

Special Eurobarometer 489

Report

Rule of law

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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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Report

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INTRODUCTION

The rule of law, as enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union, is one of the shared values upon which the European Union is founded. It is one of the threads that binds Member States together and is essential for the Union's cohesion and good functioning. Member States and all EU institutions have a common responsibility to uphold, defend and strengthen the rule of law in the Union¹.

In recent years, respect for the rule of law has been put to the test on several occasions and concerns have been raised about measures introduced in some EU Member States. In response to these concerns, in April 2019 the European Commission started a process of reflection on how to strengthen the rule of law in the European Union.

As part of this reflection process, the Commission outlined three pillars that could contribute to the more effective enforcement of the rule of law in the European Union:

- Better promotion: increased efforts should be geared towards better promoting a rule of law culture among the general public and knowledge of the rule of law standards and case law at national level.
- Early prevention: regular cooperation and dialogue could contribute to a deeper understanding
 of the rule of law situation and developments in Member States and could contribute to the
 early resolution of any rule of law issues.
- Tailored response: the EU needs to improve its capacity to act when a challenge to the rule of law emerges in a Member State. A diversity of rule of law challenges requires a diversity of effective responses².

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General Justice and Consumers to inform the debate. It assesses the importance to citizens of a number of aspects of the rule of law, as well as their opinions about whether these aspects need improving in their country.

The survey first looks into the importance and need for improvement for 17 principles of the rule of law grouped into three thematic areas:

- legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers;
- prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption;
- effective judicial protection by independent courts.

The survey also covers the importance of **media and civil society** as key players in safeguarding the rule of law.

The survey further asks respondents to assess the **importance of respect for the rule of law in other Member States and in the EU as a whole**.

Lastly, the survey asked respondents to assess how well-informed they are about the fundamental values of the European Union.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 28 EU Member States between the 9th and 26th of April 2019. Some 27,655 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue.

¹ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1912_en.htm

 $^{^2\ \}text{https://ec.europa.eu/commission/news/protecting-and-strengthening-rule-law-europe-2019-apr-03_en}$

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)³. It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and margins of error⁴.

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

Belgium	BE	Latvia	LV
5			
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Lithuania	LT	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States EU28			

^{*} Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion

⁴ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

17 MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE RULE OF LAW EXAMINED IN THIS SURVEY

Legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers:

This aspect of rule or law is about how laws are made, and whether they are clear, stable and apply in the same way to everyone. It also covers how state powers, such as governments, parliaments, and judicial systems, cooperate and control each other to ensure that decisions are taken in the public interest. There are five principles that fall under legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers.

- **Equality before the law**: the same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections or origin.
- 2 **Clarity and stability of the law**: the laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions.
- 3 **Ease in following how parliament adopts laws**: it is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute.
- 4 **Lawmakers act in the public interest**: those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest.
- 5 **Independent controls on laws**: there are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested.

Prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption:

This is about how public authorities and politicians apply the law, and whether arbitrary decisions are prevented and corruption is punished. Six principles fall under prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption.

- 6 **Clarity of public authorities' decisions**: public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare.
- 7 **Independent review of public authorities' decisions**: the decisions by public authorities for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court.
- 8 **Unbiased decisions of public authorities**: public authorities take decisions for example on taxes, pensions, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination.
- 9 **Making decisions in the public interest**: public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members but take decisions in the public interest.
- **Acting on corruption**: corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice.
- Codes of ethics for politicians: public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest.

Effective judicial protection by independent courts:

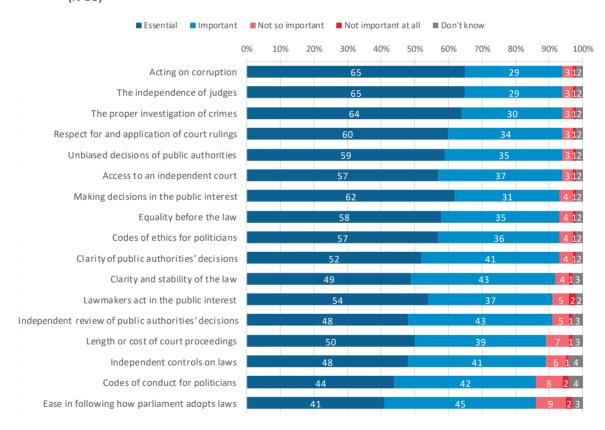
This is about the independence, quality and efficiency of the judicial system, and respect for court decisions. Six principles fall within this chapter.

12	Access to an independent court : if individuals' rights are not respected, they can have them upheld by an independent court.
13	Length or cost of court proceedings : court proceedings are not excessively long or costly.
14	The independence of judges : judges are independent and are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests.
15	The proper investigation of crimes : the police and prosecution service investigate crimes properly, including those committed by politicians or influential persons, and they are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests.
16	Respect for and application of court rulings : public authorities and politicians respect and apply court rulings.
17	Codes of conduct for politicians : there are codes of conduct imposing limits on politicians criticising courts and judges.

KEY FINDINGS

For all principles of the rule of law covered in this study, as well as for the role of civil society and media, large majorities think they are essential or important. Significant majorities also consider that respect of these aspects needs improvement in their country. For all principles, only a very minor share of respondents believe they are not important at all or do not see any need for improvement. A large majority of respondents considers respect for the rule of law in other Member States and in the EU as a whole equally essential or important. Lastly, the majority does not feel sufficiently informed about the EU's fundamental values.

- 1. For each of the 17 main principles of the rule of law, a vast majority of respondents (above 85% in each case) thinks they are essential or important. The share of respondents who consider a given principle as essential or important ranges from 86%⁵ to 94%⁶.
 - Q How important for you personally are the following points? (% EU)

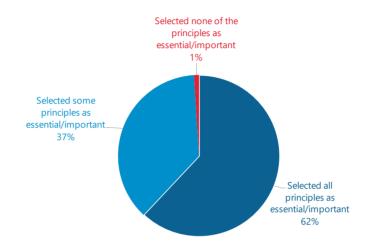


⁵ These concern the possibility to follow how and why parliament adopts laws and the existence of codes of conducts putting limits on politicians criticising courts

These concern investigation and prosecution of corruption cases by politicians and independence of judges

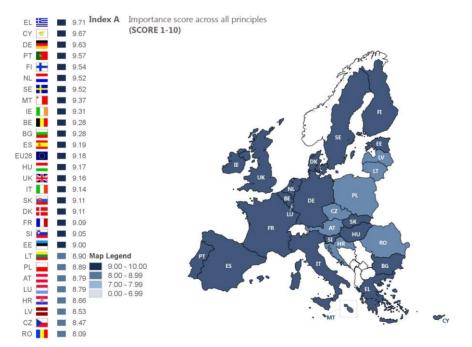
2. More than six in ten (62%) respondents consider all 17 core principles of the rule of law as essential or important. A further 37% highlighted some of these principles as being essential or important. Only 1% of respondents do not consider any of the principles essential or important.

Index 1 Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as essential and important (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

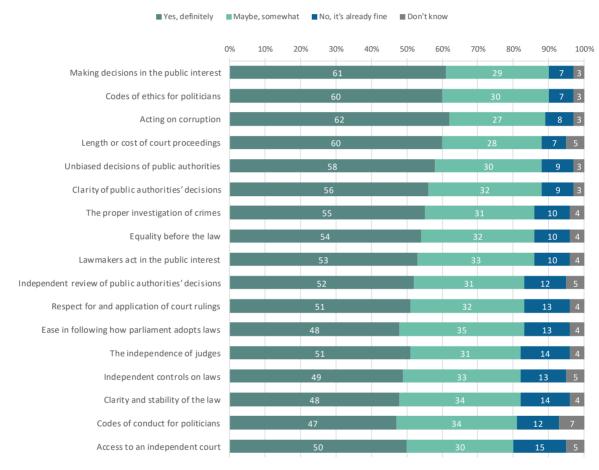
3. **Taken together, the 17 main principles of the rule of law have a high perceived importance score of 9.18 out of 10.** The scores are persistently high in all countries, ranging between 8.09 and 9.71 between countries.



⁷ This score is calculated by assigning a score from 1 to 10 to each of the principles based on the share of respondents who stated a given principle is essential or important for them personally. The share of respondents who consider a given principle as important is divided by 10 giving a score between 1 and 10. These scores are subsequently averaged.

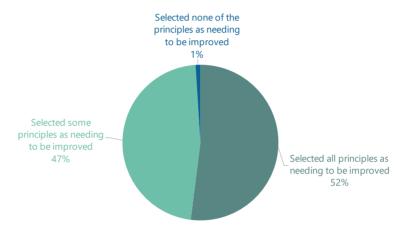
This means that the score reflects the level of perceived importance across the 17 main principles. Given it is not possible to make an average of percentages, the score cannot be understood as the share of respondents who consider rule of law principles as important.

- 4. For each of the 17 principles of the rule of law, a large majority of respondents (over 80 %) thinks that the situation in their country with regard to the respect of these principles needs at least some improvement. For thirteen of these principles, more than half of respondents said that there is a definite need for improvement in the situation in their countries in their regard.
 - Q Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?
 (% EU)



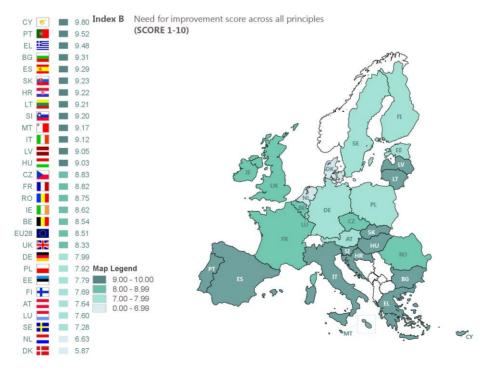
5. A majority of respondents (52%) said that improvements were needed to some extent in their country with regard to all the 17 principles of the rule of law. Another 47% said the situation in their country needs to be improved with regard to some of the 17 key principles. Just 1% of respondents believe that the situation regarding none of the principles needs to be improved in their country.

Index 2 Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as needing to be improved (% - EU)

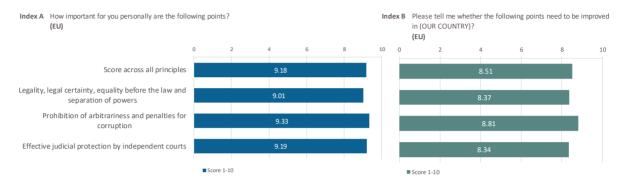


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

6. **Taken together, these principles of the rule of law have a need for improvement score of 8.51 out of 10.** The need for improvement score ranges from 5.87 in Denmark to 9.80 in Cyprus. There is greater variation in the extent to which respondents consider that improvements are needed in the situation in their countries with respect to the principles of rule of law compared to the perception of the importance of the principles.

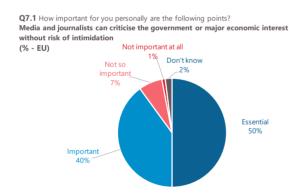


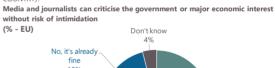
7. The perception of importance is high across all the three major areas of rule of law as shown by the index of perceived importance which is above 9 points (out of 10) for all the areas. Similarly, the perception of the need for improvement is high across all three areas. The score is above 8.3 points (out of 10) for each of the areas.



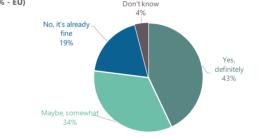
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

8. A vast majority of respondents considers it important or essential that the media and journalists (90% of respondents) as well as civil society organisations and activists (87% of respondents) can criticise the government or major economic interests without the risk of intimidation. Similarly, a vast majority considers that there is need for improvement to some extent in their country regarding the fact that media and journalists (77%) of respondents) and civil society organisations and activists (73% of respondents) can criticise the government or major economic interests without the risk of intimidation.

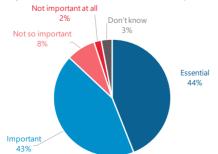




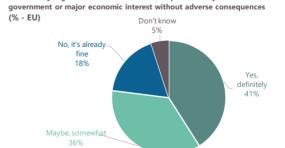
 ${\bf Q8.1}$ Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR







Q8.3 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)? Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise the

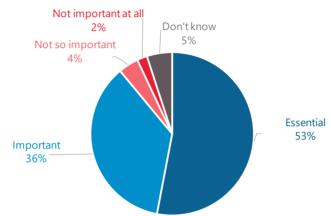


9. A large majority of respondents (89%) considers it important or essential that all EU Member States respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law and democracy.

Q9.1 How important for you personally are the following points?

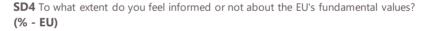
All EU Member States respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law and democracy

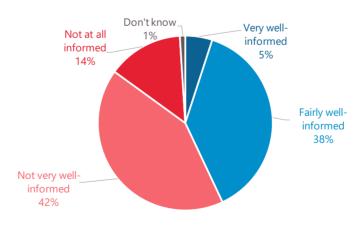
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

10. The majority of respondents does not feel sufficiently well informed about the EU's fundamental values. Almost six in ten respondents (56%) say they do not feel informed about the EU's fundamental values: 42% say they feel "not very well informed", while 14% say they are "not at all informed". On the positive side, more than four in ten (43%) say they feel either "fairly well" or "very well informed" about the EU's fundamental values.⁸





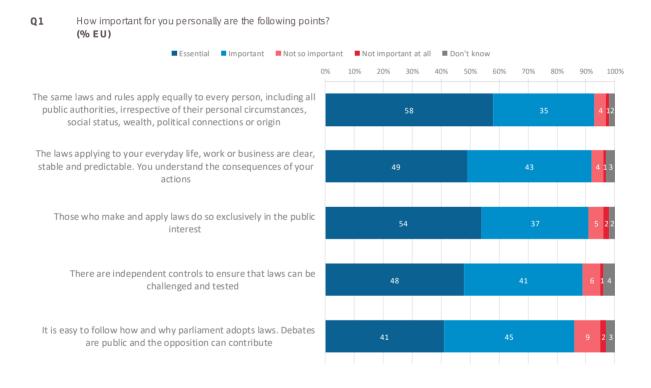
 $^{^{8}\,}$ SD4 To what extent do you feel informed or not about the EU's fundamental values?

I. LEGALITY, LEGAL CERTAINTY, EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW AND SEPARATION OF POWERS

The questions covered in this section relate to how laws are made, and whether they are clear, stable and apply in the same way to everyone. They also cover how state powers, such as governments, parliaments, and judicial systems, cooperate with and exert control on one another to ensure that decisions are taken in the public interest.

Each of the five principles of the rule of law under legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers is seen as important by at least 86% of respondents.

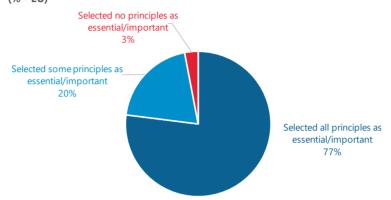
More than nine in ten consider equality before the law important or essential (93%) along with 92% who think this about clarity, stability and predictability of laws and 91% who think that those who make and apply laws do so in public interest⁹. For each principle, no more than 2% think it is not important at all, further highlighting the consensus among respondents.



⁹ Q1 How important for you personally are the following points? 1.1 The same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections or origin; 1.2 The laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions; 1.3 It is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute; 1.4 Those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest; 1.5 There are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested.

A vast majority (77%) considers that all the rule of law principles relating to legality are important or essential. Furthermore, 20% of respondents consider some of these principles as important or essential, while only 3 % consider none of them as being important or essential.

Index 1R Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as essential and important Legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers (% - EU)

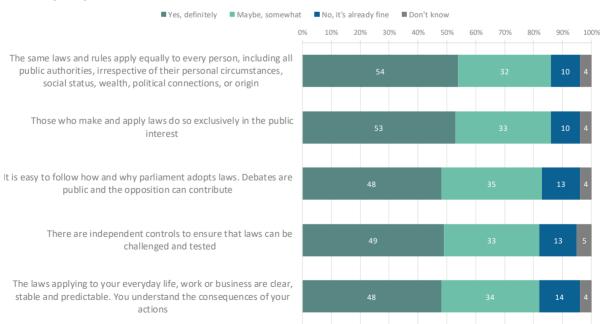


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

At least eight in ten think that each principle under legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers is essential or important

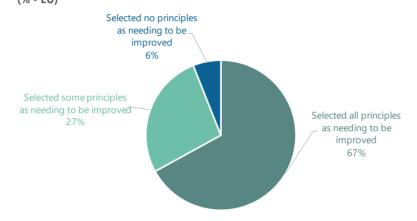
A vast majority (80% or more) considers definitely or somewhat that improvement needs to be made in their country with regard to these principles of the rule of law. The figures range from 82% for clarity, stability and predictability of laws to 86% for equality before the law.





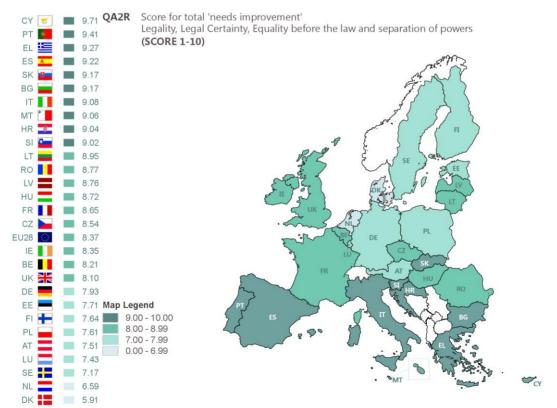
More than two thirds of persons surveyed (67%) say there is a need for improvement in their country in relation to each of the five principles of the rule of law. Another 27% say that improvement is needed in relation to at least some principles. Only 6% of respondents say that no improvement is required in their country with regard to any of the principles.

Index 2R Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as needing to be improved Legality, legal certainty, equality before the law and separation of powers (% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27.655)

The aggregate score at EU level for the perceived need for improvement is 8.37 out of 10. As for importance, the score for respondents who think (definitely or somewhat) improvement is needed in relation to these principles is high in all EU Member States, although the results show more variation among countries than those for perceived importance. The need for improvement score ranges from 5.91 in Denmark and 6.59 in the Netherlands to 9.22 in Spain, 9.27 in Greece, 9.41 in Portugal and 9.71 in Cyprus.

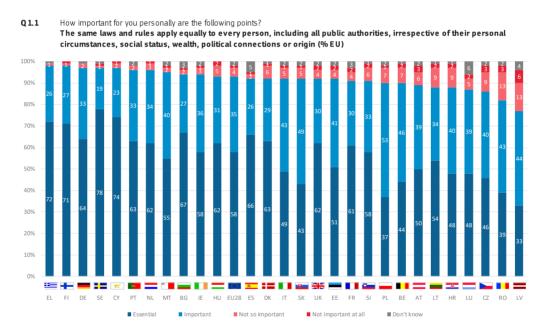


Perceived importance of the principles: national results

As mentioned before, the perceived importance of each of these five principles of rule of law is high in all countries. In each country, and for each principle, more than two thirds of respondents think that the given principle is essential or important.

