- People aged 55 and over (30%) are less likely than individuals in the three younger age groups (38-39%) to say that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country.

- Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to be aware that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country.

- People who come from large towns (41%) are more inclined to say that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country than respondents who live in rural villages (29%).

- While 42% of self-employed people are aware that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country, only 32% of people who are not working say the same thing.

- 38% of people who have seen euro coins are aware that they have partly different designs from country to country, as opposed to 21% of those who have not seen them before.

- 42% of respondents who have used euro coins know that they have partly different designs from country to country, compared with 29% of those who have not used them before.

- While 45% of people who regard themselves as being informed about the euro say that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country, only 29% of people who say they are not informed give this answer.
Q4 And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro</th>
<th>The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Education (End of)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-19</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subjective urbanisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/ Mid-size town</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Already seen euro coins</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Used euro coins</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Level of information about the euro</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'informed'</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Not informed'</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Experience with euro cash

1.2.1 Euro banknotes

- More people have both seen and used euro banknotes than those that said they had done so in previous surveys -

Nine out of ten NMS7 respondents (90%) say that they have seen euro banknotes\(^7\), and two thirds (65%) say that they have used them\(^8\). This is an increase on the May 2011 results, when 85% said they had seen euro banknotes and 61% said that they had seen them. On both counts, these are the highest levels of recognition recorded by the survey.

![](diagram.png)

Q1.1. Have you already seen euro banknotes? Yes; no; don’t know.
Q2a.1 Have you already used euro banknotes? Yes; no; don’t know.

\(^7\) Q1.1: Have you already seen euro banknotes? Yes; no; don’t know.
\(^8\) Q2a.1: Have you already used euro banknotes? Yes; no; don’t know.
The proportion of respondents who have seen euro banknotes ranges from 94% in both the Czech Republic and Romania, to 84% in both Hungary and Lithuania. The proportion has risen in all NMS7 countries: the Czech Republic (94%, +9 points), Romania (94%, +5 points), Poland (90%, +4 points), Bulgaria (86%, +7 points), Latvia (85%, +1 point), Hungary (84%, +4 points), and Lithuania (84%, +2 points).

The proportion of respondents who have used euro banknotes ranges from 75% in the Czech Republic to 51% in Lithuania. It rose in six countries: the Czech Republic (75%, +5 points), Romania (74%, +6 points), Bulgaria (65%, +13 points), Latvia (61%, +4 points), Poland (60%, +1 point), and Hungary (58%, +6 points). The exception is Lithuania, where usage remained flat at 51%.

According to the socio-demographic data:

- Men are more likely to have seen euro banknotes than women, by 93% to 87%, and are also more likely to have used them, by 71% to 59%.

- Respondents who are 55 or over are the least likely to have seen or used euro banknotes. For example, only 51% have used them, compared with 74% of 25-39 year-olds.

- People who spent longer in education are more likely to have seen and used euro banknotes. 70% of those who left education at 20 or over have used them, compared with 42% of those who left at 15 or under.

- Respondents who live in large towns are more likely to have seen and used euro banknotes than those who live in rural villages.
### Q1.1 Have you already seen...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euro banknotes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (End of)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Q2a.1 Have you already used...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euro banknotes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (End of)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subjective urbanisation

| Rural village | 89% | 11% |
| Small/Mid-size town | 89% | 11% |
| Large town    | 92% | 8%  |
| Rural village | 60% | 29% |
| Small/Mid-size town | 61% | 28% |
| Large town    | 72% | 20% |
1.2.2 Euro coins

- As with banknotes, more respondents have seen and used euro coins than in previous surveys -

As in previous surveys, fewer NMS7 respondents are found to have seen⁹ or used¹⁰ euro coins than have seen or used notes. However, as with banknotes, the November 2011 results show the highest levels of recognition of euro coins recorded so far. Over eight out of ten (85%) of respondents say they have seen euro coins, compared with 79% in May 2011, and a majority (58%) say that they have used them, up from 54% in May.

### Seen and used euro coins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NMS7</th>
<th>Seen</th>
<th>Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/2011</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1.2: Have you already seen euro coins? Yes; no; don't know.
Q2a.2: Have you already used euro coins? Yes; no; don't know.

⁹ Q1.2: Have you already seen euro coins? Yes; no; don’t know.
¹⁰ Q2a.2: Have you already used euro coins? Yes; no; don’t know.
The proportion of respondents who have seen euro coins ranges from 90% in the Czech Republic and 88% in Poland, to 74% in Lithuania and 78% in Latvia. The proportion has risen in all NMS7 countries: the Czech Republic (90%, +7 points), Poland (88%, +7 points), Hungary (84%, +5 points), Romania (83%, +6 points), Bulgaria (80%, +7 points), Latvia (78%, +5 points), and Lithuania (74%, +3 points).

The proportion of respondents who have used euro coins ranges from 74% in the Czech Republic to 43% in Lithuania. It rose in six countries: the Czech Republic (74%, +5 points), Romania (55%, +3 points), Bulgaria (55%, +12 points), Latvia (50%, +5 points), Poland (57%, +2 points), and Hungary (58%, +6 points). The exception, as with euro banknotes, is Lithuania, where usage remained the same at 43%.

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that:

- Men are more likely to have seen euro coins than women, by a margin of 91% to 80%, and also more likely to have used them, by a margin of 64% to 52%.

- Respondents who are 55 or over are the least likely to have seen or used euro coins. For example, only 73% have seen them, compared with 92% of 15-24 and 25-39 year-olds.

- People who spent longer in education are more likely to have seen and used euro coins. 64% of those who left education at 20 or over have used them, compared with 31% of those who left at 15 or under.

- Respondents who live in large towns are more likely to have seen and used euro coins than those who live in rural villages.
Q1.2 Have you already seen...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euro coins</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (End of)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q2a.2 Have you already used...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euro coins</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (End of)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subjective urbanisation

| Rural village | 84% | 16% |
| Small/ Mid-size town | 84% | 16% |
| Large town    | 88% | 12% |

Subjective urbanisation

| Rural village | 54% | 30% | 16% |
| Small/ Mid-size town | 54% | 30% | 16% |
| Large town    | 65% | 22% | 12% |
1.3 Where do people use the euro?

- For the first time, less than half of all respondents who have used euro banknotes have only used them abroad -

This question applies only to respondents who say that they have used euro banknotes\(^{11}\) and/or coins\(^{12}\). Just under half (47%) of the people in this group say they have only used euro banknotes abroad, down from 52% who said this in May 2011 and the first time that less than half of the respondents give this answer. A third (33%) say that they have used them in their own country and abroad (up from 28% in May 2011), and 20% say they have used them in their own country (no change).

Almost two thirds (64%) of respondents say they have used euro coins abroad, up only slightly from the 63% who said this in May 2011. A quarter (24%) say that they have used them in their own country and abroad (no change since May 2011), and 12% say they have used them in their own country (no change).

Where do people use the euro ...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Banknotes</th>
<th>Coins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011 %NMS7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010 %NMS8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010 %NMS8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009 %NMS8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008 %NMS9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In five countries, more respondents have only used euro banknotes abroad than have used them domestically: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. However, in Bulgaria and Romania more people say they have used euro banknotes in their own country than say they have only used them abroad.

---

\(^{11}\) Q2b: You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it: in (OUR COUNTRY); abroad; in (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad; don’t know/no answer.

\(^{12}\) Q2c: You said you already used euro coins. Was it: in (OUR COUNTRY); abroad; in (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad; don’t know/no answer.
The gap between the proportion of people saying they have only used euro banknotes abroad and the proportion saying they have used them in their own country is widest in the Czech Republic (73% abroad only, 27% in their own country), followed by Hungary (72% abroad only, 28% in their own country), Latvia (61% abroad only, 39% in their own country), Lithuania (61% abroad only, 39% in their own country), and Poland (55% abroad only, 45% in their own country). The gap in the other direction is most considerable in Romania (15% abroad only, 85% in their own country), followed by Bulgaria (42% abroad only, 58% in their own country).

The proportion of people saying they use euro banknotes abroad only climbed in four countries: Hungary (72%, +5 points), Latvia (61%, +1 point), Lithuania (61%, +1 point), and Romania (15%, +3 points). It fell in: the Czech Republic (73%, -11 points), Bulgaria (42%, -3 points) and Poland (55%, -10 points).

In all NMS7 countries except Romania more respondents have only used euro coins abroad than have also used them domestically. The gap between the proportion of people saying they have only used euro coins abroad and the proportion saying they have used them in their own country is widest in the Czech Republic (79% abroad only, 21% also used in their own country), followed by Latvia (81% abroad only, 18% also used in their own country), Lithuania (76% abroad only, 24% also used in their own country), Hungary (71% abroad only, 29% also used in their own country), Poland (71% abroad only, 29% also used in their own country), and Bulgaria (56% abroad only, 44% also used in their own country). In Romania, the gap works in the other direction (40% abroad only, 59% also used in their own country).

The proportion of people saying they only use euro coins abroad climbed in four countries: Hungary (71%, +1 point), Lithuania (76%, +2 points), Latvia (81%, +4 points) and Romania (40%, +13 points). It fell in the Czech Republic (70%, -5 points), Bulgaria (56%, -7 points) and Poland (71%, -1 point).
The socio-demographic data show that:

- Women are more likely than men to say they have only used euro banknotes abroad (by a margin of 52% to 43%) and also that they have only used euro coins abroad (by a margin of 70% to 59%).

- Respondents who spent longer in education are more likely only to have used euro banknotes or coins abroad.

- People who live in large towns are the most likely to say they have only used euro banknotes and coins abroad, while those who live in rural villages are the least likely to say this.

- Respondents who are not working are the most likely only to have used euro banknotes and coins abroad.

- 54% of those against the introduction of the euro have only used euro banknotes abroad, compared with 41% who are in favour of its introduction.
"Introduction of the euro in the more recently acceded MS"
2. INFORMING CITIZENS ABOUT THE EURO

2.1 Self-perceived level of information

- A majority of respondents do not feel well-informed about the euro -

A majority of NMS7 respondents do not feel well-informed about the euro: 45% say they are not very well-informed, and 12% say they are not at all well-informed. This marks a slight change from the May 2011 results, when 42% said they were not very well-informed, and 16% say they were not at all well-informed. Over a third (35%) say they are rather well-informed (up slightly from 34% in May 2011), and just 6% say they are very well-informed (no change).

