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Europeans and Nuclear Safety

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SPECIAL Eurobarometer 324

EUROPEANS AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

CONDUCTED BY TNS OPINION & SOCIAL AT THE REQUEST OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

SURVEY CO-ORDINATED BY DIRECTORATE GENERAL COMMUNICATION

TNS OPINION & SOCIAL
Avenue Herrmann Debroux, 40
1160 Brussels
Belgium

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INTRODUCTION

Following the fuel crisis in 1973, the western countries realised that energy was going to become one of the most challenging questions to be faced in the future. At the beginning of the 21st century, recognition of this problematic issue has only increased, especially now that climate change has become one of the most important concerns of European citizens.

Highly dependent on external energy supply (mainly fossil fuels), whose safety has been repeatedly threatened in the past years, EU energy policy objectives (sustainability, competitiveness and safety) seem to have acquired renewed importance within a context of strong economic downturn, highly volatile energy prices and environmental crisis.

The energy challenges of the European Union are many. It is essential for the EU to respond to:

a) An increasing energy demand[1];
b) The need to diversify and ensure energy supply at reasonable prices[2];
c) Meeting the commitments related to greenhouse gas emissions.

Nuclear energy is at the core of this ongoing debate.

Energy from nuclear fission currently represents around 14.6% of the primary energy consumed in the European Union and 31% of the electricity generated. Uranium, the fuel on which almost all nuclear energy is based, is found in a wide range of countries, unlike oil or natural gas. For the Member States which have recourse to it (15 out of the 27) it is the energy source with the least price fluctuation and one of the lowest rates of CO2 production. European Member States such as France or the United Kingdom have given new "fire up" to their nuclear power programme in order to achieve efficiency, energy independence and sustainability.

[1] International Energy Agency forecasts that, 'if policies remain unchanged, world energy demand is projected to increase by over 50% between now and 2030'.
[2] According to the International Energy Agency « *Medium-Term Oil Market Report 2009 and the Natural Gas Market Report 2009",* oil prices are around half the level seen last year in July, when they peaked at USD 147, even though they have strengthened again recently, partly due to a perception that economic recovery may be just around the corner. The report warns against a too rapid rise of oil prices: http://www.iea.org/press/pressdetail.asp?PRESS_REL_ID=285

However, the use of nuclear power is controversial. There is the acute influence of risk perception: the Chernobyl episode has had a lasting effect on European public opinion, which remains diffident in its attitudes to nuclear energy and fears the possibility of new breaches of nuclear safety, notably those related to potential terrorist attacks on nuclear power plants or malevolent use of nuclear material.

Citizens are also extremely sensitive to the unknown factors raised by the effects of nuclear waste, whose management and disposal remain a complicated issue. Finally, those arguing against the development of nuclear energy advance the issue of cost-efficiency.

In any event, independently of the debate on its future, an extremely high level of safety and exemplary transparency are prerequisites for the existence and development of nuclear power. Moreover, as recently stated by the European Economic and Social Committee[3], "this worldwide renewal of interest raises the issue of nuclear safety in new ways, in particular in relation to organisation and monitoring". Existing nuclear installations must be operated to strict safety standards and radioactive waste must be managed in a safe and sustainable manner. A number of European power plants are currently nearing the end of their lifespan and will need to be decommissioned safely.

Furthermore it is necessary to ensure that nuclear materials are not misused and that common standards are implemented in order to maintain high nuclear safety standards across Europe.

In order to contribute to an open debate on the issue of nuclear energy, in 2007 the European Commission launched the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), a platform aiming to promote broad discussion, free of any taboos, on issues of transparency as well as the opportunities and risks of nuclear energy. ENEF gathers all relevant stakeholders in the nuclear field: governments of the 27 EU Member States, European Institutions including the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee, nuclear industry, electricity consumers and civil society.

[3]In its opinion on the Proposal for a Council Directive (Euratom) setting up a community framework for nuclear safety, published last June:
http://eescopinions.eesc.europa.eu/EESCopinionDocument.aspx?identifier=ces\ten\ten377\ces1030-2009_ac.doc&language=EN

Against this background, Directorate General for Energy and Transport, Directorate for Nuclear Energy launched this Eurobarometer study of European public opinion on nuclear safety. It follows two former studies on radioactive waste carried out in 2005 and 2001 and one survey on nuclear safety conducted in October-November 2006. This survey covers both the wider theme of nuclear issues in general and the topic of nuclear safety in particular.

This report consists of five chapters dealing with the following themes:

- General perception of nuclear issues: the value of nuclear energy, how easily it can be replaced by renewable energy sources, and the future share in the energy mix;
- Nuclear safety: risk perceptions of nuclear energy and nuclear power plants in general and the importance of various risk factors;
- Knowledge of nuclear issues and nuclear safety;
- Information on nuclear energy and safety: people's feeling of being informed, whether there is sufficient information in the media and schools, preferred information sources;
- Decision-making and participation: the level of decision-making and willingness to participate.

A further insight into European public opinion on nuclear safety is gained by examining the effects of three factors in more detail: general attitudes towards nuclear energy, familiarity with nuclear issues and the impact of information.
The following questions reflecting these three factors are systematically cross-tabulated with all questions:

1. General attitude towards nuclear power: QA1 When you think about nuclear power, what first comes to mind? The advantages of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh the risks it poses / The risks of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh its advantages.
2. Personal experiences of nuclear power: QA2 Have you ever...? Visited a nuclear power plant / Lived in an area close (within a 50 km radius) to a nuclear power plant / Worked on nuclear energy issues or known somebody working on them.
3. Feeling of being informed: QA5 How well informed do you think you are about the safety of nuclear power plants?

Linked to this are two additional background variables which have been introduced in the course of the analysis: a re-grouping into countries that have nuclear power plants (NPPs) in operation[4] and countries that do not, and a review of the share nuclear power represents in the total electricity production in a given country[5]. These two variables can also be seen to reflect familiarity with nuclear issues. Throughout this report we observe that all the above factors are intertwined and have a considerable effect on European public opinion about nuclear power and nuclear safety.

As far as Germany and Finland results' are concerned, it should be noted that nuclear debate has been considerably active during the past months, which seems to have some influence especially from a trend point of view. On the one hand, ad far as Germany is concerned, the debate of deciding Nuclear power plants lifetime extension had recently come back to the country even if it had decided in the past to phase-out its reactors: before the recent elections, both two parties that will form the new government (CDU and FDP) had announced to vote for a life extension of German nuclear power plants. On the other hand, Finland's fifth nuclear power reactor is currently under construction. The Olkiluoto unit construction started in March 2005 and it was supposed to be in operation in 2009. Yet, delays have been encountered and the reactor is unlikely to be functioning before 2012 or 2013. Beside the debate concerning fifth's reactor scheduling and over-cost, the four-party coalition seems to be divided about the possibility of constructing three more nuclear reactors[6]. It should be noted that some trend results evolved appreciably in other countries as well. This is the case of Austria and where nuclear energy has historically been a controversial topic. As we know, nuclear energy was rejected in the 1978 referendum[7] organised under the growing pressure against the plant of Zwentendorf and a draft project of law for the regulation of nuclear energy in the country. Later on, on the 13th of July in 1999 the Austrian parliament agreed upon the "Constitutional Law in favor of a Nuclear-free Austria".

[4] Countries that have NPPs: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria and Romania. Countries that do not have NPPs: Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Poland and Portugal. It should be noted that Italy, Estonia and Poland are currently studying the possibility of building their first nuclear power plants.
[5] According to IEA (International Energy Agency) figures: http://www.iea.org
[6] http://www.utilityweek.co.uk/news/uk/electricity/nuclear-debate-splits-politica.php
[7] In the referendum 50,5 % of the population voted against nuclear power in Austria.

Recently, controversies have risen in the country related to the activity of nuclear power plants near to its border[8], which could partly explain a negative evolution in some of the dimensions covered by the survey in 2009 compared to 2005. In other countries mainly or totally dependent on energy imports, such as Cyprus, this structural factor associated to the higher awareness of climate change effects seem to have pushed opinions on nuclear energy towards a more positive pattern. In any case, these changes will be properly commented trough the report when statically significant (e.g. not related to sample sizes' statistical error).

This survey was conducted in the 27 Member States. The fieldwork was carried out between 11 September and 5 October 2009 by the TNS Opinion and Social network. 26 470 European citizens were interviewed face-to-face. Further details of the methodology of the survey can be found in the technical note in the annexes to this report. That note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals.

[8] Slovenian power plant in Krsko, where an incident triggered a Europe-wide alert last year;

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS	
EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
D-E	*East Germany*
DE	Germany
D-W	*West Germany*
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This special Eurobarometer survey on nuclear safety reveals:

- **European public opinion accepts the value of nuclear energy to some extent**, primarily as a **mean of decreasing energy dependence**, but continues to consider that the current share of nuclear energy in the energy mix should be maintained or reduced;

- Opposition to further nuclear development is mostly related to **risk perception of nuclear energy:** a majority still perceive nuclear energy more as a threat than as a neutral source of energy both from a general and personal perspective;

- Although most interviewees believe that the risks related to nuclear energy are underestimated. **Their risk perceptions, measured through a diverse range of potential situations, have remained stable since 2006**. Lack of security to protect NPPs against terrorist attacks and the disposal and management of radioactive waste remain the major dangers associated with nuclear energy;

- **European citizens are extremely conscious of the importance of safety and protection, as far as nuclear energy is concerned** but most feel ill-informed about nuclear safety issues related to nuclear power plants;

- Knowledge and information are crucial in determining attitudes. **While Europeans mainly obtain information about nuclear issues from the mass media, they consider this information to be insufficient**. Not surprisingly, citizens would like to know more about radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures;

- A **large majority of Europeans believe it would be useful to have European legislation regulating nuclear waste management** within the European Union and their national territory.

1. PERCEPTIONS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

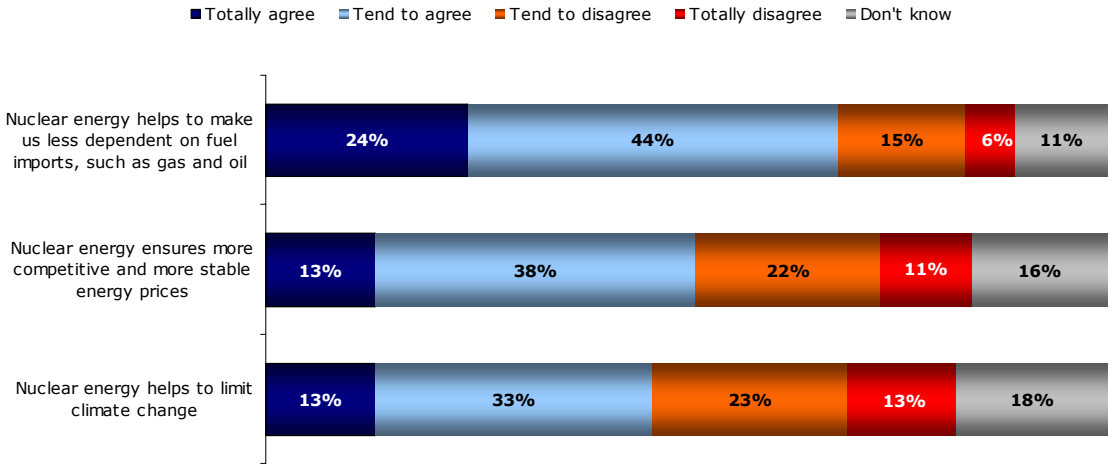
This first chapter gives an overview of European public opinion on nuclear energy. It will deal with EU citizens' perceptions of the value of nuclear energy and its position in the share of energy sources in the future.

1.1 The perceived value of Nuclear Energy:

Source Questionnaire: QA12[9]

- Europeans tend to recognise the value of nuclear energy. Perceptions are stable compared to three years ago although forming an opinion seems to be easier today -

QA12 And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?- % EU27



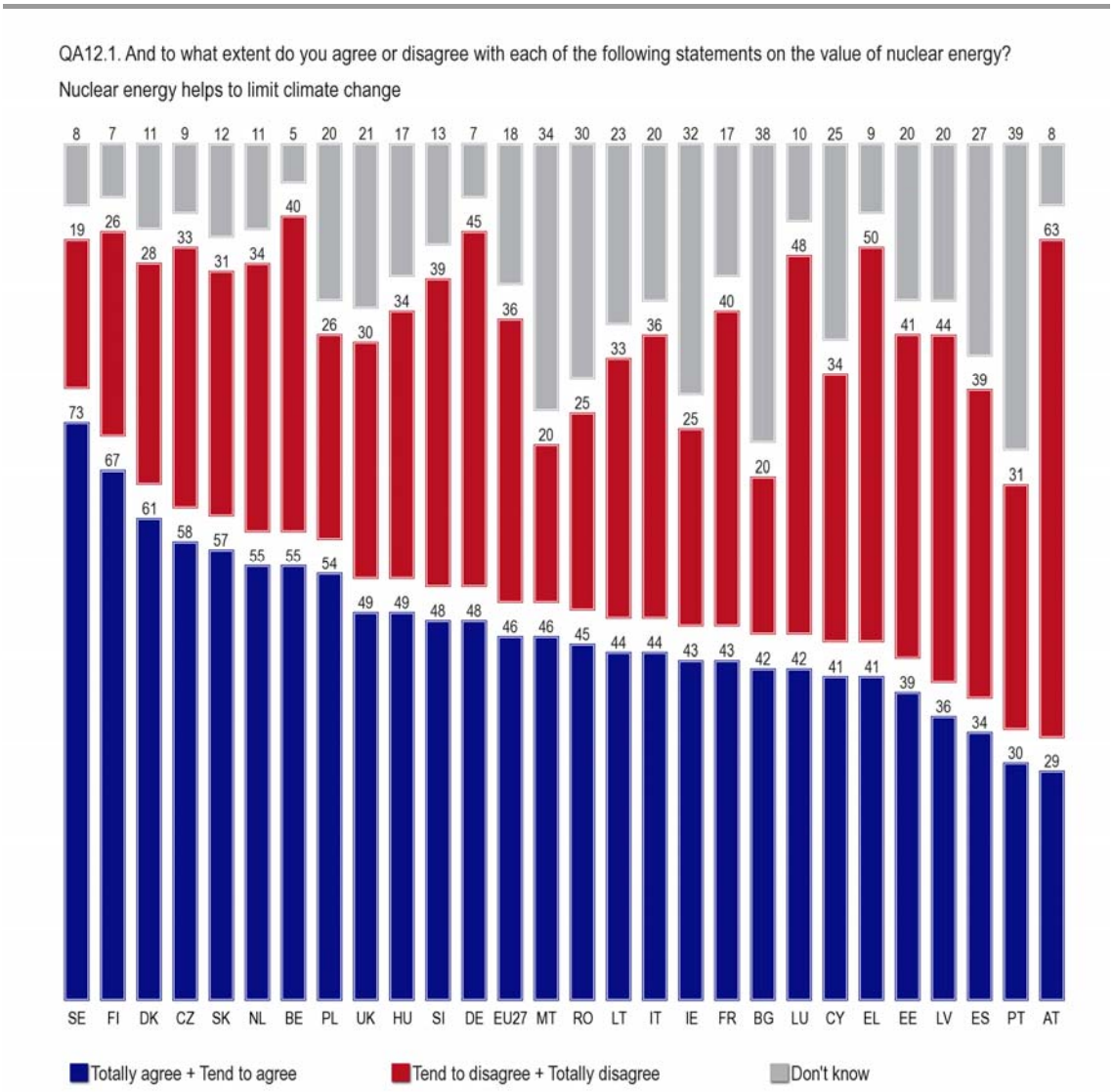
Europeans appear to appreciate, to some extent, certain features of nuclear energy when they are presented with statements concerning its value. 68% of them agree with the premise that it decreases energy dependence, 51% with the idea that it ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices and 46% that nuclear energy plays a positive role in the fight against climate change.

[9] QA12.1 And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy? 1. Nuclear energy helps to limit climate change; 2. Nuclear energy helps to make us less dependent on fuel imports, such as gas and oil; 3. Nuclear energy ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices

In all cases, Europeans who agree with the statements outnumber those who are of the opposite view. A third of interviewees oppose the statement concerning the stability of energy prices (33%) and a fifth (21%) disagree as far as reducing energy dependence is concerned. With regard to positive effects on climate change, 36% of Europeans express their disagreement.

Levels of agreement with the three statements remain stable overall compared to three years ago[10] at the EU average level. However, significant evolutions can be observed at national results and will be commented later on in the report. At the EU level, decreases in the percentages of "don't know" answers indicate, firstly that it is now somewhat easier for citizens to form an opinion about these main features of nuclear energy; secondly that higher awareness does not necessarily imply a more positive opinion: when it comes to the possible impact of nuclear energy on limiting climate change, the level of "don't know" responses decreases by 5 points compared to the previous survey, while opposition to the statement rises by 5 points.

[7] Special Eurobarometer 271: "Europeans and nuclear safety"

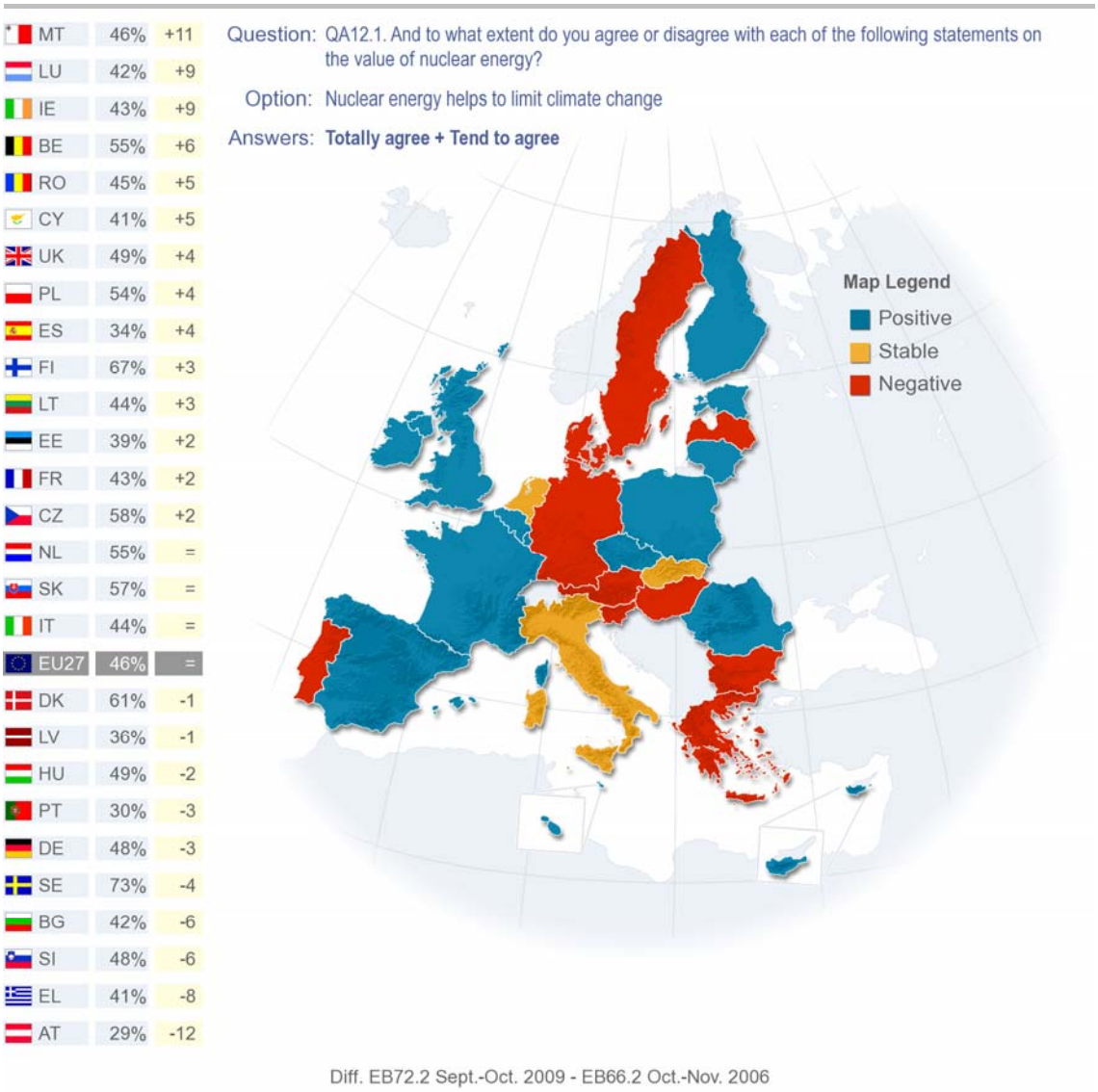


A country-by-country analysis reveals that in most Member States, the highest proportion of respondents agree with the statement that nuclear energy helps to limit climate change.

Overall, public opinion in countries that have NPPs in operation tends to be more positive than in countries where domestic energy sources do not include nuclear power. Also, non-response rates are lower in the former group than in the latter. Sweden (73%) and Finland (67%), both countries where a substantial proportion of electricity is produced by nuclear power, have the highest numbers of citizens who believe in the positive role that nuclear energy plays in the fight against global warming.

At the same time, the level of "don't know' responses is an extremely important factor in countries with no operating nuclear power plants such as Portugal (39%), Malta (34%) and Ireland (32%).

However, there are notable exceptions to this pattern: in Bulgaria, Romania and Spain, which have operating NPPs, non-response rates climb to 38%, 30% and 27% respectively; conversely, in Denmark, a country without NPPs, almost two-thirds agree with this statement (61%). The results in France also present an interesting pattern: in a country where 75% of electricity is produced by nuclear power, almost equal proportions of respondents agree and disagree (43% and 40%) with the statement that 'nuclear energy helps to limit climate change'. A similar division in opinion (with 48% agreeing while 45% disagree) can be observed in Germany, where the nuclear percentage of total electricity supply is 23%.



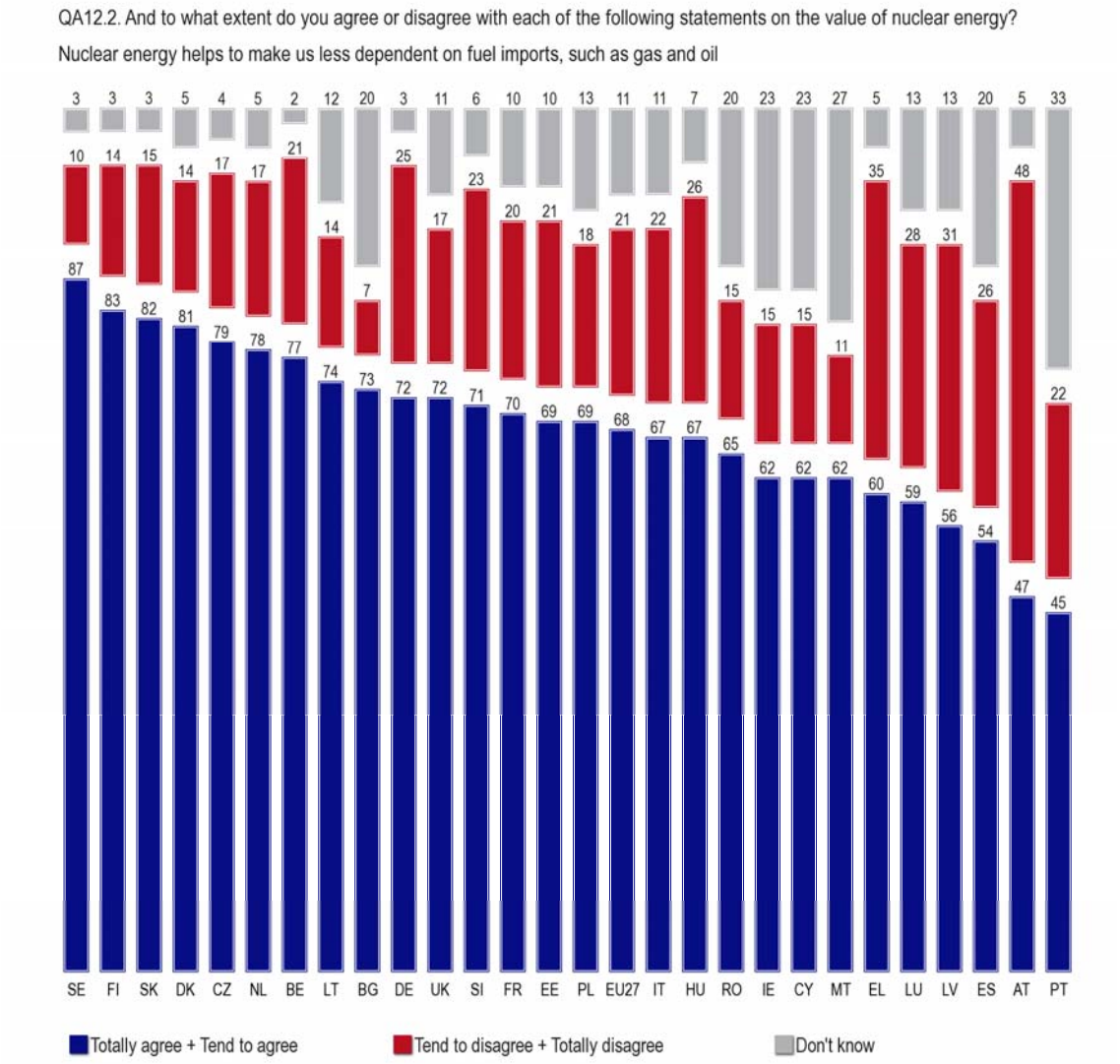
Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a general perspective, disagreement with this statement is somewhat higher than three years ago: in Luxembourg (48%, + 4 points) and Latvia (44%, +7) a comparative majority disagree with this statement. Opposition clearly outweighs agreement in Greece (50%, +7) and especially in Austria, where almost two out of three citizens do not believe nuclear energy helps to fight climate change (63%, +26).

A full comparative picture is nevertheless necessary in order get an accurate view of the changes. **Even if the EU[11] average remains stable opinions have moved compared to three years ago**. Citizens in 14 countries are today more incline to agree with the statement. It is the case especially in Malta (+11), Luxembourg (+9), Ireland (+9) and Belgium (+6).

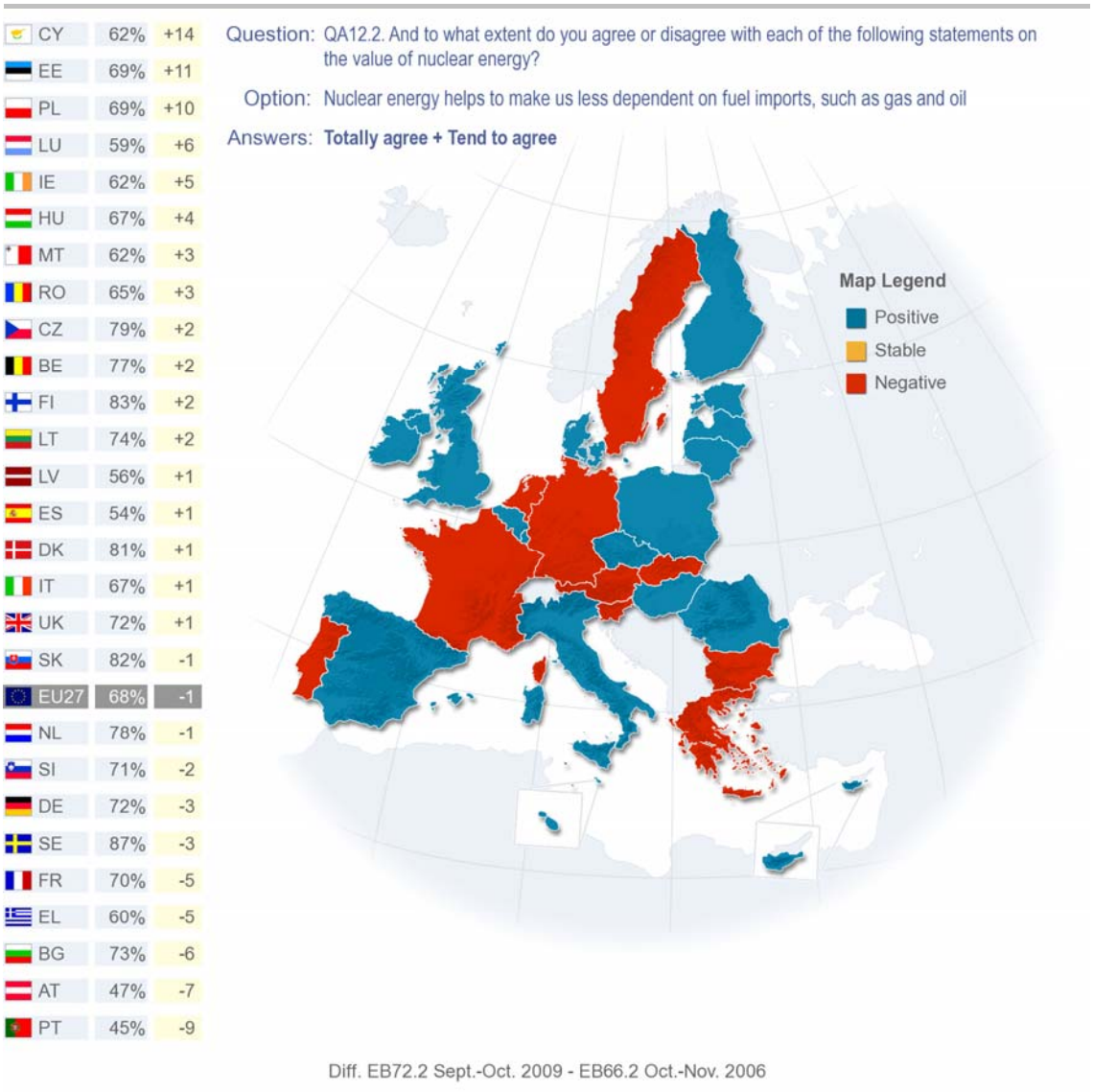
Agreement levels are stable in three countries (The Netherlands, Slovakia and Italy) while they decrease in 11 member States, particularly in Austria (-12), Greece (-8), Bulgaria and Slovenia (-6 in both cases).

[11] In 2005, there were only 25 countries in the EU.



Results show that the role of nuclear energy in limiting energy dependence from fossil fuels is visibly less controversial: **a majority in 26 out of the 27 Member States agree with the statement that nuclear energy helps to decrease dependence on imported fuels.** Once more Sweden tops the ranking with almost 9 out of 10 citizens agreeing with this proposition (87%) followed by 83% of Finnish respondents, 82% of Slovakian interviewees and 81% of Danish respondents. Austria appears as the only exception to this pattern with citizens clearly divided on this issue (47% of the population agree while 48% disagree).

The comparatively highest levels of disagreement are observed in Greece (35%), Latvia (31%), Luxembourg (28%) and Hungary (26%). Non-response rates are highest in Portugal (33%) and to a lesser extent in Malta (27%), Ireland (23%), Romania and Spain (both with 20% of "don't know" responses). All these Member States, with the exception of Spain and Romania, belong to the group of countries that do not have nuclear power plants in operation.



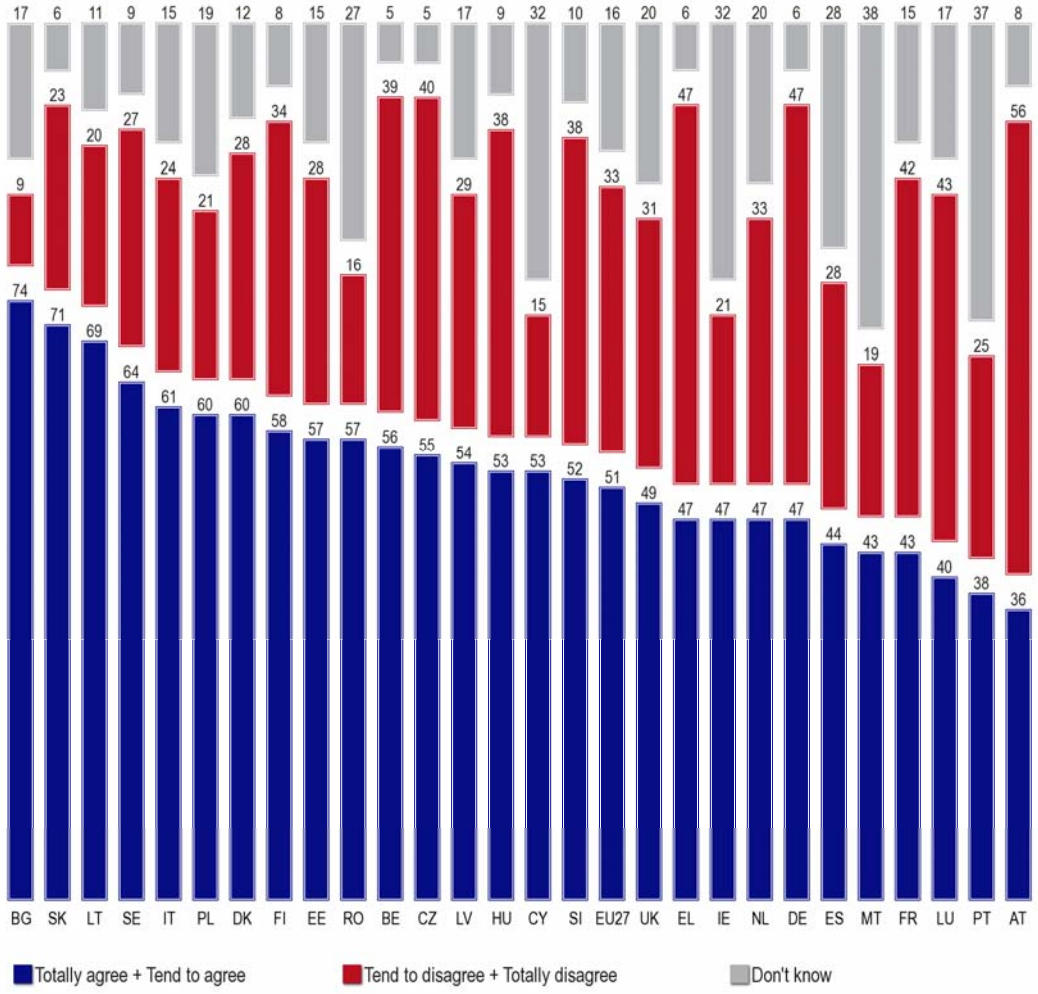
Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

17 countries have today a more favourable view with regards to the role nuclear energy plays in order to limit dependency on fuel imports: the evolution is noteworthy in Poland (+10 points), Estonia (+11) and Cyprus (+14). It should be noted that Cyprus is entirely dependent on imports as far as energy consumption is concerned[12].

[12] http://www.energy.eu/#dependency

QA12.3. And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?

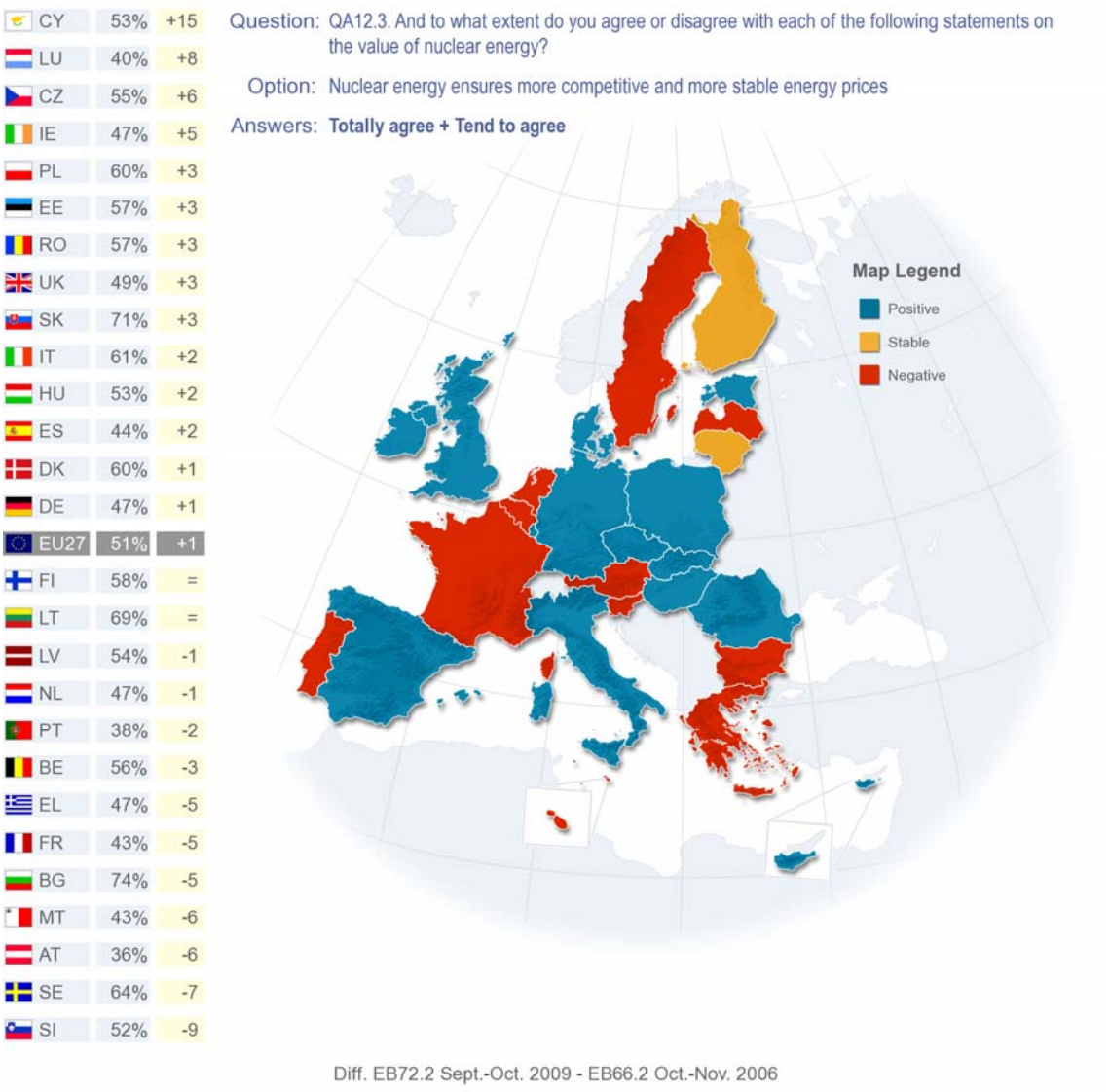
Nuclear energy ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices



Large or relative majorities of citizens in 22 countries agree with the statement that nuclear energy ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices. As was the case three years ago, Bulgaria tops the ranking: 74% of respondents agree, followed by Slovakia (71%) and Lithuania (69%), Sweden (64%), Italy (61%) and Denmark (60%). With the exception of Italy and Denmark, these countries have NPPs in operation.

Once again Austria records the highest level of criticism, with almost six out of ten citizens disagreeing with this statement (56%). Responses in Germany, Greece, Luxembourg and France reveal a profound division within public opinion about the subject, with equal or similar proportions of respondents agreeing and disagreeing that nuclear energy contributes to energy price stability. The highest non-response rates are found in Malta (38%), Portugal (37%), Cyprus and Ireland (32%), all countries where domestic energy sources do not include nuclear power.

Results indicate that the pattern observed between countries with NPPs and those without is not as clear here as with the two other statements. It is reasonable to think that answers could also be influenced by the level of dependence each country has on energy imports, especially in those cases where the Member State is overwhelmingly dependent on one single supplier.



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a trend perspective, opinions have varied significantly in most countries: in 11 member states citizens are today less convinced about nuclear energy ensuring more competitive and more stable energy prices while in 14 levels of agreement are today reinforced. Agreement level decreased particularly in Slovenia (-9), Sweden (-7), as well as in Austria (-6), Malta (-6), France (-5), Greece (-5) and Bulgaria (-5). On the contrary, accord have considerably raised in Cyprus (+15), Luxembourg (+8), Czech Republic (+6) and Ireland (+5).

QA12. And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?

	Nuclear energy helps to make us less dependent on fuel imports, such as gas and oil			Nuclear energy ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices			Nuclear energy helps to limit climate change		
	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	68%	21%	11%	51%	33%	16%	46%	36%	18%
Sex									
Male	73%	20%	7%	56%	32%	12%	52%	35%	13%
Female	64%	22%	14%	47%	33%	20%	41%	37%	22%
Age									
15-24	67%	22%	11%	56%	28%	16%	42%	44%	14%
25-39	68%	23%	9%	51%	34%	15%	44%	40%	16%
40-54	70%	22%	8%	52%	35%	13%	48%	36%	16%
55 +	68%	19%	13%	48%	33%	19%	48%	30%	22%
Education (End of)									
15-	57%	25%	18%	42%	36%	22%	38%	36%	26%
16-19	69%	22%	9%	52%	34%	14%	46%	37%	17%
20+	77%	17%	6%	55%	32%	13%	53%	34%	13%
Still studying	72%	20%	8%	59%	25%	16%	44%	43%	13%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power									
More advantages	82%	14%	4%	68%	23%	9%	63%	25%	12%
More risks	62%	28%	10%	43%	42%	15%	38%	46%	16%
Experience nuclear energy									
Experience	77%	19%	4%	57%	35%	8%	58%	33%	9%
No experience	66%	22%	12%	50%	32%	18%	43%	37%	20%
Level of information on nuclear safety									
Informed	78%	19%	3%	62%	31%	7%	64%	29%	7%
Not informed	66%	22%	12%	48%	34%	18%	41%	38%	21%
Nuclear risks in the media & the public									
Exaggerated	81%	14%	5%	65%	25%	10%	62%	26%	12%
Underestimated	63%	29%	8%	43%	43%	14%	37%	48%	15%
Personal perception of nuclear energy									
Benefit	89%	8%	3%	74%	17%	9%	69%	19%	12%
Risk	57%	32%	11%	37%	47%	16%	34%	50%	16%

The analysis by socio-demographic and attitudinal factors raises a clear pattern that applies to all statements concerning the value of nuclear energy: education and information together with risk perception (general and personally speaking) play a major role and determine whether views of nuclear energy are positive or negative.

More educated/more informed categories of the population are considerably more likely to agree with each statement. This is true for males (who have a significantly lower non-response rate than women), as well as for citizens with better level of education and whose who consider themselves well-informed about issues linked to nuclear safety. Personal experience of nuclear energy could be included within this category of variables that determine a better/higher understanding or information about the topic and consequently a higher level of agreement with the three statements.

Perceptions of nuclear energy as a risk or an advantage, from a general or a personal point of view, act in the same direction: a belief that nuclear energy's advantages outweigh its risks leads to levels of agreement that may be 30 points higher than levels among those who have a negative opinion.

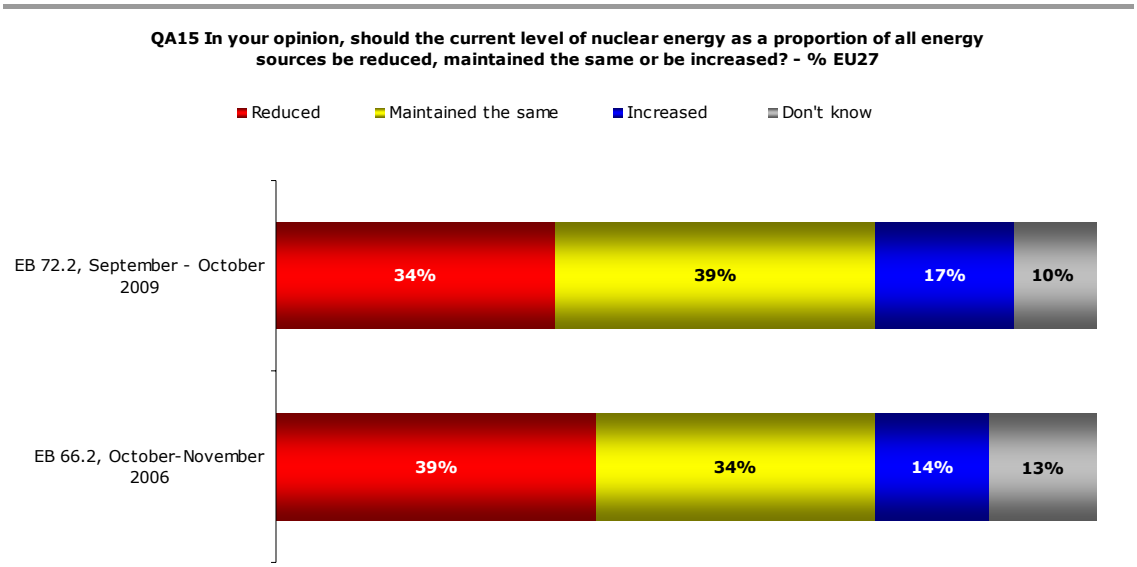
Socio-demographic breakdown by age produces asymmetrical results: fewer respondents in the youngest age group agree with the statements concerning nuclear energy's positive impact on the fight against climate change and reduced energy imports in comparison with their older counterparts, while more agree with the statements about stable energy.

1.2. The future of Nuclear Energy

1.2.1. The future share in the energy mix

Source Questionnaire: QA15[13]

- Most Europeans would either maintain or reduce the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources -



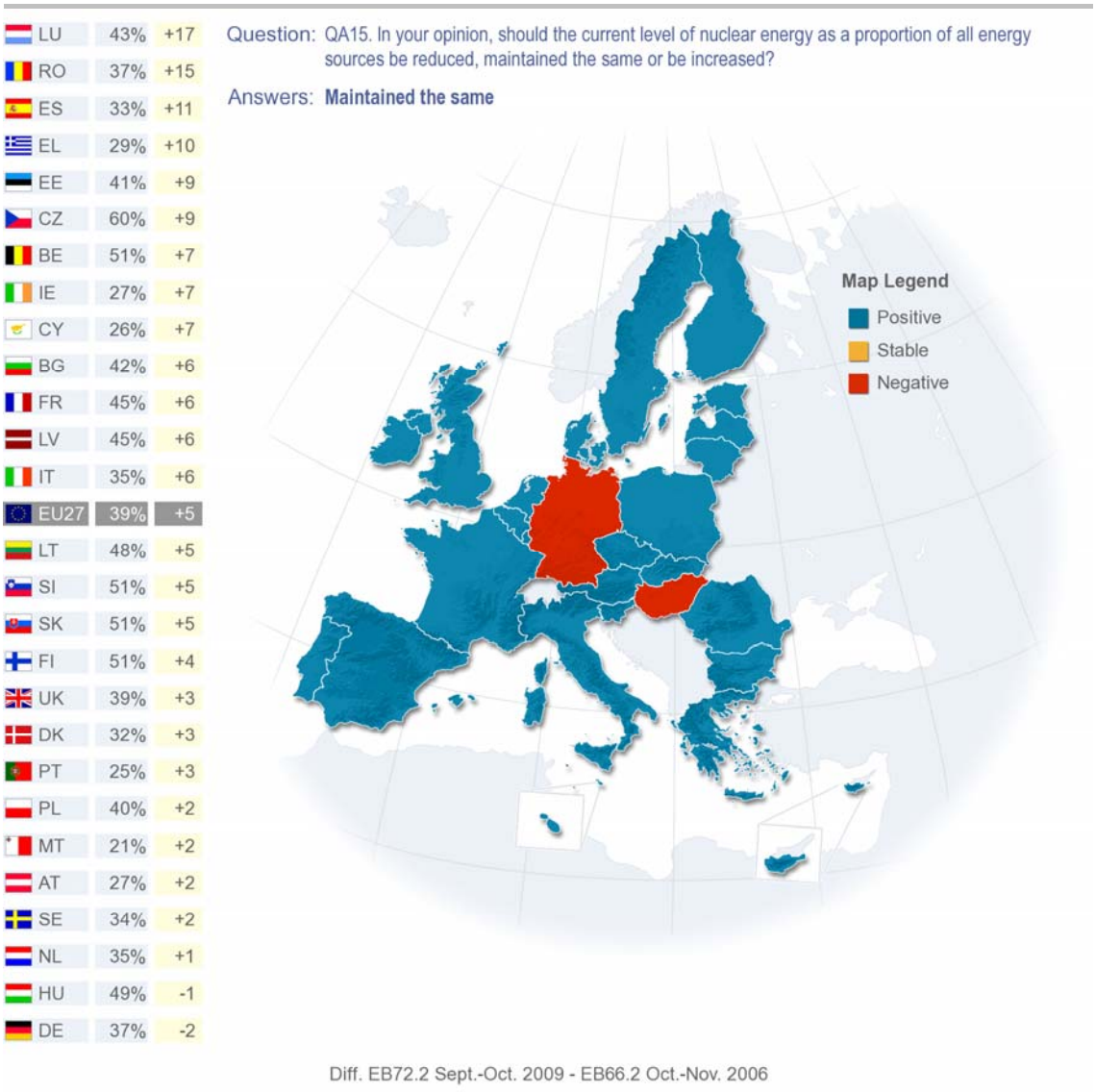
Europeans still do not consider nuclear energy as an option to tackle the energy supply/use challenges faced by developed societies.

In effect, less than one respondent in five believes the share of nuclear energy in the energy mix should be increased. The largest segment of the European population (39%) would like to maintain it at the current level while an almost equal proportion (34%) wish it to be reduced.

Nonetheless, the picture of European opinion about this specific issue has changed compared to three years ago. Willingness to see a share of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources increased gained 3 points.

At the same time, a more conservative position (maintaining the current share of nuclear energy) rose 5 points while the numbers who would reduce nuclear presence in the energy mix decreased proportionally. **Therefore, those who would maintain nuclear energy at the same level outweigh those that believe it should be reduced.**

[13] QA15 In your opinion, should the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources be reduced, maintained the same or be increased?



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

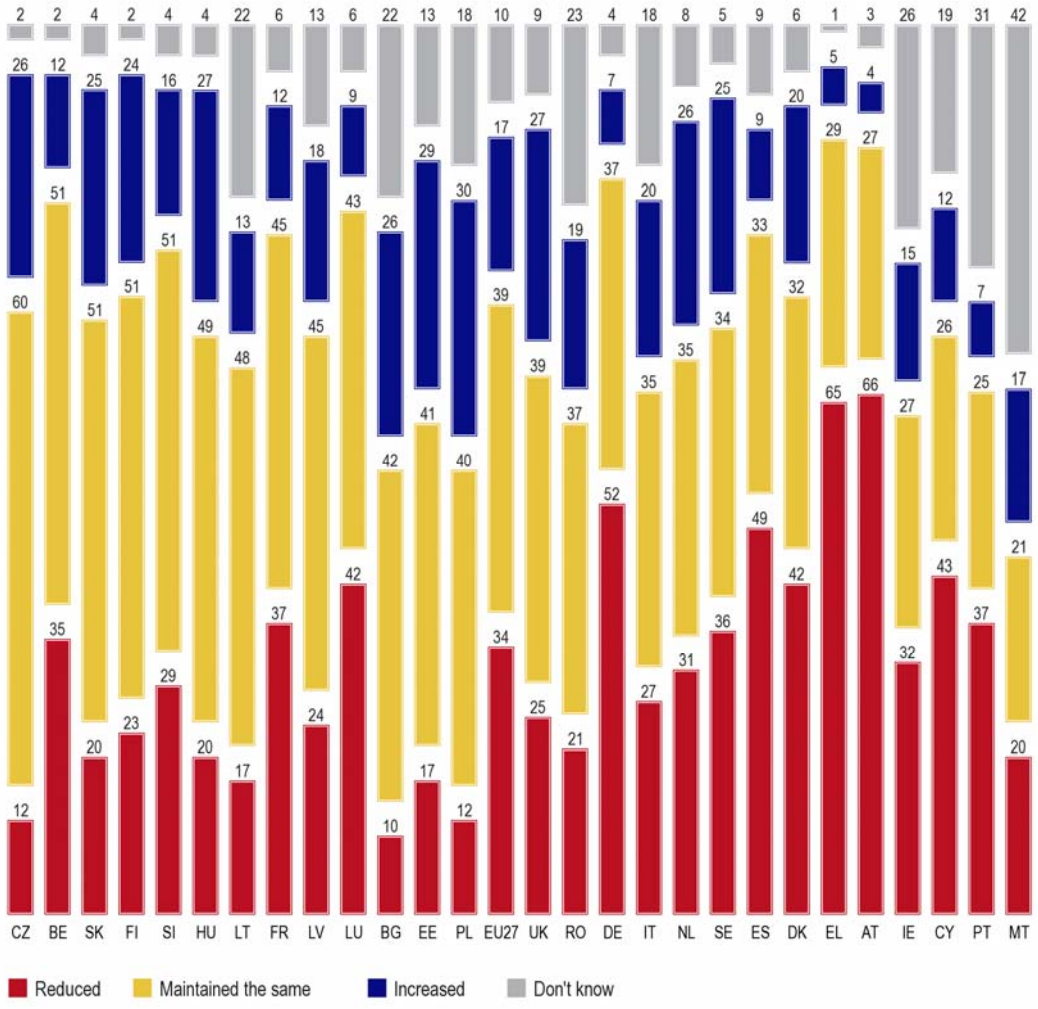
A deeper look to previous results and a comparative analysis illustrates this subtle and yet significant change. With only two exceptions, Germany and Hungary, answers for the category "should be maintained the same" progress in all the surveyed countries. Evolution is particularly significant in Luxembourg (+17), Romania (+15), Spain (+11) and Greece (+10).

Moreover, it should be noted that this evolution, in most countries, is accompanied by losses on the opposition side; that is to say, the proportion of interviewees answering the share of nuclear energy in the energy mix should be reduced decreases consequently. Only Spain, Austria and Sweden differ from this pattern. In these three countries both options, "maintained" and "reduced" have increased compared to previous survey, yet willingness to maintain the current share of nuclear energy accomplished a more important progression compared to willingness to reduce it.

It would be necessary to analyse future results to confirm whether these are only subtle and passing variations, or whether, on the contrary, they are a sign of a more profound change in the European mindset concerning nuclear energy.

It is difficult to identify a consistent basis to attitudes towards the future of nuclear energy in the energy mix when analysing national results. Some of the countries where respondents have a lukewarm attitude to the value of nuclear energy and where there are no NPPs in operation also have the highest proportion of respondents who think that the share of nuclear energy should be reduced.

QA15. In your opinion, should the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources be reduced, maintained the same or be increased?



Ranking: based on "Maintained the same" results

This is so in Greece (65%) and Austria (66%). Yet these countries are followed by Member States such as Germany (52%) and Spain (49%), where nuclear power plants are currently operating. Both have recently seen a reactivation of the debate on prolonging the life of existing nuclear plants[14]. Finally, Danish responses offer a fine example of this lack of coherent pattern: despite their above-average positive perceptions of the value of nuclear energy, a relative majority (42%) believes the proportion of nuclear energy in the energy mix should be decreased.

