



Special Eurobarometer 491

Report

Europeans' attitudes on Trade and EU trade policy

Fieldwork
May 2019
Publication
November 2019

Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Trade
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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

Special Eurobarometer 491 – Wave EB91.4 – Kantar



Special Eurobarometer 491

Report

Europeans' attitude on Trade and EU trade policy

May 2019

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission,
Trade Directorate-General (DG TRADE)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

Project title

Special Eurobarometer 491

May 2019

“Europeans’ attitude on Trade and EU trade policy”

Report

Linguistic version

EN

Catalogue number

NG-03-19-XX-EN-N

ISBN

978-92-76-09823-2

Doi:10.2781/13826

© European Union, 2019

<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND GLOBALISATION	7
1 Perception of international trade as beneficial	7
2 Reasons given for benefitting	15
3 Reasons given for not benefitting	18
4 General perceptions around globalisation and international trade	21
II. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE	41
1 Perception of EU trade policy	41
2 Main priorities for the trade policy of the EU	63
3 Opinion on imposing tariffs and duties on countries outside of the European Union	71
III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN EU CONSUMERS' LIVES	80
1 Purchases from outside the European Union	80
2 Countries of purchase outside of the European Union	84
IV. EU CITIZENS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS INVESTMENT OF BUSINESSES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES	86
V. WHERE CITIZENS GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT GLOBALISATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE	93
1 First source of information	93
2 Overall source of information	95
CONCLUSION	99
ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION

International trade has always been a priority for the European Union's (EU) trade policy, and successfully negotiating trade agreements and managing relations with key non-EU partners is a crucial part of this.

Responsibility for the EU's trade and investment policy with non-EU countries lies solely with the EU institutions rather than with Member States, with the EU assuming full responsibility for trade laws, negotiations, and agreements in international trade. As such, all international trade deals will be negotiated by the EU, rather than by separate member states. Investment agreements, association agreements, or trade agreements which covers areas where EU countries have responsibility will need EU countries to ratify and sign the agreement.

By acting together collectively, the EU is able to benefit from increased negotiating power when making trade deals with other countries and this in turn helps Member States to develop their economy and create jobs. It also helps businesses across Member States remain competitive by reducing the cost of inputs and by making it easier to export to countries outside the EU. The collective approach to international trade also means that the EU is in a better position to include issues like human rights, working conditions and environmental protection in the negotiations.

It ultimately also benefits consumers by resulting in a wider choice of products at lower prices.

This has been a cornerstone of EU policy for well over 50 years and has successfully led to the finalisation of several significant trade agreements over the last ten years including, amongst others, the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with Canada and this year's EU and Japan's Economic Partnership Agreement.

In this context, the Trade Directorate-General (DG TRADE) of the European Commission has requested to measure public opinion on international trade, in order to:

- Assess the impact of international trade on the lives of EU consumers
- Evaluate perceptions of the role of the EU in international trade
- Assess the future priorities for EU trade policy

This is the second time that the survey has been undertaken. The first survey took place in 2010 and since then there have been significant shifts in the landscape of international trade for the EU, including the new trade agreements with Canada and Japan mentioned previously. Eurostat data shows significant increases in international trade with countries outside the EU in general, with an increase in the percentage of GDP taken up by the export of goods and services. Overall in 2010 exports made up 38.6% of GDP, while in 2018 exports had increased to 46.2% of GDP and this significant increase in both imports and exports since 2009 has continued to rise until [today](#).¹

¹ Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=fr&pcode=tet00003&plugin=1>

Methodology

This survey was carried out by Kantar in the 28 Member States of the European Union between 9 and 25 May 2019. 27,438 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General Trade (DG TRADE). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit)². A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence interval³.

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	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
Latvia	LV	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 EU Member States			EU28

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 EU Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only 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 the EU28 average.

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

² <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

³ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% in cases where the respondent could give several answers to a question.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Perceptions of international trade and globalisation

- Six in ten Europeans believe that they benefit from international trade, including 19% who say they benefit a lot. A majority of citizens in all except three Member States (Romania, Greece and Italy) say that they benefit. Since the 2010 survey, there has been an increase in the proportion of citizens who believe that they benefit from international trade in all Member States with the exception of Greece and Cyprus.
- A wider choice for consumers is the most frequently perceived benefit of international trade, a reason given by over half of those who say they benefit.
- Amongst those who say they do not benefit, there is no standout reason with roughly the same proportion (around a quarter) mentioning a decrease in quality in imported goods, prices being higher, increased unemployment and a harmful environmental impact. There has been a five-percentage point increase in respondents saying they do not benefit from international trade because of a harmful environmental impact, with this response coming first in seven EU countries.
- Opinion is mixed on globalisation – a third see it as bringing opportunity and investment, but another third think it is changing the world too quickly and we are powerless to stop it. Similarly, while around three in ten believe it only benefits big business, a similar proportion appreciate the wider choice and lower prices it offers.
- Four out of ten citizens believe that automation, artificial intelligence and robots are most likely to affect jobs in the coming years. Comparatively, only about a fifth believe that tougher competition caused by international free trade will affect jobs in the future.

Perceptions of the EU's role in international trade

- Half of respondents agree that we need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field for countries and business.
- Around seven in ten Europeans agree that it is more effective for the EU to defend trade interests around the world rather than individual Member States to do so.
- Over half of Europeans agree that EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts.
- Six in ten Europeans trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.
- Opinions are mixed on the benefits of trade agreements – while around a quarter agree they strengthen the EU economically, almost as many believe they benefit businesses more than consumers.
- Main priorities for Europeans are that trade policy should create jobs and respect environmental and health standards. Since 2010 there has been a 20-percentage point increase in respondents believing environmental and health standards should be an EU trade policy priority.

- Almost six in ten believe that higher tariff duties should be applied to foreign countries and businesses that do not “play by the rules”.
- A third of Europeans believe that the EU should only increase import duties if other countries increase import duties on EU exports.

International trade in EU consumers' lives

- Four in ten Europeans have bought goods or services from outside the EU in the last 12 months.
- China is the most frequently mentioned country for purchases from outside the EU (58%), followed by the US (34%) and Japan (10%). The high percentage of respondents mentioning China should be taken carefully, as this might be the result of respondents thinking that buying a good ‘from China’ simply meant buying a good *made* in China rather than actually buying something off a Chinese website.
- Television is the main source of information about international trade, mentioned by seven in ten respondents.

Attitudes towards foreign investment

- There is strong support for foreign investment from both inside and outside the EU.
- Respondents support for foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in respondents' countries the most, with 25% of respondents who strongly support this and 48% of respondents who tend to support this.

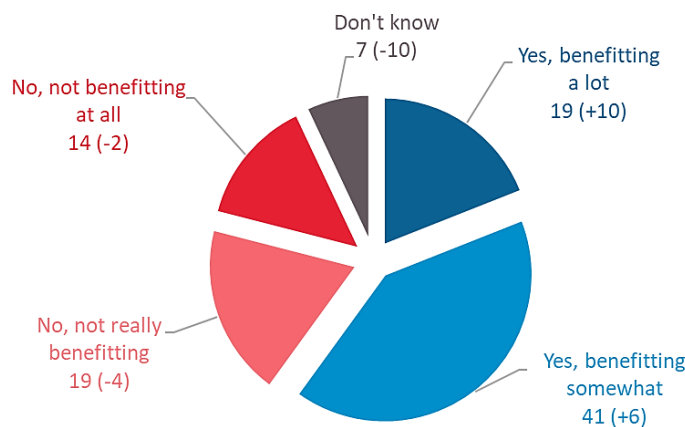
I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND GLOBALISATION

1 Perception of international trade as beneficial

Six in ten Europeans believe that they benefit from international trade

Six in ten respondents say that they benefit from international trade⁴, including 19% who say that they benefit “a lot”. This has increased significantly since the 2010 survey, with an increase of +16pp in total (including +10pp for those who believe they benefit “a lot”) Conversely, 33% believe that they do not benefit (with 14% who believe they do not benefit “at all”) which has seen a decrease of -6pp. There has also been a decrease in the proportion unable to answer the question – only 7% said “don’t know” (a decrease of -10pp) suggesting a greater awareness of international trade in the EU since the previous survey.

QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not? (% - EU)



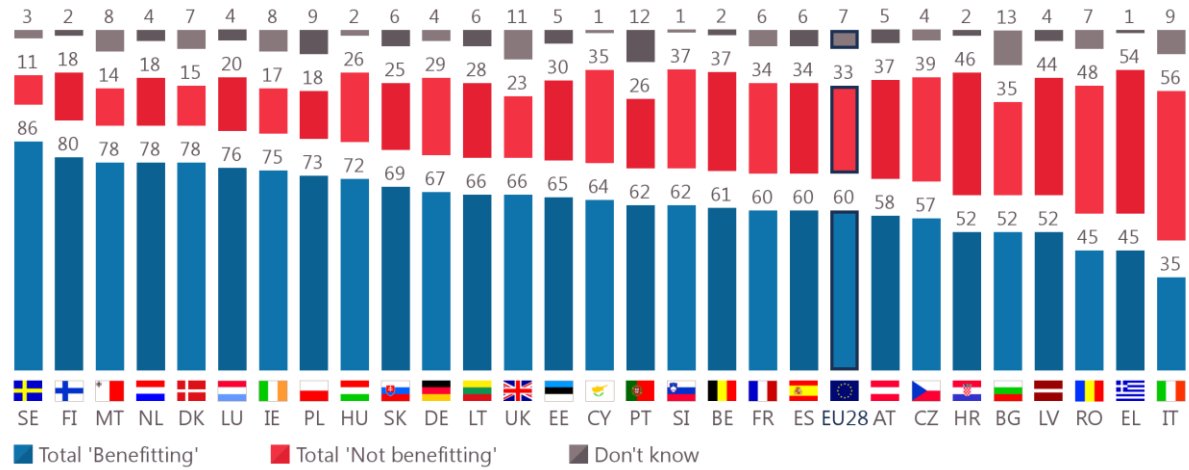
(May 2019 - August 2010)

There is wide variation between Member States in perceptions of how people benefit from international trade, with respondents in Greece and Italy most likely to believe they do not benefit (54% and 56% respectively).

However, there is a majority in all except three Member States who believe they benefit from international trade – most notably in Sweden (86%), Finland (80%), and Malta, the Netherlands and Denmark (all 78%).

⁴ QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not?

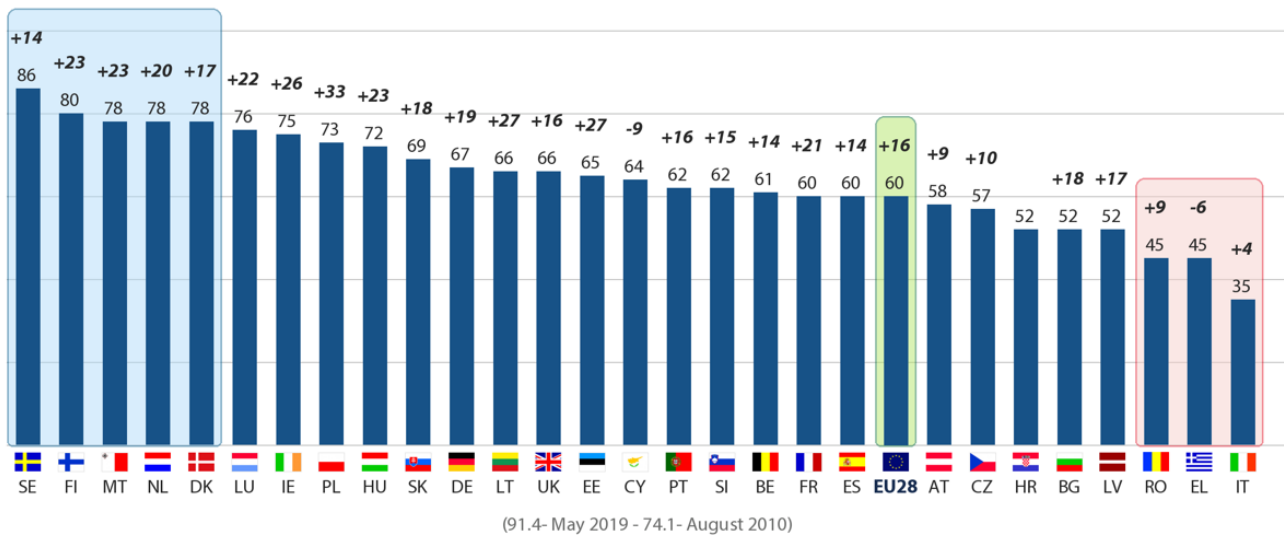
QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not?
(%)



The country trends since 2010 show a number of variations:

- Since 2010, there has been an increase in the proportion of citizens who believe that they benefit from international trade in all Member States, except for Greece (-6pp) and Cyprus (-9pp).
- The biggest increases can be seen in Poland (+33pp), Lithuania (+27pp) and Estonia (+27pp)⁵.
- Despite an increase in Romania (+9pp) and Italy (+4pp) in the percentage point of respondents who say they benefit from international trade, the majority of their population still feels they are not benefitting from international trade, a contrast to Cyprus where despite the decrease (-9pp) 64% still say they are benefitting from international trade.

QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not?
(% - Total 'Benefitting')











⁵ Please note that Croatia was not included in the 2010 survey.

Considering whether they are benefitting or not from international trade, the socio-demographic analysis illustrates no difference between men and women, but it does show the following:

- The younger the respondents, the more likely they are to say that they benefitted from international trade. For example, 51% of those aged 55 and over said they are benefitting from international trade compared to 71% of those aged 15-24;
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to feel they have benefitted from international trade – 74% of those who finished education aged 20 and over compared to 40% of those who finished education aged 15 and under;
- Respondents who experience the least financial difficulties are more likely to say that they have benefitted from international trade (65%) compared to those who have difficulties most of the time (43%);
- Managers are the most likely to feel they have benefitted from international trade (80%), and house persons or retired people least likely to feel so (49%);
- Respondents who live in large towns are more likely to think they have benefitted from international trade than respondents in small towns or rural areas (66% vs 58-59%);
- There are differences by political belief also, as people feel increasingly engaged in politics they also increasingly feel they have benefitted from international trade – 72% of those who score as strong on the political interest index say they have benefitted, compared to 43% who score as not at all interested;
- Those on the left (68%) and centre (63%) of the political spectrum are also more likely to say they have benefitted from international trade compared to those on the right (59%);
- Those who got most of their information on globalisation and international trade via Internet websites (71%) or online social networks (70%) are more likely to say that they have benefitted from international trade compared to those who got their information from television (59%).

QA1 QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not?
(% - EU)

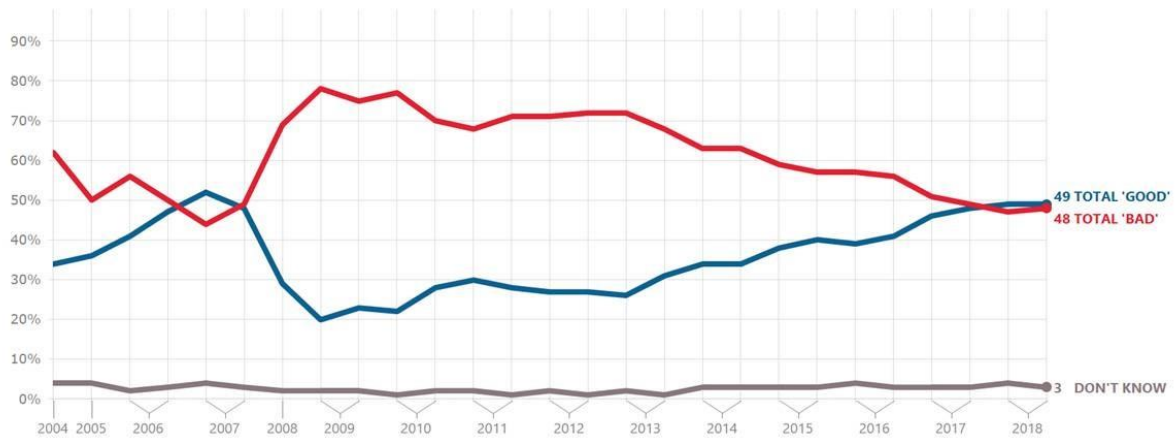
	Total 'Benefitting'	Total 'Not benefitting'
EU28	60	33
 Gender		
Man	62	33
Woman	60	32
 Age		
15-24	71	22
25-39	68	27
40-54	64	31
55 +	51	41
 Education (End of)		
15-	40	49
16-19	57	36
20+	74	22
Still studying	73	20
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	63	32
Managers	80	16
Other white collars	67	29
Manual workers	61	32
House persons	49	42
Unemployed	56	36
Retired	49	42
Students	73	20
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	43	49
From time to time	52	41
Almost never/ Never	65	29
 Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	59	34
Small/ mid size town	58	35
Large town	66	28
 Political interest index		
Strong	72	25
Medium	65	30
Low	56	37
Not at all	43	43
 Left-right political scale		
Left	68	27
Centre	63	31
Right	59	36
Sources of information on international trade		
TV	59	35
Newspapers or magazines	67	29
Radio	64	31
Internet websites	71	25
Online social networks	70	26
Family, friends or colleagues	63	31

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS: the context of 2019 is radically different the one of 2010.

Looking at trends from 2010, when the last Eurobarometer survey on the EU’s trade policy was conducted, and how they have evolved until today, some significant changes should be highlighted: an increased optimism around national economies and globalisation, as well as a decrease in concern around unemployment.

Indeed, in 2010 when EU Member State citizens were asked how they would judge the situation of their national economy, more than 70% of them said it was “bad”, with just over 20% of them saying it was “good”⁶. Since 2010 optimism has increased steadily, so that at the end of 2018, 49% of respondents said they judged the situation of their national economy to be “good”, and 48% who said they judged the situation of their national economy to be “bad”. While the opinion is split, 2018 is the first year since 2007 where optimism around national economies in the EU outranks pessimism.

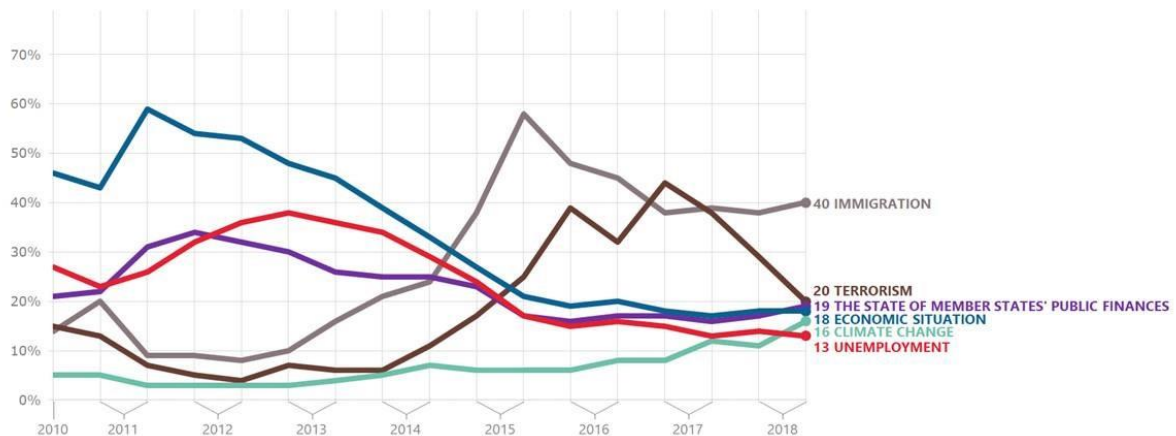
Q How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



⁶ Eurobarometer Standard 90, Autumn 2018: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/2215>

Looking deeper into the data, for example at what EU respondents think the most important issues facing the EU are, the same optimism around the economic situation is confirmed. For example, while in 2010 more than 45% of respondents interviewed said they thought the economic situation was one of two most important issues facing the EU, only 18% said so at the end of 2018. In fact, while the economic situation was the most mentioned issue the EU had to face in 2010, it is only the fourth most mentioned answer in 2018. Following this trend, employment dropped from more than 25% of respondents saying it was one of the two most important issues facing the EU to 13% of respondents saying so in 2018. Unemployment was the second most mentioned issue in 2010 and dropped down to the least mentioned issue in 2018.

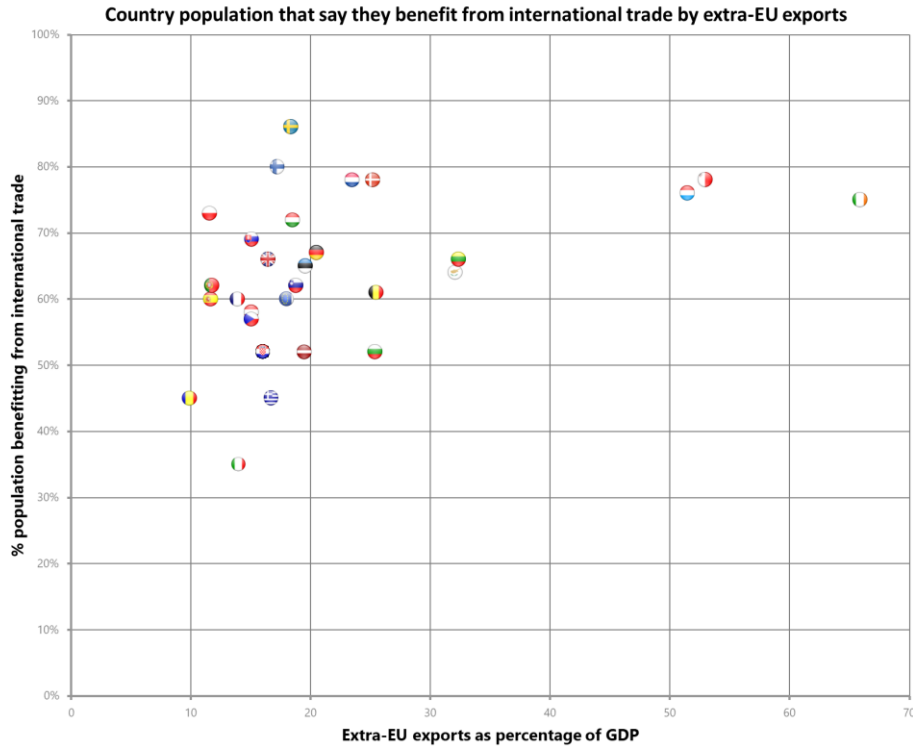
Q What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (% - EU)



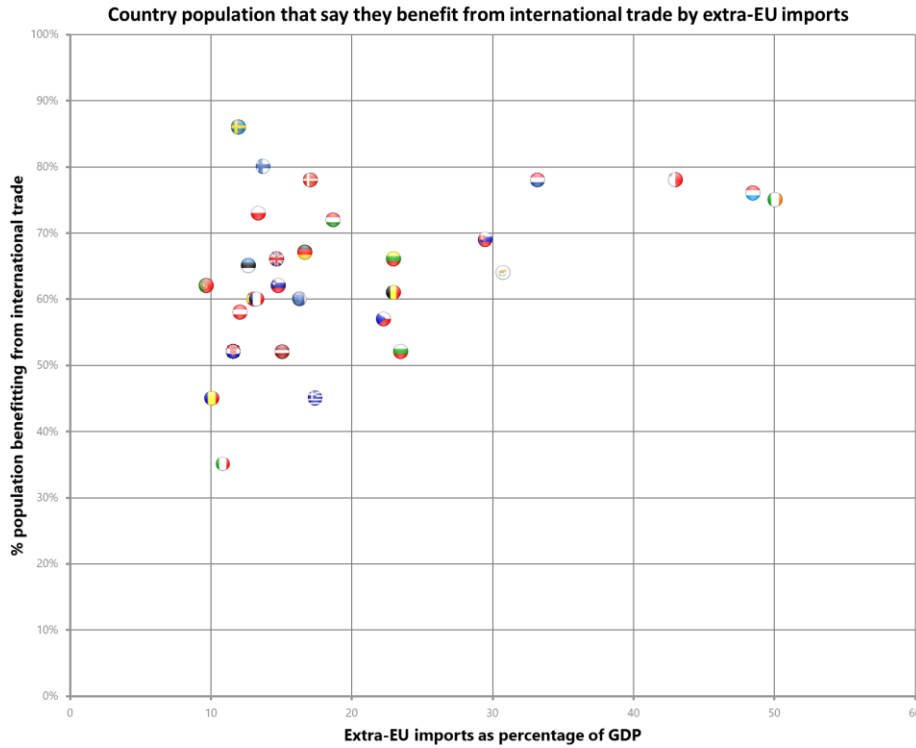
While these statistics can only give a contextual explanation, they can help provide evidence which supports certain explanations to the changes we see between the 2010 survey and the 2019 survey.

Based on the idea that stronger economic performance and optimism around national economy may explain the increase in respondents saying they have benefitted from international trade, it is possible to test whether there is a statistical relation between the two. For example, using two data samples that calculates countries’ exports and imports as a percentage of their GDP⁷, **a small but significant correlation can be observed** between these variables (extra-EU exports as percentage of GDP, and extra-EU imports as a percentage of GDP) and the percentage of respondents in each country who said they have benefitted from international trade.

Single Market Scoreboard, European Commission, 2017: https://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/integration_market_openness/trade_goods_services/index_en.htm



Some countries illustrate this correlation better than others: Italy has low exports as a percentage of its GDP (14%) and only 35% of its population says that they have benefitted from international trade. On the contrary, Malta, whose exports are 53% of its GDP, has 78% of its population that says they have benefitted from international trade. There are of course some outliers — for example Sweden has the highest proportion of its population saying they have benefitted from international trade — 86% —and yet its exports as percentage of GDP are lower than several countries at only 18%.



This relationship is similarly illustrated when looking at extra-EU imports as a percentage of GDP and how this correlates with percentage of the population benefitting. Italy is once again the lowest importer—extra-EU imports being only 11% as a percentage of GDP, and countries like Malta and Luxembourg with a higher percentage of imports reflecting the higher percentage of their population who say they are benefitting. Sweden is still an outlier, with imports only at 12% as a percentage of its GDP for its 86% of the population who say they benefit from international trade.

2 Reasons given for benefitting

A wider choice for consumers is the most frequently perceived benefit of international trade

When respondents who said they benefitted from international trade were asked why they thought so, 54% of them said that a wider choice for consumers is the reason they benefit from international trade⁸, which is an increase of +5pp since the 2010 survey.

The price of goods is the next reason most likely to be mentioned. 36% of respondents say they have benefitted from international trade because imported products are cheaper. Although this is the second most frequently mentioned reason, there has been a large decrease of -11pp since the 2010 survey.

Three in ten believe that international trade is good for the European economy (+7pp), 21% think that trade with countries outside the EU can create jobs (+1pp), and 11% say that imported products are of better quality (-2pp). Finally, 10% said that their own job depends on international trade, which is a new choice that was not proposed in 2010. Overall, the ranking of reasons for benefitting from international trade have stayed the same between 2010 and 2019.

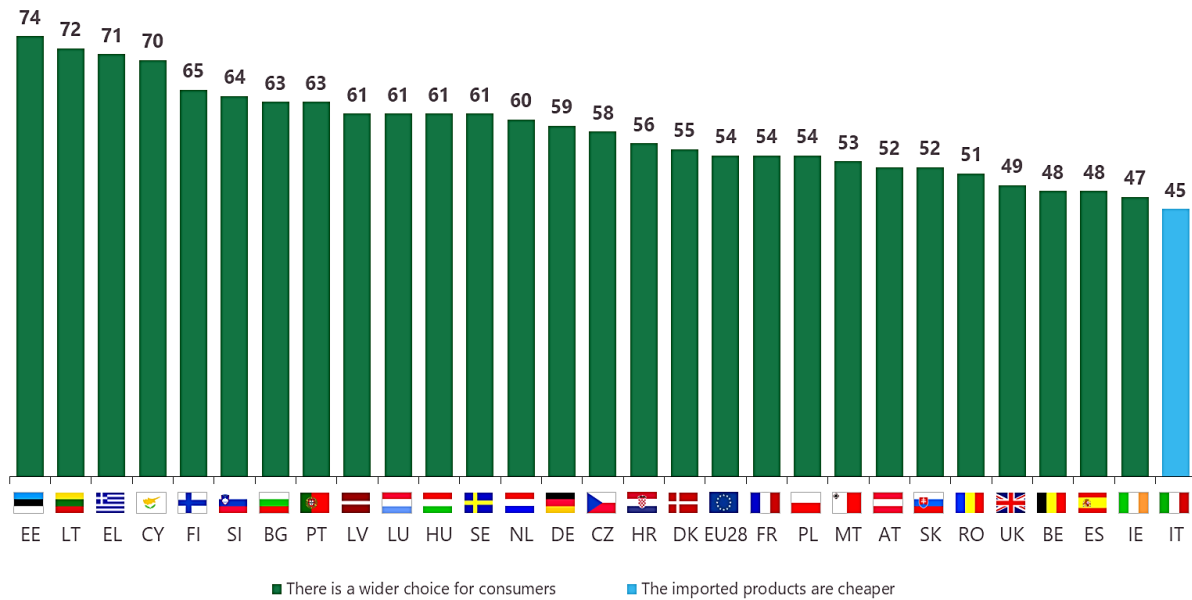
QA2 Why do you think you are benefitting from international trade? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Amongst those who say they have benefitted from international trade, **wider consumer choice** is the most frequently mentioned reason in all Member States with the exception of Italy, where 45% say the reason is because **imported products are cheaper**. The majority of respondents give this as the reason in all but five Member States – the United Kingdom (49%), Belgium (48%), Spain (48%), Ireland (47%) and Italy (43%). At least seven in ten say they have benefitted from international trade because of wider consumer choice in four Member States – Estonia (74%), Lithuania (72%), Greece (71%) and Cyprus (70%).

⁸ QA2 Why do you think you are benefitting from international trade?

QA2 Why do you think you are benefitting from international trade? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



The country trends since 2010 show a couple of notable variations:

- There has been an increase in the proportion of those who say that wider consumer choice is the reason they have benefitted from international trade in 20 Member States. The largest increases are seen in Portugal (+22pp), Greece (+19pp) and Lithuania (+18pp). Slight decreases can be observed in six Member States, most notably in Denmark, Latvia and Malta (all -6pp).
- The second most frequently mentioned reason for benefitting from international trade, “the imported products are cheaper”, has seen a decrease in 25 Member States, most notably in Denmark (-24pp), Romania (-23pp) and Greece (-21pp). Small increases can be seen in Malta and Lithuania (both +2).

