

# Europeans and Development Aid

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## Report

This survey was requested by Directorate General Development and coordinated by Directorate General Communication.

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



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## PRESENTATION

Europe - the EU and the European Union Member States combined - is the biggest provider of development aid on the planet, responsible for 57% of total world aid in 2006<sup>1</sup>. The role of the European Commission's Directorate General for Development is two fold. It formulates the EU's development cooperation policy and co-ordinates relations with the ACP (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) countries. This group of countries receive EU development aid under the terms of the Partnership Agreement between them and the European Community, known as the Cotonou Agreement.<sup>2</sup>

The international community has set time-bound and measurable goals for combating issues such as poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. In the year 2000, world leaders agreed on a series of **eight Millennium Development Goals**<sup>3</sup> which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015. 2007 is the half-way point in this initiative.

In December 2005, the European Union reinforced its key role in global development aid through a shared vision called **the European Consensus on Development**. This is a policy statement jointly adopted by the Council, the Member States, the European Commission and the European Parliament. It reflects the European Union's willingness to make a decisive contribution to the eradication of poverty in the world and to help build a more peaceful and equitable world.<sup>4</sup>

However, development policy is not simply a matter of giving money; it is an overall approach to drawing up policies, jointly, with the partner country in order to sort out problems by addressing their root cause. Development aid, besides providing the fundamental support for improving social systems, health care, education, infrastructure and the economy, is also there to defend human rights, tackle discriminatory policies, improve by consensus democratic principles and strengthen sustainable development. It can only be implemented with the full agreement and support of the partner countries.

Against this background, the Directorate-General for Development launched this special Eurobarometer survey in order to evaluate European public opinion on development issues in general and on European development aid in particular. This survey follows on from a series of Eurobarometer surveys on European development aid, although the questionnaire has been substantially changed since the last survey in 2004<sup>5</sup> that was conducted in the then 25 Member States of the EU.

The fieldwork of this study was conducted between 14 February and 18 March 2007 in the 27 Member States of the European Union. Nearly 27,000 respondents were interviewed face-to-face at their homes in their national languages.

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<sup>1</sup> See more in Press Release on 4 April 2007 in <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/478&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/development/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/development/index_en.cfm)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/development/Policies/9Interventionareas\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/development/Policies/9Interventionareas_en.cfm)

<sup>5</sup> Special Eurobarometer 222 "Attitudes towards Development Aid" in [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_222\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_222_en.pdf)

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls managed by the European Commission's Communication Directorate-General ("Public opinion and media monitoring" Unit). In the technical note, annexed to the report, details of the interview techniques used by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network as well as the survey's confidence levels are shown.

The report consists of three chapters dealing with the following themes:

- **General perceptions of development aid:** main motivations and target areas;
- **Familiarity with policy initiatives:** The Millennium Development Goals and the European Consensus on Development;
- **The EU as a development aid actor:** advantages, actions and decision making.

The report presents the main EU-wide findings as well as a country-by-country analysis<sup>6</sup>. References to a similar study carried out in 2004 are made when applicable<sup>7</sup>. Comments are also made on the socio-demographic breakdown of results when relevant.

The main conclusions to be drawn are that Europeans are engaged in development aid. They see the main motivations for development aid as self interest and global stability, although altruism plays a part in this assessment. Everyone, everywhere, sees Africa as the most appropriate destination for assistance. The main priorities are seen as reducing poverty and hunger. Very few – 6% - know what the European Consensus is, whilst only 4% know what the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are.

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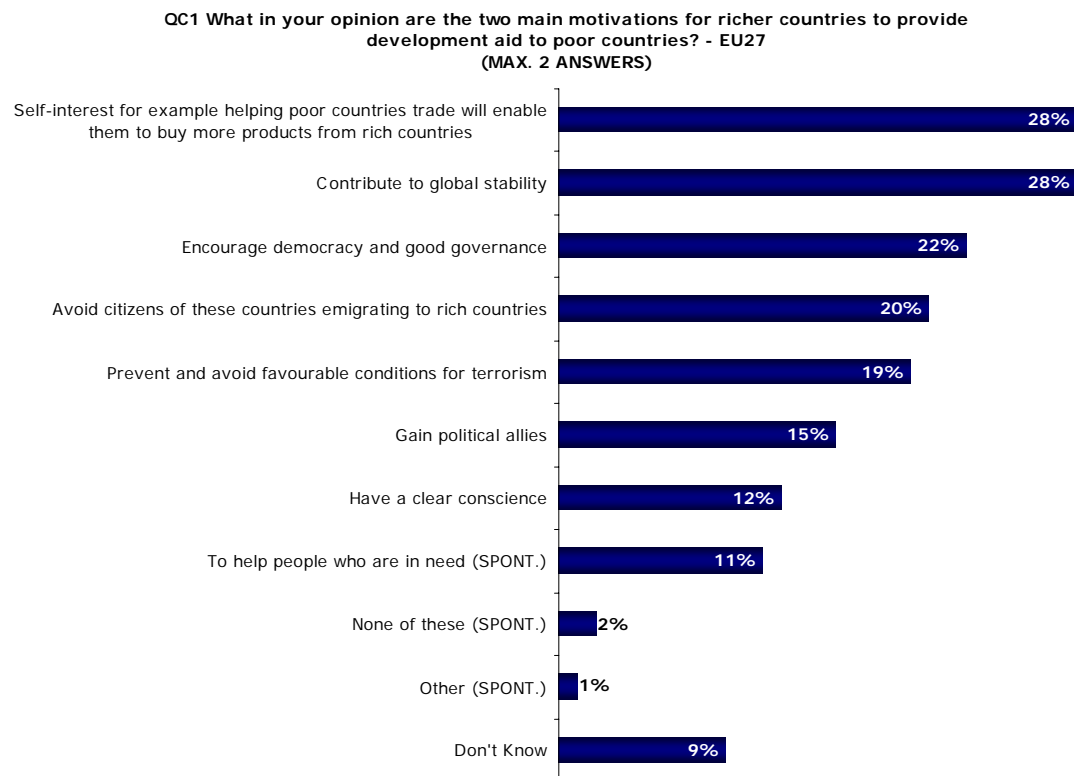
<sup>6</sup> In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums can show a difference of one point with the sum of the individual cells. Also, note that the total percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to a particular question.

<sup>7</sup> Special Eurobarometer 222 "Attitudes towards Development Aid" in [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_222\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_222_en.pdf)

## 1 GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT AID ISSUES

### 1.1 Main motivations of development aid

**- Self-interest and global stability are the main motivations for giving development aid -**



When EU citizens are asked what they think are the two main motivations for providing development aid to poor countries, they give a wide range of responses. Two reasons, however, figure above the others: over a quarter cite either self-interest - for example in terms of increasing trade between the donor and recipient countries by giving aid to the latter - or contributing to global stability as the main rationales of development aid.

Three motivations are mentioned by around a fifth of respondents: encouraging democracy and good governance, avoiding increased emigration from development countries and fighting terrorism.

Around 1 in 10 EU citizens *spontaneously* state that the main motivation for giving development aid is simply to help people in need.

QC1 Development aid means giving grants or loans to developing countries which aim to promote economic development and human welfare. We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, natural disaster, famine, etc.), but about development aid. What in your opinion are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Self-interest for example helping poor countries trade will enable them to buy more products from rich countries	Contribute to global stability	Encourage democracy and good governance	Avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries	Prevent and avoid favourable conditions for terrorism	Gain political allies	Have a clear conscience	To help people who are in need (SPONT.)	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>
BE	28%	<b>39%</b>	19%	20%	17%	20%	16%	19%	1%
BG	<b>33%</b>	18%	12%	27%	15%	16%	6%	11%	23%
CZ	29%	<b>35%</b>	15%	31%	28%	12%	9%	8%	4%
DK	28%	<b>52%</b>	41%	29%	20%	3%	7%	4%	3%
DE	23%	<b>38%</b>	29%	24%	24%	13%	12%	5%	4%
EE	23%	<b>37%</b>	17%	<b>33%</b>	19%	22%	7%	3%	11%
EL	<b>45%</b>	28%	14%	19%	17%	26%	15%	8%	1%
ES	<b>28%</b>	13%	11%	16%	9%	19%	15%	21%	16%
FR	<b>31%</b>	25%	16%	27%	14%	22%	<b>19%</b>	9%	7%
IE	<b>34%</b>	25%	25%	7%	22%	13%	14%	18%	14%
IT	18%	26%	<b>32%</b>	17%	28%	6%	9%	19%	7%
CY	<b>61%</b>	17%	7%	29%	8%	<b>41%</b>	8%	6%	7%
LV	31%	19%	11%	23%	16%	<b>32%</b>	12%	6%	7%
LT	16%	<b>30%</b>	26%	25%	20%	9%	15%	1%	12%
LU	<b>37%</b>	25%	14%	29%	14%	10%	13%	20%	3%
HU	28%	15%	14%	<b>30%</b>	21%	22%	15%	22%	5%
MT	22%	18%	<b>44%</b>	12%	18%	6%	12%	13%	15%
NL	37%	<b>59%</b>	31%	13%	12%	10%	10%	7%	2%
AT	18%	24%	24%	24%	24%	14%	14%	<b>29%</b>	5%
PL	<b>31%</b>	26%	15%	24%	22%	13%	14%	6%	8%
PT	<b>32%</b>	29%	17%	8%	21%	14%	10%	21%	14%
RO	<b>31%</b>	18%	16%	15%	11%	13%	4%	11%	<b>30%</b>
SI	22%	20%	16%	17%	18%	<b>29%</b>	18%	23%	4%
SK	32%	<b>34%</b>	22%	24%	<b>30%</b>	13%	9%	10%	6%
FI	23%	<b>38%</b>	25%	16%	23%	11%	13%	20%	4%
SE	<b>41%</b>	33%	30%	10%	17%	10%	16%	13%	6%
UK	<b>35%</b>	28%	28%	10%	17%	16%	10%	1%	13%

xx = highest percentage per country  
 xx = lowest percentage per country  
 = highest percentage per item  
 = lowest percentage per item

The country by country results vary considerably. Firstly, some differences can be observed between the 15 old and the 12 new Member States. A larger segment of the poll in the former group mention democracy and good governance (24% vs. 16% within the NMS12) and global stability (30% vs. 24%) as the underlying factors of development aid. On the other hand respondents residing in the 12 new Member States more often consider avoiding emigration from the recipient countries to be the main motivation (24% vs. 18% within the EU15).

In 12 countries, the largest share of respondents refer to self-interest - namely the economic advantages aid donors can expect to gain - as the main motivation to help poorer countries. In Cyprus, over half of the poll mentions this reason (61%).

The highest number of citizens in 9 countries state that global stability is the main motivation for aid; respondents in the Netherlands (59%) and in Denmark (52%) lead this group.

Encouraging democracy and good governance receives the highest number of mentions in Italy and Malta; Hungarians appreciate the preventative effect of development aid on emigration from poorer countries; citizens of Cyprus, Latvia and Slovenia underline the prospect of political allies; and finally, the largest share of Austrians *spontaneously* state that helping people in need is the main incentive to giving development aid.

There are no great variations between socio-demographic categories. The only notable pattern is observed within well-educated groups and, reflecting their educational level, among managers: a higher share of respondents in these categories tends to mention self-interest, contributing to global stability and encouraging democracy and good governance as the main motivations for development aid.

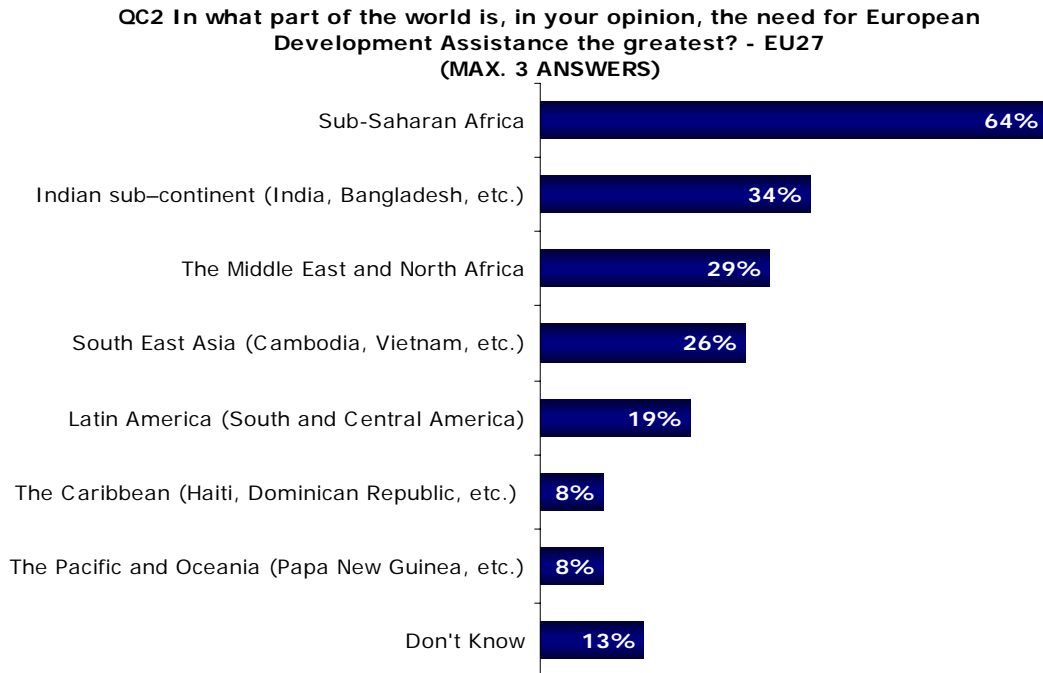
QC1 Development aid means giving grants or loans to developing countries which aim to promote economic development and human welfare. We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, natural disaster, famine, etc.), but about development aid. What in your opinion are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Self-interest for example helping poor countries trade will enable them to buy more products from rich countries	Contribute to global stability	Encourage democracy and good governance	Avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries	Prevent and avoid favourable conditions for terrorism	Gain political allies	Have a clear conscience	To help people who are in need (SPONT.)	Don't Know
EU27	28%	28%	22%	20%	19%	15%	12%	11%	9%
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	28%	30%	22%	17%	21%	16%	13%	10%	10%
25-39	31%	30%	23%	20%	18%	18%	13%	10%	7%
40-54	30%	31%	23%	20%	20%	15%	12%	10%	7%
55 +	25%	25%	22%	20%	19%	11%	11%	12%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	24%	20%	20%	18%	18%	11%	13%	14%	15%
16-19	28%	28%	22%	20%	21%	15%	13%	11%	8%
20+	33%	38%	26%	21%	19%	17%	12%	8%	4%
Still Studying	29%	32%	23%	16%	21%	19%	11%	10%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>									
Self-employed	30%	32%	21%	21%	20%	16%	11%	10%	6%
Managers	35%	38%	27%	19%	18%	17%	13%	6%	3%
Other white collars	31%	31%	23%	18%	22%	15%	13%	11%	6%
Manual workers	29%	28%	22%	20%	19%	15%	14%	11%	7%
House persons	26%	22%	21%	18%	18%	11%	11%	13%	15%
Unemployed	28%	24%	19%	19%	17%	19%	13%	11%	14%
Retired	24%	24%	22%	21%	19%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Students	29%	32%	23%	16%	21%	19%	11%	10%	8%



## 1.2 Target regions of European development assistance

**- Sub-Saharan Africa is named as the main target region in the world -**



64% of EU citizens think that the greatest need for European development aid exists in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is almost twice the figure for the Indian sub-continent (34%) which ranks second. The Middle East and North Africa as well as South East Asia are mentioned by over a quarter and Latin America by around a fifth of respondents. The Caribbean and the Pacific and Oceania receive fewer mentions.