The highest proportions of citizens who say that the share of nuclear energy should be increased are found in Poland (30%) and Estonia (29%). It is worth noting that both countries have debated the possibility of building their first nuclear power plants in recent years. Poland relies mostly on coal to meet its energy needs, which are expected to rise by 80-90% by 2025. But coal does not seem to be the best option if they are to comply fully with the Kyoto Protocol and EU national allocation plan commitments. This is why the Polish energy policy has shifted in the past 4 years towards nuclear energy. A resolution was adopted early this year and by 2020 part of the electricity consumed should be generated by NPPs[15]. Similarly, the Estonian Government is considering the possibility of building the country's first nuclear power plant.

These two countries are followed by Member States that already have functioning NPPs like Hungary (27%), the United Kingdom (27%), Czech Republic (26%), Bulgaria (26%) and the Netherlands (26%).

Large numbers of respondents who would like to maintain the proportion of nuclear energy the same are also found in countries where NPPs are in operation, namely Finland (51%), Belgium (51%), Slovenia (51%) and France (45%). Results in France have undergone a significant evolution compared to 2006: three years ago, a relative majority of French respondents (49%) preferred the share of nuclear energy in the national energy mix to be reduced.

[9] The Spanish government recently decided to extend the activity of the oldest NPP in its territory (Garoña); in Germany the issue played a major role in the latest general election.
[15] FORATOM - Country Profile: Poland

QA15 In your opinion, should the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources be reduced, maintained the same or be increased?

	Reduced	Maintained the same	Increased	DK
EU27	34%	39%	17%	10%
Sex				
Male	32%	38%	22%	8%
Female	36%	39%	13%	12%
Education (End of)				
15-	36%	36%	13%	15%
16-19	33%	41%	17%	9%
20+	36%	36%	21%	7%
Still studying	34%	39%	18%	9%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power				
More advantages	17%	44%	34%	5%
More risks	48%	36%	8%	8%
Experience nuclear energy				
Experience	34%	41%	21%	4%
No experience	34%	38%	16%	12%
Level of information on nuclear safety				
Informed	30%	39%	28%	3%
Not informed	36%	39%	13%	12%
Nuclear risks in the media & the public				
Exaggerated	21%	45%	28%	6%
Underestimated	48%	35%	10%	7%
Personal perception of nuclear energy				
Benefit	9%	48%	38%	5%
Risk	58%	30%	4%	8%

From a socio-demographic and attitudinal perspective, results show, once more, that education and information together with risk perception (general and personally speaking) lead to differences of opinion on whether the share of nuclear power in the energy mix should be increased or not.

More educated/more informed categories of the population tend to be more open to the possibility of extending the current level of nuclear energy. These categories include males, respondents with a better level of education, and those who regard themselves as well-informed about issues linked to nuclear safety. Personal experience with nuclear energy has the same impact as these factors.

The perception of nuclear energy as a risk or an advantage has an extremely significant impact in this area: more than one third of respondents who believe that the advantages of nuclear energy outweigh its risks, both from a general (34%) and a personal (38%) point of view, think that the level of nuclear energy in the national energy mix should be increased, compared to fewer than one in ten of those who perceive nuclear energy as a risk.

1.2.2. Arguments contributing to support or opposition to the lifetime extension of existing nuclear plants

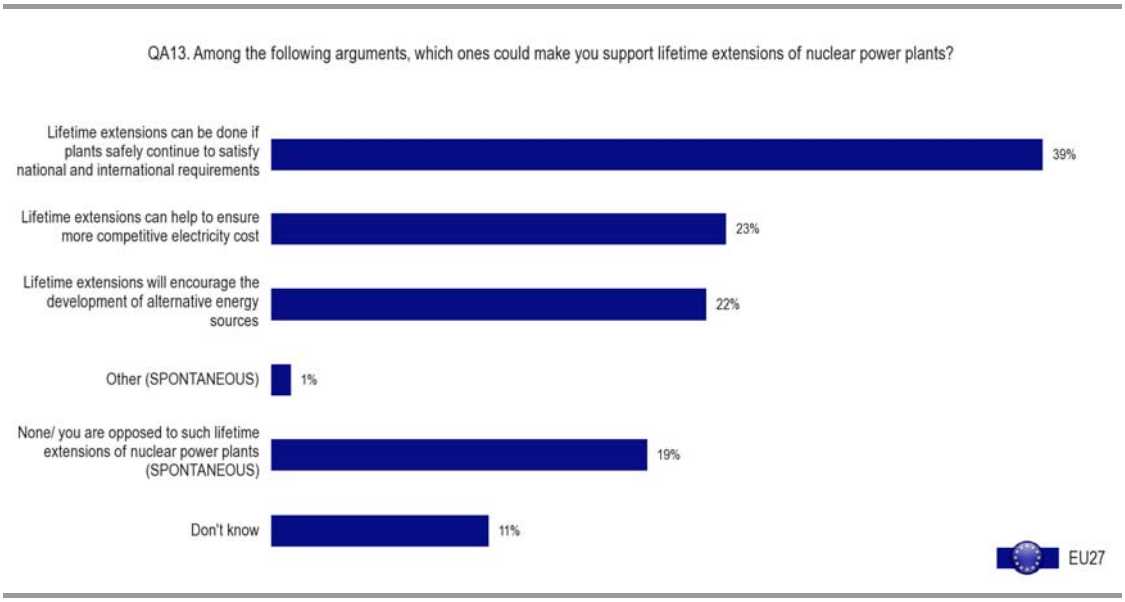
Source Questionnaire: QA13-QA14[16]

Opting to extend the lifetime of nuclear power plants has been an alternative to ordering new nuclear units, especially in those countries which have operating NPPs but which have renounced, or have not currently adopted, any plans for expansion. The debate has also come to countries that had previously decided to phase out their reactors, for example in Germany. Before the recent elections, both the parties that will form the new government (CDU and FDP) had announced their support for extending the lifetime of German nuclear power plants.

Beyond the impact of such a decision on a country's overall nuclear energy programme, extending the lifetime of nuclear power plants raises questions of safety and risk that are a concern for the future or nuclear energy and that profoundly interest public opinion.

Two questions were asked in order to measure the scope of the different arguments for and against lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants. **The analysis of these questions confirms the importance of the safety argument when dealing with support or opposition to the lifetime extension of existing nuclear plants.**

[16] QA13 Among the following arguments, which ones could make you support lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): Lifetime extensions can help to ensure more competitive electricity cost; Lifetime extensions will encourage the development of alternative energy sources; Lifetime extensions can be done if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements; None/ you are opposed to such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS); DK
QA14 And among the following arguments, which ones could make you opposed to lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): The economic benefits made by lifetime extensions will not be passed to European citizens; Lifetime extensions will likely diminish incentives to develop alternative energies; You would rather prefer building new nuclear power plants with the best available safety design; The technical upgrade made for lifetime extension cannot ensure an adequate level of safety; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None/ you are in favour of such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS); DK

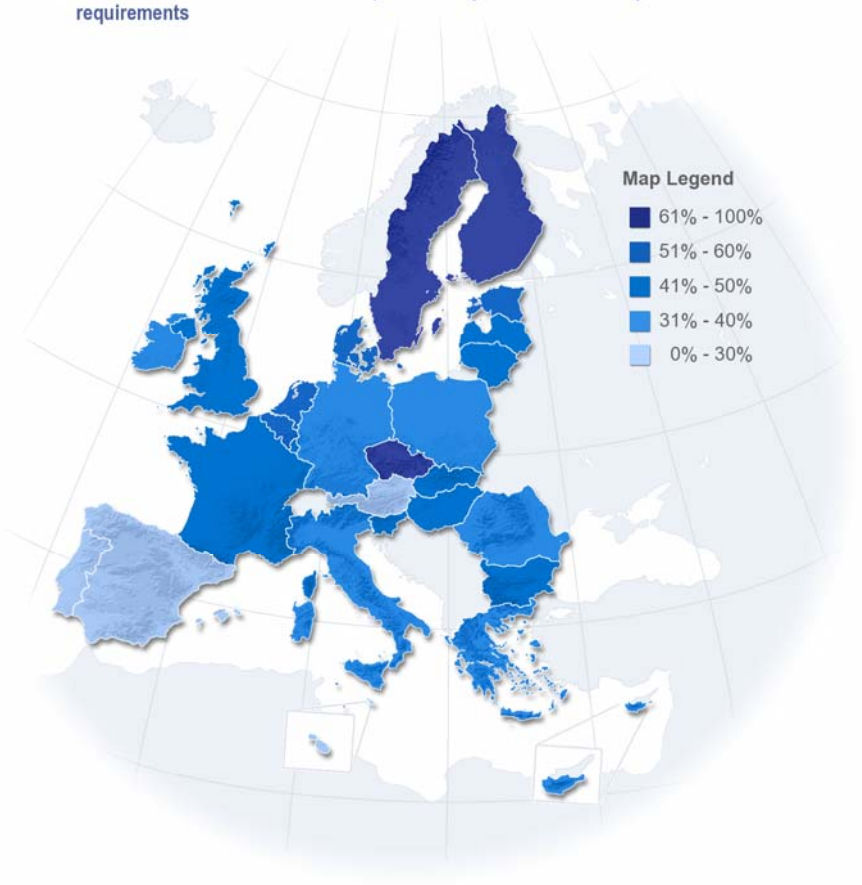


"Lifetime extensions can be done if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements" is the first argument likely to make Europeans support lifetime extensions (39%). To a lesser extent, Europeans are sensitive to the implications of such a decision in terms of more competitive costs (23%) and the possible encouragement of the development of alternative energy sources (22%). However, almost one-fifth of respondents express total opposition to the NPP lifetime extension strategy (19%).

CZ	65%
SE	62%
FI	61%
NL	59%
BE	54%
DK	53%
EE	53%
SI	50%
LV	50%
SK	50%
LT	49%
FR	46%
UK	45%
HU	45%
LU	43%
BG	42%
EU27	39%
CY	38%
DE	35%
EL	33%
PL	33%
IE	33%
RO	33%
IT	32%
ES	29%
MT	25%
AT	22%
PT	19%

Question: QA13. Among the following arguments, which ones could make you support lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants?

Answers: **Lifetime extensions can be done if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements**



In almost all the countries surveyed a majority or a comparative majority mention meeting safety requirements as a reason for supporting lifetime extension for existing NPPs. **The highest scores are nevertheless observed in countries with operating NPPs.** The Czech Republic tops the ranking with more than two out of three respondents (65%) giving this reason. A similar level of citations can be found in Sweden (62%) and Finland (61%) while such answers rank slightly lower in the Netherlands (59%), Belgium (54%), Estonia (53%) and Denmark (53%).

QA13 Among the following arguments, which ones could make you support lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU27

	Lifetime extensions can be done if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements	Lifetime extensions can help to ensure more competitive electricity cost	Lifetime extensions will encourage the development of alternative energy sources	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None/ you are opposed to such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	39%	23%	22%	1%	19%	11%
BE	**54%**	40%	36%	*1%*	10%	*1%*
BG	**42%**	40%	16%	*0%*	12%	17%
CZ	**65%**	29%	17%	*1%*	2%	3%
DK	**53%**	18%	25%	*1%*	17%	6%
DE	**35%**	26%	22%	*2%*	24%	8%
EE	**53%**	22%	18%	*0%*	11%	14%
IE	**33%**	21%	19%	*1%*	22%	27%
EL	33%	15%	14%	*0%*	**48%**	3%
ES	**29%**	17%	20%	*5%*	**29%**	14%
FR	**46%**	21%	26%	*0%*	13%	10%
IT	**32%**	22%	22%	*2%*	22%	12%
CY	**38%**	19%	16%	*1%*	32%	17%
LV	**50%**	12%	15%	*1%*	19%	9%
LT	**49%**	42%	22%	*1%*	4%	8%
LU	**43%**	22%	23%	4%	23%	*3%*
HU	**45%**	28%	20%	*1%*	16%	4%
MT	25%	25%	18%	-	*10%*	**39%**
NL	**59%**	26%	24%	*1%*	6%	6%
AT	22%	16%	16%	*1%*	**50%**	5%
PL	**33%**	21%	18%	*1%*	17%	18%
PT	19%	13%	19%	*1%*	18%	**39%**
RO	**33%**	26%	21%	*2%*	19%	20%
SI	**50%**	23%	19%	*2%*	24%	3%
SK	**50%**	33%	27%	*1%*	2%	3%
FI	**61%**	18%	26%	*1%*	12%	3%
SE	**62%**	23%	34%	*1%*	10%	3%
UK	**45%**	24%	24%	*0%*	11%	10%

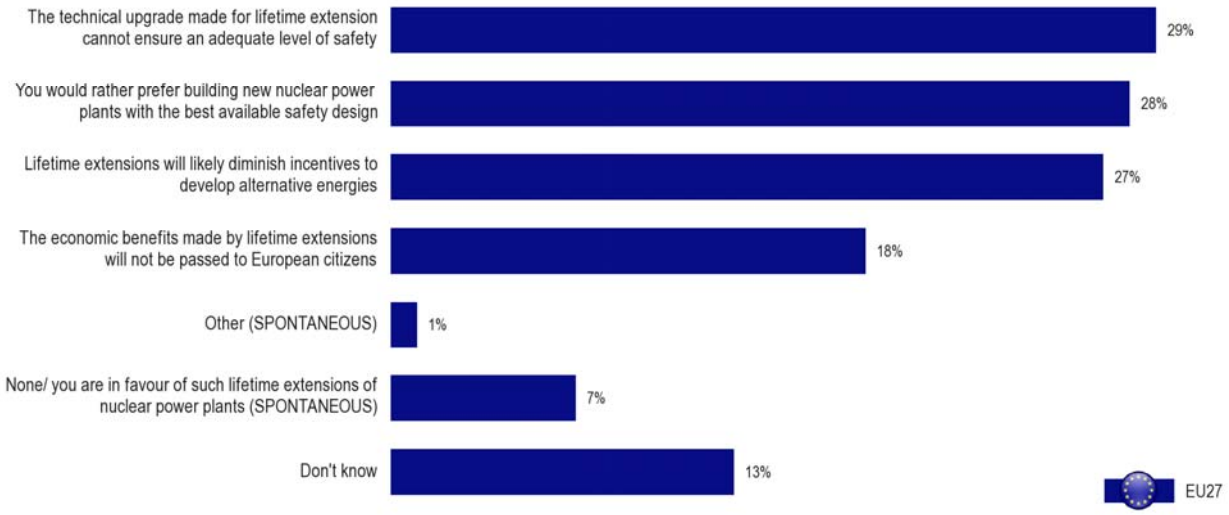
Highest percentage per item in the EU27
Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27
Lowest percentage per country

Positive impacts on cost seem to be comparatively more important for citizens in Lithuania (42%), Belgium (40%) and Bulgaria (40%), while **"encouraging the development of alternative energy sources"** receives its highest scores in Belgium and Sweden, slightly more than one-third of interviewees evoking this option.

Finally, we observe strong opposition to NPPs lifetime extension in countries with no operating nuclear power plants: in Austria (50%), Greece (48%) and to a lesser extent in Cyprus (32%), high proportions of respondents *spontaneously* express **their opposition to such lifetime extensions.** A non-negligible proportion of citizens who oppose this option can be found in Spain (29%) and Germany (24%), two countries where this has been a matter of recent or current debate.

QA14. And among the following arguments, which ones could make you opposed to lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants?



As far as opposition to this alternative is concerned, the absence of adequate levels of safety has the strongest impact on public opinion: 29% of Europeans feel that "technical upgrades made for lifetime extension cannot ensure an adequate level of safety". Moreover, 28% "would rather prefer building new nuclear power plants with the best available safety design".

In third position, Europeans would oppose NPP lifetime extension on the grounds that it could reduce incentives to develop alternative energies (27%). Finally, 18% of citizens fear the possibility that "the economic benefits made by lifetime extensions will not be passed to European citizens". And fewer than one European in ten (7%) would not oppose such a decision under any circumstances, *spontaneously* stating that they fully support such lifetime extensions.

QA14 And among the following arguments, which ones could make you opposed to lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU27

	The technical upgrade made for lifetime extension cannot ensure an adequate level of safety	You would rather prefer building new nuclear power plants with the best available safety design	Lifetime extensions will likely diminish incentives to develop alternative energies	The economic benefits made by lifetime extensions will not be passed to European citizens	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None/ you are in favour of such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	29%	28%	27%	18%	1%	7%	13%
BE	30%	37%	**40%**	27%	*1%*	8%	2%
BG	29%	**31%**	15%	12%	*0%*	13%	20%
CZ	**34%**	31%	24%	27%	*1%*	2%	5%
DK	26%	**37%**	34%	10%	*1%*	7%	8%
DE	36%	18%	**39%**	29%	*1%*	6%	8%
EE	**34%**	**34%**	19%	11%	*0%*	7%	17%
IE	31%	**33%**	21%	18%	*1%*	3%	30%
EL	**54%**	29%	25%	18%	2%	*1%*	4%
ES	25%	**28%**	20%	18%	*3%*	9%	18%
FR	30%	30%	**32%**	17%	*0%*	3%	12%
IT	26%	**27%**	24%	15%	*4%*	6%	14%
CY	29%	**46%**	28%	11%	*1%*	2%	20%
LV	**33%**	**33%**	12%	8%	*0%*	10%	12%
LT	29%	**33%**	17%	15%	*1%*	10%	13%
LU	31%	**32%**	31%	14%	5%	9%	*4%*
HU	22%	19%	22%	19%	*1%*	**25%**	6%
MT	25%	20%	10%	14%	*0%*	2%	**45%**
NL	32%	29%	**36%**	20%	*1%*	4%	8%
AT	**37%**	15%	27%	21%	*2%*	19%	5%
PL	22%	**29%**	19%	17%	*1%*	8%	18%
PT	15%	16%	16%	10%	*2%*	9%	**43%**
RO	28%	**37%**	18%	13%	*1%*	7%	24%
SI	**44%**	34%	29%	12%	*4%*	8%	*4%*
SK	31%	**43%**	22%	25%	*1%*	*1%*	3%
FI	**37%**	30%	36%	15%	*1%*	5%	4%
SE	**49%**	31%	48%	9%	*0%*	3%	4%
UK	23%	**31%**	25%	13%	*0%*	8%	15%

Highest percentage per item in the EU27 — **Highest percentage per country**

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27 — *Lowest percentage per country*

The country-by-country analysis reveals important differences: **the inadequacy of technical upgrades in terms of safety** is widely mentioned in Greece (54%), Slovenia (44%) and Austria (37%). Swedish and Finnish respondents are receptive to this argument (49% and 37% respectively) as well as to **the possibility that extending the lifetime of NPPs would adversely impact the development of renewable energies** (48% and 36% respectively). The impact on the development of alternative energy sources is a strong argument in Belgium (40%), Germany (39%) and the Netherlands (36%).

Rather than extending the lifetime of current NPPs, a significant proportion of respondents in Cyprus (46%) and Slovakia (43%) would prefer to **build new nuclear power plants with the best available safety design**.

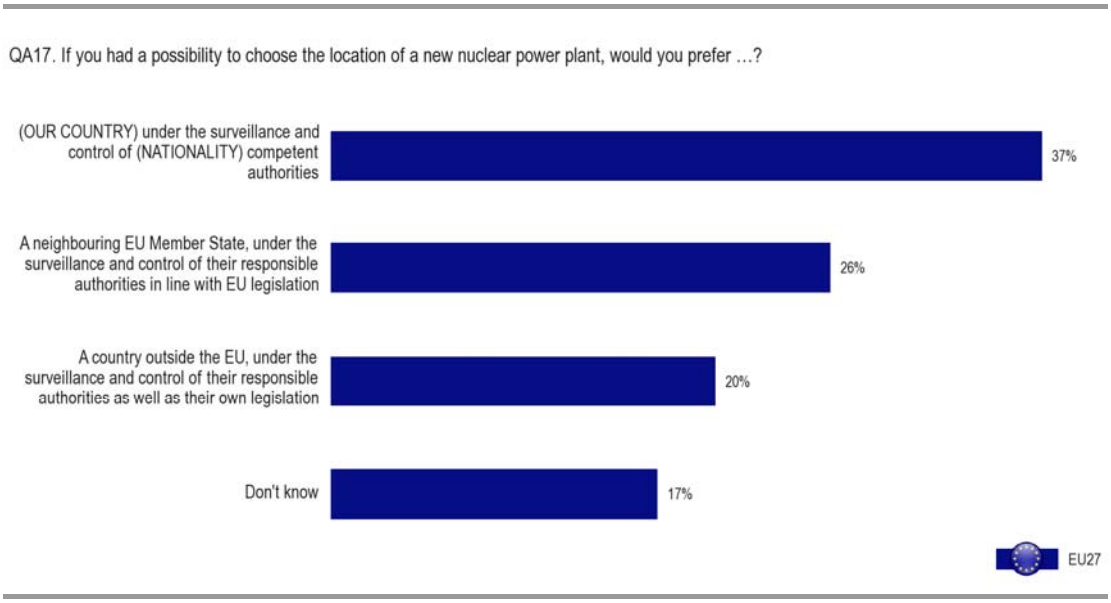
This option was preferred by more than a third of interviewees in Romania (37%), Denmark (37%) and Estonia (34%).

Finally, Hungary records a higher level of support for nuclear energy, with one respondent in four *spontaneously* stating that no argument could make them oppose since they are "in favour of such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants".

1.2.3. An hypothetical case: preferences regarding the location, control and supervision of a new nuclear power plant

Source Questionnaire: QA17[17]

Since safety and risk are major factors in determining support or opposition to nuclear energy, this special Eurobarometer explores European public opinion in more depth by confronting respondents with the hypothetical case of a new nuclear power plant. Would they feel safer and would they prefer it to be controlled inside or outside their own country? Would they prefer their own national supervision? These are some of the questions the next paragraphs will consider.



Results show that for a comparative majority the best solution under these circumstances would be to locate the new power plant in the national territory under the control and supervision of the competent national authorities (37%).

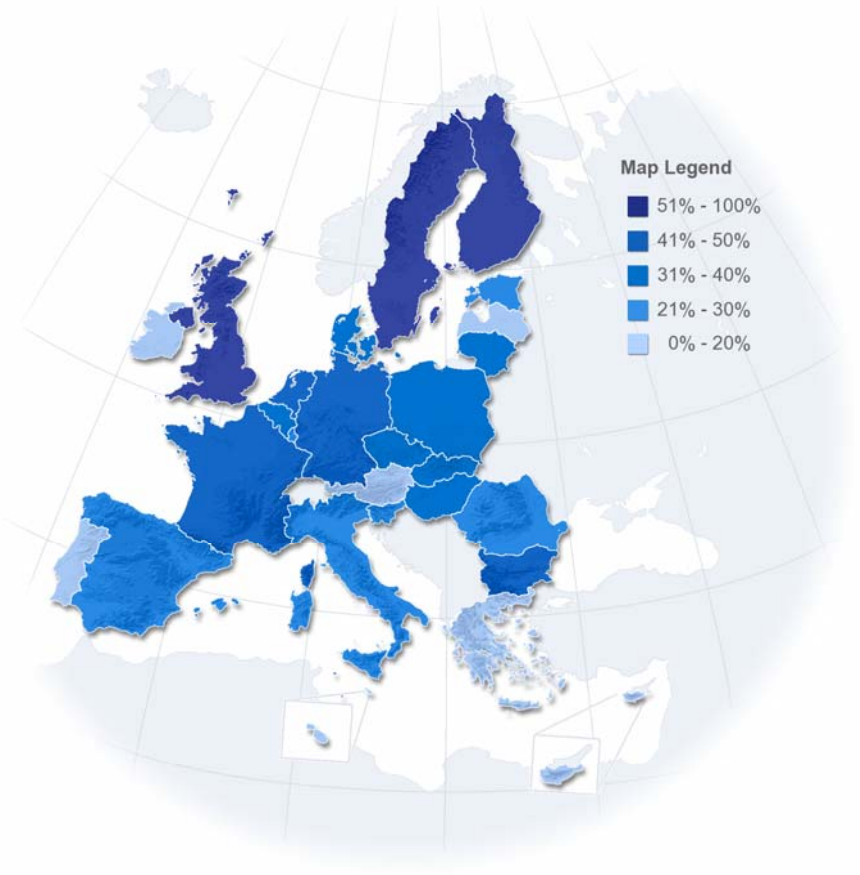
[12] QA17 If you had a possibility to choose the location of a new nuclear power plant, would you prefer …? (OUR COUNTRY) under the surveillance and control of (NATIONALITY) competent authorities; A neighbouring EU Member State, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities in line

A neighbouring EU Member State, under the monitoring and control of its responsible authorities in line with EU legislation, would be the preferred option of one in four respondents (26%), while one in five would rather choose "a country outside the EU, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities as well as their own legislation" (20%).

SE	67%
FI	54%
UK	51%
FR	48%
NL	48%
BG	46%
DE	45%
HU	38%
BE	37%
EU27	37%
LT	34%
SK	34%
PL	33%
DK	32%
CZ	31%
IT	28%
SI	26%
RO	25%
EE	25%
LU	24%
ES	23%
IE	17%
AT	16%
LV	14%
PT	11%
EL	9%
MT	8%
CY	8%

Question: QA17. If you had a possibility to choose the location of a new nuclear power plant, would you prefer ...?

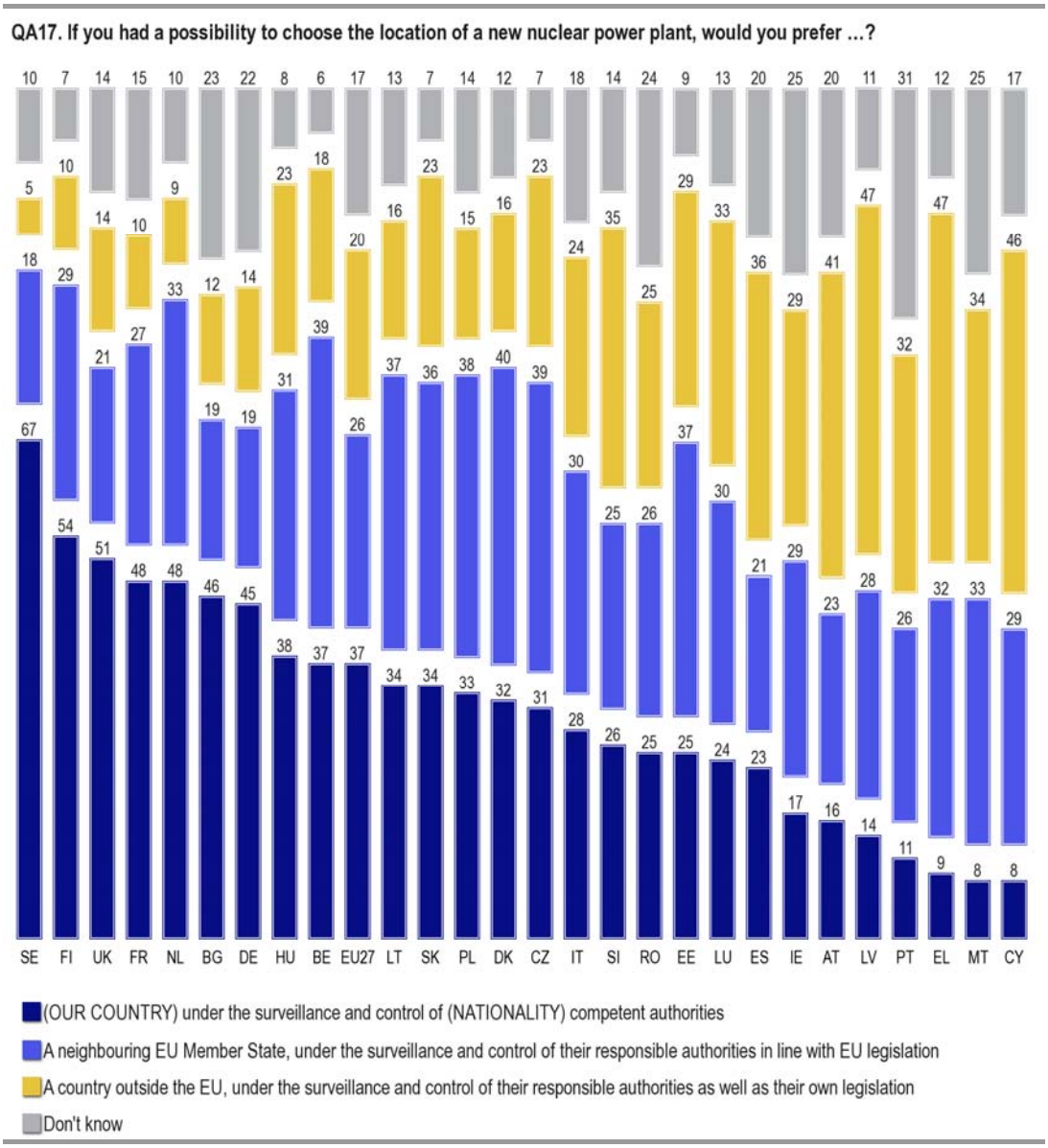
Answers: (OUR COUNTRY) under the surveillance and control of (NATIONALITY) competent authorities



When looking at national results, we observe a correlation between the presence or absence of operating NPPs in the national territory, and preferences in this hypothetical situation. In countries with operating nuclear power plants respondents tend to express a certain level of trust in national laws and regulation, and would **prefer to locate and control the plant in their own country**.

with EU legislation; A country outside the EU, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities as well as their own legislation; DK

This is particularly the case in those countries that showed more positive attitudes towards nuclear energy such as Sweden (67%) or Finland (54%). They are followed by a majority of citizens in the United Kingdom (51%), France (48%), the Netherlands (48%) and Bulgaria (46%). It is also the preferred option for a comparative majority in Germany, a country where nuclear energy has traditionally been a controversial issue (45%).



Locating the new nuclear power plant in a neighbouring EU Member State, under the supervision and control of its responsible authorities in line with EU legislation, is preferred by relative majorities in Denmark (40%), Czech Republic (39%), Belgium (39%), Poland (38%), Lithuania (37%), Estonia (37%) or Slovakia (36%).

We find here a mix of countries where nuclear is absent from the current energy mix, such as Denmark, countries that have operating NPPs (the Czech Republic, Belgium, Lithuania and Slovakia) and countries that are currently considering the possibility of building their first nuclear power plant (such as Estonia and Poland).

Respondents in Greece, Cyprus and Austria, countries with no NPPs and which record a high level of opposition to nuclear energy, **tend to prefer a country outside the EU, under the supervision and control of the responsible authorities and legislation of that country** (47%, 46% and 41% respectively). Relative majorities in Latvia (47%), Spain (36%) and Slovenia (35%), Malta (34%) and Luxembourg (33%) also share this opinion.

Finally, the presence of operating NPPs in their country does not necessary mean that respondents find it easy to express an opinion on the topic: though significant levels of non-response are found in non-nuclear countries such as Portugal (31%), Malta (25%) and Ireland (25%), the same can also be said for Romania (24%), Bulgaria (23%), Germany (22%) and Spain (20%).

QA17 If you had a possibility to choose the location of a new nuclear power plant, would you prefer ...?

	(OUR COUNTRY) under the surveillance and control of (NATIONALITY) competent authorities	A neighbouring EU Member State, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities in line with EU legislation	A country outside the EU, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities as well as their own legislation	DK
EU27	37%	26%	20%	17%
Sex				
Male	42%	25%	19%	14%
Female	32%	28%	21%	19%
Age				
15-24	31%	34%	23%	12%
25-39	35%	28%	22%	15%
40-54	39%	26%	18%	17%
55 +	40%	23%	18%	19%
Education (End of)				
15-	32%	22%	25%	21%
16-19	38%	27%	20%	15%
20+	42%	26%	15%	17%
Still studying	33%	36%	20%	11%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power				
More advantages	53%	27%	11%	9%
More risks	28%	28%	26%	18%
Experience nuclear energy				
Experience	48%	25%	13%	14%
No experience	34%	27%	22%	17%
Level of information on nuclear safety				
Informed	48%	27%	13%	12%
Not informed	34%	27%	22%	17%
Nuclear risks in the media & the public				
Exaggerated	50%	28%	14%	8%
Underestimated	30%	27%	25%	18%
Personal perception of nuclear energy				
Benefit	58%	27%	9%	6%
Risk	25%	27%	28%	20%

A socio-demographic analysis reveals certain patterns. When asked to choose their preferred site for a new nuclear power plant, males are more likely to opt for a national location and national supervision than women. However, older people are significantly more likely than younger groups to choose a non-European Member State. Better-educated segments of the population are more likely to trust and choose national locations.

The same result is found when analyzing the influence of risk perception, personal experience and information about nuclear safety issues: those who think that the benefits of nuclear energy outweigh the risks it poses, those with personal experience of nuclear energy and those who feel well-informed about nuclear safety are much more likely to state that they would choose to locate a new NPP inside the national territory, under the control and supervision of national authorities.

2. PERCEPTIONS OF NUCLEAR SAFETY

In the first chapter we saw that to a certain extent Europeans attach positive attributes to nuclear energy in terms of its beneficial effects on energy prices and energy independence, or its contribution to the fight against climate change. Despite this, one in three citizens would still like to reduce the share of nuclear energy in the mix of energy sources.

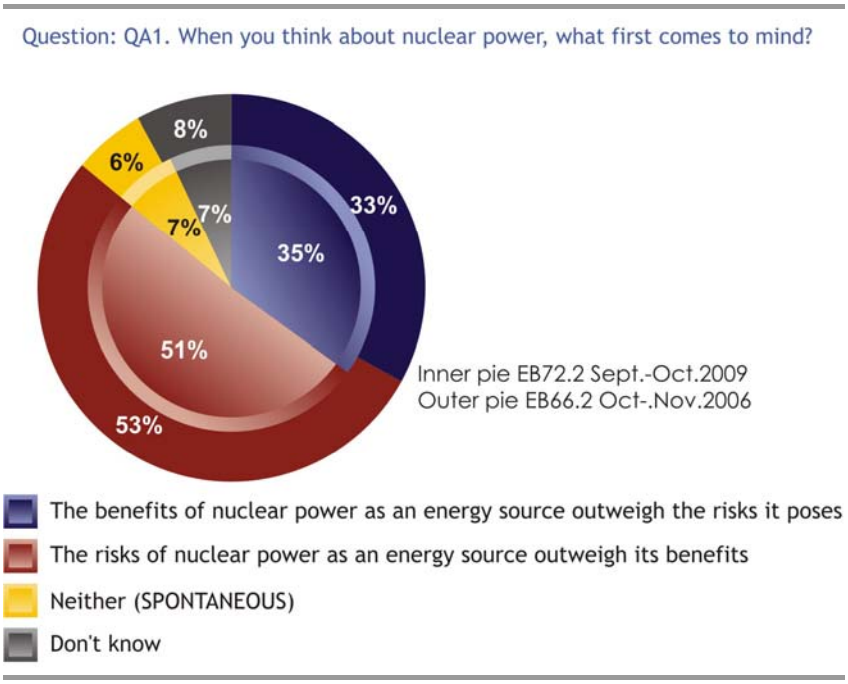
The potential danger posed by nuclear power is usually behind people's reluctance to support it. We have already seen how this view can influence public opinion. This second chapter takes the analysis one step further, asking EU citizens about their perceptions of the risks they associate with nuclear energy.

2.1. An advantage or a risk?

Source Questionnaire: QA1[18]

- ***Europeans continue to perceive nuclear power to be more of a risk than an advantage –***

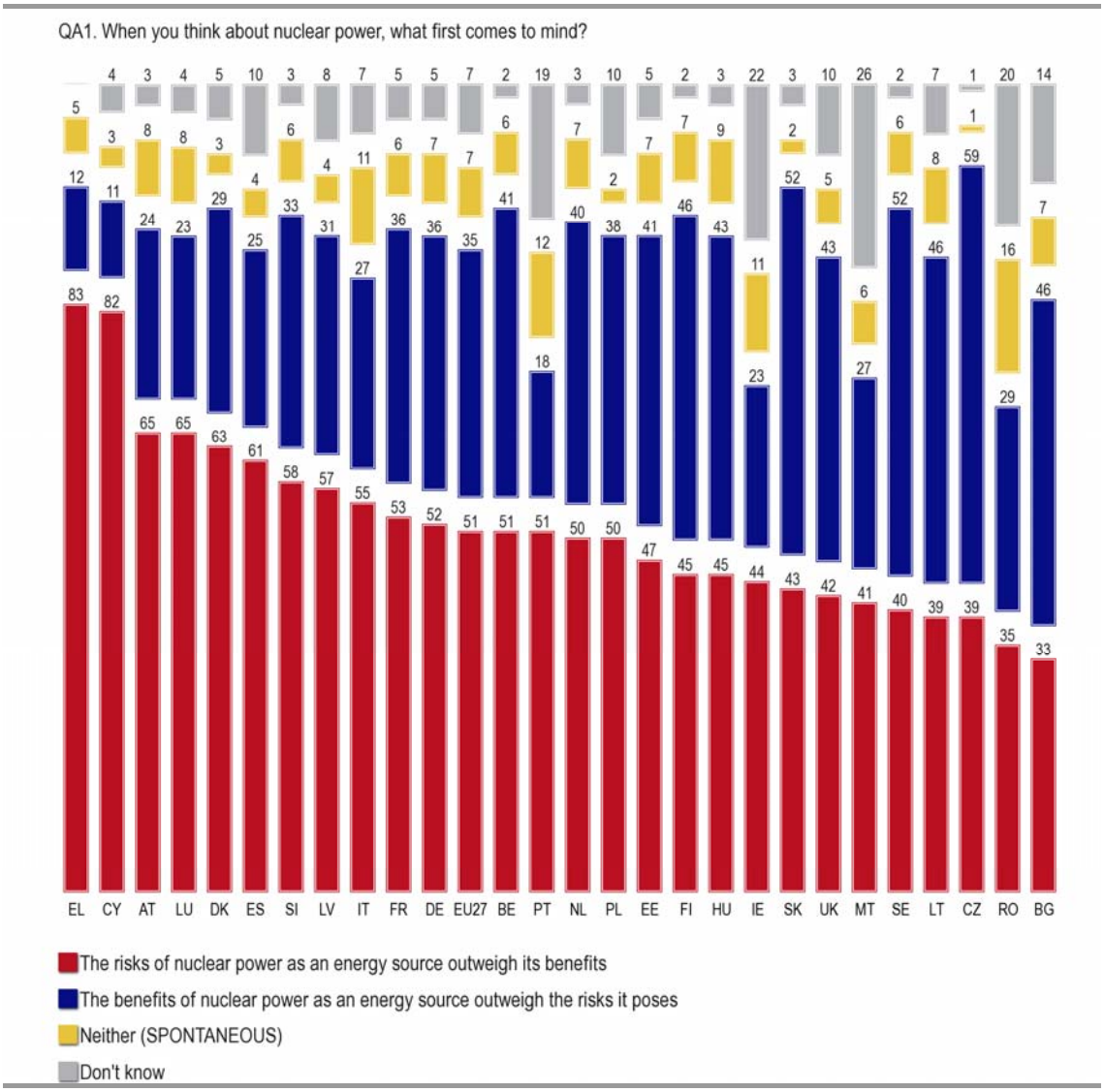
According to this Eurobarometer survey risk seems to be a major factor affecting public opinion of nuclear energy. As in the previous Special Eurobarometer, nuclear power is perceived more as a threat than as a neutral source of energy.



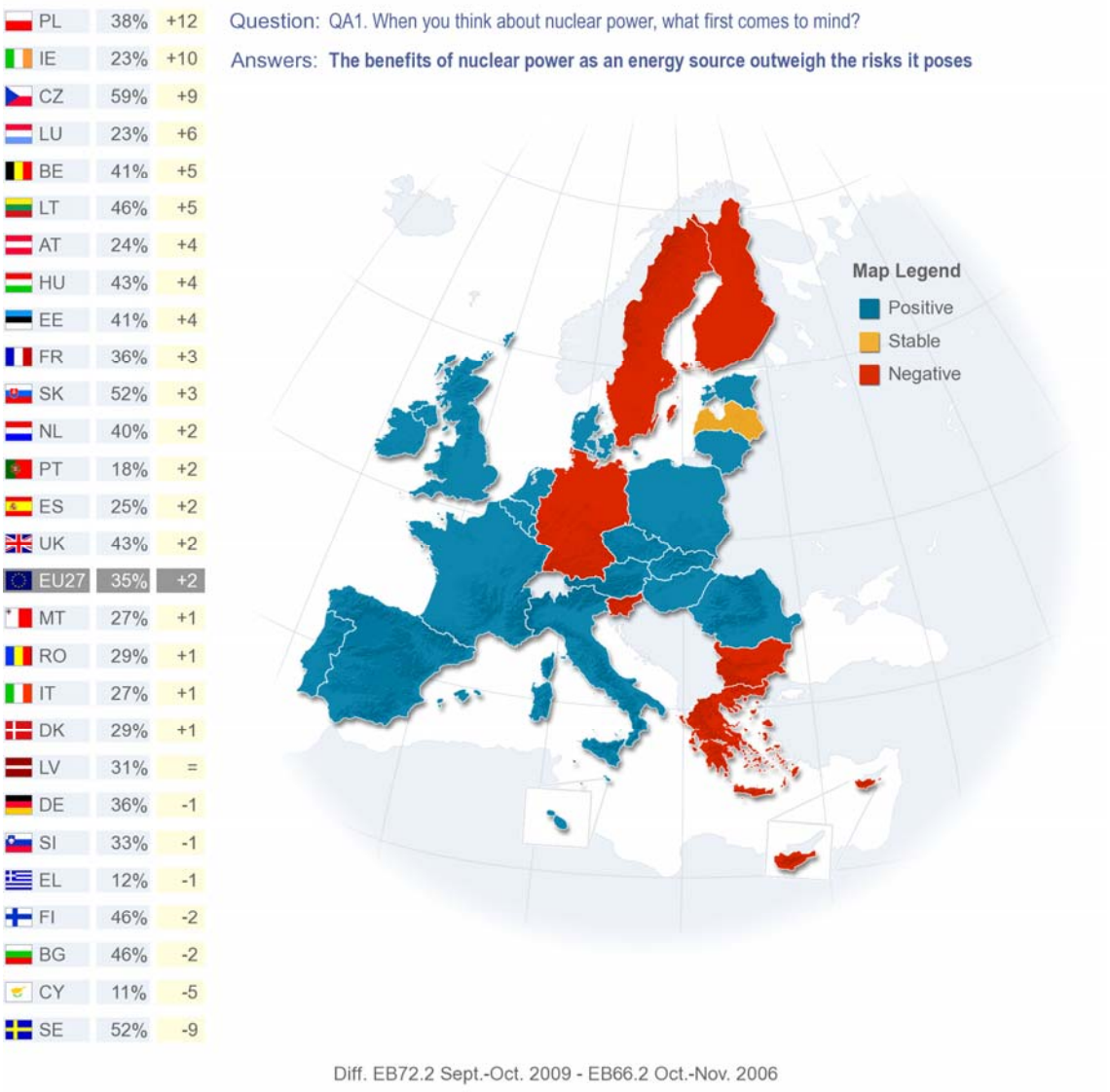
[18] QA1 When you think about nuclear power, what first comes to mind? (ROTATE); The benefits of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh the risks it poses; The risks of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh its benefits; Neither (SPONTANEOUS); DK

Over half of Europeans think that the risks posed by nuclear power are greater than the advantages it offers (51%). Nevertheless, a substantial proportion of respondents (one third) see nuclear energy more as a beneficial source of energy than a risk.

In this light, the evident reluctance to accept more nuclear power in the energy mix becomes understandable.



In 5 countries, respondents who consider that the advantages of nuclear energy are greater than the risks it poses outnumber those who are of the opposite view. These countries are the Czech Republic (59%, difference +20), Sweden (52%, difference +12), Slovakia (52%, +9), Bulgaria (46%, +13) and Lithuania (46%, + 7). The extent of positive perceptions of nuclear energy has changed since the previous survey.



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

In some countries the gap between benefit and risk perceptions has been significantly reduced. Sweden is an obvious example. Three years ago this country topped the ranking with a 29 point difference between favourable and negative views. However, the proportion of positive opinions has increased significantly in some countries, such as the Czech Republic (up from 50% to 59%).

Opinions have also changed in other countries which formerly recorded a more positive pattern, for example in Finland, where perceptions of nuclear energy as a benefit rather than a risk have fallen from 48% to 46% in this survey. Finnish respondents are clearly divided today over the dangers or benefits of this energy source (45% believe nuclear energy is a threat). This division as well as the slight degradation of benefits perception could be the result of controversies related to Finland's fifth reactor. Approved by the government in 2002 on economic, energy safety and environmental grounds, the Olkiluoto unit construction started in March 2005 and it was supposed to be in operation in 2009.

Yet, delays have been encountered and the reactor is expected to come into operation in mid 2012 with a cost overrun reported to be Euros 1,5 billions[19] .

A significant shift is also found in Estonia. Its population seems to be better informed today than three years ago and the non-response rate has been considerably reduced (from 14% to 5%). Yet in 2006 37% of Estonians had positive perceptions of nuclear energy while 34% considered it more as a risk; this pattern is now reversed: 41% hold a favourable view but 47% (+13) state that the risk of nuclear power as an energy source outweighs its benefits.

The division of public opinion is very clear in Hungary and the United Kingdom. In both countries 43% of respondents say that the benefits of nuclear energy outweigh its risks compared to the 45% and 42% respectively who disagree.

In the remaining countries, a majority think that the risks of nuclear power as an energy source are greater than its benefits, by margins which are highest in Greece and Cyprus (+71), followed by Luxembourg (+42), Austria (+41), Spain (+36), Denmark (+34) and Portugal (+33). There are also some variations within this group of countries. The proportion of negative opinions has risen significantly in Spain (from 55% to 61%). At the same time, it has fallen slightly in Luxembourg and Austria.

At first glance the presence or absence of operating NPPs in a country seems to affect public opinion; however, changes in the trend from 2006 to 2009 might also be due to the high profile of nuclear energy in the public/mass media debates.

For example, public attention has recently been drawn to this issue in Finland and Sweden: while Finland is building its fifth NPP, the Swedish coalition government announced last February that it planned to repeal the act banning the construction of new nuclear reactors[20]. Similarly, circumstances have recently raised the subject of nuclear energy in Spain[21] (discussions about lifetime extension of one of the oldest NPPs, Garoña) and in Estonia[22] (where the government is seriously considering the possibility of building the country's first NPP).

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[19] World Nuclear Association – "Nuclear Power in Finland": http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf76.html

[20] World Nuclear Association, « Nuclear Power in Sweden » : http://www.vaec.gov.vn/userfiles/file/Nuclear%20Power%20in%20Sweden%2010_2009.pdf

[21] The Spanish Government announced this summer that a plan aiming to reform nuclear legislation will be presented this autumn. The plan should address the issue of the lifetime extension of existing NPPs : http://www.elpais.com/articulo/sociedad/Zapatero/anuncia/reforma/legislacion/nuclear/Espana/elpepusoc/20090705elpepusoc_1/Tes

[22] On February 2006 the three Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) agreed on the joint construction of a nuclear power plant (NPP) in Lithuania near Ignalina by 2015. See *European Atomic Forum*, *"The nuclear relaunch in Europe": www.foratom.org*

QA1 When you think about nuclear power, what first comes to mind?

	The risks of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh its benefits	The benefits of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh the risks it poses	Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	51%	35%	7%	7%
Sex				
Male	47%	41%	7%	5%
Female	55%	28%	7%	10%
Education (End of)				
15-	53%	27%	8%	12%
16-19	50%	36%	7%	7%
20+	51%	40%	5%	4%
Still studying	50%	37%	6%	7%
Experience nuclear energy				
Experience	44%	48%	5%	3%
No experience	53%	31%	7%	9%
Level of information on nuclear safety				
Informed	42%	51%	5%	2%
Not informed	54%	30%	7%	9%

The same socio-demographic patterns that were observed concerning the overall value of nuclear energy (chapter 1) also emerge here, despite the fact that across all the categories, more respondents think that the risks of nuclear power are greater than its benefits.

Gender and the level of education appear to be significant factors determining perceptions of the risks of nuclear energy:

- Males appreciate the advantages of nuclear energy over its risks significantly more often than females (41% vs. 28%); this trend is slightly stronger than in 2006;
- The higher the educational level of the respondent, the more he/she ranks the advantages of nuclear energy over its possible dangers (40% in the longest-educated group vs. 27% in the group which left school earliest).

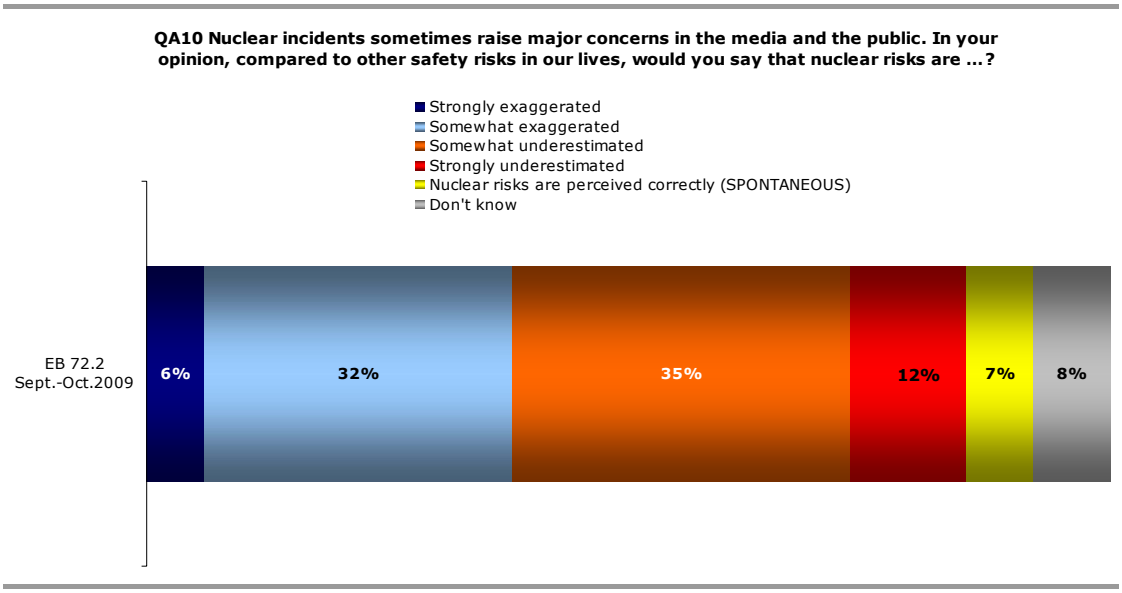
From a different analysis perspective, sensitivity to the advantages of nuclear power appears to be strongly related to personal experience and to feeling well-informed about nuclear energy.

2.2. Nuclear risk: over- or underestimated?

Source Questionnaire: QA10[23]

Although the shock impact of an accident such as Chernobyl now lies far in the past, answers to questions about perceptions of risks/benefits show that resistance, distrust and threat continue to be associated with nuclear energy by a large segment of European public opinion. How do Europeans feel about nuclear risk?

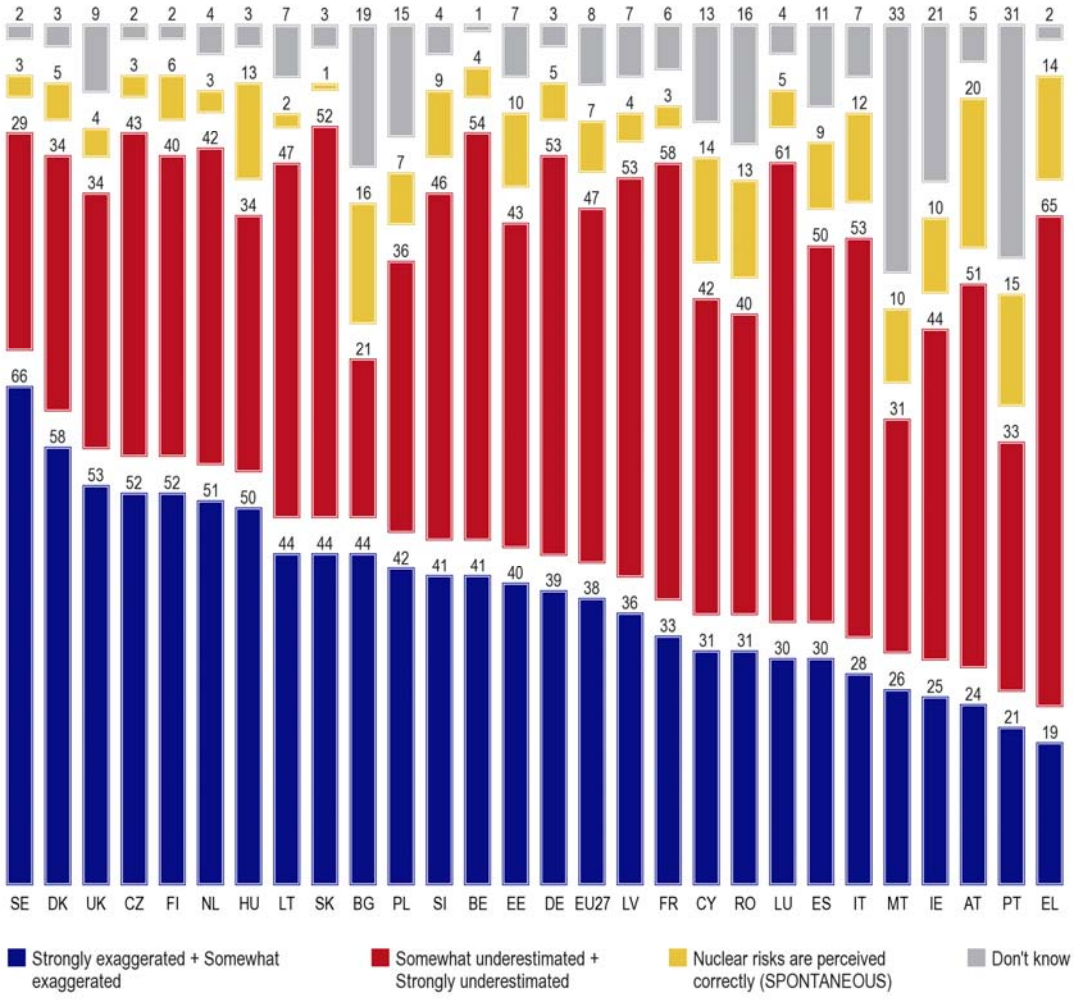
- Less than one European in ten considers that nuclear risk is correctly perceived today -



Not surprisingly, a comparative majority (47%) consider that nuclear risk is underestimated nowadays while slightly over a third, 38%, believe that nuclear risk is exaggerated.