Evolution of self-perceived information level regarding the euro, %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very well informed</th>
<th>Rather well informed</th>
<th>Not very well informed</th>
<th>Not at all well informed</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/2011</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>09/2007</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2010</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2005</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel: very well informed; rather well informed; not very well informed; not at all well informed; don’t know/no answer.

---

13 Q6: To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel: very well informed; rather well informed; not very well informed; not at all well informed; don’t know/no answer.
The Czech Republic is the only NMS7 country in which more respondents feel well-informed about the euro than feel not well-informed (i.e. either very well-informed or quite well-informed), while 44% say they are not well-informed (i.e. either not very well-informed or not at all well-informed). But in the other six NMS7 countries, a majority of respondents say they are not well-informed: Lithuania, 64% not well-informed, 34% well-informed; Romania, 64% not well-informed, 34% well-informed; Bulgaria, 59% not well-informed, 40% well-informed; Latvia, 58% not well-informed, 41% well-informed; Poland, 55% not well-informed, 43% well-informed; and Hungary, 54% not well-informed, 44% well-informed.

Looking at the changes that have occurred since May 2011, the proportion of respondents who say they are not well-informed about the euro has decreased in five countries: the Czech Republic (-7 points), Hungary (-6 points), Latvia (-2 points), Poland (-5 points), and Bulgaria (-2 points). However, it rose in Lithuania (+10 points) and in Romania (+7 points).

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men are more likely to feel well-informed about the euro than women, by a margin of 50% to 34%.

- People who spent longer in education are more likely to feel well-informed: 46% of people who left education aged 20 or over feel they are well-informed, compared with just 19% who left at 15 or under.

- A majority (52%) of self-employed people feel well-informed about the euro, but only 37% of manual workers and 38% of those who are not working feel the same way.
Those who have already seen and used euro banknotes and coins are more likely to feel well-informed about the currency.

Respondents who think the consequences of the euro will be positive either for their country or for themselves are more likely to feel well-informed about it than those who think it will have negative consequences.

Q6 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'Informed'</th>
<th>Total 'Not informed'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education (End of)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-12</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already seen euro banknotes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already seen euro coins</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used euro banknotes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Used euro coins</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected personal consequences of the euro</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Timing, channels and content of information

2.2.1. Timing for the receipt of information about the euro

- A majority of people who do not feel well-informed about the euro would like to be informed about its introduction as soon as possible or a few years before euro introduction -

This question applies only to people who said previously that they did not feel well-informed about the euro. People in this group were asked when they would like to receive information about the introduction of the euro. Most respondents would like to receive information some time in advance of this event. Over a quarter (28%, -5 points compared with May 2011) would like to receive information as soon as possible. Over a third (35%, +10 points) would like to receive information a few years beforehand. Over a quarter (27%, -2 points) would like to know a few months beforehand. Just a small minority (6%, -1 point) would like to receive information a few weeks beforehand.

**Desired timeframe for being informed about the euro**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>As soon</th>
<th>A few years</th>
<th>A few months</th>
<th>A few weeks</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011 %NMS7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010 %NMS8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010 %NMS8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009 %NMS8</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008 %NMS9</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q7. When would you like to be informed about the introduction of the euro in [COUNTRY]? As soon as possible; a few years before; a few months before; a few weeks before; don't know/no answer.

---

14 Q7: When would you like to be informed about the introduction of the euro in [COUNTRY]? As soon as possible; a few years before; a few months before; a few weeks before; don’t know/no answer.
The proportion of respondents who would like to receive information as soon as possible ranges from 33% in Poland, to 15% in Hungary. Those saying they would like to receive information a few years before ranges from 43% in Lithuania to 30% in Hungary.

Respondents in Hungary (41%) are the most likely to say that they would like to receive information a few months before, while those in Lithuania (23%) are the least likely to say this. Respondents in Hungary (9%) and also those in Bulgaria (9%) are the most likely to say they would like to receive information a few weeks before the introduction of the euro, with just 3% of respondents in Poland saying this.

**Desired timeframe for being informed about the euro**

The proportion of respondents saying that they would like to receive information as soon as possible rose in two of the NMS7 countries: Latvia (29%, +12 points) and Hungary (15%, +3 points). It fell in the other five countries: the Czech Republic (22%, -13 points), Romania (30%, -10 points), Bulgaria (24%, -8 points), Poland (33%, -2 points), and Lithuania (21%, -2 points).
Analysis of the socio-demographic data\(^\text{15}\) shows that:

- Men are more likely to want to receive information about the introduction of the euro a few years before, by a margin of 37% to 32%, while women are more likely to want to know about it a few months before, by a margin of 29% to 24%.

- Younger respondents are the most likely to want to receive information as soon as possible, while those in the 55-and-over category are the most likely to say they would like to receive information a few years before.

- Self-employed respondents and employees are more inclined to say they want to receive information about the introduction of the euro as soon as possible, while people who are not working are the most likely to say they want to know a few years before, and manual workers are the most likely to say they want to receive information a few months before.

- While 35% of people who think the consequences of the euro will be positive for their own country would like to receive information about its introduction as soon as possible, only 26% of those who think the consequences will be negative say this. By contrast, 38% of those who think the consequences will be negative would like to receive information a few years before, compared with 30% of people who think the consequences will be positive.

\(^{15}\) Base: all respondents
• People in favour of joining the euro (34%) are more likely to want to receive information about its introduction as soon as possible than those who are against it (25%). But 39% of people who are against it would like to receive information a few years before, compared with 30% of those who are in favour.

| Q7 When would you like to be informed about the introduction of the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)? * |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                 | As soon as possible | A few years before | A few months before | A few weeks before | DK/NA |
| NW87                           | 29%             | 35%             | 28%             | 6%             | 4%       |
| **Sex**                        |                 |                 |                 |                 |          |
| Male                           | 29%             | 37%             | 24%             | 5%             | 5%       |
| Female                         | 29%             | 32%             | 29%             | 6%             | 4%       |
| **Age**                        |                 |                 |                 |                 |          |
| 15-24                          | 33%             | 34%             | 25%             | 7%             | 1%        |
| 25-39                          | 33%             | 30%             | 29%             | 5%             | 3%       |
| 40-54                          | 30%             | 34%             | 27%             | 5%             | 4%       |
| 55+                            | 23%             | 40%             | 24%             | 5%             | 6%       |
| **Respondent occupation scale**|                 |                 |                 |                 |          |
| Self-employed                  | 32%             | 33%             | 20%             | 4%             | 5%       |
| Employee                       | 33%             | 34%             | 26%             | 4%             | 3%       |
| Manual workers                 | 27%             | 31%             | 31%             | 6%             | 5%       |
| Not working                    | 27%             | 36%             | 25%             | 7%             | 5%       |
| **Expected consequences of the euro for own country** | | | | |
| Total ‘Positive’               | 35%             | 30%             | 27%             | 6%             | 2%       |
| Total ‘Negative’               | 26%             | 38%             | 26%             | 5%             | 5%       |
| **Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country** | | | | |
| Total ‘In favour’              | 34%             | 30%             | 27%             | 6%             | 3%       |
| Total ‘Against’                | 25%             | 39%             | 26%             | 5%             | 5%       |

* Base: all respondents
2.2.2. Trusted providers of information on the euro

- More than half of the respondents trust information provided by their national central bank and by European institutions -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether they would trust information provided on the changeover to the euro from a series of institutions or groups\(^{16}\).

An absolute majority of respondents say they would trust information provided by their national central bank (76%) and by European institutions (59%). Over four out of ten respondents say they would trust information provided by the government, national or regional authorities (46%); tax/fiscal administrations (43%); commercial banks (41%); and consumer associations (41%). Only 31% say they would trust information provided by journalists, while 30% say they would trust information provided by trade unions, professional organisations, etc.

---

\(^{16}\) Q8: For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Government, national or regional authorities; tax/fiscal administrations; National Central Bank; European institutions; commercial banks; journalists; trade unions, professional organisations, etc; consumer associations; don’t know/no answer.
The national central bank is the most trusted source of information in six NMS7 countries: the Czech Republic (88%), Romania (86%), Poland (72%), Hungary (71%), Latvia (65%), and Bulgaria (62%). While 66% of respondents in Lithuania also say they trust information provided by their national central bank, more people (70%) there say they trust European institutions.

The national central bank and European institutions are the two most trusted sources of information in all countries apart from the Czech Republic, where commercial banks (66%) are the second most trusted source (the national central bank being the first).

Respondents in some countries tend to be more trusting of the information sources in general than people in other countries. In the Czech Republic, for example, a majority of people say they trust six out of the eight sources under discussion (all except journalists and trade unions). But at the other end of the scale, only two of the sources of information (the national central bank and European institutions) are trusted by a majority of respondents in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland.
Analysing the socio-demographic data shows that:

- There is little difference between men and women on this question.

- Younger respondents trust all the sources of information under consideration more, apart from journalists whom the 15-24 age group trust less than any of the other age categories.

- People who live in large towns are the most likely to trust the government and European institutions, while people who live in rural villages are the most likely to trust trade unions and consumer associations.

- Employees are the most likely to trust the government, tax/fiscal administrations, the central bank, and European institutions. Manual workers are the most likely to trust trade unions, consumer associations and journalists.
Q8 For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Central Bank</th>
<th>European Institutions</th>
<th>Government, national or regional authorities</th>
<th>Tax &amp; fiscal administrations</th>
<th>Commercial banks</th>
<th>Consumer associations</th>
<th>Journalists</th>
<th>Trade unions, professional organisations, etc</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>75%</th>
<th>59%</th>
<th>46%</th>
<th>41%</th>
<th>41%</th>
<th>41%</th>
<th>32%</th>
<th>27%</th>
<th>6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>81%</th>
<th>73%</th>
<th>53%</th>
<th>55%</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>48%</th>
<th>28%</th>
<th>43%</th>
<th>4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education (End of)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>68%</th>
<th>41%</th>
<th>34%</th>
<th>38%</th>
<th>38%</th>
<th>36%</th>
<th>33%</th>
<th>33%</th>
<th>8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subjective urbanisation**

| Rural village  | 77%       | 58%       | 46%       | 45%       | 42%       | 43%       | 32%       | 34%       | 6%    |
| Small/Mid-size town | 74%  | 57%  | 43%  | 42%  | 41%  | 41%  | 31%  | 30%  | 6%  |
| Large town     | 77%       | 52%       | 49%       | 41%       | 40%       | 39%       | 31%       | 27%       | 4%    |

**Respondent occupation scale**

| Self-employed | 75%       | 59%       | 47%       | 42%       | 39%       | 44%       | 30%       | 27%       | 6%    |
| Employee      | 82%       | 66%       | 51%       | 49%       | 44%       | 43%       | 31%       | 25%       | 4%    |
| Manual workers| 72%       | 61%       | 40%       | 46%       | 45%       | 45%       | 37%       | 35%       | 6%    |
| Not working   | 74%       | 55%       | 45%       | 38%       | 38%       | 38%       | 30%       | 30%       | 6%    |
2.2.3. Preferred channels for information campaign

-Nearly three quarters of respondents think it would be useful to receive information on television-

All NMS7 respondents were asked how they would find it most useful to receive information about the euro and the changeover. Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents think it would be useful to receive information on television. A majority (58%) also think it would be useful to receive information on the internet, in banks (52%), and on the radio (50%). Just under half (49%) think it would be useful to be given information in newspapers and magazines, while over four in 10 (43%) think it would be useful for information to be provided in schools and other places of education and training. Fewer than four in ten think it would be useful to get information in their letterbox (39%); in public places (34%); in the workplace (30%); and in supermarkets and shops (18%).

