



Special Eurobarometer



European
Commission

Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

Fieldwork November-December 2007

Publication March 2008

Special Eurobarometer 294 / Wave 68.2 – TNS Opinion & Social

This survey was requested by Directorate-General Agriculture and Rural Development and coordinated by Directorate-General 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.

INTRODUCTION	3
OVERVIEW OF RESULTS	4
1. PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL AREAS... 6	
2. AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND INFORMATION..... 10	
2.1 Objective knowledge of agriculture in the EU	10
2.2 Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy..... 14	
3. EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PRIORITIES AND PERFORMANCE..... 19	
3.1 Main priorities for European Union agricultural policy	20
3.1.1 Overall Results	20
3.1.2 Patterns in opinion	23
3.1.3 Analysis of individual priorities	26
3.2 Performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on citizens' priorities	32
3.2.1 Overall results	32
3.2.2 Analysis of performance on individual aims	34
3.2.3 Public priorities and CAP performance..... 38	
4. THE REFORMED COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY	41
4.1 Opinion on the cross-compliance mechanism..... 41	
4.1.1 Environmental standards	42
4.1.2 Animal welfare standards	44
4.1.3 Food safety standards..... 47	
4.2 The role of farmers in society	49
4.3 Assessment of recent developments of the CAP	55
5. THE EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURE BUDGET	58
5.1 Assessments of the current budget level..... 58	
5.2 Future Common Agricultural Policy budget level	63

6. EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE AND TRADE	67
6.1 Imports and EU safety and quality standards	68
6.2 Barriers to agricultural imports	70
7. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY	75
7.1 Desire to be more informed on agricultural issues and the CAP.....	75
7.2 Topics for more information.....	80
7.3 Preferred sources of information	84
CONCLUSION	87

INTRODUCTION

For over 50 years the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has been a cornerstone of EU policy relating to farming and the rural areas. Proposed by the European Commission in 1960, it aimed to provide a harmonised framework to ensure adequate supplies, increase productivity and ensure that both consumers and producers received a fair deal in the market. Over time agricultural priorities have shifted, for example with concern over Europe's food self-sufficiency fading somewhat and food safety/health, environmental and animal welfare concerns becoming more prominent.

With the change to direct aids to farmers at the beginning of the 90s, agricultural policy took on a new dimension in 2003, with this year marking the beginning of a phase of reform and transformation in the CAP. This has now moved from a production-based system of subsidies to a market-orientated system where financial support to farmers is decoupled from production and is also dependent on producers meeting food safety, quality, environmental, plant health, animal health and welfare standards.

More recently still, in 2007 public discourse surrounding agriculture has centred on the issue of prices: general inflation has been on the rise across the continent, with this increase particularly sharp for foodstuffs¹.

In this context, the Agriculture Directorate-General (DG AGRI) of the European Commission has been keen to measure public opinion on agriculture and the CAP, in order to both see how citizens view agriculture in general and to gauge reactions to recent developments:

- In 2005 a survey was conducted, paying particular attention to views on the CAP.²
- In 2006, a wide ranging Special Eurobarometer³ was instigated by DG AGRI to measure opinion on the importance of agriculture and the rural areas, priorities and performance of agricultural policy, recent CAP reforms and the EU agricultural budget. The survey also assessed levels of knowledge, information and awareness of agricultural issues and the CAP as well as areas the public would like more information on and sources which are trusted to provide this.

This current survey follows on from that conducted in 2006 and deals with the same topics. In most areas, the questions asked were exactly similar. This 'barometer' approach allows for an initial measurement of opinion, followed by tracking its evolutions over time.

¹ *Wheat prices reach record level*, BBC, 24/08/2007, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6962211.stm>
World food price rises to hit consumers, Financial Times, 16/12/2007, <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/03de75c4-ac22-11dc-82f0-0000779fd2ac.html>

² *Europeans and the Common Agricultural Policy* (Autumn 2005), Special Eurobarometer 242, p.11. http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_242_en.pdf

³ *Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy*. Special Eurobarometer 276 (fieldwork November-December 2006) http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_276_en.pdf

In addition, a new topic was introduced in the current survey – trade protection and liberalisation – thereby locating EU agriculture in a global context.

The current survey, as in 2006, was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social, interviewing 26730 citizens in the 27 Member States. Interviewing was conducted between the 19th of November and the 14th of December, 2007. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication (“Research and Political Analysis” Unit). A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

For each topic, we analyse the results in terms of the European average, before then considering the breakdown of results by country and by socio-demographic variables where relevant.

In addition to this, we have systematically cross-analysed the responses to all the questions with additional classification variables, specifically:

- The importance of agriculture and the rural areas.
- Awareness of the CAP.
- Levels of information on the CAP.

Where relevant, direct comparisons are made with the previous Special Eurobarometer survey on this area, conducted in 2006. In this case, any differences in question or answer wordings have been indicated.

It should also be noted that in the current survey figures for the EU average *include* responses from Bulgaria and Romania. The 2006 figures are based on the - at that time - 25 member states with Bulgarian and Romanian responses excluded from the calculation.

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

The following represent the key findings of the study:

- Almost 9 in every 10 (89%) Europeans think that agriculture and the rural areas are important to the continent’s future. *This figure is much the same as that recorded in 2006 (88%).*
- Over half of those surveyed (53%) have never heard of or read about the CAP. *The 2006 result was similar.*
- The main priorities of the CAP - according to the public - are ensuring reasonable prices for consumers (43%), ensuring the health and safety of food products (42%) and providing a fair income for farmers (40%). *The figure for ensuring reasonable prices for consumers has risen considerably since 2006 (35%).* Ensuring the availability of agricultural supplies is still seen as the least important priority (18%), but has risen by +4 points since 2006.
- The CAP is seen as doing an especially good job at ensuring the availability of agricultural supplies (29 percentage points more positive answers compared to negative answers).

- An absolute majority of respondents believe recent CAP reforms to be a positive development (52%), with a very low proportion saying it is a negative one (11%). *The perception of CAP reforms as positive has increased since 2006 (49%).*
- The reduction of payments to farmers based on failing to meet standards (i.e. 'cross-compliance') is considered to be justified by a clear majority (between 85% and 88% depending on the specific standards in question). *This high level of consensus is the same as that seen in 2006 (between 83% and 86%).*
- A large share of those surveyed believe that the current agriculture budget, at 40% of the overall EU budget, is sufficient (43%). This is more than those who think it is insufficient (16%) or too high (17%). Well over half (56%) think this share should either stay the same or increase in coming years. *These results are all within 1 or 2 percentage points of those for 2006.*
- Exactly half (50%) of all respondents would like to receive more information about food safety and health, whilst a considerable number would also like to know more about the effects of farming on the environment (31%) and animal welfare issues (22%). *These were also the top three topics mentioned in 2006.*
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of respondents - were they looking for information on farming, agriculture and rural development in the EU - would use the television as a source of information. A third (33%) would use the Internet and a similar figure would use general newspapers and magazines.
- An overwhelming majority (86%) agree that all agricultural imports should comply with EU health and quality standards. Respondents are also, on balance, in favour of maintaining agricultural tariffs and quotas, with exception made for imports from developing countries (50% agree vs. 36% disagree).

1. PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL AREAS

In this short opening chapter we examine the importance accorded by EU citizens to farming and the rural areas.

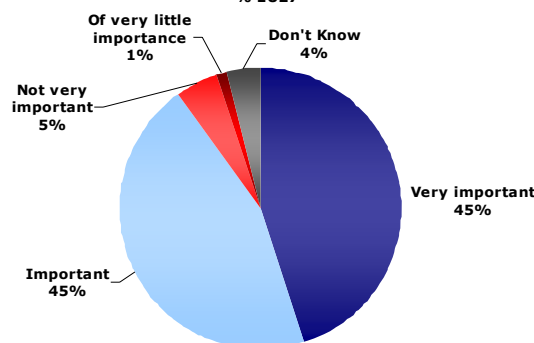
The rural areas are particularly important in terms of territory, with 91% of land in the 27 countries comprising the EU either rural or 'intermediate' in nature. Together, these areas contain over half (56%) of the EU population, and provide 55% of employment in the EU⁴.

These statistics highlight the significance of the rural areas and agriculture in the EU economically, demographically and geographically. This importance is clearly reflected in public opinion as evidenced by this survey.

- Public opinion overwhelmingly considers agricultural and rural areas to be important for Europe's future -

It can be categorically stated that **the vast majority of EU citizens believe farming and the rural areas to be important to their continent's future**. Just short of nine in every ten (89%) respondents give this answer. Amongst this group there is an exactly even split between those who think that the subject is 'very important' (45%) and those who consider it to be 'important' (45%)⁵.

QE1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?
- % EU27



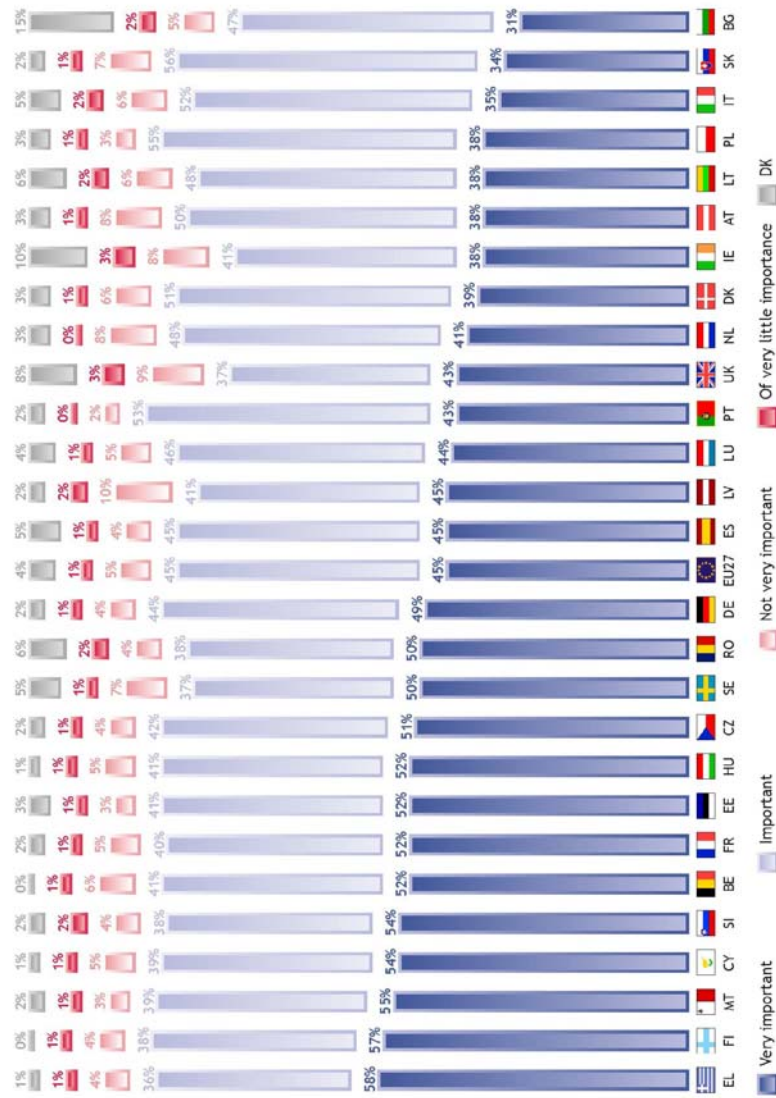
A similarly high level of accorded importance was seen in the survey conducted in 2006. Here, in response to exactly the same question, 88% gave a positive answer. We note a slight change in the degree to which the two answers are given, with 'very important' answers now given more frequently (+3 points from 42% in 2006) and 'important' answers now given more or less the same extent (-1 point from 46%). Thus the strength of the feeling amongst EU citizens that agriculture is important has increased.

This **high level of importance is universal across countries**. Even where the lowest level is seen – in Bulgaria – over three quarters (78%) of respondents answered 'important' or 'very important'.

⁴ *Rural Development in the European Union: Statistical and economic information* (2007), p.9.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2007/RD_Report_2007.pdf

⁵ QE1. Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

Question: QE1. Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?










Although overall results are almost identical to the previous poll in terms of the percentage giving an 'important' or 'very important' answer, there are some countries where this figure has increased somewhat. This is most notably the case in Estonia (+7 points from 86%) and Spain (+7 points from 83%).

There are no countries where this figure has significantly decreased.

Importance of agriculture and the rural areas: Notable changes Winter 2006 – Winter 2007

Note: Figures shown = % 'very important' + 'important'

		Winter 2006 (EB66)	Winter 2007 (EB68)	Change (% points)
	Estonia	86%	93%	+7
	Spain	83%	90%	+7
	Romania	82%	88%	+6
	Lithuania	80%	86%	+6
	Malta	90%	94%	+4
	Czech Rep.	89%	93%	+4
	Ireland	75%	79%	+4

The above chart shows the change in the combined answers for 'important' and 'very important'. However, considering the latter only we see an even greater extent of change. The share giving this answer has increased by +11 points in Estonia (from 41% to 52%), +10 in the Czech Republic (from 41% to 51%) and +9 points in Romania (from 41% to 50%).

- Age and urbanisation are minor influences on opinion -





In terms of **demographic factors, we see that – as for results by country – opinion is fairly homogenous**, with agriculture and the rural areas being given high importance by all segments of the surveyed population. Such homogeneity is a standard feature of opinion that is consensually held to this extent.

The small degree of variation in results that does exist is largely determined by two factors:

- Age: The share of 'very important' answers is higher amongst respondents aged 55+ (50%) and 40-54 (47%), compared to those aged 15-24 (35%) and 25-39 (41%). The figure for the 55+ age group has increased since the 2006 survey (+5 points from 45%)
- Urbanisation: A higher proportion of 'very important' answers is seen for respondents in rural village areas (49%) than for those in small/medium size towns (43%) and large towns (42%). It is worth noting, however, that in the latter this figure has increased compared to the previous survey (+4 points from 38%).

Again, however, it should be emphasised these represent slight deviations from the overall results, which show that a strong majority of respondents consider agriculture and the rural areas to be important issues.

Importance of Agriculture: Analysis by demographics

		Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	Don't Know
	EU27	33%	39%	28%
	Sex			
	Male	35%	41%	24%
	Female	31%	38%	31%
	Age			
	15-24	34%	41%	25%
	25-39	34%	40%	26%
	40-54	33%	41%	26%
	55 +	32%	36%	32%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	30%	33%	37%
	16-19	33%	40%	27%
	20+	37%	44%	19%
	Still studying	35%	42%	23%
	Subjective urbanisation			
	Rural village	35%	39%	26%
	Small/ mid size town	33%	39%	28%
	Large town	31%	40%	29%

2. AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND INFORMATION

We have seen that agriculture is seen as being highly important by the European public. At the same time, however, the public is not especially knowledgeable on the details of agricultural matters in the EU.

2.1 Objective knowledge of agriculture in the EU

To objectively test public knowledge of agriculture in the EU, respondents were presented with a quiz-style exercise requiring them to state whether three statements related to the subject are true or false⁶.

The three tested statements were:

- (1) The rural areas cover around 90% of the whole EU territory**
- (2) Approximately 3% of the EU population are farmers**
- (3) The EU exports more agricultural products than it imports**

In fact, all three statements are true – the rural areas⁷ do cover roughly 90% of EU territory and around 3% of the EU population are engaged in farming activity.

The third statement, on the balance of EU agricultural trade, is a more complex issue. Historically, the EU has run a trade deficit in the agricultural sector, although over time this has narrowed considerably and the most recent figures from 2006 show that the EU is a net exporter of agricultural products. However, the previous year's figures showed the EU to be a net *importer*⁸. It is thus the case that this third item was false in the 2006 survey and true in the current survey. It is important to bear this in mind in the following analysis.

- Respondents show a low level of knowledge about the details of agriculture in the EU -

Overall, results to this exercise show that **the minority of respondents possess a precise knowledge of EU agricultural matters**. Considering the average across all three tested statements, just under 4 in 10 (38%) give the correct answer, with a slightly lower figure (34%) selecting the incorrect answer. A high share of respondents are unable to offer an opinion (28%).

⁶ QE2. For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false?

⁷ For the exact definition of a 'rural area', see *Rural Development in the European Union: Statistical and economic information* (2007), pp.2-3.

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2007/RD_Report_2007.pdf

⁸ See *The Changing Face of EU Agricultural Trade*, MAP 02-07 (July 2007)
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/map/02_07.pdf

Knowledge of EU agricultural matters: Results of quiz exercise

Note: Change from 2006 results shown in brackets. 2006 figures calculated on basis of 25 countries, excluding Romania and Bulgaria

Statement	Correct answer	Giving Correct Answer	Giving Incorrect Answer	Don't Know
The Rural Areas cover around 90%...	TRUE	30%	43%	27%
Approximately 3% of the EU population...	TRUE	42%	32%	26%
The EU exports more agricultural...	TRUE	43%	27%	30%
AVERAGE OVER THREE STATEMENTS		38%	34%	28%

The highest proportion of correct answers is given for the statement on the balance of agricultural trade, with 43% correctly believing that the EU is a net exporter and 27% incorrectly believing it is a net importer.

However, this does not show that this is the area in which the EU public is most knowledgeable. As mentioned above, at the time of the 2006 survey, this statement was false, whilst for the current survey it is true. In 2006 27% thought (correctly) the statement was false and 42% (wrongly) that it was true. In 2007 these figures are virtually the same (27% think the statement is false, 43% that it is true).

Thus, when we view the current results in the context of those for the previous year, it can be seen that the high correct answer rate for this statement reflects more a longstanding perception that the EU is a net exporter rather than an awareness of the precise situation. This should not come as a great surprise given both the technical nature of the question and the narrow gap between imports and exports.

The next highest proportion of correct answers is given for the statement on the share of the EU population represented by farmers. Here too, correct answers outnumber incorrect answers: 42% agree that around 3% of the population are farmers, compared to 32% who disagree. As for the two other statements, however, the 'don't know' rate is high at 26%.

Though more respondents give a correct answer to this statement than an incorrect one, the proportion doing so has fallen by 3 percentage points compared to the result for the 2006 survey (45%).

Knowledge is lower concerning the geographical extent of the rural areas. Less than a third (30%) are able to correctly identify that these cover 90% of the EU, with 43% answering incorrectly and 27% unable to formulate an answer.

A final indicator of the overall low level of knowledge is that only 11% manage to give the correct answer to all three questions. Over 3 in 10 (33%) could not give one correct answer, instead answering wrongly or 'don't know' to all three questions.

- The lowest share of correct answers is seen in the two most recent EU entrants -

Comparing results between the EU15 countries and the 12 New Member States, we can see that the average correct answer is 10 points higher in the former (40%) than the latter (30%). With the rate for incorrect answers more or less level in both (EU15 34%; NMS12 35%) we also see a higher level of 'don't know' answers in the NMS12 countries (35%) than in the EU15 group (26%).

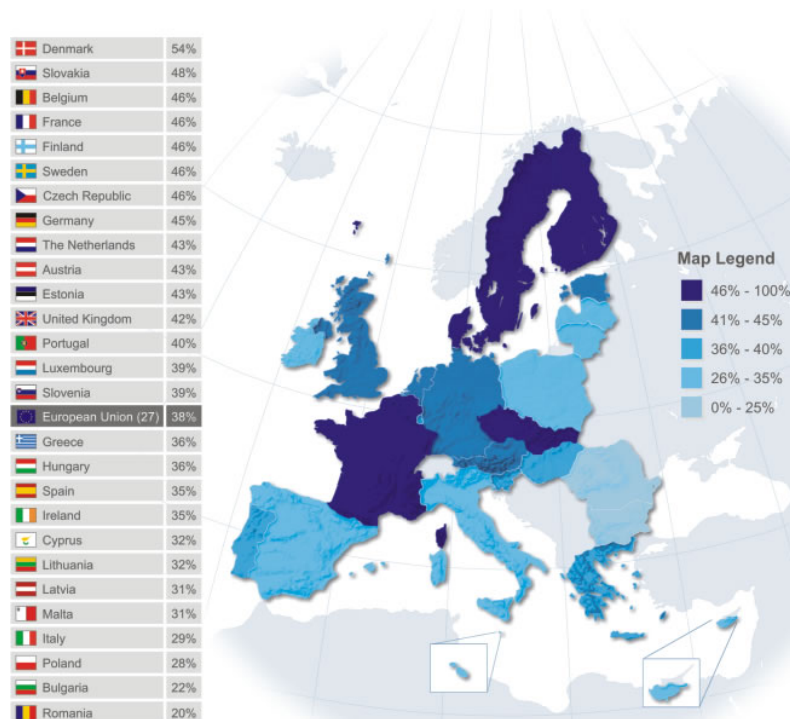
Looking at results at the individual country level it can be seen that **the proportion of correct answers is particularly low in the two most recent entrants to the EU**: In Romania and Bulgaria, just 20% (-18 points compared to EU average) and 22% (-16 points) respectively give the correct answer (taking the average across all three statements).

This is due more to the fact for these two questions the majority of respondents feel unable to essay a response (65% in Bulgaria and 57% in Romania) as opposed to being due to the proportion giving outright incorrect answers (27% in Romania and 20% in Bulgaria). In turn this is certainly a result of the recent accession date of these two countries, leading to a lower level of knowledge on certain details of EU matters.

The greatest knowledge of agricultural issues is seen in Denmark (54%; +16 points compared to EU average) and Slovakia (48%; +10 points).

Question: QE2. For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false?

Answers: Average of correct answers



- Agricultural knowledge does not increase with longer education -

Two socio-demographic factors influence the way respondents react to this exercise and the most prominent of these factors is the length of respondents' education.






Firstly, we see that the group remaining longest in education are more likely to offer an answer: on average, around twice as many of the group leaving education at 15 or before give a 'Don't Know' answer compared to the group staying in education to the age of 20 or above (≤ 15 , 37%; ≥ 20 , 19%).

However, this greater willingness to answer does not equate to a greater level of knowledge amongst the respondents with the greatest length of education. Compared to those with shortest length of education, this group is 7 percentage points more likely to give a correct answer (≤ 15 , 35%; ≥ 20 , 42%), yet 11 points more likely to give an incorrect answer (≤ 15 , 28%; ≥ 20 , 39%).

Thus **whilst respondents with the longest education are more likely to give an answer, this in fact translates more into a greater proportion of wrong than right answers.**

A second - and more slight - socio-demographic variation is related to gender. Men are less likely than women to answer that they 'don't know' (men 24%; women 31%), with this resulting in a higher proportion of both correct answers (men 41%; women 36%) and incorrect answers (men 35%; women 33%).

Knowledge of EU agricultural matters: Analysis by demographics

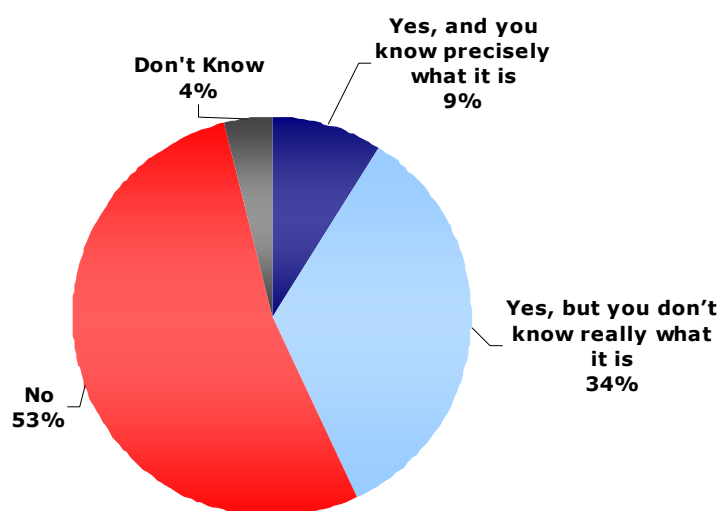
	Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	Don't Know
EU27	38%	34%	28%
Sex			
 Male	41%	35%	24%
 Female	36%	33%	31%
Age			
 15-24	38%	37%	25%
25-39	39%	35%	26%
40-54	39%	35%	26%
55 +	36%	32%	32%
Education (End of)			
 15-	35%	28%	37%
16-19	39%	34%	27%
20+	42%	39%	19%
Still studying	38%	39%	23%
Subjective urbanisation			
 Rural village	39%	35%	26%
Small/ mid size town	38%	34%	28%
Large town	37%	34%	29%

2.2 Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy

- Over half of all European citizens have never heard or read about the CAP -

The low level of knowledge concerning agricultural issues, as outlined above, is also evident in respondents' self-reported awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy. Here **an absolute majority of respondents (53%) report that they have never heard or read about the CAP⁹.**

QE3 Have you ever heard or read about the European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy, the "CAP", or not?
- % EU27



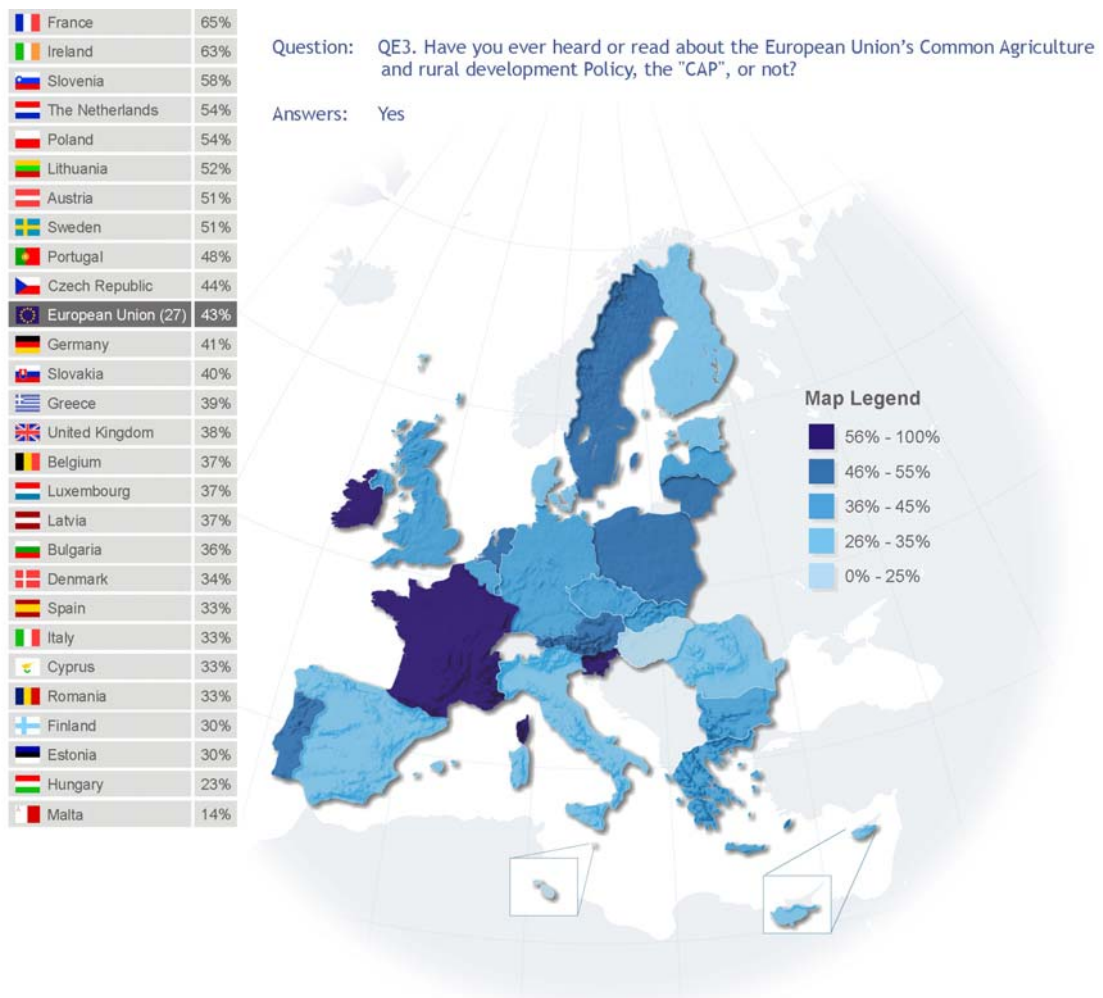
In 2006 a slightly different question was asked (which did not explicitly mention the 'rural development' aspect of the CAP) but with the same answer categories¹⁰. Virtually identical results were seen: 9% answered that they had heard of the CAP and knew precisely what it is, 34% that they had heard of it but did not really know what it is, 54% that they had not heard of it and 3% that they 'don't know'.

⁹ QE3. Have you ever heard or read about the European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy, the "CAP", or not?: Yes, and you know precisely what it is/ Yes, but you don't know really what it is/ No

¹⁰ QD3 (2006). Have you ever heard or read about the common agricultural policy, the "CAP", or not?: Yes, and you know precisely what it is/ Yes, but you don't know really what it is/ No

Considering individual countries, the highest level of awareness is found in France, where almost two-thirds (65%) say that they have heard of the CAP (with 16% saying they know precisely what it is). A similarly high figure can be seen in Ireland (63%), which also has the highest proportion who say they know 'precisely' what the CAP is (23%).

At the other end of the spectrum, just 14% of Maltese respondents have heard of the CAP.



In contrast to the questions analysed above, we see a **strong volatility in country results from 2006 to 2007 when it comes to awareness of the CAP.**

This is particularly evident in Lithuania (+20 points from 32% in 2006) and Bulgaria (+20 points from 16%)¹¹. Substantial increases of well over 10% can also be seen in the Czech Republic (+19 points from 25%) and Sweden (+15 points from 36%).

















The Lithuanian increase is most probably linked to publicity surrounding the 'AgroBalt 2007' agriculture and food industry exhibition which took place in mid-September¹².

The largest decrease in awareness is recorded in Finland (-15 points from 45%), with this most probably linked to Finland holding the EU presidency at the time of fieldwork for the 2006 survey and a consequent increase in awareness of EU issues. The second largest decrease in awareness is that shown in Luxembourg (-9 points from 46%).

The large number of countries exhibiting changes in awareness of the CAP, as detailed below, may well be explained by the fact that awareness measures are - in general - prone to fluctuation according to the coverage given to the issue in the national media.

Awareness of the CAP: Notable changes Winter 2006 – Winter 2007

Note: Figures shown = Average % giving correct answer across 3 statements

	Winter 2006 (EB66)	Winter 2007 (EB68)	Change (% points)
 Lithuania	32%	52%	+20
 Bulgaria	16%	36%	+20
 Czech Rep.	25%	44%	+19
 Sweden	36%	51%	+15
 Slovenia	44%	58%	+14
 Latvia	27%	37%	+10
 Estonia	22%	30%	+8
 Austria	44%	51%	+7
 Portugal	42%	48%	+6
 Spain	27%	33%	+6
 Denmark	28%	34%	+6
 Netherlands	49%	54%	+5
 Finland	45%	30%	-15
 Luxembourg	46%	37%	-9
 Belgium	44%	37%	-7
 Poland	60%	54%	-6

¹¹ Almost certainly explained by the fact of Bulgaria not being an EU member at the time of the 2006 survey.





¹² <http://www.agrobalt.lt/default.asp?DL=E>

- Considerable variations in awareness amongst socio-economic groups -

For awareness of the CAP, we see a **quite considerable variation according to four socio-demographic factors**:

- **Awareness of the CAP increases directly with the length of time spent in education.** Thus 33% of those who left education at the age of 15 or earlier have heard of the CAP, compared to 43% of those who left education between 16 and 19 and 57% of those continuing their studies until 20 or beyond. Despite this - and as we have seen above - respondents who spent more time in education do not possess a greater objective knowledge of agricultural issues.
- Linked to education, there is **substantial variation between occupational groups**. For example, managers (60%) are precisely twice as likely to be aware of the CAP as house persons (30%).
- **Age is related to awareness, but this relationship is not clear-cut.** Here a higher proportion of respondents in the 40-54 (47%) and 25-39 (43%) age brackets have heard of the CAP compared to those in the 15-24 (33%) age range. At the same time, those aged 55 or over (44%) are marginally less likely to have heard of the CAP than those in the 40-54 age group.
- **Nine percentage points fewer of women (39%) than men (48%) are aware of the CAP.** This is in line with the slightly higher objective knowledge of agricultural issues we have already seen amongst men.

