



# Special Eurobarometer 504

Report

## Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Fieldwork  
August – September 2020  
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Survey requested by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural  
Development and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer Unit)



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## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and the agri-food sector are important in the eyes of Europeans. One of the key policies in this area of the economy is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) – a common policy for all Member States of the European Union, funded from the resources of the EU annual budget, of which the CAP accounts for around 35% of the total.

The main aims of the policy are to:

- Ensure a decent standard of living for farmers through income support and market measures;
- Ensure sustainable rural development according to the needs of each Member State.

Significant reforms have been made in recent years to adjust the CAP to the challenges ahead. Thus, the CAP reform proposed by the European Commission in June 2018 introduces a more flexible, performance and results-based approach that takes into account local conditions and needs, while increasing EU-level ambitions in terms of sustainability. Moreover, this CAP reform proposal is compatible with the Green Deal ambitions.

The current survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development to explore public opinion about agriculture, rural areas and the CAP. It follows on from previous surveys on this topic in December 2017<sup>1</sup>, October 2015<sup>2</sup>, November-December 2013<sup>3</sup>, May 2011<sup>4</sup>, November 2009<sup>5</sup> and November-December 2007<sup>6</sup>. It covers the following topics:

- Opinions about the importance of agriculture and rural areas;
- The role of agriculture and farmers in fighting climate change;
- The situation of rural areas, and how things have changed over the past ten years;
- The responsibilities of farmers in our society;
- What should be the main objectives of agriculture and rural development policies;
- Awareness of the CAP, opinions about how it is performing, and views on its priorities and contribution to EU society;
- Who benefits most from the CAP;
- Financial support for farmers now and in the future, including justifications for the CAP budget, and views on payments for implementing environmentally-friendly practices;
- Factors that influence the purchase of food products, including the role of quality labels;
- Opinions about international trade in agricultural products including trade barriers and trade agreements;
- Change in the area covered by forests over the past ten years, and opinions about the main benefits provided by forests.

Where possible, results from the current survey are compared with those of previous surveys on this topic.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 Member States of the European Union between 3 August and 15 September 2020. 27,237 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face at their home in their mother tongue. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development.

<sup>1</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2161>

<sup>2</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2087>

<sup>3</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/1081/p/2>

<sup>4</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/996/p/3>

<sup>5</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/777/p/3>

<sup>6</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/629/p/4>

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit). Given the impact of COVID-19 and subsequent health safety measures, the face-to-face methodology was either not possible or only to a certain extent in some countries. In Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Spain, a share of interviews were conducted online, while the rest were conducted as normal, via face-to-face interviews. In Estonia, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden, all interviews were conducted online<sup>7</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE			Non euro area

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the “acquis communautaire” has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the “CY” category and in the EU27 average.

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

<sup>7</sup> Online interviewing took the form of probabilistic panels and access panels, depending on what is available in the country.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Nearly all respondents say agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU**

- More than nine in ten respondents (95%) think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU, including 56% who consider they are very important;
- In every Member State, over eight in ten respondents say that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future; over half say they are very important in 22 countries;
- Majorities of Europeans consider that the infrastructure and services are good in rural areas in their country, with proportions varying between 82% for the environment and landscape and 51% for access to high-speed internet connections; however, only a minority hold this view about job opportunities (37%);
- Compared with ten years ago, a majority say that things have improved in terms of access to high-speed internet connections (55%) and transport infrastructure connecting to cities (37%); conversely, a majority think that things have got worse for job opportunities (42%) and health services (36%);
- Opinions on the state of services and infrastructure in rural areas now and ten years ago vary widely across the EU: for instance, 83% of respondents in Luxembourg say health services are good, compared with 18% in Bulgaria.

### **Respondents believe that forests provide multiple benefits, such as preserving animals and plants and fighting climate change, but the vast majority believe that their area has decreased compared with ten years ago in both their country and the EU**

- More than half of respondents consider that the area covered by forests has decreased compared with ten years ago both in their country (56%) and across the EU as a whole (53%);
- Respondents think that the most important benefits provided by forests are providing animals with their natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature (69%) and absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects (65%), a long way ahead of protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches (46%).

### **Providing safe, healthy food of high quality is seen as the main responsibility of farmers in EU society, and it should be the main objective of EU agricultural and rural policy; however, environmental protection is also an issue of interest**

- Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%) agree that EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change, although only a minority (42%) consider that agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change, and 53% that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change. Two-thirds (66%) are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products with a lower carbon footprint;
- Over a quarter of respondents mention three main responsibilities for farmers in our society: providing safe, healthy food of high quality (54%), ensuring the welfare of farmed animals (30%) and protecting the environment and tackling climate change (27%);
- Similarly, for over half of respondents, the EU's main objectives for agricultural and rural development policy should be providing safe, healthy food of high quality (62%), ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (51%) and protecting the environment and tackling climate change (51%).

**Awareness of the CAP is at its highest level since 2013, and large majorities of respondents consider that the CAP is fulfilling its role in most areas and that its priorities are important**

- Nearly three-quarters of respondents (73%) have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its CAP. However, only 9% of these respondents know the details while 64% say they 'don't really' know the details. This is the highest awareness level since 2013;
- In every EU Member State, over half of respondents have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP, with proportions ranging from 94% in Lithuania to 51% in Italy;
- Majorities of respondents think that the European Union, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in seven areas. More than two-thirds hold this view when it comes to securing a stable supply of food in the EU (79%), providing safe, healthy food of high quality (72%) and ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (67%);
- In every Member State, more than half of respondents think that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in these three areas;
- At least eight in ten respondents consider that eight priorities of the CAP are important, led by securing a stable supply of food in the EU (92%), ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (92%), strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (90%) and helping to tackle climate change (90%);
- More than seven in ten respondents in the 27 EU Member States consider that these four priorities of the CAP are important;
- Large majorities of respondents believe that the CAP contributes to eight areas, most notably in securing a stable supply of food in the EU (83%), well ahead of strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (70%) and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (70%);
- Three-quarters of respondents agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers, 14-percentage points higher than the proportion registered in 2017 (61%);
- This is the majority view in every EU Member State, and has gained ground since 2017 in 26 countries, increasing by two digits in 16 countries.

**Close to half of respondents say the EU's financial support to farmers is about right, and over half would like to see an increase of this support over the next ten years**

- Nearly half of Europeans (47%) consider that the EU's financial support to farmers in order to help them stabilise their incomes is about right, while 39% say it is too low and 8% too high;
- Compared with 2017, respondents are far more likely to think that this support is too low (+13 percentage points);
- For at least three in ten respondents, the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP are that financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans (33%) and to ensure sustainable farming (32%), that the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries because of stricter standards (31%), or because agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments (30%);
- Over half of respondents (56%) would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years, while 29% would like to see no change and 12% a decrease;
- The share of respondents in favour of an increase has gained 13 percentage points at EU level since 2017; over the longer term, this proportion has risen in all EU Member States since 2007;



- More than nine in ten respondents (92%) are in favour of the EU continuing to pay subsidies to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment;
- At least eight in ten respondents hold this view in the 27 EU Member States.

**A short supply chain is the most important factor when buying food products, ahead of quality labels**

- Over eight in ten respondents say the facts that food products are part of a short supply chain (87%), respect local tradition and "know-how" (82%), have a label ensuring their quality (81%) and come from a geographical area that they know (80%) are important factors when buying food products;
- Nearly six in ten respondents (57%) are aware of the organic farming logo, ahead of the Fairtrade logo (41%), and very substantially ahead of the three other logos: the protected geographical indication (20%), the protected designation of origin and the traditional speciality guaranteed logos (both 14%);
- Since 2017, the share of respondents who are aware of the organic farming logo has risen by 30 percentage points at EU level, and it has increased by two digits in all 27 EU Member States;
- At least two-thirds of respondents agree with six positive attributes of food products derived from organic agriculture: they say that these food products comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics (82%), are produced with better environmental practices (81%), respect higher animal welfare standards (80%), are of better quality (74%), are safer (71%) and taste better (65%) than other food products;
- However, around nine in ten Europeans (91%) consider that organic food products are more expensive than other food products, and a significant minority (43%) think that they are difficult to find in the area where they live.

**Close to nine in ten respondents think that only agricultural imports complying with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards should enter the EU and at least six in ten say trade agreements have been positive for both consumers and EU agriculture**

- Close to nine in ten respondents (88%) want agricultural imports of any origin to enter the EU only if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards;
- Nearly six in ten respondents (57%) consider that the EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, with the exception of imports from developing countries;
- Less than four in ten Europeans (39%) think that the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin;
- Large majorities say trade agreements between the EU and other countries of the world have been positive for both themselves as consumers of food products (65%) and EU agriculture (60%);
- However, since 2017, the feeling that these trade agreements have had an adverse impact has gained ground: +7 percentage points for EU agriculture, and +5 pp for consumers.

## I. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN THE EU: PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE, RESPONSIBILITIES AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

This first chapter examines how Europeans perceive the importance of agriculture and rural areas in the EU. It assesses how the general public see connections between agriculture and climate change. It then looks at the situation of rural areas now and compared with ten years ago. The discussion moves on to consider the role of farmers in EU society. It concludes with an assessment of what should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy.

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

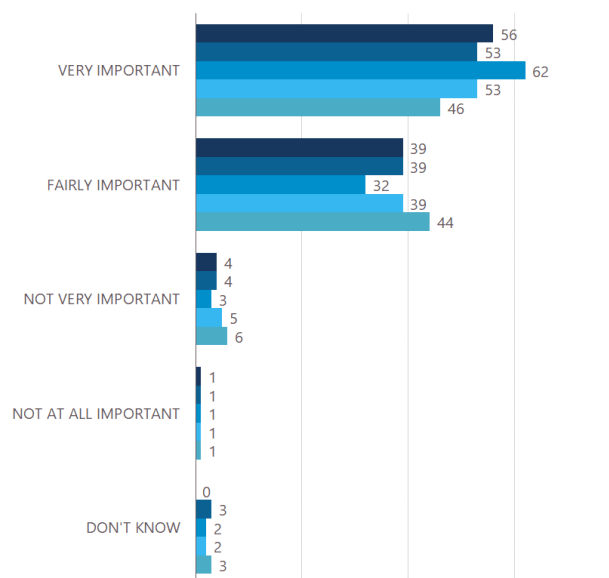
#### Over nine in ten Europeans consider that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union

Nearly all respondents (95%, +3 percentage points since 2017) think that agriculture and rural areas are important 'for our future' in the European Union<sup>8</sup>, including more than half (56%, +3 pp) who consider they are 'very important'. Just one in twenty respondents have a different view (5%, unchanged).

Over the longer term, the proportion of respondents who believe that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU has gained five percentage points since 2009.

QA1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?  
(% - EU)

■ Aug.-Sept. 2020 ■ Dec. 2017 ■ Oct. 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2009



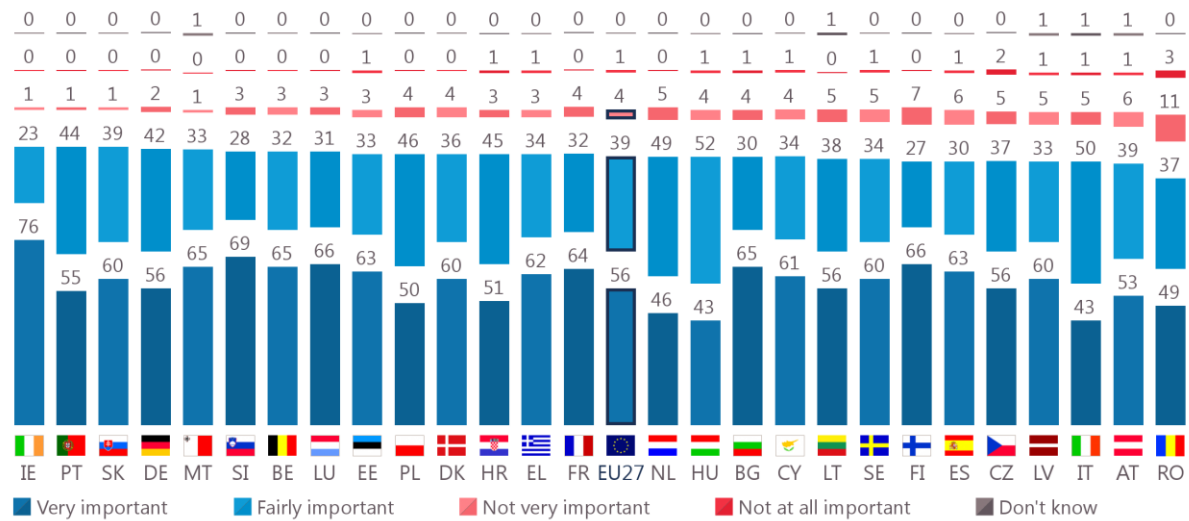
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>8</sup> QC1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not at all important, Don't know.

In all 27 EU Member States, over eight in ten respondents consider that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union, with the highest proportions in Ireland, Portugal and Slovakia (all 99%), and the lowest in Romania (86%) and Austria (92%).

In 22 EU Member States, over half of respondents believe that agriculture and rural areas are ‘very important’ for the future. This is particularly the case in Ireland (76%), ahead of Slovenia (69%), and Finland and Luxembourg (both 66%).

**QA1** Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? (%)

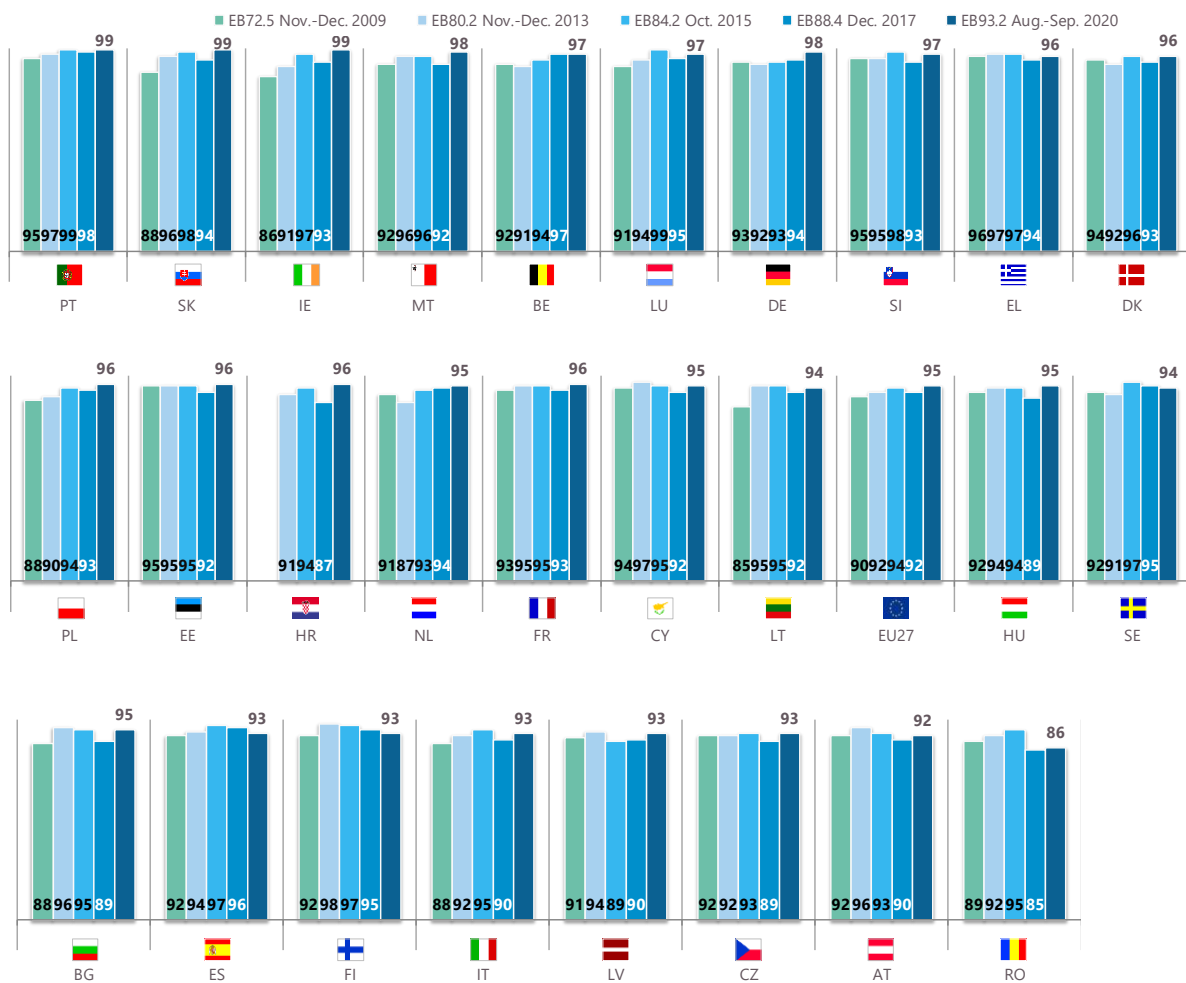


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the proportion of respondents who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU has increased in 23 EU Member States, most notably in Croatia (96%, +9 percentage points), Ireland (99%, +6 pp), Malta (98%, +6 pp), and Bulgaria and Hungary (95%, +6 pp in both countries). In no country has the share of people who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for our future decreased by more than 3 percentage points.

The longer-term trend shows that the feeling that agriculture and rural areas are important ‘for our future’ in the EU has gained ground in most countries since 2009, with the largest increases in Ireland (99%, +13 percentage points) and Slovakia (99%, +11 pp).

**QA1** Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?  
(% - TOTAL 'IMPORTANT')








Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that over eight in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union. However, a focus on the share of respondents who believe that agriculture and rural areas are **very important** highlights that:

- Respondents aged 55 and over (62%), retired (64%) and self-employed (62%) people, those who consider themselves upper class (61%), and those who live in rural villages (60%) are the most likely to say that agriculture and rural areas are very important for the future in the EU;
- Conversely, this feeling is the least widespread among respondents aged 15-24 years (44%), manual workers (51%), students (43%) and Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (50%).

**QA1** Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?  
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	56	39	4	1	0	95	5
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	44	48	6	1	1	92	7
25-39	51	44	5	0	0	95	5
40-54	57	39	4	0	0	96	4
55 +	62	34	3	1	0	96	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	62	34	3	1	0	96	4
Managers	59	38	3	0	0	97	3
Other white collars	52	43	4	1	0	95	5
Manual workers	51	43	5	1	0	94	6
House persons	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Unemployed	56	38	5	1	0	94	6
Retired	64	32	3	1	0	96	4
Students	43	49	6	1	1	92	7
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	56	34	9	1	0	90	10
From time to time	50	44	5	1	0	94	6
Almost never/ Never	58	38	3	1	0	96	4
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	58	36	4	1	1	94	5
The lower middle class	52	43	4	1	0	95	5
The middle class	56	39	4	1	0	95	5
The upper middle class	57	39	4	0	0	96	4
The upper class	61	31	8	0	0	92	8
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>							
Rural village	60	35	4	1	0	95	5
Small/ mid size town	56	40	4	0	0	95	4
Large town	52	42	5	1	0	94	6

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## 2 Agriculture and climate change

### **Close to seven in ten Europeans agree that EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change**

When asked to say whether they agree or disagree with four statements about agriculture and climate change<sup>9</sup>, respondents provide the following answers:

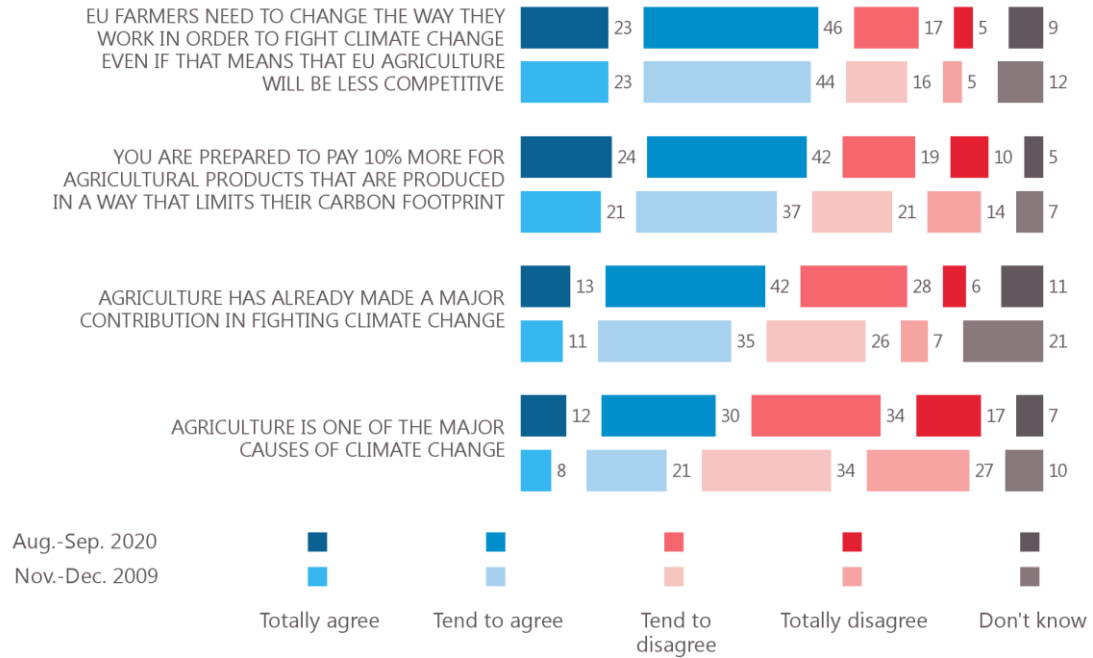
- Around seven in ten Europeans (69%, +2 percentage points since 2009<sup>10</sup>) say they agree that **'EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive'**, with nearly a quarter (23%, unchanged) who 'totally agree'. Conversely, less than a quarter (22%, +1 pp) disagree with this statement, including 5% (unchanged) who answer 'totally disagree'. Finally, 9% (-3 pp) say they 'don't know';
- A similar proportion (66%, +8 percentage points) say they **'are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint'**<sup>11</sup>, including close to a quarter (24%, +3 pp) who 'totally agree'. However, nearly three in ten (29%, -6 pp) disagree with this statement, with 10% (-4 pp) who 'totally disagree'. Finally, 5% (-2 pp) 'don't know';
- More than half of respondents (55%, +9 percentage points) agree that **'agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change'**, with more than one in ten (13%, +2 pp) totally agreeing. Meanwhile, over a third (34%, +1) have the opposite opinion, including 6% (-1 pp) who 'totally disagree'. Finally, 11% (-10 pp) do not know;
- However, only a minority of respondents (42%, +13 percentage points) consider that **'agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change'**, including over one in ten (12%, +4 pp) who 'totally agree'. Conversely, more than half of respondents (51%, -10 pp) disagree with this statement, and 17% (-10 pp) totally disagree. Finally, 7% (-3 pp) say they do not know.

<sup>9</sup> QA22 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? 1. Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change; 2. EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive; 3. Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change; 4. You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint

<sup>10</sup> In 2009, the United Kingdom was an EU Member State, while Croatia was not. The opposite is true in this survey, and this might have an impact on the evolutions registered at EU level.

<sup>11</sup> In 2009, this statement was slightly different: 'You are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if they are produced in a way that does not increase climate change'

**QA22** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?  
(% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change

**A national analysis** shows that in 12 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that ‘agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change’. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Cyprus (68%), Ireland (63%) and Greece (57%), while the majority is narrower in Malta (47% vs. 41%), Denmark (48% vs. 46%) and Italy (48% vs. 42%).

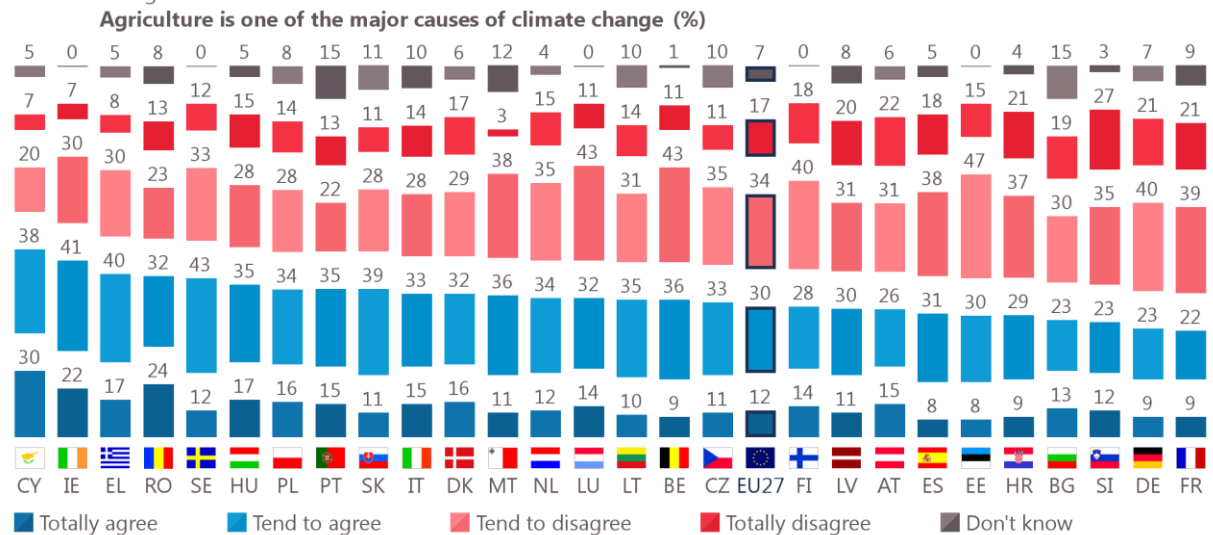
Over one in five respondents ‘totally agree’ with this statement in Cyprus (30%), Romania (24%) and Ireland (22%).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents consider that agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change in 14 countries, with the lowest proportions in France (31% vs. 60%), Germany (32% vs. 61%) and Slovenia (35% vs. 62%).

At least one in five respondents ‘totally disagree’ with this opinion in six countries: Slovenia (27%), Austria (22%), France, Germany and Croatia (all 21%), and Latvia (20%).

Finally, respondents are evenly divided in Lithuania (45% vs. 45%).

**QA22.1** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?






























Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



**In terms of evolutions** since 2009, the proportion of respondents who believe that agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change has gained ground in all EU Member States (except Croatia), with two-digit increases in 22 countries. The increase is most dramatic in Ireland (63%, +35 percentage points), Romania (56%, +29 pp), Poland (50%, +28 pp), Cyprus (68%, +25 pp), the Netherlands (46%, +25 pp), Latvia (41%, +22 pp), Luxembourg (46%, +22 pp) and Denmark (48%, +20 pp).

**QA22.1** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change (%)**

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009	Don't know
EU27		42	▲ 13	51	▼ 10	7
IE		63	▲ 35	37	▼ 10	0
RO		56	▲ 29	36	▼ 18	8
PL		50	▲ 28	42	▼ 24	8
CY		68	▲ 25	27	▼ 15	5
NL		46	▲ 25	50	▼ 24	4
LV		41	▲ 22	51	▼ 23	8
LU		46	▲ 22	54	▼ 17	0
DK		48	▲ 20	46	▼ 20	6
CZ		44	▲ 19	46	▼ 25	10
FI		42	▲ 19	58	▼ 15	0
HU		52	▲ 18	43	▼ 18	5
MT		47	▲ 17	41	▼ 6	12
SE		55	▲ 16	45	▼ 11	0
BE		45	▲ 15	54	▼ 11	1
EE		38	▲ 15	62	▼ 7	0
LT		45	▲ 15	45	▼ 12	10
SK		50	▲ 15	39	▼ 20	11
BG		36	▲ 12	49	▼ 12	15
DE		32	▲ 12	61	▼ 12	7
FR		31	▲ 12	60	▼ 13	9
SI		35	▲ 11	62	▼ 11	3
EL		57	▲ 10	38	▼ 9	5
ES		39	▲ 6	56	▲ 1	5
IT		48	▲ 6	42	▼ 5	10
AT		41	▲ 6	53	▼ 4	6
PT		50	▲ 1	35	▲ 1	15

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)





**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- The opinion that agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change is the minority view among most socio-demographic categories, particularly among respondents who finished education aged 15 or earlier (37% 'agree' vs. 48% 'disagree'), retired people (38% vs. 52%), those who consider themselves working class (38% vs. 50%) and those who live in rural villages (37% vs. 56%);
- However, a small majority share this view among respondents who consider themselves upper class (49% 'agree' vs. 48% 'disagree') and Europeans living in large towns (47% vs. 45%).

In addition, a majority of respondents who think agriculture and rural areas are not important for the future (47%) and of those who consider that the EU aid to farmers should decrease (59%) believe that agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change.

**QA22.1** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change** (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	42	51	7
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	37	48	15
16-19	41	52	7
20+	43	52	5
Still studying	44	46	10
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	43	55	2
Managers	45	51	4
Other white collars	47	48	5
Manual workers	41	52	7
House persons	40	50	10
Unemployed	40	54	6
Retired	38	52	10
Students	45	46	9
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	38	50	12
The lower middle class	42	52	6
The middle class	43	51	6
The upper middle class	47	50	3
The upper class	49	48	3
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	37	56	7
Small/ mid size town	42	51	7
Large town	47	45	8
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>			
Important	42	51	7
Not important	47	45	8
<b>EU aid to farmers should...</b>			
Increase	37	56	7
Decrease	59	38	3
No change	47	47	6

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

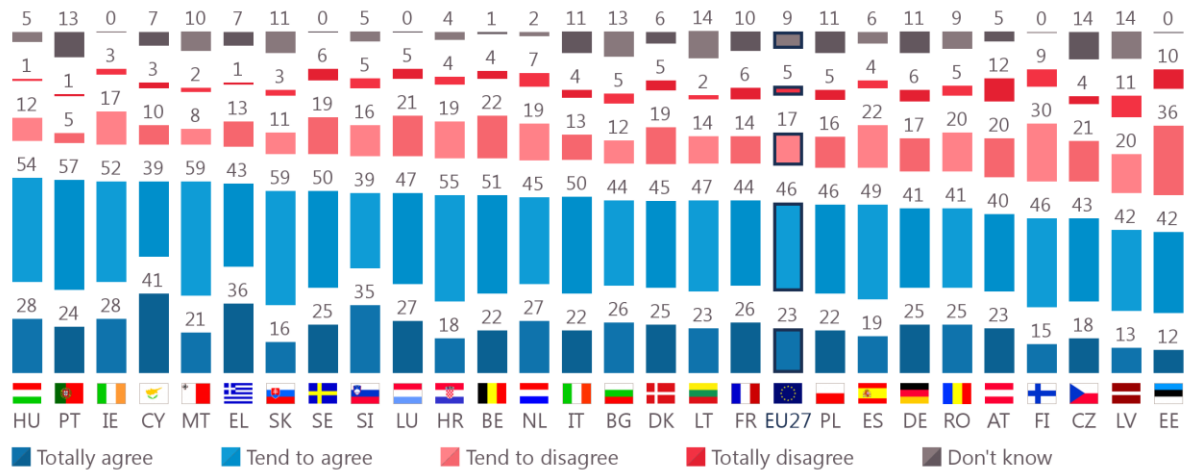
### EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive

In all 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents agree that 'EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive'. At least eight in ten respondents think that way in Hungary (82%), Portugal (81%), and Ireland, Cyprus and Malta (80% in all three). Fewer than six in ten hold this view in Estonia (54%) and Latvia (55%).

In 20 countries, more than one in five respondents 'totally agree' with this statement. More than a third do so in Cyprus (41%), Greece (36%) and Slovenia (35%).

**QA22.2** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive (%)**




























Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2009, the feeling that EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive has gained ground in 13 EU Member States, particularly in Malta (80%, +23 percentage points), Luxembourg (74%, +15 pp), Ireland (80%, +13 pp), Poland (68%, +11 pp) and the Netherlands (72%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in 12 countries, most notably in Finland (61%, -9 pp).

QA22.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009	Don't know
EU27 	69	▲ 2	22	▲ 1	9
HR 	73	▲ 73	23	▲ 23	4
MT 	80	▲ 23	10	▼ 4	10
LU 	74	▲ 15	26	▼ 4	0
IE 	80	▲ 13	20	▲ 8	0
PL 	68	▲ 11	21	▼ 1	11
NL 	72	▲ 10	26	▼ 6	2
DE 	66	▲ 6	23	▼ 8	11
DK 	70	▲ 5	24	▼ 5	6
LT 	70	▲ 5	16	▲ 1	14
SK 	75	▲ 5	14	▼ 8	11
EE 	54	▲ 3	46	▲ 16	0
HU 	82	▲ 3	13	=	5
PT 	81	▲ 3	6	▼ 1	13
BE 	73	▲ 1	26	▲ 2	1
IT 	72	=	17	▲ 2	11
ES 	68	▼ 1	26	▲ 8	6
LV 	55	▼ 1	31	▲ 1	14
FR 	70	▼ 3	20	▲ 2	10
BG 	70	▼ 4	17	▲ 9	13
CZ 	61	▼ 4	25	▼ 2	14
RO 	66	▼ 4	25	▲ 12	9
SE 	75	▼ 5	25	▲ 10	0
CY 	80	▼ 6	13	▲ 7	7
EL 	79	▼ 7	14	▲ 3	7
AT 	63	▼ 7	32	▲ 11	5
SI 	74	▼ 8	21	▲ 8	5
FI 	61	▼ 9	39	▲ 15	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that at least six in ten respondents in every socio-demographic category agree that EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive.

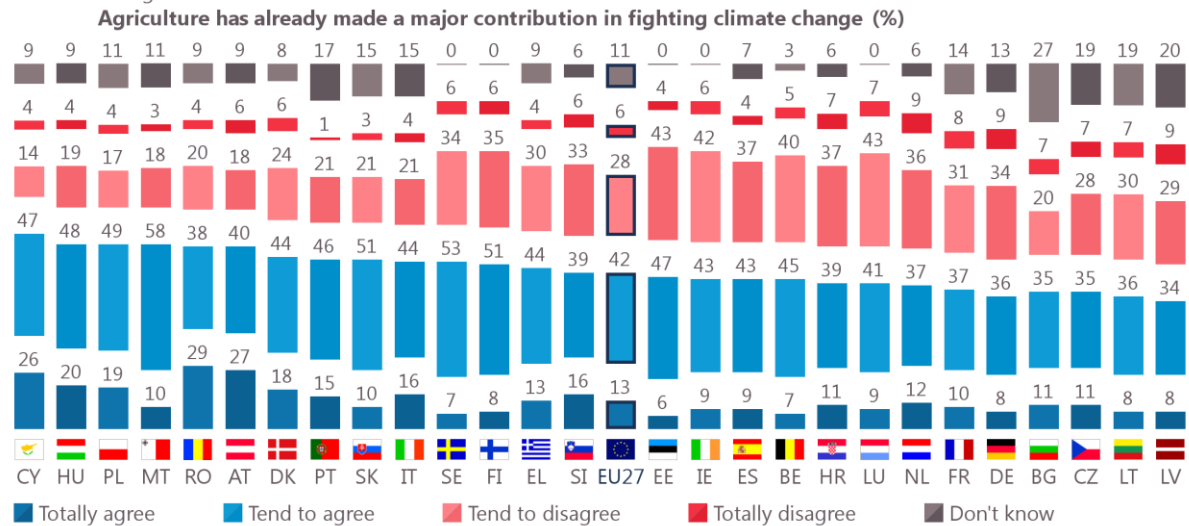
**Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change**

**A national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States agree that ‘agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change’. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Cyprus (73%) and Hungary, Malta and Poland (68% in all three). At the other end of the scale, a majority of less than half the respondents hold this view in Latvia (42% vs. 38%), Lithuania (44% vs. 37%), Czechia (46% vs. 35%) and Bulgaria (46% vs. 27%).

At least one in five respondents ‘totally agree’ that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change in Romania (29%), Austria (27%), Cyprus (26%) and Hungary (20%).

In Bulgaria (27%) and Latvia (20%), the proportion of respondents who are unable to give an opinion is high.

**QA22.3** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2009, the share of respondents who consider that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change has risen in 22 EU Member States, by two-digit figures in 14 countries and most strikingly in Malta (68%, +26 percentage points), Sweden (60%, +23 pp), Poland (68%, +20 pp) and Romania (67%, +20 pp). Meanwhile, it has fallen slightly in Czechia (46%, -5 pp) and Slovakia (61%, -4 pp).

QA22.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009	
EU27		55	▲ 9	34	▲ 1	11
HR		50	▲ 50	44	▲ 44	6
MT		68	▲ 26	21	▲ 5	11
SE		60	▲ 23	40	▼ 6	0
PL		68	▲ 20	21	▼ 6	11
RO		67	▲ 20	24	▼ 1	9
DK		62	▲ 19	30	▼ 11	8
CY		73	▲ 19	18	▼ 6	9
LU		50	▲ 15	50	▲ 1	0
FR		47	▲ 13	39	▼ 10	14
NL		49	▲ 13	45	▼ 1	6
AT		67	▲ 13	24	▼ 5	9
FI		59	▲ 13	41	▼ 1	0
EE		53	▲ 11	47	▲ 13	0
HU		68	▲ 11	23	▼ 5	9
BG		46	▲ 10	27	▼ 4	27
SI		55	▲ 7	39	▼ 6	6
LV		42	▲ 6	38	▼ 2	20
BE		52	▲ 5	45	▲ 3	3
IE		52	▲ 3	48	▲ 27	0
ES		52	▲ 3	41	▲ 12	7
IT		60	▲ 3	25	▲ 4	15
DE		44	▲ 1	43	▲ 6	13
LT		44	▲ 1	37	▲ 2	19
EL		57	▼ 1	34	=	9
PT		61	▼ 1	22	▲ 7	17
SK		61	▼ 4	24	=	15
CZ		46	▼ 5	35	▼ 3	19

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)




**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- A majority of respondents in every socio-demographic category agree that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change, with the highest levels among self-employed people (59%), manual workers (59%), and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (59%);
- Conversely, majorities of less than half the respondents hold this view among managers (49% 'agree' vs. 44% 'disagree'), students (51% vs. 36%) and those who consider themselves upper middle class (49% vs. 45%).

However, only a minority of respondents who disagree that the CAP benefits all European citizens (45%) share this opinion.

**QA22.3** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	55	34	11
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	59	37	4
Managers	49	44	7
Other white collars	56	34	10
Manual workers	59	29	12
House persons	55	30	15
Unemployed	52	38	10
Retired	53	32	15
Students	51	36	13
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	51	36	13
From time to time	59	30	11
Almost never/ Never	53	36	11
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	55	29	16
The lower middle class	55	34	11
The middle class	56	34	10
The upper middle class	49	45	6
The upper class	53	45	2
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>			
Agree	58	32	10
Disagree	45	46	9

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint

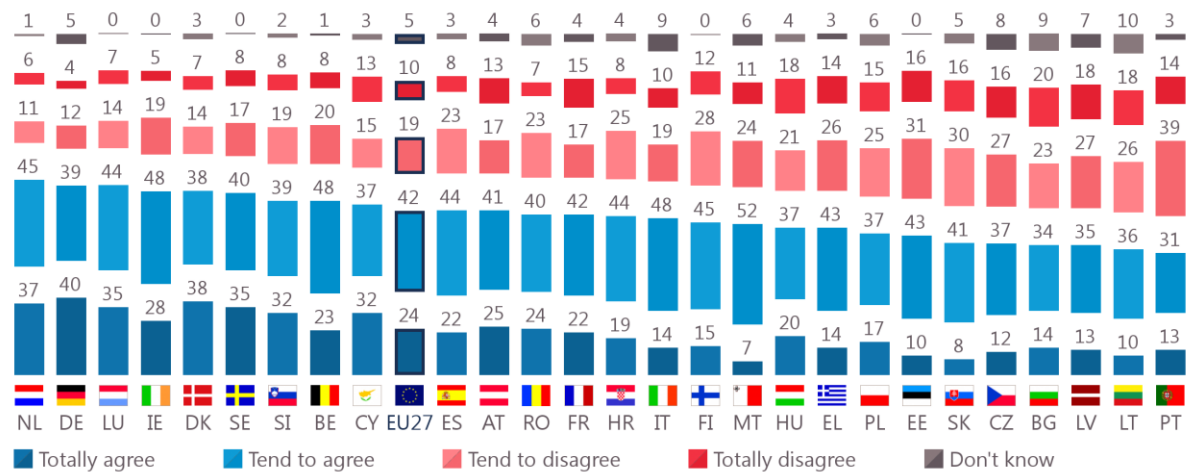
In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents say they are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint. Around eight in ten respondents hold this view in the Netherlands (82%) and Germany and Luxembourg (both 79%). This majority is narrower in Lithuania (46% vs. 44%), Latvia (48% vs. 45%) and Bulgaria (48% vs. 43%), Czechia (49% vs. 43%) and Slovakia (49% vs. 46%).

In 14 countries, at least one in five respondents say they ‘totally agree’ with this statement, with the highest proportions in Germany (40%), Denmark (38%) and the Netherlands (37%).

Portugal is the only EU Member State where only a minority of respondents agree with this statement (44% vs. 53%). However, one in five respondents in Bulgaria say that they ‘totally disagree’ with it.

QA22.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



Since 2009, the proportion of respondents who are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint has increased in 16 EU Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (76%, +33 percentage points), Malta (59%, +24 pp) and the Netherlands (82%, +21 pp). It has decreased in ten countries, most prominently in Sweden (75%, -10 pp).

QA22.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**You are prepared to pay 10 more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Nov/Dec 2009	
EU27		66	▲ 8	29	▼ 6	5
HR		63	▲ 63	33	▲ 33	4
IE		76	▲ 33	24	▼ 13	0
MT		59	▲ 24	35	▼ 9	6
NL		82	▲ 21	17	▼ 20	1
RO		64	▲ 19	30	▼ 6	6
LU		79	▲ 15	21	▼ 8	0
ES		66	▲ 11	31	▼ 6	3
FR		64	▲ 10	32	▼ 10	4
DK		76	▲ 9	21	▼ 9	3
DE		79	▲ 9	16	▼ 10	5
PL		54	▲ 9	40	▼ 5	6
BE		71	▲ 8	28	▼ 7	1
SI		71	▲ 6	27	▼ 5	2
AT		66	▲ 4	30	▼ 3	4
IT		62	▲ 3	29	▼ 2	9
HU		57	▲ 3	39	▼ 1	4
LV		48	▲ 2	45	▼ 1	7
EE		53	▼ 1	47	▲ 9	0
FI		60	▼ 2	40	▲ 5	0
CY		69	▼ 3	28	▲ 10	3
LT		46	▼ 3	44	▲ 4	10
PT		44	▼ 3	53	▲ 13	3
BG		48	▼ 4	43	▲ 12	9
CZ		49	▼ 5	43	▲ 1	8
EL		57	▼ 7	40	▲ 6	3
SK		49	▼ 7	46	▲ 8	5
SE		75	▼ 10	25	▲ 11	0






Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of respondents in every socio-demographic category are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint:

- This proportion is the highest among Europeans who remained in education up to age 20 or beyond (72%), managers (77%), self-employed people (72%), and those who consider themselves upper middle (79%), upper (75%) and middle (71%) class;
- This proportion is also fairly high among Europeans who live in small/ mid-size towns (68%), especially compared to those living in rural villages (62%);
- This majority of respondents being prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint is slimmer among respondents who finished education aged 15 or earlier (54%), house persons (54%), unemployed people (56%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (49% vs. 46% of those who are not prepared to pay 10% for agricultural products) and respondents who consider themselves working class (52%).

**QA22.4** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (M) (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	29	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	54	38	8
16-19	62	33	5
20+	72	25	3
Still studying	69	22	9
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	72	26	2
Managers	77	21	2
Other white collars	70	27	3
Manual workers	63	32	5
House persons	54	40	6
Unemployed	56	40	4
Retired	61	33	6
Students	69	22	9
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	49	46	5
From time to time	60	36	4
Almost never/ Never	69	26	5
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	52	41	7
The lower middle class	61	35	4
The middle class	71	25	4
The upper middle class	79	19	2
The upper class	75	22	3
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	62	33	5
Small/ mid size town	68	28	4
Large town	65	29	5

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

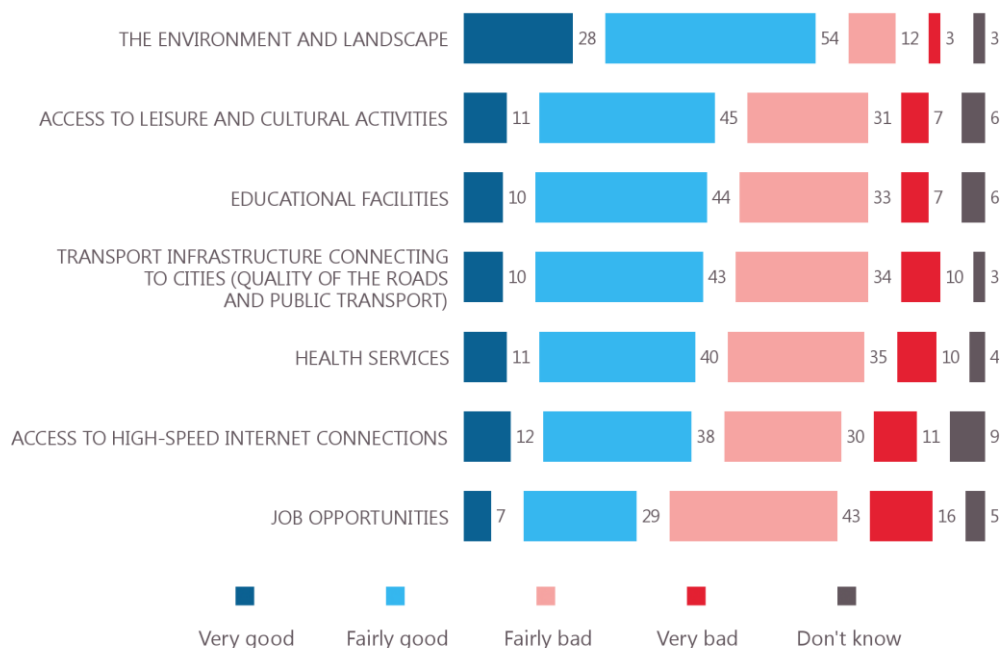
### 3 The situation of rural areas, and how things have changed over the past ten years

#### Majorities of Europeans consider that services and infrastructures are good in rural areas in their country, except for job opportunities

Respondents were asked to rate seven aspects of rural areas in their country<sup>12</sup>:

- More than eight in ten respondents (82%) think that **‘the environment and landscape’** are good in rural areas in their country, including nearly three in ten (28%) who answer ‘very good’. Conversely, 15% consider that the environment and landscape are bad in rural areas in their country;
- Narrower majorities of respondents believe that six other services and infrastructures are good in rural areas in their country: over half of Europeans have this opinion about **‘access to leisure and cultural activities’** (56% vs. 38% total ‘bad’), **‘educational facilities’** (54% vs. 40%), **‘transport infrastructure connecting to cities** (quality of the roads and public transport)’ (53% vs. 44%), **‘health services’** (51% vs. 45%) and **‘access to high-speed internet connections’** (50% vs. 41%);
- However, only a minority of Europeans (36%) think that **‘job opportunities’** are good in rural areas in their country, with less than one in ten (7%) answering ‘very good’. Conversely, nearly six in ten respondents (59%) say these opportunities are bad, including 16% who consider they are ‘very bad’.

QA18 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>12</sup> QA18 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? 1. Job opportunities; 2. Educational facilities; 3. Health services; 4. Access to high-speed internet connections; 5. Access to leisure and cultural activities; 6. The environment and landscape; 7. Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)

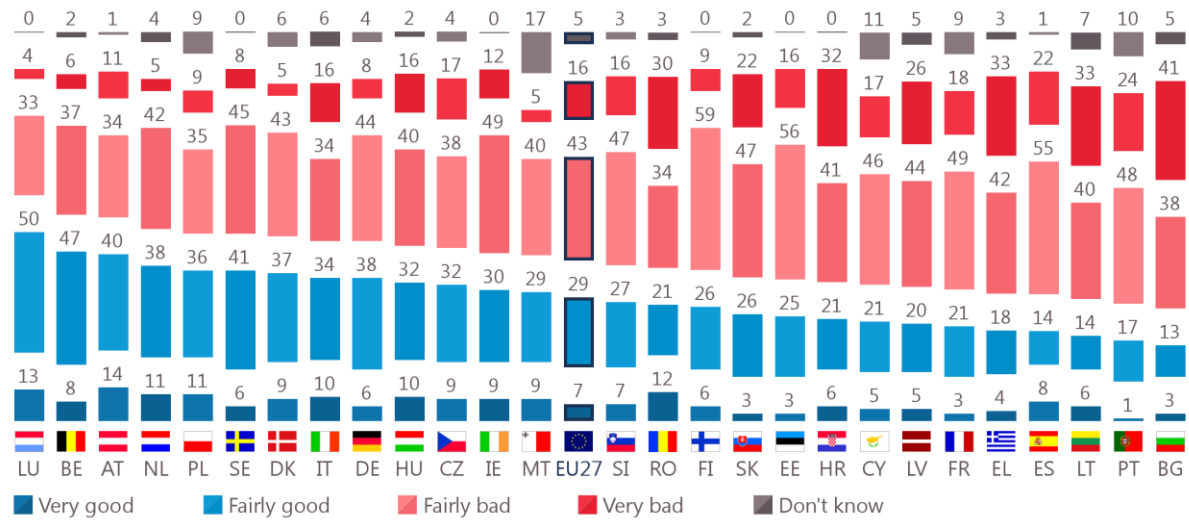
### Job opportunities

**A national analysis** reveals that a minority of respondents consider that job opportunities are good in rural areas in their country in 22 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions among respondents in Bulgaria (16%), Portugal (18%) and Lithuania (20%).

Moreover, in nine EU Member States over one in five respondents say that these opportunities are 'very bad'. At least a third share this view in Bulgaria (41%) and Lithuania and Greece (both 33%).

Conversely, a majority of respondents say that job opportunities are good in rural areas in their country in five EU Member States: Luxembourg (63%), Belgium (55%), Austria (54%), the Netherlands (49% vs. 47%) and Poland (47% vs. 44%).

**QA18.1** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
Job opportunities (%)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### Educational facilities

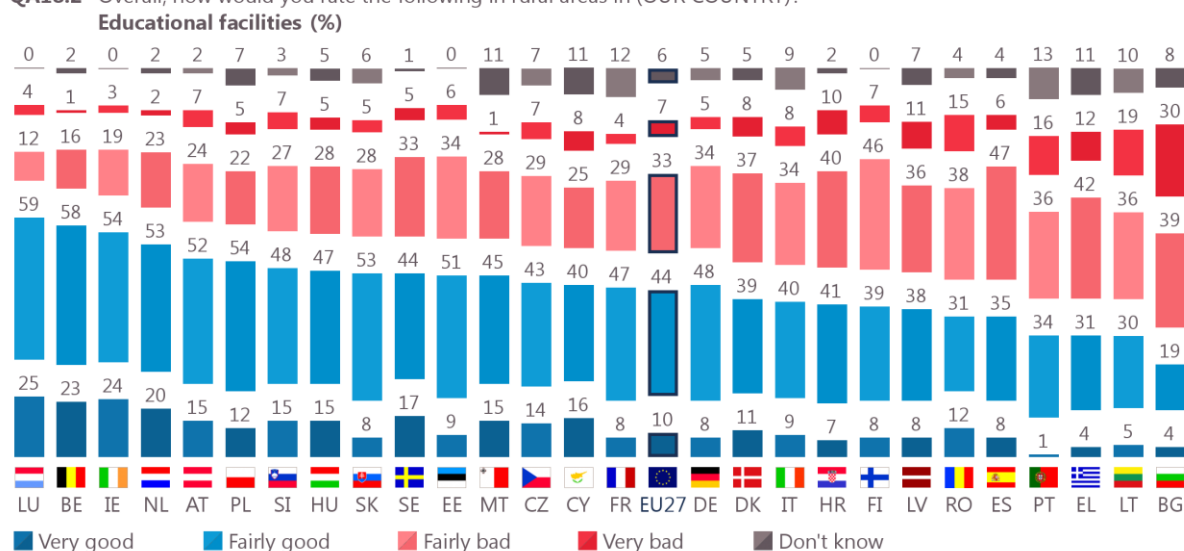
In 18 EU Member States, majorities believe that educational facilities are good in rural areas in their country. More than three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Luxembourg (84%), Belgium (81%) and Ireland (78%). The majority is narrower in Germany (56%), Denmark (50% vs. 45%) and Italy (49% vs. 42%).

At least one in five respondents consider that educational facilities are ‘very good’ in rural areas in Luxembourg (25%), Ireland (24%), Belgium (23%) and the Netherlands (20%).

However, minorities believe that educational facilities are good in rural areas in nine EU Member States, and less than four in ten do so in Bulgaria (23% vs. 69%), Lithuania (35% vs. 55%), Greece (35% vs. 54%) and Portugal (35% vs. 52%).

In Bulgaria, three in ten respondents (30%) answer that these facilities are ‘very bad’.

QA18.2 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Health services**

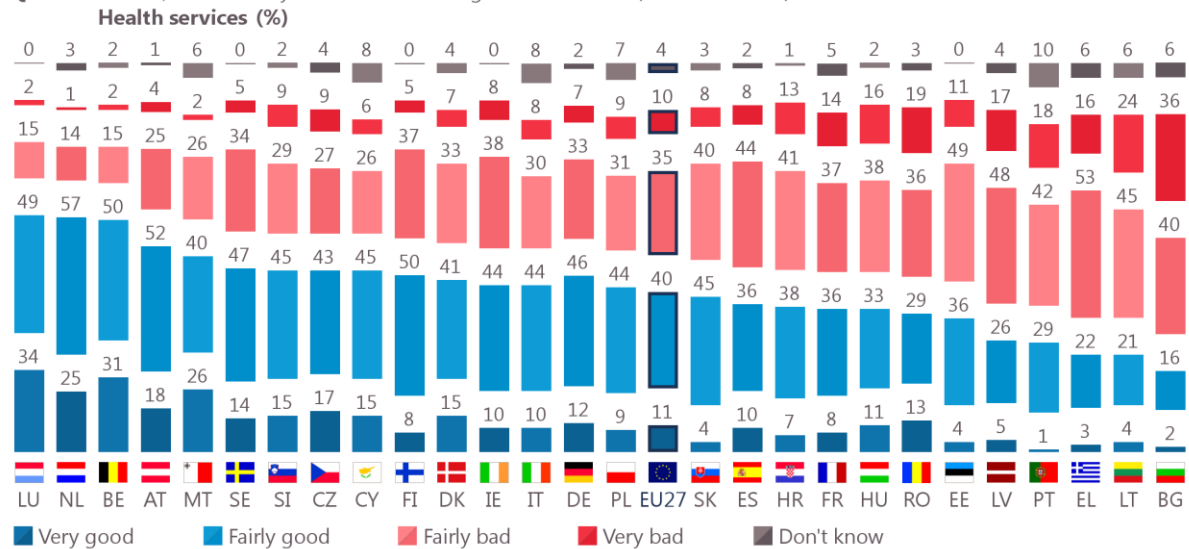
**A national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents think that health services are good in rural areas in their country in 16 EU Member States: over eight in ten respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (83%), the Netherlands (82%) and Belgium (81%), but less than half do so in Slovakia (49% vs. 48%).

At least a quarter of respondents consider that health services are ‘very good’ in Luxembourg (34%), Belgium (31%), Malta (26%) and the Netherlands (25%).

Health services are rated as good by a minority of respondents in 11 EU Member States, with the lowest levels in Bulgaria (18% vs. 76%) and Lithuania and Greece (25% vs. 69% in both countries).

Over one in five respondents say that these services are ‘very bad’ in Bulgaria (36%) and Lithuania (24%).

**QA18.3** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### Access to high-speed internet connections

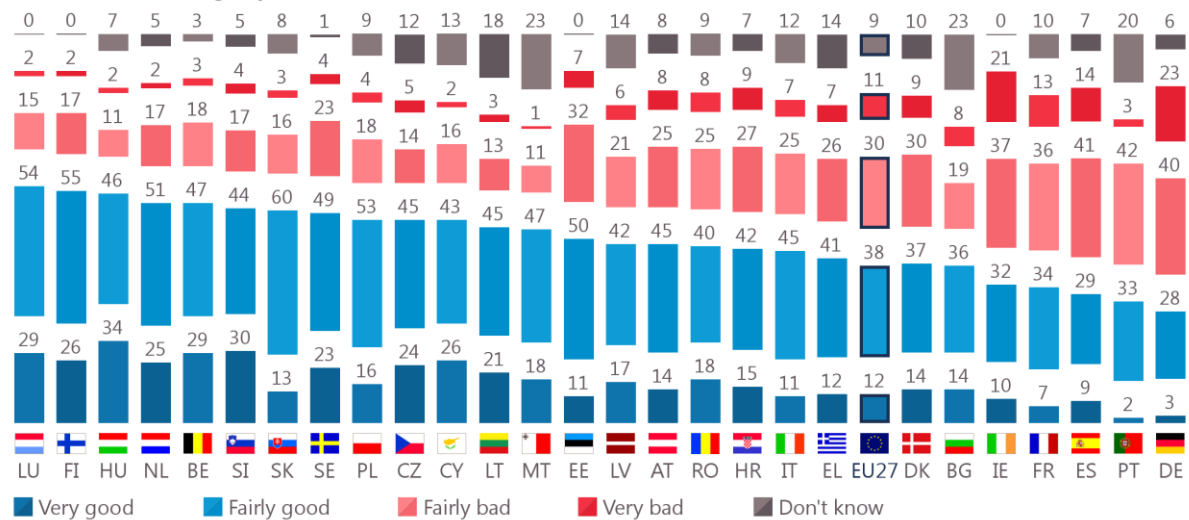
In 22 EU Member States, more than half of respondents believe that access to high-speed internet connections is good in rural areas in their country, with the highest scores in Luxembourg (83%), Finland (81%) and Hungary (80%). A smaller majority hold this view in Bulgaria (50% vs. 27%), Denmark (51%) and Greece (53%).

Over one in five respondents consider that access to high-speed internet connections is 'very good' in ten countries, and particularly in Hungary (34%), Slovenia (30%), and Luxembourg and Belgium (both 29%).

In five EU Member States, only minorities of respondents think that high-speed internet access is good: Germany (31% vs. 63%), Portugal (35% vs. 45%), Spain (38% vs. 55%), France (41% vs. 49%) and Ireland (42% vs. 58%).

Access to high-speed internet connections is rated as 'very bad' by over one in five respondents in Germany (23%) and Ireland (21%).

**QA18.4** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
**Access to high-speed internet connections (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



### Access to leisure and cultural activities

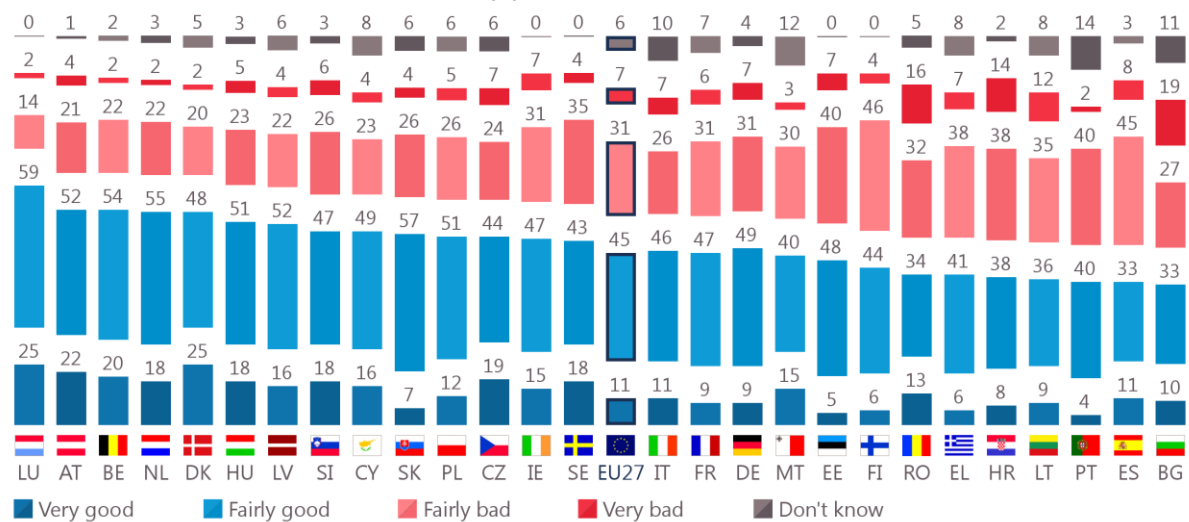
A national analysis shows that a majority of respondents in 22 EU Member States believe that access to leisure and cultural activities is good in rural areas in their country. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Luxembourg (84%) and Belgium and Austria (both 74%).

Moreover, at least one in five respondents believe that access is 'very good' in Luxembourg and Denmark (both 25%), Austria (22%) and Belgium (20%).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents consider that access to leisure and cultural activities is good in rural areas in their country in four EU Member States: Bulgaria (43% vs. 46%), Spain (44% vs. 53%), Lithuania (45% vs. 47%) and Croatia (46% vs. 52%).

Finally, respondents in Finland (50% vs. 50%) are divided on this issue.

QA18.5 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
Access to leisure and cultural activities (%)



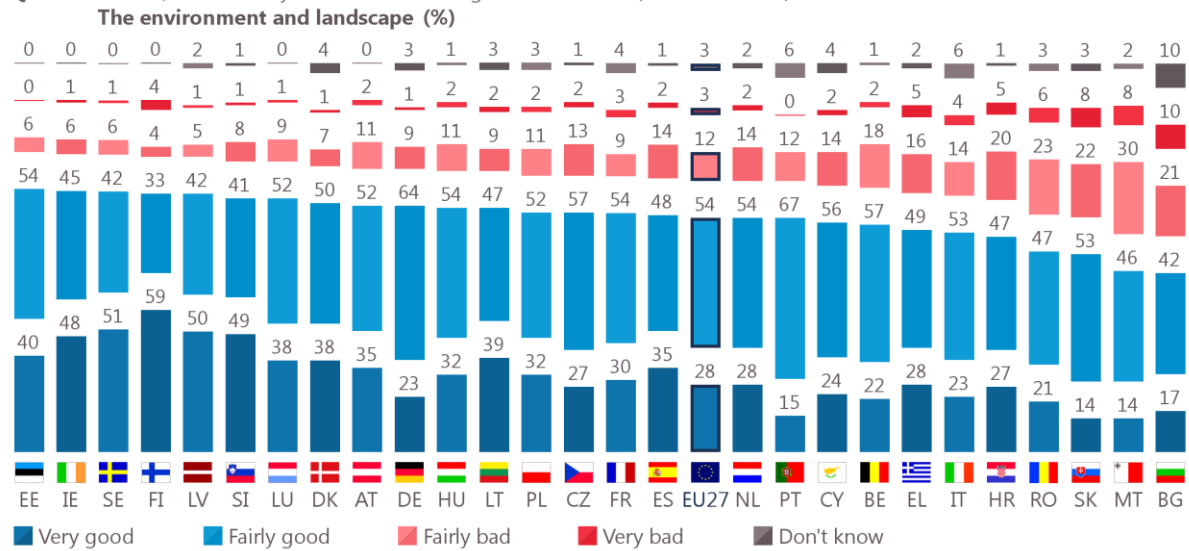
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### The environment and landscape

In all 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents consider that the environment and landscape are good in rural areas in their country, with the highest proportions in Estonia (94%) and Ireland and Sweden (both 93%). At the other end of the scale, less than seven in ten respondents share this opinion in Bulgaria (59%), Malta (60%), Slovakia (67%) and Romania (68%).

In 23 EU Member States, more than one in five respondents think that the environment and landscape are 'very good', and at least half do so in Finland (59%), Sweden (51%) and Latvia (50%).

QA18.6 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)**

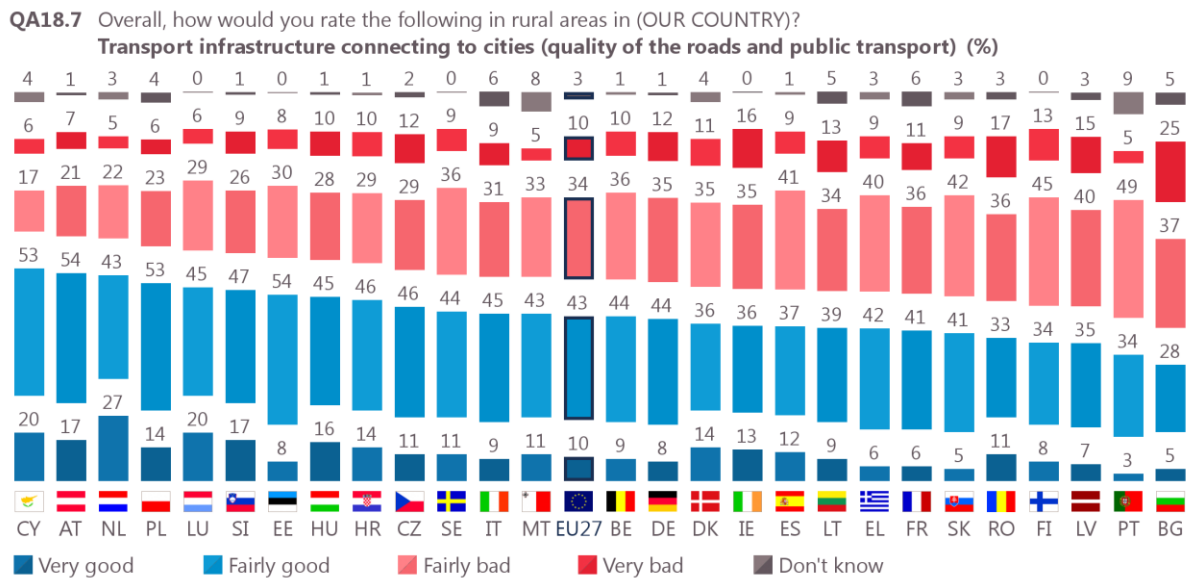
**A national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in 17 EU Member States believe that transport infrastructures connecting to cities are good in rural areas in their country. At least seven in ten respondents hold this view in Cyprus (73%), Austria (71%) and the Netherlands (70%). This majority is smaller in Germany (52% vs. 47%), Denmark (50% vs. 46%) and Belgium (53% vs. 46%).

At least one in five respondents rate transport infrastructure as ‘very good’ in the Netherlands (27%) and Cyprus and Luxembourg (both 20%).

Conversely, only minorities believe that transport infrastructure connecting to cities is good in nine EU Member States, with the lowest proportions among respondents in Bulgaria (33% vs. 62%), Portugal (37% vs. 54%), Finland (42% vs. 58%) and Latvia (42% vs. 55%).

A quarter of respondents (25%) in Bulgaria consider that transport infrastructure is ‘very bad’.

Finally, respondents in France are divided on this issue (47% vs. 47%).









Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- At least three-quarters of respondents in every sociodemographic category say that **the environment and landscape** are good in rural areas in their country;
- A minority of respondents in all but one socio-demographic category consider that **job opportunities** are good in rural areas in their country, with the lowest proportions among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (31%), unemployed people (27%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (30%), and those who consider themselves working class (29%). Conversely, this proportion is the highest among Europeans aged 15-24 years (43%), students (41%), managers (40%) and those who consider themselves upper middle and middle class (both 40%) or upper class (48%).
- Opinions are more balanced regarding the five other topics. The most notable difference is that respondents living in a rural village are generally most likely to say that these services and infrastructures are good. For instance, 60% of those living in a rural village think that way about **educational facilities** and 55% about **health services**, compared with 48% and 47% respectively of those living in a large town.

