

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER **577**

Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**

MAY – JUNE 2026



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

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Introduction

While remaining competitive, farmers should work in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner and maintain our soils and biodiversity. Business uncertainties and the environmental impact of farming justify the significant role that the public sector plays for our farmers. Launched in 1962, the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP) is a partnership between agriculture and society, and between Europe and its farmers¹. It aims to:

- support farmers and improve agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food;
- ensure that European Union farmers make a reasonable living;
- help mitigate the impact of climate change and promote the sustainable management of natural resources;
- maintain rural areas and landscapes across the EU;
- keep the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors.

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a common policy for all Member States. It is managed and funded at European level by the resources of the EU's budget.

To consolidate the role of European agriculture for the future, the CAP has evolved over the years to meet changing economic circumstances and citizens' requirements and needs. The CAP 2023-27 entered into force on 1 January 2023. Support for farmers and rural stakeholders across the 27 EU countries is based on the CAP 2023-27 legal framework and the choices detailed in each Member State CAP Strategic Plan, approved by the Commission².

Looking ahead, the European Commission's Vision for Agriculture and Food sets out a long-term direction for an attractive, competitive, resilient and fair agri-food sector. It aims to secure a viable future for farmers, strengthen food security and support vibrant rural areas, while helping agriculture contribute to the EU's climate and environmental objectives and the protection of natural resources and biodiversity³.

Against this backdrop, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) commissioned this Eurobarometer survey in order to explore public opinion of agriculture and the CAP. The study covers the following topics:

- perceived importance of and attitudes towards agriculture and rural areas in the EU;
- perceived role of agriculture and farmers in fighting climate change;
- perceived level of food security and related risks in the EU;
- opinions on the responsibilities of farmers in our society and on the farming profession;
- awareness of the CAP and its perceived importance and benefits;
- views on financial support for farmers, including justifications for the CAP budget, and on payments given to farmers to implement environmentally friendly practices;
- attitudes towards international trade in and trade barriers to agricultural products;
- factors influencing the purchase of food products;
- awareness and role of quality labels;
- perceptions of organic agriculture and barriers to consuming plant-based protein products.

This survey builds on previous Eurobarometer studies on this topic conducted in June-July 2024⁴, February-March 2022⁵, August-September 2020⁶, December 2017⁷, October 2015⁸, November-December 2013⁹, May 2011¹⁰, November-December 2009¹¹ and November-December 2007¹². Whenever possible, results from the current survey are compared with those from previous surveys.

¹ 'The common agricultural policy at a glance': https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/cap-overview/cap-glance_en

² 'CAP Strategic Plans': https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans_en

³ 'Vision for Agriculture and Food': https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/overview-vision-agriculture-food/vision-agriculture-and-food_en#about-the-vision

⁴ Special Eurobarometer 556: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3226>

⁵ Special Eurobarometer 520: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2665>

⁶ Special Eurobarometer 504: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2229>

⁷ Special Eurobarometer 473: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2161>

⁸ Special Eurobarometer 440: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2087>

⁹ Special Eurobarometer 410: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/1081>

¹⁰ Special Eurobarometer 368: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/996>

¹¹ Special Eurobarometer 336: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/777>

¹² Special Eurobarometer 294: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/629>

Caveat on the use of the term ‘Majority’

In this report, when describing dichotomous questions (e.g. agree vs disagree; for vs against; positive vs negative, etc.), the term majority is used to refer to the net difference between one response category (or group of categories) and its opposite. For example, a majority of respondents agree with statement X in 26 countries is used when, in each of those countries, the difference between the percentage agreeing (for example, respondents who have answered ‘totally agree’ or ‘tend to agree’) and the percentage disagreeing is positive — even if neither side exceeds 50%. This will include cases when 46% ‘agree’, 44% ‘disagree’, and 10% ‘don’t know’. When referring specifically to countries where 50% or more of respondents chose a particular answer (e.g. ‘agree’), it is indicated: in 25 countries, at least half of the respondents agree with this statement.

Methodology

This Special Eurobarometer 577 on Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP was part of the Eurobarometer wave 105.4 and was conducted between May and June 2026. A total of 26,456 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in the appropriate national language. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI).

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ('Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement' Unit)^{13,14}.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing) were conducted only in Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Malta and Sweden. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to the report.

Throughout the report, results are compared with Special Eurobarometer 556 of 2024, and previous waves on the CAP.

Note: In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

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

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

¹³ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

¹⁴ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.



Key findings

More than nine in ten Europeans consider agriculture and rural areas important for our future in the EU

- More than nine in ten respondents (95%, +3 percentage points since summer 2024) say that, **in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are important for our future**, including 61% (+9 pp) who say they are 'very important'. This brings the level of perceived importance back to the highest level observed in 2020 and 2022;
- In all Member States, more than eight in ten think that agriculture and rural areas are important for our future. This view is most widely held in Greece, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal (all 99%), while Romania records the lowest proportion (83%).

Europeans see climate change as affecting food security and expect agriculture to help address it

- Around nine in ten respondents (92%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) agree that **extreme weather events** such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU, including 47% (+1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- Around seven in ten (73%, -2 pp) agree that EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive;
- More than six in ten (65%, +3 pp) agree that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change, while 57% (unchanged) say that they are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint.

Large majorities think that food security has either increased or stayed the same compared with ten years ago

- More than four in ten respondents think that the level of food security **in their country** has stayed the same compared with ten years ago (42%, unchanged), while 38% (unchanged) say that it has increased and 16% (-1 percentage point) that it has decreased;
- The same proportion say that food security has stayed the same **in the EU as a whole** (42%, unchanged), while 36% (+1 pp) think that it has increased and 16% (unchanged) that it has decreased;
- Worldwide, close to four in ten (36%, -3 pp) think that food security has stayed the same, while 28% (+1 pp) think that it has increased and the same proportion (28%, +2 pp) say that it has decreased.

Extreme weather events and climate change remain the most frequently mentioned risk to food security in the EU

- Asked to choose up to three risks to food security in the EU, close to half (46%, -3 percentage points since summer 2024) mention **extreme weather events and climate change**. This remains the most frequently mentioned risk and ranks first in 25 Member States;
- More than one in three cite **natural resource scarcity or degradation** (37%, unchanged), followed by **geopolitical events** (32%, +1 pp) and **animal or plant health events** (30%, +3 pp);
- More than one quarter mention the diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU (28%, unchanged), while around one in five cite disruption of supply chains (22%, +2 pp), stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports (21%, +2 pp) and economic downturns and poverty (19%, -1 pp).

Majorities of Europeans consider most services and infrastructures in rural areas to be 'good', while the perception of health services and job opportunities is less positive

- More than eight in ten (88%, +3 percentage points since summer 2024) consider **the environment and landscape** in rural areas in their country to be 'good', including 38% (+7 pp) who say these are 'very good';
- Majorities also rate access to high-speed internet connections (58%, +2 pp), access to leisure and cultural activities (57%, +1 pp), educational facilities (55%, +2 pp) and childcare services (51%, +2 pp) as 'good';
- Opinions are closely divided on **transport infrastructure** (49%, +1 pp 'good' vs 48%, -1 pp 'bad');
- Less than half rate **health services** (46%, +5 pp) and **job opportunities** (40%, unchanged) in rural areas as 'good', while majorities rate both as 'bad'.

Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality remains the main responsibility associated with farmers

- Asked to indicate the two main responsibilities of farmers in society, just over half of respondents mention **providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality** (52%, +5 percentage points since summer 2024). This remains by far the most frequently selected responsibility and ranks first in all Member States;
- Three in ten cite securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (30%, +3 pp), followed by ensuring the welfare of farmed animals (27%, +1 pp) and supplying the population with a diversity of quality products (24%, unchanged);
- Around one in five mention protecting the environment and tackling climate change (21%, +1 pp), while slightly fewer cite creating growth and jobs in rural areas (18%, -1 pp) and encouraging and improving life in the countryside (16%, -2 pp);
- Asked for the first time what makes the job of farmers most attractive, close to half of respondents mention **working with nature** (47%), followed by **producing food for people** (38%) and **being independent** (27%);
- One fifth cite protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage (20%), while smaller proportions mention making a good income (18%), belonging to a strong community (15%) and being innovative (9%);
- Asked what makes the job of farmers least attractive, close to half mention **difficult working conditions** (47%) and **an uncertain financial situation** (46%). Three in ten cite **low income** (30%), and one quarter mention **poor work-life balance** (25%).

Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality is seen as the main objective of EU agriculture and rural development policy

- More than six in ten respondents (62%, +8 percentage points since summer 2024) say that **providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality** should be one of the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy;
- More than half cite ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (55%, +3 pp) and ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (53%, +4 pp), while half mention securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (50%, +7 pp);
- Just under half mention protecting the environment and tackling climate change (47%, +6 pp), ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (46%, +4 pp) and creating growth and jobs in rural areas (45%, +5 pp);
- Just over seven in ten respondents (71%, -7 pp since summer 2024) say that they have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). However, only 10% (-3 pp) say they **know the details**, while 61% (-4 pp) have heard of it **but don't really know the details**;
- Close to three in ten respondents (29%, +7 pp) say they have **never heard of it**;
- In the longer term, awareness remains well above the level recorded in 2007 (43%), although it has fallen from the peak reached in summer 2024 (78%);

Majorities agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in all areas tested

- More than three in four agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times** (78%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024);
- Around three in four say the same for providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality (74%, +3 pp), while seven in ten agree for ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (70%, +2 pp);
- Around two in three agree that the EU is fulfilling its role in protecting the environment and tackling climate change (67%, +1 pp), while six in ten say this for ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (60%, -1 pp) and ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (60%, unchanged);
- Finally, 56% (-2 pp) agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **creating growth and jobs in rural areas**.

More than eight in ten Europeans consider all CAP priorities tested important

- More than nine in ten respondents say that securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (93%), ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (92%), ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (92%) and strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (91%) are important CAP priorities;
- Close to nine in ten say this for boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (89%) and encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (88%);
- More than eight in ten also consider helping tackle climate change (86%), reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (86%), ensuring high production standards (86%), developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (85%) and increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector (84%) to be important.

At least six in ten Europeans agree that the CAP contributes to each of the eleven areas tested

- More than eight in ten respondents (82%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) agree that the CAP contributes to **securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times**;
- Around three in four agree that it contributes to ensuring high production standards (74%), while more than seven in ten say this for developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (72%), ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (71%) and increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector (71%);
- Seven in ten agree that the CAP contributes to strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain and helping tackle climate change (both 70%);
- Around two in three say it contributes to boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (68%), ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (67%) and reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (66%);
- Six in ten agree that the CAP contributes to encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (60%).

Seven in ten Europeans agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers

- Seven in ten respondents (70%, unchanged since summer 2024) agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers, including 19% (+1 percentage point) who **'totally agree'**;
- In all Member States, a majority agree with this statement. Agreement is most widespread in Malta (88%), Cyprus (85%), and Slovenia and Slovakia (both 84%), and least widespread in France (56%), the Netherlands (61%) and Luxembourg (64%).

A majority think that the level of EU financial support to farmers is 'about right'

- More than half of respondents (55%, -1 percentage point since summer 2024) say that the level of EU financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes is **'about right'**;
- Close to three in ten (29%, +2 pp) consider this level to be **'too low'**, while fewer than one in ten (8%, -1 pp) say that it is **'too high'**;
- At least a relative majority in 24 Member States believe that EU financial support to farmers is **'about right'**, while in three countries a relative majority think this support is **'too low'**;
- Close to half of respondents (48%, +2 pp) would like to see an 'increase' in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years;
- One in three (33%, -2 pp) would like this level to remain unchanged, while 13% (unchanged) would like to see it 'decrease';
- Close to nine in ten (89%, +1 pp) are in favour of the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment, including 41% (+1 pp) who are **'totally in favour'**.

The higher cost of EU food production due to higher standards is now the most frequently mentioned reason justifying the CAP's share of the EU budget

- Close to four in ten respondents (37%, +6 percentage points since summer 2024) say that the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP because **the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards**, e.g. animal welfare and labour;
- More than one in three (36%, unchanged) say this is because financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans;
- Around three in ten cite the fact that agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments (31%, +2 pp) and that financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming (30%, +1 pp).

Nearly nine in ten agree that agricultural imports should only enter the EU if they comply with EU standards

- Close to nine in ten respondents (89%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) agree that **agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards**;
- Around six in ten (59%, -2 pp) agree that the EU should have trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, with the exception of imports from developing countries;
- More than four in ten (42%, -3 pp) agree that the EU should have no trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin, although a majority disagree with this statement (53%, +3 pp);
- Large majorities have a positive view of the impact of EU trade agreements, especially for consumers;
- Seven in ten respondents (70%, -1 pp since summer 2024) say that trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive for them as consumers of food products;
- More than six in ten (64%, -2 pp) say that these agreements have been positive for EU agriculture;
- Eight in ten (80%, +5 pp) agree that EU trade agreements expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries, while 77% (+1 pp) say they ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU;
- Just over seven in ten agree that these agreements enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe (73%, unchanged) and promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, for agricultural production in other countries (71%, unchanged).

Short supply chains and higher environmental and animal welfare standards are the most important factors influencing food purchases

- Close to nine in ten respondents say that **being part of a short supply chain** (89%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) and **being produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards** (89%, +1 pp) are important in their decision to buy food products;
- More than eight in ten mention having a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (83%, +3 pp) and respecting local tradition and “know-how” (82%, +1 pp);
- Around eight in ten say that **coming from a geographical area they know** (79%, unchanged) is important, while 79% say the same for **being produced in the European Union**.

The organic farming logo remains the most widely recognised food quality logo

- Close to six in ten respondents (58%, +2 percentage points since summer 2024) say they are aware of the **organic farming logo**;
- Close to half (47%, +2 pp) know the **Fairtrade logo**, while one quarter recognise the **protected geographical indication logo** (25%, +1 pp);
- One fifth are aware of the **protected designation of origin logo** (20%, +2 pp), while 18% (-1 pp) recognise the **traditional specialty guaranteed logo**;
- In the longer term, awareness of all five logos has increased since 2013, with the largest ‘increase’ observed for the organic farming logo, from 25% in 2013 to 58% in 2026.

Majorities say that organic agriculture products are more expensive, but also that they comply with specific rules and are produced with better practices

- Around nine in ten respondents (91%, unchanged since summer 2024) agree that food products from organic agriculture are **more expensive than other food products**;
- More than eight in ten agree that they comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs (84%, +2 percentage points), are produced with better environmental practices (82%, +3 pp) and respect higher animal welfare standards (82%, +3 pp);
- Just over seven in ten (72%, unchanged) say that organic products are **of better quality than other food products**, while more than six in ten (62%, -2 pp) say that they **taste better**;
- A minority (44%, -1 pp) agree that food products from organic agriculture are difficult to find in supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where they live, while a majority disagree (52%, +1 pp);
- Asked for the first time what prevents them from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products, close to four in ten respondents (38%) say that **they already eat a lot of plant-based protein products**;
- More than one quarter (28%) say **they don’t like the taste**;
- Fewer than one in five say they do not want to diversify their protein intake (17%) or that their family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products (15%);
- Around one in ten mention that it is difficult to find them in shops and restaurants (11%), it is difficult to prepare them (10%) or that they are difficult to digest (9%).



I. Agriculture in the EU: perceived importance, responsibilities and main objectives

The first chapter of the report starts by exploring EU citizens' views on the importance of agriculture and rural areas in the EU. It then moves on to examine Europeans' perceptions of the role of agriculture and farmers in fighting climate change, and the level of food security in the EU and related risks.

The chapter also looks at opinions regarding the responsibilities of farmers in our society and on the farming profession and concludes by assessing perceptions of the main EU objectives for agriculture and rural development policy.

1. The perceived importance of agriculture and rural areas in the EU

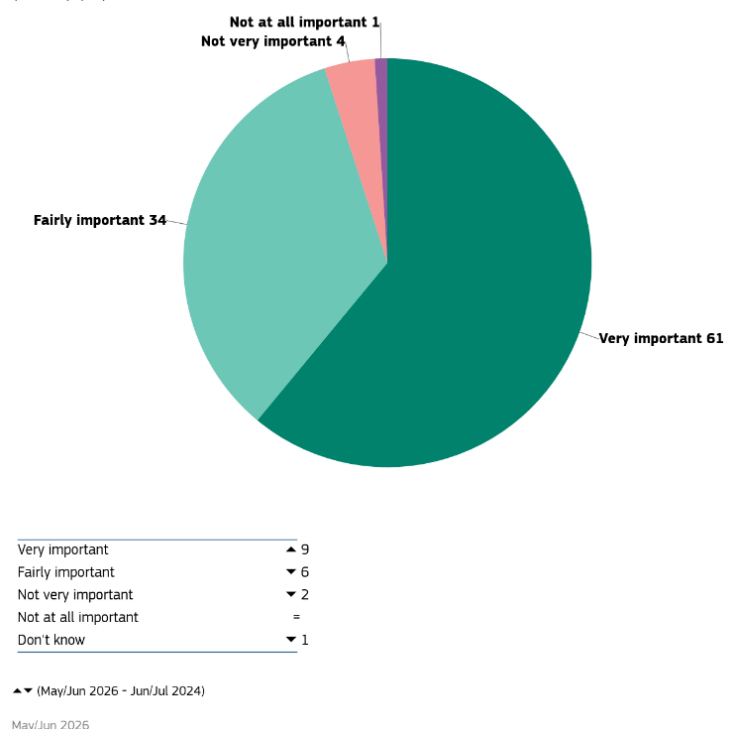
More than nine in ten consider agriculture and rural areas important for our future in the EU

More than nine in ten respondents (95%, +3 percentage points since summer 2024) say that, **in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are important for our future**, including a majority (61%, +9 pp) who say that they are 'very important' and a third (34%, -6 pp) who say they are 'fairly important'. By contrast, less than one in ten (5%, -2 pp) regard them as unimportant, while 1% (unchanged) say they 'don't know'¹⁵.

Compared with summer 2024, perceptions remain overall positive, with a shift towards stronger views, as the share considering agriculture and rural areas to be 'very important' has increased.

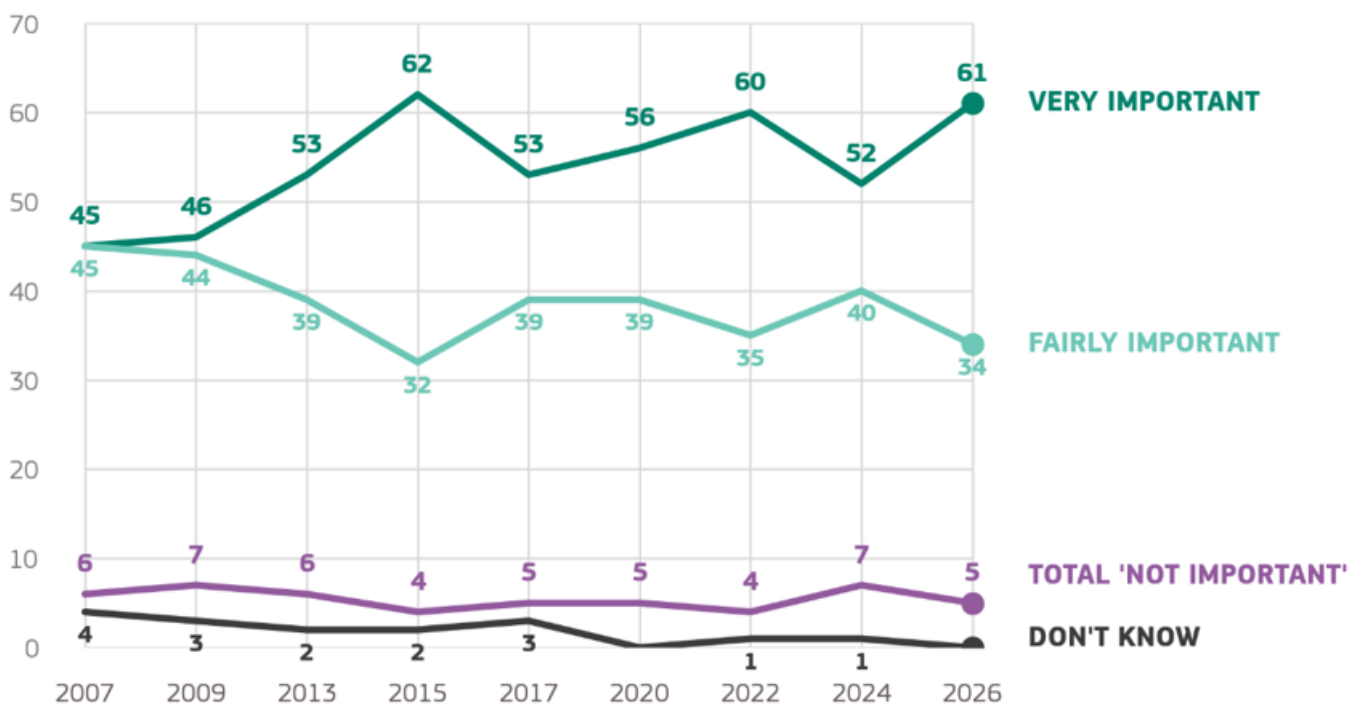
In the longer term, the perceived importance of agriculture and rural areas has remained consistently high, at nine in ten respondents or more since 2007. The intensity of this view has varied more, with the share saying 'very important' ranging from 45% in 2007 to a peak of 62% in 2015.

QB1: Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? (EU27) (%)



¹⁵ QB1. Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know.

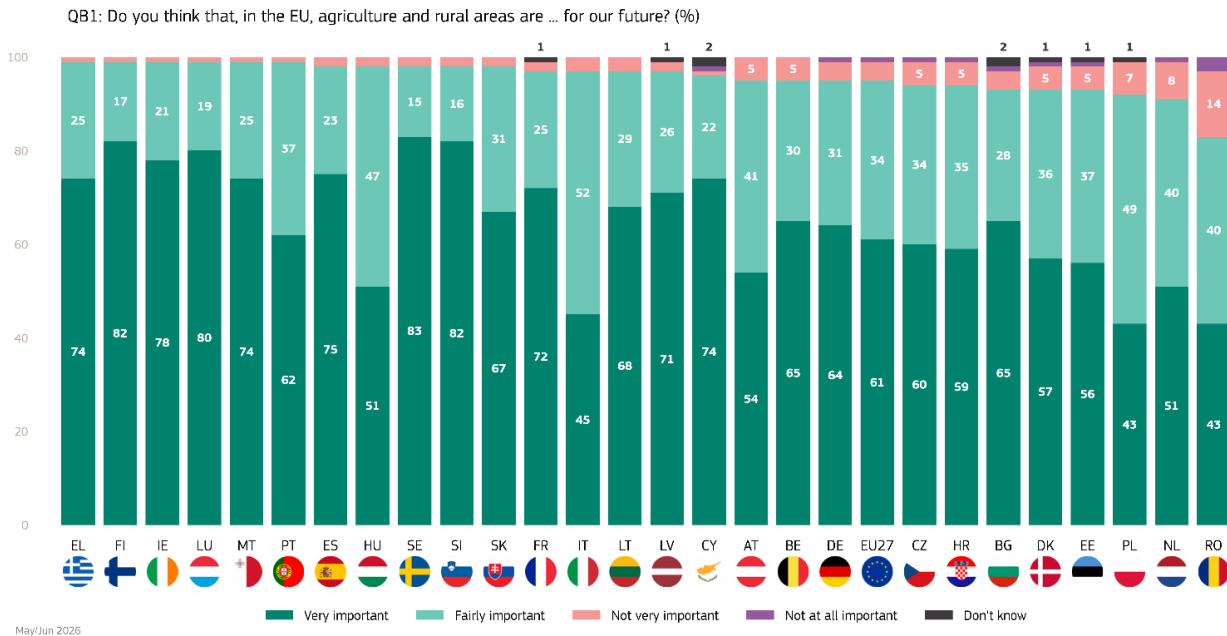
QB1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are
... for our future? (% - EU)



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In all Member States, more than eight in ten respondents think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are important for our future. This view is most widely held in Greece, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal (all 99%).

At the other end of the scale, respondents in Romania (83%) are the least likely to be of this opinion, followed by those in the Netherlands (91%).



The share of respondents who consider agriculture and rural areas important for our future in the EU has increased in 24 Member States since summer 2024.

This is particularly the case in Austria (+7 pp), Czechia (+6 pp) and Italy (+5 pp). The share considering it not important decreased most in Austria (-6 pp) and Czechia (-5 pp).

QB1: Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future? (%)

		EU27	AT	CZ	IT	BG	DE	HR	SK	CY	DK	HU	IE	LV	SE	SI	EL	ES	FI	LU	MT	BE	EE	FR	PL	PT	RO	LT	NL
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	95	95	94	97	93	95	94	98	96	93	98	99	97	98	98	99	98	99	99	99	95	93	97	92	99	83	97	91
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	5	5	6	3	5	5	6	2	2	6	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	6	2	7	1	17	3	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that, in all socio-demographic categories, a large majority of respondents think that agriculture and rural areas are important for our future in the EU. However, a focus on the proportions who consider that these are 'very important' highlights the following differences:

- Respondents aged 55 and over (66%), those who finished full-time education aged 15 or younger (66%) or 20 or older (64%), retired persons (69%), managers (63%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (63%) or almost never/never (65%), and those who consider themselves working class (66%) are the most likely to believe that **agriculture and rural areas are** 'very important' **for the EU's future**;
- Men and women are equally likely to consider agriculture and rural areas 'very important' for the EU's future (both 61%), while almost all in both groups consider them important overall (95% and 96%, respectively);
- On the other hand, respondents aged 15-24 (55%) and 25-39 (57%), those still studying (55%), other white-collar workers and house persons (both 55%), students (56%), those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (52%), and those who consider themselves higher class (56%) are less likely to hold this view;
- In addition, respondents with a negative image of the EU (69%) are more likely than those with a positive (61%) or neutral image (59%) to say that **agriculture and rural areas are** 'very important'.

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QB1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?
 (% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	61	34	4	1	0	95	5
Gender							
Man	61	34	4	1	0	95	5
Woman	61	35	3	0	1	96	3
Age							
15-24	55	38	6	0	1	93	6
25-39	57	37	5	1	0	94	6
40-54	60	35	4	1	0	95	5
55+	66	31	3	0	0	97	3
Education (End of)							
15-	66	31	2	0	1	97	2
16-19	59	36	4	1	0	95	5
20+	64	32	3	1	0	96	4
Still Studying	55	38	7	0	0	93	7
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	61	34	5	0	0	95	5
Managers	63	34	3	0	0	97	3
Other white collars	55	40	4	1	0	95	5
Manual workers	59	36	5	0	0	95	5
House persons	55	37	6	1	1	92	7
Unemployed	61	34	3	0	2	95	3
Retired	69	28	2	0	1	97	2
Students	56	37	6	0	1	93	6
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	63	29	6	1	1	92	7
From time to time	52	42	5	1	0	94	6
Almost never / Never	65	31	3	0	1	96	3
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	66	30	3	1	0	96	4
The lower middle class of society	60	34	4	1	1	94	5
The middle class of society	60	35	4	1	0	95	5
The upper middle class of society	59	36	4	1	0	95	5
The higher class of society	56	37	6	1	0	93	7
Image of the EU							
Positive	61	35	3	0	1	96	3
Neutral	59	36	4	1	0	95	5
Negative	69	24	5	1	1	93	6

2. Agriculture and climate change

Slightly more respondents now agree that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change, while extreme weather events remain by far the top statement at EU-level

Respondents were asked to say whether they agree or disagree with four statements about agriculture and climate change¹⁶:

Around nine in ten respondents (92%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) agree that **'extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU'**, including 47% (+1 pp) who 'totally agree' with this statement. Fewer than one in ten (6%, -1 pp) disagree, while 2% (unchanged) say they 'don't know'.

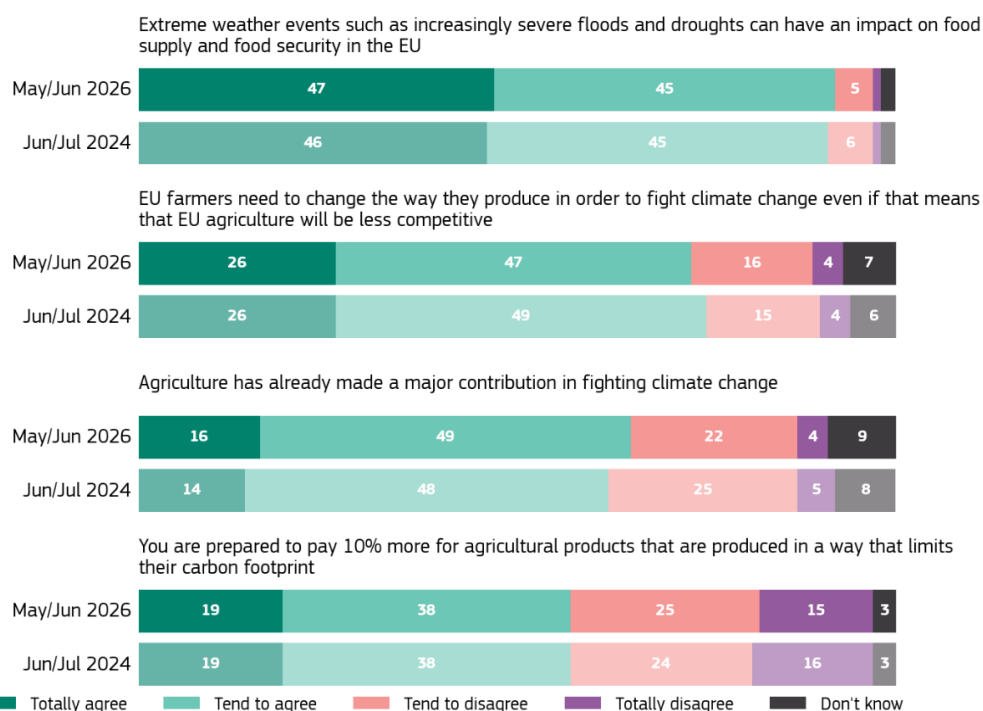
Around seven in ten (73%, -2 pp) agree that **'EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive'**, with around one quarter (26%, unchanged) in total agreement. Two in ten disagree (20%, +1 pp), while 7% (+1 pp) say they 'don't know'.

More than six in ten (65%, +3 pp) agree that **'agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change'**, including 16% (+2 pp) who 'totally agree'. Conversely, slightly more than one in four (26%, -4 pp) disagree, and close to one in ten (9%, +1 pp) don't know.

Finally, 57% (unchanged) say that they **'are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint'**, with nearly two in ten (19%, unchanged) who 'totally agree' with this statement. By contrast, four in ten (unchanged) disagree with this statement, including a quarter (+1 pp) who 'tend to disagree'. Fewer than one in twenty (3%, unchanged) say they 'don't know'.

Compared with summer 2024, attitudes remain broadly stable across all statements, with only minor variations of a few percentage points.

QB19: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? (EU27) (%)



¹⁶ QB19. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change: 1. EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive; 2. Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change;

ts that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint; 4. Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

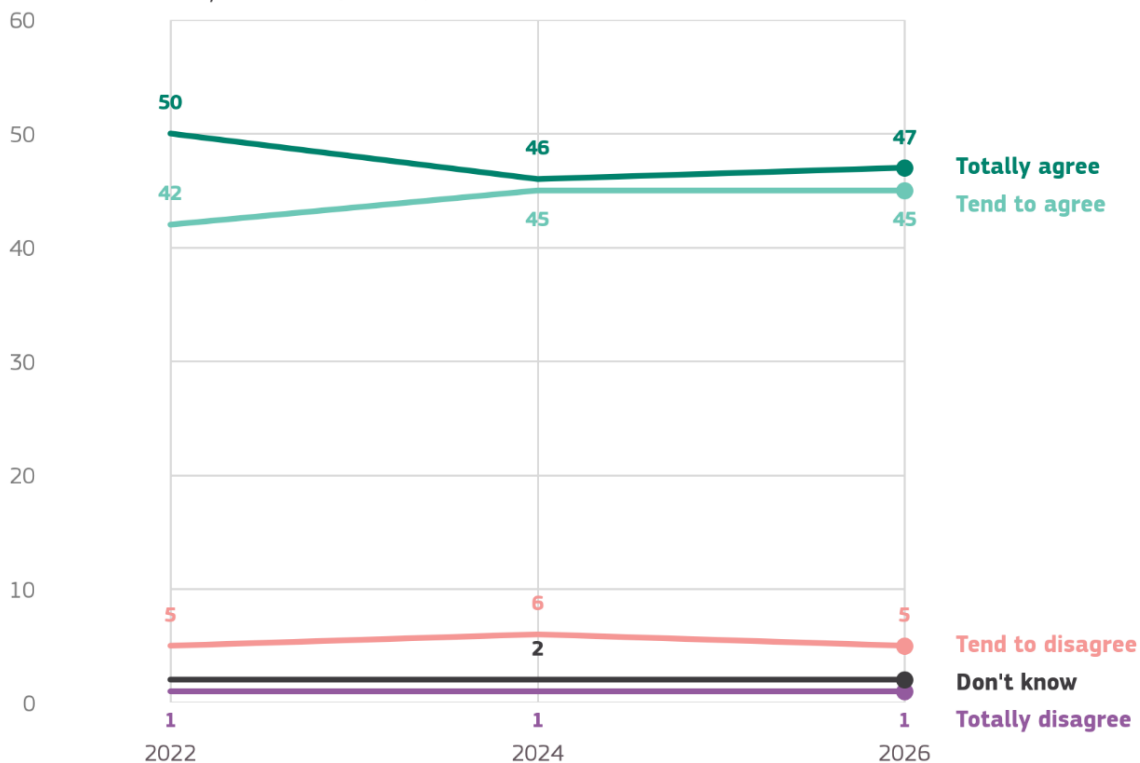
Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU

Agreement that **'extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts' can affect food supply and food security in the EU** has remained overwhelmingly high and stable. Since 2022, more than nine in ten respondents have agreed with this statement, and in 2026 agreement outweighs disagreement (92% compared with 6%), while only 2% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Totally agree' continues to be the dominant response, standing at 47% in 2026, broadly in line with the levels recorded since 2022 (46%-50%);
- The proportion who 'tend to agree' has increased from 42% in 2022 and has remained stable at 45% since 2024;
- The share who disagrees with this statement has remained marginal. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' fluctuated only between 5% and 6%, standing at 5% in 2026, while those who 'totally disagree' consistently accounted for just 1%;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained very low and stable. The proportion answering 'don't know' has remained at 2% since 2022.

QB19.4 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU (% - EU)

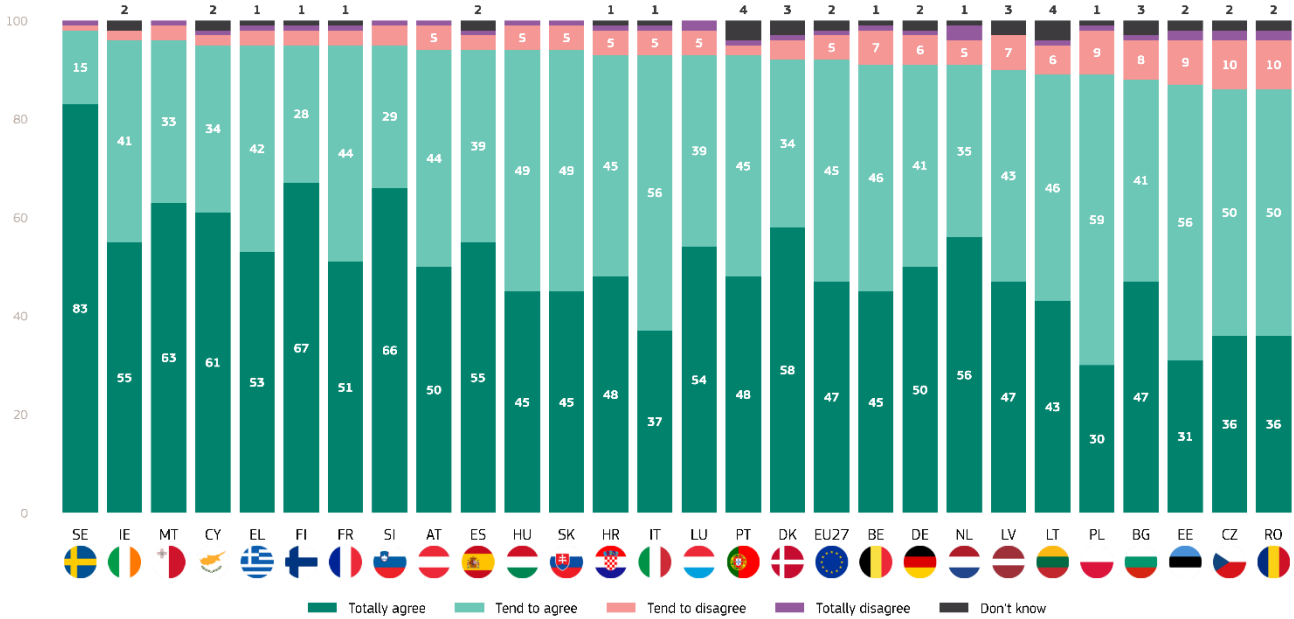


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In all Member States, more than eight in ten respondents agree that **'extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts'** can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU. The highest levels of agreement can be found in Sweden (98%) and Ireland and Malta (both 96%), while the lowest are observed in Romania and Czechia (both 86%) and Estonia (87%).

At least half the respondents 'totally agree' with this statement in 14 countries, with the highest proportions recorded in Sweden (83%), Finland (67%) and Slovenia (66%).

QB19.4: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU (%)



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who agree that 'extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU' has increased in 16 Member States.

Notable increases are recorded in Latvia (90%, +8 pp) and Austria and Poland (94% and 89%, both +4 pp), while Latvia also record the highest decrease in disagreement (7%, -5 pp).

QB19.4: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU (%)

		EU27	LV	AT	PL	FI	RO	SK	CY	DE	EE	FR	BG	CZ	ES	IE	IT	SE	BE	EL	HR	HU	LT	MT	SI	DK	LU	PT	NL
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	92	90	94	89	95	86	94	95	91	87	95	88	86	94	96	93	98	91	95	93	94	89	96	95	92	93	93	91
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	6	7	6	10	4	12	6	3	7	11	4	9	12	4	2	6	2	8	4	6	6	7	4	5	5	7	3	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	4	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	=	=	=

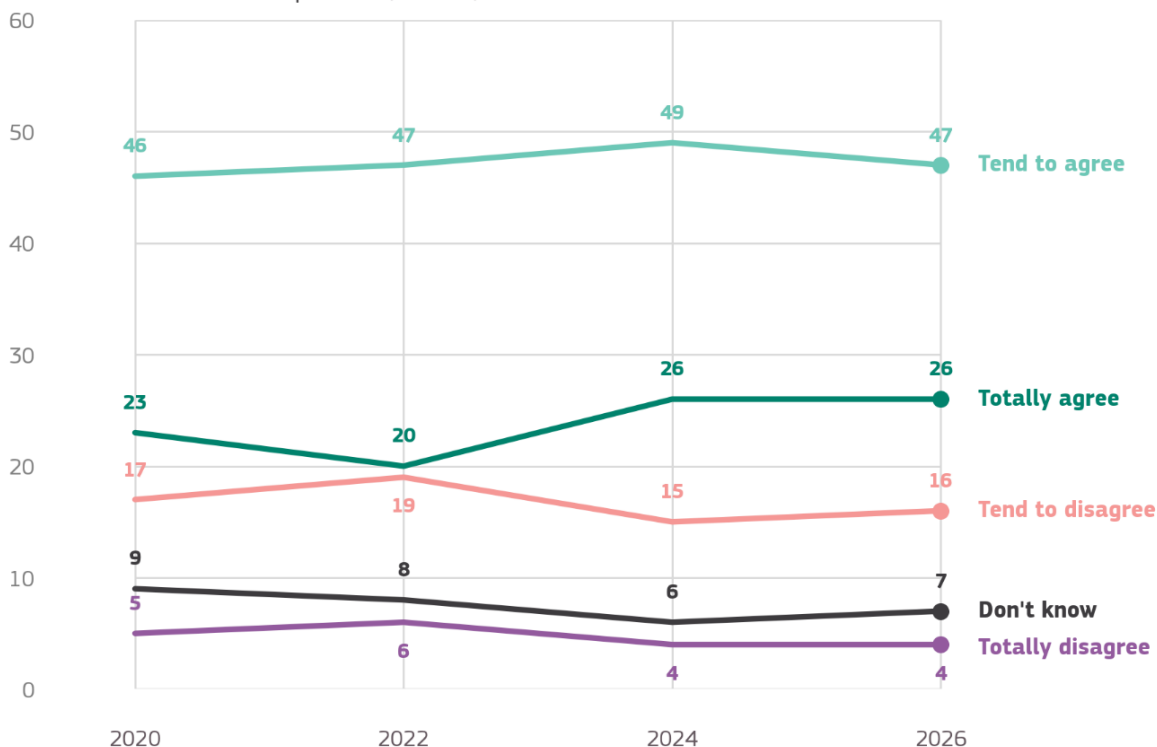
EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive

Agreement that ‘**EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change, even if this makes EU agriculture less competitive**’, has remained broadly stable at around seven in ten respondents. In 2026, agreement outweighs disagreement (73% compared with 20%), while 7% are unable to express an opinion.

- ‘Tend to agree’ remains the most common response, fluctuating within a narrow range of 46% to 49% and standing at 47% in 2026;
- The proportion who ‘totally agree’ increased between 2022 and 2024, rising from 20% to 26%, and remained unchanged in 2026;
- Disagreement has remained limited overall. The share who ‘tend to disagree’ peaked at 19% in 2022 before declining to 15% in 2024 and increasing slightly to 16% in 2026;
- The proportion who ‘totally disagree’ has remained marginal and broadly stable, fluctuating between 4% and 6% and standing at 4% since 2024;
- Levels of uncertainty have declined compared with 2020. The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ fell from 9% in 2020 to 6% in 2024 before increasing slightly to 7% in 2026.

QB19.1 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

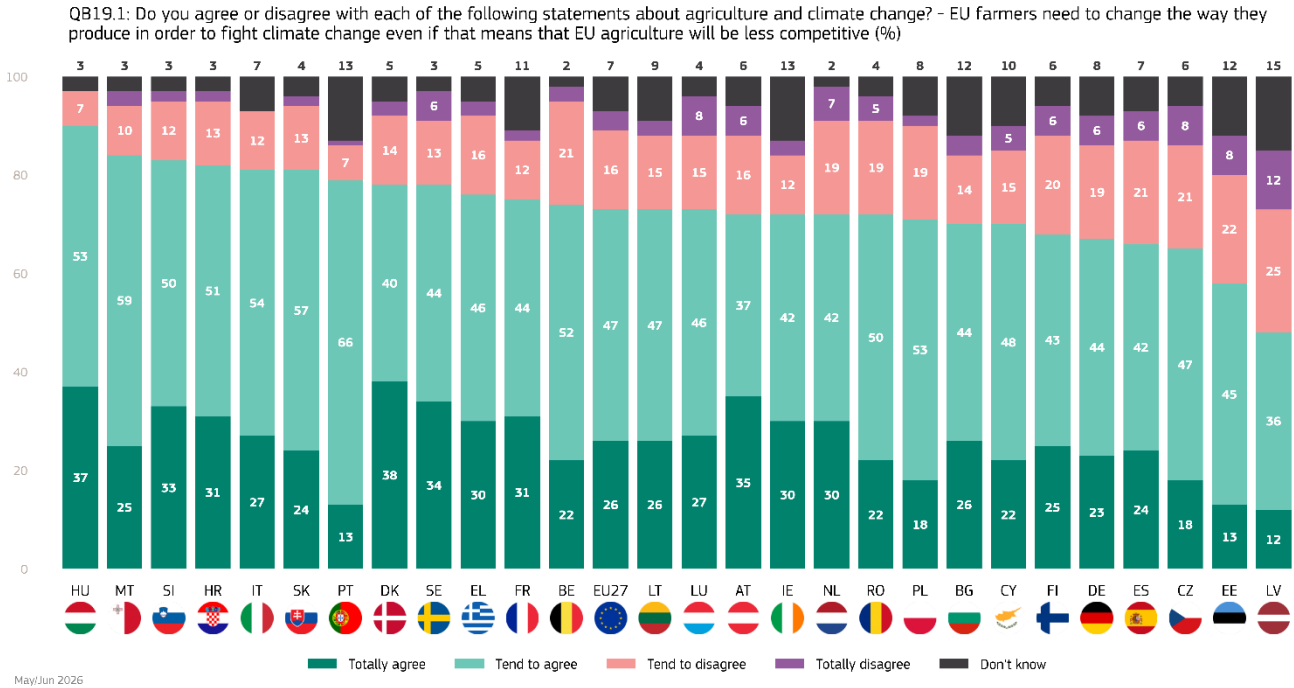
EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive (% - EU)



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A majority of respondents in all Member States agree that **'EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive'**. Those in Hungary (90%), Malta (84%) and Slovenia (83%) are the most likely to hold this view, especially when compared with respondents in Latvia (48%), Estonia (58%) and Czechia (65%).

At least three in ten 'totally agree' with this statement in 10 countries, most notably in Denmark (38%) and Hungary (37%).



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who agree that 'EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive' has decreased in 17 Member States.

Evolutions of at least ten percentage points are recorded for agreement in Portugal (79%, -11 pp) and Luxembourg (73%, -10 pp). Other notable evolutions are also observed for disagreement, with increases in Luxembourg and Spain (23% and 27%, both +8 pp).

QB19.1: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive (%)

		EU27	CZ	EE	SI	RO	SK	AT	BG	FI	FR	LT	BE	DK	HR	HU	IT	DE	EL	SE	IE	LV	MT	NL	PL	ES	CY	LU	PT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	73	65	58	83	72	81	72	70	68	75	73	74	78	82	90	81	67	76	78	72	48	84	72	71	66	70	73	79
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼11
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	20	29	30	14	24	15	22	18	26	14	18	24	17	15	7	12	25	19	19	15	37	13	26	21	27	20	23	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	=	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲8	▲3	▲8	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	7	6	12	3	4	4	6	12	6	11	9	2	5	3	3	7	8	5	3	13	15	3	2	8	7	10	4	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲6	▲2	▲6

May/Jun 2026

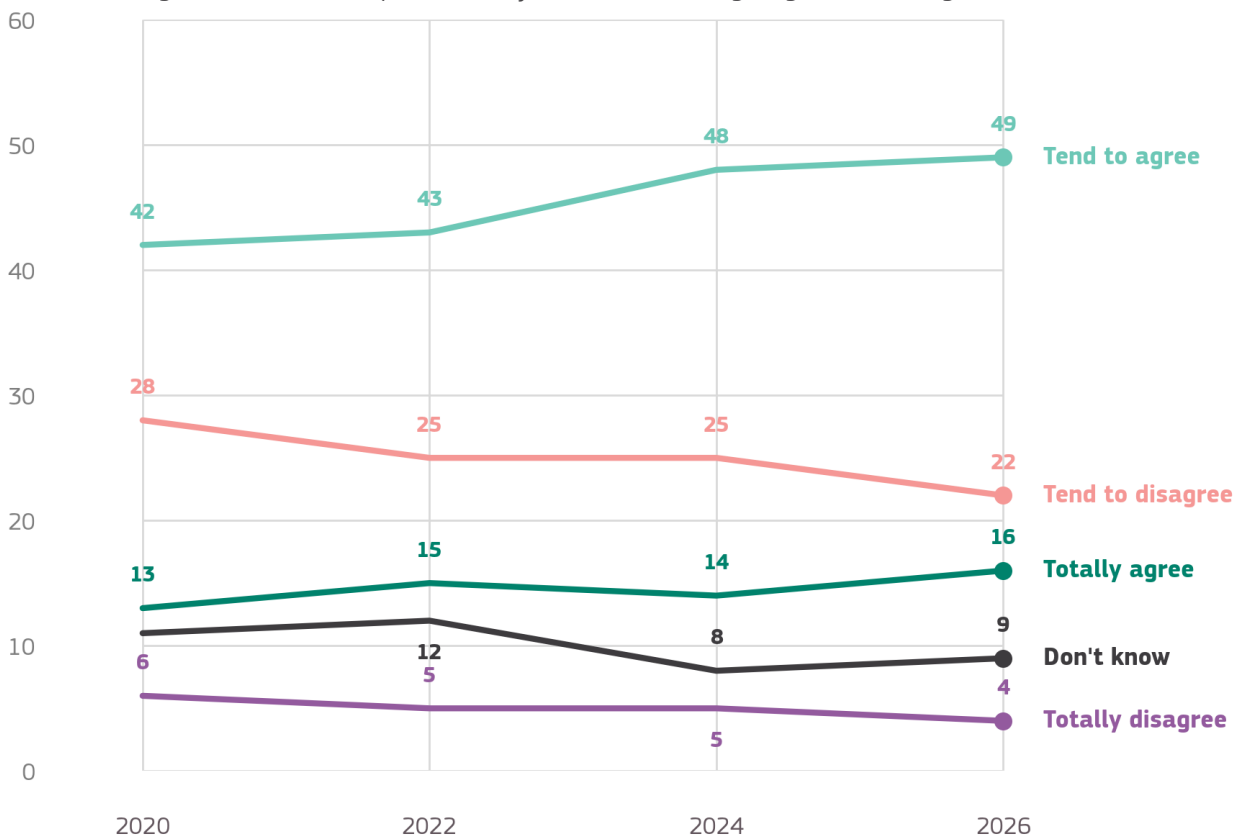
Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change

Agreement that ‘agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change’ has increased, rising from 55% in 2020 to 65% in 2026. In 2026, agreement outweighs disagreement (65% compared with 26%), while 9% are unable to express an opinion.

- ‘Tend to agree’ remains the most common response. After increasing steadily from 42% in 2020 to 48% in 2024, it reached 49% in 2026;
- The proportion who ‘totally agree’ has remained relatively stable, fluctuating within a narrow range of 13% to 16% and standing at 16% in 2026, its highest level since 2020;
- Disagreement has gradually declined over time. The share who ‘tend to disagree’ decreased from 28% in 2020 to 22% in 2026, while those who ‘totally disagree’ decreased from 6% to 4%;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained limited despite some fluctuations. The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ peaked at 12% in 2022 before declining to 8% in 2024 and increasing slightly to 9% in 2026.

QB19.2 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (% - EU)

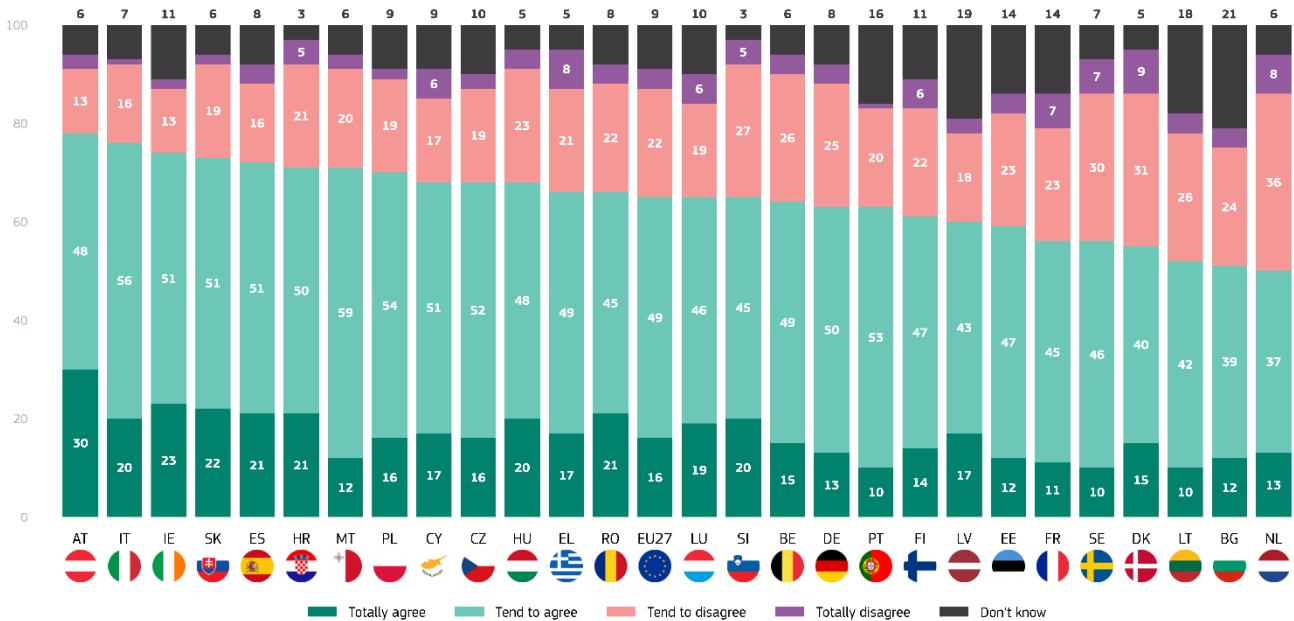


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In all Member States, a majority agree that **'agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change'**. This share of respondents is largest in Austria (78%), Italy (76%) and Ireland (74%), and is lowest in the Netherlands (50%), Bulgaria (51%) and Lithuania (52%).

At least three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this statement in Austria (30%), while at least two in ten say they 'don't know' in Bulgaria (21%).

QB19.2: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (%)



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who agree that 'agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change' has increased in 19 Member States.

Evolutions of at least ten percentage points are recorded for agreement in Malta (71%, +18 pp), Slovakia (73%, +11 pp) and Czechia (68%, +10 pp).

Other notable declines in agreement are observed in Cyprus (68%, -7 pp) and Belgium (64%, -6 pp). For disagreement, the largest decreases are recorded in Czechia (22%, -11 pp), Malta and Sweden (23% and 37%, both -9 pp), and Slovakia and France (21% and 30%, both -8 pp).

QB19.2: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (%)

		EU27	MT	SK	CZ	LV	ES	AT	EE	FR	SI	IT	SE	EL	FI	BG	DE	DK	HR	NL	IE	LT	LU	PL	HU	PT	RO	BE	CY
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	65	71	73	68	60	72	78	59	56	65	76	56	66	61	51	63	55	71	50	74	52	65	70	68	63	66	64	68
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲18	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	26	23	21	22	21	20	16	27	30	32	17	37	29	28	28	29	40	26	44	15	30	25	21	27	21	26	30	23
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼4	▼9	▼8	▼11	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼8	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲2
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	9	6	6	10	19	8	6	14	14	3	7	7	5	11	21	8	5	3	6	11	18	10	9	5	16	8	6	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼9	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▲3	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲4	▼1	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲5

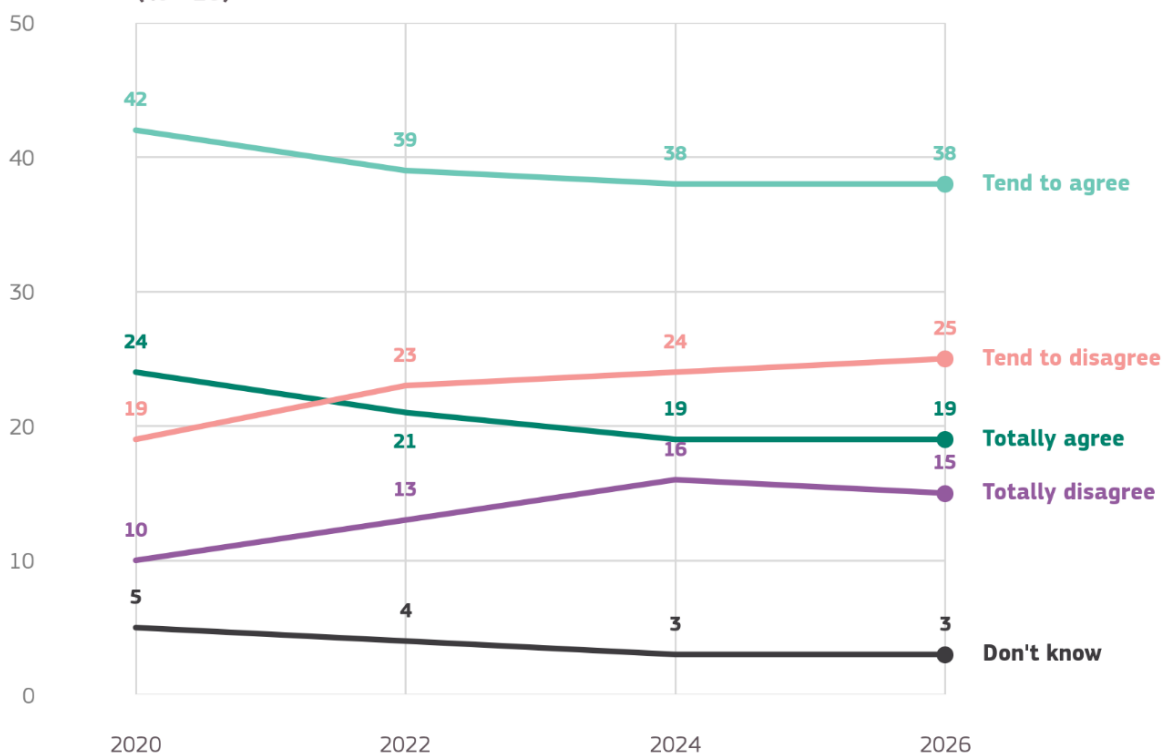
You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint

Opinions on **'paying 10% more for agricultural products produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint'** have become less positive, although a majority continues to agree with the statement. In 2026, agreement outweighs disagreement (57% compared with 40%), while only 3% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Tend to agree' remains the most common response throughout the period, despite declining from 42% in 2020 to 38% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion who 'totally agree' has also decreased. After reaching 24% in 2020, it fell to 21% in 2022 and declined further to 19% in both 2024 and 2026;
- Disagreement has become more widespread since 2020. The share who 'tend to disagree' increased from 19% in 2020 to 25% in 2026, its highest level in the trend series;
- The proportion who 'totally disagree' has also increased over the period, rising from 10% in 2020 to 16% in 2024, before declining slightly to 15% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have steadily declined. The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 5% in 2020 to 3% in 2024 and remained unchanged in 2026.

QB19.3 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint
(% - EU)

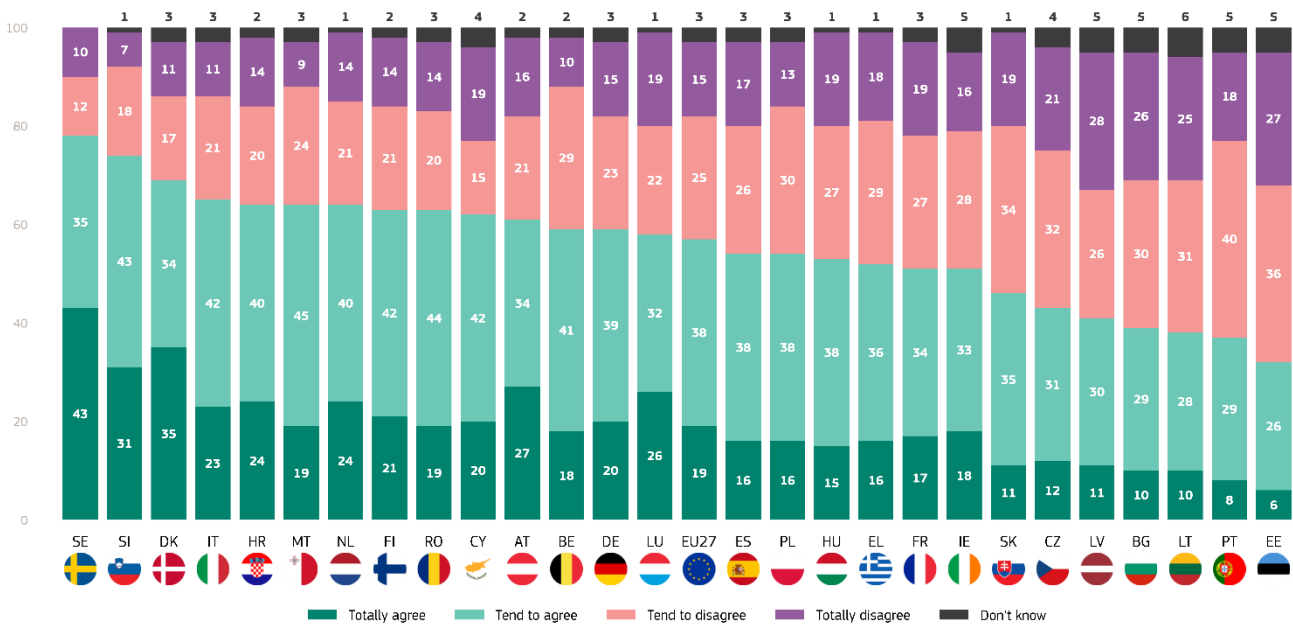


In 20 Member States, a majority of respondents say that **'they are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint'**. This opinion is most widespread in Sweden (78%), Slovenia (74%) and Denmark (69%), while Estonia (32%), Portugal (37%) and Lithuania (38%) show the lowest shares.

In 11 countries, more than one in five 'totally agree' with this statement, with more than one in three doing so in Sweden (43%) and Denmark (35%).

At least one quarter 'totally disagree' with this statement in Latvia (28%), Estonia (27%), Bulgaria (26%) and Lithuania (25%).

QB19.3: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (%)



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who agree that 'they are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint' has decreased in 15 Member States.

Evolutions of at least ten percentage points are recorded for agreement in Greece (52%, +10 pp), Luxembourg (58%, -13 pp) and Portugal (37%, -11 pp).

Other notable increases in agreement are observed in Malta and Slovenia (64% and 74%, both +9 pp). For disagreement, evolutions of at least ten percentage points are recorded in Malta (33%, -11 pp), Luxembourg (41%, +13 pp) and Portugal (58%, +10 pp). Other notable decreases in disagreement are observed in Greece and Slovenia (47% and 25%, both -9 pp).

QB19.3: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change? - You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint (%)

		EU27	EL	MT	SI	ES	RO	BE	FR	IT	AT	CZ	HU	SE	LV	SK	BG	IE	PL	DK	FI	CY	DE	LT	EE	NL	HR	PT	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	57	52	64	74	54	63	59	51	65	61	43	53	78	41	46	39	51	54	69	63	62	59	38	32	64	64	37	58
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼13
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	40	47	33	25	43	34	39	46	32	37	53	46	22	54	53	56	44	43	28	35	34	38	56	63	35	34	58	41
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼9	▼11	▼9	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲8	▲8	▲10	▲13
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	1	0	5	1	5	5	3	3	2	4	3	6	5	1	2	5	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that majorities in all socio-demographic categories agree with each of the statements about agriculture and climate change. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Agreement that **‘extreme weather events and climate change can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU’** is very widespread across all groups, but is highest among those who consider themselves as belonging to the higher class (97%), those with a positive image of the EU or still studying (both 95%), and students (94%);
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to agree that **‘EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if this means that EU agriculture will be less competitive’** (79% vs 57%) and that **‘they would be prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint’** (65% vs 38%);
- The view that **‘agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change’** varies less overall, but is more widespread among those who finished full-time education aged 16-19 or consider themselves part of the higher class (both 70%), while it is lowest among those in the upper middle class (57%);
- The **‘willingness to pay 10% more’** is especially high among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the higher class (73%) or upper middle class (71%) and among managers (67%), while it is lowest among those with a negative image of the EU (38%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time or consider themselves working class (both 47%), and the unemployed (49%);
- Women are more likely than men to **‘be prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint’** (58% vs 55%), while men are more likely to consider that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change (67% vs 64%);
- Respondents aged 25-39 are more likely than other age groups to agree that **‘EU farmers need to change the way they produce’** (76% vs 71%-73%) and to **‘be prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint’** (61% vs 54%-58%);
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who finished aged 15 or younger to agree that **‘EU farmers need to change the way they produce’** (74% vs 66%) and to **‘be prepared to pay 10% more’** (61% vs 48%), while the view **‘that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change’** is most widespread among those who finished education aged 16-19 (70% vs 60%-65%).

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QB19 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?
(Total agree - EU)

	Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU	EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive	Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change	You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint
EU27	92	73	65	57
Gender				
Man	92	72	67	55
Woman	92	74	64	58
Age				
15-24	93	73	62	54
25-39	93	76	66	61
40-54	92	71	66	58
55+	92	71	65	55
Education (End of)				
15-	90	66	65	48
16-19	92	73	70	55
20+	93	74	60	61
Still Studying	95	76	60	58
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	92	70	66	60
Managers	93	76	63	67
Other white collars	92	76	67	59
Manual workers	91	72	69	55
House persons	89	72	65	60
Unemployed	91	70	61	49
Retired	92	70	65	53
Students	94	75	60	57
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	90	70	61	47
From time to time	91	72	67	53
Almost never / Never	93	73	65	59
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	91	68	69	47
The lower middle class of society	91	71	63	53
The middle class of society	93	75	66	61
The upper middle class of society	93	77	57	71
The higher class of society	97	76	70	73
Image of the EU				
Positive	95	79	67	65
Neutral	91	71	65	53
Negative	85	57	62	38

3. Perceived level of food security

Large majorities think that the level of food security in their country, in the EU and worldwide has increased or stayed the same compared with ten years ago

Respondents were asked whether they think that, compared with ten years ago, the level of food security has increased, stayed the same, or decreased in their country, in the EU as a whole and worldwide¹⁷.

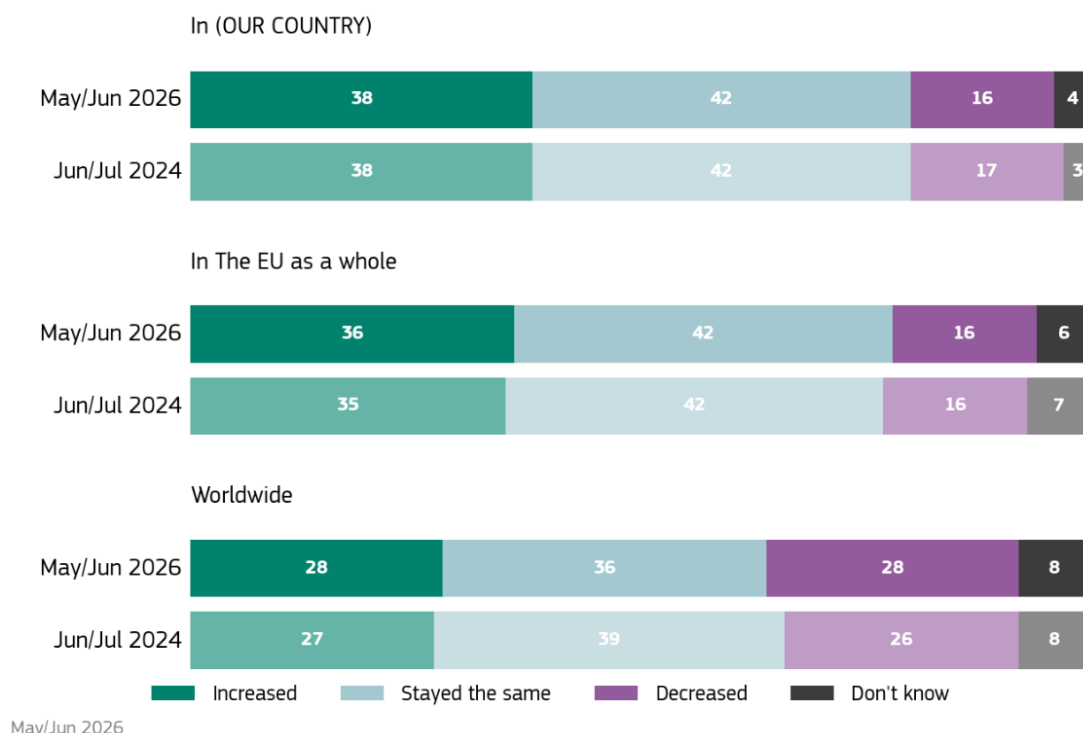
More than four in ten respondents (42%, unchanged since summer 2024) say that the level of food security **in their country** has stayed the same, while a slightly lower proportion think that it has increased (38%, unchanged). Conversely, less than one in five (16%, -1 percentage point) say that it has decreased, and 4% (+1 pp) say they 'don't know'.

The same proportion of respondents think that the level of food security has stayed the same compared with ten years ago in **the EU as a whole** (42%, unchanged). More than one-third say that it has increased (36%, +1 pp), while 16% (unchanged) think that it has instead decreased. Fewer than one in ten (6%, -1 pp) say they 'don't know'.

Lastly, close to four in ten respondents (36%, -3 pp) consider that the level of food security has stayed the same **worldwide** compared with ten years ago. Slightly more than one quarter (28%, +1 pp) think that this level has increased, while a similar proportion (28%, +2 pp) say that it has decreased. Fewer than one in ten (8%, unchanged) say they 'don't know'.

Compared with summer 2024, perceptions remain broadly stable across all geographical levels, with only marginal changes.

QB20: Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...? (EU27) (%)

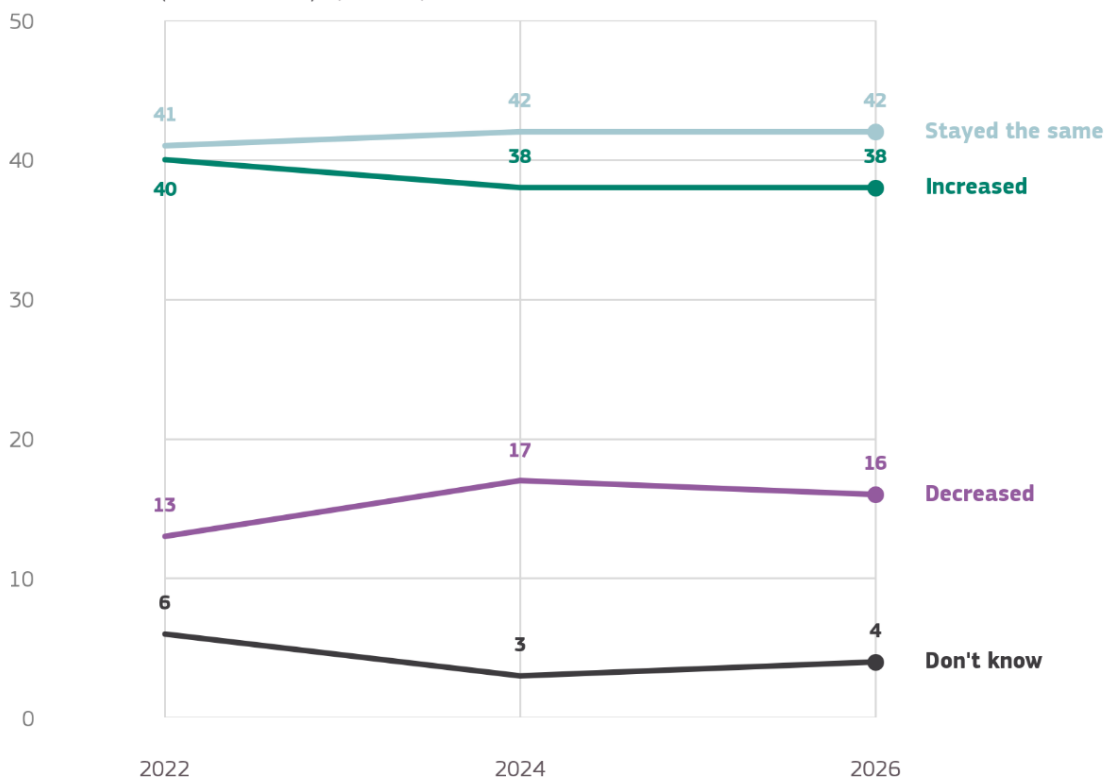


¹⁷ QB20. Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security in the EU has increased, stayed the same or decreased in... 1. (OUR COUNTRY); 2. The EU as a whole; 3. Worldwide. Increased; Stayed the same; Decreased; Don't know.

The perceptions of food security **in respondents' country** have remained broadly stable. In 2026, large majorities of respondents state that food security has either increased or stayed the same compared with ten years ago (80%), while 16% believe it has decreased and 4% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Stayed the same' remains the most common response, increasing slightly from 41% in 2022 to 42% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion saying that food security has 'increased' has remained broadly stable, declining from 40% in 2022 to 38% in 2024 and remaining at this level in 2026;
- The share considering that food security has 'decreased' increased between 2022 and 2024, rising from 13% to 17%, before declining slightly to 16% in 2026;
- Although perceptions remain predominantly positive, the gap between those saying food security has 'stayed the same' and those saying it has 'increased' has widened slightly, from one percentage point in 2022 (41% vs. 40%) to four percentage points in 2026 (42% vs. 38%);
- Levels of uncertainty have remained low and broadly stable. The proportion answering 'don't know' fell from 6% in 2022 to 3% in 2024 before increasing slightly to 4% in 2026.

QB20.1 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...?
In (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



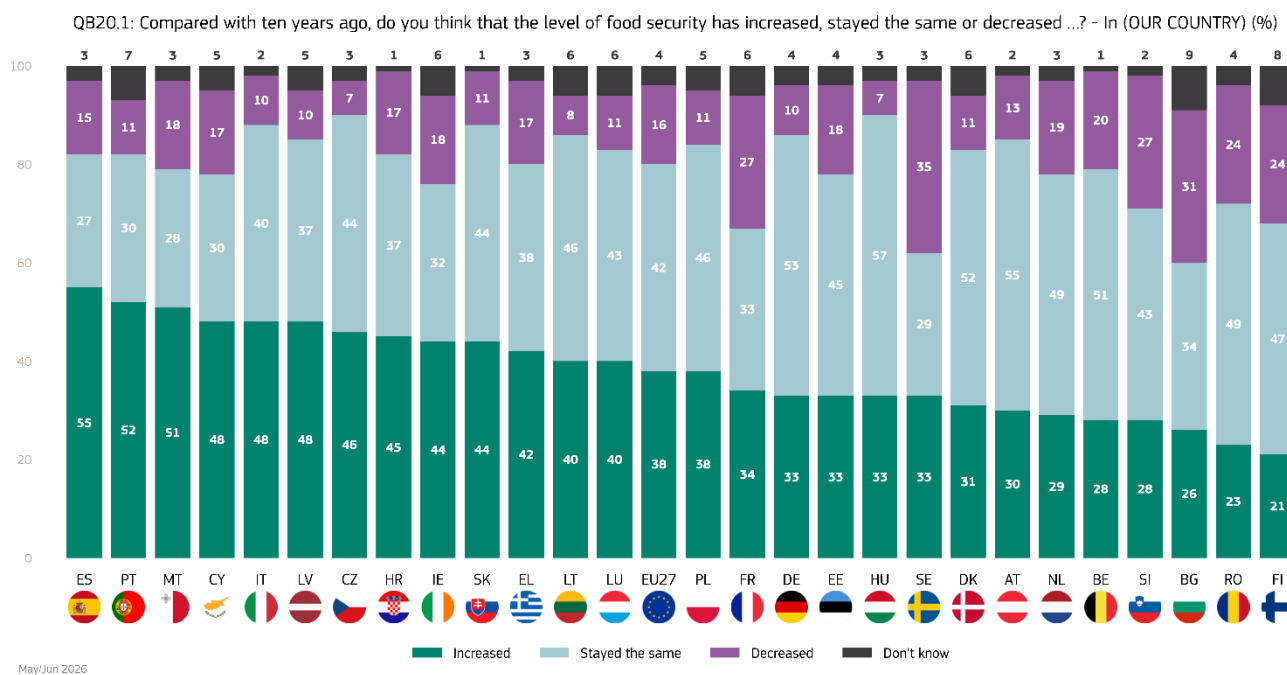
Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In ten Member States, at least a relative majority think that the level of food security has increased **in their country** compared with ten years ago. This perception is shared by more than half the respondents in Spain (55% 'increased' vs 27% 'stayed the same'), Portugal (52% vs 27% 'stayed the same'), Malta (51% vs 27% 'stayed the same') and Cyprus (48% vs 30% 'stayed the same').

Majorities of respondents in 15 countries tend to consider that the level of food security has stayed the same in their country compared with ten years ago. At least half hold this opinion in Hungary (57% 'stayed the same' vs 33% 'increased'), Austria (55% vs 30%), Germany (53% vs 33%), Denmark (52% vs 31%) and Belgium (51% vs 29%).

At least one in five in seven countries think that the level of food security has decreased in their country, most notably in Sweden (35% 'decreased' vs 29% 'stayed the same') and Bulgaria (31% vs 34%).

Opinions vary across Member States as to whether the level of food security has increased in the respondents' countries compared with ten years ago, with a 34-pp gap between the highest (55% in Spain) and the lowest (21% in Finland) proportions.



Since summer 2024, perceptions of whether the level of food security in respondents' country has increased, stayed the same or decreased compared with ten years ago have evolved unevenly across Member States, with no response option showing a consistent majority trend across countries.

Evolutions of at least ten percentage points for those who say that the level of food security has increased are recorded in Greece (42%, +14 pp). Among those who say that the level of food security has stayed the same, evolutions of at least ten percentage points are seen in Cyprus (30%, -10 pp) and Hungary (57%, +10 pp), while for those who say it has decreased, the only evolution of this scale is recorded in Greece (17%, -15 pp).

QB20.1: Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...? - In (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	EL	CY	CZ	HR	SK	IT	PL	SE	AT	LV	DE	FR	DK	ES	BG	NL	SI	FI	IE	MT	LT	LU	BE	EE	RO	HU	PT
Increased	May/Jun 2026	38	42	48	46	45	44	48	38	33	30	48	33	34	31	55	26	29	28	21	44	51	40	40	28	33	23	33	52
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲14	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6
Stayed the same	May/Jun 2026	42	38	30	44	37	44	40	46	29	55	37	53	33	52	27	34	49	43	47	32	28	46	43	51	45	49	57	30
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲2	▼10	▲1	▼7	▼3	=	▼4	▼5	▲4	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲10	▼2
Decreased	May/Jun 2026	16	17	17	7	17	11	10	11	35	13	10	10	27	11	15	31	19	27	24	18	18	8	11	20	18	24	7	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼15	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	▲4	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	▲6	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲6	=	▲1	▼3	▲4	▼2	▼3	▼5	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	4	3	5	3	1	1	2	5	3	2	5	4	6	6	3	9	3	2	8	6	3	6	6	1	4	4	3	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	▲3	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2

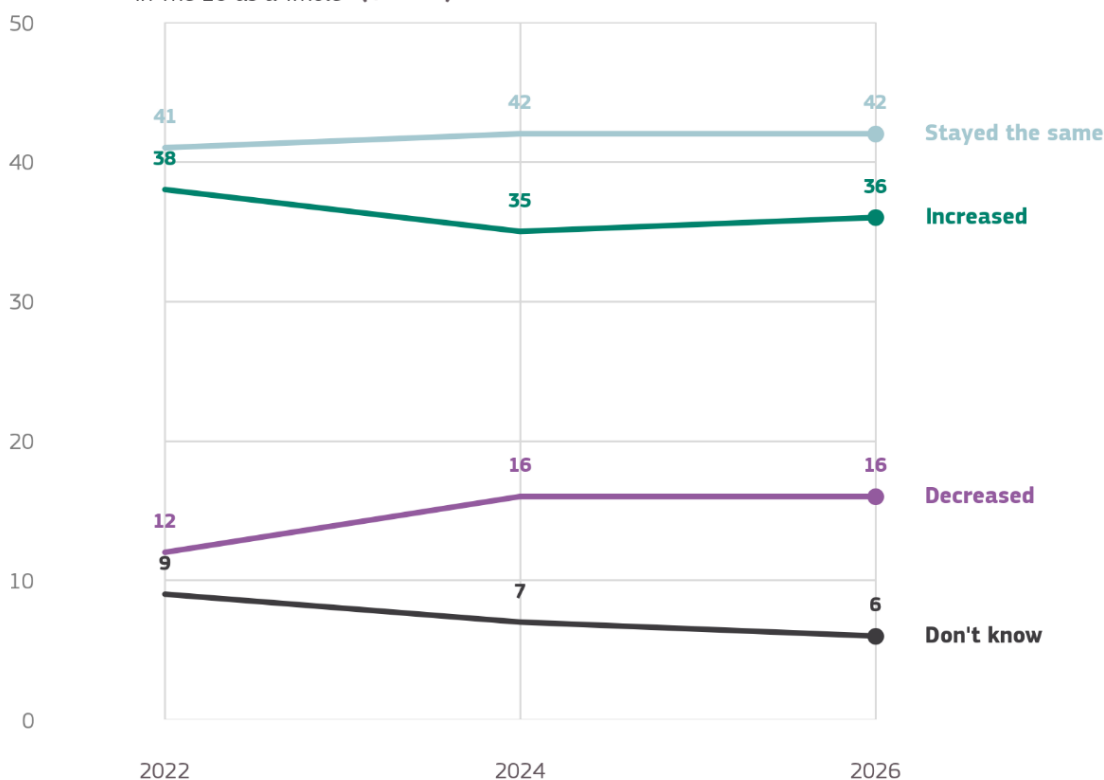
May/Jun 2026

Perceptions of food security **in the EU as a whole** have remained broadly stable. In 2026, majority of respondents consider that food security has either increased or stayed the same compared with ten years ago (78%), while 16% believe it has decreased and 6% are unable to express an opinion.

- ‘Stayed the same’ remains the most common response throughout the period, increasing slightly from 41% in 2022 to 42% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion saying that food security has ‘increased’ remained broadly stable overall, declining from 38% in 2022 to 35% in 2024 before increasing slightly to 36% in 2026;
- The share considering that food security has ‘decreased’ increased between 2022 and 2024, rising from 12% to 16%, and remained unchanged in 2026;
- Although perceptions remain predominantly positive, the gap between those saying food security has ‘stayed the same’ and those saying it has ‘increased’ widened over the period, from three percentage points in 2022 (41% vs. 38%) to six percentage points in both 2024 and 2026 (42% vs. 35%-36%);
- Levels of uncertainty have gradually declined. The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ fell from 9% in 2022 to 7% in 2024 and to 6% in 2026.

QB20.2 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...?

In The EU as a whole (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

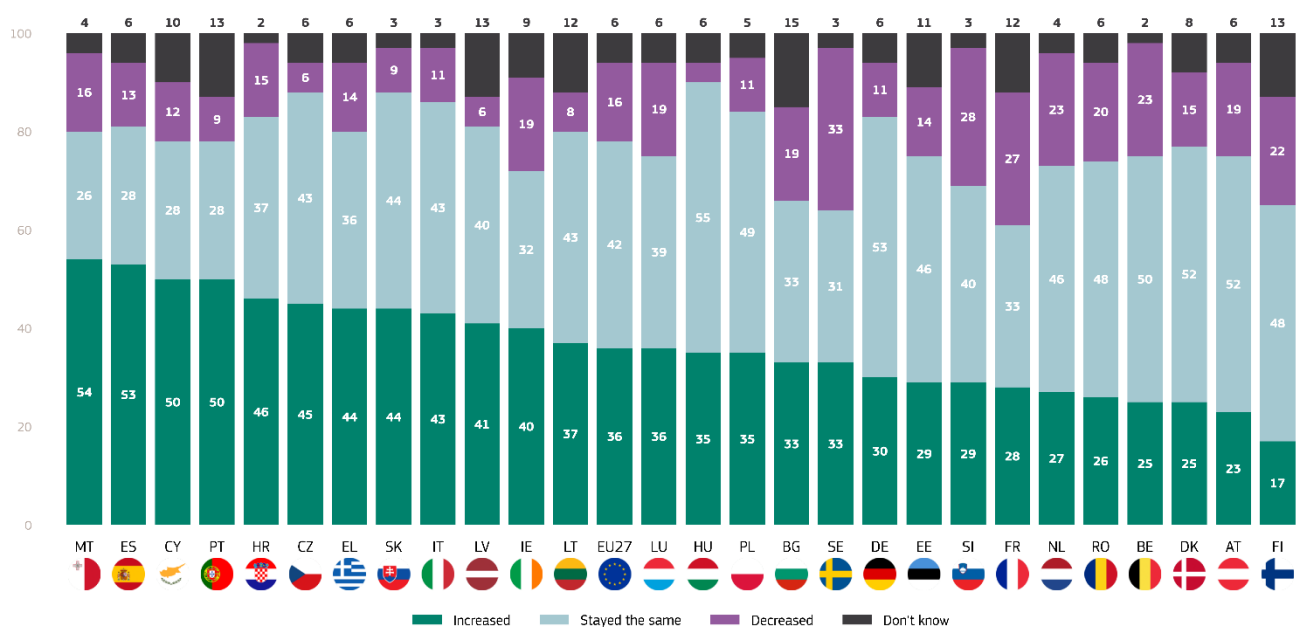
In nine Member States, respondents are most likely to believe that the level of food security has increased **in the EU compared** with ten years ago, with more than half holding this view in Malta (54% 'increased' vs 26% 'stayed the same') and Spain (53% vs 28%), and 50% doing so in both Cyprus and Portugal (vs 28% for both).

The view that the level of food security has stayed the same in the EU over the last ten years is held by at least a relative majority in 14 countries, most notably in Hungary (55% 'stayed the same' vs 35% 'increased') and Germany (53% vs 30%).

In seven Member States, at least one in five respondents say that the level of food security in the EU as a whole has decreased compared with ten years ago. This view is most widespread in Sweden (33% 'decreased' vs 31% 'stayed the same'), where it is as common as the perception that food security has increased, followed by Slovenia (28% vs 40%) and France (27% vs 33%).

The gap in perceptions across Member States as to whether the food security level has increased is widest when respondents are asked to consider the EU as a whole – the gap between the highest (54% in Malta) and lowest (17% in Finland) proportions giving this answer stands at 37 percentage points.

QB20.2: Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...? - In The EU as a whole (%)



Since summer 2024, perceptions of whether the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased compared with ten years ago in the EU as a whole have evolved unevenly across Member States, with no response option showing a consistent majority trend across countries.

Evolutions of at least ten percentage points for those who say that the level of food security has increased are recorded only in Greece (44%, +14 pp). Among those who say that food security has stayed the same, the only evolution of this scale is seen in Cyprus (28%, -12 pp), while for those who say it has decreased, the only evolution of at least ten pp is also recorded in Greece (14%, -11 pp).

QB20.2: Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...? - In The EU as a whole (%)

		EU27	EL	CY	CZ	MT	HR	SK	DE	ES	FR	IT	SI	BG	LU	LV	AT	DK	PL	LT	SE	EE	FI	IE	HU	PT	NL	RO	BE
Increased	May/Jun 2026	36	44	50	45	54	46	44	30	53	28	43	29	33	36	41	23	25	35	37	33	29	17	40	35	50	27	26	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲14	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7
Stayed the same	May/Jun 2026	42	36	28	43	26	37	44	53	28	33	43	40	33	39	40	52	52	49	43	31	46	48	32	55	28	46	48	50
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲2	▼12	▼4	▲2	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▼4	▼5	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲2	▼3	=	▲7	▲6	▼2	▲8	▼4	▲8	▲4	▲3
Decreased	May/Jun 2026	16	14	12	6	16	15	9	11	13	27	11	28	19	19	6	19	15	11	8	33	14	22	19	4	9	23	20	23
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼11	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	▲5	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲4	▼4	=	▲6	▼6	▲5	▼2	▲4	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	6	10	6	4	2	3	6	6	12	3	3	15	6	13	6	8	5	12	3	11	13	9	6	13	4	6	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼5	▲5	▼1	▼8	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼4	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲4	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲3	▲4	=	▼2	▼1

May/Jun 2026

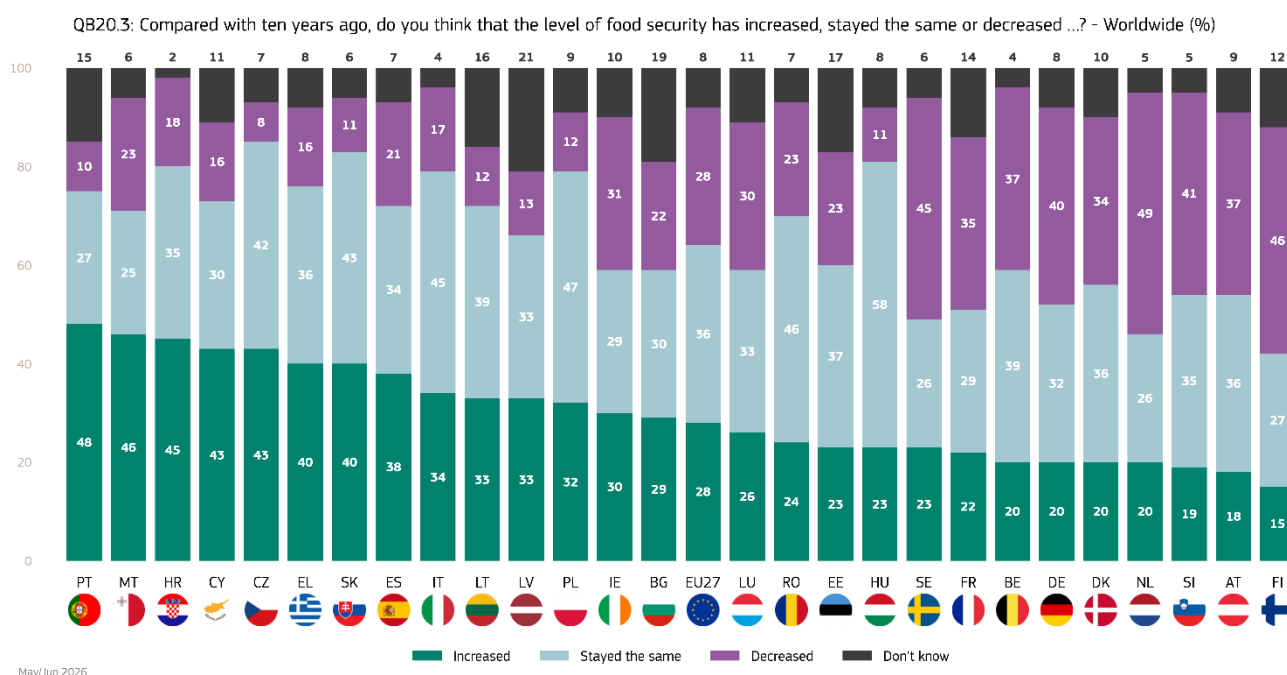
In seven Member States, respondents are more likely to believe that the level of food security has increased **worldwide** compared with ten years ago, especially in Portugal (48% 'increased' vs 27% 'stayed the same'), Malta (46% 'increased' vs 25% 'stayed the same'), Hungary (45% 'increased' vs 35% 'stayed the same'), Croatia (43% 'increased' vs 30% 'stayed the same'), Czechia (43% 'increased' vs 42% 'stayed the same'), Estonia (40% 'increased' vs 36% 'stayed the same') and Slovakia (40% 'increased' vs 43% 'stayed the same').

A relative majority in 11 countries consider that the food security level has stayed the same worldwide over the past ten years, led by Hungary (58% 'stayed the same' vs 23% 'increased'), Poland (47% vs 32%) and Romania (46% vs 24%). Opinions are divided in Latvia between those who think food security has increased and those who think it has stayed the same (both 33%).

In eight countries, a relative majority say that the food security level worldwide has decreased, namely in the Netherlands (49% 'decreased' vs 26% 'stayed the same'), Finland (46% vs 27%) and Sweden (45% vs 26%).

More than two in ten in Latvia (21%) say they 'don't know'.

Variations across Member States in perceptions of whether the food security level has increased in the past ten years are slightly lower compared to when respondents are asked to consider their own country, with a 33-pp gap between the highest (48% in Portugal) and the lowest (15% in Finland).



Since summer 2024, perceptions of whether the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased compared with ten years ago worldwide have evolved unevenly across Member States, with no response option showing a consistent majority trend across countries.

Evolutions of at least ten percentage points for those who say that the level of food security has increased are recorded in Greece (40%, +14 pp), Malta (46%, +11 pp) and Hungary (23%, -12 pp). Among those who say that it has stayed the same, evolutions of this scale are seen in Estonia (37%, +10 pp) and Hungary (58%, +13 pp), while for those who say it has decreased, the only evolution of at least ten pp is recorded in Greece (16%, -13 pp).

QB20.3: Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...? - Worldwide (%)

		EU27	EL	MT	CZ	HR	CY	FR	LT	SK	IT	LU	SI	PL	AT	BG	DE	FI	LV	NL	RO	SE	EE	ES	PT	BE	DK	IE	HU
																													
Increased	May/Jun 2026	28	40	46	43	45	43	22	33	40	34	26	19	32	18	29	20	15	33	20	24	23	23	38	48	20	20	30	23
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲14	▲11	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼1
Stayed the same	May/Jun 2026	36	36	25	42	35	30	29	39	43	45	33	35	47	36	30	32	27	33	26	46	26	37	34	27	39	36	29	58
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼6	▼7	▲5	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲10	▲1	▼4	▼5	▲4	▼1	▲1
Decreased	May/Jun 2026	28	16	23	8	18	16	35	12	11	17	30	41	12	37	22	40	46	13	49	23	45	23	21	10	37	34	31	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼13	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼5	=	▲2	▼3	▲2	▼2	=	▲3	▲5	▼2	▲3	▼2	▲4	▲1	▼9	▲4	▲3	▼9	▲1	▲5	▼4
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	8	6	7	2	11	14	16	6	4	11	5	9	9	19	8	12	21	5	7	6	17	7	15	4	10	10	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼4	▼10	▼3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼4	▲3	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲4	=	▼1	▲1	▲3

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that relative majorities of respondents in all socio-demographic categories think that the level of food security has either **'stayed the same'** or **'increased' in their country** compared with ten years ago:

- The view that food security has **'stayed the same'** is more widespread among respondents aged 40 and over (43%) than among those aged 15-24 (36%);
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 16 or older are more likely than those who finished aged 15 or younger or are still studying to say that food security has **'stayed the same'** (43% vs 37%), while those who finished education aged 15 or younger are more likely to say that it has **'increased'** (41% vs 38%);
- The view that food security has **'stayed the same'** is most widespread among other white-collar workers (45%), house persons (44%), respondents aged 40 and over or educated aged 16 or older (all 43%);
- The share of those who think that food security has **'increased'** is highest among those with a positive image of the EU (46%), those who consider themselves higher class (44%) or upper middle class (43%), and managers (42%);
- Conversely, respondents with a negative image of the EU are more likely to say food security has **'decreased'** (30%), compared with 12% of those with a positive image;
- There are no notable differences by gender in respondents' perceptions of how the level of food security has evolved in their country;

A relative majority in almost all socio-demographic categories believe that the level of food security has **'stayed the same' in the EU as a whole**, compared with ten years ago;

- This view is most widespread among other white-collar workers (47%), those with a neutral image of the EU (46%), respondents who finished education aged 16-19 or 20 or older (both 43%), and those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (43%);
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU (43%) and managers (42%) are the most likely to consider that food security has **'increased'** in the EU;

- By contrast, respondents with a negative image of the EU are much more likely to say food security has **'decreased'** (32%), compared with 11% of those with a positive image;
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 16 or older are more likely than those who are still studying to say that food security has **'stayed the same'** (43% vs 37%);
- Those who are aged 40 and above are more likely to say that food security has **'stayed the same'** (43%);
- There are no notable differences by gender in respondents' perceptions of how the level of food security has evolved in the EU as a whole.

Finally, relative majorities of respondents in most socio-demographic categories say that the food security level has **'stayed the same' worldwide** compared with ten years ago:

- This proportion is especially large among respondents with a neutral image of the EU (40%), other white-collar workers, manual workers, house persons and those in the lower middle class (all 39%);
- Respondents with a negative image of the EU stand out as the most likely to say food security has **'decreased'** worldwide (40%);
- The view that food security has **'increased'** worldwide is most common among those who consider themselves higher class (37%), those with a positive image of the EU (33%), students (32%) and those still studying (31%);
- Those who completed education at 20 and above are more likely to say that the situation has **'increased'** compared to those who completed education at age 15 (32% vs 24%);
- Respondents aged 15-24 show the highest tendency to say the situation has **'increased'** (31%) while those aged 55+ are highest in saying the situation has **'decreased'** (29%);
- There are no notable differences by gender in respondents' perceptions of how the level of food security has evolved worldwide.

QB20.1 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...?

In (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
EU27	38	42	16	4
Gender				
Man	39	41	16	4
Woman	38	42	16	4
Age				
15-24	39	36	16	9
25-39	37	42	16	5
40-54	39	43	16	2
55+	38	43	16	3
Education (End of)				
15-	41	37	17	5
16-19	38	43	15	4
20+	38	43	17	2
Still Studying	38	37	17	8
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	37	43	17	3
Managers	42	41	14	3
Other white collars	37	45	15	3
Manual workers	37	42	17	4
House persons	36	44	18	2
Unemployed	35	37	22	6
Retired	38	43	15	4
Students	40	35	16	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	36	39	21	4
From time to time	35	42	19	4
Almost never / Never	40	42	14	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	37	40	18	5
The lower middle class of society	35	43	18	4
The middle class of society	40	42	15	3
The upper middle class of society	43	41	14	2
The higher class of society	44	38	17	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	46	39	12	3
Neutral	32	46	17	5
Negative	27	40	30	3

QB20.2 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...?