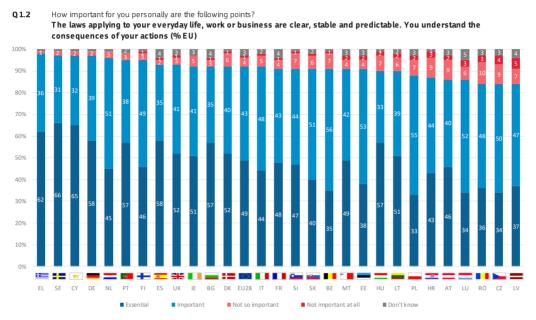
The socio-demographic analysis shows a uniformity of opinion across groups, with no notable differences in the proportions who think each principle is important or essential. ¹⁰

Equality before the law is seen as essential or important for 93% of all EU 28 respondents. The proportion thinking this principle is essential or important ranges from 77% in Latvia, 82% in Romania and 86% in Czechia to 97% in Germany, Cyprus and Sweden and 98% in Greece and Finland. In 19 countries, more than a half believe that this principle is essential.



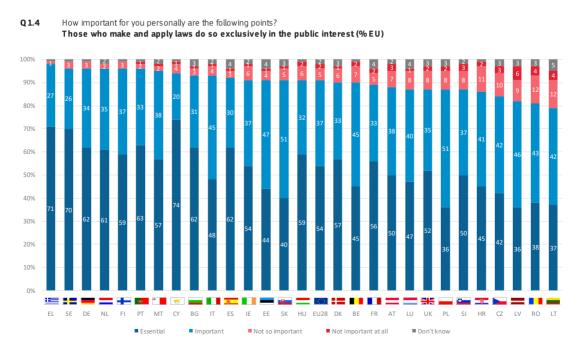
 $^{^{10}\,}$ Tables with socio-demographic disaggregation can be found in the Data Annex at the Open data portal.

Clarity and stability of the law is seen as essential or important by 92% of all EU28 respondents. The proportion thinking this principle is essential or important ranges from 84% in Czechia, Latvia and Romania to 97% in Germany, Cyprus and Sweden, and 98% in Greece. In 12 countries, a majority thinks that the principle of clarity and stability of the laws is essential.

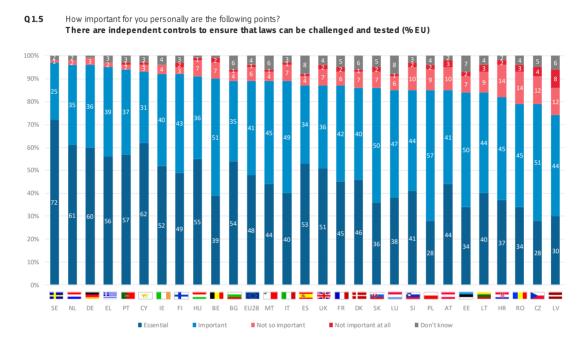


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

Lawmakers acting in the public interest is considered important or essential by 91% of EU28 respondents. The proportion thinking this principle is essential or important ranges from 79 % in Lithuania, Romania (81%) and Latvia (82%) to 98% in Greece and 96% in Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland and Sweden. In 18 Member States, 50% or more believe that this principle is essential.

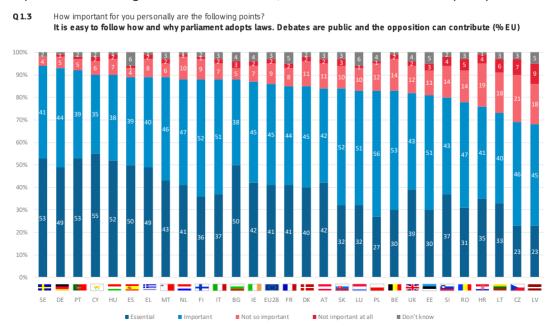


The existence of independent controls to challenge the laws is viewed as essential or important by 89% of all EU 28 respondents. The proportion considering this principle essential or important varies from 74% in Latvia and 79% in Czechia and Romania to 97% in Sweden and 96% in Germany and the Netherlands. In 10 countries, a majority thinks that the principle is essential.



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The ease of following how parliament adopts laws is seen as essential or important by 86% of respondents in the EU 28. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 68% in Latvia, 69% in Czechia and 73% in Lithuania to over 90% in Sweden (94%), Germany (93%) and Portugal (92%). In 6 countries, more than a half deems the principle as essential.

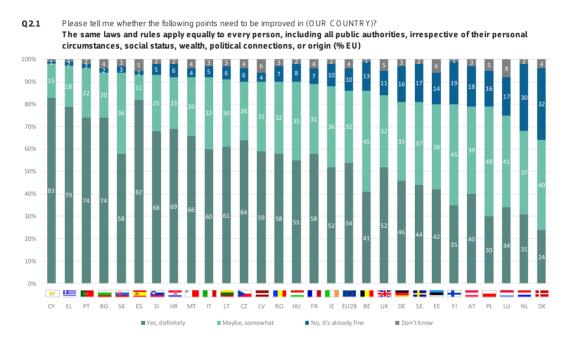


Perceived need for the improvement of the situation: national results

For all the principles of the rule of law covered in this section, the majority of respondents in each country (those who answer "yes, definitely" and "maybe, somewhat") thinks there needs to be at least some improvement in their situation. ¹¹ However, the variation in these proportions between countries is larger than the variation for perceived importance. In addition, in some countries there is a substantial share of respondents who think the situation is already fine in their country.

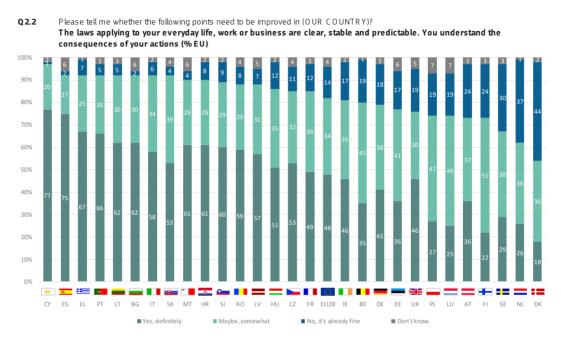
As was the case for importance, the socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences within groups in the proportions who think the situation with regard to each principle needs improvement.

The situation of **equality before the law is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 86% of all EU 28 respondents.** The proportion thinking it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 64% in Denmark, 68% in the Netherlands and 75% in Luxembourg to 96% in Portugal, 97% in Greece and 98% in Cyprus. In 18 countries, a majority thinks that the situation definitely needs to be improved in their country regarding this principle.



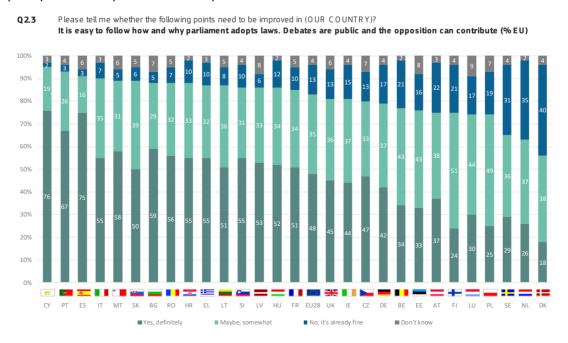
¹¹ Q2 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)? 2.1 The same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections or origin; 2.2 The laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions.; 2.3 It is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute.; 2.4 Those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest.; 2.5 There are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested.

The situation regarding **clarity and stability of laws is seen as needing at least some improvement by 82% of respondents.** The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 54% in Denmark to 92% in Spain, Greece, Portugal, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Italy and Slovakia, and 97% in Cyprus. In 14 countries, more than a half believe that the situation should definitely be improved with regard to this principle.



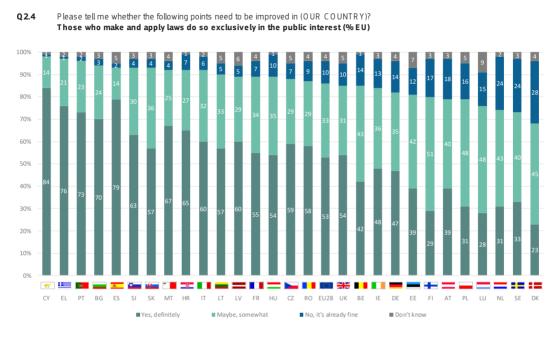
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation regarding the **ease in following how parliament adopts laws is seen as needing improvement by 83% of respondents in the EU.** The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 56% in Denmark to over 90% in Spain (91%), Portugal (93%) and Cyprus (95%). In 15 countries, at least a half believes that the situation pertaining to this principle definitely needs to be improved.



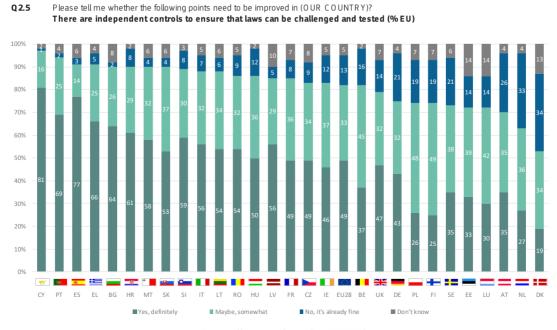
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation regarding **lawmakers acting in the public interest** is thought to need improvement to some extent by 86% of respondents. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 68% in Denmark, 73% in Sweden and 74% in the Netherlands to 96% in Portugal, 97% in Greece and 98% in Cyprus. In 17 countries, a majority believes that the situation regarding this principle definitely needs improvement.



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation regarding the **existence of independent controls on law** is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 82% of all EU28 respondents. The proportion thinking it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 53% in Denmark, 63% in the Netherlands and 70% in Austria to 93% in Spain, 94% in Portugal and 97% in Cyprus. In half of the countries, a majority believes that the situation regarding this principle should be improved.



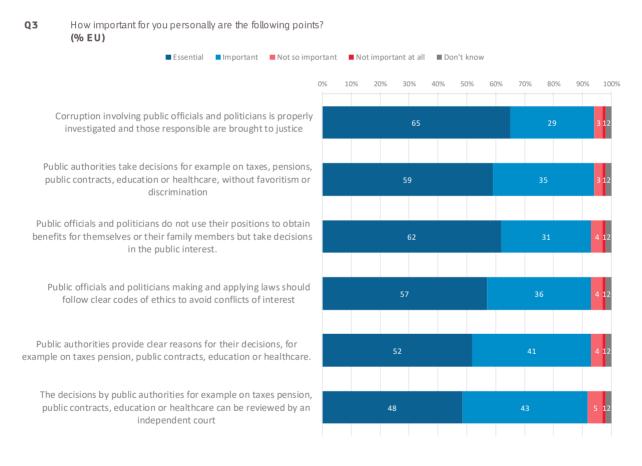
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

II. PROHIBITION OF ARBITRARINESS AND PENALTIES FOR CORRUPTION

This section of the report considers the importance of principles of rule of law broadly relating to the prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption, as well as the perceived need for improvement in this area. The principles cover subjects such as whether public authorities make their reasons for decisions clear, and whether these decisions are made in an unbiased way and in the public interest. The availability of an independent review on the decisions of public authorities, the proper investigation of corruption, and a code of ethics for those making and applying laws are other topics that are considered.

Each of the six principles under the prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption is considered important by at least 91% of respondents

More than nine in ten respondents think each principle of the rule of law in this section is essential or important to them, with minor differences seen among principles. ¹² In each case, just 1% say each principle is not important at all.



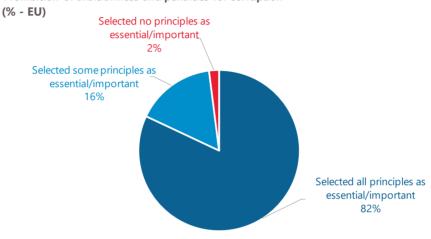
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

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¹² Q3 How important for you personally are the following points? 3.1 Public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare. 3.2 The decisions by public authorities for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court 3.3 Public authorities take decisions for example on taxes, pensions, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination. 3.4 Public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members but take decisions in the public interest. 3.5 Corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice. 3.6 Public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest (interviewer instructions to explain conflict of interest: situations in which such an official or politicians would derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity).

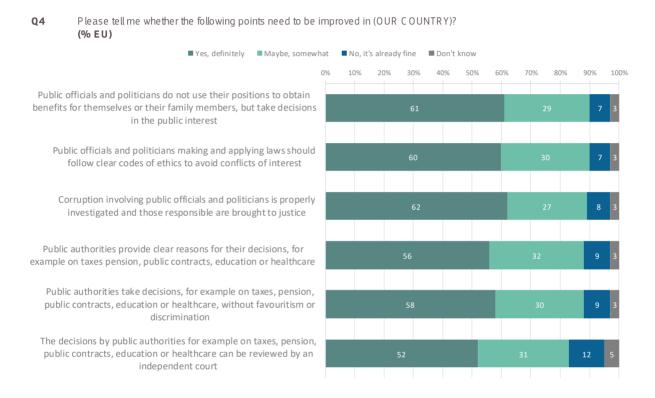
Looking at the share of respondents who selected all the principles of prohibition of arbitrariness as essential or important, more than four in five (82%) have done so, indicating strong agreement as to the importance of all principles in this set. A further 16% selected some principles as important or essential and only a small share (2%) considered none of the principles to be essential or important.

Index 3R Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as essential and important **Prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption**



Between 83% and 90% of respondents think the situation in their country with regard to the principles relating to the prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption needs to be definitely or somewhat improved

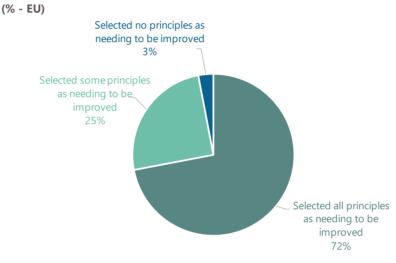
For each principle in this group, large majorities of respondents think there is a need for at least some improvement in the situation (answer "yes, definitely" or "maybe, somewhat"). 13



¹³ Q4 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)? 4.1 Public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare. 4.2 The decisions by public authorities for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court 4.3 Public authorities take decisions for example on taxes, pensions, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination. 4.4 Public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members but take decisions in the public interest. 4.5 Corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice. 4.6 Public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest (interviewer instructions to explain conflict of interest: situations in which such an official or politicians would derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity).

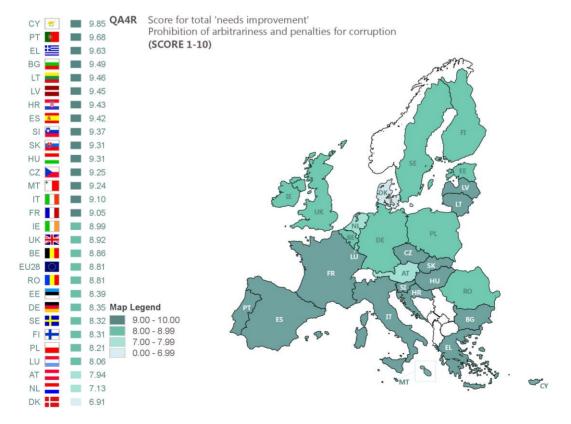
Close to three quarters of respondents believe that in their countries the situation regarding all of the principles under the prohibition of arbitrariness should be improved to some extent, while 25% believe that some of these principles need improvement. Only 3% stated that, in their opinion, the situation pertaining to none of the principles should be improved.

Index 4R Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as needing to be improved **Prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption**



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The need for improvement score is also relatively high across all Member States, although the results show a higher level of variation than for perceived importance. The need for improvement score ranges from 6.91 in Denmark, 7.13 in the Netherlands and 7.94 in Austria to 9.63 in Greece, 9.68 in Portugal and 9.85 in Cyprus.

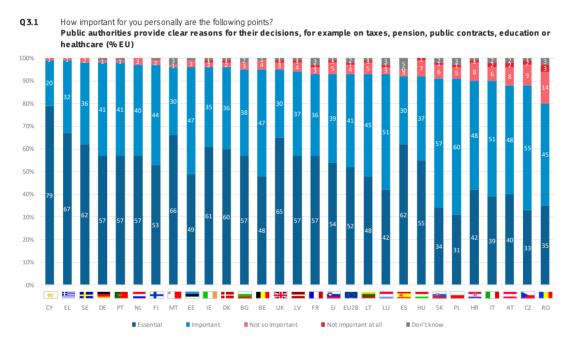


Perceived importance of the principles: national results

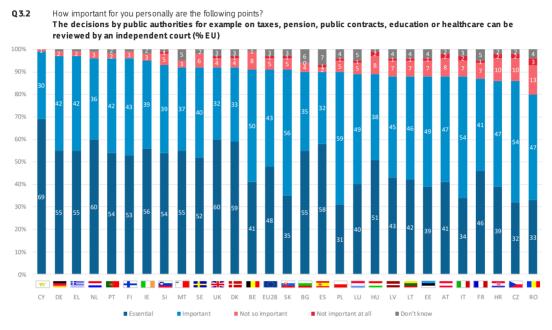
The perceived importance of each of these six principles of rule of law is high in all countries. In each country, and for each principle, more than two thirds of respondents think that the given principle is essential or important.

The socio-demographic analysis shows a consensus of opinion across groups, with no notable differences in the proportions who think each principle is important.

The clarity of public authorities' decisions is seen as essential or important by 93% of all the EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle essential or important ranges from 80% in Romania and 88% in Czechia and Austria to 98% in Germany, Sweden and Portugal, and 99% in Greece and Cyprus. In 17 countries, a majority thinks that this principle is essential.

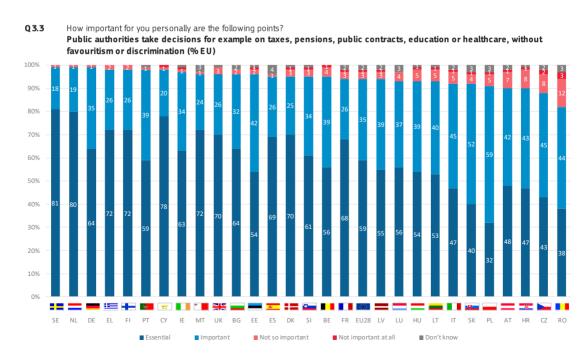


The independent review of public authorities' decisions is important or essential to 91% of respondents in the EU. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 80% in Romania and 86% in Czechia and Croatia to 97% in Germany and Greece, and 99% in Cyprus. In 15 countries, more than a half believe that this principle is essential.

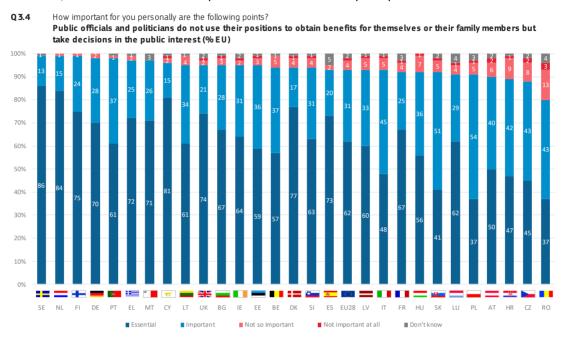


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The principle of unbiased decisions of public authorities is seen as important or essential for 94% of respondents across the EU. The proportion who think this is essential or important ranges from 82% in Romania, 88% in Czechia and 90% in Croatia and Austria to 99% in Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. A majority of respondents in 21 countries thinks that this principle is essential.