Q9: Where would it be most useful for you to receive information about the euro and the changeover?
Base: all respondents, % NMS7

17 Q9: Where would it be most useful for you to receive information about the euro and the changeover? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). In banks; in supermarkets and shops; in public places; in schools and other places of education and training; in the workplace; on the radio; on the television; in newspapers, magazines; in your letter box; on the internet; don’t know/no answer.
Television is regarded as the most useful source of information in six of the NMS7 countries: Romania (82%), Latvia (75%), Poland (73%), Bulgaria (68%), Lithuania (68%), and Hungary (60%). While 69% of respondents in the Czech Republic also think it would be useful to be able to access information about the euro on television, 76% think it would be useful to obtain it from banks. Banks are the second most favoured information source in Romania (63%), while the internet is number two in Bulgaria (43%), Latvia (65%), Lithuania (56%), Hungary (50%) and Poland (59%).

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men are somewhat more likely to think it would be useful to receive information in public places and on the internet, while women think it would be useful to receive information in banks, in schools, in the workplace, and in their letterbox.

- Younger respondents think it would be useful to receive information in most contexts, including in banks, in supermarkets, in public places, in schools, in the workplace and on the internet.

- Respondents with a higher level of education are much more likely to think it is useful to receive information on the radio, in newspapers or magazines, and on the internet, than those who left school at 15 or younger.

- People who live in large towns are more likely to think it would be useful to receive information on the radio, in newspapers or magazines, and on the internet, than those who live in rural villages.
Employees and self-employed respondents are much more likely than manual workers and people who are not working to say they think it would be useful to receive information over the internet.

Individuals who have already seen and used euro banknotes and coins are more likely to think that it would be useful to receive information about the euro from all the sources of information considered, apart from receiving information through your letterbox.
Q9 Where would it be most useful for you to receive information about the euro and the changeover?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On television</th>
<th>On the internet</th>
<th>In banks</th>
<th>On the radio</th>
<th>In newspapers, magazines</th>
<th>In schools and other places of education and training</th>
<th>In your letter box</th>
<th>In public places</th>
<th>In the workplace</th>
<th>In supermarkets and shops</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>72%</th>
<th>61%</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>49%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>37%</th>
<th>36%</th>
<th>27%</th>
<th>18%</th>
<th>1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age**

| 15-24 | 72% | 71% | 59% | 50% | 51% | 54% | 39% | 46% | 40% | 21% | 0% |
| 25-39 | 75% | 67% | 56% | 53% | 52% | 47% | 41% | 40% | 38% | 21% | 1% |
| 40-54 | 71% | 63% | 52% | 50% | 48% | 42% | 35% | 33% | 29% | 17% | 1% |
| 55+   | 72% | 41% | 46% | 48% | 46% | 24% | 39% | 23% | 19% | 14% | 2% |

**Education (End of)**

| 15-19 | 70% | 26% | 48% | 35% | 37% | 25% | 41% | 18% | 18% | 16% | 1% |
| 16-19 | 73% | 54% | 53% | 49% | 48% | 42% | 41% | 34% | 30% | 19% | 1% |
| 20+   | 73% | 62% | 52% | 52% | 51% | 42% | 37% | 34% | 28% | 17% | 1% |
| Still studying | 72% | 77% | 50% | 51% | 55% | 57% | 37% | 44% | 38% | 20% | - |

**Subjective urbanisation**

| Rural village | 72% | 54% | 52% | 49% | 48% | 45% | 38% | 37% | 31% | 19% | 1% |
| Small/Mid-size town | 73% | 57% | 52% | 46% | 49% | 42% | 40% | 31% | 28% | 17% | 1% |
| Large town | 73% | 63% | 52% | 54% | 53% | 41% | 27% | 36% | 30% | 18% | 1% |

**Resident occupation scale**

| Self-employed | 71% | 69% | 50% | 51% | 52% | 40% | 35% | 35% | 27% | 15% | 1% |
| Employee | 72% | 71% | 56% | 53% | 55% | 44% | 37% | 37% | 37% | 19% | 1% |
| Manual workers | 75% | 55% | 52% | 47% | 45% | 47% | 39% | 37% | 32% | 19% | 1% |
| Not working | 72% | 50% | 51% | 48% | 47% | 41% | 40% | 32% | 28% | 18% | 1% |

**Already seen euro banknotes**

| Yes | 73% | 60% | 54% | 50% | 50% | 43% | 38% | 35% | 30% | 18% | 1% |
| No | 69% | 39% | 40% | 44% | 40% | 36% | 41% | 27% | 22% | 14% | 3% |
2.2.4. Most favoured topics of information campaigns

- **Over three quarters think the value of one euro in their country’s currency should be included in the information campaign** --

All NMS7 respondents were asked which issues they felt should be prioritised by the information campaign about the euro\(^{18}\). A majority of respondents feel that all six issues under consideration ought to be covered.

Over three quarters (78%) of respondents think the value of one euro in their country’s currency should be included in the information campaign. Over three quarters (76%) also think the way the euro will be introduced should be included; the practical implications of joining the euro regarding their salary and bank account (76%); and the social, economic or political implications of the euro (76%). Seven out of ten respondents (70%) think it is important to ensure that the rules for currency conversion are respected, and 60% think it is important to cover what notes and coins look like.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most favoured topics of information campaigns</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The way how the euro will be introduced in (OUR COUNTRY)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The social, economic or political implications of the euro</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What notes and coins in euros look like</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{18}\) Q10: In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign? (ROTATE + MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). The way/how the euro will be introduced in (OUR COUNTRY); the value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY); what notes and coins in euros look like; how to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected; The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account; the social, economic or political implications of the euro; don’t know/no answer.
The order of priority in which the issues are placed varies from country to country. The way in which the euro will be introduced is emphasised by the largest proportion of respondents in three countries: the Czech Republic (89%), Romania (83%) and Lithuania (72%). The practical implications of joining the euro are given the highest priority in two countries: Poland (81%) and Latvia (75%). The value of one euro in their own currency is given the highest priority in Hungary (73%). And how to ensure that the rules for currency conversion are respected is seen as the most important issue in Lithuania (72%).
The socio-demographic data show that:

- A higher proportion of women than men think that all six issues should be covered by the information campaign.

- Younger respondents are more likely to emphasize ensuring that the rules for currency conversion are respected, the practical implications of joining the euro, and the social, economic or political implications.

- Respondents with a higher level of education are much more likely to emphasize the way the euro will be introduced, ensuring that the rules for currency conversion are respected, the practical implications of joining the euro, and also the social, economic or political implications.

- Employees are the most likely to put the emphasis on ensuring that the rules for currency conversion are respected, the practical implications of joining the euro, and the social, economic or political implications. Manual workers are the most likely to prioritize what notes and coins in euros look like.
Q10 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>NMS7</th>
<th>78%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The value of one euro in (country currency)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The way how the euro will be introduced in (our country)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your</td>
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<tr>
<td>bank account</td>
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<tr>
<td>The social, economic or political implications of the euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>are respected</td>
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<tr>
<td>What notes and coins in euros look like</td>
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<td>DK/NA</td>
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**Sex**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>3%</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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**Age**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
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**Education (End of)**

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<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>3%</th>
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</thead>
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<td>16-19</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Respondent occupation scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
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<td>Employee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
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</table>

**Already seen euro banknotes**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Have you seen euro banknotes?</th>
<th>NMS7</th>
<th>78%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Already seen euro coins**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you seen euro coins?</th>
<th>NMS7</th>
<th>78%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>No</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55
2.2.5. Main activities and events essential to be included in information campaign

- A majority of people think that six out of seven activities and events are essential for the information campaign –

All NMS7 respondents were asked about the main activities and events which, in their view, are essential for an information campaign. An absolute majority of respondents feel that six out of the seven activities under discussion – the exception being leaflets/brochures – ought to be included.

Almost three quarters of respondents (74%) think the dual display of prices in shops is essential. Over two thirds of respondents (69%) think the dual display of the amount on bills is essential. More than six people in 10 think that dual display on your pay slip should be included (65%), and that TV advertisement should be included (62%). Over half think that newspaper advertisements are essential (55%), and that radio advertisements are essential (54%). Just under half of all respondents think that leaflets and brochures should be included (47%).

---

19 Q11. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Dual display of prices in shops; dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...); dual display on your pay slip; leaflets/ brochures; TV advertisements; radio advertisements; newspaper advertisements; don’t know/no answer.
In all NMS7 countries, the dual display of prices in shops is most often regarded as an essential aspect of the information campaign, with results ranging from 85% who think so in Latvia down to 64% in Bulgaria. Dual display of the totals on bills is regarded as the second most important aspect in six of the seven countries, the exception being Lithuania where more people (73%) think that TV advertisements are important. TV advertisements are also joint second in Poland.

A socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- A higher proportion of women than men think that all the activities under discussion should be included in the information campaign, except in the case of TV and radio advertisements.

- People in the 25-39 age group are the most likely to think that the dual display of prices in shops and amounts on bills are essential. Respondents in the 15-24 age group are the most likely to say that dual display on your pay slip is essential.

