

Development Aid in times of economic turmoil

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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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INTRODUCTION

Beginning in Autumn 2008, the world experienced the most important financial and economic downturn since the 1930s. The impacts of the crisis intensified in 2009: as the unemployment rate rose in parallel with fiscal constraints, putting more and more pressure on aid budgets for developing countries. Experiencing large falls in GDP, the three Baltic States and Ireland were among those countries most affected¹. Against this backdrop, the Directorate-General for Development launched a Eurobarometer study to gauge public support for development aid in times of economic turmoil.²

Though the impact of the crisis on how Europeans would view the importance of development aid was the trigger, this most recent survey is part of a series exploring European awareness of development issues since 2004.³ Comparisons with results of previous studies are made where applicable.

The first part of the report shows that Europeans have a good perception of the big picture, namely the key life-threatening challenges faced by people in developing countries. Against this backdrop, this study shows that though Europeans have little understanding of the workings of development cooperation, they have a genuine interest in knowing more, namely through better press coverage (section 2). Furthermore, Europeans would like to see the European Union take a greater stake in the international debate on development, because they believe that it would bring added value (section 3).

Europeans appear to be staunch supporters of development aid, despite the economic crisis. They would back a strategy aimed at “keeping our promises” as pursued by the European Commission (section 4).

The final section of this report shows a somewhat paradoxical situation. Most Europeans do understand how development cooperation can help serve alternative goals, such as trade or global stability. However, it is hard to say whether they approve this or not. Indeed, despite the “realist interests” that development cooperation helps to pursue, the United Nations is the front-runner in terms of the most relevant organisation to help poor countries. The European Union comes second.

The report details the EU-wide findings as well as country-by-country breakdowns. They show that development cooperation brings the European Union closer. Aid effectiveness calls for greater coherence and consensus among Member States. European polling shows that since 2004 cross-country differences are narrowing, especially between the so-called NMS12⁴ and the rest of the Member States.

¹ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb020>

² http://ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_PDF_COM_2009_0160_F_EN_ACTE.pdf

³ In December 2004, a first study was conducted. In March 2007, a second study was conducted in the 27 Member States (Special Eurobarometer 222 ‘Attitudes towards Development Aid’ conducted among the then 25 Member States of the European Union – http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_222_en.pdf). Later the same year, another study was undertaken in the 12 Member States that had recently joined the European Union (See ‘Citizens of the new EU Member States and Development Aid’ – http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_286_en.pdf). Although the current questionnaire has changed considerably compared to previous surveys, a few questions remain constant and earlier results are comparable with the latest set of data.

⁴ NMS12 : 12 New Member States, which accessed the EU since May 2004.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the findings of a special Eurobarometer conducted in May-June 2009. It was aimed at assessing whether the economic downturn affected public support for development cooperation.

- Overall, despite the severity of the economic crisis, public support for development cooperation remains high; around 90% of Europeans still believe development is important.
- In line with the European Union's pro-poor development policies, one in two Europeans sees poverty as the greatest challenge faced by developing countries, placing it above the economic and food crisis (35%). Europeans seem to see that beyond the economic slump, poverty is the overwhelming structural problem.
- After a decade of communication, despite some progress, awareness of the Millennium Development Goals remains low. Almost three-quarters of Europeans have never heard of them. Europeans understand the big challenges faced by developing economies but do not perceive how their governments are fighting global poverty. There is no lack of interest, however, since 42% of Europeans argue for more media coverage of development issues.
- 72% of Europeans are in favour of honouring or going beyond existing aid commitments to the developing world. Public support for the European Union's motto "keeping our promises" is real.
- Around two out of three Europeans cite self-interested motivations for giving aid (64%), namely trade, terrorism, migration and political relations with third countries. In spite of that, one in three Europeans agree that the United Nations is the best placed to provide assistance to developing countries. The European Union (26%) and the United States of America (20%) follow.
- The majority of high taxpayers (51% of those aged 40 to 54) agree that the European Union should keep its promises. However, they are the least likely to go beyond what has already been promised.
- A large majority of European citizens (61%) feel that Europe can positively contribute to the debate on global development.
- As one would anticipate, the answers to this poll are affected by the socio-economic well being of respondents. The most differentiating variables are education and age. Political views also affect the responses given. Whereas people in their twenties can be deemed as staunch aid-enthusiasts, the elderly are more likely to be sceptical about development cooperation. The same can be said of the lower earning profiles.
- Support for development cooperation rises with education and income. Europeans who are least likely to come under pressure because of globalisation (youngsters who do not work and highly qualified professionals) are the most supportive of development assistance.

1. THE GREATEST CHALLENGES FACING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

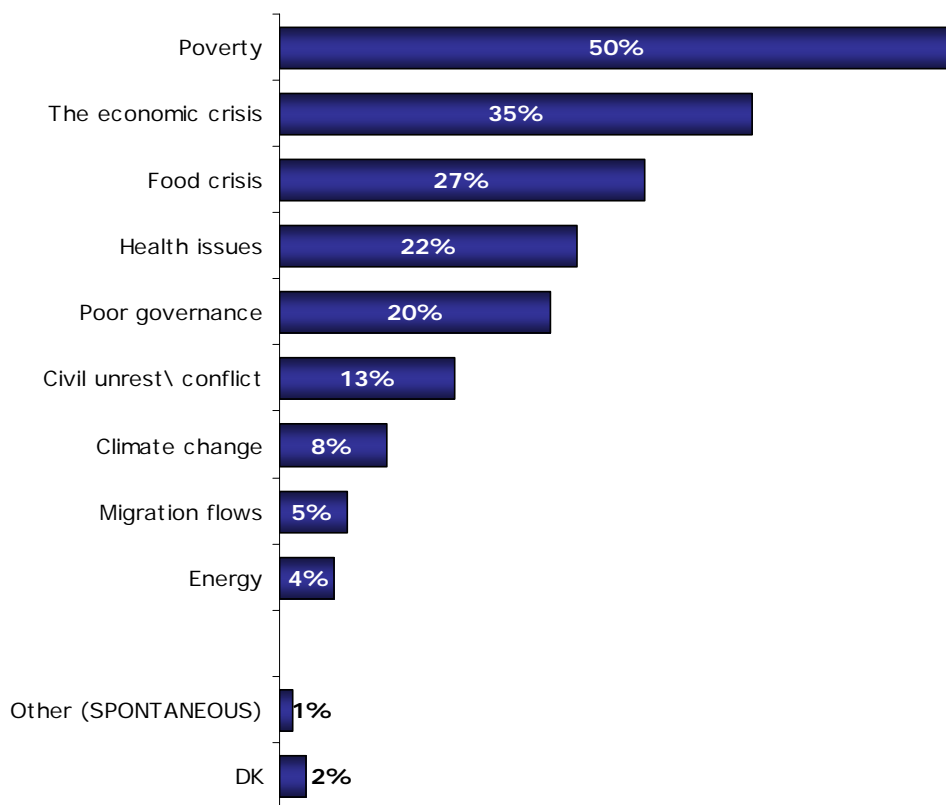
One in two Europeans sees poverty as the greatest challenge faced by developing countries, placing it above the economic and food crisis. Europeans understand that beyond the economic slump, poverty is an essential structural crisis. This is in line with the European Union's approach to challenges faced by partner countries.

When asked to identify the main problems facing developing countries, a number of issues emerge, but the primary one is poverty, cited by one in two respondents (50%). This has not changed since 2007.⁵ Europeans understand that the single biggest global crisis is poverty. This perception is consistent with the policy shift towards pro-poor policies in the late 1990s.

When considering the "current" challenges faced by people in developing countries, Europeans also cite the recent economic and food crises. They seem to consider the immediate pressures as more critical in the short run than the underlying long-term challenges.

⁵ Back in 2004, the fight against HIV/AIDS came first (36%) and poverty second. This result was probably influenced by the international day for the fight against HIV/AIDS in early December, the time the survey was conducted.

QF6 In your opinion what are the two biggest challenges currently facing developing countries? EU-wide averages. Percentage of respondents having answered:



A short time ahead of the United Nations climate conference in Copenhagen, the small share of respondents citing climate change as an important challenge may appear surprising. Two considerations may help put this figure into perspective. First, the questions focused on the "current challenges". Thus, respondents probably felt that currently climate change was probably less of an immediate threat than the food crisis, for example. Second, Europeans probably do not consider climate change as a specific test for developing countries. Indeed, it is a global challenge faced by people all over the world. One would not be able to argue that Europeans consider climate change a minor problem; other polls show that global warming is seen as a major challenge by 65% of Europeans (see Special Eurobarometer 313)⁶.

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_313_en.pdf

QF6 In your opinion what are the two biggest challenges currently facing developing countries? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Poverty	The economic crisis	Food crisis	Health issues	Poor governance	Civil unrest\ conflict	Climate change	Migration flows	Energy	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	50%	35%	27%	22%	20%	13%	8%	5%	4%	1%	2%
BE	47%	31%	35%	27%	17%	14%	12%	5%	3%	0%	1%
BG	49%	52%	19%	21%	16%	7%	7%	8%	8%	0%	4%
CZ	48%	31%	33%	36%	5%	25%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%
DK	49%	18%	19%	40%	20%	25%	15%	7%	2%	1%	1%
DE	52%	30%	30%	21%	24%	11%	13%	3%	4%	1%	1%
EE	48%	40%	29%	29%	13%	17%	4%	2%	3%	1%	3%
IE	41%	35%	29%	27%	22%	16%	11%	4%	3%	0%	3%
EL	57%	41%	20%	22%	13%	11%	11%	16%	3%	0%	0%
ES	58%	37%	24%	15%	23%	8%	6%	6%	2%	1%	2%
FR	50%	30%	36%	28%	23%	9%	6%	5%	6%	0%	1%
IT	44%	45%	24%	18%	15%	12%	4%	11%	5%	0%	4%
CY	46%	41%	23%	35%	9%	11%	10%	14%	4%	0%	1%
LV	50%	54%	13%	15%	21%	14%	2%	8%	3%	1%	3%
LT	47%	49%	16%	16%	21%	14%	1%	8%	7%	1%	4%
LU	48%	29%	17%	29%	25%	17%	11%	3%	4%	1%	2%
HU	58%	48%	27%	24%	9%	7%	7%	2%	8%	1%	1%
MT	30%	39%	15%	13%	36%	17%	9%	17%	8%	1%	3%
NL	40%	14%	34%	26%	29%	35%	8%	3%	7%	2%	1%
AT	43%	32%	30%	23%	17%	16%	17%	6%	6%	1%	2%
PL	38%	50%	22%	18%	14%	15%	8%	4%	8%	0%	5%
PT	57%	42%	25%	17%	11%	9%	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%
RO	55%	60%	17%	12%	18%	8%	5%	3%	4%	0%	4%
SI	50%	48%	18%	20%	13%	19%	14%	3%	2%	2%	0%
SK	57%	40%	29%	24%	11%	17%	6%	3%	4%	0%	1%
FI	48%	10%	26%	42%	24%	24%	8%	3%	2%	2%	2%
SE	51%	14%	13%	28%	33%	37%	11%	2%	2%	3%	1%
UK	54%	24%	28%	26%	27%	13%	8%	3%	3%	2%	3%

highest percentage by country
 highest percentage by items




lowest percentage by country
 lowest percentage by items

Europeans from Member States having most recently joined tend to place greater weight on the economic crisis (49%) compared to their EU15 counterparts (32%). Around half of the respondents or more from Romania, Latvia, Bulgaria and Poland believe that this is a substantial problem for the developing countries. In other countries that have been hardest-hit by the economic crisis, Ireland (35%) and United Kingdom (24%), this is deemed to be less of a threat to developing countries.

Other interesting country-by-country differences can also be found: **Poverty** is much more an issue for respondents in Spain and Hungary (58% in both cases), Greece and Slovakia (57%) compared to those interviewed in Poland (38%) and Malta (30%).

Climate change is mentioned by 17% of the respondents in Austria, and 15% in Denmark. Respondents from the Baltic countries are much less concerned by this issue: just 1% of respondents in Lithuania, 2% in Latvia and 4% in Estonia have cited climate change as one of the two biggest challenges currently facing developing countries.

QF6 In your opinion what are the two biggest challenges currently facing developing countries? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Poverty	The economic crisis	Food crisis	Health issues	Poor governance	Civil unrest\ conflict	Climate change	Migration flows	Energy	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	50%	35%	27%	22%	20%	13%	8%	5%	4%	1%	2%
Age											
 15-24	52%	39%	26%	23%	16%	13%	7%	5%	4%	1%	3%
25-39	48%	38%	26%	22%	21%	13%	8%	5%	5%	1%	2%
40-54	50%	36%	26%	22%	22%	15%	8%	6%	4%	1%	1%
55 +	50%	31%	29%	22%	20%	12%	8%	5%	4%	1%	3%
Education (End of)											
 15-	33%	29%	54%	21%	3%	6%	5%	18%	10%	1%	3%
16-19	37%	28%	50%	22%	5%	8%	5%	19%	13%	1%	2%
20+	32%	25%	46%	23%	5%	10%	5%	26%	16%	1%	2%
Still studying	37%	26%	52%	22%	4%	9%	5%	17%	15%	1%	3%
Respondent occupation scale											
 Self-employed	46%	38%	25%	17%	23%	15%	9%	7%	6%	1%	3%
Managers	46%	32%	26%	23%	27%	17%	11%	4%	5%	1%	1%
Other white collar	47%	37%	26%	22%	22%	16%	8%	6%	5%	1%	1%
Manual workers	53%	37%	28%	23%	19%	12%	7%	5%	4%	1%	2%
House persons	51%	38%	26%	23%	18%	10%	9%	4%	3%	1%	2%
Unemployed	51%	41%	24%	20%	19%	10%	7%	6%	3%	1%	3%
Retired	50%	30%	29%	23%	19%	12%	7%	5%	4%	1%	4%
Students	52%	37%	26%	22%	17%	15%	9%	5%	4%	1%	3%

As one would anticipate, the perception of the current challenges faced by partner countries is affected by the age of respondents.

