Special Eurobarometer 297

European Commission

EUROBAROMETER

Attitudes towards radioactive waste

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Report

Special Eurobarometer 297 / Wave 69.1 – TNS Opinion & Social

This survey was requested by Directorate-General for Energy and Transport and coordinated by Directorate-General for Communication

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INTRODUCTION

Energy is one of the most challenging issues currently facing the European Union. Increasing concerns about climate change, the European Union's dependency of foreign energy sources and increasing energy prices have led to an urgent need for an energy policy based on the principals of sustainability, efficiency and diversity. Revising and strengthening the EU's energy policy has therefore been given top-priority on the political agenda of the current Barrosso Commission.

In achieving the EU's goals of reducing both greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on foreign energy suppliers, nuclear energy appears to offer an alternative to other types of energy in the European Union. The Member States are however strongly divided in their attitude towards nuclear power.

Today, nearly a third of electricity is generated by nuclear power plants in the European Union and 15 of its Member States[1] have nuclear power plants in operation. Although the European Union's official stance on nuclear energy remains reserved, the European Commission suggests a "renewed focus on nuclear safety and security" and initiates an "analysis of the situation of nuclear energy in Europe" in its Action Plan *"An energy policy for Europe"*[2], launched in early 2007. Meanwhile, nuclear energy is officially recognised as an option for reducing CO2 emissions and thus for contributing in tackling climate change[3].

In order to examine European citizens' attitudes towards nuclear energy and radioactive waste in particular, the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport launched this Eurobarometer survey. It was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network between 18 February and 22 March 2008. The interviews were conducted among 26.746 EU citizens in the 27 Member States of the European Union. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)[4]. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals[5].

This survey is a follow-up to three previous surveys that were conducted in 1998[6], 2001[7] and 2005[8]. Except for when it concerns the new question dealing with the role of the EU in managing radioactive waste, this report presents the evolution of the results over the different waves, where applicable. The focus has however been put on the evolution of public opinion since 2005, for reasons of comparability between the questionnaires that have been used over the years. It should, moreover, be taken into account that the European Union consisted of only 25 Member States in 2005 and 15 in 2001 and 1998, instead of the current 27.

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1 Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden & the United Kingdom

2 http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/7

3"A European approach to nuclear power, safety and security", Press-release published by the EC at 10/01/2007 http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/10

4 http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

5 The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility to give several answers to the same question.

6 http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_122_en.pdf

7 http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_165_en.pdf

8 http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_227_en.pdf

The study covers the following topics:

- ✓ Citizens' **attitudes** towards nuclear energy and radioactive waste in particular
- ✓ Their wish for **involvement in decision-making** about managing radioactive waste
- ✓ The role of the EU in managing radioactive waste
- ✓ How **informed** citizens feel about radioactive waste
- ✓ Their **objective knowledge** of radioactive waste and ways of managing radioactive waste
- ✓ Trusted sources of information about radioactive waste

To gain a deeper insight in the publics' opinion regarding radioactive waste, the following key variables have been used while analysing the different questions:

- ✓ Respondents' **support for nuclear energy production:** QB2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?
- ✓ Their **self-perceived level of information about radioactive waste:** QB1 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste? Very well informed, fairly well informed, not very well informed or not at all informed

In addition to this, the country analysis takes into account whether nuclear power plants are operational in the different Member States. The countries with such power plants are: Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom[9].

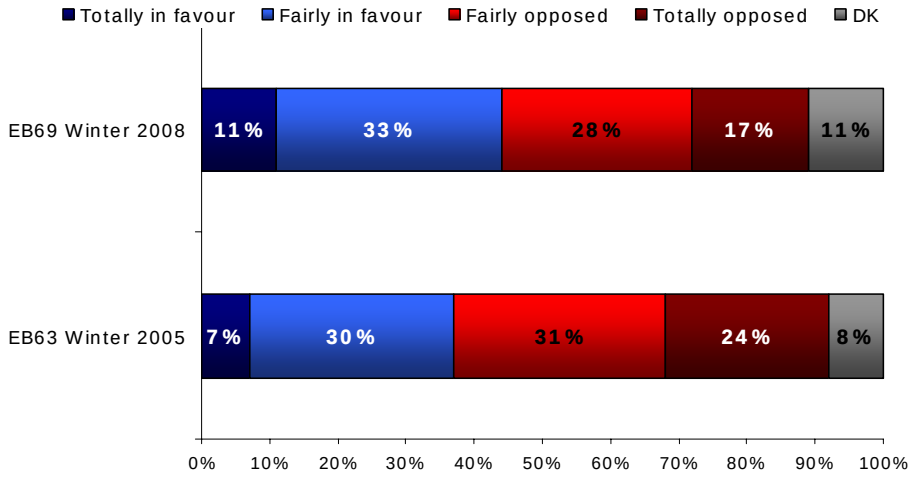
[9] For more information: http://www.euronuclear.org/info/maps.htm

1. ATTITUDES TOWARDS NUCLEAR ENERGY

1.1. Support for nuclear energy production

Public opinion regarding nuclear energy production appears to be strongly divided in the European Union[10]. Nearly identical shares of respondents express support for nuclear energy (44%) and opposition to it (45%). It is however clear that Europeans on average primarily have rather "moderate" opinions about nuclear energy: only relatively low proportions position themselves on the extreme ends of the scale. Those who are "fairly in favour" of nuclear energy represent the largest segment of the poll (33%) and a slightly lower proportion (28%) confirm that they are "fairly opposed" to it.

QB2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?
% EU



Support for energy production by nuclear power stations has grown significantly in the European Union since winter 2005, when the previous survey of Europeans´ attitudes towards nuclear waste was conducted[11]. In the three-year period between these surveys, climate change has become a high priority around the world. The measures to combat climate change have become an ever-present topic in public debates throughout the European Union. Nuclear power's important role in reducing CO2 emissions compared with other sources of energy has inevitably affected public opinion – and this is something that the results of this survey clearly show.

Since 2005, Europeans became more inclined to be both "totally" and "fairly" in favour of nuclear energy production. In total, support increased by 7 percentage points to 44% and there has been a 10 percentage points decline in the share opposed to it (45%). Meanwhile, Europeans became slightly more likely to have no opinion about nuclear energy[12].

[10] QB2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?
[11] *Radioactive Waste*. Special Eurobarometer 227. Wave 63.2 (Fieldwork: February-March 2005)
[12] NB. Romania and Bulgaria, countries where relatively high "don't know" replies were recorded for QB2, were not included in the previous wave of this survey (EB63.2).

Respondents' level of support for nuclear energy varies strongly from country to country. **It stands out, however, that citizens in countries that have operational nuclear power plants are considerably more likely to support nuclear energy than citizens in other countries.** That there is a strong link between these two variables – support for nuclear energy and existence of nuclear power plants in one's country – is clearly emphasised by the fact that all countries with an above average strong support for nuclear energy do actually have nuclear power plants. The strongest support is found in the Czech Republic and Lithuania but also in Hungary, Bulgaria, Sweden, Finland and Slovakia six in ten respondents or more are in favour of energy production by nuclear power stations.

An exception to this pattern in public opinion can be fond in Romania and Spain. These are the only two EU countries with operational nuclear power plants, where the level of support for nuclear energy is below the EU27 average. In Spain, a clear majority says that they are opposed to this type of energy (57%), while these low levels of support in Romania can partially be explained by the fact that Romanians largely have no opinion regarding this topic (27% say that they do not know).

One ground for the Spanish and Romanian results might be found in an earlier Eurobarometer study[13] that showed that the Spaniards and Romanians were less aware[14] of the fact that their countries have nuclear power plants than respondents in other countries with nuclear power plants in operation. Hypothetically, this relatively "low" level of awareness of one's own country's situation, as far as nuclear energy is concerned, leads to a less positive attitude about nuclear energy.

The lowest support for nuclear energy is, however, clearly found in countries that have no nuclear power plants. The least support for this type of energy is found in Austria, Cyprus and Greece, with around eight in ten respondents confirming that they are opposed to this type of energy.

[13] *Europeans and Nuclear Safety*. Special Eurobarometer 271. Wave 66.2 (Fieldwork: October-November 2006) http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_271_en.pdf

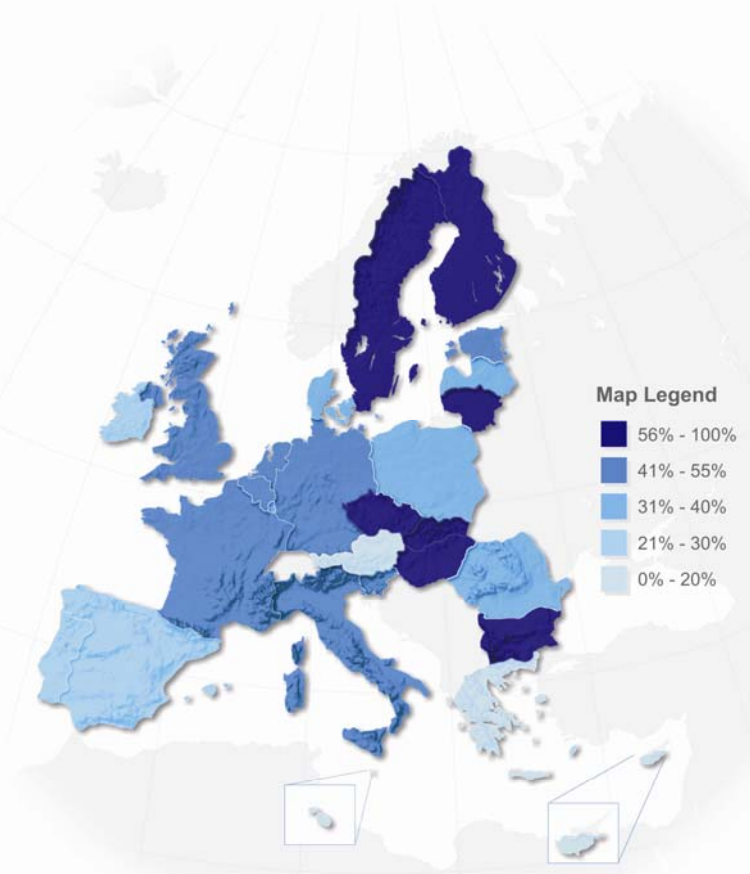
[14] It should be taken into account that overwhelming majorities of Spaniards (76%) and Romanians (72%) were aware of the fact that there are operational NPP's in their countries. Their levels of awareness were low only in relative terms.

Question: QB2. Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?

Answers: Total "in favour"

Czech Republic	64%
Lithuania	64%
Hungary	63%
Bulgaria	63%
Sweden	62%
Finland	61%
Slovakia	60%
The Netherlands	55%
France	52%
Slovenia	51%
Belgium	50%
United Kingdom	50%
Germany	46%
European Union (27)	44%
Italy	43%
Estonia	41%
Poland	39%
Denmark	36%
Latvia	35%
Romania	35%
Luxembourg	34%
Spain	24%
Ireland	24%
Portugal	23%
Greece	18%
Malta	15%
Austria	14%
Cyprus	7%

Has operational NPP



An analysis of the evolution of public opinion at country level reveals that **there has been a positive change in attitudes towards nuclear energy since 2005 in a vast majority of EU countries.** A significant[15] increase of support was recorded in 17 out of 27 EU countries, while there was a significant decrease of support in only two countries.