- Employees are the most likely to think that the dual display of prices in shops, the dual display of the amount on bills, and dual display on your pay slip are essential.
### “Introduction of the euro in the more recently acceded MS”

Q11 Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>NMS7</th>
<th>Dual display of prices in shops</th>
<th>Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...)</th>
<th>Dual display on your pay slip</th>
<th>TV advertisements</th>
<th>Newspaper advertisements</th>
<th>Radio advertisements</th>
<th>Dépliants / Leaflets/ brochures</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Age</td>
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<td>15-24</td>
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<td>61%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
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<td>73%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<td>62%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<td>55+</td>
<td>71%</td>
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<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respondent occupation scale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
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<td>69%</td>
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<td>64%</td>
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<td>55%</td>
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<td>69%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<td>70%</td>
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<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. THE EURO:  
PERCEPTIONS AND SUPPORT FOR ITS INTRODUCTION

3.1 Consequences of the introduction of the euro

3.1.1. Consequences at a national level

- A majority of respondents think that introducing the euro would have negative consequences for their country -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether they think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for their country\(^{20}\). A majority (55\%) think the consequences would be negative, with 19\% saying they would be very negative and 36\% saying they would be rather negative. Conversely, 38\% think the consequences for their country would be positive, with 5\% thinking they would be very positive and 33\% thinking they would be rather positive.

Respondents’ expectations of the consequences of introducing the euro have generally become more negative since May 2011. Then, equal numbers (43\%) of people thought the consequences would be positive and negative. However, it is important to note that more people (14\%) said they did not know what the consequences would be in May 2011 than say so now (7\%). These figures mark a continuation of a trend that began after May 2009, when the proportion of respondents who thought the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences peaked at 55\%. This total has now fallen in five successive surveys, dropping 17 points overall.

\(^{20}\) Q13.1: Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for [OUR COUNTRY]? Very positive consequences; rather positive consequences; rather negative consequences; very negative consequences; don’t know/no answer.
**Consequences of the introduction of the euro at a national level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Very positive consequences</th>
<th>Rather positive</th>
<th>Rather negative</th>
<th>Very negative consequences</th>
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<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004 %NMS10</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Romania is the only NMS7 country in which a higher proportion of respondents think the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country, by 49% to 43%. People in the Czech Republic are the most likely to think that introduction of the euro would have negative consequences: 77% say this, with only 20% saying it would be positive. In Poland 59% say the consequences would be negative, and 36% say they would be positive. In Bulgaria and Lithuania 55% see the consequences as positive, while 36% see them as negative. A majority (51%) of people in Latvia also think the consequences would be negative, while 44% think they would be positive. And just under half (47%) of respondents in Hungary think the consequences would be negative, as opposed to 39% who think they would be positive.

In Latvia, the proportion of respondents saying the consequences would be positive rose by 13 points, while the proportion of respondents saying the consequences would be negative fell by 4 points. But in the other six countries the proportion of respondents who think the consequences of introducing the euro would be negative increased, and the proportion who say they would be positive dropped. In the Czech Republic the proportion saying the consequences would be negative went up by 10 points, in Hungary by 4 points, in Poland by 17 points, in Bulgaria by 5 points, and in Romania by 13 points.
The socio-demographic data reveals that:

- Men (41%) are more likely to think the euro will have positive consequences for their country than women (35%).

- Younger respondents are more likely to say they euro will have positive consequences for their country, while older respondents are more likely to say they don’t know what the consequences would be.

- Employees (42%) are the most likely to say they euro would have positive consequences, while manual workers (33%) are the least likely.

- Over two thirds (69%) of respondents who think the euro is positive in countries already using it also think it would be positive for their country. But a quarter (26%) of those who think the euro is positive in countries already using it feel it would be negative for their own country.

- Over four fifths (82%) of people who think the euro would be positive for them personally think it would also be positive for their country.

- While 70% of people who are in favour of joining the euro think it would be positive for their country, a quarter (23%) of those in favour think the euro would have negative consequences for their country.
Q13.1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[OUR COUNTRY]</th>
<th>Total 'Positive consequences'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative consequences'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS?</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total 'Positive consequences'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative consequences'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total 'Positive consequences'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative consequences'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent occupation scale</th>
<th>Total 'Positive consequences'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative consequences'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequences in countries already using it</th>
<th>Total 'Positive'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected personal consequences of the euro</th>
<th>Total 'Positive'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</th>
<th>Total 'In favour'</th>
<th>Total 'Against'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'In favour'</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Against'</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.2. Personal consequences of the introduction of the euro

- A majority of respondents think that introducing the euro would have negative consequences for them personally -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether they think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for them personally. A majority (51%) think the consequences would be negative, with 17% saying they would be very negative and 34% saying they would be rather negative. By contrast, 39% think the consequences for them would be positive, with 7% thinking they would be very positive and 32% thinking they would be rather positive. One in ten (10%) say they do not know.

People’s expectations of the personal consequences of introducing the euro have generally become more negative since May 2011. Then, 45% of respondents thought the consequences would be negative, and 40% thought they would be positive. More people (15%) also said they didn’t know what the consequences would be. These figures mark a continuation of a trend that began after May 2009, when the proportion of respondents who thought the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for them personally peaked at 49%. This total has now fallen, or remained the same, in five successive surveys, dropping 10 points overall.

---

21 Q13.2: Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for you personally? Very positive consequences; rather positive consequences; rather negative consequences; very negative consequences; don’t know/no answer.
Romania and Latvia are the only NMS7 countries in which a higher proportion of respondents think that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for them personally. In Romania 53% think the consequences would be positive, and 38% think they would be negative. In Latvia 47% think the consequences would be positive, and 43% think they would be negative. People in the Czech Republic are the most likely to think that introduction of the euro would have negative consequences for them personally: 72% say this, with only 22% saying they would be positive. In Poland 55% say the consequences would be negative, and 36% say they would be positive. In Bulgaria 51% think the consequences would be positive, while 36% see them as being negative. And 43% of respondents in Hungary think the consequences would be negative, as opposed to 38% who think they would be positive.

In Latvia, the proportion of respondents saying the consequences would be positive rose by 7 points, while the proportion of respondents saying the consequences would be negative fell by 7 points. In Hungary the proportion saying the consequences would be negative also fell, by 1 point; the proportion saying the consequences would be positive stayed the same as in May 2011. But in the other five countries the proportion of respondents who think the consequences of euro introduction would be negative for them personally increased, and the proportion who say they would be positive dropped. In the Czech Republic the proportion saying the consequences would be negative went up by 5 points; in Poland by 6 points; in Bulgaria by 5 points; and in Romania by 11 points.
The socio-demographic data reveals that:

- Men (43%) are more likely to think the euro will have positive consequences for them personally than women (35%).

- Younger respondents are more likely to say they euro will have positive consequences for them personally, while older respondents are more likely to say they would be negative or that they do not know what the consequences would be.

- People who live in large towns are more inclined to think the euro will have positive consequences for them personally than people who live in small towns or rural villages.

- Employees (44%) and self-employed people (44%) are the most likely to say the euro would have positive consequences, while manual workers (34%) and people not working (36%) are the least likely.

- Over two thirds (69%) of respondents who think the euro is positive in countries already using it also think it would be positive for them personally. But just under a quarter (23%) of those who think the euro is positive in countries already using it think it would be negative for them personally.

- While 71% of people who are in favour of joining the euro think it would be positive for them personally, 18% of those in favour think the euro would have negative consequences for them personally.
Q13.2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for...?

For you personally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'Positive consequences'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative consequences'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjective urbanisation</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/Mid-size town</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household composition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent occupation scale</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequences in countries already using it</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'In favour'</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Against'</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Support for the single currency

3.2.1. General support for the introduction of the euro

- Equal numbers of NMS7 respondents support and oppose the introduction of the euro -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether they are in favour of or against the idea of introducing the euro. Just under half (48%) are in favour of the euro being introduced, with 12% very much in favour and 36% rather in favour. The same overall proportion of respondents (48%) is against the introduction of the euro, though more are very much against (21%) and fewer are only rather against (27%). This question was not asked in previous surveys so trend analysis is not possible.

Q44 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Base: all respondents %

---

22 Q44 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)? Very much in favour of its introduction; rather favour of its introduction; rather against of its introduction; very much against its introduction; don’t know/no answer.
A majority of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in three countries: Romania, where 63% are in favour (20% very much in favour, 43% rather in favour); Bulgaria, where 56% are in favour (9% very, 47% rather), and Hungary, where 54% are in favour (11% very, 43% rather). A relatively high proportion of people in Hungary (10%) also say that they do not know whether they favour the introduction of the euro.

In the other four countries, a majority is against introducing the euro. Opposition to joining is by far the highest in the Czech Republic, where 82% are against (29% very much against, 53% rather against). But smaller majorities also oppose the introduction of the euro in: Latvia, where 54% are against (19% very, 35% rather); Lithuania, where 53% are against (20% very, 33% rather); and Poland, where 52% are against (28% very, 24% rather).

The socio-demographic data shows that:

- Men are more likely to be in favour of the introduction of the euro, by a margin of 53% to 42%.

- While 52% of people who live in large towns are in favour of the introduction of the euro, this opinion is shared by only 45% of those who live in small towns or rural villages.

- 51% of employees favour the introduction of the euro, compared with 44% of manual workers.

- An equal share of the people who have seen and used euro banknotes and coins are in favour of and against its introduction.

- A majority (51%) of people who feel informed about the euro are in favour of its introduction, whereas only 45% of people who do not feel informed are in favour.

- Three quarters (75%) of people who think the euro has positive consequences for the countries already using it are in favour of joining, though 22% of people who think the euro has positive consequences for the countries already using it are against.

- Almost nine out of ten (88%) of respondents who think the euro would have positive consequences for their own country are in favour of joining, though 10% of those who think the euro has positive consequences for their own country are still against joining.
Q14 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'In favour of its introduction'</th>
<th>Total 'Against its introduction'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective urbanisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/Mid-size town</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already seen euro banknotes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of information about the euro</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Informed'</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Not informed'</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequences in countries already using it</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.2. The most desired timeframe for the adoption of the euro

- A rising proportion of respondents (45%) would like the euro to be introduced as late as possible -

All NMS7 respondents were asked when they would like the euro to become their currency\(^{23}\). Over four out of ten (45%) say they would like the euro to be introduced as late as possible. A third (34%) want to adopt the euro after a certain time. Just 17% would like to introduce the euro as soon as possible.