QC2 In what part of the world is, in your opinion, the need for European Development Assistance the greatest?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Sub-Saharan Africa	Indian sub-continent (India, Bangladesh, etc.)	The Middle East and North Africa	South East Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam, etc.)	Latin America (South and Central America)	The Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc.)	The Pacific and Oceania (Papa New Guinea, etc.)	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>13%</b>
BE	<b>77%</b>	42%	31%	26%	27%	13%	9%	2%
BG	<b>51%</b>	18%	16%	15%	5%	4%	13%	<b>39%</b>
CZ	<b>55%</b>	35%	36%	21%	9%	9%	13%	12%
DK	<b>85%</b>	48%	35%	31%	20%	5%	8%	5%
DE	<b>76%</b>	35%	30%	26%	<b>29%</b>	7%	10%	7%
EE	<b>59%</b>	27%	32%	27%	9%	5%	6%	25%
EL	<b>75%</b>	48%	39%	34%	24%	6%	9%	<b>1%</b>
ES	<b>73%</b>	21%	26%	15%	<b>29%</b>	5%	3%	11%
FR	<b>67%</b>	42%	25%	32%	16%	<b>16%</b>	7%	10%
IE	<b>63%</b>	40%	24%	33%	25%	11%	7%	15%
IT	<b>54%</b>	38%	26%	23%	19%	6%	4%	13%
CY	<b>85%</b>	54%	22%	<b>47%</b>	16%	3%	6%	5%
LV	<b>54%</b>	29%	21%	16%	7%	3%	5%	23%
LT	<b>35%</b>	27%	24%	25%	11%	3%	6%	32%
LU	<b>82%</b>	36%	20%	30%	26%	7%	8%	10%
HU	<b>57%</b>	37%	27%	35%	9%	7%	18%	17%
MT	<b>75%</b>	<b>58%</b>	11%	32%	24%	5%	7%	8%
NL	<b>75%</b>	45%	28%	28%	18%	10%	10%	7%
AT	<b>62%</b>	38%	30%	31%	24%	15%	15%	13%
PL	<b>57%</b>	21%	30%	31%	17%	4%	8%	13%
PT	<b>71%</b>	24%	27%	18%	13%	4%	14%	16%
RO	<b>54%</b>	29%	24%	25%	8%	6%	11%	29%
SI	<b>69%</b>	35%	45%	28%	13%	3%	10%	8%
SK	<b>60%</b>	43%	34%	37%	13%	9%	<b>23%</b>	11%
FI	<b>71%</b>	41%	34%	31%	14%	3%	7%	6%
SE	<b>72%</b>	37%	<b>46%</b>	29%	18%	8%	6%	9%
UK	<b>53%</b>	37%	35%	26%	13%	8%	5%	18%

**xx** = highest percentage per country

**xx** = lowest percentage per country

**xx** = highest percentage per item





**xx** = lowest percentage per item

In every country polled, the largest proportion of respondents mention Sub-Saharan Africa as the main target area for European development assistance although the figures range from 85% in Denmark and Cyprus to 35% in Lithuania.

Over a half of respondents in Malta and Cyprus mention the Indian sub-continent, nearly a half of Swedes indicate the Middle East and North Africa and a similar share of Cypriots, again, mention South-East Asia.

It is noteworthy that in some countries the share of "don't know" responses is high: 39% in Bulgaria, 32% in Lithuania, 29% in Romania, 25% Estonia and 23% in Latvia. These results reflect the difference between the old (11%) and the new Member States (20%). This could be seen to implicate a lower level of familiarity with development aid issues – and particularly European Development Assistance - in the 12 new Member States.

QC2 In what part of the world is, in your opinion, the need for European Development Assistance the greatest? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Sub-Saharan Africa	Indian sub-continent (India, Bangladesh, etc.)	The Middle East and North Africa	South East Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam, etc.)	Latin America (South and Central America)	The Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc.)	The Pacific and Oceania (Papa New Guinea, etc.)	Don't Know
EU27	64%	34%	29%	26%	19%	8%	8%	13%
 <b>Sex</b>								
Male	67%	34%	30%	25%	20%	9%	8%	11%
Female	62%	35%	28%	27%	19%	7%	8%	14%
 <b>Age</b>								
15-24	64%	33%	36%	33%	19%	6%	9%	11%
25-39	65%	35%	32%	31%	19%	8%	8%	10%
40-54	66%	38%	27%	25%	20%	9%	8%	10%
55 +	62%	31%	26%	20%	19%	7%	7%	17%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	57%	30%	28%	20%	18%	5%	7%	20%
16-19	62%	36%	29%	28%	19%	8%	9%	13%
20+	75%	38%	29%	27%	21%	11%	8%	6%
Still Studying	68%	34%	35%	34%	21%	8%	8%	8%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self-employed	65%	36%	28%	26%	18%	7%	8%	11%
Managers	74%	36%	30%	27%	21%	12%	9%	7%
Other white collars	66%	37%	28%	29%	21%	9%	8%	10%
Manual workers	63%	36%	31%	28%	19%	8%	9%	11%
House persons	59%	34%	26%	21%	18%	5%	5%	17%
Unemployed	61%	35%	33%	27%	16%	8%	7%	15%
Retired	61%	31%	26%	21%	18%	7%	7%	18%
Students	68%	34%	35%	34%	21%	8%	8%	8%

Again, socio-demographic variables appear to have little influence on European public opinion about target areas for European development aid.

An interesting pattern is observed however among the youngest respondents and, mirroring this group, among students: respondents in these groups are more likely to mention South East Asia and the Middle East and North Africa than their counterparts in other age and occupational categories.

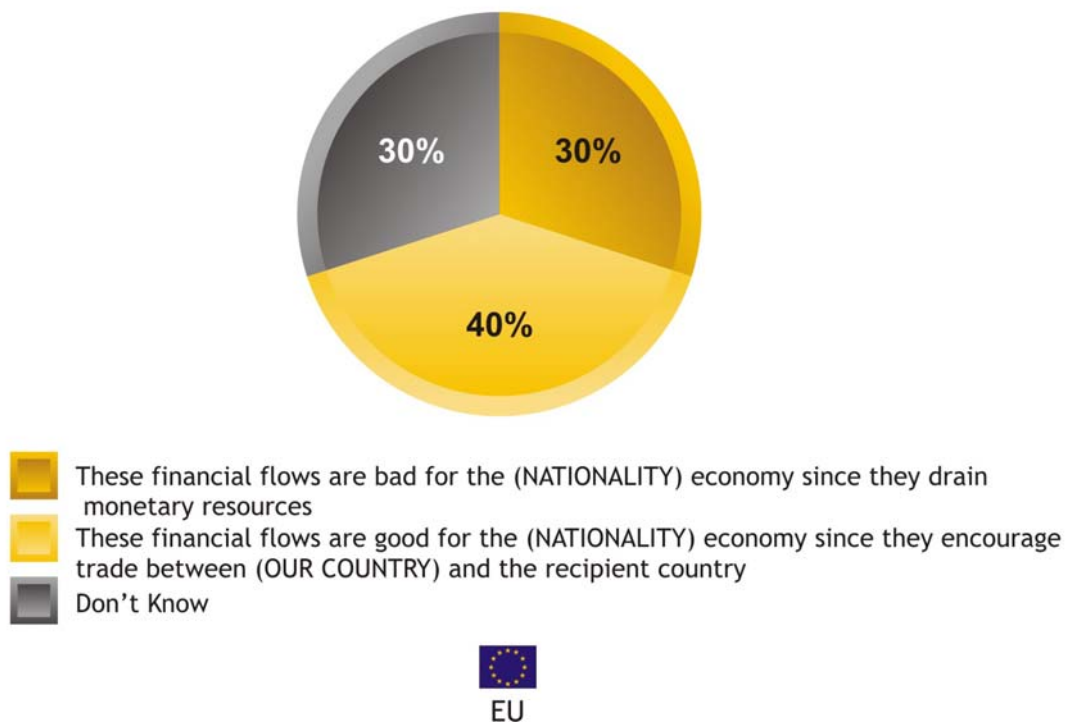
### 1.3 Another perspective: Financial flows to the countries of origin of migrants

#### *- The question of advantages and disadvantages of financial flows to the countries of origin divides European public opinion -*

Development aid issues include perspectives which are not necessarily evident at first sight. One of the aims of development aid is to prevent excessive migration and brain-drain from poorer countries to richer countries.

Migration from developing countries to the developed world creates additional financial flows between the countries as migrants send money back to their country of origin. In this question, respondents were asked whether they see this as something positive or negative for their national economies.

Question: QC5. In the European Union, migrants, for example from Africa, often send money back to their relatives in their countries of origin. Thinking about this situation happening in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

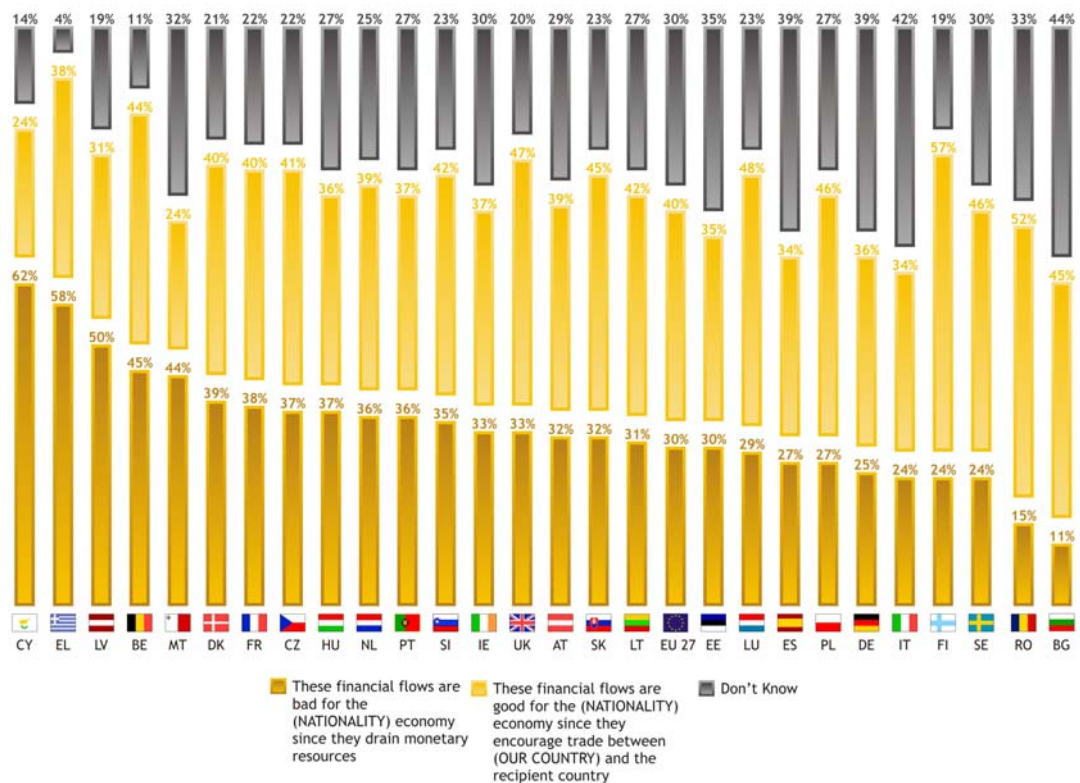


EU citizens' responses to this question are divided with fairly equal shares saying that these financial flows are positive (40%) or negative (30%) for their national economies or that they do not know (30%).

However the largest segment thinks that the financial flows are beneficial for their national economies. Slightly less than a third holds the opposite view.

It appears, however, that for many respondents this topic is unfamiliar or uninteresting since a substantial share (30%) do not answer the question.

Question: QC5. In the European Union, migrants, for example from Africa, often send money back to their relatives in their countries of origin. Thinking about this situation happening in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements comes closest to your view?








Country results vary considerably. Firstly, respondents in the 12 new Member States have a slightly more positive opinion regarding the effect of these financial flows on their national economies (45% vs. 39% in the EU15).

Secondly, in 17 countries, the largest segment of the poll considers that the financial flows back to the countries of origins of migrants are beneficial for the national economy. This is particularly the case in Finland (57%), Romania (52%) and Luxembourg (48%).

Thirdly, in 6 countries the situation is reversed. Cypriots (62%), Greeks (58%) and Latvians (50%) particularly think that these financial flows are disadvantageous for their countries' economies.

Finally, in the remaining 4 countries - Italy, Spain, Germany and Estonia - the highest share of citizens say that they do not know whether the financial flows are good or bad for their national economies.

QC5 In the European Union, migrants, for example from Africa, often send money back to their relatives in their countries of origin. Thinking about this situation happening in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

	These financial flows are bad for the (NATIONALITY) economy since they drain monetary resources	These financial flows are good for the (NATIONALITY) economy since they encourage trade between (OUR COUNTRY) and the recipient country	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>30%</b>
 <b>Sex</b>			
Male	31%	42%	27%
Female	29%	38%	33%
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	28%	44%	28%
25-39	31%	41%	28%
40-54	30%	40%	30%
55 +	30%	37%	33%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	31%	33%	36%
16-19	31%	40%	29%
20+	28%	47%	25%
Still Studying	27%	45%	28%
 <b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	28%	44%	28%
(5-6) Centre	32%	41%	27%
(7-10) Right	35%	40%	25%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	28%	45%	27%
Managers	27%	49%	24%
Other white collars	33%	41%	26%
Manual workers	32%	39%	29%
House persons	28%	34%	38%
Unemployed	32%	37%	31%
Retired	30%	37%	33%
Students	27%	45%	28%

There are no clear patterns related to the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.

Males are slightly more likely than females to perceive the financial flows in a positive light. This is mainly due to a higher share of females who reply "don't know".

Furthermore, highly educated respondents, those to the left of the political spectrum, managers, the self-employed and students are more likely to see this issue positively than their counterparts.

Lastly, a third or more of those who ended their education at the age of 15 or earlier, house persons and the retired cannot form an opinion on whether the financial flows back to migrants' countries of origin are good or bad.

## 2 EUROPEANS AND POLICY INITIATIVES ON DEVELOPMENT AID

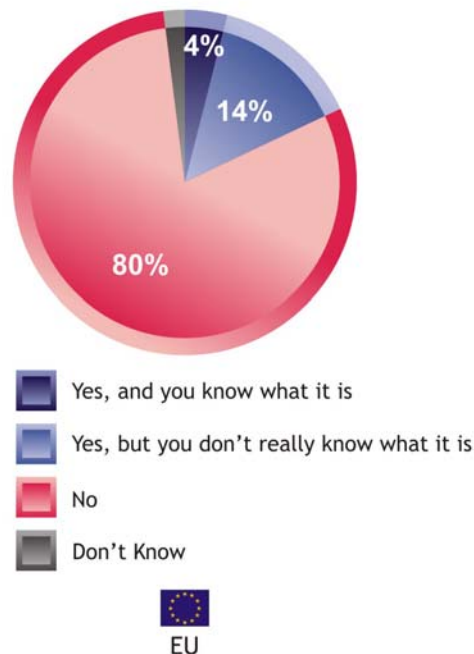
### 2.1 The Millennium Development Goals

#### 2.1.1 Familiarity with the concept

##### - Europeans are not familiar with the Millennium Development Goals -

Six and half years ago leaders of most of the world's countries agreed on eight goals - The Millennium Development Goals - aimed at creating a world with less poverty, hunger and disease, greater survival prospects for mothers and their infants, better educated children, equal opportunities for women and a healthier environment. These measurable goals range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015.

Question: QC7. Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?



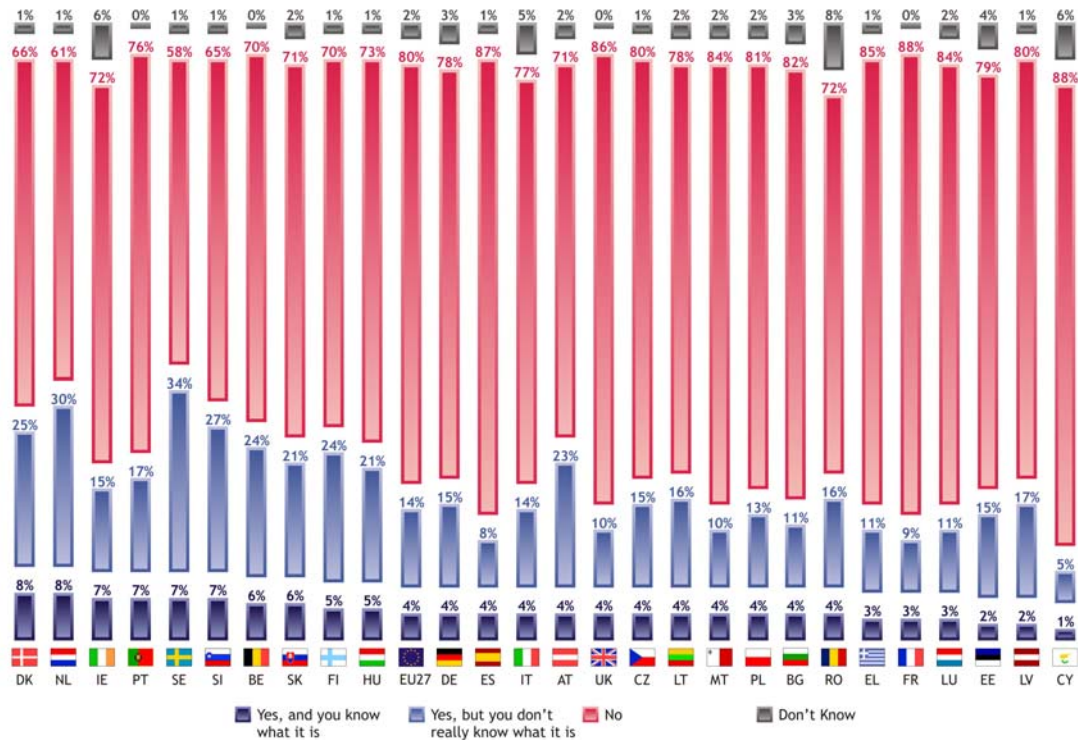
Very few EU citizens have heard of the Millennium Development Goals (18%) and over two-thirds of those who are familiar with the term do not know their content. 4 in 5 respondents have never heard of them.