May 2019

QA2 Why do you think you are benefitting from international trade? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(%)

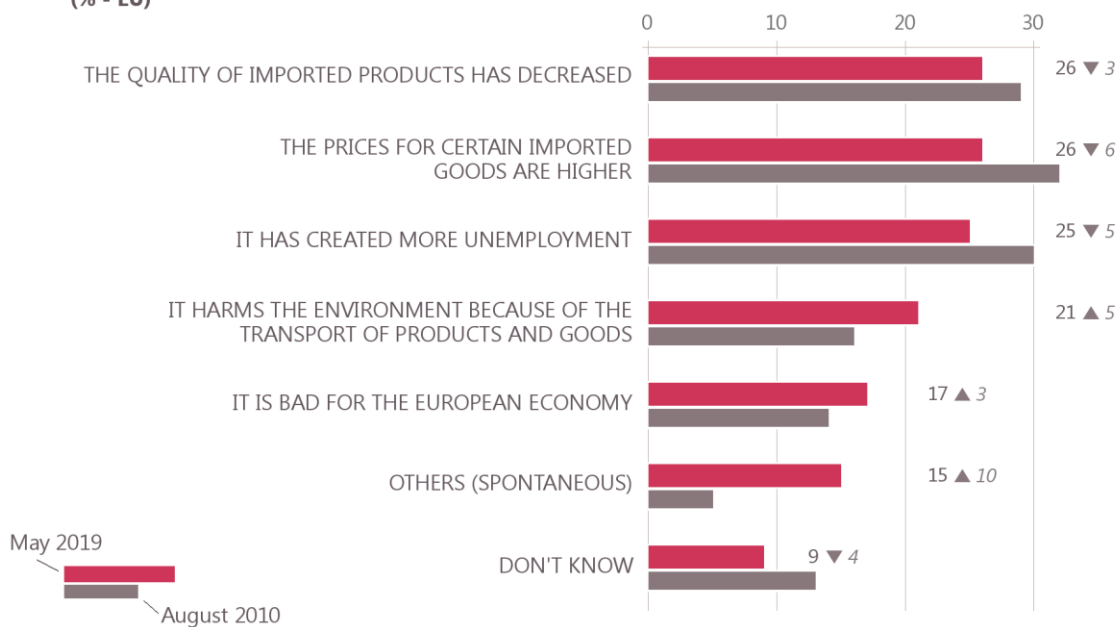
		There is a wider choice for consumers Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	The imported products are cheaper Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	It is good for the European economy Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	This trade with countries outside the EU can create jobs Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	The imported products are better quality Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	Your job depends on international trade Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	Other (SPONTANEOUS) Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	Don't know
EU28		54 ▲ 5	36 ▼ 11	30 ▲ 7	21 ▲ 1	11 ▼ 2	10 ▲ 10	2 ▲ 1	1
BE		48 ▼ 5	36 ▼ 14	33 ▲ 14	21 ▲ 1	9 ▼ 1	12 ▲ 12	1 =	1
BG		63 =	25 ▼ 8	19 =	19 ▲ 2	26 ▼ 3	5 ▲ 5	1 ▲ 1	0
CZ		58 ▲ 5	37 ▼ 3	21 ▼ 4	17 ▲ 1	15 ▲ 1	8 ▲ 8	1 ▲ 1	1
DK		55 ▼ 6	30 ▼ 24	37 ▲ 15	32 ▲ 4	7 ▼ 3	13 ▲ 13	2 ▲ 1	1
DE		59 ▲ 8	31 ▼ 16	43 ▲ 8	24 ▼ 2	5 ▼ 1	12 ▲ 12	2 =	1
EE		74 ▲ 2	37 ▼ 7	15 ▲ 1	14 ▲ 3	7 ▼ 12	13 ▲ 13	2 ▲ 2	1
IE		47 ▼ 5	32 ▼ 11	29 ▲ 7	25 ▲ 6	13 ▼ 2	13 ▲ 13	2 ▲ 2	0
EL		71 ▲ 19	42 ▼ 21	23 ▲ 10	21 ▲ 7	12 ▼ 3	5 ▲ 5	2 ▲ 2	0
ES		48 ▲ 3	40 ▼ 11	30 ▲ 5	16 ▼ 1	7 ▼ 6	7 ▲ 7	4 ▲ 2	1
FR		54 ▲ 8	49 ▼ 1	26 ▲ 4	15 ▼ 5	5 =	9 ▲ 9	5 ▲ 3	2
HR		56 NA	41 NA	24 NA	20 NA	15 NA	14 NA	0 NA	1
IT		43 ▲ 7	45 ▼ 1	31 ▲ 7	16 ▲ 1	10 ▼ 5	12 ▲ 12	1 =	0
CY		70 =	55 ▼ 4	16 ▲ 11	12 ▲ 9	13 ▼ 19	10 ▲ 10	=	0
LV		61 ▼ 6	39 ▼ 4	13 ▲ 2	15 ▲ 9	17 ▼ 2	11 ▲ 11	3 ▲ 3	1
LT		72 ▲ 18	35 ▲ 2	18 ▼ 4	12 ▼ 6	17 ▼ 4	4 ▲ 4	1 =	0
LU		61 ▲ 10	34 ▼ 9	35 ▲ 18	14 ▼ 4	5 ▼ 6	6 ▲ 6	5 =	1
HU		61 ▲ 6	35 ▼ 17	21 ▲ 9	16 ▲ 7	22 ▲ 5	8 ▲ 8	1 ▲ 1	0
MT		53 ▼ 6	43 ▲ 2	22 ▲ 13	16 ▲ 10	23 ▼ 8	6 ▲ 6	3 ▲ 3	1
NL		60 ▲ 4	36 ▼ 10	43 ▲ 15	26 ▲ 7	4 ▼ 3	9 ▲ 9	3 ▲ 1	0
AT		52 ▲ 2	33 ▼ 19	31 ▲ 5	28 ▲ 10	16 =	16 ▲ 16	5 ▲ 4	0
PL		54 ▲ 8	28 ▼ 20	26 ▲ 17	19 ▲ 7	22 ▲ 3	9 ▲ 9	1 =	1
PT		63 ▲ 22	52 ▼ 7	27 ▲ 15	17 ▲ 9	9 ▼ 3	4 ▲ 4	1 ▲ 1	0
RO		51 ▲ 8	27 ▼ 23	23 ▲ 16	17 ▲ 9	23 ▼ 13	9 ▲ 9	2 ▲ 1	0
SI		64 ▲ 4	49 ▼ 10	21 ▲ 8	15 ▲ 4	10 ▲ 1	8 ▲ 8	2 =	0
SK		52 ▲ 9	35 ▼ 4	24 ▲ 1	17 ▼ 9	20 ▲ 5	7 ▲ 7	1 ▲ 1	1
FI		65 ▲ 9	37 ▼ 5	31 ▲ 7	30 ▲ 7	4 ▼ 8	15 ▲ 15	2 ▼ 1	0
SE		61 ▲ 5	27 ▼ 8	40 ▲ 20	35 ▲ 3	4 ▼ 7	8 ▲ 8	3 ▼ 1	0
UK		49 ▼ 3	30 ▼ 9	23 ▼ 2	26 ▲ 1	13 ▼ 1	13 ▲ 13	2 ▲ 1	3

3 Reasons given for not benefitting

Reasons for not benefitting from international trade are varied

Those who believe they are not benefitting from international trade were asked the reasons why.⁹ There was no particular standout reason with similar proportions saying it is because the quality of imported goods has decreased (26%, -3pp), because the prices for certain imported goods are higher (26%, -6pp), that it has increased unemployment (25%, -5pp) or that it harms the environment because of the transport of products and goods (21%, +5pp). A further 17% say that international trade is bad for the European economy (+3pp) while 15% say it is for a different reason (+10pp). 9% were unable to give a reason. There was a slight shift in the most mentioned answer from 2010 to 2019, with “the quality of imported products has decreased” going from the third most mentioned answer in 2010 to the first most mentioned answer in 2019, and “the prices for certain imported goods are higher” going from the first most mentioned answer in 2010 to the second most mentioned answer in 2019. The ten-percentage point increase in “other” may indicate that people feel they are not benefitting from international trade for a reason not mentioned in the survey.

QA3 Why do you think you are not benefitting from international trade? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



The chart below illustrates the most frequently mentioned reasons across the different Member States¹⁰.

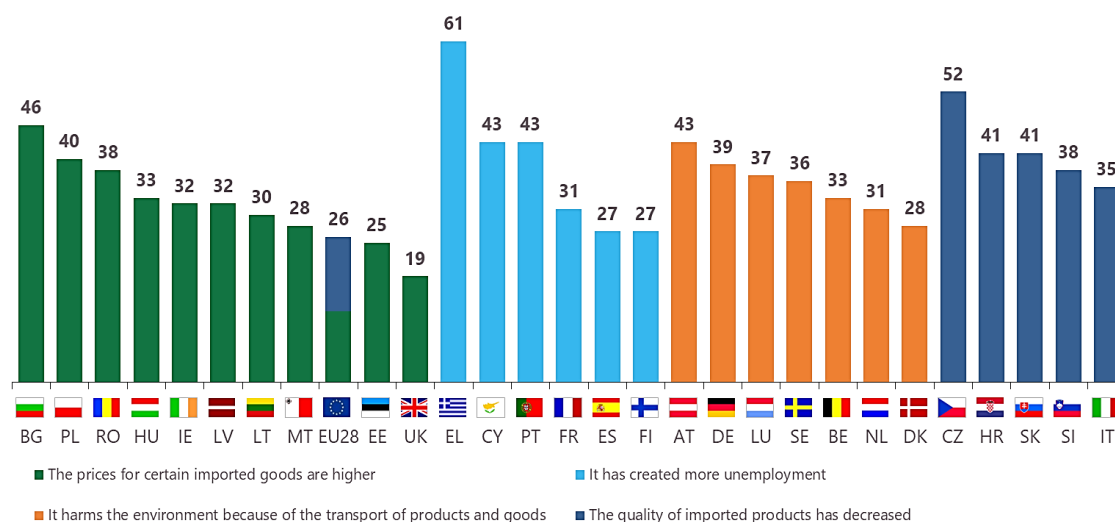
Higher prices for certain imported goods is the most frequently mentioned reason in ten Member States, including Bulgaria (46%), Poland (40%), Romania (38%), and Hungary (33%). In contrast, 11% in Denmark and 12% in Finland also consider this one of the main reasons they are not benefitting from international trade.

⁹ QA3 Why do you think you are not benefitting from international trade?

¹⁰ It is worth remembering that this question is asked only of those who feel that they do not benefit from international trade currently, so base sizes in some Member States are low.

The harmful **environmental impact of international trade** is the reason given by a relative majority in seven countries, including Austria (43%), Germany (39%), Luxembourg (37%), and Sweden (36%). In six countries, **increased unemployment** is most often mentioned, most notably in Greece (61%), while a **decreased quality of imported goods** is the most mentioned reason in five countries, most notably in Czechia (52%).




























QA3 Why do you think you are not benefitting from international trade? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



The country trends since 2010 for the reasons for not benefitting from international trade show a number of variations:

- In 17 Member States there has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents who give the reason that the quality of imported goods has decreased. This is most notable in Estonia (-18pp) and Cyprus (-16pp). In contrast, respondents in Czechia are more likely to mention this reason now (+15pp).
- The proportion of respondents who believe that the prices for certain imported goods are higher has also seen a decrease in 23 Member States. The largest decreases can be seen in Austria (-28pp), Malta (-25pp) and Estonia (-21pp). In contrast, respondents in Greece are more likely to say this now (+9pp).
- The proportion of respondents who say that international trade has created more unemployment has decreased in 19 Member States – with the biggest decrease of -24pp seen in Ireland. Comparatively there has been an 11-percentage point increase in respondents mentioning this reason in Greece.
- While the negative environmental impact of international trade is mentioned by a smaller proportion of respondents overall (21%), there has been an increase in the proportion who mention this reason in 21 Member States, especially in the Netherlands (+13pp) and Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and Romania (all +12pp). There has been a small decrease in the proportion of respondents mentioning this item in four countries, the most notable of which is in Denmark (-9pp).

QA3 Why do you think you are not benefitting from international trade? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(%)

		The quality of imported products has decreased		The prices for certain imported goods are higher		It has created more unemployment		It harms the environment because of the transport of products and goods		It is bad for the European economy		Others (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		
EU28		26	▼ 3	26	▼ 6	25	▼ 5	21	▲ 5	17	▲ 3	15	▲ 10	9
BE		25	▼ 2	30	▼ 4	24	▼ 11	33	▲ 12	25	▲ 2	9	▲ 5	3
BG		32	=	46	▼ 11	32	▲ 3	6	▲ 2	11	=	7	▲ 5	8
CZ		52	▲ 15	35	▼ 4	14	▼ 16	19	▲ 4	17	=	3	▲ 2	4
DK		24	▼ 1	11	▼ 10	16	▼ 6	28	▼ 9	10	▼ 2	25	▲ 17	14
DE		19	▼ 8	22	▼ 8	13	▼ 16	39	▲ 12	12	▼ 1	24	▲ 18	5
EE		22	▼ 18	25	▼ 21	12	▼ 4	9	=	4	▼ 2	30	▲ 29	16
IE		16	▼ 2	32	▼ 10	20	▼ 24	11	▼ 4	13	▲ 5	20	▲ 19	12
EL		30	▼ 8	38	▲ 9	61	▲ 10	8	▲ 3	18	▼ 2	10	▲ 9	1
ES		21	▲ 4	18	▼ 4	27	▼ 3	11	▲ 5	12	▼ 3	27	▲ 16	12
FR		23	▼ 10	18	▼ 11	31	▼ 7	30	▲ 8	21	▲ 4	13	▲ 9	12
HR		41	NA	37	NA	31	NA	14	NA	12	NA	6	NA	3
IT		35	▼ 5	28	▼ 3	33	=	14	▲ 2	24	▲ 5	5	▲ 2	7
CY		18	▼ 16	39	▼ 1	43	▲ 7	10	▲ 5	10	▼ 3	15	▲ 9	7
LV		30	▼ 9	32	▼ 11	14	▼ 12	6	=	9	▼ 2	23	▲ 21	10
LT		21	▼ 10	30	▼ 10	17	▼ 2	11	▲ 4	12	▲ 6	20	▲ 10	18
LU		20	▼ 5	19	▼ 3	13	▼ 12	37	▲ 12	28	▲ 11	23	▲ 15	6
HU		32	=	33	▼ 2	28	▼ 10	19	▲ 10	18	▲ 2	12	▲ 7	2
MT		11	▼ 7	28	▼ 25	9	▼ 14	12	▲ 6	5	▼ 5	35	▲ 31	20
NL		16	▲ 1	24	▼ 5	10	▼ 7	31	▲ 13	7	▼ 4	30	▲ 20	11
AT		29	▼ 1	19	▼ 28	27	=	43	▲ 1	19	▲ 6	18	▲ 14	2
PL		26	=	40	▲ 3	23	▲ 5	18	▲ 10	23	▲ 15	6	▲ 5	7
PT		22	▲ 1	26	▼ 3	43	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	32	▲ 13	10	▲ 7	8
RO		32	▲ 5	38	▼ 9	19	▲ 4	18	▲ 12	16	▲ 10	9	▲ 1	4
SI		38	▼ 9	19	=	22	▼ 11	16	▼ 1	15	▲ 2	19	▲ 13	6
SK		41	▲ 6	32	▼ 6	25	▼ 11	20	▲ 7	16	▲ 4	7	▲ 5	6
FI		26	▼ 7	12	▼ 13	27	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	12	▲ 5	24	▲ 16	9
SE		21	▲ 4	18	=	8	▼ 3	36	▲ 1	3	▼ 5	31	▲ 14	14
UK		13	▼ 5	19	▼ 14	13	▼ 15	12	▼ 3	7	▼ 5	25	▲ 19	24

4 General perceptions around globalisation and international trade

4.1 Perception of globalisation

Opinion is mixed on the issue of globalisation

While 32% believe that globalisation brings new export and investment opportunities for businesses in their country¹¹, almost the same proportion (30%) think it is changing the world too quickly and people are powerless to stop it.

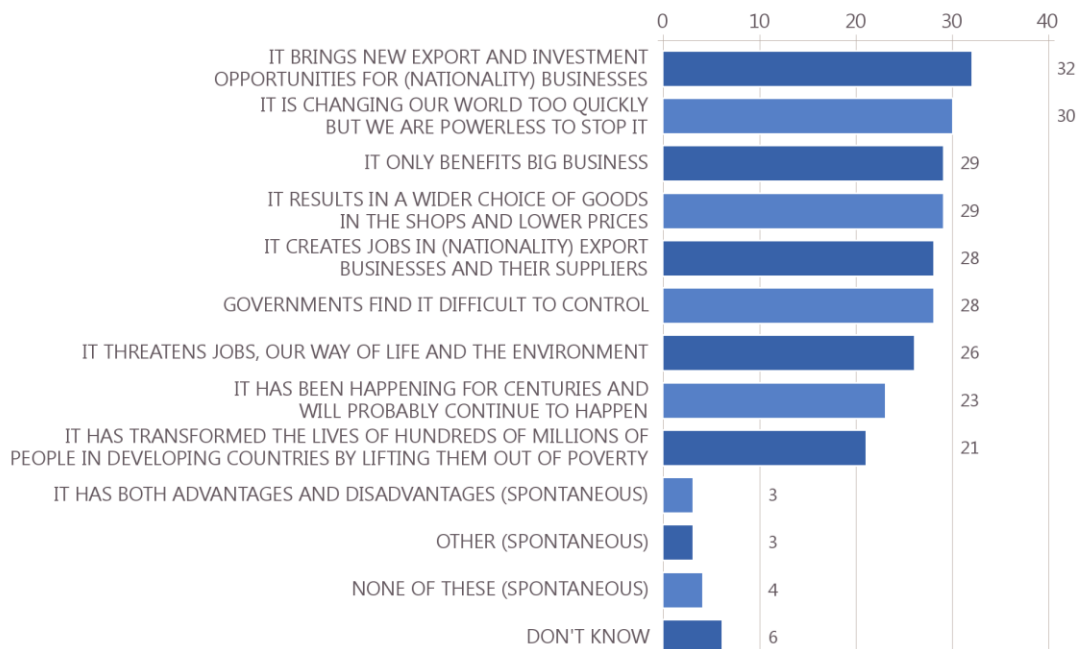
29% say that globalisation only benefits big business, with the same proportion who agree that it results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices. A similar proportion (28%) say that globalisation creates jobs in their country's export businesses and suppliers while a further 28% say that governments find globalisation difficult to control.

26% believe that globalisation threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment.

While 23% believe that globalisation has been happening for centuries and is likely to continue, 21% believe it has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty.

Finally, 3% spontaneously say that globalisation has both advantages and disadvantages and the same proportion give another response, with 4% saying none of the options offered express their opinion and 6% unable to answer the question.

QA5T Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



¹¹ QA5 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then?

The question first asked respondents which statement alone best described their opinion on globalisation. Even when asked to identify one statement which best described their opinion, respondents showed very mixed opinions. At an EU level, the three most commonly mentioned statements were “it only benefits big business” (13%), “it is changing our world too quickly and we are powerless to stop it” (12%) and “it brings new export and investment opportunities to our country” (11%).

The statement that **globalisation only benefits big business** was the most mentioned issue in 11 Member States, most notably in Cyprus where 28% of respondents say this best describes their opinion about globalisation.

Only three countries have a plurality of respondents who say that their first opinion is that **globalisation is changing the world too quickly and we are powerless to stop it**: Croatia (18%), Czechia (17%) and Austria (13%). It should be noted that in Austria two other statements also garner 13% of respondents' approval.

On the other hand, six countries have a plurality of respondents who say that **globalisation brings new exports and investment opportunities to their country**, the most notable of which is Finland with more than fifth of the population saying so.

A wider choice of goods and lower prices was the fifth most mentioned item overall but was the most mentioned statement in seven countries – Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Romania.

That **globalisation threatens jobs, our way of life, and the environment** is the first chosen item in only two countries: Greece (25%) and Austria with 13% of respondents saying so.

QA5a Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? (%)

		It only benefits big business	It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	Governments find it difficult to control	It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty	It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	
EU28		13	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	3	
BE		16	12	13	12	10	8	10	9	8	0	
BG		14	13	11	10	14	7	4	7	4	1	
CZ		16	17	10	13	9	9	9	6	5	1	
DK		4	7	15	7	6	20	7	10	16	1	
DE		10	11	11	10	10	11	12	10	5	7	
EE		9	11	14	11	12	13	3	7	5	1	
IE		11	8	14	7	11	6	8	13	10	3	
EL		18	14	7	25	10	4	6	7	3	2	
ES		16	12	12	9	7	3	7	9	7	1	
FR		17	13	8	14	7	6	15	4	8	0	
HR		12	18	10	14	12	11	6	7	6	0	
IT		14	13	10	13	8	6	10	7	5	8	
CY		28	10	6	13	18	2	4	8	3	0	
LV		14	13	9	10	10	12	5	6	5	1	
LT		14	10	12	8	13	10	3	9	6	0	
LU		14	12	13	11	14	7	8	6	8	0	
HU		13	16	7	11	17	10	5	9	7	1	
MT		7	12	13	6	15	5	5	9	9	1	
NL		10	7	18	8	7	21	9	6	8	3	
AT		12	13	13	13	12	8	6	10	7	2	
PL		9	12	10	8	14	9	9	9	8	1	
PT		11	10	15	8	15	2	3	7	7	10	
RO		11	10	9	11	13	6	8	11	8	0	
SI		17	14	9	16	13	10	6	6	6	0	
SK		14	13	10	13	11	7	11	8	4	1	
FI		6	9	22	7	10	16	3	13	8	0	
SE		5	7	14	6	7	20	6	8	23	1	
UK		10	8	13	4	7	12	8	8	12	2	
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			

After looking at what respondents considered to be the single answer which best described their opinion on globalisation, they were asked what other items they agreed with overall, with no limits imposed on the number of answers allowed. National opinions remain mixed around this question.

That **globalisation brings new export and investment opportunities** is the item that respondents agree with most overall in six countries including Finland (56%) and the Netherlands (48%). In a further three countries this statement is one of the most mentioned items: Sweden (49%), Austria (45%), and Lithuania (29%).

In five countries, a plurality of respondents agree overall **that globalisation is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it**, including Croatia (43%) and Hungary and Czechia (both 42%). In Austria (45%) and Latvia (26%) this is one of the most mentioned answers tied with another item.

In seven countries the first most mentioned item is that **globalisation results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices**, including Portugal (47%), Romania (36%) and Malta and Luxembourg (both 35%). In Latvia (26%) this is one of the most mentioned answers tied with “it is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it”.

That **globalisation only benefits big businesses** is the first most mentioned item in Cyprus (50%), Belgium (38%) and Spain (33%). 52% in Greece also agree with this item.

In Ireland (40%) respondents agree most that **globalisation creates jobs in Irish export businesses and their suppliers**. France is the only country where the plurality of respondents agree (38%) most overall with the statement that **governments find globalisation difficult to control**.

In Greece and Slovenia, the first most mentioned item is that **globalisation threatens our jobs, our way of life, and the environment** (53% and 39% respectively).

Sweden is the only country where one of the first mentioned items — tied with “it brings new export and investment opportunities” — is that **globalisation has transformed the lives of people in developing countries** (49%).

When looking at the total data, at an overall level, citizens are evenly divided between the positives and negatives of globalisation (62% and 58% respectively). However, this varies considerably by Member State. For example, 80% in Sweden and 79% in Finland choose positive items to describe their opinion on globalisation (compared with 34% and 39% negative respectively). This compares with only 48% in Latvia (54% negative), and in Greece the difference is even more pronounced (49% positive compared with 79% negative).

Q45T Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	It only benefits big business	It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	Governments find it difficult to control	It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty	It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
EU28		32	30	29	29	28	28	26	23	21	3	62	58
BE		35	32	36	38	31	34	32	26	22	1	70	69
BG		29	32	33	29	23	19	24	22	16	1	57	57
CZ		29	42	28	38	25	35	34	30	18	1	58	74
DK		43	20	27	13	35	23	17	42	35	1	76	39
DE		41	32	32	25	35	36	26	28	18	8	67	58
EE		31	25	28	20	25	9	23	27	12	1	57	49
IE		38	23	37	25	40	22	19	22	28	3	68	48
EL		27	45	35	52	25	38	53	21	15	2	49	79
ES		27	24	22	33	26	22	22	12	17	1	53	54
FR		25	31	20	37	18	38	35	17	19	1	51	65
HR		30	43	37	33	25	25	35	32	19	0	64	73
IT		28	37	28	36	23	31	31	17	21	8	58	71
CY		25	34	42	50	23	26	43	13	16	0	60	74
LV		22	26	26	23	20	14	23	24	10	1	48	54
LT		29	26	29	27	28	16	19	25	14	0	57	52
LU		31	34	35	29	25	29	23	23	21	1	64	59
HU		26	42	41	31	32	25	30	31	20	2	66	69
MT		32	31	35	19	27	23	17	18	24	1	66	47
NL		48	23	35	27	37	29	21	45	21	3	74	50
AT		45	45	44	38	40	35	40	34	27	4	77	73
PL		31	30	35	27	28	22	21	24	24	1	69	58
PT		43	28	47	25	31	15	30	10	24	10	69	55
RO		28	31	36	31	30	23	29	21	28	1	67	59
SI		30	38	37	38	22	22	39	30	20	1	66	74
SK		27	36	30	35	27	35	28	21	17	1	61	66
FI		56	19	35	14	44	13	20	29	22	0	79	39
SE		49	18	35	12	44	25	18	44	49	1	80	34
UK		29	17	24	18	25	19	12	25	25	3	57	36

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Looking at the combined answers, the socio-demographic analysis reveals some differences:

- By age, older people are less positive about globalisation. 65% of those aged 15-24 and 68% of those aged 25-39 are positive compared to 56% of those aged 55 and over;
 - Some of the ways these differences in optimism and pessimism can be seen include the fact that younger people are more likely to think globalisation has transformed the lives of people in developing countries (34% vs 23%) and that it results in a wider choice of goods than older respondents (33 vs 26%). Comparatively, older respondents are more likely to agree that globalisation only benefits big business (32% of those 55 and over vs 23% of those 15-24).
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to feel positively towards globalisation – 69% of those who finished education when they were 20 or over choose positive items to describe globalisation compared to 49% of those who finished education aged 15 and under;
- People with fewer financial difficulties are also more likely to describe globalisation positively: 63% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills feel positively about globalisation, compared to 50% who have difficulties most of the time;
- By occupation, those in managerial (70%) and white collar (69%) positions are the most likely to have positive perceptions of globalisation;
- There is a clear link between perceptions of international trade and globalisation with 72% of respondents who say they benefit from international trade positively describing globalisation compared to 47% who feel they do not benefit.
 - For example, 41% of those who benefit from international trade say that globalisation brings new export and investment opportunities for businesses in their country, compared to 20% of those who do not benefit from international trade;
 - On the contrary, only 24% of those who think they're benefitting from international trade say that globalisation only benefits big businesses, compared to 40% of those who do not benefit from international trade;
 - In some countries, even the respondents that declare having benefitted from international trade, have some negative images of globalisation. For example, in Slovenia, while 77% of respondents who benefitted from international trade selected positive items to describe globalisation, 72% of them also selected negative items. This is similar in Czechia, with respondents who benefitted from international trade selecting both positive and negative items to describe globalisation (71% vs 70%). France and Cyprus are also countries where respondents who said they benefitted from international trade are more suspicious towards globalisation;
 - Some other countries lean in the other direction: whether respondents benefitted or not from international trade, they are positive towards globalisation. For example, in Denmark 80% of those who benefitted from international trade chose more positive options to describe globalisation (vs 36%), but as well 58% of those who did not benefit from international trade described globalisation positively (vs 51% who described it negatively). In Finland as well, people who say they did not benefit from international trade are more positive towards globalisation (59%) than negative (55%), and the same thing can be seen in Sweden (60% vs 46%).

