

EU-wide survey: Austria and Germany are the main opponents to TTIP within the EU

- **Awareness of TTIP in Europe increased from 48% to 51% between April and August 2016, with Austrians (75%) and Germans (70%) most aware**
- **Overall support for TTIP within the European Union fell from 58% to 53% between April and August 2016**
- **Austria (87% anti-TTIP) and Germany (68% anti-TTIP) show by far the highest levels of public opposition to TTIP; most public support for TTIP is found in Poland (73% pro-TTIP) and the UK (68% pro-TTIP)**
- **Analysis: the key drivers of public support for TTIP are positive attitudes towards free trade in general and positive attitudes towards the EU; however, both these factors do not explain why Austria and Germany are different**

Berlin, 22 November 2016 - In cooperation with the European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE), Dalia Research conducted a Europe-wide survey about the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in April and August 2016. Dalia Research interviewed a total of over 20.000 Europeans across all 28 EU countries.

Europeans have generally become more aware of TTIP: the number of those who have seen, heard or read about TTIP increased from 48% to 51% between April and August of 2016. Awareness of TTIP is by far highest in Austria (75%) and Germany (70%).

As of August 2016, among those Europeans who said they were aware of TTIP, an average of 53% felt positive about the EU signing the agreement with the US. This is down from the 58% reported in April 2016. Austria (87% anti-TTIP) and Germany (68% anti-TTIP) show the highest levels of public opposition to TTIP. Italy showed the most substantial shift in opinion: support for TTIP decreased from 69% to 52%. Support for TTIP only increased in the UK from 63% to 69%.

According to Dalia's survey analysis, support for TTIP is mainly driven by two factors: support for free trade in general and support for the European Union. Age, gender, income, education, political affiliation and other factors played much less of a role.

According to results from the survey in April 2016, a majority of Europeans (66%) think their country benefits overall from free trade. Among those that think free trade is beneficial for their country, 74% were also supportive of TTIP.

Among those Europeans who have a positive opinion of the EU (a third of the total survey respondents), about two-thirds are also pro-TTIP. At the same time, about two-thirds of Europeans with a negative opinion of the EU (also a third of total respondents), are anti-TTIP.

However, both these factors do not seem to apply in Germany and Austria. Germans are as supportive of free trade as Europeans on average (no data for Austria).¹ Germans are also more pro-EU than the average European respondent and Austrians are only slightly less pro-EU.

The survey findings indicate that in Austria and Germany, a great number of citizens have been mobilised against TTIP to a much larger degree than in other European countries.

The European Center on International Political Economy (ECIPE) has addressed this issue further in their report on political campaigning on TTIP in Europe: '*Manufacturing Discontent - The Rise to Power of Anti-TTIP Groups*'. The study will be launched in Brussels on 28 November 2016.

Notes to editors

About the survey

These findings are part of "EuroPulse", a quarterly survey by Dalia Research across 28 EU countries and 21 languages. In every "wave" of the survey, Dalia interviews a

¹ Austria was asked on a representative basis in August 2016, but not in April 2016.

census-representative sample of more than 10.000 Europeans to better understand EU-wide trends in public opinion, consumer attitudes and market developments. The survey setup treats the EU from a statistical and sampling perspective, as if it were one country.

The results are based on the most recent wave of “EuroPulse”, which was conducted between August 2, 2016 and August 19, 2016. The sample of n=11.754 was drawn across all 28 EU Member States, taking into account current population distributions with regard to age (14-65 years), gender and region/country.

An estimation of the overall design effect based on the distribution of weights was calculated at 1.59 at the global level. Calculated for a sample of this size and considering the design-effect, the margin of error would be +/-1.1 % at a confidence level of 95%.

Survey Questions

1. Have you seen, heard or read anything about the free trade agreement being negotiated between the EU and the US, known as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)? (*Yes, a lot / Yes, a little / No*)
2. Do you agree or disagree? 'Overall, my country benefits from free trade' (*I agree completely / I agree somewhat / I disagree somewhat / I disagree completely*)
3. How do you feel about the EU signing a free trade agreement (TTIP) with the US? (*Very positive / Somewhat positive / Somewhat negative / Very negative*)
4. What is your opinion of the European Union? (*Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative*)

About the European Center for International Political Economy

The European Centre for International Political Economy (ECIPE) is an independent and non-profit policy research think tank dedicated to trade policy and other international economic policy issues of importance to Europe. For more information about ECIPE and its work, please visit: <http://ecipe.org/>

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About Dalia Research

Dalia Research was founded in Berlin in 2013 with a clear vision to utilise mobile technology to change the way attitudinal data is collected, analysed and presented. For more information about Dalia and its work, please visit: www.daliaresearch.com

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