In The EU as a whole

(% - EU)

	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
EU27	36	42	16	6
Gender				
Man	36	43	15	6
Woman	35	42	16	7
Age				
15-24	36	39	14	11
25-39	36	42	16	6
40-54	37	43	16	4
55+	34	43	16	7
Education (End of)				
15-	36	39	16	9
16-19	36	43	15	6
20+	36	43	16	5
Still Studying	37	37	16	10
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	34	43	17	6
Managers	42	40	14	4
Other white collars	35	47	14	4
Manual workers	36	42	16	6
House persons	33	42	19	6
Unemployed	33	37	22	8
Retired	33	43	16	8
Students	38	38	14	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	35	40	19	6
From time to time	34	42	18	6
Almost never / Never	37	43	14	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	34	41	16	9
The lower middle class of society	33	43	17	7
The middle class of society	38	42	15	5
The upper middle class of society	38	42	15	5
The higher class of society	39	44	15	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	43	41	11	5
Neutral	30	46	16	8
Negative	23	38	32	7

QB20.3 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...?

Worldwide

(% - EU)

	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
EU27	28	36	28	8
Gender				
Man	28	36	28	8
Woman	28	36	27	9
Age				
15-24	31	34	24	11
25-39	28	37	27	8
40-54	30	37	27	6
55+	26	35	29	10
Education (End of)				
15-	31	34	24	11
16-19	27	38	26	9
20+	27	34	32	7
Still Studying	31	35	25	9
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	29	35	29	7
Managers	30	35	29	6
Other white collars	30	39	25	6
Manual workers	28	39	26	7
House persons	27	39	27	7
Unemployed	27	31	30	12
Retired	25	35	29	11
Students	32	32	26	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	30	35	28	7
From time to time	28	38	26	8
Almost never / Never	28	35	28	9
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	26	38	25	11
The lower middle class of society	25	39	28	8
The middle class of society	29	36	28	7
The upper middle class of society	31	32	32	5
The higher class of society	37	31	29	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	33	35	25	7
Neutral	24	40	26	10
Negative	18	33	40	9

4. Perception of food security risks in the EU

Close to half of EU citizens consider that extreme weather events and climate change are the most important risks related to food security in the EU

Respondents were then asked from a list of ten what they considered to be the most important risks related to food security in the EU¹⁸. **'Extreme weather events and climate change'** remains the most frequently mentioned risk to food security in the EU (46%, -3 pp since summer 2024).

'Natural resource scarcity or degradation' is mentioned by more than one-third of respondents (37%, unchanged), followed by **'geopolitical events'** (32%, +1 pp) and **'animal or plant health events'** (30%, +3 pp).

More than one quarter mention the **'diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU'** (28%, unchanged).

Around one in five cite **'disruption of supply chains'** (22%, +2 pp), **'stagnating EU agricultural production'** and **'increasing dependency on imports'** (21%, +2 pp) and **'economic downturns and poverty'** (19%, -1 pp).

Finally, smaller shares mention **'human health events, such as COVID-19'** (11%, -1 pp) and **'technological events, such as cyber threats or energy blackouts'** (8%, +1 pp).

Compared with summer 2024, perceptions show limited rebalancing, with risks of extreme weather events and climate change still leading, alongside a slight increase in the salience of supply, animal and plant health events, and geopolitical risks.

¹⁸ QB21. What do you think are the most important risks related to food security in the EU? Diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU; Stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports; Extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, fires, etc.) and climate change; Natural resource scarcity or degradation (water, soil, biodiversity, fish stock, etc.); Animal health events, such as bird flu, or plant health events, such as pest; Human health events, such as COVID-19; Economic downturns and poverty; Geopolitical events, e.g. wars and conflicts, large scale trade disputes; Technological events (cyber threats, energy blackouts, etc.); Disruption of supply chains, e.g. transport, logistics, provision of inputs; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know. +

Modified question and answers: The question was previously worded 'What do you think are the most important risks to food security in the EU?' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

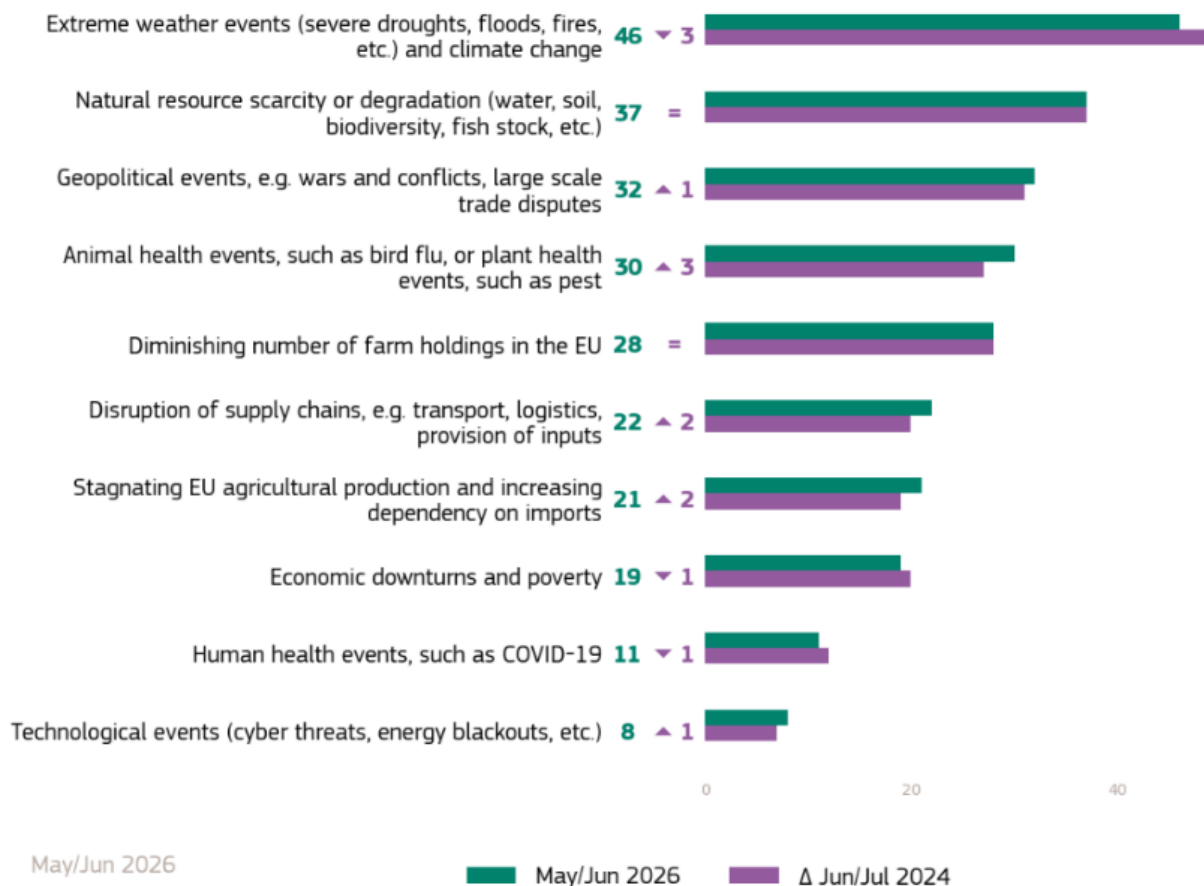
The answer 'Extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, fires, etc.) and climate change' was previously worded 'Extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, fires, etc.) and climate change';

'Natural resource scarcity or degradation (water, soil, biodiversity, fish stock, etc.)' was previously worded 'Natural resource scarcity or degradation (water, soil, fish stock, biodiversity, etc.)';

'Technological events (cyber threats, energy blackouts, etc.)' was previously worded 'Technological events, such as cyber threats';

'Disruption of supply chains, e.g., transport, logistics, provision of inputs' was previously worded 'Disruption of the supply chains, e.g., transport, logistic, provision of inputs'.

QB21: What do you think are the most important risks related to food security in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



‘Extreme weather events and climate change’ is the most frequently mentioned risk to food security in the EU in 25 Member States. In ten countries, at least half of respondents mention this risk, with the highest shares recorded in Sweden (65%), the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 62%), and Portugal (59%).

At the other end of the scale, among countries where this is still the top-ranked risk, the lowest shares are seen in Romania (31%), Poland (34%) and Italy (38%).

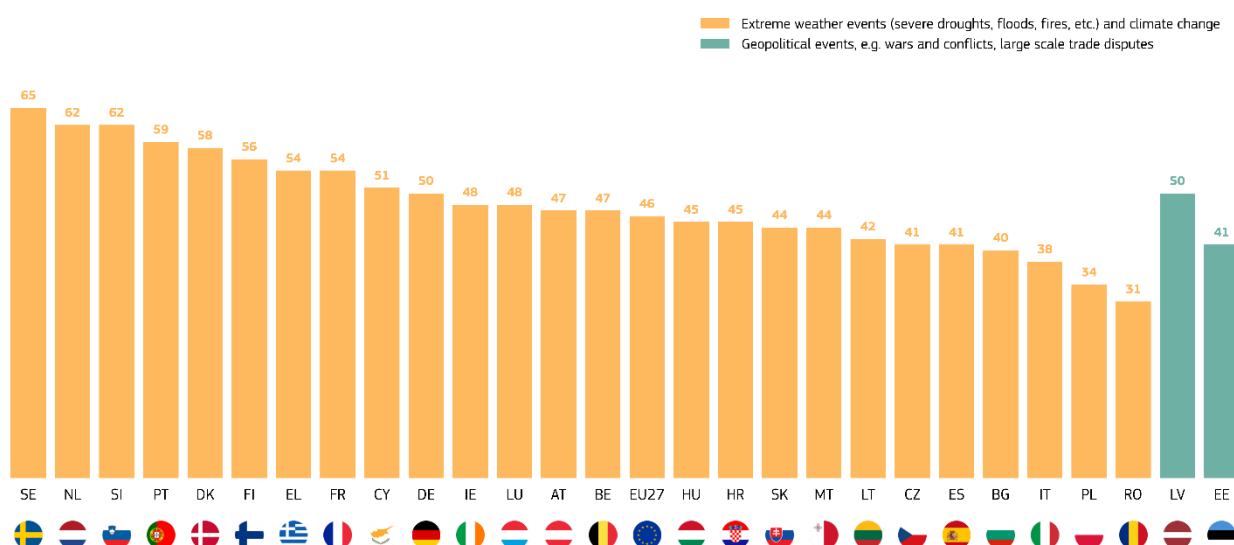
‘Geopolitical events, such as wars and conflicts or large-scale trade disputes’, are the most frequently mentioned risks in only two Member States: Latvia (50%) and Estonia (41%).

Although the remaining seven risks tested in the survey do not rank first in any EU Member State, the following country-level differences are still noteworthy:

- **‘The diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU’** is seen as a risk to food security by at least a quarter of respondents in 18 countries, with the highest shares recorded in Finland (43%), Austria (37%) and Slovakia (35%);
- **‘Animal health events, such as bird flu, or plant health events, such as pest attacks’** are mentioned by at least one quarter of respondents in 22 countries. This item is most frequently cited in Cyprus (41%), Greece (40%) and Czechia, Hungary and Portugal (all 35%);

- **‘Economic downturns and poverty’** are seen among the most important risks to food security by at least one in three respondents in 15 Member States, led by Greece (36%), Bulgaria (30%) and Estonia (29%);
- **‘The disruption of supply chains’** is identified as a significant risk by at least one in five respondents in 19 countries, with the highest shares in Ireland (30%), Denmark (28%), and Italy and Malta (both 27%);
- **‘Stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports’** are mentioned by around one quarter or more in nine Member States, most notably in Croatia (32%), Greece (31%), and Austria, Portugal and Slovakia (all 30%);
- **‘Human health events, such as COVID-19’** are most likely to be cited in Luxembourg and Portugal (both 17%), followed by Ireland and Hungary (both 16%);
- Finally, **‘technological events, such as cyber threats or energy blackouts’** are mentioned by at least one in ten respondents in seven countries, led by Malta (16%), Denmark, Estonia and Poland (all 13%), and Romania (12%).

QB21: What do you think are the most important risks related to food security in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



Since summer 2024, evolutions at country level are generally modest, although several notable shifts are observed across specific risks.

- The share of respondents who mention **'extreme weather events and climate change'** has decreased in 18 countries, most notably in Lithuania (42%, -13 pp), while it has increased in seven countries, with the largest rise recorded in Portugal (59%, +11 pp);
- The view that **'natural resource scarcity or degradation'** is among the most important risks has declined in 13 Member States and increased in 10. Although no change reaches ten pp, the largest increase is observed in Germany (43%, +9 pp) while the sharpest decreases are recorded in Portugal (42%, -9 pp), and the Netherlands (41%, -8 pp);
- Respondents are more likely than in summer 2024 to cite **'geopolitical events'** in 11 countries, with the strongest increases in Latvia (50%, +23 pp), the Netherlands (49%, +19 pp) and Belgium (37%, +11 pp). However, this item has decreased in 15 countries;
- Mentions of **'animal health events or plant health events'** have increased in 18 Member States, particularly in Cyprus (41%, +13 pp) and Greece (40%, +11 pp);
- The proportion mentioning **'the diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU'** has increased in 15 countries, with the only double-digit increase recorded in Luxembourg (33%, +10 pp). It has declined in seven Member States;
- Mentions of **'disruption of supply chains'** have increased in 18 countries, although no increase reaches ten pp. The largest rise is observed in Ireland (30%, +9 pp);
- The share citing **'stagnating EU agricultural production'** and **'increasing dependency on imports'** has increased in 19 Member States, most notably in Portugal (30%, +13 pp);
- **'Economic downturns and poverty'** are mentioned less often than in summer 2024 in 16 countries, with the largest decline in Portugal (21%, -8 pp);
- Mentions of **'human health events, such as COVID-19'** have decreased in 18 countries, with the strongest declines in Croatia (10%, -7 pp) and Malta (13%, -6 pp);
- Finally, the proportion who mention **'technological events, such as cyber threats or energy blackouts'** has increased in 22 countries, although changes remain below ten pp, with the largest rises in Estonia (13%, +7 pp) and Malta (16%, +6 pp).

QB21: What do you think are the most important risks related to food security in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, fires, etc.) and climate change	May/Jun 2026	46	47	40	41	58	50	37	48	54	41	54	45	38	51	46	42	48	45	44	62	47	34	59	31	62	44	56	65
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼8	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼3	▲2	▲3	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼13	▲1	▲1	▼5	▼4	▼7	▼5	▼3	▲11	▼3	▲4	▲5	▼9
Natural resource scarcity or degradation (water, soil, biodiversity, fish stock, etc.)	May/Jun 2026	37	33	30	39	40	43	29	22	31	36	43	31	34	25	20	26	37	37	41	41	45	27	42	22	31	35	28	45
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲11	▼3	▼6	▲1	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼9	▲1	▼3	▲6	▼3	▼1	▲23	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲19	▼2	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲5
Geopolitical events, e.g. wars and conflicts, large scale trade disputes	May/Jun 2026	32	37	25	26	52	42	41	36	27	30	28	33	20	34	50	37	38	22	36	49	33	28	17	22	31	30	55	63
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲11	▼3	▼6	▲1	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼9	▲1	▼3	▲6	▼3	▼1	▲23	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲19	▼2	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲5
Animal health events, such as bird flu, or plant health events, such as pest	May/Jun 2026	30	23	30	35	27	24	33	33	40	33	33	32	34	41	28	31	24	35	32	34	27	31	35	27	22	27	18	15
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲8	▲5	▲11	▲7	▲3	▲1	▲13	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU	May/Jun 2026	28	33	34	29	15	34	26	25	33	23	31	22	27	21	23	28	33	25	24	22	37	24	28	23	27	35	43	33
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲9	▲3	▲4	▲1	▼3	▼5	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲10	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲5	
Disruption of supply chains, e.g. transport, logistics, provision of inputs	May/Jun 2026	22	19	20	20	28	26	24	30	21	25	17	25	27	21	20	16	20	17	27	17	23	21	12	19	24	18	14	21
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲4	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲9	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲6	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲5	▼3	▲3	▲3
Stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports	May/Jun 2026	21	20	29	23	15	17	19	17	31	19	17	32	26	24	16	16	14	19	24	13	30	19	30	25	22	30	17	26
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲2	▲5	▼3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▼3	▲4	▲5	▲2	▼5	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲6	▲13	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲5	
Economic downturns and poverty	May/Jun 2026	19	23	30	15	16	14	29	17	36	18	21	25	23	25	23	19	18	25	18	17	14	15	21	26	21	20	27	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲3	▼4	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼1
Human health events, such as COVID-19	May/Jun 2026	11	12	12	9	8	8	9	16	9	13	10	10	14	9	10	10	17	16	13	8	10	9	17	14	5	7	6	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼7	▼1	▼4	▼5	▲3	▲7	▲3	▼6	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1
Technological events (cyber threats, energy blackouts, etc.)	May/Jun 2026	8	9	9	8	13	5	13	6	9	9	6	8	11	8	9	9	8	11	16	9	13	4	12	5	9	5	3	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲7	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the most frequently mentioned risk to food security in the EU across all socio-demographic categories is **'extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, etc.)'** and **'climate change'**:

- Mentions of this risk are most widespread among respondents who consider themselves part of the upper middle class of society (53%), those with a positive image of the EU (50%), those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older or are still studying, managers and retired persons (all 49%);
- By contrast, respondents with a negative image of the EU (37%), those who consider themselves part of the higher class of society (41%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (42%), and those who left education aged 15 or earlier, manual workers and the unemployed (all 43%) are the least likely to cite this risk;
- Additionally, **'natural resource scarcity or degradation'** is more frequently cited by those still studying or students (both 42%), but much less so by those who consider themselves part of the higher class (27%). **'Economic downturns and poverty'** are also mentioned more often by those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (25%) and respondents with a negative image of the EU (24%);
- Women are more likely than men to mention **'extreme weather events and climate change'** as an important risk to food security in the EU (48% vs 45%);
- Respondents aged 55 and over are more likely than those aged 25-54 to mention **'extreme weather events and climate change'** (48% vs 45%), and more likely than those aged 15-39 to cite the **'diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU'** (30% vs 25%-27%). **'Geopolitical events'** are more frequently mentioned by those aged 15-24 than by respondents aged 40 and over (35% vs 30%-31%);
- Men are more likely than women to mention **'stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports'** as an important risk to food security in the EU (22% vs 19%);
- Respondents aged 25-54 are more likely than those aged 15-24 or 55 and over to mention **'stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports'** (22%-23% vs 19%);
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who finished aged 15 or earlier or are still studying to mention **'stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports'** (22% vs 19%), while **'human health events'** are more frequently cited by those who finished education aged 15 or earlier than by those who finished aged 20 or older (14% vs 9%).

Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB21 What do you think are the most important risks related to food security in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, fires, etc.) and climate change	Natural resource scarcity or degradation (water, soil, biodiversity, fish stock, etc.)	Geopolitical events, e.g. wars and conflicts, large scale trade disputes	Animal health events, such as bird flu, or plant health events, such as pest	Diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU	Disruption of supply chains, e.g. transport, logistics, provision of inputs
EU27	46	37	32	30	28	22
Gender						
Man	45	37	33	29	28	23
Woman	48	37	31	31	29	22
Age						
15-24	46	39	35	28	25	21
25-39	45	36	34	30	27	22
40-54	45	36	30	30	28	24
55+	48	37	31	31	30	21
Education (End of)						
15-	43	35	23	34	29	19
16-19	45	34	29	33	30	23
20+	49	40	37	27	27	23
Still Studying	49	42	35	27	25	20
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	46	33	31	28	32	25
Managers	49	40	36	25	28	24
Other white collars	47	38	32	34	28	22
Manual workers	43	34	30	31	29	24
House persons	44	31	30	36	21	23
Unemployed	43	35	32	33	26	22
Retired	49	38	31	31	31	20
Students	48	42	35	28	24	21
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	42	37	28	28	30	21
From time to time	43	34	27	32	28	22
Almost never / Never	48	38	34	30	29	22
Consider belonging to						
The working class of society	47	36	30	34	29	22
The lower middle class of society	45	37	31	31	29	21
The middle class of society	46	37	32	30	29	22
The upper middle class of society	53	42	41	22	25	23
The higher class of society	41	27	36	29	27	22
Image of the EU						
Positive	50	39	34	31	26	23
Neutral	46	35	30	31	30	21
Negative	37	36	32	26	35	23

Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB21 What do you think are the most important risks related to food security in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports	Economic downturns and poverty	Human health events, such as COVID-19	Technological events (cyber threats, energy blackouts, etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	21	19	11	8	0	2
Gender						
Man	22	20	11	8	0	2
Woman	19	19	11	8	0	2
Age						
15-24	19	19	12	7	0	2
25-39	22	20	11	9	0	1
40-54	23	19	10	9	1	1
55+	19	19	10	8	1	2
Education (End of)						
15-	19	20	14	8	0	4
16-19	20	19	11	8	1	1
20+	22	19	9	9	0	1
Still Studying	19	21	13	6	0	3
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	24	20	11	7	0	1
Managers	23	20	10	10	1	1
Other white collars	22	20	10	9	0	1
Manual workers	21	19	11	9	0	1
House persons	19	19	14	9	0	2
Unemployed	20	19	9	8	1	4
Retired	19	18	10	8	1	2
Students	19	19	12	7	0	2
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	23	25	14	9	0	2
From time to time	22	22	12	10	0	2
Almost never / Never	20	17	10	8	0	2
Consider belonging to						
The working class of society	19	20	11	7	0	3
The lower middle class of society	21	18	9	7	0	2
The middle class of society	21	20	11	9	0	1
The upper middle class of society	22	18	9	8	1	0
The higher class of society	29	15	11	15	0	0
Image of the EU						
Positive	20	18	11	8	0	1
Neutral	20	20	10	8	0	2
Negative	25	24	10	8	1	1

5. The situation of rural areas, and how things have changed over the past ten years

Environment and landscape, access to high-speed internet, leisure and cultural activities, educational facilities and childcare services in rural areas are considered 'good' by majorities of Europeans, while only minorities say the same for transport infrastructure, health services and job opportunities

Respondents were asked to rate a series of services and infrastructures in rural areas in their country¹⁹:

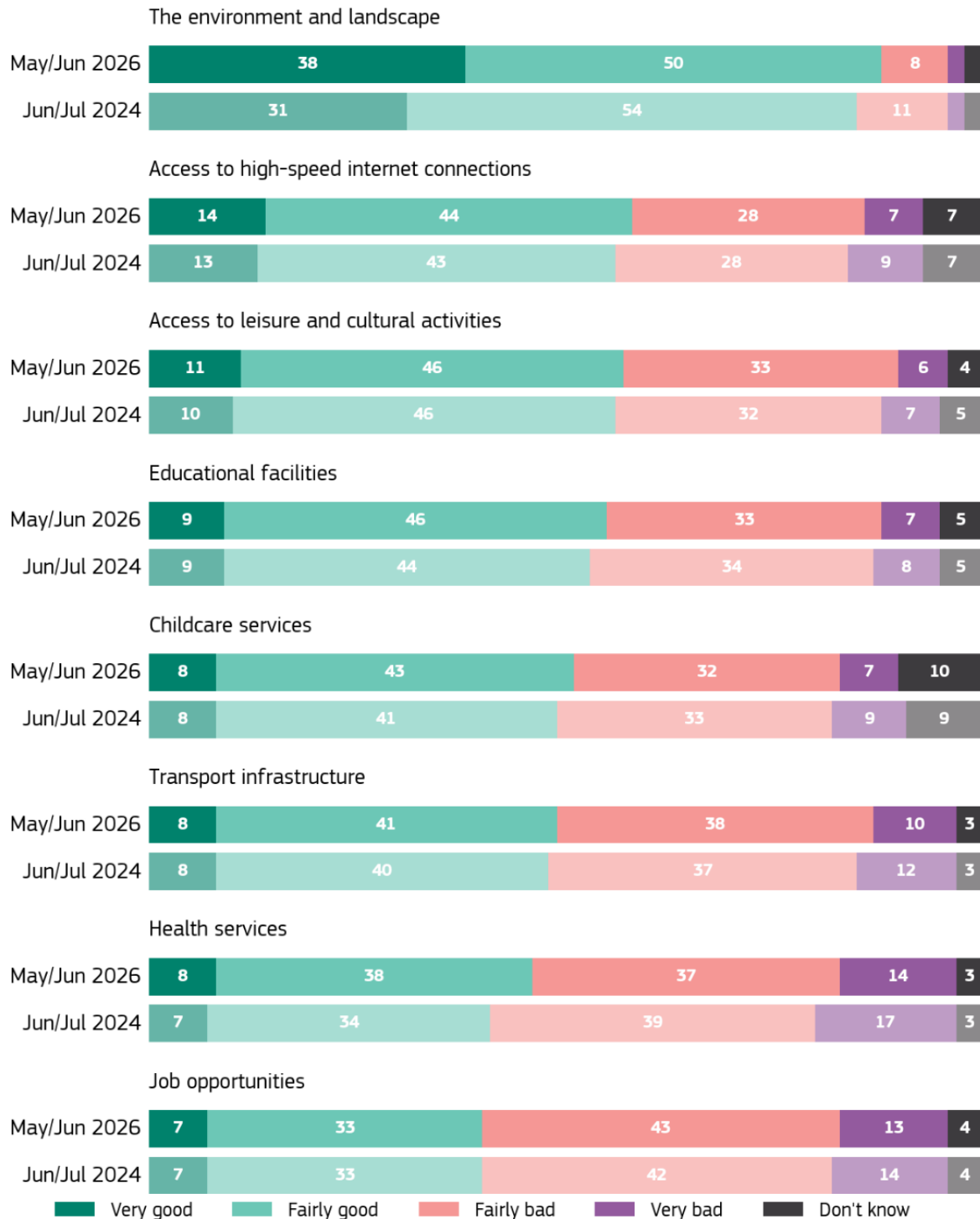
- More than eight in ten consider **'the environment and landscape'** to be good (88%, +3 percentage points since summer 2024), including 38% (+7 pp) who say these are 'very good'. One in ten say these are bad (10%, -3 pp);
- Close to six in ten say that **'access to high-speed internet connections'** is good (58%, +2 pp), while 35% (-2 pp) say this is bad. A similar share rate **'access to leisure and cultural activities'** as good (57%, +1 pp), compared with 39% (unchanged) who say this is bad;
- Majorities also consider **'educational facilities'** (55%, +2 pp) and **'childcare services'** (51%, +2 pp) in rural areas to be good. Negative views stand at 40% (-2 pp) for educational facilities and 39% (-3 pp) for childcare services;
- Opinions are closely divided on **'transport infrastructure'**, with 49% (+1 pp) rating this as good and 48% (-1 pp) as bad;
- Less than half rate **'health services'** in rural areas as good (46%, +5 pp), while a majority say these are bad (51%, -5 pp), including 14% (-3 pp) who consider them 'very bad';
- Finally, **'job opportunities'** remain the lowest-rated aspect: four in ten say these are good (40%, unchanged), while a majority say they are bad (56%, unchanged), including 13% (-1 pp) who say they are 'very bad'.

Compared with summer 2024, evaluations remain broadly stable across all aspects, with only minor variations.

¹⁹ QB18. Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?
3. Health services; 1. Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors; 2. Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain; 3. Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector; 4. Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors; 5. Help tackle climate change; 6. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all

times; 7. Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; 8. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources;
9. Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU; 10. Ensuring high production standards; 11. Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector. Totally agree; Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

QB18: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(EU27) (%)



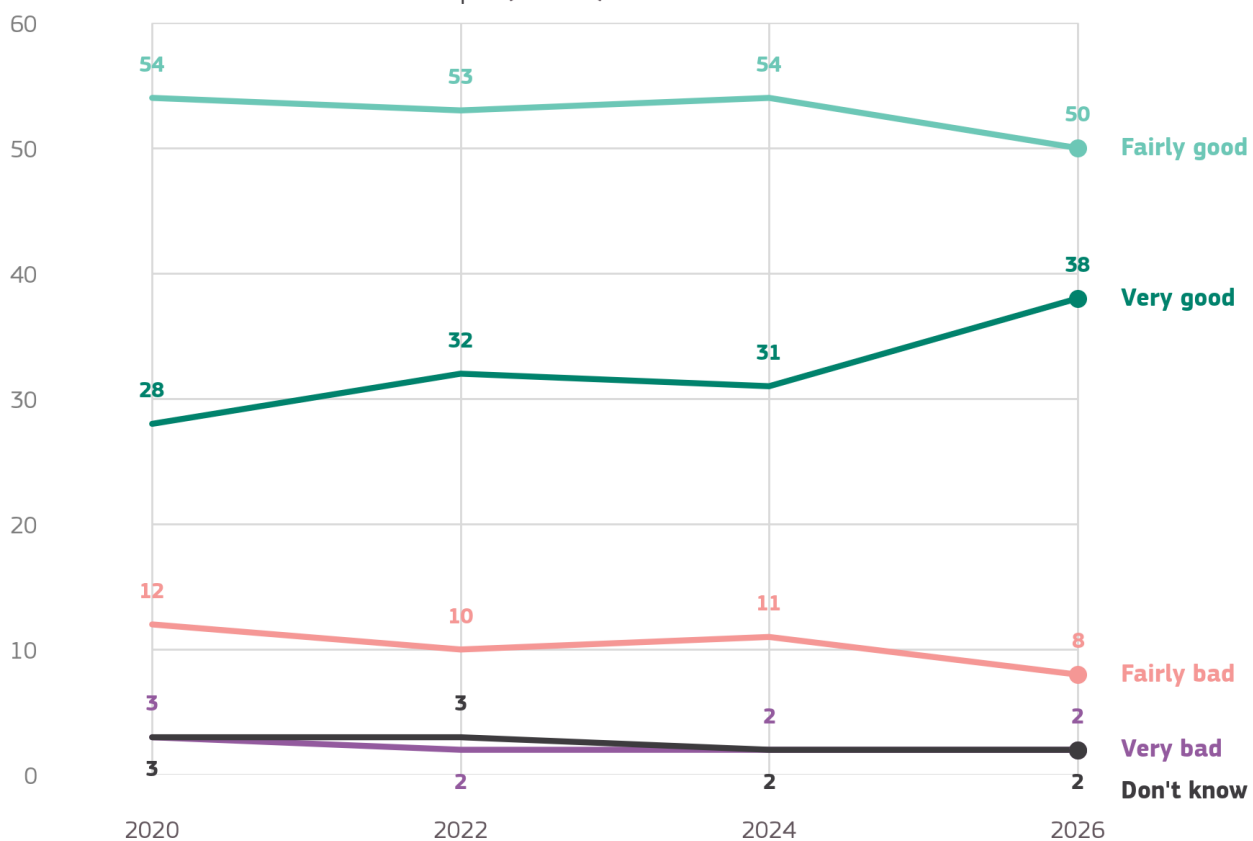
May/Jun 2026

Positive evaluations of the **'environment and landscape in rural areas'** have remained high. In 2026, almost nine in ten respondents rate the environment and landscape as 'good' (88%), compared with one in ten who consider it 'bad', while only 2% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Fairly good' remains the most common response, although it declined from 54% in 2020 and 2024 to 50% in 2026;
- The proportion rating the environment and landscape as 'very good' has increased, rising from 28% in 2020 to 38% in 2026;
- Negative views have remained limited and broadly stable, with 'fairly bad' responses declining from 12% in 2020 to 8% in 2026;
- The proportions describing the environment and landscape as 'very bad' or answering 'don't know' have remained marginal, standing at 2% each in 2026.

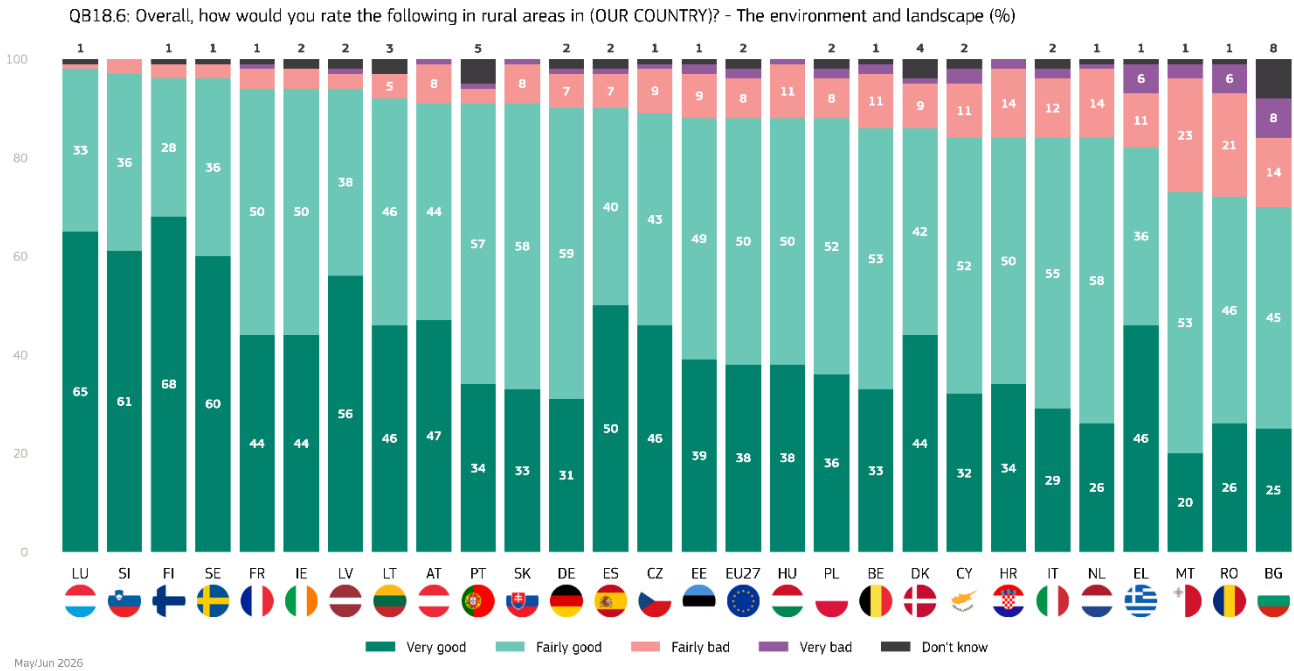
QB18.6 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The environment and landscape (% - EU)



In all Member States, at least seven in ten respondents think that 'the environment and landscape' are 'good' in rural areas in their country. Satisfaction is highest in Luxembourg (98%), Slovenia (97%), and Finland and Sweden (both 96%). Conversely, respondents are least likely to hold this view in Bulgaria (70%), Romania (72%) and Malta (73%).

In 13 countries, more than four in ten respondents consider the environment and landscape to be 'very good' in rural areas. This view is most widespread in Finland (68%), Luxembourg (65%), Slovenia (61%) and Sweden (60%), while majorities also give this answer in Latvia (56%),



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who think that 'the environment and landscape' are 'good' in rural areas in their country has increased in 21 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Malta (73%, +23 pp), the Netherlands (84%, +10 pp) and Germany (90%, +9 pp).

This proportion has slightly decreased in five countries, most notably in Romania (72%, -3 pp) and has remained unchanged in Austria (91%).

QB18.6: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - The environment and landscape (%)

		EU27	MT	NL	DE	HR	BG	CY	DK	CZ	PT	LU	PL	SE	SK	BE	EE	ES	FR	IE	IT	LV	SI	AT	FI	LT	EL	HU	RO
																													
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	88	73	84	90	84	70	84	86	89	91	98	88	96	91	86	88	90	94	94	84	94	97	91	96	92	82	88	72
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲23	▲10	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	10	26	15	8	16	22	14	10	10	4	1	10	3	9	13	11	8	5	4	14	4	3	9	3	5	17	12	27
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼23	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	1	1	2	0	8	2	4	1	5	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=

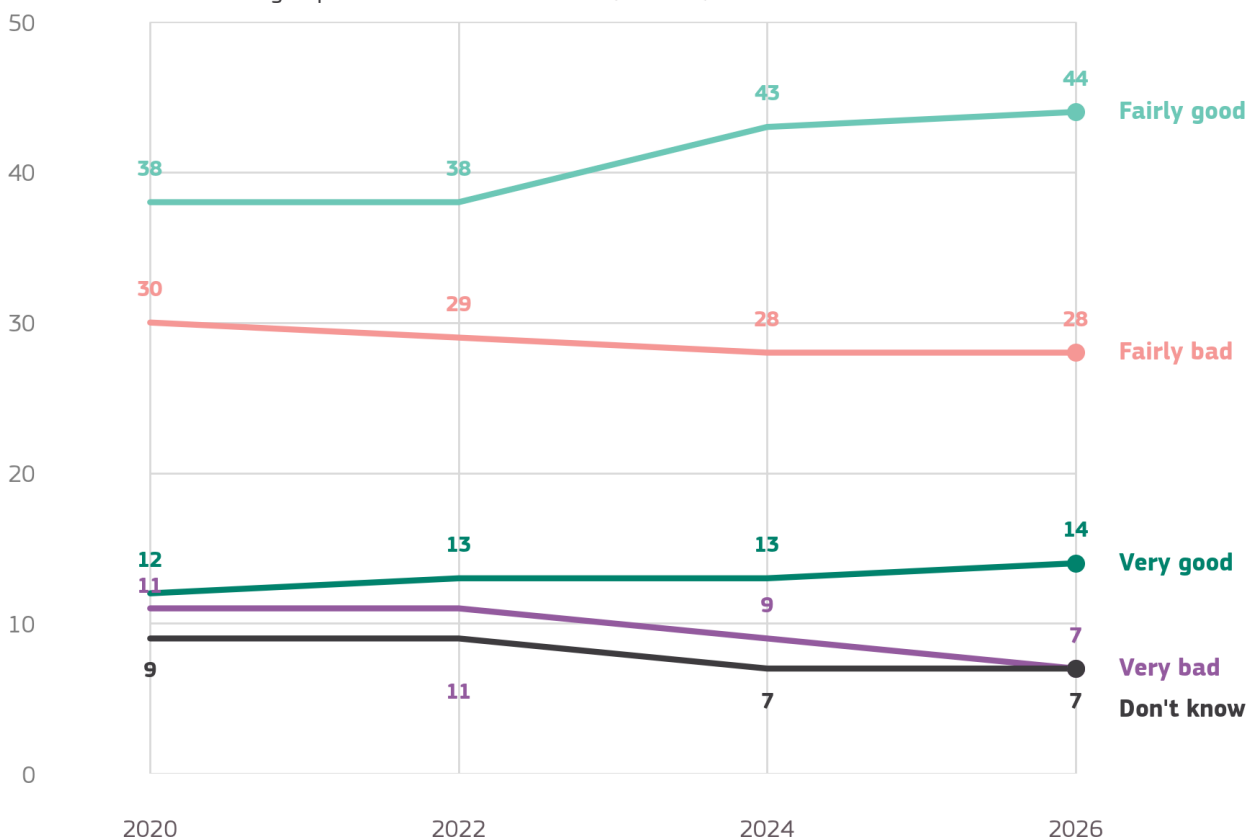
May/Jun 2026

Positive evaluations of **'access to high-speed internet connections in rural areas'** have increased over time and continue to outweigh negative assessments. In 2026, a majority of respondents rate access to high-speed internet connections as 'good' (58%), compared with 35% who consider it 'bad', while 7% are unable to express an opinion.

- Fairly good' remains the most common response, increasing from 38% in 2020 and 2022 to 44% in 2026;
- The proportion rating access to high-speed internet connections as 'very good' has increased slightly, from 12% in 2020 to 14% in 2026;
- Negative views have declined, with 'very bad' responses falling from 11% in 2020 and 2022 to 7% in 2026;
- The share describing access as 'fairly bad' has remained broadly stable, decreasing slightly from 30% in 2020 to 28% in 2026;
- The proportion unable to express an opinion has also declined marginally, from 9% in 2020 to 7% in 2026.

QB18.4 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Access to high-speed internet connections (% - EU)

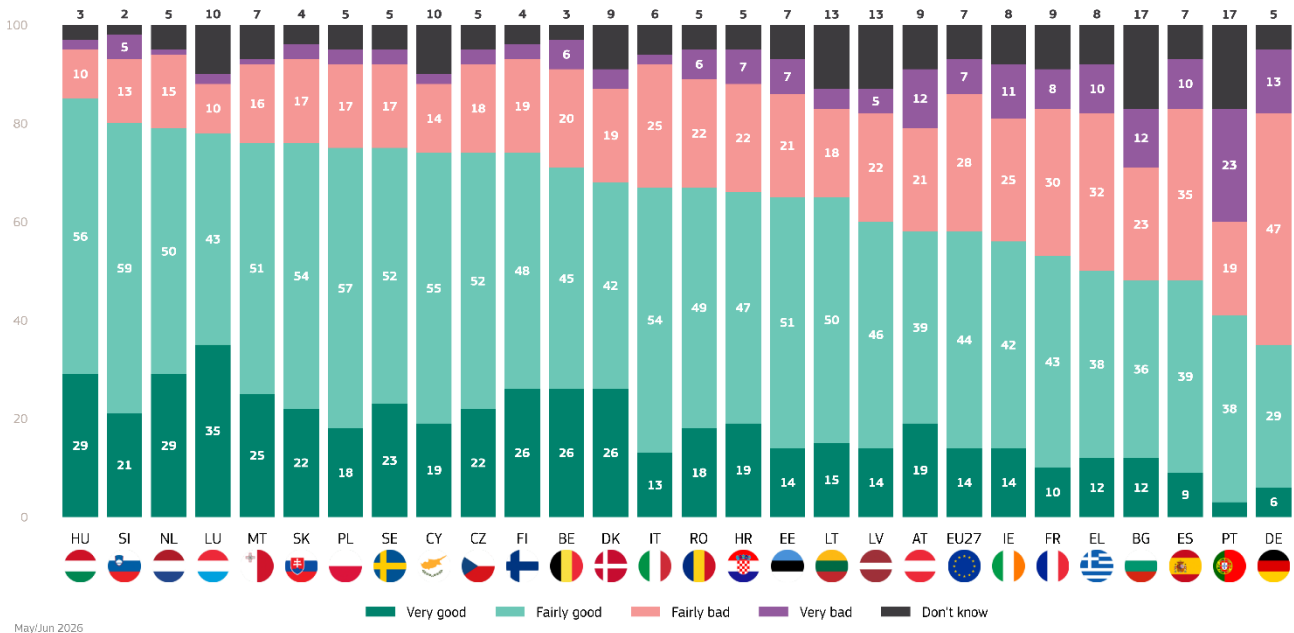


In 25 Member States, respondents are more likely to rate 'access to high-speed internet connections' as 'good' than 'bad' in rural areas in their country. The highest proportions giving this answer are observed in Hungary (85%), Slovenia (80%) and the Netherlands (79%). In Bulgaria (48% 'good' vs 35% 'bad') and Spain (48% vs 45%), positive views remain below a majority but still outweigh negative ones.

At least one in five respondents in 11 countries say that access to high-speed internet connections in rural areas is 'very good', especially in Luxembourg (35%), Hungary and the Netherlands (both 29%), and Belgium, Denmark and Finland (all 26%).

A minority of respondents report that high-speed internet access in rural areas is 'good' in Germany (35% 'good' vs 60% 'bad'), while views are almost evenly split in Portugal (41% vs 42%). More than one in ten think high-speed internet access is 'very bad' in Portugal (23%), Germany (13%), Bulgaria (12%) and Ireland (11%).

QB18.4: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Access to high-speed internet connections (%)



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who say that 'access to high-speed internet connections' is 'good' in rural areas has increased in 17 Member States, most notably in Malta (76%, +19 pp), Latvia (60%, +7 pp), and Czechia and Poland (both +6 pp).

By contrast, decreases are recorded in eight countries, especially in Austria (58%, -7 pp), Spain (48%, -6 pp), and Belgium and Bulgaria (both -4 pp).

QB18.4: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Access to high-speed internet connections (%)

		EU27	MT	LV	CZ	PL	FR	SI	DE	EL	EE	IT	RO	SE	HR	HU	CY	IE	NL	DK	LT	FI	LU	PT	SK	BE	BG	ES	AT
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	58	76	60	74	75	53	80	35	50	65	67	67	75	66	85	74	56	79	68	65	74	78	41	76	71	48	48	58
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲19	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼7
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	35	17	27	21	20	38	18	60	42	28	27	28	20	29	12	16	36	16	23	22	22	12	42	20	26	35	45	33
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼9	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼3	=	=	▲3	=	▲7	▲7
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	7	7	13	5	5	9	2	5	8	7	6	5	5	5	3	10	8	5	9	13	4	10	17	4	3	17	7	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼10	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▼1	=

Views on access to **'leisure and cultural activities in rural areas'** have remained broadly positive throughout the period shown. In 2026, a majority of respondents rate access to leisure and cultural activities as 'good' (57%), compared with 39% who consider it 'bad', while 4% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Fairly good' remains the most common response, standing at 46% since 2024;
- The proportion rating access to leisure and cultural activities as 'very good' has remained broadly stable, fluctuating between 10% and 12%;
- Negative views have increased slightly over time, with 'fairly bad' responses ranging from 31% in 2020 to 33% in 2022 and 2026;
- The share describing access as 'very bad' has declined slightly, from 8% in 2022 to 6% in 2026;
- The proportion unable to express an opinion has remained low and broadly stable, decreasing from 6% in 2020 to 4% in 2026.

QB18.5 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

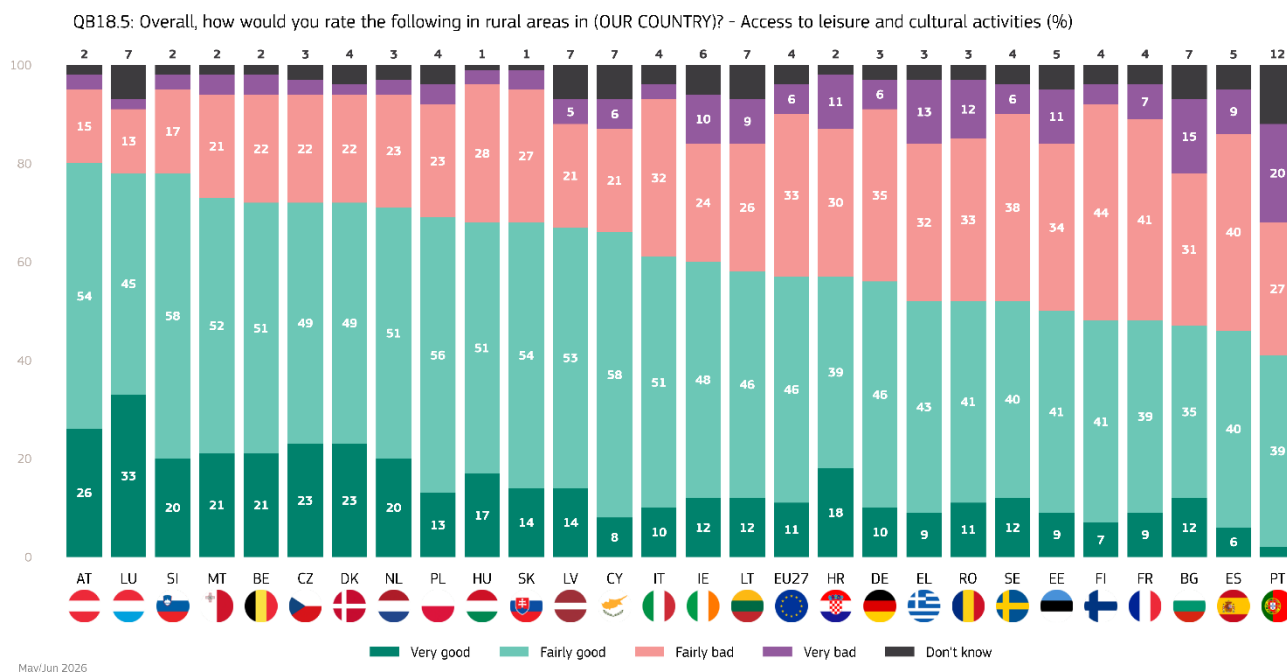
Access to leisure and cultural activities (% - EU)



In 23 Member States, respondents are more likely to rate **'access to leisure and cultural activities'** as 'good' than 'bad' in rural areas in their country. The highest proportions giving this answer are observed in Austria (80%), Luxembourg and Slovenia (both 78%), and Malta (73%). In Estonia (50% 'good' vs 45% 'bad') and Bulgaria (47% vs 46%), positive views remain below a majority but still outweigh negative ones.

At least one in five respondents in eight countries say that access to leisure and cultural activities in rural areas is 'very good', especially in Luxembourg (33%), Austria (26%), and Czechia and Denmark (both 23%).

A minority of respondents rate **'access to leisure and cultural activities'** as 'good' in Portugal (41% 'good' vs 47% 'bad') and Spain (46% vs 49%), while views are evenly split in Finland and France (both 48% 'good' and 48% 'bad'). More than one in ten think access is 'very bad' in Portugal (20%), Bulgaria (15%), Greece (13%), Romania (12%), and Estonia and Croatia (both 11%).



Since summer 2024, views on 'access to leisure and cultural activities' in rural areas have evolved unevenly across Member States, with the share rating it as 'good' increasing in 13 countries and decreasing in 12. The largest increases are recorded in Malta (73%, +16 pp), Greece (52%, +12 pp) and Czechia (72%, +10 pp).

By contrast, the sharpest decrease is observed in Portugal (41%, -11 pp), followed by France (48%, -6 pp), while this share remained unchanged in Austria (80%) and Ireland (60%).

QB18.5: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Access to leisure and cultural activities (%)

		EU27	MT	EL	CZ	DE	PL	RO	SI	LT	LV	NL	SE	FI	IT	AT	IE	DK	HR	LU	CY	EE	SK	BG	BE	ES	HU	FR	PT
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	57	73	52	72	56	69	52	78	58	67	71	52	48	61	80	60	72	57	78	66	50	68	47	72	46	68	48	41
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲16	▲12	▲10	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼11
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	39	25	45	25	41	27	45	20	35	26	26	44	48	35	18	34	24	41	15	27	45	31	46	26	49	31	48	47
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼13	▼9	▼9	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲11
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	7	7	3	4	4	4	2	6	4	2	7	7	5	1	7	2	5	1	4	12
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲1	=	▲3	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=

Views of **‘educational facilities’** in rural areas have remained largely positive. In 2026, positive ratings continue to outweigh negative ones (55% vs. 40%), while 5% are unable to express an opinion.

- ‘Fairly good’ remains the most common response, stable at 44% between 2020 and 2024 before increasing to 46% in 2026;
- The share rating educational facilities as ‘very good’ has remained broadly stable, fluctuating within a narrow range of 9% to 11%;
- Negative assessments have also remained stable. ‘Fairly bad’ responses peaked at 34% in 2024 before declining slightly to 33% in 2026;
- The share describing educational facilities as ‘very bad’ has remained limited, fluctuating between 7% and 8%;
- The proportion unable to express an opinion remained low, ranging from 5% to 7%.

QB18.2 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Educational facilities (% - EU)

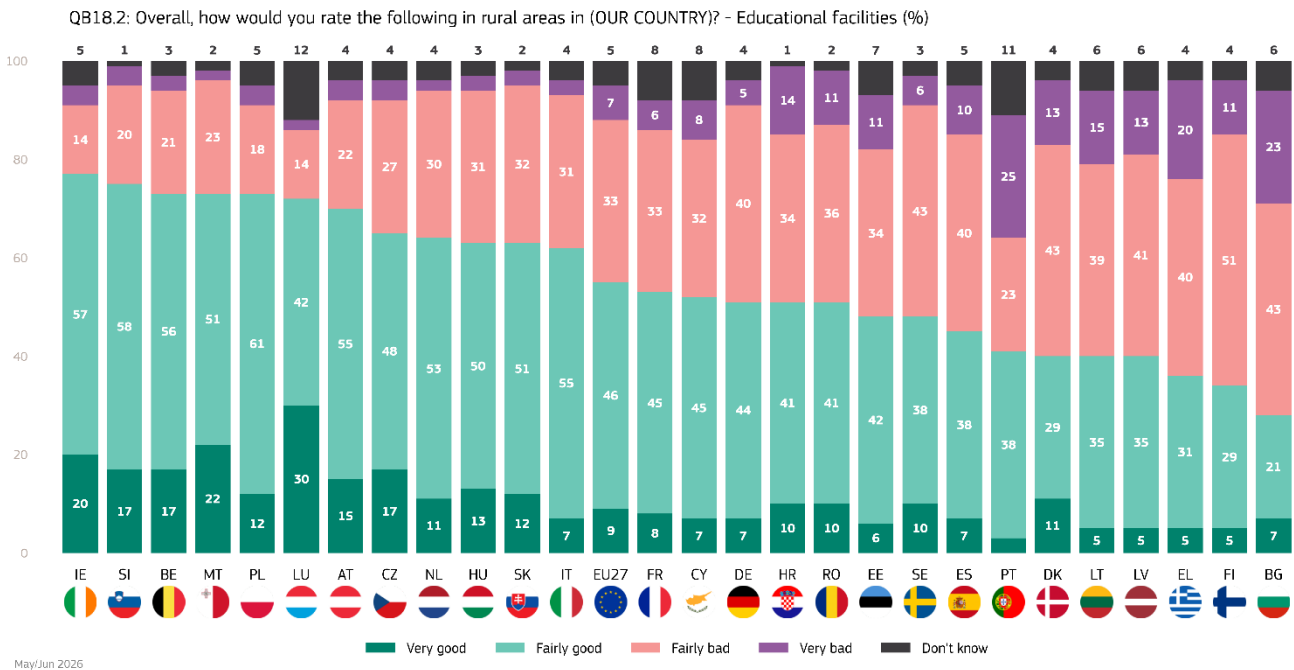


Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 18 Member States, respondents are more likely to rate **'educational facilities'** in rural areas in their country as 'good' than 'bad'. Satisfaction is highest in Ireland (77%), Slovenia (75%), and Belgium, Malta and Poland (all 73%). In Estonia (48% 'good' vs 45% 'bad'), positive views remain below a majority but still outweigh negative ones.

At least one in five respondents rate educational facilities in rural areas as 'very good' in Luxembourg (30%), Malta (22%) and Ireland (20%).

By contrast, in nine countries, minorities rate educational facilities in rural areas as 'good', with the lowest shares recorded in Bulgaria (28% 'good' vs 66% 'bad'), Finland (34% vs 62%) and Greece (36% vs 60%). More than one in five respondents say educational facilities are 'very bad' in Portugal (25%) and Bulgaria (23%).



Since summer 2024, views on 'educational facilities' in rural areas have become more positive in 15 Member States, with the largest increases recorded in Malta (73%, +11 pp), Germany and Greece (both +8 pp), and Czechia, Estonia and Poland (all +7 pp).

By contrast, this share has decreased in ten countries, most notably in Bulgaria (28%, -10 pp), Croatia (51%, -10 pp), Luxembourg (72%, -9 pp) and Finland (34%, -8 pp), and remained unchanged in Spain (45%) and France (53%).

QB18.2: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Educational facilities (%)

		EU27	MT	DE	EL	CZ	EE	PL	LV	PT	LT	SI	IT	AT	IE	BE	CY	ES	FR	HU	NL	RO	SE	DK	SK	FI	LU	BG	HR
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	55	73	51	36	65	48	73	40	41	40	75	62	70	77	73	52	45	53	63	64	51	48	40	63	34	72	28	51
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	40	25	45	60	31	45	22	54	48	54	24	34	26	18	24	40	50	39	34	32	47	49	56	35	62	16	66	48
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼4	▼7	▼4	▼7	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲10	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	5	2	4	4	4	7	5	6	11	6	1	4	4	5	3	8	5	8	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	12	6	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼7	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	=

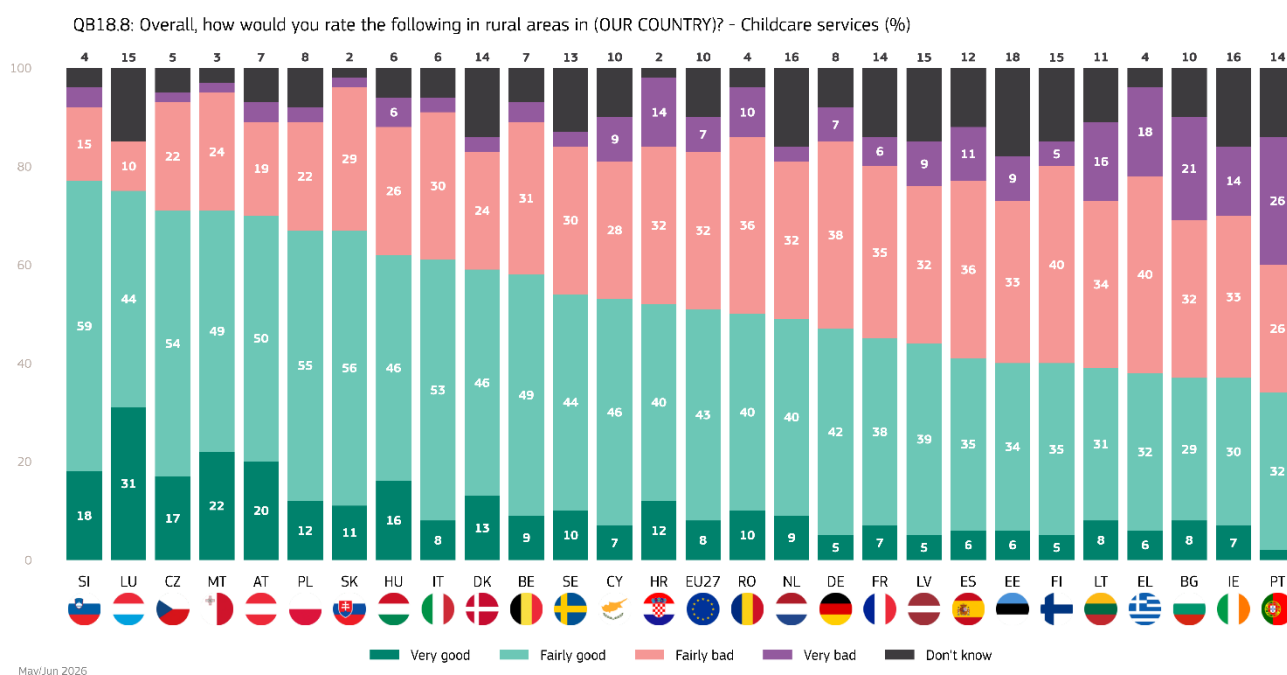
May/Jun 2026

Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 19 Member States, respondents are more likely to rate **'childcare services'** in rural areas in their country as 'good' than 'bad'. This view is most widespread in Slovenia (77%), Luxembourg (75%), and Czechia and Malta (both 71%). Relative majorities are narrower in France (45% 'good' vs 41% 'bad'), Latvia (44% vs 41%) and Germany (47% vs 45%).

In 12 countries, at least one in ten respondents say childcare services in rural areas are 'very good', most notably in Luxembourg (31%), Malta (22%) and Austria (20%).

By contrast, in eight countries, minorities rate childcare services in rural areas as 'good', with the lowest levels recorded in Portugal (34% 'good' vs 52% 'bad'), Ireland and Bulgaria (both 37%), and Greece (38%). More than one in five respondents say these services are 'very bad' in Portugal (26%) and Bulgaria (21%). The share answering 'don't know' is also relatively high in Estonia (18%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 16%), and Luxembourg, Latvia and Finland (all 15%).



Since summer 2024, views on 'childcare services' in rural areas have become more positive in 14 Member States, with the largest increases recorded in Greece (38%, +15 pp), Malta (71%, +13 pp) and Czechia (71%, +11 pp).

By contrast, this share has decreased in ten countries, most notably in Slovakia (67%, -7 pp), and Bulgaria, Luxembourg and Sweden (all -4 pp), and remained unchanged in Belgium (58%), France (45%) and Romania (50%).

QB18.8: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Childcare services (%)

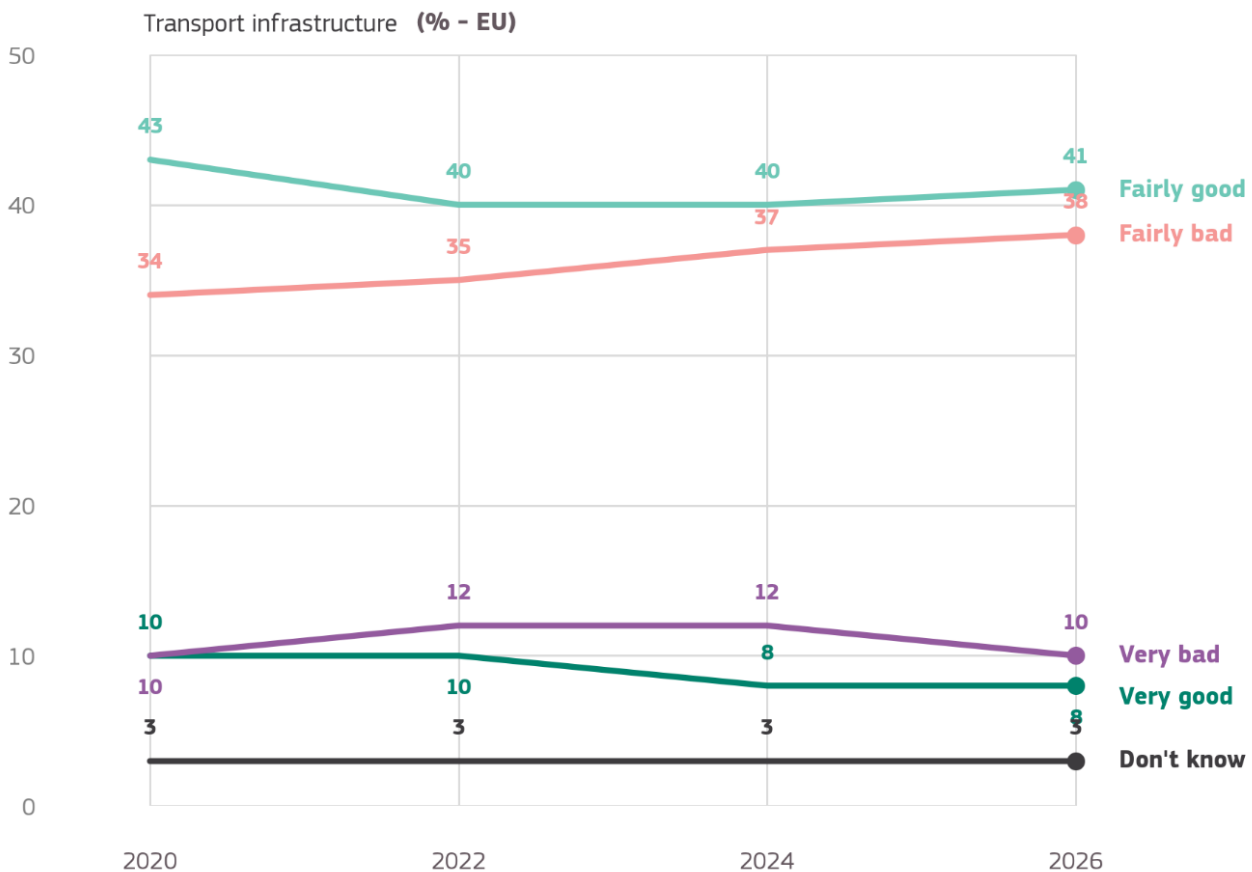
		EU27	EL	MT	CZ	AT	DE	LV	PL	DK	IT	PT	LT	SI	IE	EE	BE	FR	RO	CY	ES	HU	FI	HR	NL	BG	LU	SE	SK
																													
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	51	38	71	71	70	47	44	67	59	61	34	39	77	37	40	58	45	50	53	41	62	40	52	49	37	75	54	67
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲15	▲13	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼7
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	39	58	26	24	23	45	41	25	27	33	52	50	19	47	42	35	41	46	37	47	32	45	46	35	53	10	33	31
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼9	▼1	▼10	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼7	▲1	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲7	▲2	▲6	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	10	4	3	5	7	8	15	8	14	6	14	11	4	16	18	7	14	4	10	12	6	15	2	16	10	15	13	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼6	▼12	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼5	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲3	=	▼3

May/Jun 2026

The balance of opinion on **'transport infrastructure'** in rural areas remains broadly unchanged. In 2026, positive evaluations slightly exceed negative ones (49% vs. 48%), while only 3% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Fairly good' remains the most common response, declining from 43% in 2020 to 40% in 2022 and 2024, before increasing slightly to 41% in 2026;
- The proportion rating transport infrastructure as 'very good' has decreased, from 10% in 2020 and 2022 to 8% in 2024 and 2026;
- The share rating transport infrastructure as 'fairly bad' has increased gradually over time, rising from 34% in 2020 to 38% in 2026;
- The proportion saying transport infrastructure is 'very bad' peaked at 12% in 2022 and 2024, before falling to 10% in 2026, returning to its 2020 level;
- The proportion unable to express an opinion has remained low and stable at 3% throughout the period shown.

QB18.7 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

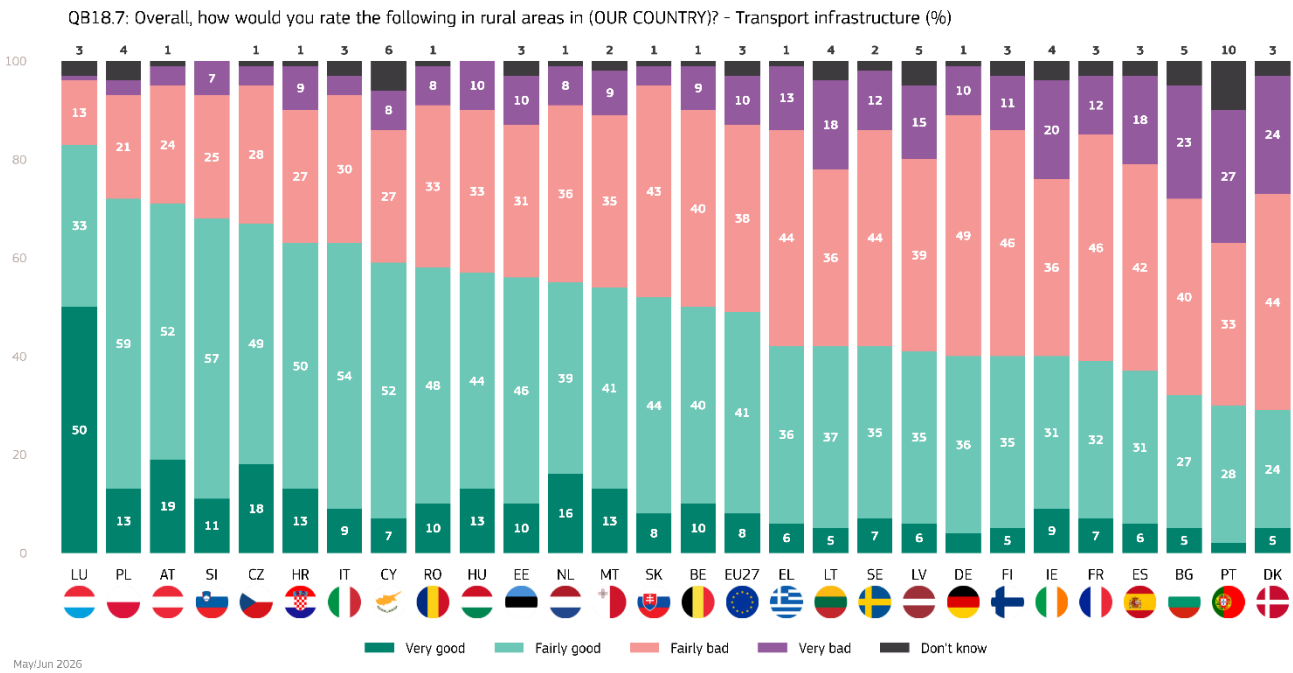


Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 15 Member States, respondents are more likely to rate **'transport infrastructure'** in rural areas in their country as 'good' than 'bad'. The highest proportions giving this answer are recorded in Luxembourg (83%), Poland (72%) and Austria (71%). In Slovakia (52% 'good' vs 47% 'bad') and Belgium (50% vs 49%), positive views only slightly outweigh negative ones.

Half of respondents in Luxembourg (50%) say transport infrastructure in rural areas is 'very good', followed by Austria (19%), Czechia (18%) and the Netherlands (16%).

By contrast, in 12 countries, minorities rate rural transport infrastructure as 'good', with the lowest levels recorded in Denmark (29% 'good' vs 68% 'bad'), Portugal (30% vs 60%) and Bulgaria (32% vs 63%). More than one in five respondents say transport infrastructure is 'very bad' in Portugal (27%), Denmark (24%) and Bulgaria (23%).



Since summer 2024, views on 'transport infrastructure' in rural areas have become more positive in 13 Member States, with the largest increases recorded in Malta (54%, +20 pp), Czechia (67%, +13 pp) and Greece (42%, +8 pp).

By contrast, this share has decreased in 13 countries, most notably in Denmark (29%, -9 pp), Spain (37%, -9 pp) and Portugal (30%, -8 pp), and remained unchanged in France (39%).

QB18.7: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Transport infrastructure (%)

		EU27	MT	CZ	EL	RO	IT	PL	SI	EE	NL	BG	IE	LT	SE	FR	AT	DE	LU	LV	SK	CY	FI	HR	HU	BE	PT	DK	ES
																													
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	49	54	67	42	58	63	72	68	56	55	32	40	42	42	39	71	40	83	41	52	59	40	63	57	50	30	29	37
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲20	▲13	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	48	44	32	57	41	34	24	32	41	44	63	56	54	56	58	28	59	14	54	47	35	57	36	43	49	60	68	60
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼19	▼12	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	=	▲3	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲6	▲10	▲9
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	0	3	1	5	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	5	1	6	3	1	0	1	10	3	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▼1	=

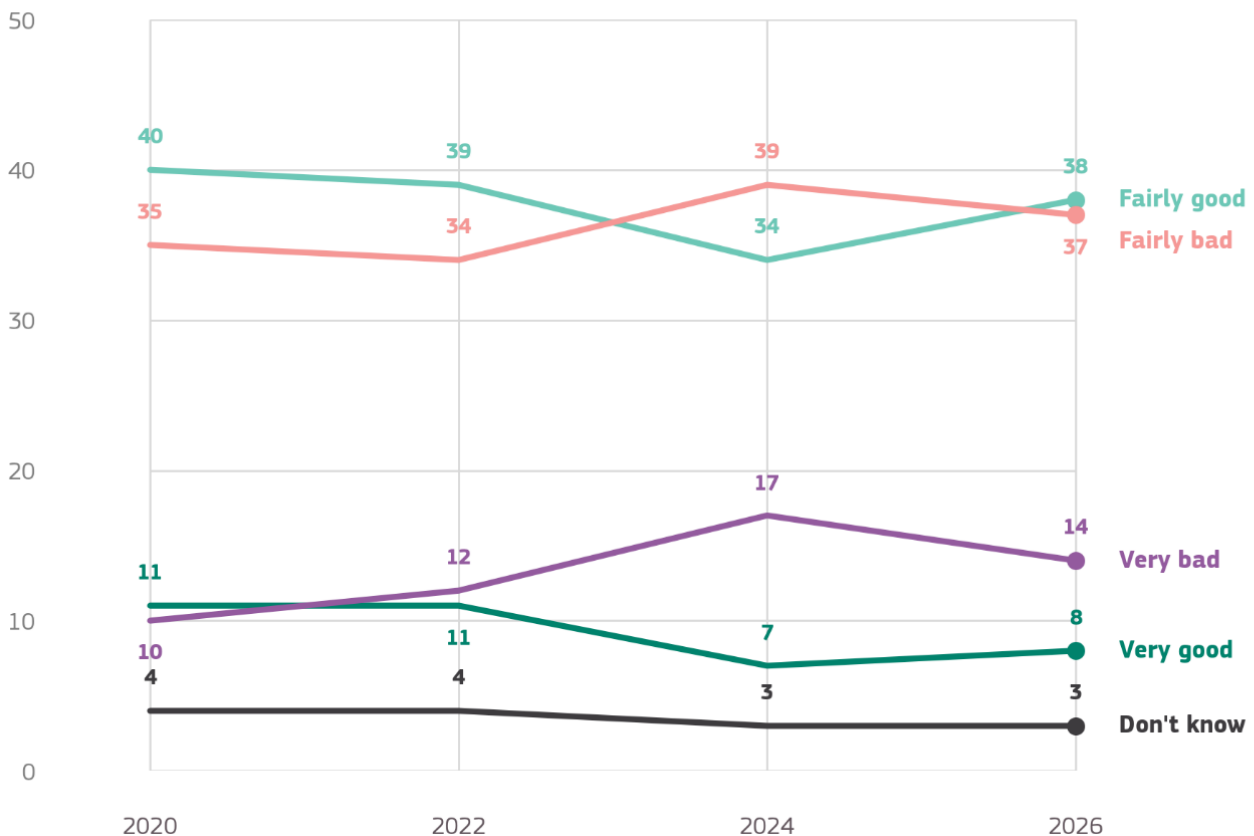
May/Jun 2026

Negative views of **'health services'** in rural areas remain more widespread than positive ones. In 2026, negative assessments outweigh positive ones by 51% to 46%, although perceptions have improved compared with 2024.

- 'Fairly good' remains the most common response, declining from 40% in 2020 to 34% in 2024, before increasing to 38% in 2026;
- The share rating health services as 'very good' has fallen overall, from 11% in 2020 and 2022 to 8% in 2026;
- Negative views peaked in 2024, when 'fairly bad' responses reached 39% and 'very bad' responses 17%. Both indicators declined in 2026, to 37% and 14%, respectively;
- Despite this improvement, the proportion describing health services as 'very bad' remains above its 2020 level (14% vs. 10%);
- The proportion unable to express an opinion has remained low, decreasing slightly from 4% in 2020 and 2022 to 3% since 2024.

QB18.3 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Health services (% - EU)



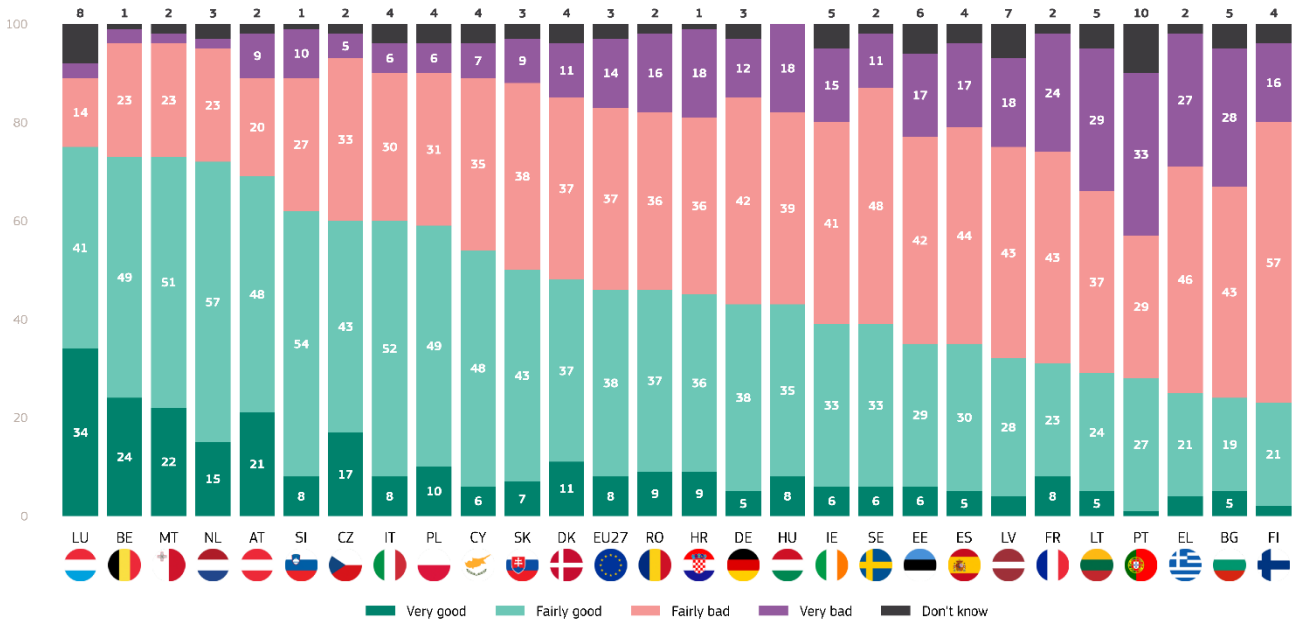
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In 11 Member States, respondents are more likely to rate **'health services'** in rural areas in their country as 'good' than 'bad'. The highest proportions giving this answer are recorded in Luxembourg (75%), Belgium and Malta (both 73%), and the Netherlands (72%). In Slovakia (50% 'good' vs 47% 'bad'), positive views only slightly outweigh negative ones, while views are evenly split in Denmark (48% vs 48%).

At least one in five respondents in four countries rate health services in rural areas as 'very good', namely Luxembourg (34%), Belgium (24%), Malta (22%) and Austria (21%).

By contrast, in 15 Member States, a majority rate rural health services as 'bad', with the highest shares recorded in Greece and Finland (both 73%), Bulgaria (71%), France (67%) and Lithuania (66%). More than one in five respondents say these services are 'very bad' in Portugal (33%), Lithuania (29%), Bulgaria (28%), Greece (27%) and France (24%).

QB18.3: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Health services (%)



Since summer 2024, views on 'health services' in rural areas have become more positive in 19 Member States, with the largest increases recorded in Malta (73%, +16 pp), Slovenia (62%, +13 pp), Czechia (60%, +12 pp) and Italy (60%, +11 pp).

By contrast, this share has decreased in seven countries, most notably in Croatia (45%, -9 pp), Finland (23%, -7 pp) and Luxembourg (75%, -5 pp), and remained unchanged in Ireland (39%).

QB18.3: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Health services (%)

		EU27	MT	SI	CZ	IT	EL	NL	DE	DK	PL	CY	FR	LT	PT	SK	EE	AT	LV	RO	SE	IE	BE	HU	BG	ES	LU	FI	HR
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	46	73	62	60	60	25	72	43	48	59	54	31	29	28	50	35	69	32	46	39	39	73	43	24	35	75	23	45
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲5	▲16	▲13	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼9
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	51	25	37	38	36	73	25	54	48	37	42	67	66	62	47	59	29	61	52	59	56	26	57	71	61	17	73	54
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼5	▼7	▼13	▼12	▼12	▼8	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲9
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	3	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	5	10	3	6	2	7	2	2	5	1	0	5	4	8	4	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼9	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲4	▲1	=	=

Perceptions of **'job opportunities'** in rural areas remain predominantly negative. In 2026, a majority of respondents rate job opportunities in rural areas as 'bad' (56%), compared with 40% who rate them as 'good', while only 4% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Fairly bad' remains the most common response, stable at around four in ten respondents throughout the period and standing at 43% in 2026;
- The share rating job opportunities as 'fairly good' increased from 29% in 2020 and 2022 to 33% in 2024 and remained stable throughout 2026;
- The share describing job opportunities as 'very bad' declined from 16% in 2020 to 13% in 2026;
- Strongly positive ratings remain limited and broadly stable, with 'very good' responses fluctuating between 7% and 8%;
- The proportion unable to give an opinion has remained low, declining slightly from 5% in 2020 and 2022 to 4% since 2024.

QB18.1 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Job opportunities (% - EU)



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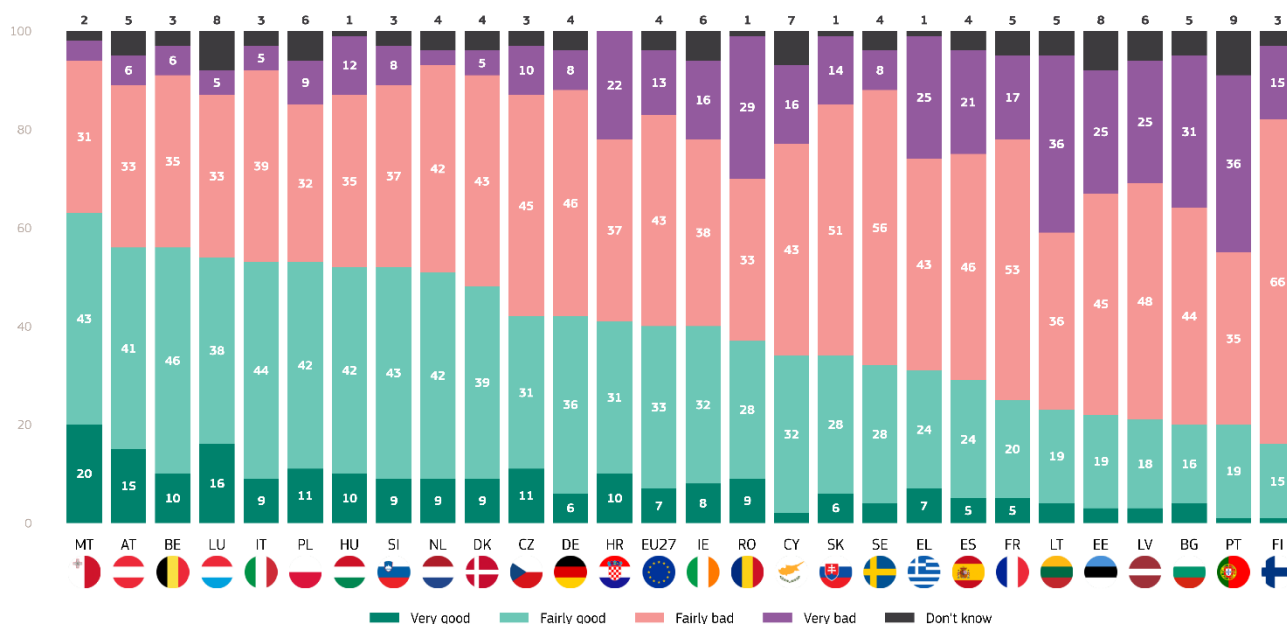
In nine Member States, respondents are more likely to rate **'job opportunities'** in rural areas in their country as good than 'bad'. This view is most widespread in Malta (63%), followed by Austria and Belgium (both 56%), and Luxembourg (54%). Positive views are narrower in the Netherlands (51% 'good' vs 45% 'bad'), and in Hungary and Slovenia (both 52% vs 47% and 45%, respectively).

One in five respondents in Malta (20%) say job opportunities in rural areas are 'very good', followed by Luxembourg (16%) and Austria (15%).

By contrast, in 17 Member States, a majority rate job opportunities in rural areas as 'bad', with the highest shares recorded in Finland (81%), Bulgaria (75%), Latvia (73%), Lithuania (72%) and Portugal (71%). Views are evenly split in Denmark (48% 'good' vs 48% 'bad').

In nine Member States, at least one in five respondents consider job opportunities in rural areas to be 'very bad', most notably in Lithuania and Portugal (both 36%), Bulgaria (31%) and Romania (29%).

QB18.1: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Job opportunities (%)



Since summer 2024, views on 'job opportunities' in rural areas have become more positive in ten Member States, with the largest increases recorded in Malta (63%, +17 pp), Greece (31%, +13 pp) and Czechia (42%, +5 pp).

By contrast, this share has decreased in 14 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (54%, -12 pp), Finland and Slovakia (both -9 pp), and Belgium and Sweden (both -7 pp), and remained unchanged in Germany (42%), Lithuania (23%) and Latvia (21%).

QB18.1: Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)? - Job opportunities (%)

		EU27	MT	EL	CZ	EE	PL	IT	RO	SI	HU	PT	DE	LT	LV	AT	DK	ES	CY	IE	BG	FR	HR	NL	BE	SE	FI	SK	LU
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2026	40	63	31	42	22	53	53	37	52	52	20	42	23	21	56	48	29	34	40	20	25	41	51	56	32	16	34	54
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲17	▲13	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼12
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2026	56	35	68	55	70	41	44	62	45	47	71	54	72	73	39	48	67	59	54	75	70	59	45	41	64	81	65	38
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼15	▼12	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▲4	▲2	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲11	▲10	▲13
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	4	2	1	3	8	6	3	1	3	1	9	4	5	6	5	4	4	7	6	5	5	0	4	3	4	3	1	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that views are most positive for the **'environment and landscape'** in rural areas, while **'job opportunities'**, **'health services'** and, to a lesser extent, **'transport infrastructure'** are rated less favourably. The most salient differences are as follows:

- Ratings of the **'environment and landscape'** are high across all socio-demographic categories, but are somewhat lower among respondents with a negative image of the EU (82%, compared with the EU average of 88%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (83%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are consistently less likely than average to rate rural services and infrastructure as 'good', especially **'childcare services'** (41% vs 51% at EU level), **'educational facilities'** (42% vs 55%), **'access to high-speed internet connections'** (48% vs 58%) and **'job opportunities'** (30% vs 40%);
- Respondents with a negative image of the EU also stand out as less positive across all aspects, particularly **'educational facilities'** (45% vs 55% at EU level), **'access to leisure and cultural activities'** (48% vs 57%), **'childcare services'** (42% vs 51%), **'transport infrastructure'** (38% vs 49%), **'health services'** (35% vs 46%) and **'job opportunities'** (27% vs 40%);
- By contrast, respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the higher class are generally more positive, especially on **'access to high-speed internet connections'** (70% vs 58% at EU level), **'childcare services'** (61% vs 51%), **'transport infrastructure'** (61% vs 49%), **'health services'** (68% vs 46%) and **'job opportunities'** (50% vs 40%);
- Differences by socio-professional category are also visible for the weaker-rated areas: the unemployed are among the least likely to rate **'job opportunities'** (29%), **'health services'** (39%), **'transport infrastructure'** (41%) and **'educational facilities'** (49%) as 'good', while other white-collar workers and the self-employed are generally more positive;
- Men are more likely than women to rate **'transport infrastructure'** as 'good' (51% vs 47%), while men and women give similar ratings to all other aspects;
- Respondents aged 25-54 are more likely than those aged 15-24 or 55 and over to rate **'access to high-speed internet connections'** as 'good' (both 60% vs both 55%). Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to rate **'health services'** as 'good' (50% vs 45%-46%), while those aged 25-39 are the most likely to positively rate **'job opportunities'** (43% vs 38%-39%);
- Respondents who finished full-time education aged 16-19 are the most likely to positively rate **'access to high-speed internet connections'** and **'access to leisure and cultural activities'** (both 60%), as well as **'educational facilities'** (58%).

QB18 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(Total 'Good' - EU)

	The environment and landscape	Access to high-speed internet connections	Access to leisure and cultural activities	Educational facilities
EU27	88	58	57	55
Gender				
Man	87	59	58	55
Woman	88	57	57	55
Age				
15-24	87	55	57	56
25-39	89	60	59	56
40-54	88	60	57	56
55+	88	55	57	54
Education (End of)				
15-	88	52	53	48
16-19	87	60	60	58
20+	90	56	56	53
Still Studying	88	54	56	55
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	88	61	59	58
Managers	90	55	57	54
Other white collars	89	64	61	59
Manual workers	87	59	57	56
House persons	84	57	56	59
Unemployed	87	56	54	49
Retired	89	55	57	54
Students	87	52	56	56
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	83	48	49	42
From time to time	85	57	56	53
Almost never / Never	90	59	59	57
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	90	58	55	55
The lower middle class of society	86	54	54	50
The middle class of society	89	58	60	57
The upper middle class of society	88	62	60	57
The higher class of society	87	70	63	68
Image of the EU				
Positive	91	60	61	59
Neutral	87	57	57	55
Negative	82	51	48	45

QB18 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(Total 'Good' - EU)

	Childcare services	Transport infrastructure	Health services	Job opportunities
EU27	51	49	46	40
Gender				
Man	52	51	47	41
Woman	51	47	45	39
Age				
15-24	51	47	50	39
25-39	53	49	46	43
40-54	53	50	46	39
55+	50	48	45	38
Education (End of)				
15-	48	47	40	33
16-19	54	51	48	43
20+	49	46	43	37
Still Studying	52	49	53	42
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	55	52	51	43
Managers	50	47	44	40
Other white collars	54	53	50	44
Manual workers	54	49	43	41
House persons	52	51	48	35
Unemployed	47	41	39	29
Retired	49	48	44	37
Students	50	47	51	41
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	41	43	37	30
From time to time	50	47	45	38
Almost never / Never	52	50	47	41
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	50	48	41	34
The lower middle class of society	47	45	43	37
The middle class of society	53	50	48	43
The upper middle class of society	51	52	52	43
The higher class of society	61	61	68	50
Image of the EU				
Positive	54	52	49	43
Neutral	50	48	45	39
Negative	42	38	35	27

6. Perceptions of farmers' role in society and of the farming profession

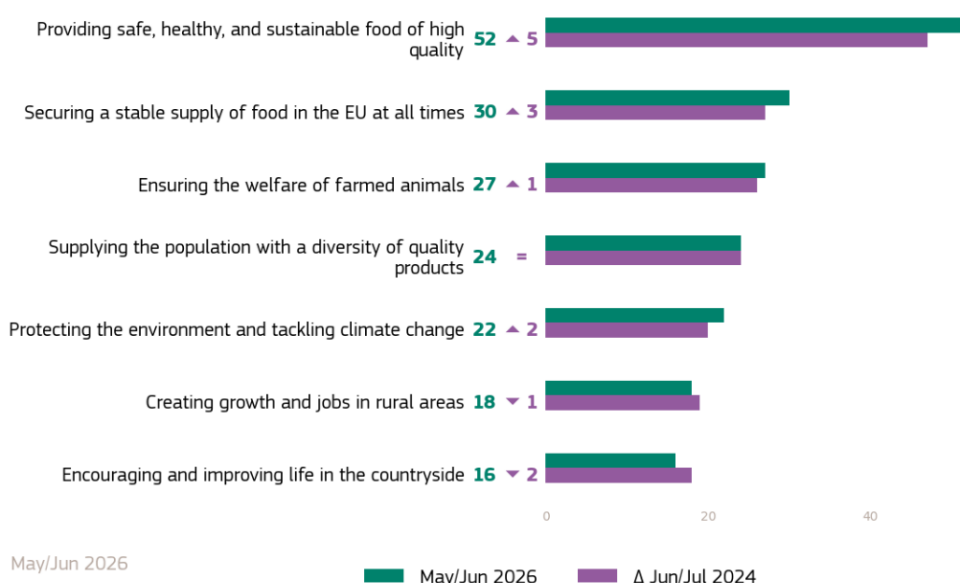
Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality is seen as the main responsibility of farmers in our society, and this view has strengthened since summer 2024

Respondents were asked to indicate the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society by choosing from a list of seven²⁰. The ranking is as follows:

- Just over half of respondents say that **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** is one of the two main responsibilities of farmers in society (52%, +5 percentage points since summer 2024). This remains by far the most frequently selected responsibility;
- Three in ten mention **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (30%, +3 pp), followed by more than one quarter who cite **'ensuring the welfare of farmed animals'** (27%, +1 pp);
- Around one quarter say **'supplying the population with a diversity of quality products'** (24%, unchanged) is one of farmers main responsibilities;
- Around one in five mention **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (21%, +1 pp) and **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (18%, -1 pp);
- Finally, **'encouraging and improving life in the countryside'** is mentioned by 16% of respondents, a slight decrease (-2 pp) since summer 2024.

Compared with summer 2024, perceptions remain broadly stable overall, with a slight increase in the importance attributed to farmers' core responsibilities, particularly providing high-quality food and ensuring a stable food supply.

QB6: What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



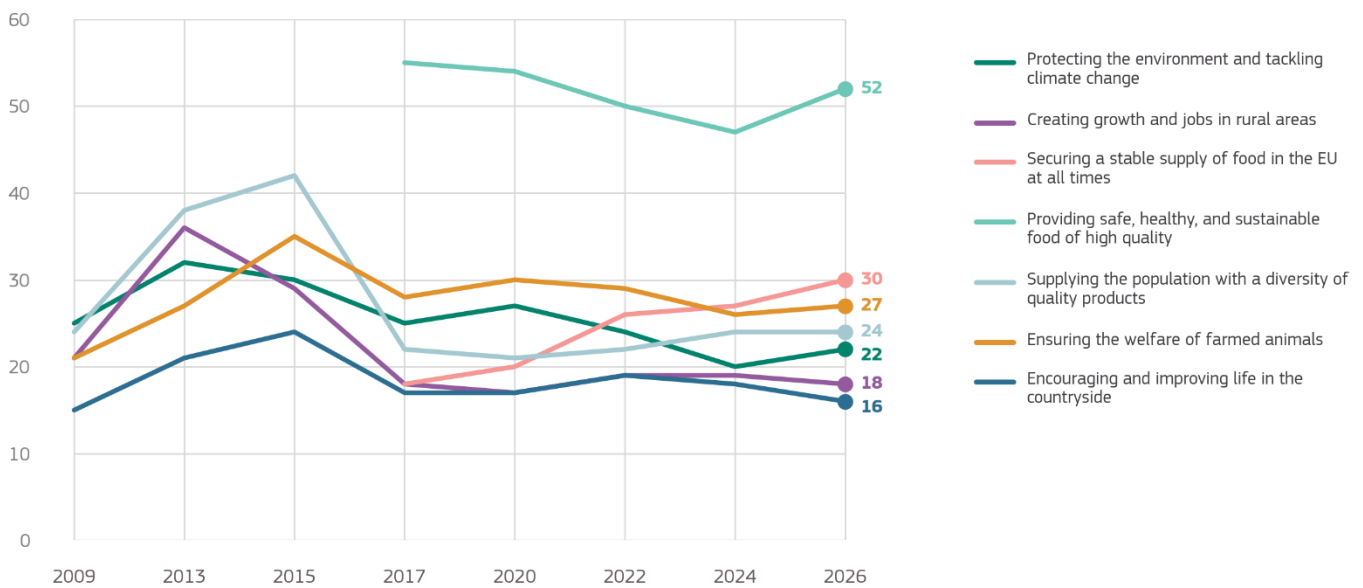
²⁰ QB6. What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; Creating growth and jobs in rural areas; Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times; Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality; Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products;

Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals; Encouraging and improving life in the countryside; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.
Modified answer: the answer 'Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality' was previously worded 'Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

The longer-term trend shows that **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** has remained the leading responsibility attributed to farmers since it was first measured in 2017. After reaching its lowest point in 2024 (47%), this item has rebounded to 52% in 2026, although it remains below its 2017 peak (55%).

'Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times' has reached its highest level in the trend (30%), continuing its steady increase since 2017. Conversely, **'encouraging and improving life in the countryside'** has fallen to 16%, its lowest level since 2009.

QB6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality is the most frequently mentioned answer in all Member States.

In 15 Member States, at least half of respondents say **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** is among the two main responsibilities of farmers in society. This view is most widespread in France (63%), Luxembourg and Finland (both 61%), and Belgium (60%). By contrast, this answer is given by fewer than 45% in Poland (41%), Latvia and Romania (both 43%).

When it comes to the other answers tested in the survey, the following can be observed:

- At least one quarter of respondents in 18 countries mention **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’**. The highest proportions are recorded in Finland (49%), Germany (47%) and Sweden (45%);
- **‘Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals’** is cited by at least one quarter in 15 countries, and is most frequently mentioned in Denmark (49%), the Netherlands (43%), and Luxembourg and Sweden (both 40%);
- In 15 Member States, at least one quarter mention **‘supplying the population with a diversity of quality products’**, with respondents in Bulgaria and Greece (both 36%), and Croatia and Lithuania (both 33%) the most likely to give this answer;
- In 11 countries, at least one in five consider **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** as one of the main responsibilities of farmers. This view is most widespread in Denmark (39%), France (30%), and Italy and Sweden (both 27%);
- **‘Creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** is mentioned by at least one quarter in seven countries, led by Lithuania (30%), Bulgaria and Latvia (both 28%), and Spain (27%);
- Finally, in 15 Member States, at least one in five cite **‘encouraging and improving life in the countryside’**. This answer is most widespread in Bulgaria (32%), Latvia (29%) and Croatia (26%).

