



Special Eurobarometer 440

Report

Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Fieldwork

October 2015

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Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Survey conducted by TNS political & social at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

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(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
I. AGRICULTURE IN THE EU: PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE AND MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE EU IN TERMS OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY	7
1 The perceived importance of agriculture and rural areas in the EU	7
2 The responsibilities of farmers in our society	12
3 Main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy	17
II. THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP): AWARENESS, IMPORTANCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU'S PRIORITIES	21
1 Awareness of the CAP	21
2 The perceived performance of the CAP	27
3 The perceived importance of the priorities of the CAP	33
4 The contribution of the CAP	39
5 Does the CAP only benefit farmers?	45
III. FINANCIAL AID FOR FARMERS AND THE CAP BUDGET	49
1 Financial aid for farmers	49
2 Reasons justifying the CAP's share of the total EU budget	53
3 Future financial support to farmers	57
4 Opinions on the "cross-compliance" mechanism	62
5 Opinions on payments given to farmers for implementing environmentally-friendly practices	67
IV. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAP	69
1 The wish to receive more information about the CAP	69
2 The type of information respondents would be willing to receive	72
V. THE BENEFITS PROVIDED BY FORESTS	77
VI. RECOGNITION OF QUALITY LABELS	82
CONCLUSION	87
ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was introduced in 1962. It is a common policy for all the Member States of the European Union and is managed, and funded from the resources of the EU annual budget, of which the CAP constitutes almost 40% of the total budget.

The main aims of the policy are to improve agricultural productivity so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food, and to ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.

The CAP continues to be adapted to respond to the challenges of its time. Now, more than fifty years after the introduction of the CAP, with more than 500 million consumers needing a reliable source of affordable, healthy and nutritious food, the EU has had to address a number of current and future challenges. These include:

- global competition,
- economic and financial crises,
- climate change and sustainable management of the natural resources,
- food security,
- rising costs such as fuel and fertiliser.

Significant reforms have been made in recent years, to modernise the sector and make it more market oriented. Most notably, in 2013, after three years of intensive discussion and negotiations, the policy was reshaped to meet the challenges of the future, 2014-2020.

The new CAP is designed to ensure direct support will become fairer and greener, strengthen the position of the farmers in the food chain and the policy as a whole will become more efficient and more transparent.

With over 18 months passing since the introduction of the new CAP reforms, the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development was interested in consulting European public opinion once again to monitor views on agriculture and the CAP.

The objectives of this survey are to:

- Understand the relationship between Europeans and agriculture within the EU: what importance do they attach to agriculture and rural areas? How do they see the role of farmers in our society? What do they see as the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture?
- Understand the relationship between Europeans and the CAP: what do they know about it? Do they think that the CAP is performing well? How do they evaluate its contribution to the priorities of the EU?
- Assess EU public opinion of the financial aid provided to farmers and the proportion of the EU budget that this support represents. Also how do they see the future financial support to farmers? And their opinions about specific mechanisms such as “cross-compliance” or “greening”.
- Assess if EU public opinion would like to be more informed about the CAP
- Understand how they perceive the role of forests
- Assess the recognition of quality logos and labels among EU citizens

A number of the questions in this Eurobarometer survey have been asked in previous surveys, e.g. in November 2007¹, in November 2009², in March 2012³ and in November 2013⁴. For these questions, it is possible to analyse the results of this survey alongside those from the previous surveys.

This survey was carried out by the TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 17 and 26 October 2015. 27,822 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face at home and in their native language on behalf of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit). A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

¹<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/agri/surveyKy/629>

²<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/agri/surveyKy/777>

³<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/food/surveyKy/1054>

⁴<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/agri/surveyKy/1081>

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Latvia	LV
Czech Republic	CZ	Luxembourg	LU
Bulgaria	BG	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus*	CY	Sweden	SE
Lithuania	LT	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			Non euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the “acquis communautaire” has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY” category and in the EU28 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture in the EU: perceived importance and main objectives of the EU

- A growing majority of Europeans consider agriculture and rural areas as important for the future, with more than nine out of ten respondents holding this view. In fact, more than six Europeans in ten consider agriculture and rural areas to be “very important” (62%, +16 percentage points since November 2009).
- Europeans consider the main responsibilities of farmers to be supplying the population with a diversity of quality products (42%, +4 percentage points since 2013) and ensuring the welfare of farmed animals (35%, +8). Ranked fourth in the last survey, this latter responsibility has become increasingly important to respondents in many countries.
- More than half of Europeans think the EU’s main objectives in terms of agriculture and rural development policy should be ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe (56%) and ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (51%).

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): Awareness, importance and impact

- An increasing number of Europeans have heard about the support the EU gives farmers through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) since the last survey (69%, +5 since 2013). Similar to the results from the last survey, only one in ten claim to know the details (10%, +2), while a smaller proportion now say that they have never heard of it (30%, -4pp).
- Europeans believe the EU is fulfilling its role in securing the food supply in the EU (70% agree) and in ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe (65%). Whilst an absolute majority agree the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (52%), a high proportion of respondents do not hold this view (35% disagree). Similarly, important minorities disagree the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring reasonable food prices (33% disagree) and protecting the environment (31% disagree).
- The majority of Europeans consider all of the listed priorities of the CAP to be important, with two priorities mentioned more often as being “very important”: investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation (47%), and strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain (45%).
- Respondents believe the contribution the CAP brings to the EU is in improving trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world (66% agree) and helping with the smooth running of the EU single market (65% agree). Slightly less so are of the view the CAP contributes to extending coverage of broadband Internet and communication services in rural areas (54%).
- Majority of Europeans continue to agree the CAP benefits all citizens and not only farmers, however support has declined importantly since 2013 (62%, -15 percentage points since 2013).

Financial aid for farmers and the CAP budget

- 41% of Europeans consider the amount of financial aid given to farmers to be “about right”, however support has declined (-4 percentage points since 2013). An increasing proportion of respondents hold the view this amount is “too low” (29%, +3) and 13% think it is “too high” (unchanged).
- According to Europeans, the three most mentioned reasons why the EU spends such a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP are: financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans (40%, -4 percentage points since 2013); financial

aid ensures the sustainable production of food products (33%, -5pp); the heavy human and financial investment required by agriculture (32%, +4pp).

- Close to half of Europeans would like to see an increase in the EU financial support for farmers over the next ten years (45%, +6 percentage points since 2009) and only 13% say they would like to see a decrease.
- More than four out of five Europeans consider it is “justified” to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments if they do not respect the rules for the environment, animal welfare and food safety. Since the last survey, European opinions have strengthened on this topic.
- The large majority of Europeans are in favour of the EU continuing to pay farmers for carrying out agricultural practices that are beneficial to the climate and the environment (87%, vs. 6% “opposed”).

Information about the CAP

- Less than a third of Europeans would like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy (30%).
- The most mentioned topic for Europeans interested in receiving more information about the CAP are “guaranteeing food safety” (55% “very interested”) followed by “boosting the rural economy” (39%) and “supporting the farmers” (31%).

The benefits provided by forests

- According to respondents, there are two standout benefits provided by forests: absorbing carbon dioxide to fight climate change and its detrimental effects (66%) and providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature (63%).

Recognition of quality labels

- Slightly more than six out of ten Europeans (63%, +3 percentage points since 2013) are aware of at least one logo, which is a trend that is unchanged since the survey in 2012.
- The Fair trade logo is the most recognised (37%, unchanged) followed by the Organic Farming logo (23%, -2).
- Respondents are now much more likely to recognise the Protected Designation of Origin logo than they were in previous years (20%, +7 percentage points since 2013).

I. AGRICULTURE IN THE EU: PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE AND MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE EU IN TERMS OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

One of the aims of this survey is to better understand the relationship between Europeans and agriculture within the EU: what importance do they attach to agriculture and rural areas? How they see the role of farmers in our society? What do they see as the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture?

1 The perceived importance of agriculture and rural areas in the EU

Majority of Europeans consider agriculture and rural areas to be important; almost two thirds now believe agriculture to be “very important” for their future

Europeans were asked how important they think agriculture and rural areas are for their future, within the EU⁵.

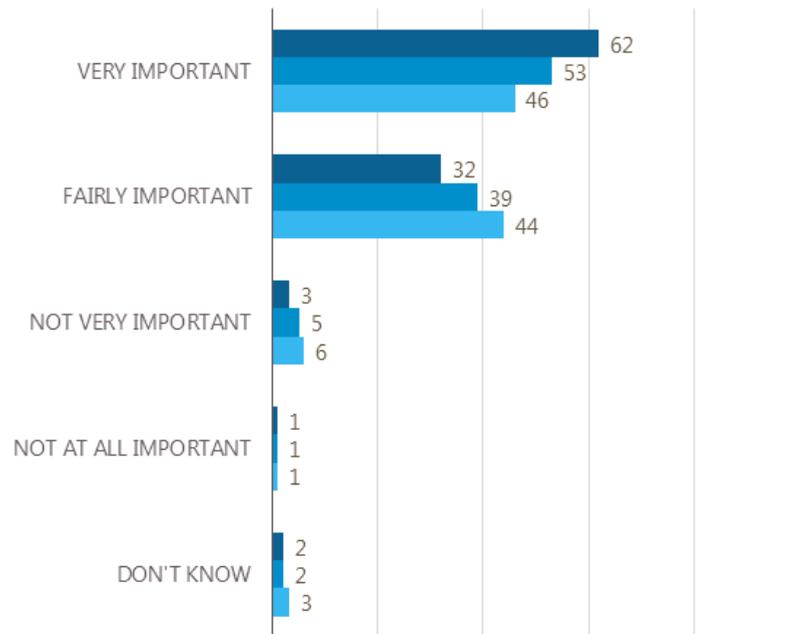
More than nine out of ten respondents in the EU (94%) hold the view that agriculture and rural areas are important for their future. This represents a 2-point increase since the previous survey conducted in November 2013.

Public opinion has strengthened on this topic: a large proportion of Europeans now consider these areas to be “very important” for their future, with notable increases in the level of importance from the previous surveys (62%, +9 percentage points since 2013, +16pp since 2009), whilst 32% consider that they are “fairly important” (-7pp since 2013, -12pp since 2009). In comparison, in 2009, we observed similar proportions of fairly (44%), and very important (46%).

⁵ QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? ANSWER: Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not at all important, Don't know.

QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?
(% - EU)

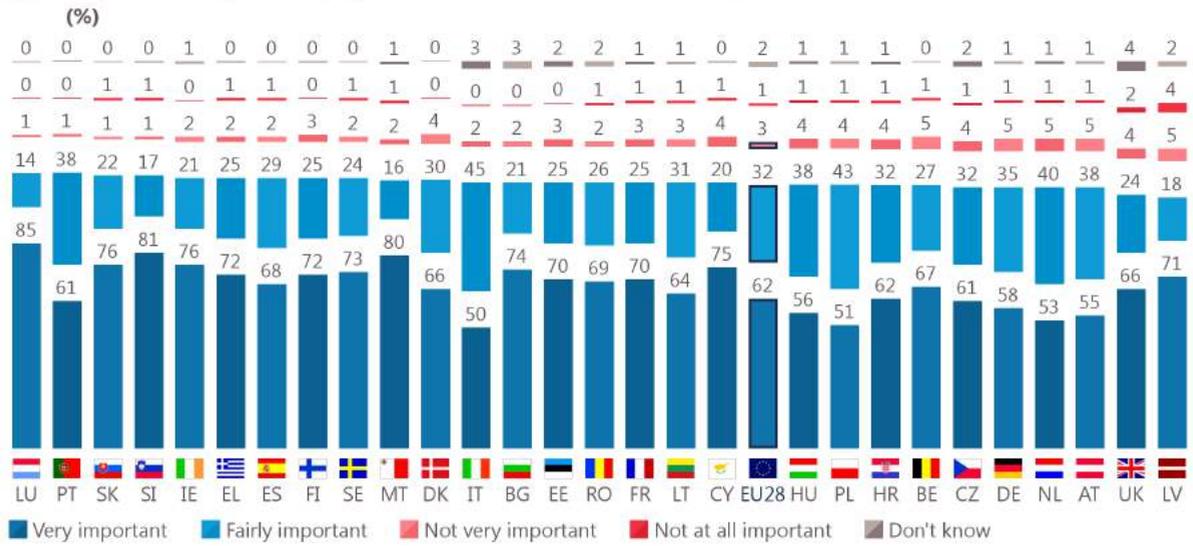
■ EB84.2 Oct. 2015 ■ EB80.2 Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ EB72.5 Nov.-Dec. 2009



Whilst the majority of respondents across all EU Member States, consider both agriculture and rural areas to be important for their future, there are differences across countries with regards to the degree of importance respondents have in regards to these areas: at least four out of five respondents in Luxembourg (85%), Slovenia (81%) and Malta (80%) consider agriculture and rural areas to be “very important”. In comparison, just around half of respondents in Italy (50%), Poland (51%) and the Netherlands (53%) consider these areas to be “very important” for their future.

Very small proportions of respondents across all countries believe agricultural and rural areas are “not important” ranging from 1% in Luxembourg and Portugal to 9% of respondents in Latvia.

QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?



Results are overall stable with the largest percentage point increases seen in Ireland (97%, +6 percentage points since 2013), Sweden (97%, +6pp) and the Netherlands (93%, +6pp). The largest declines are observed in Latvia (89%, -5pp) and Austria (93%, -3pp).

QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?
(%)

		Total 'Important'	2015 - 2013	Total 'Not important'	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		94	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	2
IE		97	▲ 6	2	▼ 1	1
SE		97	▲ 6	3	▼ 4	0
NL		93	▲ 6	6	▼ 6	1
LU		99	▲ 5	1	▼ 4	0
DK		96	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	0
PL		94	▲ 4	5	▼ 2	1
SI		98	▲ 3	2	▼ 2	0
ES		97	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	0
IT		95	▲ 3	2	▼ 4	3
RO		95	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	2
BE		94	▲ 3	6	▼ 3	0
HR		94	▲ 3	5	▼ 3	1
PT		99	▲ 2	1	▼ 1	0
SK		98	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	0
UK		90	▲ 2	6	=	4
CZ		93	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	2
DE		93	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	1
EL		97	=	3	=	0
MT		96	=	3	▲ 1	1
EE		95	=	3	▼ 2	2
FR		95	=	4	=	1
LT		95	=	4	=	1
HU		94	=	5	=	1
FI		97	▼ 1	3	▲ 2	0
BG		95	▼ 1	2	=	3
CY		95	▼ 2	5	▲ 3	0
AT		93	▼ 3	6	▲ 3	1
LV		89	▼ 5	9	▲ 4	2

In every socio demographic category, large proportions of respondents consider agriculture and rural areas as “very important”, with only few differences. Highest proportions of “very important” are seen among those aged 55 or over (66%) and those who live in rural villages (65%).

Respondents who think that EU aid to farmers should increase (70%), are much more likely to consider agriculture and rural areas to be “very important” compared to those who are of the view EU aid should decrease (49%).

QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	62	32	3	1	2	94	4
 Age							
15-24	52	40	5	1	2	92	6
25-39	62	33	3	1	1	95	4
40-54	61	33	4	1	1	94	5
55 +	66	29	2	1	2	95	3
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	65	30	3	1	1	95	4
Small/ mid size town	61	34	3	1	1	95	4
Large town	61	32	4	1	2	93	5
EU aid to famers should...							
Increase	70	27	2	0	1	97	2
Decrease	49	40	8	2	1	89	10
No change	58	37	3	1	1	95	4

2 The responsibilities of farmers in our society

The two main responsibilities of farmers are supplying the population with a diversity of quality products and ensuring the welfare of farmed animals

Respondents were asked to consider what they think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society⁶. This question was also asked during the previous Eurobarometer survey in November 2013.

As in the previous survey, EU respondents are most likely to mention **“supplying the population with a diversity of quality products”** (42%, +4 percentage points since 2013) as one of the top main responsibilities for farmers in our society.

The second most mentioned responsibility is **“ensuring the welfare of farmed animals”** (35%). This particular responsibility has also experienced notable increased support since the last survey (+8pp), when it was ranked as the fifth most mentioned responsibility. **“Protecting the environment”** comes in third position (30%, -2pp).

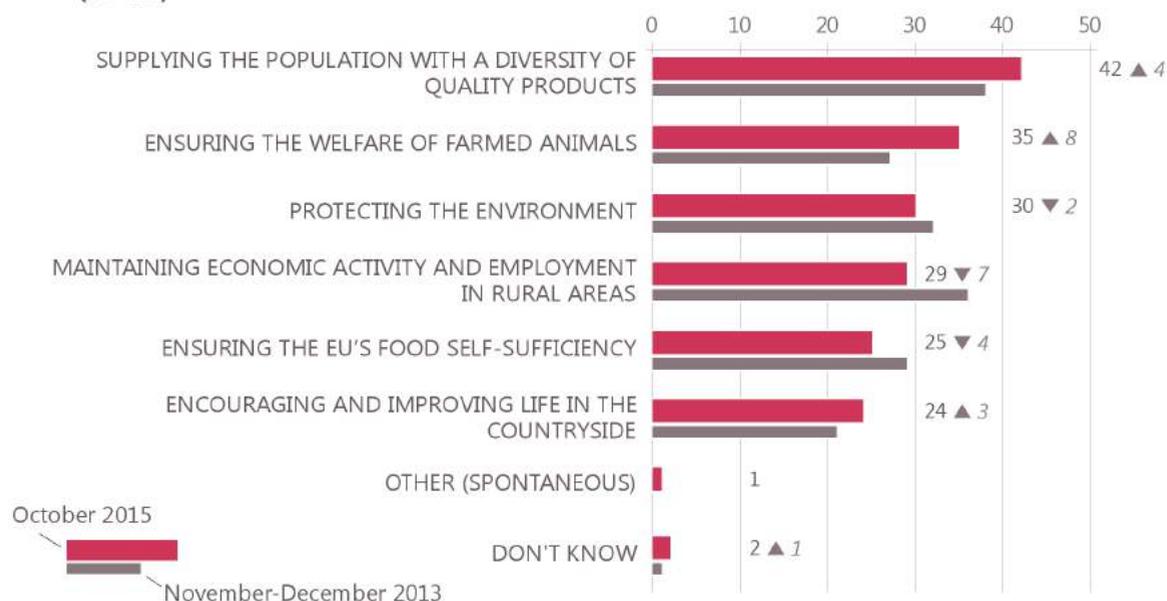
In fourth position, **“maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas”** appears to be of lesser importance to EU respondents (29%, -7pp). In 2013, it was the second most mentioned responsibility for farmers.

One in four mentioned a farmer's main responsibility to be **“ensuring the EU's food self-sufficiency”**; however, since 2013, support has declined by four percentage points to 25%.

The least mentioned responsibility for farmers by Europeans is **“encouraging and improving life in the countryside”** with 24% of Europeans of the view this is a main responsibility of a farmer, with increased support since 2013 (+3pp).

⁶ QC6. What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? ANSWERS Protecting the environment; Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas; Ensuring the EU's food self-sufficiency; Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products; Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals; Encouraging and improving life in the countryside; Other; Don't know.

QC6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



A country analysis shows some variations between Member States:

Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products is the top responsibility attributed to farmers in 18 Member States. The countries where respondents mentioned this responsibility the most include Slovakia (55%, +5 percentage points since November 2013) Lithuania (54%, +7pp), Hungary (53%, +9pp) and Greece (53%, +11pp). It is least mentioned in the United Kingdom and Denmark, where 30% of respondents believe this to be a main responsibility for farmers (unchanged since 2013).

Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals is the leading responsibility in six Member States with more than half of respondents in most of these countries considering this to be the main responsibility of farmers in their society. The countries with the highest proportion of respondents attributing this responsibility to farmers are Sweden (58%, +9 percentage points since 2013), the Netherlands (56%, +10pp) and Luxembourg (56%, +24pp). Respondents in Bulgaria (9%, +1pp) and Latvia (12%, +3pp) least mentioned this responsibility.

Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals has become an increasingly important issue amongst respondents, with large gains of 10 percentage points or more observed in eight countries. Of particular interest is a 24-point increase in Luxembourg with 56% of respondents now attributing this to be one of the main responsibilities for farmers in their society. Large increases since 2013 are also observed in Malta (46%, +18pp), Portugal (35%, +17pp), France (41%, +14pp), and Romania (28%, +11pp).

Protecting the environment is the lead responsibility attributed to farmers in one Member State, Italy (36%, +5 percentage points since 2013), whereas in 2013 this aspect was considered the main responsibility in six countries. It is least mentioned as a farmer's main responsibility in Croatia (13%, -5pp), Estonia (14%, -10pp) and Slovakia (14%, -2pp). Support for this responsibility has declined amongst respondents in 19 countries since the last survey, with respondents in Ireland (22%, -14pp), Luxembourg (33%, -13pp) and Romania (30%, -12pp) less likely to mention this as a main responsibility for farmers in our society.

Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas is the main responsibility in three Member States with more than half of respondents from Estonia (56%, +4 percentage points since 2013) and Latvia (53%, -1pp) attributing this to farmers as their main responsibility for

society. Respondents in Spain (41%, -8pp) equally mentioned “maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas” and “supplying the population with a diversity of quality products” as a farmer’s responsibility in our society. Respondents in Malta (15%, -7pp) are less likely to mention this as a main responsibility for farmers. Since the 2013 survey, support for this responsibility has declined in 25 Member States, with most significant decreases observed in Slovakia (29%, -13pp), Italy (32%, -11pp) and the Czech Republic (30%, -11pp).

Ensuring the EU’s food self-sufficiency is not the leading responsibility in any Member States, however it is most mentioned by respondents in Germany (42%, +5 percentage points since 2013) and Slovenia (38%, -12pp) and least mentioned in Latvia (9%, -5pp). There are percentage point declines in support across the majority of EU countries, with the largest decline observed in Austria (31%, -16pp).

Encouraging and improving life in the countryside is most likely to be mentioned as the leading responsibility for farmers in our society by respondents for one Member State, Romania (39%, +7 percentage points) and least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Denmark (11%, +3pp). Support for this particular responsibility has increased with 13 countries observing five or more percentage point increases since 2013. Countries with the highest increases in proportions of respondents with this view since 2013 are Cyprus (36%, +19pp), Bulgaria (42%, +19pp) and Croatia (44%, +15pp).

QC6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products		Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals		Protecting the environment		Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas		Ensuring the EU's food self-sufficiency		Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	
		2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013
EU28		42	▲ 4	35	▲ 8	30	▼ 2	29	▼ 7	25	▼ 4	24	▲ 3
BE		51	▲ 9	23	▲ 4	34	=	27	▼ 4	36	▼ 3	18	=
BG		52	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	18	▼ 7	45	▼ 4	18	▼ 8	42	▲ 19
CZ		44	▲ 8	32	▲ 6	22	▲ 4	30	▼ 11	35	▼ 6	24	=
DK		30	▲ 3	50	▲ 2	44	▼ 11	27	▼ 6	27	▲ 2	11	▲ 3
DE		44	▲ 2	36	▲ 7	26	▼ 9	20	▼ 5	42	▲ 5	20	=
EE		38	▲ 5	19	▲ 6	14	▼ 10	56	▲ 4	15	▼ 2	45	=
IE		37	▲ 8	43	▲ 10	22	▼ 14	28	▼ 10	34	▼ 4	20	▲ 8
EL		53	▲ 11	24	▼ 2	25	▼ 9	36	▼ 4	21	▼ 3	32	▲ 8
ES		41	▲ 3	21	▲ 7	30	▲ 5	41	▼ 8	20	▼ 3	31	▲ 1
FR		44	▲ 7	41	▲ 14	40	▼ 6	32	▼ 10	19	▼ 7	17	▲ 1
HR		46	▼ 3	21	▲ 7	13	▼ 5	36	▼ 8	22	▼ 4	44	▲ 15
IT		33	▲ 6	31	▲ 3	36	▲ 5	32	▼ 11	15	▼ 8	28	▲ 11
CY		44	▼ 3	25	=	37	▼ 11	35	▲ 3	16	▼ 5	36	▲ 19
LV		44	=	12	▲ 3	22	▼ 5	53	▼ 1	9	▼ 5	39	▲ 6
LT		54	▲ 7	18	▲ 4	21	▼ 1	43	▼ 3	17	=	35	▲ 5
LU		43	▲ 7	56	▲ 24	33	▼ 13	18	▼ 8	26	▼ 6	12	▲ 2
HU		53	▲ 9	16	▲ 4	25	▲ 3	39	▼ 4	14	▼ 6	34	▼ 4
MT		49	▲ 4	46	▲ 18	43	▼ 9	15	▼ 7	16	▼ 10	19	▲ 5
NL		44	▲ 3	56	▲ 10	23	▼ 1	23	▼ 5	33	▼ 4	14	▼ 2
AT		50	▲ 9	30	▲ 6	28	▲ 4	26	▼ 10	31	▼ 16	24	▲ 5
PL		48	▲ 7	22	▲ 5	24	=	26	▼ 3	29	▼ 2	28	▲ 2
PT		49	▲ 5	35	▲ 17	17	▼ 5	37	▼ 10	23	▼ 7	22	▲ 2
RO		38	▼ 4	28	▲ 11	30	▼ 12	31	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	39	▲ 7
SI		46	▲ 8	23	▲ 9	23	▼ 6	19	▼ 6	38	▼ 12	27	=
SK		55	▲ 5	22	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	29	▼ 13	32	▼ 3	30	▲ 5
FI		45	▲ 1	43	▲ 8	19	=	37	▼ 2	26	▼ 8	25	▲ 6
SE		39	▲ 1	58	▲ 9	36	▼ 6	30	▲ 1	16	▼ 6	15	▲ 1
UK		30	=	55	▲ 10	32	=	23	▼ 5	24	▼ 7	17	▼ 1

A socio demographic analysis reveals some variations between categories:

- A higher proportion of women than men expect the farmer's main responsibility to "ensure the welfare of farmed animals" (38% for 31%);
- Younger people aged 15-24 are more likely than older people aged 55 or over to view the farmer's responsibility to ensure the welfare of farmed animals (39% for 32%);
- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over, are more likely than those who finished their schooling at the age of 15 or before, to be of the opinion that a farmer's main responsibility is to "ensure the EU's food self-sufficiency" (29% for 21%). The respondents who finished their education aged 20+ are also less likely to be of the opinion that a farmer's role is to "encourage and improve life in the countryside" (19% compared to 28% for respondents who finished their education at the age of 15 or before).

QC6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality	Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	Protecting the environment	Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural	Ensuring the EU's food self-sufficiency	Encouraging and improving life in the countryside
EU28	42	35	30	29	25	24
 Gender						
Man	43	31	29	30	28	23
Woman	40	38	31	28	22	24
 Age						
15-24	39	39	33	24	25	21
25-39	41	37	30	28	25	23
40-54	42	33	29	31	27	23
55 +	43	32	29	31	24	26
 Education (End of)						
15-	40	32	28	30	21	28
16-19	42	35	28	29	24	25
20+	44	35	31	30	29	19
Still studying	41	37	35	23	27	20

3 Main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

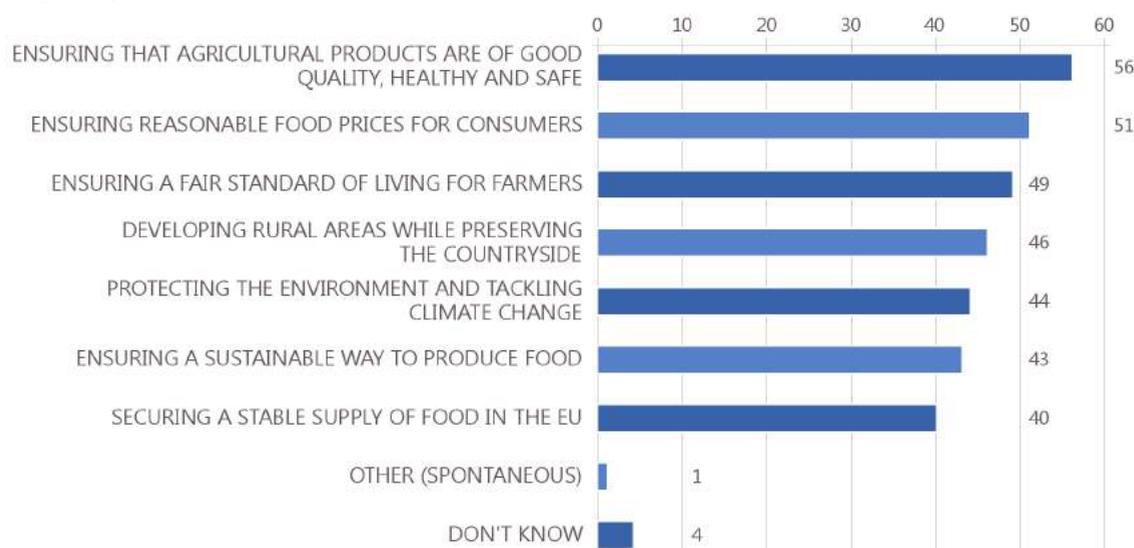
Ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe should be the main objective of the EU in terms of agricultural and rural policy

Europeans were asked for their opinion on what the main objectives for the EU should be in terms of agriculture and rural policy⁷.

More than half of the respondents (56%) in the EU hold the view that “ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe” should be one of the main objectives for the EU. “Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers” (51%) is second highest to be mentioned as one of the EU’s main objectives, followed very closely by “ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers” (49%).

The least mentioned objective out of the seven provided to respondents is “securing a stable supply of food in the EU” however at 40%, a considerable proportion of respondents still consider this to be one of the main objectives for the EU in terms of agriculture and rural policy.

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



⁷ QC4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe; Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside; Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food; Securing a stable supply of food in the EU; Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers; Don't know; Other (spontaneous).

Ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe is the most frequently mentioned objective for 16 of the 28 Member States, with the highest proportion of respondents citing this in France (72%), the Netherlands (72%), Malta (71%) and Luxembourg (71%). In Italy, whilst this is also the most popular opinion (50%), there is a greater spread of opinion, with 46% of respondents believing that “developing rural areas while preserving the countryside” should be a main objective for the EU and 44% considering “ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers” should be the main objective.

There are five Member States where respondents consider **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** as the leading main objective for the EU. A high proportion of respondents from Greece (74%) take this view, as do respondents from Cyprus (65%) and Slovakia (62%).

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers is the top objective mentioned by respondents in five of the 28 Member States: Belgium (62%), Spain (62%), Romania (59%), Ireland (56%) and the United Kingdom (54%). The country with the lowest proportion of respondents holding this view is Italy (25%).

Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside is mentioned by respondents as the top objective in three Member States – Estonia (80%), Latvia (65%) and Bulgaria (59%). Respondents in Belgium are less likely to agree, with only 36% of respondents considering this to be a main objective for the EU.

In most countries, less than half of respondents mention **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** as a main objective for the EU to consider, with Sweden (66%) and Malta (60%) having the highest proportion of respondents with this opinion. Respondents in Bulgaria (28%), Latvia (32%) and Poland (32%) have the lowest proportion of respondents with the view that protecting the environment should be one of the main objective the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy.

Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food is most mentioned in Sweden (63%), Denmark (61%) and the Netherlands (59%) whilst Bulgaria (29%) can be found at the opposite end of the scale.

Finland is the only country where **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** is considered as one of the EU’s main objectives (62%, the same proportion as for ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe). Only a quarter of respondents in Bulgaria (25%), Italy (25%) and Latvia (25%) share this view.

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		56	51	49	46	44	43	40	1	4
BE		61	52	62	36	46	46	42	1	1
BG		56	55	43	59	28	29	25	1	2
CZ		61	60	42	48	41	48	40	1	3
DK		67	51	42	43	57	61	41	2	1
DE		57	52	51	52	47	49	56	1	2
EE		59	57	51	80	35	54	42	1	3
IE		48	54	56	43	40	45	44	1	3
EL		69	74	58	67	50	48	43	2	1
ES		57	61	62	49	47	45	37	1	2
FR		72	52	63	41	49	35	29	2	2
HR		43	53	45	50	33	43	40	1	2
IT		50	44	25	46	43	34	25	2	5
CY		65	65	55	64	49	46	31	0	1
LV		54	47	44	65	32	34	25	1	1
LT		67	54	46	48	36	31	33	1	1
LU		71	54	60	46	52	43	55	0	1
HU		56	54	36	49	35	35	36	1	1
MT		71	59	61	49	60	54	48	1	1
NL		72	41	47	38	50	59	54	1	0
AT		61	54	53	52	56	53	55	5	1
PL		41	53	33	44	32	36	40	1	5
PT		60	57	46	48	40	49	50	0	3
RO		53	53	59	56	44	39	37	2	5
SI		65	53	46	52	37	40	46	2	2
SK		58	62	48	48	37	44	44	1	1
FI		62	54	59	40	40	50	62	1	1
SE		68	33	53	57	66	63	51	1	1
UK		43	39	54	37	40	43	39	1	10

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

A **socio demographic analysis** shows:

- Only little difference between men and women;
- By age, the older respondents are more likely to mention “ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers” as an objective than the younger respondents (53% of respondents aged 55 or over for 46% of 15-24 year olds);
- A similar trend is observed with “ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe” (59% of respondents aged 55 or over for 53% of 15-24 year olds);
- A higher proportion of respondents living in rural villages (53%) think “ensuring a fair standard of living” is an important objective for farmers compared to respondents living in large towns (46%).