[23] QA10 Nuclear incidents sometimes raise major concerns in the media and the public. In your opinion, compared to other safety risks in our lives, would you say that nuclear risks are …? Strongly exaggerate; somewhat exaggerated; somewhat underestimated; Strongly underestimated.

QA10. Nuclear incidents sometimes raise major concerns in the media and the public. In your opinion, compared to other safety risks in our lives, would you say that nuclear risks are …?



An absolute or relative majority in 18 out of 27 countries feel that nuclear risks are being underestimated. This view is widely accepted in non-nuclear countries such as Greece and Luxembourg (65% and 61% respectively), but it is also shared in Member States that currently have operating NPPs such as Spain (50%) and Germany (53%). The feeling is even stronger in France (58%), a country where almost 80% of electricity is currently produced by NPPs.

Eight countries, however, show the opposite pattern: the proportion of respondents considering nuclear risk to be exaggerated is greater in Sweden (66%), Denmark (58%), the United Kingdom (53%), Czech Republic (52%), Finland (52%), the Netherlands (51%), Hungary (50%), Bulgaria (44% versus 21%) and Poland (42% versus 36%).

Public opinion is more divided in Estonia (40% believe nuclear risks are exaggerated while 43% think they are underestimated), Lithuania (44% compared to 47%) and Slovenia (41% compared to 46%). Finally, non-response levels are significant in Malta (33%), Portugal (31%) and, to a lesser extent, in Ireland (21%). Yet among those who express an opinion, interviewees who think that nuclear risk is underestimated outweigh the proportion of citizens holding the opposite view.

QA10 Nuclear incidents sometimes raise major concerns in the media and the public. In your opinion, compared to other safety risks in our lives, would you say that nuclear risks are …?

	Strongly exaggerated	Somewhat exaggerated	Somewhat underestimated	Strongly underestimated	Nuclear risks are perceived correctly (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	6%	32%	35%	12%	7%	8%
Sex						
Male	8%	35%	32%	12%	7%	6%
Female	5%	29%	37%	12%	7%	10%
Education (End of)						
15-	5%	24%	35%	15%	7%	14%
16-19	6%	33%	35%	12%	8%	6%
20+	8%	36%	33%	11%	7%	5%
Still studying	5%	36%	36%	9%	7%	7%
Experience nuclear energy						
Experience	10%	40%	30%	11%	6%	3%
No experience	5%	30%	36%	12%	8%	9%
Level of information on nuclear safety						
Informed	13%	42%	26%	11%	6%	2%
Not informed	4%	29%	37%	13%	8%	9%

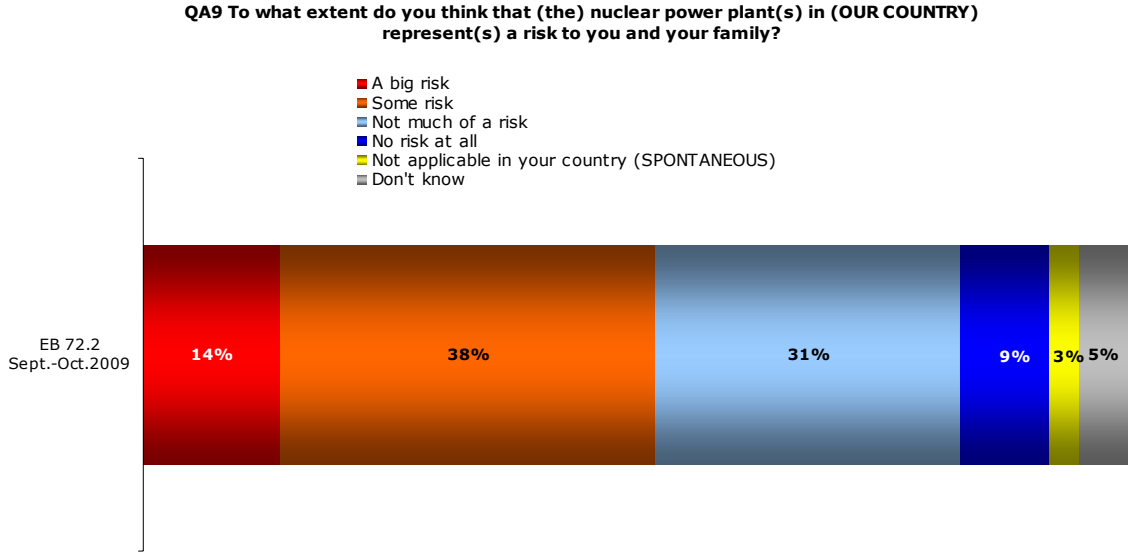
The socio-demographic analysis depicts the pattern with which we are already familiar. Gender and level of education have a non-negligible impact as far as attitudes towards nuclear energy are concerned: women and less educated citizens tend to be more convinced that nuclear risks are miscalculated compared to men and respondents with a high level of education, who are divided about the issue.

The insight provided by questions related to personal experience of nuclear energy, feeling informed about nuclear safety issues and personal perceptions of nuclear energy explains much more than an individual's socio-demographic characteristics. A majority of those who have personal experience of nuclear energy and of citizens who are well-informed about nuclear safety issues consider that the risks are overstated. Obviously, a large majority of respondents who regard nuclear energy more as a benefit from a personal perspective consider that nuclear risks are given excessive importance.

2.3 Assessment of the risk level

Source Questionnaire: QA9[24]

- Many Europeans are afraid of nuclear power plants but a substantial proportion do not consider them to be a risk to them and their family -



After examining general and personal risk perceptions of nuclear energy, respondents were asked to what extent nuclear power plants are source of danger in their country.

This question was asked of everybody despite the fact that not all countries have operational nuclear power plants. Over half of Europeans (52%) believe that NPPs operating in their respective countries are a risk: 14% consider them to be a big risk while an additional 38% believe they involve some risk. Yet almost 4 out of 10 hold the opposite opinion, with 31% explicitly saying that NPPs represent 'not much of a risk' and 9% 'no risk at all'.

[24] QA9 To what extent do you think that (the) nuclear power plant(s) in (OUR COUNTRY) represent(s) a risk to you and your family? A big risk; some risk; not much of a risk; not a risk at all; Not applicable in the country.

QA9 To what extent do you think that (the) nuclear power plant(s) in (OUR COUNTRY) represent(s) a risk to you and your family?

	A big risk + Some risk	Not much of a risk + No risk at all	Not applicable in your country (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	52%	40%	3%	5%
BE	*34%*	**65%**	-	1%
BG	**47%**	*36%*	-	17%
CZ	*45%*	**54%**	-	1%
DK	*24%*	**38%**	37%	1%
DE	*46%*	**51%**	-	3%
EE	**37%**	*24%*	36%	3%
IE	**53%**	*19%*	17%	11%
EL	**82%**	*15%*	3%	-
ES	**73%**	*22%*	-	5%
FR	**65%**	*34%*	-	1%
IT	**57%**	*33%*	4%	6%
CY	**25%**	*7%*	59%	9%
LV	**40%**	*26%*	29%	5%
LT	**57%**	*39%*	1%	3%
LU	**64%**	*31%*	4%	1%
HU	*34%*	**63%**	1%	2%
MT	**55%**	*7%*	24%	14%
NL	*38%*	**59%**	-	3%
AT	**60%**	*20%*	19%	1%
PL	*32%*	**48%**	12%	8%
PT	**53%**	*18%*	12%	17%
RO	**53%**	*31%*	3%	13%
SI	**50%**	*49%*	-	1%
SK	**58%**	*41%*	-	1%
FI	*33%*	**67%**	-	-
SE	*34%*	**65%**	-	1%
UK	**50%**	*45%*	-	5%

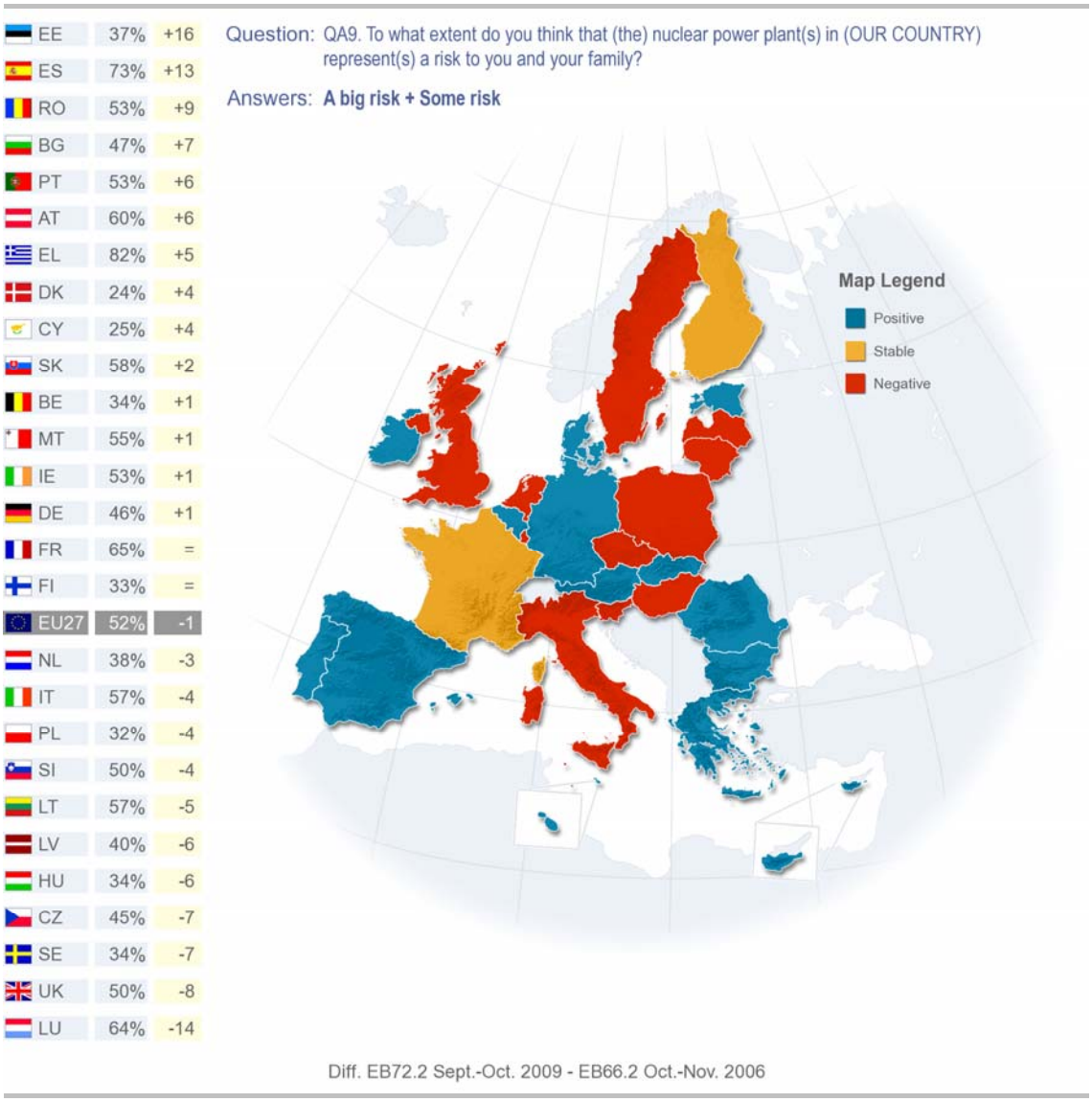
From a national perspective, the first observation we can make is that public opinion on this issue is not consistently linked to whether or not a country has active NPPs.

Firstly, there are operating NPPs in some of the countries where most citizens do not perceive nuclear power as a risk to them or their families. These countries are Finland (67%), Sweden (65%), Belgium (65%), Hungary (63%), the Netherlands (59%), the Czech Republic (54%) and Germany (51%).

However in many countries where a substantial share of electricity production is from nuclear power a majority of citizens consider that NPPs represent a risk. This is the case especially in Spain (73%), ranking in second place in terms of fear of nuclear power plants. It is also the highest result in France (65%), Lithuania (57%), Slovakia (58%), Romania (53%), and Bulgaria (47%).

Secondly, respondents in Greece (82%), followed by Luxembourg (64%), fear NPPs the most although there are no NPPs in these countries. This corresponds to the overall negative attitude towards nuclear energy in these countries which was observed in the first chapter. A similar pattern is observed in Austria (60%), Italy (57%), Malta (55%) and Ireland (53%).

In Cyprus (59%), Denmark (37%) and Estonia (36%) respondents appear to link the fact that there are no NPPs in their countries with this question and are most likely to answer spontaneously that it is not applicable to them.



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a comparative perspective, while the EU[25] average remained stable compared to the previous survey (only a small decrease of 1 point to be noted), national results show some significant evolutions: in Estonia (+16 points), Spain (+13),

[25] In 2005, there were only 25 countries in the EU.

Romania (+9), Bulgaria (+7) and in Portugal and Austria (+6 points both) the perception of the risk is significantly higher than in 2006.

It is interesting to note that among those countries, Estonia, Portugal and Austria do not have nuclear power plants. On the other side, the perception of the risk decreased significantly in Luxembourg (-14), the United Kingdom (-8), Sweden (-7), Czech Republic (-7), and Hungary and Latvia (-6 in both cases).

QA9 To what extent do you think that (the) nuclear power plant(s) in (OUR COUNTRY) represent(s) a risk to you and your family?

	A big risk	Some risk	Not much of a risk	No risk at all	Not applicable in your country (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	14%	38%	31%	9%	3%	5%
Sex						
Male	13%	34%	35%	11%	3%	4%
Female	15%	41%	28%	7%	3%	6%
Education (End of)						
15-	20%	37%	24%	8%	3%	8%
16-19	14%	39%	31%	9%	3%	4%
20+	11%	37%	35%	10%	4%	3%
Still studying	12%	33%	38%	10%	4%	3%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power						
More advantages	6%	29%	45%	15%	3%	2%
More risks	22%	45%	22%	5%	3%	3%
Experience nuclear energy						
Experience	12%	35%	40%	10%	2%	1%
No experience	15%	38%	29%	9%	4%	5%
Level of information on nuclear safety						
Informed	11%	32%	40%	13%	3%	1%
Not informed	16%	40%	28%	8%	3%	5%

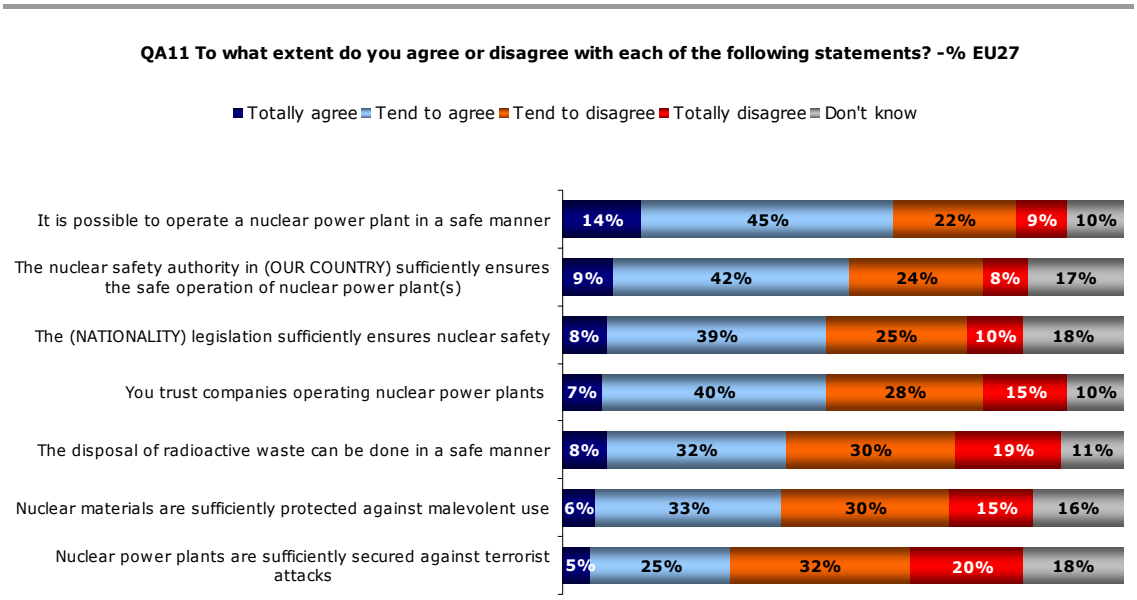
A socio-demographic analysis does not bring any surprises, as gender and education appear to be the most significant dividing factors. Females more often than males fear for themselves and their families because of the presence of NPPs. The more educated respondents are, the more they feel confident about the operation of NPPs. A review of the three factors mentioned in the introduction, however, gives some insight into Europeans' risk perceptions.

Not surprisingly, risk perceptions of NPPs are directly linked to the general attitude towards nuclear power, personal experience and feeling informed about nuclear safety issues. It is worth noting, however, that even in the groups of respondents which hold a more favourable opinion; non-negligible proportions think nuclear power plants present a risk for them and their families. In other words, even in the groups that are generally comfortable and familiar with nuclear issues there are enduring fears regarding the safety of nuclear power plants.

2.4 Perceived risk factors

Source Questionnaire: QA11[26]

Following the overall perception of nuclear energy's benefits and risks, respondents were asked to focus their attention on various risk factors related to nuclear energy in order to further analyse what influences their risk perceptions. In general, the opinions of the Europeans about those specific risks have not changed compared to three years ago.



The highest risks to nuclear safety are considered to be lack of security in NPPs against terrorist attacks, the misuse of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive waste. 52% of Europeans disagree with the view that nuclear power plants are sufficiently secured against terrorist attacks, 49% do not consider that the disposal of radioactive waste can be carried out safely and 45% disagree that "Nuclear materials are sufficiently protected against malevolent use".

[26] QA11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 1. It is possible to operate a nuclear power plant in a safe manner; 2. The (NATIONALITY) legislation sufficiently ensures nuclear safety; 3. The nuclear safety authority in (OUR COUNTRY) sufficiently ensures the safe operation of nuclear power plant(s); 4. You trust companies operating nuclear power plants; 5. The disposal of radioactive waste can be done in a safe manner; 6. Nuclear power plants are sufficiently secured against terrorist attacks; 7. Nuclear materials are sufficiently protected against malevolent use.

It should be noted that the threat of terrorism has been differently assessed in the current questionnaire compared to the last time the survey was conducted. Three years ago, the writing was written as follows "Terrorism is a major threat to nuclear power plants". This formulation focused more on the intrinsic danger of the threat rather than on the level of safety of nuclear power plants. Not surprisingly, three years ago citizens proved to be extremely "responsive" to this approach with 3 out of 4 agreeing with the sentence.

On the other hand, 59% believe **it is possible to operate a nuclear power plant in a safe manner** and 51% **trust their national nuclear safety authorities to ensure the safe operation of NPPs**. Similarly, Europeans tend to take a positive rather than a negative stance when pondering whether **national legislation sufficiently ensures nuclear safety** (47% agree while 35% take a negative view).

Finally, even if opinions are most divided, **citizens tend to trust companies operating nuclear power plants** (47% compared with 43% who disagree with the statement).

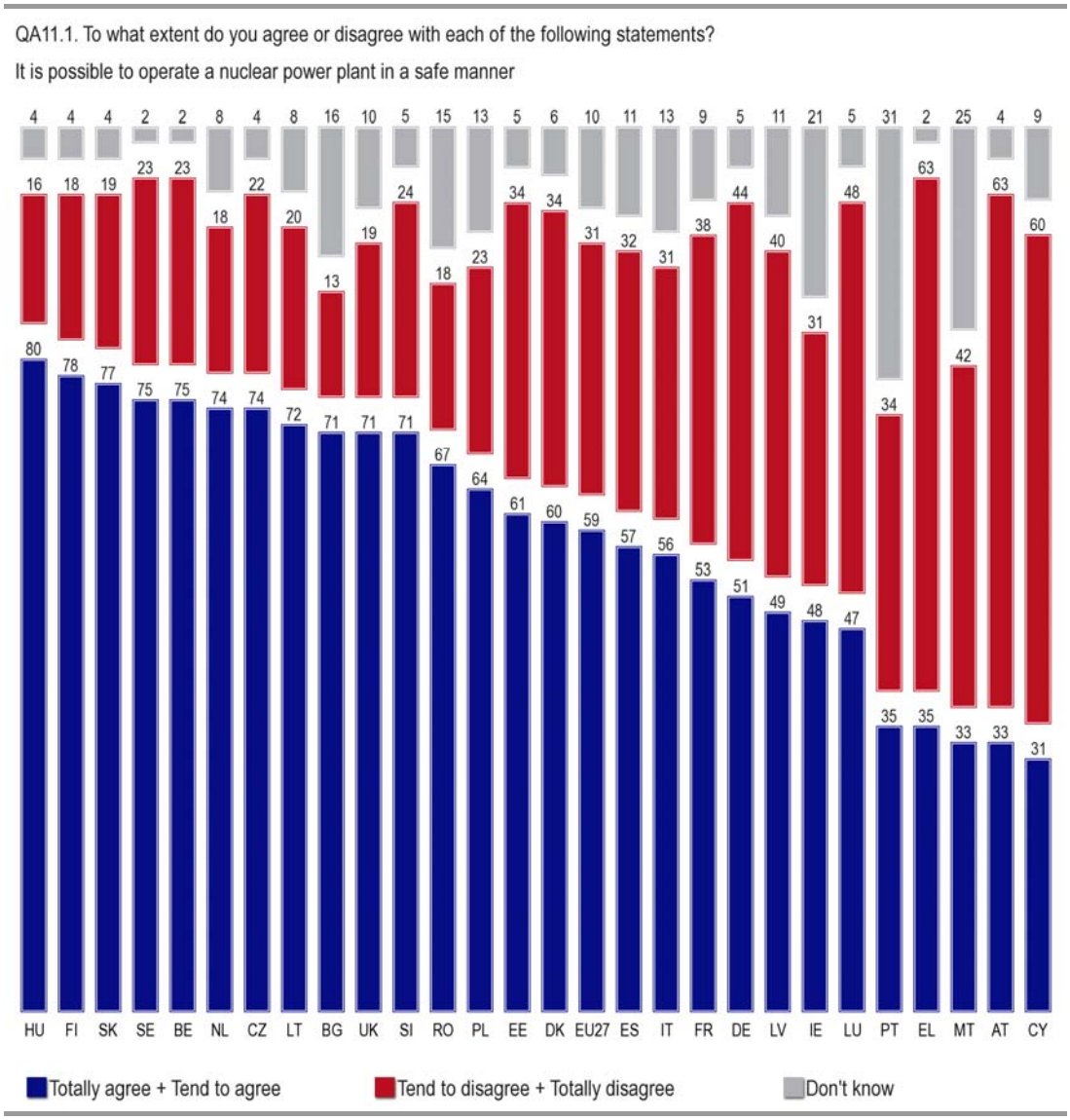
In the case of the statements concerning national legislation (QA11.2) and the nuclear safety authority (QA11.3) the relatively high non-response rates (18% and 17%) can be partly explained by their low relevance in countries that do not have NPPs. This point is further discussed in the detailed analysis of these statements.

Against the background of renewed debate and discussion about nuclear energy a comparative overview bears out the observation that the different risk factors have remained almost completely stable since the previous survey conducted three years ago. In other words, risk perception has not increased during this period.

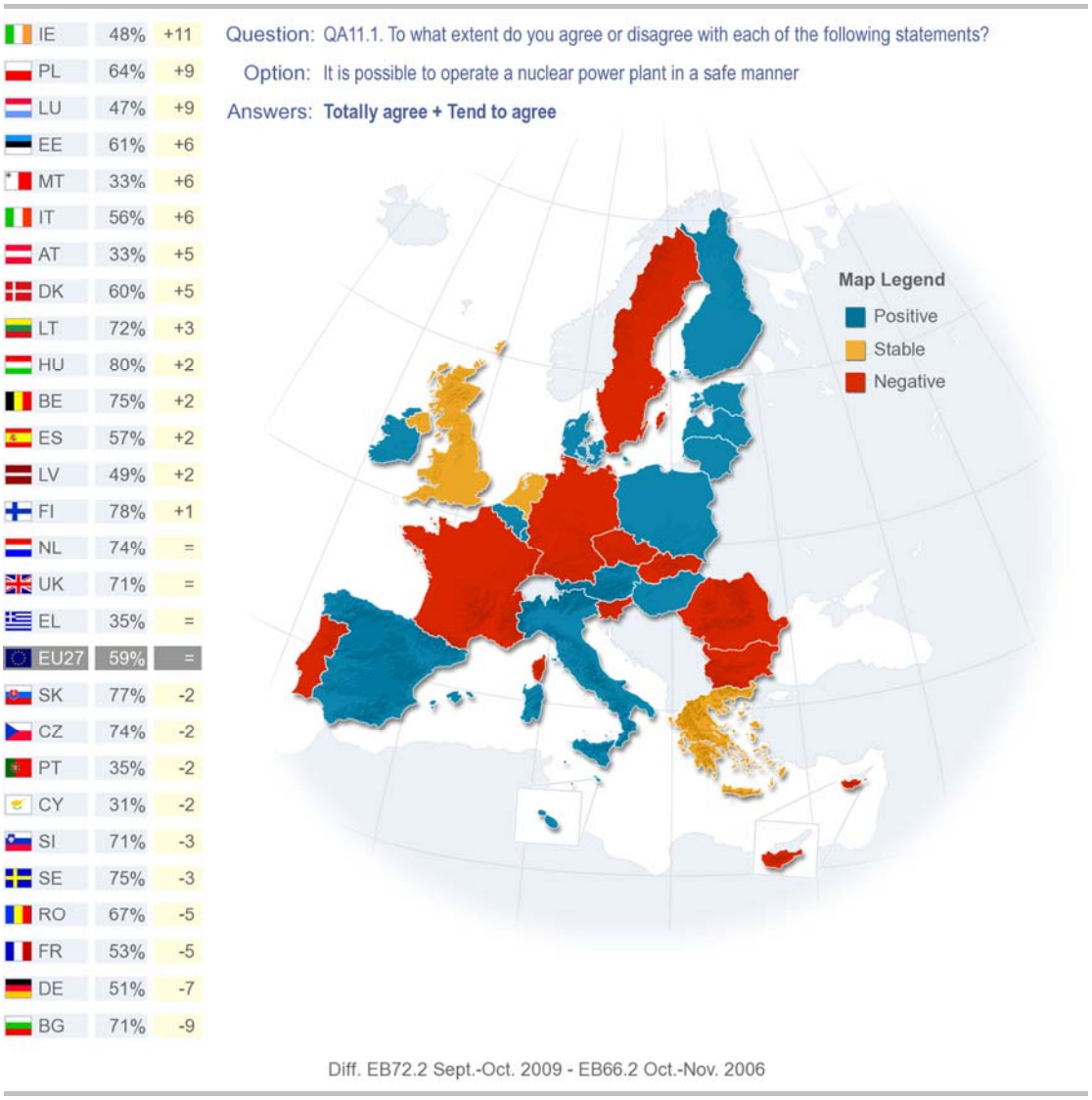
In short, basic issues related to the functioning of NPPs, such as their safe operation or who controls them, do not provoke fear to the same extent as the "by-products" of nuclear energy production, namely radioactive waste, possible misuses and the risk of a terrorist attack on NPPs.

In the following pages we will briefly describe the main results for each factor.

- Citizens in countries that have nuclear power plants tend to believe they can be operated safely -



The majority of citizens in countries with active nuclear power plants are confident about their safe operation. Almost all of these countries stand equal to or above the European average in terms of agreement with this statement. Three countries with NPPs fall below the EU average (59%). These are Spain (57%), France (53%) and Germany (51%).



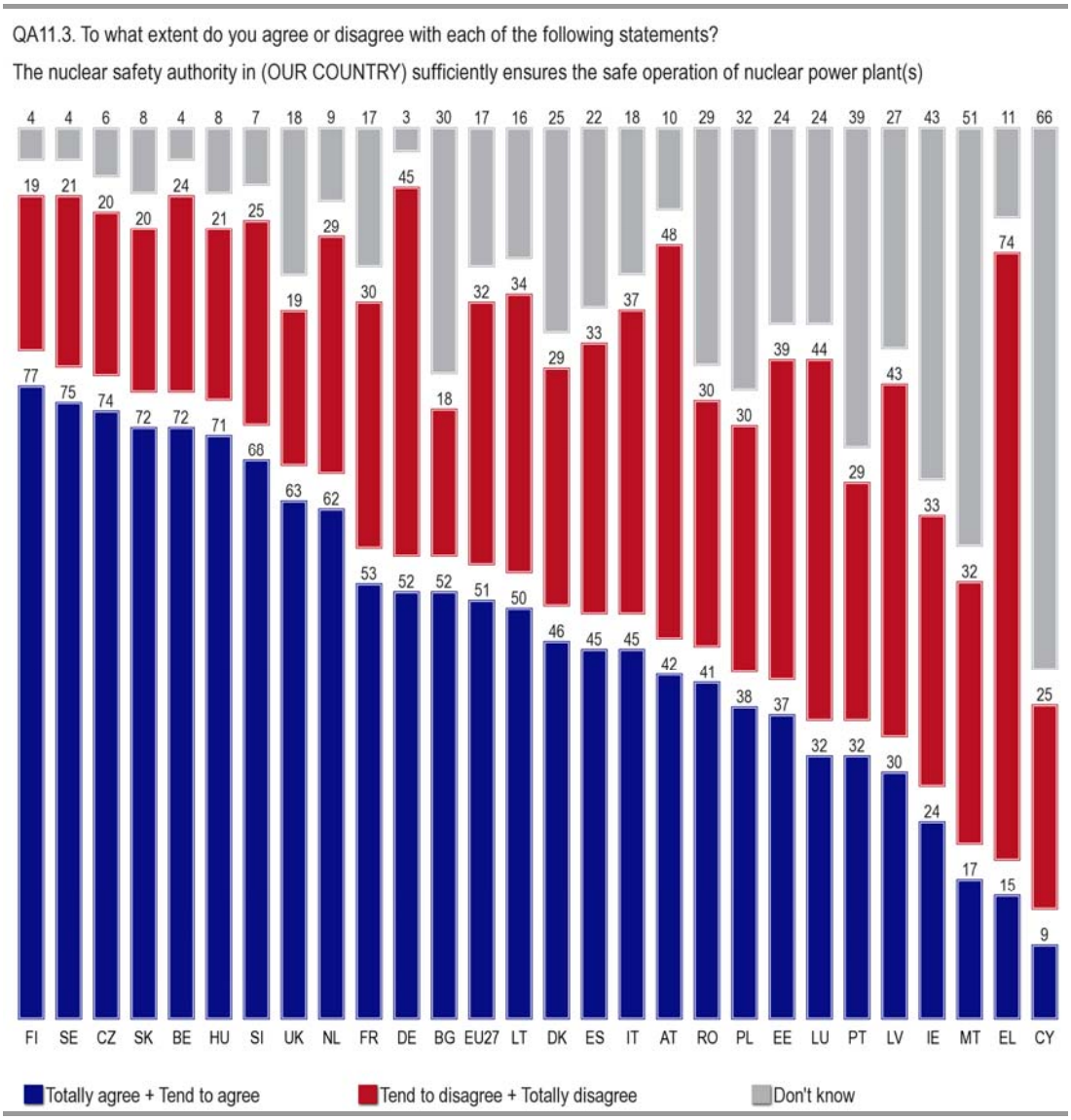
Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a comparative perspective, while the EU[27] average remained stable compared to the last time the survey was conducted, national results show some significant evolutions: in 14 countries agreement with the statement knows a progression which is more striking in Ireland (+11), Poland and Luxembourg (+9 points in both countries), as well as in Malta (+6), Estonia (+6), Italy (+6), Austria (+5) and Denmark (+5). Agreement levels registered on the contrary a negative evolution in Bulgaria (-9 points), Germany (-7), France and Romania (-5).

In the group of countries that do not have operating NPPs, a majority in Denmark (60%) believe that it is possible to operate a nuclear power plant in a safe manner, while respondents in Cyprus (31%), Austria (33%), Malta (33%), Portugal (35%) and Greece (35%) have the least faith in the safe operation of NPPs.

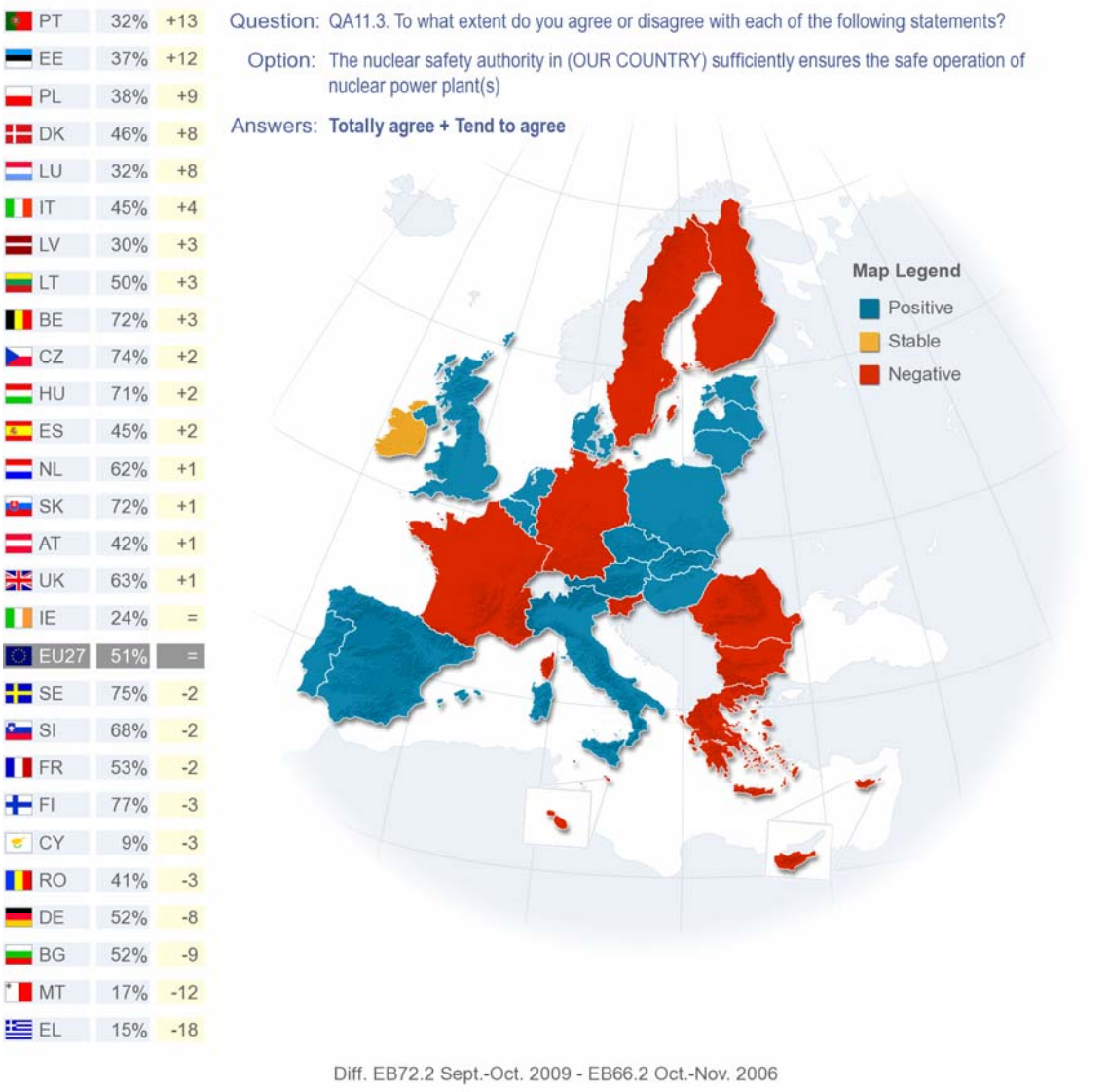
[27] In 2005, there were only 25 countries in the EU.

- ***Respondents in countries with NPPs think that their nuclear safety authorities perform adequately –***



Once more, the EU[28] average result has remained almost perfectly stable since 2006. A minor rise is observed in the proportion disagreeing with the statement (+1 point).

[28] In 2005, there were only 25 countries in the EU.



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a national perspective, more citizens agree today that nuclear safety authorities perform adequately in Portugal (+13), Estonia (+12), Poland (+9), Luxembourg and Denmark (+8). None of these countries have currently NPP operating though, as mentioned in the beginning of the report Estonia and Poland are currently studying the possibility of building their first nuclear power plants.

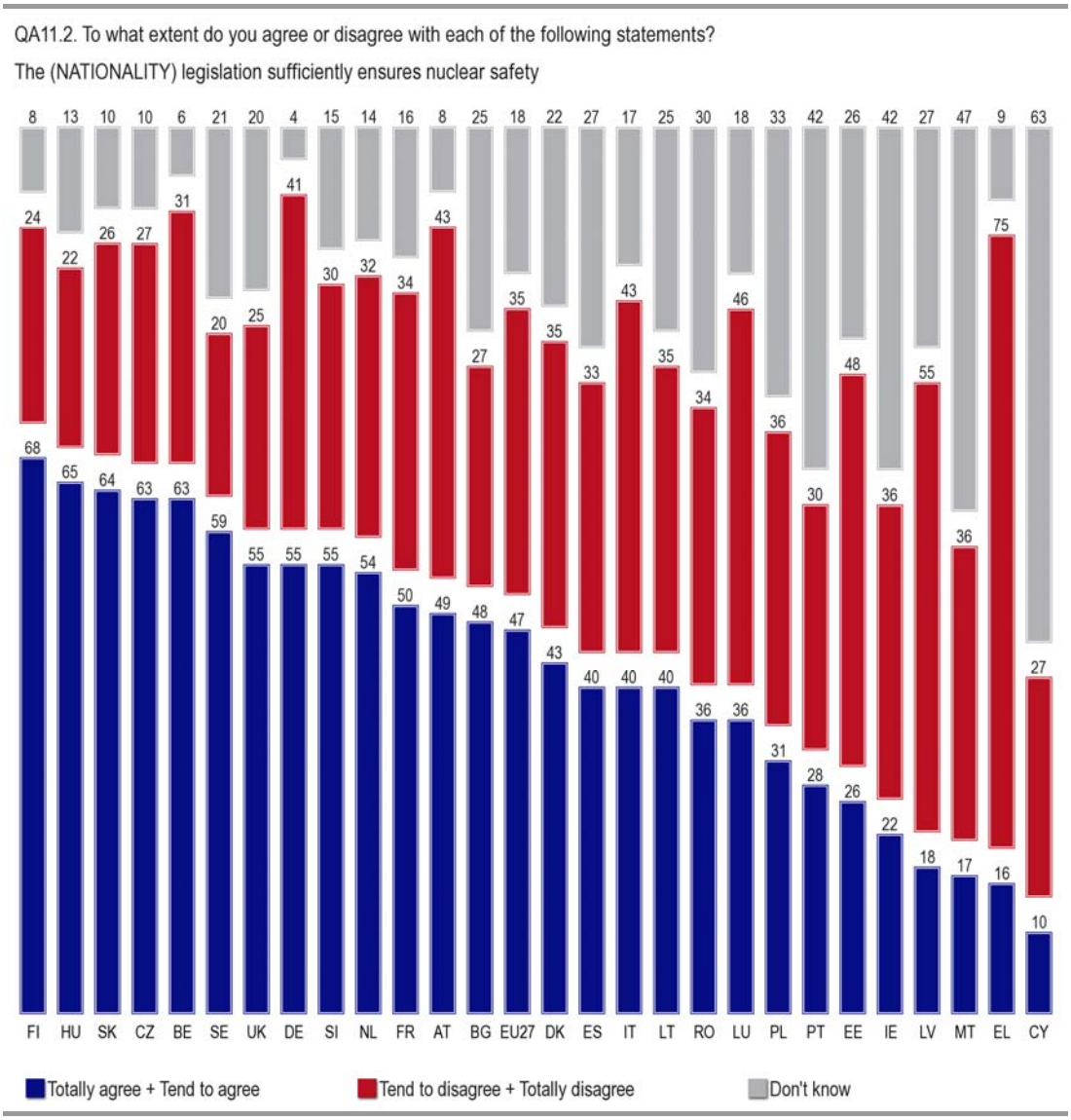
The opposite trend, that is to say, a higher disagreement scores are today registered in Romania and Greece (+10), Austria and Spain (+9) as well as in Bulgaria (+5). A brief note should be added in order to remember that only Romania, Spain and Bulgaria have NPPs operating in their territories at the moment.

As far as the performance of national nuclear safety authorities in ensuring the safe operation of nuclear plants is concerned, once more the existence of NPPs in a country makes a difference. Almost all the countries that have nuclear power plants rank above the countries without NPPs in terms of confidence in the adequate functioning of national nuclear safety authorities. Respondents in Finland (77%), Sweden (75%) and the Czech Republic (74%) in particular trust their authorities to ensure the safe operation of NPPs. Exceptions to this pattern are found in Spain and Romania, where trust (45% and 41% respectively) is at similar levels to that found in countries without NPPs such as Denmark (46%), Italy (45%) and Austria (42%).

Once more, Greece (74%) stands out with almost three-quarters of respondents saying that their national nuclear safety authorities do not ensure the safe operation of NPPs despite the absence of NPPs in these countries.

In the remaining countries, the high non-response rates can again be explained by the low degree of relevance of this question in countries that do not have operating NPPs, for example in Cyprus (66%), Malta (51%) and Ireland (43%).

- ***Countries with existing NPPs tend to trust national legislation to ensure nuclear safety –***



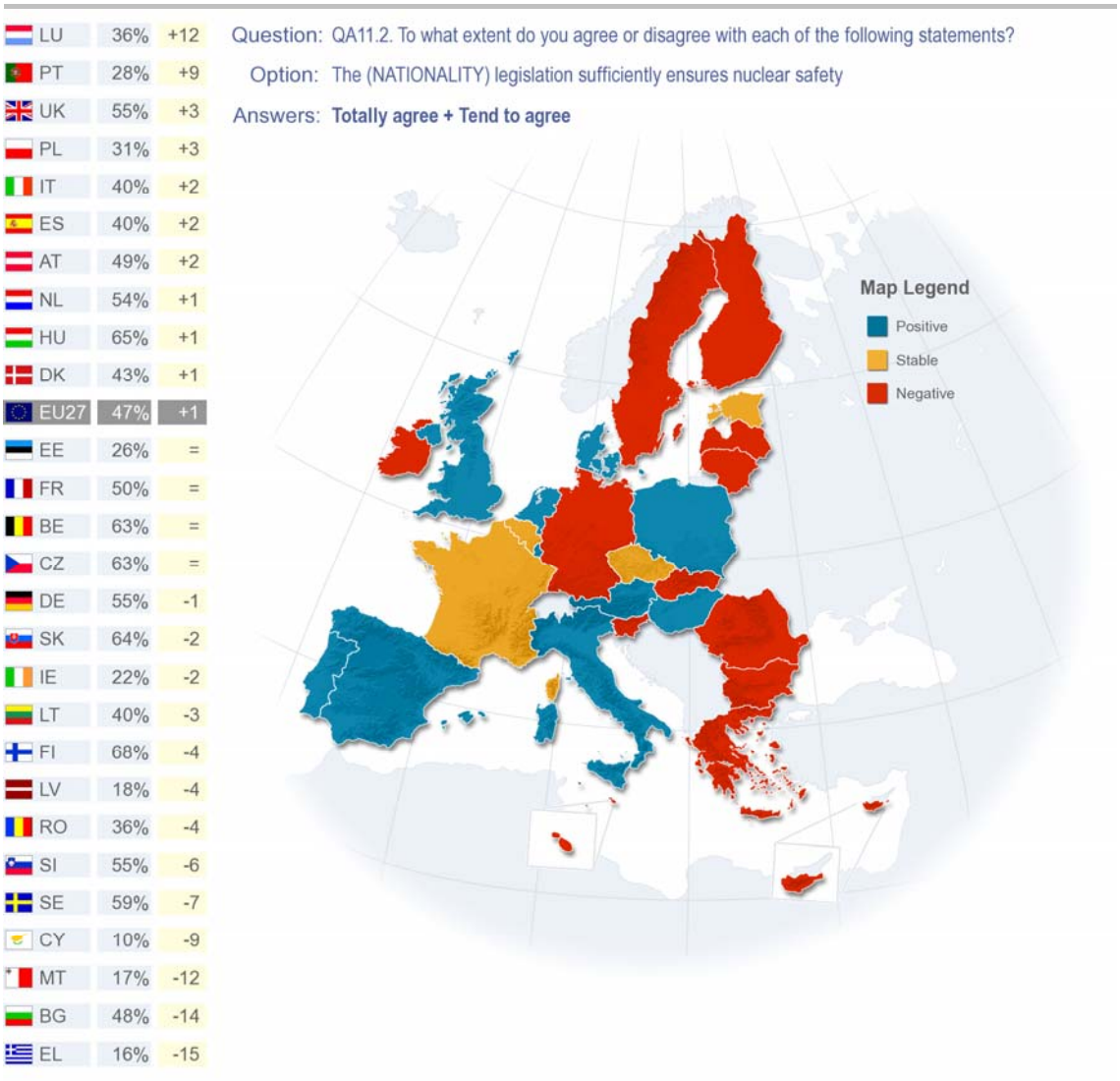
In terms of the EU[29] average, agreement with this statement has risen by one point while no changes are observed in "disagreement" levels.

Responses regarding whether national legislation sufficiently ensures nuclear safety are roughly divided depending on whether a country has NPPs or not. Citizens in countries with NPPs tend to trust the legislation rather than doubt its adequacy. Finland tops the ranking with 68% of respondents considering the legislation to be sufficient for ensuring nuclear safety. This result has declined slightly since the previous survey (-4 points).

[29] In 2005, there were only 25 countries in the EU.

In countries without NPPs, the percentage of non-responses tends to be higher. This applies in Cyprus (63%), Malta (47%), Ireland (42%) and Portugal (42%), and is understandable, given that respondents may have difficulties in assessing the adequacy of legislation since this issue is not directly related to their lives.
Paradoxically, respondents in Greece (75%) and, to a lesser extent, Luxembourg (46%) and Italy (43%) are the most dissatisfied with their national nuclear safety legislation despite the fact that there are no NPPs in these countries.

Finally, in Spain, though public opinion tends to trust national legislation (40%), it is worth noting that a third of respondents disagree (33%) and a non-negligible proportion find it difficult to form an opinion on the state of their national nuclear safety with 27% responding "don't know". However, the non-response rate has decreased by 10 points compared to the results obtained three years ago.

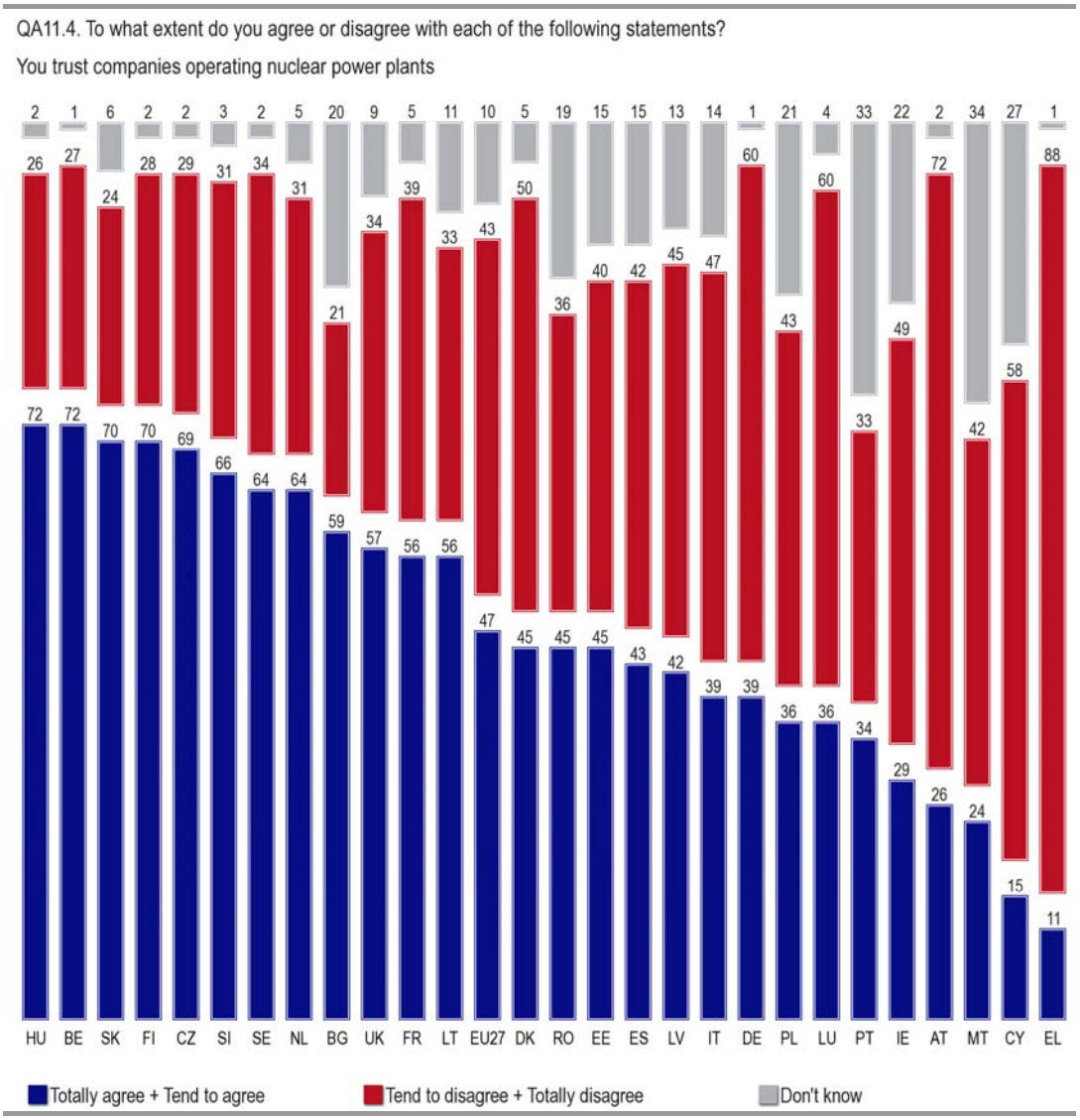


Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a national perspective, more citizens agree today that national legislation sufficiently ensures nuclear safety in Luxembourg (+12) and in Portugal (+9). The opposite trend, that is to say, a higher disagreement scores are today registered in Greece (+14), Romania (+10), Austria (+9), Spain (+8) as well as in Bulgaria (+8). As mentioned earlier in the report, among those countries only Romania, Spain and Bulgaria have NPPs operating in their territories at the moment.

- Companies operating nuclear power plants tend to be trusted in countries with NPPs -

A comparison with 2006 shows that trust in companies operating NPPs has risen by one point since the previous survey, while disagreement has declined proportionally.

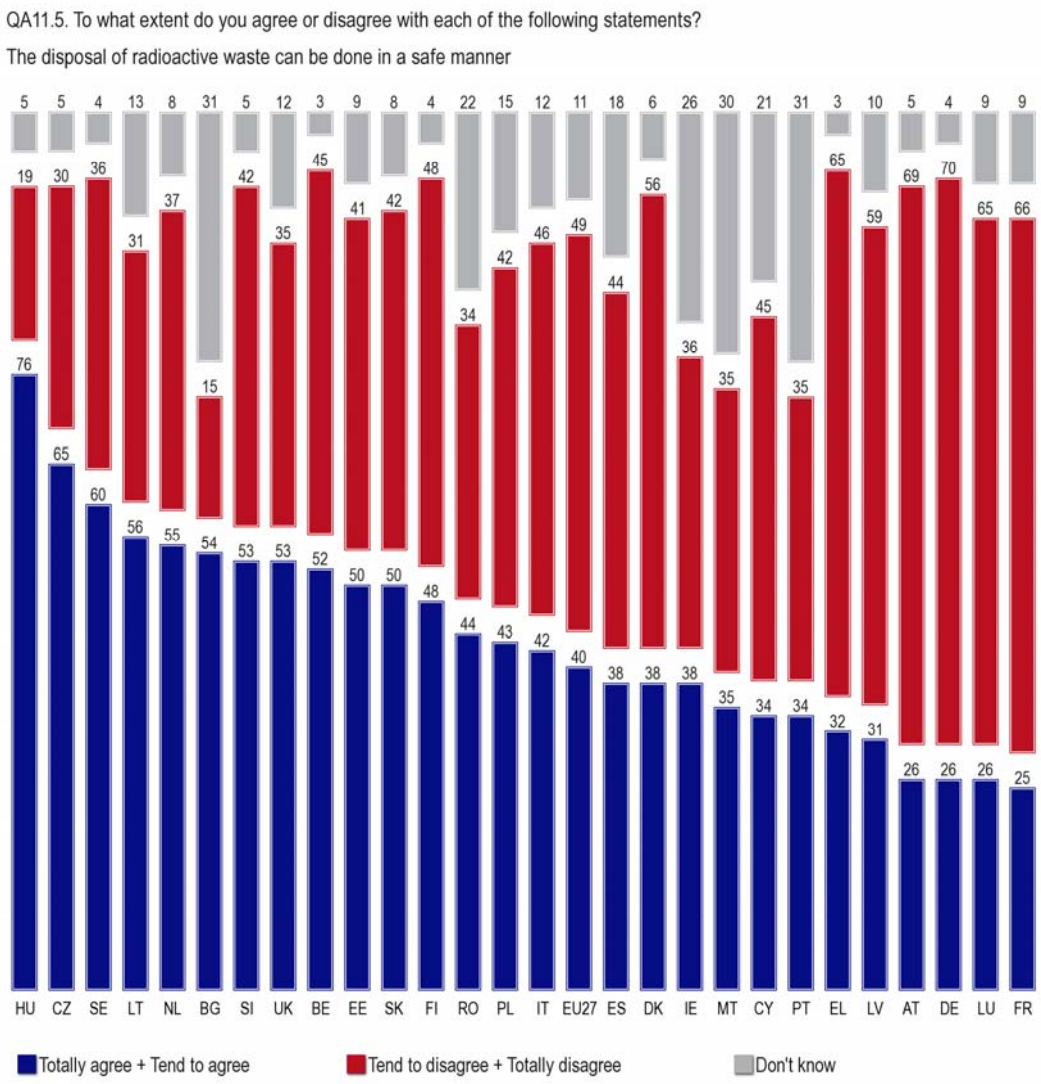


The results can again be split in two categories, according to whether or not a country has NPPs. In most countries with operating NPPs the majority of citizens trust the companies that operate them.