May 2019




QA5T QA5T - Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then?
(% - EU)

	It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty.	It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	Governments find it difficult to control	It only benefits big business	It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
EU28	21	32	23	26	30	29	28	28	29	3	62	58
Gender												
Man	22	33	25	26	29	29	29	31	32	4	62	58
Woman	21	32	22	26	30	30	27	26	27	3	61	57
Age												
15-24	23	34	26	22	26	33	30	23	23	4	65	51
25-39	24	36	25	24	27	34	32	26	27	3	68	54
40-54	21	34	24	27	33	30	27	31	32	4	63	61
55 +	20	29	21	29	31	26	25	30	32	3	56	60
Education (End of)												
15-	16	23	17	29	31	23	22	25	32	3	49	62
16-19	20	31	22	27	30	29	27	28	32	3	60	60
20+	25	39	27	26	30	31	32	32	27	3	69	56
Still studying	24	34	28	22	26	34	31	24	23	5	67	52
Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	23	35	27	25	31	29	32	32	32	5	64	58
Managers	25	43	30	22	27	32	34	33	25	4	70	51
Other white collars	23	37	25	27	32	34	31	31	29	3	69	60
Manual workers	22	31	21	27	29	30	28	26	30	3	61	59
House persons	18	29	19	29	33	32	26	24	27	3	59	62
Unemployed	18	27	21	29	28	27	25	28	35	2	55	62
Retired	19	27	21	28	31	25	23	28	31	3	54	59
Students	24	34	28	22	26	34	31	24	23	5	67	52
Difficulties paying bills												
Most of the time	16	23	21	39	36	27	18	26	41	4	50	71
From time to time	22	28	21	30	32	30	25	29	35	3	60	64
Almost never/ Never	22	35	24	24	29	30	30	28	27	3	63	55
Benefitting from international trade												
Benefitting	25	41	27	22	28	36	35	28	24	4	72	53
Not benefitting	16	20	19	36	34	20	17	31	40	3	47	70

QA5T Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then? **Respondents who benefit from international trade (%)**

		Positive	Negative
EU28		72	53
BE		77	64
BG		78	53
CZ		71	70
DK		80	36
DE		73	52
EE		66	42
IE		78	45
EL		72	66
ES		65	54
FR		60	63
HR		78	67
IT		84	61
CY		76	72
LV		57	48
LT		68	50
LU		72	52
HU		75	66
MT		78	51
NL		79	46
AT		90	68
PL		75	58
PT		84	51
RO		70	53
SI		77	72
SK		72	65
FI		85	35
SE		84	32
UK		66	34

QA5T Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then? **Respondents who do not benefit from international trade (%)**

		Positive	Negative
EU28		47	70
BE		59	78
BG		34	69
CZ		39	81
DK		58	51
DE		53	69
EE		42	56
IE		38	63
EL		29	91
ES		38	58
FR		41	72
HR		50	80
IT		45	79
CY		31	78
LV		39	61
LT		39	61
LU		42	85
HU		45	79
MT		36	45
NL		56	68
AT		56	83
PL		58	65
PT		48	75
RO		69	70
SI		48	78
SK		38	71
FI		59	55
SE		60	46
UK		41	44

4.2 Perception of what will affect jobs in the future

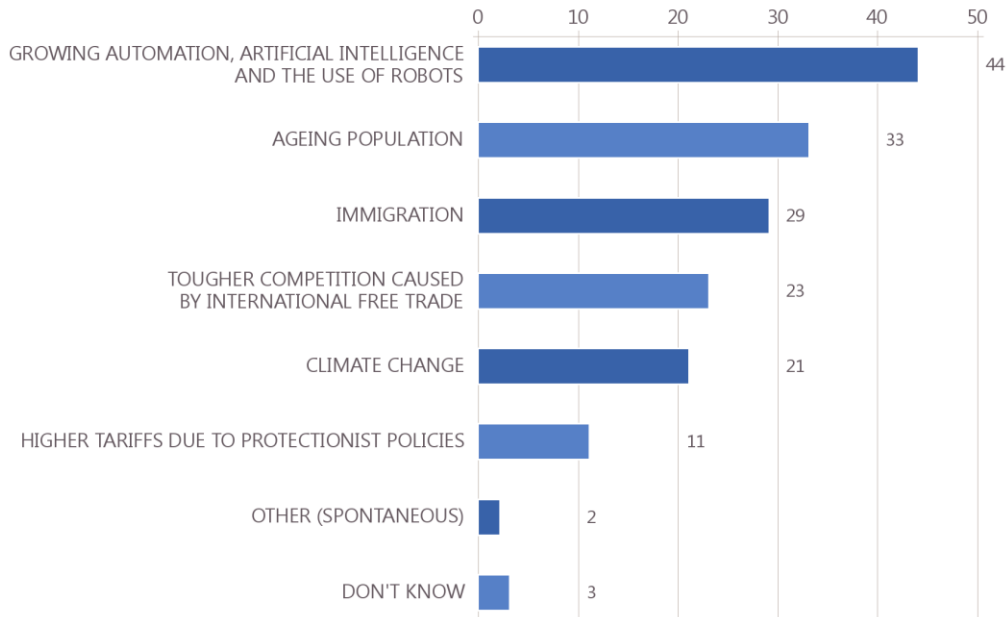
Less than a quarter of respondents think that tougher competition caused by international trade will affect jobs in the future

When asked about different elements that will affect jobs most in their country in the coming years, 44% of respondents think that growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots¹² will, 33% mention the ageing population, and 29% believe immigration will have the most effect.

23% believe that tougher competition caused by international free trade will affect jobs, while a similar proportion (21%) mention climate change.

11% mention higher tariffs due to protectionist policies.

QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



¹² QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years?

Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots is the most frequently mentioned item in the majority of Member States, notably the Netherlands where 62% mentioned this. Respondents in the Netherlands were also most likely to mention the **ageing population** (55%). **Immigration** was most likely to be mentioned in Cyprus (53%) followed by Greece (51%) and Malta (50%).

Tougher competition caused by international free trade was most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Greece (37%) followed by Austria (31%). It is worth noting that both Greece and Austria were below the European average in the percentage of their population that felt they benefitted from international trade.

Higher tariffs were most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Ireland (20%) and Romania (19%).

Climate change was most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Denmark (33%) and Sweden (32%).

QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Ageing population	Immigration	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Climate change	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		44	33	29	23	21	11	2	3
BE		48	28	30	24	23	12	0	1
BG		24	45	40	24	9	9	1	7
CZ		41	37	35	25	14	7	1	2
DK		45	33	20	23	33	7	1	4
DE		54	29	26	19	29	13	1	1
EE		41	53	32	17	3	6	3	4
IE		37	23	27	24	22	20	2	3
EL		37	31	51	37	10	13	3	1
ES		53	35	28	20	14	7	1	3
FR		53	25	22	30	30	6	2	3
HR		33	48	35	25	13	10	1	0
IT		38	27	38	27	18	15	1	4
CY		41	23	53	30	12	9	1	2
LV		33	47	38	20	6	7	3	4
LT		32	47	49	13	7	6	4	3
LU		46	22	27	26	17	8	3	2
HU		38	43	23	22	24	11	1	2
MT		16	22	50	20	19	10	3	12
NL		62	55	18	15	24	7	1	0
AT		42	27	35	31	28	14	4	1
PL		26	38	33	21	17	10	2	6
PT		54	51	23	27	8	8	3	4
RO		25	36	31	20	16	19	2	3
SI		52	32	31	28	9	8	2	1
SK		42	32	30	27	17	13	1	3
FI		57	50	21	21	20	6	1	1
SE		49	45	19	22	32	6	1	1
UK		40	31	25	19	22	16	2	4

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item







Lowest percentage per item

There are few clear patterns in the socio-demographic data. However, the following can be observed:

- By age:
 - Younger respondents are more likely to be concerned by growing automation, Artificial Intelligence, and the use of robots: 49% of those aged 15-24 mention it, compared to 45% of those aged 25-54 and 42% of those aged 55 and over.
 - Older respondents are more likely to mention immigration as an issue of concern (31% of those aged 55 and over compared to 26% of those aged 15-24).
- By education:
 - Those who are more highly educated are also more likely to mention automation – 49% of those who finished education aged 20 and over compared to 38% of those who finished education aged 15 and under and 42% of those who finished aged 16-19;
 - In addition, those who are more highly educated are also more likely to mention higher tariffs – 13% of those who finished education aged 20 and over compared to 9% of those who finished education aged 15 and under, as well as tougher competition (26% of those who finished education aged 20 or over vs 20% of those who finished education aged 15 or under);
 - Conversely, respondents with lower levels of education are more likely to mention immigration as an issue of concern, with 38% of those who finished education aged 15 or under compared to 32% of those who finished education aged 16-19 and 20% who finished aged 20 or over.
- Respondents with a stronger political interest index are more likely to mention tougher competition than those with a lower political interest index (25% vs 18%). They are also more likely to mention higher tariffs (13% vs 8%);
- Immigration is more likely to be mentioned by respondents who feel they did not benefit from international trade. 36% of those who feel they do not benefit mention this item compared to 24% of those who say they currently benefit from international trade;
- Looking at respondents who say they benefitted or did not benefit from international trade per Member State, in most countries those who benefitted from international trade are more likely to mention tougher competition as a factor that will affect jobs in the future. In six countries, 30% or more of respondents who said they benefitted from international trade saw tougher competition as an item that would affect jobs in the future: Greece (40%), Austria (34%), France (33%), Croatia (31%), Slovenia and Slovakia (both 30%). Comparatively, when looking at respondents who said they had not benefitted from international trade, there are only two countries where 30% or more of these respondents see tougher competition as an item likely to affect jobs in the future: Greece (36%) and Cyprus (31%).
- Looking at respondents who chose positive options to describe globalisation compared to respondents who chose negative options to describe globalisation, no significant difference can be seen either. In some countries 30% or more of respondents who either used positive or negative options to describe globalisation think that tougher competition will affect jobs in the future: Greece, France, Austria, Slovakia, and Cyprus.

- Greece is still the country where most respondents see tougher competition as the item most likely to affect jobs in the future: 39% of those who chose positive options to describe globalisation chose this option, compared to 40% of those who chose negative options to describe globalisation;
- For France 34% of those who chose positive and 34% of those who chose negative options to describe globalisation think tougher competition caused by international trade will likely affect jobs in the future;
- In Austria 33% of those who chose positive options to describe globalisation and 31% of those who describe globalisation negatively think that tougher competition will affect jobs in the future;
- 30% of Slovak respondents who use positive words to describe globalisation think that tougher competition will affect jobs in the future (vs 25% who describe globalisation negatively);
- 32% of respondents in Cyprus who use negative words to describe globalisation think that tougher competition will affect jobs in the future (vs 29% who describe globalisation positively).

QA6 QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies	Immigration	Ageing population	Climate change
EU28	44	23	11	29	33	21
 Gender						
Man	46	24	12	28	32	20
Woman	43	22	10	29	34	22
 Age						
15-24	49	21	10	26	26	24
25-39	45	24	12	28	32	22
40-54	45	25	12	27	36	21
55 +	42	22	11	31	34	21
 Education (End of)						
15-	38	20	9	38	33	18
16-19	42	23	12	32	32	20
20+	49	26	13	20	36	24
Still studying	54	21	9	25	28	25
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	43	25	13	28	34	21
Managers	48	25	14	20	37	27
Other white collars	47	26	13	27	36	20
Manual workers	43	24	11	29	32	19
House persons	34	22	12	38	33	21
Unemployed	48	18	8	33	29	20
Retired	42	21	11	31	33	21
Students	54	21	9	25	28	25
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	44	25	9	35	31	17
From time to time	39	25	13	34	31	18
Almost never/ Never	46	22	11	26	34	23
 Political interest index						
Strong	48	25	13	24	36	26
Medium	46	24	12	28	34	22
Low	45	23	10	31	31	20
Not at all	37	18	8	32	30	18
Benefitting from international trade						
Benefitting	48	24	12	24	35	22
Not benefitting	39	22	11	36	29	21

QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years? **Respondents who benefit from international trade (%)**

		Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Ageing population	Immigration	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Climate Change	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies
EU28		48	35	24	24	22	12
BE		52	26	26	26	22	12
BG		25	45	40	25	10	12
CZ		45	38	31	28	15	8
DK		47	33	17	26	33	7
DE		58	33	21	20	27	13
EE		47	55	29	19	3	6
IE		39	25	26	23	25	21
EL		44	31	48	40	12	15
ES		56	37	23	22	18	8
FR		60	26	16	33	29	7
HR		38	40	35	31	13	13
IT		40	27	32	28	17	20
CY		45	21	55	29	10	10
LV		35	48	41	22	6	5
LT		35	47	49	15	8	7
LU		49	21	26	29	17	8
HU		39	42	21	25	24	11
MT		18	24	54	22	20	9
NL		63	57	15	17	23	8
AT		43	30	29	34	29	16
PL		27	37	34	23	17	12
PT		55	50	22	29	9	10
RO		29	40	32	19	14	18
SI		54	32	29	30	8	9
SK		42	34	29	30	19	13
FI		60	51	18	22	21	6
SE		51	47	17	21	33	6
UK		43	31	21	21	24	18

Highest percentage per country Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item

QA6 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then? **Respondents who do not benefit from international trade (%)**

		Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Ageing population	Immigration	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Climate Change	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies
EU28		39	29	36	22	21	11
BE		41	31	36	23	24	11
BG		21	47	39	26	10	7
CZ		34	35	40	19	13	7
DK		39	36	28	15	34	6
DE		45	21	36	17	35	14
EE		32	51	41	15	4	7
IE		29	18	29	28	14	17
EL		31	31	53	36	8	12
ES		50	33	35	18	10	4
FR		44	23	34	27	28	6
HR		28	54	36	20	13	8
IT		38	25	41	27	17	12
CY		36	25	50	31	15	8
LV		33	46	36	18	7	8
LT		27	47	50	9	6	5
LU		36	22	33	18	19	10
HU		39	45	28	14	23	13
MT		6	23	50	15	15	14
NL		58	48	31	9	27	7
AT		42	21	44	28	27	10
PL		30	39	29	18	19	8
PT		53	58	25	25	6	6
RO		23	31	28	23	19	23
SI		48	32	35	24	9	6
SK		48	26	28	21	12	14
FI		48	48	33	18	15	8
SE		35	33	36	27	25	7
UK		34	29	35	17	19	15

Highest percentage per country Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item

QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years? **Respondents who choose positive options to describe globalization (%)**

		Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Ageing population	Immigration	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Climate Change	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies
EU28		46	34	27	25	23	13
BE		48	28	29	26	24	14
BG		26	46	42	27	11	11
CZ		42	40	32	27	15	8
DK		49	35	20	25	33	8
DE		53	32	25	22	31	16
EE		47	58	29	20	3	6
IE		37	24	26	25	25	23
EL		41	30	50	39	14	15
ES		58	37	24	23	16	8
FR		54	28	19	34	31	8
HR		37	42	36	29	14	13
IT		40	27	36	28	19	18
CY		46	20	52	29	11	11
LV		42	47	35	26	8	7
LT		34	44	50	16	8	7
LU		50	22	27	28	18	8
HU		40	38	23	27	23	13
MT		19	24	54	23	19	10
NL		66	57	17	14	25	7
AT		41	28	33	33	30	15
PL		27	38	35	23	19	12
PT		55	53	21	29	10	10
RO		27	35	29	21	19	21
SI		56	32	31	29	9	9
SK		44	35	28	30	16	13
FI		58	52	19	21	21	7
SE		50	48	18	22	31	6
UK		43	32	20	24	24	18

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

QA6 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then? **Respondents who choose negative options to describe globalization (%)**

		Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Ageing population	Immigration	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Climate Change	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies
EU28		45	32	31	25	22	12
BE		46	28	32	26	24	14
BG		26	45	41	27	10	10
CZ		42	36	36	24	15	9
DK		42	34	27	23	35	6
DE		53	26	28	22	28	15
EE		41	56	37	18	3	9
IE		35	25	31	27	25	21
EL		36	30	51	40	9	13
ES		53	37	28	21	18	6
FR		55	24	26	34	28	6
HR		33	48	38	25	13	11
IT		37	27	41	28	19	15
CY		39	26	55	32	12	10
LV		34	51	40	19	6	9
LT		31	53	53	13	8	6
LU		46	19	31	29	18	9
HU		39	44	23	21	26	13
MT		22	26	62	19	25	12
NL		66	57	17	14	25	7
AT		43	28	37	31	27	13
PL		27	38	34	23	20	14
PT		58	55	20	28	8	9
RO		27	37	31	21	19	23
SI		52	33	32	29	9	8
SK		45	34	30	25	17	14
FI		61	49	19	27	19	5
SE		46	40	26	25	30	8
UK		41	35	28	17	25	18

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

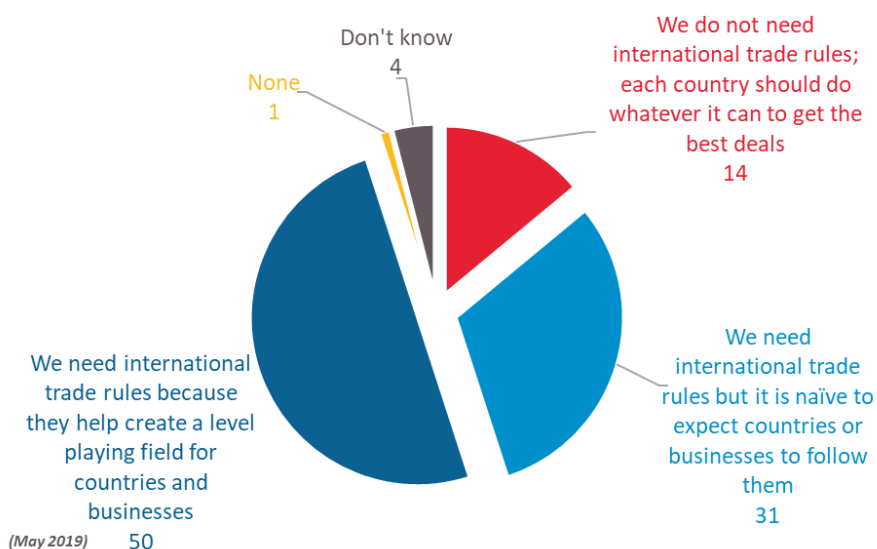
Lowest percentage per item

4.3 Perception of the need for international trade rules in general

Half of Europeans believe that international trade rules are needed

Half of respondents agree that we need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field for countries and business¹³, 31% agree that we need international rules but feel it is naïve to expect countries or businesses to follow them. Finally, 14% believe that we do not need international trade rules and each country should do what it can to get the best deals.

QA11 Which of the following statements about international trade rules do you agree with most? (% - EU)



The majority agree that international trade rules are needed to create a level playing field in half of the Member States. It is highest in Sweden where 74% agree with this statement, and lowest in Czechia (35%) and Croatia (36%).

In all countries most respondents say that we need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field, except in Denmark and in Croatia where the most respondents say that we need international trade rules but it is naïve to expect that countries or businesses will follow them (46% and 42% respectively). In France 42% of the population say we need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field, but another 42% of the population say we need international trade rules, but it is naïve to expect countries or businesses to follow them.

In five countries at least a fifth of the population say that we do not need international trade rules, including Czechia (29%), Croatia (22%) and Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Romania (all 21%). Comparatively only 5% of the population in the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden think this way.

Trends around this question are linked to the overall perceptions of international trade, with Czechia and Croatia both below the European average in terms of percentage of the population feeling they are benefitting from international trade. Conversely the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden are amongst the most positive countries about the benefits of international trade.

¹³ QA11 Which of the following statements about international trade rules do you agree with most?

QA11 Which of the following statements about international trade rules do you agree with most? (%)







		We need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field for countries and businesses	We need international trade rules but it is naive to expect countries or businesses to follow them	We do not need international trade rules; each country should do whatever it can to get the best deals	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		50	31	14	1	4
BE		50	34	15	0	1
BG		40	28	21	0	11
CZ		35	34	29	0	2
DK		44	46	7	0	3
DE		59	30	9	0	2
EE		52	25	15	1	7
IE		53	27	14	1	5
EL		53	29	15	0	3
ES		56	27	9	1	7
FR		42	42	10	2	4
HR		36	38	22	1	3
IT		44	33	17	2	4
CY		54	25	16	1	4
LV		42	32	19	1	6
LT		46	28	21	1	4
LU		51	35	13	0	1
HU		54	27	16	1	2
MT		38	26	17	2	17
NL		63	31	5	0	1
AT		42	35	19	2	2
PL		42	31	19	1	7
PT		58	20	18	0	4
RO		43	30	21	0	6
SI		44	35	17	2	2
SK		44	31	19	1	5
FI		66	27	5	0	2
SE		74	21	5	0	0
UK		53	22	18	1	6
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

There are no differences between men and women or age group for this question, but some can be seen for other socio-demographic groups:

- Respondents who stayed in education for a longer time are more likely to say we need international trade rules because they level the playing field: 57% for those who stopped studying at 20 or over and 46% for those who stopped studying aged 15 or under, and less likely to say we do not need international trade rules (9% vs 16%);
- Managers are the most likely to say we need international trade rules because they level the playing field (60%) especially when compared to unemployed (45%) or retired persons (47%);
- The more financially comfortable respondents are the more likely to say that we need international trade rules because they help level the playing field — 53% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills say so, compared to 40% of those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time. They are also less likely to say that we do not need international trade rules (12%) compared to those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time or from time to time (18%);
- In the same vein, as respondents' political interest index increases, so does their opinion that we need international trade rules because they create a level playing field (58% strong political interest vs 41% no political interest);
- Respondents who said they were benefitting from international trade were more likely to say we need international trade rules because they create a level playing field (55%) than those who said they were not benefitting from international trade (43%).

QA11 QA11 Which of the following statements about international trade rules do you agree with most?

(% - EU)

	We need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field for countries and businesses	We need international trade rules but it is naive to expect countries or businesses to follow them	We do not need international trade rules; each country should do whatever it can to get the best deals
EU28	50	31	14
 Gender			
Man	50	32	14
Woman	50	30	14
 Age			
15-24	51	30	14
25-39	52	31	13
40-54	51	32	13
55 +	48	30	15
 Education (End of)			
15-	46	27	16
16-19	47	32	16
20+	57	31	9
Still studying	54	29	12
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	31	14
Managers	60	29	9
Other white collars	50	34	14
Manual workers	49	32	13
House persons	50	27	17
Unemployed	45	31	17
Retired	47	30	15
Students	54	29	12
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	34	18
From time to time	46	31	18
Almost never/ Never	53	30	12
 Political interest index			
Strong	58	30	10
Medium	52	31	14
Low	48	35	14
Not at all	41	27	18
Benefitting from international trade			
Benefitting	55	30	12
Not benefitting	43	33	18

II. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

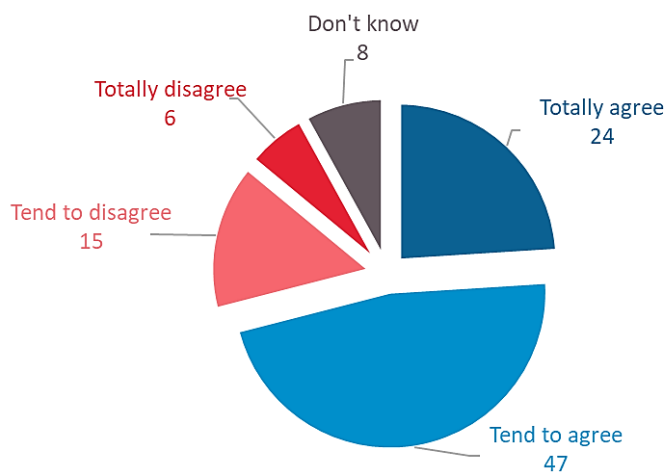
1 Perception of EU trade policy

1.1 The effectiveness of EU trade policy

Around seven in ten Europeans agree that it is more effective for the EU to defend trade interests of Member States around the world rather than individual Member States

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree that the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own. 71% agree¹⁴, including 24% who totally agree. Conversely, 21% disagree, including 6% who totally disagree.

QA7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own. (% - EU)



(May 2019)

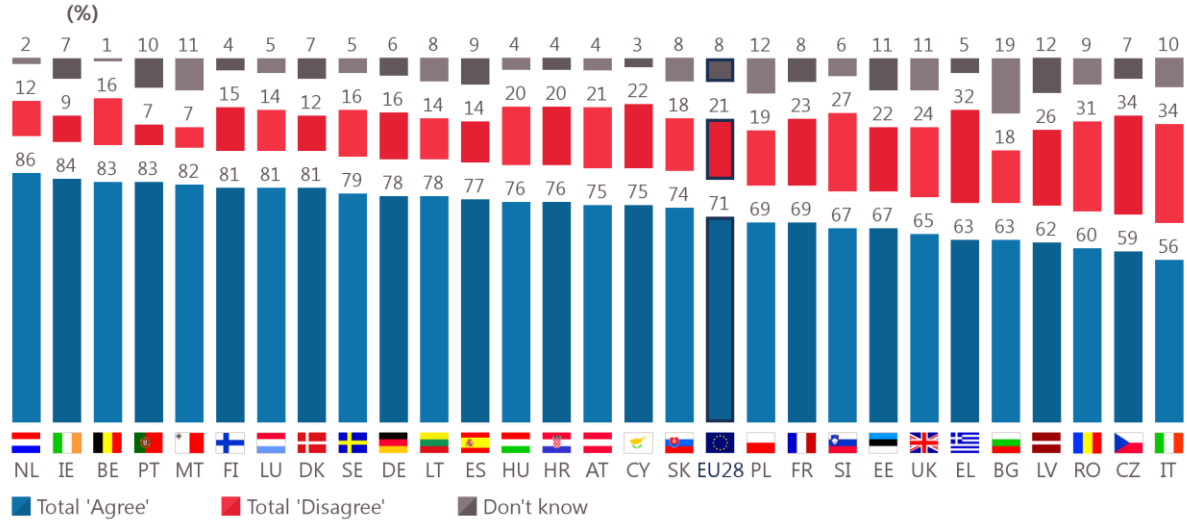
While a majority of respondents in each Member State agree with an EU coordinated approach to international trade, there is a wide variation in the level of support – ranging from 86% in the Netherlands, down to 56% in Italy. Nonetheless, in all Member States, with the exception of Czechia and Italy, at least six in ten respondents think that the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own.

The highest levels of disagreement can be seen in Czechia and Italy (both 34%), Greece (32%) and Romania (31%). All four of these countries are also amongst the lowest in terms of overall perceptions of feeling the benefits of international trade.

¹⁴ QA7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own.

In Bulgaria, nearly one fifth of respondents answered “don't know” to this question.







QA7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own.



The socio-demographic analysis shows that in each category, more than half of respondents agree that the EU is more effective at defending the trade interests of Member States than individual Member States. There are, however, some differences by socio-demographic group:

- Younger citizens are more likely to feel the EU is more effective at defending the trade interests of Member States. 76% of 15-24 agree compared to 67% of those aged 55 and over;
- Those who are more highly educated are also more likely to agree that the EU is more effective at defending trade interests, with 78% of those who finished education aged 20 and over agreeing compared to 60% of those who finished education aged 15 and under;
- Those who are generally more affluent are also more likely to agree – 74% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 58% of those who have difficulties most of the time;
- By occupation, those in managerial positions (81%) and students (78%) are the most likely to agree;
- Respondents who are more politically engaged are also more likely to agree that the EU is more effective at defending trade interests, with 77% of those who score as strong on the political interest index agreeing, compared to 57% who score as not at all interested;
- Those who feel they benefit from international trade are also more likely to agree – 81% compared to 56% who feel they do not benefit;
- In a similar vein, respondents who think we need international trade rules are more likely to agree with the statement (78%) than those who think we need international trade rules but it is naïve to think they will be followed (70%) or than those who think that we do not need international trade rules (58%).

QA7 QA7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own.
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	71	21
 Gender		
Man	71	23
Woman	70	20
 Age		
15-24	76	15
25-39	74	19
40-54	71	23
55 +	67	23
 Education (End of)		
15-	60	26
16-19	67	24
20+	78	18
Still studying	78	14
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	71	24
Managers	81	15
Other white collars	74	21
Manual workers	70	22
House persons	61	24
Unemployed	67	24
Retired	65	24
Students	78	14
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	58	31
From time to time	65	27
Almost never/ Never	74	18
 Political interest index		
Strong	77	20
Medium	75	20
Low	69	22
Not at all	57	25
Benefitting from international trade		
Benefitting	81	14
Not benefitting	56	34
International trade rules		
We do not need international trade rules	58	35
We need international trade rules but it is naïve to think they will be followed	70	23
We need international trade rules	78	16

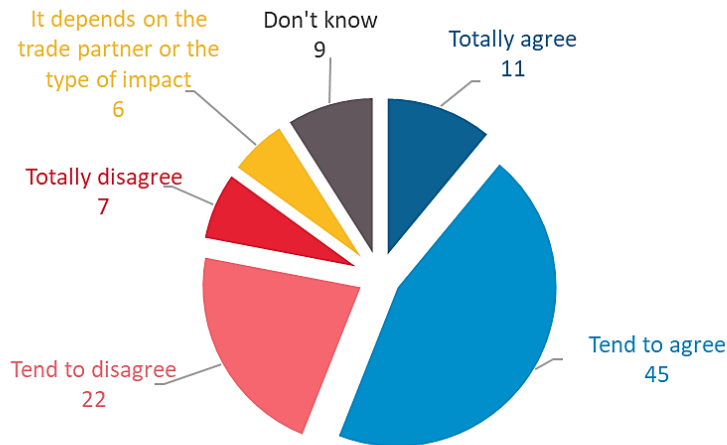
1.2 EU trade policy and its social, environmental and human rights impacts

Over half of Europeans agree that EU trade policy takes into account its social, environmental and human rights impacts

Respondents were asked to what to what extent they agree or disagree that EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on EU trade partners worldwide.

56% of respondents agree with the statement¹⁵, including 11% who totally agree. Around three in ten disagree (with 7% who totally disagree). A further 6% believe it depends on the trade partner or type of impact, while 9% said they don't know.

QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on our trade partners worldwide. (% - EU)



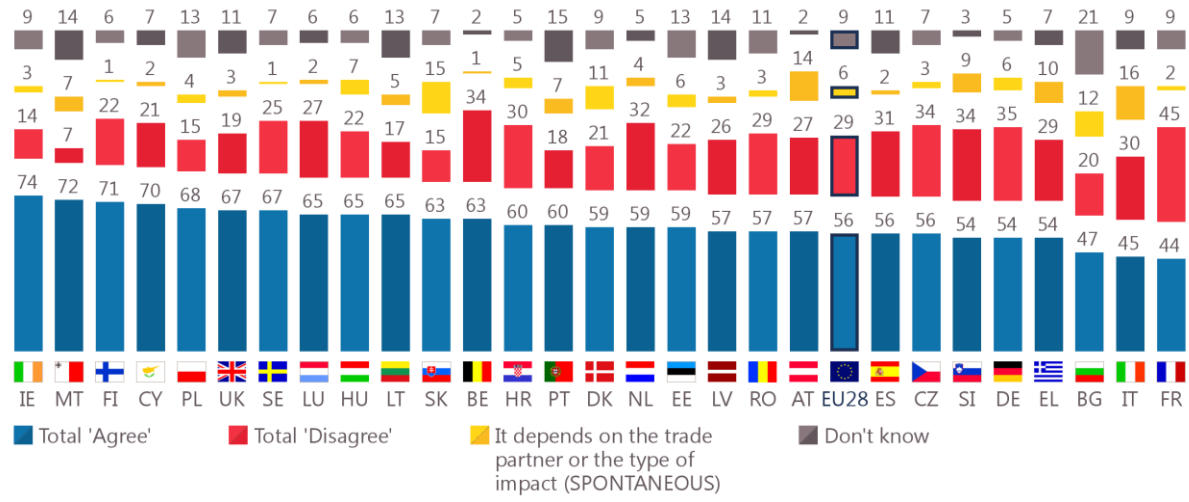
(May 2019)

A majority agree that EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on EU trade partners worldwide in all except three countries – Bulgaria (47%), Italy (45%) and France (44%). In four countries at least seven in ten respondents agree with this statement, including Ireland (74%), Malta (72%), Finland (71%) and Cyprus (70%).