Since winter 2005, nuclear power gained considerably more public support in Italy, Poland (both +13 percentage points), Ireland (+11) and Greece (+9), which are all countries without operational nuclear power plants. This tendency is however also strongly visible in Germany and Spain (both +8).

Latvian public opinion, in contrast, tended to be less supportive towards this type of energy production. The drop in Cypriot figures does not indicate stronger opposition to nuclear power, but rather that an increasing share does not have an opinion on the subject.

QB2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?

- Total "in favour"

	EB63 Winter 2005	EB69 Winter 2008	Difference 2008 - 2005
EU27	37%	44%	+7
IT	30%	43%	+13
PL	26%	39%	+13
IE	13%	24%	+11
EL	9%	18%	+9
DE	38%	46%	+8
ES	16%	24%	+8
DK	29%	36%	+7
SI	44%	51%	+7
AT	8%	14%	+6
UK	44%	50%	+6
LT	60%	64%	+4
SK	56%	60%	+4
CZ	61%	64%	+3
LU	31%	34%	+3
NL	52%	55%	+3
FI	58%	61%	+3
PT	21%	23%	+2
EE	40%	41%	+1
BE	50%	50%	0
FR	52%	52%	0
HU	65%	63%	-2
MT	17%	15%	-2
SE	64%	62%	-2
CY	10%	7%	-3
LV	39%	35%	-4

Country with operational NPP('s)

[15] An increase or decrease of 3 percentage points or more has been considered significant here

Socio-demographic analysis

From a socio-demographic point of view, some interesting differences can be distinguished when it come to citizens' attitudes to nuclear energy production.

We see, first of all, a clear difference between genders: Men are significantly more likely to be in favour of nuclear energy than women. While over half of males are in favour of this type of energy, over half of females are opposed to it. Only around a third of women support nuclear energy production.

Secondly, support levels for this type of energy rises along with respondents' education levels. This is, however, partially explained by the fact that respondents who spent shorter periods in education are more likely not to have an opinion on this topic than those who spent a longer period in education. There is, nevertheless, still a substantial difference in attitude between the educational groups.

Thirdly, a respondent's political view naturally influences his or her attitude towards nuclear energy. Those who position themselves on the right side of the political scale are more in favour of this type of energy than those who see themselves as politically oriented towards the left.

Fourthly, managers appear to be more likely to be in favour of nuclear power than other occupational groups, while house persons are most likely to be against it. This division is logical when taking the results for education and gender into consideration: managers are generally male and well-educated and therefore more likely to be in favour of nuclear energy, whereas house persons tend to be women with a short educational background and are therefore more likely to be opposed to it.

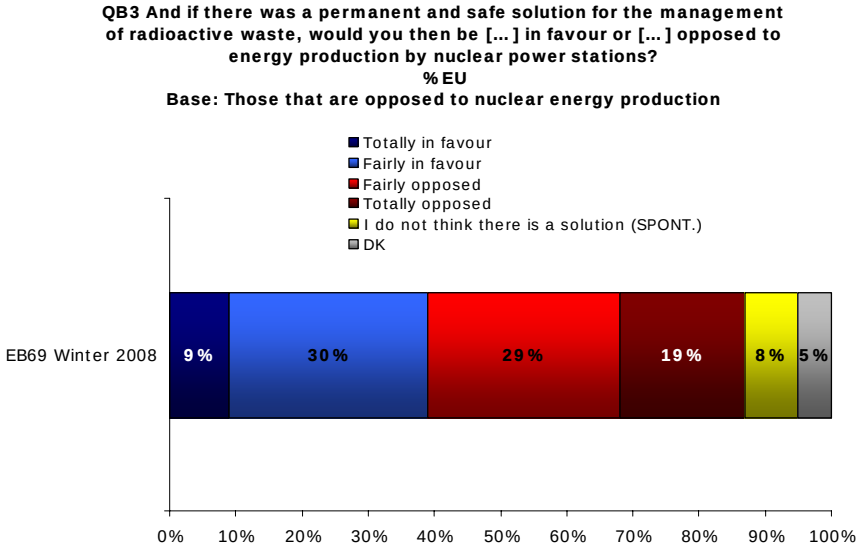
Finally, respondents who consider themselves well informed about the issue of radioactive waste are considerably more positive about nuclear energy production than those who feel poorly informed.

QB2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?

	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	DK	Total "in favour"	Total "opposed"
EU27	11%	33%	28%	17%	11%	44%	45%
Sex							
Male	16%	38%	23%	15%	8%	54%	38%
Female	7%	27%	33%	19%	14%	34%	52%
Age							
15-24	10%	31%	32%	15%	12%	41%	47%
25-39	9%	32%	31%	17%	11%	41%	48%
40-54	10%	34%	30%	18%	8%	44%	48%
55 +	14%	32%	24%	17%	13%	46%	41%
Education (End of)							
15	8%	28%	26%	22%	16%	36%	48%
16-19	11%	33%	30%	16%	10%	44%	46%
20+	14%	37%	26%	16%	7%	51%	42%
Still studying	11%	33%	31%	15%	10%	44%	46%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	9%	31%	31%	21%	8%	40%	52%
(5-6) Centre	12%	35%	29%	14%	10%	47%	43%
(7-10) Right	17%	36%	25%	14%	8%	53%	39%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	13%	36%	25%	17%	9%	49%	42%
Managers	16%	36%	26%	15%	7%	52%	41%
Other white collars	9%	36%	30%	17%	8%	45%	47%
Manual workers	9%	34%	32%	15%	10%	43%	47%
House persons	3%	23%	32%	23%	19%	26%	55%
Unemployed	10%	29%	28%	20%	13%	39%	48%
Retired	15%	31%	24%	17%	13%	46%	41%
Students	11%	33%	31%	15%	10%	44%	46%
Level of information about radioactive waste							
Informed	21%	40%	21%	14%	4%	61%	35%
Not informed	8%	30%	31%	18%	13%	38%	49%

1.2. Nuclear energy vs. radioactive waste solutions

Respondents who hold a negative opinion about nuclear energy were asked whether they would change their attitude if there were a permanent and safe solution for managing radioactive waste[16]. The results clearly show that these safety aspects are of crucial importance. 39% of these respondents say that a permanent, safe solution for radioactive waste management would make them change their opinion about nuclear energy. A relative majority (48%) would however remain opposed to this type of energy and another 8% say that they do not think that there is any solution.



As we saw previously, the overall support for nuclear power increased significantly in the three-year period between this survey and the one conducted in 2005. This means that the group opposed to nuclear power shrank considerably. Nevertheless, current results show no remarkable change in comparison to those obtained in 2005 (37% saying "in favour" and 58% "opposed" in 2005). The spontaneous item "I do not think there is a solution" was introduced only in this wave of the survey, and levels out the drop in the share of respondents who would remain opposed.

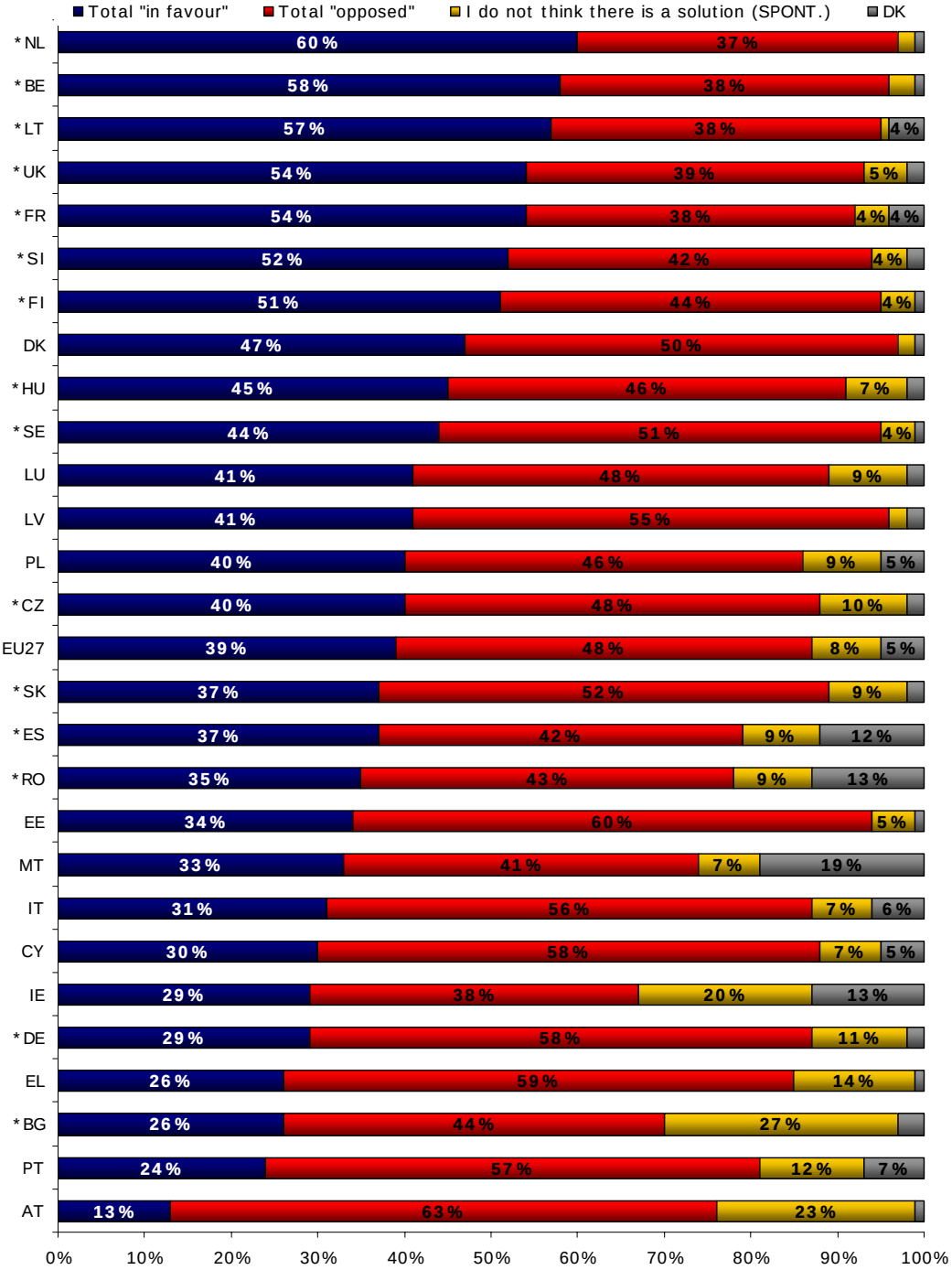
At country level it appears that over half of Dutch, Belgian, Lithuanian, British, French, Slovenian and Finnish opponents of nuclear power would change their view regarding nuclear energy production if a safe solution to managing radioactive waste would be found. These respondents – not surprisingly - all come from countries that have nuclear power plants.

The situation in most countries is, however, that the largest segment of the poll would remain opposed to nuclear energy, irrespective of whether solutions for the safe management of radioactive waste would be found[17]. This tendency is most visible in Austria, and also in Greece, Bulgaria, Portugal and Germany.

16 QB3 And if there was a permanent and safe solution for the management of radioactive waste, would you then be totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?
17 This includes those who spontaneously confirmed that they do not think that there is a solution

In Bulgaria, more than a quarter of respondents spontaneously say that they do not think that there is a safe and permanent solution for radioactive waste management. In Austria, just under a quarter feel this way and in Ireland a fifth of respondents share this view.

