EUROBAROMETER RESULTS

PROGRAMME TWO SEAS
1/ **Awareness of EU-funded cross-border cooperation**

In programme Belgium-France-Netherlands-UK (Two Seas), **21% of respondents have heard about EU-funded CBC activities**. This level of awareness is lower than the EU average of 31%. Awareness of CBC is higher in Belgium (27%) and in the Netherlands (25%) than in France (21%) and in the UK (11%).

![Awareness of EU-funded CBC](chart)

2/ **Mobility**

**44% of respondents in this cross-border region have traveled to the other side of the border.** This is less than the EU average is 53%.

There are large differences in mobility between partner countries. For instance, only 20% of FR respondents and 20% of UK respondents have been to the Netherlands, whereas mobility is highest between Belgium and the Netherlands.
The most frequent reason mentioned for crossing the border is leisure and tourism: 38% of all respondents have crossed the border for this reason. The next most frequent reasons for traveling to the other side of the border are buying goods and services and visiting friends, mentioned by respectively 17% and 12% of respondents.

3/ Trust

In this cross-border region, 81% of respondents would feel comfortable with having a citizen from the partner country as a work colleague, family member, neighbour or manager.

This is very similar to the EU average of 82%.
There are a few differences between countries: the highest levels of trust are from France to Belgium, from the UK to Belgium, from the UK to the Netherlands and from Belgium to the Netherlands. On the contrary, the level of trust from Dutch respondents regarding the French is an outlier, at 56%.

### 4/ Obstacles

Living near the border is seen by a large majority (63%) as having no impact. 29% of respondents consider it as more of an opportunity, and only 3% of people responded that living near the border is an obstacle.
80% of respondent identified at least one problem making CBC difficult in their region. Respondents could select several obstacles. The most frequent obstacle is language, which is a problem for 56% of respondents (EU average is 57%). The next 2 most cited obstacles are:

- **legal and administrative differences** (48% of respondents consider it as an obstacle, which is slightly higher than EU average 45%)
- **social and economic differences** (42%, while EU average is 46%)

Lower on the list, **cultural differences** are mentioned by 34% of respondents (EU average is 32%) and **accessibility** is considered as the least applicable obstacle (30%, equal to the EU average).