**QA18** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

**Total 'Good' (%) - EU**

	The environment and landscape	Access to leisure and cultural activities	Educational facilities	Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)	Health services	Access to high-speed internet connections	Job opportunities
EU27	82	56	54	53	51	50	36
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	81	58	56	54	53	54	43
25-39	83	58	56	52	52	55	39
40-54	84	55	52	53	50	51	36
55 +	80	56	52	52	50	46	34
 <b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	76	54	50	52	51	42	31
16-19	82	59	53	53	50	52	38
20+	85	55	53	51	50	51	36
Still studying	83	59	56	55	52	55	40
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self- employed	84	58	54	51	50	53	38
Managers	86	56	55	51	54	50	40
Other white collars	84	58	53	56	54	58	39
Manual workers	82	56	53	51	48	53	37
House persons	76	55	50	53	51	46	35
Unemployed	78	51	51	50	46	47	27
Retired	80	56	53	52	51	45	34
Students	82	58	56	54	53	54	41
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	75	48	43	44	39	45	30
From time to time	78	56	50	50	47	52	34
Almost never/ Never	84	57	55	54	53	51	38
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	77	50	49	50	44	45	29
The lower middle class	81	56	51	51	49	49	35
The middle class	84	59	55	53	53	53	40
The upper middle class	85	59	56	57	57	53	40
The upper class	85	60	65	62	67	61	48
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>							
Rural village	82	61	60	54	55	54	38
Small/ mid size town	82	55	51	50	51	49	35
Large town	81	54	48	55	47	50	35

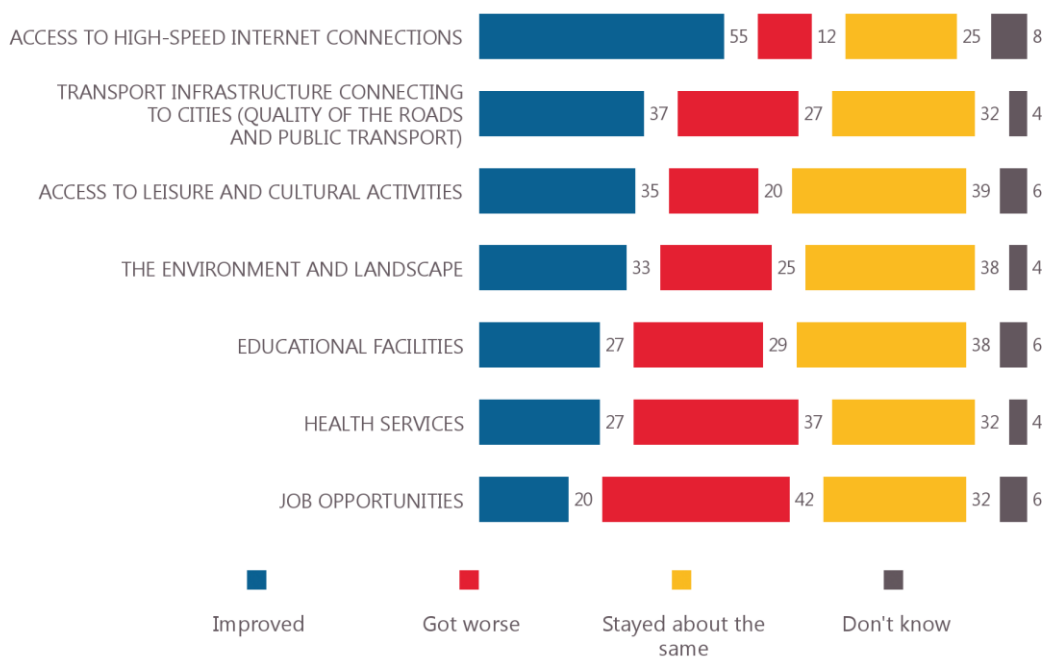
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**More than half of Europeans say things have improved compared with ten years ago in rural areas in their country when it comes to access to high-speed internet connections**

Respondents were then asked whether things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same compared with ten years ago in rural areas in their country when it comes to the seven issues previously discussed<sup>13</sup>:

- A majority of respondents consider that things have improved when it comes to **‘access to high-speed internet connections’** (55% vs. 25% ‘about the same’ and 12% ‘got worse’) and **‘transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)’** (37% vs. 32% ‘about the same’ and 27% ‘got worse’);
- **‘Access to leisure and cultural activities’** has stayed about the same for a majority of respondents (39% vs. 35% ‘improved’ and 20% ‘got worse’), and so have **‘educational facilities’** (38% vs. 29% ‘got worse’ and 27% ‘improved’) and **‘the environment and landscape’** (38% vs. 33% ‘improved’ and 25% ‘got worse’);
- Conversely, a majority of Europeans say that things have got worse for **‘job opportunities’** (42% vs. 32% ‘about the same’ and 20% ‘improved’) and **‘health services’** (37% vs. 32% ‘about the same’ and 27% ‘improved’).

**QA19** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...? (% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>13</sup> QA19 Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to...? 1. Job opportunities; 2. Educational facilities; 3. Health services; 4. Access to high-speed internet connections; 5. Access to leisure and cultural activities; 6. The environment and landscape; 7. Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)

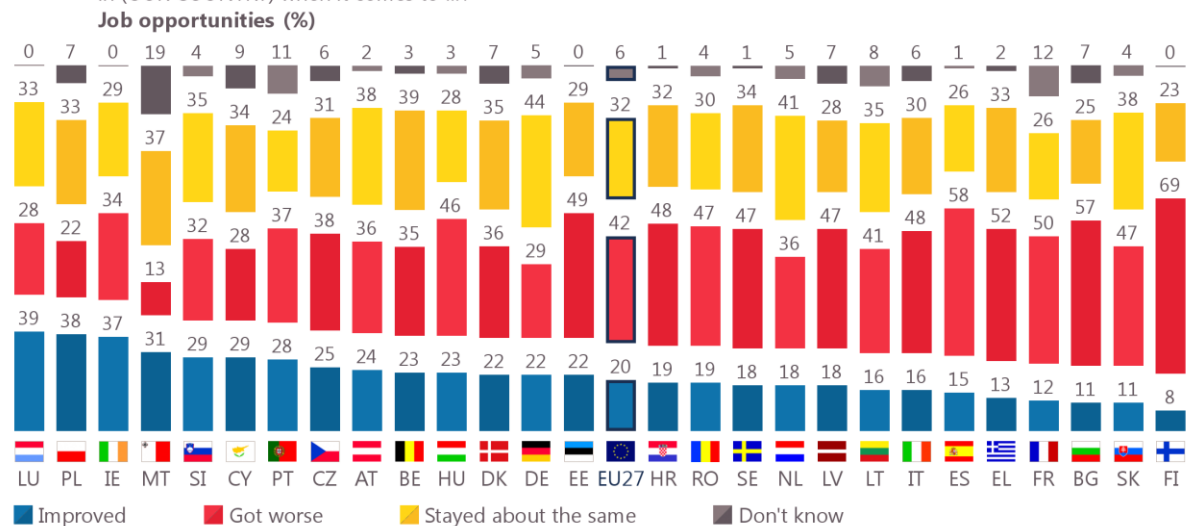
### Job opportunities

**A national analysis** shows that in 17 EU Member States, a majority of respondents say things have got worse in rural areas in their country when it comes to job opportunities. At least half of respondents share this opinion in Finland (69%), Spain (58%), Bulgaria (57%), Greece (52%) and France (50%).

In seven countries, majorities believe that job opportunities have stayed about the same, with respondents in Germany (44%), the Netherlands (41%) and Belgium (39%) the most likely to think that way.

In three EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that things have improved in terms of job opportunities in rural areas.

**QA19.1** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### Educational facilities

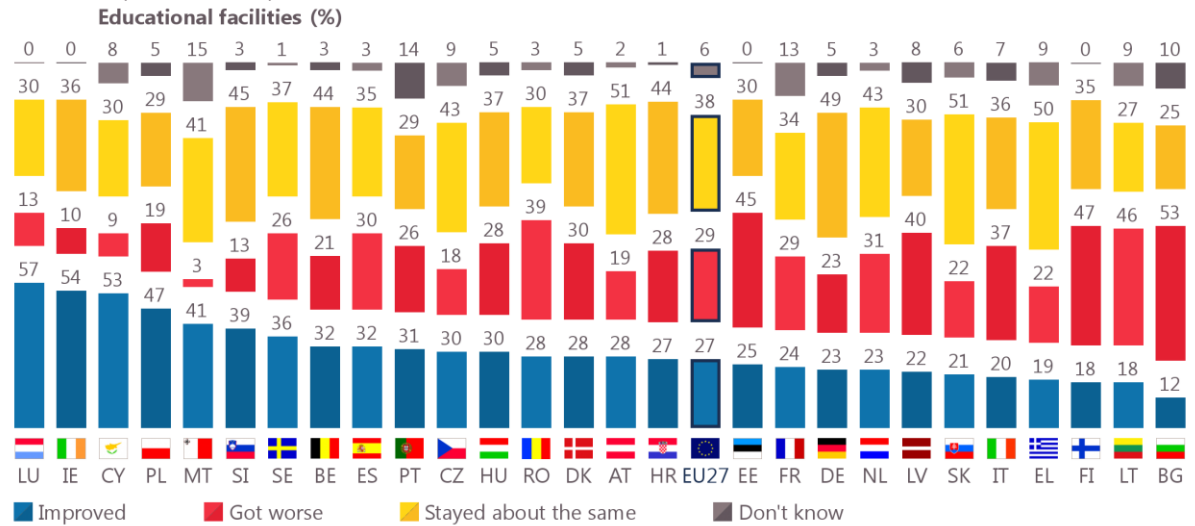
In 15 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that educational facilities have stayed about the same, with at least half of respondents sharing this opinion in Austria and Slovakia (both 51%), and Greece (50%).

In seven countries, respondents are most likely to think that things have got worse, the highest proportions being found in Bulgaria (53%), Finland (47%) and Lithuania (46%).

In six EU Member States, a majority believe that things have improved when it comes to educational facilities, most notably in Luxembourg (57%), Ireland (54%) and Cyprus (53%).

Respondents in Malta are divided between feeling that things have improved and that have stayed about the same (41% for both options).

**QA19.2** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



**Health services**

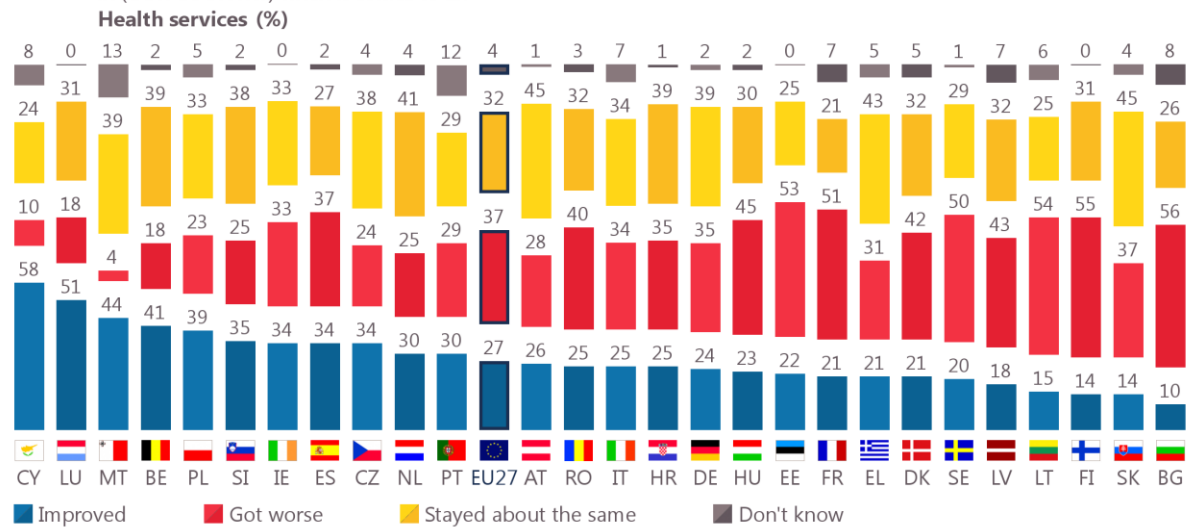
**A national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in 13 EU Member States believe that things have got worse when it comes to health services, with at least half of respondents sharing this opinion in Bulgaria (56%), Finland (55%), Lithuania (54%), Estonia (53%), France (51%) and Sweden (50%).

A majority say that things have stayed about the same in eight EU Member States, led by Slovakia (45%) and Austria (43%).

Respondents in Italy are divided between the opinions that things have got worse and stayed about the same (both 34%).

In seven countries, a majority consider that things have improved, particularly in Cyprus (58%), Luxembourg (51%) and Malta (44%).

**QA19.3** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### Access to high-speed internet connections

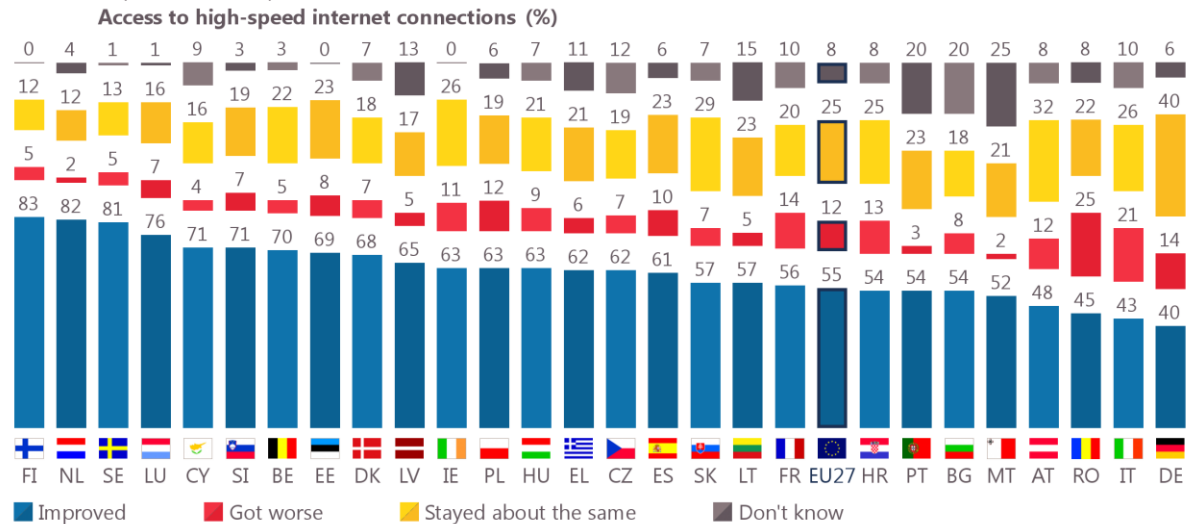
In the 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that things have improved when it comes to access to high-speed internet connections. More than eight in ten respondents share this opinion in Finland (83%), the Netherlands (82%) and Sweden (81%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in two respondents do so in Germany (40%), Romania (45%) and Austria (48%).

However, at least a quarter of respondents say that things have stayed about the same in six countries, led by Germany (40%), Austria (32%) and Slovakia (29%).

And over one in five consider that things have got worse in Romania (25%) and Italy (21%).

Interestingly, at least one in five respondents say they 'don't know' in Malta (25%) and Bulgaria and Portugal (both 20%).

**QA19.4** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

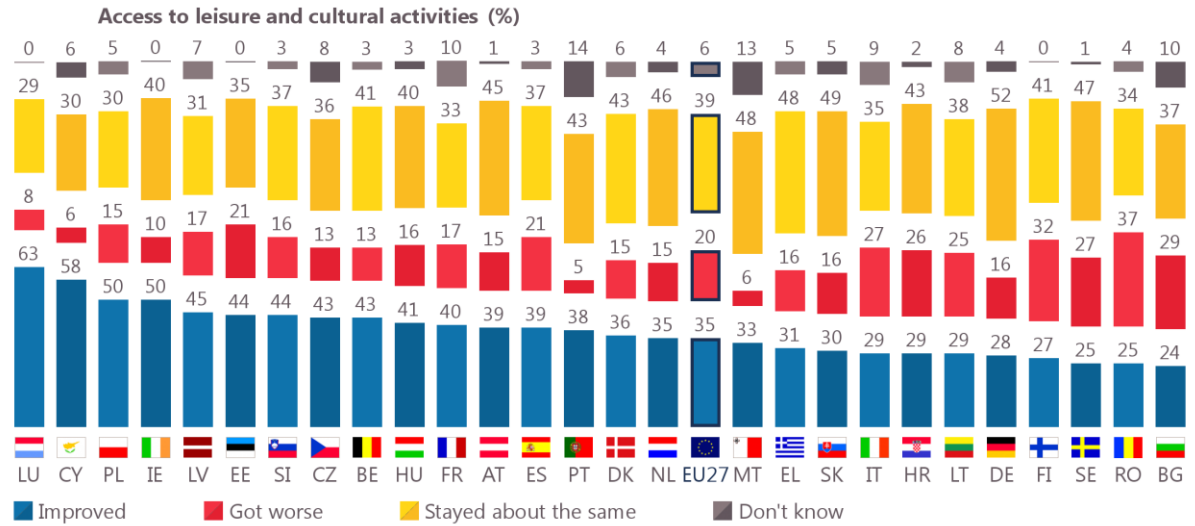
**Access to leisure and cultural activities**

**A national analysis** reveals that in 14 EU Member States, most respondents think that things have stayed about the same in rural areas in their country when it comes to access to leisure and cultural activities, with the highest proportions in Germany (52%), Slovakia (49%) and Greece and Malta (both 48%).

However, in 12 countries, a majority of respondents consider that things have improved, with the highest levels in Luxembourg (63%), Cyprus (58%) and Ireland and Poland (both 50%).

In Romania, the majority view is that things have got worse (37%, vs. 34% ‘about the same’ and 25% ‘improved’).

**QA19.5** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

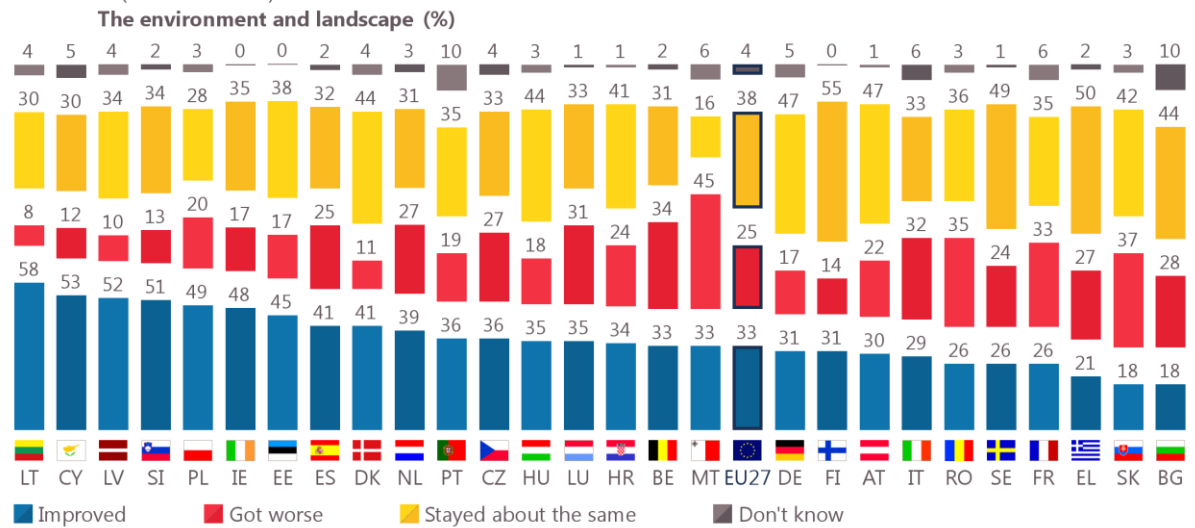
### The environment and landscape

In 13 EU Member States, majorities of respondents believe that things have stayed about the same compared with ten years ago when it comes to the environment and landscape. Respondents in Finland (55%), Greece (50%) and Sweden (49%) are the most likely to share this view.

However, in 12 countries, a majority of respondents believe that things have improved in this respect, over half of respondents thinking that way in Lithuania (58%), Cyprus (53%), Latvia (52%) and Slovenia (51%).

Finally, a majority feel that things have got worse in only two countries: Malta (45%) and Belgium (34%). This proportion is also high among respondents in Slovakia (37% vs. 42% 'about the same') and Romania (35% vs. 36% 'about the same').

**QA19.6** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)**

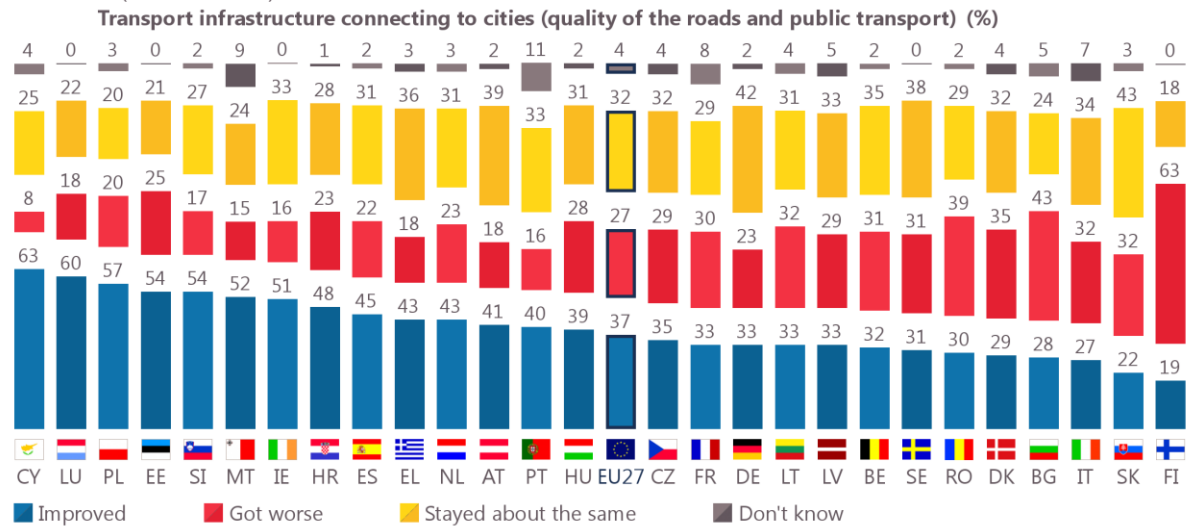
**A national analysis** shows that in 18 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that transport infrastructure connecting to cities has improved compared with ten years ago, with more than half of respondents sharing this opinion in Cyprus (63%), Luxembourg (60%), Poland (57%), Estonia and Slovenia (both 54%), Malta (52%) and Ireland (51%).

Transport infrastructure has stayed about the same for a majority of respondents in six countries, particularly in Slovakia (43%), Germany (42%) and Sweden (38%). This proportion is also high among respondents in Austria (39% vs. 41% 'improved').

Respondents in Latvia are divided between the opinions that things have improved and stayed about the same (both 33%).

Finally, in four countries, a majority of respondents consider that things have got worse when it comes to transport infrastructure: Finland (63%), Bulgaria (43%), Romania (39%) and Denmark (35%).

**QA19.7** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows consistent trends:




- Respondents aged 15-24 years are the most likely to say that six of the seven services and infrastructures have improved compared with ten years ago in rural areas in their country. For instance, 62% of the youngest age group (15-24 years old) believe that access to high-speed internet connections has improved, while 34% say that health services are better. However, of those aged 55 and over, 48% say that access to high-speed internet connections has improved and 24% say the same about health services. Similarly, 32% of those aged 15-24 think the environment and landscape have improved, compared with 34% of respondents aged 55 and over.
- Respondents who remained in education up to age 20 or beyond (61%) are particularly likely to see improvements in **access to high-speed internet connections**, compared with those who left school aged 15 or earlier (41%). Differences are not so strong for the six other services and infrastructures.
- The same applies to respondents who consider themselves upper class: for example, 37% believe that **job opportunities** have improved, compared with 17% among those who consider themselves working class.

Moreover, those who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are more likely to say that these seven services and infrastructures have improved: this is particularly the case for **access to high-speed internet connections** (55%, compared with 44% among those who consider that agriculture and rural areas are not important), **the environment and landscape** (34%, compared with 24%) and **access to leisure and cultural activities** (35%, compared with 27%).

A similar pattern applies to Europeans who consider that EU aid to farmers should increase: 38% believe that **access to leisure and cultural activities** has improved, compared with 28% among those who think that this aid should decrease. However, the proportions who say that **job opportunities** have improved are similar in the two groups (20% and 21%).

**QA19** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to...?

**Improved** (% - EU)

	Access to high-speed internet connections	Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)	Access to leisure and cultural activities	The environment and landscape	Health services	Educational facilities	Job opportunities
EU27	55	37	35	33	27	27	20
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	62	42	39	32	34	34	24
25-39	60	39	37	31	28	28	22
40-54	56	37	35	35	25	26	20
55 +	48	34	32	34	24	25	17
 <b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	41	33	30	29	26	25	16
16-19	51	35	33	33	26	26	19
20+	61	38	37	35	25	27	21
Still studying	63	46	40	34	35	34	25
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	48	35	33	31	26	27	17
The lower middle class	52	33	33	31	23	24	19
The middle class	57	37	36	34	27	28	20
The upper middle class	68	43	40	38	27	28	25
The upper class	63	42	40	44	37	38	37
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>							
Important	55	37	35	34	57	27	20
Not important	43	30	27	24	67	23	16
<b>EU aid to farmers should...</b>							
Increase	58	40	38	35	57	28	20
Decrease	49	30	28	28	67	24	21
No change	53	35	33	32	67	25	20

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

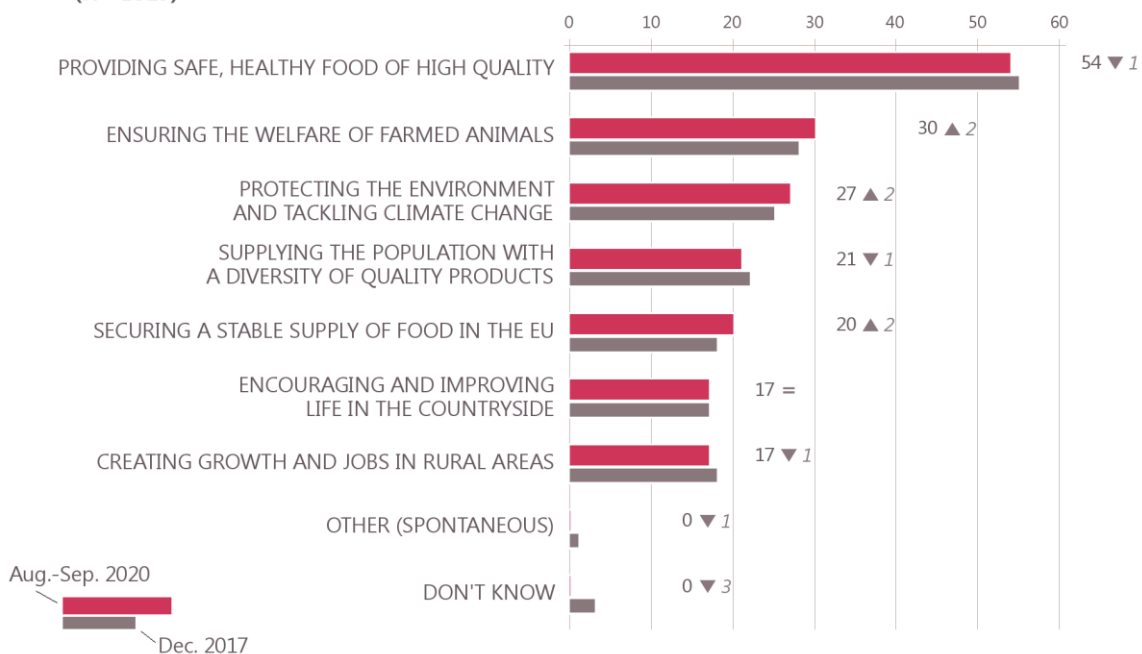
## 4 The responsibilities of farmers in our society

### Providing safe, healthy food of high quality is by far the main responsibility of farmers in our society, say Europeans

When asked to identify the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society from a list of seven items<sup>14</sup>, Europeans establish the following hierarchy:

- More than half of respondents (54%, -1 percentage point since 2017) say that **‘providing safe, healthy food of high quality’** is one of the two main responsibilities of farmers, far ahead any other item;
- In second position, 30% of Europeans (+2 pp) mention **‘ensuring the welfare of farmed animals’**, slightly ahead of **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** (27%, +2 pp);
- At least one in five respondents think that **‘supplying the population with a diversity of quality products’** (21%, -1 pp) and **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU’** (20%, +2 pp) are among the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society;
- Finally, less than one in five Europeans mention **‘creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** (17%, -1 pp) and **‘encouraging and improving life in the countryside’** (17%, unchanged).

QA6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>14</sup> QA6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; Creating growth and jobs in rural areas; Securing a stable supply of food in the EU; Providing safe, healthy food of high quality; Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products; Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals; Encouraging and improving life in the countryside; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.



**A national analysis** reveals that in all 27 EU Member States, **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** is the item most frequently identified among the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society. Over two-thirds of respondents say this in Finland (69%) and Ireland and Luxembourg (both 67%), compared with less than half in Romania (40%), Poland (42%), Austria (43%) and Croatia (49%).

The six other items do not top the ranking of main responsibilities of farmers in EU society in any of the 27 EU Member States. However:

- More than four in ten respondents mention **ensuring the welfare of farmed animals** in five countries, with the highest proportions in Denmark (47%), Sweden (46%) and France (44%);
- Over a third of respondents cite **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** in Denmark (41%), the Netherlands (35%) and France and Belgium (both 34%);
- At least three in ten respondents mention **supplying the population with a diversity of quality products** in nine countries, led by Bulgaria (40%), Malta (38%) and Slovakia (32%);
- **Securing a stable supply of food in the EU** is cited by at least three in ten respondents in Finland (35%), Germany (31%) and Belgium and the Netherlands (both 30%);
- **Creating growth and jobs in rural areas** obtains its highest levels in Latvia (33%), Spain (30%) and Bulgaria (28%);
- Finally, at least three in ten respondents cite **encouraging and improving life in the countryside** in Croatia and Estonia (both 35%), Latvia (32%) and Bulgaria (30%).

QA6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		54	30	27	21	20	17	17	0	0
BE		61	28	34	18	30	8	8	0	0
BG		58	8	16	40	9	28	30	0	0
CZ		56	25	20	31	25	11	15	0	0
DK		54	47	41	9	24	10	9	0	0
DE		49	38	28	19	31	11	13	0	0
EE		61	11	12	24	26	26	35	0	0
IE		67	36	30	10	24	11	14	0	0
EL		60	25	27	30	14	22	18	0	0
ES		57	20	29	16	16	30	13	0	0
FR		57	44	34	17	12	12	15	0	1
HR		49	13	14	28	16	27	35	0	0
IT		59	27	26	21	11	19	20	0	1
CY		60	21	30	24	10	21	23	0	0
LV		51	12	16	24	16	33	32	0	1
LT		52	15	19	30	18	27	26	0	0
LU		67	41	26	12	28	8	9	0	0
HU		51	13	20	31	25	20	26	0	0
MT		58	23	28	38	22	11	11	0	2
NL		65	43	35	16	30	2	5	0	0
AT		43	32	24	30	27	15	20	0	0
PL		42	19	22	30	19	20	27	0	0
PT		65	23	16	29	26	18	14	0	1
RO		40	16	18	25	16	27	29	0	1
SI		57	22	19	25	25	14	24	0	0
SK		57	19	16	32	24	20	23	0	0
FI		69	34	16	10	35	9	21	0	0
SE		65	46	29	7	28	10	10	0	0
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>				
		Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item				

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, national changes of more than five percentage points have been observed for all responsibilities:

- The opinion that **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** is one of the two main responsibilities of farmers in EU society has gained ground in 14 countries, particularly in Slovakia (57%, +15 percentage points) and Estonia (61%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in 11 countries, most notably in Cyprus (60%, -7 pp) and Slovenia (57%, -7 pp);
- The share of respondents citing **ensuring the welfare of farmed animals** has risen in 11 Member States, most strikingly in France (44%, +10 pp). It has fallen in 13 countries, including the Netherlands (43%, -6 pp) and Luxembourg (41%, -6 pp);
- **Protecting the environment and tackling climate change** has gained ground in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (30%, +7 pp) and Italy (26%, +7 pp). It has lost support in ten countries, including Cyprus (30%, -7 pp);
- **Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products** is mentioned less than previously in 17 countries, most notably in Belgium (18%, -9 pp). It has gained ground in ten countries, most dramatically in Malta (38%, +14 pp);
- **Securing a stable supply of food in the EU** has gained ground in 22 EU Member States, by at least ten percentage points in Luxembourg (28%, +13 pp), the Netherlands (30%, +11 pp), Estonia (26%, +11 pp) and Sweden (28%, +10 pp);
- Mentions of **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** have fallen in 22 EU Member States, particularly in Ireland (11%, -12 pp). Conversely, they have risen slightly in four countries, including Slovenia (14%, +4 pp);
- **Encouraging and improving life in the countryside** has lost ground in 13 countries, particularly in Lithuania (26%, -9 pp) and Spain (13%, -9 pp), but has increased support in 11 countries, including Slovenia (24%, +5 pp) and Finland (21%, +5 pp).

QA6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		54	▼ 1	30	▲ 2	27	▲ 2	21	▼ 1
BE		61	▼ 1	28	▲ 3	34	▲ 3	18	▼ 9
BG		58	▲ 6	8	▼ 2	16	▲ 3	40	▲ 5
CZ		56	▼ 5	25	▼ 3	20	▲ 2	31	▼ 1
DK		54	▼ 4	47	▲ 6	41	▼ 6	9	▼ 1
DE		49	▼ 6	38	▲ 5	28	▼ 5	19	▼ 4
EE		61	▲ 10	11	▼ 1	12	▼ 1	24	▼ 1
IE		67	▲ 9	36	▲ 7	30	▲ 7	10	▼ 6
EL		60	=	25	▲ 4	27	▲ 4	30	▲ 2
ES		57	▲ 7	20	▲ 2	29	▼ 2	16	▼ 5
FR		57	▼ 3	44	▲ 10	34	▲ 1	17	▼ 3
HR		49	▲ 6	13	=	14	▲ 3	28	▲ 1
IT		59	▲ 4	27	▼ 3	26	▲ 7	21	▲ 3
CY		60	▼ 7	21	▼ 1	30	▼ 7	24	▲ 5
LV		51	▲ 3	12	▲ 1	16	▲ 2	24	▼ 5
LT		52	▲ 4	15	=	19	▲ 4	30	▲ 1
LU		67	▲ 7	41	▼ 6	26	▼ 1	12	▼ 4
HU		51	▼ 1	13	▲ 5	20	▲ 6	31	▼ 3
MT		58	▲ 2	23	▼ 3	28	=	38	▲ 14
NL		65	▲ 1	43	▼ 6	35	▲ 3	16	▼ 3
AT		43	▼ 1	32	▼ 1	24	▼ 2	30	▲ 2
PL		42	▼ 6	19	▲ 5	22	▲ 4	30	▲ 1
PT		65	▲ 3	23	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	29	▲ 3
RO		40	▼ 2	16	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	25	▼ 2
SI		57	▼ 7	22	▲ 3	19	▼ 1	25	▼ 5
SK		57	▲ 15	19	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	32	▼ 2
FI		69	▲ 7	34	▼ 4	16	▼ 2	10	▼ 5
		65	=	46	=	29	▼ 4	7	▼ 6

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

QA6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Securing a stable supply of food in the EU		Encouraging and improving life in the countryside		Creating growth and jobs in rural areas		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		20	▲ 2	17	=	17	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	0
BE		30	▲ 6	8	▼ 4	8	▼ 4	0	▼ 1	0
BG		9	▼ 1	30	▲ 1	28	▼ 6	0	▼ 1	0
CZ		25	▲ 9	15	▼ 5	11	▼ 1	0	=	0
DK		24	▲ 8	9	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	0
DE		31	▲ 7	13	▲ 2	11	=	0	=	0
EE		26	▲ 11	35	▲ 4	26	▼ 6	0	▼ 1	0
IE		24	=	14	▼ 1	11	▼ 12	0	=	0
EL		14	=	18	▼ 5	22	▼ 2	0	▼ 2	0
ES		16	▲ 2	13	▼ 9	30	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	0
FR		12	▲ 1	15	=	12	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	1
HR		16	▲ 3	35	▼ 4	27	▼ 3	0	=	0
IT		11	=	20	▼ 1	19	▼ 6	0	▼ 1	1
CY		10	▲ 3	23	▼ 1	21	▲ 3	0	=	0
LV		16	▲ 7	32	=	33	▼ 5	0	▼ 1	1
LT		18	▲ 7	26	▼ 9	27	▼ 6	0	=	0
LU		28	▲ 13	9	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	0	▼ 2	0
HU		25	▲ 3	26	▲ 4	20	▼ 7	0	▼ 1	0
MT		22	▲ 6	11	▼ 6	11	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	2
NL		30	▲ 11	5	▼ 3	2	▼ 2	0	=	0
AT		27	▲ 5	20	=	15	▼ 2	0	=	0
PL		19	=	27	▲ 3	20	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0
PT		26	▲ 2	14	▼ 3	18	▼ 2	0	=	1
RO		16	▲ 5	29	▼ 1	27	▼ 1	0	▼ 3	1
SI		25	▲ 7	24	▲ 5	14	▲ 4	0	▼ 2	0
SK		24	▲ 8	23	▲ 1	20	▼ 4	0	▼ 2	0
FI		35	▲ 7	21	▲ 5	9	▼ 4	0	▼ 1	0
		28	▲ 10	10	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	0	=	0





Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** reveals few major differences:

- Women (34%) are more likely to say **ensuring the welfare of farmed animals** should be one of the two main responsibilities of farmers compared with 26% among men, while men (23%) are more likely to cite **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** compared with 20% among women;
- Respondents aged 15-24 years (35%) are also more likely to mention **ensuring the welfare of farmed animals** vs. 29% among respondents aged 55 and over. Conversely, respondents aged 55 and over (22%) are more likely to cite **supplying the population with a diversity of quality products** than respondents aged 15-24 (18%);
- Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond are the most likely to mention **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** (30% vs. 23% among those who left school at age 15 or younger), **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (57% vs. 53%) and **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** (22% vs. 17%). Those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to mention **encouraging and improving life in the countryside** (21% vs. 14% among those who left school at age 20 or beyond) and **supplying the population with a diversity of quality products** (24% vs. 19%);
- Finally, respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (28%) are more likely to **mention protecting the environment and tackling climate change** compared to those who have such difficulties most of the time (22%).

In addition, respondents who think agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are more likely to mention **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (55%, compared with 42% of those who think this is not important) and **ensuring the welfare of farmed animals** (30% vs. 24%). Similarly, Europeans who consider that EU aid to farmers should increase are more likely to cite **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (56% vs. 48% of those who think aid should decrease).

**QA6** What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (TWO ANSWER MAXIMUM)  
(% - EU)

	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU27	27	17	20	54	21	30	17	0	0
 <b>Gender</b>									
Man	26	18	23	54	22	26	18	0	0
Woman	27	16	18	54	21	34	17	0	0
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	30	15	21	51	18	35	16	0	0
25-39	25	18	21	54	22	29	16	0	0
40-54	27	17	20	55	21	30	17	0	0
55 +	26	16	20	55	22	29	19	0	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	23	19	17	54	24	28	21	0	1
16-19	23	17	20	52	24	29	20	0	0
20+	30	16	22	57	19	30	14	0	0
Still studying	33	15	19	53	16	35	15	0	1
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	22	18	18	53	22	30	19	0	1
From time to time	25	20	18	50	22	27	22	0	0
Almost never/ Never	28	15	21	56	21	31	16	0	0
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>									
Important	27	17	20	55	22	30	17	0	0
Not important	25	18	20	42	19	23	21	0	1
<b>EU aid to farmers should...</b>									
Increase	26	19	18	56	21	31	19	0	0
Decrease	28	14	24	48	20	27	15	0	0
No change	27	15	24	54	23	29	16	0	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

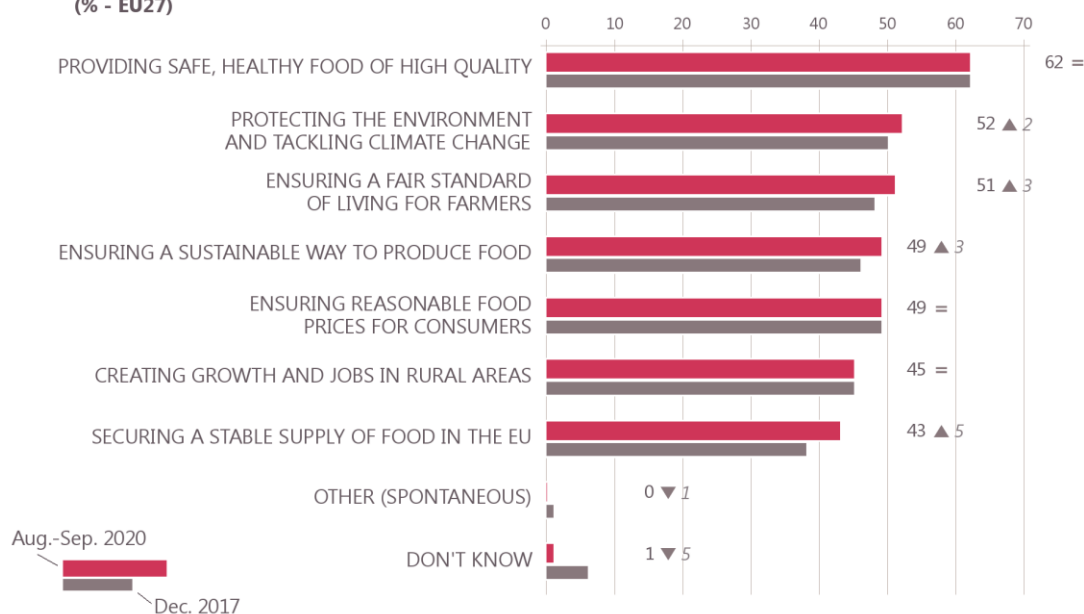
## 5 Main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

### More than six in ten Europeans consider that providing safe, healthy food of high quality should be the main objective of the EU's agriculture and rural development policy

Respondents were asked which items from a list of seven should be the main objectives of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy<sup>15</sup>:

- Over six in ten Europeans (62%, unchanged since 2017) believe that **'providing safe, healthy food of high quality'** should be one of the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development;
- Over half of respondents mention **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (51%, +3 pp) and **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (52%, +2 pp);
- Similar proportions cite **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (49%, unchanged) and **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** (49%, +3 pp);
- Finally, more than four in ten Europeans also consider that **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (45%, unchanged) and **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU'** (43%, +5 pp, the largest increase since 2017) should be among the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy.

**QA4** In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>15</sup> QA4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe; Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside; Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food; Securing a stable supply of food in the EU; Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.



**A national analysis** shows that, in 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** should be one of the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. At least three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Portugal (77%) and Estonia and Greece (both 75%), while around half agree in Romania (50%), Poland (51%) and Spain (52%).

**Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** is the most mentioned item in France (66%). At least six in ten respondents also mention it in Malta (66%), Belgium (61%) and Luxembourg (60%).

**Protecting the environment and tackling climate change** tops the ranking of items that should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy in Denmark (65%), in equal first position with providing safe, healthy food of high quality. High proportions of respondents also mention this subject in the Netherlands (66%), Cyprus (65%) and France and Malta (64% in both countries).

**Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** is the most mentioned item in Czechia (60%), together with providing safe, healthy food of high quality. Moreover, over two-thirds of respondents mention this item in Greece (71%), Portugal (70%), Malta (69%) and Slovakia (67%).

**Creating growth and jobs in rural areas** is the most mentioned item in Spain (56%). At least six in ten respondents also cite this item in Estonia (65%), Greece and Portugal (both 62%) and Cyprus and Latvia (both 60%).

The two other items do not top the ranking of what should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy in any of the 27 EU Member States. However:

- Over half of respondents mention **ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** in 16 countries, with the highest proportions in the Netherlands (73%), Malta (68%) and Portugal, Sweden and Denmark (all 63%);
- More than half the respondents mention **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** in ten EU Member States, most notably in Slovenia (59%) and the Netherlands and Portugal (both 58%).

QA4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)





























		Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		62	52	51	49	49	45	43	0	1
BE		64	58	61	44	56	32	46	0	0
BG		69	42	49	63	37	55	33	0	0
CZ		60	40	41	60	43	32	41	0	0
DK		65	65	40	46	63	40	51	0	1
DE		64	59	56	46	54	40	55	0	0
EE		75	47	43	57	60	65	47	0	0
IE		63	54	54	38	59	48	47	0	0
EL		75	58	58	71	51	62	46	0	0
ES		52	50	55	44	51	56	34	0	0
FR		65	64	66	50	45	46	40	0	2
HR		58	34	42	51	38	50	35	0	0
IT		62	40	39	44	44	44	32	0	1
CY		72	65	57	63	55	60	46	0	0
LV		61	37	48	48	35	60	37	0	0
LT		60	34	35	49	30	52	40	0	1
LU		68	53	60	34	51	29	47	0	0
HU		61	45	38	57	42	41	46	0	0
MT		73	64	66	69	68	42	55	0	4
NL		74	66	46	38	73	22	58	0	0
AT		62	52	51	52	44	40	51	1	1
PL		51	38	40	48	34	37	35	0	0
PT		77	56	59	70	63	62	58	0	2
RO		50	38	45	47	35	49	34	0	1
SI		74	55	59	63	56	55	59	0	0
SK		74	51	56	67	55	58	56	0	0
FI		71	28	47	38	51	34	54	0	0
SE		69	57	48	30	63	41	54	0	0
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM										

Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

Since 2017, national changes of more than five percentage points have been registered for the seven objectives tested:

- The opinion that **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** should be one of the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy has gained ground in 14 EU Member States, most dramatically in Slovakia (74%, +16 percentage points) and Malta (73%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in 13 countries, most notably in Sweden (69%, -15 pp) and Denmark (65%, -9 pp);
- The proportion of respondents citing **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** has risen in 16 EU Member States, most strikingly in Malta (66%, +20 pp), Slovenia (59%, +17 pp) and Slovakia (56%, +14 pp). However, it has fallen in 11 countries, most notably in Finland (47%, -18 pp) and Sweden (48%, -17 pp);
- **Protecting the environment and tackling climate change** has gained ground in 14 countries, including Malta (64%, +15 pp), Slovenia (55%, +13 pp), Ireland (54%, +12 pp), Slovakia (51%, +12 pp), Hungary (45%, +11 pp) and Portugal (56%, +10 pp). Meanwhile, it has lost ground in 13 countries, most dramatically in Finland (28%, -25 pp) and Sweden (57%, -22 pp);
- **Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** is mentioned less in 15 countries, particularly in Finland (38%, -17 pp), Sweden (30%, -15 pp), Lithuania (49%, -12 pp), Belgium (44%, -10 pp) and Ireland (38%, -10 pp). It is mentioned more in ten countries, most notably in Malta (69%, +18 pp) and Slovakia (67%, +14 pp);
- **Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** has gained ground in 19 EU Member States, most dramatically in Malta (68%, +24 pp), Ireland (59%, +13 pp), Portugal (63%, +12 pp), Slovenia (56%, +12 pp) and Slovakia (55%, +12 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in eight countries, particularly in Sweden (63%, -11 pp);
- **Creating growth and jobs in rural areas** has lost ground in 13 EU Member States, including Sweden (41%, -18 pp), Finland (34%, -16 pp) and the Netherlands (22%, -10 pp). Mentions have increased in 11 countries, most notably in Slovenia (55%, +13 pp) and Slovakia (58%, +11 pp);
- Finally, **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** is mentioned more in 23 EU Member States, particularly in Slovenia (59%, +18 pp), Malta (55%, +17 pp), Slovakia (56%, +15 pp), Portugal (58%, +14 pp) and Hungary and Cyprus (46%, +11 pp in both countries). However, it has lost ground slightly in Finland (54%, -5 pp), Spain (34%, -4 pp) and Sweden (54%, -3 pp).

QA4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Providing safe, healthy food of high quality		Protecting the environment and tackling climate change		Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers		Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food		Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	
		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		62	=	52	▲ 2	51	▲ 3	49	▲ 3	49	=
BE		64	▼ 3	58	▲ 6	61	▲ 6	56	▲ 3	44	▼ 10
BG		69	▲ 3	42	▲ 6	49	▲ 1	37	▲ 1	63	▲ 7
CZ		60	▼ 6	40	▼ 5	41	▼ 4	43	▼ 2	60	▼ 3
DK		65	▼ 9	65	▼ 4	40	▼ 5	63	▼ 6	46	▼ 2
DE		64	▼ 4	59	=	56	▲ 6	54	=	46	▼ 3
EE		75	▲ 5	47	▼ 2	43	▼ 5	60	▲ 7	57	▼ 3
IE		63	▲ 6	54	▲ 12	54	▲ 6	59	▲ 13	38	▼ 10
EL		75	▲ 6	58	▲ 6	58	▲ 4	51	▲ 6	71	▲ 2
ES		52	▼ 5	50	▼ 3	55	▼ 1	51	▲ 5	44	▼ 5
FR		65	▼ 6	64	▼ 1	66	▼ 3	45	▼ 2	50	▼ 1
HR		58	▲ 8	34	▲ 4	42	▲ 1	38	▲ 1	51	=
IT		62	▲ 4	40	▼ 3	39	▲ 9	44	▲ 7	44	▲ 3
CY		72	▼ 2	65	▲ 1	57	▲ 8	55	▲ 7	63	▲ 1
LV		61	▼ 1	37	▲ 2	48	▲ 1	35	▼ 3	48	▼ 6
LT		60	▲ 4	34	▼ 8	35	▼ 8	30	▼ 3	49	▼ 12
LU		68	▲ 7	53	▼ 1	60	▲ 5	51	▲ 8	34	▼ 7
HU		61	▲ 6	45	▲ 11	38	▲ 6	42	▲ 8	57	▲ 6
MT		73	▲ 10	64	▲ 15	66	▲ 20	68	▲ 24	69	▲ 18
NL		74	▼ 5	66	▼ 6	46	▼ 5	73	▲ 3	38	▼ 7
AT		62	▼ 2	52	▼ 1	51	▼ 1	44	▼ 6	52	▲ 2
PL		51	▲ 1	38	▲ 3	40	▲ 5	34	▲ 1	48	▼ 1
PT		77	▲ 7	56	▲ 10	59	▲ 8	63	▲ 12	70	▲ 9
RO		50	▼ 6	38	▼ 1	45	▼ 3	35	▲ 1	47	▼ 3
SI		74	▲ 6	55	▲ 13	59	▲ 17	56	▲ 12	63	▲ 7
SK		74	▲ 16	51	▲ 12	56	▲ 14	55	▲ 12	67	▲ 14
FI		71	▼ 4	28	▼ 25	47	▼ 18	51	▼ 8	38	▼ 17
SE		69	▼ 15	57	▼ 22	48	▼ 17	63	▼ 11	30	▼ 15

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

QA4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Creating growth and jobs in rural areas		Securing a stable supply of food in the EU		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		45	=	43	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	1
BE		32	▼ 2	46	▲ 5	0	=	0
BG		55	▲ 1	33	=	0	=	0
CZ		32	▼ 9	41	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0
DK		40	▼ 6	51	▲ 4	0	▼ 1	1
DE		40	▲ 3	55	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	0
EE		65	▲ 1	47	▲ 3	0	▼ 1	0
IE		48	=	47	▲ 6	0	▼ 1	0
EL		62	▲ 5	46	▲ 8	0	▼ 1	0
ES		56	▼ 4	34	▼ 4	0	▼ 1	0
FR		46	▼ 2	40	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	2
HR		50	▲ 4	35	▲ 3	0	▼ 2	0
IT		44	▲ 1	32	▲ 8	0	▼ 1	1
CY		60	=	46	▲ 11	0	▼ 1	0
LV		60	▼ 2	37	▲ 4	0	▼ 1	0
LT		52	▼ 8	40	▲ 3	0	▼ 1	1
LU		29	▼ 7	47	▲ 8	0	▼ 5	0
HU		41	=	46	▲ 11	0	▼ 1	0
MT		42	▲ 3	55	▲ 17	0	▼ 1	4
NL		22	▼ 10	58	▲ 7	0	=	0
AT		40	▼ 5	51	▲ 4	1	▼ 2	1
PL		37	▲ 2	35	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	0
PT		62	▲ 7	58	▲ 14	0	=	2
RO		49	▼ 6	34	▲ 1	0	▼ 3	1
SI		55	▲ 13	59	▲ 18	0	▼ 2	0
SK		58	▲ 11	56	▲ 15	0	▼ 3	0
FI		34	▼ 16	54	▼ 5	0	▼ 1	0
SE		41	▼ 18	54	▼ 3	0	▼ 1	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)





**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows relatively few differences between socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 55 and over are more likely to mention **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** (51%, compared with 41% among those aged 15-24) and **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** (46%, compared with 42%). Conversely, respondents aged 15-24 years are more likely to cite **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** (55% vs. 51% among those aged 55 and over);
- Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond are more likely to mention six of the seven objectives, most notably **ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** (55% vs. 41% among those who left school aged 15 or earlier), **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** (56% compared with 45%) and **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** (47% vs. 39%). However, they are less likely to cite **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** (47% vs. 53%);
- Managers are the most likely to say that **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** (58%, compared with 47% among manual workers) and **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** (55% vs. 44% among house persons) should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy;
- Respondents who consider themselves working class are more likely to mention **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** (53%, compared with 45% among those who say they are upper class), **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** (48%, compared with 32%), ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (54% vs. 36%). Conversely, Europeans who consider themselves upper middle class are far more likely to cite **ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** (59% vs. 43% of those identifying as working class).

Moreover, respondents who believe that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU are far more likely to mention the seven objectives, particularly **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (63% vs. 43% of those who think agriculture and rural areas are not important).

Similarly, Europeans who think EU aid to farmers should increase are more likely to mention each objective, most notably **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** (57% vs. 35% of those who think aid should decrease) and **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** (49%, compared with 28%).

**QA4** In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU27	51	45	49	43	49	52	62	0	1
 Age									
15-24	49	42	41	41	47	55	61	0	1
25-39	49	43	47	42	48	52	60	0	1
40-54	52	46	49	43	51	52	62	0	1
55 +	53	46	51	45	48	51	64	0	1
 Education (End of)									
15-	48	44	53	39	41	45	62	0	2
16-19	49	45	50	42	45	48	60	0	1
20+	54	46	47	47	55	56	64	0	0
Still studying	53	41	41	40	48	59	64	0	2
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	53	46	48	46	55	55	63	0	0
Managers	55	44	43	48	55	58	65	0	0
Other white collars	50	45	49	46	54	52	63	0	0
Manual workers	49	44	48	39	44	47	58	0	1
House persons	44	44	53	38	42	50	61	0	1
Unemployed	53	50	50	41	46	50	62	0	0
Retired	53	45	53	45	46	50	64	0	1
Students	53	41	40	41	48	57	63	0	2
 Consider belonging to									
The working class	53	48	54	41	44	48	62	0	1
The lower middle class	49	43	51	42	48	49	59	0	1
The middle class	52	44	47	43	49	53	63	0	1
The upper middle class	50	42	41	50	59	60	68	0	0
The upper class	45	32	35	44	58	50	61	0	0
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>									
Important	52	45	49	44	49	53	63	0	1
Not important	37	31	33	27	33	35	43	0	1
<b>EU aid to famers should...</b>									
Increase	57	49	51	43	50	55	64	0	1
Decrease	35	28	36	39	44	43	54	0	0
No change	47	43	50	45	48	50	62	0	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

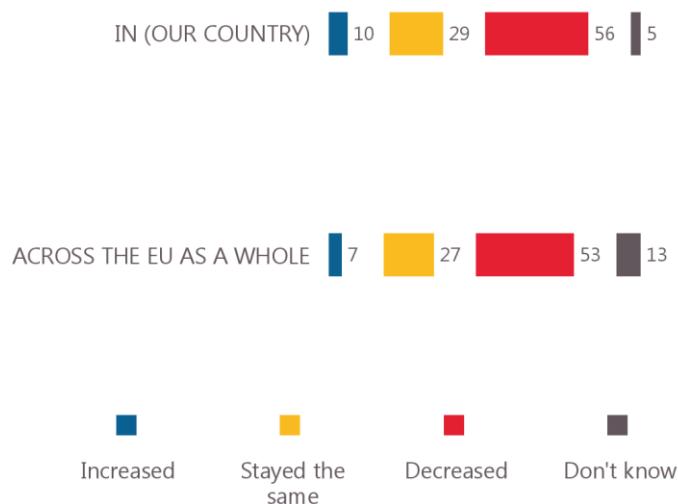
## 6 Change in the area covered by forests

**More than half of Europeans think that the area covered by forests has decreased both in their country and across the EU as a whole, contrary to the fact that the EU forested area has expanded by an area larger than the whole of Slovenia in this time period**

When asked whether they think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased compared with ten years ago<sup>16</sup>, majorities of respondents answer that it has decreased in both their country and the European Union as a whole:

- For 56% of Europeans, **the area covered by forests in their country has ‘decreased’ compared with ten years ago**. It has ‘stayed the same’ for close to three in ten respondents (29%), and has ‘increased’ for one in ten (10%). Finally, 5% say they do not know;
- A similar proportion (53%) believe that **the area covered by forests across the European Union as a whole has ‘decreased’ compared with ten years ago**. For over a quarter of respondents (27%), this area has ‘stayed the same’, while less than one in ten (7%) consider that it has ‘increased’. Finally, more than one in ten (13%) say they ‘don’t know’.

**QA20** Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased...  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>16</sup> QA20 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased... 1. In (OUR COUNTRY); 2. Across the EU as a whole



**A national analysis** shows that, in 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that the area covered by forests in their country has **decreased** compared with ten years ago. More than half the respondents share this opinion in 18 countries, with the highest proportions in Bulgaria and Greece (both 82%), Slovakia (76%) and Portugal (75%).

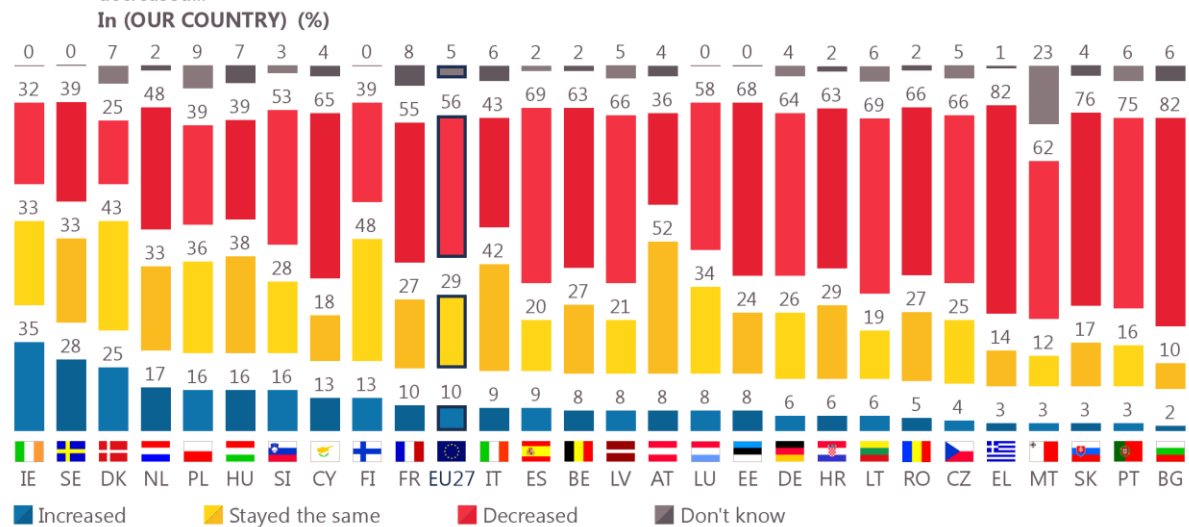
In three EU Member States, the majority view is that the area covered by forests in the country has **stayed the same**: Austria (52%), Finland (48%) and Denmark (43%). More than four in ten respondents also share this view in Italy (42% vs. 43% 'decreased'). At the other end of the scale, less than one in five respondents think that way in seven countries, including Bulgaria (10%), Malta (12%) and Greece (14%).

Ireland is the only country in which a slim majority of respondents say that this area has **increased** compared with ten years ago (35%, vs. 33% 'stayed the same' and 32% 'decreased'). At least a quarter of respondents also hold this view in Sweden (28%) and Denmark (25%), while less than one in ten do so in 17 countries, particularly in Bulgaria (2%).

In Malta, nearly a quarter of respondents (23%) say they 'don't know'.

In 25 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to say the area covered by forests has decreased than they are to say it has increased. Respondents in Ireland are the exception here (35% 'increased' vs. 32% 'decreased'), while those in Denmark are divided (25% for both options).

**QA20.1** Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased...



Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

When it comes to the area covered by forests across the EU as a whole, a majority of respondents in 24 EU Member States believe that it has **decreased** compared with ten years ago. Over half the respondents agree with this statement in 15 countries, and at least seven in ten in Estonia and Luxembourg (both 71%), and the Netherlands (70%).

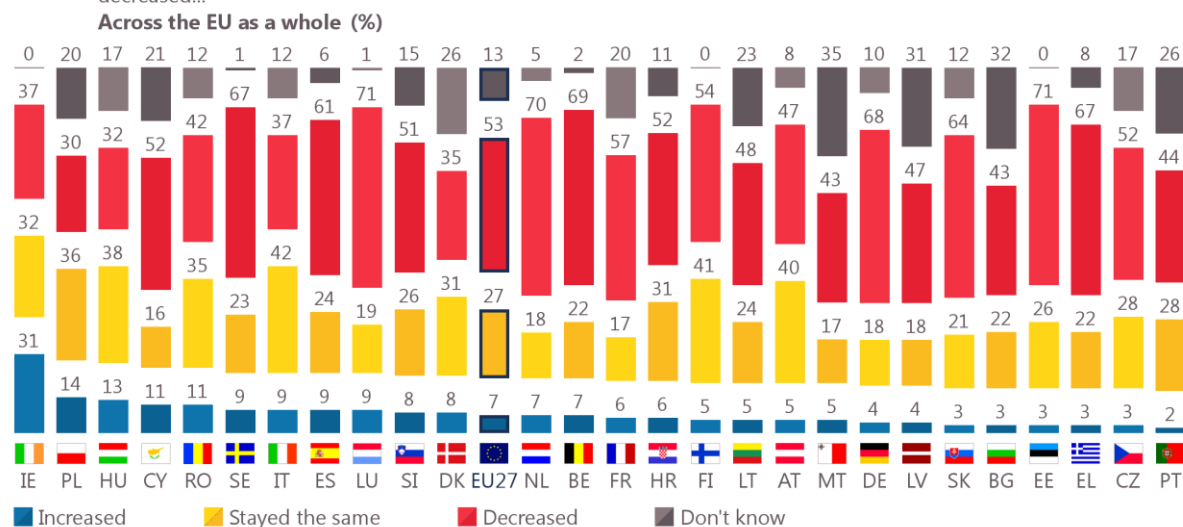
In three EU Member States, majorities believe that forests have **stayed the same** across the EU: Italy (42%), Hungary (38%) and Poland (36%). Less than one in five respondents think that way in seven countries, with the lowest levels in Cyprus (16%), and France and Malta (both 17%).

Minorities of respondents in all 27 EU Member States say that the area covered by forests has **increased** across the EU. However, nearly a third hold this view in Ireland (31%), a long way ahead of Poland (14%), Hungary (13%), and Cyprus and Romania (both 11%). Less than one in ten share this opinion in the other 22 EU Member States, with the lowest score in Portugal (2%).

In nine countries, at least one in five respondents say they do not know, with the highest proportions in Malta (35%), Bulgaria (32%) and Latvia (31%).

In all 27 EU Member States, the share of respondents who say the area covered by forests has decreased is higher than the proportion saying it has increased, with the widest difference in Estonia (a 68 percentage point gap – 71% ‘decreased’ vs. 3% ‘increased’) and the narrowest in Ireland (6 percentage points – 37% vs. 31%).

**QA20.2** Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased...



Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, a majority of respondents think that the area covered by forests has decreased compared with ten years ago both **in their country** and **across the EU as a whole**. However:






- Women (59%) are more likely than men (52%) to think that the area covered by forests has decreased in both **their country** and **the EU** (55% of women vs. 51% of men);
- Respondents aged 15-24 years (56%) are more likely than those aged 55 and over (51%) to believe that the area covered by forest has decreased **across the EU as a whole**;
- Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond (55%) are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or earlier (50%) to consider that forests have decreased **across the EU**;
- Unemployed people are the most likely to say that the area covered by forest has decreased compared with ten years ago in both **their country** (61%, compared with 54% among manual workers) and **the European Union** (59%, compared with 50% among house persons);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the most likely to say that forest have decreased in both **their country** (66%, compared with 56% in the other categories) and **the EU** (56%, compared with 50% among those who have such difficulties from time to time).

In addition, respondents who have a negative image of the European Union are more likely than those who have a positive or neutral image of the EU to say that the area covered by forests has decreased both **in their country** (62% compared with 55%) and **across the EU as a whole** (62% vs. 52%).

Finally, Europeans who consider that EU aid to farmers should increase are much more likely than those who believe it should decrease to say that forests have decreased compared with ten years ago **in their country** (63% compared with 40%) and **across the EU** (58% vs. 43%).

**QA20** Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased...

**Decreased** (% - EU)

	In (OUR COUNTRY)	Across the EU as a whole
EU27	56	53
 <b>Gender</b>		
Man	52	51
Woman	59	55
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24	56	56
25-39	57	54
40-54	57	54
55 +	55	51
 <b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	57	50
16-19	57	52
20+	55	55
Still studying	56	56
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>		
Self- employed	56	53
Managers	56	57
Other white collars	56	54
Manual workers	54	51
House persons	55	50
Unemployed	61	59
Retired	57	51
Students	56	56
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	66	56
From time to time	56	50
Almost never/ Never	55	54
<b>Image of EU</b>		
Positive	55	51
Neutral	55	52
Negative	62	62
<b>EU aid to famers should...</b>		
Increase	63	58
Decrease	40	43
No change	49	49

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## 7 Most important benefits of forests

### **Around two-thirds of Europeans think that providing animals natural habitats, conserving nature and absorbing carbon dioxide to fight climate change are the most important benefits provided by forests**

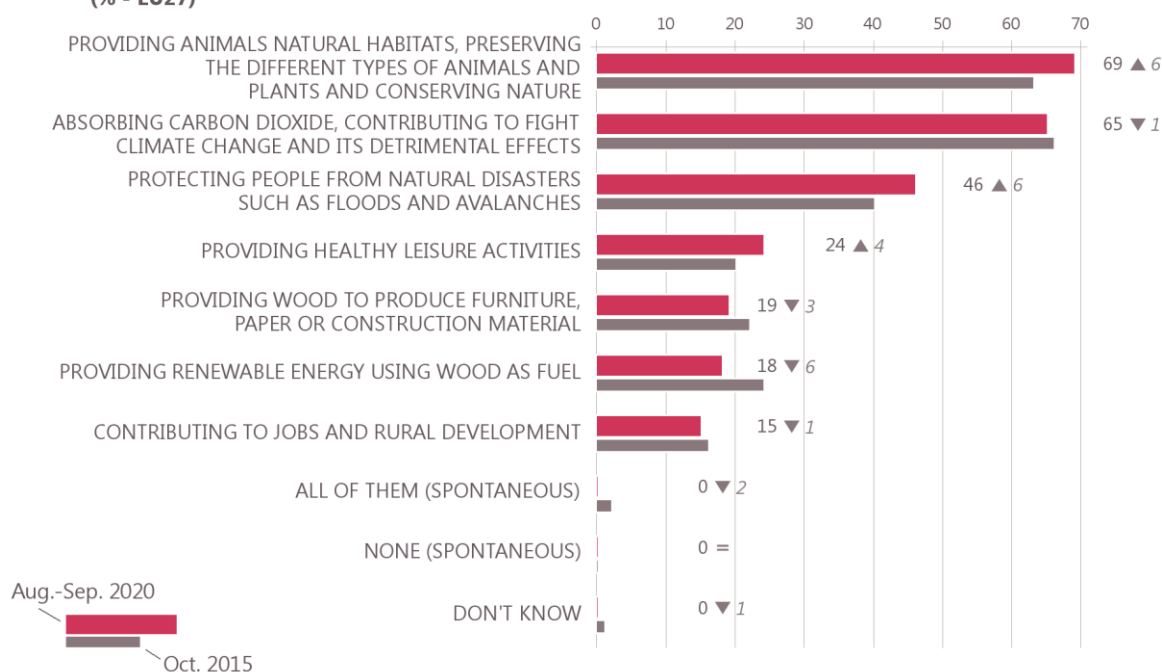
Respondents were asked what they think are the most important benefits provided by forests by choosing up to three items from a list of seven<sup>17</sup>:

- Close to seven in ten respondents (69%, +6 percentage points since 2015) mention **'providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature'** as one of the main benefits from forests;
- A similar proportion (65%, -1 pp) cite **'absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects'**;
- Nearly half of Europeans think that **'protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches'** (46%, +6 pp) is one of the most important benefits provided by forests;
- Close to a quarter of respondents also mention **'providing healthy leisure activities'** (24%, +4 pp);
- Close to one in five Europeans think that **'providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material'** (19%, -3 pp) is among the main benefits from forests, slightly ahead of **'providing renewable energy using wood as fuel'** (18%, -6 pp);
- **'Contributing to jobs and rural development'** comes in seventh and final position, but is still mentioned by more than one in ten respondents (15%, -1 pp).

<sup>17</sup> QA21 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? Providing healthy leisure activities; Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material; Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature; Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel; Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches; Contributing to jobs and rural development; Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects; All of them (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONATNEOUS); Don't know

Since 2015, three benefits have registered evolutions of six percentage points. 'Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature' has gained six percentage points, and it is now the most mentioned item (it was in second position in 2015); 'protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches' has also increased by six percentage points. Conversely, 'providing renewable energy using wood as fuel' has lost six percentage points, falling to sixth position (it was in fourth place in 2015).

**QA21** What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU27)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** reveals that **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** is the most mentioned benefit provided by forests in 18 EU Member States. Within these countries, over eight in ten respondents mention this benefit in Estonia (85%), Germany (82%), Denmark and Luxembourg (both 82%), and Sweden (81%). Moreover, at least eight in ten respondents also cite this benefit in the Netherlands (88%) and Belgium (80%). At the other end of the scale, around four in ten do so in Malta (40%) and Romania (41%).

**Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** is the most mentioned benefit provided by forests in seven countries: the Netherlands (90%), Belgium (83%), Ireland (81%), France (73%), Cyprus (71%), Croatia (57%, in joint first place along with providing animals natural habitats) and Malta (42%). At least seven in ten respondents also cite this benefit in Luxembourg (81%), Sweden (80%), Spain (74%), Denmark and Estonia (both 72%), and Germany (70%). Less than half do so in Romania (44%) and Slovenia (46%);





























**Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches** tops the ranking of most important benefits provided by forests in three EU Member States: Greece (71%), Italy (58%) and Romania (52%). At least half of respondents also mention this item in Slovakia (53%), Cyprus (52%) and Bulgaria (50%). Conversely, less than one in five do so in Finland (9%), and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (19% in the three Baltic countries).