Awareness of the CAP: Analysis by demographics and other opinions

	Yes, and you know precisely what it is	Yes, but you don't know really what it is	No	Don't Know
EU27	9%	34%	53%	4%
Sex				
 Male	12%	36%	48%	4%
Female	7%	32%	57%	4%
Age				
 15-24	8%	25%	62%	5%
25-39	9%	34%	52%	5%
40-54	9%	38%	49%	4%
55 +	9%	35%	52%	4%
Education (End of)				
 15-	6%	27%	63%	4%
16-19	8%	35%	53%	4%
20+	14%	43%	40%	3%
Still studying	9%	28%	59%	4%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	14%	40%	41%	5%
Managers	15%	45%	38%	2%
Other white collars	9%	39%	48%	4%
Manual workers	7%	31%	58%	4%
House persons	5%	25%	64%	6%
Unemployed	6%	28%	59%	7%
Retired	9%	34%	53%	4%
Students	9%	28%	59%	4%

Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy is also linked to the importance a respondent gives to agricultural issues in general. Unsurprisingly, those who think agriculture and the rural areas are important to Europe's future are more likely to be aware of the CAP than those who do not (45% vs. 30% of those who do not).

3. EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PRIORITIES AND PERFORMANCE

European Union agricultural policy is guided by a set of complementary aims. The initial objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy, outlined in the Treaty of Rome¹³ were to:

- Increase productivity, by promoting technical innovation and ensuring optimum use of factors of production;
- Ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community;
- Stabilise agricultural markets;
- Secure availability of agricultural supplies;
- Provide consumers with food at reasonable prices.

Over time, agricultural policy has come to take on additional objectives, for example with the environment, the welfare of farmed animals and enhancement of rural areas assuming increasing importance.

In the context of the current survey, we draw particular attention to the enhancement of the rural areas as an objective, with 2007 seeing the beginning of a new phase in the EU's rural development policy.¹⁴

In this chapter we examine public opinion on the various strands of agricultural policy, firstly in terms of what respondents see as being policy priorities and secondly with respect to evaluations of how well the CAP performs on these priorities.

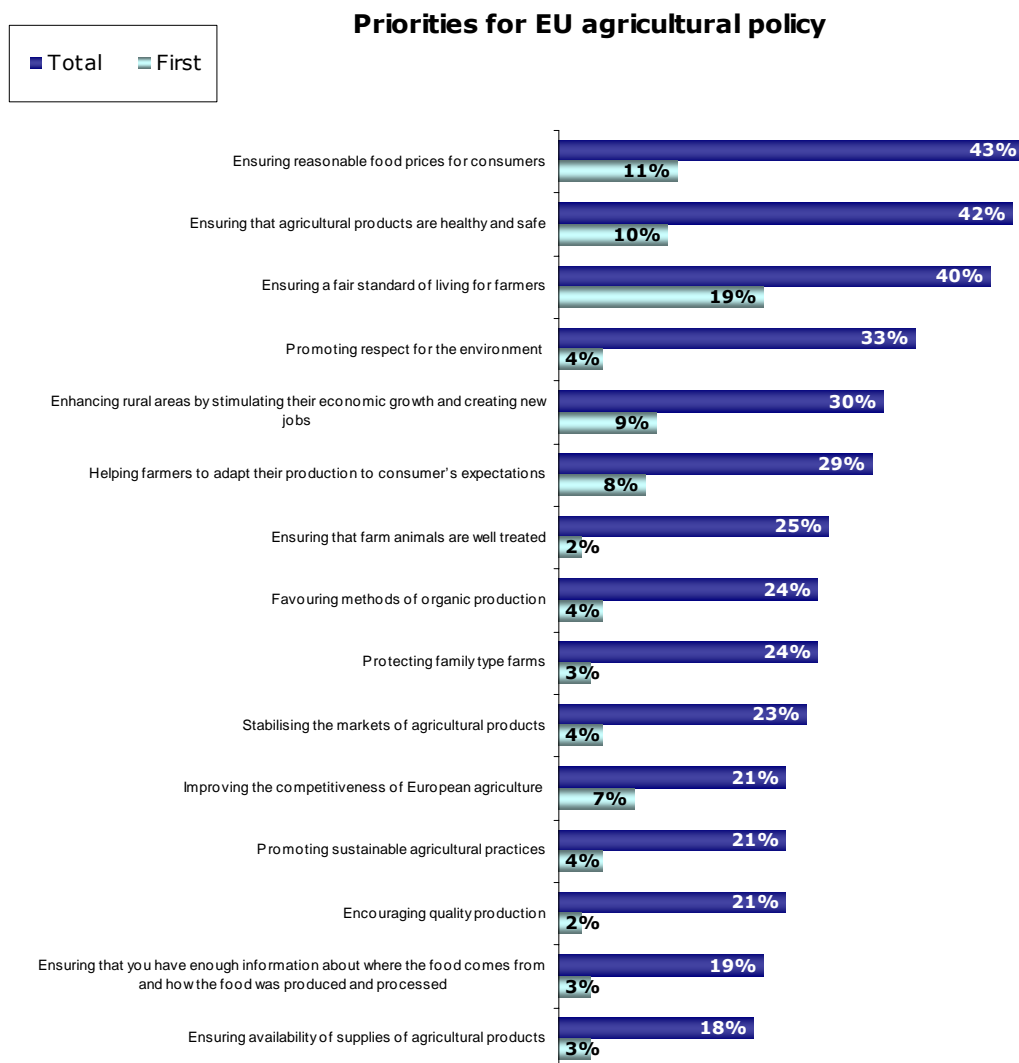
¹³ See *The Treaty of Rome and Green Europe* (June 2000), European Parliament Factsheet 4.1.1., http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/4_1_1_en.htm

¹⁴ See here http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/index_en.htm

3.1 Main priorities for European Union agricultural policy

3.1.1 Overall Results

Respondents were shown a comprehensive list of agricultural policy aims and asked to select a first priority, before then selecting a maximum of four others that the EU should prioritise¹⁵. The chart below shows the results for each policy aim, with both the percentage selecting each as first priority and the combined results from this and subsequent mentions.



¹⁵ QE4a. In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? First priority?
QE4b. Any others?

- *The public sees the main aims of the CAP as ensuring reasonable food prices, that products are healthy & safe & fair living standards for farmers -*

When required to choose one main priority only, the most popular option is ensuring a fair standard of living, with almost 1 in 5 (19%) respondents selecting this. Second and third in the list, though receiving notably fewer respondents, are ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (11%) and ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe (10%).

When answers are included from when respondents were asked for any other priorities, these three items are still the most selected, but rank in a different order. In this case, **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (43%) heads the list**, followed by ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe (42%) and ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (40%). The difference in the percentages selecting these top three answers is small however.

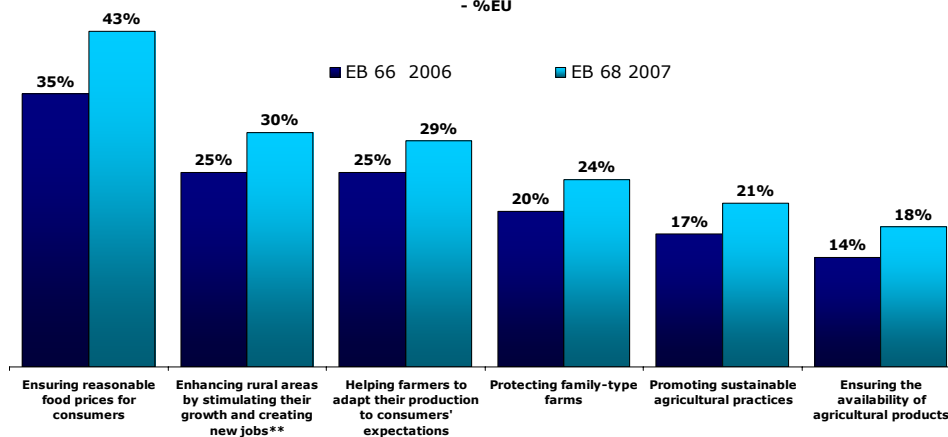
Following these three priorities, there is something of a gap to the next three, which are selected by around 3 in 10 respondents. These are: promoting respect for the environment (33%), enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs (30%) and helping farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations (29%).

- *A number of policy priorities are more prominent in the public mind compared to a year ago, especially food prices -*

Taking the combined figures for both first and subsequent priorities, we can see that **a number of priorities are mentioned by a greater proportion of respondents in the current poll than in that carried out in 2006**, where a similar question was asked, but asking about 'agriculture policy' instead of 'agriculture and rural development policy'¹⁶.

Priorities of agricultural and rural development policy: Significant changes Winter 2006 – Winter 2007

QE4. In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?* - first + subsequent priorities
- %EU



*Note: In 2006 this question read: 'In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy?'

**Note: In 2006 this item read: 'Enhancing rural areas'

¹⁶ QE4 (2006) In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy?

The biggest year-on-year increase is seen for ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (+8 points from 35% in 2006). This substantial evolution may be linked to a concern over inflationary pressure in general, with rising prices across the continent leading to a greater concern over the cost of living amongst European consumers¹⁷. More specifically, 2007 saw food prices increase, for example with wheat prices hitting new heights during the summer¹⁸.

Linked to the issue of food prices is that of the supply of food products. To some extent, the increase in food prices is a result of several factors, such as bad weather leading to poor harvests, with this restriction in supply driving up prices. This link can be seen in results here, with an increase in the proportion of respondents who mention ensuring the availability of agricultural products (+4 from 14%). At the same time, this still remains the priority selected by the lowest proportion of respondents.

The item 'enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs' was adapted for this current survey from simply 'enhancing rural areas', as asked in 2006. This new formulation received more answers (30%, compared to 25% in 2006). As well as this rewording of the item, the slightly revised question wording - mentioning 'agriculture and rural development policy' - may also be a factor in the greater number of responses for this item in 2007. We should also note here that Bulgarian respondents (48%) are especially likely to prioritise this item, but are not included in the calculation of the EU average for 2006, with the fieldwork for that year's survey being conducted before the most recent enlargement of the EU.

Other priorities increasing since 2006 - all by 4 percentage points are: helping farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations (from 25% to 29%), protecting family-type farms (from 20% to 24%), promoting sustainable agricultural practices (from 17% to 21%) and ensuring the availability of supplies of agricultural products (from 14% to 18%).

Given that there are no priorities which have seen a decrease of a similar magnitude in the proportion of respondents selecting them, respondents are thus selecting a higher number of priorities on average - indicating that they are increasingly coming to see the CAP as multifunctional in terms of its ends. Again, this may also be partly a result of the slight rewording of the question for the 2007 survey.

¹⁷ See *Standard Eurobarometer 68: First Results (Dec 2007)*, p. 21.
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb68/eb68_first_en.pdf

¹⁸ *Wheat prices reach record level*, BBC, 24/08/2007,
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6962211.stm>

3.1.2 Patterns in opinion

Detailed analysis of each item asked in this question can be found below (section 3.1.3), with results analysed according to socio-demographic trends. First however, it is pertinent to sketch the general contours of opinion in this area.

- Some similarities but also notable differences between old and new member states in agricultural and rural development priorities -

Three responses are selected by virtually the same proportion of respondents in both the NMS12 and EU15 countries. These include the most-selected priority overall - ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers – as well as encouraging quality production and improving the competitiveness of European agriculture.

**Priorities of agricultural and rural development policy:
Equally in EU15 and NMS12**

	NMS12	EU15	Difference (NMS12 – EU15)
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	44%	43%	+1
Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	22%	21%	+1
Encouraging quality production	20%	21%	-1

Despite these similarities, it is notable how responses differ between the EU15 and the **NMS12 countries. In the latter, respondents are much more likely to prioritise aims related to farmers themselves.** Thus, for example, they are 10 percentage points more likely to mention both enhancing the rural areas and stabilising the markets of agricultural products as well as being more likely to select ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers. This could well be a reflection of urbanisation levels – combined figures for the NMS12 countries show that 83.1% of the population in these countries live in either predominantly rural areas or intermediate rural areas, compared to 49.1% in the EU15 countries¹⁹.

¹⁹ *Rural Development in the European Union: Statistical and economic information* (2007), p.62. Figures calculated on basis of NUTS 3.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2007/RD_Report_2007.pdf

**Priorities of agricultural and rural development policy:
More in NMS12 than EU15**

	NMS12	EU15	Difference (NMS12 – EU15)
Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs	38%	28%	+10
Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	31%	21%	+10
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	45%	39%	+6

By contrast, **respondents in the EU15 countries show a clear prioritisation of aims related to the environment and animal welfare**. They are especially more likely to select 'ensuring that farm animals are well treated' (+14 points compared to NMS12) and 'promoting respect for the environment' (+12 points).

**Priorities of agricultural and rural development policy:
More in EU15 than NMS12**

	NMS12	EU15	Difference (NMS12 – EU15)
Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	14%	28%	-14
Promoting respect for the environment	24%	36%	-12
Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	14%	22%	-8

- A number of socio-demographic factors shape results -

In terms of socio-demographics, we see that views on the priorities of agricultural and rural development policy vary according to a number of variables. Namely: education, urbanisation, age, political leanings and gender.

The largest number of differences is observable according to length of education. Here environmental protection, favouring methods of organic production, enhancing rural areas encouraging quality production and promoting sustainable agricultural practices are all prioritised at a higher than average level by respondents with the longest educations.

Those with the shortest educations are more likely to prioritise a fair standard of living for farmers, protecting family-type farms, and reasonable food prices for consumers.

As would be logically expected, **two of the areas that relate specifically to support of farms and farmers receive greater support from respondents living in rural areas.** These respondents are thus more likely than average to prioritise ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers and protecting family type farms. However, this is not the case for enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs.

Age influences opinion on protecting family-type farms, with this selected by a higher share of the oldest age segment.

There are three aims which are prioritised more by respondents who self-position towards the left of the political spectrum. These are environmental protection, animal welfare, promoting organic production and sustainable methods of production.

Finally, women are more likely than men to prioritise animal welfare. Aside from this, what is more noticeable is **lack of difference in opinion along gender lines.** In the 2006 survey men were more likely to prioritise the competitiveness of European agriculture, sustainability and ensuring the availability of agricultural supplies. The opinion of men and women on these aims is more even in this survey.

The above observations are summarised in the table below, after which follows a detailed consideration of factors influence opinion on each of the surveyed priorities.

Demographics and agricultural priorities: Summary table

Note: ■ signifies that the particular priority is prioritised at above average levels by a socio-demographic group

Priority	Urbanis.	Education		Gender	Politics	Age
	RURAL	SHORTEST	LONGEST	FEMALE	LEFT	OLDEST
Reasonable food prices for consumers		■				
Fair standard of living for farmers	■	■				
Environmental protection			■		■	
Enhancing rural areas			■			
Ensuring farm animals are well treated				■		
Organic methods			■		■	
Protecting family-type farms	■	■				■
Encouraging quality production			■			
Sustainable practices			■		■	

3.1.3 Analysis of individual priorities

(i) Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers











This is the **aim prioritised by the highest proportion of respondents** (43%), with this share representing an increase of 8 points from the 35% seen in 2006

The aim is especially prioritised by Greek (66%, 23 points higher than EU average) and Slovakian respondents (65%, 22 points higher). It is also given as an answer by at least 6 in 10 Cypriot (62%, 19 points higher) and Maltese (60%, 17 points higher) respondents.

Respondents in Sweden (31%, 12 points lower than EU average) are roughly two times less likely to give this answer, with this also being the lowest result according to country.

In line with the large overall increase since 2006 in the share of respondents prioritising this aim, there are a number of countries where a much higher proportion of respondents give this answer. Most notable is that seen in Austria (+19 points from 40%).









Education is a sociodemographic factor here, with 47% of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier prioritising this aim, compared to 38% of respondents who finished their studies at 20 or later. Given that respondents in the latter group are more likely to have a higher income, it is logical that they would be less likely to be concerned over rising agricultural prices.

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	
EU figures	 EU27 43% (+8 from 2006)
Highest results by country	 Greece (66%)  Slovakia (65%)  Cyprus (62%)  Malta (60%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7	 Austria (+19 from 40%)  Lithuania (+17 from 23%); Slovenia (+17 from 31%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7	 Romania (-4 from 37%)  (NO OTHER DECREASES)
Socio-demographic factors	 Prioritised more by respondents finishing education at 15 or earlier (47%)

(ii) Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe

Ensuring the health and safety of agricultural products is mentioned by 42% of respondents at EU level, with this result being much the same as that seen in 2006 (41%). It is prioritised by over 7 in 10 Cypriot respondents (73%, 31 points higher than EU average). Other high results are seen for Greece (65%, 23 points higher) and Slovenia (58%, 16 points higher).

The lowest result is that recorded in Spain (31%, 11 points lower than EU average), with this being a significant drop (-10 points) from the result recorded there in 2006 (41%).

Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	
EU figures	 EU27 42% (+1 from 2006)
Highest results by country	 Cyprus (73%)
	 Greece (65%)
	 Slovenia (58%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7	 Austria (+12 from 40%)
	 Lithuania (+11 from 29%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7	 Spain (-10 from 41%)
	 Denmark (-9 from 62%)

(iii) Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers











Ensuring that farmers get a fair outcome from the agricultural market, with a decent standard of living, is the **third most frequently prioritised aim** (40%). The share mentioning this aim has increased slightly from that seen in 2006 (37%).

It is prioritised by a particularly high share of respondents from Cyprus (67%, 27 points higher than EU average), Romania (62%, 22 points higher) and Greece (57%, 17 points higher).

Respondents in Italy (24%, 16 points lower) are the least likely to see this as an important priority.

In 2007 a much higher proportion of Cypriot respondents now prioritise this aim (+18 points from 49% in 2006).




















Results for this aim vary according to urbanisation: respondents in rural areas (48%) are much more likely to prioritise this than those living in large towns (37%).

<u>Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers</u>	
EU figures	 EU27 40% (+3 points from 2006)
Highest results by country	 Cyprus (67%)  Romania (62%)  Greece (57%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7	 Cyprus (+18 from 49%)  Hungary (+12 from 33%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7	 Malta (-6 from 44%)  Spain (-5 from 46%)
Socio-demographic factors	 URBANISATION: Most important to residents in rural areas (48%)  EDUCATION: Respondents finishing at age 15 or before (43%) more likely to select this item






















(iv) Other priorities

All remaining priorities asked about in the survey were selected by a third of the sample or less at EU level.

The table below is by no means an exhaustive treatment of differences in opinion on these priorities, instead representing the key findings. Readers are advised to refer to the tables in the annex for full results.

Promoting respect for the environment		
EU figures		EU27 33% (= to 2006)
Highest results by country	 	Cyprus (58%) Denmark (57%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7		Greece (+16 from 31%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7	 	Malta (-6 from 44%); Denmark (-6 from 63%)
Socio-demographic factors		EDUCATION: Prioritised most by those educated to 20+ (42%) POLITICAL VIEWS: More prioritised by those with left-wing views (40%)
Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating jobs		
EU figures		EU27 30% (+5 from 2006 ²⁰)
Highest results by country	 	Bulgaria (48%) Greece (47%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7		Slovenia (+22 from 9%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7		Estonia (-17 from 58%)
Socio-demographic factors		EDUCATION: Selected most by respondents aged educated to 20+ (35%)
Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations		
EU figures		EU27 29% (+4 from 2006)
Highest results by country	  	Cyprus (46%) Romania, Slovakia (42%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7		Estonia (+13 from 21%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7		Romania (-4 from 46%)

²⁰ Note: in 2006 this item was phrased as 'enhancing rural areas'

Ensuring that farm animals are well treated		
EU figures		EU27 25% (-2 from 2007)
Highest results by country		Sweden (64%)
		Denmark (59%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7		Hungary (+10 from 9%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7		Portugal (-11 from 13%)
Socio-demographic factors		GENDER: Mentioned slightly more by women (28%)
Protecting family-type farms		
EU figures		EU27 24% (+4 from 2006)
Highest results by country		Hungary (41%)
		Austria, Luxembourg (37%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7		Latvia (+11 from 23%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7		Sweden (-6 from 21%)
Socio-demographic factors		URBANISATION: Selected as a priority by more of those in rural areas (30%)
		EDUCATION: Respondents ending education at 15 or earlier (28%) most likely to choose this item
		AGE: Prioritised by a greater proportion of those aged 55+ (27%)
Favouring organic methods of production		
EU figures		EU27 24% (+1 from 2006)
Highest results by country		Sweden (47%)
		Austria (44%)
Largest increase in results 2006-7		Austria (+16 from 28%)
Largest decrease in results 2006-7		Malta (-4 from 14%)
Socio-demographic factors		EDUCATION: Mentioned by a higher proportion of respondents educated to 20+ (29%)
		POLITICAL VIEWS: More prioritised by those with left-wing views (30%)

3.2 Performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on citizens' priorities

3.2.1 Overall results

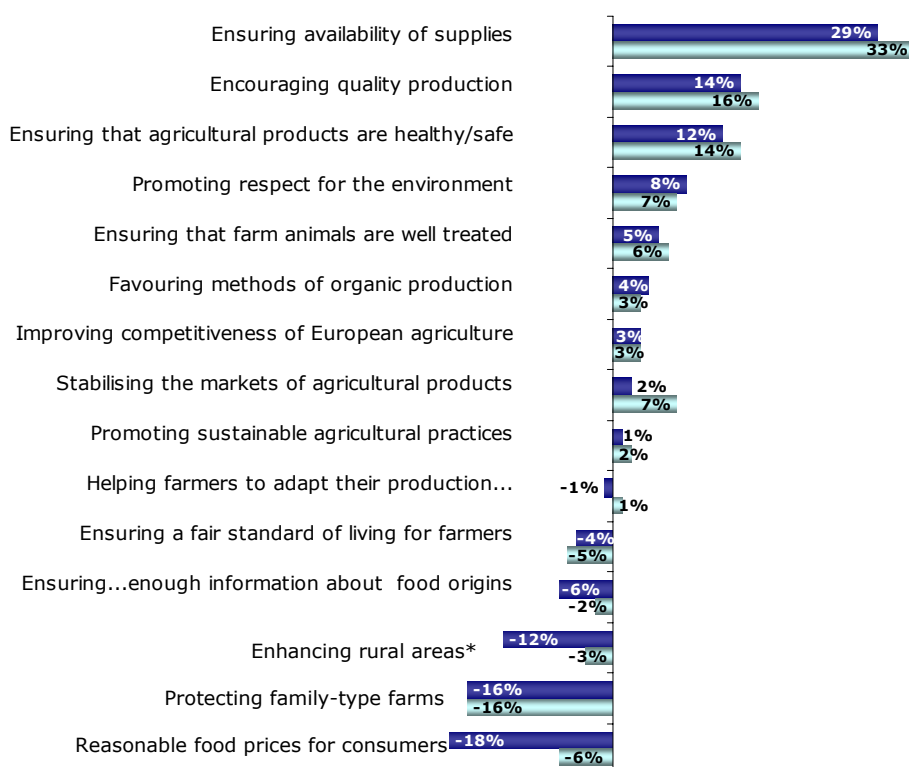
- The CAP is perceived as performing well on certain dimensions, but not overwhelmingly so -

The chart below shows how respondents rate the performance of the CAP according to the various policy aims examined in the section above.²¹

Performance Index for Common Agricultural Policy: 2007 vs.2006



Note: Figures = % answering performing rather well - % answering performing rather badly



*This is the 2006 wording. In 2007 this was worded as 'enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs'

As an overall tendency, evaluations tend to be positive rather than negative. Taking the difference between these two verdicts, 9 policy aims come out with a greater number of positive evaluations compared to 6 with a higher proportion of negative evaluations.

²¹ QE5. The European Union's agricultural policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

- The CAP's largest success is seen as ensuring the availability of agricultural supplies -

A clear idea of how the CAP is seen to be performing can be gained by constructing an 'evaluation index' for each item, calculated by subtracting the percentage answering 'rather badly' from that answering 'rather well'.²²

This index shows that **positive evaluations outnumber negative ones most of all for ensuring the availability of agricultural supplies**. An *absolute* majority of respondents consider the CAP to be performing well on this dimension, with these respondents outnumbering those who consider it to be performing badly by a ratio of over two-to-one (52% positive, evaluation index of +29 points).

Other policy areas showing a notable *relative* majority of positive responses are ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe (45% positive, +12), encouraging quality production (44% positive, +14) and promoting respect for the environment (42%, +8).

In reverse to this, the CAP is seen as performing particularly poorly on ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (30% positive, -18 points evaluation index) and protecting family-type farms (27% positive, -16 points). The balance for enhancing the rural areas through job-creation and economic growth also tends clearly towards the negative (30% positive, -12 points).

It should also be noted that we see a **high proportion of 'don't know' answers for all categories**, with this figure reaching a high of 35% for promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Given the earlier low level of awareness we have seen for the CAP, it is unsurprising that a large number of respondents are unable to make an evaluation of its performance on specific attributes.

- Positive evaluations of the CAP have decreased since 2006 -

Although the overall balance of evaluations of the CAP according to specific areas tends to be more positive than negative, it is nevertheless the case that **a number of items have seen negative evaluations increase since the 2006 survey, at the expense of positive evaluations**.

This phenomenon is particularly visible for ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers. Here, in 2006, positive evaluations were outnumbered by negative evaluations by 6 percentage points. In 2007 this gap has increased to 18 points (a fall of -12 in the evaluation index). We have already seen that ensuring reasonable food prices is more prioritised in 2007 than 2006. The reasons for the fall in the evaluation index are almost certainly the same as those noted for increased food price prioritisation: underlying inflationary pressure and more specifically substantial increases in food prices over the previous year.

A large drop in the evaluation index is also seen for the item concerning enhancing rural areas (-9 drop in evaluation index), although this may be mostly due to the more specific wording of this item in 2007 ('enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating jobs' as opposed to simply 'enhancing the rural areas'). The addition of the component on job creation clearly has an impact here.

²² Note that whilst this evaluation index gives an accurate idea of the overall balance of answers, it does not take into account the proportion answering 'don't know' to each item.

Other areas also witnessing a fall in the evaluation index are: stabilising the markets of agricultural products (-5 points), ensuring the availability of agricultural supplies (-4) and ensuring respondents have enough information about the origins of their food (-4).

3.2.2 Analysis of performance on individual aims

In this section we present a brief further analysis of opinion on the two items featuring highest on the performance index and the two scoring lowest.









(i) Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products


This is the policy aim against which the CAP is performing best. Nonetheless, the current index figure of +29 represents a decrease of 4 points from the +33 recorded in 2006.

Respondents are especially positive in Austria (+59), Finland (+57) and Belgium (+56). In Finland, this figure is a large increase from the figure in 2006 (+40). However, the largest increase is seen in Spain, where there has been an increase from +11 to +32.

Conversely the largest drops in the performance index for this item are seen in Malta (fall from +51 to +30) and Hungary (fall from +35 to +22).

In terms of socio-demographic factors, respondents with the longest education (+36) and those with left-wing political views (+37) have the most positive evaluation indexes.

Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	
EU performance index	 EU27 +29 (+33 in 2006)
Highest performance index by country	 Austria (+59)
	 Finland (+57)
	 Belgium (+56)
Largest increase in performance index 2006-7	 Spain (increase from +11 to +32)
	 Finland (increase from +40 to +57)
Largest decrease in performance index 2006-7	 Malta (decrease from +51 to +30)
	 Hungary (decrease from +35 to +22)

Socio-demographic factors		EDUCATION: Respondents ending education at 20 or older more likely to say CAP performing well on this item (+36) POLITICS: CAP is seen as performing well on this item by an above average proportion of respondents with left-wing views (+37)
----------------------------------	---	--

(ii) Encouraging quality production










Encouraging quality production ranks as the second best area in terms of the performance of the CAP. The performance index figure of +14 is close to the +16 recorded in 2006.

Respondents are generally most positive in Belgium (+54), Malta (+43) and Cyprus (+38).

Despite this relatively high positivity of Maltese respondents, this year's performance index is still a substantial drop from the +71 seen in 2006. A large year-on-year drop is also seen in Slovenia (from +43 to +15).

The largest increase is evident in Spain (from +12 to +35). As we have seen, this was also the country with the largest positive evolution in the evaluation index for ensuring the availability of supplies of agricultural products.

We also note that the youngest respondents have a higher than average evaluation index for this item (+22).

Encouraging quality production	
EU performance index	 EU27 +14 (+16 in 2006)
Highest performance index by country	 Belgium (+54)  Malta (+43)  Cyprus (+38)
Largest increase in performance index 2006-7	 Spain (increase from +12 to +35)  Bulgaria (increase from +3 to +18)
Largest decrease in performance index 2006-7	 Malta (decrease from +71 to +43)  Slovenia (decrease from +43 to +15)
Socio-demographic factors	 AGE: Higher evaluation index amongst respondents aged 15-24 (+22)










(iii) Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers is the policy aim against which the CAP is seen as performing least well. The 2007 performance index of -18 is 12 points lower than the -6 recorded in 2006.

The performance index is especially low in the Czech Republic (-63), Latvia (-62) and Greece (-60). The Czech figure is a large decrease from 2006, when it was -20. An even more spectacular worsening in evaluations of ensuring reasonable food prices is seen in Slovenia (from +11 in 2006 to -42 in 2007).

The highest *increase* in the index is again in Spain, where it has risen from -17 to -1.

Interestingly, the evaluation index is lower for respondents who finished education at the age of 16-19 (-23) than it is both for those who finished at 15 or younger (-18) or aged 20 or over (-14).











Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	
EU performance index	 EU27 -18 (-6 in 2006)
Lowest performance index by country	 Czech Republic (-63)
	 Latvia (-62)
	 Greece (-60)
Largest decrease in performance index 2006-7	 Slovenia (decrease from +11 to -42)
	 Czech Republic (decrease from -20 to -63)
Largest increase in performance index 2006-7	 Spain (increase from -17 to -1)
	 Bulgaria (increase from -16 to -5)
Socio-demographic factors	 EDUCATION: Lower evaluation index amongst respondents who finished studies aged 16-19 (-23)

(iv) Protecting family-type farms

The item with the second lowest evaluation index is protecting family-type farms (-16 both in 2007 and 2006).

This is seen as especially problematic in Latvia (-54), Finland (-46) and Hungary (-41). These low figures are the result of large year-on-year falls in Latvia (from -30 to -54) and Hungary (from -17 to -41).

Once again we see the largest increases in Spain (from -9 to +8) and Bulgaria (-12 to +5).

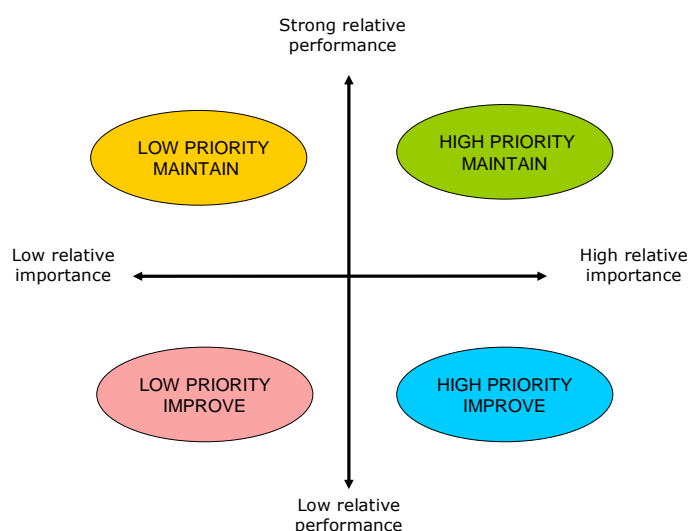
Protecting family-type farms	
EU performance index	 EU27 -16 (-16 in 2006)
Lowest performance index by country	 Latvia (-54)
	 Finland (-46)
	 Hungary (-41)
Largest decrease in performance index 2006-7	 Latvia (decrease from -30 to -54)
	 Hungary (decrease from -17 to -41)
Largest increase in performance index 2006-7	 Spain (increase from -19 to +8)
	 Bulgaria (increase from -12 to +5)
Socio-demographic factors	 EDUCATION: Lower evaluation index amongst respondents who finished studies aged 20+ (-22)
	 URBANISATION: Lower evaluation index amongst respondents living in rural village areas (-21)

3.2.3 Public priorities and CAP performance

By combining the results of evaluations of the performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on specific policy with results on the prioritisation of these aims, we are able to carry out a detailed analysis of how future developments in the CAP - whether in terms of policy change or the way it is 'marketed' to the public - can be tailored according to public demand for the shape of agricultural policy.