Respondents are most likely to disagree in France (45%), followed by Germany (35%) and then Czechia, Slovenia and Belgium (all 34%). In some countries, especially Bulgaria (21%), Latvia (14%), Portugal (15%), and Malta (14%), a high number of respondents say they do not know whether EU trade policy also takes into account social, environmental, and human rights impacts. In Italy (16%), Slovakia (15%), and Austria (14%) a considerable number of respondents answered that it depends on the trade partner or on the type of impact.

¹⁵ QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on our trade partners worldwide.

QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on our trade partners worldwide. (%)









The socio-demographic data shows the following differences:

- Younger people are more likely to agree that EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts. 62% of 15-24 agree, compared with 52% of those aged 55 and over;
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to agree – 60% of those who finished education aged 20 and over agree compared to 49% of those who finished education aged 15 and under;
- Managers (62%), other white-collar workers (63%) and students (62%) are more likely to agree, especially when compared to retired people (51%) or house persons (52%);
- The less respondents have difficulties paying bills, the more they are likely to agree – 59% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 42% who have difficulties most of the time;
- 65% of those who feel they benefit from international trade agree compared to 43% of those who feel they do not benefit;
- In a similar vein, 67% of respondents who think the EU defends trade interests better than Member States alone agree that EU trade policy also takes into account other impacts, compared to only 31% of those who do not think the EU defends trade interests better than individual Member States.

QA9 QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on our trade partners worldwide.

(% - EU)

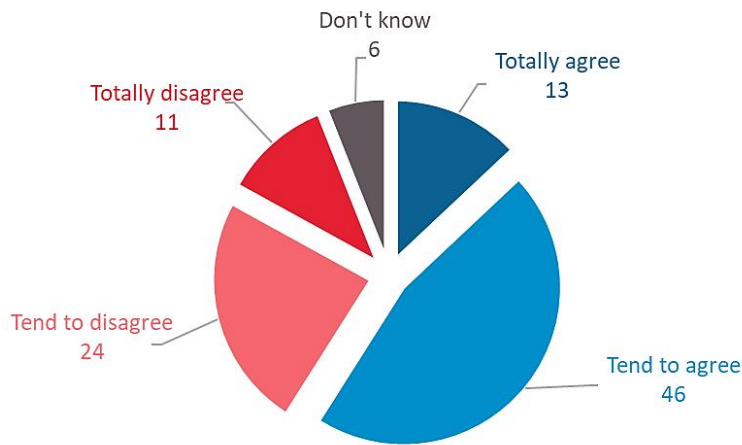
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	56	29
 Gender		
Man	58	29
Woman	56	28
 Age		
15-24	62	23
25-39	60	27
40-54	57	31
55 +	52	31
 Education (End of)		
15-	49	29
16-19	56	29
20+	60	30
Still studying	62	24
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	57	31
Managers	62	29
Other white collars	63	26
Manual workers	56	30
House persons	52	29
Unemployed	54	30
Retired	51	31
Students	62	24
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	42	40
From time to time	54	29
Almost never/ Never	59	28
 Political interest index		
Strong	58	34
Medium	61	28
Low	53	31
Not at all	47	26
Benefitting from international trade		
Benefitting	65	26
Not benefitting	43	38
EU defends trade interests better than Member State		
Agree	67	23
Disagree	31	54

1.3 The transparency and openness of EU trade policy

Around six in ten Europeans trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner

59% of respondents trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner¹⁶, including 13% who totally agree. 35% disagree, including 11% who disagree strongly.

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner. (% - EU)



(May 2019)

¹⁶ QA1 7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.

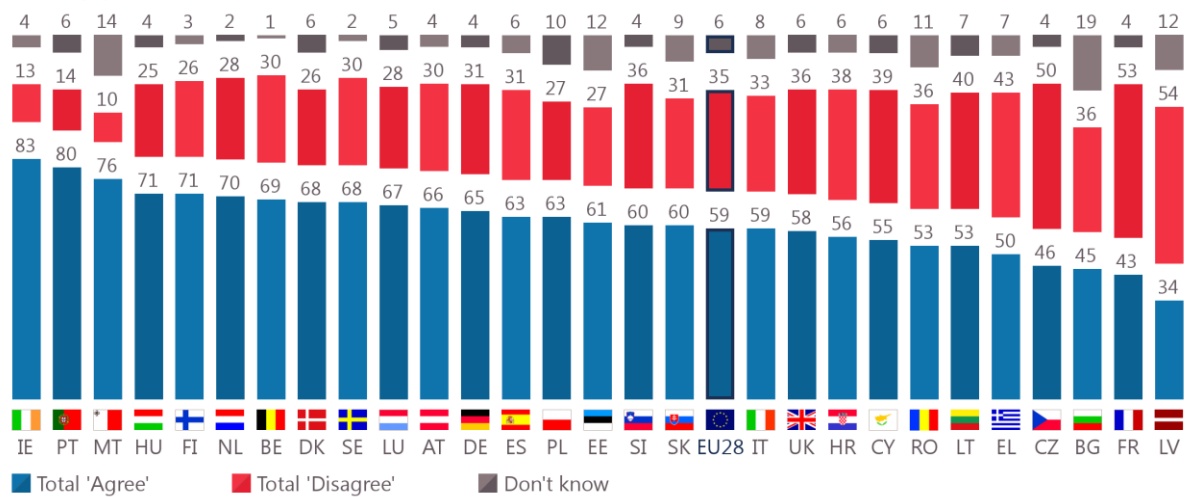
While the majority of respondents agree in all except four Member States, the level of trust varies widely by Member State, ranging from 83% in Ireland to as low as 34% in Latvia.

In six Member States at least seven out of ten respondents agree with the statement, including Ireland (83%), Portugal (80%), and Malta (76%).

At least half of respondents disagree with the statement in three Member States – Latvia (54%), France (53%) and Czechia (50%).

In Bulgaria (19%) and Malta (14%) a notable percentage of respondents say they don't know whether they trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner. (%)








Apart from the political interest index where there are no noticeable differences, some patterns can be seen by socio-demographic group:





- Younger citizens are the most likely to trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner. 66% of 15-24 agree, compared to 55% of those aged 55 and over;
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to trust the EU with 65% of those who finished education aged 20 and over saying they trust the EU to conduct its policy in an open and transparent manner compared to 50% of those who finished education aged 15 and under;
- Similarly, those who do not struggle financially are also more likely to trust the EU – 62% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills trust the EU compared to 44% of those who have difficulties most of the time;
- By occupation, managers (68%), students (66%), and other white-collar workers (65%) are the most likely to trust the EU;
- Those who currently benefit from international trade are more likely to agree – 68% compared to 45% of those who do not benefit;
 - Looking more specifically at the three countries where 50% or more of people said they disagreed (Czechia, France, and Latvia), it is clear that both those who have benefitted and have not benefitted are more likely to disagree. Perhaps this reflects a higher rate of scepticism towards the EU's trade policy, even amongst those who feel they have benefitted from international trade. Indeed, in Czechia 56% of those who benefit from international trade agree while 40% disagree, and 30% of those who are not benefitting from international trade agree while 67% disagree. In France, only 51% of those who benefit from international trade agree while 46% disagree, and 30% of those who do not benefit from international trade agree while 65% disagree. Finally, in Latvia, less than half of those who benefit from international trade agree (44%) while 49% disagree, and 25% of those who do not benefit from international trade agree and 59% disagree.
- Finally, respondents who think the EU defends trade interests better than Member States are more likely to agree (71%) than respondents who do not think the EU defends trade interests better than Member States (30%).

QA17 QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.





(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	59	35
 Gender		
Man	59	36
Woman	60	33
 Age		
15-24	66	27
25-39	64	32
40-54	60	36
55 +	55	37
 Education (End of)		
15-	50	39
16-19	58	36
20+	65	32
Still studying	66	27
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	62	32
Managers	68	30
Other white collars	65	31
Manual workers	58	37
House persons	58	33
Unemployed	54	40
Retired	53	38
Students	66	27
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	44	49
From time to time	57	37
Almost never/ Never	62	32
Benefitting from international trade		
Benefitting	68	28
Not benefitting	45	48
EU defends trade interests better		
Agree	71	25
Disagree	30	65

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.
Respondents who benefit from international trade (%)

		Total Agree	Total Disagree
EU28		68	28
CZ		56	40
FR		51	46
LV		44	49

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.
Respondents who do not benefit from international trade (%)

		Total Agree	Total Disagree
EU28		45	48
CZ		30	67
FR		30	65
LV		25	59

1.4 What should be done against businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU

Almost half of Europeans believe that it is the responsibility of European businesses to treat workers fairly in developing countries and respect the environment

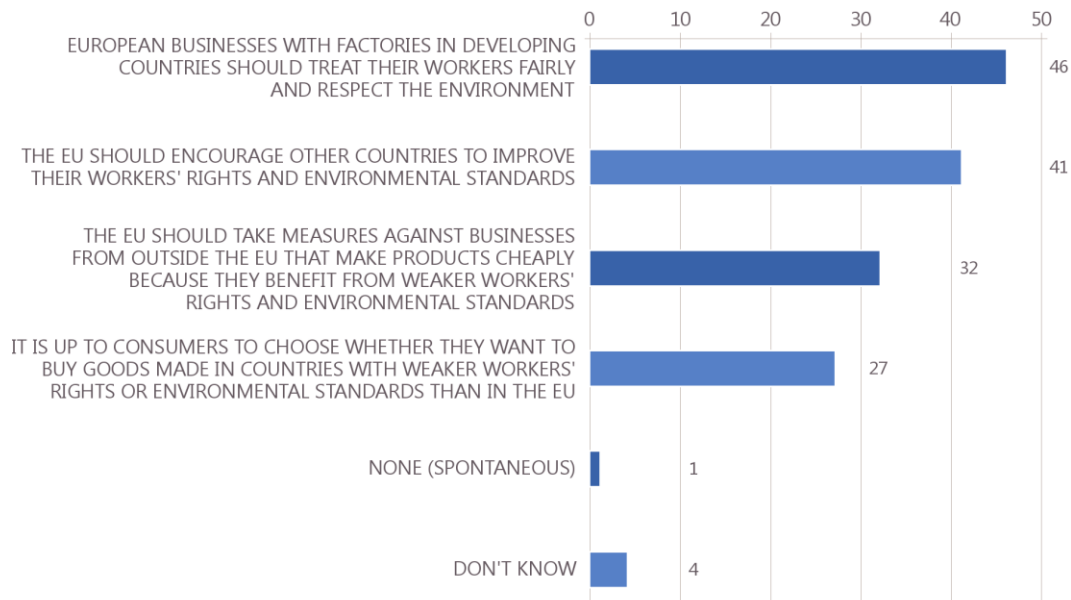
Respondents were read the following text and then asked which of the following statements they agreed with.

Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU.

46% of respondents think that European businesses with factories in developing countries should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment¹⁷, 41% believe that the EU should encourage other countries to improve their workers' rights and environmental standards, 32% believe the EU should take measures against businesses from outside the EU that make products cheaply because they benefit from weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU.

Finally, 27% believe it is up to the consumer to choose whether they want to buy goods made in countries with weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU.

QA10 Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU. Which of the following statements best describes your views? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



¹⁷ QA10 Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU. Which of the following statements best describes your views?

Agreement that **European businesses with factories in developing countries should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment** is highest in Sweden (72%), and also high in the Netherlands (68%) and Finland (60%). Support for this is lowest in Malta and Slovakia (both 31%), but also Poland (32%) and Bulgaria and Italy (33%).

Respondents in Sweden are also the most likely to agree that the **EU should encourage other countries to improve their workers' rights and environmental standards** (65%), followed by the Netherlands (56%). Agreement is lowest in Slovakia (27%) and Czechia (28%).

Agreement that **the EU should take measures against businesses from outside the EU that make products cheaply because they benefit from weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU** is highest in Greece (45%) and Spain (42%), with the lowest levels of agreement seen in Lithuania (19%).

Finally, respondents in Lithuania are most likely to be in favour of **consumer choice** (39%), as are those in Austria (also 39%). Respondents in Sweden were least likely to agree with this statement (12%).

QA10 Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU. Which of the following statements best describes your views? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		European businesses with factories in developing countries should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment	The EU should encourage other countries to improve their workers' rights and environmental standards	The EU should take measures against businesses from outside the EU that make products cheaply because they benefit from weaker workers' rights and environmental standards	It is up to consumers to choose whether they want to buy goods made in countries with weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		46	41	32	27	1	4
BE		47	40	39	25	0	0
BG		33	33	27	35	1	9
CZ		38	28	28	35	1	3
DK		52	44	39	16	0	3
DE		54	45	29	32	0	2
EE		45	36	21	29	1	9
IE		39	43	30	30	1	3
EL		52	46	45	33	0	1
ES		47	32	42	17	1	6
FR		51	45	33	23	1	4
HR		38	39	32	38	1	2
IT		33	34	40	29	2	4
CY		49	44	31	36	1	4
LV		39	30	24	34	2	7
LT		41	38	19	39	1	5
LU		50	45	32	25	0	3
HU		39	40	32	37	1	2
MT		31	44	26	20	4	10
NL		68	56	38	16	0	0
AT		46	36	38	39	1	1
PL		32	34	29	31	1	9
PT		54	52	35	23	0	4
RO		37	33	30	33	1	5
SI		42	36	33	33	2	2
SK		31	27	30	36	1	7
FI		60	51	38	18	0	1
SE		72	65	29	12	0	1
UK		44	48	22	24	1	6

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item







Lowest percentage per item

There are some differences by socio-demographic group:

- Older respondents are slightly more likely to think that the EU should take measures against businesses outside the EU that benefit from weaker standards, with 34% of those who are aged 55 and over saying this compared to 28% of those aged 15-24;
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to feel European businesses with foreign factories should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment (53% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared to 39% of those who left aged 15 or under). They are also more likely to agree that the EU should encourage other countries to do the same (45% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared to 37% of those who left aged 15 or under);
- Managers are also more likely both to feel European businesses with foreign factories should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment (54%) and encourage other countries to do the same (49%);
- Those who are generally more affluent are also more likely to agree that the EU should encourage other countries to do the same – 43% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 38% who have difficulties most of the time or from time to time;
- Those on the right (30%) and centre (29%) side of the political spectrum are more likely to favour freedom of consumer choice than those on the left (23%);
- Those who feel they benefit from international trade are more likely to feel European businesses with foreign factories should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment (49%) and encourage other countries to do the same (45%) compared with 41% and 35% respectively of those who do not benefit;
- People who do not think we need international trade rules are more likely to favour consumer choice (36%) than those who think we do need international trade rules (24%) and are more likely to favour action from the EU or from businesses.

QA10 QA10 Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU. Which of the following statements best describes your views? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)

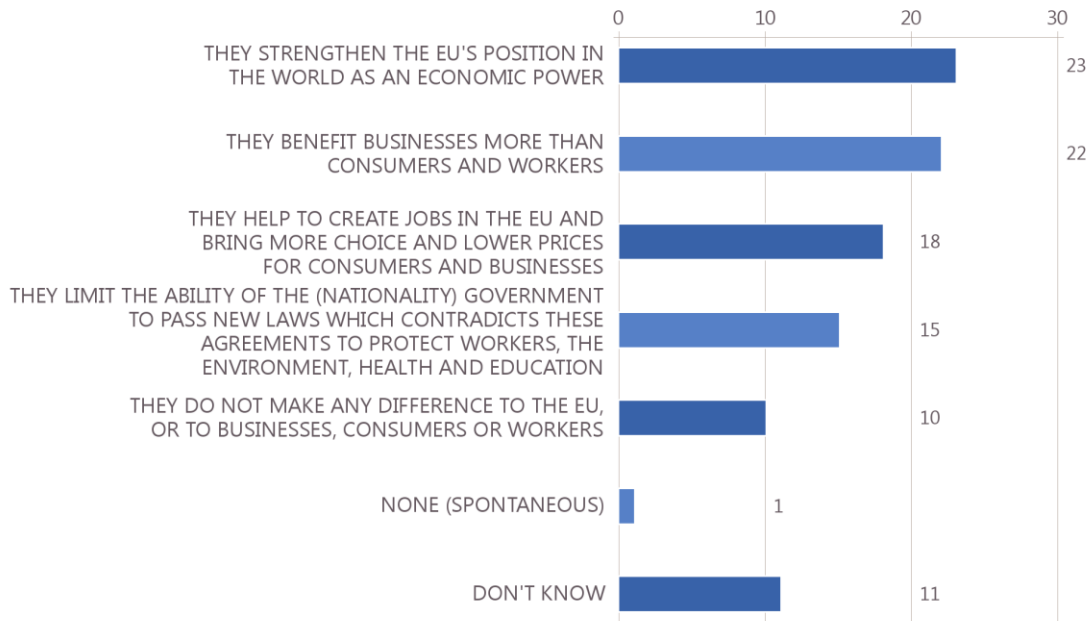
	It is up to consumers to choose whether they want to buy goods made in countries with weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU	European businesses with factories in developing countries should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment	The EU should encourage other countries to improve their workers' rights and environmental standards	The EU should take measures against businesses from outside the EU that make products cheaply because they benefit from weaker workers' rights and environmental standards
EU28	27	46	41	32
 Gender				
Man	28	45	41	33
Woman	27	46	41	32
 Age				
15-24	28	46	41	28
25-39	28	47	45	31
40-54	26	47	42	34
55 +	27	44	38	34
 Education (End of)				
15-	27	39	37	33
16-19	29	42	40	32
20+	24	53	45	35
Still studying	29	48	42	29
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	26	46	40	35
Managers	24	54	49	34
Other white collars	28	49	44	33
Manual workers	28	44	40	32
House persons	30	42	41	29
Unemployed	27	42	39	33
Retired	27	43	38	33
Students	29	48	42	29
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	28	44	38	33
From time to time	30	42	38	33
Almost never/ Never	26	47	43	32
 Left-right political scale				
Left	23	51	45	35
Centre	29	46	41	31
Right	30	44	40	33
Benefitting from international trade				
Benefitting	27	49	45	32
Not benefitting	27	41	35	35
International trade rules				
We do not need international trade rules	36	38	34	27
We need international trade rules but it is naïve to think they will be followed	29	46	40	34
We need international trade rules	24	50	46	35

1.5 The perception of recent trade agreements signed between the EU and other countries

Opinions are mixed regarding the benefits of signed trade agreements

Respondents were asked about their view on the signed trade agreements between the EU and other countries with the examples of Canada, Japan and Mexico¹⁸. Opinions were divided – while 23% agree that they strengthen the EU's position in the world as an economic power, 22% believe that they benefit businesses more than consumers and workers. One in five believe they help to create jobs in the EU and bring more choice and lower prices for consumers and businesses. However, 15% feel that these agreements limit the ability of their country to pass new laws which would contradict these agreements in order to protect workers, the environment, health or education. One in ten felt the agreements made no difference while 11% did not know.

QA13 The EU has signed trade agreements with countries including Canada, Japan and Mexico. Which of the following statements about the EU's trade agreements do you agree with most?
(% - EU)



¹⁸ QA13 The EU has signed trade agreements with countries including Canada, Japan and Mexico. Which of the following statements about the EU's trade agreements do you agree with most?

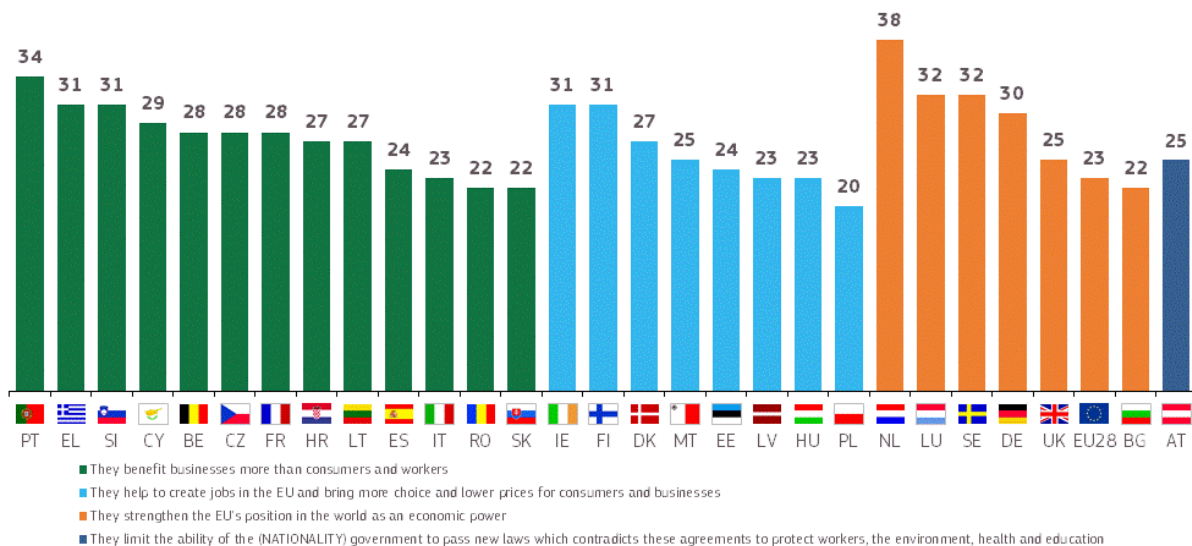
Looking next at the differences by Member State, the view that the **deals strengthen the EU's position** is the most mentioned item in six Member States and the second most mentioned item in a further fifteen. Levels of agreement range from 38% in the Netherlands, 32% in Luxembourg and 30% in Germany down to only 12% in Latvia. This item is the first most frequently mentioned item in the Netherlands (38%), Sweden (32%), Luxembourg (32%), Germany (30%), the United Kingdom (25%), and Bulgaria (22%).

The belief that **the agreements will only benefit big businesses** is the most commonly mentioned view in 13 Member States, and the second most mentioned in a further eight. Agreement is highest in Portugal (34%) and lowest in Sweden (11%) and Bulgaria and Denmark (both 12%). Countries where this item is the first most frequently mentioned item include Portugal (34%), Greece and Slovenia (both 31%), Cyprus (29%), Belgium and France (both 28%), and Italy (23%).

The belief that **the agreements help create jobs and bring more choice and cheaper prices** is the most frequently mentioned item in eight Member States, and the second most frequently mentioned item in another seven. Agreement ranges from 31% in Finland and Ireland, to 10% in France. Countries where this is the first most mentioned item include Ireland and Finland (31%), Denmark (27%), and Malta (25%).

The belief that **the agreements will limit the autonomy of national governments to pass their own laws** was most prevalent in Austria (25%) and least common in Estonia (7%) and Lithuania (9%).

QA13 The EU has signed trade agreements with countries including Canada, Japan and Mexico. Which of the following statements about the EU's trade agreements do you agree with most?
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



The countries where respondents are most likely to express negative views about the trade agreements are Austria (49%) and Czechia and Greece (both 46%). The countries where respondents are most likely to express positive views about the trade agreements are Sweden (58%) and the Netherlands (57%). While it is not always a perfect correspondence for all countries, this reflects the distribution of countries whose people feel they have benefitted or not from international trade, with countries where more of the population feel they have benefitted from international trade generally also having more respondents who choose positive options to describe the EU's trade agreements.

QA13 The EU has signed trade agreements with countries including Canada, Japan and Mexico. Which of the following statements about the EU's trade agreements do you agree with most? (%)

		They strengthen the EU's position in the world as an economic power	They benefit businesses more than consumers and workers	They help to create jobs in the EU and bring more choice and lower prices for consumers and businesses	They limit the ability of the (NATIONALITY) government to pass new laws which contradicts these agreements to protect workers, the environment, health and education	They do not make any difference to the EU, or to businesses, consumers or workers	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28		23	22	18	15	10	1	41	37	11
BE		26	28	20	13	9	0	46	41	4
BG		22	12	17	12	10	2	39	24	25
CZ		17	28	17	18	10	1	34	46	9
DK		26	12	27	13	7	1	53	25	14
DE		30	20	19	13	7	2	49	33	9
EE		20	14	24	7	13	2	44	21	20
IE		24	17	31	12	7	1	55	29	8
EL		18	31	17	15	12	1	35	46	6
ES		20	24	20	11	7	2	40	35	16
FR		22	28	10	15	11	2	32	43	12
HR		19	27	18	15	15	1	37	42	5
IT		18	23	14	18	16	2	32	41	9
CY		20	29	14	15	13	1	34	44	8
LV		12	19	23	16	9	3	35	35	18
LT		25	27	20	9	8	2	45	36	9
LU		32	22	14	12	10	1	46	34	9
HU		18	20	23	17	14	2	41	37	6
MT		15	13	25	10	14	2	40	23	21
NL		38	21	19	13	2	1	57	34	6
AT		17	24	16	25	14	2	33	49	2
PL		19	19	20	12	12	1	39	31	17
PT		18	34	19	11	4	0	37	45	14
RO		17	22	21	17	13	1	38	39	9
SI		16	31	20	11	10	5	36	42	7
SK		21	22	20	14	10	1	41	36	12
FI		19	18	31	12	5	1	50	30	14
SE		32	11	26	16	3	2	58	27	10
UK		25	17	20	17	6	1	45	34	14

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

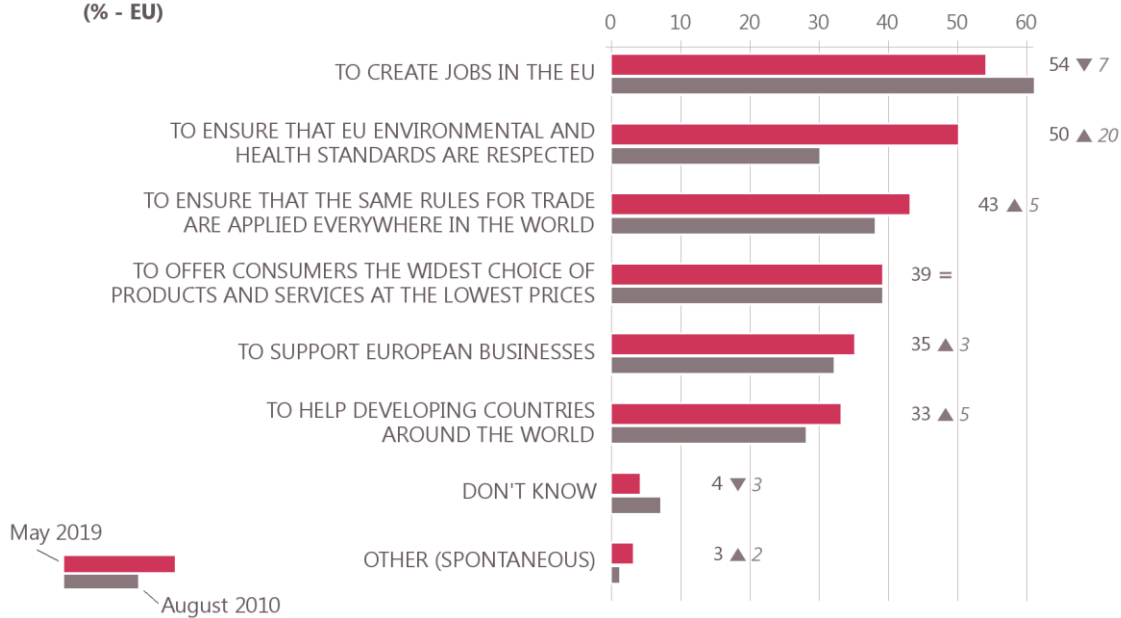
2 Main priorities for the trade policy of the EU

Main priorities for Europeans are that trade policy should create jobs and respect environmental and health standards

Respondents were asked what they felt should be the main priorities for the European Union's trade policy in the years to come¹⁹. While creating jobs in the EU is still the priority for 54% of them, this has seen a decrease of seven percentage points since 2010. The next most frequently mentioned priority is to ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected - this is mentioned by 50% of respondents and has seen a substantial increase of +20pp since the 2010 survey.

Other priorities were to ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world (43%, +5pp), to offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices (39%, no change), to support European business (35%, +3pp) and to help developing countries around the world (33%, +5pp).

QA4T In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



¹⁹ QA4 In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? And then?

Creating jobs in the EU is the most frequently mentioned priority in 16 Member States and the second or third most frequently mentioned in a further ten. It is most frequently mentioned in Greece where 82% of respondents feel this should be the priority, compared with only 42% in the Netherlands and 43% in the United Kingdom.

Ensuring that EU environmental and health standards are respected is most frequently mentioned as a priority in eight Member States and is the second or third most frequently mentioned priority in a further 14. Support for this priority is highest in Sweden (72%) and the Netherlands (71%) and lowest in Poland and the United Kingdom (both 36%).

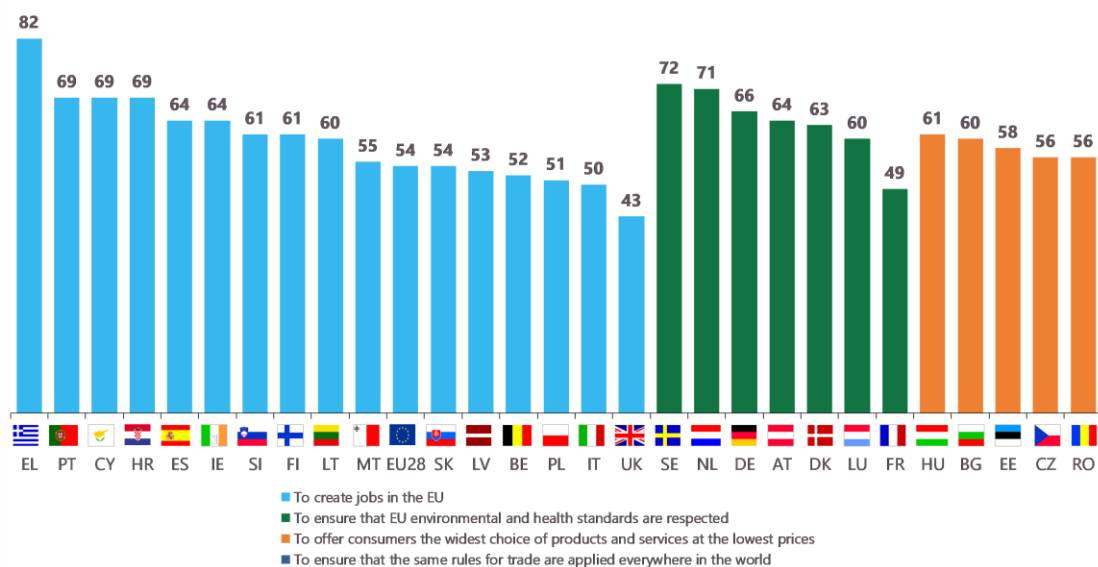
Ensuring that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world is one of the top three most frequently mentioned priorities in 15 Member States, with level of agreement ranging from 58% in Greece to 23% in Estonia.