The four other items do not top the ranking of most important benefits provided by forests in any of the 27 EU Member States. However:

- At least one in five respondents mention **providing healthy leisure activities** in 23 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Denmark (48%), Lithuania (46%), Latvia (45%) and Estonia (42%), and the lowest in Spain (15%), Bulgaria (18%), and Italy and Malta (both 19%);
- At least one in five respondents cite **providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material** in 16 countries, and over a third do so in Finland (43%), Slovenia (37%), and Latvia and Sweden (both 35%). This benefit obtains its lowest scores in Spain (8%), and Luxembourg and Belgium (both 11%);
- At least one in five respondents mention **providing renewable energy using wood as fuel** in 17 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Finland (39%), Slovenia (34%) and Latvia (27%), while less than one in ten do so in the Netherlands (5%), Belgium (8%) and Spain (9%);
- **Contributing to jobs and rural development** obtains its highest levels in Portugal (28%), Latvia (22%), Croatia and Finland (21%) and Italy (20%), and its lowest in the Netherlands (2%), Belgium and Luxembourg (both 7%), and Malta (8%).

Finally, it is worth noting that three in ten respondents in Malta *spontaneously* answer 'all of them'.

QA21 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects	Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches	Providing healthy leisure activities	Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	Contributing to jobs and rural development	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		69	65	46	24	19	18	15	0	0	0
BE		80	83	38	37	11	8	7	0	0	0
BG		61	56	50	18	28	25	17	0	0	0
CZ		67	64	38	25	26	25	11	0	0	0
DK		82	72	23	48	17	12	13	0	0	0
DE		82	70	45	26	14	12	10	0	0	0
EE		85	72	19	42	31	21	11	1	0	0
IE		73	81	37	20	20	21	17	1	0	0
EL		63	64	71	22	22	20	19	1	0	0
ES		79	74	47	15	8	9	16	1	0	0
FR		70	73	47	20	19	22	12	0	0	1
HR		57	57	33	25	25	24	21	1	0	0
IT		54	54	58	19	18	26	20	0	0	1
CY		55	71	52	34	25	16	15	0	0	0
LV		58	56	19	45	35	27	22	0	0	0
LT		65	62	19	46	28	21	10	0	0	0
LU		82	81	43	27	11	18	7	1	0	0
HU		63	60	39	27	18	24	17	0	0	0
MT		40	42	21	19	16	14	8	30	1	9
NL		88	90	46	36	12	5	2	0	0	0
AT		58	50	45	26	25	26	16	7	0	0
PL		61	53	36	33	22	20	14	0	0	0
PT		63	57	46	31	19	16	28	0	0	2
RO		41	44	52	23	29	25	18	0	0	0
SI		62	46	38	23	37	34	15	0	0	0
SK		60	53	53	27	27	23	19	0	0	0
FI		64	63	9	31	43	39	21	0	0	0
SE		81	80	28	20	35	17	19	0	0	0
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



In terms of evolutions since 2015, the seven benefits tested have registered national changes of more than five percentage points:

- The opinion that **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** is one of the three most important benefits provided by forests has gained ground in 20 EU Member States, by two digits in Ireland (73%, +17 percentage points), Spain (79%, +16 pp), Estonia (85%, +15 pp), Belgium (80%, +15 pp), Germany (82%, +12 pp), Slovenia (62%, +12 pp) and Finland (64%, +11 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in five countries, most dramatically in Malta (40%, -27 pp);
- The share of respondents citing **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** has fallen in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Malta (42%, -23 pp), Romania (44%, -15 pp) and Austria (50%, -12 pp). However, it has risen in 11 countries, most notably in Ireland (81%, +20 pp) and Estonia (72%, +15 pp);
- **Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches** has gained ground in 14 EU Member States, most strikingly in Portugal (46%, +16 pp), Slovakia (53%, +12 pp), Spain (47%, +11 pp) and Estonia (19%, +10 pp). It has lost ground in 12 countries, particularly in Malta (21%, -14 pp);
- **Providing healthy leisure activities** is mentioned more in 23 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (42%, +14 pp), Lithuania (46%, +11 pp) and Latvia (45%, +10 pp). At the same time, it has lost just one percentage point in Greece, Ireland, Malta and Spain;
- **Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material** has lost ground in 20 EU Member States, particularly in Malta (16%, -20 pp), Estonia (31%, -10 pp) and Luxembourg (11%, -10 pp). It has gained ground slightly in five countries, including Sweden (35%, +7 pp);
- **Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel** has lost ground in 20 EU Member States, losing at least ten percentage points in Finland (39%, -18 pp), Germany (12%, -13 pp), Estonia, Lithuania and Ireland (21%, -11 pp in these three countries), Belgium (8%, -11 pp), Slovenia (34%, -10 pp) and Slovakia (23%, -10 pp);
- Finally, **contributing to jobs and rural development** is mentioned less in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (11%, -11 pp) and Finland (21%, -10 pp). However, it has gained ground slightly in nine countries, particularly in Greece (19%, +5 pp) and Cyprus (15%, +5 pp).

QA21 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(%)

		Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fighting climate change and its detrimental effects	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Providing healthy leisure activities	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Contributing to jobs and rural development	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015
EU27		69	▲ 6	65	▼ 1	46	▲ 6	24	▲ 4	19	▼ 3	18	▼ 6	15	▼ 1
BE		80	▲ 15	83	▲ 6	38	▲ 3	37	▲ 5	11	▼ 7	8	▼ 11	7	▼ 5
BG		61	▲ 7	56	▲ 3	50	▼ 3	18	▲ 5	28	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	17	▼ 6
CZ		67	=	64	=	38	▼ 1	25	▲ 4	26	▼ 3	25	▼ 7	11	▼ 5
DK		82	▲ 2	72	▼ 5	23	▼ 3	48	▲ 7	17	▼ 5	12	=	13	▲ 3
DE		82	▲ 12	70	▲ 3	45	▲ 8	26	▲ 4	14	▼ 5	12	▼ 13	10	=
EE		85	▲ 15	72	▲ 15	19	▲ 10	42	▲ 14	31	▼ 10	21	▼ 11	11	▼ 11
IE		73	▲ 17	81	▲ 20	37	▲ 8	20	▼ 1	20	▼ 7	21	▼ 11	17	▼ 8
EL		63	▲ 4	64	▼ 3	71	=	22	▼ 1	22	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	19	▲ 5
ES		79	▲ 16	74	▲ 9	47	▲ 11	15	▼ 1	8	▼ 7	9	▼ 7	16	▼ 7
FR		70	▲ 9	73	▼ 1	47	▼ 2	20	▲ 5	19	▼ 6	22	▼ 7	12	▼ 3
HR		57	▼ 5	57	▲ 1	33	▼ 2	25	▲ 8	25	▲ 2	24	▼ 4	21	▼ 4
IT		54	▲ 1	54	▼ 3	58	▲ 7	19	▲ 9	18	▲ 1	26	▲ 5	20	▲ 1
CY		55	▼ 3	71	▼ 9	52	▼ 8	34	▲ 8	25	=	16	=	15	▲ 5
LV		58	▲ 2	56	▼ 2	19	▲ 5	45	▲ 10	35	▼ 1	27	▼ 7	22	▲ 3
LT		65	▲ 4	62	▼ 4	19	▲ 5	46	▲ 11	28	▼ 9	21	▼ 11	10	▼ 2
LU		82	▲ 9	81	▲ 1	43	▲ 3	27	▲ 7	11	▼ 10	18	▼ 7	7	▼ 3
HU		63	=	60	▼ 9	39	▲ 3	27	▲ 5	18	▼ 5	24	=	17	=
MT		40	▼ 27	42	▼ 23	21	▼ 14	19	▼ 1	16	▼ 20	14	▼ 3	8	▼ 3
NL		88	▲ 2	90	▲ 5	46	▼ 2	36	▲ 5	12	▼ 6	5	▼ 2	2	▼ 1
AT		58	▼ 5	50	▼ 12	45	▼ 8	26	▲ 3	25	=	26	▼ 8	16	▼ 1
PL		61	▲ 2	53	▼ 5	36	▲ 8	33	▲ 4	22	▼ 5	20	▼ 2	14	▼ 1
PT		63	▲ 4	57	▼ 5	46	▲ 16	31	▲ 7	19	▼ 6	16	=	28	▲ 2
RO		41	▼ 5	44	▼ 15	52	▼ 9	23	▲ 4	29	▲ 2	25	▼ 2	18	▲ 3
SI		62	▲ 12	46	▼ 8	38	▲ 2	23	▲ 8	37	▼ 4	34	▼ 10	15	▼ 6
SK		60	▲ 4	53	▼ 6	53	▲ 12	27	▲ 5	27	▼ 5	23	▼ 10	19	▲ 2
FI		64	▲ 11	63	▲ 6	9	▼ 2	31	▲ 8	43	▼ 2	39	▼ 18	21	▼ 10
SE		81	▲ 3	80	▲ 2	28	▼ 4	20	▲ 2	35	▲ 7	17	▼ 2	19	▼ 4

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** is the most mentioned benefit provided by forests in almost all the socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years are more likely to mention **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** (73%, compared with 67% among those aged 55 and over), but less likely to cite **protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches** (38% vs. 48%);
- Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond are the most likely to mention **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** (73% vs. 61% among those who left school aged 15 or earlier) and **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** (73% vs. 53%), two benefits that they place in equal first position. Conversely, they are slightly less likely to cite **providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material** (17% among those who finished education at 20 years old or beyond vs. 22% among those who continued education up to age 15 or less);
- Managers and students are the most likely to say that **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** (both 75%, compared with 65% among manual workers) and **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** (72% and 70% respectively, vs. 61%) are the most important benefits provided by forests;
- Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely than those who have such difficulties from time to time to mention **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** (73% compared with 61%) and **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** (69% vs. 58%);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper class are more likely than those who say they belong to the working class to cite **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** (77%, compared with 67%), **providing healthy leisure activities** (31%, vs. 25%) and **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** (67% vs. 61%);
- Europeans living in a large town are slightly more likely to cite **protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches** (48%, compared with 43% of those living in a rural village).

In addition, respondents who believe that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU are far more likely to mention **providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature** (70%, compared with 53% of those who think agriculture and rural areas are not important), **absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects** (66% vs. 49%) and **protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches** (46% vs. 37%).

The same pattern applies to respondents who consider that EU aid to farmers should increase.

**QA21** What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests? (THREE ANSWER MAXIMUM)  
(% - EU)

	Providing healthy leisure activities	Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches	Contributing to jobs and rural development	Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects	All of them (M)	None (M)	Don't know
EU27	24	19	69	18	46	15	65	0	0	0
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	26	18	73	19	38	13	65	0	0	1
25-39	27	18	70	18	43	16	65	0	0	0
40-54	23	18	69	19	48	15	67	0	0	0
55 +	22	20	68	17	48	14	65	1	0	0
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15-	22	22	61	20	47	17	53	1	0	1
16-19	25	20	67	19	45	15	62	0	0	0
20+	24	17	73	16	47	13	73	0	0	0
Still studying	22	15	76	17	44	13	69	0	0	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>										
Self-employed	21	19	68	18	51	17	66	0	0	0
Managers	23	17	75	17	49	13	72	0	0	0
Other white collars	26	18	69	20	46	14	67	0	0	0
Manual workers	26	20	66	19	41	17	61	0	0	1
House persons	25	18	67	18	48	15	55	1	0	1
Unemployed	25	15	73	19	44	13	67	1	0	1
Retired	23	21	68	17	48	13	65	0	0	0
Students	24	16	75	17	41	13	70	0	0	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>										
Most of the time	22	20	63	20	49	17	60	0	0	1
From time to time	23	21	61	22	47	19	58	0	0	0
Almost never/ Never	25	18	73	17	45	13	69	0	0	0
<b>Consider belonging to</b>										
The working class	25	21	67	18	44	16	61	1	0	1
The lower middle class	24	21	67	20	44	15	60	0	0	1
The middle class	24	17	70	18	47	15	68	0	0	0
The upper middle class	25	17	77	15	47	12	76	0	0	0
The upper class	30	17	77	19	42	15	68	0	0	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>										
Rural village	24	19	67	19	43	14	64	0	0	1
Small/ mid size town	24	18	70	17	46	14	66	0	0	0
Large town	25	19	71	18	48	16	65	0	0	0
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>										
Important	24	19	70	18	46	15	66	0	0	0
Not important	26	24	53	19	37	15	49	1	0	2
<b>EU aid to famers should...</b>										
Increase	23	18	72	18	48	14	68	0	0	0
Decrease	29	23	59	20	40	14	55	0	0	0
No change	25	20	69	18	45	16	65	0	0	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

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

This chapter examines Europeans' awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It explores whether, through the CAP, the EU is fulfilling its role in seven areas or not. It also examines the perceived importance of eight of the CAP's priorities, before assessing its contributions in these eight areas. It concludes by exploring Europeans' views on who benefits from the CAP.

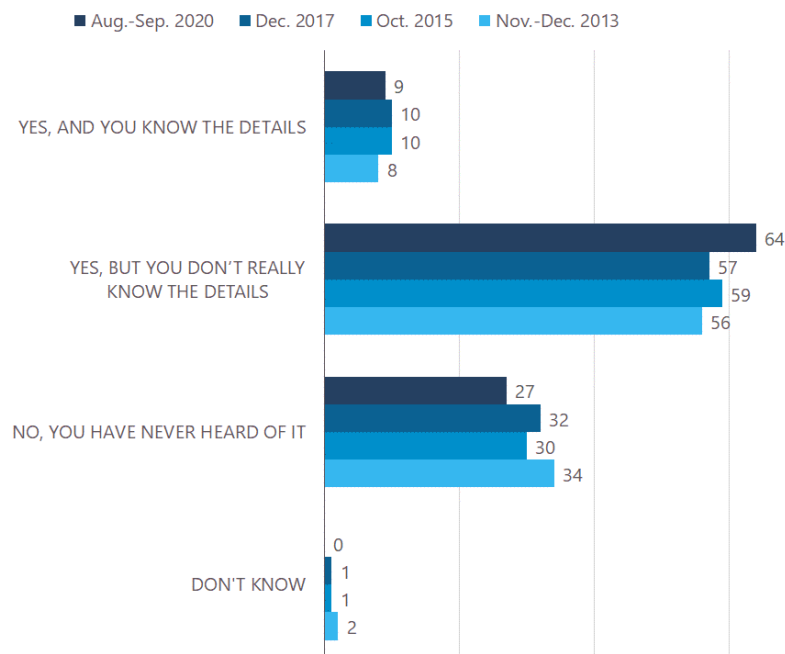
### 1 Awareness of the CAP

#### Nearly three-quarters of Europeans have heard of the support that the European Union gives farmers through its CAP, although less than one in ten know the details

More than seven in ten respondents (73%, +6 percentage points since 2017) say they have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy<sup>18</sup>, including less than one in ten (9%, -1) who 'know the details' and nearly two-thirds (64%, +7) who 'don't really know the details'. Conversely, over a quarter of Europeans have never heard of the CAP (27%, -5).

A longer-term trend analysis reveals that awareness of the CAP has reached its highest level since 2013, with a nine-point increase over the period.

**QA2** Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

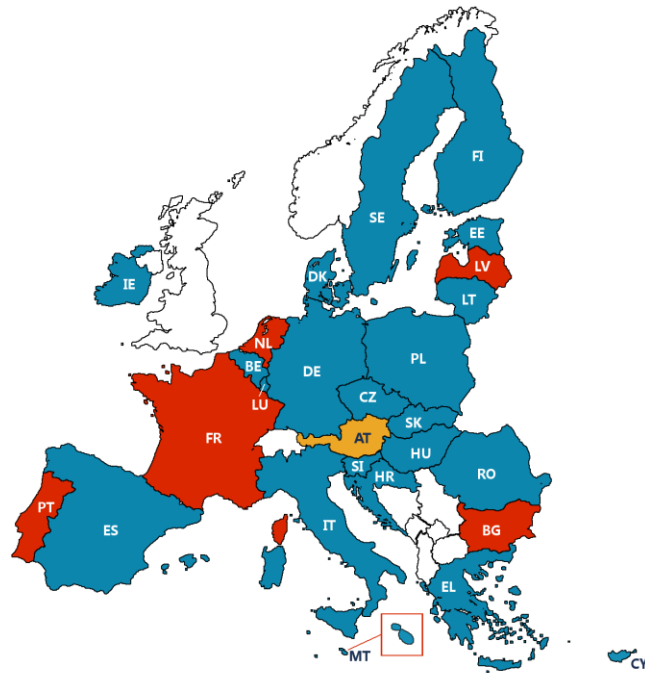
<sup>18</sup> QA2 Have you ever heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? Yes, and you know the details; Yes, but you don't really know the details; No, you have never heard of it, Don't Know.

Awareness of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP is particularly high among respondents in the Nordic and Baltic Member States.

ES		77	▲ 21
IE		86	▲ 20
HR		81	▲ 15
BE		75	▲ 13
HU		72	▲ 11
SK		78	▲ 11
LU		81	▲ 9
EE		84	▲ 8
PL		89	▲ 8
IT		51	▲ 7
RO		70	▲ 6
EU27		73	▲ 6
LT		94	▲ 5
EL		74	▲ 4
DE		76	▲ 3
SE		93	▲ 2
FI		92	▲ 2
MT		66	▲ 2
CZ		67	▲ 2
CY		70	▲ 1
DK		89	▲ 1
SI		81	▲ 1
AT		71	=
BG		80	▼ 2
PT		72	▼ 3
LV		79	▼ 3
NL		81	▼ 4
FR		68	▼ 5

**QA2** Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?  
(% - TOTAL 'YES')

**Map Legend**  
 Positive  
 Stable  
 Negative



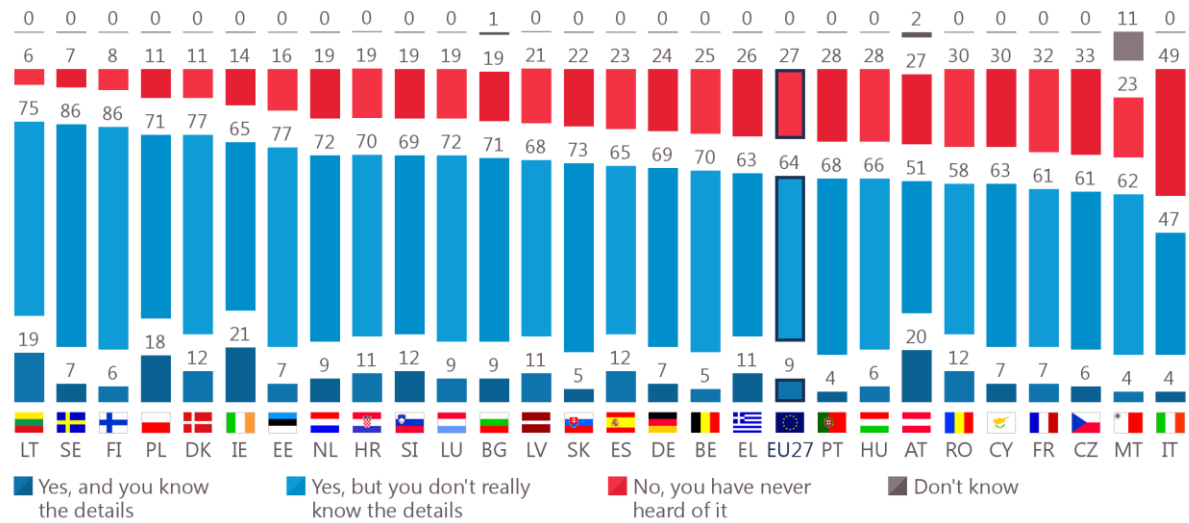
(Aug./Sep. 2020 - Dec. 17)

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In the 27 EU Member States, over half of respondents have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP. More than nine in ten respondents are aware of the CAP in Lithuania (94%), Sweden (93%) and Finland (92%). At the other end of the scale, less than seven in ten respondents have heard of it in Italy (51%), Malta (66%), Czechia (67%) and France (68%).

In 11 EU Member States, over one in ten respondents have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP and 'know the details', with the highest proportions among respondents in Ireland (21%), Austria (20%), Lithuania (19%) and Poland (18%).

**QA2** Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (%)

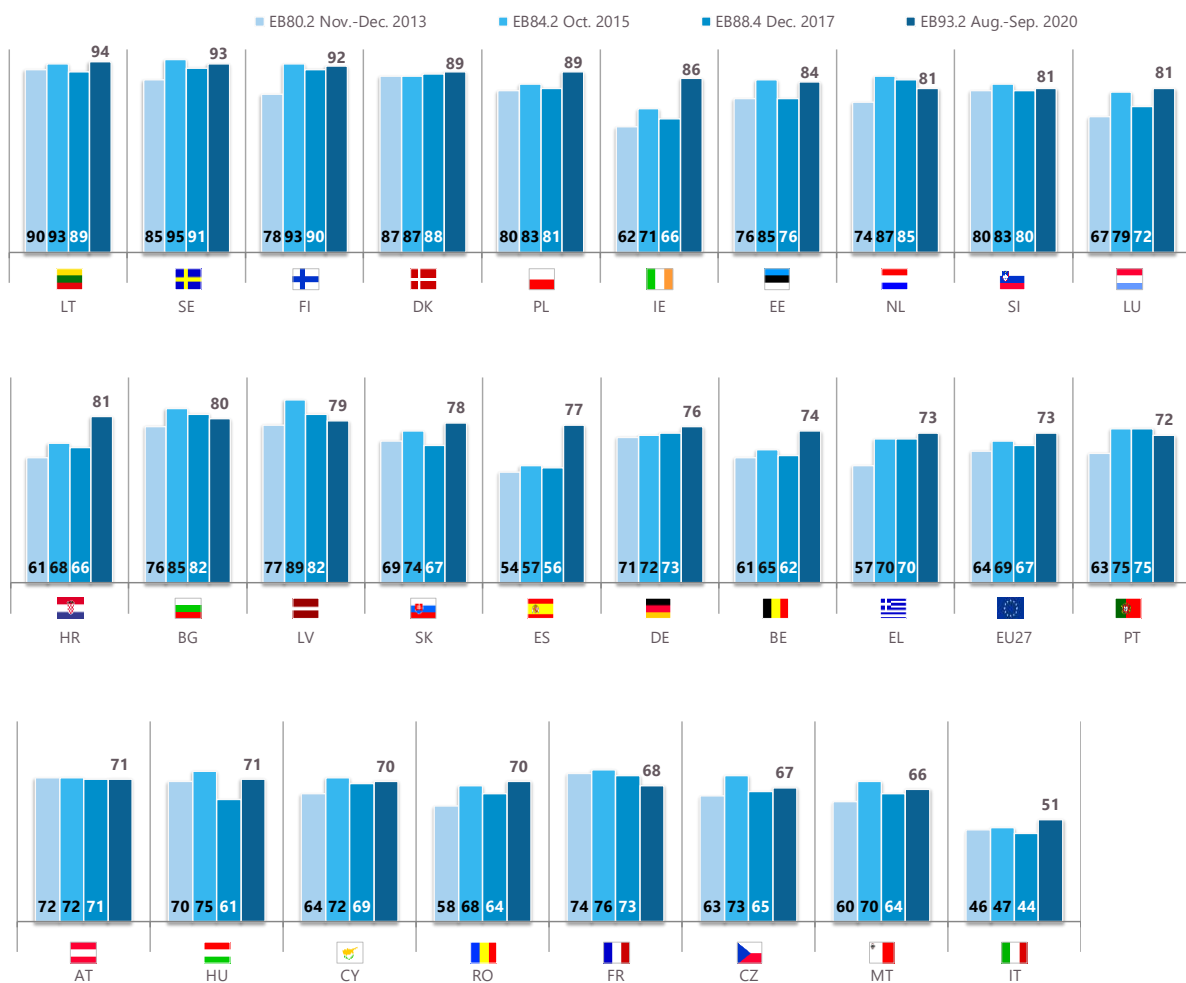


Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the share of respondents aware of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP has increased in 21 EU Member States, by two digits in Spain (77%, +21 percentage points), Ireland (86%, +20), Croatia (81%, +15), Belgium (75%, +13), Slovakia (78%, +11) and Hungary (72%, +11). Conversely, it has decreased slightly in five countries, most notably in France (68%, -5). It is unchanged in Austria.

A longer-term trend analysis reveals that the proportion of respondents who are aware of the CAP has risen since 2013 in 25 countries, the two exceptions being France (down from 74% in 2013 to 68% in 2020) and Austria (slightly down from 72% to 71%).

**QA2** Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?  
(% - TOTAL 'YES')



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)








**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- Men (77%) are more likely than women (70%) to have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its CAP;
- Awareness is higher in particular among respondents aged 40-54 years (79%) and 55 and over (78%), compared with those aged 15-24 (53%) and 25-39 years (70%);
- Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond (83%) are far more likely than those who left school aged 15 or earlier (60%) to have heard of this support;
- The same goes for respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (77%, compared with 60% of those who have such difficulties most of the time), and Europeans who consider themselves upper or upper middle class (83%, compared with 68% of respondents who see themselves as working class).

In addition, Europeans who think agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU (74%) are much more likely to be aware of the CAP than those who do not think this way (58%). Finally, respondents who think EU aid to farmers should decrease (81%) are somewhat more likely to be aware of the CAP than those who think aid should increase (73%).

**QA2** Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (% - EU)

	Yes, and you know the details	Yes, but you don't really know the details	No, you have never heard of it	Don't Know	Total 'Yes'
EU27	9	64	27	0	73
 <b>Gender</b>					
Man	11	66	23	0	77
Woman	7	63	30	0	70
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	5	48	47	0	53
25-39	10	60	30	0	70
40-54	10	69	21	0	79
55 +	9	69	22	0	78
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	6	54	40	0	60
16-19	8	64	28	0	72
20+	12	71	17	0	83
Still studying	6	50	44	0	56
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	9	51	40	0	60
From time to time	8	60	32	0	68
Almost never/ Never	10	67	23	0	77
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	7	61	32	0	68
The lower middle class	7	64	29	0	71
The middle class	10	65	25	0	75
The upper middle class	13	70	17	0	83
The upper class	12	71	17	0	83
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>					
Important	9	65	26	0	74
Not important	6	52	42	0	58
<b>EU aid to famers should...</b>					
Increase	9	64	27	0	73
Decrease	13	68	19	0	81
No change	8	65	27	0	73

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## 2 The perceived performance of the CAP

### Majorities of Europeans think that the European Union, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in all seven areas tested

Respondents were asked to what extent they think the European Union, through the CAP, fulfils its role in seven areas<sup>19</sup>:

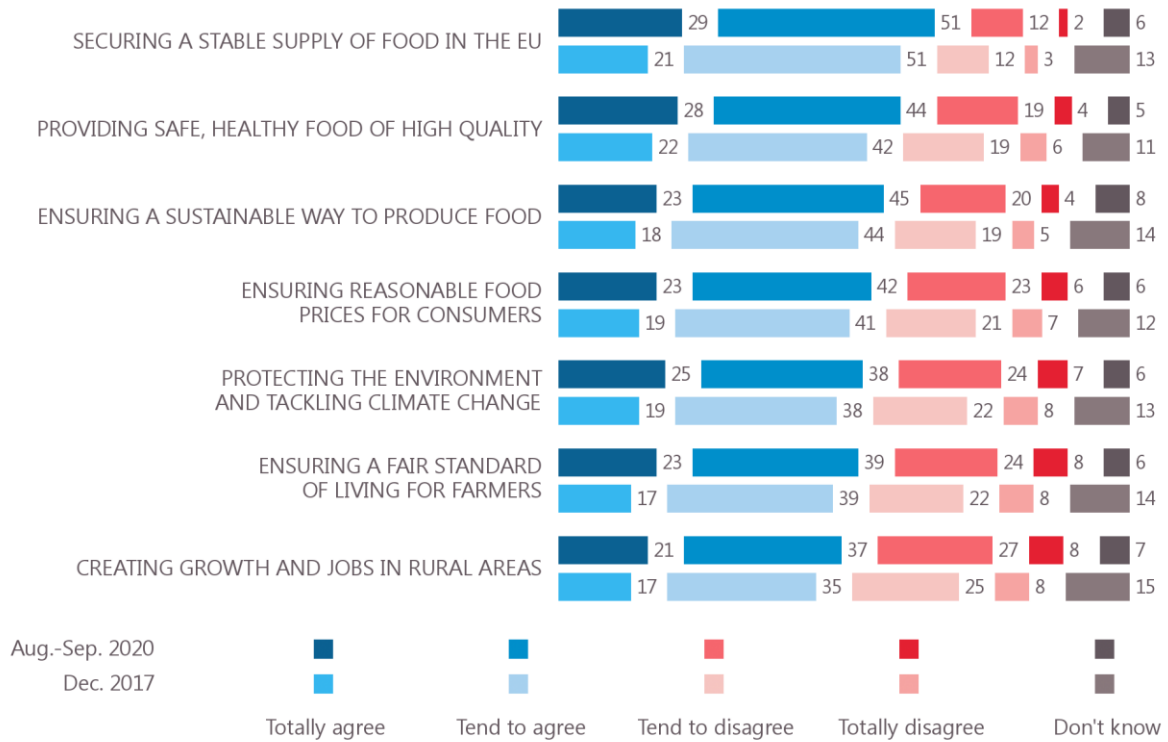
- Eight in ten Europeans (+8 percentage points since 2017) consider that the European Union, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU'**, including 29% (+8 pp) who 'totally agree' and 51% (unchanged) who 'tend to agree';
- More than seven in ten respondents (72%, +8 pp) think that way about **'providing safe, healthy food of high quality'** (with 28%, +6 pp, 'totally agree' and 44%, +2 pp, 'tend to agree');
- Around two-thirds of Europeans think that through the CAP the EU is fulfilling its role in both **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** (68%, +6 pp, including 23%, +5 pp, 'totally agree' and 45%, +1, 'tend to agree') and **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (65%, +5 pp, including 23%, +4 pp, 'totally agree' and 42%, +1 pp, 'tend to agree');
- Slightly more than six in ten share this opinion for **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (63%, +6 pp, including 25%, +6 pp, 'totally agree' and 38%, =, 'tend to agree') and **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (62%, +6 pp, including 23%, +6 pp, 'totally agree' and 39%, =, 'tend to agree');
- Finally, less than six in ten respondents (58%, +6 pp) believe that in this way the European Union is fulfilling its role in **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (including 21%, +4 pp, 'totally agree' and 37%, +2 pp, 'tend to agree').

These results show that large majorities of Europeans consider that the European Union, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in the seven areas tested; more than one in five respondents totally agree for each area.

Moreover, since 2017, this opinion has gained at least five percentage points in each of these seven areas.

<sup>19</sup> QAS To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in .... 1. Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers; 2. Creating growth and jobs in rural areas; 3. Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; 4. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU; 5. Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food; 6. Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; 7. Providing safe, healthy food of high quality. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Total disagree, Don't know.

**QA5** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...? (% - EU27)

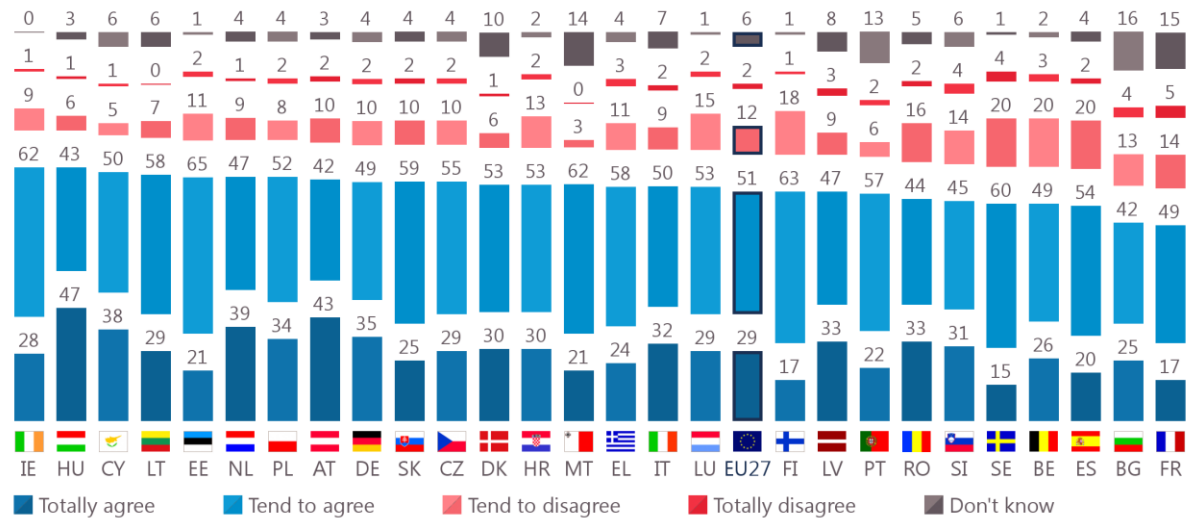


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** shows that at least two-thirds of respondents in all 27 EU Member States think that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **securing a stable supply of food in the EU**. This opinion is most widespread among respondents in Ireland and Hungary (both 90%), and Cyprus (88%). Conversely, less than three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in France (66%), Bulgaria (67%) and Spain (74%).

In 24 countries, at least one in five respondents totally agree with this idea, with the highest levels in Hungary (47%), Austria (43%) and the Netherlands (39%).

**QA5.4** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the proportion of respondents who think that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in each of the seven areas tested has increased in most EU Member States.

Indeed, the share of respondents who agree that the CAP is fulfilling the EU's role in **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** has increased in 25 EU Member States, by two digits in ten countries, most notably in Estonia (86%, +22 percentage points), Cyprus (88%, +18 pp) and Sweden (75%, +15 pp). It is unchanged in Germany and Belgium.

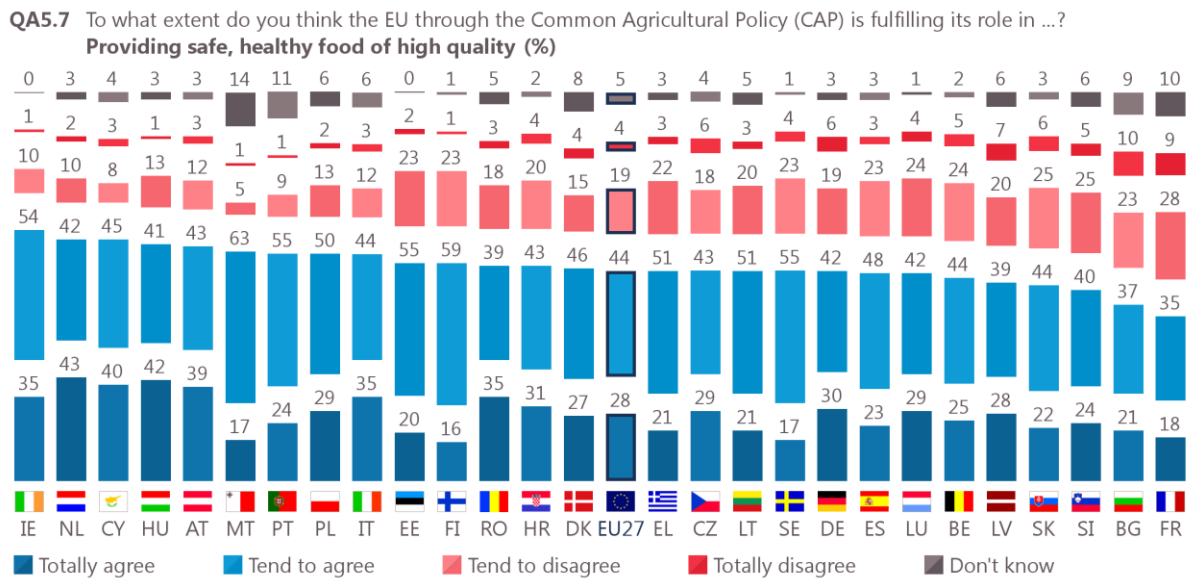
**QA5.4** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017		Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	
EU27		80	▲ 8	14	▼ 1	6
EE		86	▲ 22	13	▲ 1	1
CY		88	▲ 18	6	▼ 8	6
SE		75	▲ 15	24	▲ 2	1
IE		90	▲ 14	10	▲ 5	=
LV		80	▲ 14	12	▼ 6	8
LU		82	▲ 14	17	=	1
CZ		84	▲ 11	12	▼ 7	4
MT		83	▲ 11	3	▼ 5	14
FR		66	▲ 10	19	▼ 8	15
HU		90	▲ 10	7	▼ 5	3
DK		83	▲ 9	7	▼ 3	10
HR		83	▲ 9	15	▼ 3	2
NL		86	▲ 9	10	▼ 2	4
RO		77	▲ 9	18	▼ 5	5
EL		82	▲ 7	14	▼ 4	4
ES		74	▲ 7	22	▲ 8	4
IT		82	▲ 7	11	▼ 2	7
PL		86	▲ 7	10	=	4
SI		76	▲ 6	18	▼ 2	6
PT		79	▲ 5	8	▼ 3	13
SK		84	▲ 5	12	▼ 1	4
LT		87	▲ 4	7	▼ 2	6
AT		85	▲ 4	12	▼ 2	3
BG		67	▲ 3	17	▲ 2	16
FI		80	▲ 3	19	▲ 8	1
BE		75	=	23	▲ 6	2
DE		84	=	12	▲ 1	4

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In the 27 EU Member States, over half of respondents consider that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **providing safe, healthy food of high quality**. Respondents in Ireland (89%) and the Netherlands and Cyprus (both 85%) are the most likely to agree, while less than two-thirds do so in France (53%), Bulgaria (58%) and Slovenia (64%).

At least one in five respondents totally agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in this area in 23 countries, and at least four in ten do so in the Netherlands (43%), Hungary (42%) and Cyprus (40%).































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, belief that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role of **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** has gained ground in 22 EU Member States, increasing by at least ten percentage points in 11 countries, and most notably in Luxembourg (71%, +21 percentage points), Estonia (75%, +19 pp), Czechia (72%, +15 pp) and France (53%, +15 pp). It has decreased slightly only in Finland (75%, -2 pp) and Belgium (69%, -2 pp), and has remained unchanged in Slovakia, Slovenia and Bulgaria.

QA5.7 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?

**Providing safe, healthy food of high quality (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		72	▲ 8	23	▼ 2	5
LU		71	▲ 21	28	▼ 10	1
EE		75	▲ 19	25	▲ 1	0
CZ		72	▲ 15	24	▼ 12	4
FR		53	▲ 15	37	▼ 13	10
CY		85	▲ 13	11	▼ 10	4
LV		67	▲ 12	27	▼ 7	6
AT		82	▲ 12	15	▼ 9	3
RO		74	▲ 12	21	▼ 9	5
SE		72	▲ 11	27	▼ 1	1
LT		72	▲ 10	23	▼ 8	5
HU		83	▲ 10	14	▼ 5	3
DK		73	▲ 9	19	▼ 5	8
IE		89	▲ 9	11	▲ 7	0
NL		85	▲ 8	12	▼ 4	3
DE		72	▲ 7	25	▼ 6	3
PL		79	▲ 7	15	▼ 3	6
MT		80	▲ 6	6	▼ 4	14
HR		74	▲ 5	24	▼ 1	2
EL		72	▲ 4	25	▼ 3	3
ES		71	▲ 4	26	▲ 9	3
PT		79	▲ 4	10	▼ 1	11
IT		79	▲ 3	15	▲ 1	6
BG		58	=	33	▲ 2	9
SI		64	=	30	▲ 2	6
SK		66	=	31	▲ 5	3
BE		69	▼ 2	29	▲ 7	2
FI		75	▼ 2	24	▲ 11	1

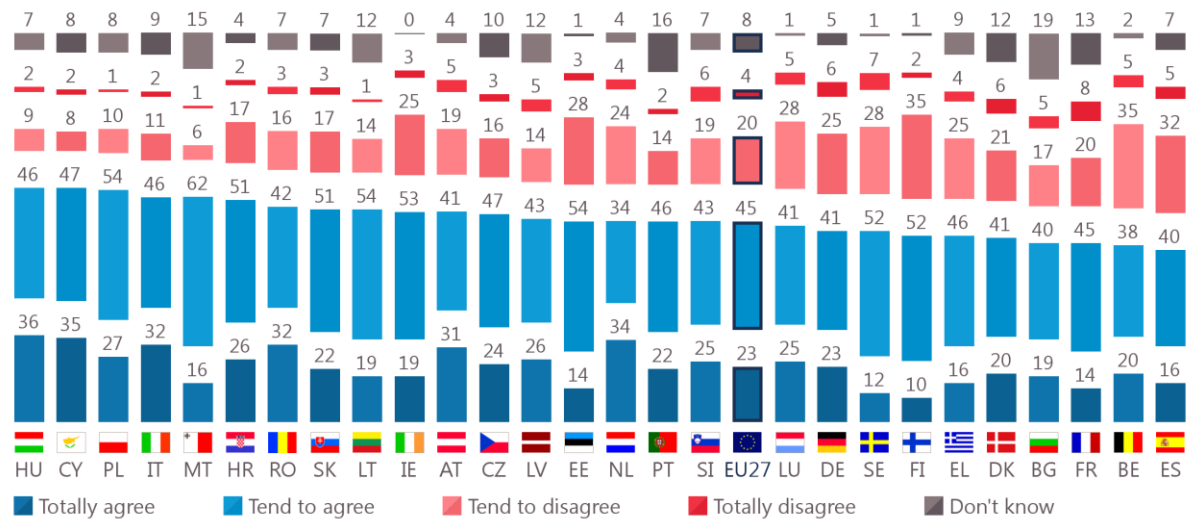
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



More than half the respondents think that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** in all 27 EU Member States, with the highest levels of agreement in Cyprus and Hungary (both 82%) and Poland (81%), and the lowest in Spain (56%), Belgium (58%) and Bulgaria and France (both 59%).

At least one in five respondents ‘totally agree’ in 17 countries, particularly in Hungary (36%), Cyprus (35%) and the Netherlands (34%).

QA5.5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (%)































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Belief that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** has risen in 23 EU Member States since 2017, by two digits in seven countries, including Estonia (68%, +17 pp), Sweden (64%, +16 pp), Cyprus (82%, +13 pp) and Latvia (69%, +13 pp). Conversely, it has declined only in Belgium (58%, -7 pp) and Spain (56%, -6 pp). It is unchanged in Ireland and Portugal.

QA5.5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?

**Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		68	▲ 6	24	=	8
EE		68	▲ 17	31	▲ 10	1
SE		64	▲ 16	35	▼ 1	1
CY		82	▲ 13	10	▼ 7	8
LV		69	▲ 13	19	▼ 7	12
FR		59	▲ 12	28	▼ 9	13
HU		82	▲ 10	11	▼ 7	7
PL		81	▲ 10	11	▼ 3	8
LU		66	▲ 9	33	▲ 4	1
RO		74	▲ 8	19	▼ 3	7
DK		61	▲ 7	27	▼ 4	12
HR		77	▲ 7	19	▼ 3	4
LT		73	▲ 7	15	▼ 4	12
MT		78	▲ 6	7	▼ 2	15
AT		72	▲ 6	24	▼ 4	4
EL		62	▲ 5	29	▼ 1	9
SI		68	▲ 5	25	▼ 1	7
IT		78	▲ 4	13	▼ 1	9
CZ		71	▲ 3	19	▼ 3	10
DE		64	▲ 3	31	▼ 2	5
NL		68	▲ 3	28	▲ 3	4
FI		62	▲ 3	37	▲ 10	1
BG		59	▲ 1	22	▲ 1	19
SK		73	▲ 1	20	▲ 4	7
IE		72	=	28	▲ 19	0
PT		68	=	16	▲ 3	16
ES		56	▼ 6	37	▲ 18	7
BE		58	▼ 7	40	▲ 14	2

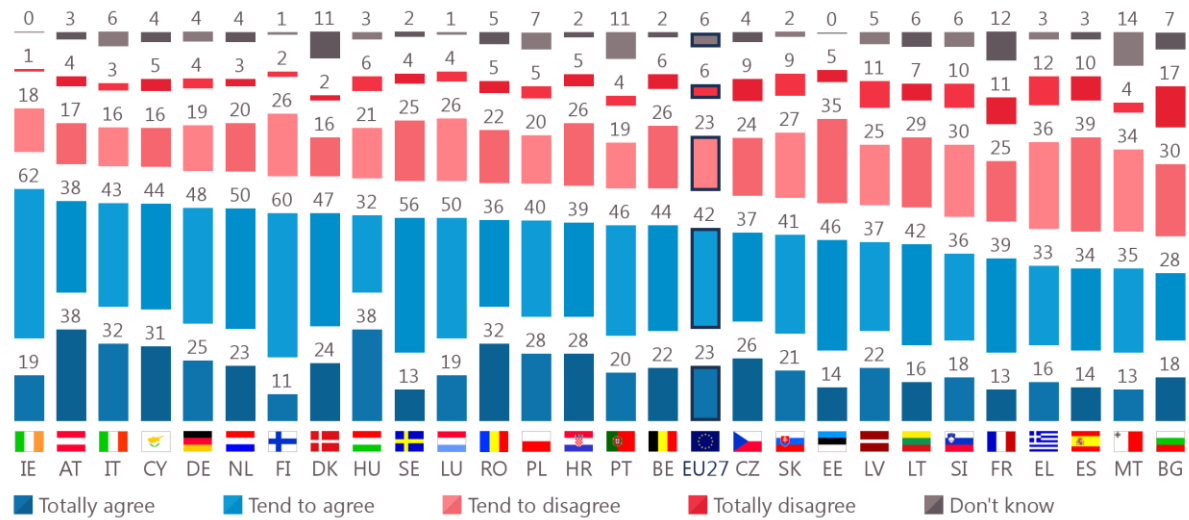
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers**. Within these countries, this proportion is the highest in Ireland (81%), Austria (76%), and Cyprus and Italy (both 75%), and the lowest in Greece (49% vs. 48%), Malta (48% vs. 38%) and France (52% vs. 36%).

In 15 countries, at least one in five respondents ‘totally agree’, most notably in Hungary and Austria (both 38%) and Romania and Italy (both 32%).

Conversely, in two countries, only a minority of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers: Bulgaria (46% vs. 47%) and Spain (48% vs. 49%).

**QA5.3** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** is mentioned more in 23 EU Member States, by two digits in ten countries, particularly in Cyprus (75%, +21 percentage points), Estonia (60%, +20 pp) and Latvia (59%, +19 pp). However, it is cited less in Malta (48%, -12 pp), Spain (48%, -6 pp) and Bulgaria (46%, -2 pp). It is unchanged in Poland.

QA5.3 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?

**Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers**  
(%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		65	▲ 5	29	▲ 1	6
CY		75	▲ 21	21	▼ 17	4
EE		60	▲ 20	40	▲ 2	0
LV		59	▲ 19	36	▼ 13	5
SE		69	▲ 17	29	=	2
LU		69	▲ 16	30	▼ 3	1
FR		52	▲ 12	36	▼ 10	12
CZ		63	▲ 11	33	▼ 9	4
LT		58	▲ 11	36	▼ 11	6
IE		81	▲ 10	19	▲ 8	0
PT		66	▲ 10	23	▼ 7	11
RO		68	▲ 9	27	▼ 6	5
EL		49	▲ 8	48	▼ 8	3
HR		67	▲ 7	31	▼ 3	2
HU		70	▲ 7	27	▼ 1	3
AT		76	▲ 7	21	▼ 6	3
FI		71	▲ 7	28	▲ 4	1
DK		71	▲ 5	18	▼ 1	11
IT		75	▲ 4	19	=	6
NL		73	▲ 4	23	▲ 1	4
SI		54	▲ 2	40	▲ 1	6
SK		62	▲ 2	36	▲ 3	2
BE		66	▲ 1	32	▲ 5	2
DE		73	=	23	=	4
PL		68	=	25	▲ 4	7
BG		46	▼ 2	47	▲ 4	7
ES		48	▼ 6	49	▲ 20	3
MT		48	▼ 12	38	▲ 15	14

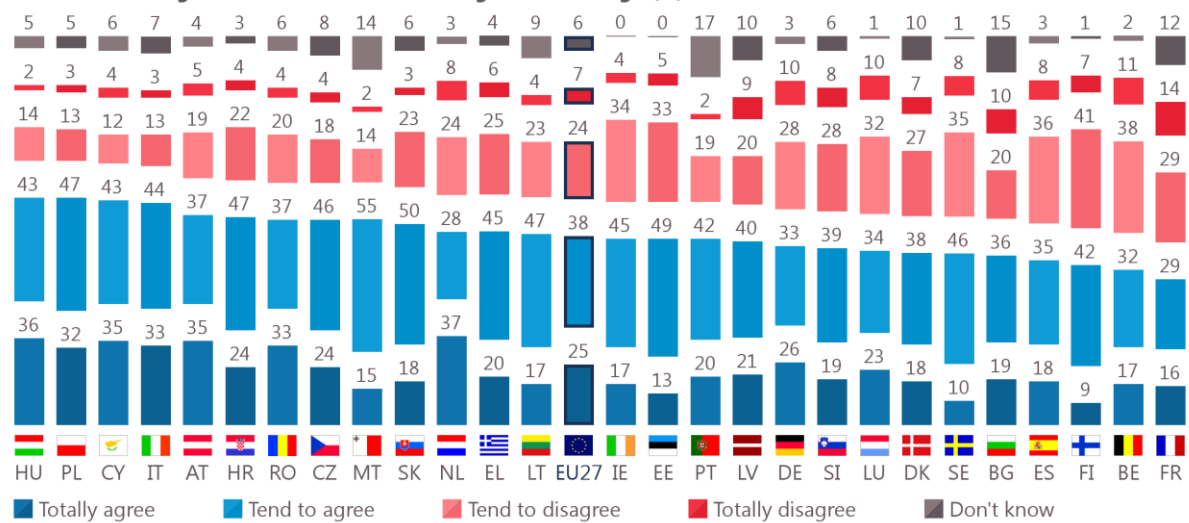
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In 26 EU Member States, majorities of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **protecting the environment and tackling climate change**, with more than three-quarters sharing this opinion in Hungary and Poland (both 79%), Cyprus (78%) and Italy (77%). Among these 26 countries, this view is least widespread in France (45% vs. 43%), Finland (51% vs. 48%) and Spain (53%).

At least one in five respondents ‘totally agree’ in 14 countries, particularly in the Netherlands (37%), Hungary (36%) and Austria and Cyprus (both 35%).

Respondents in Belgium are divided on this issue (49% vs. 49%).

**QA5.6** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...? **Protecting the environment and tackling climate change (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, belief that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** has increased in 22 EU Member States, by at least ten percentage points in seven countries, most notably in Estonia (62%, +17 percentage points), Luxembourg (57%, +13 pp), Hungary (79%, +12 pp) and Portugal (62%, +12 pp). Meanwhile, it has decreased in four countries, particularly in Belgium (49%, -11 pp).

**QA5.6** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Protecting the environment and tackling climate change**  
 (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017		Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	
EU27		63	▲ 6	31	▲ 1	6
EE		62	▲ 17	38	▲ 11	=
LU		57	▲ 13	42	▼ 1	1
HU		79	▲ 12	16	▼ 8	5
PT		62	▲ 12	21	▼ 11	17
CY		78	▲ 11	16	▼ 9	6
FR		45	▲ 10	43	▼ 8	12
LV		61	▲ 10	29	▼ 4	10
AT		72	▲ 9	24	▼ 7	4
CZ		70	▲ 8	22	▼ 5	8
DE		59	▲ 7	38	▼ 4	3
EL		65	▲ 6	31	▼ 4	4
MT		70	▲ 6	16	▼ 1	14
RO		70	▲ 6	24	▼ 1	6
DK		56	▲ 5	34	▼ 3	10
IT		77	▲ 5	16	▼ 1	7
PL		79	▲ 5	16	=	5
HR		71	▲ 3	26	▲ 2	3
SI		58	▲ 3	36	▲ 1	6
SE		56	▲ 2	43	▲ 10	1
BG		55	▲ 1	30	▲ 3	15
NL		65	▲ 1	32	▲ 4	3
SK		68	▲ 1	26	▲ 4	6
LT		64	=	27	▲ 2	9
ES		53	▼ 5	44	▲ 18	3
FI		51	▼ 5	48	▲ 19	1
IE		62	▼ 7	38	▲ 25	=
BE		49	▼ 11	49	▲ 16	2

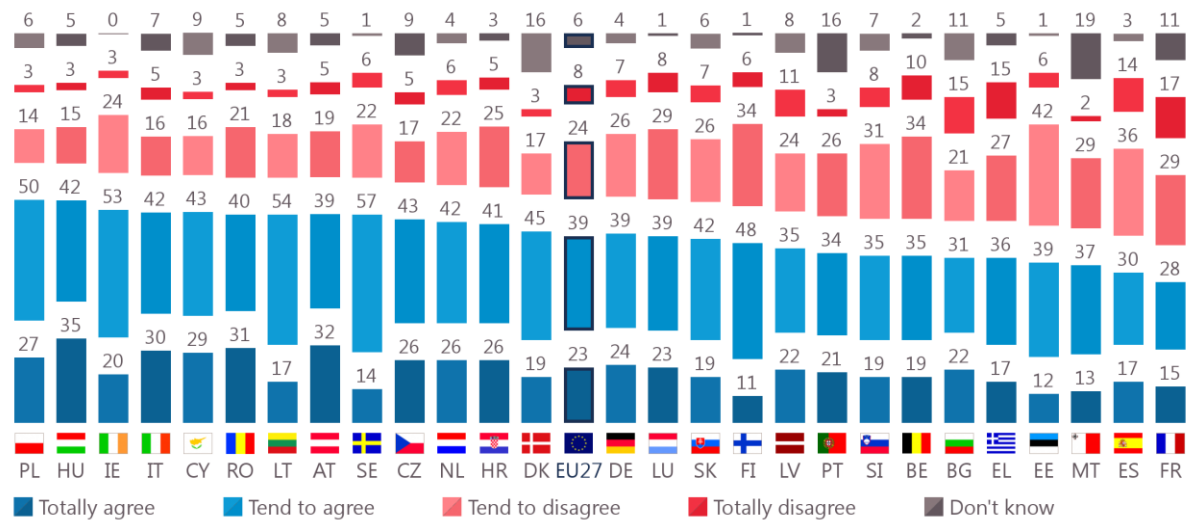
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

At least half of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** in 25 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Poland and Hungary (both 77%), and Ireland (73%), and the lowest in Malta (50% vs. 31%), Estonia (51%) and Greece and Bulgaria (both 53%).

At least one in five respondents ‘totally agree’ in 15 countries, and over three in ten do so in Hungary (35%), Austria (32%) and Romania (31%).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers in France (43% vs. 46%) and Spain (47% vs. 50%).

**QA5.1** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** has gained ground in 21 EU Member States since 2017, by two digits in eight countries, most dramatically in Sweden (71%, +23 percentage points), Luxembourg (62%, +17 pp) and France (43%, +15 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in six countries, most strikingly in Malta (50%, -16 pp).

QA5.1 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?

**Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		62	▲ 6	32	▲ 2	6
SE		71	▲ 23	28	▼ 6	1
LU		62	▲ 17	37	▼ 4	1
FR		43	▲ 15	46	▼ 13	11
EE		51	▲ 14	48	▲ 13	1
LV		57	▲ 13	35	▼ 8	8
FI		59	▲ 13	40	▼ 1	1
CY		72	▲ 12	19	▼ 7	9
CZ		69	▲ 10	22	▼ 8	9
RO		71	▲ 8	24	▼ 5	5
DK		64	▲ 7	20	▼ 3	16
NL		68	▲ 7	28	▲ 1	4
HU		77	▲ 6	18	=	5
DE		63	▲ 5	33	▲ 1	4
EL		53	▲ 5	42	▼ 3	5
HR		67	▲ 5	30	▼ 1	3
AT		71	▲ 4	24	▼ 3	5
IE		73	▲ 3	27	▲ 17	0
IT		72	▲ 3	21	▲ 3	7
LT		71	▲ 2	21	=	8
PL		77	▲ 2	17	▲ 3	6
PT		55	▲ 1	29	▲ 1	16
SI		54	▼ 3	39	▲ 5	7
BE		54	▼ 4	44	▲ 10	2
BG		53	▼ 4	36	▲ 6	11
SK		61	▼ 5	33	▲ 9	6
ES		47	▼ 8	50	▲ 23	3
MT		50	▼ 16	31	▲ 21	19

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



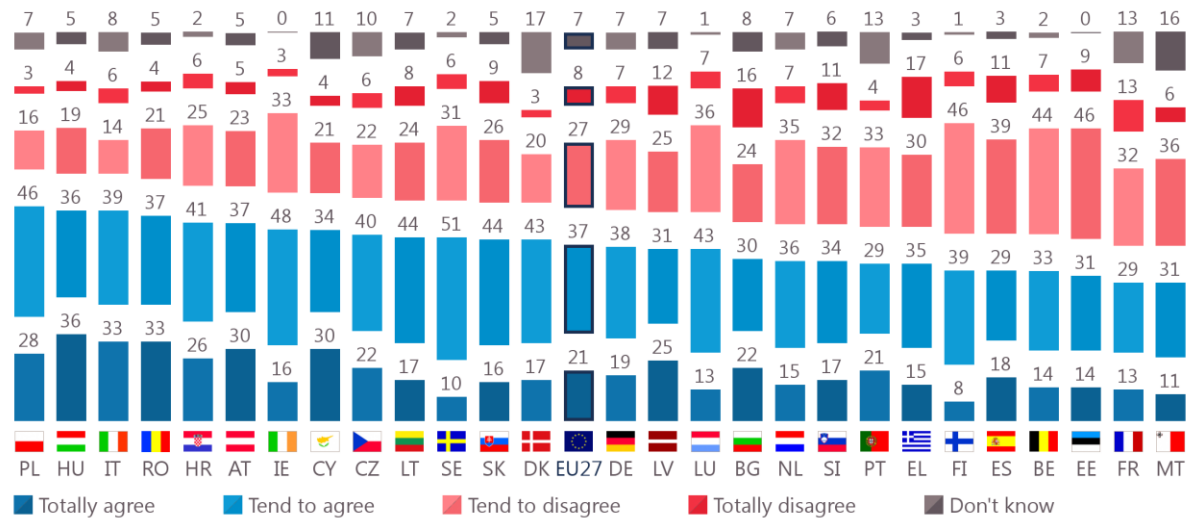
In 21 EU Member States, at least half of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **creating growth and jobs in rural areas**. More than seven in ten respondents share this opinion in Poland (74%) and Italy and Hungary (both 72%), compared with 50% in both Greece (vs. 47%) and Portugal (vs. 37%), and 51% in both Slovenia (vs. 43%) and the Netherlands (vs. 42%).

Over one in five respondents ‘totally agree’ with this view in 11 EU Member States, particularly in Hungary (36%) and Italy and Romania (both 33%), and 51% in both Slovenia (vs. 43%) and the Netherlands (vs. 42%).

However, only minorities of respondents are in agreement in five countries: France (42% vs. 45%), Estonia (45% vs. 54%), Spain and Belgium (both 47% vs. 50%) and Finland (47% vs. 52%).

Respondents in Malta are evenly divided (42% vs. 42%).





























**QA5.2** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Creating growth and jobs in rural areas (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, belief that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** has risen in 19 countries, most notably in Sweden (61%, +18 pp), Luxembourg (56%, +15 pp), Latvia (56%, +14 pp), France (42%, +14 pp), Denmark (60%, +12 pp) and Finland (47%, +10 pp). It has fallen in eight countries, most dramatically in Malta (42%, -19 pp).

QA5.2 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Creating growth and jobs in rural areas (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		58	▲ 6	35	▲ 2	7
SE		61	▲ 18	37	▼ 3	2
LU		56	▲ 15	43	▲ 2	1
FR		42	▲ 14	45	▼ 10	13
LV		56	▲ 14	37	▼ 8	7
DK		60	▲ 12	23	▼ 6	17
FI		47	▲ 10	52	▲ 4	1
EE		45	▲ 9	55	▲ 14	0
CY		64	▲ 9	25	▼ 6	11
EL		50	▲ 8	47	▼ 4	3
HU		72	▲ 8	23	▼ 3	5
DE		57	▲ 7	36	▼ 1	7
RO		70	▲ 7	25	▼ 4	5
CZ		62	▲ 6	28	▼ 6	10
AT		67	▲ 6	28	▼ 3	5
HR		67	▲ 5	31	=	2
NL		51	▲ 4	42	▲ 5	7
IT		72	▲ 3	20	▲ 1	8
PT		50	▲ 3	37	=	13
PL		74	▲ 2	19	▲ 3	7
LT		61	▼ 1	32	▲ 2	7
SI		51	▼ 1	43	▲ 6	6
BE		47	▼ 2	51	▲ 10	2
IE		64	▼ 3	36	▲ 24	0
SK		60	▼ 5	35	▲ 9	5
BG		52	▼ 7	40	▲ 11	8
ES		47	▼ 7	50	▲ 21	3
MT		42	▼ 19	42	▲ 27	16

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows relatively few differences:




- Europeans who finished education between 16 and 19 years old are the most likely to agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in the seven areas, particularly in **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** (66%, compared with 58% among those who continued education up to age 20 or beyond), **ensuring a sustainable way to produce food** (71%, compared with 64%), **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** (62% vs. 53%) and **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** (64% vs. 59%);
- Other white collar workers are the most likely to agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in most of the seven areas: for example, 67% of 'other white collar workers' agree that it is fulfilling its role in **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** (vs. 57% of unemployed respondents) while 64% agree that it is **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** (vs. 51% among the unemployed).
- Respondents living in a large town are the most likely to agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in each of these areas, particularly when it comes to **ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers** (66%, compared with 58% of respondents living in rural villages), **ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers** (67%, compared with 63%) and **creating growth and jobs in rural areas** (61%, compared with 55%).

Moreover, Europeans who have a positive image of the EU are by far the most likely to agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in each of the seven areas, most notably for **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (80%, compared with 58% among those whose image of the EU is negative).

The same goes for respondents who think agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU, particularly when it comes to **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (73%, compared with 58% of those who say agriculture and rural areas are not important).

Finally, respondents who believe the CAP benefits all Europeans are also the most likely to agree that it is fulfilling its role in every area, most notably in **providing safe, healthy food of high quality** (78%, compared with 56% of those who disagree that the CAP benefits all Europeans) and **protecting the environment and tackling climate change** (68% vs. 46%).

**QA5** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ... ?  
**Total 'Agree' (% - EU)**

	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Providing safe, healthy food of high quality
EU27	61	58	65	79	68	62	72
 Education (End of)							
15-	63	59	64	78	69	66	74
16-19	64	62	66	80	71	66	73
20+	58	54	63	79	64	58	70
Still studying	60	57	69	81	64	58	74
 Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	61	59	65	80	68	64	73
Managers	60	56	67	82	64	58	71
Other white collars	64	59	67	81	68	64	73
Manual workers	62	59	64	78	70	64	72
House persons	61	56	62	79	68	63	72
Unemployed	51	49	57	72	63	57	68
Retired	63	60	64	79	69	65	71
Students	60	57	69	80	65	57	73
 Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	58	55	62	76	66	61	71
Small/ mid size town	61	58	66	80	68	63	71
Large town	66	62	67	82	70	63	74
<b>Image of EU</b>							
Positive	68	64	72	85	73	68	79
Neutral	58	55	62	77	66	61	69
Negative	52	48	54	70	57	52	58
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>							
Important	62	58	66	80	68	63	73
Not important	55	53	56	67	57	55	58
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>							
Agree	67	64	70	84	73	68	78
Disagree	48	43	51	68	53	46	56

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### 3 The perceived importance of the priorities of the CAP

#### **At least eight in ten Europeans consider that the eight priorities of the CAP tested are important**

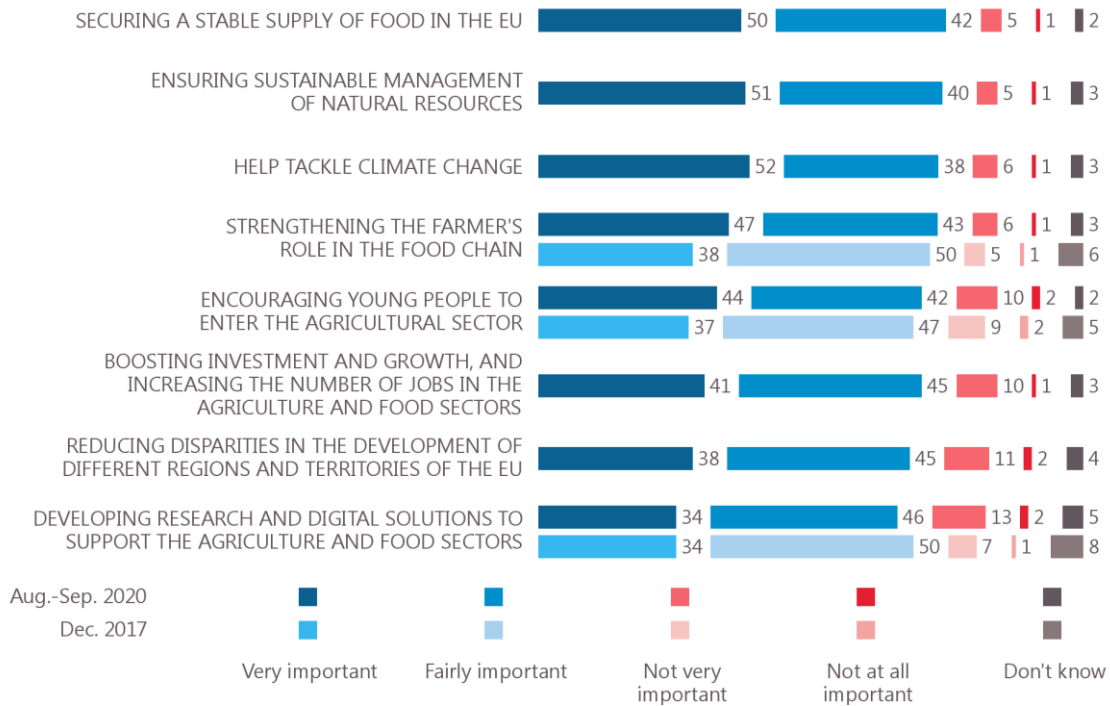
Respondents were asked about the importance of eight priorities of the CAP<sup>20</sup>. Their answers show that:

- At least nine in ten Europeans believe that the following CAP priorities are important: **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU’** (92%, with 50% ‘very important’ and 42% ‘fairly important’), **‘ensuring sustainable management of natural resources’** (91%, with 51% ‘very important’ and 40% ‘fairly important’), **‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’** (90%, +2 percentage points since 2017, including 47%, +9 pp, ‘very important’ and 43%, -7 pp, ‘fairly important’) and **‘helping tackle climate change’** (90%, with 52% ‘very important’ and 38% ‘fairly important’);
- At least eight in ten share that opinion about the four other priorities of the CAP: 86% (+2 percentage points since 2017) for **‘encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector’** (with 44%, +7 pp, ‘very important’ and 42%, -5 pp, ‘fairly important’), 86% for **‘boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors’** (with 41% ‘very important’ and 45% ‘fairly important’), 83% for **‘reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU’** (with 38% ‘very important’ and 45% ‘fairly important’) and 80% (-4 percentage points since 2017<sup>21</sup>) for **‘developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors’** (including 34%, unchanged, ‘very important’ and 46%, -4 pp, ‘fairly important’).

<sup>20</sup> QA7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? 1. Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors; 2. Strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain; 3. Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector; 4. Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors; 5. Help tackle climate change; 6. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU; 7. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources; 8. Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU. Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not at all important, Don’t know.

<sup>21</sup> In 2017, this item was slightly different: ‘Developing research and innovation to support the agri-food sector’

**QA7** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
(% - EU27)

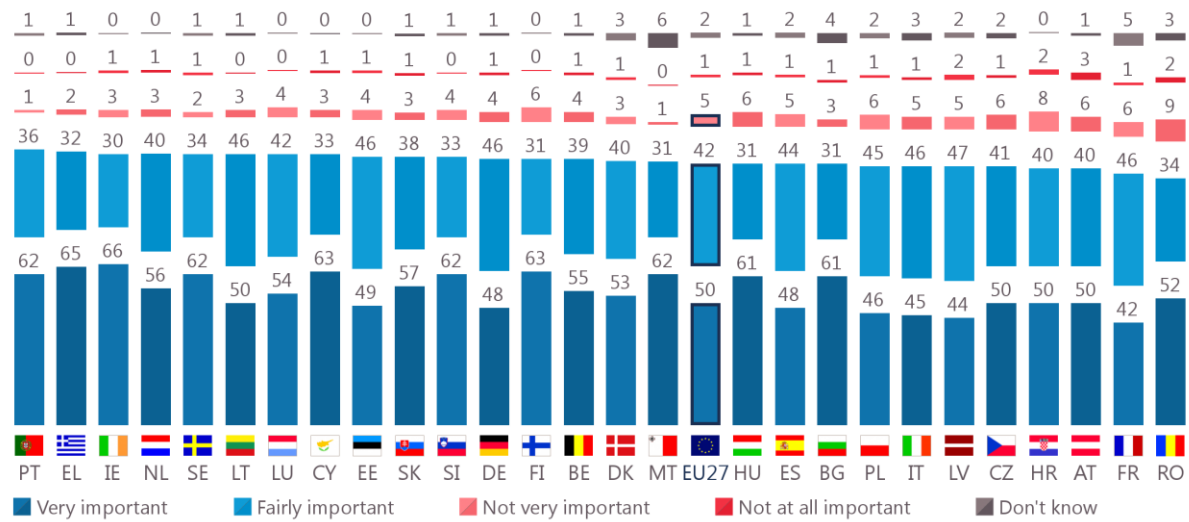


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** shows that over eight in ten respondents in every EU Member State think that **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** is an important priority of the CAP, with the highest proportions in Portugal (98%) and Greece (97%), and the lowest in Romania (86%), France (88%) and Croatia and Austria (both 90%).

At least half of respondents consider that this is a very important priority of the CAP in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (66%), Greece (65%) and Finland and Cyprus (both 63%).