QB3 And if there was a permanent and safe solution for the management of radioactive waste, would you then be [...] in favour or [...] opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?
Base: Those that are opposed to nuclear energy production



Country with operational NPP('s)

Although results at European level remained broadly the same since 2005, some interesting evolutions have taken place in public opinion at country level.

We see that Finnish, Slovenian and Hungarian opponents to nuclear energy now have a "milder" view of nuclear power and that the safety aspects of nuclear waste management have become more crucial to their attitude towards nuclear energy. If there would be a safe and permanent solution to the management of radioactive waste, these respondents would now be much more likely than in 2005 to change their negative attitude regarding nuclear energy. Meanwhile, Swedish and Maltese opponents to nuclear energy appear to be much more likely to remain sceptical towards this type of energy than three years ago.

Socio-demographic analysis

Among respondents that are opposed to nuclear energy, we see that young people and those with the longest education are the most inclined to change their attitude to nuclear power, if there were a permanent and safe solution for managing nuclear waste. Among the same group of respondents, those aged at least 40 and those who have studied until the age of 15 or lower, conversely, more likely to remain opposed to nuclear energy, irrespective of whether there would be a solution for managing the waste.

It moreover appears that these safety aspects play a more important role for people that feel that authorities should decide on radioactive waste management issues at a local level. Those who are opposed to nuclear power *and* wish to be *personally involved* in decision-making at a local level are the least likely to change their attitude to nuclear energy, even if there were a safe solution for managing radioactive waste. This is perhaps because this group of respondents is also most likely to think that there is no safe solution for managing radioactive waste.

QB3 And if there was a permanent and safe solution for the management of radioactive waste, would you then be totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?
Base: Those who are opposed to nuclear energy production

	Total "in favour"	Total "opposed"	I do not think there is a solution (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	39%	48%	8%	5%
Age				
15-24	48%	41%	7%	4%
25-39	41%	47%	8%	4%
40-54	36%	52%	8%	4%
55 +	36%	49%	9%	6%
Education (End of)				
15-	32%	52%	9%	7%
16-19	39%	48%	9%	4%
20+	42%	47%	8%	3%
Still studying	49%	40%	8%	3%
Level of involvement if disposal site built near one's home				
Personal participation	38%	49%	9%	4%
NGO's	42%	47%	7%	4%
Responsible authorities	43%	47%	6%	4%

Although this study shows that Europeans have become more positive about nuclear power as an energy source, a study from late 2006 reveals that nuclear power is still very much associated with risks and dangers[18]. The current results do not enable us to say to which extent the risk factor is still in the minds of people, but we do know which potential risks Europeans attribute to the disposal of radioactive waste[19].

[18] *Europeans and Nuclear Safety*. Special Eurobarometer 271. Wave 66.2 (Fieldwork: October-November 2006) http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_271_en.pdf

[19] QB9 If a deep underground disposal site for radioactive waste were to be built near your home, what would worry you most? 1) Transport of waste to the disposal site, 2) The risk of radioactive leaks while the site is in operation, 3) The risk

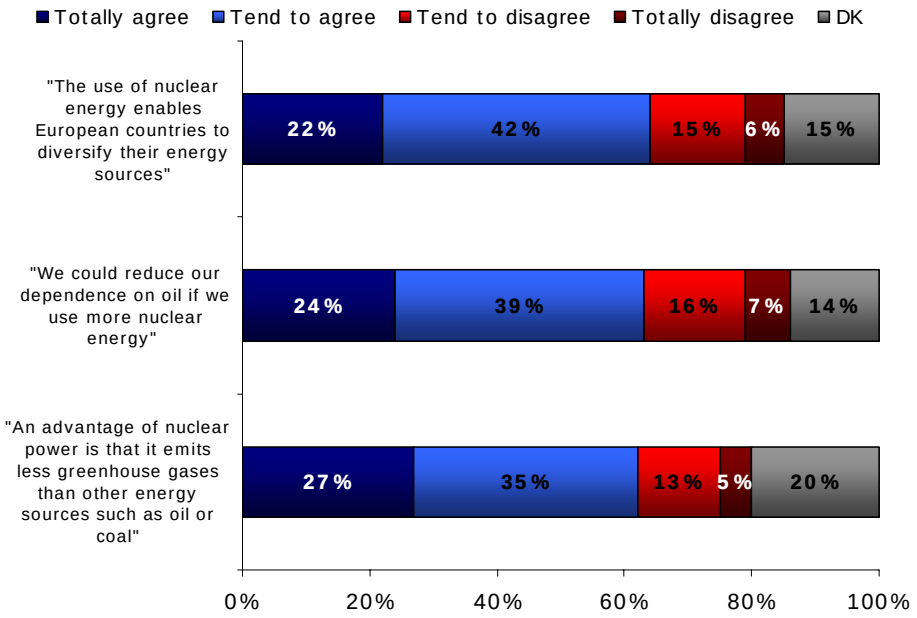
1.3. Nuclear energy vs. other energy sources

In order to test public opinion regarding some beneficial effects of using nuclear power, respondents were given three statements underlining the relation between nuclear energy and greenhouse gases, nuclear energy and oil dependence and nuclear energy and other energy sources in general[20].

It appears that the vast majority of the European public agrees that nuclear power is advantageous because it allows EU countries to diversify their energy sources (64%), as well as decrease their dependence on oil (63%), and because it emits less greenhouse gases than, for instance, oil and coal (62%).

Overall, agreement with these three statements is at a relatively equal level. When it concerns the link between nuclear energy and greenhouse gases, Europeans are however less likely than in the other cases to have an opinion. This might well be explained by the knowledge based nature of the statement: Some respondents might feel that a more thorough knowledge about different energy sources and their effects on the environment would be required in order to answer this question.

QB4 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. % EU



Compared to results obtained in 2005, there is hardly any shift in opinion at EU level regarding the topics that these statements cover.

due to a terrorist attack , 4) The possible effects on the environment and health, 5) A major drop in local property prices, 6) None of these (SPONTANEOUS), 7) Other (SPONTANEOUS), 8) DK

[20] QB4 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. 1) The use of nuclear energy enables European countries to diversify their energy sources, 2) We could reduce our dependence on oil if we use more nuclear energy, 3) An advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources such as oil or coal

1.3.1. Diversifying energy sources

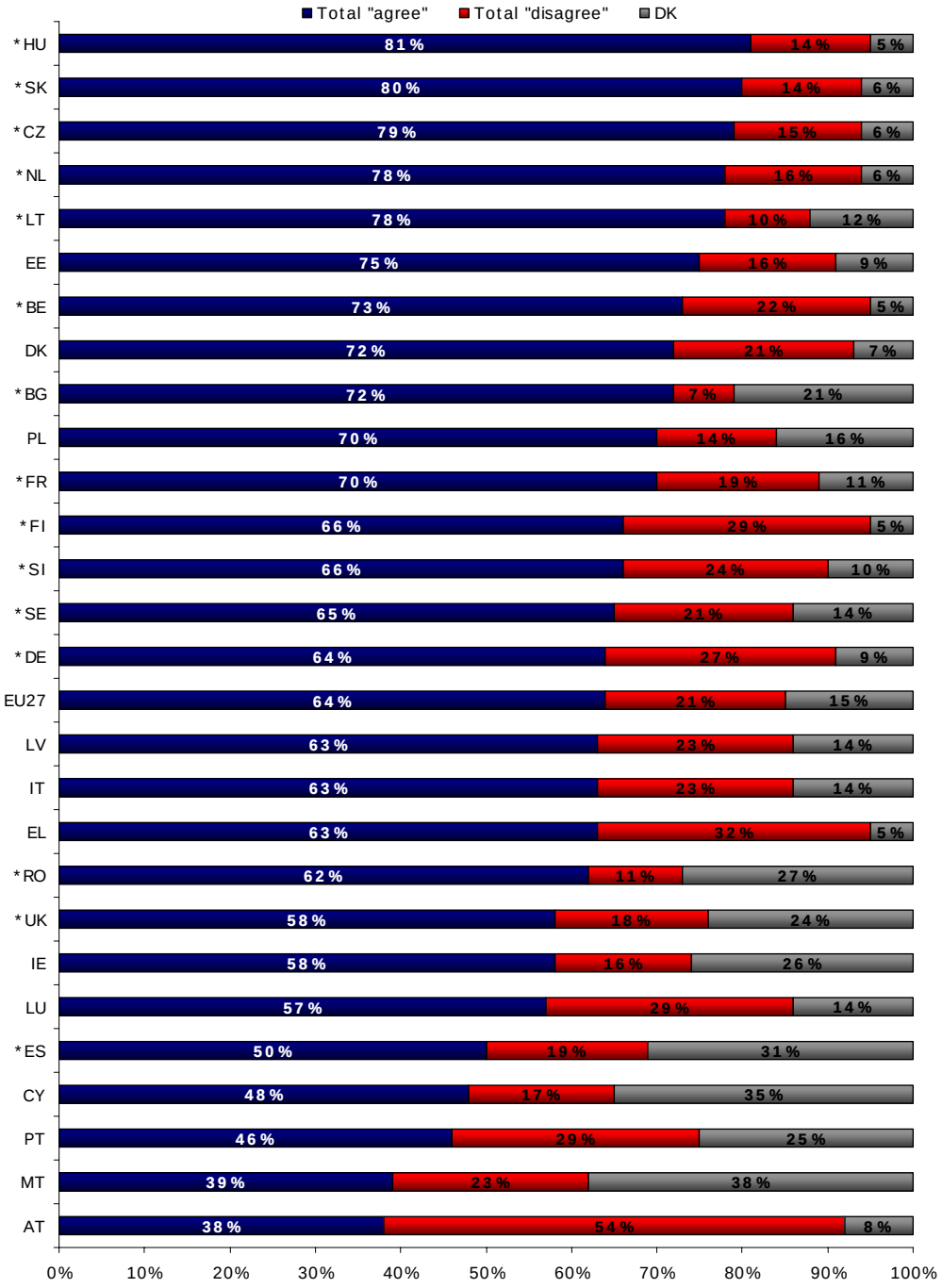
Analysis at the country level first of all reveals that citizens in countries with operational nuclear power plants are considerably more likely to agree that nuclear energy contributes to diversification of energy sources than citizens in other EU countries. Overwhelming agreement with this statement is found in nearly all countries with nuclear power plants: Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and the Netherlands top the list.

Spanish, British and Romanian respondents – all from countries with nuclear power plants in operation – are less likely than the EU average to agree that nuclear power enables European countries to diversify their energy sources. Conversely, among citizens in countries without nuclear power plants, only Estonians, Poles and Danes agree with this more than the average.

Agreement with the statement is generally strong throughout the European Union. There are only four countries where less than half of the respondents think that nuclear power leads to diversification of energy sources: Austria, Malta, Portugal and Cyprus (all countries without nuclear power plants (NPP's)). Of these countries, it is only in Austria that we actually see a strong "resistance" to this idea (disagreement by a majority of 54%), while very high shares of "don't know" replies are found in Malta (38% have no opinion), Cyprus (35%) and Portugal (25%).