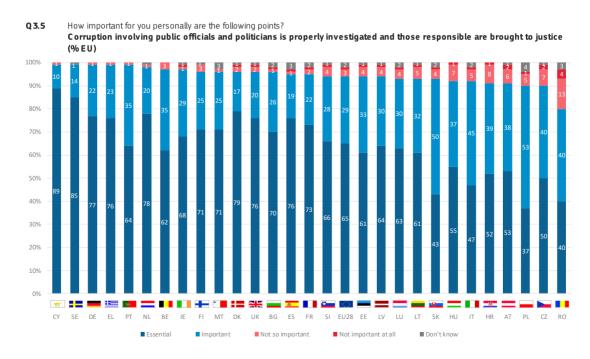


Making decisions in the public interest is seen as important or essential by 93% of respondents in the EU. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 80% in Romania, 88% in Czechia and 89% in Croatia to 99% in Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland. In 22 countries, more than a half of respondents think that this principle is essential.

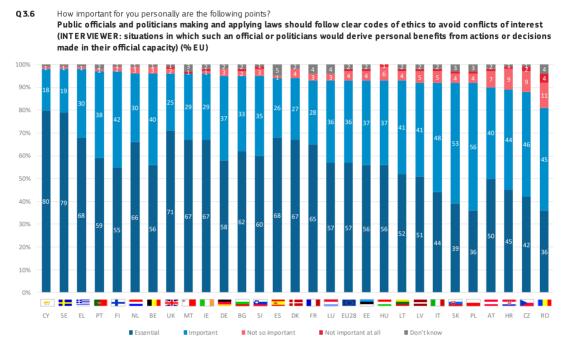


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

Acting on corruption is seen as essential or important by 94% of the respondents in EU28. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 80% in Romania and 90% in Poland and Czechia to 99% in Germany, Sweden, Greece, Portugal, and Cyprus. In 23 countries, a majority thinks that this principle is essential.



A code of ethics for politicians is seen as important or essential by 93% of respondents in **EU28.** The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 81% in Romania, 88% in Czechia and 89% in Croatia to 98% in Sweden, Greece, and Cyprus. In 22 countries, more than a half of respondents agree that this principle is essential.

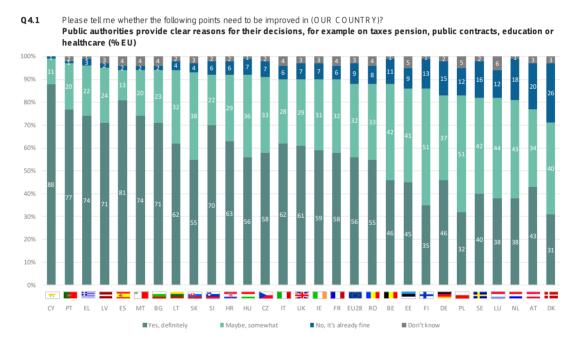


Perceived need of improvement of the situation: national results

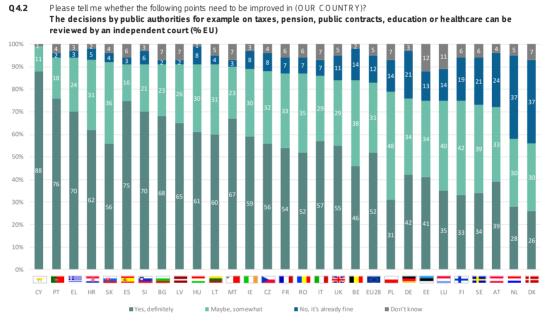
At a national level, there is more variation in the proportion of respondents who think the situation of these principles needs to be improved in their country, compared to the range for perceived importance. However, for each principle, the majority in each country thinks there needs to be improvement (those who answer "yes, definitely" and "maybe, somewhat"). In some countries, there is also a notable proportion of respondents considering the situation is already fine in their country.

As was the case for importance, the socio-demographic analysis shows no large differences within groups in the proportions who think the situation with regard to each principle needs improvement.

The situation regarding the **clarity of public authorities' decisions is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 88% of all EU28 respondents.** The proportion thinking it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 71% in Denmark, 77% in Austria and 81% in Finland to 96% in Greece, 97% in Portugal and 99% in Cyprus. In 18 countries, more than a half of respondents think that the situation definitely needs improvement.

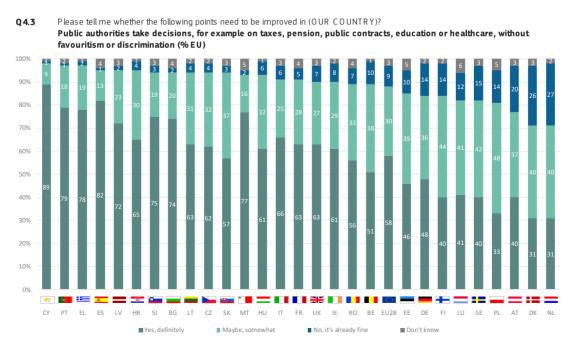


The situation regarding the **independent review of public authorities' decisions is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 83% of respondents.** The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 56% in Denmark, 58% in the Netherlands and 72% in Austria to 94% in Portugal and in Greece, and 99% in Cyprus. In 18 countries, a majority of respondents thinks that the situation regarding this principle should definitely improve in their country.

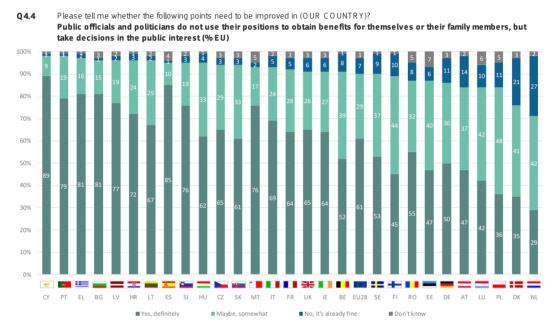


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation regarding the principle of **unbiased decisions of public authorities is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 88% of all EU28 respondents**. The proportion of respondents who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 71% in the Netherlands and Denmark and 77% in Austria to 97% in Portugal and Greece, and 98% in Cyprus. In 19 countries, a majority of respondents thinks that this aspect should definitely be improved.

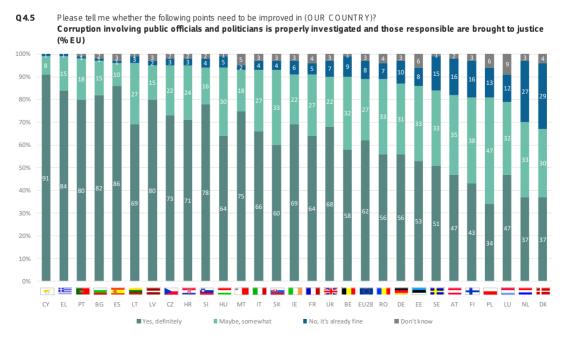


The situation in relation to **making decisions in the public interest is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 90% of EU28 respondents.** The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 71% in Netherlands, 76% in Denmark and 84% in Poland to 96% in Bulgaria, 97% in Greece, and 98% in Cyprus and Portugal. In 21 countries, more than a half of respondents think that the situation definitely should improve regarding this principle.

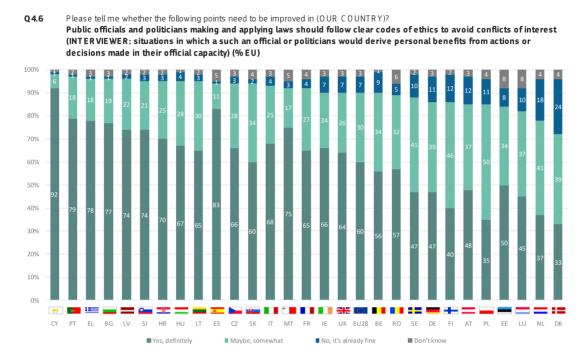


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation in relation to **acting on corruption is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 89% of all EU28 respondents.** The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 67% in Denmark and 70% in the Netherlands to 98% in Portugal and 99% in Cyprus and Greece. In 22 countries, a majority of respondents believes that the situation should definitely improve regarding this principle in their country.



The situation regarding public officials and politicians following codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 90% of all EU28 respondents. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 72% in Denmark, 78% in the Netherlands and 82% in Luxembourg to 97% in Portugal and Greece, and 98% in Cyprus. In 20 countries, a majority thinks that the situation should definitely improve.

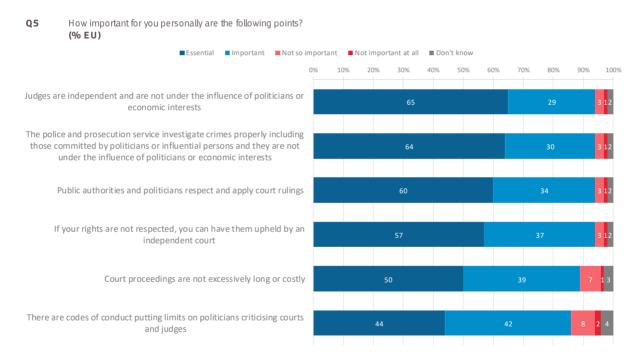


III. EFFECTIVE JUDICIAL PROTECTION BY INDEPENDENT COURTS

This section of the report focuses on principles of the rule of law relating to effective judicial protection by independent courts. The principles under this heading include issues around the independence of judges and a limit on criticism of the legal system by politicians, the proper investigation of crimes by politicians or persons of influence, and respect for court rulings. Also considered are the availability of an independent court when rights are not respected, and the length and cost of court proceedings.

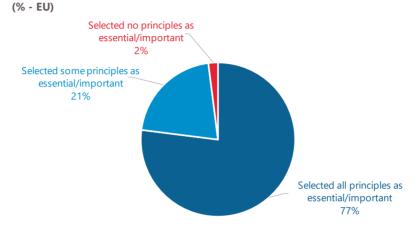
Each of the six principles coming under the effective judicial protection by independent courts is considered important or essential by more than 86% of respondents

For five out of the six principles, more than nine in ten consider them as essential or important. The overall importance of each of these principles is further highlighted by the fact that for each principle no more than 2% say it is not important at all.



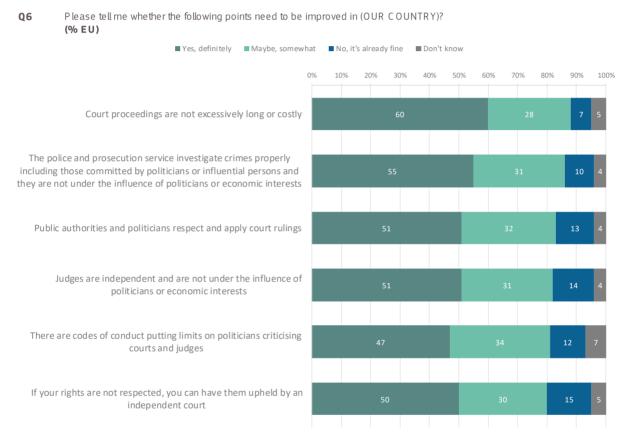
As in the previous sections, a significant proportion of respondents, in this case 77%, believe that all the six principles of effective judicial protection are essential or important. Additionally, a further 21% think that some principles are essential or important. Only 2% selected none of the principles as being essential or important.

Index 5R Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as essential and important Effective judicial protection by independent courts



Between 80% and 88% of respondents consider definitely or somewhat that the situation in relation to principles coming under the effective judicial protection by independent courts needs to be improved in their country

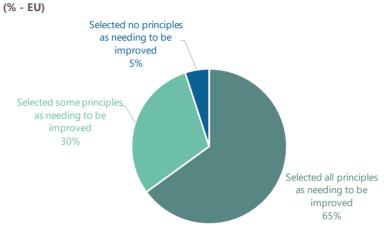
At least eight in ten respondents think the situation of each principle under the effective judicial protection by independent courts needs at least some improvement ("yes, definitely" or "maybe, somewhat"), and there is relatively little difference between them: 88% think the length or cost of court proceedings needs improvement, while 80% say this about access to an independent court for claiming one's rights¹⁴.



¹⁴ Q6 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)? 6.1 If your rights are not respected, you can have them upheld by an independent court; 6.2 Court proceedings are not excessively long or costly.; 6.3 Judges are independent and are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests.; 6.4 The police and prosecution service investigate crimes properly including those committed by politicians or influential persons and they are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests.; 6.5 Public authorities and politicians respect and apply court rulings.; 6.6 There are codes of conduct putting limits on politicians criticising courts and judges.

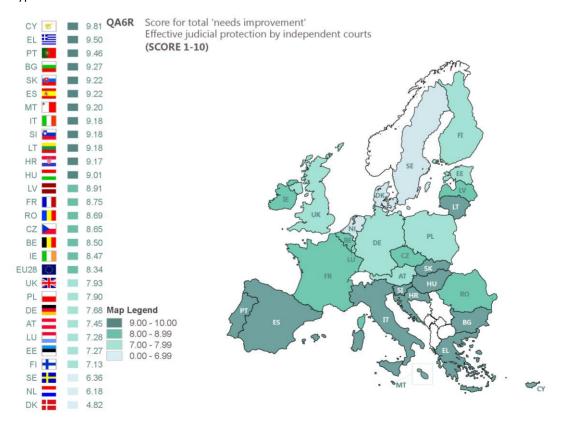
When it comes to the situation in relation to the effective judicial protection by independent courts, 65% of all respondents consider that in their country the situation regarding all the principles in this sub-set needs to be improved, and a further 30% believe that the situation regarding some of the principles requires improvement. As with other sets of principles, only a minority of 5% believes that the situation regarding none of the principles needs improvement.

Index 6R Share of respondents who selected a given number of principles as needing to be improved Effective judicial protection by independent courts



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The score for the perceived need for improvement of the situation for the effective judicial protection by independent courts is 8.34 out of 10. The need for improvement score ranges from 4.82 in Denmark, 6.18 in the Netherlands and 6.36 in Sweden to 9.46 in Portugal, 9.50 in Greece and 9.81 in Cyprus.

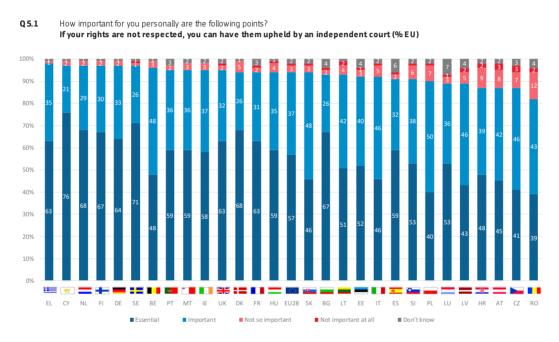


Perceived importance of the principles: national results

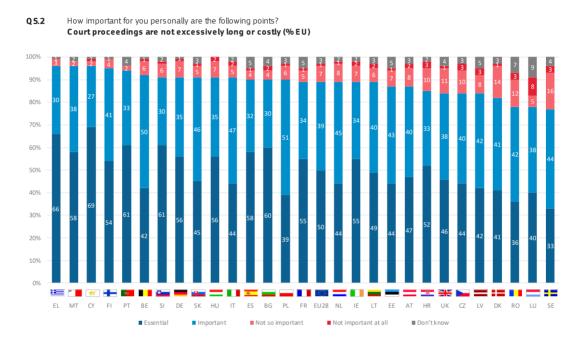
The national results show that each of these principles has a high level of importance in each Member State: for each principle more than seven in ten in each country say it is essential or important.

The socio-demographic analysis shows a consistency of opinion across groups, with no notable differences in the proportions who think each principle is important.

Access to an independent court is seen as important or essential by 94% of EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 82% in Romania and 87% in Czechia, Croatia and Austria to 97% in Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland and Cyprus, and 98% of respondents in Greece. The proportion who consider this principle essential is greater than 50% in 19 countries.



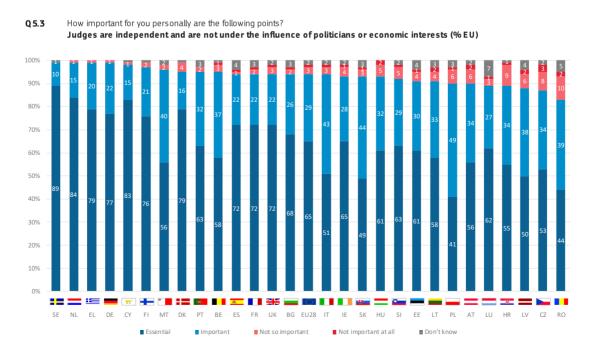
Appropriate length or cost of court proceedings is seen as important or essential by 89% of respondents in EU28 countries. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 77% in Sweden and 78% in Luxembourg and Romania to 95% in Finland and 96% in Greece, Malta and Cyprus. In 14 countries, a half or more of the respondents state that this principle is essential for them.



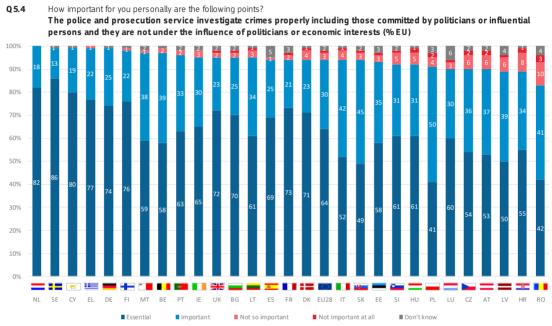
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The independence of judges is seen as important or essential by 94% of EU28 respondents.

The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 83% in Romania, 87% in Czechia and 88% in Latvia to 99% in Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and Greece. In 25 countries, a majority believes that this principle is essential.

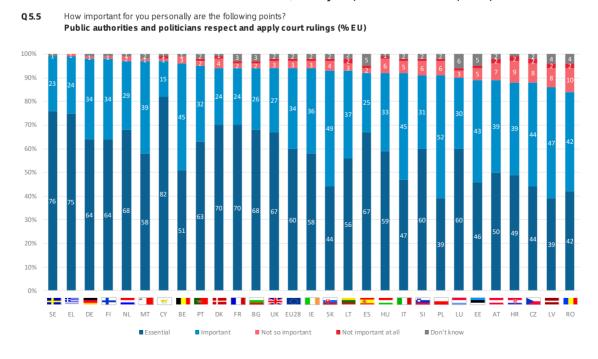


The proper investigation of crimes is seen as important or essential by 94% of all the EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 83% in Romania and 89% in Latvia and Croatia to 99% in Germany, Sweden, Greece and Cyprus, and 100% of respondents in the Netherlands. In 25 countries, at least a half think that this principle is essential.

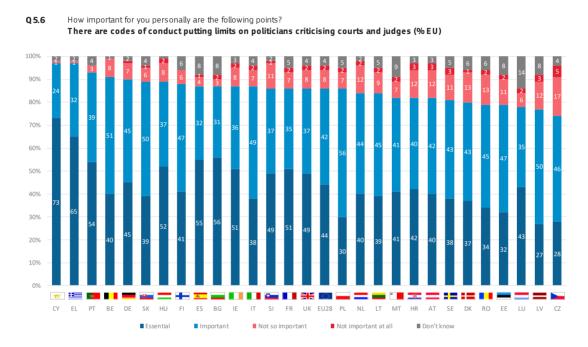


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The respect for and application of court rulings is seen as important or essential by 94% of EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 84% in Romania, 86% in Latvia and 88% in Croatia and Czechia to 98% in Germany and Finland, and 99% in Sweden and Greece. In 21 Member States, a majority thinks that this principle is essential.