**QA7.6** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**

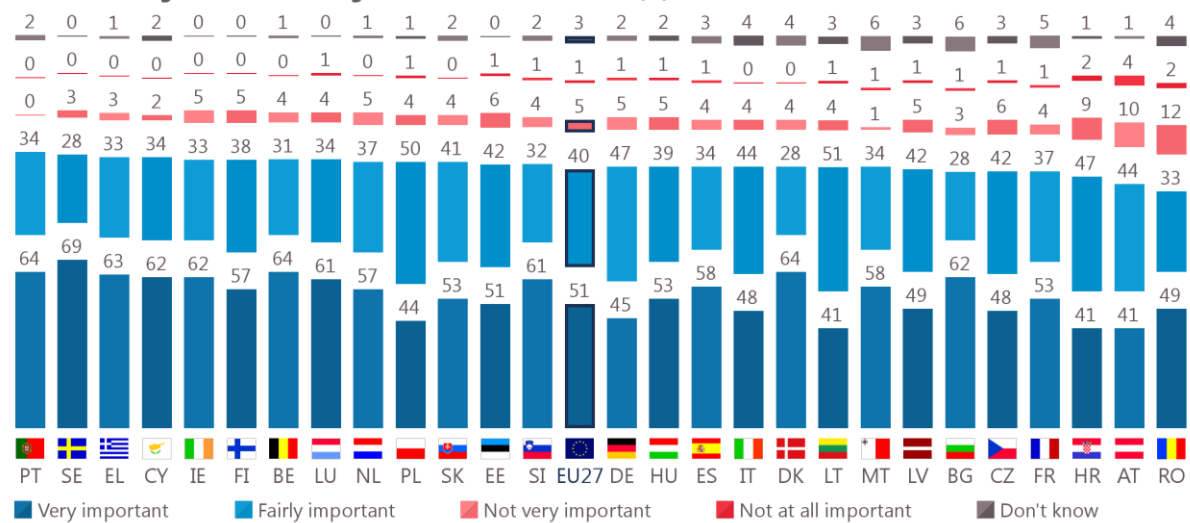


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

More than eight in ten respondents in each country think **ensuring sustainable management of natural resources** is an important priority of the CAP, with proportions ranging from 98% in Portugal, 97% in Sweden and 96% in both Greece and Cyprus to 82% in Romania, 85% in Austria and 88% in Croatia.

Over half of respondents in 18 countries consider that it is a very important priority of the CAP, particularly in Sweden (69%) and Denmark, Portugal and Belgium (all 64%).

**QA7.7** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (%)**



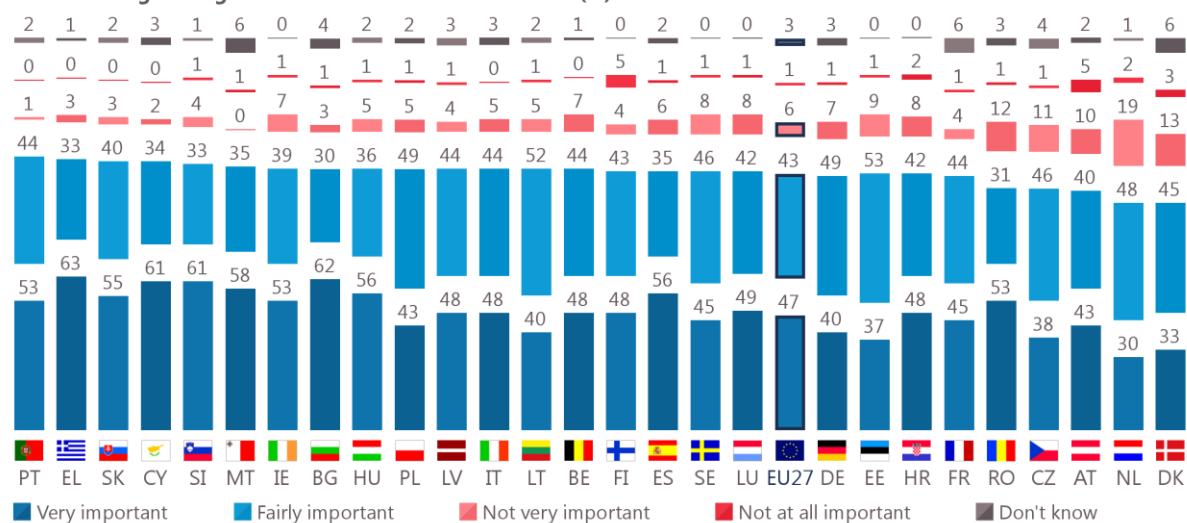
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



In the 27 EU Member States, more than three-quarters of respondents believe that **strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain** is an important priority of the CAP. The share of respondents thinking that way is the highest in Portugal (97%), Greece (96%) and Cyprus and Slovakia (both 95%), and the lowest in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 78%) and Austria (83%).

More than half the respondents think that this priority is very important in 11 countries, most notably in Greece (63%), Bulgaria (62%) and Slovenia and Cyprus (both 61%).

QA7.2 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the share of respondents who think that strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain is an important priority of the CAP has increased in 16 EU Member States, particularly in Estonia (90%, +10 percentage points). It has decreased slightly in seven countries, including Czechia (84%, -5 pp) and Austria (83%, -5 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in four countries (Belgium, Spain, Romania and Slovenia).

QA7.2 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

**Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)**

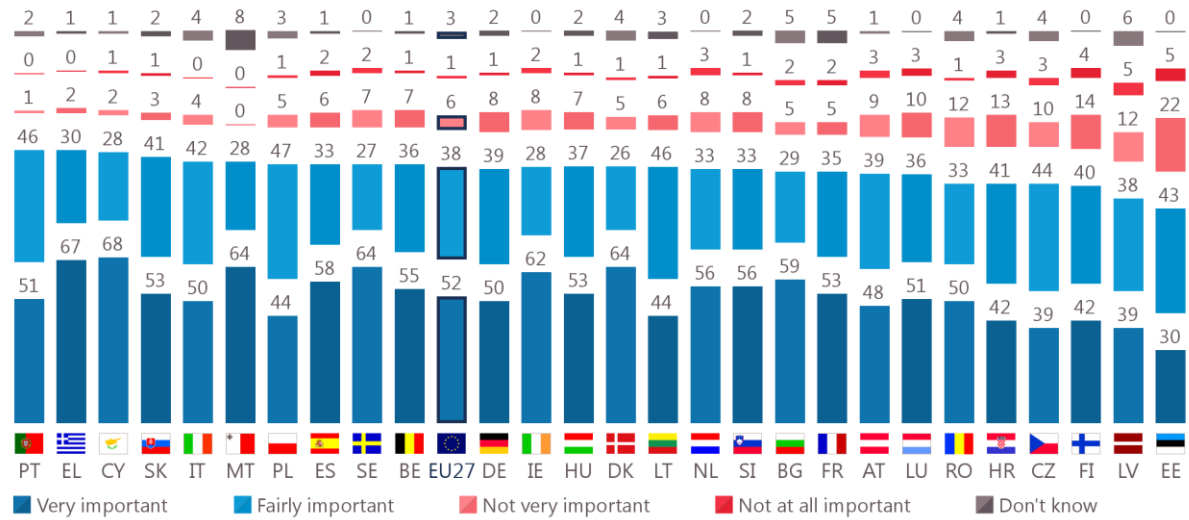
		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		90	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	3
EE		90	▲ 10	10	▲ 5	0
MT		93	▲ 6	1	▼ 2	6
HU		92	▲ 5	6	▼ 2	2
IE		92	▲ 4	8	▲ 6	0
LU		91	▲ 4	9	▲ 4	0
FR		89	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	6
PL		92	▲ 3	6	▲ 2	2
PT		97	▲ 3	1	=	2
SK		95	▲ 3	3	=	2
BG		92	▲ 2	4	▲ 2	4
EL		96	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	1
HR		90	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	0
LV		92	▲ 2	5	▲ 1	3
IT		92	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	3
CY		95	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	3
SE		91	▲ 1	9	▲ 2	0
BE		92	=	7	=	1
ES		91	=	7	▲ 5	2
RO		84	=	13	=	3
SI		94	=	5	▲ 1	1
DK		78	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	6
LT		92	▼ 1	6	▲ 3	2
FI		91	▼ 1	9	▲ 6	0
DE		89	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	3
NL		78	▼ 3	21	▲ 6	1
CZ		84	▼ 5	12	▲ 5	4
AT		83	▼ 5	15	▲ 6	2

Base: all respondents (n. = 27,237)

In the 27 EU Member States, more than seven in ten respondents believe that **helping tackle climate change** is an important priority of the CAP, with proportions ranging from 97% in both Greece and Portugal and 96% in Cyprus to 73% in Estonia, 77% in Latvia and 82% in Finland.

At least half the respondents think that this is a very important priority of the CAP in 19 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Cyprus (68%), Greece (67%) and Denmark, Malta and Sweden (all 64%).

**QA7.5** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Help tackle climate change (%)**

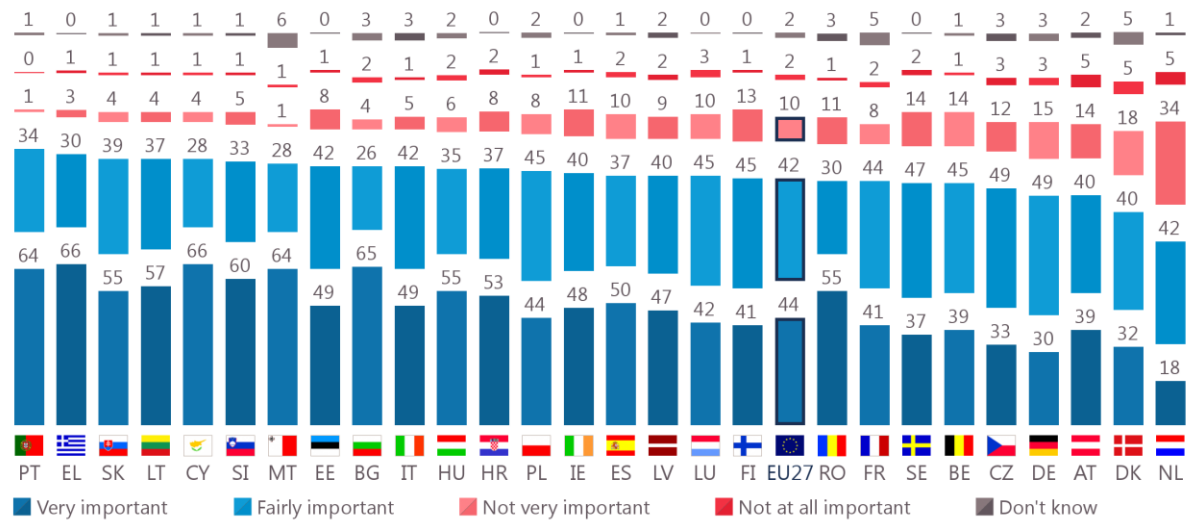


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

At least six in ten respondents in the 27 EU Member States think that **encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector** is an important priority of the CAP, with the highest proportions in Portugal (98%), Greece (96%) and Slovakia, Cyprus and Lithuania (all 94%), and the lowest in the Netherlands (60%), Denmark (72%) and Austria (79%).

In 12 EU Member States, at least half of respondents say that this priority of the CAP is very important, most notably in Cyprus and Greece (both 66%), and Bulgaria (65%).

**QA7.3** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, the share of respondents thinking that encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector is important has risen somewhat in 16 EU Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (87%, +8 percentage points). Conversely, it has fallen in six countries, most notably in the Netherlands (60%, -5 pp). It is unchanged in five countries (Belgium, Denmark, Croatia, Poland, and Finland).

QA7.3 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

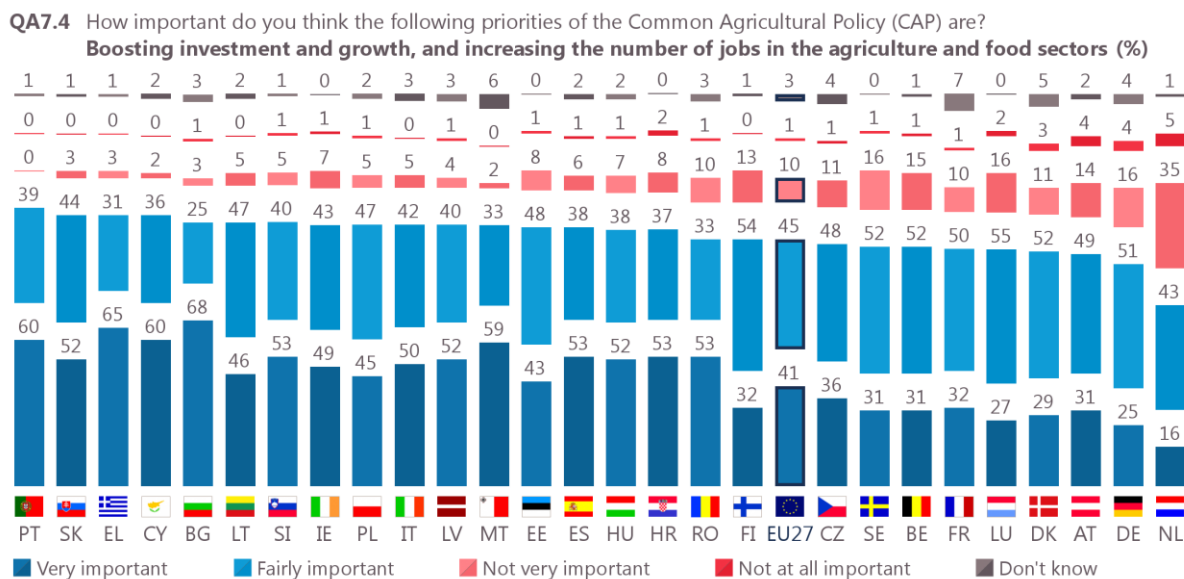
**Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector**  
(%)

		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		86	▲ 2	12	▲ 1	2
LU		87	▲ 8	13	▲ 2	0
EE		91	▲ 6	9	▲ 2	0
MT		92	▲ 6	2	▼ 3	6
FR		85	▲ 4	10	▼ 4	5
HU		90	▲ 4	8	▼ 2	2
SK		94	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	1
SE		84	▲ 3	16	▼ 1	0
CZ		82	▲ 2	15	▼ 1	3
IE		88	▲ 2	12	▲ 8	0
LV		87	▲ 2	11	▲ 2	2
LT		94	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	1
PT		98	▲ 2	1	=	1
BG		91	▲ 1	6	▲ 2	3
EL		96	▲ 1	4	=	0
RO		85	▲ 1	12	▼ 2	3
SI		93	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	1
BE		84	=	15	=	1
DK		72	=	23	▲ 3	5
HR		90	=	10	▲ 2	0
PL		89	=	9	▲ 4	2
FI		86	=	14	▲ 5	0
CY		94	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	1
IT		91	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	3
DE		79	▼ 3	18	▲ 5	3
ES		87	▼ 3	12	▲ 7	1
AT		79	▼ 3	19	▲ 3	2
NL		60	▼ 5	39	▲ 7	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In the 27 EU Member States, over half of respondents believe that **boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors** is an important priority of the CAP, with proportions ranging from 99% in Portugal, and 96% in Slovakia, Cyprus and Greece to 59% in the Netherlands, 76% in Germany and 80% in Austria.

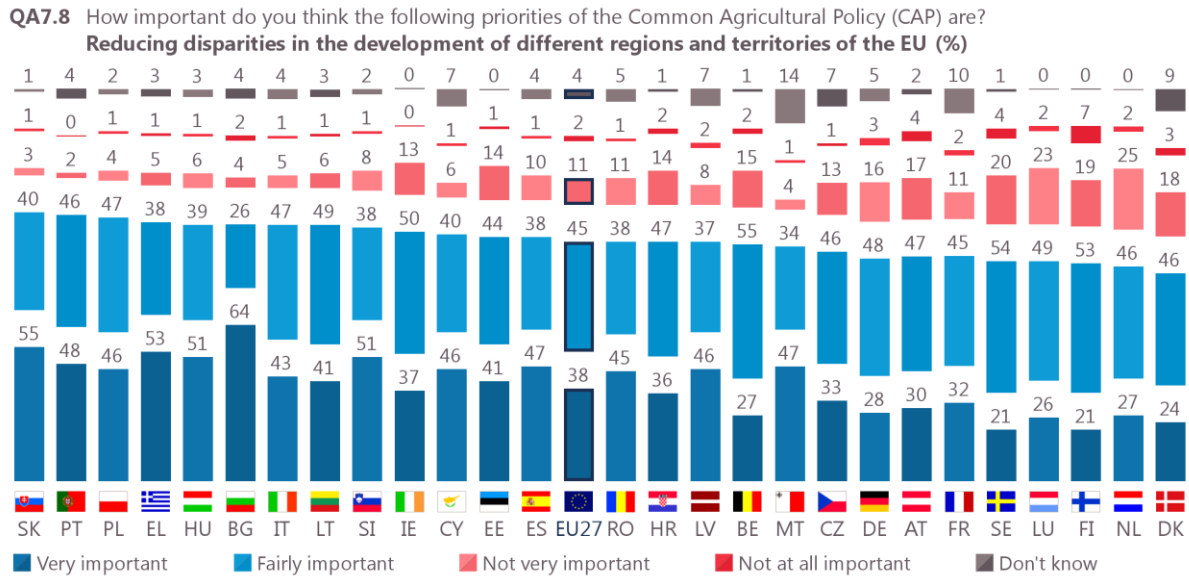
At least half the respondents consider that this priority is very important in 13 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Bulgaria (68%), Greece (65%), and Cyprus and Portugal (both 60%).



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

At least seven in ten respondents in each EU Member State think that **reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU** is an important priority of the CAP. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Slovakia (95%), Portugal (94%) and Poland (93%), and the lowest in Denmark (70%), the Netherlands (73%) and Finland (74%).

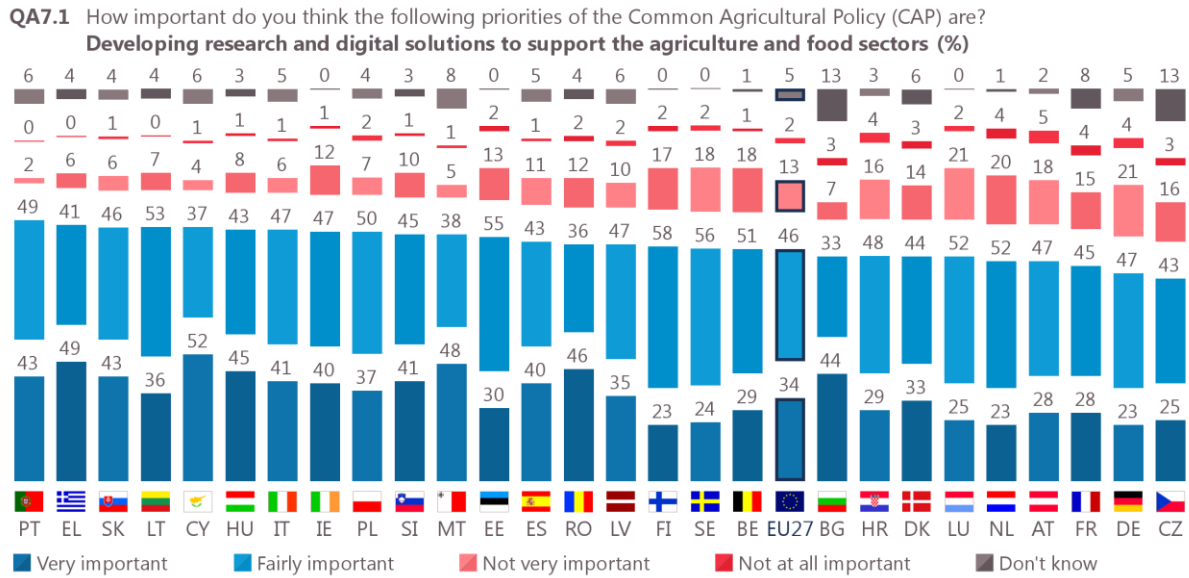
Over half of respondents believe that this priority of the CAP is very important in Bulgaria (64%), Slovakia (55%), Greece (53%), and Hungary and Slovenia (both 51%).



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In the 27 EU Member States, over two-thirds of respondents consider that **developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors** is an important priority of the CAP, with proportions ranging from 92% in Portugal, 90% in Greece, and 89% in Lithuania, Cyprus and Slovakia to 68% in Czechia, 70% in Germany and 73% in France.

Cyprus is the only country where more than half of respondents believe that this priority is very important (52%).































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the proportion of respondents who think that developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors is an important priority of the CAP has decreased in 23 EU Member States, most notably in Czechia (68%, -17 pp), Bulgaria and Denmark (77%, both -11 pp), Germany (71%, -11 pp) and Sweden (80%, -10 pp). Conversely, it has increased in Estonia (85%, +8 pp), Hungary (88%, +3 pp) and Malta (86%, +1 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Lithuania.

QA7.1 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

**Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (%)**

		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		80	▼ 4	15	▲ 7	5
EE		85	▲ 8	15	▲ 8	0
HU		88	▲ 3	9	=	3
MT		86	▲ 1	6	▲ 4	8
LT		89	=	7	▲ 2	4
IE		87	▼ 1	13	▲ 11	0
SK		89	▼ 1	7	▲ 3	4
PL		87	▼ 2	9	▲ 4	4
PT		92	▼ 2	2	▲ 1	6
LU		77	▼ 3	23	▲ 12	0
RO		82	▼ 3	14	▲ 3	4
EL		90	▼ 4	6	▲ 2	4
ES		83	▼ 4	12	▲ 7	5
FR		73	▼ 4	19	▲ 4	8
IT		88	▼ 4	7	▲ 4	5
LV		82	▼ 4	12	▲ 5	6
SI		86	▼ 4	11	▲ 4	3
CY		89	▼ 5	5	▲ 2	6
AT		75	▼ 5	23	▲ 7	2
NL		75	▼ 7	24	▲ 12	1
HR		77	▼ 8	20	▲ 9	3
FI		81	▼ 8	19	▲ 14	0
BE		80	▼ 9	19	▲ 9	1
SE		80	▼ 10	20	▲ 13	0
BG		77	▼ 11	10	▲ 7	13
DK		77	▼ 11	17	▲ 12	6
DE		70	▼ 12	25	▲ 13	5
CZ		68	▼ 17	19	▲ 9	13

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** reveals few differences, which is consistent with the high proportions of respondents who think that each of these priorities is important. Interestingly, one of the most notable socio-demographic differences is that respondents aged 55 and over are the most likely to say that **encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector** is an important priority of the CAP (88%, compared with 80% among respondents aged 15-24 years).

However, much more significant differences are found when we focus on respondents' attitudes towards the importance of agriculture and rural areas: Europeans who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future of the European Union are by far the most likely to consider that the eight priorities of the CAP are important: this is particularly true for **strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain** (91%, compared with 69% of those who say that agriculture and rural areas are not important), **helping tackle climate change** (91% vs. 73%) and **encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector** (86% vs. 67%).

A similar pattern applies to respondents who agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and to those who consider that EU aid to farmers should increase: they are by far the most likely to believe that each of these eight priorities of the CAP is important.

**QA7** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
Total 'Important' (% - EU)

	Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (N)	Help tackle climate change (N)	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (N)
EU27	80	90	86	86	90	92	91
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	81	86	80	85	89	91	90
25-39	80	89	83	84	89	90	92
40-54	80	90	86	86	90	93	92
55 +	80	91	88	86	91	93	92
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>							
Important	81	91	86	87	91	93	93
Not important	64	69	67	69	73	77	76
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>							
Agree	84	93	88	88	92	94	94
Disagree	70	84	78	78	84	86	88
<b>EU aid to farmers should...</b>							
Increase	82	94	90	91	92	94	94
Decrease	72	75	70	68	80	86	86
No change	79	89	83	84	90	92	91

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## 4 The contribution of the CAP

### Large majorities of Europeans consider that the CAP contributes to the eight areas tested, most notably to securing a stable supply of food in the EU

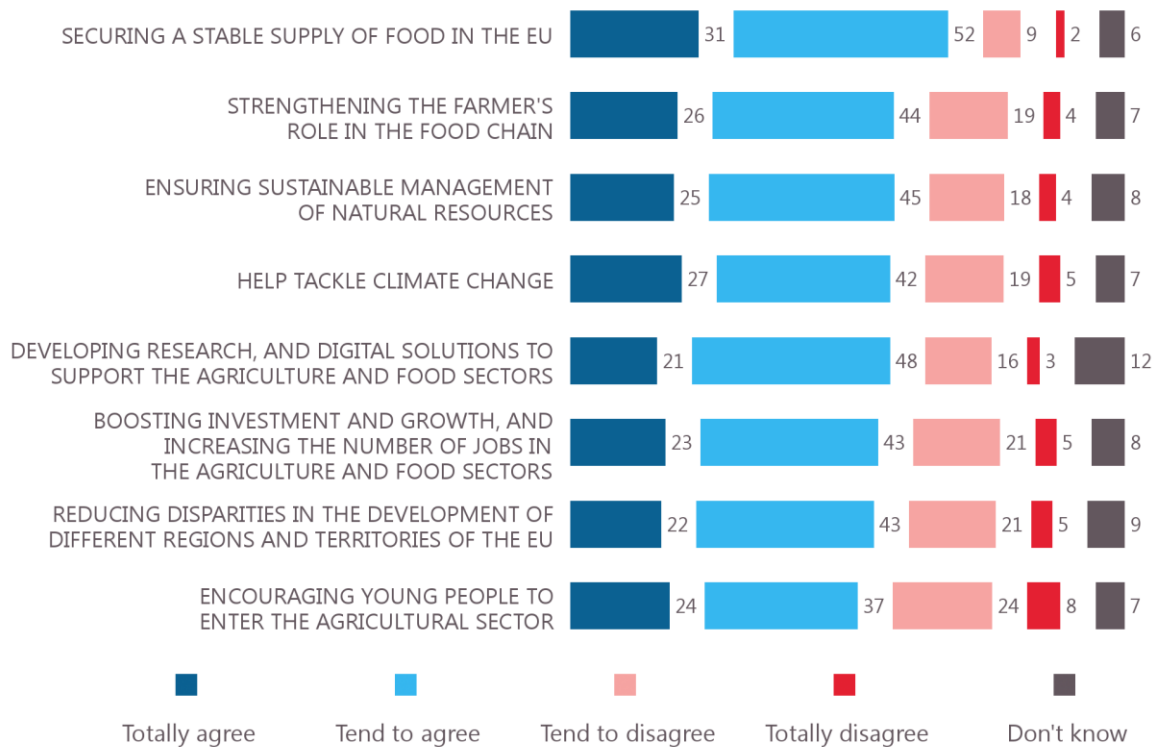
Respondents were asked whether they agree or not that the CAP contributes to eight areas<sup>22</sup>:

- Slightly more than eight in ten Europeans (83%) agree that the CAP contributes to securing **‘a stable supply of food in the EU’**, including 31% who ‘totally agree’ and 52% who ‘tend to agree’;
- Around two-thirds of respondents share this opinion in respect of six other areas: **‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’** (70%, including 26% ‘totally agree’ and 44% ‘tend to agree’), **‘ensuring sustainable management of natural resources’** (70%, including 25% ‘totally agree’ and 45% ‘tend to agree’), **‘helping tackle climate change’** (69%, with 27% ‘totally agree’ and 42% ‘tend to agree’), **‘developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors’** (69%, with 21% ‘totally agree’ and 48% ‘tend to agree’), **‘boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors’** (66%, unchanged since 2017, with 23%, +3, ‘totally agree’ and 43%, -3, ‘tend to agree’) and **‘reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU’** (65% with 22% ‘totally agree’ and 43% ‘tend to agree’);
- Finally, slightly more than six in ten respondents (61%) believe that the CAP contributes to **‘encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector’** (including 24% ‘totally agree’ and 37% ‘tend to agree’).

<sup>22</sup> Q48 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...? 1. Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors; 2. Strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain; 3. Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector; 4. Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors; 5. Help tackle climate change; 6. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU; 7. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources; 8. Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU. Totally agree; Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don’t know.

These results show that a large majority of Europeans think that the CAP contributes to EU society in a number of ways, with more than one in five respondents 'totally agreeing' for each of the eight areas tested.

**QA8** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
(% - EU27)

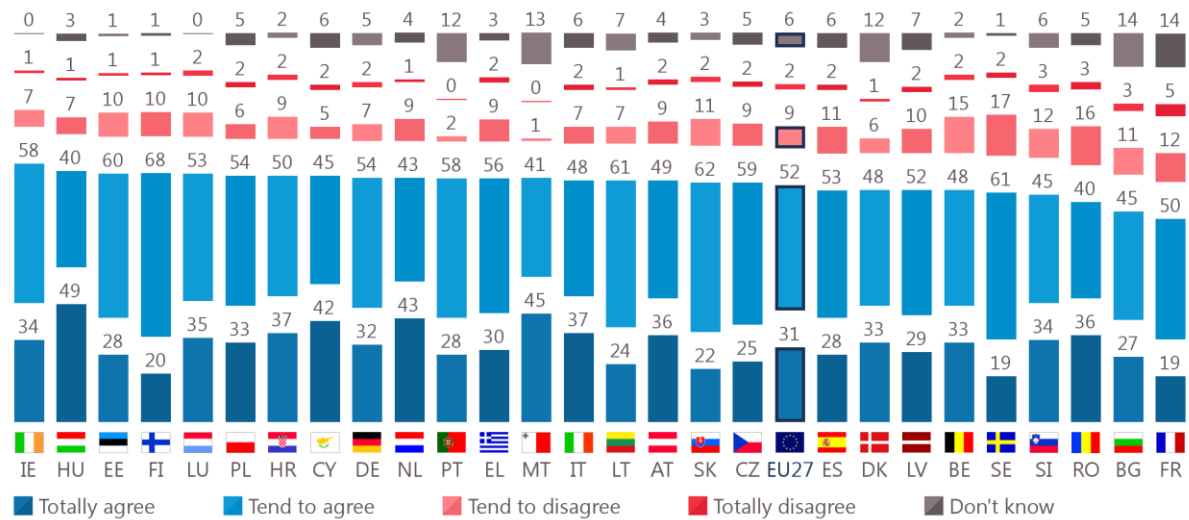


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** reveals that, in all 27 EU Member States, at least seven in ten respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **securing a stable supply of food in the EU**, with proportions ranging from 92% in Ireland, 89% in Hungary and 88% in Estonia, Luxembourg and Finland to 69% in France, 72% in Bulgaria and 76% in Romania.

In 16 countries, at least three in ten respondents totally agree with this idea, and more than four in ten do so in Hungary (49%), Malta (45%), the Netherlands (43%) and Cyprus (42%).

**QA8.6** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**

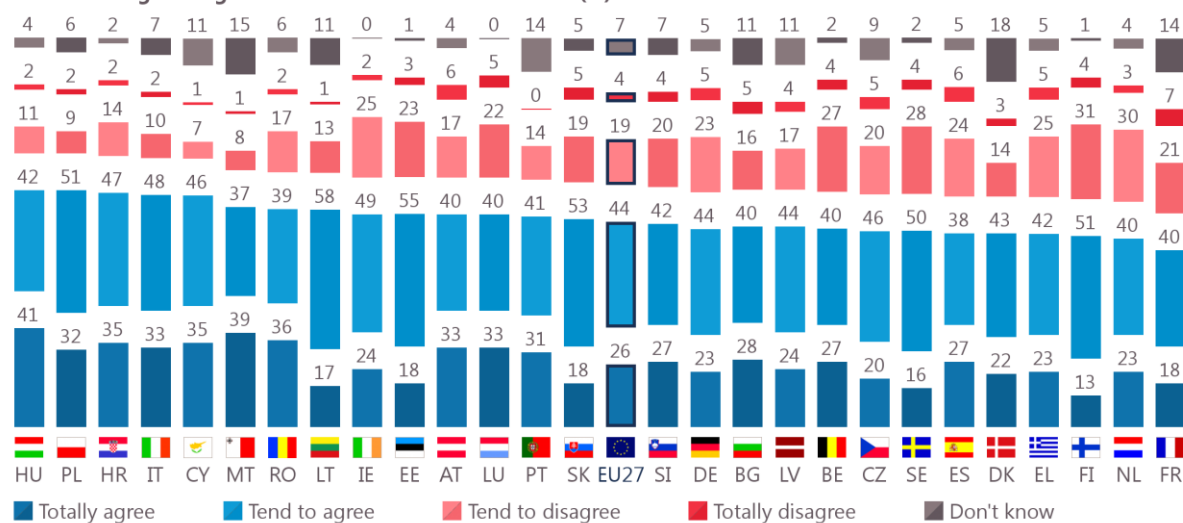


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In the 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents consider that the CAP contributes to **strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain**. Agreement is highest among respondents in Hungary and Poland (both 83%), and Croatia (82%), and lowest in France (58%), the Netherlands (63%) and Finland (64%).

In ten countries, more than three in ten respondents totally agree with this opinion, most notably in Hungary (41%), Malta (39%) and Romania (36%).

**QA8.2** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)**

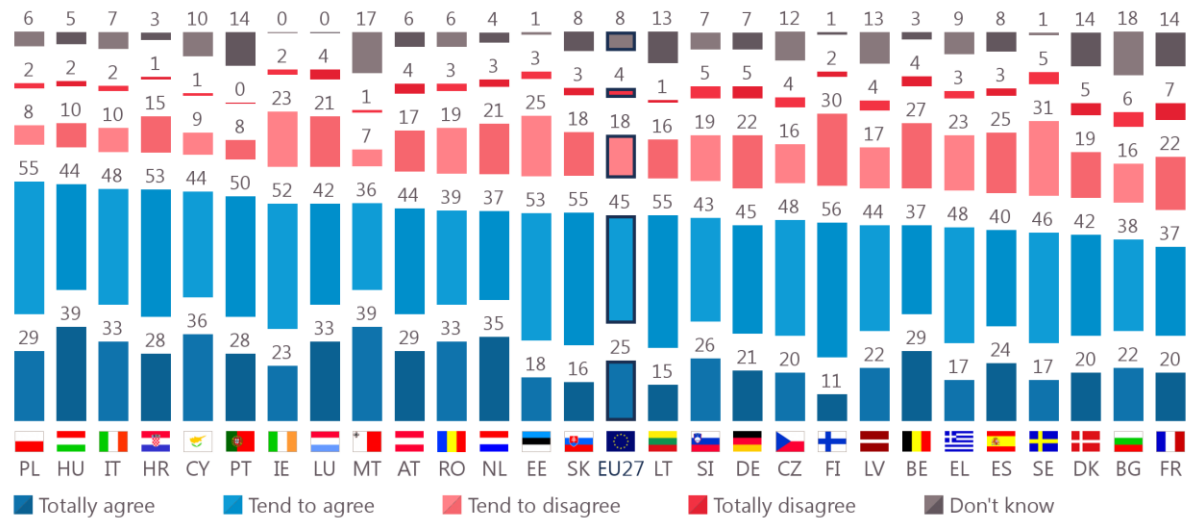


Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

Over half of respondents in the 27 EU Member States agree that the CAP contributes to **ensuring sustainable management of natural resources**, with proportions ranging from 84% in Poland, 83% in Hungary, and 81% in both Croatia and Italy, to 57% in France, 60% in Bulgaria, 62% in Denmark and 63% in Sweden.

In seven countries, at least a third of respondents totally agree that the CAP contributes to the sustainable management of natural resources, particularly in Malta and Hungary (both 39%), and Cyprus (36%).

**QA8.7** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (%)**

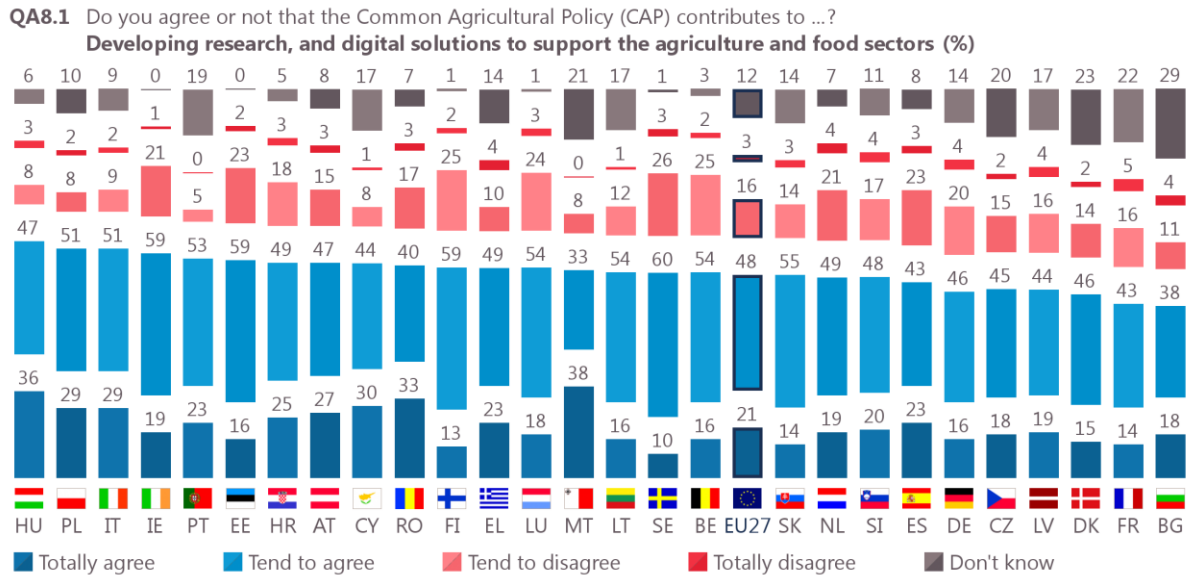


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In every EU Member State, more than half the respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors**. Respondents in Hungary (83%) and Poland and Italy (both 80%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Bulgaria (56%), France (57%) and Denmark (61%) are the least likely to do so.

At least three in ten respondents totally agree in Malta (38%), Hungary (36%), Romania (33%) and Cyprus (30%).

In five countries, at least one in five respondents answer that they do not know: Bulgaria (29%), Denmark (23%), France (22%), Malta (21%) and Czechia (20%).



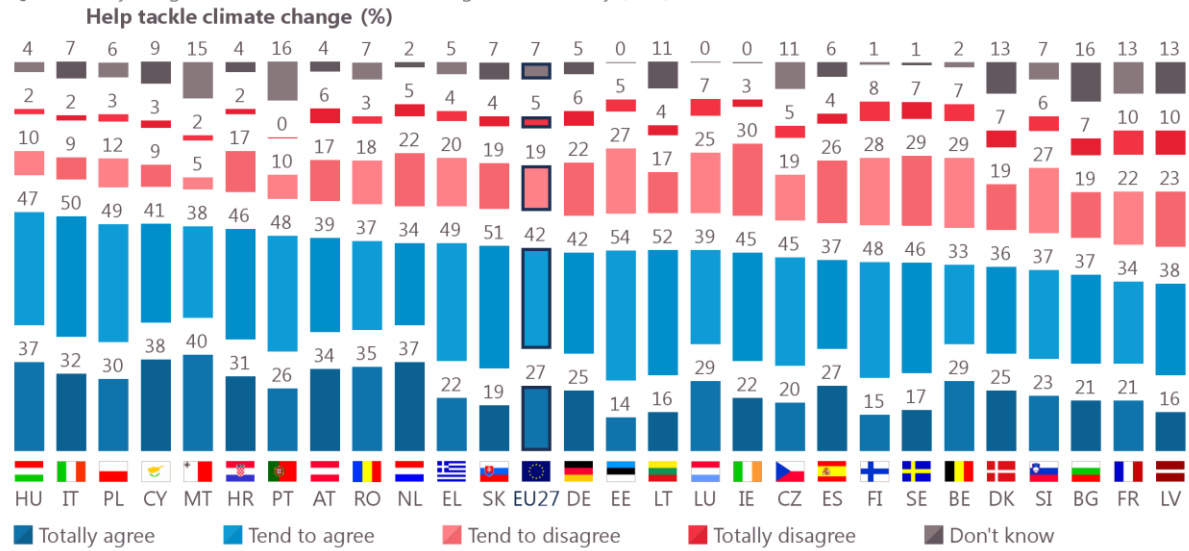
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



In the 27 EU Member States, over half of respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **helping tackle climate change**, with proportions ranging from 84% in Hungary, 82% in Italy and 79% in both Cyprus and Poland to 54% in Latvia, 55% in France and 58% in Bulgaria.

In nine countries, at least three in ten respondents totally agree that the CAP contributes to helping tackle climate change, most notably in Malta (40%), Cyprus (38%), and the Netherlands and Hungary (both 37%).

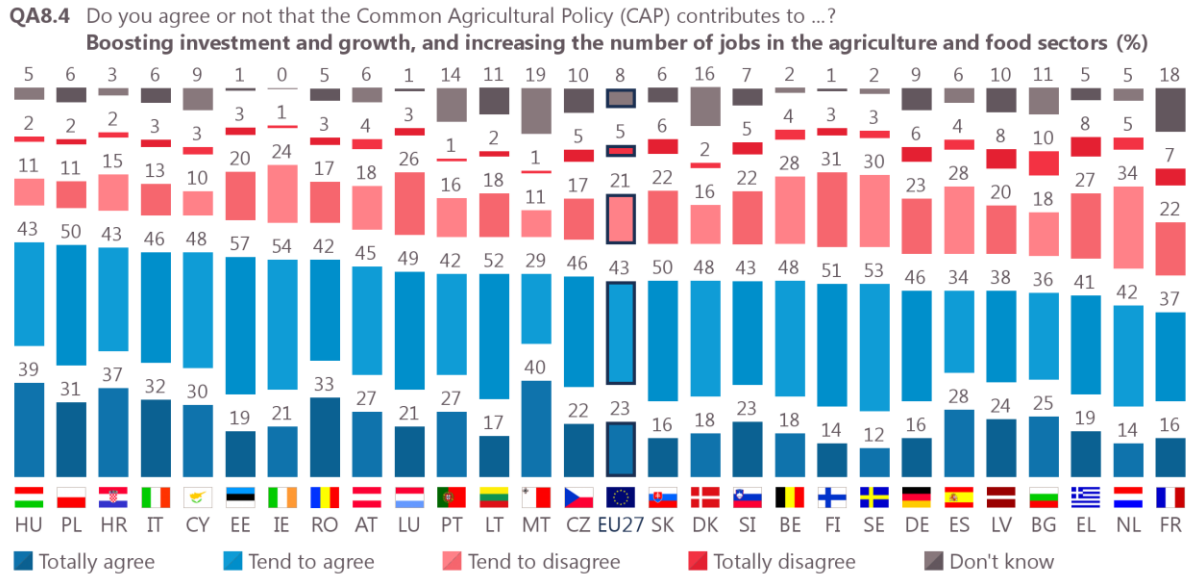
QA8.5 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In each EU Member State, a majority of respondents consider that the CAP contributes to **boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors**. Agreement is highest among respondents in Hungary (82%), Croatia (80%) and Poland (81%), and lowest in France (53%), the Netherlands (56%) and Greece (60%).

At least three in ten respondents totally agree in seven EU Member States, particularly in Malta (40%), Hungary (39%) and Croatia (37%).































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the share of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors has risen in 18 EU Member States, most dramatically in Luxembourg (70%, +21 percentage points), Estonia (76%, +14 pp), Denmark (66%, +11 pp), France (53%, +11 pp) and Sweden (65%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has fallen in nine countries, most notably in the Netherlands (56%, -9 pp).

QA8.4 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?

**Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (%)**

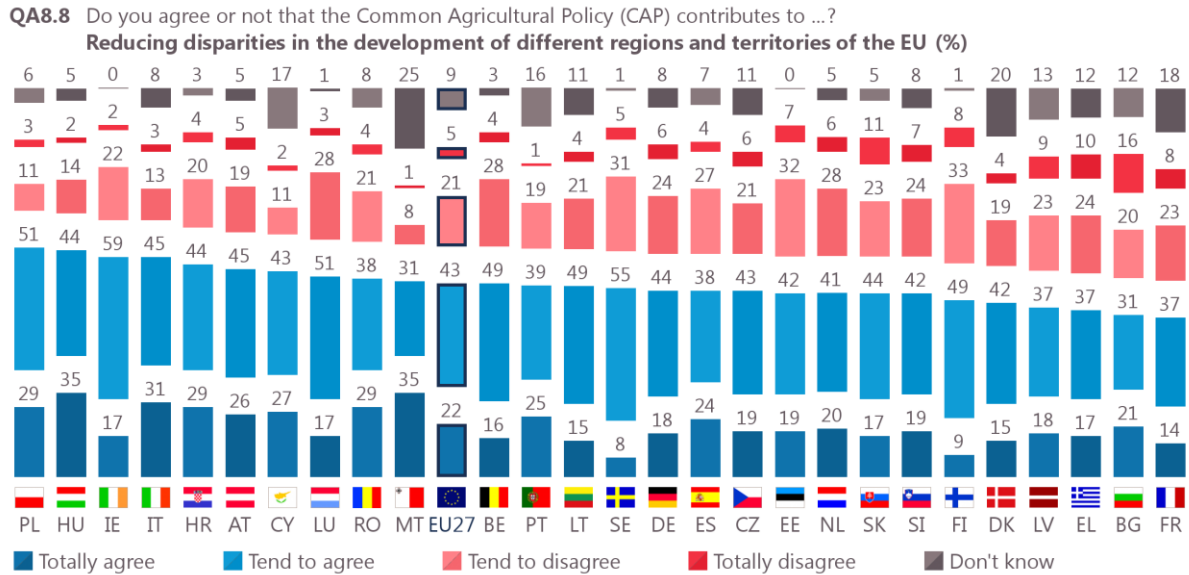
		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Don't know
EU27		66	=	26	▲ 7	8
LU		70	▲ 21	29	▼ 1	1
EE		76	▲ 14	23	▲ 8	1
DK		66	▲ 11	18	▼ 3	16
FR		53	▲ 11	29	▼ 10	18
SE		65	▲ 10	33	▲ 5	2
HR		80	▲ 9	17	▼ 4	3
HU		82	▲ 9	13	▼ 3	5
CY		78	▲ 8	13	▼ 3	9
CZ		68	▲ 6	22	▼ 5	10
PT		69	▲ 6	17	▼ 2	14
AT		72	▲ 4	22	▼ 3	6
PL		81	▲ 4	13	▲ 2	6
FI		65	▲ 4	34	▲ 10	1
EL		60	▲ 3	35	▲ 2	5
LV		62	▲ 2	28	▲ 2	10
RO		75	▲ 2	20	=	5
SI		66	▲ 2	27	▲ 3	7
IE		75	▲ 1	25	▲ 21	0
IT		78	▼ 1	16	▲ 8	6
LT		69	▼ 1	20	▲ 4	11
BE		66	▼ 3	32	▲ 8	2
SK		66	▼ 3	28	▲ 10	6
MT		69	▼ 4	12	▲ 5	19
DE		62	▼ 7	29	▲ 9	9
ES		62	▼ 7	32	▲ 17	6
BG		61	▼ 8	28	▲ 12	11
NL		56	▼ 9	39	▲ 15	5

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

More than half of respondents in the 27 EU Member States agree that the CAP contributes to **reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU**, with the highest proportions in Poland (80%), Hungary (79%), and Ireland and Italy (both 76%), and the lowest in France (51%), Bulgaria (52%) and Greece (54%).

Over three in ten respondents totally agree in Malta and Hungary (both 35%) and Italy (31%).

At least one in five respondents say they do not know in Malta (25%) and Denmark (20%).



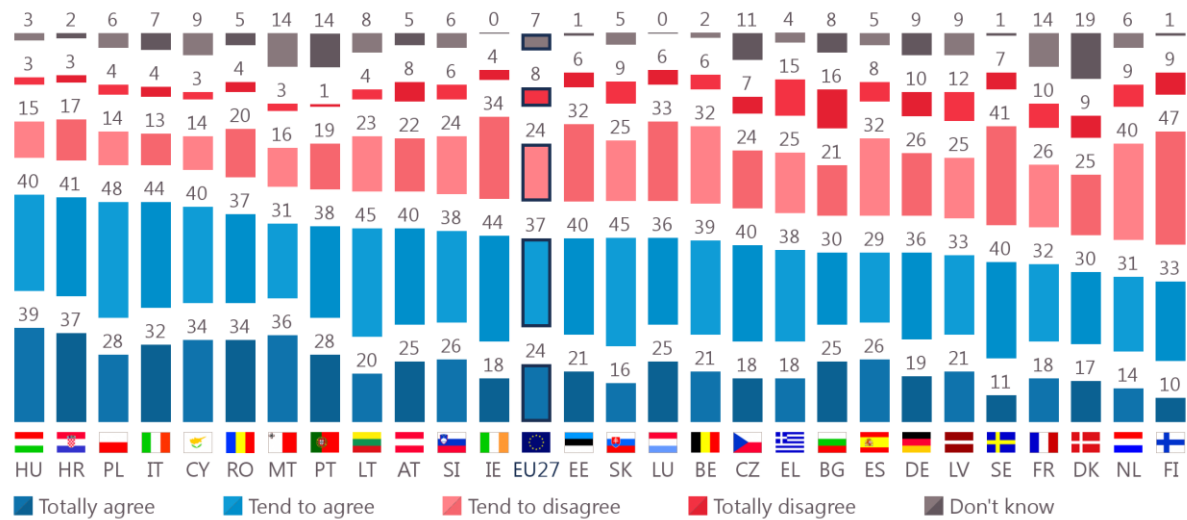
Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector**. Within these countries, respondents in Hungary (79%), Croatia (78%), and Italy and Poland (both 76%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Denmark (47% vs. 34%), France (50% vs. 36%) and Sweden (51% vs. 48%) are the least likely to do so.

Over three in ten respondents totally agree in six countries, particularly in Hungary (39%), Croatia (37%) and Malta (36%).

In two EU Member States, only minorities of respondents agree that the CAP contributes to encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector: Finland (43% vs. 56%) and the Netherlands (45% vs. 49%).

**QA8.3** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:





- Overall, Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond are the least likely to agree that the CAP contributes to the areas tested. The difference is particularly high for **encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector** (55%, compared with 66% among those who left school aged 15 or earlier) and **helping tackle climate change** (64% compared with 73%). Conversely, they are slightly more likely to agree that it contributes to **securing a stable supply of food in the EU** (83% vs. 80%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time are generally more likely to agree that the CAP contributes to the areas tested than people who have such difficulties most of the time or never or almost never: for instance, 67% of them agree that the CAP contributes to **encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector**, compared with 56% of people with difficulties paying their bills most of the time and 58% among those who never or almost never have these difficulties;
- Europeans who live in a large town are generally more likely to agree that the CAP contributes to the eight areas tested than those living in a rural village. The highest difference is registered for **boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors** (70% among respondents living in a large town, compared with 64% among those living in a rural village).

Moreover, respondents who have a positive image of the European Union are by far the most likely to agree the CAP contributes in these eight areas. In this group, 73% say the CAP contributes to **boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors**, while 71% believe that it plays a part in **reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU** (compared with 56% and 54% respectively of respondents with a negative image of the EU).

The same pattern applies to respondents who consider that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU: for example, 83% agree that the CAP contributes to **securing a stable supply of food in the EU**, compared with 68% among those who say agriculture and rural areas are not important.

Finally, respondents who believe that the CAP benefits all European citizens are also most likely to agree that the CAP contributes in each of these eight areas: for example, 76% say the CAP contributes to **ensuring sustainable management of natural resources**, compared with 56% among those who disagree that the CAP benefits all Europeans.

**QA8** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ... ?  
**Total 'Agree' (% - EU)**

	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	Help tackle climate change	Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector
EU27	83	70	70	69	69	66	65	61
 Education (End of)								
15-	80	72	73	73	67	67	64	66
16-19	83	73	73	72	71	69	66	66
20+	83	66	66	64	67	63	62	55
Still studying	82	67	68	67	70	67	65	57
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	84	71	69	69	70	67	65	60
Managers	85	65	66	66	67	65	64	57
Other white collars	84	72	69	68	71	67	65	58
Manual workers	80	72	72	70	71	67	66	64
House persons	80	70	72	70	68	66	63	63
Unemployed	77	68	68	63	67	64	62	58
Retired	82	70	71	71	66	66	64	64
Students	82	68	69	67	70	68	65	57
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	75	64	65	63	65	59	60	56
From time to time	83	73	74	74	74	71	69	67
Almost never/ Never	83	69	69	67	68	66	64	58
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	80	69	68	68	66	64	62	60
Small/ mid size town	83	70	70	68	69	67	65	62
Large town	85	72	72	69	71	70	67	62
<b>Image of EU</b>								
Positive	88	75	76	74	75	73	71	65
Neutral	80	69	68	67	67	64	62	60
Negative	74	60	61	59	60	56	54	53
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>								
Important	83	71	71	69	69	67	65	62
Not important	68	59	59	58	60	60	55	51
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>								
Agree	87	76	75	74	75	72	70	66
Disagree	72	56	56	57	55	54	52	48

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

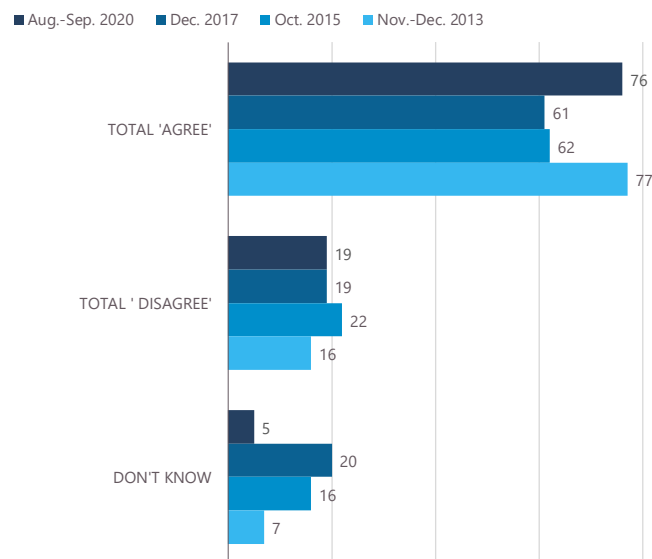
## 5 Does the CAP only benefit farmers?

### Three-quarters of Europeans agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers

Over seven in ten respondents (76%, +15 percentage points since 2017) agree that **'the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers'**<sup>23</sup>, including nearly a quarter (24%, +9 pp) who 'totally agree' and more than half who 'tend to agree' (52%, +6 pp). Conversely, less than one in five respondents (19%, unchanged) disagree with this statement, with 3% (-1 pp) who 'totally disagree' and 16% (+1 pp) who 'tend to disagree'. Finally, just 5% say that they do not know, a much lower proportion than in 2017 (20%).

A longer-term trend analysis reveals that the share of respondents who agree that the CAP benefits all Europeans has reached its second highest level since 2013 (76%, compared with 77% in 2013). This is a much higher proportion than was registered in 2015 (62%) and 2017 (61%), mainly due to a strong decrease in the 'don't know' rate (down from 16% in 2015 and 20% in 2017 to 5%, similar to the 7% recorded in 2013).

**QA3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>23</sup> QA3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. Totally agree, Tend to Agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

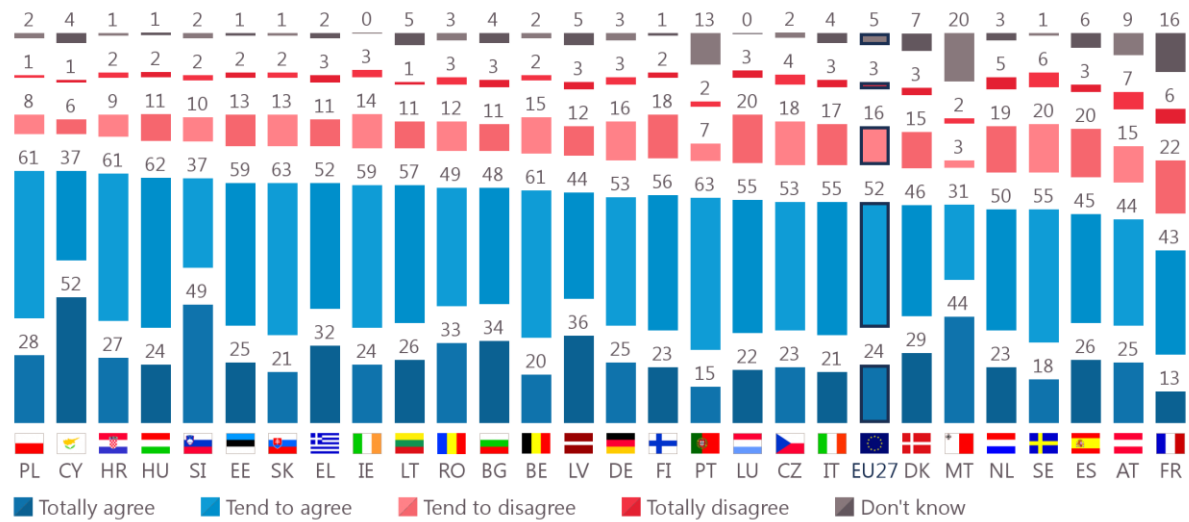


**A national analysis** shows that, in the 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. Respondents in Cyprus and Poland (both 89%), and Croatia (88%) are the most likely to agree with this statement, while those in France (56%), Austria (69%) and Spain (71%) are the least likely to do so.

In seven countries, over three in ten respondents totally agree with this statement, with the highest proportions in Cyprus (52%), Slovenia (49%) and Malta (44%).

In Malta, one in five respondents say they do not know (20%).





























**QA3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (%)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the feeling that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers has gained ground in 26 EU Member States, increasing by at least ten percentage points in 17 countries, most dramatically in Ireland (83%, +19 percentage points), Estonia (84%, +17 pp), Germany (78%, +16 pp) and Portugal (78%, +17 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground slightly only in Malta (75%, -4 pp).

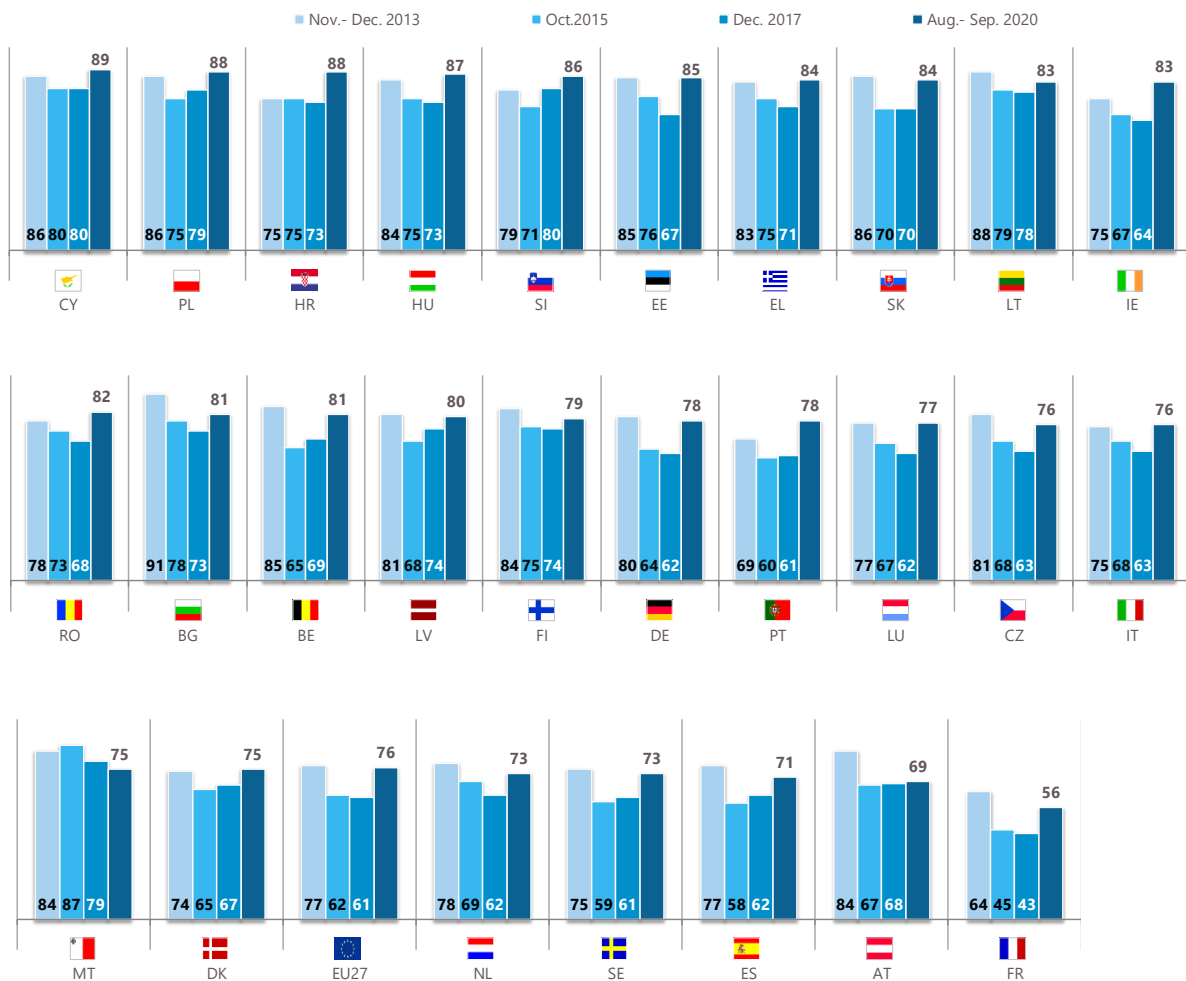
QA3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Don't know
EU27		76	▲ 15	19	▬	5
IE		83	▲ 19	17	▲ 7	0
EE		84	▲ 17	15	▼ 1	1
PT		78	▲ 17	9	▼ 3	13
DE		78	▲ 16	19	▼ 3	3
HR		88	▲ 15	11	▼ 6	1
LU		77	▲ 15	23	▲ 7	0
SK		84	▲ 14	15	▼ 4	1
RO		82	▲ 14	15	▼ 3	3
HU		86	▲ 13	13	▼ 5	1
EL		84	▲ 13	14	▼ 4	2
CZ		76	▲ 13	22	▼ 4	2
IT		76	▲ 13	20	▲ 6	4
FR		56	▲ 13	28	▼ 3	16
BE		81	▲ 12	17	▼ 6	2
SE		73	▲ 12	26	▼ 1	1
NL		73	▲ 11	24	▲ 1	3
PL		89	▲ 10	9	▲ 1	2
CY		89	▲ 9	7	▼ 4	4
BG		82	▲ 9	14	▲ 2	4
ES		71	▲ 9	23	▲ 6	6
DK		75	▲ 8	18	=	7
SI		86	▲ 6	12	▼ 3	2
LV		80	▲ 6	15	▼ 2	5
LT		83	▲ 5	12	▼ 5	5
FI		79	▲ 5	20	▲ 4	1
AT		69	▲ 1	22	▲ 2	9
MT		75	▼ 4	5	▼ 1	20

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

A trend analysis since 2013 reveals stronger differences between countries: indeed, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement has decreased in 14 EU Member States, particularly in Austria (69%, -15 percentage points since 2013) and Bulgaria (82%, -10 pp). Conversely, it has increased in 11 countries, most notably in Croatia (88%, +13 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Estonia and Luxembourg.

**QA3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** reveals few differences. However:





- Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier are the least likely to agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers (69%, compared with 76-77% among those who continued education up to 16 years old and beyond);
- Self-employed people and managers (both 79%), and other white collar workers (79%) are the most likely to agree with this statement, particularly when compared with unemployed people (67%);
- Those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the least likely to agree with this statement (66%, compared with 76-77% among those who have such difficulties from time to time or never or almost never);
- Respondents living in a large town (79%) are slightly more likely to agree than those living in a rural village (74%).

In addition, Europeans who have a positive image of the European Union (83%) are far more likely than those with a negative image of the EU (58%) to agree that the CAP benefits all European.

The strongest difference concerns respondents who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU: 77% of them agree that CAP benefits all Europeans, compared with a minority of those who believe that agriculture and rural areas are not important (36%).

Finally, Europeans who believe that EU aid to farmers should increase (78%) are more likely to agree with this statement than those who would like this aid to decrease (63%).

**QA3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't Know
EU27	76	19	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	69	21	10
16-19	77	18	4
20+	76	20	4
Still studying	74	16	10
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	79	19	2
Managers	79	18	3
Other white collars	79	19	3
Manual workers	74	19	7
House persons	71	20	9
Unemployed	67	25	8
Retired	75	20	5
Students	75	16	9
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	66	26	8
From time to time	77	18	5
Almost never/ Never	76	19	5
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	74	19	7
Small/ mid size town	75	19	6
Large town	79	18	3
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	83	13	4
Neutral	74	20	6
Negative	58	35	7

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### III. FINANCIAL AID FOR FARMERS AND THE CAP BUDGET

This chapter focuses on Europeans' views about financial aid for farmers and the CAP budget. It looks in detail at the reasons justifying the CAP's share of the total EU budget. It then examines whether the general public would like to see a change in future financial support to farmers. It concludes with an overview of opinions on payments given to farmers for implementing environmentally-friendly practices.

## 1 Financial aid for farmers

### Nearly half of Europeans consider that EU financial support to help them stabilise their incomes is about right

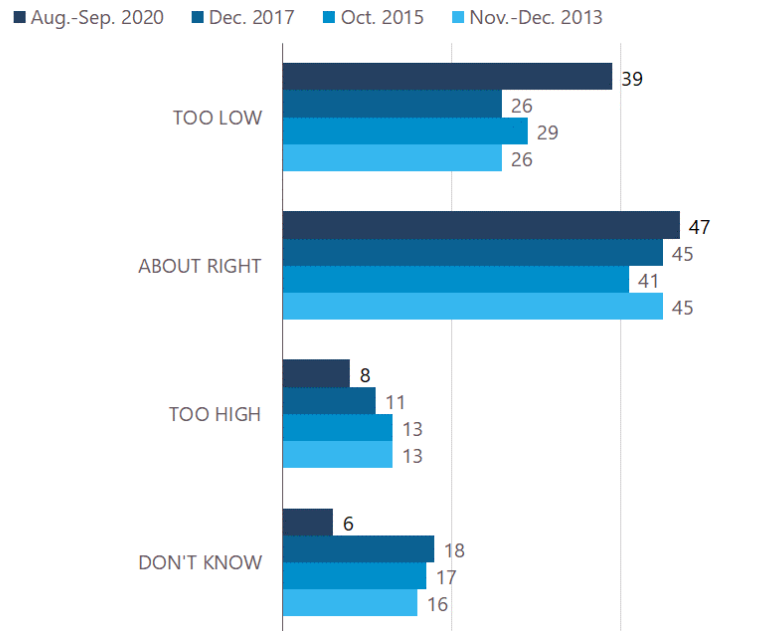
A majority of respondents (47%, +2 percentage points since 2017<sup>24</sup>) believe that **the EU's financial support to farmers is 'about right'**<sup>25</sup>. However, close to four in ten (39%, +13 pp) think that support is 'too low', while less than one in ten (8%, -3 pp) say that it is 'too high'. Finally, 6% (-12 pp) say that they 'don't know'.

Over the longer term, the proportion of respondents who consider that the EU's financial support to farmers is 'about right' has reached its highest level since 2013, after a two-percentage point increase between 2013 and 2020 (up from 45% to 47%). However, the share of respondents who think it is 'too low' has registered the highest increase, up from 26% in 2013 to 39% in 2020. At the same time, the 'don't know' rate has fallen by ten percentage points (from 16% to 6%). Finally, the answer 'too high' has reached its lowest level, after a second consecutive decrease (falling from 13% in 2013 to 8% in 2020).

<sup>24</sup> Since 2017, the number of EU Member States and the percentage have been updated in the label, which previously read: 'The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and **almost 40%** of the total EU budget.'

<sup>25</sup> QA9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? Too low; About right; Too high; Don't know.

**QA9** The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 28 Member States of the EU and almost 40% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in 22 EU Member States think that EU financial support to farmers is about right. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Poland (67%), Hungary (64%) and Finland (59%).

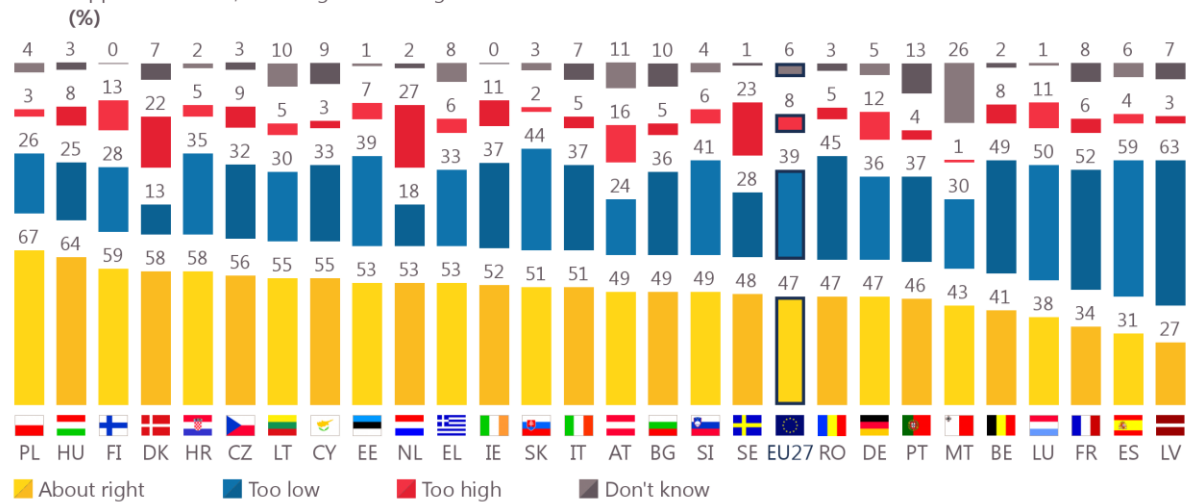
In five countries, a majority of respondents consider that this support is too low: Latvia (63%), Spain (59%), France (52%), Luxembourg (50% vs. 38% 'about right') and Belgium (49% vs. 41%).

