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# Europeans in 2016: Perceptions and expectations, fight against terrorism and radicalisation

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Special Eurobarometer of  
the European Parliament

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## STUDY

Public Opinion Monitoring Series  
Directorate-General for Communication

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## **EUROBAROMETER SURVEY**

Analytical Synthesis

Socio-demographic Annex

Thematic Factsheets

National Factsheets

Regional Analyses



## **DESK RESEARCH**

Report



## **REVIEW OF EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS**

Main edition

Update

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### ***Technical specifications***

Coverage: EU28  
Population: 27.969 Europeans aged 15 or more  
Methodology: Face-to-face  
Fieldwork: 9–18 April 2016, survey conducted by TNS opinion

### **Note**

Readers are reminded that the results of a survey are estimates, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, depends on the sample size and the observed percentage. For around 1000 interviews (sample size generally used at the level of a Member State), the real percentage, i.e. if the whole population had been interviewed, fluctuates between the following confidence intervals:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Margins of error</b>	+/- 1,9 points	+/- 2,5 points	+/- 2,7 points	+/- 3,0 points	+/- 3,1 points

## INTRODUCTION

This Special Eurobarometer of the European Parliament was conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union, **from 9 to 18 April 2016**, by TNS opinion.

It focuses on the perceptions and expectations Europeans have regarding the EU's action, the fight against terrorism and to the mutual defence clause.

It is published shortly after the British voted for withdrawal from the European Union.

As for all surveys of this type, any analysis must take account of the national, European and international **background** against which the interviews were conducted.

**At the national level**, first and foremost there were the tragic **attacks** in Brussels on 22 March 2016, following other terrorist attacks in the European Union, including those in France in January and November 2015, Denmark in February 2015, the United Kingdom in July 2005 and Spain in March 2004.

**A number of elections and referendum** were held in the run-up to the fieldwork.

There were general elections in Ireland on 26 February. There were also parliamentary elections in Slovakia on 5 March, and three regional elections in Germany 10 March (Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony-Anhalt).

In Austria, the first round of the presidential election took place on 24 April. In the context of this survey, elections were on the way in Cyprus, where the parliamentary elections were held on 22 May 2016, in Estonia where presidential elections are planned for 29 August, and in Lithuania, where the next parliamentary elections will take place on 9 October 2016. In Spain, the breakdown in negotiations to form a government following the 20 December elections has led to the announcement of fresh elections on 26 June 2016.

Several referendums have recently been held in the EU. On 6 April, the Dutch opposed the association agreement between the EU and Ukraine in an advisory referendum, while on 3 December 2015 a majority in Denmark rejected a proposal to strengthen participation in EU justice and police policies.

On 17 April 2016, Italy held a referendum on the abolition of off-shore gas and oil exploitation. The vote was declared invalid because it failed to reach the 50% threshold. In June, municipal elections are taking place in a large number of Italian cities, where the first round was held on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June.

Finally, it should be reminded that the British campaign was officially launched on 15 April.

**Across the EU, mass migration** continues, with all its human and political consequences. It was in the context that an agreement was signed between the EU and Turkey on 18 March 2016.

**On the international stage**, the news continues to be dominated by the **conflict in Syria** and the **migration crisis**.

Finally, we should also highlight the **Panama Papers**, which began to be published on 3 April 2016.

The analysis of the results of this European Parliament Eurobarometer demonstrates the very significant impact of some of these background events on the responses of the interviewees.

Readers should note that the European average is weighted and that the six most populous Member States account for around 70% of this average (Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Poland).

## THE MAIN FINDINGS

### I. WHAT BRINGS EUROPEANS TOGETHER IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WHAT SEPARATES THEM

- *Almost three quarters of Europeans think that what brings them together is more important than what separates them.*
- At EU level, **almost three out of four respondents consider that what brings Europeans together is more important than what separates them (74%, +2 points compared with 2014). 19% do not agree** with that statement.
- At national level, the number of respondents who think that what brings Europeans together is more important than what separates them **has increased in 22 Member States**, and **exceeds 80% in 12 Member States**, with the highest scores being 93% (+9) in Malta, 89% (+2) in Sweden, and 85% in Ireland (+2), Lithuania (+1) and Finland (+1).

In contrast, the **highest numbers disagreeing** with this statement are found in Greece (30%, +2), France (29%, -2) and Austria (28%, -2).

### II. PERCEPTION OF/WISHES FOR EU ACTION

- *Independently of how knowledgeable European citizens are about the powers and responsibilities of the EU, it seemed interesting to ask them, firstly, about their perception of EU action in a number of areas and, secondly, about what they expect of the EU.*
- *The results show that Europeans feel that EU action is largely insufficient in most of the fifteen areas suggested to them and that a massive majority of citizens would like the EU to intervene more than at present in these areas.*

**1. Areas where EU action is perceived to be insufficient and where greater action is desired**

The survey results show that this perception is closely tied to the crises and main events that have stood out recently in European and international news.

**a. Firstly, the economic and financial crisis together with its social consequences and associated scandals continues to be of great concern to Europeans.**

Thus the survey shows that:

- as regards the **fight against unemployment**: **69%** of respondents consider EU action to be insufficient and **77%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards the **fight against tax fraud**: **66%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **75%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards **health and social security**: **50%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **63%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards **economic policy**: **44%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **52%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards **agriculture**: **43%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **50%** would like to see the EU take more action.
- As regards **industrial policy**, however, opinion on EU action is **divided**, with **37%** considering it insufficient and **36%** considering it adequate. **47%** consider the EU should take more action in this field.

**b. Secondly, the consequences of the migration crisis directly affect respondents.**

A majority of respondents consider EU action to be insufficient:

- on the **issue of migration**: **66%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **74%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- on the **protection of external borders**: **61%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **71%** would like to see the EU take more action.



**c. On external action, security, defence and European values, EU action is considered to be insufficient.**

Thus:

- as regards the **fight against terrorism**: **69%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **82%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards **security and defence policy**: **51%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **66%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards the **promotion of democracy and peace in the world**: **51%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **68%** would like to see the EU take more action;
- as regards **foreign policy**: **40%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **50%** would like to see the EU take more action.

**d. Some months after the signature of the Paris climate agreement (December 2015), the environment continues to be an area in which greater action by the EU is felt to be desirable.**

- In this field of **environmental protection**: **52%** consider EU action to be insufficient and **67%** would like to see the EU take more action.

**2. Areas where EU action is perceived to be adequate but where greater EU action is desired**

At EU-result level, EU action is considered to be 'adequate/about right' in two areas:

- as regards the **equal treatment of men and women**: **48%** of respondents consider that EU action is adequate. Nevertheless, **55%** would like to see the EU take greater action in this area.
- As regards **energy supply and energy security**: **45%** consider that EU action is adequate; but **53%** would like to see greater EU action.

### III. THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

- ***Do Europeans feel they are at risk from a terrorist attack? At what level do they think the terrorist threat can be combated most efficiently? What are the most urgent measures to be taken in this field and in the fight against radicalisation?***

#### **1. The risk of a terrorist attack is perceived differently depending on the country**

Respondents were asked how they would rate the risk of a terrorist attack in their country on a scale of 1 to 10.

- The European results show that **this risk is considered to be high by 40%** of respondents in the EU (8-10 on a scale of 1 to 10).

At national level, an absolute majority of respondents think the **risk** of attack is **high** in France (64%), the United Kingdom (55%) and Belgium (50%).

The percentage of respondents seeing this risk as **extremely high** (10 on a scale of 1 to 10) is highest amongst the French (29%), the British (23%) and the Italians (17%)

- **47%** of respondents consider there to be a **medium risk** (4-7 on a scale of 1 to 10).

This risk is evaluated as **medium** by an absolute majority of respondents in 14 Member States, with a maximum of 63% in the Czech Republic, 61% in Luxembourg and 60% in the Netherlands.

- The risk of terrorist attack is considered to be **low** by **11%** of European citizens.

This is the case for a majority of respondents in Estonia (53%), Slovenia (50%) and Latvia (46%).

## **2. The global level seems the most appropriate level at which to combat the terrorist threat efficiently**

Asked as to which level is the most appropriate for combating the terrorist threat most efficiently, Europeans answered as follows:

- 38% at a global level,
- 23% at a European level,
- 21% at a national level,
- 6% at a local or regional level,
- and 10% opted for all levels at the same time.

## **3. The most urgent measures in the fight against terrorism**

Respondents were asked to identify which measures they thought were most urgent for combating terrorism.

They could select a maximum of four answers. The **high scores for each item** indicate how acutely aware Europeans are of the public debate on how to combat terrorism.

- The measures which were most often cited at the European level are listed below in descending order:
  - 42% the fight against the financing of terrorist groups
  - 41% the fight against the roots of terrorism and radicalisation
  - 39% strengthened control of the external EU borders
  - 36% better cooperation between the Member States' police and intelligence services and Europol, the EU's police coordination agency
  - 35% the fight against arms trafficking within the EU
  - 24% prevention to avoid radicalised European citizens leaving to join terrorist organisations and better anticipation of their return to the European Union
  - 23% more effective and dissuasive criminal justice measures
  - 20% better cooperation between the Member States' judicial authorities and Eurojust, the EU's judicial coordination agency
  - 20% a common EU policy on the future of Syria and the broader Middle East

- 15% help and support for victims of terrorism
  - 15% better use of SIS, the Schengen Information System, a European database of missing or wanted persons
  - 13% ensuring that measures used to combat terrorism respect fundamental rights and the rule of law
  - 8% finalisation of the PNR, the European air passenger name record
- The results at national level show that the priorities in the fight against terrorism are divided amongst the same top five measures.
    - Thus, the **fight against the financing of terrorist groups** is the most frequently cited measure in Cyprus (53%), Spain (51%), Finland (50%), France (46%), Slovenia (43%) and Croatia (36%).

This is also the case in Luxembourg (46%) and Malta (41%), though other responses also achieve the same score in these countries.

- The **fight against the roots of terrorism and radicalisation** is the most cited measure in Sweden (56%), Germany and the United Kingdom (both 48%), Belgium (47%), Malta (41%) and Ireland (40%).
- **Strengthened control of the external EU borders** is the most cited measure in the Czech Republic (60%), Lithuania (58%), Latvia (57%), Estonia (56%), Bulgaria (55%), Austria and Romania (both 50%), Hungary and Slovakia (both 47%), Portugal (46%) and Poland (42%).
- **Better cooperation between the Member States' police and intelligence services and Europol, the EU's police coordination agency** tops the list of measures cited in the Netherlands (63%) and Denmark (52%).
- The **fight against arms trafficking within the EU** is the most cited measure in Greece (49%), Luxembourg (46%), Malta (41%) and Italy (38%).

#### **4. The most urgent measures in the fight against radicalisation**

With specific regard to the fight against the radicalisation and recruitment of EU citizens by terrorist organisations, a new list of measures recommended by the European Parliament was proposed to respondents.

- Of the maximum of four answers, the European results show that in the opinion of a majority of respondents the **fight against social exclusion and poverty, at 39%**, is the most urgent measure for combating the radicalisation and recruitment of EU citizens by terrorist organisations.

At national level, **this answer is the first measure cited in 23 out of 28 Member States**. This answer was chosen by an absolute majority of respondents in Finland (60%), Sweden (59%), Greece (57%), Portugal (55%), Cyprus (53%), Spain (52%) and the Netherlands (51%).

- Thereafter, the measures most frequently cited by European citizens were:
  - 35% the fight against radical websites and the removal of illegal content from the internet and online social networks
  - 32% communication campaigns to raise awareness amongst the youngest and the most vulnerable about the risks of radicalisation
  - 31% promoting dialogues between different cultures and religions
  - 26% the fight against discrimination and islamophobia
  - 22% spreading word denouncing radicalisation and terrorism on the internet and online social networks
  - 22% specialised training for teachers and local stakeholders to prevent and fight against radicalisation
  - 21% the fight against radicalisation in prisons
  - 20% talks in schools by former foreign 'fighters' who managed to de-radicalise
  - 19% discussions between EU Member States on the best practices for de-radicalisation
  - 19% additional aid to organisations preventing radicalisation
  - 12% strengthening the means and the teams for the toll free numbers to prevent and fight against radicalisation

#### IV. MUTUAL DEFENCE CLAUSE

- ***Whilst the mutual defence clause is largely unknown to the general public, once it is explained to them it meets with wide support amongst European citizens.***

##### **1. Knowledge of the mutual defence clause**

In the event of an armed aggression on its territory, an EU country can activate the mutual defence clause, according to which all the other Member States must provide help and assistance using all means in their power.

- The survey shows that **31% of Europeans have heard of it**: 19% who do not really know what it is, however, and 12% who know what it is.

At national level, the mutual defence clause is best known in Finland (55% of respondents have heard of it), Sweden (49%) and Bulgaria (48%).

- On the other hand, **68% of Europeans have never heard of it.**

This was most notably the case in Greece, where 81% declare they have never heard of it, Cyprus and the United Kingdom (both 80%), France and Latvia (both 79%) and Spain (78%).

##### **2. Opinion on the mutual defence clause**

- Asked for their opinion on whether the mutual defence clause is a good thing or a bad thing, **a clear majority of Europeans (85%) are in favour of this provision.**

At national level, the respondents most in favour of the mutual defence clause are in Luxembourg (94% think that it is a good thing), Malta and Finland (both 92%), and Belgium and France (both 91%).