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU
EU28	56	51	49	46	43	44	40
 Gender							
Man	55	51	48	47	43	44	42
Woman	57	51	51	46	42	44	38
 Age							
15-24	53	46	48	43	40	44	38
25-39	54	50	47	45	46	44	40
40-54	55	50	48	48	44	45	40
55 +	59	53	52	47	41	43	40
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	57	52	53	48	43	43	41
Small/ mid size town	57	51	49	46	42	45	39
Large town	54	49	46	45	44	44	41

II. THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP): AWARENESS, IMPORTANCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE EU'S PRIORITIES

The second objective of the survey is to understand how Europeans perceive the CAP: what do they know about it? Do they think that the CAP is performing well? How do they evaluate its global impact?

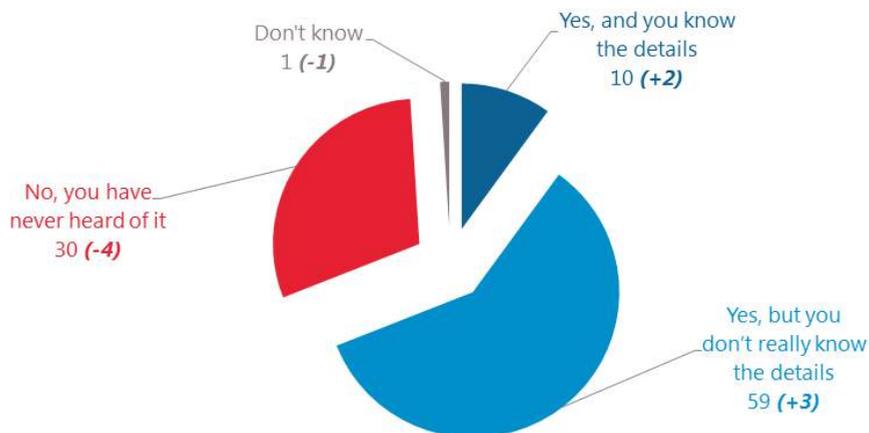
1 Awareness of the CAP

The majority of Europeans are aware of the CAP but few really know the details

Europeans were asked if they have ever heard of the support the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), and if they had heard of it, were they aware of the details⁸. The question was also asked during the Eurobarometer survey in November 2013.

Overall, more than two thirds of European respondents have heard about this support (69%, +5 percentage points since 2013). Since the previous survey, there has been an increase in the proportion of Europeans who have heard about the CAP, but do not really know the details (59%, +3pp). One in ten European respondents claim they are aware of the CAP, and know the details (10%, +2pp) while three in ten say that they have never heard about this support (30%, -4pp).

QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?
(% - EU)



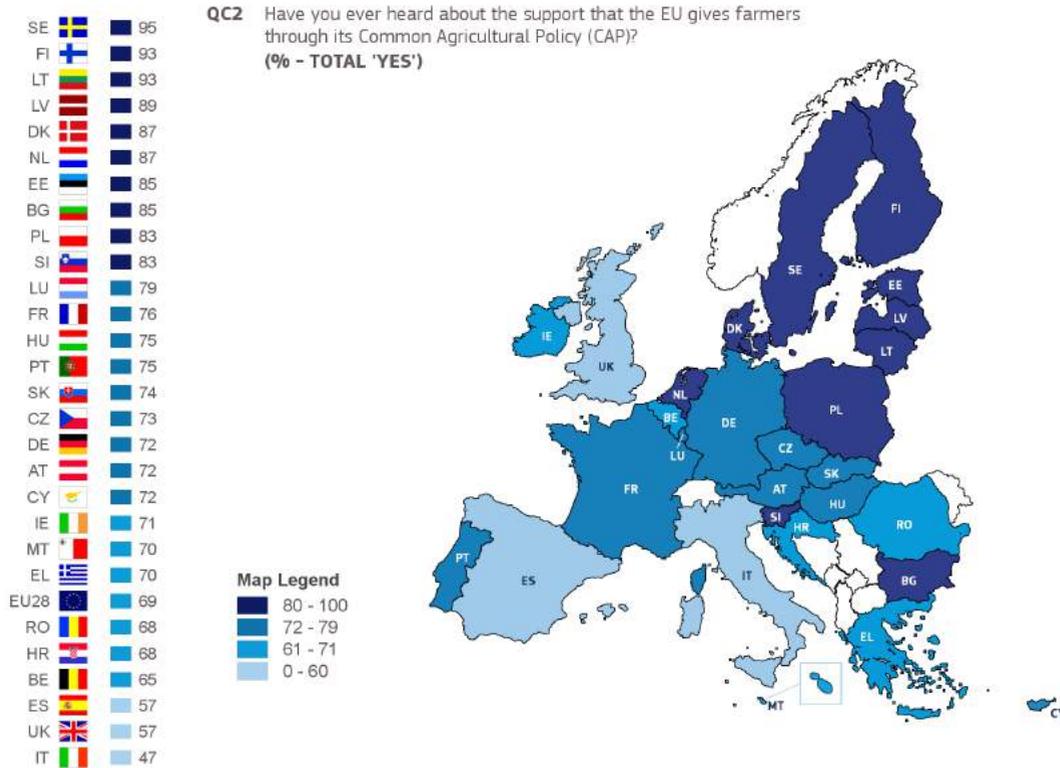
(October 2015 - November-December 2013)

A country analysis reveals wide ranges of respondent awareness across the European Union:

More than nine out of ten respondents in Sweden (95%), Finland (93%) and Lithuania (93%) are aware of the support the CAP provides farmers, with high awareness levels also reported Latvia (89%) and the Netherlands (87%) and Denmark (87%).

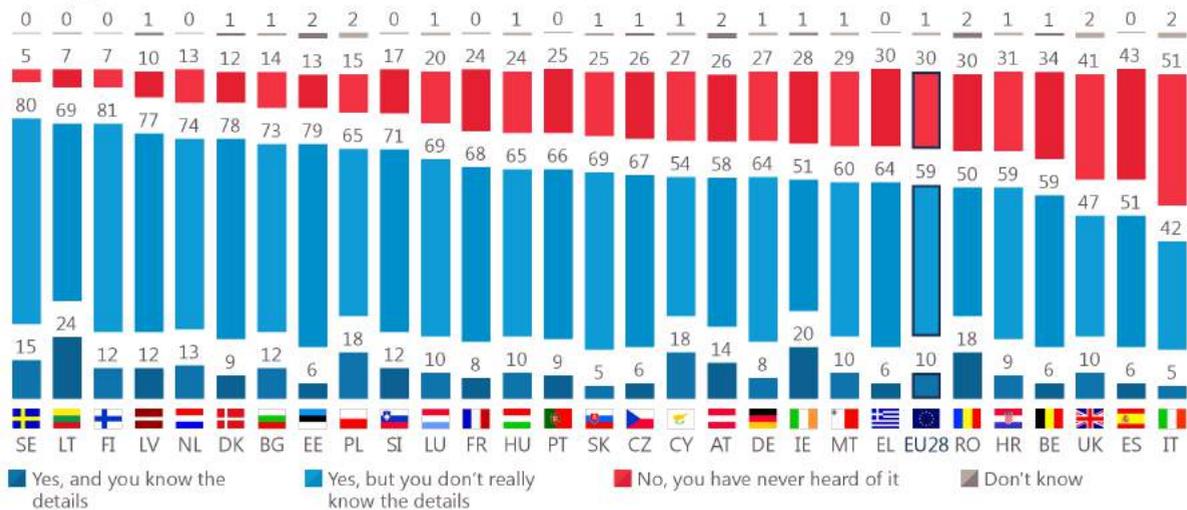
Awareness is much less pronounced in Italy (47%), Spain and the United Kingdom (both 57%).

⁸ QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? ANSWERS Yes, and you know the details; Yes, but you don't really know the details; No, you have never heard of it, Don't Know.



In Lithuania (24%) and Ireland (20%), one in five respondents or more claim they know about the CAP and its details. This is almost twice the proportion of most other countries, with the exception of Poland (18%), Romania (18%) and Cyprus (18%).

QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?
(%)



An analysis of the evolutions since the last survey (2013) reveals:

The proportion of respondents who **have heard about the support, but do not really know the details** have increased in all countries with the exception of two: Lithuania (69%, -6 percentage points since 2013) and Austria (58%, -6pp). Largest increases in proportion of respondents who have heard about the support, but know little about the details are seen in Greece (64%, +14pp), Finland (81%, +14pp) and Luxembourg (69%, +13pp).

Yes, have heard about the support, and know the details – there is very little change in trend since the last survey for most countries, with the exception of Lithuania (+9 percentage points since 2013), Cyprus (+7pp), Ireland (+7pp), Austria (+6pp) and Sweden (+6pp).

QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (%)

		Yes, and you know the details	2015 - 2013	Yes, but you don't really know the details	2015 - 2013	No, you have never heard of it	2015 - 2013	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	2015 - 2013
EU28		10	▲ 2	59	▲ 3	30	▼ 4	1	69	▲ 5
SE		15	▲ 6	80	▲ 4	5	▼ 9	0	95	▲ 10
LT		24	▲ 9	69	▼ 6	7	▼ 2	0	93	▲ 3
FI		12	▲ 1	81	▲ 14	7	▼ 14	0	93	▲ 15
LV		12	▲ 1	77	▲ 11	10	▼ 11	1	89	▲ 12
DK		9	▼ 1	78	▲ 1	12	▼ 1	1	87	=
NL		13	▲ 5	74	▲ 8	13	▼ 13	0	87	▲ 13
BG		12	▲ 5	73	▲ 4	14	▼ 8	1	85	▲ 9
EE		6	▼ 1	79	▲ 10	13	▼ 10	2	85	▲ 9
PL		18	▲ 3	65	=	15	▼ 3	2	83	▲ 3
SI		12	▼ 2	71	▲ 5	17	▼ 2	0	83	▲ 3
LU		10	▼ 1	69	▲ 13	20	▼ 12	1	79	▲ 12
FR		8	▲ 1	68	▲ 1	24	▼ 2	0	76	▲ 2
HU		10	▲ 4	65	▲ 1	24	▼ 5	1	75	▲ 5
PT		9	▲ 1	66	▲ 11	25	▼ 11	0	75	▲ 12
SK		5	▲ 2	69	▲ 3	25	▼ 4	1	74	▲ 5
CZ		6	▲ 2	67	▲ 8	26	▼ 10	1	73	▲ 10
DE		8	▼ 1	64	▲ 2	27	=	1	72	▲ 1
CY		18	▲ 7	54	▲ 1	27	▼ 8	1	72	▲ 8
AT		14	▲ 6	58	▼ 6	26	▼ 1	2	72	=
IE		20	▲ 7	51	▲ 2	28	▼ 6	1	71	▲ 9
EL		6	▼ 1	64	▲ 14	30	▼ 12	0	70	▲ 13
MT		10	▲ 5	60	▲ 5	29	▼ 8	1	70	▲ 10
HR		9	▲ 3	59	▲ 4	31	▼ 5	1	68	▲ 7
RO		18	▲ 5	50	▲ 5	30	▼ 6	2	68	▲ 10
BE		6	▲ 1	59	▲ 3	34	▼ 5	1	65	▲ 4
ES		6	▲ 1	51	▲ 2	43	▼ 2	0	57	▲ 3
UK		10	▼ 1	47	▲ 7	41	▼ 7	2	57	▲ 6
IT		5	▼ 1	42	▲ 2	51	▲ 1	2	47	▲ 1

A **socio demographic analysis** reveals:

- Slightly more men than women have heard about the support given by the EU to farmers via the CAP (72%, vs. 65% of women). A higher proportion of men than women, also claim to know the details of the support (12% man, 7% woman);
- Older respondents are much more aware of the support given by the EU, than younger respondents (52% of 15-24 year olds, compared 73% for respondents aged 55 or over);
- There is a notable difference in levels of awareness for those who left school at the age of 15 or before (59%) and those who continued education until the age of 20 or above (81%);
- Managers (83%), self-employed (76%), retired respondents (73%) and other white collar workers (72%) are more likely to be aware of the support given by the EU, than students (52%), house persons (54%) and the unemployed (61%);
- There is little difference in awareness for respondents living in rural villages, small/mid-size towns and large towns (rural 70%, small/mid-size town 67%, large town 69%);

In terms of the trend since 2013, it is interesting to note that the positive trend in terms of the awareness of the CAP is broadly observed across all socio-demographic groups.

However, as noted previously, there is no longer a notable difference in awareness between different categories of urbanisation. In 2013, 68% of respondents in rural villages said they had heard about the support the EU gives farmers through the CAP, compared to just 60% of those in small to mid-sized towns. In this survey, the difference is no longer noticeable with just a three percentage point gap separating the two.

QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

	Yes, and you know the details		Yes, but you don't really know the details		No, you have never heard of it		Total 'Yes'	
		Diff. 2015-2013		Diff. 2015-2013		Diff. 2015-2013		Diff. 2015-2013
EU28	10	+2	59	+3	30	-4	69	+5
 Gender								
Man	12	+1	60	+2	27	-2	72	+3
Woman	7	=	58	+5	34	-4	65	+5
 Age								
15-24	8	+3	44	+3	47	-5	52	+6
25-39	9	+2	56	+2	34	-3	65	+4
40-54	9	-1	65	+6	25	-4	74	+5
55+	10	=	63	+3	26	-2	73	+3
 Education (End of)								
15-	7	=	52	+3	40	-1	59	+3
16-19	8	=	61	+6	30	-5	69	+6
20+	13	+1	68	+3	18	-4	81	+4
Still studying	9	+4	43	-2	47	-2	52	+2
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	16	+1	60	+5	23	-5	76	+6
Managers	14	+1	69	+5	16	-5	83	+6
Other white collars	8	+1	64	+5	27	-5	72	+6
Manual workers	7	+1	58	+2	34	-2	65	+3
House persons	6	+1	48	+4	45	-2	54	+5
Unemployed	7	+2	54	+5	37	-6	61	+7
Retired	10	=	63	+3	26	-2	73	+3
Students	9	+4	43	-2	47	-2	52	+2

2 The perceived performance of the CAP

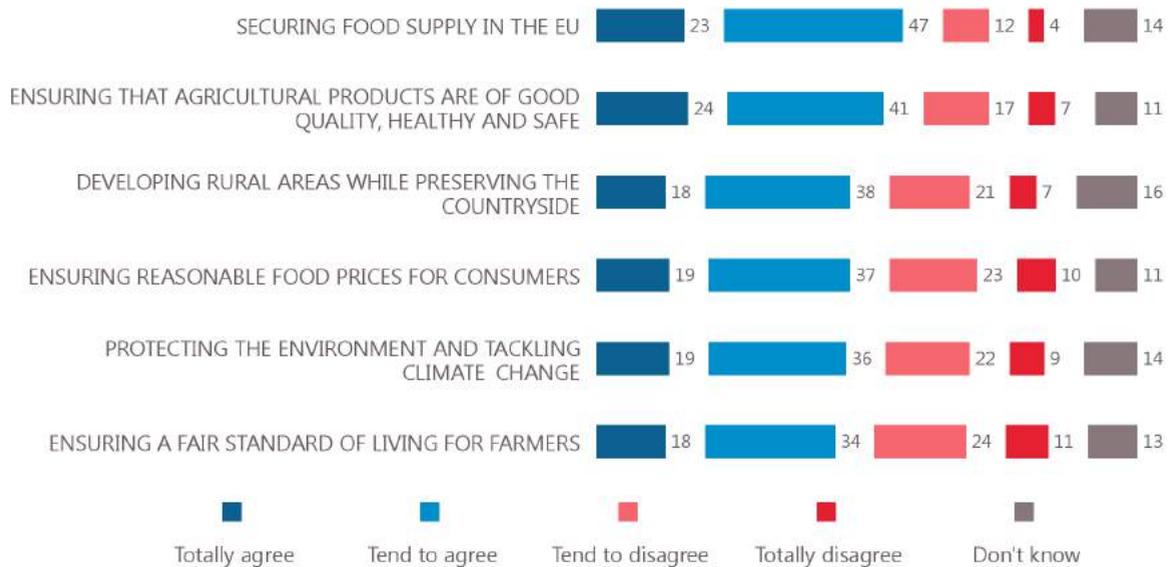
The majority of Europeans agree the EU is fulfilling its role in securing the food supply and ensuring products are of good quality, healthy and safe

Europeans were asked for their opinions on how the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy is fulfilling its role across a variety of topics⁹.

Europeans are more likely to agree the EU is fulfilling its role in “securing the food supply in the EU” (70% “agree”) with a relatively high proportion of respondents who “totally agree” (23%). Close to two-third of respondents agree the EU is fulfilling its role in “ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe” (65%).

However, respondents seem less convinced the EU is fulfilling its role in developing rural areas (56%), ensuring reasonable food prices (56%), protecting the environment (55%) and ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (52%). Whilst the majority agree the EU is fulfilling its role in these areas, a high proportion of Europeans disagree the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (35%), reasonable food prices (33%), protecting the environment (31%) and developing rural areas while preserving the countryside (28%).

QC5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...? (% - EU)



⁹ QC5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers; Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside; Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; Securing food supply in the EU; Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe ANSWER : Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Total disagree, Don't know

A country analysis shows some variations:

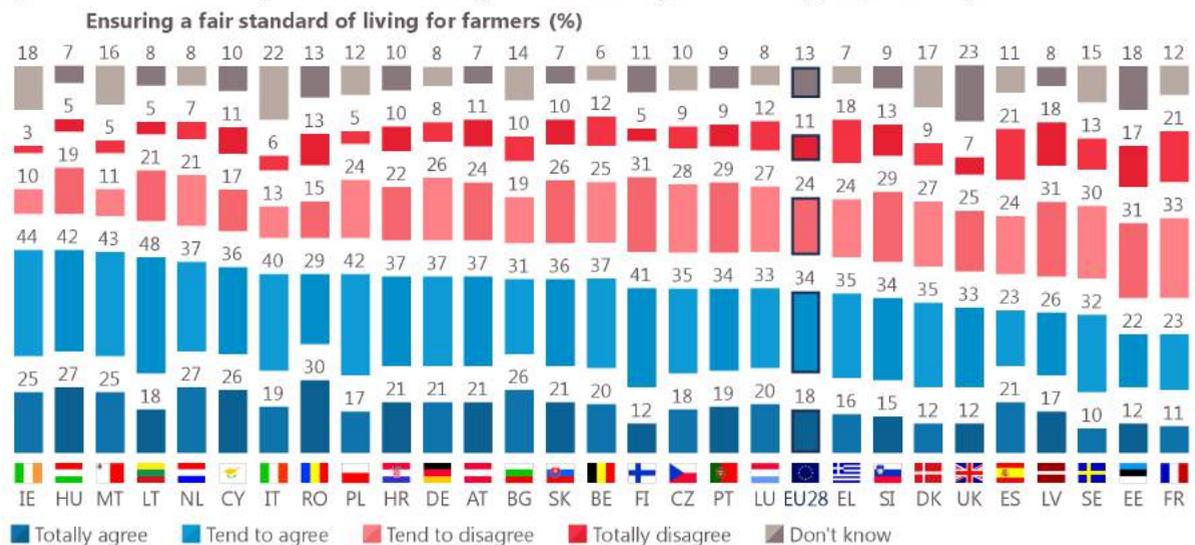
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers: in 20 of the 28 EU Member States, more than half of respondents agree the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers. Respondents in Ireland (69%), Hungary (69%) and Malta (68%) are more likely to agree with this statement than respondents in France (34%), Estonia (34%) and Sweden (42%).

There are five Member States where there are a higher proportion of respondents disagreeing with the statement, than are in agreement: France (54%), Latvia (49%), Estonia (48%), but also Spain (45% disagree vs. 44% agree) and Sweden (43% vs. 42%), where public opinion is divided.

Respondents in Spain and France appear to have highest proportion who “totally disagree” with the view, the EU is fulfilling its role, with 21% of respondents in both countries reporting they “totally disagree” with the statement.

About one in five respondents in the United Kingdom (23%) and Italy (22%) claim they “don’t know” whether the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers.

QCS.1 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

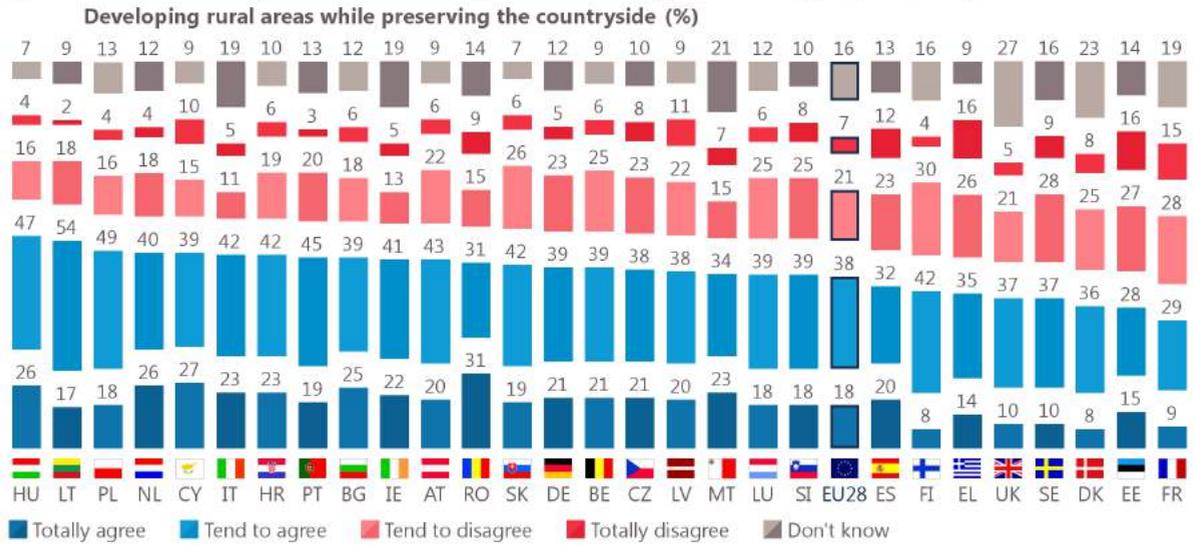


To develop rural areas while preserving the countryside: with the exception of two Member States, a relative majority of respondents agree the EU is fulfilling its role in this area, with respondents in some countries agreeing more strongly than others. Countries with the highest proportion of respondents agreeing the EU is fulfilling its role in this area include Hungary (73% “agree”) and Lithuania (71%).

The two exceptions are France and Estonia, each with 43% of respondents that disagree the EU is fulfilling its role in developing rural areas while preserving the countryside. A large proportion of respondents in Greece (42%), Sweden (37%), Spain (35%) and Finland (34%) also disagree.

In the United Kingdom (27%), Denmark (23%) and Malta (21%), more than one in five respondents say that they “don’t know”. The high rates of “don’t know” for the United Kingdom can be seen throughout the survey.

QCS.2 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

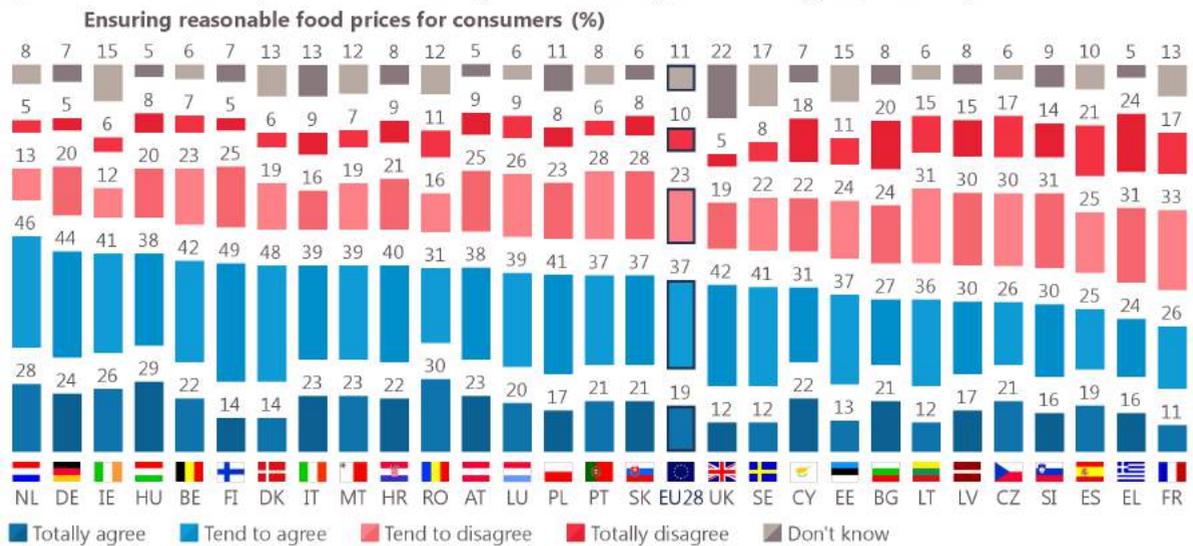


Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers: more than 50% of respondents in 20 countries agree the EU is fulfilling its role this area. The highest proportions are observed in the Netherlands (74%) and Germany (68%).

There are two countries where the majority of respondents disagree that the EU is fulfilling its role in this area: France (50% disagree vs. 37% agree) and Greece (55% vs. 40%). Both countries have high proportions of respondents who “totally disagree” (France, 17% and Greece, 24%) the EU is fulfilling its role.

Opinion is more divided amongst respondents in six other countries. For example, the Czech Republic (47% disagree vs. 47% agree), Spain (46% vs. 44%), Lithuania (46% vs. 48%), Slovenia (45% vs. 46%), Latvia (45% vs. 47%), and Bulgaria (44% vs. 48%).

QCS.3 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

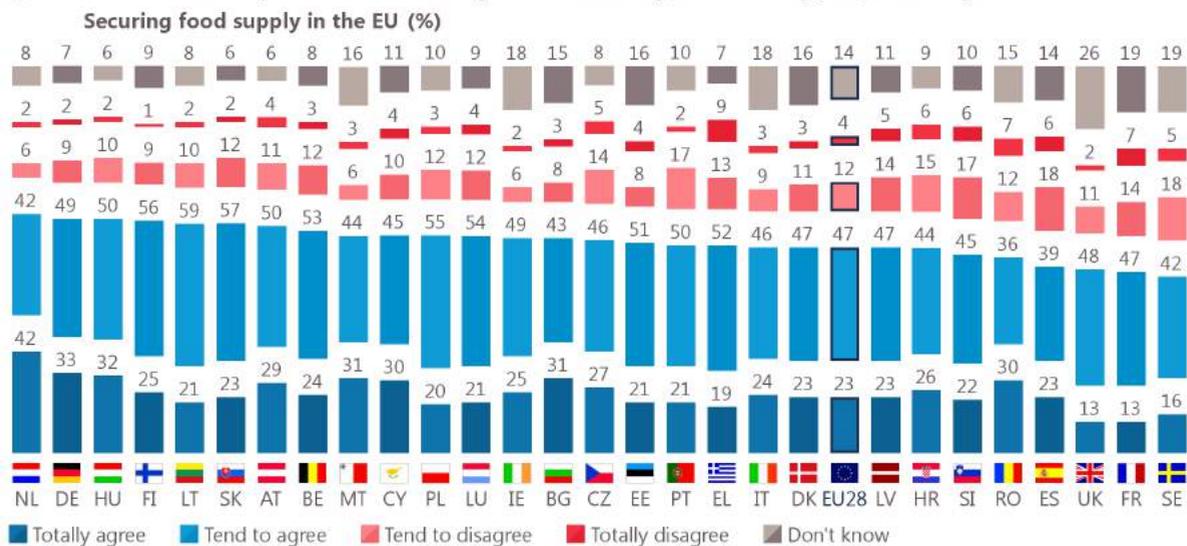


Securing food supply in the EU: in all countries, the majority of respondents agree the EU is fulfilling its role in securing food supply in the EU. The Netherlands (84%), Hungary (82%) and Germany (82%) have the highest proportion of respondents who “agree” in comparison to 58% of respondents in Sweden.

Respondents in the Netherlands have the strongest support for this statement, with 42% “totally agreeing” the EU is fulfilling its role in this area. It is the highest percentage across all countries, by nine points.

Less than a quarter of respondents across all countries disagree the EU is fulfilling its role in securing the food supply. Of all countries, the highest proportion of respondents who disagree is observed in Spain (24%), Slovenia (23%) and Sweden (23%).

QC5.4 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

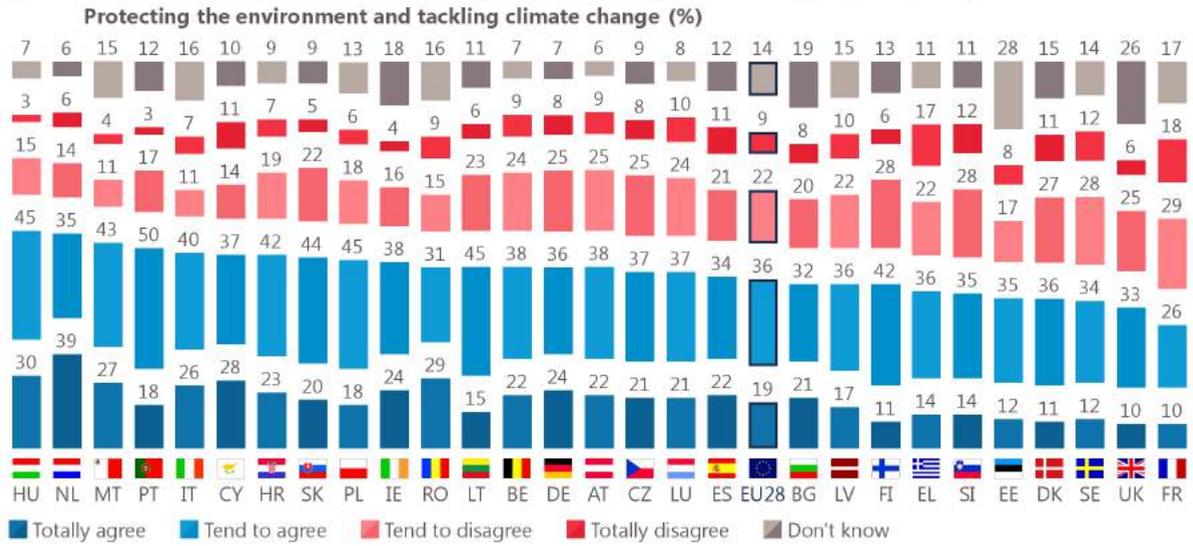


Protecting the environment and tackling climate change: in all but one EU Member State, the relative majority of respondents agree the EU is fulfilling its role in protecting the environment and tackling climate change. Levels of agreement from respondents across countries are wide ranging, from highs in Hungary (75%), the Netherlands (74%) and Malta (70%) to a low of 36% of respondents in France.

In France, 47% of respondents disagree the EU is fulfilling its role through the CAP in protecting the environment. The levels of disagreement amongst respondents in France were split between “totally disagree” (18%) and “tend to disagree” (29%).

More than a quarter of respondents in Estonia (28%) and the United Kingdom (26%) responded that they “don’t know”.