The opinion that this financial support is too high is not the majority view in any country. However, more than one in ten respondents share this view in eight countries, with the highest scores in the Netherlands (27%), Sweden (23%) and Denmark (22%).

In Malta, over a quarter of respondents (26%) say they do not know.

Finally, it is worth noting that, in 25 EU Member States, the share of respondents thinking that financial support is too low is higher than the proportion for whom it is too high. However, this is not the case for respondents in the Netherlands (27% 'too high' vs. 18% 'too low') and Denmark (22% vs. 13%).

**QA9** The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the feeling that the EU financial support to farmers is about right has gained ground in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (53%, +19 percentage points), Bulgaria (49%, +12 pp), Hungary (64%, +11 pp) and Portugal (46%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in seven countries, particularly in Spain (31%, -14 pp), Belgium (41%, -13 pp) and Malta (43%, -10 pp). It is unchanged in four countries (Greece, Cyprus, Latvia and Sweden).

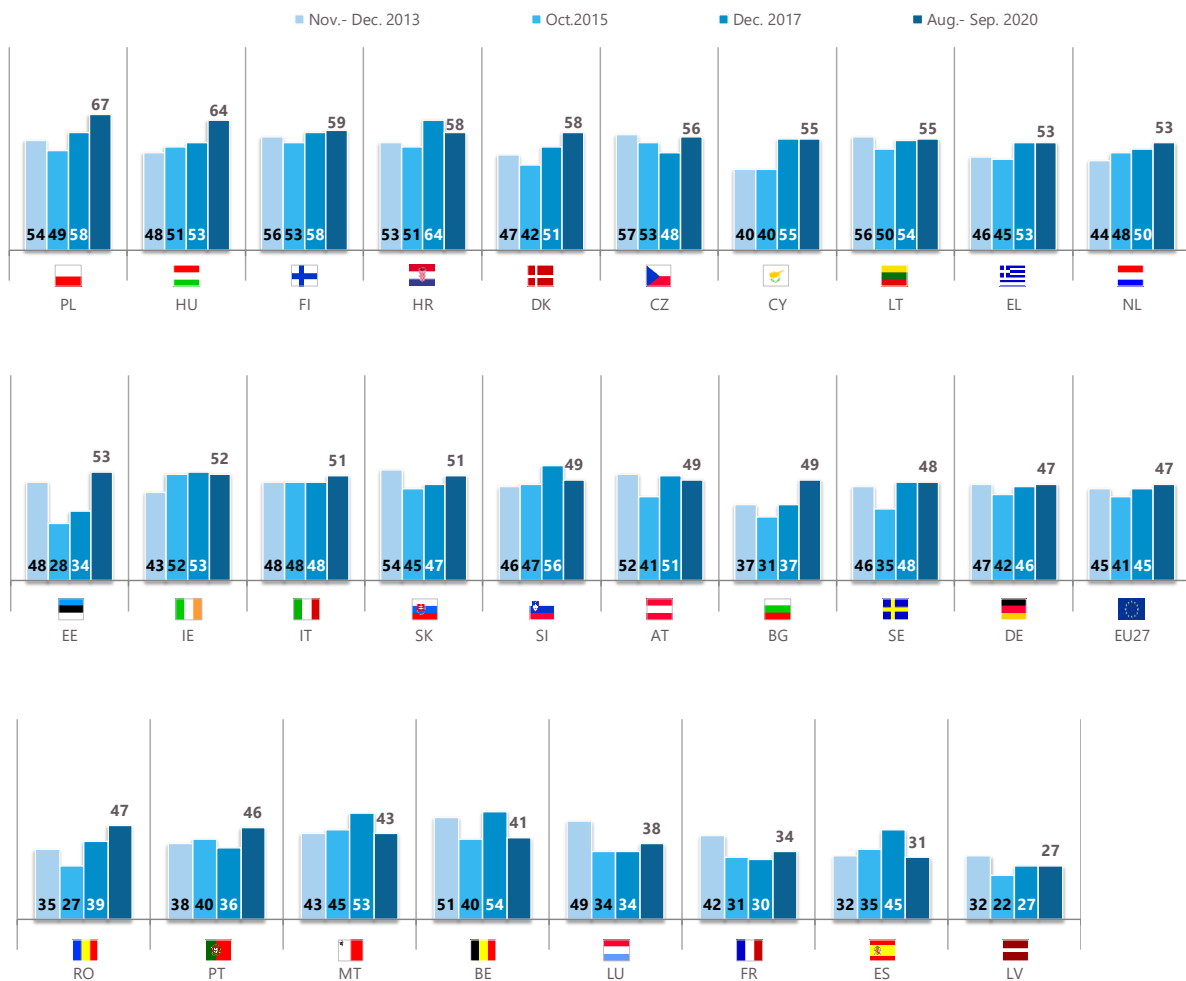
**QA9** The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1 of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35 of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (%)

		Too low	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	About right	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	Too high	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	Don't know
EU27		39	▲ 13	47	▲ 2	8	▼ 3	6
EE		39	▲ 8	53	▲ 19	7	▲ 1	1
BG		36	▲ 14	49	▲ 12	5	=	10
HU		25	▲ 6	64	▲ 11	8	▼ 3	3
PT		37	▲ 13	46	▲ 10	4	▼ 5	13
PL		26	▲ 7	67	▲ 9	3	▼ 1	4
CZ		32	▲ 9	56	▲ 8	9	▼ 4	3
RO		45	▲ 7	47	▲ 8	5	=	3
DK		13	▲ 2	58	▲ 7	22	▼ 5	7
FR		52	▲ 6	34	▲ 4	6	▼ 2	8
LU		50	▲ 13	38	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	1
SK		44	▲ 12	51	▲ 4	2	▼ 3	3
IT		37	▲ 12	51	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	7
NL		18	▲ 4	53	▲ 3	27	=	2
DE		36	▲ 20	47	▲ 1	12	▼ 6	5
LT		30	▲ 2	55	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	10
FI		28	▲ 2	59	▲ 1	13	▲ 6	0
EL		33	▲ 10	53	=	6	▼ 2	8
CY		33	▲ 8	55	=	3	▼ 4	9
LV		63	▲ 3	27	=	3	▲ 1	7
SE		28	▲ 13	48	=	23	▼ 5	1
IE		37	▲ 17	52	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	0
AT		24	▲ 1	49	▼ 2	16	▲ 2	11
HR		35	▲ 17	58	▼ 6	5	=	2
SI		41	▲ 19	49	▼ 7	6	▼ 5	4
MT		30	=	43	▼ 10	1	▼ 2	26
BE		49	▲ 20	41	▼ 13	8	▼ 4	2
ES		59	▲ 28	31	▼ 14	4	▼ 2	6

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

A national analysis over the longer term reveals that the opinion that the EU financial support to farmers is about right has gained ground since 2013 in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Hungary (48%, +16 percentage points), Cyprus (55%, +15 pp), Poland (67%, +13 pp), Bulgaria (49%, +12 pp), Romania (47%, +12 pp) and Denmark (58%, +11 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground in nine countries, particularly in Luxembourg (38%, -11 pp) and Belgium (41%, -10 pp). Finally, it has remained the same in Germany and Malta.

**QA9** The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35% of the total EU budget. (% - About Right)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** highlights the following:






- Women (42%) are more likely than men (36%) to say that EU financial support to farmers is too low, while men (11%) are more likely to say it is too high compared to women (6%);
- Europeans who continued education up to 16 years old and beyond (48%) are the most likely to consider that this support is about right compared with 41% among those who left school aged 15 or earlier;
- A majority of unemployed people (48%) believe that support is too low compared with 34% of managers. In all other occupational groups, a majority believe that this support is about right, with the highest proportions among other white collar workers (51%, compared with 39% among unemployed people);
- A majority of those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time think that the EU's financial support to farmers is too low (48% vs. 39% about right), while minorities hold this view among respondents who have such difficulties from time to time (43% vs. 46%) or never or almost never (37% vs. 48%);
- Europeans who live in a large town are more likely to say this support is about right (51%) than those living in a rural village (44%), but less likely to think it is too low (35% vs. 41%).

Moreover, a majority of respondents who have a positive image of the European Union think that the EU's financial support to farmers is about right (53% vs. 35% 'too low'), while a minority of those with a negative image of the EU hold this view (35% vs. 45%).

Respondents who think agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU are more likely to think EU support is too low (40%, compared with 33% of those who think agriculture and rural areas are not important), and less likely to think support is too high (8% vs. 19%).

Finally, Europeans who consider that the CAP benefits all European citizens are more likely to say this support is about right (51%, compared with 38% of those who disagree that the CAP benefits all Europeans), and less likely to believe it is too high (6% vs. 17%).

**QA9** The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35% of the total EU budget.  
(% - EU)

	Too low	About right	Too high	Don't know
EU27	39	47	8	6
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	36	48	11	5
Woman	42	46	6	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	41	41	6	12
16-19	40	48	7	5
20+	37	48	11	4
Still studying	41	47	6	6
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	41	49	7	3
Managers	34	50	13	3
Other white collars	36	51	9	4
Manual workers	41	47	7	5
House persons	41	44	6	9
Unemployed	48	39	8	5
Retired	39	45	8	8
Students	40	47	7	6
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	48	39	7	6
From time to time	43	46	6	5
Almost never/ Never	37	48	9	6
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	41	44	8	7
Small/ mid size town	40	47	8	5
Large town	35	51	9	5
<b>Image of EU</b>				
Positive	35	53	8	4
Neutral	41	46	7	6
Negative	45	35	13	7
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>				
Important	40	47	8	5
Not important	33	44	19	4
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>				
Agree	39	51	6	4
Disagree	40	38	17	5

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

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

### **A third of Europeans think that guaranteeing the food supply of Europeans is one of the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP**

When asked to identify the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP by choosing up to two items from a list of six<sup>26</sup>, Europeans establish the following hierarchy:

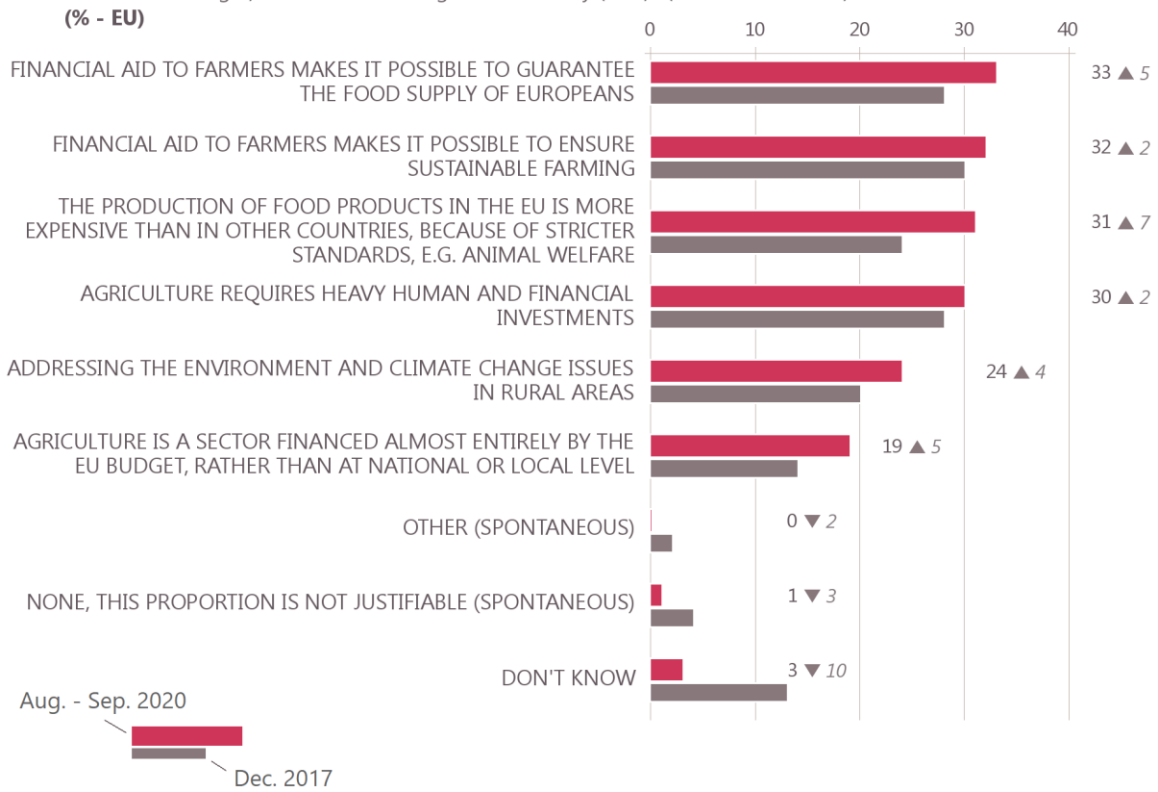
- Four topics are cited by at least three in ten Europeans: **'financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans'** (33%, +5 percentage points since 2017<sup>27</sup>), just ahead of **'financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming'** (32%, +2 pp), **'the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare'** (31%, +7 pp) and **'agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments'** (30%, +2 pp);
- Close to a quarter of respondents believe that **'addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas'** (24%, +4 pp) is one of the two main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP;
- Finally, nearly one in five Europeans (19%, +5 pp) consider that **'agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level'**.

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the share of respondents mentioning each of the six reasons has risen, and by at least five percentage points for **'the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare'** (+7 percentage points, up from fourth to third position), **'financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans'** (+5 pp, now the most mentioned reason) and **'agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level'** (+5, but still in last position).

<sup>26</sup> QA10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level; Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans; Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments; Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming; The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare; Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

<sup>27</sup> Since 2017, the percentage has been updated in the question, which previously read: 'What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (**almost 40%** of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?'

**QA10** What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

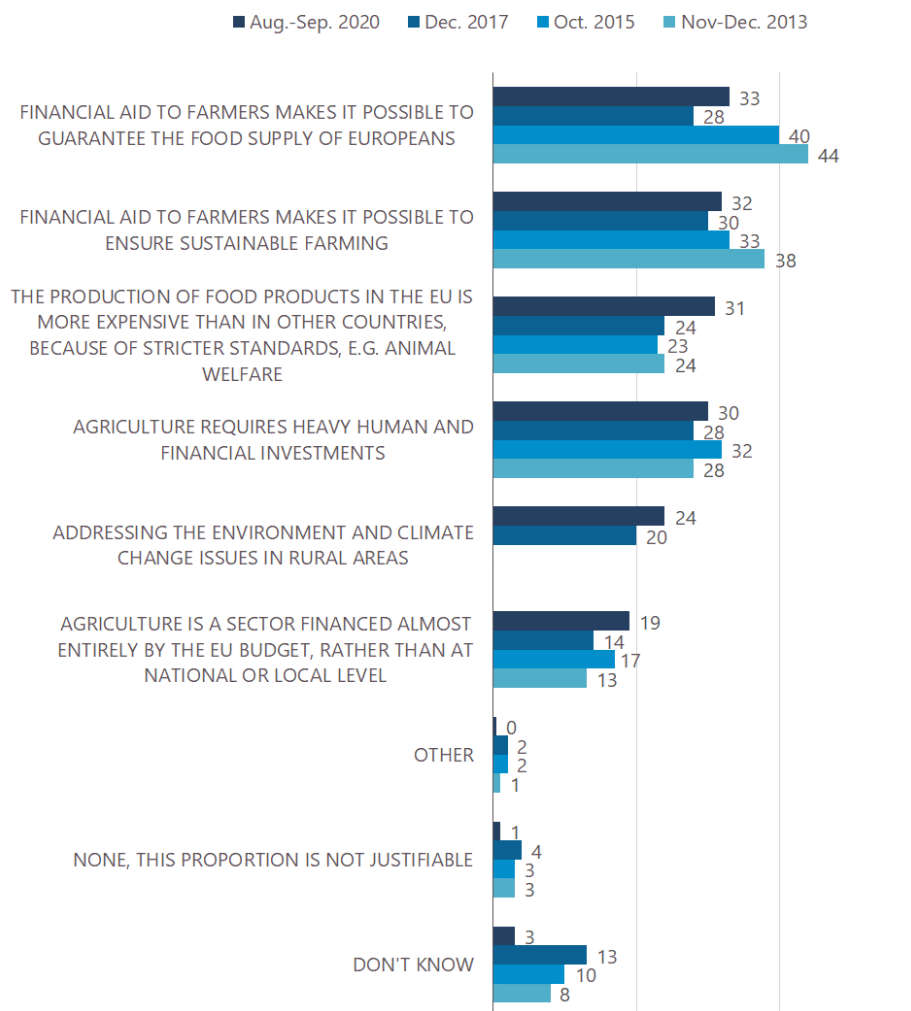


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

A longer-term trend analysis since 2013 reveals that the two most cited reasons have lost ground, down from 44% to 33% for **‘financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans’** and from 38% to 32% for **‘financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming’**.

Conversely, the three other reasons have gained ground, particularly **‘the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare’** (up from 24% to 31%) and **‘agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level’** (up from 13% to 19%).

**QA10** What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** reveals that **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans** is the most mentioned reason why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP in eight EU Member States. This is the case in Finland (51%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 45%), Denmark and Croatia (both 41%), Malta (40%) and Sweden (39%). Moreover, it comes in equal first position with 'financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming' in Czechia (34% for both reasons).

**Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming** is the most mentioned item in five countries: Estonia (51%), Cyprus and Latvia (both 40%), Romania (34%) and Czechia (34%, in joint first place along with 'guaranteeing the food supply of Europeans').

The fact that **the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare** tops the ranking in four EU Member States: Luxembourg (41%), Austria (40%), Germany (38%) and Belgium (37%). It is also widely mentioned by respondents in Estonia (41%) and the Netherlands (38%).

**Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments** is the most mentioned reason in ten countries: Lithuania (47%), Slovenia and Bulgaria (both 44%), Portugal (42%), Greece (41%), Slovakia (37%), Spain and Hungary (both 36%), Poland (35%) and France (34%). It is also mentioned by more than a third of respondents in Cyprus (36%).

**Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas** comes top in Italy (35%). At least three in ten respondents also cite this reason in Cyprus (31%) and Greece (30%).

**Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level** does not top the ranking of the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP in any of the 27 EU Member States. However, more than one in five respondents mention it in 12 countries, with the highest proportions in Sweden (28%), Hungary (26%) and Bulgaria (24%).



QA10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35 of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas	Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
EU27		33	32	31	30	24	19	0	1	3	
BE		34	30	37	32	20	16	0	0	2	
BG		33	32	23	44	19	24	0	0	3	
CZ		34	34	30	30	23	17	0	0	1	
DK		41	31	37	24	23	22	1	1	2	
DE		34	32	38	21	24	20	0	1	2	
EE		27	51	41	30	13	18	0	0	0	
IE		45	38	37	23	13	21	0	0	0	
EL		35	30	28	41	30	21	1	0	2	
ES		35	26	31	36	15	17	0	0	3	
FR		26	33	31	34	27	16	1	1	6	
HR		41	40	20	33	18	22	0	0	0	
IT		27	30	25	33	35	19	0	1	5	
CY		34	40	22	36	31	16	0	1	3	
LV		30	40	25	31	14	17	1	0	5	
LT		31	25	27	47	15	21	1	1	3	
LU		40	32	41	27	19	18	0	0	1	
HU		30	29	26	36	28	26	0	0	1	
MT		40	34	17	30	15	15	0	1	18	
NL		45	38	38	14	27	19	0	1	1	
AT		37	31	40	23	22	21	2	3	3	
PL		32	32	23	35	26	19	0	0	1	
PT		41	32	19	42	17	14	0	0	9	
RO		31	34	23	31	21	23	0	0	3	
SI		33	37	23	44	13	16	1	0	3	
SK		35	34	30	37	17	22	0	1	2	
FI		51	36	36	16	10	23	0	0	0	
SE		39	34	33	20	13	28	0	1	1	
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>					
		<b>Highest percentage per item</b>					<b>Lowest percentage per item</b>				

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions since 2017**, national changes of more than five percentage points have been observed for all reasons tested:

- The opinion that **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans** is one of the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP has gained ground in all 27 EU Member States, with the highest increases registered among respondents in Luxembourg (40%, +13 percentage points), Finland (51%, +12 pp), Croatia (41%, +12 pp), Malta (40%, +12 pp) and Ireland (45%, +10 pp);
- The share of respondents citing **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming** has risen in 14 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (51%, +14 pp) and Croatia (40%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has fallen in 12 countries, particularly in Lithuania (25%, -9 pp);
- **The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare** has gained ground in 22 EU Member States, most dramatically in Estonia (41%, +18 pp), Spain (31%, +13 pp) and Germany (38%, +11 pp). It has lost ground slightly only in Malta (17%, -6 pp) and Sweden (33%, -1 pp);
- **Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments** is mentioned more in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (42%, +17 pp), but has lost ground in nine countries, particularly in Finland (16%, -13 pp);
- **Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas** has gained ground in 18 EU Member States, particularly in Italy (35%, +9 pp) and Greece (30%, +9 pp). However, it has lost ground in eight countries, including Spain and Malta (15%, -8 pp in both countries);
- Finally, **agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level** has increased its rate of mentions in 23 EU Member States, most notably in Hungary (26%, +10 pp) and Finland (23%, +10 pp). It has fallen slightly only in Malta (15%, -1 pp).

QA10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35 of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		33	▲ 5	32	▲ 2	31	▲ 7	30	▲ 2
BE		34	▲ 4	30	▼ 2	37	▲ 3	32	▼ 2
BG		33	▲ 7	32	▲ 6	23	▲ 3	44	▲ 1
CZ		34	▲ 2	34	▼ 3	30	=	30	▲ 1
DK		41	▲ 4	31	▼ 2	37	▲ 3	24	▲ 3
DE		34	▲ 5	32	▲ 4	38	▲ 11	21	▲ 4
EE		27	▲ 7	51	▲ 14	41	▲ 18	30	▼ 2
IE		45	▲ 10	38	▲ 5	37	▲ 9	23	▼ 2
EL		35	▲ 5	30	▼ 6	28	▲ 4	41	▲ 5
ES		35	▲ 3	26	▼ 7	31	▲ 13	36	▲ 4
FR		26	▲ 3	33	▲ 5	31	=	34	▼ 3
HR		41	▲ 12	40	▲ 10	20	=	33	▲ 3
IT		27	▲ 2	30	▲ 2	25	▲ 8	33	▼ 1
CY		34	▲ 9	40	▼ 3	22	▲ 1	36	▲ 5
LV		30	▲ 2	40	▼ 2	25	▲ 5	31	▲ 3
LT		31	▲ 4	25	▼ 9	27	▲ 5	47	▲ 5
LU		40	▲ 13	32	▼ 2	41	▲ 9	27	▼ 6
HU		30	▲ 2	29	=	26	▲ 1	36	▼ 1
MT		40	▲ 12	34	▲ 3	17	▼ 6	30	▲ 1
NL		45	▲ 5	38	▲ 3	38	▲ 2	14	▼ 2
AT		37	▲ 7	31	▼ 3	40	▲ 8	23	▲ 5
PL		32	▲ 3	32	▲ 1	23	▲ 2	35	▲ 4
PT		41	▲ 4	32	▲ 1	19	▲ 5	42	▲ 17
RO		31	▲ 1	34	▲ 4	23	▲ 4	31	=
SI		33	▲ 5	37	▲ 7	23	▲ 1	44	▲ 6
SK		35	▲ 8	34	▲ 3	30	▲ 7	37	▲ 4
FI		51	▲ 12	36	▼ 6	36	▲ 8	16	▼ 13
SE		39	▲ 1	34	▼ 1	33	▼ 1	20	▲ 2

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

QA10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35 of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Don't know
EU27		24	▲ 4	19	▲ 5	0	▼ 2	1	▼ 3	3
BE		20	▼ 1	16	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 4	2
BG		19	▲ 5	24	▲ 7	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 5	3
CZ		23	▲ 8	17	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 3	1
DK		23	▲ 5	22	▲ 5	1	▼ 1	1	▼ 2	2
DE		24	▼ 1	20	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	1	▼ 6	2
EE		13	▲ 4	18	▲ 9	0	▼ 2	0	▼ 4	0
IE		13	▼ 2	21	=	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 2	0
EL		30	▲ 9	21	▲ 2	1	▼ 3	0	▼ 4	2
ES		15	▼ 8	17	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 2	3
FR		27	▲ 5	16	▲ 3	1	=	1	▼ 1	6
HR		18	▲ 1	22	▲ 6	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 3	0
IT		35	▲ 9	19	▲ 4	0	▼ 1	1	▼ 5	5
CY		31	=	16	=	0	▼ 1	1	=	3
LV		14	▲ 1	17	▲ 2	1	▼ 2	0	▼ 3	5
LT		15	▲ 4	21	=	1	▼ 1	1	▼ 2	3
LU		19	▲ 2	18	▲ 8	0	▼ 4	0	▼ 3	1
HU		28	▲ 6	26	▲ 10	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 3	1
MT		15	▼ 8	15	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	18
NL		27	▲ 2	19	▲ 3	0	▼ 4	1	▼ 1	1
AT		22	▼ 4	21	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	3	▼ 2	3
PL		26	▲ 6	19	▲ 5	0	▼ 2	0	▼ 3	1
PT		17	▲ 7	14	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 5	9
RO		21	▲ 3	23	▲ 6	0	▼ 2	0	▼ 5	3
SI		13	▲ 1	16	▲ 4	1	▼ 2	0	▼ 5	3
SK		17	▲ 2	22	▲ 5	0	▼ 2	1	▼ 2	2
FI		10	▼ 3	23	▲ 10	0	▼ 2	0	▼ 3	0
SE		13	▼ 6	28	▲ 5	0	▼ 5	1	▼ 1	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- Women (34%) are slightly more likely than men (30%) to mention **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming**, while men (21%) are more likely to say that **agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level** than women (17%);
- Respondents aged 15-24 years (35%) are the most likely to **mention the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare**, particularly when compared with those aged 55 and over (28%);
- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are the most likely to mention **the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare** (33% vs. 25% among those who left school aged 15 or earlier) and **agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level** (22% vs. 16%);
- Managers (25%) are more likely than house persons (14%) to cite **agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level**;
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the most likely to mention **agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments** (37% vs. 29% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties), but they are less likely to cite **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming** (26% compared with 33%) and **the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare** (26% vs. 32%).

In addition, respondents who believe that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are more likely to mention **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming** (32%, compared with 23% of those who say agriculture and rural areas are not important), **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans** (33% vs. 26%) and **agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments** (31% vs. 25%). Conversely, they are less likely to cite **agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level** (19% vs. 25%).

The same pattern applies to Europeans who think that EU aid to farmers should increase: they are more likely to mention **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming** (35%, compared with 22% of those who say that this aid should decrease), **financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans** (34% vs. 26%) and **agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments** (35% compared with 20%). Conversely, they are less likely to cite **agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level** (16% compared with 33%).

**QA10** What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35 of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (M) (TWO ANSWER MAXIMUM)  
(% - EU)

	Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare	Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU27	19	33	30	32	31	24	0	1	3
Gender									
Man	21	33	31	30	32	24	0	1	2
Woman	17	33	30	34	30	24	0	0	4
Age									
15-24	16	31	31	29	35	25	0	0	4
25-39	19	33	30	33	32	25	0	1	2
40-54	21	34	30	32	31	23	0	0	2
55 +	18	33	31	33	28	24	0	1	4
Education (End of)									
15-	15	32	31	32	25	25	0	0	8
16-19	18	32	31	33	30	25	0	0	3
20+	22	34	29	31	32	23	0	1	2
Still studying	15	32	33	30	34	25	1	0	5
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	23	32	34	33	30	22	0	1	1
Managers	25	32	26	31	36	23	0	1	1
Other white collars	20	37	30	33	32	23	0	0	1
Manual workers	18	32	31	32	31	25	0	0	4
House persons	14	33	29	29	28	27	0	1	4
Unemployed	17	31	35	29	28	24	1	2	4
Retired	18	33	30	34	27	24	0	1	4
Students	16	32	31	30	35	26	0	0	4
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	16	34	37	26	26	22	1	1	3
From time to time	20	30	34	31	28	26	0	0	3
Almost never/ Never	19	34	29	33	32	23	0	1	3
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>									
Important	19	33	31	33	31	24	0	1	3
Not important	25	26	25	23	29	23	0	1	4
<b>EU aid to farmers should...</b>									
Increase	16	34	35	35	30	24	0	0	2
Decrease	33	26	21	22	32	21	0	2	1
No change	20	35	27	32	32	27	0	0	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

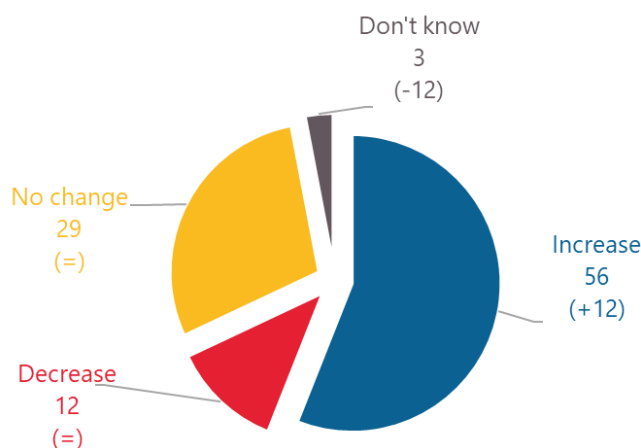
### 3 Future financial support to farmers

#### Over half of Europeans would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years

Nearly six in ten respondents (56%, +12 percentage points since 2017) **would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years**<sup>28</sup>. Conversely, slightly more than one in ten (12%, unchanged) would like to see a decrease in support. Finally, close to three in ten (29%, unchanged) would like to see 'no change', while just 3% (-12 pp) answer that they do not know.

Since 2017, the share of respondents in favour of an increase has gained more than ten percentage points, while the proportions in favour of decrease or of 'no change' have remained unchanged. This increase comes at the expense of the 'don't know' rate.

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?  
(% - EU)



(Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017)

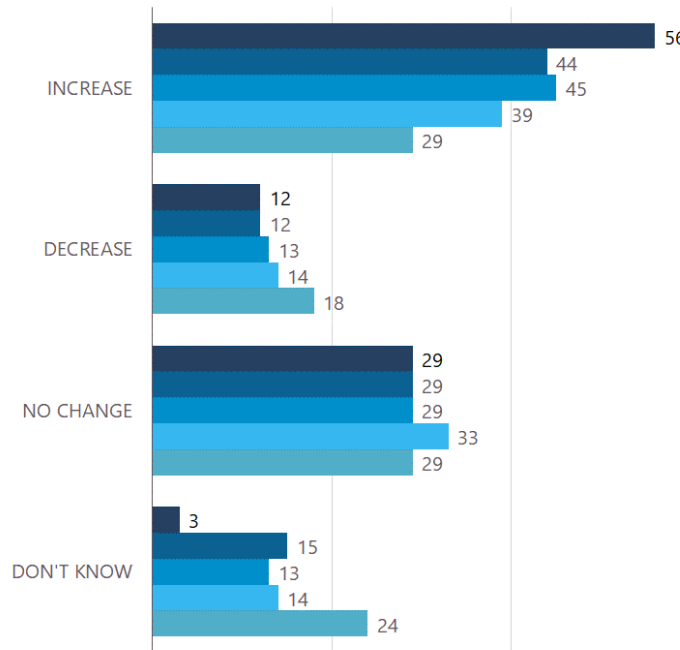
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>28</sup> QA11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers? Increase; Decrease; No change; Don't know.

However, a longer-term trend analysis shows that the proportion of respondents who want funding to increase has risen sharply since 2007 (+27 percentage points, up from 29% to 56%). Meanwhile, the proportion who want funding to decrease has fallen (-6 pp, down from 18% to 12%).

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?  
(% - EU)

■ Aug.-Sep. 2020 ■ Dec. 2017 ■ Oct. 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2009 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2007



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



**A national analysis** shows that, in 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years. More than three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Latvia (84%), Spain (77%) and Cyprus (76%).

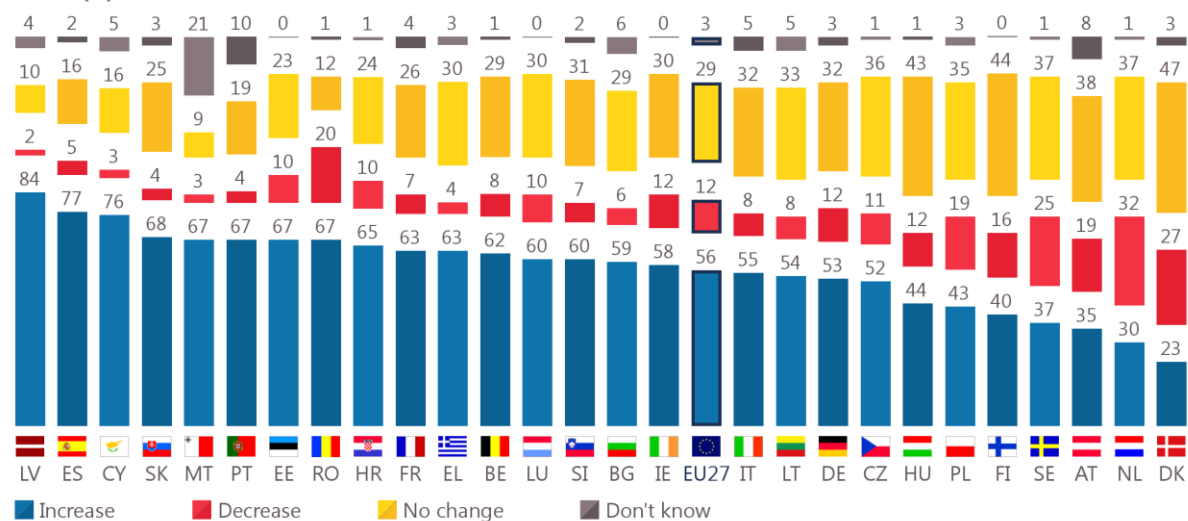
In five countries, a majority of respondents consider that the EU's financial support to farmers should stay the same over the next ten years: Denmark (47%), Finland (44%) Austria (38%), the Netherlands (37%) and Sweden (37%, in joint first place along with an increase). The share of respondents thinking that way is also high in Hungary (43%).

The opinion that financial support should decrease is not the main answer in any of the 27 EU Member States. However, at least one in ten respondents give this answer in 14 countries, with the highest levels among respondents in the Netherlands (32%), Denmark (27%), Sweden (25%) and Romania (20%).

In Malta, over one in five respondents say they do not know (21%).

Quite logically, the two only countries where respondents are more likely to say EU financial support is too high than too low are also the only two where respondents are more likely to think that financial support should decrease over the next ten years than they are to think it should increase: the Netherlands (30% increase vs. 32% decrease) and Denmark (23% vs. 27%).

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers? (%)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, the share of respondents who would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years has increased in 23 EU Member States, and by two digits in 12 countries: Germany (53%, +25 percentage points), Belgium (62%, +23 pp), Portugal (67%, +19 pp), Slovenia (60%, +19 pp), Bulgaria (59%, +19 pp), Croatia (65%, +17 pp), Ireland (58%, +15 pp), Spain (77%, +14 pp), Luxembourg (60%, +14 pp), Hungary (44%, +12 pp), Greece (63%, +11 pp) and Slovakia (68%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has decreased slightly only in Malta (67%, -1 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Latvia, Romania and Austria.

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?

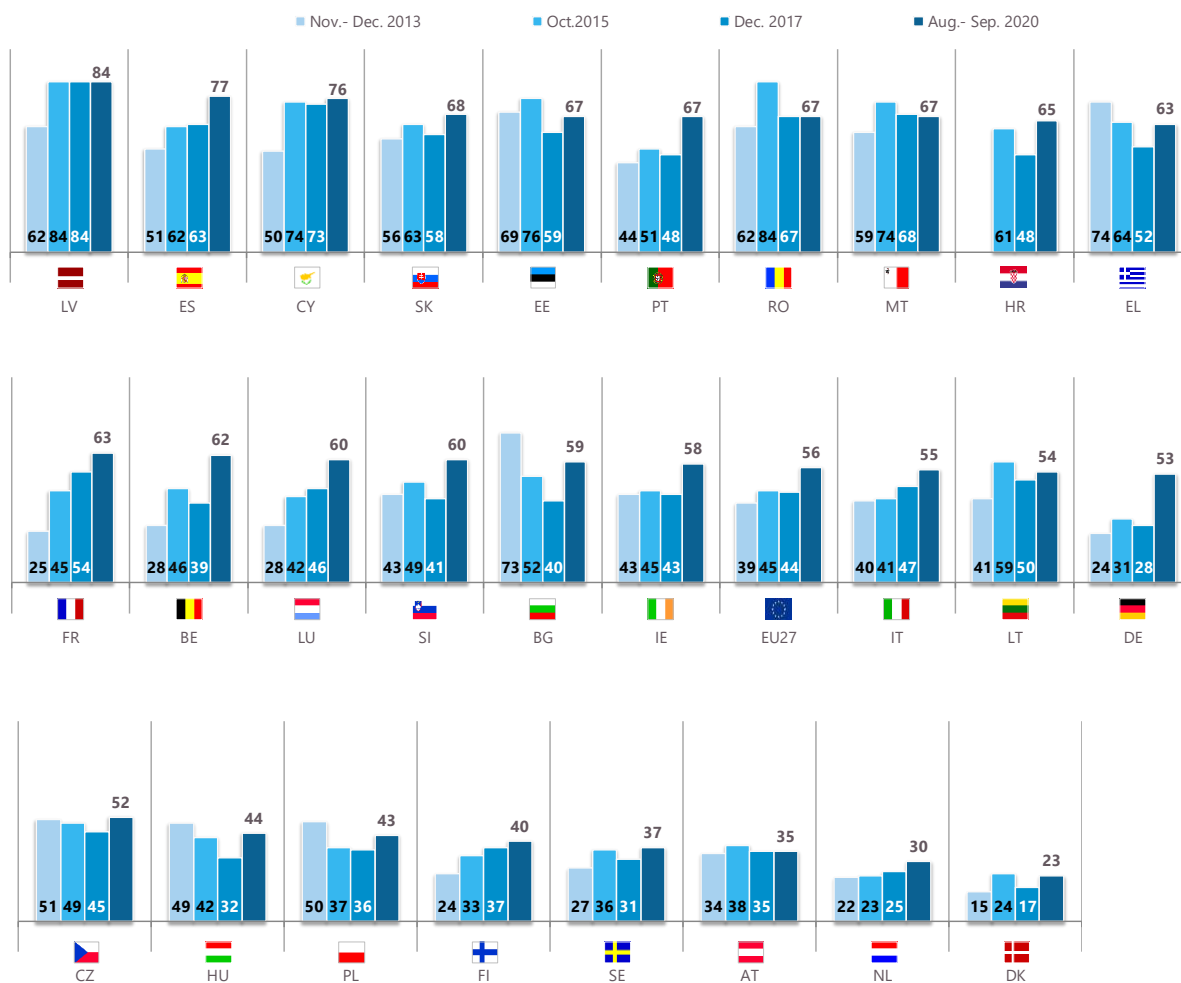
(%)

		Increase		Decrease		No change		Don't know
			Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017		Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017		Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	
EU27		56	▲ 12	12	=	29	=	3
DE		53	▲ 25	12	▼ 4	32	▼ 7	3
BE		62	▲ 23	8	▼ 12	29	▼ 8	1
BG		59	▲ 19	6	=	29	▲ 6	6
PT		67	▲ 19	4	▼ 4	19	▲ 4	10
SI		60	▲ 19	7	▼ 2	31	▼ 12	2
HR		65	▲ 17	10	▼ 4	24	▼ 8	1
IE		58	▲ 15	12	▲ 4	30	▼ 4	0
ES		77	▲ 14	5	▲ 1	16	▼ 5	2
LU		60	▲ 14	10	▲ 1	30	▼ 4	0
HU		44	▲ 12	12	▼ 1	43	=	1
EL		63	▲ 11	4	▼ 3	30	▼ 1	3
SK		68	▲ 10	4	▼ 3	25	▲ 3	3
FR		63	▲ 9	7	▼ 1	26	=	4
EE		67	▲ 8	10	▲ 4	23	▲ 10	0
IT		55	▲ 8	8	▲ 1	32	▲ 4	5
CZ		52	▲ 7	11	▼ 5	36	▲ 9	1
PL		43	▲ 7	19	▲ 4	35	▲ 8	3
DK		23	▲ 6	27	▼ 5	47	▲ 5	3
SE		37	▲ 6	25	▼ 1	37	▲ 3	1
NL		30	▲ 5	32	▲ 2	37	▲ 1	1
LT		54	▲ 4	8	▲ 1	33	▼ 2	5
CY		76	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	16	▲ 2	5
FI		40	▲ 3	16	▲ 5	44	=	0
LV		84	=	2	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	4
AT		35	=	19	▲ 1	38	=	8
RO		67	=	20	▲ 4	12	▲ 1	1
MT		67	▼ 1	3	▼ 4	9	▼ 4	21

Base: all respondents (n. = 27,237)

A longer-term trend analysis reveals that the proportion of respondents who want an increase in financial support has grown since 2007<sup>29</sup> in all EU Member States but Romania (slightly down from 69% in 2007 to 67% in 2020), with increases of more than 30 percentage points registered in Spain (77%, +40 percentage points since 2007), France (63%, +40 pp), Malta (67%, +38 pp), Portugal (67%, +38 pp), Luxembourg (60%, +37 pp), Ireland (58%, +37 pp), Belgium (62%, +36 pp), Slovenia (60%, +35 pp), Cyprus (76%, +33 pp) and Germany (53%, +32 pp).

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?  
(% - Increase)



Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

<sup>29</sup> Croatia is not included in 2007 as it was not part of the EU at that time.







**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of respondents in every socio-demographic category would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years. However:

- Women (60%) are more likely than men (53%) to say they want increased support;
- Europeans who left school aged 15 or earlier (60%) are more likely than those who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (53%) to hold this view;
- Unemployed people (62%), students (61%) and house persons (60%) are the most likely to share this opinion, particularly when compared with managers (50%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (63%) are more likely than those who never or almost never have such difficulties (55%) to call for an increase in EU financial support to farmers;
- So are respondents who consider themselves working class (61%, compared to 48% of those who see themselves as upper class);
- Europeans who live in a rural village are slightly more likely than those living in a large town to share this view (59% vs. 53%).

Moreover, respondents who consider that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are more likely to say they would like to see an increase in EU financial support to farmers (58%, compared with 35% of those who think that agriculture and rural areas are not important).

Finally, Europeans who believe that the CAP benefits all European citizens are also more likely to think that the EU's financial aid should increase (58%, compared with 49% of those who disagree that the CAP benefits all Europeans).

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?  
(% - EU)

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know
EU27	56	12	29	3
 <b>Gender</b>				
Man	53	14	30	3
Woman	60	8	28	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	60	7	26	7
16-19	57	11	29	3
20+	53	14	31	2
Still studying	62	8	25	5
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self- employed	58	12	29	1
Managers	50	14	33	3
Other white collars	53	14	31	2
Manual workers	57	13	27	3
House persons	60	9	27	4
Unemployed	62	9	26	3
Retired	56	10	30	4
Students	61	9	25	5
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	63	9	24	4
From time to time	59	11	27	3
Almost never/ Never	55	12	30	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	61	9	25	5
The lower middle class	58	12	27	3
The middle class	55	11	31	3
The upper middle class	48	17	34	1
The upper class	48	26	24	2
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	59	11	26	4
Small/ mid size town	57	11	29	3
Large town	53	12	32	3
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>				
Important	58	10	29	3
Not important	35	33	28	4
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>				
Agree	58	10	30	2
Disagree	49	21	28	2

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

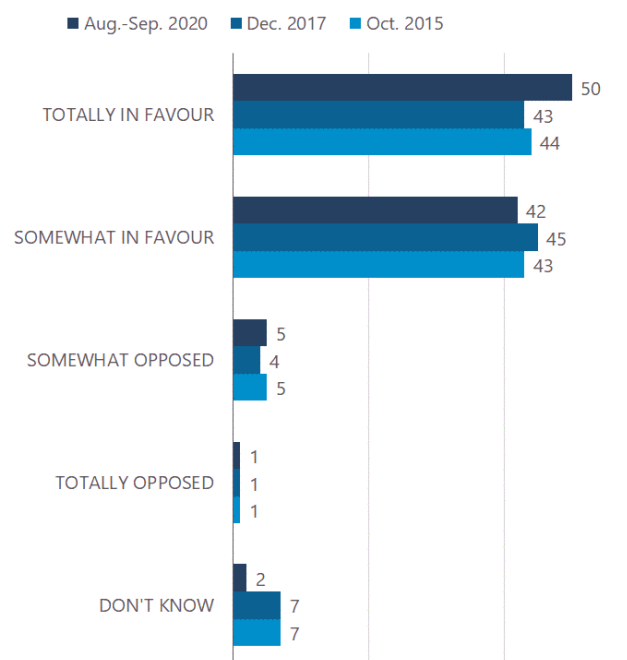
## 4 Opinions on payments given to farmers for implementing environmentally-friendly practices

### More than nine in ten Europeans are in favour of the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment

A large majority of Europeans (92%, +4 percentage points since 2017) say they are **in favour of the European Union continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment**<sup>30</sup>. Moreover, half of respondents (50%, +7 pp) are 'totally in favour' and 42% (-3 pp) are 'somewhat in favour'. Conversely, just 6% (+1 pp) oppose these EU subsidies to farmers, and 2% (-5 pp) say they 'don't know'.

Since 2017, the share of respondents 'totally in favour' of these EU subsidies has increased significantly, representing half of the sample in this survey (up from 43% in 2017 to 50% in 2020).

**QA15** The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?



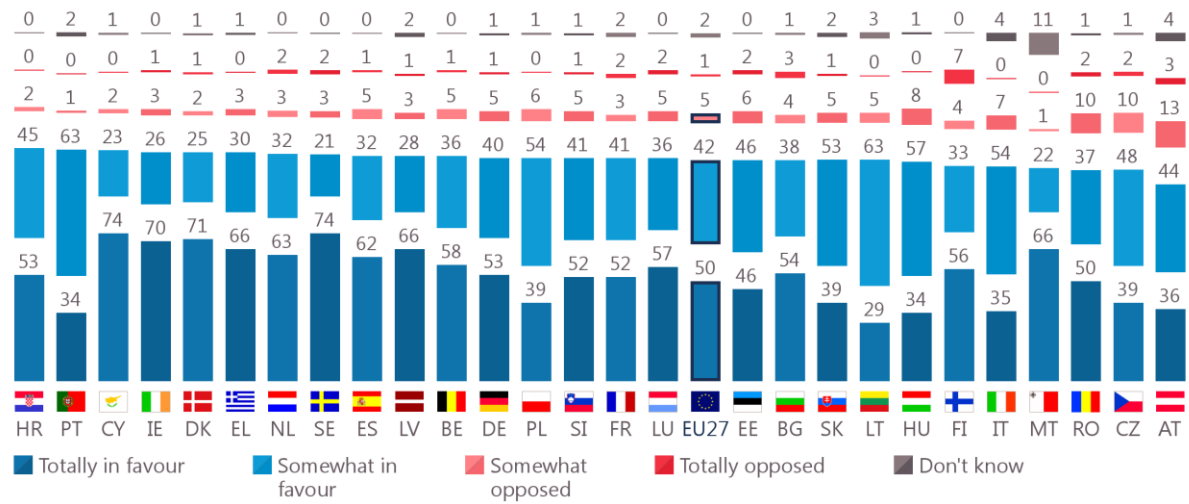
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

<sup>30</sup> QA15 The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? Totally in favour; Somewhat in favour; Somewhat opposed; Totally opposed; Don't know.

**A national analysis** reveals that at least eight in ten respondents in all 27 EU Member States are in favour of the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. This proportion is the highest in Croatia (98%), and Cyprus and Portugal (both 97%), and the lowest in Austria (80%), and Czechia and Romania (both 87%).

At least half the respondents are totally in favour of such subsidy payments in 18 countries, with the highest scores in Sweden and Cyprus (both 74%), Denmark (71%) and Ireland (70%).

**QA15** The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? (%)































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the share of respondents in favour of the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment has risen in 18 EU Member States, particularly in Croatia (98%, +10 percentage points). Meanwhile, it has fallen in six countries, most notably in Malta (88%, -7 pp).

**QA15** The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?

(%)

		Total 'In favour'	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	Total 'Opposed'	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	Don't know
EU27		92	▲ 4	6	▲ 1	2
HR		98	▲ 10	2	▼ 5	0
EE		92	▲ 7	8	▲ 5	0
PL		93	▲ 7	6	▲ 2	1
IE		96	▲ 6	4	=	0
DE		93	▲ 5	6	▲ 2	1
HU		91	▲ 5	8	▼ 2	1
RO		87	▲ 5	12	▼ 1	1
SK		92	▲ 5	6	▲ 1	2
BG		92	▲ 4	7	▲ 4	1
LV		94	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	2
PT		97	▲ 4	1	▼ 1	2
DK		96	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	1
FR		93	▲ 3	5	=	2
NL		95	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	0
CZ		87	▲ 1	12	▲ 3	1
EL		96	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	1
IT		89	▲ 1	7	▲ 3	4
SI		93	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	1
BE		94	=	6	=	0
CY		97	=	2	▲ 1	1
LT		92	=	5	▲ 1	3
ES		94	▼ 1	6	▲ 4	0
LU		93	▼ 1	7	▲ 4	0
SE		95	▼ 2	5	▲ 2	0
FI		89	▼ 4	11	▲ 7	0
AT		80	▼ 6	16	▲ 6	4
MT		88	▼ 7	1	▼ 1	11

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)







**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that over eight in ten respondents in every socio-demographic category are in favour of the European Union continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. However, there are some small differences:

- Women (94%) are slightly more in favour than men (91%);
- Respondents who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (94%) are also more likely to be in favour than those who left school aged 15 or earlier (90%);
- Other white collar workers (95%) are slightly more likely than manual workers (90%) to be in favour;
- So are those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (93%), compared with those who have such difficulties most of the time (88%);

Moreover, Europeans who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a negative image of the EU to be in favour of the EU continuing to make such payments (96% compared to 84%).

The same pattern applies to respondents who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the EU (94%, compared with 67% of those who consider that agriculture and rural areas are not important), those who consider that the CAP benefits all European citizens (95%, vs. 83% of those who disagree that the CAP benefits all Europeans) and those who believe that the EU aid to farmers should increase (97%, compared with 74% among those who think aid should decrease).

**QA15** The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?  
(% - EU)

	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'	Don't Know
EU27	92	6	2
 Gender			
Man	91	8	1
Woman	94	5	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	90	7	3
16-19	91	7	2
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	93	4	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	94	6	0
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	95	5	0
Manual workers	90	8	1
House persons	91	8	1
Unemployed	92	7	1
Retired	92	6	2
Students	93	4	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	88	10	2
From time to time	92	7	1
Almost never/ Never	93	6	1
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	96	3	1
Neutral	91	7	2
Negative	84	14	2
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>			
Important	94	5	1
Not important	67	30	2
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>			
Agree	95	4	1
Disagree	83	16	2
<b>EU aid to farmers should...</b>			
Increase	97	2	1
Decrease	74	25	1
No change	92	7	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## IV. PURCHASING DECISIONS, QUALITY LABELS AND ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

This chapter takes a detailed look at the factors influencing Europeans' food product purchases. It examines their awareness of quality labels, and explores their perceptions of food products derived from organic agriculture.

### 1 Factors influencing Europeans' food product purchases

#### Nearly nine in ten Europeans say the fact that food products are part of a short supply chain is an important factor in their decision to buy them

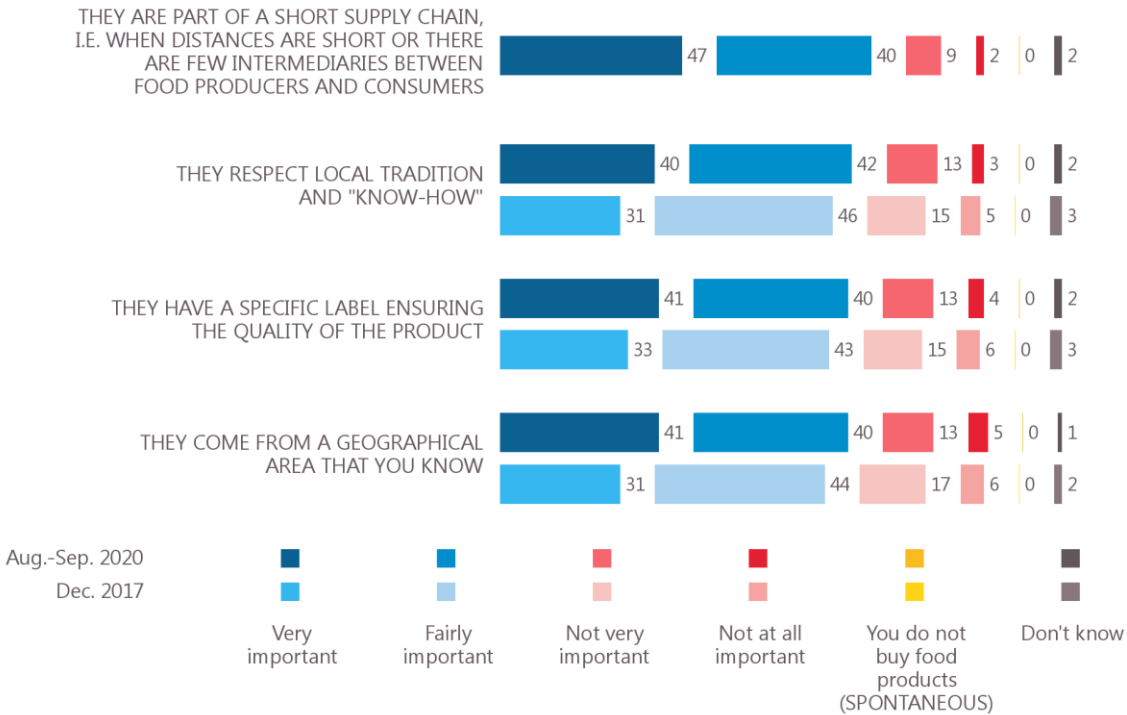
When asked whether or not four particular factors are important in their decision to buy food products<sup>31</sup>, more than eight in ten respondents say that each of these factors is important, with the following hierarchy:

- Close to nine in ten Europeans (87%) say that being **'part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers'** is an important factor in their decision to buy food products, including nearly half (47%) who answer 'very important' and four in ten 'fairly important'. Conversely, slightly more than one in ten (11%) say that this factor is not important;
- The fact that food products **'respect local tradition and "know-how"'** is important when buying food products for 82% (+5 percentage points since 2017) of respondents: it is 'very important' for 40% of Europeans (+9 pp) and 'fairly important' for a similar proportion (42%, -4 pp). This is not important for 16% (-4 pp) of respondents;
- 81% (+5 pp) of respondents consider that **having 'a specific label ensuring the quality of the product'** is important in their decision to buy food products. It is a 'very important' factor for 41% (+8 pp) of respondents and a 'fairly important' one for 40% (-3 pp). Less than one in five (17%, -4 pp) say this is not important;
- **Coming from a geographical area that they know** is important for slightly more than eight in ten respondents (81%, +6 pp), and 'very important' for 41% (+10 percentage points since 2017) and 'fairly important' for 40% (-4 pp). Conversely, nearly one in five say that this is not important (18%, -5 pp);

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the importance of the three factors tested in 2017 has gained five percentage points. Moreover, these increases mainly concern the share of respondents who answer 'very important'.

<sup>31</sup> QA12 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? 1. They come from a geographical area that you know; 2. They respect local tradition and "know-how"; 3. They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product; 4. They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers. Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; You do not buy food products (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

**QA12** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? (% - EU27)

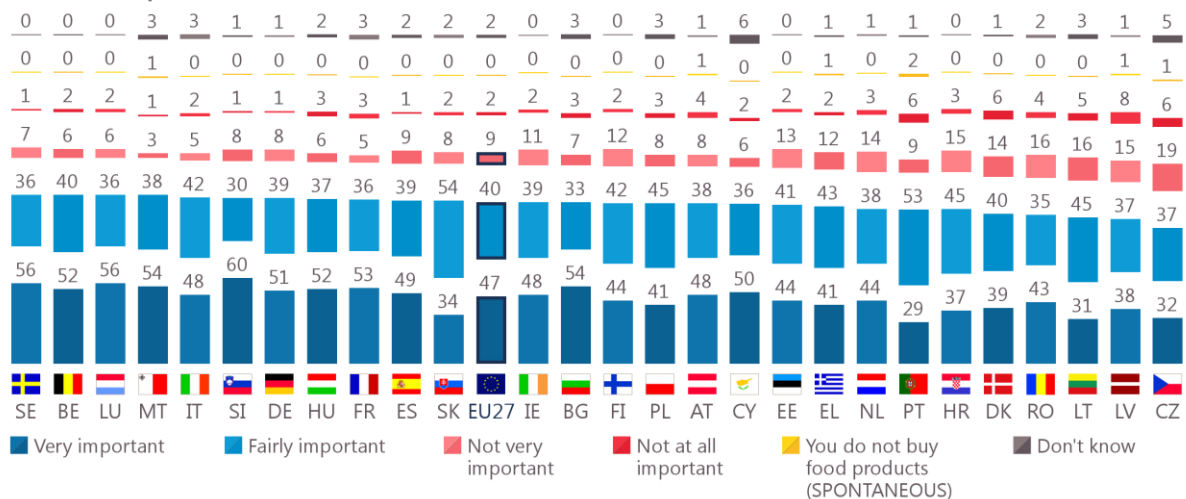


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** shows that over two-thirds of respondents in every EU Member State say the fact that food products are **part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers** is important in their decision to buy food products, with proportions ranging from 92% in Belgium, Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, to 69% in Czechia, 75% in Latvia and 76% in Lithuania.

At least half the respondents say it is a very important factor in ten countries, most notably in Slovenia (60%), and Luxembourg and Sweden (both 56%).

**QA12.4** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (%)



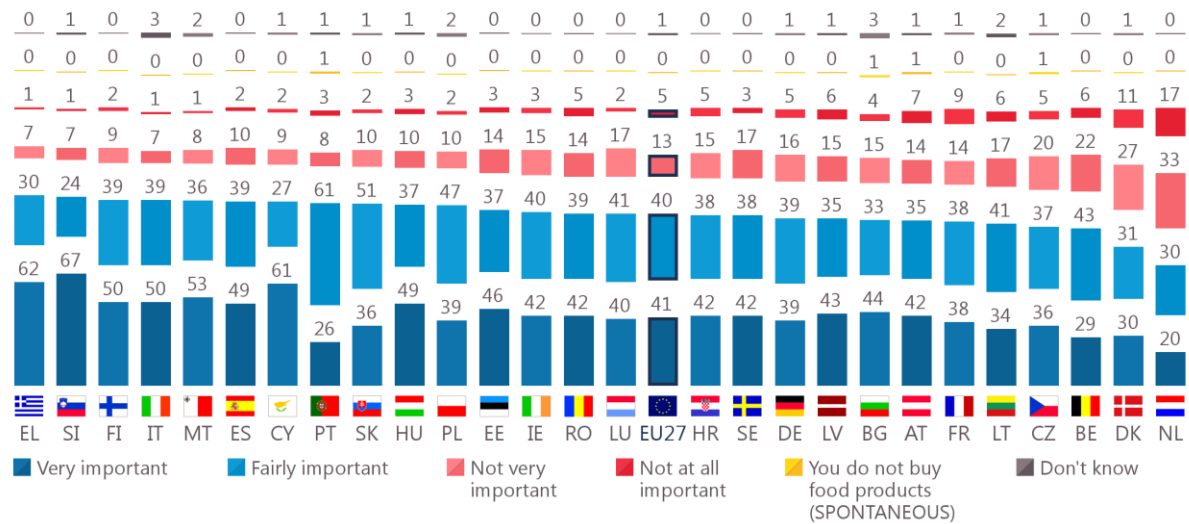
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Coming from a geographical area that respondents know** is an important factor when buying food products for at least half of respondents in 26 EU Member States. Among these countries, at least nine in ten respondents hold this view in Greece (92%), Slovenia (91%), and Italy, Malta and Finland (all 89%), compared with less than three-quarters in Denmark (61%), Belgium (72%) and Czechia (73%).

At least half of respondents say it is a very important factor in six countries: Slovenia (67%), Greece (62%), Cyprus (61%), Malta (53%), and Italy and Finland (both 50%).

Respondents in the Netherlands are divided on the issue (50% vs. 50%).

**QA12.1** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?  
**They come from a geographical area that you know (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the share of respondents who say that coming from a known geographical area is an important factor has increased in 22 EU Member States, by two digits in nine countries, and most dramatically in Malta (89%, +21 percentage points), the Netherlands (50%, +15 pp) and Romania (81%, +14 pp). Conversely, it has decreased slightly in Bulgaria (77%, -2 pp), Italy (89%, -1 pp) and Czechia (73%, -1 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Austria and France.

QA12.1 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

**They come from a geographical area that you know (%)**

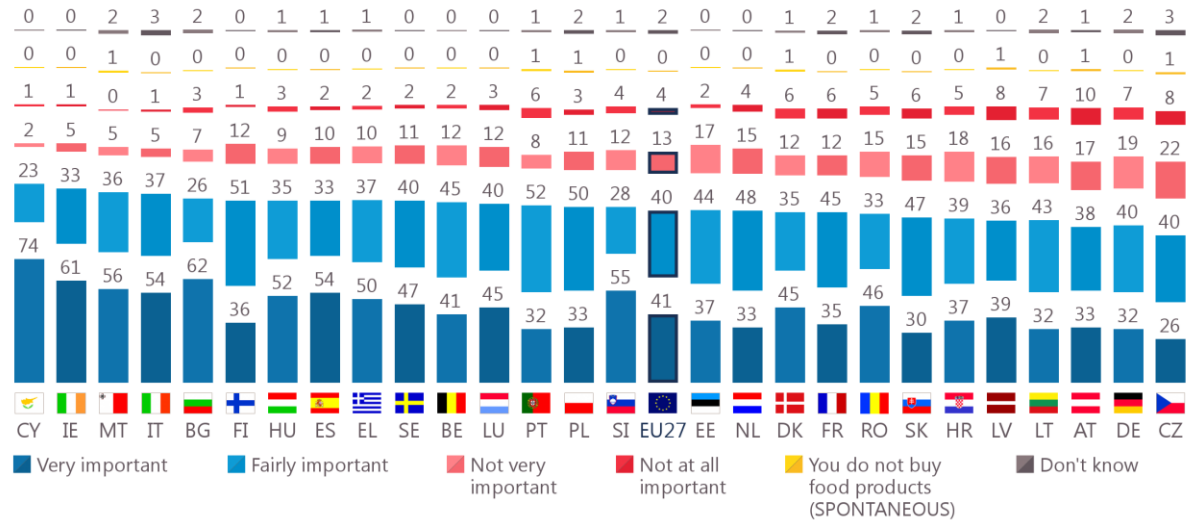
		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		81	▲ 6	18	▼ 5	1
MT		89	▲ 21	9	▼ 16	2
NL		50	▲ 15	50	▼ 13	0
RO		81	▲ 14	19	▼ 10	0
LU		81	▲ 11	19	▼ 8	0
LT		75	▲ 11	23	▼ 11	2
DK		61	▲ 11	38	▼ 11	1
FI		89	▲ 10	11	▼ 9	0
SK		87	▲ 10	12	▼ 3	1
HR		80	▲ 10	20	▼ 8	0
ES		88	▲ 9	12	▼ 8	0
PL		86	▲ 9	12	▼ 5	2
PT		87	▲ 8	11	▼ 6	1
BE		72	▲ 8	28	▼ 8	0
HU		86	▲ 6	13	▼ 6	1
EE		83	▲ 6	17	▼ 3	0
LV		78	▲ 6	21	▼ 4	1
SI		91	▲ 5	8	▼ 5	1
SE		80	▲ 4	20	▼ 4	0
EL		92	▲ 3	8	▼ 3	0
CY		88	▲ 2	11	▼ 2	1
IE		82	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	0
DE		78	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	1
AT		77	=	21	▼ 1	1
FR		76	=	23	=	1
IT		89	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	3
CZ		73	▼ 1	25	=	1
BG		77	▼ 2	19	▲ 3	3

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Having a specific label ensuring the quality of the product** is an important factor for at least two-thirds of respondents in every EU Member State, with proportions ranging from 97% in Cyprus, 94% in Ireland and 92% in Malta to 66% in Czechia, 69% in Germany and 71% in Austria.

At least half the respondents consider that it is a very important factor in nine countries, with the highest proportions in Cyprus (74%), Bulgaria (62%) and Ireland (61%).

**QA12.3** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?  
**They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, the opinion that having a specific label ensuring the quality of the product is an important factor in buying food products has gained ground in 26 EU Member States, with at least a ten-percentage point increase in seven countries: Malta (92%, +15 percentage points), Hungary (87%, +13 pp), Luxembourg (85%, +12 pp), Estonia (81%, +11 pp), Greece (87%, +10 pp), Belgium (86%, +10 pp) and the Netherlands (81%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has lost ground slightly only in Sweden (87%, -2 pp).

QA12.3 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

**They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (%)**

		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		81	▲ 5	17	▼ 4	2
MT		92	▲ 15	5	▼ 11	2
HU		87	▲ 13	12	▼ 13	1
LU		85	▲ 12	15	▼ 9	0
EE		81	▲ 11	19	▼ 6	0
EL		87	▲ 10	12	▼ 10	1
BE		86	▲ 10	14	▼ 10	0
NL		81	▲ 10	19	▼ 9	0
LT		75	▲ 9	23	▼ 9	2
ES		87	▲ 8	12	▼ 7	1
PL		83	▲ 8	14	▼ 3	2
SK		77	▲ 8	21	=	2
AT		71	▲ 8	27	▼ 7	1
IE		94	▲ 7	6	▼ 4	0
FI		87	▲ 7	13	▼ 5	0
HR		76	▲ 7	23	▼ 6	1
BG		88	▲ 5	10	▼ 1	2
PT		84	▲ 5	14	▼ 4	1
RO		79	▲ 5	20	▼ 3	1
LV		75	▲ 5	24	▼ 3	0
DE		72	▲ 5	26	▼ 4	2
SI		83	▲ 4	16	▼ 4	1
CY		97	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	0
CZ		66	▲ 3	30	▼ 6	3
IT		91	▲ 2	6	▼ 2	3
DK		80	▲ 2	18	▼ 2	1
FR		80	▲ 2	18	▼ 2	2
SE		87	▼ 2	13	▲ 2	0

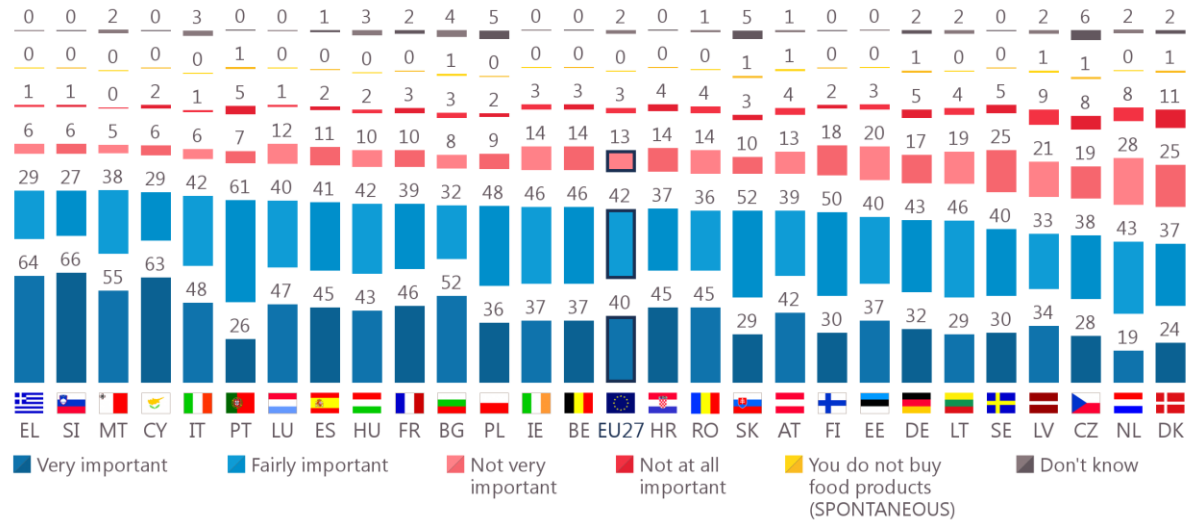
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



The fact that food products **respect local tradition and "know-how"** is an important factor for over six in ten respondents in all 27 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Greece, Malta and Slovenia (all 93%), and the lowest in Denmark (61%), the Netherlands (62%) and Czechia (66%).

More than half of respondents say this is a very important factor in Slovenia (66%), Greece (64%), Cyprus (63%), Malta (55%) and Bulgaria (52%).

**QA12.2** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?  
**They respect local tradition and "know-how" (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the proportion of respondents saying that respecting local tradition and "know-how" is an important factor in buying food products has risen in 21 EU Member States, by two digits in seven countries, most notably in Malta (93%, +20 percentage points), the Netherlands (62%, +14 pp) and Croatia (82%, +13 pp). It has decreased slightly only in Latvia (67%, -2 pp), Cyprus (92%, -1 pp) and Germany (75%, -1 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Italy, Bulgaria and Ireland.