Using this method we plot performance and importance ratings for each policy aim on two dimensions, to create four categories:

Aspects of agriculture: A typology



LOW PRIORITY IMPROVE

These policy aims are those where the CAP is seen as **underperforming compared to other policy aims**. However, they are also rated as having **relatively low importance compared to other policy aims**. Thus, whilst it is desirable to improve perceived performance on these attributes, this is not as urgent a matter as if the policy aim had higher performance.

However, it is worth emphasising here that – as we have seen – opinion on the importance of agricultural policy aims is not universal across all countries and socio-demographic groups. Thus while an aim may fall into this category at an overall EU level, it may also assume higher priority in certain countries/groups.

LOW PRIORITY MAINTAIN

These are policy aims where the CAP is seen as **performing relatively well**. However, they are also seen as **relatively less important as an overall policy aim**. It is, of course, desirable to maintain high standards of performance, but not as essential as if the policy aim were seen as more important

HIGH PRIORITY IMPROVE

These are the policy aims where it is **most essential to improve perceptions of performance**. They are seen as some of the **main goals of agricultural policy**, and the **CAP is perceived as underperforming** on these dimensions.

It should be highlighted that this does not necessarily mean that the CAP is in fact failing on these aspects, merely that it is *seen* to be underperforming. It could be that rather than changing policy, improvements in the way the public is informed on these issues would bring improvements in evaluations.

HIGH PRIORITY MAINTAIN

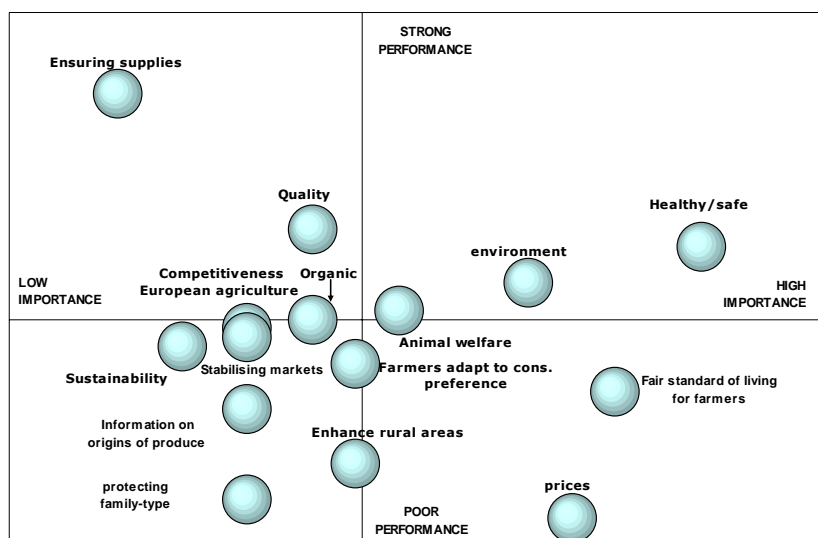
These are policy aims where it is **highly encouraging to see strong evaluations of the CAP's performance**. They are seen by the EU public as **important goals of agricultural policy**, and therefore it is highly important to maintain favourable perceptions.

The chart below shows how the various policy aims fit into the typology outlined above.

The interested reader is encouraged to compare this with the corresponding chart for 2006²³. Comparing these further illustrates the shifts in opinion outlined above, for example the worsening of the perceived performance for this item.

Agricultural aims: Importance and performance (2007)

Note: X-Axis = difference of rated importance from mean importance based on all priorities (=25.33)
Y-Axis = Performance index (% performing well = % performing badly)



²³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_276_en.pdf *Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy*, Special Eurobarometer 276 (2006), p.32

As can be seen from the chart, there are several policy aims which do not fit neatly into one category. Here it is unwise to draw too many conclusions. However the following represent the key findings from this analysis:

- Perceptions of strong performance on providing healthy and safe food should be maintained -

It is encouraging to see that on the aim that scores highest on the priority index – ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe – the CAP is seen more as performing well than performing badly.

An especially strong performance is recorded for ensuring supplies of agricultural produce, although this is also the aim ranking lowest on the importance index. It could well be the case that it is precisely because the CAP fulfils this role well it is not seen as a high-importance issue: i.e. to a certain extent it is taken for granted.

- Ensuring fairness in terms of standard of living for farmers and prices for consumers are areas where it is important to improve perceptions -

The CAP is seen as performing worst of all on ensuring food prices for consumers, with the above chart also showing that this is also seen as a high-importance aim. As noted above, the 2006 results for this item were in much the same direction – i.e. high importance, with a relatively poor performance. However, evaluations of performance have worsened in the intervening year, with consumers feeling the effects of inflation.

At the same time, it seems that in the public mind, price rises are not seen as benefitting farmers – ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers is also placed in the high importance/poor performance quadrant.

Thus perceptions of the CAP may well be improved further through communication that emphasises how it can work to the benefit of both producers and consumers.

4. THE REFORMED COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

In June 2003, a major agreement was made with the aim of modifying the Common Agricultural Policy. The restructured CAP relies less on subsidising agricultural products, replacing this with direct payments to farmers. These payments depend on whether farmers fulfil their obligations in managing their production in a sustainable manner, protecting the environment, ensuring public health, plant health, animal health and welfare. This 'cross-compliance' mechanism therefore holds producers to account, distributing agricultural aid in a manner which encourages the future development of EU agriculture according to certain policy aims²⁴.

In this chapter we examine aspects of public opinion related to this recent change in the CAP. Firstly, we look at views on the cross-compliance mechanism itself and specifically opinion on the linking of direct payments to certain standards.

Following this, in more general terms, we then look at what the public views as the role of farmers in society – this is an important question regarding the reformed CAP, as the emphasis is placed firmly on the farmers' role in producing safe food and in a manner that takes into account other concerns such as the environment. Finally we look at the issue of direct payments, and whether these are preferred over product-based subsidies as a way of distributing agricultural funding.

4.1 Opinion on the cross-compliance mechanism

After being introduced to the idea of cross-compliance, respondents were asked whether they consider it justified or not to reduce payments to farmers, based on whether they fail to respect environmental, animal welfare or food safety standards²⁵. In all of these cases, a very large majority say that they think this to be justified.

²⁴ See on this issue: *Cross-Compliance Infosheet*.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/infosheets/crocom_en.pdf

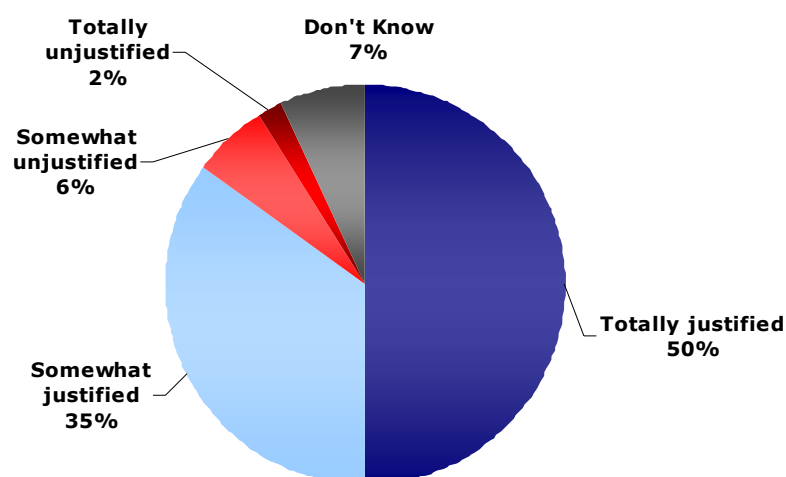
²⁵ QE8. Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

4.1.1 Environmental standards

- Strong support for reduction of financial support in case of poor environmental standards -

The EU public is strongly in favour of using the cross-compliance mechanism to reduce subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect environmental standards. Exactly half (50%, +1 from 2006) of all respondents say that they would consider this to be totally justified, with a further 35% (-1 from 2006) answering that they would think this somewhat justified. Only 6% (+1) would believe this to be somewhat unjustified, with 2% (+1) answering totally unjustified.

To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect environmental standards ?
- % EU27



The highest national figures are seen in Sweden (96% justified), Belgium, Greece, Cyprus and Hungary (all 94%). In Sweden, the strength of this opinion is particularly notable with 82% saying they would consider a reduction in payments based on environmental compliance to be totally justified. With the exception of Hungary, these countries are those where the public tends to prioritise environmental protection as an aim of the CAP (see chapter 3, above).

Even in Bulgaria, where support for reduction of payments based on environmental factors is lowest, precisely three-quarters (75%) declare themselves to be favourable towards this.


This slightly lower result in Bulgaria is largely accounted for by a high 'don't know' rate (17%) – something that is also evident in Ireland (18%), Romania and Spain (both 16%).

Given the high levels of support we have seen across Europe for the reduction of payments based on environmental non-compliance, it is unsurprising that, when **split socio-demographically, all sectors of opinion are also favourable.**

We do, however, see slight variation according to education levels, with those educated for longest (90%) somewhat more likely to support a reduction in payments compared to those who spent the shortest time in education (81%). The latter group is twice as likely to give a 'don't know' answer than the former (10% vs. 5%).

Respondents who think that agriculture and the rural areas are important for the future of Europe are more likely to think a reduction of support is 'very justified' compared to those who think agriculture and the rural areas are unimportant (52% vs. 39%).

Reduction of financial support based on environmental non-compliance: Analysis by education and importance of agriculture

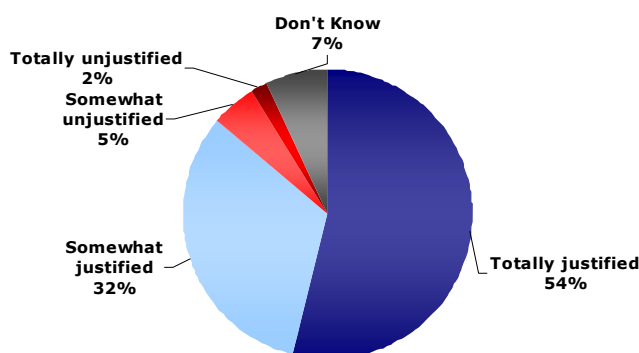
		Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	Don't Know
	EU27	50%	35%	6%	2%	7%
	Education (End of)					
	15-	47%	34%	7%	2%	10%
	16-19	49%	36%	6%	2%	7%
	20+	58%	32%	4%	1%	5%
	Still studying	47%	39%	6%	1%	7%
	Agriculture					
	Important	52%	35%	6%	1%	6%
	Not important	39%	35%	11%	4%	11%

4.1.2 Animal welfare standards

- Equally strong support for reduction of financial support based on non-compliance with animal welfare standards -

As is the case for environmental standards, **over eight in every ten** (86%, +2 from 2006) **believe that a reduction of payments based on non-compliance with animal welfare standards would be justified**. Well over half would deem this totally justified (54%). This figure is close to the 2006 figure of 53%. The strength of this opinion has thus increased over the period of one year. Correspondingly, the share answering that they judge this to be somewhat justified has increased to now stand at 32% (+1). Only 5% (=) and 2% (+1) respectively judge such a reduction to be somewhat or totally unjustified.

To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect animal welfare standards?
- % EU27



As for a reduction based on environmental non-compliance, **the highest level of endorsement of the principle is found in Sweden** (97%), followed by Finland (95%). The lowest figures are seen in Bulgaria (67%). Again, this repeats the pattern seen for the previous item, with a high share of 'don't know' answers (18%) seen.


The table on the following page shows individual country results for the questions on reductions of payments based on environmental, animal welfare and food safety standards.

Reduction of payments in case of non-compliance: summary table

	Environmental standards			Animal welfare standards			Food safety standards		
	Justified	Unjustified	DK	Justified	Unjustified	DK	Justified	Unjustified	DK
UE27	85%	8%	7%	86%	7%	7%	88%	6%	6%
BE	94%	5%	1%	94%	5%	1%	96%	4%	-
BG	75%	8%	17%	67%	15%	18%	77%	7%	16%
CZ	87%	9%	4%	90%	7%	3%	92%	5%	3%
DK	94%	3%	3%	94%	3%	3%	95%	2%	3%
DE	88%	10%	2%	93%	6%	1%	95%	4%	1%
EE	81%	11%	8%	82%	9%	9%	86%	6%	8%
EL	94%	6%	-	94%	6%	-	95%	5%	-
ES	77%	7%	16%	76%	8%	16%	79%	6%	15%
FR	90%	5%	5%	90%	5%	5%	93%	3%	4%
IE	76%	6%	18%	78%	4%	18%	79%	3%	18%
IT	79%	11%	10%	79%	11%	10%	79%	13%	8%
CY	94%	3%	3%	93%	3%	4%	95%	2%	3%
LV	81%	9%	10%	80%	9%	11%	84%	7%	9%
LT	84%	6%	10%	81%	9%	10%	86%	6%	8%
LU	86%	8%	6%	86%	9%	5%	89%	6%	5%
HU	94%	4%	2%	93%	6%	1%	96%	3%	1%
MT	87%	3%	10%	87%	4%	9%	88%	3%	9%
NL	91%	7%	2%	94%	5%	1%	96%	3%	1%
AT	88%	8%	4%	90%	7%	3%	89%	8%	3%
PL	85%	8%	7%	88%	6%	6%	93%	3%	4%
PT	92%	3%	5%	90%	4%	6%	93%	3%	4%
RO	77%	7%	16%	78%	7%	15%	80%	5%	15%
SI	93%	6%	1%	94%	5%	1%	95%	4%	1%
SK	91%	2%	7%	85%	7%	8%	90%	4%	6%
FI	89%	9%	2%	95%	4%	1%	96%	3%	1%
SE	96%	3%	1%	97%	2%	1%	96%	3%	1%
UK	79%	10%	11%	84%	6%	10%	86%	5%	9%

In terms of socio-demographic patterns, the situation for animal welfare non-compliance is much the same as seen above for environmental standards: i.e. opinion is largely homogenous. At the same time, we notice the exact same difference with regards to views on the importance of agriculture, namely that those who consider this to be important for the continent's future are more likely to answer that a reduction of financial support in the case of non-compliance is justified.

Reduction of support based on animal welfare non-compliance: Analysis by demographics and other opinions

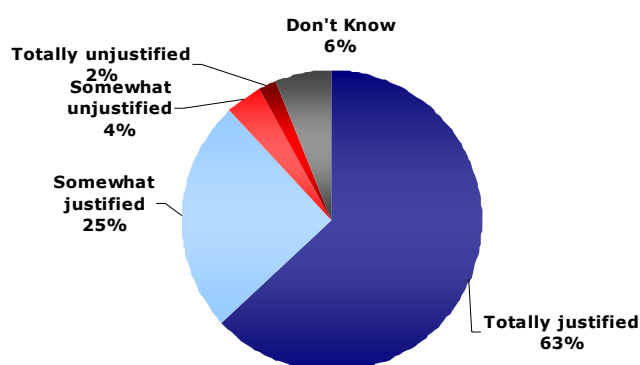
	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	Don't Know
EU27	54%	32%	5%	2%	7%
Education (End of)					
 15-	51%	32%	6%	2%	9%
16-19	55%	32%	5%	1%	7%
20+	61%	30%	4%	1%	4%
Still studying	51%	35%	5%	2%	7%
Agriculture					
Important	52%	35%	6%	1%	6%
Not important	39%	35%	11%	4%	11%

4.1.3 Food safety standards

- Even stronger support for reduction of financial support based on failure to meet food safety standards -

As for other cross-compliance standards, **the overwhelming majority (88%, +2 from 2006) of EU citizens would support a reduction of payments to farmers who do not respect the need for food safety.**

To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect food safety standards ?
- % EU27




The **strength of support is in fact marginally greater for linking food safety to payments**, with 63% (+2 from 2006) answering 'totally justified', compared to 54% (+1) for animal welfare and 50% (+1) for the environment. This is in line with what we have seen in chapter 3 on healthy and safe food being said to be the main priority for EU agricultural policy.

Exactly a quarter (25%, same result as 2006) consider payment reductions in the case of food safety non-compliance to be 'somewhat justified', with marginal figures of 4% (equal to 2006) and 2% (+1 from 2006) respectively believing reductions to be somewhat or totally unjustified.

Results by country and socio-economic group do not much differ here compared to those seen for a reduction of payments based on either animal welfare or environmental standards.

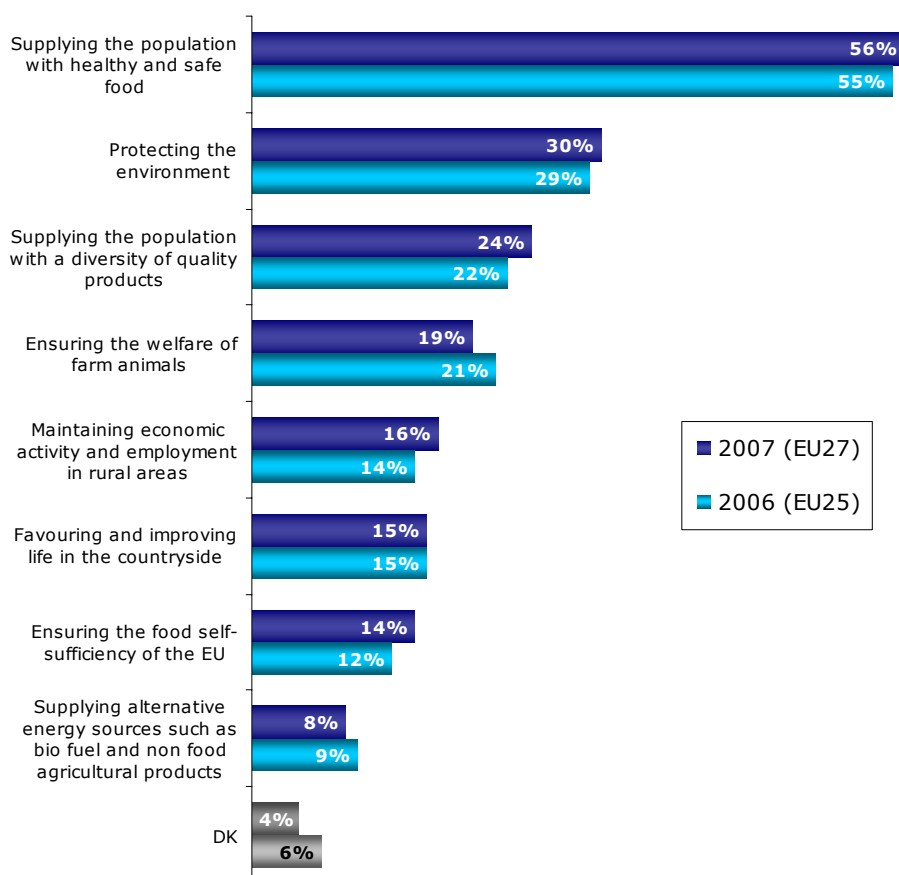
Reduction of support based on food safety non-compliance: Analysis by demographics

	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	Don't Know
EU27	63%	25%	4%	2%	6%
Education (End of)					
 15-	58%	27%	5%	2%	8%
16-19	64%	25%	4%	1%	6%
20+	71%	22%	2%	2%	3%
Still studying	61%	26%	5%	1%	7%

4.2 The role of farmers in society

Respondents were asked to pick two items from a list of eight designed to reflect the various responsibilities of farmers in society²⁶.

QE7. In your opinion, which should be the 2 main responsibilities of farmers in our society?



The first point to note about the above chart is the stability in results when comparing 2007 with 2006. There are no increases or decreases of more than two percentage points in the proportion selecting any one item. It thus appears that citizens' views of the responsibilities of farmers are either fixed, or evolve very slowly over time. This will become clearer with subsequent waves of the survey.

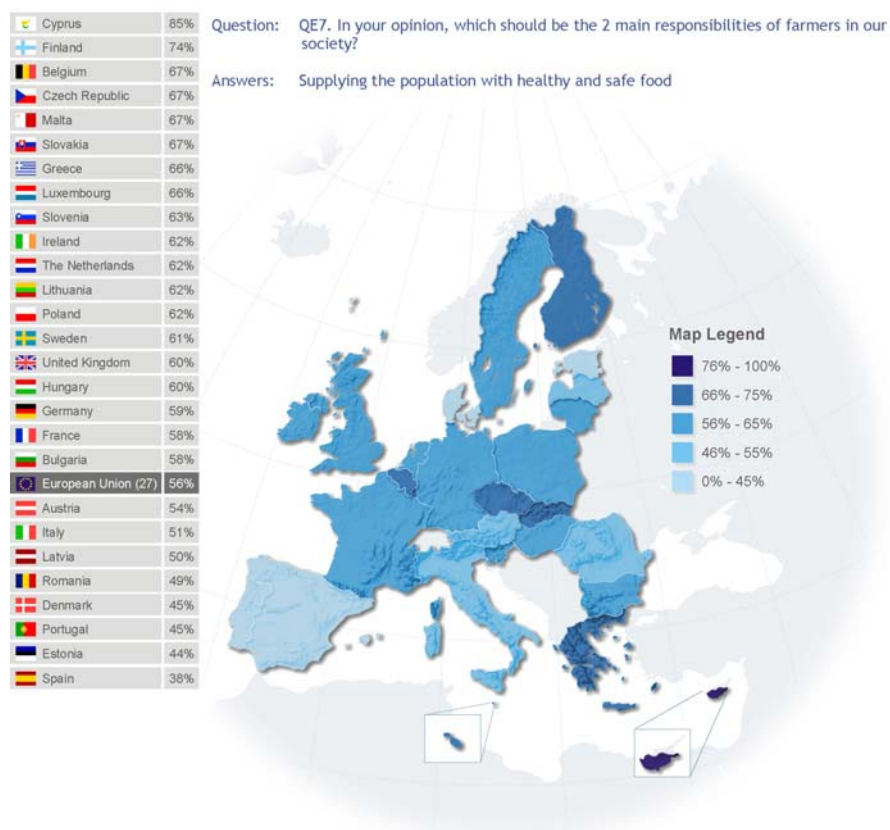
²⁶ QE7. In your opinion, which should be the 2 main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

- Farmers' main responsibility is seen as supplying healthy and safe food -

The most popular answer – by a considerable distance – is **supplying the population with healthy and safe food**. At EU level, this is chosen by over half (56%, +1 from 2006) of the entire sample. This reinforces what we have already seen in chapter 3, namely that supplying the population with healthy and safe food is considered to be amongst the top priorities for EU agricultural policy.

It should be noted that this particular view of farmers' responsibilities is not a new one. In 1995, respondents were asked a similar question, although one that asked them to choose up to three answers from a different list of responses. Nonetheless, the most common answer here was 'supplying the population with healthy food'²⁷.




At the level of individual countries, this is especially seen as a priority for farmers in Cyprus (85%, +29 percentage points higher than EU level) and Finland (74%, +18). It is seen as least important in Spain, although even here it is still selected by 38% (-18 points lower than EU level).



²⁷ *European Union Citizens and Agriculture from 1995 to 2003*, Special Eurobarometer 112 (September 2004), p.43. This answer was followed by 'protecting the environment by cultivating the land' in second place and 'taking care of the countryside' in third.
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_112_agri_rep_en.pdf

In terms of social and demographic factors, there is not a great deal of variation from the high overall level, although it is mentioned by a slightly lower proportion of men (54%) the youngest respondents (53%) and those with the lowest levels of education (also 53%).

Responsibility of farmers to provide healthy and safe food: Analysis by demographics

		Supplying the population with healthy and safe food
EU27		56%
Sex		
	Male	54%
	Female	58%
Age		
	15-24	53%
	25-39	57%
	40-54	57%
	55 +	56%
Education (End of)		
	15-	53%
	16-19	57%
	20+	61%
	Still studying	52%

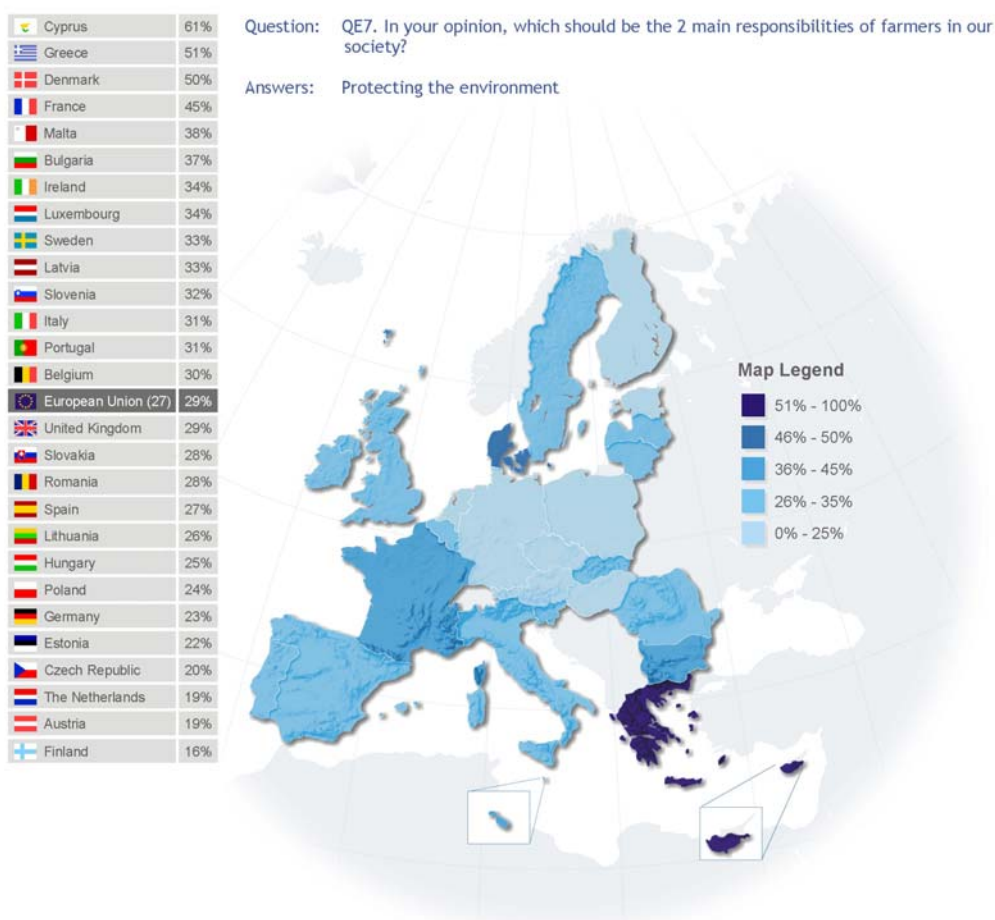
- Environmental obligations also figure prominently in farmers' responsibilities -

The **second most popular answer is protecting the environment**. With this chosen by 29% of the total sample, the difference between this responsibility and supplying the population with healthy and safe food is, however, substantial (27 points).

Over 6 in 10 Cypriot respondents (61%) consider this to be a main responsibility of farmers. Cypriots would seem to be particularly concerned with environmental issues – as was seen in chapter 3, they are the most likely to prioritise environmental protection as an aim of the CAP, whilst they are also highly likely to endorse the application of the cross-compliance principle in the case of non-adherence to environmental standards.

Protecting the environment is also seen as an obligation of farmers by a large share of Greek (51%) and Danish (50%) respondents.

Finns are much less like to see farmers as having responsibility in this area, with the figure of 16% almost twice as low as that for the EU as a whole.



The youngest group of respondents are somewhat more likely to mention environmental protection as a responsibility of farmers (33%). After this, however, there is no further link between age and opinion, with the same proportion (29%) prioritising the aim in all other age groups.

Responsibility of farmers to protect the environment: Analysis by age

	Protecting the environment
EU27	29%
Age	
15-24	33%
25-39	29%
40-54	29%
55 +	29%







Other options were selected by less than a quarter of respondents, with the main variations by country and socio-demographics as follows:

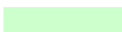
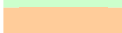
- **Ensuring the welfare of farm animals is mentioned by over twice as many Danish respondents compared to the survey average** (41% vs. 19%). This further underscores the particular importance given to the environment by these respondents, seen elsewhere in the survey.
- **Greek respondents are over twice as likely to select favouring and improving life in the countryside compared to the survey average** (33% vs. 15%).
- **Favouring and improving life in the countryside is mentioned as a responsibility by a greater proportion of respondents in rural areas** (20%) than in large towns (13%) and small/medium sized towns (12%). It is also chosen by more of the least educated (18%) respondents than the most (12%).
- **Opinion varies according to respondents' awareness of the CAP.** The most aware are also more likely than the least aware to say that maintaining economic activity and employment in the rural areas is a responsibility of farmers. Conversely, the least aware are more likely to mention ensuring the welfare of farm animals and supplying the population with healthy and safe food.

The chart below summarises all areas in which there is a discernable difference in views on farmers' responsibilities according to various ways of splitting the sample:

Responsibilities of farmers: most significant differences according to socio-demographic factors and other opinions

	Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	Ensuring the welfare of farm animals	Favouring and improving life in the countryside
EU27	16%	19%	15%
Sex			
 Male	17%	16%	15%
Female	15%	21%	15%
Age			
 15-24	14%	20%	12%
25-39	17%	19%	14%
40-54	17%	18%	15%
55 +	16%	19%	16%
Education (End of)			
 15-	16%	20%	18%
16-19	15%	20%	16%
20+	19%	16%	12%
Still studying	15%	18%	12%
Subjective urbanisation			
 Rural village	18%	18%	20%
Small/ mid size town	14%	19%	12%
Large town	15%	20%	13%
Awareness of CAP			
Precise	22%	13%	14%
Imprecise	17%	17%	15%
None	14%	21%	15%

KEY

	At least +3 higher than EU average
	At least -3 lower than EU average

4.3 Assessment of recent developments of the CAP

We end this chapter on the reformed CAP with an examination of citizens' views on the main component of the new CAP: The phasing out of subsidies for agricultural products to be replaced by direct payments to farmers.

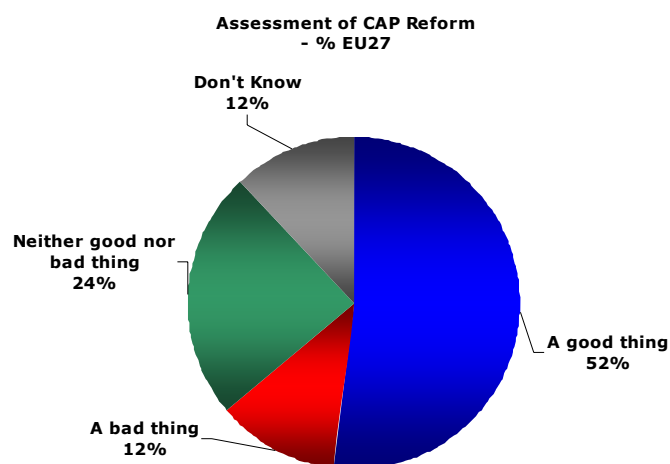
Under the old system, subsidies were paid out to farmers according to what they were producing. In the new system being introduced, subsidies are 'decoupled' from individual agricultural products in favour of direct aids to farmers. Under the new CAP, rural development measures have been reinforced²⁸.

After having this concept outlined to them, respondents were asked whether they consider it to be a positive, negative or neutral development²⁹.