QB4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

-The use of nuclear energy enables European countries to diversify their energy sources



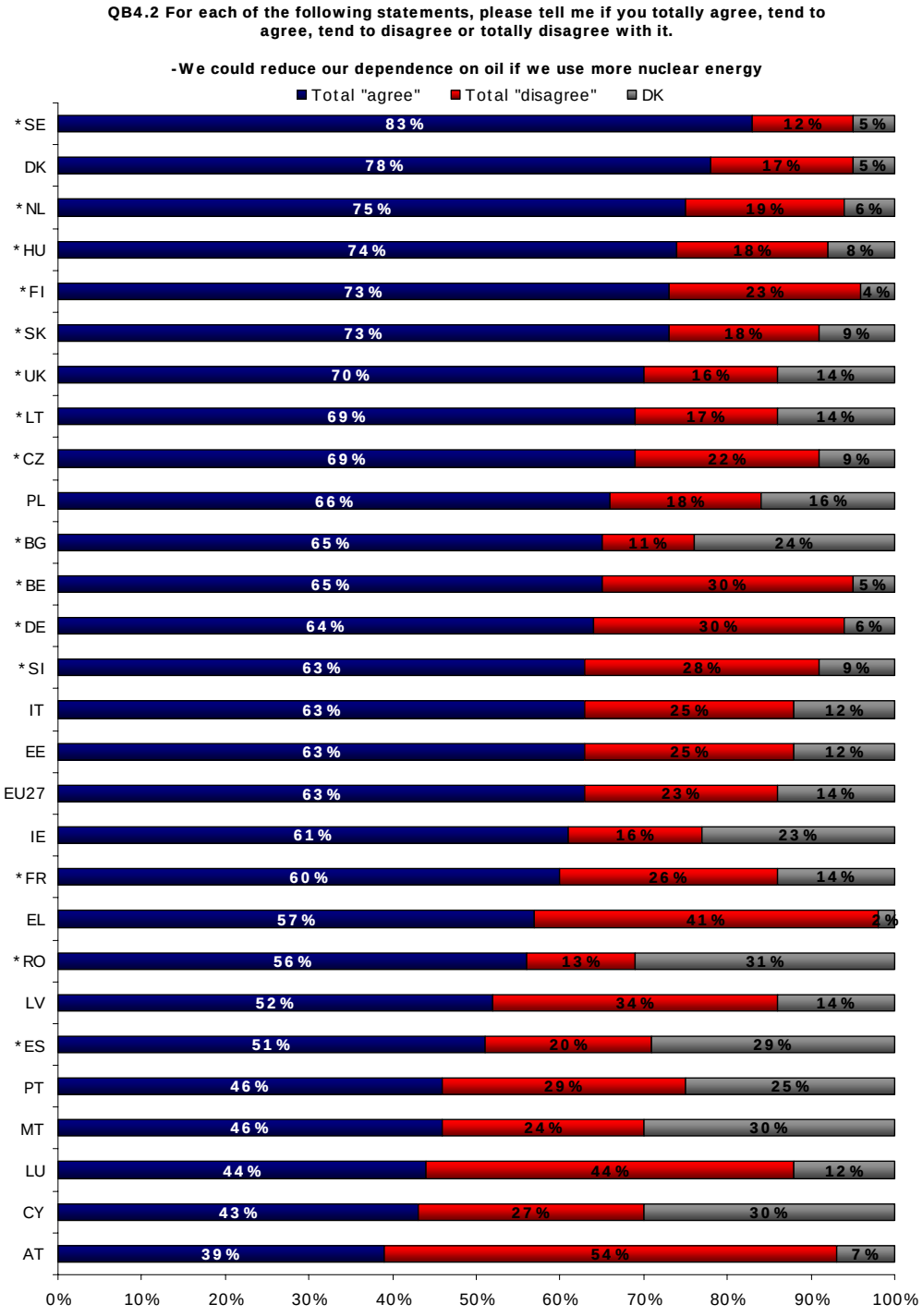
**Country with operational NPP('s)*

Since the previous survey was conducted in 2005, we see that the Irish, Greeks, Lithuanians and Cypriots are now significantly more likely to feel that nuclear energy usage allows European countries to diversify their energy sources. A reverse pattern can be observed in Portugal.

1.3.2. Reducing the dependence on oil

Not surprisingly, there is also a correlation between countries' situation as far as nuclear power is concerned and the opinion of citizens regarding nuclear energy in relation to oil dependency. The Swedes are the most likely in the European Union to agree that nuclear energy could reduce oil dependency, with more than eight in ten people sharing this view. The second in ranking are respondents in Denmark –a country without nuclear power plants – with 78% of citizens thinking that nuclear energy could reduce the dependence on oil.

Austria is the only country where the majority (54%) of respondents does not agree with this. In Luxembourg, where the economy strongly benefits from the phenomenon of "fuel-tourism", equal shares agree and disagree (44%) with the idea that nuclear energy leads to less dependency on oil.



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

Although opinion remained relatively stable in most European countries compared with 2005 when it concerns nuclear power's role in reducing the oil dependency, it seems that considerably more Greeks, Irish and Lithuanians now think that this is the case. There were however more Portuguese respondents disagreeing with this than three years ago.

1.3.3. Emitting less greenhouse gases

Respondents in the Nordic EU countries – Sweden, Finland and Denmark – are most likely to think that the fact that nuclear power emits less greenhouse gases than, for instance, oil and coal represents an advantage.

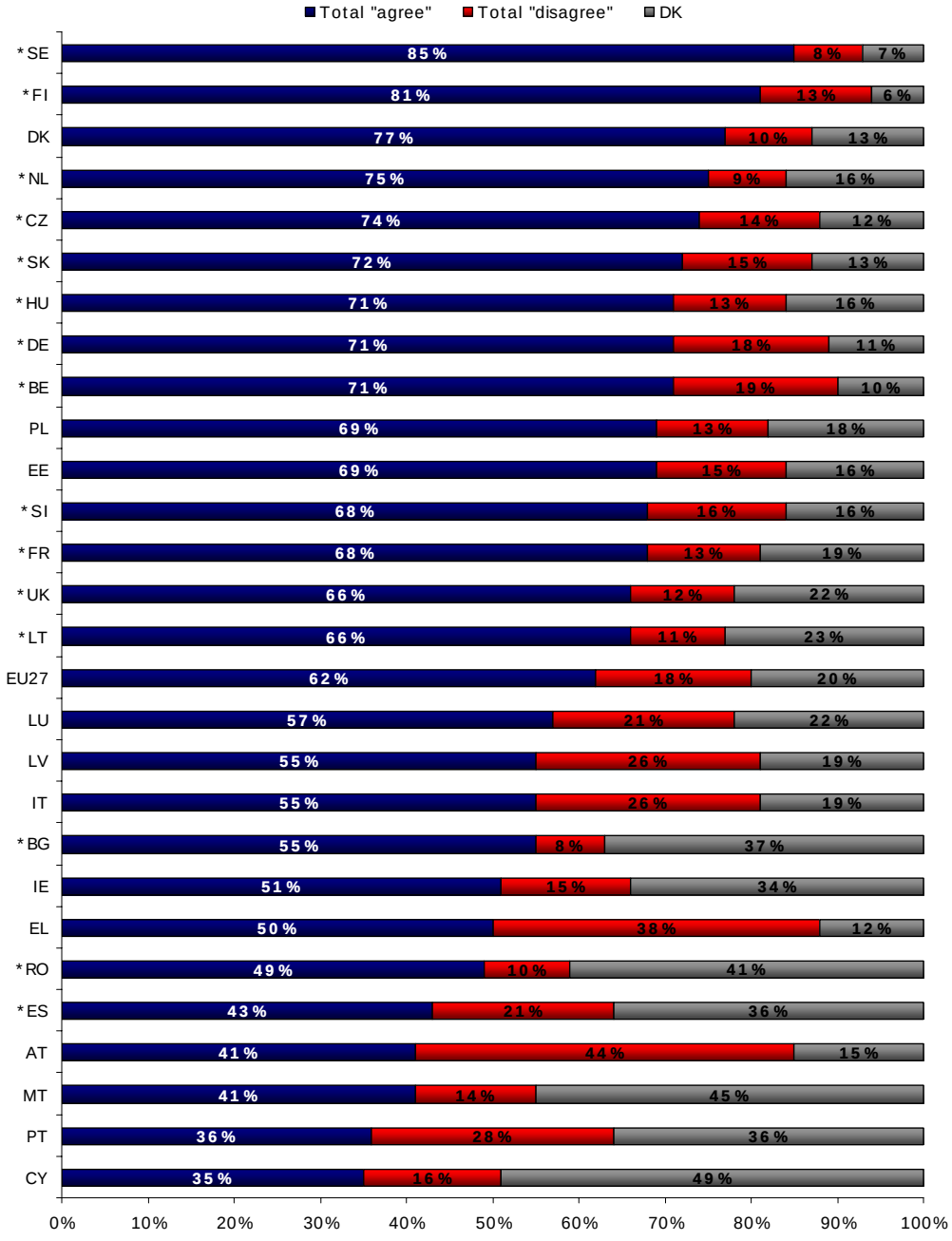
As was the case for the previous statements, this idea gains wide support in countries that have nuclear power plants in operation. More "critical" voices were heard in Austria, where the largest share of the poll disagrees (44%) and Greece, where nearly four in ten (38%) say that they disagree with this idea.

Another important result lies in the high shares of respondents answering that they do not know whether they agree with the statement or not. This proportion represents the largest share of the population in Cyprus (49%) and Malta (45%), whereas it exceeds one-third in Romania (41%), Bulgaria (37%), Portugal (36%), Spain (36%) and Ireland (34%).

This indicates that many Europeans do not know that nuclear energy emits less greenhouse gases than many other energy sources. In the context of an ever-present climate change debate, it seems plausible that an increase in public awareness of this beneficial effect of nuclear energy would lead to stronger public support for nuclear energy in general.

QB4.3 [...] please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with [the following statement].

-An advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources such as oil or coal.



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

Compared with results from 2005, we can observe increasing agreement with the statement that an advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources in Ireland (increase by 11 percentage points) and Greece (+9 points). In Cyprus and Malta the share of respondents that agree with the statement dropped by 13 percentage points. In these countries a strong increase of "don't know" replies was observed.

Socio-demographic analysis

Public opinion concerning the relation between nuclear energy and greenhouse gases, oil dependence and other sources of energy is clearly influenced by certain socio-demographic features of the respondents group.