Codes of conduct for politicians are considered important or essential for 86% of EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 74% in Czechia, 77% in Latvia and 78% in Luxembourg to 93% in Portugal and 97% in Greece and Cyprus. In 8 countries, a majority of respondents states that this principle is essential for them.

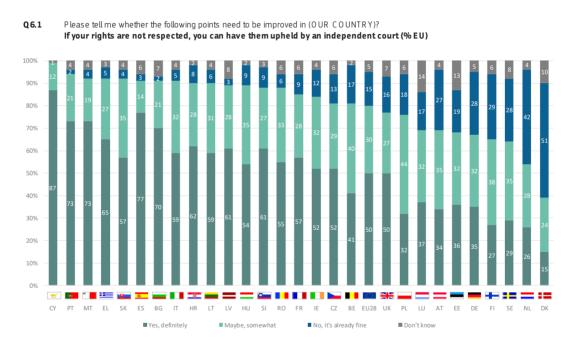


Perceived need of improvement of the situation: national results

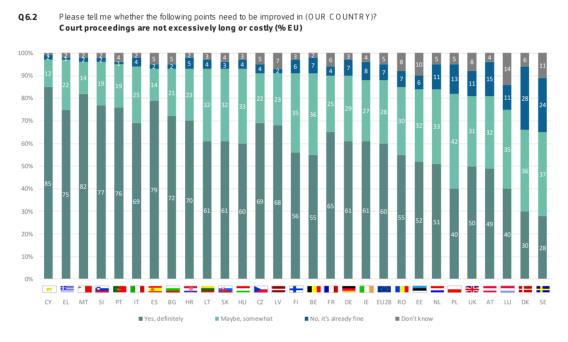
There is a broader range in the proportions who think the situation in their country regarding these principles need to be improved, compared to the range for perceived importance. However, for each principle, the majority in each country think there needs to be improvement (those who answer "yes, definitely" and "maybe, somewhat"). In a number of countries, a considerable proportion consider each principle to be already fine in their country.

The socio-demographic analysis shows only small differences within groups in the proportions who think each principle needs improvement.

The situation in relation to access to an independent court for rights is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 80% of all EU28 respondents. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 39% in Denmark, 54% in the Netherlands and 64% in Sweden to 92% in Malta, 94% in Portugal and 99% in Cyprus. In 18 countries, a majority thinks that the situation regarding this principle definitely needs improvement.

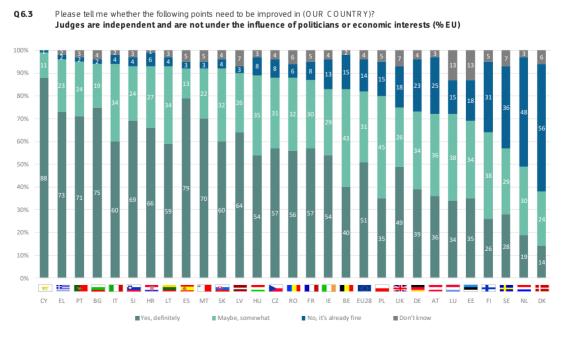


The situation regarding the **appropriate length or cost of court proceedings is seen as needing improvement to some extent, by 88% of all the EU28 respondents**. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 65% in Sweden, 66% in Denmark and 75% in Luxembourg to 97% in Cyprus and in Malta. In 24 countries, a half or more of respondents stated that they believe that the situation should definitely improve regarding this principle.



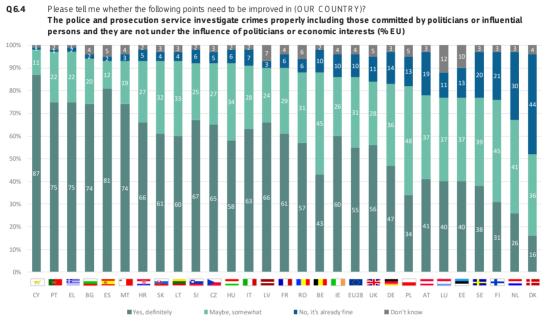
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation concerning the **independence of judges is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 82% of all EU 28 respondents**. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 38% in Denmark, 49% in the Netherlands and 57% in Sweden to 95% in Portugal, 96% in Greece and 99% in Cyprus. In 17 countries, a half or more think that the situation regarding this principle should definitely improve.



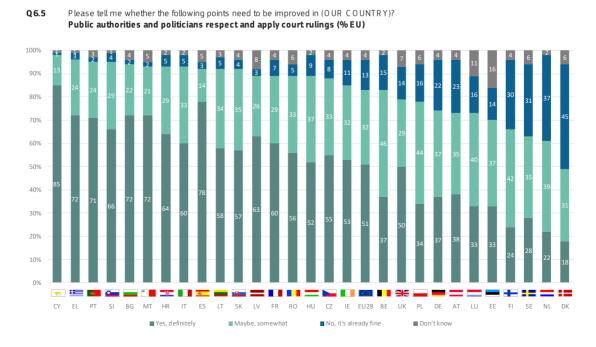
Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation regarding the **proper investigation of crimes is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 86% of all the EU28 respondents**. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 52% in Denmark, 67% in the Netherlands and 76% in Finland to 97% in Portugal and Greece, and 98% in Cyprus. In 18 countries, a majority thinks that the situation should definitely improve regarding this principle.

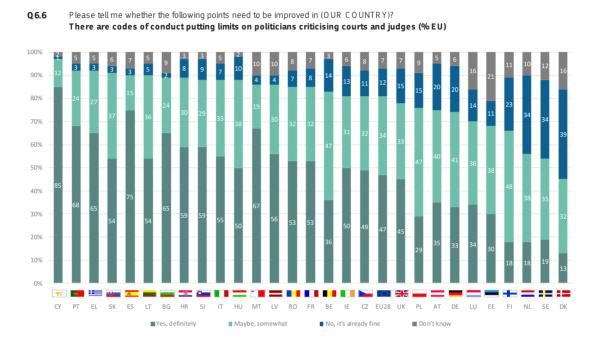


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation with regard to **respect and application of court rulings is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 83% of EU28 respondents.** The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 49% in Denmark, 61% in Netherlands and 63% in Sweden to 95% in Portugal, 96% in Greece and 98% in Cyprus. In 18 countries, at least a half believe that the situation pertaining to this principle should definitely improve.



The situation in relation to **codes of conduct for politicians is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 81% of EU28 respondents**. The proportion who think it definitely or somewhat needs improvement ranges from 45% in Denmark, 54% in Sweden and 56% in the Netherlands to 92% in Portugal and Greece, and 97% in Cyprus. In 15 countries, a majority thinks that the situation regarding this principle should definitely be improved.

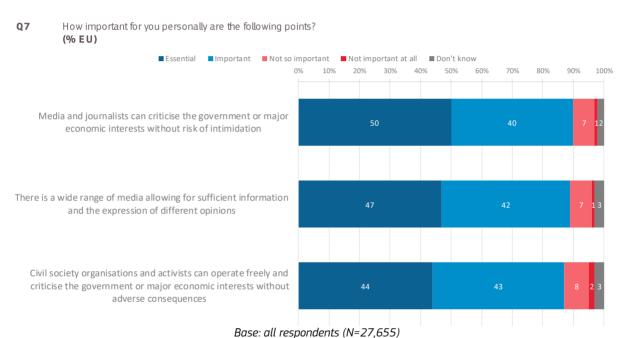


IV. MEDIA AND CIVIL SOCIETY

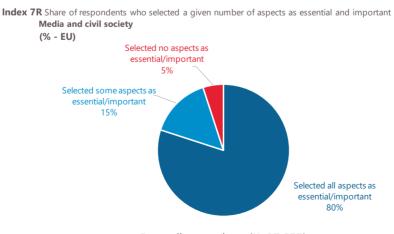
This section of the report explores the perceived importance and need for improvement in three aspects concerning the role of the media and civil society in promoting respect for the rule of law.

Each of the three aspects relating to the role of media and civil society in the rule of law is important or essential to at least 87% of respondents

For each of these three aspects, more than eight in ten respondents think they are important overall, and there is little variation¹⁵. The fact that no more than 2% say each aspect is not important at all further highlights the consensus of opinion.



80% of polled individuals state that all three of the aspects pertaining to media and civil society are essential or important and a further 15% indicate that some of these are important. In contrast, only 5% state that none of these aspects is essential or important.

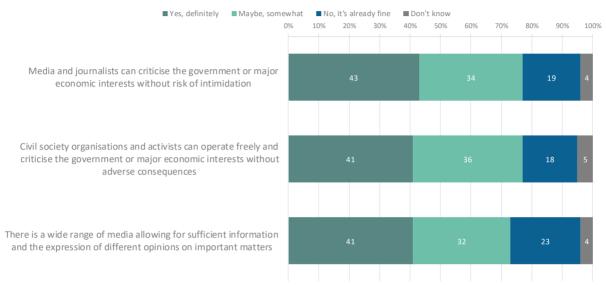


¹⁵ Q7 How important for you personally are the following points? 7.1 Media and journalists can criticise the government or major economic interests without risk of intimidation. 7.2 There is a wide range of media allowing for sufficient information and the expression of different opinions.; 7.3 Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise the government or major economic interests without adverse consequences.

Between 73% and 77% of respondents consider the situation in their country in regard to aspects about the media and civil society need to be definitely or somewhat improved

The majority of respondents say each aspect needs improvement in their country (answer "yes, definitely" or "maybe, somewhat"), ranging from 73% for the plurality of the media to 77% for the non-intimidation of the media¹⁶.

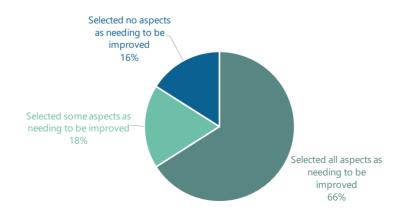
P lease tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

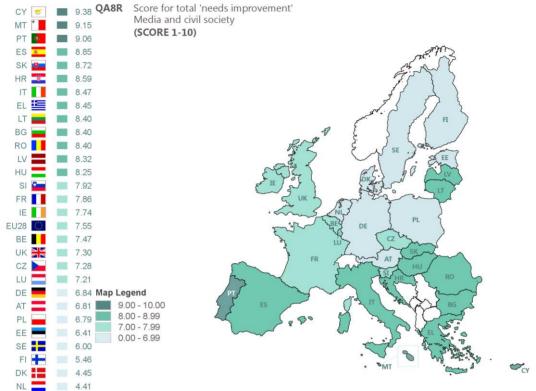
Discussing the need to improve the situation regarding media and civil society, 66% of respondents pointed out that the situation regarding all of the three aspects in this sub-set need improvement in their country, while a further 18% mentioned that action needs to be taken in relation to some of aspects. In contrast, 16% believe that the situation regarding all of these is already fine.

Index 8R Share of respondents who selected a given number of aspects as needing to be improved Media and civil society
(% - EU)



¹⁶ Q8 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)? 8.1 Media and journalists can criticise the government or major economic interests without risk of intimidation. 8.2 There is a wide range of media allowing for sufficient information and the expression of different opinions. 8.3 Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise the government or major economic interests without adverse consequences.

The score for the perceived need for an improvement in the situation regarding the media and civil society is 7.55 out of 10. The need for improvement scores range from 4.41 in the Netherlands, 4.45 Denmark and 5.46 in Finland to 9.06 in Portugal, 9.15 in Malta and 9.38 in Cyprus.

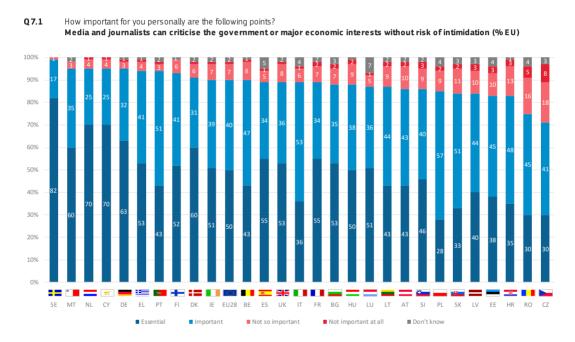


Perceived importance of the aspects: national results

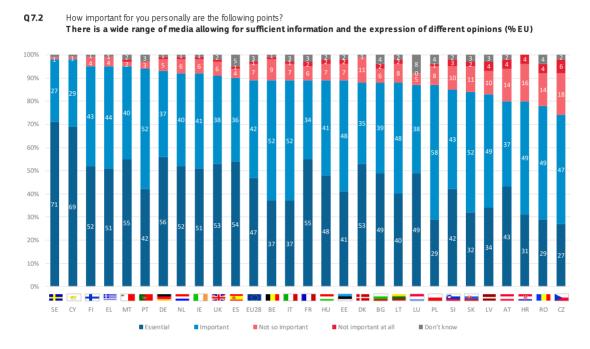
The results at the national level show the majority of respondents in each country consider that each of these aspects is essential or important.

The socio-demographic analysis generally shows a consensus of opinion across groups, with no notable differences in the proportions who think each of the aspects is important.

The non-intimidation of the media is seen as important or essential by 90% of EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 71% in Czechia, 75% in Romania and 83% in Croatia and Estonia to 95% in Cyprus, Netherlands, Germany and Malta, and 99% in Sweden. In 16 countries, a majority thinks that this aspect is essential.

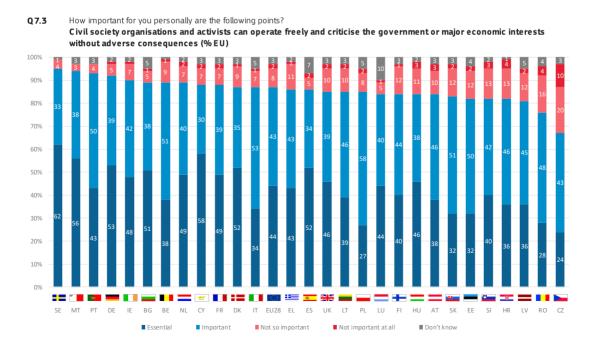


Media pluralism is seen as important or essential by 89% of all the EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from to 74% in Czechia, 78% in Romania, and 80% in Croatia and Austria to 95% in Malta, Finland and Greece, and 98% in Sweden and Cyprus. In 12 countries, more than a half of respondents believe that this aspect is essential.



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The non-intimidation of civil society organisations and activists is seen as important or essential by 87% of respondents in the EU. The proportion who think this principle is essential or important ranges from 67% in Czechia, 76% in Romania and 81% in Latvia to 93% in Portugal, 94% in Malta and 95% in Sweden. In 7 countries, more than a half believe that this aspect is essential.

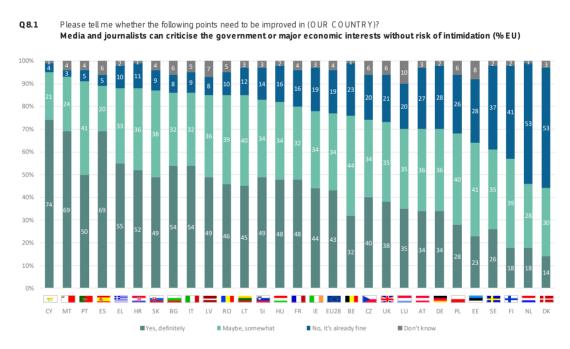


Perceived need for improvement of the situation: national results

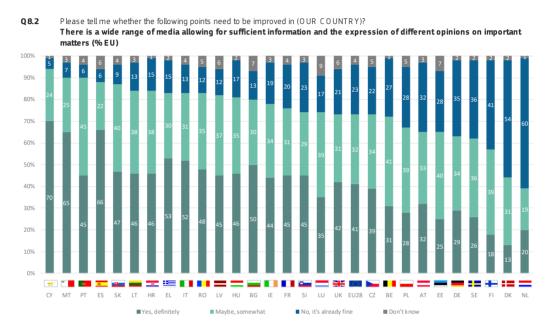
There is a wide range in opinion across countries about whether these aspects need to be improved in their country, and in some countries only a minority think improvement is needed (those who answer "yes, definitely" and "maybe, somewhat"). In fact, in a number of Member States, a substantial share thinks these aspects are already fine in their country.

The socio-demographic analysis generally shows no notable differences within groups in the proportions who think each aspect needs improvement.

The situation of non-intimidation of the media is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 77% of respondents in the EU. The proportion who think definitely or somewhat that it needs improvement ranges from 44% in Denmark and 46% in the Netherlands to 91% in Portugal, 93% in Malta and 95% in Cyprus. In 8 countries, a half or more of respondents stated that the situation regarding this aspect should definitely be improved in their country.



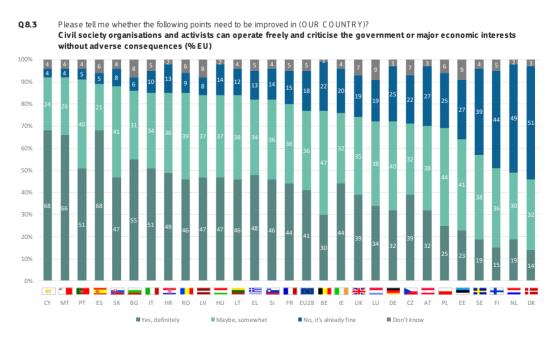
The situation regarding **media pluralism is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 73% of all the EU28 respondents**. The proportion who think definitely or somewhat that it needs improvement ranges from 39% in the Netherlands, 44% in Denmark and 57% in Finland to 90% in Malta and Portugal, and 94% in Cyprus. In 6 countries, a half or more of respondents mentioned that the situation regarding this aspect definitely needs to be improved.



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

The situation regarding the non-intimidation of civil society organisations and activists is seen as needing improvement to some extent by 77% of respondents in EU28 countries.

The proportion who think definitely or somewhat that it needs improvement ranges from 46% in Denmark, 49% in the Netherlands and 51% in Finland to 91% in Portugal, and 92% in Cyprus and Malta. In 6 countries, more than a half of respondents believe that the situation pertaining to this aspect definitely needs improvement.

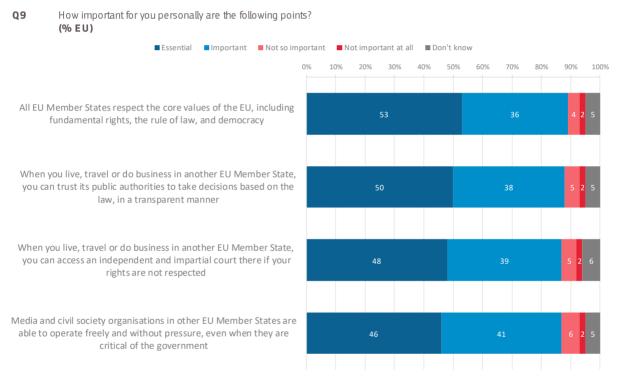


V. RULE OF LAW IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section explores opinions about the importance of the respect for the rule of law in the European Union and other Member States. The aspects covered concern respect for the core values of the EU, whether all EU Member States respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law, and democracy; trust in public authorities in other Member States; access to independent courts in other Member States; perceptions of freedom of media and civil society in the EU.