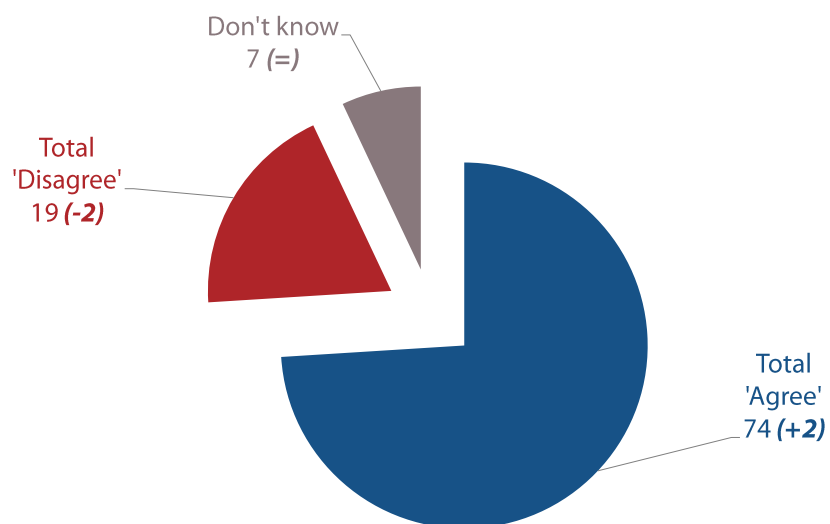
- In contrast, **8% think that it is a bad thing**, and **7% say that they do not know.**

## EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL RESULTS

### I. WHAT BRINGS EUROPEAN CITIZENS TOGETHER IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WHAT SEPARATES THEM

a) *European average*

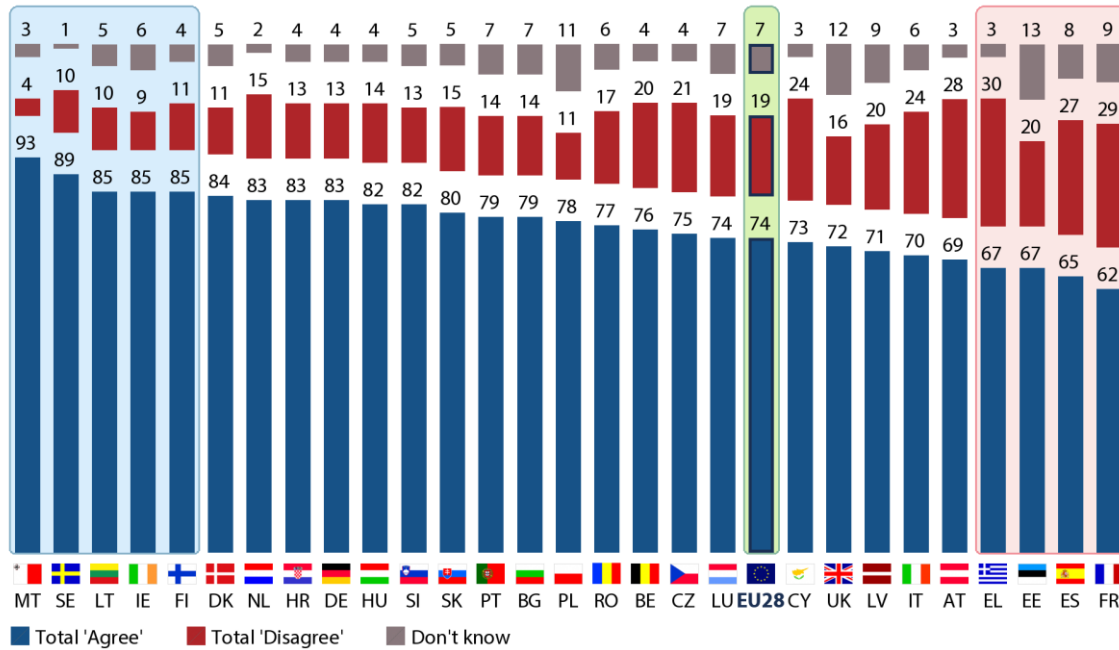
**QA9** Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them. (%)



(Diff. April 2016 – September 2015)

b) National results






























**QA9** Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them. (%)





c) *National evolutions*

**QA9** Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them. (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB85.1 Apr. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB85.1 Apr. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015	EB85.1 Apr. 2016	Diff. 2016-2015
EU28		74	+2	19	-2	7	=
MT		93	+9	4	-6	3	-3
CY		73	+8	24	-7	3	-1
BG		79	+7	14	-3	7	-4
PT		79	+7	14	-7	7	=
IT		70	+7	24	-5	6	-2
CZ		75	+6	21	-5	4	-1
HR		83	+5	13	-4	4	-1
ES		65	+5	27	-6	8	+1
DK		84	+4	11	-4	5	=
HU		82	+4	14	-5	4	+1
RO		77	+4	17	+1	6	-5
LU		74	+4	19	-7	7	+3
AT		69	+4	28	-2	3	-2
SI		82	+3	13	-5	5	+2
EE		67	+3	20	-6	13	+3
SE		89	+2	10	=	1	-2
IE		85	+2	9	-2	6	=
DE		83	+2	13	=	4	-2
BE		76	+2	20	-3	4	+1
LT		85	+1	10	-2	5	+1
FI		85	+1	11	-1	4	=
FR		62	+1	29	-2	9	+1
SK		80	=	15	=	5	=
NL		83	-1	15	=	2	+1
PL		78	-3	11	-1	11	+4
UK		72	-3	16	+1	12	+2
EL		67	-4	30	+2	3	+2
LV		71	-6	20	+4	9	+2

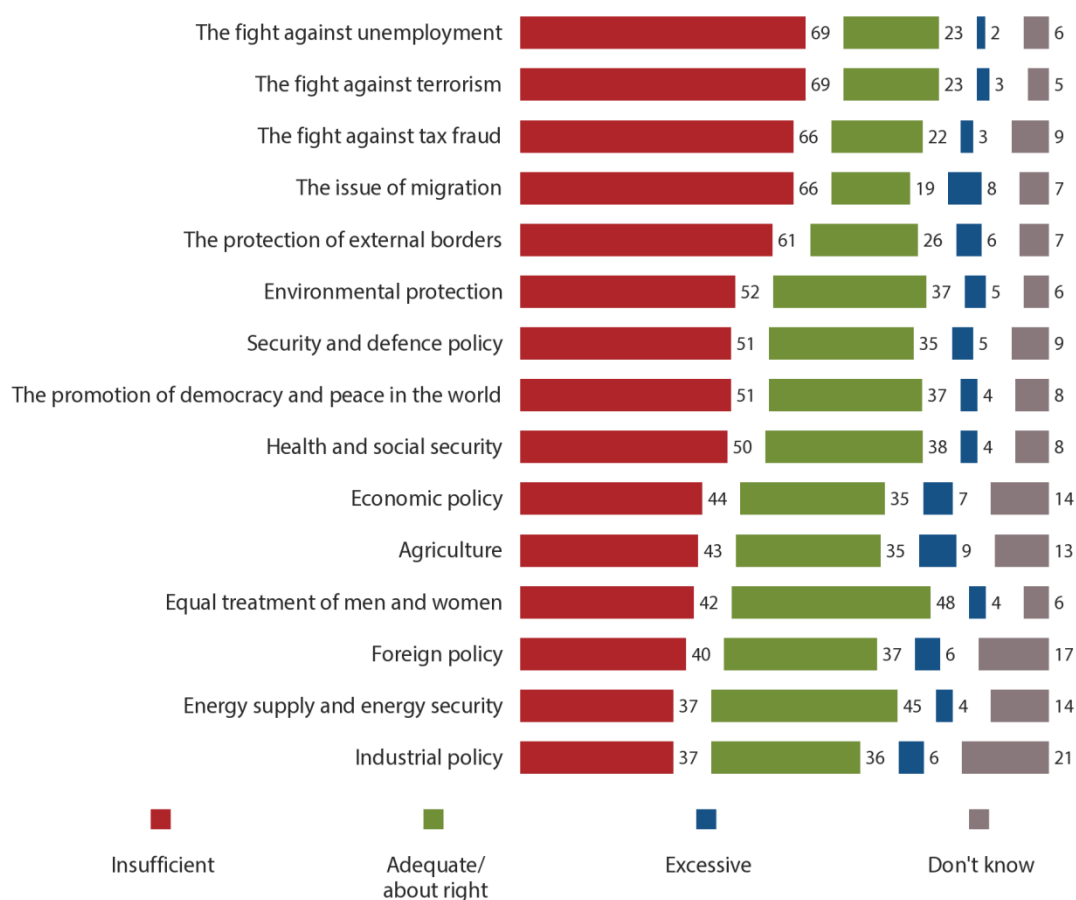


## II. PERCEPTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ACTIONS

### 1. Perception of European action

#### a) *European average*

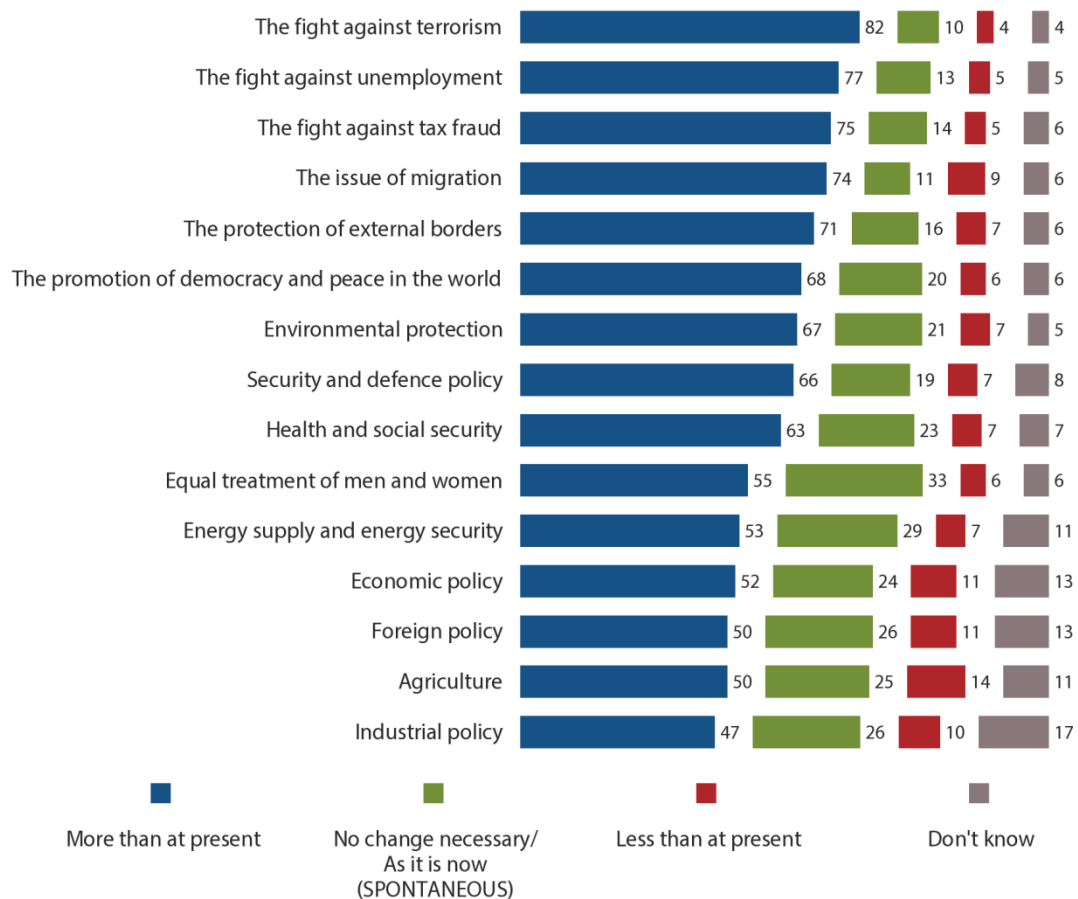
**QA10** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient? (%)



## 2. What Europeans want regarding the actions of the EU

### a) European average

**QA11** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present? (%)



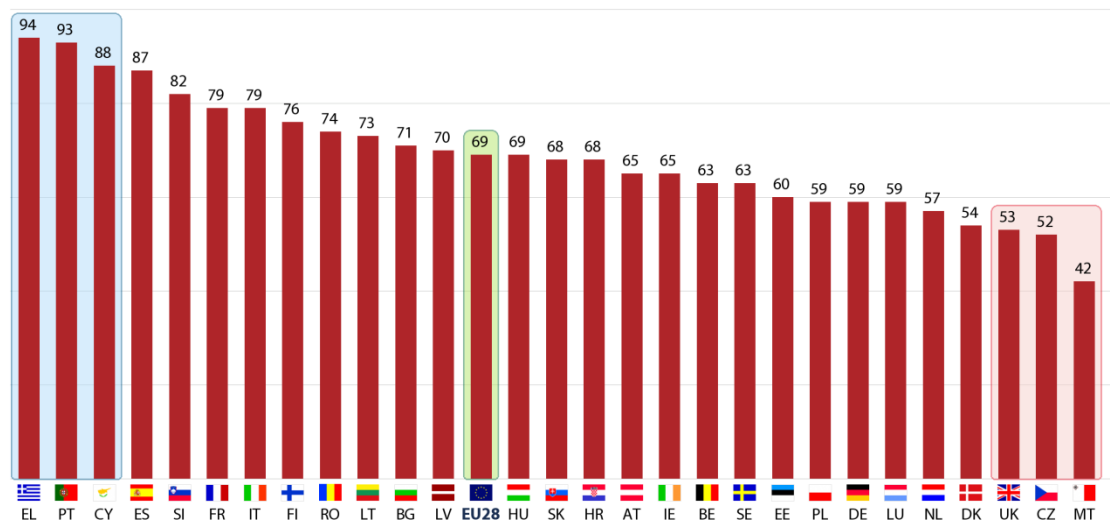
### 3. More of the EU, policy by policy

#### a) *The fight against unemployment*

##### Perception of EU action

**QA10.3** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

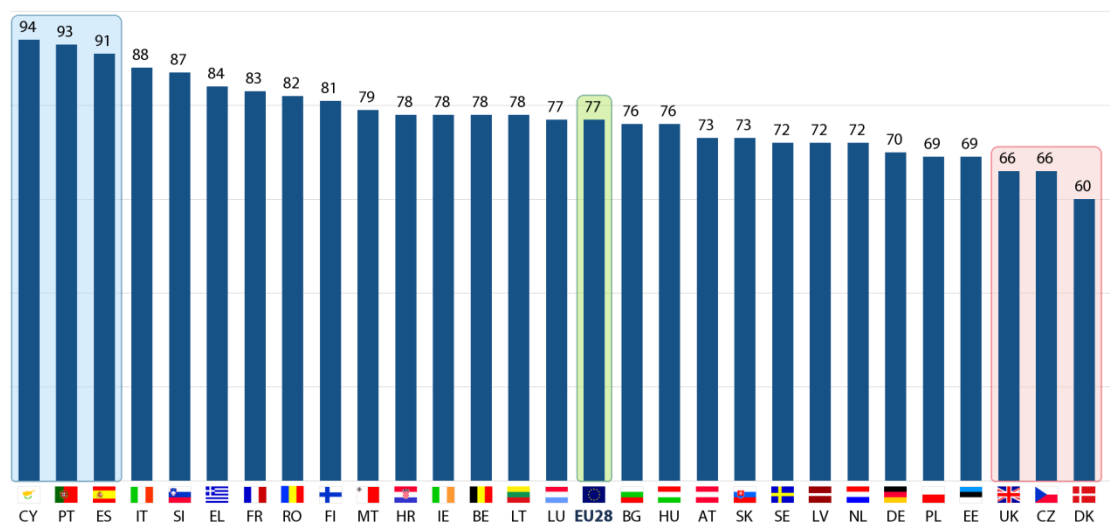
*Insufficient (%)*



##### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.3** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