Interviewees aged over 55+ are more likely to cite the food crisis (29%) as the biggest challenge faced by partner countries. Other studies have shown that this age group may have been more sensitive to the food crisis – through its own experience in buying food – than the economic crisis. Youngsters, aged 15-24, tend to place more emphasis on the most recent economic crisis (39%).

Those who finished education relatively early (aged 15 or under), and who may be more likely to have limited means, tend to think that poverty is the biggest challenge facing poorer countries.

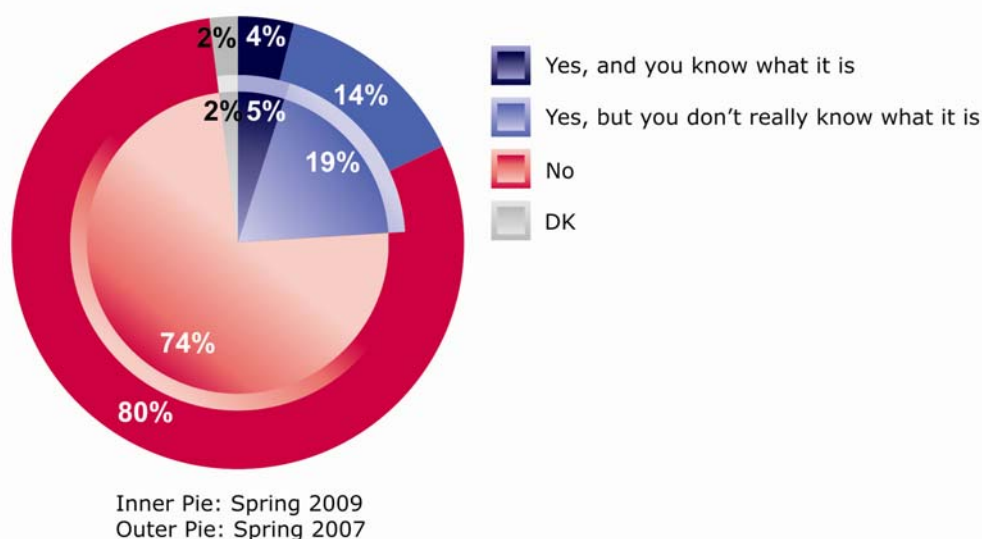
Higher earning profiles tend to put more emphasis on civil unrest and poor governance as the biggest challenges faced by partner countries. Lower income profiles recognise poverty and the food crisis as the major challenges.

2. LOW AWARENESS BUT HIGH EXPECTATIONS: EUROPEANS WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

After a decade of communication, despite some progress, there is still low awareness of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Almost three-quarters of Europeans have never heard of the MDGs. A mere 5% of respondents are both aware of the MDGs and knowledgeable on their content. This situation does not result from lack of interest: 42% Europeans argue for media coverage of development issues.

If Europeans have a good understanding of the key challenges faced by poor countries, they have little awareness of how their governments are fighting them. In order to gauge their perception of how the European Union responds to development problems, Europeans were asked how much they know about the Millennium Development Goals. Less than a quarter (24%) of respondents are aware of their existence, 19% of which are not really familiar with their content.⁷ Only 5% of interviewees know what the Millennium Development Goals really are.

Question: QF2. Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?

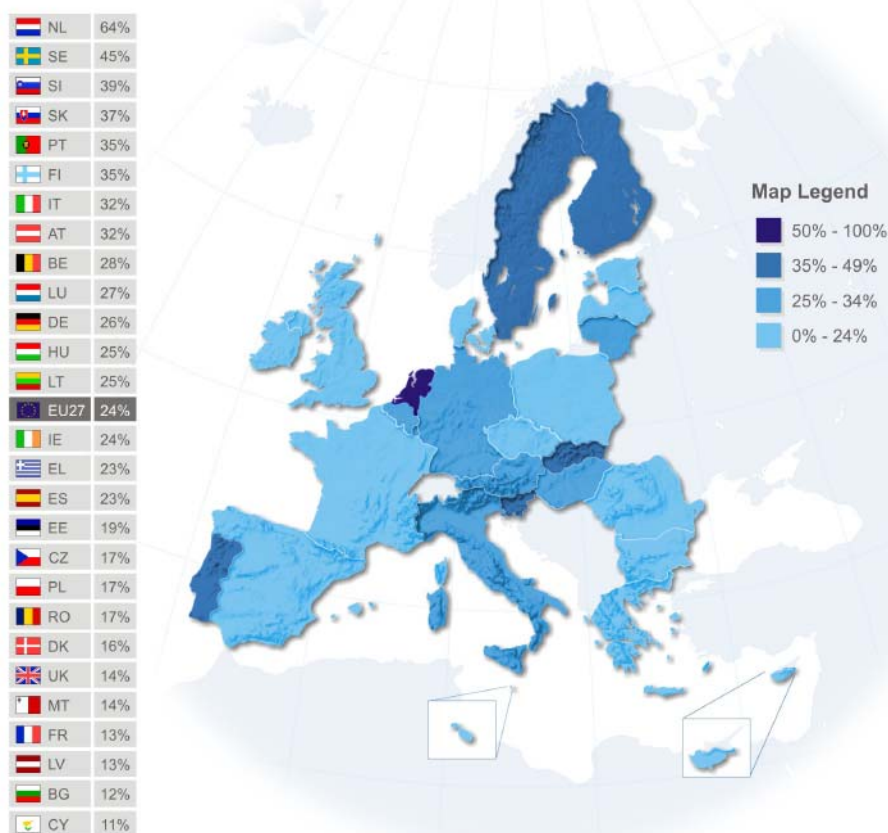


Past surveys also polled Europeans on their awareness of the Millennium Development Goals. The proportion of respondents who say they are aware of the Millennium Development Goals has risen from 12% in 2004, to 18% in 2007 and 24% in 2009, which suggests a slow but continuous increase in the awareness of the Millennium Development Goals.

⁷ QF2 Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?

Question: QF2. Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?



Answers: Total "Yes"



The country-by-country analysis uncovers wide variations. Overall awareness and knowledge of the Millennium Development Goals is greater in countries whose official development assistance is high as a percentage of domestic revenue. For example, the Dutch lead with 64% of overall awareness, followed by the Swedes (45%). In Luxembourg, respondents have a relatively high rate of understanding of the Millennium Development Goals (10%). All three countries give more than the United Nations target of 0.7% of gross domestic product.

In Southern Europe, the number of people responsive to the Millennium Development Goals has increased sharply. Awareness has risen from 12% to 23% in Spain, from 18% to 32% in Italy and from 24% to 35% in Portugal, although understanding of the content of the Millennium Development Goals is somewhat lower. It is not clear why these countries have seen such remarkable increases in awareness, however we do note there was a considerable spike in online news coverage of the Millennium Development Goals in June 2009, prior to the July 2009 G8 Summit in Aquila, Italy.

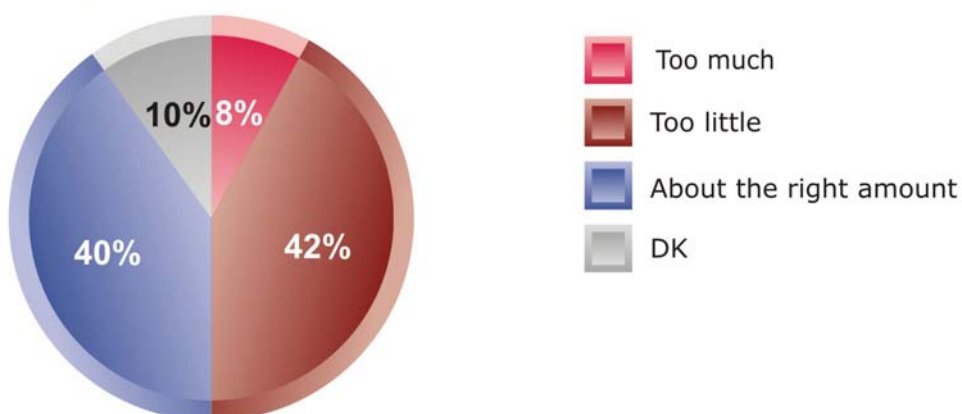
QF2 Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?

	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	DK	Yes
EU27	5%	19%	74%	2%	24%
Education (End of)					
 15-	2%	13%	83%	2%	15%
16-19	4%	18%	76%	2%	22%
20+	9%	24%	65%	2%	33%
Still studying	6%	22%	70%	2%	28%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self-employed	8%	22%	69%	1%	30%
Managers	11%	25%	63%	1%	36%
Other white collars	6%	22%	70%	2%	28%
Manual workers	4%	17%	77%	2%	21%
House persons	3%	16%	79%	2%	19%
Unemployed	3%	13%	81%	3%	16%
Retired	4%	17%	77%	2%	21%
Students	6%	22%	70%	2%	28%

As shown above, those with a higher-education background are in manager positions and are most likely to have heard of, or to know, the content of the Millennium Development Goals.

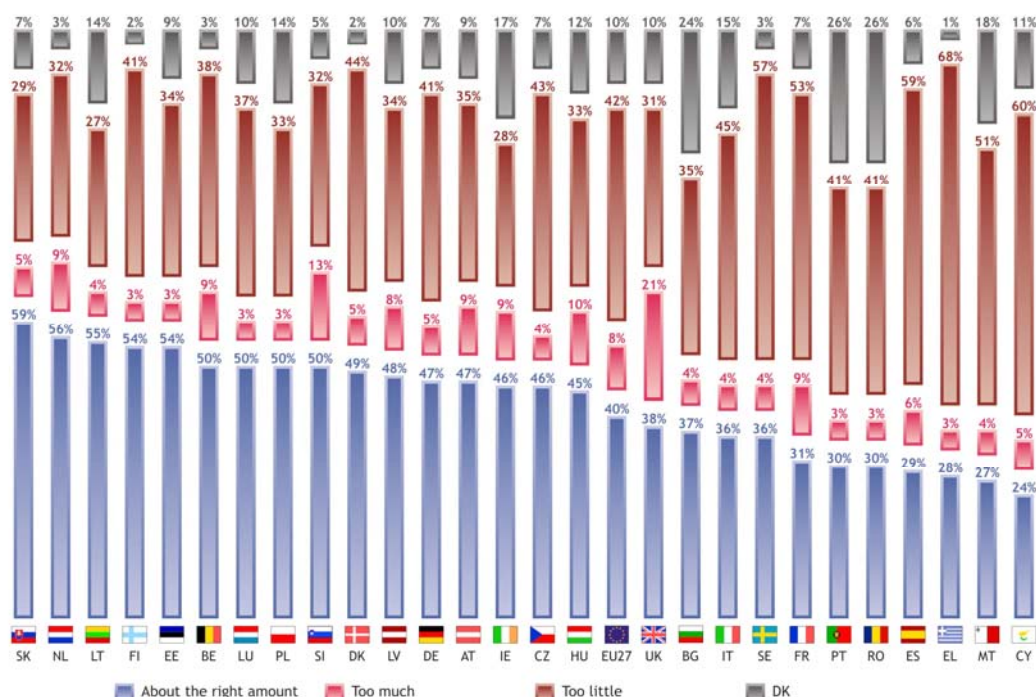
Low awareness does not imply low interest, however. Though Europeans have little knowledge of how their governments help partner countries, they have a keen interest in knowing more about how developing countries can grow out of poverty. Since media plays an important role in the way Europeans shape their knowledge and understanding of issues, one way of getting at this was to measure Europeans' media expectations. Europeans were asked how they regard the level of domestic press coverage on the development of poor countries. Whereas some 42% feel that there is 'too little' coverage, 40% think that the level is 'about right'. Just 8% argue that there is 'too much' media coverage.

Question: QF8. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about development of poor countries?



Most Baltic and Nordic countries appear to be satisfied with the level of media coverage. Respondents in Estonia (54%), Lithuania (55%), Slovakia (59%), Finland (54%) and the Netherlands (56%) mostly believe that the national press coverage on the development of poor countries is about right in their home country. The only exception is Sweden, where there is a majority of respondents who feel there is too little coverage of development issues.

Question: QF8. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about development of poor countries?







On the other hand, most Mediterranean countries are dissatisfied with the level of media coverage. In Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Malta and Cyprus, there are more respondents thinking that the media coverage is 'too little' rather than 'about right'.

Some 44% of the EU15 think there is 'too little' coverage, compared to just 36% of the NMS12.

QF8 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about development of poor countries?

	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	DK
EU27	8%	40%	42%	10%
EU15	8%	39%	44%	9%
NMS12	4%	44%	36%	16%

QF8 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about development of poor countries?