**QA12.2** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

**They respect local tradition and "know-how" (%)**

		Total 'Important'	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	Total 'Not important'	Diff. Aug/Sep 2020 - December 2017	Don't know
EU27		82	▲ 5	16	▼ 4	2
MT		93	▲ 20	5	▼ 16	2
NL		62	▲ 14	36	▼ 11	2
HR		82	▲ 13	18	▼ 11	0
PL		84	▲ 11	11	▼ 6	5
SK		81	▲ 11	13	▼ 5	5
LU		87	▲ 10	13	▼ 6	0
SE		70	▲ 10	30	▼ 7	0
ES		86	▲ 8	13	▼ 5	1
FI		80	▲ 8	20	▼ 6	0
BE		83	▲ 7	17	▼ 7	0
DK		61	▲ 7	36	▼ 8	2
LT		75	▲ 7	23	▼ 7	2
EE		77	▲ 6	23	=	0
HU		85	▲ 6	12	▼ 3	3
RO		81	▲ 6	18	▼ 4	1
SI		93	▲ 5	7	▼ 4	0
EL		93	▲ 3	7	▼ 3	0
FR		85	▲ 3	13	▼ 3	2
PT		87	▲ 3	12	▼ 1	0
AT		81	▲ 2	17	▼ 3	1
CZ		66	▲ 1	27	▼ 4	6
BG		84	=	11	=	4
IE		83	=	17	▲ 3	0
IT		90	=	7	=	3
DE		75	▼ 1	22	▲ 1	2
CY		92	▼ 1	8	▲ 2	0
LV		67	▼ 2	30	▲ 4	2

Base: all respondents (n. = 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:




- Women (83%) are more likely than men (79%) to say that these four factors are important in their decision to buy food products, particularly when **they come from a geographical area that they know**;
- Respondents aged 55 and over are also more likely to say that these four factors are important, most notably when **they respect local tradition and "know-how"** (85%, compared with 73% of respondents aged 15-24 years) and **come from a geographical area that they know** (85% vs. 73%);
- Europeans who left school aged 15 or earlier are more likely to say that **coming from a geographical area that they know** (85%, compared with 79% of those who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond) is an important factor;

Moreover, respondents who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are the most likely to say that each of these factors is important in their decision to buy food products: for instance, 88% say that **being part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers** is an important factor, compared with 69% of those who think that agriculture and rural areas are not important.

The same pattern applies to Europeans who consider that the CAP benefits all European citizens and to those who think that EU aid to farmers should increase.

**QA12.4** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

**They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (N) (% - EU)**

	They come from a geographical area that you know	They respect local tradition and 'know-how'	They have specific label ensuring the quality of the product	They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food and producers and consumers (N)
EU27	81	82	81	87
 Gender				
Man	79	80	80	86
Woman	83	83	82	88
 Age				
15-24	73	73	81	80
25-39	77	77	81	85
40-54	82	84	81	88
55 +	85	85	81	89
 Education (End of)				
15-	85	85	77	85
16-19	83	82	81	87
20+	79	81	82	89
Still studying	72	74	82	82
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>				
Important	81	82	82	88
Not important	67	66	69	69
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>				
Agree	82	83	84	89
Disagree	77	77	77	82

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## 2 Awareness of quality labels

### Nearly six in ten Europeans are aware of the organic farming logo, far ahead of any other logo

Five logos were shown to respondents, who were then asked which of these logos they were aware of<sup>32</sup>:

- Nearly six in ten respondents (56%, +29 percentage points since 2017) recognize the **'organic farming'** logo, far ahead any other logo;
- In second position, slightly more than four in ten Europeans (40%, +3 pp) are aware of the **'Fairtrade'** logo (which is not an EU logo);
- One in five respondents (20%, +2 pp) know the **'protected geographical indication'** logo;
- Finally, over one in ten respondents are aware of the **'protected designation of origin'** (14%, -4 pp) and the **'traditional specialty guaranteed'** logos (14%, -1 pp).

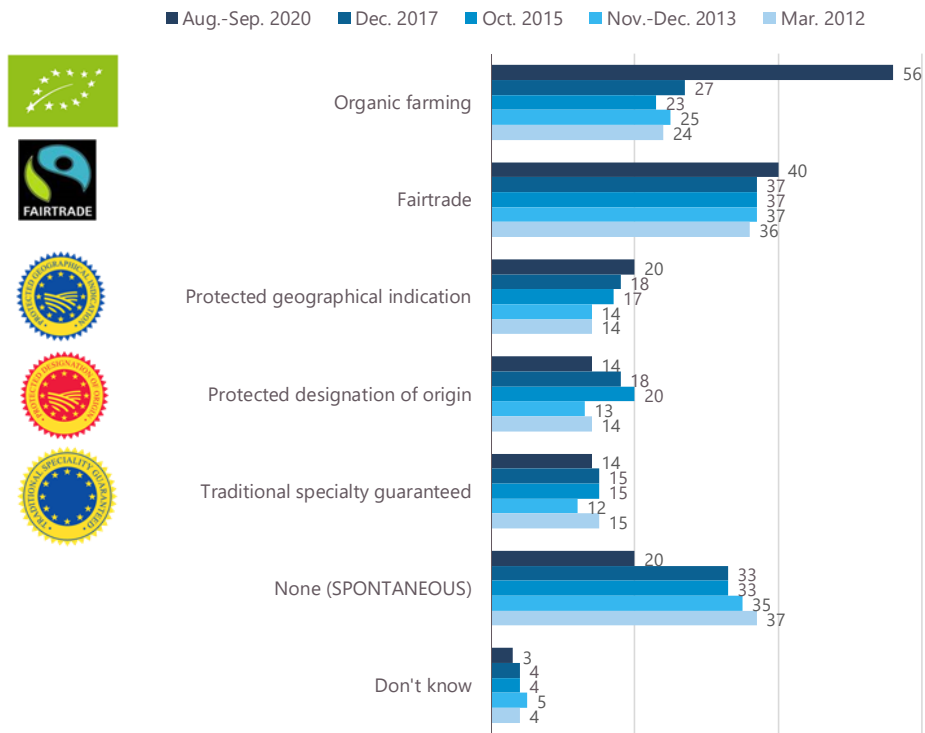
Moreover, only 20% of respondents (-13 percentage points since 2017) are not aware of any of these logos, and 3% (-1 pp) say that they do not know. This means that more than three-quarters of Europeans (77%, +14 pp) recognize at least one of the five logos shown.

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the share of respondents who are aware of the 'organic farming' logo has risen dramatically (+29 percentage points, up from 27% in second position to 56% in first place).

A longer-term trend since 2012 shows that awareness of 'organic farming' (+32 percentage points) and, to a lesser extent, 'protected geographical indication' (+6 pp) and 'Fairtrade' (+4 pp) has gained ground. Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents who are not aware of any of the five logos has fallen (-17 pp).

<sup>32</sup> QA13 Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) LOGOS SHOWN: ORGANIC FARMING; FAIRTRADE; PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN; PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION; TRADITIONAL SPECIALTY GUARANTEED.

**QA13** Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** reveals that the **organic farming** logo has the highest rate of awareness among respondents in 17 EU Member States. Within these countries, more than seven in ten respondents know this logo in Latvia and Lithuania (both 73%), and Slovenia (72%). Overall, this is also the case in Luxembourg (74%) and Denmark (71%). At the other end of the scale, at most four in ten respondents recognise this logo in Hungary, Ireland and Portugal (all 40%), Cyprus (39%) and Malta (30%).

The **Fairtrade** logo is the one that respondents are most aware of in ten countries: Luxembourg (94%), Sweden and the Netherlands (both 93%), Ireland (90%), Denmark and Belgium (both 81%), Finland (79%), Germany (79%) and Austria (78%). In all other countries, less than half the respondents are aware of the Fairtrade logo, with the lowest scores in Lithuania (9%), Spain (12%), and Greece and Romania (both 13%).

In every country, less than a third of respondents are aware of the three other logos.

At least one in five respondents know the **protected geographical indication** logo in eight countries, with the highest proportions in Spain (31%), France (29%), and Portugal and Italy (both 27%). Less than one in ten recognise it in seven countries, including Finland (6%), and Latvia, Sweden and the Netherlands (all 8%).

Over one in five respondents are aware of the **protected designation of origin** logo in Portugal and Slovakia (both 24%), France (23%) and Italy (21%). Less than one in ten know it in 14 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions in Estonia, Latvia and the Netherlands (all 3%).

The **traditional specialty guaranteed** logo is known by at least one in five respondents in Slovakia (28%), Portugal (27%), and Italy and Spain (both 20%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in ten respondents are aware of it in ten countries, with the lowest levels in the Netherlands (5%), and Finland, Denmark and Sweden (all 6%).

Finally, it is worth noting that in three EU Member States a majority of respondents *spontaneously* say that they do not know any of these five logos: this is the case in Portugal and Greece (both 44%), and in Malta (36%). More than a third of respondents say the same in Hungary (38%), Bulgaria (36%) and Cyprus (34%).

**QA13** Which of the logos are you aware of?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Organic farming	Fairtrade	Protected geographical indication	Protected designation of origin	Traditional specialty guaranteed	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		56	40	20	14	14	20	3
BE		60	81	16	9	11	8	1
BG		47	14	24	18	19	36	4
CZ		52	23	24	17	18	21	5
DK		71	81	9	4	6	8	1
DE		62	79	13	8	8	9	3
EE		68	48	10	3	7	15	4
IE		40	90	10	8	9	2	0
EL		41	13	11	6	11	44	6
ES		45	12	31	17	20	28	2
FR		64	35	29	23	16	19	2
HR		47	23	20	14	15	25	7
IT		48	14	27	21	20	27	6
CY		39	17	9	5	7	34	14
LV		73	15	8	3	8	16	6
LT		73	9	19	5	8	18	5
LU		74	94	18	14	11	2	0
HU		40	17	14	11	12	38	3
MT		30	34	12	11	14	36	13
NL		63	93	8	3	5	4	0
AT		59	78	18	16	17	10	2
PL		70	17	11	8	12	19	4
PT		40	23	27	24	27	44	3
RO		51	13	9	7	11	32	5
SI		72	25	16	12	12	17	3
SK		51	29	26	24	28	22	5
FI		65	79	6	5	6	10	1
SE		69	93	8	4	6	4	1
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>			<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item			

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)



In terms of changes since 2017, the evolution of the share of respondents aware of the **organic farming** logo is impressive: it has risen by two digits in all 27 EU Member States, with the most dramatic increases in Romania (51%, +42 percentage points), Poland (70%, +41 pp) and Latvia (73%, +35 pp).

Awareness of the **Fairtrade** logo has gained ground in 25 EU Member States, by two digits in ten countries, most dramatically in Finland (79%, +25 pp), Estonia (48%, +24 pp) and Ireland (90%, +18 pp). It has lost ground slightly only in Austria (78%, -4 pp) and Czechia (23%, -3 pp).

The proportion of respondents who know the **protected geographical indication** logo has decreased in 12 EU Member States, most notably in Greece (11%, -11 pp) and Slovenia (16%, -10 pp). Conversely, it has increased in ten countries, particularly in Spain (31%, +16 pp) and Bulgaria (24%, +12 pp). It is unchanged in five countries (Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Romania).

Awareness of the **protected designation of origin** has fallen in 20 EU Member States, and by two digits in Greece (6%, -25 pp), France (23%, -22 pp) and Italy (21%, -11 pp). However, it has risen slightly in six countries, particularly in Malta (11%, +6 pp). It is unchanged in Belgium.

The **traditional specialty guaranteed** logo has registered decreases in awareness in 16 EU Member States, most strikingly in Lithuania (8%, -21 pp), Greece (11%, -16 pp), Cyprus (7%, -14 pp), Czechia (18%, -12 pp) and Finland (6%, -12 pp). Awareness has increased in eight countries, most notably in Austria (17%, +8 pp). It is unchanged in Ireland, Germany and Denmark.

Finally, the share of respondents who *spontaneously* say that they know none of these five logos has fallen in all 27 EU Member States, by two digits in 17 countries, most dramatically in Romania (32%, -33 pp), Spain (28%, -32 pp) and Latvia (16%, -29 pp).

QA13 Which of the logos are you aware of?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Organic farming	Fairtrade	Protected geographical indication	Protected designation of origin	Traditional speciality guaranteed	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know						
		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017				
EU27		56	▲ 29	40	▲ 3	20	▲ 2	14	▼ 4	14	▼ 1	20	▼ 13	3
BE		60	▲ 21	81	▲ 13	16	▲ 3	9	=	11	▲ 2	8	▼ 7	1
BG		47	▲ 30	14	▲ 11	24	▲ 12	18	▲ 4	19	▲ 7	36	▼ 25	4
CZ		52	▲ 29	23	▼ 3	24	▼ 6	17	▼ 8	18	▼ 12	21	▼ 10	5
DK		71	▲ 25	81	▲ 7	9	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	6	=	8	▼ 9	1
DE		62	▲ 21	79	▲ 10	13	▲ 1	8	▼ 4	8	=	9	▼ 9	3
EE		68	▲ 32	48	▲ 24	10	▼ 5	3	▼ 9	7	▼ 6	15	▼ 21	4
IE		40	▲ 16	90	▲ 18	10	=	8	▼ 1	9	=	2	▼ 17	0
EL		41	▲ 26	13	▲ 7	11	▼ 11	6	▼ 25	11	▼ 16	44	▼ 6	6
ES		45	▲ 31	12	▲ 9	31	▲ 16	17	▲ 1	20	▲ 7	28	▼ 32	2
FR		64	▲ 24	35	▲ 7	29	▼ 9	23	▼ 22	16	▼ 6	19	▼ 7	2
HR		47	▲ 31	23	▲ 13	20	▼ 4	14	▼ 6	15	▼ 7	25	▼ 24	7
IT		48	▲ 32	14	▲ 7	27	▼ 6	21	▼ 11	20	▼ 4	27	▼ 20	6
CY		39	▲ 20	17	▲ 7	9	=	5	▼ 2	7	▼ 14	34	▼ 19	14
LV		73	▲ 35	15	▲ 9	8	▼ 1	3	▼ 3	8	▼ 4	16	▼ 29	6
LT		73	▲ 26	9	▲ 1	19	=	5	▼ 8	8	▼ 21	18	▼ 13	5
LU		74	▲ 16	94	▲ 10	18	▼ 4	14	▼ 8	11	▼ 4	2	▼ 4	0
HU		40	▲ 26	17	▲ 8	14	▲ 1	11	▼ 2	12	▲ 2	38	▼ 24	3
MT		30	▲ 18	34	▲ 1	12	=	11	▲ 6	14	▲ 4	36	▼ 9	13
NL		63	▲ 19	93	▲ 5	8	▲ 2	3	▼ 3	5	▼ 1	4	▼ 4	0
AT		59	▲ 26	78	▼ 4	18	▲ 7	16	▲ 4	17	▲ 8	10	▼ 2	2
PL		70	▲ 41	17	▲ 8	11	▼ 4	8	▼ 4	12	▼ 2	19	▼ 26	4
PT		40	▲ 29	23	▲ 15	27	▲ 8	24	▲ 3	27	▲ 2	44	▼ 10	3
RO		51	▲ 42	13	▲ 10	9	=	7	▲ 2	11	▼ 5	32	▼ 33	5
SI		72	▲ 34	25	▲ 5	16	▼ 10	12	▼ 7	12	▼ 5	17	▼ 26	3
SK		51	▲ 24	29	▲ 11	26	▲ 4	24	▼ 2	28	▲ 1	22	▼ 15	5
FI		65	▲ 21	79	▲ 25	6	▼ 5	5	▼ 6	6	▼ 12	10	▼ 15	1
SE		69	▲ 15	93	▲ 7	8	▼ 3	4	▼ 4	6	▼ 4	4	▼ 4	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)





**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that most respondents in every socio-demographic category are aware of the **organic farming** logo. However:

- Women (60%) are more likely than men (53%) to be aware of the **organic farming** logo (60% compared with 53%);
- Respondents aged 55 and over are the least likely to be aware of any logo: for instance, 50% of them know the **organic farming** logo, compared with 63% of those aged 15-24 years;
- The same pattern applies to Europeans who left school aged 15 or earlier: for example, 20% of them are aware of the **Fairtrade** logo, compared with 50% of those who continued education up to age 20 or beyond;
- Managers are the most likely to be aware of both the **organic farming** (67%) and **Fairtrade** (60%) logos, while house persons are the least likely to recognise either (48% and 31% respectively);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to know the **organic farming** logo (60% vs. 47% of those who have such difficulties most of the time) and the **Fairtrade** logo (46% compared with 28%), while those who have such difficulties most of the time are slightly more likely to recognise the three other logos.
- Those living in large towns (59%) are more likely to be aware of the organic farming logo, compared to those from rural villages (54%).

In addition, Europeans who consider that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are the most likely to be aware of the five logos. The most significant differences concern the **organic farming** logo (recognised by 57%, compared with 45% of those who think that agriculture and rural areas are not important) and the **Fairtrade** logo (41% vs. 30%).

Interestingly enough, respondents who think that EU aid to farmers should decrease are much more aware of the **Fairtrade** logo than those who consider that this aid should increase (52% compared with 37%).

**QA13** Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)

	Organic farming	Fairtrade	Protected designation of origin	Protected geographical indication	Traditional specialty guaranteed	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't Know
EU27	56	40	14	20	14	20	3
 <b>Gender</b>							
Man	53	39	14	20	14	21	4
Woman	59	41	14	19	14	19	3
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	63	45	14	21	14	16	3
25-39	61	46	17	25	18	15	2
40-54	59	41	16	22	17	17	3
55 +	50	35	10	15	10	26	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self- employed	58	40	16	25	18	18	2
Managers	66	59	17	28	17	8	2
Other white collars	64	47	18	24	17	13	3
Manual workers	54	36	14	19	15	22	3
House persons	47	30	9	14	12	28	4
Unemployed	54	33	14	22	17	22	2
Retired	49	33	9	12	8	28	5
Students	64	46	15	22	15	15	4
Most of the time	48	28	17	23	18	27	4
From time to time	50	27	15	21	17	26	4
Almost never/ Never	60	46	13	19	13	17	3
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>							
Rural village	54	40	10	17	12	22	3
Small/ mid size town	57	39	16	21	15	19	3
Large town	59	41	14	20	15	19	4
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>							
Important	57	41	14	20	14	20	3
Not important	45	30	10	15	12	27	4
<b>EU aid to famers should...</b>							
Increase	57	37	14	21	15	20	3
Decrease	57	51	12	17	13	16	3
No change	57	43	14	18	12	20	3

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

### 3 Perceptions of organic agriculture

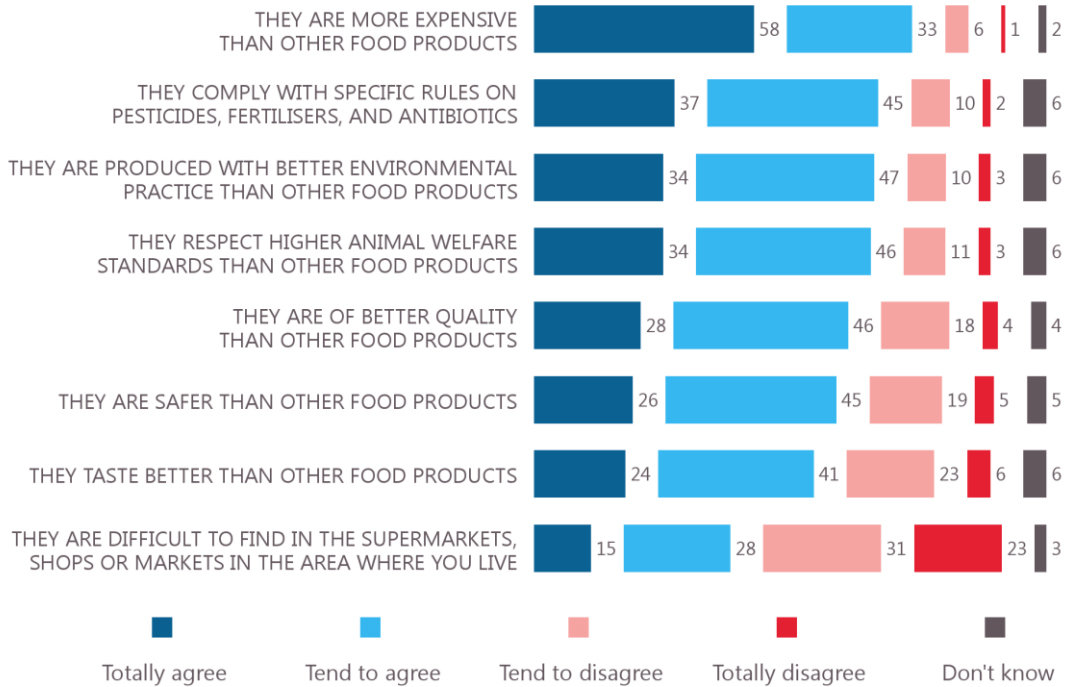
#### Over nine in ten Europeans think that food products from organic agriculture are more expensive than other food products

When asked whether they agree or disagree with eight statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture<sup>33</sup>, respondents provide the following answers:

- More than nine in ten Europeans (91%, including 58% 'totally agree' and 33% 'tend to agree') agree that **'they are more expensive than other food products'**;
- At least eight in ten respondents consider that food products coming from organic agriculture **'comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics'** (82%, of whom 37% 'totally agree' and 45% 'tend to agree'), **'are produced with better environmental practice than other food products'** (81%, of whom 34% 'totally agree' and 47% 'tend to agree') and **'respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products'** (80%, of whom 34% 'totally agree' and 46% 'tend to agree');
- At least seven in ten Europeans agree that **'they are of better quality than other food products'** (74%, including 28% 'totally agree' and 46% 'tend to agree') and that **'they are safer than other food products'** (71%, including 26% 'totally agree' and 45% 'tend to agree');
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (65%, of whom 24% 'totally agree' and 41% 'tend to agree') believe that organic food products **'taste better than other food products'**;
- Conversely, only a minority of respondents agree that **'they are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where they live'** (43%, including 15% 'totally agree' and 28% 'tend to agree'), while more than half (54%, with 23% 'totally disagree' and 31% 'tend to disagree') disagree with this statement.

<sup>33</sup> QA14 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture...? 1. They are safer than other food products; 2. They are of better quality than other food products; 3. They are more expensive than other food products; 4. They taste better than other food products; 5. They are produced with better environmental practice than other food products; 6. They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics; 7. They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products; 8. They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live

**QA14** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...? (% - EU27)

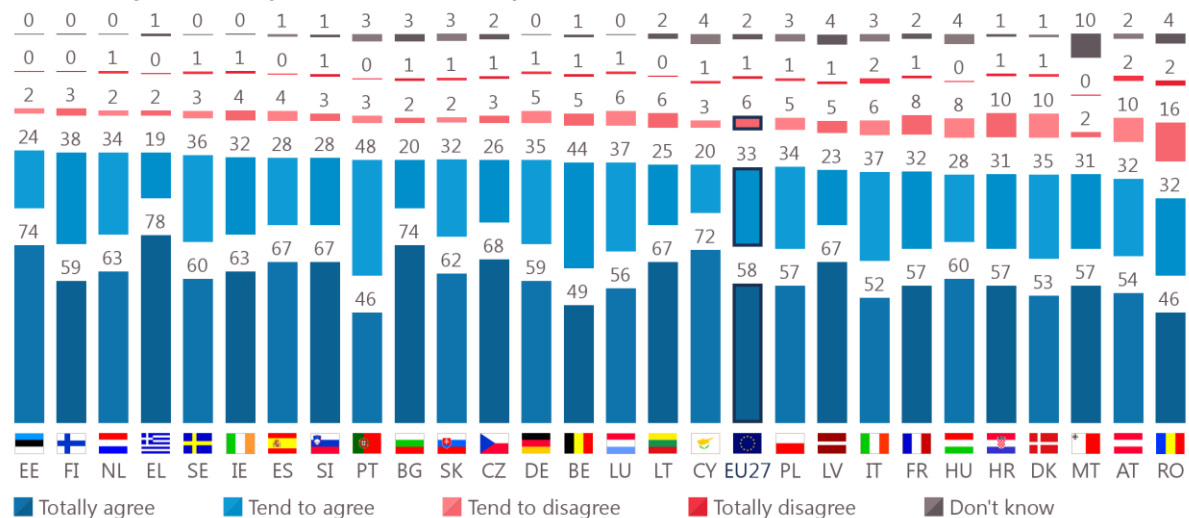


Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

**A national analysis** reveals that, in all 27 EU Member States, over three-quarters of respondents agree that organic food products **are more expensive than other food products**. The share of respondents who agree with this statement is the highest in Estonia (98%), and Greece, Finland and the Netherlands (all 97%), and the lowest in Romania (78%), far lower than in Austria (86%).

In 24 EU Member States, over half of respondents totally agree with this statement, most notably in Greece (78%), and Bulgaria and Estonia (both 74%).

**QA14.3** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...? **They are more expensive than other food products (%)**



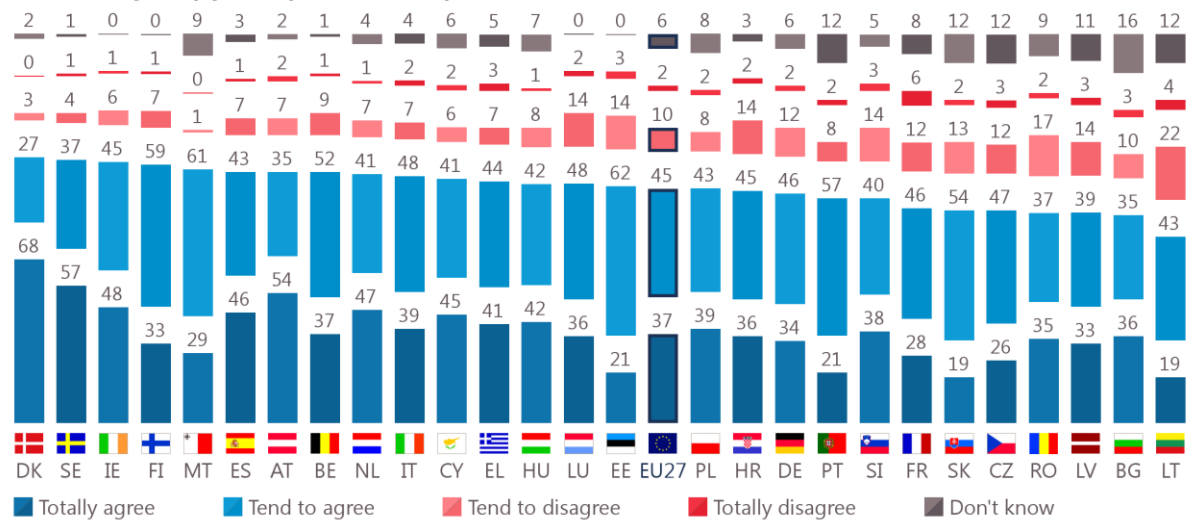
Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

Over six in ten respondents in every EU Member State agree that food products coming from organic agriculture **comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics**. Respondents in Denmark (95%), Sweden (94%) and Ireland (93%) are most likely to agree with this statement, while those in Lithuania (62%), Bulgaria (71%), and Romania and Latvia (both 72%) are least likely to do so.

More than half the respondents totally agree that organic food products comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics in Denmark (68%), Sweden (57%) and Austria (54%).

QA14.6 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?

**They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics (%)**

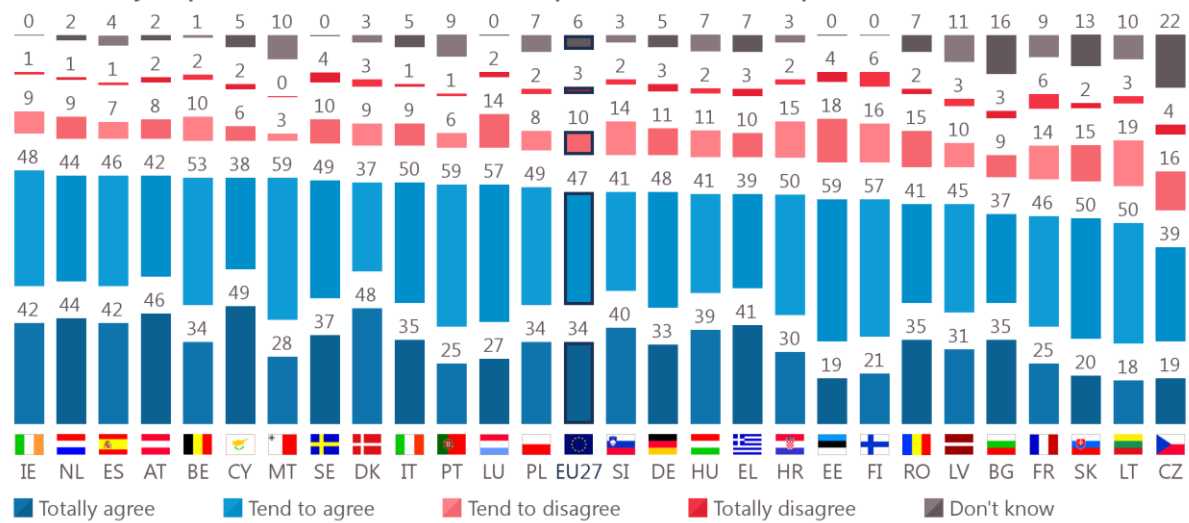


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In all 27 EU Member States, large majorities of respondents consider that organic food products **are produced with better environmental practice than other food products**, in proportions ranging from 90% in Ireland and 88% in Spain, Austria and the Netherlands to 58% in Czechia, 68% in Lithuania and 70% in Slovakia.

At least four in ten respondents totally agree with this statement in eight countries, particularly in Cyprus (49%), Denmark (48%) and Austria (46%). Over one in five respondents say that they do not know in Czechia (22%).

**QA14.5** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are produced with better environmental practice than other food products (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

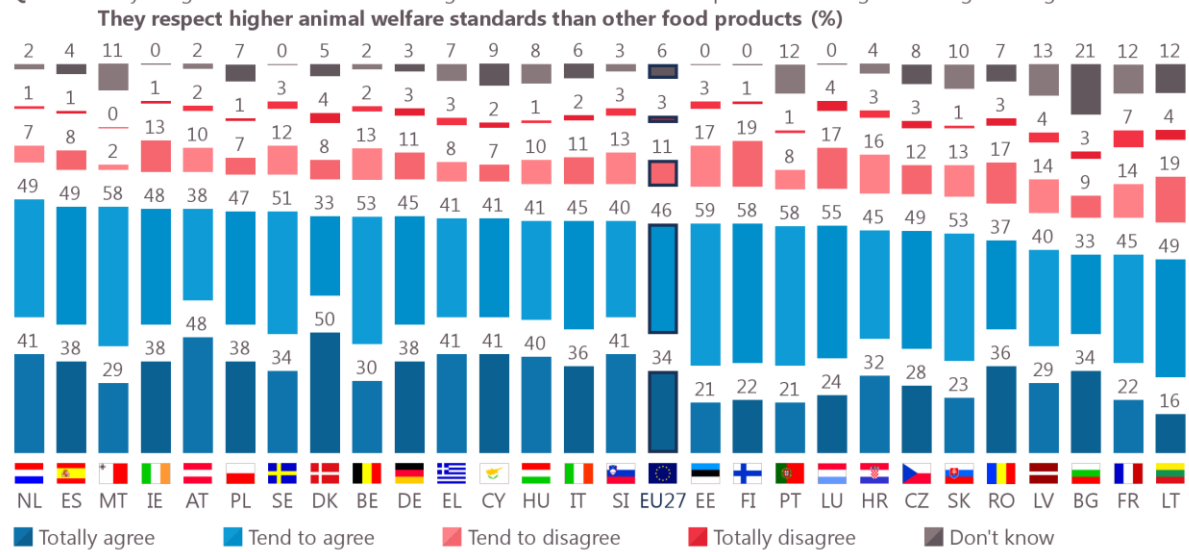


More than six in ten respondents in the 27 EU Member States agree that food products coming from organic agriculture **respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products**, with proportions ranging from 90% in the Netherlands, and 87% in both Spain and Malta, to 65% in Lithuania and 67% in both Bulgaria and France.

50% of the respondents totally agree with this statement in Denmark.

In Bulgaria, slightly more than one in five respondents (21%) say they ‘don’t know’.

QA14.7 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?

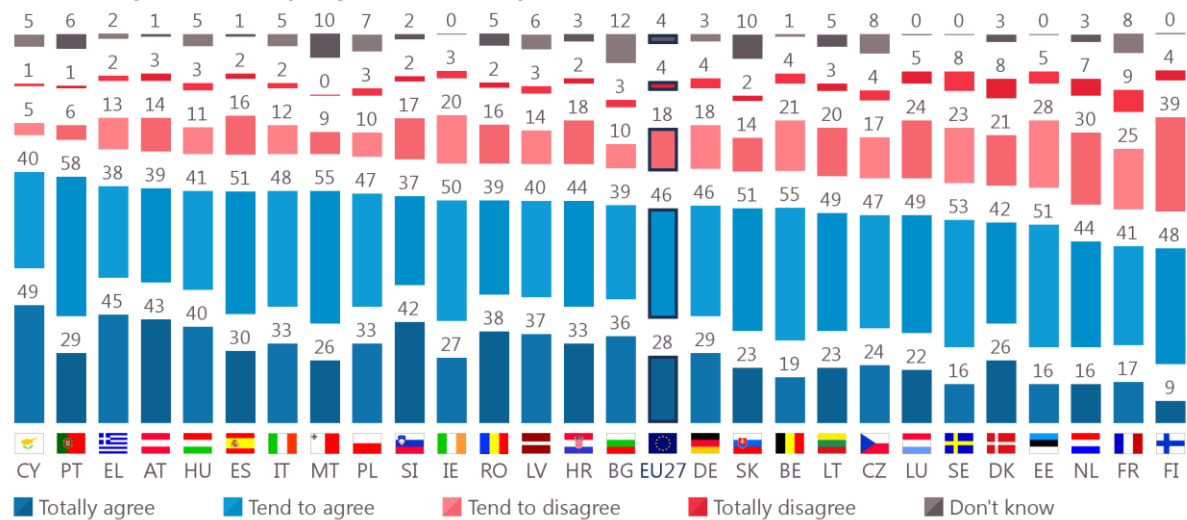


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

More than half of respondents in every EU Member State believe that organic food products **are of better quality than other food products**. This proportion is the highest in Cyprus (89%), Portugal (87%) and Greece (83%), and the lowest in Finland (57%), France (58%) and the Netherlands (60%).

At least four in ten respondents totally agree with this statement in Cyprus (49%), Greece (45%), Austria (43%), Slovenia (42%) and Hungary (40%).

**QA14.2** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are of better quality than other food products (%)**

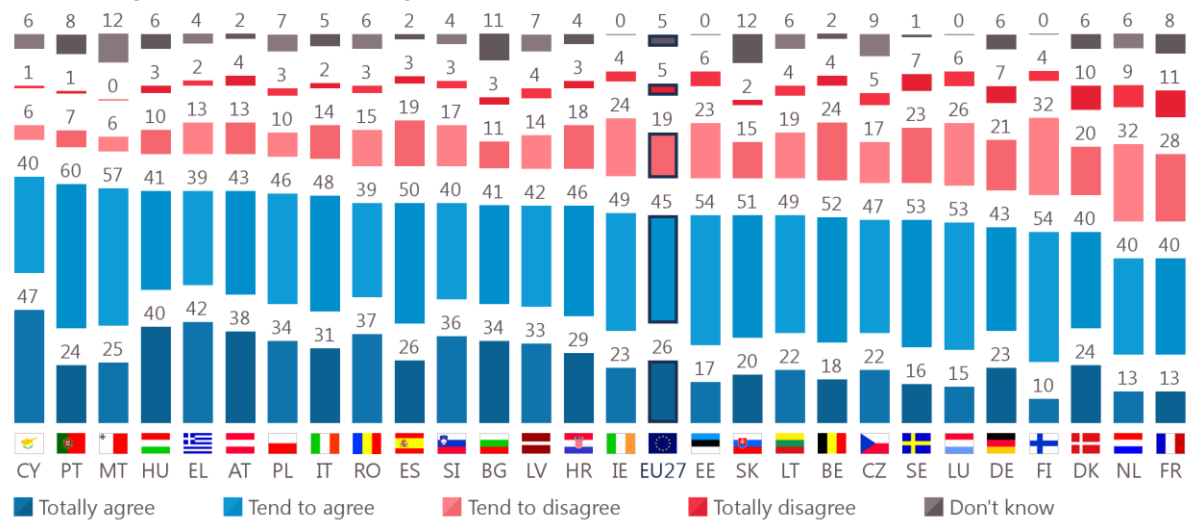


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In all 27 EU Member States, over half the respondents agree that food products coming from organic agriculture **are safer than other food products**, with the highest scores in Cyprus (87%), Portugal (84%) and Malta (82%), and the lowest in the Netherlands and France (both 53%) and Denmark (64%).

At least four in ten respondents totally agree with this statement in Cyprus (47%), Greece (42%) and Hungary (40%).

**QA14.1** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are safer than other food products (%)**

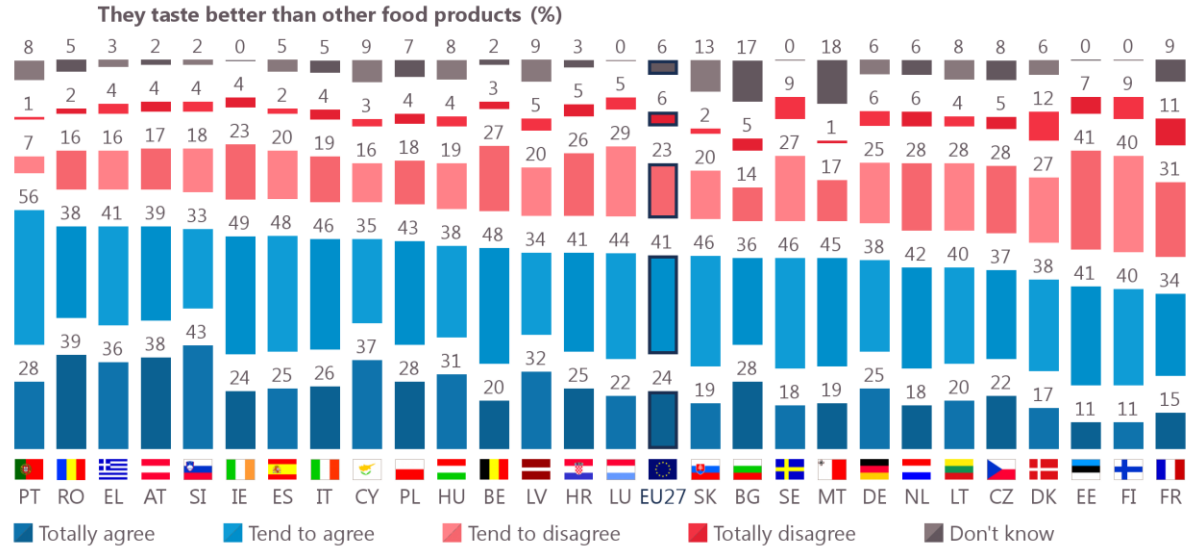


Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

Majorities of respondents in all 27 EU Member States consider that organic food products **taste better than other food products**. Over three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Portugal (84%), Greece, Austria and Romania (all 77%), and Slovenia (76%). Around half do so in France (49% vs. 42%), Finland (51%) and Estonia (52%).

More than four in ten respondents totally agree with this statement in Slovenia (43%).

QA14.4 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?



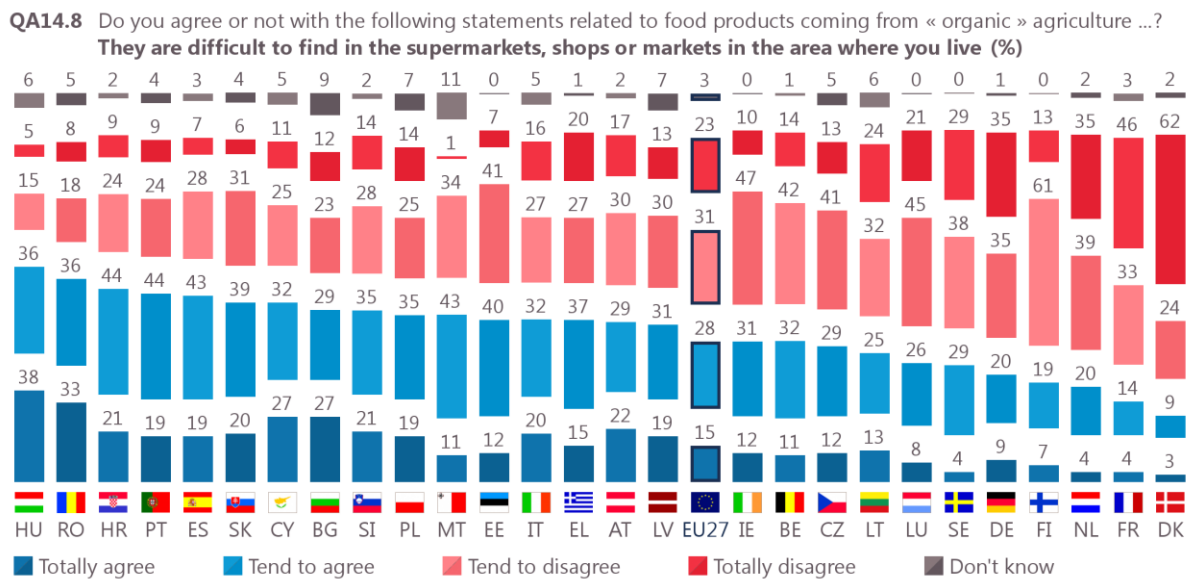
Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

Opinions are more divided when it comes to the statement that food products coming from organic agriculture **are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where respondents live**. In 16 EU Member States, majorities of respondents agree with this statement, with proportions ranging from 74% in Hungary, 69% in Romania, 65% in Croatia, to 50% in Latvia (vs. 43%) and 51% in Austria.

At least a third of respondents totally agree with this statement in Hungary (38%) and Romania (33%).

However, in 11 countries only minorities of respondents agree that these products are difficult to find in the area where they live. Within these 11 countries, more than four in ten respondents share this opinion in Belgium (43% vs. 56%), Ireland (43% vs. 57%) and Czechia (41% vs. 54%), while less than a quarter do so in Denmark (12% vs. 86%), France (18% vs. 79%) and the Netherlands (24% vs. 74%).

Over a third of respondents totally disagree with this statement in Denmark (62%), France (46%), the Netherlands (35%) and Germany (35%).



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that large majorities of respondents in every socio-demographic category agree with seven of the statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to agree with each statement, most notably with the fact that organic food products are **safer than other food products** (72%, compared with 68% among men) and **taste better** (68% vs. 63%);
- Europeans who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond are the most likely to agree with the seven statements, particularly with the statement that organic food products **respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products** (83%, compared with 72% among those who left school aged 15 or earlier) and **comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics** (85% vs. 76%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely than those who have such difficulties almost all the time to agree that organic food products **respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products** (80% compared with 71%), **comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics** (82% vs. 77%) and **are produced with better environmental practice than other food products** (81% vs. 76%);
- Europeans who consider themselves upper class are generally more likely than those who say they belong to the working class to agree with these seven statements, most notably that organic food products **are produced with better environmental practice than other food products** (90% compared to 75%), **respect higher animal welfare standards** (88% vs. 76%), **comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics** (87% vs. 76%) and **are of better quality than other food products** (80% vs. 71%);
- Respondents who live in a large town are more likely than those living in a rural village to agree that organic food products are **safer than other food products** (74% compared with 68%) and **are of better quality** (76% vs. 72%).







In addition, respondents who believe that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are the most likely to agree with the seven statements: for instance, 81% agree that food products coming from organic agriculture **respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products**, compared with 62% among those who think that agriculture and rural areas are not important.

The same pattern applies to respondents who consider that the CAP benefits all European citizens.

However, only minorities of respondents in most socio-demographic categories agree that organic food products are **difficult to find in the area where they live**:

- This proportion is particularly low among respondents who continued education up to age 20 or beyond (39%), managers (36%), students (37%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (39%), and Europeans who consider themselves upper (25%) or upper middle (33%) class;
- However, a majority of Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (47%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (55%) or from time to time (53%) and respondents who consider themselves working class (48%) say that organic food products are difficult to find in the area where they live. The same goes for respondents who think that agriculture and rural areas are not important for the future in the EU (49%).

**QA14** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture...? **Total**  
**'Agree'** (% - EU)

	They are more expensive than other food products	They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics	They are produced with better environmental practice than other food products	They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products	They are of better quality than other food products	They are safer than other food products	They taste better than other food products	They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live
EU27	91	82	81	80	74	71	65	43
 <b>Gender</b>								
Man	91	81	80	79	72	68	63	44
Woman	91	83	81	80	76	72	68	42
 <b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	89	76	74	72	71	69	62	47
16-19	91	80	79	79	74	70	64	46
20+	93	85	84	83	74	70	67	39
Still studying	90	83	84	81	79	73	65	38
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>								
Self-employed	93	82	83	84	78	72	68	47
Managers	94	88	86	85	75	74	70	36
Other white collars	93	86	83	84	75	73	70	44
Manual workers	88	81	79	78	72	69	64	45
House persons	88	80	77	76	76	74	67	45
Unemployed	93	78	79	75	74	65	61	46
Retired	93	78	77	77	70	69	61	43
Students	90	84	84	81	77	73	64	37
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>								
Most of the time	90	77	76	71	71	66	61	55
From time to time	89	83	81	79	77	74	70	53
Almost never/ Never	92	82	81	80	73	70	65	39
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>								
The working class	91	76	75	76	71	67	62	48
The lower middle class	91	81	79	79	74	71	64	47
The middle class	91	83	83	81	75	72	67	42
The upper middle class	95	90	86	84	73	70	69	33
The upper class	91	87	90	88	80	73	67	25
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	91	80	80	78	72	68	64	44
Small/ mid size town	91	82	81	79	74	70	65	44
Large town	92	84	82	82	76	74	68	41
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>								
Important	92	83	81	81	75	71	66	43
Not important	82	67	64	62	60	61	56	49

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## V. ATTITUDES TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

This chapter focuses on people's attitudes towards international trade in agricultural products. It looks at respondents' views about trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. It then examines their opinions about the impact of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world on EU agriculture and consumers.

### 1 The European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products

#### Nearly nine in ten Europeans want agricultural imports from any origin to enter the EU only if they comply with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with three statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products<sup>34</sup>:

- Close to nine in ten Europeans (88%, +1 percentage point since 2017<sup>35</sup>) agree that **'agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards'**, including 56% (+2 pp) who 'totally agree'. On the other hand, 7% (+1 pp) disagree, and 5% (-2 pp) do not know;
- Nearly six in ten respondents (57%, +5 pp) consider that **'the EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries'**, with close to one in five (19%, +3 pp) totally agreeing. More than a third (34%, unchanged) disagree, and less than one in ten (9%, -5 pp) 'don't know';
- Less than four in ten Europeans (39%, no change) agree that **'the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin'**, and 15% (+2 pp) 'totally agree'. Conversely, a majority (54%, +4 pp) disagree with this statement, including more than a quarter (27%, +4 pp) who totally disagree. Finally, 7% (-4 pp) answer 'don't know'.

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the share of respondents who agree that 'the EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries'

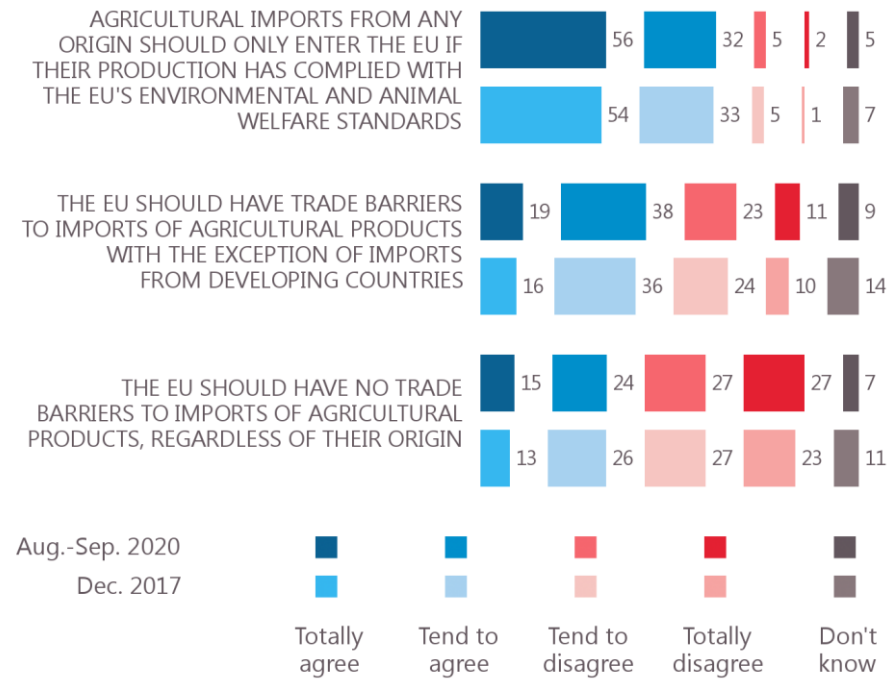
<sup>34</sup> QA16 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? 1. The EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin; 2. The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries; 3. Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

<sup>35</sup> In 2017, this statement was slightly different: 'Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if they fully comply with EU standards in terms of safety and quality'



has increased by five percentage points, while the proportion of respondents who disagree that ‘the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin’ has increased by four points.

**QA16** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?  
(% - EU27)



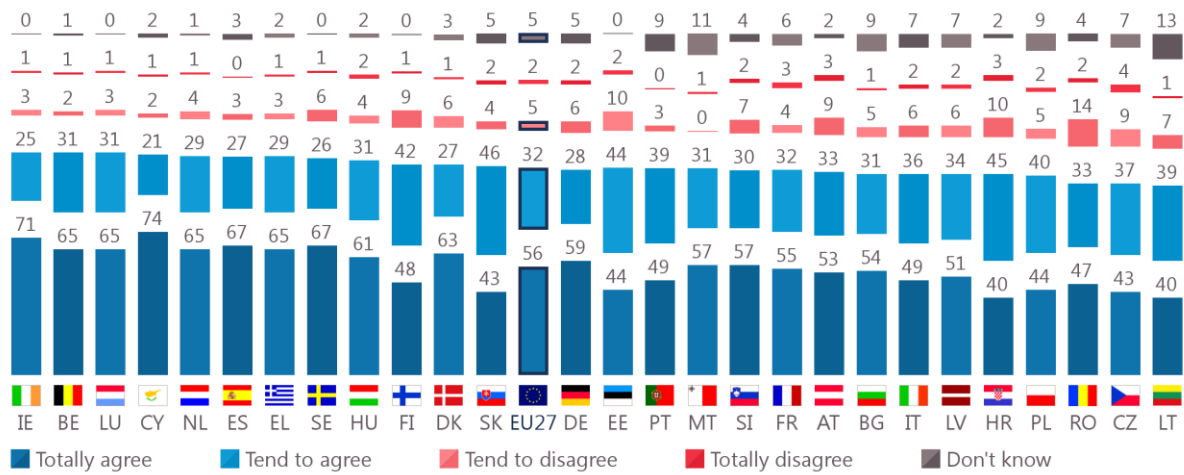
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** reveals that more than three-quarters of respondents in every EU Member State agree that **agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU’s environmental and animal welfare standards**. Respondents in Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland (all 96%) are the most likely to agree with this statement, while at most eight in ten hold this view in Lithuania (79%), and Czechia and Romania (both 80%).

Over half of respondents totally agree with this statement in 17 countries, most notably in Cyprus (74%), Ireland (71%), and Sweden and Spain (both 67%).

**QA16.3** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

**Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU’s environmental and animal welfare standards (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the share of respondents who agree that agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if they comply with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards has increased in 20 EU Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (96%, +14 percentage points) and Estonia (88%, +14 pp). However, it has decreased in six countries, including Lithuania (79%, -8 pp), and it is unchanged in the Netherlands.

QA16.3 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

**Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards (%)**

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		88	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	5
LU		96	▲ 14	4	▼ 3	0
EE		88	▲ 14	12	▲ 6	0
IE		96	▲ 7	4	▲ 2	0
SK		89	▲ 7	6	=	5
HR		85	▲ 7	13	▼ 2	2
MT		88	▲ 6	1	▼ 4	11
BE		96	▲ 5	3	▼ 4	1
DK		90	▲ 5	7	▼ 2	3
SI		87	▲ 5	9	▼ 3	4
CY		95	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	2
ES		94	▲ 3	3	=	3
PT		88	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	9
HU		92	▲ 2	6	▼ 1	2
PL		84	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	9
RO		80	▲ 2	16	▲ 1	4
SE		93	▲ 1	7	=	0
FI		90	▲ 1	10	▲ 5	0
FR		87	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	6
AT		86	▲ 1	12	▲ 3	2
BG		85	▲ 1	6	=	9
NL		94	=	5	▲ 1	1
EL		94	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	2
LV		85	▼ 1	8	▲ 3	7
IT		85	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	7
DE		87	▼ 5	8	▲ 4	5
CZ		80	▼ 6	13	▲ 4	7
LT		79	▼ 8	8	▲ 6	13

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that **the EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries**. Within these countries, more than seven in ten respondents agree with this statement in Cyprus (79%), Hungary (72%) and Malta (71%). At the other end of the scale, less than half of respondents do so in Bulgaria (41% vs. 35%), Lithuania (48% vs. 32%), and Latvia and Czechia (49% vs. 37% in both countries).

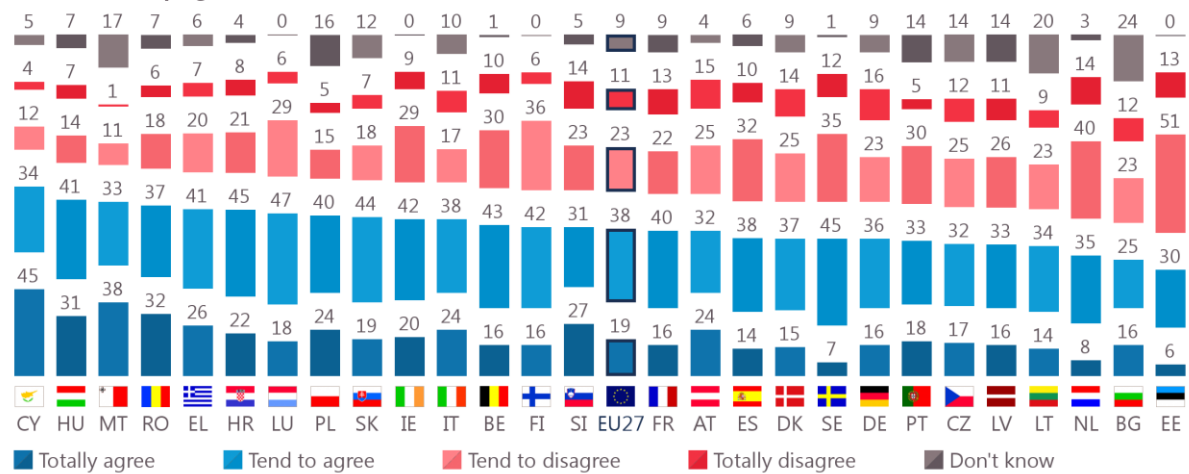
More than three in ten respondents totally agree with this statement in Cyprus (45%), Malta (38%), Romania (32%) and Hungary (31%).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents agree with this statement in two EU Member States: Estonia (36% vs. 64%) and the Netherlands (43% vs. 54%).

At least one in five respondents say they do not know in Bulgaria (24%) and Lithuania (20%).

**QA16.2** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

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



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, the opinion that the EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries has gained ground in 22 EU Member States, most dramatically in Luxembourg (65%, +20 percentage points), Denmark (52%, +12 pp) and Croatia (67%, +11 pp). It has lost ground in four countries, most notably in Lithuania (48%, -9 pp), and it is unchanged in Belgium.

QA16.2 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

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

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		57	▲ 5	34	=	9
LU		65	▲ 20	35	▼ 3	0
DK		52	▲ 12	39	▼ 7	9
HR		67	▲ 11	29	▼ 2	4
RO		69	▲ 9	24	▼ 6	7
SE		52	▲ 9	47	▼ 3	1
CY		79	▲ 8	16	▼ 5	5
FI		58	▲ 8	42	▲ 2	0
NL		43	▲ 8	54	▼ 3	3
HU		72	▲ 7	21	▼ 7	7
EL		67	▲ 7	27	▼ 4	6
CZ		49	▲ 7	37	▼ 9	14
BG		41	▲ 7	35	▼ 1	24
MT		71	▲ 6	12	▼ 7	17
SI		58	▲ 6	37	=	5
FR		56	▲ 6	35	▼ 2	9
PL		64	▲ 5	20	▲ 1	16
EE		36	▲ 5	64	▲ 24	0
PT		51	▲ 4	35	=	14
IT		62	▲ 3	28	▼ 1	10
ES		52	▲ 3	42	▲ 10	6
DE		52	▲ 2	39	▼ 1	9
SK		63	▲ 1	25	▲ 6	12
BE		59	=	40	▲ 3	1
IE		62	▼ 2	38	▲ 17	0
AT		56	▼ 4	40	▲ 11	4
LV		49	▼ 4	37	▲ 8	14
LT		48	▼ 9	32	▲ 8	20

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

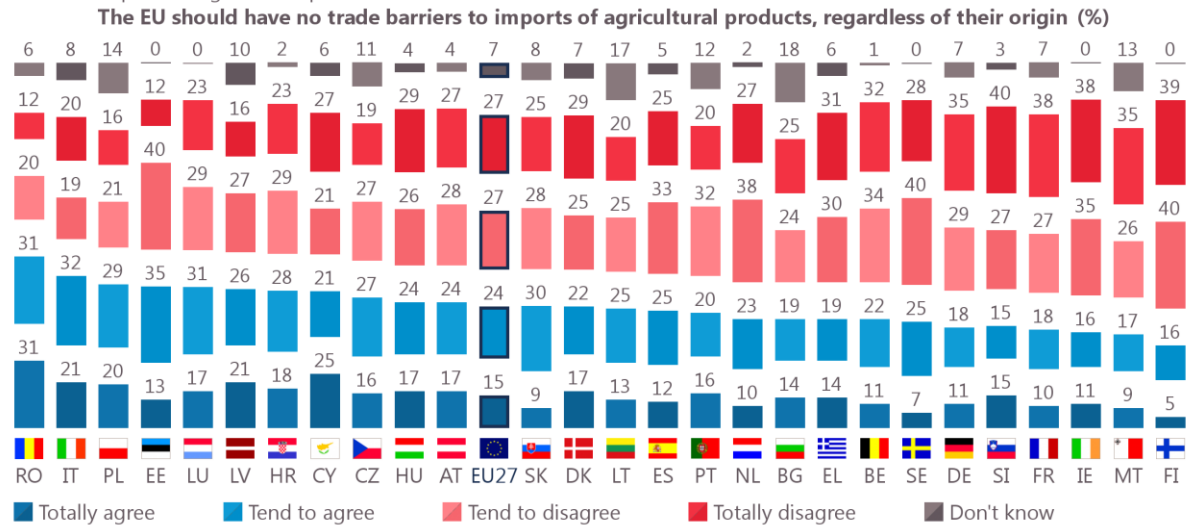
Minorities of respondents in 23 EU Member States agree that **the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin**. Within these countries, the level of agreement is the lowest in Finland (21% vs. 79%), Malta (26% vs. 61%), Ireland (27% vs. 73%) and France (28% vs. 65%), and the highest in Estonia and Luxembourg (both 48% vs. 52%), Cyprus (46% vs. 48%) and Croatia (46% vs. 52%).

Over three in ten respondents totally disagree with this statement in eight countries, particularly in Slovenia (40%), Finland (39%), and Ireland and France (both 38%).

In contrast, majorities of respondents agree that the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin, in four EU Member States: Romania (62%), Italy (53%), Poland (49% vs. 37%) and Latvia (47% vs. 43%).

At least one in five respondents totally agree with this statement in five countries: Romania (31%), Cyprus (25%), Italy and Latvia (both 21%), and Poland (20%).

**QA16.1** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?































Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

In terms of evolutions since 2017, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement has risen in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Croatia (46%, +17 percentage points), Romania (62%, +13 pp), Cyprus (46%, +12 pp), Estonia (48%, +11 pp) and Luxembourg (48%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has fallen in eight countries, particularly in Malta (26%, -21 pp), Ireland (27%, -13 pp) and Belgium (33%, -11 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Lithuania, Portugal and Sweden.

QA16.1 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

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

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		39	=	54	▲ 4	7
HR		46	▲ 17	52	▼ 9	2
RO		62	▲ 13	32	▼ 9	6
CY		46	▲ 12	48	▼ 12	6
EE		48	▲ 11	52	▲ 13	0
LU		48	▲ 10	52	▲ 6	0
CZ		43	▲ 8	46	▼ 9	11
SK		39	▲ 8	53	▼ 1	8
EL		33	▲ 8	61	▼ 7	6
IT		53	▲ 7	39	▼ 5	8
BG		33	▲ 7	49	▼ 5	18
HU		41	▲ 6	55	▼ 4	4
LV		47	▲ 3	43	▲ 1	10
PL		49	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	14
AT		41	▲ 2	55	▲ 4	4
FR		28	▲ 2	65	=	7
SI		30	▲ 1	67	▲ 3	3
LT		38	=	45	=	17
PT		36	=	52	▲ 4	12
SE		32	=	68	▲ 4	0
DK		39	▼ 1	54	▲ 3	7
NL		33	▼ 4	65	▲ 8	2
ES		37	▼ 9	58	▲ 19	5
DE		29	▼ 9	64	▲ 8	7
FI		21	▼ 9	79	▲ 17	0
BE		33	▼ 11	66	▲ 13	1
IE		27	▼ 13	73	▲ 26	0
MT		26	▼ 21	61	▲ 23	13

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- Respondents aged 40-54 years (90%) are more likely to agree than those aged 15-24 years (85%) that **agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards**;
- Europeans who continued education up to age 20 or beyond are the most likely to agree that **agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards** (90% vs. 84% of those who left school aged 15 or earlier), but the least likely to agree that **the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin** (36% vs. 41%);
- Managers are the least likely to agree that **the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin** (32%, compared with 41% among manual workers and unemployed people), and the most likely to agree that **agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards** (92%, compared with 86% among manual workers, house persons, retired people and students).

Moreover, respondents who think agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union are more likely to agree that **agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards** (89%, compared with 72% of those who consider that agriculture and rural areas are not important). Conversely, they are less likely to agree that **the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin** (38% vs. 48%).




The same pattern applies to respondents who consider that EU aid to farmers should increase.



**QA16** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

**Total 'Agree'**

(% - EU)

	Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards	The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries	The EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin
EU27	88	57	39
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	85	55	39
25-39	88	57	41
40-54	90	59	36
55 +	87	56	38
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	84	57	41
16-19	87	60	39
20+	90	54	36
Still studying	87	54	38
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	88	57	36
Managers	92	56	32
Other white collars	91	58	40
Manual workers	86	60	41
House persons	86	58	40
Unemployed	89	57	41
Retired	87	54	38
Students	86	53	38
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>			
Important	89	57	38
Not important	72	54	48
<b>EU aid to famers should...</b>			
Increase	91	58	37
Decrease	81	56	48
No change	88	58	39

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

## 2 EU trade agreements and exchange of agricultural and food products

### **At least six in ten Europeans say trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive for EU agriculture and themselves as consumers of food products**

When asked whether trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, aiming at facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products, have been positive or negative for EU agriculture and for themselves as consumers of food products<sup>36</sup>, at least six in ten respondents answer that these trade agreements have been positive:

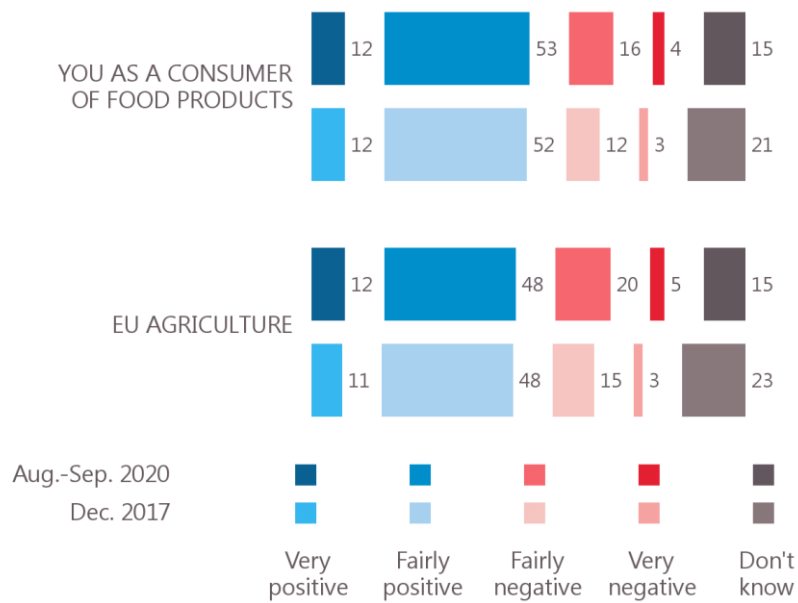
- 65% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since 2017) consider that these **trade agreements have been positive for them as consumers of food products**, including 12% (unchanged) who believe they have been 'very positive'. On the other hand, slightly less than one in five (20%, +5 pp) say they have been negative, and 15% (-6 pp) answer 'don't know';
- Six in ten respondents (+1 pp) believe that **trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive for EU agriculture**, with 12% (+1 pp) answering 'very positive'. Conversely, a quarter (+7 pp) see these agreements as negative, and 15% (-8 pp) do not know.

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<sup>36</sup> QA17 Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? 1. EU agriculture; 2. You as a consumer of food products. Very positive; Fairly positive; Fairly negative; Very negative; Don't know.

Large majorities of Europeans consider that these trade agreements have been positive for both EU agriculture and themselves as consumers of food products. However, in terms of evolutions since 2017, the feeling that these trade agreements have been negative has gained ground: +7 percentage points for EU agriculture, and +5 points for consumers of food products. So has the belief that their impact has been positive, but to a much lesser extent: +1 point for both.

**QA17** Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?  
 (% - EU27)



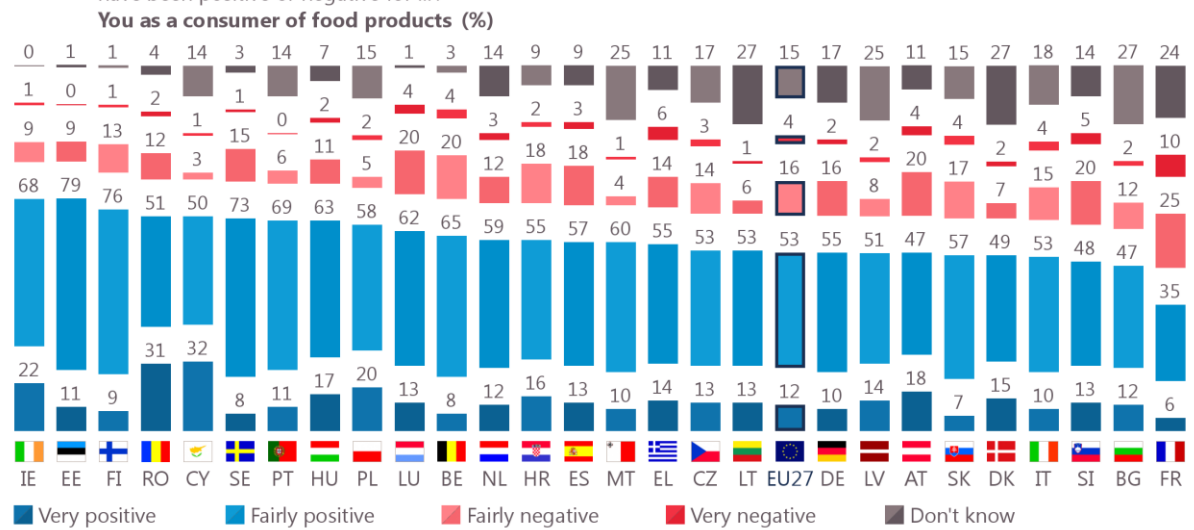
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**A national analysis** shows that, in the 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world have been positive for them as consumers of food products. Respondents in Ireland and Estonia (both 90%), and Finland (85%) are the most likely to hold this view, while those in France (41% vs. 35%), Bulgaria (59%) and Slovenia (61%) are the least likely to do so.

At least one in five respondents think that these trade agreements have been very positive for them as consumers in Cyprus (32%), Romania (31%), Ireland (22%) and Poland (20%).

It is worth noting that around a quarter of respondents say that they do not know in Denmark, Bulgaria and Lithuania (all 27%), Latvia and Malta (both 25%), and France (24%).

**QA17.2** Views of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**In terms of evolutions** since 2017, the share of respondents who say trade agreements between the EU and other countries of the world have been positive for them as consumers of food products has increased in 22 EU Member States, most strikingly in Estonia (90%, +34 percentage points), Luxembourg (75%, +23 pp), Sweden (81%, +22 pp) and Finland (85%, +21 pp). Conversely, it has decreased in five countries, particularly in Italy (63%, -6 pp) and Malta (70%, -5 pp).

QA17.2 Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?