QB6: What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality	52	60	47	49	51	51	49	54	48	51	63	49	45	56	43	48	61	46	53	58	48	41	58	43	59	52	61	55
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	30	32	20	31	28	47	28	36	26	24	21	23	19	21	21	25	30	29	30	35	38	26	38	24	27	24	49	45
Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	27	26	13	31	49	28	23	32	22	24	31	18	28	29	19	17	40	15	26	43	26	18	19	15	28	21	31	40
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	24	25	36	24	9	19	29	16	36	26	23	33	23	20	32	33	18	30	30	23	27	29	27	25	24	29	12	11
Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	22	23	16	12	39	18	9	20	21	19	30	14	27	16	10	12	24	23	25	22	18	17	16	17	14	13	15	27
Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	18	11	28	14	12	12	22	16	23	27	13	26	24	23	28	30	9	22	10	5	16	23	19	26	16	26	13	13
Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	16	12	32	17	8	11	23	13	21	17	12	26	23	21	29	21	7	22	21	9	20	20	12	21	24	24	13	7

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item

2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

May/Jun 2026

Since summer 2024, the following evolutions of at least five percentage points can be observed:

- Mentions of **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** have increased in 21 Member States, with the largest rises in Portugal (58%, +18 pp), Luxembourg (61%, +16 pp), Cyprus (56%, +14 pp), Belgium (60%, +13 pp) and France (63%, +11 pp). By contrast, decreases of this scale are recorded in Malta (53%, -12 pp) and Sweden (55%, -8 pp);
- The share mentioning **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** has increased in 22 countries, most notably in Sweden (45%, +11 pp), Malta, the Netherlands and Finland (all +8 pp), and Germany, Lithuania and Portugal (all +5 pp);
- **‘Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals’** has gained ground in 16 Member States, with the largest increases in Denmark (49%, +9 pp), Cyprus, Latvia and Luxembourg (all +7 pp), and Czechia and Poland (both +5 pp);
- Mentions of **‘supplying the population with a diversity of quality products’** have increased most in Portugal (27%, +8 pp), Croatia (33%, +7 pp) and Greece (36%, +5 pp), while decreases of at least five points are seen in Lithuania (33%, -6 pp) and Cyprus (20%, -5 pp);
- For **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’**, evolutions are mixed, but with some noticeable decreases in Denmark (39%, -8 pp), Cyprus (16%, -7 pp);
- **‘Creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** has declined most strongly in Portugal (19%, -14 pp), followed by Hungary (22%, -6 pp), Estonia and Ireland (both -5 pp). The only increase of at least five points is recorded in Sweden (13%, +5 pp);
- Finally, mentions of **‘encouraging and improving life in the countryside’** have decreased in 17 Member States, with the largest falls in Belgium (12%, -7 pp), Germany, Cyprus, Latvia and Portugal (all -6 pp). Malta is the only country with an increase of at least five points (21%, +12 pp).

QB6: What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality	May/Jun 2026	52	60	47	49	51	51	49	54	48	51	63	49	45	56	43	48	61	46	53	58	48	41	58	43	59	52	61	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲5	▲13	▲9	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲7	▲4	▼3	▲3	▲11	▲7	▲2	▲14	▲8	▲2	▲16	▲7	▼12	▼2	▲5	▲2	▲18	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲3	▼8
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	May/Jun 2026	30	32	20	31	28	47	28	36	26	24	21	23	19	21	21	25	30	29	30	35	38	26	38	24	27	24	49	45
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲5	▼1	=	▲8	▲8	▲1	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲8	▲11
Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	May/Jun 2026	27	26	13	31	49	28	23	32	22	24	31	18	28	29	19	17	40	15	26	43	26	18	19	15	28	21	31	40
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲9	▲3	▲2	▲4	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼4	▲7	▲7	▲2	▲7	▲3	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲5	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼4	▼2
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	May/Jun 2026	24	25	36	24	9	19	29	16	36	26	23	33	23	20	32	33	18	30	30	23	27	29	27	25	24	29	12	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲4	▼3	▲7	=	▼5	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲3	=	▼3	▲8	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1
Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	May/Jun 2026	22	23	16	12	39	18	9	20	21	19	30	14	27	16	10	12	24	23	25	22	18	17	16	17	14	13	15	27
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼8	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲5	▼5	▼5	▼4	▲2	▼2	▲3	=	=	▲1	▼2
Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	May/Jun 2026	18	11	28	14	12	12	22	16	23	27	13	26	24	23	28	30	9	22	10	5	16	23	19	26	16	26	13	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲1	=	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	=	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼6	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▼14	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲5
Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	May/Jun 2026	16	12	32	17	8	11	23	13	21	17	12	26	23	21	29	21	7	22	21	9	20	20	12	21	24	24	13	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼7	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▲4	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲12	▲1	▲2	=	▼6	▲1	▲2	▲4	▼5	▼1

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that **providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality** is the most frequently mentioned answer across all socio-demographic categories. The following patterns can be observed:

- Men are more likely than women to mention **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** (33% vs 27%), while women are more likely to cite **‘ensuring the welfare of farmed animals’** (29% vs 24%);
- Respondents aged 15-24 stand out for mentioning **‘ensuring the welfare of farmed animals’** (32%) and **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** (27%) more often than older respondents;
- Those who stayed in education until the age of 20 or beyond are more likely than those who left aged 15 or earlier to mention **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** (54% vs 50%) and **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** (23% vs 16%), but less likely to cite **‘creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** (16% vs 22%);
- Managers are among the most likely to mention **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** (56%) and **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** (34%), while students are most likely to cite **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** (27%) and **‘ensuring the welfare of farmed animals’** (30%);
- Respondents who never have difficulties paying bills are more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time to mention **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** (54% vs 50%) and **‘securing a stable supply of food’** (31% vs 29%);
- Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to mention **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** (24% vs 15%).

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QB6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

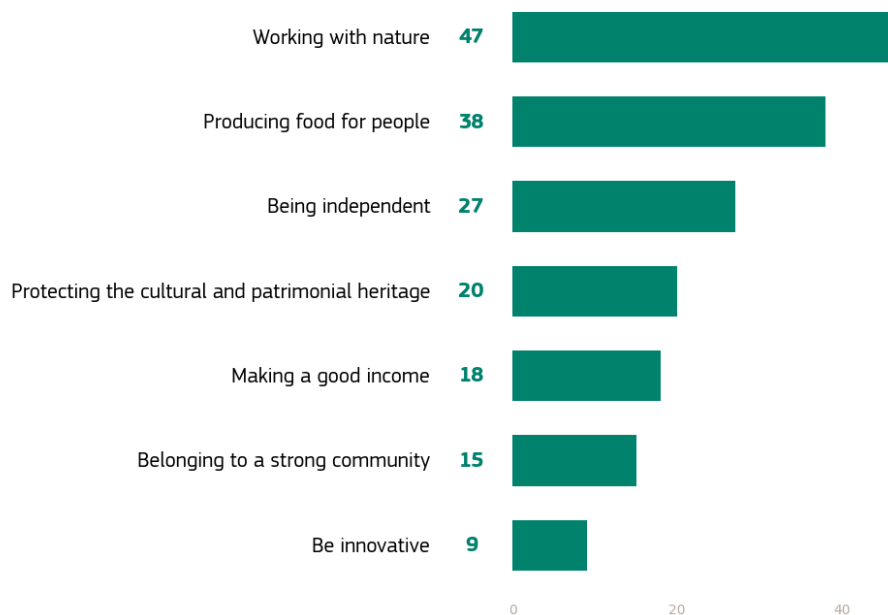
	Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Encouraging and improving life in the countryside	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	52	30	27	24	22	18	16	0	1
Gender									
Man	52	33	24	24	21	18	16	0	1
Woman	52	27	29	24	22	18	16	0	1
Age									
15-24	50	26	32	20	27	16	15	0	1
25-39	51	31	26	24	22	18	15	0	0
40-54	51	29	25	25	21	21	16	0	0
55+	53	31	26	23	20	17	17	0	1
Education (End of)									
15-	50	27	25	25	16	22	20	0	2
16-19	50	29	25	24	21	20	17	0	0
20+	54	32	28	23	23	16	14	0	1
Still Studying	51	27	30	22	28	15	14	0	1
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	48	32	23	26	21	18	18	1	1
Managers	56	34	26	22	21	18	14	1	0
Other white collars	52	28	26	25	22	19	16	0	0
Manual workers	48	29	26	25	21	21	17	0	0
House persons	46	26	25	26	20	21	20	0	1
Unemployed	55	25	30	24	23	15	17	0	1
Retired	53	31	27	23	20	17	17	1	1
Students	52	27	30	19	27	16	14	0	1
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	50	29	28	23	20	19	15	0	1
From time to time	45	27	28	25	23	20	19	0	0
Almost never / Never	54	31	26	23	21	17	15	0	1
Consider belonging to									
The working class of society	52	29	24	26	18	21	18	0	1
The lower middle class of society	52	30	29	23	21	17	15	0	0
The middle class of society	51	30	27	23	22	18	16	0	0
The upper middle class of society	56	34	28	18	26	15	13	0	0
The higher class of society	47	35	20	24	26	22	13	0	0
Image of the EU									
Positive	52	31	27	23	24	18	15	0	0
Neutral	50	28	27	24	21	18	17	0	1
Negative	55	29	26	24	15	20	17	1	1

Working with nature is seen as the main factor making the job of farmers attractive

Respondents were then asked for the first time to indicate their opinion on what makes the job of farmers most attractive by choosing from a list of seven²¹. The ranking is as follows:

- Nearly half of respondents say that **'working with nature'** is one of the two main factors making the job of farmers attractive (47%), making this by far the most frequently mentioned answer;
- Close to four in ten mention **'producing food for people'** (38%);
- More than one quarter cite **'being independent'** (27%);
- One fifth say **'protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage'** (20%) makes the job of farmers attractive;
- Slightly fewer than one in five mention **'making a good income'** (18%), while 15% cite **'belonging to a strong community'**;
- Finally, fewer than one in ten respondents mention **'being innovative'** (9%).

QB6bis: What do you think makes the job of farmers most attractive? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



May/Jun 2026

²¹ QB6bis. What do you think makes the job of farmers most attractive? Working with nature; Producing food for people; Being independent; Making a good income; Be innovative; Belonging to a strong community; Protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

This is a new question introduced in this survey.

'Working with nature' is the most frequently mentioned factor making the job of farmers attractive in 19 Member States. **'Producing food for people'** ranks first in six countries, while **'making a good income'** is the top answer in Lithuania and **'being independent'** is the top answer in Finland.

In ten Member States, at least half of respondents say **'working with nature'** is among the two factors that make the job of farmers most attractive. This view is most widespread in Luxembourg (66%), Slovenia (59%), Denmark (56%), and Germany, Cyprus and Sweden (all 55%). By contrast, it is least mentioned in Lithuania (28%), Bulgaria (29%) and Romania (33%).

When it comes to the other answers tested in the survey, the following can be observed:

- **'Producing food for people'** is mentioned by at least four in ten respondents in ten countries, and is most frequently cited in Malta (50%), Croatia (49%), France (46%), and Slovenia and Slovakia (both 45%);
- **'Being independent'** is cited by at least one quarter of respondents in 18 Member States. This answer is especially widespread in Finland (53%), Sweden (47%), Denmark (38%) and the Netherlands (37%);
- **'Protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage'** is mentioned by at least one quarter in seven countries, led by Sweden (34%), France (33%), and Finland, Greece and Luxembourg (27%-28%);
- **'Making a good income'** is cited by at least one quarter in nine Member States, most notably in Italy and Lithuania (both 32%), and Cyprus and Hungary (both 30%);
- **'Belonging to a strong community'** reaches at least one in five respondents in five countries, with the highest shares in Greece (25%), Ireland and Austria (both 22%);
- Finally, **'being innovative'** is the least frequently mentioned factor in all Member States, with the highest shares recorded in Lithuania (15%), and Croatia and Italy (both 14%).

QB6bis: What do you think makes the job of farmers most attractive? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Working with nature	47	51	29	49	56	55	43	35	48	47	53	44	43	55	36	28	66	36	48	52	49	35	48	33	59	52	46	55
Producing food for people	38	44	39	39	39	44	36	37	29	38	46	49	27	24	38	31	44	32	50	39	41	27	35	35	45	45	40	35
Being independent	27	19	29	17	38	26	19	35	27	22	29	25	26	26	28	30	21	29	22	37	25	30	21	26	23	21	53	47
Protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage	20	25	22	23	18	13	14	21	27	11	33	16	22	24	12	14	27	23	26	17	22	21	15	15	24	19	28	34
Making a good income	18	16	26	9	10	12	16	28	29	28	8	10	32	30	22	32	11	30	11	15	17	16	20	26	6	14	3	10
Belonging to a strong community	15	16	16	15	15	15	17	22	25	13	11	20	21	14	16	16	10	17	18	13	22	14	13	18	13	15	10	6
Be innovative	9	8	10	12	9	9	11	6	6	9	5	14	14	3	12	15	4	12	8	10	11	12	7	10	4	12	3	6

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

May/June 2025

The *socio-demographic analysis* reveals that **'working with nature'** is the most frequently mentioned answer across all socio-demographic categories. The following patterns can be observed:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to mention **'working with nature'** (48% vs 46%) and **'producing food for people'** (39% vs 37%), while men are more likely to cite **'being independent'** (29% vs 25%) and **'making a good income'** (20% vs 16%);
- Respondents aged 55+ are the most likely to mention **'being independent'** (29%);
- Those who stayed in education until the age of 20 or beyond are more likely than those who left aged 15 or earlier to mention **'working with nature'** (50% vs 47%) and **'being independent'** (30% vs 26%), but less likely to cite **'making a good income'** (16% vs 25%);
- Among socio-professional groups, managers are relatively likely to mention **'being independent'** (29%), while house persons are the most likely to cite **'making a good income'** (22%). Unemployed respondents stand out for mentioning **'protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage'** (23%);
- Respondents who almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time to mention **'working with nature'** (48% vs 42%) and **'being independent'** (29% vs 23%), but less likely to cite **'making a good income'** (17% vs 23%);
- Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are slightly more likely to mention **'working with nature'** (49%), while those with a negative image of the EU are more likely to cite **'protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage'** (24%).

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QB6bis What do you think makes the job of farmers most attractive? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

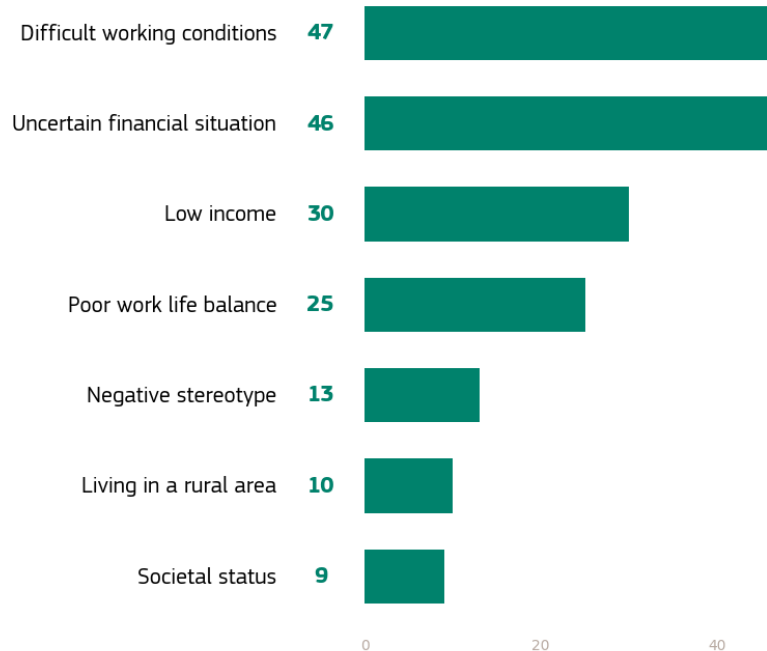
	Working with nature	Producing food for people	Being independent	Protecting the cultural and patrimonial heritage	Making a good income	Belonging to a strong community	Be innovative	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	47	38	27	20	18	15	9	1	2
Gender									
Man	46	37	29	19	20	15	9	1	2
Woman	48	39	26	21	18	15	9	1	2
Age									
15-24	48	37	24	20	19	14	8	1	3
25-39	45	37	26	22	18	17	10	1	2
40-54	47	37	27	20	19	16	10	1	2
55+	48	38	29	19	18	14	8	1	2
Education (End of)									
15-	47	36	26	17	26	14	7	2	3
16-19	45	38	27	19	20	16	9	1	2
20+	50	38	30	22	15	15	9	1	1
Still Studying	49	38	23	20	18	14	10	1	2
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	45	36	31	21	20	15	9	1	2
Managers	48	36	29	22	17	16	10	2	2
Other white collars	45	37	27	21	20	16	11	1	2
Manual workers	45	37	27	20	19	16	10	1	2
House persons	44	39	26	18	22	17	7	1	1
Unemployed	48	40	24	23	17	16	7	1	3
Retired	50	40	29	19	17	14	7	1	3
Students	50	37	23	19	19	14	9	1	2
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	42	36	23	24	21	17	9	1	1
From time to time	45	35	25	23	21	18	10	1	2
Almost never / Never	48	39	29	19	17	14	9	1	2
Consider belonging to									
The working class of society	47	42	26	19	19	15	7	1	3
The lower middle class of society	46	37	25	20	19	16	9	1	2
The middle class of society	48	36	28	21	19	15	10	1	2
The upper middle class of society	50	38	33	20	16	14	8	1	2
The higher class of society	49	40	24	13	16	17	17	0	0
Image of the EU									
Positive	49	37	29	19	19	15	10	1	1
Neutral	45	38	26	21	18	16	9	1	3
Negative	46	38	25	24	18	16	9	1	3

Difficult working conditions and an uncertain financial situation are seen as the main factors making the job of farmers least attractive

Respondents were then asked for the first time to indicate their opinion on what makes the job of farmers least attractive by choosing from a list of seven²². The ranking is as follows:

- Close to half of respondents mention '**difficult working conditions**' (47%) and '**an uncertain financial situation**' (46%) as factors making the job of farmers least attractive;
- Three in ten cite '**low income**' (30%);
- One quarter mention '**poor work-life balance**' (25%);
- Smaller proportions say that '**negative stereotypes**' (13%) or '**living in a rural area**' (10%) make the job of farmers less attractive;
- Finally, fewer than one in ten respondents mention '**societal status**' (9%).

QB6ter: What do you think makes the job of farmers least attractive? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



May/Jun 2026

²² QB6ter. What do you think makes the job of farmers least attractive? Low income; Poor work life balance; Societal status; Negative stereotype; Living in a rural area; Uncertain financial situation;

Difficult working conditions; Other (SPONTANEOUS), Don't Know. This is a new question introduced in this survey.

'Difficult working conditions' is the most frequently mentioned factor making the job of farmers least attractive in 21 Member States and is joint first with **'an uncertain financial situation'** in Germany and France (49% and 51%, respectively). **'An uncertain financial situation'** ranks first in six countries (78% in Sweden, 67% in the Netherlands, 66% in Finland, 65% in Denmark, 56% in Belgium, 44% in Czechia).

In 12 Member States, at least half of respondents mention **'difficult working conditions'**. This view is most widespread in Malta (59%), Bulgaria (58%), Lithuania and Portugal (both 57%), and Luxembourg (55%). By contrast, it is least mentioned in Finland (22%), the Netherlands (29%) and Denmark and Sweden (both 32%).

'An uncertain financial situation' is mentioned by at least half of respondents in nine countries, with the highest shares recorded in Sweden (78%), the Netherlands (67%), Finland (66%) and Denmark (65%).

When it comes to the other answers tested in the survey, the following can be observed:

- **'Low income'** is cited by at least one quarter of respondents in 20 Member States, most notably in France (45%), Cyprus (44%), and Spain and Finland (both 41%);
- **'Poor work-life balance'** is mentioned by at least one quarter in 11 countries, with the highest proportions in Sweden (50%), Ireland (43%), Denmark (38%) and the Netherlands (37%);
- **'Negative stereotypes'** are mentioned by around one in five respondents in Austria (23%) and the Netherlands (22%);
- **'Living in a rural area'** is cited most often in Croatia (20%), Romania (19%), and Bulgaria and Greece (both 18%);
- Finally, **'societal status'** is the least frequently mentioned factor in all Member States, with the highest shares recorded in Malta and Austria (both 15%), and Denmark (14%).

QB6ter: What do you think makes the job of farmers least attractive? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Difficult working conditions	47	41	58	40	32	49	47	45	52	50	51	48	49	53	50	57	55	48	59	29	49	44	57	40	50	54	22	32
Uncertain financial situation	46	56	38	44	65	49	40	42	50	44	51	45	33	51	48	36	51	41	37	67	35	36	54	36	44	45	66	78
Low income	30	32	26	25	12	18	32	26	39	41	45	25	32	44	29	20	30	27	31	15	21	23	34	25	30	26	41	20
Poor work life balance	25	27	23	24	38	33	20	43	19	24	19	22	26	14	20	26	26	22	22	37	26	18	7	17	24	23	29	50
Negative stereotype	13	13	11	15	18	15	12	10	10	9	7	15	17	6	15	17	11	19	16	22	23	16	4	14	18	12	13	4
Living in a rural area	10	7	18	8	6	5	9	13	18	8	5	20	15	8	7	10	5	16	9	3	15	16	14	19	7	12	4	4
Societal status	9	9	12	8	14	9	8	4	6	5	6	13	12	3	5	7	8	12	15	8	15	12	10	13	10	8	7	4

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

May/Jun 2026

The *socio-demographic analysis* reveals that **'difficult working conditions'** and **'an uncertain financial situation'** are the most frequently mentioned answers across all socio-demographic categories. The following patterns can be observed:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to mention **'difficult working conditions'** (48% vs 45%), while men are more likely to cite **'societal status'** (10% vs 8%);
- Respondents aged 55+ are more likely than younger respondents to mention **'an uncertain financial situation'** (49% vs 40%-48%), while those aged 15-24 are more likely to cite **'living in a rural area'** (14% vs 8%-11%);
- Those who left education aged 15 or earlier are more likely than those who stayed until 20 or beyond to mention **'low income'** (36% vs 27%) and **'difficult working conditions'** (51% vs 46%), but less likely to cite **'poor work-life balance'** (20% vs 29%);
- Managers stand out for mentioning **'poor work-life balance'** (30%), while retired respondents are the most likely to cite **'an uncertain financial situation'** (51%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely than those who almost never do to mention **'low income'** (35% vs 28%);
- Finally, respondents with a negative image of the EU are more likely than those with a positive image to mention **'low income'** (35% vs 27%), while those with a positive image are slightly more likely to cite **'poor work-life balance'** (27% vs 23%).

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Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB6ter What do you think makes the job of farmers least attractive? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Low income	Difficult working conditions	Uncertain financial situation	Poor work life balance	Negative stereotype	Living in a rural area	Societal status	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	30	47	46	25	13	10	9	1	1
Gender									
Man	30	45	45	26	13	10	10	1	1
Woman	29	48	47	25	13	9	8	1	1
Age									
15-24	30	46	40	24	13	14	11	1	2
25-39	29	45	45	27	14	11	9	1	1
40-54	29	47	46	27	14	9	8	1	1
55+	30	48	49	24	12	8	9	1	1
Education (End of)									
15-	36	51	45	20	8	10	8	1	2
16-19	30	47	43	25	14	10	10	1	1
20+	27	46	51	29	14	8	8	1	1
Still Studying	31	45	41	23	12	14	11	0	2
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	31	47	46	23	17	10	9	0	1
Managers	29	44	48	30	16	10	7	1	1
Other white collars	27	45	44	28	14	11	9	1	1
Manual workers	29	47	44	25	13	11	9	0	1
House persons	32	49	39	24	13	11	9	0	1
Unemployed	33	48	49	24	10	7	8	0	2
Retired	30	49	51	23	11	7	8	1	1
Students	31	46	41	24	12	13	11	1	2
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	35	49	43	24	12	10	8	0	1
From time to time	32	46	42	22	14	13	11	0	1
Almost never / Never	28	47	48	27	13	8	8	1	1
Consider belonging to									
The working class of society	33	50	48	23	10	10	8	0	2
The lower middle class of society	29	47	46	24	13	9	8	1	2
The middle class of society	30	47	45	26	14	10	10	1	1
The upper middle class of society	24	41	52	30	16	9	10	1	0
The higher class of society	25	41	48	32	20	8	8	0	1
Image of the EU									
Positive	27	46	47	27	13	11	9	1	1
Neutral	31	48	44	24	13	9	9	1	1
Negative	35	48	48	23	12	9	8	1	1

7. Main EU objectives for agriculture and rural development policy

Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality is seen as the main objective of the EU agriculture and rural development policy

When asked which items from a list of seven should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy²³, respondents give the following answers:

- More than six in ten mention **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** (62%, +8 percentage points since summer 2024), making this the most frequently selected objective;
- More than half cite **‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’** (55%, +3 pp) and **‘ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers’** (53%, +4 pp);
- Half mention **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** (50%, +7 pp);
- Just under half see **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** (47%, +6 pp), **‘ensuring a sustainable way to produce food’** (46%, +4 pp) and **‘creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** (45%, +5 pp) as main objectives.

Compared with summer 2024, the importance attributed to all objectives has increased, with particularly notable rises for providing high-quality food, ensuring a stable food supply, and addressing environmental and climate challenges.

QB4: In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)



²³ QB4. In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers; Creating growth and jobs in rural areas; Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times; Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food; Protecting

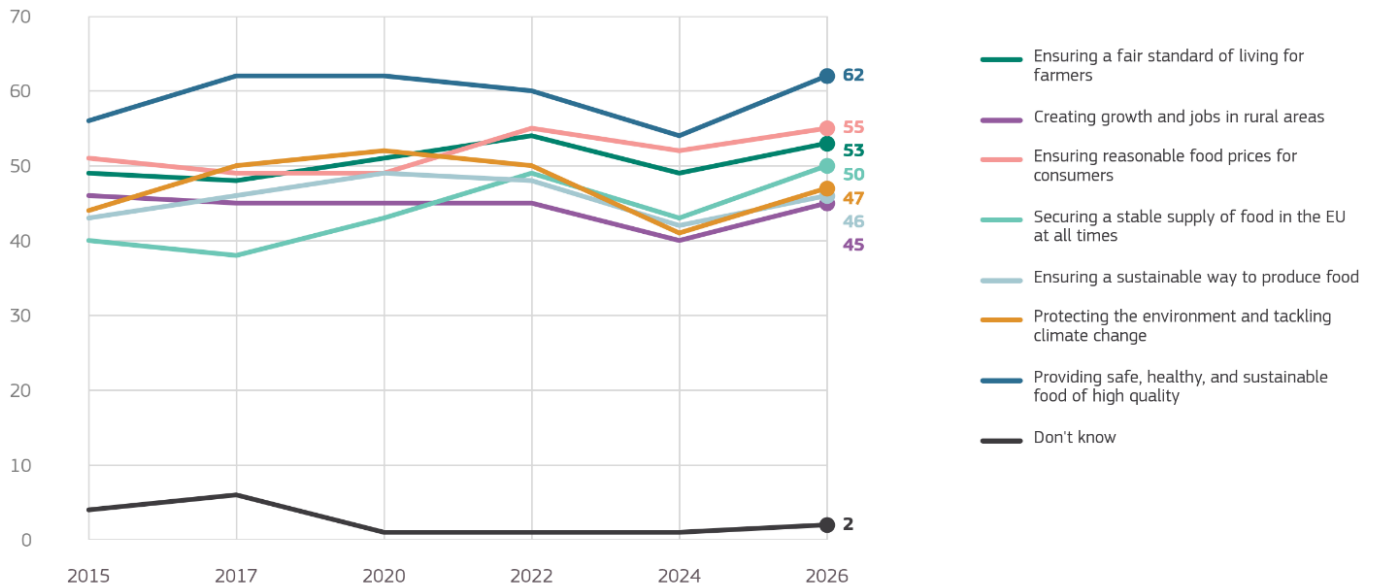
the environment and tackling climate change; Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

Modified answer: the answer 'Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality' used to be worded 'Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

In the longer term, **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** remains the leading objective and has returned to its joint-highest level in the trend, matching the levels recorded in 2017 and 2020 (62%).

‘Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’ has reached its highest point in the series (50%), while **‘protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** has rebounded after its low point in 2024 (41%), though it remains below its 2020 peak (52%).

QB4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)



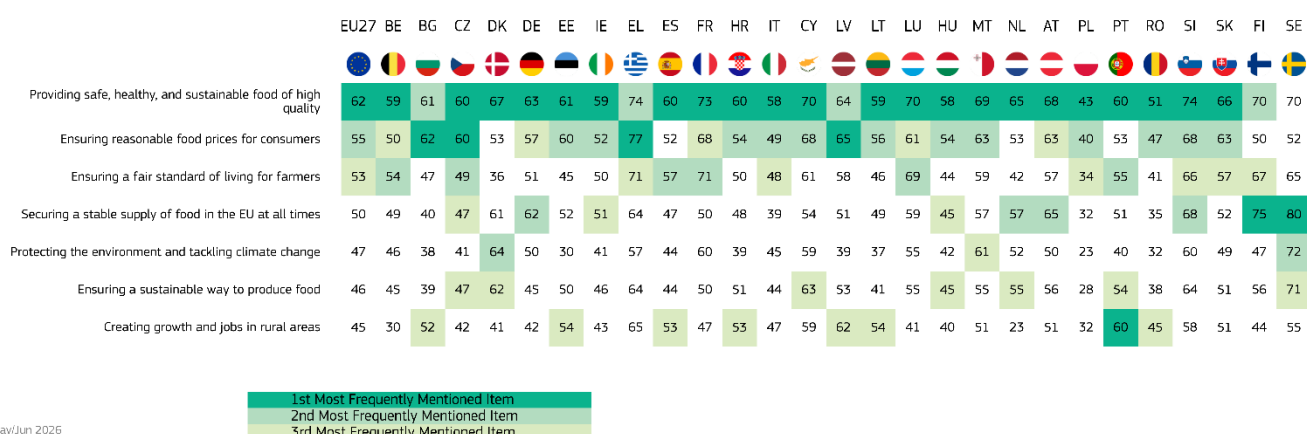
‘Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’ is the most frequently mentioned objective in 20 Member States. It is also joint first in Czechia, together with **‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’**, and in Portugal, together with **‘creating growth and jobs in rural areas’**. In 20 countries, at least six in ten respondents mention this objective, with the highest shares recorded in Greece and Slovenia (both 74%), France (73%), and Cyprus, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden (all 70%). By contrast, this answer is lowest in Poland (43%), Romania (51%), and Italy and Hungary (both 58%).

‘Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’ ranks first in three countries — Bulgaria (62%), Greece (77%) and Latvia (65%) — and is joint first in Czechia (60%). This objective is mentioned by at least six in ten respondents in 12 Member States, with the highest proportions in Greece (77%), France, Cyprus and Slovenia (all 68%), and Latvia (65%). It is least frequently cited in Poland (40%), Romania (47%) and Italy (49%).

When it comes to the other answers tested in the survey, the following can be observed:

- **‘Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers’** is mentioned by at least half of respondents in 17 Member States, and by at least six in ten in seven countries, led by Greece and France (both 71%), Luxembourg (69%) and Finland (67%);
- **‘Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** ranks first in Sweden (80%) and Finland (75%). It is mentioned by at least half of respondents in 17 Member States, with particularly high shares in Sweden (80%), Finland (75%), Slovenia (68%) and Austria (65%);
- **‘Protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** is cited by at least half of respondents in 11 countries, most notably in Sweden (72%), Denmark (64%), Malta (61%), and France and Slovenia (both 60%);
- **‘Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food’** is mentioned by at least half of respondents in 16 Member States, with the highest shares in Sweden (71%), Greece and Slovenia (both 64%), Cyprus (63%) and Denmark (62%);
- Finally, **‘creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** is joint first in Portugal (60%). This objective is cited by at least half of respondents in 14 countries, especially in Greece (65%), Latvia (62%), Portugal (60%), Cyprus (59%) and Slovenia (58%).

QB4: In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)



Since summer 2024, all objectives tested have gained ground at EU level, and increases are also widespread across Member States. The following evolutions of at least ten percentage points can be observed:

- Mentions of **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’** have increased in 25 Member States, most notably in Latvia (64%, +20 pp), Luxembourg (70%, +19 pp), Cyprus (70%, +17 pp), and Belgium and Slovenia (both +16 pp);
- **‘Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’** has gained ground in 21 countries, with the largest increases in Slovenia (68%, +17 pp), Latvia (65%, +16 pp), Luxembourg (61%, +12 pp), and Bulgaria, Cyprus and the Netherlands (all +10 pp);
- The share mentioning **‘ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers’** has increased in 25 Member States, especially in Malta (59%, +20 pp), Slovenia (66%, +18 pp), Latvia (58%, +15 pp), Slovakia (57%, +12 pp), and Bulgaria and Luxembourg (both +11 pp);
- Mentions of **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** have increased in 24 countries, with the strongest rises in Malta (57%, +25 pp), Slovenia (68%, +22 pp), Sweden (80%, +21 pp), Latvia (51%, +20 pp) and Luxembourg (59%, +18 pp);
- **‘Protecting the environment and tackling climate change’** has gained ground in 21 Member States, most notably in Slovenia (60%, +27 pp), Latvia (39%, +17 pp), Finland (47%, +14 pp), and Belgium, Germany and France (all +11 pp);
- The proportion citing **‘ensuring a sustainable way to produce food’** has increased in 24 countries, with particularly large increases in Slovenia (64%, +22 pp), Latvia (53%, +19 pp) and Luxembourg (55%, +13 pp);
- Finally, mentions of **‘creating growth and jobs in rural areas’** have increased in 23 Member States, led by Malta (51%, +25 pp), Slovenia (58%, +21 pp), and Latvia and Sweden (both +14 pp).

QB4: In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality	May/Jun 2026	62	59	61	60	67	63	61	59	74	60	73	60	58	70	64	59	70	58	69	65	68	43	60	51	74	66	70	70
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲8	▲16	▲12	▲8	▲9	▲8	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲15	▲7	▲2	▲17	▲20	=	▲19	=	▲6	▲10	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲16	▲6	▲11	▲12
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	May/Jun 2026	55	50	62	60	53	57	60	52	77	52	68	54	49	68	65	56	61	54	63	53	63	40	53	47	68	63	50	52
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲7	▲10	=	▲3	▲3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲10	▲16	▼4	▲12	▲2	▲8	▲10	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲17	▲5	▲3	▲7
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	May/Jun 2026	53	54	47	49	36	51	45	50	71	57	71	50	48	61	58	46	69	44	59	42	57	34	55	41	66	57	67	65
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲4	▲7	▲11	▲9	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲15	▲7	▲11	=	▲20	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲4	=	▲18	▲12	▲6	▲6
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	May/Jun 2026	50	49	40	47	61	62	52	51	64	47	50	48	39	54	51	49	59	45	57	57	65	32	51	35	68	52	75	80
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲7	▲13	▲8	▲8	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲5	▲13	▲7	▲4	▲8	▲20	▲5	▲18	▼3	▲25	▲6	▲9	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲22	▲4	▲10	▲21
Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	May/Jun 2026	47	46	38	41	64	50	30	41	57	44	60	39	45	59	39	37	55	42	61	52	50	23	40	32	60	49	47	72
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲6	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲3	▲11	▲5	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲11	▲2	▲1	▲7	▲17	=	▲6	▼2	▲4	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲27	▲8	▲14	▲9
Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	May/Jun 2026	46	45	39	47	62	45	50	46	64	44	50	51	44	63	53	41	55	45	55	55	56	28	54	38	64	51	56	71
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲4	▲7	▲5	▲1	▲7	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲7	▼1	▲9	▲10	▲2	▲10	▲19	▲6	▲13	=	▲6	=	▲7	▲1	▲8	▲5	▲22	▲4	▲7	▲7
Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	May/Jun 2026	45	30	52	42	41	42	54	43	65	53	47	53	47	59	62	54	41	40	51	23	51	32	60	45	58	51	44	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲10	▲7	▲5	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲3	▲10	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲14	▲2	▲9	▼6	▲25	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲7	▲1	▲21	▲4	▲8	▲14

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the following patterns can be observed:

- Respondents aged 55 and over are more likely than those aged 15-24 to mention 'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality' (63% vs 56%), **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (55% vs 50%) and 'creating growth and jobs in rural areas' (46% vs 41%), while those aged 15-24 are more likely to cite **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (51% vs 46%);
- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left school aged 15 or younger to mention **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (55% vs 42%), **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (51% vs 40%) and **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** (51% vs 41%);
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to cite **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (51% vs 39%) and **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** (50% vs 42%);
- Those who consider themselves as belonging to the higher class are less likely to mention **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (37%), while those aged 55 and over are more likely than those aged 15-24 to cite **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (46% vs 41%);
- Men are more likely than women to mention **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (52% vs 48%), while views on all other main objectives are similar.

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QB4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	62	55	53	50	47	46	45	0	2
Gender									
Man	61	55	52	52	47	46	45	0	1
Woman	63	56	54	48	47	47	45	0	2
Age									
15-24	56	54	50	49	51	43	41	0	3
25-39	62	55	51	50	48	50	44	0	1
40-54	62	54	53	51	45	47	46	0	1
55+	63	57	55	50	46	45	46	1	2
Education (End of)									
15-	60	56	55	42	40	41	47	0	4
16-19	61	57	52	49	44	44	46	0	1
20+	64	54	54	55	51	51	44	0	1
Still Studying	60	52	52	47	53	48	40	0	3
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	62	52	52	51	48	49	48	1	1
Managers	64	54	56	54	51	51	44	1	1
Other white collars	62	55	50	50	44	48	43	0	1
Manual workers	60	54	50	49	44	44	47	0	1
House persons	58	52	51	44	44	44	43	0	2
Unemployed	64	61	54	52	44	41	46	0	4
Retired	64	59	57	51	46	45	45	1	2
Students	58	53	51	46	53	47	40	0	3
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	58	55	53	47	46	44	53	0	2
From time to time	58	55	51	46	44	44	44	0	1
Almost never / Never	64	56	54	52	48	47	44	0	2
Consider belonging to									
The working class of society	63	59	55	49	44	43	50	0	2
The lower middle class of society	61	53	49	45	44	41	40	0	1
The middle class of society	61	55	54	52	48	49	46	0	1
The upper middle class of society	63	50	51	55	56	52	38	1	1
The higher class of society	61	50	40	53	37	43	41	0	0
Image of the EU									
Positive	63	55	53	52	51	50	44	0	1
Neutral	60	56	52	47	44	43	45	0	2
Negative	63	58	57	50	39	42	49	1	2



II. The common agricultural policy (CAP): awareness, importance and contribution to the EU's priorities

The second chapter of the report focuses on EU citizens' awareness and the perceived importance of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It also explores their perceptions of the importance of CAP priorities and of the CAP's contribution to several areas including food production, economic stimulation and the environment. The chapter concludes by assessing citizens' views on whether the CAP benefits farmers alone or all Europeans.

1. Awareness of the CAP

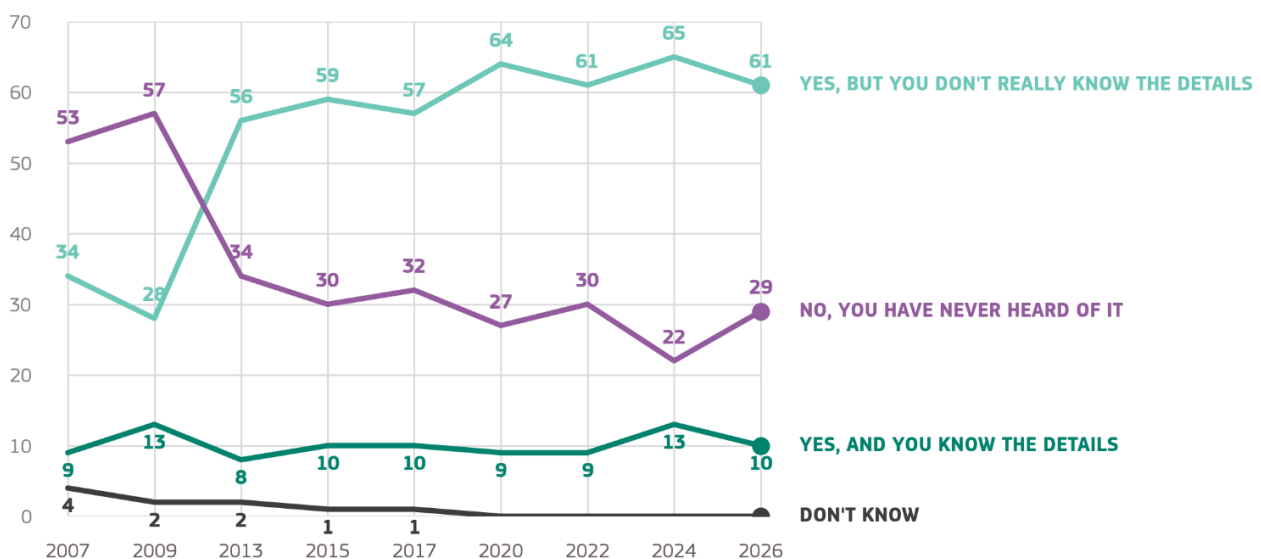
Awareness of the CAP has declined since summer 2024

Just over seven in ten respondents (71%) say that they have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), a decrease of seven percentage points since summer 2024. However, only 10% (-3 percentage points) say they **'know the details'**, while a majority (61%, -4 pp) say they have heard of it, **'but don't really know the details'**. Close to three in ten (29%, +7 pp) say they have **'never heard of it'**²⁴.

In the longer term, overall awareness of the CAP remains well above the levels recorded in the first waves, despite the decline since summer 2024. The share of respondents who have heard of the CAP stands at 71% in 2026, compared with 43% in 2007, but below the peak of 78% recorded in summer 2024.

Awareness of CAP and knowing its details has remained limited throughout the trend, fluctuating between 8% and 13%, and now stands at 10%. The long-term 'increase' in awareness is mainly driven by respondents who have heard of the CAP **but do not really know the details** (61% in 2026, compared with 34% in 2007).

QB2 Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives to farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (% - EU)



²⁴ QB2. Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives to farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? Yes, and you know the details; Yes, but you don't really know the details; No, you have never heard about it; Don't know.

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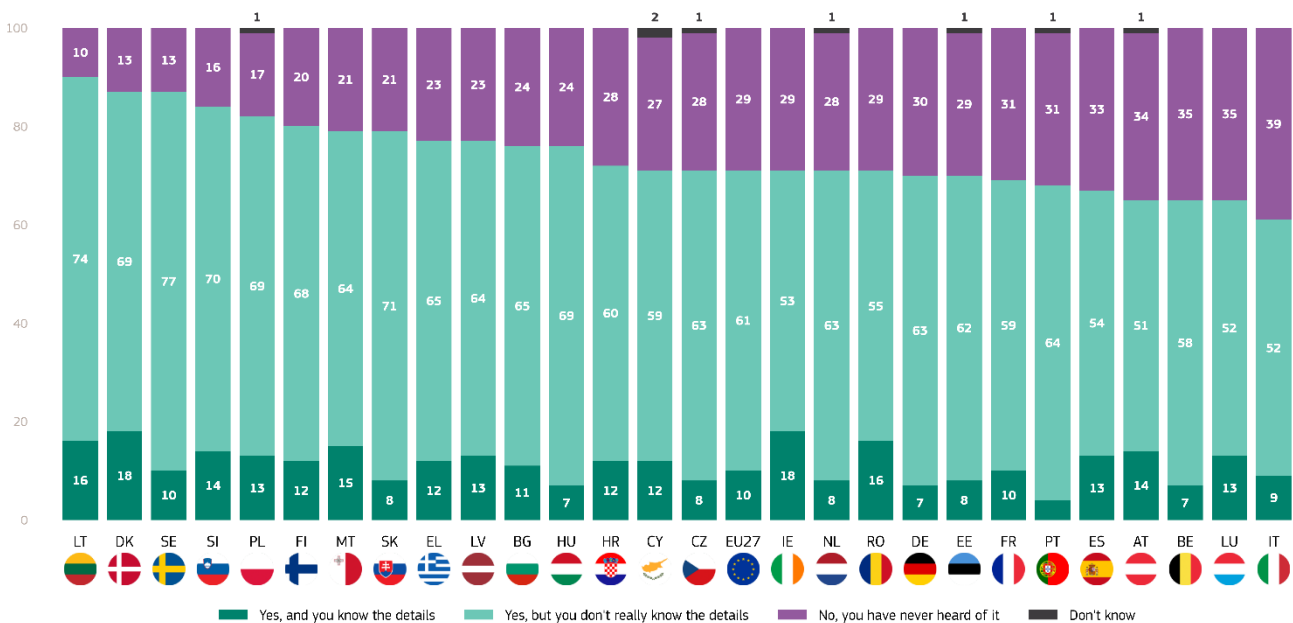
Respondents in the Nordic and Baltic Member States are among the most likely to have heard of the support that the European Union gives farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy.

In all Member States, a majority of respondents say they have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP. Overall awareness is highest in Lithuania (90%), Denmark and Sweden (both 87%), Slovenia (84%) and Poland (82%). In all countries, however, awareness is mostly general rather than detailed: the share who say they have heard of the CAP but don't really know the details reaches 77% in Sweden, 74% in Lithuania, 70% in Slovenia and 69% in Denmark and Hungary.

Detailed awareness remains more limited across Member States. The highest shares saying they have heard of the CAP and know the details are recorded in Denmark and Ireland (both 18%), followed by Lithuania and Romania (both 16%), Malta (15%), and Austria and Slovenia (both 14%). By contrast, detailed awareness is lowest in Portugal (4%), Belgium, Germany and Hungary (all 7%), and Slovakia, Czechia, the Netherlands and Estonia (all 8%).

At the other end of the scale, the share saying they have never heard of the CAP is highest in Italy (39%), Belgium and Luxembourg (both 35%), Austria (34%), Spain (33%) and Portugal and France (both 31%). This means overall awareness is lowest in Italy (61%), followed by Belgium and Luxembourg (both 65%), Austria (66%) and Spain (67%).

QB2: Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives to farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (%)



Since summer 2024, awareness of the support that the EU gives farmers through the CAP has declined in 24 Member States.

The largest decreases are recorded in Luxembourg (65%, -14 percentage points), Spain (67%, -12 pp), the Netherlands (71%, -11 pp) and Finland (80%, -10 pp). By contrast, awareness has increased in three countries: Slovenia (84%, +8 pp), Malta (79%, +5 pp) and Greece (77%, +3 pp).

QB2: Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives to farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (%)

		EU27	MT	IT	LV	SI	CZ	EE	PL	SE	EL	FR	LT	DK	HR	RO	BG	DE	HU	FI	AT	IE	LU	SK	BE	ES	PT	CY	NL
Yes, and you know the details	May/Jun 2026	10	15	9	13	14	8	8	13	10	12	10	16	18	12	16	11	7	7	12	14	18	13	8	7	13	4	12	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼11	▼11
Yes, but you don't really know the details	May/Jun 2026	61	64	52	64	70	63	62	69	77	65	59	74	69	60	55	65	63	69	68	51	53	52	71	58	54	64	59	63
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼4	▼1	▼11	▼3	▼7	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼8	=	=	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼9	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼2	=	
No, you have never heard of it	May/Jun 2026	29	21	39	23	16	28	29	17	13	23	31	10	13	28	29	24	30	24	20	34	29	35	21	35	33	31	27	28
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲7	▼5	▲10	▲2	▼8	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲5	▼3	▲10	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲10	▲2	▲7	▲14	▲2	▲2	▲12	▲7	▲7	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	▲1

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that majorities of respondents in most socio-demographic categories have heard of the support that the EU gives farmers through its CAP. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be noted:

- Men (73%) are more likely than women (69%) to say they **have heard of the CAP**;
- Respondents aged 40 or over (75-77%) are much more likely to be **aware of the CAP** than those aged 15-24 (49%);
- Those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older (79%) are more likely than those who left school at age 15 or younger (60%) or are still studying (50%) to say they **have heard of this support**;
- Managers (80%) and the self-employed (77%) are the most likely to be **aware of the CAP**, especially compared with students (50%), house persons (55%) and the unemployed (60%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (73%) are more likely than those who have such difficulties most of the time (62%) to be **aware of the CAP**;
- Lastly, **awareness of the CAP** is particularly high among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the higher class of society (91%), compared with 67%-77% among other social classes.

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QB2 Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives to farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?
(% - EU)

	Yes, and you know the details	Yes, but you don't really know the details	No, you have never heard of it	Don't know
EU27	10	61	29	0
Gender				
Man	12	61	27	0
Woman	8	61	31	0
Age				
15-24	6	43	50	1
25-39	9	59	32	0
40-54	12	65	23	0
55+	11	64	25	0
Education (End of)				
15-	10	50	39	1
16-19	10	61	29	0
20+	12	67	21	0
Still Studying	6	44	50	0
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	19	58	23	0
Managers	10	70	20	0
Other white collars	10	63	27	0
Manual workers	9	61	30	0
House persons	6	49	45	0
Unemployed	8	52	39	1
Retired	11	64	25	0
Students	6	44	49	1
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	8	54	37	1
From time to time	10	56	34	0
Almost never / Never	10	63	27	0
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	9	58	32	1
The lower middle class of society	10	59	31	0
The middle class of society	10	62	28	0
The upper middle class of society	12	65	23	0
The higher class of society	20	71	9	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	11	62	27	0
Neutral	8	60	32	0
Negative	13	57	30	0

2. Perceived performance of the CAP

More than three in four Europeans agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times

Majorities of respondents think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy, is fulfilling its role in all of the areas tested in the survey²⁵:

- More than three in four agree that the EU is fulfilling its role in **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (78%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024), including 27% (+1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- Around three in four say the same for **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** (74%, +3 pp), with just over one quarter (26%, +2 pp) in total agreement;
- Seven in ten agree that the EU is fulfilling its role in **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** (70%, +2 pp), including 22% (+1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- Around two in three agree with this for **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (67%, +1 pp), including 21% (-1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- Six in ten say that **'the EU is fulfilling its role in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (60%, -1 pp) and **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (60%, unchanged);
- Finally, 56% (-2 pp) agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'**, with 19% saying they 'totally agree' and 37% (-2 pp) saying they 'tend to agree'.

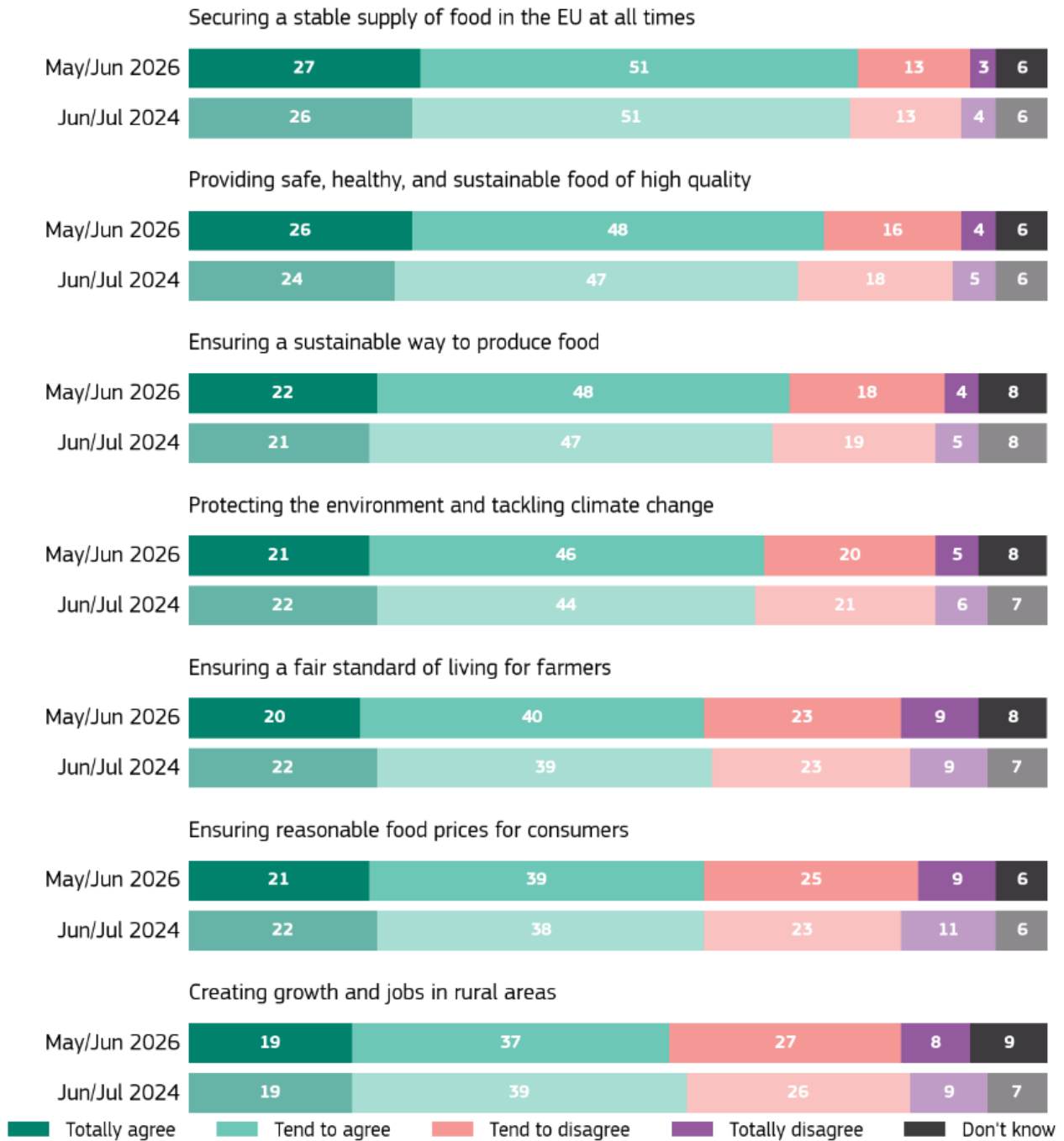
Compared with summer 2024, perceptions remain broadly stable across all areas, with only minor variations.

25 QB5. To what extent do you think the EU through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is fulfilling its role in 1. Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers; 2. Creating growth and jobs in rural areas; 3. Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; 4. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times; 5. Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food;

6. Protecting the environment and tackling climate change; 7. Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.
Modified answer: the answer 'Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality' was previously worded 'Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

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QB5: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? (EU27) (%)



May/June 2026

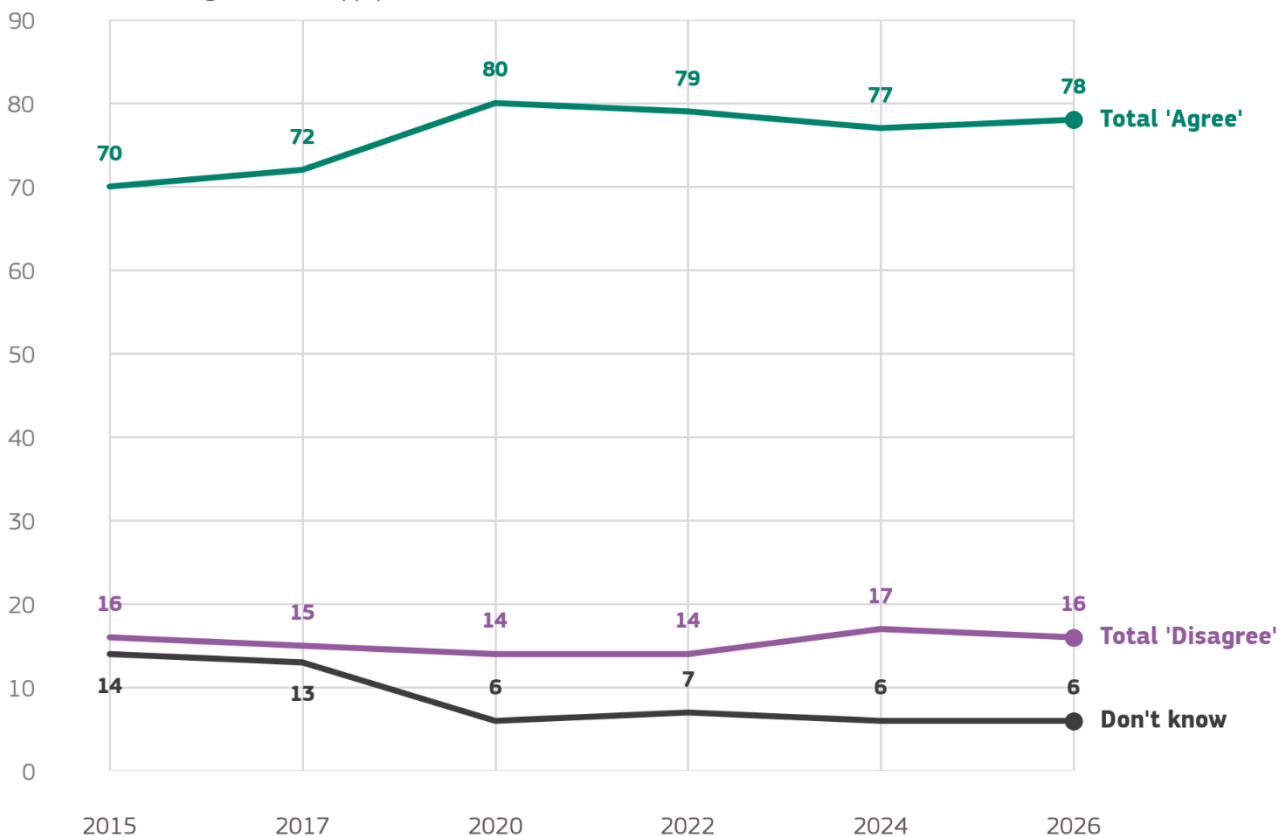
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Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** remains predominant. In 2026, close to eight in ten respondents agree with this statement (78%), compared with 16% who disagree and 6% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement increased from 70% in 2015 to 80% in 2020. It then remained broadly stable, standing at 79% in 2022, 77% in 2024 and 78% in 2026;
- Total disagreement remained broadly stable throughout the period shown, ranging from 14% to 17%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 14% in 2015 to 6% in 2020. It has remained broadly stable since then, standing at 7% in 2022 and 6% in both 2024 and 2026;
- The gap between agreement and disagreement widened from 54 percentage points in 2015 to 62 percentage points in 2026.

QB5.4 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

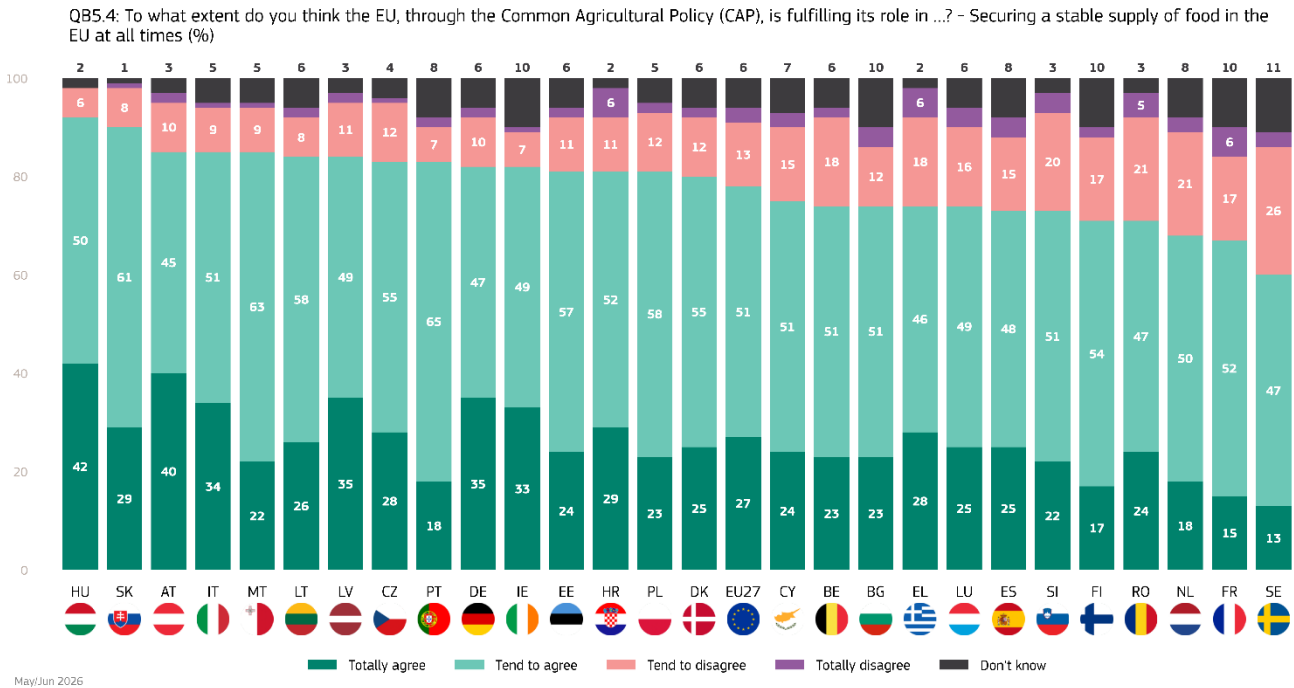
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (% - EU)



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In all Member States, majorities of respondents think that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (92%), Slovakia (90%), and Austria, Italy and Malta (all 85%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Sweden (60%), France (67%) and the Netherlands (68%).

In 14 countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is most frequently the case in Hungary (42%), Austria (40%), and Latvia and Germany (both 35%).



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in 'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times' has increased in 15 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Malta (85%, +10 pp), Czechia (83%, +8 pp) and Greece (74%, +7 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in eight countries, most notably in Luxembourg (74%, -8 pp), Sweden (60%, -7 pp), Portugal (83%, -6 pp), and Cyprus and the Netherlands (both -5 pp), while it has remained unchanged in Ireland (82%).

QB5.4: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (%)

		EU27	MT	CZ	EL	BG	FR	SK	AT	EE	IT	LV	SI	HU	DE	DK	PL	IE	BE	FI	RO	ES	HR	LT	CY	NL	PT	SE	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	78	85	83	74	74	67	90	85	81	85	84	73	92	82	80	81	82	74	71	71	73	81	84	75	68	83	60	74
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	16	10	13	24	16	23	9	12	13	10	13	24	6	12	14	14	8	20	19	26	19	17	10	18	24	9	29	20
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲4	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	5	4	2	10	10	1	3	6	5	3	3	2	6	6	5	10	6	10	3	8	2	6	7	8	8	11	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼4	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲1	=	▲4	=	▲2	=	▲3

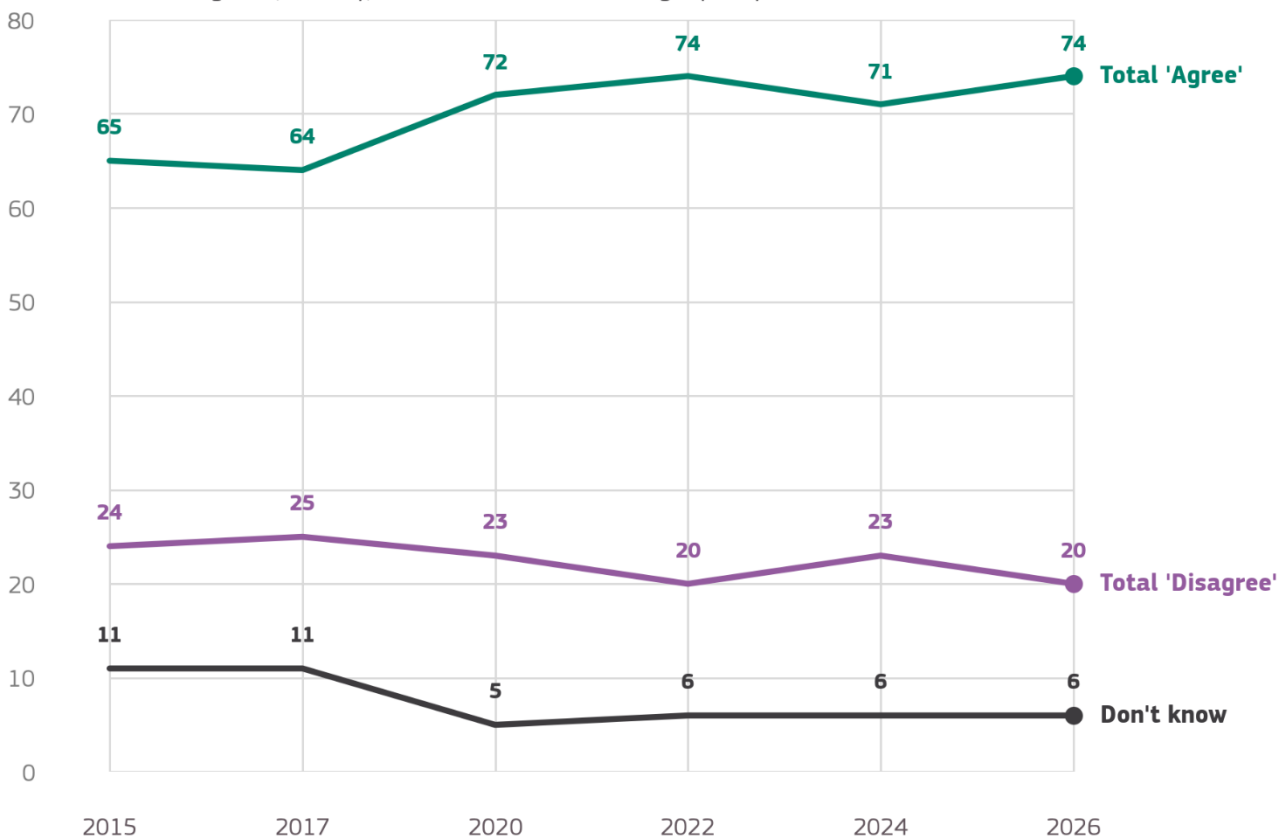
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Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** remains predominant. In 2026, close to three quarters of respondents agree with this statement (74%), compared with one in five who disagree (20%) and 6% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement was broadly stable between 2015 and 2017, at 65% and 64%, before increasing to 72% in 2020. It then remained broadly stable, standing at 74% in 2022, 71% in 2024 and 74% in 2026;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 11% in both 2015 and 2017 to 5% in 2020. It has remained broadly stable since then, at 6% in 2022, 2024 and 2026.
- Total disagreement remained broadly stable between 2015 and 2020, ranging from 23% to 25%, before decreasing to 20% in 2022. After standing at 23% in 2024, it returned to 20% in 2026;

QB5.7 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?
Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality (% - EU)

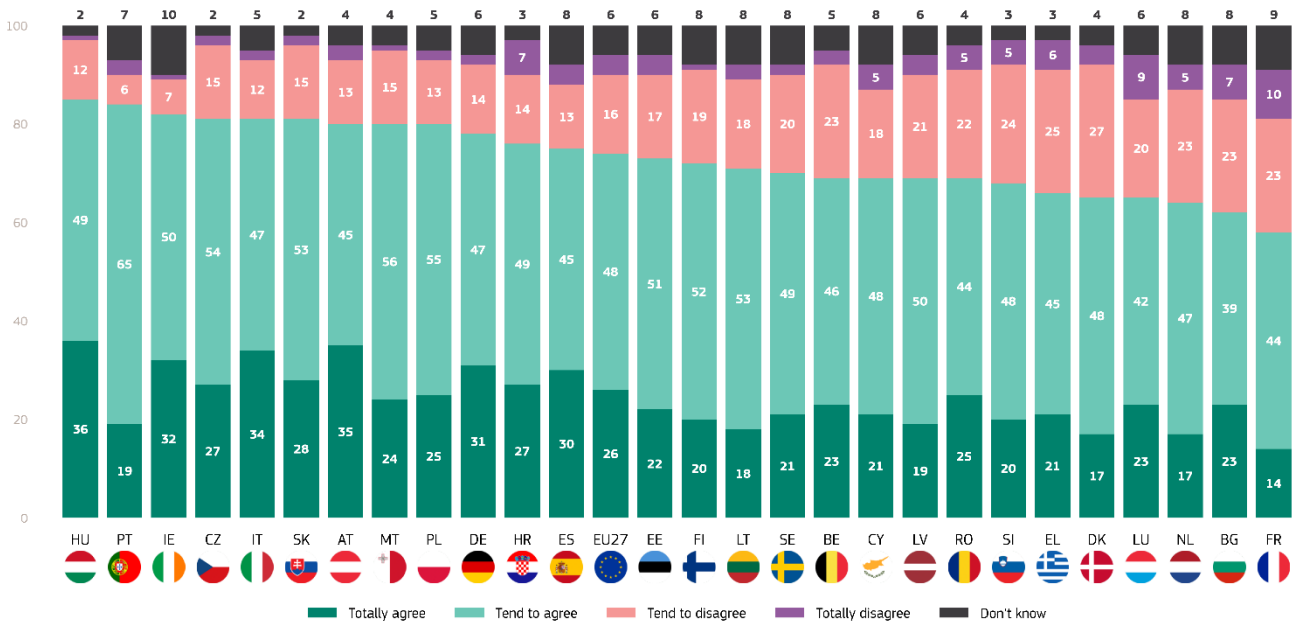


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In all Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (85%), Portugal (84%) and Ireland (82%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in France (58%), Bulgaria (62%) and the Netherlands (64%).

In 11 Member States, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement. This is most frequently the case in Hungary (36%), Austria (35%), Italy (34%) and Ireland (32%).

QB5.7: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality (%)



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in ‘providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality’ has increased in 13 Member States. The largest increase is recorded in Czechia (81%, +16 pp), followed by Greece (66%, +7 pp), and France and Slovenia (both +6 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in 12 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (65%, -13 pp), Cyprus (69%, -8 pp), the Netherlands (64%, -7 pp) and Croatia (76%, -6 pp), and has remained unchanged in Finland (72%) and Sweden (70%).

QB5.7: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	FR	SI	DE	IT	LV	PL	SK	BG	RO	AT	HU	FI	SE	EE	ES	MT	IE	BE	DK	PT	LT	HR	NL	CY	LU
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	74	81	66	58	68	78	81	69	80	81	62	69	80	85	72	70	73	75	80	82	69	65	84	71	76	64	69	65
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲16	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼13
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	20	17	31	33	29	16	14	25	15	17	30	27	16	13	20	22	21	17	16	8	26	31	9	21	21	28	23	29
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼11	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲9
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	2	3	9	3	6	5	6	5	2	8	4	4	2	8	8	6	8	4	10	5	4	7	8	3	8	8	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼5	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲4

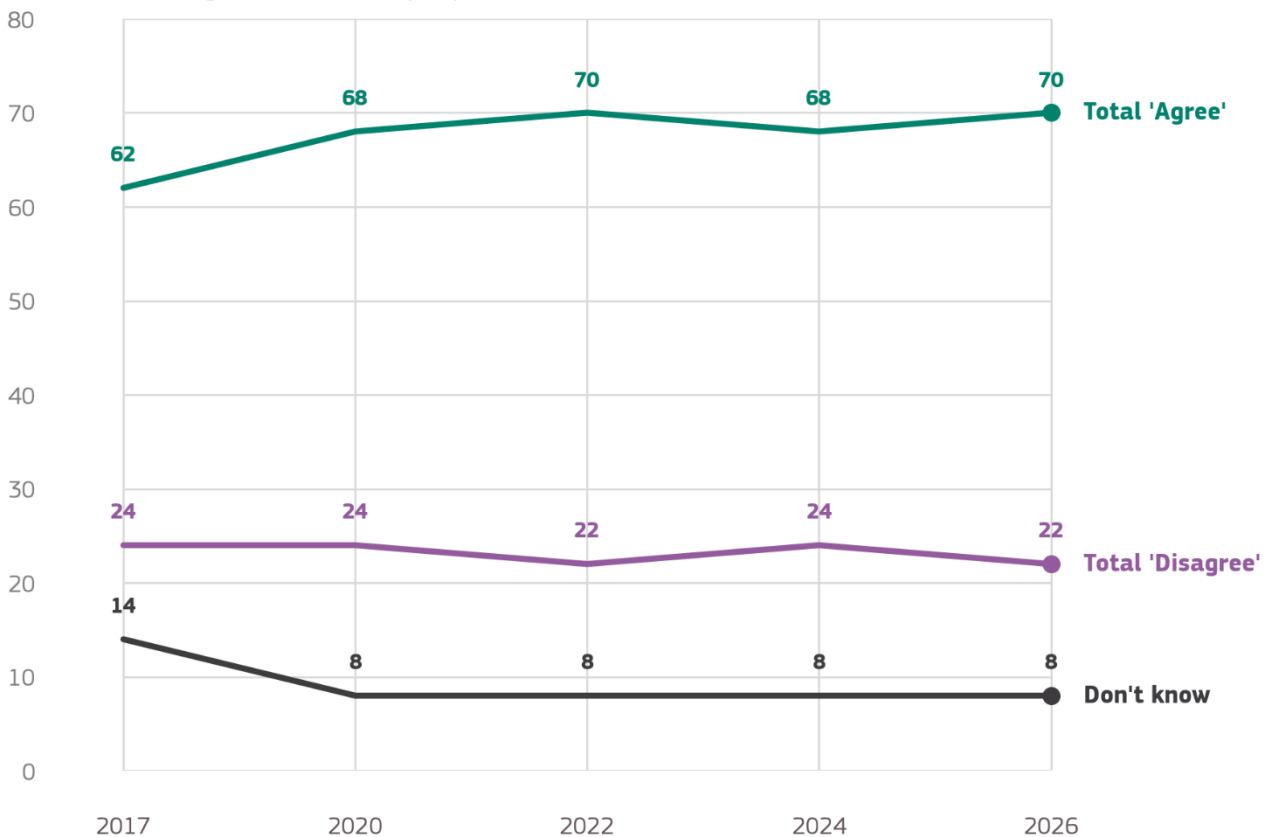
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** remains clearly predominant. In 2026, seven in ten respondents agree with this statement (70%), compared with 22% who disagree and 8% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement increased from 62% in 2017 to 68% in 2020. It has remained broadly stable since then, standing at 70% in both 2022 and 2026, with 68% recorded in 2024;
- Total disagreement remained broadly stable throughout the period shown, ranging from 22% to 24%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 14% in 2017 to 8% in 2020, and has remained unchanged at this level since then;
- The gap between agreement and disagreement widened from 38 percentage points in 2017 to 48 percentage points in 2026.

QB5.5 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

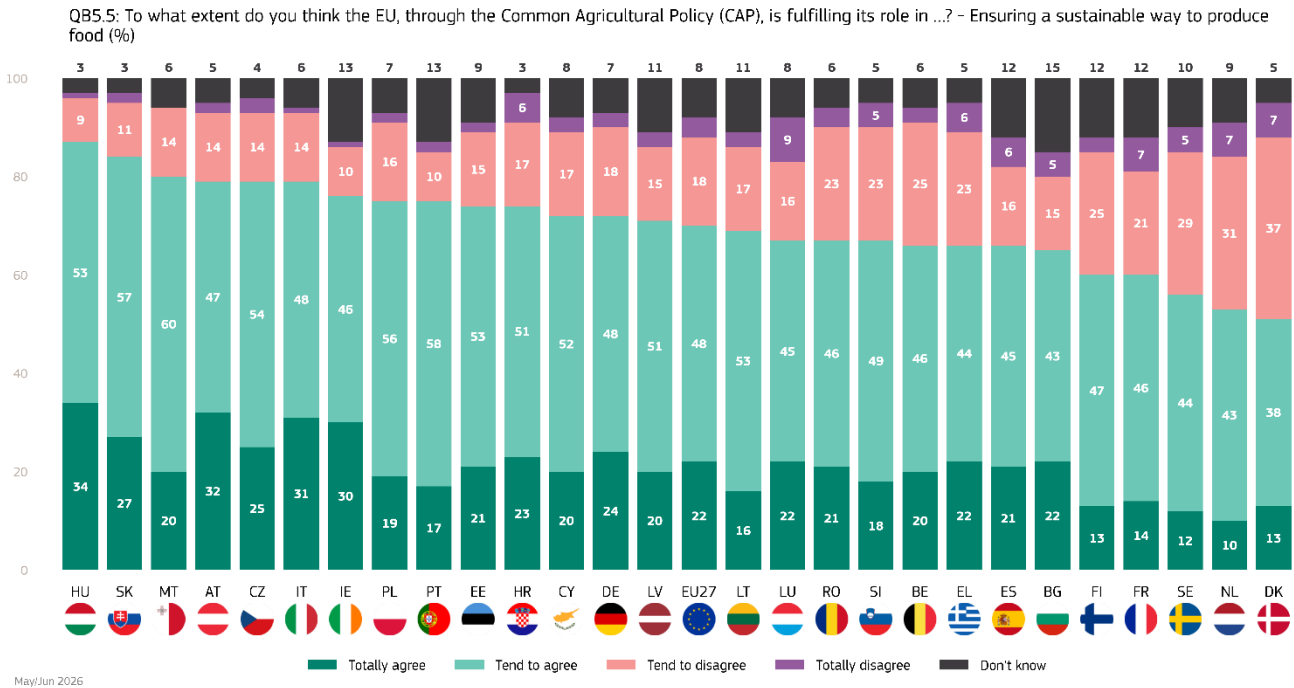
Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, a majority of respondents think that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **‘ensuring a sustainable way to produce food’**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (87%), Slovakia (84%) and Malta (80%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Denmark (51%), the Netherlands (53%) and Sweden (56%).

In six Member States, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement. This is most frequently the case in Hungary (34%), Austria (32%), Italy (31%) and Ireland (30%).



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in ‘ensuring a sustainable way to produce food’ has increased in 15 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Czechia and Greece (both +11 pp), Malta (80%, +8 pp), Hungary (87%, +6 pp) and Slovenia (67%, +5 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in 12 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (67%, -8 pp), Cyprus and Portugal (both -6 pp), and Spain, Croatia and Lithuania (all -5 pp).

QB5.5: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	MT	HU	SI	AT	SK	BG	DE	FR	LV	SE	EE	IT	PL	BE	IE	RO	DK	FI	NL	ES	HR	LT	CY	PT	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	70	79	66	80	87	67	79	84	65	72	60	71	56	74	79	75	66	76	67	51	60	53	66	74	69	72	75	67
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲11	▲11	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	22	17	29	14	10	28	16	13	20	21	28	18	34	17	15	18	28	11	27	44	28	38	22	23	20	20	12	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼7	▼11	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▲7	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	4	5	6	3	5	5	3	15	7	12	11	10	9	6	7	6	13	6	5	12	9	12	3	11	8	13	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼4	=	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	=	▲2	=	=	▼4	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲5

May/Jun 2026

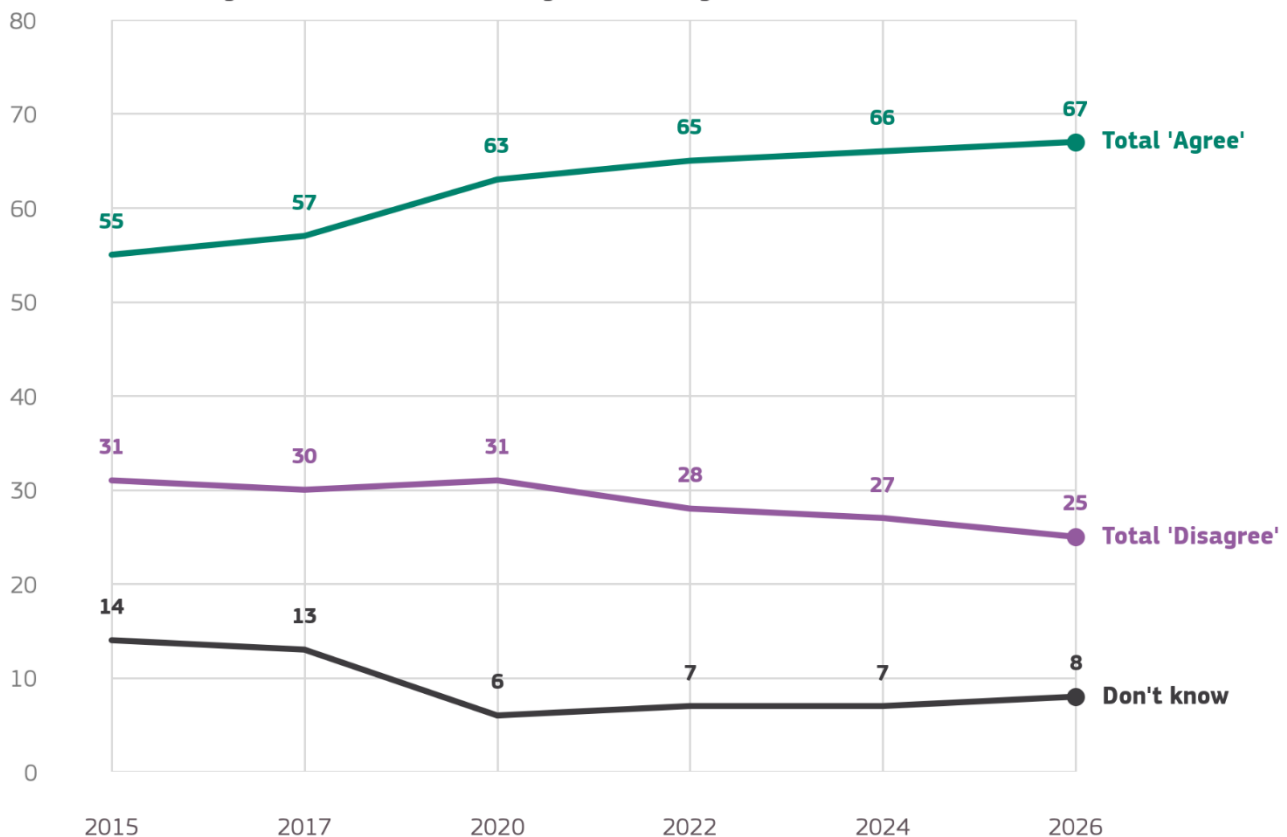
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** remains predominant. In 2026, around two thirds of respondents agree with this statement (67%), compared with one quarter who disagree (25%) and 8% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement remained broadly stable between 2015 and 2017, at 55% and 57%, before increasing to 63% in 2020. It then remained broadly stable, standing at 65% in 2022, 66% in 2024 and 67% in 2026;
- Total disagreement remained broadly stable between 2015 and 2020, ranging from 30% to 31%, before decreasing to 25% in 2026;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 14% in 2015 to 6% in 2020. It then remained broadly stable, standing at 7% in both 2022 and 2024 and 8% in 2026;
- The gap between agreement and disagreement widened from 24 percentage points in 2015 to 42 percentage points in 2026.

QB5.6 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

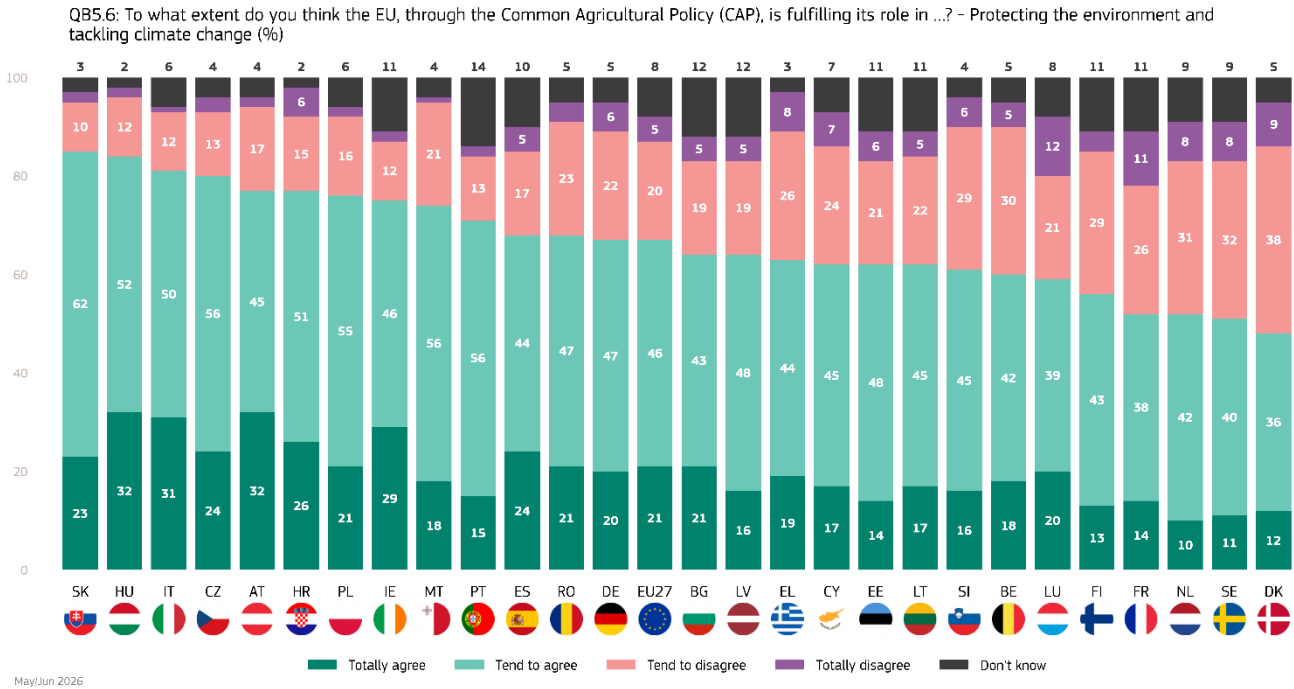
Protecting the environment and tackling climate change (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'**. Agreement is highest in Slovakia (85%), Hungary (84%) and Italy (81%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Denmark (48% 'agree' vs 47% 'disagree'), Sweden (51%), and France and the Netherlands (both 52%).

In 13 Member States, at least one fifth 'totally agree' with this statement. This is most frequently the case in Hungary and Austria (both 32%), Italy (31%) and Ireland (29%).



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in 'protecting the environment and tackling climate change' has increased in 14 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Greece (63%, +13 pp), Czechia (80%, +10 pp) and Malta (74%, +10 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in 11 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (59%, -14 pp), Cyprus (62%, -12 pp), Belgium (60%, -9 pp) and Lithuania (62%, -8 pp), and remained unchanged in Denmark (48%) and Poland (76%).

QB5.6: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Protecting the environment and tackling climate change (%)

		EU27	EL	CZ	MT	SK	AT	FR	BG	SI	HU	EE	DE	LV	IT	RO	DK	PL	IE	ES	FI	HR	NL	SE	PT	LT	BE	CY	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	67	63	80	74	85	77	52	64	61	84	62	67	64	81	68	48	76	75	68	56	77	52	51	71	62	60	62	59
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲13	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼14
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	25	34	16	22	12	19	37	24	35	14	27	28	24	13	27	47	18	14	22	33	21	39	40	15	27	35	31	33
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼13	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼4	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▲4	=	▲1	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲7	▲8	▲8	▲9
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	3	4	4	3	4	11	12	4	2	11	5	12	6	5	5	6	11	10	11	2	9	9	14	11	5	7	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	=	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	=	▲4	▼2	▲1	▲3	=	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲5

May/Jun 2026

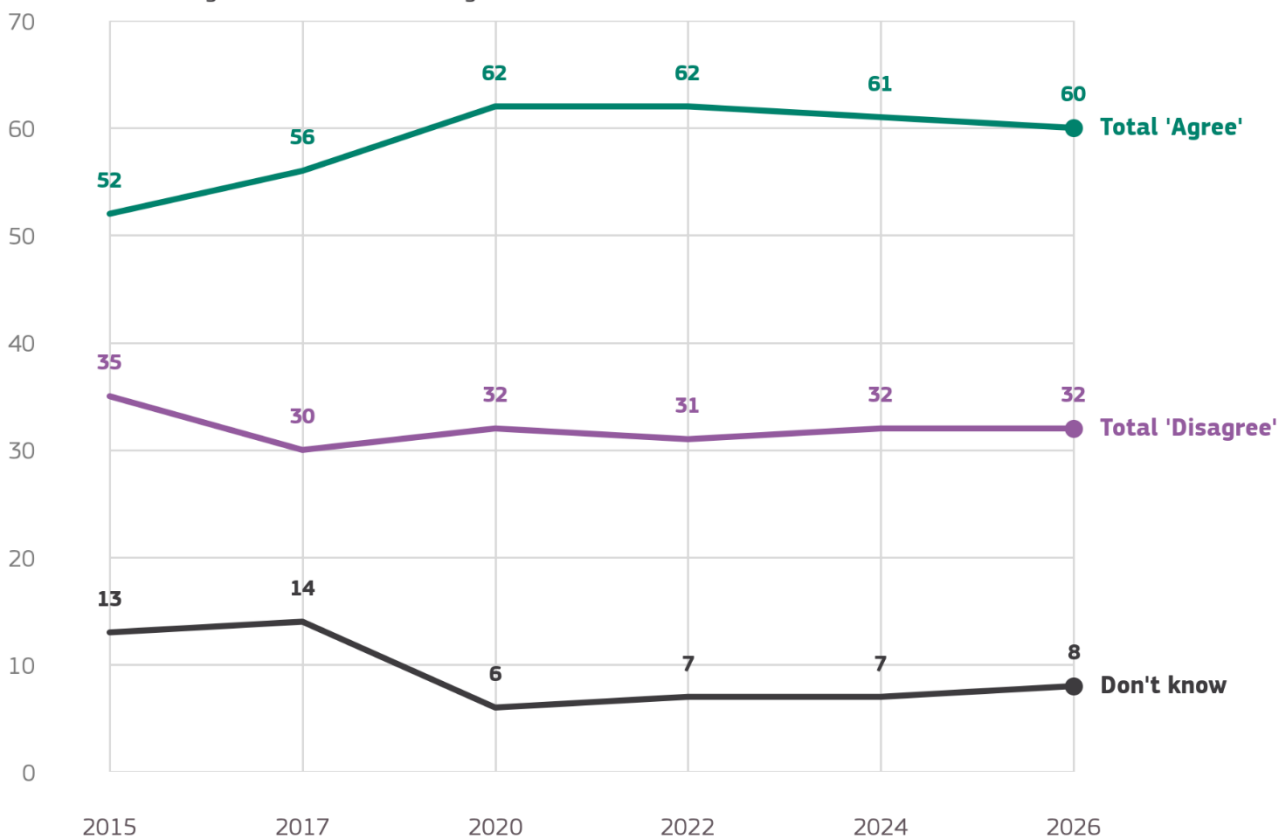
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** remains predominant. In 2026, six in ten respondents agree with this statement (60%), compared with 32% who disagree and 8% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement increased from 52% in 2015 to 62% in 2020. It has remained broadly stable since then, standing at 62% in 2022, 61% in 2024 and 60% in 2026;
- Total disagreement decreased from 35% in 2015 to 30% in 2017. It then remained broadly stable, ranging from 31% to 32% between 2020 and 2026;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' stood at 13% in 2015 and 14% in 2017, before decreasing to 6% in 2020. It has remained broadly stable since then, standing at 7% in both 2022 and 2024 and 8% in 2026;
- The gap between agreement and disagreement widened from 17 percentage points in 2015 to 28 percentage points in 2026.

QB5.1 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

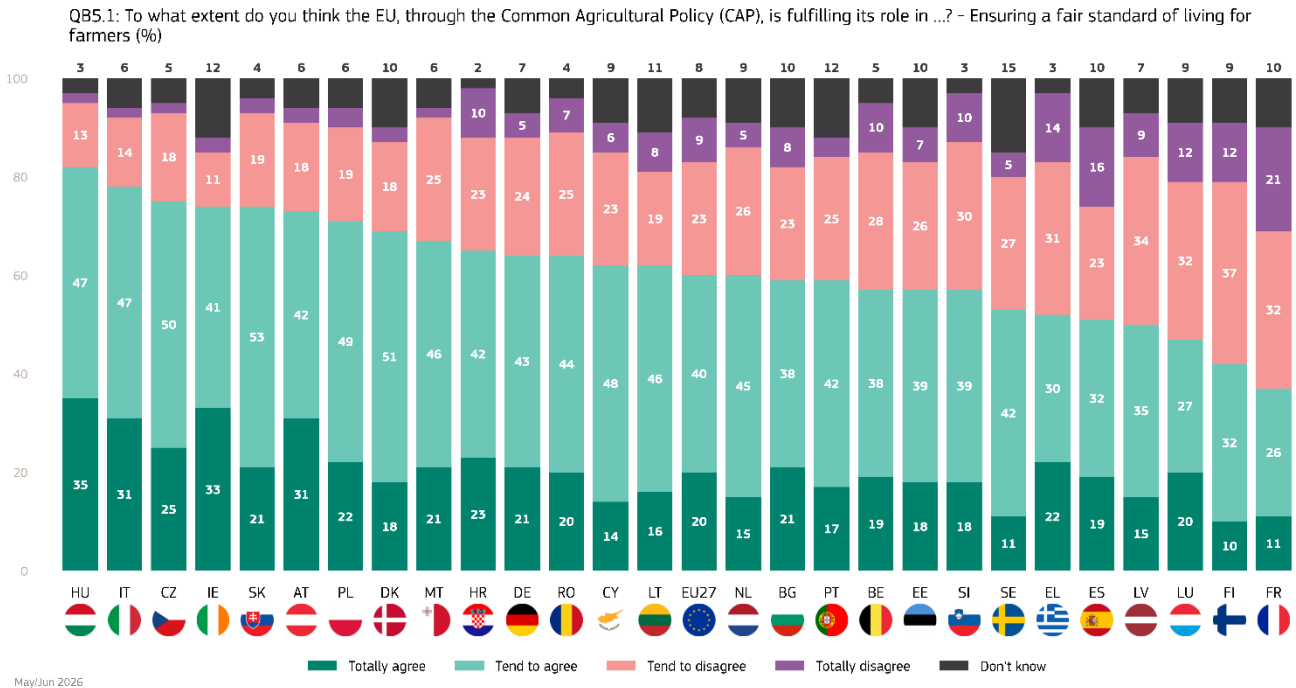
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 25 Member States, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **‘ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers’**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (82%), Italy (78%) and Czechia (75%). At the other end of the scale, minorities agree in France (37% ‘agree’ vs 53% ‘disagree’) and Finland (42% vs 49%), while agreement is also relatively low in Luxembourg (47% vs 44%).

In five Member States, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement, led by Hungary (35%), Ireland (33%), and Italy and Austria (both 31%).



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role ‘in ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers’ has increased in 11 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Malta (67%, +15 pp), Greece (52%, +13 pp) and Czechia (75%, +11 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in 11 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (47%, -18 pp), Portugal (59%, -17 pp) and Croatia (65%, -13 pp), and remained unchanged in Germany (64%), Denmark (69%), Hungary (82%), Poland (71%) and Sweden (53%).

QB5.1: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (%)

		EU27	MT	EL	CZ	AT	IT	SI	SK	BG	FR	IE	NL	DE	DK	HU	PL	SE	FI	EE	BE	RO	ES	LV	CY	LT	HR	PT	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	60	67	52	75	73	78	57	74	59	37	74	60	64	69	82	71	53	42	57	57	64	51	50	62	62	65	59	47
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲15	▲13	▲11	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼13	▼17	▼18
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	32	27	45	20	21	16	40	22	31	53	14	31	29	21	15	23	32	49	33	38	32	39	43	29	27	33	29	44
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼8	▼12	▼9	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲9	▲2	▲4	▲11	▲13	▲13
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	6	3	5	6	6	3	4	10	10	12	9	7	10	3	6	15	9	10	5	4	10	7	9	11	2	12	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▼3	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲5

May/Jun 2026

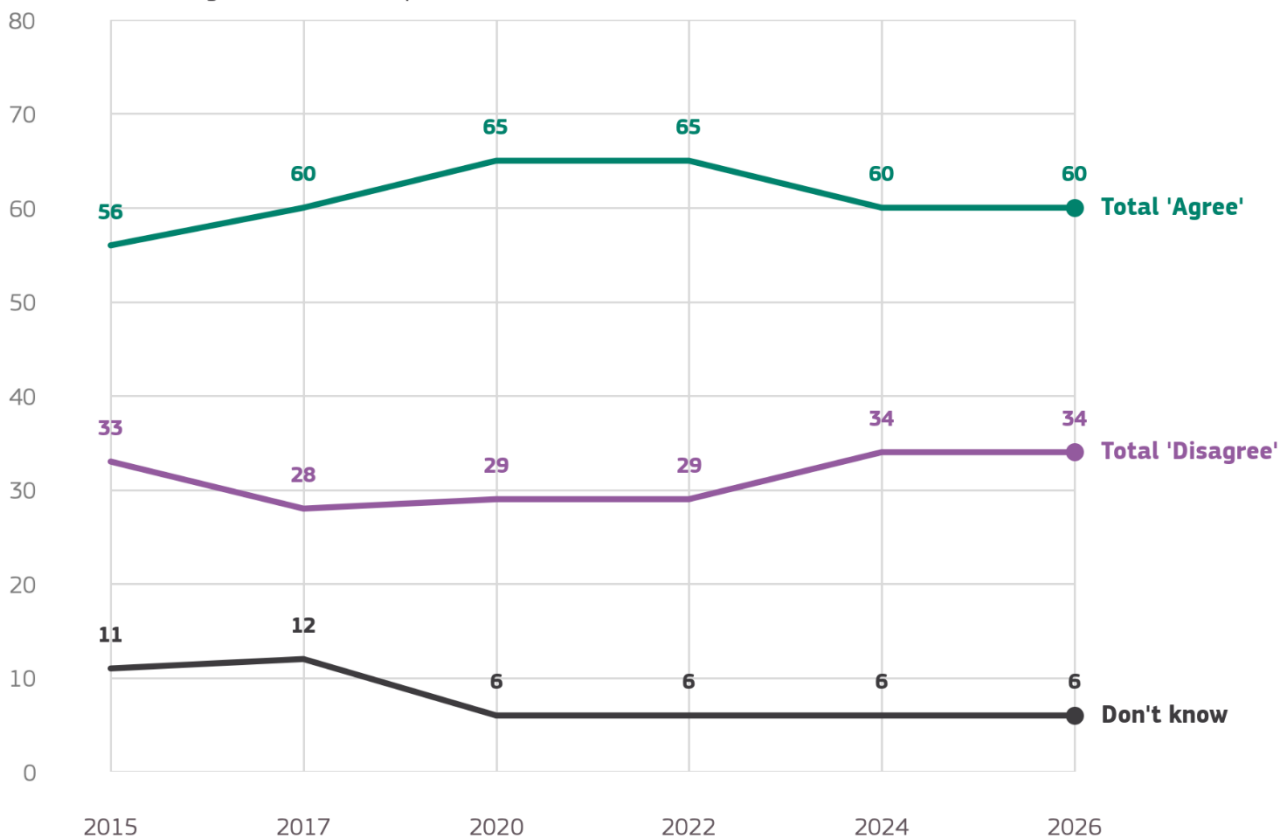
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** remains predominant, although less widespread than for some other CAP roles. In 2026, six in ten respondents agree with this statement (60%), compared with around one third who disagree (34%) and 6% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement increased from 56% in 2015 to 65% in 2020. It remained unchanged at 65% in 2022, before decreasing to 60% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- Total disagreement decreased from 33% in 2015 to 28% in 2017. It then remained broadly stable at 29% in both 2020 and 2022, before increasing to 34% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' stood at 11% in 2015 and 12% in 2017, before decreasing to 6% in 2020. It has remained unchanged at this level since then;
- The gap between agreement and disagreement widened from 23 percentage points in 2015 to 36 percentage points in 2020 and 2022, before narrowing to 26 percentage points in 2024 and 2026.