QC5.5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

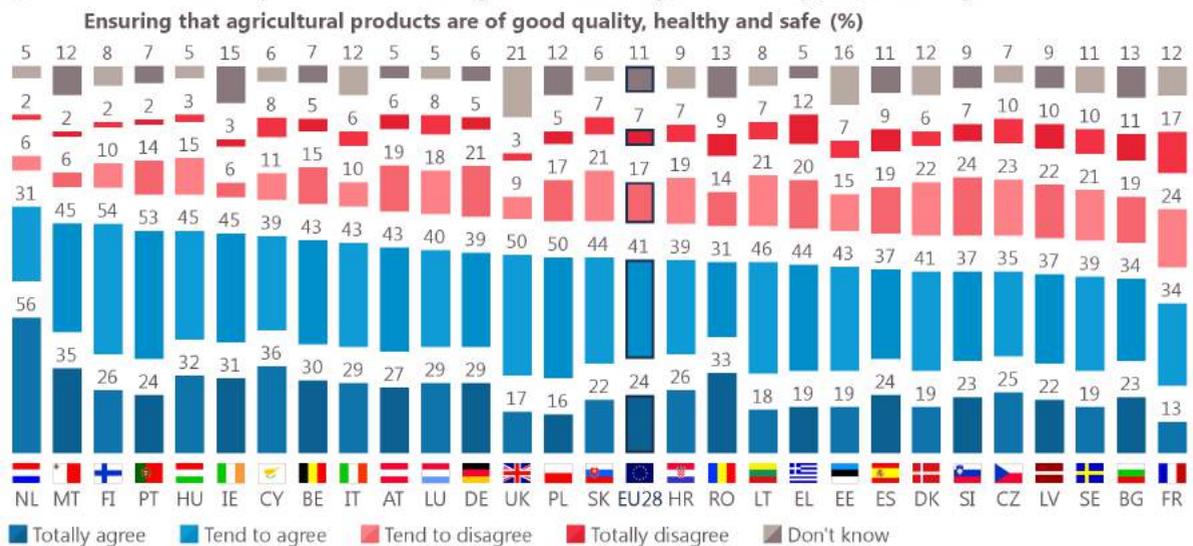


Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe: the majority view across all EU countries is that the EU is fulfilling its role in this area with wide ranging levels of support. Respondents in the Netherlands have the highest proportion in agreement (87%) compared to 47% support from respondents in France.

There is a high proportion of respondents in the Netherlands that “totally agree” (56%) the EU are fulfilling its role, which is 20 percentage points ahead of any other country.

France has the highest proportion of respondents who “disagree” (41%), of which 17% “totally disagree” and 24% “tend to disagree”. Around a third of respondents in the Czech Republic (33%), Latvia (32%) and Greece (32%) also disagree the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe.

QC5.6 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?



A socio demographic analysis shows few variations across gender/age categories. However, there are some other observations:

- Respondents who reside in rural villages (54%) are slightly less likely to agree the EU is fulfilling its role in **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** than those living in large towns (60%);
- Respondents who agree the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers are more likely to agree the EU is fulfilling its role in **ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe** (74%), compared with 53% of those who don't agree the CAP benefits all. A similar trend occurs across all priorities for this group of respondents,
- Respondents who have heard of the CAP are more likely to agree the EU is fulfilling its role in **securing food supply in the EU** (79% for 62% of those who haven't heard of the CAP);
- Europeans who think EU aid to farmers should not change (60%) are more likely to agree the EU is fulfilling its role in **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** than those who think aid should increase (49%)

QC5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...? (ROTATE)

Total 'agree' (% - EU)

	Securing food supply in the EU	To ensure that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	To develop rural areas while preserving the countryside	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers
EU28	70	65	56	56	55	52
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	70	66	56	54	56	50
Small/ mid size town	70	64	56	56	55	51
Large town	73	68	56	60	55	53
CAP benefits all European citizens						
Agree	79	74	66	65	66	61
Disagree	62	53	43	42	42	39
EU aid to famers should...						
Increase	70	67	57	56	57	49
Decrease	71	63	53	56	52	53
No change	76	71	61	62	60	60

3 The perceived importance of the priorities of the CAP

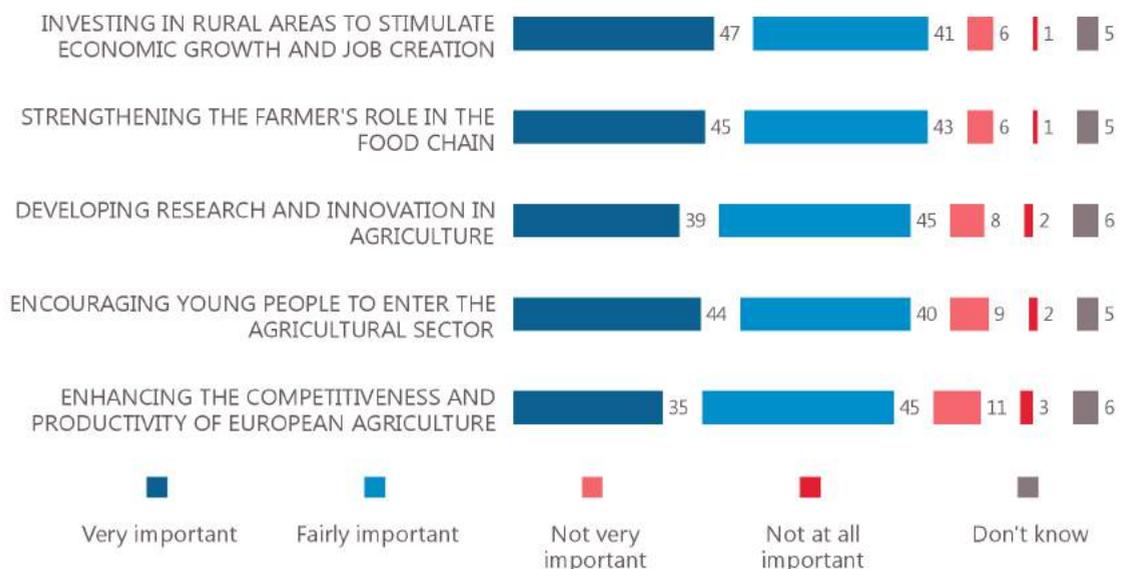
Europeans rate investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth, and strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain slightly ahead of other priorities

The respondents were asked to rate the importance they think a number of priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy should be¹⁰.

More than four out five Europeans rate all of the priorities as "important" with respondents more like to mention two priorities slightly more often. "Investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation" (88%) and "strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain" (88%) are ahead of the other priorities, by 4-8 percentage points. Both of these priorities had large proportions of respondents regarding them as "very important", (47% and 45% respectively).

"Developing research and innovation in agriculture" had less Europeans considering this to be a "very important" priority (39%) and similarly "enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European agriculture" (35%). Of all the priorities, this latter one had the highest proportion of respondents mentioning this is "not a very important" priority (11%).

QC7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? (% - EU)



A country analysis reveals some differences between Member States:

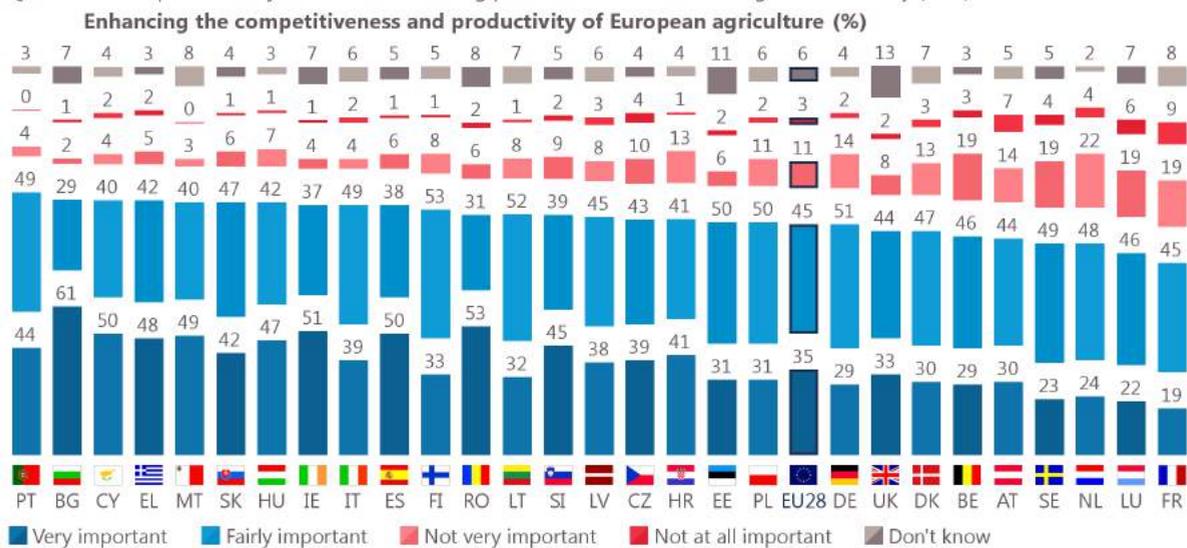
Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European agriculture: more than 70% of respondents in 26 countries consider enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European agriculture to be an "important" priority with respondents in Portugal (93%), Bulgaria, Greece and Cyprus (all 90%) clearly of this view with significant proportions indicating it is "very important" (Bulgaria 61%, Cyprus 50%, Greece 48% and Portugal 44%).

¹⁰ How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? Investing in Rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation; Strengthening the farmers role in the food chain; Developing research and innovation in agriculture; encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector; enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European Agriculture. ANSWERS Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not at all important, Don't know

In nine countries, the proportion of respondents who view this priority as “very important” outweigh the proportion who view it as “fairly important”. Examples not already mentioned include Ireland (51% “very important” and 37% “fairly important”) and Romania (53% “very important” and 31% “fairly important”).

The majority of respondents in France (64%) and Luxembourg (68%) consider this as an “important” priority, however there is a reasonable proportion of people who consider this to be “not important” - France (28% “not important”) and Luxembourg (25% “not important”). More than one in five respondents in Austria (21%), Belgium (22%), Sweden (23%) and the Netherlands (26%) also hold this view.

QC7.1 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?



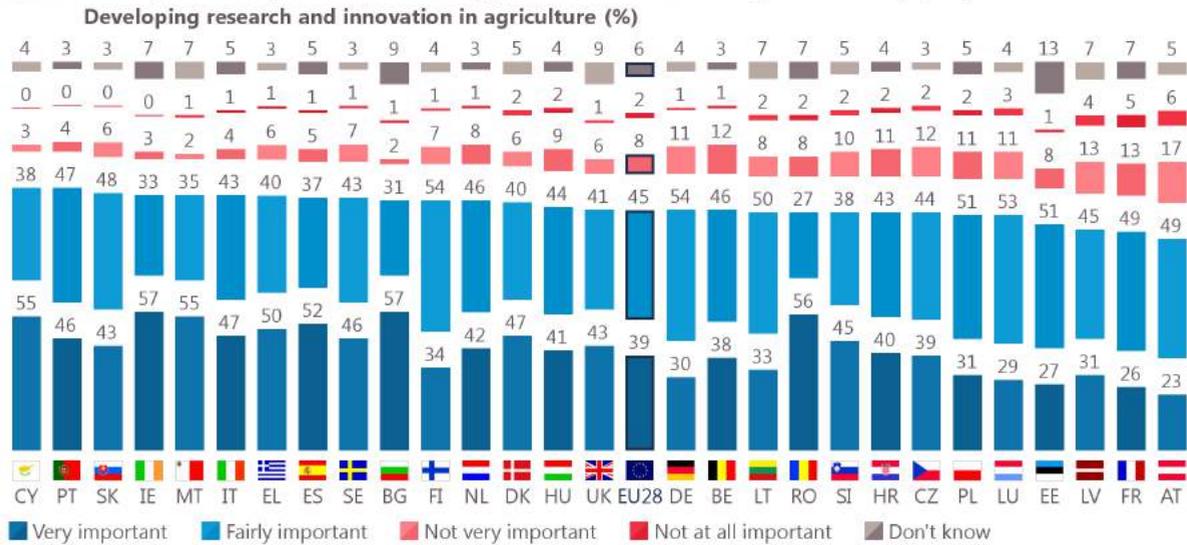
Developing research and innovation in agriculture: across all EU Member States, more than 70% of respondents consider developing research and innovation to be an “important” priority.

In seven countries, at least 50% of respondents are more likely to consider this priority as “very important” than “fairly important” - Ireland (57%), Bulgaria (57%) and Romania (56%) have the highest proportions of respondents considering this priority as “very important”.

Respondents in Estonia (27%), France (26%) and Austria (23%) are less likely to have strong views with lower proportions considering this priority to be “very important”, and higher proportions rating this priority as “fairly important”.

More than one in five respondents in Austria (23%) consider this priority as “not important”, and slightly less respondents in France (18%) and Latvia (17%) share a similar view.

QC7.2 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?



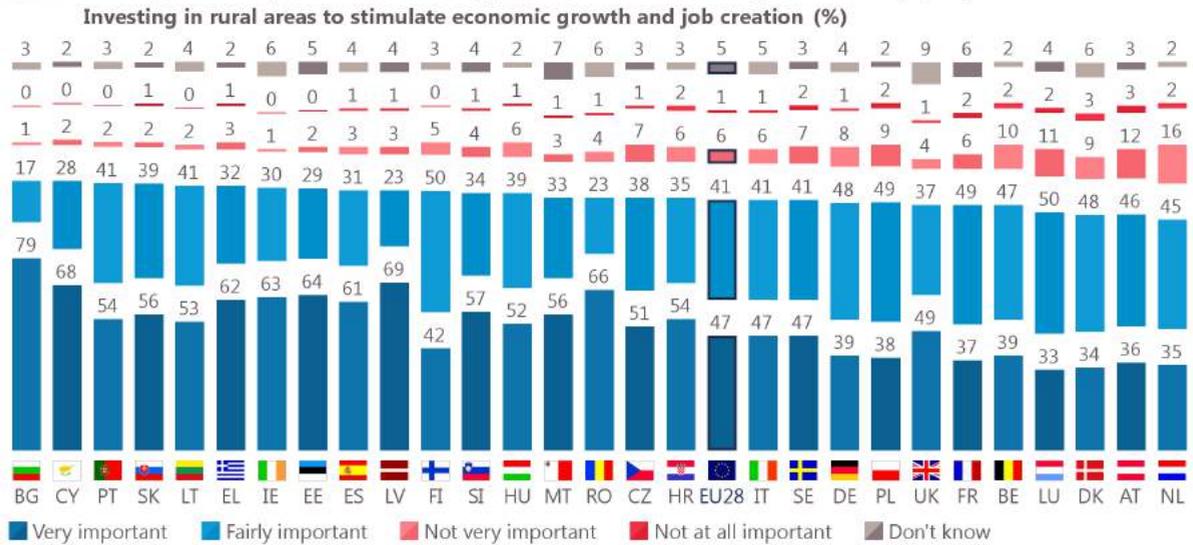
Investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation: in all EU Member States, more than four out of five respondents view this as an “important” priority for the CAP. The countries with the highest proportion of respondents with this view include Bulgaria (96%), Cyprus (96%), Portugal and Slovakia (both 95%).

In 16 countries, more than 50% of respondents consider this priority to be “very important” – Bulgaria (79%), Latvia (69%), Cyprus (68%) and Romania (66%) are countries with the highest proportions of respondents who consider this priority to be “very important”.

In the remaining countries, respondents are less likely to consider this priority as “very important”, but more inclined to view it as “fairly important”. Respondents in Luxembourg (33% “very important”, 50% “fairly important”) and Denmark (34% “very important”, 48% “fairly important”) are two examples.

Slightly less than one in five respondents in the Netherlands view this priority as “not important” (18%) and 15% of respondents in Austria shared a similar view.

QC7.3 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

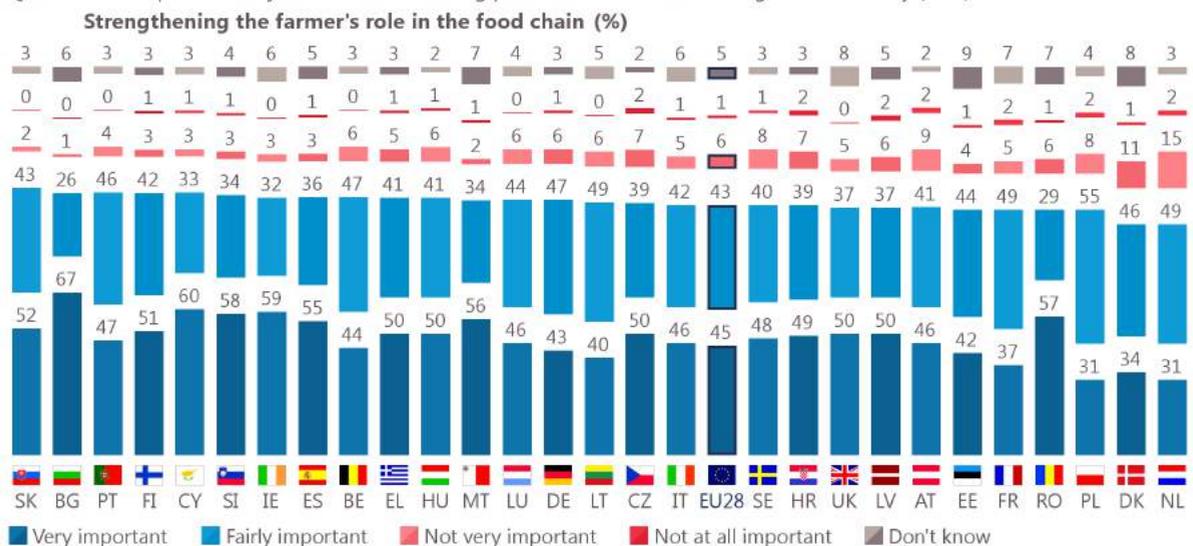


Strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain: again, more than four out of five respondents across all countries view this as an “important” priority for the CAP. Respondents in Slovakia (95%), Bulgaria, Portugal, Finland and Cyprus (all 93%) were more likely to consider this as an “important” priority in comparison with respondents in the Netherlands (80%) and Denmark (80%).

There are 14 countries where 50% or more respondents consider this to be a “very important” priority. The top three countries are Bulgaria (67%), Cyprus (60%) and Ireland (59%).

The proportion of respondents who consider this priority to be “not important” is low across all countries, with the highest proportion of respondents observed in the Netherlands (17% “not important”), followed by Denmark (12%).

QC7.4 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

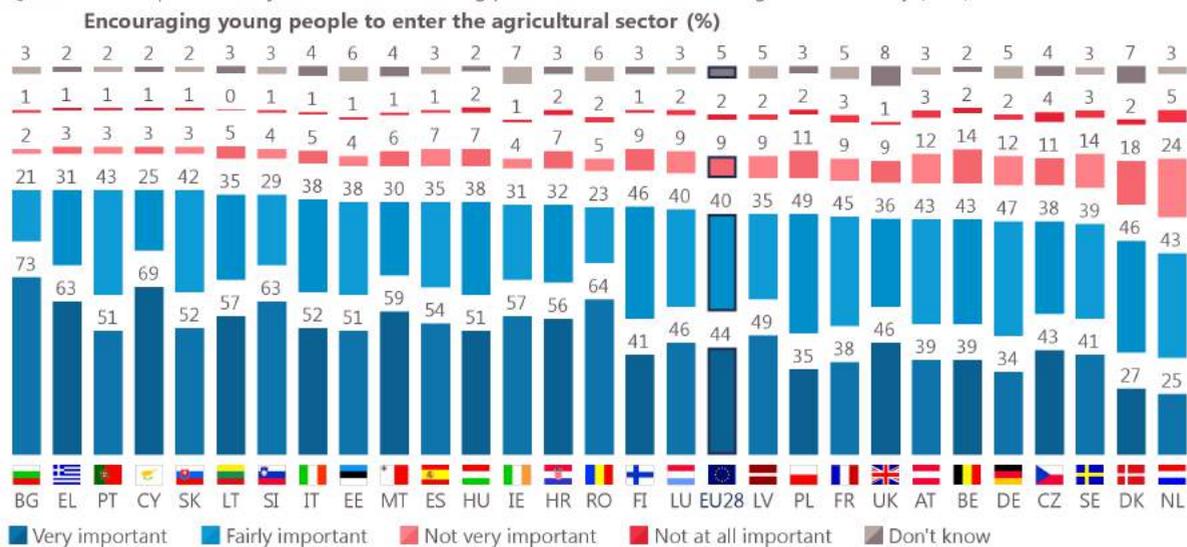


Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector: in 26 countries, more than four out of five respondents consider this to be an “important” priority for the CAP to address. A higher proportion of respondents in Bulgaria, Greece, Portugal, Cyprus and Slovakia (all 94%) are more likely to have this view than respondents in the Netherlands (68%) and Denmark (73%).

There are 15 countries where more than half of the respondents consider encouraging young people to enter the sector, to be a “very important” priority for the EU, with the highest proportions in Bulgaria (73%) and Cyprus (69%).

A reasonable proportion of respondents in the Netherlands (29%) think encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector is “not important”. To a lesser extent, 20% of respondents in Denmark hold similar views.

QC7.5 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?



There are generally few **socio-demographic differences** between categories however:

- Older respondents (87%) are more likely than younger respondents (76%), to consider “encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector” as an “important” priority for the CAP;
- Europeans who think EU aid to farmers should increase are more likely to think encouraging young people is an “important” priority for the CAP than those who think aid should decrease (89% vs. 73%). There is a similar trend for this group across all priorities mentioned.

QC7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? (ROTATE)

Total 'Important' (% - EU)

	Investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	Developing research and innovation in agriculture	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector	Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European agriculture
EU28	88	88	84	84	80
 Age					
15-24	86	85	83	76	77
25-39	89	88	85	84	81
40-54	88	88	85	84	81
55 +	89	89	85	87	81
EU aid to farmers should...					
Increase	92	93	87	89	84
Decrease	78	78	78	73	74
No change	89	89	86	84	82

4 The contribution of the CAP

Europeans view CAP as contributing to trade relations, helping the smooth running of the EU single market and boosting investments in the economy

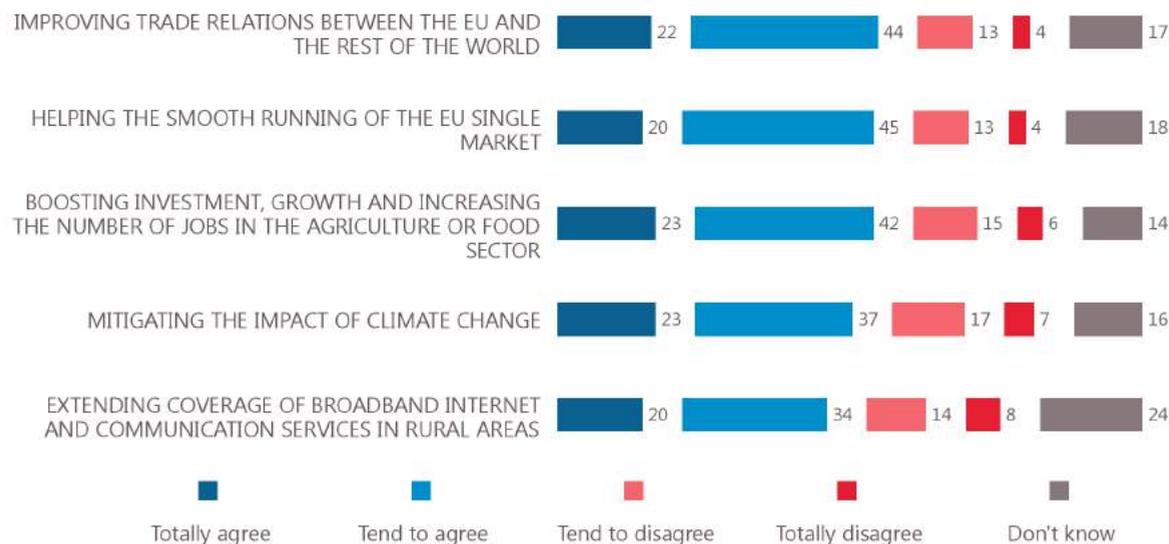
Europeans were asked whether they agree or not that the Common Agriculture Policy contributes to a variety of statements¹¹.

Overall, the majority of Europeans agree that the CAP contributes to improving trade relations (66%), helps the smooth running of the EU single market (65%), boosts investment and increases jobs (65%), mitigates climate change (60%) and is extending broadband Internet coverage and communication services in rural areas (54%).

More than one in five respondents disagree that the CAP is contributing to extending coverage of broadband Internet and communication services in rural areas (22%) and an additional 24% of respondents answer that they “don’t know”.

Almost one in four respondents “disagree” that the CAP is contributing to mitigating the impact of climate change (24%).

QC8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
(% - EU)



A country analysis shows some variations between Member States:

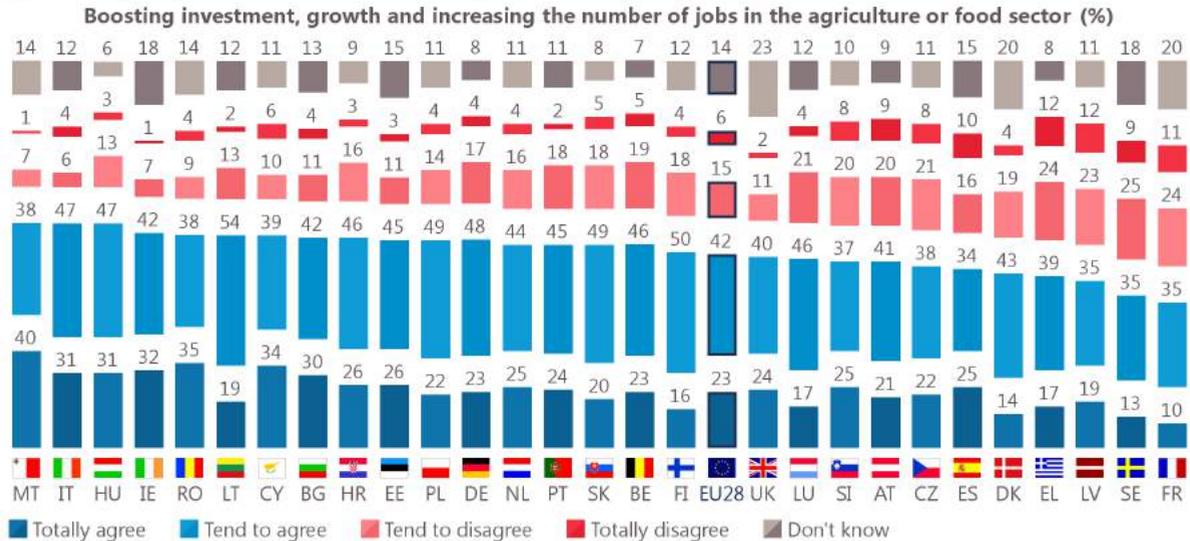
Boosting investment, growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture or food sector: more than one in two respondents in 26 Member States agree that the CAP contributes to boosting investment, growth and jobs in the agriculture and food sectors. Respondents in Malta, Italy and Hungary are more likely to agree with 78% of respondents indicating their support for this statement.

¹¹ QC8. Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...? Boosting investment, growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture or food sector; Helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market; Improving trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world; Mitigating the impact of climate change; Extending the coverage of broadband internet and communication services in rural areas. ANSWERS Totally agree; Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know

Less than 50% of respondents in France and Sweden however agree this is the way the CAP contributes to the agriculture and food sectors. Over one third of respondents in both countries “disagree”, and almost 20% in both countries responded with “don’t know”. High proportions of “disagreement” are also observed in Greece (36%) and Latvia (35%).

Almost one quarter of the respondents in the United Kingdom (23%) did not know how to respond.

QC8.1 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

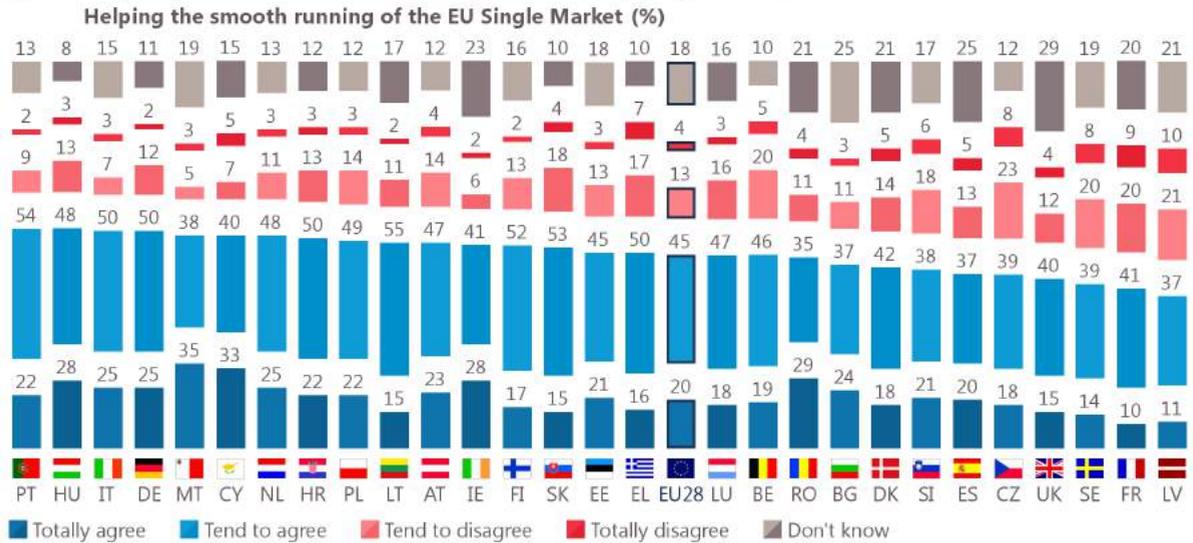


Helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market: the level of agreement amongst respondents varies across countries significantly. For example, 76% of respondents in Portugal and Hungary agree the CAP is contributing to the smooth running of the EU single market whilst only 48% of respondents in Latvia agree with this view.

Quite a large proportion of respondents in Latvia disagree the CAP is contributing to the smooth running of the EU Single Market (31%), similarly in France (29% of respondents “disagree”) and the Czech Republic (31%).

Almost one third of respondents in the United Kingdom (29%) and a quarter of respondents in Bulgaria (25%) and Spain (25%) responded with “don’t know”.

QC8.2 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

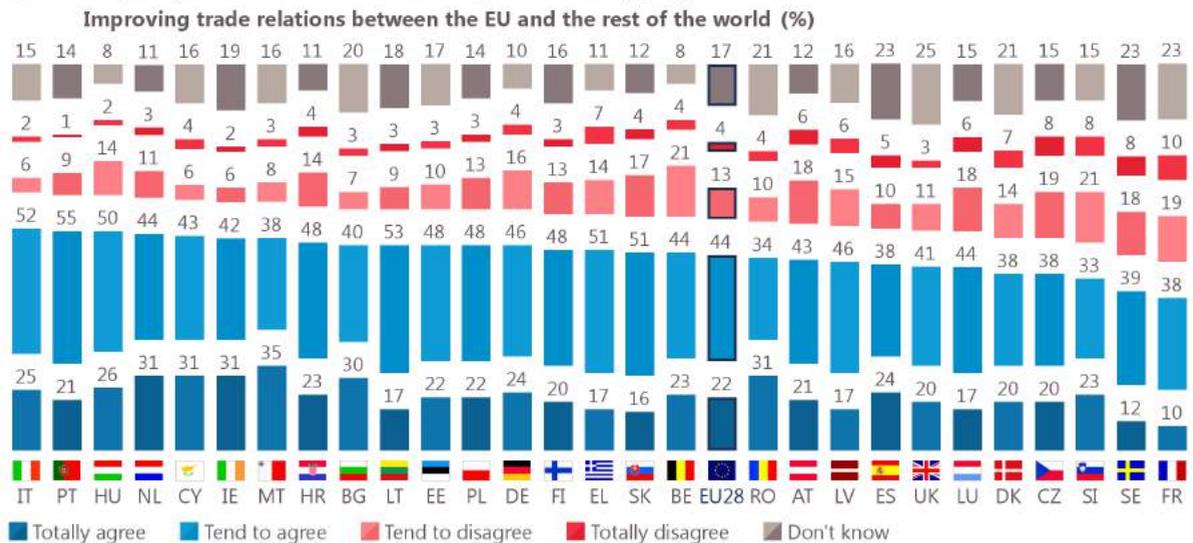


Improving trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world: in 27 Member States, more than 50% of respondents “agree” the CAP is contributing to improving trade relations with the rest of the world. Respondents in Italy (77%), Portugal (76%) and Hungary (76%) are more likely to agree the CAP is helping improve trade relations than France (48%) and Sweden (51%).

There are high proportions of respondents that “disagree” the CAP is improving trade relations in France (29%), Slovenia (29%), the Czech Republic (27%), Sweden (26%) and Belgium (25%).

In seven countries, more than one in five respondents did not know whether to agree or disagree, the highest proportions of “don’t know” observed in the United Kingdom (25%), France (23%), Sweden (23%) and Spain (23%).