Offering consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices is the most frequently mentioned priority in five Member States, and second or third most frequently mentioned in a further 14. Support is highest in Portugal (68%) and Greece (65%) and lowest in the Netherlands (23%), Finland (24%), Germany (25%), Sweden (26%), France (27%) and Denmark (27%).

Agreement with the priority of **supporting European business** ranges from 55% in Greece and 52% in Portugal to 26% in Latvia and 27% in Denmark.

Agreement that EU trade policy should **help developing countries around the world** is highest in Sweden (47%) and the Netherlands (46%) and lowest in Latvia (12%), Estonia (15%) and Bulgaria (17%).

QA4T In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



When respondents were asked to name one priority only for the European Union's trade policy, trends since 2010 show a couple of notable variations:

The biggest changes since the 2010 survey can be seen in agreement that the priority should be to create jobs in the EU (-11pp) and ensuring that EU environmental and health standards are respected (+13pp).

Looking at the patterns by Member States, the most notable differences regarding job creation can be seen in Hungary (-29pp), Slovakia (-24pp) and Czechia (-23pp). Excluding Croatia which was not part of the 2010 survey, the only country to see an increase in this response since 2010 is Cyprus (+10pp).

The most notable differences in agreement that the priority should be ensuring environmental and health standards are respected can be seen in the Netherlands (+29pp) and Sweden (+24pp). There has been an increase in agreement across all Member States on this measure, the smallest of which is in Malta (+6pp).

QA4A In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly?
(%)

		To create jobs in the EU		To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected		To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world		To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices		To help developing countries around the world		To support European businesses		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		
EU28		23	▼ 11	21	▲ 13	16	=	15	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	4
BE		23	▼ 9	21	▲ 14	18	▼ 2	14	▼ 1	9	▲ 2	13	▼ 4	1	▲ 1	1
BG		20	▼ 6	15	▲ 10	19	▲ 4	29	▼ 12	3	▼ 1	8	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	5
CZ		14	▼ 23	20	▲ 15	19	▲ 3	28	▲ 4	7	▲ 4	9	▼ 4	1	▲ 1	2
DK		19	▼ 4	33	▲ 16	12	▼ 6	9	▼ 6	14	▲ 2	7	▼ 4	2	▲ 2	4
DE		23	▼ 13	31	▲ 20	18	▼ 4	7	▼ 3	13	▲ 5	6	▼ 3	1	▲ 1	1
EE		17	▼ 17	14	▲ 8	8	▼ 3	35	▲ 14	5	▲ 1	11	▼ 3	2	▲ 2	8
IE		31	▼ 5	12	▲ 7	11	▼ 2	19	▼ 3	10	▼ 2	11	▲ 5	3	▲ 3	3
EL		38	▼ 6	12	▲ 7	13	▲ 3	20	▼ 2	4	=	11	▼ 2	1	▲ 1	1
ES		38	▼ 18	18	▲ 16	9	▼ 2	12	▲ 3	11	▲ 6	7	▼ 4	1	=	4
FR		17	▼ 7	23	▲ 13	19	▼ 4	11	▼ 6	12	▲ 4	11	▼ 3	2	▲ 2	5
HR		34	NA	11	NA	11	NA	28	NA	8	NA	6	NA	0	NA	2
IT		21	▼ 4	16	▲ 7	19	▲ 4	20	▲ 1	6	▼ 5	13	▲ 2	1	=	4
CY		33	▲ 10	17	▲ 9	7	▲ 1	26	▼ 23	5	▼ 4	9	▲ 5	0	=	3
LV		25	▼ 11	20	▲ 15	15	▲ 2	20	▼ 3	5	▲ 1	8	▼ 4	2	▲ 2	5
LT		26	▼ 17	13	▲ 10	12	▲ 3	28	▲ 8	5	▼ 2	11	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	4
LU		19	▼ 11	29	▲ 21	15	=	10	▼ 2	11	▼ 1	13	▼ 1	1	=	2
HU		21	▼ 29	16	▲ 12	14	▲ 6	30	▲ 7	8	▲ 4	8	=	1	▲ 1	2
MT		23	▼ 6	15	▲ 6	8	▲ 3	22	▼ 11	14	▲ 7	6	▼ 1	1	▲ 1	11
NL		12	▼ 10	39	▲ 29	19	▼ 14	8	=	11	▲ 3	9	▼ 4	2	▲ 1	0
AT		23	▼ 10	25	▲ 10	11	▲ 2	12	▼ 5	9	▲ 1	17	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	1
PL		21	▼ 21	12	▲ 7	12	▲ 4	23	▲ 7	11	▲ 3	14	▲ 5	1	▲ 1	6
PT		37	▼ 9	13	▲ 8	9	▲ 1	23	▲ 6	6	▼ 4	8	▼ 2	1	▲ 1	3
RO		19	▼ 3	19	▲ 14	15	▲ 8	22	▼ 17	10	▼ 3	10	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	4
SI		25	▼ 8	20	▲ 9	12	▲ 2	23	▼ 1	5	=	12	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	1
SK		20	▼ 24	18	▲ 13	21	▲ 6	19	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	3	▲ 2	3
FI		24	▼ 6	30	▲ 14	21	▲ 2	8	▼ 3	8	▼ 5	8	▼ 2	0	=	1
SE		13	▼ 8	44	▲ 24	16	▲ 3	7	▼ 4	10	▼ 9	7	▼ 5	2	▲ 2	1
UK		19	▼ 11	16	▲ 10	14	▼ 3	14	▲ 5	12	▲ 4	10	▼ 4	4	▲ 3	11

When asked what other priorities they considered important, with no maximum number of answers set, similar changes in trends can be seen:

The biggest changes since the 2010 survey can be seen in agreement that the priority should be to create jobs in the EU (-7pp) and ensuring that EU environmental and health standards are respected (+20pp).

Looking at the patterns by Member States, the most notable differences regarding job creation can be seen in Hungary (-24pp), Slovakia (-18pp) and Czechia (-18pp). Excluding Croatia which was not part of the 2010 survey, only four countries see an increase since 2010 – Greece (+5pp), Italy and Sweden (both +3pp) and Slovenia (+1pp).

On the contrary, there has been an increase in all Member States in respondents saying that the priority should be ensuring that environmental and health standards are respected across all Member States. The largest increases can be seen in Luxembourg (+37pp) and the Netherlands (+36pp), and the lowest in Cyprus (+1pp).

The highest increases in respondents who say a main priority for the EU's trade policy should be ensuring that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world can be seen in Greece (+22pp), Hungary (+20pp), and Romania (+18pp).

Respondents who said that offering consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest price should be a main priority for the EU have most increased in Estonia (+17pp), and Portugal (+15pp), with the biggest decreases seen in Cyprus (-21pp) and Malta (-13pp).

For respondents who say that one of the main EU trade policy priorities should be supporting European business, the biggest increases can be seen in Portugal (+18pp), Italy (+17pp), and Poland (+16pp). The biggest decrease is seen in Spain (-14pp), Latvia (-9pp) and Denmark and France (both -6pp).

Finally, there has been an increase in 21 countries in the percentage point of respondents mentioning helping developing countries around the world as a main priority for the EU: the most significant increases are seen in the Netherlands (+19pp), Germany (+13pp), and Malta (+12pp). The percentage of respondents choosing this item has remained the same in three countries, and there are three countries where there has been a decrease in this item, the most significant of which is seen in Cyprus (-14pp).

May 2019

Report

QA4T In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)








		To create jobs in the EU		To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected		To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world		To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices		To support European businesses		To help developing countries around the world		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		Diff. May 2019 - August 2010		
EU28		54	▼ 7	50	▲ 20	43	▲ 5	39	=	35	▲ 3	33	▲ 5	3	▲ 2	4
BE		52	▼ 10	50	▲ 19	46	▲ 1	40	▲ 5	40	▲ 2	30	▲ 6	2	▲ 1	1
BG		52	▼ 16	47	▲ 18	53	▲ 11	60	▼ 11	32	▲ 4	17	▲ 1	2	▲ 2	5
CZ		49	▼ 18	53	▲ 28	50	▲ 10	56	▲ 5	37	▼ 2	20	▲ 6	3	▲ 3	2
DK		52	=	63	▲ 13	38	▼ 6	27	▼ 6	27	▼ 6	43	▲ 6	3	▲ 3	4
DE		60	▼ 5	66	▲ 28	48	▲ 3	25	▼ 5	31	▲ 8	43	▲ 13	4	▲ 4	1
EE		45	▼ 15	37	▲ 16	23	▼ 3	58	▲ 17	33	▼ 3	15	▲ 1	5	▲ 5	8
IE		64	▼ 5	43	▲ 13	36	▼ 5	48	▼ 8	44	▲ 5	38	▲ 1	6	▲ 6	3
EL		82	▲ 5	58	▲ 23	58	▲ 22	65	▲ 6	55	▲ 10	31	▲ 10	5	▲ 5	1
ES		64	▼ 13	43	▲ 23	33	▲ 4	33	▼ 6	30	▼ 14	31	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	4
FR		48	▼ 9	49	▲ 16	43	=	27	▼ 11	36	▼ 6	32	▲ 6	4	▲ 4	5
HR		69	NA	40	NA	42	NA	61	NA	29	NA	30	NA	0	NA	2
IT		50	▲ 3	46	▲ 17	50	▲ 10	49	▲ 3	42	▲ 17	24	▼ 6	2	▲ 1	4
CY		69	▼ 10	55	▲ 1	43	▲ 6	63	▼ 21	35	▼ 3	22	▼ 14	0	=	3
LV		53	▼ 11	46	▲ 28	32	▲ 2	46	▲ 3	26	▼ 9	12	▼ 2	5	▲ 5	5
LT		60	▼ 6	45	▲ 31	38	▲ 13	57	▲ 12	33	▼ 3	18	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	4
LU		51	▼ 3	60	▲ 37	45	▲ 11	32	=	44	▲ 10	36	▲ 11	2	▲ 1	2
HU		52	▼ 24	52	▲ 21	47	▲ 20	61	▲ 6	31	=	21	▲ 6	2	▲ 2	2
MT		55	▼ 8	45	▲ 11	31	▲ 15	51	▼ 13	33	▲ 6	40	▲ 12	2	▲ 1	11
NL		42	▼ 5	71	▲ 36	48	▼ 6	23	▲ 2	31	▼ 1	46	▲ 19	4	▲ 1	1
AT		63	▼ 2	64	▲ 10	46	▲ 4	41	▼ 5	51	▲ 6	37	=	6	▲ 3	1
PL		51	▼ 13	36	▲ 17	35	▲ 12	49	▲ 8	39	▲ 16	30	▲ 6	2	▲ 2	6
PT		69	▼ 2	47	▲ 19	40	▲ 3	68	▲ 15	52	▲ 18	32	=	4	▲ 4	3
RO		49	▼ 11	53	▲ 24	48	▲ 18	56	▼ 8	35	▲ 1	39	▲ 5	1	=	4
SI		61	▲ 1	52	▲ 17	35	▲ 7	51	▲ 1	44	▲ 12	22	▲ 8	5	▲ 3	1
SK		54	▼ 18	46	▲ 31	53	▲ 12	52	▲ 5	37	▲ 5	27	▲ 11	5	▲ 4	3
FI		61	=	61	▲ 19	50	▲ 5	24	▼ 6	34	▲ 4	32	=	2	=	1
SE		52	▲ 3	72	▲ 22	42	▲ 7	26	=	32	▼ 2	47	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	1
UK		43	▼ 8	36	▲ 10	33	▼ 2	34	▲ 11	29	▼ 1	32	▲ 5	6	▲ 5	11

There are some socio-demographic differences in terms of preferred priorities:

- **Wider choice and lower prices** tend to be preferred by those with a lower educational level (41% of those who left education aged 15 or under compared to 34% of those who left aged 20 or over), who struggle to pay bills (46% and 47% of those who have difficulties most of the time or from time to time compared to 35% of those who almost never or never have difficulties) and on the right side of the political spectrum (46% of those on the right compared to 34% of those on the left and 38% in the centre);
- **Helping developing countries** is favoured more by the youngest age groups (40% of those aged 15-24 compared to 30% of those aged 55 and over), more highly educated (35% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared to 27% of those who left aged 15 or under), more affluent respondents (34% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills compared to 29% of those who have difficulties most of the time or from time to time) and left-leaning people (40% of those on the left compared to 29% on the right and 33% in the centre);
- **Ensuring environmental and health standards are respected** is more likely to be mentioned by highly educated respondents (57% of those who left education aged 20 or over, compared to 42% of those who left aged 15 or under and 48% of those who left aged 16-19), people in managerial positions (62%) and again those on the left politically (60% compared to 47% on the right and 50% in the centre);
- **Ensuring the same rules are applied everywhere** is more typical of older age groups (36% of those aged 15-24 compared to 42% of those aged 25-39, 45% of those 40-54 and 44% of 55 and over) and those with a higher educational level (48% of those who left education aged 20 or over, compared to 39% of those who left aged 15 or under and 43% of those who left aged 16-19);
- **Job creation** tends to be mentioned more by those who struggle financially (58% of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time compared to 54% who have difficulties from time to time and 53% who almost never or never have difficulties);
- **Supporting European businesses** is more likely to be mentioned by men (38% compared to 33% of women), and respondents with a high education level (39% of those who left education aged 20 and over, compared to 33% of those who left aged 15 or under and 35% of those who left aged 16-19);
- Those who feel they benefit from international trade are more likely to be in favour of all priorities than those who feel they are not benefitting from international trade.

QA4T QA4T - In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? And then?

(% - EU)

	To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices	To help developing countries around the world	To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected	To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world	To create jobs in the EU	To support European businesses
EU28	39	33	50	43	54	35
 Gender						
Man	39	33	49	44	54	38
Woman	38	33	52	42	53	33
 Age						
15-24	37	40	51	36	53	33
25-39	39	34	50	42	56	38
40-54	40	31	53	45	55	37
55 +	38	30	49	44	52	33
 Education (End of)						
15-	41	27	42	39	55	33
16-19	42	32	48	43	55	35
20+	34	35	57	48	52	39
Still studying	36	41	56	38	52	33
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	40	33	51	46	54	45
Managers	33	36	62	45	55	40
Other white collars	39	31	53	46	58	40
Manual workers	41	34	48	42	54	34
House persons	42	28	47	41	55	34
Unemployed	44	28	45	41	58	33
Retired	38	30	46	43	51	32
Students	36	41	56	38	52	33
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	46	29	43	43	58	35
From time to time	47	29	48	43	54	36
Almost never/ Never	35	34	52	43	53	35
 Political interest index						
Strong	35	40	60	49	54	39
Medium	40	34	54	46	56	37
Low	39	32	49	42	55	34
Not at all	39	25	34	33	48	29
 Left-right political scale						
Left	34	40	60	45	54	33
Centre	38	33	50	44	55	36
Right	46	29	47	44	54	39
Benefitting from international trade						
Benefitting	39	37	55	45	55	38
Not benefitting	38	27	44	42	53	33

3 Opinion on imposing tariffs and duties on countries outside of the European Union

3.1 Perception of higher duties on countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade

Almost six in ten believe that higher tariff duties should be applied to foreign countries and businesses that do not “play by the rules”

Respondents were read the following text and then asked which of the following statements they agreed with²⁰:

There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade or engage in unfair trading practices, for example by selling abnormally cheap products or receiving illegal subsidies from their governments. This can result in harm to European manufacturers who cannot compete on fair terms with the foreign imported goods but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers.

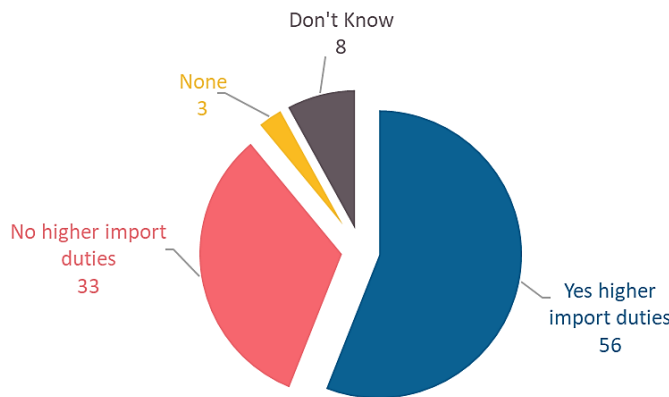
Two options were offered to respondents:

1. *The EU should apply higher import duties on goods from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses which can result in higher prices for these goods*
2. *The EU should not apply higher import duties on goods and services from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses as they provide cheaper goods for consumers*

²⁰ QAB There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade or engage in unfair trading practices, for example by selling abnormally cheap products or receiving illegal subsidies from their governments. This can result in harm to European manufacturers who cannot compete on fair terms with the foreign imported goods but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers. Which of the following statement do you agree with most?

56% agree that higher import duties should be applied while 33% feel that higher import duties should not be applied. 11% said none or don't know.

QA8 There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade, this can result in harm to European manufacturers but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers. Which of the following statement do you agree with most? (% - EU)



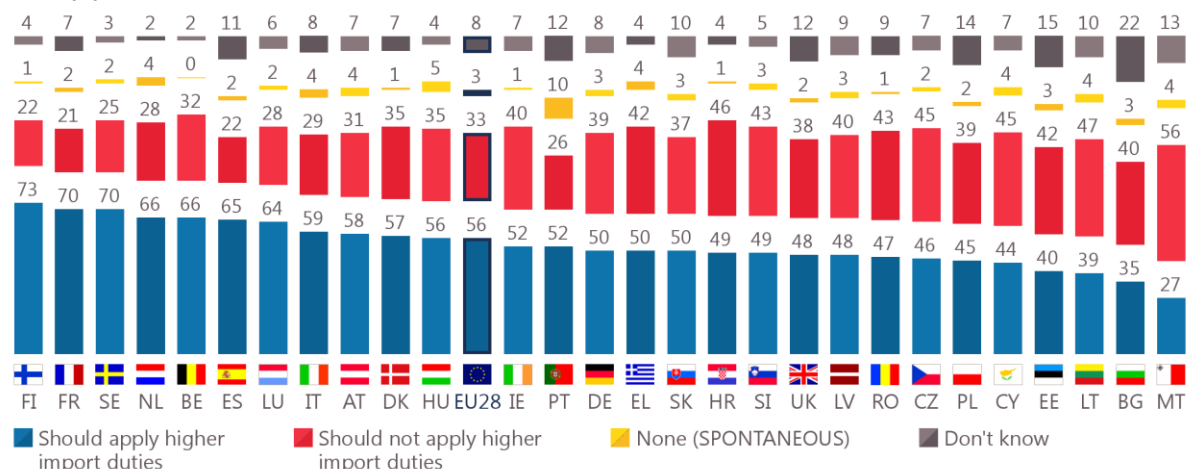
(May 2019)

In most countries, respondents tend more to say that the EU should apply higher import duties. However, there is wide variation by Member State. Support for applying higher import duties ranged from over seven in ten respondents in Finland (73%) and France and Sweden (both 70%), to fewer than four in ten respondents in Malta (27%), Bulgaria (35%) and Lithuania (39%).

In five countries, respondents are more likely to say that the EU should not apply higher import duties: Malta (56% vs. 27% who think the EU should apply higher import duties), Bulgaria (40% vs. 35%), Lithuania (47% vs. 39%), Estonia (42% vs. 40%) and Cyprus (45% vs. 44%).

In two countries 15% or more of respondents say they do not know: Bulgaria (22%) and Estonia (15%).

QA8 There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade, this can result in harm to European manufacturers but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers. Which of the following statement do you agree with most? (%)










Looking at the socio-demographic data, there are no notable differences between men and women, or by age, but there are some for other groups:

- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to be in favour of the EU applying higher import duties: 62% of those who finished education aged 20 and over compared to 51% of those who finished education aged 15 and under;
- Those who have fewer difficulties paying bills are also more likely to be in favour of the EU applying higher import duties – 57% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 51% who have difficulties most of the time;
- By occupation, those in managerial (61%) or white collar (60%) positions are more likely to be in favour of the EU applying higher import duties;
- Those who are most politically engaged are more likely to be in favour of the EU applying higher import duties – 59% of those who score as strong on the political interest index say they are for higher import duties, compared to 46% who score as not at all interested;
- Those on the left (60%) side of the political spectrum are also more likely compared to those on the right (55%).

QA8 QA8 There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade, this can result in harm to European manufacturers but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers. Which of the following statement do you agree with most?

(% - EU)

	The EU SHOULD APPLY higher import duties on goods from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses which can result in higher prices for these goods	The EU SHOULD NOT APPLY higher import duties on goods and services from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses as they provide cheaper goods for consumers
EU28	56	33
 Gender		
Man	57	33
Woman	54	33
 Age		
15-24	52	36
25-39	55	35
40-54	58	32
55 +	55	32
 Education (End of)		
15-	51	31
16-19	53	35
20+	62	30
Still studying	54	33
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	59	32
Managers	61	31
Other white collars	60	32
Manual workers	54	34
House persons	53	34
Unemployed	52	38
Retired	54	32
Students	54	33
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	51	33
From time to time	55	34
Almost never/ Never	57	33
 Political interest index		
Strong	59	33
Medium	58	33
Low	57	33
Not at all	46	33
 Left-right political scale		
Left	60	32
Centre	57	33
Right	55	37
Benefitting from international trade		
Benefitting	58	33
Not benefitting	54	33

3.2 Perception of increasing duties on imported goods

A third of Europeans believe that the EU should only increase import duties if other countries increase import duties on EU exports

Respondents were asked how the EU should respond when certain countries increase duties on imported goods to protect their national industries²¹. Respondents tend to lean towards answers that indicate the EU should also increase duties on imported goods. 32% believe that the EU should increase import duties only if other countries increase their import duties on EU exports. Around one in five believe that the EU should increase duties on imported goods so as to protect EU industry and jobs. A further 16% believe the EU should not increase import duties even if other countries increase theirs to prevent the risk of ever-higher duties. Finally, around one in five say the EU should not increase duties on imported goods because this would raise prices for consumers and businesses.

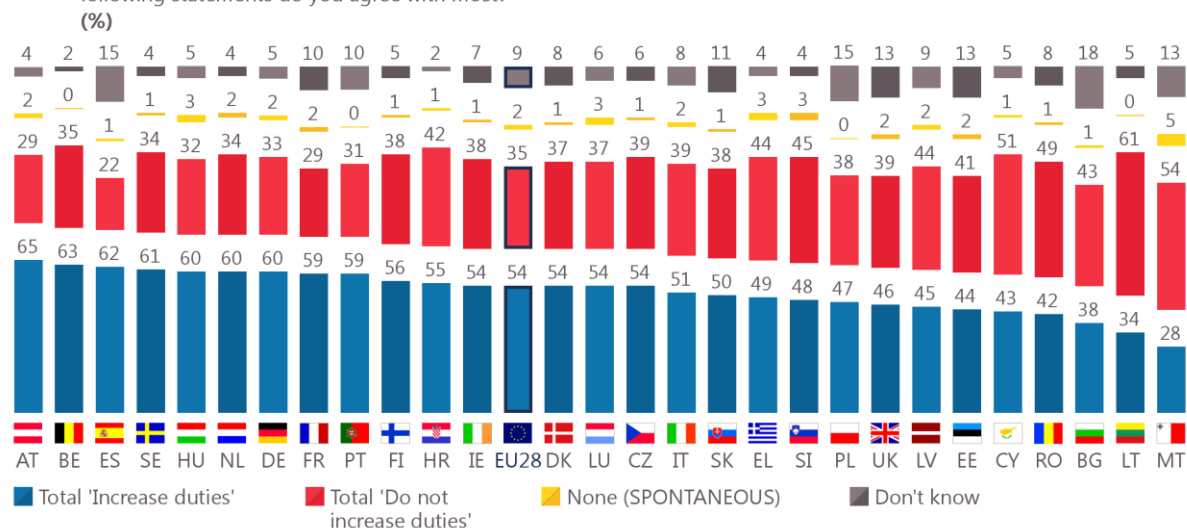
QA12 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?
(% - EU)



²¹ QA1 2 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?

In total, 54% of Europeans are in favour of increasing duties while 35% are against. Support for increasing duties is highest in Austria (65%), Belgium (63%), Spain (62%), Sweden, (61%) and Hungary, the Netherlands and Germany (all 60%). Support for increasing duties is lowest in Malta (28%), Lithuania (34%) and Bulgaria (38%). A majority are in favour of not increasing duties in three Member States – Cyprus (51%), Malta (54%) and Lithuania (61%). Lithuania (39%) and Cyprus and Malta (both 33%) are also the countries with the highest proportion of respondents who think the EU should not increase duties because it would raise prices for consumers and businesses.

QA12 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?



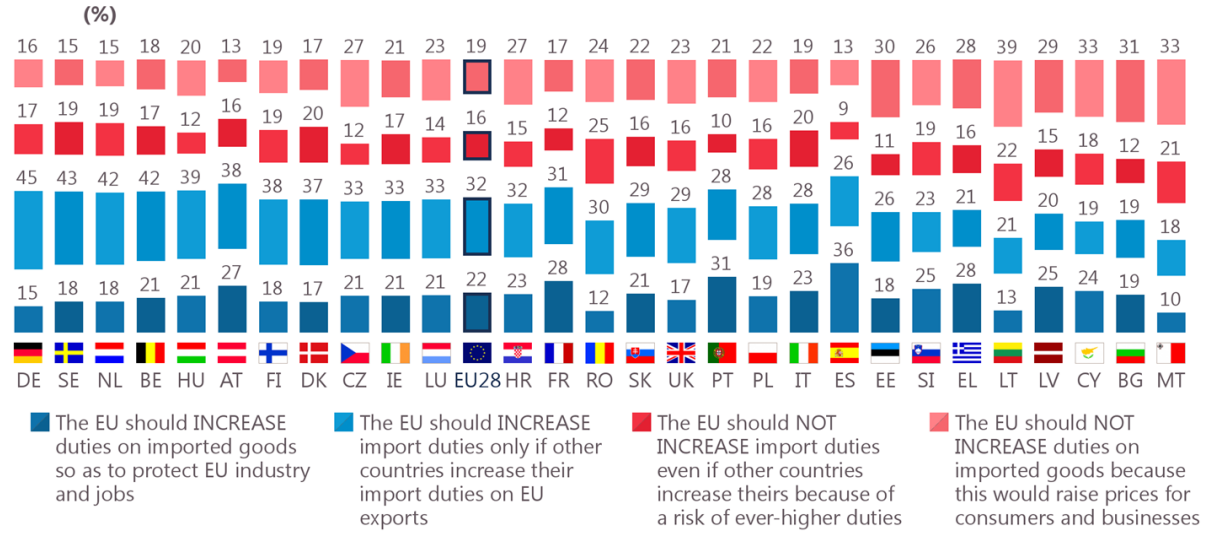
Breaking down the data to see more detail, it can be observed that in 18 countries the plurality of respondents think the EU should increase import duties only if other countries increase their import duties on EU exports. The most significant pluralities are in Germany (45%) and Sweden (43%).

In two countries, Spain (36%) and Portugal (31%), the plurality of respondents think the EU should increase duties on imported goods so as to protect EU industry and jobs.

In seven countries, the plurality of respondents think that the EU should not increase duties on imported goods because this would raise price for consumers and businesses, the most significant of which can be seen in Lithuania (39%) and Malta and Cyprus (both 33%).

In Greece, the first most mentioned answer is split between the EU should increase duties on imported goods so as to protect EU industry and jobs (28%) and the EU should not increase duties on imported goods because this would raise prices for consumers and businesses (28%).

QA12 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?








There are some differences by socio-demographic group, though there is no identifiable pattern for age:

- Men (57%) are more likely than women (51%) to support increasing duties;
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to be in favour of increasing duties – 59% of those who finished education aged 20 and over compared to 49% of those who finished education aged 15 and under and 54% of those who finished 16-19 or who are still studying;
- Managers (58%) or other white-collar workers (58%) tend to be more in favour of increasing duties, especially when compared to house persons (47%);
- Those who are generally more affluent are also more likely to be in favour of increasing duties – 57% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 45% who have difficulties most of the time;
- People who say they are benefitting from international trade (57%) are slightly more likely to be in favour of increasing duties than those who say they are not benefitting from international trade (53%);
- Respondents who say we need international trade rules (59%) are more likely to say the EU should increase duties than respondents who say that we do not need international trade rules (47%).
- Respondents who think that the EU should apply higher import duties on entities that do not respect the rules of trade were much more likely to pick one of the increasing duties option: 71% compared to 37% of those who think the EU should not increase duties on unfair competitors as this provides cheaper goods for consumers.
 - In three countries—Finland, France, and Sweden—70% or more of respondents said the EU should apply higher import duties on goods and services from entities that compete unfairly with European businesses. However, a lower percentage answer this current question with “we should increase duties”: 61% in Sweden, 59% in France, and 56% in Finland. This decrease may be due either to respondents not seeing an increase in duties as unfair competition, and therefore answering this question independently, or to the addition of the option concerning a risk of ever-increasing duties. Nevertheless, across these three countries respondent percentage who think the EU should increase duties is above EU-average for both questions.

QA12 QA12 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?