For each of the four questions on the rule of law in the EU and other Member States, at least 87% think it is important or essential

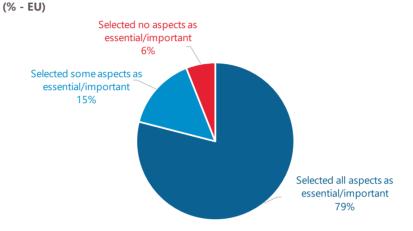
For each of these questions on rule of law, there is almost no variation in the proportion of respondents who think each is either essential or important¹⁷. The variation of perceived importance among principles is minimal. For each principle, just 2% think it is not important at all.



¹⁷ Q9 How important for you personally are the following points? 9.1 All EU Member States respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law, and democracy (interviewer instruction to explain rule of law: Public authorities are always subject to the law, respecting democracy and fundamental rights, and act under the control of independent courts); 9.2 When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can trust its public authorities to take decisions based on the law, in a transparent manner.; 9.3 When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can access an independent and impartial court there if your rights are not respected.(instruction to interviewer: The court would be accessed in the country where the person is traveling/ doing business); 9.4 Media and civil society organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without pressure, even when they are critical of the government.

With regard to rule of law in the European Union and other Member States, 79% of respondents in the EU28 Member States have noted that all four questions on the rule of law in the EU and other Member States are essential or important, while an additional 15% have mentioned this regarding some of these questions. Only 6% believe that none of these are essential or important.

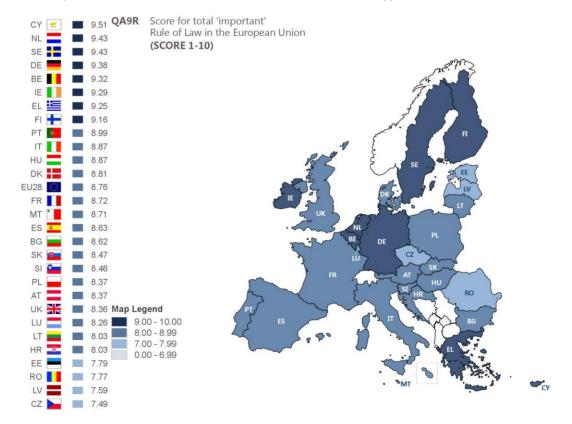
Index 9R Share of respondents who selected a given number of aspects as essential and important Rule of law in the European Union



Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

A large majority of respondents believes that all the aspects on the rule of law in the EU and other Member States are important

The score for the perceived importance for rule of law in the EU is 8.76 out of 10. The importance score ranges from 7.49 in Czechia, 7.59 in Latvia, 7.77 in Romania and 7.79 in Estonia to 9.38 in Germany, 9.43 in the Netherlands and Sweden, and 9.51 in Cyprus.

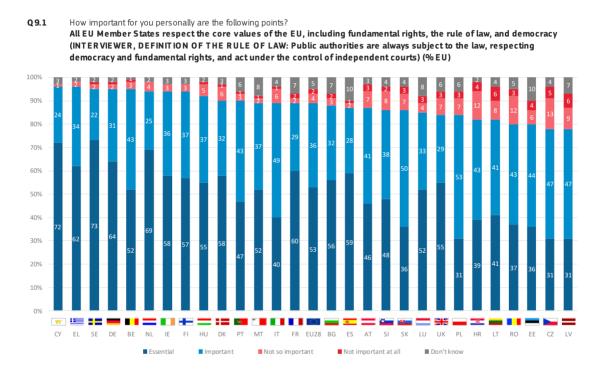


Perceived importance of the aspects: national results

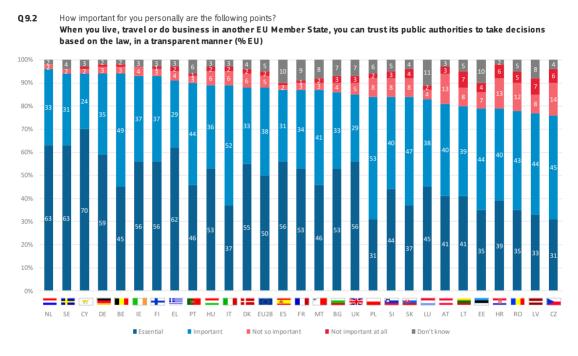
The national-level results show more than two thirds of respondents in each country think each of these aspects is essential or important.

The socio-demographic analysis generally shows little difference between groups for this set of principles of rule of law.

Respect for the core values of the EU is seen as essential or important by 89% of respondents in the EU28. The proportion who think this aspect is essential or important ranges from 78% in Latvia and Czechia and 80% in Estonia and Romania to 95% in Sweden, Germany and Belgium, and 96% in Cyprus and Greece. In 16 countries, a majority believes that this aspect is essential.

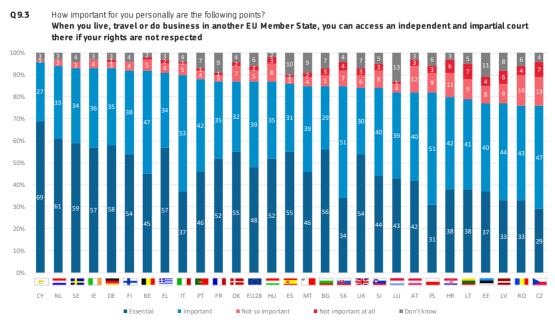


Trust in public authorities in other Member States is seen as important or essential by 88% of all EU28 respondents. The proportion who think it is essential or important ranges from 76% in Czechia, 77% in Latvia and 78% in Romania to 94% in Belgium, Germany, Cyprus and Sweden, and 96% of respondents in the Netherlands. In 13 countries, a half of respondents or more hold the belief that this aspect is essential.

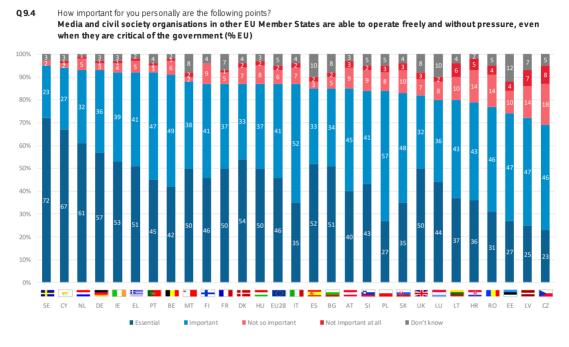


Base: all respondents (N=27,655)

Access to independent and impartial courts in other Member States is seen as important or essential overall by 87% of all EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this is essential or important ranges from 76% in Romania and Czechia and 77% in Latvia and Estonia to 93% in Germany, Ireland and Sweden, 94% in the Netherlands, and 96% in Cyprus. In 12 countries, majorities think that this aspect is essential.



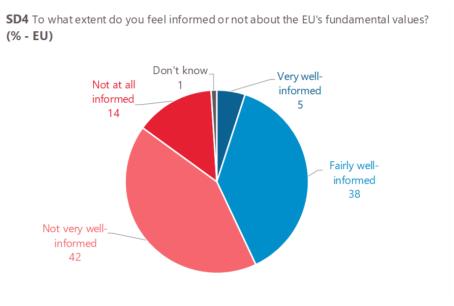
The aspect that media and civil society can operate freely in other Member States is seen as important or essential by 87% of EU28 respondents. The proportion who think this is essential or important ranges from 69% in Czechia, 72% in Latvia and 74% in Estonia to 93% in the Netherlands and Germany, 94% in Cyprus, and 95% in Sweden. In 12 countries, a half or more of the respondents believe that this aspect is essential.



VI. PERCEIVED LEVEL OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU'S FUNDAMENTAL VALUES

A majority does not feel informed about the EU's fundamental values

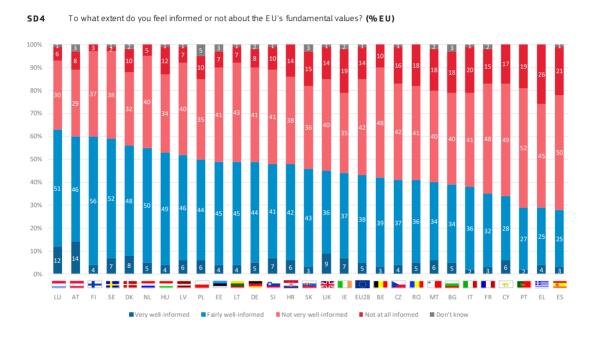
Almost six in ten respondents (56%) say they do not feel informed about the EU's fundamental values: 42% say they feel "not very well informed", while 14% say they are "not at all informed". On the positive side, more than four in ten (43%) say they feel well informed about the EU's fundamental values, with 5% feeling "very well informed" and 38% feeling "fairly well informed".



 $^{^{18}\,}$ SD4 To what extent do you feel informed or not about the EU's fundamental values?

In most countries, the majority of respondents state that they are not very well informed or not at all informed about the EU's fundamental values. In 18 countries, at least 50% of respondents selected one of these options. There are 19 countries where at least one in ten respondents say they are "not at all informed" about the EU's fundamental values, with the highest shares recorded in Greece (26%), Spain (21%) and Italy (20%).

The proportion of respondents who say they are "not very well informed" ranges from 29% in Austria, 30% in Luxembourg and 32% in Denmark to 49% in Cyprus, 50% in Spain and 52% in Portugal.



CONCLUSIONS

The results of this Eurobarometer survey clearly show the widespread perception that the principles of rule of law are important for EU citizens. They also illustrate a remarkable consistency of opinion across the 17 core principles covered. For each principle, more than eight in ten say it is important for them, and in many cases more than nine in ten say this. This consensus is further reinforced by the fact that no more than two in one hundred think any given principle is not important at all.

There is also a consistency of opinion in each of the five thematic areas into which the principles were grouped, with relatively little variation in importance between the principles within each group. Although the importance of each group of principles is high, extra importance is placed on those principles relating to the prohibition of arbitrariness, penalties for corruption and effective judicial protection by independent courts.

Not only do large majorities think each of these principles is important, but all are considered to need at least some improvement in the countries of respondents. For each principle, more than 70% think improvement is needed, and in some cases at least nine in ten think this way. In most cases, no more than around one in ten thinks a given principle is already fine as it is, further illustrating the relative conformity of opinion across the EU. As in the case of importance, across the thematic areas there is little variation between individual principles in the proportion of respondents who say improvement is needed.

This consistency of opinion also holds at a national level in matters of importance, where there is very little variation. In fact, the overall importance scores for each thematic area, at country level, range from 7.1 to 9.8 out of 10. The importance scores are most narrowly distributed at country level regarding the prohibition of arbitrariness and penalties for corruption heading (country scores range from 8.0 to 9.1). On matters of importance, none of the individual Member State results deviate markedly from the EU average.

The situation, when it comes to the perceived need for improvement, presents larger variations at a national level.

In addition, the survey showed that consistently more than two thirds of respondents believe that aspects related to the rule of law in other Member States and in the EU as a whole are essential or important for respondents. In each of the countries, at least 89% of respondents acknowledged that respect for principles of rule of law as well as fundamental EU principles are important or essential.

Respondents in EU28 countries perceive that trust in public authorities in other Member States is important, with 88% stating that this aspect is essential or important to them. Similar shares of respondents further supported the importance of access to independent and impartial courts in other EU countries and the ability of media and civil society to operate freely in other Member States.

The study also showed that respondents tend to feel rather uninformed about EU's fundamental values – 56% claimed that they are not very well or not at all informed about these aspects, and only a minority of 5% stated that they are very well informed in this regard.

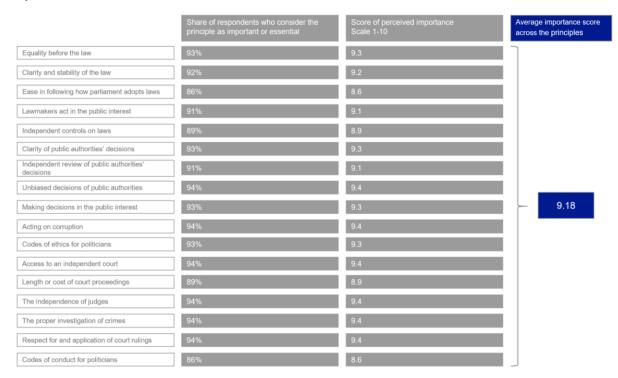
In conclusion, the results point towards overwhelming agreement among EU citizens about the importance of principles of rule of law and the need to further support this pursuit.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Two sets of scores were computed for the principles of Rule of law: the importance score and the need for improvement score.

The score across principles is calculated by assigning a score from 1 to 10 to each of the principles based on the share of respondents who stated a given principle is essential or important for them personally. The scores across the principles are subsequently averaged. The share of respondents who consider a given principle as important is divided by 10 resulting in a score between 1 and 10.

This means that the scores reflect the level of perceived importance and the need for improvement across the 17 main principles. Given that it is not possible to compute an average of percentages, the score cannot be understood as the share of respondents who consider rule of law principles as important.



The scores for importance and the need for improvement were subsequently computed for each of the sub-set of principles, following the same methodology described above.

_	Share of respondents who say the principle definitely/ somewhat needs improvement	Score of perceived need for change Scale 1-10	Average score of perceived need for change across the principles
Equality before the law	86%	8.6	
Clarity and stability of the law	82%	8.2	
Ease in following how parliament adopts laws	83%	8.3	
Lawmakers act in the public interest	86%	8.6	
Independent controls on laws	82%	8.2	
Clarity of public authorities' decisions	88%	8.8	
Independent review of public authorities' decisions	83%	8.3	
Unbiased decisions of public authorities	88%	8.8	
Making decisions in the public interest	90%	9.0	8.51
Acting on corruption	89%	8.9	
Codes of ethics for politicians	90%	9.0	
Access to an independent court	80%	8.0	
Length or cost of court proceedings	88%	8.8	
The independence of judges	82%	8.2	
The proper investigation of crimes	86%	8.6	
Respect for and application of court rulings	83%	8.3	
Codes of conduct for politicians	81%	8.1	

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 9th and 26th of April 2019, Kantar carried out the wave 91.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 91.3 includes the Special Eurobarometer on "Rule of law" and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

_	COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES INSTITUTES			W O R K T E S	POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,029	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,041	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar C Z	1,019	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar G allup	1,019	09/04/2019	25/04/2019	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	G ermany	Kantar Deutschland	1,539	09/04/2019	26/04/2019	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	999	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	1,160,064	0.27%
ΙE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,067	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	G reece	T aylor Nelson Sofres Market R esearch	1,014	10/04/2019	21/04/2019	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y O pinión	1,011	10/04/2019	23/04/2019	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,029	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	C roatia	Hendal	1,016	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,022	09/04/2019	19/04/2019	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,003	11/04/2019	25/04/2019	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,001	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILR eS	502	09/04/2019	19/04/2019	457,127	0.11%
ΗU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,023	10/04/2019	23/04/2019	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	507	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,022	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,039	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,013	09/04/2019	24/04/2019	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,012	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	R omania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,053	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana D00	1,003	09/04/2019	22/04/2019	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,076	09/04/2019	20/04/2019	4,586,024	1.06%
FI -	Finland	Kantar T N S O y	1,006	09/04/2019	24/04/2019	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,034	09/04/2019	25/04/2019	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,052	09/04/2019	23/04/2019	52,651,777	12.20%
-		TOTAL EU28	27,655	09/04/2019	26/04/2019	431,452,219	100%*

^{*} It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows various observed results are in columns											
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	8.0	0.8	8.0	8.0	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	550%	50%	

(READ OUT) The first questions are about how laws are made, and whether they are clear, stable and apply in the same way to everyone. They are also about how state powers, such as governments, parliaments, and judicial systems, cooperate and control each other to ensure that decisions are taken in the public interest.

ASK ALL

Q1: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

Q1 How important for you personally are the following points?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	DK
1	The same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections or origin	1	2	3	4	5
2	The laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions	1	2	3	4	5
3	It is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute	1	2	3	4	5
4	Those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest	1	2	3	4	5
5	There are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q2: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

Q2 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	DK
1	The same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections, or origin	1	2	3	4
2	The laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions	1	2	3	4
3	It is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute	1	2	3	4
4	Those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest	1	2	3	4
5	There are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested	1	2	3	4

NEW

(READ OUT) The next questions are on how public authorities and politicians apply the law, and whether arbitrary decisions are prevented and corruption is punished.

Q3: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6 - CODES 1,2 AND 3 SHOULD NEVER FOLLOW EACH OTHER

Q3 How important for you personally are the following points?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Essential	2 Important	Not so important	Not important at all	DK
1	Public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare	1	2	3	4	5
2	The decisions by public authorities for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court	1	2	3	4	5
3	Public authorities take decisions for example on taxes, pensions, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination	1	2	3	4	5
4	Public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members but take decisions in the public interest	1	2	3	4	5
5	Corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice	1	2	3	4	5
6	Public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest (INTERVIEWER: situations in which such an official or politicians would derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity)	1	2	3	4	5 NEW

NEW

Q4: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6 - CODES 1,2 AND 3 SHOULD NEVER FOLLOW EACH OTHER

Q4 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	DK
1	Public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare	1	2	3	4
2	The decisions by public authorities for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court	1	2	3	4
3	Public authorities take decisions, for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination	1	2	3	4
4	Public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members, but take decisions in the public interest	1	2	3	4
5	Corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice	1	2	3	4
6	Public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest (INTERVIEWER: situations in which a such an official or politicians would derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity)	1	2	3	4

NEW

(READ OUT) The next questions are about the independence, quality and efficiency of the judicial system, and respect for court decisions.

Q5: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6

Q5 How important for you personally are the following points?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Σ
1	If your rights are not respected, you can have them upheld by an independent court	1	2	3	4	5
2	Court proceedings are not excessively long or costly	1	2	3	4	5
3	Judges are independent and are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests	1	2	3	4	5
4	The police and prosecution service investigate crimes properly including those committed by politicians or influential persons and they are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests	1	2	3	4	5
5	Public authorities and politicians respect and apply court rulings	1	2	3	4	5
6	There are codes of conduct putting limits on politicians criticising courts and judges	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q6: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6

Q6 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	DK
1	If your rights are not respected, you can have them upheld by an independent court	1	2	3	4
2	Court proceedings are not excessively long or costly	1	2	3	4
3	Judges are independent and are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests	1	2	3	4
4	The police and prosecution service investigate crimes properly including those committed by politicians or influential persons and they are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests	1	2	3	4
5	Public authorities and politicians respect and apply court rulings	1	2	3	4
6	There are codes of conduct putting limits on politicians criticising courts and judges	1	2	3	4

NEW

(READ OUT) The next questions are about the role of the media and civil society and their ability to report independently and to criticize the actions of public authorities and those in power.

Q7: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

Q7 How important for you personally are the following points?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	DK
1	Media and journalists can criticise the government or major economic interests without risk of intimidation	1	2	3	4	5
2	There is a wide range of media allowing for sufficient information and the expression of different opinions	1	2	3	4	5
3	Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise the government or major economic interests without adverse consequences	1	2	3	4	5
						NFW

NEW

Q8: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

Q8 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Д
1	Media and journalists can criticise the government or major economic interests without risk of intimidation	1	2	3	4
2	There is a wide range of media allowing for sufficient information and the expression of different opinions on important matters	1	2	3	4
3	Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise the government or major economic interests without adverse consequences	1	2	3	4

NEW

(READ OUT) Now, we turn to how public authorities and politicians in all EU Member States apply the law, and whether arbitrary decisions are prevented and corruption is penalised.