- Increase in public support of CAP reform from 2006 to 2007 -

Overall results show that **an absolute majority of respondents are favourable towards CAP reform**, as 52% say that they consider the direct payment scheme and increased emphasis on rural development policy to be a 'good thing'. Just under a quarter (24%) deem it 'neither a good nor bad thing' and just 12% a 'bad thing'. The remaining 12% are unable to give an answer.

The proportion saying that they favour CAP reform has increased slightly from 2006 (+3, from 49%). With the proportion of 'bad thing' answers remaining virtually the same (+1, from 11%), the increase in favourable responses is accounted for by marginal drops in neutral (-2, from 26%) and 'don't know' (-2, from 14%) responses.



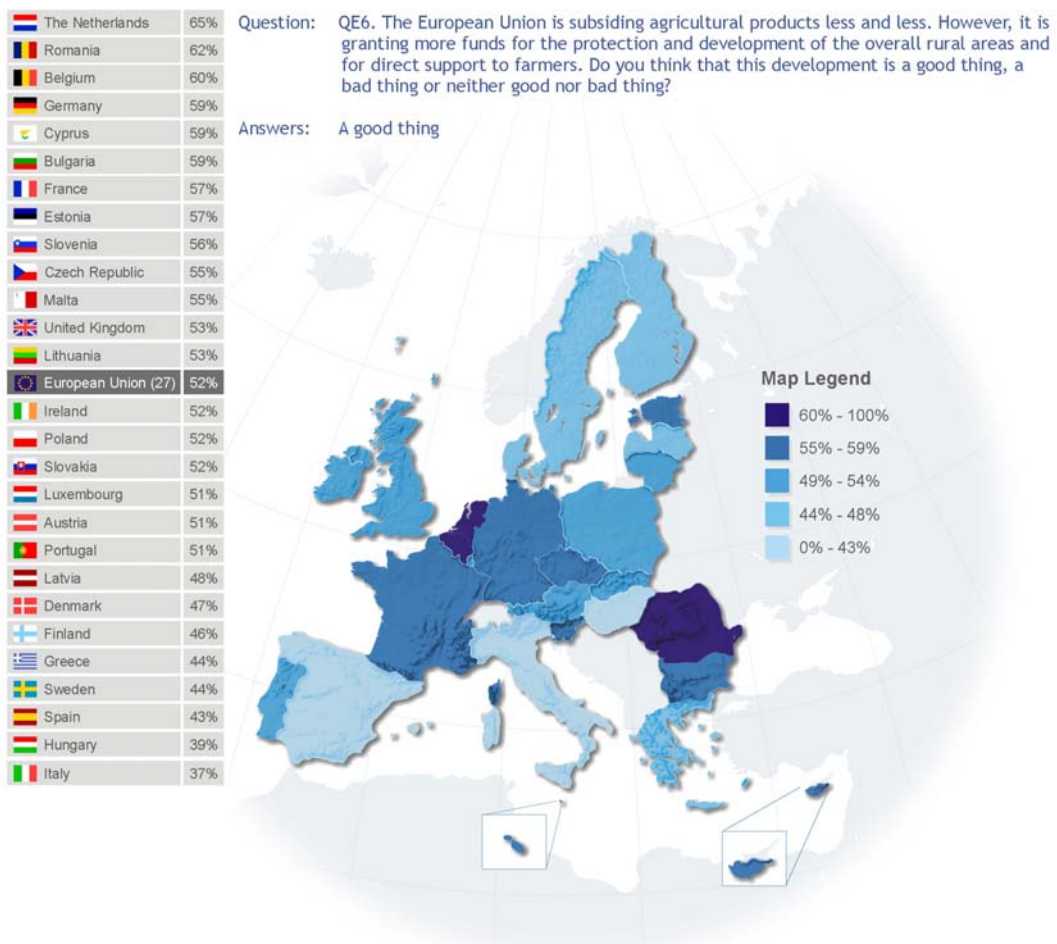
²⁸ See *Single Payment Scheme – The Concept*, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/capreform/infosheets/pay_en.pdf

²⁹ QE6. The European Union is subsidizing agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural areas and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad thing?

In the current survey, direct support is particularly well regarded by respondents in the Netherlands (65%), Romania (62%) and Belgium (60%).

There are no countries where, on balance, more respondents consider developments towards the Single Payment System to be a bad thing. This opinion is most common in Greece and Spain, where it represents the opinion of precisely 1 in 5 (20%).

In certain countries, a not insubstantial proportion of respondents experienced difficulties in giving an answer: 'don't know' responses account for 25% of answers in Spain and 22% in Ireland and Bulgaria.



- Respondents with the longest educations are the most supportive of CAP reform -


Opinion on CAP reform is strongly related to education, with respondents with the longest education being more likely to consider reform to be a good thing. Almost 6 in 10 (59%) of the group studying to at least the age of 20 give this opinion, compared to 46% of those who finished education at 15 or younger.

However, we do not see a corresponding increase in negative evaluations amongst the group with the shortest education. These respondents are only slightly more likely to answer that they consider CAP reform to be a bad thing (14%) compared to those with the longest educations (11%).

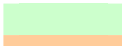
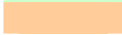
Rather, the difference is accounted for by the proportion of respondents who essay an answer: Respondents from the group with the shortest education are over twice as likely to give a 'don't know' answer (15%) compared to the group with the longest education (7%).

Amongst those who consider agriculture to be an important issue for Europe's future (the vast majority) positive evaluations reach 54%. This is considerably higher than the 39% recorded amongst the small group who do not consider agriculture to be important.

Assessments of CAP reform: Analysis by demographics and other opinions

	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing	Don't Know
EU27	52%	12%	24%	12%
Education (End of)				
 15-	46%	14%	25%	15%
16-19	52%	11%	25%	12%
20+	59%	11%	23%	7%
Still studying	51%	12%	26%	11%
Agriculture				
Important	54%	12%	24%	10%
Not important	39%	14%	32%	15%

KEY

	Result for sociodemographic group at least +3 points higher than EU average
	Result for sociodemographic group at least 3 points lower than EU average

5. THE EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURE BUDGET

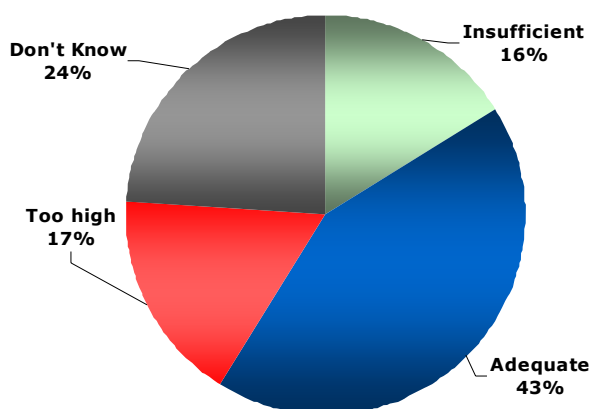
In 2007 the European Union budgeted around €55 billion for agriculture and rural development. In terms of expenditure, this makes agriculture the single most important item of the EU budget³⁰.

In this chapter we examine public evaluations of agriculture's share of the EU budget, firstly in terms of whether its current level is too high, too low or about right and secondly with regards to whether the public would like to see a change in the amount spent on the CAP.

5.1 Assessments of the current budget level

Respondents were asked whether they think the current agriculture and rural development budget is 'insufficient, adequate or too high'. Before this, they were informed that this represents 'around 40%' of the whole EU budget³¹. It should therefore be remembered that answers to this question are an evaluation of the agricultural budget on a proportional basis, not on its level in monetary terms.

QE10 The budget of the European Union for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total budget of the European Union. Do you think that this amount is insufficient,adequate or too high?
-EU27



³⁰ *EU Budget 2007 in Figures, p.1.*

http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/publications/budget_in_fig/dep_eu_budg_2007_en.pdf

It should be noted that in the 2008 budget, expenditure on agriculture and direct aid will decrease, whilst that on rural development will increase.

EU Budget 2008 in Figures, p.1.

http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/publications/budget_in_fig/dep_eu_budg_2008_en.pdf

³¹ QE10. The EU budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?

- A large section of opinion believes the current budget to be at the correct level -

Offering an opinion on the place of agriculture in the EU budget proves difficult for some respondents, with a high share of 'don't know' answers seen for this question (24%, equal to 2006 figure).

However, despite this fact the main finding is that **a large section of the public endorses the current level of agricultural expenditure**. A relative majority (43%, -2 points since 2006) consider that the current proportion of the budget devoted to agriculture is 'about right'. This outnumbers the combined figure for those who think that the budget is 'insufficient' (16%, +1) or 'too high' (17%, +1).

Whilst cumulative results show that opinion largely considers the current agricultural budget to be at a good level, figures do vary quite considerable from one country to the next.

In certain countries, views tend to run in the same direction as at EU level, only exhibiting a greater degree of strength. This is notably the case in Slovakia and Finland (59% 'adequate' in both countries), Belgium (57%) and Austria (56%).

The view that the agricultural share-of-budget is too high forms the most common response in Denmark (42%) as well as accounting for a significant share of opinion in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 35%).

The opposite view – that the agricultural share-of-budget is insufficient – is expressed most frequently by Greek respondents (45%), who are equally likely to say that the share-of-budget is adequate (46%). Other countries where a large proportion of respondents consider the budget to be insufficient are Latvia (34%) and Romania (30%).

In these three countries, the proportion of the population living in either predominantly or intermediate rural areas is above the EU average (Romania 91.1%; Latvia 68.2%; Greece 64.2%; EU average 56.3)³².

Finally, the same countries where for other questions a high proportion of respondents give a 'don't know' answer are also notable for the same reason in this question: Bulgaria (57% 'don't know'), Spain (42%) and Ireland (40%).

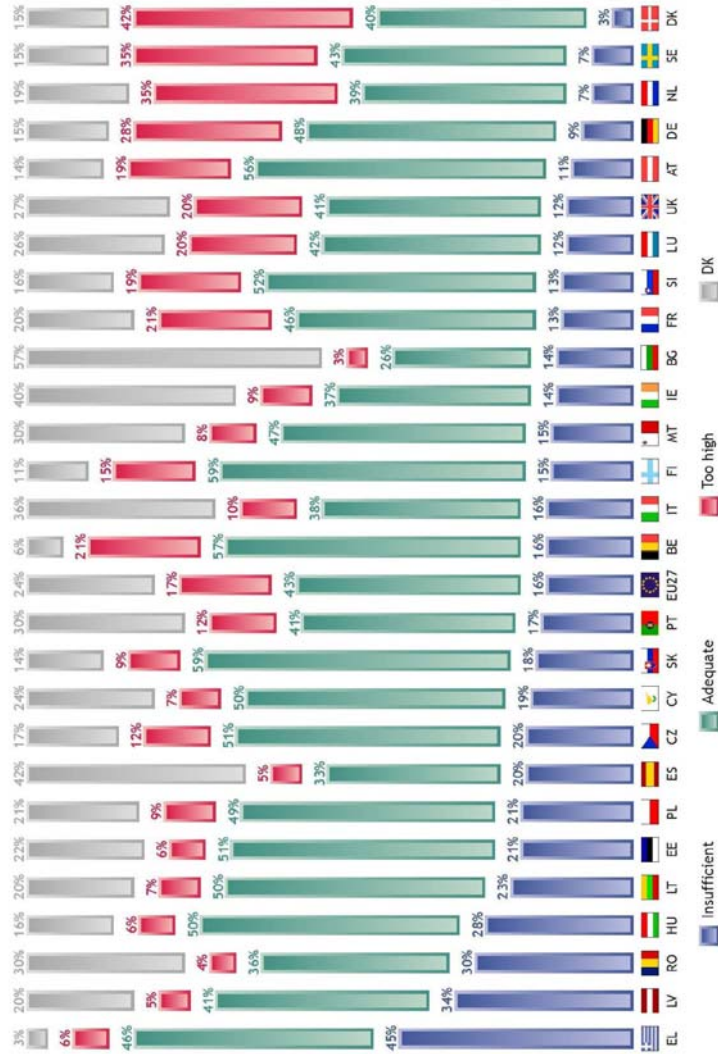
The most notable changes since 2006 in opinion at an individual country level are seen **in Estonia and Sweden. In both of these countries, the share of respondents who consider the budget level to adequate has increased** by +10 percentage points. In both this is due to a decrease in the 'don't know' rate (Estonia -9 from 31%; Sweden -8 from 23%).

In Denmark, the proportion of respondents who think the budget to be too high has increased by +6 points, with decreases in the percentages answering 'adequate' (-2 from 42%) and 'insufficient' (-4 from 7%).

In the Netherlands, there has been a rise in the proportions answering both 'too high' (+7 from 28%) and 'adequate' (+7 from 32%). There have been similarly large decreases in 'don't know' (-8 from 27%) and 'insufficient' (-6 from 13%) answers.

³² *Rural Development in the European Union: Statistical and economic information* (2007), p.62. Figures calculated on basis of NUTS 3.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2007/RD_Report_2007.pdf

Question: QE10. The budget of the European Union for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total budget of the European Union. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?



- The most educated are more likely to characterise the budget as too high -

Individual country results show that a complex range of viewpoints underlie an overall favourability towards the current agriculture and rural development budget. The same is true when we look at the survey sample broken up into different sociodemographic and opinion groupings. Education, gender, urbanisation and wider views on agriculture all play an important role in determining views on the agricultural budget.

In terms of education, we see a complex picture, resulting from two separate effects: A **correlation between longer education and the view that the budget is adequate or too high** and a **higher proportion of those with a shorter education being unable to provide an answer**.

Those studying for the longest are more likely to say that they think the current budget is adequate (46%) compared to those studying for the shortest period (36%). They are also more likely to say that they consider the current budget too high (22%, compared to 13% of those finishing education at 15 or earlier).

Conversely, those with the shortest education are more likely to say the current budget level is insufficient (19%, compared to 13% of those with the longest education). They are also more likely to give a 'don't know' answer (32%, compared to 19% of the group with the longest education).




Concerning gender, the picture is simpler: men are more likely to answer that they consider the current budget share to be too high (20% compared to 14% of women). The obverse of this is that women are more likely to answer that they 'don't know' (27% compared to 21% of men).

As would logically be expected, there is a **link between urbanisation and the belief that the share-of-budget accounted for by agriculture is insufficient**: respondents from a rural village area (20%) are more likely to say this than those from a small/mid size town or large town (14% both).

Finally, it is important to draw attention to the clear relationship between opinion on the budget and wider views on the status of agricultural issues. Respondents who earlier answered that they consider agricultural issues to be important to Europe's future are more likely than those who think these unimportant to say the current budget level is adequate (45% compared to 38% of the 'unimportant' group) or insufficient (17% compared to 10%). Reflecting this, those who consider agriculture to be unimportant for the future are more likely to say that they think the current budget is too high (26% compared to 16% of the 'important' group).

Assessments of current EU agriculture budget level: Analysis by demographics and other opinions

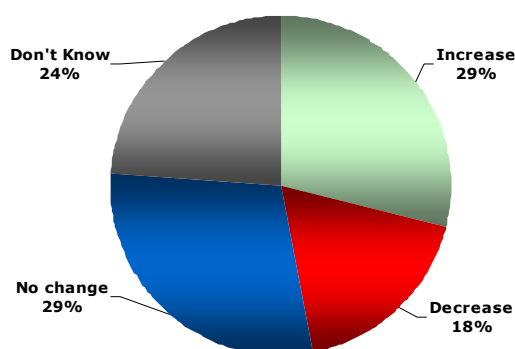
QE10 The budget of the European Union for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total budget of the European Union. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?

	Insufficient	Adequate	Too high	Don't Know
EU27	16%	43%	17%	24%
Sex				
 Male	15%	44%	20%	21%
Female	16%	43%	14%	27%
Education				
 15-	19%	36%	13%	32%
16-19	17%	45%	15%	23%
20+	13%	46%	22%	19%
55 +	14%	50%	17%	19%
Subjective urbanisation				
 Rural village	20%	43%	15%	22%
Small/ mid size town	14%	44%	16%	26%
Large town	14%	43%	18%	25%
Agriculture				
Important	17%	45%	16%	22%
Not important	10%	38%	26%	26%

5.2 Future Common Agricultural Policy budget level

As we have seen above, the balance of European opinion on the agriculture and rural development budget tends towards the belief that this budget is adequate rather than too high or too low. On the question of the future budget³³, the picture is somewhat less clear.

QE11 And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the proportion of the total budget of the European Union allocated to the CAP?
-EU27



- Dominating view(s): the future budget level should remain the same or increase -

As the above chart shows, **views on the agricultural budget tend to be fairly evenly spread.**

As with the previous question on the current share-of-budget, a high proportion of respondents give a 'don't know' answer (24%) when it comes to the question of the future budget level.

58% of the poll believe that the budget should either remain the same or increase, with this segment divided precisely two ways between those advocating an increase and those who think the budget should remain stationary (both 29%).

The most infrequently expressed view is that the budget should decrease in future (18%).

A dynamic analysis of evolutions since the 2006 poll shows that a lower proportion of respondents now think that the budget should stay the same (-3 from 32%) with a correspondingly higher share believing it should be increased (+3 from 26%). The gap seen between these two answers in 2006 has thus closed entirely.

- Results by country largely correspond to opinion on the current budget -

³³ QE11 And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the proportion of the total budget of the European Union allocated to the CAP?

Country results concerning the *future* budget level differ along very similar lines to those seen for opinion on the *current* budget level.

Thus the three countries where the current budget is most seen as too high are also those where the highest proportion of respondents call for a decrease in the agricultural budget: Denmark (49% 'decrease'), the Netherlands (39%) and Sweden (34%).

Similarly, the countries where there is a widespread view that the budget is currently insufficient are also those where high proportions think that the budget should increase: Romania (69% 'increase'), Latvia (57%) and Greece (54%).

Opinion in Romania has shifted to a large extent since 2006, with the 69% saying the budget should increase representing an increase of 21 points from the 48% recorded in 2006. This is almost entirely due to a large decrease in the 'don't know' rate (-17 points from 36%) which in turn most probably results from Romania's accession to the EU causing a firming of opinion on European issues.

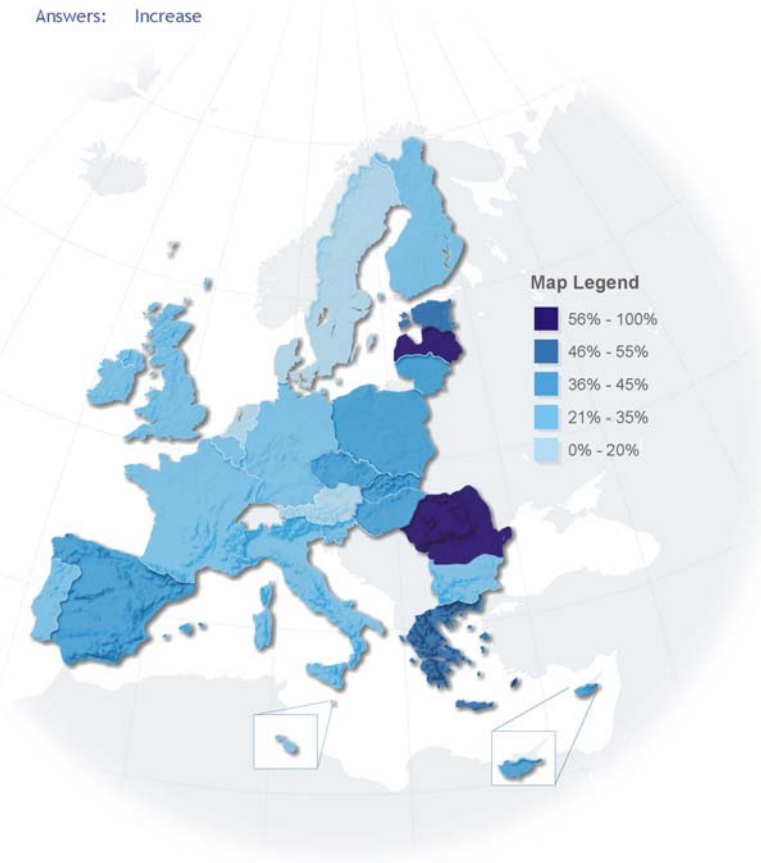
Significant increases in the proportion expressing this opinion - albeit to a lesser extent - are also recorded in Estonia (+9 from 43%) and Spain (+9 from 28%).

The most notable rises in the share who wish for a budgetary decrease are seen in the Netherlands (+8 from 31%) and Portugal (+8 from 21%).

	Romania	69%
	Latvia	57%
	Greece	54%
	Estonia	52%
	Slovakia	44%
	Cyprus	43%
	Lithuania	41%
	Czech Republic	40%
	Hungary	38%
	Spain	37%
	Poland	36%
	Bulgaria	32%
	European Union (27)	29%
	Portugal	29%
	Malta	29%
	Italy	27%
	Finland	27%
	Belgium	26%
	Slovenia	25%
	France	23%
	Luxembourg	23%
	United Kingdom	22%
	Germany	21%
	Ireland	21%
	Sweden	18%
	Austria	17%
	The Netherlands	16%
	Denmark	10%




Question: QE11. And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the proportion of the total budget of the European Union allocated to the CAP?

Answers: Increase



From a socio-demographic point of view, answers here also follow a logical pattern, largely along the same lines as those seen for the previous question on the current agriculture and rural development budget.

The future EU agriculture budget level: Analysis by demographics and other opinions

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't Know
EU27	29%	18%	29%	24%
Sex				
 Male	28%	22%	30%	20%
Female	30%	14%	29%	27%
Education (End of)				
 15-	32%	14%	25%	29%
16-19	30%	17%	30%	23%
20+	24%	24%	33%	19%
Still studying	30%	19%	30%	21%
Subjective urbanisation				
 Rural village	33%	17%	29%	21%
Small/ mid size town	27%	18%	30%	25%
Large town	28%	19%	27%	26%
Agriculture				
Important	31%	18%	30%	21%
Not important	16%	27%	29%	28%

6. EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

It is important to set the issue of European agriculture in a global context, as increasingly the market for agricultural produce is affected by world trends. For example, we have already seen how the worldwide rise in food prices over the previous year has led European citizens to accord a greater importance to the role of the CAP in ensuring reasonable prices for consumers.

Equally, the EU plays a strong role in shaping global agricultural developments, in particular through its trade. Trade liberalisation is set to become an important issue over the coming years, any changes to current EU tariffs and quotas are certain to have important consequences not only for consumers and producers within the EU, but also for those outside of its borders.

To test public opinion in this area, respondents were presented with a range of statements on trade imports and asked to what extent they agree or disagree with each of these.

The first two statements relate to trade barriers, with one stating that the EU should have no barriers to agricultural imports regardless of origin (i.e. complete liberalisation) and the second stating that the EU should have barriers, with the exception of imports from developing countries (i.e. qualified protectionism).

The third statement presents the view that all imports regardless of origin should only enter the EU if they fully comply with EU safety and quality standards.

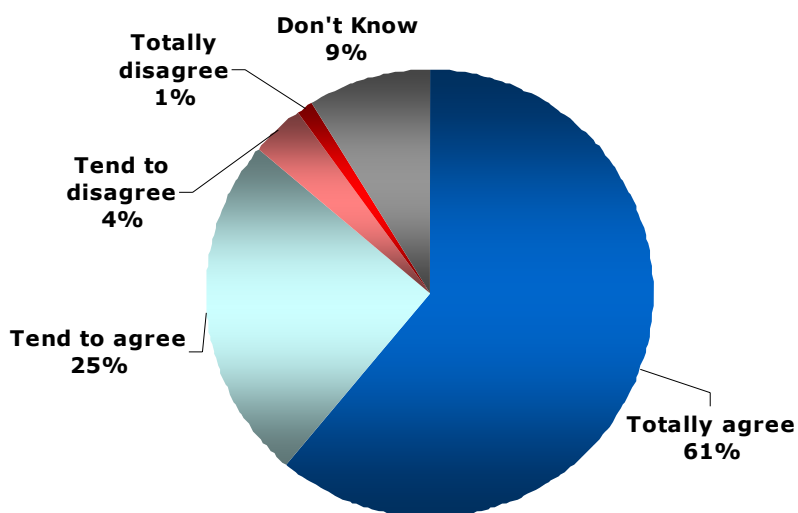
6.1 Imports and EU safety and quality standards

- A clear message that imports need to comply with health and quality standards -

It is this third statement where opinion is the most clearcut, with **the vast majority of respondents agreeing that all agricultural imports should fully comply with EU standards (86%)**. The strength of this agreement is particularly strong with 61% answering that they 'totally agree' compared to the 25% who 'tend to agree'. Just 5% of the sample give either of the two disagree answers with the remaining 9% unable to give an answer.


This finding ties in with results seen elsewhere in the survey, particularly the finding that supplying the population with healthy and safe food as seen as being the number one responsibility of farmers in society (See chapter 4).

Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if they fully comply with EU standards (in terms of safety and quality)
-EU27



Given the overwhelming level of agreement with this statement, country variations exist only in the strength of agreement or the proportion of respondents giving a 'don't know' answer. Regarding the latter, the highest rates are seen in Ireland (23%), Romania (16%) and Bulgaria (15%).

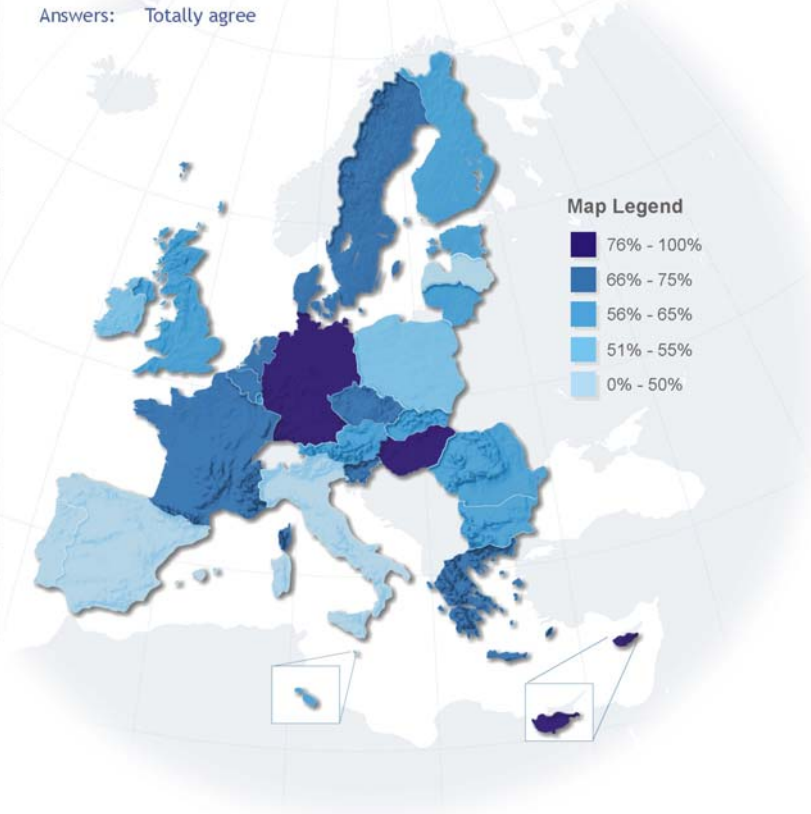
As concerns the strength of agreement, this is highest in Cyprus, where 85% totally agree and only 9% tend to agree. In all other countries more respondents totally than tend to agree, with the exception of Portugal where 39% totally agree and 43% tend to agree.

 Cyprus	85%
 Hungary	78%
 Germany	76%
 Sweden	74%
 Denmark	71%
 The Netherlands	71%
 Greece	69%
 France	69%
 Belgium	68%
 Slovenia	68%
 Czech Republic	67%
 Luxembourg	63%
 European Union (27)	61%
 Finland	61%
 United Kingdom	60%
 Estonia	60%
 Slovakia	60%
 Romania	60%
 Bulgaria	58%
 Austria	57%
 Malta	57%
 Lithuania	56%
 Ireland	55%
 Poland	54%
 Latvia	49%
 Italy	47%
 Spain	44%
 Portugal	39%

Question: QE9.3. I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. For each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Option: Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if they fully comply with EU standards (in terms of safety and quality)

Answers: Totally agree

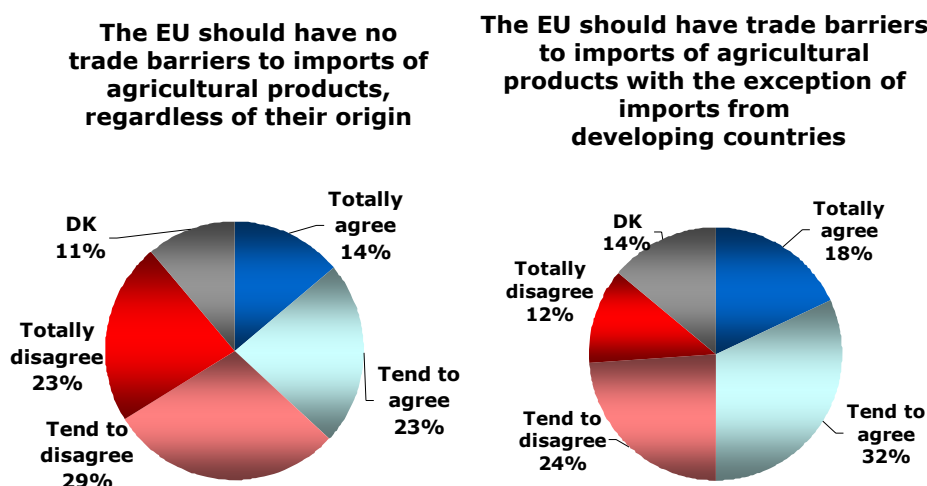


6.2 Barriers to agricultural imports

- *Majorities of respondents favour qualified protection and oppose complete liberalisation -*

Taking results for the remaining two statements together, we can see that – whilst the picture is not as clear as for the issue of standards – a definite tendency in opinion can be distinguished. Essentially, **respondents are more likely to favour than reject the position of qualified protectionism, whilst the reverse is true for a position of complete liberalisation.**

An absolute majority of 52% disagree that the EU should have no barriers to agricultural imports regardless of their origin. Within this, a slightly higher share is accounted for by the 29% who tend to disagree than the 23% who totally disagree. Just under a quarter answer that they tend to agree, with 14% in total agreement.



Exactly half (50%) agree with the idea that the EU should have trade barriers to imports, but that an exception should be made for developing countries. However, it should be noted that this tends to be more lukewarm (32% tend to agree) than outright (18% totally agree). Over a third (36%) disagree, although again opinion tends towards the middle ground rather than the extreme, with twice as many tending to disagree (24%) as totally disagreeing (12%).

- Few country differences regarding qualified protection; more concerning liberalisation -

Country results are to a large extent homogenous, being in most cases close to the overall survey averages. The countries where the highest proportions of respondents are in favour of qualified protectionism are Hungary (65%), Austria (61%) Greece (60%). However, it should be stressed that these figures do not exceed the EU average (50%) by a large degree.