QC8.3 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

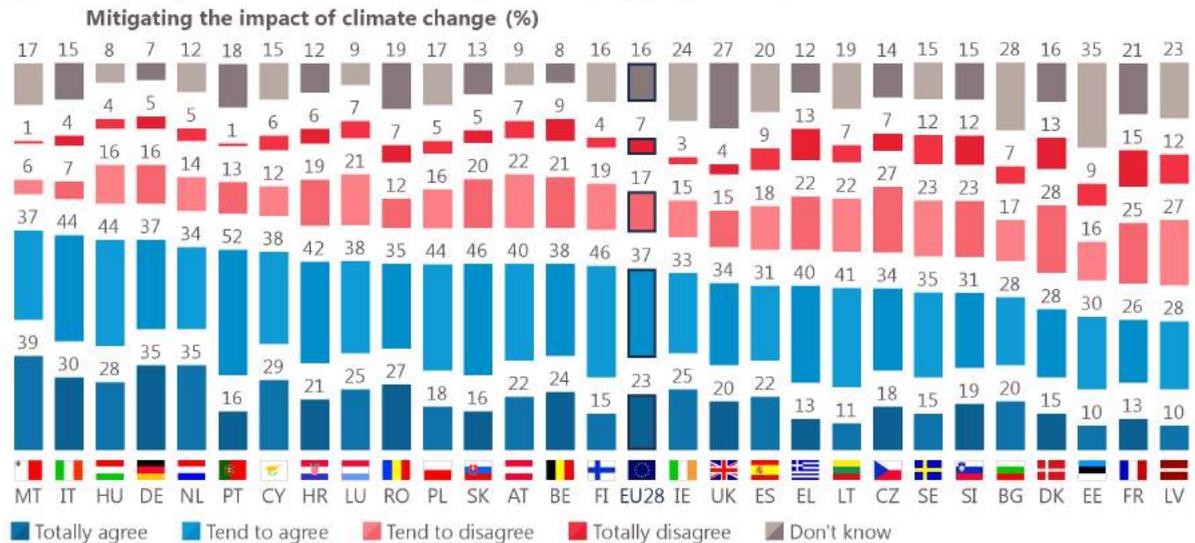


Mitigating the impact of climate change: at least 50% of respondents in 23 countries “agree” the CAP is contributing to mitigating the impact of climate change with Malta (76%), Italy (74%), Germany (72%) and Hungary (72%) the countries with the highest levels of agreement from respondents, in comparison with Estonia (40%) Denmark (43%) and Bulgaria (48%) where the relative majority of respondents also agree. Opinion is more divided in Latvia (38% agree, 39% disagree) and France (39% agree, 40% disagree).

Several countries have high proportions of respondents who “disagree” the CAP is contributing to mitigating climate change with respondents in Denmark with the highest proportion of respondents of “disagree” (41%) – 13% “totally disagree” whilst 28% “tend to disagree”. Other countries with high proportions of respondents who “disagree” not already mentioned include Greece (35%), Sweden (35%) and Slovenia (35%).

In seven countries, one in five respondents did not know how to answer, the highest proportion of “don’t know” responses observed in Estonia (35%), Bulgaria (28%) and the United Kingdom (27%).

QC8.4 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?



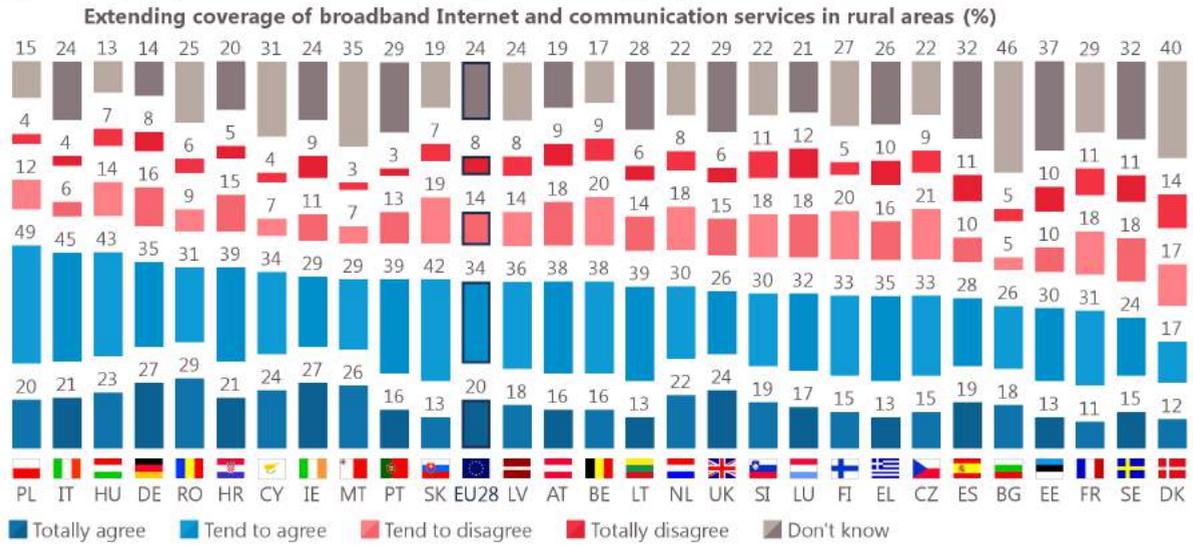
Extending Coverage of broadband Internet and communication services in rural areas: in 26 countries, more respondents agree than disagree that the CAP is contributing to extending the coverage of broadband Internet with respondents in Poland (69%), Italy (66%) and Hungary (66%) more likely to agree, than respondents in Sweden (39%) and France (42%) where most still “agree”.

Large proportions of respondents in Denmark “don’t know” (40%) or “disagree” (31%) with this view and only 29% “agree”. Similarly in Bulgaria, a relative majority of respondents “don’t know” (46%), although a larger proportion “agree” (44%) than disagree (10%).

Countries with the highest proportions of respondents who “disagree” include Denmark (31%), the Czech Republic (30%), Luxembourg (30%), and Sweden, France, Belgium, Slovenia (all 29%).

More than one in five respondents in 22 countries answer “don’t know”. Of all of the topics asked of respondents in this section, this particular topic had higher proportions of respondents who “don’t know”.

QC8.5 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?



A socio demographic analysis reveals generally few variations between categories, though some can be highlighted:

- Respondents who think the CAP benefits all European citizens are more inclined to agree the CAP contributes to **extending coverage of Internet services in rural areas** (62% agree vs 47% agree for respondents who do not think the CAP benefits all citizens). These respondents also are more inclined to agree **the CAP contributes to mitigating climate change** (68% vs 48%), **improving trade relations** (74% vs. 54%), **helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market** (74% vs. 53%) and **boosting the economy and number of jobs in the sector** (74% vs. 52%);
- The respondents who consider agriculture and rural areas as important, are more likely to agree the CAP contributes across all of the mentioned areas. In particular, with **helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market** (66% for 50% for those respondents who do not consider agriculture and rural areas as important).

QC8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
(ROTATE)

Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Improving trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world	Boosting investment, growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture or food sector	Helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market	Mitigating the impact of climate change	Extending coverage of broadband Internet and communication services in rural areas
EU28	66	65	65	60	54
Agriculture and rural areas					
Important	66	66	66	60	56
Not important	56	54	50	49	47
CAP benefits all European citizens					
Agree	74	74	74	68	62
Disagree	54	52	53	48	47

5 Does the CAP only benefit farmers?

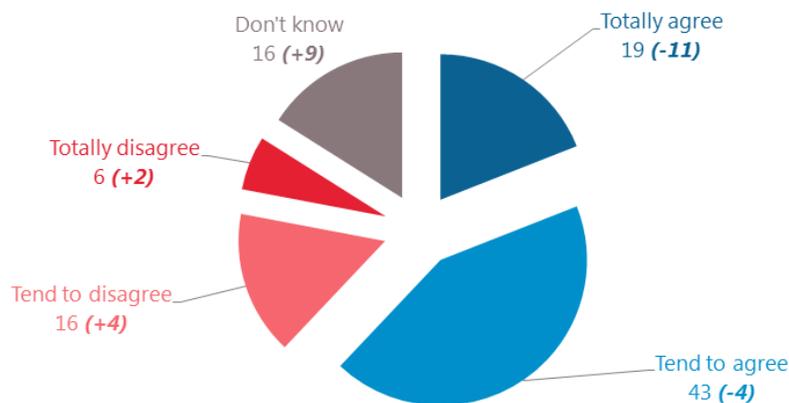
The majority of Europeans continue to agree the CAP benefits all citizens and not only farmers, however support has declined since 2013

Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers¹². This question was also asked during the previous survey conducted in November 2013.

More than six Europeans in ten (62%) agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. Since the last survey conducted in 2013, there is a 15-point decline in “total agreement”.

The proportion of respondents who disagree with the statement has increased by six percentage points (from 16% up to 22%) since 2013. Respondents are also more likely to respond with “don’t know” (16%, +9pp).

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.
(% - EU)



(October 2015 - November-December 2013)

¹² QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. ANSWERS Totally agree, Tend to Agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

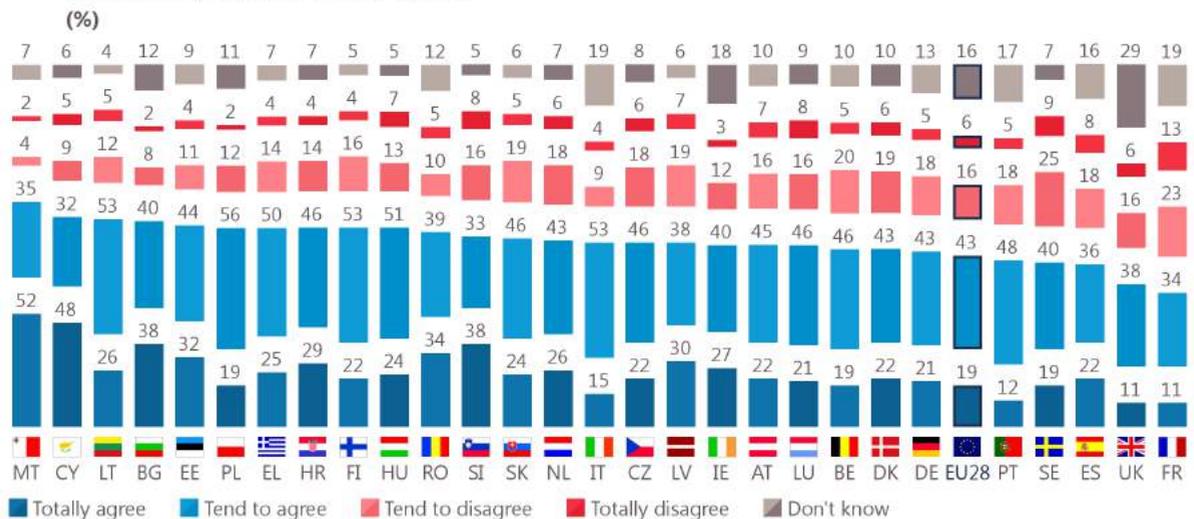
A country analysis reveals:

In all EU countries with the exception of two, more than half of the respondents agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens. Respondents in Malta (87%) and Cyprus (80%) are most likely to agree with this statement with very high levels of respondents who “totally agree” (Malta 52% and Cyprus 48%). In comparison, less than half of respondents in France (45%) and the United Kingdom (49%) agree that the CAP benefits all, with only 11% of respondents in each country strongly agreeing.

There are 17 countries where one in five respondents disagree the statement that the CAP benefits all European citizens, and not only farmers. Highest proportions of respondents who disagree are observed in France (36%, +9 percentage points since 2013), Sweden (34%, +11pp), Spain (26%, +12pp) and Latvia (26%, +13pp).

Almost one third of respondents in the United Kingdom (29%) did not know whether the CAP benefited all Europeans. High proportions of respondents in Italy and France also shared the same view (19%).

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.



Across most countries, there are notable declines in the proportion of respondents who “agree” with the statement since the last survey. Malta is the only country where there is an increase in the proportion of respondents who “agree” the CAP benefits all citizens, not only farmers (87%, +3pp), whereas this proportion stays stable in Croatia (75%, unchanged).

There are 13 Member States with greater than a 10-point decline since 2013 in the proportion of respondents who “agree” with the statement. Most important declines are seen in the United Kingdom (49%, -21 percentage points since 2013), Belgium (65%, -20pp), Spain (58%, -19pp) and France (45%, -19pp).

In the United Kingdom, the proportion of respondents who answered “don’t know” has increased since 2013 (from 12% up to 29%). To a lesser extent, there were similar trends for respondents who answered with “don’t know” in France (19%, +10pp) and Belgium (10% +9pp).

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (%)

		Total 'Agree'	2015 - 2013	Total 'Disagree'	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		62	▼ 15	22	▲ 6	16
MT		87	▲ 3	6	=	7
HR		75	=	18	▼ 2	7
RO		73	▼ 5	15	▲ 5	12
CY		80	▼ 6	14	▲ 4	6
IT		68	▼ 7	13	▼ 2	19
EL		75	▼ 8	18	▲ 5	7
SI		71	▼ 8	24	▲ 7	5
IE		67	▼ 8	15	▲ 4	18
LT		79	▼ 9	17	▲ 8	4
EE		76	▼ 9	15	▲ 4	9
HU		75	▼ 9	20	▲ 8	5
FI		75	▼ 9	20	▲ 8	5
NL		69	▼ 9	24	▲ 5	7
DK		65	▼ 9	25	▲ 1	10
PT		60	▼ 9	23	▲ 3	17
LU		67	▼ 10	24	▲ 7	9
PL		75	▼ 11	14	▲ 6	11
BG		78	▼ 13	10	▲ 6	12
CZ		68	▼ 13	24	▲ 8	8
LV		68	▼ 13	26	▲ 13	6
SK		70	▼ 16	24	▲ 12	6
DE		64	▼ 16	23	▲ 8	13
SE		59	▼ 16	34	▲ 11	7
AT		67	▼ 17	23	▲ 9	10
ES		58	▼ 19	26	▲ 12	16
FR		45	▼ 19	36	▲ 9	19
BE		65	▼ 20	25	▲ 11	10
UK		49	▼ 21	22	▲ 4	29

A socio demographic analysis shows some differences across groups but very little differences in terms of gender and age:

- At least two thirds of managers, self-employed respondents (both 67%) and other white collar workers (66%) agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not just farmers compared to less than six in 10 house persons (58%) and those who are unemployed (59%).
- More educated Europeans are more likely to agree the CAP benefits all European citizens (65% who completed their studies 20+ for 57% who completed studies 15-);
- Respondents who consider agriculture and rural areas as important are more likely to agree with this view (64% for 37% who view agriculture and rural areas as not important);
- Europeans who think EU aid to farmers should decrease are less likely to agree the CAP benefits all Europeans citizens, than those who think EU aid to farmers should increase or

those that think no change is required (52%, compared with 65% increase, and 70% no change);

- Similarly, the respondents who have heard about the EU support to farmers are more likely to agree than those who have not heard about it at all (68% for 51%).

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	19	43	16	6	16	62	22
 Education (End of)							
15-	17	40	17	6	20	57	23
16-19	19	44	16	7	14	63	23
20+	21	44	18	6	11	65	24
Still studying	16	45	13	5	21	61	18
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	22	45	17	6	10	67	23
Managers	22	45	18	5	10	67	23
Other white collars	17	49	16	5	13	66	21
Manual workers	17	43	16	7	17	60	23
House persons	15	43	15	6	21	58	21
Unemployed	18	41	17	8	16	59	25
Retired	20	41	17	6	16	61	23
Students	16	45	13	5	21	61	18
Agriculture and rural areas							
Important	20	44	16	6	14	64	22
Not important	6	31	29	21	13	37	50
Has heard of EU's support to farmers							
Total 'Yes'	22	46	18	7	7	68	25
Know the details	37	37	15	9	2	74	24
Don't really know	20	48	18	6	8	68	24
No	13	38	13	5	31	51	18
EU aid to farmers should...							
Increase	23	42	15	6	14	65	21
Decrease	11	41	26	11	11	52	37
No change	20	50	15	4	11	70	19

III. FINANCIAL AID FOR FARMERS AND THE CAP BUDGET

The next section of the report aims to assess Europeans' opinion about the financial aid provided to farmers and the proportion of the EU budget that this support represents. How do Europeans see the future financial support to farmers? And what are their opinions about specific mechanisms such as "cross-compliance" or "greening"?

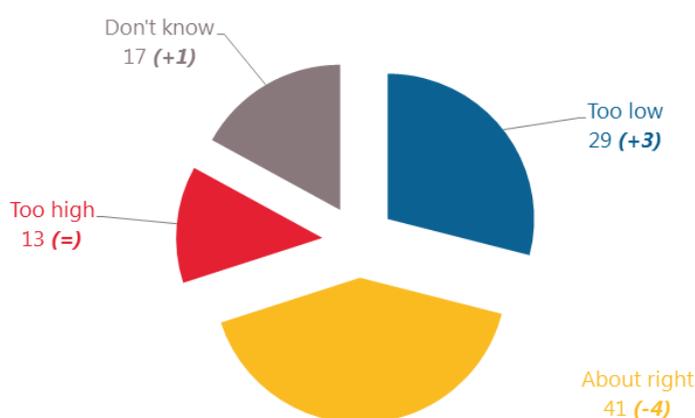
1 Financial aid for farmers

The larger proportion of Europeans think that the amount of financial support the EU gives to farmers is 'about right'

After explaining level of support the EU provides farmers, Europeans were asked whether the financial support provided to farmers by the EU is too low, about right or too high¹³.

Over four Europeans in ten consider the financial support provided to farmers to be "about right" (41%, -4pp) with just under a third considering it be "too low" (29%, +3pp) and 13% mentioning it be "too high". The proportion of respondents who responded with "don't know" is high at 17%, increasing by 1 percentage point since the last survey in 2013.

QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them to stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?
(% - EU)



(October 2015 - November-December 2013)

In 19 Member States, the relative majority of respondents consider the financial aid provided by the EU to be "about right". This is particularly the case in Czech Republic (53%), Finland (53%) and Ireland (52%).

¹³ QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think this support is too low, about right or too high? ANSWER Too low; About right; Too high; Don't know.

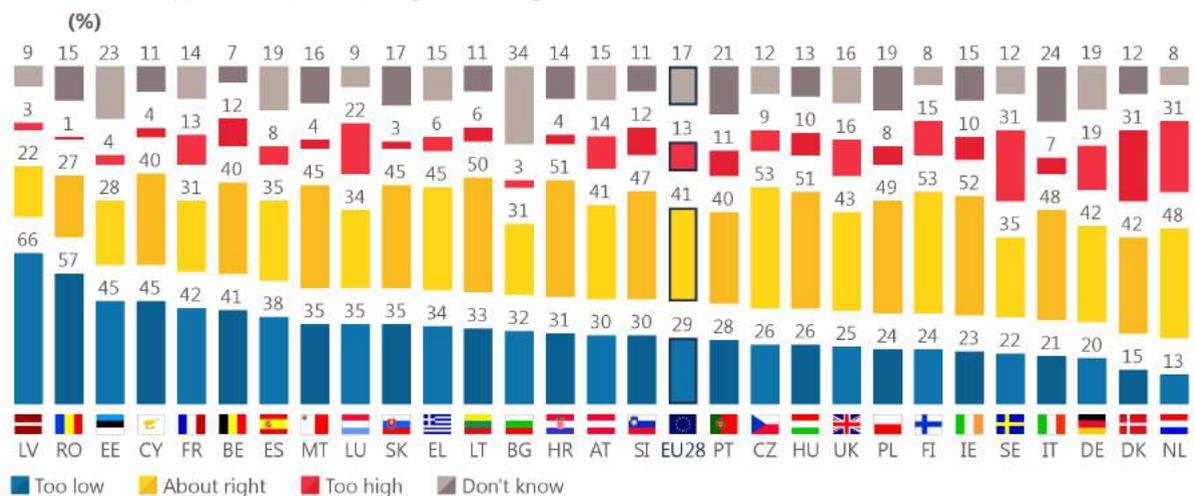
The four countries where the proportion of respondents who consider the financial support to be “too low” are Latvia (66%, +17 percentage points since 2013), Romania (57%, +14pp) Estonia (45%, +12pp) and Cyprus (45%, +8pp). Since 2013, the majority view in these two latter countries has changed from “about right” to “too low”.

In Belgium and Luxembourg, opinions is somewhat divided between “about right” and “too low” each with a similar proportion of respondents: Belgium (41% “too low”, 40% “about right”), Luxembourg (35% “too low” and 34% “about right”).

In Bulgaria, respondents are divided across three responses, with the highest proportion responding with “don’t know” (34%) followed by 32% who consider the EU financial aid to be “too low” and 31% who consider it to be “about right”.

A large proportion of respondents in Sweden (31%), the Netherlands (31%), Denmark (31%) think the aid is “too high”, and similarly, to a lesser extent, so do 22% of respondents in Luxembourg.

QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them to stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?



QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them to stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (%)

		Too low	2015 - 2013	About right	2015 - 2013	Too high	2015 - 2013	Don't know
EU28		29	▲ 3	41	▼ 4	13	=	17
LV		66	▲ 17	22	▼ 10	3	▼ 1	9
FR		42	▲ 15	31	▼ 11	13	▼ 4	14
LU		35	▲ 15	34	▼ 15	22	▲ 3	9
RO		57	▲ 14	27	▼ 8	1	▼ 1	15
BE		41	▲ 13	40	▼ 11	12	▼ 5	7
EE		45	▲ 12	28	▼ 20	4	▼ 2	23
MT		35	▲ 10	45	▲ 2	4	▼ 3	16
AT		30	▲ 10	41	▼ 11	14	▼ 3	15
SE		22	▲ 10	35	▼ 11	31	▼ 4	12
CY		45	▲ 8	40	=	4	▼ 1	11
LT		33	▲ 8	50	▼ 6	6	=	11
DK		15	▲ 7	42	▼ 5	31	▼ 7	12
SK		35	▲ 6	45	▼ 9	3	▼ 3	17
FI		24	▲ 5	53	▼ 3	15	=	8
BG		32	▲ 4	31	▼ 6	3	▼ 1	34
DE		20	▲ 3	42	▼ 5	19	=	19
SI		30	▲ 1	47	▲ 1	12	=	11
PT		28	▲ 1	40	▲ 2	11	▲ 3	21
IE		23	▲ 1	52	▲ 9	10	▼ 3	15
NL		13	▲ 1	48	▲ 4	31	▼ 4	8
HR		31	=	51	▼ 2	4	▼ 1	14
CZ		26	=	53	▼ 4	9	=	12
UK		25	▼ 1	43	▼ 3	16	=	16
PL		24	▼ 1	49	▼ 5	8	▲ 3	19
EL		34	▼ 2	45	▼ 1	6	▼ 2	15
HU		26	▼ 2	51	▲ 3	10	▲ 2	13
ES		38	▼ 3	35	▲ 3	8	=	19
IT		21	▼ 6	48	=	7	▲ 1	24

A socio demographic analysis shows some variations between categories:

- More men are inclined to think the financial support provided to farmers is “too high” (15% man for 10% woman);
- Respondents that live in rural villages are more likely to say the financial support provided to farmers is “too low” (34% in rural villages for 26% in large towns);
- Respondents who think the CAP benefits all European citizens are more likely to say the financial support is about right, than those who do not think the CAP benefits all (48% for 33% who do not think the CAP benefits all).

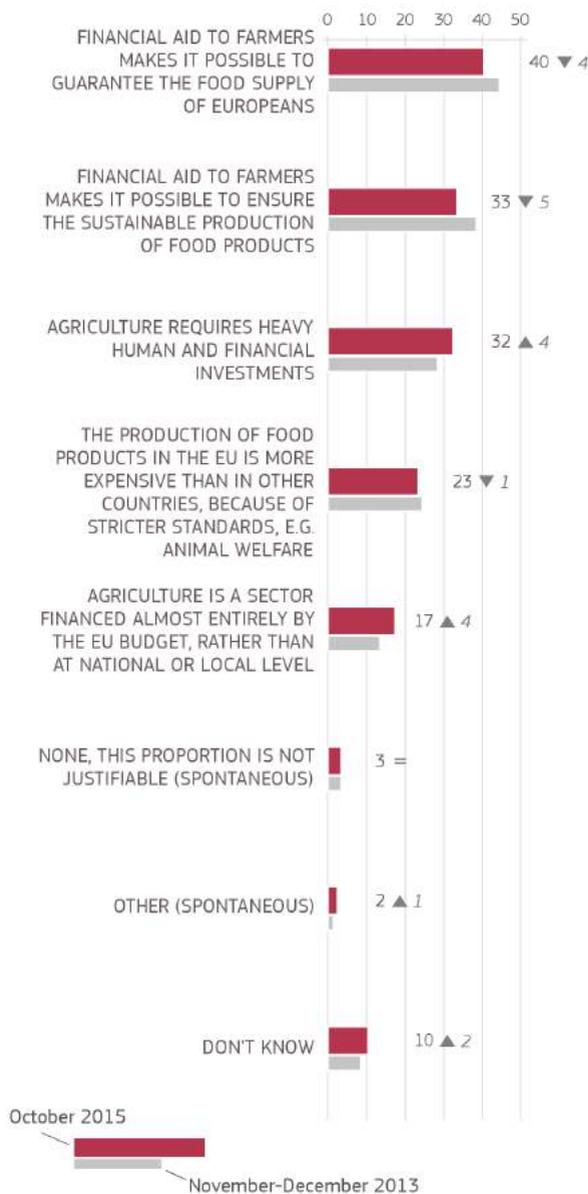
QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them to stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?
(% - EU)

	Too low	About right	Too high	Don't know
EU28	29	41	13	17
 Gender				
Man	28	43	15	14
Woman	30	40	10	20
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	34	37	11	18
Small/ mid size town	28	43	12	17
Large town	26	44	14	16
CAP benefits all European citizens				
Agree	29	48	10	13
Disagree	31	33	23	13

2 Reasons justifying the CAP's share of the total EU budget

Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investment - almost a third of Europeans now consider this as one of the main reasons for the EU attributing a large proportion of its budget to CAP.

QC10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (almost 40% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



Europeans were asked what they think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The most mentioned reason is “financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans” (40%); however support for this reason has declined by four percentage points since the last survey. A similar decline has been observed for the second most mentioned reason, “... ensure the sustainable production of food products” (33%, -5 percentage points since 2013).

Compared with 2013, a greater proportion of respondents now recognise the heavy human and financial investments in agriculture as a reason why the EU spends a large proportion of its budget on the CAP (32%, +4).

A country analysis shows that **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans** is the leading reason mentioned in 12 Member States, with considerable support from respondents in the United Kingdom (53%, +13 percentage points since 2013), Ireland (52%, +1pp) and Finland (50%, -5pp). There were percentage point declines in support for this particular reason observed within 23 countries, with the largest declines amongst respondents in Slovenia (29%, -22pp), Estonia (27%, -15pp), Austria (42%, -14pp) and Slovakia (32%, -14pp).

Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure the sustainable production of food products is most mentioned in eight countries as the leading reason why respondents think the EU spends a significant amount of its budget on the CAP. Support for this reason has decreased in 20 EU countries since 2013. Cyprus (50%, -5pp) has the highest proportion of respondents mentioning this reason followed by Austria (46%, -1pp). Conversely, this reason is less mentioned in the United Kingdom (22%, -13pp), Slovenia (29%, -14pp), Bulgaria (29%, -1pp) and Italy (29%, -8pp).

The third most mentioned reason across Europe, **agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments** is the top answer in eight countries. Bulgaria has the highest proportion of respondents (44%, -4pp), followed by Lithuania (41%, +5pp), Slovakia (41%, +7pp) and Cyprus (41%, +8pp). Since 2013, respondents in 19 countries have increased their support for this particular reason with many countries observing greater than five-point increases. Countries with the highest increases include the Luxembourg (40%, +16pp), United Kingdom (30%, +13pp) and Spain (38%, +11pp).

The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare is mentioned by less than a quarter of Europeans (23%). This is not the top reason in any country however, in two countries it is the second most mentioned reason: France (38%, +1pp) and Denmark (38%, -4pp). Lowest proportions of respondents giving this reason are found in the United Kingdom (12%, -13pp), Portugal (12%, -1pp), and Croatia (12%, -14pp). In the latter country, there is a significant percentage point decline of 14 points for this reason since the survey of 2013.

Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level is not the top most mentioned reason in any of the EU Member states. Less than one in five Europeans considered this as a main reason why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP, however support for this particular reason increased across the majority of countries. Ireland (22%, +11pp) and Croatia (21%, +11pp) in particular had the greatest increases in support by respondents.

QC10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (almost 40% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	2015 - 2013	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure the sustainable production of food products	2015 - 2013	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	2015 - 2013	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. Animal welfare	2015 - 2013	Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	2015 - 2013
EU28		40	▼ 4	33	▼ 5	32	▲ 4	23	▼ 1	17	▲ 4
BE		43	▼ 4	31	▼10	38	▲10	35	▲ 4	17	▲ 4
BG		31	▼12	29	▼ 1	44	▼ 4	16	▼ 1	21	▲ 8
CZ		38	▼ 4	43	▼ 7	28	▲ 3	25	▼ 5	15	▲ 3
DK		44	▼ 7	37	▼13	20	▲ 6	38	▼ 4	21	▲ 6
DE		37	▼ 6	36	▼ 6	22	▲ 3	26	▼ 3	18	▲ 3
EE		27	▼15	39	=	38	▲ 8	24	▼ 4	13	▲ 2
IE		52	▲ 1	40	▼ 1	23	▼ 3	19	▼ 7	22	▲11
EL		44	▼ 5	45	▲ 3	39	▼ 1	15	▼ 2	22	▲ 4
ES		42	▼ 3	31	▼ 9	38	▲11	15	▼ 3	21	▲ 7
FR		28	▼12	33	▼ 3	39	▲ 3	38	▲ 1	15	▲ 5
HR		46	▲ 6	41	▲ 4	34	▲ 1	12	▼14	21	▲11
IT		33	▼13	29	▼ 8	39	▲ 5	18	▲ 4	12	▼ 2
CY		37	▼ 9	50	▼ 5	41	▲ 8	16	▼10	20	▲ 8
LV		31	▼ 9	37	=	34	▲ 5	22	▼ 1	16	▲ 7
LT		34	▼ 2	36	▲ 1	41	▲ 5	23	▲ 6	23	▲ 8
LU		36	▼ 9	35	▼ 4	40	▲16	33	▲ 1	16	▲ 5
HU		40	▼ 8	30	▼ 2	40	▼ 2	26	▲ 5	16	▲ 1
MT		38	▼ 8	41	▼ 1	40	▲ 6	25	▲ 9	13	▲ 5
NL		49	▲ 2	43	▼ 5	14	▼ 2	42	▲ 8	15	▲ 5
AT		42	▼14	46	▼ 1	18	▼ 4	31	▲ 4	19	▲ 3
PL		45	▼ 5	36	▲ 9	32	▼ 3	19	▲ 5	15	▲ 4
PT		43	▲ 1	37	▲ 5	38	▲ 5	12	▼ 1	16	▲ 3
RO		37	▼ 2	36	▼ 4	36	▲ 6	17	▼ 1	21	▲ 6
SI		29	▼22	29	▼14	31	▲ 9	22	▼ 4	19	▲ 9
SK		32	▼14	38	▼12	41	▲ 7	28	▲ 7	17	▲ 4
FI		50	▼ 5	44	=	27	▼ 6	35	▲ 2	17	▲ 9
SE		39	▼ 8	42	▼11	22	=	37	▲ 6	22	▲ 7
UK		53	▲13	22	▼13	30	▲13	12	▼13	18	▲ 6

A socio-demographic analysis shows little difference between categories for this question, however, some variations can be highlighted:

- Respondents who agree the CAP benefits all European citizens, not just farmers, are more likely to think the main reason the EU spends a significant amount of its budget on the CAP is because financial aid makes it possible to guarantee the food supply to Europeans (44% for 33% who don't agree the CAP benefits all citizens).
- A similar view is held by Europeans who think EU aid to farmers should not be changed (44%) and should increase, with 42% of respondents mentioning this reason in comparison to 32% who think EU aid should decrease.

QC10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (almost 40% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure the sustainable production of food products	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. Animal welfare	Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level
EU28	40	33	32	23	17
CAP benefits all European citizens					
Agree	44	38	33	24	18
Disagree	33	28	31	28	19
EU aid to famers should...					
Increase	42	37	38	23	17
Decrease	32	23	23	25	22
No change	44	37	32	27	17

3 Future financial support to farmers

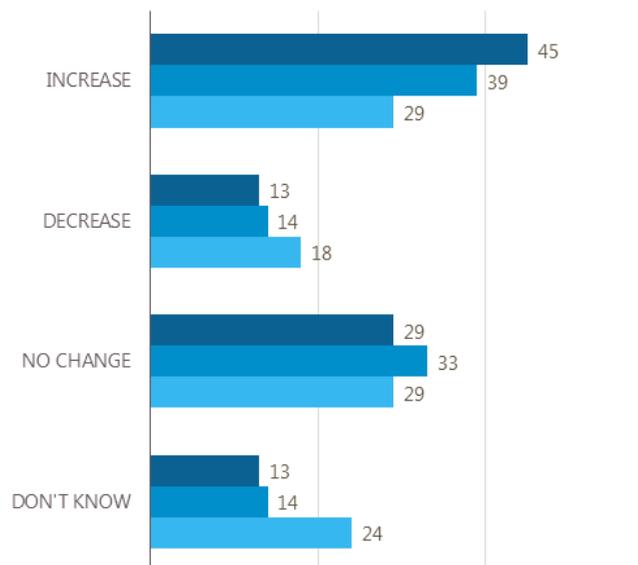
Europeans would like to see an increase in EU financial support for farmers over the next ten years

Europeans were then asked whether they would like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years¹⁴. This question was also asked during the Special Eurobarometer survey of November 2009 and November 2007.