A higher proportion of respondents say they would like to adopt the euro as late as possible than said so in May 2011 (+5 points). There was no change in the number saying they would like to change over after a certain time, while the proportion saying they would like to adopt the euro as soon as possible fell slightly (-2 points). This was the fifth successive survey in which the proportion of respondents saying they would like to adopt the euro as soon as possible fell. In May 2009, 28% gave this answer; there has been a drop of 11 points since then.

![Desired timeframe for adopting the euro](chart.png)

Q15. When would you like the euro to become your currency?

\(^{23}\) Q15: When would you like the euro to become your currency? As soon as possible; after a certain time; as late as possible; don’t know/no answer.
Romania is the only NMS7 where more respondents would like to join the euro as soon as possible (35%) than would like to join as late as possible (28%). In the Czech Republic, a large majority (73%) would prefer to join as late as possible, with just 3% saying the want to join as soon as possible. This is the second time in a row that support for the euro has deteriorated sharply there. Elsewhere the margin is less pronounced: Poland, 52% as late as possible compared with 11% as soon as possible; Latvia, 47% to 9%; Lithuania, 45% to 13%; Bulgaria, 32% to 15%; and Hungary, 32% to 25%.

The proportion of respondents saying they would like to join as late as possible fell over the previous six months in two countries: Hungary (-7 points), and Bulgaria (-6 points). However, the proportion increased in the other five countries: the Czech Republic (+14 points); Latvia (+2 points); Lithuania (+4 points); Poland (+6 points); and Romania (+7 points).

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men are more likely than women to want to introduce the euro as soon as possible, by a margin of 22% to 13%. By contrast, women (50%) are more inclined than men (39%) to want to join as late as possible.

- People who left school aged 15 or under are the most likely to want to introduce the euro as soon as possible. Those who left education aged 20 or over are the most likely to favour joining after a certain time.

- A majority (51%) of manual workers want to join the euro as late as possible, but only 39% of employees say this.
• People who have not seen or used euro banknotes and coins are more likely to want to join the euro as late as possible.

• A majority (51%) of people who think the euro will have positive consequences both for their country and for themselves favour the idea of introducing the euro after a certain time.

• A majority (53%) of people who are in favour of the euro prefer the idea of introducing the euro after a certain time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q15 When would you like the euro to become your currency?</th>
<th>As soon as possible</th>
<th>After a certain time</th>
<th>As late as possible</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education (End of)</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent occupation scale</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Already seen euro banknotes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Positive’</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Negative’</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘In favour’</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Against’</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. CONSEQUENCES OF ADOPTING THE EURO

4.1 The consequences in general

- A majority of respondents now think that introducing the euro has had negative consequences for the countries already using the euro -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether they think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already. A relative majority (46%) think the euro has had negative consequences, with 11% saying it has been very negative, and 35% saying it has been rather negative. Over four out of ten (43%) respondents think the euro has had a positive impact in those countries, with 5% saying it has been very positive, and 38% saying it has been rather positive. The remaining 11% of respondents say they don’t know.

In May 2011, a relative majority believed that the euro had had positive consequences (43% vs. 39%). The main shift has been a fall in the number of people saying they don’t know (-8 points), and a corresponding rise in the number who think the euro has had negative consequences (+7 points), with the rise occurring entirely in the ‘rather negative’ category. The overall proportion of respondents who think the euro has had a positive impact has remained the same, although fewer respondents now think the euro has had very positive consequences (-6 points).

---

24 Q12: Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already? Very positive consequences; rather positive consequences; rather negative consequences; very negative consequences; don’t know/no answer.
Consequences of the introduction of the euro in those countries already using the euro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Very positive</th>
<th>Rather positive</th>
<th>Rather negative</th>
<th>Very negative</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011 %NMS7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010 %NMS8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010 %NMS8</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009 %NMS8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008 %NMS9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q12. Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?

In four countries, there is a relative majority of respondents who think that the euro has had positive consequences in those countries that are already using it: Hungary, where 46% think the consequences have been positive, and 36% think they have been negative; Latvia, 51% positive, and 38% negative; Bulgaria, 45% positive, and 40% negative; and Romania, 53% positive, and 33% negative. However, in the other three countries a relative majority of respondents think the euro has had negative consequences: the Czech Republic, 64% negative, and 30% positive; Lithuania, 45% negative, and 43% positive; and Poland, 51% negative, and 41% positive.

Since May 2011, the proportion of respondents who think the euro has had negative consequences has risen in all countries, with the exception of Bulgaria, where it remained the same. The largest rise was in Romania (+11 points), followed by Poland (+8 points), Hungary (+8 points), Latvia (+6 points), Lithuania (+2 points), and the Czech Republic (+1 point). However, the proportion of respondents who think the euro has had positive consequences has also risen in all countries, with the exception of Romania, where it fell by 5 points. The largest rise was in Latvia (+13 points), followed by Lithuania (+6 points), Bulgaria (+4 points), the Czech Republic (+2 points), and Poland (+2 points).
According to the socio-demographic data:

- There is little difference between men and women on this question.

- Younger respondents are more likely to think the euro has had positive consequences: while 58% of 15-24 year-olds say this, only 36% of over-55s say the same.

- While 47% of employees say the euro has had positive consequences, only 40% of manual workers say this.

- Individuals who have seen and used euro banknotes and coins are more likely to think its consequences have been positive than those who have never seen or used them.

- 79% of people who think the euro will have positive consequences for their own country also think it has had positive consequences in the countries that use it already. However, 12% of those who think the euro will have positive consequences for their own country think it has had negative consequences in the countries that use it already.
**Q12** Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total ‘Positive consequences’</th>
<th>Total ‘Negative consequences’</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already seen euro banknotes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Positive’</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Negative’</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political and economic consequences of introducing the euro

4.2.1. Will the changeover to the euro increase prices?

- Seven out of ten respondents think that introducing the euro would cause prices to rise -

All NMS7 respondents were asked what impact, if any, the introduction of the euro will have on prices in their country. Seven out of ten (70%) respondents think the changeover will increase prices, while 20% think it will help keep prices stable. Just 4% think it will help reduce prices, with a further 2% saying spontaneously that it will have no impact.

Will the changeover to the euro increase prices?

Q16 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Base: all respondents %

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Q16: What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (OUR COUNTRY)? Will increase prices; will help keep prices stable; will help reduce prices; no impact (DO NOT READ OUT); don’t know/no answer.
A majority of respondents in all seven countries thinks that introducing the euro will increase prices, ranging from the 80% who think so in Lithuania to the 53% who think so in Romania. Romania (31%) has the highest proportion of people who think the euro will help keep prices stable; Lithuania (13%) has the lowest.

The socio-demographic data show that:

- Older respondents are more likely to say that introducing the euro will increase prices; people in the 15-24 age group are the least likely to think this.

- While three quarters (74%) of people who left education aged 20 or over think the euro will increase prices, only 62% of those who left aged 15 or under feel the same way.

- 78% of self-employed people think that introducing the euro will increase prices, as opposed to just 68% of respondents who are not working.

- 71% of individuals who have already seen euro banknotes and coins think that introducing the euro will increase prices, compared with 65% of people who have not seen.

- Just under half (48%) of people who think the euro will have positive consequences for their own country think that introducing the euro will increase prices, whereas 87% of people who think the euro will have negative consequences for their own country expect prices to rise.

- A majority (53%) of respondents who are in favour of the euro say that introducing the euro will increase prices, while 88% of those who are against it say this.
Q16 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Will increase prices</th>
<th>Will help keep prices stable</th>
<th>Will help reduce prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NMS7</strong></td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education (End of)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already seen euro banknotes</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Positive’</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Negative’</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘In favour’</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Against’</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.2. Favourable political and economic consequences of the euro

- Nearly half of Europeans think that the adoption of the euro will make them feel more European than now -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether introducing the euro would have certain favourable political and economic consequences in their country\(^\text{26}\). Just under half of the respondents think that introducing the euro will make them feel more European than now (49%), and also that their joining the euro will reinforce the place of Europe in the world (47%). At least three people in ten think that introducing the euro will ensure lower interest rate charges and less debt charges (34%); will ensure sounder public finances (30%); and will ensure low inflation rates (30%). Just fewer than three people in ten think that joining the euro will improve growth and employment (29%). One respondent in five (20%) say they don’t know.

Favourable political and economic consequences of the euro

\[\text{Q18 In your opinion, what of the following do you think the adoption of the euro will do for (OUR COUNTRY)?} \]

\[\text{Base: all respondents, % NMS7}\]

\(^{26}\) Q18: In your opinion, what of the following do you think the adoption of the euro will do for (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges; will ensure sounder public finances; will improve growth and employment; will ensure low inflation rates; will reinforce the place of Europe in the world; will make us feel more European than now; don’t know/no answer.
On all six issues, Romania has the highest, or joint highest, proportion of respondents who expect positive political and economic consequences to result from introducing the euro. On four of the six issues, the Czech Republic has the lowest proportion.

In four NMS7 countries, the most respondents think that joining the euro will make them feel more European than now: Poland (56%), Latvia (53%), Bulgaria (49%) and Lithuania (49%). A relatively high proportion of people in Romania (56%) also hold this view, although relatively few do so in the Czech Republic (30%) and Hungary (28%).

In four countries, the most respondents think that the euro will reinforce the place of Europe in the world: Romania (62%), Lithuania (49%), the Czech Republic (44%) and Hungary (41%). At least four people in ten also hold this view in Latvia (47%) and Poland (44%), although relatively few do so in Bulgaria (30%).

These are the two most common answers in all seven countries with the exception of Hungary, where ‘introducing the euro will reinforce the place of Europe in the world’ and ‘introducing the euro will ensure lower interest rates and less debt charges’ are the top two. In Hungary, ‘introducing the euro will make them feel more European than now’ is the least popular answer.

The proportion of respondents who say they don’t know what the adoption of the euro will do for their country ranges from 34% in the Czech Republic to 14% in Romania.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Will make us feel more European than now</th>
<th>Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world</th>
<th>Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges</th>
<th>Will ensure sounder public finances</th>
<th>Will ensure lower inflation rates</th>
<th>Will improve growth and employment</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest percentage per country**

**Lowest percentage per country**
The socio-demographic data show that:

- Men are more likely than women to think that all six of the political and economic consequences under consideration will result from joining the euro, with the exception of reinforcing Europe’s place in the world, which equal numbers of men and women expect to happen.