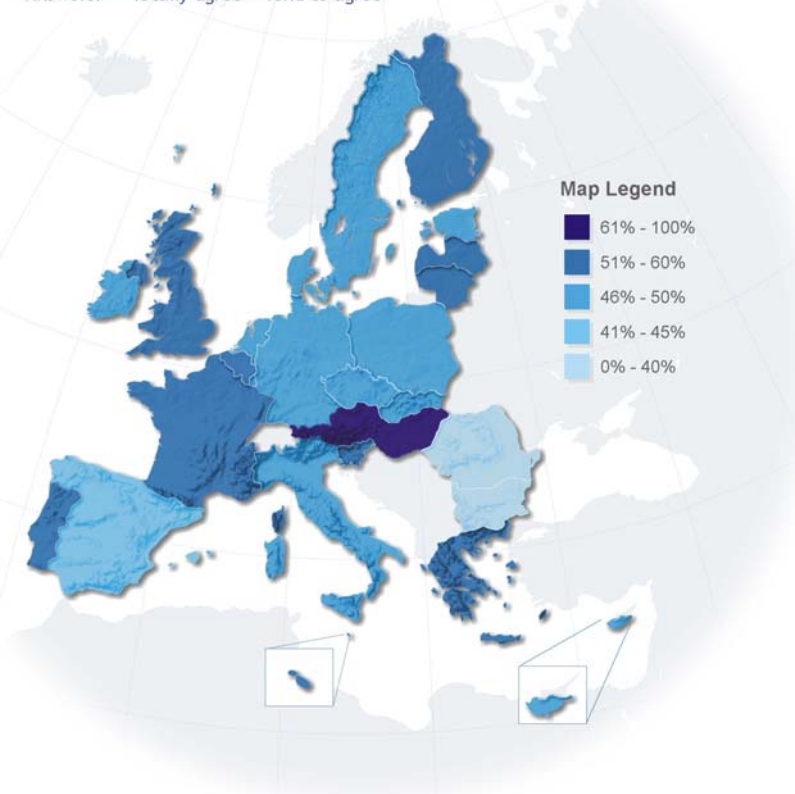
There is only one country where the overall pattern is reversed, with more Bulgarian respondents disagreeing (41%) than agreeing (32%) that there should be trade barriers, apart from for developing countries.

	Hungary	65%
	Austria	61%
	Greece	60%
	Portugal	59%
	Belgium	57%
	France	55%
	Lithuania	55%
	Latvia	52%
	Finland	51%
	United Kingdom	51%
	Malta	51%
	Slovenia	51%
	European Union (27)	50%
	The Netherlands	50%
	Cyprus	50%
	Poland	50%
	Denmark	49%
	Germany	49%
	Luxembourg	49%
	Italy	48%
	Sweden	48%
	Czech Republic	48%
	Estonia	48%
	Slovakia	47%
	Ireland	46%
	Spain	45%
	Romania	40%
	Bulgaria	32%

Question: QE9.2. I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. For each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Option: The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries

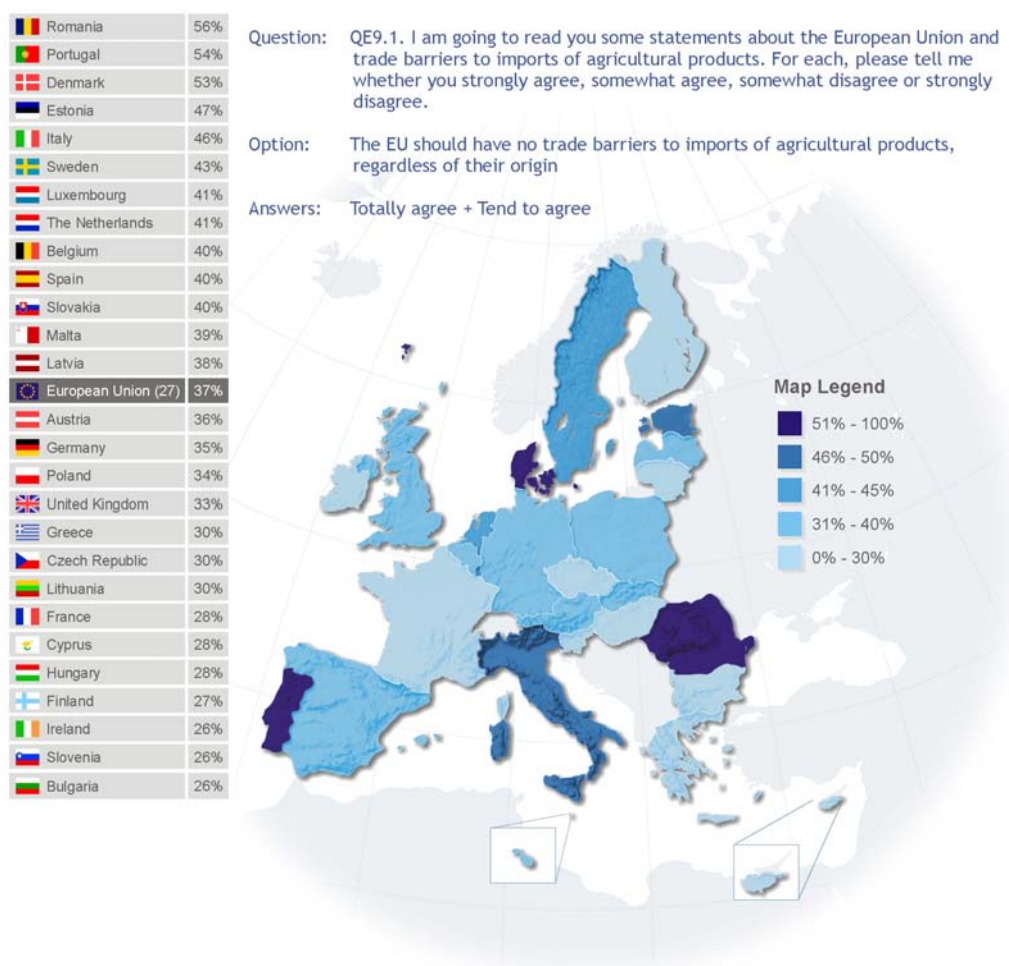
Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree



A high share of Bulgarian responses are also expressed as 'don't know' answers (27%), with the same also being true in Ireland (28%), Romania, Malta (both 24%) and Spain (23%).

For the statement expressing a completely liberalised position, we see a **greater degree of variation in country results**. The reaction seen most of all in overall results - that of disagreement - is most strongly expressed in Finland (70%), Slovenia, Hungary and Greece (all 68%).

At the same time, there are a number of countries where opinion is more in favour of than opposed to having no trade barriers: these are Romania (56% agree, 26% disagree), Portugal (54% agree; 31% disagree), Denmark (53% agree; 45% disagree), Estonia (47% agree; 41% disagree) and Italy (46% agree; 40% disagree).



- Few socio-demographic differences regarding qualified protection; more concerning liberalisation -

Analysing results to these two statements (complete liberalisation/qualified protectionism) together according to the education of respondents we see an interesting pattern.

As may be expected, 'don't know' rates for both statements are much higher for those respondents who finished education at the age of 15 or earlier, compared to those who studied until at least 20 years old.

However, **for both statements the greater number answers given by respondents with the longest education are entirely expressed as disagreement.** This perhaps reflects the complexity of the issue.

	Liberalisation			Qualified protection		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
EU27	37%	52%	11%	50%	36%	14%
Sex						
Male	39%	52%	11%	51%	38%	11%
Female	35%	51%	14%	50%	33%	17%
Education (End of)						
15-	37%	46%	17%	50%	29%	21%
16-19	39%	51%	10%	53%	34%	13%
20+	36%	58%	6%	50%	42%	8%
Still studying	37%	52%	11%	45%	41%	14%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	35%	54%	11%	50%	37%	13%
Small/ mid size town	37%	52%	11%	50%	36%	14%
Large town	39%	49%	52%	51%	34%	15%
Left-Right scale						
Left	36%	56%	8%	53%	37%	10%
Centre	37%	53%	10%	51%	36%	13%
Right	39%	54%	7%	52%	37%	11%

Two other differences are visible, along the lines of gender and urbanisation. Regarding gender, women are more likely than men to give a 'don't know' response for both items, with men relatively more likely to agree that the EU should have no trade barriers to agricultural goods regardless of the origin and more likely to disagree that there should be trade barriers, but with the exception of imports from developing countries.

Concerning urbanisation, respondents living in a rural area are somewhat more likely to disagree with the idea that the EU should have no barriers regardless of origin than are those living in a large town (54% compared to 49%).

It is also interesting to note the *lack of difference* in results according to the where respondents position themselves on the political spectrum. Two opposing prior hypotheses would have seemed reasonable here:

- Those to the right would be more in favour of liberalisation due to a greater belief in the power a free market;
- Those to the left would be more in favour of liberalisation because of the opening up of European markets to producers in developing countries.

In fact respondents with views towards the right are only marginally more likely to favour a position of complete liberalisation than those with views to the left (39% vs. 36%). This aside, the views of those from the political left, right and centre bear a remarkable degree of similarity.

7. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY

For many questions in this survey - particularly those that involve the more precise details of the EU's agricultural and rural development policy - we have seen that a high proportion of respondents give a 'don't know' answer. This is indicative of the potential for awareness and knowledge of these matters to be improved.

This can also be quantified by the generally low respondent scores on the 'quiz-style' exercise (see section 2.1).

There is thus wide scope for policy-makers and officials to raise public awareness of agricultural topics, especially considering that results also show that most citizens believe these to be of importance (chapter 1).

In this final chapter we look at three aspects of communication with the public on agricultural and rural development issues: the desire of the public for more information, the topics on which they would like to be further informed and the preferred sources for such information.

7.1 Desire to be more informed on agricultural issues and the CAP

In this year's survey, respondents were asked two new questions concerning whether or not they would like to be more informed about the CAP and agricultural issues in general³⁴.

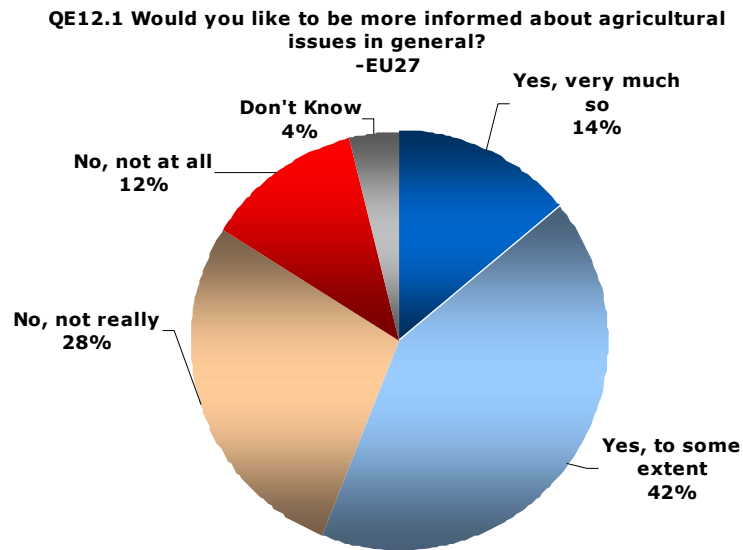
- The majority of citizens would like to be more informed, both on the CAP and agricultural issues in general -

Results show that **there is definite potential for further information**, with absolute majorities saying that they would like this both in the case of general agricultural issues and of the CAP.

For general agricultural issues, 56% say that they would like to be more informed, with 14% answering 'yes, very much so' and 42% 'yes, to some extent'.

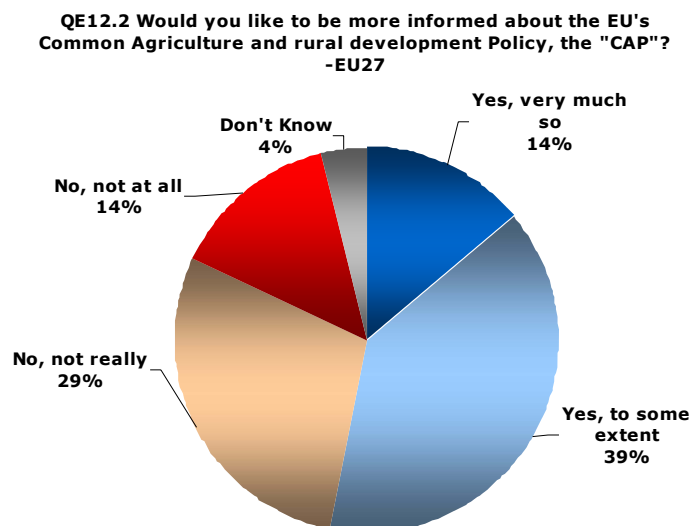
A further 28% answer 'no, not really' with 12% saying that they have no desire at all to be further informed.

³⁴ QE12.2 Would you like to be more informed about...?



For the CAP, results are very similar. 53% answer that they would like to be more informed, again with this comprising more of the moderate 'to some extent' answer (39%) than the 'very much so' answer (14%).

29% say that they would 'not really' like to have more information, with 14% giving a 'not at all answer'.

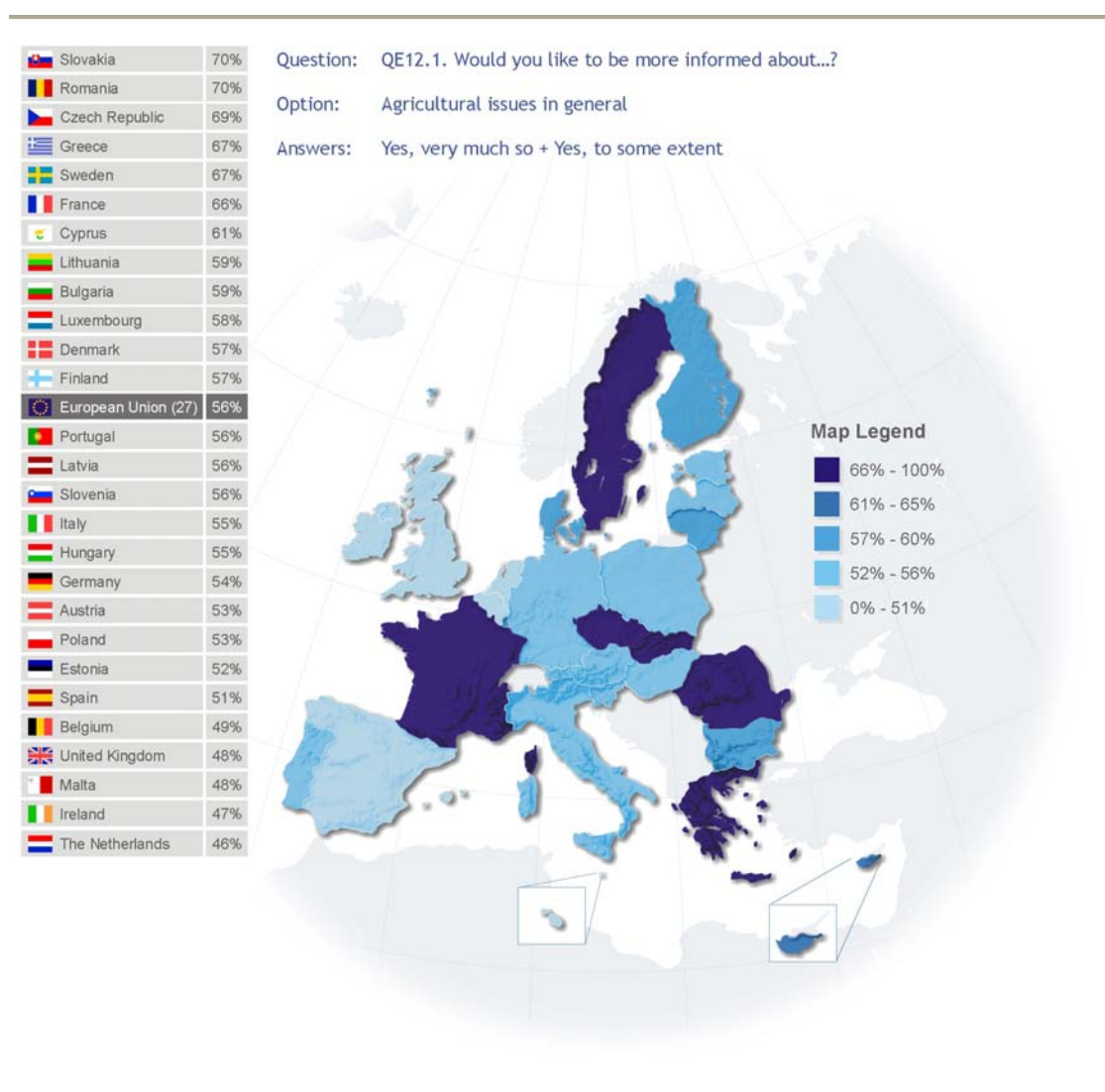


The closeness of the results for these two items would suggest that – when it comes to the provision of further information – **the public does not much separate out the CAP from agricultural issues in general, with the two seen as being intertwined.**

- Especially high interest seen in Slovakia, Romania, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Greece and France -

This is confirmed by the fact that **country results for the two items show a strong level of convergence** – that is, in most countries where respondents show a particularly high or low interest in information on agricultural issues, they tend to also show the same particularities for information on the CAP.

Countries where respondents show an especially high level of interest are Slovakia, Romania, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Greece and France.

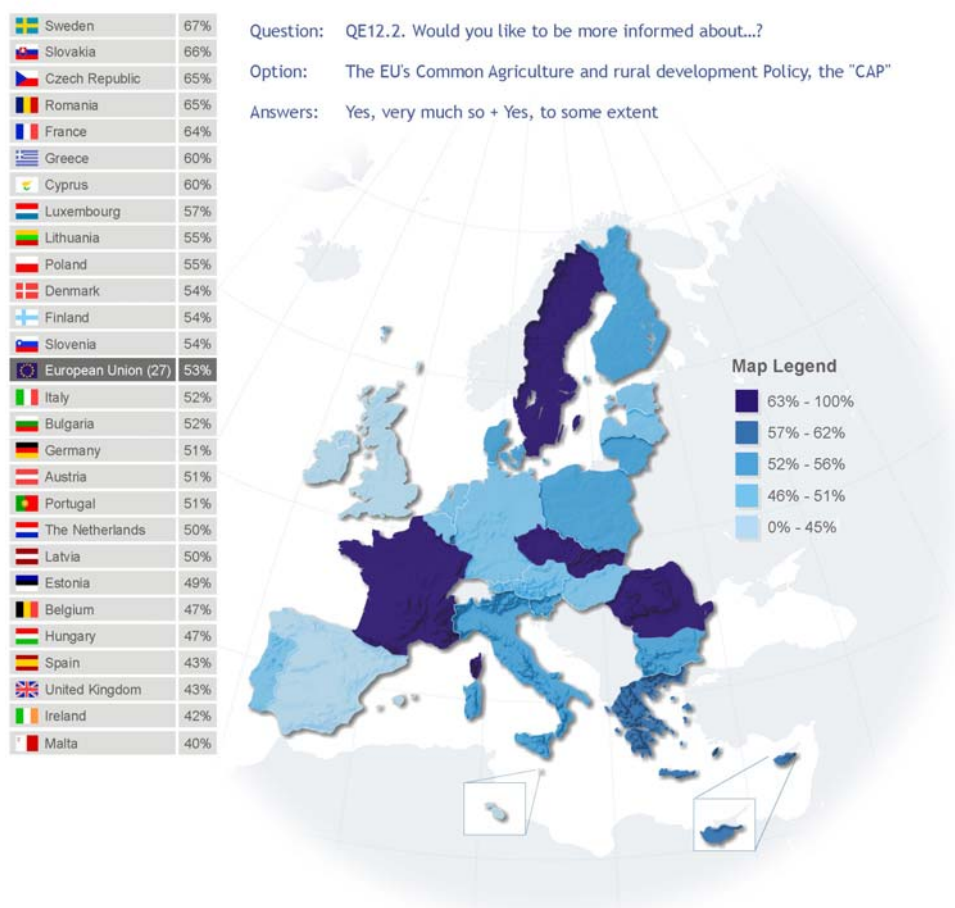


There are two countries where for both general agricultural issues and the CAP in specific, where the most common responses are for respondents to say they would not like to be more informed: Malta (issues in general: 48% yes/49% no; CAP 40% yes/56% no) and Belgium (issues in general: 49% yes/50% no; CAP 47% yes/52% no).

In a larger group of countries the most common responses for the CAP are the two 'no' answers, but this does not hold true for agricultural issues in general: Ireland (issues in general: 47% yes/42% no; CAP 42% yes/46% no), the UK (issues in general: 48% yes/48% no; CAP 43% yes/52% no), Spain (issues in general: 51% yes/39% no; CAP 43% yes/45% no) and Hungary (issues in general: 55% yes/44% no; CAP 47% yes/51% no).

In all other countries, bar the Netherlands, more respondents say they would like to be more informed about both the CAP and agricultural issues in general.

In the Netherlands there is an even split for the CAP (50% yes/50% no) whilst it is the only country where more respondents say they would not like to be more informed on agricultural issues in general (53%) than say they would (46%).



- Age, education and urbanisation all influence the desire to be more informed -

Results for both agricultural issues in general and the CAP follow exactly the same sociodemographic patterns. Essentially **those most desiring to be more informed are more likely to be living in a rural area rather than a town, to have spent a long period in education, to be male and to be aged 25-54 rather than 15-24 or 55+**. Respondents considering agriculture to be important for the continent's future are also considerably more likely to wish to be more informed.

These differences are shown below.

	Agricultural issues in general			The CAP		
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
EU27	56%	40%	4%	53%	43%	4%
Sex						
Male	58%	38%	4%	55%	41%	4%
Female	54%	42%	4%	51%	45%	4%
Age						
15-24	53%	43%	4%	48%	47%	5%
25-39	59%	38%	3%	56%	40%	4%
40-54	59%	38%	3%	57%	39%	4%
55 +	53%	43%	4%	50%	46%	4%
Education (End of)						
15-	51%	45%	4%	45%	50%	5%
16-19	58%	39%	3%	54%	42%	4%
20+	62%	36%	2%	61%	36%	3%
Still studying	54%	43%	3%	50%	46%	4%
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	61%	36%	3%	56%	40%	4%
Small/ mid size town	54%	43%	3%	50%	46%	4%
Large town	54%	41%	5%	52%	43%	5%
Agriculture						
Important	59%	38%	3%	56%	41%	3%
Not important	30%	67%	3%	28%	68%	4%

7.2 Topics for more information

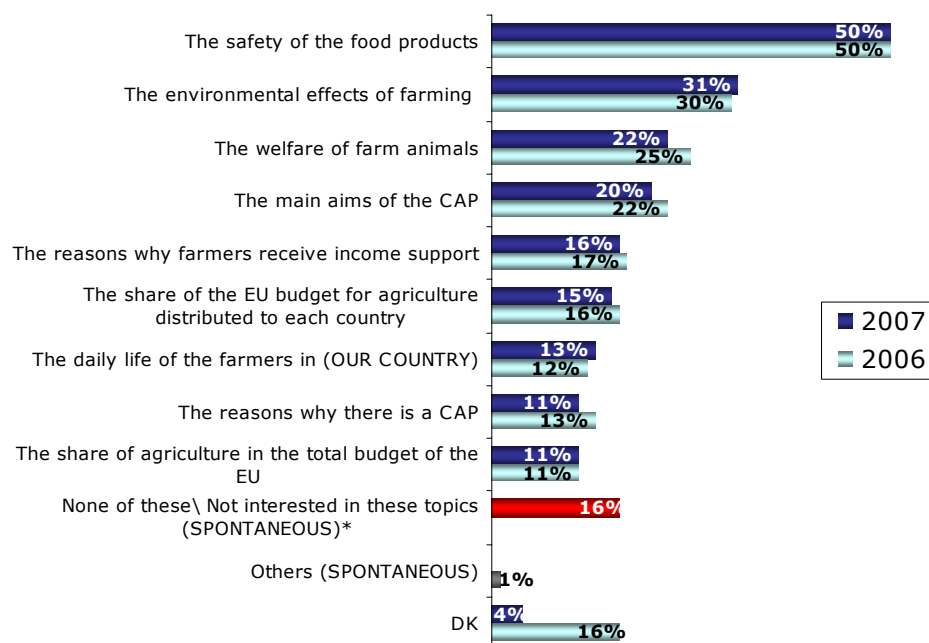
In addition to the more general question about the desire to be more informed, respondents were asked which specific topics they would like to receive more information on³⁵.

- Clear desire for more information on the safety of food products -

Results show that, by a long distance, **the topic on which the greatest number would like more information is the safety of food products** (50%). The share selecting this answer is 19 points higher than that for the second-ranking topic – the environmental effects of farming (31%). After this comes the welfare of farm animals (22%) and the main aims of the CAP (20%).

Results here are very much similar to those seen in 2006, although it should be noted that in 2007, a new spontaneous answer category was included: none of these/not interested in these topics. The fact that this accounts for 16% of answers helps explain why the 'don't know' rate has fallen from 16% in 2006 to 5% in 2007. This may also be a partly result of the insertion in 2007 of the preceding question on having more information in general (Q12), which introduces respondents to the idea of information on agricultural topics.

QE13 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information? - % EU27



*NB Item not included in 2006

³⁵ QE13. On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information?

- Demands for more information are often a manifestation of agricultural policy priorities -

To some extent, this pattern of results reflects those we have seen for what the public believes should be the main priorities of agricultural policy (section 3.1). In particular, we see that food safety is both an important policy priority and the topic on which the highest proportion of respondents would like to be further informed. Environmental concerns and animal welfare also feature prominently on both lists.






















This convergence of results does not hold for farmers however. In section 3.1 it was shown that ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers should be the third highest priority of agricultural policy, according to the public. Here, though, we see that few are interested in receiving more information on everyday conditions for agricultural producers.

These **results show very little difference from those recorded in 2006.** The only real difference for an individual item is for the welfare of farm animals, now mentioned by a slightly lower share than in 2006 (-3 from 25%).

- Variation in topics of interest between old and new Member States -

The **link to other question results is also evident at the level of individual countries.** For example, Cypriot and Greek respondents – who are amongst the most likely to prioritise food safety as a policy aim and to say that this is a main responsibility of farmers – are also highly receptive to further information on this subject: 79% of Cypriot and 69% of Greek respondents would like more information here. The table below shows in which countries citizens most desire to be informed on the top three ranking topics.

Information on top three topics: Countries especially receptive to more information





<u>Subject</u>	<u>Especially likely to consume more information</u>
Safety of food products (EU27 50%) 	 Cyprus (79%)  Greece (69%)  Slovakia (63%)
Largest increases since 2006	  Germany (+9 from 47%); Lithuania (+9 from 45%)
Largest decreases since 2006	  Portugal (-13 from 48%); Ireland (-13 from 50%)
Environmental effects of farming (EU27 31%) 	 Cyprus (79%)  Greece (50%)  France (50%)
Largest increases since 2006	  Greece (+9 from 41%); Bulgaria (+9 from 20%)
Largest decrease since 2006	 Luxembourg (-12 from 38%)
Welfare of farmed animals (EU27 22%) 	 Denmark (44%)  Sweden (40%)
Largest increase since 2006	 Germany (+5 from 27%)
Largest decreases since 2006	  Malta (-11 from 25%) ; Spain (-11 from 27%)

- Reasonable degree of socio-demographic variation, especially linked to education -

Finally, dividing the respondents into socio-demographic segments, the following stand out as the most important variations in opinion:

- **As education levels increase, respondents become considerably more interested in information on the CAP.** In particular, those educated to the age of 20 and above are over twice as likely to want more information on the main aims of the CAP (27%) than those who finished their studies at 15 or before (13%).
- **Those with the longest education are also the most likely to desire more information on other topics,** namely the safety of food products, share of the EU budget for agriculture distributed to each country, environmental effects of farming and reasons why farmers receive income support.
- Women are more likely to desire information on the safety of food products and welfare of farm animals, with men more likely to be interested in the share of the EU budget for agriculture distributed to each country.
- Respondents from rural villages are more interested than those living in towns when it comes to the daily life of farmers in their country and the reasons why farmers receive income support.

Information on agricultural topics: Analysis by demographics

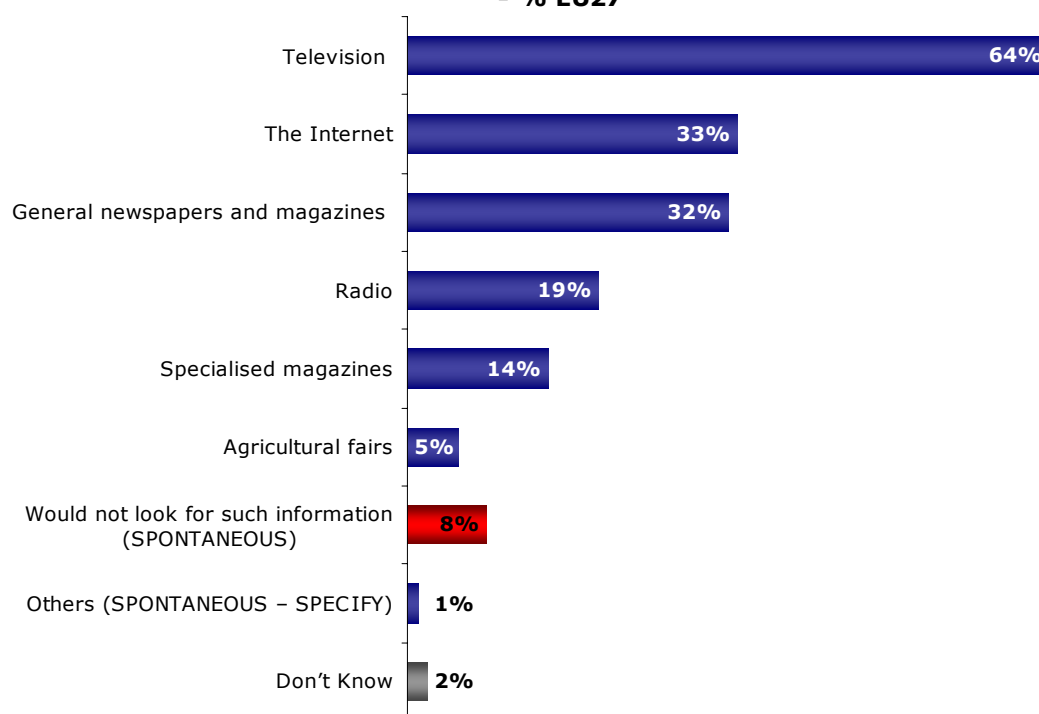
	The safety of the food products	The share of the EU budget for agriculture distributed to each country	The main aims of the CAP	The daily life of the farmers in (OUR COUNTRY)	The welfare of farm animals	The environmental effects of farming	The reasons why farmers receive income support
EU27	50%	15%	20%	13%	22%	31%	16%
Sex							
 Male	47%	17%	21%	14%	19%	30%	18%
 Female	52%	13%	18%	13%	25%	31%	15%
Education (End of)							
 15-	46%	12%	13%	16%	22%	24%	14%
16-19	51%	15%	18%	14%	23%	29%	18%
20+	53%	18%	27%	11%	19%	39%	19%
Still studying	51%	15%	23%	12%	26%	35%	13%
Subjective urbanisation							
 Rural village	48%	16%	20%	16%	20%	31%	19%
Small/ mid size town	51%	15%	19%	12%	22%	30%	16%
Large town	50%	15%	19%	12%	23%	32%	14%

7.3 Preferred sources of information

In the final question of the survey, respondents were asked which (up to a maximum of three) sources they would prefer to use, were they looking for information on farming and the agriculture and rural development policy of the EU³⁶.

- Television is the most preferred source of information -

QE14 If you were looking for information on farming and the agriculture and rural development policy of the European Union, which of the following sources would you prefer to use?
- % EU27



The most commonly chosen source is television – selected by almost two-thirds (64%) of the sample. This is in line with previous surveys on a range of subjects, where television consistently emerges as the most preferred or frequently- used source of information³⁷.