Similar socio-demographic patterns were observed for all statements:

1) The use of nuclear energy enables European countries to diversify their energy sources
2) We could reduce our dependence on oil if we use more nuclear energy
3) An advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources such as oil or coal

QB4 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. %EU

	"The use of nuclear energy enables European countries to diversify their energy sources"			"We could reduce our dependence on oil if we use more nuclear energy"			"An advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources such as oil or coal"		
	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK
EU27	64%	21%	15%	63%	23%	14%	62%	18%	20%
Sex									
Male	72%	18%	10%	70%	22%	8%	70%	16%	14%
Female	57%	23%	20%	57%	24%	19%	55%	19%	26%
Education (End of)									
15	56%	20%	24%	57%	22%	21%	54%	18%	28%
16-19	65%	21%	14%	64%	24%	12%	63%	18%	19%
20+	71%	21%	8%	70%	21%	9%	72%	14%	14%
Still studying	66%	19%	15%	63%	24%	13%	64%	18%	18%
Left-Right scale									
(1-4) Left	63%	26%	11%	63%	27%	10%	64%	20%	16%
(5-6) Centre	66%	20%	14%	66%	22%	12%	65%	16%	19%
(7-10) Right	72%	17%	11%	70%	20%	10%	69%	17%	14%
Respondent occupation scale									
Self- employed	71%	20%	9%	70%	22%	8%	66%	20%	14%
Managers	68%	24%	8%	69%	23%	8%	72%	15%	13%
Other white collars	66%	23%	11%	65%	24%	11%	63%	20%	17%
Manual workers	64%	22%	14%	62%	25%	13%	61%	19%	20%
House persons	49%	24%	27%	48%	27%	25%	46%	23%	31%
Unemployed	62%	21%	17%	58%	26%	16%	60%	19%	21%
Retired	64%	16%	20%	64%	20%	16%	63%	14%	23%
Students	66%	19%	15%	63%	24%	13%	64%	18%	18%
Level of information about radioactive waste									
Informed	75%	20%	5%	74%	21%	5%	77%	16%	7%
Not informed	61%	21%	18%	59%	24%	17%	58%	18%	24%
Support for nuclear energy production									
In favour	87%	7%	6%	85%	11%	4%	83%	7%	10%
Opposed	48%	36%	16%	47%	38%	15%	49%	30%	21%

We see that males tend to be significantly more likely than females to agree with either one of the statements, while females are more likely to disagree or to not have any opinion.

Moreover, levels of agreement are strongly influenced by a respondent's educational background: the longer one has studied the more likely one is to agree with either of the statements. This is however clearly related to the fact that respondents with short periods in education more frequently have no opinion. The difference in agreement levels between the educational groups is at its largest when it concerns nuclear power and its effects on greenhouse gases. This could (again) be explained by the rather knowledge based nature of that particular statement. And, as we will see in chapter 3.1, the self-perceived level of information about radioactive waste is clearly the lowest in the group of respondents with the shortest education. This also affects their more general attitudes towards nuclear energy and its advantages.

Respondents' political views influence their opinion considerably when it concerns nuclear energy's role in diversifying the EU's energy sources and in reducing oil dependency. Those who position themselves on the right side of the political scale are much more likely to agree that nuclear power plays a positive role in these two cases, than those who consider themselves to be on the left side of this scale.

Respondents who support nuclear energy are, not very surprisingly, much more likely than those who are opposed to it to agree with the statements. Also, their self-perceived level of information, as far as nuclear waste related issues is concerned, appears to be crucial for their opinion: those who feel less informed about such issues more frequently have no opinion.

2. ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS REGARDING RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

In the following paragraphs we will focus on Europeans' general attitudes concerning possible solutions for the management of high level radioactive waste, and their attitudes when it concerns radioactive waste in their immediate locality, i.e. in the hypothetical situation that an underground disposal site would be constructed where they live.

2.1. Solutions for the management of high level radioactive waste

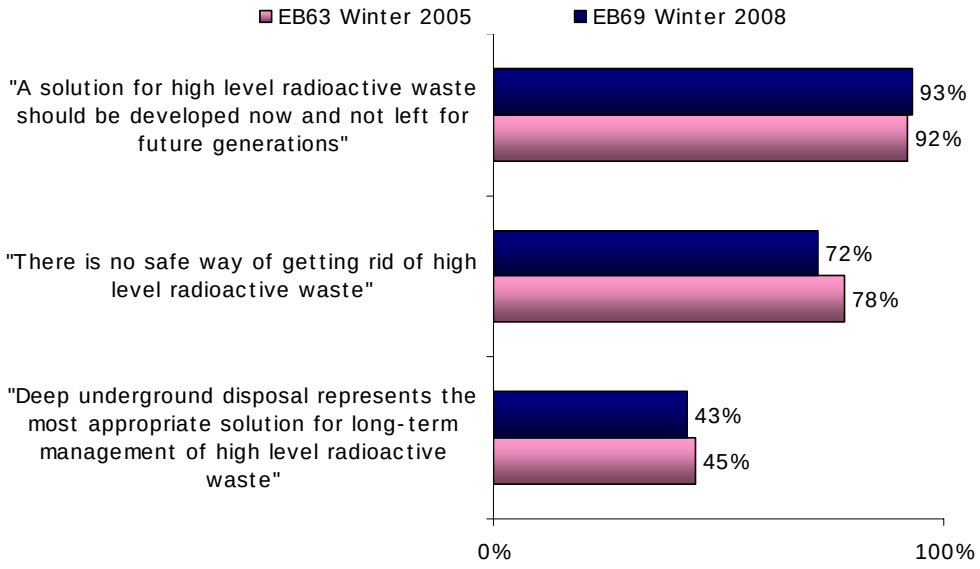
When it concerns the timing of finding a solution for dealing with radioactive waste, European public opinion is very clear[21]. **More than nine in ten (93%) Europeans on average see an urgent need to finding a solution to the problem now, rather than leaving it unsolved for later generations.** This is very much in line with results obtained in 2005.

Just over seven in ten respondents do not see any safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste[22]. Although a broad majority of Europeans on average holds this opinion, it has clearly lost support since winter 2005 (-6 percentage points). This seems to be explained by an increasing proportion of respondents not having an opinion.

Deep underground disposal is seen as **the** most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste by a relative majority (43%) of respondents in the EU as a whole[23]. Over a third (36%) is however opposed to this idea. Compared with the 2005 results it seems that Europeans have become slightly less opinionated when it concerns this way of dealing with high level radioactive waste: the level of "don't know" replies increased by 4 percentage points and now represents around a fifth of the total population (21%).

[21] QB7 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree. 1) A solution for high level radioactive waste should be developed now and not left for future generations
[22] QB7 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree. 2) There is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste
[23] QB7 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree. 3) Deep underground disposal represents the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste

QB7 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.
-Total "Agree" %EU

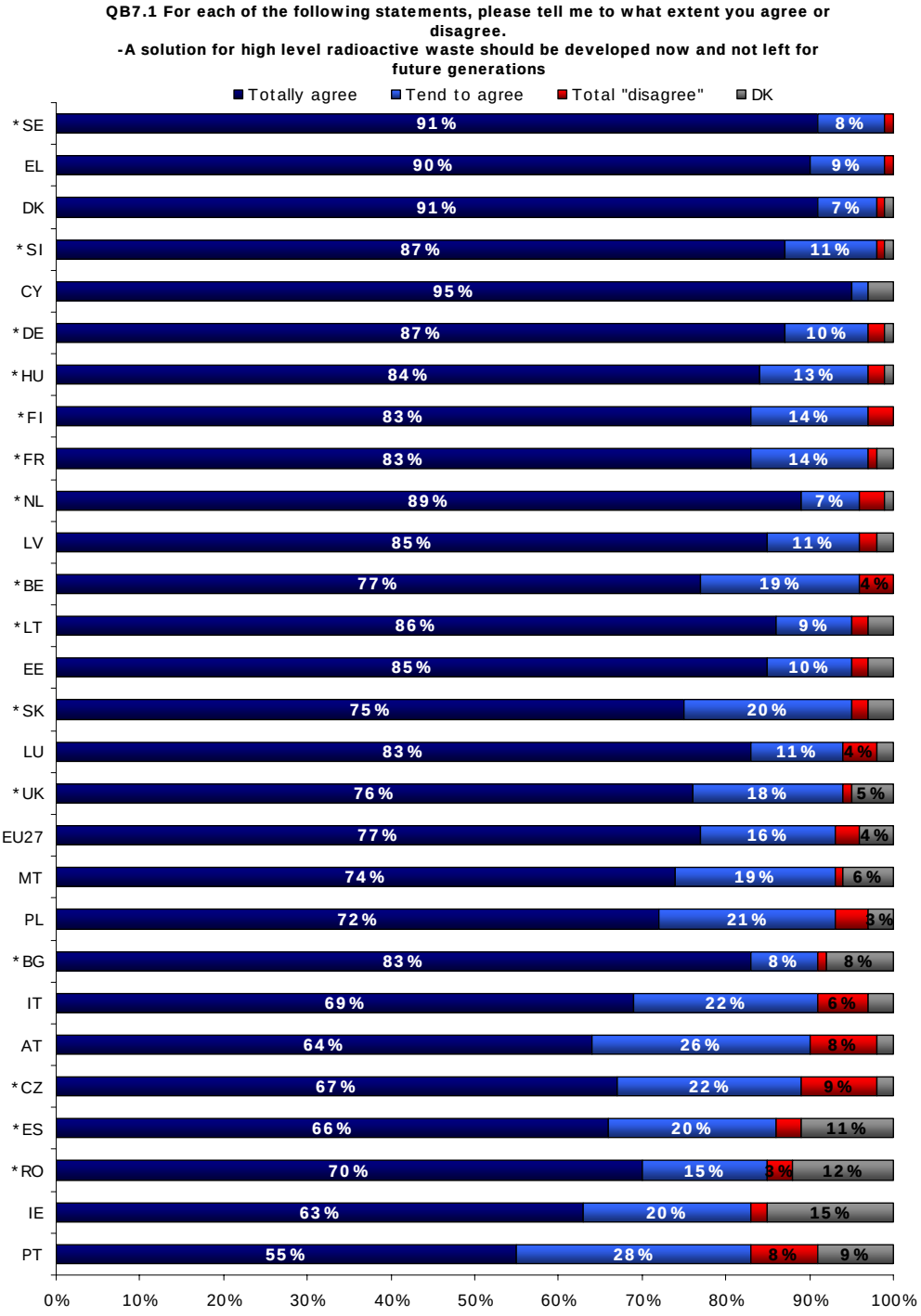


Widespread wish for urgent solutions for high level radioactive waste

Overall, public opinion about the timing of dealing with high level radioactive waste tends to be relatively homogenous throughout the European Union. The presence of nuclear power plants in a country seems to have no remarkable effect on citizens' opinion in this respect.

The most important result is that absolute majorities of respondents in all countries polled agree *totally* that finding a solution for high level radioactive waste should not be left for future generations, but should be developed now. The main differences between the countries are found in the extent that they agree with this.

The highest levels of agreement were recorded in Cyprus, Sweden, Denmark and Greece. In these countries nine out of ten respondents or more *totally* agree that a solution to the problem should be dealt with rather urgently. In Portugal and Austria, relatively large shares of respondents expressed a less explicit agreement by saying that they *tend to* agree with this.



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

Compared with 2005, Latvians have become more likely to feel that solutions for dealing with high level radioactive waste should be developed now, instead of postponing it to later. Irish respondents were now less likely to agree with this, which is explained by an increase of "don't know" replies in this country.

Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents with a relatively long educational background, those who feel well informed about nuclear waste and those that are in favour of nuclear power are more likely than those who spent shorter periods in education, those who feel less informed and those who are opposed to nuclear power to feel that a solution for high level radioactive waste should be developed now – instead of leaving it for later generations.

QB7.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.