**You as a consumer of food products (%)**

		Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'		Don't know
			Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		65	▲ 1	20	▲ 5	15
EE		90	▲ 34	9	▲ 3	1
LU		75	▲ 23	24	▼ 1	1
SE		81	▲ 22	16	▲ 5	3
FI		85	▲ 21	14	▲ 6	1
RO		82	▲ 8	14	▼ 5	4
HR		71	▲ 8	20	▼ 3	9
SI		61	▲ 7	25	▼ 3	14
IE		90	▲ 6	10	▲ 7	0
EL		69	▲ 6	20	▼ 2	11
LT		66	▲ 6	7	▲ 1	27
PT		80	▲ 5	6	▲ 3	14
NL		71	▲ 5	15	▲ 3	14
CZ		66	▲ 5	17	▼ 4	17
AT		65	▲ 5	24	▼ 4	11
DK		64	▲ 5	9	▲ 1	27
HU		80	▲ 4	13	▼ 1	7
PL		78	▲ 4	7	▼ 1	15
SK		64	▲ 4	21	▲ 5	15
CY		82	▲ 3	4	▼ 4	14
LV		65	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	25
FR		41	▲ 2	35	▲ 2	24
ES		70	▲ 1	21	▲ 12	9
DE		65	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	17
BE		73	▼ 2	24	▲ 8	3
BG		59	▼ 3	14	▲ 6	27
MT		70	▼ 5	5	▲ 3	25
IT		63	▼ 6	19	▲ 7	18

Base: all respondents (n. = 27,237)

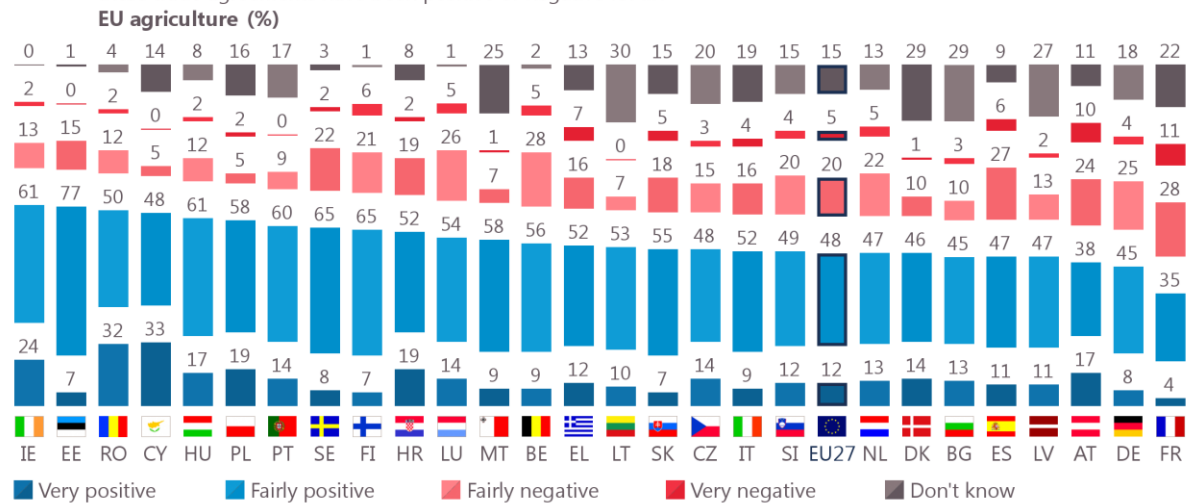
In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents say that trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world have been positive for EU agriculture. Within these 26 countries, over eight in ten respondents think that way in Ireland (85%), Estonia (84%), Romania (82%) and Cyprus (81%), while less than six in ten do so in Germany (53%), Austria (55%) and Spain, Latvia and Bulgaria (all 58%).

More than one in five respondents believe that such trade agreements have been very positive for EU agriculture in Cyprus (33%), Romania (32%) and Ireland (24%).

However, respondents in France are divided on this issue (39% positive vs. 39% negative).

Finally, in seven countries, at least one in five respondents say they 'don't know': Lithuania (30%), Bulgaria and Denmark (both 29%), Latvia (27%), Malta (25%), France (22%) and Czechia (20%).

**QA17.1** Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

Since 2017, the opinion that such trade agreements have been positive for EU agriculture has gained ground in 21 EU Member States, most strikingly in Estonia (84%, +32 percentage points), Sweden (73%, +21 pp), Luxembourg (68%, +21 pp), Finland (72%, +15 pp), Cyprus (81%, +12 pp) and Slovenia (61%, +10 pp). In contrast, it has lost ground in six countries, most notably in Spain (58%, -10 pp).

QA17.1 Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?

**EU agriculture (%)**

		Total 'Positive'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Aug.- Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Don't know
EU27		60	▲ 1	25	▲ 7	15
EE		84	▲ 32	15	▲ 8	1
SE		73	▲ 21	24	▲ 7	3
LU		68	▲ 21	31	▲ 1	1
FI		72	▲ 15	27	▲ 15	1
CY		81	▲ 12	5	▼ 10	14
SI		61	▲ 10	24	▼ 8	15
RO		82	▲ 7	14	▼ 3	4
DK		60	▲ 7	11	=	29
HU		78	▲ 6	14	▼ 2	8
PT		74	▲ 6	9	▲ 1	17
NL		60	▲ 6	27	▲ 5	13
PL		77	▲ 5	7	▼ 3	16
LT		63	▲ 5	7	=	30
LV		58	▲ 5	15	▼ 6	27
HR		71	▲ 4	21	▲ 1	8
EL		64	▲ 3	23	=	13
FR		39	▲ 3	39	▲ 3	22
IE		85	▲ 2	15	▲ 12	0
BE		65	▲ 2	33	▲ 5	2
CZ		62	▲ 2	18	▼ 3	20
SK		62	▲ 2	23	▲ 7	15
DE		53	▼ 1	29	▲ 3	18
MT		67	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	25
AT		55	▼ 2	34	▲ 2	11
BG		58	▼ 3	13	▲ 7	29
IT		61	▼ 4	20	▲ 6	19
ES		58	▼ 10	33	▲ 23	9

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,237)

**Analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that over half the respondents in every socio-demographic category consider that trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world have been positive for both **EU agriculture** and for **themselves as consumers of food products**:

- Respondents aged 25-39 years are the most likely to answer that trade agreements have been positive for both **EU agriculture** (64%, compared with 57% of respondents aged 55 and over) and **consumers** (69%, compared with 62%);
- Europeans who left school aged 15 or earlier are the least likely to say that these trade agreements have been positive for both **EU agriculture** (53%, compared with 62% of those who finished education between 16 and 19 years old) and **themselves as consumers** (57%, compared with 67% of respondents who continued education up to age 20 or beyond);
- Other white collar workers are the most likely to say that trade agreements have been positive for both **EU agriculture** (65%, compared with 55% among retired people) and **consumers** (71% vs. 60%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time are the most likely to say that these trade agreements have been positive in both areas: 68% for **consumers of food products** (compared with 63% among those who have such difficulties most of the time), and 65% for **EU agriculture** (vs. 58%);
- Europeans who consider themselves upper class are more likely than those who say they belong to the working class to believe that these trade agreements have been positive for both **EU agriculture** (76% compared to 58%) and **themselves as consumers of food products** (75% for 63%);
- Respondents who live in a large town are the most likely to say that these trade agreements have been positive both for **EU agriculture** (65%, compared with 57% among respondents living in a rural village) and **themselves as consumers of food products** (70% vs. 64%).






Moreover, Europeans who have a positive image of the European Union are much more likely than those who have a negative image of the EU to consider that these trade agreements have been positive for both **EU agriculture** (68% compared with 44%) and **consumers of food products** (74% vs. 51%).

The same pattern applies to respondents who think that agriculture and rural areas are important for the future in the European Union; and to Europeans who believe that the CAP benefits all European citizens: 72% consider that these trade agreements have been positive for **themselves as consumers** (compared with 50% of those who disagree that the CAP benefits all Europeans), and 66% for **EU agriculture** (vs. 45%).



**QA17** Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?

**Total 'Positive' (% - EU)**

	EU agriculture	You as a consumer of food products
EU27	60	65
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24	63	69
25-39	64	70
40-54	61	67
55 +	57	62
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>		
Self-employed	62	70
Managers	59	66
Other white collars	65	71
Manual workers	62	67
House persons	59	61
Unemployed	57	61
Retired	56	61
Students	62	69
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	58	62
From time to time	64	68
Almost never/ Never	58	65
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>		
The working class	58	63
The lower middle class	61	65
The middle class	60	67
The upper middle class	61	71
The upper class	76	75
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>		
Rural village	57	63
Small/ mid size town	59	65
Large town	66	71
<b>Image of EU</b>		
Positive	68	74
Neutral	58	64
Negative	44	51
<b>Agriculture and rural areas</b>		
Important	61	66
Not important	52	57
<b>CAP benefits all European citizens</b>		
Agree	66	72
Disagree	45	50

Base: all respondents (n= 27,237)

## CONCLUSION

The vast majority of Europeans continue to believe that agriculture and rural areas in the EU are important for their future – a view that has gained considerable ground over the last ten years. Yet when it comes to the relationship between agriculture in the EU and climate change, perceptions are mixed: more than two-thirds believe that EU farmers need to change the way they work to fight climate change. The majority of Europeans agree that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change. While still remaining a minority, a much larger share of respondents think that agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change. Two-thirds of respondents are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint.

Asked how rural areas have changed in their country over the past ten years, Europeans are on balance positive, particularly when asked about access to high-speed internet connections and the transport infrastructure. Conversely, large shares think that health services and job opportunities in rural areas have gotten worse over the last decade.

More than half of Europeans think that the area covered by forests has decreased compared with ten years ago both in their country and across the EU as a whole<sup>37</sup>. Asked about the benefits provided by forests, around two-thirds of Europeans mention providing animals natural habitats and conserving nature and absorbing carbon dioxide to fight climate change.

Providing safe, healthy food of high quality remains the most mentioned objective of the EU in terms of what people think should be its focus with regards to agriculture and rural development policy, while securing a stable supply of food in the EU ranks last of seven listed objectives. However, securing a stable supply of food in the EU is the objective through which the largest share of respondents think the EU is fulfilling its role via the Common Agricultural Policy.

Three-quarters of respondents think that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers – a view that has gained considerable ground since 2017. Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy has also continued to increase, now with nearly three-quarters of respondents who have heard of it, although only very few know the details.

Almost all consider each of the various priorities of the CAP as important, particularly ‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU’, ‘ensuring sustainable management of natural resources’, ‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’ and ‘helping to fight climate change’. Moreover, the vast majority of Europeans agree that the CAP contributes to each of these areas.

A much larger share of Europeans think that the amount of financial support that the EU gives to farmers to support their incomes is too low, and a majority would now like to see the EU financial support to farmers increase, up by 27 percentage points since the question was first asked in 2007. Furthermore, almost all respondents are in favour of continued EU subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment.

When buying food products, more than eight in ten respondents give importance to a short supply chain, knowing the geographical area of the products’ origin, a specific label ensuring the quality and respect for local tradition and “know-how”. Regarding quality labels, 56% know the organic farming logo, after a 29-percentage point increase since 2017. The Fairtrade (40%)<sup>38</sup> and protected geographical indication (20%) logos are the only other logos recognised by at least one in five respondents.

<sup>37</sup> In fact, the EU forested area has expanded by an area larger than the whole of Slovenia in the last ten years.

<sup>38</sup> Please note this is not an EU logo.

Although more than nine in ten Europeans agree that food products coming from organic agriculture are more expensive than other food products, at least two-thirds of respondents associate organic products with higher standards, better environmental practice, higher animal welfare, better quality, safety and taste. However, around four in ten respondents experience difficulty to find organic products in the area where they live.

At least six in ten respondents say trade agreements between the EU and other countries of the world have been positive both for EU agriculture and themselves as consumers of food products. Nearly nine in ten respondents consider that agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards and a majority is also in favour of trade barriers with the exception of imports from developing countries.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> August and 15<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Kantar carried out the wave 93.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 93.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

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

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

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every N<sup>th</sup> 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"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands and Denmark. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	981	13/08/2020	15/09/2020	9,188,369	2.45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,057	03/08/2020	24/08/2020	5,995,194	1.60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,027	04/08/2020	24/08/2020	8,956,740	2.39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,022	07/08/2020	03/09/2020	4,848,611	1.29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,527	05/08/2020	07/09/2020	71,728,398	19.10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,104	17/08/2020	31/08/2020	1,073,224	0.29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1,239	27/08/2020	15/09/2020	3,896,482	1.04%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,016	07/08/2020	30/08/2020	9,187,524	2.45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,049	13/08/2020	15/09/2020	40,006,943	10.65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,001	03/08/2020	31/08/2020	52,732,499	14.04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,019	05/08/2020	24/08/2020	3,488,460	0.93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,021	04/08/2020	26/08/2020	52,397,331	13.95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	03/08/2020	01/09/2020	734,695	0.20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,024	06/08/2020	01/09/2020	1,568,124	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,008	10/08/2020	03/09/2020	2,300,257	0.61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	608	20/08/2020	15/09/2020	503,275	0.13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,058	08/08/2020	24/08/2020	8,351,017	2.22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	502	05/08/2020	31/08/2020	426,055	0.11%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,086	05/08/2020	31/08/2020	14,165,638	3.77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,008	07/08/2020	23/08/2020	7,580,083	2.02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,057	03/08/2020	25/08/2020	32,139,021	8.56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,061	05/08/2020	30/08/2020	8,869,051	2.36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studiarea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,103	03/08/2020	30/08/2020	16,372,216	4.36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,011	04/08/2020	19/08/2020	1,767,202	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,046	06/08/2020	23/08/2020	4,592,379	1.22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,099	20/08/2020	03/09/2020	4,488,064	1.20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	998	18/08/2020	10/09/2020	8,149,850	1.90%
	TOTAL EU27		27,237	03/08/2020	15/09/2020	375,506,702	100%*

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

\*\* Recruitments in Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium and Spain are carried out by Ronin International, Kantar Belgium, Kantar Spain, Infas and GDCC. Non-probabilistic sample in Luxembourg and Ireland was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	388	593	981
BG	Bulgaria	1,057		1,057
CZ	Czechia	1,027		1,027
DK	Denmark	936	86	1,022
DE	Germany	1,527		1,527
EE	Estonia		1104	1,104
IE	Ireland		1239	1,239
EL	Greece	1,016		1,016
ES	Spain	302	747	1,049
FR	France	1,001		1,001
HR	Croatia	1,019		1,019
IT	Italy	1,021		1,021
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia	1,024		1,024
LT	Lithuania	1,008		1,008
LU	Luxembourg		608	608
HU	Hungary	1,058		1,058
MT	Malta	502		502
NL	Netherlands	754	332	1,086
AT	Austria	1,008		1,008
PL	Poland	1,057		1,057
PT	Portugal	1,061		1,061
RO	Romania	1,103		1,103
SI	Slovenia	1,011		1,011
SK	Slovakia	1,046		1,046
FI	Finland		1,099	1,099
SE	Sweden		998	998
	TOTAL EU27	20,431	6,806	27,237

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. At the start of the fieldwork it was intended that interviewers offer respondents the possibility to answer the question online, if they were reluctant to do it face-to-face. Eventually this option was not needed (except in Denmark and Netherlands), as the number of required interviews could be reached through regular face-to-face interviewing. For all interviews conducted face-to-face, hygiene and physical distancing measures were respected in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance.

In **Netherlands** and **Denmark**, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period. Therefore, to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period an online survey was offered to those who refused the face-to-face option at the telephone recruitment stage. As a result, data collection was made through interviews via CAPI and CAWI modes.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, **face-to-face interviews were not possible in Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain**<sup>1</sup>. In these countries, interviews were conducted online using Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI). However, at a later stage during the fieldwork, face-to-face interviews became feasible in **Belgium** and **Spain**. As a result 388 and 302 interviews were conducted face-to-face.

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. In all but Luxembourg the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design: in other terms, respondents were recruited in a probabilistic random manner, ensuring that all individuals in this country have an equal chance to be interviewed.

In **Belgium, Ireland and Spain**, respondents were recruited by telephone via a probabilistic dual frame sample of telephone numbers, drawn from national telephone numbering plan.

In **Luxembourg**, the same approach was implemented. However, the observed response rates were not sufficient to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, so this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel. In total 155 interviews were conducted via the probabilistic sample and 453 via the LifePoints panel in Luxembourg. The sample for Ireland was also supplemented from the same panel but to a lesser extent (349 interviews).

In **Estonia, Finland and Sweden**, only people randomly selected through a probabilistically drawn sample were interviewed online.

In Estonia and Finland, the respondents are recruited through a telephone survey. In Estonia a dual frame random sample is drawn from the national telephone numbering plan whilst in Finland and Sweden a random sample is drawn from the telephone register.

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<sup>1</sup> See also the case of Sweden detailed above.

### Margins of error

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)

		<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>										<i>various observed results are in columns</i>									
		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=5000		1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=5000									
<b>N=1000</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>N=1000</b>									
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									



**QUESTIONNAIRE****ASK ALL****Q1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

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

**EB88.4.QC1****Q2 Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

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

**EB88.4 QC2****Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

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

**EB88.4 QC3****Q4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers         | 1 |
| Creating growth and jobs in rural areas                | 2 |
| Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers          | 3 |
| Securing a stable supply of food in the EU             | 4 |
| Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food             | 5 |
| Protecting the environment and tackling climate change | 6 |
| Providing safe, healthy food of high quality           | 7 |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS)                                    | 8 |
| DK   | 9 |

**EB88.4 QC4**

**Q5 To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in... ?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3	4	5
2	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	1	2	3	4	5
3	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3	4	5
4	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
5	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	1	2	3	4	5
6	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	1	2	3	4	5
7	Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	1	2	3	4	5

**EB 88.4 QC5****Q6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)*

Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	1
Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	2
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU	3
Providing safe, healthy food of high quality	4
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	5
Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	6
Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

**EB88.4 QC6**

**Q7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	1	2	3	4	5
3	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector	1	2	3	4	5
4	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (N)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Help tackle climate change (N)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (N)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (N)	1	2	3	4	5
8	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (N)	1	2	3	4	5

**EB88.4 QC7 item 1 trend modified, 2-3 trend, item 4-8 are NEW****Q8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (N)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (N)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors	1	2	3	4	5
5	Help tackle climate change (N)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (N)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (N)	1	2	3	4	5
8	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (N)	1	2	3	4	5

**EB88.4 QC8 item 4 trend, 1-3, 5-8 are NEW**

**Q9 The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (M)**

*(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Too low	1
About right	2
Too high	3
DK	4

**EB88.4 QC9 (no. Member States and % updated)**

**Q10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (M)**

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

Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	1
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	2
Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	3
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	4
The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare	5
Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

**EB88.4 QC10 (% updated)**

**Q11 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?**

*(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Increase	1
Decrease	2
No change	3
DK	4

**EB88.4 QC11**

**Q12 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	You do not buy food products (SP.)	DK
1	They come from a geographical area that you know	1	2	3	4	5	
2	They respect local tradition and "know-how"	1	2	3	4	5	
3	They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product	1	2	3	4	5	
4	They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (N)	1	2	3	4	5	

**EB88.4 QC13 item, 1-3, item 4 NEW**

**Q13 Which of these logos are you aware of?**  
 (SHOW SCREEN – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

LOGO 1 (Organic farming)		1,
LOGO 2 (Fairtrade)		2,
LOGO 3 (Protected designation of origin)		3,
LOGO 4 (Protected geographical indication)		4,
LOGO 5 (Traditional specialty guaranteed)		5,
None (SPONTANEOUS)		6
DK		7

EB88.4 QC14

**Q14 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture...?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	They are safer than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
2	They are of better quality than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
3	They are more expensive than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
4	They taste better than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
5	They are produced with better environmental practice than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
6	They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics	1	2	3	4	5
7	They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
8	They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live	1	2	3	4	5

**NEW****Q15 The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

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

**EB88.4 QC18**

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

**Q16 I am going to read you some statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries	1	2	3	4	5
3	Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards (M)	1	2	3	4	5

**EB88.4 QC19 item 1-2 trend, item 3 modified**

**Q17 Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?**

*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	DK
1	EU agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
2	You as a consumer of food products	1	2	3	4	5

**EB88.4 QC20**



**Q18 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	DK
1	Job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
2	Educational facilities	1	2	3	4	5
3	Health services	1	2	3	4	5
4	Access to high-speed internet connections	1	2	3	4	5
5	Access to leisure and cultural activities	1	2	3	4	5
6	The environment and landscape	1	2	3	4	5
7	Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)	1	2	3	4	5

**NEW****Q19 Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to...?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	DK
1	Job opportunities	1	2	3	4
2	Educational facilities	1	2	3	4
3	Health services	1	2	3	4
4	Access to high-speed internet connections	1	2	3	4
5	Access to leisure and cultural activities	1	2	3	4
6	The environment and landscape	1	2	3	4
7	Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport)	1	2	3	4

**NEW**

**Q20 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased...***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	DK
1	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
2	Across the EU as a whole	1	2	3	4

**NEW****Q21 What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX 3 ANSWERS)*

Providing healthy leisure activities	1
Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material	2
Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature	3
Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel	4
Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches	5
Contributing to jobs and rural development	6
Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects	7
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	8
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9
DK	10

**EB84.2 QC13****Q22 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?***(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change	1	2	3	4	5
2	EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive	1	2	3	4	5
3	Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change	1	2	3	4	5
4	You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (M)	1	2	3	4	5





























**EB72.5 QB12 (2010) item 1-3 trend, item 4 modified**

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Tables

## Tables





























QA1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?  
(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		56	3	39	0	4	0	1	0	0	95	3	5	0
BE		65	14	32	-14	3	0	0	0	0	97	0	3	0
BG		65	7	30	-1	4	1	1	0	0	95	6	5	1
CZ		56	8	37	-4	5	-2	2	1	0	93	4	7	-1
DK		60	2	36	1	4	0	0	-1	0	96	3	4	-1
DE		56	1	42	3	2	-1	0	-1	0	98	4	2	-2
EE		63	11	33	-7	3	0	1	0	0	96	4	4	0
IE		76	19	23	-13	1	-1	0	0	0	99	6	1	-1
EL		62	-2	34	4	3	-1	1	0	0	96	2	4	-1
ES		63	7	30	-10	6	4	1	1	0	93	-3	7	5
FR		64	1	32	2	4	0	0	-1	0	96	3	4	-1
HR		51	5	45	4	3	-5	1	-1	0	96	9	4	-6
IT		43	3	50	0	5	1	1	0	1	93	3	6	1
CY		61	-1	34	4	4	-1	1	0	0	95	3	5	-1
LV		60	2	33	1	5	0	1	-1	1	93	3	6	-1
LT		56	8	38	-6	5	-1	0	-1	1	94	2	5	-2
LU		66	-6	31	8	3	1	0	-1	0	97	2	3	0
HU		43	3	52	3	4	-3	1	0	0	95	6	5	-3
MT		65	14	33	-8	1	-2	0	0	1	98	6	1	-2
NL		46	-9	49	10	5	0	0	0	0	95	1	5	0
AT		53	6	39	-4	6	-1	1	0	1	92	2	7	-1
PL		50	5	46	-2	4	2	0	-1	0	96	3	4	1
PT		55	7	44	-6	1	0	0	0	0	99	1	1	0
RO		49	1	37	0	11	1	3	1	0	86	1	14	2
SI		69	5	28	-1	3	0	0	-2	0	97	4	3	-2
SK		60	-2	39	7	1	-1	0	-1	0	99	5	1	-2
FI		66	5	27	-7	7	4	0	-1	0	93	-2	7	3
SE		60	-7	34	6	5	3	1	-1	0	94	-1	6	

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Tables





























**QA2** Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (%)

		Yes, and you know the details		Yes, but you don't really know the details		No, you have never heard of it		Don't know	Total 'Yes'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Aug.-Sep. 2020
EU27		9	-1	64	7	27	-5	0	73	6
BE		5	-1	70	14	25	-13	0	75	13
BG		9	1	71	-3	19	3	1	80	-2
CZ		6	1	61	1	33	-1	0	67	2
DK		12	2	77	-1	11	-1	0	89	1
DE		7	-3	69	6	24	-1	0	76	3
EE		7	1	77	7	16	-6	0	84	8
IE		21	8	65	12	14	-19	0	86	20
EL		11	1	63	3	26	-4	0	74	4
ES		12	6	65	15	23	-20	0	77	21
FR		7	-6	61	1	32	5	0	68	-5
HR		11	4	70	11	19	-14	0	81	15
IT		4	0	47	7	49	-5	0	51	7
CY		7	-5	63	6	30	-1	0	70	1
LV		11	0	68	-3	21	4	0	79	-3
LT		19	5	75	0	6	-4	0	94	5
LU		9	-6	72	15	19	-8	0	81	9
HU		6	0	66	11	28	-10	0	72	11
MT		4	-3	62	5	23	-9	11	66	2
NL		9	-1	72	-3	19	4	0	81	-4
AT		20	4	51	-4	27	-1	2	71	0
PL		18	7	71	1	11	-6	0	89	8
PT		4	0	68	-3	28	4	0	72	-3
RO		12	-1	58	7	30	-4	0	70	6
SI		12	0	69	1	19	-1	0	81	1
SK		5	1	73	10	22	-6	0	78	11
FI		6	-6	86	8	8	-1	0	92	2
SE		7	-6	86	8	7	-2	0	93	2

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Tables

**QA3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.  
(%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		24	9	52	6	16	1	3	-1	5	76	15	19	0
BE		20	8	61	4	15	-6	2	0	2	81	12	17	-6
BG		34	1	48	8	11	2	3	0	4	82	9	14	2
CZ		23	7	53	6	18	-3	4	-1	2	76	13	22	-4
DK		29	10	46	-2	15	0	3	0	7	75	8	18	0
DE		25	10	53	6	16	-1	3	-2	3	78	16	19	-3
EE		25	2	59	15	13	1	2	-2	1	84	17	15	-1
IE		24	2	59	17	14	6	3	1	0	83	19	17	7
EL		32	11	52	2	11	-4	3	0	2	84	13	14	-4
ES		26	8	45	1	20	8	3	-2	6	71	9	23	6
FR		13	4	43	9	22	-1	6	-2	16	56	13	28	-3
HR		27	7	61	8	9	-2	2	-4	1	88	15	11	-6
IT		21	7	55	6	17	6	3	0	4	76	13	20	6
CY		52	6	37	3	6	-4	1	0	4	89	9	7	-4
LV		36	9	44	-3	12	-1	3	-1	5	80	6	15	-2
LT		26	6	57	-1	11	-3	1	-2	5	83	5	12	-5
LU		22	2	55	13	20	8	3	-1	0	77	15	23	7
HU		24	4	62	9	11	-2	2	-3	1	86	13	13	-5
MT		44	13	31	-17	3	-2	2	1	20	75	-4	5	-1
NL		23	5	50	6	19	1	5	0	3	73	11	24	1
AT		25	2	44	-1	15	1	7	1	9	69	1	22	2
PL		28	11	61	-1	8	1	1	0	2	89	10	9	1
PT		15	3	63	14	7	-2	2	-1	13	78	17	9	-3
RO		33	8	49	6	12	-2	3	-1	3	82	14	15	-3
SI		49	17	37	-11	10	-2	2	-1	2	86	6	12	-3
SK		21	-3	63	17	13	-2	2	-2	1	84	14	15	-4
FI		23	3	56	2	18	5	2	-1	1	79	5	20	4
SE		18	0	55	12	20	1	6	-2	1	73	12	26	-1





























August - September 2020

Tables

**QA4** In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?

(%)





























(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers		Creating growth and jobs in rural areas		Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers		Securing a stable supply of food in the EU		Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food		Protecting the environment and tackling climate change		Providing safe, healthy food of high quality		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		51	3	45	0	49	0	43	5	49	3	52	2	62	0	0	-1	1
BE		61	6	32	-2	44	-10	46	5	56	3	58	6	64	-3	0	0	0
BG		49	1	55	1	63	7	33	0	37	1	42	6	69	3	0	0	0
CZ		41	-4	32	-9	60	-3	41	2	43	-2	40	-5	60	-6	0	-1	0
DK		40	-5	40	-6	46	-2	51	4	63	-6	65	-4	65	-9	0	-1	1
DE		56	6	40	3	46	-3	55	5	54	0	59	0	64	-2	0	-1	0
EE		43	-5	65	1	57	-3	47	3	60	7	47	-2	75	5	0	-1	0
IE		54	6	48	0	38	-10	47	6	59	13	54	12	63	6	0	-1	0
EL		58	4	62	5	71	2	46	8	51	6	58	6	75	6	0	-1	0
ES		55	-1	56	-4	44	-5	34	-4	51	5	50	-3	52	-5	0	-1	0
FR		66	-3	46	-2	50	-1	40	5	45	-2	64	-1	65	-6	0	-1	2
HR		42	1	50	4	51	0	35	3	38	1	34	4	58	8	0	-2	0
IT		39	9	44	1	44	3	32	8	44	7	40	-3	62	4	0	-1	1
CY		57	8	60	0	63	1	46	11	55	7	65	1	72	-2	0	-1	0
LV		48	1	60	-2	48	-6	37	4	35	-3	37	2	61	-1	0	-1	0
LT		35	-8	52	-8	49	-12	40	3	30	-3	34	-8	60	4	0	-1	1
LU		60	5	29	-7	34	-7	47	8	51	8	53	-1	68	7	0	-5	0
HU		38	6	41	0	57	6	46	11	42	8	45	11	61	6	0	-1	0
MT		66	20	42	3	69	18	55	17	68	24	64	15	73	10	0	-1	4
NL		46	-5	22	-10	38	-7	58	7	73	3	66	-6	74	-5	0	0	0
AT		51	-1	40	-5	52	2	51	4	44	-6	52	-1	62	-2	1	-2	1
PL		40	5	37	2	48	-1	35	2	34	1	38	3	51	1	0	-2	0
PT		59	8	62	7	70	9	58	14	63	12	56	10	77	7	0	0	2
RO		45	-3	49	-6	47	-3	34	1	35	1	38	-1	50	-6	0	-3	1
SI		59	17	55	13	63	7	59	18	56	12	55	13	74	6	0	-2	0
SK		56	14	58	11	67	14	56	15	55	12	51	12	74	16	0	-3	0
FI		47	-18	34	-16	38	-17	54	-5	51	-8	28	-25	71	-4	0	-1	0
SE		48	-17	41	-18	30	-15	54	-3	63	-11	57	-22	69	-15	0	-1	0

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Tables





























**QA5.1** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		23	6	39	0	24	2	8	0	6	62	6	32	2
BE		19	7	35	-11	34	8	10	2	2	54	-4	44	10
BG		22	-2	31	-2	21	0	15	6	11	53	-4	36	6
CZ		26	12	43	-2	17	-6	5	-2	9	69	10	22	-8
DK		19	6	45	1	17	-3	3	0	16	64	7	20	-3
DE		24	3	39	2	26	0	7	1	4	63	5	33	1
EE		12	5	39	9	42	16	6	-3	1	51	14	48	13
IE		20	-7	53	10	24	16	3	1	0	73	3	27	17
EL		17	3	36	2	27	-6	15	3	5	53	5	42	-3
ES		17	0	30	-8	36	19	14	4	3	47	-8	50	23
FR		15	8	28	7	29	-5	17	-8	11	43	15	46	-13
HR		26	10	41	-5	25	1	5	-2	3	67	5	30	-1
IT		30	3	42	0	16	3	5	0	7	72	3	21	3
CY		29	15	43	-3	16	-5	3	-2	9	72	12	19	-7
LV		22	10	35	3	24	-6	11	-2	8	57	13	35	-8
LT		17	2	54	0	18	0	3	0	8	71	2	21	0
LU		23	8	39	9	29	2	8	-6	1	62	17	37	-4
HU		35	10	42	-4	15	0	3	0	5	77	6	18	0
MT		13	-3	37	-13	29	22	2	-1	19	50	-16	31	21
NL		26	10	42	-3	22	0	6	1	4	68	7	28	1
AT		32	5	39	-1	19	-2	5	-1	5	71	4	24	-3
PL		27	4	50	-2	14	2	3	1	6	77	2	17	3
PT		21	8	34	-7	26	1	3	0	16	55	1	29	1
RO		31	9	40	-1	21	-1	3	-4	5	71	8	24	-5
SI		19	5	35	-8	31	5	8	0	7	54	-3	39	5
SK		19	-4	42	-1	26	8	7	1	6	61	-5	33	9
FI		11	4	48	9	34	2	6	-3	1	59	13	40	-1
SE		14	4	57	19	22	-5	6	-1	1	71	23	28	-6

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA5.2** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Creating growth and jobs in rural areas (%)**





























		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
		EU27		21	4	37	2	27	2		8	0	7	58
BE		14	5	33	-7	44	9	7	1	2	47	-2	51	10
BG		22	0	30	-7	24	4	16	7	8	52	-7	40	11
CZ		22	8	40	-2	22	-5	6	-1	10	62	6	28	-6
DK		17	6	43	6	20	-5	3	-1	17	60	12	23	-6
DE		19	-1	38	8	29	-1	7	0	7	57	7	36	-1
EE		14	6	31	3	46	18	9	-4	0	45	9	55	14
IE		16	-11	48	8	33	23	3	1	0	64	-3	36	24
EL		15	3	35	5	30	-6	17	2	3	50	8	47	-4
ES		18	0	29	-7	39	21	11	0	3	47	-7	50	21
FR		13	8	29	6	32	-5	13	-5	13	42	14	45	-10
HR		26	8	41	-3	25	3	6	-3	2	67	5	31	0
IT		33	3	39	0	14	0	6	1	8	72	3	20	1
CY		30	17	34	-8	21	-4	4	-2	11	64	9	25	-6
LV		25	13	31	1	25	-6	12	-2	7	56	14	37	-8
LT		17	2	44	-3	24	1	8	1	7	61	-1	32	2
LU		13	2	43	13	36	4	7	-2	1	56	15	43	2
HU		36	14	36	-6	19	0	4	-3	5	72	8	23	-3
MT		11	-7	31	-12	36	24	6	3	16	42	-19	42	27
NL		15	5	36	-1	35	4	7	1	7	51	4	42	5
AT		30	4	37	2	23	-1	5	-2	5	67	6	28	-3
PL		28	4	46	-2	16	3	3	0	7	74	2	19	3
PT		21	5	29	-2	33	0	4	0	13	50	3	37	0
RO		33	9	37	-2	21	-1	4	-3	5	70	7	25	-4
SI		17	5	34	-6	32	4	11	2	6	51	-1	43	6
SK		16	-6	44	1	26	6	9	3	5	60	-5	35	9
FI		8	1	39	9	46	9	6	-5	1	47	10	52	4
SE		10	2	51	16	31	1	6	-4	2	61	18	37	-3































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Tables

**QA5.3** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
		EU27		23	4	42	1	23	2		6	-1	6	65
BE		22	8	44	-7	26	3	6	2	2	66	1	32	5
BG		18	0	28	-2	30	2	17	2	7	46	-2	47	4
CZ		26	8	37	3	24	-4	9	-5	4	63	11	33	-9
DK		24	10	47	-5	16	1	2	-2	11	71	5	18	-1
DE		25	-5	48	5	19	0	4	0	4	73	0	23	0
EE		14	7	46	13	35	7	5	-5	0	60	20	40	2
IE		19	-7	62	17	18	9	1	-1	0	81	10	19	8
EL		16	3	33	5	36	-3	12	-5	3	49	8	48	-8
ES		14	-2	34	-4	39	20	10	0	3	48	-6	49	20
FR		13	6	39	6	25	-5	11	-5	12	52	12	36	-10
HR		28	12	39	-5	26	-1	5	-2	2	67	7	31	-3
IT		32	1	43	3	16	2	3	-2	6	75	4	19	0
CY		31	18	44	3	16	-10	5	-7	4	75	21	21	-17
LV		22	10	37	9	25	-10	11	-3	5	59	19	36	-13
LT		16	4	42	7	29	-3	7	-8	6	58	11	36	-11
LU		19	1	50	15	26	0	4	-3	1	69	16	30	-3
HU		38	15	32	-8	21	-1	6	0	3	70	7	27	-1
MT		13	0	35	-12	34	16	4	-1	14	48	-12	38	15
NL		23	4	50	0	20	2	3	-1	4	73	4	23	1
AT		38	11	38	-4	17	-3	4	-3	3	76	7	21	-6
PL		28	7	40	-7	20	3	5	1	7	68	0	25	4
PT		20	5	46	5	19	-8	4	1	11	66	10	23	-7
RO		32	9	36	0	22	-4	5	-2	5	68	9	27	-6
SI		18	3	36	-1	30	2	10	-1	6	54	2	40	1
SK		21	-3	41	5	27	2	9	1	2	62	2	36	3
FI		11	1	60	6	26	6	2	-2	1	71	7	28	4
SE		13	5	56	12	25	2	4	-2	2	69	17	29	0





























**QA5.4** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
		EU27		29	8	51	0	12	0		2	-1	6	80
BE		26	11	49	-11	20	5	3	1	2	75	0	23	6
BG		25	3	42	0	13	1	4	1	16	67	3	17	2
CZ		29	6	55	5	10	-5	2	-2	4	84	11	12	-7
DK		30	9	53	0	6	-2	1	-1	10	83	9	7	-3
DE		35	0	49	0	10	0	2	1	4	84	0	12	1
EE		21	8	65	14	11	1	2	0	1	86	22	13	1
IE		28	1	62	13	9	5	1	0	0	90	14	10	5
EL		24	3	58	4	11	-3	3	-1	4	82	7	14	-4
ES		20	1	54	6	20	10	2	-2	4	74	7	22	8
FR		17	10	49	0	14	-6	5	-2	15	66	10	19	-8
HR		30	15	53	-6	13	-1	2	-2	2	83	9	15	-3
IT		32	6	50	1	9	-2	2	0	7	82	7	11	-2
CY		38	19	50	-1	5	-8	1	0	6	88	18	6	-8
LV		33	15	47	-1	9	-5	3	-1	8	80	14	12	-6
LT		29	11	58	-7	7	-1	0	-1	6	87	4	7	-2
LU		29	9	53	5	15	1	2	-1	1	82	14	17	0
HU		47	19	43	-9	6	-4	1	-1	3	90	10	7	-5
MT		21	5	62	6	3	-4	0	-1	14	83	11	3	-5
NL		39	16	47	-7	9	-1	1	-1	4	86	9	10	-2
AT		43	11	42	-7	10	-1	2	-1	3	85	4	12	-2
PL		34	14	52	-7	8	0	2	0	4	86	7	10	0
PT		22	8	57	-3	6	-3	2	0	13	79	5	8	-3
RO		33	10	44	-1	16	-1	2	-4	5	77	9	18	-5
SI		31	12	45	-6	14	-3	4	1	6	76	6	18	-2
SK		25	1	59	4	10	-1	2	0	4	84	5	12	-1
FI		17	0	63	3	18	8	1	0	1	80	3	19	8
SE		15	5	60	10	20	2	4	0	1	75	15	24	2

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Tables





























**QA5.5** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		23	5	45	1	20	2	4	-1	8	68	6	24	0
BE		20	6	38	-13	35	13	5	1	2	58	-7	40	14
BG		19	-2	40	3	17	1	5	0	19	59	1	22	1
CZ		24	6	47	-3	16	-2	3	-1	10	71	3	19	-3
DK		20	6	41	1	21	-3	6	-1	12	61	7	27	-4
DE		23	0	41	3	25	-1	6	-1	5	64	3	31	-2
EE		14	7	54	10	28	11	3	-1	1	68	17	31	10
IE		19	-7	53	7	25	17	3	2	0	72	0	28	19
EL		16	2	46	3	25	2	4	-3	9	62	5	29	-1
ES		16	0	40	-6	32	19	5	-1	7	56	-6	37	18
FR		14	7	45	5	20	-6	8	-3	13	59	12	28	-9
HR		26	11	51	-4	17	-1	2	-2	4	77	7	19	-3
IT		32	4	46	0	11	0	2	-1	9	78	4	13	-1
CY		35	18	47	-5	8	-6	2	-1	8	82	13	10	-7
LV		26	13	43	0	14	-6	5	-1	12	69	13	19	-7
LT		19	5	54	2	14	-2	1	-2	12	73	7	15	-4
LU		25	9	41	0	28	8	5	-4	1	66	9	33	4
HU		36	15	46	-5	9	-6	2	-1	7	82	10	11	-7
MT		16	-5	62	11	6	-2	1	0	15	78	6	7	-2
NL		34	7	34	-4	24	3	4	0	4	68	3	28	3
AT		31	3	41	3	19	-1	5	-3	4	72	6	24	-4
PL		27	6	54	4	10	-1	1	-2	8	81	10	11	-3
PT		22	7	46	-7	14	3	2	0	16	68	0	16	3
RO		32	9	42	-1	16	-2	3	-1	7	74	8	19	-3
SI		25	7	43	-2	19	-3	6	2	7	68	5	25	-1
SK		22	0	51	1	17	3	3	1	7	73	1	20	4
FI		10	1	52	2	35	11	2	-1	1	62	3	37	10
SE		12	4	52	12	28	-1	7	0	1	64	16	35	-1

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Tables

**QA5.6** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Protecting the environment and tackling climate change (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
		EU27		25	6	38	0	24	2		7	-1	6	63
BE		17	2	32	-13	38	12	11	4	2	49	-11	49	16
BG		19	1	36	0	20	0	10	3	15	55	1	30	3
CZ		24	5	46	3	18	-5	4	0	8	70	8	22	-5
DK		18	1	38	4	27	0	7	-3	10	56	5	34	-3
DE		26	2	33	5	28	-3	10	-1	3	59	7	38	-4
EE		13	6	49	11	33	11	5	0	0	62	17	38	11
IE		17	-8	45	1	34	24	4	1	0	62	-7	38	25
EL		20	3	45	3	25	-2	6	-2	4	65	6	31	-4
ES		18	1	35	-6	36	20	8	-2	3	53	-5	44	18
FR		16	8	29	2	29	-3	14	-5	12	45	10	43	-8
HR		24	11	47	-8	22	3	4	-1	3	71	3	26	2
IT		33	2	44	3	13	1	3	-2	7	77	5	16	-1
CY		35	10	43	1	12	-6	4	-3	6	78	11	16	-9
LV		21	9	40	1	20	-4	9	0	10	61	10	29	-4
LT		17	4	47	-4	23	3	4	-1	9	64	0	27	2
LU		23	5	34	8	32	5	10	-6	1	57	13	42	-1
HU		36	15	43	-3	14	-6	2	-2	5	79	12	16	-8
MT		15	1	55	5	14	0	2	-1	14	70	6	16	-1
NL		37	6	28	-5	24	2	8	2	3	65	1	32	4
AT		35	7	37	2	19	-3	5	-4	4	72	9	24	-7
PL		32	12	47	-7	13	0	3	0	5	79	5	16	0
PT		20	7	42	5	19	-9	2	-2	17	62	12	21	-11
RO		33	11	37	-5	20	1	4	-2	6	70	6	24	-1
SI		19	5	39	-2	28	2	8	-1	6	58	3	36	1
SK		18	-5	50	6	23	5	3	-1	6	68	1	26	4
FI		9	-1	42	-4	41	17	7	2	1	51	-5	48	19
SE		10	-1	46	3	35	9	8	1	1	56	2	43	10

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA5.7** To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in ...?  
**Providing safe, healthy food of high quality (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		28	6	44	2	19	0	4	-2	5	72	8	23	-2
BE		25	5	44	-7	24	6	5	1	2	69	-2	29	7
BG		21	-2	37	2	23	3	10	-1	9	58	0	33	2
CZ		29	8	43	7	18	-8	6	-4	4	72	15	24	-12
DK		27	7	46	2	15	-4	4	-1	8	73	9	19	-5
DE		30	2	42	5	19	-7	6	1	3	72	7	25	-6
EE		20	9	55	10	23	4	2	-3	0	75	19	25	1
IE		35	5	54	4	10	7	1	0	0	89	9	11	7
EL		21	4	51	0	22	0	3	-3	3	72	4	25	-3
ES		23	3	48	1	23	12	3	-3	3	71	4	26	9
FR		18	8	35	7	28	-5	9	-8	10	53	15	37	-13
HR		31	11	43	-6	20	0	4	-1	2	74	5	24	-1
IT		35	1	44	2	12	2	3	-1	6	79	3	15	1
CY		40	15	45	-2	8	-8	3	-2	4	85	13	11	-10
LV		28	12	39	0	20	-4	7	-3	6	67	12	27	-7
LT		21	7	51	3	20	-6	3	-2	5	72	10	23	-8
LU		29	8	42	13	24	-1	4	-9	1	71	21	28	-10
HU		42	17	41	-7	13	-2	1	-3	3	83	10	14	-5
MT		17	-7	63	13	5	-3	1	-1	14	80	6	6	-4
NL		43	9	42	-1	10	-3	2	-1	3	85	8	12	-4
AT		39	10	43	2	12	-7	3	-2	3	82	12	15	-9
PL		29	7	50	0	13	-1	2	-2	6	79	7	15	-3
PT		24	7	55	-3	9	0	1	-1	11	79	4	10	-1
RO		35	11	39	1	18	-6	3	-3	5	74	12	21	-9
SI		24	4	40	-4	25	2	5	0	6	64	0	30	2
SK		22	-3	44	3	25	6	6	-1	3	66	0	31	5
FI		16	-4	59	2	23	11	1	0	1	75	-2	24	11
SE		17	2	55	9	23	1	4	-2	1	72	11	27	-1

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA6** What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

(%)





























(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Protecting the environment and tackling climate change		Creating growth and jobs in rural areas		Securing a stable supply of food in the EU		Providing safe, healthy food of high quality		Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products		Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals		Encouraging and improving life in the countryside		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		27	2	17	-1	20	2	54	-1	21	-1	30	2	17	0	0	-1	0
BE		34	3	8	-4	30	6	61	-1	18	-9	28	3	8	-4	0	-1	0
BG		16	3	28	-6	9	-1	58	6	40	5	8	-2	30	1	0	-1	0
CZ		20	2	11	-1	25	9	56	-5	31	-1	25	-3	15	-5	0	0	0
DK		41	-6	10	-2	24	8	54	-4	9	-1	47	6	9	2	0	-1	0
DE		28	-5	11	0	31	7	49	-6	19	-4	38	5	13	2	0	0	0
EE		12	-1	26	-6	26	11	61	10	24	-1	11	-1	35	4	0	-1	0
IE		30	7	11	-12	24	0	67	9	10	-6	36	7	14	-1	0	0	0
EL		27	4	22	-2	14	0	60	0	30	2	25	4	18	-5	0	-2	0
ES		29	-2	30	-2	16	2	57	7	16	-5	20	2	13	-9	0	-1	0
FR		34	1	12	-2	12	1	57	-3	17	-3	44	10	15	0	0	-1	1
HR		14	3	27	-3	16	3	49	6	28	1	13	0	35	-4	0	0	0
IT		26	7	19	-6	11	0	59	4	21	3	27	-3	20	-1	0	-1	1
CY		30	-7	21	3	10	3	60	-7	24	5	21	-1	23	-1	0	0	0
LV		16	2	33	-5	16	7	51	3	24	-5	12	1	32	0	0	-1	1
LT		19	4	27	-6	18	7	52	4	30	1	15	0	26	-9	0	0	0
LU		26	-1	8	1	28	13	67	7	12	-4	41	-6	9	2	0	-2	0
HU		20	6	20	-7	25	3	51	-1	31	-3	13	5	26	4	0	-1	0
MT		28	0	11	-1	22	6	58	2	38	14	23	-3	11	-6	0	-1	2
NL		35	3	2	-2	30	11	65	1	16	-3	43	-6	5	-3	0	0	0
AT		24	-2	15	-2	27	5	43	-1	30	2	32	-1	20	0	0	0	0
PL		22	4	20	2	19	0	42	-6	30	1	19	5	27	3	0	-1	0
PT		16	3	18	-2	26	2	65	3	29	3	23	-1	14	-3	0	0	1
RO		18	1	27	-1	16	5	40	-2	25	-2	16	-1	29	-1	0	-3	1
SI		19	-1	14	4	25	7	57	-7	25	-5	22	3	24	5	0	-2	0
SK		16	3	20	-4	24	8	57	15	32	-2	19	-1	23	1	0	-2	0
FI		16	-2	9	-4	35	7	69	7	10	-5	34	-4	21	5	0	-1	0
SE		29	-4	10	-1	28	10	65	0	7	-6	46	0	10	2	0	0	0

August - September 2020

Tables





























**QA7.1** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (%)**

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		34	0	46	-4	13	6	2	1	5	80	-4	15	7
BE		29	-1	51	-8	18	9	1	0	1	80	-9	19	9
BG		44	-7	33	-4	7	4	3	3	13	77	-11	10	7
CZ		25	-9	43	-8	16	7	3	2	13	68	-17	19	9
DK		33	-4	44	-7	14	9	3	3	6	77	-11	17	12
DE		23	-9	47	-3	21	11	4	2	5	70	-12	25	13
EE		30	7	55	1	13	7	2	1	0	85	8	15	8
IE		40	-8	47	7	12	11	1	0	0	87	-1	13	11
EL		49	-4	41	0	6	2	0	0	4	90	-4	6	2
ES		40	0	43	-4	11	7	1	0	5	83	-4	12	7
FR		28	1	45	-5	15	3	4	1	8	73	-4	19	4
HR		29	-2	48	-6	16	6	4	3	3	77	-8	20	9
IT		41	1	47	-5	6	3	1	1	5	88	-4	7	4
CY		52	-9	37	4	4	2	1	0	6	89	-5	5	2
LV		35	-3	47	-1	10	4	2	1	6	82	-4	12	5
LT		36	-1	53	1	7	3	0	-1	4	89	0	7	2
LU		25	-1	52	-2	21	14	2	-2	0	77	-3	23	12
HU		45	7	43	-4	8	0	1	0	3	88	3	9	0
MT		48	10	38	-9	5	3	1	1	8	86	1	6	4
NL		23	-7	52	0	20	9	4	3	1	75	-7	24	12
AT		28	-4	47	-1	18	4	5	3	2	75	-5	23	7
PL		37	6	50	-8	7	3	2	1	4	87	-2	9	4
PT		43	13	49	-15	2	1	0	0	6	92	-2	2	1
RO		46	0	36	-3	12	4	2	-1	4	82	-3	14	3
SI		41	2	45	-6	10	4	1	0	3	86	-4	11	4
SK		43	-2	46	1	6	3	1	0	4	89	-1	7	3
FI		23	-11	58	3	17	13	2	1	0	81	-8	19	14
SE		24	-18	56	8	18	12	2	1	0	80	-10	20	13

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA7.2** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)**





























		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		47	9	43	-7	6	1	1	0	3	90	2	7	1
BE		48	17	44	-17	7	0	0	0	1	92	0	7	0
BG		62	7	30	-5	3	1	1	1	4	92	2	4	2
CZ		38	-3	46	-2	11	5	1	0	4	84	-5	12	5
DK		33	8	45	-9	13	2	3	1	6	78	-1	16	3
DE		40	-1	49	-1	7	3	1	0	3	89	-2	8	3
EE		37	10	53	0	9	4	1	1	0	90	10	10	5
IE		53	5	39	-1	7	5	1	1	0	92	4	8	6
EL		63	12	33	-10	3	-1	0	0	1	96	2	3	-1
ES		56	16	35	-16	6	4	1	1	2	91	0	7	5
FR		45	11	44	-8	4	-2	1	0	6	89	3	5	-2
HR		48	11	42	-9	8	-1	2	0	0	90	2	10	-1
IT		48	6	44	-5	5	2	0	-1	3	92	1	5	1
CY		61	4	34	-3	2	0	0	-1	3	95	1	2	-1
LV		48	4	44	-2	4	1	1	0	3	92	2	5	1
LT		40	4	52	-5	5	2	1	1	2	92	-1	6	3
LU		49	11	42	-7	8	3	1	1	0	91	4	9	4
HU		56	17	36	-12	5	-2	1	0	2	92	5	6	-2
MT		58	21	35	-15	0	-3	1	1	6	93	6	1	-2
NL		30	5	48	-8	19	5	2	1	1	78	-3	21	6
AT		43	4	40	-9	10	2	5	4	2	83	-5	15	6
PL		43	15	49	-12	5	2	1	0	2	92	3	6	2
PT		53	24	44	-21	1	0	0	0	2	97	3	1	0
RO		53	5	31	-5	12	2	1	-2	3	84	0	13	0
SI		61	12	33	-12	4	0	1	1	1	94	0	5	1
SK		55	3	40	0	3	1	0	-1	2	95	3	3	0
FI		48	2	43	-3	4	1	5	5	0	91	-1	9	6
SE		45	3	46	-2	8	2	1	0	0	91	1	9	2



August - September 2020





























Tables

**QA7.3** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)**





























		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		44	7	42	-5	10	1	2	0	2	86	2	12	1
BE		39	12	45	-12	14	0	1	0	1	84	0	15	0
BG		65	7	26	-6	4	1	2	1	3	91	1	6	2
CZ		33	1	49	1	12	-2	3	1	3	82	2	15	-1
DK		32	9	40	-9	18	1	5	2	5	72	0	23	3
DE		30	-3	49	0	15	3	3	2	3	79	-3	18	5
EE		49	11	42	-5	8	2	1	0	0	91	6	9	2
IE		48	-2	40	4	11	8	1	0	0	88	2	12	8
EL		66	4	30	-3	3	0	1	0	0	96	1	4	0
ES		50	9	37	-12	10	6	2	1	1	87	-3	12	7
FR		41	8	44	-4	8	-3	2	-1	5	85	4	10	-4
HR		53	11	37	-11	8	1	2	1	0	90	0	10	2
IT		49	6	42	-8	5	1	1	1	3	91	-2	6	2
CY		66	3	28	-4	4	1	1	1	1	94	-1	5	2
LV		47	3	40	-1	9	2	2	0	2	87	2	11	2
LT		57	7	37	-5	4	-1	1	0	1	94	2	5	-1
LU		42	8	45	0	10	1	3	1	0	87	8	13	2
HU		55	9	35	-5	6	-3	2	1	2	90	4	8	-2
MT		64	24	28	-18	1	-3	1	0	6	92	6	2	-3
NL		18	-1	42	-4	34	4	5	3	1	60	-5	39	7
AT		39	4	40	-7	14	1	5	2	2	79	-3	19	3
PL		44	12	45	-12	8	4	1	0	2	89	0	9	4
PT		64	28	34	-26	1	0	0	0	1	98	2	1	0
RO		55	5	30	-4	11	1	1	-3	3	85	1	12	-2
SI		60	12	33	-11	5	-1	1	0	1	93	1	6	-1
SK		55	4	39	-1	4	1	1	0	1	94	3	5	1
FI		41	6	45	-6	13	5	1	0	0	86	0	14	5
SE		37	5	47	-2	14	-1	2	0	0	84	3	16	-1

**QA7.4** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?





























**Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		41	45	10	1	3	86	11
BE		31	52	15	1	1	83	16
BG		68	25	3	1	3	93	4
CZ		36	48	11	1	4	84	12
DK		29	52	11	3	5	81	14
DE		25	51	16	4	4	76	20
EE		43	48	8	1	0	91	9
IE		49	43	7	1	0	92	8
EL		65	31	3	0	1	96	3
ES		53	38	6	1	2	91	7
FR		32	50	10	1	7	82	11
HR		53	37	8	2	0	90	10
IT		50	42	5	0	3	92	5
CY		60	36	2	0	2	96	2
LV		52	40	4	1	3	92	5
LT		46	47	5	0	2	93	5
LU		27	55	16	2	0	82	18
HU		52	38	7	1	2	90	8
MT		59	33	2	0	6	92	2
NL		16	43	35	5	1	59	40
AT		31	49	14	4	2	80	18
PL		45	47	5	1	2	92	6
PT		60	39	0	0	1	99	0
RO		53	33	10	1	3	86	11
SI		53	40	5	1	1	93	6
SK		52	44	3	0	1	96	3
FI		32	54	13	0	1	86	13
SE		31	52	16	1	0	83	17





























**QA7.5** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Help tackle climate change (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		52	38	6	1	3	90	7
BE		55	36	7	1	1	91	8
BG		59	29	5	2	5	88	7
CZ		39	44	10	3	4	83	13
DK		64	26	5	1	4	90	6
DE		50	39	8	1	2	89	9
EE		30	43	22	5	0	73	27
IE		62	28	8	2	0	90	10
EL		67	30	2	0	1	97	2
ES		58	33	6	2	1	91	8
FR		53	35	5	2	5	88	7
HR		42	41	13	3	1	83	16
IT		50	42	4	0	4	92	4
CY		68	28	2	1	1	96	3
LV		39	38	12	5	6	77	17
LT		44	46	6	1	3	90	7
LU		51	36	10	3	0	87	13
HU		53	37	7	1	2	90	8
MT		64	28	0	0	8	92	0
NL		56	33	8	3	0	89	11
AT		48	39	9	3	1	87	12
PL		44	47	5	1	3	91	6
PT		51	46	1	0	2	97	1
RO		50	33	12	1	4	83	13
SI		56	33	8	1	2	89	9
SK		53	41	3	1	2	94	4
FI		42	40	14	4	0	82	18
SE		64	27	7	2	0	91	9





























**QA7.6** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		50	42	5	1	2	92	6
BE		55	39	4	1	1	94	5
BG		61	31	3	1	4	92	4
CZ		50	41	6	1	2	91	7
DK		53	40	3	1	3	93	4
DE		48	46	4	1	1	94	5
EE		49	46	4	1	0	95	5
IE		66	30	3	1	0	96	4
EL		65	32	2	0	1	97	2
ES		48	44	5	1	2	92	6
FR		42	46	6	1	5	88	7
HR		50	40	8	2	0	90	10
IT		45	46	5	1	3	91	6
CY		63	33	3	1	0	96	4
LV		44	47	5	2	2	91	7
LT		50	46	3	0	1	96	3
LU		54	42	4	0	0	96	4
HU		61	31	6	1	1	92	7
MT		62	31	1	0	6	93	1
NL		56	40	3	1	0	96	4
AT		50	40	6	3	1	90	9
PL		46	45	6	1	2	91	7
PT		62	36	1	0	1	98	1
RO		52	34	9	2	3	86	11
SI		62	33	4	0	1	95	4
SK		57	38	3	1	1	95	4
FI		63	31	6	0	0	94	6
SE		62	34	2	1	1	96	3





























**QA7.7** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		51	40	5	1	3	91	6
BE		64	31	4	0	1	95	4
BG		62	28	3	1	6	90	4
CZ		48	42	6	1	3	90	7
DK		64	28	4	0	4	92	4
DE		45	47	5	1	2	92	6
EE		51	42	6	1	0	93	7
IE		62	33	5	0	0	95	5
EL		63	33	3	0	1	96	3
ES		58	34	4	1	3	92	5
FR		53	37	4	1	5	90	5
HR		41	47	9	2	1	88	11
IT		48	44	4	0	4	92	4
CY		62	34	2	0	2	96	2
LV		49	42	5	1	3	91	6
LT		41	51	4	1	3	92	5
LU		61	34	4	1	0	95	5
HU		53	39	5	1	2	92	6
MT		58	34	1	1	6	92	2
NL		57	37	5	0	1	94	5
AT		41	44	10	4	1	85	14
PL		44	50	4	1	1	94	5
PT		64	34	0	0	2	98	0
RO		49	33	12	2	4	82	14
SI		61	32	4	1	2	93	5
SK		53	41	4	0	2	94	4
FI		57	38	5	0	0	95	5
SE		69	28	3	0	0	97	3





























**QA7.8** How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?  
**Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		38	45	11	2	4	83	13
BE		27	55	15	2	1	82	17
BG		64	26	4	2	4	90	6
CZ		33	46	13	1	7	79	14
DK		24	46	18	3	9	70	21
DE		28	48	16	3	5	76	19
EE		41	44	14	1	0	85	15
IE		37	50	13	0	0	87	13
EL		53	38	5	1	3	91	6
ES		47	38	10	1	4	85	11
FR		32	45	11	2	10	77	13
HR		36	47	14	2	1	83	16
IT		43	47	5	1	4	90	6
CY		46	40	6	1	7	86	7
LV		46	37	8	2	7	83	10
LT		41	49	6	1	3	90	7
LU		26	49	23	2	0	75	25
HU		51	39	6	1	3	90	7
MT		47	34	4	1	14	81	5
NL		27	46	25	2	0	73	27
AT		30	47	17	4	2	77	21
PL		46	47	4	1	2	93	5
PT		48	46	2	0	4	94	2
RO		45	38	11	1	5	83	12
SI		51	38	8	1	2	89	9
SK		55	40	3	1	1	95	4
FI		21	53	19	7	0	74	26
SE		21	54	20	4	1	75	24

**QA8.1** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?**Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (%)**





























		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		21	48	16	3	12	69	19
BE		16	54	25	2	3	70	27
BG		18	38	11	4	29	56	15
CZ		18	45	15	2	20	63	17
DK		15	46	14	2	23	61	16
DE		16	46	20	4	14	62	24
EE		16	59	23	2	0	75	25
IE		19	59	21	1	0	78	22
EL		23	49	10	4	14	72	14
ES		23	43	23	3	8	66	26
FR		14	43	16	5	22	57	21
HR		25	49	18	3	5	74	21
IT		29	51	9	2	9	80	11
CY		30	44	8	1	17	74	9
LV		19	44	16	4	17	63	20
LT		16	54	12	1	17	70	13
LU		18	54	24	3	1	72	27
HU		36	47	8	3	6	83	11
MT		38	33	8	0	21	71	8
NL		19	49	21	4	7	68	25
AT		27	47	15	3	8	74	18
PL		29	51	8	2	10	80	10
PT		23	53	5	0	19	76	5
RO		33	40	17	3	7	73	20
SI		20	48	17	4	11	68	21
SK		14	55	14	3	14	69	17
FI		13	59	25	2	1	72	27
SE		10	60	26	3	1	70	29

**QA8.2** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?**Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		26	44	19	4	7	70	23
BE		27	40	27	4	2	67	31
BG		28	40	16	5	11	68	21
CZ		20	46	20	5	9	66	25
DK		22	43	14	3	18	65	17
DE		23	44	23	5	5	67	28
EE		18	55	23	3	1	73	26
IE		24	49	25	2	0	73	27
EL		23	42	25	5	5	65	30
ES		27	38	24	6	5	65	30
FR		18	40	21	7	14	58	28
HR		35	47	14	2	2	82	16
IT		33	48	10	2	7	81	12
CY		35	46	7	1	11	81	8
LV		24	44	17	4	11	68	21
LT		17	58	13	1	11	75	14
LU		33	40	22	5	0	73	27
HU		41	42	11	2	4	83	13
MT		39	37	8	1	15	76	9
NL		23	40	30	3	4	63	33
AT		33	40	17	6	4	73	23
PL		32	51	9	2	6	83	11
PT		31	41	14	0	14	72	14
RO		36	39	17	2	6	75	19
SI		27	42	20	4	7	69	24
SK		18	53	19	5	5	71	24
FI		13	51	31	4	1	64	35
SE		16	50	28	4	2	66	32































**QA8.3** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)**





























		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		24	37	24	8	7	61	32
BE		21	39	32	6	2	60	38
BG		25	30	21	16	8	55	37
CZ		18	40	24	7	11	58	31
DK		17	30	25	9	19	47	34
DE		19	36	26	10	9	55	36
EE		21	40	32	6	1	61	38
IE		18	44	34	4	0	62	38
EL		18	38	25	15	4	56	40
ES		26	29	32	8	5	55	40
FR		18	32	26	10	14	50	36
HR		37	41	17	3	2	78	20
IT		32	44	13	4	7	76	17
CY		34	40	14	3	9	74	17
LV		21	33	25	12	9	54	37
LT		20	45	23	4	8	65	27
LU		25	36	33	6	0	61	39
HU		39	40	15	3	3	79	18
MT		36	31	16	3	14	67	19
NL		14	31	40	9	6	45	49
AT		25	40	22	8	5	65	30
PL		28	48	14	4	6	76	18
PT		28	38	19	1	14	66	20
RO		34	37	20	4	5	71	24
SI		26	38	24	6	6	64	30
SK		16	45	25	9	5	61	34
FI		10	33	47	9	1	43	56
SE		11	40	41	7	1	51	48

## QA8.4 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?





























## Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		23	3	43	-3	21	6	5	1	8	66	0	26	7
BE		18	3	48	-6	28	6	4	2	2	66	-3	32	8
BG		25	-1	36	-7	18	6	10	6	11	61	-8	28	12
CZ		22	8	46	-2	17	-5	5	0	10	68	6	22	-5
DK		18	7	48	4	16	-3	2	0	16	66	11	18	-3
DE		16	-6	46	-1	23	6	6	3	9	62	-7	29	9
EE		19	4	57	10	20	8	3	0	1	76	14	23	8
IE		21	-11	54	12	24	20	1	1	0	75	1	25	21
EL		19	5	41	-2	27	2	8	0	5	60	3	35	2
ES		28	5	34	-12	28	19	4	-2	6	62	-7	32	17
FR		16	9	37	2	22	-8	7	-2	18	53	11	29	-10
HR		37	20	43	-11	15	-2	2	-2	3	80	9	17	-4
IT		32	1	46	-2	13	7	3	1	6	78	-1	16	8
CY		30	5	48	3	10	-4	3	1	9	78	8	13	-3
LV		24	8	38	-6	20	1	8	1	10	62	2	28	2
LT		17	2	52	-3	18	4	2	0	11	69	-1	20	4
LU		21	13	49	8	26	2	3	-3	1	70	21	29	-1
HU		39	14	43	-5	11	-3	2	0	5	82	9	13	-3
MT		40	18	29	-22	11	5	1	0	19	69	-4	12	5
NL		14	1	42	-10	34	13	5	2	5	56	-9	39	15
AT		27	2	45	2	18	-2	4	-1	6	72	4	22	-3
PL		31	12	50	-8	11	2	2	0	6	81	4	13	2
PT		27	11	42	-5	16	-2	1	0	14	69	6	17	-2
RO		33	6	42	-4	17	0	3	0	5	75	2	20	0
SI		23	4	43	-2	22	3	5	0	7	66	2	27	3
SK		16	-7	50	4	22	8	6	2	6	66	-3	28	10
FI		14	5	51	-1	31	10	3	0	1	65	4	34	10
SE		12	0	53	10	30	8	3	-3	2	65	10	33	5





























**QA8.5** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?**Help tackle climate change (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		27	42	19	5	7	69	24
BE		29	33	29	7	2	62	36
BG		21	37	19	7	16	58	26
CZ		20	45	19	5	11	65	24
DK		25	36	19	7	13	61	26
DE		25	42	22	6	5	67	28
EE		14	54	27	5	0	68	32
IE		22	45	30	3	0	67	33
EL		22	49	20	4	5	71	24
ES		27	37	26	4	6	64	30
FR		21	34	22	10	13	55	32
HR		31	46	17	2	4	77	19
IT		32	50	9	2	7	82	11
CY		38	41	9	3	9	79	12
LV		16	38	23	10	13	54	33
LT		16	52	17	4	11	68	21
LU		29	39	25	7	0	68	32
HU		37	47	10	2	4	84	12
MT		40	38	5	2	15	78	7
NL		37	34	22	5	2	71	27
AT		34	39	17	6	4	73	23
PL		30	49	12	3	6	79	15
PT		26	48	10	0	16	74	10
RO		35	37	18	3	7	72	21
SI		23	37	27	6	7	60	33
SK		19	51	19	4	7	70	23
FI		15	48	28	8	1	63	36
SE		17	46	29	7	1	63	36





























**QA8.6** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Securing a stable supply of food in the EU (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		31	52	9	2	6	83	11
BE		33	48	15	2	2	81	17
BG		27	45	11	3	14	72	14
CZ		25	59	9	2	5	84	11
DK		33	48	6	1	12	81	7
DE		32	54	7	2	5	86	9
EE		28	60	10	1	1	88	11
IE		34	58	7	1	0	92	8
EL		30	56	9	2	3	86	11
ES		28	53	11	2	6	81	13
FR		19	50	12	5	14	69	17
HR		37	50	9	2	2	87	11
IT		37	48	7	2	6	85	9
CY		42	45	5	2	6	87	7
LV		29	52	10	2	7	81	12
LT		24	61	7	1	7	85	8
LU		35	53	10	2	0	88	12
HU		49	40	7	1	3	89	8
MT		45	41	1	0	13	86	1
NL		43	43	9	1	4	86	10
AT		36	49	9	2	4	85	11
PL		33	54	6	2	5	87	8
PT		28	58	2	0	12	86	2
RO		36	40	16	3	5	76	19
SI		34	45	12	3	6	79	15
SK		22	62	11	2	3	84	13
FI		20	68	10	1	1	88	11
SE		19	61	17	2	1	80	19

**QA8.7** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?  
**Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		25	45	18	4	8	70	22
BE		29	37	27	4	3	66	31
BG		22	38	16	6	18	60	22
CZ		20	48	16	4	12	68	20
DK		20	42	19	5	14	62	24
DE		21	45	22	5	7	66	27
EE		18	53	25	3	1	71	28
IE		23	52	23	2	0	75	25
EL		17	48	23	3	9	65	26
ES		24	40	25	3	8	64	28
FR		20	37	22	7	14	57	29
HR		28	53	15	1	3	81	16
IT		33	48	10	2	7	81	12
CY		36	44	9	1	10	80	10
LV		22	44	17	4	13	66	21
LT		15	55	16	1	13	70	17
LU		33	42	21	4	0	75	25
HU		39	44	10	2	5	83	12
MT		39	36	7	1	17	75	8
NL		35	37	21	3	4	72	24
AT		29	44	17	4	6	73	21
PL		29	55	8	2	6	84	10
PT		28	50	8	0	14	78	8
RO		33	39	19	3	6	72	22
SI		26	43	19	5	7	69	24
SK		16	55	18	3	8	71	21
FI		11	56	30	2	1	67	32
SE		17	46	31	5	1	63	36





