A relative majority of Europeans (45%) would like to see an increase to the EU financial support for farmers over the next ten years. This opinion has increased since 2009 (+6 percentage points) and 2007 (+16pp). Just 13% would like a decrease in the EU financial support (-1 since 2009). Slightly less than three Europeans in ten (29%, -4pp since 2009) consider “no change” being required.

QC11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?
(% - EU)

■ EB84.2 Oct. 2015 ■ EB72.5 Nov.-Dec. 2009 ■ EB68.2 Nov.-Dec. 2007



¹⁴ QC11 And over the next ten years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?

The relative majority of respondents from 24 Member States are of the view that there should be an “increase” in EU financial support for farmers, with more than three out of four respondents thinking this in Latvia (84%, +22 percentage points since 2009), Romania (84%, +22pp) and Estonia (76%, +7pp), and slightly less in Malta (74%, +15pp) and Cyprus (74%, +24pp).

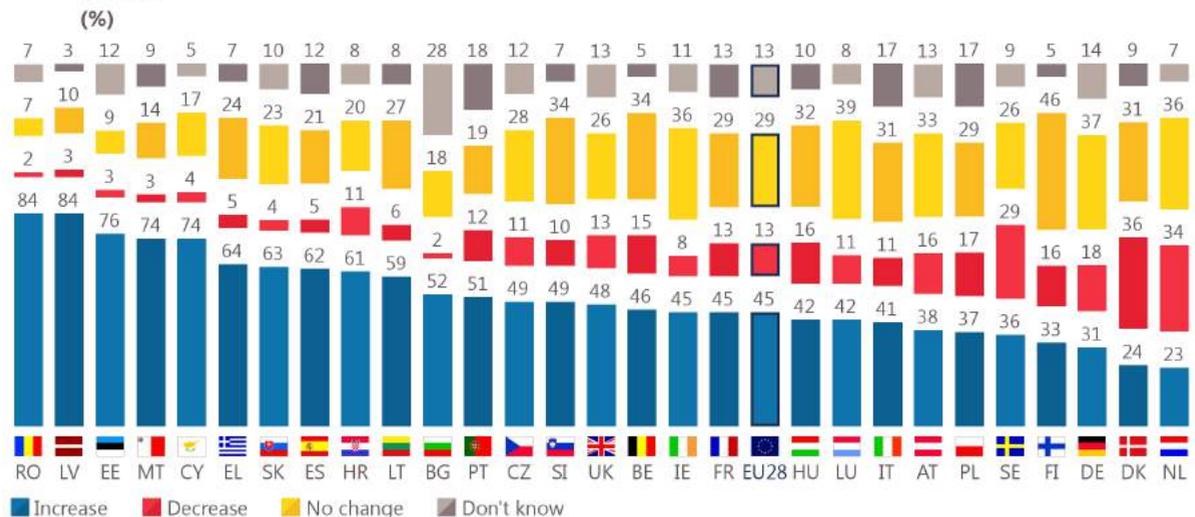
Whilst a relative majority of respondents also hold this view in Luxembourg (42%, +14pp) and Austria (38%, +4pp), there is also a high proportion of respondents in these countries who believe “no change” is required (Luxembourg 39%, -7pp and Austria 33%, -7pp).

In Finland (46%, -6pp), Germany (37%, -3pp), Ireland (36%, +9pp) and the Netherlands (36%, +4pp) most respondents think that “no change” is required in the level of EU financial support.

Denmark is the only country where most respondents think that there should be a “decrease” in the EU financial support for farmers over the next ten years, however opinion does seem to be divided. More than a third of respondents in Denmark (36%, +4pp) believe there should be a “decrease”, less than a third believe no change is required (31%, -12pp) and (24%, +9pp) believe there should be an increase.

A large proportion of respondents in Bulgaria (28%) and Portugal (18%) did not know how to answer.

QC11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?



In 22 Member States, the proportion of respondents who would like to see an “increase” of EU financial support to farmers has increased since the last survey in 2009. Most important increases are seen in Cyprus (74%, +24 percentage points), Latvia (84%, +22pp), Romania (84%, +22pp) and France (45%, +20pp).

In Bulgaria (52%, -21pp), Poland (37%, -13pp), Greece (64%, -10pp), but also Hungary (42%, -7pp) and Czech Republic (49%, -2pp), support for an “increase” in EU financial support has declined.

QC11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers? (%)

		Increase	2015 - 2009	Decrease	2015 - 2009	No change	2015 - 2009	Don't know
EU28		45	▲ 6	13	▼ 1	29	▼ 4	13
CY		74	▲ 24	4	=	17	▼ 12	5
LV		84	▲ 22	3	▼ 4	10	▼ 9	3
RO		84	▲ 22	2	▼ 5	7	▼ 2	7
FR		45	▲ 20	13	▼ 3	29	▼ 19	13
LT		59	▲ 18	6	▼ 1	27	▼ 5	8
BE		46	▲ 18	15	▼ 3	34	▼ 14	5
MT		74	▲ 15	3	=	14	▲ 1	9
LU		42	▲ 14	11	▼ 4	39	▼ 7	8
ES		62	▲ 11	5	▼ 4	21	▼ 6	12
UK		48	▲ 9	13	▼ 2	26	▼ 3	13
SE		36	▲ 9	29	▼ 3	26	▼ 8	9
FI		33	▲ 9	16	▲ 1	46	▼ 6	5
DK		24	▲ 9	36	▲ 4	31	▼ 12	9
EE		76	▲ 7	3	▼ 2	9	▼ 7	12
SK		63	▲ 7	4	▼ 5	23	▼ 6	10
PT		51	▲ 7	12	=	19	▼ 5	18
DE		31	▲ 7	18	▼ 5	37	▼ 3	14
SI		49	▲ 6	10	▼ 1	34	▼ 5	7
AT		38	▲ 4	16	=	33	▼ 7	13
IE		45	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	36	▲ 9	11
IT		41	▲ 1	11	=	31	▲ 1	17
NL		23	▲ 1	34	▲ 3	36	▲ 4	7
CZ		49	▼ 2	11	=	28	▼ 4	12
HU		42	▼ 7	16	▲ 8	32	▼ 1	10
EL		64	▼ 10	5	▲ 1	24	▲ 7	7
PL		37	▼ 13	17	▲ 8	29	▲ 3	17
BG		52	▼ 21	2	▲ 1	18	▲ 3	28
HR		61	N/A	11	N/A	20	N/A	8

A socio demographic analysis shows some variations between categories:

- Slightly more women than men are in favour of an increase in EU support to farmers (47%, compared with 43% of men);
- Older respondents are less likely to favour an increase in EU support to farmers (43% of respondents aged 55 or over for 50% of the younger age bracket, 15-24);
- Respondents who have stayed longer at school are less likely to favour an increase in EU support (41% of respondents who completed their studies aged 20+ for 47% of those that finished their studies aged 19 or younger and those who still studying);
- Managers (38%) are less likely to favour an increase in EU support to farmers than manual workers (47%), students (47%), house persons (49%) or the unemployed (54%);
- A higher proportion of respondents who live in rural villages (50%) favour an increase in EU support than those respondents that live in small or mid-sized towns or large towns (43%);
- Respondents who think agriculture and rural areas are important are more likely to favour an increase in EU support than those who think these areas are not important (46% compared with 30%).
- Despite these differences in categories above, a relative majority of respondents in all categories are in favour of an increase in EU support for the farmers.

QC11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know
EU28	45	13	29	13
 Gender				
Man	43	16	30	11
Woman	47	11	27	15
 Age				
15-24	50	10	27	13
25-39	48	13	27	12
40-54	44	15	29	12
55 +	43	13	30	14
 Education (End of)				
15-	47	10	28	15
16-19	47	12	28	13
20+	41	17	30	12
Still studying	47	11	29	13
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	45	18	26	11
Managers	38	18	31	13
Other white collars	42	14	32	12
Manual workers	47	12	28	13
House persons	49	11	25	15
Unemployed	54	11	24	11
Retired	44	13	29	14
Students	47	11	29	13
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	50	11	26	13
Small/ mid size town	43	14	30	13
Large town	43	14	29	14
Agriculture and rural areas				
Important	46	13	29	12
Not important	30	30	28	12

4 Opinions on the “cross-compliance” mechanism

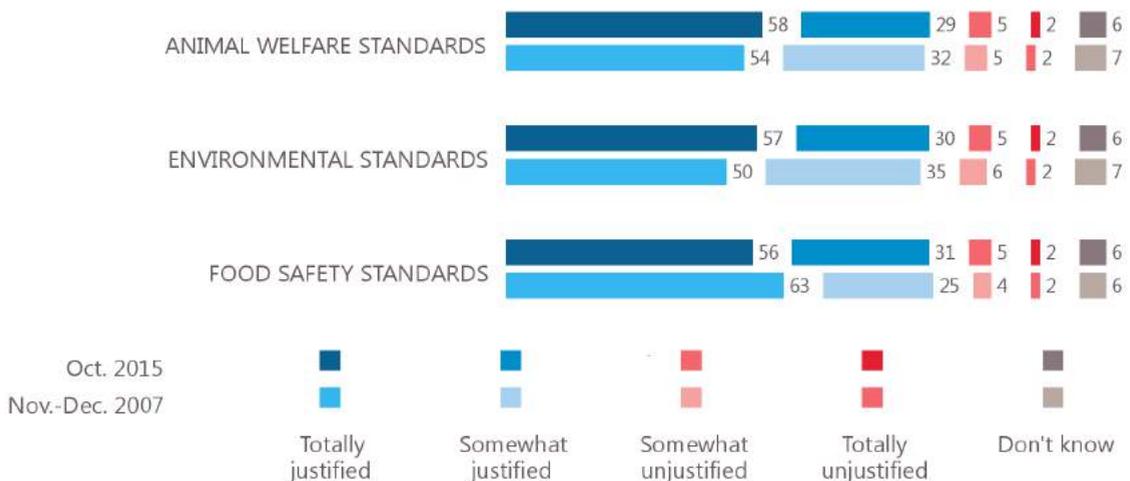
The majority of Europeans believe it is justified to reduce farmers’ payments if they do not respect environment, food safety and animal welfare rules

After they were given an explanation of cross-compliance, respondents were asked for their opinion whether they think it is justified or not, to reduce payments to farmers who do not respect animal welfare, environmental and food safety standards¹⁵. This question was also asked in the Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2007.

Across all criteria, more than four out of five European respondents consider it is “justified” to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments if they do not respect the rules. There has been very little change overall since November 2007: animal welfare standards (87%, +1 percentage point), environmental standards (87%, +2pp) and food safety standards (87%, -1pp).

However, the proportion of respondents who think it is “totally justified” has increased quite markedly for environmental standards (+7pp) and to a lesser extent for animal welfare standards (+4pp). The strength of opinion respondents have with regards to food safety standards has slightly changed since 2007, with a decline in the proportion of Europeans who consider it is “totally justified” (56%, -7pp) to an increase in “somewhat justified” (31%, +6pp).

QC14 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers’ payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called “cross compliance”). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?
(% - EU)



A country analysis reveals some variations between countries:

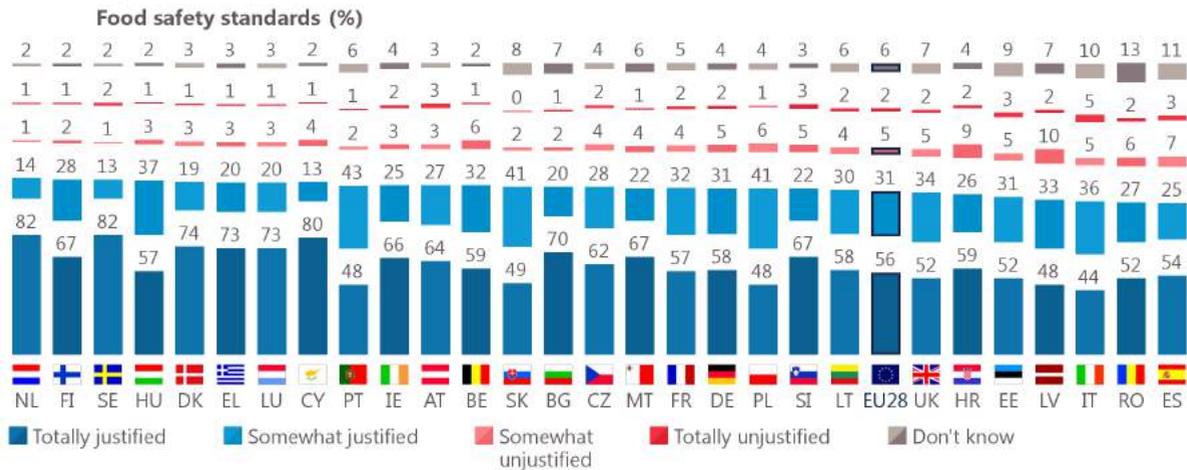
Food Safety Standards: the large majority of respondents from all EU countries are of the view that farmers’ subsidy payments should be reduced to farmers who do not respect the food safety standards, with respondents in some countries holding a stronger view than others. Whilst 82% of respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden believe it is “totally justified” to reduce farmers’

¹⁵ QC14. Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers’ payments are linked to the requirements to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so called “cross compliance”). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect? Food Safety Standards, Environmental Standards, Animal Welfare Standards ANSWER Totally justified; Somewhat justified; Somewhat unjustified; Totally unjustified; Don't know.

subsidy payments for those who do not respect the rules, in comparison to countries such as Italy where 44% of respondents think it is “totally justified”.

Countries with the highest proportions who think it is “unjustified” are Latvia (12%), Croatia (11%), Spain (10%) and Italy (10%). More than one in ten respondents in Romania (13%) and Spain (11%) responded with “don’t know”.

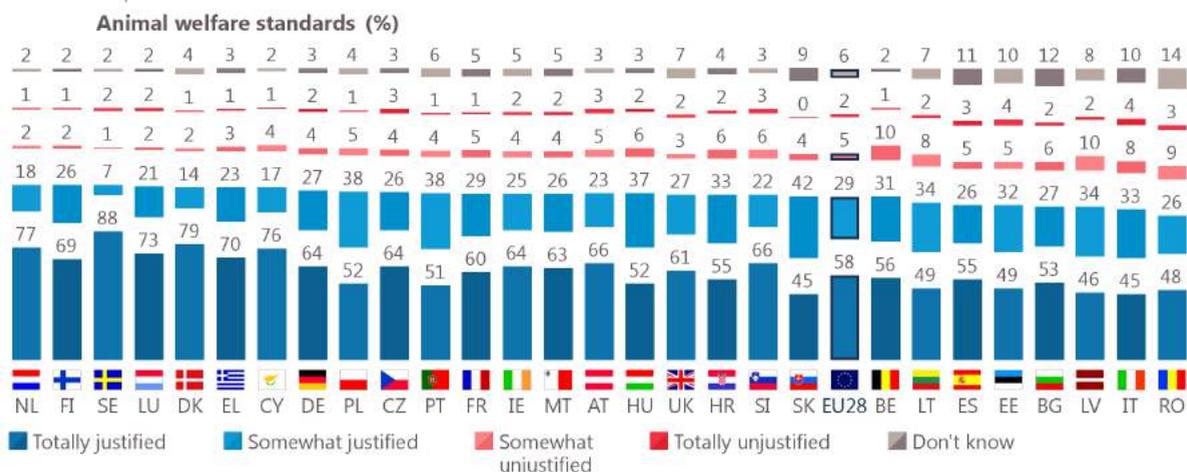
QC14.1 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers’ payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called “cross compliance”). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?



Animal Welfare Standards: in every EU country with the exception of two (Italy 78% and Romania 74%), more than four out of five respondents believe it is “justified” that farmers should have their subsidy payments reduced if they do not respect the animal welfare standards.

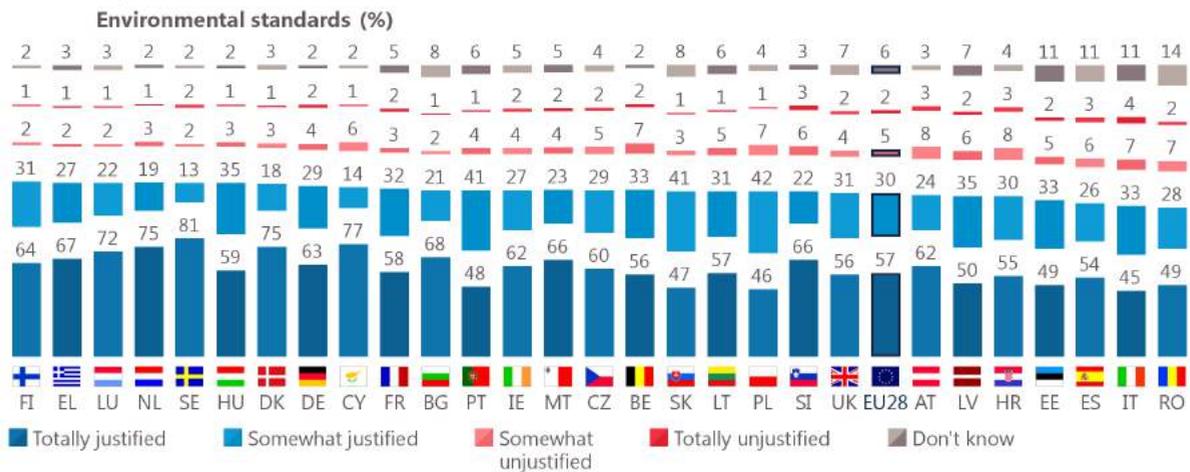
Again there are stronger views from respondents across EU countries with regards to the levels of justification. A high proportion of respondents in Sweden (88%), Denmark (79%) and the Netherlands (77%) are of the view it is “totally justified” with very low “not justified” proportions in each (3%). By comparison, only 45% of respondents in Italy and Slovakia believe it is “totally justified” for farmers to have their subsidies reduced, with 33% of the view it is “somewhat justified” in Italy and 42% in Slovakia.

QC14.2 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers’ payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called “cross compliance”). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?



Environmental standards: Finland has the highest proportion of respondents who believe it is “justified” to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments if they do not abide by the rules in regards to environmental standards, with 64% of respondents with a stronger view, considering it to be “totally justified” to reduce payments and 31% believe it to be “somewhat justified”. The lowest proportion of respondents who believe it is “justified” to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments if they do not respect the environmental standards is observed in Italy (78%) and Romania (77%). The view is stronger amongst respondents in Sweden (81% totally justified) and Cyprus (77% totally justified). There are three countries where slightly more than one in ten respondents believe it is “not justified” to reduce farmers’ subsidy payments: Austria (11%), Croatia (11%) and Italy (11%).

QC14.3 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers’ payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?



In 20 Member states, there has been little movement up or down, in the proportion of respondents who believe it is “justified” to reduce farmers’ subsidies if they do not respect the rules since the last survey in 2007.

The largest increases in respondents who are of the view it is “justified” to reduce subsidies if farmers don’t respect the rules are observed in Bulgaria - food safety standards (90%, +13 percentage points), animal welfare standards (80%, +13pp) and environmental standards (89%, +14pp) and in Ireland - food safety standards (91%, +12pp), animal welfare standards (89%, +11pp) and environmental standards (89%, +13pp).

In Belgium, the level of support for the EU to reduce payments for non-compliance is very high, although it has declined since 2007 across all three areas: food safety standards (91%, -5pp), animal welfare standards (87%, -7pp) and environmental standards (89%, -5pp).

QC14 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

(% - TOTAL 'JUSTIFIED')

		Food safety standards	2015 - 2007	Animal welfare standards	2015 - 2007	Environmental standards	2015 - 2007
EU28		87	▼ 1	87	▲ 1	87	▲ 2
BE		91	▼ 5	87	▼ 7	89	▼ 5
BG		90	▲ 13	80	▲ 13	89	▲ 14
CZ		90	▼ 2	90	=	89	▲ 2
DK		93	▼ 2	93	▼ 1	93	▼ 1
DE		89	▼ 6	91	▼ 2	92	▲ 4
EE		83	▼ 3	81	▼ 1	82	▲ 1
IE		91	▲ 12	89	▲ 11	89	▲ 13
EL		93	▼ 2	93	▼ 1	94	=
ES		79	=	81	▲ 5	80	▲ 3
FR		89	▼ 4	89	▼ 1	90	=
IT		80	▲ 1	78	▼ 1	78	▼ 1
CY		93	▼ 2	93	=	91	▼ 3
LV		81	▼ 3	80	=	85	▲ 4
LT		88	▲ 2	83	▲ 2	88	▲ 4
LU		93	▲ 4	94	▲ 8	94	▲ 8
HU		94	▼ 2	89	▼ 4	94	=
MT		89	▲ 1	89	▲ 2	89	▲ 2
NL		96	=	95	▲ 1	94	▲ 3
AT		91	▲ 2	89	▼ 1	86	▼ 2
PL		89	▼ 4	90	▲ 2	88	▲ 3
PT		91	▼ 2	89	▼ 1	89	▼ 3
RO		79	▼ 1	74	▼ 4	77	=
SI		89	▼ 6	88	▼ 6	88	▼ 5
SK		90	=	87	▲ 2	88	▼ 3
FI		95	▼ 1	95	=	95	▲ 6
SE		95	▼ 1	95	▼ 2	94	▼ 2
UK		86	=	88	▲ 4	87	▲ 8
HR		85	N/A	88	N/A	85	N/A

A socio demographic analysis revealed few differences across gender, age, occupation or urbanisation for this question, however:

- Respondents who have heard of the EU's support to farmers are more likely than those who have not, to think it is "justified" to reduce payments to farmers who do not respect animal welfare, and environmental and food safety rules (90% compared with 80% for animal welfare and environmental, 91% for 81% for food safety standards);
- Europeans who consider agriculture and rural areas to be important are more likely to consider it to be "justified" to reduce farmer payments, than those who do not (88% for 77% food safety, 87% compared with 78% animal welfare and 88% compared with 78% environmental).

QC14 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Total 'Justified' (% - EU)

	Food safety standards	Animal welfare standards	Environmental standards
EU28	87	87	87
Agriculture and rural areas			
Important	88	87	88
Not important	77	78	78
Has heard of EU's support to farmers			
Total 'Yes'	91	90	90
Know the details	90	89	89
Don't really know	90	91	91
No	81	80	80

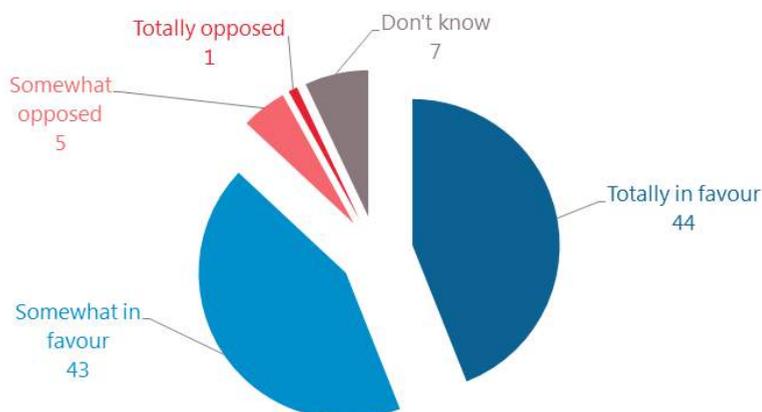
5 Opinions on payments given to farmers for implementing environmentally-friendly practices

Europeans in favour of the EU continuing payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment

After being explained that the EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called “greening”), respondents were then asked whether they were in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so¹⁶.

A large majority of Europeans are “in favour” of this policy continuing, with 87% of respondents “in favour” and only 6% “opposed” across Europe. 44% of respondents are “totally in favour” and 43% were “somewhat in favour”.

QC15 The EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called “greening”), such as crop diversification and maintenance of permanent grassland. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?
(% - EU)

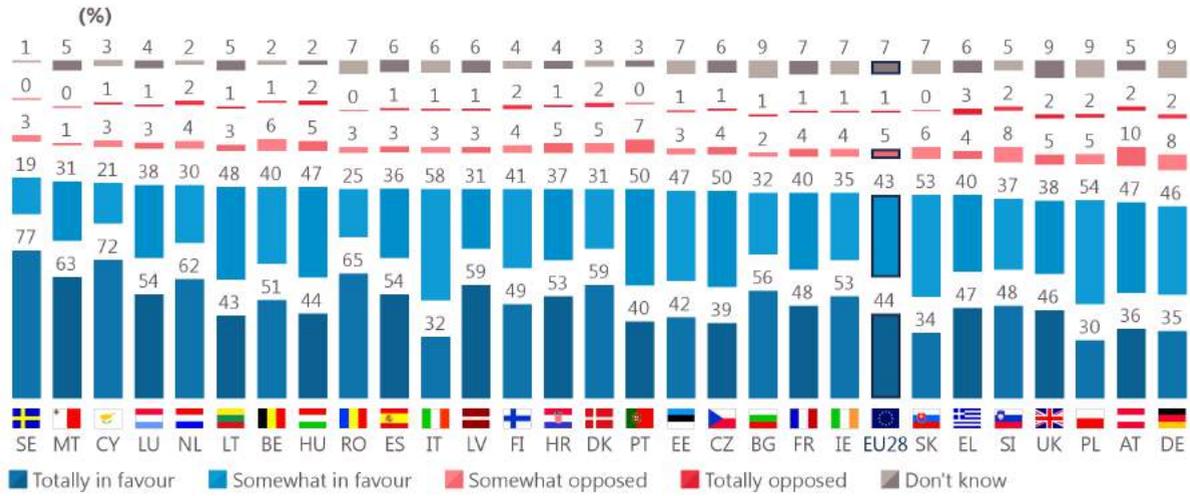


More than four out of five respondents are “in favour” of the payments continuing across all Member States with the highest proportions in Sweden (96%), Malta (94%) and Cyprus (93%). These countries had a higher proportion of respondents who are “totally in favour” than many of the other countries: Sweden (77%), Cyprus (72%) and Malta (63%).

The countries with the highest proportions of respondents who are “opposed” include Austria (12%), Germany (10%) and Slovenia (10%).

¹⁶ QC15. The EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called “greening”), such as crop diversification and maintenance of permanent grassland. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? ANSWER. Totally in favour; Somewhat in favour; Somewhat opposed; Totally opposed; Don't know.

QC15 The EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called "greening"), such as crop diversification and maintenance of permanent grassland. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?



A socio demographic analysis reveals generally little difference across gender, age, occupation or urbanisation. However, it can be noted that:

- Respondents who think EU aid to farmers should increase (92%) are more likely to be in favour of the EU continuing with payments to farmers for carrying out practices that are beneficial to the environment.
- Europeans who think agriculture and rural areas are important are more likely to be in favour of the EU continuing these payments, than those who consider these areas not important (89% compared with 68%).

QC15 The EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called "greening"), such as crop diversification and maintenance of permanent grassland. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?

	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU28	44	43	5	1	7	87	6
Agriculture and rural areas							
Important	46	43	4	1	6	89	5
Not important	31	37	14	8	10	68	22
EU aid to famers should...							
Increase	55	37	3	1	4	92	4
Decrease	29	48	13	4	6	77	17
No change	39	51	4	1	5	90	5

IV. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAP

Another objective this survey has is to assess if EU public opinion would like to be more informed about the CAP.

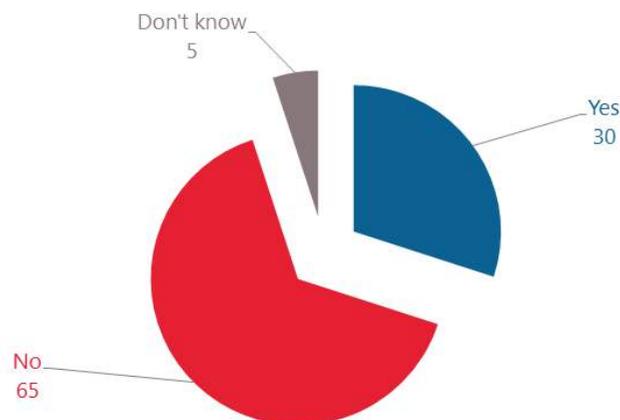
1 The wish to receive more information about the CAP

Two thirds of Europeans would NOT like to receive further information about the CAP

Europeans were asked whether they would like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy¹⁷.

Almost two thirds of Europeans (65%) say that they would not like to receive more information about the CAP, whilst 30% indicate they would like to receive additional information, and 5% say that they “don’t know”.

QC16 Would you like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy?
(% - EU)



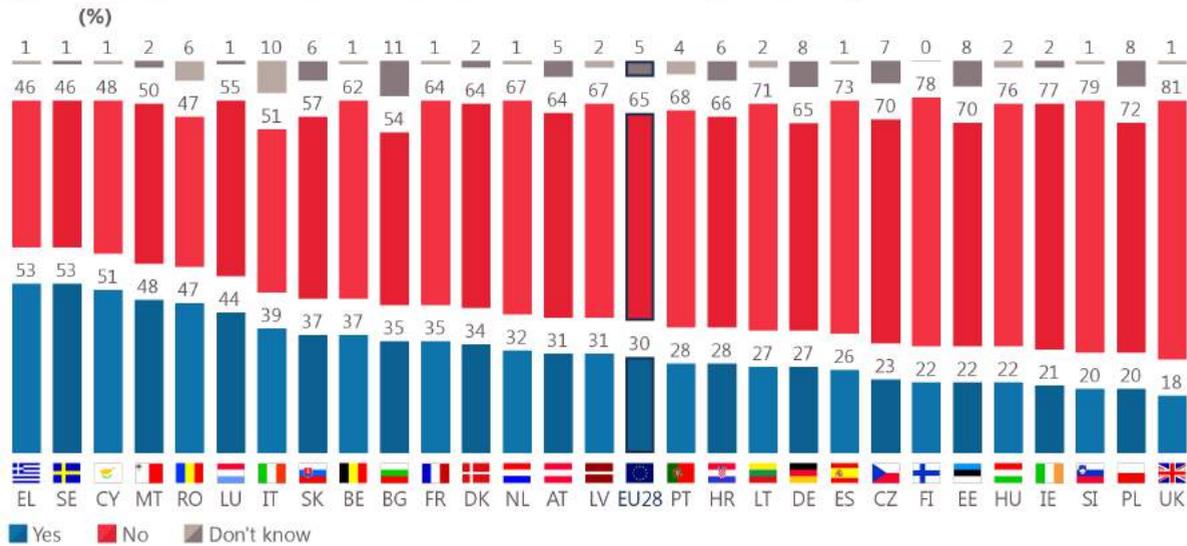
In three countries, more than one in two respondents say that they would like more information about the CAP: Sweden (53%), Greece (53%) and Cyprus (51%).

In 24 Member States, at least half of respondents answer that they would not like more information about the Common Agricultural Policy. The view is strongest in the United Kingdom where 81% of respondents would not like to receive more information about the CAP. Similarly, more than three quarters of respondents in Slovenia (79%), Finland (78%), Ireland (77%) and Hungary (76%) would not like to receive more information.

The view is split in Romania where 47% of respondents indicated they would like further information, and 47% indicated they would not. Responses were also very close in Malta where 50% were not in favour of receiving more information and 48% of respondents indicated they would like more information. In Italy and Bulgaria, at least one respondent in ten answer that they “don’t know”.

¹⁷ QC16 Would you like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy? ANSWER Yes, No, Don't Know

QC16 Would you like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy?



A socio demographic analysis reveals generally few differences across gender and age. However, it reveals:

- Respondents who studied longer are more likely to be interested in receiving more information about the CAP (36% of respondents who have completed their studies at the age of 20 or after for 24% of respondents who completed studies at the age of 15 or under);
- Managers (35%) and self-employed (35%) are more likely to be interested in receiving more information than house persons (27%) or retirees (26%);
- Politically aware respondents are more inclined to be interested in receiving more information (40% of respondents with strong political interest for 27% with low political interest and for 18% with none at all);
- Respondents who have heard of the EU’s support to farmers are more likely to be interested in receiving more information than those who have not heard about the EU support (34% who have heard of EU support for 20% who have not heard);
- Respondents who believe EU aid to farmers should decrease, are less likely to be interested in receiving more information than those who think EU aid should increase (25% of respondents who think EU aid should decrease for 36% of respondents who think EU aid should increase).