³⁶ QE14 If you were looking for information on farming and the agriculture and rural development policy of the European Union, which of the following sources would you prefer to use? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

³⁷ See, as two recent examples: Citizens of the new EU Member States and Development Aid (Special Eurobarometer 286), September 2007, p.17.
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_286_en.pdf;
Scientific Research in the Media (Special Eurobarometer 282), December 2007, p.46
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_282_en.pdf

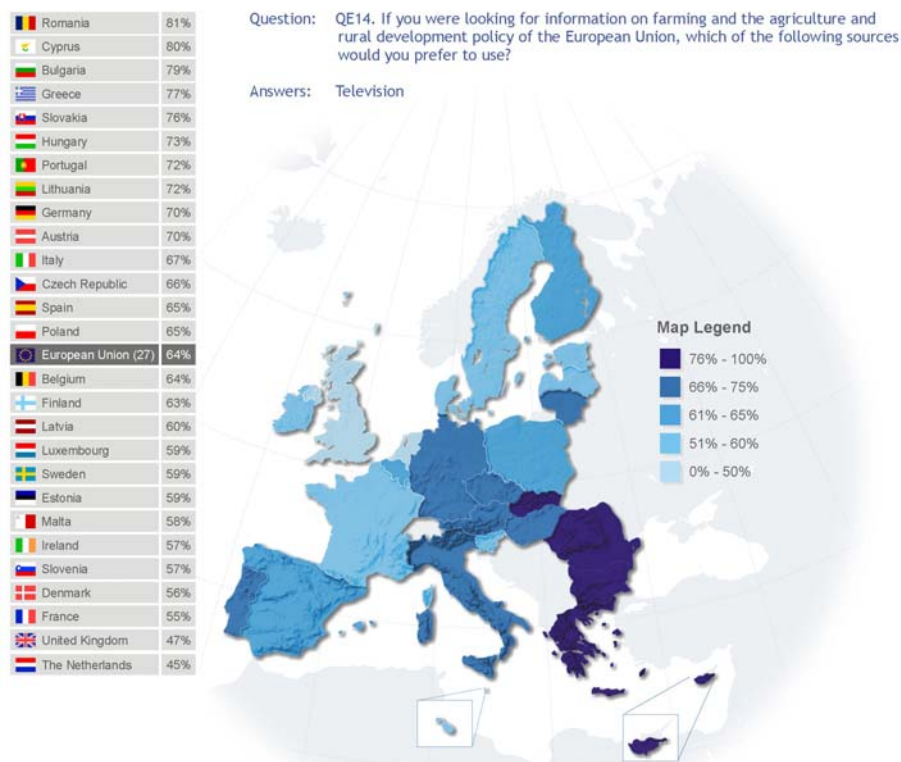
The next most frequently chosen source, given as an answer by roughly half the proportion for television is the Internet (33%). This is closely followed by general newspapers and magazines (32%).

After this, 19% indicate that for information they would listen to the radio, 14% that they would consult specialist magazines and 5% that they would attend an agricultural fair. Under 1 in 10 (8%) answer spontaneously that they would not look for such information.

Considering individual country results, there are only two countries where less than 50% of all respondents say they look to television for information: the Netherlands (45%) and the UK (47%).

- Television particularly preferred in Denmark and the Netherlands -

Though television tends to dominate as a clearly preferred source of information in most countries, there are some where a large proportion of respondents mention the Internet. This is especially true in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 70%).



General newspapers and magazines look to play a particularly important role as sources of information in Finland (62%) and Austria (55%).

- Age and education exert strong influence on source preference -

The main sociodemographic determinants of source preference are age and education.





Television is preferred more by the oldest respondents (71%) than the youngest (55%) and by the respondents with the shortest education (73%) compared to the longest (55%).

The reverse is true for the Internet, for which respondents educated to the age of 20 or beyond (52%) are over five times more likely to indicate a preference than those who finished studying at the age of 15 or earlier (10%). Similarly, the youngest group of respondents (53%) are significantly more likely to prefer the Internet than the oldest (13%).

For the Internet, a secondary set of sociodemographic factors are in evidence, with men (37%) more likely to show a preference than women (30%) and respondents residing in large towns (38%) more likely to do so than those living in rural villages (29%).

Finally, for general newspapers and magazines, preference increases as do the age and education levels of respondents. Thus the oldest group of respondents (38%) are twice as likely to prefer newspapers and magazines than those in the youngest age band (19%) and those continuing in education to the age of 20 (36%) show a greater preference than those finishing at 15 or earlier (29%).

Source preference: Analysis by demographics

	Television	Radio	The Internet	General newspapers and magazines	Specialised magazines
EU27	64%	19%	33%	32%	14%
Sex					
 Male	62%	19%	37%	32%	15%
Female	65%	19%	30%	32%	13%
Age					
 15-24	55%	12%	53%	19%	16%
25-39	59%	17%	44%	29%	15%
40-54	64%	19%	37%	35%	15%
55 +	71%	23%	13%	38%	12%
Education (End of)					
 15-	73%	19%	10%	29%	9%
16-19	67%	21%	30%	34%	15%
20+	54%	18%	52%	36%	18%
Still studying	51%	10%	61%	21%	17%
Subjective urbanisation					
 Rural village	66%	22%	29%	32%	15%
Small/ mid size town	63%	17%	34%	33%	13%
Large town	61%	19%	38%	31%	14%

CONCLUSION

The clearest finding of this survey is that the vast majority of the European public considers that agriculture and the rural areas **occupy key roles in the continent's economy and society**. Just short of 9 in every 10 (89%) respondents say that they think agriculture and the rural areas are important for Europe's future. This figure is similar to that recorded in 2006 and is more or less the same across different countries and sections of society.

This accorded importance is evident in evaluations of the fact that around 40% of the total EU budget is assigned to agriculture and rural development. Few judge this to be either too low (16%) or too high (17%), with **the most common view being that this is sufficient** (43%).

Just under 6 in 10 Europeans believe that the budget dedicated to agriculture should either stay the same or increase in future (58%). Whilst this figure is exactly the same as in 2006, it should be noted that the share accounted for by those calling for an increase has risen (+3 points to 29%) whilst the proportion saying they think the budget should stay the same has fallen (-3 to 29%).

A large change between the two surveys can be seen regarding the priorities of agricultural and rural development: **43% now mention ensuring reasonable food prices as a policy priority, an increase in 8 percentage points from the 2006 figure** of 35%. This no doubt reflects both a concern over inflation in general and the particular impact of rising food prices and represents the most significant shift in opinion between the surveys carried out in 2006 and 2007. Linked to this issue, the proportion of respondents mentioning ensuring agricultural supplies as a policy priority has risen by 4 percentage points to 18%.

Despite the increased prominence of inflationary concerns, ensuring the health and safety of food prices – the most prioritised aim in 2006 – continues to figure highly in the public mind, being mentioned this year by 42% (+1).

Whilst we cannot talk of a complete cleavage between old and new Member States on this issue, it is nevertheless true that respondents in the two tend to prioritise different issues. Generally speaking, **citizens in the new Member States accord more importance to factors linked to the rural areas and farming** (e.g. enhancing rural areas, a fair standard of living for farmers) whilst **in the older Member States they prioritise more animal welfare, the environment and sustainability**.

Overall, the CAP is seen more as performing well than badly against these aims. In particular, it is perceived as an excellent way of ensuring the supply of agricultural products (with positive evaluations outnumbering negative by +29 percentage points), ensuring the health and safety of agricultural products and promoting respect for the environment (both +8). It should be emphasised that these latter two both figure prominently among citizens' priorities for agricultural policy and it is thus especially encouraging to see the CAP evaluated well on these policy areas.

Nonetheless, **a number of policy dimensions have seen an increase in negative evaluations since 2006**. Again here we see the effects of price inflation,

with 18 percentage points more of respondents giving a negative evaluation of ensuring reasonable food prices than a positive one. This gap has widened from 6 percentage points in 2006.

Despite this slight fall in positive evaluations of the CAP's performance, **the public continues to give strong backing to the 'cross-compliance' mechanism** that allows for a reduction in payments to farmers should they not attain standards in certain fields. Very high proportions consider that a reduction in these payments would be justified in the case of failing to reach food safety (88%), animal welfare (86% justified), and environmental (85%) standards.

Along with cross-compliance, a large element of CAP reform involves the phasing out of production-based subsidies, with these being replaced by direct support to farmers and with more funds allocated to the protection and development of the rural areas. Amongst the public, the view that this reform is a good development (52%, +3 points from last year) significantly outweighs the view that it is a bad development (12%) or neither good nor bad (24%).

Farmers are made more accountable in providing safe and nutritious food in a manner that ensures environmental protection, plant health, animal health and welfare. This survey confirms – for the second successive year – that **cross-compliance matches the public perception of the role of farmers in society**, with supplying the population with healthy and safe food (56%, +1), protecting the environment (30%, +1) and ensuring the welfare of farm animals (19%, -2) figuring 1st, 2nd and 4th respectively in the ranking of perceived farmers' priorities.

Whilst European farmers and the CAP play important roles for citizens of the EU, it is important to view these as existing within a global context. An important issue here is agricultural trade and protection. Although this is a complex area, it appears to be one where the direction of public opinion can be discerned: **the majority of respondents support a maintenance of agricultural quotas and tariffs, with exception made for imports from developing countries** (50% agree vs. 36% disagree) and reject a complete removal of trade barriers (37% agree vs. 52% disagree). **The viewpoint that all agricultural imports should comply with health and quality standards is even stronger** (86% agree vs. 5% disagree).

Finally, it was noted in the report of the 2006 survey that despite the importance given to agriculture by the public, knowledge and awareness regarding agricultural topics was rather low. The 2007 shows that this remains the case: **over half (53%) of respondents say they have never heard of the CAP**, a figure virtually identical to that seen for last year (54%). Meanwhile, in a quiz-style exercise involving the identification of whether statements on agricultural issues are true or false, respondents are on average more likely to give an incorrect than a correct answer.

This state of affairs is clearly not a result of lack of interest. Indeed, this survey shows the contrary to be true: **56% would like to receive more information on agricultural issues in general and 53% on the CAP**. When asked to select for which areas they would like to receive more information, exactly half (50%) say that they would like to receive information about the safety and health of agricultural products. A further 31% would like information on the environmental effects of farming.

Almost two-thirds (64%) say they would look for information such as this via television although many - especially the young - would also look to the Internet (33%).

Overall, with agricultural issues viewed as important and the reformed CAP as performing well in a number of areas and creating a mechanism by which farmers can be guided in meeting the goals society sets them, agriculture continues to be very well-perceived. Increasing the supply of information to citizens can only enhance this viewpoint.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 294

“European Union citizens and their perception of agriculture and the CAP”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 9th of November and the 14th of December 2007 (DK: 16 January 2008), TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 68.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°294 is part of wave 68.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people’s homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.004	13/11/2007 12/12/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	09/11/2007 01/12/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.169	15/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.000	25/11/2007 16/01/2008	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.519	12/11/2007 13/12/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	09/11/2007 04/12/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	09/11/2007 03/12/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/11/2007 07/12/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.024	10/11/2007 10/12/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/11/2007 10/12/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.039	12/11/2007 30/11/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/11/2007 04/12/2007	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.009	14/11/2007 11/12/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.018	12/11/2007 05/12/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	13/11/2007 12/12/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	19/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/11/2007 05/12/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	09/11/2007 07/12/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.012	09/11/2007 05/12/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/11/2007 07/12/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	16/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	10/11/2007 05/12/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.016	11/11/2007 10/12/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.055	14/11/2007 30/11/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.038	16/11/2007 12/12/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.015	18/11/2007 09/12/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.305	09/11/2007 04/12/2007	47.685.578
TOTAL			26.730	09/11/2007 14/12/2007	392.942.290

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

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

Eurobarometer

Comment lire les tableaux / How to read the tables



Q1 Quelle est votre nationalité ? Veuillez indiquer le(s) pays qui s'applique(nt).

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

	UE25 EU25	BE	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK
TOTAL	24791	974	1028	1037	1545	508	1000	1023	1020	1000	1020	502	1009	1007	1000	1005	1000	1310
Belgique Belgium	561 2%	923 95%	2 0%	3 0%	3 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 3%	3 0%	1 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 0%
Danemark Denmark	310 1%	0 -	1010 98%	1 0%	2 0%	3 1%	0 -	3 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	2 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 1%	9 -
Allemagne Germany	4172 17%	4 0%	5 0%	1000 96%	1499 97%	505 99%	1 0%	3 0%	2 0%	0 0%	2 0%	9 2%	2 0%	12 1%	0 -	0 -	0 0%	2 0%
Grèce Greece	731 3%	1 0%	0 -	4 0%	5 0%	0 -	982 98%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 0%	3 0%
Espagne Spain	2327 9%	0 -	1 0%	7 1%	8 1%	0 -	2 0%	1007 98%	7 1%	0 -	0 -	3 1%	1 0%	0 -	1 0%	0 -	0 0%	1 0%
France France	3196 13%	13 1%	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	7 1%	1012 99%	2 0%	0 -	21 4%	2 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	3 0%
Irlande Ireland	222 1%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	975 97%	1 0%	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	8 1%
Italie Italy	3315 13%	12 1%	1 0%	11 1%	13 1%	0 -	1 0%	2 0%	3 0%	4 0%	1015 100%	15 3%	0 -	1 0%	0 -	0 -	2 0%	6 0%
Luxembourg Luxembourg	20 0%	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	390 78%	0 -	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Pays-Bas Netherlands	906 4%	10 1%	0 -	2 0%	3 0%	2 0%	1 0%	1 0%	0 -	1 0%	0 -	4 1%	999 99%	2 0%	0 -	0 -	1 0%	7 1%
Portugal Portugal	636 3%	5 1%	0 -	3 0%	3 0%	0 -	0 -	4 0%	5 0%	0 -	2 0%	27 5%	1 0%	0 -	999 100%	0 -	0 -	5 0%
Royaume-Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord) United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	3124 13%	1 0%	3 0%	2 0%	2 0%	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	15 2%	0 -	7 1%	2 0%	1 0%	0 -	0 -	2 0%	1272 97%
Autriche Austria	444 2%	0 -	0 -	2 0%	3 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 0%	0 -	984 98%	0 -	0 0%	2 0%	4 -
Suède Sweden	474 2%	0 -	3 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 0%	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 0%	0 -	0 -	964 96%	0 -

Base totale des répondants (pondérée)
Base of respondents (weighted)

Base pondérée des répondants
Weighted base of respondents

Pourcentage vertical
Vertical percentage



QUESTIONNAIRE

Let's talk about another topic.

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

QE1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

QE1 Tout le monde ne partage pas le même point de vue à propos de l'importance de l'agriculture européenne et des zones rurales pour notre avenir. Vous personnellement, pensez-vous qu'il s'agit d'un sujet ... pour notre futur ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	(555)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Of very little importance	4
DK	5

	(555)
Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Très peu important	4
NSP	5

EB66.3 QD1

EB66.3 QD1

QE2 For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false? (M)

QE2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi si selon vous elle est vraie ou fausse. (M)

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REponse PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
--	------------	-------	--------	----

	(LIRE)	Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
--	--------	--------	---------	-----

(556)	1	The rural areas cover around 90% of the whole EU territory	1	2	3
(557)	2	Approximately 3% of the EU population are farmers	1	2	3
(558)	3	The EU exports more agricultural products than it imports	1	2	3

(556)	1	Les régions rurales couvrent 90% du territoire total de l'UE	1	2	3
(557)	2	Environ 3% de la population européenne sont des agriculteurs	1	2	3
(558)	3	L'UE exporte plus de produits agricoles qu'elle n'en importe	1	2	3

EB66.3 QD2

EB66.3 QD2

QE3 Have you ever heard or read about the European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy, the "CAP", or not? (M)

QE3 Avez-vous déjà entendu ou lu quelque chose à propos de la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne, la "PAC", ou non ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(559)	
Yes, and you know precisely what it is	1
Yes, but you don't know really what it is	2
No	3
DK	4

(559)	
Oui, et vous savez exactement ce que c'est	1
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment ce que c'est	2
Non	3
NSP	4

EB66.3 QD3 TREND MODIFIED

EB66.3 QD3 TREND MODIFIED

QE4a In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? First priority? (M)

QE4a Selon vous, quelles devraient être les priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural ? En premier ? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(560-561)	
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1
Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	2
Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	3
Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs (M)	4
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	5
Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	6
Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	7
Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	8
Favouring methods of organic production	9
Protecting family type farms	10
Promoting respect for the environment	11
Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	12
Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	13
Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	14
Encouraging quality production	15
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16
DK	17

(560-561)	
Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1
Améliorer la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne	2
Aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	3
Mettre en valeur les zones rurales en stimulant leur croissance économique et la création d'emplois (M)	4
S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	5
Assurer la disponibilité des produits agricoles	6
Stabiliser les marchés des produits agricoles	7
Promouvoir des pratiques agricoles durables	8
Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	9
Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales	10
Promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	11
S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient sains et sans danger	12
S'assurer que les animaux d'élevage soient bien traités	13
S'assurer que vous recevez suffisamment d'informations sur la provenance et les méthodes de production et de transformation des aliments	14
Encourager la production de qualité	15
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	16
NSP	17

EB66.3 QD4a TREND MODIFIED

EB66.3 QD4a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QE4ao IF "OTHER" IN QE4a - OTHERS GO TO QE4b

POSER QE4ao SI "AUTRE" EN QE4a - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE4b

QE4ao Which other?

QE4ao Quelle autre ?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 2 (562,563-564)

Large empty rectangular box for writing the answer in English.

NEW

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

1 2 (562,563-564)

Large empty rectangular box for writing the answer in French.

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QE4b Any others?

QE4b Et ensuite ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 5 REPONSES)

	(565-581)
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1,
Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	2,
Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	3,
Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs (M)	4,
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	5,
Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	6,
Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	7,
Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	8,
Favouring methods of organic production	9,
Protecting family type farms	10,
Promoting respect for the environment	11,
Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	12,
Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	13,
Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	14,
Encouraging quality production	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16,
DK	17,

	(565-581)
Assurer un niveau de vie acceptable aux agriculteurs	1,
Améliorer la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne	2,
Aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	3,
Mettre en valeur les zones rurales en stimulant leur croissance économique et la création d'emplois (M)	4,
S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	5,
Assurer la disponibilité des produits agricoles	6,
Stabiliser les marchés des produits agricoles	7,
Promouvoir des pratiques agricoles durables	8,
Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	9,
Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales	10,
Promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	11,
S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient sains et sans danger	12,
S'assurer que les animaux d'élevage soient bien traités	13,
S'assurer que vous recevez suffisamment d'informations sur la provenance et les méthodes de production et de transformation des aliments	14,
Encourager la production de qualité	15,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	16,
NSP	17,

EB66.3 QD4b TREND MODIFIED

EB66.3 QD4b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QE4bo IF "OTHER" IN QE4b - OTHERS GO TO QE5

POSER QE4bo SI "AUTRE" EN QE4b - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE5

QE4bo Which other(s)?

QE4bo Quelle(s) autre(s) ?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5 2 (582,583-592)

Empty response box for English section.

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

5 2 (582,583-592)

Empty response box for French section.

NEW

NEW

ASK ALL

QE5 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...? (M)

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
--	------------	-------------	--------------	----

(593)	1	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3
(594)	2	Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	1	2	3
(595)	3	Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	1	2	3
(596)	4	Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs (M)	1	2	3
(597)	5	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3
(598)	6	Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	1	2	3
(599)	7	Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	1	2	3
(600)	8	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	1	2	3
(601)	9	Favouring methods of organic production	1	2	3
(602)	10	Protecting family type farms	1	2	3
(603)	11	Promoting respect for the environment	1	2	3
(604)	12	Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	1	2	3
(605)	13	Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	1	2	3
(606)	14	Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	1	2	3
(607)	15	Encouraging quality production	1	2	3

EB66.3 QD5 TREND MODIFIED

A TOUS

QE5 La politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit-elle plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne ... ? (M)

(UNE REponse PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt bien	Plutôt mal	NSP
--	--------	-------------	------------	-----

(593)	1	Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1	2	3
(594)	2	Améliorer la compétitivité de l'agriculture européenne	1	2	3
(595)	3	Aider les agriculteurs à adapter leur production aux attentes des consommateurs	1	2	3
(596)	4	Mettre en valeur les zones rurales en stimulant leur croissance économique et la création d'emplois (M)	1	2	3
(597)	5	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	1	2	3
(598)	6	Assurer la disponibilité des produits agricoles	1	2	3
(599)	7	Stabiliser les marchés des produits agricoles	1	2	3
(600)	8	Promouvoir des pratiques agricoles durables	1	2	3
(601)	9	Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	1	2	3
(602)	10	Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales	1	2	3
(603)	11	Promouvoir le respect de l'environnement	1	2	3
(604)	12	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient sains et sans danger	1	2	3
(605)	13	S'assurer que les animaux d'élevage soient bien traités	1	2	3
(606)	14	S'assurer que vous recevez suffisamment d'informations sur la provenance et les méthodes de production et de transformation des aliments	1	2	3
(607)	15	Encourager la production de qualité	1	2	3

EB66.3 QD5 TREND MODIFIED

--

--

QE6 The European Union is subsidizing agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural areas and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad thing?

QE6 L'Union européenne subventionne de moins en moins les produits agricoles. Mais en revanche, elle apporte davantage de fonds pour la protection et le développement de l'ensemble des zones rurales et pour le soutien direct aux agriculteurs. Pensez-vous que cette évolution est une bonne chose, une mauvaise chose ou une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(608)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad thing	3
DK	4

	(608)
Une bonne chose	1
Une mauvaise chose	2
Une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise	3
NSP	4

EB66.3 QD6

EB66.3 QD6

--

--

QE7 In your opinion, which should be the 2 main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

QE7 D'après vous, quelles devraient être les 2 responsabilités principales des agriculteurs dans notre société ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(609-617)
Protecting the environment	1,
Supplying the population with healthy and safe food	2,
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	3,
Ensuring the food self-sufficiency of the EU	4,
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	5,
Ensuring the welfare of farm animals	6,
Favouring and improving life in the countryside	7,
Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non food agricultural products	8,
DK	9,

	(609-617)
Protéger l'environnement	1,
Offrir une alimentation saine et sans danger pour la population	2,
Maintenir l'activité économique et l'emploi dans les zones rurales	3,
Assurer l'autonomie alimentaire de l'UE	4,
Offrir à la population une diversité de produits de qualité	5,
Assurer le bien-être des animaux d'élevage	6,
Favoriser et améliorer la vie dans les campagnes	7,
Offrir des sources d'énergie alternatives comme le biocarburant et les produits agricoles non-alimentaires	8,
NSP	9,

EB66.3 QD7

EB66.3 QD7

--

--

QE8 Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

QE8 Selon de nouvelles règles introduites en 2003, les paiements de subventions aux agriculteurs sont maintenant liés à l'obligation de se soumettre à certaines règles concernant l'environnement, la sécurité alimentaire et le bien-être des animaux (la conditionnalité). Personnellement, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous qu'il est justifié ou injustifié de réduire les paiements de subventions aux agriculteurs qui ne respectent pas ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	DK
------------	-------------------	--------------------	----------------------	---------------------	----

(LIRE)	Tout à fait justifié	Plutôt justifié	Plutôt injustifié	Tout à fait injustifié	NSP
--------	----------------------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------------	-----

(618)	1	Environmental standards	1	2	3	4	5
(619)	2	Animal welfare standards	1	2	3	4	5
(620)	3	Food safety standards	1	2	3	4	5

(618)	1	Les normes en matière d'environnement	1	2	3	4	5
(619)	2	Les normes en matière de bien-être animal	1	2	3	4	5
(620)	3	Les normes en matière de sécurité alimentaire	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.3 QD8

EB66.3 QD8

Now I would like to ask you a question about international trade in agricultural products.

Je vais maintenant vous poser une question sur le commerce international de produits agricoles.

QE9 I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. For each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

QE9 Je vais maintenant vous lire quelques affirmations sur l'Union européenne et les barrières commerciales à l'importation de produits agricoles. Pour chacune d'elles, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
--	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----

(621)	1	The EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin	1	2	3	4	5
(622)	2	The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries	1	2	3	4	5
(623)	3	Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if they fully comply with EU standards (in terms of safety and quality)	1	2	3	4	5

(621)	1	L'UE ne devrait pas avoir de barrières commerciales à l'importation de produits agricoles sans distinction de leur origine	1	2	3	4	5
(622)	2	L'UE devrait avoir des barrières commerciales à l'importation de produits agricoles à l'exception d'importations en provenance de pays en voie de développement	1	2	3	4	5
(623)	3	L'importation de produits agricoles dans l'UE, quelle qu'en soit l'origine, ne devrait être autorisée que si ces produits sont conformes aux normes européennes (en termes de sécurité et de qualité)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QE10 The budget of the European Union for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total budget of the European Union. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?

QE10 Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural représente environ 40% du budget total de l'Union européenne. Pensez-vous que cette proportion est insuffisante, adéquate ou trop élevée ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(624)
Insufficient	1
Adequate	2
Too high	3
DK	4

	(624)
Insuffisante	1
Adéquate	2
Trop élevée	3
NSP	4

EB66.3 QD9

EB66.3 QD9

--

--

QE11 And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the proportion of the total budget of the European Union allocated to the CAP? (M)

QE11 Et souhaiteriez-vous que pendant les 10 prochaines années, la part du budget affectée à la PAC par l'Union européenne augmente, diminue ou est restée à peu près le même ? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(625)
Increase	1
Decrease	2
No change	3
DK	4

	(625)
Augmente	1
Diminue	2
Reste à peu près le même	3
NSP	4

EB66.3 QD10

EB66.3 QD10

--

--

QE12 Would you like to be more informed about...?

QE12 Souhaiteriez-vous être plus informé(e) sur ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, very much so	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK
--	------------	-------------------	---------------------	----------------	----------------	----

	(LIRE)	Oui, tout à fait	Oui, dans une certaine mesure	Non, pas vraiment	Non, pas du tout	NSP
--	--------	------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------	------------------	-----

(626)	1	Agricultural issues in general	1	2	3	4	5
(627)	2	The EU's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy, the "CAP"	1	2	3	4	5

(626)	1	Les questions agricoles en général	1	2	3	4	5
(627)	2	La politique agricole et de développement rural de l'UE, la "PAC"	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QE13 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information?

QE13 Sur lesquels des sujets suivants souhaiteriez-vous recevoir plus d'informations ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(628-639)
The share of agriculture in the total budget of the EU	1,
The safety of the food products	2,
The share of the EU budget for agriculture distributed to each country	3,
The reasons why there is a CAP	4,
The main aims of the CAP	5,
The daily life of the farmers in (OUR COUNTRY)	6,
The welfare of farm animals	7,
The environmental effects of farming	8,
The reasons why farmers receive income support	9,
None of these\ Not interested in these topics (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	10,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	11,
DK	12,

	(628-639)
La part de l'agriculture dans le budget total de l'UE	1,
La sécurité des produits alimentaires	2,
La part du budget de l'UE pour l'agriculture distribuée à chaque pays	3,
Les raisons de l'existence de la PAC	4,
Les principaux objectifs de la PAC	5,
La vie de tous les jours des agriculteurs en (NOTRE PAYS)	6,
Le bien-être des animaux d'élevage	7,
Les effets de l'agriculture sur l'environnement	8,
Les raisons pour lesquelles les agriculteurs reçoivent des subventions	9,
Aucun de ceux-ci\ N'est pas intéressé(e) (SPONTANE) (N)	10,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	11,
NSP	12,

EB66.3 QD12 TREND MODIFIED

EB66.3 QD12 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QE13o IF "OTHER" IN QE13 - OTHERS GO TO QE14

POSER QE13o SI "AUTRE" EN QE13 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QE14

QE13o Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5 | 2 | (640,641-650)

NEW

ASK ALL

QE13o Quel(s) autre(s) ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

5 | 2 | (640,641-650)

NEW

A TOUS

QE14 If you were looking for information on farming and the agriculture and rural development policy of the European Union, which of the following sources would you prefer to use?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(651-659)
Television	1,
Radio	2,
The Internet	3,
General newspapers and magazines	4,
Specialised magazines	5,
Agricultural fairs	6,
Would not look for such information (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

QE14 Si vous recherchez des informations sur l'agriculture et sur la politique agricole et de développement rural de l'Union européenne, lesquelles des sources suivantes préférez-vous utiliser ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

	(651-659)
La télévision	1,
La radio	2,
Internet	3,
Les quotidiens et les magazines d'information	4,
Les magazines spécialisés	5,
Les foires agricoles	6,
Ne chercherait pas ce genre d'information (SPONTANE)	7,
Autres (SPONTANE - SPECIFIER)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

ASK QE14o IF "OTHER" IN QE14 - OTHERS GO TO QF1

POSER QE14o SI "AUTRE" EN QE14 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QF1

QE14o Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

5 | 2 | (660,661-670)

NEW

QE14o Quelle(s) autre(s) ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

5 | 2 | (660,661-670)

NEW

TABLES

QE1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

	TOTAL	Very important	Important	Not very important	Of very little importance	DK	Important	Not important
UE27 EU27	26730	45%	45%	5%	1%	4%	90%	6%
BE	1004	52%	41%	6%	1%	-	93%	7%
BG	1000	31%	47%	5%	2%	15%	78%	7%
CZ	1169	51%	42%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
DK	1000	39%	51%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
D-W	1013	49%	44%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
DE	1519	49%	44%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
D-E	506	45%	45%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
EE	1002	52%	41%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
EL	1000	58%	36%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
ES	1000	45%	45%	4%	1%	5%	90%	5%
FR	1024	52%	40%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
IE	1000	38%	41%	8%	3%	10%	79%	11%
IT	1039	35%	52%	6%	2%	5%	87%	8%
CY	505	54%	39%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
LV	1009	45%	41%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
LT	1018	38%	48%	6%	2%	6%	86%	8%
LU	500	44%	46%	5%	1%	4%	90%	6%
HU	1000	52%	41%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
MT	500	55%	39%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
NL	1000	41%	48%	8%	-	3%	89%	8%
AT	1012	38%	50%	8%	1%	3%	88%	9%
PL	1000	38%	55%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
PT	1000	43%	53%	2%	-	2%	96%	2%
RO	1000	50%	38%	4%	2%	6%	88%	6%
SI	1016	54%	38%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
SK	1055	34%	56%	7%	1%	2%	90%	8%
FI	1038	57%	38%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
SE	1015	50%	37%	7%	1%	5%	87%	8%
UK	1305	43%	37%	9%	3%	8%	80%	12%

QE2.1 For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false?

The rural areas cover around 90% of the whole EU territory

	TOTAL	True	False	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	30%	43%	27%
BE	1004	27%	66%	7%
BG	1000	16%	22%	62%
CZ	1169	37%	46%	17%
DK	1000	36%	50%	14%
D-W	1013	34%	50%	16%
DE	1519	34%	51%	15%
D-E	506	33%	54%	13%
EE	1002	34%	47%	19%
EL	1000	20%	71%	9%
ES	1000	29%	27%	44%
FR	1024	35%	47%	18%
IE	1000	35%	20%	45%
IT	1039	21%	36%	43%
CY	505	17%	46%	37%
LV	1009	10%	66%	24%
LT	1018	20%	51%	29%
LU	500	21%	57%	22%
HU	1000	25%	46%	29%
MT	500	16%	30%	54%
NL	1000	35%	53%	12%
AT	1012	34%	37%	29%
PL	1000	15%	61%	24%
PT	1000	30%	41%	29%
RO	1000	14%	33%	53%
SI	1016	26%	55%	19%
SK	1055	36%	43%	21%
FI	1038	37%	51%	12%
SE	1015	38%	49%	13%
UK	1305	41%	31%	28%

QE2.2 For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false?

Approximately 3% of the EU population are farmers

	TOTAL	True	False	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	42%	32%	26%
BE	1004	59%	37%	4%
BG	1000	23%	12%	65%
CZ	1169	53%	30%	17%
DK	1000	53%	38%	9%
D-W	1013	48%	37%	15%
DE	1519	49%	36%	15%
D-E	506	55%	33%	12%
EE	1002	52%	29%	19%
EL	1000	42%	48%	10%
ES	1000	40%	17%	43%
FR	1024	51%	38%	11%
IE	1000	35%	22%	43%
IT	1039	39%	23%	38%
CY	505	42%	21%	37%
LV	1009	38%	41%	21%
LT	1018	35%	33%	32%
LU	500	55%	26%	19%
HU	1000	37%	41%	22%
MT	500	38%	15%	47%
NL	1000	42%	45%	13%
AT	1012	47%	25%	28%
PL	1000	27%	50%	23%
PT	1000	47%	25%	28%
RO	1000	21%	23%	56%
SI	1016	48%	35%	17%
SK	1055	55%	25%	20%
FI	1038	50%	41%	9%
SE	1015	51%	36%	13%
UK	1305	41%	32%	27%

QE2.3 For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false?