**QA8.8** Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...?**Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		22	43	21	5	9	65	26
BE		16	49	28	4	3	65	32
BG		21	31	20	16	12	52	36
CZ		19	43	21	6	11	62	27
DK		15	42	19	4	20	57	23
DE		18	44	24	6	8	62	30
EE		19	42	32	7	0	61	39
IE		17	59	22	2	0	76	24
EL		17	37	24	10	12	54	34
ES		24	38	27	4	7	62	31
FR		14	37	23	8	18	51	31
HR		29	44	20	4	3	73	24
IT		31	45	13	3	8	76	16
CY		27	43	11	2	17	70	13
LV		18	37	23	9	13	55	32
LT		15	49	21	4	11	64	25
LU		17	51	28	3	1	68	31
HU		35	44	14	2	5	79	16
MT		35	31	8	1	25	66	9
NL		20	41	28	6	5	61	34
AT		26	45	19	5	5	71	24
PL		29	51	11	3	6	80	14
PT		25	39	19	1	16	64	20
RO		29	38	21	4	8	67	25
SI		19	42	24	7	8	61	31
SK		17	44	23	11	5	61	34
FI		9	49	33	8	1	58	41
SE		8	55	31	5	1	63	36

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Tables

**QA9** The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1% of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States of the EU and around 35% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (%)

		Too low		About right		Too high		Don't know
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		<b>39</b>	13	<b>47</b>	2	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>6</b>
BE		<b>49</b>	20	<b>41</b>	-13	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>2</b>
BG		<b>36</b>	14	<b>49</b>	12	<b>5</b>	0	<b>10</b>
CZ		<b>32</b>	9	<b>56</b>	8	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>3</b>
DK		<b>13</b>	2	<b>58</b>	7	<b>22</b>	-5	<b>7</b>
DE		<b>36</b>	20	<b>47</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-6	<b>5</b>
EE		<b>39</b>	8	<b>53</b>	19	<b>7</b>	1	<b>1</b>
IE		<b>37</b>	17	<b>52</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	2	<b>0</b>
EL		<b>33</b>	10	<b>53</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>8</b>
ES		<b>59</b>	28	<b>31</b>	-14	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>6</b>
FR		<b>52</b>	6	<b>34</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>8</b>
HR		<b>35</b>	17	<b>58</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	0	<b>2</b>
IT		<b>37</b>	12	<b>51</b>	3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>7</b>
CY		<b>33</b>	8	<b>55</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>9</b>
LV		<b>63</b>	3	<b>27</b>	0	<b>3</b>	1	<b>7</b>
LT		<b>30</b>	2	<b>55</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>10</b>
LU		<b>50</b>	13	<b>38</b>	4	<b>11</b>	2	<b>1</b>
HU		<b>25</b>	6	<b>64</b>	11	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>3</b>
MT		<b>30</b>	0	<b>43</b>	-10	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>26</b>
NL		<b>18</b>	4	<b>53</b>	3	<b>27</b>	0	<b>2</b>
AT		<b>24</b>	1	<b>49</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	2	<b>11</b>
PL		<b>26</b>	7	<b>67</b>	9	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>4</b>
PT		<b>37</b>	13	<b>46</b>	10	<b>4</b>	-5	<b>13</b>
RO		<b>45</b>	7	<b>47</b>	8	<b>5</b>	0	<b>3</b>
SI		<b>41</b>	19	<b>49</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	-5	<b>4</b>
SK		<b>44</b>	12	<b>51</b>	4	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>3</b>
FI		<b>28</b>	2	<b>59</b>	1	<b>13</b>	6	<b>0</b>
SE		<b>28</b>	13	<b>48</b>	0	<b>23</b>	-5	<b>1</b>

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA10** What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 35% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

(%)

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)





























		Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level		Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans		Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments		Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming		The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare		Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		19	5	33	5	30	2	32	2	31	7	24	4	0	-2	1	-3	3	
BE		16	2	34	4	32	-2	30	-2	37	3	20	-1	0	-1	0	-4	2	
BG		24	7	33	7	44	1	32	6	23	3	19	5	0	-1	0	-5	3	
CZ		17	5	34	2	30	1	34	-3	30	0	23	8	0	-1	0	-3	1	
DK		22	5	41	4	24	3	31	-2	37	3	23	5	1	-1	1	-2	2	
DE		20	5	34	5	21	4	32	4	38	11	24	-1	0	-1	1	-6	2	
EE		18	9	27	7	30	-2	51	14	41	18	13	4	0	-2	0	-4	0	
IE		21	0	45	10	23	-2	38	5	37	9	13	-2	0	-1	0	-2	0	
EL		21	2	35	5	41	5	30	-6	28	4	30	9	1	-3	0	-4	2	
ES		17	2	35	3	36	4	26	-7	31	13	15	-8	0	-1	0	-2	3	
FR		16	3	26	3	34	-3	33	5	31	0	27	5	1	0	1	-1	6	
HR		22	6	41	12	33	3	40	10	20	0	18	1	0	-1	0	-3	0	
IT		19	4	27	2	33	-1	30	2	25	8	35	9	0	-1	1	-5	5	
CY		16	0	34	9	36	5	40	-3	22	1	31	0	0	-1	1	0	3	
LV		17	2	30	2	31	3	40	-2	25	5	14	1	1	-2	0	-3	5	
LT		21	0	31	4	47	5	25	-9	27	5	15	4	1	-1	1	-2	3	
LU		18	8	40	13	27	-6	32	-2	41	9	19	2	0	-4	0	-3	1	
HU		26	10	30	2	36	-1	29	0	26	1	28	6	0	-1	0	-3	1	
MT		15	-1	40	12	30	1	34	3	17	-6	15	-8	0	-1	1	-1	18	
NL		19	3	45	5	14	-2	38	3	38	2	27	2	0	-4	1	-1	1	
AT		21	1	37	7	23	5	31	-3	40	8	22	-4	2	-1	3	-2	3	
PL		19	5	32	3	35	4	32	1	23	2	26	6	0	-2	0	-3	1	
PT		14	5	41	4	42	17	32	1	19	5	17	7	0	-1	0	-5	9	
RO		23	6	31	1	31	0	34	4	23	4	21	3	0	-2	0	-5	3	
SI		16	4	33	5	44	6	37	7	23	1	13	1	1	-2	0	-5	3	
SK		22	5	35	8	37	4	34	3	30	7	17	2	0	-2	1	-2	2	
FI		23	10	51	12	16	-13	36	-6	36	8	10	-3	0	-2	0	-3	0	
SE		28	5	39	1	20	2	34	-1	33	-1	13	-6	0	-5	1	-1	1	



August - September 2020

Tables

**QA11** And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers?  
(%)





























		Increase		Decrease		No change		Don't know
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		56	12	12	0	29	0	3
BE		62	23	8	-12	29	-8	1
BG		59	19	6	0	29	6	6
CZ		52	7	11	-5	36	9	1
DK		23	6	27	-5	47	5	3
DE		53	25	12	-4	32	-7	3
EE		67	8	10	4	23	10	0
IE		58	15	12	4	30	-4	0
EL		63	11	4	-3	30	-1	3
ES		77	14	5	1	16	-5	2
FR		63	9	7	-1	26	0	4
HR		65	17	10	-4	24	-8	1
IT		55	8	8	1	32	4	5
CY		76	3	3	-1	16	2	5
LV		84	0	2	-1	10	2	4
LT		54	4	8	1	33	-2	5
LU		60	14	10	1	30	-4	0
HU		44	12	12	-1	43	0	1
MT		67	-1	3	-4	9	-4	21
NL		30	5	32	2	37	1	1
AT		35	0	19	1	38	0	8
PL		43	7	19	4	35	8	3
PT		67	19	4	-4	19	4	10
RO		67	0	20	4	12	1	1
SI		60	19	7	-2	31	-12	2
SK		68	10	4	-3	25	3	3
FI		40	3	16	5	44	0	0
SE		37	6	25	-1	37	3	1

August - September 2020

Tables





























## QA12.1 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

## They come from a geographical area that you know (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		You do not buy food products (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		41	10	40	-4	13	-4	5	-1	0	0	1	81	6	18	-5	
BE		29	10	43	-2	22	-3	6	-5	0	0	0	72	8	28	-8	
BG		44	3	33	-5	15	3	4	0	1	0	3	77	-2	19	3	
CZ		36	8	37	-9	20	2	5	-2	1	1	1	73	-1	25	0	
DK		30	10	31	1	27	-6	11	-5	0	0	1	61	11	38	-11	
DE		39	6	39	-5	16	-1	5	0	0	0	1	78	1	21	-1	
EE		46	17	37	-11	14	0	3	-3	0	0	0	83	6	17	-3	
IE		42	3	40	-2	15	4	3	-2	0	0	0	82	1	18	2	
EL		62	8	30	-5	7	-2	1	-1	0	0	0	92	3	8	-3	
ES		49	19	39	-10	10	-3	2	-5	0	0	0	88	9	12	-8	
FR		38	7	38	-7	14	-3	9	3	0	0	1	76	0	23	0	
HR		42	12	38	-2	15	-5	5	-3	0	0	0	80	10	20	-8	
IT		50	4	39	-5	7	1	1	0	0	0	3	89	-1	8	1	
CY		61	1	27	1	9	0	2	-2	0	0	1	88	2	11	-2	
LV		43	11	35	-5	15	-3	6	-1	0	0	1	78	6	21	-4	
LT		34	13	41	-2	17	-7	6	-4	0	0	2	75	11	23	-11	
LU		40	9	41	2	17	-2	2	-6	0	0	0	81	11	19	-8	
HU		49	12	37	-6	10	-4	3	-2	0	0	1	86	6	13	-6	
MT		53	30	36	-9	8	-13	1	-3	0	-1	2	89	21	9	-16	
NL		20	11	30	4	33	-10	17	-3	0	0	0	50	15	50	-13	
AT		42	10	35	-10	14	-3	7	2	1	0	1	77	0	21	-1	
PL		39	17	47	-8	10	-2	2	-3	0	0	2	86	9	12	-5	
PT		26	8	61	0	8	-7	3	1	1	0	1	87	8	11	-6	
RO		42	12	39	2	14	-7	5	-3	0	-1	0	81	14	19	-10	
SI		67	21	24	-16	7	-3	1	-2	0	0	1	91	5	8	-5	
SK		36	4	51	6	10	-1	2	-2	0	-1	1	87	10	12	-3	
FI		50	16	39	-6	9	-6	2	-3	0	0	0	89	10	11	-9	
SE		42	6	38	-2	17	1	3	-5	0	0	0	80	4	20	-4	





























## QA12.2 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

## They respect local tradition and "know-how" (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		You do not buy food products (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		40	9	42	-4	13	-2	3	-2	0	0	2	82	5	16	-4	
BE		37	15	46	-8	14	-4	3	-3	0	0	0	83	7	17	-7	
BG		52	5	32	-5	8	-1	3	1	1	0	4	84	0	11	0	
CZ		28	8	38	-7	19	-4	8	0	1	0	6	66	1	27	-4	
DK		24	4	37	3	25	-6	11	-2	1	1	2	61	7	36	-8	
DE		32	3	43	-4	17	0	5	1	1	0	2	75	-1	22	1	
EE		37	17	40	-11	20	3	3	-3	0	0	0	77	6	23	0	
IE		37	-3	46	3	14	3	3	0	0	0	0	83	0	17	3	
EL		64	10	29	-7	6	-2	1	-1	0	0	0	93	3	7	-3	
ES		45	15	41	-7	11	-1	2	-4	0	-1	1	86	8	13	-5	
FR		46	12	39	-9	10	-2	3	-1	0	0	2	85	3	13	-3	
HR		45	15	37	-2	14	-8	4	-3	0	0	0	82	13	18	-11	
IT		48	3	42	-3	6	1	1	-1	0	-1	3	90	0	7	0	
CY		63	1	29	-2	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	92	-1	8	2	
LV		34	5	33	-7	21	3	9	1	1	1	2	67	-2	30	4	
LT		29	6	46	1	19	-2	4	-5	0	0	2	75	7	23	-7	
LU		47	12	40	-2	12	-2	1	-4	0	0	0	87	10	13	-6	
HU		43	9	42	-3	10	-2	2	-1	0	-1	3	85	6	12	-3	
MT		55	28	38	-8	5	-12	0	-4	0	-1	2	93	20	5	-16	
NL		19	9	43	5	28	-8	8	-3	0	-1	2	62	14	36	-11	
AT		42	10	39	-8	13	-3	4	0	1	0	1	81	2	17	-3	
PL		36	14	48	-3	9	-3	2	-3	0	-1	5	84	11	11	-6	
PT		26	6	61	-3	7	-4	5	3	1	1	0	87	3	12	-1	
RO		45	7	36	-1	14	-2	4	-2	0	0	1	81	6	18	-4	
SI		66	20	27	-15	6	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	93	5	7	-4	
SK		29	3	52	8	10	-2	3	-3	1	0	5	81	11	13	-5	
FI		30	7	50	1	18	-2	2	-4	0	0	0	80	8	20	-6	
SE		30	8	40	2	25	-2	5	-5	0	0	0	70	10	30	-7	





























## QA12.3 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

## They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		You do not buy food products (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'		
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017			Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020
EU27		41	8	40	-3	13	-2	4	-2	0	0	2	81	5	17	-4
BE		41	16	45	-6	12	-6	2	-4	0	0	0	86	10	14	-10
BG		62	11	26	-6	7	-1	3	0	0	-1	2	88	5	10	-1
CZ		26	5	40	-2	22	-4	8	-2	1	1	3	66	3	30	-6
DK		45	7	35	-5	12	-2	6	0	1	0	1	80	2	18	-2
DE		32	4	40	1	19	-4	7	0	0	-1	2	72	5	26	-4
EE		37	14	44	-3	17	0	2	-6	0	0	0	81	11	19	-6
IE		61	12	33	-5	5	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	94	7	6	-4
EL		50	10	37	0	10	-6	2	-4	0	0	1	87	10	12	-10
ES		54	22	33	-14	10	-2	2	-5	0	0	1	87	8	12	-7
FR		35	3	45	-1	12	-1	6	-1	0	0	2	80	2	18	-2
HR		37	11	39	-4	18	-4	5	-2	0	0	1	76	7	23	-6
IT		54	8	37	-6	5	-1	1	-1	0	0	3	91	2	6	-2
CY		74	1	23	2	2	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	97	3	3	-2
LV		39	8	36	-3	16	-1	8	-2	1	1	0	75	5	24	-3
LT		32	6	43	3	16	-6	7	-3	0	0	2	75	9	23	-9
LU		45	11	40	1	12	-4	3	-5	0	0	0	85	12	15	-9
HU		52	15	35	-2	9	-8	3	-5	0	0	1	87	13	12	-13
MT		56	23	36	-8	5	-7	0	-4	1	0	2	92	15	5	-11
NL		33	10	48	0	15	-7	4	-2	0	0	0	81	10	19	-9
AT		33	7	38	1	17	-9	10	2	1	0	1	71	8	27	-7
PL		33	12	50	-4	11	-3	3	0	1	0	2	83	8	14	-3
PT		32	11	52	-6	8	-8	6	4	1	1	1	84	5	14	-4
RO		46	6	33	-1	15	1	5	-4	0	0	1	79	5	20	-3
SI		55	18	28	-14	12	-3	4	-1	0	0	1	83	4	16	-4
SK		30	2	47	6	15	2	6	-2	0	-1	2	77	8	21	0
FI		36	1	51	6	12	-2	1	-3	0	0	0	87	7	13	-5
SE		47	4	40	-6	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	87	-2	13	2

**QA12.4** How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

**They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. when distances are short or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (%)**





























		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	You do not buy food products (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		47	40	9	2	0	2	87	11
BE		52	40	6	2	0	0	92	8
BG		54	33	7	3	0	3	87	10
CZ		32	37	19	6	1	5	69	25
DK		39	40	14	6	0	1	79	20
DE		51	39	8	1	0	1	90	9
EE		44	41	13	2	0	0	85	15
IE		48	39	11	2	0	0	87	13
EL		41	43	12	2	1	1	84	14
ES		49	39	9	1	0	2	88	10
FR		53	36	5	3	0	3	89	8
HR		37	45	15	3	0	0	82	18
IT		48	42	5	2	0	3	90	7
CY		50	36	6	2	0	6	86	8
LV		38	37	15	8	1	1	75	23
LT		31	45	16	5	0	3	76	21
LU		56	36	6	2	0	0	92	8
HU		52	37	6	3	0	2	89	9
MT		54	38	3	1	1	3	92	4
NL		44	38	14	3	0	1	82	17
AT		48	38	8	4	1	1	86	12
PL		41	45	8	3	0	3	86	11
PT		29	53	9	6	2	1	82	15
RO		43	35	16	4	0	2	78	20
SI		60	30	8	1	0	1	90	9
SK		34	54	8	2	0	2	88	10
FI		44	42	12	2	0	0	86	14
SE		56	36	7	1	0	0	92	8

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










Tables

**QA13** Which of the logos are you aware of?  
(%)





























(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Organic farming		Fairtrade		Protected designation of origin		Protected geographical indication		Traditional specialty guaranteed		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	
EU27		56	29	40	3	14	-4	20	2	14	-1	20	-13	3
BE		60	21	81	13	9	0	16	3	11	2	8	-7	1
BG		47	30	14	11	18	4	24	12	19	7	36	-25	4
CZ		52	29	23	-3	17	-8	24	-6	18	-12	21	-10	5
DK		71	25	81	7	4	-1	9	2	6	0	8	-9	1
DE		62	21	79	10	8	-4	13	1	8	0	9	-9	3
EE		68	32	48	24	3	-9	10	-5	7	-6	15	-21	4
IE		40	16	90	18	8	-1	10	0	9	0	2	-17	0
EL		41	26	13	7	6	-25	11	-11	11	-16	44	-6	6
ES		45	31	12	9	17	1	31	16	20	7	28	-32	2
FR		64	24	35	7	23	-22	29	-9	16	-6	19	-7	2
HR		47	31	23	13	14	-6	20	-4	15	-7	25	-24	7
IT		48	32	14	7	21	-11	27	-6	20	-4	27	-20	6
CY		39	20	17	7	5	-2	9	0	7	-14	34	-19	14
LV		73	35	15	9	3	-3	8	-1	8	-4	16	-29	6
LT		73	26	9	1	5	-8	19	0	8	-21	18	-13	5
LU		74	16	94	10	14	-8	18	-4	11	-4	2	-4	0
HU		40	26	17	8	11	-2	14	1	12	2	38	-24	3
MT		30	18	34	1	11	6	12	0	14	4	36	-9	13
NL		63	19	93	5	3	-3	8	2	5	-1	4	-4	0
AT		59	26	78	-4	16	4	18	7	17	8	10	-2	2
PL		70	41	17	8	8	-4	11	-4	12	-2	19	-26	4
PT		40	29	23	15	24	3	27	8	27	2	44	-10	3
RO		51	42	13	10	7	2	9	0	11	-5	32	-33	5
SI		72	34	25	5	12	-7	16	-10	12	-5	17	-26	3
SK		51	24	29	11	24	-2	26	4	28	1	22	-15	5
FI		65	21	79	25	5	-6	6	-5	6	-12	10	-15	1
SE		69	15	93	7	4	-4	8	-3	6	-4	4	-4	1

**QA14.1** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are safer than other food products (%)**





























		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		26	45	19	5	5	71	24
BE		18	52	24	4	2	70	28
BG		34	41	11	3	11	75	14
CZ		22	47	17	5	9	69	22
DK		24	40	20	10	6	64	30
DE		23	43	21	7	6	66	28
EE		17	54	23	6	0	71	29
IE		23	49	24	4	0	72	28
EL		42	39	13	2	4	81	15
ES		26	50	19	3	2	76	22
FR		13	40	28	11	8	53	39
HR		29	46	18	3	4	75	21
IT		31	48	14	2	5	79	16
CY		47	40	6	1	6	87	7
LV		33	42	14	4	7	75	18
LT		22	49	19	4	6	71	23
LU		15	53	26	6	0	68	32
HU		40	41	10	3	6	81	13
MT		25	57	6	0	12	82	6
NL		13	40	32	9	6	53	41
AT		38	43	13	4	2	81	17
PL		34	46	10	3	7	80	13
PT		24	60	7	1	8	84	8
RO		37	39	15	3	6	76	18
SI		36	40	17	3	4	76	20
SK		20	51	15	2	12	71	17
FI		10	54	32	4	0	64	36
SE		16	53	23	7	1	69	30

**QA14.2** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are of better quality than other food products (%)**





























		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		28	46	18	4	4	74	22
BE		19	55	21	4	1	74	25
BG		36	39	10	3	12	75	13
CZ		24	47	17	4	8	71	21
DK		26	42	21	8	3	68	29
DE		29	46	18	4	3	75	22
EE		16	51	28	5	0	67	33
IE		27	50	20	3	0	77	23
EL		45	38	13	2	2	83	15
ES		30	51	16	2	1	81	18
FR		17	41	25	9	8	58	34
HR		33	44	18	2	3	77	20
IT		33	48	12	2	5	81	14
CY		49	40	5	1	5	89	6
LV		37	40	14	3	6	77	17
LT		23	49	20	3	5	72	23
LU		22	49	24	5	0	71	29
HU		40	41	11	3	5	81	14
MT		26	55	9	0	10	81	9
NL		16	44	30	7	3	60	37
AT		43	39	14	3	1	82	17
PL		33	47	10	3	7	80	13
PT		29	58	6	1	6	87	7
RO		38	39	16	2	5	77	18
SI		42	37	17	2	2	79	19
SK		23	51	14	2	10	74	16
FI		9	48	39	4	0	57	43
SE		16	53	23	8	0	69	31































**QA14.3** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are more expensive than other food products (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		58	33	6	1	2	91	7
BE		49	44	5	1	1	93	6
BG		74	20	2	1	3	94	3
CZ		68	26	3	1	2	94	4
DK		53	35	10	1	1	88	11
DE		59	35	5	1	0	94	6
EE		74	24	2	0	0	98	2
IE		63	32	4	1	0	95	5
EL		78	19	2	0	1	97	2
ES		67	28	4	0	1	95	4
FR		57	32	8	1	2	89	9
HR		57	31	10	1	1	88	11
IT		52	37	6	2	3	89	8
CY		72	20	3	1	4	92	4
LV		67	23	5	1	4	90	6
LT		67	25	6	0	2	92	6
LU		56	37	6	1	0	93	7
HU		60	28	8	0	4	88	8
MT		57	31	2	0	10	88	2
NL		63	34	2	1	0	97	3
AT		54	32	10	2	2	86	12
PL		57	34	5	1	3	91	6
PT		46	48	3	0	3	94	3
RO		46	32	16	2	4	78	18
SI		67	28	3	1	1	95	4
SK		62	32	2	1	3	94	3
FI		59	38	3	0	0	97	3
SE		60	36	3	1	0	96	4





























**QA14.4** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They taste better than other food products (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		24	41	23	6	6	65	29
BE		20	48	27	3	2	68	30
BG		28	36	14	5	17	64	19
CZ		22	37	28	5	8	59	33
DK		17	38	27	12	6	55	39
DE		25	38	25	6	6	63	31
EE		11	41	41	7	0	52	48
IE		24	49	23	4	0	73	27
EL		36	41	16	4	3	77	20
ES		25	48	20	2	5	73	22
FR		15	34	31	11	9	49	42
HR		25	41	26	5	3	66	31
IT		26	46	19	4	5	72	23
CY		37	35	16	3	9	72	19
LV		32	34	20	5	9	66	25
LT		20	40	28	4	8	60	32
LU		22	44	29	5	0	66	34
HU		31	38	19	4	8	69	23
MT		19	45	17	1	18	64	18
NL		18	42	28	6	6	60	34
AT		38	39	17	4	2	77	21
PL		28	43	18	4	7	71	22
PT		28	56	7	1	8	84	8
RO		39	38	16	2	5	77	18
SI		43	33	18	4	2	76	22
SK		19	46	20	2	13	65	22
FI		11	40	40	9	0	51	49
SE		18	46	27	9	0	64	36





























**QA14.5** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are produced with better environmental practice than other food products (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		34	47	10	3	6	81	13
BE		34	53	10	2	1	87	12
BG		35	37	9	3	16	72	12
CZ		19	39	16	4	22	58	20
DK		48	37	9	3	3	85	12
DE		33	48	11	3	5	81	14
EE		19	59	18	4	0	78	22
IE		42	48	9	1	0	90	10
EL		41	39	10	3	7	80	13
ES		42	46	7	1	4	88	8
FR		25	46	14	6	9	71	20
HR		30	50	15	2	3	80	17
IT		35	50	9	1	5	85	10
CY		49	38	6	2	5	87	8
LV		31	45	10	3	11	76	13
LT		18	50	19	3	10	68	22
LU		27	57	14	2	0	84	16
HU		39	41	11	2	7	80	13
MT		28	59	3	0	10	87	3
NL		44	44	9	1	2	88	10
AT		46	42	8	2	2	88	10
PL		34	49	8	2	7	83	10
PT		25	59	6	1	9	84	7
RO		35	41	15	2	7	76	17
SI		40	41	14	2	3	81	16
SK		20	50	15	2	13	70	17
FI		21	57	16	6	0	78	22
SE		37	49	10	4	0	86	14





























**QA14.6** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, and antibiotics (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		37	45	10	2	6	82	12
BE		37	52	9	1	1	89	10
BG		36	35	10	3	16	71	13
CZ		26	47	12	3	12	73	15
DK		68	27	3	0	2	95	3
DE		34	46	12	2	6	80	14
EE		21	62	14	3	0	83	17
IE		48	45	6	1	0	93	7
EL		41	44	7	3	5	85	10
ES		46	43	7	1	3	89	8
FR		28	46	12	6	8	74	18
HR		36	45	14	2	3	81	16
IT		39	48	7	2	4	87	9
CY		45	41	6	2	6	86	8
LV		33	39	14	3	11	72	17
LT		19	43	22	4	12	62	26
LU		36	48	14	2	0	84	16
HU		42	42	8	1	7	84	9
MT		29	61	1	0	9	90	1
NL		47	41	7	1	4	88	8
AT		54	35	7	2	2	89	9
PL		39	43	8	2	8	82	10
PT		21	57	8	2	12	78	10
RO		35	37	17	2	9	72	19
SI		38	40	14	3	5	78	17
SK		19	54	13	2	12	73	15
FI		33	59	7	1	0	92	8
SE		57	37	4	1	1	94	5

**QA14.7** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		34	46	11	3	6	80	14
BE		30	53	13	2	2	83	15
BG		34	33	9	3	21	67	12
CZ		28	49	12	3	8	77	15
DK		50	33	8	4	5	83	12
DE		38	45	11	3	3	83	14
EE		21	59	17	3	0	80	20
IE		38	48	13	1	0	86	14
EL		41	41	8	3	7	82	11
ES		38	49	8	1	4	87	9
FR		22	45	14	7	12	67	21
HR		32	45	16	3	4	77	19
IT		36	45	11	2	6	81	13
CY		41	41	7	2	9	82	9
LV		29	40	14	4	13	69	18
LT		16	49	19	4	12	65	23
LU		24	55	17	4	0	79	21
HU		40	41	10	1	8	81	11
MT		29	58	2	0	11	87	2
NL		41	49	7	1	2	90	8
AT		48	38	10	2	2	86	12
PL		38	47	7	1	7	85	8
PT		21	58	8	1	12	79	9
RO		36	37	17	3	7	73	20
SI		41	40	13	3	3	81	16
SK		23	53	13	1	10	76	14
FI		22	58	19	1	0	80	20
SE		34	51	12	3	0	85	15





























**QA14.8** Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from « organic » agriculture ...?  
**They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		15	28	31	23	3	43	54
BE		11	32	42	14	1	43	56
BG		27	29	23	12	9	56	35
CZ		12	29	41	13	5	41	54
DK		3	9	24	62	2	12	86
DE		9	20	35	35	1	29	70
EE		12	40	41	7	0	52	48
IE		12	31	47	10	0	43	57
EL		15	37	27	20	1	52	47
ES		19	43	28	7	3	62	35
FR		4	14	33	46	3	18	79
HR		21	44	24	9	2	65	33
IT		20	32	27	16	5	52	43
CY		27	32	25	11	5	59	36
LV		19	31	30	13	7	50	43
LT		13	25	32	24	6	38	56
LU		8	26	45	21	0	34	66
HU		38	36	15	5	6	74	20
MT		11	43	34	1	11	54	35
NL		4	20	39	35	2	24	74
AT		22	29	30	17	2	51	47
PL		19	35	25	14	7	54	39
PT		19	44	24	9	4	63	33
RO		33	36	18	8	5	69	26
SI		21	35	28	14	2	56	42
SK		20	39	31	6	4	59	37
FI		7	19	61	13	0	26	74
SE		4	29	38	29	0	33	67

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Tables

**QA15** The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?  
(%)

		Totally in favour		Somewhat in favour		Somewhat opposed		Totally opposed		Don't know	Total 'In favour'		Total 'Opposed'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		50	7	42	-3	5	1	1	0	2	92	4	6	1
BE		58	19	36	-19	5	-1	1	1	0	94	0	6	0
BG		54	1	38	3	4	2	3	2	1	92	4	7	4
CZ		39	9	48	-8	10	3	2	0	1	87	1	12	3
DK		71	2	25	1	2	-1	1	0	1	96	3	3	-1
DE		53	6	40	-1	5	2	1	0	1	93	5	6	2
EE		46	10	46	-3	6	3	2	2	0	92	7	8	5
IE		70	20	26	-14	3	-1	1	1	0	96	6	4	0
EL		66	4	30	-3	3	0	0	-1	1	96	1	3	-1
ES		62	12	32	-13	5	3	1	1	0	94	-1	6	4
FR		52	8	41	-5	3	-1	2	1	2	93	3	5	0
HR		53	11	45	-1	2	-3	0	-2	0	98	10	2	-5
IT		35	3	54	-2	7	3	0	0	4	89	1	7	3
CY		74	-9	23	9	2	1	0	0	1	97	0	2	1
LV		66	9	28	-5	3	1	1	0	2	94	4	4	1
LT		29	-4	63	4	5	2	0	-1	3	92	0	5	1
LU		57	12	36	-13	5	3	2	1	0	93	-1	7	4
HU		34	4	57	1	8	-2	0	0	1	91	5	8	-2
MT		66	16	22	-23	1	-1	0	0	11	88	-7	1	-1
NL		63	6	32	-3	3	-2	2	0	0	95	3	5	-2
AT		36	1	44	-7	13	5	3	1	4	80	-6	16	6
PL		39	10	54	-3	6	3	0	-1	1	93	7	6	2
PT		34	-9	63	13	1	0	0	-1	2	97	4	1	-1
RO		50	-2	37	7	10	-1	2	0	1	87	5	12	-1
SI		52	1	41	0	5	1	1	0	1	93	1	6	1
SK		39	1	53	4	5	1	1	0	2	92	5	6	1
FI		56	-3	33	-1	4	1	7	6	0	89	-4	11	7
SE		74	-9	21	7	3	1	2	1	0	95	-2	5	2

**QA16.1** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		15	2	24	-2	27	0	27	4	7	39	0	54	4
BE		11	1	22	-12	34	2	32	11	1	33	-11	66	13
BG		14	3	19	4	24	3	25	-8	18	33	7	49	-5
CZ		16	7	27	1	27	-4	19	-5	11	43	8	46	-9
DK		17	1	22	-2	25	-1	29	4	7	39	-1	54	3
DE		11	-5	18	-4	29	0	35	8	7	29	-9	64	8
EE		13	3	35	8	40	12	12	1	0	48	11	52	13
IE		11	-7	16	-6	35	16	38	10	0	27	-13	73	26
EL		14	7	19	1	30	-2	31	-5	6	33	8	61	-7
ES		12	-6	25	-3	33	7	25	12	5	37	-9	58	19
FR		10	3	18	-1	27	-3	38	3	7	28	2	65	0
HR		18	12	28	5	29	-2	23	-7	2	46	17	52	-9
IT		21	6	32	1	19	-1	20	-4	8	53	7	39	-5
CY		25	11	21	1	21	-3	27	-9	6	46	12	48	-12
LV		21	3	26	0	27	0	16	1	10	47	3	43	1
LT		13	2	25	-2	25	-1	20	1	17	38	0	45	0
LU		17	3	31	7	29	4	23	2	0	48	10	52	6
HU		17	6	24	0	26	-1	29	-3	4	41	6	55	-4
MT		9	-4	17	-17	26	2	35	21	13	26	-21	61	23
NL		10	0	23	-4	38	0	27	8	2	33	-4	65	8
AT		17	3	24	-1	28	3	27	1	4	41	2	55	4
PL		20	7	29	-5	21	-4	16	3	14	49	2	37	-1
PT		16	7	20	-7	32	-7	20	11	12	36	0	52	4
RO		31	14	31	-1	20	1	12	-10	6	62	13	32	-9
SI		15	6	15	-5	27	-1	40	4	3	30	1	67	3
SK		9	0	30	8	28	3	25	-4	8	39	8	53	-1
FI		5	-2	16	-7	40	3	39	14	0	21	-9	79	17
SE		7	-5	25	5	40	11	28	-7	0	32	0	68	4































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Tables

**QA16.2** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

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





























		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		19	3	38	2	23	-1	11	1	9	57	5	34	0
BE		16	4	43	-4	30	2	10	1	1	59	0	40	3
BG		16	3	25	4	23	0	12	-1	24	41	7	35	-1
CZ		17	6	32	1	25	-5	12	-4	14	49	7	37	-9
DK		15	5	37	7	25	-4	14	-3	9	52	12	39	-7
DE		16	1	36	1	23	-5	16	4	9	52	2	39	-1
EE		6	1	30	4	51	22	13	2	0	36	5	64	24
IE		20	-11	42	9	29	15	9	2	0	62	-2	38	17
EL		26	6	41	1	20	-1	7	-3	6	67	7	27	-4
ES		14	-4	38	7	32	11	10	-1	6	52	3	42	10
FR		16	3	40	3	22	-4	13	2	9	56	6	35	-2
HR		22	5	45	6	21	-1	8	-1	4	67	11	29	-2
IT		24	2	38	1	17	-2	11	1	10	62	3	28	-1
CY		45	7	34	1	12	-2	4	-3	5	79	8	16	-5
LV		16	0	33	-4	26	5	11	3	14	49	-4	37	8
LT		14	0	34	-9	23	6	9	2	20	48	-9	32	8
LU		18	7	47	13	29	5	6	-8	0	65	20	35	-3
HU		31	9	41	-2	14	-5	7	-2	7	72	7	21	-7
MT		38	18	33	-12	11	-2	1	-5	17	71	6	12	-7
NL		8	2	35	6	40	-1	14	-2	3	43	8	54	-3
AT		24	2	32	-6	25	6	15	5	4	56	-4	40	11
PL		24	8	40	-3	15	0	5	1	16	64	5	20	1
PT		18	7	33	-3	30	-2	5	2	14	51	4	35	0
RO		32	11	37	-2	18	-1	6	-5	7	69	9	24	-6
SI		27	9	31	-3	23	1	14	-1	5	58	6	37	0
SK		19	-6	44	7	18	3	7	3	12	63	1	25	6
FI		16	4	42	4	36	8	6	-6	0	58	8	42	2
SE		7	-2	45	11	35	8	12	-11	1	52	9	47	-3

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Tables

**QA16.3** Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

**Agricultural imports from any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental and animal welfare standards (%)**





























		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		56	2	32	-1	5	0	2	1	5	88	1	7	1
BE		65	15	31	-10	2	-4	1	0	1	96	5	3	-4
BG		54	-12	31	13	5	1	1	-1	9	85	1	6	0
CZ		43	-12	37	6	9	1	4	3	7	80	-6	13	4
DK		63	9	27	-4	6	0	1	-2	3	90	5	7	-2
DE		59	-8	28	3	6	3	2	1	5	87	-5	8	4
EE		44	6	44	8	10	5	2	1	0	88	14	12	6
IE		71	9	25	-2	3	1	1	1	0	96	7	4	2
EL		65	3	29	-4	3	0	1	1	2	94	-1	4	1
ES		67	7	27	-4	3	0	0	0	3	94	3	3	0
FR		55	3	32	-2	4	0	3	1	6	87	1	7	1
HR		40	2	45	5	10	-2	3	0	2	85	7	13	-2
IT		49	-2	36	0	6	2	2	0	7	85	-2	8	2
CY		74	-1	21	4	2	1	1	0	2	95	3	3	1
LV		51	-4	34	3	6	2	2	1	7	85	-1	8	3
LT		40	-14	39	6	7	5	1	1	13	79	-8	8	6
LU		65	16	31	-2	3	-2	1	-1	0	96	14	4	-3
HU		61	2	31	0	4	-2	2	1	2	92	2	6	-1
MT		57	15	31	-9	0	-3	1	-1	11	88	6	1	-4
NL		65	0	29	0	4	1	1	0	1	94	0	5	1
AT		53	1	33	0	9	1	3	2	2	86	1	12	3
PL		44	8	40	-6	5	0	2	1	9	84	2	7	1
PT		49	13	39	-10	3	-1	0	0	9	88	3	3	-1
RO		47	2	33	0	14	3	2	-2	4	80	2	16	1
SI		57	9	30	-4	7	0	2	-3	4	87	5	9	-3
SK		43	-9	46	16	4	-2	2	2	5	89	7	6	0
FI		48	-6	42	7	9	5	1	0	0	90	1	10	5
SE		67	1	26	0	6	1	1	-1	0	93	1	7	0

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA17.1** Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?

**EU agriculture (%)**





























		Very positive		Fairly positive		Fairly negative		Very negative		Don't know	Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		12	1	48	0	20	5	5	2	15	60	1	25	7
BE		9	2	56	0	28	3	5	2	2	65	2	33	5
BG		13	-11	45	8	10	5	3	2	29	58	-3	13	7
CZ		14	1	48	1	15	-1	3	-2	20	62	2	18	-3
DK		14	3	46	4	10	0	1	0	29	60	7	11	0
DE		8	-1	45	0	25	2	4	1	18	53	-1	29	3
EE		7	0	77	32	15	9	0	-1	1	84	32	15	8
IE		24	-10	61	12	13	10	2	2	0	85	2	15	12
EL		12	-2	52	5	16	-1	7	1	13	64	3	23	0
ES		11	-6	47	-4	27	19	6	4	9	58	-10	33	23
FR		4	0	35	3	28	0	11	3	22	39	3	39	3
HR		19	5	52	-1	19	5	2	-4	8	71	4	21	1
IT		9	-3	52	-1	16	6	4	0	19	61	-4	20	6
CY		33	12	48	0	5	-6	0	-4	14	81	12	5	-10
LV		11	2	47	3	13	-5	2	-1	27	58	5	15	-6
LT		10	-1	53	6	7	1	0	-1	30	63	5	7	0
LU		14	3	54	18	26	5	5	-4	1	68	21	31	1
HU		17	3	61	3	12	-3	2	1	8	78	6	14	-2
MT		9	-4	58	2	7	2	1	1	25	67	-2	8	3
NL		13	7	47	-1	22	3	5	2	13	60	6	27	5
AT		17	3	38	-5	24	1	10	1	11	55	-2	34	2
PL		19	7	58	-2	5	-3	2	0	16	77	5	7	-3
PT		14	8	60	-2	9	1	0	0	17	74	6	9	1
RO		32	6	50	1	12	-1	2	-2	4	82	7	14	-3
SI		12	2	49	8	20	-4	4	-4	15	61	10	24	-8
SK		7	-5	55	7	18	4	5	3	15	62	2	23	7
FI		7	0	65	15	21	10	6	5	1	72	15	27	15
SE		8	-3	65	24	22	7	2	0	3	73	21	24	7

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Tables

**QA17.2** Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?





























**You as a consumer of food products (%)**

		Very positive		Fairly positive		Fairly negative		Very negative		Don't know	Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Dec. 2017
EU27		12	0	53	1	16	4	4	1	15	65	1	20	5
BE		8	-1	65	-1	20	6	4	2	3	73	-2	24	8
BG		12	-9	47	6	12	6	2	0	27	59	-3	14	6
CZ		13	3	53	2	14	-2	3	-2	17	66	5	17	-4
DK		15	3	49	2	7	0	2	1	27	64	5	9	1
DE		10	-2	55	1	16	2	2	-1	17	65	-1	18	1
EE		11	3	79	31	9	4	0	-1	1	90	34	9	3
IE		22	-13	68	19	9	6	1	1	0	90	6	10	7
EL		14	2	55	4	14	-3	6	1	11	69	6	20	-2
ES		13	-3	57	4	18	11	3	1	9	70	1	21	12
FR		6	3	35	-1	25	-1	10	3	24	41	2	35	2
HR		16	5	55	3	18	1	2	-4	9	71	8	20	-3
IT		10	-3	53	-3	15	6	4	1	18	63	-6	19	7
CY		32	10	50	-7	3	-3	1	-1	14	82	3	4	-4
LV		14	4	51	-1	8	-3	2	0	25	65	3	10	-3
LT		13	2	53	4	6	1	1	0	27	66	6	7	1
LU		13	0	62	23	20	2	4	-3	1	75	23	24	-1
HU		17	1	63	3	11	-1	2	0	7	80	4	13	-1
MT		10	-6	60	1	4	2	1	1	25	70	-5	5	3
NL		12	4	59	1	12	2	3	1	14	71	5	15	3
AT		18	4	47	1	20	2	4	-6	11	65	5	24	-4
PL		20	8	58	-4	5	-2	2	1	15	78	4	7	-1
PT		11	4	69	1	6	3	0	0	14	80	5	6	3
RO		31	6	51	2	12	-4	2	-1	4	82	8	14	-5
SI		13	2	48	5	20	-1	5	-2	14	61	7	25	-3
SK		7	-6	57	10	17	2	4	3	15	64	4	21	5
FI		9	0	76	21	13	6	1	0	1	85	21	14	6
SE		8	-7	73	29	15	5	1	0	3	81	22	16	5

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Tables





























**QA18.1** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?**Job opportunities (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		7	29	43	16	5	36	59
BE		8	47	37	6	2	55	43
BG		3	13	38	41	5	16	79
CZ		9	32	38	17	4	41	55
DK		9	37	43	5	6	46	48
DE		6	38	44	8	4	44	52
EE		3	25	56	16	0	28	72
IE		9	30	49	12	0	39	61
EL		4	18	42	33	3	22	75
ES		8	14	55	22	1	22	77
FR		3	21	49	18	9	24	67
HR		6	21	41	32	0	27	73
IT		10	34	34	16	6	44	50
CY		5	21	46	17	11	26	63
LV		5	20	44	26	5	25	70
LT		6	14	40	33	7	20	73
LU		13	50	33	4	0	63	37
HU		10	32	40	16	2	42	56
MT		9	29	40	5	17	38	45
NL		11	38	42	5	4	49	47
AT		14	40	34	11	1	54	45
PL		11	36	35	9	9	47	44
PT		1	17	48	24	10	18	72
RO		12	21	34	30	3	33	64
SI		7	27	47	16	3	34	63
SK		3	26	47	22	2	29	69
FI		6	26	59	9	0	32	68
SE		6	41	45	8	0	47	53

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Tables





























**QA18.2** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?**Educational facilities (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		10	44	33	7	6	54	40
BE		23	58	16	1	2	81	17
BG		4	19	39	30	8	23	69
CZ		14	43	29	7	7	57	36
DK		11	39	37	8	5	50	45
DE		8	48	34	5	5	56	39
EE		9	51	34	6	0	60	40
IE		24	54	19	3	0	78	22
EL		4	31	42	12	11	35	54
ES		8	35	47	6	4	43	53
FR		8	47	29	4	12	55	33
HR		7	41	40	10	2	48	50
IT		9	40	34	8	9	49	42
CY		16	40	25	8	11	56	33
LV		8	38	36	11	7	46	47
LT		5	30	36	19	10	35	55
LU		25	59	12	4	0	84	16
HU		15	47	28	5	5	62	33
MT		15	45	28	1	11	60	29
NL		20	53	23	2	2	73	25
AT		15	52	24	7	2	67	31
PL		12	54	22	5	7	66	27
PT		1	34	36	16	13	35	52
RO		12	31	38	15	4	43	53
SI		15	48	27	7	3	63	34
SK		8	53	28	5	6	61	33
FI		8	39	46	7	0	47	53
SE		17	44	33	5	1	61	38





























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Tables

**QA18.3** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?**Health services (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		11	40	35	10	4	51	45
BE		31	50	15	2	2	81	17
BG		2	16	40	36	6	18	76
CZ		17	43	27	9	4	60	36
DK		15	41	33	7	4	56	40
DE		12	46	33	7	2	58	40
EE		4	36	49	11	0	40	60
IE		10	44	38	8	0	54	46
EL		3	22	53	16	6	25	69
ES		10	36	44	8	2	46	52
FR		8	36	37	14	5	44	51
HR		7	38	41	13	1	45	54
IT		10	44	30	8	8	54	38
CY		15	45	26	6	8	60	32
LV		5	26	48	17	4	31	65
LT		4	21	45	24	6	25	69
LU		34	49	15	2	0	83	17
HU		11	33	38	16	2	44	54
MT		26	40	26	2	6	66	28
NL		25	57	14	1	3	82	15
AT		18	52	25	4	1	70	29
PL		9	44	31	9	7	53	40
PT		1	29	42	18	10	30	60
RO		13	29	36	19	3	42	55
SI		15	45	29	9	2	60	38
SK		4	45	40	8	3	49	48
FI		8	50	37	5	0	58	42
SE		14	47	34	5	0	61	39





























**QA18.4** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?**Access to high-speed internet connections (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		12	38	30	11	9	50	41
BE		29	47	18	3	3	76	21
BG		14	36	19	8	23	50	27
CZ		24	45	14	5	12	69	19
DK		14	37	30	9	10	51	39
DE		3	28	40	23	6	31	63
EE		11	50	32	7	0	61	39
IE		10	32	37	21	0	42	58
EL		12	41	26	7	14	53	33
ES		9	29	41	14	7	38	55
FR		7	34	36	13	10	41	49
HR		15	42	27	9	7	57	36
IT		11	45	25	7	12	56	32
CY		26	43	16	2	13	69	18
LV		17	42	21	6	14	59	27
LT		21	45	13	3	18	66	16
LU		29	54	15	2	0	83	17
HU		34	46	11	2	7	80	13
MT		18	47	11	1	23	65	12
NL		25	51	17	2	5	76	19
AT		14	45	25	8	8	59	33
PL		16	53	18	4	9	69	22
PT		2	33	42	3	20	35	45
RO		18	40	25	8	9	58	33
SI		30	44	17	4	5	74	21
SK		13	60	16	3	8	73	19
FI		26	55	17	2	0	81	19
SE		23	49	23	4	1	72	27



**QA18.5** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?





























**Access to leisure and cultural activities (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		11	45	31	7	6	56	38
BE		20	54	22	2	2	74	24
BG		10	33	27	19	11	43	46
CZ		19	44	24	7	6	63	31
DK		25	48	20	2	5	73	22
DE		9	49	31	7	4	58	38
EE		5	48	40	7	0	53	47
IE		15	47	31	7	0	62	38
EL		6	41	38	7	8	47	45
ES		11	33	45	8	3	44	53
FR		9	47	31	6	7	56	37
HR		8	38	38	14	2	46	52
IT		11	46	26	7	10	57	33
CY		16	49	23	4	8	65	27
LV		16	52	22	4	6	68	26
LT		9	36	35	12	8	45	47
LU		25	59	14	2	0	84	16
HU		18	51	23	5	3	69	28
MT		15	40	30	3	12	55	33
NL		18	55	22	2	3	73	24
AT		22	52	21	4	1	74	25
PL		12	51	26	5	6	63	31
PT		4	40	40	2	14	44	42
RO		13	34	32	16	5	47	48
SI		18	47	26	6	3	65	32
SK		7	57	26	4	6	64	30
FI		6	44	46	4	0	50	50
SE		18	43	35	4	0	61	39

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Tables

**QA18.6** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?**The environment and landscape (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		28	54	12	3	3	82	15
BE		22	57	18	2	1	79	20
BG		17	42	21	10	10	59	31
CZ		27	57	13	2	1	84	15
DK		38	50	7	1	4	88	8
DE		23	64	9	1	3	87	10
EE		40	54	6	0	0	94	6
IE		48	45	6	1	0	93	7
EL		28	49	16	5	2	77	21
ES		35	48	14	2	1	83	16
FR		30	54	9	3	4	84	12
HR		27	47	20	5	1	74	25
IT		23	53	14	4	6	76	18
CY		24	56	14	2	4	80	16
LV		50	42	5	1	2	92	6
LT		39	47	9	2	3	86	11
LU		38	52	9	1	0	90	10
HU		32	54	11	2	1	86	13
MT		14	46	30	8	2	60	38
NL		28	54	14	2	2	82	16
AT		35	52	11	2	0	87	13
PL		32	52	11	2	3	84	13
PT		15	67	12	0	6	82	12
RO		21	47	23	6	3	68	29
SI		49	41	8	1	1	90	9
SK		14	53	22	8	3	67	30
FI		59	33	4	4	0	92	8
SE		51	42	6	1	0	93	7





























**QA18.7** Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

**Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport) (%)**

		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU27		10	43	34	10	3	53	44
BE		9	44	36	10	1	53	46
BG		5	28	37	25	5	33	62
CZ		11	46	29	12	2	57	41
DK		14	36	35	11	4	50	46
DE		8	44	35	12	1	52	47
EE		8	54	30	8	0	62	38
IE		13	36	35	16	0	49	51
EL		6	42	40	9	3	48	49
ES		12	37	41	9	1	49	50
FR		6	41	36	11	6	47	47
HR		14	46	29	10	1	60	39
IT		9	45	31	9	6	54	40
CY		20	53	17	6	4	73	23
LV		7	35	40	15	3	42	55
LT		9	39	34	13	5	48	47
LU		20	45	29	6	0	65	35
HU		16	45	28	10	1	61	38
MT		11	43	33	5	8	54	38
NL		27	43	22	5	3	70	27
AT		17	54	21	7	1	71	28
PL		14	53	23	6	4	67	29
PT		3	34	49	5	9	37	54
RO		11	33	36	17	3	44	53
SI		17	47	26	9	1	64	35
SK		5	41	42	9	3	46	51
FI		8	34	45	13	0	42	58
SE		11	44	36	9	0	55	45





























**QA19.1** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**Job opportunities (%)**

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		20	42	32	6
BE		23	35	39	3
BG		11	57	25	7
CZ		25	38	31	6
DK		22	36	35	7
DE		22	29	44	5
EE		22	49	29	0
IE		37	34	29	0
EL		13	52	33	2
ES		15	58	26	1
FR		12	50	26	12
HR		19	48	32	1
IT		16	48	30	6
CY		29	28	34	9
LV		18	47	28	7
LT		16	41	35	8
LU		39	28	33	0
HU		23	46	28	3
MT		31	13	37	19
NL		18	36	41	5
AT		24	36	38	2
PL		38	22	33	7
PT		28	37	24	11
RO		19	47	30	4
SI		29	32	35	4
SK		11	47	38	4
FI		8	69	23	0
SE		18	47	34	1





























**QA19.2** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**Educational facilities (%)**

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		27	29	38	6
BE		32	21	44	3
BG		12	53	25	10
CZ		30	18	43	9
DK		28	30	37	5
DE		23	23	49	5
EE		25	45	30	0
IE		54	10	36	0
EL		19	22	50	9
ES		32	30	35	3
FR		24	29	34	13
HR		27	28	44	1
IT		20	37	36	7
CY		53	9	30	8
LV		22	40	30	8
LT		18	46	27	9
LU		57	13	30	0
HU		30	28	37	5
MT		41	3	41	15
NL		23	31	43	3
AT		28	19	51	2
PL		47	19	29	5
PT		31	26	29	14
RO		28	39	30	3
SI		39	13	45	3
SK		21	22	51	6
FI		18	47	35	0
SE		36	26	37	1





























**QA19.3** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**Health services (%)**

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		27	37	32	4
BE		41	18	39	2
BG		10	56	26	8
CZ		34	24	38	4
DK		21	42	32	5
DE		24	35	39	2
EE		22	53	25	0
IE		34	33	33	0
EL		21	31	43	5
ES		34	37	27	2
FR		21	51	21	7
HR		25	35	39	1
IT		25	34	34	7
CY		58	10	24	8
LV		18	43	32	7
LT		15	54	25	6
LU		51	18	31	0
HU		23	45	30	2
MT		44	4	39	13
NL		30	25	41	4
AT		26	28	45	1
PL		39	23	33	5
PT		30	29	29	12
RO		25	40	32	3
SI		35	25	38	2
SK		14	37	45	4
FI		14	55	31	0
SE		20	50	29	1

**QA19.4** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**Access to high-speed internet connections (%)**





























		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		55	12	25	8
BE		70	5	22	3
BG		54	8	18	20
CZ		62	7	19	12
DK		68	7	18	7
DE		40	14	40	6
EE		69	8	23	0
IE		63	11	26	0
EL		62	6	21	11
ES		61	10	23	6
FR		56	14	20	10
HR		54	13	25	8
IT		43	21	26	10
CY		71	4	16	9
LV		65	5	17	13
LT		57	5	23	15
LU		76	7	16	1
HU		63	9	21	7
MT		52	2	21	25
NL		82	2	12	4
AT		48	12	32	8
PL		63	12	19	6
PT		54	3	23	20
RO		45	25	22	8
SI		71	7	19	3
SK		57	7	29	7
FI		83	5	12	0
SE		81	5	13	1

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**QA19.5** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**Access to leisure and cultural activities (%)**

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		35	20	39	6
BE		43	13	41	3
BG		24	29	37	10
CZ		43	13	36	8
DK		36	15	43	6
DE		28	16	52	4
EE		44	21	35	0
IE		50	10	40	0
EL		31	16	48	5
ES		39	21	37	3
FR		40	17	33	10
HR		29	26	43	2
IT		29	27	35	9
CY		58	6	30	6
LV		45	17	31	7
LT		29	25	38	8
LU		63	8	29	0
HU		41	16	40	3
MT		33	6	48	13
NL		35	15	46	4
AT		39	15	45	1
PL		50	15	30	5
PT		38	5	43	14
RO		25	37	34	4
SI		44	16	37	3
SK		30	16	49	5
FI		27	32	41	0
SE		25	27	47	1































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

























**QA19.6** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**The environment and landscape (%)**

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		33	25	38	4
BE		33	34	31	2
BG		18	28	44	10
CZ		36	27	33	4
DK		41	11	44	4
DE		31	17	47	5
EE		45	17	38	0
IE		48	17	35	0
EL		21	27	50	2
ES		41	25	32	2
FR		26	33	35	6
HR		34	24	41	1
IT		29	32	33	6
CY		53	12	30	5
LV		52	10	34	4
LT		58	8	30	4
LU		35	31	33	1
HU		35	18	44	3
MT		33	45	16	6
NL		39	27	31	3
AT		30	22	47	1
PL		49	20	28	3
PT		36	19	35	10
RO		26	35	36	3
SI		51	13	34	2
SK		18	37	42	3
FI		31	14	55	0
SE		26	24	49	1





























**QA19.7** Compared with ten years ago, would you say things have improved, got worse or stayed about the same in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY) when it comes to ...?

**Transport infrastructure connecting to cities (quality of the roads and public transport) (%)**

		Improved	Got worse	Stayed about the same	Don't know
EU27		37	27	32	4
BE		32	31	35	2
BG		28	43	24	5
CZ		35	29	32	4
DK		29	35	32	4
DE		33	23	42	2
EE		54	25	21	0
IE		51	16	33	0
EL		43	18	36	3
ES		45	22	31	2
FR		33	30	29	8
HR		48	23	28	1
IT		27	32	34	7
CY		63	8	25	4
LV		33	29	33	5
LT		33	32	31	4
LU		60	18	22	0
HU		39	28	31	2
MT		52	15	24	9
NL		43	23	31	3
AT		41	18	39	2
PL		57	20	20	3
PT		40	16	33	11
RO		30	39	29	2
SI		54	17	27	2
SK		22	32	43	3
FI		19	63	18	0
SE		31	31	38	0





























**QA20.1** Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased..

**In (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**

		Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
EU27		10	29	56	5
BE		8	27	63	2
BG		2	10	82	6
CZ		4	25	66	5
DK		25	43	25	7
DE		6	26	64	4
EE		8	24	68	0
IE		35	33	32	0
EL		3	14	82	1
ES		9	20	69	2
FR		10	27	55	8
HR		6	29	63	2
IT		9	42	43	6
CY		13	18	65	4
LV		8	21	66	5
LT		6	19	69	6
LU		8	34	58	0
HU		16	38	39	7
MT		3	12	62	23
NL		17	33	48	2
AT		8	52	36	4
PL		16	36	39	9
PT		3	16	75	6
RO		5	27	66	2
SI		16	28	53	3
SK		3	17	76	4
FI		13	48	39	0
SE		28	33	39	0

**QA20.2** Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the area covered by forests has increased, stayed the same or decreased...

**Across the EU as a whole (%)**

		Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
EU27		7	27	53	13
BE		7	22	69	2
BG		3	22	43	32
CZ		3	28	52	17
DK		8	31	35	26
DE		4	18	68	10
EE		3	26	71	0
IE		31	32	37	0
EL		3	22	67	8
ES		9	24	61	6
FR		6	17	57	20
HR		6	31	52	11
IT		9	42	37	12
CY		11	16	52	21
LV		4	18	47	31
LT		5	24	48	23
LU		9	19	71	1
HU		13	38	32	17
MT		5	17	43	35
NL		7	18	70	5
AT		5	40	47	8
PL		14	36	30	20
PT		2	28	44	26
RO		11	35	42	12
SI		8	26	51	15
SK		3	21	64	12
FI		5	41	54	0
SE		9	23	67	1

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Tables

**QA21** What do you think are the most important benefits provided by forests?

(%)

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























		Providing healthy leisure activities		Providing wood to produce furniture, paper or construction material		Providing animals natural habitats, preserving the different types of animals and plants and conserving nature		Providing renewable energy using wood as fuel		Protecting people from natural disasters such as floods and avalanches		Contributing to jobs and rural development		Absorbing carbon dioxide, contributing to fight climate change and its detrimental effects		All of them (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Oct. 2015
EU27		24	4	19	-3	69	6	18	-6	46	6	15	-1	65	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	0
BE		37	5	11	-7	80	15	8	-11	38	3	7	-5	83	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG		18	5	28	1	61	7	25	1	50	-3	17	-6	56	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0
CZ		25	4	26	-3	67	0	25	-7	38	-1	11	-5	64	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
DK		48	7	17	-5	82	2	12	0	23	-3	13	3	72	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	0
DE		26	4	14	-5	82	12	12	-13	45	7	10	0	70	3	0	-6	0	0	0	0
EE		42	14	31	-10	85	15	21	-11	19	10	11	-11	72	15	1	-4	0	0	0	0
IE		20	-1	20	-7	73	17	21	-11	37	8	17	-8	81	20	1	1	0	0	0	0
EL		22	-1	22	-1	63	4	20	1	71	0	19	5	64	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	0
ES		15	-1	8	-7	79	16	9	-7	47	11	16	-7	74	9	1	-2	0	0	0	0
FR		20	5	19	-6	70	9	22	-7	47	-2	12	-3	73	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1
HR		25	8	25	2	57	-5	24	-4	33	-2	21	-4	57	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
IT		19	9	18	1	54	1	26	5	58	7	20	1	54	-3	0	-1	0	-1	1	1
CY		34	8	25	0	55	-3	16	0	52	-8	15	5	71	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV		45	10	35	-1	58	2	27	-7	19	5	22	3	56	-2	0	-1	0	0	0	0
LT		46	11	28	-9	65	4	21	-11	19	5	10	-2	62	-4	0	-3	0	0	0	0
LU		27	7	11	-10	82	9	18	-7	43	3	7	-3	81	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
HU		27	5	18	-5	63	0	24	0	39	3	17	0	60	-9	0	-1	0	0	0	0
MT		19	-1	16	-20	40	-27	14	-3	21	-14	8	-3	42	-23	30	30	1	1	9	9
NL		36	5	12	-6	88	2	5	-2	46	-2	2	-1	90	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
AT		26	3	25	0	58	-5	26	-8	45	-8	16	-1	50	-12	7	6	0	0	0	0
PL		33	4	22	-5	61	2	20	-2	36	8	14	-1	53	-5	0	-3	0	-1	0	0
PT		31	7	19	-6	63	4	16	0	46	16	28	2	57	-5	0	-2	0	0	0	2
RO		23	4	29	2	41	-5	25	-2	52	-9	18	3	44	-15	0	-1	0	0	0	0
SI		23	8	37	-4	62	12	34	-10	38	2	15	-6	46	-8	0	-2	0	0	0	0
SK		27	5	27	-5	60	4	23	-10	53	12	19	2	53	-6	0	-2	0	0	0	0
FI		31	8	43	-2	64	11	39	-18	9	-2	21	-10	63	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE		20	2	35	7	81	3	17	-2	28	-4	19	-4	80	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0

August - September 2020

Tables

**QA22.1** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change (%)**





























		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009
EU27		12	4	30	9	34	0	17	-10	7	42	13	51	-10
BE		9	1	36	14	43	3	11	-14	1	45	15	54	-11
BG		13	4	23	8	30	-2	19	-10	15	36	12	49	-12
CZ		11	6	33	13	35	-7	11	-18	10	44	19	46	-25
DK		16	10	32	10	29	-9	17	-11	6	48	20	46	-20
DE		9	4	23	8	40	2	21	-14	7	32	12	61	-12
EE		8	0	30	15	47	14	15	-21	0	38	15	62	-7
IE		22	15	41	20	30	0	7	-10	0	63	35	37	-10
EL		17	2	40	8	30	-5	8	-4	5	57	10	38	-9
ES		8	1	31	5	38	15	18	-14	5	39	6	56	1
FR		9	5	22	7	39	-3	21	-10	9	31	12	60	-13
HR		9	9	29	29	37	37	21	21	4	38	38	58	58
IT		15	0	33	6	28	0	14	-5	10	48	6	42	-5
CY		30	15	38	10	20	-6	7	-9	5	68	25	27	-15
LV		11	7	30	15	31	-5	20	-18	8	41	22	51	-23
LT		10	1	35	14	31	-4	14	-8	10	45	15	45	-12
LU		14	8	32	14	43	-1	11	-16	0	46	22	54	-17
HU		17	6	35	12	28	1	15	-19	5	52	18	43	-18
MT		11	2	36	15	38	2	3	-8	12	47	17	41	-6
NL		12	7	34	18	35	-4	15	-20	4	46	25	50	-24
AT		15	3	26	3	31	-1	22	-3	6	41	6	53	-4
PL		16	11	34	17	28	-11	14	-13	8	50	28	42	-24
PT		15	1	35	0	22	2	13	-1	15	50	1	35	1
RO		24	15	32	14	23	-5	13	-13	8	56	29	36	-18
SI		12	3	23	8	35	-2	27	-9	3	35	11	62	-11
SK		11	3	39	12	28	-9	11	-11	11	50	15	39	-20
FI		14	9	28	10	40	6	18	-21	0	42	19	58	-15
SE		12	4	43	12	33	-5	12	-6	0	55	16	45	-11

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Tables

**QA22.2** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive (%)**





























		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009
EU27		23	0	46	2	17	1	5	0	9	69	2	22	1
BE		22	1	51	0	22	3	4	-1	1	73	1	26	2
BG		26	-7	44	3	12	5	5	4	13	70	-4	17	9
CZ		18	5	43	-9	21	-2	4	0	14	61	-4	25	-2
DK		25	5	45	0	19	-3	5	-2	6	70	5	24	-5
DE		25	5	41	1	17	-7	6	-1	11	66	6	24	-8
EE		12	-3	42	6	36	16	10	0	0	54	3	46	16
IE		28	4	52	9	17	7	3	1	0	80	13	20	8
EL		36	-7	43	0	13	3	1	0	7	79	-7	14	3
ES		19	-7	49	6	22	9	4	-1	6	68	-1	26	8
FR		26	3	44	-6	14	1	6	1	10	70	-3	20	2
HR		18	18	55	55	19	19	4	4	4	73	73	23	23
IT		22	-4	50	4	13	2	4	0	11	72	0	17	2
CY		41	-14	39	8	10	6	3	1	7	80	-6	13	7
LV		13	-4	42	3	20	-4	11	5	14	55	-1	31	1
LT		23	5	47	0	14	2	2	-1	14	70	5	16	1
LU		27	12	47	3	21	-1	5	-3	0	74	15	26	-4
HU		28	-3	54	6	12	2	1	-2	5	82	3	13	0
MT		21	-1	59	24	8	-4	2	0	10	80	23	10	-4
NL		27	7	45	3	19	-4	7	-2	2	72	10	26	-6
AT		23	-2	40	-5	20	3	12	8	5	63	-7	32	11
PL		22	7	46	4	16	-2	5	1	11	68	11	21	-1
PT		24	-3	57	6	5	-1	1	0	13	81	3	6	-1
RO		25	-7	41	3	20	10	5	2	9	66	-4	25	12
SI		35	-3	39	-5	16	4	5	4	5	74	-8	21	8
SK		16	-2	59	7	11	-9	3	1	11	75	5	14	-8
FI		15	-4	46	-5	30	13	9	2	0	61	-9	39	15
SE		25	-7	50	2	19	7	6	3	0	75	-5	25	10

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Tables

**QA22.3** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009
EU27		13	2	42	7	28	2	6	-1	11	55	9	34	1
BE		7	-3	45	8	40	7	5	-4	3	52	5	45	3
BG		11	-1	35	11	20	-5	7	1	27	46	10	27	-4
CZ		11	4	35	-9	28	-6	7	3	19	46	-5	35	-3
DK		18	9	44	10	24	-8	6	-3	8	62	19	30	-11
DE		8	-2	36	3	34	3	9	3	13	44	1	43	6
EE		6	-6	47	17	43	18	4	-5	0	53	11	47	13
IE		9	-5	43	8	42	25	6	2	0	52	3	48	27
EL		13	-7	44	6	30	2	4	-2	9	57	-1	34	0
ES		9	-2	43	5	37	15	4	-3	7	52	3	41	12
FR		10	3	37	10	31	-5	8	-5	14	47	13	39	-10
HR		11	11	39	39	37	37	7	7	6	50	50	44	44
IT		16	-1	44	4	21	4	4	0	15	60	3	25	4
CY		26	8	47	11	14	-2	4	-4	9	73	19	18	-6
LV		8	0	34	6	29	-2	9	0	20	42	6	38	-2
LT		8	-1	36	2	30	4	7	-2	19	44	1	37	2
LU		9	2	41	13	43	6	7	-5	0	50	15	50	1
HU		20	3	48	8	19	-1	4	-4	9	68	11	23	-5
MT		10	-2	58	28	18	3	3	2	11	68	26	21	5
NL		12	4	37	9	36	0	9	-1	6	49	13	45	-1
AT		27	14	40	-1	18	-8	6	3	9	67	13	24	-5
PL		19	8	49	12	17	-6	4	0	11	68	20	21	-6
PT		15	0	46	-1	21	7	1	0	17	61	-1	22	7
RO		29	11	38	9	20	3	4	-4	9	67	20	24	-1
SI		16	2	39	5	33	-3	6	-3	6	55	7	39	-6
SK		10	-4	51	0	21	0	3	0	15	61	-4	24	0
FI		8	2	51	11	35	2	6	-3	0	59	13	41	-1
SE		7	1	53	22	34	-4	6	-2	0	60	23	40	-6































August - September 2020

Tables

**QA22.4** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

**You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (%)**

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009		Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009	Aug.-Sep. 2020	Diff. Aug.-Sep. 2020 - Nov.-Dec. 2009
EU27		24	3	42	5	19	-2	10	-4	5	66	8	29	-6
BE		23	2	48	6	20	-1	8	-6	1	71	8	28	-7
BG		14	-1	34	-3	23	5	20	7	9	48	-4	43	12
CZ		12	1	37	-6	27	-3	16	4	8	49	-5	43	1
DK		38	7	38	2	14	-5	7	-4	3	76	9	21	-9
DE		40	8	39	1	12	-3	4	-7	5	79	9	16	-10
EE		10	-10	43	9	31	10	16	-1	0	53	-1	47	9
IE		28	16	48	17	19	-1	5	-12	0	76	33	24	-13
EL		14	-11	43	4	26	1	14	5	3	57	-7	40	6
ES		22	5	44	6	23	3	8	-9	3	66	11	31	-6
FR		22	4	42	6	17	-5	15	-5	4	64	10	32	-10
HR		19	19	44	44	25	25	8	8	4	63	63	33	33
IT		14	-5	48	8	19	-1	10	-1	9	62	3	29	-2
CY		32	-5	37	2	15	5	13	5	3	69	-3	28	10
LV		13	3	35	-1	27	1	18	-2	7	48	2	45	-1
LT		10	-4	36	1	26	2	18	2	10	46	-3	44	4
LU		35	10	44	5	14	-6	7	-2	0	79	15	21	-8
HU		20	2	37	1	21	-3	18	2	4	57	3	39	-1
MT		7	-4	52	28	24	-3	11	-6	6	59	24	35	-9
NL		37	7	45	14	11	-11	6	-9	1	82	21	17	-20
AT		25	3	41	1	17	-6	13	3	4	66	4	30	-3
PL		17	5	37	4	25	-7	15	2	6	54	9	40	-5
PT		13	1	31	-4	39	11	14	2	3	44	-3	53	13
RO		24	9	40	10	23	6	7	-12	6	64	19	30	-6
SI		32	4	39	2	19	-1	8	-4	2	71	6	27	-5
SK		8	-6	41	-1	30	2	16	6	5	49	-7	46	8
FI		15	-12	45	10	28	5	12	0	0	60	-2	40	5
SE		35	-18	40	8	17	8	8	3	0	75	-10	25	11