"A solution for high level radioactive waste should be developed now and not left for future generations"

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"
EU27	77%	16%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
Education (End of)							
15	72%	18%	2%	1%	7%	90%	3%
16-19	78%	16%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%
20+	83%	12%	2%	1%	2%	95%	3%
Still studying	76%	18%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%
Level of information about radioactive waste							
Informed	81%	15%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
Not informed	76%	16%	2%	1%	5%	92%	3%
Support for nuclear energy production							
In favour	79%	18%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
Opposed	80%	14%	2%	1%	3%	94%	3%

No safe way of getting rid of radioactive waste

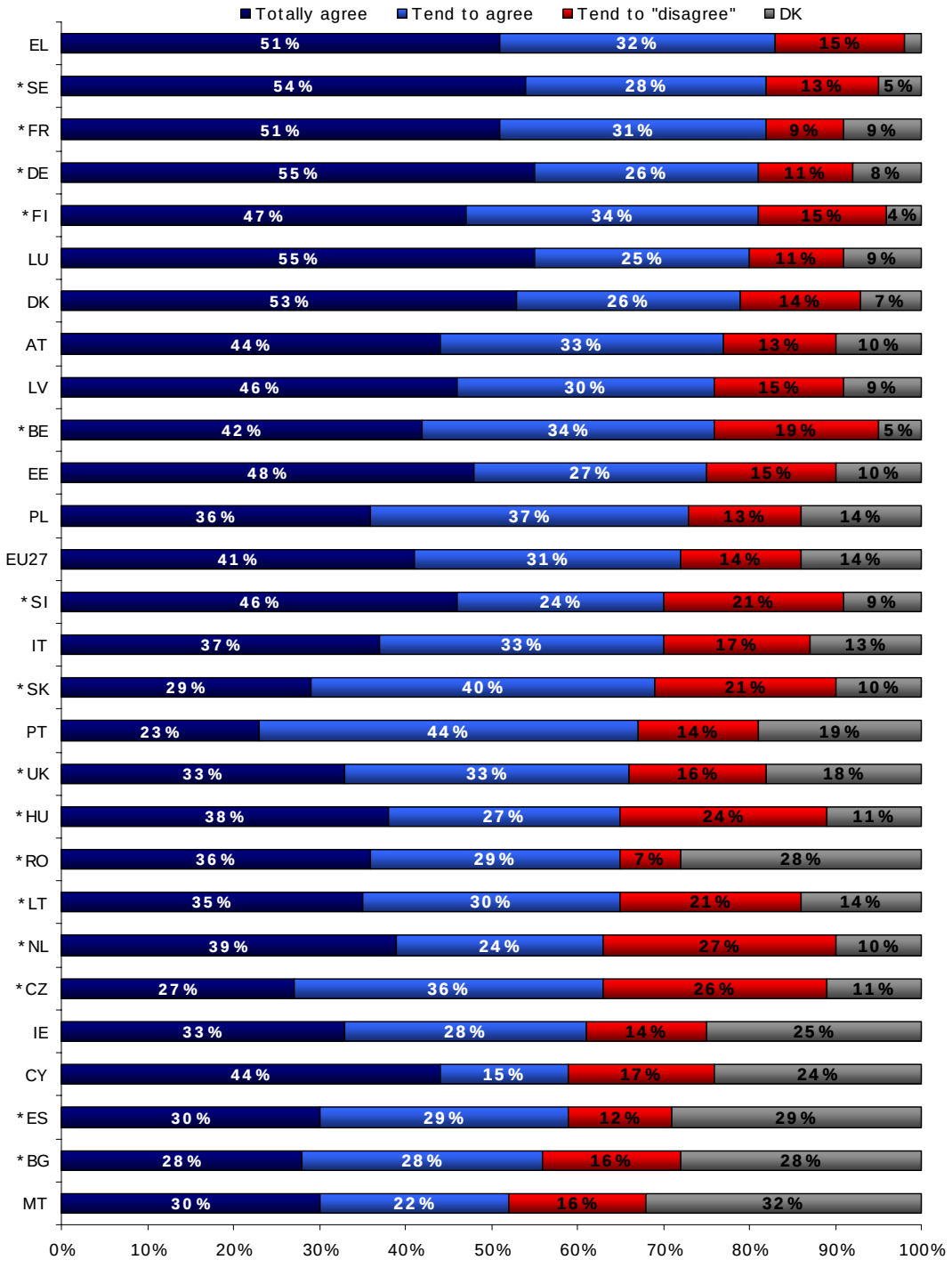
41% of Europeans on average *totally* agree that there is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste, while just under a third (31%) *tend to* agree. Only 14% disagree and a similar share does not know nor has any opinion about it.

In Greece, Sweden, France, Germany and Finland around eight in ten respondents (*totally* or *tend to*) agree that there is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste.

The opposite opinion, i.e. that there are safe ways of getting rid of high level radioactive waste, gains relatively strong support in a set of countries that have nuclear power plants in operation: the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, Lithuania and Belgium. The total level of disagreement with the statement in these countries ranges from 19% in Belgium to 27% in the Netherlands.

QB7.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.

-There is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

The idea that there is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste has slightly more support in Finland now than in 2005, while Cypriot, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Latvian and Dutch respondents seem to have become more convinced about the opposite statement, i.e. that there actually is a way of getting rid of it.

Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents' level of agreement with the statement that there is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste rises with their age – at least up to 55 years: Respondents that are 55 years and older more frequently do not know. "Do not know" rates also strongly determine the results by educational groupings. Respondents with the longest periods in education are therefore more likely to both agree *and* disagree that that there is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste, than those with the shortest periods in education.

Respondents who position themselves to the left of the political spectrum are, furthermore, more likely than those who see themselves as more oriented towards the right to think that there is no safe way to get rid of radioactive waste.

Respondents who would wish to be personally involved in decision-making concerning local radioactive waste management are more likely to think that getting rid of high level radioactive waste is not possible, than those that would prefer responsible authorities to decide without their involvement.

Those who feel informed about radioactive waste are furthermore more opinionated when it concerns the possibilities of getting rid of high level radioactive waste, than respondents who feel poorly informed about this topic. It can be observed that the former group is more inclined than the latter to both agree *and* disagree that there is no way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste.

There is moreover a link between respondents' support for nuclear energy and their opinion about high level radioactive waste on the total sample. Those who are opposed to nuclear energy production appear to be more convinced that there is no way to get rid of such waste, while those who are in favour of nuclear power are more likely to share an opposite view.

QB7.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.
"There is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste"

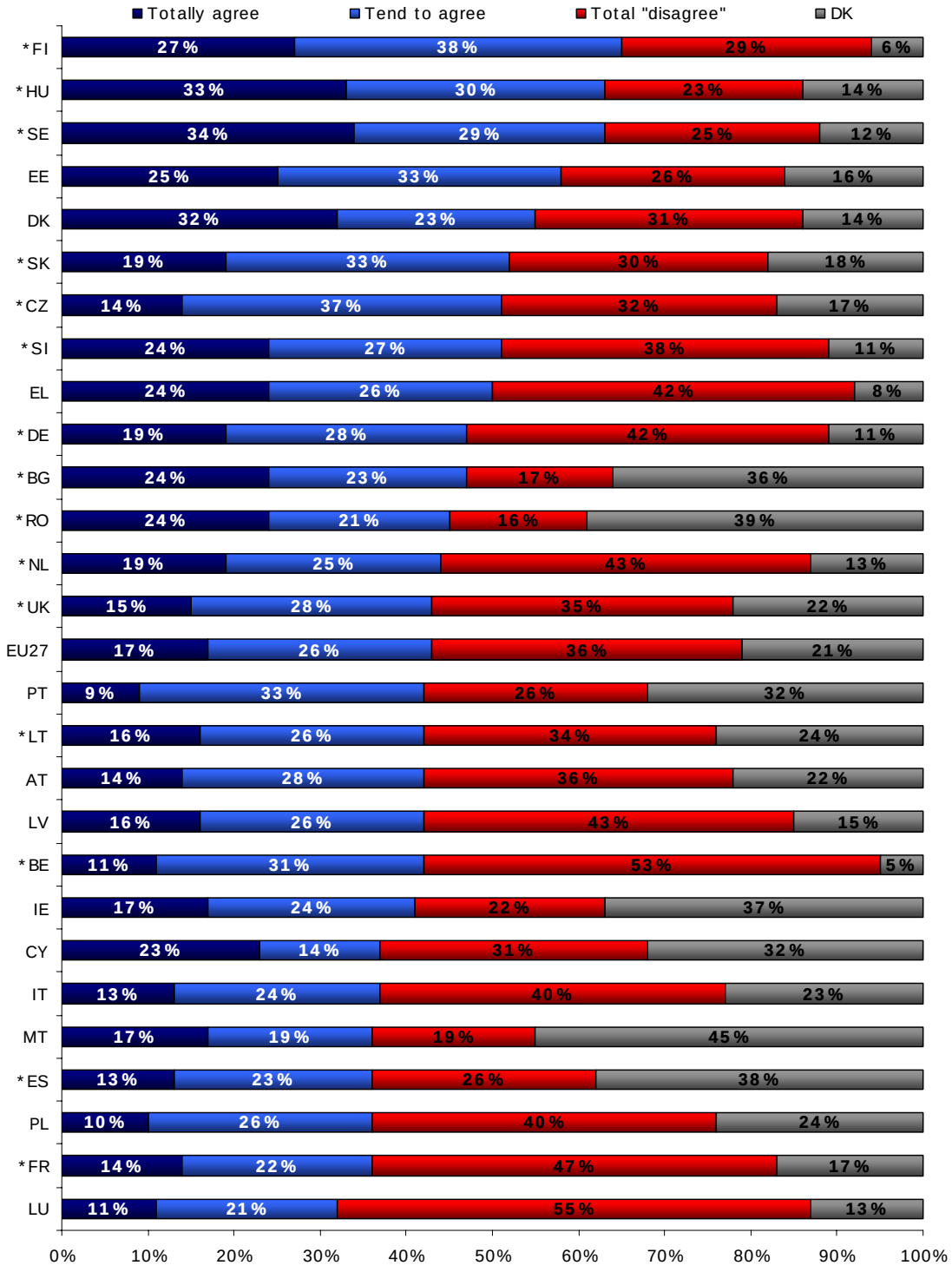
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"
EU27	41%	31%	11%	3%	14%	72%	14%
Age							
15-24	32%	36%	13%	5%	14%	68%	18%
25-39	39%	32%	12%	4%	13%	71%	16%
40-54	45%	30%	11%	3%	11%	75%	14%
55 +	43%	28%	9%	3%	17%	71%	12%
Education (End of)							
15	40%	28%	9%	3%	20%	68%	12%
16-19	44%	31%	10%	2%	13%	75%	12%
20+	42%	32%	12%	4%	10%	74%	16%
Still studying	32%	34%	16%	6%	12%	66%	22%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	46%	31%	10%	3%	10%	77%	13%
(5-6) Centre	41%	32%	11%	3%	13%	73%	14%
(7-10) Right	39%	32%	15%	3%	11%	71%	18%
Level of information about radioactive waste							
Informed	44%	32%	14%	4%	6%	76%	18%
Not informed	40%	31%	10%	3%	16%	71%	13%
Support for nuclear energy production							
In favour	36%	34%	16%	4%	10%	70%	20%
Opposed	50%	29%	8%	3%	10%	79%	11%
Level of involvement if disposal site built near one's home							
Personal participation	45%	30%	10%	3%	12%	75%	13%
NGO's	40%	34%	13%	3%	10%	74%	16%
Responsible authorities	34%	32%	14%	4%	16%	66%	18%

Deep underground disposal of high level radioactive waste

Public opinion seems rather divided in the European Union when it concerns deep underground disposal of high level radioactive waste. Respondents from countries with operational nuclear power plants are generally more likely to think that deep underground disposal is the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste, than those from other countries. In Finland, Sweden and Hungary this idea gets more support than anywhere else in the EU27.