QC16 Would you like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	30	65	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	24	71	5
16-19	29	66	5
20+	36	61	3
Still studying	33	64	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	35	60	5
Managers	35	62	3
Other white collars	32	63	5
Manual workers	30	66	4
House persons	27	68	5
Unemployed	32	65	3
Retired	26	69	5
Students	33	64	3
 Political interest index			
Strong	40	56	4
Medium	34	61	5
Low	27	68	5
Not at all	18	78	4
Has heard of EU's support to farmers:			
Total 'Yes'	34	62	4
Know the details	41	58	1
Don't really know	34	62	4
No	20	74	6
EU aid to famers should...			
Increase	36	60	4
Decrease	25	73	2
No change	28	69	3

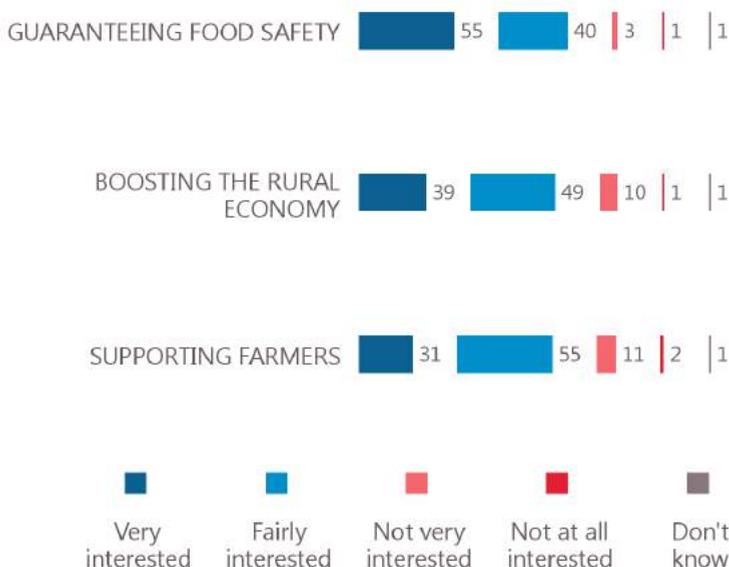
2 The type of information respondents would be willing to receive

Europeans are most interested in receiving more information about the role of the CAP in “guaranteeing food safety”

Europeans who indicated they would like to receive more information about the CAP, were then asked how interested they would be in receiving more information about the role of the CAP in supporting farmers, guaranteeing food safety and boosting the rural economy¹⁸.

More than four out of five of these respondents expressed “interest” in receiving more information about all of the topics. **Guaranteeing food safety** had the highest proportion of Europeans who were “very interested” (55%) followed by **boosting the rural economy** (39%) and **supporting the farmers** (31%). One in ten European respondents are “not very interested” in more information about **boosting the rural economy** (10%) or **supporting farmers** (11%).

QC17 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...? (% - EU)



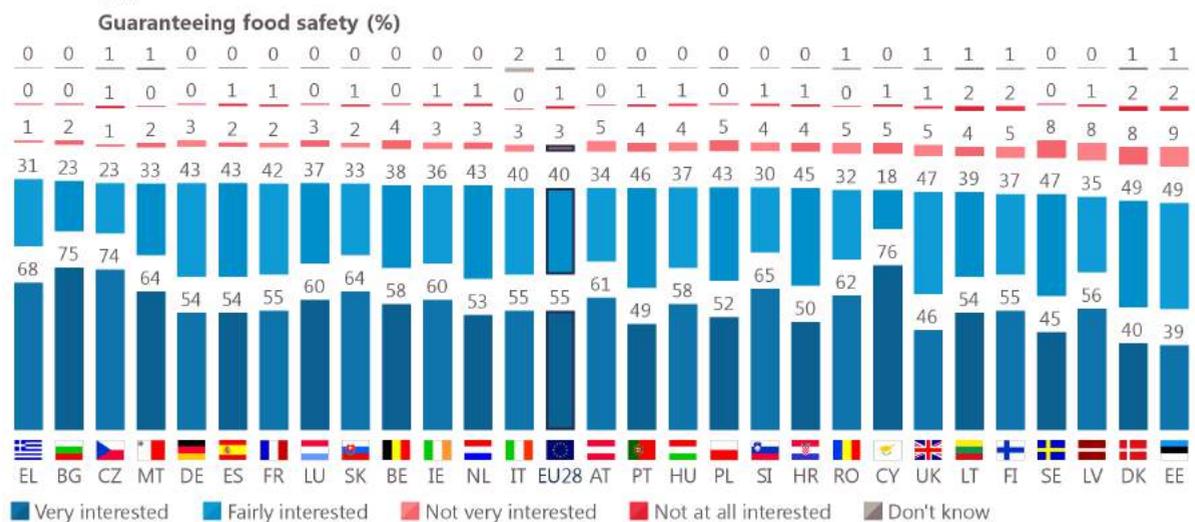
Respondents who would like to receive more information about the CAP (30% of the total sample)

¹⁸ QC17 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in? Supporting farmers; Boosting the rural economy; Guaranteeing food safety ANSWERS: Very interested, Fairly interested; Not very interested; Not at all interested; Don't know

A country analysis reveals some variations between Member States:

Guaranteeing food safety and the role of the CAP is a topic more than nine of ten respondents from nearly all Member States are “interested” in receiving more information about. More than half of respondents across 23 Member States indicated they are “very interested” in receiving more information about guaranteeing food safety, with large proportions of respondents in Cyprus (76%), Bulgaria (75%) and the Czech Republic (74%) indicating they are “very interested”. Countries with a highest proportion of respondents who are “fairly interested” compared to “very interested” include Estonia (49% fairly interested and 39% very interested) and Denmark (49% fairly interested and 40% very interested).

QC17.2 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?



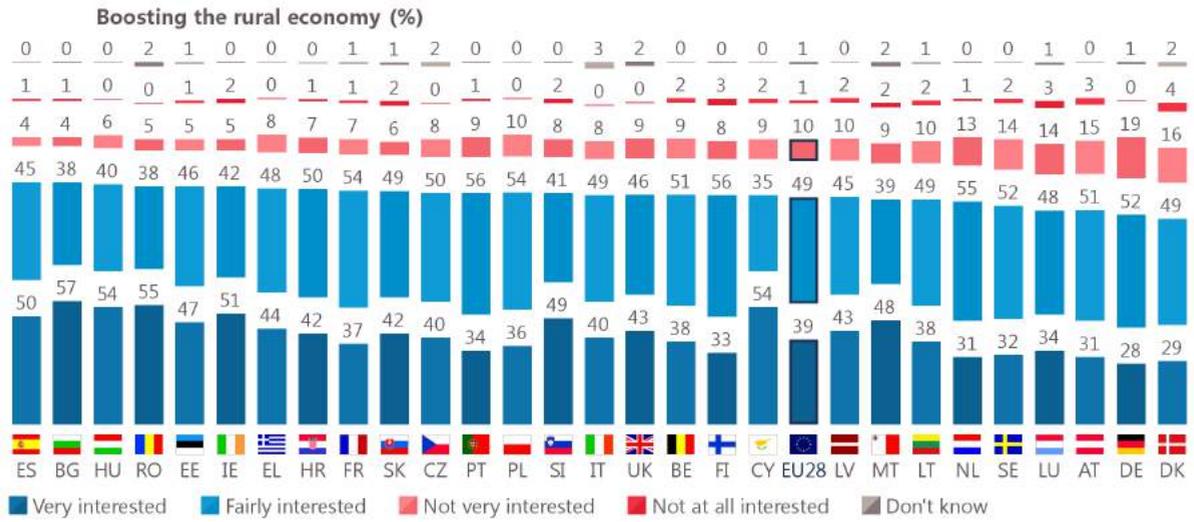
Respondents who would like to receive more information about the CAP (30% of the total sample)

There are only few variations between gender, age, occupational categories and urbanisation.

There are 27 Member States where more than four out of five respondents are “interested” in receiving more information about the role of the CAP in **boosting the rural economy**. Countries with the highest proportions of “interested” respondents include Spain (95%), Bulgaria (95%) and Hungary (94%). In all three cases, the proportion of respondents who are “very interested” in receiving more information about this topic exceeds 50% and together with Romania (55% very interested) and Cyprus (54% very interested) are the countries with the highest level of interest expressed.

There are 10 countries where one in ten or more respondents claim they are “not very interested” in this topic, with Germany (19%) and Denmark (16%) having the highest rate of “not very interested” respondents across all Member States.

QC17.3 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?



Respondents who would like to receive more information about the CAP (30% of the total sample)

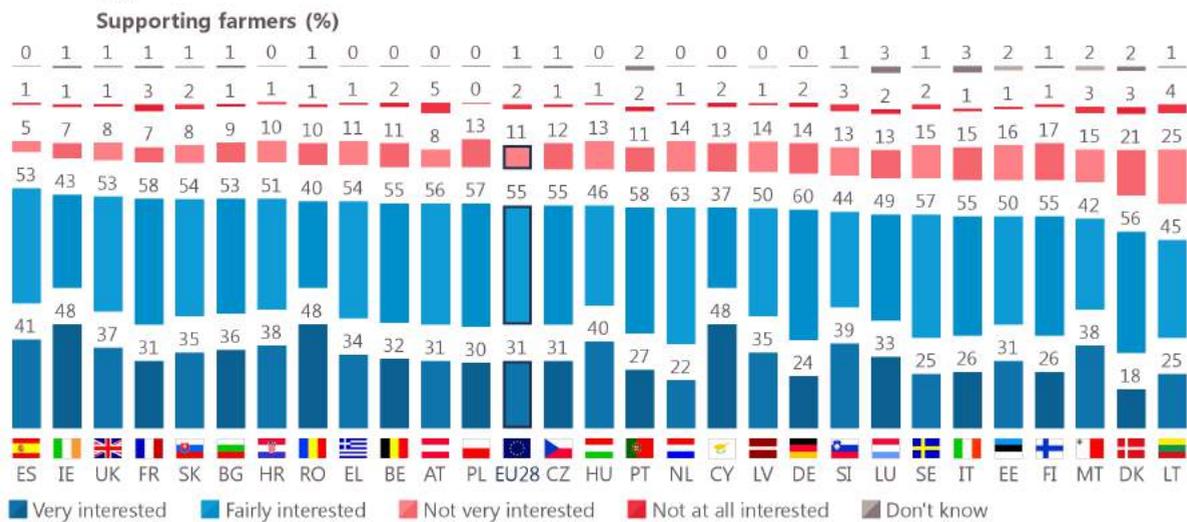
A socio demographic analysis reveals very little difference across categories, with large majorities being interested in receiving information about the role of the CAP in boosting the rural economy.

Across the Member States, of the respondents who would like to receive more information about the CAP, the majority are “interested” in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy in **supporting farmers**. There are three countries where more than nine out of ten respondents are “interested” in receiving more information about supporting farmers: Spain (94% “interested”), Ireland (91%) and the United Kingdom (90%).

Romania (48%), Ireland (48%) and Cyprus (48%) have the highest rates of respondents who are “very interested” in receiving more information about the role of the CAP in supporting the farmers whilst in Denmark, only 18% were “very interested” in more information about this issue.

Whilst the majority of respondents in Lithuania and Denmark are “interested” in receiving more information about the role of the CAP in supporting the farmers, more than one in five respondents are “not very interested” (Lithuania 25%, Denmark 21%). These countries have the highest proportion of “not interested” respondents in the European Union.

QC17.1 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?



Respondents who would like to receive more information about the CAP (30% of the total sample)

A socio demographic analysis reveals:

- Respondents living in rural villages are more interested in receiving more information about the role of the CAP in **supporting farmers** than respondents living in large towns (89% compared with 83% in large towns);
- Respondents who think EU aid to farmers should increase are more likely to be interested in receiving more information about **supporting farmers**, compared to respondents who believe EU aid to farmers should decrease (90% of respondents who think EU aid should increase for 78% of respondents who think EU aid to farmers should decrease);
- Similarly, respondents who have heard of EU's support to farmers and know the details are more likely to be interested in receiving more information about **supporting farmers** (93% of respondents who know the details for 84% who have not heard of the EU's support to farmers).

QC17.1 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?

Supporting farmers (% - EU)

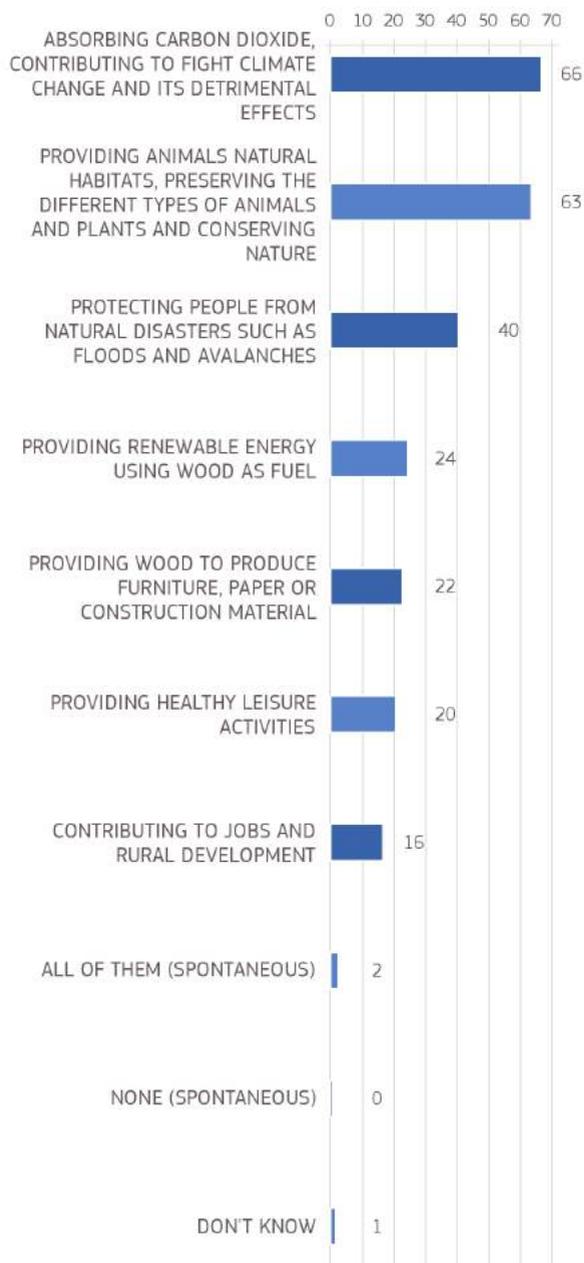
	Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	Don't know	Total 'Interested'	Total 'Not interested'
EU28	31	55	11	2	1	86	13
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	38	51	9	2	0	89	11
Small/ mid size town	29	57	11	2	1	86	13
Large town	28	55	15	1	1	83	16
Has heard of EU's support to farmers							
Total 'Yes'	32	54	11	2	1	86	13
Know the details	52	41	6	1	0	93	7
Don't really know	29	57	11	2	1	86	13
No	27	57	13	2	1	84	15
EU aid to famers should...							
Increase	37	53	8	1	1	90	9
Decrease	23	55	16	5	1	78	21
No change	25	57	16	2	0	82	18

V. THE BENEFITS PROVIDED BY FORESTS

Europeans were asked what they think are the most important benefits provided by forests.

Two thirds of Europeans believe the main benefits of forests are to absorb carbon dioxide to fight climate change.

QC13 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



The important benefit provided by forests mentioned the most, by two thirds of European respondents is “absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects” (66%).

It is followed by “providing the animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature”, cited by 63% of respondents. These two first benefits are much more cited than the others.

Two out of five respondents also mentioned an important benefit forest provides is “protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches” (40%).

At least one in five Europeans believe the benefits forests provide include providing renewable energy using wood as fuel (24%), providing wood to produce furniture and other products (22%) and providing healthy leisure activities (20%). Few respondents felt “contributing to jobs and rural development” is an important benefit that forests provide, with only 16% mentioning this.

In 16 Member States, **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** is most likely to be mentioned as being the most important benefit provided by forests. This view is particularly strong with four out of five respondents mentioning this benefit from within the Netherlands (85%), Luxembourg (80%) and Cyprus (80%). The country with the lowest rate of respondents mentioning this as being the most important benefit provided by forests is Bulgaria (53%).

With the exception of Romania (46%), at least half of respondents in every Member State think that **providing animals with natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** is one of the most important benefits of forests and in 11 Member States, this is the most mentioned response. The highest proportion of respondents is from within the Netherlands where 86% share the view, this is one of the most important benefits forests provide. A high proportion of respondents in Denmark (80%) and Sweden (78%) also consider this to be the most important benefit forests provide.

There are only two countries where respondents consider **protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches** as the most important benefit forests provide: Greece (71%) and Romania (61%). In ten countries, less than a third of their respondents consider this to be an important benefit provided by forests, with only 9% of respondents in Estonia and 11% in Finland mentioning it.

Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel is mentioned the most as an important benefit forest provide by respondents in Finland, where 57% hold this view. It is not a commonly held view amongst other countries however, with less than a third of respondents mentioning this benefit in almost every country, with the exception of Slovenia where 44% of respondents mentioned this as a benefit forests provide. This however is the third most popular view for respondents in Slovenia. Only 7% of respondents in the Netherlands consider the most important benefit of forests to provide renewable energy using wood as fuel.

Whilst not the top response in Finland, 45% of respondents consider **providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material** as an important benefit forests provide. 41% of respondents in Estonia and Slovenia share this view.

Providing healthy leisure activities is not the most mentioned response amongst any countries, however 41% of respondents in Denmark consider this to be one of the most important benefits forests provide. Conversely, only 10% of respondents in Italy view the benefit forests provide, as providing healthy leisure activities.

The benefit least mentioned overall in Europe is **contributing to jobs and rural development**. There are nine countries where one in five respondents consider this to be the most important benefit forests provide. The country where respondents mention it the most is Finland (31%) and only 3% of respondents in the Netherlands consider “contributing to jobs and rural development” to be a main benefit forests provide.

QC13 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects	Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches	Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	Providing healthy leisure activities	Contributing to jobs and rural development	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		66	63	40	24	22	20	16	2	0	1
BE		77	65	35	19	18	32	12	0	0	0
BG		53	54	53	24	27	13	23	1	0	1
CZ		64	67	39	32	29	21	16	1	0	0
DK		77	80	26	12	22	41	10	1	0	0
DE		67	70	37	25	19	22	10	6	0	1
EE		57	70	9	32	41	28	22	5	0	0
IE		61	56	29	32	27	21	25	0	0	0
EL		67	59	71	19	23	23	14	2	0	0
ES		65	63	36	16	15	16	23	3	0	1
FR		74	61	49	29	25	15	15	0	0	1
HR		56	62	35	28	23	17	25	1	0	1
IT		57	53	51	21	17	10	19	1	1	3
CY		80	58	60	16	25	26	10	0	0	0
LV		58	56	14	34	36	35	19	1	0	1
LT		66	61	14	32	37	35	12	3	0	0
LU		80	73	40	25	21	20	10	0	0	2
HU		69	63	36	24	23	22	17	1	0	0
MT		65	67	35	17	36	20	11	0	0	2
NL		85	86	48	7	18	31	3	0	0	0
AT		62	63	53	34	25	23	17	1	0	0
PL		58	59	28	22	27	29	15	3	1	1
PT		62	59	30	16	25	24	26	2	0	1
RO		59	46	61	27	27	19	15	1	0	2
SI		54	50	36	44	41	15	21	2	0	0
SK		59	56	41	33	32	22	17	2	0	0
FI		57	53	11	57	45	23	31	0	0	0
SE		78	78	32	19	28	18	23	2	0	0
UK		68	67	28	23	19	17	15	3	1	3

Highest percentage per country
Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

A socio demographic analysis reveals:

- Younger respondents aged 15-24 are more likely to think the most important benefits forests provide are providing animal natural habitats, preserving different types of animals etc. (66%-67% of respondents aged 15-39 in comparison to 59% of respondents aged 55 or over);
- Conversely, older respondents are more likely to think one of the most important benefits provided by forests are to protect people from natural disasters (43% of respondents aged 55 or over for 34% of those aged 15-24);
- Managers are more likely than house persons to think the most important benefits provided by forests are to provide animals natural habitats (managers, 70% compared with house persons, 57%) and absorb carbon dioxide, to contribute to fight climate change (managers, 76% compared with house persons, 58%). The self-employed (45%) are more likely than manual workers (37%) and students (35%) to mention that forests protect people from natural disasters such as floods;
- Respondents who have difficulty paying bills, are less likely to think forests provide animals natural habitats (58%) than those who almost/never have difficulty paying bills (65%);
- The respondents with a strong political view, are more likely to think the benefit forests provide is to absorb carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change (75%) than those with a low political view (66%);
- Respondents who have heard about the EU support to farmers, are also more likely to think forests provide animals with natural habits (66%) than those who have not heard about the CAP at all (57%). Similarly, for the benefit absorbing carbon dioxide to fight climate change, respondents aware of the EU support to farmers are more likely to mention this than unaware respondents (71%, for. 56%);
- Europeans who consider agriculture and rural areas as important are more likely to have the view that the benefit forests provide is to provide animals with natural habitats (64% consider agriculture important for 54% of respondents who do not) and absorb carbon dioxide (67% of respondents that consider agriculture important for 59% who do not).

QC13 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects	Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	Protecting people from natural disasters such as foods and avalanches	Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	Providing healthy leisure activities	Contributing to jobs and rural development
EU28	66	63	40	24	22	20	16
 Age							
15-24	63	66	34	26	24	21	15
25-39	68	67	38	23	20	21	15
40-54	69	64	41	23	21	19	15
55 +	64	59	43	24	23	18	17
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	71	64	45	20	21	17	16
Managers	76	70	40	21	19	21	12
Other white collars	68	65	41	23	20	20	15
Manual workers	65	64	37	26	22	19	16
House persons	58	57	41	23	20	20	17
Unemployed	63	63	39	22	21	21	18
Retired	63	58	42	24	24	19	17
Students	66	69	35	24	24	21	14
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	63	58	44	23	25	17	15
From time to time	61	60	42	24	21	19	18
Almost never/ Never	69	65	39	23	22	20	15
 Political interest index							
Strong	75	68	45	21	20	21	14
Medium	68	65	40	25	21	20	16
Low	66	64	40	24	22	19	16
Not at all	54	54	37	23	25	18	17
Agriculture and rural areas							
Important	67	64	40	24	22	19	16
Not important	59	54	36	20	20	22	14
Has heard of EU's support to farmers							
Total 'Yes'	71	66	42	23	22	19	16
Know the details	68	61	40	24	23	18	17
Don't really know	71	67	42	23	22	20	15
No	56	57	37	24	22	20	16

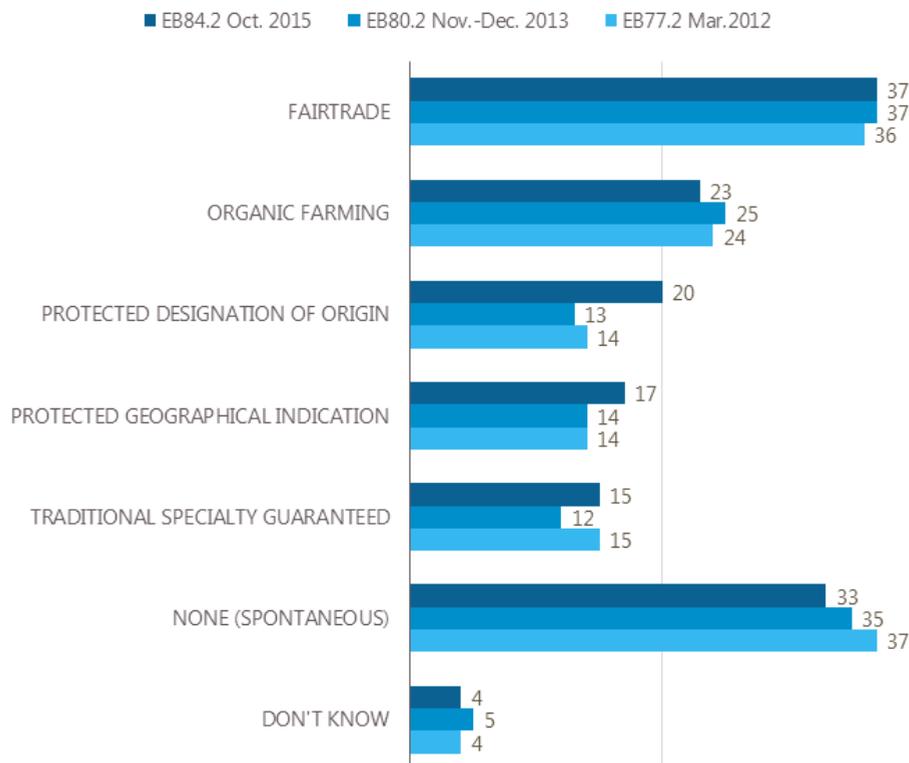
VI. RECOGNITION OF QUALITY LABELS

European respondents were shown a number of logos and they were asked which of the logos they were aware of. This question, was also asked during the Eurobarometer surveys of March 2012 and November 2013.

Almost two thirds of Europeans are aware of at least one logo

Slightly more than six out of ten Europeans (63%) are aware of at least one logo, which is a trend that is unchanged since the survey in 2012. A third of Europeans *spontaneously* said they recognised “none” of the logos, which is two percentage points less than the result in the 2013 survey. The **Fairtrade** logo remains the most recognised logo (37%, no change from 2013, +1 percentage point since 2012), followed by the **Organic farming** logo in second place, which has experienced a decline since previous surveys (23%,-2 since 2013, -1 since 2012).

QC12 Which of the logos on this screen are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



In third place, with the largest increase in recognition since 2013, is the **Protected designation of origin** (20%, +7pp since 2013; +6pp, 2012) logo with one in five Europeans now recognizing it, up seven percentage points from 2013, and up six points from 2012. The **Protected geographical indication** logo (17%, +3pp since 2013, +3pp 2012) and **Traditional specialty guaranteed** (15%, +3pp since 2013) logos both had three point increases in the proportion of respondents that recognise them since the last survey in 2013.

In six Member States, over 80% of respondents are aware of at least one logo: Sweden (90%), Luxembourg (88%), Austria (88%), Ireland (86%), the United Kingdom (85%) and the Netherlands (84%).

Lithuania has had the largest increase in awareness since the last survey in 2013, with an increase of 28 percentage points to 74% of respondents being aware of at least one logo. Other large increases are observed in Portugal (45%, +19 percentage points), Croatia (47%, +13pp), Greece (48%, +13pp), Slovenia (55%, +13pp), Romania (36%, +10pp), Cyprus (44%, +10pp), France (69%, +10pp), Slovakia (55%, +10pp) and Malta (50%, +10pp). Conversely, the proportion of respondents aware of at least one logo has decreased importantly in Italy (52%, -10pp).

A detailed country analysis reveals varying levels of recognition for each of the logos.

Fairtrade: there are four EU Member States where more than 80% of respondents recognise the Fairtrade logo: Sweden (84%, +7pp), the United Kingdom (83%, no change), Luxembourg (81%, +7pp) and Austria (81%, +4) have the highest awareness levels. There are however, eight countries where less than 10% of the respondents recognise it for example, Spain (4%, no change) and Romania (5%, no change). Countries with largest increases of the awareness level of the Fair trade logo since 2013 are Slovakia (20%, +8pp), Sweden (84%, +7pp), Luxembourg (81%, +7pp) and Finland (60%, +7pp). Croatia has also increased by eight percentage points, however only 14% of respondents are aware of the Fair trade logo.

Organic farming: Lithuania has experienced the greatest increase in awareness of the organic farming logo and has the highest awareness level across all countries (56%, +25pp since 2013 survey). The country with the highest awareness level during the last survey, Austria has experienced the largest decrease in awareness during the 2015 survey (47%, -13pp).

Protected designation of origin: awareness levels of respondents have increased across 25 of the 28 Member States with large percentage point increases in a number of countries since the last survey. Respondents within six countries have experienced greater than ten point increases with the largest being France (45%, +25pp) which also is the country with the highest level of awareness for this particular logo, followed by Luxembourg (24%, +19pp) and Greece (29%, +14pp). Few respondents in the United Kingdom (3%, -1pp), Latvia (6%, +3pp) and Denmark (6%, +2pp) are aware of this logo.

Protected geographical indication: the highest level of awareness observed is from respondents in France (31%, +12pp), which is also one of the countries with the highest percentage point increase since the last survey in 2013. There are increased levels of awareness observed from respondents in Portugal (21%, +15pp), Slovakia (27%, +14pp), Croatia (24%, +11pp) and Cyprus (16%, +11pp).

Traditional specialty guaranteed: whilst this particular logo is recognised the least overall by Europeans, there have been increases in awareness levels observed in the majority of EU countries. Lithuania, for example, which now has the highest proportion of respondents aware of this logo, also has observed the highest percentage point increase (43%, +25pp) of all EU countries. Other countries such as Portugal (23%, +17pp), Cyprus (28%, +16pp), Romania (24%, +12pp) and Slovakia (30%, +10pp) have all had greater than 10 percentage point increases observed for this logo.

QC12 Which of the logos on this screen are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Fairtrade	2015 - 2013	Organic farming	2015 - 2013	Protected designation of origin	2015 - 2013	Protected geographical indication	2015 - 2013	Traditional speciality guaranteed	2015 - 2013
EU28		37	=	23	▼ 2	20	▲ 7	17	▲ 3	15	▲ 3
BE		63	▲ 6	30	▲ 4	12	▲ 3	11	=	8	▼ 1
BG		7	▲ 1	21	▲ 3	14	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	17	▲ 2
CZ		21	▲ 1	23	▼ 2	26	▲ 9	25	▲ 5	29	▲ 8
DK		68	▼ 6	36	▼ 3	6	▲ 2	6	▲ 2	6	▲ 2
DE		63	▲ 1	32	=	15	▲ 9	9	▲ 2	7	▲ 2
EE		23	▲ 2	40	▼ 4	13	▲ 5	16	▲ 6	15	▲ 2
IE		79	=	29	▲ 4	13	▲ 8	16	▲ 7	16	▲ 7
EL		9	▲ 4	15	▲ 4	29	▲ 14	19	▲ 8	25	▲ 9
ES		4	=	13	▼ 1	23	▲ 4	19	▼ 3	17	▲ 1
FR		26	▼ 3	32	▲ 2	45	▲ 25	31	▲ 12	21	▲ 8
HR		14	▲ 8	17	▲ 5	18	▲ 5	24	▲ 11	23	▲ 8
IT		9	▼ 9	16	▼ 9	32	▲ 2	29	▼ 2	22	▲ 2
CY		10	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	15	▲ 10	16	▲ 11	28	▲ 16
LV		8	▲ 1	36	▲ 2	6	▲ 3	13	▲ 4	16	▲ 8
LT		8	▲ 2	56	▲ 25	13	▲ 7	19	▲ 9	43	▲ 25
LU		81	▲ 7	33	▲ 1	24	▲ 19	17	▲ 7	10	=
HU		10	▼ 2	18	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	14	▲ 4	16	▲ 8
MT		31	▲ 6	17	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	14	▲ 6	11	▲ 4
NL		76	▼ 5	27	▲ 2	8	▲ 6	7	▲ 3	7	▲ 1
AT		81	▲ 4	47	▼ 13	11	▼ 8	13	▼ 6	16	=
PL		11	▲ 4	16	▼ 6	13	▲ 6	15	▲ 7	17	▲ 8
PT		6	▼ 1	12	▼ 2	21	▲ 13	21	▲ 15	23	▲ 17
RO		5	=	13	=	9	▲ 1	14	▲ 8	24	▲ 12
SI		15	▲ 6	37	▲ 6	18	▲ 9	21	▲ 10	14	▲ 8
SK		20	▲ 8	27	▲ 4	27	▲ 11	27	▲ 14	30	▲ 10
FI		60	▲ 7	35	▲ 1	10	▲ 2	10	▲ 3	20	▲ 4
SE		84	▲ 7	41	▲ 6	9	▲ 3	8	▼ 1	9	▲ 2
UK		83	=	17	▼ 5	3	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	5	▼ 5

A socio demographic analysis reveals:

- Recognition of at least one logo is lower amongst older respondents aged 55 or over (56% recognise at least one logo compared with 68% of 15-54 year olds);
- A greater proportion of respondents who completed their studies aged 20 or above, are aware of at least one logo (74% of respondents aged 20 or over for 45% of respondents who completed studies aged 15 or under);
- Managers are more likely to recognise at least one logo than unemployed or house persons (81% of managers for 52% of house persons);
- Respondents living in large or small/mid-size towns have a higher level of recognition than those living in rural villages (65% in large towns for 59% living in rural villages);
- Politically aware respondents are more likely to recognise at least one logo (74% with strong political interests for 63% with low political interest, or 49% with none at all). In particular, politically aware respondents are more likely to recognise the **Organic farming** and **Fair trade** logos (Organic farming – 31% of respondents with strong interests for 22% with low political interest, or for 16% with none at all; Fair trade – 49% of respondents with strong political interest for 34% of respondents with low political interest, or 24% with none at all);
- Similarly, respondents who are aware of the details of the CAP are more likely to recognise at least one logo (76% of respondents who know the CAP details for 51% who have never heard of the CAP before);
- Respondents who believe there should be a decrease in the EU aid provided to farmers through the CAP, are more likely to recognise the **Fair trade** logo than respondents who believe aid should be increased (46% of respondents who think there should be a decrease in EU aid for 32% who consider EU aid should increase).