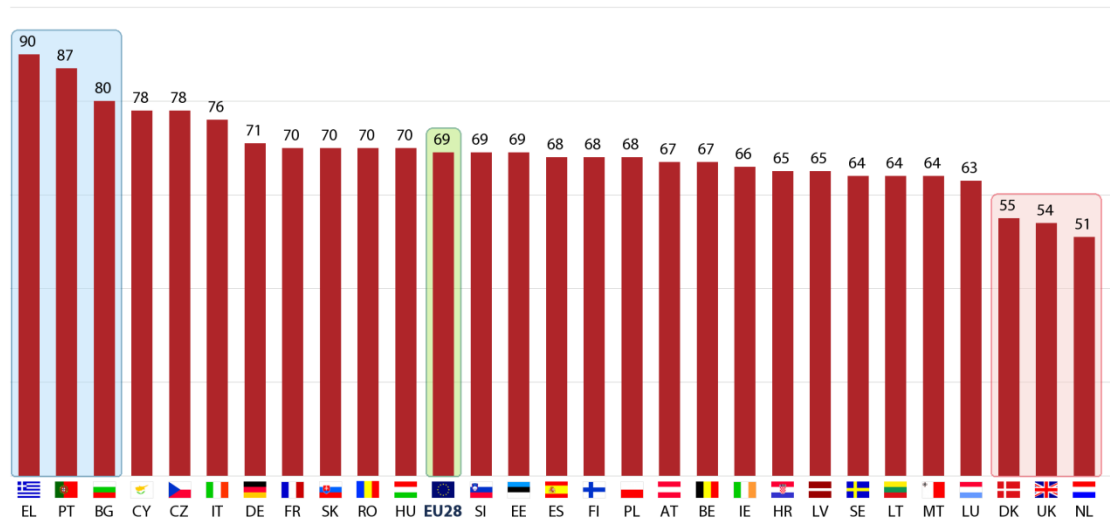


## b) The fight against terrorism

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.7** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

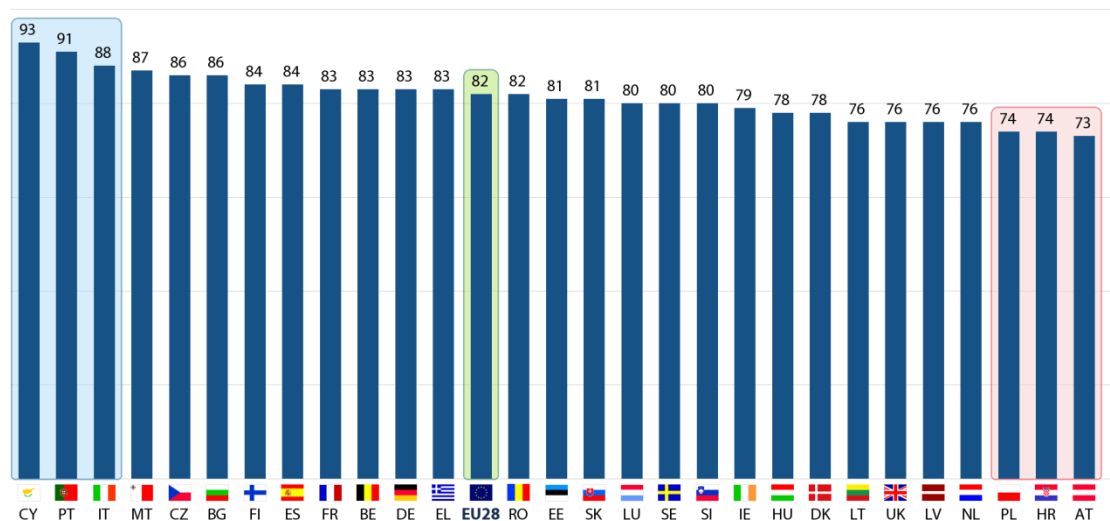
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.7** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

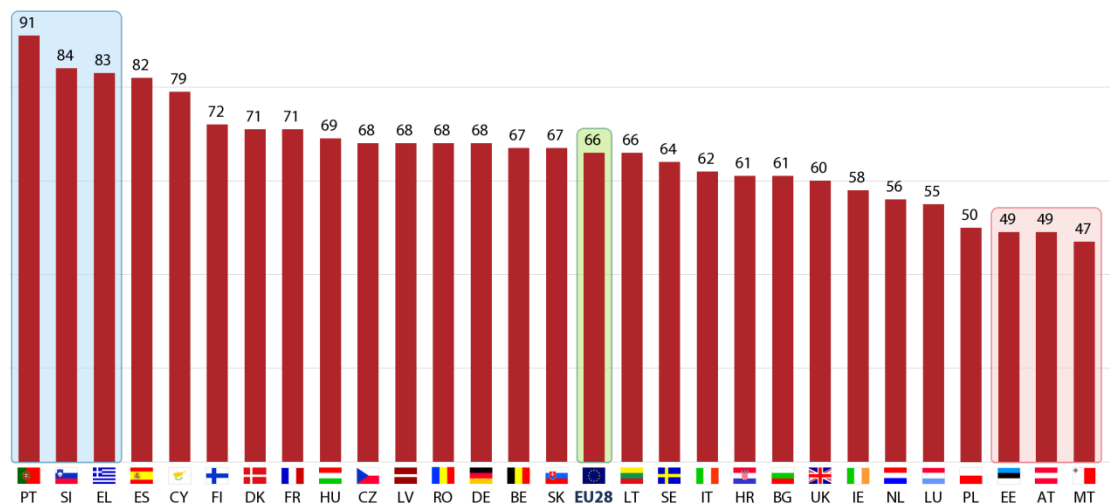


### c) The fight against tax fraud

#### Perception of EU action

**QA10.13** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

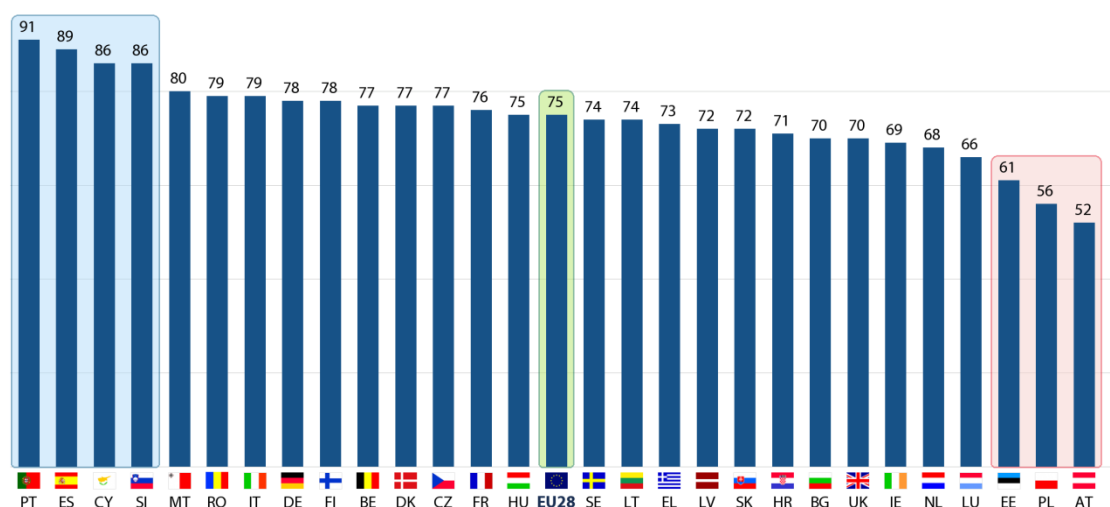
*Insufficient (%)*



#### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.13** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

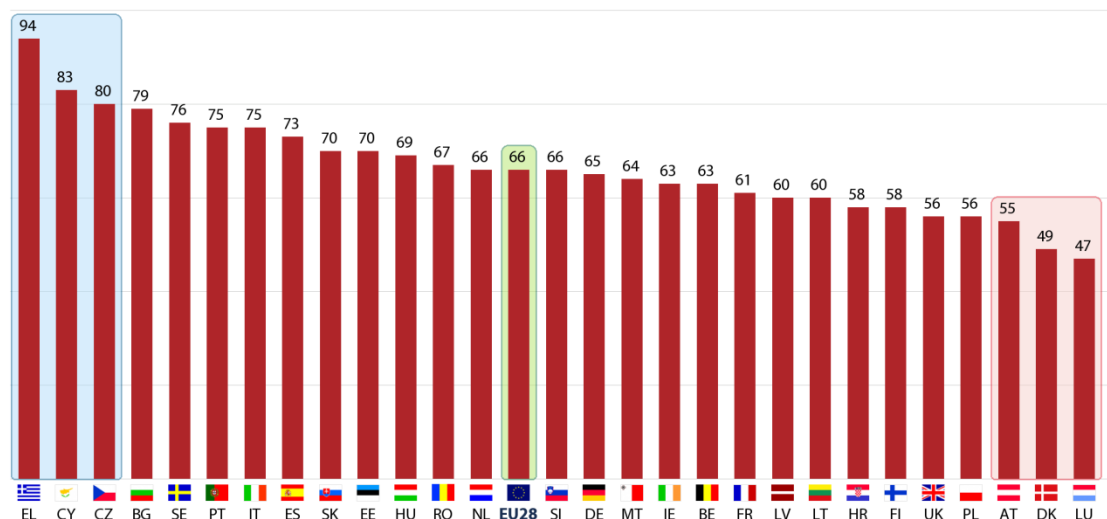


#### d) The issue of migration

##### Perception of EU action

**QA10.5** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

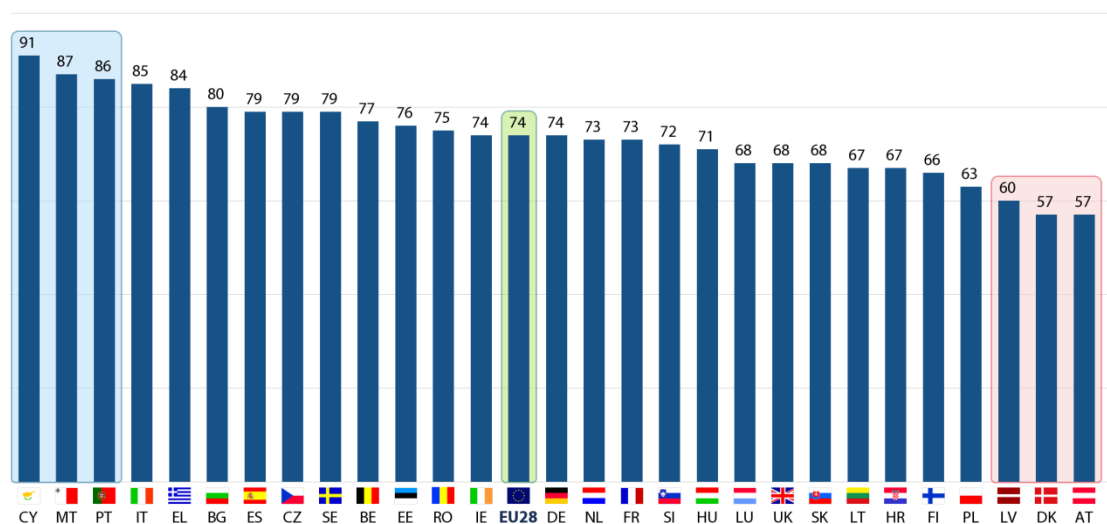
*Insufficient (%)*



##### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.5** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*