QB5.3 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (% - EU)

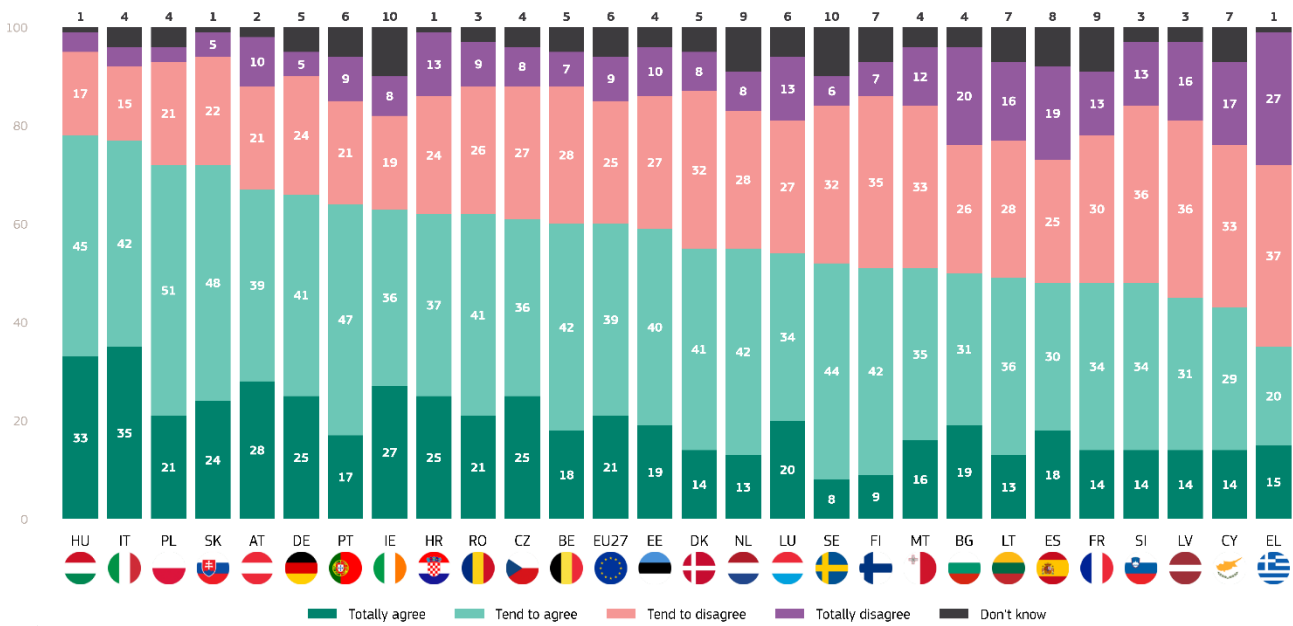


Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 24 Member States, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (78%), Italy (77%), and Poland and Slovakia (both 72%). At the other end of the scale, minorities agree in Greece (35% 'agree' vs 64% 'disagree'), Cyprus (43% vs 50%) and Latvia (45% vs 52%), while relative majorities are narrow in France, Slovenia and Spain (all 48% 'agree').

In seven Member States, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is most frequently the case in Italy (35%), Hungary (33%), Austria (28%) and Ireland (27%).

QB5.3: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in 'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers' has increased in 13 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Czechia (61%, +13 pp), Greece (35%, +11 pp) and Malta (51%, +9 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in 13 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (54%, -17 pp), Cyprus (43%, -14 pp), Portugal (64%, -13 pp), Croatia (62%, -9 pp) and Denmark (55%, -7 pp), and remained unchanged in Bulgaria (50%).

QB5.3: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	MT	SI	HU	SE	AT	SK	FR	IT	PL	EE	FI	BG	RO	BE	DE	IE	LT	LV	ES	NL	DK	HR	PT	CY	LU
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	60	61	35	51	48	78	52	67	72	48	77	72	59	51	50	62	60	66	63	49	45	48	55	55	62	64	43	54
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲13	▲11	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼9	▼13	▼14
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	34	35	64	45	49	21	38	31	27	43	19	24	37	42	46	35	35	29	27	44	52	44	36	40	37	30	50	40
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼12	▼11	▼8	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲7	▲1	▲2	▲12	▲9	▲12	▲10	▲14
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	4	1	4	3	1	10	2	1	9	4	4	4	7	4	3	5	5	10	7	3	8	9	5	1	6	7	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▼4	▲3	▲2	▼5	=	▲1	▲4	▲3

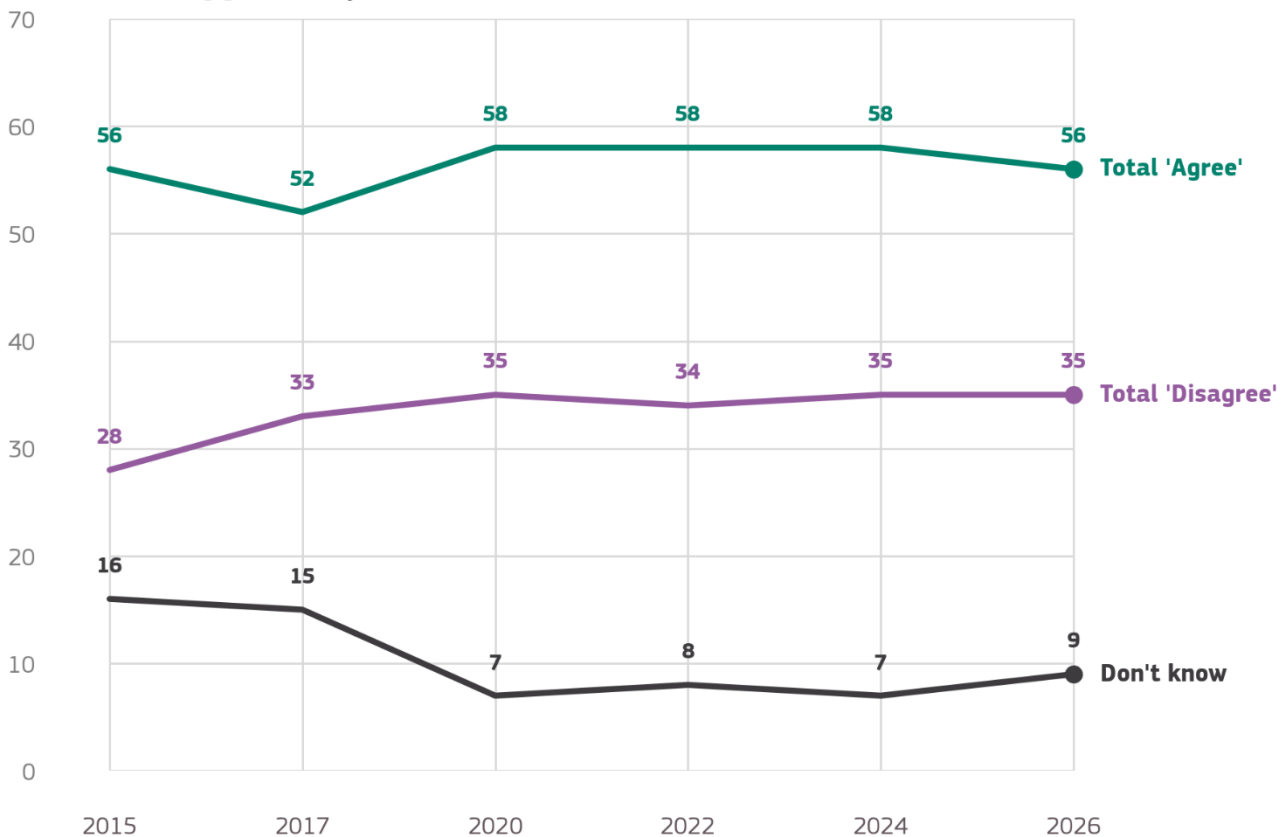
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** remains more widespread than disagreement. In 2026, 56% of respondents agree with this statement, compared with 35% who disagree and 9% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total agreement decreased from 56% in 2015 to 52% in 2017, before increasing to 58% in 2020. It remained unchanged at 58% in 2022 and 2024, before standing at 56% in 2026;
- Total disagreement increased from 28% in 2015 to 33% in 2017. It has remained broadly stable since then, ranging from 34% to 35% between 2020 and 2026;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 16% in 2015 to 7% in 2020. It then fluctuated between 7% and 9%, standing at 9% in 2026;
- The gap between agreement and disagreement narrowed from 28 percentage points in 2015 to 21 percentage points in 2026.

QB5.2 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

Creating growth and jobs in rural areas (% - EU)

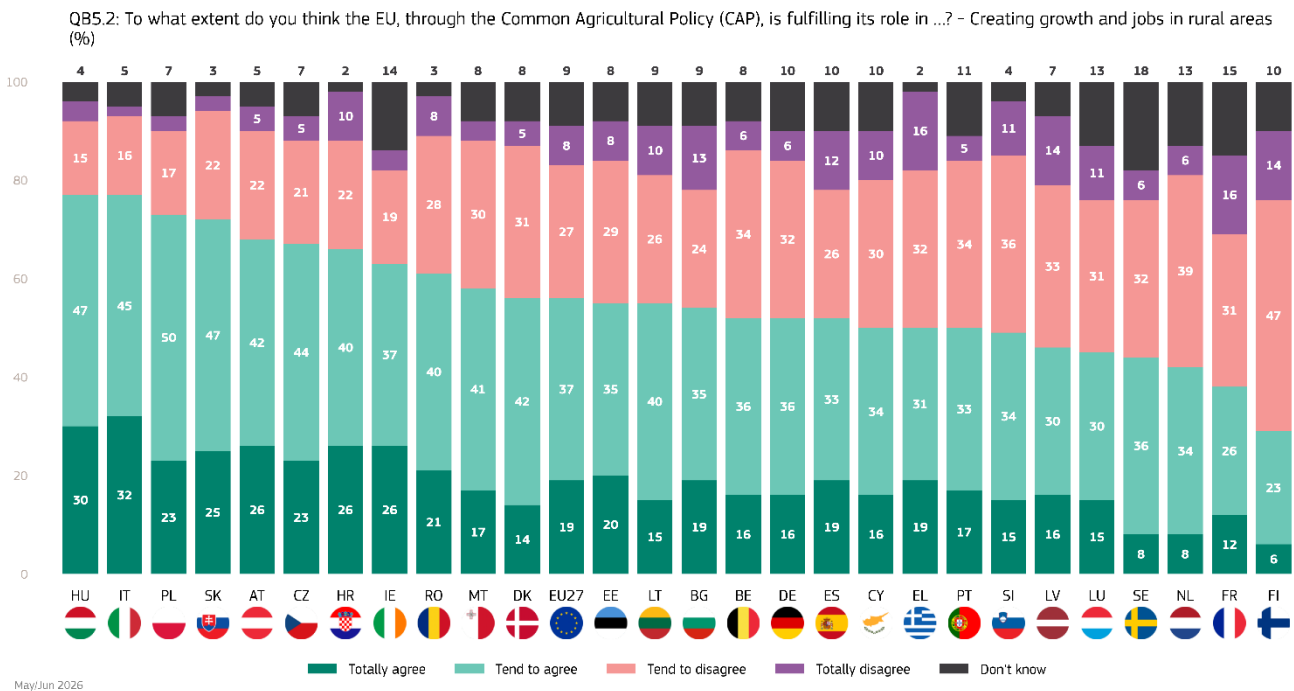


Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 23 Member States, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary and Italy (both 77%), followed by Poland (73%) and Slovakia (72%).

At the other end of the scale, minorities agree in Finland (29% 'agree' vs 61% 'disagree'), France (38% vs 47%), the Netherlands (42% vs 45%) and Latvia (46% vs 47%), while relative majorities are narrow in Luxembourg (45% vs 42%) and Slovenia (49% vs 47%).

In six Member States, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is most frequently the case in Italy (32%), Hungary (30%), and Austria, Croatia and Ireland (all 26%).



Since summer 2024, agreement that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in 'creating growth and jobs in rural areas' has increased in 11 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Czechia and Greece (both +13 pp), followed by Malta (58%, +10 pp).

By contrast, agreement has decreased in 15 countries, most notably in Portugal (50%, -20 pp), Cyprus and Luxembourg (both -15 pp), and Croatia (66%, -10 pp), and remained unchanged in France (38%).

QB5.2: To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...? - Creating growth and jobs in rural areas (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	MT	AT	IT	HU	SK	BG	PL	NL	SI	FR	EE	IE	DK	RO	SE	FI	LV	ES	LT	BE	DE	HR	CY	LU	PT
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	56	67	50	58	68	77	77	72	54	73	42	49	38	55	63	56	61	44	29	46	52	55	52	52	66	50	45	50
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲13	▲13	▲10	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10	▼15	▼15	▼20
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	35	26	48	34	27	18	19	25	37	20	45	47	47	37	23	36	36	38	61	47	38	36	40	38	32	40	42	39
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼10	▼13	▼10	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼5	▲3	▲2	▲8	▲5	=	▲9	▲7	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲8	▲10	▲9	▲16
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	9	7	2	8	5	5	4	3	9	7	13	4	15	8	14	8	3	18	10	7	10	9	8	10	2	10	13	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼3	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲5	▼1	=	▼5	▼2	▲4	▼4	▼2	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲6	▲4

May/Jun 2026

The *socio-demographic analysis* shows that:

- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a negative image of the EU to agree that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in all seven areas. The largest gaps are observed for **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (84% vs 60%), **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** (80% vs 54%), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (67% vs 41%) and **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (66% vs 43%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are consistently less likely than those who never or almost never have such difficulties to agree that the EU is fulfilling its role. This is particularly the case for **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** (64% vs 75%), **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (50% vs 61%), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (50% vs 61%) and **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (46% vs 56%);
- Differences by socio-professional category are also visible, with the unemployed among the least likely to agree across several areas, notably **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (49%), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (51%) and **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (49%). By contrast, other white-collar workers are among the most positive, especially for **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (81%), **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** (76%) and **'ensuring a sustainable way to produce food'** (74%);
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the higher class are generally more likely than average to agree that the EU is fulfilling its role, particularly in **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (75%, compared with the EU average of 67%), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (68% vs 60%) and **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (64% vs 56%);
- Men are slightly more likely than women to agree that the EU is fulfilling its role in **'providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality'** (75% vs 72%), while their views are similar in all other areas;
- Respondents aged 40–54 are generally more likely than those aged 15–24 to agree that the EU is fulfilling its role. This is particularly the case for **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (63% vs 58%), **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (69% vs 65%), **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (79% vs 75%) and **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (62% vs 58%);
- Respondents who completed their education between the ages of 16 and 19 are generally more likely than those who completed their education aged 20 or over to agree that the EU is fulfilling its role. This is particularly the case for **'creating growth and jobs in rural areas'** (60% vs 51%), **'ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers'** (64% vs 57%), **'protecting the environment and tackling climate change'** (70% vs 63%) and **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (63% vs 58%).

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QB5 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?
(Total 'Agree' - EU)

	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change
EU27	78	74	70	67
Gender				
Man	78	75	71	68
Woman	77	72	69	67
Age				
15-24	75	74	70	65
25-39	78	74	69	68
40-54	79	74	71	69
55+	78	72	69	66
Education (End of)				
15-	76	72	69	69
16-19	79	75	72	70
20+	77	72	66	63
Still Studying	77	75	71	66
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	71	68	67
Managers	79	74	67	65
Other white collars	81	76	74	72
Manual workers	77	74	71	70
House persons	79	73	71	69
Unemployed	72	70	62	60
Retired	77	72	68	65
Students	77	74	70	64
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	69	64	62	59
From time to time	76	73	70	70
Almost never / Never	79	75	70	67
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	77	72	69	68
The lower middle class of society	77	73	71	67
The middle class of society	78	75	71	68
The upper middle class of society	77	74	65	62
The higher class of society	83	78	73	75
Image of the EU				
Positive	84	80	74	71
Neutral	76	72	70	68
Negative	60	54	53	53

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QB5 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?
(Total 'Agree'- EU)

	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas
EU27	60	60	56
Gender			
Man	61	61	56
Woman	60	60	56
Age			
15-24	58	58	56
25-39	61	62	58
40-54	62	63	57
55+	60	59	55
Education (End of)			
15-	59	57	57
16-19	64	63	60
20+	57	58	51
Still Studying	58	60	56
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	59	55
Managers	59	64	52
Other white collars	66	66	62
Manual workers	62	61	61
House persons	66	63	62
Unemployed	49	51	49
Retired	59	58	54
Students	57	57	54
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	50	46
From time to time	62	60	60
Almost never / Never	61	61	56
Consider belonging to			
The working class of society	58	55	56
The lower middle class of society	59	57	54
The middle class of society	63	63	58
The upper middle class of society	61	63	53
The higher class of society	66	68	64
Image of the EU			
Positive	66	67	61
Neutral	60	59	56
Negative	43	41	39

3. Perceived importance of the CAP priorities

More than eight in ten Europeans think that the eleven CAP priorities tested in the survey are important

Respondents were asked how important they think eleven priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy are²⁶. Overwhelming majorities think each of these priorities is **important**:

- More than nine in ten respondents believe that **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (93%, -1 percentage point since summer 2024), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (92%, unchanged), **'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources'** (92%, +1 pp) and **'strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain'** (91%, +1 pp) are important. Between 48% and 55% consider these priorities to be 'very important';
- Close to nine in ten say that **'boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** (89%, unchanged) and **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'** (88%, +1 pp) are important;
- More than eight in ten also consider **'helping tackle climate change'** (86%, unchanged), **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** (86%, -1 pp), **'ensuring high production standards'** (86%, a new item introduced this survey), **'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors'** (85%, +1 pp) and **'increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector'** (84%, a new item introduced this survey) to be important priorities.

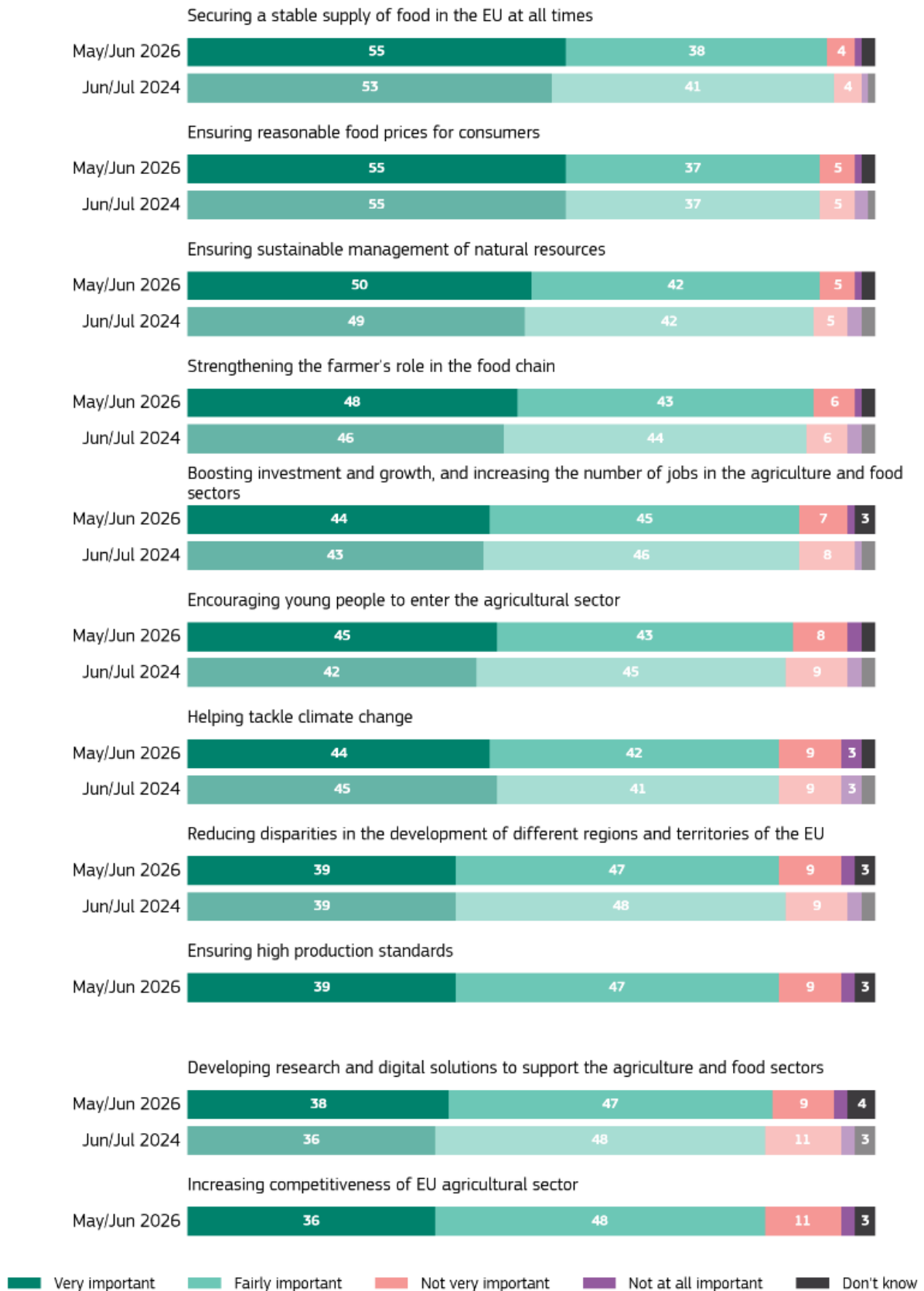
Compared with summer 2024, the perceived importance of CAP priorities remains high, with only limited variations.

²⁶ QB7. How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? 1. Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors; 2. Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain; 3. Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector; 4. Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors; 5. Helping tackle climate change; 6. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times; 7. Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; 8. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources;

9. Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU; 10. Ensuring high production standards; 11. Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector. Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not at all important, Don't know. Modified answers: two answer options were introduced in this survey: "Ensuring high production standards" and "Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector".

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QB7: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? (EU27) (%)



May/Jun 2026

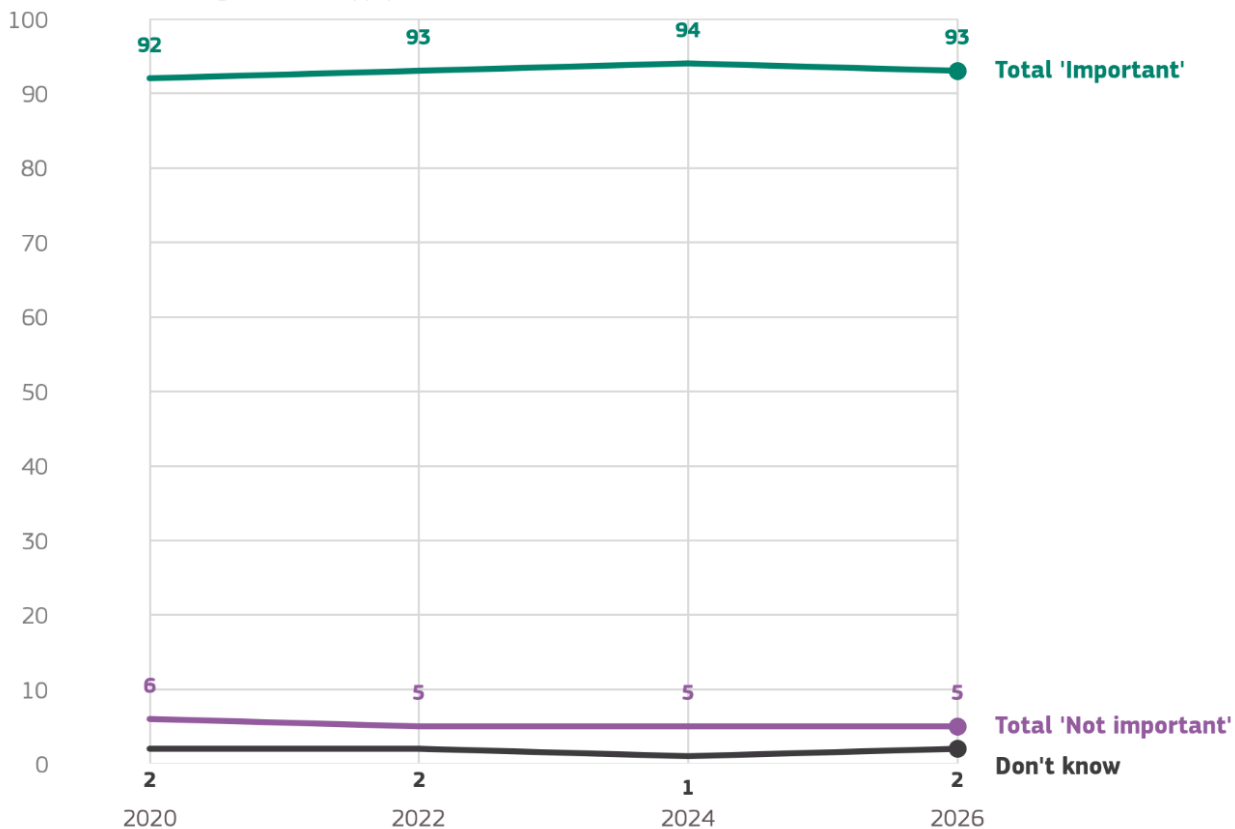
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The importance attached to '**securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times**' remains almost unanimous. In 2026, 93% of respondents consider this an important CAP priority, compared with 5% who consider it not important and 2% who answer 'don't know'.

- Total importance remained broadly stable throughout the period shown, ranging from 92% in 2020 to 94% in 2024, and standing at 93% in 2026;
- The proportion who consider this priority not important also remained broadly stable, ranging from 5% to 6% over the period shown;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' remained very limited throughout the period, ranging from 1% to 2%;
- The gap between those who consider this priority important and those who do not remained very wide, standing at 86 percentage points in 2020 and 88 percentage points in 2026.

QB7.6 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (% - EU)

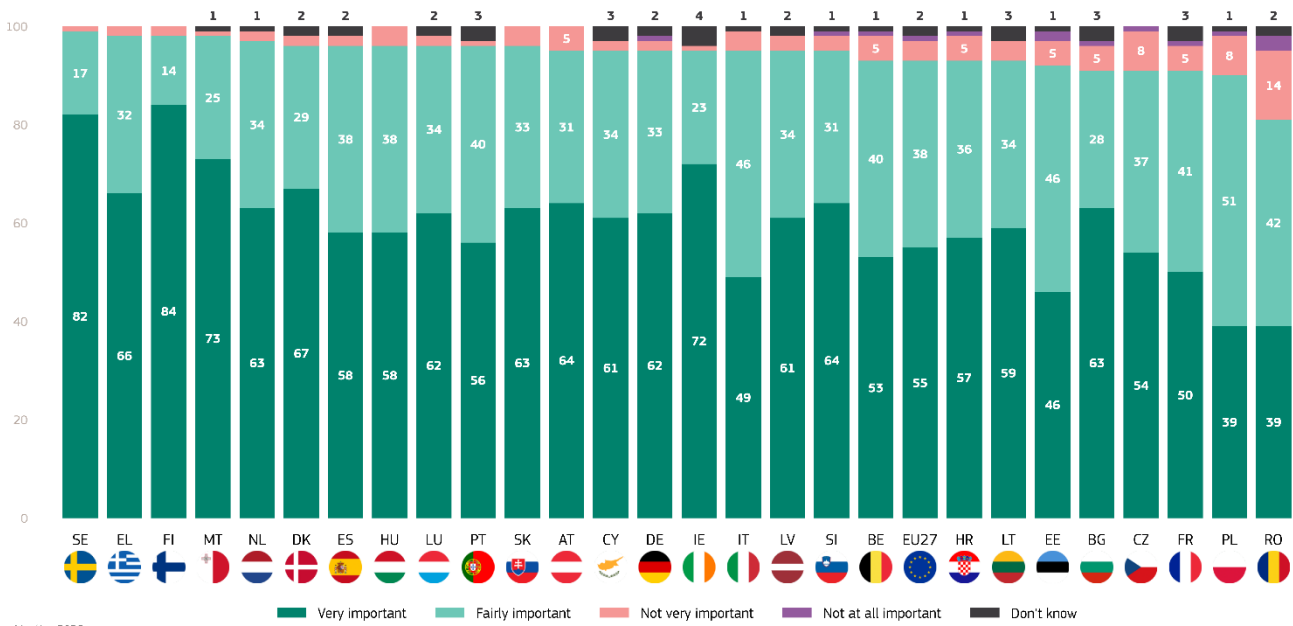


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In all Member States, at least eight in ten respondents say that **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Sweden (99%), and in Greece, Finland and Malta (all 98%). At the other end of the scale, respondents are least likely to give this answer in Romania (81%), Poland (90%), and Bulgaria, Czechia and France (all 91%).

In five countries, at least two thirds of respondents find securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times to be ‘very important’: Finland (84%), Sweden (82%), Malta (98%), Ireland (72%) and Denmark (67%).

QB7.6: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (%)



Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who consider that ‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’ is an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in ten countries, most notably in Italy, Latvia and the Netherlands (all +3 pp).

By contrast, this proportion has decreased in eight countries, with the largest declines recorded in France and Lithuania (both -4 pp) and has remained unchanged in nine Member States.

QB7.6: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (%)

		EU27	IT	LV	NL	DE	RO	SE	BE	IE	LU	SK	AT	BG	CY	CZ	EE	FI	HU	MT	PL	DK	EL	ES	HR	PT	SI	FR	LT
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	93	95	95	97	95	81	99	93	95	96	96	95	91	95	91	92	98	96	98	90	96	98	96	93	96	95	91	93
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	5	4	3	2	3	17	1	6	1	2	4	5	6	2	9	7	2	4	1	9	2	2	2	6	1	4	6	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	4	2	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	3	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	▲2

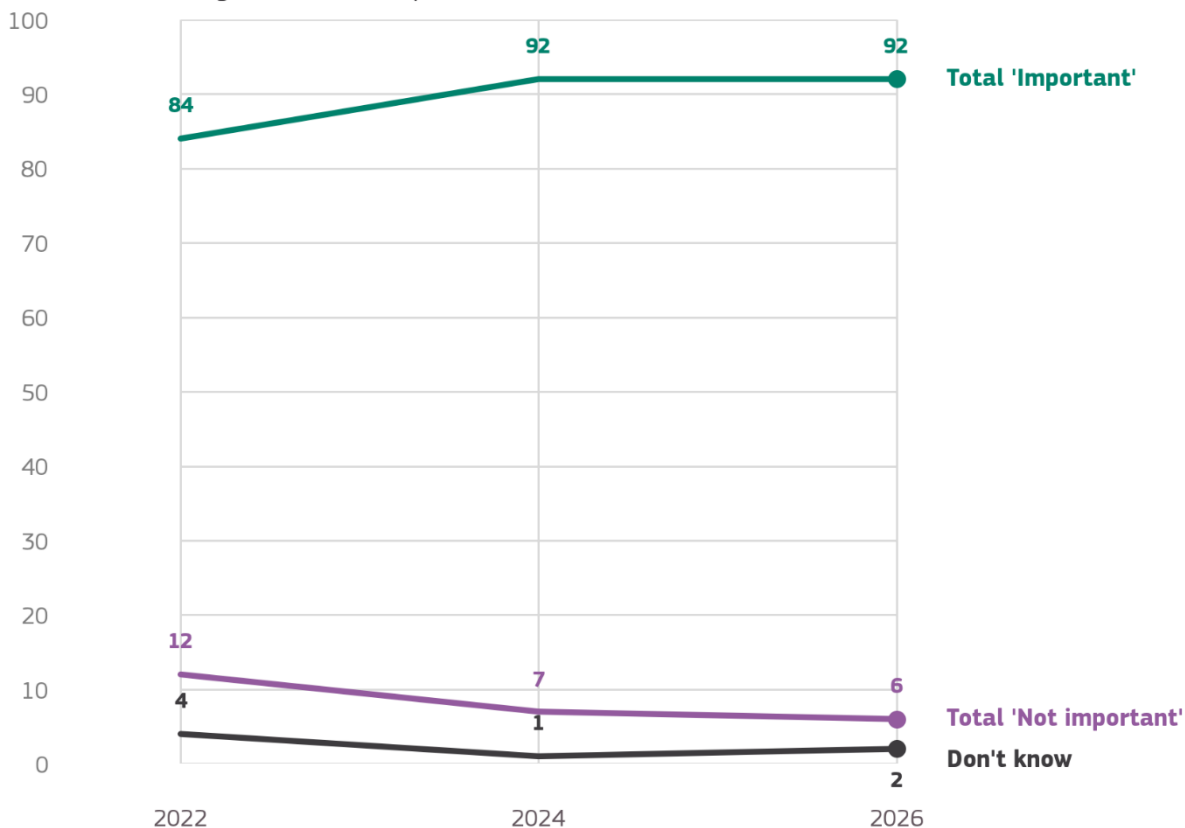
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The importance attached to ‘**ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers**’ is very widespread and has increased over the period shown. In 2026, more than nine in ten respondents consider this an important CAP priority (92%), compared with 6% who consider it not important and 2% who answer ‘don’t know’.

- Total importance increased from 84% in 2022 to 92% in 2024, and remained unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion who consider ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers not important decreased from 12% in 2022 to 7% in 2024, before remaining broadly stable at 6% in 2026;
- The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ remained very limited throughout the period shown. It stood at 4% in 2022, before accounting for 1% in 2024 and 2% in 2026;
- The gap between those who consider this priority important and those who do not widened from 72 percentage points in 2022 to 85 percentage points in 2024, and stood at 86 percentage points in 2026.

QB7.7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (% - EU)

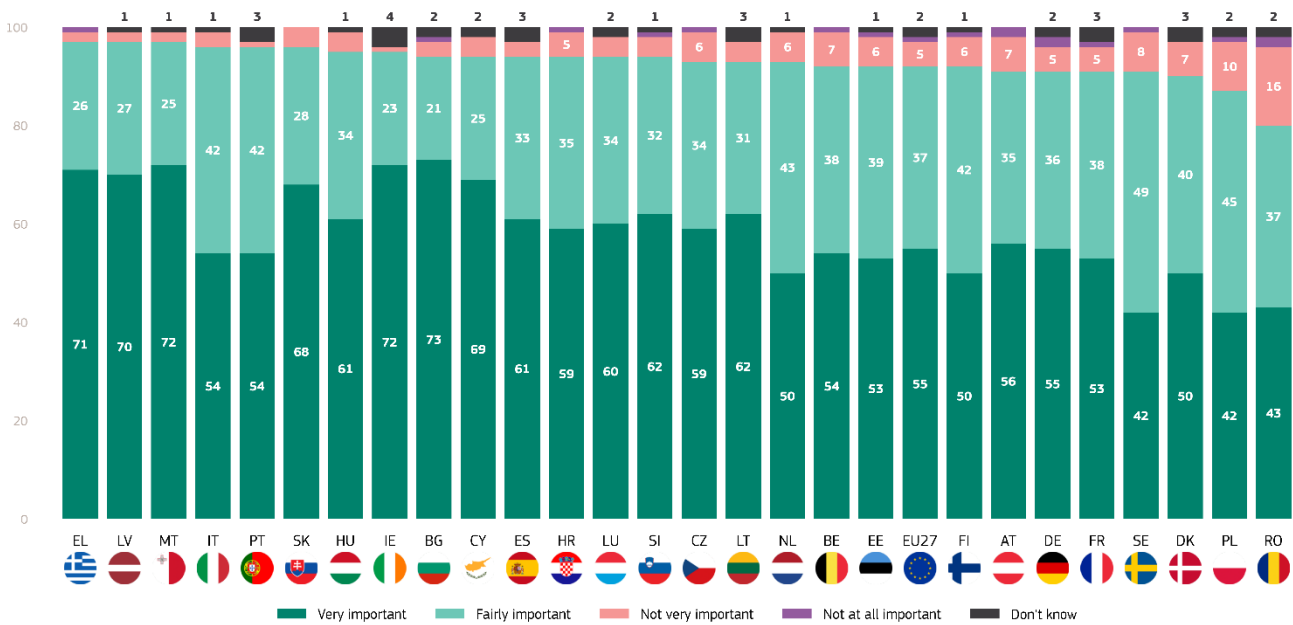


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At least eight in ten respondents in all Member States think that **‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Greece, Latvia and Malta (all 97%), followed by Italy, Portugal and Slovakia (all 96%). Conversely, respondents are least likely to give this answer in Romania (80%), Poland (87%) and Denmark (90%).

In 24 countries, at least half consider that ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers is a ‘very important’ priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Bulgaria (73%), Ireland and Malta (both 72%), Greece (71%) and Latvia (70%). The lowest shares are recorded in Sweden and Poland (both 42%) and Romania (43%).

QB7.7: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider ‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’ an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 12 countries, with the largest rises recorded in Czechia, Italy, Latvia and the Netherlands (all +3 pp).

By contrast, this share has decreased in nine countries, most notably in France and Lithuania (both -3 pp), and has remained unchanged in six Member States.

QB7.7: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)

		EU27	CZ	IT	LV	NL	SE	BE	DE	EL	IE	LU	MT	SI	BG	CY	HR	PL	RO	SK	DK	FI	PT	AT	EE	ES	HU	FR	LT
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	92	93	96	97	93	91	92	91	97	95	94	97	94	94	94	94	87	80	96	90	92	96	91	92	94	95	91	93
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	6	7	3	2	6	9	8	7	3	1	4	2	5	4	4	6	11	18	4	7	7	1	9	7	3	4	6	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	1	3	0	1	3	1	3	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2

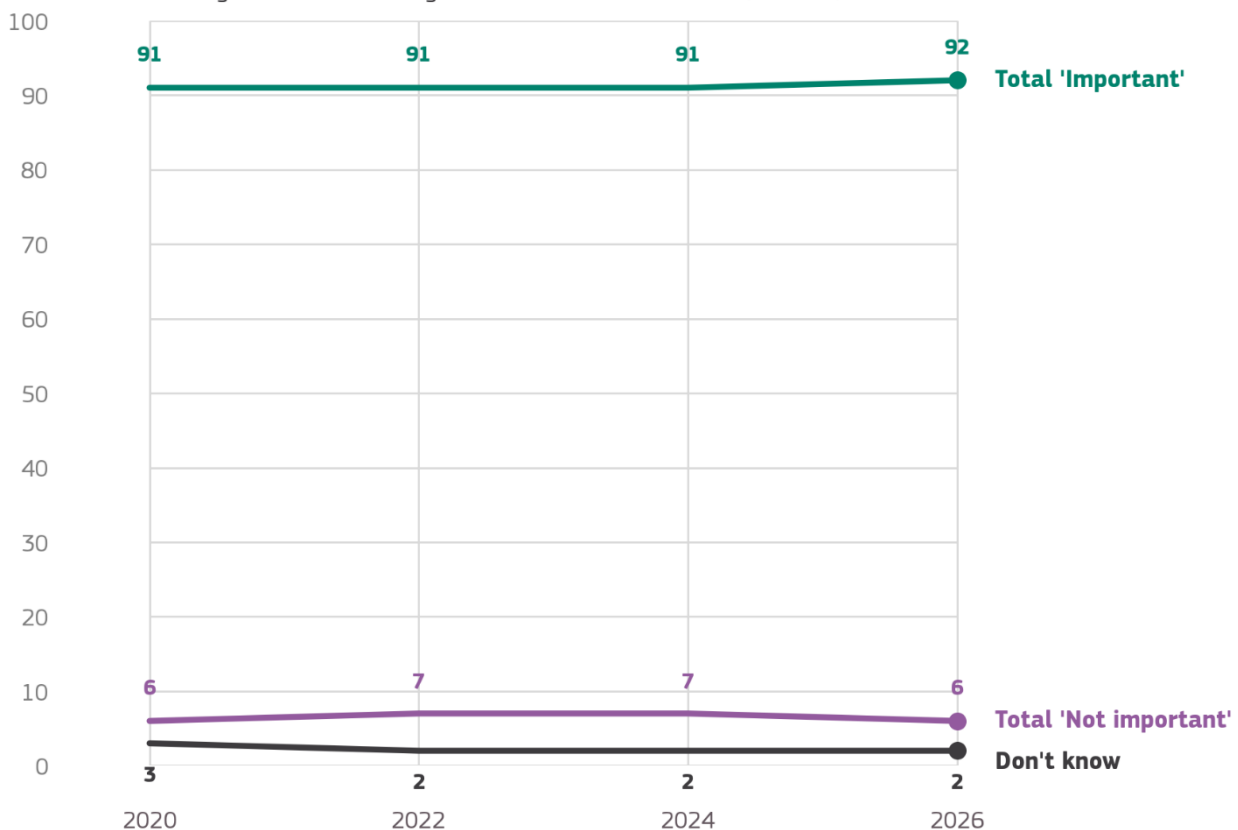
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The perceived importance of **'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources'** as a CAP priority has remained consistently high. In 2026, more than nine in ten respondents consider this priority important (92%), while only 6% regard it as unimportant and 2% are unable to express an opinion.

- The proportion considering this priority important remained stable at 91% between 2020 and 2024, before increasing slightly to 92% in 2026;
- Negative views have remained limited and broadly unchanged, fluctuating between 6% and 7% and standing at 6% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained very low, decreasing from 3% in 2020 to 2% in 2022 and remaining at this level thereafter.

QB7.8 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

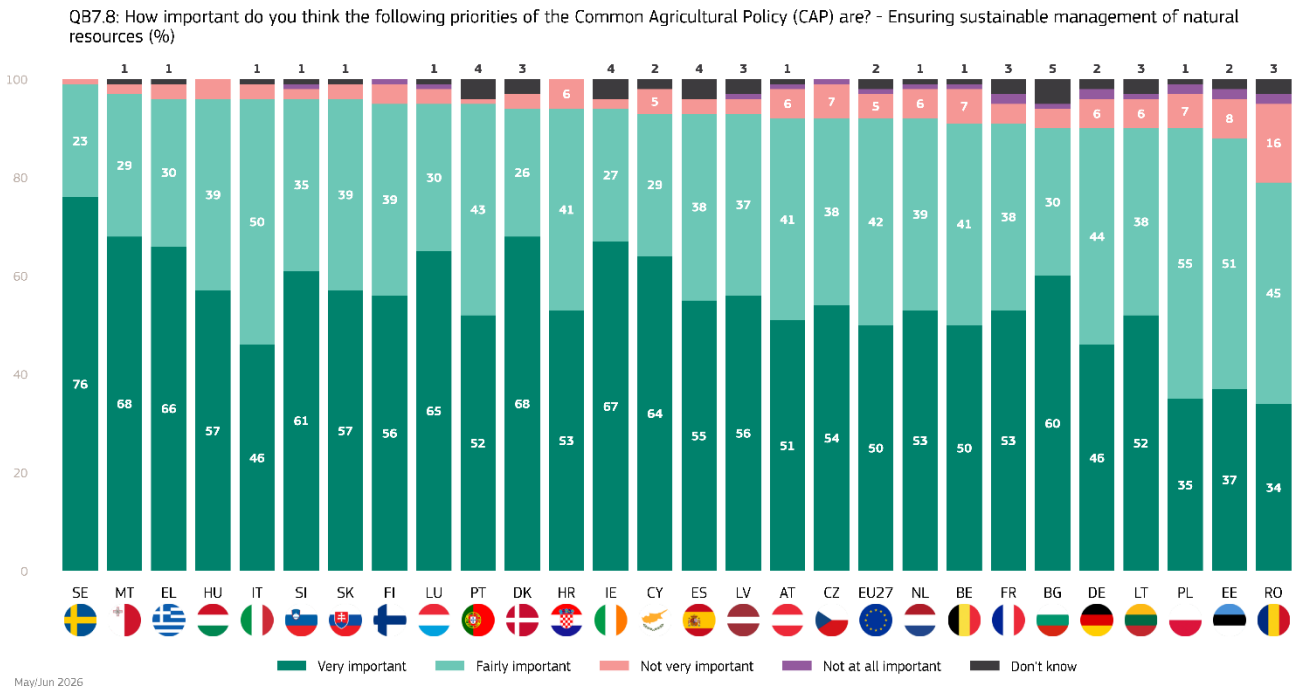
Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (% - EU)



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In 25 of the 27 Member States, at least nine in ten respondents say that **'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources'** is an important CAP priority. This view is most widely held in Sweden (99%), Malta (97%), and Greece, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia and Slovenia (all 96%). Meanwhile, fewer than nine in ten respondents consider this important in Romania (79%) and Estonia (88%). Bulgaria, Germany, Lithuania and Poland follow closely, with 90% saying it is important.

In 22 countries, at least half of respondents believe that ensuring sustainable management of natural resources is a 'very important' priority. This view is particularly widespread in Sweden (76%), Malta and Denmark (both 68%), and Ireland (67%). By contrast, the lowest shares are recorded in Romania (34%), Poland (35%) and Estonia (37%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 15 countries, with the largest rises recorded in Italy and Latvia (both +4 pp), and Austria, Czechia, Romania, Sweden and Slovenia (all +3 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in eight countries, most notably in Lithuania (-4 pp) and France (-3 pp), and remained unchanged in Bulgaria, Greece, Malta and Poland.

QB7.8: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (%)

		EU27	IT	LV	AT	CZ	RO	SE	SI	DE	LU	SK	FI	HR	HU	IE	NL	BG	EL	MT	PL	BE	CY	DK	EE	ES	PT	FR	LT
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	92	96	93	92	92	79	99	96	90	95	96	95	94	96	94	92	90	96	97	90	91	93	94	88	93	95	91	90
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	6	3	4	7	8	18	1	3	8	4	3	5	6	4	2	7	5	3	2	9	8	5	3	10	3	1	6	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	=	=	=	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	1	3	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	4	3	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1

May/Jun 2026

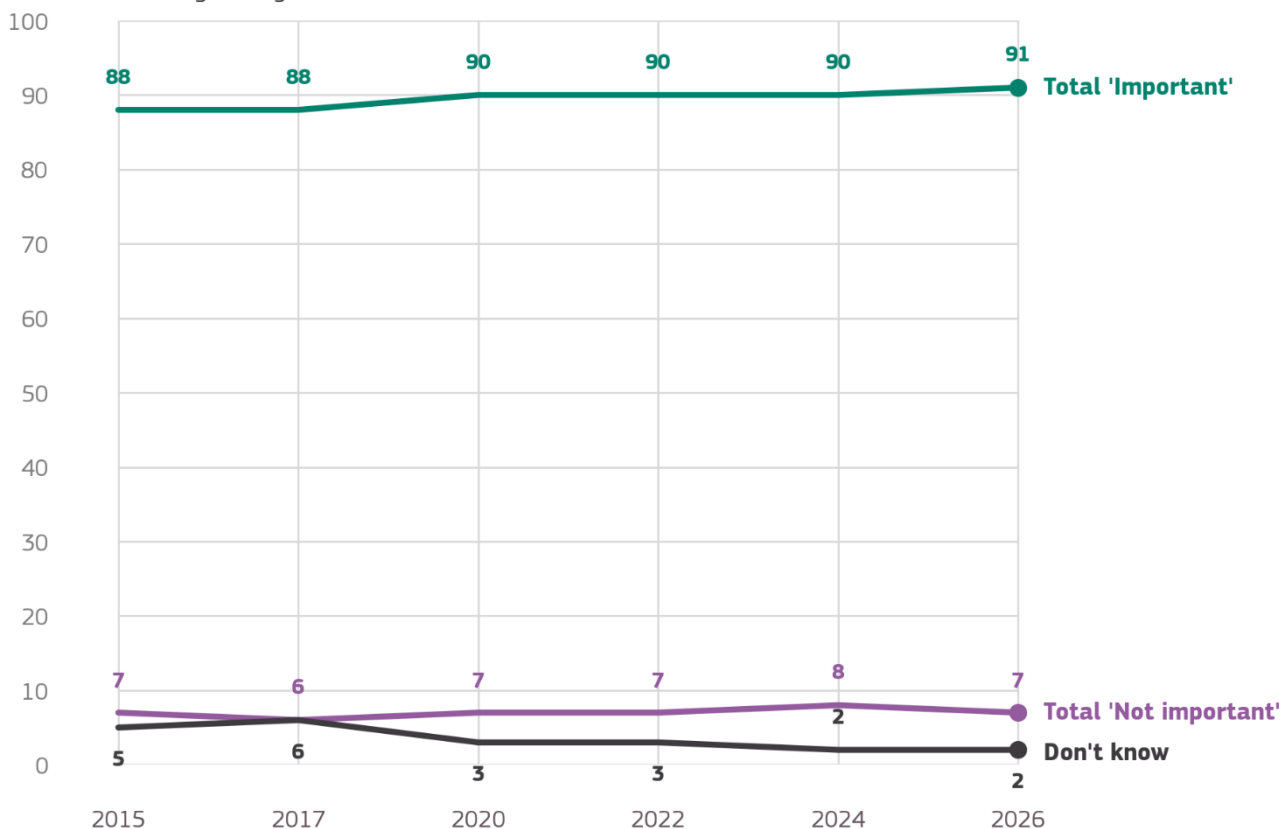
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The perceived importance of **'strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain'** has remained consistently high. In 2026, more than nine in ten respondents consider this priority important (91%), including close to half who say it is 'very important' (48%), while only 7% regard it as unimportant and 2% are unable to express an opinion.

- The proportion considering this priority important increased slightly from 88% in 2015 and 2017 to 91% in 2026;
- Negative views have remained limited and broadly stable, fluctuating between 6% and 8% shown and standing at 7% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have declined over time, from 5-6% in 2015-2017 to 2% in 2024 and 2026.

QB7.2 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (% - EU)

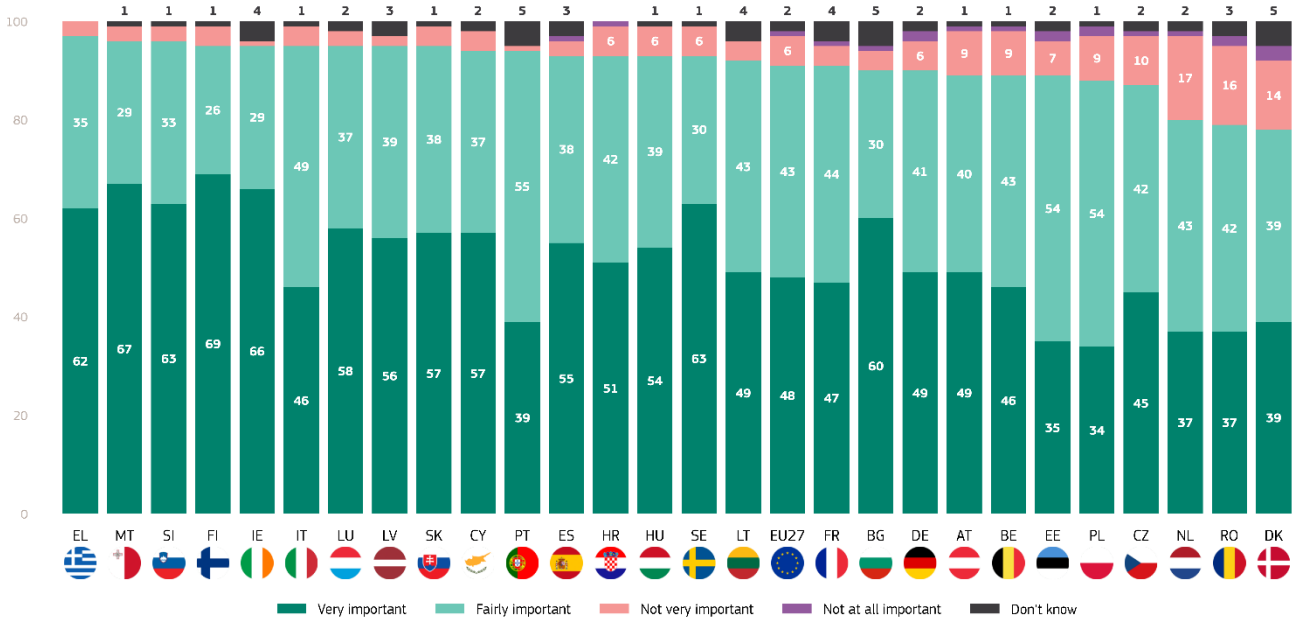


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In 24 Member States, more than eight in ten respondents say that **'strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain'** is an important priority of the CAP. The level of perceived importance is highest in Greece (97%), and in Malta and Slovenia (both 96%), while it is lowest in Denmark (78%), Romania (79%) and the Netherlands (80%).

In 14 countries, more than half of respondents believe that strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain is a 'very important' priority. This view is most widespread in Finland (69%), Malta (66%), Ireland (66%), and Slovenia and Sweden (both 63%).

QB7.2: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 18 countries, with the largest rises recorded in the Netherlands (80%, +5 pp), Czechia (87%, +4 pp), and Germany, Estonia, Luxembourg, Latvia and Romania (all +3 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in five countries, most notably in Austria and Spain (both -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Greece (97%), Finland (95%), Malta (96%) and Sweden (93%).

QB7.2: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (%)

		EU27	NL	CZ	DE	EE	LU	LV	RO	DK	IE	IT	LT	BG	CY	HR	HU	PL	SI	SK	EL	FI	MT	SE	BE	PT	FR	AT	ES
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	91	80	87	90	89	95	95	79	78	95	95	92	90	94	93	93	88	96	95	97	95	96	93	89	94	91	89	93
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	7	18	11	8	9	3	2	18	17	1	4	4	5	4	7	6	11	3	4	3	4	3	6	10	1	5	10	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼1	=	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲4	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	4	1	4	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲2

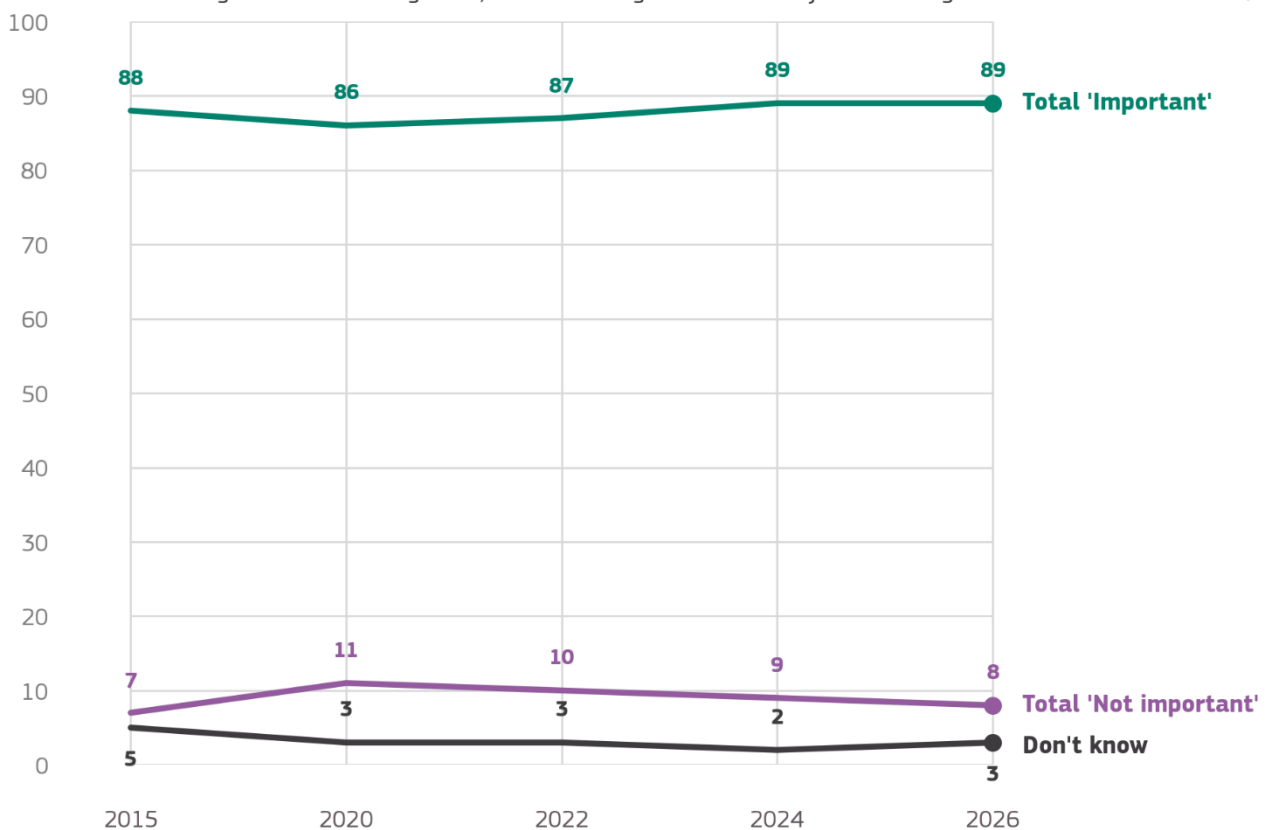
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The perceived importance of **'boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** has remained consistently high. In 2026, close to nine in ten respondents consider this priority important (89%), while only 8% regard it as unimportant and 3% are unable to express an opinion.

- The proportion considering this priority important remained broadly stable, fluctuating between 86% and 89%, and reaching 89% in both 2024 and 2026;
- Negative views remained limited overall. After increasing from 7% in 2015 to 11% in 2020, the share considering this priority not important declined to 8% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained low, fluctuating between 2% and 5%, and standing at 3% in 2026.

QB7.4 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (% - EU)

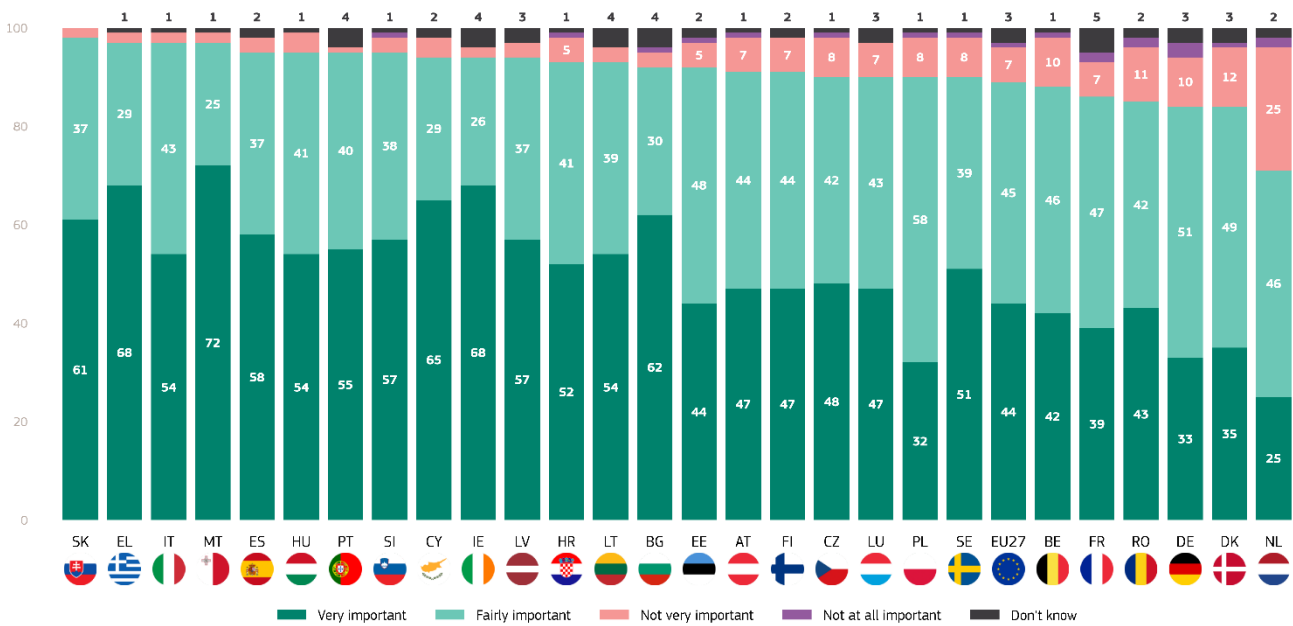


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In 26 of the 27 Member States, more than three in four respondents consider that **'boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Slovakia (98%), and in Greece, Italy and Malta (all 97%). The Netherlands (71%) is the only country where fewer than three in four respondents say this is important, followed by Denmark (84%) and Romania (85%).

In 15 countries, at least half the respondents think that boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors is a 'very important' CAP priority, with 72% sharing this opinion in Malta, 68% in both Greece and Ireland and 65% in Cyprus.

QB7.4: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 16 countries, with the largest rises recorded in the Netherlands (71%, +8 pp), and Denmark, Romania and Sweden (all +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in five countries, most notably in France (86%, -4 pp) and Portugal (95%, -3 pp), and remained unchanged in six Member States.

QB7.4: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (%)

		EU27	NL	DK	RO	SE	SK	BE	IT	SI	AT	CZ	EE	FI	MT	IE	LV	PL	BG	DE	EL	ES	LT	LU	CY	HR	HU	PT	FR
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	89	71	84	85	90	98	88	97	95	91	90	92	91	97	94	94	90	92	84	97	95	93	90	94	93	95	95	86
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	8	27	13	13	9	2	11	2	4	8	9	6	7	2	2	3	9	4	13	2	3	3	7	4	6	4	1	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼8	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	4	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5

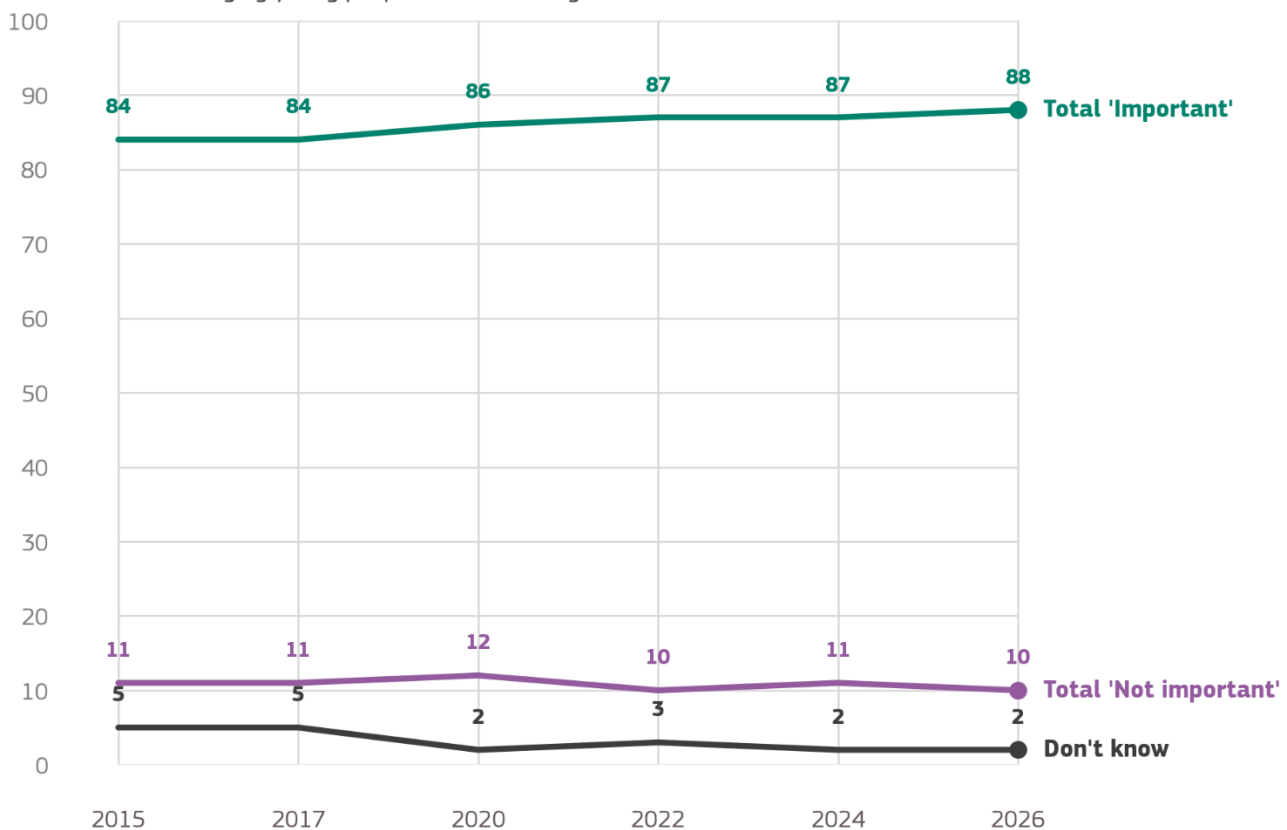
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The perceived importance of **‘encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector’** has remained consistently high. In 2026, close to nine in ten respondents consider this priority important (88%), while only 10% regard it as unimportant and 2% are unable to express an opinion.

- The proportion considering this priority important increased gradually from 84% in 2015 and 2017 to 88% in 2026;
- Negative views have remained limited and broadly stable, fluctuating within a narrow range of 10% to 12% and standing at 10% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have declined over time, from 5% in 2015 and 2017 to 2% in 2020, and have remained at 2-3% since then.

QB7.3 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (% - EU)

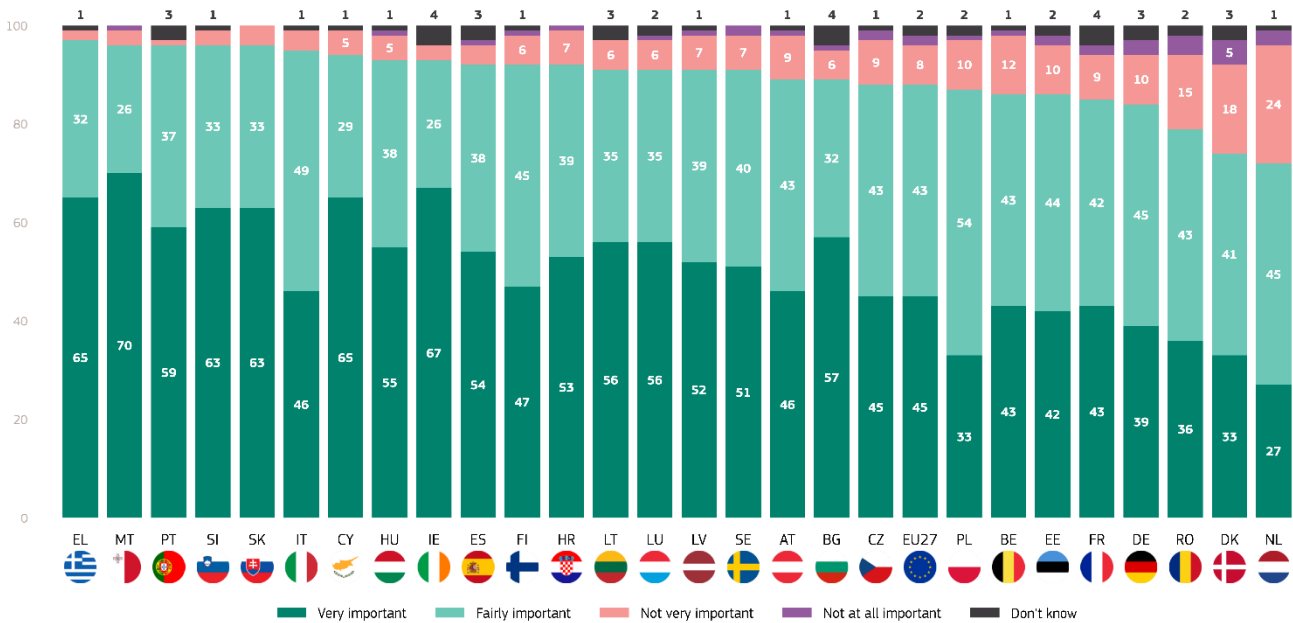


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In 24 Member States, at least eight in ten respondents think that **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'** is an important priority of the CAP. This share is highest in Greece (97%), and in Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (all 96%). Conversely, fewer than eight in ten give this answer in the Netherlands (72%), Denmark (74%) and Romania (79%).

In 15 countries, at least half of respondents consider encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector to be a 'very important' CAP priority. This is particularly the case in Malta (70%), Ireland (67%), and Greece and Cyprus (both 65%).

QB7.3: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 16 countries, most notably in the Netherlands (72%, +11 pp), Denmark (74%, +8 pp), and Czechia and Sweden (both +7 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in eight countries, with the largest decline recorded in France (85%, -7 pp), followed by Estonia and Lithuania (both -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Austria (89%), Greece (97%) and Portugal (96%).

QB7.3: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)

		EU27	NL	DK	CZ	SE	IT	LU	SK	BE	FI	LV	SI	IE	MT	CY	DE	PL	AT	EL	PT	BG	ES	RO	HR	HU	EE	LT	FR
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	88	72	74	88	91	95	91	96	86	92	91	96	93	96	94	84	87	89	97	96	89	92	79	92	93	86	91	85
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼7
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	10	27	23	11	9	4	7	4	13	7	8	3	3	4	5	13	11	10	2	1	7	5	19	8	6	12	6	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼10	▼6	▼5	▼7	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	3	2	1	1	3	4	3	2	0	1	2	3	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲4

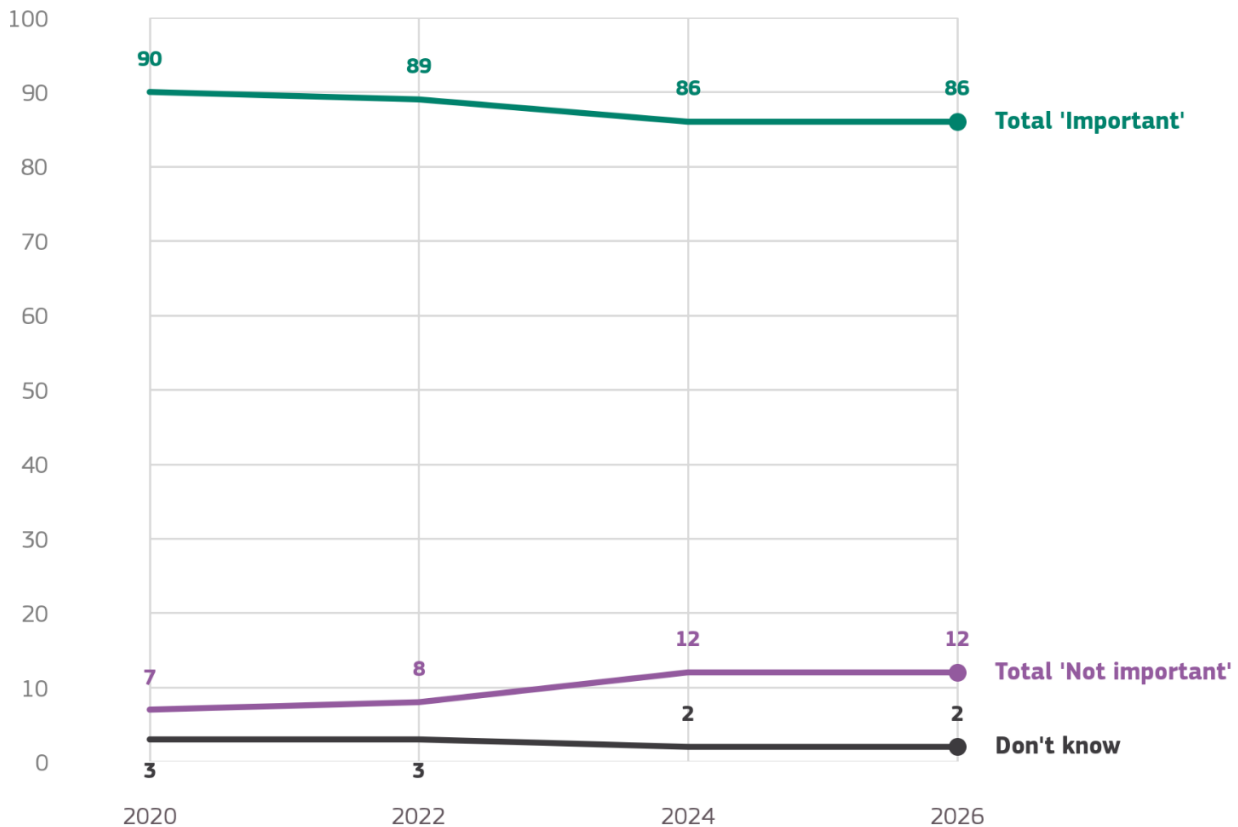
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'Helping tackle climate change' continues to be regarded as an important CAP priority by a large majority of respondents. In 2026, 86% consider this priority important, compared with 12% who regard it as unimportant and 2% who are unable to express an opinion.

- The share considering this priority important decreased from 90% in 2020 to 86% in 2024 and remained unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion of respondents considering this priority not important increased from 7% in 2020 to 12% in 2024 and remained unchanged in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained low and stable, declining marginally from 3% in 2022 to 2% in 2024 and 2026.

QB7.5 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

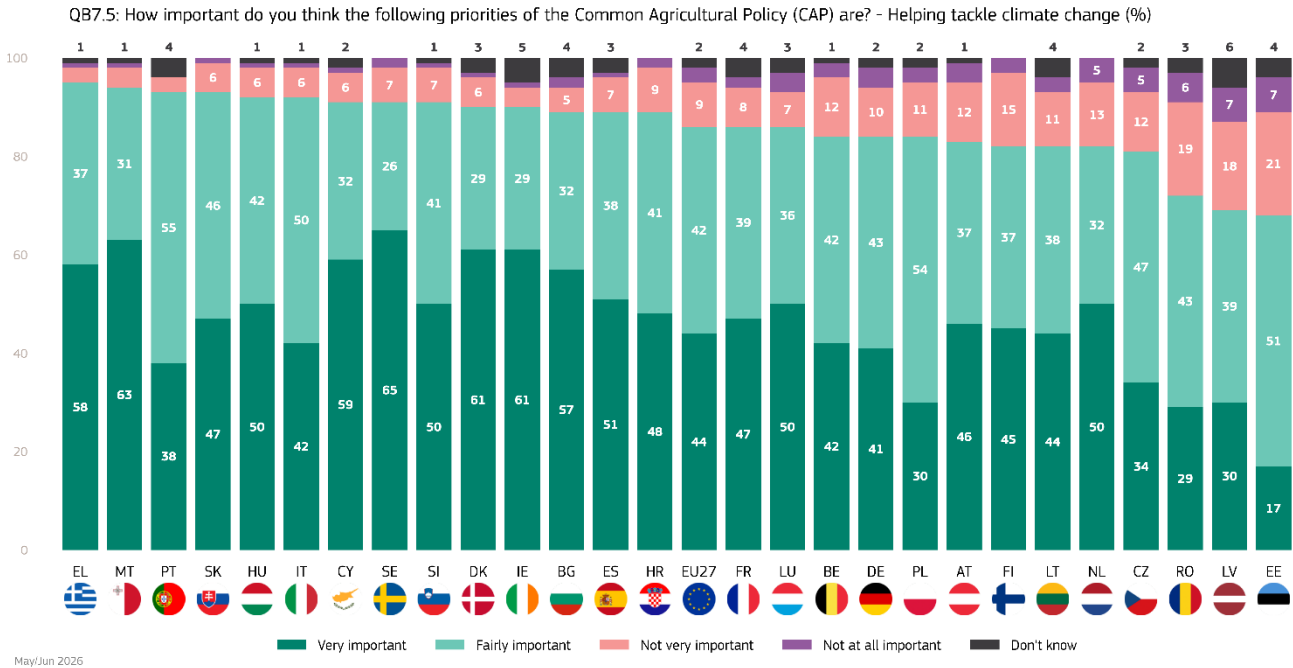
Helping tackle climate change (% - EU)



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In 24 Member States, at least eight in ten respondents say that **'helping tackle climate change'** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Greece (95%), Malta (94%), and Portugal and Slovakia (both 93%). Conversely, fewer than three in four give this answer in Estonia (68%), Latvia (69%) and Romania (72%).

In 12 countries, at least half of respondents consider helping tackle climate change to be a 'very important' CAP priority. This is particularly the case in Sweden (65%), Malta (63%), and Denmark and Ireland (both 61%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'helping tackle climate change' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 12 countries, most notably in Czechia (81%, +7 pp) and Slovenia (91%, +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Lithuania (82%, -6 pp), France and Latvia (both -4 pp), and Finland (82%, -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Greece (95%), Hungary (92%), Luxembourg (86%) and Poland (84%).

QB7.5: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Helping tackle climate change (%)

		EU27	CZ	SI	BG	EE	SK	DE	IT	IE	AT	DK	HR	NL	EL	HU	LU	PL	BE	ES	CY	MT	PT	RO	SE	FI	FR	LV	LT
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	86	81	91	89	68	93	84	92	90	83	90	89	82	95	92	86	84	84	89	91	94	93	72	91	82	86	69	82
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	12	17	8	7	28	7	14	7	5	16	7	11	18	4	7	11	14	15	8	7	5	3	25	9	18	10	25	14
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲5	=	▲5	▲4
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	2	1	4	4	0	2	1	5	1	3	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	0	0	4	6	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲3	=	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲2

May/Jun 2026

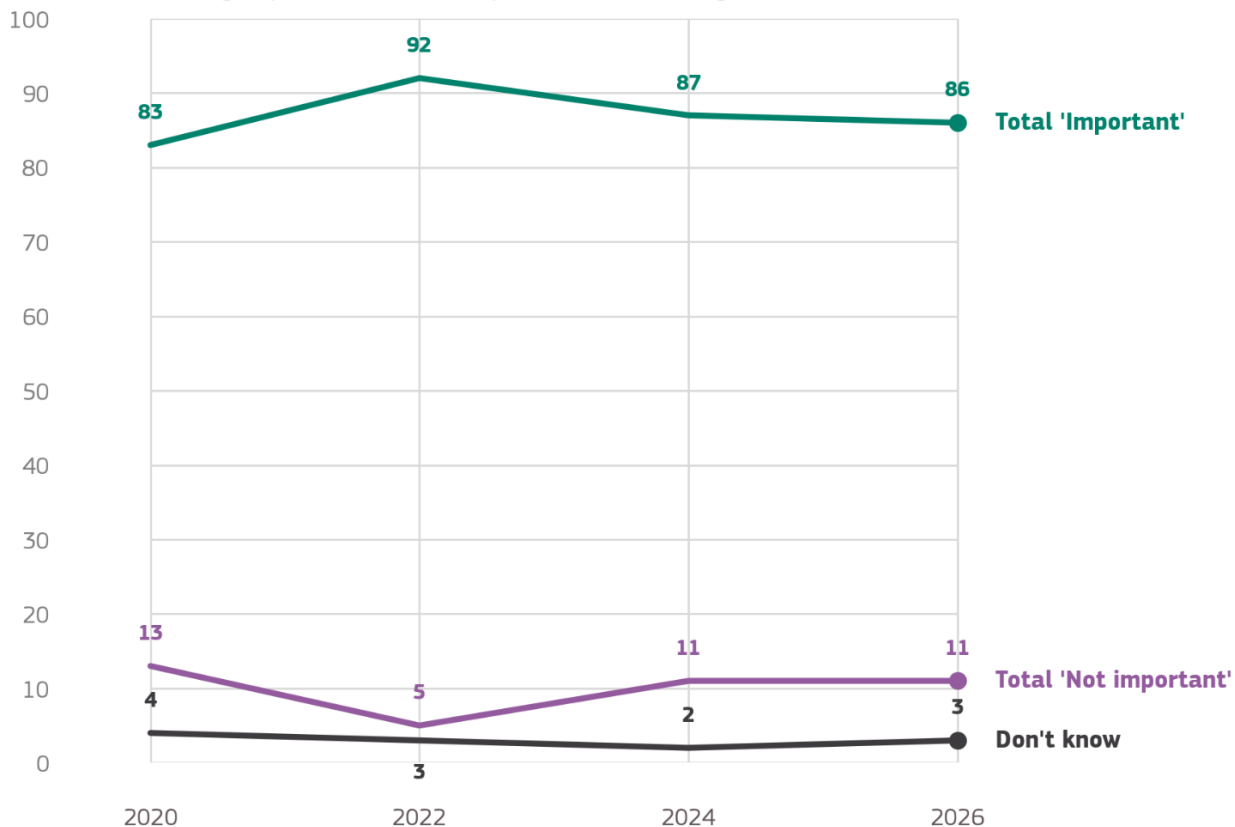
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Support for '**reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU**' remains high. In 2026, more than eight in ten respondents consider this priority important (86%), while 11% regard it as unimportant and 3% are unable to express an opinion.

- The proportion considering this priority important increased from 83% in 2020 to a peak of 92% in 2022, before declining to 87% in 2024 and 86% in 2026;
- Negative views remain limited overall. The share considering this priority not important decreased from 13% in 2020 to 5% in 2022, before increasing to 11% in 2024 and remaining stable in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty remained marginally low, decreasing from 4% in 2020 to 2% in 2024 before increasing slightly to 3% in 2026.

QB7.9 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?

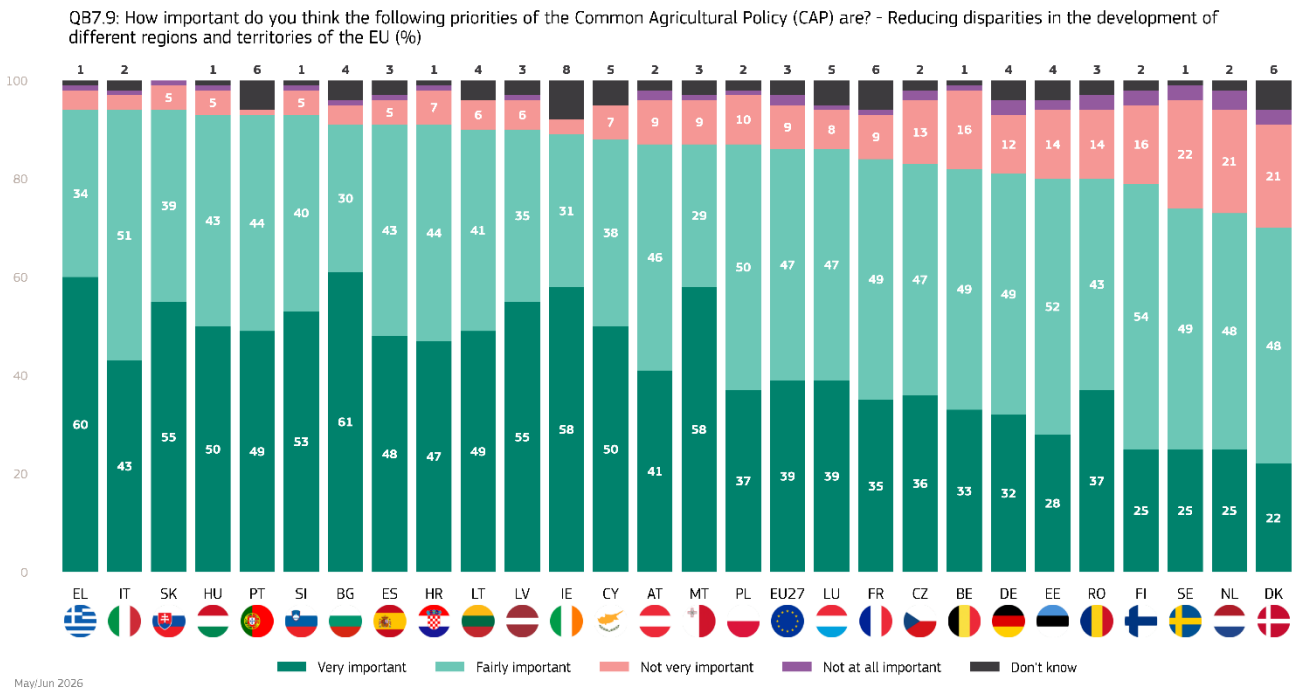
Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (% - EU)



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In 23 Member States, at least eight in ten respondents believe that **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Greece, Italy and Slovakia (all 94%), followed by Hungary, Portugal and Slovenia (all 93%). Conversely, fewer than eight in ten give this answer in Denmark (70%), the Netherlands (73%), Sweden (74%) and Finland (79%).

In nine countries, at least half of respondents consider it to be a 'very important' CAP priority. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria (61%), Greece (60%), and Ireland and Malta (both 58%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in ten countries, most notably in Slovenia (93%, +6 pp), and Austria, Czechia and Estonia (all +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 13 countries, with the largest declines recorded in France, the Netherlands and Sweden (all -5 pp), and remained unchanged in Bulgaria (91%), Ireland (89%), Luxembourg (86%) and Poland (87%).

QB7.9: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (%)

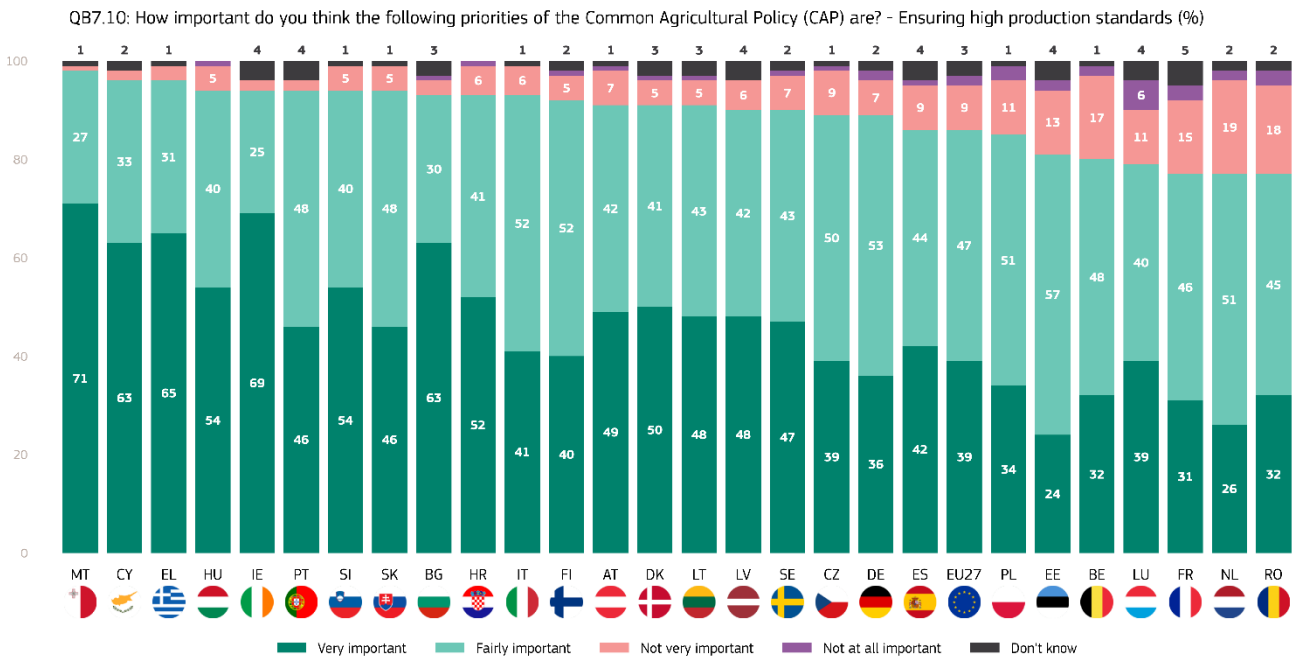
		EU27	SI	AT	CZ	EE	IT	LV	FI	RO	EL	SK	BG	IE	LU	PL	BE	DE	HU	ES	HR	LT	MT	PT	CY	DK	FR	NL	SE
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	86	93	87	83	80	94	90	79	80	94	94	91	89	86	87	82	81	93	91	91	90	87	93	88	70	84	73	74
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	11	6	11	15	16	4	7	19	17	5	6	5	3	9	11	17	15	6	6	8	6	10	1	7	24	10	25	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼2	▼4	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	=	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	1	0	4	8	5	2	1	4	1	3	1	4	3	6	5	6	6	2	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲4	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲6	=	▼1

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In all Member States, at least three in four respondents say that **'ensuring high production standards'** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Malta (98%), and in Cyprus and Greece (both 96%), followed by Hungary, Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (all 94%). Conversely, fewer than eight in ten give this answer in France, the Netherlands and Romania (all 77%), and Luxembourg (79%).

In nine countries, at least half of respondents consider 'ensuring high production standards' to be a 'very important' CAP priority. This is particularly the case in Malta (71%), Ireland (69%), Greece (65%), and Bulgaria and Cyprus (both 63%).

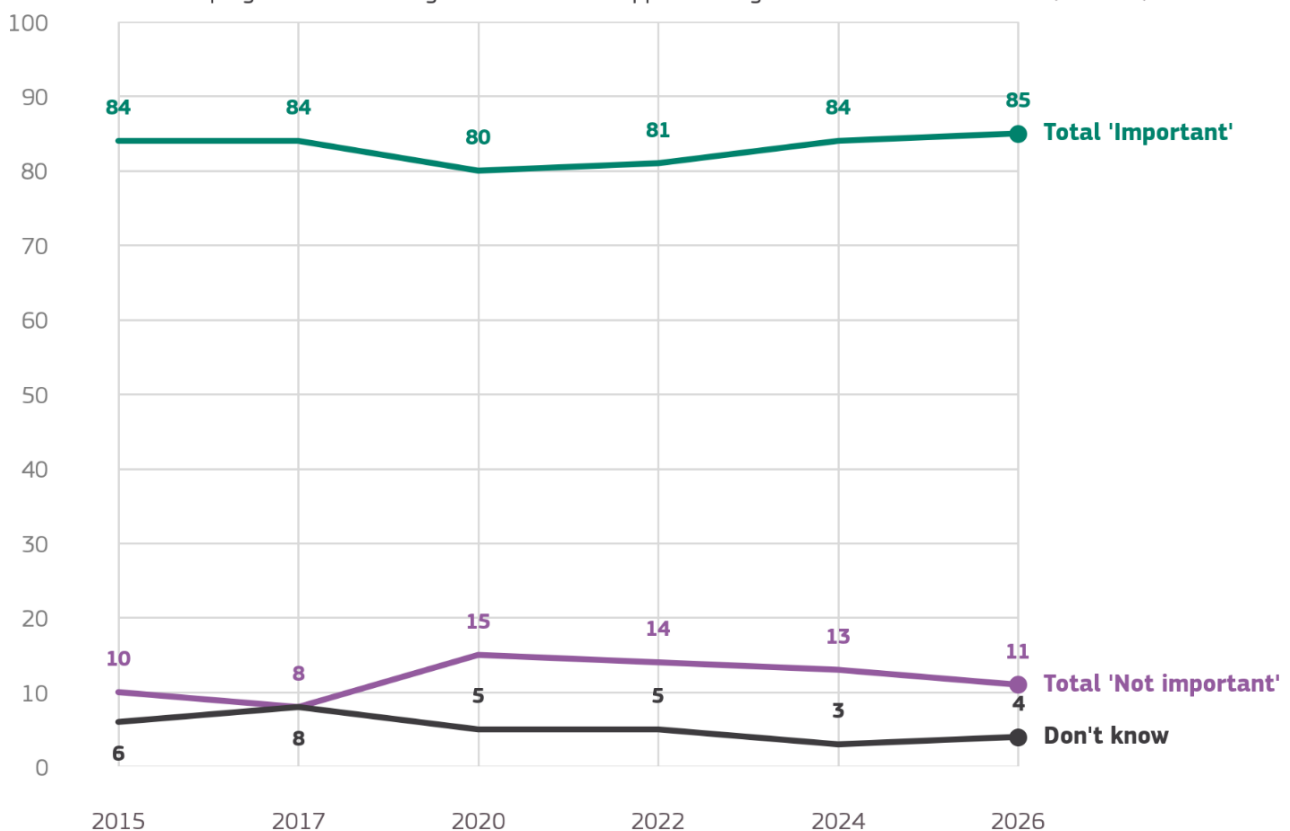


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'Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors' has remained a widely supported CAP priority. In 2026, more than eight in ten respondents consider this priority important (85%), compared with 11% who consider it not important, while 4% are unable to express an opinion.

- The share considering this priority important remained broadly stable, fluctuating between 80% and 85% and reaching its highest level in 2026 (85%);
- Negative assessments peaked in 2020 (15%) before declining gradually to 11% in 2026;
- The proportion unable to express an opinion has remained low, ranging from 3% to 8%, and standing at 4% in 2026.

QB7.1 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?
Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (% - EU)

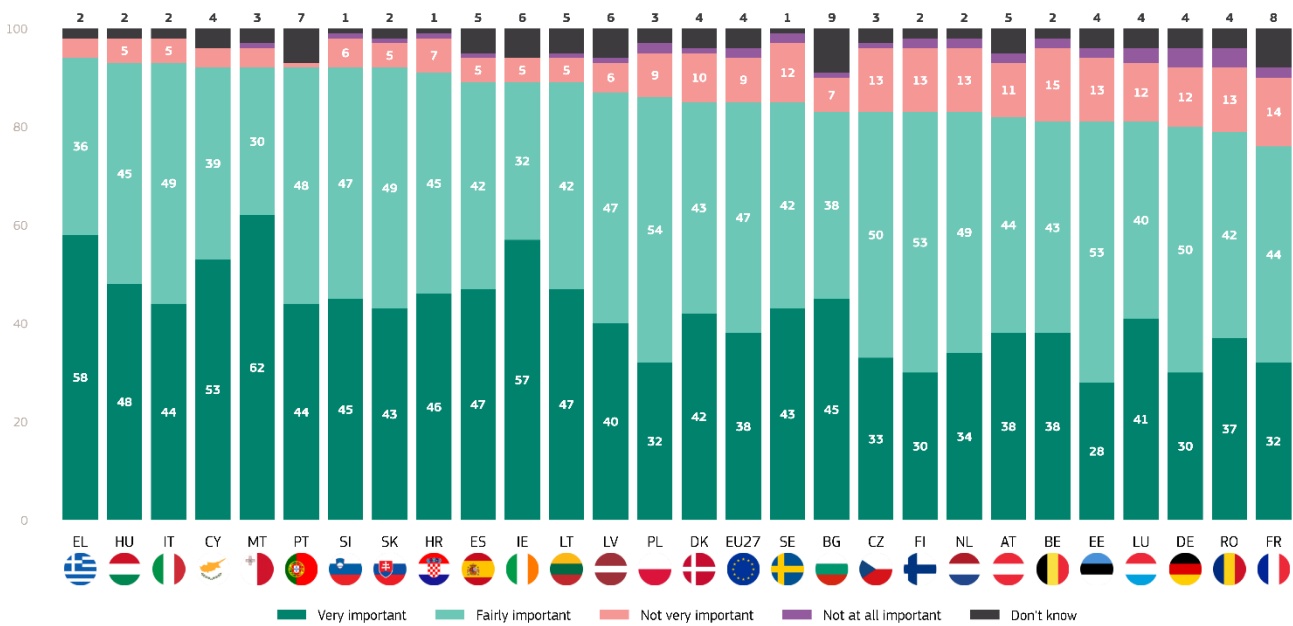


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In 25 Member States, at least eight in ten respondents say that **'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors'** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Greece (94%), Hungary and Italy (both 93%), and Cyprus, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (all 92%). Conversely, fewer than eight in ten give this answer in France (76%) and Romania (79%), followed by Germany (80%), and Belgium, Estonia and Luxembourg (all 81%).