However there are two exceptions: the first is Spain, where the proportions of respondents respectively trusting and distrusting the companies which operate national power plants are almost equal (43% compared to 42%); the second is Germany, where 6 out of 10 citizens distrust the NPPs operators (60%), up 7 points compared to the previous result.

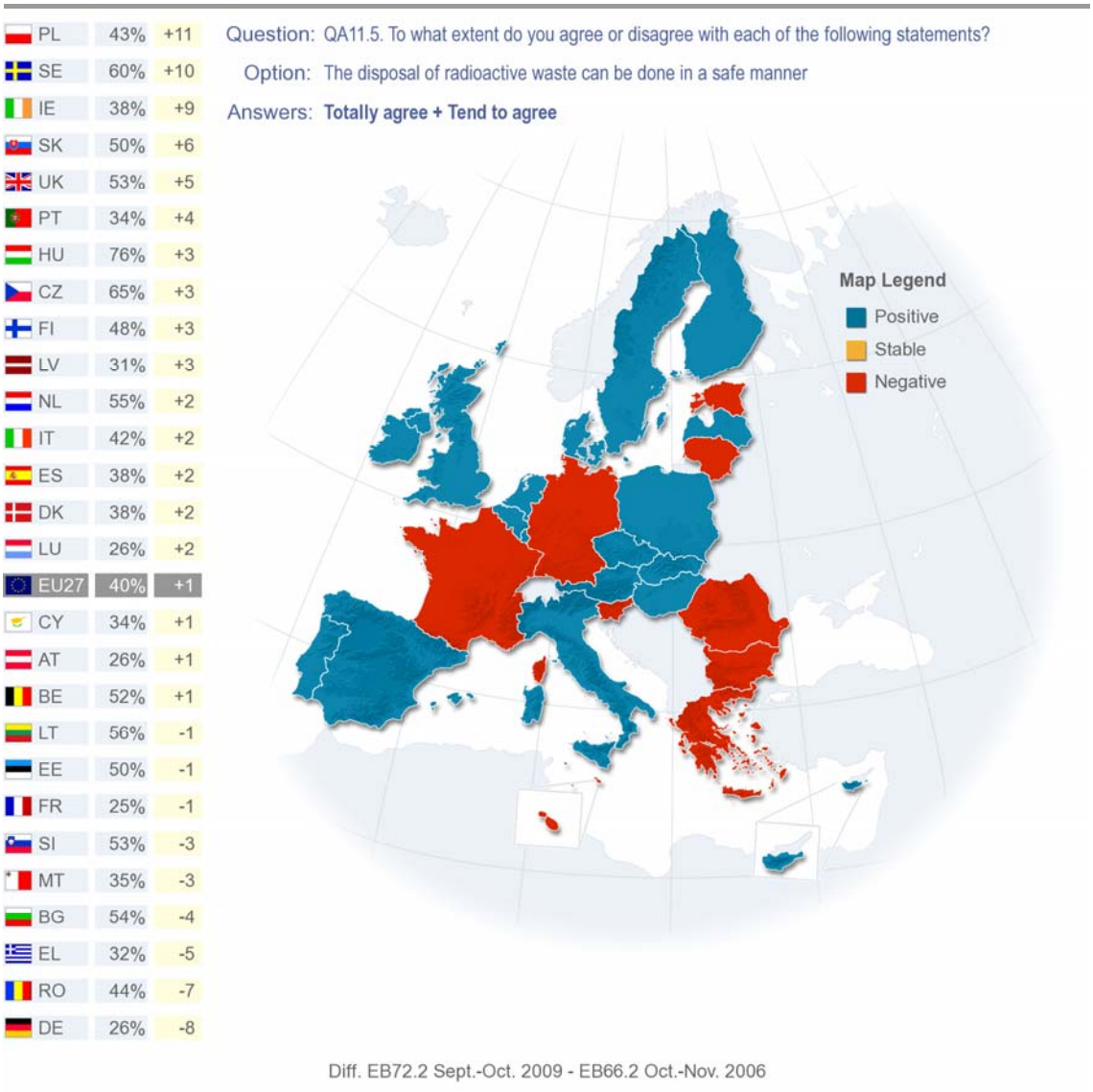
High levels of distrust in companies are observed in countries without nuclear power plants: Greece (88%), Austria (72%) and Luxembourg (60%). This could partly be explained by the nature of the subject involved: companies have commercial interests and some citizens tend to question their integrity in general.

- Radioactive waste disposal continues to be a major controversial issue for European citizens -



The final management of radioactive waste has been the subject of debate in many countries. Results show that it is still an issue determining perceptions of nuclear risk, with half of respondents (49%) disagreeing with the statement, compared to 40% who hold a more favourable view.

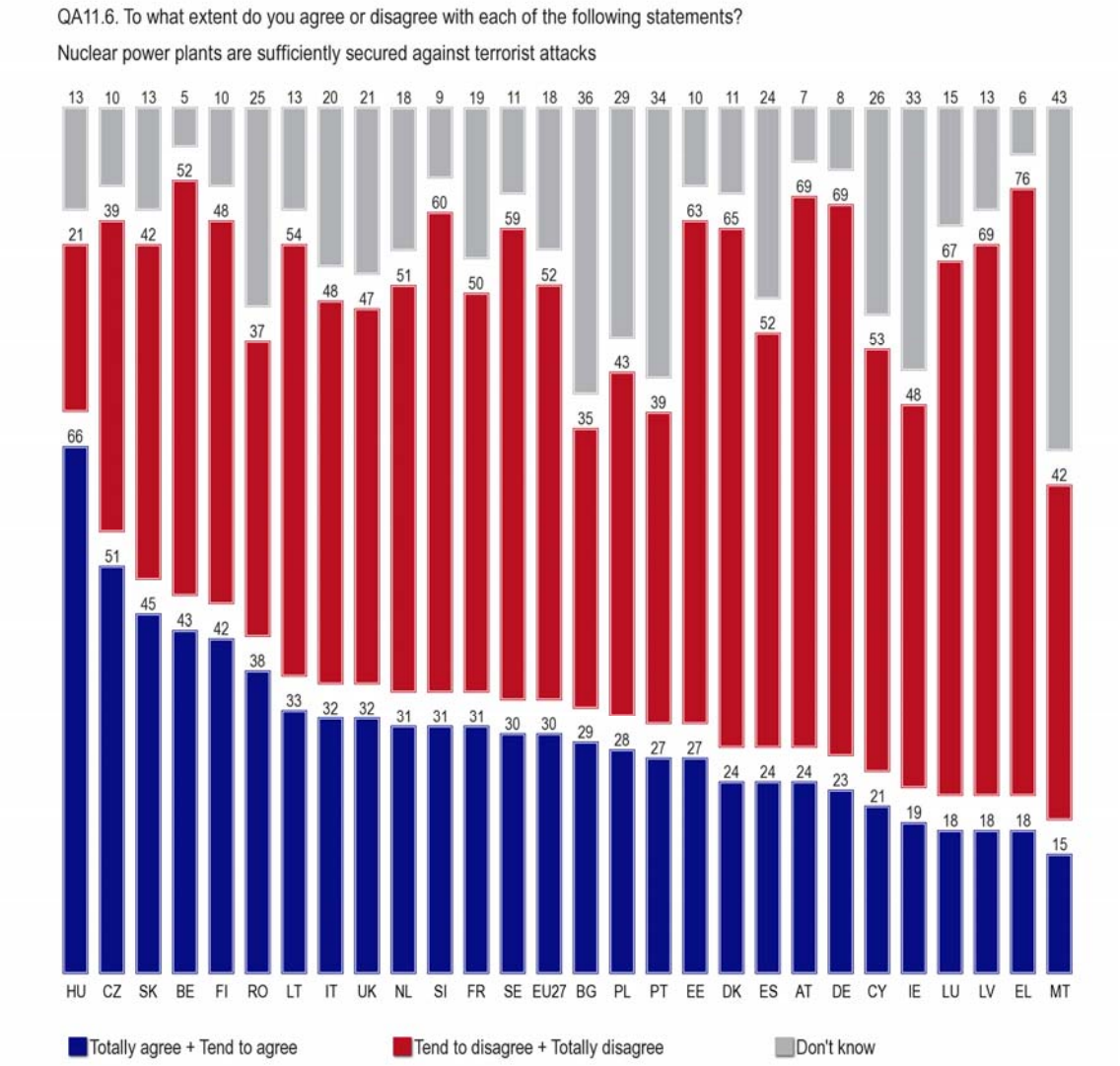
In 14 out of 27 countries a comparative majority believe that the disposal of radioactive waste can be carried out safely. These are all countries that have NPPs in operation with the exception of Estonia. However, two countries with NPPs in operation record the highest levels of disbelief in the safe management of radioactive waste: Germany (70%) and France (66%), where criticism stands at similar levels as in countries without NPPs, such as Austria (69%), Luxembourg (65%) and Greece (65%). It should be noted that in both Germany and France, there are government decisions on disposal of radioactive waste.



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

At the EU average level, the pattern is stable compared with the last time the question was asked, in October-November 2006, and only minor changes are observed (disagreement is down 1 point while agreement with the statement has increased proportionally). Though, from a national perspective, agreement raises in Portugal and in the United Kingdom (+5 and +4 points respectively) but most outstandingly in Slovakia (+6), Ireland (+9), Sweden (+10) and Poland (+11). Disbelief seem on the contrary to be stronger in Spain (+7), Germany (+9) and Romania (+13).

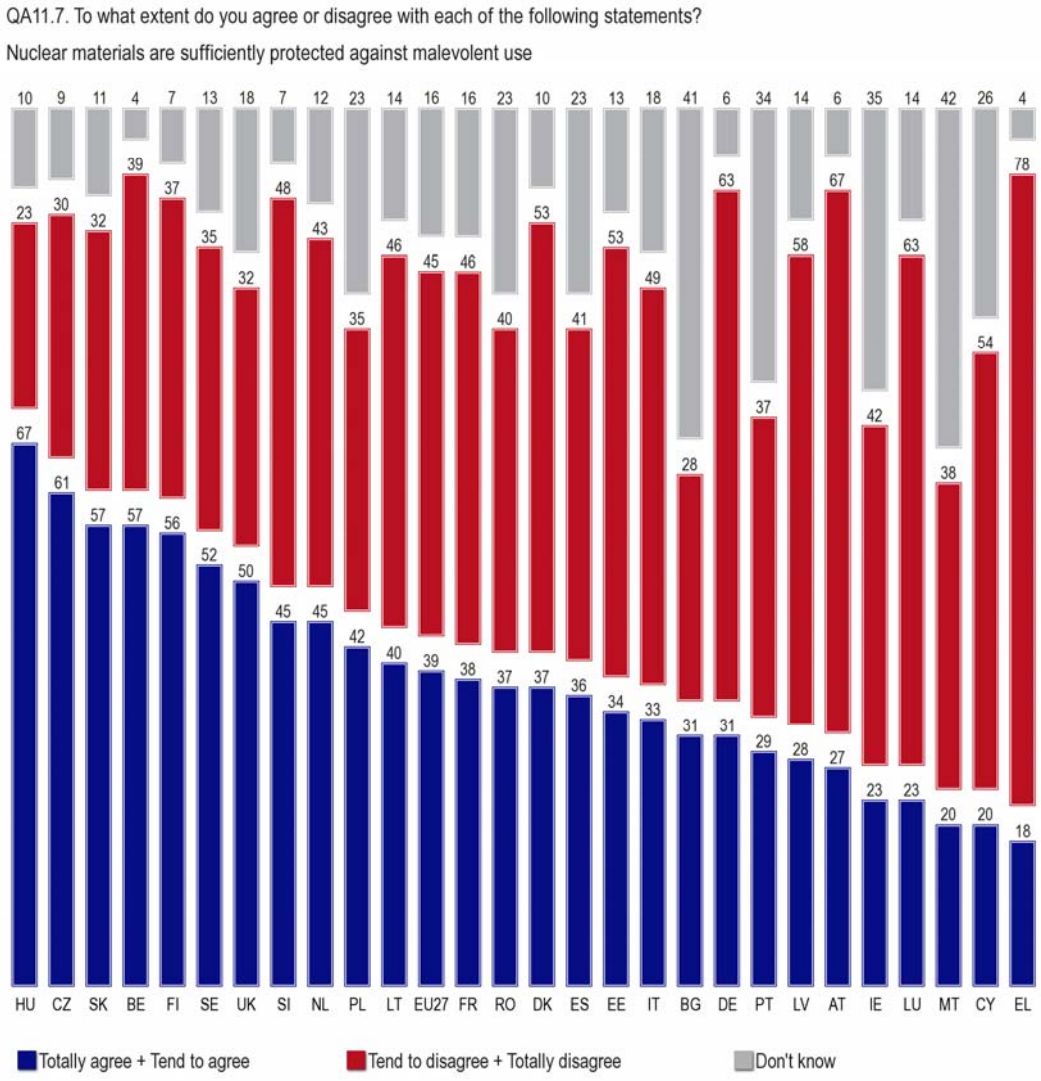
Just over half of Europeans fear that nuclear power plants are not sufficiently secured against terrorist attacks -



More than half of Europeans (52%) consider that NPPs are not sufficiently secured against terrorist attacks. Large, or comparative, majorities in 23 out of 27 countries disagree with the statement. The threat of terrorist attacks against NPPs is particularly feared in Greece (76%) as well as in Latvia (69%), Germany (69%) or Austria (69%). Given the borderless nature of international terrorism and the cross-border consequences of terrorist actions, public opinion on this issue is not influenced by whether or not a country has NPPs.

A high level of non-responses is found in countries with no NPPs in operation such as Malta (43%), Portugal (34%) and Ireland (33%) as well as in Member States that do have active nuclear power plants, such as Bulgaria (36%), Romania (25%) or Spain (24%).

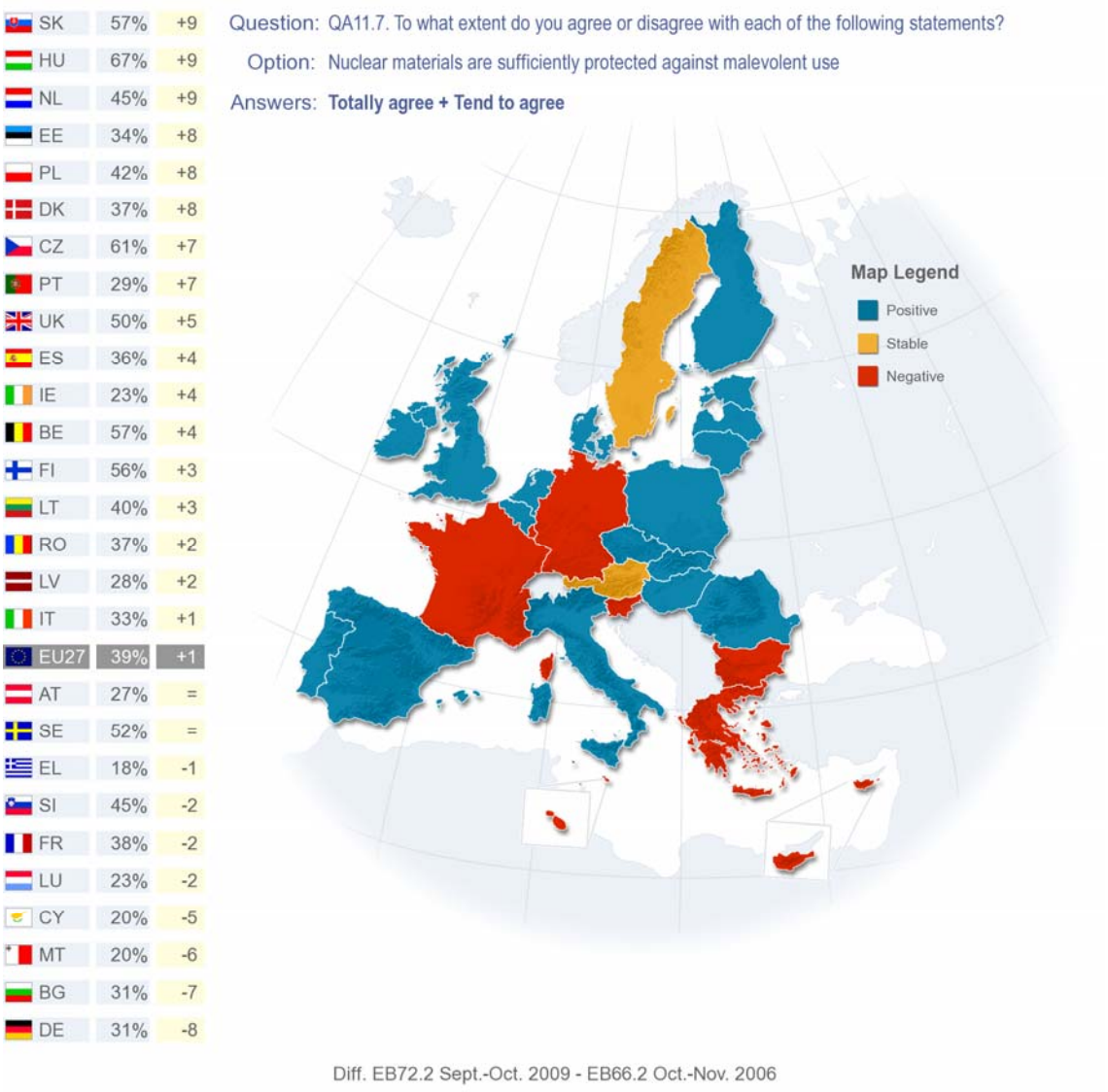
- Europeans are not convinced that radioactive materials are sufficiently protected against misuse -



Once more, the EU average remain stable since the survey conducted in 2006: disagreement with the statement is up one point while the percentage of those who agree that nuclear materials are sufficiently protected has fallen correspondingly.

A comparative majority in 17 out of 27 countries believe that there is potential for the misuse of nuclear materials. Respondents in Greece, once again, have the greatest fears (78%) followed by those in Austria (67%), Luxembourg and Germany (both 63%). The pattern appears to be more divided in Slovenia, where 48% disagree with the statement and 45% feel that the current protection of nuclear materials is adequate. This also applies in Romania (40% disagree with the statement while 37% agree).

In 10 countries (from Hungary to Poland in descending order), the largest percentage of respondents think that measures to guard against the misuse of nuclear materials are satisfactory. Public opinion is split on this issue in the Netherlands (45% compared to 43%) and Bulgaria (31% versus 28% disagreeing).
In some countries, non-response rates are high, which might suggest that that the concept of misuse is not always clear. This is the case in Portugal (34%), and in Bulgaria and Malta, where the largest segment of the poll were unable to answer this question (41% and 42% respectively).



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

From a comparative perspective, significant evolutions are observed as far as agreement is concern in Portugal (+7 points), Czech Republic (+7), Denmark (+8), Estonia (+8), Poland (+8) as well as in Hungary (+9), Slovakia (+9) and the Netherlands (+9).

A socio-demographic analysis does not bring any surprises; gender and education appear to be the most significant dividing factors as far as risk perception is concerned. Women and less educated respondents fear or are slightly more sensitive to the different risks measured. As far as attitudinal dimensions are concerned, the results show that risk assessment is directly related to general and personal perceptions of nuclear energy as well as to feeling well-informed about nuclear safety, and personal experience the industry. Positive attitudes, sufficient information and familiarity with nuclear energy lead to or coincide with a lower risk perception.

2.5 An advantage or a risk? Risk perception from a personal perspective and taking all the information into account

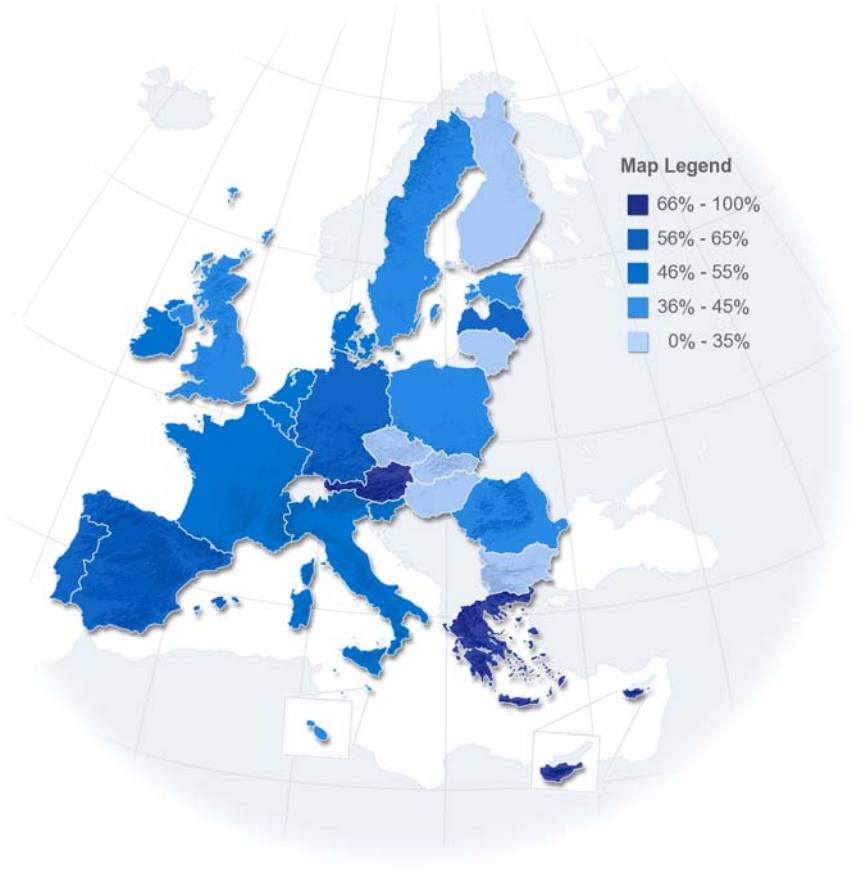
Source Questionnaire: QA20[30]

In order to obtain a greater understanding of perceptions of nuclear energy, the current Special Eurobarometer included a question assessing the issue of risk from a personal point of view.

EL	84%
AT	75%
CY	73%
ES	64%
LU	62%
PT	61%
DE	60%
LV	60%
IT	52%
FR	52%
SI	52%
DK	51%
EU27	50%
BE	49%
IE	47%
NL	46%
EE	43%
MT	42%
RO	42%
PL	41%
UK	37%
SE	36%
SK	35%
LT	33%
CZ	32%
HU	32%
BG	21%
FI	19%

Question: QA20. Personally, taking into account all that you know about this topic, thinking about you and your family, do you see nuclear energy more as a benefit or more as a risk?

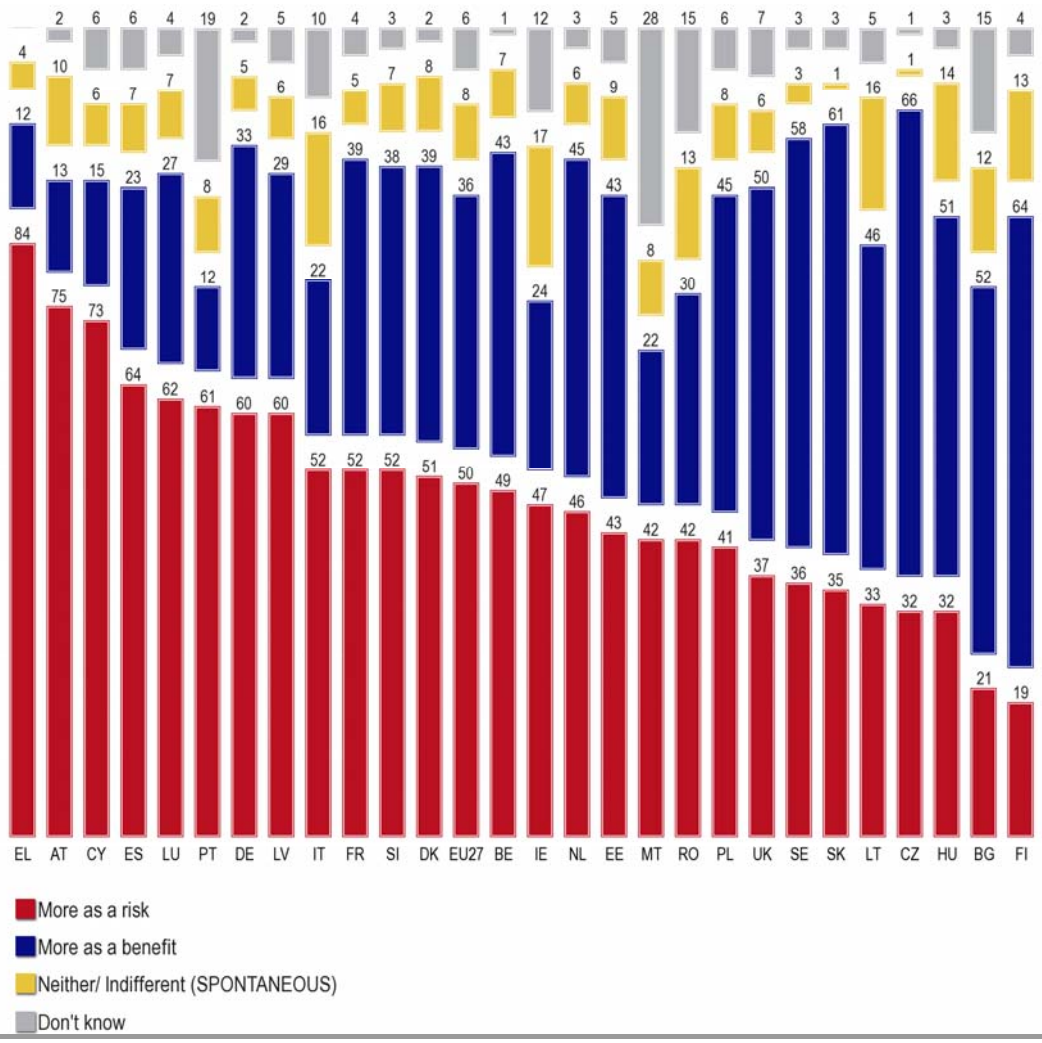
Answers: **More as a risk**



[30] QA20. Personally, taking into account all that you know about this topic, thinking about you and your family, do you see nuclear energy more as a benefit or more as a risk?

The pattern of results obtained for the more general question is maintained, despite the fact that the question was deliberatively asked at the end of the questionnaire, in order to check whether addressing the different issues related to nuclear energy (general image, risk perception and information and trust) could in some way influence respondents' personal perceptions: half of Europeans consider nuclear energy more as a risk (50%) while more than a third (36%) see this energy source as beneficial to them and their families.

QA20. Personally, taking into account all that you know about this topic, thinking about you and your family, do you see nuclear energy more as a benefit or more as a risk?



In 8 countries, all with existing NPPs, a majority of citizens hold a positive opinion of nuclear energy when analysing its pros and cons from a personal point of view. Results rank from 66% in the Czech Republic and 64% in Finland, to 50% and 46% in the United Kingdom and Lithuania respectively. Slovakia (61%), Sweden (58%), Bulgaria (52%) and Hungary (51%) also fall into this group.

Opinions are more divided in 3 countries: the Netherlands (where 45% see nuclear energy 'more as a benefit' and 46% who disagree), Poland (45% 'benefit' compared to 41%) and Estonia (where equal proportions, 43%, see nuclear energy as a benefit and as a risk).

In the remaining countries, the perception of nuclear energy as a risk predominates, from 42% in Malta and Romania to 73% in Cyprus, 75% in Austria and 84% in Greece. We should note that the composition of this group is heterogeneous in terms of the presence of NPPs in the territory. On the one hand it includes countries with active NPPs, such as France (risk perception 52%), Germany (60%), and Spain (64%); the nuclear issue has often been a matter of public controversy in these three Member States. On the other hand, and in line with the image/attributes of nuclear energy, risk perception reaches its highest level in countries with no operating NPPs and where no installations are currently planned.

QA20 Personally, taking into account all that you know about this topic, thinking about you and your family, do you see nuclear energy more as a benefit or more as a risk?

	More as a benefit	More as a risk	Neither/ Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	36%	50%	8%	6%
Sex				
Male	44%	44%	8%	4%
Female	29%	55%	9%	7%
Age				
15-24	36%	50%	8%	6%
25-39	35%	51%	8%	6%
40-54	36%	52%	7%	5%
55 +	37%	47%	9%	7%
Education (End of)				
15-	26%	55%	10%	9%
16-19	37%	50%	8%	5%
20+	42%	46%	7%	5%
Still studying	40%	47%	8%	5%
Experience nuclear energy				
Experience	51%	42%	5%	2%
No experience	32%	52%	9%	7%
Level of information on nuclear safety				
Informed	53%	38%	6%	3%
Not informed	31%	54%	9%	6%

Some of the socio-demographic trends observed in previous chapters seem to be stronger when citizens consider the risk or benefit of nuclear energy from a personal point of view:

- While males are divided about the issue (with identical proportions, 44%, seeing nuclear energy as a risk and as a benefit), females are less ambiguous, and a majority (55%) hold a negative opinion.
- Differences by age are subtler. Concern is predominant in all four categories, ranging from 50% in the youngest group to 47% among respondents aged 55 and over. Yet in all the categories, slightly more than a third of interviewees see nuclear energy 'more as a benefit'.
- Education introduces a clearer divide, and the higher the educational level of respondents, the more likely they are to value the advantages of nuclear energy over the risks from a personal perspective (42% among the longest- educated compared to 26% in the least educated group).

The results also confirm that personal experiences of nuclear issues and the sense of being well-informed are factors which have an even stronger impact on public opinion: the perception of nuclear energy 'more as a benefit' from a personal point of view rises to 51% among respondents with some personal experience - including those who have visited a NPP, those who leave nearby a plant and those who are familiar with working on nuclear energy issues - and to 53% among respondents who feel well-informed about nuclear safety issues. However, it should be noted that even in these better-informed categories of the population, personal risk perception remains at significant levels (42% among those with personal experience of nuclear energy and 38% among the well-informed).

3. KNOWLEDGE OF NUCLEAR ISSUES

This third chapter examines the actual knowledge of Europeans on issues related to nuclear energy and the extent to which this appears to be linked to their opinions and attitudes.

Source Questionnaire: QA4[31]

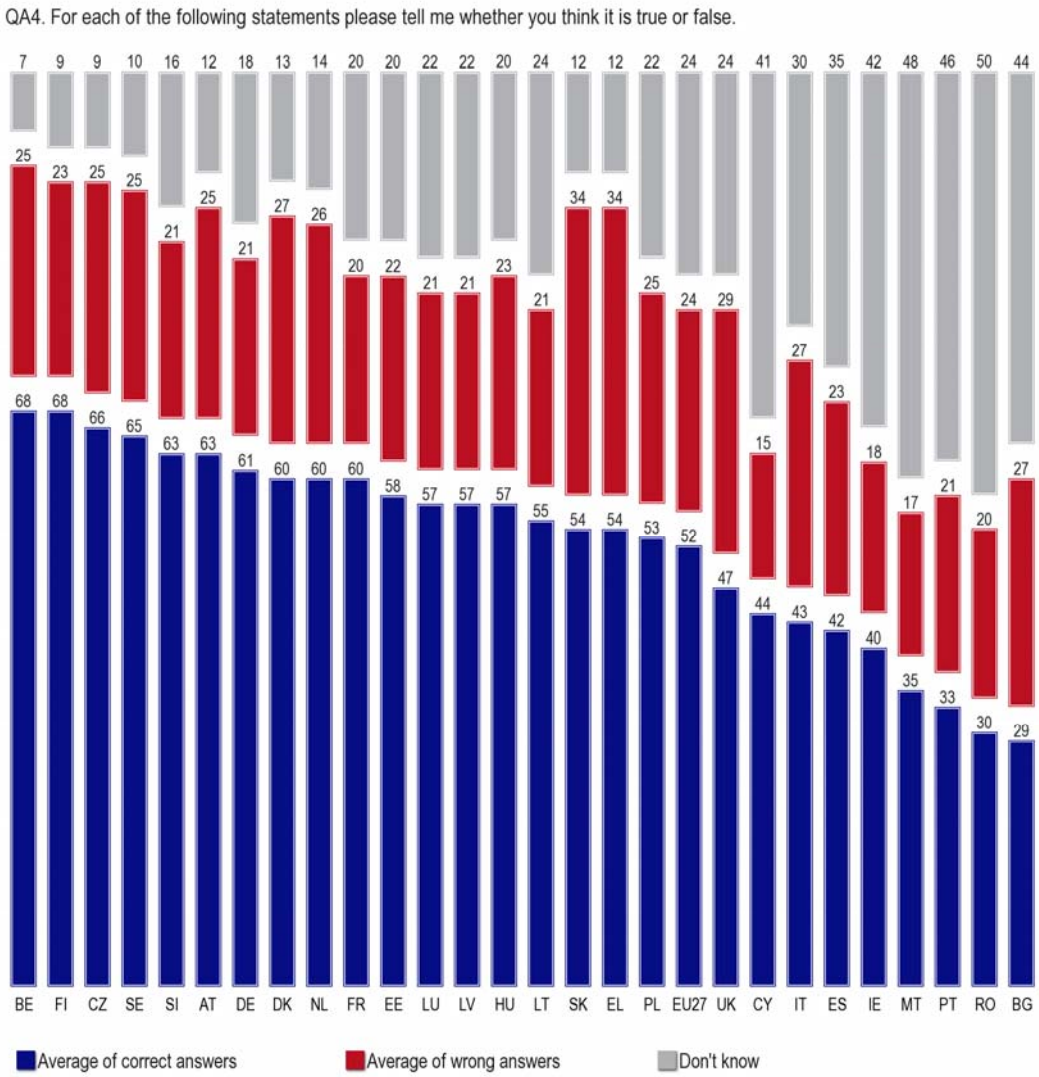
- Europeans have an average level of knowledge of nuclear issues -

Respondents were presented with five factual statements about nuclear issues and asked whether they think they are true or false as follows:

1. The EU has the largest number of commercial nuclear power stations (for electricity production) in the world (*true*)
2. Nuclear power plants are the only producers of radioactive waste *(false)*
3. About a third of the electricity produced within the EU is produced by nuclear power plants *(true)*
4. New nuclear power plants are presently being constructed in (OUR COUNTRY) at this very moment *(correct answer depends on country)*

[31] QA4 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false: 1) The EU has the largest number of commercial nuclear power stations (for electricity production) in the world 2) Nuclear power plants are the only producers of radioactive waste 3) About a third of the electricity produced within the EU is produced by nuclear power plants 4) New nuclear power plants are presently being constructed in (OUR COUNTRY) at this very moment

- Europeans appear to have a moderate level of knowledge of nuclear issues -



The average number of correct responses is slightly over two out of four (52%). It is worth noting however that in 22 of the 27 countries the average number of correct answers is higher than the average number of incorrect responses or non-responses. The exceptions are in those countries where the average of non-responses is highest: Romania (50%), Malta (48%), Portugal (46%) and Ireland (42%). "Don't know" responses also reach a significant level in Cyprus (41%), Spain (35%) and Italy (30%).

Whether or not a country has NPPs seems to have a certain bearing on its citizens' knowledge, though it is not the only factor. The first four countries with the highest average of correct answers have nuclear power plants. Respondents in Belgium, Finland and the Czech Republic answered close to 3 out of 4 questions correctly (68% in the first two countries and 66% in the third), followed closely by interviewees in Sweden (65%).

Austria ranks just below these countries, with an average of 63% correct answers. The country has no existing NPPs, but as is well known, the International Atomic Energy Agency headquarters are located in Vienna.

This fact could partly explain the high awareness in Austria of issues related to nuclear energy.

Results are also above the European average in Slovenia (63%), Germany (61%), Denmark (60%), France (60%), the Netherlands (60%), Estonia (58%), Latvia (57%), Luxembourg (57%), Hungary (57%) and Lithuania (55%).

Wrong answers are highest in Slovakia and Greece (34%) while non-responses rates, as already mentioned, were highest in Romania, Malta, Portugal, Ireland, and Bulgaria.

QA4.5 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

		Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	DK
	EU27	52%	24%	24%
	Sex			
	Male	56%	25%	19%
	Female	48%	23%	29%
	Education (End of)			
	15-	43%	22%	35%
	16-19	52%	25%	23%
	20+	59%	23%	18%
	Still studying	53%	28%	19%
	Experience nuclear energy			
	Experience	63%	23%	14%
	No experience	49%	24%	27%

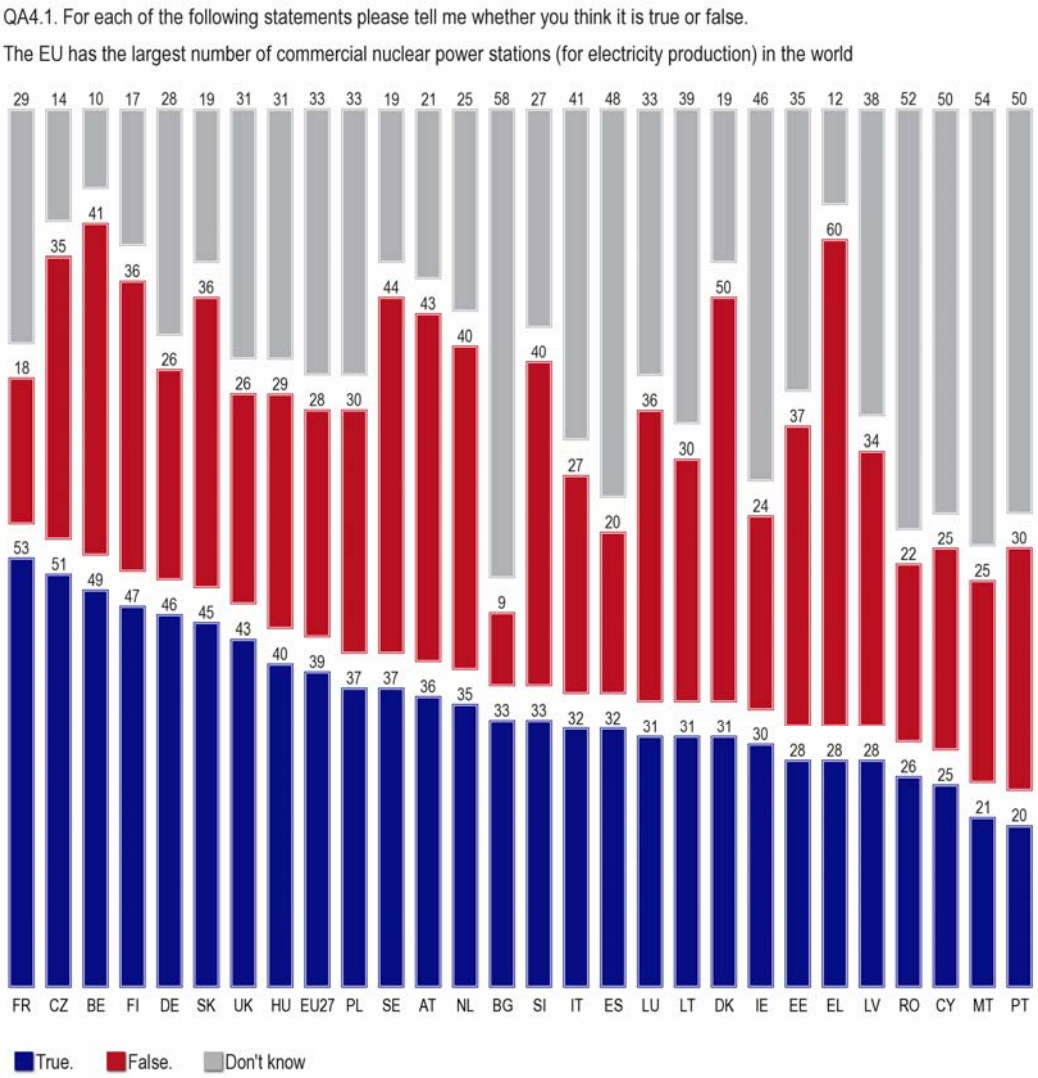
A socio-demographic analysis helps to understand some of the patterns we have observed through the report. Those categories which have a more favourable attitude to nuclear energy and which are comparatively less worried about nuclear risks also obtained the better scores in the quiz:

- The average of correct answers was 56% among males (+8 points compared to women).
- The level of education is even more relevant, and the higher respondents' educational level, the better they perform in the quiz (59% of correct answers in the longest-educated category compared to 43% amongst the less educated).

From a different perspective, results show there is a link between personal experiences – having visited a nuclear power plant, lived in an area close to a nuclear power plant or worked on nuclear energy issues or known somebody working on them – and the level of knowledge on nuclear issues. Respondents in these groups recorded 63% correct answers compared to 49% among those with none of these experiences.

3.1. Nuclear energy and electricity production

3.1.1 Has the EU the largest number of commercial NPPs in the world?



With 144 reactors operating in 15 Member States at the end of 2008, the European Union has, indeed, the largest number of nuclear power plants in the world[32]. Yet only 39% of Europeans seem to be aware of this fact. Eight countries stand out with results above the average: France (53%), Czech Republic (51%), Belgium (49%), Finland (47%), Germany (46%), Slovakia (45%), the United Kingdom (43%) and Hungary (40%). All these countries have NPPs currently operating in their territory.

[32] http://www.iea.org/

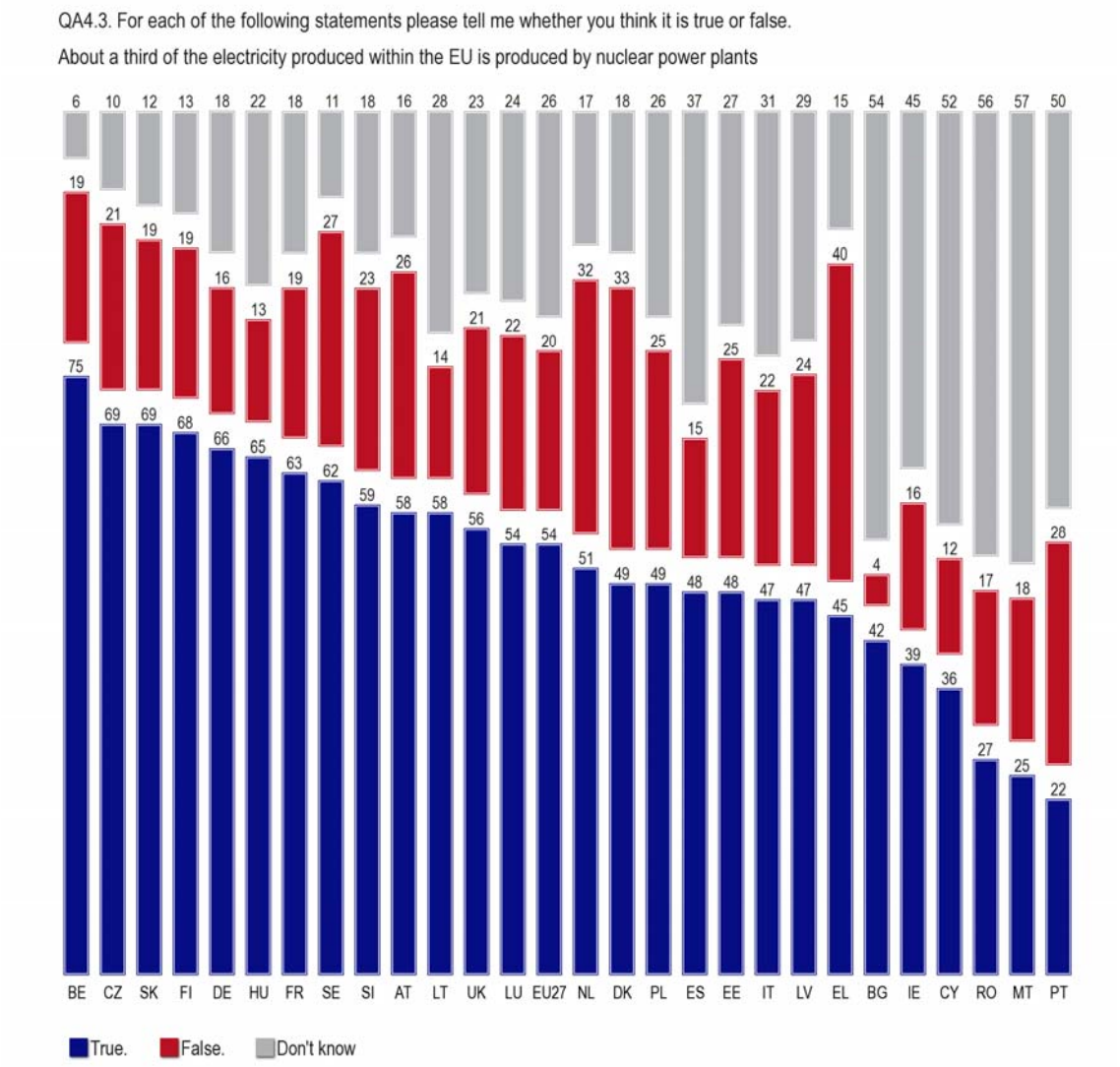
However, knowledge levels are rather low in Greece (60% of interviewees believe the statement is false), Denmark (50% say it is false compared to 31% who answer correctly) and Austria (43% versus 36% of correct answers), countries that, as we know, currently have no nuclear power plants. But lack of knowledge concerning this fact also reaches significant levels in countries using nuclear energy for electricity production, for example in Sweden, where 44% of respondents believed the statement to be false and an additional 19% did not answer the question. The same picture is found in the Netherlands (40% of wrong answers, 25% non-response rate) and Slovenia (40% of wrong answers, 27% non-responses).

Non-response rates are the highest in Bulgaria (58%), Malta (54%), Romania (52%), Cyprus (50%) and Spain (48%), a group of countries heterogeneous in terms of the presence of NPPs.

If in October-November 2006 the previous survey[33] showed that Europeans were well aware of whether or not there were nuclear power plants in their countries, in 2009, results point the fact that knowledge of the basic figures about European nuclear energy is still incomplete.

[33] Special Eurobarometer 271 "Europeans and Nuclear Safety".

3.1.2 How much electricity is produced by NPPs in the EU?



Citizens seem to be slightly more aware of the fact that a third of the electricity consumed in the European Union is produced through nuclear energy. When asked whether this statement is true or false, more than half of Europeans answer correctly (54%). However there are also significant percentages of wrong answers (20%) and non-responses (26%).

Wide differences are observed between countries when it comes to knowledge of the share of nuclear energy in total electricity production within the EU. **In most countries citizens are aware of the fact that about a third of electricity used within the EU is produced by nuclear power.**

Nationally, however, the figures vary considerably, from 75% in Belgium to 22% in Portugal, the only country where those who give the incorrect answer outnumber those who give the correct answer.

These differences are again caused in principal by high levels of non-responses in most of the countries. In seven countries, proportions of between 35% and 60% of respondents are unable to answer this question. The non-response rate reaches its highest level in Malta and Romania (57% and 56% respectively) but also remains considerable in Bulgaria (54%), Cyprus (52%), Portugal (50%), Ireland (45%) and Spain (37%). On average, non-response rates tend to be higher in countries that do not have active NPPs.

QA4.3 About a third of the electricity produced within the EU is produced by nuclear power plants			
		TRUE	Diff. EB72.2 (2009) - EB66.2 (2006)
	EU27	54%	-2
	SE	62%	9
	ES	48%	6
	UK	56%	5
	NL	51%	5
	PL	49%	4
	CZ	69%	3
	HU	65%	2
	CY	36%	2
	BE	75%	2
	SI	59%	1
	PT	22%	1
	FI	68%	1
	SK	69%	=
	FR	63%	=
	EL	45%	-1
	EE	48%	-1
	IE	39%	-2
	RO	27%	-3
	IT	47%	-3
	DK	49%	-3
	MT	25%	-4
	LV	47%	-4
	LU	54%	-4
	BG	42%	-4
	DE	66%	-7
	LT	58%	-8
	AT	58%	-8

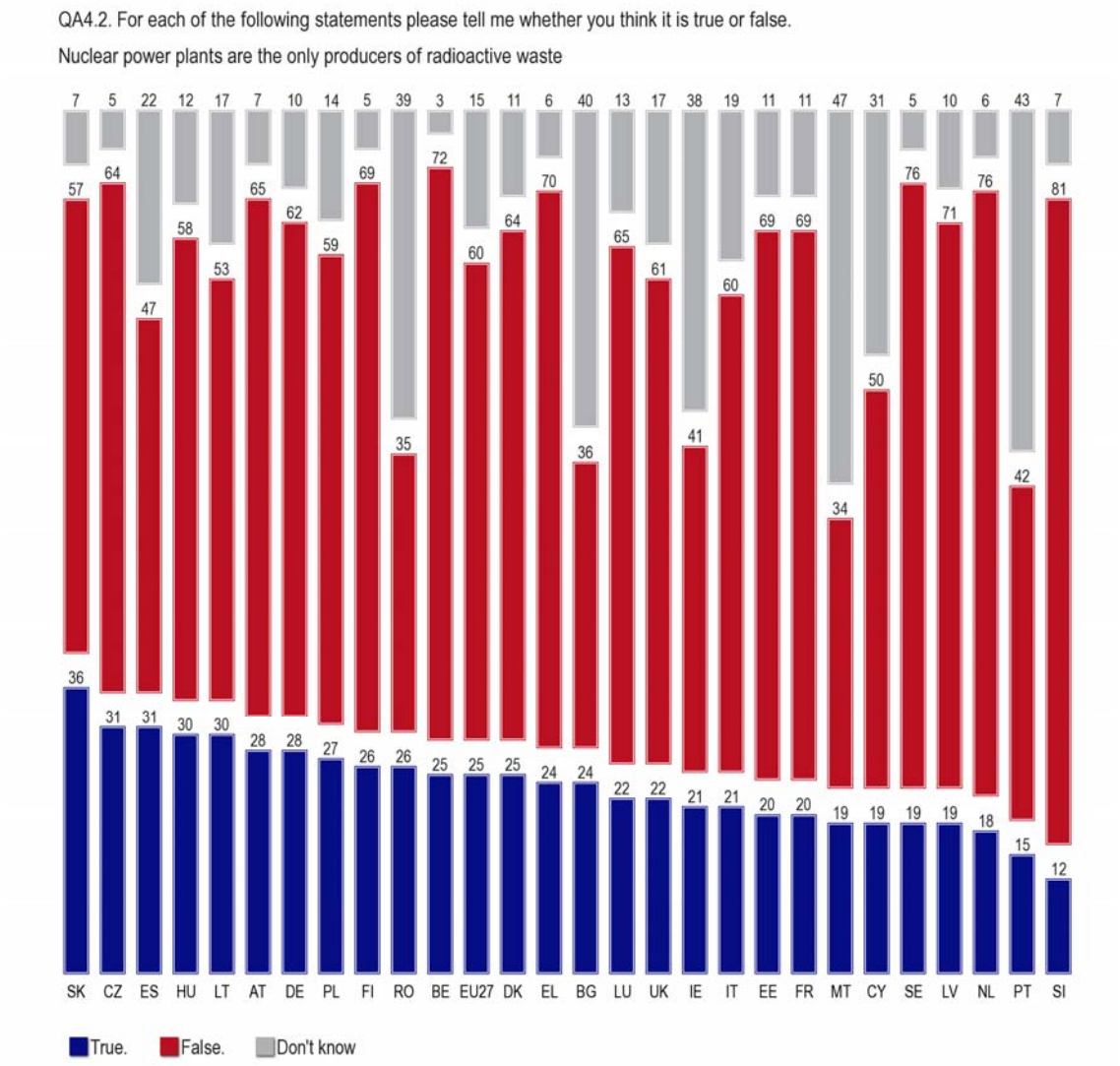
The overall EU level of knowledge on that matter has slightly decreased from last time the survey was conducted (-2 points). However, significant positive evolutions are observed in Sweden (+9 points), Spain (+6), United Kingdom and the Netherlands (+5 both).

On the other side, the proportion of respondents knowing the correct answer has significantly decreased in Austria (-8 points), Lithuania (-8) and Germany (-7). Nevertheless, still a majority of respondents in those three countries know that a third of the electricity consumed in the European Union is produced through nuclear energy.

3.2 Is radioactive waste exclusively produced by nuclear power plants?

As we know, radioactive waste is unavoidable, non-recyclable and hazardous. It requires careful management to ensure the adequate protection of humans and the environment. The timescale over which such protection is required extends in the case of nuclear waste well beyond the lifespan of current or forthcoming generations. As we know, this issue arouses public mistrust and fear.

The current Special Eurobarometer measured knowledge of radioactive waste through the statement "Nuclear power plants are the only producers of radioactive waste". While this kind of waste is usually the product of a nuclear process such as nuclear fission, it may as well come from other sources, not directly connected with the nuclear sector (hospitals, industries).