QC12 Which of the logos on this screen are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Fairtrade	Organic farming	Protected designation of origin	Protected geographical indication	Traditional speciality guaranteed	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Aware of at least one logo
EU28	37	23	20	17	15	33	4	63
 Gender								
Man	37	23	21	18	15	32	5	63
Woman	37	24	19	16	15	33	4	63
 Age								
15-24	43	27	21	20	16	29	3	68
25-39	40	25	22	18	17	28	4	68
40-54	40	25	22	18	16	29	4	68
55+	31	20	17	14	13	39	6	56
 Education (End of)								
15-	21	15	14	12	11	49	6	45
16-19	35	22	20	17	16	32	5	63
20+	49	30	24	20	17	22	3	74
Still studying	46	30	20	21	16	27	2	71
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	39	26	25	21	19	28	4	69
Managers	59	31	22	18	14	16	3	81
Other white collars	39	27	24	20	19	25	5	70
Manual workers	35	22	21	17	17	33	4	63
House persons	27	17	18	14	15	43	5	52
Unemployed	27	20	20	15	16	41	4	55
Retired	29	19	15	13	12	40	6	54
Students	46	30	20	21	16	27	2	71
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	36	20	16	14	14	36	5	59
Small/ mid size town	36	25	23	19	16	31	4	64
Large town	40	25	19	17	17	30	4	65
 Political interest index								
Strong	49	31	23	19	17	23	3	74
Medium	40	25	20	17	16	30	4	66
Low	34	22	21	17	14	33	4	63
Not at all	24	16	14	13	13	45	7	49
Has heard of EU's support to farmers								
Total 'Yes'	40	27	22	19	17	27	4	69
Know the details	44	33	24	25	22	20	5	76
Don't really know	40	26	22	18	16	29	4	67
No	29	16	14	12	11	44	5	51
EU aid to farmers should...								
Increase	32	23	20	18	18	34	4	61
Decrease	46	26	19	13	11	26	4	69
No change	41	24	20	18	15	30	4	66

CONCLUSION

The objectives of this Special Eurobarometer survey were to understand the relationship between Europeans and agriculture within the EU by exploring the level of importance they attach to agriculture, understanding their view of the role of the farmer and what they believe are the main objectives of the EU with regards to agriculture. Determining what Europeans know about the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and their views was also a key objective, as well as assessing public opinion on the various forms of financial aid provided to farmers. European perception about the role forests play in society was also explored, and how well they recognise various quality logos and labels.

By analysing the results from this survey against previous Eurobarometer surveys (2007, 2009, 2012, 2013) we are able to track how public opinion has evolved over time.

Generally, Europeans show an increasing concern for agriculture and rural areas. Their views seem to be aligned with regards to what they consider the main responsibility for the farmer and the main objective for the EU; that is, supplying and ensuring products are of good quality, healthy and safe.

In this context, it is perhaps surprising that whilst a clear majority of EU citizens continue to agree the CAP benefits all citizens and not only farmers, support has declined considerably since 2013. Overall, Europeans have become more aware of the CAP since 2013, although very few claim to know the details.

Public opinion is generally positive in reference to whether the EU is fulfilling its role in securing and ensuring products are of good quality, healthy and safe. Whilst not the majority view, a considerable proportion of Europeans think that the EU is not fulfilling its role in providing a fair standard of living for farmers.

With this in mind, it is interesting to observe the “strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain” as one of the top two priorities for the CAP mentioned by Europeans as being important. The other key priority mentioned by Europeans in this survey is the need for investment into rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation.

In terms of the contribution of the CAP to the EU, the large majority of respondents believe that it improves trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world (66% agree) and helps with the smooth running of the EU single market (65% agree).

Europeans believe the reason the EU spends a considerable amount of its budget on the CAP is because by supporting the farmers with financial aid, they are able to guarantee a sustainable food supply for EU citizens. Increasingly so since the last survey in 2013, Europeans understand that in order to achieve this, agriculture requires heavy human and financial investment.

Perhaps as a result of this changing view, the majority would like to see EU support for farmers increase in time, however right now they are most likely to think it is “about right”. There is an increasing proportion of respondents since the last survey holding the view it is “too low”. Europeans are also generally supportive of the payments made to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices that are beneficial to the environment. They also think that it is justified for the EU to reduce subsidies if farmers do not respect food safety, animal welfare and environmental standards.

With regards to forests, Europeans believe they provide mainly environmental benefits such as absorbing carbon dioxide to fight climate change, conserving nature and providing natural animal habitats.

The most recognised logo continued to be the Fairtrade logo, however more Europeans recognised the Protected Designation of Origin logo compared to the last survey in 2013.

October 2015

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 17th and the 26th of October 2015, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 84.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 84.2 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 440 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.001	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.021	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.002	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.036	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.585	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.002	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.007	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.015	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.028	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.004	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.015	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	724.084	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.013	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.010	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	505	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.047	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	8.477.933	2,00%
MT	Malta	MISCO	501	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	360.045	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.044	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.009	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.002	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.051	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.017	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.000	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.028	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.011	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.041	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.326	17/10/2015	26/10/2015	52.104.731	12,27%
	TOTAL EU28		27.822	17/10/15	26/10/15	424.491.772	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

October 2015

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 II¹ (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

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

¹ Figures updated in August 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE**QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? (M)***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB80.2 QB1 TREND MODIFIED

QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?*(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Yes, and you know the details	1
Yes, but you don't really know the details	2
No, you have never heard of it	3
DK	4

EB80.2 QB3

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.*(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB80.2 QB10

*QC4: CODE 9 IS EXCLUSIVE***QC4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1,
Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	2,
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	3,
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (M)	4,
Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (N)	5,
Protecting the environment and tackling climate change (M)	6,
Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	7,
Other (SP.)	8,
DK	9

NEW (BASED ON EB72.5 QB5a&b)

QC5: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

QC5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3	4	5
2	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	1	2	3	4	5
3	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3	4	5
4	Securing food supply in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
5	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	1	2	3	4	5
6	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	1	2	3	4	5

NEW (BASED ON EB72.5 QB6)

QC6: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 6

QC6: CODE 8 IS EXCLUSIVE

QC6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Protecting the environment	1,
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	2,
Ensuring the EU's food self-sufficiency	3,
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	4,
Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	5,
Encouraging and improving life in the countryside (M)	6,
Other (SP.)	7,
DK	8

EB80.2 QB5

QC7: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

QC7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
2	Developing research and innovation in agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
3	Investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation	1	2	3	4	5
4	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	1	2	3	4	5
5	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC8: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

QC8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Boosting investment, growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture or food sector	1	2	3	4	5
2	Helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market	1	2	3	4	5
3	Improving trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world	1	2	3	4	5
4	Mitigating the impact of climate change	1	2	3	4	5
5	Extending coverage of broadband Internet and communication services in rural areas	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them to stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Too low	1
About right	2
Too high	3
DK	4

EB80.2 QB8

QC10: CODES 7 AND 8 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QC10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (almost 40% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level (M)	1,
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	2,
Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	3,
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure the sustainable production of food products (M)	4,
The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. Animal welfare (M)	5,
Other (SP.)	6,
None, this proportion is not justifiable (SP.)	7
DK	8

EB80.2 QB9

QC11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Increase	1
Decrease	2
No change	3
DK	4

EB72.5 QB14

QC12: CODES 6 AND 7 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QC12 Which of the logos on this card are you aware of?

(SHOW LOGOS – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



1,



2,



3,



4,



5,

None (SP.)

6

DK

7

EB80.2 QB21

QC13: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 7

QC13: CODES 8, 9 AND 10 ARE EXCLUSIVE

QC13 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests?

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

Providing healthy leisure activities

1,

Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material

2,

Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature

3,

Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel

4,

Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches

5,

Contributing to jobs and rural development

6,

Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects

7,

All of them (SP.)

8

None (SP.)

9

DK

10

NEW

- QC14 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...? (M)**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally justified	Somewhat justified	Somewhat unjustified	Totally unjustified	DK
1	Food safety standards	1	2	3	4	5
2	Animal welfare standards	1	2	3	4	5
3	Environmental standards	1	2	3	4	5

EB68.2 QE8 TREND MODIFIED

- QC15 The EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called "greening"), such as crop diversification and maintenance of permanent grassland. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Somewhat in favour	2
Somewhat opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
DK	5

NEW

- QC16 Would you like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW

ASK QC17 IF "WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAP", CODE 1 IN QC16

- QC17 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	DK
1	Supporting farmers	1	2	3	4	5
2	Guaranteeing food safety	1	2	3	4	5
3	Boosting the rural economy	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

TABLES OF RESULTS

QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?
(%)

		Very important	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Fairly important	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Not very important	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Not at all important	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Don't know
EU28		62	9	32	-7	3	-2	1	0	2
BE		67	23	27	-20	5	-3	1	0	0
BG		74	7	21	-8	2	0	0	0	3
CZ		61	1	32	0	4	-2	1	0	2
DK		66	14	30	-10	4	-2	0	0	0
DE		58	8	35	-7	5	-1	1	0	1
EE		70	9	25	-9	3	-1	0	-1	2
IE		76	13	21	-7	2	0	0	-1	1
EL		72	13	25	-13	2	-1	1	1	0
ES		68	10	29	-7	2	-2	1	0	0
FR		70	11	25	-11	3	0	1	0	1
HR		62	10	32	-7	4	-3	1	0	1
IT		50	1	45	2	2	-3	0	-1	3
CY		75	-1	20	-1	4	2	1	1	0
LV		71	10	18	-15	5	1	4	3	2
LT		64	2	31	-2	3	0	1	0	1
LU		85	31	14	-26	1	-4	0	0	0
HU		56	5	38	-5	4	-1	1	1	1
MT		80	10	16	-10	2	0	1	1	1
NL		53	12	40	-6	5	-6	1	0	1
AT		55	-4	38	1	5	2	1	1	1
PL		51	8	43	-4	4	-2	1	0	1
PT		61	7	38	-5	1	-1	0	0	0
RO		69	10	26	-7	2	-2	1	0	2
SI		81	13	17	-10	1	-2	1	0	0
SK		76	13	22	-11	1	-2	1	1	0
FI		72	7	25	-8	3	2	0	0	0
SE		73	16	24	-10	2	-4	1	0	0
UK		66	17	24	-15	4	-1	2	1	4

QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?
(%)

		Total 'important'	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	Total 'Not important'	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013
EU28		94	2	4	-2
BE		94	3	6	-3
BG		95	-1	2	0
CZ		93	1	5	-2
DK		96	4	4	-2
DE		93	1	6	-1
EE		95	0	3	-2
IE		97	6	2	-1
EL		97	0	3	0
ES		97	3	3	-2
FR		95	0	4	0
HR		94	3	5	-3
IT		95	3	2	-4
CY		95	-2	5	3
LV		89	-5	9	4
LT		95	0	4	0
LU		99	5	1	-4
HU		94	0	5	0
MT		96	0	3	1
NL		93	6	6	-6
AT		93	-3	6	3
PL		94	4	5	-2
PT		99	2	1	-1
RO		95	3	3	-2
SI		98	3	2	-2
SK		98	2	2	-1
FI		97	-1	3	2
SE		97	6	3	-4
UK		90	2	6	0

QC2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?
(%)

		Yes, and you know the details	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	Yes, but you don't really know the details	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	No, you have never heard of it	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013
EU28		10	2	59	3	30	-4	1	69	5
BE		6	1	59	3	34	-5	1	65	4
BG		12	5	73	4	14	-8	1	85	9
CZ		6	2	67	8	26	-10	1	73	10
DK		9	-1	78	1	12	-1	1	87	0
DE		8	-1	64	2	27	0	1	72	1
EE		6	-1	79	10	13	-10	2	85	9
IE		20	7	51	2	28	-6	1	71	9
EL		6	-1	64	14	30	-12	0	70	13
ES		6	1	51	2	43	-2	0	57	3
FR		8	1	68	1	24	-2	0	76	2
HR		9	3	59	4	31	-5	1	68	7
IT		5	-1	42	2	51	1	2	47	1
CY		18	7	54	1	27	-8	1	72	8
LV		12	1	77	11	10	-11	1	89	12
LT		24	9	69	-6	7	-2	0	93	3
LU		10	-1	69	13	20	-12	1	79	12
HU		10	4	65	1	24	-5	1	75	5
MT		10	5	60	5	29	-8	1	70	10
NL		13	5	74	8	13	-13	0	87	13
AT		14	6	58	-6	26	-1	2	72	0
PL		18	3	65	0	15	-3	2	83	3
PT		9	1	66	11	25	-11	0	75	12
RO		18	5	50	5	30	-6	2	68	10
SI		12	-2	71	5	17	-2	0	83	3
SK		5	2	69	3	25	-4	1	74	5
FI		12	1	81	14	7	-14	0	93	15
SE		15	6	80	4	5	-9	0	95	10
UK		10	-1	47	7	41	-7	2	57	6

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.
(%)

		Totally agree	LII. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Tend to agree	LII. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Tend to disagree	LII. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Totally disagree	LII. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Don't know
EU28		19	-11	43	-4	16	4	6	2	16
BE		19	-11	46	-9	20	8	5	3	10
BG		38	-18	40	5	8	5	2	1	12
CZ		22	-8	46	-5	18	6	6	2	8
DK		22	-6	43	-3	19	1	6	0	10
DE		21	-13	43	-3	18	6	5	2	13
EE		32	-10	44	1	11	2	4	2	9
IE		27	-9	40	1	12	3	3	1	18
EL		25	-11	50	3	14	4	4	1	7
ES		22	-16	36	-3	18	8	8	4	16
FR		11	-7	34	-12	23	3	13	6	19
HR		29	2	46	-2	14	-1	4	-1	7
IT		15	-8	53	1	9	-3	4	1	19
CY		48	-13	32	7	9	1	5	3	6
LV		30	-6	38	-7	19	9	7	4	6
LT		26	-19	53	10	12	5	5	3	4
LU		21	-9	46	-1	16	2	8	5	9
HU		24	-9	51	0	13	3	7	5	5
MT		52	-1	35	4	4	-1	2	1	7
NL		26	-5	43	-4	18	2	6	3	7
AT		22	-11	45	-6	16	4	7	5	10
PL		19	-10	56	-1	12	5	2	1	11
PT		12	-12	48	3	18	3	5	0	17
RO		34	0	39	-5	10	2	5	3	12
SI		38	-5	33	-3	16	3	8	4	5
SK		24	-9	46	-7	19	9	5	3	6
FI		22	-13	53	4	16	7	4	1	5
SE		19	-11	40	-5	25	8	9	3	7
UK		11	-13	38	-8	16	3	6	1	29

QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.
(%)

		Total 'Agree'	<i>LIII.</i> Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Total 'Disagree'	<i>LIII.</i> Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013
EU28		62	-15	22	6
BE		65	-20	25	11
BG		78	-13	10	6
CZ		68	-13	24	8
DK		65	-9	25	1
DE		64	-16	23	8
EE		76	-9	15	4
IE		67	-8	15	4
EL		75	-8	18	5
ES		58	-19	26	12
FR		45	-19	36	9
HR		75	0	18	-2
IT		68	-7	13	-2
CY		80	-6	14	4
LV		68	-13	26	13
LT		79	-9	17	8
LU		67	-10	24	7
HU		75	-9	20	8
MT		87	3	6	0
NL		69	-9	24	5
AT		67	-17	23	9
PL		75	-11	14	6
PT		60	-9	23	3
RO		73	-5	15	5
SI		71	-8	24	7
SK		70	-16	24	12
FI		75	-9	20	8
SE		59	-16	34	11
UK		49	-21	22	4

QC4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	Other (SP.)	Don't know
EU28		49	46	51	40	43	44	56	1	4
BE		62	36	52	42	46	46	61	1	1
BG		43	59	55	25	29	28	56	1	2
CZ		42	48	60	40	48	41	61	1	3
DK		42	43	51	41	61	57	67	2	1
DE		51	52	52	56	49	47	57	1	2
EE		51	80	57	42	54	35	59	1	3
IE		56	43	54	44	45	40	48	1	3
EL		58	67	74	43	48	50	69	2	1
ES		62	49	61	37	45	47	57	1	2
FR		63	41	52	29	35	49	72	2	2
HR		45	50	53	40	43	33	43	1	2
IT		25	46	44	25	34	43	50	2	5
CY		55	64	65	31	46	49	65	0	1
LV		44	65	47	25	34	32	54	1	1
LT		46	48	54	33	31	36	67	1	1
LU		60	46	54	55	43	52	71	0	1
HU		36	49	54	36	35	35	56	1	1
MT		61	49	59	48	54	60	71	1	1
NL		47	38	41	54	59	50	72	1	0
AT		53	52	54	55	53	56	61	5	1
PL		33	44	53	40	36	32	41	1	5
PT		46	48	57	50	49	40	60	0	3
RO		59	56	53	37	39	44	53	2	5
SI		46	52	53	46	40	37	65	2	2
SK		48	48	62	44	44	37	58	1	1
FI		59	40	54	62	50	40	62	1	1
SE		53	57	33	51	63	66	68	1	1
UK		54	37	39	39	43	40	43	1	10

QC5.1 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		18	34	24	11	13	52	35
BE		20	37	25	12	6	57	37
BG		26	31	19	10	14	57	29
CZ		18	35	28	9	10	53	37
DK		12	35	27	9	17	47	36
DE		21	37	26	8	8	58	34
EE		12	22	31	17	18	34	48
IE		25	44	10	3	18	69	13
EL		16	35	24	18	7	51	42
ES		21	23	24	21	11	44	45
FR		11	23	33	21	12	34	54
HR		21	37	22	10	10	58	32
IT		19	40	13	6	22	59	19
CY		26	36	17	11	10	62	28
LV		17	26	31	18	8	43	49
LT		18	48	21	5	8	66	26
LU		20	33	27	12	8	53	39
HU		27	42	19	5	7	69	24
MT		25	43	11	5	16	68	16
NL		27	37	21	7	8	64	28
AT		21	37	24	11	7	58	35
PL		17	42	24	5	12	59	29
PT		19	34	29	9	9	53	38
RO		30	29	15	13	13	59	28
SI		15	34	29	13	9	49	42
SK		21	36	26	10	7	57	36
FI		12	41	31	5	11	53	36
SE		10	32	30	13	15	42	43
UK		12	33	25	7	23	45	32

QC5.2 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		18	38	21	7	16	56	28
BE		21	39	25	6	9	60	31
BG		25	39	18	6	12	64	24
CZ		21	38	23	8	10	59	31
DK		8	36	25	8	23	44	33
DE		21	39	23	5	12	60	28
EE		15	28	27	16	14	43	43
IE		22	41	13	5	19	63	18
EL		14	35	26	16	9	49	42
ES		20	32	23	12	13	52	35
FR		9	29	28	15	19	38	43
HR		23	42	19	6	10	65	25
IT		23	42	11	5	19	65	16
CY		27	39	15	10	9	66	25
LV		20	38	22	11	9	58	33
LT		17	54	18	2	9	71	20
LU		18	39	25	6	12	57	31
HU		26	47	16	4	7	73	20
MT		23	34	15	7	21	57	22
NL		26	40	18	4	12	66	22
AT		20	43	22	6	9	63	28
PL		18	49	16	4	13	67	20
PT		19	45	20	3	13	64	23
RO		31	31	15	9	14	62	24
SI		18	39	25	8	10	57	33
SK		19	42	26	6	7	61	32
FI		8	42	30	4	16	50	34
SE		10	37	28	9	16	47	37
UK		10	37	21	5	27	47	26

QC5.3 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		19	37	23	10	11	56	33
BE		22	42	23	7	6	64	30
BG		21	27	24	20	8	48	44
CZ		21	26	30	17	6	47	47
DK		14	48	19	6	13	62	25
DE		24	44	20	5	7	68	25
EE		13	37	24	11	15	50	35
IE		26	41	12	6	15	67	18
EL		16	24	31	24	5	40	55
ES		19	25	25	21	10	44	46
FR		11	26	33	17	13	37	50
HR		22	40	21	9	8	62	30
IT		23	39	16	9	13	62	25
CY		22	31	22	18	7	53	40
LV		17	30	30	15	8	47	45
LT		12	36	31	15	6	48	46
LU		20	39	26	9	6	59	35
HU		29	38	20	8	5	67	28
MT		23	39	19	7	12	62	26
NL		28	46	13	5	8	74	18
AT		23	38	25	9	5	61	34
PL		17	41	23	8	11	58	31
PT		21	37	28	6	8	58	34
RO		30	31	16	11	12	61	27
SI		16	30	31	14	9	46	45
SK		21	37	28	8	6	58	36
FI		14	49	25	5	7	63	30
SE		12	41	22	8	17	53	30
UK		12	42	19	5	22	54	24

QC5.4 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?Securing food supply in the EU
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		23	47	12	4	14	70	16
BE		24	53	12	3	8	77	15
BG		31	43	8	3	15	74	11
CZ		27	46	14	5	8	73	19
DK		23	47	11	3	16	70	14
DE		33	49	9	2	7	82	11
EE		21	51	8	4	16	72	12
IE		25	49	6	2	18	74	8
EL		19	52	13	9	7	71	22
ES		23	39	18	6	14	62	24
FR		13	47	14	7	19	60	21
HR		26	44	15	6	9	70	21
IT		24	46	9	3	18	70	12
CY		30	45	10	4	11	75	14
LV		23	47	14	5	11	70	19
LT		21	59	10	2	8	80	12
LU		21	54	12	4	9	75	16
HU		32	50	10	2	6	82	12
MT		31	44	6	3	16	75	9
NL		42	42	6	2	8	84	8
AT		29	50	11	4	6	79	15
PL		20	55	12	3	10	75	15
PT		21	50	17	2	10	71	19
RO		30	36	12	7	15	66	19
SI		22	45	17	6	10	67	23
SK		23	57	12	2	6	80	14
FI		25	56	9	1	9	81	10
SE		16	42	18	5	19	58	23
UK		13	48	11	2	26	61	13

QC5.5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

Protecting the environment and tackling climate change (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		19	36	22	9	14	55	31
BE		22	38	24	9	7	60	33
BG		21	32	20	8	19	53	28
CZ		21	37	25	8	9	58	33
DK		11	36	27	11	15	47	38
DE		24	36	25	8	7	60	33
EE		12	35	17	8	28	47	25
IE		24	38	16	4	18	62	20
EL		14	36	22	17	11	50	39
ES		22	34	21	11	12	56	32
FR		10	26	29	18	17	36	47
HR		23	42	19	7	9	65	26
IT		26	40	11	7	16	66	18
CY		28	37	14	11	10	65	25
LV		17	36	22	10	15	53	32
LT		15	45	23	6	11	60	29
LU		21	37	24	10	8	58	34
HU		30	45	15	3	7	75	18
MT		27	43	11	4	15	70	15
NL		39	35	14	6	6	74	20
AT		22	38	25	9	6	60	34
PL		18	45	18	6	13	63	24
PT		18	50	17	3	12	68	20
RO		29	31	15	9	16	60	24
SI		14	35	28	12	11	49	40
SK		20	44	22	5	9	64	27
FI		11	42	28	6	13	53	34
SE		12	34	28	12	14	46	40
UK		10	33	25	6	26	43	31

QC5.6 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in...?

Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		24	41	17	7	11	65	24
BE		30	43	15	5	7	73	20
BG		23	34	19	11	13	57	30
CZ		25	35	23	10	7	60	33
DK		19	41	22	6	12	60	28
DE		29	39	21	5	6	68	26
EE		19	43	15	7	16	62	22
IE		31	45	6	3	15	76	9
EL		19	44	20	12	5	63	32
ES		24	37	19	9	11	61	28
FR		13	34	24	17	12	47	41
HR		26	39	19	7	9	65	26
IT		29	43	10	6	12	72	16
CY		36	39	11	8	6	75	19
LV		22	37	22	10	9	59	32
LT		18	46	21	7	8	64	28
LU		29	40	18	8	5	69	26
HU		32	45	15	3	5	77	18
MT		35	45	6	2	12	80	8
NL		56	31	6	2	5	87	8
AT		27	43	19	6	5	70	25
PL		16	50	17	5	12	66	22
PT		24	53	14	2	7	77	16
RO		33	31	14	9	13	64	23
SI		23	37	24	7	9	60	31
SK		22	44	21	7	6	66	28
FI		26	54	10	2	8	80	12
SE		19	39	21	10	11	58	31
UK		17	50	9	3	21	67	12

QC6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Protecting the environment	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Maintaining economic activity and employment in	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Ensuring the EU's food self-sufficiency	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013
EU28		30	-2	29	-7	25	-4	42	4	35	8
BE		34	0	27	-4	36	-3	51	9	23	4
BG		18	-7	45	-4	18	-8	52	-1	9	1
CZ		22	4	30	-11	35	-6	44	8	32	6
DK		44	-11	27	-6	27	2	30	3	50	2
DE		26	-9	20	-5	42	5	44	2	36	7
EE		14	-10	56	4	15	-2	38	5	19	6
IE		22	-14	28	-10	34	-4	37	8	43	10
EL		25	-9	36	-4	21	-3	53	11	24	-2
ES		30	5	41	-8	20	-3	41	3	21	7
FR		40	-6	32	-10	19	-7	44	7	41	14
HR		13	-5	36	-8	22	-4	46	-3	21	7
IT		36	5	32	-11	15	-8	33	6	31	3
CY		37	-11	35	3	16	-5	44	-3	25	0
LV		22	-5	53	-1	9	-5	44	0	12	3
LT		21	-1	43	-3	17	0	54	7	18	4
LU		33	-13	18	-8	26	-6	43	7	56	24
HU		25	3	39	-4	14	-6	53	9	16	4
MT		43	-9	15	-7	16	-10	49	4	46	18
NL		23	-1	23	-5	33	-4	44	3	56	10
AT		28	4	26	-10	31	-16	50	9	30	6
PL		24	0	26	-3	29	-2	48	7	22	5
PT		17	-5	37	-10	23	-7	49	5	35	17
RO		30	-12	31	-2	10	-3	38	-4	28	11
SI		23	-6	19	-6	38	-12	46	8	23	9
SK		14	-2	29	-13	32	-3	55	5	22	2
FI		19	0	37	-2	26	-8	45	1	43	8
SE		36	-6	30	1	16	-6	39	1	58	9
UK		32	0	23	-5	24	-7	30	0	55	10

QC6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	Other (SP.)	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	Don't know
EU28		24	3	1	1	2
BE		18	0	0	-1	0
BG		42	19	0	0	1
CZ		24	0	0	0	1
DK		11	3	2	1	1
DE		20	0	1	0	1
EE		45	0	1	0	1
IE		20	8	1	1	2
EL		32	8	3	3	1
ES		31	1	1	1	2
FR		17	1	1	1	1
HR		44	15	0	-1	1
IT		28	11	2	2	2
CY		36	19	0	0	0
LV		39	6	1	1	1
LT		35	5	1	1	2
LU		12	2	1	1	1
HU		34	-4	1	1	0
MT		19	5	1	0	1
NL		14	-2	1	1	0
AT		24	5	1	0	0
PL		28	2	0	0	3
PT		22	2	0	0	1
RO		39	7	1	0	4
SI		27	0	2	1	1
SK		30	5	0	0	1
FI		25	6	1	0	0
SE		15	1	1	1	0
UK		17	-1	0	-1	6

QC7.1 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of European agriculture (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		35	45	11	3	6	80	14
BE		29	46	19	3	3	75	22
BG		61	29	2	1	7	90	3
CZ		39	43	10	4	4	82	14
DK		30	47	13	3	7	77	16
DE		29	51	14	2	4	80	16
EE		31	50	6	2	11	81	8
IE		51	37	4	1	7	88	5
EL		48	42	5	2	3	90	7
ES		50	38	6	1	5	88	7
FR		19	45	19	9	8	64	28
HR		41	41	13	1	4	82	14
IT		39	49	4	2	6	88	6
CY		50	40	4	2	4	90	6
LV		38	45	8	3	6	83	11
LT		32	52	8	1	7	84	9
LU		22	46	19	6	7	68	25
HU		47	42	7	1	3	89	8
MT		49	40	3	0	8	89	3
NL		24	48	22	4	2	72	26
AT		30	44	14	7	5	74	21
PL		31	50	11	2	6	81	13
PT		44	49	4	0	3	93	4
RO		53	31	6	2	8	84	8
SI		45	39	9	2	5	84	11
SK		42	47	6	1	4	89	7
FI		33	53	8	1	5	86	9
SE		23	49	19	4	5	72	23
UK		33	44	8	2	13	77	10

QC7.2 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Developing research and innovation in agriculture
(%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		39	45	8	2	6	84	10
BE		38	46	12	1	3	84	13
BG		57	31	2	1	9	88	3
CZ		39	44	12	2	3	83	14
DK		47	40	6	2	5	87	8
DE		30	54	11	1	4	84	12
EE		27	51	8	1	13	78	9
IE		57	33	3	0	7	90	3
EL		50	40	6	1	3	90	7
ES		52	37	5	1	5	89	6
FR		26	49	13	5	7	75	18
HR		40	43	11	2	4	83	13
IT		47	43	4	1	5	90	5
CY		55	38	3	0	4	93	3
LV		31	45	13	4	7	76	17
LT		33	50	8	2	7	83	10
LU		29	53	11	3	4	82	14
HU		41	44	9	2	4	85	11
MT		55	35	2	1	7	90	3
NL		42	46	8	1	3	88	9
AT		23	49	17	6	5	72	23
PL		31	51	11	2	5	82	13
PT		46	47	4	0	3	93	4
RO		56	27	8	2	7	83	10
SI		45	38	10	2	5	83	12
SK		43	48	6	0	3	91	6
FI		34	54	7	1	4	88	8
SE		46	43	7	1	3	89	8
UK		43	41	6	1	9	84	7

QC7.3 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Investing in rural areas to stimulate economic growth and job creation (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		47	41	6	1	5	88	7
BE		39	47	10	2	2	86	12
BG		79	17	1	0	3	96	1
CZ		51	38	7	1	3	89	8
DK		34	48	9	3	6	82	12
DE		39	48	8	1	4	87	9
EE		64	29	2	0	5	93	2
IE		63	30	1	0	6	93	1
EL		62	32	3	1	2	94	4
ES		61	31	3	1	4	92	4
FR		37	49	6	2	6	86	8
HR		54	35	6	2	3	89	8
IT		47	41	6	1	5	88	7
CY		68	28	2	0	2	96	2
LV		69	23	3	1	4	92	4
LT		53	41	2	0	4	94	2
LU		33	50	11	2	4	83	13
HU		52	39	6	1	2	91	7
MT		56	33	3	1	7	89	4
NL		35	45	16	2	2	80	18
AT		36	46	12	3	3	82	15
PL		38	49	9	2	2	87	11
PT		54	41	2	0	3	95	2
RO		66	23	4	1	6	89	5
SI		57	34	4	1	4	91	5
SK		56	39	2	1	2	95	3
FI		42	50	5	0	3	92	5
SE		47	41	7	2	3	88	9
UK		49	37	4	1	9	86	5

QC7.4 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain

(%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		45	43	6	1	5	88	7
BE		44	47	6	0	3	91	6
BG		67	26	1	0	6	93	1
CZ		50	39	7	2	2	89	9
DK		34	46	11	1	8	80	12
DE		43	47	6	1	3	90	7
EE		42	44	4	1	9	86	5
IE		59	32	3	0	6	91	3
EL		50	41	5	1	3	91	6
ES		55	36	3	1	5	91	4
FR		37	49	5	2	7	86	7
HR		49	39	7	2	3	88	9
IT		46	42	5	1	6	88	6
CY		60	33	3	1	3	93	4
LV		50	37	6	2	5	87	8
LT		40	49	6	0	5	89	6
LU		46	44	6	0	4	90	6
HU		50	41	6	1	2	91	7
MT		56	34	2	1	7	90	3
NL		31	49	15	2	3	80	17
AT		46	41	9	2	2	87	11
PL		31	55	8	2	4	86	10
PT		47	46	4	0	3	93	4
RO		57	29	6	1	7	86	7
SI		58	34	3	1	4	92	4
SK		52	43	2	0	3	95	2
FI		51	42	3	1	3	93	4
SE		48	40	8	1	3	88	9
UK		50	37	5	0	8	87	5