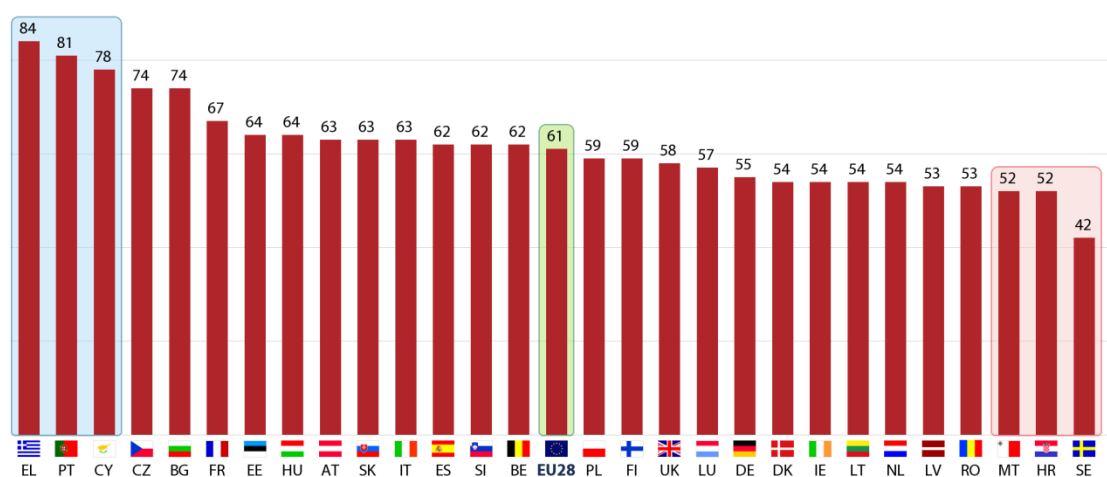


## e) The protection of external borders

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.14** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

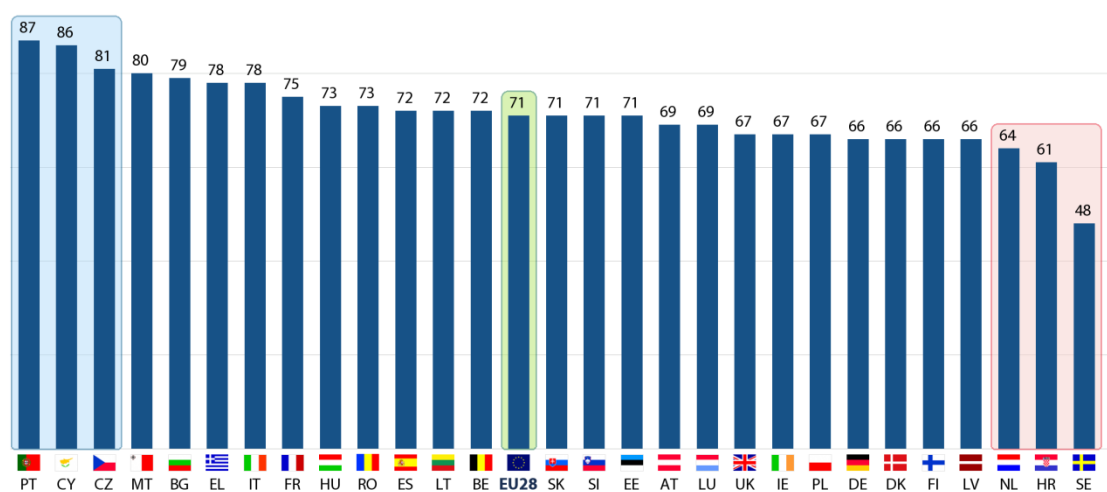
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.14** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

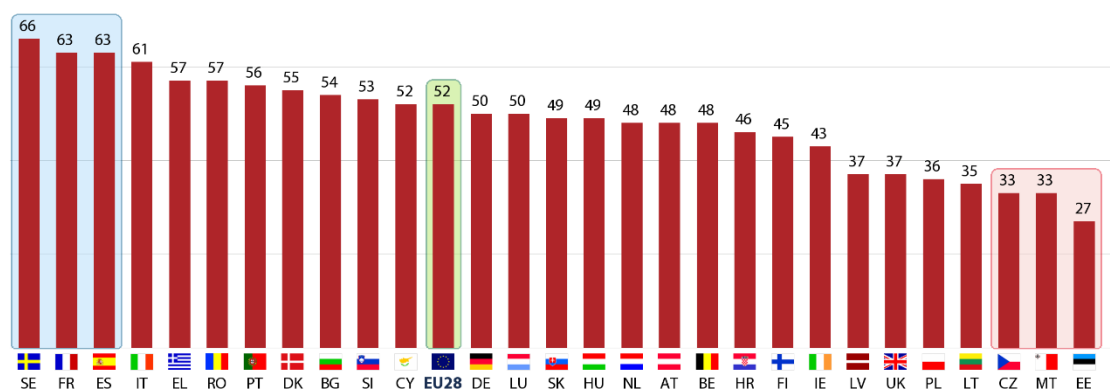


## f) Environmental protection

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.6** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

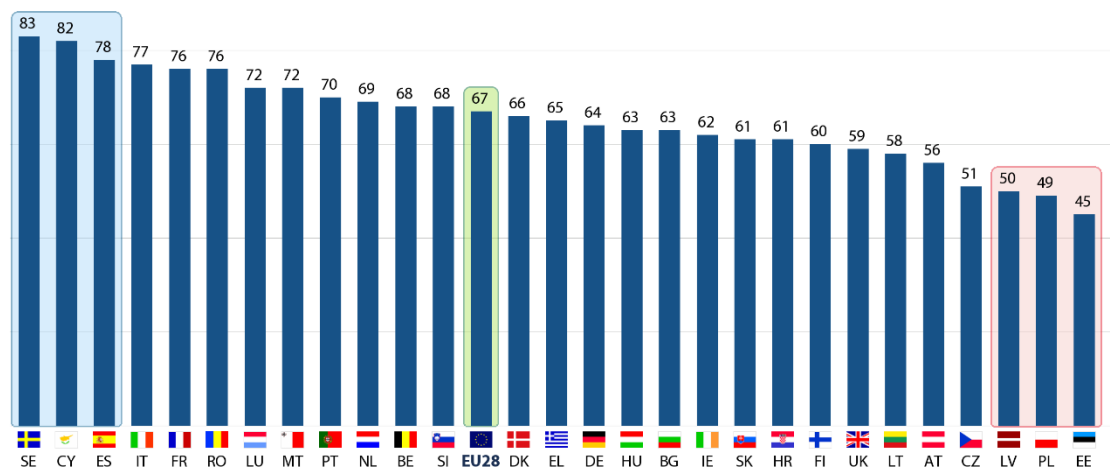
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.6** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

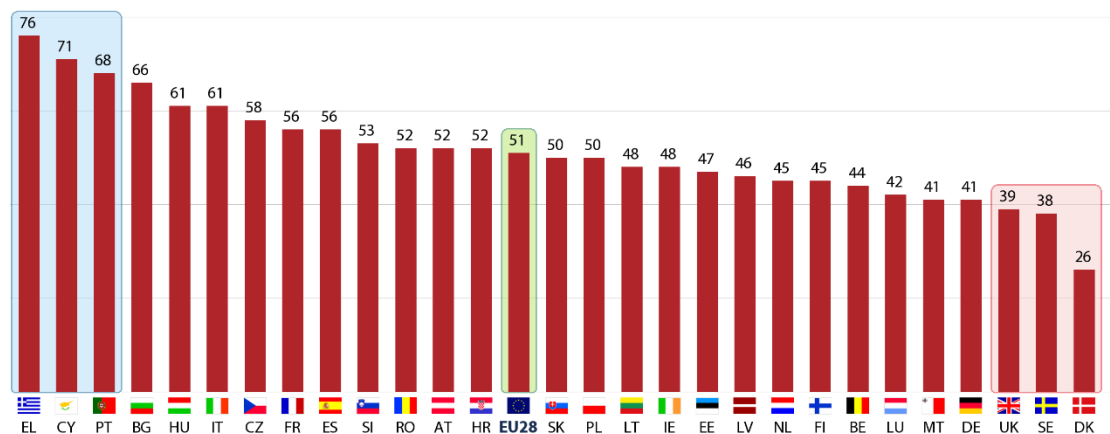


## g) Security and defence policy

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.8** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

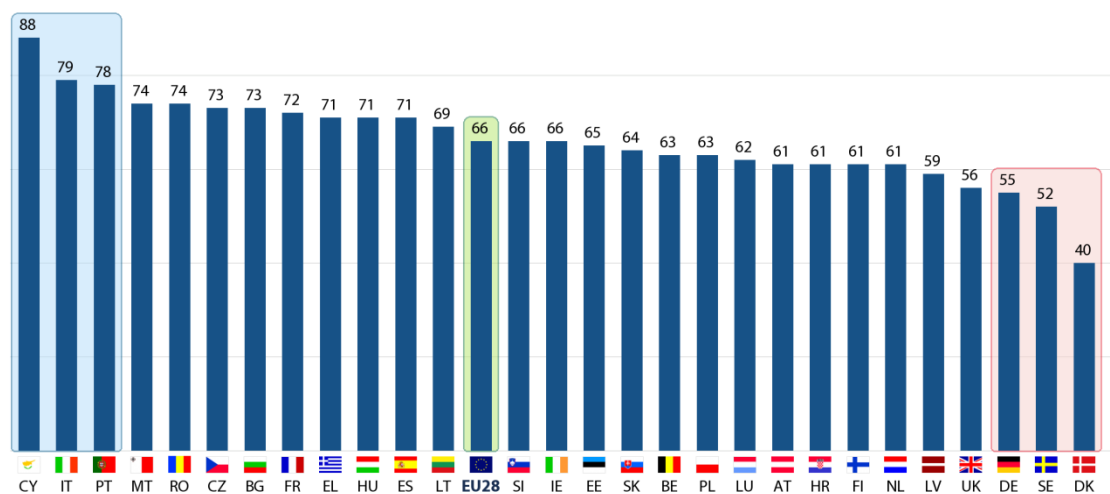
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.8** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

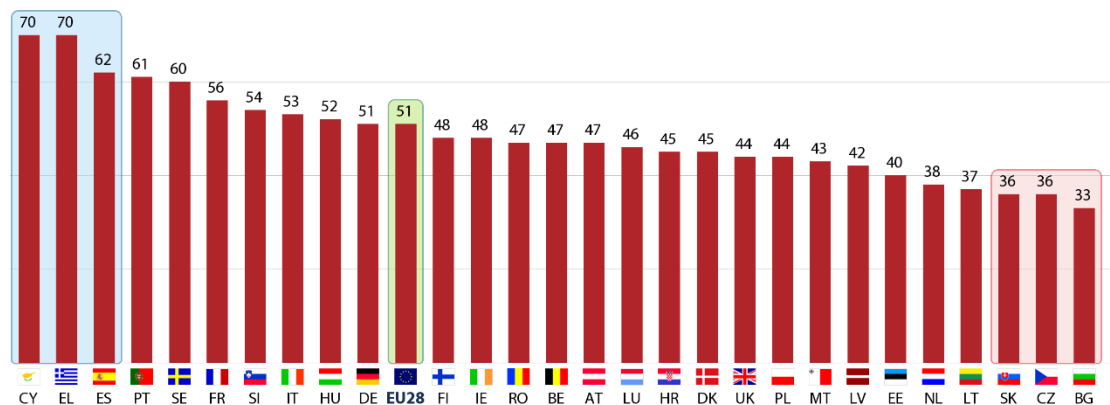


## h) The promotion of democracy and peace in the world

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.11** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

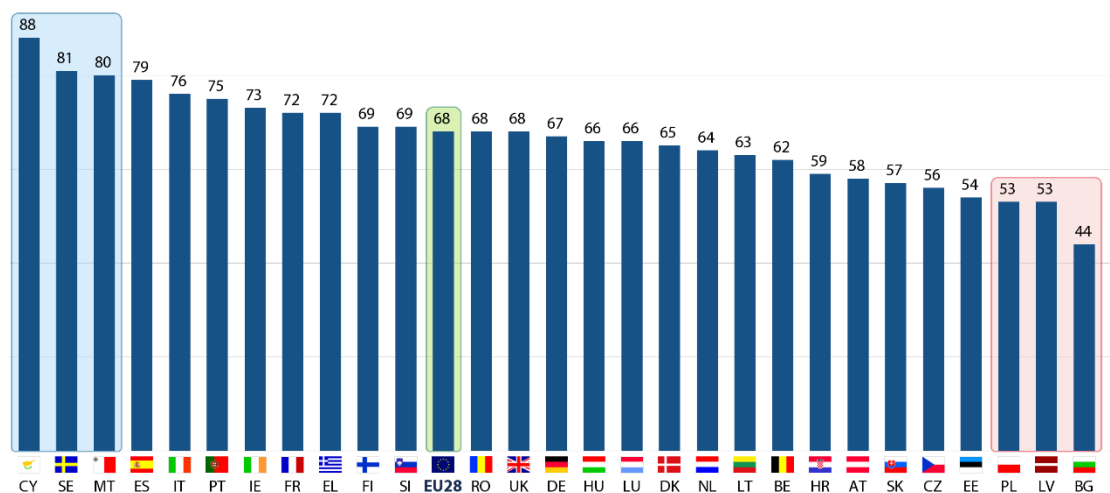
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.11** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

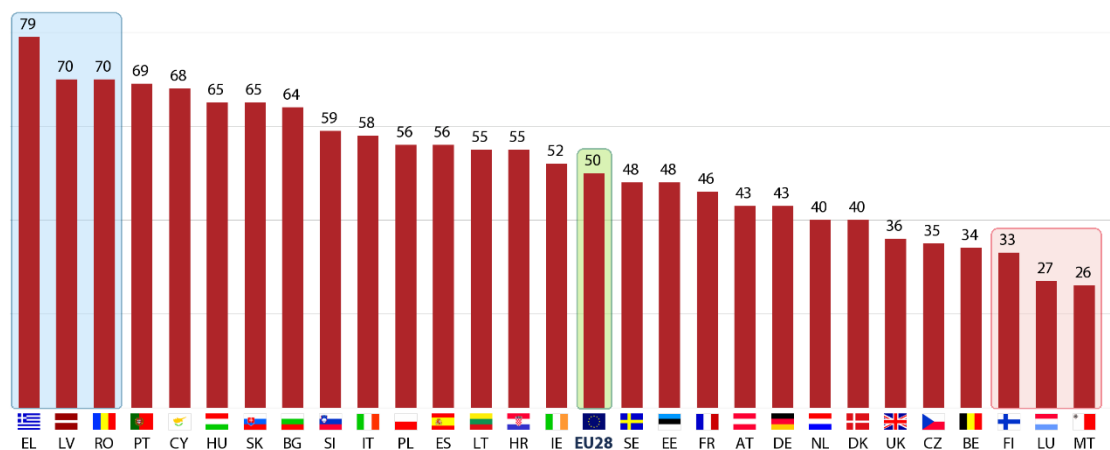


## i) Health and social security

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.4** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