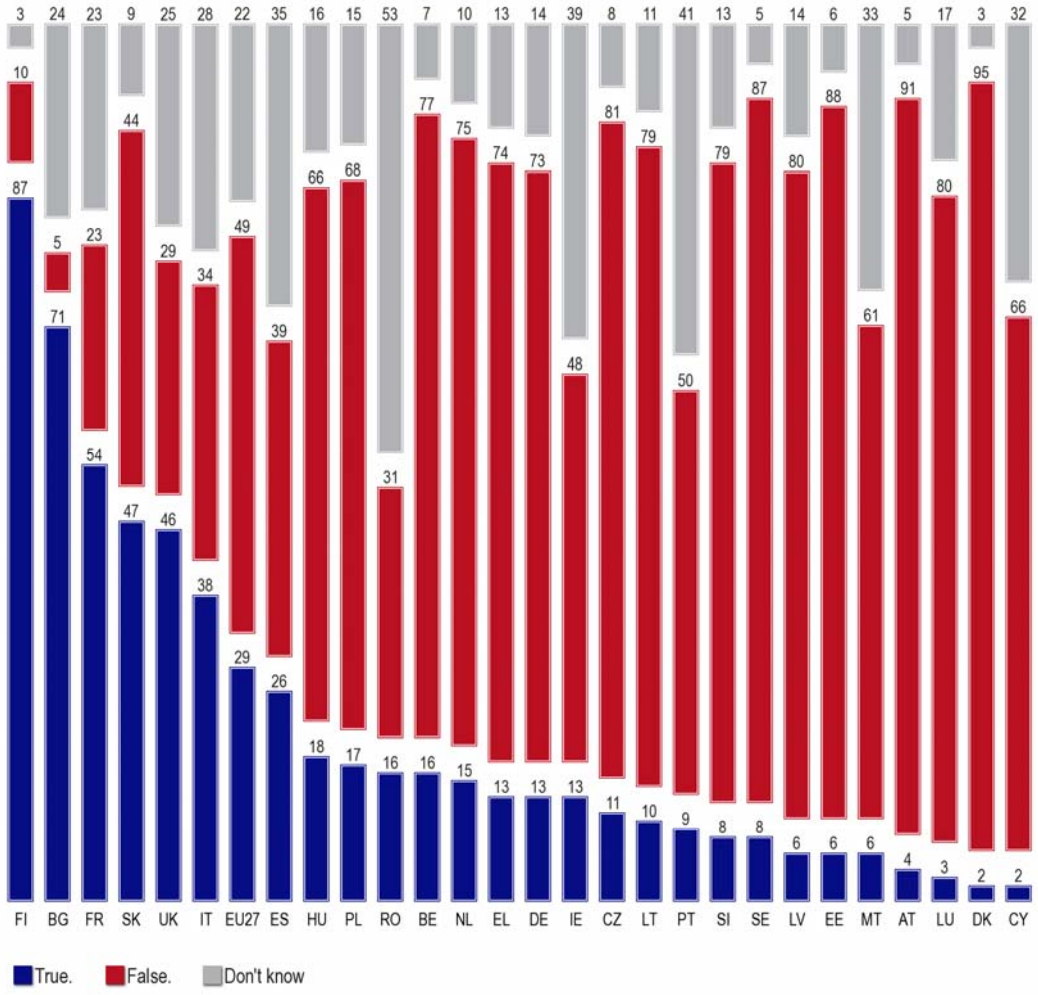
Six out of ten Europeans correctly believe that nuclear waste is not exclusively produced by nuclear power plants. One in four gave the wrong answer while an additional 15% were unable to answer. In all the countries surveyed, the proportion of correct answers outweighs the percentage of wrong responses. Wide disparities, however, exist between the different countries: knowledge varies from 81% in Slovenia to 34% in Malta, the country which records the largest "Don't know" percentage (47%). Non-responses also reach a significant level in Portugal (43%), Bulgaria (40%), Romania (39%), Ireland (38%) and Cyprus (31%).

3.3 Are new nuclear power plants presently being constructed in our country?

According to the European Nuclear Society[34], in September 2009 there were a total of 196 nuclear power plant units with an installed electric net capacity of 169,711 MWe in operation in the continent as a whole. Seventeen units are under construction, nine in the Russian Federation, two in Ukraine and the rest on European Union territory. More precisely, two NPPs are under construction in Bulgaria and Slovakia and one in France and Finland respectively.

QA4.4. For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

New nuclear power plants are presently being constructed in (OUR COUNTRY) at this very moment



[34] http://www.euronuclear.org/info/maps.htm

Most respondents in Finland, Bulgaria and France are aware of this fact. However, the level of information differs from one country to the other: though 87% of respondents in Finland answer the question correctly, this percentage is 16 points lower in Bulgaria and slightly exceeds 50% in France (54%). Interviewees in Slovakia seem to be somewhat confused about the situation of new NPPs in their country; 47% give the correct answer but an almost equal proportion (44%) believe it is untrue that NPPs are presently under construction.

In the United Kingdom, 46% of respondents believe that nuclear power plants are under construction there, though this is not the case. The UK was actually the first country to use nuclear energy to generate power for large-scale civilian use, opening its first plant in 1956. The last new reactor was opened in 1995, and the country has been steadily decommissioning its old plants, with many set to close by 2023. However, in 2008, the government gave the go-ahead for a new generation of nuclear power stations, and discussions in order to identify the best sites for new reactors, streamline the planning processes etc. are currently ongoing[35]. This could explain why such a significant percentage of UK respondents think that the construction of NPPs is a fact.

Non-response rates reach the highest level in Romania, where more than half of respondents were unable to answer to the question (53%). "Don't know" responses were also very common in countries such as Portugal (41%), Ireland (39%), Spain (35%), Malta and Cyprus (33% and 32% respectively).

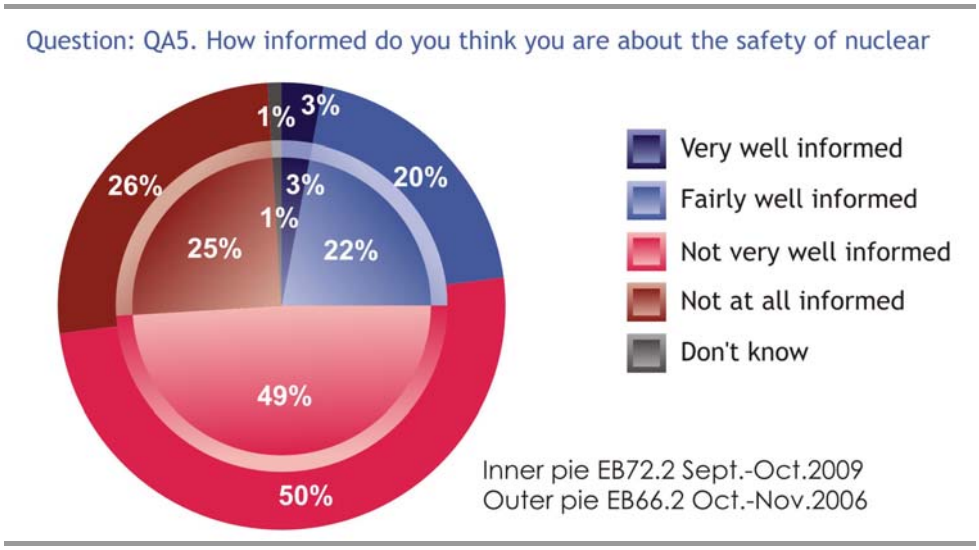
[35] http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4713398.stm

4. INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY AND SAFETY

Previous chapters of this report have shown that Europeans have a fair level of knowledge of nuclear issues even if it is somewhat unevenly spread over the continent. This chapter will now examine how satisfied they are in terms of feeling informed about nuclear safety and receiving sufficient information on the topic in the media and in schools. At the end of the chapter we will examine what sources of information on nuclear safety people trust the most and which aspects related to nuclear safety and security Europeans would be interested in knowing more about.

4.1. Level of feeling informed

Europeans continue to be unfamiliar with safety issues related to nuclear power plants[36]. Only a quarter of citizens (25%) feel 'very' well or 'fairly well' informed. 49% feel that they are 'not very well informed', and a further 25% say that they are 'not informed at all' about the safety of nuclear power plants.

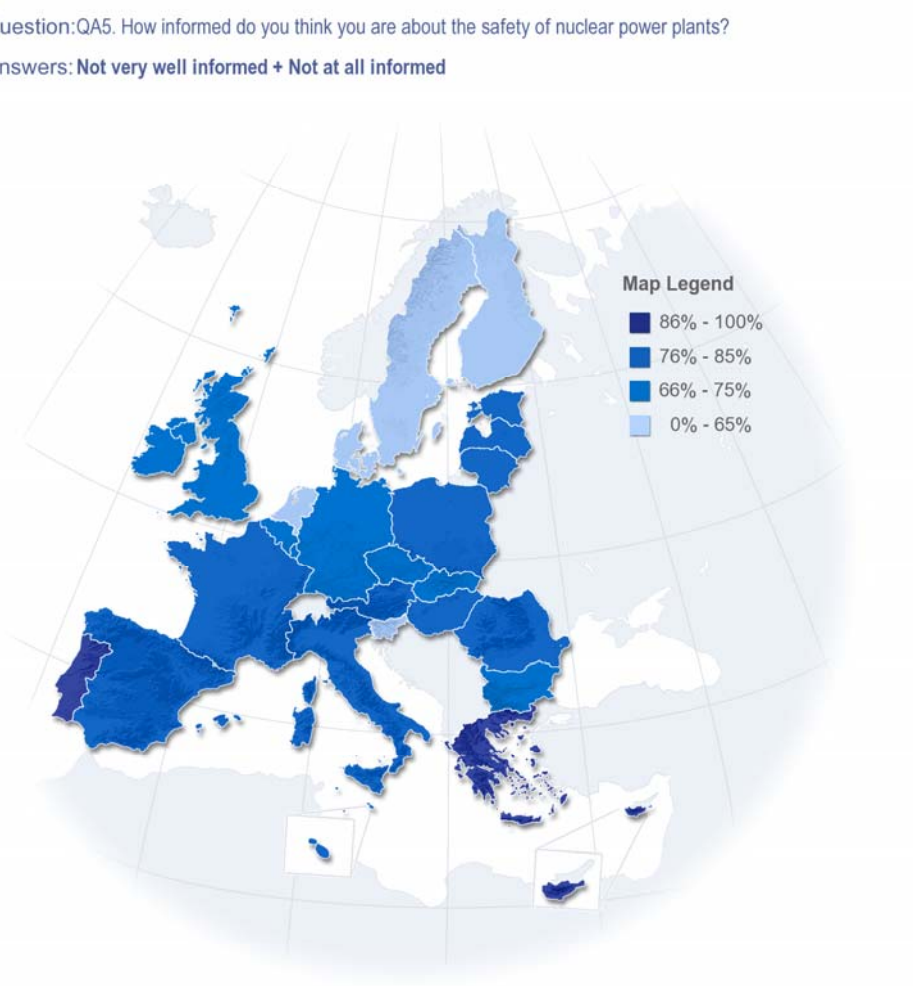


This situation is almost identical to that depicted by the previous survey, conducted in October-November 2006: three years ago a quarter felt completely uninformed about NPP safety related issues (26%) and a further 50% said they were not very well informed. Overall, only 23% felt well-informed.

[36] QA5 How informed do you think you are about the safety of nuclear power plants?

- The majority in every country feels uninformed about nuclear safety related topics -

CY	89%
EL	88%
PT	86%
LV	84%
ES	83%
EE	82%
MT	82%
LT	80%
FR	79%
RO	79%
IT	78%
HU	78%
PL	78%
AT	76%
BE	75%
BG	75%
EU27	74%
IE	74%
SK	72%
CZ	71%
UK	69%
LU	69%
DE	66%
DK	65%
NL	61%
SI	60%
FI	55%
SE	51%



This time, the connexion between the feeling of being uninformed and the presence or absence of nuclear powers plants in a country appears to be less evident than in the past. It is true that notably in southern European countries, with no operating NPPs, the lack of information is at its highest, affecting almost nine out of ten respondents in Cyprus (89%), Greece (88%), Portugal (86%), Latvia (84%) and eight out of ten in Malta and Estonia (82% in both cases).

Yet some countries with a significant nuclear energy presence in the energy mix are not far behind: Spain (83% feel uninformed), Lithuania[37] (80%), Romania and France (both 79%), Hungary (78%), Belgium and Bulgaria (75% in both cases).

On the other end of the spectrum, the group of countries with the lowest number of respondents who feel uninformed is led by Sweden (51%), Finland (55%) and Slovenia (60%), followed by the Netherlands and Germany (61% and 66% respectively), all countries where a significant share of electricity is produced by NPPs. However, they are followed closely by Denmark (65%) and Luxembourg (69%).

In any case it should be noted that even in Sweden, Finland and Slovenia the proportion of respondents who feel uninformed outweighs the percentage of those feeling sufficiently informed of nuclear safety issues. In all Member States, there is a need for more information on this topic.

[37] Lithuania operates one nuclear power plant - Ignalina NPP, which is located in the north eastern part of Lithuania, near the borders with Latvia and Belarus.
http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/cnpp2009/countryprofiles/Lithuania/Lithuania2006.htm

QA5 How informed do you think you are about the safety of nuclear power plants?

	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK	Informed	Not informed
EU27	3%	22%	49%	25%	1%	25%	74%
Sex							
Male	3%	29%	48%	19%	1%	32%	67%
Female	2%	16%	50%	30%	2%	18%	80%
Education (End of)							
15-	2%	13%	46%	37%	2%	15%	83%
16-19	2%	21%	51%	25%	1%	23%	76%
20+	4%	31%	48%	16%	1%	35%	64%
Still studying	2%	25%	53%	19%	1%	27%	72%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	4%	25%	48%	22%	1%	29%	70%
Managers	4%	33%	50%	12%	1%	37%	62%
Other white collars	3%	23%	51%	21%	2%	26%	72%
Manual workers	1%	19%	53%	26%	1%	20%	79%
House persons	2%	13%	48%	35%	2%	15%	83%
Unemployed	2%	17%	48%	31%	2%	19%	79%
Retired	3%	23%	45%	28%	1%	26%	73%
Students	2%	25%	53%	19%	1%	27%	72%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power							
More advantages	4%	32%	48%	15%	1%	36%	63%
More risks	2%	18%	53%	26%	1%	20%	79%
Experience nuclear energy							
Experience	6%	38%	43%	13%	-	44%	56%
No experience	1%	18%	51%	28%	2%	19%	79%
Personal perception of nuclear energy							
Benefit	3%	33%	48%	15%	1%	36%	63%
Risk	2%	17%	52%	28%	1%	19%	80%

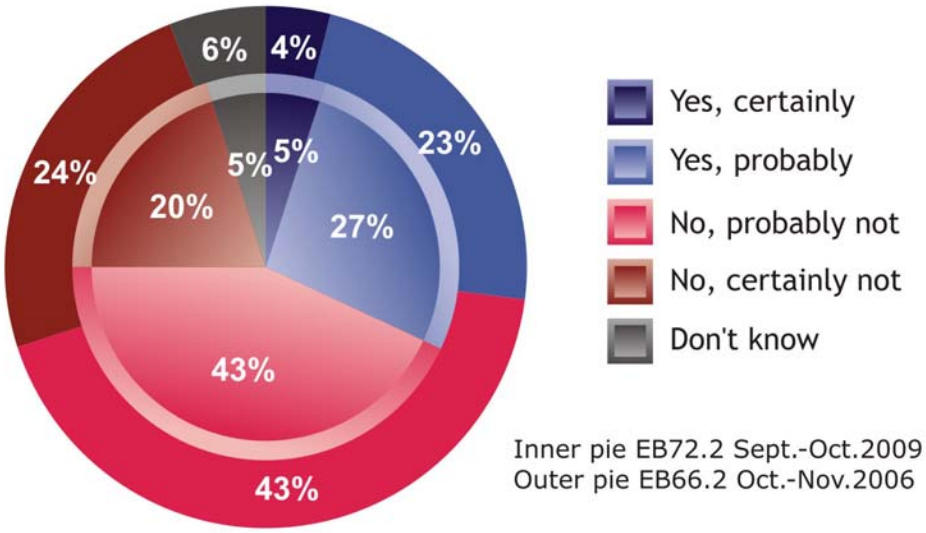
The same **socio-demographic patterns** that have been observed throughout this study also apply to the feeling of being informed: males, respondents with a high level of education and, linked to this latter criterion, managers as well as those who have a generally positive attitude to nuclear energy, those who perceive its benefits rather than its risks from a personal point of view and those have personal experience, all feel significantly more informed about the safety of nuclear power plants than their fellow EU citizens.

4.2. Sufficiency and adequacy of information

4.2.1 In the media

At different points throughout this report, we have had the opportunity to appreciate the importance of knowledge and information as an axis structuring attitudes towards nuclear energy. In the former Special Eurobarometer on nuclear safety conducted in October-November 2006, results showed that **the mass media were EU citizens' main source of information in order to keep abreast of current affairs[38].** In spite of this, **only a few thought that the media offered sufficient information for them to form an opinion on energy choices in general and on nuclear issues in particular.**

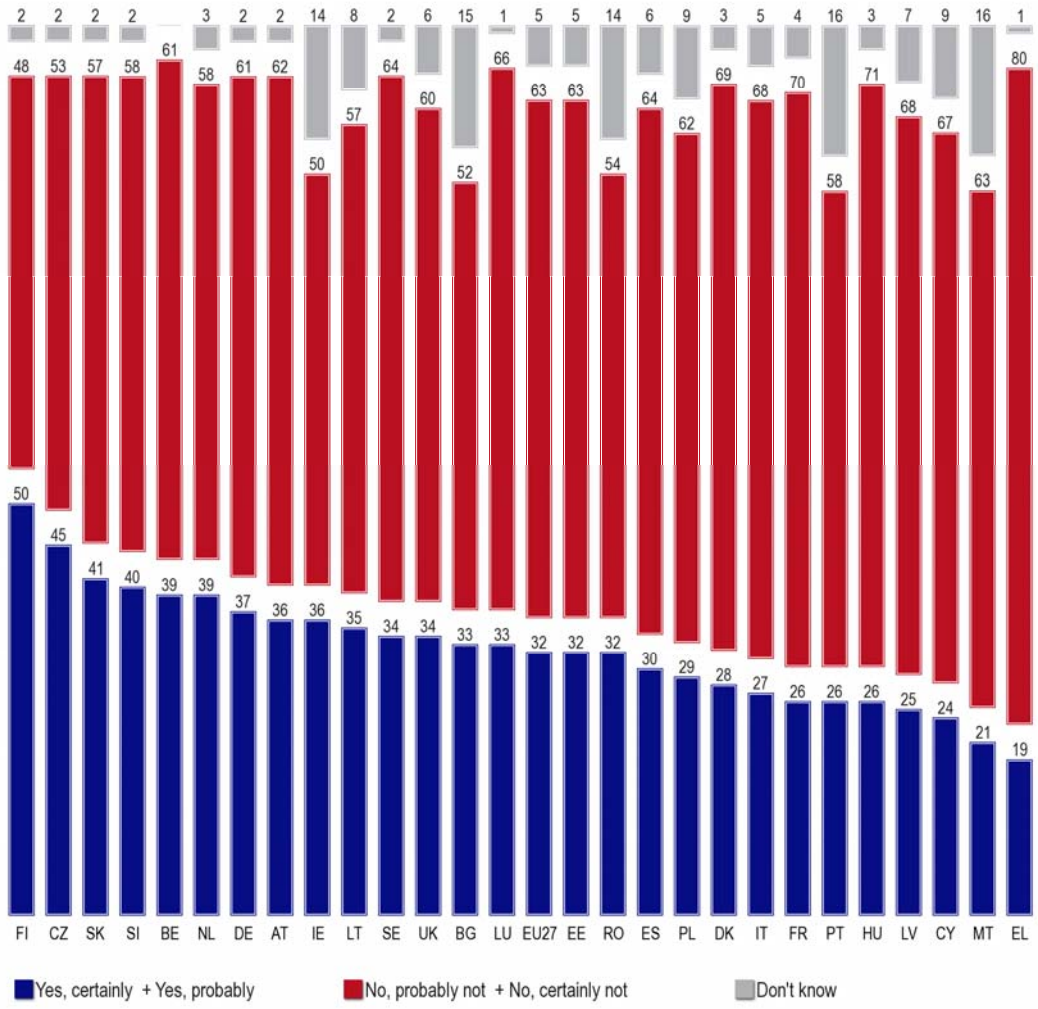
Question: QA8. For you to draw your own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular, do you think that the information the media offer is sufficient?



The picture which emerges in this year's survey has not changed significantly and either the amount or the quality of the information offered seems to be insufficient "for them to draw their own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular". This, at least, is what can be deduced from the current results with almost two thirds (63%) of Europeans sharing this conclusion[39] (20% consider that this information is 'certainly' not sufficient and a further 43% believe it is 'probably' not enough). Yet this score is 4 points lower than the results obtained three years ago (24% and 43%).

[38] http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_271_en.pdf
[39] QA8 For you to draw your own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular, do you think that the information the media offer is sufficient?

QA8. For you to draw your own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular, do you think that the information the media offer is sufficient?

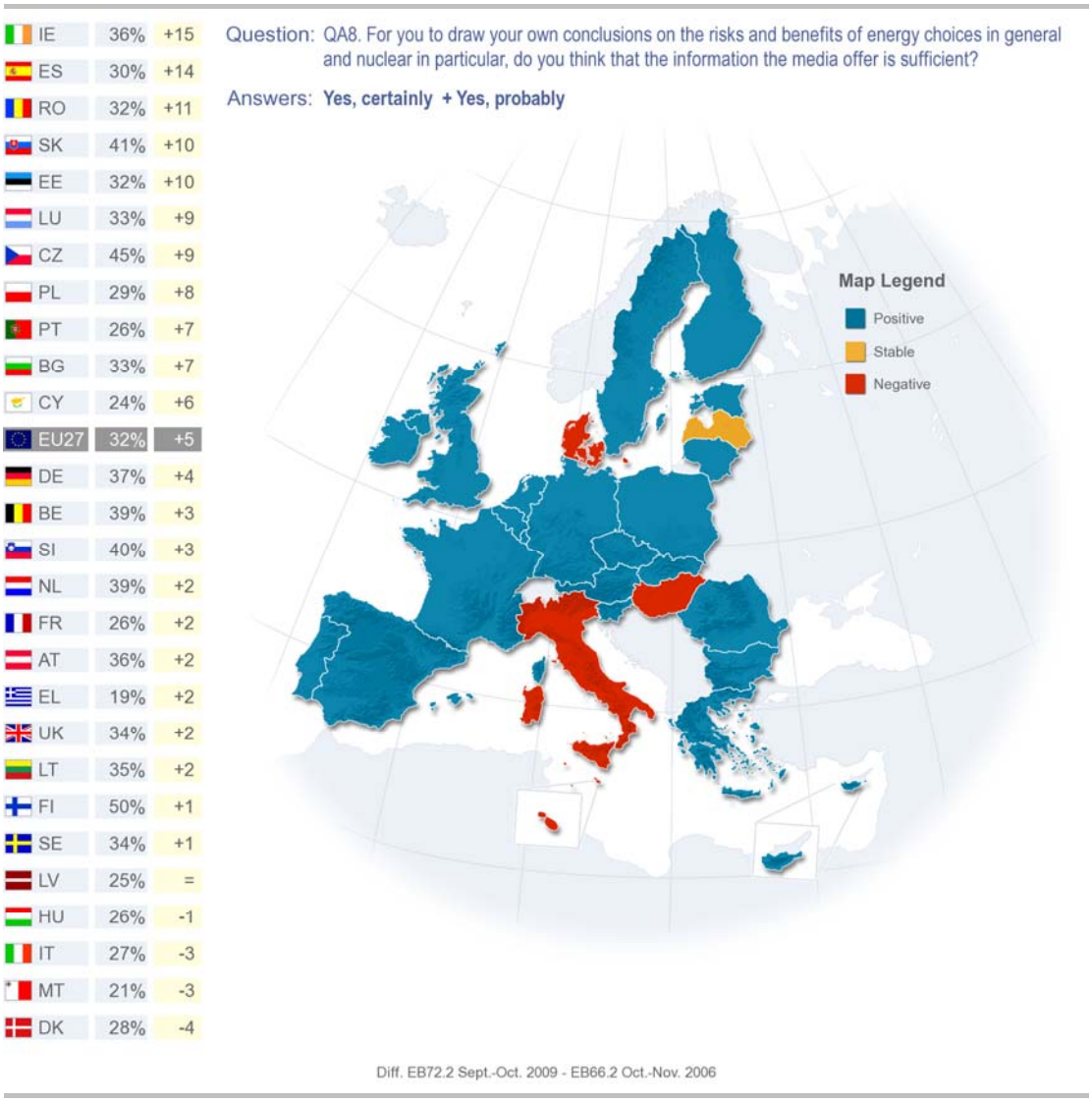


However a reasonable percentage of respondents (32%) feel that they can, at least to a certain extent, base their opinion on the information distributed by the media (only 5% are totally convinced). This feeling is up 5 points since the previous survey.

From a national perspective, results are fairly consistent and, with the exception of Finland, in every country the vast majority of respondents feel that the information the media offer is not sufficient. However, some interesting if modest evolutions deserve comment.

In general, respondents in countries which have active NPPs have slightly more positive opinions than citizens in countries where domestic electricity is produced by other means. Even among this group, however, the proportion dissatisfied with the information they receive ranges from 52% in Bulgaria to 71% in Hungary.

The exception is Finland where half of respondents believe the information transmitted by the media is sufficient. In 2001, the Finnish parliament took a decision to build a new nuclear power plant on the country's west coast. The construction of Finland's flagship Olkiluoto 3 nuclear power plant suffered a three and a half year delay due to safety requirements taking longer than anticipated[40]. This topic has been widely reported in the media which most probably explains why Finnish respondents are more likely than other EU citizens to think that the media offer sufficient information on energy issues.



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

As mentioned above, the feeling of being sufficiently informed by the media has evolved in several countries since October-November 2006.

[40] http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8138869.stm

The major changes are observed in Ireland (+15 points), Spain (+14), Romania (+11), Estonia and Slovakia (+10). Overall, there is an improvement in 22 countries, though in most cases this improvement is extremely modest. The exceptions are in five countries: Denmark (-4 points), Italy (-3), Malta (-3), Hungary (-1) and Latvia where results are stable.

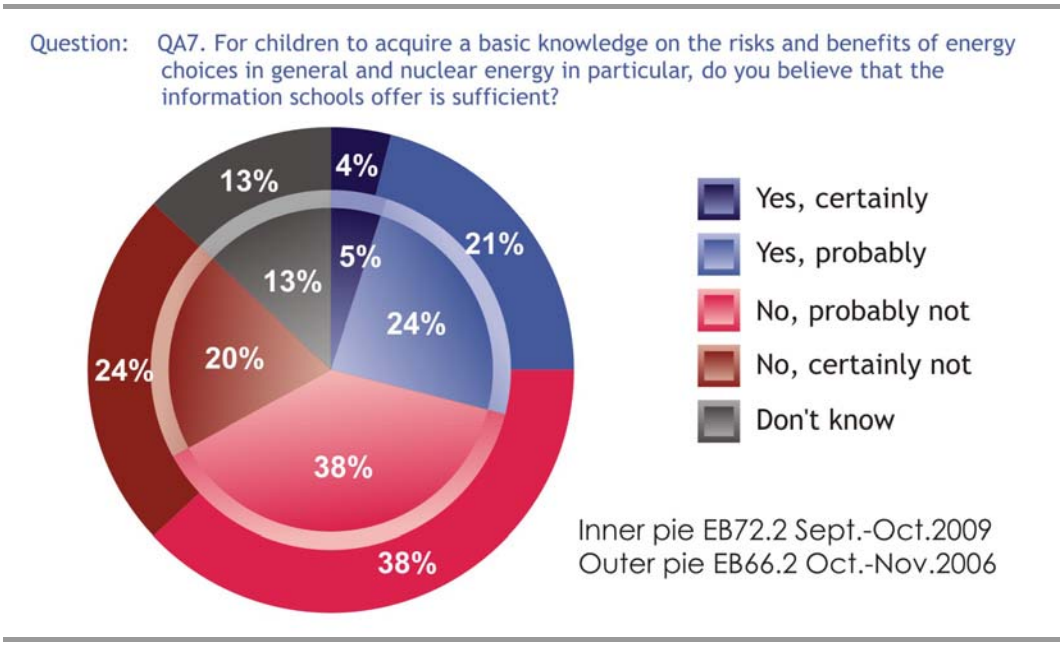
QA8 For you to draw your own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular, do you think that the information the media offer is sufficient?

	Yes, certainly	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, certainly not	DK	Yes	No
EU27	5%	27%	43%	20%	5%	32%	63%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power							
More advantages	7%	33%	41%	16%	3%	40%	57%
More risks	3%	24%	47%	22%	4%	27%	69%
Level of information on nuclear safety							
Informed	10%	39%	35%	14%	2%	49%	49%
Not informed	3%	23%	46%	22%	6%	26%	68%
Personal perception of nuclear energy							
Benefit	7%	34%	40%	16%	3%	41%	56%
Risk	4%	23%	46%	24%	3%	27%	70%

Socio-demographic differences remain modest for this question in comparison with questions on attitudes towards nuclear energy, risk perceptions or knowledge. The attitudinal variables seem however to nuance the answers. Significant differences are indeed observed in terms of the general and personal image of nuclear energy; those who perceive its advantages feel more comfortable with the information offered by the media (40% and 41% respectively) than those who focus mainly on the risks of nuclear energy, in general and for their families (27% in both groups).

The most obvious split concerns the question which measures the level of information about nuclear safety: almost half of those who feel informed about nuclear safety (49%) consider the information given by the mass media is sufficient, compared to only 26% of those who do not share this view.

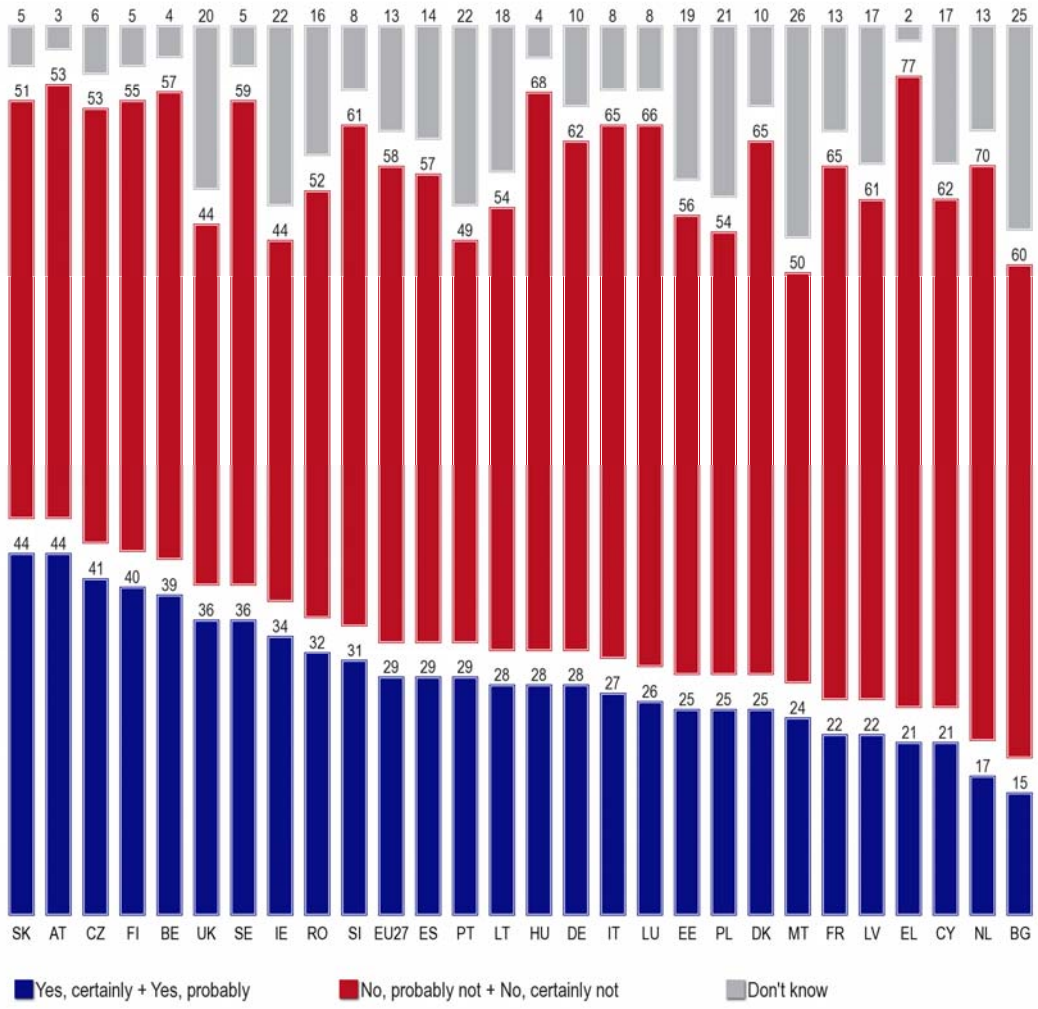
4.2.2 At school



EU citizens regard the information about energy offered by schools to children as only slightly more sufficient than that from the media[41]. 58% of Europeans say that this information is not sufficient for children to acquire 'a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular'. However, 29% think that this information is probably or certainly sufficient ('certainly', 5%, or 'probably', 24%). This last result has improved somewhat compared to three years ago (+4 points).

[41] QA7 For children to acquire a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular, do you believe that the information schools offer is sufficient?

QA7. For children to acquire a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular, do you believe that the information schools offer is sufficient?



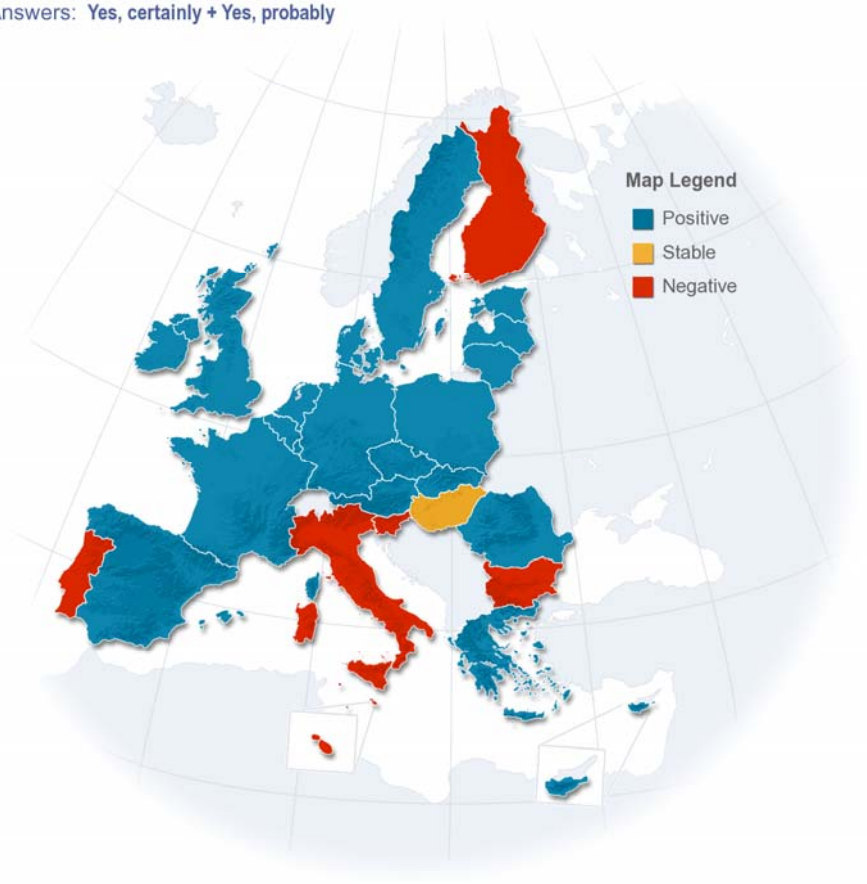
Again, **a country-by-country analysis** reveals homogeneous results: in every country a comparative majority think that schools do not offer enough information to children to give them the basic knowledge of energy and nuclear issues. Respondents in Greece (77%) are least likely to trust schools to educate children about energy choices, followed by respondents in the Netherlands (70%) and Hungary (68%).

Slovaks and Austrians top the ranking with the highest percentage of respondents who say that schools offer sufficient information to children for them to acquire a basic knowledge of energy issues (44% in both cases). However, a majority in these countries take the opposite view (53% in Austria and 51% in Slovakia).

IE	34%	+17
SK	44%	+14
RO	32%	+13
ES	29%	+10
UK	36%	+9
AT	44%	+9
BE	39%	+7
FR	22%	+6
PL	25%	+4
SE	36%	+4
EU27	29%	+4
LU	26%	+4
EE	25%	+4
CZ	41%	+4
EL	21%	+3
LV	22%	+3
CY	21%	+2
LT	28%	+2
DE	28%	+2
NL	17%	+1
DK	25%	+1
HU	28%	=
FI	40%	-1
PT	29%	-1
SI	31%	-3
BG	15%	-4
IT	27%	-5
MT	24%	-12

Question: QA7. For children to acquire a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular, do you believe that the information schools offer is sufficient?

Answers: **Yes, certainly + Yes, probably**



Diff. EB72.2 Sept.-Oct. 2009 - EB66.2 Oct.-Nov. 2006

Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

The major changes are observed in Ireland (+17 points), Slovakia (+14), Romania (+13) and in Spain (+10). Overall, there is an improvement in 20 countries, though in some cases this improvement is quite small. The exceptions are in seven countries: Malta (-12 points), Italy (-5), Bulgaria (-4), Slovenia (-3), Portugal (-1), Finland (-1) and Hungary where results are stable.

QA7 For children to acquire a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular, do you believe that the information schools offer is sufficient?

	Yes, certainly	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, certainly not	DK	Yes	No
EU27	5%	24%	38%	20%	13%	29%	58%
Age							
15-24	7%	26%	40%	22%	5%	33%	62%
25-39	4%	25%	39%	23%	9%	29%	62%
40-54	4%	24%	39%	21%	12%	28%	60%
55 +	4%	23%	35%	18%	20%	27%	53%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power							
More advantages	6%	28%	37%	17%	12%	34%	54%
More risks	4%	22%	41%	23%	10%	26%	64%
Level of information on nuclear safety							
Informed	8%	34%	33%	15%	10%	42%	48%
Not informed	4%	21%	40%	22%	13%	25%	62%
Personal perception of nuclear energy							
Benefit	6%	29%	36%	16%	13%	35%	52%
Risk	4%	21%	41%	25%	9%	25%	66%

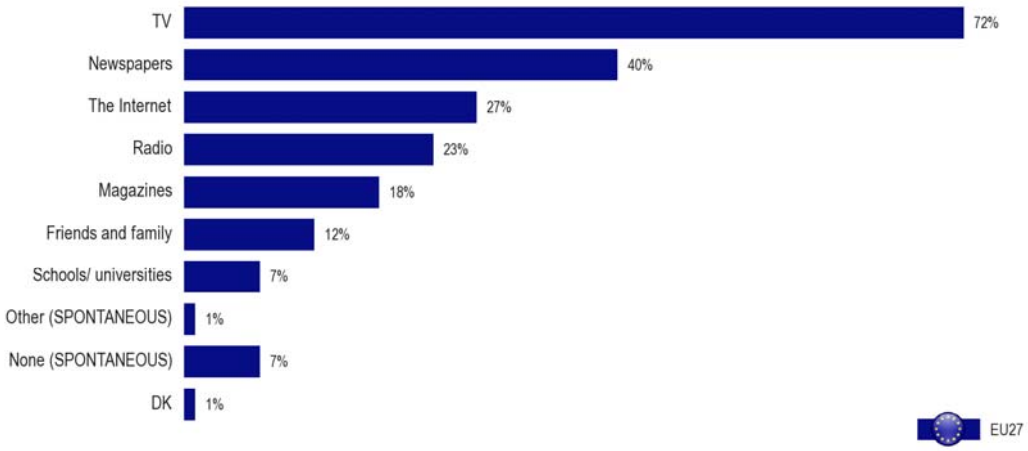
As was the case with the media question, **no major differences are observed by socio-demographic standard variables**. In all categories, respondents consistently think that schools do not offer sufficient information to children. However, the age of the respondent seems to be slightly more of a discriminator: the eldest group are more critical of schools than the youngest group.

Once more, general attitudes towards nuclear energy, personal assessment of risk and advantages and feeling informed about nuclear energy are responsible for greater differences. Those groups which have a more favourable general and personal perception of nuclear energy and in particular those who feel well-informed about nuclear safety are significantly more likely to think that schools provide sufficient information about energy issues.

4.3. Information sources used and most trusted

As we have seen, a considerable proportion of Europeans feel uninformed about the safety of nuclear power plants and also believe that the information given by the media is insufficient to enable them to draw their own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear power in particular. It is therefore important to know which information sources they use to keep abreast of affairs related to nuclear energy[42].

QA3. Which of the following information sources do you usually use in order to get information on nuclear energy?



Not surprisingly, results show that the mass media are EU citizens' main source of information about nuclear issues. Television ranks first (72%), a long way ahead of other information sources, followed by newspapers (40%). The Internet is cited as the third most used source for information on nuclear energy (27%) followed closely by the radio (23%). Below the 20% level, respondents cite magazines (18%) or friends and family (12%). Only 7% mention schools and universities (around 15% of the sample is aged between 15 and 24).

[42] QA3 Which of the following information sources do you usually use in order to get information on nuclear energy? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): The television; the radio; the internet; newspapers; magazines; friends and family; schools/universities; other (Spontaneous); non of these (Spontaneous); DK.

QA3 Which of the following information sources do you usually use in order to get information on nuclear energy? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU27

	TV	Newspapers	The Internet	Radio	Magazines	Friends and family	Schools/ universities	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	72%	40%	27%	23%	18%	12%	7%	1%	7%	1%
BE	**69%**	46%	40%	29%	28%	16%	*11%*	1%	4%	0%
BG	**85%**	35%	17%	29%	5%	17%	*4%*	1%	6%	2%
CZ	**84%**	43%	29%	30%	24%	18%	*8%*	1%	2%	1%
DK	41%	33%	**67%**	18%	*12%*	14%	*12%*	2%	4%	1%
DE	**78%**	54%	26%	28%	32%	18%	*9%*	0%	4%	1%
EE	**71%**	42%	34%	39%	19%	*8%*	10%	1%	5%	3%
IE	**63%**	35%	25%	30%	*6%*	8%	7%	1%	16%	3%
EL	**87%**	35%	15%	16%	15%	15%	*6%*	0%	4%	-
ES	**83%**	34%	20%	23%	10%	7%	*5%*	1%	7%	1%
FR	**72%**	40%	29%	29%	22%	12%	*8%*	1%	6%	1%
IT	**74%**	37%	20%	17%	20%	15%	*6%*	2%	6%	1%
CY	**81%**	42%	23%	26%	21%	14%	*9%*	1%	5%	1%
LV	**64%**	25%	34%	22%	15%	*7%*	10%	1%	12%	1%
LT	**75%**	42%	30%	27%	11%	*6%*	7%	1%	6%	1%
LU	**78%**	50%	32%	37%	23%	12%	*8%*	1%	4%	1%
HU	**84%**	40%	19%	30%	7%	12%	*6%*	0%	4%	0%
MT	**63%**	24%	32%	15%	*5%*	6%	*5%*	1%	11%	4%
NL	49%	46%	**55%**	16%	21%	10%	*9%*	3%	6%	2%
AT	**78%**	61%	28%	35%	34%	27%	*10%*	2%	4%	0%
PL	**67%**	20%	26%	18%	11%	*5%*	6%	1%	13%	1%
PT	**74%**	22%	13%	13%	10%	8%	*3%*	1%	13%	3%
RO	**77%**	27%	24%	31%	12%	12%	*5%*	0%	9%	3%
SI	**82%**	48%	32%	28%	14%	10%	*8%*	1%	4%	0%
SK	**82%**	41%	29%	33%	28%	20%	*8%*	1%	3%	0%
FI	**69%**	61%	39%	24%	17%	*11%*	14%	2%	2%	0%
SE	**73%**	62%	40%	37%	*8%*	15%	11%	2%	2%	-
UK	**54%**	42%	33%	15%	9%	*7%*	*7%*	1%	15%	1%

Highest percentage per item in the EU27

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27

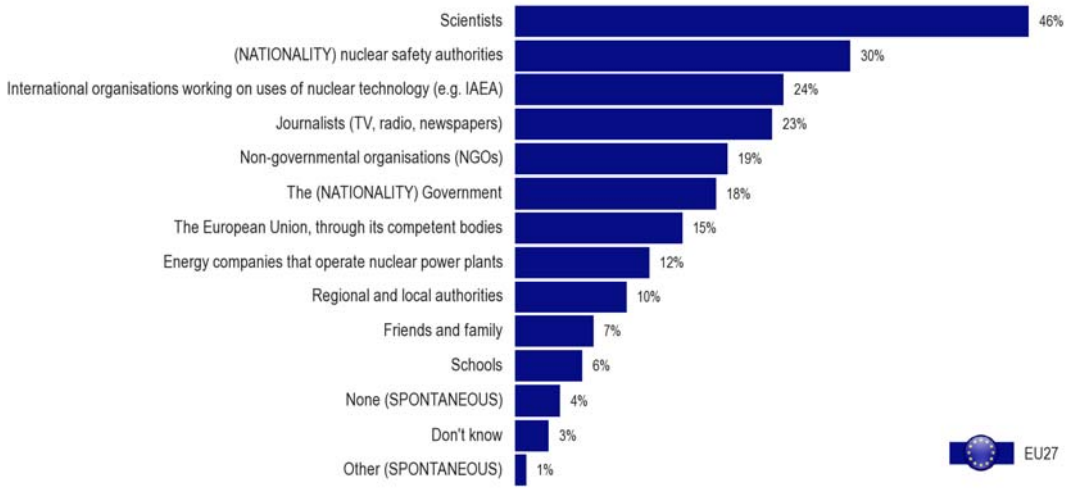
Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

National results are quite homogeneous with large majorities in almost all of the countries surveyed mentioning television as the main source of information about nuclear energy. Two countries diverge from this pattern. These are the Netherlands and, especially, Denmark, where the Internet ranks first and is mentioned by 55% and 67% of respondents.

From a socio-demographic and attitudinal point of view, while there are no major differences as far as the main trend is concerned (television ranks first in all the categories), it seems that those groups which have more positive opinions about nuclear energy issues and those who feel well-informed about nuclear safety are more likely than average to get their information from the Internet and newspapers.

QA6. Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about nuclear energy, especially nuclear safety?



Mass media are the primary information source for nuclear energy issues. But are journalists the most trusted source of information about nuclear energy and more specifically about nuclear safety[43]? Looking at results, we must answer no: almost half of Europeans consider the information provided by scientists to be most trustworthy (46%).

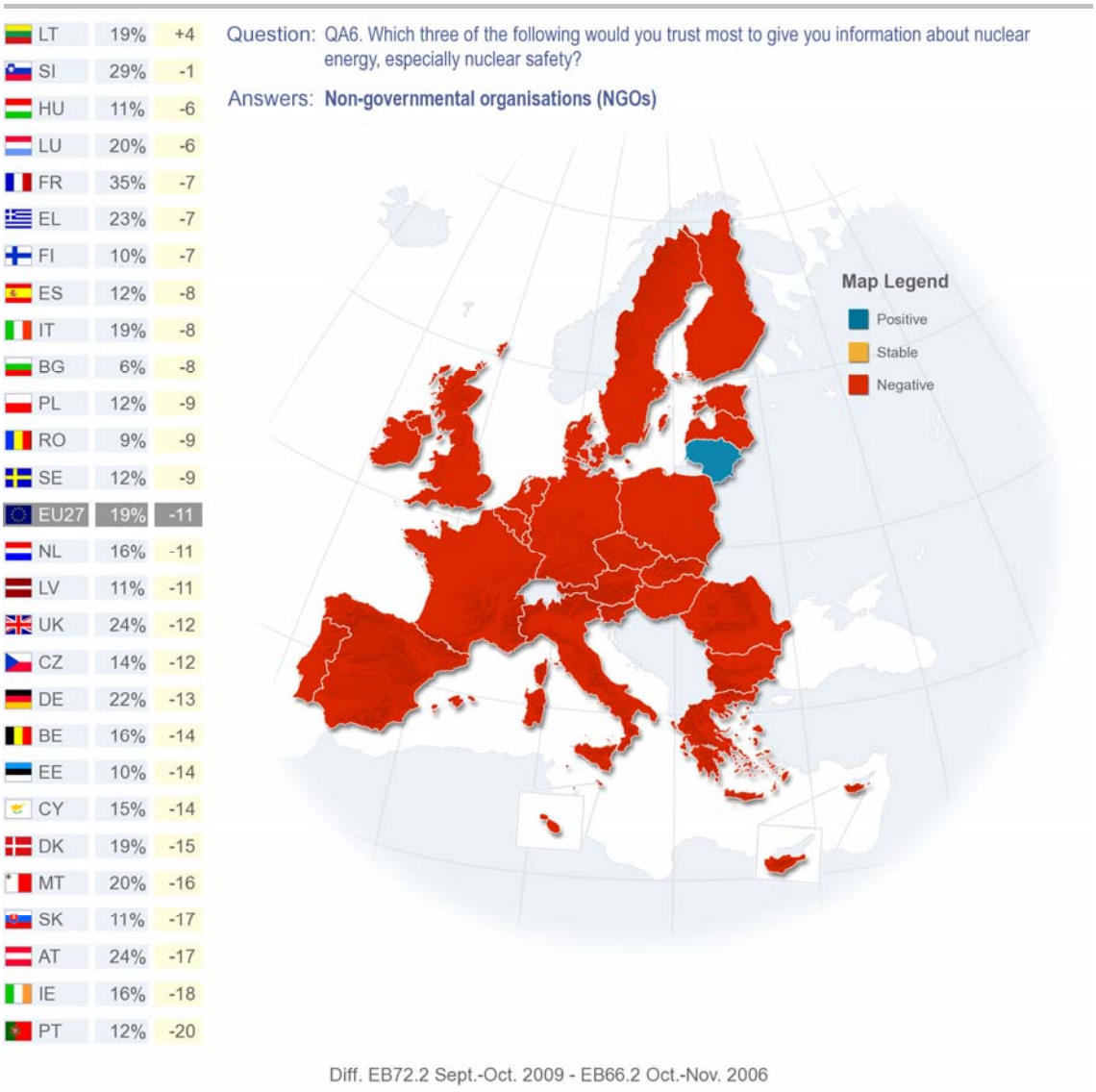
[43] QA6 Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about nuclear energy, especially nuclear safety? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): The (NATIONALITY) Government; (NATIONALITY) nuclear safety authorities; Regional and local authorities; Energy companies that operate nuclear power plants; schools; The European Union, through its competent bodies; scientists; Non-governmental organisations (NGOs); International organisations working on uses of nuclear technology (e.g. IAEA); Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers); family and friends.

Scientists are followed by national nuclear safety authorities (30%), international organisations working on uses of nuclear technology, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (24%) and journalists (23%).

Fewer than 20% of the sample mention non-governmental organisations (19%), national governments (18%) and the European Union (15%).

Energy companies that operate nuclear power plants and regional and local authorities follow, with a similar confidence level (12% and 10% respectively).

The particular nature of the topic probably also leads a very small segment of the poll to trust their friends and family to give them information (7%).



Map Legend: "Negative", "Stable" and "Positive" refer to the evolution since previous survey

Even though the question has been substantially modified since the previous survey with the addition of new items[44], it is interesting to compare the results: this comparison shows a picture that remains stable overall since the Special Eurobarometer conducted in 2006, with the sole exception of NGOs. While for the other trend items the evolution varies from 0 to a maximum of +/-3 points (for instance -3 points for journalists), the shift in trust in NGOs is more significant: three years ago, they represented the second most trusted source of information after scientists, mentioned by 30% of interviewees. More specifically, amongst other, results dropped severely in Denmark (-15 points), in Malta (-16 points), in Austria (-15 points), in Slovakia (-17 points), in Ireland (-18 points) or in Portugal (-20 points). However, as already mentioned, these evolutions should be carefully since the modifications introduced in the list of items could have influenced the result.

[44] There are two additions to the list of items: "schools" and "regional and local authorities".

QA6 Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about nuclear energy, especially nuclear safety? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU27

	Scientists	(NATIONALITY) nuclear safety authorities	International organisations working on uses of nuclear technology (e.g. IAEA)	Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers)	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The European Union, through its competent bodies	Energy companies that operate nuclear power plants	Regional and local authorities	Friends and family	Schools	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	46%	30%	24%	23%	19%	18%	15%	12%	10%	7%	6%	1%	4%	3%
BE	**56%**	27%	24%	31%	16%	16%	20%	14%	10%	9%	9%	1%	3%	0%
BG	28%	29%	27%	**38%**	6%	29%	18%	23%	4%	10%	3%	1%	4%	6%
CZ	38%	**50%**	34%	27%	14%	11%	13%	24%	4%	9%	5%	0%	1%	1%
DK	**57%**	37%	34%	24%	19%	25%	10%	14%	6%	10%	5%	1%	2%	2%
DE	**51%**	27%	30%	33%	22%	13%	10%	9%	9%	9%	4%	0%	4%	1%
EE	**65%**	22%	23%	18%	10%	10%	15%	16%	5%	5%	5%	1%	3%	3%
IE	**43%**	29%	21%	26%	16%	23%	16%	15%	9%	6%	8%	2%	6%	6%
EL	**64%**	21%	24%	16%	23%	27%	19%	8%	7%	3%	8%	0%	4%	0%
ES	36%	30%	9%	11%	12%	**41%**	19%	11%	11%	2%	7%	2%	4%	3%
FR	**54%**	22%	19%	30%	35%	12%	8%	11%	11%	7%	5%	1%	4%	2%
IT	**36%**	31%	24%	16%	19%	18%	22%	13%	12%	6%	6%	0%	4%	4%
CY	**67%**	20%	41%	17%	15%	28%	32%	15%	3%	2%	8%	1%	3%	0%
LV	**56%**	18%	22%	30%	11%	6%	15%	19%	6%	8%	6%	1%	4%	1%
LT	**59%**	14%	26%	21%	19%	11%	23%	13%	4%	5%	4%	1%	3%	3%
LU	32%	21%	12%	28%	20%	**40%**	18%	11%	9%	4%	6%	1%	4%	2%
HU	**39%**	35%	36%	20%	11%	13%	21%	21%	10%	7%	3%	1%	5%	1%
MT	**38%**	15%	19%	19%	20%	28%	29%	13%	2%	4%	5%	1%	4%	5%
NL	**63%**	31%	45%	16%	16%	16%	21%	15%	7%	4%	4%	1%	2%	2%
AT	36%	**46%**	25%	31%	24%	28%	14%	13%	17%	17%	6%	1%	4%	1%
PL	**47%**	16%	19%	23%	12%	9%	16%	10%	6%	12%	7%	1%	5%	6%
PT	30%	15%	13%	**34%**	12%	29%	19%	13%	11%	6%	6%	0%	4%	9%
RO	**38%**	37%	19%	24%	9%	14%	19%	18%	17%	7%	8%	0%	4%	6%
SI	**42%**	26%	30%	24%	29%	7%	10%	20%	4%	7%	7%	1%	7%	1%
SK	34%	**49%**	35%	18%	11%	17%	23%	29%	5%	10%	6%	0%	1%	1%
FI	55%	**59%**	42%	19%	10%	10%	9%	13%	13%	5%	4%	0%	2%	1%
SE	63%	**76%**	42%	11%	12%	18%	11%	12%	8%	6%	4%	0%	1%	1%
UK	**46%**	34%	26%	16%	24%	14%	10%	10%	8%	9%	8%	0%	5%	4%

Highest percentage per item in the EU27

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Scientists are considered to be the most trustworthy information source across Europe with the exception of 9 countries: Bulgaria, Portugal, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Austria, the Czech Republic, Spain, Finland and Sweden. Respondents in Cyprus (67%), Estonia (65%), Greece (64%), Sweden and the Netherlands (63% in both cases) in particular have faith in scientists.