- Young respondents (15-24) are more likely than the other age categories to think that all six of the political and economic consequences under consideration will result from joining the euro.

- Employees are the most likely to think that introducing the euro will ensure lower interest rates and less debt charges, while people who are not working are the most likely to think that joining the euro will make them feel more European.

- Individuals who feel informed about the euro are more likely (37%) to say that joining would ensure lower interest rates and less charges than those who do not feel informed (31%).

- People who think the consequences of the euro in countries already using the euro are positive, are much more likely to think that favourable economic and political consequences would result from joining.

- People in favour of the euro are similarly far more likely to say that favourable economic and political consequences would result.
**Introduction of the euro in the more recently acceded MS**

Q18 In your opinion, what of the following do you think the adoption of the euro will do for (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Will make us feel more European than now</th>
<th>Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world</th>
<th>Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges</th>
<th>Will ensure sounder public finances</th>
<th>Will ensure low inflation rates</th>
<th>Will improve growth and employment</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NMS7</strong></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td><strong>Consequences in countries already using it</strong></td>
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<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 'in favour'</td>
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<td>61%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'against'</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Practical consequences of the euro changeover

- Only slightly more than a quarter of respondents think that joining the euro will protect their country from international crises -

All NMS7 respondents were asked about the practical consequences of joining the euro\(^{27}\). An absolute majority think that four of the five consequences under discussion will result. Over three quarters (79%) think that it will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro, and over two thirds (67%) say that joining will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro. Over six out of ten respondents say that joining the euro will allow people to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro (63%), and that it will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro (61%). However, only 27% of respondents think that introducing the euro will protect their country from the effects of international crises.

### Practical consequences of the euro changeover

- Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro (79%)
- Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro (67%)
- Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro (63%)
- Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro (61%)
- Will protect (OUR COUNTRY) from the effects of international crises (27%)

\(^{27}\) Q17: Do you think that the euro...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro; will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro; will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro; will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro; will protect (OUR COUNTRY) from the effects of international crises; don’t know/no answer.
In all seven countries, the most respondents say that joining the euro will make it more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro, ranging from the 87% who think this in the Czech Republic to the 65% who think so in Bulgaria.

In six countries, ‘joining the euro will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro’ is the second most popular answer. The exception is Hungary, where ‘joining the euro will allow people to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro’ is the second most popular response. The proportions of respondents giving this answer range from 73% in the Czech Republic to 50% in Bulgaria.

On three of the five questions, the Czech Republic has the highest proportion of respondents who think that the favourable consequence under discussion will result from joining the euro. However, the Czech Republic has the lowest proportion of respondents (17%) who think the euro will protect their country from international crises (compared with the highest, Romania, with 34%). On the other four questions, Bulgaria has the lowest proportion of respondents who think that the favourable consequence under discussion will result from joining the euro.
Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that:

- With the exception of the idea that joining the euro will protect one’s country from international crises, young respondents are more likely to think that favourable consequences will result than their older counterparts. For example, 75% of 15-24 year-olds think it will allow people to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro, compared with just 53% of over-55s.

- People who spent longer in education are more likely to think that favourable consequences will result: 65% of those who left education aged 20 or over think joining the euro will allow people to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro, compared with 50% of those who left aged 15 or under. However, people in the latter group are more likely to think that joining the euro will protect their country from international crises.

- People who have already seen or used euro banknotes are more likely to think that favourable consequences will result from joining (except for the idea that it will protect one’s country from international crises).

- Respondents who expect positive consequences to ensue from joining the euro for their country and for themselves personally are more likely to think that all five practical consequences will follow.

- Those in favour of the euro are also more likely to think that all five practical consequences will result.
### Question 17: Do you think that the euro...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro</th>
<th>Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro</th>
<th>Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro</th>
<th>Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro</th>
<th>Will protect [OUR COUNTRY] from the effects of international crises</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>60%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>70%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
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<td>68%</td>
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<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
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<td>68%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<td>11%</td>
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<td><strong>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total &quot;Positive&quot;</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total &quot;Negative&quot;</td>
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<td>54%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total &quot;In favour&quot;</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total &quot;Against&quot;</td>
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<td>59%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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</table>
4.4 Potential inconveniences of the introduction of the euro

- Three quarters of respondents are concerned about abusive price setting during the euro changeover -

All NMS7 respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with four statements about the effect that the changeover will have on them personally. A sizeable majority (75%) agree that they are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover. This is very similar to the May 2011 result, when 74% of people agreed.

However, only a minority of respondents agree with the other three statements – though all these show rising levels of agreement since May 2011. Just under half (48%) of all respondents agree that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity. This compares with the 37% of respondents who agreed in May 2011. 45% of respondents agree that the replacement of their national currency will cause them a lot of inconvenience. This compares with the 38% of respondents who agreed in May 2011. And 43% agree that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose control over its economic policy. This compares with the 34% of respondents who agreed in May 2011.

---

Q19: Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? The replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience. You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover. Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity. Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy. Totally agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; totally disagree; don’t know/no answer.
4.4.1. Concerns about abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover

- The level of concern about abusive price setting is at its highest since September 2005 -

The 75% of respondents who express concern about abusive price setting mark the highest level of concern about this issue recorded by the survey since September 2005. Of the 75% who express concern, 43% totally agree and 32% tend to agree. Of the 23% who say they are not concerned, 10% totally disagree and 13% tend to disagree.

Concerns regarding the introduction of the euro: afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover

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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Q19.a(11/2011)/Q22b.(2007-2011)/Q24b. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? „You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover”
The proportion of respondents expressing concern about abusive price setting ranges from the 83% who are worried about this in Latvia to the 66% who are worried about it in Romania. The level of concern has risen in five countries since May 2011: Latvia (83%, +12 points); the Czech Republic (78%, +5 points), Romania (66%, +3 points), Lithuania (76%, +4 points), and Bulgaria (78%, +4 points). However, it fell in the remaining two countries: Hungary (68%, -6 points), and Poland (80%, -1 point).

According to the socio-demographic data:

- People in the 15-24 age group (71%) are the least likely to agree that the introduction of the euro will lead to abusive price setting, while those in the 25-39 group (77%) are the most likely.

- While 78% of people who left education aged 20 or over think the introduction of the euro will lead to abusive price setting, only 67% of those who left aged 15 or under think the same thing.

- Two thirds (66%) of respondents who think the euro's introduction will have positive consequence for their country agree that it will lead to abusive price setting; 81% of those who foresee negative consequences say this.

- Of those in favour of the euro 68% say its introduction will lead to abusive price setting; 83% of people who are against the euro agree.
Q19.2 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...

You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover

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<th></th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
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<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>74%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'Positive'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative'</th>
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<td>Expected consequences of the euro for own country</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'In favour'</th>
<th>Total 'Against'</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Against'</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.2. Changes due to the euro’s introduction

- The proportion of respondents who think the euro’s introduction will cause them personal inconvenience has risen to a record high of 45% -

The 45% of respondents who agree that the euro will cause them a lot of personal inconvenience are the highest proportion to have expressed concern about this issue to date. Of the 45% who express concern, 21% totally agree and 24% tend to agree. Of the 52% who say the euro’s introduction will not cause them a lot of inconvenience, 24% totally disagree and 28% tend to disagree.

Fears regarding the introduction of the euro: the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience

<table>
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<tr>
<td>04/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2005 %NMS10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004 %NMS10</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q19. (11/2011)/Q22a. (2007-2011)/Q21a. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? The replacement of national currency by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience

The proportion of respondents who think the euro will cause them a lot of inconvenience ranges from the 54% who say this in the Czech Republic to the 42% who say so in Poland and Romania. The level of agreement has risen in all seven countries since May 2011: Romania (42%, +12 points), Latvia (47%, +9 points), Lithuania (48%, +8 points), Poland (42%, +6 points), Bulgaria (48%, +4 points), Hungary (44%, +2 points) and the Czech Republic (54%, no change).
Fears regarding the introduction of the euro: 
the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience

According to the socio-demographic data:

- Women are more likely than men to think that the introduction of the euro will inconvenience them personally, by a margin of 49% to 39%.

- People in the 55+ age group (50%) are the most likely to think that the introduction of the euro will inconvenience them personally.

- While 55% of people who left education aged 15 or under say the introduction of the euro will inconvenience them personally, only 41% of those who left aged 20 or over think the same thing.

- While 50% of manual workers think the introduction of the euro will inconvenience them personally, only 36% of employees agree.

- Only 28% of respondents who think the euro will have positive consequences for them agree that the introduction of the euro will inconvenience them personally, whereas 59% of those who expect it to have negative consequences for them say this.

- Of those in favour of the euro, only 30% say its introduction will inconvenience them personally; 60% of people who are against the euro expect to be inconvenienced by it.
C19.1 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...

The replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NMS7</th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-54</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education (End of)</th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-19</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still studying</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent occupation scale</th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected personal consequences of the euro</th>
<th>Total 'Positive'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</th>
<th>Total 'In favour'</th>
<th>Total 'Against'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'In favour'</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Against'</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.3. Effects on national identity due to the adoption of the euro

- The proportion of respondents who think the euro’s introduction will harm the identity of their country has risen to a record high of 48% -

The 48% of respondents who agree that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity are the highest proportion of respondents to have expressed concern about this issue to date. This is also the first time that over 40% of people has voiced concerns about a loss of national identity. Of the 48% who express concern about their national identity, 24% totally agree and 24% tend to agree. Of the 48% who disagree that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity, 25% totally disagree and 23% tend to disagree.
The proportion of respondents who think adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity ranges from the 67% who say this in the Czech Republic to the 38% who say so in Hungary. The level of agreement has risen in five countries since May 2011: Romania (41%, +14 points), Hungary (38%, +14 points), the Czech Republic (67%, +13 points), Poland (47%, +11 points), and Bulgaria (50%, +11 points). However, it fell slightly in Latvia (65%, -3 points), and Lithuania (57%, -1 point).

Fears regarding the introduction of the euro:
adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose a great deal of its identity

According to the socio-demographic data:

- People in the 15-24 age group (56%) are the most likely to think that the introduction of the euro will lead to a loss of national identity, while those in the 40-54 group (44%) are the least likely.

- While 53% of people who live in rural villages think that the introduction of the euro will lead to a loss of national identity, only 45% of those who live in large towns think the same thing.

- While 53% of manual workers believe the introduction of the euro will lead to a loss of national identity, only 44% of employees agree.