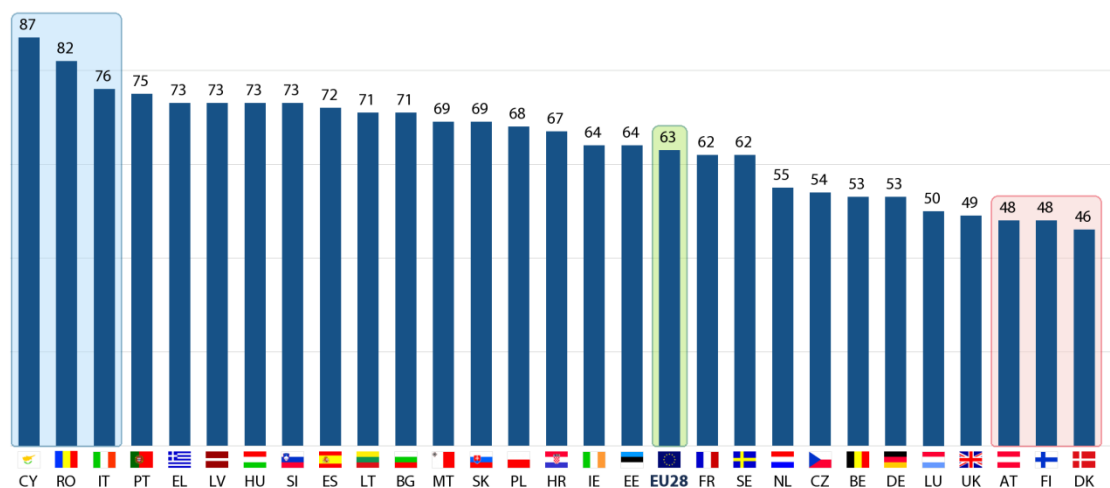
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.4** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

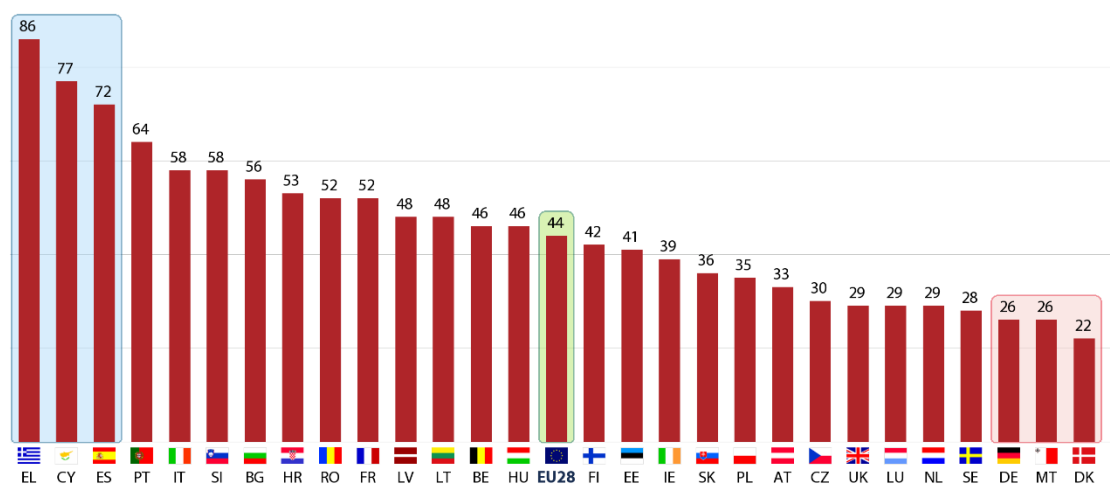


## j) Economic policy

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.1** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

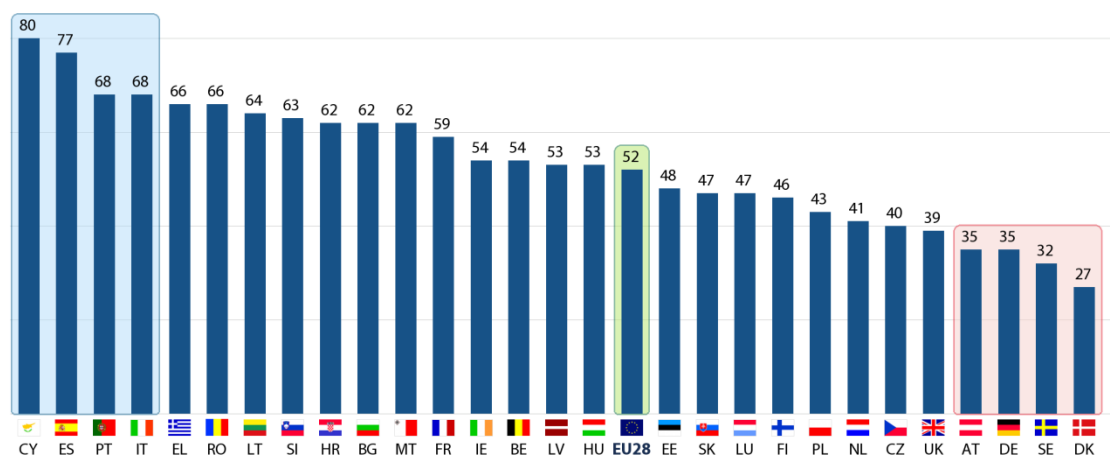
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.1** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

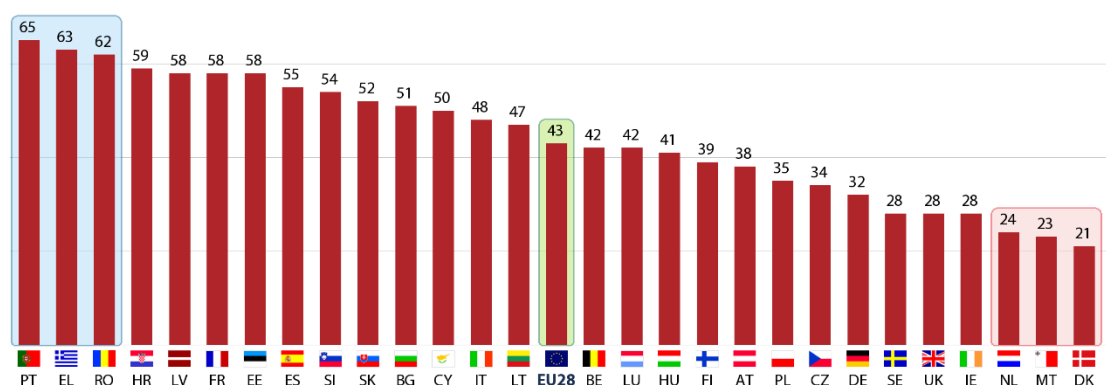


## k) Agriculture

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.10** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

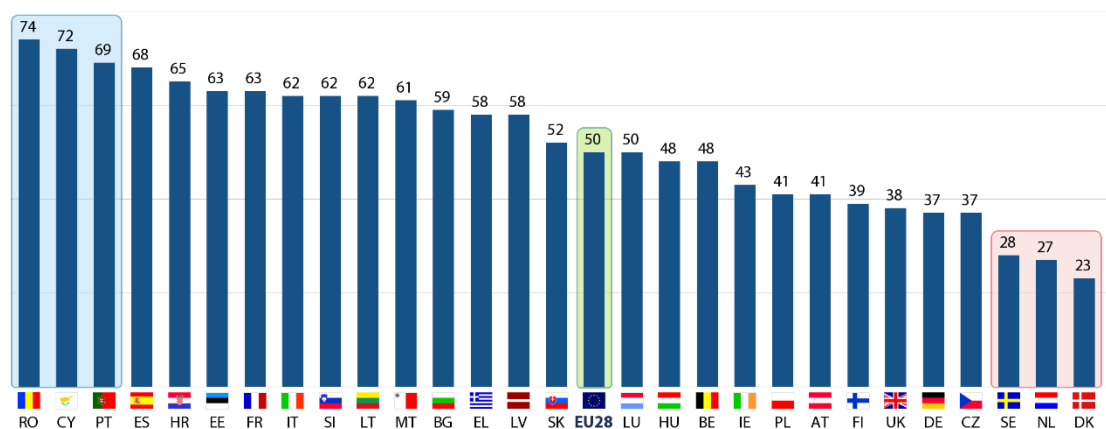
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.10** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

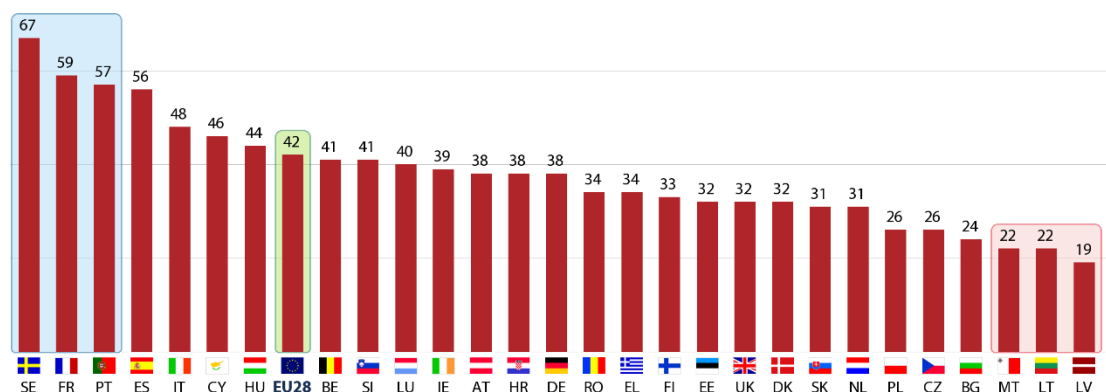


## l) Equal treatment of men and women

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.9** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

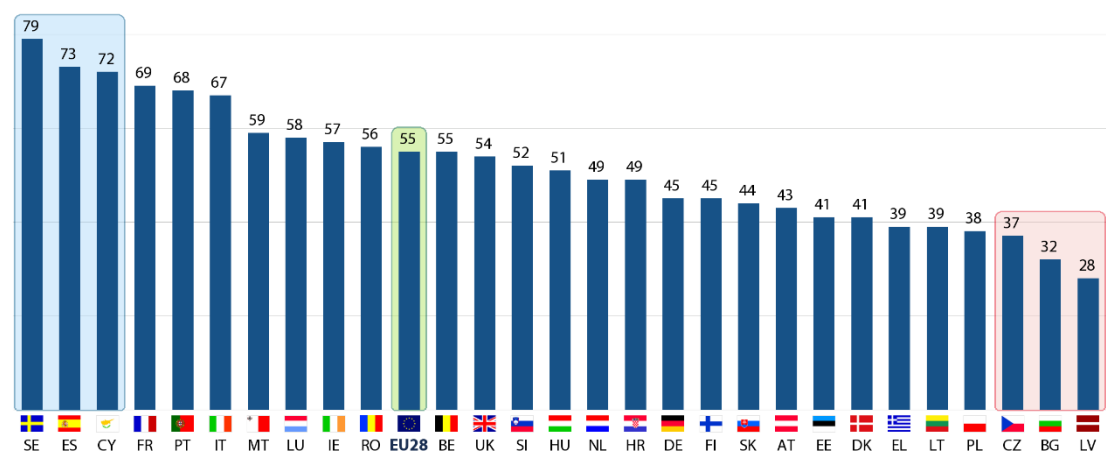
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.9** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*



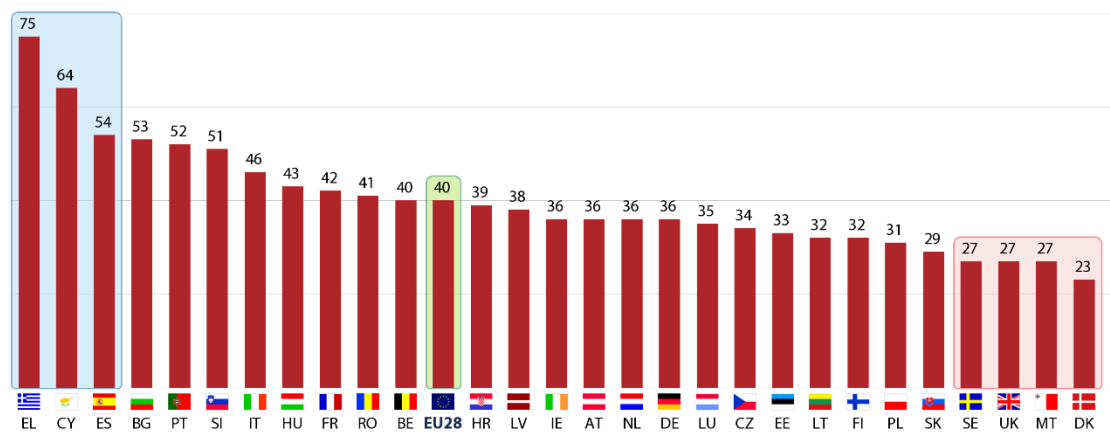


## m) Foreign policy

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.2** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