Compared to the survey carried out within the EU25 in 2004<sup>8</sup>, it appears that somewhat more Europeans have heard of the Millennium Development Goals than three years before when 88% of respondents had never heard of the goals. This could be explained, not only by a higher level of awareness, but also by the amended formulation of the answer options to the question that allows us to separate those who really are familiar with the topic and those who have casually heard somebody talking about it<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Special Eurobarometer 222 "Attitudes towards Development Aid" in [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_222\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_222_en.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> The answer options in 2004 were "yes", "no", "don't know"

Question: QC7. Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?







In a country-by-country analysis, we can observe that a volatile percentage of respondents in each country know what the Millennium Development Goals are. The highest figures are recorded in Denmark and the Netherlands (8%).

When the aggregate percentage of those who have heard of the topic, regardless of whether they know the content or not, are considered, we observe that a third or more of Swedes (41%), Dutch (38%), Slovenians (34%) and Danes (33%) say that they have heard of the Millennium Development Goals.

Respondents in Cyprus (“No”+“Don't Know” 94%), Spain (88%), France (88%), and the United Kingdom (86%) appear to be the least familiar with the term Millennium Development Goals.



QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?

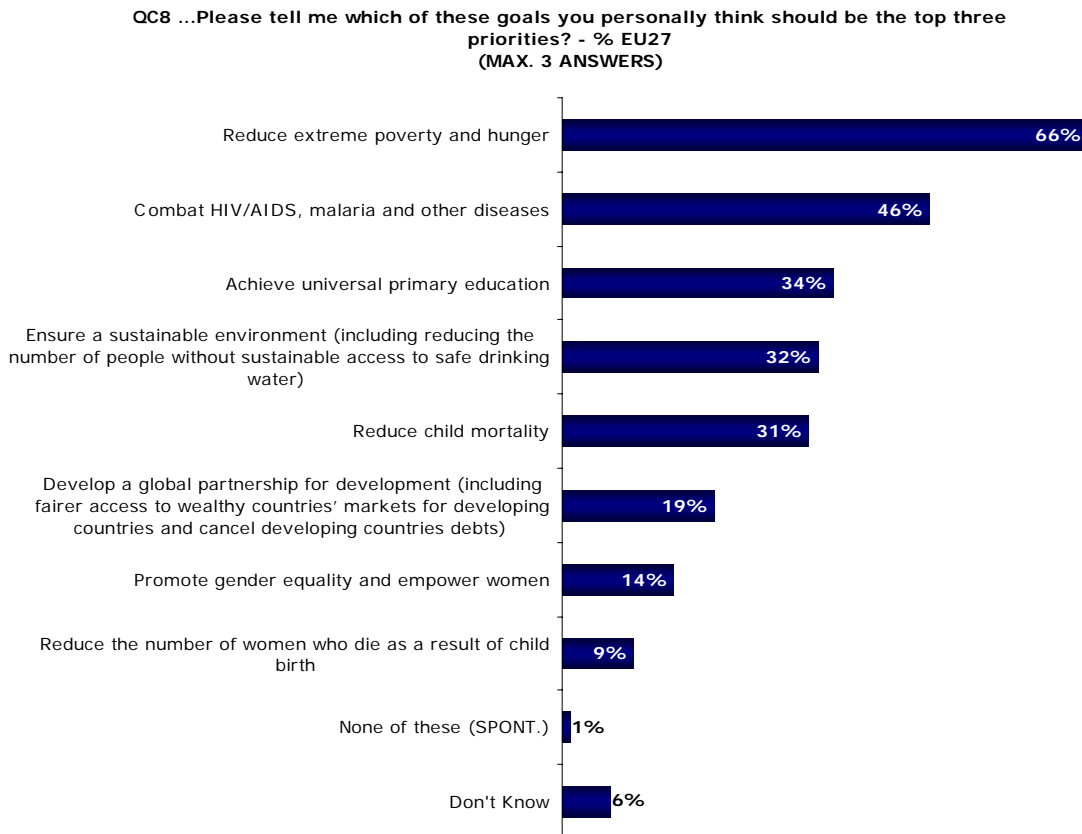
	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	Don't Know
EU27	4%	14%	80%	2%
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	5%	15%	78%	2%
Female	4%	14%	80%	2%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	5%	13%	80%	2%
25-39	5%	14%	79%	2%
40-54	4%	16%	78%	2%
55 +	4%	14%	80%	2%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	2%	9%	87%	2%
16-19	4%	13%	81%	2%
20+	7%	21%	70%	2%
Still Studying	7%	16%	74%	3%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	7%	16%	74%	3%
Managers	8%	20%	70%	2%
Other white collars	5%	16%	77%	2%
Manual workers	2%	14%	82%	2%
House persons	2%	11%	85%	2%
Unemployed	3%	11%	84%	2%
Retired	3%	13%	82%	2%
Students	7%	16%	74%	3%

Since the overall level of knowledge remains low, there are no major differences between socio-demographic categories.

Respondents with a high level of education and, linked to this, managers, have somewhat higher levels of familiarity with the concept of the Millennium Development Goals. Conversely, respondents that have finished their education at the age of 16 or earlier, house persons, the unemployed, manual workers and retired persons are somewhat more likely to reply that they have not heard of the topic.

## 2.1.2 Perceptions of priorities

### - Fighting extreme poverty and hunger is seen as the priority -



The first Millennium Development Goal is to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and the number of people whose income is less than \$1 a day in the period from 1990 to 2015. Two-thirds of EU citizens name reducing extreme poverty and hunger as one of the top three priorities.

Combating the spread of HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases is ranked as a top-three priority by 46% of EU citizens.

Around a third of respondents recognise universal primary education, ensuring environmental sustainability and reducing child mortality as top-three priorities.

Relatively few respondents think that developing global partnerships for development, promoting gender equality and female health in child birth should be included in the top-three priorities. It is striking that respondents seem to give less importance to the problem related to maternal health in developing countries. Although 500,000 mothers die of pregnancy-related complications every year in developing countries, this was not seen by Europeans as an area which needed more attention.

When first looking at the results by country groupings, we can observe that a larger segment of citizens of the 12 new Member States compared to the EU15 prioritise eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. This pattern is reversed when it comes to achieving universal primary education and promoting gender equality.

QC8 In the year 2000, Heads of State of Governments representing nearly all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me which of these goals you personally think should be the top three priorities? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Reduce extreme poverty and hunger	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Achieve universal primary education	Ensure a sustainable environment (including reducing the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water)	Reduce child mortality	Develop a global partnership for development (including fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries and cancel developing countries debts)	Promote gender equality and empower women	Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>
BE	<b>66%</b>	43%	56%	33%	27%	21%	23%	8%	1%
BG	<b>74%</b>	44%	18%	14%	43%	13%	7%	9%	<b>15%</b>
CZ	<b>67%</b>	53%	39%	32%	31%	14%	11%	11%	2%
DK	<b>74%</b>	61%	41%	45%	16%	23%	20%	4%	3%
DE	<b>67%</b>	45%	41%	40%	33%	16%	20%	7%	3%
EE	56%	<b>58%</b>	34%	19%	36%	13%	4%	5%	3%
EL	<b>83%</b>	47%	32%	29%	49%	17%	13%	18%	1%
ES	<b>69%</b>	38%	32%	24%	35%	20%	12%	7%	<b>15%</b>
FR	<b>67%</b>	50%	41%	39%	30%	19%	18%	7%	-
IE	<b>69%</b>	49%	26%	25%	29%	21%	19%	15%	5%
IT	52%	39%	36%	25%	33%	21%	14%	9%	4%
CY	<b>91%</b>	43%	40%	37%	24%	19%	19%	9%	9%
LV	<b>61%</b>	52%	30%	16%	30%	10%	7%	6%	7%
LT	<b>71%</b>	51%	27%	16%	33%	17%	12%	8%	3%
LU	<b>76%</b>	48%	47%	31%	20%	14%	17%	4%	9%
HU	<b>72%</b>	50%	30%	34%	34%	20%	13%	12%	7%
MT	<b>78%</b>	54%	50%	23%	27%	9%	14%	10%	3%
NL	<b>67%</b>	56%	33%	35%	26%	31%	22%	6%	3%
AT	<b>62%</b>	49%	31%	49%	26%	25%	17%	15%	5%
PL	<b>66%</b>	55%	27%	19%	33%	19%	9%	8%	4%
PT	<b>83%</b>	58%	23%	22%	42%	14%	14%	10%	2%
RO	<b>76%</b>	34%	38%	22%	24%	21%	10%	11%	8%
SI	<b>65%</b>	51%	41%	37%	36%	23%	11%	10%	3%
SK	<b>75%</b>	49%	38%	28%	35%	21%	16%	12%	13%
FI	<b>72%</b>	54%	44%	51%	19%	10%	24%	8%	1%
SE	<b>77%</b>	58%	40%	45%	16%	20%	25%	4%	2%
UK	<b>61%</b>	47%	22%	41%	27%	22%	7%	13%	1%

- xx** = highest percentage per country
- xx = lowest percentage per country
- = highest percentage per item
- = lowest percentage per item

The majority of citizens polled in every country name reducing extreme poverty and hunger as a top priority. It is also the goal which is most often mentioned in all countries, with the exception of Estonia where a slightly larger proportion prioritise combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Some country-specific features can be pointed out: Belgium citizens are particularly numerous to mention universal primary education, Finns prioritise ensuring sustainable environment, Greeks consider reducing child mortality to be an important target, the Dutch believe in global partnerships and Swedes appreciate gender equality.

QC8 In the year 2000, Heads of State of Governments representing nearly all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals and time wise we are half-way there. Please tell me which of these goals you personally think should be the top three priorities? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Reduce extreme poverty and hunger	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Achieve universal primary education	Ensure a sustainable environment (including reducing the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water)	Reduce child mortality	Develop a global partnership for development (including fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries and cancel developing countries debts)	Promote gender equality and empower women	Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth
EU27	66%	46%	34%	32%	31%	19%	14%	9%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	66%	46%	36%	34%	29%	22%	12%	8%
Female	66%	47%	33%	31%	33%	17%	16%	10%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	68%	52%	37%	31%	31%	18%	14%	8%
25-39	67%	45%	35%	35%	32%	20%	14%	9%
40-54	68%	48%	33%	33%	32%	22%	15%	9%
55 +	64%	44%	34%	30%	30%	17%	15%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	64%	43%	31%	26%	33%	15%	13%	11%
16-19	67%	48%	32%	32%	32%	19%	15%	9%
20+	67%	46%	40%	39%	29%	25%	16%	7%
Still Studying	68%	52%	42%	32%	30%	20%	15%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self-employed	62%	44%	37%	34%	34%	23%	12%	8%
Managers	67%	44%	38%	44%	28%	26%	14%	7%
Other white collars	66%	47%	34%	33%	32%	21%	16%	9%
Manual workers	69%	49%	33%	33%	30%	20%	15%	9%
House persons	65%	41%	31%	28%	36%	14%	14%	13%
Unemployed	68%	50%	28%	27%	35%	20%	13%	10%
Retired	64%	45%	33%	29%	30%	16%	15%	10%
Students	68%	52%	42%	32%	30%	20%	15%	7%
<b>The Millennium Development Goals</b>								
Has heard and knows	68%	45%	40%	39%	26%	33%	16%	8%
Has heard but does not know	67%	48%	37%	37%	29%	25%	18%	10%
Has not heard	67%	47%	34%	31%	32%	18%	14%	9%

Some differences are found in the socio-demographic analysis:

- Females are more likely than males to consider that reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality and reducing the number of women who die in child birth should be included within the top-three priorities. Conversely, a higher proportion of males mention environmental sustainability and global partnerships.
- Young respondents and, linked to this, students, are more concerned about combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases as well as achieving universal primary education than their older counterparts.
- Overall, knowledge of the Millennium Development Goals does not appear to imply significantly distinct preferences. Nevertheless, those who have heard of the topic mention primary education, sustainable environment and global partnerships more often than those who have not heard of them while more respondents who are unaware of these goals rank reducing child mortality as a top-three priority.

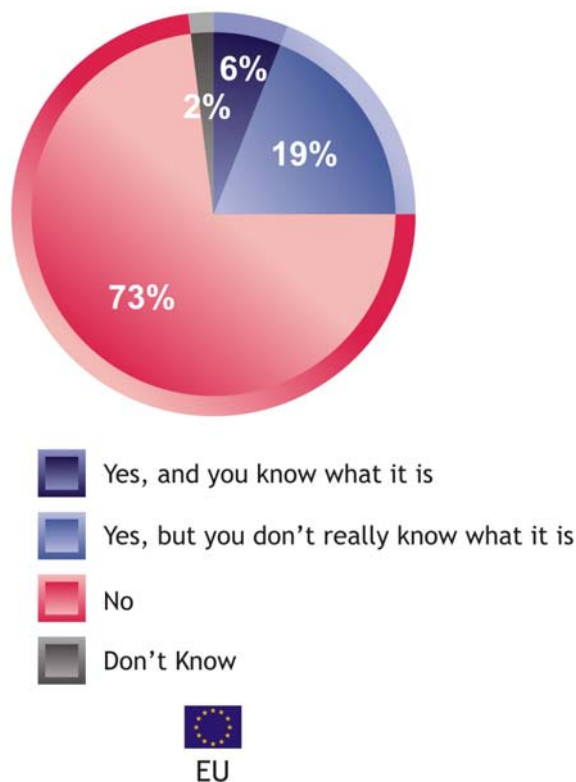
## 2.2 The European approach to development aid

### 2.2.1 Familiarity with the concept

#### **- A quarter of Europeans have heard of the European Consensus on Development -**

In December 2005, the Presidents of the Commission, Parliament and the Council signed a new statement on European Union development policy, the "European Consensus", a framework that aims broadly at reducing poverty worldwide in the context of sustainable development<sup>10</sup>. This initiative was launched to meet current challenges faced by the EU including: security, migration, the social dimension of globalisation and the enlarged EU and the strengthened global development agenda. The aim of this strategy is to define the framework of common principles within which the EU and its 27 Member States will each implement their development policies in a spirit of complementarity.

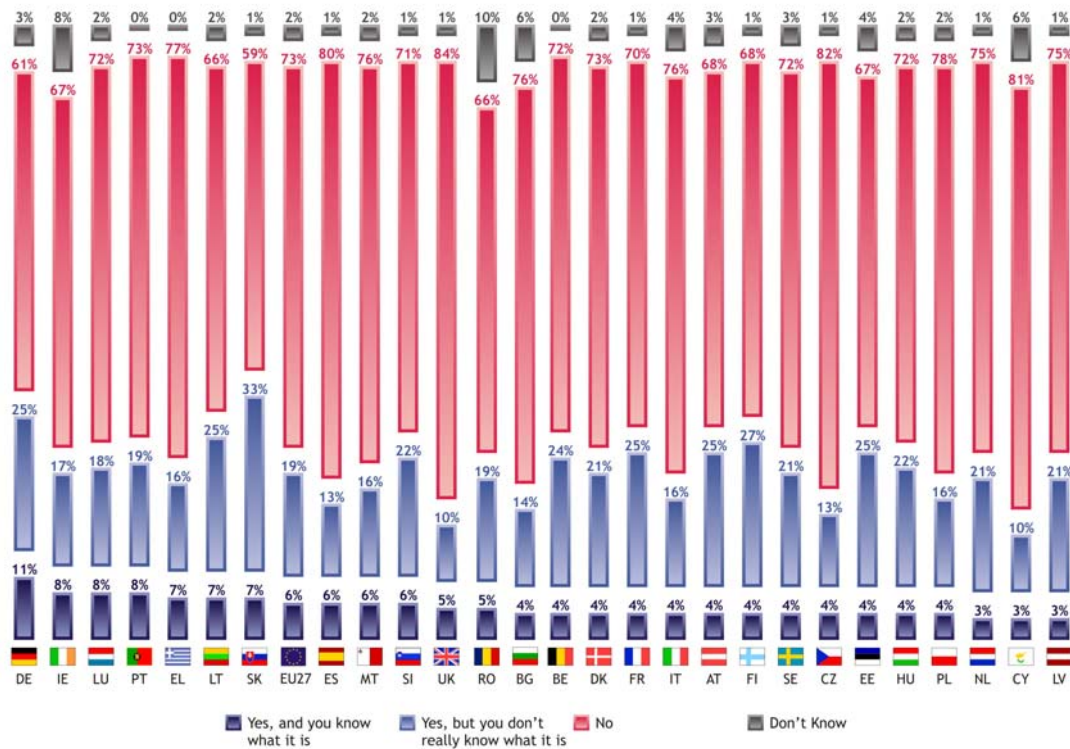
Question: QC3. Have you ever heard or read about the European Consensus on Development?