Q9: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 4

Q9 How important for you personally are the following points?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

1 All EU Member States respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law, and democracy (INTERVIEWER, DEFINITION OF THE RULE OF LAW: Public authorities are always subject to the law, respecting democracy and fundamental rights, and act under the control of independent courts) 2 When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can trust its public authorities to take decisions based on the law, in a transparent manner 3 When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can access an independent and impartial court there if your rights are not respected (INTERVIEWER: The court would be accessed in the country where the person is traveling/ doing business) 4 Media and civil society organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without pressure, even when they			Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Δ
business in another EU Member State, you can trust its public authorities to take decisions based on the law, in a transparent manner 3 When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can access an independent and impartial court there if your rights are not respected (INTERVIEWER: The court would be accessed in the country where the person is traveling/ doing business) 4 Media and civil society organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without	1	respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law, and democracy (INTERVIEWER, DEFINITION OF THE RULE OF LAW: Public authorities are always subject to the law, respecting democracy and fundamental rights, and act under the control of	1	2	3	4	5
business in another EU Member State, you can access an independent and impartial court there if your rights are not respected (INTERVIEWER: The court would be accessed in the country where the person is traveling/ doing business) 4 Media and civil society organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without	2	business in another EU Member State, you can trust its public authorities to take decisions based on the law, in a transparent	1	2	3	4	5
organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without	3	business in another EU Member State, you can access an independent and impartial court there if your rights are not respected (INTERVIEWER: The court would be accessed in the country where the person is	1	2	3	4	5
are critical of the government	4	organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without pressure, even when they are critical of the	1	2	3	4	5

SD4 To what extent do you feel informed or not about the EU's fundamental values?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)		
Very well-informed	1	
Fairly well-informed	2	
Not very well-informed	3	
Not at all informed	4	
DK	5	
		NEW

Q1.1 How important for you personally are the following points?

The same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections or origin (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		58	35	4	1	2	93	5
BE		44	46	7	2	1	90	9
BG		67	27	2	1	3	94	3
CZ		46	40	9	3	2	86	12
DK		63	29	6	1	1	92	7
DE		64	33	2	0	1	97	2
EE		51	41	4	2	2	92	6
ΙE		58	36	3	1	2	94	4
EL		72	26	1	0	1	98	1
ES	i	66	26	2	1	5	92	3
FR		61	30	4	2	3	91	6
HR		48	40	9	2	1	88	11
IT		49	43	5	1	2	92	6
CY	"	74	23	2	1	0	97	3
LV		33	44	13	6	4	77	19
LT		54	34	9	2	1	88	11
LU		48	39	5	2	6	87	7
HU		62	31	5	2	0	93	7
MT	*	55	40	2	1	2	95	3
NL		62	34	3	1	0	96	4
AT		50	39	6	3	2	89	9
PL		37	53	7	1	2	90	8
PT		63	33	2	0	2	96	2
RO		39	43	13	3	2	82	16
SI	-	58	33	6	2	1	91	8
SK	#	43	49	5	1	2	92	6
FI		71	27	1	1	0	98	2
SE		78	19	1	1	1	97	2
UK		62	30	4	2	2	92	6

Q1.2 How important for you personally are the following points?

The laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		49	43	4	1	3	92	5
BE		35	56	7	1	1	91	8
BG		57	35	3	1	4	92	4
CZ		34	50	9	4	3	84	13
DK		52	40	6	1	1	92	7
DE		58	39	2	0	1	97	2
EE		38	53	4	2	3	91	6
ΙE		51	41	5	0	3	92	5
EL	:=	62	36	1	0	1	98	1
ES	<u>(6)</u>	58	35	2	1	4	93	3
FR		48	43	4	1	4	91	5
HR		43	44	9	3	1	87	12
IT		44	48	5	1	2	92	6
CY	$\overline{\bullet}$	65	32	2	0	1	97	2
LV		37	47	7	5	4	84	12
LT		51	39	6	2	2	90	8
LU		34	52	6	3	5	86	9
HU		57	33	7	2	1	90	9
MT	₩	49	42	4	2	3	91	6
NL		45	51	3	0	1	96	3
AT		46	40	9	2	3	86	11
PL		33	55	7	2	3	88	9
PT		57	38	3	0	2	95	3
RO		36	48	10	3	3	84	13
SI	•	47	44	7	1	1	91	8
SK	#	40	51	6	1	2	91	7
FI		46	49	3	1	1	95	4
SE		66	31	2	0	1	97	2
UK		52	41	3	1	3	93	4

Q1.3 How important for you personally are the following points?

It is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		41	45	9	2	3	86	11
BE		30	53	14	2	1	83	16
BG		50	38	5	3	4	88	8
CZ		23	46	21	7	3	69	28
DK		40	45	11	2	2	85	13
DE		49	44	5	1	1	93	6
EE		30	51	11	3	5	81	14
ΙE		42	45	7	2	4	87	9
EL		49	40	8	2	1	89	10
ES		50	39	4	1	6	89	5
FR		41	44	8	2	5	85	10
HR		35	41	19	4	1	76	23
IT		37	51	7	2	3	88	9
CY	www.	55	35	6	2	2	90	8
LV		23	45	18	9	5	68	27
LT		33	40	18	6	3	73	24
LU		32	51	10	1	6	83	11
HU		52	38	7	2	1	90	9
MT	8	43	46	6	2	3	89	8
NL		41	47	10	1	1	88	11
AT		42	42	11	2	3	84	13
PL		27	56	12	1	4	83	13
PT	(8)	53	39	5	1	2	92	6
RO		31	47	14	5	3	78	19
SI		37	43	14	4	2	80	18
SK	#	32	52	10	3	3	84	13
FI		36	52	9	1	2	88	10
SE		53	41	4	0	2	94	4
UK		39	43	12	2	4	82	14

Q1.4 How important for you personally are the following points?

Those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest

(%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		54	37	5	2	2	91	7
BE		45	45	7	2	1	90	9
BG		62	31	3	1	3	93	4
CZ		42	42	10	3	3	84	13
DK		57	33	6	1	3	90	7
DE		62	34	3	0	1	96	3
EE		44	47	4	1	4	91	5
ΙE		54	37	6	1	2	91	7
EL		71	27	1	0	1	98	1
ES	(6)	62	30	3	1	4	92	4
FR		56	33	5	2	4	89	7
HR		45	41	11	2	1	86	13
IT		48	45	4	1	2	93	5
CY	"	74	20	4	1	1	94	5
LV		36	46	9	6	3	82	15
LT		37	42	12	4	5	79	16
LU		47	40	8	1	4	87	9
HU		59	32	6	2	1	91	8
MT	· \$ 0	57	38	2	1	2	95	3
NL		61	35	2	0	2	96	2
AT		50	38	7	3	2	88	10
PL		36	51	8	2	3	87	10
PT	(1)	63	33	2	1	1	96	3
RO		38	43	12	4	3	81	16
SI	***	50	37	8	3	2	87	11
SK	#	40	51	5	1	3	91	6
FI	+	59	37	3	0	1	96	3
SE		70	26	3	0	1	96	3
UK		52	35	8	2	3	87	10

Q1.5 How important for you personally are the following points?

There are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		48	41	6	1	4	89	7
BE		39	51	7	2	1	90	9
BG		54	35	4	1	6	89	5
CZ		28	51	12	4	5	79	16
DK		46	40	7	1	6	86	8
DE		60	36	3	0	1	96	3
EE		34	50	7	2	7	84	9
ΙE		52	40	4	0	4	92	4
EL		56	39	2	0	3	95	2
ES	(A)	53	34	4	1	8	87	5
FR		45	42	6	2	5	87	8
HR		37	45	14	2	2	82	16
ΙΤ		40	49	7	1	3	89	8
CY	$\overline{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$	62	31	3	1	3	93	4
LV		30	44	12	8	6	74	20
LT		40	44	9	3	4	84	12
LU		38	47	6	1	8	85	7
HU		55	36	7	1	1	91	8
MT	*	44	45	4	1	6	89	5
NL		61	35	2	0	2	96	2
AT		44	41	10	3	2	85	13
PL		28	57	9	2	4	85	11
PT	(1)	57	37	2	1	3	94	3
RO		34	45	14	3	4	79	17
SI	-	41	44	10	2	3	85	12
SK		36	50	7	2	5	86	9
FI		49	43	3	2	3	92	5
SE		72	25	1	0	2	97	1
UK		51	36	7	2	4	87	9

Q2.1 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The same laws and rules apply equally to every person, including all public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections, or origin (%)

			. ,			
		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		54	32	10	4	86
BE		41	45	13	1	86
BG		74	20	2	4	94
CZ		64	26	6	4	90
DK		24	40	32	4	64
DE		46	35	16	3	81
EE		42	38	14	6	80
ΙE		52	36	10	2	88
EL		79	18	2	1	97
ES	<u>&</u>	82	11	2	5	93
FR		58	31	7	4	89
HR	(Pa	69	23	6	2	92
IT		60	32	5	3	92
CY	"	83	15	1	1	98
LV		59	31	4	6	90
LT	#	61	30	6	3	91
LU		34	41	17	8	75
HU		55	35	8	2	90
MT	80	66	26	4	4	92
NL		31	37	30	2	68
AT		40	39	18	3	79
PL	***	30	49	16	5	79
PT	(8)	74	22	2	2	96
RO		58	32	7	3	90
SI	•	68	25	5	2	93
SK		58	36	3	3	94
FI		35	45	19	1	80
SE		44	37	17	2	81
UK		52	32	11	5	84

Q2.2 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The laws applying to your everyday life, work or business are clear, stable and predictable. You understand the consequences of your actions (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	$\langle 0 \rangle$	48	34	14	4	82
BE		35	45	19	1	80
BG		62	30	2	6	92
CZ		53	32	11	4	85
DK		18	36	44	2	54
DE		41	38	18	3	79
EE		36	41	17	6	77
ΙE		46	35	17	2	81
EL		67	25	7	1	92
ES	6	75	17	2	6	92
FR		49	36	12	3	85
HR		61	29	8	2	90
IT		58	34	6	2	92
CY	**	77	20	1	2	97
LV		57	31	7	5	88
LV LT LU		62	30	5	3	92
LU		25	49	19	7	74
HU		51	35	12	2	86
MT	*	61	29	4	6	90
NL		26	36	37	1	62
AT		36	37	24	3	73
PL		27	47	19	7	74
PT		66	26	5	3	92
RO		59	29	8	4	88
SI	8	60	29	9	2	89
SK		53	39	4	4	92
FI		22	51	24	3	73
SE		29	38	30	3	67
UK		46	30	19	5	76

Q2.3 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

It is easy to follow how and why parliament adopts laws. Debates are public and the opposition can contribute (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	\bigcirc	48	35	13	4	83
BE		34	43	21	2	77
BG		59	29	5	7	88
CZ		47	33	13	7	80
DK		18	38	40	4	56
DE		42	37	17	4	79
EE		33	43	16	8	76
ΙE		44	37	15	4	81
EL		55	32	10	3	87
ES	<u> </u>	75	16	3	6	91
FR		51	34	10	5	85
HR		55	33	10	2	88
IT		55	35	7	3	90
CY	₹	76	19	2	3	95
LV		53	33	6	8	86
LT	4	51	36	8	5	87
LU		30	44	17	9	74
HU		52	34	12	2	86
MT		58	31	5	6	89
NL		26	37	35	2	63
AT		37	38	22	3	75
PL		25	49	19	7	74
PT	***	67	26	3	4	93
RO		56	32	7	5	88
SI	-	55	31	10	4	86
SK		50	39	6	5	89
FI		24	51	21	4	75
SE		29	36	31	4	65
UK		45	36	13	6	81

Q2.4 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Those who make and apply laws do so exclusively in the public interest (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		53	33	10	4	86
BE		42	43	14	1	85
BG		70	24	3	3	94
CZ		59	29	7	5	88
DK		23	45	28	4	68
DE		47	35	14	4	82
EE		39	42	12	7	81
ΙE		48	36	13	3	84
EL		76	21	1	2	97
ES	*	79	14	2	5	93
FR	6	55	34	7	4	89
HR	688	65	27	7	1	92
IT	₹	60	32	6	2	92
CY	**	84	14	1	1	98
LV		60	29	5	6	89
LT		57	33	5	5	90
LU	8	28	48	15	9	76
HU		54	35	10	1	89
MT	180	67	25	4	4	92
NL		31	43	24	2	74
AT		39	40	18	3	79
PL		31	48	16	5 2	79
PT	(8)	73	23	2		96
RO		58	29	9	4	87
SI	•	63	30	4	3	93
SK	#	57	36	4	3	93
FI		29	51	17	3	80
SE		33	40	24	3	73
UK		54	31	10	5	85

Q2.5 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

There are independent controls to ensure that laws can be challenged and tested (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	0	49	33	13	5	82
BE		37	45	16	2	82
BG		64	26	2	8	90
CZ		49	34	9	8	83
DK		19	34	34	13	53
DE		43	32	21	4	75
EE		33	39	14	14	72
ΙE		46	37	12	5	83
EL		66	25	5	4	91
ES	i i i	77	14	3	6	91
FR		49	36	8	7	85
HR		61	29	8	2	90
ΙΤ		56	32	7	5	88
CY	"	81	16	1	2	97
LV		56	29	5	10	85
LT		54	34	6	6	88
LU		30	42	14	14	72
HU		50	36	12	2	86
MT	*	58	32	4	6	90
NL		27	36	33	4	63
AT		35	35	26	4	70
PL		26	48	19	7	74
PT	*	69	25	2	4	94
RO	100	54	32	9	5	86
SI	-	59	30	8	3	89
SK	#	53	37	4	6	90
FI		25	49	19	7	74
SE		35	38	21	6	73
UK		47	32	14	7	79

Q3.1 How important for you personally are the following points?

Public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		52	41	4	1	2	93	5
BE		48	47	4	0	1	95	4
BG		57	38	3	0	2	95	3
CZ		33	55	9	2	1	88	11
DK		60	36	2	1	1	96	3
DE		57	41	1	0	1	98	1
EE		49	47	3	0	1	96	3
ΙE		61	35	2	1	1	96	3
EL		67	32	1	0	0	99	1
ES	<u> </u>	62	30	3	0	5	92	3
FR		57	36	3	1	3	93	4
HR		42	48	8	1	1	90	9
IT		39	51	6	2	2	90	8
CY	**	79	20	1	0	0	99	1
LV		57	37	4	1	1	94	5
LT		48	45	5	1	1	93	6
LU		42	51	3	1	3	93	4
HU		55	37	7	1	0	92	8
MT	*	66	30	1	0	3	96	1
NL		57	40	3	0	0	97	3
AT		40	48	8	2	2	88	10
PL		31	60	5	1	3	91	6
PT		57	41	1	0	1	98	1
RO		35	45	14	3	3	80	17
SI		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
SK	#	34	57	6	1	2	91	7
FI		53	44	2	0	1	97	2
SE		62	36	2	0	0	98	2
UK		65	30	3	1	1	95	4

Q3.2 How important for you personally are the following points?

The decisions by public authorities for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		48	43	5	1	3	91	6
BE		41	50	8	0	1	91	8
BG		55	35	4	0	6	90	4
CZ		32	54	10	2	2	86	12
DK		59	33	4	1	3	92	5
DE		55	42	2	0	1	97	2
EE		39	49	7	1	4	88	8
ΙE		56	39	3	0	2	95	3
EL		55	42	2	0	1	97	2
ES	<u> </u>	58	32	2	1	7	90	3
FR		46	41	7	1	5	87	8
HR		39	47	10	2	2	86	12
IT		34	54	7	2	3	88	9
CY	5	69	30	1	0	0	99	1
LV		43	45	7	1	4	88	8
LT		42	46	7	1	4	88	8
LU		40	49	5	1	5	89	6
HU		51	38	8	2	1	89	10
MT	*	55	37	3	0	5	92	3
NL		60	36	3	0	1	96	3
AT		41	47	8	2	2	88	10
PL		31	59	5	1	4	90	6
PT		54	42	2	0	2	96	2
RO	150	33	47	13	3	4	80	16
SI		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
SK	‡	35	56	5	1	3	91	6
FI		53	43	3	0	1	96	3
SE		52	40	6	0	2	92	6
UK		60	32	4	1	3	92	5

Q3.3 How important for you personally are the following points?

Public authorities take decisions for example on taxes, pensions, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	(3)	59	35	3	1	2	94	4
BE		56	39	4	1	0	95	5
BG		64	32	2	0	2	96	2
CZ		43	45	8	2	2	88	10
DK	Ī	70	25	3	1	1	95	4
DE		64	35	1	0	0	99	1
EE		54	42	2	1	1	96	3
ΙE		63	34	1	1	1	97	2
EL		72	26	2	0	0	98	2
ES	<u> </u>	69	26	1	0	4	95	1
FR		68	26	3	1	2	94	4
HR		47	43	8	1	1	90	9
IT		47	45	5	1	2	92	6
CY	www.	78	20	1	1	0	98	2
LV		55	39	3	1	2	94	4
LT		53	40	5	1	1	93	6
LU		56	37	4	0	3	93	4
HU		54	39	5	1	1	93	6
MT	80	72	24	1	0	3	96	1
NL		80	19	1	0	0	99	1
AT		48	42	7	1	2	90	8
PL		32	59	5	1	3	91	6
PT		59	39	1	0	1	98	1
RO		38	44	12	3	3	82	15
SI	*	61	34	3	1	1	95	4
SK	*	40	52	4	1	3	92	5
FI		72	26	2	0	0	98	2
SE		81	18	1	0	0	99	1
UK		70	26	3	0	1	96	3

Q3.4 How important for you personally are the following points?

Public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members but take decisions in the public interest (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'		
EU28		62	31	4	1	2	93	5		
		57	37	5	0	1	94	5		
BE BG		67	28	3	1	1	95	4		
CZ		45	43	8	2	2	88	10		
DK		77	17	4	1	1	94	5		
DE		70	28	2	0	0	98	2		
EE		59	36	3	1	1	95	4		
ΙE		64	31	2	1	2	95	3		
EL		72	25	2	0	1	97	2		
ES	<u>&</u>	73	20	2	0	5	93	2		
FR		67	25	4	1	3	92	5		
HR		47	42	9	1	1	89	10		
IT		48	45	5	1	1	93	6		
CY	$\overline{\xi}$	81	15	2	1	1	96	3		
LV		60	33	5	1	1	93	6		
LT		61	34	4	0	1	95	4		
LU		62	29	4	1	4	91	5		
HU		56	36	7	1	0	92	8		
MT	*	71	26	0	0	3	97	0		
NL		84	15	1	0	0	99	1		
AT		50	40	6	2	2	90	8		
PL		37	54	5	1	3	91	6		
PT		61	37	1	0	1	98	1		
RO		37	43	13	3	4	80	16		
SI		63	31	4	1	1	94	5		
SK	#	41	51	5	1	2	92	6		
FI		75	24	1	0	0	99	1		
SE		86	13	0	0	1	99	0		
UK		74	21	2	1	2	95	3		

Q3.5 How important for you personally are the following points?

Corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	\bigcirc	65	29	3	1	2	94	4
BE		62	35	3	0	0	97	3
BG		70	26	1	1	2	96	2
CZ		50	40	7	2	1	90	9
DK		79	17	2	1	1	96	3
DE		77	22	1	0	0	99	1
EE		61	33	4	1	1	94	5
ΙE		68	29	1	1	1	97	2
EL		76	23	1	0	0	99	1
ES	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	76	19	1	1	3	95	2
FR		73	22	2	1	2	95	3
HR		52	39	8	1	0	91	9
IT		47	45	5	1	2	92	6
CY	"	89	10	1	0	0	99	1
LV		64	30	4	1	1	94	5
LT		61	32	5	1	1	93	6
LU		63	30	4	1	2	93	5
HU		55	37	7	1	0	92	8
MT	*	71	25	1	0	3	96	1
NL		78	20	1	0	1	98	1
AT		53	38	6	2	1	91	8
PL		37	53	5	1	4	90	6
PT	***	64	35	1	0	0	99	1
RO		40	40	13	4	3	80	17
SI	-	66	28	4	1	1	94	5
SK	#	43	50	4	1	2	93	5
FI	±	71	25	3	0	1	96	3
SE		85	14	0	0	1	99	0
UK		76	20	2	1	1	96	3

Q3.6 How important for you personally are the following points?

Public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest (INTERVIEWER: situations in which such an official or politicians would derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity) (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		57	36	4	1	2	93	5
BE	•	56	40	3	0	1	96	3
BG		62	33	2	1	2	95	3
CZ		42	46	9	2	1	88	11
DK		67	27	4	0	2	94	4
DE		58	37	3	0	2	95	3
EE		56	37	4	1	2	93	5
ΙE		67	29	1	1	2	96	2
EL		68	30	1	0	1	98	1
ES	*	68	26	1	0	5	94	1
FR		65	28	3	0	4	93	3
HR	8.00	45	44	9	1	1	89	10
IT		44	48	5	1	2	92	6
CY	.	80	18	1	0	1	98	1
LV		51	41	5	1	2	92	6
LT		52	41	4	1	2	93	5
LU		57	36	3	0	4	93	3
HU		56	37	6	1	0	93	7
MT	*	67	29	0	1	3	96	1
NL		66	30	3	0	1	96	3
AT		50	40	7	1	2	90	8
PL		36	56	4	1	3	92	5
PT		59	38	1	0	2	97	1
RO		36	45	11	4	4	81	15
SI	-	60	35	3	1	1	95	4
SK		39	53	4	1	3	92	5
FI	-	55	42	2	0	1	97	2
SE		79	19	1	0	1	98	1
UK		71	25	2	1	1	96	3

Q4.1 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Public authorities provide clear reasons for their decisions, for example on taxes pension, public contracts, education or healthcare (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		56	32	9	3	88
BE		46	42	11	1	88
BG		71	23	2	4	94
CZ		58	33	7	2	91
DK		31	40	26	3	71
DE		46	37	15	2	83
EE		45	41	9	5	86
ΙE		59	31	7	3	90
EL		74	22	3	1	96
ES	<u> </u>	81	13	2	4	94
FR		58	32	6	4	90
HR		63	29	6	2	92
ΙΤ		62	28	6	4	90
CY	"	88	11	1	0	99
LV		71	24	2	3	95
LT		62	32	4	2	94
LU		38	44	12	6	82
HU		56	36	7	1	92
MT	*	74	20	2	4	94
NL		38	43	18	1	81
AT		43	34	20	3	77
PL		32	51	12	5	83
PT		77	20	1	2	97
RO		55	33	8	4	88
SI	***	70	22	6	2	92
SK	#	55	38	4	3	93
FI		35	51	13	1	86
SE	+	40	42	16	2	82
UK		61	29	7	3	90

Q4.2 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The decisions by public authorities for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare can be reviewed by an independent court (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	0	52	31	12	5	83
BE		46	38	14	2	84
BG		68	23	2	7	91
CZ		56	32	8	4	88
DK	\blacksquare	26	30	37	7	56
DE		42	34	21	3	76
EE		41	34	13	12	75
ΙE		59	30	8	3	89
EL		70	24	3	3	94
ES	養	75	16	3	6	91
FR		54	33	7	6	87
HR		62	31	5	2	93
ΙΤ		57	29	7	7	86
CY	**	88	11	0	1	99
LV		65	26	2	7	91
LT		60	31	4	5	91
LU		35	40	14	11	75
HU		61	30	8	1	91
MT	*	67	23	3	7	90
NL		28	30	37	5	58
AT		39	33	24	4	72
PL		31	48	14	7	79
PT	*	76	18	2	4	94
RO		52	35	7	6	87
SI	\$	70	21	6	3	91
SK		56	36	4	4	92
FI		33	42	19	6	75
SE		34	39	21	6	73
UK		55	29	11	5	84

Q4.3 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Public authorities take decisions, for example on taxes, pension, public contracts, education or healthcare, without favouritism or discrimination (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		58	30	9	3	88
BE		51	38	10	1	89
BG		74	20	2	4	94
CZ		62	32	4	2	94
DK		31	40	26	3	71
DE		48	36	14	2	84
EE		46	39	10	5	85
ΙE		61	29	8	2	90
EL		78	19	2	1	97
ES	<u>&</u>	82	13	1	4	95
FR		63	28	5	4	91
HR		65	30	4	1	95
ΙΤ		66	25	6	3	91
CY	$\overline{\Box}$	89	9	1	1	98
LV		72	23	2	3	95
LT		63	31	4	2	94
LU		41	41	12	6	82
HU	#0	61	32	6	1	93
MT		77	16	2	5	93
NL		31	40	27	2	71
AT		40	37	20	3	77
PL		33	48	14	5	81
PT		79	18	1	2	97
RO		56	33	7	4	89
SI	•	75	19	3	3	94
SK	#	57	37	3	3	94
FI		40	44	14	2	84
SE		40	42	15	3	82
UK		63	27	7	3	90

Q4.4 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Public officials and politicians do not use their positions to obtain benefits for themselves or their family members, but take decisions in the public interest (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		61	29	7	3	90
BE		52	39	8	1	91
BG		81	15	1	3	96
CZ		65	29	3	3	94
DK		35	41	21	3	76
DE		50	36	11	3	86
EE		47	40	6	7	87
ΙE		64	27	6	3	91
EL		81	16	2	1	97
ES	â	85	10	1	4	95
FR		64	28	5	3	92
HR		72	24	3	1	96
IT		69	24	5	2	93
CY	5	89	9	1	1	98
LV		77	19	2	2	96
LT		67	29	2	2	96
LU		42	42	10	6	84
HU		62	33	4	1	95
MT	*	76	17	2	5	93
NL		29	42	27	2	71
AT		47	37	14	2	84
PL		36	48	11	5	84
PT	(4)	79	19	1	1	98
RO		55	32	8	5	87
SI	-	76	19	3	2	95
SK	1	61	33	3	3	94
FI		45	44	10	1	89
SE		53	37	9	1	90
UK		65	26	6	3	91

Q4.5 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Corruption involving public officials and politicians is properly investigated and those responsible are brought to justice (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		62	27	8	3	89
BE		58	32	9	1	90
BG		82	15	1	2	97
CZ		73	22	3	2	95
DK		37	30	29	4	67
DE		56	31	10	3	87
EE		53	33	8	6	86
ΙE		69	22	6	3	91
EL	:=	84	15	1	0	99
ES	<u>&</u>	86	10	1	3	96
FR		64	27	5	4	91
HR		71	24	3	2	95
ΙΤ		66	27	4	3	93
CY	www.	91	8	1	0	99
LV		80	15	2	3	95
LT		69	27	3	1	96
LU		47	32	12	9	79
HU	*	64	30	5	1	94
MT	*	75	18	2	5	93
NL		37	33	27	3	70
AT		47	35	16	2	82
PL		34	47	13	6	81
PT		80	18	1	1	98
RO		56	33	7	4	89
SI		78	16	4	2	94
SK	#	60	33	4	3	93
FI		43	38	16	3	81
SE		51	33	15	1	84
UK		68	22	7	3	90

Q4.6 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Public officials and politicians making and applying laws should follow clear codes of ethics to avoid conflicts of interest (INTERVIEWER: situations in which a such an official or politicians would derive personal benefits from actions or decisions made in their official capacity) (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
		Yes, de	Maybe, s	No, it's al	Don't	Total
EU28		60	30	7	3	90
BE		56	34	9	1	90
BG		77	19	1	3	96
CZ		66	28	3	3	94
DK		33	39	24	4	72
DE		47	39	11	3	86
EE		50	34	8	8	84
ΙE		66	24	7	3	90
EL		78	18	1	3	96
ES	â	83	11	1	5	94
FR		65	27	4	4	92
HR		70	25	3	2	95
ΙΤ		68	25	4	3	93
CY	<u>*</u>	92	6	1	1	98
LV		74	22	2	2	96
LT		65	30	3	2	95
LU		45	37	10	8	82
HU		67	28	4	1	95
MT	•	75	17	3	5	92
NL		37	41	18	4	78
AT		48	37	12	3	85
PL		35	50	11	4	85
PT	(1)	79	18	1	2	97
RO	100	57	32	5	6	89
SI	•	74	21	3	2	95
SK	*	60	34	2	4	94
FI		40	46	12	2	86
SE		47	41	10	2	88
UK		64	26	7	3	90

Q5.1 How important for you personally are the following points?

If your rights are not respected, you can have them upheld by an independent court (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		57	37	3	1	2	94	4
BE		48	48	3	0	1	96	3
BG		67	26	2	1	4	93	3
CZ		41	46	7	3	3	87	10
DK		68	26	5	0	1	94	5
DE		64	33	2	0	1	97	2
EE		52	40	3	1	4	92	4
ΙE		58	37	3	0	2	95	3
EL	:=	63	35	1	0	1	98	1
ES	<u>&</u>	59	32	2	1	6	91	3
FR		63	31	2	1	3	94	3
HR		48	39	9	2	2	87	11
IT		46	46	5	1	2	92	6
CY	***	76	21	2	0	1	97	2
LV		43	46	5	2	4	89	7
LT		51	42	4	2	1	93	6
LU		53	36	3	1	7	89	4
HU		59	35	4	1	1	94	5
MT	8	59	36	3	0	2	95	3
NL		68	29	2	0	1	97	2
AT		45	42	8	3	2	87	11
PL		40	50	7	1	2	90	8
PT	***	59	36	2	0	3	95	2
RO		39	43	12	2	4	82	14
SI		53	38	6	1	2	91	7
SK	#	46	48	3	1	2	94	4
FI		67	30	2	0	1	97	2
SE		71	26	1	1	1	97	2
UK		63	32	2	1	2	95	3

Q5.2 How important for you personally are the following points?

Court proceedings are not excessively long or costly (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	$\langle \Diamond \rangle$	50	39	7	1	3	89	8
BE		42	50	6	1	1	92	7
BG		60	30	4	2	4	90	6
CZ		44	40	10	3	3	84	13
DK		41	41	14	1	3	82	15
DE		56	35	7	1	1	91	8
EE		44	43	7	1	5	87	8
ΙE		55	34	7	2	2	89	9
EL	:	66	30	3	0	1	96	3
ES	<u> </u>	58	32	4	1	5	90	5
FR		55	34	5	1	5	89	6
HR		52	33	10	3	2	85	13
ΙΤ		44	47	5	2	2	91	7
CY	"	69	27	2	1	1	96	3
LV		42	42	8	3	5	84	11
LT		49	40	6	2	3	89	8
LU		40	38	5	8	9	78	13
HU		56	35	7	2	0	91	9
MT	*	58	38	2	0	2	96	2
NL		44	45	8	1	2	89	9
AT		47	40	8	2	3	87	10
PL		39	51	6	1	3	90	7
PT		61	33	2	0	4	94	2
RO		36	42	12	3	7	78	15
SI	•	61	30	6	1	2	91	7
SK	#	45	46	5	1	3	91	6
FI		54	41	4	0	1	95	4
SE		33	44	16	3	4	77	19
UK		46	38	11	1	4	84	12

Q5.3 How important for you personally are the following points?

Judges are independent and are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		65	29	3	1	2	94	4
BE		58	37	3	1	1	95	4
BG		68	26	2	1	3	94	3
CZ		53	34	8	3	2	87	11
DK		79	16	4	0	1	95	4
DE		77	22	1	0	0	99	1
EE		61	30	4	1	4	91	5
ΙE		65	28	4	1	2	93	5
EL		79	20	1	0	0	99	1
ES	<u> </u>	72	22	1	1	4	94	2
FR		72	22	2	1	3	94	3
HR		55	34	9	1	1	89	10
ΙΤ		51	43	3	1	2	94	4
CY	<u> </u>	83	15	1	0	1	98	1
LV		50	38	6	2	4	88	8
LT		58	33	4	2	3	91	6
LU		62	27	3	1	7	89	4
HU		61	32	5	2	0	93	7
MT		56	40	2	0	2	96	2
NL		84	15	1	0	0	99	1
AT		56	34	6	2	2	90	8
PL		41	49	6	1	3	90	7
PT	(1)	63	32	2	0	3	95	2
RO		44	39	10	2	5	83	12
SI		63	29	5	1	2	92	6
SK	*	49	44	3	1	3	93	4
FI		76	21	2	0	1	97	2
SE		89	10	0	0	1	99	0
UK		72	22	3	1	2	94	4

Q5.4 How important for you personally are the following points?

The police and prosecution service investigate crimes properly including those committed by politicians or influential persons and they are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests (%)

(10)								
		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	$\langle 0 \rangle$	64	30	3	1	2	94	4
BE		58	39	2	0	1	97	2
BG		70	25	2	1	2	95	3
CZ		54	36	6	2	2	90	8
DK		71	23	4	1	1	94	5
DE		74	25	0	0	1	99	0
EE		58	35	3	1	3	93	4
ΙE		65	30	3	0	2	95	3
EL		77	22	1	0	0	99	1
ES	**	69	25	1	0	5	94	1
FR		73	21	2	1	3	94	3
HR		55	34	8	2	1	89	10
IT		52	42	4	1	1	94	5
CY	"	80	19	0	0	1	99	0
LV		50	39	6	1	4	89	7
LT		61	34	3	1	1	95	4
LU		60	30	3	1	6	90	4
HU		61	31	5	2	1	92	7
MT	*	59	38	1	0	2	97	1
NL		82	18	0	0	0	100	0
AT		53	37	6	2	2	90	8
PL		41	50	4	2	3	91	6
PT		63	33	2	0	2	96	2
RO		42	41	10	3	4	83	13
SI	•	61	31	5	1	2	92	6
SK	**	49	45	3	1	2	94	4
FI		76	22	1	0	1	98	1
SE		86	13	0	0	1	99	0
UK		72	23	2	1	2	95	3

Q5.5 How important for you personally are the following points?

Public authorities and politicians respect and apply court rulings (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	\bigcirc	60	34	3	1	2	94	4
BE		51	45	3	0	1	96	3
BG		68	26	2	1	3	94	3
CZ		44	44	8	2	2	88	10
DK		70	24	4	1	1	94	5
DE		64	34	1	0	1	98	1
EE		46	43	5	1	5	89	6
ΙE		58	36	3	1	2	94	4
EL	:	75	24	1	0	0	99	1
ES	<u> </u>	67	25	2	1	5	92	3
FR		70	24	2	1	3	94	3
HR	6 to	49	39	9	2	1	88	11
ΙΤ		47	45	5	1	2	92	6
CY	*	82	15	1	1	1	97	2
LV		39	47	8	2	4	86	10
LT		56	37	3	2	2	93	5
LU		60	30	3	1	6	90	4
HU		59	33	6	1	1	92	7
MT	*	58	39	1	0	2	97	1
NL		68	29	2	0	1	97	2
AT		50	39	7	2	2	89	9
PL		39	52	6	1	2	91	7
PT		63	32	2	1	2	95	3
RO		42	42	10	2	4	84	12
SI	•	60	31	6	1	2	91	7
SK	#	44	49	4	1	2	93	5
FI		64	34	1	0	1	98	1
SE		76	23	0	0	1	99	0
UK		67	27	3	1	2	94	4

Q5.6 How important for you personally are the following points?

There are codes of conduct putting limits on politicians criticising courts and judges (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	$\langle \hat{Q} \rangle$	44	42	8	2	4	86	10
BE		40	51	8	0	1	91	8
BG		56	31	3	2	8	87	5
CZ		28	46	17	5	4	74	22
DK		37	43	13	1	6	80	14
DE		45	45	7	1	2	90	8
EE		32	47	11	2	8	79	13
ΙE		51	36	8	2	3	87	10
EL	篮	65	32	1	0	2	97	1
ES	<u> </u>	55	32	4	1	8	87	5
FR		51	35	7	2	5	86	9
HR		42	40	12	3	3	82	15
ΙΤ		38	49	7	2	4	87	9
CY	\\\	73	24	1	0	2	97	1
LV		27	50	12	3	8	77	15
LT		39	45	9	2	5	84	11
LU		43	35	6	2	14	78	8
HU		52	37	8	2	1	89	10
MT	*	41	41	7	2	9	82	9
NL	Ē	40	44	12	2	2	84	14
AT		40	42	12	3	3	82	15
PL		30	56	7	2	5	86	9
PT	(1)	54	39	3	0	4	93	3
RO		34	45	13	2	6	79	15
SI	-	49	37	11	1	2	86	12
SK	#	39	50	6	1	4	89	7
FI		41	47	6	0	6	88	6
SE		38	43	11	3	5	81	14
UK		49	37	8	2	4	86	10

Q6.1 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

If your rights are not respected, you can have them upheld by an independent court (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	()	50	30	15	5	80
BE		41	40	17	2	81
BG		70	21	2	7	91
CZ		52	29	13	6	81
DK		15	24	51	10	39
DE		35	32	28	5	67
EE		36	32	19	13	68
ΙE		52	32	12	4	84
EL		65	27	5	3	92
ES		77	14	3	6	91
FR		57	28	9	6	85
HR	- 100	62	28	8	2	90
ΙΤ		59	32	5	4	91
CY	**	87	12	0	1	99
LV		61	28	3	8	89
LT		59	31	6	4	90
LU		37	32	17	14	69
HU		54	35	9	2	89
MT	*	73	19	4	4	92
NL		26	28	42	4	54
AT		34	35	27	4	69
PL		32	44	18	6	76
PT	(1)	73	21	2	4	94
RO		55	33	6	6	88
SI	-	61	27	9	3	88
SK	#	57	35	4	4	92
FI		27	38	29	6	65
SE		29	35	28	8	64
UK		50	27	16	7	77

Q6.2 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Court proceedings are not excessively long or costly (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		60	28	7	5	88
BE		55	36	7	2	91
BG		72	21	2	5	93
CZ		69	22	4	5	91
DK		30	36	28	6	66
DE		61	29	7	3	90
EE		52	32	6	10	84
ΙE		61	27	8	4	88
EL		75	22	1	2	97
ES		79	14	2	5	93
FR		65	25	4	6	90
HR		70	23	5	2	93
ΙΤ		69	25	4	2	94
CY	$\overline{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$	85	12	2	1	97
LV		68	23	2	7	91
LT		61	32	4	3	93
LU		40	35	11	14	75
HU		60	33	4	3	93
MT	*	82	14	2	2	96
NL		51	33	11	5	84
AT		49	32	15	4	81
PL		40	42	13	5	82
PT		76	19	1	4	95
RO		55	30	7	8	85
SI	-	77	19	2	2	96
SK	*	61	32	3	4	93
FI		56	35	6	3	91
SE		28	37	24	11	65
UK		50	31	11	8	81