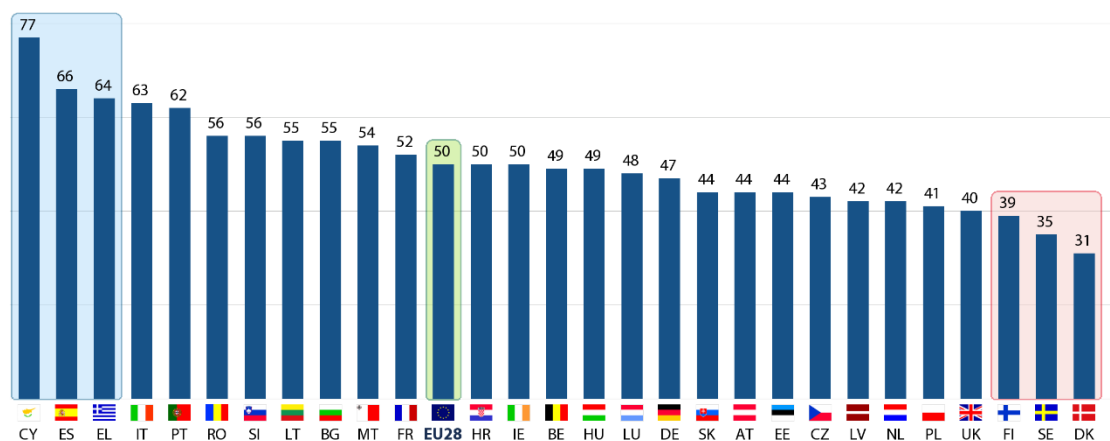
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.2** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

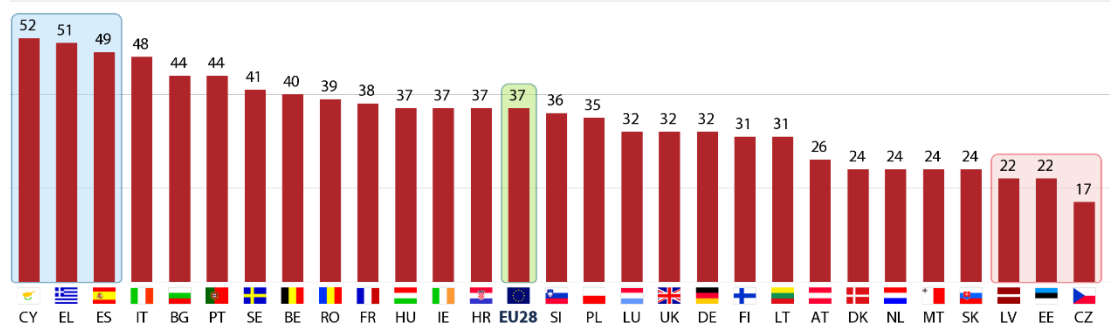


## n) Energy supply and energy security

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.12** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

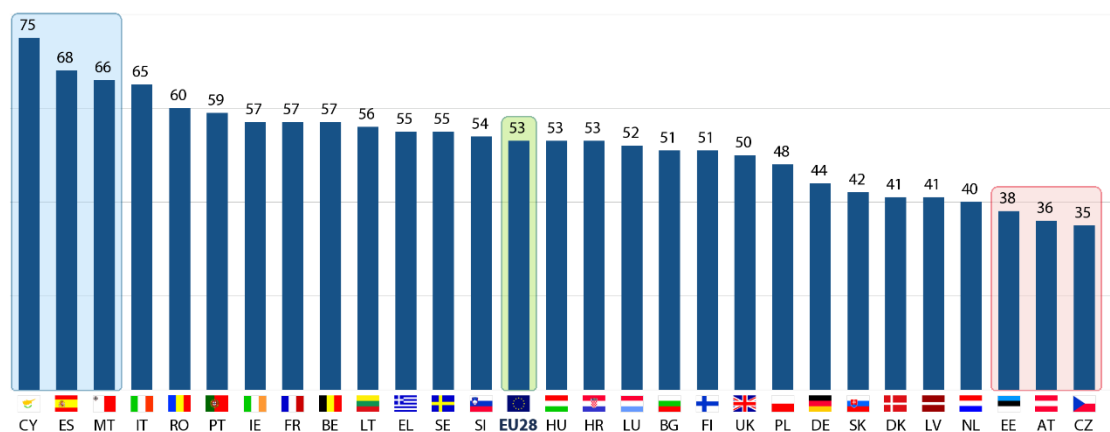
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.12** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*

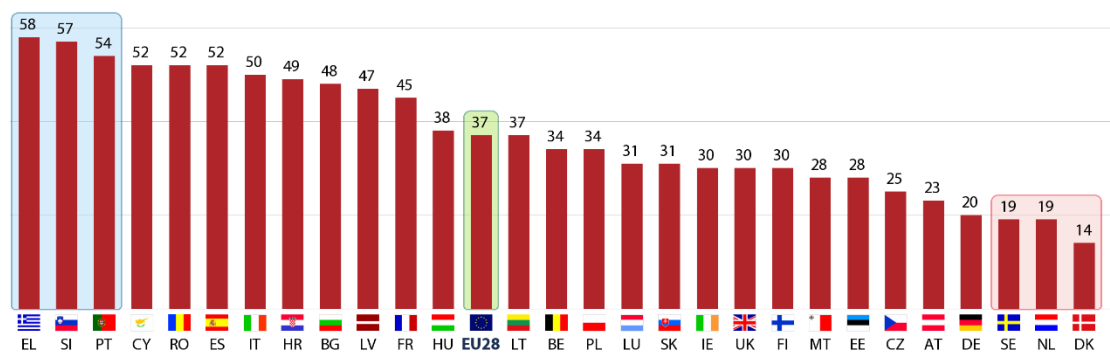


## o) Industrial policy

### Perception of EU action

**QA10.15** For each of the following, would you say that current EU action is excessive, adequate/ about right or insufficient?

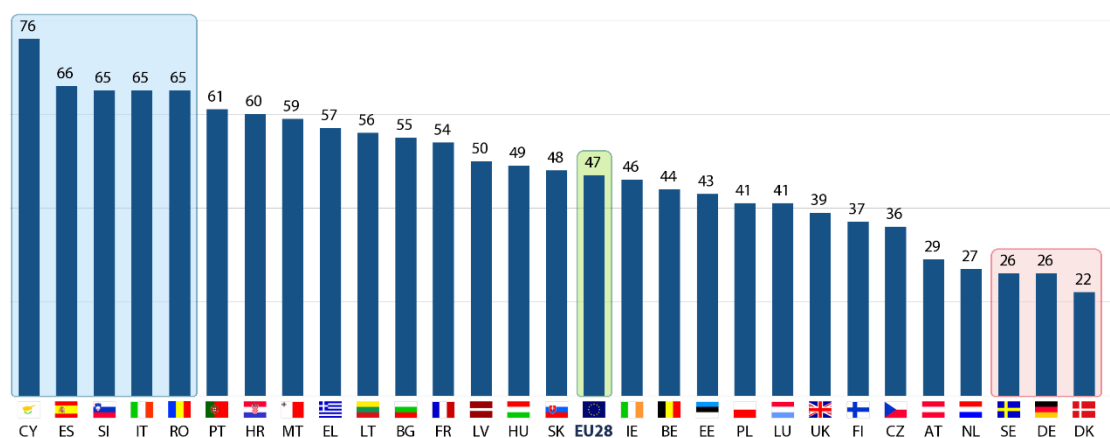
*Insufficient (%)*



### Expectations for EU action

**QA11.15** And for each of the following, would you like the EU to intervene less than at present or more than at present?

*More than at present (%)*



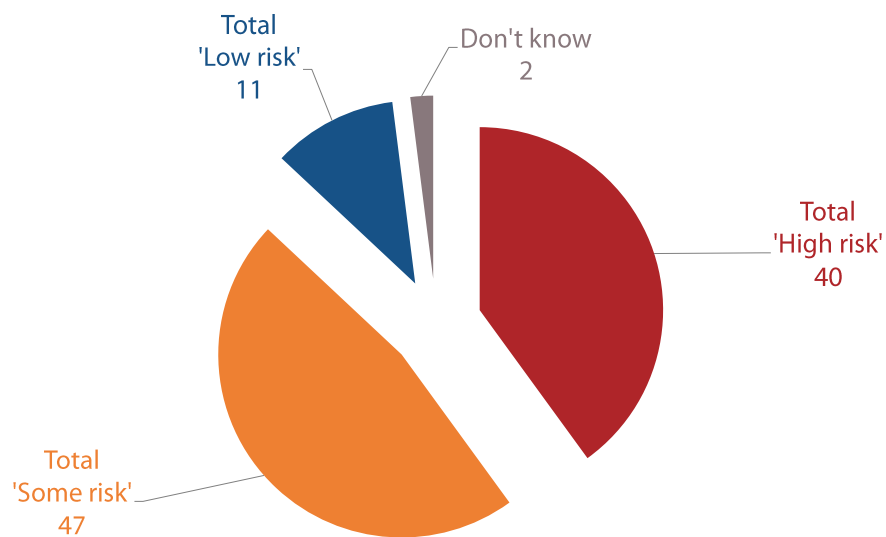


### III. THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

#### 1. Evaluation of the threat of a terrorist attack in the country

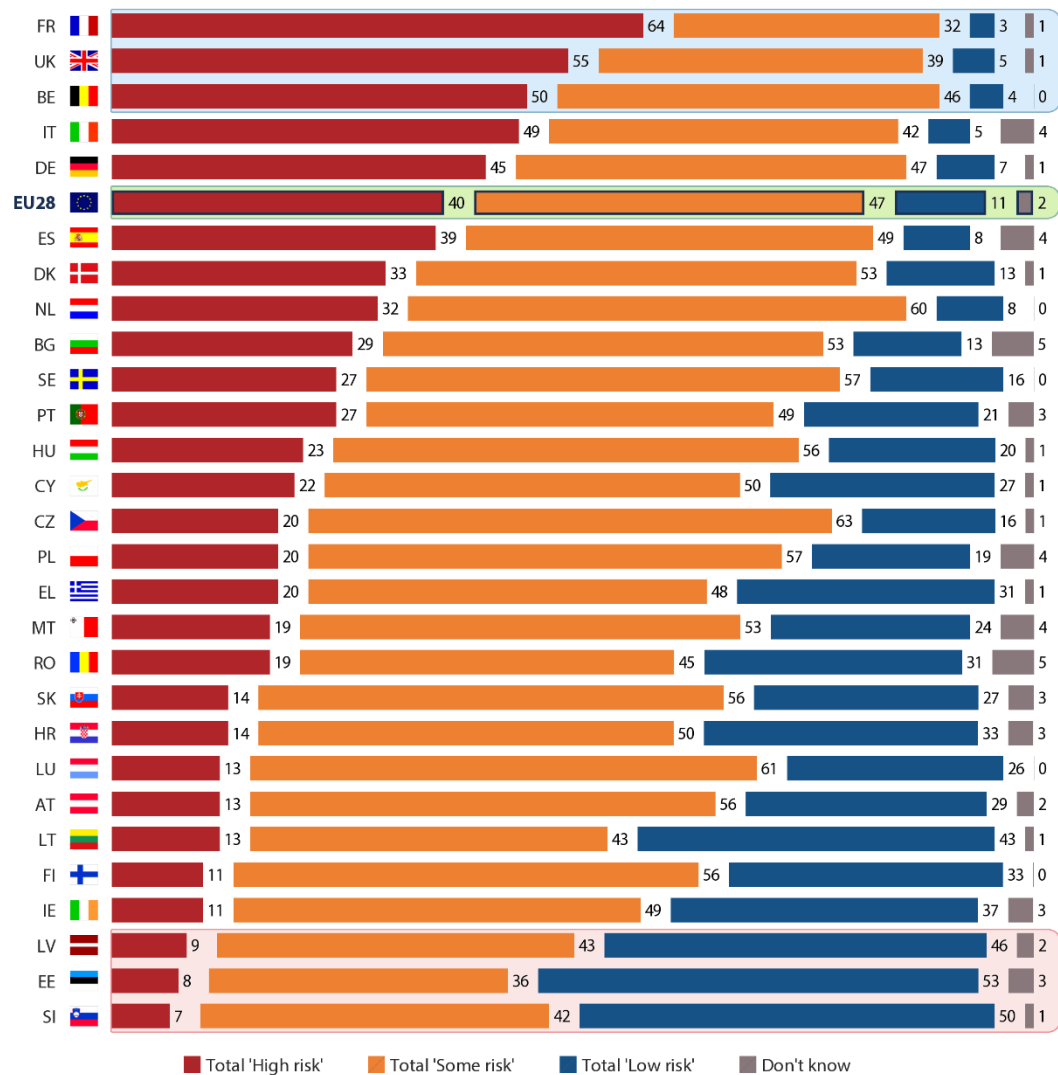
a) *European average*

**QA12** In general, tell me what you think the chances of a terrorist attack are in (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think that the risk of attacks in (OUR COUNTRY) is "non-existent", and '10' that the risk is "extremely high"? (%)



b) National results

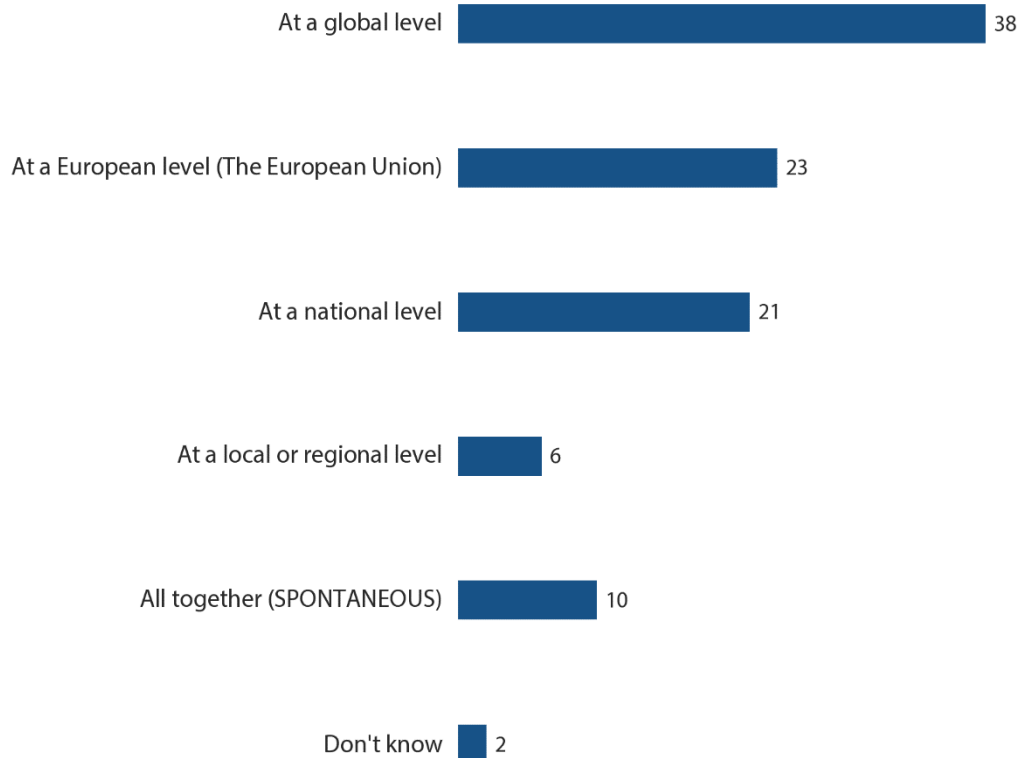
**QA12** In general, tell me what you think the chances of a terrorist attack are in (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment. Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where '1' means that you think that the risk of attacks in (OUR COUNTRY) is "non-existent", and '10' that the risk is "extremely high"? (%)