(% - EU)

	Total 'Increase duties'	Total 'Do not increase duties'
EU28	54	35
 Gender		
Man	57	34
Woman	51	36
 Age		
15-24	54	33
25-39	54	37
40-54	57	35
55 +	54	34
 Education (End of)		
15-	49	34
16-19	54	36
20+	59	34
Still studying	54	33
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	56	36
Managers	58	35
Other white collars	58	35
Manual workers	54	36
House persons	47	38
Unemployed	55	34
Retired	53	34
Students	54	33
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	45	41
From time to time	52	38
Almost never/ Never	57	33
Benefitting from international trade		
Benefitting	57	35
Not benefitting	53	36
International trade rules		
We do not need international trade rules	47	46
We need international trade rules but it is naïve to think they will be followed	57	35
We need international trade rules	59	33

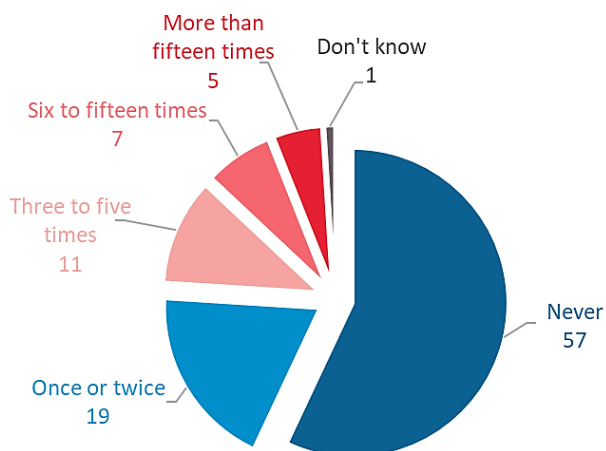
III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN EU CONSUMERS' LIVES

1 Purchases from outside the European Union

More than four in ten Europeans have bought goods or services from outside the EU in the last 12 months

The majority of respondents have not bought either goods or services via the Internet from sellers outside the EU in the last 12 months (57%)²², one in five have bought such goods or services once or twice, 11% have bought goods or services three to five times, while 12% have bought goods or services more frequently than this.

QA14 In the past 12 months, how often have you bought goods (e.g. clothes or electronic devices) or services (e.g. booked accommodation, streamed music) via the Internet from sellers outside the EU? (% - EU)

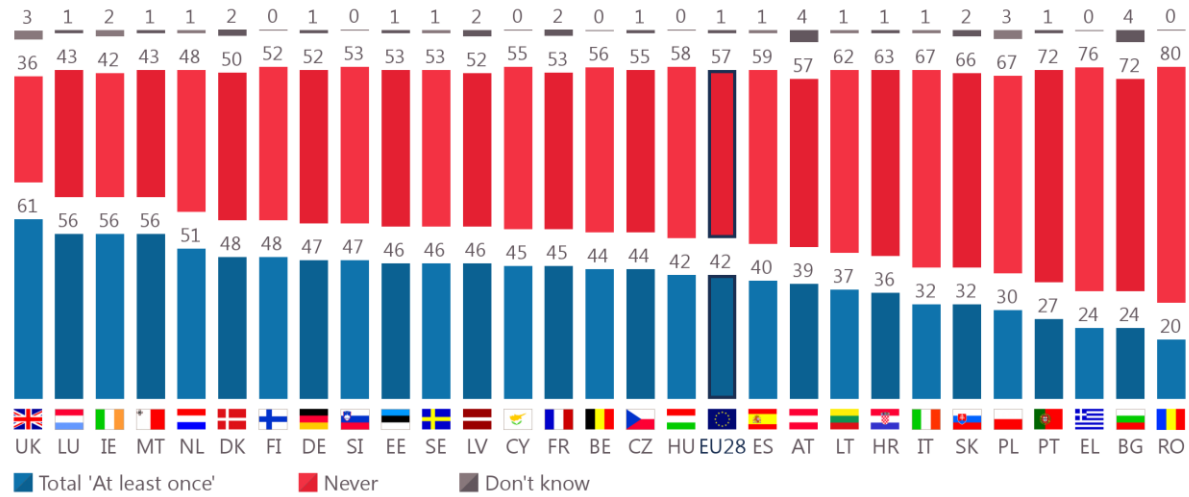


(May 2019)

²² QA14 In the past 12 months, how often have you bought goods (e.g. clothes or electronic devices) or services (e.g. booked accommodation, streamed music) via the Internet from sellers outside the EU?

Purchasing goods and services online from sellers outside the EU varies considerably by Member State: more than half have purchased goods or services in this way at least once in the United Kingdom (61%), Luxembourg, Ireland and Malta (all 56%) and the Netherlands (51%). Fewer than three in ten have done so in Romania (20%), Greece and Bulgaria (both 24%) or Portugal (27%). Northern and western EU countries tend to have a higher number of respondents who have bought goods from sellers outside the EU at least once than respondents from southern and eastern European countries.








QA14 In the past 12 months, how often have you bought goods (e.g. clothes or electronic devices) or services (e.g. booked accommodation, streamed music) via the Internet from sellers outside the EU? (%)



The socio-demographic data shows several differences:

- Men (44%) are more likely to have purchased goods or services online from a seller outside the EU in the last 12 months than women (39%);
- There is a clear age difference with 65% of those aged 15-24 who have done so compared with 57% of those aged 25-39, 46% of those aged 40-54 and only 23% of those aged 55 and over;
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to have done so – 51% of those who finished education aged 20 or over compared to 19% of those who finished education aged 15 and under and 39% of those who finished education aged 16-19. People who are still studying are the most likely to have made a purchase outside the EU with 67% saying they did so in the last 12 months;
- Confirming the above analysis, students (67%) are the most likely to have purchased from sellers outside the EU, as are managers (59%), especially when compared to house persons (32%) and retired people (20%) – retirement likely as well correlated with the age analysis;
- Those who do not struggle to pay their bills are all more likely to have purchased something online from a seller outside the EU - 44% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 36% who have difficulties most of the time and 40% who have difficulties from time to time;
- The stronger someone's political interest index the more likely they are to have purchased goods or services from outside the EU at least once (48% vs 31%);
- Those on the left of the political scale (47%) are more likely to have ordered goods or services from sellers outside the EU than those on the right of the political scale (40%);
- There is a clear difference also between those who feel they benefit from international trade and those who do not – 51% of those who say they benefit have bought something online from outside the EU compared with only 29% who say who they do not benefit;
- Finally, respondents who get their information on international trade from the Internet (57%) or online social networks (62%) are more likely to have ordered goods or services from outside the EU, especially when compared to people whose primary source of information on international trade is television (37%).

QA14 QA14 In the past 12 months, how often have you bought goods (e.g. clothes or electronic devices) or services (e.g. booked accommodation, streamed music) via the Internet from sellers outside the EU?
(% - EU)

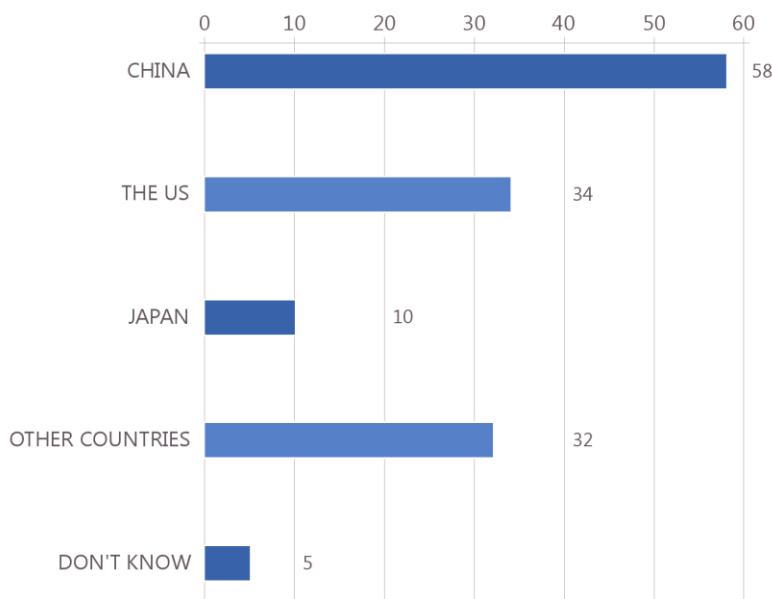
	Total 'At least once'	Never
EU28	42	57
 Gender		
Man	44	54
Woman	39	59
 Age		
15-24	65	33
25-39	57	42
40-54	46	52
55 +	23	76
 Education (End of)		
15-	19	80
16-19	39	60
20+	51	48
Still studying	67	32
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	48	50
Managers	59	39
Other white collars	50	49
Manual workers	46	52
House persons	32	67
Unemployed	44	55
Retired	20	78
Students	67	32
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	36	63
From time to time	40	59
Almost never/ Never	44	55
 Political interest index		
Strong	48	50
Medium	44	55
Low	42	56
Not at all	31	67
 Left-right political scale		
Left	47	52
Centre	44	55
Right	40	58
Benefitting from international trade		
Benefitting	51	48
Not benefitting	29	70
Sources of information on international trade		
TV	37	62
Newspapers or magazines	41	57
Radio	38	61
Internet websites	57	41
Online social networks	62	37
Family, friends or colleagues	45	54

2 Countries of purchase outside of the European Union

Six in ten of those who have purchased goods or services online from outside the EU say they have done so from China

China is the most frequently mentioned country for purchases from outside the EU (58%)²³, followed by the US (34%) and Japan (10%). Other countries accounted for 32% of purchases while 5% were not sure.






























QA15 From which of the following countries outside of the EU have you bought goods or services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



As this question is asked only of the 42% who have purchased goods or services online from outside the EU, the sample sizes by Member State are often small and should be treated with caution. However, it can be seen that China is the most frequently mentioned country in all Member States, with the exception of three countries where the US is the first most mentioned answer: Sweden (55%) and Luxembourg and Austria (both 40%). In Ireland respondents ordered equally from China and the US (49%). As respondents are asked to remember purchases from up to 12 months ago, the answers to this question should be taken with caution.

²³ QA15 From which of the following countries outside of the EU have you bought goods or services?

QA15 From which of the following countries outside of the EU have you bought goods or services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		China	The US	Japan	Other countries	Don't know
EU28		58	34	10	32	5
BE		59	33	9	36	2
BG		69	19	5	39	3
CZ		80	25	6	24	1
DK		53	47	7	41	2
DE		49	34	10	35	7
EE		69	31	4	37	0
IE		49	49	8	38	2
EL		62	36	13	48	1
ES		68	29	9	29	5
FR		57	32	11	27	6
HR		73	30	18	36	1
IT		54	37	12	34	3
CY		64	22	7	45	1
LV		76	22	5	29	1
LT		72	22	6	39	1
LU		39	40	6	47	6
HU		77	14	8	23	3
MT		72	31	20	62	2
NL		62	36	6	30	6
AT		35	40	12	53	8
PL		54	23	11	25	8
PT		72	28	12	26	2
RO		54	13	15	33	3
SI		74	25	12	41	1
SK		76	24	6	23	1
FI		52	47	12	31	2
SE		50	55	7	31	5
UK		62	41	10	31	4

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

IV. EU CITIZENS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS INVESTMENT OF BUSINESSES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

There is strong support for foreign investment from both inside and outside the EU

Respondents were presented with a series of statements regarding foreign investment and were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each²⁴.

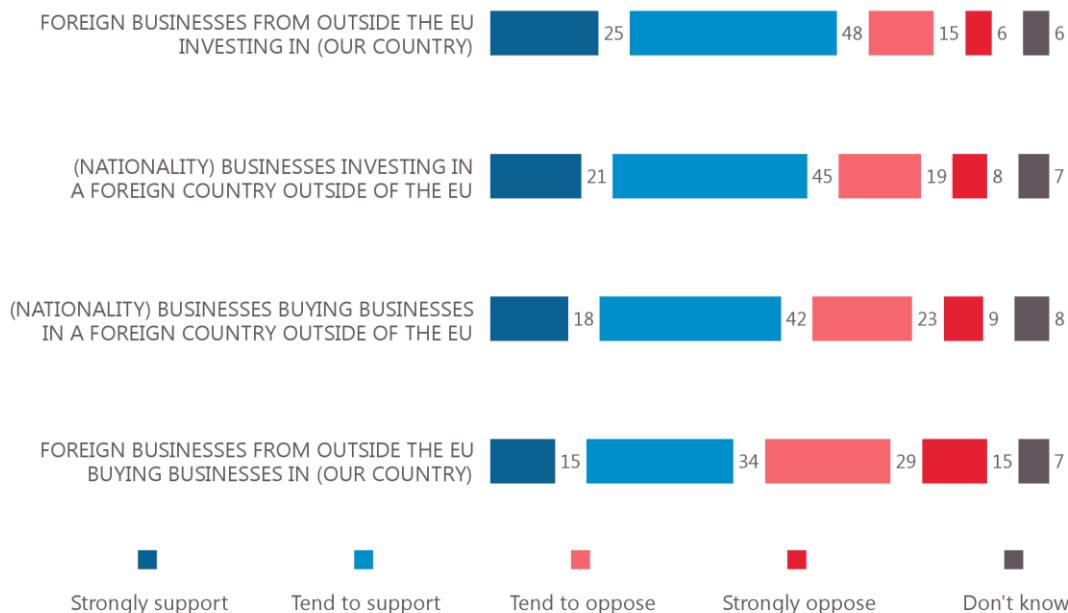
The strongest level of support is for foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in their country where 25% strongly support and 48% tend to support. Only one in five (21%) oppose such investment.

There is also strong support for businesses from their own country investing in countries outside of the EU, with 21% who strongly support this and 45% who tend to support. 27% oppose this.

In total, six in ten support businesses from their country buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU with 18% who strongly support this and 42% who tend to support. 32% oppose this.

Finally, 49% support foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in their country with 15% who strongly support this and 34% who tend to support it, while 44% oppose this.

QA16 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?
(% - EU)



There are some differences by Member State in terms of support.

In all Member States, at least six in ten express support foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in their country, ranging from almost nine in ten in Portugal (89%), Ireland (87%) and Spain (86%) to 63% in Slovakia and France.

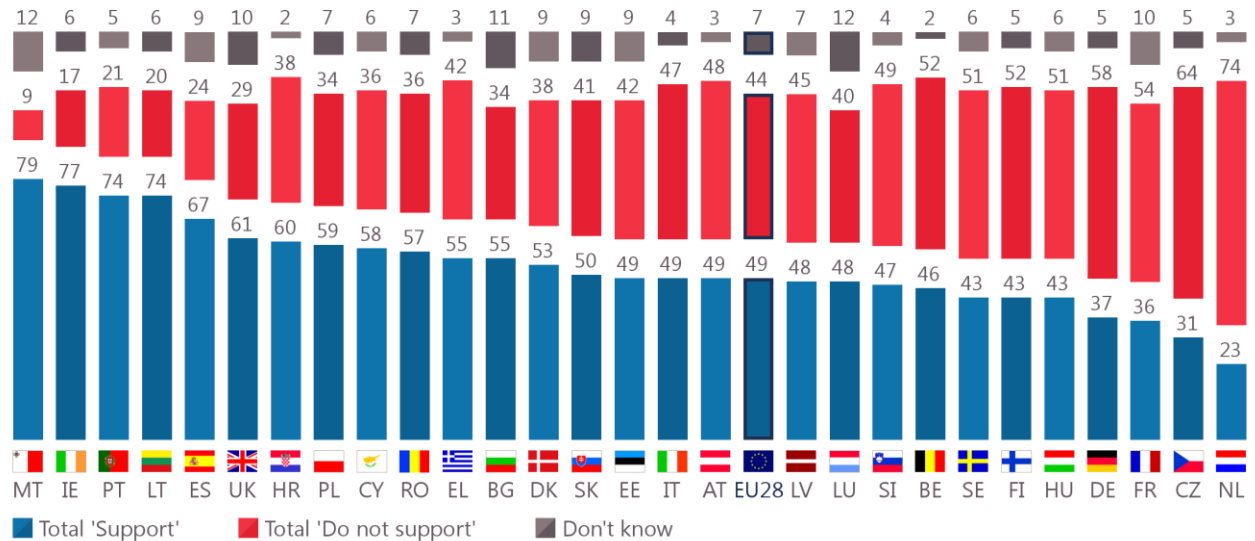
A majority in all Member States except Italy (45%) express support for businesses from their own country investing in countries outside of the EU. Support is strongest in Malta (85%) and the Netherlands (81%).

²⁴ QA16 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

A majority express support for businesses from their country buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU in all except two Member States (France at 46% and Italy at 47%). The highest levels of support can be seen in Malta (83%), Ireland (79%) and Lithuania (76%).






























Support for foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in their country ranges from 79% in Malta and 77% in Ireland to as low as 23% in the Netherlands. In 14 Member States, less than half of the respondents support this. In eight countries, more than 50% of the respondents do not support this, which is most striking in the Netherlands (74%), Czechia (64%) and Germany (58%). There is a sharp drop in support for this option across several countries: for example, 69% or more of respondents in Sweden and Finland supported the three previous statements, but only 43% of them support this one. People who are for higher import duties (48%) tend to be less favourable towards this statement than people who are against higher import duties (54%).

QA16.2 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?
Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)
































QA16 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

Total 'Support' (%)

		Foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY)	(NATIONALITY) businesses investing in a foreign country outside of the EU	(NATIONALITY) businesses buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU	Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU28		73	66	60	49
BE		81	67	65	46
BG		73	56	61	55
CZ		65	60	59	31
DK		69	73	66	53
DE		67	69	56	37
EE		77	69	68	49
IE		87	79	79	77
EL		75	52	54	55
ES		86	75	70	67
FR		63	55	46	36
HR		78	65	67	60
IT		65	45	47	49
CY		79	71	67	58
LV		80	53	63	48
LT		84	72	76	74
LU		73	65	58	48
HU		66	67	58	43
MT		83	85	83	79
NL		78	81	58	23
AT		68	66	60	49
PL		81	77	75	59
PT		89	71	68	74
RO		69	63	64	57
SI		71	63	65	47
SK		63	61	58	50
FI		76	73	69	43
SE		77	78	72	43
UK		78	77	73	61

QA16 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

Total 'Do not support' (%)

		Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY)	(NATIONALITY) businesses buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU	(NATIONALITY) businesses investing in a foreign country outside of the EU	Foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU28		44	32	27	21
BE		52	33	31	18
BG		34	24	31	16
CZ		64	32	33	29
DK		38	25	19	21
DE		58	38	26	27
EE		42	21	23	15
IE		17	15	15	8
EL		42	43	46	23
ES		24	21	18	8
FR		54	42	34	28
HR		38	30	33	20
IT		47	48	51	30
CY		36	27	24	15
LV		45	27	37	11
LT		20	18	21	10
LU		40	29	23	17
HU		51	35	27	28
MT		9	5	4	6
NL		74	38	16	19
AT		48	35	29	28
PL		34	17	16	13
PT		21	26	24	6
RO		36	27	30	24
SI		49	30	32	25
SK		41	30	29	27
FI		52	24	22	20
SE		51	21	17	18
UK		29	16	13	13

Looking further into the way respondents answer, some patterns can be seen:

- Unsurprisingly, respondents who are “for” foreign businesses investing in their country tend to be more in favour of foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in their country: 63% support this, compared to 35% who do not support this. Those who do *not* support foreign businesses investing in their country are much more in opposition with foreign businesses buying businesses in their country (85% vs 14% who support it).
- Respondents who are “for” a national business investing in a foreign country also tend to approve of this more, with 63% of them supporting foreign businesses buying businesses in their country (vs 35% who do not support). Those who do not support national businesses investing in a foreign country are much more likely to be opposed to foreign businesses buying businesses in their country, though the split is less extreme than for respondents who do not support foreign businesses investing in their country: 25% support it and 73% do not support it.
- 68% of respondents who support national businesses buying businesses in a foreign country are also for foreign businesses buying businesses in their country (vs 30% opposed). Of those who do not support national businesses buying businesses in a foreign country, 22% support foreign businesses buying businesses in their country compared to 77% who are opposed to it.
- Looking deeper into the Netherlands, Czech Republic, and Germany, where a considerable percentage of the population was opposed to foreign businesses buying businesses in their country (74%, 64%, and 58% respectively), the same patterns as described above emerge: respondents who support other investment statements are also more likely to support this one. However, they do so in smaller numbers.
 - For the Netherlands for example, 78% of respondents are “for” foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in the Netherlands however only 28% of these are also for foreign businesses buying businesses in the Netherlands (vs 69% against).
 - Reflecting the numbers, Czechia is the same but with a more equal split: of the 65% who support foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in Czechia, 44% are “for” foreign businesses buying businesses in their country (vs 55% who do not support this).
 - In Germany, of the 67% who are favourable to foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in Germany, 49% of those also support foreign businesses buying businesses in their country (vs 48%).

QA16

QA16 - Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?





(% - EU)

	Foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY)		Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY)		(NATIONALITY) businesses investing in a foreign country outside of the EU		(NATIONALITY) businesses buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU	
	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'
EU28	73	21	49	44	66	27	60	32

Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

Foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY)	Total 'Support'	100	-	93	58	88	48	88	53
	Total 'Do not support'	-	100	6	40	11	49	11	44
Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY)	Total 'Support'	63	14	100	-	63	25	68	22
	Total 'Do not support'	35	85	-	100	35	73	30	77
(NATIONALITY) businesses investing in a foreign country outside of the EU	Total 'Support'	80	34	85	52	100	-	89	33
	Total 'Do not support'	18	64	14	43	-	100	10	65
(NATIONALITY) businesses buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU	Total 'Support'	74	31	84	41	82	23	100	-
	Total 'Do not support'	23	66	14	55	16	75	-	100

QA16 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following? Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY)
(Respondents who support foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY) %)

		Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY) (% Support)	Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY) (% Do not support)
EU28		63	35
CZ		44	55
DE		49	48
NL		28	69

V. WHERE CITIZENS GET THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT GLOBALISATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1 First source of information

Four in ten Europeans primarily get their information about international trade from television

Television is by far the most commonly mentioned first source of information regarding international trade mentioned by 42%²⁵. This is followed by 21% who obtain information from the Internet, 12% from newspapers or magazines, 8% from online social networks, 5% from the radio, and 5% from family, friends or colleagues. A further 5% say they do not get their information on globalisation and international trade from any of these sources.

Television is the most common source of information in all except six Member States – Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland. In these countries the Internet is the most frequently mentioned, with the exception of the Netherlands where newspapers and magazines are more likely to be mentioned first.

²⁵ QA18 Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly? And then?

QA18a Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly? (%)

		TV	Internet websites	Newspapers or magazines	Online social networks	Radio	Family, friends or colleagues	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		42	21	12	8	5	5	1	5	1
BE		41	24	18	7	4	4	1	1	0
BG		57	13	1	7	1	8	1	8	4
CZ		46	29	5	5	2	9	2	1	1
DK		43	19	15	10	6	3	4	0	0
DE		42	17	19	9	6	4	1	1	1
EE		30	29	11	15	5	3	2	3	2
IE		25	33	11	13	8	5	2	2	1
EL		41	29	4	12	1	5	1	7	0
ES		48	20	7	7	4	4	1	7	2
FR		35	22	17	7	9	2	3	5	0
HR		47	27	4	11	1	5	1	4	0
IT		51	15	8	7	2	8	0	8	1
CY		40	21	3	23	1	4	1	7	0
LV		32	36	3	14	5	5	2	2	1
LT		44	33	3	11	3	2	1	2	1
LU		27	33	18	8	5	4	3	1	1
HU		55	22	2	5	3	6	1	6	0
MT		34	37	2	8	3	3	1	8	4
NL		25	21	35	5	5	3	4	2	0
AT		34	15	20	9	7	10	2	2	1
PL		44	24	3	6	4	6	1	9	3
PT		66	15	3	7	0	2	1	6	0
RO		55	6	4	9	3	8	2	12	1
SI		41	23	9	11	6	5	3	2	0
SK		43	26	5	9	5	6	1	4	1
FI		27	36	22	7	3	4	1	0	0
SE		30	19	27	7	12	3	1	1	0
UK		32	29	15	9	5	4	3	2	1

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

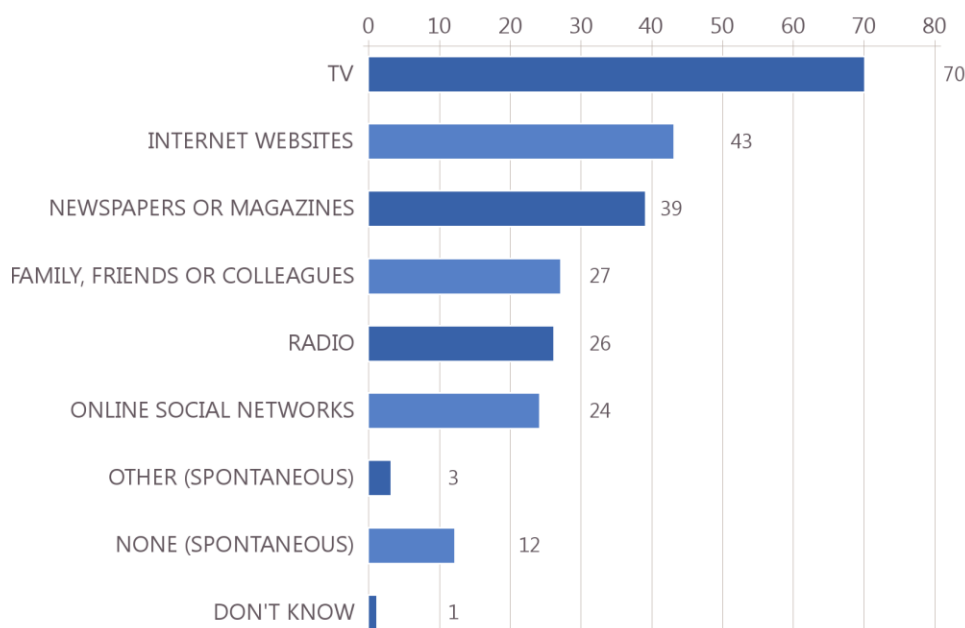
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2 Overall source of information

When looking at all sources of information, television is still by far the most frequently mentioned

When asked about all the sources of information they use for information regarding international trade, seven in ten mention television²⁶. The Internet is mentioned by 43%, closely followed by newspapers and magazines (39%). Around a quarter get information from either friends, family or colleagues (27%), the radio (26%) or online social networks (24%). 12% say they do not get their information on globalisation and international trade from any of these sources.

QA18T Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)
































Television is mentioned by a majority in all Member States and is the main source of information in all countries except Finland, where the Internet is more likely to be mentioned.

The Internet is the second or third most commonly mentioned source of information in all countries except Austria (where newspapers and magazines is the second most frequently mentioned source of information at 62%) and Romania (where the second most commonly mentioned source is family, friends or colleagues with 39%).

²⁶ QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not?








QA18T Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade?
Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		TV	Internet websites	Newspapers or magazines	Family, friends or colleagues	Radio	Online social networks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		70	43	39	27	26	24	3	12	1
BE		72	47	45	24	30	24	4	4	0
BG		76	30	19	40	20	27	3	12	4
CZ		78	53	34	37	21	25	3	6	1
DK		77	47	45	29	31	35	8	3	0
DE		74	37	56	30	36	23	3	4	1
EE		63	48	37	21	31	37	4	6	2
IE		58	55	41	27	33	38	3	4	1
EL		73	48	30	47	22	36	3	13	0
ES		69	41	26	21	20	24	2	21	2
FR		61	45	39	13	33	19	4	11	1
HR		77	48	33	42	22	30	1	6	0
IT		74	38	37	33	17	23	1	18	1
CY		67	46	20	26	27	43	2	13	0
LV		59	57	21	23	24	39	3	10	1
LT		78	53	24	23	34	30	2	6	2
LU		63	56	53	23	29	26	4	3	1
HU		76	45	18	38	25	21	2	14	0
MT		54	52	15	22	27	44	2	14	4
NL		70	55	64	26	25	18	7	4	0
AT		72	37	62	46	36	34	7	5	0
PL		70	43	19	24	27	18	3	14	3
PT		86	31	33	30	11	23	3	30	0
RO		75	17	19	39	25	25	4	23	1
SI		72	46	42	35	39	31	5	6	0
SK		79	47	34	44	41	26	2	6	1
FI		62	65	60	24	22	26	1	6	0
SE		67	50	65	31	42	28	3	3	0
UK		60	53	39	23	20	30	3	10	1
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

There are some differences by socio-demographic group:

- By gender, women are more likely to access information via television (72% compared with 67% of men) whereas men are more likely to use websites (48% compared to 38% of women);
- There are several notable differences by age:
 - Older citizens are more likely to access information via newspapers and magazines. 48% of those aged 55 and over compared with 20% of 15-24, 32% of those aged 25-39 and 41% of those aged 40-54;
 - Older citizens are also more likely to watch television - 80% of those aged 55 and over compared with 48% of those aged 15-24, 61% of those aged 25-39 and 72% of those aged 40-54;
 - Younger citizens are more likely to use websites and social media - 61% and 49% respectively amongst those aged 15-24, compared with 59% and 37% of those aged 25-39, 47% and 23% of those aged 40-54 and 24% and 9% of those aged 55 and over.
- Those who are more highly educated are more likely to read newspapers and magazines for information – 50% of those who finished education aged 20 or over compared to 33% of those who finished education aged 15 and under and 36% of those who finished education aged 16-19;
- Those who have fewer difficulties paying bills are also more likely to say that they access information via newspapers and magazines – 43% of those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 26% who have difficulties most of the time and 31% who have difficulties from time to time;
- As is to be expected, frequent Internet users are also more likely to use websites and social media – 53% of those who use the Internet everyday use websites, compared to 21% who use the Internet often or sometimes and 2% who never use the Internet. Similarly, 30% of those who use the Internet everyday use online social networks for information, compared to 12% who use the Internet often or sometimes and 1% who never use the Internet.

QA18T QA18T - Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly? And then?
(% - EU)

	TV	Newspapers or magazines	Radio	Internet websites	Online social networks	Family, friends or colleagues
EU28	70	39	26	43	24	27
 Gender						
Man	67	40	27	48	25	26
Woman	72	37	26	38	23	29
 Age						
15-24	48	20	12	61	49	32
25-39	61	32	22	59	37	30
40-54	72	41	29	47	23	29
55 +	80	48	32	24	9	24
 Education (End of)						
15-	79	33	25	17	10	27
16-19	74	36	28	39	23	28
20+	67	50	30	55	26	26
Still studying	45	24	12	64	47	32
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	66	48	30	51	27	30
Managers	60	50	31	62	28	28
Other white collars	73	40	24	54	29	29
Manual workers	70	31	26	45	30	28
House persons	76	27	19	32	19	30
Unemployed	66	27	20	47	32	27
Retired	80	47	32	20	8	23
Students	45	24	12	64	47	32
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	66	26	21	37	28	31
From time to time	70	31	23	41	27	33
Almost never/ Never	70	43	28	44	23	25
 Political interest index						
Strong	69	57	33	52	27	32
Medium	73	43	28	46	25	30
Low	69	33	24	40	24	24
Not at all	63	20	18	31	21	20
 Left-right political scale						
Left	67	47	30	47	26	30
Centre	72	39	28	44	25	27
Right	74	40	26	42	24	28
Benefitting from international trade						
Benefitting	68	43	28	50	28	29
Not benefitting	75	34	25	33	19	26
Sources of information on international trade						
TV	100	41	30	37	19	27
Newspapers or magazines	74	100	33	39	18	26
Radio	80	49	100	33	17	28
Internet websites	61	35	20	100	34	27
Online social networks	56	29	18	61	100	32
Family, friends or colleagues	69	37	27	42	29	100

CONCLUSION

This second Eurobarometer survey on international trade was intended to measure the awareness, attitudes and perceptions of European citizens around the issue of international trade, to gauge perceptions of the role of the EU in international trade and to identify the future priorities for European trade policy.