A quarter of the EU27 citizens have heard of the European Consensus on Development although most of them are only familiar with the concept and not with the content.

<sup>10</sup> <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12544.htm>

Question: QC3. Have you ever heard or read about the European Consensus on Development?



Low proportions of respondents in each country claim that they have heard of the European Consensus on Development and know what it is. The largest proportions are observed in Germany (11%), Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal (8% each).

When the aggregate percentage of respondents who have at least heard of the European Consensus on Development is examined, Slovakia (40%) ranks at the top followed by Germany (36%), Lithuania (32%) and Finland (31%).





Citizens of Cyprus (87%), the UK (85%) and the Czech Republic (83%) appear to be the least familiar with the concept of the European Consensus on Development.

In comparison to awareness of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the European Consensus on Development is slightly more familiar to EU citizens.

Not surprisingly, there is a link between knowledge of either of these initiatives:

- 32% of those who know what the ECD is also know what the MDGs are and a further 21% has heard of them compared to only 2% and 8% respectively of those who have not heard of ECD.
- 43% of those who know what the MDGs are also know what the ECD is and a further 30% has heard of the Consensus in comparison to 3% and 13% respectively of those who are not aware of the MDGs.

QC3 Have you ever heard or read about the European Consensus on Development?

	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>2%</b>
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	7%	20%	71%	2%
Female	5%	18%	<b>75%</b>	2%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	4%	19%	75%	2%
25-39	5%	19%	73%	3%
40-54	6%	22%	70%	2%
55 +	7%	16%	75%	2%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	3%	12%	<b>82%</b>	3%
16-19	5%	19%	<b>73%</b>	3%
20+	10%	25%	<b>64%</b>	1%
Still Studying	6%	22%	70%	2%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	7%	22%	68%	3%
Managers	10%	23%	65%	2%
Other white collars	5%	22%	71%	2%
Manual workers	4%	19%	74%	3%
House persons	3%	14%	<b>80%</b>	3%
Unemployed	3%	16%	78%	3%
Retired	6%	16%	76%	2%
Students	6%	22%	70%	2%
<b>The Millennium Development Goals</b>				
Has heard and knows	<b>43%</b>	30%	27%	-
Has heard but does not know	8%	48%	43%	1%
Has not heard	3%	13%	82%	2%

Considering the socio-demographic variables, it can be noted that females and, linked to this, house persons, are more likely than men and the various occupational groups to say that they have not heard of the European Consensus on Development.

Moreover, familiarity with this initiative appears to increase in line with the respondents' level of education.

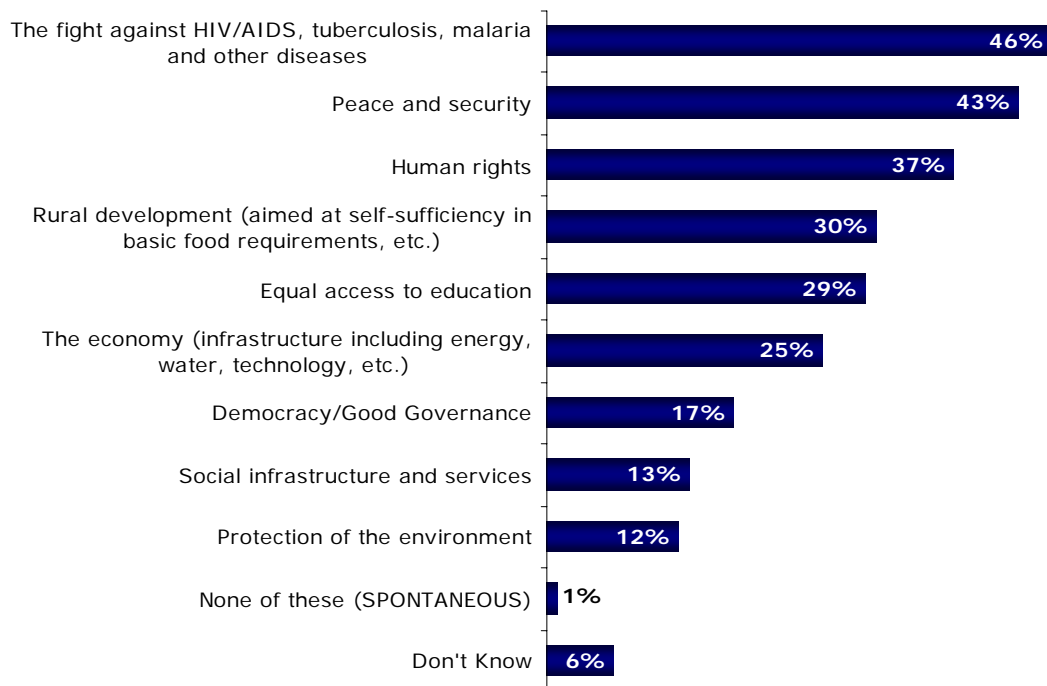
These socio-demographic patterns are similar to those observed for the Millennium Development Goals.

### 2.2.2 Perceptions of priorities

#### - Fight against diseases is seen as most important objective in Africa -

The EU strategy for Africa was adopted by the European Council in December 2005. It is a strategy that aims to make Africa the first priority for implementation of the European Consensus and to accelerate Africa's development.

**QC4 The European Union provides development aid to Africa in a number of different fields. Which three of the following fields do you think are most important for European Union development aid? - % EU27 (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**







46% of EU citizens think that the most important field for EU development aid in Africa should be the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases. A similar proportion of respondents (43%) consider that peace and security should be included in the target areas of EU development aid. Human rights, rank third with 37% of respondents mentioning this field as an important sector for development aid.

At the other end of the scale, slightly over 1 in 10 respondents place importance on environmental protection and developing social infrastructure and services as target areas for development aid in Africa.

As was the case in the ranking of the Millennium Development Goals, the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases is considered to be one of the most important goals. This can be seen to reflect a high level of awareness about the HIV/AIDS problem in Africa.



QC4 In December 2005, the European Union (meaning the - at that time- 25 Member States and the European Commission) adopted a new EU Strategy for Africa which provides a political framework for the European Union's relations with Africa over the coming years. The European Union provides development aid to Africa in a number of different fields. Which three of the following fields do you think are most important for European Union development aid? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	The fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases	Peace and security	Human rights	Rural development (aimed at self sufficiency in basic food requirements, etc.)	Equal access to education	The economy (infrastructure including energy, water, technology, etc.)	Democracy/ Good Governance	Social infrastructure and services	Protection of the environment
<b>EU27</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>
 <b>Sex</b>									
Male	44%	43%	36%	31%	28%	27%	19%	14%	13%
Female	48%	43%	38%	30%	30%	24%	15%	12%	12%
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	47%	45%	43%	23%	34%	25%	16%	11%	15%
25-39	46%	43%	39%	30%	29%	27%	18%	14%	12%
40-54	48%	42%	37%	33%	29%	27%	18%	14%	12%
55 +	45%	43%	34%	32%	27%	23%	15%	12%	11%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	43%	44%	35%	28%	25%	22%	15%	12%	11%
16-19	47%	44%	38%	31%	27%	26%	16%	13%	12%
20+	49%	39%	36%	36%	34%	28%	20%	15%	13%
Still Studying	47%	44%	44%	23%	36%	26%	19%	10%	13%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>									
Self- employed	47%	41%	40%	33%	26%	26%	17%	17%	12%
Managers	46%	37%	36%	37%	33%	31%	21%	14%	13%
Other white collars	48%	42%	37%	29%	28%	27%	18%	16%	12%
Manual workers	48%	45%	38%	30%	29%	27%	16%	13%	12%
House persons	43%	44%	36%	30%	27%	22%	13%	12%	12%
Unemployed	44%	46%	38%	27%	27%	22%	15%	14%	13%
Retired	45%	43%	34%	32%	27%	22%	16%	11%	11%
Students	47%	44%	44%	23%	36%	26%	19%	10%	13%
<b>The European Consensus on Development</b>									
Has heard and knows	47%	36%	40%	31%	31%	27%	25%	15%	12%
Has heard but does not know	49%	44%	42%	34%	33%	28%	18%	14%	12%
Has not heard	46%	43%	36%	30%	28%	25%	16%	13%	12%
<b>The Millenium Development Goals</b>									
Has heard and knows	50%	39%	42%	34%	32%	29%	20%	16%	12%
Has heard but does not know	50%	42%	40%	34%	32%	26%	20%	13%	13%
Has not heard	46%	44%	37%	30%	29%	25%	16%	13%	12%

The following patterns can be noted from the socio-demographic analysis:

- As was the case concerning priorities of the MDGs, young respondents and, linked to this, students are more likely to mention equal access to education and, also, human rights than their counterparts.
- A slightly larger proportion of females than males consider the fight against diseases to be an important field of EU development aid in Africa while males are slightly more likely than females to select good governance as one of the top fields.
- The better the educational level of the respondent, the more likely they are to mention the fight against HIV/AIDS and other diseases, human rights, equal access to education and rural development.
- Finally, reflecting educational levels, managers state more often than respondents in other occupational categories that democracy/good governance, equal access to education, the economy and rural development, are the most important fields for EU development aid while they are the least likely to mention peace and security.

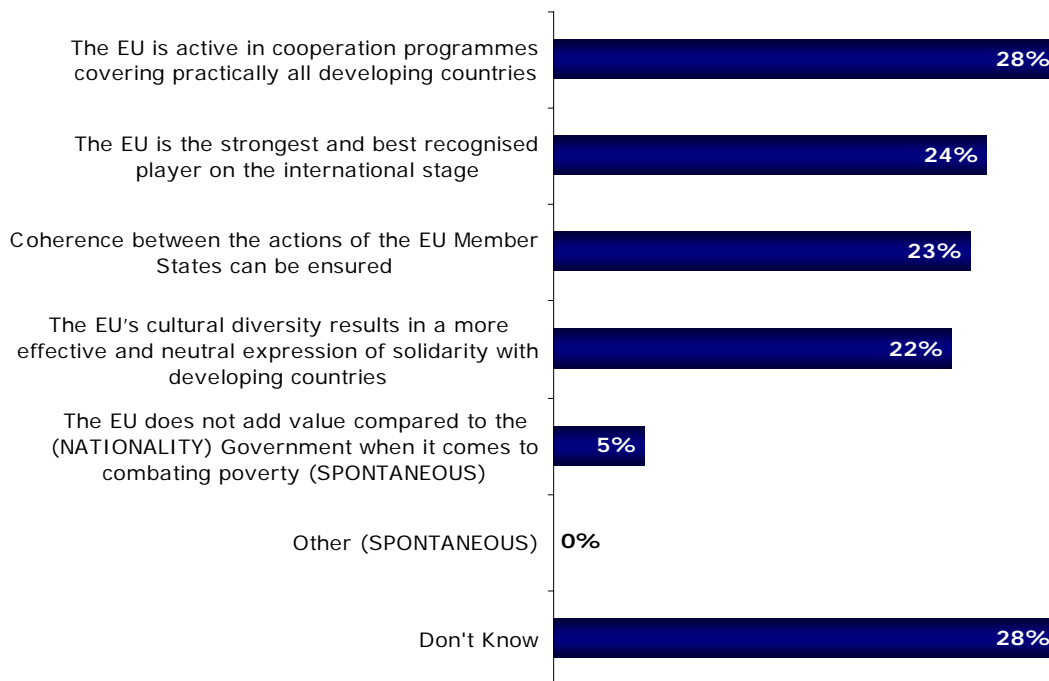
### 3 PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF EU DEVELOPMENT AID

#### 3.1 Perceived advantages of the EU as a development aid actor

**- The role of the EU as a development actor appears to be appreciated but not well defined -**

The EU is the world's leading donor of development aid and is responsible for 57% of all development aid in the world. According to the latest OECD study the EU is also continuing to increase its aid efforts and exceeded the objective it set for 2006.<sup>11</sup>

**QC6 In your opinion, which two of the following, if any, best explain the added value of the European Union, compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government, when it comes to providing development aid...? - % EU27 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)**



European public opinion appears to be divided on which factors best explain the EU's value as a development aid donor. Broadly equal shares mention that the EU is active in cooperation programmes that cover most of the developing world (28%), that it is the strongest and best recognised player (24%), that aid from Member States is given in a coherent manner (23%) and that European cultural diversity guarantees a more effective and less biased approach (22%).

The high share of "don't know" answers (28%), an identical figure to that of the item that ranks first, confirms the assumption that EU citizens appear to have difficulties in forming their opinion on this topic.

<sup>11</sup> "Commission calls for more predictable and more effective development aid", press release 4 April 2007 in <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/478&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

QC6 In your opinion, which two of the following, if any, best explain the added value of the European Union, compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government, when it comes to providing development aid to developing countries in order to eradicate poverty? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	The EU is active in cooperation programmes covering practically all developing countries	The EU is the strongest and best recognised player on the international stage	Coherence between the actions of the EU Member States can be ensured	The EU's cultural diversity results in a more effective and neutral expression of solidarity with developing countries	The EU does not add value compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government when it comes to combating poverty (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONT.)	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>28%</b>
BE	<b>40%</b>	23%	<b>40%</b>	27%	4%	<b>1%</b>	10%
BG	<b>39%</b>	20%	23%	11%	1%	<b>0%</b>	38%
CZ	<b>35%</b>	21%	24%	20%	2%	<b>0%</b>	23%
DK	39%	28%	<b>49%</b>	23%	4%	<b>0%</b>	14%
DE	22%	<b>30%</b>	24%	<b>30%</b>	7%	<b>0%</b>	18%
EE	<b>36%</b>	20%	34%	20%	1%	<b>0%</b>	31%
EL	<b>46%</b>	32%	36%	27%	5%	-	6%
ES	18%	18%	12%	16%	5%	<b>0%</b>	<b>48%</b>
FR	<b>29%</b>	22%	26%	27%	5%	<b>1%</b>	24%
IE	30%	23%	26%	26%	5%	<b>1%</b>	<b>35%</b>
IT	24%	23%	21%	18%	3%	<b>0%</b>	<b>32%</b>
CY	<b>50%</b>	20%	35%	25%	1%	-	27%
LV	29%	20%	27%	13%	4%	-	<b>30%</b>
LT	31%	15%	19%	15%	2%	-	<b>41%</b>
LU	<b>39%</b>	24%	26%	22%	4%	<b>0%</b>	18%
HU	28%	28%	<b>30%</b>	19%	9%	<b>1%</b>	23%
MT	33%	18%	16%	20%	3%	<b>0%</b>	<b>42%</b>
NL	<b>39%</b>	20%	29%	19%	9%	<b>1%</b>	19%
AT	<b>36%</b>	24%	28%	31%	9%	<b>0%</b>	21%
PL	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>	20%	18%	4%	<b>0%</b>	21%
PT	<b>35%</b>	23%	23%	20%	3%	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>
RO	<b>38%</b>	21%	26%	12%	6%	<b>1%</b>	34%
SI	<b>34%</b>	30%	24%	26%	1%	<b>1%</b>	20%
SK	<b>48%</b>	26%	33%	26%	1%	<b>0%</b>	16%
FI	<b>35%</b>	33%	26%	18%	9%	<b>1%</b>	14%
SE	27%	22%	<b>31%</b>	22%	6%	<b>0%</b>	26%
UK	23%	20%	17%	22%	3%	<b>0%</b>	<b>41%</b>

**xx** = highest percentage per country

**xx** = lowest percentage per country

**xx** = highest percentage per item





**xx** = lowest percentage per item

The most notable observation concerning the country-by-country results is that in some countries the largest segments of the poll reply "don't know" to the question. This is the case in 7 countries: Spain, Malta, the UK, Lithuania, Ireland, Italy and Latvia. In Portugal, equal proportions refer either to the statement that the EU is active in practically all developing countries or do not give an answer.