## 2. The most appropriate level to efficiently fight the terrorist threat

a) *European average*

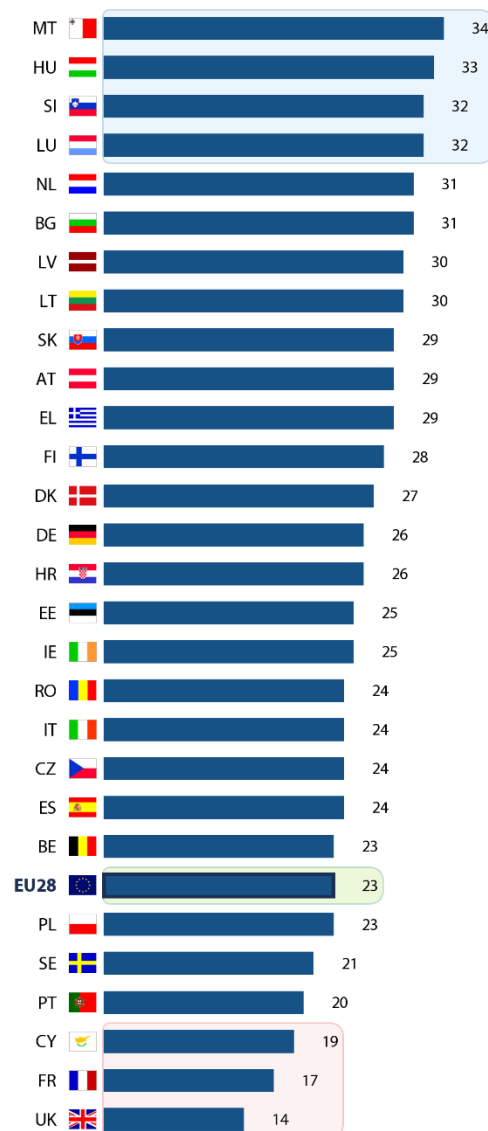
**QA13** In your opinion, at what level can we combat the terrorist threat most efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



b) *National results*






























**QA13** In your opinion, at what level can we combat the terrorist threat most efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

*At a European level (The European Union) (%)*





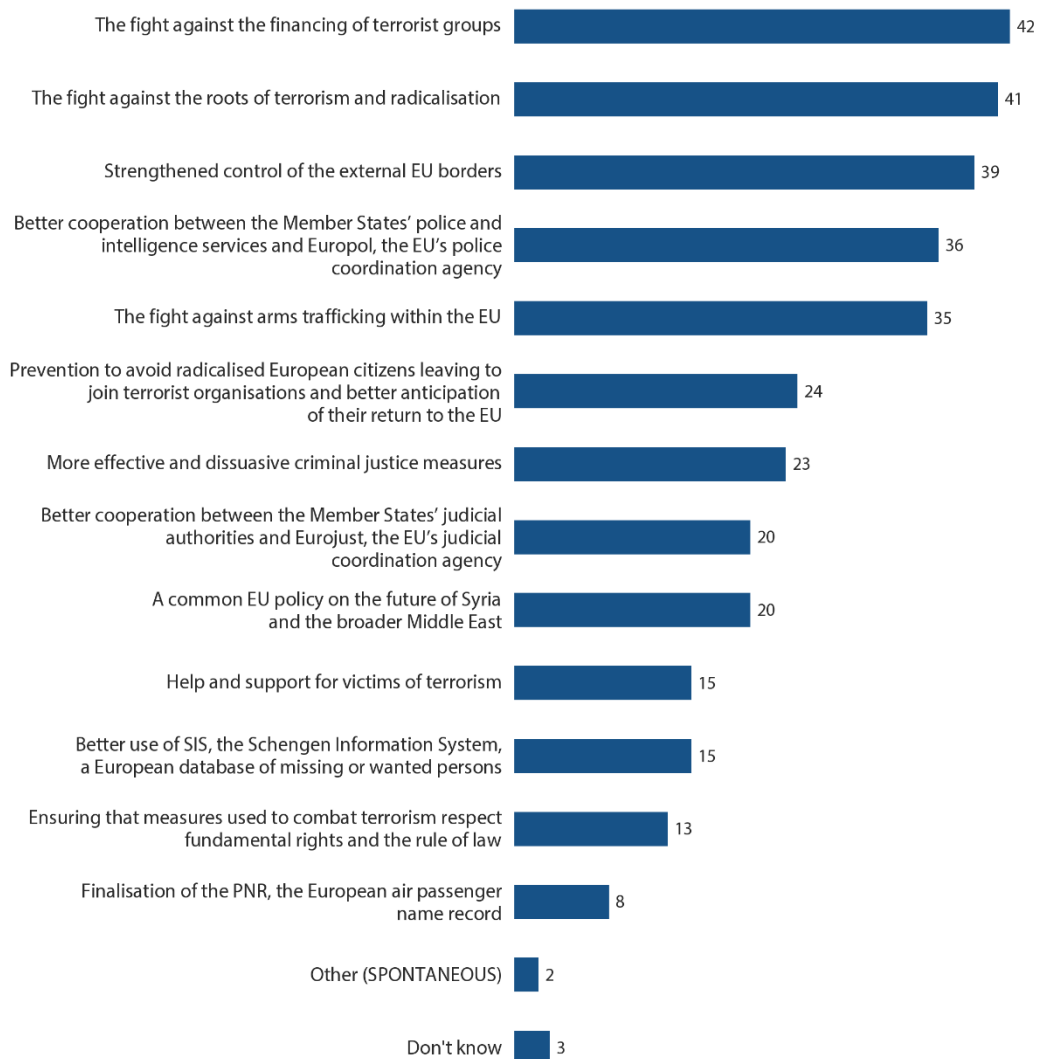
**QA13** In your opinion, at what level can we combat the terrorist threat most efficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

		At a global level	At a European level (The European Union)	At a national level	At a local or regional level	All together (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		38	23	21	6	10	2
MT		41	34	17	3	2	3
HU		27	33	28	3	7	2
LU		40	32	13	5	8	2
SI		28	32	22	6	8	4
BG		25	31	20	4	16	4
NL		28	31	20	18	3	0
LV		26	30	26	9	5	4
LT		40	30	15	8	5	2
EL		34	29	28	2	6	1
AT		25	29	33	6	5	2
SK		32	29	22	5	9	3
FI		27	28	33	7	4	1
DK		40	27	15	9	7	2
DE		32	26	15	4	22	1
HR		25	26	28	10	9	2
EE		21	25	26	5	18	5
IE		28	25	31	11	2	3
CZ		40	24	28	4	3	1
ES		53	24	12	2	5	4
IT		38	24	21	2	13	2
RO		27	24	32	7	6	4
BE		41	23	14	6	15	1
PL		27	23	33	4	8	5
SE		33	21	22	18	6	0
PT		38	20	22	2	16	2
CY		40	19	18	15	7	1
FR		54	17	15	9	3	2
UK		41	14	29	9	5	2

### 3. The most urgent measures to fight against terrorism






























#### a) *European average*

**QA14** The European Parliament recommends certain measures to fight against terrorism. Which of these measures seem the most urgent to you? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



b) National results

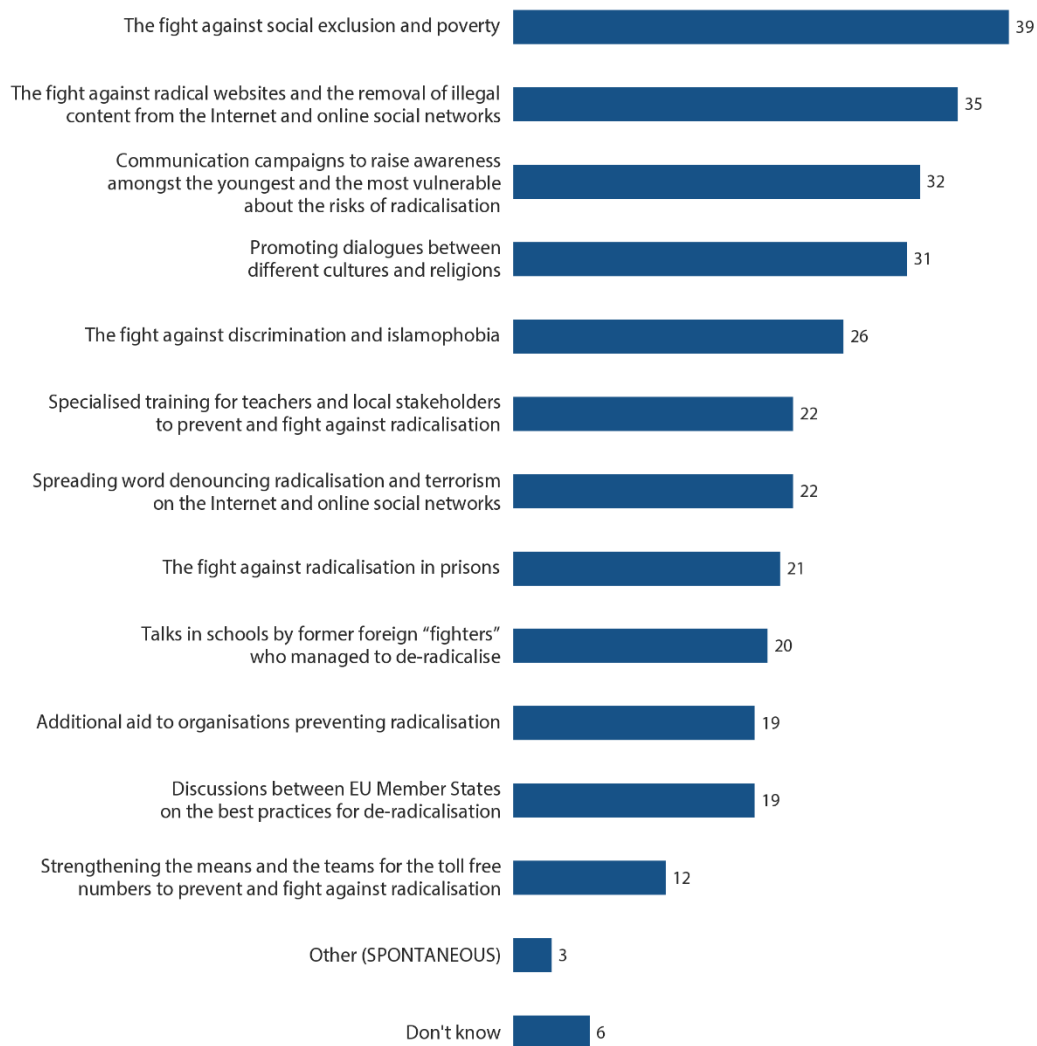
**QA14** The European Parliament recommends certain measures to fight against terrorism. Which of these measures seem the most urgent to you? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