National nuclear safety authorities enjoy the trust of the largest proportion of respondents in Sweden (76%), Finland (59%), the Czech Republic (50%), Slovakia (49%) and Austria (46%).

Respondents in Bulgaria and Portugal tend to trust **journalists** above the other sources (38% and 34%) while interviewees in Spain and Luxembourg have considerably more trust in their **government** (41% and 40% respectively) than other European citizens: it is their most trusted source.

The **European Union** enjoys relatively high levels of trust as a source of information in Cyprus (32%), Malta (29%), Lithuania (23%), Slovakia (23%) and Italy (22%).

QA6 Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about nuclear energy, especially nuclear safety? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Scientists	(NATIONALITY) nuclear safety authorities	International organisations working on uses of nuclear technology (e.g. IAEA)	Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers)	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The European Union, through its competent bodies
EU27	46%	30%	24%	23%	19%	18%	15%
Age							
15-24	50%	31%	26%	21%	15%	17%	16%
25-39	46%	31%	26%	22%	21%	17%	17%
40-54	46%	31%	26%	23%	24%	16%	15%
55 +	44%	28%	21%	24%	16%	20%	12%

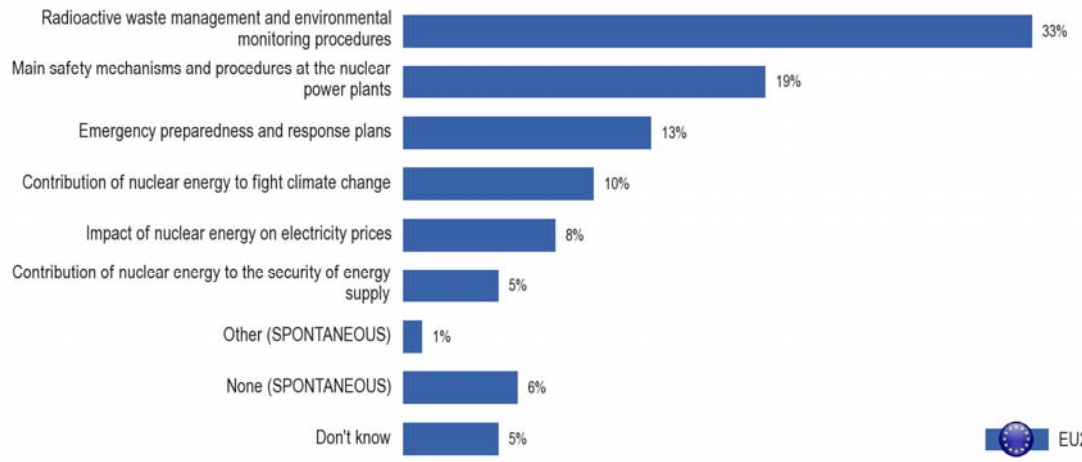
**All items quoted by less than 15% of the respondents are not in this table*

From a socio-demographic viewpoint, only small differences are observed, mainly related to the age of respondents, with the youngest group showing that they even more consider the scientists to be the most trustworthy information than the EU average (50% vs. 46%).

4.4. Aspects of nuclear safety and security Europeans would like to know more about

Given that Europeans feel they do not have enough information about nuclear safety and think that the media and schools are inadequate sources, it seems necessary to explore which aspects of this specific and essential dimension of nuclear energy citizens would be interested in knowing more about[45].

QA19. On which of the following aspects related to nuclear safety and security in general, would you be interested in knowing more about?



In keeping with the results obtained when we focused on the risks associated with nuclear energy, **radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures** is the main aspect citizens would like to know more about (33%). **Main safety mechanisms and procedures at the nuclear power plants** rank second and are mentioned by almost a fifth of respondents (19%). This is followed by **emergency preparedness and response plans**, and the **contribution of nuclear energy in fighting climate change,** which were cited by around one in ten Europeans (13% and 10% respectively).

[45] QA19 On which of the following aspects related to nuclear safety and security in general, would you be interested in knowing more about? Main safety mechanisms and procedures at the nuclear power plants; Radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures; Contribution of nuclear energy to fight climate change; Emergency preparedness and response plans; Contribution of nuclear energy to the security of energy supply; Impact of nuclear energy on electricity prices; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

Two main aspects of the current nuclear debate, the **contribution of nuclear energy to the safety of energy supply** and **the impact of nuclear energy on electricity prices,** are mentioned by fewer than 10% of the interviewees (5% and 8% respectively).

QA19 On which of the following aspects related to nuclear safety and security in general, would you be interested in knowing more about? - % EU27

	Radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures	Main safety mechanisms and procedures at the nuclear power plants	Emergency preparedness and response plans	Contribution of nuclear energy to fight climate change	Impact of nuclear energy on electricity prices	Contribution of nuclear energy to the security of energy supply	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	33%	19%	13%	10%	8%	5%	1%	6%	5%
BE	**36%**	14%	13%	13%	13%	*6%*	-	4%	1%
BG	12%	**21%**	19%	7%	18%	*6%*	-	7%	10%
CZ	**27%**	16%	16%	9%	20%	*8%*	-	2%	2%
DK	**42%**	16%	14%	11%	*2%*	5%	-	8%	2%
DE	**38%**	23%	13%	6%	7%	*4%*	-	6%	3%
EE	**25%**	21%	18%	*5%*	11%	7%	1%	5%	7%
IE	22%	**25%**	14%	6%	5%	*4%*	-	13%	11%
EL	23%	17%	**28%**	12%	*2%*	7%	1%	10%	-
ES	**37%**	19%	12%	11%	4%	*2%*	1%	6%	8%
FR	**51%**	13%	10%	10%	9%	*2%*	-	3%	2%
IT	**38%**	24%	13%	11%	*3%*	*3%*	-	3%	5%
CY	18%	20%	**23%**	13%	*6%*	8%	1%	6%	5%
LV	**21%**	17%	17%	9%	13%	*7%*	1%	9%	6%
LT	**23%**	13%	12%	*7%*	21%	*7%*	-	9%	8%
LU	**29%**	23%	25%	9%	6%	*2%*	1%	3%	2%
HU	**26%**	13%	21%	*9%*	12%	10%	1%	6%	2%
MT	**20%**	12%	9%	13%	16%	*7%*	-	7%	16%
NL	**36%**	18%	14%	12%	5%	*4%*	1%	6%	4%
AT	24%	16%	**25%**	13%	6%	*5%*	1%	9%	1%
PL	**22%**	18%	14%	13%	11%	*8%*	-	5%	9%
PT	**17%**	**17%**	16%	11%	*6%*	*6%*	1%	10%	16%
RO	**17%**	**17%**	16%	13%	*8%*	10%	-	7%	12%
SI	**34%**	15%	10%	12%	10%	*7%*	1%	10%	1%
SK	**34%**	17%	11%	*10%*	15%	*10%*	-	1%	2%
FI	**45%**	9%	20%	11%	*5%*	*5%*	-	4%	1%
SE	**50%**	18%	7%	14%	*1%*	5%	1%	2%	2%
UK	23%	**24%**	10%	10%	10%	*5%*	-	12%	6%

Highest percentage per item in the EU27 — **Highest percentage per country**

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27 — *Lowest percentage per country*

In three countries which currently produce a significant share of the electricity consumed through nuclear power plants, substantial numbers of respondents call for information on **radioactive waste management**: these are France (51%), Sweden (50%) and Finland (45%). As we already know, two of these, France and Finland, are currently building new nuclear reactors[46].

Respondents in Ireland (25%), the UK (24%), Italy (24%), Luxembourg and Germany (23% in both cases) are more likely than average to say that they would be interested in knowing more about **main safety mechanisms and procedures at nuclear power plants.**

In four countries around a quarter of respondents say that they would like to get further information about **emergency preparedness and response plans**: these are Greece (28%), Austria (25%), Luxembourg (25%) and Cyprus (23%). None of them currently have NPPs operating in their territory.

Finally, we observe that the **safety of energy supply** and **price-related issues** in particular are comparatively important in countries with a high level of dependence on external energy imports. It seems to be the case in the Czech Republic (20%) and Lithuania (21%), as far as the impact of nuclear energy on price stability is concerned.

[46] Olkiluoto 3 in Finland and Flamanville in France

5. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EXISTING LEGISLATION AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

Throughout the report, the results have clearly shown that safety aspects are of crucial importance against a background where the threat associated with radioactive waste management appears to be one of the major drivers of reluctance regarding nuclear energy.

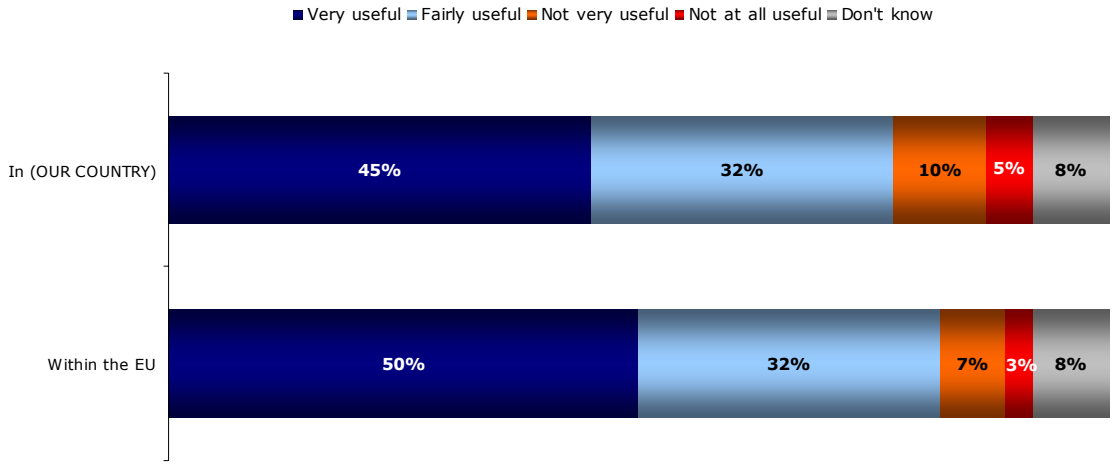
The last chapter of the report will firstly review public opinion on the utility of existing legislation in radioactive waste; afterwards it will assess the degree of public participation in decision-making concerning nuclear safety and energy issues in general.

5.1 Usefulness of European legislation in radioactive waste management

The management of radioactive waste has been addressed at the EU level through a variety of legislative instruments, mainly for general radiation protection and environmental matters. At present, however, it remains a national responsibility with Community legislation only covering a small range of the issues involved, such as the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste. The Commission Report to the European Parliament and the Council, COM (2008) 542 final, which gives an overview of the current status of the management of radioactive waste in the EU, is expected to facilitate a relaunch of the discussion on European Union legislation in this field47.

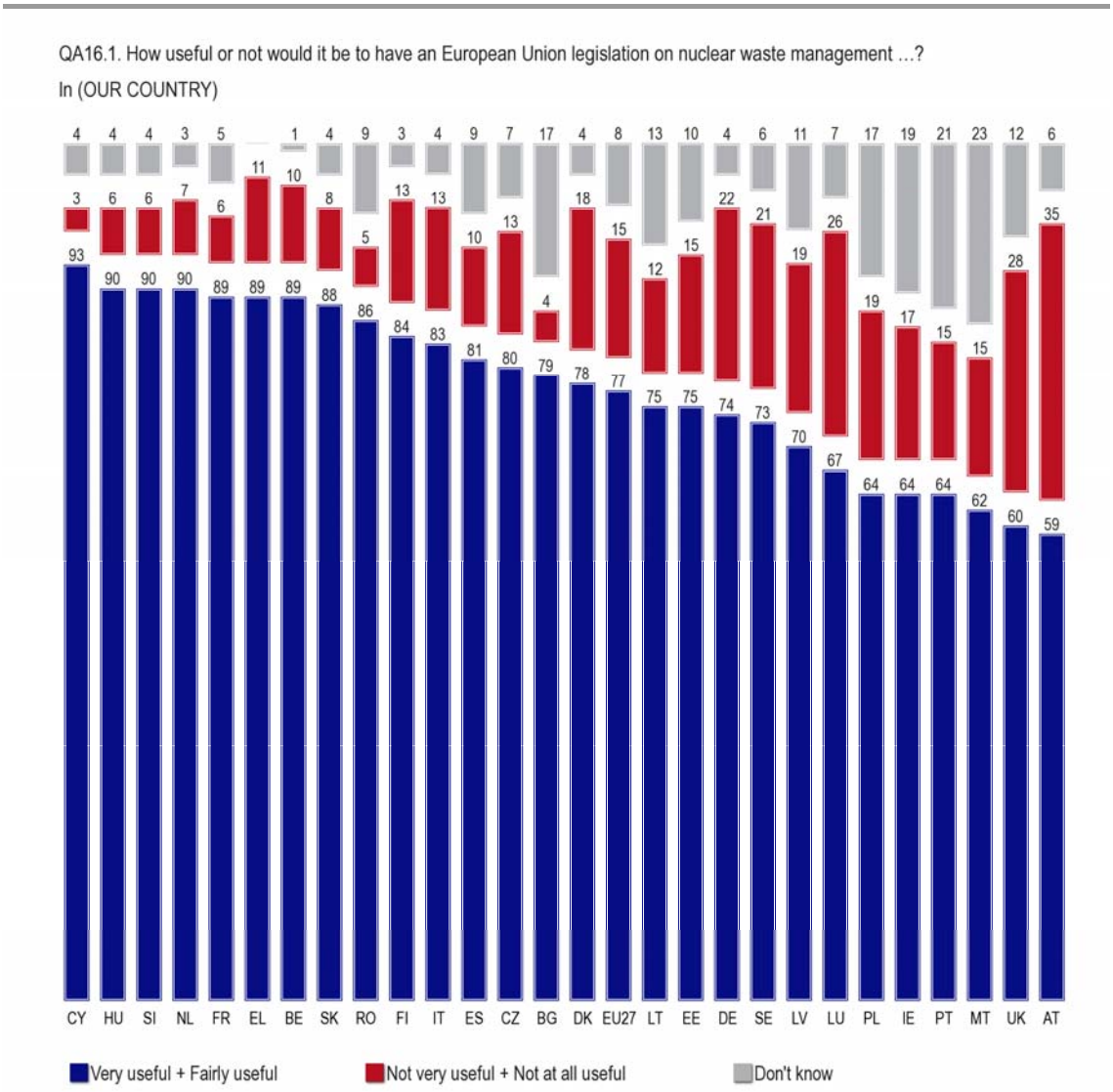
[47] http://ec.europa.eu/energy/nuclear/waste_management/legislation_en.htm

QA16 How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management ...? - % EU27



Results from this Special Eurobarometer show that a large majority of citizens in the European Union believe it would be useful to have European legislation on nuclear waste management[48] to regulate this issue **not only within the European Union (82%) but also in their respective countries (77%)**. 45% of respondents say that this would be "very useful" while only 15% believe that Community legislation which covered nuclear waste management in their country would not be useful.

[48] QA16 How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management? Extremely useful; Fairly useful; Not very useful; Not at all useful; DK
QA16.1 In (OUR COUNTRY)
QA16.2 Within the European Union

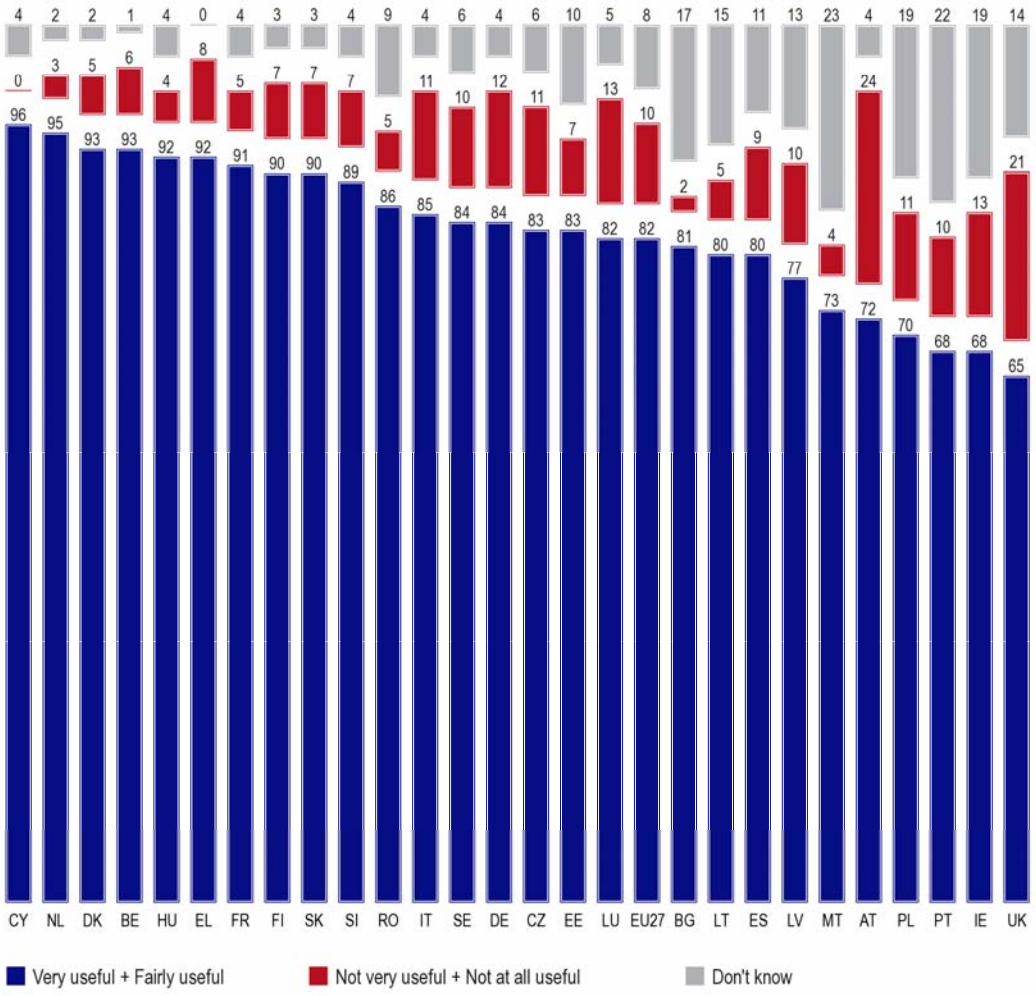


This belief is extremely consistent all across the European Union: in all the countries surveyed a majority agree and recognize the usefulness of a Community framework even within their national territories. Agreement is almost unanimous in Cyprus (93%), Hungary (90%), the Netherlands (90%) and Slovenia (90%) and there are consistent majorities in Austria (59%), the United Kingdom (60%) and Malta (62%).

National results show that this consensus does not vary or depend on national particularities in terms of the presence of NPPs or the production of nuclear energy on national soil. Moreover, respondents in Member States with a high level of civil nuclear production development, such as France (89%) or Finland (84%) strongly support this principle. In France more than six in ten respondents (62%) consider European legislation in their territory as potentially 'extremely useful'.

QA16.2. How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management ...?

Within the EU



When asked about the usefulness of European legislation to regulate the management and disposal of radioactive waste within the European territory, approval is even stronger, ranging from 96% in Cyprus to 65% in the United Kingdom. In six countries large majorities said that such Community legislation regulating the management and disposal of radioactive waste within the European Union would be 'extremely useful': Cyprus (83%), the Netherlands (77%), Denmark (76%), Greece (68%), Romania (67%) and France (65%).

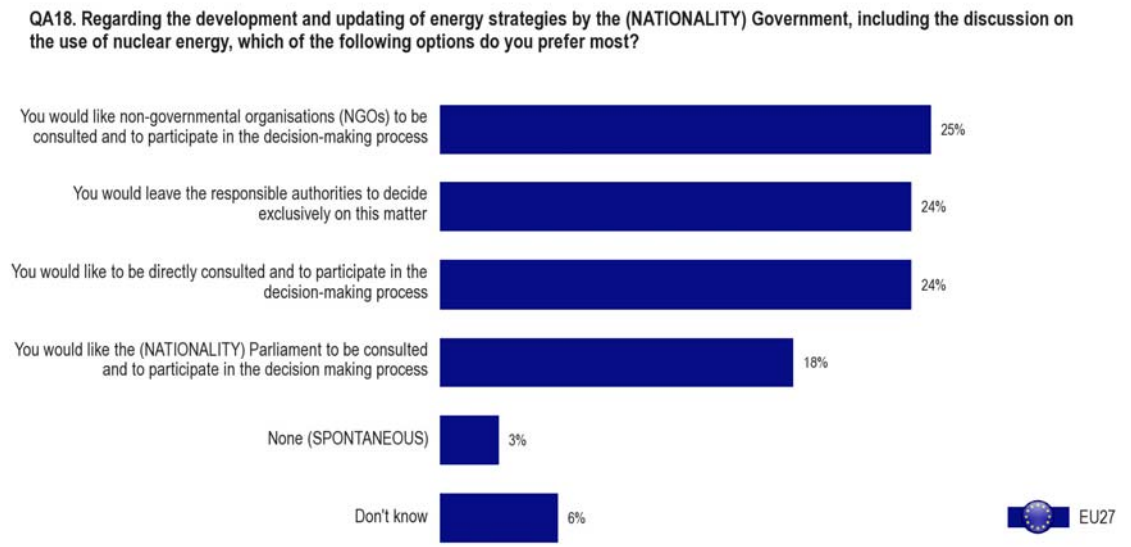
QA16. How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management …?

	In (OUR COUNTRY)			Within the EU		
	Useful	Not useful	DK	Useful	Not useful	DK
EU27	77%	15%	8%	82%	10%	8%
Sex						
Male	77%	17%	6%	83%	11%	6%
Female	77%	14%	9%	80%	10%	10%
Age						
15-24	81%	13%	6%	85%	8%	7%
25-39	78%	15%	7%	83%	10%	7%
40-54	78%	15%	7%	83%	10%	7%
55 +	74%	17%	9%	78%	12%	10%
Education (End of)						
15-	73%	16%	11%	76%	12%	12%
16-19	77%	16%	7%	82%	10%	8%
20+	80%	15%	5%	86%	9%	5%
Still studying	82%	13%	5%	86%	9%	5%
Risks and advantages linked to nuclear power						
More advantages	79%	16%	5%	85%	10%	5%
More risks	78%	16%	6%	82%	11%	7%
Level of information on nuclear safety						
Informed	79%	18%	3%	85%	12%	3%
Not informed	77%	15%	8%	81%	10%	9%
Personal perception of nuclear energy						
Benefit	83%	13%	4%	88%	8%	4%
Risk	77%	17%	6%	81%	12%	7%

From a socio-demographic perspective, only small differences are observed, mainly related to the age of respondents, with the youngest group showing even higher levels of support for European legislation than the average, and to levels of education: the longer respondents have studied, the more likely they are to believe that European legislation would be useful.

Similarly, attitudinal variables produce only minor differences in terms of general attitudes and personal perceptions of nuclear energy, and reflecting information on nuclear safety issues. It seems, therefore, that a Community legal framework might somewhat reassure the most reluctant categories of the population.

5.2 Participation in the decision-making process



Finally we look at how Europeans would like their voices to be heard in the decision-making process governing national energy strategies, including discussions on the use of nuclear energy[49]. Perhaps a little surprisingly, only around a quarter of Europeans would like to be directly consulted in the decision-making process (24%). Most respondents would like non-governmental organisations to be consulted (25%). A similar proportion would prefer to place their trust in the responsible authorities on this matter (24%). A further fifth would prefer the national Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process (18%).

Though this question has been modified since the survey on nuclear safety (2006) with the introduction of the new item "would like the national Parliament to be consulted", a couple of findings deserve comment.

[49] QA18 Regarding the development and updating of energy strategies by the (NATIONALITY) Government, including the discussion on the use of nuclear energy, which of the following options do you prefer most? (ROTATE): You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process; You would like non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process; You would like the (NATIONALITY) Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process; You would leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter; None (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

On the one hand, the preference for personal and direct involvement in the decision-making process has remained stable; on the other hand, answers to this question seem to confirm the decline in trust in NGOs over the last three years[50].

In any case, the results suggest that as far as decisions on energy issues in general and the use of nuclear energy in particular are concerned, citizens favour discussion and debate, meaning that the responsible authorities should take into account the different stakeholders and civil society in particular when taking decisions on energy and nuclear energy-related issues.

QA18 Regarding the development and updating of energy strategies by the (NATIONALITY) Government, including the discussion on the use of nuclear energy, which of the following options do you prefer most? - % EU27

	You would like non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	You would leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter	You would like the (NATIONALITY) Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	25%	24%	24%	18%	3%	6%
BE	25%	*17%*	27%	**28%**	2%	1%
BG	*9%*	17%	**51%**	12%	1%	10%
CZ	29%	*9%*	**43%**	15%	2%	2%
DK	*20%*	**29%**	21%	26%	1%	3%
DE	25%	**36%**	*16%*	18%	2%	3%
EE	21%	25%	**35%**	*10%*	3%	6%
IE	22%	**27%**	20%	*12%*	6%	13%
EL	21%	**36%**	21%	*20%*	2%	-
ES	18%	**29%**	**29%**	*16%*	2%	6%
FR	**37%**	20%	22%	*16%*	1%	4%
IT	**30%**	21%	*18%*	21%	4%	6%
CY	*12%*	32%	**34%**	14%	2%	6%
LV	19%	14%	**47%**	*10%*	3%	7%
LT	16%	8%	**59%**	*5%*	3%	9%
LU	21%	**31%**	*18%*	26%	2%	2%
HU	23%	20%	**39%**	*13%*	3%	2%
MT	18%	*17%*	24%	**29%**	1%	11%
NL	24%	*15%*	**29%**	26%	2%	4%
AT	21%	**46%**	*11%*	15%	6%	1%
PL	20%	**33%**	22%	*12%*	3%	10%
PT	*14%*	22%	**27%**	17%	5%	15%
RO	*13%*	18%	**33%**	19%	6%	11%
SI	27%	20%	**29%**	*13%*	9%	2%
SK	24%	*13%*	**42%**	18%	1%	2%
FI	**31%**	*13%*	23%	30%	1%	2%
SE	**33%**	*14%*	19%	30%	1%	3%
UK	**27%**	*20%*	22%	*20%*	3%	8%

Highest percentage per item in the EU27 — **Highest percentage per country**

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27 — *Lowest percentage per country*

[50] The previous wave was conducted in October-November 2006 – The previous report is available on http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_271_en.pdf

At national level, the preferred actors in the decision-making process vary considerably. A comparative majority in Austria (46%), Germany (36%), Greece (36%) and Poland (33%), would prefer **to be consulted and heard directly in the decision-making process**.

In the case of Austria, the national background may explain this result[51]. In the mid-sixties Austrian energy planners proposed to construct up to five NPPs by end of the century in order to meet the country's electricity demand. The decision to build the first nuclear power plant was taken in 1971[52]. The NPP was scheduled to start operation in the summer of 1976, but was delayed until 1978. However, in 1976 a very intensive public and political debate about the use of nuclear power for electricity production had begun. Because of this debate, the Austrian government held a referendum on the issue. On 5 November 1978 Austrians voted by 50.47% against the use of nuclear power for electricity production in Austria. Since this time the use of nuclear power for electricity production in Austria has been prohibited by law.

The participation of NGOs is cited particularly frequently in France (37%), Sweden (33%), Finland (31%) and Italy (30%). National authorities, on the other hand, have considerable support from respondents in Lithuania (59%), Bulgaria (51%), Latvia (47%), the Czech Republic (43%), Slovakia (42%), Hungary (39%), Estonia (35%), Cyprus (34%) and Romania (33%).

Finally, **associating and involving the national Parliament** in the debate on the development and updating of energy strategies and on the use of nuclear energy is most often cited in Finland (30%), Sweden (30%), Malta (29%), Belgium (28%), Luxembourg and the Netherlands (26% in both cases).

[51] http://www.euronuclear.org/e-news/e-news-18/austria.htm
[52] The location of the power station was Zwentendorf, 60 km northwest of Vienna, on the river Danube.

CONCLUSION

One of the side effects of the discussions about climate change is that the use of nuclear power is currently being re-evaluated and signs of a possible nuclear energy renaissance are visible worldwide. Yet nuclear energy continues to be a controversial issue and a challenge from the point of view of public opinion, especially because nuclear power often raises concerns about the associated risks.

Against the background of this current debate, it is extremely important to develop a better understanding of the views of civil society on nuclear technologies, how their risks are perceived, and how to establish effective communication between all the stakeholders prior to decision-making.

Within this context, the following conclusions can be drawn from this Eurobarometer survey:

- **Europeans accept the value of nuclear energy to some extent**, primarily as a **means of decreasing energy dependence**, and, to a lesser extent, **as a means for nations to ensure more competitive and more stable energy prices as well as a way to address the challenges posed by climate change**. Respondents in countries with operating NPPs tend to be more positive, and it seems easier for them to express an opinion on this topic.

- In spite of this fact, **less than one-fifth of respondents believe that the share of nuclear energy in the energy mix should be increased** and a majority would either maintain or reduce the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources. National results do not show any consistent basis to attitudes to the future of nuclear energy in the energy mix, and the presence of currently active NPPs in a given country does not necessarily mean that respondents are more positive. At the same time, the highest proportions of citizens who say that the share of nuclear energy should be increased are found in two countries without active NPPs (Poland and Estonia).

- This special Eurobarometer confirms **the importance of the safety argument when dealing with support or opposition to the lifetime extension of existing nuclear plants**: a relative majority of respondents say that it can be done "if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements". In parallel, Europeans frequently cite the fact that "technical upgrades made for lifetime extension cannot ensure an adequate level of safety" and even state that they would prefer to build new nuclear power plants with the best available safety design.

- Risk looms large in the minds of European when they think about nuclear energy. **Over half of the interviewees still perceive nuclear energy more as a threat than a neutral source of energy**. However, a substantial proportion (one third) see nuclear energy more as an advantageous source of energy. The survey also reveals a slight positive evolution since the previous Eurobarometer conducted in 2006: **the gap between perceptions of benefits and risks has reduced.**

- When assessing the issue of risk from a personal point of view a similar proportion of Europeans (one half) consider nuclear energy more as a risk.

- Europeans continue to feel that risks related to nuclear energy are not correctly perceived: a majority in 18 countries believe that nuclear risks are being miscalculated. **However, in a context of renewed debate and discussion about nuclear energy,** a comparative overview reveals that perceptions of the different risk factors have remained almost completely stable since the previous survey conducted three years ago. In other words, **risk perception has not increased during this period.**

- Many Europeans are still afraid of nuclear power plants but a substantial percentage do not consider them to be a risk to them and their families. **The major risks are considered to be lack of security against terrorist attacks in NPPs, the misuse of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive waste**. Respondents' views do not seem to be consistently linked to whether or not their country has active NPPs, though they do appear to be related to general attitudes toward nuclear power, personal experience and feeling informed about nuclear safety issues.

- **Europeans have a moderate level of knowledge of nuclear issues:** though few respondents knew that the European Union has the largest number of nuclear power plants in the world, they were more aware that nuclear waste is not exclusively produced by nuclear power plants.

- Similarly, Europeans continue to be unfamiliar with safety issues related to nuclear power plants. **Only a quarter of citizens feel 'very well' or 'fairly well' informed,** compared with three in four who feel 'not very well', or 'not at all' informed about the safety of nuclear power plants. This situation is almost identical to the one depicted in the previous survey.

- **Europeans are critical of the information offered in the media about energy in general and nuclear energy in particular**: almost two thirds of the interviewees said that it is insufficient. Large majorities in almost all of the countries surveyed mention television as the main source of information on nuclear energy. When assessing the information about energy and nuclear energy offered to children, EU citizens regard it as only slightly more adequate than the information in the media.

- Radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures are the main aspects citizens would like to know more about. Scientists, followed at a distance by national nuclear safety authorities and international organisations working on uses of nuclear technology, are the three most trusted sources of information.

- **A large majority of citizens in the European Union think it would be useful to have European legislation on nuclear waste management regulating this issue not only within the European Union but also in their respective countries**.

- **Only around one in four Europeans would like to be directly consulted in the decision-making process regarding the development and updating of energy strategies**. An identical proportion would prefer to leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter and an additional fifth would prefer the national Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process. One in four interviewees would like non-governmental organisations to be consulted.

- The **results suggest that the public would like to see discussion and debate about decisions on energy issues in general and the use of nuclear energy in particular.**

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of September and the 5th of October 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°324 is part of the wave 72.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.015	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	11/09/2009	24/09/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.073	12/09/2009	25/09/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.537	11/09/2009	28/09/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.003	11/09/2009	28/09/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	976	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.004	13/09/2009	27/09/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.017	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.040	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	11/09/2009	29/09/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	12/09/2009	27/09/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	15/09/2009	05/10/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	11/09/2009	26/09/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	11/09/2009	29/09/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	12/09/2009	28/09/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.009	17/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	11/09/2009	21/09/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.026	11/09/2009	30/09/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.029	12/09/2009	27/09/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.026	14/09/2009	01/10/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.005	13/09/2009	30/09/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.345	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL			26.663	11/09/2009	05/10/2009	406.557.138

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

QA1	When you think about nuclear power, what first comes to mind?

(ROTATE)

The benefits of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh the risks it poses	1
The risks of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh its benefits	2
Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

EB66.2 QA1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED IN ENGLISH

QA2	Have you ever …?

		Yes	No
1	Visited a nuclear power plant	1	2
2	Lived in an area close (within a 50 km radius) to a nuclear power plant	1	2
3	Worked on nuclear energy issues or known somebody working on them	1	2

EB66.2 QA2

QA3	Which of the following information sources do you usually use in order to get information on nuclear energy?

(ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

TV	1,
Radio	2,
The Internet	3,
Newspapers	4,
Magazines	5,
Friends and family	6,
Schools/ universities	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

NEW (BASED ON EB66.2 QA3)

QA4	For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

	(ROTATE)	True.	False.	DK
1	The EU has the largest number of commercial nuclear power stations (for electricity production) in the world	1	2	3
2	Nuclear power plants are the only producers of radioactive waste	1	2	3
3	About a third of the electricity produced within the EU is produced by nuclear power plants	1	2	3
4	New nuclear power plants are presently being constructed in (OUR COUNTRY) at this very moment	1	2	3

NEW

QA5	How informed do you think you are about the safety of nuclear power plants?

Very well informed	1
Fairly well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all informed	4
DK	5

EB66.2 QA5 TREND MODIFIED

QA6	Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about nuclear energy, especially nuclear safety?

(ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The (NATIONALITY) Government	1,
(NATIONALITY) nuclear safety authorities	2,
Regional and local authorities	3,
Energy companies that operate nuclear power plants	4,
Schools	5,
The European Union, through its competent bodies	6,
Scientists	7,
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	8,
International organisations working on uses of nuclear technology (e.g. IAEA)	9,
Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers)	10,
Friends and family	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB66.2 QA6 TREND MODIFIED

QA7	For children to acquire a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular, do you believe that the information schools offer is sufficient?

Yes, certainly	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, certainly not	4
DK	5

EB66.2 QA7 TREND MODIFIED

QA8	For you to draw your own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular, do you think that the information the media offer is sufficient?

Yes, certainly	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, certainly not	4
DK	5

EB66.2 QA8 TREND MODIFIED

QA9	To what extent do you think that (the) nuclear power plant(s) in (OUR COUNTRY) represent(s) a risk to you and your family?

A big risk	1
Some risk	2
Not much of a risk	3
No risk at all	4
Not applicable in your country (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB66.2 QA9

QA10	Nuclear incidents sometimes raise major concerns in the media and the public. In your opinion, compared to other safety risks in our lives, would you say that nuclear risks are …?

Strongly exaggerated	1
Somewhat exaggerated	2
Somewhat underestimated	3
Strongly underestimated	4
Nuclear risks are perceived correctly (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QA11	To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

	(ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	It is possible to operate a nuclear power plant in a safe manner	1	2	3	4	5
2	The (NATIONALITY) legislation sufficiently ensures nuclear safety	1	2	3	4	5
3	The nuclear safety authority in (OUR COUNTRY) sufficiently ensures the safe operation of nuclear power plant(s)	1	2	3	4	5
4	You trust companies operating nuclear power plants	1	2	3	4	5
5	The disposal of radioactive waste can be done in a safe manner	1	2	3	4	5
6	Nuclear power plants are sufficiently secured against terrorist attacks	1	2	3	4	5
7	Nuclear materials are sufficiently protected against malevolent use	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.2 QA10 TREND MODIFIED

QA12	And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?

	(ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Nuclear energy helps to limit climate change	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nuclear energy helps to make us less dependent on fuel imports, such as gas and oil	1	2	3	4	5
3	Nuclear energy ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.2 QA11 TREND MODIFIED

Existing nuclear power plants are normally designed for an operational lifetime of around 30-40 years. Through technical upgrades, this lifetime can be extended by 10 or even 20 years. Worldwide, national regulatory authorities have started to grant such lifetime extensions based on national safety criteria. Some people are rather for these lifetime extensions on nuclear power plants, some others are rather against.

QA13	Among the following arguments, which ones could make you support lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Lifetime extensions can help to ensure more competitive electricity cost	1,
Lifetime extensions will encourage the development of alternative energy sources	2,
Lifetime extensions can be done if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements	3,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4,
None/ you are opposed to such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

NEW

QA14	And among the following arguments, which ones could make you opposed to lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The economic benefits made by lifetime extensions will not be passed to European citizens	1,
Lifetime extensions will likely diminish incentives to develop alternative energies	2,
You would rather prefer building new nuclear power plants with the best available safety design	3,
The technical upgrade made for lifetime extension cannot ensure an adequate level of safety	4,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
None/ you are in favour of such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

NEW

QA15	In your opinion, should the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources be reduced, maintained the same or be increased?

Reduced	1
Maintained the same	2
Increased	3
DK	4

EB66.2 QA13

QA16	How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management …?

		Very useful	Fairly useful	Not very useful	Not at all useful	DK
1	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Within the EU	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QA17	If you had a possibility to choose the location of a new nuclear power plant, would you prefer …?

(OUR COUNTRY) under the surveillance and control of (NATIONALITY) competent authorities	1
A neighbouring EU Member State, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities in line with EU legislation	2
A country outside the EU, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities as well as their own legislation	3
DK	4

NEW

QA18	Regarding the development and updating of energy strategies by the (NATIONALITY) Government, including the discussion on the use of nuclear energy, which of the following options do you prefer most?

(ROTATE)

You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	1
You would like non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	2
You would like the (NATIONALITY) Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	3
You would leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter	4
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW (BASED ON EB69.3 QB10)

QA19	On which of the following aspects related to nuclear safety and security in general, would you be interested in knowing more about?

Main safety mechanisms and procedures at the nuclear power plants	1
Radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures	2
Contribution of nuclear energy to fight climate change	3
Emergency preparedness and response plans	4
Contribution of nuclear energy to the security of energy supply	5
Impact of nuclear energy on electricity prices	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

NEW

QA20	Personally, taking into account all that you know about this topic, thinking about you and your family, do you see nuclear energy more as a benefit or more as a risk?

More as a benefit	1
More as a risk	2
Neither/ Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

TABLES

QA1 Quand vous pensez à l'énergie nucléaire, qu'est-ce qui vous vient à l'esprit en premier ? (ROTATION)
QA1 When you think about nuclear power, what first comes to mind? (ROTATE)
QA1 Wenn Sie an Kernkraft denken, was fällt Ihnen da als Erstes ein? (ROTIEREN)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**		**EU25 UE25**		**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Les avantages liés à l'énergie nucléaire sont plus importants que les risques	**35**	*+2*	**41**	*+5*	**46**	*-2*	**59**	*+9*	**29**	*+1*	**34**	*-1*	**36**	*-1*	**42**	*0*	**41**	*+4*	**23**	*+10*	**12**	*-1*	**25**	*+2*
Les risques que représente l'énergie nucléaire sont plus importants que les avantages	**51**	*-2*	**51**	*-7*	**33**	*+3*	**39**	*-1*	**63**	*-3*	**54**	*+1*	**52**	*+1*	**46**	*+1*	**47**	*+13*	**44**	*-11*	**83**	*0*	**61**	*+6*
Aucun des deux (SPONTANE)	**7**	*+1*	**6**	*+2*	**7**	*+1*	**1**	*-6*	**3**	*0*	**7**	*0*	**7**	*-1*	**9**	*0*	**7**	*-8*	**11**	*-4*	**5**	*+2*	**4**	*-1*
NSP	**7**	*-1*	**2**	*0*	**14**	*-2*	**1**	*-2*	**5**	*+2*	**5**	*0*	**5**	*+1*	**3**	*-1*	**5**	*-9*	**22**	*+5*	**0**	*-1*	**10**	*-7*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
The benefits of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh the risks it poses	**36**	*+3*	**27**	*+1*	**11**	*-5*	**31**	*0*	**46**	*+5*	**23**	*+6*	**43**	*+4*	**27**	*+1*	**40**	*+2*	**24**	*+4*	**38**	*+12*	**18**	*+2*
The risks of nuclear power as an energy source outweigh its benefits	**53**	*-3*	**55**	*0*	**82**	*+9*	**57**	*-1*	**39**	*-4*	**65**	*-4*	**45**	*-2*	**41**	*-13*	**50**	*-3*	**65**	*-1*	**50**	*-13*	**51**	*-8*
Neither (SPONTANEOUS)	**6**	*0*	**11**	*+3*	**3**	*0*	**4**	*-2*	**8**	*+1*	**8**	*-3*	**9**	*-1*	**6**	*+5*	**7**	*+1*	**8**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**12**	*+6*
DK	**5**	*0*	**7**	*-4*	**4**	*-4*	**8**	*+3*	**7**	*-2*	**4**	*+1*	**3**	*-1*	**26**	*+7*	**3**	*0*	**3**	*-3*	**10**	*+2*	**19**	*0*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Die Vorteile der Kernkraft als Energiequelle überwiegen die Risiken, die sie mit sich bringt	**29**	*+1*	**33**	*-1*	**52**	*+3*	**46**	*-2*	**52**	*-9*	**43**	*+2*
Die Risiken der Kernkraft als Energiequelle überwiegen die Vorteile	**35**	*+5*	**58**	*0*	**43**	*+9*	**45**	*+2*	**40**	*+8*	**42**	*-1*
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	**16**	*-1*	**6**	*-1*	**2**	*-8*	**7**	*0*	**6**	*+1*	**5**	*0*
WN	**20**	*-5*	**3**	*+2*	**3**	*-4*	**2**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**10**	*-1*

QA2.1 Avez-vous déjà … ?
Visité une centrale nucléaire
QA2.1 Have you ever …?
Visited a nuclear power plant
QA2.1 Haben Sie schon einmal …?
Ein Kernkraftwerk besucht

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Oui	**9**	*0*	**16**	*0*	**6**	*-1*	**11**	*+2*	**7**	*-1*	**15**	*-1*	**13**	*-1*	**6**	*0*	**4**	*+1*	**3**	*+1*	**2**	*0*	**8**	*+4*
Non	**91**	*0*	**84**	*0*	**94**	*+1*	**89**	*-2*	**93**	*+1*	**85**	*+1*	**87**	*+1*	**94**	*0*	**96**	*-1*	**97**	*-1*	**98**	*0*	**92**	*-4*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Yes	**14**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**1**	*0*	**7**	*-2*	**9**	*+1*	**12**	*0*	**8**	*0*	**3**	*+2*	**13**	*+4*	**7**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*-1*
No	**86**	*0*	**98**	*+1*	**99**	*0*	**93**	*+2*	**91**	*-1*	**88**	*0*	**92**	*0*	**97**	*-2*	**87**	*-4*	**93**	*0*	**99**	*+1*	**99**	*+1*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Ja	**4**	*+2*	**17**	*+1*	**12**	*0*	**15**	*+3*	**26**	*+3*	**13**	*-1*
Nein	**96**	*-2*	**83**	*-1*	**88**	*0*	**85**	*-3*	**74**	*-3*	**87**	*+1*

QA2.2 Avez-vous déjà … ?
Vécu dans une zone proche (dans un rayon de 50 km) d'une centrale nucléaire
QA2.2 Have you ever …?
Lived in an area close (within a 50 km radius) to a nuclear power plant
QA2.2 Haben Sie schon einmal …?
In einer Gegend gewohnt, die in der Nähe (also im Umkreis von 50 km) eines Kernkraftwerks liegt

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**		**EU25 UE25**		**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Oui	**11**	*-1*	**32**	*-1*	**3**	*-1*	**10**	*-3*	**29**	*-1*	**24**	*-4*	**20**	*-4*	**3**	*-4*	**2**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**5**	*+2*
Non	**89**	*+1*	**68**	*+1*	**97**	*+1*	**90**	*+3*	**71**	*+1*	**76**	*+4*	**80**	*+4*	**97**	*+4*	**98**	*0*	**98**	*0*	**99**	*0*	**95**	*-2*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Yes	**19**	*+1*	**4**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**9**	*-4*	**7**	*-1*	**44**	*-18*	**7**	*-1*	**3**	*+1*	**18**	*+1*	**4**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*-1*
No	**81**	*-1*	**96**	*0*	**100**	*0*	**91**	*+4*	**93**	*+1*	**56**	*+18*	**93**	*+1*	**97**	*-1*	**82**	*-1*	**96**	*-1*	**99**	*0*	**99**	*+1*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Ja	**3**	*0*	**10**	*0*	**19**	*+1*	**9**	*-1*	**18**	*0*	**12**	*-1*
Nein	**97**	*0*	**90**	*0*	**81**	*-1*	**91**	*+1*	**82**	*0*	**88**	*+1*

QA2.3 Avez-vous déjà … ?
Travaillé sur des questions liées à l'énergie nucléaire ou connu quelqu'un qui l'a fait
QA2.3 Have you ever …?
Worked on nuclear energy issues or known somebody working on them
QA2.3 Haben Sie schon einmal …?
An Kernkraft-Themen gearbeitet oder kennen Sie jemanden, der daran gearbeitet hat

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Oui	**9**	*-1*	**17**	*+2*	**3**	*-1*	**5**	*-1*	**9**	*-4*	**16**	*0*	**14**	*0*	**6**	*-1*	**6**	*0*	**3**	*+1*	**1**	*-1*	**5**	*+2*
Non	**91**	*+1*	**83**	*-2*	**97**	*+1*	**95**	*+1*	**91**	*+4*	**84**	*0*	**86**	*0*	**94**	*+1*	**94**	*0*	**97**	*-1*	**99**	*+1*	**95**	*-2*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Yes	**15**	*-1*	**8**	*0*	**2**	*+1*	**6**	*-1*	**3**	*-2*	**13**	*-25*	**4**	*-1*	**2**	*-2*	**13**	*+1*	**6**	*+1*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*-1*
No	**85**	*+1*	**92**	*0*	**98**	*-1*	**94**	*+1*	**97**	*+2*	**87**	*+25*	**96**	*+1*	**98**	*+2*	**87**	*-1*	**94**	*-1*	**98**	*0*	**99**	*+1*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Ja	**3**	*+1*	**12**	*+3*	**10**	*+1*	**16**	*-1*	**24**	*0*	**10**	*-3*
Nein	**97**	*-1*	**88**	*-3*	**90**	*-1*	**84**	*+1*	**76**	*0*	**90**	*+3*

QA3 Parmi les sources d'information suivantes lesquelles utilisez-vous normalement pour vous informer sur l'énergie nucléaire ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA3 Which of the following information sources do you usually use in order to get information on nuclear energy? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
QA3 Welche der folgenden Informationsquellen nutzen Sie üblicherweise, um Informationen über Atomenergie zu erhalten? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
La télévision	**72**	**69**	**85**	**84**	**41**	**79**	**78**	**77**	**71**	**63**
La radio	**23**	**29**	**29**	**30**	**18**	**28**	**28**	**29**	**39**	**30**
Internet	**27**	**40**	**17**	**29**	**67**	**26**	**26**	**25**	**34**	**25**
Les journaux	**40**	**46**	**35**	**43**	**33**	**56**	**54**	**45**	**42**	**35**
Les magazines	**18**	**28**	**5**	**24**	**12**	**32**	**32**	**31**	**19**	**6**
Les amis et la famille	**12**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**14**	**18**	**18**	**15**	**8**	**8**
Les écoles/ les universités	**7**	**11**	**4**	**8**	**12**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**10**	**7**
Autre (SPONTANE)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Aucun (SPONTANE)	**7**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**16**
NSP	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**3**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
TV	**87**	**83**	**72**	**74**	**81**	**64**	**75**	**78**	**84**	**63**
Radio	**16**	**23**	**29**	**17**	**26**	**22**	**27**	**37**	**30**	**15**
The Internet	**15**	**20**	**29**	**20**	**23**	**34**	**30**	**32**	**19**	**32**
Newspapers	**35**	**34**	**40**	**37**	**42**	**25**	**42**	**50**	**40**	**24**
Magazines	**15**	**10**	**22**	**20**	**21**	**15**	**11**	**23**	**7**	**5**
Friends and family	**15**	**7**	**12**	**15**	**14**	**7**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**6**
Schools/ universities	**6**	**5**	**8**	**6**	**9**	**10**	**7**	**8**	**6**	**5**
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**
None (SPONTANEOUS)	**4**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**12**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**11**
DK	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Fernsehen	**49**	**78**	**67**	**74**	**77**	**82**	**82**	**69**	**73**	**54**
Radio	**16**	**35**	**18**	**13**	**31**	**28**	**33**	**24**	**37**	**15**
Internet	**55**	**28**	**26**	**13**	**24**	**32**	**29**	**39**	**40**	**33**
Zeitungen	**46**	**61**	**20**	**22**	**27**	**48**	**41**	**61**	**62**	**42**
Zeitschriften	**21**	**34**	**11**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**28**	**17**	**8**	**9**
Freunde und Familienangehörige	**10**	**27**	**5**	**8**	**12**	**10**	**20**	**11**	**15**	**7**
Schule/ Universität	**9**	**10**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**14**	**11**	**7**
Andere (SPONTAN)	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	**6**	**4**	**13**	**13**	**9**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**15**
WN	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

QA4.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
L'UE a le plus grand nombre de centrales nucléaires commerciales (centrales pour la production d'électricité) dans le monde
QA4.1 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
The EU has the largest number of commercial nuclear power stations (for electricity production) in the world
QA4.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.
Die EU hat die meisten kommerziellen Kernkraftwerke (zur Stromerzeugung) weltweit.

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Vrai	**39**	**49**	**33**	**51**	**31**	**45**	**46**	**48**	**28**	**30**
Faux	**28**	**41**	**9**	**35**	**50**	**26**	**26**	**24**	**37**	**24**
NSP	**33**	**10**	**58**	**14**	**19**	**29**	**28**	**28**	**35**	**46**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
TRUE	**28**	**32**	**53**	**32**	**25**	**28**	**31**	**31**	**40**	**21**
FALSE	**60**	**20**	**18**	**27**	**25**	**34**	**30**	**36**	**29**	**25**
DK	**12**	**48**	**29**	**41**	**50**	**38**	**39**	**33**	**31**	**54**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Richtig	**35**	**36**	**37**	**20**	**26**	**33**	**45**	**47**	**37**	**43**
Falsch	**40**	**43**	**30**	**30**	**22**	**40**	**36**	**36**	**44**	**26**
WN	**25**	**21**	**33**	**50**	**52**	**27**	**19**	**17**	**19**	**31**

QA4.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
Les centrales nucléaires sont les seuls producteurs de déchets radioactifs
QA4.2 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
Nuclear power plants are the only producers of radioactive waste
QA4.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.
Kernkraftwerke sind die einzigen Verursacher von radioaktivem Abfall

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Vrai	**25**	**25**	**24**	**31**	**25**	**28**	**28**	**31**	**20**	**21**
Faux	**60**	**72**	**36**	**64**	**64**	**62**	**62**	**62**	**69**	**41**
NSP	**15**	**3**	**40**	**5**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**7**	**11**	**38**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
TRUE	**24**	**31**	**20**	**21**	**19**	**19**	**30**	**22**	**30**	**19**
FALSE	**70**	**47**	**69**	**60**	**50**	**71**	**53**	**65**	**58**	**34**
DK	**6**	**22**	**11**	**19**	**31**	**10**	**17**	**13**	**12**	**47**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Richtig	**18**	**28**	**27**	**15**	**26**	**12**	**36**	**26**	**19**	**22**
Falsch	**76**	**65**	**59**	**42**	**35**	**81**	**57**	**69**	**76**	**61**
WN	**6**	**7**	**14**	**43**	**39**	**7**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**17**

QA4.3 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
Près du tiers de l'électricité produite au sein de l'UE est produit par des centrales nucléaires
QA4.3 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
About a third of the electricity produced within the EU is produced by nuclear power plants
QA4.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.
Ungefähr ein Drittel des Stroms, der innerhalb der EU produziert wird, wird durch Kernkraftwerke erzeugt

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Vrai	**54**	**75**	**42**	**69**	**49**	**66**	**66**	**65**	**48**	**39**
Faux	**20**	**19**	**4**	**21**	**33**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**25**	**16**
NSP	**26**	**6**	**54**	**10**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**19**	**27**	**45**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
TRUE	**45**	**48**	**63**	**47**	**36**	**47**	**58**	**54**	**65**	**25**
FALSE	**40**	**15**	**19**	**22**	**12**	**24**	**14**	**22**	**13**	**18**
DK	**15**	**37**	**18**	**31**	**52**	**29**	**28**	**24**	**22**	**57**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Richtig	**51**	**58**	**49**	**22**	**27**	**59**	**69**	**68**	**62**	**56**
Falsch	**32**	**26**	**25**	**28**	**17**	**23**	**19**	**19**	**27**	**21**
WN	**17**	**16**	**26**	**50**	**56**	**18**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**23**

QA4.4 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
De nouvelles centrales nucléaires sont en construction en (NOTRE PAYS) en ce moment même
QA4.4 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
New nuclear power plants are presently being constructed in (OUR COUNTRY) at this very moment
QA4.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.
Derzeit werden in (UNSER LAND) neue Kernkraftwerke gebaut.