In four countries, at least half of respondents consider it to be a 'very important' CAP priority. This is particularly the case in Malta (62%), Greece (58%), Ireland (57%) and Cyprus (53%).

QB7.1: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors' an important priority of the CAP has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 20 countries, most notably in Czechia and Slovenia (both +9 pp), and in Estonia and Romania (both +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in six countries, with the largest decline recorded in France (76%, -6 pp), followed by Luxembourg and Portugal (both -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Spain (89%).

QB7.1: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (%)

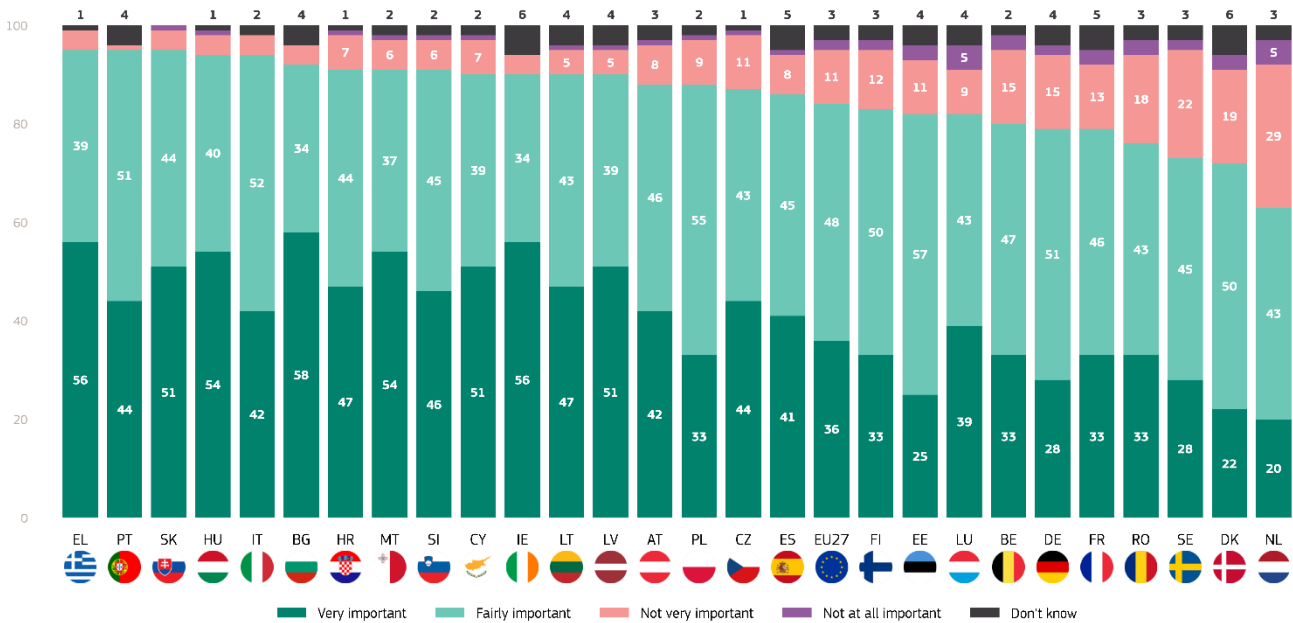
		EU27	CZ	SI	EE	RO	AT	DK	EL	FI	LV	MT	SK	IT	NL	SE	BG	CY	DE	HU	LT	PL	ES	HR	IE	BE	LU	PT	FR
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	85	83	92	81	79	82	85	94	83	87	92	92	93	83	85	83	92	80	93	89	86	89	91	89	81	81	92	76
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲9	▲9	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	11	14	7	15	17	13	11	4	15	7	5	6	5	15	14	8	4	16	5	6	11	6	8	5	17	15	1	16
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼8	▼8	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	4	3	1	4	4	5	4	2	2	6	3	2	2	2	1	9	4	4	2	5	3	5	1	6	2	4	7	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲8

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In 21 Member States, at least eight in ten respondents say that **'increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector'** is an important priority of the CAP. This view is most widespread in Greece, Portugal and Slovakia (all 95%), followed by Hungary and Italy (both 94%). Conversely, fewer than eight in ten give this answer in the Netherlands (63%), Denmark (72%), Sweden (73%), Romania (76%), and Germany and France (both 79%).

In eight countries, at least half of respondents consider 'increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector' to be a 'very important' CAP priority. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria (58%), Greece and Ireland (both 56%), followed by Hungary and Italy (both 54%). Conversely, fewer than eight in ten give this answer in the Netherlands (20%), Denmark (22%), Sweden (28%), Romania (33%), and Germany and France (both 33%).

QB7.11: How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? - Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector (%)



May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following patterns:

- Across all socio-demographic categories, large majorities consider each of the eleven CAP priorities to be important. This is particularly the case for **‘securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times’**, **‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’**, **‘ensuring sustainable management of natural resources’** and **‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’**, which are generally considered important by around nine in ten respondents or more;
- Respondents aged 55+ are more likely than those aged 15-24 to think that **‘encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector’** (89% vs 83%) and **‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’** (92% vs 87%) are important CAP priorities. By contrast, differences by age are limited for most other priorities;
- Differences by education are also relatively limited, although those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger are more likely than those who completed education aged 20 or older to **‘consider encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector’** (91% vs 88%) and **‘boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors’** (92% vs 87%) important;
- Respondents with difficulties paying their bills most of the time tend to be less likely than those who never or almost never have such difficulties to consider several priorities important. This is most visible for **‘increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector’** (78% vs 84%), **‘developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors’** (79% vs 85%) and **‘helping tackle climate change’** (84% vs 88%);
- Women are more likely than men to consider **‘encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector’** (89% vs 86%), **‘helping tackle climate change’** (88% vs 85%) and **‘reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories in the EU’** (87% vs 84%) important CAP priorities. Differences by gender are limited for all other priorities.

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QB7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?
(Total 'Important' - EU)

	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector
EU27	93	92	92	91	89	88
Gender						
Man	93	92	92	90	89	86
Woman	94	92	92	91	90	89
Age						
15-24	92	90	90	87	86	83
25-39	93	93	92	89	89	86
40-54	94	92	92	91	90	89
55+	93	92	92	92	89	89
Education (End of)						
15-	93	93	91	91	92	91
16-19	94	92	93	92	91	89
20+	94	91	91	90	87	86
Still Studying	93	92	91	88	86	83
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	93	93	92	89	89	87
Managers	95	91	92	90	87	87
Other white collars	96	93	93	91	91	88
Manual workers	93	92	92	92	92	90
House persons	92	91	92	91	90	88
Unemployed	93	94	92	89	90	88
Retired	93	92	91	92	89	89
Students	93	89	91	87	84	83
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	87	91	89	88	88	86
From time to time	92	91	91	89	90	87
Almost never / Never	95	92	93	91	89	88
Consider belonging to						
The working class of society	93	92	92	92	91	89
The lower middle class of society	93	91	92	91	89	88
The middle class of society	94	93	93	91	89	88
The upper middle class of society	94	90	91	87	83	82
The higher class of society	94	94	93	85	84	84
Image of the EU						
Positive	95	94	94	92	90	89
Neutral	92	91	90	90	90	87
Negative	90	88	87	89	86	84

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QB7

How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are?
(Total 'Important' - EU)

	Helping tackle climate change	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of th	Ensuring high production standards	Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors	Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector
EU27	86	86	86	85	84
Gender					
Man	85	84	87	85	84
Woman	88	87	87	85	83
Age					
15-24	87	85	87	84	81
25-39	86	85	88	86	82
40-54	87	86	86	86	86
55+	86	86	86	83	85
Education (End of)					
15-	87	86	86	81	84
16-19	86	88	88	85	86
20+	86	83	85	84	81
Still Studying	88	86	87	86	80
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	84	85	86	85	82
Managers	87	84	86	85	84
Other white collars	87	86	90	87	87
Manual workers	86	87	86	88	86
House persons	86	89	87	85	85
Unemployed	88	84	88	80	81
Retired	86	85	85	81	84
Students	88	85	86	85	78
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	84	84	84	79	78
From time to time	85	86	86	84	85
Almost never / Never	88	85	87	85	84
Consider belonging to					
The working class of society	86	87	88	84	86
The lower middle class of society	86	86	86	84	84
The middle class of society	87	86	87	85	85
The upper middle class of society	85	79	84	84	79
The higher class of society	84	81	88	92	83
Image of the EU					
Positive	91	88	89	87	87
Neutral	85	86	86	84	84
Negative	74	79	80	76	76

4. The CAP's contribution

More than six in ten Europeans agree that the CAP contributes to each of the eleven areas tested

Respondents were asked whether they agree that the CAP contributes to a selection of eleven areas²⁷. The results show that:

- More than eight in ten respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** (82%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024), including 31% (+1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- More than seven in ten respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'ensuring high production standards'** (74%, a new item introduced this survey), while more than seven in ten say the same for **'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors'** (72%, +1 pp), **'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources'** (71%, -1 pp) and **'increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector'** (71%, another new item introduced this survey);
- Seven in ten respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain'** (70%, unchanged) and **'helping tackle climate change'** (70%, unchanged);
- Around two in three consider that the CAP contributes to **'boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** (68%, -2 pp), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (67%, -2 pp) and **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** (66%, unchanged);
- Finally, six in ten agree that the CAP contributes to **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'** (60%, -3 pp), including 23% who 'totally agree'.

Compared with summer 2024, views remain broadly stable across the areas for which trend data are available.

²⁷ Q88. Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to ...? 1. Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors; 2. Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain; 3. Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector; 4. Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors; 5. Help tackle climate change; 6. Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times; 7. Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers; 8. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources; 9. Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU; 10. Ensuring high production standards; 11. Increasing competitiveness of EU

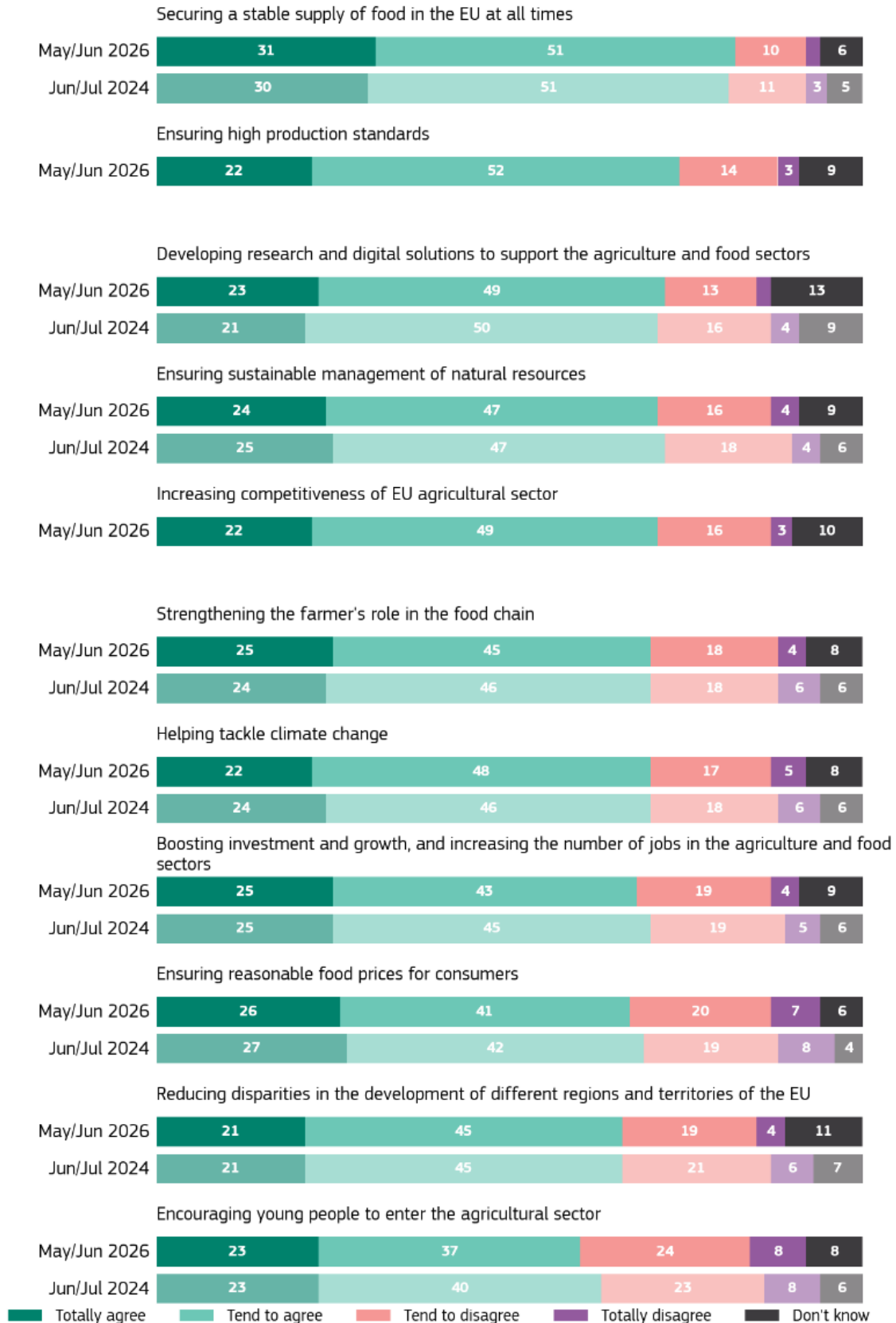
agricultural sector. Totally agree; Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

Modified answers: the answer 'Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors' was previously worded 'Developing research, and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey;

Two answer options were introduced in this survey: 'Ensuring high production standards' and 'Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector'.

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Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB8: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? (EU27) (%)



May/June 2026

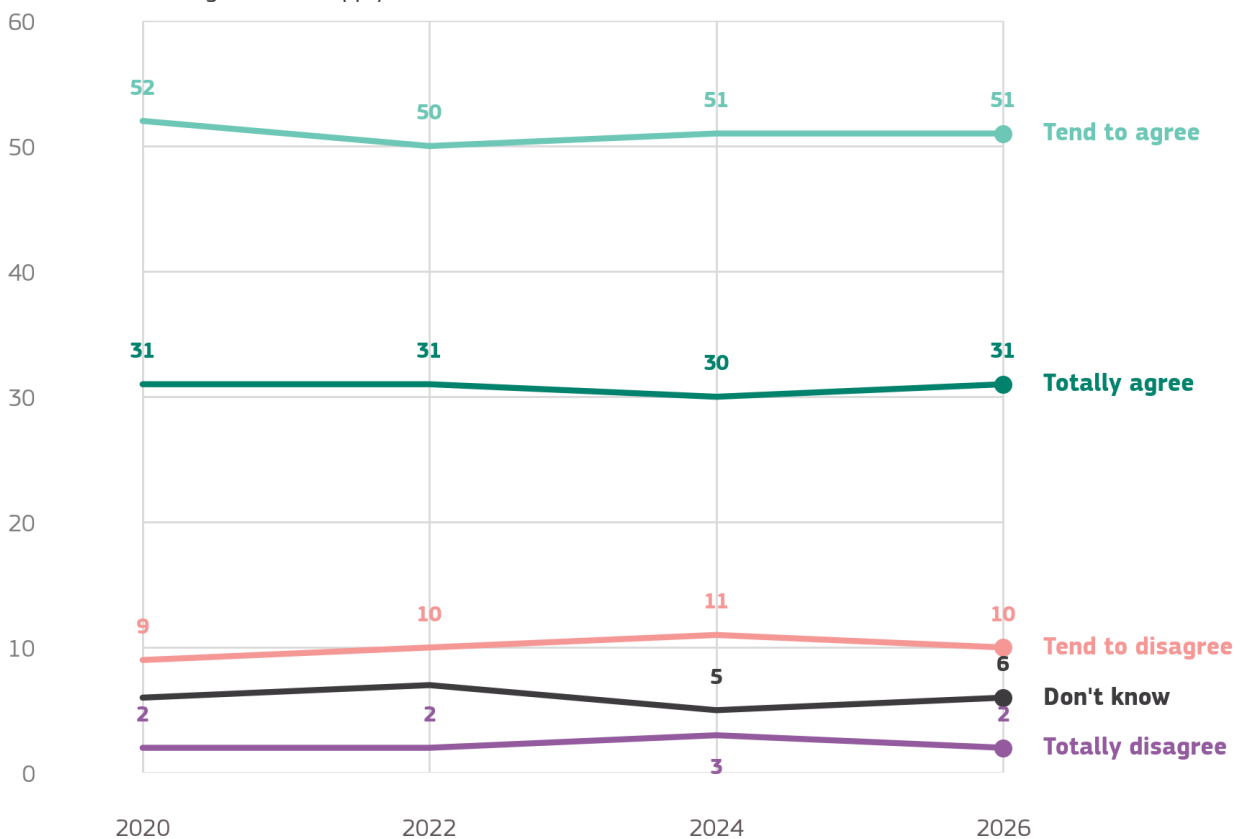
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'** has remained consistently high and broadly stable, standing at 83% in 2020 and 82% in 2026. In 2026, 12% disagree with the statement, while 6% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 50% to 52%;
- The share who 'totally agree' was also broadly stable, ranging from 30% to 31%;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable over the period shown. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 9% to 11%, while 'totally disagree' ranged from 2% to 3%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' remained broadly stable, ranging from 5% to 7%.

QB8.6 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

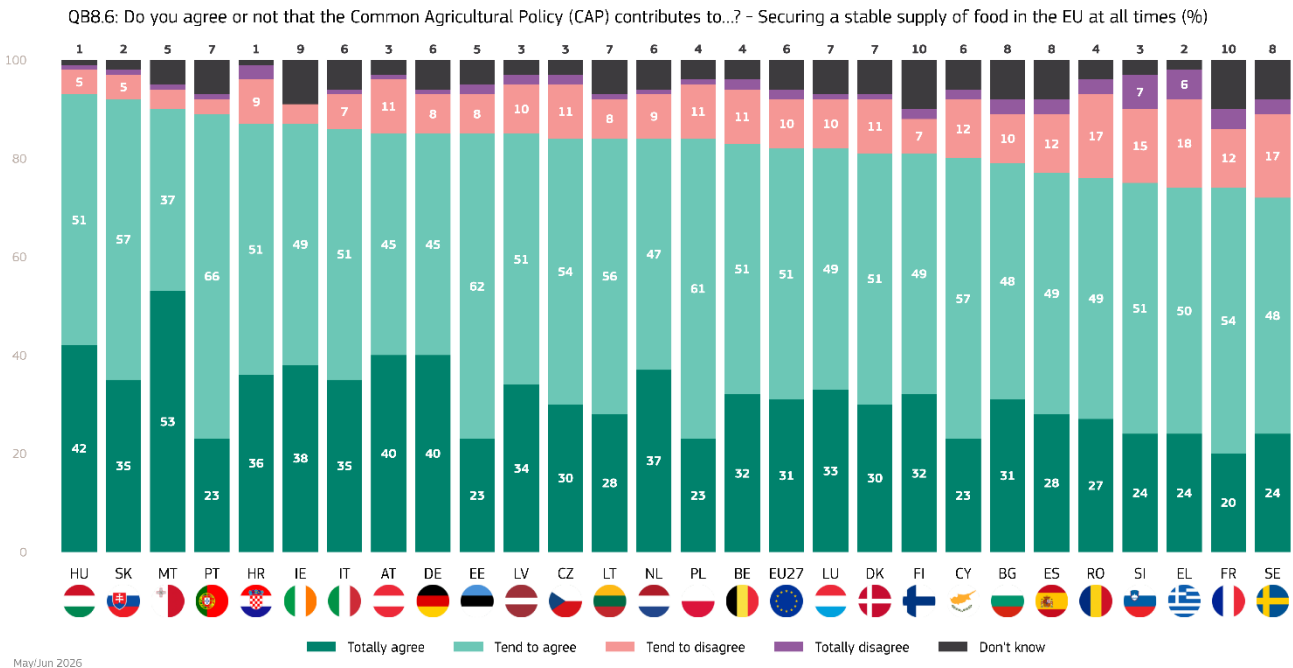
Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, at least seven in ten respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (93%), Slovakia (92%) and Malta (90%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Sweden (72%), Greece and France (both 74%), and Slovenia (75%).

In 19 countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (53%), Hungary (42%), and Austria and Germany (both 40%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to 'securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times' has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Estonia (85%, +7 pp), Czechia (84%, +6 pp), and Austria and Latvia (both 85%, +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in ten countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (82%, -8 pp), Cyprus (80%, -6 pp), Lithuania (84%, -5 pp) and Slovenia (75%, -4 pp), and remained unchanged in Denmark (81%), Hungary (93%), Malta (90%) and the Netherlands (84%).

QB8.6: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times (%)

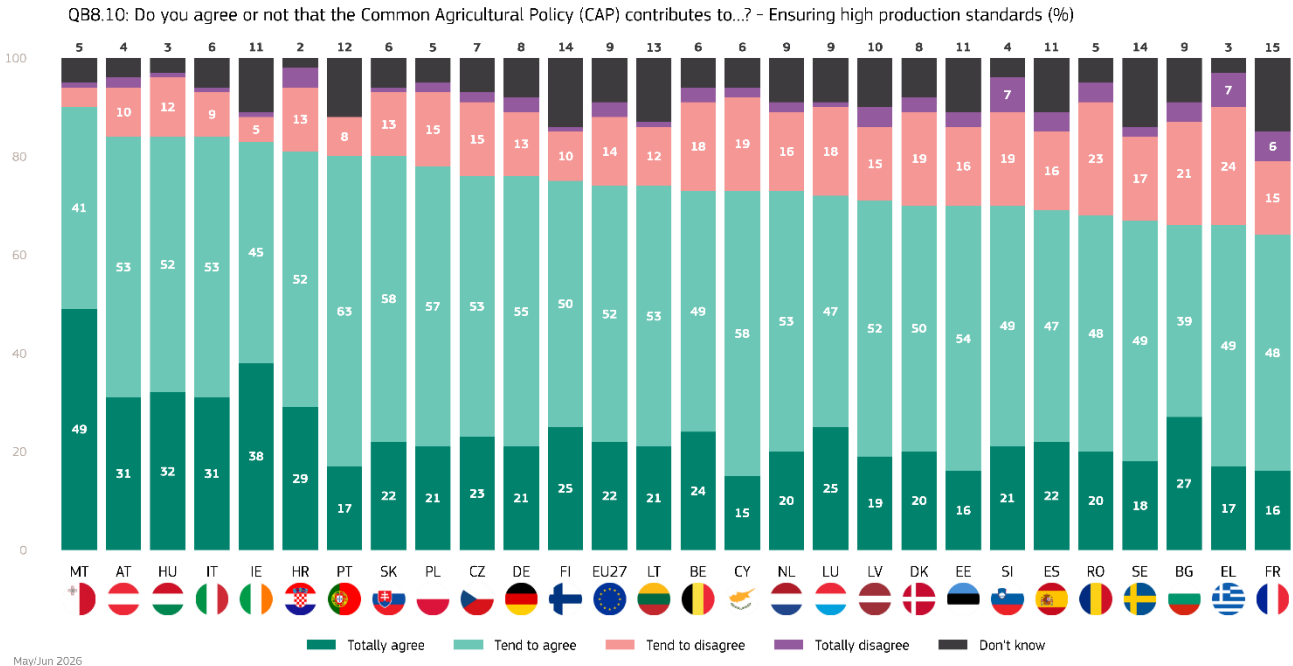
		EU27	EE	CZ	AT	LV	BG	DE	IE	PL	EL	FI	SE	SK	BE	DK	HU	MT	NL	IT	PT	RO	ES	FR	HR	SI	LT	CY	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	82	85	84	85	85	79	85	87	84	74	81	72	92	83	81	93	90	84	86	89	76	77	74	87	75	84	80	82
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	12	10	13	12	12	13	9	4	12	24	9	20	6	13	12	6	5	10	8	4	20	15	16	12	22	9	14	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼1	=	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼8	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	5	3	3	3	8	6	9	4	2	10	8	2	4	7	1	5	6	6	7	4	8	10	1	3	7	6	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲10	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲5

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In 24 Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **‘ensuring high production standards’**. Agreement is highest in Malta (90%), and in Austria, Hungary and Italy (all 84%), followed by Ireland (83%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in France (64%), Bulgaria and Greece (both 66%), and Sweden (67%).

In nine countries, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (49%), Ireland (38%), Hungary (32%), and Austria and Italy (both 31%).



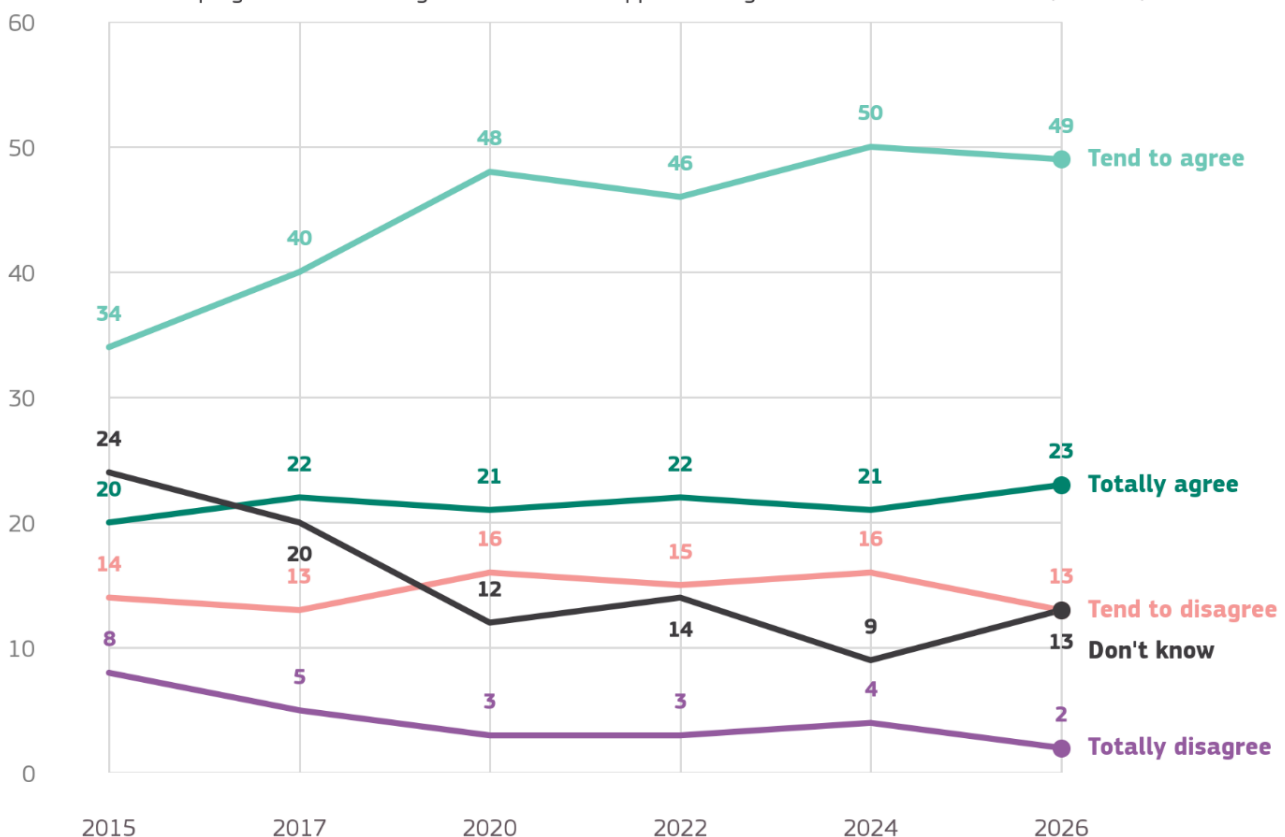
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Agreement that the CAP contributes to **‘developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors’** has strengthened considerably over the period shown, increasing from 54% in 2015 to 72% in 2026. Over the same period, disagreement decreased from 22% to 15%, while the proportion answering ‘don’t know’ fell from 24% to 13%.

- The proportion who ‘tend to agree’ increased from 34% in 2015 to 48% in 2020. Following some fluctuation, it remained broadly stable at 49% in 2026;
- The share who ‘totally agree’ remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 20% to 23%;
- The proportion who ‘tend to disagree’ remained broadly stable between 2015 and 2026, ranging from 13% to 16%;
- The share who ‘totally disagree’ decreased from 8% in 2015 to 3% in 2020 and remained broadly stable thereafter, standing at 2% in 2026;
- The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ decreased substantially from 24% in 2015 to 12% in 2020. After standing at 14% in 2022, it decreased to 9% in 2024, before increasing to 13% in 2026.

QB8.1 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

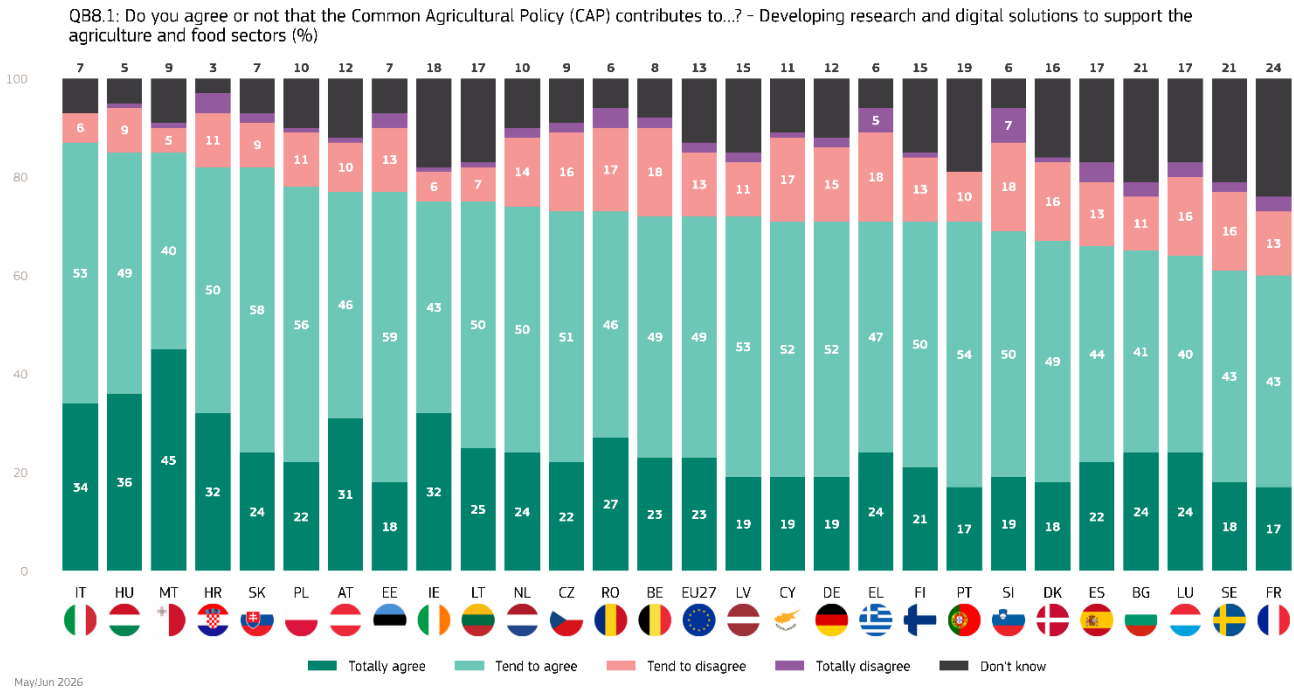
Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 22 Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors'**. Agreement is highest in Italy (87%), and in Hungary and Malta (both 85%), followed by Croatia and Slovakia (both 82%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in France (60%), Sweden (61%), Luxembourg (64%) and Bulgaria (65%).

In eight countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (45%), Hungary (36%), Italy (34%), Croatia and Ireland (both 32%), and Austria (31%). At least one in five say they 'don't know' in France (24%), and Bulgaria and Sweden (both 21%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to 'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors' has increased in 18 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Latvia (72%, +11 pp), Estonia (77%, +10 pp), Greece (71%, +9 pp), and Austria and Czechia (both +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in eight countries, most notably in Luxembourg (64%, -16 pp), Portugal (71%, -12 pp), Cyprus (71%, -9 pp), Croatia (82%, -6 pp) and France (60%, -5 pp), and remained unchanged in Hungary (85%).

QB8.1: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors (%)

		EU27	LV	EE	EL	AT	CZ	FI	NL	SK	BG	DE	DK	IT	SE	LT	MT	PL	RO	SI	HU	ES	BE	IE	FR	HR	CY	PT	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	72	72	77	71	77	73	71	74	82	65	71	67	87	61	75	85	78	73	69	85	66	72	75	60	82	71	71	64
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼9	▼12	▼16
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	15	13	16	23	11	18	14	16	11	14	17	17	6	18	8	6	12	21	25	10	17	20	7	16	15	18	10	19
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼5	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	▼6	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼19	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	13	15	7	6	12	9	15	10	7	21	12	16	7	21	17	9	10	6	6	5	17	8	18	24	3	11	19	17
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲4	▼3	▼7	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼5	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼3	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲24	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲10

May/Jun 2026

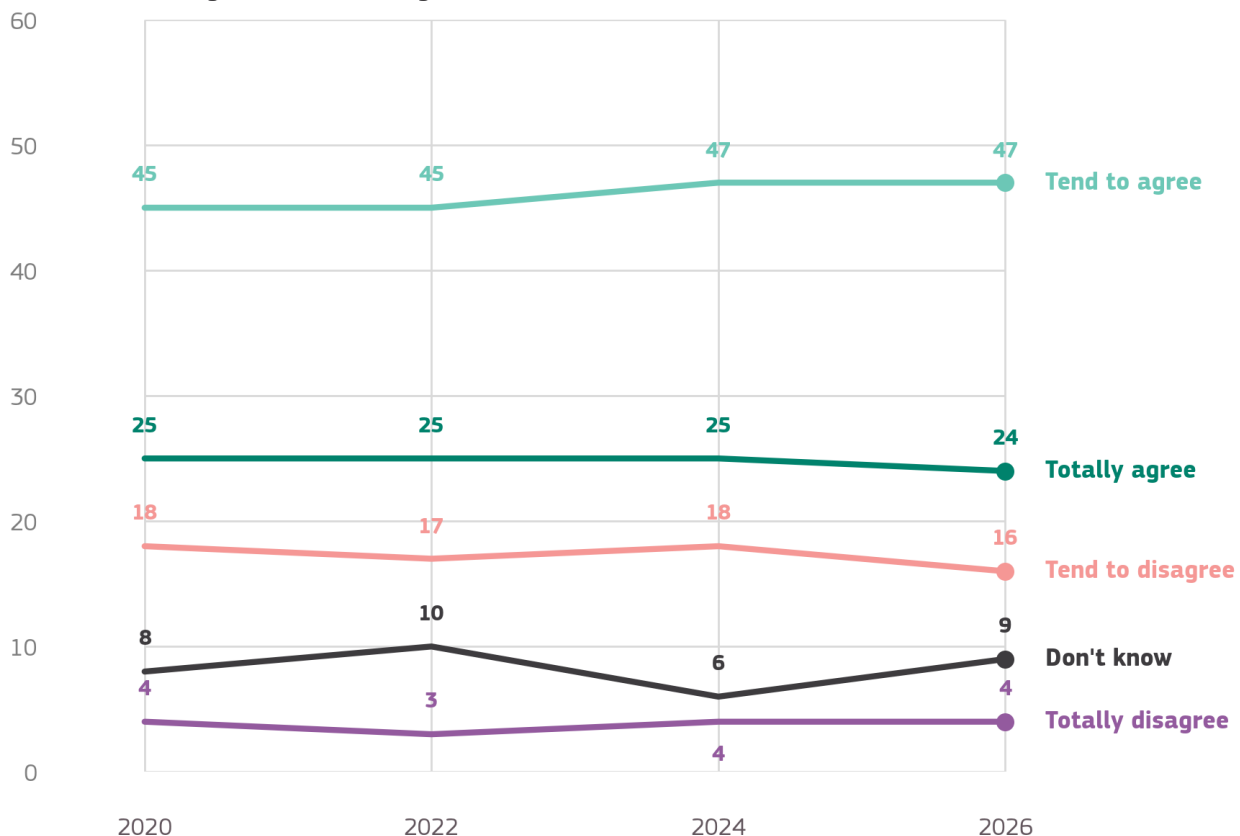
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources'** has remained consistently high and broadly stable, standing at 70% in 2020 and 71% in 2026. In 2026, one in five respondents (20%) disagree with the statement, while 9% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 45% to 47%;
- The share who 'totally agree' also remained broadly stable, at between 24% and 25%;
- The proportion who 'tend to disagree' remained broadly stable over the period shown, ranging from 16% to 18%, while 'totally disagree' remained at between 3% and 4%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' fluctuated between 6% and 10%, standing at 9% in 2026.

QB8.8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

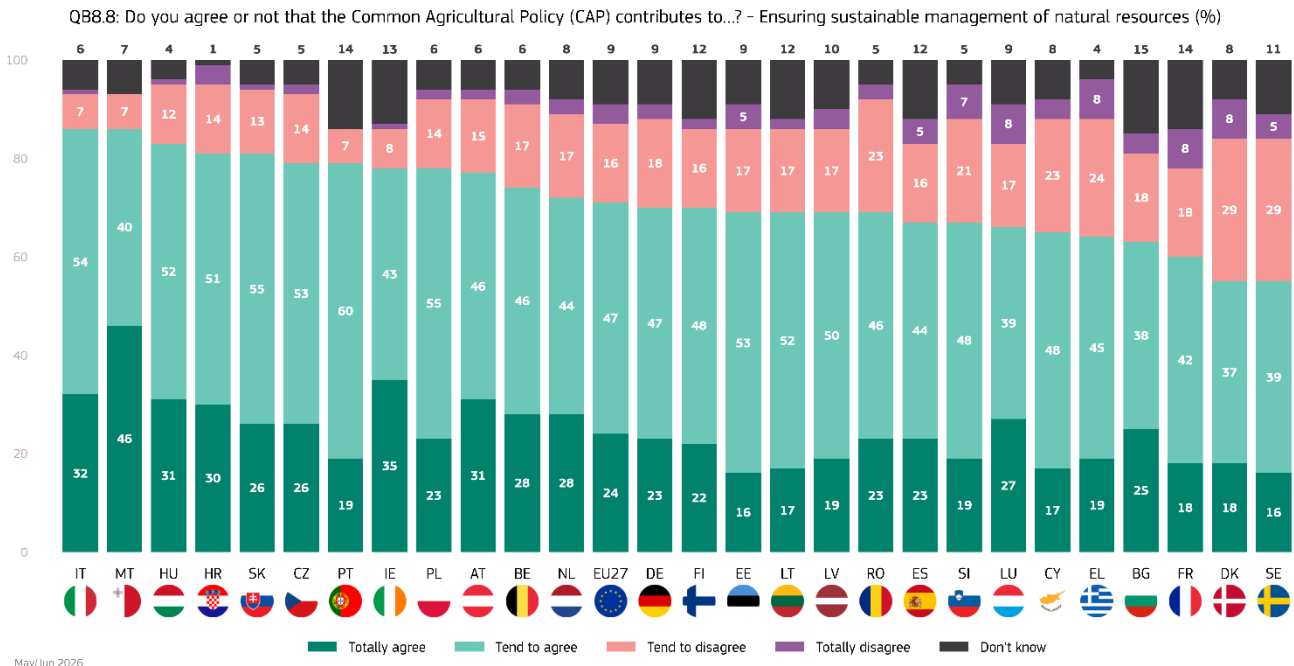
Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 20 Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **‘ensuring sustainable management of natural resources’**. Agreement is highest in Italy and Malta (both 86%), followed by Hungary (83%), and Croatia and Slovakia (both 81%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Denmark and Sweden (both 55%), France (60%) and Bulgaria (63%).

In 12 countries, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (46%), Ireland (35%), Italy (32%), and Hungary and Austria (both 31%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to ‘ensuring sustainable management of natural resources’ has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Greece (64%, +12 pp), Czechia (79%, +11 pp) and Austria (77%, +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in eight countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (66%, -15 pp), Cyprus (65%, -13 pp), France (60%, -7 pp), and Spain and Croatia (both -6 pp), and remained unchanged in six Member States.

QB8.8: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? – Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (%)

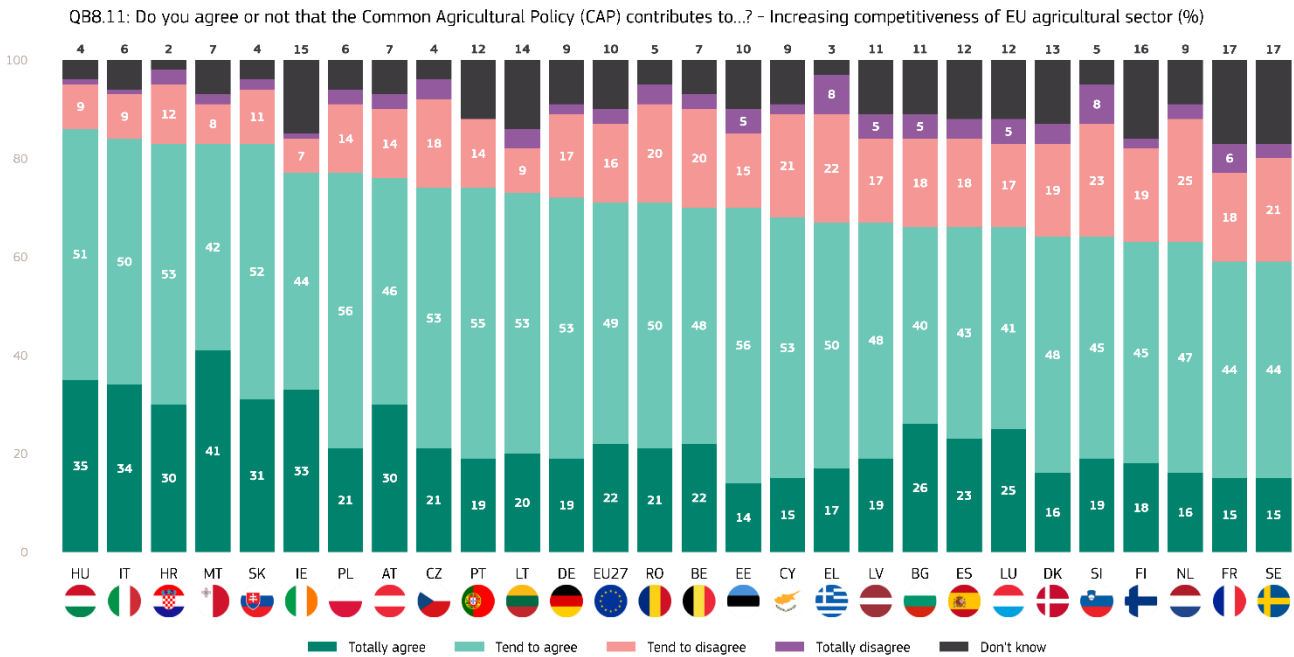
		EU27	EL	CZ	AT	FI	LV	SE	IT	PL	SI	SK	NL	DE	MT	BG	DK	EE	HU	IE	RO	LT	PT	BE	ES	HR	FR	CY	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	71	64	79	77	70	69	55	86	78	67	81	72	70	86	63	55	69	83	78	69	69	79	74	67	81	60	65	66
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲12	▲11	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼13	▼15
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	20	32	16	17	18	21	34	8	16	28	14	20	21	7	22	37	22	13	9	26	19	7	20	21	18	26	27	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼7	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲5	▼7	▲9	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	9	4	5	6	12	10	11	6	6	5	5	8	9	7	15	8	9	4	13	5	12	14	6	12	1	14	8	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼4	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲14	▲4	▲5

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In 18 Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'increasing competitiveness of the EU agricultural sector'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (86%), Italy (84%), and Croatia, Malta and Slovakia (all 83%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in France and Sweden (both 59%), Finland and the Netherlands (both 63%), and Denmark and Slovenia (both 64%).

In nine countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (41%), Hungary (35%), Italy (34%), Ireland (33%), Slovakia (31%), Croatia and Austria (both 30%), and Denmark and Slovenia (both 30%).



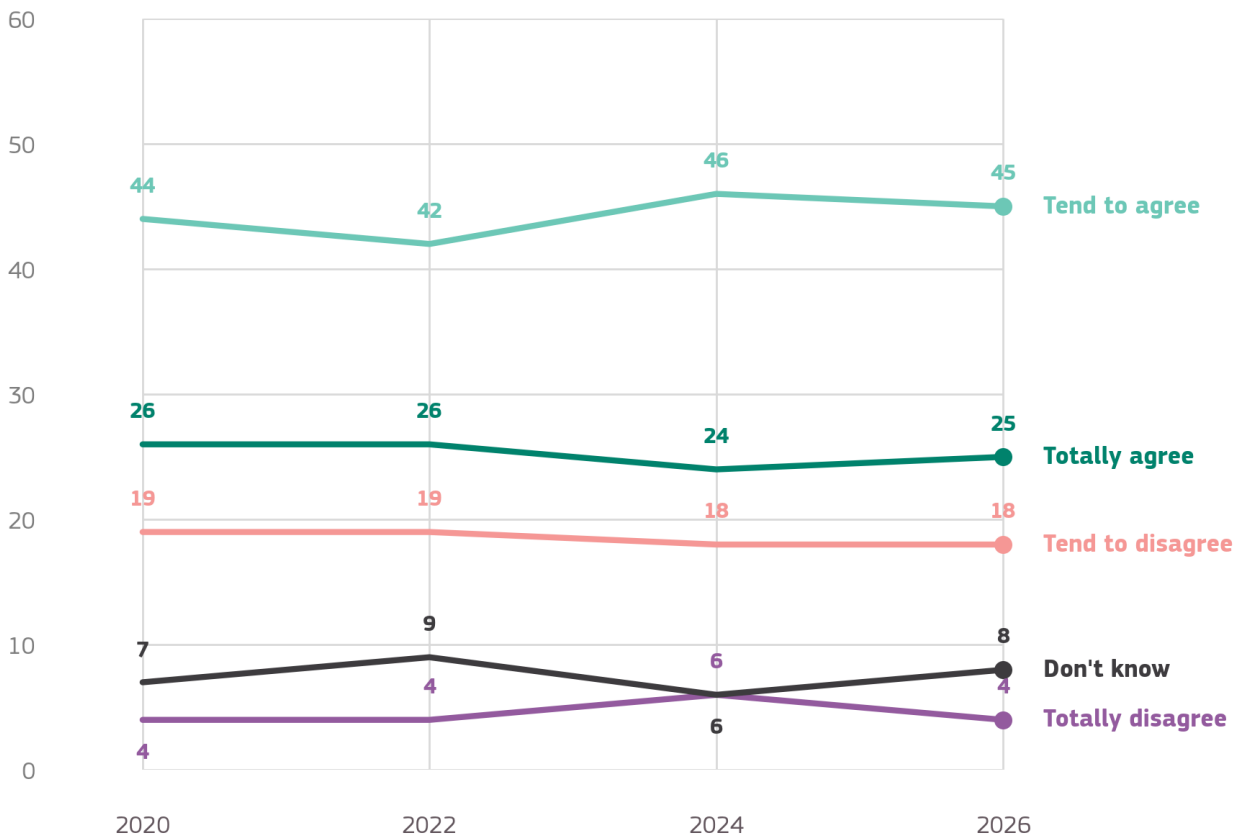
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain'** has remained consistently high and broadly stable, standing at 70% in both 2020 and 2026. In 2026, 22% disagree with the statement, while 8% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' fluctuated between 42% and 46% over the period shown, standing at 45% in 2026;
- The share who 'totally agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 24% to 26%;
- Negative responses also remained broadly stable. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 18% to 19%, while 'totally disagree' ranged from 4% to 6%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' fluctuated between 6% and 9%, standing at 8% in 2026.

QB8.2 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

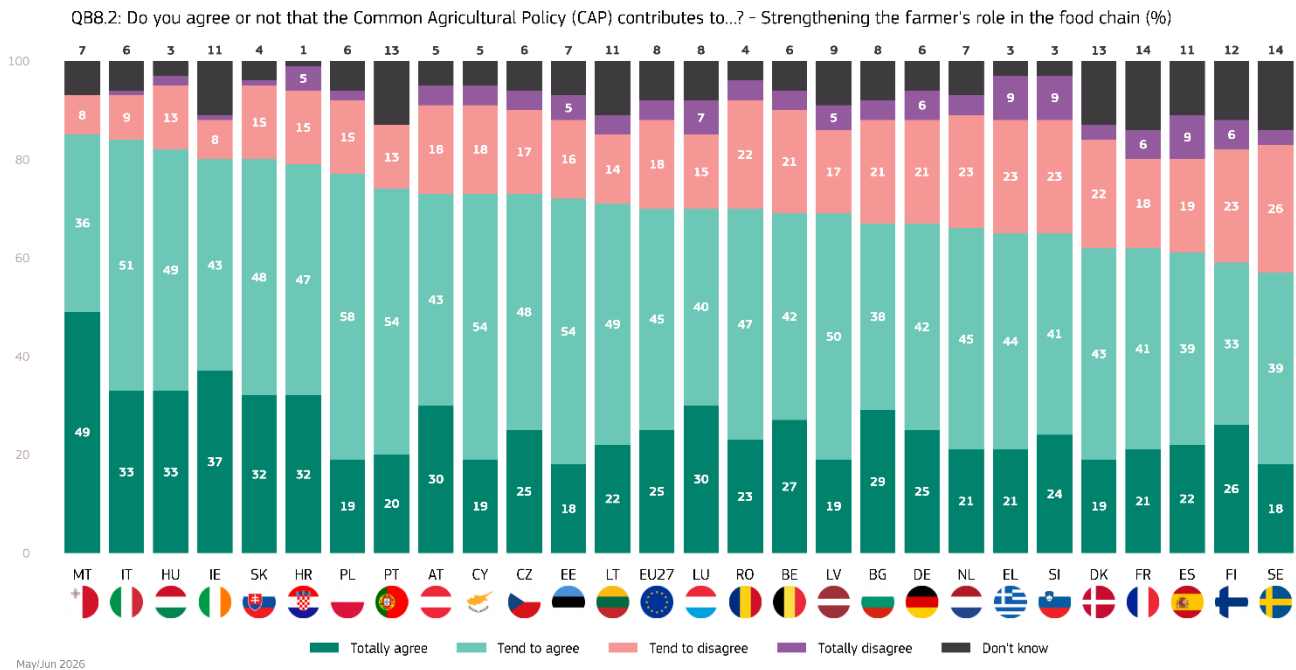
Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 19 Member States, more than two thirds of respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’**. Agreement is highest in Malta (85%), Italy (84%) and Hungary (82%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Sweden (57%), Finland (59%) and Spain (61%), followed by Denmark and France (both 62%).

In 13 countries, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (49%), Ireland (37%), and Italy and Hungary (both 33%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to ‘strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain’ has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Greece (65%, +13 pp), Czechia (73%, +12 pp) and Austria (73%, +7 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 14 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (74%, -9 pp), Luxembourg (70%, -7 pp), Spain (61%, -6 pp), and Denmark and Croatia (both -5 pp).

QB8.2: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? – Strengthening the farmer’s role in the food chain (%)

		EU27	EL	CZ	AT	EE	IE	SE	FI	LV	IT	PL	SI	SK	NL	BG	DE	RO	HU	LT	MT	BE	FR	CY	DK	HR	ES	LU	PT
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	70	65	73	73	72	80	57	59	69	84	77	65	80	66	67	67	70	82	71	85	69	62	73	62	79	61	70	74
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲13	▲12	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	22	32	21	22	21	9	29	29	22	10	17	32	16	27	25	27	26	15	18	8	25	24	22	25	20	28	22	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼12	▼9	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▼10	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	3	6	5	7	11	14	12	9	6	6	3	4	7	8	6	4	3	11	7	6	14	5	13	1	11	8	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼3	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲13	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4

May/Jun 2026

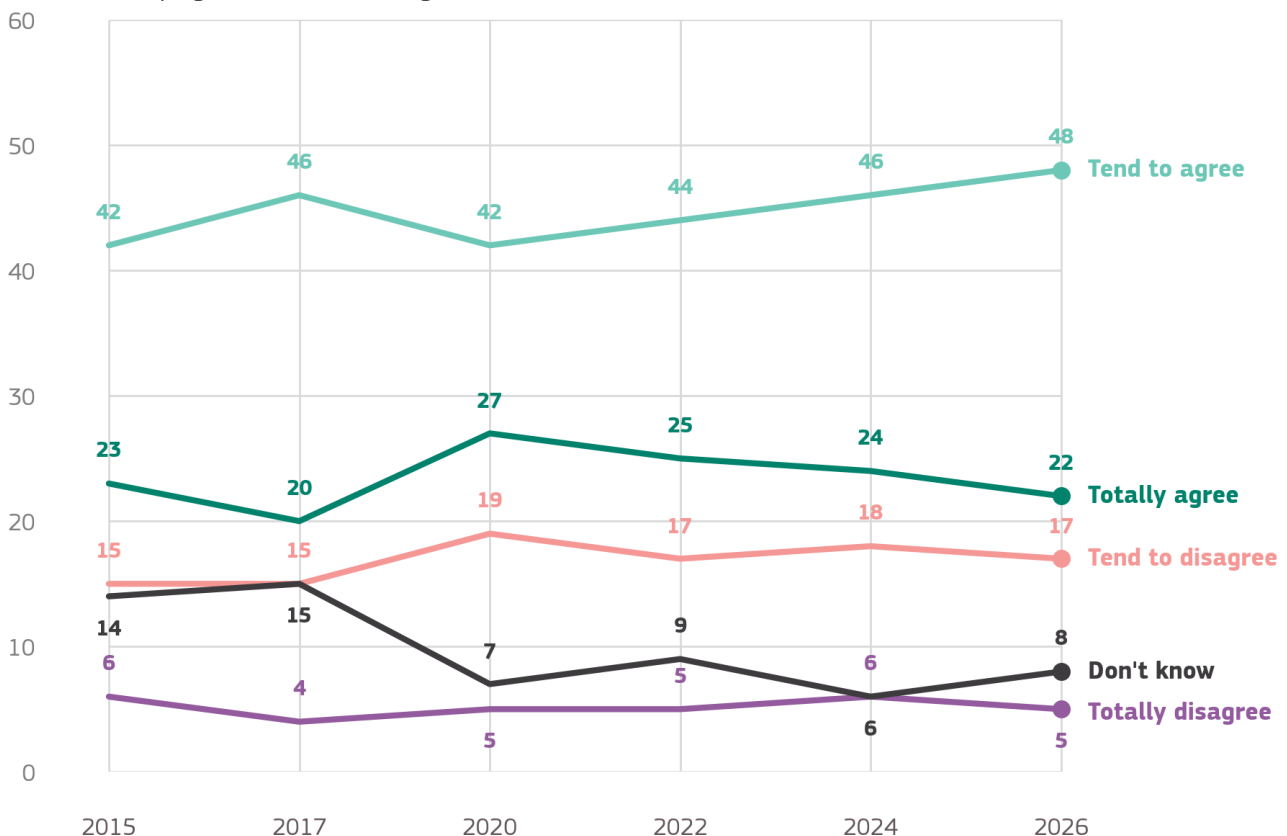
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'helping tackle climate change'** has increased overall, from 65% in 2015 to 70% in 2026, although it has remained broadly stable since 2020. In 2026, 22% disagree with the statement, while 8% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' increased from 42% in 2015 to 48% in 2026, despite some fluctuations over the period;
- The share who 'totally agree' fluctuated between 20% and 27%. After reaching 27% in 2020, it decreased to 22% in 2026;
- Negative responses fluctuated over the period, but remained broadly stable overall. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 15% to 19%, while 'totally disagree' ranged from 4% to 6%.

QB8.5 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

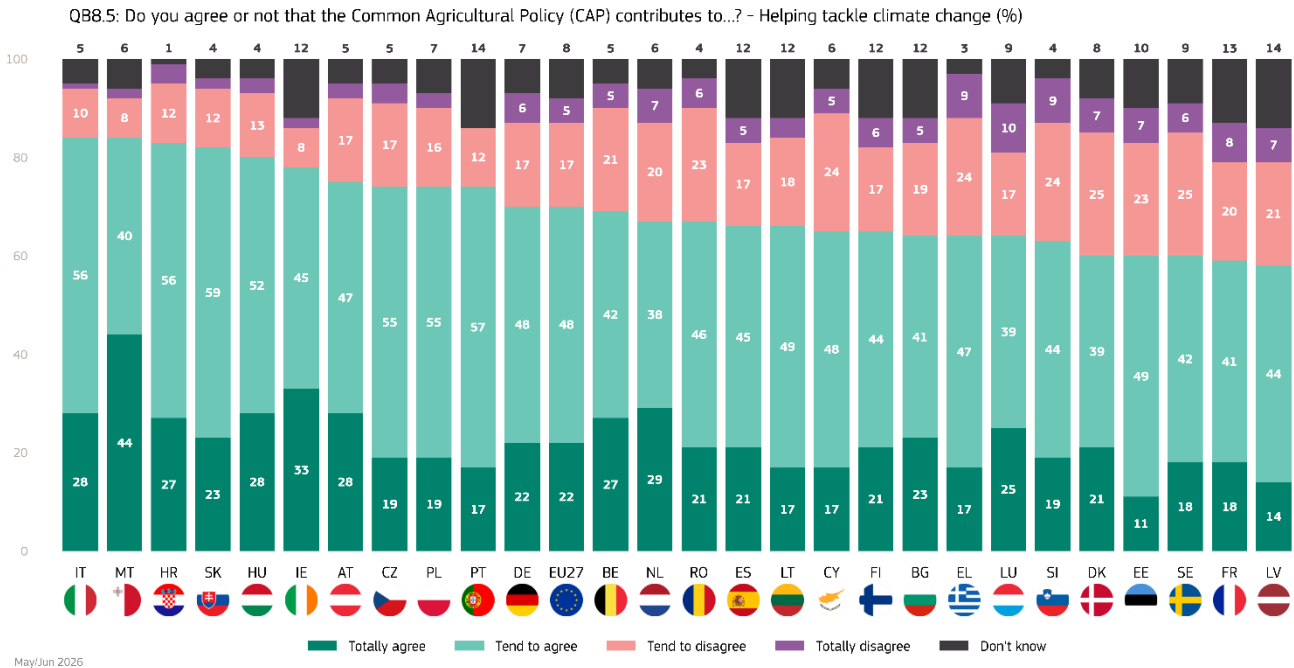
Helping tackle climate change (% - EU)



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In 14 Member States, more than two thirds of respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'helping tackle climate change'**. Agreement is highest in Italy and Malta (both 84%), followed by Croatia (83%) and Slovakia (82%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Latvia (58%), France (59%), and Denmark, Estonia and Sweden (all 60%).

In nine countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (44%), Ireland (33%), the Netherlands (29%), and Italy, Hungary and Austria (all 28%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to 'helping tackle climate change' has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 14 countries, most notably in Czechia (74%, +10 pp), Greece (64%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (82%, +7 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 13 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Cyprus (65%, -12 pp), Luxembourg (64%, -11 pp), and Belgium and Portugal (both -5 pp).

QB8.5: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Helping tackle climate change (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	SK	BG	LV	IE	AT	HR	IT	MT	SI	EE	HU	PL	DK	SE	DE	FI	LT	ES	FR	NL	RO	BE	PT	LU	CY
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	70	74	64	82	64	58	78	75	83	84	84	63	60	80	74	60	60	70	65	66	66	59	67	67	69	74	64	65
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼11	▼12
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	22	21	33	14	24	28	10	20	16	11	10	33	30	16	19	32	31	23	23	22	22	28	27	29	26	12	27	29
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024		▼2	▼8	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲1	=	▼9	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	5	3	4	12	14	12	5	1	5	6	4	10	4	7	8	9	7	12	12	12	13	6	4	5	14	9	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024		▲2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▲1	▼4	=	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲13	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲2

May/Jun 2026

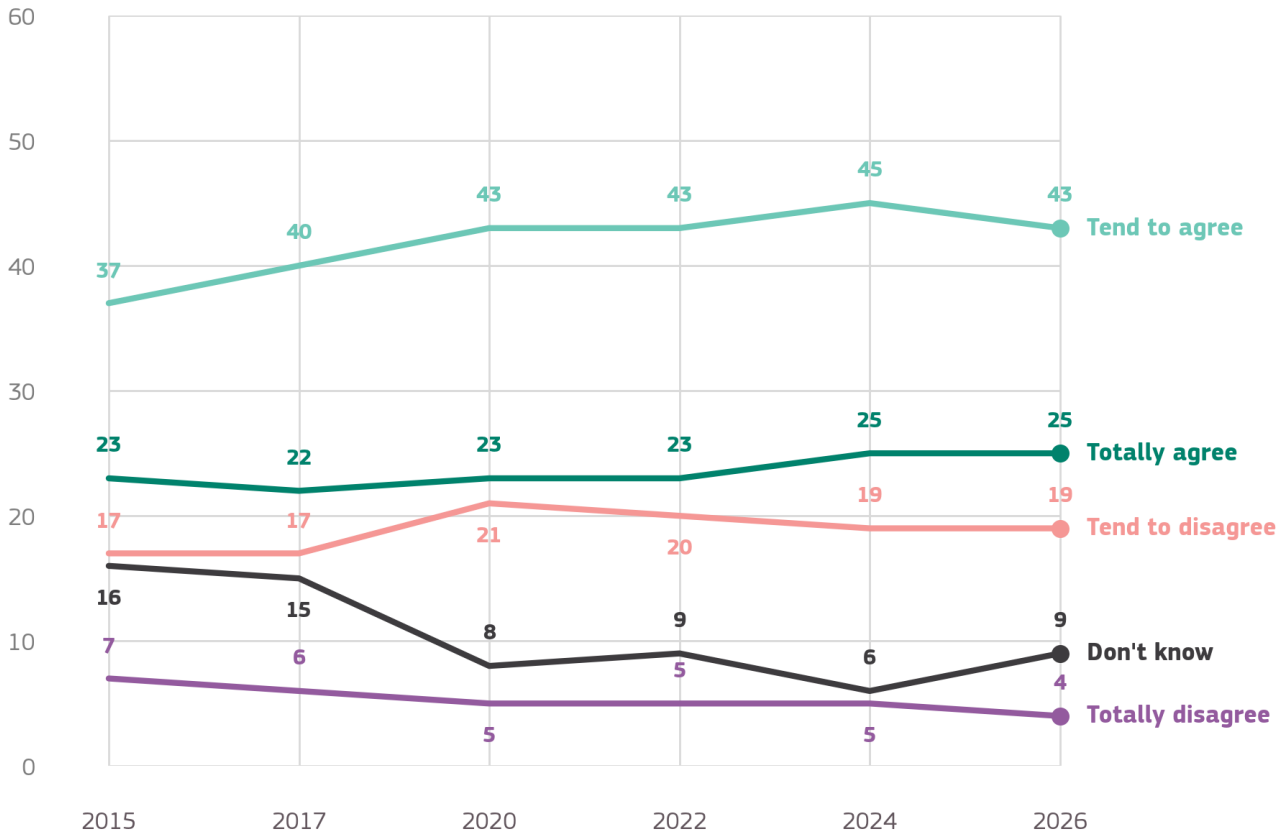
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** has increased overall, from 60% in 2015 to 68% in 2026. In 2026, 23% disagree with the statement, while 9% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' increased from 37% in 2015 to 43% in 2020. After reaching 45% in 2024, it stood at 43% in 2026;
- The share who 'totally agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 22% to 25%;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable overall. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 17% to 21%, while 'totally disagree' ranged from 4% to 7%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' decreased from 16% in 2015 to 8% in 2020. After standing at 9% in 2022 and 6% in 2024, it reached 9% in 2026.

QB8.4 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

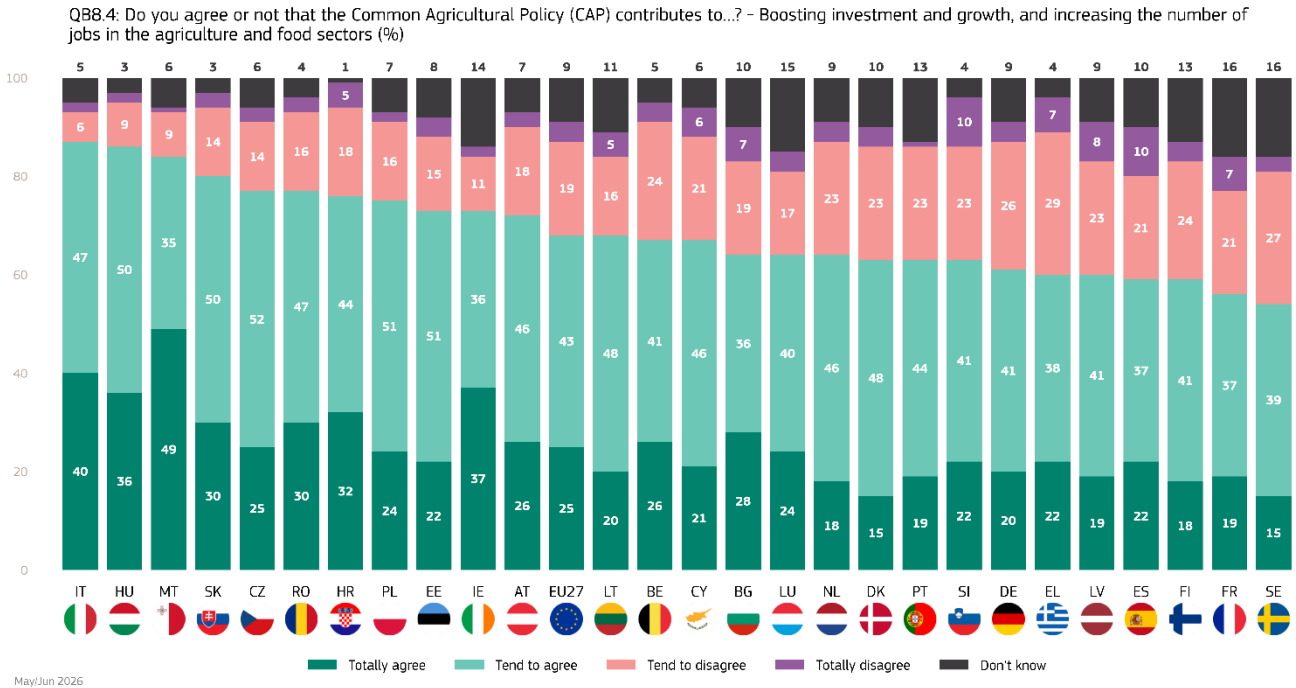
Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 14 Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'**. Agreement is highest in Italy (87%), Hungary (86%) and Malta (84%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Sweden (54%), France (56%), and Finland and Spain (both 59%).

In 11 countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (49%), Italy (40%), Ireland (37%), Hungary (36%), and Croatia (32%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to 'boosting investment and growth and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors' has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Greece (60%, +11 pp), Czechia (77%, +10 pp), and Estonia and the Netherlands (both +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (63%, -14 pp), Luxembourg (64%, -11 pp), Cyprus and France (both -8 pp), and Belgium, Spain and Croatia (all -7 pp), and remained unchanged in Bulgaria (64%), Denmark and Slovenia (both 63%).

QB8.4: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? – Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors (%)

		EU27	EL	CZ	EE	NL	HU	LV	AT	RO	IE	FI	IT	MT	SK	BG	DK	SI	LT	PL	SE	DE	BE	ES	HR	CY	FR	LU	PT
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	68	60	77	73	64	86	60	72	77	73	59	87	84	80	64	63	63	68	75	54	61	67	59	76	67	56	64	63
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲11	▲10	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼11	▼14
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	23	36	17	19	27	11	31	21	19	13	28	8	10	17	26	27	33	21	18	30	30	28	31	23	27	28	21	24
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼11	▼7	▼2	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼4	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲5	▼8	=	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	9	4	6	8	9	3	9	7	4	14	13	5	6	3	10	10	4	11	7	16	9	5	10	1	6	16	15	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	=	▼3	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲2	=	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲16	▲11	▲4

May/Jun 2026

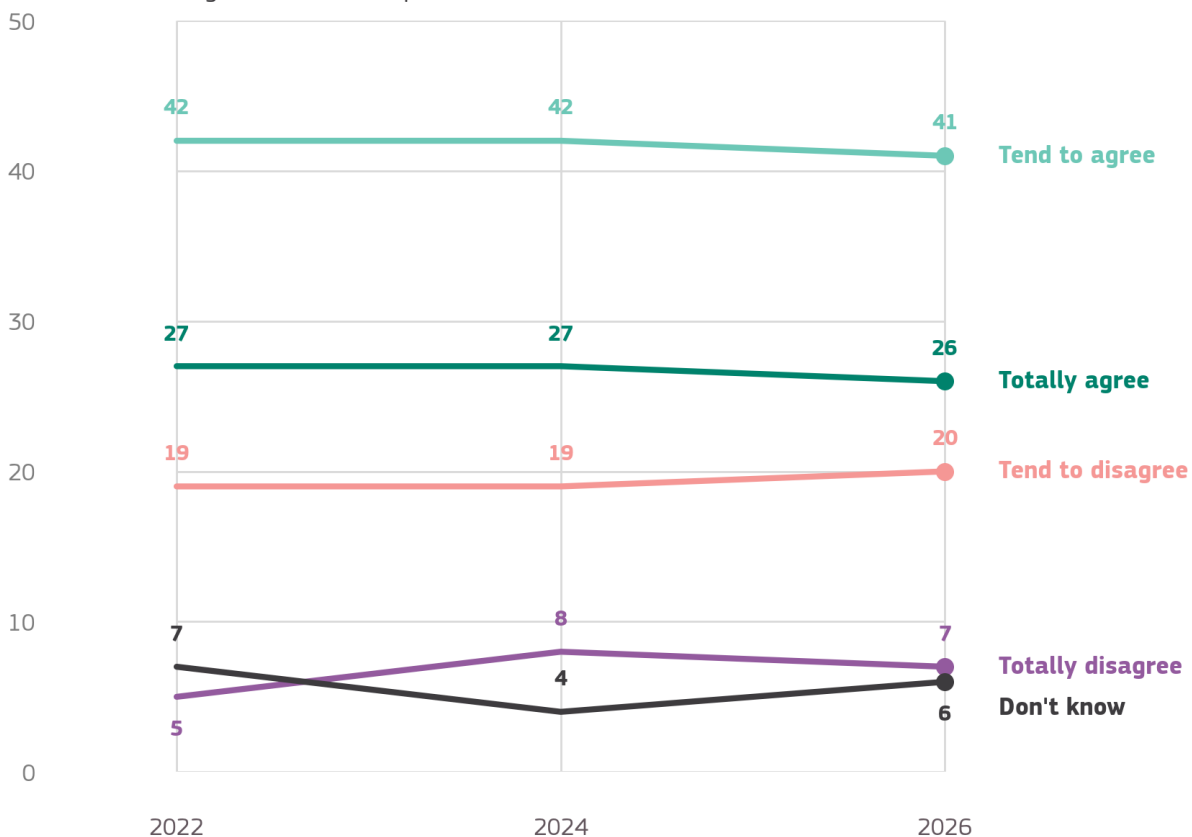
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’** has remained broadly stable, standing at 69% in both 2022 and 2024 and 67% in 2026. In 2026, 27% disagree with the statement, while 6% answer ‘don’t know’.

- The proportion who ‘tend to agree’ remained broadly stable over the period shown, ranging from 41% to 42%;
- The share who ‘totally agree’ also remained broadly stable, at between 26% and 27%;
- The proportion who ‘tend to disagree’ remained broadly stable, ranging from 19% to 20%;
- The share who ‘totally disagree’ fluctuated between 5% and 8%, accounting for 7% in 2026;
- The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ fluctuated between 4% and 7%, standing at 6% in 2026.

QB8.7 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

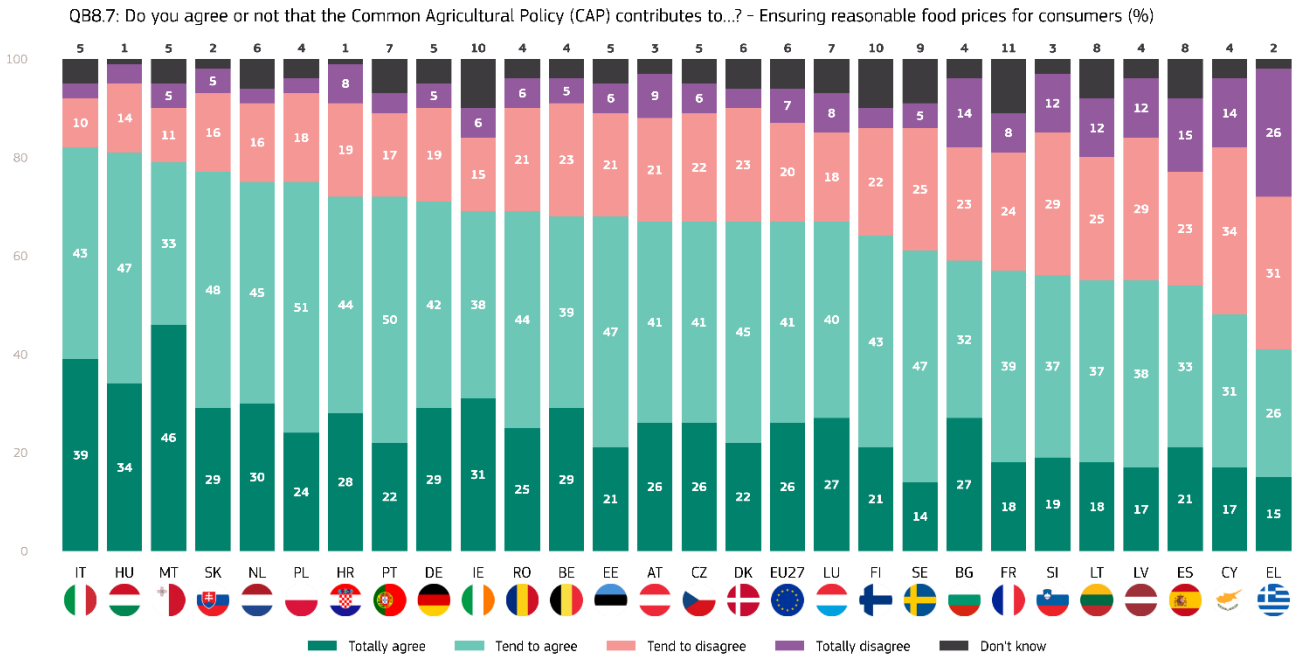
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 17 Member States, at least two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’**. Agreement is highest in Italy (82%), Hungary (81%) and Malta (79%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Greece (41%), Cyprus (48%) and Spain (54%), followed by Latvia and Lithuania (both 55%).

In 14 countries, at least one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (46%), Italy (39%), Hungary (34%), Ireland (31%) and the Netherlands (30%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to ‘ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers’ has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 14 countries, most notably in Czechia (67%, +12 pp), Greece (41%, +11 pp) and Sweden (61%, +11 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 12 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Cyprus (48%, -18 pp), Luxembourg (67%, -15 pp) and Belgium (68%, -9 pp) and Portugal (72%, -7 pp), and remained unchanged in Romania (69%).

QB8.7: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	SE	FI	AT	EE	PL	SK	BG	HU	IT	MT	NL	SI	RO	LV	DE	IE	LT	DK	FR	ES	HR	PT	BE	LU	CY
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	67	67	41	61	64	67	68	75	77	59	81	82	79	75	56	69	55	71	69	55	67	57	54	72	72	68	67	48
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼15	▼18
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	27	28	57	30	26	30	27	21	21	37	18	13	16	19	41	27	41	24	21	37	27	32	38	27	21	28	26	48
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼12	▼11	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	=	▲3	▲2	▲3	=	▲7	▼6	▲2	▲5	▲7	▲8	▲11	▲15
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	5	2	9	10	3	5	4	2	4	1	5	5	6	3	4	4	5	10	8	6	11	8	1	7	4	7	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	=	=	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲3	▼3	▲11	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲3	

May/Jun 2026

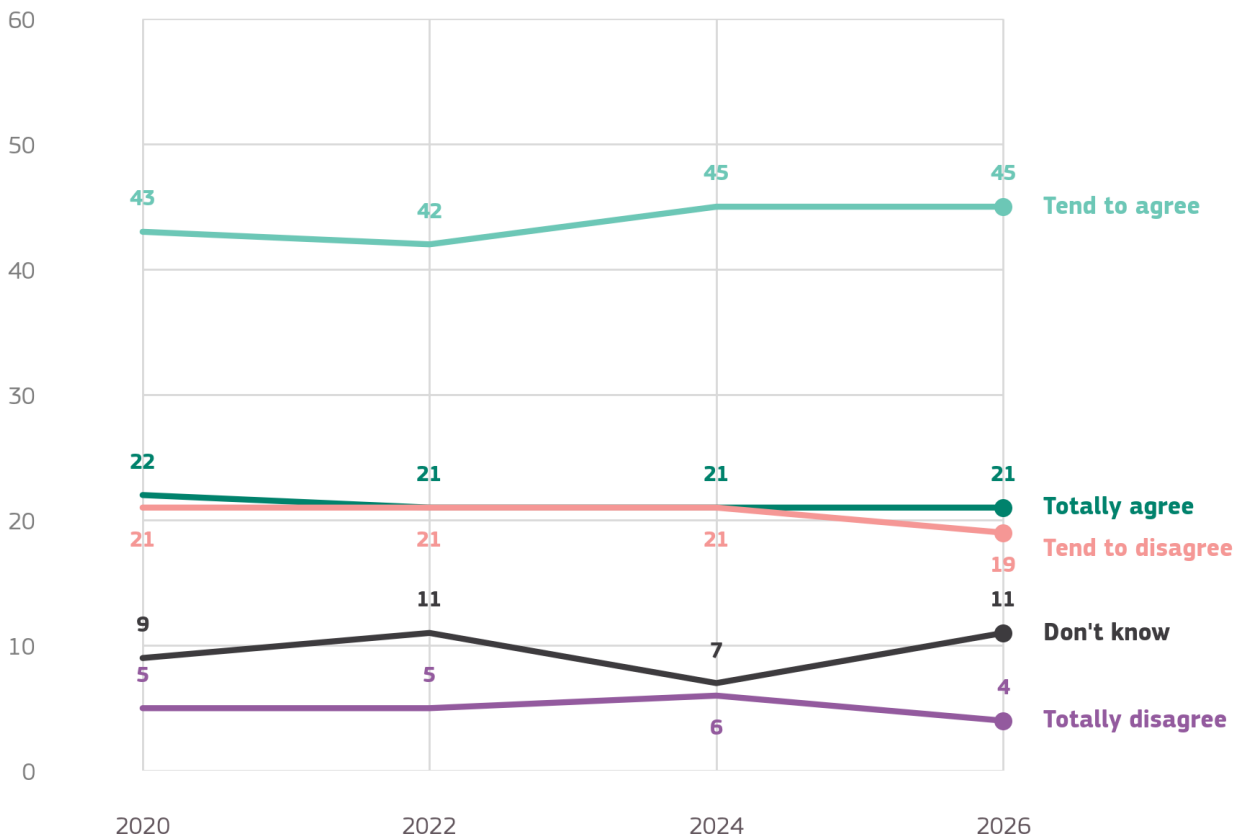
Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** has remained consistently higher than disagreement and broadly stable, standing at 65% in 2020 and 66% in 2026. In 2026, 23% disagree with the statement, while 11% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' remained broadly stable over the period shown, ranging from 42% to 45%;
- The share who 'totally agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 21% to 22%;
- Negative responses also remained broadly stable. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 19% to 21%, while 'totally disagree' ranged from 4% to 6%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' fluctuated between 7% and 11%, standing at 11% in 2026.

QB8.9 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (% - EU)

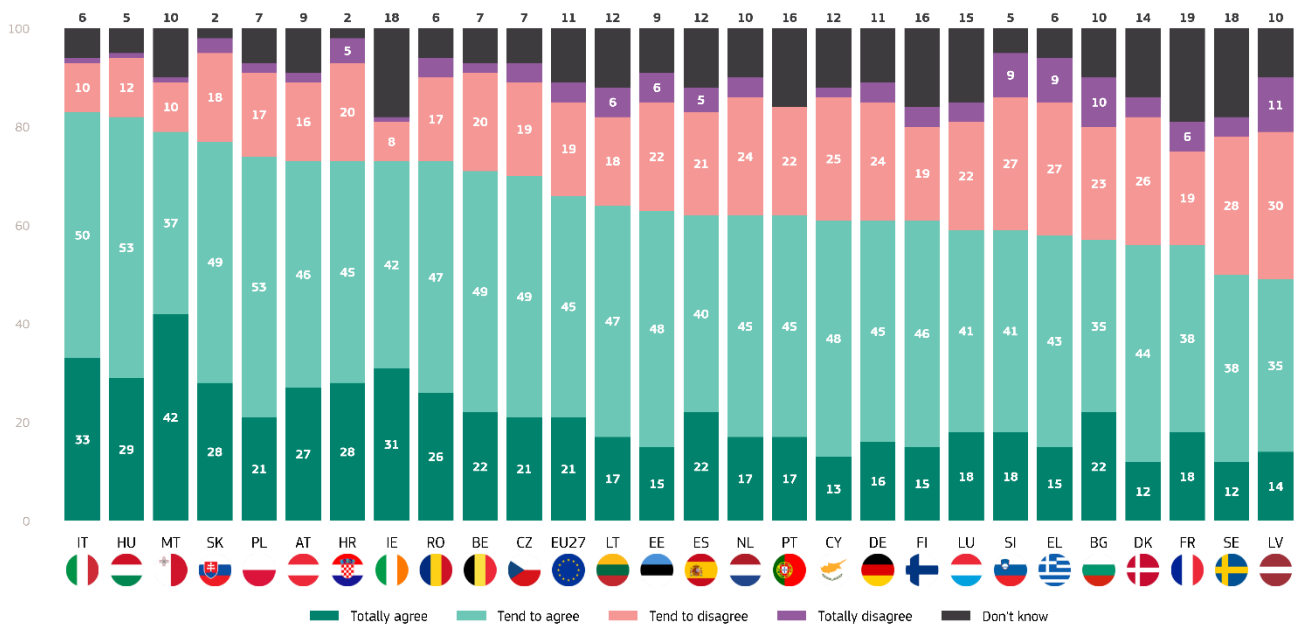


Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 11 Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'**. Agreement is highest in Italy (83%), Hungary (82%) and Malta (79%), followed by Slovakia (77%) and Poland (74%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Latvia (49%), Sweden (50%), and Denmark and France (both 56%).

In eight countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (42%), Italy (33%), Ireland (31%) and Hungary (29%).

QB8.9: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to 'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU' has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 11 countries, most notably in Greece (58%, +16 pp), Czechia (70%, +10 pp), and Austria, Finland and Slovakia (all +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 14 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (59%, -16 pp), Cyprus and Portugal (both -11 pp), and Croatia (73%, -8 pp), and remained unchanged in Bulgaria (57%) and Ireland (73%).

QB8.9: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU (%)

		EU27	EL	CZ	AT	FI	SK	RO	MT	EE	IT	LT	HU	BG	IE	PL	BE	DE	LV	DK	FR	NL	SE	SI	ES	HR	CY	PT	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	66	58	70	73	61	77	73	79	63	83	64	82	57	73	74	71	61	49	56	56	62	50	59	62	73	61	62	59
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲16	▲10	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼8	▼11	▼11	▼16
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	23	36	23	18	23	21	21	11	28	11	24	13	33	9	19	22	28	41	30	25	28	32	36	26	25	27	22	26
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼4	▼9	▼8	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼7	▲3	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲4	▲5	▲15	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	11	6	7	9	16	2	6	10	9	6	12	5	10	18	7	7	11	10	14	19	10	18	5	12	2	12	16	15
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲4	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼3	=	▲3	▼6	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼2	▼2	▲18	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲10

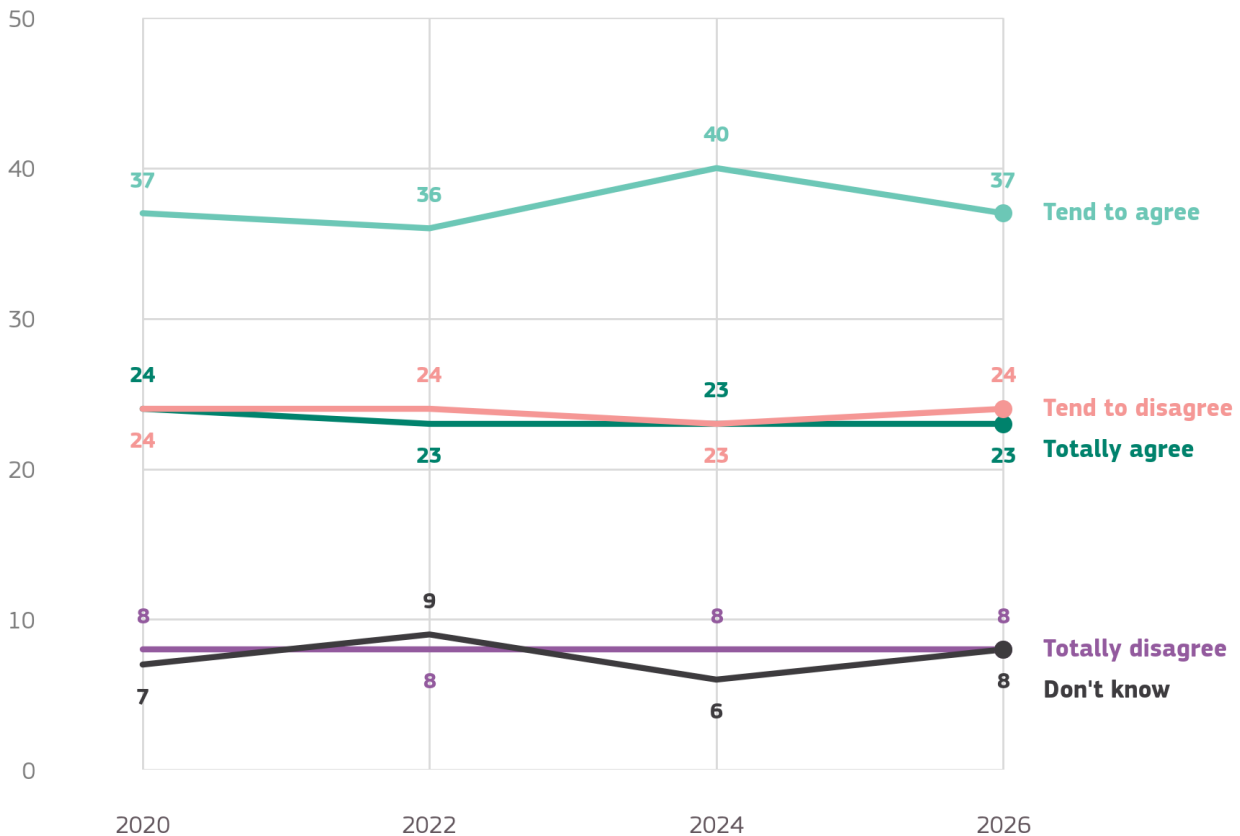
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that the CAP contributes to **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'** has remained broadly stable over the period shown, standing at 61% in 2020 and 60% in 2026. In 2026, 32% disagree with the statement, while 8% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' fluctuated between 36% and 40% over the period shown, standing at 37% in 2026;
- The share who 'totally agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 23% to 24%;
- Negative responses also remained broadly stable. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 23% to 24%, while 'totally disagree' remained unchanged at 8%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' fluctuated between 6% and 9%, standing at 8% in 2026.

QB8.3 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (% - EU)

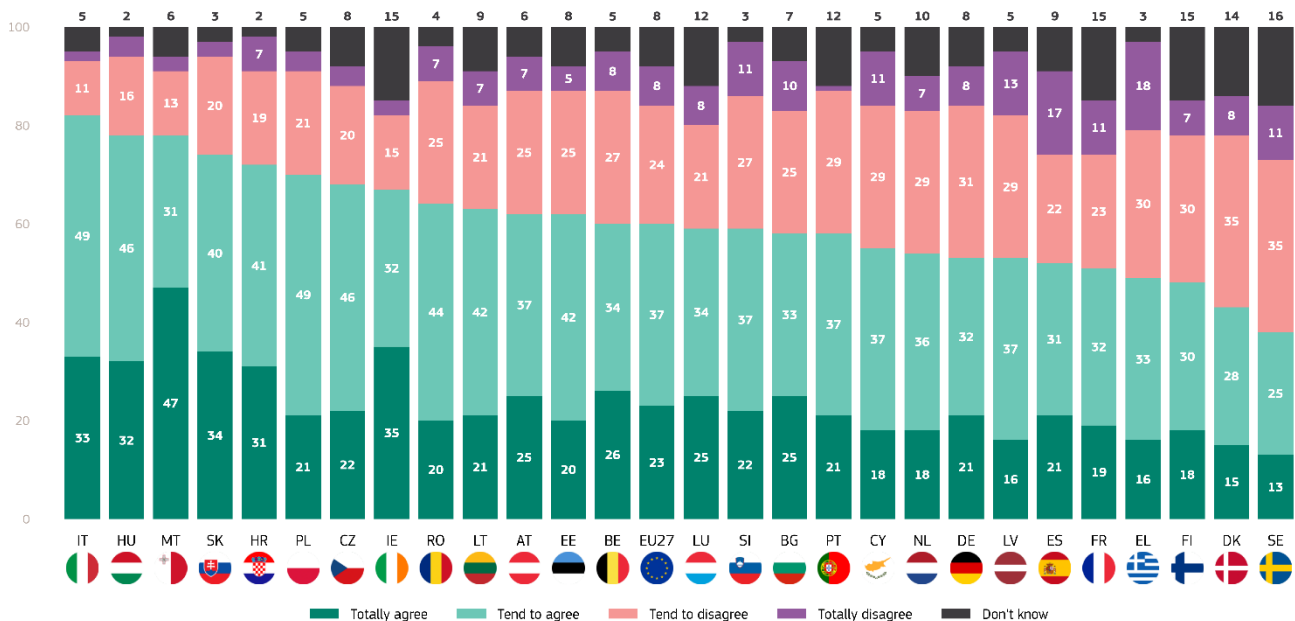


Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In eight Member States, more than two in three respondents agree that the CAP contributes to **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'**. Agreement is highest in Italy (82%), Hungary and Malta (both 78%), and Slovakia (74%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Sweden (38%), Denmark (43%), Finland (48%) and Greece (49%).

In ten countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Malta (47%), Ireland (35%), Slovakia (34%), Italy (33%), Hungary (32%) and Croatia (31%).

QB8.3: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP contributes to 'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector' has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Czechia (68%, +11 pp), Greece (49%, +8 pp), the Netherlands (54%, +8 pp) and Finland (48%, +7 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 13 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Cyprus (55%, -16 pp), Portugal (58%, -16 pp), Luxembourg (59%, -11 pp), Croatia (72%, -9 pp), and Germany and France (both -8 pp), and remained unchanged in Poland (70%).

QB8.3: Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...? - Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector (%)

		EU27	CZ	EL	NL	FI	SE	EE	IE	IT	LV	MT	AT	HU	SK	PL	BG	SI	DK	LT	RO	BE	ES	DE	FR	HR	LU	CY	PT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	60	68	49	54	48	38	62	67	82	53	78	62	78	74	70	58	59	43	63	64	60	52	53	51	72	59	55	58
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼16	▼16
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	32	24	48	36	37	46	30	18	13	42	16	32	20	23	25	35	38	43	28	32	35	39	39	34	26	29	40	30
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼10	▼9	▼10	▼5	▲5	▲1	=	▼3	▲4	▼4	▲2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	=	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲8	▼7	▲7	▲3	▲12	▲11
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	8	3	10	15	16	8	15	5	5	6	6	2	3	5	7	3	14	9	4	5	9	8	15	2	12	5	12
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼8	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼6	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	▲15	▲2	▲8	▲4	▲5

The **socio-demographic analysis** show that majorities in all socio-demographic categories agree that the CAP contributes to each of the areas tested. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- There are no meaningful differences by gender, with levels of agreement remaining highly consistent between men and women across all areas;
- Differences by age are also limited. The only notable variation is for **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'**, where respondents aged 15-24 are less likely to agree (56%) than those aged 25-39 and 40-54 (both 61%);
- Respondents who left education aged 16-19 are among the most likely to agree that the CAP contributes across several areas, notably **'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors'** (75% vs 67% among those who left education aged 15 or younger), **'ensuring high production standards'** (75% vs 70%), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (69% vs 63%) and **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** (69% vs 64%). They are also more likely to agree that the CAP contributes to **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'** (64%), compared with respondents who left education aged 20 or older (55%) and those still studying (56%);
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a negative image to think that the CAP contributes across all areas. The largest gaps are observed for **'increasing the competitiveness of EU agriculture'** (77% vs 52%), **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (74% vs 50%), **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** (72% vs 48%) and **'ensuring high production standards'** (80% vs 57%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are consistently less likely than those who never or almost never have such difficulties to say that the CAP contributes to each area. This is particularly the case for **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** (54% vs 67%), **'boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** (56% vs 68%), **'ensuring high production standards'** (64% vs 76%) and **'ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers'** (58% vs 69%);
- Differences by socio-professional category are also visible, with the unemployed among the least likely to agree across several areas, notably **'boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors'** (59%), **'reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU'** (58%) and **'encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector'** (55%). By contrast, other white-collar workers are among the most positive, particularly for **'ensuring sustainable management of natural resources'** (85%), **'ensuring high production standards'** (80%), **'developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture'** and **'food sectors and increasing the competitiveness of EU agriculture'** (both 77%).

Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
(Total 'Agree' - EU)

	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources	Ensuring high production standards	Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources	Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain
EU27	82	74	72	71	71	70
Gender						
Man	82	75	73	71	71	70
Woman	81	74	72	72	71	70
Age						
15-24	80	74	71	70	70	68
25-39	81	76	73	72	72	71
40-54	83	75	73	73	73	70
55+	81	73	72	70	70	70
Education (End of)						
15-	78	70	67	71	68	69
16-19	83	75	75	74	73	72
20+	81	74	70	68	69	67
Still Studying	81	74	70	70	68	67
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	80	74	71	69	69	67
Managers	83	75	73	70	71	69
Other white collars	85	80	77	76	77	75
Manual workers	81	75	74	73	73	71
House persons	81	74	71	77	69	73
Unemployed	78	68	66	68	66	65
Retired	81	73	70	70	69	70
Students	79	73	69	69	67	65
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	75	64	64	62	61	61
From time to time	80	73	73	73	72	73
Almost never / Never	83	76	73	72	72	70
Consider belonging to						
The working class of society	81	73	70	70	70	69
The lower middle class of society	80	73	71	72	69	69
The middle class of society	82	76	74	73	72	72
The upper middle class of society	84	76	71	69	71	67
The higher class of society	84	79	76	79	75	74
Image of the EU						
Positive	88	80	77	76	77	74
Neutral	80	73	72	71	71	69
Negative	66	57	59	56	52	54

Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?
 (Total 'Agree' - EU)

	Helping tackle climate change	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector
EU27	70	68	67	66	60
Gender					
Man	69	67	68	66	58
Woman	70	68	67	67	61
Age					
15-24	68	65	66	65	56
25-39	69	69	68	67	61
40-54	71	69	68	68	61
55+	69	66	67	65	60
Education (End of)					
15-	68	65	63	64	60
16-19	72	70	69	69	64
20+	66	65	67	64	55
Still Studying	68	65	68	66	56
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	68	68	66	66	58
Managers	69	67	69	66	56
Other white collars	74	74	72	72	66
Manual workers	71	70	67	67	62
House persons	74	69	72	71	63
Unemployed	65	59	61	58	56
Retired	68	65	66	64	59
Students	67	63	66	64	55
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	63	56	58	54	49
From time to time	71	71	67	68	64
Almost never / Never	70	68	69	67	59
Consider belonging to					
The working class of society	69	65	63	64	59
The lower middle class of society	68	67	65	64	58
The middle class of society	71	69	71	68	62
The upper middle class of society	67	68	70	66	56
The higher class of society	71	72	70	70	55
Image of the EU					
Positive	74	73	74	72	64
Neutral	70	67	67	66	60
Negative	53	52	50	48	45

5. Does the CAP only benefit farmers?

Seven in ten agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers

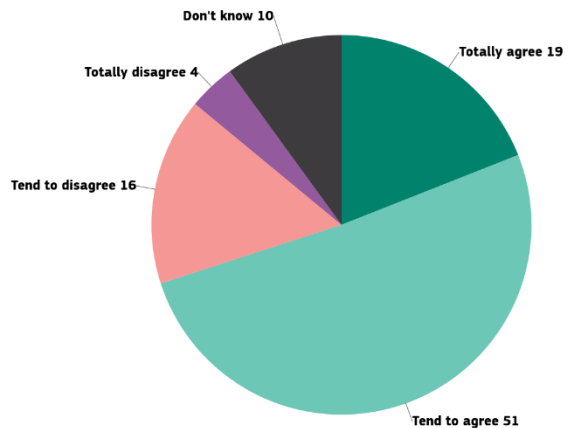
Seven in ten respondents agree that **the Common Agricultural Policy benefits all European citizens and not only farmers** (70%, unchanged since summer 2024), including 19% (+1 percentage point) who 'totally agree' and 51% (-1 pp) who 'tend to agree'.