		Too much	About the right amount	Too little	DK
EU27		8%	40%	42%	10%
Age					
	15-24	6%	37%	47%	10%
	25-39	7%	39%	45%	9%
	40-54	9%	39%	44%	8%
	55 +	8%	42%	37%	13%
Education (End of)					
	15-	10%	39%	37%	14%
	16-19	8%	43%	40%	9%
	20+	5%	40%	48%	7%
	Still studying	5%	34%	52%	9%
Left-Right scale					
	(1-4) Left	5%	36%	51%	8%
	(5-6) Centre	9%	44%	40%	7%
	(7-10) Right	9%	45%	39%	7%
Respondent occupation scale					
	Self- employed	7%	38%	44%	11%
	Managers	5%	42%	48%	5%
	Other white collars	6%	40%	46%	8%
	Manual workers	8%	41%	42%	9%
	House persons	8%	39%	41%	12%
	Unemployed	10%	36%	43%	11%
	Retired	9%	43%	35%	13%
	Students	5%	34%	52%	9%

Students (52%) and youngsters tend to think that coverage is lacking. It is noticeable that the majorities in the younger three of the four age groups, the 15-24s (47%), 25-39s (45%) and 40-54s (44%), think there is 'too little' media coverage on development issues. In contrast, a relative majority of the oldest age group 55+ (42%) believes the coverage is 'about right'.

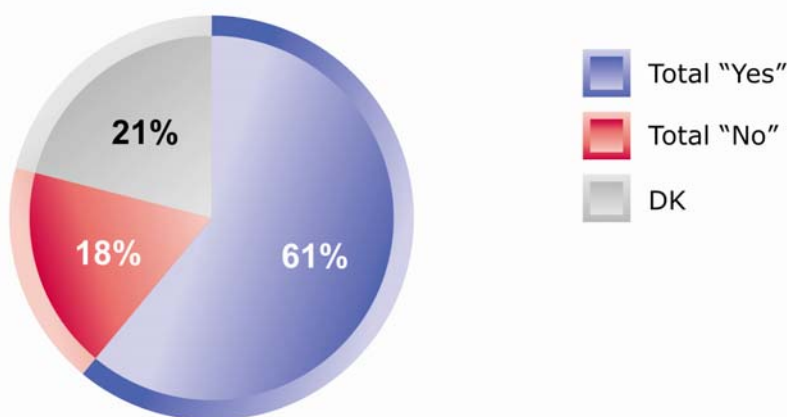
Conversely, those whose politics lean to the right (45%) and people aged 55 years and over (42%) tend to believe that the media coverage is 'just about right'. Indeed, there is a significant difference in that the majority (51%) of people whose politics tend to the left think there is too little coverage, versus just 36% who think there is 'about the right amount'. For those whose politics lean to the right, this situation is reversed, the majority (45%) believing there is about the right amount of coverage, against 39% who believe there is insufficient reporting on development issues. Clearly political persuasion is strongly linked to Europeans' perception of the media handling of this topic.

3. A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE ADDS VALUE

An overwhelming majority of EU citizens (61%) think that Europe can positively contribute to the global debate on development.

Not only do Europeans want to know more about development cooperation, they also largely feel that a European perspective to the global debate on development would add value. The majority of those polled (61%) agree that there is value in bringing a European Union perspective to bear.⁸ Of the remainder, more people are undecided (21%) than believe that there is a little value (18%) in the EU contribution to the debate.

Question: QF9. Do you think there is added value in bringing a European perspective to the global debate on development?



A country-by-country analysis (see below) reveals further differences in national perspectives: it shows that Germans (34%), Cypriots (36%) and Swedes (31%) are more willing to believe that a European perspective adds to the debate about development. Comparatively, respondents in Finland (64%) and Poland (58%) are less positive, believing that EU involvement is useful, but only 'to some extent'. Some respondents remain undecided. In Malta, for example, 60% say they don't know whether EU participation would contribute towards progress in the global debate.

⁸ QF9 Do you think there is added value in bringing a European perspective to the global debate on development?

QF9 Do you think there is added value in bringing a European perspective to the global debate on development?

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	DK	Total "Yes"	Total "No"
EU27	18%	43%	14%	4%	21%	61%	18%
BE	19%	46%	20%	4%	11%	65%	24%
BG	7%	29%	12%	2%	50%	36%	14%
CZ	6%	41%	23%	4%	26%	47%	27%
DK	20%	48%	18%	5%	9%	68%	23%
DE	34%	37%	12%	3%	14%	71%	15%
EE	14%	48%	14%	2%	22%	62%	16%
IE	25%	38%	10%	1%	26%	63%	11%
EL	28%	48%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
ES	19%	45%	10%	3%	23%	64%	13%
FR	18%	42%	14%	4%	22%	60%	18%
IT	7%	45%	19%	5%	24%	52%	24%
CY	36%	37%	7%	9%	11%	73%	16%
LV	5%	34%	20%	3%	38%	39%	23%
LT	3%	27%	14%	7%	49%	30%	21%
LU	19%	35%	15%	3%	28%	54%	18%
HU	12%	36%	15%	4%	33%	48%	19%
MT	7%	20%	9%	4%	60%	27%	13%
NL	18%	49%	17%	5%	11%	67%	22%
AT	14%	45%	23%	5%	13%	59%	28%
PL	14%	58%	9%	2%	17%	72%	11%
PT	10%	39%	9%	5%	37%	49%	14%
RO	16%	36%	9%	2%	37%	52%	11%
SI	9%	52%	11%	4%	24%	61%	15%
SK	11%	55%	13%	2%	19%	66%	15%
FI	10%	64%	16%	2%	8%	74%	18%
SE	31%	46%	8%	3%	12%	77%	11%
UK	15%	38%	20%	5%	22%	53%	25%

highest percentage by country



highest percentage by items

lowest percentage by country

lowest percentage by items

Unlike the country variations, there are no great differences between socio-demographic categories, however some variations can be noted.

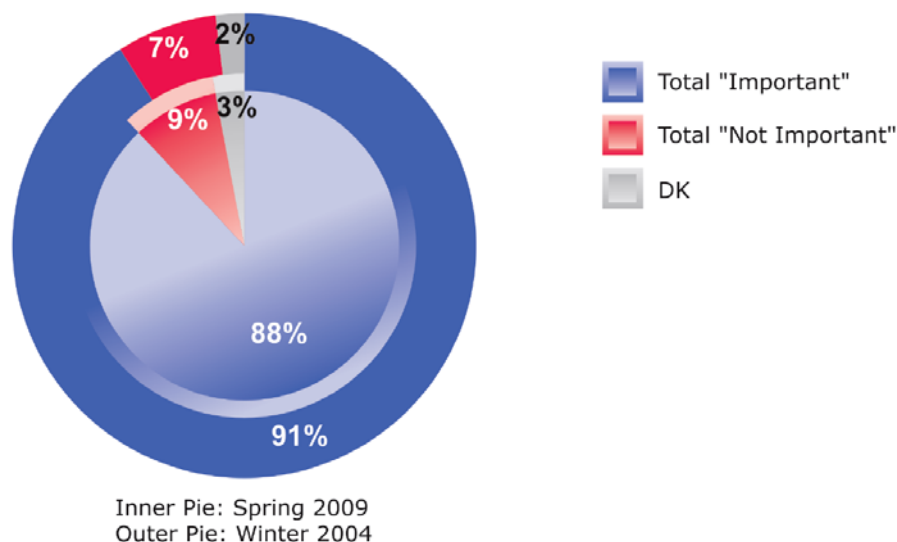
QF9 Do you think there is added value in bringing a European perspective to the global debate on development?

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	DK
	EU27	18%	43%	14%	4%	21%
	Education (End of)					
	15-	14%	36%	14%	5%	31%
	16- 19	16%	44%	16%	4%	20%
	20+	26%	46%	13%	3%	12%
	Still studying	19%	46%	13%	2%	20%
	Respondent occupation scale					
	Self- employed	20%	44%	16%	4%	16%
	Managers	26%	48%	14%	2%	10%
	Other white collars	19%	46%	18%	3%	14%
	Manual workers	15%	44%	15%	4%	22%
	House persons	16%	39%	13%	3%	29%
	Unemployed	14%	39%	14%	7%	26%
	Retired	18%	39%	13%	4%	26%
	Students	19%	46%	13%	2%	20%

4. SUPPORT FOR HONOURING AID COMMITMENTS

Despite the severity of the economic crisis, European support for development cooperation remains high, with 88% of Europeans believing it is 'important'. 72% of Europeans are in favour of honouring or going beyond existing aid commitments to the developing world. Only 7% of Europeans deem that current contribution levels are 'too high'. Public opinion is thus in line with the European Union's motto "keeping our promises" with regard to development cooperation. This figure underlines the relevance of development aid as a tool for helping people in developing countries.

Question: QF1. In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?



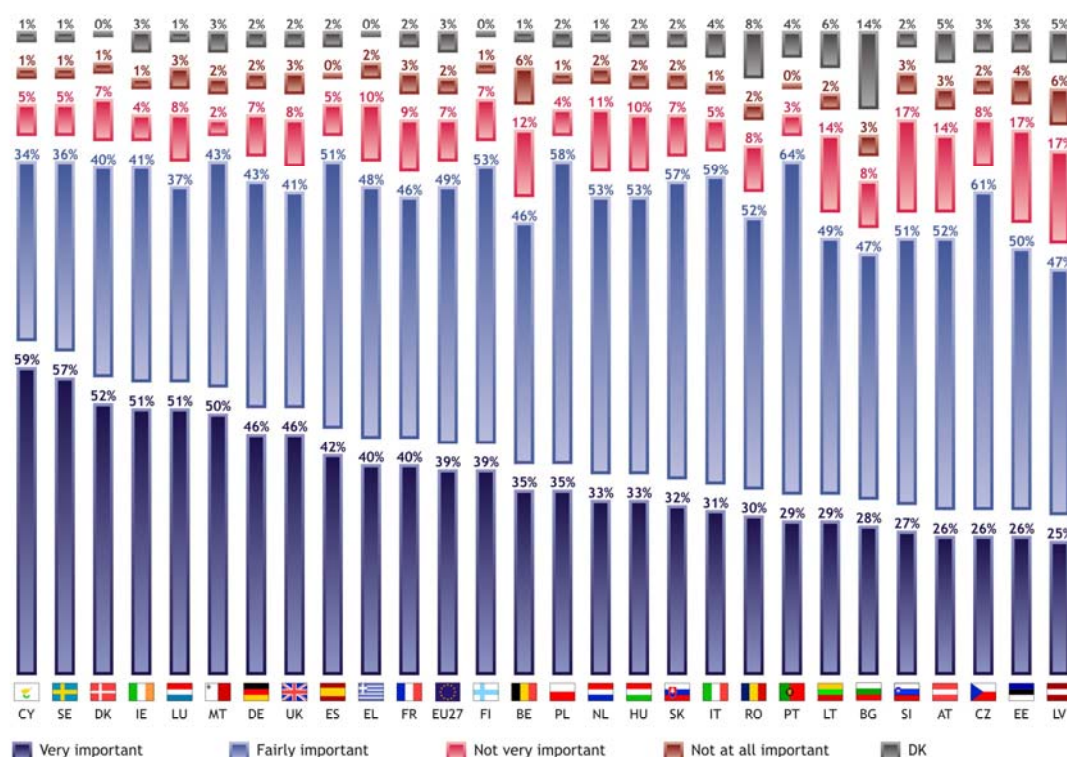
To gauge public support for development cooperation, Europeans were asked to rate the importance of "helping developing countries". Since this opinion was surveyed in previous studies⁹, it is possible to examine its evolution in the aftermath of the economic crisis. One would expect that individual financial concerns could affect adversely the level of support for international development cooperation.

On the contrary, the vast majority of the citizens of the European Union believe development cooperation is important (88%). Compared to 2004, the figure has hardly fallen from 91% to 88%.

⁹ Special Eurobarometer 222 'Attitudes towards Development Aid' in http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_222_en.pdf

Despite the severity of the crisis, European support for development cooperation remains high. More specifically, it is primarily the share of people who consider aid as 'very important' that has declined from 53% to 39% since 2004. This drop, however, has been partly offset by an increase in the number of respondents who consider development cooperation as 'fairly important' (38% in 2004 to 49% in 2009).

Question: QF1. In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?



The country-by-country breakdown helps in distinguishing three groups of countries.

- The 'most supportive' countries are those where 88% or more of their citizens agree that development is 'very' or 'fairly' important. This group includes Greece (88%), Luxembourg (88%), Germany (89%), Slovakia (89%), Italy (90%), Denmark (92%), Ireland (92%), Finland (92%), Spain, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Sweden (all 93%). The countries having the highest level of aid, expressed as a percentage of GDP, are all in this group. Despite the severe economic crisis, public support for development cooperation remains very high in Ireland.




























- The 'supportive' countries – where 80% and more of their citizens agree that development is 'very' or 'fairly' important. This group includes Belgium (81%), Romania (82%), France (86%), Hungary (86%), Netherlands (86%), Czech Republic (87%) and the United Kingdom (87%).
- The 'less supportive' countries – where less than 80% of their citizens agree that development is 'very' or 'fairly' important. It includes Latvia (72%), Bulgaria (75%), Estonia (76%), Lithuania (78%), Austria (78%) and Slovenia (78%). The Baltic countries, that have seen the greatest falls in GDP, are in this group.¹⁰

The initial divide noticed in 2007 is fading away. Development is garnering support. In several of the Member States that have joined most recently, the share of people who consider aid critical (answers 'very' or 'fairly' important) has risen since 2004. In Hungary scores rose from 73% to 86% (+13 percentage points), in Slovakia from 85% to 89% (+4 points), in Estonia from 74% to 76% (+2 points) and in the Czech Republic from 86% to 87% (+1).