- Only 35% of respondents who think the euro will have positive consequences for them agree that the introduction of the euro will lead to a loss of national identity, whereas 60% of those who expect it to have negative consequences for them say this.

- Of those in favour of the euro, only 33% say its introduction will lead to a loss of national identity. But 64% of people who are against the euro think a loss of national identity will occur.
Q19.4 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...

Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS?</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-64</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective urbanisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/Mid-size town</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected personal consequences of the euro</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'In favour'</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Against'</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.4 Control over a nation’s economic policy

- The proportion of respondents who think the euro’s introduction will spell a loss of control over economic policy has risen to a record high of 43% -

The 43% of respondents who agree that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose control over its economic policy are the highest proportion of respondents to have expressed concern about this issue to date. This is also the first time that over 40% of people have voiced concerns about a loss of economic control. Of the 43% who express concern about economic policy, 17% totally agree and 26% tend to agree. Of the 51% who disagree that adopting the euro will mean a loss of control over economic policy, 22% totally disagree and 29% tend to disagree.

Fears regarding the introduction of the euro: adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose control over its economic policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>11/2011 %NMS7</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2011 %NMS7</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010 %NMS8</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010 %NMS8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009 %NMS8</td>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009 %NMS8</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008 %NMS9</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2007 %NMS11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2006 %NMS10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2005 %NMS10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2004 %NMS10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q19.3(11/2011)/Q22c.(2007-2011)/Q21c.(2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
 „Adopting the euro will mean that OUR COUNTRY will lose control over its economic policy”
The proportion of respondents who think adopting the euro will mean a loss of control over economic policy ranges from the 57% who say this in Latvia to the 39% who say so in Hungary. The level of agreement has risen in six countries since May 2011: Romania (42%, +16 points), Bulgaria (44%, +12 points), Lithuania (48%, +8 points), the Czech Republic (52%, +6 points), Poland (41%, +5 points), and Latvia (57%, +2 points). However, it rose markedly in Hungary (39%, +15 points).

According to the socio-demographic data:

- Women (45%) are slightly more likely than men (41%) to think that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of control over economic policy.

- While 48% of people who live in rural villages think that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of control over economic policy, only 39% of those who live in large towns say the same thing.

- While 47% of manual workers think adopting the euro will lead to a loss of control over economic policy, only 38% of employees agree.

- Only 30% of respondents who think the euro will have positive consequences for them agree that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of control over economic policy, whereas 55% of those who expect it to have negative consequences for them agree with this.

- Of those in favour of the euro, only 30% say its introduction will lead to a loss of control over economic policy. But 57% of people who are against the euro foresee a loss of economic control.
Q19.3 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...

Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'Agree'</th>
<th>Total 'Disagree'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NMS7</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective urbanisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural village</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/Mid-size town</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large town</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respondent occupation scale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual workers</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected personal consequences of the euro**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'Positive'</th>
<th>Total 'Negative'</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Positive'</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Negative'</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attitude towards the introduction of the euro in the country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total 'In favour'</th>
<th>Total 'Against'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'In favour'</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Against'</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXES
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
Between the 21st and the 23rd of November 2011, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 336 about “Introduction of the euro in the more recently acceded Member States”. 

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-general for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN). It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Research and Speechwriting” Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 349 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Romania and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

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 Political & 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>15%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>35%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>45%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.6</td>
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<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8000</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9000</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14000</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15000</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction of the euro in the more recently acceded MS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABBR.</th>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
<th>INSTITUTES</th>
<th>N° INTERVIEWS</th>
<th>FIELDWORK DATES</th>
<th>POPULATION 15+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>TNS BBSS</td>
<td>1.002</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>6.537.510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Czech Rep.</td>
<td>TNS Asa s.r.o</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>9.012.443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>TNS Latvia</td>
<td>1.003</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>1.447.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>TNS LT</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>2.829.740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>TNS Hoffmann Kft</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>8.320.614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>TNS OBOP</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>32.413.735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>TNS CSOP</td>
<td>1.006</td>
<td>21/11/2011</td>
<td>18.246.731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>NMS7</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.011</strong></td>
<td><strong>21/11/2011</strong></td>
<td><strong>23/11/2011</strong></td>
<td><strong>78.808.639</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTIONNAIRE
**EB FLASH 336 - Introduction of the Euro in the More Recently Acceded Member States**

**Q1** Have you already seen…?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Euro banknotes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Euro coins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FL329 Q1**

ASK Q2a IF THE RESPONDENT HAS SEEN EURO, Q1.1=1 OR Q1.2=1, OTHERS GO TO

**Q2a** Have you already used…?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(ASK ITEM 1 if CODE 1 IN Q1.1) Euro banknotes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(ASK ITEM 2 if CODE 1 IN Q1.2) Euro coins</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FL329 Q2**
ASK Q2b IF THE RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO BANK NOTES, Q2a.1=1,

Q2b You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In (OUR COUNTRY)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q2bis

ASK Q2c IF THE RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO COINS, Q2a.2=1, OTHERS GO

Q2c You said you already used euro coins. Was it...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In (OUR COUNTRY)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q2ter

ASK ALL

Q3 What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q3
Q4 And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro
The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country
DK/NA

FL329 Q4

Q5a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

6
13
17
27
DK/NA

FL329 Q5

Q5b In your opinion, can (OUR COUNTRY) choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes
No
DK/NA

FL329 Q5bis

Q5c When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [OUR COUNTRY]?

(READ OUT - RECORD EXACT YEAR) (INT.: IF "NEVER" CODE '9998' - IF "DK/NA" CODE)

Year

FL329 Q5ter
**Q6** To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very well informed</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather well informed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very well informed</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all well informed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q6

**Q7** When would you like to be informed about the introduction of euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few years before</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few months before</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few weeks before</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q7

**Q8** For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information

(ROTATE - READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government, national or regional authorities</td>
<td>1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax/ fiscal administrations</td>
<td>2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Central Bank</td>
<td>3,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Institutions</td>
<td>4,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial banks</td>
<td>5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalists</td>
<td>6,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade unions, professional organisations, etc</td>
<td>7,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer associations</td>
<td>8,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>9,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q8
**Q9** Where would it be most useful for you to receive information about the euro and the

(ROTATE - READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In banks</td>
<td>1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In supermarkets and shops</td>
<td>2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In public places</td>
<td>3,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In schools and other places of education and training</td>
<td>4,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the workplace</td>
<td>5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the radio</td>
<td>6,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On television</td>
<td>7,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In newspapers, magazines</td>
<td>8,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In your letter box</td>
<td>9,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Internet</td>
<td>10,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>11,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q9

**Q10** In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in

(ROTATE - READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The way how the euro will be introduced in (OUR COUNTRY)</td>
<td>1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)</td>
<td>2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What notes and coins in euros look like</td>
<td>3,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are</td>
<td>4,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank</td>
<td>5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The social, economic or political implications of the euro</td>
<td>6,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK/NA</td>
<td>7,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q10
**Q11** Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them

| 1 | Dual display of prices in shops |
| 2 | Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas …) |
| 3 | Dual display on your pay slip |
| 4 | Leaflets/ brochures |
| 5 | TV advertisements |
| 6 | Radio advertisements |
| 7 | Newspaper advertisements |
| 8 | DK/NA |

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q11

**Q12** Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those

| 1 | Very positive consequences |
| 2 | Rather positive consequences |
| 3 | Rather negative consequences |
| 4 | Very negative consequences |
| 5 | DK/NA |

FL329 Q17

**Q13** Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(READ OUT)</th>
<th>Very</th>
<th>Rather</th>
<th>Rather</th>
<th>Very</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 [OUR COUNTRY]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 For you personally</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q13 & Q14 MODIFIED
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q14</th>
<th>Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very much in favour of its introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rather in favour of its introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rather against its introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very much against its introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q15</th>
<th>When would you like the euro to become your currency?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After a certain time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As late as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FL329 Q16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q16</th>
<th>What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (OUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will increase prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will help keep prices stable (M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will help reduce prices (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q18
Q17  Do you think that the euro…?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

| Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the | 1, |
| Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro        | 2, |
| Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other       | 3, |
| Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the | 4, |
| Will protect (OUR COUNTRY) from the effects of international crises     | 5, |
| DK/NA                                                                  | 6, |

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q20

Q18  In your opinion, what of the following do you think the adoption of the euro will do for (OUR)

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

| Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges                     | 1, |
| Will ensure sounder public finances                                    | 2, |
| Will improve growth and employment                                     | 3, |
| Will ensure low inflation rates                                        | 4, |
| Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world                        | 5, |
| Will make us feel more European than now (N)                           | 6, |
| DK/NA                                                                  | 7, |

NEW BASED ON FL329 Q21

Q19  Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree…?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ROTATE - READ OUT)</th>
<th>Totally</th>
<th>Tend to</th>
<th>Tend to</th>
<th>Totally</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 The replacement of the</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 You are concerned about</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Adopting the euro will mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Adopting the euro will mean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MODIFIED TREND - FL329 Q22
Q1.1 Have you already seen…?  
Euro banknotes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Oui (Yes)</th>
<th>Non (No)</th>
<th>NSP/SR (DK/NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash 336</td>
<td>Diff.</td>
<td>Flash 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q1.2 Avez-vous déjà vu...?  
Des pièces d'euro  
Q1.2 Have you already seen...?  
Euro coins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Flash Yes</th>
<th>Flash Diff.</th>
<th>Flash No</th>
<th>Diff. Non</th>
<th>NSP/SR DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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Q2a.1 Avez-vous déjà utilisé...?
Des billets d'euro
Q2a.1 Have you already used...?
Euro banknotes

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Q2a.2 Have you already used...?
Euro coins

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Q2ab.1 Avez-vous déjà utilisé...?
Des billets d'euro

Q2ab.1 Have you already used...?
Euro banknotes

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Q2ab.2 Avez-vous déjà utilisé...?  
Des pièces d'euro

Q2ab.2 Have you already used...?  
Euro coins

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Q2b Vous dites avoir déjà utilisé des billets d'euro. Était-ce… ?
Q2b You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it…?

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Dans (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger
In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad
Q2c Vous dites avoir déjà utilisé des pièces d’euro. Était-ce... ?
Q2c You said you already used euro coins. Was it...?