One fifth **disagree** with this statement (20%, -1 pp), with 16% saying they 'tend to disagree' (unchanged) and 4% (-1 pp) that they 'totally disagree'. One in ten respondents say they 'don't know' (10%, +1 pp)²⁸.

Compared with summer 2024, opinions remain unchanged overall, with total agreement stable and only minimal shifts within response categories.

In the longer term, agreement remains below the highest levels recorded in the series. After standing at 77% in 2013, agreement fell to 61% in 2017, before rising again to 76% in both 2020 and 2022. It then dropped to 70% in summer 2024 and remains unchanged in 2026. Disagreement is broadly stable compared with summer 2024, while the share answering 'don't know' has gradually increased since 2020, from 5% to 10%.

QB3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (EU27) (%)

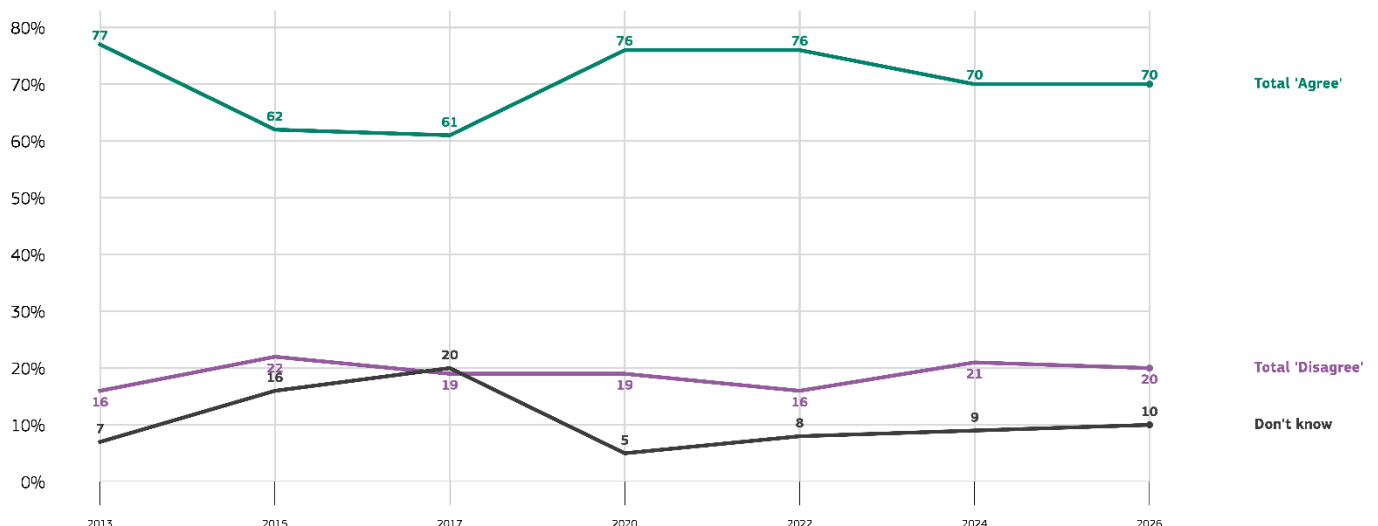


Totally agree	▲ 1
Tend to agree	▼ 1
Tend to disagree	=
Totally disagree	▼ 1
Don't know	▲ 1

▲▼ (May/Jun 2026 - Jun/Jul 2024)

May/Jun 2026

QB3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (EU27) (%)



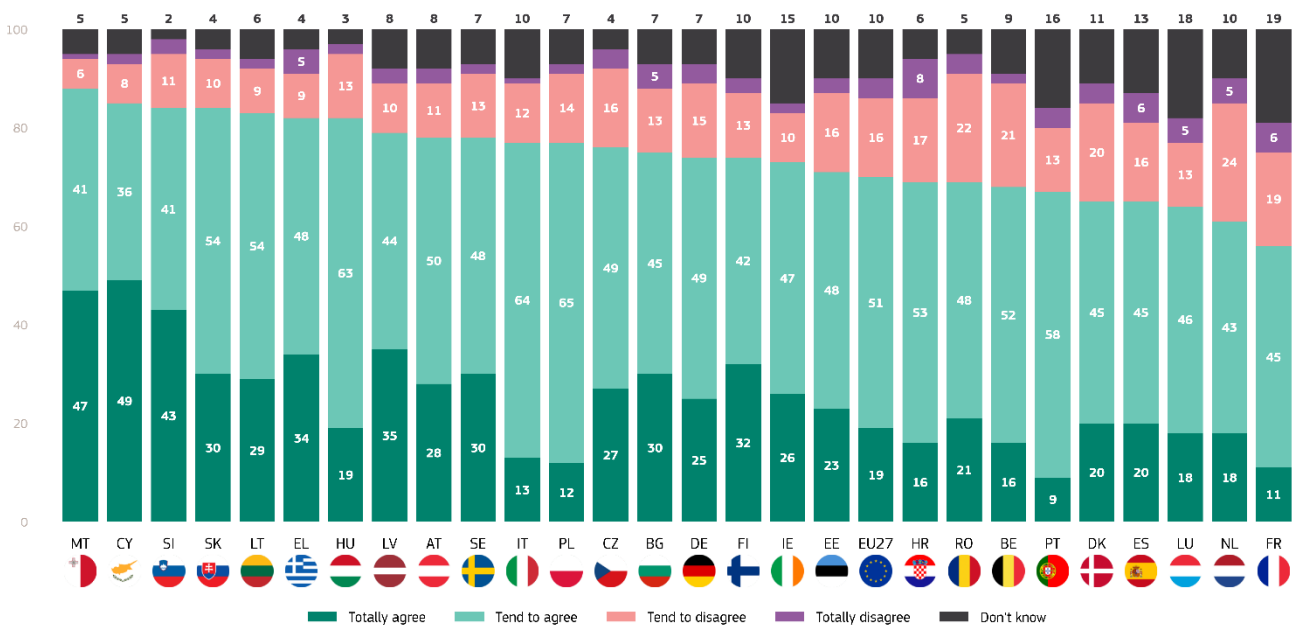
²⁸ QB3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

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In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that the CAP **benefits all European citizens and not only farmers**. Agreement is most widespread in Malta (88%), Cyprus (85%), and Slovenia and Slovakia (both 84%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in France (56%), the Netherlands (61%) and Luxembourg (64%).

In 14 countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Cyprus (49%), Malta (47%) and Slovenia (43%).

QB3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 14 countries, most notably in Czechia (76%, +14 pp), Slovenia (84%, +12 pp), Austria and Greece (both +8 pp), and Bulgaria (75%, +7 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (64%, -16 pp), Portugal (67%, -11 pp) and Croatia (69%, -10 pp), and remained unchanged in Cyprus (85%) and Poland (77%).

QB3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. (%)

		EU27	CZ	SI	AT	EL	BG	LV	SE	SK	DE	EE	MT	FR	HU	IT	CY	PL	DK	FI	IE	RO	LT	ES	BE	NL	HR	PT	LU
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	70	76	84	78	82	75	79	78	84	74	71	88	56	82	77	85	77	65	74	73	69	83	65	68	61	69	67	64
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲14	▲12	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼10	▼11	▼16
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	20	20	14	14	14	18	13	15	12	19	19	7	25	15	13	10	16	24	16	12	26	11	22	23	29	25	17	18
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼10	▼9	▼4	▼8	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	=	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲4
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	10	4	2	8	4	7	8	7	4	7	10	5	19	3	10	5	7	11	10	15	5	6	13	9	10	6	16	18
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼4	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲12

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that large majorities across all categories agree that **the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers**.

The main differences are as follows:

- Agreement is similar among men and women (both 71%), while respondents aged 25-54 are slightly more likely to agree than those aged 15-24 (72% vs 68%);
- Respondents who stayed in education until the age of 20 or beyond, as well as those still studying, are more likely to agree than those who left education aged 15 or earlier (72% vs 63%);
- Agreement is highest among managers and other white-collar workers (both 76%), and lowest among unemployed respondents (60%) and house persons (64%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree than those who have fewer financial difficulties (61% vs 70%-72%);
- Agreement increases with perceived social class, from 67% among those who see themselves as working class to 78% among those who place themselves in the higher class of society;
- Finally, the image of the EU is strongly associated with views on the CAP: 77% of respondents with a positive image of the EU agree that the CAP benefits all citizens, compared with 68% of those with a neutral image and 53% of those with a negative image.

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QB3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	19	51	16	4	10	70	20
Gender							
Man	20	51	16	4	9	71	20
Woman	19	52	15	3	11	71	18
Age							
15-24	17	51	13	3	16	68	16
25-39	19	53	15	3	10	72	18
40-54	19	53	16	4	8	72	20
55+	20	50	16	4	10	70	20
Education (End of)							
15-	16	47	16	5	16	63	21
16-19	19	52	16	4	9	71	20
20+	20	52	16	4	8	72	20
Still Studying	17	55	11	2	15	72	13
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	20	51	17	5	7	71	22
Managers	22	54	14	3	7	76	17
Other white collars	20	56	14	3	7	76	17
Manual workers	18	52	16	4	10	70	20
House persons	15	49	17	3	16	64	20
Unemployed	18	42	19	5	16	60	24
Retired	20	49	16	5	10	69	21
Students	18	52	12	3	15	70	15
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	19	42	19	6	14	61	25
From time to time	16	54	16	4	10	70	20
Almost never / Never	21	51	15	4	9	72	19
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	19	48	17	4	12	67	21
The lower middle class of society	19	49	17	4	11	68	21
The middle class of society	20	53	14	4	9	73	18
The upper middle class of society	19	56	16	3	6	75	19
The higher class of society	24	54	15	4	3	78	19
Image of the EU							
Positive	22	55	12	3	8	77	15
Neutral	17	51	17	3	12	68	20
Negative	14	39	27	9	11	53	36



III. The CAP budget and financial aid for farmers

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The third chapter of the report analyses Europeans' opinions on the level of financial aid for farmers and on the reasons justifying the CAP's share of the total EU budget. It then moves on to investigate whether the general public would like to see a change in future financial support to farmers. Lastly, it gauges Europeans' attitudes towards payments made to farmers for implementing environmentally friendly practices.

1. Financial aid for farmers

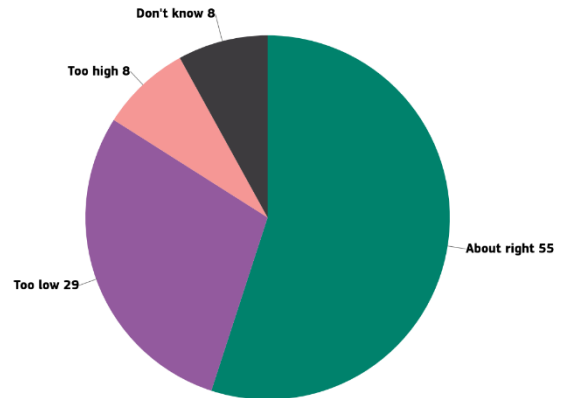
A majority of EU citizens think that the level of EU financial support to farmers is 'about right'

Respondents were informed that the EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes and that this aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. They were then asked whether they think this support is 'too low', 'about right' or 'too high'²⁹.

More than half of respondents say that this level of support is '**about right**' (55%, -1 percentage point since summer 2024). Close to three in ten consider it to be '**too low**' (29%, +2 pp), while fewer than one in ten say that EU financial support to farmers is '**too high**' (8%, -1 pp). A further 8% (unchanged) say they '**don't know**'.

Compared with summer 2024, opinions remain broadly stable, with only minor changes.

QB9: The EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (EU27) (%)



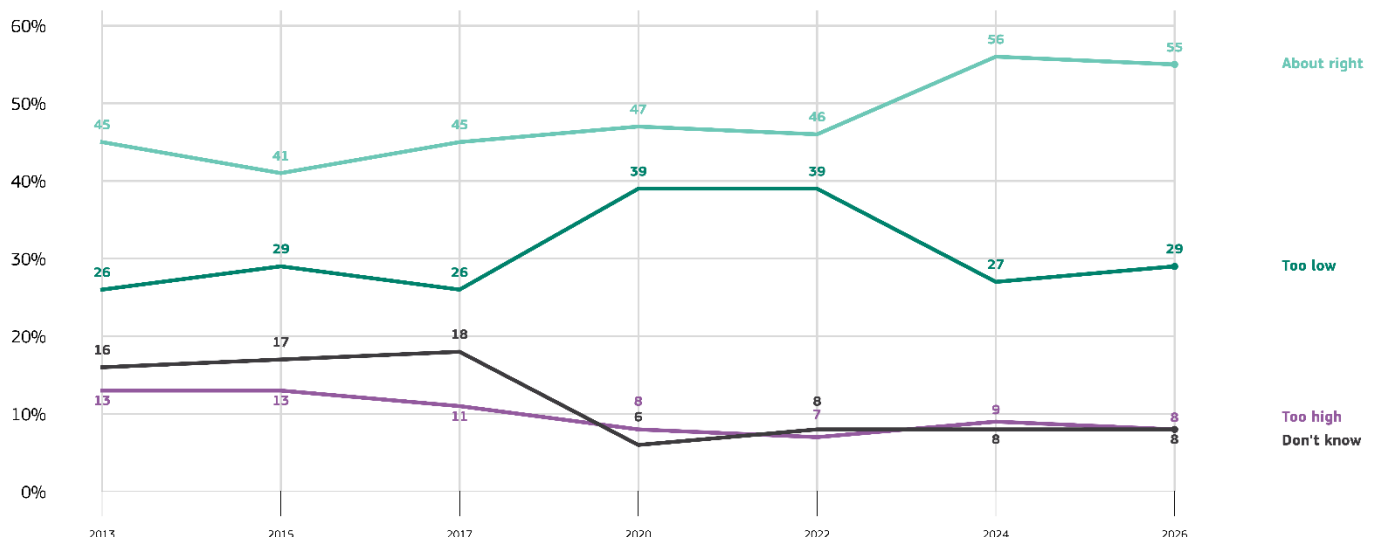
About right	▼ 1
Too low	▲ 2
Too high	▼ 1
Don't know	=

▲▼ (May/Jun 2026 - Jun/Jul 2024)

May/Jun 2026

In the longer term, the share saying that EU financial support to farmers is 'about right' has increased from 2013 (45%) to 2026 (55%), but has remained broadly stable since 2024 (56%). Meanwhile, the proportion who think this support is 'too low' (29%) has remained broadly stable since summer 2024 (27%), but remains well below the levels recorded in 2020 and 2022 (both 39%). The share considering the support 'too high' has remained below 10% since 2020.

QB9: The EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (EU27) (%)



²⁹ QB9. The EU gives financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 1 of the combined public expenditure of the 27 Member States

of the EU and around 30 of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? Too low; About right; Too high; Don't know.

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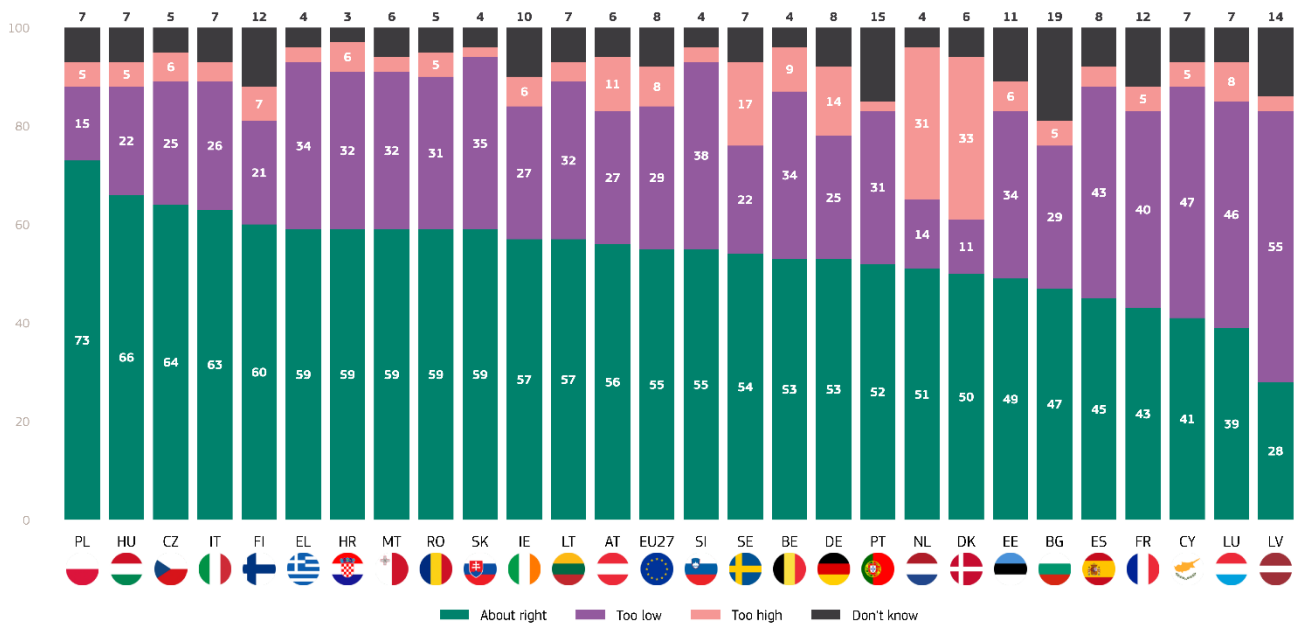
At least a relative majority of respondents in 24 Member States think that the level of EU financial support to farmers is **'about right'**. This view is most widespread in Poland (73%), Hungary (66%) and Czechia (64%). At the other end of the scale, it is least widespread in Latvia (28%), Luxembourg (39%) and Cyprus (41%).

In three countries, a relative majority think that EU financial support to farmers is **'too low'**: Latvia (55% 'too low' vs 28% 'about right'), Cyprus (47% vs 41%) and Luxembourg (46% vs 39%).

In all Member States, only a minority of respondents say that this support is **'too high'**, although this view is more widespread in Denmark (33%), the Netherlands (31%), Sweden (17%), Germany (14%) and Austria (11%).

In 25 Member States, respondents are more likely to say that EU financial support to farmers is **'too low'** than 'too high', with the largest gaps recorded in Latvia (55% 'too low' vs 3% 'too high'), Cyprus (47% vs 5%), Luxembourg (46% vs 8%) and Slovenia (38% vs 3%). Conversely, respondents are more likely to say that support is 'too high' than 'too low' in Denmark (33% 'too high' vs 11% 'too low') and the Netherlands (31% vs 14%).

QB9: The EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (%)



Since summer 2024, views have evolved unevenly across Member States. The share saying that support is **'about right'** has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Malta (59%, +18 pp), Greece (59%, +16 pp), Portugal (52%, +11 pp), Czechia (64%, +7 pp) and Austria (56%, +4 pp). By contrast, it has decreased in 13 countries, most notably in Latvia (28%, -10 pp), Cyprus (41%, -9 pp), and Germany and Luxembourg (53% and 46%, both -8 pp).

Over the same period, the view that support is **'too low'** has increased in 19 Member States, especially in Luxembourg (46%, +10 pp), Latvia (55%, +9 pp) and Slovakia (35%, +7 pp), while the share saying support is **'too high'** has decreased in 15 countries, most notably in Czechia (6%, -6 pp), and Belgium, the Netherlands and Slovenia (all -4 pp).

QB9: The EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high? (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
																													
Too low	May/Jun 2026	29	34	29	25	11	25	34	27	34	43	40	32	26	47	55	32	46	22	32	14	27	15	31	31	38	35	21	22
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲5	▲1	=	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲2	▼13	▲6	▲1	▲4	=	▲5	▲9	▲4	▲10	▼1	▼16	▲5	▲1	▼4	▼14	▲4	▲1	▲7	▼1	▲5
About right	May/Jun 2026	55	53	47	64	50	53	49	57	59	45	43	59	63	41	28	57	39	66	59	51	56	73	52	59	55	59	60	54
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲7	▲1	▼8	▲1	=	▲16	▼3	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼9	▼10	▼4	▼8	▲2	▲18	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲11	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲2	▼2
Too high	May/Jun 2026	8	9	5	6	33	14	6	6	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	4	8	5	3	31	11	5	2	5	3	2	7	17
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼3	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼4	▲1	=	=	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼3
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	8	4	19	5	6	8	11	10	4	8	12	3	7	7	14	7	7	6	4	6	7	15	5	4	4	12	7	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼6	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	▼3	=	=

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that **'about right'** is the most frequent answer in all socio-demographic categories. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- There are no notable differences by gender in views of EU financial support to farmers;
- Respondents who left full-time education aged 15 or younger are more likely than those who completed education aged 20 or older to say that EU financial support to farmers is **'too low'** (34% vs 26%). By contrast, those who completed education aged 20 or older are more likely to say that support is **'about right'** (56% vs 48%) or **'too high'** (11% vs 6%). The view that support is **'about right'** is highest among those still studying (59%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time and those with a negative image of the EU are the most likely to say that EU financial support to farmers is **'too low'** (both 40%, compared with the EU average of 29%);
- The view that EU financial support to farmers is **'about right'** becomes less widespread with age, declining from 58% among 15–24-year-olds to 52% among those aged 55 or over. By contrast, this view becomes more common the longer respondents remained in full-time education, rising from 48% among those who left education aged 15 or younger to 56% among those who finished aged 20 or older; it is highest among those still studying (59%);
- This view is also more widespread among the unemployed (38%), respondents who consider themselves part of the working class (35%) or lower middle class (34%), and those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger (34%);
- By contrast, respondents in the upper middle class are the most likely to say that EU support to farmers is **'too high'** (16%, compared with 8% at EU level), followed by those in the higher class (12%), managers, those educated aged 20 or older and respondents with a negative image of the EU (all 11%);

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QB9 The EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?
(% - EU)

	Too low	About right	Too high	Don't know
EU27	29	55	8	8
Gender				
Man	28	56	9	7
Woman	30	54	7	9
Age				
15-24	25	58	7	10
25-39	30	57	7	6
40-54	29	56	8	7
55+	30	52	9	9
Education (End of)				
15-	34	48	6	12
16-19	32	55	6	7
20+	26	56	11	7
Still Studying	23	59	7	11
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	30	53	10	7
Managers	24	58	11	7
Other white collars	27	61	7	5
Manual workers	32	54	7	7
House persons	33	50	8	9
Unemployed	38	46	6	10
Retired	31	51	8	10
Students	24	59	7	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	40	45	7	8
From time to time	29	57	6	8
Almost never / Never	28	55	9	8
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	35	50	6	9
The lower middle class of society	34	51	7	8
The middle class of society	27	58	8	7
The upper middle class of society	19	56	16	9
The higher class of society	26	61	12	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	26	59	8	7
Neutral	30	54	7	9
Negative	40	41	11	8

2. Reasons justifying the CAP's share of the total EU budget

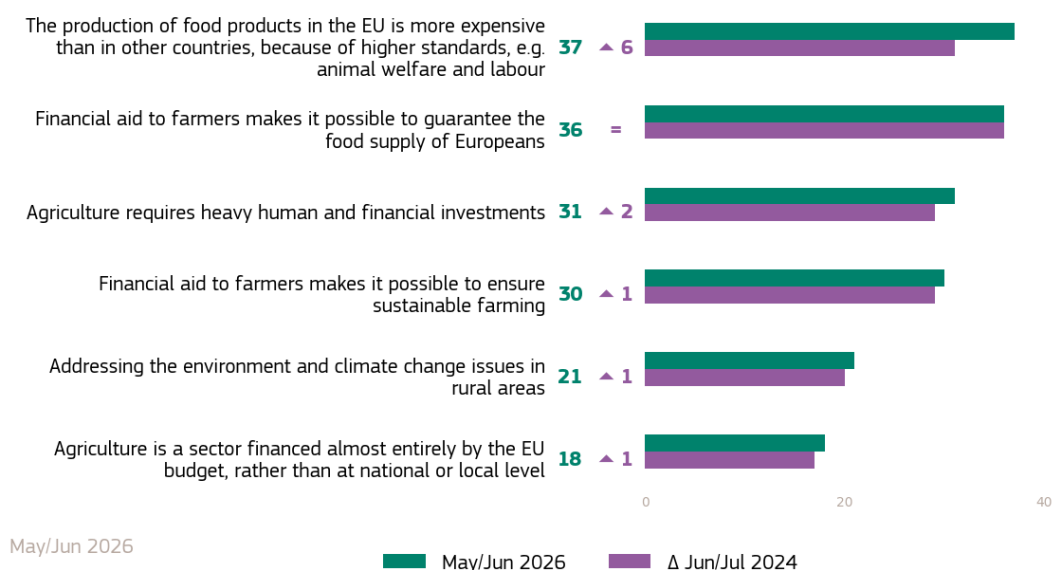
Higher production costs in the EU are now seen as the main reason why the EU spends a significant share of its budget on the CAP

Respondents were asked to identify the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP by choosing up to two items from a list of six³⁰. The following can be observed:

- Close to four in ten say that the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of **'higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour'** (37%, +6 percentage points since summer 2024), making this the most frequently mentioned reason;
- A similar proportion mention **'that financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans'** (36%, unchanged);
- Around three in ten cite that **'agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments'** (31%, +2 pp) and **'that financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming'** (30%, +1 pp);
- Around one fifth mention addressing the **'environment and climate change issues in rural areas'** (21%, +1 pp);
- Finally, fewer than one in five say that **'agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level'** (18%, +1 pp).

Compared with summer 2024, perceptions show some variation, with an increased emphasis on the higher costs of food production in the EU due to higher standards, while other reasons remain broadly stable.

QB10: What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



³⁰ QB10. What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level; Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans; Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments;

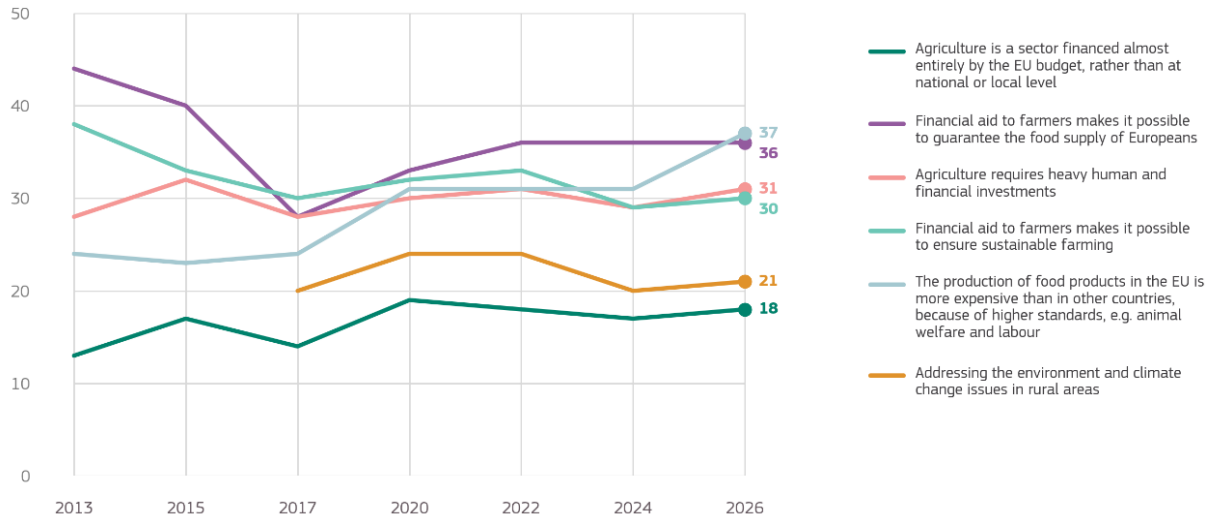
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming; The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of stricter standards, e.g. animal welfare; Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

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In the longer term, the trend shows a shift away from **food-supply guarantee** as the dominant explanation. This item was clearly the leading reason in 2013 and 2015, but now stands at 36%, below its earlier peak.

Meanwhile, the **higher cost of EU food production due to higher standards** has increased steadily since 2015 and now reaches its highest point at 37%.

QB10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



'Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans' is the top reason identified in seven Member States, and is joint first in Greece, Malta, Romania and Slovakia. This reason is most frequently mentioned in Sweden (53%), Finland (52%), and Ireland and the Netherlands (both 48%).

'The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries because of higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour' is the most frequently mentioned answer in seven countries, and joint first in Romania. The highest shares are recorded in Austria (47%), Denmark (46%), Sweden (45%) and Germany (44%).

'Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments' ranks first in six Member States, and is joint first in Greece and Slovakia. This item is most frequently cited in Lithuania (44%), Portugal (43%), Bulgaria (41%) and Greece (40%).

'Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming' tops the ranking in Estonia, Latvia and Luxembourg, and is joint first in Malta. The highest proportions mentioning this reason are observed in Luxembourg and Malta (both 38%), followed by Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus and Latvia (all 37%).

'Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas' does not rank first in any Member State, but it is mentioned by more than one quarter of respondents in Italy (31%), Greece (28%) and Hungary (26%).

Similarly, **'agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level'** does not rank first in any country. It is most frequently cited in Greece (29%), and in Denmark, Croatia, Hungary and Austria (all 26%).

QB10: What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour	37	40	27	30	46	44	30	34	27	42	36	30	32	29	30	37	34	31	35	40	47	37	19	31	29	35	39	45
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	36	37	33	34	43	40	33	48	40	35	33	38	31	35	33	28	35	29	38	48	37	33	44	31	33	36	52	53
Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	31	34	41	31	19	23	33	22	40	37	35	32	38	39	29	44	37	37	32	16	19	27	43	30	39	36	28	25
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	30	32	27	32	23	32	35	37	32	23	29	37	32	37	37	21	38	31	38	35	32	27	27	30	34	34	34	33
Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas	21	22	22	18	18	18	13	17	28	18	23	19	31	18	13	13	16	26	19	24	20	22	15	20	12	19	12	11
Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	18	13	22	15	26	16	17	16	29	16	17	26	19	22	18	23	13	26	24	16	26	18	15	21	20	20	14	17

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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Since summer 2024, evolutions of at least five percentage points in opinions about the reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP have been as follows:

- The share mentioning that **‘the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries because of higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour’** has increased in 21 Member States, with the largest rises recorded in Spain (42%, +12 pp), Latvia (30%, +11 pp), Denmark (46%, +9 pp) and Austria (47%, +8 pp);
- Mentions of **‘financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans’** have remained broadly stable. Evolutions of at least five pp are recorded in France (33%, +6 pp), Belgium, Bulgaria, Latvia, the Netherlands and Slovakia (all +5 pp), while decreases of this scale are seen in Spain (35%, -6 pp) and Denmark (43%, -5 pp);
- The view that **‘agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments’** has gained ground in several countries, most notably in Luxembourg (37%, +9 pp), Belgium and Bulgaria (both +8 pp), and Slovenia (39%, +7 pp). The largest decrease is recorded in Malta (32%, -6 pp);
- For **‘financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming’**, evolutions are more limited. The largest increase is observed in the Netherlands (35%, +6 pp), while the sharpest decrease is recorded in Malta (38%, -6 pp);
- Mentions of **‘addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas’** have changed little overall, with the main decreases recorded in Luxembourg (16%, -9 pp) and Cyprus (18%, -6 pp);
- Finally, mentions of **‘agriculture being a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level’** have increased most in Malta (24%, +9 pp), Greece (29%, +8 pp), and Bulgaria and Austria (both +6 pp).

QB10: What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	May/Jun 2026	18	13	22	15	26	16	17	16	29	16	17	26	19	22	18	23	13	26	24	16	26	18	15	21	20	20	14	17
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼4	▲6	▲1	▲5	=	▲2	=	▲8	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲9	▲2	▲6	▲1	=	▲3	▼2	▼3	▲3	▼4
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	May/Jun 2026	36	37	33	34	43	40	33	48	40	35	33	38	31	35	33	28	35	29	38	48	37	33	44	31	33	36	52	53
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲5	▲5	▲2	▼5	▼1	▲2	▲3	=	▼6	▲6	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲5	=	▲2	▼2	=	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲4
Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	May/Jun 2026	31	34	41	31	19	23	33	22	40	37	35	32	38	39	29	44	37	37	32	16	19	27	43	30	39	36	28	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲8	▲8	▲5	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲1	▲9	▲5	▼6	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▲3	▲7	▲3	▲2	▲2
Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	May/Jun 2026	30	32	27	32	23	32	35	37	32	23	29	37	32	37	37	21	38	31	38	35	32	27	27	30	34	34	34	33
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	▲3	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲5	=	▲5	▲2	▼6	▲6	=	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲4	▼2	▼2
The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour	May/Jun 2026	37	40	27	30	46	44	30	34	27	42	36	30	32	29	30	37	34	31	35	40	47	37	19	31	29	35	39	45
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲6	▲5	▲6	=	▲9	▲7	=	▲6	▼1	▲12	▲6	▲1	▲6	=	▲11	▲5	=	▲1	▲6	▲3	▲8	▲5	=	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲7	▲7
Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas	May/Jun 2026	21	22	22	18	18	18	15	17	28	18	23	19	31	18	13	13	16	26	19	24	20	22	15	20	12	19	12	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼6	▲1	▲1	▼9	=	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼3	▲4	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the main reasons given for the EU spending a significant part of its budget on the CAP are broadly similar across groups. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to say this is because **‘the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards regarding animal welfare and labour’** (42% vs 30%);
- Managers (44%), respondents who consider themselves part of the upper middle class (43%) or higher class (42%), and the self-employed (40%) are also among the most likely to mention **‘the higher cost of food production in the EU’**, while house persons are less likely to do so (31%);
- Differences by age are relatively limited. However, respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than those aged 55 and over to mention that **‘addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas’** is one of the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP (25% vs 19%). By contrast, respondents aged 25-39 are the most likely to say that this is because **‘financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans’** (39% vs 35%-36% among other age groups);
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to say that **‘financial support to farmers is necessary to guarantee the food supply of Europeans’** (40% vs 31%). This reason is also more frequently mentioned by respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class than those in the lower middle class (41% vs 35%);
- Men are more likely than women to mention **‘the production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards regarding animal welfare and labour’** as a reason why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget on the CAP (39% vs 35%). Differences by gender are limited for the other reasons.

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QB10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans	Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments	Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming	Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas
EU27	37	36	31	30	21
Gender					
Man	39	36	31	29	21
Woman	35	37	32	31	22
Age					
15-24	34	35	33	30	25
25-39	38	39	29	30	21
40-54	38	35	31	30	23
55+	37	36	32	31	19
Education (End of)					
15-	30	37	35	29	18
16-19	36	36	32	31	21
20+	42	37	29	29	21
Still Studying	34	35	32	30	27
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	40	35	32	28	20
Managers	44	37	28	30	20
Other white collars	38	38	31	32	22
Manual workers	36	35	30	30	22
House persons	31	37	35	29	22
Unemployed	36	34	36	27	22
Retired	36	37	32	31	19
Students	34	37	31	30	26
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	37	36	34	24	20
From time to time	33	36	33	30	24
Almost never / Never	39	37	30	31	20
Consider belonging to					
The working class of society	35	36	34	30	19
The lower middle class of society	39	35	29	30	21
The middle class of society	37	37	31	30	22
The upper middle class of society	43	37	28	29	21
The higher class of society	42	41	26	30	24
Image of the EU					
Positive	39	40	30	31	21
Neutral	35	34	32	31	22
Negative	38	31	32	27	20

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QB10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	18	1	1	3
Gender				
Man	19	1	1	2
Woman	17	1	1	3
Age				
15-24	15	0	0	5
25-39	18	1	1	1
40-54	19	1	1	2
55+	18	1	1	3
Education (End of)				
15-	17	0	2	5
16-19	18	1	1	2
20+	19	1	1	2
Still Studying	15	1	0	4
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	21	1	2	1
Managers	20	1	1	2
Other white collars	18	0	0	1
Manual workers	19	1	1	2
House persons	17	0	1	4
Unemployed	15	1	2	5
Retired	17	1	1	3
Students	14	1	0	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	1	1	4
From time to time	21	1	1	2
Almost never / Never	17	1	1	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	17	1	1	4
The lower middle class of society	17	0	1	2
The middle class of society	19	1	1	2
The upper middle class of society	17	1	1	2
The higher class of society	17	2	0	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	18	0	1	2
Neutral	17	1	1	3
Negative	19	2	2	3

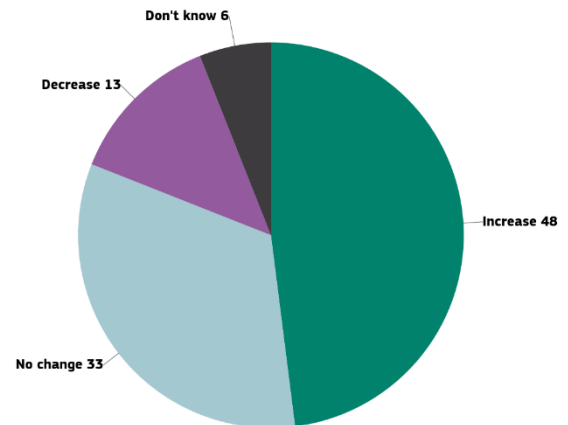
3. Future financial support to farmers

A relative majority of Europeans would like to see increased EU financial support to farmers in the next ten years, and this share has risen slightly since summer 2024

A relative majority of respondents (48%) would like to see an **'increase'** in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years, and this proportion has remained broadly stable (+2 pp) since summer 2024³¹. One in three would like to see **'no change'** (33%, -2 pp), while 13% would like to see a **'decrease'** and 6% say they **'don't know'**, both unchanged.

A longer-term trend analysis shows that support for increased EU financial aid to farmers remains below the levels recorded in 2020 and 2022 (both 56%), but is higher than in 2015 (45%), 2017 (44%) and 2024 (46%). The proportion of respondents who would like to see 'no change' has remained broadly stable since 2024, when it reached its highest level in the trend series (35%), but remains above the levels recorded between 2015 and 2022. The share who would like EU financial support to farmers to 'decrease' is unchanged since 2024 and remains above the levels recorded between 2015 and 2022. The share who would like EU financial support to farmers to 'decrease' is unchanged since 2024 and remains at the same level as in 2015 (both 13%).

QB11: Over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers? (EU27) (%)

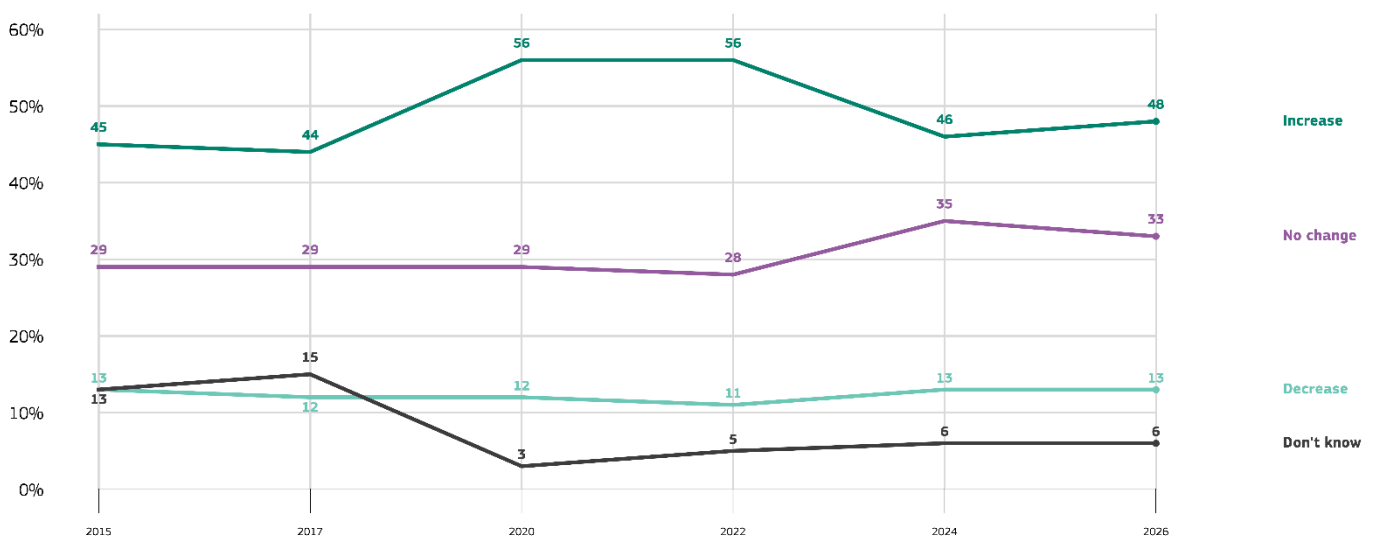


Increase	▲ 2
No change	▼ 2
Decrease	=
Don't know	=

▲▼ (May/Jun 2026 - Jun/Jul 2024)

May/Jun 2026

QB11: Over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers? (EU27) (%)



³¹ QB11. And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in EU financial support to farmers? Increase; Decrease; No change; Don't know.

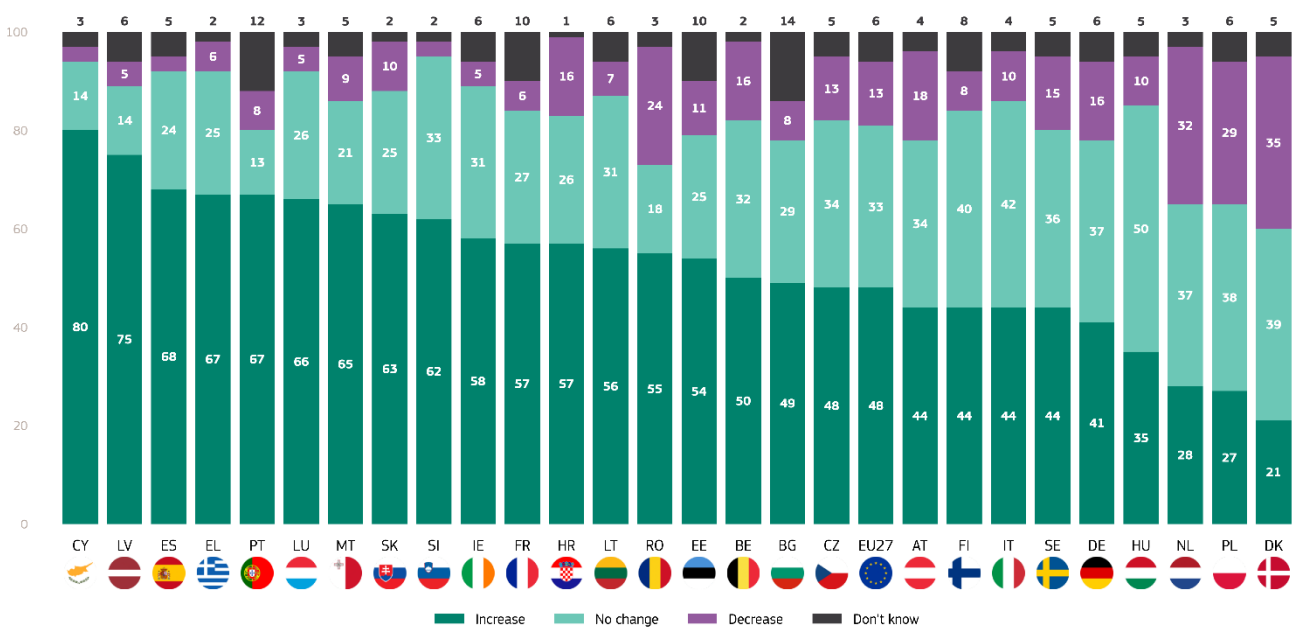
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At least a relative majority of respondents in 23 Member States would like to see an **'increase'** in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years. This view is most widespread in Cyprus (80%) and Latvia (75%), followed by Spain (68%), Greece and Portugal (both 67%), Luxembourg (66%) and Malta (65%).

In four Member States, a relative majority of respondents would like to see **'no change'** in the level of EU financial support: Hungary (50% 'unchanged' vs 35% 'increase'), Denmark (39% 'unchanged' vs 35% 'decrease'), Poland (38% vs 29% 'decrease' and 27% 'increase') and the Netherlands (37% vs 32% 'decrease' and 28% 'increase').

There are no Member States where a relative majority would like to see EU financial support to farmers **'decrease'** over the next ten years. However, Denmark (35% 'decrease' vs 21% 'increase'), the Netherlands (32% vs 28%) and Poland (29% vs 27%) are the only countries where respondents are more likely to favour a 'decrease' than an 'increase'. In the remaining 24 Member States, respondents are more likely to say that EU financial support should **'increase'** than **'decrease'**, with the largest gaps found in Cyprus (80% 'increase' vs 3% 'decrease'), Latvia (75% vs 5%), Greece and Portugal (both 67% vs 6% and 8%, respectively).

QB11: Over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers? (%)



The share of respondents who would like to see an 'increase' in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years has risen in 16 Member States, led by Luxembourg (66%, +15 pp), Slovakia (63%, +8 pp), Sweden (44%, +7 pp), and Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria (all +6 pp). Conversely, this proportion has decreased in seven countries, most notably in Malta (65%, -19 pp), Estonia (54%, -7 pp), Greece (67%, -6 pp) and Portugal (67%, -6 pp).

The proportion who would like to see 'no change' has increased in 13 Member States, especially in Malta (21%, +11 pp) and Hungary (50%, +6 pp), while it has decreased in 11 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (26%, -9 pp), Germany and Slovakia (both -8 pp), France (-7 pp) and Belgium (-6 pp). Finally, the share who would like to see a **'decrease'** is broadly stable, with the largest increase observed in Malta (9%, +6 pp), while the strongest decreases are recorded in the Netherlands (32%, -7 pp) and Slovenia (3%, -5 pp).

QB11: Over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers? (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Increase	May/Jun 2026	48	50	49	48	21	41	54	58	67	68	57	57	44	80	75	56	66	35	65	28	44	27	67	55	62	63	44	44
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲6	=	▲1	▲5	▲6	▼7	▲4	▼6	▲4	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲3	=	▲15	▼4	▼19	▲6	▲6	▼3	▼6	=	▲5	▲8	=	▲7
Decrease	May/Jun 2026	13	16	8	13	35	16	11	5	6	3	6	16	10	3	5	7	5	10	9	32	18	29	8	24	3	10	8	15
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼4	▼4	▲6	▼7	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▼5	▲1	=	▼1
No change	May/Jun 2026	33	32	29	34	39	37	25	31	25	24	27	26	42	14	14	31	26	50	21	37	34	38	13	18	33	25	40	36
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼6	▲2	▲4	▼1	▼8	▲4	=	▲4	▼2	▼7	=	▲1	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼9	▲6	▲11	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▼8	▲1	▼5
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	2	14	5	5	6	10	6	2	5	10	1	4	3	6	6	3	5	5	3	4	6	12	3	2	2	8	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▲3	▼2	▲2	▲2	=	▼8	=	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a relative majority of respondents in most socio-demographic categories would like to see an 'increase' in EU financial support to farmers over the next ten years. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Support for an '**increase**' is highest among respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (61%), the unemployed or those who consider themselves working class (both 56%), those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger (53%) and house persons (52%);
- Younger respondents are more likely to favour an '**increase**' in EU financial support to farmers: 51% of those aged 15–24 support an increase, compared with 46% of those aged 40–54 and 48% of those aged 55 or over;
- By contrast, respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class or higher class are less likely to want an '**increase**' in EU financial support to farmers (both 38%), and are more likely than average to favour a '**decrease**' (19% and 25%, respectively, compared with 13% at EU level);
- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older (35%), managers (36%), other white-collar workers (37%) and those in the upper middle class (38%) are among the most likely to say there should be '**no change**' in EU financial support to farmers;
- Women are more likely than men to favour an '**increase**' in EU financial support to farmers (50% vs 47%), while men are more likely than women to favour a '**decrease**' (15% vs 11%). There is no difference in the proportions favouring 'no change' (both 33%).

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QB11 Over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the EU financial support to farmers?
 (% - EU)

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know
EU27	48	13	33	6
Gender				
Man	47	15	33	5
Woman	50	11	33	6
Age				
15-24	51	10	31	8
25-39	49	15	32	4
40-54	46	15	34	5
55+	48	13	33	6
Education (End of)				
15-	53	9	30	8
16-19	50	13	32	5
20+	44	16	35	5
Still Studying	51	11	30	8
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	47	15	33	5
Managers	43	16	36	5
Other white collars	45	14	37	4
Manual workers	50	14	31	5
House persons	52	18	24	6
Unemployed	56	9	26	9
Retired	49	11	33	7
Students	51	10	31	8
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	61	15	19	5
From time to time	47	15	33	5
Almost never / Never	48	12	34	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	56	9	29	6
The lower middle class of society	50	13	31	6
The middle class of society	47	14	34	5
The upper middle class of society	38	19	38	5
The higher class of society	38	25	35	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	48	13	34	5
Neutral	47	14	33	6
Negative	52	14	29	5

4. Opinions on payments made to farmers for implementing environmentally friendly practices

A large majority of Europeans are in favour of the EU continuing subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment

Respondents were asked whether they support or oppose the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices that are beneficial to the climate and the environment³².

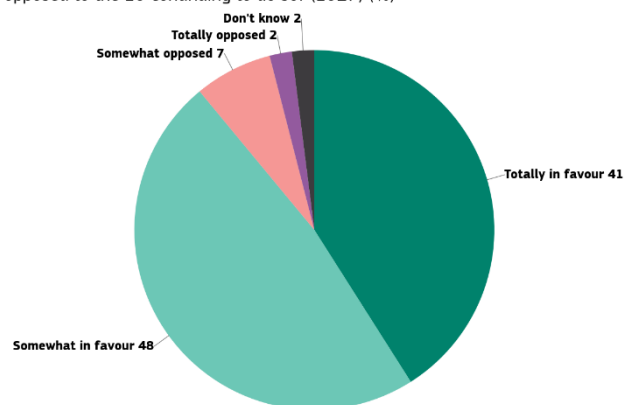
Close to nine in ten respondents are **in favour** of the EU continuing to do so (89%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024). This includes 41% (+1 pp) who are 'totally in favour' and 48% who are 'somewhat in favour'.

Fewer than one in ten respondents are **opposed** (9%, unchanged), including 7% (unchanged) who are 'somewhat opposed' and 2% (unchanged) who are 'totally opposed'. Only 2% (-1 pp) say they '**don't know**'.

Compared with summer 2024, support remains overwhelmingly high and broadly stable, with total support unchanged and only marginal shifts within response categories.

In the longer term, support has remained very high and stable since 2015. The share in favour now stands at 89%, slightly above the 2015 level (87%) and close to the highest levels recorded in 2020 and 2022 (both 92%). Opposition has remained consistently low throughout the trend, ranging between 5% and 9%.

QB15: The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? (EU27) (%)

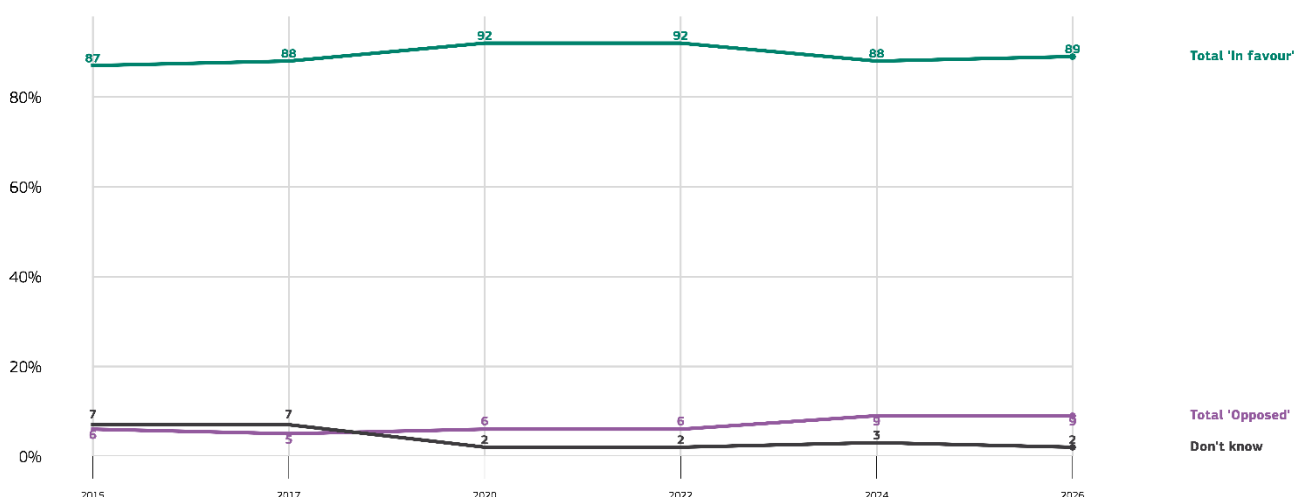


Totally in favour	▲ 1
Somewhat in favour	=
Somewhat opposed	=
Totally opposed	=
Don't know	▼ 1

▲▼ (May/Jun 2026 - Jun/Jul 2024)

May/Jun 2026

QB15: The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? (EU27) (%)



³² QB15: The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in

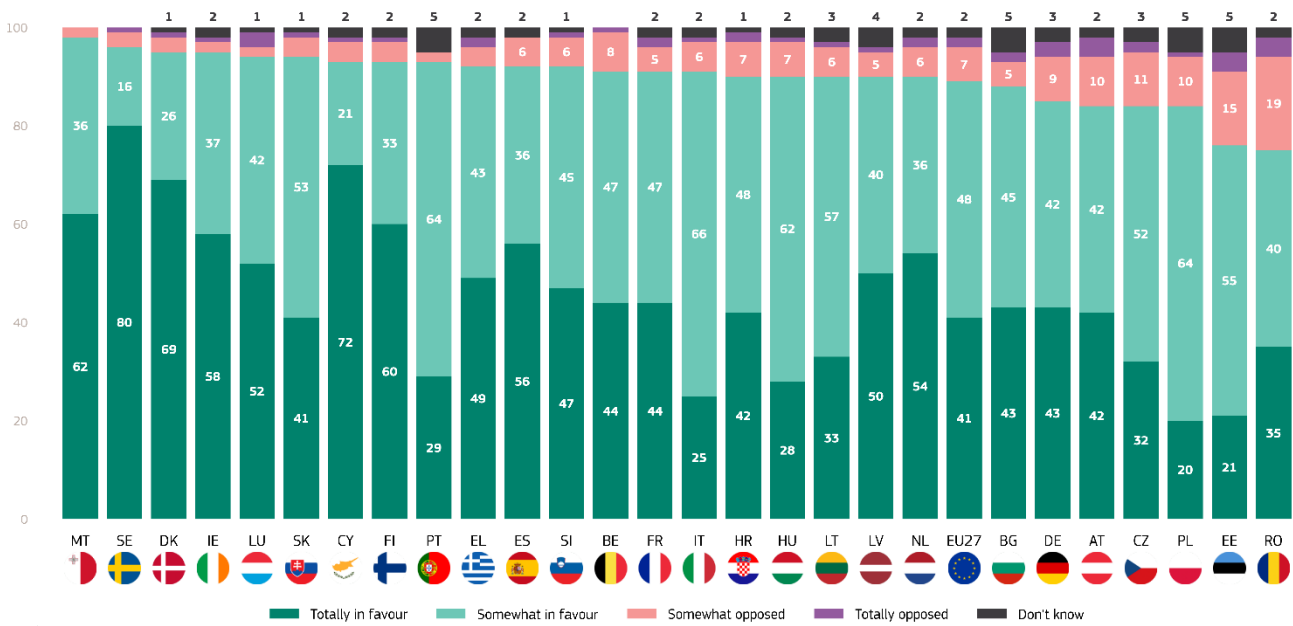
favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? Totally in favour; Somewhat in favour; Somewhat opposed; Totally opposed; Don't know.

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In 25 of the Member States, at least eight in ten respondents are **in favour** of the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Support is most widespread in Malta (98%), Sweden (96%), and Denmark and Ireland (both 95%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Romania (75%), Estonia (76%), and Austria, Czechia and Poland (all 84%).

In ten countries, at least half of respondents are 'totally in favour' of the EU continuing to make these subsidy payments to farmers. This is particularly the case in Sweden (80%), Cyprus (72%), Denmark (69%) and Malta (62%).

QB15: The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who say they are in favour has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Czechia (84%, +5 pp), Bulgaria (88%, +3 pp),

By contrast, this share has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Estonia (76%, -4 pp), Portugal (93%, -4 pp) and Romania (75%, -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Belgium (91%), Cyprus (93%) and the Netherlands (90%).

QB15: The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so? (%)

	EU27	CZ	BG	DE	DK	FI	FR	LV	SI	SK	AT	IE	IT	LT	BE	CY	NL	HU	LU	MT	SE	EL	ES	HR	PL	RO	EE	PT
Total 'In favour'	May/Jun 2026	89	84	88	85	95	93	91	90	92	94	84	95	91	90	91	93	90	94	98	96	92	92	90	84	75	76	93
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4
Total 'Opposed'	May/Jun 2026	9	13	7	12	4	5	7	6	7	5	14	3	7	7	9	5	8	5	2	4	6	6	9	11	23	19	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲6	=
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	3	5	3	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	5	2	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲4

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that large majorities of respondents across all socio-demographic categories are **in favour** of continued EU subsidies to farmers for carrying out practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Total support is highest among respondents who are still studying and students (both 93%), those with a positive image of the EU (94%), and those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older, managers and respondents in the middle, upper middle (both 90%) or higher class of society (89%);
- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to be in favour of continuing these payments (90% vs 86%), while support is highest among those still studying (93%). Conversely, respondents who left education aged 15 or earlier are the most likely to be opposed (10% vs 5%-8% among other educational groups);
- By contrast, support is lower among respondents with a negative image of the EU (77%, compared with the EU average of 89%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time or house persons (both 84%), and those who left education aged 15 or earlier, manual workers, the unemployed or those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (all 86%);
- Opposition is most widespread among respondents with a negative image of the EU (19%, compared with the EU average of 9%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time or house persons (both 13%), and those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (12%);
- Men are more likely than women to be opposed to the EU continuing to make subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment (10% vs 7%);
- There are no notable differences by age in levels of support for or opposition to the EU continuing these subsidy payments.

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QB15 The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?
(% - EU)

	Totally in favour	Somewhat in favour	Somewhat opposed	Totally opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	41	48	7	2	2	89	9
Gender							
Man	40	48	8	2	2	88	10
Woman	42	48	6	1	3	90	7
Age							
15-24	42	48	6	1	3	90	7
25-39	39	50	7	2	2	89	9
40-54	42	47	7	2	2	89	9
55+	42	46	7	2	3	88	9
Education (End of)							
15-	38	48	8	2	4	86	10
16-19	37	51	8	2	2	88	10
20+	47	43	7	1	2	90	8
Still Studying	44	49	5	0	2	93	5
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	41	47	8	2	2	88	10
Managers	48	42	7	2	1	90	9
Other white collars	38	52	7	1	2	90	8
Manual workers	36	50	10	1	3	86	11
House persons	36	48	10	3	3	84	13
Unemployed	45	41	5	6	3	86	11
Retired	43	46	6	2	3	89	8
Students	44	49	4	0	3	93	4
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	42	42	9	4	3	84	13
From time to time	32	54	10	2	2	86	12
Almost never / Never	45	45	6	2	2	90	8
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	41	47	6	2	4	88	8
The lower middle class of society	37	51	8	1	3	88	9
The middle class of society	42	48	7	2	1	90	9
The upper middle class of society	49	41	7	2	1	90	9
The higher class of society	49	40	7	2	2	89	9
Image of the EU							
Positive	48	46	4	1	1	94	5
Neutral	35	52	8	2	3	87	10
Negative	35	42	14	5	4	77	19



IV. Attitudes towards international trade in agriculture products

The fourth chapter deals with EU citizens' attitudes to international trade in agricultural products by assessing their views about trade barriers to imports of agricultural products and about the impact of trade agreements between the EU and other countries on EU agriculture and consumers.

1. The European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products

Nearly nine in ten Europeans agree that agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards

Respondents were asked whether they agree with three statements regarding trade barriers to imports of agricultural products in the EU³³:

- Close to nine in ten respondents (89%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) agree that **'agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards'**, with just over half (51%, +2 pp) in total agreement. Fewer than one in ten disagree (8%, -1 pp), while 3% say they 'don't know';
- Around six in ten respondents (59%, -2 pp) agree that **'the EU should have trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, with the exception of imports from developing countries'**, including one in five (20%, unchanged) who 'totally agree'. Around one-third disagree (34%, +2 pp), while 7% say they 'don't know';
- More than four in ten (42%, -3 pp) agree that **'the EU should have no trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin'**, including 14% (-1 pp) who 'totally agree'. However, a majority disagree with this statement (53%, +3 pp), including close to one quarter (24%, +2 pp) who 'totally disagree'. One in twenty (5%) say they 'don't know'.

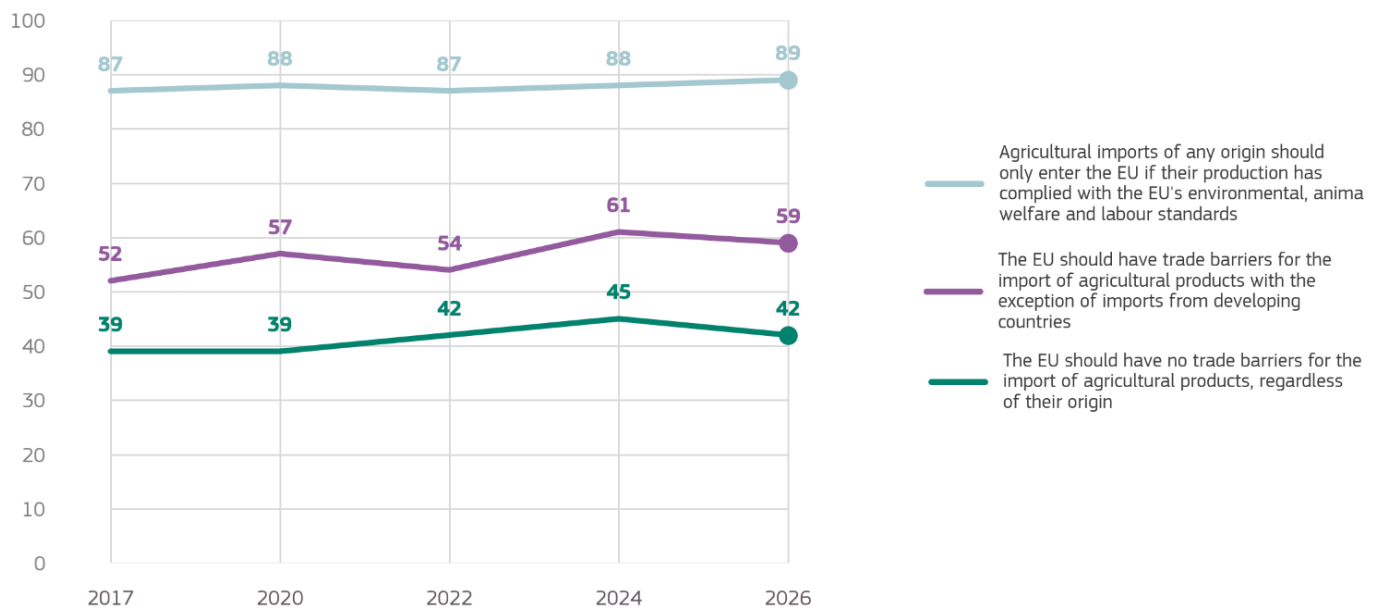
Compared with summer 2024, opinions remain broadly stable overall, with a slight increase in support for requiring imported agricultural products to comply with EU standards, while views on trade barriers show only limited changes.

³³ QB16. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union and trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? 1. The EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin; 2. The EU should have trade barriers to imports of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries; 3. Agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

Modified answers: The answer 'The EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin' was previously worded 'The EU should have no trade barriers for the importation of agricultural products, regardless of their origin'; 'The EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries' was previously worded 'The EU should have trade barriers for the importation of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

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QB16. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? Total 'Agree' (% - EU)



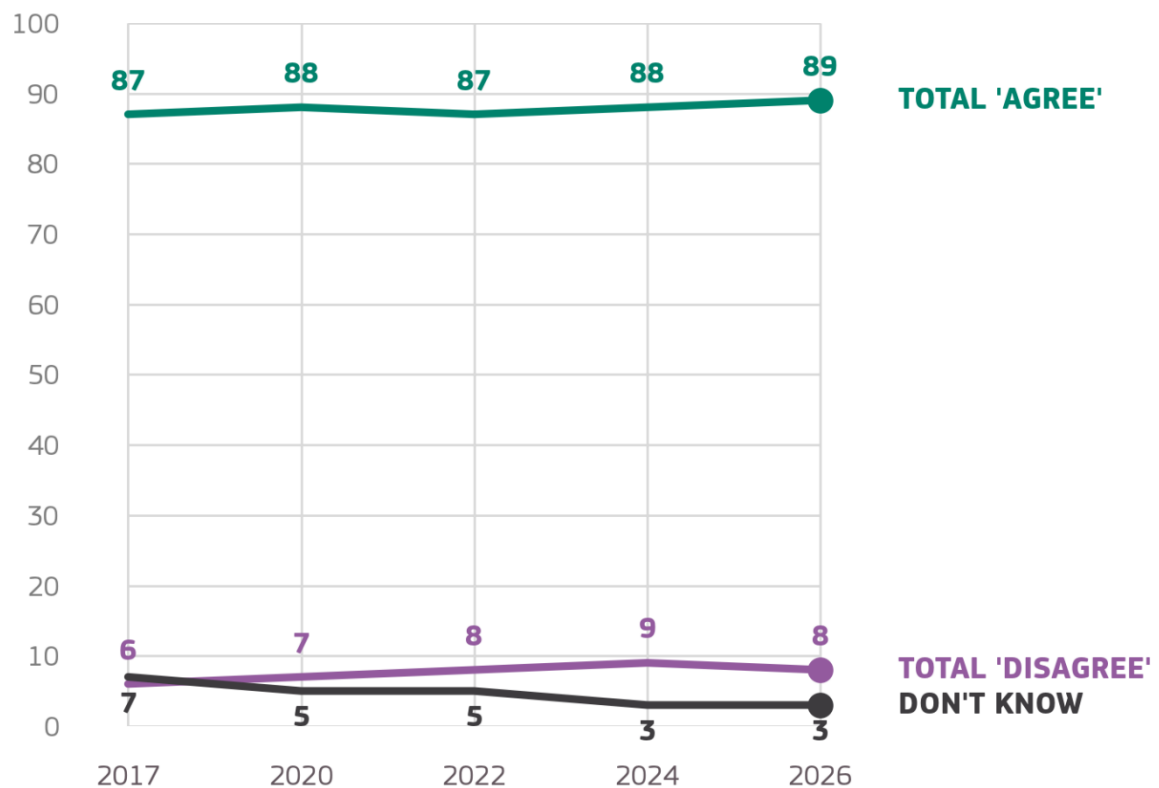
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Support for the statement that ‘**agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards**’ has remained consistently high. In 2026, nearly nine in ten respondents **agree** with this statement (89%), compared with 8% who **disagree**, while 3% are unable to express an opinion.

- **Agreement** has remained remarkably stable throughout the period, ranging between 87% and 89%, and reaching its highest level in 2026 (89%);
- **Disagreement** has remained limited, fluctuating between 6% and 9% over the period and standing at 8% in 2026;
- The proportion of respondents answering ‘**don't know**’ has declined from 7% in 2017 to 3% in 2024 and 2026.

QB16.3 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

Agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards **(% - EU)**

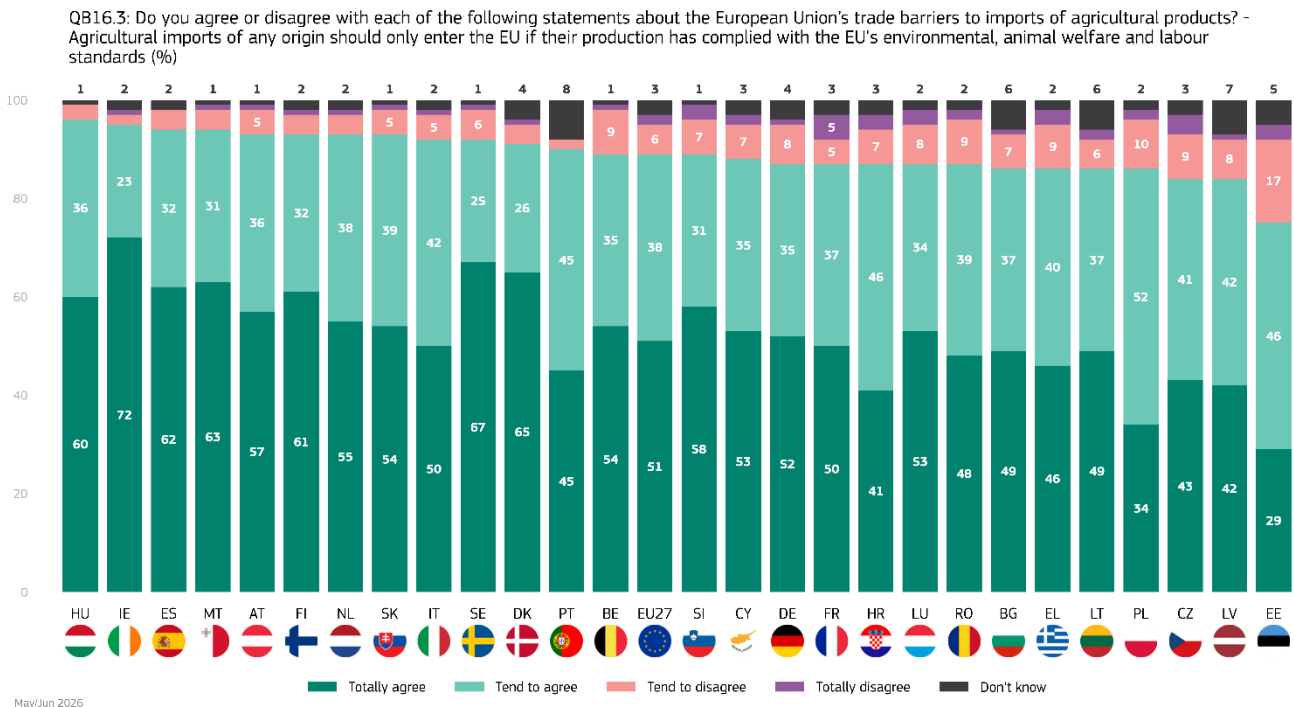


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In all Member States, at least three in four respondents agree that **'agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (96%), Ireland (95%), and Spain and Malta (both 94%).

At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Estonia (75%), Latvia and Czechia (both 84%), and Poland, Lithuania, Greece and Bulgaria (all 86%).

In 17 countries, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Ireland (72%), Sweden (67%), Denmark (65%), Malta (63%) and Spain (62%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that 'agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production complies with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards' has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 19 countries, most notably in Austria (93%, +7 pp), and Latvia and Romania (both +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in six countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (87%, -5 pp), Greece and Portugal (both -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Cyprus (88%) and Estonia (75%).

QB16.3: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? - Agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards (%)

		EU27	AT	LV	RO	CZ	SK	BG	DK	DE	FI	IE	LT	NL	SE	SI	ES	FR	HU	IT	PL	CY	EE	BE	HR	MT	EL	PT	LU
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	89	93	84	87	84	93	86	91	87	93	95	86	93	92	89	94	87	96	92	86	88	75	89	87	94	86	90	87
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	8	6	9	11	13	6	8	5	9	5	3	8	5	7	10	4	10	3	6	12	9	20	10	10	5	12	2	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼1	▲4
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	3	1	7	2	3	1	6	4	4	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	5	1	3	1	2	8	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▼2	▲4	▲1

May/Jun 2026

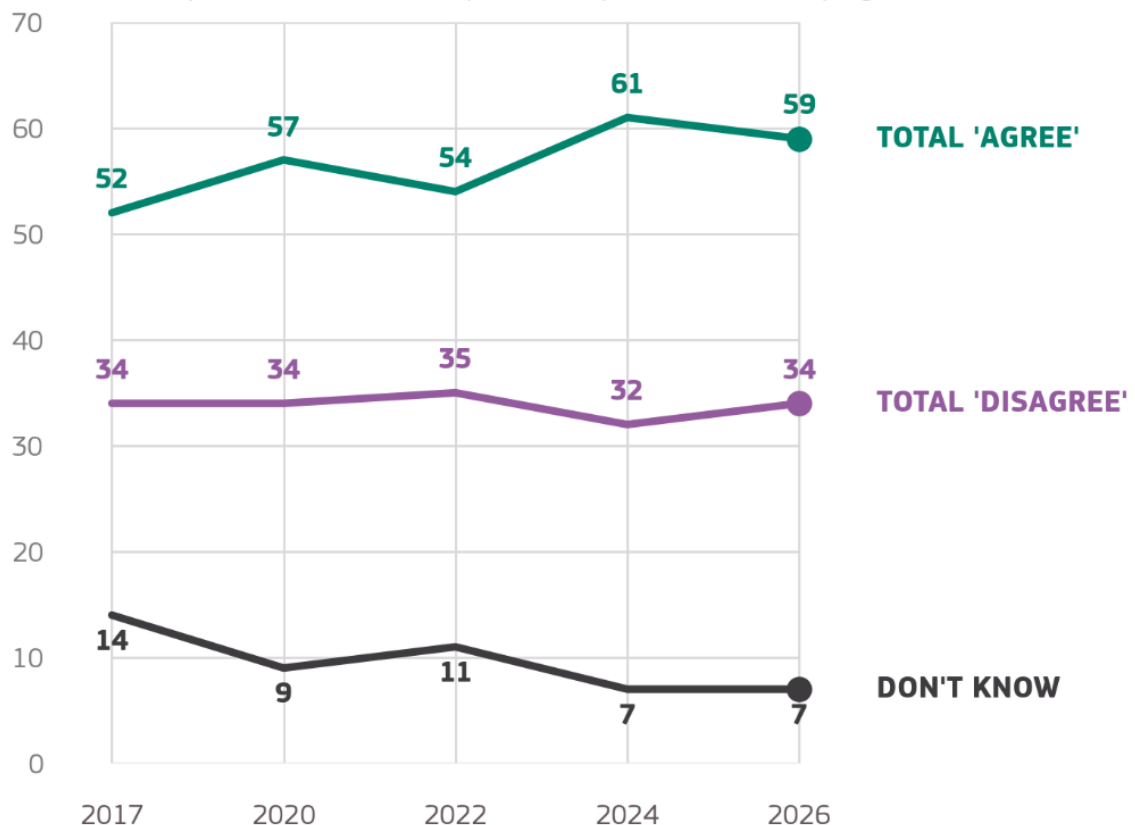
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Support for the statement that **'the EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries'** has remained the majority view. In 2026, nearly six in ten respondents agree with this statement (59%), compared with 34% who disagree, while 7% are unable to express an opinion.

- **Agreement** has increased overall since 2017, rising from 52% to 59% in 2026, despite some fluctuations over the period, and reached a peak of 61% in 2024;
- **Disagreement** has remained relatively stable, fluctuating within a narrow range of 32% to 35% and standing at 34% in 2026;
- The proportion of respondents answering **'don't know'** has declined from 14% in 2017 to 7% in 2026, although it rose temporarily to 11% in 2022.

QB16.2 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

The EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries (% - EU)



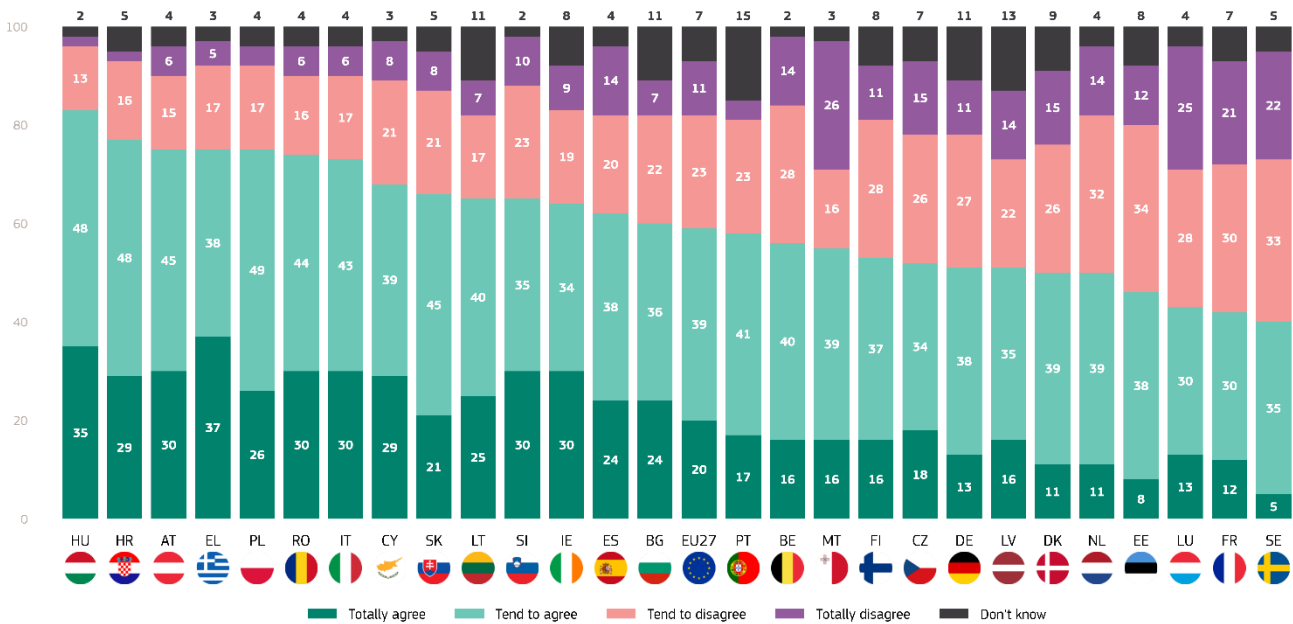
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In 23 Member States, at least a relative majority of respondents agree that **'the EU should have trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, with the exception of imports from developing countries'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (83%), Croatia (77%), and Austria, Greece and Poland (all 75%). Slimmer relative majorities are found in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 50%), and in Germany and Latvia (both 51%).

In three Member States, a majority disagree with this statement: Sweden (55% 'disagree' vs 40% 'agree'), Luxembourg (53% vs 43%) and France (51% vs 42%). Views are evenly split in Estonia (46% agree and 46% disagree).

In 11 countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Greece (37%), Hungary (35%), and Austria, Romania, Italy, Slovenia and Ireland (all 30%).

QB16.2: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? – The EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that 'the EU should have trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, with the exception of imports from developing countries' has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 16 countries, most notably in Greece (75%, +9 pp), and Austria, Ireland and Malta (all +8 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (58%, -19 pp), Luxembourg (43%, -16 pp), France (42%, -13 pp) and Belgium (56%, -10 pp).

QB16.2: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? – The EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries (%)

		EU27	EL	AT	IE	MT	SI	BG	HU	ES	EE	CZ	FI	LT	NL	PL	RO	IT	DE	LV	DK	HR	SE	CY	SK	BE	FR	LU	PT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	59	75	75	64	55	65	60	83	62	46	52	53	65	50	75	74	73	51	51	50	77	40	68	66	56	42	43	58
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼10	▼13	▼16	▼19
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	34	22	21	28	42	33	29	15	34	46	41	39	24	46	21	22	23	38	36	41	18	55	29	29	42	51	53	27
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼6	▼2	▼8	▼9	▼5	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲7	▲6	▲2	▲6	▲7	▲9	▲11	▲14	▲15	▲15
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	7	3	4	8	3	2	11	2	4	8	7	8	11	4	4	4	4	11	13	9	5	5	3	5	2	7	4	15
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▼6	=	▲1	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲4	▼3	▼1	▲4	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4

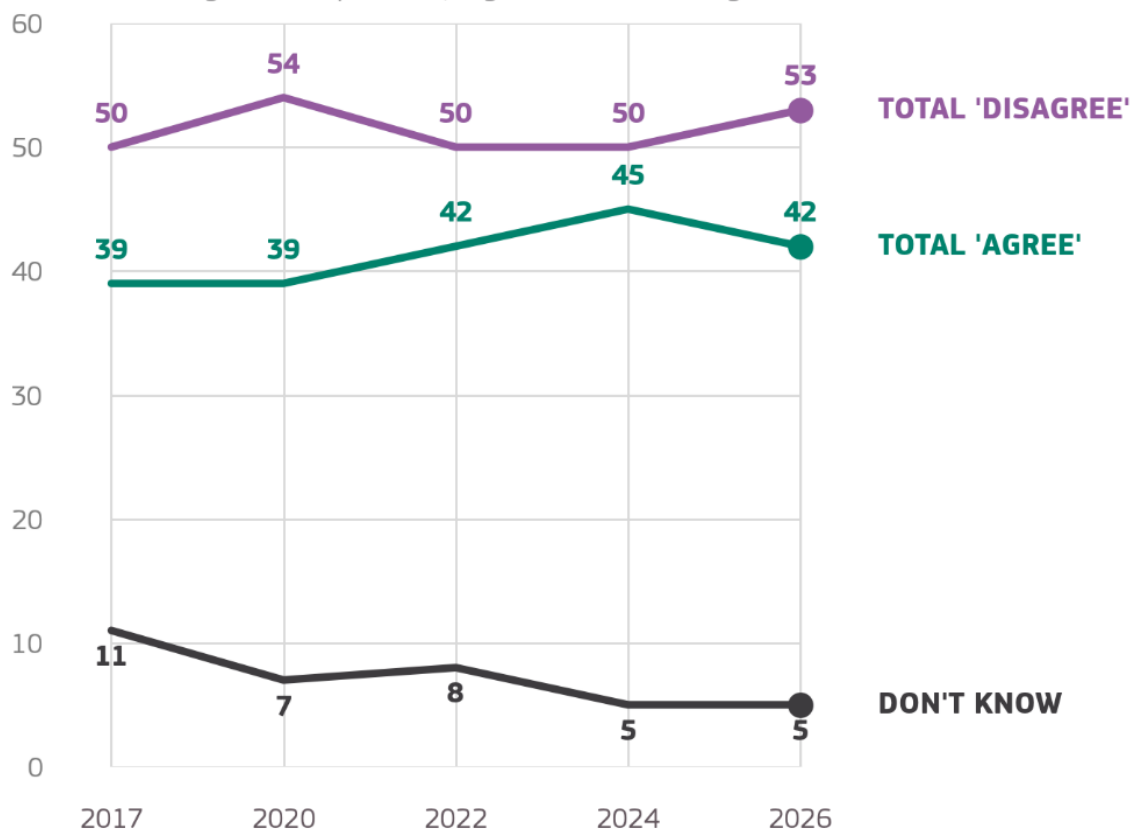
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Positive evaluations of the statement that **'the EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin'** remain in the minority. In 2026, more than half of respondents disagree with this statement (53%), compared with 42% who agree, while 5% are unable to express an opinion.

- **Disagreement** remains the predominant view throughout the period, standing at 53% in 2026, broadly in line with the levels recorded between 2017 and 2024, and slightly below the peak of 54% observed in 2020;
- The proportion who **agree** with the statement increased from 39% in 2017 and 2020 to a high of 45% in 2024, before declining to 42% in 2026;
- The share of respondents answering **'don't know'** has declined over time, falling from 11% in 2017 to 5% in 2024 and remaining stable at 5% in 2026.

QB16.1 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

The EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin (% - EU)

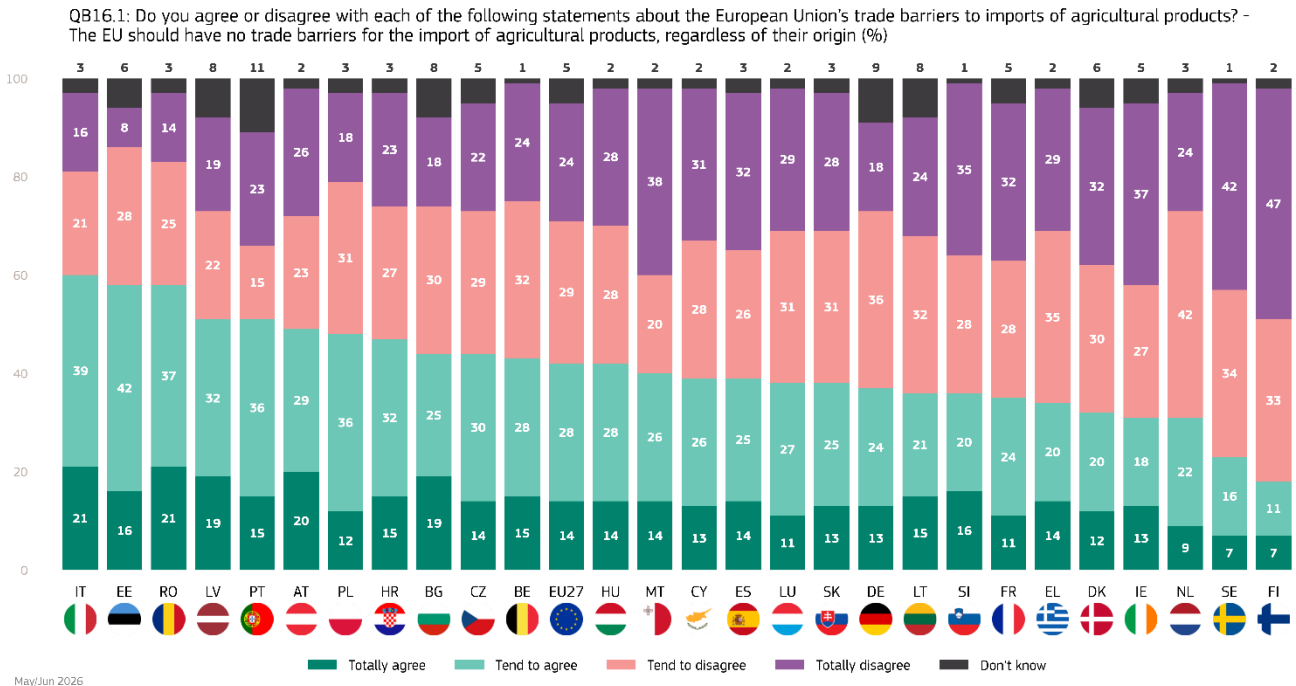


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In five Member States, at least a relative majority of respondents agree that **'the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin'**. Agreement is highest in Italy (60%), Estonia and Romania (both 58%), and Latvia and Portugal (both 51%). In Austria, views are evenly split (49% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree').

In three countries, at least one in five 'totally agree' with this statement: Italy and Romania (both 21%) and Austria (20%).

However, in 21 Member States, at least a relative majority of respondents disagree that the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products. Disagreement is most widespread in Finland (80%), Sweden (76%), the Netherlands (66%), and Greece and Ireland (both 64%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that 'the EU should have no trade barriers to imports of agricultural products, regardless of their origin' has decreased in 16 Member States, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (38%, -12 pp), Hungary (42%, -9 pp), and Belgium and Slovakia (both -8 pp).

By contrast, agreement has increased in 11 countries, most notably in Malta (40%, +10 pp), and in Czechia, Greece and Latvia (all +4 pp), and remained unchanged in Romania (58%).

QB16.1: Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products? - The EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin (%)

		EU27	MT	CZ	EL	LV	BG	EE	SE	SI	FR	IT	RO	DK	FI	LT	ES	AT	NL	CY	HR	IE	PL	DE	PT	BE	SK	HU	LU
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	42	40	44	34	51	44	58	23	36	35	60	58	32	18	36	39	49	31	39	47	31	48	37	51	43	38	42	38
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▲10	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼12
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	53	58	51	64	41	48	36	76	63	60	37	39	62	80	56	58	49	66	59	50	64	49	54	38	56	59	56	60
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▼10	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲9	▲3	▲6	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲3	▲3	▲10	▲10	▲11	▲12
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	5	2	5	2	8	8	6	1	1	5	3	3	6	2	8	3	2	3	2	3	5	3	9	11	1	3	2	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼6	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲4	▲4	▼2	▼2	▼2	=

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that there is broad agreement across all groups that **'agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards'**. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Agreement with this statement is highest among managers and respondents who consider themselves part of the upper middle class as well as those with a positive image of the EU (both 92%), respondents aged 25-39, other white-collar workers and those in the middle class (all 91%);
- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to agree that **'agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards'** (90% vs 85%);
- Support for **'trade barriers with the exception of imports from developing countries'** is most widespread among house persons (70%, compared with the EU average of 59%), respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class (65%), manual workers or those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (both 64%);
- Agreement that the EU should have **'no trade barriers for agricultural imports, regardless of origin'** is higher among those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (50%), house persons (49%) and manual workers (46%), while it is lowest among respondents with a negative image of the EU (35%), those who consider themselves part of the higher class (36%), retired persons (37%) and those educated aged 20 or older (38%);
- Differences by age are relatively limited. However, respondents aged 25-39 and 40-54 are more likely than those aged 55 and over to agree that **'agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards'** (both 90%-91% vs 88%). Respondents aged 15-24 and 40-54 are also somewhat more likely than those aged 55 and over to agree that **'the EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin'** (45% and 44% vs 40%);
- There are no notable differences by gender in levels of agreement.

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QB16 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?
(Total 'Agree' - EU)

	Agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards	The EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries	The EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin
EU27	89	59	42
Gender			
Man	89	59	42
Woman	90	60	41
Age			
15-24	88	57	45
25-39	91	61	43
40-54	90	60	44
55+	88	59	40
Education (End of)			
15-	85	62	44
16-19	89	62	45
20+	90	56	38
Still Studying	88	57	43
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	89	59	43
Managers	92	56	41
Other white collars	91	62	44
Manual workers	89	64	46
House persons	89	70	49
Unemployed	87	54	41
Retired	88	57	37
Students	89	55	43
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	87	57	44
From time to time	88	64	50
Almost never / Never	90	58	39
Consider belonging to			
The working class of society	87	62	41
The lower middle class of society	88	56	40
The middle class of society	91	60	44
The upper middle class of society	92	57	39
The higher class of society	88	65	36
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	62	43
Neutral	87	59	43
Negative	83	53	35

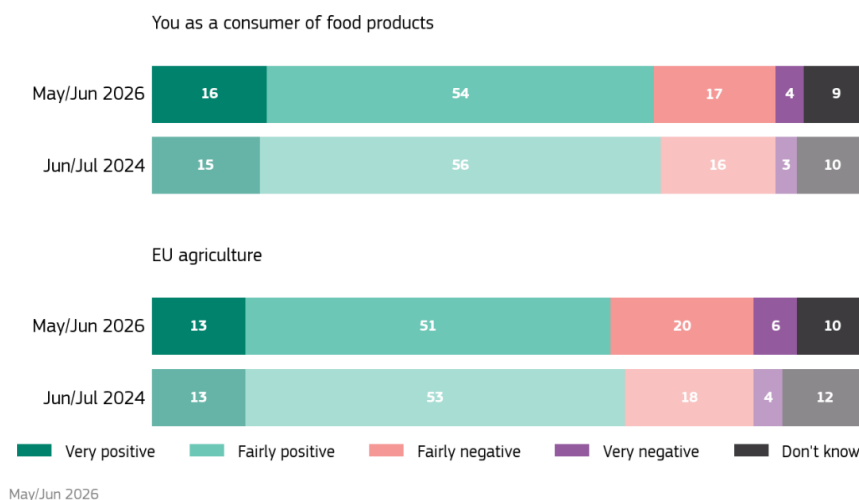
2. EU trade agreements and exchange of agricultural and food products

Seven in ten Europeans believe that trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive for them as consumers

Respondents were asked whether trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world aiming to facilitate the exchange of agricultural and food products have been positive or negative for EU agriculture and for themselves as consumers of food products³⁴. The following can be noted:

- Seven in ten respondents (70%, -1 percentage point since summer 2024) say that these **'trade agreements have been positive for them as consumers of food products'**, including 16% (+1 pp) who believe they have been 'very positive'. Around one in five (21%, +2 pp) say the impact of these agreements has been 'negative' for them as consumers, while 9% (-1 pp) say they 'don't know'.
 - More than six in ten respondents (64%, -2 pp) believe that these **'trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive for EU agriculture'**, including 13% who say these have been 'very positive'. Conversely, just over one quarter (26%, +4 pp) think these agreements have been 'negative' for EU agriculture, while 10% (-2 pp) say they 'don't know'.
- Compared with summer 2024, views remain broadly stable overall, with a slight decrease in positive perceptions and a marginal increase in negative views, particularly regarding the impact on EU agriculture.

QB17: Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? (EU27) (%)



³⁴ QB17. Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? 1. EU agriculture; 2. You as a consumer of food products. Very positive; Fairly positive; Fairly negative; Very negative; Don't know.

Modified question: the question was previously worded 'Currently, there are a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim among other things of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

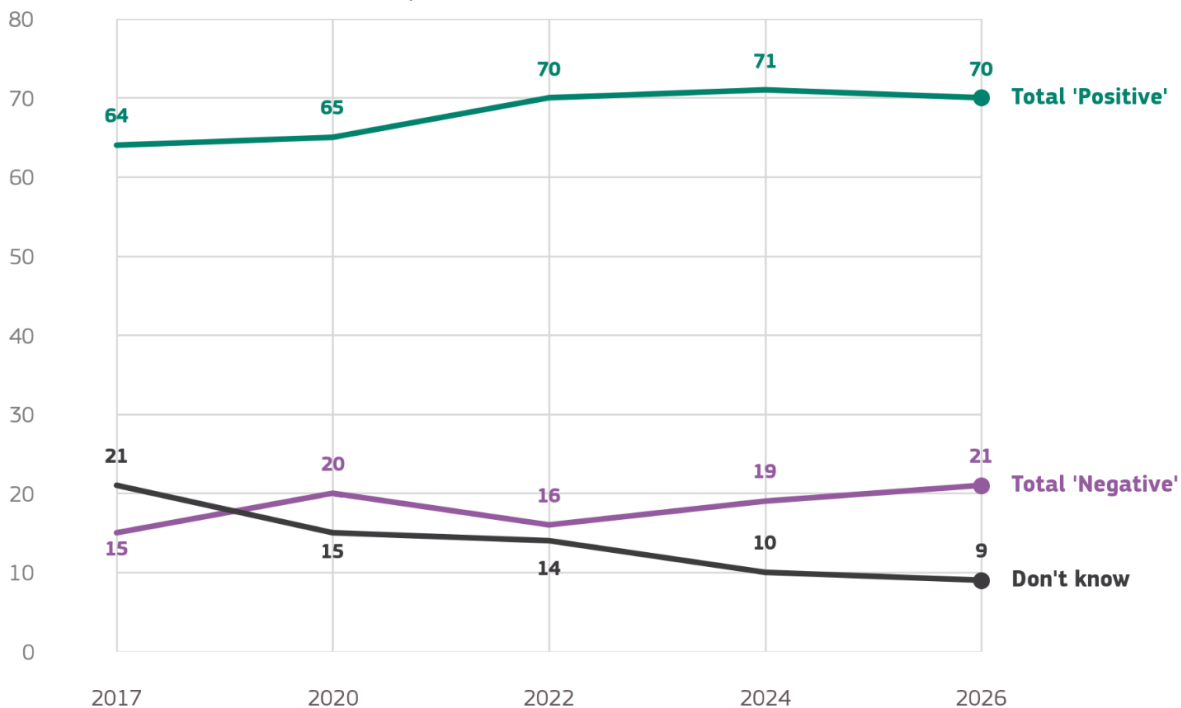
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In 2026, seven in ten respondents consider trade agreements positive for **them as consumers of food products**, compared with 21% who view them negatively, while 9% are unable to express an opinion.

- Following an increase between 2020 and 2024 (65% to 71%), positive evaluations remained broadly stable in 2026 (70%);
- Negative assessments remain a minority view, although they have increased from 16% in 2022 to 21% in 2026;
- The proportion unable to express an opinion has steadily declined over time, falling from 21% in 2017 to 9% in 2026, the lowest recorded level since 2017.

QB17.2 Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?