Meanwhile, in 16 countries the highest proportions of citizens mention that the EU is active in cooperation programmes covering practically all developing countries. This is particularly the case in Cyprus (50%), Slovakia (48%) and Greece (46%).

Most Germans and Poles consider that the EU is the strongest and best recognised player and the highest numbers of Danes, Swedes and Hungarians think that the guaranteed coherence of actions of the Member States explains the added value of the EU as a development aid donor.

QC6 In your opinion, which two of the following, if any, best explain the added value of the European Union, compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government, when it comes to providing development aid to developing countries in order to eradicate poverty? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	The EU is active in cooperation programmes covering practically all developing countries	The EU is the strongest and best recognised player on the international stage	Coherence between the actions of the EU Member States can be ensured	The EU's cultural diversity results in a more effective and neutral expression of solidarity with developing countries	Don't Know
EU27	28%	24%	23%	22%	28%
 <b>Sex</b>					
Male	29%	26%	25%	23%	24%
Female	27%	23%	21%	21%	<b>32%</b>
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	29%	27%	23%	25%	26%
25-39	30%	24%	25%	24%	24%
40-54	28%	24%	24%	22%	26%
55 +	27%	23%	21%	19%	<b>34%</b>
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	22%	22%	17%	17%	<b>40%</b>
16-19	29%	24%	22%	22%	27%
20+	33%	26%	31%	27%	17%
Still Studying	31%	29%	26%	25%	23%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self-employed	31%	27%	23%	22%	25%
Managers	30%	25%	30%	28%	19%
Other white collars	30%	24%	25%	24%	23%
Manual workers	29%	23%	23%	24%	27%
House persons	23%	20%	18%	18%	<b>40%</b>
Unemployed	27%	24%	22%	19%	30%
Retired	26%	23%	20%	18%	34%
Students	31%	29%	26%	25%	23%
<b>The European Consensus on Development</b>					
Has heard and knows	36%	30%	30%	26%	13%
Has heard but does not know	34%	28%	31%	29%	14%
Has not heard	26%	23%	21%	20%	<b>32%</b>
<b>The Millennium Development Goals</b>					
Has heard and knows	42%	26%	31%	29%	12%
Has heard but does not know	36%	28%	31%	28%	13%
Has not heard	26%	23%	21%	21%	<b>31%</b>

The differences found between socio-demographic categories largely reflect a high non-response rate in certain categories. The rate is particularly high among females, those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier and house persons.

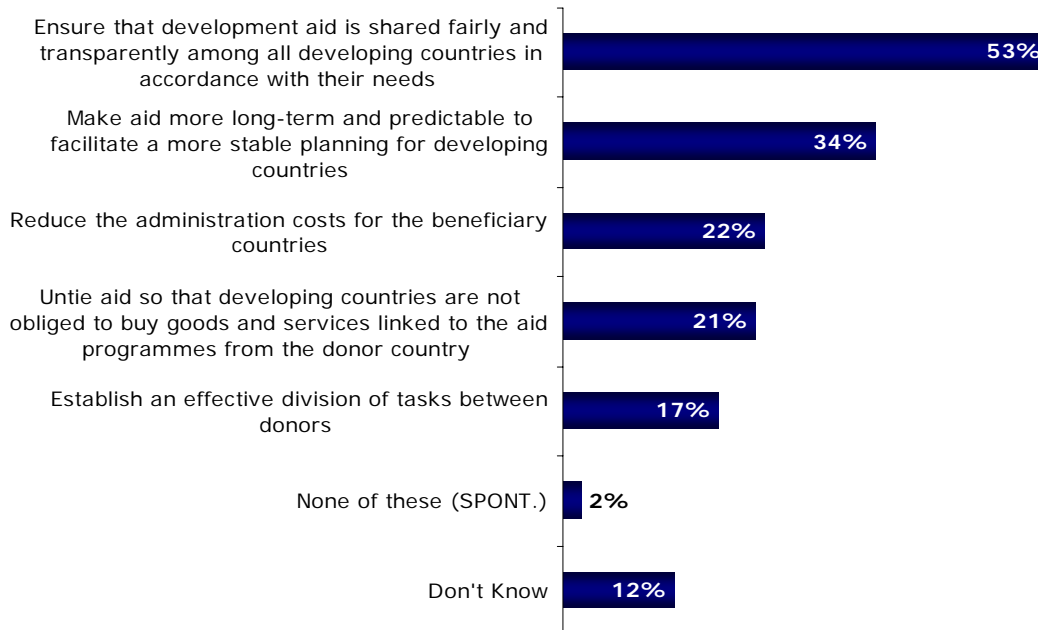
The proportion of "don't know" answers is also high among those who have not heard of either the European Consensus on Development or the Millennium Development Goals. This could indicate either a lack of familiarity or a lack of interest among this segment of the population.

Finally, the better the educational level of the respondent, the more likely they are to mention that the EU guarantees the coherence between the actions of the EU Member States and this explains the added value of development aid directed through the EU.

### 3.2 Priorities for increasing the efficiency of EU development aid

#### - The EU should guarantee fair play in development aid based on need -

QC9 Which two of the following measures and goals should be prioritised by the European Union (meaning the 27 Member State Governments and the European Commission) in order to make aid more effective?  
- % EU27 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



The majority of EU citizens (53%) say that the best way to improve the efficiency of EU development aid is to guarantee a fair distribution of aid according to need and to ensure transparency. Around a third (34%) of respondents think that a more long-term perspective and more predictable donor activities would ease planning and thereby improve efficiency.


After these two factors, broadly similar shares of mentions are given to actions aimed at reducing administration costs (22%), untying aid from purchasing obligations (21%) and establishing an effective distribution of work between donors (17%).


QC9 Which two of the following measures and goals should be prioritised by the European Union (meaning the 27 Member State Governments and the European Commission) in order to make aid more effective? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Ensure that development aid is shared fairly and transparently among all developing countries in accordance with their needs	Make aid more long-term and predictable to facilitate a more stable planning for developing countries	Reduce the administration costs for the beneficiary countries	Untie aid so that developing countries are not obliged to buy goods and services linked to the aid programmes from the donor country	Establish an effective division of tasks between donors	None of these (SPONT.)	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12%</b>
BE	<b>58%</b>	39%	24%	22%	27%	1%	2%
BG	<b>66%</b>	23%	16%	11%	14%	0%	23%
CZ	<b>62%</b>	32%	18%	24%	13%	2%	5%
DK	<b>48%</b>	47%	34%	32%	16%	1%	5%
DE	<b>62%</b>	31%	26%	29%	13%	2%	5%
EE	<b>56%</b>	34%	11%	14%	18%	1%	20%
EL	<b>69%</b>	26%	18%	21%	33%	1%	2%
ES	<b>49%</b>	25%	16%	15%	9%	2%	22%
FR	<b>57%</b>	32%	21%	20%	27%	2%	9%
IE	<b>53%</b>	31%	26%	25%	20%	1%	15%
IT	42%	33%	18%	24%	19%	2%	13%
CY	<b>73%</b>	31%	17%	23%	31%	-	9%
LV	<b>48%</b>	33%	15%	16%	16%	2%	17%
LT	<b>51%</b>	25%	17%	13%	21%	3%	20%
LU	<b>65%</b>	40%	15%	13%	19%	3%	6%
HU	<b>53%</b>	29%	13%	34%	28%	2%	8%
MT	<b>57%</b>	34%	21%	11%	13%	0%	19%
NL	<b>56%</b>	51%	15%	26%	21%	1%	7%
AT	<b>47%</b>	38%	23%	30%	26%	2%	9%
PL	<b>45%</b>	37%	29%	12%	15%	1%	13%
PT	<b>62%</b>	22%	17%	19%	25%	1%	16%
RO	<b>57%</b>	32%	14%	19%	16%	0%	21%
SI	<b>54%</b>	41%	22%	25%	19%	2%	3%
SK	<b>70%</b>	40%	19%	23%	21%	1%	4%
FI	<b>72%</b>	45%	16%	20%	14%	0%	3%
SE	51%	<b>56%</b>	25%	26%	11%	1%	7%
UK	<b>43%</b>	38%	30%	16%	10%	4%	17%

**XX** = highest percentage per country

**xx** = lowest percentage per country

 = highest percentage per item





 = lowest percentage per item

Fair play and transparency in the field of development aid is appreciated the most in every country polled. Over 70% of respondents in Cyprus, Finland and Slovakia choose this as a priority.

Sweden is the only exception to this pattern: the majority of Swedes think that improving efficiency requires aid to be more long-term and predictable.

Relatively high non-response rates are again found in a few countries, for example in the two newest Member States, Bulgaria (23%) and Romania (21%) as well as in Spain (22%).

QC9 Which two of the following measures and goals should be prioritised by the European Union (meaning the 27 Member State Governments and the European Commission) in order to make aid more effective? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Ensure that development aid is shared fairly and transparently among all developing countries in accordance with their needs	Make aid more long-term and predictable to facilitate a more stable planning for developing countries	Reduce the administration costs for the beneficiary countries	Untie aid so that developing countries are not obliged to buy goods and services linked to the aid programmes from the donor country	Establish an effective division of tasks between donors	None of these (SPONT.)	Don't Know
EU27	53%	34%	22%	21%	17%	2%	12%
 <b>Sex</b>							
Male	53%	34%	23%	22%	18%	2%	10%
Female	52%	33%	21%	21%	16%	2%	13%
 <b>Age</b>							
15-24	50%	36%	22%	24%	18%	1%	12%
25-39	56%	36%	22%	22%	17%	2%	9%
40-54	54%	35%	24%	22%	17%	2%	9%
55 +	50%	30%	21%	19%	16%	2%	17%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	47%	26%	23%	16%	16%	2%	20%
16-19	54%	35%	23%	20%	17%	2%	11%
20+	58%	40%	21%	28%	18%	1%	5%
Still Studying	53%	36%	22%	26%	17%	1%	11%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>							
Self-employed	53%	34%	22%	23%	18%	1%	11%
Managers	59%	41%	23%	26%	15%	2%	5%
Other white collars	53%	38%	21%	25%	17%	1%	7%
Manual workers	55%	34%	24%	20%	18%	2%	10%
House persons	48%	31%	19%	18%	15%	2%	17%
Unemployed	49%	33%	22%	20%	19%	1%	13%
Retired	50%	29%	22%	18%	17%	2%	17%
Students	53%	36%	22%	26%	17%	1%	11%
<b>The European Consensus on Development</b>							
Has heard and knows	61%	37%	22%	24%	18%	2%	3%
Has heard but does not know	60%	39%	23%	26%	20%	1%	4%
Has not heard	51%	32%	22%	20%	16%	2%	14%
<b>The Millennium Development Goals</b>							
Has heard and knows	57%	40%	21%	31%	21%	1%	4%
Has heard but does not know	58%	38%	22%	28%	22%	1%	4%
Has not heard	52%	33%	22%	20%	16%	2%	13%

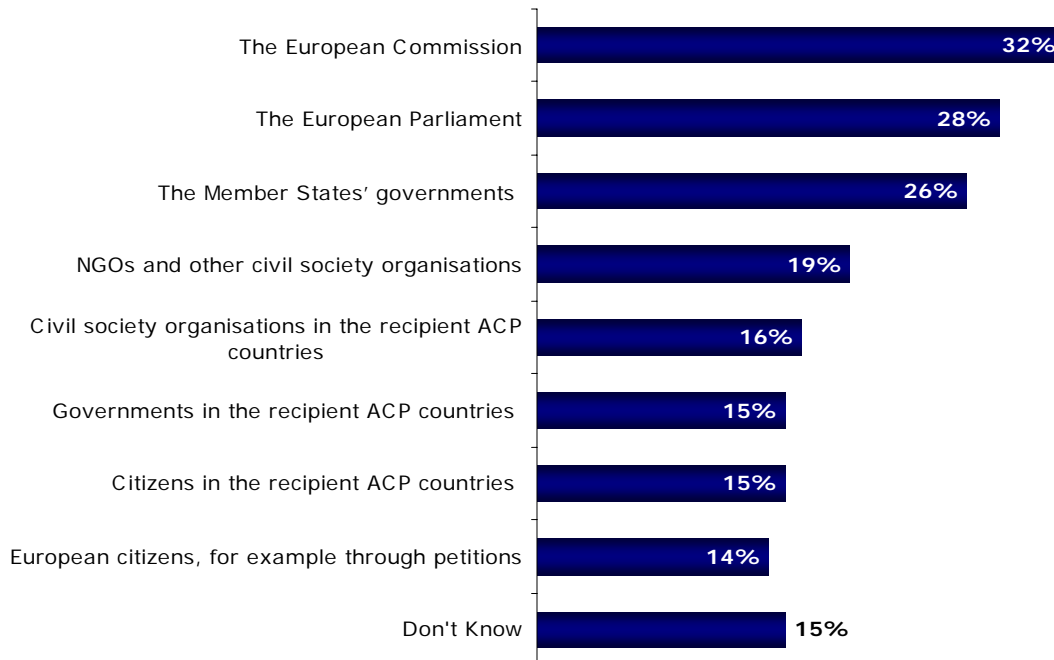
Socio-demographic analysis reveals very few significant differences between categories:

- The well-educated and, linked to this, managers as well as students are somewhat more likely than their counterparts to claim that untying aid from obligations to buy goods and services from the donor countries would lead to better efficiency. They also believe that making aid more long-term and predictable and a fair distribution of aid and transparency are appropriate measures for improving development aid actions.
- Respondents who have heard of either the European Consensus on Development or the Millennium Development Goals are somewhat more likely to, firstly, reply to this question and, secondly, to think that fairness and transparency in development aid, untying aid from any purchase obligations and making aid more long-term and predictable would lead to greater efficiency in EU development aid.

### 3.3 Actors best placed to decide on EU development aid

**- European institutions should lead the decision making but national governments are seen to have a say -**

**QC10 In the years 2008-2013, the European Commission will be committed to giving close to 23 billion euros in development aid to the ACP countries. Who do you think should have the most influence on the priorities for this development aid? - % EU27**



As a final question, respondents were asked which actor is best placed to decide on EU development aid to ACP<sup>12</sup> countries.

Interestingly, the largest proportions of Europeans think that the two EU bodies, the Commission and the Parliament, should have the most influence on the priorities for development aid to ACP countries, followed closely by the Member States' governments. Since the EU was mentioned in the question asked, it can partly explain the relatively high figures for EU institutions.

The remaining five actors – NGOs and other civil society organisations both in donor and recipient countries, governments of the recipient countries, citizens of the recipient countries, and European citizens - receive a fairly similar share of mentions.

In other words, EU citizens appear to think that the EU and its Member States are the legitimate actors to decide on the priorities of EU development aid while citizens and civil society as well as any actors in the recipient countries should have less influence.

<sup>12</sup> ACP countries: 77 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.