In Sweden and the Netherlands – two countries with a very high level of official development assistance as a share of GDP – there have been significant changes since 2004. The percentage of Swedes who consider development aid 'very important' has declined from 73% to 57%. In the Netherlands, the percentage has fallen from 54% to 33%. This may signal that the larger the contribution to development assistance, the less support it garners in times of economic crisis.

¹⁰ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb020>

QF1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

	% Total Important	EB 71.2, May-June 2009 (EU27)	EB 62.2, October 2004 (EU25)	Evolution
	HU	86%	73%	13%
	PT	93%	88%	5%
	SK	89%	85%	4%
	EE	76%	74%	2%
	CZ	87%	86%	1%
	FI	92%	91%	1%
	PL	93%	94%	-1%
	LT	78%	79%	-1%
	DE	89%	91%	-2%
	FR	86%	88%	-2%
	LV	72%	74%	-2%
	IE	92%	95%	-3%
	ES	93%	96%	-3%
	MT	93%	96%	-3%
	BE	81%	85%	-4%
	IT	90%	94%	-4%
	CY	93%	97%	-4%
	SE	93%	97%	-4%
	UK	87%	91%	-4%
	DK	92%	97%	-5%
	LU	88%	93%	-5%
	EL	88%	95%	-7%
	AT	78%	85%	-7%
	NL	86%	93%	-7%
	SI	78%	90%	-12%
	RO	82%	-	-
	BG	75%	-	-

QF1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
	EU27	39%	49%	7%	2%	3%
	Age					
	15-24	46%	46%	5%	1%	2%
	25-39	39%	49%	7%	2%	3%
	40-54	38%	49%	8%	3%	2%
	55 +	36%	51%	8%	2%	3%
	Education (End of)					
	15-	33%	52%	9%	2%	4%
	16-19	36%	51%	8%	2%	3%
	20+	46%	45%	5%	2%	2%
	Still studying	48%	46%	5%	-	1%
	Left-right scale					
	Left	46%	45%	6%	1%	2%
	Centre	37%	52%	7%	2%	2%
	Right	36%	51%	9%	2%	2%

Overall, younger people, respondents who completed their education beyond age 20, and those with views to the left of the political spectrum see the greatest value in development aid. Those groups are more likely to agree that development aid is 'important'. They are also more likely to believe development aid is 'very important'. A large proportion of young people 15-24, the well educated, and those whose politics lean to the left think offering development aid is 'very important' (all 46%, versus an EU average of 39%).

This shows that those Europeans who are least likely to come under pressure because of globalisation (youngsters who do not work and highly qualified professionals) are the most supportive of development assistance.

In general, those who have achieved a greater level of education tend to be more approving of financial support for developing economies. This is likely due to greater understanding of the benefits for both the recipient and the donor countries.

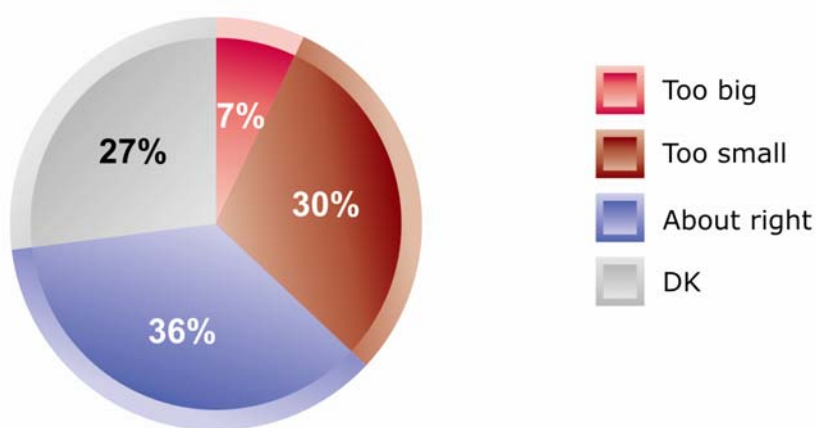
Older respondents aged 55 and over, those who left school/university earlier and people whose political views tend to the right, place less importance on the concept of development aid.

As seen in question QF1, a large majority of Europeans rate development cooperation as an important priority. Though the European Union is the world's largest donor, only 7% of Europeans consider that the current level of contribution is too high (see below), compared with 11% in 2004.

Almost one in three Europeans (30%) would advocate more development aid. Since 2004 the number of people who consider the contribution level to be 'too small' has dropped by 10%, from 33% to 30%.

By the same token, there has been a 20% increase in the number of respondents who believe that the contribution levels are 'about right', from 30% to 36%.

Question: QF7. Would you say that the current level of European Union's contribution to development is...?



It is noticeable that a sizeable proportion respond 'don't know' (27%), virtually unchanged since 2004 (26%)¹¹. Two hypotheses can be put forward to explain this. It can reveal that a large number of respondents prefer not to declare themselves because they do not know the European Union's contribution level. This figure could be concealing the fact that some respondents would prefer to remain undecided rather than declare a negative opinion on aid levels that would be 'too high'.

¹¹ The previous question was slightly different though, as it regarded the (NATIONALITY) government's contribution: Do you think that the share of its budget that *the (NATIONALITY) Government* dedicates to development aid is...?

QF7 Would you say that the current level of European Union's contribution to development is...?




	Too big	Too small	About right	DK
EU27	7%	30%	36%	27%
BE	10%	30%	52%	8%
BG	5%	27%	31%	37%
CZ	8%	23%	48%	21%
DK	6%	30%	53%	11%
DE	12%	20%	37%	31%
EE	5%	19%	55%	21%
IE	7%	22%	45%	26%
EL	4%	47%	45%	4%
ES	3%	41%	31%	25%
FR	8%	33%	31%	28%
IT	3%	35%	35%	27%
CY	2%	19%	39%	40%
LV	4%	24%	51%	21%
LT	1%	33%	44%	22%
LU	9%	30%	42%	19%
HU	7%	32%	34%	27%
MT	4%	21%	30%	45%
NL	13%	17%	32%	38%
AT	14%	34%	33%	19%
PL	4%	34%	35%	27%
PT	4%	32%	20%	44%
RO	1%	40%	23%	36%
SI	7%	30%	48%	15%
SK	5%	21%	53%	21%
FI	4%	29%	55%	12%
SE	7%	26%	39%	28%
UK	11%	25%	36%	28%
highest percentage by country				
highest percentage by items				
<i>lowest percentage by country</i>				
lowest percentage by items				

The cross-country variations highlight similar patterns as in the response to the importance of helping people in developing countries. Respondents from Greece (47%) and Spain (41%) are most likely to support the view that contribution levels are 'too low'. They were among the 'most supportive' countries above.

In Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and the United Kingdom, a strong minority of respondents (10% or more) declares that contribution levels 'are too high'. In Estonia and Belgium, 60% or more of the respondents declare that contribution levels are 'about right' or 'too high'. On the other hand, in Finland, Denmark and Slovakia, over 50% of respondents also declare that contribution levels are 'about right' and they were among the 'most supportive' countries.

Respondents from countries having recently joined are most likely not to know how to qualify current contribution levels (29%). There are also most likely to believe that aid should be increased (32%) compared to their counterparts (29%).

QF7 Would you say that the current level of European Union's contribution to development is... ?

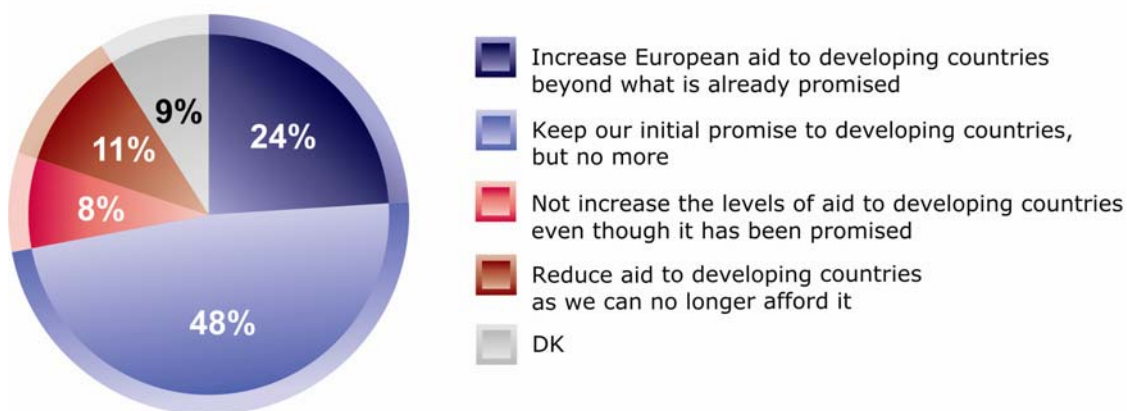
	Too big	Too small	About right	DK
EU27	7%	30%	36%	27%
Education (End of)				
 15-	8%	25%	33%	34%
16-19	8%	28%	38%	26%
20+	6%	34%	35%	25%
Still studying	3%	37%	35%	25%
Left-Right scale				
 (1-4) Left	5%	38%	32%	25%
(5-6) Centre	8%	27%	40%	25%
(7-10) Right	10%	27%	40%	23%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	7%	32%	36%	25%
Managers	5%	32%	40%	23%
Other white collars	6%	32%	37%	25%
Manual workers	8%	30%	36%	26%
House persons	6%	26%	36%	32%
Unemployed	9%	33%	30%	28%
Retired	8%	25%	34%	33%
Students	3%	37%	35%	25%

Some 72% of Europeans believe that the European Union should as a minimum honour its commitments to developing countries – a third of which (24%) support the European Union going beyond what has been promised. As the question above, Europeans support upholding development assistance transfers, despite the economic downturn that has struck the global economy.

A smaller group (19%) of respondents were willing not to meet existing commitments, by either reducing (11%) or capping (8%) development aid. A minority did not have an opinion (9%).

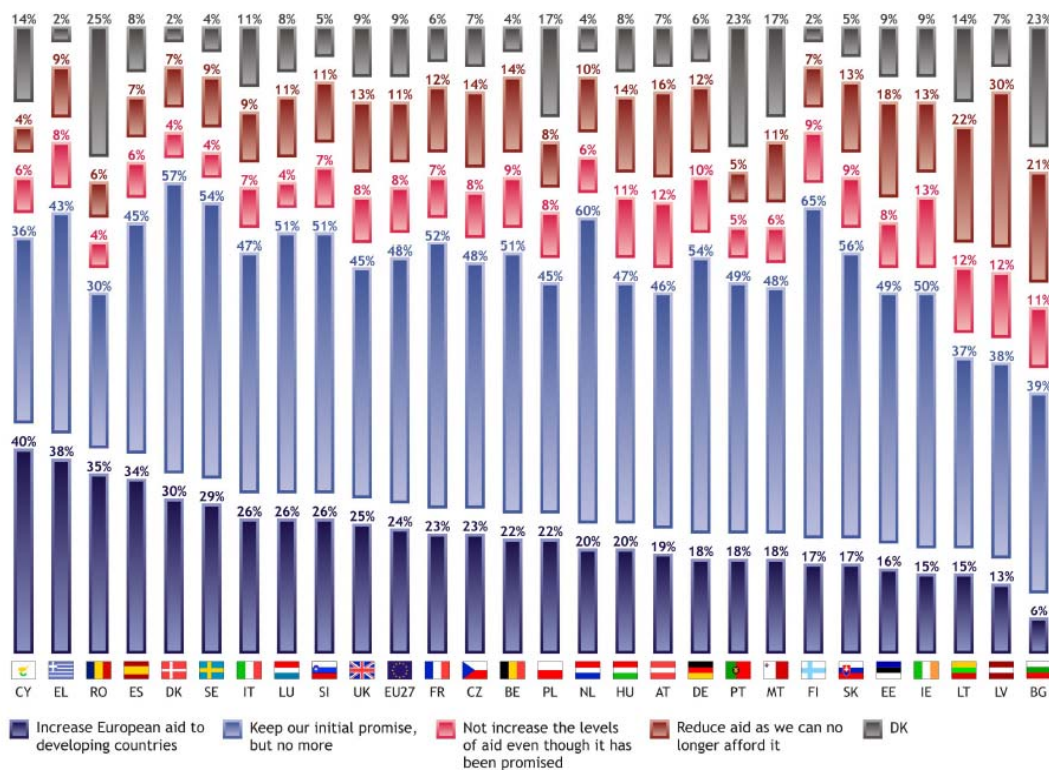
Question: QF5. The European Union committed to increasing the level of its developing aid towards developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following propositions best describes your opinion?

We should...



Question: QF5. The European Union committed to increasing the level of its developing aid towards developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following propositions best describes your opinion?

Option: We should...





In some countries, readiness to decrease development aid is linked to the situation of the domestic economy. Bulgaria¹², Latvia and Lithuania, three countries amongst the hardest hit by the economic downturn, have over 20% of respondents who declare that aid should be reduced. However, despite the severe recession in Ireland and Estonia, a majority of respondents (50% and 49% respectively) continue to believe that the European Union should at least honour its promises.