The EU exports more agricultural products than it imports

	TOTAL	True	False	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	43%	27%	30%
BE	1004	51%	39%	10%
BG	1000	27%	6%	67%
CZ	1169	48%	30%	22%
DK	1000	72%	17%	11%
D-W	1013	51%	30%	19%
DE	1519	50%	30%	20%
D-E	506	48%	31%	21%
EE	1002	44%	26%	30%
EL	1000	44%	39%	17%
ES	1000	36%	19%	45%
FR	1024	50%	32%	18%
IE	1000	35%	17%	48%
IT	1039	28%	28%	44%
CY	505	37%	19%	44%
LV	1009	44%	31%	25%
LT	1018	40%	22%	38%
LU	500	40%	32%	28%
HU	1000	44%	26%	30%
MT	500	39%	14%	47%
NL	1000	52%	33%	15%
AT	1012	47%	23%	30%
PL	1000	43%	24%	33%
PT	1000	43%	30%	27%
RO	1000	25%	12%	63%
SI	1016	41%	35%	24%
SK	1055	52%	28%	20%
FI	1038	51%	33%	16%
SE	1015	47%	35%	18%
UK	1305	42%	29%	29%

QE2 For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false?

Average

	Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	DK
UE27 EU27	33%	39%	28%
BE	42%	51%	7%
BG	15%	20%	65%
CZ	40%	42%	18%
DK	36%	53%	11%
D-W	37%	46%	17%
DE	38%	46%	16%
D-E	40%	45%	15%
EE	37%	40%	23%
EL	34%	54%	12%
ES	29%	26%	45%
FR	40%	45%	15%
IE	29%	26%	45%
IT	29%	29%	42%
CY	26%	34%	40%
LV	26%	51%	23%
LT	26%	41%	33%
LU	36%	41%	23%
HU	29%	44%	27%
MT	23%	28%	49%
NL	36%	50%	14%
AT	35%	36%	29%
PL	22%	51%	27%
PT	36%	36%	28%
RO	16%	27%	57%
SI	36%	44%	20%
SK	40%	40%	20%
FI	40%	48%	12%
SE	41%	44%	15%
UK	37%	35%	28%

QE2 For each of the following sentences, do you think that it is true or false?

	TOTAL	At least one correct answer	1 correct answer	2 correct answers	3 correct answers	At least one wrong answer	At least one answer DK
UE27 EU27	26730	64%	35%	25%	5%	71%	41%
BE	1004	81%	42%	34%	5%	90%	14%
BG	1000	30%	17%	13%	1%	43%	80%
CZ	1169	73%	34%	32%	7%	77%	32%
DK	1000	73%	44%	25%	4%	88%	21%
D-W	1013	72%	38%	29%	6%	80%	28%
DE	1519	73%	38%	29%	6%	81%	28%
D-E	506	76%	38%	31%	6%	83%	26%
EE	1002	73%	38%	28%	6%	73%	38%
EL	1000	71%	43%	25%	3%	90%	23%
ES	1000	54%	24%	26%	4%	55%	59%
FR	1024	77%	42%	29%	6%	82%	30%
IE	1000	54%	25%	25%	4%	53%	58%
IT	1039	56%	30%	22%	5%	57%	56%
CY	505	53%	30%	20%	3%	66%	57%
LV	1009	60%	43%	16%	1%	81%	38%
LT	1018	56%	38%	15%	3%	72%	52%
LU	500	73%	41%	28%	4%	79%	39%
HU	1000	61%	37%	22%	3%	76%	44%
MT	500	48%	28%	19%	1%	57%	68%
NL	1000	74%	42%	27%	4%	86%	27%
AT	1012	66%	32%	30%	4%	70%	43%
PL	1000	49%	35%	13%	2%	80%	43%
PT	1000	68%	35%	25%	7%	69%	39%
RO	1000	37%	28%	8%	1%	50%	72%
SI	1016	72%	39%	27%	5%	78%	35%
SK	1055	75%	35%	34%	6%	77%	31%
FI	1038	76%	38%	31%	7%	83%	23%
SE	1015	77%	38%	31%	8%	79%	25%
UK	1305	69%	34%	28%	7%	67%	43%

QE3 Have you ever heard or read about the European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy, the "CAP", or not?

	TOTAL	Yes, and you know precisely what it is	Yes, but you don't know really what it is	No	DK	Yes
UE27 EU27	26730	9%	34%	53%	4%	43%
BE	1004	8%	29%	63%	-	37%
BG	1000	5%	31%	50%	14%	36%
CZ	1169	8%	36%	53%	3%	44%
DK	1000	3%	31%	65%	1%	34%
D-W	1013	8%	34%	54%	4%	42%
DE	1519	8%	33%	56%	3%	41%
D-E	506	7%	32%	60%	1%	39%
EE	1002	4%	26%	68%	2%	30%
EL	1000	10%	29%	61%	-	39%
ES	1000	8%	25%	57%	10%	33%
FR	1024	16%	49%	34%	1%	65%
IE	1000	23%	40%	29%	8%	63%
IT	1039	8%	25%	60%	7%	33%
CY	505	5%	28%	66%	1%	33%
LV	1009	5%	32%	60%	3%	37%
LT	1018	11%	41%	46%	2%	52%
LU	500	7%	30%	60%	3%	37%
HU	1000	5%	18%	76%	1%	23%
MT	500	1%	13%	85%	1%	14%
NL	1000	10%	44%	45%	1%	54%
AT	1012	9%	42%	46%	3%	51%
PL	1000	7%	47%	44%	2%	54%
PT	1000	15%	33%	50%	2%	48%
RO	1000	4%	29%	56%	11%	33%
SI	1016	9%	49%	41%	1%	58%
SK	1055	5%	35%	59%	1%	40%
FI	1038	3%	27%	69%	1%	30%
SE	1015	7%	44%	47%	2%	51%
UK	1305	9%	29%	58%	4%	38%

QE4a In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? First priority?

	TOTAL	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	Favouring methods of organic production	Protecting family type farms	Promoting respect for the environment	Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	Encouraging quality production	Others (SPONT-SPECIFY)	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	19%	7%	8%	9%	11%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	10%	2%	3%	2%	-	7%
BE	1004	18%	5%	9%	6%	10%	3%	4%	6%	4%	6%	5%	18%	2%	1%	3%	-	-
BG	1000	17%	7%	9%	16%	11%	2%	5%	1%	1%	3%	3%	9%	-	3%	3%	-	10%
CZ	1169	16%	12%	8%	12%	21%	2%	6%	1%	2%	1%	2%	11%	1%	1%	2%	-	2%
DK	1000	10%	5%	6%	4%	6%	2%	2%	9%	10%	1%	12%	12%	10%	5%	2%	1%	3%
D-W	1013	15%	6%	4%	5%	10%	8%	4%	3%	7%	4%	4%	15%	3%	6%	3%	-	3%
DE	1519	14%	6%	5%	6%	10%	8%	5%	3%	6%	4%	5%	15%	2%	5%	3%	-	3%
D-E	506	11%	10%	5%	12%	11%	7%	5%	2%	4%	4%	6%	14%	1%	4%	2%	-	2%
EE	1002	21%	7%	8%	16%	10%	3%	3%	2%	4%	6%	3%	4%	1%	2%	1%	-	9%
EL	1000	17%	5%	9%	14%	16%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	6%	15%	1%	3%	3%	-	-
ES	1000	22%	7%	11%	9%	15%	3%	3%	4%	1%	3%	4%	6%	1%	1%	1%	-	9%
FR	1024	23%	8%	11%	6%	10%	1%	4%	5%	5%	3%	7%	8%	2%	1%	3%	-	3%
IE	1000	20%	5%	4%	7%	13%	2%	4%	3%	2%	4%	3%	11%	2%	4%	2%	-	14%
IT	1039	11%	11%	9%	11%	12%	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	15%	1%	2%	2%	-	9%
CY	505	31%	4%	11%	6%	10%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	7%	17%	-	2%	3%	-	2%
LV	1009	24%	7%	8%	20%	9%	3%	5%	2%	1%	4%	2%	4%	-	1%	4%	1%	5%
LT	1018	18%	5%	10%	19%	8%	6%	4%	1%	6%	2%	2%	7%	-	2%	2%	-	8%
LU	500	19%	5%	7%	4%	10%	2%	3%	1%	5%	6%	6%	13%	6%	3%	3%	1%	6%
HU	1000	20%	8%	8%	13%	11%	2%	5%	1%	1%	9%	3%	10%	1%	2%	3%	-	3%
MT	500	16%	4%	7%	2%	21%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	6%	21%	2%	4%	2%	-	7%
NL	1000	18%	9%	8%	8%	4%	4%	3%	13%	6%	2%	5%	9%	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%
AT	1012	11%	5%	4%	9%	16%	12%	4%	3%	6%	5%	5%	13%	3%	1%	1%	-	2%
PL	1000	25%	9%	7%	11%	13%	1%	6%	3%	3%	4%	2%	6%	1%	2%	2%	-	5%
PT	1000	19%	9%	7%	11%	12%	3%	4%	6%	2%	2%	4%	10%	1%	1%	3%	-	6%
RO	1000	31%	5%	9%	13%	5%	1%	4%	3%	1%	6%	2%	6%	1%	1%	2%	1%	9%
SI	1016	24%	7%	5%	9%	16%	2%	2%	4%	7%	2%	3%	11%	1%	4%	2%	-	1%
SK	1055	9%	6%	10%	8%	22%	5%	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	20%	1%	2%	3%	-	3%
FI	1038	27%	3%	3%	9%	11%	13%	1%	6%	3%	2%	3%	11%	2%	3%	2%	-	1%
SE	1015	11%	4%	7%	10%	4%	2%	3%	8%	12%	1%	9%	7%	12%	5%	2%	1%	2%
UK	1305	22%	4%	4%	5%	7%	2%	2%	6%	2%	4%	5%	7%	4%	4%	3%	-	19%

QE4b Any others? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	Favouring methods of organic production	Protecting family type farms	Promoting respect for the environment	Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	Ensuring that you have enough information where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	Encouraging quality production	Others (SPONTY-SPECIFY)	DK
UE27 EU27	24894	23%	15%	23%	23%	35%	15%	21%	18%	22%	22%	31%	34%	25%	18%	20%	0%	2%
BE	1002	26%	16%	22%	21%	35%	18%	21%	22%	22%	31%	39%	34%	25%	19%	22%	0%	1%
BG	897	27%	15%	27%	35%	39%	13%	30%	9%	16%	26%	29%	31%	10%	17%	26%	-	3%
CZ	1142	17%	13%	17%	21%	35%	13%	21%	9%	19%	15%	23%	31%	18%	14%	20%	0%	2%
DK	968	16%	18%	21%	16%	32%	12%	11%	26%	34%	8%	47%	43%	51%	32%	26%	0%	2%
D-W	979	23%	17%	22%	20%	41%	24%	21%	18%	40%	22%	35%	37%	35%	25%	27%	0%	1%
DE	1472	23%	18%	22%	22%	41%	22%	21%	18%	37%	22%	35%	38%	34%	26%	27%	0%	0%
D-E	496	21%	19%	21%	32%	40%	18%	21%	19%	28%	21%	33%	39%	33%	31%	25%	0%	-
EE	909	21%	14%	28%	28%	35%	17%	27%	20%	27%	31%	29%	32%	12%	15%	16%	-	2%
EL	1000	39%	19%	31%	33%	50%	21%	24%	10%	28%	19%	49%	50%	29%	24%	14%	0%	0%
ES	912	21%	12%	18%	22%	31%	14%	15%	16%	10%	19%	21%	27%	13%	10%	9%	0%	3%
FR	994	21%	12%	21%	19%	33%	9%	22%	21%	22%	22%	45%	38%	25%	14%	25%	1%	2%
IE	862	34%	20%	23%	24%	41%	19%	18%	19%	16%	33%	28%	32%	28%	26%	19%	-	3%
IT	944	14%	15%	22%	24%	33%	14%	21%	15%	20%	16%	25%	30%	19%	17%	13%	-	2%
CY	496	37%	22%	35%	34%	53%	23%	27%	14%	18%	15%	53%	57%	16%	14%	27%	0%	0%
LV	963	20%	12%	18%	26%	29%	14%	34%	13%	13%	32%	34%	30%	10%	20%	29%	0%	2%
LT	939	21%	12%	26%	25%	34%	19%	22%	8%	33%	14%	17%	36%	9%	18%	28%	-	1%
LU	468	25%	15%	25%	21%	35%	9%	13%	11%	23%	33%	41%	37%	41%	28%	26%	1%	0%
HU	968	26%	19%	25%	34%	36%	13%	30%	15%	14%	33%	35%	34%	19%	25%	22%	-	0%
MT	466	24%	13%	25%	13%	42%	10%	13%	10%	8%	20%	35%	36%	24%	29%	28%	-	3%
NL	977	23%	18%	25%	24%	30%	11%	13%	34%	19%	15%	35%	33%	27%	23%	22%	1%	1%
AT	991	31%	21%	26%	25%	44%	35%	22%	18%	39%	32%	31%	41%	33%	23%	9%	-	0%
PL	947	17%	14%	24%	22%	32%	10%	29%	11%	21%	25%	17%	29%	13%	9%	17%	-	2%
PT	938	30%	20%	26%	29%	35%	19%	19%	21%	16%	22%	28%	31%	13%	10%	14%	-	1%
RO	909	34%	18%	37%	35%	31%	19%	26%	19%	12%	31%	22%	32%	14%	9%	13%	0%	1%
SI	1005	22%	15%	20%	22%	35%	21%	16%	18%	33%	19%	25%	47%	19%	23%	23%	0%	1%
SK	1025	30%	20%	33%	29%	45%	22%	28%	9%	25%	19%	32%	37%	18%	24%	24%	-	1%
FI	1031	29%	11%	17%	31%	38%	30%	8%	33%	18%	20%	28%	37%	29%	27%	24%	0%	1%
SE	992	26%	14%	25%	25%	27%	12%	10%	24%	35%	15%	47%	30%	52%	29%	25%	0%	2%
UK	1055	26%	12%	21%	19%	33%	12%	14%	21%	13%	23%	31%	31%	39%	18%	23%	-	5%

QE4a+b Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

	TOTAL	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture	Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products	Stabilising the markets of agricultural products	Promoting sustainable agricultural practices	Favouring methods of organic production	Protecting family type farms	Promoting respect for the environment	Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe	Ensuring that farm animals are well treated	Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed	Encouraging quality production	Others (SPONT-SPECIFY)	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	40%	21%	29%	30%	43%	18%	23%	21%	24%	24%	33%	42%	25%	19%	21%	0%	7%
BE	1004	44%	21%	31%	27%	45%	21%	26%	28%	26%	36%	44%	53%	27%	20%	24%	0%	0%
BG	1000	41%	21%	34%	48%	46%	13%	31%	9%	16%	26%	28%	37%	9%	18%	27%	0%	10%
CZ	1169	33%	24%	25%	33%	55%	14%	26%	10%	21%	16%	24%	41%	19%	15%	22%	0%	2%
DK	1000	26%	22%	26%	19%	38%	13%	12%	35%	43%	8%	57%	53%	59%	36%	27%	1%	3%
D-W	1013	37%	22%	26%	24%	50%	31%	25%	20%	45%	25%	39%	51%	36%	30%	29%	0%	3%
DE	1519	36%	24%	26%	28%	50%	30%	25%	20%	43%	25%	38%	51%	36%	31%	29%	0%	3%
D-E	506	31%	28%	26%	43%	50%	25%	26%	21%	31%	25%	38%	52%	33%	34%	27%	1%	2%
EE	1002	41%	20%	34%	41%	42%	19%	27%	20%	28%	35%	29%	33%	12%	15%	16%	0%	9%
EL	1000	57%	24%	40%	47%	66%	22%	28%	11%	31%	20%	55%	65%	30%	27%	16%	0%	-
ES	1000	41%	18%	28%	28%	44%	15%	17%	18%	10%	20%	24%	31%	13%	10%	10%	0%	9%
FR	1024	43%	19%	31%	25%	42%	9%	25%	26%	26%	24%	51%	45%	26%	15%	28%	1%	3%
IE	1000	50%	21%	24%	28%	48%	18%	19%	20%	15%	33%	27%	39%	26%	26%	19%	-	14%
IT	1039	24%	25%	29%	32%	42%	15%	24%	16%	20%	17%	27%	42%	18%	18%	14%	-	9%
CY	505	67%	26%	46%	40%	62%	24%	28%	15%	19%	15%	58%	73%	16%	16%	29%	1%	2%
LV	1009	43%	18%	25%	45%	36%	16%	37%	15%	13%	34%	35%	33%	10%	20%	32%	1%	5%
LT	1018	37%	15%	35%	42%	40%	24%	25%	9%	37%	15%	18%	40%	9%	19%	28%	-	8%
LU	500	43%	19%	31%	23%	43%	10%	15%	12%	27%	37%	44%	47%	44%	29%	27%	2%	6%
HU	1000	45%	27%	32%	46%	46%	15%	33%	15%	14%	41%	37%	44%	19%	27%	24%	0%	3%
MT	500	38%	16%	30%	14%	60%	11%	15%	10%	10%	19%	39%	55%	24%	31%	29%	-	7%
NL	1000	40%	26%	33%	31%	33%	15%	16%	47%	25%	17%	39%	42%	29%	26%	22%	1%	2%
AT	1012	42%	26%	29%	33%	59%	46%	26%	20%	44%	37%	35%	52%	35%	23%	10%	0%	2%
PL	1000	41%	22%	30%	31%	42%	10%	34%	13%	23%	28%	18%	34%	13%	10%	18%	0%	5%
PT	1000	47%	28%	32%	38%	45%	20%	22%	25%	17%	23%	31%	40%	13%	11%	15%	-	6%
RO	1000	62%	21%	42%	45%	33%	19%	28%	21%	12%	34%	22%	35%	14%	8%	14%	1%	9%
SI	1016	46%	22%	25%	31%	51%	22%	18%	21%	40%	21%	27%	58%	20%	27%	25%	0%	1%
SK	1055	38%	26%	42%	36%	65%	26%	31%	10%	27%	20%	33%	56%	18%	26%	27%	-	3%
FI	1038	56%	14%	21%	40%	49%	43%	9%	39%	21%	22%	30%	48%	31%	30%	25%	0%	1%
SE	1015	37%	18%	31%	35%	31%	14%	13%	32%	47%	15%	55%	36%	64%	33%	26%	1%	2%
UK	1305	43%	14%	21%	20%	34%	11%	14%	23%	12%	22%	29%	33%	35%	18%	22%	0%	19%

QE5.1 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	35%	39%	26%
BE	1004	52%	41%	7%
BG	1000	29%	20%	51%
CZ	1169	29%	61%	10%
DK	1000	37%	30%	33%
D-W	1013	38%	42%	20%
DE	1519	38%	42%	20%
D-E	506	34%	43%	23%
EE	1002	25%	51%	24%
EL	1000	33%	64%	3%
ES	1000	46%	32%	22%
FR	1024	32%	49%	19%
IE	1000	45%	17%	38%
IT	1039	31%	30%	39%
CY	505	33%	31%	36%
LV	1009	16%	68%	16%
LT	1018	43%	29%	28%
LU	500	33%	33%	34%
HU	1000	26%	62%	12%
MT	500	37%	9%	54%
NL	1000	38%	36%	26%
AT	1012	55%	27%	18%
PL	1000	41%	39%	20%
PT	1000	29%	49%	22%
RO	1000	27%	33%	40%
SI	1016	39%	47%	14%
SK	1055	41%	46%	13%
FI	1038	43%	51%	6%
SE	1015	41%	35%	24%
UK	1305	22%	37%	41%

QE5.2 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Improving the competitiveness of European agriculture

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	36%	33%	31%
BE	1004	58%	32%	10%
BG	1000	33%	13%	54%
CZ	1169	34%	54%	12%
DK	1000	38%	31%	31%
D-W	1013	39%	34%	27%
DE	1519	39%	34%	27%
D-E	506	40%	33%	27%
EE	1002	29%	37%	34%
EL	1000	40%	54%	6%
ES	1000	49%	24%	27%
FR	1024	32%	41%	27%
IE	1000	40%	16%	44%
IT	1039	31%	30%	39%
CY	505	36%	25%	39%
LV	1009	22%	55%	23%
LT	1018	37%	23%	40%
LU	500	34%	26%	40%
HU	1000	33%	51%	16%
MT	500	38%	6%	56%
NL	1000	36%	31%	33%
AT	1012	59%	20%	21%
PL	1000	43%	30%	27%
PT	1000	37%	37%	26%
RO	1000	32%	21%	47%
SI	1016	39%	41%	20%
SK	1055	45%	38%	17%
FI	1038	38%	44%	18%
SE	1015	32%	38%	30%
UK	1305	18%	34%	48%

QE5.3 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Helping farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	35%	36%	29%
BE	1004	61%	32%	7%
BG	1000	33%	20%	47%
CZ	1169	30%	58%	12%
DK	1000	30%	37%	33%
D-W	1013	39%	38%	23%
DE	1519	39%	37%	24%
D-E	506	39%	34%	27%
EE	1002	31%	40%	29%
EL	1000	39%	57%	4%
ES	1000	46%	29%	25%
FR	1024	30%	47%	23%
IE	1000	41%	16%	43%
IT	1039	31%	33%	36%
CY	505	44%	22%	34%
LV	1009	24%	56%	20%
LT	1018	44%	26%	30%
LU	500	31%	31%	38%
HU	1000	33%	54%	13%
MT	500	40%	7%	53%
NL	1000	31%	36%	33%
AT	1012	58%	24%	18%
PL	1000	43%	32%	25%
PT	1000	34%	43%	23%
RO	1000	28%	31%	41%
SI	1016	40%	44%	16%
SK	1055	40%	42%	18%
FI	1038	37%	50%	13%
SE	1015	27%	45%	28%
UK	1305	20%	32%	48%

QE5.4 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Enhancing rural areas by stimulating their economic growth and creating new jobs

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	30%	42%	28%
BE	1004	51%	40%	9%
BG	1000	32%	23%	45%
CZ	1169	26%	65%	9%
DK	1000	26%	41%	33%
D-W	1013	34%	43%	23%
DE	1519	32%	45%	23%
D-E	506	25%	54%	21%
EE	1002	23%	54%	23%
EL	1000	30%	66%	4%
ES	1000	44%	30%	26%
FR	1024	25%	52%	23%
IE	1000	30%	29%	41%
IT	1039	27%	36%	37%
CY	505	29%	29%	42%
LV	1009	19%	66%	15%
LT	1018	40%	35%	25%
LU	500	26%	30%	44%
HU	1000	24%	65%	11%
MT	500	39%	7%	54%
NL	1000	29%	38%	33%
AT	1012	50%	32%	18%
PL	1000	38%	39%	23%
PT	1000	26%	52%	22%
RO	1000	27%	34%	39%
SI	1016	32%	53%	15%
SK	1055	35%	49%	16%
FI	1038	19%	72%	9%
SE	1015	26%	48%	26%
UK	1305	18%	37%	45%

QE5.5 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	30%	48%	22%
BE	1004	49%	47%	4%
BG	1000	23%	28%	49%
CZ	1169	17%	80%	3%
DK	1000	41%	37%	22%
D-W	1013	37%	52%	11%
DE	1519	35%	54%	11%
D-E	506	28%	63%	9%
EE	1002	17%	61%	22%
EL	1000	19%	79%	2%
ES	1000	40%	41%	19%
FR	1024	23%	59%	18%
IE	1000	32%	33%	35%
IT	1039	23%	46%	31%
CY	505	31%	41%	28%
LV	1009	12%	74%	14%
LT	1018	27%	50%	23%
LU	500	28%	39%	33%
HU	1000	24%	68%	8%
MT	500	28%	21%	51%
NL	1000	44%	32%	24%
AT	1012	43%	45%	12%
PL	1000	28%	52%	20%
PT	1000	29%	53%	18%
RO	1000	25%	36%	39%
SI	1016	24%	66%	10%
SK	1055	23%	68%	9%
FI	1038	49%	46%	5%
SE	1015	37%	43%	20%
UK	1305	29%	33%	38%

QE5.6 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Ensuring availability of supplies of agricultural products

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	52%	23%	25%
BE	1004	75%	19%	6%
BG	1000	27%	16%	57%
CZ	1169	58%	30%	12%
DK	1000	60%	17%	23%
D-W	1013	68%	19%	13%
DE	1519	70%	18%	12%
D-E	506	78%	12%	10%
EE	1002	57%	21%	22%
EL	1000	44%	52%	4%
ES	1000	54%	22%	24%
FR	1024	52%	26%	22%
IE	1000	45%	15%	40%
IT	1039	40%	25%	35%
CY	505	48%	23%	29%
LV	1009	52%	34%	14%
LT	1018	55%	20%	25%
LU	500	49%	14%	37%
HU	1000	56%	34%	10%
MT	500	36%	6%	58%
NL	1000	48%	18%	34%
AT	1012	73%	14%	13%
PL	1000	55%	23%	22%
PT	1000	43%	35%	22%
RO	1000	32%	23%	45%
SI	1016	66%	23%	11%
SK	1055	58%	26%	16%
FI	1038	76%	19%	5%
SE	1015	43%	27%	30%
UK	1305	37%	20%	43%

QE5.7 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Stabilising the markets of agricultural products

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	36%	34%	30%
BE	1004	60%	32%	8%
BG	1000	27%	22%	51%
CZ	1169	44%	46%	10%
DK	1000	41%	24%	35%
D-W	1013	47%	31%	22%
DE	1519	47%	31%	22%
D-E	506	46%	29%	25%
EE	1002	29%	38%	33%
EL	1000	31%	64%	5%
ES	1000	43%	27%	30%
FR	1024	30%	46%	24%
IE	1000	37%	17%	46%
IT	1039	27%	35%	38%
CY	505	28%	31%	41%
LV	1009	29%	52%	19%
LT	1018	35%	32%	33%
LU	500	34%	26%	40%
HU	1000	30%	57%	13%
MT	500	35%	7%	58%
NL	1000	37%	25%	38%
AT	1012	61%	20%	19%
PL	1000	40%	34%	26%
PT	1000	35%	38%	27%
RO	1000	27%	28%	45%
SI	1016	36%	42%	22%
SK	1055	48%	35%	17%
FI	1038	47%	34%	19%
SE	1015	29%	33%	38%
UK	1305	26%	27%	47%

QE5.8 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Promoting sustainable agricultural practices

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	33%	32%	35%
BE	1004	62%	30%	8%
BG	1000	27%	17%	56%
CZ	1169	39%	39%	22%
DK	1000	26%	41%	33%
D-W	1013	36%	33%	31%
DE	1519	35%	33%	32%
D-E	506	32%	32%	36%
EE	1002	30%	37%	33%
EL	1000	34%	57%	9%
ES	1000	42%	21%	37%
FR	1024	31%	44%	25%
IE	1000	38%	15%	47%
IT	1039	28%	30%	42%
CY	505	30%	21%	49%
LV	1009	18%	56%	26%
LT	1018	37%	22%	41%
LU	500	30%	26%	44%
HU	1000	38%	44%	18%
MT	500	31%	5%	64%
NL	1000	34%	38%	28%
AT	1012	50%	22%	28%
PL	1000	36%	29%	35%
PT	1000	29%	38%	33%
RO	1000	28%	23%	49%
SI	1016	39%	40%	21%
SK	1055	44%	28%	28%
FI	1038	39%	47%	14%
SE	1015	24%	43%	33%
UK	1305	19%	31%	50%

QE5.9 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Favouring methods of organic production

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	37%	33%	30%
BE	1004	54%	38%	8%
BG	1000	28%	17%	55%
CZ	1169	47%	39%	14%
DK	1000	28%	45%	27%
D-W	1013	45%	38%	17%
DE	1519	45%	36%	19%
D-E	506	44%	31%	25%
EE	1002	35%	36%	29%
EL	1000	45%	50%	5%
ES	1000	39%	23%	38%
FR	1024	32%	46%	22%
IE	1000	29%	28%	43%
IT	1039	33%	29%	38%
CY	505	32%	18%	50%
LV	1009	24%	50%	26%
LT	1018	45%	26%	29%
LU	500	32%	32%	36%
HU	1000	34%	43%	23%
MT	500	31%	4%	65%
NL	1000	29%	47%	24%
AT	1012	60%	23%	17%
PL	1000	51%	25%	24%
PT	1000	34%	34%	32%
RO	1000	24%	20%	56%
SI	1016	45%	42%	13%
SK	1055	39%	32%	29%
FI	1038	30%	56%	14%
SE	1015	26%	53%	21%
UK	1305	24%	29%	47%

QE5.10 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Protecting family type farms

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	27%	43%	30%
BE	1004	41%	51%	8%
BG	1000	27%	22%	51%
CZ	1169	26%	58%	16%
DK	1000	15%	42%	43%
D-W	1013	29%	47%	24%
DE	1519	29%	46%	25%
D-E	506	26%	47%	27%
EE	1002	18%	54%	28%
EL	1000	29%	65%	6%
ES	1000	41%	33%	26%
FR	1024	23%	54%	23%
IE	1000	26%	34%	40%
IT	1039	26%	36%	38%
CY	505	28%	31%	41%
LV	1009	13%	67%	20%
LT	1018	32%	31%	37%
LU	500	31%	33%	36%
HU	1000	23%	64%	13%
MT	500	32%	8%	60%
NL	1000	16%	47%	37%
AT	1012	48%	35%	17%
PL	1000	35%	37%	28%
PT	1000	24%	53%	23%
RO	1000	24%	31%	45%
SI	1016	33%	49%	18%
SK	1055	35%	42%	23%
FI	1038	21%	67%	12%
SE	1015	19%	51%	30%
UK	1305	16%	40%	44%

QE5.11 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Promoting respect for the environment

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	42%	34%	24%
BE	1004	71%	25%	4%
BG	1000	33%	19%	48%
CZ	1169	50%	41%	9%
DK	1000	29%	49%	22%
D-W	1013	45%	38%	17%
DE	1519	44%	39%	17%
D-E	506	41%	43%	16%
EE	1002	40%	34%	26%
EL	1000	36%	62%	2%
ES	1000	51%	26%	23%
FR	1024	40%	44%	16%
IE	1000	44%	19%	37%
IT	1039	34%	33%	33%
CY	505	56%	16%	28%
LV	1009	31%	50%	19%
LT	1018	43%	27%	30%
LU	500	36%	30%	34%
HU	1000	49%	43%	8%
MT	500	50%	4%	46%
NL	1000	44%	35%	21%
AT	1012	55%	29%	16%
PL	1000	56%	24%	20%
PT	1000	43%	36%	21%
RO	1000	35%	22%	43%
SI	1016	47%	42%	11%
SK	1055	51%	35%	14%
FI	1038	45%	45%	10%
SE	1015	29%	54%	17%
UK	1305	28%	30%	42%

QE5.12 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Ensuring that agricultural products are healthy and safe

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	45%	33%	22%
BE	1004	75%	22%	3%
BG	1000	28%	20%	52%
CZ	1169	57%	36%	7%
DK	1000	31%	47%	22%
D-W	1013	48%	43%	9%
DE	1519	45%	45%	10%
D-E	506	33%	55%	12%
EE	1002	41%	32%	27%
EL	1000	34%	64%	2%
ES	1000	60%	22%	18%
FR	1024	42%	40%	18%
IE	1000	51%	12%	37%
IT	1039	35%	31%	34%
CY	505	55%	17%	28%
LV	1009	28%	54%	18%
LT	1018	38%	32%	30%
LU	500	41%	27%	32%
HU	1000	42%	49%	9%
MT	500	50%	3%	47%
NL	1000	54%	24%	22%
AT	1012	60%	24%	16%
PL	1000	49%	28%	23%
PT	1000	51%	29%	20%
RO	1000	33%	26%	41%
SI	1016	51%	39%	10%
SK	1055	46%	39%	15%
FI	1038	64%	30%	6%
SE	1015	29%	47%	24%
UK	1305	38%	23%	39%

QE5.13 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Ensuring that farm animals are well treated

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	40%	35%	25%
BE	1004	68%	27%	5%
BG	1000	31%	14%	55%
CZ	1169	49%	42%	9%
DK	1000	20%	62%	18%
D-W	1013	38%	49%	13%
DE	1519	37%	50%	13%
D-E	506	31%	53%	16%
EE	1002	42%	26%	32%
EL	1000	36%	60%	4%
ES	1000	51%	23%	26%
FR	1024	42%	37%	21%
IE	1000	44%	14%	42%
IT	1039	33%	32%	35%
CY	505	44%	24%	32%
LV	1009	41%	37%	22%
LT	1018	45%	21%	34%
LU	500	33%	33%	34%
HU	1000	48%	39%	13%
MT	500	42%	6%	52%
NL	1000	33%	48%	19%
AT	1012	52%	34%	14%
PL	1000	52%	24%	24%
PT	1000	41%	32%	27%
RO	1000	35%	22%	43%
SI	1016	49%	36%	15%
SK	1055	43%	39%	18%
FI	1038	45%	47%	8%
SE	1015	23%	63%	14%
UK	1305	30%	30%	40%

QE5.14 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Ensuring that you have enough information about where the food comes from and how the food was produced and processed

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	36%	42%	22%
BE	1004	59%	38%	3%
BG	1000	27%	19%	54%
CZ	1169	47%	45%	8%
DK	1000	29%	49%	22%
D-W	1013	41%	52%	7%
DE	1519	40%	52%	8%
D-E	506	36%	55%	9%
EE	1002	32%	46%	22%
EL	1000	30%	67%	3%
ES	1000	49%	29%	22%
FR	1024	32%	53%	15%
IE	1000	34%	28%	38%
IT	1039	33%	34%	33%
CY	505	44%	26%	30%
LV	1009	22%	62%	16%
LT	1018	36%	41%	23%
LU	500	32%	33%	35%
HU	1000	32%	60%	8%
MT	500	40%	5%	55%
NL	1000	43%	40%	17%
AT	1012	56%	32%	12%
PL	1000	41%	37%	22%
PT	1000	36%	37%	27%
RO	1000	27%	29%	44%
SI	1016	44%	45%	11%
SK	1055	37%	50%	13%
FI	1038	50%	44%	6%
SE	1015	26%	61%	13%
UK	1305	26%	36%	38%

QE5.15 The European Union's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in...?