QC10 In the years 2008-2013, the European Commission will be committed to giving close to 23 billion euros in development aid to the ACP countries (Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and Oceania countries). Who do you think should have the most influence on the priorities for this development aid? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	The European Commission	The European Parliament	The Member States' governments	NGOs and other civil society organisations	Civil society organisations in the recipient ACP countries	Governments in the recipient ACP countries	Citizens in the recipient ACP countries	European citizens, for example through petitions	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>
BE	<b>39%</b>	28%	28%	32%	27%	12%	23%	14%	3%
BG	<b>41%</b>	32%	25%	7%	12%	11%	8%	11%	<b>29%</b>
CZ	<b>31%</b>	28%	30%	22%	19%	21%	16%	9%	9%
DK	34%	32%	<b>35%</b>	33%	27%	17%	23%	11%	5%
DE	<b>36%</b>	35%	23%	24%	19%	10%	14%	16%	10%
EE	<b>36%</b>	27%	26%	15%	17%	14%	9%	7%	25%
EL	<b>47%</b>	37%	40%	26%	18%	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1%</b>
ES	<b>27%</b>	21%	<b>27%</b>	24%	7%	11%	11%	11%	24%
FR	<b>34%</b>	28%	27%	28%	15%	14%	18%	16%	13%
IE	<b>34%</b>	22%	25%	22%	15%	10%	16%	13%	27%
IT	25%	<b>29%</b>	25%	11%	15%	14%	10%	14%	16%
CY	<b>58%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>62%</b>	8%	9%	9%	<b>5%</b>	18%	9%
LV	<b>28%</b>	22%	25%	11%	8%	9%	11%	10%	20%
LT	<b>37%</b>	30%	21%	12%	14%	11%	10%	8%	22%
LU	35%	<b>16%</b>	31%	<b>40%</b>	13%	10%	9%	18%	7%
HU	35%	<b>38%</b>	29%	12%	16%	26%	15%	10%	13%
MT	<b>44%</b>	28%	41%	14%	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	8%	18%	15%
NL	27%	27%	20%	26%	<b>40%</b>	13%	21%	12%	11%
AT	36%	31%	<b>41%</b>	27%	20%	20%	21%	24%	11%
PL	<b>31%</b>	26%	22%	15%	18%	20%	<b>18%</b>	13%	15%
PT	<b>58%</b>	29%	34%	16%	11%	12%	<b>5%</b>	11%	20%
RO	<b>51%</b>	41%	42%	13%	12%	21%	10%	9%	21%
SI	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	32%	29%	16%	16%	13%	13%	5%
SK	<b>44%</b>	40%	42%	21%	20%	24%	14%	17%	7%
FI	29%	25%	<b>34%</b>	28%	22%	19%	19%	11%	5%
SE	<b>31%</b>	25%	30%	16%	25%	15%	22%	13%	9%
UK	<b>18%</b>	19%	<b>16%</b>	8%	12%	14%	19%	17%	<b>25%</b>

**xx** = highest percentage per country

**xx** = lowest percentage per country

**xx** = highest percentage per item

**xx** = lowest percentage per item

The largest segment of the poll in 18 countries thinks that the European Commission is the most appropriate actor for deciding EU development aid priorities in the ACP countries. The Cypriots and Portuguese particularly trust the European Commission.

The largest proportions of Slovenians, Hungarians and Italians would give this power to the European Parliament while a relative majority of Cypriots, Austrians, Danes and Finns would let national governments decide.

Interestingly, 40% of respondents in Luxembourg would give more power to NGOs and other civil society organisations while exactly the same proportion of Dutch citizens would let civil society in the recipient ACP countries decide on aid priorities.

QC10 In the years 2008-2013, the European Commission will be committed to giving close to 23 billion euros in development aid to the ACP countries (Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and Oceania countries). Who do you think should have the most influence on the priorities for this development aid? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	The European Commission	The Member States' governments	The European Parliament	European citizens, for example through petitions	NGOs and other civil society organisations	Governments in the recipient ACP countries	Citizens in the recipient ACP countries	Civil society organisations in the recipient ACP countries	Don't Know
EU27	32%	26%	28%	14%	19%	15%	15%	16%	15%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	33%	27%	31%	14%	20%	15%	15%	17%	12%
Female	31%	25%	26%	14%	18%	14%	15%	16%	18%
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	32%	26%	27%	18%	20%	18%	18%	16%	15%
25-39	33%	26%	30%	14%	21%	15%	17%	18%	13%
40-54	33%	26%	29%	14%	21%	15%	15%	18%	12%
55 +	31%	26%	28%	12%	15%	12%	13%	14%	20%
<b>Education (End of)</b>									
15	28%	26%	26%	13%	14%	10%	13%	11%	24%
16-19	31%	26%	29%	15%	17%	15%	15%	16%	15%
20+	37%	26%	31%	13%	27%	16%	18%	22%	8%
Still Studying	34%	27%	28%	17%	22%	20%	19%	18%	12%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>									
(1-4) Left	33%	26%	30%	15%	24%	15%	18%	20%	10%
(5-6) Centre	33%	26%	30%	15%	19%	14%	16%	16%	13%
(7-10) Right	34%	29%	29%	15%	20%	17%	16%	17%	12%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>									
Self-employed	30%	25%	26%	15%	20%	16%	18%	20%	13%
Managers	35%	24%	31%	12%	27%	16%	19%	24%	8%
Other white collars	33%	27%	31%	14%	21%	17%	16%	18%	11%
Manual workers	33%	27%	30%	15%	19%	14%	15%	16%	14%
House persons	29%	26%	22%	14%	16%	11%	14%	12%	21%
Unemployed	30%	23%	31%	15%	18%	14%	14%	15%	19%
Retired	31%	26%	28%	13%	15%	12%	13%	13%	21%
Students	34%	27%	28%	17%	22%	20%	19%	18%	12%
<b>The European Consensus on Development</b>									
Has heard and knows	42%	29%	37%	15%	22%	16%	13%	16%	4%
Has heard but does not know	37%	30%	33%	15%	24%	17%	17%	21%	7%
Has not heard	30%	25%	27%	14%	18%	14%	15%	15%	18%
<b>The Millenium Development Goals</b>									
Has heard and knows	38%	31%	33%	17%	29%	18%	18%	24%	5%
Has heard but does not know	37%	31%	34%	17%	23%	17%	18%	21%	6%
Has not heard	31%	25%	28%	13%	18%	14%	15%	15%	17%

Finally, the socio-demographic analysis reveals some interesting patterns:

- Young respondents and, linked to this, students are more inclined to mention European citizens, NGOs and other civil society organisations as well as citizens and governments of the recipient ACP countries.
- Respondents with a high level of education are more likely than their counterparts with fewer years in education to mention the European Commission, the European Parliament, NGOs and other civil society organisations and citizens and civil society organisations in the recipient ACP countries. This is partly due to the fact that respondents with a lower level of education more often reply "don't know".
- Regarding respondents' political stance, those to the left of the political spectrum outnumber their counterparts in the centre and to the right in mentioning NGOs and civil society organisations both in the donor and the recipient countries.
- Finally, familiarity with either of the policy initiatives tackled in this report appears to imply greater support for several actors: the European Commission, the Member States governments, the European Parliament and NGOs and other civil society organisations. Relatively high non response rates can be observed among respondents who have not heard about the European Consensus on Development or the Millennium Development Goals.

## CONCLUSION

The following represent the three key findings of the survey:

- The survey shows that there is broad public support across the EU for development policy which helps poorer countries. Among motivations based on the interest of richer countries, increasing trade and contributing to global stability stand out. However, there is also a clear altruistic motivation: even without its inclusion on the answer list, the will to help people who are in need is stated *spontaneously* by a significant proportion of respondents.
- Reducing extreme poverty and hunger stands out as the priority for most Europeans. And across the EU, people see Sub-Saharan Africa as being in greatest need of assistance. This is an issue on which Europeans feel engaged demonstrated by the relatively few 'don't know' responses in the survey.
- Strong public support for a poverty-focussed, Africa-based development policy fits well with the EU's development Consensus and Africa Strategy. However, there are two stark messages for the European Commission in this exercise. First, awareness of the existence of an EU development policy remains low – only 4% know what the European Consensus is about. Second, the added value of EU development policy is not well understood, with over a third of those surveyed unconvinced that the EU adds value at all. With regard to the MDGs, low awareness also persists.

In more detail, the following also represent important conclusions:

### **General Perceptions of Development Aid Issues**

- The largest segment of EU citizens think that the two main motivations for providing development aid are self-interest, the awareness that investing in development is investing in their own future, in terms of giving aid to countries in order to increase trade with them and contributing to global stability. A significant share also mention encouraging democracy and good governance, avoiding excessive emigration from poorer countries and preventing the creation of favourable conditions for terrorism.
- A clear majority of EU citizens say that Sub-Saharan Africa has the greatest need of European development assistance. The Indian sub-continent, the Middle East and North Africa and South East Asia are also mentioned but far behind in terms of the perceived need of aid.
- For many Europeans, it is hard to form an opinion on whether financial flows to the countries of origin of migrants are advantageous or disadvantageous for European economies. A relative majority (40%) however takes a positive stance towards this issue although figures vary widely between the countries.

### **Familiarity of Europeans with Policy Initiatives**

- Relatively few Europeans have heard of the Millennium Development Goals (18%) or the European Consensus on Development (25%). The latter initiative is slightly better known. A very slight minority claims that they know not only about the concept but also about the content of these policy initiatives.
- The majority of EU citizens (66%) say that reducing extreme poverty and hunger is among the top three priorities within the eight Millennium Development Goals. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases is mentioned by nearly half of respondents.
- The fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis malaria and other diseases as well as peace and security and human rights are mentioned as the most important fields of European development aid to Africa.

### **Perceptions of the EU as a Development Aid Actor**

- The role of the EU as a development aid actor appears to be appreciated but not well defined. Broadly equal shares believe it is advantageous that the EU is active in cooperation programmes (28%); that it is the strongest and best recognised global player (24%); that the aid from Member States is given in a coherent manner through the EU (23%); and that European cultural diversity guarantees a more effective and less biased approach (22%). A relatively high proportion of "don't know" answers was received for this question which implies, along with the divided nature of public opinion, that Europeans have difficulties in forming their opinions on this topic.
- The majority of EU citizens (53%) think that the best measure to make aid more effective is to ensure that development aid is shared fairly and transparently according to the need of developing countries. About a third think that making aid more long term and predictable will increase its effectiveness.
- Two European bodies, the Commission and the Parliament, are seen to be the best placed to decide about the priorities of EU development aid to ACP countries. A quarter of EU citizens also think that Member States' governments should be given a say in the priorities of EU development aid. Conversely, around 15% of respondents would give the decision-making power to civil society organisations, governments or citizens in the recipient ACP countries.

### **Finally**

- Overall, despite an obvious lack of knowledge on these policy initiatives, EU citizens appear to have rather well defined ideas about the priorities for international and European development aid that also correspond to the most imminent issues in the developing world today. Development aid is immediately associated with Africa, which could be seen reflecting a certain level of knowledge of this continent being in the greatest need of development assistance. Finally, transparency and fairness are both seen as key to a more efficient European development aid and EU institutions are considered to be the primary actor when deciding about the targets and priorities of EU development aid.

# **ANNEXES**



# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**





## EUROBAROMETER 67.1 “Europeans and Development Aid” TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 14<sup>th</sup> of February and the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 67.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The Special Eurobarometer N° 280 is part of EUROBAROMETER 67.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER 67.1 has also been conducted in the candidate country (Croatia). In this country, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in this country and have a sufficient command of the national language to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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



ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.040	16/02/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.009	16/02/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.060	17/02/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	14/02/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	14/02/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.001	14/02/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	14/02/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.006	14/02/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.031	14/02/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	16/02/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.000	14/02/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	500	15/02/2007	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	16/02/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.029	15/02/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	14/02/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	19/02/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	14/02/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	21/02/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.011	14/02/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	17/02/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.013	14/02/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.028	19/02/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.015	15/02/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.094	18/02/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.040	14/02/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.011	16/02/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.030	14/02/2007	47.685.578
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	14/02/2007	3.722.800
TOTAL			27.466	14/02/2007	396.665.090

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

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

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



# **QUESTIONNAIRE**



Let's move on to another topic

ASK QC TO EU27

QC1 Development aid means giving grants or loans to developing countries which aim to promote economic development and human welfare. We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, natural disaster, famine, etc.), but about development aid. What in your opinion are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(528-538)

Self-interest for example helping poor countries trade will enable them to buy more products from rich countries

- 1, Prevent and avoid favourable conditions for terrorism
- 2, Contribute to global stability
- 3, Encourage democracy and good governance
- 4, Have a clear conscience
- 5, Gain political allies
- 6, Avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries
- 7, To help people who are in need (SPONTANEOUS)
- 8, None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
- 9, Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)
- 10, DK
- 11, NEW

Passons à un autre sujet.

POSER QC EN UE27

QC1 L'aide au développement signifie donner ou prêter des fonds aux pays en voie de développement pour promouvoir le développement économique et le bien-être des personnes. Nous ne parlons pas ici de l'aide humanitaire (qui est une aide d'urgence en cas de guerre, de catastrophe naturelle, de famine etc.), mais bien d'aide au développement. Selon vous, quelle sont les deux principales motivations des pays riches pour fournir une aide au développement aux pays pauvres ?

(LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

(528-538)

Leur propre intérêt, par exemple parce qu'aider le commerce des pays pauvres leur permettra d'acheter plus de produits aux pays riches

- 1, Prévenir et empêcher le développement de conditions favorables au terrorisme
- 2, Contribuer à la stabilité globale
- 3, Soutenir la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance
- 4, Avoir bonne conscience
- 5, Se faire des alliés politiques
- 6, Éviter que les citoyens de ces pays émigrent vers les pays riches
- 7, Pour aider les personnes qui sont dans le besoin (SPONTANÉ)
- 8, Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANÉ)
- 9, Autres (SPONTANÉ – SPÉCIFIER)
- 10, NSP
- 11, NEW

QC2	In what part of the world is, in your opinion, the need for European Development Assistance the greatest?
-----	---

- (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) **(539-546)**
- 1, Sub-Saharan Africa
  - 2, Indian sub-continent (India, Bangladesh, etc.)
  - 3, South East Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam, etc.)
  - 4, The Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc.)
  - 5, Latin America (South and Central America)
  - 6, The Middle East and North Africa
  - 7, The Pacific and Oceania (Papua New Guinea, etc.)
  - 8, DK

NEW

QC3	Have you ever heard or read about the European Consensus on Development?
-----	--

- (READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) **(547)**
- 1, Yes, and you know what it is
  - 2, Yes, but you don't really know what it is
  - 3, No
  - 4, DK

NEW

QC2	Selon vous, dans quelle partie du monde le besoin pour une aide européenne au développement est-il le plus important ?
-----	--

- (MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES) **(539-546)**
- 1, En Afrique Sub-saharienne
  - 2, Dans le sous-continent indien (Inde, Bangladesh, etc.)
  - 3, En Asie du Sud-est (Cambodge, Viêt-Nam, etc.)
  - 4, Dans les Caraïbes (Haïti, République Dominicaine, etc.)
  - 5, En Amérique latine (Amérique du Sud et Amérique centrale)
  - 6, Au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique du Nord
  - 7, Dans le Pacifique et en Océanie (Papouasie-Nouvelle Guinée, etc.)
  - 8, NSP

NEW

QC3	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler du Consensus Européen sur le Développement ?
-----	--

- (LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE) **(547)**
- 1, Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est
  - 2, Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment de quoi il s'agit
  - 3, Non
  - 4, NSP

NEW



(INT.: Remember, we are not talking here about humanitarian aid)

QC4 In December 2005, the European Union (meaning the – at that time - 25 Member States and the European Commission) adopted a new EU Strategy for Africa which provides a political framework for the European Union's relations with Africa over the coming years. The European Union provides development aid to Africa in a number of different fields. Which three of the following fields do you think are most important for European Union development aid?

(ENC.: Rappelez-vous que nous ne parlons toujours pas de l'aide humanitaire.)

QC4 En décembre 2005, l'Union européenne (c'est-à-dire les 25 Etats membres de l'époque et la Commission européenne) a adopté une nouvelle stratégie européenne pour l'Afrique qui fournit un cadre politique pour les relations avec l'Afrique pour les années à venir. L'Union européenne fournit une aide au développement à l'Afrique dans de nombreux domaines. Parmi les domaines suivants, selon vous, quels sont les 3 plus importants pour l'aide au développement de l'Union européenne ?

- (READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
- (548-558)
- 1, La paix et la sécurité
  - 2, La démocratie\ la bonne gouvernance
  - 3, Les droits de l'homme
  - 4, La lutte contre le SIDA\ HIV, la tuberculose, la malaria et d'autres maladies
  - 5, L'accès à l'éducation pour tous
  - 6, Le développement rural (pour parvenir à une autosuffisance pour les besoins alimentaires de base, etc.)
  - 7, La protection de l'environnement
  - 8, L'économie (les infrastructures y compris dans le domaine de l'énergie, de l'eau, des technologies, etc.)
  - 9, Les infrastructures sociales et les services sociaux
  - 10, Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANEOUS)
  - 11, NSP

- (READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
- (548-558)
- 1, Peace and security
  - 2, Democracy\ Good Governance
  - 3, Human rights
  - 4, The fight against HIV\ AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases
  - 5, Equal access to education
  - 6, Rural development (aimed at self-sufficiency in basic food requirements, etc.)
  - 7, Protection of the environment
  - 8, The economy (infrastructure including energy, water, technology, etc.)
  - 9, Social infrastructure and services
  - 10, None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
  - 11, DK

NEW

NEW

QC5 Dans l'Union européenne, des immigrants, africains par exemple, envoient souvent de l'argent à leur famille restée dans leur pays d'origine. En considérant que cette situation existe en (NOTRE PAYS), laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de ce que vous pensez ?