This survey shows that a majority of Europeans feel that they personally benefit from the EU's activities in international trade with six in ten saying that they benefit, primarily in terms of wider choice and lower prices. This perception of personally benefitting from international trade has clearly increased since the 2010 survey. However, there are some exceptions – while views in Scandinavian Member States are extremely positive, this contrasts with the majority of respondents in Greece and Italy who feel they do not benefit.

This general perception of international trade shapes many of the views and perceptions of other aspects of trade measured in the survey. There are also clear socio-demographic differences in perceptions of international trade and EU policy in this area with younger respondents, those with a higher level of education and income all more likely to feel the benefits of international trade and as a result to have a more positive view of many of the measures and priorities for EU trade policy presented during the survey.

While significant minorities express concern about tougher competition resulting from international free trade and higher tariffs, more people are concerned about the impact on employment of automation, an ageing population and immigration.

There is widespread support expressed by around eight in ten respondents for international trade rules, although this includes three in ten who are sceptical that countries or businesses will necessarily follow them. Support for international trade rules also tends to be higher in those countries where a high proportion of people feel they already benefit from international trade.

There is also general support by almost six in ten respondents for higher import duties to deal with countries and businesses outside the EU that do not abide by international trade rules, although there is less support for raising import duties as part of a protectionist strategy for the EU.

The policy priorities of the EU set out in "Trade for All"²⁷ are reinforced by the findings of this survey which sees many European citizens confirming their desire for an EU-coordinated trade strategy based on the principles of transparency and fairness.

There is a positive perception of the need for an EU-based trade and investment policy. Around seven in ten Europeans agree that it is more effective for the EU to negotiate on a collective basis for individual Member States – however around a third in Greece, Czechia and Italy disagree with an EU approach (reflecting the fact these countries also had some of the highest proportions of citizens who do not feel they currently benefit from international trade).

In addition, more than half of Europeans agree that EU trade policy takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts it has both within the EU and worldwide.

There is a high level of trust with six in ten Europeans saying that they trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.

²⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/in-focus/new-trade-strategy/>

Opinions are mixed on both the general issue of globalisation, and on the benefits of trade agreements. While around a quarter of citizens agree they are good for the EU – and by extension for their national economy, around the same proportion believe they benefit businesses more than consumers or workers.

For citizens, the main priorities for a European trade policy are twofold - that a successful trade policy should prioritise job creation while at the same maintaining and respecting environmental and health standards. This emphasis on the impact of international trade on the environment and health is one of the biggest changes seen since the 2010 survey where the priority was much more exclusively focused on employment.

While views of international trade are positive, personal experience is limited with the majority of respondents saying they have not purchased goods or services online from a seller outside the EU within the last 12 months.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 09 and 25 May 2019, Kantar carried out the wave 91.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 91.4 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	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,028	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,032	09/05/2019	21/05/2019	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CV	1,008	10/05/2019	20/05/2019	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,004	09/05/2019	23/05/2019	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,537	09/05/2019	23/05/2019	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	AS Emor, Kantar Emor	1,003	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	The Kantar Group UK	1,006	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	3,592,163	0.83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,016	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,005	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,007	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	997	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,023	09/05/2019	18/05/2019	52,334,535	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	503	09/05/2019	19/05/2019	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,007	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	1,707,084	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,003	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	514	10/05/2019	21/05/2019	457,126	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,027	10/05/2019	20/05/2019	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	495	10/05/2019	25/05/2019	364,172	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO (trading under Kantar Public)	1,014	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Info Research Austria Institut für Markt- und Meinungsforschung	1,027	09/05/2019	19/05/2019	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,010	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,009	10/05/2019	20/05/2019	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,041	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	16,852,702	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Institute for market and media research, Mediana	1,008	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,081	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,003	09/05/2019	23/05/2019	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,008	09/05/2019	22/05/2019	7,998,763	1.85%
UK*	United Kingdom	The Kantar Group UK	1,022	09/05/2019	20/05/2019	52,651,777	12.20%
		TOTAL EU28	27,438	09/05/2019	25/05/2019	431,452,222	100%

* Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

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

For each country, a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), Kantar 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%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Yes, benefitting a lot | 1 |
| Yes, benefitting somewhat | 2 |
| No, not really benefitting | 3 |
| No, not benefitting at all | 4 |
| DK | 5 |

ASK QA2 IF CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA1 (RESPONDENTS WHO SAY THEY ARE BENEFITTING FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE)

QA2: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

QA2 Why do you think you are benefitting from international trade?

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

- | | |
|--|----|
| The imported products are better quality | 1, |
| The imported products are cheaper | 2, |
| There is a wider choice for consumers | 3, |
| It is good for the European economy | 4, |
| This trade with countries outside the EU can create jobs | 5, |
| Your job depends on international trade | 6, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| DK | 8, |

ASK QA3 IF CODE 3 OR 4 IN QA1 (RESPONDENTS WHO SAY THEY ARE NOT BENEFITTING FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE)

QA3: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 5

QA3 Why do you think you are not benefitting from international trade?

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

- | | |
|---|----|
| The quality of imported products has decreased | 1, |
| The prices for certain imported goods are higher | 2, |
| It harms the environment because of the transport of products and goods | 3, |
| It is bad for the European economy | 4, |
| It has created more unemployment | 5, |
| Others (SPONTANEOUS) | 6, |
| DK | 7, |

ASK ALL

QA4a: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6

QA4a In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices | 1 |
| To help developing countries around the world | 2 |
| To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected | 3 |
| To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world | 4 |
| To create jobs in the EU | 5 |
| To support European businesses | 6 |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 7 |
| DK | 8 |

QA4b: SAME ROTATION ORDER AS QA4a FOR CODES 1 TO 6**QA4b And then?***(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices	1,
To help developing countries around the world	2,
To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected	3,
To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world	4,
To create jobs in the EU	5,
To support European businesses	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

QA5a: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 9**QA5a Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly?***(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty	1
It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	2
It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	3
It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	4
It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	5
It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	6
It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	7
Governments find it difficult to control	8
It only benefits big business	9
It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

NEW

QA5b: SAME ROTATION ORDER AS QA5a FOR CODES 1 TO 9**QA5b And then?***(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

- | | |
|---|-----|
| It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty | 1, |
| It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses | 2, |
| It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen | 3, |
| It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment | 4, |
| It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it | 5, |
| It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices | 6, |
| It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers | 7, |
| Governments find it difficult to control | 8, |
| It only benefits big business | 9, |
| It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS) | 10, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 11, |
| None of these (SPONTANEOUS) | 12, |
| DK | 13, |

NEW

QA6: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6**QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years?***(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)*

- | | |
|---|----|
| Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots | 1, |
| Tougher competition caused by international free trade | 2, |
| Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies | 3, |
| Immigration | 4, |
| Ageing population | 5, |
| Climate change | 6, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| DK | 8, |

NEW

May 2019

QA7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

NEW

QA8 There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade or engage in unfair trading practices, for example by selling abnormally cheap products or receiving illegal subsidies from their governments. This can result in harm to European manufacturers who cannot compete on fair terms with the foreign imported goods but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers. Which of the following statement do you agree with most?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The EU SHOULD APPLY higher import duties on goods from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses which can result in higher prices for these goods	1
The EU SHOULD NOT APPLY higher import duties on goods and services from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses as they provide cheaper goods for consumers	2
None (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

May 2019

QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on our trade partners worldwide.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
It depends on the trade partner or the type of impact (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QA10: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 4

QA10 Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU. Which of the following statements best describes your views?

(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

It is up to consumers to choose whether they want to buy goods made in countries with weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU	1,
European businesses with factories in developing countries should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment	2,
The EU should encourage other countries to improve their workers' rights and environmental standards	3,
The EU should take measures against businesses from outside the EU that make products cheaply because they benefit from weaker workers' rights and environmental standards	4,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

NEW

QA11: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 3**QA11 Which of the following statements about international trade rules do you agree with most?***(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| We do not need international trade rules; each country should do whatever it can to get the best deals | 1 |
| We need international trade rules but it is naïve to expect countries or businesses to follow them | 2 |
| We need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field for countries and businesses | 3 |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 4 |
| DK | 5 |

NEW

QA12 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?*(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

- | | |
|--|---|
| The EU should INCREASE duties on imported goods so as to protect EU industry and jobs | 1 |
| The EU should INCREASE import duties only if other countries increase their import duties on EU exports | 2 |
| The EU should NOT INCREASE import duties even if other countries increase theirs because of a risk of ever-higher duties | 3 |
| The EU should NOT INCREASE duties on imported goods because this would raise prices for consumers and businesses | 4 |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 5 |
| DK | 6 |

NEW

QA13: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 5

QA13 The EU has signed trade agreements with countries including Canada, Japan and Mexico. Which of the following statements about the EU's trade agreements do you agree with most?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| They help to create jobs in the EU and bring more choice and lower prices for consumers and businesses | 1 |
| They strengthen the EU's position in the world as an economic power | 2 |
| They do not make any difference to the EU, or to businesses, consumers or workers | 3 |
| They benefit businesses more than consumers and workers | 4 |
| They limit the ability of the (NATIONALITY) government to pass new laws which contradicts these agreements to protect workers, the environment, health and education | 5 |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 6 |
| DK | 7 |

NEW

QA14 In the past 12 months, how often have you bought goods (e.g. clothes or electronic devices) or services (e.g. booked accommodation, streamed music) via the Internet from sellers outside the EU?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Never | 1 |
| Once or twice | 2 |
| Three to five times | 3 |
| Six to fifteen times | 4 |
| More than fifteen times | 5 |
| DK | 6 |

NEW

ASK QA15 IF CODE 2 TO 5 IN QA14 (RESPONDENTS WHO SAY THAT THEY BOUGHT GOODS ONLINE FROM SELLERS OUTSIDE THE EU)

QA15 From which of the following countries outside of the EU have you bought goods or services?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|-----------------|----|
| The US | 1, |
| China | 2, |
| Japan | 3, |
| Other countries | 4, |
| DK | 5, |

NEW

ASK ALL**QA16: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 4****QA16 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?***(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	DK
1	Foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	(NATIONALITY) businesses investing in a foreign country outside of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
4	(NATIONALITY) businesses buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.*(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

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

NEW

QA18a: ROTATE CODES 1 TO 6**QA18a Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly?**

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

TV	1
Newspapers or magazines	2
Radio	3
Internet websites	4
Online social networks	5
Family, friends or colleagues	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9






























NEW

QA18b: SAME ROTATION ORDER AS QA18a FOR CODES 1 TO 6**QA18b And then?***(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

TV	1,
Newspapers or magazines	2,
Radio	3,
Internet websites	4,
Online social networks	5,
Family, friends or colleagues	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,






























TABLES

QA1 Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefitting from international trade or not? (%)






























	Yes, benefitting a lot		Yes, benefitting somewhat		No, not really benefitting		No, not benefitting at all		Don't know		Total 'Benefitting'		Total 'Not benefitting'	
	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	
EU28 	19	10	41	6	19	-4	14	-2	7	60	16	33	-6	
BE 	12	2	49	12	27	-4	10	-5	2	61	14	37	-9	
BG 	12	6	40	12	20	3	15	-4	13	52	18	35	-1	
CZ 	16	7	41	3	26	-2	13	-3	4	57	10	39	-5	
DK 	33	14	45	3	11	-10	4	-3	7	78	17	15	-13	
DE 	24	13	43	6	19	-7	10	-7	4	67	19	29	-14	
EE 	15	10	50	17	17	-7	13	-14	5	65	27	30	-21	
IE 	28	19	47	7	12	-4	5	-6	8	75	26	17	-10	
EL 	9	0	36	-6	31	7	23	2	1	45	-6	54	9	
ES 	24	13	36	1	16	3	18	-4	6	60	14	34	-1	
FR 	23	16	37	5	18	-15	16	4	6	60	21	34	-11	
HR 	10	N/A	42	N/A	25	N/A	21	N/A	2	52	N/A	46	N/A	
IT 	3	-2	32	6	31	4	25	6	9	35	4	56	10	
CY 	17	-7	47	-2	18	7	17	7	1	64	-9	35	14	
LV 	11	4	41	13	20	-10	24	-1	4	52	17	44	-11	
LT 	14	4	52	23	16	3	12	-14	6	66	27	28	-11	
LU 	26	13	50	9	16	-9	4	-3	4	76	22	20	-12	
HU 	11	6	61	17	19	-7	7	-9	2	72	23	26	-16	
MT 	21	9	57	14	6	-6	8	-2	8	78	23	14	-8	
NL 	38	20	40	0	10	-4	8	-6	4	78	20	18	-10	
AT 	18	11	40	-2	23	-3	14	-2	5	58	9	37	-5	
PL 	19	13	54	20	12	-9	6	-11	9	73	33	18	-20	
PT 	13	7	49	9	14	-6	12	-1	12	62	16	26	-7	
RO 	9	5	36	4	28	10	20	-5	7	45	9	48	5	
SI 	14	5	48	10	19	-3	18	-4	1	62	15	37	-7	
SK 	11	2	58	16	17	-8	8	-8	6	69	18	25	-16	
FI 	24	12	56	11	14	-11	4	-9	2	80	23	18	-20	
SE 	44	16	42	-2	8	-5	3	-2	3	86	14	11	-7	
UK 	25	14	41	2	13	-6	10	0	11	66	16	23	-6	

May 2019





























QA2 Why do you think you are benefitting from international trade?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		The imported products are better quality		The imported products are cheaper		There is a wider choice for consumers		It is good for the European economy		This trade with countries outside the EU can create jobs		Your job depends on international trade		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	
EU28		11	-2	36	-11	54	5	30	7	21	1	10	10	2	1	1
BE		9	-1	36	-14	48	-5	33	14	21	1	12	12	1	0	1
BG		26	-3	25	-8	63	0	19	0	19	2	5	5	1	1	0
CZ		15	1	37	-3	58	5	21	-4	17	1	8	8	1	1	1
DK		7	-3	30	-24	55	-6	37	15	32	4	13	13	2	1	1
DE		5	-1	31	-16	59	8	43	8	24	-2	12	12	2	0	1
EE		7	-12	37	-7	74	2	15	1	14	3	13	13	2	2	1
IE		13	-2	32	-11	47	-5	29	7	25	6	13	13	2	2	0
EL		12	-3	42	-21	71	19	23	10	21	7	5	5	2	2	0
ES		7	-6	40	-11	48	3	30	5	16	-1	7	7	4	2	1
FR		5	0	49	-1	54	8	26	4	15	-5	9	9	5	3	2
HR		15	N/A	41	N/A	56	N/A	24	N/A	20	N/A	14	N/A	0	N/A	1
IT		10	-5	45	-1	43	7	31	7	16	1	12	12	1	0	0
CY		13	-19	55	-4	70	0	16	11	12	9	10	10	0	0	0
LV		17	-2	39	-4	61	-6	13	2	15	9	11	11	3	3	1
LT		17	-4	35	2	72	18	18	-4	12	-6	4	4	1	0	0
LU		5	-6	34	-9	61	10	35	18	14	-4	6	6	5	0	1
HU		22	5	35	-17	61	6	21	9	16	7	8	8	1	1	0
MT		23	-8	43	2	53	-6	22	13	16	10	6	6	3	3	1
NL		4	-3	36	-10	60	4	43	15	26	7	9	9	3	1	0
AT		16	0	33	-19	52	2	31	5	28	10	16	16	5	4	0
PL		22	3	28	-20	54	8	26	17	19	7	9	9	1	0	1
PT		9	-3	52	-7	63	22	27	15	17	9	4	4	1	1	0
RO		23	-13	27	-23	51	8	23	16	17	9	9	9	2	1	0
SI		10	1	49	-10	64	4	21	8	15	4	8	8	2	0	0
SK		20	5	35	-4	52	9	24	1	17	-9	7	7	1	1	1
FI		4	-8	37	-5	65	9	31	7	30	7	15	15	2	-1	0
SE		4	-7	27	-8	61	5	40	20	35	3	8	8	3	-1	0
UK		13	-1	30	-9	49	-3	23	-2	26	1	13	13	2	1	3

QA3 Why do you think you are not benefitting from international trade?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		The quality of imported products has decreased		The prices for certain imported goods are higher		It harms the environment because of the transport of products and goods		It is bad for the European economy		It has created more unemployment		Others (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	
EU28		26	-3	26	-6	21	5	17	3	25	-5	15	10	9
BE		25	-2	30	-4	33	12	25	2	24	-11	9	5	3
BG		32	0	46	-11	6	2	11	0	32	3	7	5	8
CZ		52	15	35	-4	19	4	17	0	14	-16	3	2	4
DK		24	-1	11	-10	28	-9	10	-2	16	-6	25	17	14
DE		19	-8	22	-8	39	12	12	-1	13	-16	24	18	5
EE		22	-18	25	-21	9	0	4	-2	12	-4	30	29	16
IE		16	-2	32	-10	11	-4	13	5	20	-24	20	19	12
EL		30	-8	38	9	8	3	18	-2	61	10	10	9	1
ES		21	4	18	-4	11	5	12	-3	27	-3	27	16	12
FR		23	-10	18	-11	30	8	21	4	31	-7	13	9	12
HR		41	NA	37	NA	14	NA	12	NA	31	NA	6	NA	3
IT		35	-5	28	-3	14	2	24	5	33	0	5	2	7
CY		18	-16	39	-1	10	5	10	-3	43	7	15	9	7
LV		30	-9	32	-11	6	0	9	-2	14	-12	23	21	10
LT		21	-10	30	-10	11	4	12	6	17	-2	20	10	18
LU		20	-5	19	-3	37	12	28	11	13	-12	23	15	6
HU		32	0	33	-2	19	10	18	2	28	-10	12	7	2
MT		11	-7	28	-25	12	6	5	-5	9	-14	35	31	20
NL		16	1	24	-5	31	13	7	-4	10	-7	30	20	11
AT		29	-1	19	-28	43	1	19	6	27	0	18	14	2
PL		26	0	40	3	18	10	23	15	23	5	6	5	7
PT		22	1	26	-3	7	1	32	13	43	-1	10	7	8
RO		32	5	38	-9	18	12	16	10	19	4	9	1	4
SI		38	-9	19	0	16	-1	15	2	22	-11	19	13	6
SK		41	6	32	-6	20	7	16	4	25	-11	7	5	6
FI		26	-7	12	-13	25	1	12	5	27	1	24	16	9
SE		21	4	18	0	36	1	3	-5	8	-3	31	14	14
UK		13	-5	19	-14	12	-3	7	-5	13	-15	25	19	24

QA4a In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? (%)

		To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices		To help developing countries around the world		To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected		To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world		To create jobs in the EU		To support European businesses		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	
EU28		15	-1	10	2	21	13	16	0	23	-11	10	-1	1	1	4
BE		14	-1	9	2	21	14	18	-2	23	-9	13	-4	1	1	1
BG		29	-12	3	-1	15	10	19	4	20	-6	8	3	1	1	5
CZ		28	4	7	4	20	15	19	3	14	-23	9	-4	1	1	2
DK		9	-6	14	2	33	16	12	-6	19	-4	7	-4	2	2	4
DE		7	-3	13	5	31	20	18	-4	23	-13	6	-3	1	1	1
EE		35	14	5	1	14	8	8	-3	17	-17	11	-3	2	2	8
IE		19	-3	10	-2	12	7	11	-2	31	-5	11	5	3	3	3
EL		20	-2	4	0	12	7	13	3	38	-6	11	-2	1	1	1
ES		12	3	11	6	18	16	9	-2	38	-18	7	-4	1	0	4
FR		11	-6	12	4	23	13	19	-4	17	-7	11	-3	2	2	5
HR		28	NA	8	NA	11	NA	11	NA	34	NA	6	NA	0	NA	2
IT		20	1	6	-5	16	7	19	4	21	-4	13	2	1	0	4
CY		26	-23	5	-4	17	9	7	1	33	10	9	5	0	0	3
LV		20	-3	5	1	20	15	15	2	25	-11	8	-4	2	2	5
LT		28	8	5	-2	13	10	12	3	26	-17	11	1	1	1	4
LU		10	-2	11	-1	29	21	15	0	19	-11	13	-1	1	0	2
HU		30	7	8	4	16	12	14	6	21	-29	8	0	1	1	2
MT		22	-11	14	7	15	6	8	3	23	-6	6	-1	1	1	11
NL		8	0	11	3	39	29	19	-14	12	-10	9	-4	2	1	0
AT		12	-5	9	1	25	10	11	2	23	-10	17	3	2	1	1
PL		23	7	11	3	12	7	12	4	21	-21	14	5	1	1	6
PT		23	6	6	-4	13	8	9	1	37	-9	8	-2	1	1	3
RO		22	-17	10	-3	19	14	15	8	19	-3	10	3	1	1	4
SI		23	-1	5	0	20	9	12	2	25	-8	12	1	2	1	1
SK		19	1	6	2	18	13	21	6	20	-24	10	-1	3	2	3
FI		8	-3	8	-5	30	14	21	2	24	-6	8	-2	0	0	1
SE		7	-4	10	-9	44	24	16	3	13	-8	7	-5	2	2	1
UK		14	5	12	4	16	10	14	-3	19	-11	10	-4	4	3	11

May 2019

QA4b And then?






























(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices		To help developing countries around the world		To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected		To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world		To create jobs in the EU		To support European businesses		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	
EU28		25	0	24	4	31	7	28	5	33	4	27	4	3	2	4
BE		26	5	21	4	29	5	28	2	30	0	26	4	2	1	0
BG		34	3	15	2	33	8	36	9	34	-10	25	1	1	1	3
CZ		28	1	14	3	34	15	32	7	36	5	29	3	2	2	2
DK		19	0	30	3	32	-2	27	1	34	5	21	-2	2	2	3
DE		18	-2	30	7	35	7	30	6	38	8	25	9	3	3	1
EE		25	3	11	0	26	9	16	0	31	2	24	0	4	4	12
IE		29	-7	29	2	32	6	27	-3	34	-2	34	-1	5	5	3
EL		45	8	28	11	46	15	46	19	45	11	44	11	5	5	1
ES		22	-9	21	-3	27	8	25	6	27	4	24	-11	2	1	6
FR		17	-6	21	2	28	4	25	3	33	-1	26	-3	3	3	5
HR		33	NA	23	NA	30	NA	31	NA	36	NA	24	NA	0	NA	1
IT		31	1	19	-1	31	9	32	4	30	6	31	15	1	0	2
CY		39	3	17	-9	40	-6	37	6	36	-21	27	-7	0	0	2
LV		27	5	8	-2	28	14	18	-1	29	0	19	-5	3	3	11
LT		30	3	14	2	33	21	27	10	35	9	23	-5	3	2	3
LU		23	1	26	12	32	15	31	11	33	6	32	11	2	1	1
HU		31	-2	13	1	36	8	34	14	32	6	23	-1	1	1	3
MT		33	-2	30	7	34	7	25	12	36	-1	31	8	1	0	4
NL		14	0	35	15	32	6	29	7	31	4	22	1	3	1	2
AT		29	-1	29	0	39	-1	36	2	40	6	35	4	5	2	1
PL		29	0	20	3	25	9	25	8	31	5	26	10	2	2	4
PT		46	9	27	4	35	11	33	3	33	6	45	20	3	3	2
RO		35	8	29	7	35	9	34	9	32	-9	26	-4	1	0	2
SI		28	1	17	8	33	8	24	4	36	8	32	10	3	1	4
SK		34	4	22	10	29	18	33	7	35	6	28	6	3	2	3
FI		16	-2	25	5	31	4	29	3	37	5	27	7	1	-1	3
SE		18	2	38	11	29	-2	27	4	39	10	25	2	2	0	4
UK		23	7	22	0	23	-1	21	0	27	2	22	3	5	4	10

QA4T In your opinion, what should be the main priorities of the European Union's trade policy for the years to come? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		To offer consumers the widest choice of products and services at the lowest prices		To help developing countries around the world		To ensure that EU environmental and health standards are respected		To ensure that the same rules for trade are applied everywhere in the world		To create jobs in the EU		To support European businesses		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	May 2019	Diff. May 2019 - August 2010	
EU28		39	0	33	5	50	20	43	5	54	-7	35	3	3	2	4
BE		40	5	30	6	50	19	46	1	52	-10	40	2	2	1	1
BG		60	-11	17	1	47	18	53	11	52	-16	32	4	2	2	5
CZ		56	5	20	6	53	28	50	10	49	-18	37	-2	3	3	2
DK		27	-6	43	6	63	13	38	-6	52	0	27	-6	3	3	4
DE		25	-5	43	13	66	28	48	3	60	-5	31	8	4	4	1
EE		58	17	15	1	37	16	23	-3	45	-15	33	-3	5	5	8
IE		48	-8	38	1	43	13	36	-5	64	-5	44	5	6	6	3
EL		65	6	31	10	58	23	58	22	82	5	55	10	5	5	1
ES		33	-6	31	3	43	23	33	4	64	-13	30	-14	2	1	4
FR		27	-11	32	6	49	16	43	0	48	-9	36	-6	4	4	5
HR		61	NA	30	NA	40	NA	42	NA	69	NA	29	NA	0	NA	2
IT		49	3	24	-6	46	17	50	10	50	3	42	17	2	1	4
CY		63	-21	22	-14	55	1	43	6	69	-10	35	-3	0	0	3
LV		46	3	12	-2	46	28	32	2	53	-11	26	-9	5	5	5
LT		57	12	18	1	45	31	38	13	60	-6	33	-3	3	2	4
LU		32	0	36	11	60	37	45	11	51	-3	44	10	2	1	2
HU		61	6	21	6	52	21	47	20	52	-24	31	0	2	2	2
MT		51	-13	40	12	45	11	31	15	55	-8	33	6	2	1	11
NL		23	2	46	19	71	36	48	-6	42	-5	31	-1	4	1	1
AT		41	-5	37	0	64	10	46	4	63	-2	51	6	6	3	1
PL		49	8	30	6	36	17	35	12	51	-13	39	16	2	2	6
PT		68	15	32	0	47	19	40	3	69	-2	52	18	4	4	3
RO		56	-8	39	5	53	24	48	18	49	-11	35	1	1	0	4
SI		51	1	22	8	52	17	35	7	61	1	44	12	5	3	1
SK		52	5	27	11	46	31	53	12	54	-18	37	5	5	4	3
FI		24	-6	32	0	61	19	50	5	61	0	34	4	2	0	1
SE		26	0	47	3	72	22	42	7	52	3	32	-2	3	1	1
UK		34	11	32	5	36	10	33	-2	43	-8	29	-1	6	5	11






























QA5a Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly?
(%)

		It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty	It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	Governments find it difficult to control	It only benefits big business	It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		7	11	9	10	12	10	8	9	13	3	1	1	6
BE		8	13	8	12	12	10	9	10	16	0	1	0	1
BG		4	11	7	10	13	14	7	4	14	1	1	1	13
CZ		5	10	9	13	17	9	6	9	16	1	1	1	3
DK		16	15	20	7	7	6	10	7	4	1	0	0	7
DE		5	11	11	10	11	10	10	12	10	7	0	1	2
EE		5	14	13	11	11	12	7	3	9	1	1	1	12
IE		10	14	6	7	8	11	13	8	11	3	3	0	6
EL		3	7	4	25	14	10	7	6	18	2	1	0	3
ES		7	12	3	9	12	7	9	7	16	1	2	2	13
FR		8	8	6	14	13	7	4	15	17	0	1	2	5
HR		6	10	11	14	18	12	7	6	12	0	0	1	3
IT		5	10	6	13	13	8	7	10	14	8	0	1	5
CY		3	6	2	13	10	18	8	4	28	0	1	1	6
LV		5	9	12	10	13	10	6	5	14	1	1	2	12
LT		6	12	10	8	10	13	9	3	14	0	1	2	12
LU		8	13	7	11	12	14	6	8	14	0	1	1	5
HU		7	7	10	11	16	17	9	5	13	1	0	1	3
MT		9	13	5	6	12	15	9	5	7	1	1	1	16
NL		8	18	21	8	7	7	6	9	10	3	2	0	1
AT		7	13	8	13	13	12	10	6	12	2	2	1	1
PL		8	10	9	8	12	14	9	9	9	1	1	1	9
PT		7	15	2	8	10	15	7	3	11	10	1	0	11
RO		8	9	6	11	10	13	11	8	11	0	2	2	9
SI		6	9	10	16	14	13	6	6	17	0	1	0	2
SK		4	10	7	13	13	11	8	11	14	1	1	1	6
FI		8	22	16	7	9	10	13	3	6	0	1	1	4
SE		23	14	20	6	7	7	8	6	5	1	1	0	2
UK		12	13	12	4	8	7	8	8	10	2	2	2	12

May 2019

QA5b And then?



