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Vrai	**29**	**16**	**71**	**11**	**2**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**6**	**13**
Faux	**49**	**77**	**5**	**81**	**95**	**74**	**73**	**69**	**88**	**48**
NSP	**22**	**7**	**24**	**8**	**3**	**14**	**14**	**17**	**6**	**39**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
TRUE	**13**	**26**	**54**	**38**	**2**	**6**	**10**	**3**	**18**	**6**
FALSE	**74**	**39**	**23**	**34**	**66**	**80**	**79**	**80**	**66**	**61**
DK	**13**	**35**	**23**	**28**	**32**	**14**	**11**	**17**	**16**	**33**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Richtig	**15**	**4**	**17**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**47**	**87**	**8**	**46**
Falsch	**75**	**91**	**68**	**50**	**31**	**79**	**44**	**10**	**87**	**29**
WN	**10**	**5**	**15**	**41**	**53**	**13**	**9**	**3**	**5**	**25**

QA4.5 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
Moyenne
QA4.5 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
Average
QA4.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.
Durchschnitt

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Moyenne des bonnes réponses	**52**	**68**	**29**	**66**	**60**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**58**	**40**
Moyenne des mauvaises réponses	**24**	**25**	**27**	**25**	**27**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**22**	**18**
NSP	**24**	**7**	**44**	**9**	**13**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**20**	**42**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Average of correct answers	**54**	**42**	**60**	**43**	**44**	**57**	**55**	**57**	**57**	**35**
Average of wrong answers	**34**	**23**	**20**	**27**	**15**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**23**	**17**
DK	**12**	**35**	**20**	**30**	**41**	**22**	**24**	**22**	**20**	**48**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Durchschnitt der richtigen Antworten	**60**	**63**	**53**	**33**	**30**	**63**	**54**	**68**	**65**	**47**
Durchschnittlich falsche Antworten	**26**	**25**	**25**	**21**	**20**	**21**	**34**	**23**	**25**	**29**
WN	**14**	**12**	**22**	**46**	**50**	**16**	**12**	**9**	**10**	**24**

QA4.6 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous me dire si elle vous semble vraie ou fausse.
QA4.6 For each of the following statements please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
QA4.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob diese Ihrer Meinung nach richtig oder falsch ist.

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Au moins une bonne réponse	**88**	**99**	**65**	**97**	**98**	**94**	**94**	**95**	**97**	**72**
1 bonne réponse	**18**	**8**	**26**	**9**	**15**	**13**	**13**	**16**	**15**	**20**
2 bonnes réponses	**32**	**28**	**28**	**30**	**37**	**28**	**28**	**28**	**38**	**27**
3 bonnes réponses	**27**	**40**	**11**	**38**	**33**	**37**	**36**	**33**	**32**	**16**
4 bonnes réponses	**11**	**22**	**0**	**20**	**13**	**17**	**17**	**19**	**11**	**9**
Au moins une mauvaise réponse	**64**	**67**	**75**	**68**	**72**	**61**	**60**	**58**	**61**	**47**
Au moins une réponse NSP	**47**	**17**	**71**	**22**	**32**	**42**	**42**	**41**	**44**	**64**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
At least one correct answer	**95**	**79**	**94**	**83**	**81**	**95**	**92**	**92**	**93**	**75**
1 correct answer	**14**	**22**	**16**	**23**	**23**	**16**	**15**	**13**	**14**	**30**
2 correct answers	**47**	**31**	**28**	**35**	**26**	**39**	**37**	**33**	**38**	**27**
3 correct answers	**25**	**20**	**35**	**21**	**24**	**30**	**30**	**34**	**26**	**12**
4 correct answers	**8**	**5**	**16**	**5**	**7**	**11**	**11**	**12**	**16**	**5**
At least one wrong answer	**82**	**62**	**57**	**68**	**46**	**59**	**61**	**61**	**61**	**47**
At least one answer DK	**24**	**63**	**48**	**54**	**70**	**49**	**51**	**48**	**45**	**73**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Mindestens ein richtige Antwort	**97**	**98**	**91**	**65**	**67**	**96**	**93**	**99**	**99**	**86**
1 richtige Antwort	**15**	**13**	**17**	**18**	**25**	**11**	**17**	**10**	**9**	**22**
2 richtige Antworten	**33**	**35**	**37**	**29**	**32**	**32**	**39**	**27**	**34**	**34**
3 richtige Antworten	**37**	**34**	**25**	**12**	**8**	**34**	**30**	**40**	**39**	**24**
4 richtige Antworten	**11**	**16**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**18**	**8**	**22**	**17**	**6**
Mindestens ein falsche Ant	**70**	**66**	**61**	**48**	**55**	**59**	**83**	**64**	**69**	**73**
Mindestens ein Antwort WN	**35**	**29**	**43**	**65**	**79**	**36**	**26**	**24**	**26**	**49**

QA5 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous être informé(e) sur la sécurité des centrales nucléaires ?
QA5 How informed do you think you are about the safety of nuclear power plants?
QA5 Wie gut sind Sie Ihrer Einschätzung nach über die Sicherheit von Kernkraftwerken informiert?

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Très bien informé(e)	**3**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**3**	*+1*	**3**	*+1*	**5**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**1**	*-3*	**2**	*0*	**3**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**2**	*+1*
Plutôt bien informé(e)	**22**	*+2*	**22**	*+3*	**19**	*-1*	**25**	*-1*	**30**	*+1*	**31**	*+1*	**30**	*+2*	**24**	*+2*	**16**	*+3*	**20**	*+2*	**11**	*-2*	**13**	*+3*
Pas très bien informé(e)	**49**	*-1*	**50**	*+3*	**43**	*-5*	**47**	*-4*	**49**	*-2*	**49**	*+2*	**48**	*0*	**48**	*-3*	**59**	*+8*	**39**	*+1*	**49**	*+7*	**51**	*+3*
Pas du tout informé(e)	**25**	*-1*	**25**	*-6*	**32**	*+4*	**24**	*+4*	**16**	*+3*	**16**	*-3*	**18**	*-2*	**27**	*+4*	**23**	*-9*	**35**	*-4*	**39**	*-5*	**32**	*-7*
NSP	**1**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**3**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**0**	*-2*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*-2*	**3**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**2**	*0*
Informé(e)	**25**	*+2*	**24**	*+2*	**22**	*0*	**28**	*0*	**35**	*+1*	**35**	*+1*	**34**	*+2*	**25**	*-1*	**18**	*+3*	**23**	*+3*	**12**	*-2*	**15**	*+4*
Pas informé(e)	**74**	*-2*	**75**	*-3*	**75**	*-1*	**71**	*0*	**65**	*+1*	**65**	*-1*	**66**	*-2*	**75**	*+1*	**82**	*-1*	**74**	*-3*	**88**	*+2*	**83**	*-4*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Very well informed	**1**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**5**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**3**	*+2*	**5**	*+3*	**2**	*+1*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*0*
Fairly well informed	**19**	*+5*	**19**	*+3*	**9**	*0*	**14**	*+1*	**17**	*+3*	**25**	*+3*	**21**	*+1*	**13**	*+2*	**33**	*+3*	**21**	*-2*	**19**	*+3*	**9**	*-2*
Not very well informed	**55**	*-3*	**50**	*+3*	**47**	*+4*	**54**	*-2*	**56**	*+2*	**49**	*-1*	**53**	*-2*	**34**	*-11*	**45**	*-4*	**53**	*+3*	**51**	*0*	**42**	*0*
Not at all informed	**24**	*-2*	**28**	*-5*	**42**	*-5*	**30**	*+1*	**24**	*-4*	**20**	*-2*	**25**	*+2*	**48**	*+7*	**16**	*-2*	**23**	*-1*	**27**	*-3*	**44**	*0*
DK	**1**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*0*	**4**	*+2*
Informed	**20**	*+5*	**21**	*+2*	**10**	*+1*	**15**	*+1*	**18**	*+2*	**30**	*+3*	**22**	*0*	**16**	*+4*	**38**	*+6*	**23**	*-1*	**21**	*+3*	**10**	*-2*
Not informed	**79**	*-5*	**78**	*-2*	**89**	*-1*	**84**	*-1*	**80**	*-2*	**69**	*-3*	**78**	*0*	**82**	*-4*	**61**	*-6*	**76**	*+2*	**78**	*-3*	**86**	*0*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Sehr gut informiert	**2**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**5**	*+1*	**5**	*+1*	**3**	*-1*
Ziemlich gut informiert	**15**	*0*	**36**	*+3*	**25**	*-3*	**40**	*+2*	**44**	*+4*	**26**	*+4*
Nicht sehr gut informiert	**39**	*-1*	**47**	*-1*	**50**	*+2*	**47**	*-2*	**46**	*-3*	**49**	*-6*
Überhaupt nicht informiert	**40**	*+3*	**13**	*-2*	**22**	*+2*	**8**	*0*	**5**	*-2*	**20**	*+1*
WN	**4**	*-2*	**0**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*0*	**2**	*+2*
Informiert	**17**	*0*	**40**	*+3*	**27**	*-4*	**45**	*+3*	**49**	*+5*	**29**	*+3*
Nicht informiert	**79**	*+2*	**60**	*-3*	**72**	*+4*	**55**	*-2*	**51**	*-5*	**69**	*-5*

QA6 Parmi les sources suivantes, quelles sont les trois auxquelles vous faites le plus confiance pour vous informer sur l'énergie nucléaire, plus spécialement sur la sécurité nucléaire ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)
QA6 Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about nuclear energy, especially nuclear safety? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
QA6 Welchen drei der folgenden Quellen würden Sie am meisten vertrauen, wenn es um Informationen über Kernenergie, besonders über die Sicherheit der Kernenergie geht? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	**18**	*+1*	**16**	*-5*	**29**	*+1*	**11**	*-1*	**25**	*-3*	**14**	*+2*	**13**	*+2*	**11**	*+3*	**10**	*-3*	**23**	*-14*	**27**	*-4*	**41**	*+22*
Les autorités de sécurité nucléaire (NATIONALITE)	**30**	*+2*	**27**	*-3*	**29**	*-3*	**50**	*-1*	**37**	*0*	**27**	*+1*	**27**	*0*	**28**	*-3*	**22**	*+3*	**29**	*+2*	**21**	*+1*	**30**	*+14*
Les autorités locales ou régionales	**10**	*+10*	**10**	*+10*	**4**	*+4*	**4**	*+4*	**6**	*+6*	**9**	*+9*	**9**	*+9*	**9**	*+9*	**5**	*+5*	**9**	*+9*	**7**	*+7*	**11**	*+11*
Les entreprises qui gèrent les centrales nucléaires	**12**	*+1*	**14**	*+2*	**23**	*+5*	**24**	*+5*	**14**	*+3*	**9**	*+3*	**9**	*+2*	**9**	*-4*	**16**	*+5*	**15**	*+9*	**8**	*-1*	**11**	*+5*
Les écoles	**6**	*+6*	**9**	*+9*	**3**	*+3*	**5**	*+5*	**5**	*+5*	**4**	*+4*	**4**	*+4*	**4**	*+4*	**5**	*+5*	**8**	*+8*	**8**	*+8*	**7**	*+7*
L'Union européenne, à travers ses institutions compétentes	**15**	*0*	**20**	*-2*	**18**	*+6*	**13**	*+1*	**10**	*-2*	**10**	*-1*	**10**	*-1*	**13**	*-1*	**15**	*+6*	**16**	*-4*	**19**	*-5*	**19**	*+3*
Les scientifiques	**46**	*-2*	**56**	*+5*	**28**	*-8*	**38**	*0*	**57**	*-3*	**52**	*+4*	**51**	*+2*	**48**	*-3*	**65**	*0*	**43**	*+11*	**64**	*-4*	**36**	*-7*
Des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)	**19**	*-11*	**16**	*-14*	**6**	*-8*	**14**	*-12*	**19**	*-15*	**22**	*-14*	**22**	*-13*	**20**	*-11*	**10**	*-14*	**16**	*-18*	**23**	*-7*	**12**	*-8*
Des organisations internationales qui traitent de l'usage de technologies nucléaires (par ex. AIEA)	**24**	*-2*	**24**	*+3*	**27**	*+8*	**34**	*-6*	**34**	*+1*	**30**	*-3*	**30**	*-3*	**30**	*-5*	**23**	*+5*	**21**	*+2*	**24**	*-4*	**9**	*-2*
Les journalistes (télévision, radio, presse)	**23**	*-3*	**31**	*-7*	**38**	*-8*	**27**	*+4*	**24**	*+5*	**33**	*+3*	**33**	*+4*	**30**	*+6*	**18**	*-1*	**26**	*-5*	**16**	*-5*	**11**	*-26*
La famille et les amis	**7**	*-2*	**9**	*0*	**10**	*0*	**9**	*+1*	**10**	*+3*	**8**	*-2*	**9**	*0*	**11**	*+3*	**5**	*-3*	**6**	*-6*	**3**	*-2*	**2**	*-6*
Autre (SPONTANE)	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**0**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**2**	*+1*	**0**	*-1*	**2**	*+2*
Aucune (SPONTANE)	**4**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**4**	*+1*	**1**	*-2*	**2**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**5**	*+2*	**3**	*0*	**6**	*+2*	**4**	*+2*	**4**	*-3*
NSP	**3**	*0*	**0**	*-1*	**6**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*-1*	**3**	*-3*	**6**	*+1*	**0**	*0*	**3**	*-4*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2
The (NATIONALITY) Government	**12**	*0*	**18**	*-3*	**28**	*-2*	**6**	*-15*	**11**	*-1*	**40**	*+17*	**13**	*-4*	**28**	*-2*	**16**	*-6*	**28**	*+7*	**9**	*-1*	**29**	*-9*
(NATIONALITY) nuclear safety authorities	**22**	*0*	**31**	*+3*	**20**	*+3*	**18**	*-6*	**14**	*-4*	**21**	*-8*	**35**	*+4*	**15**	*-2*	**31**	*-2*	**46**	*+8*	**16**	*+2*	**15**	*+2*
Regional and local authorities	**11**	*+11*	**12**	*+12*	**3**	*+3*	**6**	*+6*	**4**	*+4*	**9**	*+9*	**10**	*+10*	**2**	*+2*	**7**	*+7*	**17**	*+17*	**6**	*+6*	**11**	*+11*
Energy companies that operate nuclear power plants	**11**	*-2*	**13**	*0*	**15**	*+4*	**19**	*+2*	**13**	*-2*	**11**	*+5*	**21**	*0*	**13**	*+3*	**15**	*+1*	**13**	*+4*	**10**	*+2*	**13**	*+5*
Schools	**5**	*+5*	**6**	*+6*	**8**	*+8*	**6**	*+6*	**4**	*+4*	**6**	*+6*	**3**	*+3*	**5**	*+5*	**4**	*+4*	**6**	*+6*	**7**	*+7*	**6**	*+6*
The European Union, through its competent bodies	**8**	*-6*	**22**	*+2*	**32**	*-11*	**15**	*+1*	**23**	*+4*	**18**	*+2*	**21**	*-3*	**29**	*-3*	**21**	*+5*	**14**	*+4*	**16**	*0*	**19**	*-9*
Scientists	**54**	*-3*	**36**	*+3*	**67**	*+2*	**56**	*+3*	**59**	*+4*	**32**	*-4*	**39**	*+5*	**38**	*-1*	**63**	*-1*	**36**	*+1*	**47**	*-6*	**30**	*-14*
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	**35**	*-7*	**19**	*-8*	**15**	*-14*	**11**	*-11*	**19**	*+4*	**20**	*-6*	**11**	*-6*	**20**	*-16*	**16**	*-11*	**24**	*-17*	**12**	*-9*	**12**	*-20*
International organisations working on uses of nuclear technology (e.g. IAEA)	**19**	*-4*	**24**	*-1*	**41**	*+11*	**22**	*0*	**26**	*-3*	**12**	*-3*	**36**	*+5*	**19**	*+2*	**45**	*+4*	**25**	*+2*	**19**	*-4*	**13**	*-2*
Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers)	**30**	*0*	**16**	*0*	**17**	*+2*	**30**	*-2*	**21**	*-10*	**28**	*0*	**20**	*+1*	**19**	*0*	**16**	*-6*	**31**	*+3*	**23**	*0*	**34**	*+5*
Friends and family	**7**	*-3*	**6**	*+1*	**2**	*-2*	**8**	*0*	**5**	*-2*	**4**	*-5*	**7**	*0*	**4**	*-2*	**4**	*-3*	**17**	*0*	**12**	*+1*	**6**	*-1*
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	**1**	*+1*	**0**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*+1*	**0**	*0*
None (SPONTANEOUS)	**4**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**3**	*-1*	**4**	*+2*	**3**	*0*	**4**	*-5*	**5**	*-3*	**4**	*-1*	**2**	*+1*	**4**	*-1*	**5**	*+1*	**4**	*+1*
DK	**2**	*0*	**4**	*+1*	**0**	*-2*	**1**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**2**	*+1*	**1**	*-1*	**5**	*+1*	**2**	*+1*	**1**	*-1*	**6**	*+1*	**9**	*+1*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2	EB 72.2	EB 66.2
Der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	**14**	*-18*	**7**	*-2*	**17**	*-1*	**10**	*-9*	**18**	*+2*	**14**	*-4*
Den (NATIONALITÄT) Behörden, die für die Sicherheit von Kernkraftwerken zuständig sind	**37**	*-3*	**26**	*-1*	**49**	*-2*	**59**	*-1*	**76**	*+4*	**34**	*-3*
Regionalen und lokalen Behörden	**17**	*+17*	**4**	*+4*	**5**	*+5*	**13**	*+13*	**8**	*+8*	**8**	*+8*
den Energieunternehmen, die Kernkraftwerke betreiben	**18**	*-6*	**20**	*-2*	**29**	*+2*	**13**	*-4*	**12**	*-4*	**10**	*-2*
Schulen	**8**	*+8*	**7**	*+7*	**6**	*+6*	**4**	*+4*	**4**	*+4*	**8**	*+8*
der Europäischen Union über ihre zuständigen Stellen	**19**	*-1*	**10**	*-3*	**23**	*+6*	**9**	*0*	**11**	*+5*	**10**	*+1*
Wissenschaftlern	**38**	*-5*	**42**	*-3*	**34**	*-9*	**55**	*-1*	**63**	*-7*	**46**	*0*
Nicht-Regierungsorganisationen (NGOs)	**9**	*-9*	**29**	*-1*	**11**	*-17*	**10**	*-7*	**12**	*-9*	**24**	*-12*
Internationalen Organisationen, die sich mit der Nutzung der Kernenergie beschäftigen (z.B. IAEO - Internationale Atomenergieorganisation)	**19**	*-3*	**30**	*+3*	**35**	*+2*	**42**	*+2*	**42**	*0*	**26**	*-2*
Journalisten (Fernsehen, Radio, Zeitungen)	**24**	*-10*	**24**	*-5*	**18**	*+5*	**19**	*-3*	**11**	*-1*	**16**	*-7*
Freunden und Familienangehörigen	**7**	*+2*	**7**	*-5*	**10**	*+1*	**5**	*-3*	**6**	*0*	**9**	*-3*
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	**0**	*-2*	**1**	*+1*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*-1*
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	**4**	*+3*	**7**	*+4*	**1**	*-1*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**5**	*0*
WN	**6**	*+2*	**1**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**4**	*+1*

QA7 Pour permettre aux enfants d'avoir des connaissances de base sur les risques et les avantages des choix énergétiques en général et de l'énergie nucléaire en particulier, pensez-vous que l'information donnée dans les écoles soit suffisante ?
QA7 For children to acquire a basic knowledge on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear energy in particular, do you believe that the information schools offer is sufficient?
QA7 Was glauben Sie: Sind die Informationen, die Kinder in der Schule über Risiken und Vorteile verschiedener Energiearten im Allgemeinen und der Kernenergie im Besonderen erhalten, ausreichend, um ihnen ein Grundwissen über diese Themen zu vermitteln?

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Oui, certainement	**5**	*+1*	**7**	*+2*	**2**	*-2*	**8**	*+3*	**3**	*0*	**5**	*-1*	**5**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**4**	*+1*	**8**	*+5*	**8**	*+5*	**4**	*+1*
Oui, probablement	**24**	*+3*	**32**	*+5*	**13**	*-2*	**33**	*+1*	**22**	*+1*	**23**	*+3*	**23**	*+2*	**22**	*0*	**21**	*+3*	**26**	*+12*	**13**	*-2*	**25**	*+9*
Non, probablement pas	**38**	*0*	**39**	*+3*	**37**	*+7*	**41**	*+2*	**45**	*+4*	**41**	*+2*	**40**	*+1*	**39**	*-1*	**36**	*+2*	**24**	*-8*	**36**	*+1*	**37**	*+1*
Non, certainement pas	**20**	*-4*	**18**	*-10*	**23**	*+1*	**12**	*-2*	**20**	*-2*	**22**	*-4*	**22**	*-3*	**23**	*+3*	**20**	*-1*	**20**	*-9*	**41**	*-5*	**20**	*-2*
NSP	**13**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**25**	*-4*	**6**	*-4*	**10**	*-3*	**9**	*0*	**10**	*0*	**12**	*-2*	**19**	*-5*	**22**	*0*	**2**	*+1*	**14**	*-9*
Oui	**29**	*+4*	**39**	*+7*	**15**	*-4*	**41**	*+4*	**25**	*+1*	**28**	*+2*	**28**	*+2*	**26**	*0*	**25**	*+4*	**34**	*+17*	**21**	*+3*	**29**	*+10*
Non	**58**	*-4*	**57**	*-7*	**60**	*+8*	**53**	*0*	**65**	*+2*	**63**	*-2*	**62**	*-2*	**62**	*+2*	**56**	*+1*	**44**	*-17*	**77**	*-4*	**57**	*-1*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Yes, certainly	**4**	*+1*	**3**	*-3*	**2**	*-1*	**5**	*+1*	**5**	*0*	**5**	*-1*	**6**	*+2*	**3**	*-3*	**4**	*+1*	**8**	*+3*	**2**	*-1*	**5**	*-3*
Yes, probably	**18**	*+5*	**24**	*-2*	**19**	*+3*	**17**	*+2*	**23**	*+2*	**21**	*+5*	**22**	*-2*	**21**	*-9*	**13**	*0*	**36**	*+6*	**23**	*+5*	**24**	*+2*
No, probably not	**37**	*-2*	**40**	*+5*	**32**	*+3*	**36**	*-3*	**35**	*+2*	**43**	*+12*	**41**	*+4*	**29**	*-3*	**51**	*+8*	**37**	*-4*	**38**	*-4*	**38**	*+12*
No, certainly not	**28**	*-6*	**25**	*0*	**30**	*-5*	**25**	*0*	**19**	*-4*	**23**	*-10*	**27**	*+2*	**21**	*+9*	**19**	*-6*	**16**	*0*	**16**	*-3*	**11**	*-14*
DK	**13**	*+2*	**8**	*0*	**17**	*0*	**17**	*0*	**18**	*0*	**8**	*-6*	**4**	*-6*	**26**	*+6*	**13**	*-3*	**3**	*-5*	**21**	*+3*	**22**	*+3*
Yes	**22**	*+6*	**27**	*-5*	**21**	*+2*	**22**	*+3*	**28**	*+2*	**26**	*+4*	**28**	*0*	**24**	*-12*	**17**	*+1*	**44**	*+9*	**25**	*+4*	**29**	*-1*
No	**65**	*-8*	**65**	*+5*	**62**	*-2*	**61**	*-3*	**54**	*-2*	**66**	*+2*	**68**	*+6*	**50**	*+6*	**70**	*+2*	**53**	*-4*	**54**	*-7*	**49**	*-2*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Ja, sicher	**6**	*+2*	**4**	*-2*	**6**	*+2*	**6**	*+1*	**4**	*+1*	**6**	*+2*
Ja, wahrscheinlich	**26**	*+11*	**27**	*-1*	**38**	*+12*	**34**	*-2*	**32**	*+3*	**30**	*+7*
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	**29**	*-2*	**42**	*-1*	**36**	*-5*	**44**	*+1*	**48**	*-2*	**32**	*-6*
Nein, sicher nicht	**23**	*-6*	**19**	*+4*	**15**	*-5*	**11**	*0*	**11**	*0*	**12**	*-3*
WN	**16**	*-5*	**8**	*0*	**5**	*-4*	**5**	*0*	**5**	*-2*	**20**	*0*
Ja	**32**	*+13*	**31**	*-3*	**44**	*+14*	**40**	*-1*	**36**	*+4*	**36**	*+9*
Nein	**52**	*-8*	**61**	*+3*	**51**	*-10*	**55**	*+1*	**59**	*-2*	**44**	*-9*

QA8 Et pour vous permettre de vous faire votre propre opinion sur les risques et les avantages des choix énergétiques en général et de l'énergie nucléaire en particulier, pensez-vous que l'information donnée dans les médias soit suffisante ?
QA8 For you to draw your own conclusions on the risks and benefits of energy choices in general and nuclear in particular, do you think that the information the media offer is sufficient?
QA8 Halten Sie die Informationen, die in den Medien angeboten werden, für ausreichend, um sich selbst eine Meinung zu Risiken und Vorteilen verschiedener Energiearten im Allgemeinen und der Kernenergie im Besonderen zu bilden?

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Oui, certainement	**5**	*+1*	**6**	*0*	**5**	*+2*	**7**	*+4*	**4**	*-2*	**8**	*0*	**8**	*0*	**6**	*+1*	**3**	*+1*	**5**	*+2*	**3**	*0*	**3**	*+1*
Oui, probablement	**27**	*+4*	**33**	*+3*	**28**	*+5*	**38**	*+5*	**24**	*-2*	**31**	*+6*	**29**	*+4*	**22**	*-4*	**29**	*+9*	**31**	*+13*	**16**	*+2*	**27**	*+13*
Non, probablement pas	**43**	*0*	**46**	*+5*	**38**	*-4*	**44**	*-3*	**48**	*+4*	**42**	*+1*	**42**	*0*	**46**	*0*	**42**	*0*	**32**	*-2*	**43**	*+3*	**41**	*-3*
Non, certainement pas	**20**	*-4*	**15**	*-8*	**14**	*-2*	**9**	*-5*	**21**	*+1*	**17**	*-7*	**19**	*-4*	**25**	*+4*	**21**	*-3*	**18**	*-13*	**37**	*-6*	**23**	*-1*
NSP	**5**	*-1*	**0**	*0*	**15**	*-1*	**2**	*-1*	**3**	*-1*	**2**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**5**	*-7*	**14**	*0*	**1**	*+1*	**6**	*-10*
Oui	**32**	*+5*	**39**	*+3*	**33**	*+7*	**45**	*+9*	**28**	*-4*	**39**	*+6*	**37**	*+4*	**28**	*-3*	**32**	*+10*	**36**	*+15*	**19**	*+2*	**30**	*+14*
Non	**63**	*-4*	**61**	*-3*	**52**	*-6*	**53**	*-8*	**69**	*+5*	**59**	*-6*	**61**	*-4*	**71**	*+4*	**63**	*-3*	**50**	*-15*	**80**	*-3*	**64**	*-4*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Yes, certainly	**4**	*0*	**3**	*-1*	**4**	*+3*	**4**	*+1*	**4**	*-1*	**6**	*+3*	**5**	*+2*	**1**	*-2*	**6**	*-4*	**8**	*+4*	**3**	*+1*	**4**	*-1*
Yes, probably	**22**	*+2*	**24**	*-2*	**20**	*+3*	**21**	*-1*	**31**	*+3*	**27**	*+6*	**21**	*-3*	**20**	*-1*	**33**	*+6*	**28**	*-2*	**26**	*+7*	**22**	*+8*
No, probably not	**44**	*+1*	**48**	*+11*	**41**	*-1*	**45**	*-1*	**42**	*0*	**44**	*+5*	**46**	*+4*	**35**	*-9*	**41**	*-2*	**44**	*0*	**46**	*-5*	**42**	*+3*
No, certainly not	**26**	*-3*	**20**	*-7*	**26**	*-7*	**23**	*-1*	**15**	*-2*	**22**	*-13*	**25**	*0*	**28**	*+5*	**17**	*0*	**18**	*0*	**16**	*-4*	**16**	*-17*
DK	**4**	*0*	**5**	*-1*	**9**	*+2*	**7**	*+2*	**8**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**3**	*-3*	**16**	*+7*	**3**	*0*	**2**	*-2*	**9**	*+1*	**16**	*+7*
Yes	**26**	*+2*	**27**	*-3*	**24**	*+6*	**25**	*0*	**35**	*+2*	**33**	*+9*	**26**	*-1*	**21**	*-3*	**39**	*+2*	**36**	*+2*	**29**	*+8*	**26**	*+7*
No	**70**	*-2*	**68**	*+4*	**67**	*-8*	**68**	*-2*	**57**	*-2*	**66**	*-8*	**71**	*+4*	**63**	*-4*	**58**	*-2*	**62**	*0*	**62**	*-9*	**58**	*-14*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Ja, sicher	**5**	*+2*	**6**	*+2*	**5**	*+2*	**7**	*-2*	**3**	*-2*	**4**	*0*
Ja, wahrscheinlich	**27**	*+9*	**34**	*+1*	**36**	*+8*	**43**	*+3*	**31**	*+3*	**30**	*+2*
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	**31**	*-4*	**41**	*-8*	**43**	*-6*	**42**	*+4*	**52**	*0*	**42**	*-2*
Nein, sicher nicht	**23**	*-2*	**17**	*+5*	**14**	*-2*	**6**	*-5*	**12**	*-1*	**18**	*-1*
WN	**14**	*-5*	**2**	*0*	**2**	*-2*	**2**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**6**	*+1*
Ja	**32**	*+11*	**40**	*+3*	**41**	*+10*	**50**	*+1*	**34**	*+1*	**34**	*+2*
Nein	**54**	*-6*	**58**	*-3*	**57**	*-8*	**48**	*-1*	**64**	*-1*	**60**	*-3*

QA9 Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la(les) centrale(s) nucléaire(s) en (NOTRE PAYS) représente(nt) un risque pour vous et votre famille ?
QA9 To what extent do you think that (the) nuclear power plant(s) in (OUR COUNTRY) represent(s) a risk to you and your family?
QA9 Was meinen Sie: In welchem Maß stellen die Kernkraftwerke in (UNSER LAND) für Sie und Ihre Familie ein Risiko dar?

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Un très grand risque	**14**	*-2*	**7**	*-2*	**11**	*-2*	**9**	*-3*	**4**	*-2*	**11**	*-1*	**11**	*0*	**10**	*+4*	**13**	*+6*	**19**	*-2*	**53**	*+2*	**26**	*+6*
Un grand risque	**38**	*+1*	**27**	*+3*	**36**	*+9*	**36**	*-4*	**20**	*+6*	**35**	*0*	**35**	*+1*	**37**	*+7*	**24**	*+10*	**34**	*+3*	**29**	*+3*	**47**	*+7*
Un risque faible	**31**	*+1*	**49**	*+2*	**21**	*-3*	**43**	*+11*	**23**	*+1*	**43**	*-2*	**43**	*-3*	**42**	*-9*	**15**	*+7*	**14**	*+3*	**12**	*-2*	**17**	*-2*
Pas du tout de risque	**9**	*+1*	**16**	*-2*	**15**	*-9*	**11**	*-3*	**15**	*-9*	**8**	*+3*	**8**	*+2*	**9**	*-1*	**9**	*+4*	**5**	*+1*	**3**	*0*	**5**	*0*
Pas applicable dans votre pays (SPONTANE)	**3**	*-1*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**37**	*+4*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*-1*	**36**	*-23*	**17**	*-7*	**3**	*-3*	**0**	*0*
NSP	**5**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**17**	*+5*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*0*	**3**	*+1*	**3**	*+1*	**2**	*0*	**3**	*-4*	**11**	*+2*	**0**	*0*	**5**	*-11*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
A big risk	**15**	*-2*	**19**	*-7*	**16**	*-1*	**17**	*-4*	**16**	*-4*	**27**	*-8*	**7**	*-1*	**39**	*0*	**6**	*-1*	**22**	*+5*	**7**	*-3*	**20**	*+1*
Some risk	**50**	*+2*	**38**	*+3*	**9**	*+5*	**23**	*-2*	**41**	*-1*	**37**	*-6*	**27**	*-5*	**16**	*+1*	**32**	*-2*	**38**	*+1*	**25**	*-1*	**33**	*+5*
Not much of a risk	**30**	*+3*	**24**	*+2*	**3**	*+1*	**11**	*0*	**23**	*+2*	**23**	*+10*	**53**	*+7*	**4**	*+1*	**47**	*+1*	**16**	*+3*	**31**	*+6*	**13**	*+2*
No risk at all	**4**	*-2*	**9**	*+3*	**4**	*+1*	**15**	*+3*	**16**	*+1*	**8**	*+5*	**10**	*-1*	**3**	*-1*	**12**	*0*	**4**	*-3*	**17**	*-2*	**5**	*-3*
Not applicable in your country (SPONTANEOUS)	**0**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**59**	*-4*	**29**	*+1*	**1**	*0*	**4**	*-1*	**1**	*0*	**24**	*-5*	**0**	*0*	**19**	*-3*	**12**	*-2*	**12**	*-7*
DK	**1**	*-1*	**6**	*-1*	**9**	*-2*	**5**	*+2*	**3**	*+2*	**1**	*0*	**2**	*0*	**14**	*+4*	**3**	*+2*	**1**	*-3*	**8**	*+2*	**17**	*+2*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Ein sehr großes Risiko	**16**	*+1*	**15**	*-3*	**12**	*+2*	**4**	*+1*	**4**	*0*	**10**	*-3*
Ein großes Risiko	**37**	*+8*	**35**	*-1*	**46**	*0*	**29**	*-1*	**30**	*-7*	**40**	*-5*
Kein großes Risiko	**20**	*-4*	**38**	*+2*	**32**	*0*	**50**	*+1*	**54**	*+6*	**36**	*+6*
Überhaupt kein Risiko	**11**	*-2*	**11**	*+3*	**9**	*-1*	**17**	*0*	**11**	*+1*	**9**	*+3*
trifft in (UNSER LAND) nicht zu (SPONTAN)	**3**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*-1*	**0**	*0*	**0**	*0*
WN	**13**	*-3*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*-1*	**0**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**5**	*-1*

QA10 Les incidents nucléaires font parfois naître des préoccupations importantes dans les medias et le public. Selon vous, comparés aux autres risques pour notre sécurité, diriez-vous que les risques liés aux nucléaires sont … ?
QA10 Nuclear incidents sometimes raise major concerns in the media and the public. In your opinion, compared to other safety risks in our lives, would you say that nuclear risks are …?
QA10 Störfälle in Kernkraftwerken lösen in den Medien und der Öffentlichkeit manchmal große Besorgnis aus. Werden Ihrer Meinung nach die Gefahren der Kernkraft im Vergleich zu

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Fortement exagérés	**6**	**5**	**9**	**8**	**10**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**5**	**3**
Plutôt exagérés	**32**	**36**	**35**	**44**	**48**	**31**	**31**	**29**	**35**	**22**
Plutôt sous-estimés	**35**	**43**	**17**	**37**	**28**	**35**	**34**	**33**	**33**	**26**
Fortement sous-estimés	**12**	**11**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**19**	**19**	**20**	**10**	**18**
Les risques nucléaires sont correctement estimés (SPONTANE)	**7**	**4**	**16**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**10**	**10**
NSP	**8**	**1**	**19**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**7**	**21**
Exagérés	**38**	**41**	**44**	**52**	**58**	**38**	**39**	**39**	**40**	**25**
Sous-estimés	**47**	**54**	**21**	**43**	**34**	**54**	**53**	**53**	**43**	**44**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Strongly exaggerated	**4**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**6**
Somewhat exaggerated	**15**	**26**	**28**	**24**	**22**	**27**	**37**	**24**	**45**	**20**
Somewhat underestimated	**42**	**36**	**48**	**37**	**27**	**31**	**39**	**51**	**27**	**18**
Strongly underestimated	**23**	**14**	**10**	**16**	**15**	**22**	**8**	**10**	**7**	**13**
Nuclear risks are perceived correctly (SPONTANEOUS)	**14**	**9**	**3**	**12**	**14**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**13**	**10**
DK	**2**	**11**	**6**	**7**	**13**	**7**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**33**
Exaggerated	**19**	**30**	**33**	**28**	**31**	**36**	**44**	**30**	**50**	**26**
Underestimated	**65**	**50**	**58**	**53**	**42**	**53**	**47**	**61**	**34**	**31**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Stark überschätzt	**8**	**3**	**8**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**16**	**8**
Etwas überschätzt	**43**	**21**	**34**	**18**	**25**	**34**	**40**	**47**	**50**	**45**
Etwas unterschätzt	**32**	**29**	**29**	**25**	**26**	**38**	**42**	**35**	**25**	**29**
Stark unterschätzt	**10**	**22**	**7**	**8**	**14**	**8**	**10**	**5**	**4**	**5**
Gefahren der Kernkraft werden realistisch wahrgenommen (SPONTAN)	**3**	**20**	**7**	**15**	**13**	**9**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**4**
WN	**4**	**5**	**15**	**31**	**16**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**9**
Überschätzt	**51**	**24**	**42**	**21**	**31**	**41**	**44**	**52**	**66**	**53**
Unterschätzt	**42**	**51**	**36**	**33**	**40**	**46**	**52**	**40**	**29**	**34**

QA11.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
Il est possible de faire fonctionner une centrale nucléaire de manière sûre
QA11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
It is possible to operate a nuclear power plant in a safe manner
QA11.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Es ist möglich, ein Kernkraftwerk auf sichere Art und Weise zu betreiben

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**14**	*0*	**19**	*-3*	**27**	*-14*	**20**	*+2*	**17**	*+2*	**14**	*0*	**14**	*-1*	**17**	*-1*	**18**	*+2*	**12**	*+5*	**6**	*-2*	**8**	*0*
Plutôt d'accord	**45**	*0*	**56**	*+5*	**44**	*+5*	**54**	*-4*	**43**	*+3*	**36**	*-6*	**37**	*-6*	**42**	*-4*	**43**	*+4*	**36**	*+6*	**29**	*+2*	**49**	*+2*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**22**	*-1*	**18**	*-1*	**9**	*+2*	**18**	*+3*	**26**	*-2*	**30**	*0*	**29**	*0*	**23**	*-3*	**25**	*+1*	**20**	*-4*	**32**	*-3*	**23**	*+5*
Pas du tout d'accord	**9**	*+1*	**5**	*0*	**4**	*+2*	**4**	*-1*	**8**	*-4*	**16**	*+6*	**15**	*+5*	**12**	*+4*	**9**	*-1*	**11**	*-7*	**31**	*+2*	**9**	*+5*
NSP	**10**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**16**	*+5*	**4**	*0*	**6**	*+1*	**4**	*0*	**5**	*+2*	**6**	*+4*	**5**	*-6*	**21**	*0*	**2**	*+1*	**11**	*-12*
D'accord	**59**	*0*	**75**	*+2*	**71**	*-9*	**74**	*-2*	**60**	*+5*	**50**	*-6*	**51**	*-7*	**59**	*-5*	**61**	*+6*	**48**	*+11*	**35**	*0*	**57**	*+2*
Pas d'accord	**31**	*0*	**23**	*-1*	**13**	*+4*	**22**	*+2*	**34**	*-6*	**46**	*+6*	**44**	*+5*	**35**	*+1*	**34**	*0*	**31**	*-11*	**63**	*-1*	**32**	*+10*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**8**	*-2*	**9**	*+1*	**9**	*+1*	**10**	*+1*	**21**	*+1*	**10**	*+4*	**29**	*-2*	**6**	*+1*	**26**	*0*	**6**	*+2*	**13**	*+1*	**4**	*-3*
Tend to agree	**45**	*-3*	**47**	*+5*	**22**	*-3*	**39**	*+1*	**51**	*+2*	**37**	*+5*	**51**	*+4*	**27**	*+5*	**48**	*0*	**27**	*+3*	**51**	*+8*	**31**	*+1*
Tend to disagree	**29**	*+2*	**24**	*-3*	**31**	*+9*	**29**	*-3*	**17**	*-2*	**33**	*+2*	**13**	*+1*	**24**	*-9*	**14**	*-1*	**37**	*+2*	**19**	*-7*	**26**	*-4*
Totally disagree	**9**	*+1*	**7**	*-2*	**29**	*-6*	**11**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**15**	*-10*	**3**	*-2*	**18**	*-3*	**4**	*-1*	**26**	*+1*	**4**	*-4*	**8**	*-3*
DK	**9**	*+2*	**13**	*-1*	**9**	*-1*	**11**	*+1*	**8**	*-1*	**5**	*-1*	**4**	*-1*	**25**	*+6*	**8**	*+2*	**4**	*-8*	**13**	*+2*	**31**	*+9*
Agree	**53**	*-5*	**56**	*+6*	**31**	*-2*	**49**	*+2*	**72**	*+3*	**47**	*+9*	**80**	*+2*	**33**	*+6*	**74**	*0*	**33**	*+5*	**64**	*+9*	**35**	*-2*
Disagree	**38**	*+3*	**31**	*-5*	**60**	*+3*	**40**	*-3*	**20**	*-2*	**48**	*-8*	**16**	*-1*	**42**	*-12*	**18**	*-2*	**63**	*+3*	**23**	*-11*	**34**	*-7*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**23**	*-6*	**17**	*-2*	**17**	*-7*	**24**	*0*	**34**	*0*	**20**	*+3*
Stimme eher zu	**44**	*+1*	**54**	*-1*	**60**	*+5*	**54**	*+1*	**41**	*-3*	**51**	*-3*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**14**	*+5*	**18**	*-2*	**17**	*+2*	**15**	*-2*	**16**	*+1*	**14**	*-1*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**4**	*+2*	**6**	*+3*	**2**	*0*	**3**	*-1*	**7**	*+1*	**5**	*0*
WN	**15**	*-2*	**5**	*+2*	**4**	*0*	**4**	*+2*	**2**	*+1*	**10**	*+1*
Stimme zu	**67**	*-5*	**71**	*-3*	**77**	*-2*	**78**	*+1*	**75**	*-3*	**71**	*0*
Stimme nicht zu	**18**	*+7*	**24**	*+1*	**19**	*+2*	**18**	*-3*	**23**	*+2*	**19**	*-1*

QA11.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
La législation (NATIONALITE) garantit suffisamment la sécurité nucléaire
QA11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The (NATIONALITY) legislation sufficiently ensures nuclear safety
QA11.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Die (NATIONALITÄT) Gesetzgebung gewährleistet eine ausreichende Sicherheit von Kernkraftwerken

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**8**	*0*	**11**	*0*	**13**	*-9*	**12**	*+3*	**9**	*-2*	**11**	*-2*	**12**	*-2*	**16**	*0*	**3**	*-2*	**3**	*+1*	**2**	*-2*	**4**	*-3*
Plutôt d'accord	**39**	*+1*	**52**	*0*	**35**	*-5*	**51**	*-3*	**34**	*+3*	**42**	*+1*	**43**	*+1*	**45**	*-2*	**23**	*+2*	**19**	*-3*	**14**	*-13*	**36**	*+5*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**25**	*0*	**25**	*+2*	**19**	*+5*	**22**	*0*	**26**	*0*	**26**	*-3*	**25**	*-3*	**21**	*-3*	**27**	*+3*	**22**	*-1*	**43**	*+5*	**23**	*+2*
Pas du tout d'accord	**10**	*0*	**6**	*-1*	**8**	*+3*	**5**	*+1*	**9**	*-1*	**17**	*+6*	**16**	*+5*	**12**	*+5*	**21**	*+3*	**14**	*-5*	**32**	*+9*	**10**	*+6*
NSP	**18**	*-1*	**6**	*-1*	**25**	*+6*	**10**	*-1*	**22**	*0*	**4**	*-2*	**4**	*-1*	**6**	*0*	**26**	*-6*	**42**	*+8*	**9**	*+1*	**27**	*-10*
D'accord	**47**	*+1*	**63**	*0*	**48**	*-14*	**63**	*0*	**43**	*+1*	**53**	*-1*	**55**	*-1*	**61**	*-2*	**26**	*0*	**22**	*-2*	**16**	*-15*	**40**	*+2*
Pas d'accord	**35**	*0*	**31**	*+1*	**27**	*+8*	**27**	*+1*	**35**	*-1*	**43**	*+3*	**41**	*+2*	**33**	*+2*	**48**	*+6*	**36**	*-6*	**75**	*+14*	**33**	*+8*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**6**	*-1*	**5**	*0*	**2**	*-2*	**1**	*-2*	**6**	*0*	**7**	*+4*	**19**	*+1*	**3**	*0*	**13**	*+2*	**10**	*+2*	**3**	*0*	**3**	*+2*
Tend to agree	**44**	*+1*	**35**	*+2*	**8**	*-7*	**17**	*-2*	**34**	*-3*	**29**	*+8*	**46**	*0*	**14**	*-12*	**41**	*-1*	**39**	*0*	**28**	*+3*	**25**	*+7*
Tend to disagree	**26**	*-1*	**32**	*+3*	**11**	*-3*	**31**	*-5*	**27**	*-1*	**31**	*-2*	**15**	*0*	**17**	*0*	**24**	*-1*	**27**	*+6*	**27**	*-3*	**23**	*0*
Totally disagree	**8**	*+1*	**11**	*-2*	**16**	*0*	**24**	*+9*	**8**	*+1*	**15**	*-14*	**7**	*-1*	**19**	*+4*	**8**	*-1*	**16**	*+3*	**9**	*-3*	**7**	*-8*
DK	**16**	*0*	**17**	*-3*	**63**	*+12*	**27**	*0*	**25**	*+3*	**18**	*+4*	**13**	*0*	**47**	*+8*	**14**	*+1*	**8**	*-11*	**33**	*+3*	**42**	*-1*
Agree	**50**	*0*	**40**	*+2*	**10**	*-9*	**18**	*-4*	**40**	*-3*	**36**	*+12*	**65**	*+1*	**17**	*-12*	**54**	*+1*	**49**	*+2*	**31**	*+3*	**28**	*+9*
Disagree	**34**	*0*	**43**	*+1*	**27**	*-3*	**55**	*+4*	**35**	*0*	**46**	*-16*	**22**	*-1*	**36**	*+4*	**32**	*-2*	**43**	*+9*	**36**	*-6*	**30**	*-8*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**7**	*-6*	**12**	*0*	**10**	*-6*	**15**	*-1*	**22**	*-2*	**8**	*+1*
Stimme eher zu	**29**	*+2*	**43**	*-6*	**54**	*+4*	**53**	*-3*	**37**	*-5*	**47**	*+2*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**23**	*+6*	**23**	*-1*	**23**	*+4*	**20**	*0*	**16**	*0*	**19**	*-2*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**11**	*+4*	**7**	*+1*	**3**	*0*	**4**	*+1*	**4**	*+1*	**6**	*-2*
WN	**30**	*-6*	**15**	*+6*	**10**	*-2*	**8**	*+3*	**21**	*+6*	**20**	*+1*
Stimme zu	**36**	*-4*	**55**	*-6*	**64**	*-2*	**68**	*-4*	**59**	*-7*	**55**	*+3*
Stimme nicht zu	**34**	*+10*	**30**	*0*	**26**	*+4*	**24**	*+1*	**20**	*+1*	**25**	*-4*

QA11.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
L'agence de sécurité nucléaire en (NOTRE PAYS) garantit de manière suffisante le fonctionnement sûr des centrales nucléaires
QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The nuclear safety authority in (OUR COUNTRY) sufficiently ensures the safe operation of nuclear power plant(s)
QA11.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Die in (UNSER LAND) für die Sicherheit der Atomkraftwerke zuständigen Behörden gewährleisten einen hinreichend sicheren Betrieb von Kernkraftwerken

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**9**	*0*	**12**	*-1*	**17**	*-5*	**15**	*+3*	**9**	*0*	**9**	*-4*	**10**	*-3*	**14**	*0*	**5**	*0*	**4**	*+1*	**1**	*-4*	**5**	*-1*
Plutôt d'accord	**42**	*0*	**60**	*+4*	**35**	*-4*	**59**	*-1*	**37**	*+8*	**43**	*-3*	**42**	*-5*	**41**	*-10*	**32**	*+12*	**20**	*-1*	**14**	*-14*	**40**	*+3*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**24**	*+1*	**20**	*0*	**13**	*+2*	**17**	*0*	**21**	*-1*	**31**	*+4*	**31**	*+5*	**29**	*+5*	**27**	*+7*	**20**	*+1*	**46**	*+8*	**24**	*+3*
Pas du tout d'accord	**8**	*0*	**4**	*-1*	**5**	*+3*	**3**	*-1*	**8**	*-2*	**14**	*+5*	**14**	*+5*	**12**	*+4*	**12**	*-4*	**13**	*-4*	**28**	*+5*	**9**	*+6*
NSP	**17**	*-1*	**4**	*-2*	**30**	*+4*	**6**	*-1*	**25**	*-5*	**3**	*-2*	**3**	*-2*	**4**	*+1*	**24**	*-15*	**43**	*+3*	**11**	*+5*	**22**	*-11*
D'accord	**51**	*0*	**72**	*+3*	**52**	*-9*	**74**	*+2*	**46**	*+8*	**52**	*-7*	**52**	*-8*	**55**	*-10*	**37**	*+12*	**24**	*0*	**15**	*-18*	**45**	*+2*
Pas d'accord	**32**	*+1*	**24**	*-1*	**18**	*+5*	**20**	*-1*	**29**	*-3*	**45**	*+9*	**45**	*+10*	**41**	*+9*	**39**	*+3*	**33**	*-3*	**74**	*+13*	**33**	*+9*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**4**	*-1*	**6**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**4**	*+1*	**8**	*+1*	**5**	*+2*	**20**	*+3*	**2**	*-1*	**14**	*+1*	**7**	*0*	**6**	*+2*	**3**	*+1*
Tend to agree	**49**	*-1*	**39**	*+4*	**8**	*-2*	**26**	*+2*	**42**	*+2*	**27**	*+6*	**51**	*-1*	**15**	*-11*	**48**	*0*	**35**	*+1*	**32**	*+7*	**29**	*+12*
Tend to disagree	**24**	*+1*	**29**	*+6*	**10**	*0*	**27**	*-3*	**27**	*-6*	**29**	*-1*	**17**	*+3*	**14**	*0*	**23**	*-2*	**30**	*+6*	**25**	*-1*	**22**	*-2*
Totally disagree	**6**	*+1*	**8**	*-3*	**15**	*-2*	**16**	*+3*	**7**	*0*	**15**	*-15*	**4**	*-2*	**18**	*+1*	**6**	*-1*	**18**	*+3*	**5**	*-3*	**7**	*-7*
DK	**17**	*0*	**18**	*-7*	**66**	*+5*	**27**	*-3*	**16**	*+3*	**24**	*+8*	**8**	*-3*	**51**	*+11*	**9**	*+2*	**10**	*-10*	**32**	*-5*	**39**	*-4*
Agree	**53**	*-2*	**45**	*+4*	**9**	*-3*	**30**	*+3*	**50**	*+3*	**32**	*+8*	**71**	*+2*	**17**	*-12*	**62**	*+1*	**42**	*+1*	**38**	*+9*	**32**	*+13*
Disagree	**30**	*+2*	**37**	*+3*	**25**	*-2*	**43**	*0*	**34**	*-6*	**44**	*-16*	**21**	*+1*	**32**	*+1*	**29**	*-3*	**48**	*+9*	**30**	*-4*	**29**	*-9*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**9**	*-4*	**14**	*0*	**13**	*-4*	**20**	*-4*	**26**	*-6*	**11**	*+4*
Stimme eher zu	**32**	*+1*	**54**	*-2*	**59**	*+5*	**57**	*+1*	**49**	*+4*	**52**	*-3*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**23**	*+8*	**19**	*-1*	**18**	*+2*	**16**	*+2*	**16**	*+3*	**15**	*-2*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**7**	*+2*	**6**	*+3*	**2**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**5**	*+2*	**4**	*0*
WN	**29**	*-7*	**7**	*0*	**8**	*-3*	**4**	*+1*	**4**	*-3*	**18**	*+1*
Stimme zu	**41**	*-3*	**68**	*-2*	**72**	*+1*	**77**	*-3*	**75**	*-2*	**63**	*+1*
Stimme nicht zu	**30**	*+10*	**25**	*+2*	**20**	*+2*	**19**	*+2*	**21**	*+5*	**19**	*-2*

QA11.4 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
Vous faites confiance aux entreprises qui gèrent les centrales nucléaires
QA11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
You trust companies operating nuclear power plants
QA11.4 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Sie vertrauen den Unternehmen, die Kernkraftwerke betreiben

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**		**EU25 UE25**		**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**7**	*-1*	**13**	*-5*	**16**	*-8*	**13**	*+2*	**9**	*+2*	**6**	*-4*	**6**	*-4*	**9**	*-1*	**7**	*0*	**4**	*+2*	**1**	*0*	**4**	*-2*
Plutôt d'accord	**40**	*+2*	**59**	*+4*	**43**	*+2*	**56**	*0*	**36**	*+12*	**33**	*-2*	**33**	*-2*	**31**	*-5*	**38**	*+9*	**25**	*+9*	**10**	*-5*	**39**	*+7*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**28**	*-1*	**20**	*+2*	**13**	*-3*	**24**	*+1*	**34**	*-7*	**32**	*-1*	**32**	*-1*	**33**	*-1*	**26**	*+3*	**28**	*+4*	**43**	*0*	**28**	*0*
Pas du tout d'accord	**15**	*0*	**7**	*-1*	**8**	*+3*	**5**	*-1*	**16**	*-7*	**28**	*+8*	**28**	*+8*	**25**	*+7*	**14**	*-5*	**21**	*-15*	**45**	*+5*	**14**	*+5*
NSP	**10**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**20**	*+6*	**2**	*-2*	**5**	*0*	**1**	*-1*	**1**	*-1*	**2**	*0*	**15**	*-7*	**22**	*0*	**1**	*0*	**15**	*-10*
D'accord	**47**	*+1*	**72**	*-1*	**59**	*-6*	**69**	*+2*	**45**	*+14*	**39**	*-6*	**39**	*-6*	**40**	*-6*	**45**	*+9*	**29**	*+11*	**11**	*-5*	**43**	*+5*
Pas d'accord	**43**	*-1*	**27**	*+1*	**21**	*0*	**29**	*0*	**50**	*-14*	**60**	*+7*	**60**	*+7*	**58**	*+6*	**40**	*-2*	**49**	*-11*	**88**	*+5*	**42**	*+5*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**6**	*-3*	**5**	*+1*	**3**	*-1*	**6**	*+1*	**9**	*-2*	**7**	*+4*	**20**	*-1*	**2**	*-2*	**15**	*-3*	**5**	*+1*	**4**	*+2*	**3**	*+1*
Tend to agree	**50**	*-3*	**34**	*+2*	**12**	*-1*	**36**	*+5*	**47**	*+3*	**29**	*+7*	**52**	*+2*	**22**	*+3*	**49**	*+1*	**21**	*+3*	**32**	*+11*	**31**	*+6*
Tend to disagree	**27**	*+2*	**35**	*+3*	**27**	*+4*	**31**	*-2*	**25**	*-2*	**32**	*+2*	**20**	*+4*	**22**	*-3*	**21**	*-2*	**36**	*0*	**33**	*-5*	**26**	*-5*
Totally disagree	**12**	*+4*	**12**	*-6*	**31**	*-2*	**14**	*-2*	**8**	*+1*	**28**	*-13*	**6**	*-3*	**20**	*-15*	**10**	*+3*	**36**	*+1*	**10**	*-8*	**7**	*-9*
DK	**5**	*0*	**14**	*0*	**27**	*0*	**13**	*-2*	**11**	*0*	**4**	*0*	**2**	*-2*	**34**	*+17*	**5**	*+1*	**2**	*-5*	**21**	*0*	**33**	*+7*
Agree	**56**	*-6*	**39**	*+3*	**15**	*-2*	**42**	*+6*	**56**	*+1*	**36**	*+11*	**72**	*+1*	**24**	*+1*	**64**	*-2*	**26**	*+4*	**36**	*+13*	**34**	*+7*
Disagree	**39**	*+6*	**47**	*-3*	**58**	*+2*	**45**	*-4*	**33**	*-1*	**60**	*-11*	**26**	*+1*	**42**	*-18*	**31**	*+1*	**72**	*+1*	**43**	*-13*	**33**	*-14*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**9**	*-5*	**15**	*-2*	**13**	*-4*	**17**	*-1*	**22**	*-6*	**9**	*+2*
Stimme eher zu	**36**	*0*	**51**	*-1*	**57**	*+7*	**53**	*+1*	**42**	*+2*	**48**	*+3*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**25**	*+5*	**22**	*-1*	**20**	*-1*	**22**	*0*	**23**	*+2*	**25**	*-2*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**11**	*+3*	**9**	*+4*	**4**	*-2*	**6**	*+1*	**11**	*+2*	**9**	*-4*
WN	**19**	*-3*	**3**	*0*	**6**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**2**	*0*	**9**	*+1*
Stimme zu	**45**	*-5*	**66**	*-3*	**70**	*+3*	**70**	*0*	**64**	*-4*	**57**	*+5*
Stimme nicht zu	**36**	*+8*	**31**	*+3*	**24**	*-3*	**28**	*+1*	**34**	*+4*	**34**	*-6*