QC5 In the European Union, migrants, for example from Africa, often send money back to their relatives in their countries of origin. Thinking about this situation happening in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

- (LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPOSE)
- (559)
- 1, Ces flux financiers sont mauvais pour l'économie (NATIONALITE) car ils réduisent les ressources monétaires
  - 2, Ces flux financiers sont une bonne chose pour l'économie (NATIONALITE) car ils encouragent le commerce entre (NOTRE PAYS) et le pays de destination
  - 3, NSP

- (READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- (559)
- 1, These financial flows are bad for the (NATIONALITY) economy since they drain monetary resources
  - 2, These financial flows are good for the (NATIONALITY) economy since they encourage trade between (OUR COUNTRY) and the recipient country
  - 3, DK

NEW

NEW

QC6	In your opinion, which two of the following, if any, best explain the added value of the European Union, compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government, when it comes to providing development aid to developing countries in order to eradicate poverty?
-----	--

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

(560-566)

1,	The EU is active in cooperation programmes covering practically all developing countries
2,	Coherence between the actions of the EU Member States can be ensured
3,	The EU's cultural diversity results in a more effective and neutral expression of solidarity with developing countries
4,	The EU is the strongest and best recognised player on the international stage
5,	The EU does not add value compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government when it comes to combating poverty (SPONTANEOUS)
6,	Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)
7,	DK

NEW

QC7	Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals? (M)
-----	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(567)

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

EB62.2 QC2 TREND MODIFIED

QC6	Selon vous, parmi les propositions suivantes, quelles sont les deux, s'il y en a, qui expliquent le mieux la valeur ajoutée de l'Union européenne par rapport au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) pour fournir une aide au développement aux pays en voie de développement afin d'éradiquer la pauvreté ?
-----	---

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

(560-566)

1,	L'UE participe activement à des programmes de coopération qui couvrent pratiquement tous les pays en voie de développement
2,	Cela assure une cohérence entre les actions des Etats membres de l'UE
3,	La diversité culturelle de l'UE permet une solidarité plus efficace et plus neutre avec les pays en voie de développement
4,	L'UE est l'acteur le plus puissant et le plus reconnu sur la scène internationale
5,	L'UE n'apporte pas de valeur ajoutée par rapport au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) pour lutter contre la pauvreté (SPONTANE)
6,	Autre (SPONTANE – SPECIFIER)
7,	NSP

NEW

QC7	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ou lu quelque chose sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement ? (M)
-----	---

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(567)

1	Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est (N)
2	Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment de quoi il s'agit (N)
3	Non
4	NSP

EB62.2 QC2 TREND MODIFIED

QC8

In the year 2000, Heads of State of Governments representing nearly all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals and time wise we are half-way there. Please tell me which of these goals you personally think should be the top three priorities? (M)

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

1,	Reduce extreme poverty and hunger
2,	Achieve universal primary education
3,	Promote gender equality and empower women
4,	Reduce child mortality
5,	Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth
6,	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7,	Ensure a sustainable environment (including reducing the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water) (M)
8,	Develop a global partnership for development (including fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries and cancel developing countries debts) (N)
9,	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
10,	DK

EB62.2 QC3 TREND STRONGLY MODIFIED

QC8

En l'an 2000, les chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernements de presque tous les pays du monde se sont mis d'accord pour atteindre une série d'objectifs afin d'améliorer la vie des populations dans les pays en voie de développement d'ici 2015. On les appelle les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement et nous sommes maintenant à mi-chemin de l'objectif. Selon vous, parmi les objectifs suivants, quelles devraient être les trois principales priorités ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

1,	Réduire l'extrême pauvreté et la faim
2,	Assurer l'enseignement primaire pour tous
3,	Promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'émancipation des femmes (M)
4,	Réduire la mortalité infantile
5,	Réduire le taux de mortalité des femmes suite à un accouchement
6,	Combattre le sida/VIH, le paludisme et d'autres maladies
7,	Garantir un environnement durable (y compris la réduction du nombre de personnes qui n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable) (M)
8,	Créer un partenariat global pour le développement (y compris en ouvrant les marchés des pays riches aux pays en voie de développement et l'annulation de la dette des pays en voie de développement) (N)
9,	Aucune de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)
10,	NSP

EB62.2 QC3 TREND STRONGLY MODIFIED

QC9	Which two of the following measures and goals should be prioritised by the European Union (meaning the 27 Member State Governments and the European Commission) in order to make aid more effective?	<p>(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)</p> <p><b>(578-584)</b></p> <p>Ensure that development aid is shared fairly and transparently among all developing countries in accordance with their needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, Establish an effective division of tasks between donors</li> <li>2, Untie aid so that developing countries are not obliged to buy goods and services linked to the aid programmes from the donor country</li> <li>3, Reduce the administration costs for the beneficiary countries</li> <li>4, Make aid more long-term and predictable to facilitate a more stable planning for developing countries</li> <li>5, None of these (SPONTANEOUS)</li> <li>6, DK</li> <li>7, NEW</li> </ol>	<p>Parmi les mesures et objectifs suivants, quelles devraient être les deux principales priorités de l'Union européenne (c'est-à-dire les Gouvernements des 27 Etats membres et la Commission européenne) pour que l'aide soit plus efficace ?</p> <p>(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)</p> <p><b>(578-584)</b></p> <p>S'assurer que l'aide au développement est partagée équitablement et de manière transparente entre tous les pays en voie de développement en fonction de leurs besoins</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, Répartir les tâches entre pays donateurs de manière efficace</li> <li>2, Dissocier les aides, c'est-à-dire faire en sorte que les pays en voie de développement ne soient pas obligés d'acheter au pays donateur des biens et des services liés aux programmes d'aide</li> <li>3, Réduire les frais administratifs pour les pays bénéficiaires</li> <li>4, Etendre les aides sur le long terme et les rendre plus prévisibles pour que les pays en voie de développement puissent planifier ces aides de manière plus stable</li> <li>5, Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)</li> <li>6, NSP</li> <li>7, NEW</li> </ol>
QC10	In the years 2008-2013, the European Commission will be committed to giving close to 23 billion euros in development aid to the ACP countries (Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and Oceania countries). Who do you think should have the most influence on the priorities for this development aid?	<p>(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</p> <p><b>(585-595)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, The European Commission</li> <li>2, The Member States' governments</li> <li>3, The European Parliament</li> <li>4, European citizens, for example through petitions</li> <li>5, NGOs and other civil society organisations</li> <li>6, Governments in the recipient ACP countries</li> <li>7, Citizens in the recipient ACP countries</li> <li>8, Civil society organisations in the recipient ACP countries</li> <li>9, None of these (SPONTANEOUS)</li> <li>10, Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)</li> <li>11, DK</li> </ol> <p>NEW</p>	<p>Sur la période 2008-2013, la Commission européenne s'engagera à verser près de 23 milliards d'euros en aides au développement aux pays ACP (l'Afrique Sub-saharienne, les Caraïbes et les pays du Pacifique et de l'Océanie). Selon vous, qui devrait avoir le plus d'influence sur les priorités de cette aide au développement ?</p> <p>(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)</p> <p><b>(585-595)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, La Commission européenne</li> <li>2, Les Gouvernements des Etats membres</li> <li>3, Le Parlement européen</li> <li>4, Les citoyens européens, par exemple avec des pétitions</li> <li>5, Des ONG ou d'autres organisations de la société civile</li> <li>6, Les Gouvernements dans les pays ACP bénéficiaires</li> <li>7, Les citoyens dans les pays ACP bénéficiaires</li> <li>8, Des organisations de la société civile dans les pays ACP bénéficiaires</li> <li>9, Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)</li> <li>10, Autres (SPONTANE – SPECIFIER)</li> <li>11, NSP</li> </ol> <p>NEW</p>

# **TABLES**



QC1 Development aid means giving grants or loans to developing countries which aim to promote economic development and human welfare. We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, natural disaster, famine, etc.), but about development aid. What in your opinion are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Self-interest for example helping poor countries trade will enable them to buy more products from rich countries	Prevent and avoid favourable conditions for terrorism	Contribute to global stability	Encourage democracy and good governance	Have a clear conscience	Gain political allies	Avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries	To help people who are in need	None of these	Other	DK
	TOTAL								(SPONTANEOUS)	(SPONTANEOUS)	(SPONTANEOUS)	
EU27	26755	28%	19%	28%	22%	12%	15%	20%	11%	2%	1%	9%
BE	1040	28%	17%	39%	19%	16%	20%	20%	19%	1%	0%	1%
BG	1009	33%	15%	18%	12%	6%	16%	27%	11%	1%	-	23%
CZ	1060	29%	28%	35%	15%	9%	12%	31%	8%	1%	0%	4%
DK	1008	28%	20%	52%	41%	7%	3%	29%	4%	1%	1%	3%
D-W	1006	23%	24%	38%	29%	11%	12%	24%	5%	1%	1%	4%
DE	1534	23%	24%	38%	29%	12%	13%	24%	5%	1%	1%	4%
D-E	528	23%	24%	38%	29%	13%	16%	24%	5%	1%	0%	2%
EE	1001	23%	19%	37%	17%	7%	22%	33%	3%	0%	0%	11%
EL	1000	45%	17%	28%	14%	15%	26%	19%	8%	1%	0%	1%
ES	1006	28%	9%	13%	11%	15%	19%	16%	21%	2%	0%	16%
FR	1031	31%	14%	25%	16%	19%	22%	27%	9%	1%	1%	7%
IE	1000	34%	22%	25%	25%	14%	13%	7%	18%	1%	1%	14%
IT	1000	18%	28%	26%	32%	9%	6%	17%	19%	2%	0%	7%
CY	500	61%	8%	17%	7%	8%	41%	29%	6%	-	0%	7%
LV	1006	31%	16%	19%	11%	12%	32%	23%	6%	1%	1%	7%
LT	1029	16%	20%	30%	11%	15%	9%	25%	1%	4%	1%	12%
LU	500	37%	14%	25%	26%	13%	10%	29%	20%	2%	2%	3%
HU	1000	28%	21%	15%	14%	15%	22%	30%	22%	1%	1%	5%
MIT	500	22%	18%	18%	44%	12%	6%	12%	13%	0%	1%	15%
NL	1000	37%	12%	59%	31%	10%	10%	13%	7%	1%	1%	2%
AT	1011	18%	24%	24%	24%	14%	14%	24%	29%	2%	0%	5%
PL	1000	31%	22%	26%	15%	14%	13%	24%	6%	1%	0%	8%
PT	1013	32%	21%	29%	17%	10%	14%	8%	21%	1%	0%	14%
RO	1037	31%	11%	18%	16%	4%	13%	15%	11%	1%	-	30%
SI	1015	22%	18%	20%	16%	18%	29%	17%	23%	2%	1%	4%
SK	1094	32%	30%	34%	22%	9%	13%	24%	10%	1%	-	6%
FI	1041	23%	23%	38%	25%	13%	11%	16%	20%	1%	1%	4%
SE	1011	41%	17%	33%	30%	16%	10%	10%	13%	1%	1%	6%
UK	1310	35%	17%	28%	28%	10%	16%	10%	1%	5%	1%	13%

QC2 In what part of the world is, in your opinion, the need for European Development Assistance the greatest? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Sub-Saharan Africa	Indian sub-continent (India, Bangladesh, etc.)	South East Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam, etc.)	The Caribbean (Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc.)	Latin America (South and Central America)	The Middle East and North Africa	The Pacific and Oceania (Papa New Guinea, etc.)	DK
EU27	26755								
BE	1040	64%	34%	26%	8%	19%	29%	8%	13%
BG	1009	77%	42%	26%	13%	27%	31%	9%	2%
CZ	1060	51%	18%	15%	4%	5%	16%	13%	39%
DK	1008	55%	35%	21%	9%	9%	36%	13%	12%
D-W	1006	85%	48%	31%	5%	20%	35%	8%	5%
DE	1534	76%	35%	27%	7%	29%	29%	9%	8%
D-E	528	76%	35%	26%	7%	29%	30%	10%	7%
EE	1001	74%	35%	24%	6%	28%	35%	13%	6%
EL	1000	59%	27%	27%	5%	9%	32%	6%	25%
ES	1000	75%	48%	34%	6%	24%	39%	9%	1%
FR	1031	73%	21%	15%	5%	29%	26%	3%	11%
IE	1000	67%	42%	32%	16%	16%	25%	7%	10%
IT	1000	63%	40%	33%	11%	25%	24%	7%	15%
LV	500	54%	38%	23%	6%	19%	26%	4%	13%
CY	500	85%	54%	47%	3%	16%	22%	6%	5%
LT	1006	54%	29%	16%	3%	7%	21%	5%	23%
LU	1029	35%	27%	25%	3%	24%	24%	6%	32%
HU	500	82%	36%	30%	7%	26%	20%	8%	10%
MT	1000	57%	37%	35%	7%	9%	27%	18%	17%
NL	500	75%	58%	32%	5%	24%	11%	7%	8%
PL	1000	75%	45%	28%	10%	18%	28%	10%	7%
AT	1011	62%	38%	31%	15%	24%	30%	15%	13%
PT	1000	57%	21%	17%	4%	17%	30%	8%	13%
RO	1013	71%	24%	18%	4%	13%	27%	14%	16%
SI	1037	54%	29%	25%	6%	8%	24%	11%	29%
SK	1015	69%	35%	28%	3%	13%	45%	10%	8%
FI	1094	60%	43%	37%	9%	13%	34%	23%	11%
SE	1041	71%	41%	31%	3%	14%	34%	7%	6%
UK	1011	72%	37%	29%	8%	18%	46%	6%	9%
UK	1310	53%	37%	26%	8%	13%	35%	5%	18%



OC3 Have you ever heard or read about the European Consensus on Development?

	TOTAL	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	DK	Yes
EU27	26755	6%	19%	73%	2%	25%
BE	1040	4%	24%	72%	-	28%
BG	1009	4%	14%	76%	6%	18%
CZ	1060	4%	13%	82%	1%	17%
DK	1008	4%	21%	73%	2%	25%
D-W	1006	13%	24%	60%	3%	37%
DE	1534	11%	25%	61%	3%	36%
D-E	528	7%	27%	63%	3%	34%
EE	1001	4%	25%	67%	4%	29%
EL	1000	7%	16%	77%	-	23%
ES	1006	6%	13%	80%	1%	19%
FR	1031	4%	25%	70%	1%	29%
IE	1000	8%	17%	67%	8%	25%
IT	1000	4%	16%	76%	4%	20%
CY	500	3%	10%	81%	6%	13%
LV	1006	3%	21%	75%	1%	24%
LT	1029	7%	25%	66%	2%	32%
LU	500	8%	18%	72%	2%	26%
HU	1000	4%	22%	72%	2%	26%
MT	500	6%	16%	76%	2%	22%
NL	1000	3%	21%	75%	1%	24%
AT	1011	4%	25%	68%	3%	29%
PL	1000	4%	16%	78%	2%	20%
PT	1013	8%	19%	73%	-	27%
RO	1037	5%	19%	66%	10%	24%
SI	1015	6%	22%	71%	1%	28%
SK	1094	7%	33%	59%	1%	40%
FI	1041	4%	27%	68%	1%	31%
SE	1011	4%	21%	72%	3%	25%
UK	1310	5%	10%	84%	1%	15%