You as a consumer of food products (% - EU)



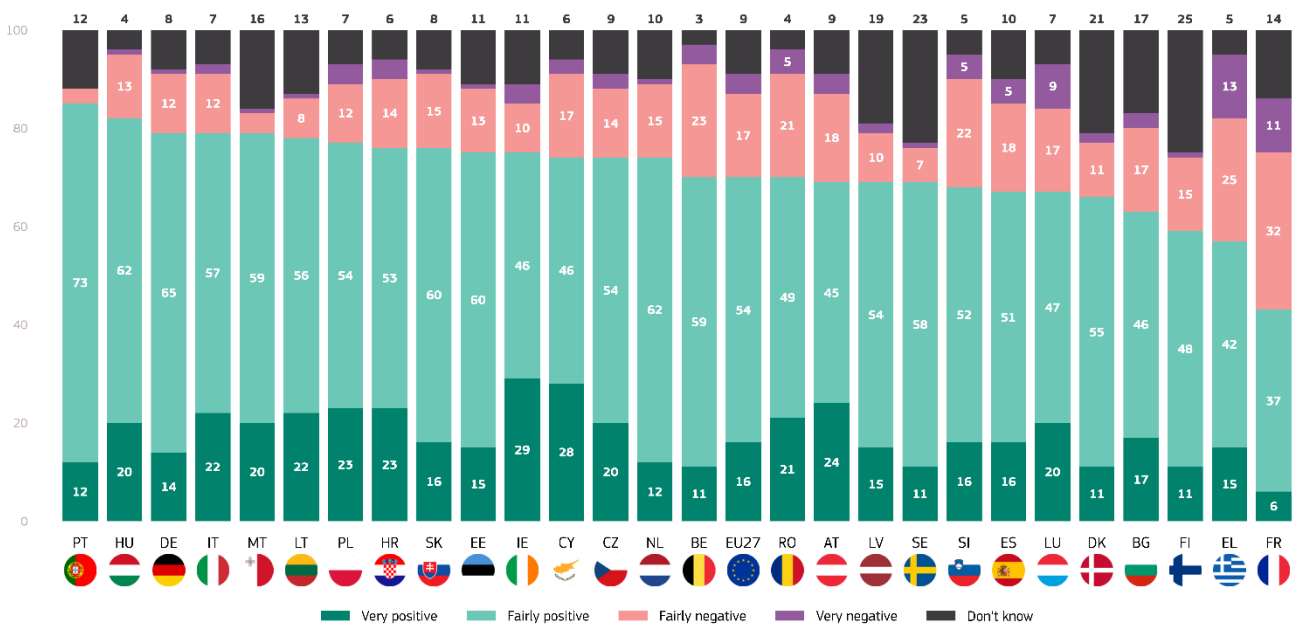
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 26 Member States, a majority of respondents think that **'trade agreements between the European Union and other countries have been positive for themselves as consumers of food products'**. This opinion is most widespread in Portugal (85%), Hungary (82%), and Germany, Italy and Malta (all 79%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in France (43%), where opinions are evenly split (43% 'positive' vs 43% 'negative'), followed by Greece (57%) and Finland (59%).

More than one in five respondents in eight countries believe that these trade agreements have been 'very positive' for themselves as consumers of food products. This is particularly the case in Ireland (29%), Cyprus (28%), Austria (24%), and Croatia and Poland (both 23%).

In three Member States, at least one in five respondents say they 'don't know' whether the impact of these agreements on them as consumers has been positive or negative: Finland (25%), Sweden (23%), Denmark (21%), Latvia (19%) and Bulgaria (17%).

QB17.2: Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? - You as a consumer of food products (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who regard 'trade agreements between the EU and other countries as 'positive' for themselves as consumers of food products' has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in nine countries, most notably in Latvia (69%, +8 pp), Lithuania (78%, +6 pp), and Czechia, Germany, Sweden and Slovenia (all +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 15 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Cyprus (74%, -11 pp), Croatia, Ireland and Luxembourg (all -9 pp), and France (43%, -8 pp), and remained unchanged in Estonia (75%), Greece (57%) and the Netherlands (74%).

QB17.2: Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? - You as a consumer of food products (%)

		EU27	LV	LT	CZ	DE	SE	SI	SK	MT	HU	EE	EL	NL	DK	IT	AT	ES	PL	FI	PT	BE	BG	RO	FR	HR	IE	LU	CY
Total 'Positive'	May/Jun 2026	70	69	78	74	79	69	68	76	79	82	75	57	74	66	79	69	67	77	59	85	70	63	70	43	76	75	67	74
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼11
Total 'Negative'	May/Jun 2026	21	12	9	17	13	8	27	16	5	14	14	38	16	13	14	22	23	16	16	3	27	20	26	43	18	14	26	20
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	=	▲4	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼9	▼1	▲3	▲3	=	▲3	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲6	▼3	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲7	▲6	▲7	▲9	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	9	19	13	9	8	23	5	8	16	4	11	5	10	21	7	9	10	7	25	12	3	17	4	14	6	11	7	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼8	▼10	▼4	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	▲7	=	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲7	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲1

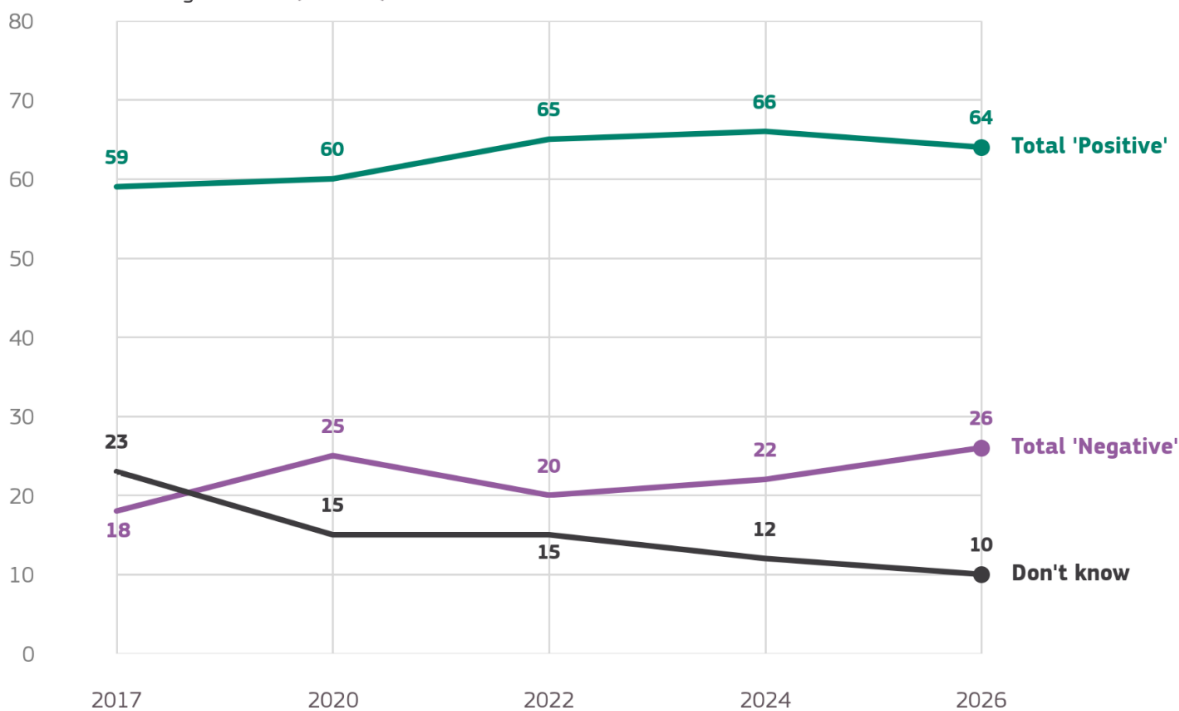
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A majority of respondents have consistently considered trade agreements positive for **EU agriculture**. In 2026, almost two thirds of respondents consider their impact positive (64%), compared with 26% who view it negatively, while 10% are unable to express an opinion.

- The share considering trade agreements positive for EU agriculture increased from 60% in 2020 to 66% in 2024, before decreasing slightly to 64% in 2026;
- The proportion of respondents describing the impact as negative increased from 20% in 2022 to 26% in 2026, reaching its highest level since 2017;
- The share unable to express an opinion has steadily declined, decreasing from 23% in 2017 to 10% in 2026.

QB17.1 Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?

EU agriculture (% - EU)



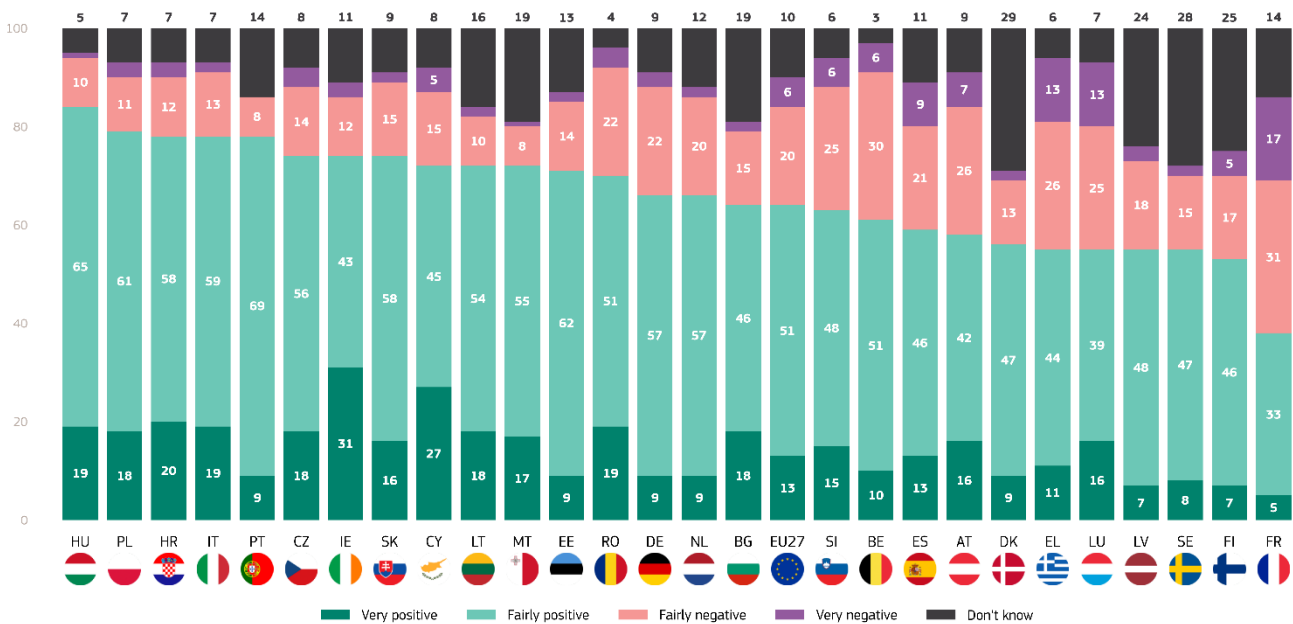
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In 26 Member States, respondents are more likely to say that **'trade agreements between the European Union and other countries have been positive for EU agriculture'** than negative. This opinion is most widespread in Hungary (84%), Poland (79%), and Croatia, Italy and Portugal (all 78%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in France (38%), where negative views are more common (48%), followed by Finland (53%), and Greece, Luxembourg, Latvia and Sweden (all 55%).

In three countries, at least one in five respondents say these trade agreements have been 'very positive' for EU agriculture: Ireland (31%), Cyprus (27%) and Croatia (20%).

In four Member States, at least one in five say they 'don't know' whether the impact of these agreements on EU agriculture has been positive or negative: Denmark (29%), Sweden (28%), Finland (25%) and Latvia (24%).

QB17.1: Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? - EU agriculture (%)



May/Jun 2026

Since summer 2024, the share of respondents who believe that 'trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive for EU agriculture' has decreased in 17 Member States. The largest declines are recorded in Luxembourg (55%, -13 pp), Cyprus (72%, -10 pp), Ireland and Portugal (both -9 pp), and Belgium, Croatia and Romania (all -8 pp).

By contrast, this view has increased in eight countries, most notably in Czechia (74%, +11 pp), Sweden (55%, +6 pp), and Malta and Slovenia (both +5 pp), and remained unchanged in Germany (66%) and Italy (78%).

QB17.1: Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? - EU agriculture (%)

		EU27	CZ	SE	MT	SI	HU	EE	LT	SK	DE	IT	DK	FI	LV	NL	PL	AT	EL	BG	ES	FR	BE	HR	RO	IE	PT	CY	LU
																													
Total 'Positive'	May/Jun 2026	64	74	55	72	63	84	71	72	74	66	78	56	53	55	66	79	58	55	64	59	38	61	78	70	74	78	72	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲11	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼10
Total 'Negative'	May/Jun 2026	26	18	17	9	31	11	16	12	17	25	15	15	22	21	22	14	33	39	17	30	48	36	15	26	15	8	20	38
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲4	▼6	=	▼10	▼1	▼4	=	▲5	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲5	▲8	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲10	▲4	▲9	▲9	▲3	▲9	▲14
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	10	8	28	19	6	5	13	16	9	9	7	29	25	24	12	7	9	6	19	11	14	3	7	4	11	14	8	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼5	▼6	▲5	▼4	=	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▼7	=	=	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲4	▼1	=	▲6	▲1	▼1

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that majorities in nearly all socio-demographic categories say that EU trade agreements have been positive **for them as consumers of food products** and **for EU agriculture**. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a negative image to say that trade agreements have been positive, both **'for them as consumers of food products'** (78% vs 48%, compared with the EU average of 70%) and **'for EU agriculture'** (71% vs 42%, compared with 64%);
- Younger respondents are more likely than those aged 55 and over to say that trade agreements have been positive, particularly **'for them as consumers of food products'** (74% among those aged 15-39 vs 66% among those aged 55+) and, to a lesser extent, **'for EU agriculture'** (67%-68% vs 61%);
- Opinions are also more positive among respondents still studying (76%), students (75%), other white-collar workers (76%) and those who consider themselves part of the higher class (81%) when it comes to the impact **'for them as consumers of food products'**. By contrast, the unemployed (62%) and retired persons (63%) are among the least likely to give this answer;
- There are no notable differences by gender in views of whether trade agreements have been positive **'for consumers of food products'** or **'EU agriculture'**;
- Respondents who are still studying are more likely than those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older or left education aged 15 or earlier to say **'that** trade agreements between the EU and other countries have been positive both **'for them as consumers of food products'** (76% vs 68% and 65%, respectively) and **for 'EU agriculture'** (67% vs 61% and 60%).

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Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

QB17 Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...?
(Total 'positive' - EU)

	You as a consumer of food products	EU agriculture
EU27	70	64
Gender		
Man	70	63
Woman	69	65
Age		
15-24	74	67
25-39	74	68
40-54	71	65
55+	66	61
Education (End of)		
15-	65	60
16-19	71	67
20+	68	61
Still Studying	76	67
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	67	62
Managers	73	67
Other white collars	76	70
Manual workers	71	67
House persons	71	67
Unemployed	62	54
Retired	63	58
Students	75	67
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	65	60
From time to time	70	67
Almost never / Never	69	63
Consider belonging to		
The working class of society	67	61
The lower middle class of society	68	64
The middle class of society	71	66
The upper middle class of society	75	64
The higher class of society	81	66
Image of the EU		
Positive	78	71
Neutral	67	63
Negative	48	42

Eight in ten Europeans agree that EU trade agreements on agriculture expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries

Asked whether they agree or disagree with a series of four statements about EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world, Europeans give the following answers:³⁵

- Eight in ten respondents agree that these agreements **'expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries'** (80%, +5 percentage points since summer 2024), including three in ten (30%, +6 pp) who 'totally agree'. By contrast, 13% (-2 pp) disagree and 7% (-3 pp) say they 'don't know';
- More than three in four agree that EU trade agreements **'ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU'** (77%, +1 pp), including one in five (20%, +1 pp) who 'totally agree'. Meanwhile, 14% disagree and 9% (-1 pp) say they 'don't know';
- Just over seven in ten say these agreements **'enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe'** (73%, unchanged), with 19% (+2 pp) in total agreement. Less than one in five (17%) disagree, while one in ten say they 'don't know';
- Finally, 71% (unchanged) agree that EU trade agreements **'promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, for agricultural production in other countries'**, including one in five (20%, +1 pp) who 'totally agree'. Around one in five (19%, +1 pp) disagree, while 10% (-1 pp) say they 'don't know'.

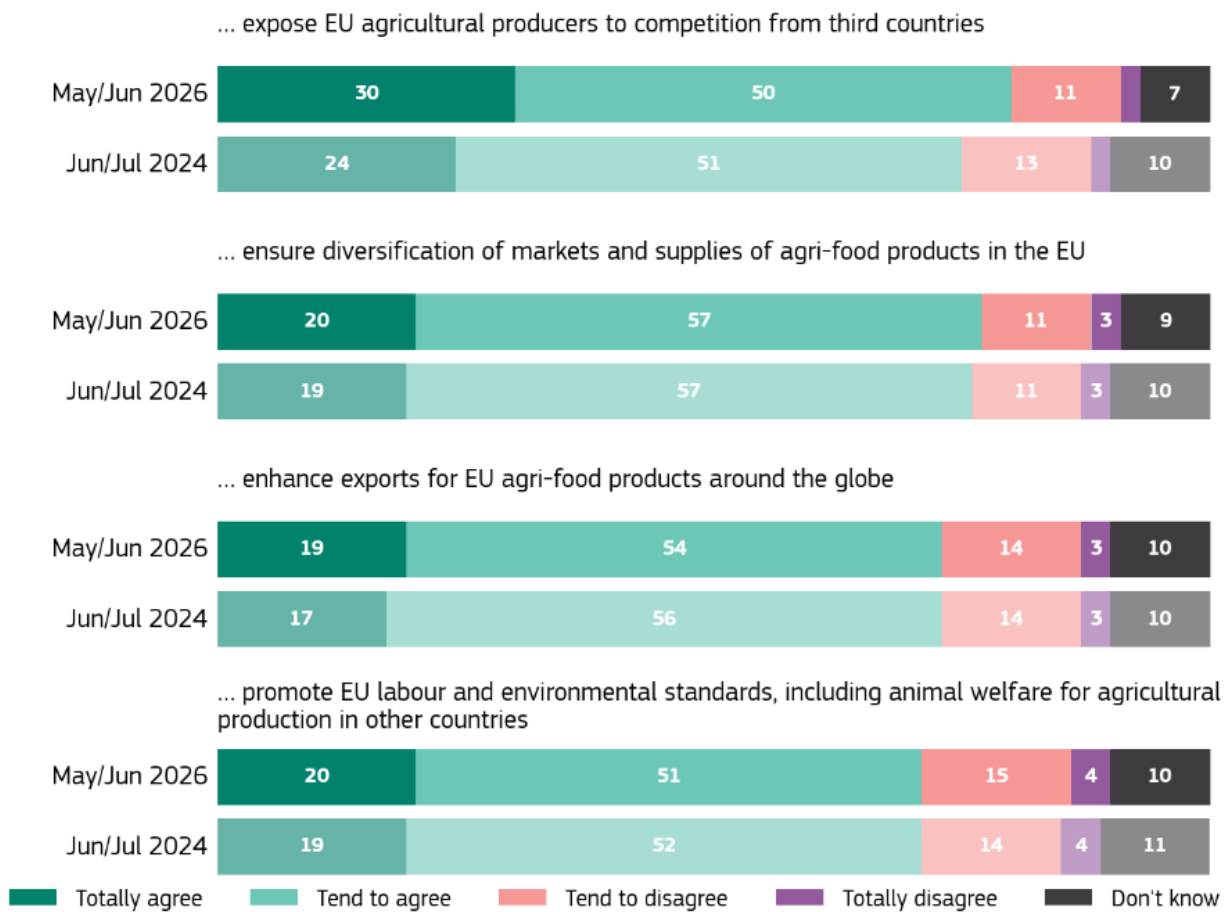
Compared with summer 2024, views remain broadly stable overall, although agreement has increased somewhat for the statement that EU trade agreements expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries, while perceptions of the other statements show only limited changes.

³⁵ QB17bis. Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They... 1. ...promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare for agricultural production in other countries; 2. ...enhance exports for EU agricultural products around the globe; 3. ...ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agricultural products in the EU; 4. ...expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries.

Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.
Modified answers: the answer '...enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe' used to be worded '...enhance exports for EU agricultural products around the globe';
the answer '...ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU' used to be worded '...ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agricultural products in the EU' in the summer 2024 Eurobarometer survey.

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QB17bis: Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They ... (EU27) (%)

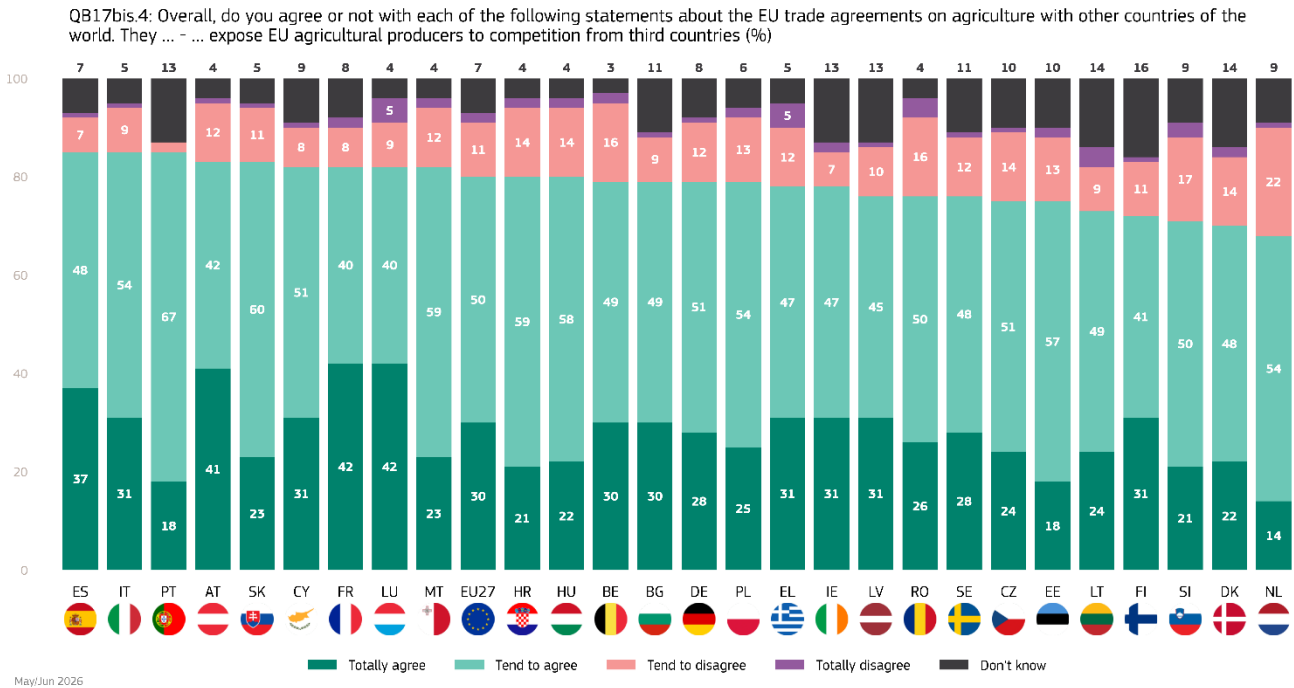


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In all Member States, at least two in three respondents agree that EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world **'expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries'**. Agreement is highest in Spain, Italy and Portugal (all 85%), followed by Austria and Slovakia (both 83%).

On the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in the Netherlands (68%), Denmark (70%) and Slovenia (71%). In 15 countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in France and Luxembourg (both 42%), Austria (41%) and Spain (37%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that EU trade agreements 'expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries' has increased in 21 Member States. The largest 'increases' are recorded in Germany (79%, +12 pp), Latvia (76%, +11 pp), Finland (72%, +9 pp), Malta (82%, +8 pp), and Bulgaria, Czechia, France and Sweden (all +7 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in five countries, most notably in Portugal (85%, -5 pp) and Cyprus (82%, -4 pp), and remained unchanged in Estonia (75%).

QB17bis.4: Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They ... - ... expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries (%)

		EU27	DE	LV	FI	MT	BG	CZ	FR	SE	DK	NL	SK	LU	PL	AT	BE	EL	ES	IT	HU	RO	SI	EE	HR	IE	LT	CY	PT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	80	79	76	72	82	79	75	82	76	70	68	83	82	79	83	79	78	85	85	80	76	71	75	80	78	73	82	85
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲5	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	13	13	11	12	14	10	15	10	13	16	23	12	14	15	13	18	17	8	10	16	20	20	15	16	9	13	9	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼8	▼2	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼3	=	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	7	8	13	16	4	11	10	8	11	14	9	5	4	6	4	3	5	7	5	4	4	9	10	4	13	14	9	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼4	▼9	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲6

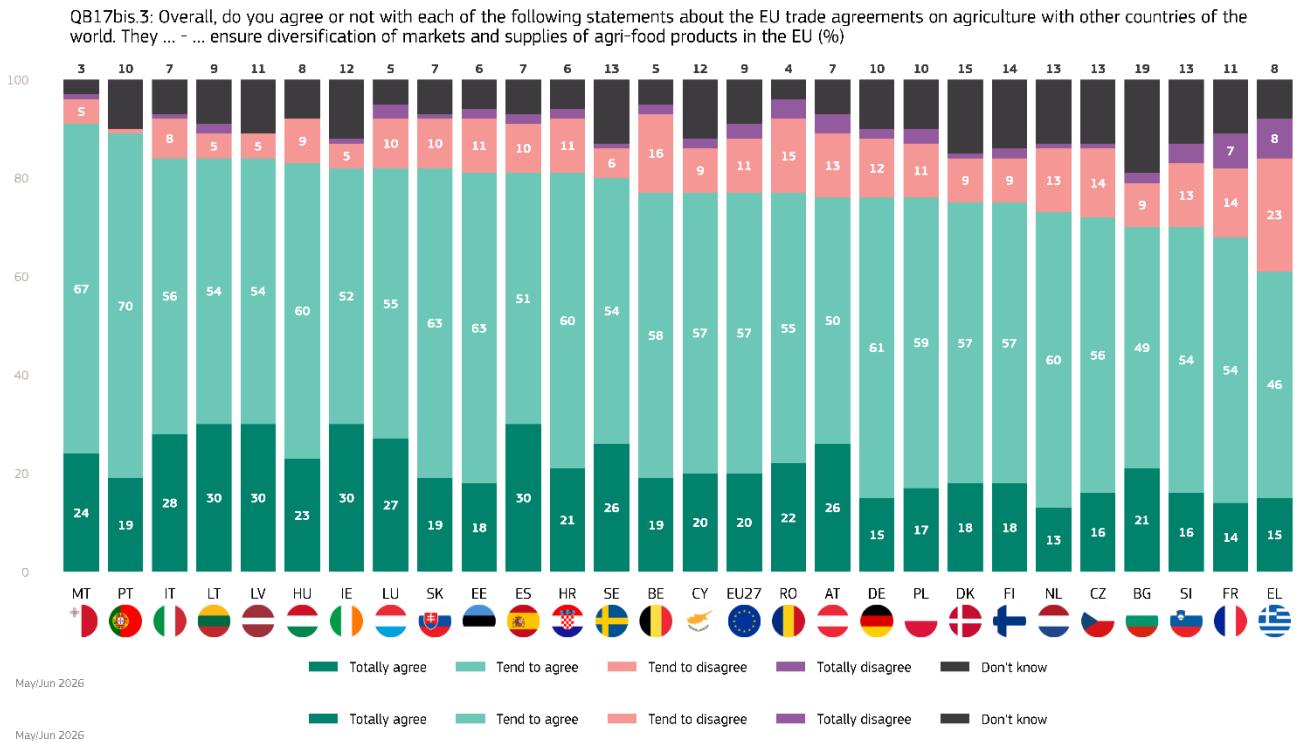
May/Jun 2026

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In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world **'ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU'**. In 21 countries, at least three in four share this view. Agreement is highest in Malta (91%), Portugal (89%), and Italy, Latvia and Lithuania (all 84%).

At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Greece (61%), France (68%), and Bulgaria and Slovenia (both 70%). In eight countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Ireland and Spain (all 30%), followed by Luxembourg (27%), and Austria and Sweden (both 26%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that EU trade agreements 'ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU' has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 12 countries, most notably in Latvia (84%, +10 pp), and Czechia, Slovakia and Sweden (all +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in eight countries, with the largest decline recorded in Cyprus (77%, -7 pp), followed by Ireland and Portugal (both -4 pp), and Luxembourg (82%, -3 pp), while it remained unchanged in seven Member States.

QB17bis.3: Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They ... - ... ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU (%)

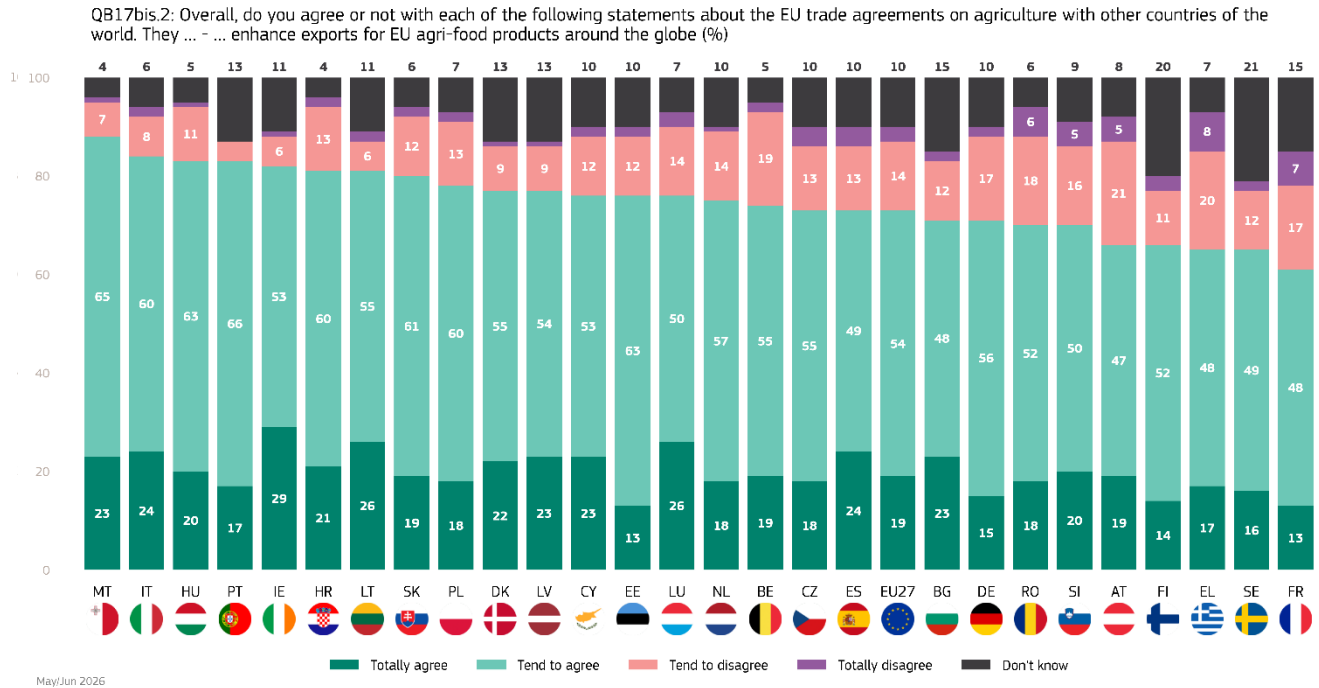
		EU27	LV	CZ	SE	SK	BG	DE	EE	MT	FR	DK	FI	HU	AT	EL	ES	HR	NL	RO	SI	IT	LT	PL	BE	LU	IE	PT	CY
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	77	84	72	80	82	70	76	81	91	68	75	75	83	76	61	81	81	73	77	70	84	84	76	77	82	82	89	77
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲10	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	14	5	15	7	11	11	14	13	6	21	10	11	9	17	31	12	13	14	19	17	9	7	14	18	13	6	1	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲5	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	9	11	13	13	7	19	10	6	3	11	15	14	8	7	8	7	6	13	4	13	7	9	10	5	5	12	10	12
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼9	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▼4	▼5	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲3	▲5	▲6

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In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world **'enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe'**. Agreement is highest in Malta (88%), Italy (84%), and Hungary and Portugal (both 83%).

At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in France (61%), Greece and Sweden (both 65%), and Austria (66%). In three countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Ireland (29%), and Lithuania and Luxembourg (both 26%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that EU trade agreements 'enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe' has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, most notably in Czechia (73%, +10 pp), Latvia (77%, +8 pp) and Sweden (65%, +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 14 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (83%, -8 pp), and Cyprus, France and Ireland (all -5 pp), while it remained unchanged at EU level.

QB17bis.2: Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They ... - ... enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe (%)

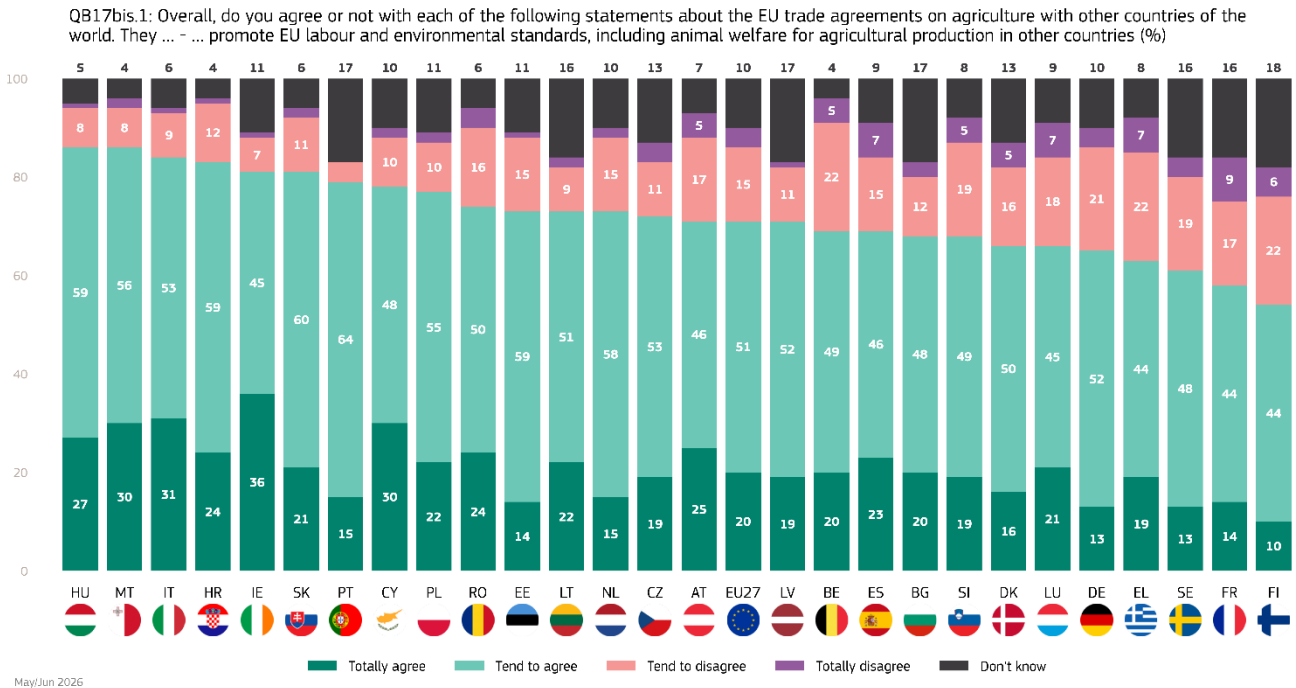
		EU27	CZ	LV	SE	EE	IT	LT	SK	BG	DE	DK	LU	PL	SI	FI	HR	HU	MT	RO	AT	EL	BE	ES	NL	CY	FR	IE	PT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	73	73	77	65	76	84	81	80	71	71	77	76	78	70	66	81	83	88	70	66	65	74	73	75	76	61	82	83
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲10	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	17	17	10	14	14	10	8	14	14	19	10	17	15	21	14	15	12	8	24	26	28	21	17	15	14	24	7	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲2	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	10	10	13	21	10	6	11	6	15	10	13	7	7	9	20	4	5	4	6	8	7	5	10	10	10	15	11	13
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼4	▼11	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲3	▲7

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In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world **'promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, for agricultural production in other countries'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary and Malta (both 86%), Italy (84%) and Croatia (83%).

At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Finland (54%), France (58%) and Sweden (61%). In six countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Ireland (36%), Italy (31%), and Malta and Cyprus (both 30%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that EU trade agreements (promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, for agricultural production in other countries' has evolved unevenly across Member States, while remaining unchanged at EU level. It has increased in 12 countries, most notably in Latvia (71%, +11 pp), Czechia (72%, +8 pp), and Austria, Estonia and Slovakia (all +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 14 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (66%, -10 pp), Portugal (79%, -8 pp), Cyprus (78%, -7 pp), Belgium (69%, -6 pp) and Lithuania (73%, -5 pp), and remained unchanged in Spain (69%).

QB17bis.1: Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They ... - ... promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare for agricultural production in other countries (%)

		EU27	LV	CZ	AT	EE	SK	DK	HU	IT	PL	SE	EL	SI	ES	DE	MT	RO	BG	FI	FR	HR	NL	IE	LT	BE	CY	PT	LU
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	71	71	72	71	73	81	66	86	84	77	61	63	68	69	65	86	74	68	54	58	83	73	81	73	69	78	79	66
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲11	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼10
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	19	12	15	22	16	13	21	9	10	12	23	29	24	22	25	10	20	15	28	26	13	17	8	11	27	12	4	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	=	▼7	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼4	▲2	▲2	=	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲2	=	▲7
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	10	17	13	7	11	6	13	5	6	11	16	8	8	9	10	4	6	17	18	16	4	10	11	16	4	10	17	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼11	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼5	▼4	▲1	=	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲8	▲3

May/Jun 2026

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following differences in attitudes towards EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world:

- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a negative image to agree that **'trade agreements ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU'** (85% vs 59%), **'enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe'** (79% vs 55%) and **'promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, in other countries'** (76% vs 53%);
- Respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are among the most likely to agree that **'trade agreements ensure diversification of markets and supplies and enhance exports'** (both 86%), while agreement is lowest among those with a negative image of the EU (59% and 55%, respectively);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are generally less likely than average to agree with these statements, particularly that **'trade agreements ensure diversification of markets and supplies'** (68%, compared with the EU average of 77%) and **'enhance exports'** (65%, compared with 73%);
- Men are slightly more likely than women to agree that these agreements **'expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries'** (82% vs 78%), while views are otherwise very similar;
- Respondents aged 25-39 are more likely than those aged 55 and over to agree that **'EU trade agreements ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU'** (80% vs 73%), **'enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe'** (76% vs 70%), and **'promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, for agricultural production in other countries'** (73% vs 68%);
- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to agree that EU trade agreements **'expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries'** (82% vs 76%) and **'ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU'** (78% vs 72%).

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QB17bis Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They ...
(Total 'agree' - EU)

	... expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries	... ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU	... enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe	... promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare for agricultural production in other countries
EU27	80	77	73	71
Gender				
Man	82	77	73	71
Woman	78	76	73	70
Age				
15-24	77	79	72	72
25-39	82	80	76	73
40-54	81	78	74	71
55+	80	73	70	68
Education (End of)				
15-	76	72	70	68
16-19	80	77	74	73
20+	82	78	72	68
Still Studying	76	80	72	70
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	82	74	73	69
Managers	83	82	74	71
Other white collars	83	79	78	76
Manual workers	79	78	75	72
House persons	77	73	76	73
Unemployed	77	71	68	66
Retired	79	72	68	66
Students	77	81	73	71
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	75	68	65	66
From time to time	79	76	73	73
Almost never / Never	81	78	74	69
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	78	75	70	67
The lower middle class of society	77	75	71	70
The middle class of society	82	79	74	73
The upper middle class of society	81	81	75	69
The higher class of society	83	86	86	78
Image of the EU				
Positive	82	85	79	76
Neutral	78	74	71	70
Negative	76	59	55	53



V. Purchasing decisions, quality labels and organic agriculture

The fifth and last chapter of the report explores the factors influencing Europeans' food purchasing decisions and their awareness of quality labels, as well as their perceptions of products coming from organic agriculture and plant-based protein products.

1. Factors influencing Europeans' food product purchases

Being part of a short supply chain and production in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards remain important factors in food purchasing decisions

Respondents were asked to what extent six different factors are **important** in their decision to buy food products³⁶:

- Close to nine in ten (89%, +1 percentage point since summer 2024) say that the fact that **'food products are part of a short supply chain'**, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers, is an important factor in their decision to buy them. This includes half of respondents (50%, +5 pp) who recognise this factor as 'very important'. Conversely, fewer than one in ten (9%, unchanged) say this factor is not important and 2% (+1 pp) say they 'don't know';
- Similarly, 89% (+1 pp) of the respondents report that the fact that **'food products have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards'** is an important factor in their purchasing decisions. This proportion includes 45% (+2 pp) who regard this factor as 'very important'. Around one in ten (9%, unchanged) say this is not important, while 2% (+1 pp) say they 'don't know';
- More than eight in ten (83%, +3 pp) report that having **'a specific label ensuring the quality of the product'** is an **important** factor leading them to buy that product, with 41% (+5 pp) who say this is 'very important'. Around one in six (16%, -3 pp) say this is not important, while 1% (unchanged) don't know;
- Respect for **'local tradition and "know-how"'** is an important factor guiding food purchasing decisions for 82% (+1 pp) of the respondents, with close to four in ten (39%, +3 pp) who say this is 'very important'. Meanwhile, around one in six (16%, -2 pp) say that this is not important, and 2% (+1 pp) say they 'don't know';
- Finally, almost eight in ten (79%, unchanged) say that the fact that **'food products come from a geographical area that they know'** is an important factor guiding their purchasing decisions. This includes 38% (+3 pp) for whom this factor is 'very important'. By contrast, around one in six (16%, +1 pp) respondents attach no importance to this factor, while 5% (unchanged) say they 'don't know';
- A similar proportion (79%, a new item introduced this survey) say that the fact that **'food products have been produced in the European Union'** is an important factor in their purchasing decisions. This includes one-third (33%) who consider this factor as 'very important'. Around one in five (20%) say this is not important, while 1% say they 'don't know'.

Compared with summer 2024, the importance attributed to all factors has strengthened, with a notable increase in the share considering them 'very important', particularly for short supply chains and quality labels.

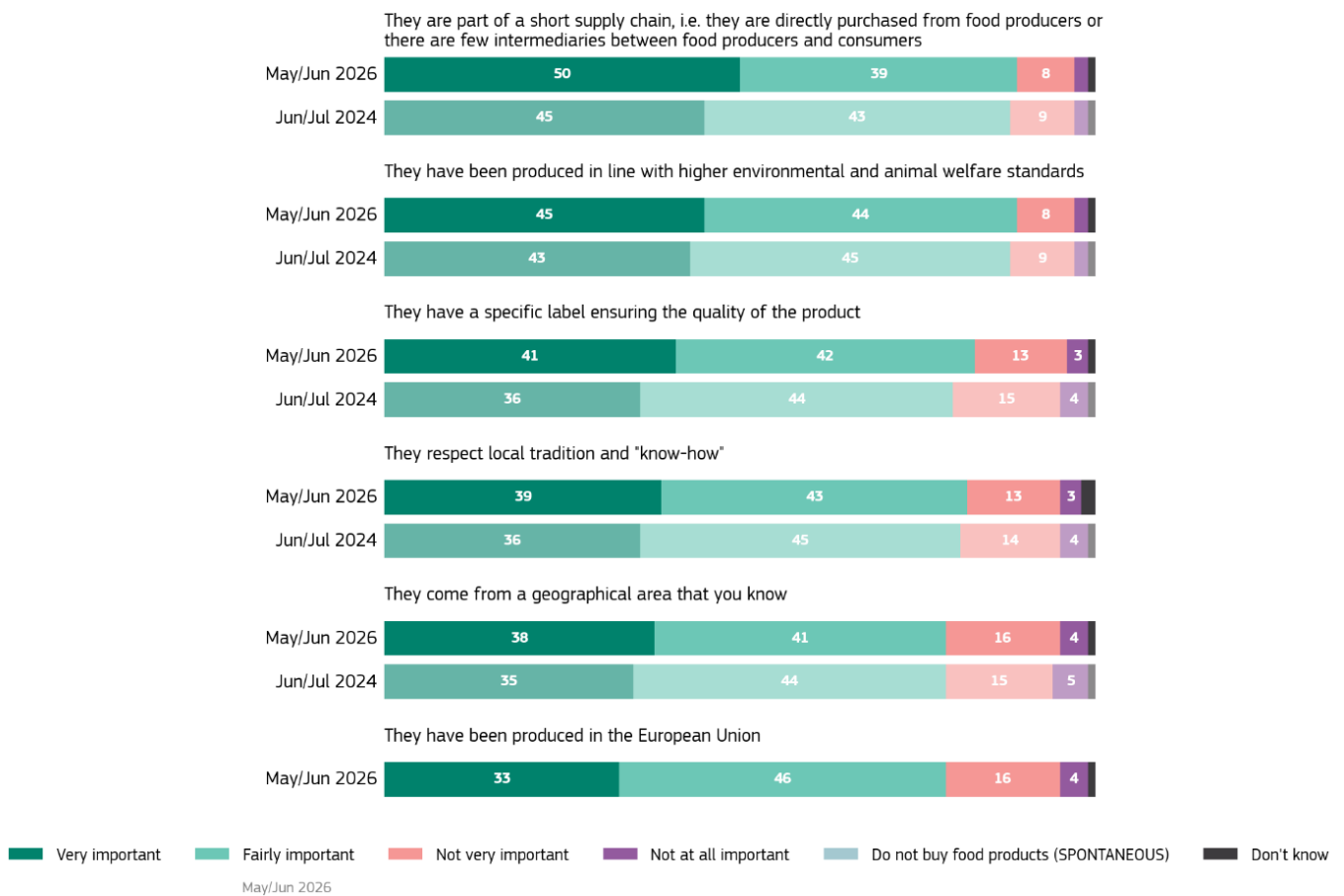
³⁶ QB12. How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? 1. They come from a geographical area that you know; 2. They respect local tradition and "know-how"; 3. They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product; 4. They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers; 5. They have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal

welfare standards; 6. They have been produced in the European Union. Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; You do not buy food products (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know. Modified answer: the answer option "They have been produced in the European Union" was introduced in this survey.

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QB12: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? (EU27) (%)



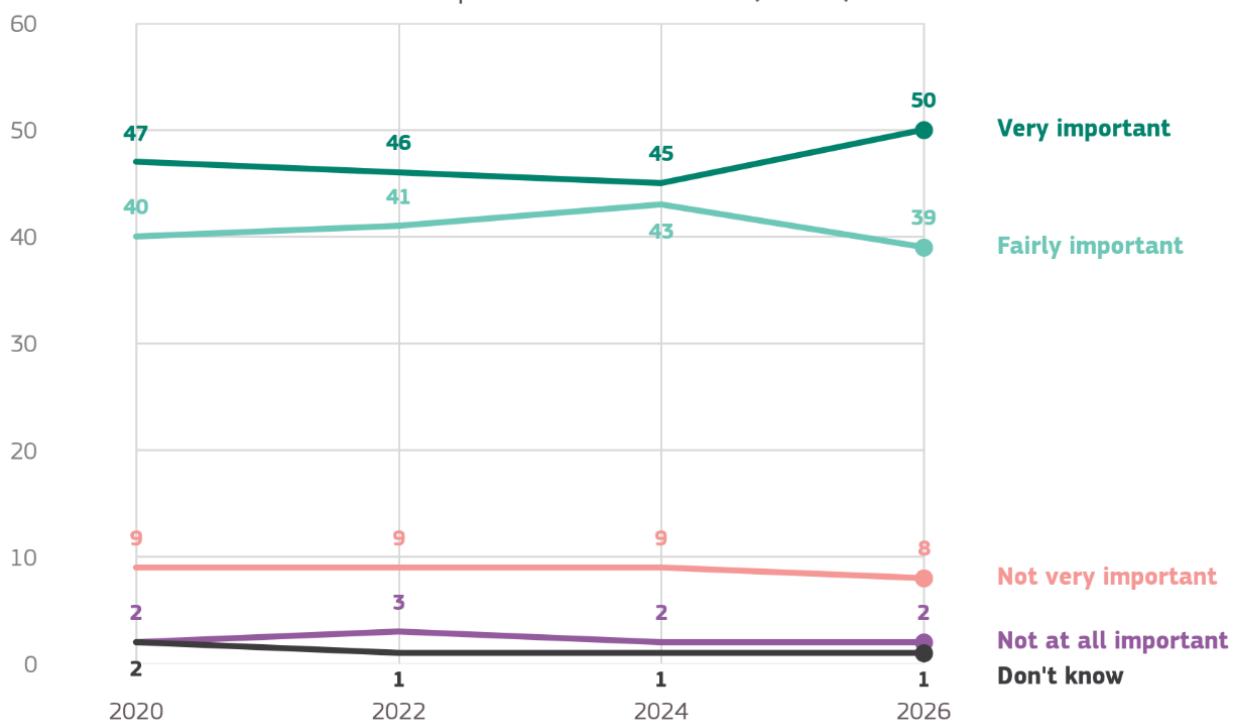
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The importance attached to **short supply chains** has remained consistently high. Since 2020, close to nine in ten respondents have considered this factor important when purchasing food products, and in 2026 positive assessments outweigh negative ones by almost nine to one (89% compared with 10%), while the proportion unable to express an opinion remains negligible (1%).

- ‘Very important’ has become the most common response, ranging from 45% to 47% between 2020 and 2024 before increasing to a peak of 50% in 2026;
- The proportion describing short supply chains as ‘fairly important’ increased gradually from 40% in 2020 to 43% in 2024, before declining slightly to 39% in 2026;
- Negative assessments have remained limited and stable throughout the period;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained consistently low. The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ never exceeded 2% and stood at 1% in 2026, matching its lowest level in the trend series.

QB12.4 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (% - EU)

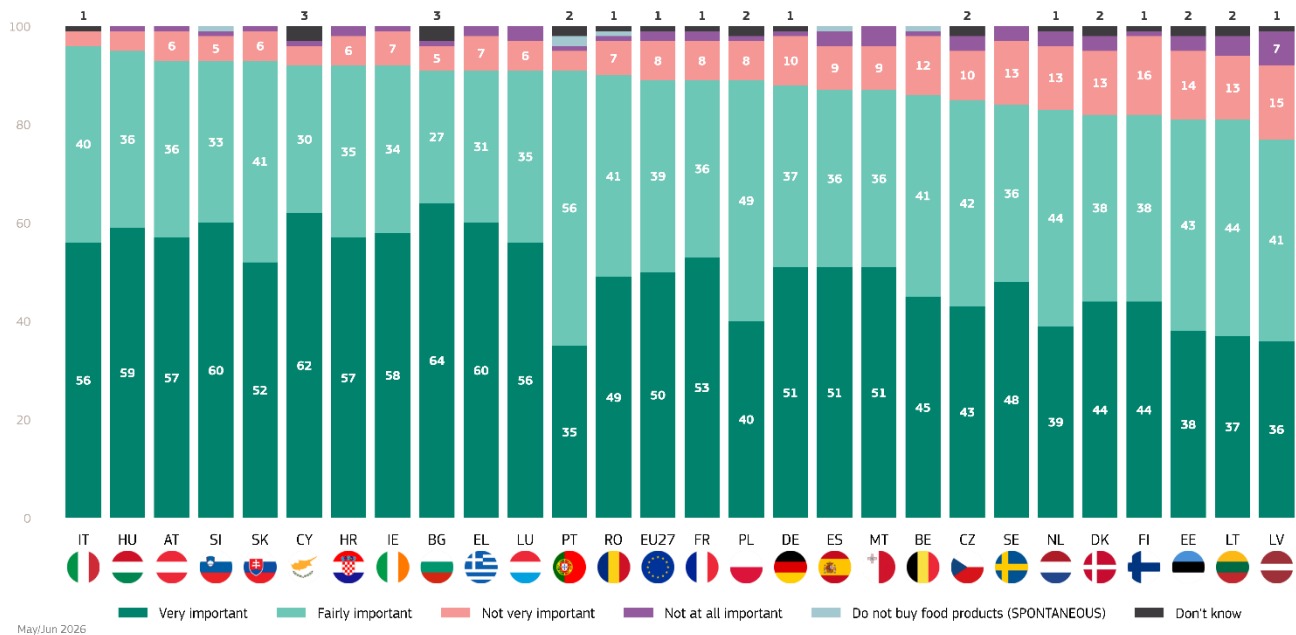


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In all Member States, at least three in four respondents say that **‘being part of a short supply chain, i.e. being directly purchased from food producers or with few intermediaries between food producers and consumers’**, is an important factor in their decision to buy food products. This opinion is most widely shared in Italy (96%) and Hungary (95%), followed by Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia (all 93%). Conversely, this view is least widespread in Latvia (77%), Lithuania and Estonia (both 81%).

In 15 countries, at least half of respondents consider being part of a short supply chain to be ‘very important’. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria (64%), Cyprus (62%), Greece and Slovenia (both 60%), and Hungary (59%).

QB12.4: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider that ‘being part of a short supply chain’ is an important factor in their decision to buy food products has increased in 18 Member States, most notably in Romania (90%, +9 pp), Czechia and Slovakia (90% and 85%, both +8 pp), and Greece, Ireland and Lithuania (91%, 92% and 81%, all +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in seven countries, most notably in Spain and Portugal (91% and 87%, both -4 pp), and Latvia (77%, -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Sweden (84%) and Slovenia (93%).

QB12.4: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers (%)

		EU27	RO	CZ	SK	EL	IE	LT	MT	BG	DE	PL	DK	FR	IT	AT	BE	EE	HR	NL	SE	SI	CY	LU	FI	HU	LV	ES	PT
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	89	90	85	93	91	92	81	87	91	88	89	82	89	96	93	86	81	92	83	84	93	92	91	82	95	77	87	91
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	10	8	13	7	9	8	17	13	6	11	9	16	10	3	7	13	17	8	16	16	6	5	9	17	5	22	12	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼8	▼7	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1

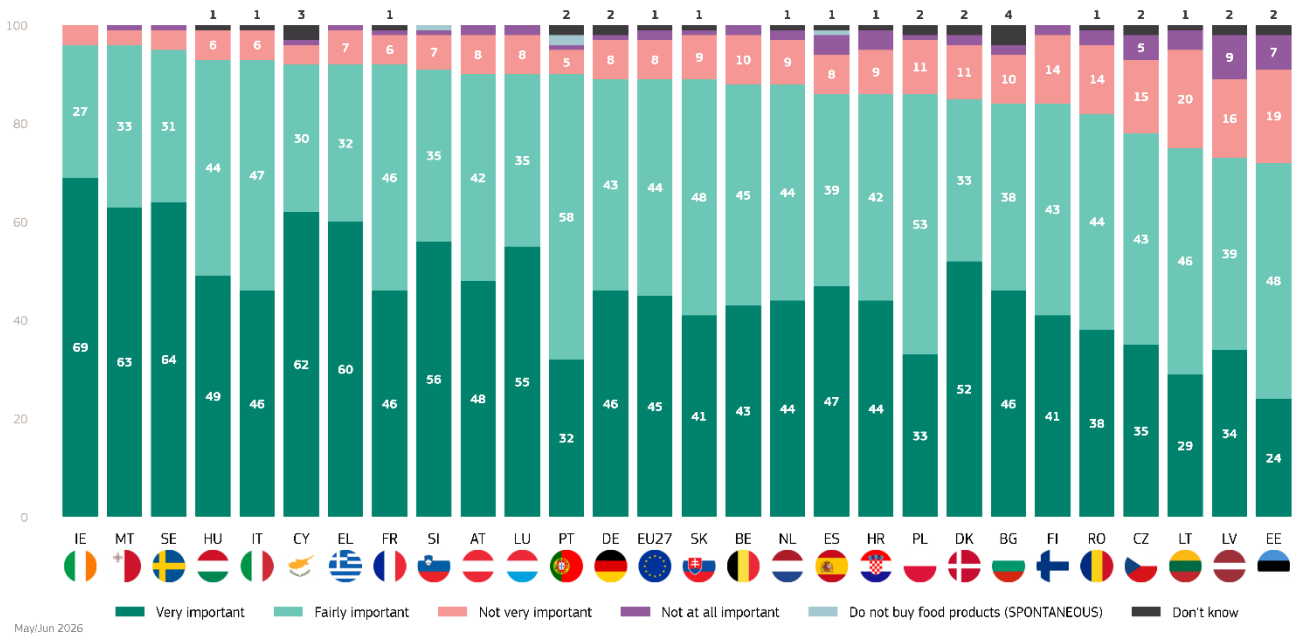
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In all Member States, more than seven in ten respondents say that **'food products being produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards'** is important in their decision to buy food products. This view is most widespread in Ireland and Malta (both 96%), Sweden (95%), and Hungary and Italy (both 93%). At the other end of the scale, it is least widespread in Estonia (72%), Latvia (73%) and Lithuania (75%).

In eight countries, at least half of respondents consider food products being produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards to be 'very important'. This is particularly the case in Ireland (69%), Sweden (64%), Malta (63%), Cyprus (62%) and Greece (60%).

QB12.5: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider this factor important has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in 15 countries, most notably in Malta (96%, +7 pp), Romania (82%, +6 pp) and Slovakia (89%, +4 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (90%, -5 pp), Denmark (85%, -4 pp), and Cyprus and Luxembourg (90% and 92%, both -3 pp), and remained unchanged in Lithuania (75%).

QB12.5: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards (%)

		EU27	MT	RO	SK	CZ	IE	IT	DE	FR	PL	SE	SI	AT	BE	EL	NL	LT	FI	HU	LV	BG	EE	ES	HR	CY	LU	DK	PT
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	89	96	82	89	78	96	93	89	92	86	95	91	90	88	92	88	75	84	93	73	84	72	86	86	92	90	85	90
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	10	4	17	10	20	4	6	9	7	12	5	8	10	12	8	11	24	16	6	25	12	26	12	13	5	10	13	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▼7	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲2
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	0	2	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▲1

May/Jun 2026

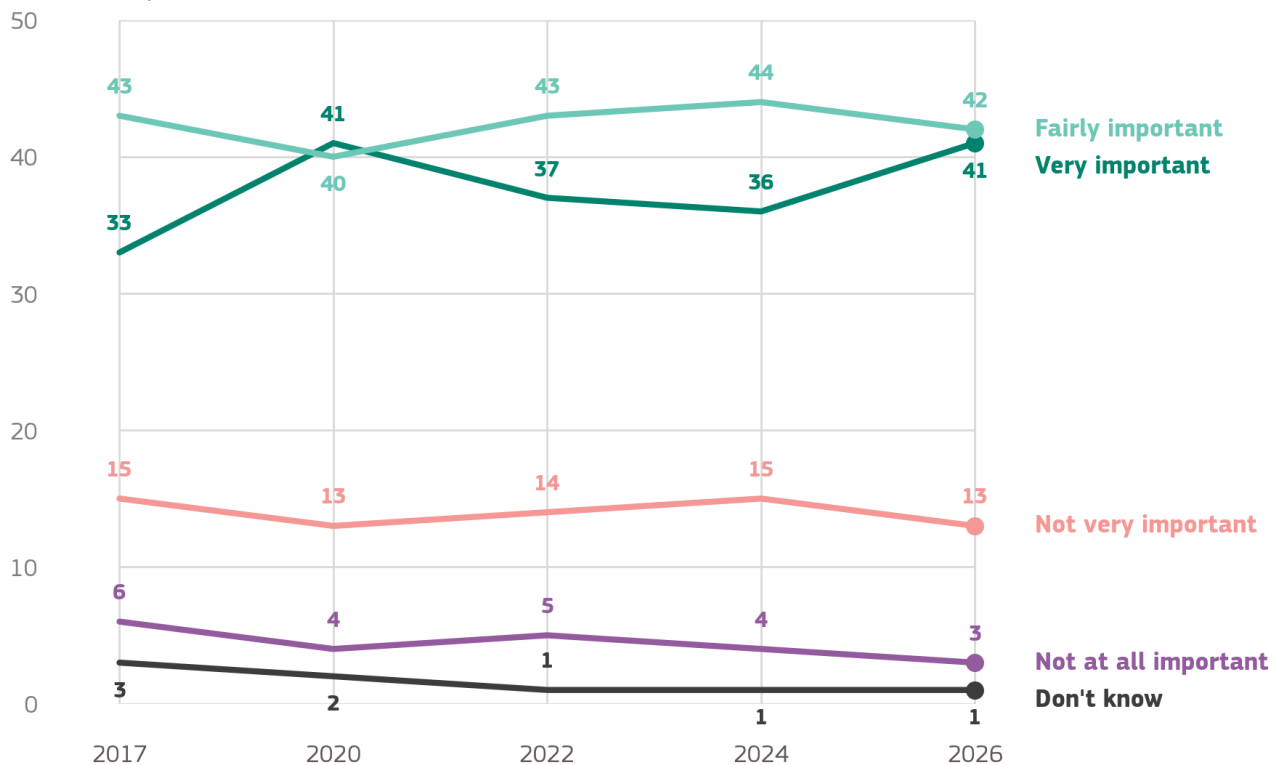
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The importance attached to **'quality labels'** has remained an important factor in food purchasing decisions, with more than eight in ten respondents considering them important throughout the period. In 2026, positive assessments outweigh negative ones (83% compared with 16%).

- 'Fairly important' has remained the most common response throughout the trend period, fluctuating within a relatively narrow range of 40% to 44%. After peaking at 44% in 2024, it declined slightly to 42% in 2026;
- The share considering quality labels 'very important' has increased overall since 2017. After rising from 33% in 2017 to 41% in 2020, it declined slightly in 2022 and 2024 (37% and 36%, respectively) before returning to 41% in 2026;
- Negative views have remained limited and broadly stable over time. The proportion saying that quality labels are 'not very important' fluctuated between 13% and 15% and stood at 13% in 2026, matching its lowest level in the series;
- The share considering quality labels 'not at all important' has declined over the long term. It fell from 6% in 2017 to 3% in 2026, its lowest recorded level;
- Levels of uncertainty have steadily decreased. The proportion answering 'don't know' declined from 3% in 2017 to just 1% since 2022.

QB12.3 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (% - EU)

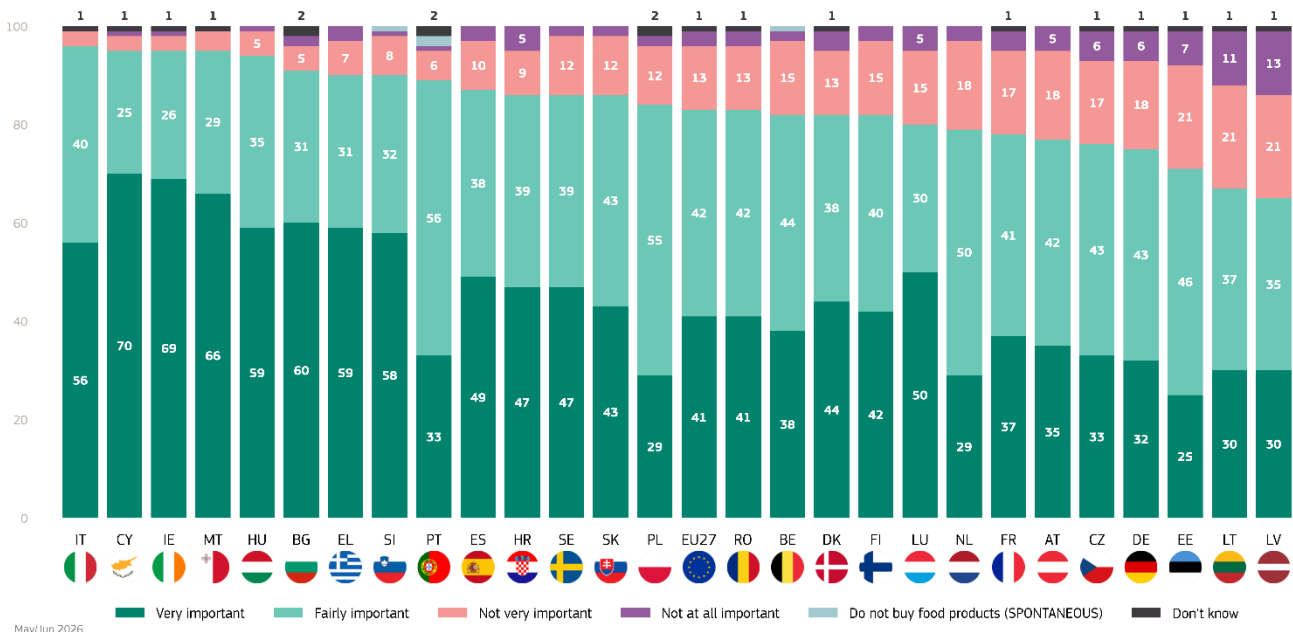


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In all Member States, a majority of respondents say that **'having a specific label ensuring the quality of the product'** is important in their decision to buy food products. This view is most widespread in Italy (96%), and in Cyprus, Ireland and Malta (all 95%), followed by Hungary (94%). At the other end of the scale, it is least widespread in Latvia (65%), Lithuania (67%) and Estonia (71%).

In nine countries, at least half of respondents consider having a specific label ensuring the quality of the product to be 'very important'. This is particularly the case in Cyprus (70%), Ireland (69%) and Malta (66%).

QB12.3: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider 'having a specific label ensuring the quality of the product' important has increased in 21 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Austria (77%, +10 pp), Malta (95%, +9 pp), and Czechia, Greece, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia (76%, 90%, 83%, 90% and 86%, all +8 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in six countries, with the largest decline recorded in Luxembourg (80%, -6 pp), followed by Portugal and Croatia (89% and 86%, both -3 pp).

QB12.3: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product (%)

		EU27	AT	MT	CZ	EL	RO	SI	SK	EE	LT	NL	BG	DE	DK	IE	IT	PL	BE	HU	CY	FI	SE	ES	FR	LV	HR	PT	LU
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	83	77	95	76	90	83	90	86	71	67	79	91	75	82	95	96	84	82	94	95	82	86	87	78	65	86	89	80
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	16	23	4	23	10	16	9	14	28	32	21	7	24	17	4	3	14	17	6	4	18	14	13	21	34	14	7	20
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼7	▼10	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼4	▼7	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲6	
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=

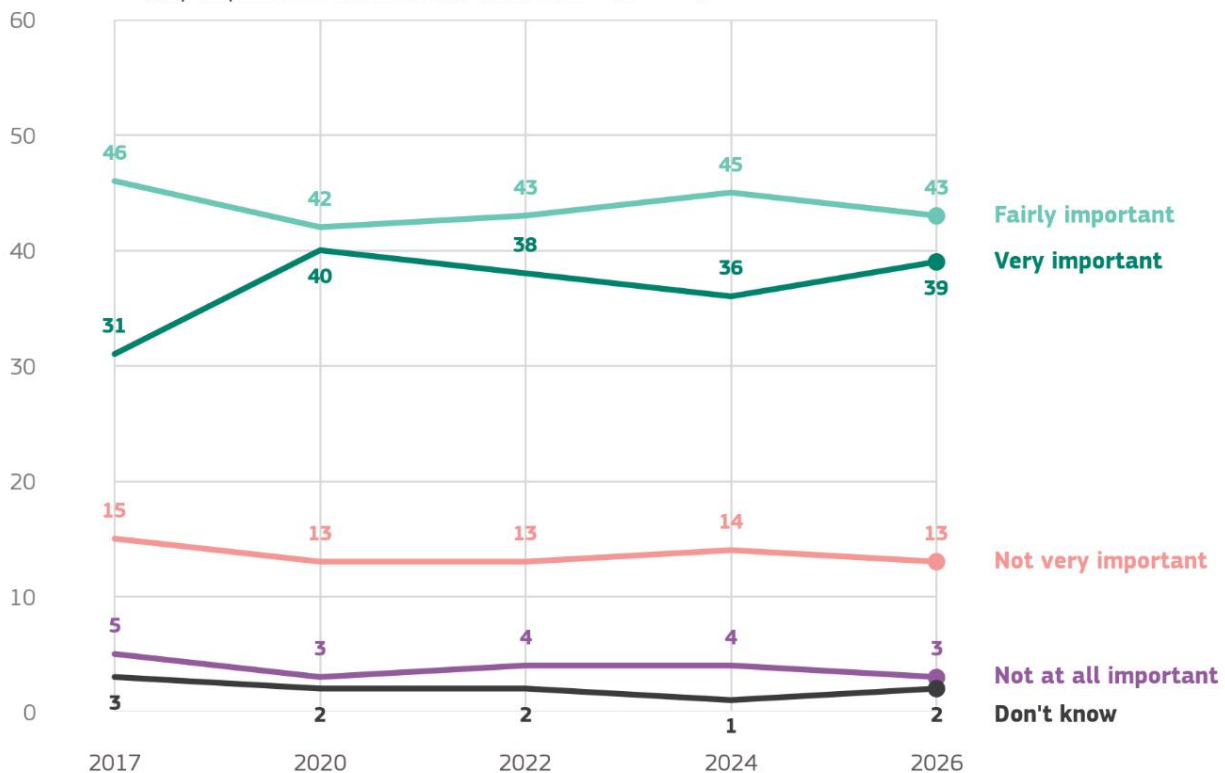
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The importance attached to products that **'respect for local tradition and "know-how"'** has remained an important factor in food purchasing decisions, with more than eight in ten respondents considering it important throughout the period. In 2026, positive assessments outweigh negative ones (82% compared with 16%), while only 2% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Fairly important' remains the most common response throughout the trend period, fluctuating within a narrow range of 42% to 46%. After peaking at 46% in 2017, it declined to 43% in 2026;
- After peaking at 40% in 2020, the share considering this factor 'very important' declined before increasing again to 39% in 2026, remaining well above its 2017 level (31%);
- Negative views have remained limited and broadly stable over time. The share saying that respect for local tradition and "know-how" is 'not very important' fluctuated between 13% and 15%, standing at 13% in 2026;
- The proportion considering this factor 'not at all important' has remained marginal throughout the period, ranging between 3% and 5% and reaching 3% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained very low and stable. The proportion answering 'don't know' has fluctuated between 1% and 3% and stood at 2% in 2026.

QB12.2 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

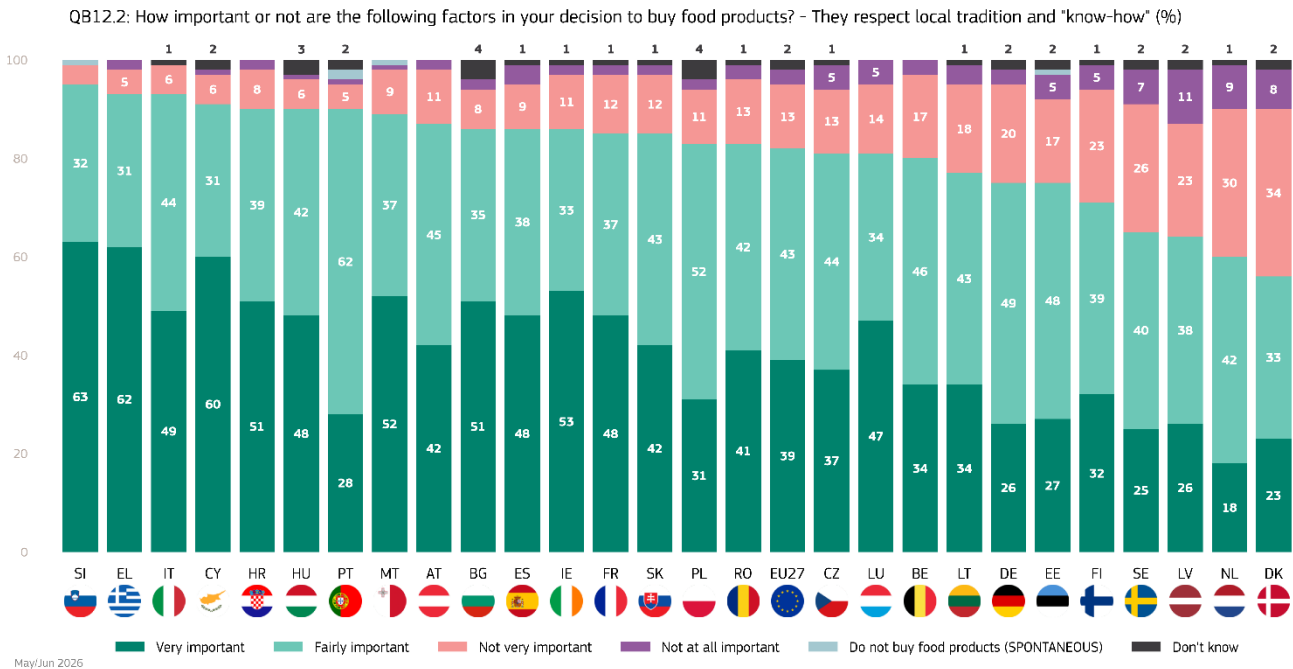
They respect local tradition and "know-how" (% - EU)



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In all Member States, a majority of respondents say that **'food products respecting local tradition and "know-how"'** is important in their decision to buy food products. This view is most widespread in Slovenia (95%), Greece and Italy (both 93%), and Cyprus (91%). At the other end of the scale, it is least widespread in Denmark (56%), the Netherlands (60%) and Latvia (64%).

In seven countries, at least half of respondents consider food products respecting local tradition and "know-how" to be 'very important'. This is particularly the case in Slovenia (63%), Greece (62%), Cyprus (60%), Ireland (53%), Malta (52%), and Croatia and Bulgaria (both 51%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider this factor important has increased in 18 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Czechia (81%, +9 pp), Slovakia (85%, +7 pp), and Estonia and Slovenia (75% and 95%, both +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in nine countries, with the largest declines recorded in Latvia and Luxembourg (64% and 81%, both -7 pp), Portugal (90%, -5 pp) and Spain (86%, -3 pp).

QB12.2: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They respect local tradition and "know-how" (%)

		EU27	CZ	SK	EE	SI	AT	DK	EL	IE	MT	HR	IT	LT	PL	RO	SE	NL	DE	FR	BE	BG	HU	CY	FI	ES	PT	LU	LV
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	82	81	85	75	95	87	56	93	86	89	90	93	77	83	83	65	60	75	85	80	86	90	91	71	86	90	81	64
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼7
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	16	18	14	22	4	13	42	7	13	10	10	6	22	13	16	33	39	23	14	20	10	7	7	28	13	6	19	34
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲8	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	0	4	3	2	1	1	2	0	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼3	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1

May/Jun 2026

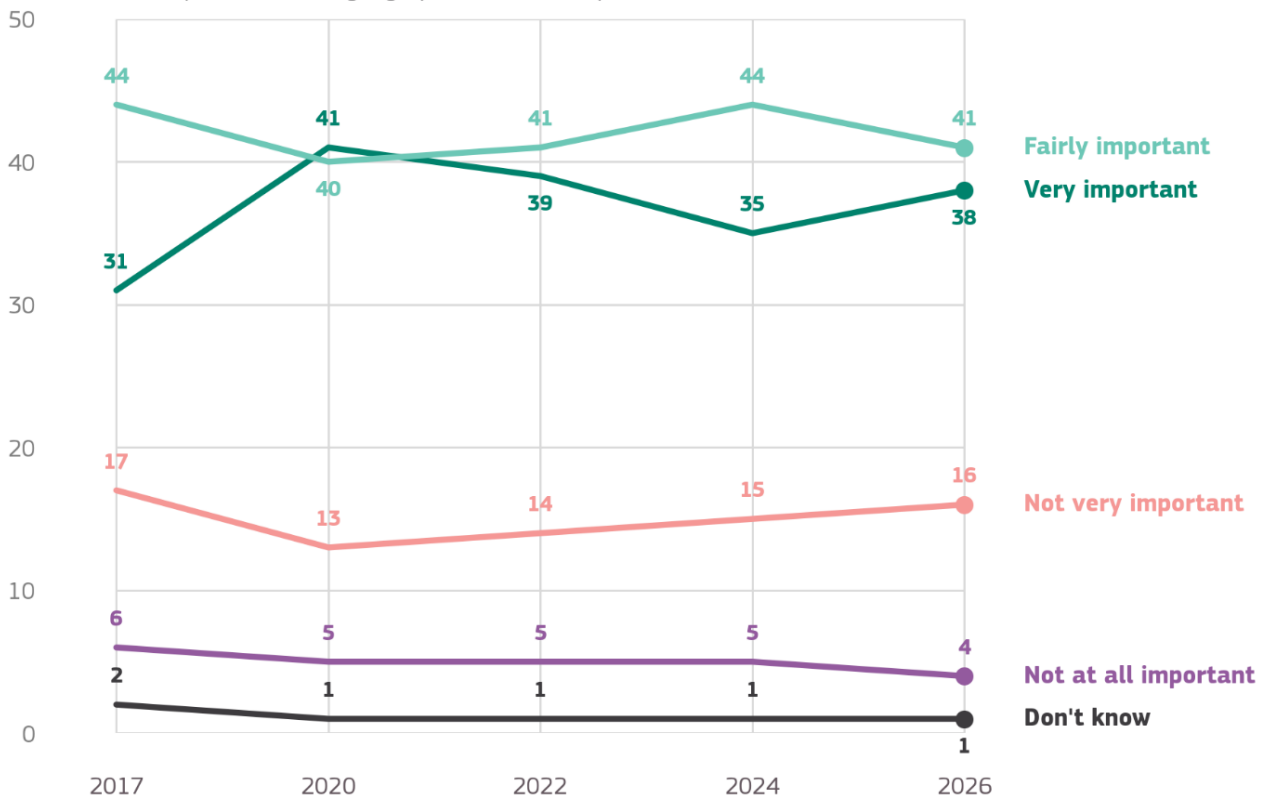
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The importance attached to **'food products coming from a geographical area that respondents know'** has remained broadly stable. In 2026, positive assessments outweigh negative ones (79% compared with 20%), while only 1% are unable to express an opinion.

- 'Fairly important' has remained the most common response throughout the trend period, fluctuating within a narrow range of 40% to 44%. After peaking at 44% in both 2017 and 2024, it declined to 41% in 2026;
- The proportion considering this factor 'very important' increased substantially between 2017 and 2020, rising from 31% to 41%. Although it subsequently declined, it increased again to 38% in 2026, remaining well above its 2017 level;
- Negative views have remained relatively limited and stable over time. The share saying that this factor is 'not very important' fluctuated between 13% and 17%, standing at 16% in 2026;
- The proportion considering this factor 'not at all important' has declined slightly, falling from 6% in 2017 to 4% in 2026;
- Levels of uncertainty have remained negligible throughout the period. The proportion answering 'don't know' declined from 2% in 2017 to 1% from 2020 onwards.

QB12.1 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

They come from a geographical area that you know (% - EU)

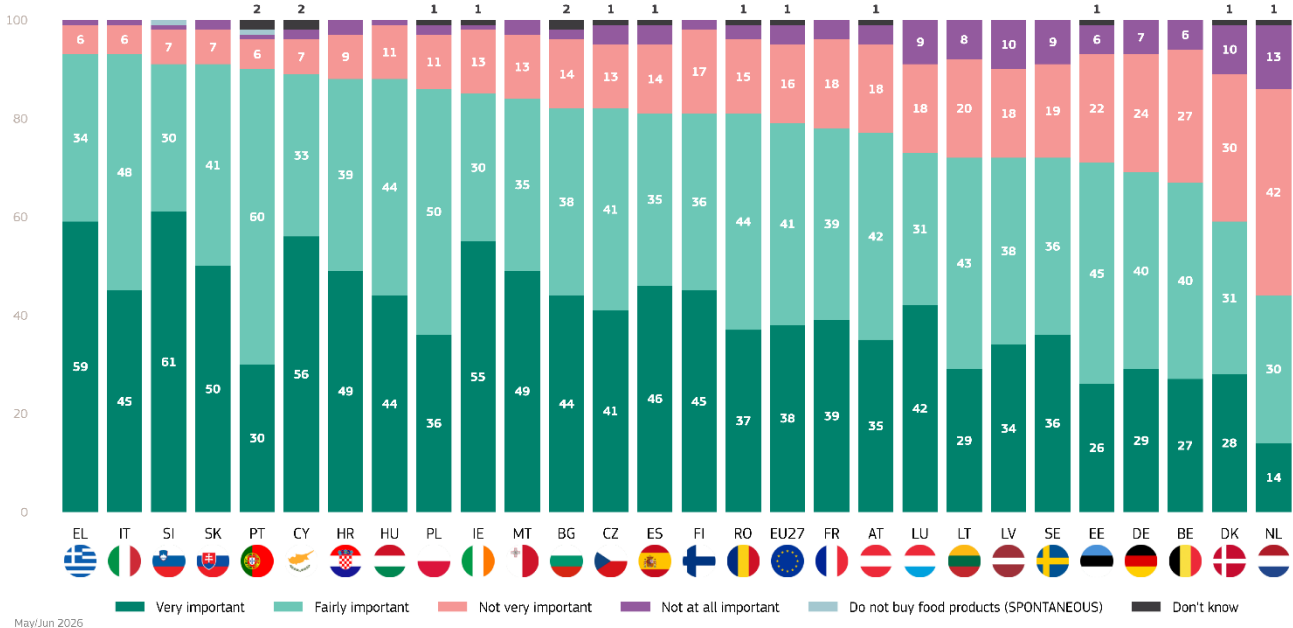


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In 26 Member States, a majority of respondents say that **'food products coming from a geographical area they know'** is important in their decision to buy food products. This view is most widespread in Greece and Italy (both 93%), Slovenia and Slovakia (both 91%), and Portugal (90%). At the other end of the scale, it is least widespread in the Netherlands (44%), Denmark (59%) and Belgium (67%).

In five countries, at least half of respondents consider food products coming from a geographical area they know to be 'very important'. This is particularly the case in Slovenia (61%), Greece (59%), Cyprus (56%), Ireland (55%) and Slovakia (50%).

QB12.1: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They come from a geographical area that you know (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who consider this factor important has evolved unevenly across Member States. It has increased in 13 countries, with the largest rises recorded in Czechia (82%, +9 pp), Slovakia (91%, +9 pp), Greece (93%, +6 pp), Romania (81%, +6 pp), Ireland (85%, +5 pp) and Poland (86%, +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 13 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Luxembourg (73%, -11 pp), the Netherlands (44%, -9 pp), Spain (81%, -8 pp), Germany (69%, -5 pp), and Finland and Austria (81% and 77%, both -4 pp), and remained unchanged in Bulgaria (82%).

QB12.1: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? - They come from a geographical area that you know (%)

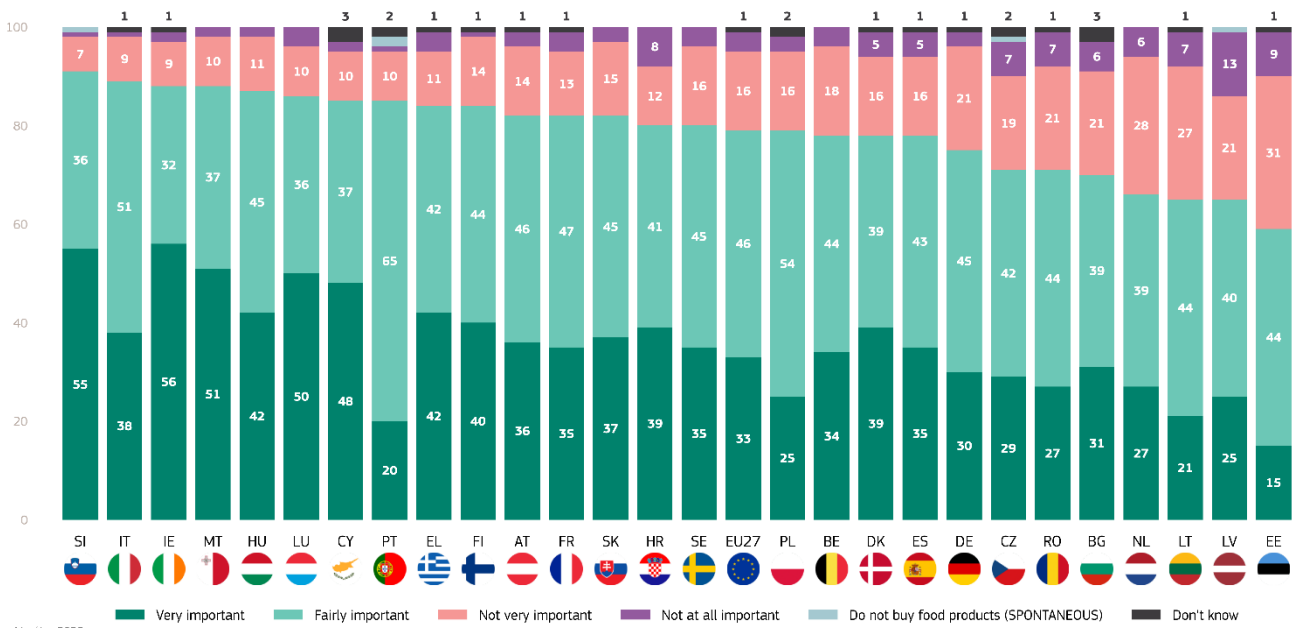
		EU27	CZ	SK	EL	RO	IE	PL	IT	HR	LT	SI	FR	CY	MT	BG	DK	BE	EE	HU	LV	PT	SE	AT	FI	DE	ES	NL	LU
																													
Total 'Important'	May/Jun 2026	79	82	91	93	81	85	86	93	88	72	91	78	89	84	82	59	67	71	88	72	90	72	77	81	69	81	44	73
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼11
Total 'Not important'	May/Jun 2026	20	17	9	7	18	14	13	7	12	28	8	22	9	16	16	40	33	28	12	28	7	28	22	19	31	18	55	27
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼8	▼8	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲8	▲11
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=

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In all Member States, a majority of respondents say that **'food products being produced in the European Union'** is important in their decision to buy food products. In 20 Member States, at least three in four give this answer. This view is most widespread in Slovenia (91%), Italy (89%), and Ireland and Malta (both 88%). At the other end of the scale, it is least widespread in Estonia (59%), Latvia and Lithuania (both 65%) and the Netherlands (66%).

In four countries, at least half of respondents consider food products being produced in the European Union to be 'very important'. This is particularly the case in Ireland (56%), Slovenia (55%), Malta (51%) and Luxembourg (50%).

QB12.6: How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products? – They have been produced in the European Union (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that large majorities in all socio-demographic categories consider each of the factors tested important when buying food products. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than those aged 55 and over to consider several factors important, especially **'respecting local tradition and "know-how"'** (73% vs 85%), **'coming from a geographical area that they know'** (68% vs 82%) and **'being produced in the European Union'** (71% vs 81%);
- The unemployed also stand out as less likely than retired persons to consider several factors important, particularly **'being part of a short supply chain'** (77% vs 92%), **'respecting local tradition and "know-how"'** (73% vs 86%) and **'coming from a geographical area that they know'** (70% vs 83%);
- Respondents who are still studying are less likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to consider it important that food products **'respect local tradition and "know-how"'** (73% vs 88%) and **'come from a geographical area they know'** (69% vs 87%);
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to consider **'being produced in the European Union'** important (82% vs 72%), **'being produced in line with high environmental and animal welfare standards'** (92% vs 84%) and **'having a specific label ensuring product quality'** (86% vs 79%);
- There is no significant difference of opinion between men and women's views on the factors listed.

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QB12 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?
(Total 'Important' - EU)

	They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers	They have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards	They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product	They respect local tradition and "know-how"	They come from a geographical area that you know	They have been produced in the European Union
EU27	89	89	83	82	79	79
Gender						
Man	88	88	83	82	77	78
Woman	90	90	83	84	80	81
Age						
15-24	81	87	80	73	68	71
25-39	87	89	83	80	76	78
40-54	90	89	84	83	79	81
55+	92	89	84	85	82	81
Education (End of)						
15-	89	86	83	88	87	79
16-19	90	89	83	85	81	80
20+	89	89	84	80	76	80
Still Studying	84	88	83	73	69	75
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	92	89	87	84	81	81
Managers	89	92	83	80	77	82
Other white collars	89	90	84	84	80	80
Manual workers	89	87	84	85	79	78
House persons	89	88	86	87	82	82
Unemployed	77	84	77	73	70	71
Retired	92	88	83	86	83	81
Students	83	88	83	72	68	74
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	85	86	80	80	75	74
From time to time	89	86	83	85	80	77
Almost never / Never	90	90	84	82	79	81
Consider belonging to						
The working class of society	89	86	82	84	80	78
The lower middle class of society	90	88	84	84	79	81
The middle class of society	90	90	85	84	80	80
The upper middle class of society	86	90	83	72	69	78
The higher class of society	91	90	88	80	84	84
Image of the EU						
Positive	89	92	86	82	79	82
Neutral	89	87	81	83	77	79
Negative	88	84	79	85	80	72

2. Awareness of quality labels

The organic farming logo remains the one Europeans are most aware of

Respondents were shown five logos and asked which of them they are aware of³⁷:

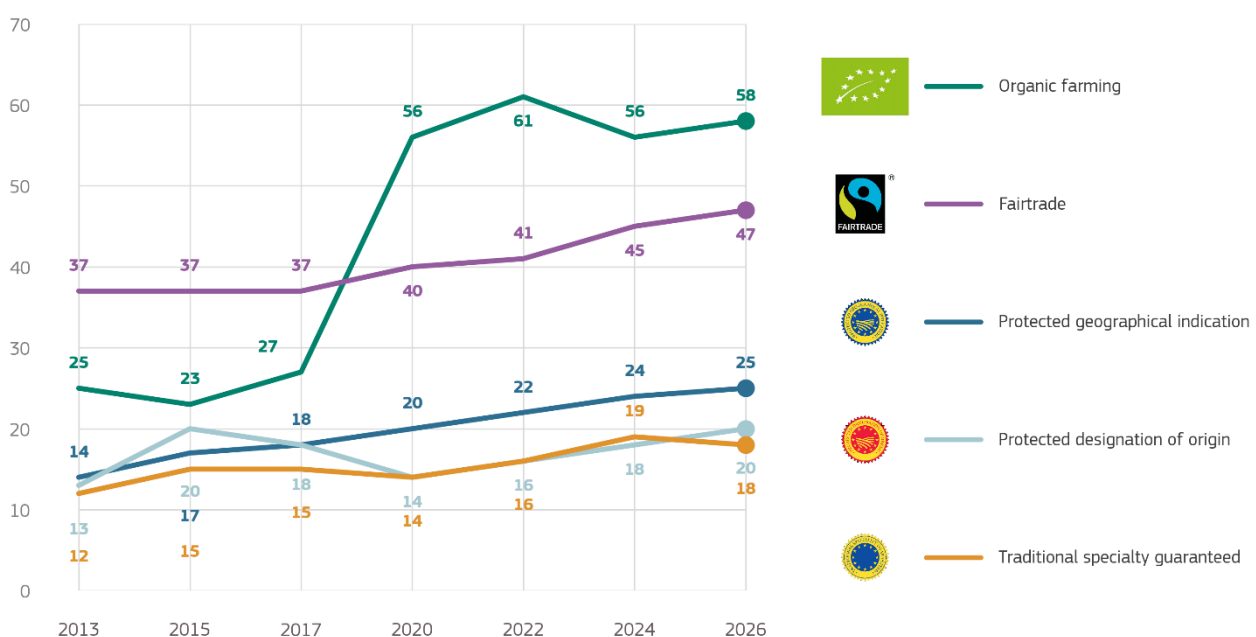
- Close to six in ten respondents say they are aware of the **organic farming logo** (58%, +2 percentage points since summer 2024);
- Close to half know the **fairtrade logo** (47%, +2 pp);
- One quarter recognise the **protected geographical indication logo** (25%, +1 pp);
- One fifth say they are aware of the **protected designation of origin logo** (20%, +2 pp);
- Finally, just under one in five recognise the **traditional specialty guaranteed logo** (18%, -1 pp).

Nearly one in five respondents (19%, +1 pp) spontaneously say they are unaware of any logo, while around one in twenty (4%, unchanged) say they 'don't know'.

Compared with summer 2024, awareness of the different logos has increased slightly, particularly for the most widely recognised labels such as the **organic farming** and **fairtrade** logos, while other changes remain limited.

A longer-term trend analysis shows that awareness of the five logos has risen since 2013. This is particularly the case for the **organic farming logo** (+33 pp, from 25% in 2013 to 58% in 2026), which saw a 29-point 'increase' between 2017 and 2020, although it remains below its 2022 peak (61%). Increases are also recorded for the **protected geographical indication** (+11 pp, from 14% to 25%), **fairtrade** (+10 pp, from 37% to 47%), **protected designation of origin** (+7 pp, from 13% to 20%) and **traditional specialty guaranteed** (+6 pp, from 12% to 18%) logos.

QB13. Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)



³⁷ QB13. Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). (Five logos shown) Organic farming; Fairtrade; Protected designation of origin; Protected

geographical indication; Traditional specialty guaranteed; None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

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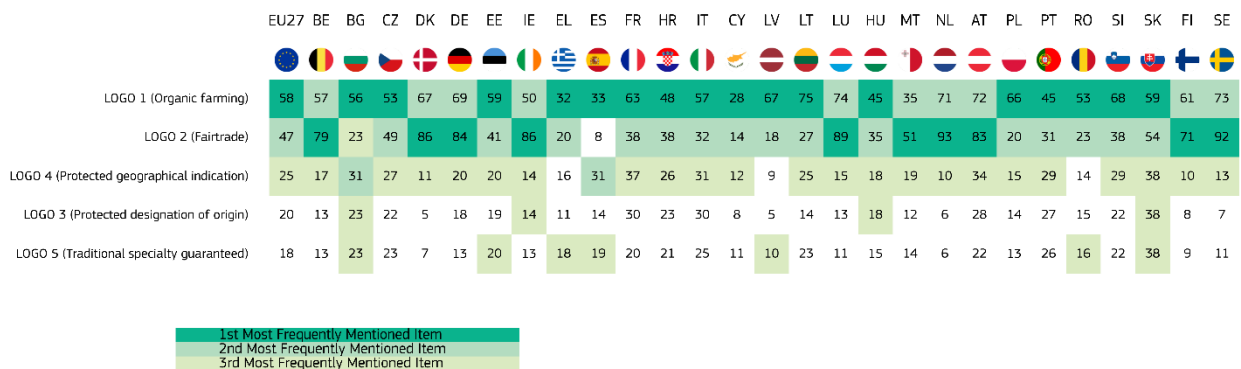
The **organic farming logo** is the most frequently recognised logo in 17 Member States, while the **fairtrade logo** ranks first in ten countries.

Awareness of the **organic farming logo** is highest in Lithuania (75%), Luxembourg (74%), Sweden (73%), Austria (72%) and the Netherlands (71%). At the other end of the scale, it is lowest in Cyprus (28%), Greece (32%), Spain (33%) and Malta (35%).

The **fairtrade logo** is particularly well known in the Netherlands (93%), Sweden (92%), Luxembourg (89%), and Denmark and Ireland (both 86%). By contrast, awareness is lowest in Spain (8%), Cyprus (14%), Latvia (18%), and Greece and Poland (both 20%).

When it comes to the other logos, awareness is generally lower. The **protected geographical indication logo** is most widely recognised in Slovakia (38%), France (37%) and Austria (34%), while awareness of the **protected designation of origin logo** is highest in Slovakia (38%), and France and Italy (both 30%). Finally, the **traditional specialty guaranteed logo** is most widely recognised in Slovakia (38%), Portugal (26%) and Italy (25%).

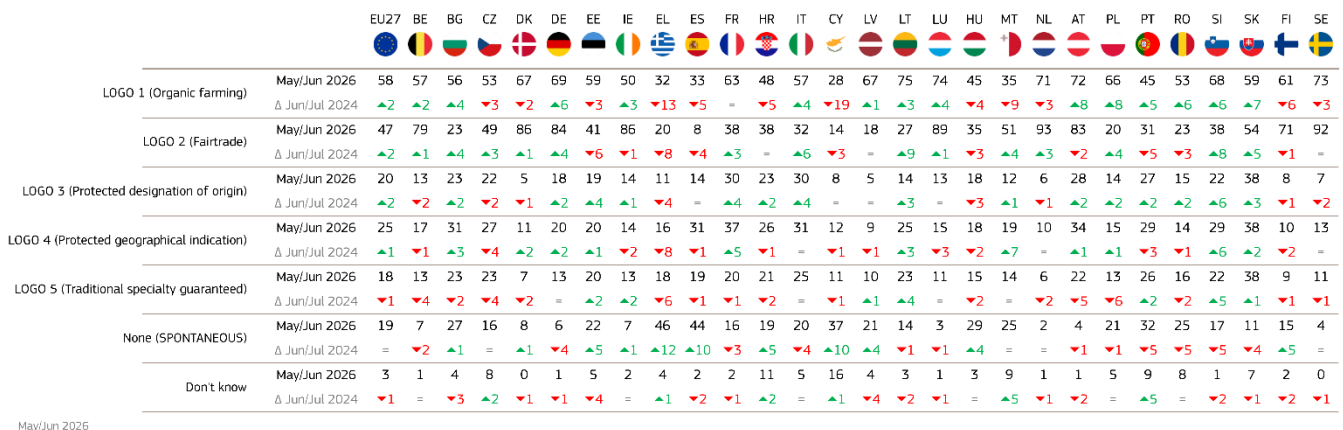
QB13: Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)



Since summer 2024, awareness of the **organic farming logo** has increased in 14 Member States, most notably in Austria and Poland (72% and 66%, both +8 pp), Slovakia (59%, +7 pp), and Germany, Romania and Slovenia (69%, 53% and 68%, all +6 pp). By contrast, it has decreased in 12 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Cyprus (28%, -19 pp), Greece (32%, -13 pp), Malta (35%, -9 pp) and Finland (61%, -6 pp).