Majorities in Luxembourg and Belgium do not agree with this and the largest share of the poll in France, Poland, Italy and Latvia also disagrees. In some countries very high proportions of citizens answer that they do not know whether deep underground disposal is the best solution. In for instance Malta (DK: 45%), Romania (39%), Spain (38%), Ireland (37%) and Bulgaria (36%) this share of respondents is represented by over a third of the population.

QB7.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.
-Deep underground disposal represents the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

The share of respondents that consider deep underground disposal the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste grew somewhat in Slovakia, Belgium and the United Kingdom since 2005.

The figure however dropped significantly in Luxembourg, while respondents in Malta, Cyprus, Italy and Ireland became considerably more likely to say that they do not know.

Socio-demographic analysis

Respondents' level of agreement with the statement that deep underground disposal is the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste rises with their age and their level of education. Moreover, men and respondents to the right side of the political spectrum appear to be more convinced about this than women and those on the political left.

Linked to these results, we also see that relative majorities of house persons (who are often women) and students (who usually are young) disagree that underground disposal is the most appropriate solution for managing high level radioactive waste, while relative majorities of respondents in the other occupational groups agree with this.

People that feel well informed about radioactive waste and those supporting nuclear power are significantly more likely to think that deep underground disposal is the most appropriate solution for high level radioactive waste, than people opposed to nuclear power and those seeing themselves as poorly informed about these issues.

The group of "pro-actives", that would wish to be personally involved in decision-making concerning local radioactive waste management, is moreover more likely to disagree that this is the most appropriate solution, than the group that prefers responsible authorities to deal with such decisions.

QB7.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.

"Deep underground disposal represents the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste"

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"
EU27	17%	26%	20%	16%	21%	43%	36%
Sex							
Male	20%	29%	19%	15%	17%	49%	34%
Female	13%	24%	21%	17%	25%	37%	38%
Age							
15-24	14%	24%	24%	19%	19%	38%	43%
25-39	14%	26%	23%	18%	19%	40%	41%
40-54	17%	27%	22%	16%	18%	44%	38%
55 +	20%	27%	16%	12%	25%	47%	28%
Education (End of)							
15	16%	24%	18%	14%	28%	40%	32%
16-19	17%	27%	21%	16%	19%	44%	37%
20+	19%	27%	21%	16%	17%	46%	37%
Still studying	14%	25%	24%	20%	17%	39%	44%
Left-Right scale							
(1-4) Left	16%	27%	21%	19%	17%	43%	40%
(5-6) Centre	18%	27%	21%	15%	19%	45%	36%
(7-10) Right	20%	30%	20%	14%	16%	50%	34%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	17%	28%	20%	17%	18%	45%	37%
Managers	16%	28%	23%	16%	17%	44%	39%
Other white collars	16%	24%	22%	18%	20%	40%	40%
Manual workers	15%	27%	23%	17%	18%	42%	40%
House persons	12%	21%	20%	17%	30%	33%	37%
Unemployed	16%	24%	21%	17%	22%	40%	38%
Retired	21%	27%	15%	12%	25%	48%	27%
Students	14%	25%	24%	20%	17%	39%	44%
Level of information about radioactive waste							
Informed	23%	30%	20%	17%	10%	53%	37%
Not informed	14%	25%	21%	16%	24%	39%	37%
Support for nuclear energy production							
In favour	22%	33%	18%	12%	15%	55%	30%
Opposed	13%	22%	24%	22%	19%	35%	46%
Level of involvement if disposal site built near one's home							
Personal participation	17%	25%	21%	18%	19%	42%	39%
NGO's	16%	31%	22%	15%	16%	47%	37%
Responsible authorities	19%	28%	19%	11%	23%	47%	30%

2.2. Local attitudes and expectations regarding deep underground disposal

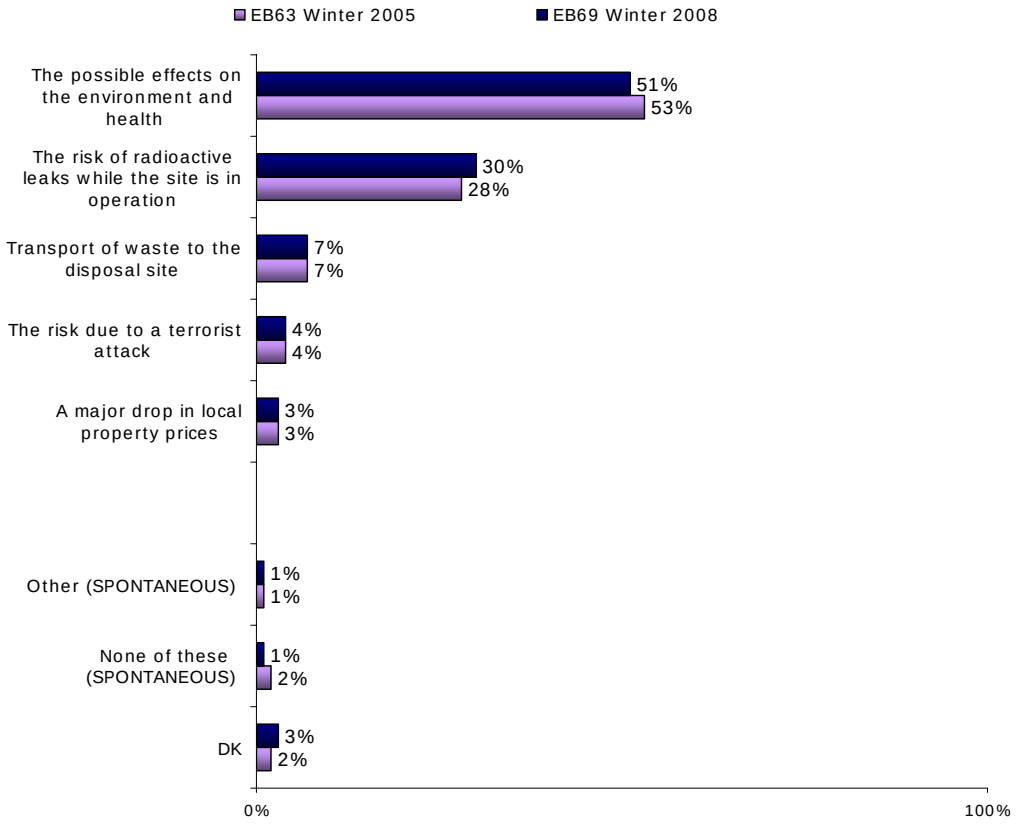
Europeans' general attitudes towards radioactive waste management are well reflected in their opinions about radioactive waste if it would affect them in their immediate locality. Their feeling that solutions for managing radioactive waste should be developed urgently and that there are no solutions for this issue, correspond to the risks that they attribute to having a disposal site constructed nearby their homes. These attitudes are, moreover, also clearly reflected in the "pro-active" attitude that citizens have towards personal participation in the decision-making processes, if such a site were to be built where they live.

2.2.1. Risk perception of a deep underground disposal site

The respondents were asked which things would worry them the most in the hypothetical situation that a disposal site for radioactive waste was built in the area where they live. There are primarily two things that worry Europeans: the possible effects on the environment and health (51%) and the risk of radioactive leaks (30%). On the whole, eight in ten Europeans on average confirmed that one of these two issues would worry them the most.

Meanwhile, relatively low proportions of respondents say that they would be worried about the transport of radioactive waste to the disposal site (7%), the risks due to a terrorist attack (4%) or a drop in property prices (3%).

QB9 If a deep underground disposal site for radioactive waste were to be built near your home, what would worry you most ? %EU



Citizens' perceptions of the risk factors that come with the disposal of nuclear waste are virtually the same as in the 2005 study.

The most striking result when analysing differences at country level is that the **potential effects on the environment and on health of a disposal site for radioactive waste are considered to be the most worrying aspect of having such a site near one's home in all countries polled.** Also regarding the second issue it seems that public opinion appears to be rather homogenous: the risk of radioactive leaks ranks second as the most worrying aspect of radioactive waste disposal in all EU countries – except Sweden where the transport of radioactive waste seems to be of slightly greater concern.

In the hypothetical situation, mentioned above, the impact on the environment and on health would worry up to three-quarters of Lithuanians and seven in ten Cypriots. The risk of radioactive leaks is of major concern to 40% of Slovaks and 35% of Poles.

QB9 If a deep underground disposal site for radioactive waste were to be built near your home, what would worry you most ?

	The possible effects on the environment and health	The risk of radioactive leaks while the site is in operation	Transport of waste to the disposal site	The risk due to a terrorist attack	A major drop in local property prices	None of these (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	51%	30%	7%	4%	3%	1%	3%
BE	**50%**	33%	7%	5%	4%	1%	0%
BG	**51%**	30%	6%	2%	1%	1%	**9%**
CZ	**50%**	**34%**	7%	4%	2%	1%	1%
DK	**42%**	30%	**13%**	**6%**	**8%**	1%	0%
DE	**56%**	25%	9%	4%	3%	2%	1%
EE	**60%**	25%	7%	2%	2%	1%	3%
EL	**61%**	29%	6%	2%	1%	1%	0%
ES	**52%**	26%	3%	4%	2%	**3%**	7%
FR	**50%**	**34%**	8%	3%	3%	1%	1%
IE	**42%**	33%	10%	5%	2%	1%	7%
IT	**49%**	33%	6%	**6%**	2%	2%	1%
CY	**70%**	24%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
LV	**60%**	27%	5%	3%	0%	1%	2%
LT	**75%**	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%
LU	**54%**	27%	8%	3%	3%	**3%**	2%
HU	**55%**	28%	8%	2%	3%	2%	1%
MT	**62%**	19%	7%	3%	4%	2%	3%
NL	**45%**	26%	**16%**	3%	**7%**	1%	1%
AT	**55%**	25%	8%	**7%**	2%	2%	1%
PL	**51%**	**35%**	4%	3%	1%	1%	4%
PT	**45%**	31%	6%	5%	1%	**4%**	**8%**
RO	**59%**	21%	6%	2%	2%	1%	**9%**
SI	**59%**	31%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
SK	**46%**	**40%**	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%
FI	**57%**	18%	**13%**	3%	**6%**	2%	1%
SE	**41%**	24%	**25%**	3%	5%	1%	1%
UK	**41%**	**34%**	9%	5%	**6%**	1%	3%

Country with operational NPP('s) **XX** **Top-three highest score per item**

XX: **Highest score per country**

Socio-demographic analysis

When analysing the results by socio-demographic variables, females tend to be more concerned about the effects that a disposal site for radioactive waste could have on the environment and on health than males, while the latter group would be slightly more worried than the former group about the transport of radioactive waste and the negative effects that such a disposal site could have on local property prices.

Younger groups of respondents and people who see themselves as politically oriented towards the left furthermore seem to find the effects that it would have on the environment and health of greater concern than the group of respondents aged 55+ and those on the right side of the political spectrum.

Moreover, it seems that respondents who do not feel well informed about issues related to radioactive waste and those who are opposed to nuclear energy are more likely to worry about the environment and health in the event of a disposal site for radioactive waste being built in their area, than those who are for nuclear energy and those who perceive themselves to be well informed about the issue. It seems that increasing the level of information concerning radioactive waste among citizens could diminish their worries about the effects of radioactive waste on the environment and health.