Africa over the coming years. The European Union provides development aid to Africa in a number of different fields. Which three of the following fields do you think are most important for European Union development aid? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Peace and security	Democracy\ Good Governance	Human rights	The fight against HIV\ AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases	Equal access to education	Rural development (aimed at self-sufficiency in basic food requirements, etc.)	Protection of the environment	The economy (infrastructure including energy, water, technology, etc.)	Social infrastructure and services	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	26755	43%	17%	37%	46%	29%	30%	12%	25%	13%	1%	6%
BE	1040	38%	19%	35%	47%	50%	42%	11%	25%	15%	1%	1%
BG	1009	50%	15%	32%	45%	16%	17%	12%	26%	9%	1%	16%
CZ	1060	47%	12%	32%	57%	24%	27%	14%	30%	14%	1%	2%
DK	1008	42%	24%	39%	57%	41%	30%	14%	28%	7%	0%	2%
D-W	1006	42%	18%	42%	45%	30%	41%	11%	25%	13%	1%	5%
DE	1534	43%	17%	40%	45%	32%	40%	12%	26%	13%	1%	5%
D-E	528	44%	14%	34%	43%	39%	37%	12%	31%	14%	1%	3%
EE	1001	38%	12%	24%	51%	27%	10%	17%	28%	16%	1%	17%
EL	1000	66%	18%	54%	52%	15%	25%	17%	23%	19%	0%	-
ES	1006	46%	11%	31%	33%	30%	30%	12%	25%	19%	1%	6%
FR	1031	47%	16%	37%	47%	40%	29%	16%	26%	14%	1%	3%
IE	1000	48%	20%	48%	52%	21%	26%	13%	19%	4%	0%	11%
IT	1000	31%	21%	37%	40%	25%	26%	6%	24%	19%	2%	8%
CY	500	56%	16%	46%	51%	36%	35%	8%	28%	10%	-	2%
LV	1006	48%	7%	25%	56%	21%	18%	16%	30%	4%	1%	8%
LT	1029	46%	19%	31%	47%	19%	15%	13%	27%	14%	2%	9%
LU	500	54%	15%	40%	53%	40%	28%	10%	13%	11%	1%	3%
HU	1000	53%	19%	34%	48%	18%	24%	26%	33%	11%	0%	3%
MT	500	56%	39%	50%	44%	29%	11%	11%	15%	4%	-	5%
NL	1000	39%	21%	37%	55%	36%	53%	8%	27%	6%	0%	3%
AT	1011	44%	19%	36%	47%	25%	42%	11%	29%	19%	1%	3%
PL	1000	40%	10%	36%	57%	28%	20%	13%	22%	7%	1%	8%
PT	1013	61%	19%	42%	61%	24%	27%	9%	16%	5%	1%	4%
RO	1037	56%	21%	45%	41%	25%	17%	13%	17%	10%	1%	11%
SI	1015	52%	12%	35%	53%	33%	20%	14%	29%	16%	1%	1%
SK	1094	58%	17%	42%	59%	23%	27%	13%	25%	11%	1%	2%
FI	1041	49%	14%	39%	57%	33%	30%	17%	21%	10%	0%	1%
SE	1011	54%	29%	48%	55%	20%	28%	15%	20%	5%	1%	4%
UK	1310	33%	16%	33%	45%	26%	35%	11%	31%	12%	4%	8%

QC5 In the European Union, migrants, for example from Africa, often send money back to their relatives in their countries of origin. Thinking about this situation happening in (OUR COUNTRY), which of the following statements comes closest to your view? (ROTATE)

	TOTAL	These financial flows are bad for the (NATIONALITY) economy since they drain monetary resources	These financial flows are good for the (NATIONALITY) economy since they encourage trade between (OUR COUNTRY) and the recipient country	DK
EU27	26755	30%	40%	30%
BE	1040	45%	44%	11%
BG	1009	11%	45%	44%
CZ	1060	37%	41%	22%
DK	1008	39%	40%	21%
D-W	1006	25%	36%	39%
DE	1534	25%	36%	39%
D-E	528	28%	33%	39%
EE	1001	30%	35%	35%
EL	1000	58%	38%	4%
ES	1006	27%	34%	39%
FR	1031	38%	40%	22%
IE	1000	33%	37%	30%
IT	1000	24%	34%	42%
CY	500	62%	24%	14%
LV	1006	50%	31%	19%
LT	1029	31%	42%	27%
LU	500	29%	48%	23%
HU	1000	37%	36%	27%
MT	500	44%	24%	32%
NL	1000	36%	39%	25%
AT	1011	32%	39%	29%
PL	1000	27%	46%	27%
PT	1013	36%	37%	27%
RO	1037	15%	52%	33%
SI	1015	35%	42%	23%
SK	1094	32%	45%	23%
FI	1041	24%	57%	19%
SE	1011	24%	46%	30%
UK	1310	33%	47%	20%

QC6 In your opinion, which two of the following, if any, best explain the added value of the European Union, compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government, when it comes to providing development aid to developing countries in order to eradicate poverty? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	The EU is active in cooperation programmes covering practically all developing countries	Coherence between the actions of the EU Member States can be ensured	The EU's cultural diversity results in a more effective and neutral expression of solidarity with developing countries	The EU is the strongest and best recognised player on the international stage	The EU does not add value compared to the (NATIONALITY) Government when it comes to combating poverty (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	26755	28%	23%	22%	24%	5%	0%	28%
BE	1040	40%	40%	27%	23%	4%	1%	10%
BG	1009	39%	23%	11%	20%	1%	0%	38%
CZ	1060	35%	24%	20%	21%	2%	0%	23%
DK	1008	39%	49%	23%	28%	4%	0%	14%
D-W	1006	21%	22%	30%	31%	7%	0%	19%
DE	1534	22%	24%	30%	30%	7%	0%	18%
D-E	528	27%	30%	31%	27%	6%	0%	13%
EE	1001	36%	34%	20%	20%	1%	0%	31%
EL	1000	46%	36%	27%	32%	5%	-	6%
ES	1006	18%	12%	16%	18%	5%	0%	48%
FR	1031	29%	26%	27%	22%	5%	1%	24%
IE	1000	30%	26%	26%	23%	5%	1%	35%
IT	1000	24%	21%	18%	23%	3%	0%	32%
CY	500	50%	35%	25%	20%	1%	-	27%
LV	1006	29%	27%	13%	20%	4%	-	30%
LT	1029	31%	19%	15%	15%	2%	-	41%
LU	500	39%	26%	22%	24%	4%	0%	18%
HU	1000	28%	30%	19%	28%	9%	1%	23%
MT	500	33%	16%	20%	18%	3%	0%	42%
NL	1000	39%	29%	19%	20%	9%	1%	19%
AT	1011	36%	28%	31%	24%	9%	0%	21%
PL	1000	31%	20%	18%	31%	4%	0%	21%
PT	1013	35%	23%	20%	23%	3%	0%	35%
RO	1037	38%	26%	12%	21%	6%	1%	34%
SI	1015	34%	24%	26%	30%	1%	1%	20%
SK	1094	48%	33%	26%	26%	1%	0%	16%
FI	1041	35%	26%	18%	33%	9%	1%	14%
SE	1011	27%	31%	22%	22%	6%	0%	26%
UK	1310	23%	17%	22%	20%	3%	0%	41%

QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?

	TOTAL	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	DK	Yes
EU27	26755	4%	14%	80%	2%	18%
BE	1040	6%	24%	70%	-	30%
BG	1009	4%	11%	82%	3%	15%
CZ	1060	4%	15%	80%	1%	19%
DK	1008	8%	25%	66%	1%	33%
D-W	1006	4%	15%	78%	3%	19%
DE	1534	4%	15%	78%	3%	19%
D-E	528	4%	16%	78%	2%	20%
EE	1001	2%	15%	79%	4%	17%
EL	1000	3%	11%	85%	1%	14%
ES	1006	4%	8%	87%	1%	12%
FR	1031	3%	9%	88%	-	12%
IE	1000	7%	15%	72%	6%	22%
IT	1000	4%	14%	77%	5%	18%
CY	500	1%	5%	88%	6%	6%
LV	1006	2%	17%	80%	1%	19%
LT	1029	4%	16%	78%	2%	20%
LU	500	3%	11%	84%	2%	14%
HU	1000	5%	21%	73%	1%	26%
MT	500	4%	10%	84%	2%	14%
NL	1000	8%	30%	61%	1%	38%
AT	1011	4%	23%	71%	2%	27%
PL	1000	4%	13%	81%	2%	17%
PT	1013	7%	17%	76%	-	24%
RO	1037	4%	16%	72%	8%	20%
SI	1015	7%	27%	65%	1%	34%
SK	1094	6%	21%	71%	2%	27%
FI	1041	5%	24%	70%	1%	29%
SE	1011	7%	34%	58%	1%	41%
UK	1310	4%	10%	86%	-	14%

QC8 In the year 2000, Heads of State of Governments representing nearly all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals and time wise we are half-way there. Please tell me which of these goals you personally think should be the top three priorities? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Reduce extreme poverty and hunger	Achieve universal primary education	Promote gender equality and empower women	Reduce child mortality	Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Ensure a sustainable environment (including reducing the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water)	Develop a global partnership for development (including fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries and cancel developing countries debts)	DK	
EU27	26755	66%	34%	14%	31%	9%	46%	32%	19%	1%	6%
BE	1040	66%	56%	23%	27%	8%	43%	33%	21%	0%	1%
BG	1009	74%	18%	7%	43%	9%	44%	14%	13%	0%	15%
CZ	1060	67%	39%	11%	31%	11%	53%	32%	14%	1%	2%
DK	1008	74%	41%	20%	16%	4%	61%	45%	23%	0%	3%
D-W	1006	68%	39%	20%	33%	8%	46%	40%	15%	1%	3%
DE	1534	67%	41%	20%	33%	7%	45%	40%	16%	1%	3%
D-E	528	65%	48%	19%	35%	6%	42%	40%	18%	1%	1%
EE	1001	56%	34%	4%	36%	5%	58%	19%	13%	1%	15%
EL	1000	83%	32%	13%	49%	18%	47%	29%	17%	0%	-
ES	1006	69%	32%	12%	35%	7%	38%	24%	20%	0%	5%
FR	1031	67%	41%	18%	30%	7%	50%	39%	19%	0%	4%
IE	1000	69%	26%	19%	29%	15%	49%	25%	21%	1%	9%
IT	1000	52%	36%	14%	33%	9%	39%	25%	21%	2%	7%
CY	500	91%	40%	19%	24%	9%	43%	37%	19%	0%	3%
LV	1006	61%	30%	7%	30%	6%	52%	16%	10%	3%	9%
LT	1029	71%	27%	12%	33%	8%	51%	16%	17%	1%	7%
LU	500	76%	47%	17%	20%	4%	48%	31%	14%	2%	3%
HU	1000	72%	30%	13%	34%	12%	50%	34%	20%	0%	3%
MT	500	78%	50%	14%	27%	10%	54%	23%	9%	-	5%
NL	1000	67%	33%	22%	26%	6%	56%	35%	31%	1%	4%
AT	1011	62%	31%	17%	26%	15%	49%	49%	25%	1%	2%
PL	1000	66%	27%	9%	33%	8%	55%	19%	19%	2%	8%
PT	1013	83%	23%	14%	42%	10%	58%	22%	14%	0%	3%
RO	1037	76%	38%	10%	24%	11%	34%	22%	21%	0%	13%
SI	1015	65%	41%	11%	36%	10%	51%	37%	23%	0%	1%
SK	1094	75%	38%	16%	35%	12%	49%	28%	21%	0%	2%
FI	1041	72%	44%	24%	19%	8%	54%	51%	10%	-	1%
SE	1011	77%	40%	25%	16%	4%	58%	45%	20%	-	2%
UK	1310	61%	22%	7%	27%	13%	47%	41%	22%	3%	10%

QC9 Which two of the following measures and goals should be prioritised by the European Union (meaning the 27 Member State Governments and the European Commission) in order to make aid more effective? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Ensure that development aid is shared fairly and transparently among all developing countries in accordance with their needs	Establish an effective division of tasks between donors	Untie aid so that developing countries are not obliged to buy goods and services linked to the aid programmes from the donor country	Reduce the administration costs for the beneficiary countries	Make aid more long-term and predictable to facilitate a more stable planning for developing countries	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	26755	53%	17%	21%	22%	34%	2%	12%
BE	1040	58%	27%	22%	24%	39%	1%	2%
BG	1009	66%	14%	11%	16%	23%	0%	23%
CZ	1060	62%	13%	24%	18%	32%	2%	5%
DK	1008	48%	16%	32%	34%	47%	1%	5%
D-W	1006	61%	12%	28%	28%	29%	2%	6%
DE	1534	62%	13%	29%	26%	31%	2%	5%
D-E	528	63%	15%	32%	19%	35%	3%	3%
EE	1001	56%	18%	14%	11%	34%	1%	20%
EL	1000	69%	33%	21%	18%	26%	1%	2%
ES	1006	49%	9%	15%	16%	25%	2%	22%
FR	1031	57%	27%	20%	21%	32%	2%	9%
IE	1000	53%	20%	25%	26%	31%	1%	15%
IT	1000	42%	19%	24%	18%	33%	2%	13%
CY	500	73%	31%	23%	17%	31%	-	9%
LV	1006	48%	16%	16%	15%	33%	2%	17%
LT	1029	51%	21%	13%	17%	25%	3%	20%
LU	500	65%	19%	13%	15%	40%	3%	6%
HU	1000	53%	28%	34%	13%	29%	2%	8%
MT	500	57%	13%	11%	21%	34%	0%	19%
NL	1000	56%	21%	26%	15%	51%	1%	7%
AT	1011	47%	26%	30%	23%	38%	2%	9%
PL	1000	45%	15%	12%	29%	37%	1%	13%
PT	1013	62%	25%	19%	17%	22%	1%	16%
RO	1037	57%	16%	19%	14%	32%	0%	21%
SI	1015	54%	19%	25%	22%	41%	2%	3%
SK	1094	70%	21%	23%	19%	40%	1%	4%
FI	1041	72%	14%	20%	16%	45%	0%	3%
SE	1011	51%	11%	26%	25%	56%	1%	7%
UK	1310	43%	10%	16%	30%	38%	4%	17%

OC10 In the years 2008-2013, the European Commission will be committed to giving close to 23 billion euros in development aid to the ACP countries (Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and Oceania countries). Who do you think should have the most influence on the priorities for this development aid? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	The European Commission	The Member States' governments	The European Parliament	European citizens, for example through petitions	NGOs and other civil society organisations	Governments in the recipient ACP countries	Citizens in the recipient ACP countries	Civil society organisations in the recipient ACP countries	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27												
26755												
BE	1040	32%	26%	28%	14%	19%	15%	15%	16%	2%	0%	15%
BG	1009	39%	28%	28%	14%	32%	12%	23%	27%	2%	0%	3%
CZ	1060	41%	25%	32%	11%	7%	11%	8%	12%	1%	-	29%
DK	1008	31%	30%	28%	9%	22%	21%	16%	19%	2%	0%	9%
D-W	1006	34%	35%	32%	11%	33%	17%	23%	27%	1%	1%	5%
DE	1534	37%	23%	35%	15%	25%	8%	14%	20%	4%	0%	11%
D-E	528	36%	23%	35%	16%	24%	10%	14%	19%	4%	0%	10%
EE	1001	32%	23%	34%	16%	17%	17%	16%	19%	4%	-	6%
EL	1001	36%	26%	27%	7%	15%	14%	9%	17%	2%	1%	25%
ES	1000	47%	40%	37%	25%	26%	30%	29%	18%	1%	-	1%
FR	1006	27%	27%	21%	11%	24%	11%	11%	7%	1%	1%	24%
FR	1031	34%	27%	28%	16%	28%	14%	18%	15%	1%	1%	13%
IE	1000	34%	25%	22%	13%	22%	10%	16%	15%	0%	1%	27%
IT	1000	25%	25%	29%	14%	11%	14%	10%	15%	3%	1%	16%
CY	500	58%	62%	51%	18%	8%	9%	5%	9%	-	-	9%
LV	1006	28%	25%	22%	10%	11%	9%	11%	8%	2%	-	20%
LT	1029	37%	21%	30%	8%	12%	11%	10%	14%	2%	0%	22%
LU	500	35%	31%	16%	18%	40%	10%	9%	13%	3%	1%	7%
HU	1000	35%	29%	38%	10%	12%	26%	15%	16%	2%	0%	13%
MT	500	44%	41%	28%	18%	14%	8%	8%	5%	1%	0%	15%
NL	1000	27%	20%	27%	12%	26%	13%	21%	40%	1%	0%	11%
AT	1011	36%	41%	31%	24%	27%	20%	21%	20%	4%	0%	11%
PL	1000	31%	22%	26%	13%	15%	20%	18%	18%	1%	0%	15%
PT	1013	58%	34%	29%	11%	16%	12%	5%	11%	0%	0%	20%
RO	1037	51%	42%	41%	9%	13%	21%	10%	12%	0%	-	21%
SI	1015	41%	32%	41%	13%	29%	16%	13%	16%	2%	1%	5%
SK	1094	44%	42%	40%	17%	21%	24%	14%	20%	0%	0%	7%
FI	1041	29%	34%	25%	11%	28%	19%	19%	22%	0%	0%	5%
SE	1011	31%	30%	25%	13%	16%	15%	22%	25%	0%	-	9%
UK	1310	18%	16%	19%	17%	8%	14%	19%	12%	5%	0%	25%