(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty	It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	Governments find it difficult to control	It only benefits big business	It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		15	23	16	17	20	22	21	20	18	0	2	3	4
BE		14	22	17	21	21	26	22	24	23	0	0	0	2
BG		14	20	17	17	22	22	19	18	18	0	2	1	6
CZ		13	20	21	22	26	20	20	27	23	0	2	1	2
DK		21	29	23	11	13	23	27	18	10	1	1	3	2
DE		14	30	18	17	21	23	26	25	16	0	3	2	1
EE		8	20	16	15	16	19	20	8	13	0	3	4	8
IE		19	26	17	13	16	28	28	15	15	0	5	3	3
EL		12	21	17	29	32	26	19	33	35	1	5	1	2
ES		12	18	10	14	14	17	20	17	19	0	3	4	6
FR		12	18	11	23	19	14	14	25	21	0	2	4	4
HR		14	21	21	22	26	25	18	20	22	0	0	0	1
IT		17	19	12	19	26	21	17	22	24	0	1	2	2
CY		14	21	12	32	25	26	16	24	24	0	0	2	2
LV		6	15	14	15	15	18	16	10	11	1	2	9	8
LT		9	20	18	13	19	19	22	15	15	0	3	3	4
LU		14	18	17	13	23	22	19	22	16	0	3	2	2
HU		13	20	22	20	27	24	24	21	19	1	1	2	3
MT		18	23	15	14	23	25	21	21	14	0	6	2	4
NL		13	31	24	13	15	28	31	20	17	1	2	2	1
AT		20	32	26	27	33	32	30	29	27	3	6	1	1
PL		18	24	17	15	21	23	21	15	20	0	1	1	6
PT		20	32	9	25	21	36	27	14	16	0	6	3	3
RO		22	22	16	19	23	26	22	16	22	1	3	1	4
SI		13	22	21	25	24	25	17	17	22	1	2	3	1
SK		14	19	15	16	25	20	20	26	23	0	3	1	4
FI		14	35	14	13	11	26	33	10	8	0	0	5	4
SE		26	35	24	13	11	29	36	19	8	0	1	4	1
UK		15	19	15	9	10	20	19	13	9	1	3	7	8

Q45T Which of the following statements best describes your opinion about globalisation? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)






























		It has transformed the lives of hundreds of millions of people in developing countries by lifting them out of poverty	It brings new export and investment opportunities for (NATIONALITY) businesses	It has been happening for centuries and will probably continue to happen	It threatens jobs, our way of life and the environment	It is changing our world too quickly but we are powerless to stop it	It results in a wider choice of goods in the shops and lower prices	It creates jobs in (NATIONALITY) export businesses and their suppliers	Governments find it difficult to control	It only benefits big business	It has both advantages and disadvantages (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
EU28		21	32	23	26	30	29	28	29	3	3	4	6	62	58	
BE		22	35	26	32	32	36	31	34	1	1	0	1	70	69	
BG		16	29	22	24	32	33	23	19	29	1	2	2	13	57	
CZ		18	29	30	34	42	28	25	35	38	1	3	2	3	58	
DK		35	43	42	17	20	27	35	23	13	1	2	3	7	76	
DE		18	41	28	26	32	32	35	36	25	8	3	2	2	67	
EE		12	31	27	23	25	28	25	9	20	1	3	5	12	57	
IE		28	38	22	19	23	37	40	22	25	3	6	3	6	68	
EL		15	27	21	53	45	35	25	38	52	2	5	2	3	49	
ES		17	27	12	22	24	22	26	22	33	1	4	5	13	53	
FR		19	25	17	35	31	20	18	38	37	1	2	5	5	51	
HR		19	30	32	35	43	37	25	25	33	0	0	2	2	64	
IT		21	28	17	31	37	28	23	31	36	8	1	3	5	58	
CY		16	25	13	43	34	42	23	26	50	0	1	3	6	60	
LV		10	22	24	23	26	26	20	14	23	1	3	9	12	48	
LT		14	29	25	19	26	29	28	16	27	0	3	4	12	57	
LU		21	31	23	23	34	35	25	29	29	1	3	2	5	64	
HU		20	26	31	30	42	41	32	25	31	2	1	3	3	66	
MT		24	32	18	17	31	35	27	23	19	1	5	2	16	66	
NL		21	48	45	21	23	35	37	29	27	3	3	2	1	74	
AT		27	45	34	40	45	44	40	35	38	4	7	2	1	77	
PL		24	31	24	21	30	35	28	22	27	1	2	2	9	69	
PT		24	43	10	30	28	47	31	15	25	10	6	3	11	69	
RO		28	28	21	29	31	36	30	23	31	1	3	3	9	67	
SI		20	30	30	39	38	37	22	22	38	1	3	3	2	66	
SK		17	27	21	28	36	30	27	35	35	1	3	2	6	61	
FI		22	56	29	20	19	35	44	13	14	0	1	5	4	79	
SE		49	49	44	18	18	35	44	25	12	1	2	4	2	80	
UK		25	29	25	12	17	24	25	19	18	3	3	8	12	57	

QA6 In your opinion, which of the following will affect jobs most in (OUR COUNTRY) in the coming years? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Growing automation, Artificial Intelligence and the use of robots	Tougher competition caused by international free trade	Higher tariffs due to protectionist policies	Immigration	Ageing population	Climate change	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		44	23	11	29	33	21	2	3
BE		48	24	12	30	28	23	0	1
BG		24	24	9	40	45	9	1	7
CZ		41	25	7	35	37	14	1	2
DK		45	23	7	20	33	33	1	4
DE		54	19	13	26	29	29	1	1
EE		41	17	6	32	53	3	3	4
IE		37	24	20	27	23	22	2	3
EL		37	37	13	51	31	10	3	1
ES		53	20	7	28	35	14	1	3
FR		53	30	6	22	25	30	2	3
HR		33	25	10	35	48	13	1	0
IT		38	27	15	38	27	18	1	4
CY		41	30	9	53	23	12	1	2
LV		33	20	7	38	47	6	3	4
LT		32	13	6	49	47	7	4	3
LU		46	26	8	27	22	17	3	2
HU		38	22	11	23	43	24	1	2
MT		16	20	10	50	22	19	3	12
NL		62	15	7	18	55	24	1	0
AT		42	31	14	35	27	28	4	1
PL		26	21	10	33	38	17	2	6
PT		54	27	8	23	51	8	3	4
RO		25	20	19	31	36	16	2	3
SI		52	28	8	31	32	9	2	1
SK		42	27	13	30	32	17	1	3
FI		57	21	6	21	50	20	1	1
SE		49	22	6	19	45	32	1	1
UK		40	19	16	25	31	22	2	4

























QA7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the EU is more effective in defending the trade interests of its Member States in the world than Member States are when they act on their own.

(%)






























		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		24	47	15	6	8	71	21
BE		22	61	13	3	1	83	16
BG		18	45	11	7	19	63	18
CZ		13	46	25	9	7	59	34
DK		40	41	9	3	7	81	12
DE		30	48	13	3	6	78	16
EE		16	51	15	7	11	67	22
IE		36	48	7	2	7	84	9
EL		15	48	23	9	5	63	32
ES		42	35	10	4	9	77	14
FR		23	46	15	8	8	69	23
HR		19	57	14	6	4	76	20
IT		9	47	27	7	10	56	34
CY		31	44	15	7	3	75	22
LV		14	48	19	7	12	62	26
LT		23	55	11	3	8	78	14
LU		46	35	10	4	5	81	14
HU		17	59	16	4	4	76	20
MT		33	49	5	2	11	82	7
NL		45	41	7	5	2	86	12
AT		22	53	16	5	4	75	21
PL		15	54	16	3	12	69	19
PT		18	65	6	1	10	83	7
RO		16	44	22	9	9	60	31
SI		17	50	21	6	6	67	27
SK		11	63	13	5	8	74	18
FI		28	53	13	2	4	81	15
SE		28	51	12	4	5	79	16
UK		25	40	14	10	11	65	24

QA8 There are some countries and foreign businesses from outside the EU that do not play by the rules of international trade, this can result in harm to European manufacturers but can also result in cheaper products for the consumers. Which of the following statement do you agree with most?


























(%)

		The EU SHOULD APPLY higher import duties on goods from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses which can result in higher prices for these goods	The EU SHOULD NOT APPLY higher import duties on goods and services from non-European countries and businesses that compete unfairly with European businesses as they provide cheaper goods for consumers	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		56	33	3	8
BE		66	32	0	2
BG		35	40	3	22
CZ		46	45	2	7
DK		57	35	1	7
DE		50	39	3	8
EE		40	42	3	15
IE		52	40	1	7
EL		50	42	4	4
ES		65	22	2	11
FR		70	21	2	7
HR		49	46	1	4
IT		59	29	4	8
CY		44	45	4	7
LV		48	40	3	9
LT		39	47	4	10
LU		64	28	2	6
HU		56	35	5	4
MT		27	56	4	13
NL		66	28	4	2
AT		58	31	4	7
PL		45	39	2	14
PT		52	26	10	12
RO		47	43	1	9
SI		49	43	3	5
SK		50	37	3	10
FI		73	22	1	4
SE		70	25	2	3
UK		48	38	2	12






























QA9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: EU trade policy also takes into account the social, environmental and human rights impacts both in the EU and on our trade partners worldwide. (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends on the trade partner or the type of impact (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		11	45	22	7	6	9	56	29
BE		7	56	28	6	1	2	63	34
BG		9	38	15	5	12	21	47	20
CZ		9	47	26	8	3	7	56	34
DK		15	44	18	3	11	9	59	21
DE		10	44	29	6	6	5	54	35
EE		10	49	17	5	6	13	59	22
IE		24	50	12	2	3	9	74	14
EL		8	46	21	8	10	7	54	29
ES		18	38	21	10	2	11	56	31
FR		7	37	31	14	2	9	44	45
HR		10	50	23	7	5	5	60	30
IT		4	41	24	6	16	9	45	30
CY		22	48	13	8	2	7	70	21
LV		10	47	21	5	3	14	57	26
LT		12	53	14	3	5	13	65	17
LU		16	49	22	5	2	6	65	27
HU		9	56	19	3	7	6	65	22
MT		26	46	5	2	7	14	72	7
NL		15	44	26	6	4	5	59	32
AT		12	45	21	6	14	2	57	27
PL		12	56	12	3	4	13	68	15
PT		8	52	16	2	7	15	60	18
RO		13	44	22	7	3	11	57	29
SI		11	43	27	7	9	3	54	34
SK		9	54	13	2	15	7	63	15
FI		12	59	20	2	1	6	71	22
SE		9	58	19	6	1	7	67	25
UK		18	49	14	5	3	11	67	19



























QA10 Businesses in countries with weaker workers' rights and environmental standards than the EU can often make and sell certain products more cheaply than if they made them in the EU. Which of the following statements best describes your views?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		It is up to consumers to choose whether they want to buy goods made in countries with weaker workers' rights or environmental standards than in the EU	European businesses with factories in developing countries should treat their workers fairly and respect the environment	The EU should encourage other countries to improve their workers' rights and environmental standards	The EU should take measures against businesses from outside the EU that make products cheaply because they benefit from weaker workers' rights and environmental standards	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		27	46	41	32	1	4
BE		25	47	40	39	0	0
BG		35	33	33	27	1	9
CZ		35	38	28	28	1	3
DK		16	52	44	39	0	3
DE		32	54	45	29	0	2
EE		29	45	36	21	1	9
IE		30	39	43	30	1	3
EL		33	52	46	45	0	1
ES		17	47	32	42	1	6
FR		23	51	45	33	1	4
HR		38	38	39	32	1	2
IT		29	33	34	40	2	4
CY		36	49	44	31	1	4
LV		34	39	30	24	2	7
LT		39	41	38	19	1	5
LU		25	50	45	32	0	3
HU		37	39	40	32	1	2
MT		20	31	44	26	4	10
NL		16	68	56	38	0	0
AT		39	46	36	38	1	1
PL		31	32	34	29	1	9
PT		23	54	52	35	0	4
RO		33	37	33	30	1	5
SI		33	42	36	33	2	2
SK		36	31	27	30	1	7
FI		18	60	51	38	0	1
SE		12	72	65	29	0	1
UK		24	44	48	22	1	6






























QA11 Which of the following statements about international trade rules do you agree with most? (%)

		We do not need international trade rules; each country should do whatever it can to get the best deals	We need international trade rules but it is naïve to expect countries or businesses to follow them	We need international trade rules because they help create a level playing field for countries and businesses	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		14	31	50	1	4
BE		15	34	50	0	1
BG		21	28	40	0	11
CZ		29	34	35	0	2
DK		7	46	44	0	3
DE		9	30	59	0	2
EE		15	25	52	1	7
IE		14	27	53	1	5
EL		15	29	53	0	3
ES		9	27	56	1	7
FR		10	42	42	2	4
HR		22	38	36	1	3
IT		17	33	44	2	4
CY		16	25	54	1	4
LV		19	32	42	1	6
LT		21	28	46	1	4
LU		13	35	51	0	1
HU		16	27	54	1	2
MT		17	26	38	2	17
NL		5	31	63	0	1
AT		19	35	42	2	2
PL		19	31	42	1	7
PT		18	20	58	0	4
RO		21	30	43	0	6
SI		17	35	44	2	2
SK		19	31	44	1	5
FI		5	27	66	0	2
SE		5	21	74	0	0
UK		18	22	53	1	6






























QA12 Some countries have increased duties on imported goods to try to protect their national industries. Which of the following statements do you agree with most?
(%)

		The EU should INCREASE duties on imported goods so as to protect EU industry and jobs	The EU should INCREASE import duties only if other countries increase their import duties on EU exports	The EU should NOT INCREASE import duties even if other countries increase theirs because of a risk of ever-higher duties	The EU should NOT INCREASE duties on imported goods because this would raise prices for consumers and businesses	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Increase duties'	Total 'Do not increase duties'
EU28		22	32	16	19	2	9	54	35
BE		21	42	17	18	0	2	63	35
BG		19	19	12	31	1	18	38	43
CZ		21	33	12	27	1	6	54	39
DK		17	37	20	17	1	8	54	37
DE		15	45	17	16	2	5	60	33
EE		18	26	11	30	2	13	44	41
IE		21	33	17	21	1	7	54	38
EL		28	21	16	28	3	4	49	44
ES		36	26	9	13	1	15	62	22
FR		28	31	12	17	2	10	59	29
HR		23	32	15	27	1	2	55	42
IT		23	28	20	19	2	8	51	39
CY		24	19	18	33	1	5	43	51
LV		25	20	15	29	2	9	45	44
LT		13	21	22	39	0	5	34	61
LU		21	33	14	23	3	6	54	37
HU		21	39	12	20	3	5	60	32
MT		10	18	21	33	5	13	28	54
NL		18	42	19	15	2	4	60	34
AT		27	38	16	13	2	4	65	29
PL		19	28	16	22	0	15	47	38
PT		31	28	10	21	0	10	59	31
RO		12	30	25	24	1	8	42	49
SI		25	23	19	26	3	4	48	45
SK		21	29	16	22	1	11	50	38
FI		18	38	19	19	1	5	56	38
SE		18	43	19	15	1	4	61	34
UK		17	29	16	23	2	13	46	39






























QA13 The EU has signed trade agreements with countries including Canada, Japan and Mexico. Which of the following statements about the EU's trade agreements do you agree with most?
(%)

		They help to create jobs in the EU and bring more choice and lower prices for consumers and businesses	They strengthen the EU's position in the world as an economic power	They do not make any difference to the EU, or to businesses, consumers or workers	They benefit businesses more than consumers and workers	They limit the ability of the (NATIONALITY) government to pass new laws which contradicts these agreements to protect workers; the environment, health and education	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
EU28		18	23	10	22	15	1	11	41	37
BE		20	26	9	28	13	0	4	46	41
BG		17	22	10	12	12	2	25	39	24
CZ		17	17	10	28	18	1	9	34	46
DK		27	26	7	12	13	1	14	53	25
DE		19	30	7	20	13	2	9	49	33
EE		24	20	13	14	7	2	20	44	21
IE		31	24	7	17	12	1	8	55	29
EL		17	18	12	31	15	1	6	35	46
ES		20	20	7	24	11	2	16	40	35
FR		10	22	11	28	15	2	12	32	43
HR		18	19	15	27	15	1	5	37	42
IT		14	18	16	23	18	2	9	32	41
CY		14	20	13	29	15	1	8	34	44
LV		23	12	9	19	16	3	18	35	35
LT		20	25	8	27	9	2	9	45	36
LU		14	32	10	22	12	1	9	46	34
HU		23	18	14	20	17	2	6	41	37
MT		25	15	14	13	10	2	21	40	23
NL		19	38	2	21	13	1	6	57	34
AT		16	17	14	24	25	2	2	33	49
PL		20	19	12	19	12	1	17	39	31
PT		19	18	4	34	11	0	14	37	45
RO		21	17	13	22	17	1	9	38	39
SI		20	16	10	31	11	5	7	36	42
SK		20	21	10	22	14	1	12	41	36
FI		31	19	5	18	12	1	14	50	30
SE		26	32	3	11	16	2	10	58	27
UK		20	25	6	17	17	1	14	45	34

QA14 In the past 12 months, how often have you bought goods (e.g. clothes or electronic devices) or services (e.g. booked accommodation, streamed music) via the Internet from sellers outside the EU? (%)






























		Never	Once or twice	Three to five times	Six to fifteen times	More than fifteen times	Don't know	Total 'At least once'
EU28		57	19	11	7	5	1	42
BE		56	21	14	6	3	0	44
BG		72	12	8	3	1	4	24
CZ		55	18	14	7	5	1	44
DK		50	18	13	9	8	2	48
DE		52	20	9	9	9	1	47
EE		53	17	15	9	5	1	46
IE		42	29	16	7	4	2	56
EL		76	12	8	3	1	0	24
ES		59	17	11	6	6	1	40
FR		53	22	9	9	5	2	45
HR		63	17	11	6	2	1	36
IT		67	16	11	3	2	1	32
CY		55	19	12	8	6	0	45
LV		52	18	12	7	9	2	46
LT		62	13	12	8	4	1	37
LU		43	21	15	11	9	1	56
HU		58	22	12	6	2	0	42
MT		43	14	18	13	11	1	56
NL		48	18	13	10	10	1	51
AT		57	14	12	8	5	4	39
PL		67	11	13	4	2	3	30
PT		72	13	9	3	2	1	27
RO		80	8	9	2	1	0	20
SI		53	19	17	7	4	0	47
SK		66	17	11	3	1	2	32
FI		52	22	14	7	5	0	48
SE		53	20	15	6	5	1	46
UK		36	27	15	9	10	3	61

QA15 From which of the following countries outside of the EU have you bought goods or services?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The US	China	Japan	Other countries	Don't know
EU28		34	58	10	32	5
BE		33	59	9	36	2
BG		19	69	5	39	3
CZ		25	80	6	24	1
DK		47	53	7	41	2
DE		34	49	10	35	7
EE		31	69	4	37	0
IE		49	49	8	38	2
EL		36	62	13	48	1
ES		29	68	9	29	5
FR		32	57	11	27	6
HR		30	73	18	36	1
IT		37	54	12	34	3
CY		22	64	7	45	1
LV		22	76	5	29	1
LT		22	72	6	39	1
LU		40	39	6	47	6
HU		14	77	8	23	3
MT		31	72	20	62	2
NL		36	62	6	30	6
AT		40	35	12	53	8
PL		23	54	11	25	8
PT		28	72	12	26	2
RO		13	54	15	33	3
SI		25	74	12	41	1
SK		24	76	6	23	1
FI		47	52	12	31	2
SE		55	50	7	31	5
UK		41	62	10	31	4




























QA16.1 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

Foreign businesses from outside the EU investing in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'
EU28		25	48	15	6	6	73	21
BE		25	56	15	3	1	81	18
BG		31	42	10	6	11	73	16
CZ		24	41	21	8	6	65	29
DK		29	40	15	6	10	69	21
DE		14	53	21	6	6	67	27
EE		24	53	11	4	8	77	15
IE		41	46	7	1	5	87	8
EL		26	49	16	7	2	75	23
ES		52	34	6	2	6	86	8
FR		14	49	20	8	9	63	28
HR		34	44	13	7	2	78	20
IT		15	50	21	9	5	65	30
CY		40	39	9	6	6	79	15
LV		45	35	8	3	9	80	11
LT		38	46	8	2	6	84	10
LU		19	54	14	3	10	73	17
HU		21	45	20	8	6	66	28
MT		37	46	5	1	11	83	6
NL		18	60	15	4	3	78	19
AT		22	46	19	9	4	68	28
PL		26	55	11	2	6	81	13
PT		27	62	5	1	5	89	6
RO		26	43	18	6	7	69	24
SI		23	48	16	9	4	71	25
SK		19	44	16	11	10	63	27
FI		22	54	15	5	4	76	20
SE		23	54	15	3	5	77	18
UK		35	43	9	4	9	78	13




























QA16.2 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

Foreign businesses from outside the EU buying businesses in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'
EU28		15	34	29	15	7	49	44
BE		9	37	35	17	2	46	52
BG		21	34	22	12	11	55	34
CZ		8	23	30	34	5	31	64
DK		19	34	24	14	9	53	38
DE		8	29	37	21	5	37	58
EE		11	38	30	12	9	49	42
IE		34	43	13	4	6	77	17
EL		14	41	28	14	3	55	42
ES		37	30	17	7	9	67	24
FR		6	30	36	18	10	36	54
HR		22	38	22	16	2	60	38
IT		11	38	31	16	4	49	47
CY		28	30	23	13	6	58	36
LV		15	33	27	18	7	48	45
LT		28	46	15	5	6	74	20
LU		7	41	30	10	12	48	40
HU		13	30	27	24	6	43	51
MT		33	46	7	2	12	79	9
NL		2	21	48	26	3	23	74
AT		19	30	30	18	3	49	48
PL		19	40	23	11	7	59	34
PT		21	53	18	3	5	74	21
RO		18	39	25	11	7	57	36
SI		14	33	30	19	4	47	49
SK		15	35	21	20	9	50	41
FI		8	35	36	16	5	43	52
SE		9	34	36	15	6	43	51
UK		22	39	20	9	10	61	29




























QA16.3 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

(NATIONALITY) businesses investing in a foreign country outside of the EU (%)

		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'
EU28		21	45	19	8	7	66	27
BE		13	54	24	7	2	67	31
BG		21	35	21	10	13	56	31
CZ		19	41	21	12	7	60	33
DK		33	40	12	7	8	73	19
DE		18	51	20	6	5	69	26
EE		19	50	17	6	8	69	23
IE		35	44	12	3	6	79	15
EL		14	38	30	16	2	52	46
ES		41	34	13	5	7	75	18
FR		11	44	24	10	11	55	34
HR		25	40	19	14	2	65	33
IT		8	37	34	17	4	45	51
CY		29	42	10	14	5	71	24
LV		21	32	22	15	10	53	37
LT		26	46	17	4	7	72	21
LU		14	51	18	5	12	65	23
HU		20	47	18	9	6	67	27
MT		37	48	3	1	11	85	4
NL		19	62	13	3	3	81	16
AT		22	44	20	9	5	66	29
PL		27	50	14	2	7	77	16
PT		18	53	16	8	5	71	24
RO		21	42	21	9	7	63	30
SI		20	43	23	9	5	63	32
SK		19	42	17	12	10	61	29
FI		18	55	19	3	5	73	22
SE		24	54	14	3	5	78	17
UK		30	47	8	5	10	77	13






























QA16.4 Businesses often invest in other countries. To what extent do you support or oppose the following?

(NATIONALITY) businesses buying businesses in a foreign country outside of the EU (%)






























		Strongly support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Total 'Support'	Total 'Do not support'
EU28		18	42	23	9	8	60	32
BE		12	53	27	6	2	65	33
BG		21	40	17	7	15	61	24
CZ		19	40	20	12	9	59	32
DK		29	37	17	8	9	66	25
DE		12	44	28	10	6	56	38
EE		19	49	17	4	11	68	21
IE		35	44	12	3	6	79	15
EL		14	40	30	13	3	54	43
ES		37	33	15	6	9	70	21
FR		8	38	31	11	12	46	42
HR		25	42	18	12	3	67	30
IT		8	39	32	16	5	47	48
CY		27	40	13	14	6	67	27
LV		26	37	16	11	10	63	27
LT		27	49	15	3	6	76	18
LU		12	46	23	6	13	58	29
HU		17	41	23	12	7	58	35
MT		33	50	4	1	12	83	5
NL		11	47	29	9	4	58	38
AT		20	40	27	8	5	60	35
PL		23	52	15	2	8	75	17
PT		16	52	19	7	6	68	26
RO		21	43	20	7	9	64	27
SI		20	45	21	9	5	65	30
SK		18	40	17	13	12	58	30
FI		15	54	20	4	7	69	24
SE		21	51	16	5	7	72	21
UK		30	43	12	4	11	73	16

May 2019

QA17 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: You trust the EU to conduct its trade policy in an open and transparent manner.
(%)






























		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		13	46	24	11	6	59	35
BE		11	58	25	5	1	69	30
BG		10	35	23	13	19	45	36
CZ		7	39	36	14	4	46	50
DK		22	46	19	7	6	68	26
DE		14	51	25	6	4	65	31
EE		11	50	18	9	12	61	27
IE		31	52	9	4	4	83	13
EL		5	45	31	12	7	50	43
ES		24	39	20	11	6	63	31
FR		9	34	31	22	4	43	53
HR		9	47	27	11	6	56	38
IT		6	53	25	8	8	59	33
CY		14	41	21	18	6	55	39
LV		5	29	36	18	12	34	54
LT		9	44	31	9	7	53	40
LU		15	52	19	9	5	67	28
HU		12	59	20	5	4	71	25
MT		26	50	7	3	14	76	10
NL		26	44	20	8	2	70	28
AT		17	49	22	8	4	66	30
PL		10	53	21	6	10	63	27
PT		9	71	11	3	6	80	14
RO		9	44	25	11	11	53	36
SI		14	46	28	8	4	60	36
SK		8	52	21	10	9	60	31
FI		14	57	21	5	3	71	26
SE		18	50	21	9	2	68	30
UK		18	40	20	16	6	58	36

QA18a Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly?
(%)






























		TV	Newspapers or magazines	Radio	Internet websites	Online social networks	Family, friends or colleagues	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		42	12	5	21	8	5	1	5	1
BE		41	18	4	24	7	4	1	1	0
BG		57	1	1	13	7	8	1	8	4
CZ		46	5	2	29	5	9	2	1	1
DK		43	15	6	19	10	3	4	0	0
DE		42	19	6	17	9	4	1	1	1
EE		30	11	5	29	15	3	2	3	2
IE		25	11	8	33	13	5	2	2	1
EL		41	4	1	29	12	5	1	7	0
ES		48	7	4	20	7	4	1	7	2
FR		35	17	9	22	7	2	3	5	0
HR		47	4	1	27	11	5	1	4	0
IT		51	8	2	15	7	8	0	8	1
CY		40	3	1	21	23	4	1	7	0
LV		32	3	5	36	14	5	2	2	1
LT		44	3	3	33	11	2	1	2	1
LU		27	18	5	33	8	4	3	1	1
HU		55	2	3	22	5	6	1	6	0
MT		34	2	3	37	8	3	1	8	4
NL		25	35	5	21	5	3	4	2	0
AT		34	20	7	15	9	10	2	2	1
PL		44	3	4	24	6	6	1	9	3
PT		66	3	0	15	7	2	1	6	0
RO		55	4	3	6	9	8	2	12	1
SI		41	9	6	23	11	5	3	2	0
SK		43	5	5	26	9	6	1	4	1
FI		27	22	3	36	7	4	1	0	0
SE		30	27	12	19	7	3	1	1	0
UK		32	15	5	29	9	4	3	2	1

QA18b And then?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		TV	Newspapers or magazines	Radio	Internet websites	Online social networks	Family, friends or colleagues	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		29	28	23	23	17	24	2	7	1
BE		32	28	25	24	18	20	3	3	0
BG		22	20	22	20	22	37	2	5	4
CZ		33	29	19	25	20	28	1	5	1
DK		34	30	25	28	26	26	6	3	1
DE		32	38	31	21	14	25	2	2	1
EE		36	28	27	20	22	19	2	3	2
IE		33	31	26	23	26	22	2	2	1
EL		34	29	22	20	25	45	3	7	0
ES		23	22	18	23	18	18	2	15	1
FR		28	24	25	24	13	12	1	6	1
HR		31	30	21	22	20	39	1	2	0
IT		26	32	16	25	18	28	1	10	1
CY		29	19	27	27	22	24	1	6	0
LV		29	18	20	22	26	19	2	8	3
LT		36	22	32	20	20	22	1	4	2
LU		37	36	25	23	18	20	3	2	1
HU		22	17	23	24	17	35	1	9	0
MT		24	14	27	17	40	22	2	6	2
NL		46	31	22	34	13	24	3	2	0
AT		39	43	30	23	25	37	5	3	0
PL		29	18	26	22	14	20	2	6	5
PT		21	33	12	17	17	30	3	26	0
RO		23	17	25	12	18	36	3	12	1
SI		31	34	34	23	20	31	2	4	0
SK		37	31	37	22	18	40	1	3	1
FI		36	38	19	29	19	20	1	5	1
SE		38	38	31	30	22	28	2	3	0
UK		29	25	15	24	22	20	1	8	1

QA18T Where do you get most of your information on globalisation and international trade? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		TV	Newspapers or magazines	Radio	Internet websites	Online social networks	Family, friends or colleagues	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		70	39	26	43	24	27	3	12	1
BE		72	45	30	47	24	24	4	4	0
BG		76	19	20	30	27	40	3	12	4
CZ		78	34	21	53	25	37	3	6	1
DK		77	45	31	47	35	29	8	3	0
DE		74	56	36	37	23	30	3	4	1
EE		63	37	31	48	37	21	4	6	2
IE		58	41	33	55	38	27	3	4	1
EL		73	30	22	48	36	47	3	13	0
ES		69	26	20	41	24	21	2	21	2
FR		61	39	33	45	19	13	4	11	1
HR		77	33	22	48	30	42	1	6	0
IT		74	37	17	38	23	33	1	18	1
CY		67	20	27	46	43	26	2	13	0
LV		59	21	24	57	39	23	3	10	1
LT		78	24	34	53	30	23	2	6	2
LU		63	53	29	56	26	23	4	3	1
HU		76	18	25	45	21	38	2	14	0
MT		54	15	27	52	44	22	2	14	4
NL		70	64	25	55	18	26	7	4	0
AT		72	62	36	37	34	46	7	5	0
PL		70	19	27	43	18	24	3	14	3
PT		86	33	11	31	23	30	3	30	0
RO		75	19	25	17	25	39	4	23	1
SI		72	42	39	46	31	35	5	6	0
SK		79	34	41	47	26	44	2	6	1
FI		62	60	22	65	26	24	1	6	0
SE		67	65	42	50	28	31	3	3	0
UK		60	39	20	53	30	23	3	10	1