For the **fairtrade logo**, awareness has increased in 14 countries, especially in Lithuania (27%, +9 pp), Slovenia (38%, +8 pp), Italy (32%, +6 pp) and Slovakia (54%, +5 pp). The largest decreases are recorded in Greece (20%, -8 pp), Estonia (41%, -6 pp) and Portugal (31%, -5 pp). Awareness of the other three logos has evolved more modestly, although the **protected geographical indication logo** has increased in Malta (19%, +7 pp) and Slovenia (29%, +6 pp), while the **traditional specialty guaranteed logo** has decreased in Greece (18%, -6 pp), Poland (13%, -6 pp) and Austria (22%, -5 pp).

QB13: Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that awareness is highest for the **organic farming** and the **fairtrade logos** across most socio-demographic categories, while the other logos are less widely recognised. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Respondents who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are much more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to be aware of the **organic farming logo** (65% vs 34%) and the **fairtrade logo** (58% vs 21%). Conversely, those who left education aged 15 or earlier are much more likely to say they are aware of **none** of the logos (43% vs 12%);
- Managers are among the most likely to be aware of the **organic farming logo** (73%) and the **fairtrade logo** (64%), while awareness is much lower among house persons (46% and 32%, respectively) and retired persons (51% and 42%);
- Awareness of **organic farming logo** and the **fairtrade logo** is also higher among respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class (75% and 67%) or upper middle class (69% and 70%), compared with those in the working class (49% and 31%). The latter are also more likely to say they are aware of **none** of the logos (28%);
- Women tend to be more aware than men of the **organic farming logo** (60% vs 56%);
- Respondents aged 55+ rank lowest in awareness of all logos, while those aged 25-39 rank highest in all logos, with a difference of five to ten percentage points. Those aged 40-54 rank equal first with the 25-39 age group for the **protected geographical indication logo** (both 29%) and **traditional speciality guaranteed logo** (both 20%).

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QB13 Which of the logos are you aware of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - EU)

	LOGO 1 (Organic farming)	LOGO 2 (Fairtrade)	LOGO 4 (Protected geographical indication)	LOGO 3 (Protected designation of origin)	LOGO 5 (Traditional specialty guaranteed)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	58	47	25	20	18	19	3
Gender							
Man	56	46	25	20	18	19	3
Woman	60	48	25	20	17	18	3
Age							
15-24	61	48	23	18	16	20	2
25-39	66	52	29	24	20	13	2
40-54	61	49	29	22	20	16	3
55+	52	43	21	17	15	23	4
Education (End of)							
15-	34	21	18	13	12	43	5
16-19	58	44	24	20	17	18	3
20+	65	58	28	21	20	12	2
Still Studying	65	53	24	19	15	18	2
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	64	53	32	27	25	13	4
Managers	73	64	34	26	22	8	2
Other white collars	63	51	26	23	20	14	3
Manual workers	54	40	25	18	17	21	3
House persons	46	32	21	18	16	30	5
Unemployed	50	41	25	16	15	23	2
Retired	51	42	19	16	13	24	3
Students	64	54	23	19	16	17	2
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	51	45	24	18	20	20	5
From time to time	54	41	25	21	19	21	4
Almost never / Never	61	49	25	20	17	17	3
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	49	31	23	18	16	28	4
The lower middle class of society	58	50	22	21	16	17	3
The middle class of society	61	49	26	20	18	16	3
The upper middle class of society	69	70	29	22	22	8	2
The higher class of society	75	67	27	27	20	10	0
Image of the EU							
Positive	63	50	27	20	19	16	3
Neutral	54	45	22	19	16	20	4
Negative	52	43	25	20	17	24	3

3. Perceptions of organic agriculture

Most Europeans agree that organic agriculture products are more expensive, comply with specific production rules, and are produced with better environmental and animal welfare practices

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with seven statements related to food products from organic agriculture³⁸:

- Around nine in ten respondents agree that these products are **'more expensive than other food products'** (91%, unchanged since summer 2024), with a majority (53%, unchanged) in total agreement;
- More than eight in ten agree that they **'comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs'** (84%, +2 percentage points), including 36% (+1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- Similar proportions agree that **'they are produced with better environmental practices than other food products'** and that **'they respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products'** (both 82%, +3 pp), with 32% in total agreement for each statement;
- Just over seven in ten say **'these products are of better quality than other food products'** (72%, unchanged), with 22% (-1 pp) who 'totally agree';
- More than six in ten think **'these products taste better than other food products'** (62%, -2 pp), including 19% (-2 pp) who 'totally agree';
- Finally, a minority of respondents agree that **'food products from organic agriculture are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where they live'** (44%, -1 pp), while a majority disagree with this statement (52%, +1 pp).

Compared with summer 2024, opinions remain broadly stable overall, with slight increases in agreement with statements related to environmental and animal welfare benefits, while other perceptions show only marginal changes.

³⁸ QB14. Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from "organic" agriculture...? 1. They are of better quality than other food products; 2. They are more expensive than other food products; 3. They taste better than other food products; 4. They are produced with better environmental practices than other food products; 5. They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers,

and antibiotics; 6. They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products; 7. They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

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QB14: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? (EU27) (%)

They are more expensive than other food products



They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)



They are produced with better environmental practices than other food products



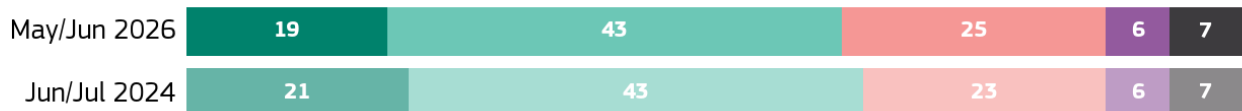
They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products



They are of better quality than other food products



They taste better than other food products



They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live



■ Totally agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Totally disagree
 ■ Don't know

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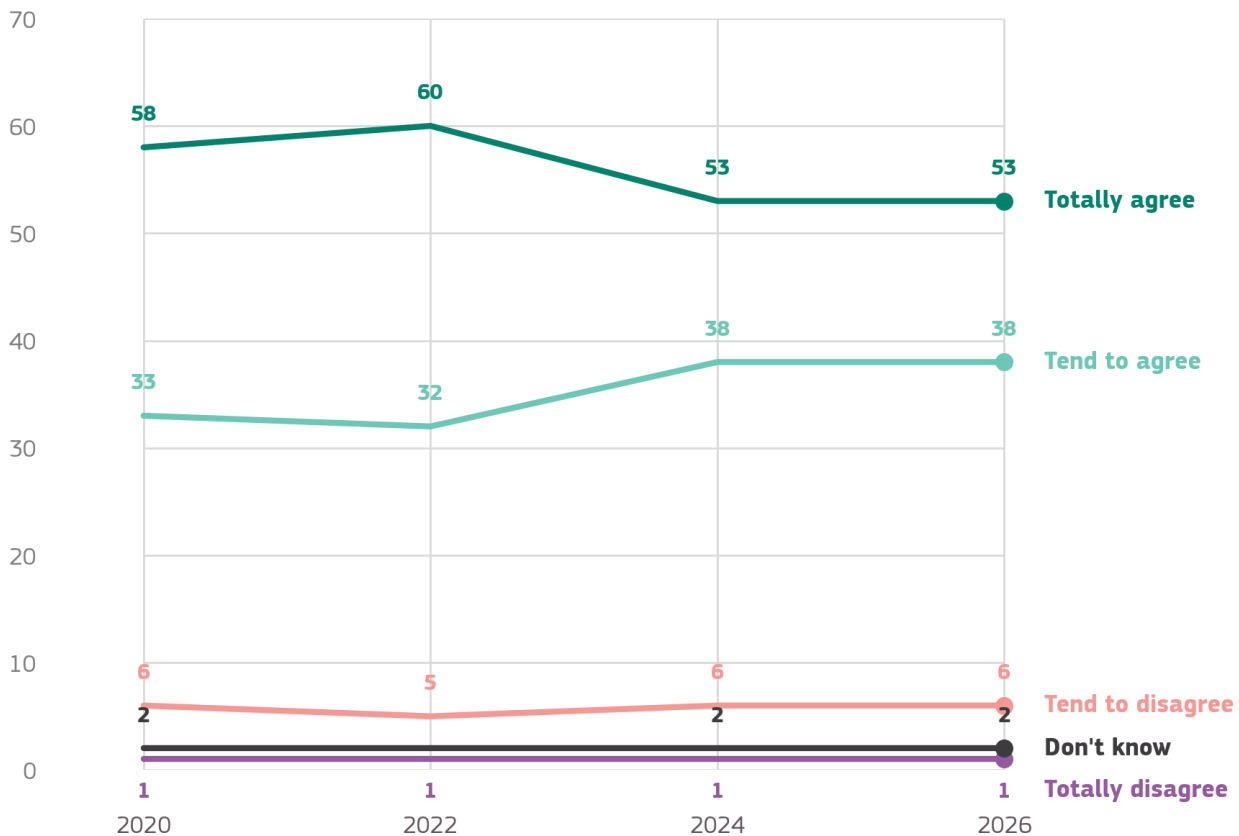
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Agreement that **organic food products are more expensive than other food products** has remained consistently widespread and broadly stable, standing at 91% in both 2020 and 2026. In 2026, 7% disagree with the statement, while 2% answer 'don't know'.

- 'Totally agree' remains the most common response, increasing from 58% in 2020 to 60% in 2022, before decreasing to 53% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- The proportion who 'tend to agree' remained broadly stable at 32% to 33% between 2020 and 2022, before increasing to 38% in 2024 and remaining unchanged in 2026;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable throughout the period. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 5% to 6%, while 'totally disagree' remained unchanged at 1%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' also remained unchanged at 2% throughout the period shown.

QB14.2 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?

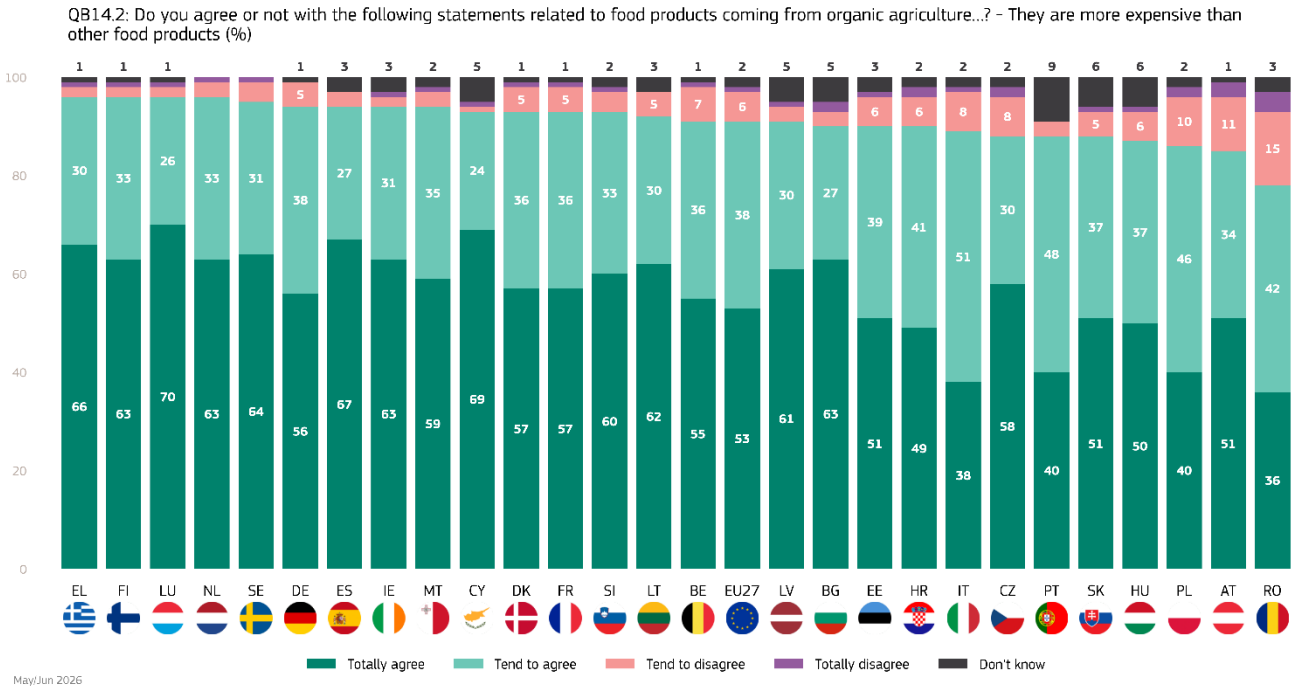
They are more expensive than other food products (% - EU)



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In all Member States, a large majority of respondents agree that food products from organic agriculture are **'more expensive than other food products'**. Agreement is highest in Greece, Finland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (all 96%), followed by Sweden (95%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Romania (78%), Austria (85%) and Poland (86%).

In 22 countries, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Luxembourg (70%), Cyprus (69%), Spain (67%) and Greece (66%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products are 'more expensive than other food products' has remained broadly stable across Member States. It has increased in eight countries, most notably in Germany and Latvia (94% and 91%, both +4 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 12 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (88%, -6 pp), Slovakia and Austria (88% and 85%, both -4 pp), and Croatia (90%, -3 pp), and remained unchanged in seven Member States.

QB14.2: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They are more expensive than other food products (%)

		EU27	DE	LV	FI	LU	RO	CY	IT	NL	BE	BG	DK	FR	MT	PL	SE	CZ	ES	HU	IE	EE	EL	LT	SI	HR	AT	SK	PT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	91	94	91	96	96	78	93	89	96	91	90	93	93	94	86	95	88	94	87	94	90	96	92	93	90	85	88	88
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	7	5	4	3	3	19	2	9	4	8	5	6	6	4	12	5	10	3	7	3	7	3	5	5	8	14	6	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	=	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	2	1	5	1	1	3	5	2	0	1	5	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	6	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	6	9
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲5

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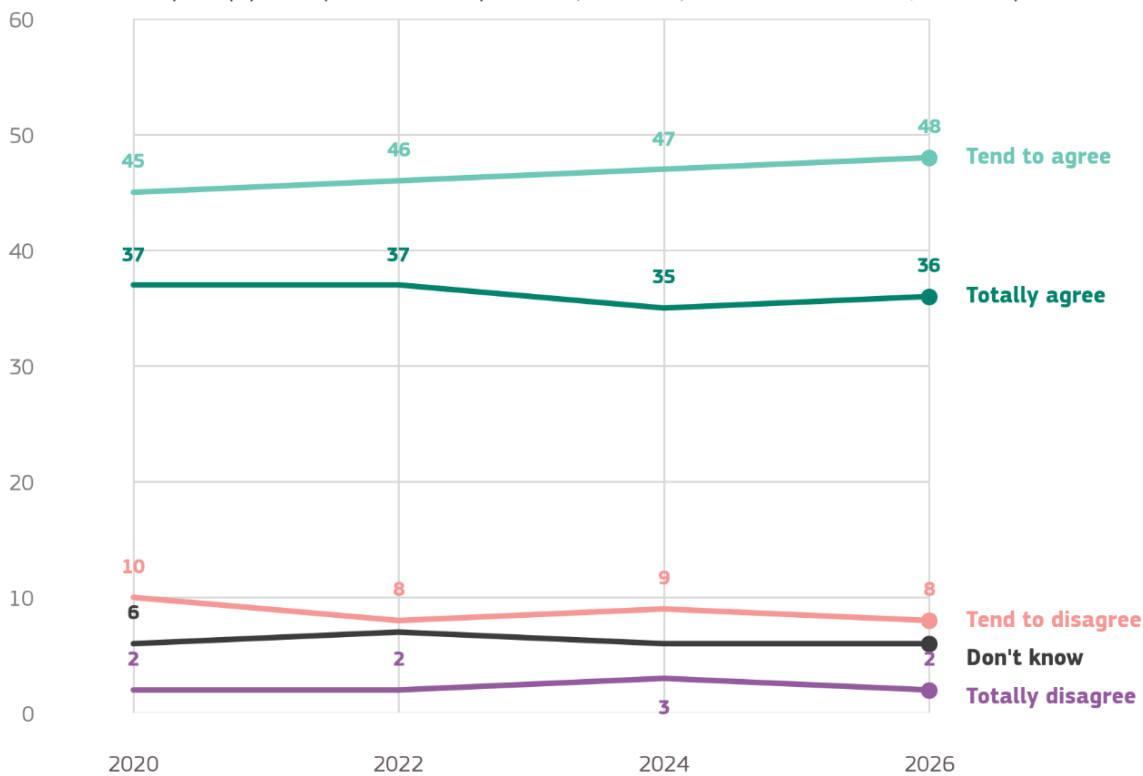
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Agreement that **‘organic food products comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs’** has remained consistently high and broadly stable, standing at 82% in 2020 and 84% in 2026. Disagreement and the proportion answering ‘don’t know’ have also remained stable, at around one in ten and 6%, respectively.

- The proportion who ‘tend to agree’ remained broadly stable between 2020 and 2024, before reaching 48% in 2026, three percentage points higher than in 2020;
- The share who ‘totally agree’ remained stable over the period shown, ranging from 35% to 37%;
- Negative responses also remained stable. The proportion who ‘tend to disagree’ ranged from 8% to 10%, while ‘totally disagree’ remained between 2% and 3%.

QB14.5 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?

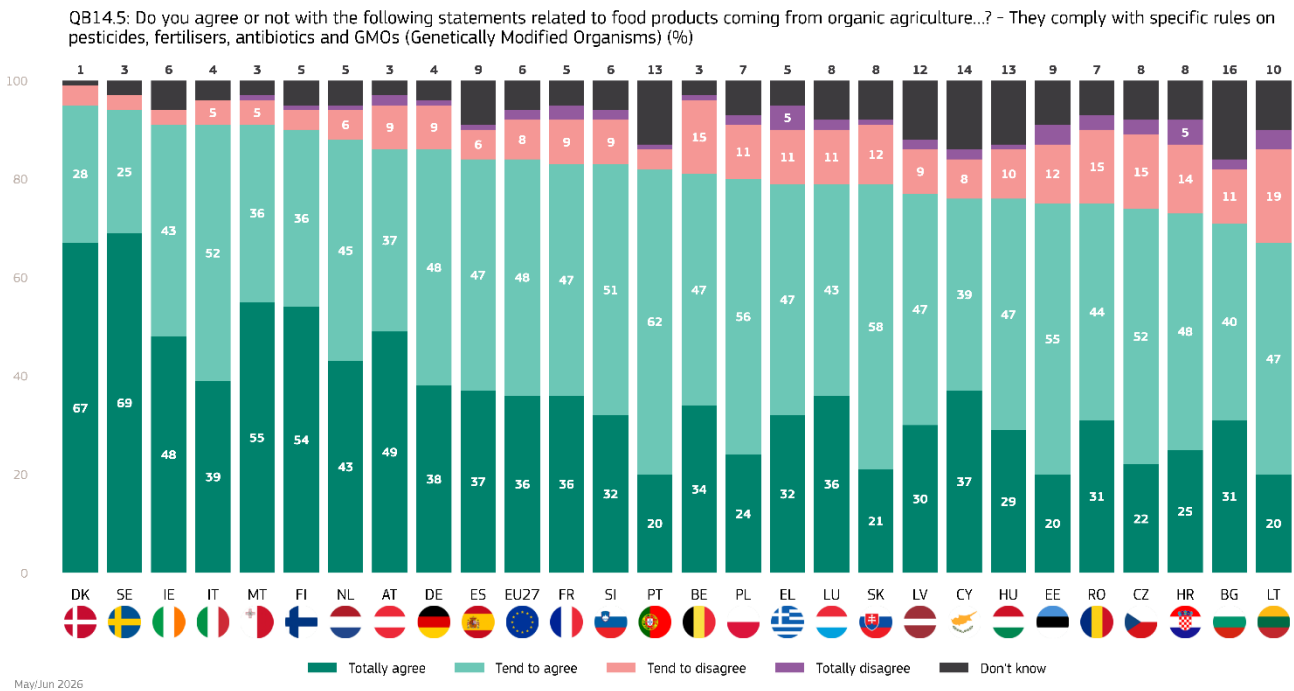
They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms) (% - EU)



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In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that food products from organic agriculture **'comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs'**. Agreement is highest in Denmark (95%), Sweden (94%), and Ireland, Italy and Malta (all 91%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Lithuania (67%), Bulgaria (71%) and Croatia (73%).

In four countries, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Sweden (69%), Denmark (67%), Malta (55%) and Finland (54%). At least one in ten say they 'don't know' in Bulgaria (16%), Cyprus (14%), Hungary and Portugal (both 13%), Latvia (12%) and Lithuania (10%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products 'comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs' has increased in 13 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Slovenia (83%, +11 pp), Latvia (77%, +7 pp), France (83%, +6 pp), and Germany and Italy (86% and 91%, both +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in ten countries, with the largest declines recorded in Croatia (74%, -11 pp), Cyprus (76%, -6 pp), Hungary (76%, -5 pp), and Portugal and Belgium (82% and 81%, both -4 pp), and remained unchanged in Austria (86%), Bulgaria (71%), Greece (79%) and Spain (84%).

QB14.5: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms) (%)

		EU27	SI	LV	FR	DE	IT	FI	RO	DK	CZ	IE	MT	SE	SK	AT	BG	EL	ES	LT	LU	EE	NL	PL	BE	PT	HU	CY	HR
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	84	83	77	83	86	91	90	75	95	74	91	91	94	79	86	71	79	84	67	79	75	88	80	81	82	76	76	73
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▲11	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼11
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	10	11	11	12	10	5	5	18	4	18	3	6	3	13	11	13	16	7	23	13	16	7	13	16	5	11	10	19
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▼12	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲2	▼1	▲6	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲7
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	6	12	5	4	4	5	7	1	8	6	3	3	8	3	16	5	9	10	8	9	5	7	3	13	13	14	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲1	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲4

May/Jun 2026

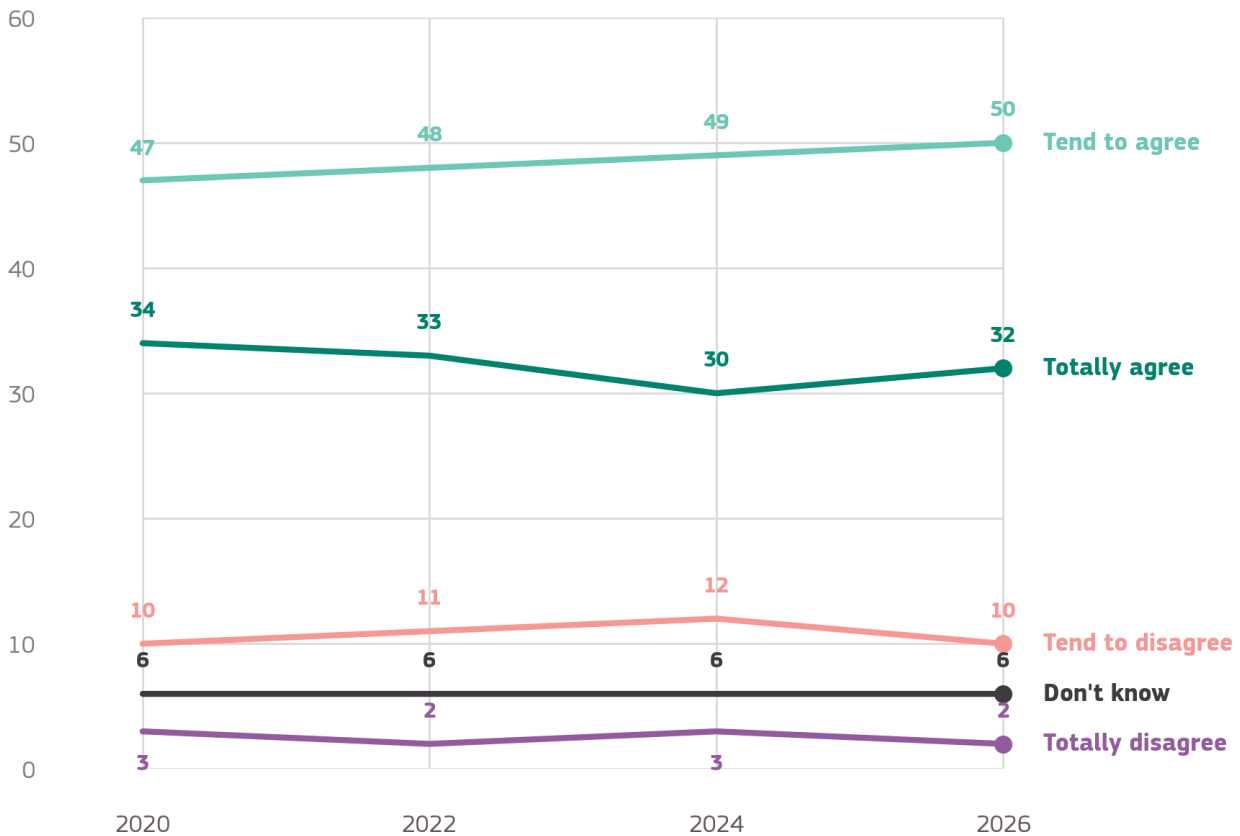
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that **'organic food products are produced with better environmental practices than other food products'** has remained consistently high and stable, at 81% in 2020 and 82% in 2026. Disagreement has also remained stable at around one in eight respondents, while 6% have consistently answered 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' remained broadly stable between 2020 (47%) and 2026 (50%);
- The share who 'totally agree' decreased from 34% in 2020 to 30% in 2024 and remained broadly stable at 32% in 2026;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable over the period shown. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 10% to 12%, while 'totally disagree' remained between 2% and 3%.

QB14.4 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?

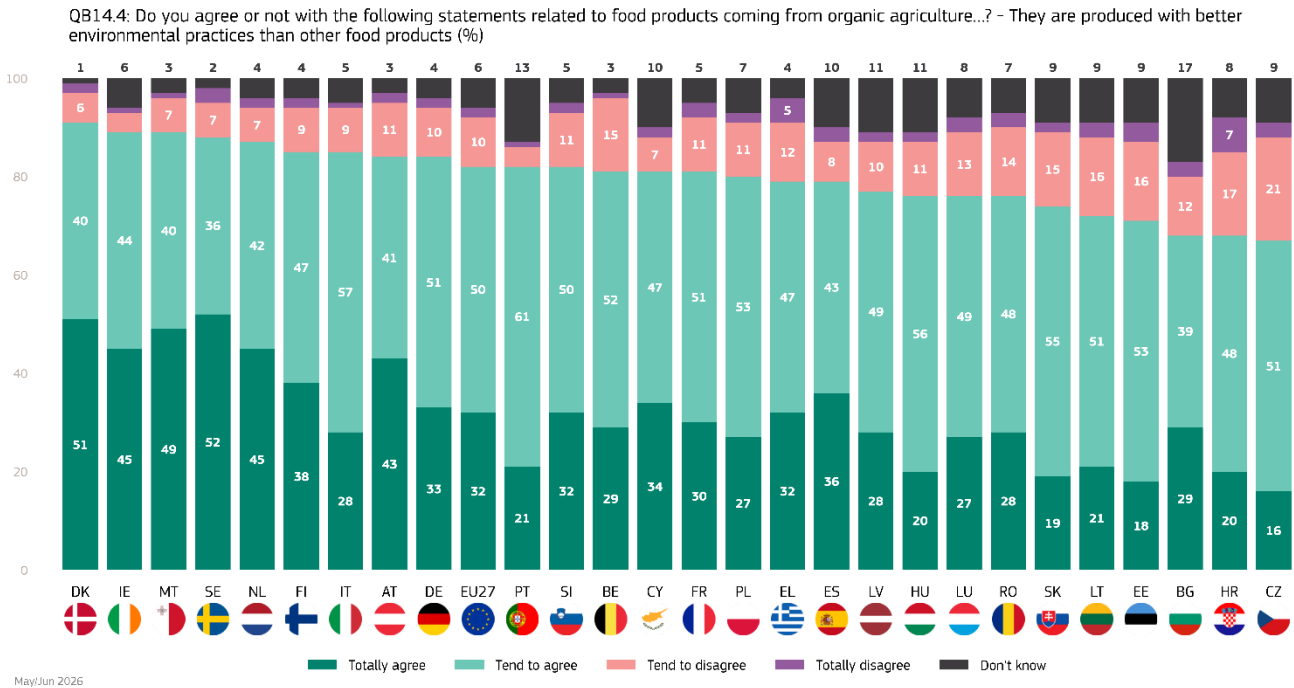
They are produced with better environmental practices than other food products (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that food products from organic agriculture **'are produced with better environmental practices than other food products'**. Agreement is highest in Denmark (91%), Ireland and Malta (both 89%), and Sweden (88%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Czechia (67%), Croatia and Bulgaria (both 68%), and Estonia (71%).

In two countries, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement: Sweden (52%) and Denmark (51%). This is also close to half in Malta (49%) and Ireland and the Netherlands (both 45%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products 'are produced with better environmental practices than other food products' has increased in 14 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in France (81%, +9 pp), Latvia (77%, +8 pp), Germany and Finland (84% and 85%, both +7 pp), and Denmark and Slovenia (91% and 82%, both +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 12 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Croatia (68%, -15 pp), Bulgaria (68%, -6 pp), and Portugal, Hungary and Spain (82%, 76% and 79%, all -5 pp), and remained unchanged in Estonia (71%).

QB14.4: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They are produced with better environmental practices than other food products (%)

		EU27	FR	LV	DE	FI	DK	SI	CZ	IT	LT	IE	MT	RO	NL	SE	EE	AT	EL	PL	BE	LU	CY	SK	ES	HU	PT	BG	HR
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	82	81	77	84	85	91	82	67	85	72	89	89	76	87	88	71	84	79	80	81	76	81	74	79	76	82	68	68
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼15
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	12	14	12	12	11	8	13	24	10	19	5	8	17	9	10	20	13	17	13	16	16	9	17	11	13	5	15	24
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼7	=	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼2	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▲5	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▲11
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	5	11	4	4	1	5	9	5	9	6	3	7	4	2	9	3	4	7	3	8	10	9	10	11	13	17	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼2	▼8	▼3	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼6	=	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲7	▲4

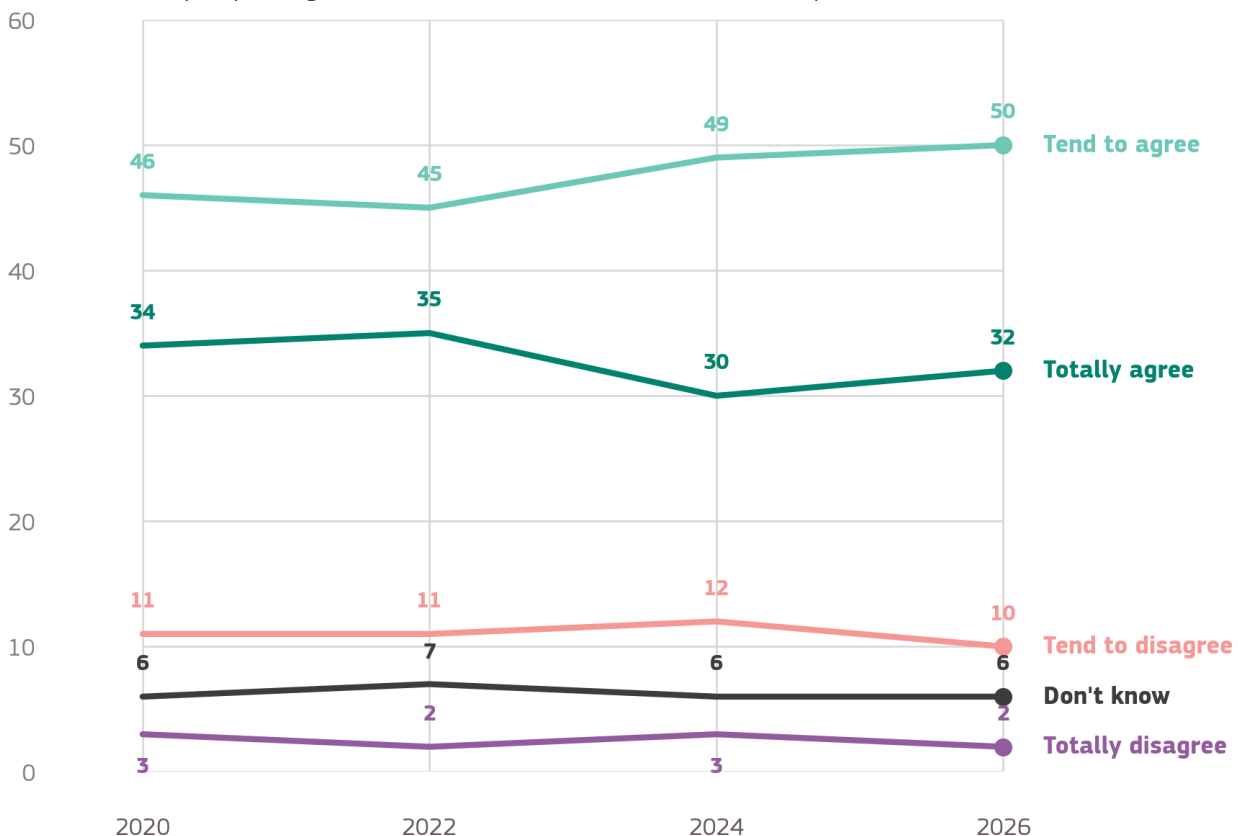
May/Jun 2026

Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that **‘organic food products respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products’** has remained consistently high and broadly stable, standing at 80% in 2020 and 82% in 2026. Disagreement has remained limited, at 12% in 2026, while 6% answer ‘don’t know’.

- The proportion who ‘tend to agree’ remained stable between 2020 and 2022, before increasing from 45% in 2022 to 49% in 2024 and remaining broadly stable at 50% in 2026;
- The share who ‘totally agree’ decreased from 35% in 2022 to 30% in 2024, before remaining broadly stable at 32% in 2026;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable throughout the period. The proportion who ‘tend to disagree’ ranged from 10% to 12%, while ‘totally disagree’ ranged from 2% to 3%;
- The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ also remained broadly stable, ranging from 6% to 7%.

QB14.6 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?
They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products (% - EU)

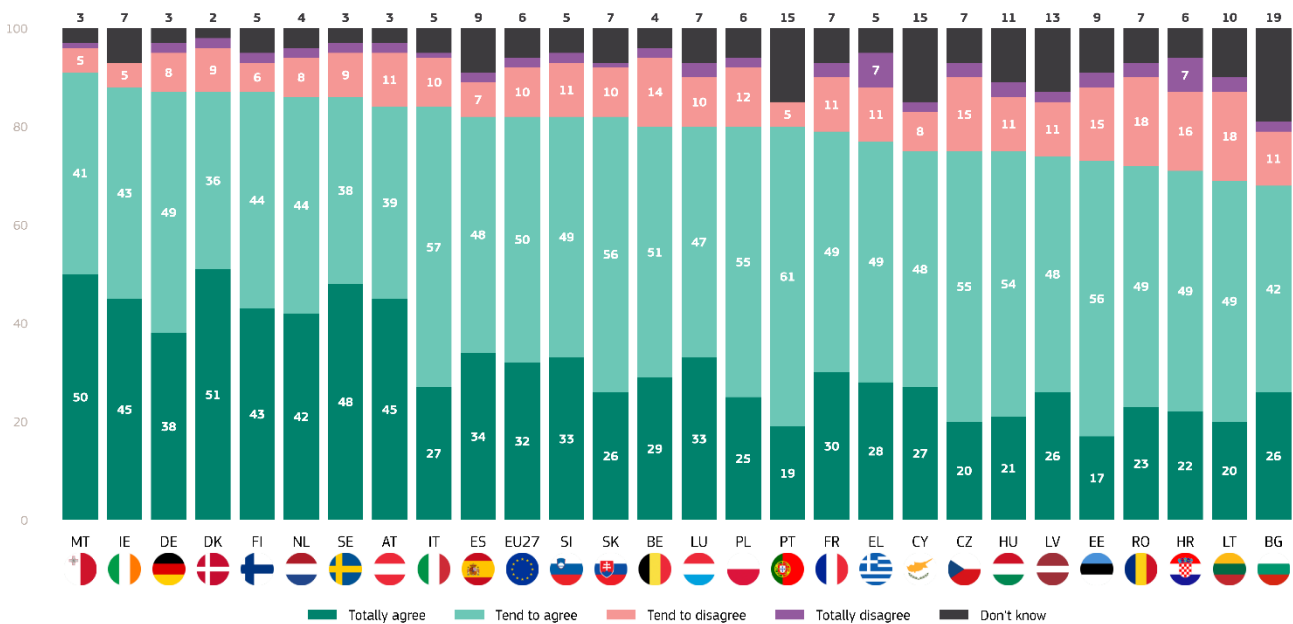


Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that food products from organic agriculture **'respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products'**. Agreement is highest in Malta (91%), Ireland (88%), and Germany, Denmark and Finland (all 87%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Bulgaria (68%), Lithuania (69%) and Croatia (71%).

In two countries, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement: Denmark (51%) and Malta (50%). This is also close to half in Sweden (48%), Ireland and Austria (both 45%), and Finland (43%).

QB14.6: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products 'respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products' has increased in 13 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Finland and Slovenia (87% and 82%, both +7 pp), Germany and France (87% and 79%, both +6 pp), and Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Malta (87%, 88%, 84% and 91%, all +4 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in seven countries, with the largest declines recorded in Croatia (71%, -9 pp), Cyprus (75%, -7 pp), and Portugal and Hungary (80% and 75%, both -5 pp), and remained unchanged in Austria (84%), Belgium (80%), Czechia (75%), Greece (77%), Spain (82%), Lithuania (69%) and Sweden (86%).

QB14.6: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products (%)

		EU27	FI	SI	DE	FR	DK	IE	IT	MT	LU	LV	RO	PL	SK	AT	BE	CZ	EL	ES	LT	SE	BG	EE	NL	HU	PT	CY	HR
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	82	87	82	87	79	87	88	84	91	80	74	72	80	82	84	80	75	77	82	69	86	68	73	86	75	80	75	71
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲3	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼9
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	12	8	13	10	14	11	5	11	6	13	13	21	14	11	13	16	18	18	9	21	11	13	18	10	14	5	10	23
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼3	▼2	▼8	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼4	=	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼3	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	=	▼3	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲7
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	5	5	3	7	2	7	5	3	7	13	7	6	7	3	4	7	5	9	10	3	19	9	4	11	15	15	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼4	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▲4	=	▲2	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲2

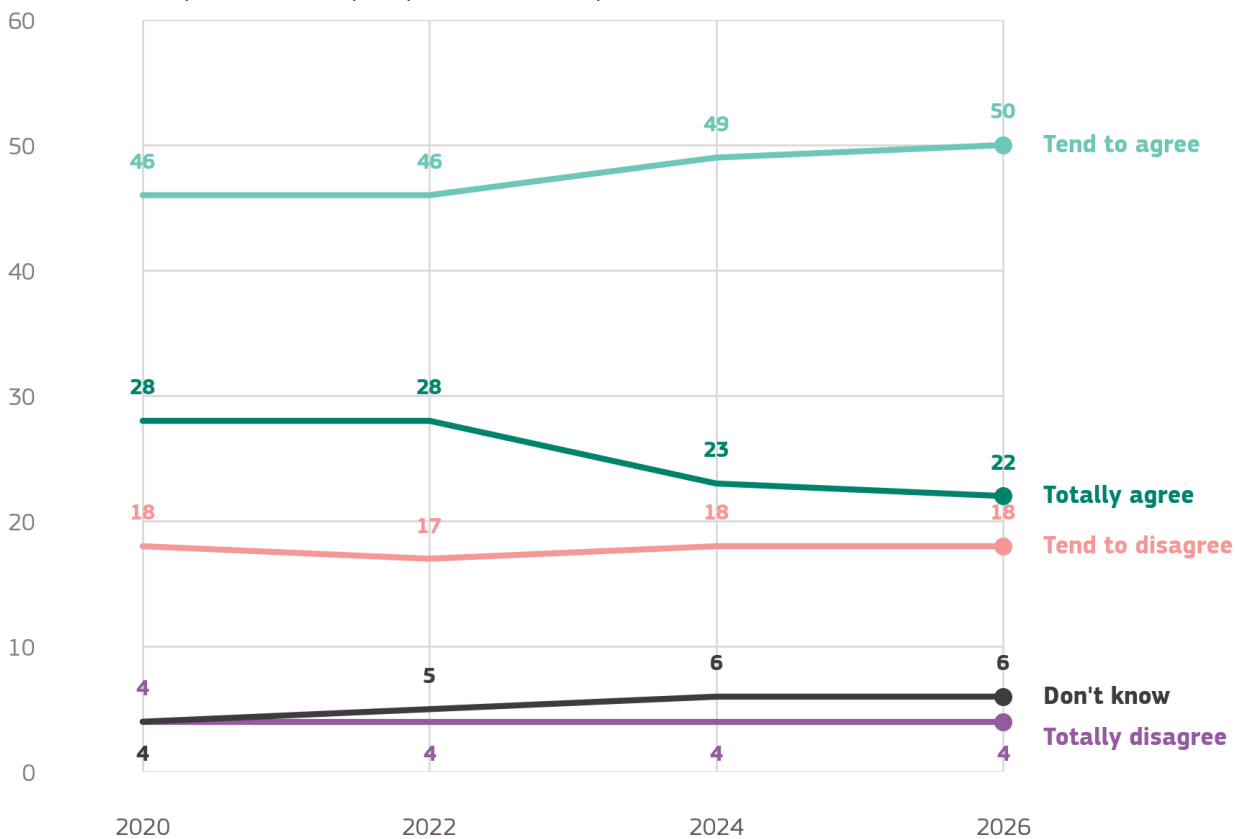
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that **'organic food products are of better quality than other food products'** has remained consistently high and broadly stable, standing at 74% in both 2020 and 2022 and 72% in both 2024 and 2026. Just over one in five respondents disagree (22% in 2026), while 6% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' increased from 46% in 2020 to 50% in 2026;
- The share who 'totally agree' decreased from 28% in 2022 to 23% in 2024, before remaining broadly stable at 22% in 2026;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable throughout the period. The proportion who 'tend to disagree' ranged from 17% to 18%, while 'totally disagree' remained unchanged at 4%;
- The proportion answering 'don't know' also remained broadly stable, ranging from 4% to 6%.

QB14.1 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?

They are of better quality than other food products (% - EU)

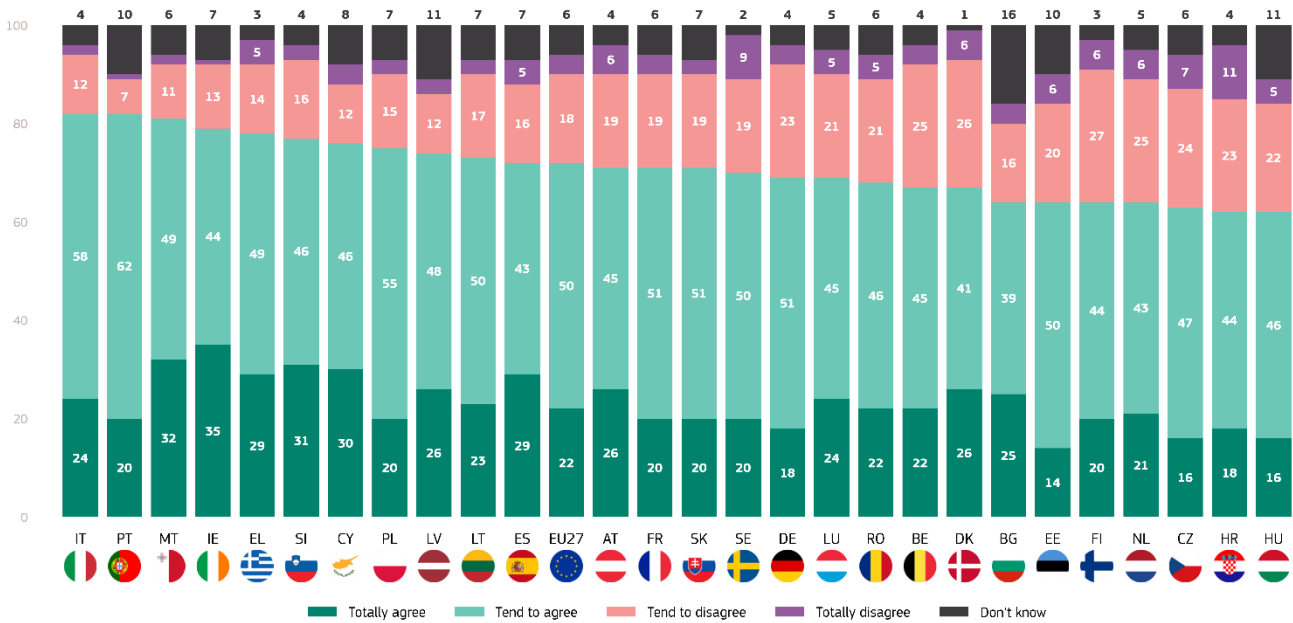


Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, a majority of respondents agree that food products from organic agriculture **'are of better quality than other food products'**. Agreement is highest in Italy and Portugal (both 82%), Malta (81%) and Ireland (79%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Hungary and Croatia (both 62%), Czechia (63%), and the Netherlands, Finland, Estonia and Bulgaria (all 64%).

In one country, more than one third of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement: Ireland (35%). This is followed by Malta (32%), Slovenia (31%), and Cyprus (30%).

QB14.1: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They are of better quality than other food products (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products 'are of better quality than other food products' has decreased in 17 Member States. The largest declines are recorded in Hungary (62%, -14 pp), Croatia (62%, -13 pp), and Spain, Cyprus and Austria (72%, 76% and 71%, all -6 pp).

By contrast, this view has increased in seven countries, most notably in France and Latvia (71% and 74%, both +9 pp), Luxembourg (69%, +7 pp), and Denmark and Finland (67% and 64%, both +5 pp), and remained unchanged in Ireland (79%), Lithuania (73%) and Slovenia (77%).

QB14.1: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They are of better quality than other food products (%)

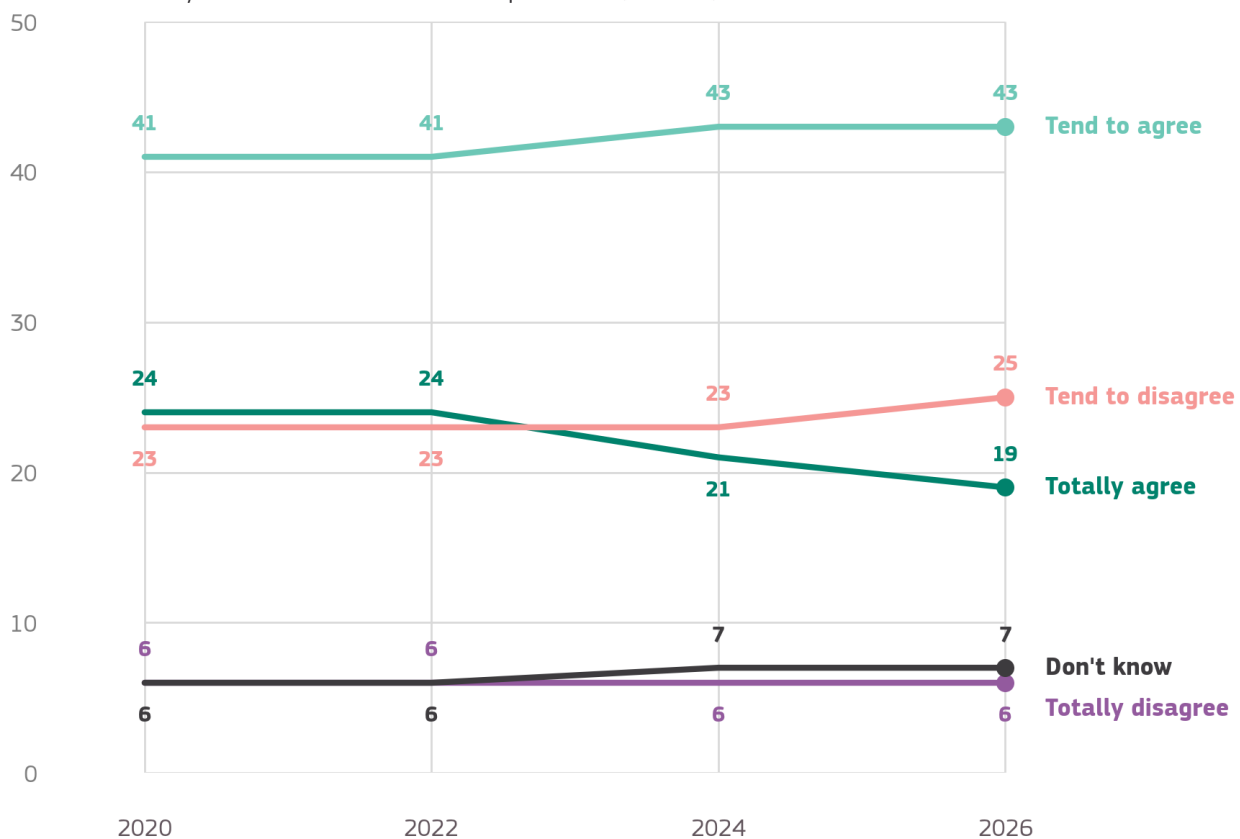
		EU27	FR	LV	LU	DK	FI	IT	MT	IE	LT	SI	EE	RO	SE	CZ	DE	EL	NL	PL	BE	PT	BG	SK	AT	CY	ES	HR	HU
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	72	71	74	69	67	64	82	81	79	73	77	64	68	70	63	69	78	64	75	67	82	64	71	71	76	72	62	62
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼13	▼14
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	22	23	15	26	32	33	14	13	14	20	19	26	26	28	31	27	19	31	18	29	8	20	22	25	16	21	34	27
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼8	▼2	▼9	▼1	=	▼1	▲4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲7	▲10	▲11
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	6	6	11	5	1	3	4	6	7	7	4	10	6	2	6	4	3	5	7	4	10	16	7	4	8	7	4	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼1	▼7	▲2	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲5	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲3

Special Eurobarometer 577
Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Agreement that **‘organic food products taste better than other food products’** has remained consistently higher than disagreement and broadly stable over the period shown, standing at 65% in 2020 and 62% in 2026. In 2026, 31% disagree with the statement, while 7% answer ‘don’t know’.

- The proportion who ‘tend to agree’ remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 41% to 43%;
- The share who ‘totally agree’ decreased from 24% in 2020 and 2022 to 19% in 2026;
- Negative responses remained broadly stable. The proportion who ‘tend to disagree’ ranged from 23% to 25%, while ‘totally disagree’ remained unchanged at 6%;
- The proportion answering ‘don’t know’ also remained broadly stable, at between 6% and 7%.

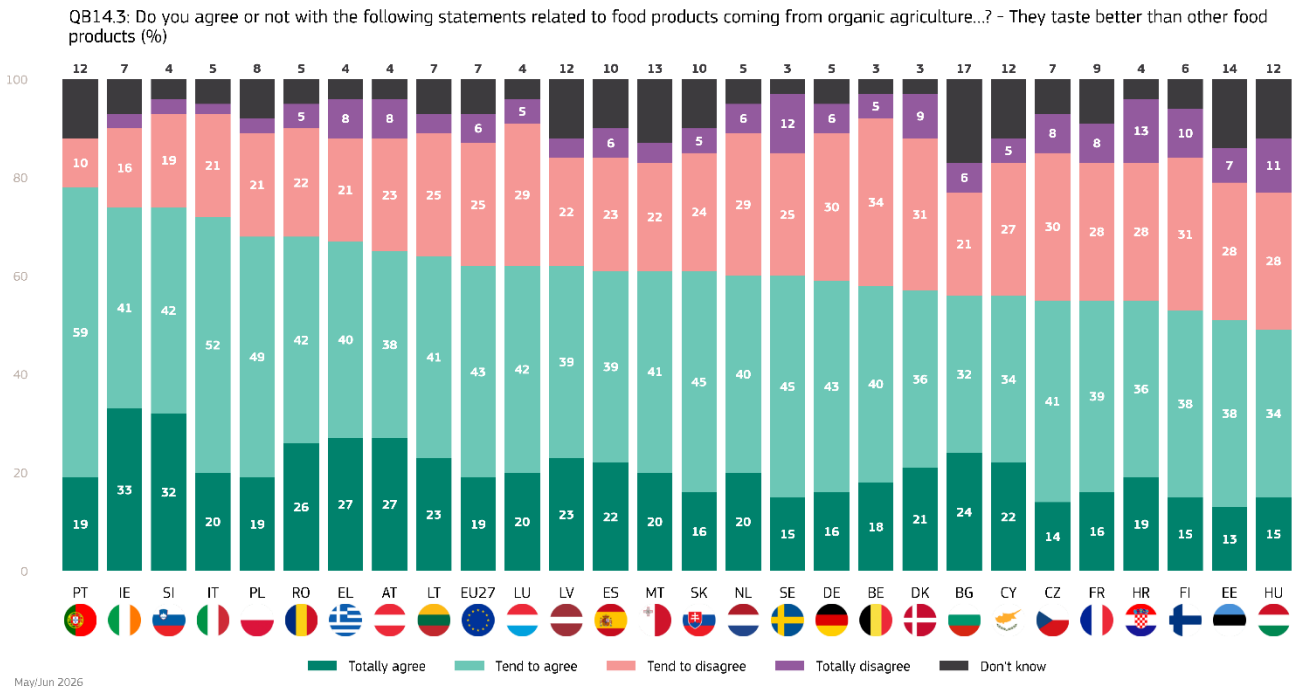
QB14.3 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?
 They taste better than other food products (% - EU)



Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In all Member States, respondents are more likely to agree than disagree that food products from organic agriculture **'taste better than other food products'**. In 26 Member States, a majority agree with this statement. Agreement is highest in Portugal (78%), Ireland and Slovenia (both 74%), and Italy (72%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Hungary (49%), Estonia (51%) and Finland (53%).

In five countries, at least one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement. This is particularly the case in Ireland (33%), Slovenia (32%), Greece and Austria (both 27%), and Romania (26%).



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products 'taste better than other food products' has increased in ten Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Denmark (57%, +8 pp), Luxembourg and Malta (62% and 61%, both +7 pp), and France and Latvia (55% and 62%, both +6 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 15 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Croatia and Cyprus (55% and 56%, both -17 pp), Hungary (49%, -16 pp), Slovakia (61%, -11 pp) and Spain (61%, -10 pp), and remained unchanged in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 60%).

QB14.3: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They taste better than other food products (%)

		EU27	DK	LU	MT	FR	LV	FI	IE	LT	RO	SI	NL	SE	PL	AT	CZ	EE	EL	DE	IT	PT	BE	BG	ES	SK	HU	CY	HR
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	62	57	62	61	55	62	53	74	64	68	74	60	60	68	65	55	51	67	59	72	78	58	56	61	61	49	56	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼2	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼11	▼16	▼17	▼17
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	31	40	34	26	36	26	41	19	29	27	22	35	37	24	31	38	35	29	36	23	10	39	27	29	29	39	32	41
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼1	▼6	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲5	=	▲7	▲4	▲11	▲12	▲15	▲13	▲15
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	7	3	4	13	9	12	6	7	7	5	4	5	3	8	4	7	14	4	5	5	12	3	17	10	10	12	12	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼3	▲1	▼6	=	▼7	▼3	=	▼3	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲6	=	▲4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲2

May/Jun 2026

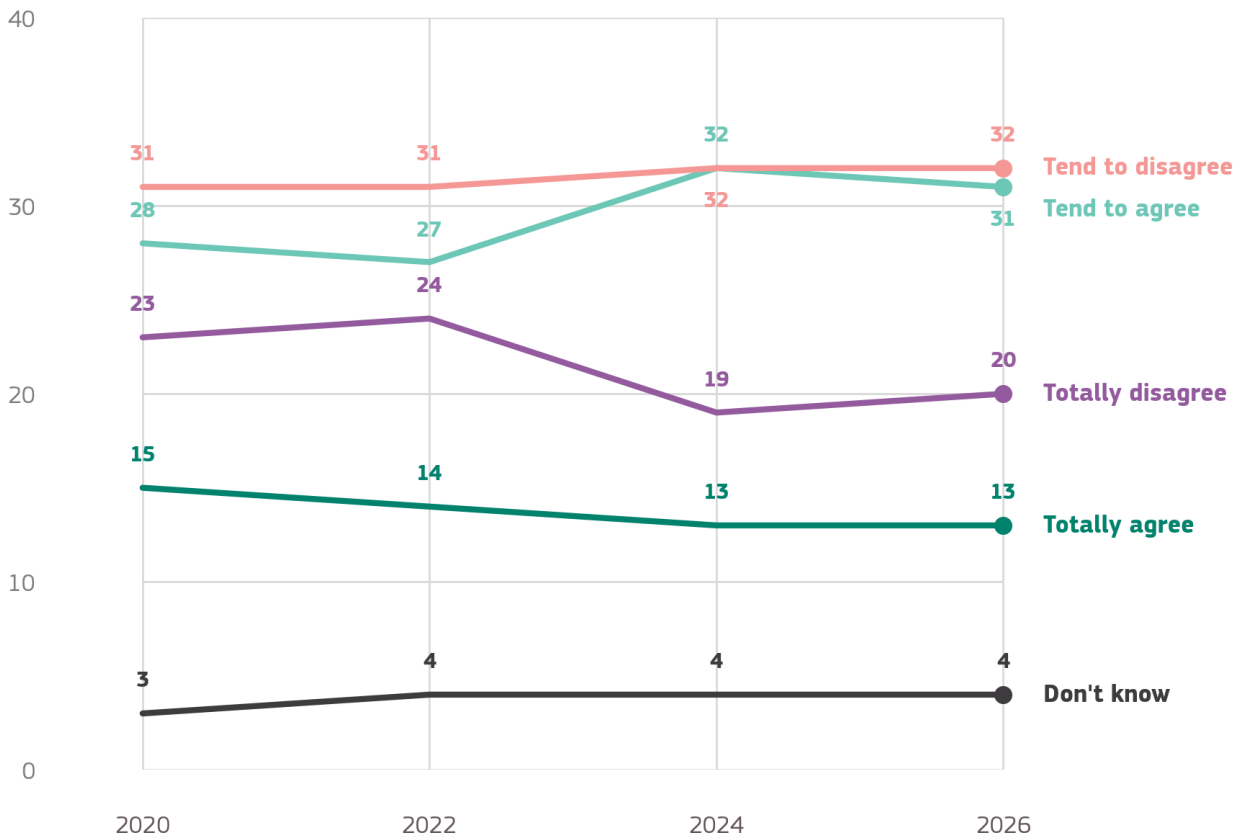
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

Views on whether **'organic food products are difficult to find'** have remained broadly stable and relatively divided over the period shown. In 2026, 44% agree with the statement, compared with 52% who disagree, while 4% answer 'don't know'.

- The proportion who 'tend to agree' increased from 27% in 2022 to 32% in 2024, before remaining broadly stable at 31% in 2026;
- The share who 'totally agree' remained broadly stable throughout the period, ranging from 13% to 15%;
- The proportion who 'totally disagree' decreased from 24% in 2022 to 19% in 2024, before remaining broadly stable at 20% in 2026;
- The share who 'tend to disagree' remained broadly stable, ranging from 31% to 32%, while the proportion answering 'don't know' also remained broadly stable, at between 3% and 4%.

QB14.7 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?

They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live (% - EU)



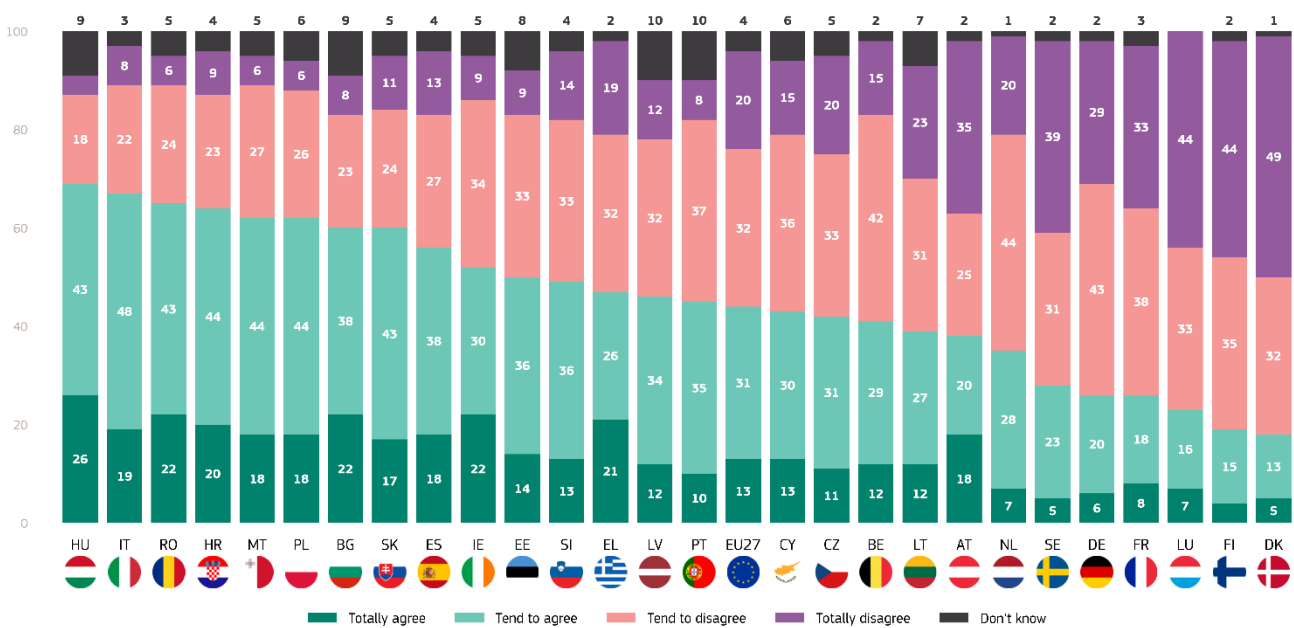
Special Eurobarometer 577 Europeans, Agriculture and the CAP

In 13 Member States, at least a relative majority of respondents agree that food products from organic agriculture **'are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where they live'**. Agreement is highest in Hungary (69%), Italy (67%), Romania (65%) and Croatia (64%). At the other end of the scale, this view is least widespread in Denmark (18%), Finland (19%) and Luxembourg (23%).

In 13 countries, at least a relative majority disagree with this statement. Disagreement is most widespread in Denmark (81%), Finland (79%), Luxembourg (77%), Germany (72%), France (71%) and Sweden (70%). Views are evenly split in Portugal (45% agree vs 45% disagree).

At least one in six 'totally agree' in five countries, most notably in Hungary (26%), Romania, Bulgaria and Ireland (all 22%), and Greece (21%).

QB14.7: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live (%)



Since summer 2024, the proportion of respondents who agree that organic food products 'are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where they live' has increased in 14 Member States. The largest increases are recorded in Malta (62%, +17 pp), Italy (67%, +11 pp), and Greece and France (47% and 26%, both +5 pp).

By contrast, this view has decreased in 11 countries, with the largest declines recorded in Portugal (45%, -25 pp), Germany (26%, -11 pp), and Croatia, Cyprus and Belgium (64%, 43% and 41%, all -10 pp), and remained unchanged in Finland (19%) and Latvia (46%).

QB14.7: Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...? - They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live (%)

		EU27	MT	IT	EL	FR	LT	NL	SI	DK	EE	BG	CZ	RO	SE	SK	FI	LV	ES	IE	HU	PL	AT	LU	BE	CY	HR	DE	PT
																													
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2026	44	62	67	47	26	39	35	49	18	50	60	42	65	28	60	19	46	56	52	69	62	38	23	41	43	64	26	45
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▼1	▲17	▲11	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼7	▼10	▼10	▼10	▼11	▼25
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2026	52	33	30	51	71	54	64	47	81	42	53	30	70	35	79	44	40	43	22	32	60	77	57	51	32	72	45	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	▲1	▼10	▼10	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲6	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲13	▲21
Don't know	May/Jun 2026	4	5	3	2	3	7	1	4	1	8	9	5	5	2	5	2	10	4	5	9	6	2	0	2	6	4	2	10
	Δ Jun/Jul 2024	=	▼7	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼6	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼2	▲4

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that large majorities in all socio-demographic categories agree with the positive statements about food products coming from organic agriculture. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a negative image to agree that organic food products **'comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and additives'** (89% vs 73%), are **'produced in line with better environmental and animal welfare standards'** (87% vs 70%), **'respect higher animal welfare standards'** (86% vs 72%), **'are more tasty'** (68% vs 51%) and **'are of better quality than other food products'** (78% vs 60%);
- Those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to agree that **'organic food products are produced in line with better environmental practices'** (84% vs 70%), **'comply with specific rules'** (87% vs 76%) and **'respect higher animal welfare standards'** (84% vs 75%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely than those who have such difficulties most of the time to agree that **'organic food products comply with specific rules'** (86% vs 74%), **'respect higher animal welfare standards'** (83% vs 72%) and **'are more tasty'** (62% vs 55%);
- Agreement that **'it is difficult to distinguish organic products in supermarkets from other products, even when they have the logo'** is highest among house persons (59%) and those who left education aged 15 or earlier (52%), while it is lowest among the unemployed (35%), those still studying (38%) and students and those who have a negative image of the EU (both 40%);
- Women are more likely than men to agree that food products coming from organic agriculture **'are more tasty'** (64% vs 60%) and that **'they are of better quality than other food products'**;
- Respondents aged 15-24 and 25-39 agree the most that organic food products are **'of better quality than other food products'** (both 74%), and the 25-39 age group agrees most that **'they taste better'** (65%).

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QB14 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?
(Total 'Agree' - EU)

	They are more expensive than other food products	They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)	They are produced with better environmental practices than other food products	They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products
EU27	91	84	82	82
Gender				
Man	91	83	81	82
Woman	92	84	82	82
Age				
15-24	89	83	83	81
25-39	91	86	83	82
40-54	92	85	83	83
55+	91	83	79	81
Education (End of)				
15-	89	76	70	75
16-19	91	84	81	82
20+	93	87	84	84
Still Studying	86	85	84	82
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	92	86	82	84
Managers	94	91	88	86
Other white collars	92	86	85	84
Manual workers	90	82	80	82
House persons	88	79	74	80
Unemployed	91	73	76	73
Retired	91	82	79	80
Students	88	86	84	81
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	86	74	74	72
From time to time	90	83	80	80
Almost never / Never	92	86	82	83
Consider belonging to				
The working class of society	90	79	76	76
The lower middle class of society	91	84	82	84
The middle class of society	92	86	84	84
The upper middle class of society	94	90	88	86
The higher class of society	89	89	83	80
Image of the EU				
Positive	92	89	87	86
Neutral	90	81	80	80
Negative	90	73	70	72

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QB14 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?
(Total 'Agree' - EU)

	They are of better quality than other food products	They taste better than other food products	They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live
EU27	72	62	44
Gender			
Man	70	60	45
Woman	73	64	44
Age			
15-24	74	62	43
25-39	74	65	46
40-54	73	64	47
55+	69	60	43
Education (End of)			
15-	65	56	52
16-19	72	62	47
20+	73	65	41
Still Studying	75	62	38
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	67	47
Managers	78	67	44
Other white collars	74	66	48
Manual workers	71	63	49
House persons	71	60	58
Unemployed	67	53	35
Retired	67	57	41
Students	75	63	40
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	55	41
From time to time	72	63	50
Almost never / Never	73	62	43
Consider belonging to			
The working class of society	66	57	46
The lower middle class of society	73	61	41
The middle class of society	74	65	45
The upper middle class of society	77	68	41
The higher class of society	76	70	45
Image of the EU			
Positive	78	68	45
Neutral	68	59	45
Negative	60	51	40

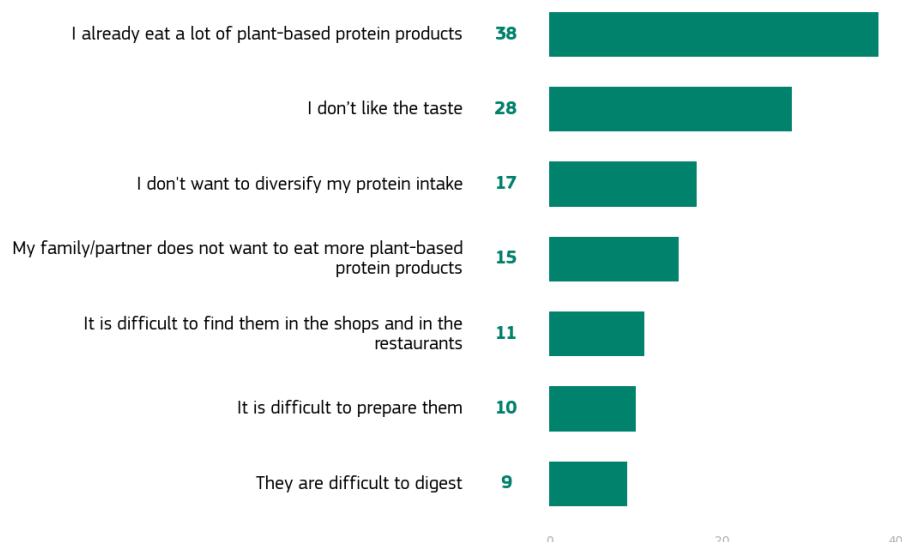
4. Barriers to consuming more plant-based protein products

The most frequently mentioned barrier to eating more plant-based protein products is already eating a lot of these products

Respondents were asked for the first time what prevents them from eating more plant-based protein products, such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products, to diversify their protein intake³⁹. The following can be observed:

- Close to four in ten respondents say that **'they already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** (38%), making this the most frequently mentioned answer;
- More than one quarter say **'they don't like the taste'** (28%);
- Fewer than one in five say **'they do not want to diversify their protein intake'** (17%) or that **'their family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products'** (15%);
- Around one in ten mention that **'it is difficult to find them in shops and restaurants'** (11%), that **'it is difficult to prepare them'** (10%) and that **'they are difficult to digest'** (9%).

QB12bis: What prevents you from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products to diversify your protein intake? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



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³⁹ QB12bis. What prevents you from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products to diversify your protein intake? It is difficult to find them in the shops and in the restaurants; It is difficult to prepare them;

My family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products; They are difficult to digest; I don't like the taste; I don't want to diversify my protein intake; I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products; Don't know. This is a new question introduced in this survey.

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'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products' is the most frequently mentioned reason in 21 Member States, and is joint first in Belgium and Romania, together with **'I don't like the taste'**. This answer is most widespread in Latvia (61%), Slovenia (57%), Spain (51%), and the Netherlands and Sweden (both 50%). At the other end of the scale, it is least mentioned in Ireland (24%), Romania (25%), Hungary (26%) and France (28%).

'I don't like the taste' is the top reason in four Member States: Ireland (38%), Austria (36%), Croatia (35%) and Hungary (30%), and is joint first in Belgium (34%) and Romania (25%). This answer is also relatively widespread in Czechia (35%), Germany (32%), Finland and Italy (both 31%), and Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden (all 30%).

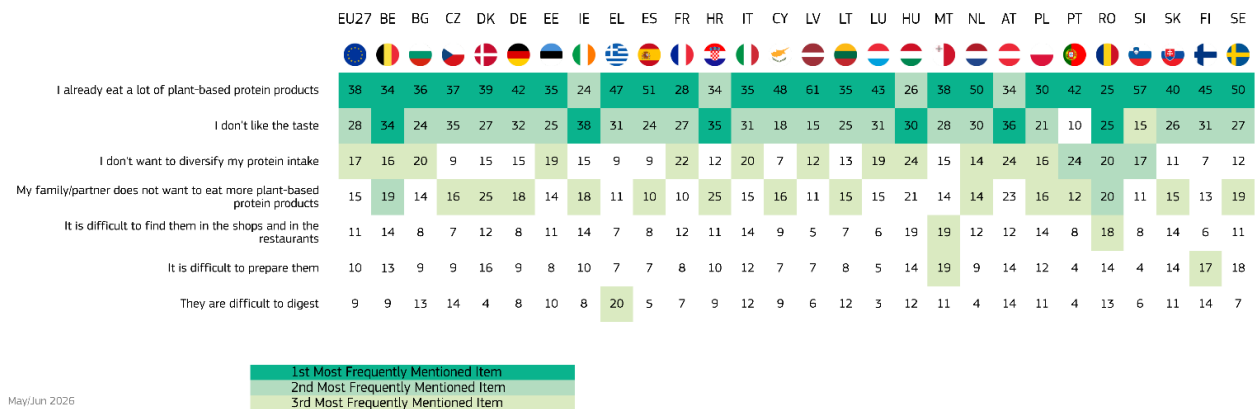
When it comes to the other answers tested in the survey, the following can be observed:

- **'I don't want to diversify my protein intake'** is mentioned by around one quarter of respondents in Malta, Poland and Romania (all 24%), as well as France (22%);

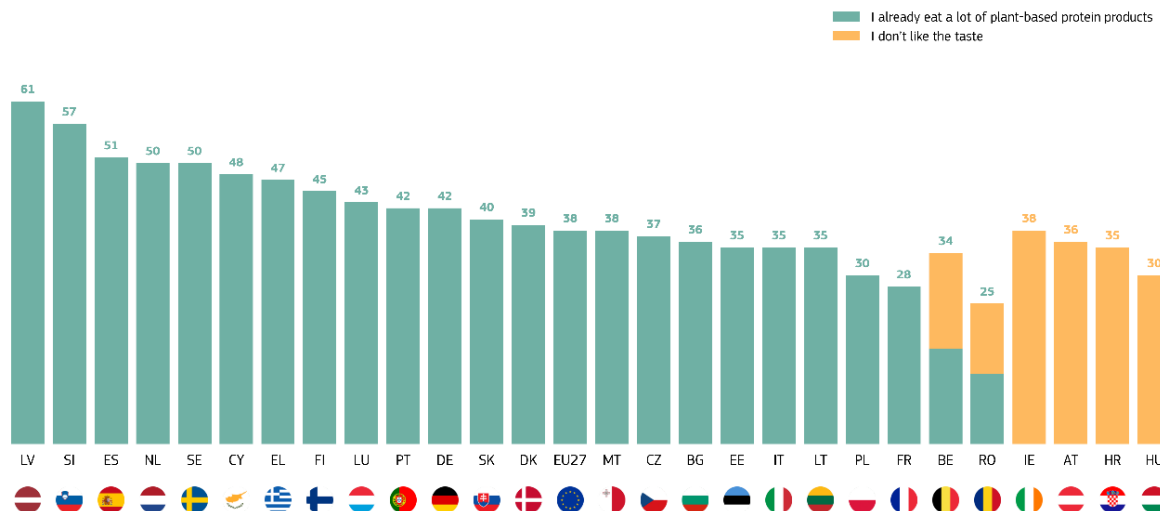
- **'My family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products'** is most frequently cited in Denmark and Croatia (both 25%), followed by Austria (23%) and Hungary (21%);
- **'It is difficult to find them in the shops and in the restaurants'** is mentioned by nearly one in five respondents in Malta and Hungary (both 19%), and Slovenia (18%);
- **'It is difficult to prepare them'** is most often cited in Malta (19%), Sweden (18%) and Finland (17%).

Finally, **'they are difficult to digest'** is mentioned by one in five respondents in Greece (20%), followed by Czechia, Austria and Finland (all 14%).

QB12bis: What prevents you from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products to diversify your protein intake? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



QB12bis: What prevents you from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products to diversify your protein intake? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that **'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** is the most frequently mentioned answer in most socio-demographic categories. Nonetheless, the following differences can still be observed:

- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to say **'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** (43% vs 30%), while the latter are more likely to say **'I don't like the taste'** (32% vs 25%) or **'I don't want to diversify my protein intake'** (21% vs 16%);
- Those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 15 or earlier to say **'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** (44% vs 34%), but are less likely to say **'I don't like the taste'** (24% vs 30%);
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or higher class are among the most likely to say **'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** (both 46%, compared with 32% among those in the working class). Those in the higher class are also the most likely to say **'my family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products'** (20%);
- Women are more likely than men to say **'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** (40% vs 35%) while men tend to say more **'I don't like the taste'** (31% vs 26%);
- Respondents aged 25-39 are more likely than other age categories to say **'I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products'** (40%) and **'it is difficult to find them in the shops and in the restaurants'** (14%), while respondents aged 40-54 show the highest share in **'my family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products'** (16%).

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QB12bis What prevents you from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products to diversify your protein intake? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products	I don't like the taste	I don't want to diversify my protein intake	My family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products	It is difficult to find them in the shops and in the restaurants	It is difficult to prepare them	They are difficult to digest	Don't know
EU27	38	28	17	15	11	10	9	6
Gender								
Man	35	31	18	14	12	11	9	7
Woman	40	26	16	16	11	9	9	6
Age								
15-24	37	30	15	12	12	10	8	8
25-39	40	29	15	15	14	11	8	5
40-54	37	27	17	16	11	11	10	5
55+	37	28	18	15	10	9	10	7
Education (End of)								
15-	34	30	16	12	9	8	8	10
16-19	33	31	18	16	11	10	10	6
20+	44	24	15	15	12	11	8	5
Still Studying	38	28	14	12	13	10	7	7
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	40	28	18	18	11	10	9	4
Managers	44	25	15	16	13	10	8	6
Other white collars	39	27	16	15	13	13	10	5
Manual workers	35	29	18	16	12	10	9	6
House persons	32	30	15	19	10	12	11	5
Unemployed	35	33	15	14	9	9	8	6
Retired	36	29	18	14	9	8	9	8
Students	39	28	13	12	13	10	7	7
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	31	27	18	15	12	12	9	8
From time to time	34	29	19	15	13	12	11	4
Almost never / Never	40	28	16	15	10	9	8	7
Consider belonging to								
The working class of society	32	31	16	14	10	9	9	9
The lower middle class of society	36	29	16	14	11	11	9	6
The middle class of society	39	27	18	15	12	10	9	5
The upper middle class of society	46	26	13	17	12	10	8	4
The higher class of society	46	27	14	20	9	16	6	2
Image of the EU								
Positive	43	25	16	15	12	10	8	6
Neutral	33	32	16	14	11	10	10	7
Negative	30	32	21	16	10	10	11	6



Conclusion

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As has consistently been the case over more than 15 years, Europeans believe that agriculture and rural areas are important for our future in the EU. Citizens are particularly appreciative of the environment and landscape in rural areas in their country. Majorities also rate access to high-speed internet connections, access to leisure and cultural activities, educational facilities and childcare services in rural areas as 'good'. However, they are less positive about transport infrastructure, where views are closely divided, and only minorities rate health services and job opportunities in rural areas as good.

This Special Eurobarometer survey also highlights continuing concerns about the impact of extreme weather events and climate change on food supply and food security. More than nine in ten Europeans agree that extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU. While more than six in ten respondents believe that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change, around seven in ten still think that EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change, even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive. A majority are also prepared to pay more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint, and close to nine in ten are in favour of the EU continuing to subsidise farmers for carrying out practices beneficial to the climate and the environment.

Most Europeans believe that the level of food security has either stayed the same or increased compared with ten years ago, whether in their country, in the EU as a whole or worldwide. Providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality is regarded both as the main social responsibility of farmers and as the main objective the EU should have in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers and ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers also rank high among the perceived objectives of EU agriculture and rural development policy. In addition, working with nature is seen as the main factor making the job of farmers attractive, while difficult working conditions and an uncertain financial situation are viewed as the main factors making it least attractive.

Against this backdrop, just over seven in ten Europeans are aware of the CAP, although awareness has declined since summer 2024. Overall awareness nevertheless remains much higher in the first waves of the survey. Importantly, majorities of EU citizens believe that the EU, through the CAP, is fulfilling its role in all areas tested, particularly in securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times and providing safe, healthy and sustainable food of high quality. There is also a clear alignment between the perceived importance of CAP priorities and its perceived contribution to them. For example, more than nine in ten respondents consider securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times an important CAP priority, and more than eight in ten agree that the CAP contributes to this objective.

In the same vein, seven in ten Europeans agree that the CAP benefits all European citizens and not only farmers. More than half think that the level of EU financial support to farmers to help stabilise their incomes is about right, while close to three in ten see it as too low and fewer than one in ten as too high. The higher cost of food production in the EU due to higher standards, for example regarding animal welfare and labour, is now the most frequently mentioned reason justifying the share of the EU budget allocated to the CAP. This is followed closely by the view that financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans. Looking to the future, a relative majority would like to see EU financial support to farmers increase over the next ten years.

When it comes to attitudes towards trade, nearly nine in ten Europeans agree that agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards. Around six in ten also agree that the EU should have trade barriers for imports of agricultural products, with the exception of imports from developing countries, while a majority disagree that the EU should have no trade barriers for imports of agricultural products regardless of their origin. At the same time, EU citizens have a positive view of the impact of EU trade agreements, especially for themselves as consumers of food products, and large majorities agree that these agreements expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries, ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU, enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe and promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare, for agricultural production in other countries.

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In terms of behaviours determining the purchase of agricultural products, the most important factors driving Europeans' food purchasing decisions are whether products are part of a short supply chain and whether they have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards. Large majorities also regard having a specific label ensuring product quality, respecting local tradition and "know-how", coming from a geographical area they know and being produced in the European Union as important. The organic farming logo remains the food quality logo Europeans are most aware of, followed by the Fairtrade logo, while awareness of the other quality logos remains lower. Finally, EU citizens generally have positive attitudes towards food products from organic agriculture, even though they consider them more expensive than other food products. When it comes to eating more plant-based protein products, the main barrier mentioned is that respondents already eat a lot of them, followed by not liking the taste.

Technical Specifications

Between 26 May⁴⁰ and 24 June 2026, Verian Belgium carried out the wave 105.4 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Public Opinion & Citizen Engagement" Unit.

The Wave 105.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples 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 areas⁴¹.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. 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. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest.

The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

⁴⁰ *Exceptionally, Malta needed to start earlier, on 22 May 2026.

⁴¹ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA
(<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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COUNTRIES		INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,004	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	9,892,796	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,012	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	5,534,456	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,032	26-05-2026	10-06-2026	9,172,797	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,010	26-05-2026	24-06-2026	5,022,981	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,507	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	71,818,299	18.7%
EE	Estonia	B&B Research OÜ	1,006	26-05-2026	16-06-2026	1,154,359	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,008	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	4,338,938	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,007	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	9,041,201	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,022	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	42,189,318	11.0%
FR	France	MCM France	1,012	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	56,855,864	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,004	26-05-2026	14-06-2026	3,319,752	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,040	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	51,784,963	13.5%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	502	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	818,909	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	1,579,066	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,032	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	2,467,008	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	511	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	566,303	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,028	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	8,199,448	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	519	22-05-2026	14-06-2026	493,961	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,002	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	15,228,902	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,006	26-05-2026	14-06-2026	7,842,929	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,022	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	31,082,980	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,060	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	9,275,958	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,045	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	16,034,437	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,006	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	1,811,104	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,003	26-05-2026	12-06-2026	4,557,290	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,000	26-05-2026	16-06-2026	4,771,619	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,056	26-05-2026	15-06-2026	8,748,126	2.3%
TOTAL EU27			26,456	22-05-2026	24-06-2026	383,603,764	100%

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

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Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Republic of Cyprus, Denmark, Malta, Finland and Sweden).

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,004		1,004
BG	Bulgaria	1,012		1,012
CZ	Czechia	1,032		1,032
DK	Denmark	649	361	1,010
DE	Germany	1,507		1,507
EE	Estonia	1,006		1,006
IE	Ireland	1,008		1,008
EL	Greece	1,007		1,007
ES	Spain	1,022		1,022
FR	France	1,012		1,012
HR	Croatia	1,004		1,004
IT	Italy	1,040		1,040
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	411	91	502
LV	Latvia	1,000		1,000
LT	Lithuania	1,032		1,032
LU	Luxembourg	511		511
HU	Hungary	1,028		1,028
MT	Malta	359	160	519
NL	Netherlands	1,002		1,002
AT	Austria	1,006		1,006
PL	Poland	1,022		1,022
PT	Portugal	1,060		1,060
RO	Romania	1,045		1,045
SI	Slovenia	1,006		1,006
SK	Slovakia	1,003		1,003
FI	Finland	715	285	1,000
SE	Sweden	715	341	1,056
	TOTAL EU27	25,218	1,238	26,456

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

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Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 105.4 of the Eurobarometer survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian Belgium, are:

	COUNTRIES	RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	60.3%
BG	Bulgaria	43.9%
CZ	Czechia	60.7%
DK	Denmark	58.9%
DE	Germany	31.6%
EE	Estonia	58.0%
IE	Ireland	58.2%
EL	Greece	37.1%
ES	Spain	35.9%
FR	France	35.0%
HR	Croatia	47.8%
IT	Italy	31.9%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	81.8%
LV	Latvia	64.4%
LT	Lithuania	44.4%
LU	Luxembourg	29.9%
HU	Hungary	61.5%
MT	Malta	86.5%
NL	Netherlands	95.2%
AT	Austria	46.6%
PL	Poland	50.1%
PT	Portugal	47.8%
RO	Romania	50.1%
SI	Slovenia	52.8%
SK	Slovakia	54.2%
FI	Finland	20.8%
SE	Sweden	78.9%

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Margins of error

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

Questionnaire

Q1 Do you think that, in the EU, agriculture and rural areas are ... for our future?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Very important | 1 |
| Fairly important | 2 |
| Not very important | 3 |
| Not at all important | 4 |
| Don't know | 5 |

1 QU EB97.1 QA1 TREND

Q2 Have you ever heard of the support that the EU gives to farmers through its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Yes, and you know the details | 1 |
| Yes, but you don't really know the details | 2 |
| No, you have never heard about it | 3 |
| Don't know | 4 |

1 QU EB97.1 QA2 TREND

Q3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) benefits all European citizens and not only farmers.

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Totally agree | 1 |
| Tend to agree | 2 |
| Tend to disagree | 3 |
| Totally disagree | 4 |
| Don't know | 5 |

1 QU EB97.1 QA3 TREND

Q4 In your opinion, which of the following should be the main objectives of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|---|----|
| Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers | 1, |
| Creating growth and jobs in rural areas | 2, |
| Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers | 3, |
| Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times | 4, |
| Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food | 5, |
| Protecting the environment and tackling climate change | 6, |
| Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality (M) | 7, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 8, |
| Don't know | 9 |

1 QU EB97.1 QA4 TREND

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Q5 To what extent do you think the EU, through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), is fulfilling its role in ...?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3	4	5
2	Creating growth and jobs in rural areas	1	2	3	4	5
3	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3	4	5
4	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	1	2	3	4	5
5	Ensuring a sustainable way to produce food	1	2	3	4	5
6	Protecting the environment and tackling climate change	1	2	3	4	5
7	Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality (M)	1	2	3	4	5

3.5 QU EB97.1 QA5 TREND

Q6 What do you think should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society?

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

- Protecting the environment and tackling climate change 1,
- Creating growth and jobs in rural areas 2,
- Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times 3,
- Providing safe, healthy, and sustainable food of high quality (M) 4,
- Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products 5,
- Ensuring the welfare of farmed animals 6,
- Encouraging and improving life in the countryside 7,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 8,
- Don't know 9

1 QU EB97.1 QA6 TREND

Q6 bis What do you think makes the job of farmers most attractive?

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

- Working with nature 1,
- Producing food for people 2,
- Being independent 3,
- Making a good income 4,
- Being innovative 5,
- Belonging to a strong community 6,
- Protecting cultural and patrimonial heritage 7,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS) 8,
- Don't know 9

1 QU NEW

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Q6 ter What do you think makes the job of farmers least attractive?

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Low income | 1, |
| Poor work life balance | 2, |
| Societal status | 3, |
| Negative stereotype | 4, |
| Living in a rural area | 5, |
| Uncertain financial situation | 6, |
| Difficult working conditions | 7, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 8, |
| Don't know | 9 |

1 QU NEW

Q7 How important do you think the following priorities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are? (M)

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
1	Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors	1	2	3	4	5
2	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	1	2	3	4	5
3	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector	1	2	3	4	5
4	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors	1	2	3	4	5
5	Helping tackle climate change	1	2	3	4	5
6	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3	4	5
8	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
9	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
10	Ensuring high production standards (N)	1	2	3	4	5
11	Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector (N)	1	2	3	4	5

4.5 QU EB97.1 QA7 TREND__10 and 11 new

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Q8 Do you agree or not that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) contributes to...?

(M)

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	Developing research and digital solutions to support the agriculture and food sectors	1	2	3	4	5
2	Strengthening the farmer's role in the food chain	1	2	3	4	5
3	Encouraging young people to enter the agricultural sector	1	2	3	4	5
4	Boosting investment and growth, and increasing the number of jobs in the agriculture and food sectors	1	2	3	4	5
5	Helping tackle climate change	1	2	3	4	5
6	Securing a stable supply of food in the EU at all times	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3	4	5
8	Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
9	Reducing disparities in the development of different regions and territories of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
10	Ensuring high production standards (N)	1	2	3	4	5
11	Increasing competitiveness of EU agricultural sector (N)	1	2	3	4	5

4.5 QU EB97.1 QA8 TREND__10 and 11 new

Q9 The EU gives financial support to farmers, among other things, to help stabilise their incomes. This aid represents around 30% of the total EU budget. Do you think that this support is too low, about right or too high?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Too low	1
About right	2
Too high	3
Don't know	4

1 QU EB97.1 QA9 TREND

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Q10 What do you think are the main reasons why the EU spends a significant proportion of its budget (around 30% of the total EU budget) on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

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

- | | |
|--|----|
| Agriculture is a sector financed almost entirely by the EU budget, rather than at national or local level | 1, |
| Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to guarantee the food supply of Europeans | 2, |
| Agriculture requires heavy human and financial investments | 3, |
| Financial aid to farmers makes it possible to ensure sustainable farming | 4, |
| The production of food products in the EU is more expensive than in other countries, because of higher standards, e.g. animal welfare and labour | 5, |
| Addressing the environment and climate change issues in rural areas | 6, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| None, this proportion is not justifiable (SPONTANEOUS) | 8 |
| Don't know | 9 |

1 QU EB97.1 QA10 TREND

Q11 Over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or unchanged in the EU financial support to farmers?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Increase | 1 |
| Decrease | 2 |
| Unchanged | 3 |
| Don't know | 4 |

1 QU EB97.1 QA11 TREND

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Q12 How important or not are the following factors in your decision to buy food products?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Do not buy food products (SP.)	Don't know
1	They come from a geographical area that you know	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	They respect local tradition and "know-how"	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	They have a specific label ensuring the quality of the product	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	They are part of a short supply chain, i.e. they are directly purchased from food producers or there are few intermediaries between food producers and consumers	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	They have been produced in line with higher environmental and animal welfare standards	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	They have been produced in the European Union (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6

2.5 QU EB97.1 QA12 TREND, Q12_6 new

Q12 bis What prevents you from eating more plant-based protein products such as pulses, tofu and other processed plant-based products to diversify your protein intake?

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

It is difficult to find them in the shops and in the restaurants

It is difficult to prepare them

My family/partner does not want to eat more plant-based protein products

They are difficult to digest

I don't like the taste

I don't want to diversify my protein intake

I already eat a lot of plant-based protein products

Don't know

1,
2,
3,
4,
5,
6,
7,
8

1 QU NEW

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Q13 Which of the logos are you aware of?
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

LOGO 1 (Organic farming)



1,

LOGO 2 (Fairtrade)



2,

LOGO 3 (Protected designation of origin)



3,

LOGO 4 (Protected geographical indication)



4,

LOGO 5 (Traditional specialty guaranteed)



5,

None (SPONTANEOUS)

6

Don't know

7

1 QU

EB97.1 QA13 TREND

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Q14 Do you agree or not with the following statements related to food products coming from organic agriculture...?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION FOR Q14_5: If needed, explained that “GMOs” stands for ‘Genetically Modified Organisms.’)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	They are of better quality than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
2	They are more expensive than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
3	They taste better than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
4	They are produced with better environmental practices than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
5	They comply with specific rules on pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and GMOs	1	2	3	4	5
6	They respect higher animal welfare standards than other food products	1	2	3	4	5
7	They are difficult to find in the supermarkets, shops or markets in the area where you live	1	2	3	4	5

3.5 QU EB97.1 QA14 TREND

Q15 The EU is currently making subsidy payments to farmers for carrying out agricultural practices beneficial to the climate and the environment. Are you in favour or opposed to the EU continuing to do so?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Somewhat in favour	2
Somewhat opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
Don't know	5

1 QU EB97.1 QA15 TREND

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The following questions are about international trade in agricultural products.

Q16 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about the European Union's trade barriers to imports of agricultural products?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	The EU should have no trade barriers for the import of agricultural products, regardless of their origin (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	The EU should have trade barriers for the import of agricultural products with the exception of imports from developing countries (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Agricultural imports of any origin should only enter the EU if their production has complied with the EU's environmental, animal welfare and labour standards	1	2	3	4	5

1.5 QU EB97.1 QA16 TREND

Q17 Currently, there is a number of trade agreements between the European Union and other countries of the world, with the aim, among other things, of facilitating the exchange of agricultural and food products. Overall, would you say that these trade agreements have been positive or negative for ...? (M)

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know
1	EU agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
2	You as a consumer of food products	1	2	3	4	5

1 QU EB97.1 QA17 TREND

Q17 bis Overall, do you agree or not with each of the following statements about the EU trade agreements on agriculture with other countries of the world. They...

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	... promote EU labour and environmental standards, including animal welfare for agricultural production in other countries	1	2	3	4	5
2	...enhance exports for EU agri-food products around the globe (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	...ensure diversification of markets and supplies of agri-food products in the EU (M)	1	2	3	4	5
4	... expose EU agricultural producers to competition from third countries	1	2	3	4	5

2 QU TREND

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Q18 Overall, how would you rate the following in rural areas in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	Don't know
1	Job opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
2	Educational facilities	1	2	3	4	5
3	Health services	1	2	3	4	5
4	Access to high-speed internet connections	1	2	3	4	5
5	Access to leisure and cultural activities	1	2	3	4	5
6	The environment and landscape	1	2	3	4	5
7	Transport infrastructure	1	2	3	4	5
8	Childcare services	1	2	3	4	5

4 QU EB97.1 QA18 TREND

The following questions relate to food security in the EU: this term means that food is available in the EU and that everyone can access it.

Q19 Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	EU farmers need to change the way they produce in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive	1	2	3	4	5
2	Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change	1	2	3	4	5
3	You are prepared to pay 10% more for agricultural products that are produced in a way that limits their carbon footprint	1	2	3	4	5
4	Extreme weather events such as increasingly severe floods and droughts can have an impact on food supply and food security in the EU	1	2	3	4	5

2 QU EB97.1 QA19 TREND

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Q20 Compared with ten years ago, do you think that the level of food security has increased, stayed the same or decreased ...?

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
1	In (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
2	In the EU as a whole	1	2	3	4
3	Worldwide	1	2	3	4

1.5 QU EB97.1 QA20 TREND

Q21 What do you think are the most important risks to food security in the EU?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (M)

Diminishing number of farm holdings in the EU	1,
Stagnating EU agricultural production and increasing dependency on imports	2,
Extreme weather events (severe droughts, floods, fires, etc.) and climate change (M)	3,
Natural resource scarcity or degradation (water, soil, biodiversity, fish stock, etc.) (M)	4,
Animal health events, such as bird flu, or plant health events, such as pest	5,
Human health events, such as COVID-19	6,
Economic downturns and poverty	7,
Geopolitical events, e.g. wars and conflicts, large scale trade disputes (M)	8,
Technological events (cyber threats, energy blackouts, etc.) (M)	9,
Disruption of supply chains, e.g., transport, logistics, provision of inputs (M)	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Don't know	12

1 QU EB97.1 QA21 TREND MODIFIED



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