		The fight against the financing of terrorist groups	The fight against the roots of terrorism and radicalisation	Strengthened control of the external EU borders	Better cooperation between the Member States' police and intelligence services and Europol, the EU's police coordination agency	The fight against arms trafficking within the EU	Prevention to avoid radicalised European citizens leaving to join terrorist organisations and better anticipation of their return to the EU	More effective and dissuasive criminal justice measures	Better cooperation between the Member States' judicial authorities and Eurojust, the EU's judicial coordination agency	A common EU policy on the future of Syria and the broader Middle East	Help and support for victims of terrorism	Better use of SIS, the Schengen Information System, a European database of missing or wanted persons	Ensuring that measures used to combat terrorism respect fundamental rights and the rule of law	Finalisation of the PNR, the European air passenger name record
EU28		42	41	39	36	35	24	23	20	20	15	15	13	8
CY		53	36	45	41	44	19	14	16	25	20	17	14	11
ES		51	44	27	32	45	19	29	14	18	19	6	12	5
FI		50	40	43	43	31	28	21	21	25	14	18	8	16
SE		50	56	21	54	25	43	17	24	31	11	17	19	5
DK		46	45	44	52	23	41	13	16	31	13	15	12	7
FR		46	41	45	38	41	28	22	24	17	16	18	9	12
LU		46	43	42	41	46	22	16	21	16	15	17	11	8
DE		45	48	36	44	34	22	26	26	27	11	15	12	7
LV		45	39	57	27	46	18	10	10	16	12	11	7	14
UK		44	48	35	35	26	31	14	14	15	21	10	15	5
SI		43	26	36	27	36	22	12	13	18	18	16	11	10
BG		42	33	55	31	34	24	17	19	27	12	13	15	8
CZ		42	44	60	31	38	15	15	12	17	10	21	12	7
PT		42	36	46	28	45	20	29	22	18	19	13	14	8
EL		41	28	44	34	49	17	24	16	28	23	17	24	6
MT		41	41	40	28	41	18	14	17	14	29	21	13	11
NL		41	60	33	63	25	40	12	23	27	9	19	13	8
AT		40	44	50	29	38	27	27	25	23	14	17	14	10
RO		39	29	50	32	41	17	14	20	19	20	13	14	10
SK		39	33	47	21	34	15	13	13	14	15	17	14	5
BE		38	47	36	43	35	33	20	28	20	13	19	12	9
IE		38	40	34	32	31	23	19	18	24	23	19	18	12
EE		36	35	56	42	33	18	11	17	19	10	19	7	10
HR		36	35	35	29	32	21	14	19	19	18	19	16	12
LT		36	27	58	27	46	14	14	16	12	19	14	11	9
IT		32	30	32	26	38	19	35	21	16	14	15	14	9
HU		31	41	47	37	23	18	30	22	15	12	15	13	5
PL		31	34	42	27	31	19	22	19	17	15	19	14	10

#### 4. The most urgent measures to fight against radicalisation






























a) *European average*

**QA15** Now let's talk specifically about the fight against the radicalisation and recruitment of EU citizens by terrorist organisations. Which of the following measures, recommended by the European Parliament on this subject, do you feel are the most urgent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



b) *National results*

**QA15** Now let's talk specifically about the fight against the radicalisation and recruitment of EU citizens by terrorist organisations. Which of the following measures, recommended by the European Parliament on this subject, do you feel are the most urgent? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

		The fight against social exclusion and poverty	The fight against radical websites and the removal of illegal content from the Internet and online social networks	Communication campaigns to raise awareness amongst the youngest and the most vulnerable about the risks of radicalisation	Promoting dialogues between different cultures and religions	The fight against discrimination and islamophobia	Specialised training for teachers and local stakeholders to prevent and fight against radicalisation	Spreading word denouncing radicalisation and terrorism on the Internet and online social networks	The fight against radicalisation in prisons	Talks in schools by former foreign "fighters" who managed to de-radicalise	Additional aid to organisations preventing radicalisation	Discussions between EU Member States on the best practices for de-radicalisation	Strengthening the means and the teams for the toll free numbers to prevent and fight against radicalisation
EU28		39	35	32	31	26	22	22	21	20	19	19	12
FI		60	37	34	47	28	21	26	13	11	20	23	8
SE		59	34	39	51	30	32	21	11	28	27	20	4
EL		57	24	32	37	25	31	17	13	24	23	24	13
PT		55	25	39	30	26	16	22	16	11	27	22	19
CY		53	24	37	40	35	36	12	9	27	19	23	9
ES		52	29	33	32	32	21	15	18	15	12	14	13
NL		51	43	35	41	37	37	23	19	26	20	13	9
LV		49	40	24	36	24	17	28	12	9	16	8	12
LT		49	27	19	32	27	19	20	11	9	19	12	12
DE		48	44	28	35	27	22	22	21	28	21	20	7
LU		46	44	38	30	27	22	24	26	14	16	16	10
RO		45	25	28	36	32	17	18	15	15	23	22	17
SI		45	23	28	34	37	11	15	5	13	19	14	7
MT		43	34	27	38	30	21	17	17	18	19	18	12
EE		40	33	25	30	29	17	23	9	11	14	8	7
FR		39	47	39	28	26	22	28	46	15	14	13	12
IE		38	33	31	33	28	22	22	19	28	19	24	14
AT		37	37	36	26	16	30	27	26	33	22	25	13
BE		35	39	30	36	28	29	20	35	21	23	17	14
HR		35	26	28	35	29	17	22	11	16	23	22	18
BG		33	29	33	26	31	20	25	10	14	21	30	14
HU		32	30	26	29	24	17	20	19	19	14	26	15
CZ		31	28	25	16	20	13	24	17	16	21	28	17
DK		31	40	32	46	26	25	23	37	26	34	16	10
SK		31	26	25	24	22	15	16	12	15	17	20	11
PL		30	28	27	22	20	20	19	13	20	19	21	16
IT		26	24	33	26	20	18	24	18	13	26	23	17
UK		26	42	33	33	26	23	22	17	26	16	16	10

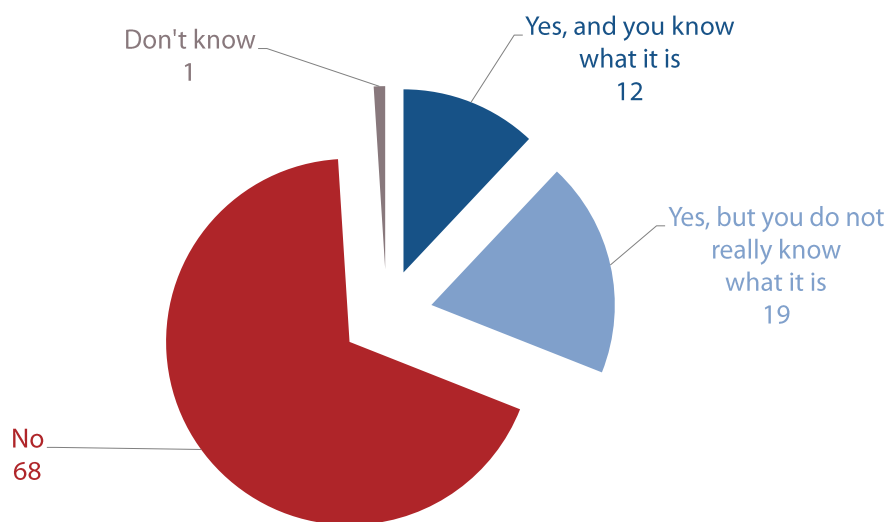


#### IV. THE MUTUAL DEFENCE CLAUSE

##### 1. Knowledge of the mutual defence clause

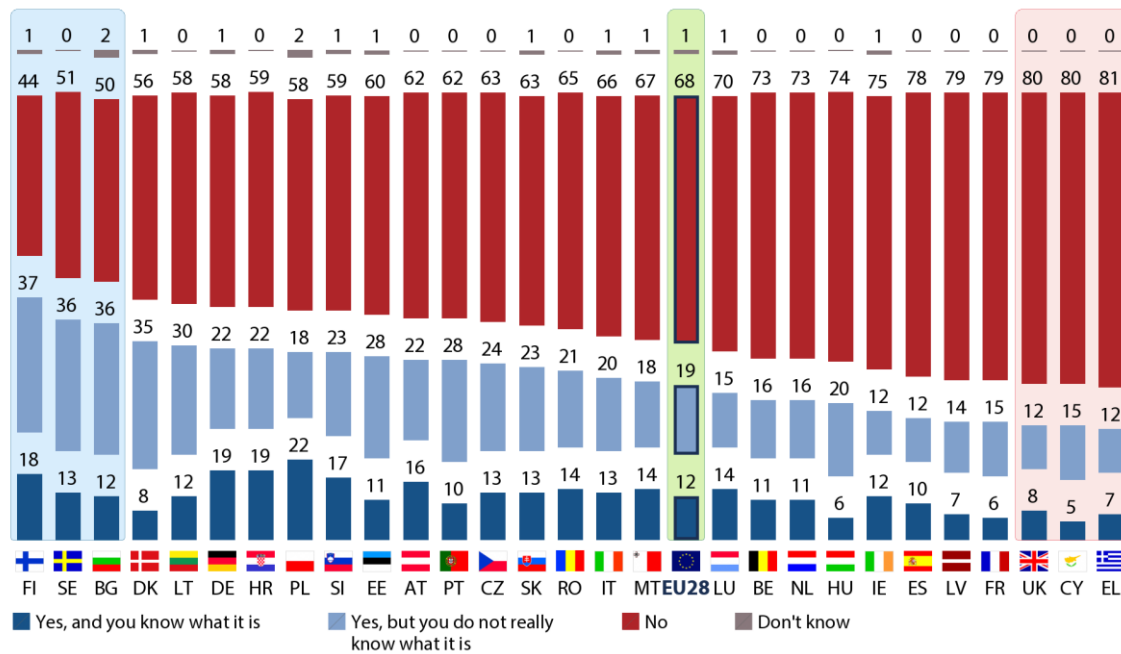
a) *European average*

**QA16** Have you ever heard of the mutual defence clause between the Member States of the EU? (%)



b) National results

**QA16** Have you ever heard of the mutual defence clause between the Member States of the EU? (%)

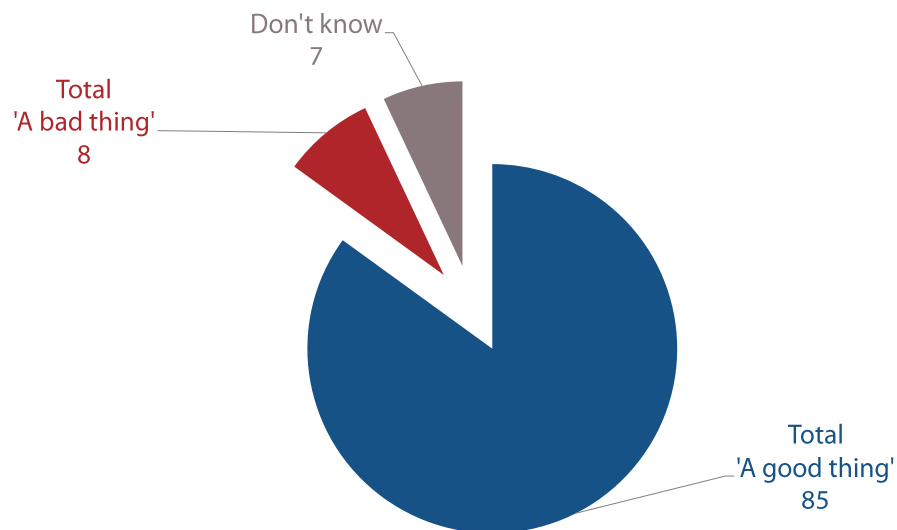




## 2. Opinion on the mutual defence clause

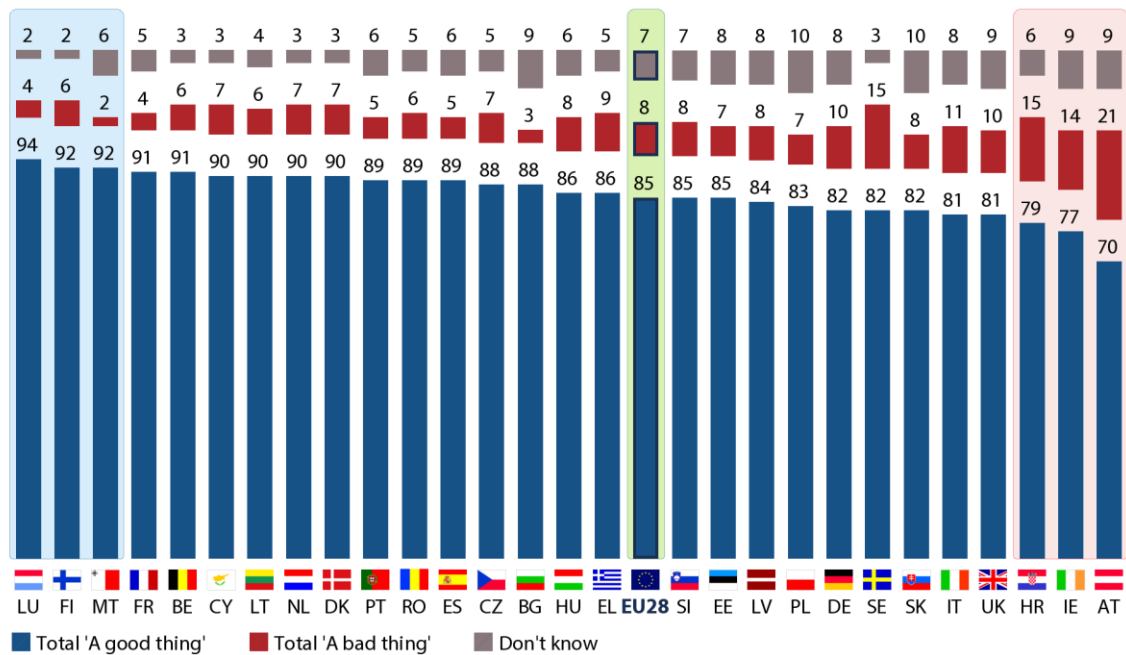
a) *European average*

**QA17** In the event of an armed aggression on its territory, an EU country can activate the mutual defence clause, according to which, all the other EU Member States must provide help and assistance using all means in their power. Do you think that this mutual defence clause between the Member States of the EU is...? (%)



b) *National results*

**QA17** In the event of an armed aggression on its territory, an EU country can activate the mutual defence clause, according to which, all the other EU Member States must provide help and assistance using all means in their power. Do you think that this mutual defence clause between the Member States of the EU is...? (%)





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This Special Eurobarometer of the European Parliament was conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union, from 9 to 25 April 2016, by TNS opinion.

It focuses on the perceptions and expectations Europeans have regarding the EU's action, the fight against terrorism and to the mutual defence clause.

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