Q6.3 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Judges are independent and are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		51	31	14	4	82
BE		40	43	15	2	83
BG		75	19	2	4	94
CZ		57	31	8	4	88
DK		14	24	56	6	38
DE		39	34	23	4	73
EE		35	34	18	13	69
ΙE		54	29	13	4	83
EL	噩	73	23	2	2	96
ES	<u> </u>	79	13	3	5	92
FR		57	30	8	5	87
HR		66	27	6	1	93
ΙΤ		60	34	4	2	94
CY	"	88	11	1	0	99
LV		64	26	3	7	90
LT	#	59	34	4	3	93
LU		34	38	15	13	72
HU		54	35	8	3	89
MT	*	70	22	3	5	92
NL		19	30	48	3	49
AT		36	36	25	3	72
PL		35	45	15	5	80
PT		71	24	2	3	95
RO		56	32	6	6	88
SI	-	69	24	4	3	93
SK	#	60	32	4	4	92
FI		26	38	31	5	64
SE		28	29	36	7	57
UK		49	26	18	7	75

Q6.4 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The police and prosecution service investigate crimes properly including those committed by politicians or influential persons and they are not under the influence of politicians or economic interests (%)

	(10)					
		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		55	31	10	4	86
BE		43	45	10	2	88
BG		74	20	2	4	94
CZ		65	27	5	3	92
DK		16	36	44	4	52
DE		47	36	14	3	83
EE		40	37	13	10	77
ΙE		60	26	10	4	86
EL		75	22	2	1	97
ES	%	81	12	2	5	93
FR		61	29	6	4	90
HR		66	27	5	2	93
ΙΤ		63	28	7	2	91
CY	5	87	11	1	1	98
LV		66	24	3	7	90
LT		60	33	4	3	93
LU		40	37	11	12	77
HU		58	34	6	2	92
MT	b	74	19	3	4	93
NL	=	26	41	30	3	67
AT		41	37	19	3	78
PL		34	48	13	5	82
PT		75	22	1	2	97
RO		57	31	6	6	88
SI	-	67	25	6	2	92
SK	#	61	32	4	3	93
FI		31	45	21	3	76
SE		38	39	20	3	77
UK		56	28	11	5	84

Q6.5 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Public authorities and politicians respect and apply court rulings (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		51	32	13	4	83
BE		37	46	15	2	83
BG		72	22	2	4	94
CZ		55	33	8	4	88
DK		18	31	45	6	49
DE		37	37	22	4	74
EE		33	37	14	16	70
ΙE		53	32	11	4	85
EL		72	24	3	1	96
ES	<u> </u>	78	14	3	5	92
FR		60	29	7	4	89
HR		64	29	5	2	93
IT		60	33	5	2	93
CY	"	85	13	1	1	98
LV		63	26	3	8	89
LT		58	34	5	3	92
LU		33	40	16	11	73
HU		52	37	9	2	89
MT	*	72	21	2	5	93
NL		22	39	37	2	61
AT		38	35	23	4	73
PL		34	44	16	6	78
PT	***	71	24	2	3	95
RO		56	33	5	6	89
SI	•	66	29	4	1	95
SK	=	57	35	4	4	92
FI		24	42	30	4	66
SE		28	35	31	6	63
UK		50	29	14	7	79

Q6.6 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

There are codes of conduct putting limits on politicians criticising courts and judges (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	\Diamond	47	34	12	7	81
BE		36	47	14	3	83
BG		65	24	2	9	89
CZ		49	32	11	8	81
DK		13	32	39	16	45
DE		33	41	20	6	74
EE		30	38	11	21	68
ΙE		50	31	13	6	81
EL		65	27	3	5	92
ES	*	75	15	3	7	90
FR	ш	53	32	8	7	85
HR	- 8	59	30	8	3	89
ΙΤ	₹	55	33	7	5	88
CY	<u> </u>	85	12	1	2	97
LV		56	30	4	10	86
LT		54	36	5	5	90
LU		34	36	14	16	70
HU		50	38	10	2	88
MT		67	19	4	10	86
NL		18	38	34	10	56
AT		35	40	20	5	75
PL		29	47	15	9	76
PT	***	68	24	3	5	92
RO	100	53	32	7	8	85
SI	-	59	29	9	3	88
SK	1	54	37	3	6	91
FI		18	48	23	11	66
SE		19	35	34	12	54
UK		45	33	15	7	78

Q7.1 How important for you personally are the following points?

Media and journalists can criticise the government or major economic interests without risk of intimidation (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$	50	40	7	1	2	90	8
BE		43	47	8	1	1	90	9
BG		53	35	7	2	3	88	9
CZ		30	41	18	8	3	71	26
DK		60	31	6	1	2	91	7
DE		63	32	3	1	1	95	4
EE		38	45	10	3	4	83	13
ΙE		51	39	7	1	2	90	8
EL		53	41	4	1	1	94	5
ES	(%)	55	34	5	1	5	89	6
FR		55	34	7	2	2	89	9
HR		35	48	13	3	1	83	16
ΙΤ		36	53	6	1	4	89	7
CY	"	70	25	4	1	0	95	5
LV		40	44	10	3	3	84	13
LT		43	44	9	2	2	87	11
LU		51	36	5	1	7	87	6
HU		50	38	9	2	1	88	11
MT	*	60	35	3	0	2	95	3
NL		70	25	4	1	0	95	5
AT		43	43	10	2	2	86	12
PL		28	57	9	2	4	85	11
PT		43	51	3	1	2	94	4
RO		30	45	16	5	4	75	21
SI	-	46	40	9	3	2	86	12
SK	#	33	51	11	2	3	84	13
FI		52	41	6	0	1	93	6
SE		82	17	1	0	0	99	1
UK		53	36	8	1	2	89	9

Q7.2 How important for you personally are the following points?

There is a wide range of media allowing for sufficient information and the expression of different opinions (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		47	42	7	1	3	89	8
BE		37	52	9	1	1	89	10
BG		49	39	6	2	4	88	8
CZ		27	47	18	6	2	74	24
DK	\blacksquare	53	35	11	0	1	88	11
DE		56	37	5	1	1	93	6
EE		41	48	7	2	2	89	9
ΙE		51	41	6	1	1	92	7
EL		51	44	4	0	1	95	4
ES	瘾	54	36	4	1	5	90	5
FR		55	34	6	2	3	89	8
HR		31	49	16	4	0	80	20
IT		37	52	7	1	3	89	8
CY	5	69	29	1	0	1	98	1
LV		34	49	10	4	3	83	14
LT		40	48	8	2	2	88	10
LU		49	38	5	0	8	87	5
HU	*	48	41	7	2	2	89	9
MT	*	55	40	2	1	2	95	3
NL		52	40	6	1	1	92	7
AT		43	37	14	4	2	80	18
PL		29	58	8	1	4	87	9
PT		42	52	3	0	3	94	3
RO		29	49	14	4	4	78	18
SI	-	42	43	10	3	2	85	13
SK	#	32	52	11	2	3	84	13
FI	-	52	43	4	0	1	95	4
SE		71	27	1	0	1	98	1
UK		53	38	6	1	2	91	7

Q7.3 How important for you personally are the following points?

Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise

the government or major economic interests without adverse consequences (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		44	43	8	2	3	87	10
BE		38	51	9	1	1	89	10
BG		51	38	5	1	5	89	6
CZ		24	43	20	10	3	67	30
DK		52	35	9	1	3	87	10
DE		53	39	5	1	2	92	6
EE		32	50	12	2	4	82	14
ΙE		48	42	7	1	2	90	8
EL		43	43	11	1	2	86	12
ES		52	34	5	2	7	86	7
FR		49	39	7	2	3	88	9
HR		36	46	13	4	1	82	17
IT		34	53	7	1	5	87	8
CY	*	58	30	7	2	3	88	9
LV		36	45	12	2	5	81	14
LT		39	46	10	2	3	85	12
LU		44	40	5	1	10	84	6
HU		46	38	11	3	2	84	14
MT	*	56	38	3 7	0	3	94	3
NL		49	40		2	2	89	9
AT		38	46	10	3	3	84	13
PL		27	58	8	2	5	85	10
PT		43	50	4	0	3	93	4
RO	650	28	48	16	4	4	76	20
SI		40	42	13	3	2	82	16
SK		32	51	12	2	3	83	14
FI		40	44	12	1	3	84	13
SE		62	33	4	0	1	95	4
UK		46	39	10	2	3	85	12

Q8.1 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Media and journalists can criticise the government or major economic interests without risk of intimidation (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		43	34	19	4	77
BE		32	44	23	1	76
BG		54	32	8	6	86
CZ		40	34	20	6	74
DK		14	30	53	3	44
DE		34	36	28	2	70
EE		23	41	28	8	64
ΙE		44	34	19	3	78
EL		55	33	10	2	88
ES	<u>@</u>	69	20	5	6	89
FR		48	32	16	4	80
HR		52	36	11	1	88
IT		54	32	9	5	86
CY	"	74	21	4	1	95
LV		49	36	8	7	85
LT	€ 	45	40	12	3	85
LU		35	35	20	10	70
HU		48	34	16	2	82
MT	*	69	24	3	4	93
NL		18	28	53	1	46
AT		34	36	27	3	70
PL		28	40	26	6	68
PT		50	41	5	4	91
RO		46	39	10	5	85
SI	-	49	34	14	3	83
SK	#	49	38	9	4	87
FI		18	39	41	2	57
SE		26	35	37	2	61
UK		38	35	21	6	73

Q8.2 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

There is a wide range of media allowing for sufficient information and the expression of different opinions on important matters (%)

		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28		41	32	23	4	73
BE		31	41	27	1	72
BG		50	30	13	7	80
CZ		39	34	22	5	73
DK		13	31	54	2	44
DE		29	34	35	2	63
EE		25	40	28	7	65
ΙE		44	34	19	3	78
EL		53	30	15	2	83
ES	i i i	66	22	6	6	88
FR	©	45	31	20	4	76
HR		46	38	15	1	84
IT		52	31	13	4	83
CY	5	70	24	5	1	94
LV		45	37	12	6	82
LT		46	38	13	3	84
LU		35	39	17	9	74
HU		46	35	17	2	81
MT	*	65	25	7	3	90
NL		20	19	60	1	39
AT		32	33	32	3	65
PL		28	39	28	5	67
PT		45	45	6	4	90
RO		48	35	12	5	83
SI	*	45	29	23	3	74
SK	#	47	40	9	4	87
FI		18	39	41	2	57
SE		26	36	36	2	62
UK		42	31	21	6	73

Q8.3 Please tell me whether the following points need to be improved in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Civil society organisations and activists can operate freely and criticise the government or major economic interests without adverse consequences (%)

				-		
		Yes, definitely	Maybe, somewhat	No, it's already fine	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	(0)	41	36	18	5	77
BE		30	47	22	1	77
BG		55	31	6	8	86
CZ		39	32	22	7	71
DK		14	32	51	3	46
DE		32	40	25	3	72
EE		23	41	27	9	64
ΙE		44	32	20	4	76
EL		48	34	13	5	82
ES		68	21	5	6	89
FR	<u>.C.</u>	44	36	15	5	80
HR	₩	49	36	13	2	85
IT		51	34	10	5	85
CY	"	68	24	4	4	92
LV		47	37	8	8	84
LT	*	46	38	12	4	84
LU		34	38	19	9	72
HU		47	37	14	2	84
MT	*	66	26	4	4	92
NL		19	30	49	2	49
AT		32	38	27	3	70
PL		25	44	25	6	69
PT		51	40	5	4	91
RO		46	39	9	6	85
SI	*	46	36	14	4	82
SK	#	47	41	8	4	88
FI		15	36	44	5	51
SE		19	38	39	4	57
UK		39	35	19	7	74

Q9.1 How important for you personally are the following points?

All EU Member States respect the core values of the EU, including fundamental rights, the rule of law, and democracy (INTERVIEWER, DEFINITION OF THE RULE OF LAW: Public authorities are always subject to the law, respecting democracy and fundamental rights, and act under the control of independent courts) (%)

		•						
		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	$\langle \rangle$	53	36	4	2	5	89	6
BE		52	43	3	1	1	95	4
BG		56	32	3	2	7	88	5
CZ		31	47	13	5	4	78	18
DK		58	32	6	1	3	90	7
DE		64	31	2	1	2	95	3
EE		36	44	6	4	10	80	10
ΙE		58	36	3	0	3	94	3
EL		62	34	2	0	2	96	2
ES	i de	59	28	2	1	10	87	3
FR		60	29	2	2	7	89	4
HR		39	43	12	4	2	82	16
IT		40	49	6	1	4	89	7
CY	5	72	24	1	0	3	96	1
LV		31	47	9	6	7	78	15
LT		41	41	8	6	4	82	14
LU		52	33	4	3	8	85	7
HU		55	37	5	1	2	92	6
MT	*	52	37	2	1	8	89	3
NL		69	25	4	0	2	94	4
AT		46	41	7	3	3	87	10
PL		31	53	7	3	6	84	10
PT		47	43	3	1	6	90	4
RO		37	43	12	3	5	80	15
SI		48	38	8	2	4	86	10
SK	#	36	50	7	3	4	86	10
FI		57	37	3	0	3	94	3
SE	+	73	22	2	1	2	95	3
UK		55	29	7	3	6	84	10

Q9.2 How important for you personally are the following points?

When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can trust its public authorities to take decisions based on the law, in a transparent manner (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	\bigcirc	50	38	5	2	5	88	7
BE		45	49	3	1	2	94	4
BG		53	33	4	3	7	86	7
CZ		31	45	14	6	4	76	20
DK		55	33	6	2	4	88	8
DE		59	35	3	1	2	94	4
EE		35	44	7	4	10	79	11
ΙE		56	37	4	0	3	93	4
EL		62	29	4	2	3	91	6
ES	<u> </u>	56	31	2	1	10	87	3
FR		53	34	3	1	9	87	4
HR		39	40	13	6	2	79	19
IT		37	52	6	2	3	89	8
CY	**	70	24	2	1	3	94	3
LV		33	44	8	7	8	77	15
LT		41	39	8	7	5	80	15
LU		45	38	4	2	11	83	6
HU		53	36	6	2	3	89	8
MT	*	46	41	3	2	8	87	5
NL		63	33	2	0	2	96	2
AT		41	40	13	3	3	81	16
PL		31	53	8	2	6	84	10
PT	***	46	44	3	1	6	90	4
RO		35	43	12	5	5	78	17
SI	*	44	40	8	3	5	84	11
SK	**	37	47	8	4	4	84	12
FI	+	56	37	3	1	3	93	4
SE		63	31	2	0	4	94	2
UK		56	29	5	3	7	85	8

Q9.3 How important for you personally are the following points?

When you live, travel or do business in another EU Member State, you can access an independent and impartial court there if your rights are not respected (INTERVIEWER: The court would be accessed in the country where the person is traveling/ doing business) (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		48	39	5	2	6	87	7
BE		45	47	5	1	2	92	6
BG		56	29	5	3	7	85	8
CZ		29	47	13	7	4	76	20
DK		55	32	7	2	4	87	9
DE		58	35	3	1	3	93	4
EE		37	40	8	4	11	77	12
ΙE		57	36	4	0	3	93	4
EL	:=	57	34	4	2	3	91	6
ES	*	55	31	3	1	10	86	4
FR		52	35	3	1	9	87	4
HR		38	42	11	6	3	80	17
IT		37	53	5	1	4	90	6
CY	₹	69	27	1	0	3	96	1
LV		33	44	9	6	8	77	15
LT		38	41	9	7	5	79	16
LU		43	39	4	1	13	82	5
HU		52	35	8	3	2	87	11
MT	*	46	39	4	2	9	85	6
NL		61	33	3	0	3	94	3
AT		42	40	12	3	3	82	15
PL		31	51	9	3	6	82	12
PT		46	42	4	1	7	88	5
RO		33	43	14	4	6	76	18
SI	-	44	40	8	3	5	84	11
SK	#	34	51	7	4	4	85	11
FI		54	38	4	0	4	92	4
SE		59	34	3	0	4	93	3
UK		54	30	6	3	7	84	9

Q9.4 How important for you personally are the following points?

Media and civil society organisations in other EU Member States are able to operate freely and without pressure, even when they are critical of the government (%)

		Essential	Important	Not so important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	$\langle 0 \rangle$	46	41	6	2	5	87	8
BE		42	49	6	1	2	91	7
BG		51	34	5	2	8	85	7
CZ		23	46	18	8	5	69	26
DK		54	33	7	2	4	87	9
DE		57	36	3	1	3	93	4
EE		27	47	10	4	12	74	14
ΙE		53	39	4	1	3	92	5
EL	:==	51	41	5	1	2	92	6
ES	(©	52	33	3	2	10	85	5
FR		50	37	5	1	7	87	6
HR		36	43	14	5	2	79	19
IT		35	52	7	2	4	87	9
CY	"	67	27	2	1	3	94	3
LV		25	47	14	7	7	72	21
LT		37	43	10	6	4	80	16
LU		44	36	8	2	10	80	10
HU		50	37	8	2	3	87	10
MT	o go	50	38	2	2	8	88	4
NL		61	32	5	1	1	93	6
AT		40	45	9	3	3	85	12
PL		27	57	8	3	5	84	11
PT	(1)	45	47	3	1	4	92	4
RO		31	46	14	4	5	77	18
SI	***	43	41	9	2	5	84	11
SK	#	35	48	10	3	4	83	13
FI	+	46	41	9	0	4	87	9
SE	-	72	23	2	0	3	95	2
UK		50	32	7	3	8	82	10

SD4 To what extent do you feel informed or not about the EU's fundamental values? (%)

		Very well-informed	Fairly well-informed	Not very well-informed	Not at all informed	Don't know	Total 'Informed to some extent'
EU28		5	38	42	14	1	85
BE		3	39	48	10	0	90
BG		5	34	40	18	3	79
CZ		4	37	42	16	1	83
DK		8	48	32	10	2	88
DE		5	44	41	8	2	90
EE		4	45	41	7	3	90
ΙE		7	37	35	19	2	79
EL		4	25	45	26	0	74
ES	<u> 184</u>	3	25	50	21	1	78
FR		3	32	48	15	2	83
HR		6	42	38	14	0	86
IT		2	36	41	20	1	79
CY	₹	6	28	49	17	0	83
LV		6	46	40	7	1	92
LT		4	45	43	7	1	92
LU		12	51	30	6	1	93
HU		4	49	34	12	1	87
MT	*	6	34	40	18	2	80
NL		5	50	40	5	0	95
AT		14	46	29	8	3	89
PL		6	44	35	10	5	85
PT	***	2	27	52	19	0	81
RO		5	36	41	18	0	82
SI	-	7	41	41	10	1	89
SK	#	3	43	36	15	3	82
FI		4	56	37	3	0	97
SE		7	52	38	2	1	97
UK		9	36	40	14	1	85