The highest proportions of respondents who think that the European Union should at least honour its commitments are found in the Nordic countries: Finland (65%), Denmark (57%), and Sweden (54%). Respondents in the Netherlands (60%), Slovakia (56%), and Germany (54%) are also inclined to see the EU keeping its initial promise.

¹² Bulgaria is the sole Member State of the European Union where a majority of respondents believe that aid should be reduced or capped at present levels, even though it has been promised.

QF5 The European Union committed to increasing the level of its developing aid towards developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following propositions best describes your opinion?

We should...

		Increase European aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised	Keep our initial promise to developing countries, but no more	Not increase the levels of aid to developing countries even though it has been promised	Reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it	DK
	EU27	24%	48%	8%	11%	9%
	Age					
	15-24	30%	43%	6%	10%	11%
	25-39	26%	48%	8%	9%	9%
	40-54	23%	51%	8%	11%	7%
	55 +	20%	49%	8%	12%	11%
	Left-Right scale					
	(1-4) Left	32%	48%	6%	8%	6%
	(5-6) Centre	21%	52%	9%	11%	7%
	(7-10) Right	22%	50%	8%	12%	8%

The socio-demographic profiling of respondents allows us to see differences in opinions according to age.

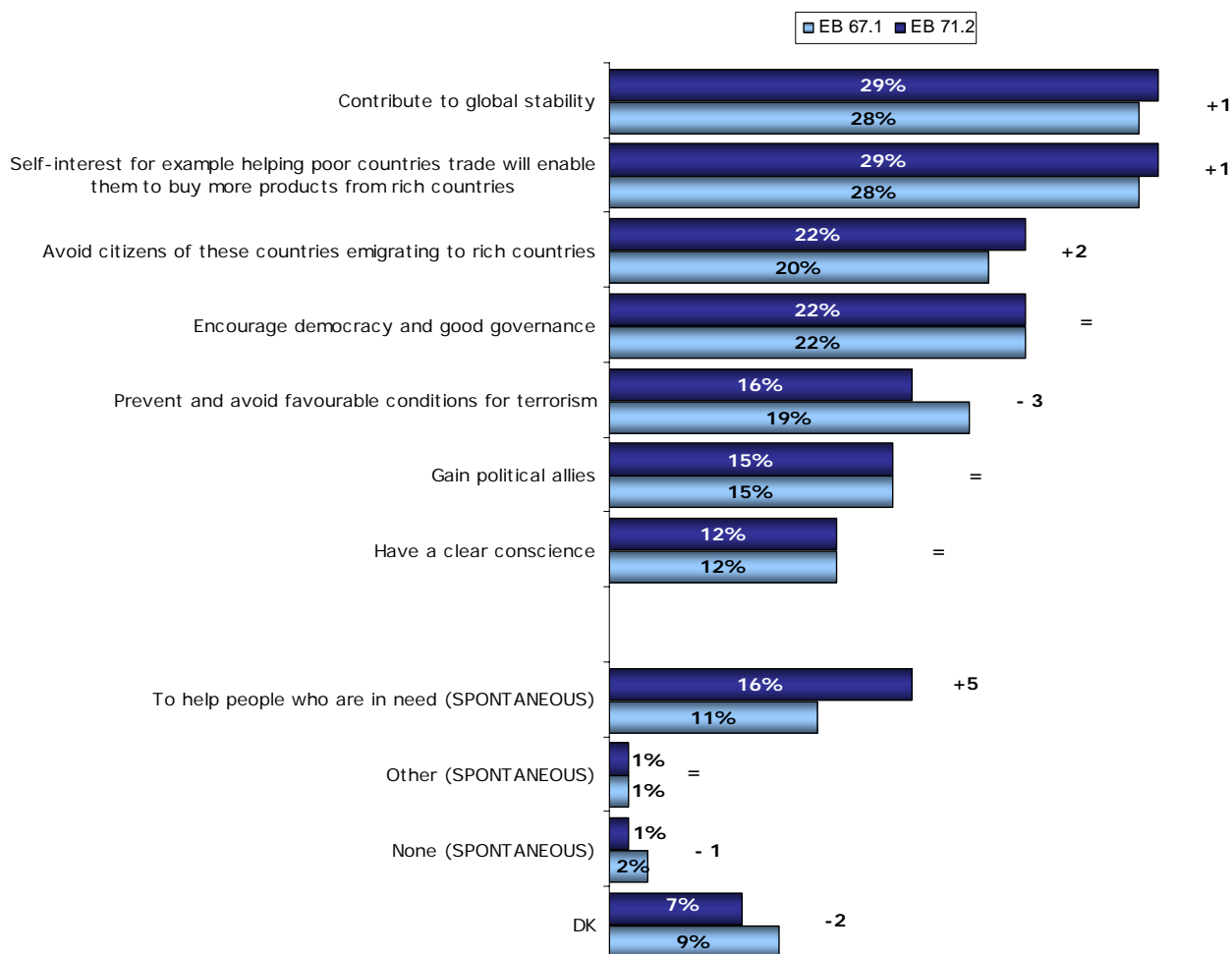
The desire to maintain - and even increase - aid does seem strongest among the younger age group. Those aged 40 and over tend to be less willing to increase development aid, beyond what has already been agreed. While older people think that the promised sums should be honoured (51% of those aged 40 to 54 agree that the EU should keep its initial promise), younger people are more inclined to increase the amount of aid given, beyond what is already committed (30% of those aged 15 to 24).

The respondents whose views tend to the left of the political spectrum are also more likely to want to increase aid, than those whose political views veer to the right (32% vs. 22%).

5. SELF-INTERESTED MOTIVATIONS BUT SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Europeans believe that it is important to help people in developing countries, because they are facing such challenges as overwhelming poverty. Yet, two out of three Europeans cite self-interested motivation for giving aid (64%), namely trade, terrorism, migration and political relations with third countries. In spite of that, one in three Europeans agree that the United Nations are the best placed to provide assistance to developing countries. The European Union (26%) and the United States of America (20%) follow.

QF3 In your opinion, which of the following are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries? - % EU



When asked what are the main reasons for giving development aid¹³, respondents give a wide range of answers. Two reasons, however, figure above all others: almost a third of respondents believe ‘self-interest’ or ‘contributing to global stability’ is a primary motivation (both 29%). There has been little change in this regard. The answers ‘self-interest’ and ‘contribute to global stability’ were ranked first and second in 2007, like today.

Several items can be considered to belong to the ‘self-interest’ rhetoric: apart from the one mentioning specifically self-interest, the items on, terrorism, migration, and political allies can all be considered as being ‘self-interested’. The aggregation of these items shows that in total, close to two-thirds of Europeans (64%)¹⁴ have chosen at least one self-interested item. The highest proportion of respondents selecting such answers can be found in Greece (90%), Cyprus (87%), France (79%), Latvia (77%), Slovakia (73%), Denmark (71%) and the Netherlands (70%).

Two reasons are mentioned by around a fifth of respondents: ‘encouraging democracy and good governance’ and ‘avoiding increased emigration from developing countries’. Around 1 in 6 interviewees believe that aid helps to ‘reduce terrorism’, and the same percentage, 16%, *spontaneously* state that the main motivation for giving development aid is to ‘help people in need’.

There is a slight fall since 2007, however, in the number of people who consider ‘preventing and avoiding favourable conditions for terrorism’ a major motivation, from 19% to 16%. There has also been a rise in the number of people spontaneously mentioning ‘helping other people’, from 11% to 16%, this being the single most important evolution since the previous studies. This may reflect a greater feeling of safety among the respondents polled.

The following chart shows primary motivations for providing development aid, broken down by country. The table is shown in ‘landscape’ format to best display the results and allow comparison between countries.

¹³ QF3 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 such as war, natural disaster, famine, etc.), but about development aid. In your opinion, which of the following are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries?

¹⁴ This 64% corresponds to the proportion of respondents who have selected at least one of the following items: 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; gain political allies; avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries.

QF3 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. In your opinion, which of the following 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	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 (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	29%	29%	22%	22%	16%	15%	12%	16%	1%	1%	7%
BE	26%	34%	20%	23%	19%	18%	12%	23%	1%	1%	3%
BG	35%	22%	11%	29%	16%	21%	5%	15%	0%	0%	14%
CZ	33%	38%	14%	27%	23%	13%	8%	10%	0%	1%	3%
DK	33%	39%	33%	31%	16%	8%	11%	15%	2%	0%	1%
DE	25%	32%	27%	21%	15%	11%	9%	32%	1%	2%	4%
EE	28%	31%	14%	27%	22%	20%	9%	6%	1%	1%	10%
IE	38%	25%	26%	8%	18%	12%	9%	26%	1%	0%	10%
EL	53%	24%	8%	29%	16%	34%	5%	4%	0%	0%	1%
ES	33%	20%	16%	25%	10%	17%	16%	18%	1%	1%	7%
FR	36%	26%	16%	35%	13%	25%	21%	2%	1%	1%	5%
IT	19%	27%	26%	24%	24%	7%	8%	20%	0%	1%	9%
CY	66%	15%	6%	20%	14%	43%	5%	7%	0%	0%	5%
LV	41%	17%	11%	27%	14%	29%	9%	8%	2%	1%	5%
LT	13%	34%	28%	20%	16%	10%	16%	4%	0%	4%	13%
LU	28%	32%	16%	26%	15%	8%	11%	26%	2%	1%	2%
HU	30%	18%	13%	30%	16%	19%	13%	22%	0%	2%	6%
MT	21%	24%	43%	23%	18%	4%	5%	15%	0%	0%	11%
NL	32%	56%	26%	18%	15%	10%	12%	6%	2%	1%	3%
AT	19%	26%	23%	29%	23%	13%	12%	32%	0%	3%	3%
PL	30%	27%	14%	22%	16%	20%	14%	7%	0%	1%	9%
PT	17%	29%	14%	7%	14%	10%	8%	29%	0%	1%	21%
RO	38%	20%	19%	18%	15%	18%	4%	14%	0%	1%	14%
SI	29%	23%	14%	27%	15%	20%	10%	24%	0%	3%	5%
SK	33%	41%	17%	25%	24%	15%	10%	14%	1%	0%	3%
FI	21%	40%	29%	16%	23%	11%	14%	17%	3%	0%	4%
SE	47%	37%	32%	13%	16%	12%	14%	12%	0%	0%	3%
UK	27%	35%	29%	10%	16%	15%	11%	11%	1%	4%	10%

highest percentage by country

highest percentage by items

lowest percentage by country

lowest percentage by items






As the trend analysis suggests a shift in emphasis, it is important to examine whether the national responses have evolved in a similar way. Comparing individual country's results, we see considerable variation in national responses. Over half of those questioned in Cyprus (66%) and Greece (53%) cite 'self-interest' as the strongest motivation for providing economic support to poorer countries.

Other nations see 'global stability' as the primary reason for providing aid. The Netherlands in particular rates this above all other reasons, with a remarkable 56% of Dutch people stating 'global stability'. In France, a little over a third of interviewees (35%) believe that development aid helps to prevent 'citizens emigrating to rich countries', a figure almost equal to those agreeing that 'self-interest' is the primary reason (36%). In Germany (32%), Austria (32%) and Portugal (29%) around a third of respondents suggest humanitarian reasons for offering economic assistance, twice the EU average.

Since 2007, Germany has seen a fall in the numbers of respondents who cite 'avoiding and preventing terrorism' as a reason for giving development aid, from 24% to 15%. This is echoed in Portugal, where those agreeing declined from 21% to 14%. This may reflect a lessening of the anxiety felt about global terrorism over the past two years.

It is interesting to know which actor, in their opinion, would be best placed to offer assistance to developing countries.