Encouraging quality production

	TOTAL	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	44%	30%	26%
BE	1004	74%	20%	6%
BG	1000	33%	15%	52%
CZ	1169	58%	33%	9%
DK	1000	26%	47%	27%
D-W	1013	47%	33%	20%
DE	1519	46%	33%	21%
D-E	506	43%	32%	25%
EE	1002	34%	32%	34%
EL	1000	41%	55%	4%
ES	1000	56%	21%	23%
FR	1024	45%	37%	18%
IE	1000	45%	13%	42%
IT	1039	36%	29%	35%
CY	505	54%	16%	30%
LV	1009	33%	48%	19%
LT	1018	46%	29%	25%
LU	500	36%	26%	38%
HU	1000	41%	46%	13%
MT	500	46%	3%	51%
NL	1000	45%	26%	29%
AT	1012	59%	23%	18%
PL	1000	52%	22%	26%
PT	1000	46%	32%	22%
RO	1000	36%	22%	42%
SI	1016	51%	36%	13%
SK	1055	48%	34%	18%
FI	1038	54%	35%	11%
SE	1015	27%	45%	28%
UK	1305	32%	25%	43%

QE6 The European Union is subsidizing agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural areas and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is a good thing, a bad thing or neither good nor bad thing?

	TOTAL	A good thing	A bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	52%	12%	24%	12%
BE	1004	60%	8%	30%	2%
BG	1000	59%	2%	17%	22%
CZ	1169	55%	7%	27%	11%
DK	1000	47%	19%	26%	8%
D-W	1013	60%	12%	19%	9%
DE	1519	59%	12%	21%	8%
D-E	506	55%	12%	28%	5%
EE	1002	57%	8%	24%	11%
EL	1000	44%	20%	32%	4%
ES	1000	43%	20%	12%	25%
FR	1024	57%	8%	28%	7%
IE	1000	52%	9%	17%	22%
IT	1039	37%	15%	29%	19%
CY	505	59%	3%	21%	17%
LV	1009	48%	12%	31%	9%
LT	1018	53%	10%	29%	8%
LU	500	51%	14%	24%	11%
HU	1000	39%	17%	34%	10%
MT	500	55%	3%	26%	16%
NL	1000	65%	9%	22%	4%
AT	1012	51%	11%	28%	10%
PL	1000	52%	11%	26%	11%
PT	1000	51%	9%	26%	14%
RO	1000	62%	10%	16%	12%
SI	1016	56%	7%	30%	7%
SK	1055	52%	8%	30%	10%
FI	1038	46%	19%	29%	6%
SE	1015	44%	15%	29%	12%
UK	1305	53%	9%	26%	12%

QE7 In your opinion, which should be the 2 main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Protecting the environment	Supplying the population with healthy and safe food	Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	Ensuring the food self-sufficiency of the EU	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	Ensuring the welfare of farm animals	Favouring and improving life in the countryside	Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non food agricultural products	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	29%	56%	16%	14%	24%	19%	15%	8%	3%
BE	1004	30%	67%	17%	19%	25%	14%	9%	14%	0%
BG	1000	37%	58%	17%	11%	32%	7%	14%	2%	7%
CZ	1169	20%	67%	21%	22%	21%	16%	18%	5%	0%
DK	1000	50%	45%	9%	13%	16%	41%	5%	13%	2%
D-W	1013	23%	59%	9%	25%	28%	30%	9%	8%	1%
DE	1519	23%	59%	10%	25%	28%	30%	9%	8%	1%
D-E	506	23%	63%	13%	22%	26%	29%	10%	7%	1%
EE	1002	22%	44%	28%	13%	21%	14%	33%	4%	5%
EL	1000	51%	66%	14%	6%	26%	15%	12%	5%	0%
ES	1000	27%	38%	24%	8%	23%	11%	25%	7%	7%
FR	1024	45%	58%	20%	15%	22%	11%	10%	13%	1%
IE	1000	34%	62%	11%	13%	19%	18%	13%	10%	5%
IT	1039	31%	51%	16%	10%	27%	10%	10%	7%	6%
CY	505	61%	85%	9%	4%	13%	7%	11%	7%	0%
LV	1009	33%	50%	28%	9%	28%	8%	23%	7%	3%
LT	1018	26%	62%	16%	9%	34%	9%	23%	4%	3%
LU	500	34%	66%	15%	11%	17%	28%	7%	11%	3%
HU	1000	25%	60%	16%	11%	35%	9%	23%	9%	1%
MT	500	38%	67%	7%	11%	27%	14%	9%	5%	3%
NL	1000	19%	62%	16%	22%	19%	27%	13%	13%	1%
AT	1012	19%	54%	17%	21%	29%	25%	15%	9%	2%
PL	1000	24%	62%	12%	8%	30%	12%	24%	7%	3%
PT	1000	31%	45%	23%	15%	27%	15%	18%	4%	2%
RO	1000	28%	49%	20%	8%	25%	13%	32%	2%	5%
SI	1016	32%	63%	13%	9%	23%	12%	26%	11%	1%
SK	1055	28%	67%	18%	17%	39%	7%	14%	4%	1%
FI	1038	16%	74%	24%	15%	20%	16%	16%	9%	1%
SE	1015	33%	61%	13%	10%	18%	35%	11%	12%	1%
UK	1305	29%	60%	11%	13%	15%	33%	12%	5%	7%

QE8.1 Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Environmental standards

	TOTAL	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	DK	Justified	Unjustified
UE27 EU27	26730	50%	35%	6%	2%	7%	85%	8%
BE	1004	59%	35%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
BG	1000	42%	33%	5%	3%	17%	75%	8%
CZ	1169	53%	34%	8%	1%	4%	87%	9%
DK	1000	77%	17%	1%	2%	3%	94%	3%
D-W	1013	65%	24%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
DE	1519	64%	24%	8%	2%	2%	88%	10%
D-E	506	62%	25%	9%	-	4%	87%	9%
EE	1002	47%	34%	8%	3%	8%	81%	11%
EL	1000	75%	19%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1000	36%	41%	5%	2%	16%	77%	7%
FR	1024	57%	33%	4%	1%	5%	90%	5%
IE	1000	44%	32%	4%	2%	18%	76%	6%
IT	1039	41%	38%	8%	3%	10%	79%	11%
CY	505	78%	16%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%
LV	1009	40%	41%	8%	1%	10%	81%	9%
LT	1018	44%	40%	5%	1%	10%	84%	6%
LU	500	56%	30%	8%	-	6%	86%	8%
HU	1000	59%	35%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
MT	500	49%	38%	2%	1%	10%	87%	3%
NL	1000	57%	34%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
AT	1012	53%	35%	6%	2%	4%	88%	8%
PL	1000	37%	48%	7%	1%	7%	85%	8%
PT	1000	35%	57%	2%	1%	5%	92%	3%
RO	1000	42%	35%	6%	1%	16%	77%	7%
SI	1016	63%	30%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
SK	1055	45%	46%	2%	-	7%	91%	2%
FI	1038	41%	48%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
SE	1015	82%	14%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
UK	1305	41%	38%	7%	3%	11%	79%	10%

QE8.2 Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Animal welfare standards

	TOTAL	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	DK	Justified	Unjustified
UE27 EU27	26730	54%	32%	5%	2%	7%	86%	7%
BE	1004	63%	31%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
BG	1000	31%	36%	10%	5%	18%	67%	15%
CZ	1169	61%	29%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
DK	1000	82%	12%	1%	2%	3%	94%	3%
D-W	1013	74%	19%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
DE	1519	73%	20%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
D-E	506	72%	22%	4%	-	2%	94%	4%
EE	1002	53%	29%	7%	2%	9%	82%	9%
EL	1000	73%	21%	5%	1%	-	94%	6%
ES	1000	38%	38%	6%	2%	16%	76%	8%
FR	1024	54%	36%	4%	1%	5%	90%	5%
IE	1000	51%	27%	3%	1%	18%	78%	4%
IT	1039	44%	35%	8%	3%	10%	79%	11%
CY	505	82%	11%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
LV	1009	44%	36%	8%	1%	11%	80%	9%
LT	1018	41%	40%	7%	2%	10%	81%	9%
LU	500	64%	22%	8%	1%	5%	86%	9%
HU	1000	55%	38%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
MT	500	51%	36%	3%	1%	9%	87%	4%
NL	1000	68%	26%	3%	2%	1%	94%	5%
AT	1012	66%	24%	5%	2%	3%	90%	7%
PL	1000	44%	44%	5%	1%	6%	88%	6%
PT	1000	37%	53%	3%	1%	6%	90%	4%
RO	1000	42%	36%	5%	2%	15%	78%	7%
SI	1016	65%	29%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
SK	1055	44%	41%	6%	1%	8%	85%	7%
FI	1038	57%	38%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
SE	1015	91%	6%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
UK	1305	53%	31%	4%	2%	10%	84%	6%

QE8.3 Following new rules introduced in 2003, farmers' payments are now linked to the requirement to comply with certain rules (Cross compliance) regarding environment, food safety and animal welfare. To what extent do you personally think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce the subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Food safety standards

	TOTAL	Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	DK	Justified	Unjustified
UE27 EU27	26730	63%	25%	4%	2%	6%	88%	6%
BE	1004	73%	23%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BG	1000	54%	23%	4%	3%	16%	77%	7%
CZ	1169	66%	26%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
DK	1000	83%	12%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
D-W	1013	78%	16%	3%	2%	1%	94%	5%
DE	1519	79%	16%	2%	2%	1%	95%	4%
D-E	506	80%	15%	2%	-	3%	95%	2%
EE	1002	65%	21%	3%	3%	8%	86%	6%
EL	1000	80%	15%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
ES	1000	46%	33%	4%	2%	15%	79%	6%
FR	1024	70%	23%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
IE	1000	57%	22%	2%	1%	18%	79%	3%
IT	1039	51%	28%	10%	3%	8%	79%	13%
CY	505	88%	7%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
LV	1009	51%	33%	6%	1%	9%	84%	7%
LT	1018	54%	32%	5%	1%	8%	86%	6%
LU	500	68%	21%	6%	-	5%	89%	6%
HU	1000	69%	27%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
MT	500	57%	31%	2%	1%	9%	88%	3%
NL	1000	79%	17%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
AT	1012	68%	21%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
PL	1000	54%	39%	3%	-	4%	93%	3%
PT	1000	46%	47%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
RO	1000	52%	28%	4%	1%	15%	80%	5%
SI	1016	75%	20%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
SK	1055	60%	30%	3%	1%	6%	90%	4%
FI	1038	67%	29%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
SE	1015	88%	8%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
UK	1305	62%	24%	3%	2%	9%	86%	5%

QE9.1 I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. For each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

The EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
UE27 EU27	26730	14%	23%	29%	23%	11%	37%	52%
BE	1004	13%	27%	34%	24%	2%	40%	58%
BG	1000	10%	16%	25%	27%	22%	26%	52%
CZ	1169	8%	22%	30%	32%	8%	30%	62%
DK	1000	32%	21%	24%	18%	5%	53%	42%
D-W	1013	18%	18%	32%	27%	5%	36%	59%
DE	1519	17%	18%	32%	28%	5%	35%	60%
D-E	506	14%	18%	33%	30%	5%	32%	63%
EE	1002	22%	25%	27%	14%	12%	47%	41%
EL	1000	16%	14%	31%	37%	2%	30%	68%
ES	1000	11%	29%	26%	13%	21%	40%	39%
FR	1024	12%	16%	31%	33%	8%	28%	64%
IE	1000	8%	18%	21%	28%	25%	26%	49%
IT	1039	17%	29%	23%	17%	14%	46%	40%
CY	505	15%	13%	20%	41%	11%	28%	61%
LV	1009	14%	24%	28%	20%	14%	38%	48%
LT	1018	9%	21%	31%	25%	14%	30%	56%
LU	500	17%	24%	25%	24%	10%	41%	49%
HU	1000	13%	15%	28%	40%	4%	28%	68%
MT	500	16%	23%	25%	19%	17%	39%	44%
NL	1000	16%	25%	33%	20%	6%	41%	53%
AT	1012	10%	26%	31%	24%	9%	36%	55%
PL	1000	10%	24%	31%	22%	13%	34%	53%
PT	1000	15%	39%	21%	10%	15%	54%	31%
RO	1000	32%	24%	18%	8%	18%	56%	26%
SI	1016	10%	16%	27%	41%	6%	26%	68%
SK	1055	12%	28%	34%	20%	6%	40%	54%
FI	1038	8%	19%	37%	33%	3%	27%	70%
SE	1015	16%	27%	27%	25%	5%	43%	52%
UK	1305	13%	20%	30%	21%	16%	33%	51%

QE9.2 I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. For each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
UE27 EU27	26730	18%	32%	24%	12%	14%	50%	36%
BE	1004	15%	42%	24%	16%	3%	57%	40%
BG	1000	12%	20%	24%	17%	27%	32%	41%
CZ	1169	15%	33%	26%	12%	14%	48%	38%
DK	1000	20%	29%	23%	20%	8%	49%	43%
D-W	1013	22%	26%	28%	15%	9%	48%	43%
DE	1519	22%	27%	28%	15%	8%	49%	43%
D-E	506	20%	33%	30%	12%	5%	53%	42%
EE	1002	16%	32%	27%	10%	15%	48%	37%
EL	1000	27%	33%	25%	13%	2%	60%	38%
ES	1000	12%	33%	23%	9%	23%	45%	32%
FR	1024	19%	36%	23%	13%	9%	55%	36%
IE	1000	14%	32%	15%	11%	28%	46%	26%
IT	1039	16%	32%	22%	13%	17%	48%	35%
CY	505	25%	25%	23%	15%	12%	50%	38%
LV	1009	18%	34%	21%	10%	17%	52%	31%
LT	1018	18%	37%	19%	7%	19%	55%	26%
LU	500	19%	30%	24%	14%	13%	49%	38%
HU	1000	32%	33%	17%	9%	9%	65%	26%
MT	500	19%	32%	18%	7%	24%	51%	25%
NL	1000	16%	34%	29%	16%	5%	50%	45%
AT	1012	20%	41%	19%	8%	12%	61%	27%
PL	1000	16%	34%	26%	6%	18%	50%	32%
PT	1000	18%	41%	18%	6%	17%	59%	24%
RO	1000	15%	25%	24%	12%	24%	40%	36%
SI	1016	19%	32%	25%	16%	8%	51%	41%
SK	1055	12%	35%	32%	12%	9%	47%	44%
FI	1038	12%	39%	30%	15%	4%	51%	45%
SE	1015	12%	36%	24%	20%	8%	48%	44%
UK	1305	16%	35%	21%	9%	19%	51%	30%

QE9.3 I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. For each, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if they fully comply with EU standards (in terms of safety and quality)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
UE27 EU27	26730	61%	25%	4%	1%	9%	84%	5%
BE	1004	68%	26%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
BG	1000	58%	22%	3%	2%	15%	80%	5%
CZ	1169	67%	24%	4%	-	5%	91%	4%
DK	1000	71%	18%	4%	2%	5%	89%	6%
D-W	1013	75%	17%	3%	2%	3%	92%	5%
DE	1519	76%	16%	3%	2%	3%	92%	5%
D-E	506	80%	14%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%
EE	1002	60%	25%	4%	1%	10%	85%	5%
EL	1000	69%	27%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
ES	1000	44%	33%	5%	1%	17%	77%	6%
FR	1024	69%	23%	3%	1%	4%	92%	4%
IE	1000	55%	20%	1%	1%	23%	75%	2%
IT	1039	47%	33%	6%	2%	12%	80%	8%
CY	505	85%	9%	1%	-	5%	94%	1%
LV	1009	49%	31%	6%	2%	12%	80%	8%
LT	1018	56%	28%	5%	1%	10%	84%	6%
LU	500	63%	24%	3%	1%	9%	87%	4%
HU	1000	78%	17%	2%	1%	2%	95%	3%
MT	500	57%	27%	4%	1%	11%	84%	5%
NL	1000	71%	22%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
AT	1012	57%	33%	5%	1%	4%	90%	6%
PL	1000	54%	34%	4%	-	8%	88%	4%
PT	1000	39%	43%	5%	1%	12%	82%	6%
RO	1000	60%	18%	4%	2%	16%	78%	6%
SI	1016	68%	20%	3%	4%	5%	88%	7%
SK	1055	60%	29%	5%	1%	5%	89%	6%
FI	1038	61%	31%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
SE	1015	74%	17%	4%	2%	3%	91%	6%
UK	1305	60%	23%	3%	1%	13%	83%	4%

QE10 The budget of the European Union for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total budget of the European Union. Do you think that this amount is insufficient, adequate or too high?

	TOTAL	Insufficient	Adequate	Too high	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	16%	43%	17%	24%
BE	1004	16%	57%	21%	6%
BG	1000	14%	26%	3%	57%
CZ	1169	20%	51%	12%	17%
DK	1000	3%	40%	42%	15%
D-W	1013	9%	46%	31%	14%
DE	1519	9%	48%	28%	15%
D-E	506	11%	57%	16%	16%
EE	1002	21%	51%	6%	22%
EL	1000	45%	46%	6%	3%
ES	1000	20%	33%	5%	42%
FR	1024	13%	46%	21%	20%
IE	1000	14%	37%	9%	40%
IT	1039	16%	38%	10%	36%
CY	505	19%	50%	7%	24%
LV	1009	34%	41%	5%	20%
LT	1018	23%	50%	7%	20%
LU	500	12%	42%	20%	26%
HU	1000	28%	50%	6%	16%
MT	500	15%	47%	8%	30%
NL	1000	7%	39%	35%	19%
AT	1012	11%	56%	19%	14%
PL	1000	21%	49%	9%	21%
PT	1000	17%	41%	12%	30%
RO	1000	30%	36%	4%	30%
SI	1016	13%	52%	19%	16%
SK	1055	18%	59%	9%	14%
FI	1038	15%	59%	15%	11%
SE	1015	7%	43%	35%	15%
UK	1305	12%	41%	20%	27%

QE11 And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the proportion of the total budget of the European Union allocated to the CAP?

	TOTAL	Increase	Decrease	No change	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	29%	18%	29%	24%
BE	1004	26%	23%	45%	6%
BG	1000	32%	3%	13%	52%
CZ	1169	40%	15%	29%	16%
DK	1000	10%	49%	28%	13%
D-W	1013	19%	32%	33%	16%
DE	1519	21%	29%	34%	16%
D-E	506	27%	18%	40%	15%
EE	1002	52%	7%	21%	20%
EL	1000	54%	8%	35%	3%
ES	1000	37%	7%	14%	42%
FR	1024	23%	18%	41%	18%
IE	1000	21%	8%	27%	44%
IT	1039	27%	16%	24%	33%
CY	505	43%	4%	25%	28%
LV	1009	57%	5%	21%	17%
LT	1018	41%	8%	31%	20%
LU	500	23%	13%	39%	25%
HU	1000	38%	8%	36%	18%
MT	500	29%	10%	28%	33%
NL	1000	16%	39%	27%	18%
AT	1012	17%	25%	40%	18%
PL	1000	36%	12%	31%	21%
PT	1000	29%	15%	24%	32%
RO	1000	69%	4%	8%	19%
SI	1016	25%	18%	41%	16%
SK	1055	44%	11%	32%	13%
FI	1038	27%	23%	42%	8%
SE	1015	18%	34%	31%	17%
UK	1305	22%	19%	29%	30%

QE12.1 Would you like to be more informed about...?

Agricultural issues in general

	TOTAL	Yes, very much so	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	Yes	No
UE27 EU27	26730	14%	42%	28%	12%	4%	56%	40%
BE	1004	13%	36%	38%	12%	1%	49%	50%
BG	1000	13%	46%	16%	9%	16%	59%	25%
CZ	1169	15%	54%	23%	6%	2%	69%	29%
DK	1000	11%	46%	27%	14%	2%	57%	41%
D-W	1013	8%	47%	32%	13%	-	55%	45%
DE	1519	7%	47%	33%	13%	-	54%	46%
D-E	506	6%	47%	35%	12%	-	53%	47%
EE	1002	10%	42%	31%	15%	2%	52%	46%
EL	1000	23%	44%	19%	14%	-	67%	33%
ES	1000	13%	38%	26%	13%	10%	51%	39%
FR	1024	24%	42%	25%	8%	1%	66%	33%
IE	1000	12%	35%	26%	16%	11%	47%	42%
IT	1039	17%	38%	29%	12%	4%	55%	41%
CY	505	16%	45%	23%	15%	1%	61%	38%
LV	1009	11%	45%	31%	10%	3%	56%	41%
LT	1018	12%	47%	29%	9%	3%	59%	38%
LU	500	17%	41%	25%	15%	2%	58%	40%
HU	1000	13%	42%	32%	12%	1%	55%	44%
MT	500	12%	36%	29%	20%	3%	48%	49%
NL	1000	12%	34%	38%	15%	1%	46%	53%
AT	1012	9%	44%	39%	7%	1%	53%	46%
PL	1000	13%	40%	30%	10%	7%	53%	40%
PT	1000	11%	45%	25%	16%	3%	56%	41%
RO	1000	24%	46%	19%	7%	4%	70%	26%
SI	1016	8%	48%	28%	15%	1%	56%	43%
SK	1055	13%	57%	22%	6%	2%	70%	28%
FI	1038	5%	52%	33%	9%	1%	57%	42%
SE	1015	21%	46%	22%	10%	1%	67%	32%
UK	1305	11%	37%	32%	16%	4%	48%	48%

QE12.2 Would you like to be more informed about...?

The EU's Common Agriculture and rural development Policy, the "CAP"

	TOTAL	Yes, very much so	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	Yes	No
UE27 EU27	26730	14%	39%	29%	14%	4%	53%	43%
BE	1004	13%	34%	41%	11%	1%	47%	52%
BG	1000	12%	40%	18%	12%	18%	52%	30%
CZ	1169	14%	51%	26%	6%	3%	65%	32%
DK	1000	11%	43%	29%	14%	3%	54%	43%
D-W	1013	8%	43%	31%	17%	1%	51%	48%
DE	1519	8%	43%	32%	16%	1%	51%	48%
D-E	506	6%	44%	34%	16%	-	50%	50%
EE	1002	9%	40%	31%	17%	3%	49%	48%
EL	1000	21%	39%	20%	20%	-	60%	40%
ES	1000	10%	33%	28%	17%	12%	43%	45%
FR	1024	24%	40%	25%	9%	2%	64%	34%
IE	1000	12%	30%	27%	19%	12%	42%	46%
IT	1039	17%	35%	31%	12%	5%	52%	43%
CY	505	17%	43%	23%	16%	1%	60%	39%
LV	1009	9%	41%	35%	12%	3%	50%	47%
LT	1018	9%	46%	31%	9%	5%	55%	40%
LU	500	16%	41%	25%	15%	3%	57%	40%
HU	1000	10%	37%	36%	15%	2%	47%	51%
MT	500	10%	30%	30%	26%	4%	40%	56%
NL	1000	12%	38%	35%	15%	-	50%	50%
AT	1012	10%	41%	37%	10%	2%	51%	47%
PL	1000	13%	42%	29%	10%	6%	55%	39%
PT	1000	11%	40%	26%	19%	4%	51%	45%
RO	1000	21%	44%	20%	8%	7%	65%	28%
SI	1016	8%	46%	29%	16%	1%	54%	45%
SK	1055	12%	54%	25%	7%	2%	66%	32%
FI	1038	5%	49%	33%	12%	1%	54%	45%
SE	1015	19%	48%	23%	10%	-	67%	33%
UK	1305	10%	33%	34%	18%	5%	43%	52%

QE13 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	The share of agriculture in the total budget of the EU	The safety of the food products	The share of the EU budget for agriculture distributed to each country	The reasons why there is a CAP	The main aims of the CAP	The daily life of the farmers in (OUR COUNTRY)	The welfare of farm animals	The environmental effects of farming	The reasons why farmers receive income support	None of these\ Not interested in these topics (SPONTANEO US)	Others (SPONTANEO US - SPECIFY)	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	11%	50%	15%	11%	20%	13%	22%	31%	16%	16%	0%	4%
BE	1004	9%	62%	11%	7%	20%	16%	22%	35%	18%	18%	0%	1%
BG	1000	11%	49%	14%	8%	21%	16%	9%	29%	17%	15%	-	9%
CZ	1169	9%	62%	21%	10%	19%	12%	21%	32%	16%	11%	0%	2%
DK	1000	13%	48%	12%	10%	24%	6%	39%	42%	21%	14%	0%	3%
D-W	1013	9%	55%	17%	9%	20%	9%	31%	34%	18%	14%	0%	2%
DE	1519	9%	56%	16%	8%	20%	9%	32%	34%	18%	15%	0%	2%
D-E	506	7%	59%	15%	5%	19%	9%	34%	33%	15%	18%	0%	1%
EE	1002	7%	53%	16%	9%	13%	31%	11%	23%	14%	19%	1%	7%
EL	1000	12%	69%	19%	16%	24%	18%	29%	50%	10%	5%	0%	0%
ES	1000	11%	41%	12%	8%	10%	12%	16%	25%	10%	18%	0%	10%
FR	1024	11%	62%	15%	10%	27%	12%	22%	50%	26%	8%	0%	2%
IE	1000	17%	37%	14%	12%	16%	11%	18%	25%	12%	23%	0%	12%
IT	1039	10%	53%	12%	15%	22%	10%	17%	25%	11%	11%	0%	6%
CY	505	11%	79%	9%	10%	17%	9%	18%	53%	14%	13%	-	0%
LV	1009	10%	60%	12%	8%	15%	27%	9%	31%	12%	13%	1%	3%
LT	1018	14%	54%	13%	6%	13%	20%	12%	27%	17%	18%	-	4%
LU	500	12%	59%	11%	10%	20%	18%	30%	26%	21%	17%	1%	2%
HU	1000	10%	50%	19%	7%	10%	22%	14%	28%	22%	20%	0%	3%
MT	500	10%	47%	8%	12%	14%	7%	14%	23%	10%	28%	-	5%
NL	1000	15%	41%	28%	13%	24%	12%	23%	31%	16%	19%	0%	2%
AT	1012	12%	46%	18%	20%	22%	15%	31%	25%	19%	12%	1%	3%
PL	1000	14%	38%	14%	10%	20%	16%	11%	21%	19%	18%	0%	6%
PT	1000	11%	35%	12%	13%	21%	14%	12%	19%	10%	24%	-	6%
RO	1000	15%	46%	17%	16%	17%	35%	15%	25%	20%	10%	0%	6%
SI	1016	10%	55%	13%	8%	20%	19%	15%	41%	15%	17%	0%	1%
SK	1055	12%	63%	21%	10%	22%	21%	19%	36%	18%	9%	0%	2%
FI	1038	10%	53%	21%	13%	20%	16%	23%	34%	16%	14%	0%	1%
SE	1015	13%	42%	29%	11%	25%	9%	40%	47%	18%	9%	0%	2%
UK	1305	9%	40%	10%	9%	16%	11%	25%	22%	14%	31%	0%	4%

QE14 If you were looking for information on farming and the agriculture and rural development policy of the European Union, which of the following sources would you prefer to use? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Television	Radio	The Internet	General newspapers and magazines	Specialised magazines	Agricultural fairs	Would not look for such information (SPONTANEOUS)	Others (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)	DK
UE27 EU27	26730	64%	19%	33%	32%	14%	5%	8%	1%	2%
BE	1004	64%	19%	41%	37%	17%	9%	7%	1%	0%
BG	1000	79%	36%	19%	13%	18%	6%	9%	-	3%
CZ	1169	66%	23%	41%	33%	22%	7%	6%	0%	1%
DK	1000	56%	22%	67%	41%	15%	6%	1%	1%	1%
D-W	1013	69%	22%	33%	49%	13%	2%	6%	1%	0%
DE	1519	70%	23%	32%	48%	12%	2%	6%	0%	0%
D-E	506	74%	24%	27%	48%	10%	3%	8%	0%	-
EE	1002	59%	30%	50%	30%	17%	8%	6%	1%	5%
EL	1000	77%	16%	17%	13%	19%	11%	6%	1%	0%
ES	1000	65%	19%	23%	21%	8%	3%	10%	0%	5%
FR	1024	55%	19%	47%	31%	21%	11%	4%	1%	1%
IE	1000	57%	33%	23%	31%	13%	5%	17%	1%	6%
IT	1039	67%	10%	18%	24%	17%	5%	7%	0%	4%
CY	505	80%	19%	21%	35%	8%	9%	7%	0%	-
LV	1009	60%	20%	35%	27%	20%	7%	5%	1%	2%
LT	1018	72%	30%	33%	31%	16%	8%	2%	1%	3%
LU	500	59%	26%	36%	48%	15%	10%	6%	2%	1%
HU	1000	73%	26%	20%	27%	11%	5%	12%	1%	1%
MT	500	58%	21%	38%	17%	14%	6%	7%	1%	2%
NL	1000	45%	10%	70%	38%	13%	4%	3%	1%	1%
AT	1012	70%	29%	28%	55%	12%	4%	11%	1%	1%
PL	1000	65%	19%	32%	22%	13%	6%	8%	0%	2%
PT	1000	72%	12%	21%	24%	7%	3%	14%	-	2%
RO	1000	81%	33%	20%	20%	15%	9%	6%	1%	1%
SI	1016	57%	13%	38%	22%	10%	6%	8%	1%	1%
SK	1055	76%	33%	33%	34%	29%	15%	5%	0%	-
FI	1038	63%	17%	52%	62%	14%	5%	5%	1%	0%
SE	1015	59%	21%	55%	56%	23%	4%	4%	0%	1%
UK	1305	47%	12%	40%	34%	10%	3%	14%	1%	2%