QC7.5 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector
(%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		44	40	9	2	5	84	11
BE		39	43	14	2	2	82	16
BG		73	21	2	1	3	94	3
CZ		43	38	11	4	4	81	15
DK		27	46	18	2	7	73	20
DE		34	47	12	2	5	81	14
EE		51	38	4	1	6	89	5
IE		57	31	4	1	7	88	5
EL		63	31	3	1	2	94	4
ES		54	35	7	1	3	89	8
FR		38	45	9	3	5	83	12
HR		56	32	7	2	3	88	9
IT		52	38	5	1	4	90	6
CY		69	25	3	1	2	94	4
LV		49	35	9	2	5	84	11
LT		57	35	5	0	3	92	5
LU		46	40	9	2	3	86	11
HU		51	38	7	2	2	89	9
MT		59	30	6	1	4	89	7
NL		25	43	24	5	3	68	29
AT		39	43	12	3	3	82	15
PL		35	49	11	2	3	84	13
PT		51	43	3	1	2	94	4
RO		64	23	5	2	6	87	7
SI		63	29	4	1	3	92	5
SK		52	42	3	1	2	94	4
FI		41	46	9	1	3	87	10
SE		41	39	14	3	3	80	17
UK		46	36	9	1	8	82	10

QC8.1 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
Boosting investment, growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture or food sector
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		23	42	15	6	14	65	21
BE		23	46	19	5	7	69	24
BG		30	42	11	4	13	72	15
CZ		22	38	21	8	11	60	29
DK		14	43	19	4	20	57	23
DE		23	48	17	4	8	71	21
EE		26	45	11	3	15	71	14
IE		32	42	7	1	18	74	8
EL		17	39	24	12	8	56	36
ES		25	34	16	10	15	59	26
FR		10	35	24	11	20	45	35
HR		26	46	16	3	9	72	19
IT		31	47	6	4	12	78	10
CY		34	39	10	6	11	73	16
LV		19	35	23	12	11	54	35
LT		19	54	13	2	12	73	15
LU		17	46	21	4	12	63	25
HU		31	47	13	3	6	78	16
MT		40	38	7	1	14	78	8
NL		25	44	16	4	11	69	20
AT		21	41	20	9	9	62	29
PL		22	49	14	4	11	71	18
PT		24	45	18	2	11	69	20
RO		35	38	9	4	14	73	13
SI		25	37	20	8	10	62	28
SK		20	49	18	5	8	69	23
FI		16	50	18	4	12	66	22
SE		13	35	25	9	18	48	34
UK		24	40	11	2	23	64	13

QC8.2 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
Helping the smooth running of the EU Single Market
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		20	45	13	4	18	65	17
BE		19	46	20	5	10	65	25
BG		24	37	11	3	25	61	14
CZ		18	39	23	8	12	57	31
DK		18	42	14	5	21	60	19
DE		25	50	12	2	11	75	14
EE		21	45	13	3	18	66	16
IE		28	41	6	2	23	69	8
EL		16	50	17	7	10	66	24
ES		20	37	13	5	25	57	18
FR		10	41	20	9	20	51	29
HR		22	50	13	3	12	72	16
IT		25	50	7	3	15	75	10
CY		33	40	7	5	15	73	12
LV		11	37	21	10	21	48	31
LT		15	55	11	2	17	70	13
LU		18	47	16	3	16	65	19
HU		28	48	13	3	8	76	16
MT		35	38	5	3	19	73	8
NL		25	48	11	3	13	73	14
AT		23	47	14	4	12	70	18
PL		22	49	14	3	12	71	17
PT		22	54	9	2	13	76	11
RO		29	35	11	4	21	64	15
SI		21	38	18	6	17	59	24
SK		15	53	18	4	10	68	22
FI		17	52	13	2	16	69	15
SE		14	39	20	8	19	53	28
UK		15	40	12	4	29	55	16

QC8.3 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
Improving trade relations between the EU and the rest of the world
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		22	44	13	4	17	66	17
BE		23	44	21	4	8	67	25
BG		30	40	7	3	20	70	10
CZ		20	38	19	8	15	58	27
DK		20	38	14	7	21	58	21
DE		24	46	16	4	10	70	20
EE		22	48	10	3	17	70	13
IE		31	42	6	2	19	73	8
EL		17	51	14	7	11	68	21
ES		24	38	10	5	23	62	15
FR		10	38	19	10	23	48	29
HR		23	48	14	4	11	71	18
IT		25	52	6	2	15	77	8
CY		31	43	6	4	16	74	10
LV		17	46	15	6	16	63	21
LT		17	53	9	3	18	70	12
LU		17	44	18	6	15	61	24
HU		26	50	14	2	8	76	16
MT		35	38	8	3	16	73	11
NL		31	44	11	3	11	75	14
AT		21	43	18	6	12	64	24
PL		22	48	13	3	14	70	16
PT		21	55	9	1	14	76	10
RO		31	34	10	4	21	65	14
SI		23	33	21	8	15	56	29
SK		16	51	17	4	12	67	21
FI		20	48	13	3	16	68	16
SE		12	39	18	8	23	51	26
UK		20	41	11	3	25	61	14

QC8.4 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
Mitigating the impact of climate change
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		23	37	17	7	16	60	24
BE		24	38	21	9	8	62	30
BG		20	28	17	7	28	48	24
CZ		18	34	27	7	14	52	34
DK		15	28	28	13	16	43	41
DE		35	37	16	5	7	72	21
EE		10	30	16	9	35	40	25
IE		25	33	15	3	24	58	18
EL		13	40	22	13	12	53	35
ES		22	31	18	9	20	53	27
FR		13	26	25	15	21	39	40
HR		21	42	19	6	12	63	25
IT		30	44	7	4	15	74	11
CY		29	38	12	6	15	67	18
LV		10	28	27	12	23	38	39
LT		11	41	22	7	19	52	29
LU		25	38	21	7	9	63	28
HU		28	44	16	4	8	72	20
MT		39	37	6	1	17	76	7
NL		35	34	14	5	12	69	19
AT		22	40	22	7	9	62	29
PL		18	44	16	5	17	62	21
PT		16	52	13	1	18	68	14
RO		27	35	12	7	19	62	19
SI		19	31	23	12	15	50	35
SK		16	46	20	5	13	62	25
FI		15	46	19	4	16	61	23
SE		15	35	23	12	15	50	35
UK		20	34	15	4	27	54	19

QC8.5 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
Extending coverage of broadband Internet and communication services in rural areas
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		20	34	14	8	24	54	22
BE		16	38	20	9	17	54	29
BG		18	26	5	5	46	44	10
CZ		15	33	21	9	22	48	30
DK		12	17	17	14	40	29	31
DE		27	35	16	8	14	62	24
EE		13	30	10	10	37	43	20
IE		27	29	11	9	24	56	20
EL		13	35	16	10	26	48	26
ES		19	28	10	11	32	47	21
FR		11	31	18	11	29	42	29
HR		21	39	15	5	20	60	20
IT		21	45	6	4	24	66	10
CY		24	34	7	4	31	58	11
LV		18	36	14	8	24	54	22
LT		13	39	14	6	28	52	20
LU		17	32	18	12	21	49	30
HU		23	43	14	7	13	66	21
MT		26	29	7	3	35	55	10
NL		22	30	18	8	22	52	26
AT		16	38	18	9	19	54	27
PL		20	49	12	4	15	69	16
PT		16	39	13	3	29	55	16
RO		29	31	9	6	25	60	15
SI		19	30	18	11	22	49	29
SK		13	42	19	7	19	55	26
FI		15	33	20	5	27	48	25
SE		15	24	18	11	32	39	29
UK		24	26	15	6	29	50	21

QC9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help them to stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget.

Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?

(%)

		Too low	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	About right	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Too high	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Don't know
EU28		29	3	41	-4	13	0	17
BE		41	13	40	-11	12	-5	7
BG		32	4	31	-6	3	-1	34
CZ		26	0	53	-4	9	0	12
DK		15	7	42	-5	31	-7	12
DE		20	3	42	-5	19	0	19
EE		45	12	28	-20	4	-2	23
IE		23	1	52	9	10	-3	15
EL		34	-2	45	-1	6	-2	15
ES		38	-3	35	3	8	0	19
FR		42	15	31	-11	13	-4	14
HR		31	0	51	-2	4	-1	14
IT		21	-6	48	0	7	1	24
CY		45	8	40	0	4	-1	11
LV		66	17	22	-10	3	-1	9
LT		33	8	50	-6	6	0	11
LU		35	15	34	-15	22	3	9
HU		26	-2	51	3	10	2	13
MT		35	10	45	2	4	-3	16
NL		13	1	48	4	31	-4	8
AT		30	10	41	-11	14	-3	15
PL		24	-1	49	-5	8	3	19
PT		28	1	40	2	11	3	21
RO		57	14	27	-8	1	-1	15
SI		30	1	47	1	12	0	11
SK		35	6	45	-9	3	-3	17
FI		24	5	53	-3	15	0	8
SE		22	10	35	-11	31	-4	12
UK		25	-1	43	-3	16	0	16

QC10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (almost 40% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	<i>Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013</i>	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	<i>Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013</i>	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	<i>Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013</i>	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure the sustainable production of food products	<i>Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013</i>	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. Animal	<i>Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013</i>
EU28		17	4	40	-4	32	4	33	-5	23	-1
BE		17	4	43	-4	38	10	31	-10	35	4
BG		21	8	31	-12	44	-4	29	-1	16	-1
CZ		15	3	38	-4	28	3	43	-7	25	-5
DK		21	6	44	-7	20	6	37	-13	38	-4
DE		18	3	37	-6	22	3	36	-6	26	-3
EE		13	2	27	-15	38	8	39	0	24	-4
IE		22	11	52	1	23	-3	40	-1	19	-7
EL		22	4	44	-5	39	-1	45	3	15	-2
ES		21	7	42	-3	38	11	31	-9	15	-3
FR		15	5	28	-12	39	3	33	-3	38	1
HR		21	11	46	6	34	1	41	4	12	-14
IT		12	-2	33	-13	39	5	29	-8	18	4
CY		20	8	37	-9	41	8	50	-5	16	-10
LV		16	7	31	-9	34	5	37	0	22	-1
LT		23	8	34	-2	41	5	36	1	23	6
LU		16	5	36	-9	40	16	35	-4	33	1
HU		16	1	40	-8	40	-2	30	-2	26	5
MT		13	5	38	-8	40	6	41	-1	25	9
NL		15	5	49	2	14	-2	43	-5	42	8
AT		19	3	42	-14	18	-4	46	-1	31	4
PL		15	4	45	-5	32	-3	36	9	19	5
PT		16	3	43	1	38	5	37	5	12	-1
RO		21	6	37	-2	36	6	36	-4	17	-1
SI		19	9	29	-22	31	9	29	-14	22	-4
SK		17	4	32	-14	41	7	38	-12	28	7
FI		17	9	50	-5	27	-6	44	0	35	2
SE		22	7	39	-8	22	0	42	-11	37	6
UK		18	6	53	13	30	13	22	-13	12	-13

QC10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (almost 40% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

		Other (SP.)	Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013	None, this proportion is not justifiable (SP.)	Diff. Oct.2015-Nov.2013	Don't know
EU28		2	1	3	0	10
BE		1	0	2	-1	4
BG		1	1	3	2	13
CZ		1	0	2	0	8
DK		6	4	1	0	6
DE		3	1	7	3	10
EE		1	0	3	2	14
IE		1	0	1	-1	9
EL		5	4	3	1	6
ES		4	2	2	1	9
FR		2	1	2	-1	10
HR		1	0	1	0	9
IT		2	2	4	3	14
CY		2	1	1	0	7
LV		2	2	3	-2	11
LT		2	0	1	0	8
LU		2	1	4	1	4
HU		1	0	4	1	7
MT		2	2	0	0	9
NL		4	-1	2	-1	3
AT		5	2	4	-3	6
PL		1	1	3	0	8
PT		1	0	6	3	11
RO		1	1	1	-1	13
SI		9	6	3	-2	7
SK		2	1	1	0	5
FI		3	2	1	-1	4
SE		6	2	2	0	5
UK		1	-1	3	-2	13

QC11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?
(%)

		Increase	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2009	Decrease	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2009	No change	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2009	Don't know
EU28		45	6	13	-1	29	-4	13
BE		46	18	15	-3	34	-14	5
BG		52	-21	2	1	18	3	28
CZ		49	-2	11	0	28	-4	12
DK		24	9	36	4	31	-12	9
DE		31	7	18	-5	37	-3	14
EE		76	7	3	-2	9	-7	12
IE		45	2	8	-2	36	9	11
EL		64	-10	5	1	24	7	7
ES		62	11	5	-4	21	-6	12
FR		45	20	13	-3	29	-19	13
HR		61	NA	11	NA	20	NA	8
IT		41	1	11	0	31	1	17
CY		74	24	4	0	17	-12	5
LV		84	22	3	-4	10	-9	3
LT		59	18	6	-1	27	-5	8
LU		42	14	11	-4	39	-7	8
HU		42	-7	16	8	32	-1	10
MT		74	15	3	0	14	1	9
NL		23	1	34	3	36	4	7
AT		38	4	16	0	33	-7	13
PL		37	-13	17	8	29	3	17
PT		51	7	12	0	19	-5	18
RO		84	22	2	-5	7	-2	7
SI		49	6	10	-1	34	-5	7
SK		63	7	4	-5	23	-6	10
FI		33	9	16	1	46	-6	5
SE		36	9	29	-3	26	-8	9
UK		48	9	13	-2	26	-3	13

QC12 Which of the logos on this screen are you aware of?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Logo 1 - Organic farming	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Logo 2 - Fairtrade	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Logo 3 - Protected designation of origin	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Logo 4 - Protected geographical indication	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013	Logo 5 - Traditional speciality guaranteed	Diff. Oct. 2015- Nov. 2013
EU28		23	-2	37	0	20	7	17	3	15	3
BE		30	4	63	6	12	3	11	0	8	-1
BG		21	3	7	1	14	2	14	-2	17	2
CZ		23	-2	21	1	26	9	25	5	29	8
DK		36	-3	68	-6	6	2	6	2	6	2
DE		32	0	63	1	15	9	9	2	7	2
EE		40	-4	23	2	13	5	16	6	15	2
IE		29	4	79	0	13	8	16	7	16	7
EL		15	4	9	4	29	14	19	8	25	9
ES		13	-1	4	0	23	4	19	-3	17	1
FR		32	2	26	-3	45	25	31	12	21	8
HR		17	5	14	8	18	5	24	11	23	8
IT		16	-9	9	-9	32	2	29	-2	22	2
CY		21	2	10	1	15	10	16	11	28	16
LV		36	2	8	1	6	3	13	4	16	8
LT		56	25	8	2	13	7	19	9	43	25
LU		33	1	81	7	24	19	17	7	10	0
HU		18	-3	10	-2	11	1	14	4	16	8
MT		17	2	31	6	9	-2	14	6	11	4
NL		27	2	76	-5	8	6	7	3	7	1
AT		47	-13	81	4	11	-8	13	-6	16	0
PL		16	-6	11	4	13	6	15	7	17	8
PT		12	-2	6	-1	21	13	21	15	23	17
RO		13	0	5	0	9	1	14	8	24	12
SI		37	6	15	6	18	9	21	10	14	8
SK		27	4	20	8	27	11	27	14	30	10
FI		35	1	60	7	10	2	10	3	20	4
SE		41	6	84	7	9	3	8	-1	9	2
UK		17	-5	83	0	3	-1	6	1	5	-5

QC12 Which of the logos on this screen are you aware of?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		None (SP.)	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013	Don't know	Aware of at least one logo	Diff. Oct.2015- Nov.2013
EU28		33	-2	4	63	3
BE		26	-2	0	74	4
BG		52	-6	8	40	5
CZ		31	-4	11	58	0
DK		22	4	1	77	-3
DE		20	-5	4	76	4
EE		31	-4	11	59	0
IE		11	-2	2	86	3
EL		45	-17	6	48	13
ES		57	4	2	41	-3
FR		27	-4	4	69	10
HR		40	-9	13	47	13
IT		42	9	6	52	-10
CY		37	-18	19	44	10
LV		45	-1	3	52	8
LT		21	-24	5	74	28
LU		10	-6	2	88	7
HU		58	2	1	41	-1
MT		44	-9	5	50	10
NL		13	-2	3	84	1
AT		10	1	2	88	0
PL		53	-1	5	42	4
PT		54	-13	1	45	19
RO		43	-19	20	36	10
SI		44	-11	1	55	13
SK		38	-8	7	55	10
FI		21	-5	1	78	5
SE		9	-9	1	90	9
UK		13	1	2	85	-2

QC13 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Providing healthy leisure activities	Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches	Contributing to jobs and rural development	Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects	All of them (SP.)	None (SP.)	Don't know
EU28		20	22	63	24	40	16	66	2	0	1
BE		32	18	65	19	35	12	77	0	0	0
BG		13	27	54	24	53	23	53	1	0	1
CZ		21	29	67	32	39	16	64	1	0	0
DK		41	22	80	12	26	10	77	1	0	0
DE		22	19	70	25	37	10	67	6	0	1
EE		28	41	70	32	9	22	57	5	0	0
IE		21	27	56	32	29	25	61	0	0	0
EL		23	23	59	19	71	14	67	2	0	0
ES		16	15	63	16	36	23	65	3	0	1
FR		15	25	61	29	49	15	74	0	0	1
HR		17	23	62	28	35	25	56	1	0	1
IT		10	17	53	21	51	19	57	1	1	3
CY		26	25	58	16	60	10	80	0	0	0
LV		35	36	56	34	14	19	58	1	0	1
LT		35	37	61	32	14	12	66	3	0	0
LU		20	21	73	25	40	10	80	0	0	2
HU		22	23	63	24	36	17	69	1	0	0
MT		20	36	67	17	35	11	65	0	0	2
NL		31	18	86	7	48	3	85	0	0	0
AT		23	25	63	34	53	17	62	1	0	0
PL		29	27	59	22	28	15	58	3	1	1
PT		24	25	59	16	30	26	62	2	0	1
RO		19	27	46	27	61	15	59	1	0	2
SI		15	41	50	44	36	21	54	2	0	0
SK		22	32	56	33	41	17	59	2	0	0
FI		23	45	53	57	11	31	57	0	0	0
SE		18	28	78	19	32	23	78	2	0	0
UK		17	19	67	23	28	15	68	3	1	3

QC14.1 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Food safety standards

(%)

		Totally justified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Somewhat justified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Somewhat unjustified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Totally unjustified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Don't know
EU28		56	-7	31	6	5	1	2	0	6
BE		59	-14	32	9	6	3	1	0	2
BG		70	16	20	-3	2	-2	1	-2	7
CZ		62	-4	28	2	4	0	2	1	4
DK		74	-9	19	7	3	2	1	0	3
DE		58	-21	31	15	5	3	2	0	4
EE		52	-13	31	10	5	2	3	0	9
IE		66	9	25	3	3	1	2	1	4
EL		73	-7	20	5	3	-1	1	0	3
ES		54	8	25	-8	7	3	3	1	11
FR		57	-13	32	9	4	2	2	1	5
HR		59	NA	26	NA	9	NA	2	NA	4
IT		44	-7	36	8	5	-5	5	2	10
CY		80	-8	13	6	4	3	1	0	2
LV		48	-3	33	0	10	4	2	1	7
LT		58	4	30	-2	4	-1	2	1	6
LU		73	5	20	-1	3	-3	1	1	3
HU		57	-12	37	10	3	1	1	0	2
MT		67	10	22	-9	4	2	1	0	6
NL		82	3	14	-3	1	-1	1	0	2
AT		64	-4	27	6	3	-4	3	2	3
PL		48	-6	41	2	6	3	1	1	4
PT		48	2	43	-4	2	0	1	0	6
RO		52	0	27	-1	6	2	2	1	13
SI		67	-8	22	2	5	2	3	2	3
SK		49	-11	41	11	2	-1	0	-1	8
FI		67	0	28	-1	2	0	1	0	2
SE		82	-6	13	5	1	-1	2	1	2
UK		52	-10	34	10	5	2	2	0	7

QC14.1 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Food safety standards

(%)

		Total 'Justified'	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Total 'Unjustified'	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007
EU28		87	-1	7	1
BE		91	-5	7	3
BG		90	13	3	-4
CZ		90	-2	6	1
DK		93	-2	4	2
DE		89	-6	7	3
EE		83	-3	8	2
IE		91	12	5	2
EL		93	-2	4	-1
ES		79	0	10	4
FR		89	-4	6	3
HR		85	NA	11	NA
IT		80	1	10	-3
CY		93	-2	5	3
LV		81	-3	12	5
LT		88	2	6	0
LU		93	4	4	-2
HU		94	-2	4	1
MT		89	1	5	2
NL		96	0	2	-1
AT		91	2	6	-2
PL		89	-4	7	4
PT		91	-2	3	0
RO		79	-1	8	3
SI		89	-6	8	4
SK		90	0	2	-2
FI		95	-1	3	0
SE		95	-1	3	0
UK		86	0	7	2

QC14.2 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Animal welfare standards

(%)

		Totally justified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Somewhat justified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Somewhat unjustified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Totally unjustified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Don't know
EU28		58	4	29	-3	5	0	2	0	6
BE		56	-7	31	0	10	6	1	0	2
BG		53	22	27	-9	6	-4	2	-3	12
CZ		64	3	26	-3	4	-2	3	2	3
DK		79	-3	14	2	2	1	1	-1	4
DE		64	-9	27	7	4	0	2	0	3
EE		49	-4	32	3	5	-2	4	2	10
IE		64	13	25	-2	4	1	2	1	5
EL		70	-3	23	2	3	-2	1	0	3
ES		55	17	26	-12	5	-1	3	1	11
FR		60	6	29	-7	5	1	1	0	5
HR		55	NA	33	NA	6	NA	2	NA	4
IT		45	1	33	-2	8	0	4	1	10
CY		76	-6	17	6	4	2	1	0	2
LV		46	2	34	-2	10	2	2	1	8
LT		49	8	34	-6	8	1	2	0	7
LU		73	9	21	-1	2	-6	2	1	2
HU		52	-3	37	-1	6	1	2	1	3
MT		63	12	26	-10	4	1	2	1	5
NL		77	9	18	-8	2	-1	1	-1	2
AT		66	0	23	-1	5	0	3	1	3
PL		52	8	38	-6	5	0	1	0	4
PT		51	14	38	-15	4	1	1	0	6
RO		48	6	26	-10	9	4	3	1	14
SI		66	1	22	-7	6	2	3	2	3
SK		45	1	42	1	4	-2	0	-1	9
FI		69	12	26	-12	2	-1	1	0	2
SE		88	-3	7	1	1	0	2	1	2
UK		61	8	27	-4	3	-1	2	0	7

QC14.2 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Animal welfare standards

(%)

		Total 'Justified'	Diff. Oct.2015- Oct.2007	Total 'Unjustified'	Diff. Oct.2015- Oct.2007
EU28		87	1	7	0
BE		87	-7	11	6
BG		80	13	8	-7
CZ		90	0	7	0
DK		93	-1	3	0
DE		91	-2	6	0
EE		81	-1	9	0
IE		89	11	6	2
EL		93	-1	4	-2
ES		81	5	8	0
FR		89	-1	6	1
HR		88	NA	8	NA
IT		78	-1	12	1
CY		93	0	5	2
LV		80	0	12	3
LT		83	2	10	1
LU		94	8	4	-5
HU		89	-4	8	2
MT		89	2	6	2
NL		95	1	3	-2
AT		89	-1	8	1
PL		90	2	6	0
PT		89	-1	5	1
RO		74	-4	12	5
SI		88	-6	9	4
SK		87	2	4	-3
FI		95	0	3	-1
SE		95	-2	3	1
UK		88	4	5	-1

QC14.3 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Environmental standards

(%)

		Totally justified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Somewhat justified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Somewhat unjustified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Totally unjustified	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Don't know
EU28		57	7	30	-5	5	-1	2	0	6
BE		56	-3	33	-2	7	3	2	1	2
BG		68	26	21	-12	2	-3	1	-2	8
CZ		60	7	29	-5	5	-3	2	1	4
DK		75	-2	18	1	3	2	1	-1	3
DE		63	-1	29	5	4	-4	2	0	2
EE		49	2	33	-1	5	-3	2	-1	11
IE		62	18	27	-5	4	0	2	0	5
EL		67	-8	27	8	2	-3	1	0	3
ES		54	18	26	-15	6	1	3	1	11
FR		58	1	32	-1	3	-1	2	1	5
HR		55	NA	30	NA	8	NA	3	NA	4
IT		45	4	33	-5	7	-1	4	1	11
CY		77	-1	14	-2	6	4	1	0	2
LV		50	10	35	-6	6	-2	2	1	7
LT		57	13	31	-9	5	0	1	0	6
LU		72	16	22	-8	2	-6	1	1	3
HU		59	0	35	0	3	0	1	0	2
MT		66	17	23	-15	4	2	2	1	5
NL		75	18	19	-15	3	-2	1	-1	2
AT		62	9	24	-11	8	2	3	1	3
PL		46	9	42	-6	7	0	1	0	4
PT		48	13	41	-16	4	2	1	0	6
RO		49	7	28	-7	7	1	2	1	14
SI		66	3	22	-8	6	1	3	2	3
SK		47	2	41	-5	3	1	1	1	8
FI		64	23	31	-17	2	-5	1	-1	2
SE		81	-1	13	-1	2	0	2	1	2
UK		56	15	31	-7	4	-3	2	-1	7

QC14.3 Under the rules of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), farmers' payments are linked to the requirement to comply with rules for the environment, food safety and animal welfare (so-called "cross compliance"). To what extent do you think that it is justified or unjustified to reduce farmers' subsidy payments to farmers who do not respect...?

Environmental standards

(%)

		Total 'Justified'	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007	Total 'Unjustified'	Diff. Oct. 2015- Oct. 2007
EU28		87	2	7	-1
BE		89	-5	9	4
BG		89	14	3	-5
CZ		89	2	7	-2
DK		93	-1	4	1
DE		92	4	6	-4
EE		82	1	7	-4
IE		89	13	6	0
EL		94	0	3	-3
ES		80	3	9	2
FR		90	0	5	0
HR		85	NA	11	NA
IT		78	-1	11	0
CY		91	-3	7	4
LV		85	4	8	-1
LT		88	4	6	0
LU		94	8	3	-5
HU		94	0	4	0
MT		89	2	6	3
NL		94	3	4	-3
AT		86	-2	11	3
PL		88	3	8	0
PT		89	-3	5	2
RO		77	0	9	2
SI		88	-5	9	3
SK		88	-3	4	2
FI		95	6	3	-6
SE		94	-2	4	1
UK		87	8	6	-4

QC15 The EU is currently giving payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (so called "greening"), such as crop diversification and maintenance of permanent grassland. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?
(%)

		Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU28		44	43	5	1	7	87	6
BE		51	40	6	1	2	91	7
BG		56	32	2	1	9	88	3
CZ		39	50	4	1	6	89	5
DK		59	31	5	2	3	90	7
DE		35	46	8	2	9	81	10
EE		42	47	3	1	7	89	4
IE		53	35	4	1	7	88	5
EL		47	40	4	3	6	87	7
ES		54	36	3	1	6	90	4
FR		48	40	4	1	7	88	5
HR		53	37	5	1	4	90	6
IT		32	58	3	1	6	90	4
CY		72	21	3	1	3	93	4
LV		59	31	3	1	6	90	4
LT		43	48	3	1	5	91	4
LU		54	38	3	1	4	92	4
HU		44	47	5	2	2	91	7
MT		63	31	1	0	5	94	1
NL		62	30	4	2	2	92	6
AT		36	47	10	2	5	83	12
PL		30	54	5	2	9	84	7
PT		40	50	7	0	3	90	7
RO		65	25	3	0	7	90	3
SI		48	37	8	2	5	85	10
SK		34	53	6	0	7	87	6
FI		49	41	4	2	4	90	6
SE		77	19	3	0	1	96	3
UK		46	38	5	2	9	84	7

QC16 Would you like to receive more information about the Common Agricultural Policy? (%)

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU28		30	65	5
BE		37	62	1
BG		35	54	11
CZ		23	70	7
DK		34	64	2
DE		27	65	8
EE		22	70	8
IE		21	77	2
EL		53	46	1
ES		26	73	1
FR		35	64	1
HR		28	66	6
IT		39	51	10
CY		51	48	1
LV		31	67	2
LT		27	71	2
LU		44	55	1
HU		22	76	2
MT		48	50	2
NL		32	67	1
AT		31	64	5
PL		20	72	8
PT		28	68	4
RO		47	47	6
SI		20	79	1
SK		37	57	6
FI		22	78	0
SE		53	46	1
UK		18	81	1

QC17.1 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?
Supporting farmers
(%)

		Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	Don't know	Total 'interested'	Total 'Not interested'
EU28		31	55	11	2	1	86	13
BE		32	55	11	2	0	87	13
BG		36	53	9	1	1	89	10
CZ		31	55	12	1	1	86	13
DK		18	56	21	3	2	74	24
DE		24	60	14	2	0	84	16
EE		31	50	16	1	2	81	17
IE		48	43	7	1	1	91	8
EL		34	54	11	1	0	88	12
ES		41	53	5	1	0	94	6
FR		31	58	7	3	1	89	10
HR		38	51	10	1	0	89	11
IT		26	55	15	1	3	81	16
CY		48	37	13	2	0	85	15
LV		35	50	14	1	0	85	15
LT		25	45	25	4	1	70	29
LU		33	49	13	2	3	82	15
HU		40	46	13	1	0	86	14
MT		38	42	15	3	2	80	18
NL		22	63	14	1	0	85	15
AT		31	56	8	5	0	87	13
PL		30	57	13	0	0	87	13
PT		27	58	11	2	2	85	13
RO		48	40	10	1	1	88	11
SI		39	44	13	3	1	83	16
SK		35	54	8	2	1	89	10
FI		26	55	17	1	1	81	18
SE		25	57	15	2	1	82	17
UK		37	53	8	1	1	90	9

QC17.2 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?
Guaranteeing food safety
(%)

		Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	Don't know	Total 'interested'	Total 'Not interested'
EU28		55	40	3	1	1	95	4
BE		58	38	4	0	0	96	4
BG		75	23	2	0	0	98	2
CZ		74	23	1	1	1	97	2
DK		40	49	8	2	1	89	10
DE		54	43	3	0	0	97	3
EE		39	49	9	2	1	88	11
IE		60	36	3	1	0	96	4
EL		68	31	1	0	0	99	1
ES		54	43	2	1	0	97	3
FR		55	42	2	1	0	97	3
HR		50	45	4	1	0	95	5
IT		55	40	3	0	2	95	3
CY		76	18	5	1	0	94	6
LV		56	35	8	1	0	91	9
LT		54	39	4	2	1	93	6
LU		60	37	3	0	0	97	3
HU		58	37	4	1	0	95	5
MT		64	33	2	0	1	97	2
NL		53	43	3	1	0	96	4
AT		61	34	5	0	0	95	5
PL		52	43	5	0	0	95	5
PT		49	46	4	1	0	95	5
RO		62	32	5	0	1	94	5
SI		65	30	4	1	0	95	5
SK		64	33	2	1	0	97	3
FI		55	37	5	2	1	92	7
SE		45	47	8	0	0	92	8
UK		46	47	5	1	1	93	6

QC17.3 How interested would you be in receiving more information about the role of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in...?
Boosting the rural economy
(%)

		Very interested	Fairly interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	Don't know	Total 'interested'	Total 'Not interested'
EU28		39	49	10	1	1	88	11
BE		38	51	9	2	0	89	11
BG		57	38	4	1	0	95	5
CZ		40	50	8	0	2	90	8
DK		29	49	16	4	2	78	20
DE		28	52	19	0	1	80	19
EE		47	46	5	1	1	93	6
IE		51	42	5	2	0	93	7
EL		44	48	8	0	0	92	8
ES		50	45	4	1	0	95	5
FR		37	54	7	1	1	91	8
HR		42	50	7	1	0	92	8
IT		40	49	8	0	3	89	8
CY		54	35	9	2	0	89	11
LV		43	45	10	2	0	88	12
LT		38	49	10	2	1	87	12
LU		34	48	14	3	1	82	17
HU		54	40	6	0	0	94	6
MT		48	39	9	2	2	87	11
NL		31	55	13	1	0	86	14
AT		31	51	15	3	0	82	18
PL		36	54	10	0	0	90	10
PT		34	56	9	1	0	90	10
RO		55	38	5	0	2	93	5
SI		49	41	8	2	0	90	10
SK		42	49	6	2	1	91	8
FI		33	56	8	3	0	89	11
SE		32	52	14	2	0	84	16
UK		43	46	9	0	2	89	9