QF3 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 dis

	Self-interest	Contribute to global stability	Avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries	Encourage democracy and good governance	Prevent and avoid favourable conditions for terrorism	Gain political allies	Have a clear conscience	To help people who are in need (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	29%	29%	22%	22%	16%	15%	12%	16%	1%	1%	7%
Sex											
 Male	32%	30%	23%	22%	16%	17%	11%	14%	1%	1%	6%
 Female	27%	29%	22%	21%	17%	14%	12%	18%	1%	1%	8%
Age											
 15-24	29%	30%	21%	19%	18%	18%	12%	14%	1%	1%	9%
25-39	31%	31%	21%	22%	17%	17%	12%	15%	1%	1%	6%
40-54	30%	32%	23%	23%	16%	16%	13%	15%	1%	1%	5%
55 +	27%	25%	23%	21%	15%	12%	11%	19%	1%	2%	9%
Education (End of)											
 15-	26%	21%	22%	20%	14%	11%	13%	21%	1%	2%	11%
16-19	29%	29%	23%	20%	17%	16%	12%	16%	1%	2%	7%
20+	33%	36%	22%	26%	17%	17%	11%	13%	1%	1%	3%
Still studying	32%	33%	21%	21%	19%	19%	10%	14%	1%	1%	7%
Respondent occupation scale											
 Self-employed	32%	34%	22%	20%	18%	17%	8%	15%	1%	1%	5%
Managers	35%	39%	20%	29%	16%	19%	9%	12%	1%	1%	2%
Other white collars	29%	34%	22%	22%	19%	17%	12%	15%	1%	1%	4%
Manual workers	30%	29%	23%	21%	16%	16%	13%	15%	1%	1%	7%
House persons	26%	23%	21%	22%	15%	12%	14%	22%	0%	1%	9%
Unemployed	28%	25%	20%	17%	15%	15%	14%	14%	1%	3%	10%
Retired	26%	24%	24%	21%	15%	12%	12%	19%	1%	2%	10%
Students	32%	33%	21%	21%	19%	19%	10%	14%	1%	1%	7%

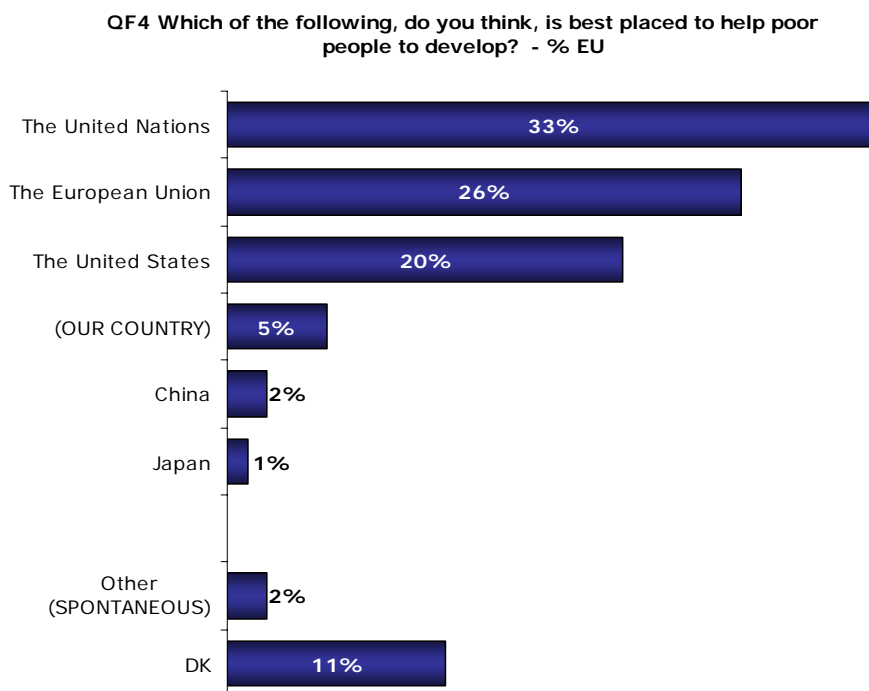
Just as there are variations in the country responses to this question, so there are socio-demographic differences.

We see gender differences in answers given to the question of motivation for giving aid. Men are more likely to say 'self-interest' is at the heart of decisions about development funding (see also migration and political allies), with 32% of males agreeing, compared to 27% of females.

Looking at 'helping other people', the relationship is reversed. In this case, 18% of females believe 'helping other people' is the primary motivation, compared to just 14% of men.

Educational and vocational achievement also affects the responses given. People who spent longer in education (33%) and those in managerial jobs (35%) tend to agree that development aid is given primarily for reasons of 'self-interest'. They are also more likely to believe that aid contributes towards 'global stability' (36% and 39% respectively).

On the other hand, homemakers (22%), people who left education early (21%), women (18%) and older people aged 55+ (19%) are among those more likely spontaneously to mention 'helping other people' as a reason for giving aid.



When asked which body is best placed to help poorer nations, one third of those interviewed said the United Nations. The European Union comes a close second (26%) followed by the United States of America (20%). China is cited by a very small percentage of respondents (2%). Despite its geopolitical and economic importance, China is not perceived as an important actor.

It is noteworthy that Europeans consider the United Nations the most able to help poorer countries develop. They consider it more appropriate than the European Union, the world's largest contributor of development aid. This implies people tend to consider "larger" organisations better placed to help developing nations.

The limitation of the analysis is that we do not know whether respondents are answering on the basis of legitimacy/mandate or on the basis of results/effectiveness. Thus, you do not know whether it is because the UN is a "larger" organisation or because the UN is perceived as a more "legitimate" organisation with its representation of most if not all countries in the world.

QF4 Which one of the following, do you think, is best placed to help poor people to develop?

	The United Nations	The European Union	The United States	(OUR COUNTRY)	China	Japan	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	33%	26%	20%	5%	2%	1%	2%	11%
EU15	33%	23%	21%	3%	2%	5%	2%	11%
NMS12	33%	36%	14%	1%	1%	2%	1%	12%
BE	34%	29%	19%	4%	3%	1%	1%	9%
BG	28%	39%	12%	0%	1%	1%	1%	18%
CZ	45%	19%	20%	1%	2%	2%	1%	10%
DK	43%	30%	12%	5%	3%	1%	1%	5%
DE	38%	27%	13%	6%	2%	1%	3%	10%
EE	42%	24%	11%	2%	1%	1%	2%	17%
IE	40%	24%	15%	4%	2%	1%	2%	12%
EL	28%	38%	21%	2%	4%	1%	3%	3%
ES	24%	23%	33%	3%	2%	2%	2%	11%
FR	25%	27%	26%	5%	4%	1%	2%	10%
IT	30%	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	1%	16%
CY	19%	47%	20%	1%	2%	1%	3%	7%
LV	24%	28%	19%	2%	3%	2%	2%	20%
LT	17%	36%	23%	1%	2%	4%	3%	14%
LU	36%	35%	8%	7%	1%	0%	4%	9%
HU	34%	29%	24%	2%	1%	1%	1%	8%
MT	37%	24%	23%	2%	1%	2%	1%	10%
NL	54%	22%	8%	5%	3%	1%	2%	5%
AT	31%	23%	25%	4%	1%	1%	3%	12%
PL	34%	37%	11%	2%	1%	1%	1%	13%
PT	18%	19%	32%	1%	1%	1%	3%	25%
RO	22%	47%	13%	1%	2%	1%	1%	13%
SI	39%	32%	15%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%
SK	52%	27%	12%	1%	0%	1%	1%	6%
FI	66%	18%	6%	3%	1%	0%	2%	4%
SE	73%	12%	2%	4%	1%	0%	2%	6%
UK	34%	13%	23%	12%	3%	1%	3%	11%

When looking to country differences, we see Sweden (73%) and Finland (66%) are most likely to mention the United Nations and to a lesser extent The Netherlands (54%), Slovakia (52%), Czech Republic (45%), Denmark (43%), Estonia (42%) and Ireland (40%), Slovenia (39%), Germany (38%), Malta (37%), Luxembourg (36%), Hungary, Belgium and the United Kingdom (all 34%), Austria (31%) and Italy (30%) in each of which this is the majority view.

The NMS12 are more inclined to select the European Union (36%) as best placed to help the developing world, compared to the EU15 (23%). The EU15 Member States, however, are more inclined to choose the United States (21%) compared to the most recent Member States (14% of the NMS12).




Respondents largely select multilateral organisations as most able to offer aid, with a preference for the European Union over the United Nations in the countries that have most recently joined. In Cyprus and Romania (both 47%) almost half the population considers the EU to be in the best position to help poorer nations.

In Winter 2004, we also note that NMS10 were less likely to believe their national government offers aid (42%) than EU15 Member States (66%). This hints at another potential factor in the new Member States' preference for the European Union as best actor, because they may not consider their national government willing or able to offer aid.

Spain (33%) and Portugal (32%) are two countries believing that the United States is best placed to help poor people. Those results do not say whether it because the United States, as the world largest economy, has the financial power to do so or whether the United States has the moral obligation to do so. Indeed, this questions whether the bodies are chosen on the basis on their capacity/ability to do so or on the basis of their mandate/moral duty.

Only in the United Kingdom do respondents give a large weight to their own country as the best placed to help poor people. This presumably shows a high level of appreciation for the United Kingdom's national development policy. This could also help explain why the Millennium Development Goals are not so well known in the United Kingdom.

QF4 Which one of the following, do you think, is best placed to help poor people to develop?

	The United Nations	The European Union	The United States	(OUR COUNTRY)	China	Japan	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	33%	26%	20%	5%	2%	1%	2%	11%
Age								
 15-24	27%	28%	22%	5%	4%	1%	2%	11%
25-39	34%	27%	20%	4%	2%	2%	2%	9%
40-54	37%	26%	18%	4%	2%	1%	2%	10%
55 +	32%	23%	20%	5%	2%	1%	2%	15%
Education (End of)								
 15-	26%	23%	23%	6%	2%	1%	3%	16%
16-19	33%	26%	19%	5%	2%	2%	2%	11%
20+	41%	28%	16%	3%	2%	1%	2%	7%
Still studying	31%	28%	22%	3%	3%	1%	2%	10%
Respondent occupation scale								
 Self-employed	39%	22%	19%	3%	3%	2%	2%	10%
Managers	46%	28%	13%	3%	2%	1%	2%	5%
Other white collars	37%	28%	17%	3%	2%	1%	2%	10%
Manual workers	32%	26%	20%	6%	2%	2%	2%	10%
House persons	28%	24%	21%	6%	2%	2%	2%	15%
Unemployed	26%	25%	25%	5%	3%	2%	3%	11%
Retired	30%	25%	20%	5%	2%	1%	2%	15%
Students	31%	28%	22%	3%	3%	1%	2%	10%

Responses have shown considerable cross-country variance. The social and economic situation of respondents can also explain some differences in approaches.

People in managerial roles and respondents with higher levels of education are most likely to choose the United Nations to help the developing world, with 46% of company directors suggesting the UN, compared to 33% of all those polled.

In contrast, youngsters and those people who have completed the least years of education tend to think of the United States (23%) as the best placed to help poor people.

Other groups, however, appear to find it harder to form an opinion. Retired people and house persons are least likely to have a view, with 15% who did not know which body should offer assistance. However, those samples are also more likely to choose the United Nations. Around a third of older respondents say the United Nations are in the best position to offer assistance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main findings are:

- In line with the European Union's central goal for development cooperation, one in two respondents consider poverty as the biggest issue facing developing countries. The economic crisis is considered to be the second most important issue facing the developing world, and is likely a reflection of the circumstances affecting Europeans at the time of this research.
- A sizeable proportion of interviewees continue to be unfamiliar with the Millennium Development Goals, although there has been encouraging improvement in awareness. Currently, about a quarter of respondents declare some familiarity with the Millennium Development Goals. Yet, only 1 in 20 actually understands their content. The lack of understanding does not reflect a lack of interest for the development of partner countries. 42% of Europeans believe that coverage in their national media is lighter than it should be. Citizens born outside the European Union feel this particularly keenly and are more inclined to agree that development topics should receive more exposure.
- Among the key reasons for giving development aid, respondents cite self-interest and global stability. The perceptions of other motivations have changed slightly since 2007. Although 'discouraging the causes of global terrorism' has declined as a reason, there is a corresponding increase in the number of people suggesting altruistic motives for assisting other nations. Women are more likely than men to spontaneously suggest 'helping others' as a reason for development aid.
- Broadly speaking, opinions are equally divided over the current levels of EU funding. About one third think that current levels of EU contributions are about right, but a similar number think of them as too low. Only slightly fewer are undecided. The survey took place during a time of severe economic crisis, yet over a third of interviewees believe that current levels of investment are about right, and nearly half those polled feel that EU investment should not be increased beyond what has already been promised. Nevertheless, significant numbers would consider an increase in the contributions to developing countries; almost 1 in 4 respondents think that investment should be increased above and beyond what has already been committed, and almost a third think that the current contributions are too small. Younger people and those who achieved a higher level of education typically believe too little aid is given.
- Although the EU provides the most financial aid in the world, a majority of respondents believe that the United Nations is in the best position to aid developing countries. Those from Sweden (73%) and Finland (66%) tend to nominate the United Nations. Among the countries citing the European Union before the United Nations, almost all of them are Member States who have recently joined with the exception of France and Greece (Romania, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, and Cyprus).
- Despite the world economic crisis, around 9 in 10 Europeans still think it is important to help developing countries. Almost 3 in 4 want to honour or even go beyond the promises already made on aid.