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Q3 Selon vous, laquelle des affirmations suivantes est correcte ?
Q3 What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

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Les billets d’euro sont exactement les mêmes dans tous les pays qui utilisent cette monnaie

The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro

Les billets d’euro ont certains motifs qui sont différents d’un pays à l’autre

The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country

NSP/SR

DK/NA
Q4 And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

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Q5a Selon vous, combien de pays ont déjà introduit l’euro ?
Q5a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

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Q5b Selon vous, (NOTRE PAYS) peut-elle choisir d’introduire l’euro ou non ?
Q5b In your opinion, can (OUR COUNTRY) choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

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Q5c When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [OUR COUNTRY]?

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Q6 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Very well informed
- Rather well informed
- Not very well informed
- Not at all well informed
- NSP/SR
- DK/NA

Note: The table shows the changes (Diff.) between the Flash EB 336 and Flash EB 329 surveys.
Q6 Dans quelle mesure estimez-vous être informé sur l'euro ? Pensez-vous être...

Q6 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total 'Informed'</th>
<th>Total 'Not informed'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Diff. Flash EB 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>LV</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total 'Informed'</th>
<th>Total 'Not informed'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Diff. Flash EB 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
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<tr>
<td>HU</td>
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<td>PL</td>
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<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q7 Quand souhaiteriez-vous être informé de l'introduction de l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
Q7 When would you like to be informed about the introduction of euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dès que possible</td>
<td>Quelques années avant</td>
<td>Quelques mois avant</td>
<td>Quelques semaines avant</td>
<td>NSP/SR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As soon as possible</td>
<td>A few years before</td>
<td>A few months before</td>
<td>A few weeks before</td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q8 Pour chaque institution ou groupe suivant, pourriez-vous me dire si vous auriez confiance dans les informations qu'ils fournissent sur le passage à l'euro ? (ROTATION - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Le gouvernement, les autorités locales ou nationales</th>
<th>Les administrations fiscales</th>
<th>La banque centrale nationale</th>
<th>Les institutions européennes</th>
<th>Les banques privées</th>
<th>Les journalistes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government, national or regional authorities</td>
<td>Tax/ fiscal administrations</td>
<td>National Central Bank</td>
<td>European Institutions</td>
<td>Commercial banks</td>
<td>Journalists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
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<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>CZ</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>LV</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>LT</td>
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<td>PL</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q8 Pour chaque institution ou groupe suivant, pourriez-vous me dire si vous auriez confiance dans les informations qu’ils fournissent sur le passage à l’euro ? (ROTATION - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Les syndicats, les associations professionnelles, etc.</th>
<th>Les associations de consommateurs</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade unions, professional organisations, etc</td>
<td>Consumer associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td></td>
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<td>32</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>LV</td>
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<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Q9 Where would it be most useful for you to receive information about the euro and the changeover? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q9 Roger K. Davis</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9 Clark J. Thompson</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9 Maria S. Garcia</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9 John H. Thompson</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9 Alice L. Martinez</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9 Sarah F. Lee</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9 Michael M. Davis</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q9 Où serait-il le plus utile d’obtenir des informations sur l’euro et sur son introduction ? (ROTATION - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
Q9 Where would it be most useful for you to receive information about the euro and the changeover? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A la télévision</th>
<th>Dans les journaux, magazines</th>
<th>Dans votre boîte aux lettres</th>
<th>Sur Internet</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CZ</strong></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HU</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LV</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LT</strong></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PL</strong></td>
<td>73</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RO</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Q10 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Bulgaria (BG)</th>
<th>Czech Republic (CZ)</th>
<th>Hungary (HU)</th>
<th>Latvia (LV)</th>
<th>Lithuania (LT)</th>
<th>Poland (PL)</th>
<th>Romania (RO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The way how the euro will be introduced in (OUR COUNTRY)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L'apparence des pièces et des billets</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La façon de garantir le respect des règles de conversion monétaire vers l'euro</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les implications pratiques de l'euro concernant le salaire, le compte en banque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q10 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
<th>DK/NA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Les implications sociales, économiques et politiques de l'euro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The social, economic or political implications of the euro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LT</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q11 Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pourriez-vous me dire, pour chacune d'entre elles, si vous la considérez comme indispensable ? (ROTATION - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11 Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Le double affichage des prix dans les magasins</th>
<th>Le double affichage des montants sur les factures (électricité, gaz, etc.)</th>
<th>Le double affichage du montant sur la fiche de salaire</th>
<th>Des brochures / dépliants</th>
<th>De la publicité à la télévision</th>
<th>De la publicité à la radio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dual display of prices in shops</td>
<td>Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...)</td>
<td>Dual display on your pay slip</td>
<td>Leaflets/ brochures</td>
<td>TV advertisements</td>
<td>Radio advertisements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
<td>Flash EB 336</td>
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<td>RO</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q11 Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>De la publicité dans la presse</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper advertisements</td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
<th>Flash EB 336</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
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<td>HU</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>LV</td>
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<td>LT</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q12 Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro a eu des conséquences positives ou négatives dans les pays qui l'utilisent déjà ?

Q12 Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Des conséquences très positives</th>
<th>Des conséquences plutôt positives</th>
<th>Des conséquences plutôt négatives</th>
<th>Des conséquences très négatives</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very positive consequences</td>
<td>Rather positive consequences</td>
<td>Rather negative consequences</td>
<td>Very negative consequences</td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>5 1</td>
<td>40 3</td>
<td>32 3</td>
<td>8 -3</td>
<td>15 -4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>2 -4</td>
<td>28 6</td>
<td>49 8</td>
<td>15 -7</td>
<td>6 -3</td>
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<td>14 -21</td>
<td>39 16</td>
<td>23 12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Q12 Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro a eu des conséquences positives ou négatives dans les pays qui l'utilisent déjà ?
Q12 Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Flash EB 329</th>
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</table>
Q13.1 Pensez-vous que l’introduction de l’euro aurait des conséquences positives ou négatives pour… ? [NOTRE PAYS]

Q13.1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for…? [OUR COUNTRY]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Des conséquences très positives</th>
<th>Des conséquences plutôt positives</th>
<th>Des conséquences plutôt négatives</th>
<th>Des conséquences très négatives</th>
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<td>33 0</td>
<td>43 5</td>
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<td>36 4</td>
<td>11 0</td>
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<td>36 10</td>
<td>27 14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Q13.1 Pensez-vous que l’introduction de l’euro aurait des conséquences positives ou négatives pour… ?
(NOTRE PAYS)

Q13.1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for…?
(OUR COUNTRY)

<table>
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<th>Total 'Conséquences positives'</th>
<th>Total 'Positive consequences'</th>
<th>Total 'Conséquences négatives'</th>
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Q13.2 Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro aurait des conséquences positives ou négatives pour... ?
Vous personnellement

Q13.2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for...?
For you personally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Des conséquences très positives</th>
<th>Des conséquences plutôt positives</th>
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<th>Des conséquences très négatives</th>
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<th>DK/NA</th>
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Q13.2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for...?
For you personally

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>-4</td>
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</table>
Q14 De façon générale, êtes-vous plutôt en favorable ou contre l'idée de l'introduction de l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q14 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Très favorable à son introduction</th>
<th>Plutôt favorable à son introduction</th>
<th>Plutôt contre son introduction</th>
<th>Tout à fait contre son introduction</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very much in favour of its introduction</td>
<td>Rather in favour of its introduction</td>
<td>Rather against its introduction</td>
<td>Very much against its introduction</td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
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</table>
Q14 De façon générale, êtes-vous plutôt en favorable ou contre l'idée de l'introduction de l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q14 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>RO</td>
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<td>31</td>
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</table>
Q15 When would you like the euro to become your currency?

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<th>DK/NA</th>
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<tr>
<td>As soon as</td>
<td>CZ 3</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>-3</td>
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<td>possible</td>
<td>LV 9</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LT 13</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>Après un certain</td>
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</table>
Q16 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Augmentation des prix</th>
<th>Participation à la stabilisation des prix</th>
<th>Participation à la baisse des prix</th>
<th>Pas d'impact (NE PAS LIRE)</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will increase prices</td>
<td>Will help keep prices stable</td>
<td>Will help reduce prices</td>
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T34
Q17 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
Q17 Do you think that the euro...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
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<th>LV</th>
<th>LT</th>
<th>PL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permettra de comparer facilement les prix avec les autres pays qui utilisent l'euro</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilitera les achats dans les magasins des autres pays qui utilisent l'euro</td>
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<td>Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permettra d'économiser de l'argent grâce à l'élimination des frais de conversion monétaire dans les autres pays qui utilisent l'euro</td>
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<td>Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sera plus pratique pour ceux qui voyagent dans les autres pays qui utilisent l'euro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro</td>
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<td>67</td>
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Q17 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
Q17 Do you think that the euro...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protégera (NOTRE PAYS) des conséquences des crises internationales</th>
<th>NSP/SR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will protect (OUR COUNTRY) from the effects of international crises</td>
<td>DK/NA</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Flash EB 336</th>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q18 Selon vous, quelles affirmations, parmi les suivantes, correspondent aux effets qu'aura l'introduction de l'euro sur (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
Q18 In your opinion, what of the following do you think the adoption of the euro will do for (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garantir des taux d'intérêt bas sur la dette, moins à rembourser</th>
<th>Garantir des finances publiques plus saines</th>
<th>Améliore la croissance et l'emploi</th>
<th>Garantir un taux d'inflation faible</th>
<th>Renforcer la place de l'Europe dans le monde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges</td>
<td>Will ensure sounder public finances</td>
<td>Will improve growth and employment</td>
<td>Will ensure low inflation rates</td>
<td>Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world</td>
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Q18 Selon vous, quelles affirmations, parmi les suivantes, correspondent aux effets qu’aura l’introduction de l’euro sur (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
Q18 In your opinion, what of the following do you think the adoption of the euro will do for (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

| Permettre de se sentir plus Européens qu’aujourd’hui | NSP/SR |
| Will make us feel more European than now | DK/NA |

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</table>
Q19.1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes...?
Le remplacement de (MONNAIE NATIONALE) par l'euro vous causerait personnellement beaucoup de désagrément

Q19.1 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
The replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience

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Q19.2 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover

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<td>29</td>
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</table>
Q19.3 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes d’accord ou pas d’accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes…?
L’adoption de l’euro impliquera que (NOTRE PAYS) perde le contrôle sur ses politiques économiques

Q19.3 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree…?
Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy

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Q19.4 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity.

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