QA11.5 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
Le stockage de déchets radioactifs peut se faire de manière sûre
QA11.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The disposal of radioactive waste can be done in a safe manner
QA11.5 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Radioaktiver Abfall kann auf sichere Weise gelagert werden

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**8**	*0*	**10**	*-1*	**14**	*-8*	**17**	*+3*	**9**	*0*	**6**	*-3*	**6**	*-3*	**7**	*-3*	**14**	*0*	**6**	*+2*	**5**	*-1*	**5**	*0*
Plutôt d'accord	**32**	*+1*	**42**	*+2*	**40**	*+4*	**48**	*0*	**29**	*+2*	**20**	*-2*	**20**	*-5*	**22**	*-13*	**36**	*-1*	**32**	*+7*	**27**	*-4*	**33**	*+2*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**30**	*-2*	**30**	*+1*	**11**	*0*	**23**	*0*	**34**	*-3*	**30**	*-7*	**31**	*-6*	**33**	*-2*	**29**	*+5*	**18**	*-4*	**33**	*+1*	**27**	*-1*
Pas du tout d'accord	**19**	*+1*	**15**	*-2*	**4**	*+2*	**7**	*0*	**22**	*0*	**40**	*+14*	**39**	*+15*	**32**	*+15*	**12**	*0*	**18**	*-6*	**32**	*+2*	**17**	*+8*
NSP	**11**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**31**	*+2*	**5**	*-3*	**6**	*+1*	**4**	*-2*	**4**	*-1*	**6**	*+3*	**9**	*-4*	**26**	*+1*	**3**	*+2*	**18**	*-9*
D'accord	**40**	*+1*	**52**	*+1*	**54**	*-4*	**65**	*+3*	**38**	*+2*	**26**	*-5*	**26**	*-8*	**29**	*-16*	**50**	*-1*	**38**	*+9*	**32**	*-5*	**38**	*+2*
Pas d'accord	**49**	*-1*	**45**	*-1*	**15**	*+2*	**30**	*0*	**56**	*-3*	**70**	*+7*	**70**	*+9*	**65**	*+13*	**41**	*+5*	**36**	*-10*	**65**	*+3*	**44**	*+7*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**2**	*-1*	**6**	*+1*	**8**	*0*	**9**	*+4*	**14**	*-1*	**6**	*+2*	**27**	*+1*	**6**	*-1*	**17**	*+1*	**4**	*0*	**7**	*+1*	**3**	*-1*
Tend to agree	**23**	*0*	**36**	*+1*	**26**	*+1*	**22**	*-1*	**42**	*0*	**20**	*0*	**49**	*+2*	**29**	*-2*	**38**	*+1*	**22**	*+1*	**36**	*+10*	**31**	*+5*
Tend to disagree	**41**	*-2*	**32**	*+1*	**24**	*+2*	**34**	*-2*	**24**	*0*	**34**	*+1*	**15**	*+1*	**21**	*-3*	**24**	*-4*	**34**	*-3*	**32**	*-1*	**25**	*-5*
Totally disagree	**25**	*+3*	**14**	*-1*	**21**	*-5*	**25**	*+1*	**7**	*0*	**31**	*-2*	**4**	*-1*	**14**	*-4*	**13**	*+1*	**35**	*+7*	**10**	*-13*	**10**	*-7*
DK	**9**	*0*	**12**	*-2*	**21**	*+2*	**10**	*-2*	**13**	*+1*	**9**	*-1*	**5**	*-3*	**30**	*+10*	**8**	*+1*	**5**	*-5*	**15**	*+3*	**31**	*+8*
Agree	**25**	*-1*	**42**	*+2*	**34**	*+1*	**31**	*+3*	**56**	*-1*	**26**	*+2*	**76**	*+3*	**35**	*-3*	**55**	*+2*	**26**	*+1*	**43**	*+11*	**34**	*+4*
Disagree	**66**	*+1*	**46**	*0*	**45**	*-3*	**59**	*-1*	**31**	*0*	**65**	*-1*	**19**	*0*	**35**	*-7*	**37**	*-3*	**69**	*+4*	**42**	*-14*	**35**	*-12*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**11**	*-6*	**13**	*-1*	**10**	*0*	**10**	*0*	**22**	*+6*	**12**	*+4*
Stimme eher zu	**33**	*-1*	**40**	*-2*	**40**	*+6*	**38**	*+3*	**38**	*+4*	**41**	*+1*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**24**	*+8*	**28**	*-3*	**32**	*+1*	**31**	*-3*	**23**	*-5*	**24**	*-3*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**10**	*+5*	**14**	*+5*	**10**	*-2*	**17**	*0*	**13**	*-2*	**11**	*-3*
WN	**22**	*-6*	**5**	*+1*	**8**	*-5*	**4**	*0*	**4**	*-3*	**12**	*+1*
Stimme zu	**44**	*-7*	**53**	*-3*	**50**	*+6*	**48**	*+3*	**60**	*+10*	**53**	*+5*
Stimme nicht zu	**34**	*+13*	**42**	*+2*	**42**	*-1*	**48**	*-3*	**36**	*-7*	**35**	*-6*

QA11.6 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
Les centrales nucléaires sont suffisamment protégées contre les attaques terroristes
QA11.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Nuclear power plants are sufficiently secured against terrorist attacks
QA11.6 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Kernkraftwerke sind ausreichend gegen terroristische Anschläge geschützt

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**5**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**3**
Plutôt d'accord	**25**	**37**	**22**	**42**	**21**	**19**	**19**	**17**	**22**	**16**
Plutôt pas d'accord	**32**	**34**	**21**	**30**	**41**	**34**	**34**	**36**	**36**	**23**
Pas du tout d'accord	**20**	**18**	**14**	**9**	**24**	**35**	**35**	**35**	**27**	**25**
NSP	**18**	**5**	**36**	**10**	**11**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**10**	**33**
D'accord	**30**	**43**	**29**	**51**	**24**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**27**	**19**
Pas d'accord	**52**	**52**	**35**	**39**	**65**	**69**	**69**	**71**	**63**	**48**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Totally agree	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**21**	**2**
Tend to agree	**16**	**21**	**27**	**28**	**16**	**16**	**27**	**15**	**45**	**13**
Tend to disagree	**45**	**29**	**31**	**34**	**23**	**38**	**36**	**34**	**15**	**26**
Totally disagree	**31**	**23**	**19**	**14**	**30**	**31**	**18**	**33**	**6**	**16**
DK	**6**	**24**	**19**	**20**	**26**	**13**	**13**	**15**	**13**	**43**
Agree	**18**	**24**	**31**	**32**	**21**	**18**	**33**	**18**	**66**	**15**
Disagree	**76**	**52**	**50**	**48**	**53**	**69**	**54**	**67**	**21**	**42**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**4**
Stimme eher zu	**26**	**20**	**25**	**25**	**32**	**25**	**37**	**36**	**25**	**28**
Stimme eher nicht zu	**33**	**38**	**33**	**28**	**23**	**35**	**32**	**34**	**36**	**31**
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**18**	**31**	**10**	**11**	**14**	**25**	**10**	**14**	**23**	**16**
WN	**18**	**7**	**29**	**34**	**25**	**9**	**13**	**10**	**11**	**21**
Stimme zu	**31**	**24**	**28**	**27**	**38**	**31**	**45**	**42**	**30**	**32**
Stimme nicht zu	**51**	**69**	**43**	**39**	**37**	**60**	**42**	**48**	**59**	**47**

QA11.7 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes ?
Le matériel radioactif est suffisamment protégé contre les utilisations malveillantes
QA11.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Nuclear materials are sufficiently protected against malevolent use
QA11.7 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?
Radioaktive Materialien sind ausreichend gegen Missbrauch geschützt

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**6**	*0*	**9**	*-2*	**9**	*-2*	**11**	*+4*	**7**	*+3*	**6**	*-2*	**6**	*-2*	**8**	*0*	**6**	*+1*	**3**	*+2*	**2**	*-1*	**4**	*-1*
Plutôt d'accord	**33**	*+1*	**48**	*+6*	**22**	*-5*	**50**	*+3*	**30**	*+5*	**25**	*-5*	**25**	*-6*	**29**	*-4*	**28**	*+7*	**20**	*+2*	**16**	*0*	**32**	*+5*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**30**	*-2*	**32**	*+2*	**18**	*-1*	**24**	*-3*	**37**	*-6*	**35**	*+2*	**35**	*+1*	**33**	*-5*	**37**	*+5*	**24**	*-2*	**44**	*-1*	**27**	*-2*
Pas du tout d'accord	**15**	*+1*	**7**	*-5*	**10**	*+5*	**6**	*-1*	**16**	*-4*	**28**	*+7*	**28**	*+8*	**25**	*+10*	**16**	*-4*	**18**	*-5*	**34**	*+5*	**14**	*+4*
NSP	**16**	*0*	**4**	*-1*	**41**	*+3*	**9**	*-3*	**10**	*+2*	**6**	*-2*	**6**	*-1*	**5**	*-1*	**13**	*-9*	**35**	*+3*	**4**	*-3*	**23**	*-6*
D'accord	**39**	*+1*	**57**	*+4*	**31**	*-7*	**61**	*+7*	**37**	*+8*	**31**	*-7*	**31**	*-8*	**37**	*-4*	**34**	*+8*	**23**	*+4*	**18**	*-1*	**36**	*+4*
Pas d'accord	**45**	*-1*	**39**	*-3*	**28**	*+4*	**30**	*-4*	**53**	*-10*	**63**	*+9*	**63**	*+9*	**58**	*+5*	**53**	*+1*	**42**	*-7*	**78**	*+4*	**41**	*+2*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**3**	*-1*	**4**	*0*	**2**	*-3*	**4**	*+1*	**7**	*+1*	**3**	*-2*	**21**	*+5*	**3**	*-4*	**8**	*+2*	**4**	*-1*	**6**	*+2*	**2**	*-1*
Tend to agree	**35**	*-1*	**29**	*+1*	**18**	*-2*	**24**	*+1*	**33**	*+2*	**20**	*0*	**46**	*+4*	**17**	*-2*	**37**	*+7*	**23**	*+1*	**36**	*+6*	**27**	*+8*
Tend to disagree	**31**	*-2*	**36**	*+4*	**31**	*+7*	**36**	*-7*	**35**	*-5*	**35**	*+1*	**18**	*+1*	**25**	*+4*	**31**	*-4*	**38**	*0*	**28**	*-4*	**28**	*+1*
Totally disagree	**15**	*+2*	**13**	*-4*	**23**	*+3*	**22**	*+6*	**11**	*+2*	**28**	*+1*	**5**	*-4*	**13**	*-9*	**12**	*-3*	**29**	*+6*	**7**	*-5*	**9**	*-10*
DK	**16**	*+2*	**18**	*-1*	**26**	*-5*	**14**	*-1*	**14**	*0*	**14**	*0*	**10**	*-6*	**42**	*+11*	**12**	*-2*	**6**	*-6*	**23**	*+1*	**34**	*+2*
Agree	**38**	*-2*	**33**	*+1*	**20**	*-5*	**28**	*+2*	**40**	*+3*	**23**	*-2*	**67**	*+9*	**20**	*-6*	**45**	*+9*	**27**	*0*	**42**	*+8*	**29**	*+7*
Disagree	**46**	*0*	**49**	*0*	**54**	*+10*	**58**	*-1*	**46**	*-3*	**63**	*+2*	**23**	*-3*	**38**	*-5*	**43**	*-7*	**67**	*+6*	**35**	*-9*	**37**	*-9*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**6**	*-3*	**9**	*+2*	**9**	*+1*	**11**	*+3*	**13**	*0*	**7**	*+2*
Stimme eher zu	**31**	*+5*	**36**	*-4*	**48**	*+8*	**45**	*0*	**39**	*0*	**43**	*+3*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**26**	*+7*	**33**	*0*	**26**	*-3*	**30**	*-3*	**25**	*-1*	**25**	*-4*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**14**	*+6*	**15**	*+5*	**6**	*-4*	**7**	*-2*	**10**	*0*	**7**	*-4*
WN	**23**	*-15*	**7**	*-3*	**11**	*-2*	**7**	*+2*	**13**	*+1*	**18**	*+3*
Stimme zu	**37**	*+2*	**45**	*-2*	**57**	*+9*	**56**	*+3*	**52**	*0*	**50**	*+5*
Stimme nicht zu	**40**	*+13*	**48**	*+5*	**32**	*-7*	**37**	*-5*	**35**	*-1*	**32**	*-8*

QA12.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur les avantages de l'énergie nucléaire ?
L'énergie nucléaire permet de limiter le changement climatique
QA12.1 And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?
Nuclear energy helps to limit climate change
QA12.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zum Stellenwert von Kernenergie zu oder nicht zu?
Kernenergie hilft, den Klimawandel zu begrenzen

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**13**	*-2*	**14**	*-4*	**16**	*-7*	**18**	*0*	**27**	*-8*	**14**	*-6*	**14**	*-7*	**16**	*-6*	**12**	*0*	**11**	*+4*	**14**	*-1*	**4**	*-4*
Plutôt d'accord	**33**	*+2*	**41**	*+10*	**26**	*+1*	**40**	*+2*	**34**	*+7*	**35**	*+4*	**34**	*+4*	**31**	*+3*	**27**	*+2*	**32**	*+5*	**27**	*-7*	**30**	*+8*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**23**	*+2*	**28**	*-1*	**12**	*+5*	**26**	*+6*	**18**	*+4*	**27**	*+3*	**28**	*+4*	**29**	*+3*	**26**	*+6*	**16**	*+1*	**31**	*+2*	**23**	*+4*
Pas du tout d'accord	**13**	*+3*	**12**	*+1*	**8**	*+4*	**7**	*0*	**10**	*+3*	**17**	*+4*	**17**	*+4*	**17**	*+4*	**15**	*+5*	**9**	*-4*	**19**	*+5*	**16**	*+4*
NSP	**18**	*-5*	**5**	*-6*	**38**	*-3*	**9**	*-8*	**11**	*-6*	**7**	*-5*	**7**	*-5*	**7**	*-4*	**20**	*-13*	**32**	*-6*	**9**	*+1*	**27**	*-12*
D'accord	**46**	*0*	**55**	*+6*	**42**	*-6*	**58**	*+2*	**61**	*-1*	**49**	*-2*	**48**	*-3*	**47**	*-3*	**39**	*+2*	**43**	*+9*	**41**	*-8*	**34**	*+4*
Pas d'accord	**36**	*+5*	**40**	*0*	**20**	*+9*	**33**	*+6*	**28**	*+7*	**44**	*+7*	**45**	*+8*	**46**	*+7*	**41**	*+11*	**25**	*-3*	**50**	*+7*	**39**	*+8*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**11**	*+1*	**10**	*-2*	**20**	*+2*	**10**	*0*	**14**	*-1*	**12**	*-1*	**16**	*-1*	**13**	*+3*	**23**	*0*	**5**	*-4*	**14**	*-1*	**4**	*-5*
Tend to agree	**32**	*+1*	**34**	*+2*	**21**	*+3*	**26**	*-1*	**30**	*+4*	**30**	*+10*	**33**	*-1*	**33**	*+8*	**32**	*0*	**24**	*-8*	**40**	*+5*	**26**	*+2*
Tend to disagree	**25**	*-1*	**24**	*+8*	**16**	*+2*	**28**	*+5*	**23**	*+4*	**30**	*+7*	**21**	*+6*	**13**	*+1*	**21**	*+5*	**31**	*+6*	**20**	*+3*	**24**	*+2*
Totally disagree	**15**	*0*	**12**	*+4*	**18**	*+2*	**16**	*+2*	**10**	*+2*	**18**	*-3*	**13**	*+4*	**7**	*-6*	**13**	*+2*	**32**	*+20*	**6**	*+1*	**7**	*0*
DK	**17**	*-1*	**20**	*-12*	**25**	*-9*	**20**	*-6*	**23**	*-9*	**10**	*-13*	**17**	*-8*	**34**	*-6*	**11**	*-7*	**8**	*-14*	**20**	*-8*	**39**	*+1*
Agree	**43**	*+2*	**44**	*0*	**41**	*+5*	**36**	*-1*	**44**	*+3*	**42**	*+9*	**49**	*-2*	**46**	*+11*	**55**	*0*	**29**	*-12*	**54**	*+4*	**30**	*-3*
Disagree	**40**	*-1*	**36**	*+12*	**34**	*+4*	**44**	*+7*	**33**	*+6*	**48**	*+4*	**34**	*+10*	**20**	*-5*	**34**	*+7*	**63**	*+26*	**26**	*+4*	**31**	*+2*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**18**	*+1*	**14**	*-4*	**15**	*-3*	**27**	*+6*	**39**	*-7*	**13**	*-1*
Stimme eher zu	**27**	*+4*	**34**	*-2*	**42**	*+3*	**40**	*-3*	**34**	*+3*	**36**	*+5*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**17**	*+9*	**24**	*+3*	**25**	*+4*	**20**	*-2*	**12**	*+3*	**20**	*-2*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**8**	*+2*	**15**	*+10*	**6**	*0*	**6**	*-2*	**7**	*+3*	**10**	*+1*
WN	**30**	*-16*	**13**	*-7*	**12**	*-4*	**7**	*+1*	**8**	*-2*	**21**	*-3*
Stimme zu	**45**	*+5*	**48**	*-6*	**57**	*0*	**67**	*+3*	**73**	*-4*	**49**	*+4*
Stimme nicht zu	**25**	*+11*	**39**	*+13*	**31**	*+4*	**26**	*-4*	**19**	*+6*	**30**	*-1*

QA12.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur les avantages de l'énergie nucléaire ?
L'énergie nucléaire permet de réduire notre dépendance à l'importation de combustibles, comme le gaz ou le pétrole
QA12.2 And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?
Nuclear energy helps to make us less dependent on fuel imports, such as gas and oil
QA12.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zum Stellenwert von Kernenergie zu oder nicht zu?
Kernenergie hilft dabei, uns weniger abhängig von importierten Brennstoffen wie Gas und Öl zu machen

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**24**	*-4*	**27**	*-3*	**39**	*-11*	**27**	*-2*	**40**	*-6*	**28**	*-10*	**29**	*-10*	**29**	*-13*	**27**	*+3*	**19**	*+3*	**18**	*-5*	**10**	*-4*
Plutôt d'accord	**44**	*+3*	**50**	*+5*	**34**	*+5*	**52**	*+4*	**41**	*+7*	**45**	*+10*	**43**	*+7*	**36**	*0*	**42**	*+8*	**43**	*+2*	**42**	*0*	**44**	*+5*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**15**	*+1*	**17**	*+1*	**5**	*+2*	**14**	*-2*	**9**	*-2*	**16**	*-1*	**17**	*+1*	**22**	*+9*	**14**	*-1*	**10**	*0*	**22**	*-1*	**19**	*+10*
Pas du tout d'accord	**6**	*+1*	**4**	*-1*	**2**	*0*	**3**	*-1*	**5**	*+1*	**8**	*+1*	**8**	*+2*	**7**	*+3*	**7**	*+1*	**5**	*-2*	**13**	*+3*	**7**	*+1*
NSP	**11**	*-1*	**2**	*-2*	**20**	*+4*	**4**	*+1*	**5**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**3**	*0*	**6**	*+1*	**10**	*-11*	**23**	*-3*	**5**	*+3*	**20**	*-12*
D'accord	**68**	*-1*	**77**	*+2*	**73**	*-6*	**79**	*+2*	**81**	*+1*	**73**	*0*	**72**	*-3*	**65**	*-13*	**69**	*+11*	**62**	*+5*	**60**	*-5*	**54**	*+1*
Pas d'accord	**21**	*+2*	**21**	*0*	**7**	*+2*	**17**	*-3*	**14**	*-1*	**24**	*0*	**25**	*+3*	**29**	*+12*	**21**	*0*	**15**	*-2*	**35**	*+2*	**26**	*+11*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**24**	*-6*	**22**	*-4*	**34**	*+7*	**17**	*0*	**34**	*+2*	**22**	*+1*	**23**	*+2*	**20**	*+3*	**41**	*-4*	**11**	*-2*	**22**	*+2*	**6**	*-10*
Tend to agree	**46**	*+1*	**45**	*+5*	**28**	*+7*	**39**	*+1*	**40**	*0*	**37**	*+5*	**44**	*+2*	**42**	*0*	**37**	*+3*	**36**	*-5*	**47**	*+8*	**39**	*+1*
Tend to disagree	**15**	*+3*	**17**	*+2*	**8**	*-2*	**23**	*0*	**12**	*-1*	**21**	*0*	**18**	*+2*	**7**	*+2*	**13**	*+2*	**28**	*+4*	**13**	*-2*	**18**	*+6*
Totally disagree	**5**	*0*	**5**	*0*	**7**	*-1*	**8**	*0*	**2**	*-3*	**7**	*-6*	**8**	*-2*	**4**	*-5*	**4**	*-1*	**20**	*+10*	**5**	*+1*	**4**	*+2*
DK	**10**	*+2*	**11**	*-3*	**23**	*-11*	**13**	*-1*	**12**	*+2*	**13**	*0*	**7**	*-4*	**27**	*0*	**5**	*0*	**5**	*-7*	**13**	*-9*	**33**	*+1*
Agree	**70**	*-5*	**67**	*+1*	**62**	*+14*	**56**	*+1*	**74**	*+2*	**59**	*+6*	**67**	*+4*	**62**	*+3*	**78**	*-1*	**47**	*-7*	**69**	*+10*	**45**	*-9*
Disagree	**20**	*+3*	**22**	*+2*	**15**	*-3*	**31**	*0*	**14**	*-4*	**28**	*-6*	**26**	*0*	**11**	*-3*	**17**	*+1*	**48**	*+14*	**18**	*-1*	**22**	*+8*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**26**	*-2*	**27**	*-1*	**32**	*-5*	**34**	*0*	**56**	*-7*	**25**	*0*
Stimme eher zu	**39**	*+5*	**44**	*-1*	**50**	*+4*	**49**	*+2*	**31**	*+4*	**47**	*+1*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**12**	*+6*	**15**	*-2*	**13**	*+2*	**11**	*-2*	**8**	*+3*	**13**	*-1*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**3**	*-1*	**8**	*+5*	**2**	*+1*	**3**	*0*	**2**	*-1*	**4**	*0*
WN	**20**	*-8*	**6**	*-1*	**3**	*-2*	**3**	*0*	**3**	*+1*	**11**	*0*
Stimme zu	**65**	*+3*	**71**	*-2*	**82**	*-1*	**83**	*+2*	**87**	*-3*	**72**	*+1*
Stimme nicht zu	**15**	*+5*	**23**	*+3*	**15**	*+3*	**14**	*-2*	**10**	*+2*	**17**	*-1*

QA12.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur les avantages de l'énergie nucléaire ?
L'énergie nucléaire garantit que le prix de l'énergie reste plus compétitif et plus stable
QA12.3 And to what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on the value of nuclear energy?
Nuclear energy ensures more competitive and more stable energy prices
QA12.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zum Stellenwert von Kernenergie zu oder nicht zu?
Kernenergie garantiert niedrigere und stabilere Energiepreise

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**	**EU25 UE25**	**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord	**13**	*-2*	**14**	*-4*	**39**	*-14*	**13**	*+3*	**21**	*-1*	**12**	*-7*	**13**	*-5*	**15**	*0*	**16**	*-5*	**11**	*0*	**13**	*-3*	**6**	*-5*
Plutôt d'accord	**38**	*+3*	**42**	*+1*	**35**	*+9*	**42**	*+3*	**39**	*+2*	**36**	*+8*	**34**	*+6*	**27**	*-1*	**41**	*+8*	**36**	*+5*	**34**	*-2*	**38**	*+7*
Plutôt pas d'accord	**22**	*0*	**28**	*+3*	**5**	*+1*	**27**	*+1*	**21**	*-1*	**27**	*-1*	**27**	*-2*	**28**	*-5*	**21**	*+5*	**13**	*-1*	**29**	*-1*	**19**	*+5*
Pas du tout d'accord	**11**	*+1*	**11**	*+2*	**4**	*+2*	**13**	*-4*	**7**	*+1*	**19**	*0*	**20**	*+1*	**23**	*+4*	**7**	*+2*	**8**	*-1*	**18**	*+5*	**9**	*+4*
NSP	**16**	*-2*	**5**	*-2*	**17**	*+2*	**5**	*-3*	**12**	*-1*	**6**	*0*	**6**	*0*	**7**	*+2*	**15**	*-10*	**32**	*-3*	**6**	*+1*	**28**	*-11*
D'accord	**51**	*+1*	**56**	*-3*	**74**	*-5*	**55**	*+6*	**60**	*+1*	**48**	*+1*	**47**	*+1*	**42**	*-1*	**57**	*+3*	**47**	*+5*	**47**	*-5*	**44**	*+2*
Pas d'accord	**33**	*+1*	**39**	*+5*	**9**	*+3*	**40**	*-3*	**28**	*0*	**46**	*-1*	**47**	*-1*	**51**	*-1*	**28**	*+7*	**21**	*-2*	**47**	*+4*	**28**	*+9*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Totally agree	**9**	*-1*	**16**	*-4*	**28**	*+10*	**14**	*-2*	**31**	*+1*	**11**	*+1*	**14**	*0*	**11**	*-3*	**16**	*-1*	**8**	*-2*	**15**	*-2*	**5**	*-6*
Tend to agree	**34**	*-4*	**45**	*+6*	**25**	*+5*	**40**	*+1*	**38**	*-1*	**29**	*+7*	**39**	*+2*	**32**	*-3*	**31**	*0*	**28**	*-4*	**45**	*+5*	**33**	*+4*
Tend to disagree	**29**	*+2*	**17**	*+3*	**10**	*+4*	**21**	*+1*	**16**	*+2*	**27**	*-2*	**25**	*+3*	**13**	*+4*	**23**	*+1*	**34**	*+8*	**16**	*+3*	**21**	*+6*
Totally disagree	**13**	*+1*	**7**	*0*	**5**	*-3*	**8**	*+1*	**4**	*-1*	**16**	*-8*	**13**	*-4*	**6**	*-2*	**10**	*-2*	**22**	*+7*	**5**	*+1*	**4**	*0*
DK	**15**	*+2*	**15**	*-5*	**32**	*-16*	**17**	*-1*	**11**	*-1*	**17**	*+2*	**9**	*-1*	**38**	*+4*	**20**	*+2*	**8**	*-9*	**19**	*-7*	**37**	*-4*
Agree	**43**	*-5*	**61**	*+2*	**53**	*+15*	**54**	*-1*	**69**	*0*	**40**	*+8*	**53**	*+2*	**43**	*-6*	**47**	*-1*	**36**	*-6*	**60**	*+3*	**38**	*-2*
Disagree	**42**	*+3*	**24**	*+3*	**15**	*+1*	**29**	*+2*	**20**	*+1*	**43**	*-10*	**38**	*-1*	**19**	*+2*	**33**	*-1*	**56**	*+15*	**21**	*+4*	**25**	*+6*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	**24**	*-1*	**16**	*-4*	**23**	*-4*	**16**	*+1*	**27**	*-8*	**11**	*+3*
Stimme eher zu	**33**	*+4*	**36**	*-5*	**48**	*+7*	**42**	*-1*	**37**	*+1*	**38**	*0*
Stimme eher nicht zu	**12**	*+6*	**26**	*+3*	**19**	*0*	**27**	*0*	**19**	*+5*	**23**	*0*
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	**4**	*0*	**12**	*+8*	**4**	*-1*	**7**	*-3*	**8**	*+1*	**8**	*0*
WN	**27**	*-9*	**10**	*-2*	**6**	*-2*	**8**	*+3*	**9**	*+1*	**20**	*-3*
Stimme zu	**57**	*+3*	**52**	*-9*	**71**	*+3*	**58**	*0*	**64**	*-7*	**49**	*+3*
Stimme nicht zu	**16**	*+6*	**38**	*+11*	**23**	*-1*	**34**	*-3*	**27**	*+6*	**31**	*0*

QA13 Parmi les arguments suivants, quels sont ceux qui pourraient vous amener à être en faveur de telles augmentations de la durée de vie des centrales nucléaires ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
QA13 Among the following arguments, which ones could make you support lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
QA13 Welche der folgenden Aussagen könnte Sie dazu veranlassen, einer Laufzeitverlängerung von Kernkraftwerken zuzustimmen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Ces augmentations de la durée de vie peuvent aider à assurer des prix plus compétitifs pour l'électricité	**23**	**40**	**40**	**29**	**18**	**25**	**26**	**29**	**22**	**21**
Ces augmentations de la durée de vie vont encourager le développement des sources d'énergie alternatives	**22**	**36**	**16**	**17**	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**18**	**19**
Ces augmentations de la durée de vie peuvent être faites si les centrales continuent en toute sécurité à satisfaire les exigences nationales et internationales	**39**	**54**	**42**	**65**	**53**	**34**	**35**	**40**	**53**	**33**
Autre (SPONTANE)	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Aucun/ Vous êtes opposé(e) à ces augmentations de la durée de vie des centrales nucléaires (SPONTANE)	**19**	**10**	**12**	**2**	**17**	**25**	**24**	**20**	**11**	**22**
NSP	**11**	**1**	**17**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**14**	**27**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Lifetime extensions can help to ensure more competitive electricity cost	**15**	**17**	**21**	**22**	**19**	**12**	**42**	**22**	**28**	**25**
Lifetime extensions will encourage the development of alternative energy sources	**14**	**20**	**26**	**22**	**16**	**15**	**22**	**23**	**20**	**18**
Lifetime extensions can be done if plants safely continue to satisfy national and international requirements	**33**	**29**	**46**	**32**	**38**	**50**	**49**	**43**	**45**	**25**
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	**0**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**0**
None/ you are opposed to such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants	**48**	**29**	**13**	**22**	**32**	**19**	**4**	**23**	**16**	**10**
DK	**3**	**14**	**10**	**12**	**17**	**9**	**8**	**3**	**4**	**39**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Laufzeitverlängerungen tragen zu günstigeren Stromkosten bei	**26**	**16**	**21**	**13**	**26**	**23**	**33**	**18**	**23**	**24**
Laufzeitverlängerungen werden die Entwicklung von alternativen Energiequellen fördern	**24**	**16**	**18**	**19**	**21**	**19**	**27**	**26**	**34**	**24**
Laufzeitverlängerungen stellen kein Problem dar, wenn die Kraftwerke weiterhin den nationalen und internationalen Anforderungen entsprechen	**59**	**22**	**33**	**19**	**33**	**50**	**50**	**61**	**62**	**45**
Andere (SPONTAN)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**
Keine davon/ Sie sind gegen derartige Laufzeitverlängerungen von Atomkraftwerden (SPONTAN)	**6**	**50**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**24**	**2**	**12**	**10**	**11**
WN	**6**	**5**	**18**	**39**	**20**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**10**

QA14 Et parmi les arguments suivants, quels sont ceux qui pourraient vous amener à être opposé(e) aux augmentations de la durée de vie des centrales nucléaires ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
QA14 And among the following arguments, which ones could make you opposed to lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
QA14 Und welche der folgenden Aussagen könnte Sie dazu veranlassen, gegen eine Laufzeitverlängerung von Atomkraftwerken zu sein? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Les avantages économiques générés par ces augmentations de la durée de vie ne bénéficieront pas aux citoyens européens	**18**	**27**	**12**	**27**	**10**	**28**	**29**	**34**	**11**	**18**
Ces augmentations de la durée de vie vont certainement diminuer les encouragements au développement de sources d'énergie alternatives	**27**	**40**	**15**	**24**	**34**	**39**	**39**	**40**	**19**	**21**
Vous préfèreriez construire de nouvelles centrales nucléaires avec les meilleurs développements existants en matière de sécurité	**28**	**37**	**31**	**31**	**37**	**17**	**18**	**22**	**34**	**33**
La modernisation technique effectuée pour de telles augmentations de la durée de vie ne peut assurer un niveau de sécurité adéquat	**29**	**30**	**29**	**34**	**26**	**36**	**36**	**37**	**34**	**31**
Autre (SPONTANE)	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Aucun/ Vous êtes en faveur de ces augmentations de la durée de vie des centrales nucléaires (SPONTANE)	**7**	**8**	**13**	**2**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**3**
NSP	**13**	**2**	**20**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**17**	**30**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
The economic benefits made by lifetime extensions will not be passed to European	**18**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**11**	**8**	**15**	**14**	**19**	**14**
Lifetime extensions will likely diminish incentives to develop alternative energies	**25**	**20**	**32**	**24**	**28**	**12**	**17**	**31**	**22**	**10**
You would rather prefer building new nuclear power plants with the best available safety	**29**	**28**	**30**	**27**	**46**	**33**	**33**	**32**	**19**	**20**
The technical upgrade made for lifetime extension cannot ensure an adequate level of	**54**	**25**	**30**	**26**	**29**	**33**	**29**	**31**	**22**	**25**
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	**2**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**0**
None/ you are in favour of such lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (SPONTANEOUS)	**1**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**25**	**2**
DK	**4**	**18**	**12**	**14**	**20**	**12**	**13**	**4**	**6**	**45**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Die wirtschaftlichen Vorteile einer Laufzeitverlängerung werden nicht an die europäischen Bürger weitergegeben	**20**	**21**	**17**	**10**	**13**	**12**	**25**	**15**	**9**	**13**
Laufzeitverlängerungen werden wahrscheinlich den Anreiz zur Entwicklung alternativer Energiequellen verringern	**36**	**27**	**19**	**16**	**18**	**29**	**22**	**36**	**48**	**25**
Sie würden einem Neubau von Atomkraftwerken mit den derzeit bestmöglichen Sicherheitsstandards vorziehen	**29**	**15**	**29**	**16**	**37**	**34**	**43**	**30**	**31**	**31**
Auch die für Laufzeitverlängerungen benötigten technischen Verbesserungen können ein angemessenes Sicherheitsniveau nicht garantieren	**32**	**37**	**22**	**15**	**28**	**44**	**31**	**37**	**49**	**23**
Andere (SPONTAN)	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Keine davon/ Sie sind für derartige Laufzeitverlängerungen von Atomkraftwerken (SPONTAN)	**4**	**19**	**8**	**9**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**8**
WN	**8**	**5**	**18**	**43**	**24**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**15**

QA15 Selon vous, la proportion actuelle d'énergie nucléaire devrait être réduite, maintenue au même niveau ou augmentée ?
QA15 In your opinion, should the current level of nuclear energy as a proportion of all energy sources be reduced, maintained the same or be increased?
QA15 Sollte Ihrer Meinung nach der derzeitige Anteil der Kernenergie verringert, beibehalten oder erhöht werden?

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	**EU27 UE27**		**EU25 UE25**		**BE**		**BG**		**CZ**		**DK**		**D-W**		**DE**		**D-E**		**EE**		**IE**		**EL**		**ES**	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 automne 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Réduite	**34**	*-5*	**35**	*-9*	**10**	*+3*	**12**	*-11*	**42**	*-8*	**53**	*+1*	**52**	*+2*	**46**	*+5*	**17**	*-12*	**32**	*-9*	**65**	*-10*	**49**	*+5*
Maintenue au même niveau	**39**	*+5*	**51**	*+7*	**42**	*+6*	**60**	*+9*	**32**	*+3*	**36**	*-1*	**37**	*-2*	**42**	*-3*	**41**	*+9*	**27**	*+7*	**29**	*+10*	**33**	*+11*
Augmentée	**17**	*+3*	**12**	*+3*	**26**	*+2*	**26**	*+5*	**20**	*+6*	**6**	*-1*	**7**	*0*	**9**	*0*	**29**	*+11*	**15**	*+7*	**5**	*0*	**9**	*+3*
NSP	**10**	*-3*	**2**	*-1*	**22**	*-11*	**2**	*-3*	**6**	*-1*	**5**	*+1*	**4**	*0*	**3**	*-2*	**13**	*-8*	**26**	*-5*	**1**	*0*	**9**	*-19*

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	**FR**		**IT**		**CY**		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**		**MT**		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Reduced	**37**	*-12*	**27**	*0*	**43**	*-2*	**24**	*-11*	**17**	*-7*	**42**	*-19*	**20**	*-4*	**20**	*-13*	**31**	*-6*	**66**	*+7*	**12**	*-9*	**37**	*-6*
Maintained the same	**45**	*+6*	**35**	*+6*	**26**	*+7*	**45**	*+6*	**48**	*+5*	**43**	*+17*	**49**	*-1*	**21**	*+2*	**35**	*+1*	**27**	*+2*	**40**	*+2*	**25**	*+3*
Increased	**12**	*+5*	**20**	*-1*	**12**	*+4*	**18**	*+4*	**13**	*0*	**9**	*+4*	**27**	*+10*	**17**	*+3*	**26**	*+3*	**4**	*-2*	**30**	*+8*	**7**	*-1*
DK	**6**	*+1*	**18**	*-5*	**19**	*-9*	**13**	*+1*	**22**	*+2*	**6**	*-2*	**4**	*-5*	**42**	*+8*	**8**	*+2*	**3**	*-7*	**18**	*-1*	**31**	*+4*

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	**RO**		**SI**		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
zweite Spalte: % eränderungen im Vergleich zu	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
EB66 Herbst 2006	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2	72.2	66.2
Verringert	**21**	*+9*	**29**	*-9*	**20**	*-1*	**23**	*-4*	**36**	*+3*	**25**	*-11*
Beibehalten	**37**	*+15*	**51**	*+5*	**51**	*+5*	**51**	*+4*	**34**	*+2*	**39**	*+3*
Erhöht	**19**	*-4*	**16**	*+3*	**25**	*+1*	**24**	*0*	**25**	*-2*	**27**	*+10*
WN	**23**	*-20*	**4**	*+1*	**4**	*-5*	**2**	*0*	**5**	*-3*	**9**	*-2*

QA16.1 Dans quelle mesure serait-il utile ou pas d'avoir une législation de l'Union européenne sur la gestion des déchets nucléaires ... ?
En (NOTRE PAYS)
QA16.1 How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management …?
In (OUR COUNTRY)
QA16.1 Wie nützlich wäre es Ihrer Meinung nach, eine Europäische Union-Regelung für die Entsorgung von Atommüll … zu haben?
In (UNSER LAND)

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Très utile	**45**	**52**	**56**	**34**	**60**	**44**	**45**	**52**	**45**	**34**
Assez utile	**32**	**37**	**23**	**46**	**18**	**28**	**29**	**31**	**30**	**30**
Pas très utile	**10**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**9**	**15**	**14**	**11**	**10**	**9**
Pas du tout utile	**5**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**8**
NSP	**8**	**1**	**17**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**10**	**19**
Utile	**77**	**89**	**79**	**80**	**78**	**72**	**74**	**83**	**75**	**64**
Pas utile	**15**	**10**	**4**	**13**	**18**	**24**	**22**	**15**	**15**	**17**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Very useful	**66**	**45**	**62**	**50**	**81**	**37**	**37**	**40**	**56**	**35**
Fairly useful	**23**	**36**	**27**	**33**	**12**	**33**	**38**	**27**	**34**	**27**
Not very useful	**4**	**8**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**12**	**9**	**14**	**5**	**8**
Not at all useful	**7**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**12**	**1**	**7**
DK	**0**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**11**	**13**	**7**	**4**	**23**
Useful	**89**	**81**	**89**	**83**	**93**	**70**	**75**	**67**	**90**	**62**
Not useful	**11**	**10**	**6**	**13**	**3**	**19**	**12**	**26**	**6**	**15**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Sehr nützlich	**71**	**28**	**23**	**26**	**66**	**61**	**46**	**42**	**43**	**25**
Ziemlich nützlich	**19**	**31**	**41**	**38**	**20**	**29**	**42**	**42**	**30**	**35**
Nicht sehr nützlich	**4**	**18**	**15**	**12**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**10**	**14**	**17**
Überhaupt nicht nützlich	**3**	**17**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**11**
WN	**3**	**6**	**17**	**21**	**9**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**12**
Nützlich	**90**	**59**	**64**	**64**	**86**	**90**	**88**	**84**	**73**	**60**
Nicht nützlich	**7**	**35**	**19**	**15**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**13**	**21**	**28**

QA16.2 Dans quelle mesure serait-il utile ou pas d'avoir une législation de l'Union européenne sur la gestion des déchets nucléaires ... ?
Au sein de l'UE
QA16.2 How useful or not would it be to have an European Union legislation on nuclear waste management …?
Within the EU
QA16.2 Wie nützlich wäre es Ihrer Meinung nach, eine Europäische Union-Regelung für die Entsorgung von Atommüll … zu haben?
Innerhalb der EU

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Très utile	**50**	**57**	**59**	**38**	**76**	**51**	**53**	**59**	**51**	**40**
Assez utile	**32**	**36**	**22**	**45**	**17**	**31**	**31**	**31**	**32**	**28**
Pas très utile	**7**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**6**
Pas du tout utile	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**7**
NSP	**8**	**1**	**17**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**10**	**19**
Utile	**82**	**93**	**81**	**83**	**93**	**82**	**84**	**90**	**83**	**68**
Pas utile	**10**	**6**	**2**	**11**	**5**	**13**	**12**	**9**	**7**	**13**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Very useful	**68**	**45**	**65**	**53**	**83**	**44**	**40**	**54**	**61**	**44**
Fairly useful	**24**	**35**	**26**	**32**	**13**	**33**	**40**	**28**	**31**	**29**
Not very useful	**4**	**7**	**3**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**2**
Not at all useful	**4**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**2**
DK	**0**	**11**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**13**	**15**	**5**	**4**	**23**
Useful	**92**	**80**	**91**	**85**	**96**	**77**	**80**	**82**	**92**	**73**
Not useful	**8**	**9**	**5**	**11**	**0**	**10**	**5**	**13**	**4**	**4**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Sehr nützlich	**77**	**40**	**26**	**33**	**67**	**61**	**50**	**49**	**52**	**27**
Ziemlich nützlich	**18**	**32**	**44**	**35**	**19**	**28**	**40**	**41**	**32**	**38**
Nicht sehr nützlich	**2**	**14**	**10**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**14**
Überhaupt nicht nützlich	**1**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**7**
WN	**2**	**4**	**19**	**22**	**9**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**14**
Nützlich	**95**	**72**	**70**	**68**	**86**	**89**	**90**	**90**	**84**	**65**
Nicht nützlich	**3**	**24**	**11**	**10**	**5**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**10**	**21**

QA17 Si vous aviez la possibilité de choisir l'emplacement d'une nouvelle centrale nucléaire, préfèreriez-vous … ?
QA17 If you had a possibility to choose the location of a new nuclear power plant, would you prefer …?
QA17 Wenn Sie die Möglichkeit hätten, einen Standort für ein neues Atomkraftwerk zu bestimmen, welchen der folgenden Standorte würden Sie bevorzugen?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
(NOTRE PAYS) sous le contrôle et la surveillance des autorités (NATIONALITE) compétentes	**37**	**37**	**46**	**31**	**32**	**46**	**45**	**41**	**25**	**17**
Un pays voisin membre de l'UE, sous la surveillance et le contrôle de leurs autorités responsables suivant une législation de l'UE	**26**	**39**	**19**	**39**	**40**	**17**	**19**	**24**	**37**	**29**
Dans un pays en dehors l'UE, sous la surveillance et le contrôle de leurs autorités responsables et suivant leur propre législation	**20**	**18**	**12**	**23**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**16**	**29**	**29**
NSP	**17**	**6**	**23**	**7**	**12**	**23**	**22**	**19**	**9**	**25**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
(OUR COUNTRY) under the surveillance and control of (NATIONALITY) competent authorities	**9**	**23**	**48**	**28**	**8**	**14**	**34**	**24**	**38**	**8**
A neighbouring EU Member State, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities in line with EU legislation	**32**	**21**	**27**	**30**	**29**	**28**	**37**	**30**	**31**	**33**
A country outside the EU, under the surveillance and control of their responsible authorities as well as their own legislation	**47**	**36**	**10**	**24**	**46**	**47**	**16**	**33**	**23**	**34**
DK	**12**	**20**	**15**	**18**	**17**	**11**	**13**	**13**	**8**	**25**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
(UNSER LAND), unter Überwachung und Kontrolle der zuständigen (NATIONALITÄT)	**48**	**16**	**33**	**11**	**25**	**26**	**34**	**54**	**67**	**51**
Einen angrenzenden EU-Mitgliedstaat, unter Überwachung und Kontrolle der dort verantwortlichen Behörden, übereinstimmend mit der EU-Rechtsprechung	**33**	**23**	**38**	**26**	**26**	**25**	**36**	**29**	**18**	**21**
Ein Land außerhalb der EU, unter Überwachung und Kontrolle der dort verantwortlichen Behörden sowie der dortigen Rechtsprechung	**9**	**41**	**15**	**32**	**25**	**35**	**23**	**10**	**5**	**14**
WN	**10**	**20**	**14**	**31**	**24**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**10**	**14**

QA18 A propos du développement et de la modernisation des stratégies énergétiques par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE), y compris le débat sur l'usage de l'énergie nucléaire, laquelle des options suivantes préférez-vous ? (ROTATION)
QA18 Regarding the development and updating of energy strategies by the (NATIONALITY) Government, including the discussion on the use of nuclear energy, which of the following options do you prefer most? (ROTATE)
QA18 Wenn Sie über die Entwicklung und Erneuerung von Energiestrategien der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung nachdenken, dazu gehört auch die Diskussion über die Verwendung von Kernenergie: Welche der folgenden Optionen würden Sie bevorzugen?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Vous aimeriez être consulté(e) directement et participer au processus de prise de décision	**24**	**17**	**17**	**9**	**29**	**37**	**36**	**31**	**25**	**27**
Vous aimeriez que les organisations non-gouvernementales (ONGs) soient consultées et participent au processus de prise de décision	**25**	**25**	**9**	**29**	**20**	**24**	**25**	**25**	**21**	**22**
Vous aimeriez que le Parlement (NATIONALITE) soit consulté et participe au processus de prise de décision	**18**	**28**	**12**	**15**	**26**	**18**	**18**	**19**	**10**	**12**
Vous laisseriez les autorités responsables décider dans ce domaine	**24**	**27**	**51**	**43**	**21**	**15**	**16**	**20**	**35**	**20**
Aucune (SPONTANE)	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**6**
NSP	**6**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**13**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	**36**	**29**	**20**	**21**	**32**	**14**	**8**	**31**	**20**	**17**
You would like non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	**21**	**18**	**37**	**30**	**12**	**19**	**16**	**21**	**23**	**18**
You would like the (NATIONALITY) Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	**20**	**16**	**16**	**21**	**14**	**10**	**5**	**26**	**13**	**29**
You would leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter	**21**	**29**	**22**	**18**	**34**	**47**	**59**	**18**	**39**	**24**
None (SPONTANEOUS)	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**
DK	**0**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**2**	**2**	**11**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Sie möchten direkt gefragt und am Entscheidungsprozess beteiligt werden.	**15**	**46**	**33**	**22**	**18**	**20**	**13**	**13**	**14**	**20**
Sie möchten, dass Nicht-Regierungsorganisationen (NGOs) hinzugezogen und am Entscheidungsprozess beteiligt werden	**24**	**21**	**20**	**14**	**13**	**27**	**24**	**31**	**33**	**27**
Sie möchten, dass der (NATIONALITÄT) Parlament hinzugezogen und am Entscheidungsprozess beteiligt wird	**26**	**15**	**12**	**17**	**19**	**13**	**18**	**30**	**30**	**20**
Sie würden Entscheidungen zu diesem Thema ausschließlich den verantwortlichen Behörden überlassen.	**29**	**11**	**22**	**27**	**33**	**29**	**42**	**23**	**19**	**22**
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	**2**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**6**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
WN	**4**	**1**	**10**	**15**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**8**

QA19 Sur lequel des aspects suivants sur la sûreté et la sécurité nucléaires en général souhaiteriez-vous en savoir plus ?
QA19 On which of the following aspects related to nuclear safety and security in general, would you be interested in knowing more about?
QA19 Über welchen der folgenden Aspekte im Zusammenhang mit der Sicherheit von Kernenergie und Sicherheit im Allgemeinen würden Sie gern mehr erfahren?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Les principaux mécanismes et procédures de sécurité dans les centrales nucléaires	**19**	**14**	**21**	**16**	**16**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**21**	**25**
Le traitement des déchets radioactifs, et les procédures de surveillance environnementales	**33**	**36**	**12**	**27**	**42**	**39**	**38**	**31**	**25**	**22**
La contribution du nucléaire à la lutte contre le changement climatique	**10**	**13**	**7**	**9**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**6**
Les plans de préparation et de réponse en cas d'urgence	**13**	**13**	**19**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**13**	**11**	**18**	**14**
La contribution du nucléaire à la sécurité de l'approvisionnement énergétique	**5**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**4**
L'impact du nucléaire sur les prix de l'électricité	**8**	**13**	**18**	**20**	**2**	**6**	**7**	**12**	**11**	**5**
Autre (SPONTANE)	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Aucun (SPONTANE)	**6**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**5**	**13**
NSP	**5**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**7**	**11**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Main safety mechanisms and procedures at the nuclear power plants	**17**	**19**	**13**	**24**	**20**	**17**	**13**	**23**	**13**	**12**
Radioactive waste management and environmental monitoring procedures	**23**	**37**	**51**	**38**	**18**	**21**	**23**	**29**	**26**	**20**
Contribution of nuclear energy to fight climate change	**12**	**11**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**9**	**7**	**9**	**9**	**13**
Emergency preparedness and response plans	**28**	**12**	**10**	**13**	**23**	**17**	**12**	**25**	**21**	**9**
Contribution of nuclear energy to the security of energy supply	**7**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**2**	**10**	**7**
Impact of nuclear energy on electricity prices	**2**	**4**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**13**	**21**	**6**	**12**	**16**
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
None (SPONTANEOUS)	**10**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**7**
DK	**0**	**8**	**2**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**16**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Die wichtigsten Sicherheitsmechanismen und -verfahren in Kernkraftwerken	**18**	**16**	**18**	**17**	**17**	**15**	**17**	**9**	**18**	**24**
Den Umgang mit Atommüll und die Verfahren zur Überwachung der Umweltverträglichkeit	**36**	**24**	**22**	**17**	**17**	**34**	**34**	**45**	**50**	**23**
Beitrag der Atomenergie zum Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	**12**	**13**	**13**	**11**	**13**	**12**	**10**	**11**	**14**	**10**
Notfallvorsorge und -einsatzpläne	**14**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**16**	**10**	**11**	**20**	**7**	**10**
Beitrag der Atomenergie zur Sicherheit in der Energieversorgung	**4**	**5**	**8**	**6**	**10**	**7**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**5**
Auswirkung der Atomenergie auf die Strompreise	**5**	**6**	**11**	**6**	**8**	**10**	**15**	**5**	**1**	**10**
Andere (SPONTAN)	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	**6**	**9**	**5**	**10**	**7**	**10**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**12**
WN	**4**	**1**	**9**	**16**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**6**

QA20 Personnellement, en tenant compte de tout ce que vous savez sur le sujet et en pensant à vous et votre famille, voyez-vous l'énergie nucléaire plus comme un avantage ou plus comme un risque ?
QA20 Personally, taking into account all that you know about this topic, thinking about you and your family, do you see nuclear energy more as a benefit or more as a risk?
QA20 Wenn Sie an sich und ihre Familie denken und alles einbeziehen, was sie über dieses Thema wissen, sehen Sie dann die Atomkraft eher als Vorteil oder eher als Risiko?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Plus comme un avantage	**36**	**43**	**52**	**66**	**39**	**32**	**33**	**35**	**43**	**24**
Plus comme un risque	**50**	**49**	**21**	**32**	**51**	**61**	**60**	**56**	**43**	**47**
Ni l'un ni l'autre/ Indifférent(e) (SPONTANE)	**8**	**7**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**9**	**17**
NSP	**6**	**1**	**15**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**12**

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
More as a benefit	**12**	**23**	**39**	**22**	**15**	**29**	**46**	**27**	**51**	**22**
More as a risk	**84**	**64**	**52**	**52**	**73**	**60**	**33**	**62**	**32**	**42**
Neither/ Indifferent (SPONTANEOUS)	**4**	**7**	**5**	**16**	**6**	**6**	**16**	**7**	**14**	**8**
DK	**0**	**6**	**4**	**10**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**28**

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2	EB 72.2
Eher als Vorteil	**45**	**13**	**45**	**12**	**30**	**38**	**61**	**64**	**58**	**50**
Eher als Risiko	**46**	**75**	**41**	**61**	**42**	**52**	**35**	**19**	**36**	**37**
Keines davon/ Egal (SPONTAN)	**6**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**13**	**3**	**6**
WN	**3**	**2**	**6**	**19**	**15**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**7**