ANNEX

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 25th of May and the 17th of June 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 71.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°318 is part of wave 71.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATION S	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	29/05/2009	17/06/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.009	29/05/2009	08/06/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.033	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.001	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.523	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.007	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.007	29/05/2009	11/06/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.007	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.078	29/05/2009	15/06/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.048	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	501	27/05/2009	14/06/2009	638.900
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.012	29/05/2009	14/06/2009	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.022	29/05/2009	10/06/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	29/05/2009	13/06/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	29/05/2009	13/06/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.079	28/05/2009	16/06/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	29/05/2009	11/06/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	29/05/2009	16/06/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.020	29/05/2009	16/06/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.023	29/05/2009	11/06/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.022	28/05/2009	12/06/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.037	29/05/2009	17/06/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	999	29/05/2009	15/06/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.006	29/05/2009	13/06/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.317	29/05/2009	15/06/2009	50.519.877
TOTAL			23.744	25/05/2009	17/06/2009	453.722.173

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

	Let's talk about another topic.		Parlons d'un autre sujet.																				
QF1	In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries? (M)	QF1	Selon vous, est-il très important, plutôt important, pas très important ou pas du tout important d'aider les populations des pays en voie de développement ?																				
	(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)		(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)																				
	<div>(571)</div> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Very important</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Fairly important</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Not very important</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Not at all important</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Very important	1	Fairly important	2	Not very important	3	Not at all important	4	DK	5		<div>(571)</div> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Très important</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Plutôt important</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Pas très important</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Pas du tout important</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Très important	1	Plutôt important	2	Pas très important	3	Pas du tout important	4	NSP	5
Very important	1																						
Fairly important	2																						
Not very important	3																						
Not at all important	4																						
DK	5																						
Très important	1																						
Plutôt important	2																						
Pas très important	3																						
Pas du tout important	4																						
NSP	5																						
	EB62.2 QC1 TREND MODIFIED		EB62.2 QC1 TREND MODIFIED																				
QF2	Have you ever heard or read about the Millennium Development Goals?	QF2	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler ou lu quelque chose sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement ?																				
	(ONE ANSWER ONLY)		(UNE SEULE REPONSE)																				
	<div>(572)</div> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Yes, and you know what it is</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes, but you don't really know what it is</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	Yes, and you know what it is	1	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	2	No	3	DK	4		<div>(572)</div> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment de quoi il s'agit</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Non</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est	1	Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment de quoi il s'agit	2	Non	3	NSP	4				
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No	3																						
DK	4																						
Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est	1																						
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment de quoi il s'agit	2																						
Non	3																						
NSP	4																						
	EB67.1 QC7		EB67.1 QC7																				

QF3	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. In your opinion, which of the following are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries?	QF3	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 ?
(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)		(LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)	
(573-583)		(573-583)	
Self-interest for example helping poor countries trade will enable them to buy more products from rich countries		Leur propre intérêt, par exemple parce qu'aider le commerce des pays pauvres leur permettra d'acheter plus de produits aux pays riches	
1,	Prevent and avoid favourable conditions for terrorism	1,	Prévenir et empêcher le développement de conditions favorables au terrorisme
2,	Contribute to global stability	2,	Contribuer à la stabilité globale
3,	Encourage democracy and good governance	3,	Soutenir la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance
4,	Have a clear conscience	4,	Avoir bonne conscience
5,	Gain political allies	5,	Se faire des alliés politiques
6,	Avoid citizens of these countries emigrating to rich countries	6,	Eviter que les citoyens de ces pays émigrent vers les pays riches
7,	To help people who are in need (SPONTANEOUS)	7,	Pour aider les personnes qui sont dans le besoin (SPONTANÉ)
8,	Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)	8,	Autres (SPONTANÉ - SPECIFIER)
9,	None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,	Aucune (SPONTANÉ)
10,	DK	10,	NSP
11,		11,	
EB67.1 QC1		EB67.1 QC1	
QF4		QF4	
Which one of the following, do you think, is best placed to help poor people to develop?		D'après vous, parmi les suivants, qui est le mieux placé pour aider les populations pauvres à se développer ?	
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)		(LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
(584)		(584)	
1	The United Nations	1	Les Nations Unies
2	The European Union	2	L'Union européenne
3	The United States	3	Les Etats-Unis
4	China	4	La Chine
5	Japan	5	Le Japon
6	(OUR COUNTRY)	6	(NOTRE PAYS)
7	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7	Autre (SPONTANÉ)
8	DK	8	NSP
EB67.1 QC1		EB67.1 QC1	

QF5	The European Union committed to increasing the level of its developing aid towards developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following propositions best describes your opinion?																							
<div>(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)</div> <div>(585)</div> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>We should increase European aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We should keep our initial promise to developing countries, but no more</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We should not increase the levels of aid to developing countries even though it has been promised</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DK</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> <div>NEW</div>			We should increase European aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised	1	We should keep our initial promise to developing countries, but no more	2	We should not increase the levels of aid to developing countries even though it has been promised	3	We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it	4	DK	5												
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We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it	4																							
DK	5																							
QF6	In your opinion what are the two biggest challenges currently facing developing countries?																							
<div>(READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)</div> <div>(586-596)</div> <table border="1"> <tr><td>The economic crisis</td><td>1,</td></tr> <tr><td>Food crisis</td><td>2,</td></tr> <tr><td>Poverty</td><td>3,</td></tr> <tr><td>Health issues</td><td>4,</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td>5,</td></tr> <tr><td>Climate change</td><td>6,</td></tr> <tr><td>Migration flows</td><td>7,</td></tr> <tr><td>Poor governance</td><td>8,</td></tr> <tr><td>Civil unrest/ conflict</td><td>9,</td></tr> <tr><td>Other (SPONTANEOUS)</td><td>10,</td></tr> <tr><td>DK</td><td>11,</td></tr> </table> <div>NEW</div>			The economic crisis	1,	Food crisis	2,	Poverty	3,	Health issues	4,	Energy	5,	Climate change	6,	Migration flows	7,	Poor governance	8,	Civil unrest/ conflict	9,	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,	DK	11,
The economic crisis	1,																							
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Health issues	4,																							
Energy	5,																							
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Migration flows	7,																							
Poor governance	8,																							
Civil unrest/ conflict	9,																							
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,																							
DK	11,																							
QF5	L'Union européenne s'est engagée à augmenter le niveau de l'aide au développement qu'elle fournit aux pays en voie de développement. Au vu de la situation économique actuelle, laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?																							
<div>(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)</div> <div>(585)</div> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Nous devrions augmenter l'aide européenne aux pays en voie de développement au-delà de ce qui a déjà été promis</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nous devrions tenir notre promesse initiale aux pays en voie de développement, mais pas plus</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nous ne devrions pas augmenter l'aide aux pays en voie de développement, même si cela a été promis</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nous devrions réduire l'aide aux pays en voie de développement car nous ne sommes plus capables de l'assumer</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NSP</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> <div>NEW</div>			Nous devrions augmenter l'aide européenne aux pays en voie de développement au-delà de ce qui a déjà été promis	1	Nous devrions tenir notre promesse initiale aux pays en voie de développement, mais pas plus	2	Nous ne devrions pas augmenter l'aide aux pays en voie de développement, même si cela a été promis	3	Nous devrions réduire l'aide aux pays en voie de développement car nous ne sommes plus capables de l'assumer	4	NSP	5												
Nous devrions augmenter l'aide européenne aux pays en voie de développement au-delà de ce qui a déjà été promis	1																							
Nous devrions tenir notre promesse initiale aux pays en voie de développement, mais pas plus	2																							
Nous ne devrions pas augmenter l'aide aux pays en voie de développement, même si cela a été promis	3																							
Nous devrions réduire l'aide aux pays en voie de développement car nous ne sommes plus capables de l'assumer	4																							
NSP	5																							
QF6	Selon vous, quels sont les deux plus grands défis auxquels font face les pays en voie de développement actuellement ?																							
<div>(LIRE - MAX. 2 REPONSES)</div> <div>(586-596)</div> <table border="1"> <tr><td>La crise économique</td><td>1,</td></tr> <tr><td>La crise alimentaire</td><td>2,</td></tr> <tr><td>La pauvreté</td><td>3,</td></tr> <tr><td>Les problèmes liés à la santé</td><td>4,</td></tr> <tr><td>L'énergie</td><td>5,</td></tr> <tr><td>Le changement climatique</td><td>6,</td></tr> <tr><td>Les flux migratoires</td><td>7,</td></tr> <tr><td>La mauvaise gouvernance</td><td>8,</td></tr> <tr><td>Un conflit interne</td><td>9,</td></tr> <tr><td>Autre (SPONTANÉ)</td><td>10,</td></tr> <tr><td>NSP</td><td>11,</td></tr> </table> <div>NEW</div>			La crise économique	1,	La crise alimentaire	2,	La pauvreté	3,	Les problèmes liés à la santé	4,	L'énergie	5,	Le changement climatique	6,	Les flux migratoires	7,	La mauvaise gouvernance	8,	Un conflit interne	9,	Autre (SPONTANÉ)	10,	NSP	11,
La crise économique	1,																							
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Un conflit interne	9,																							
Autre (SPONTANÉ)	10,																							
NSP	11,																							

QF7	Would you say that the current level of European Union's contribution to development is...?	
	(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	(597)	
	Too big	1
	Too small	2
	About right	3
	DK	4
	NEW	
QF8	Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about development of poor countries?	
	(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	(598)	
	Too much	1
	About the right amount	2
	Too little	3
	DK	4
	NEW	
QF9	Do you think there is added value in bringing a European perspective to the global debate on development?	
	(ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	(599)	
	Yes, definitely	1
	Yes, to some extent	2
	No, not really	3
	No, definitely not	4
	DK	5
	NEW	

QF7	Diriez-vous que le niveau actuel de la contribution de l'Union européenne à l'aide aux pays en voie de développement est ... ?	
	(LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
	(597)	
	Trop élevée	1
	Trop peu élevée	2
	D'un bon niveau	3
	NSP	4
	NEW	
QF8	En général, pensez-vous que les médias (NATIONALITE) parlent trop, suffisamment ou trop peu du développement des pays pauvres ?	
	(UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
	(598)	
	Trop	1
	Suffisamment	2
	Trop peu	3
	NSP	4
	NEW	
QF9	Pensez-vous qu'une perspective européenne dans le débat international sur le développement constitue une valeur ajoutée ?	
	(UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
	(599)	
	Oui, tout à fait	1
	Oui, plutôt	2
	Non, pas vraiment	3
	Non, pas du tout	4
	NSP	5
	NEW	

TABLES

QF1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

EU27	TOTAL	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK	Important	Not Important
	26756	39%	49%	7%	2%	3%	88%	9%
BE	1000	35%	46%	12%	6%	1%	81%	18%
BG	1009	28%	47%	8%	3%	14%	75%	11%
CZ	1033	26%	61%	8%	2%	3%	87%	10%
DK	1001	52%	40%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
DE	1523	46%	43%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
EE	1007	26%	50%	17%	4%	3%	76%	21%
IE	1007	51%	41%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
EL	1000	40%	48%	10%	2%	-	88%	12%
ES	1007	42%	51%	5%	-	2%	93%	5%
FR	1078	40%	46%	9%	3%	2%	86%	12%
IT	1048	31%	59%	5%	1%	4%	90%	6%
CY	501	59%	34%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
LV	1012	25%	47%	17%	6%	5%	72%	23%
LT	1022	29%	49%	14%	2%	6%	78%	16%
LU	504	51%	37%	8%	3%	1%	88%	11%
HU	1000	33%	53%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
MT	500	50%	43%	2%	2%	3%	93%	4%
NL	1079	33%	53%	11%	2%	1%	86%	13%
AT	1001	26%	52%	14%	3%	5%	78%	17%
PL	1000	35%	58%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
PT	1020	29%	64%	3%	-	4%	93%	3%
RO	1023	30%	52%	8%	2%	8%	82%	10%
SI	1022	27%	51%	17%	3%	2%	78%	20%
SK	1037	32%	57%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
FI	999	39%	53%	7%	1%	-	92%	8%
SE	1006	57%	36%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
UK	1317	46%	41%	8%	3%	2%	87%	11%

QF2 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	26756	5%	19%	74%	2%	24%
BE	1000	7%	21%	71%	1%	28%
BG	1009	2%	10%	79%	9%	12%
CZ	1033	4%	13%	82%	1%	17%
DK	1001	4%	12%	84%	-	16%
DE	1523	7%	19%	73%	1%	26%
EE	1007	4%	15%	80%	1%	19%
IE	1007	7%	17%	73%	3%	24%
EL	1000	6%	17%	77%	-	23%
ES	1007	5%	18%	76%	1%	23%
FR	1078	2%	11%	86%	1%	13%
IT	1048	5%	27%	64%	4%	32%
CY	501	2%	9%	86%	3%	11%
LV	1012	1%	12%	86%	1%	13%
LT	1022	6%	19%	73%	2%	25%
LU	504	10%	17%	71%	2%	27%
HU	1000	5%	20%	74%	1%	25%
MT	500	4%	10%	83%	3%	14%
NL	1079	17%	47%	35%	1%	64%
AT	1001	4%	28%	66%	2%	32%
PL	1000	4%	13%	81%	2%	17%
PT	1020	6%	29%	62%	3%	35%
RO	1023	3%	14%	73%	10%	17%
SI	1022	7%	32%	60%	1%	39%
SK	1037	7%	30%	62%	1%	37%
FI	999	7%	28%	65%	-	35%
SE	1006	10%	35%	54%	1%	45%
UK	1317	3%	11%	85%	1%	14%

QF3 Development aid means giving grants or loans to developing countries which aim to promote economic development and human welfare. We are not taking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, natural disaster, famine, etc.), but about development aid. In your opinion, which of the following are the two main motivations for richer countries to provide development aid to poor countries? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	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 (SP.)	Other (SP.)	None (SP.)	DK
EU27	26756	29%	16%	29%	22%	12%	15%	22%	16%	1%	1%	7%
BE	1000	26%	19%	34%	20%	12%	18%	23%	23%	1%	1%	3%
BG	1009	35%	16%	22%	11%	5%	21%	29%	15%	-	0%	14%
CZ	1033	33%	23%	38%	14%	8%	13%	27%	10%	0%	1%	3%
DK	1001	33%	16%	39%	33%	11%	8%	31%	15%	2%	-	1%
DE	1523	25%	15%	32%	27%	9%	11%	21%	32%	1%	2%	4%
EE	1007	28%	22%	31%	14%	9%	20%	27%	6%	1%	1%	10%
IE	1007	38%	18%	25%	26%	9%	12%	8%	26%	1%	0%	10%
EL	1000	53%	16%	24%	8%	5%	34%	29%	4%	-	0%	1%
ES	1007	33%	10%	20%	16%	16%	17%	25%	18%	1%	1%	7%
FR	1078	36%	13%	26%	16%	21%	25%	35%	2%	1%	1%	5%
IT	1048	19%	24%	27%	26%	8%	7%	24%	20%	0%	1%	9%
CY	501	66%	14%	15%	6%	5%	43%	20%	7%	0%	-	5%
LV	1012	41%	14%	17%	11%	9%	29%	27%	8%	2%	1%	5%
LT	1022	13%	16%	34%	28%	16%	10%	20%	4%	0%	4%	13%
LU	504	29%	14%	33%	12%	13%	10%	26%	23%	3%	1%	4%
HU	1000	30%	16%	18%	13%	13%	19%	30%	22%	0%	2%	6%
MT	500	21%	18%	24%	43%	5%	4%	23%	15%	-	0%	11%
NL	1079	32%	15%	56%	26%	12%	10%	18%	6%	2%	1%	3%
AT	1001	19%	23%	26%	23%	12%	13%	29%	32%	0%	3%	3%
PL	1000	30%	16%	27%	14%	14%	20%	22%	7%	0%	1%	9%
PT	1020	17%	14%	29%	14%	8%	10%	7%	29%	0%	1%	21%
RO	1023	38%	15%	20%	19%	4%	18%	18%	14%	0%	1%	14%
SI	1022	29%	15%	23%	14%	10%	20%	27%	24%	-	3%	5%
SK	1037	33%	24%	41%	17%	10%	15%	25%	14%	1%	0%	3%
FI	999	21%	23%	40%	29%	14%	11%	16%	17%	3%	0%	4%
SE	1006	47%	16%	37%	32%	14%	12%	13%	12%	0%	0%	3%
UK	1317	27%	16%	35%	29%	11%	15%	10%	11%	1%	4%	10%

QF4 Which one of the following, do you think, is best placed to help poor people to develop?

	TOTAL	The United Nations	The European Union	The United States	China	Japan	(OUR COUNTRY)	Other (SP.)	DK
EU27	26756	33%	26%	20%	2%	1%	5%	2%	11%
BE	1000	34%	29%	19%	3%	1%	4%	1%	9%
BG	1009	28%	39%	12%	1%	1%	-	1%	18%
CZ	1033	45%	19%	20%	2%	2%	1%	1%	10%
DK	1001	43%	30%	12%	3%	1%	5%	1%	5%
DE	1523	38%	27%	13%	2%	1%	6%	3%	10%
EE	1007	42%	24%	11%	1%	1%	2%	2%	17%
IE	1007	40%	24%	15%	2%	1%	4%	2%	12%
EL	1000	28%	38%	21%	4%	1%	2%	3%	3%
ES	1007	24%	23%	33%	2%	2%	3%	2%	11%
FR	1078	25%	27%	26%	4%	1%	5%	2%	10%
IT	1048	30%	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	1%	16%
CY	501	19%	47%	20%	2%	1%	1%	3%	7%
LV	1012	24%	28%	19%	3%	2%	2%	2%	20%
LT	1022	17%	36%	23%	2%	4%	1%	3%	14%
LU	504	36%	35%	8%	1%	-	7%	4%	9%
HU	1000	34%	29%	24%	1%	1%	2%	1%	8%
MT	500	37%	24%	23%	1%	2%	2%	1%	10%
NL	1079	54%	22%	8%	3%	1%	5%	2%	5%
AT	1001	31%	23%	25%	1%	1%	4%	3%	12%
PL	1000	34%	37%	11%	1%	1%	2%	1%	13%
PT	1020	18%	19%	32%	1%	1%	1%	3%	25%
RO	1023	22%	47%	13%	2%	1%	1%	1%	13%
SI	1022	39%	32%	15%	1%	2%	1%	4%	6%
SK	1037	52%	27%	12%	-	1%	1%	1%	6%
FI	999	66%	18%	6%	1%	-	3%	2%	4%
SE	1006	73%	12%	2%	1%	-	4%	2%	6%
UK	1317	34%	13%	23%	3%	1%	12%	3%	11%

QF5 The European Union committed to increasing the level of its developing aid towards developing countries. Given the current economic situation, which of the following propositions best describes your opinion?

	TOTAL	We should increase European aid to developing countries beyond what is already promised	We should keep our initial promise to developing countries, but no more	We should not increase the levels of aid to developing countries even though it has been promised	We should reduce aid to developing countries as we can no longer afford it	DK
EU27	26756	24%	48%	8%	11%	9%
BE	1000	22%	51%		14%	4%
BG	1009	6%	39%	11%	21%	23%
CZ	1033	23%	48%	8%	14%	7%
DK	1001	30%	57%	4%	7%	2%
DE	1523	18%	54%	10%	12%	6%
EE	1007	16%	49%	8%	18%	9%
IE	1007	15%	50%	13%	13%	9%
EL	1000	38%	43%	8%	9%	2%
ES	1007	34%	45%	6%	7%	8%
FR	1078	23%	52%	7%	12%	6%
IT	1048	26%	47%	7%	9%	11%
CY	501	40%	36%	6%	4%	14%
LV	1012	13%	38%	12%	30%	7%
LT	1022	15%	37%	12%	22%	14%
LU	504	26%	51%	4%	11%	8%
HU	1000	20%	47%	11%	14%	8%
MT	500	18%	48%	6%	11%	17%
NL	1079	20%	60%	6%	10%	4%
AT	1001	19%	46%	12%	16%	7%
PL	1000	22%	45%	8%	8%	17%
PT	1020	18%	49%	5%	5%	23%
RO	1023	35%	30%	4%	6%	25%
SI	1022	26%	51%	7%	11%	5%
SK	1037	17%	56%	9%	13%	5%
FI	999	17%	65%	9%	7%	2%
SE	1006	29%	54%	4%	9%	4%
UK	1317	25%	45%	8%	13%	9%

QF6 In your opinion what are the two biggest challenges currently facing developing countries? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	The economic crisis	Food crisis	Poverty	Health Issues	Energy	Climate change	Migration flows	Poor governance	Civil unrest/ conflict	Other (SP.)	DK
EU27	26756	35%	27%	50%	22%	4%	8%	5%	20%	13%	1%	2%
BE	1000	31%	35%	47%	27%	3%	12%	5%	17%	14%	0%	1%
BG	1009	52%	19%	49%	21%	8%	7%	7%	16%	7%	0%	4%
CZ	1033	31%	33%	48%	36%	2%	4%	4%	5%	25%	1%	1%
DK	1001	18%	19%	49%	40%	2%	15%	7%	20%	25%	1%	1%
DE	1523	30%	30%	52%	21%	4%	13%	3%	24%	11%	1%	1%
EE	1007	40%	29%	48%	29%	3%	4%	2%	13%	17%	1%	3%
IE	1007	35%	29%	41%	27%	3%	11%	4%	22%	16%	0%	3%
EL	1000	41%	20%	57%	22%	3%	11%	16%	13%	11%	0%	0%
ES	1007	37%	24%	58%	15%	2%	6%	6%	23%	8%	1%	2%
FR	1078	30%	36%	50%	28%	6%	6%	5%	23%	9%	0%	1%
IT	1048	45%	24%	44%	18%	5%	4%	11%	15%	12%	0%	4%
CY	501	41%	23%	46%	35%	4%	10%	14%	9%	11%	0%	1%
LV	1012	54%	13%	50%	15%	3%	2%	8%	21%	14%	1%	3%
LT	1022	49%	16%	47%	16%	7%	1%	8%	21%	14%	1%	4%
LU	504	29%	17%	48%	29%	4%	11%	3%	25%	17%	1%	2%
HU	1000	48%	27%	58%	24%	8%	7%	2%	9%	7%	1%	1%
MT	500	39%	15%	30%	13%	8%	9%	17%	36%	17%	1%	3%
NL	1079	14%	34%	40%	26%	1%	8%	3%	29%	35%	2%	1%
AT	1001	32%	30%	43%	23%	6%	17%	6%	17%	16%	1%	2%
PL	1000	50%	22%	38%	18%	8%	8%	4%	14%	15%	0%	5%
PT	1020	42%	25%	57%	17%	2%	4%	3%	11%	9%	1%	4%
RO	1023	60%	17%	55%	12%	4%	5%	3%	18%	8%	0%	4%
SI	1022	48%	18%	50%	20%	2%	14%	3%	13%	19%	2%	0%
SK	1037	40%	29%	57%	24%	4%	6%	3%	11%	17%	0%	1%
FI	999	10%	26%	48%	42%	2%	8%	3%	24%	24%	2%	2%
SE	1006	14%	13%	51%	28%	2%	11%	2%	33%	37%	3%	1%
UK	1317	24%	28%	54%	26%	3%	8%	3%	27%	13%	2%	3%

QF7 Would you say that the current level of European Union's contribution to development is...?

	TOTAL	Too big	Too small	About right	DK
EU27	26756	7%	30%	36%	27%
BE	1000	10%	30%	52%	8%
BG	1009	5%	27%	31%	37%
CZ	1033	8%	23%	48%	21%
DK	1001	6%	30%	53%	11%
DE	1523	12%	20%	37%	31%
EE	1007	5%	19%	55%	21%
IE	1007	7%	22%	45%	26%
EL	1000	4%	47%	45%	4%
ES	1007	3%	41%	31%	25%
FR	1078	8%	33%	31%	28%
IT	1048	3%	35%	35%	27%
CY	501	2%	19%	39%	40%
LV	1012	4%	24%	51%	21%
LT	1022	1%	33%	44%	22%
LU	504	9%	30%	42%	19%
HU	1000	7%	32%	34%	27%
MT	500	4%	21%	30%	45%
NL	1079	13%	17%	32%	38%
AT	1001	14%	34%	33%	19%
PL	1000	4%	34%	35%	27%
PT	1020	4%	32%	20%	44%
RO	1023	1%	40%	23%	36%
SI	1022	7%	30%	48%	15%
SK	1037	5%	21%	53%	21%
FI	999	4%	29%	55%	12%
SE	1006	7%	26%	39%	28%
UK	1317	11%	25%	36%	28%

QF8 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) media talk too much, about the right amount or too little about development of poor countries?

	TOTAL	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	DK
EU27	26756	8%	40%	42%	10%
BE	1000	9%	50%	38%	3%
BG	1009	4%	37%	35%	24%
CZ	1033	4%	46%	43%	7%
DK	1001	5%	49%	44%	2%
DE	1523	5%	47%	41%	7%
EE	1007	3%	54%	34%	9%
IE	1007	9%	46%	28%	17%
EL	1000	3%	28%	68%	1%
ES	1007	6%	29%	59%	6%
FR	1078	9%	31%	53%	7%
IT	1048	4%	36%	45%	15%
CY	501	5%	24%	60%	11%
LV	1012	8%	48%	34%	10%
LT	1022	4%	55%	27%	14%
LU	504	3%	50%	37%	10%
HU	1000	10%	45%	33%	12%
MT	500	4%	27%	51%	18%
NL	1079	9%	56%	32%	3%
AT	1001	9%	47%	35%	9%
PL	1000	3%	50%	33%	14%
PT	1020	3%	30%	41%	26%
RO	1023	3%	30%	41%	26%
SI	1022	13%	50%	32%	5%
SK	1037	5%	59%	29%	7%
FI	999	3%	54%	41%	2%
SE	1006	4%	36%	57%	3%
UK	1317	21%	38%	31%	10%

QF9 Do you think there is added value in bringing a European perspective to the global debate on development?

EU27	TOTAL	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	DK	Yes	No
	26756	18%	43%	14%	4%	21%	61%	18%
BE	1000	19%	46%	20%	4%	11%	65%	24%
BG	1009	7%	29%	12%	2%	50%	36%	14%
CZ	1033	6%	41%	23%	4%	26%	47%	27%
DK	1001	20%	48%	18%	5%	9%	68%	23%
DE	1523	34%	37%	12%	3%	14%	71%	15%
EE	1007	14%	48%	14%	2%	22%	62%	16%
IE	1007	25%	38%	10%	1%	26%	63%	11%
EL	1000	28%	48%	19%	4%	1%	76%	23%
ES	1007	19%	45%	10%	3%	23%	64%	13%
FR	1078	18%	42%	14%	4%	22%	60%	18%
IT	1048	7%	45%	19%	5%	24%	52%	24%
CY	501	36%	37%	7%	9%	11%	73%	16%
LV	1012	5%	34%	20%	3%	38%	39%	23%
LT	1022	3%	27%	14%	7%	49%	30%	21%
LU	504	19%	35%	15%	3%	28%	54%	18%
HU	1000	12%	36%	15%	4%	33%	48%	19%
MT	500	7%	20%	9%	4%	60%	27%	13%
NL	1079	18%	49%	17%	5%	11%	67%	22%
AT	1001	14%	45%	23%	5%	13%	59%	28%
PL	1000	14%	58%	9%	2%	17%	72%	11%
PT	1020	10%	39%	9%	5%	37%	49%	14%
RO	1023	16%	36%	9%	2%	37%	52%	11%
SI	1022	9%	52%	11%	4%	24%	61%	15%
SK	1037	11%	55%	13%	2%	19%	66%	15%
FI	999	10%	64%	16%	2%	8%	74%	18%
SE	1006	31%	46%	8%	3%	12%	77%	11%
UK	1317	15%	38%	20%	5%	22%	53%	25%