Another interesting pattern that was observed relates to respondents' level of involvement in the event of a disposal site being built near their homes. The group of people that would prefer to personally participate in the decision making process is clearly more worried about the environmental and health aspects than those who would prefer to leave the decision-making to responsible authorities.

QB9 If a deep underground disposal site for radioactive waste were to be built near your home, what would worry you most?

	The possible effects on the environment and health	The risk of radioactive leaks while the site is in operation	Transport of waste to the disposal site	The risk due to a terrorist attack	A major drop in local property prices	DK
EU27	51%	30%	7%	4%	3%	3%
Sex						
Male	47%	30%	9%	4%	5%	2%
Female	54%	29%	6%	4%	2%	3%
Age						
15-24	52%	31%	6%	4%	3%	3%
25-39	54%	28%	8%	3%	3%	2%
40-54	50%	31%	8%	4%	3%	2%
55 +	48%	29%	8%	4%	4%	4%
Left-Right scale						
(1-4) Left	53%	29%	8%	3%	3%	2%
(5-6) Centre	51%	30%	8%	5%	3%	2%
(7-10) Right	47%	31%	9%	4%	5%	2%
Level of information about radioactive waste						
Informed	46%	28%	11%	5%	6%	1%
Not informed	52%	30%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Support for nuclear energy production						
In favour	46%	31%	9%	5%	5%	1%
Opposed	56%	29%	6%	4%	2%	1%
Level of involvement if disposal site built near one's home						
Personal participation	53%	31%	7%	3%	3%	1%
NGO's	50%	32%	9%	4%	3%	1%
Responsible authorities	47%	28%	7%	7%	4%	3%

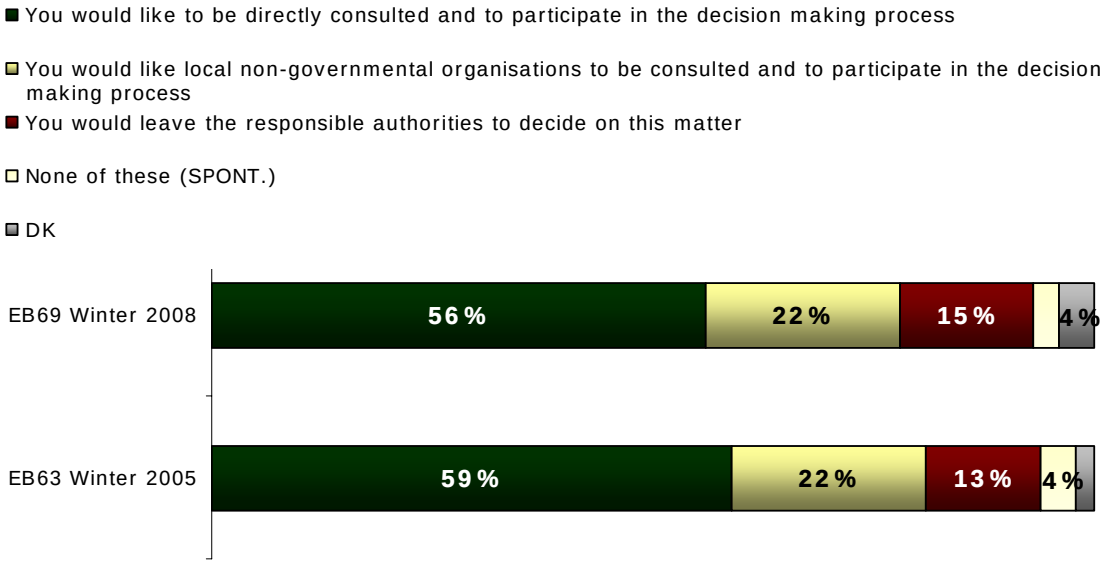
2.2.2. Involvement in decision-making processes

In order to measure to what extent citizens would like to be personally involved in decisions concerning radioactive waste at local level, respondents were asked about their preferred level of decision-making in the event of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste being built near their home[24].

It appears that **Europeans on average clearly want to be directly consulted and would like to participate in the decision-making process**, should this hypothetical situation take place – well above half of respondents (56%) confirm that they would want to be personally involved. Just over one in five (22%), furthermore, confirms that they would prefer local non-governmental organisations to participate in the decision-making process, while 15% feel that they would rather let responsible authorities decide on this matter.

The figures have remained relatively stable since the previous survey was conducted in 2005. There is however a slight shift in opinion to be observed; the share of respondents who would wish for personal involvement in decision-making processes has declined slightly, in favour of the share that opts for decision-making by responsible authorities.

QB10 Thinking about the hypothetical construction of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste near your home, with which of the following do you agree the most?



[24] QB10 Thinking about the hypothetical construction of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste near your home, with which of the following do you agree the most? 1) You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision making process, 2) You would like local non-governmental organisations to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process, 3) You would leave the responsible authorities to decide on this matter, 4) None of these (SPONTANEOUS), 5) DK

There is a wide consensus at country level, that respondents **would like to be directly consulted and would want to participate in the decision-making process** if an underground disposal site for radioactive waste would be constructed near their home. Absolute majorities of citizens in up to 15 EU countries agree with this, in another 11 countries relative majorities agree and in only one country, Lithuania, a *minority* agrees with this. The largest segment of Lithuanian respondents would rather leave responsible authorities to decide on this matter.

The strongest agreement with this rather "pro-active" approach among respondents is found in Germany, closely followed by the United Kingdom, Cyprus and Luxembourg. Around two-thirds of respondents in these countries would want to be personally involved in the decision-making processes.

Since 2005 there is a strong increase in the number of respondents in Estonia, the United Kingdom and Malta who want to be personally involved in the event of a disposal site for radioactive waste being built nearby their homes. A reverse tendency was observed in Spain, Greece, Portugal and Lithuania.

In Greece and Sweden around a third of respondents feel that they would like **local non-governmental organisations** to be consulted should such a site be constructed in their immediate locality. 30% of Dutch respondents share this opinion. This is clearly above the EU average of 22%. In the European Union's newest Member States, Bulgaria and Romania, only around one in ten respondents would prefer an NGO to take this role.

Compared with 2005, we see that more Greeks and Spaniards now feel that they would wish local non-governmental organisations to deal with the issue, while less British and Maltese respondents think so.

The idea that **responsible authorities** should be left to decide, in the event of a disposal site for radioactive waste being built in the respondents' locality, is supported by Lithuanian, Czech and Slovak respondents in particular. In the United Kingdom and Austria, less than one in ten respondents believes so.

Lithuanian, Slovenian, Portuguese and Belgian respondents became more likely to feel that responsible authorities should decide on this matter since 2005, while fewer people in the United Kingdom now hold this opinion.

QB10 Thinking about the hypothetical construction of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste near your home, with which of the following do you agree the most?

	You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision making process	You would like local non-governmental organisations to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	You would leave the responsible authorities to decide on this matter	None of these (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	56%	22%	15%	3%	4%
BE	***52%***	23%	22%	3%	0%
BG	***53%***	11%	19%	5%	**12%**
CZ	***39%***	24%	**31%**	4%	2%
DK	***50%***	26%	23%	0%	1%
DE	***68%***	16%	14%	1%	1%
EE	***52%***	18%	23%	3%	4%
EL	***50%***	**34%**	12%	4%	0%
ES	***55%***	19%	12%	6%	8%
FR	***51%***	29%	17%	0%	3%
IE	***55%***	18%	10%	2%	**15%**
IT	***49%***	25%	15%	**7%**	4%
CY	***65%***	17%	13%	4%	1%
LV	***48%***	16%	29%	4%	3%
LT	30%	22%	**35%**	**7%**	6%
LU	***65%***	17%	14%	3%	1%
HU	***50%***	22%	22%	4%	2%
MT	***64%***	14%	15%	3%	4%
NL	***57%***	**30%**	10%	2%	1%
AT	***64%***	19%	8%	6%	3%
PL	***58%***	17%	19%	1%	5%
PT	***40%***	18%	22%	**10%**	10%
RO	***57%***	10%	14%	**8%**	**11%**
SI	***46%***	23%	25%	5%	1%
SK	***44%***	20%	**30%**	4%	2%
FI	***48%***	29%	21%	1%	1%
SE	***45%***	**32%**	21%	1%	1%
UK	***66%***	21%	8%	2%	3%

Country with operational NPP('s) | **XX** | **Top-three highest score per item**

XX: **Highest score per country**

Socio-demographic analysis

The differences between socio-demographic groups appear to be rather marginal when it concerns Europeans' opinions about levels of decision-making, in the event of a disposal site for radioactive waste being built nearby their homes. Some tendencies can however be distinguished on the basis of the following criteria:

Education: The likelihood that a respondent would want local non-governmental organisations to participate in the decision-making process increases with their educational level. Those with the longest period in education (ending at an age of 20 or later) are most in favour of involvement by such organisations; those with the shortest period in education (ending at an age of 15 or earlier) are the least in favour. The latter group would, conversely, be slightly more likely than the former to leave decision-making in this respect for responsible authorities.

Occupation: Among the occupational groups, managers appear to be most in favour of personal involvement in the decision-making process.

Household composition: Respondents who are part of households with four or more members are significantly more likely to want to be personally involved in the decision-making process than smaller households (double and single households in particular). It should be noted that households of three members and more often contain children. This apparently leads to a more "pro-active" attitude among respondents.

Subjective urbanisation degree: A larger proportion of respondents in rural areas than in large towns wish to participate personally in decision-making concerning radioactive waste disposal in their immediate locality. In larger towns, on the contrary, a slightly higher frequency of respondents would prefer involvement by a non-governmental organisation. This might be explained by the fact that the probability of having a disposal site for radioactive waste built in a large town is relatively small.

Support for nuclear energy production: Those who are opposed to nuclear energy production more frequently wish to participate personally in decision-making processes concerning radioactive waste disposal, than those who support this type of energy. The supporters would, on the contrary, be more inclined to leave this task for the responsible authorities.

QB10 Thinking about the hypothetical construction of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste near your home, with which of the following do you agree the most?

	You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision making process	You would like local non-governmental organisations to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	You would leave the responsible authorities to decide on this matter	None of these (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	56%	22%	15%	3%	4%
Education (End of)					
15	55%	18%	17%	4%	6%
16-19	57%	22%	15%	3%	3%
20+	57%	25%	14%	2%	2%
Still studying	57%	21%	15%	3%	4%
Household composition					
1	51%	23%	17%	4%	5%
2	55%	22%	16%	3%	4%
3	58%	20%	15%	3%	4%
4+	60%	20%	14%	3%	3%
Respondent occupation scale					
Self- employed	55%	23%	16%	4%	2%
Managers	62%	24%	10%	2%	2%
Other white collars	56%	24%	14%	3%	3%
Manual workers	58%	21%	13%	4%	4%
House persons	58%	17%	14%	4%	7%
Unemployed	58%	20%	15%	3%	4%
Retired	52%	21%	19%	3%	5%
Students	57%	21%	15%	3%	4%
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	58%	20%	15%	3%	4%
Small/ mid size town	56%	22%	15%	4%	3%
Large town	54%	23%	15%	4%	4%
Support for nuclear energy production					
In favour	55%	23%	17%	3%	2%
Opposed	60%	21%	12%	4%	3%

3. ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

When it concerns the management of radioactive waste, **we see that Europeans clearly want the European Union to monitor and harmonise practices in the Member States. However the role of the Member States remains essential when it concerns the overall responsibilities of managing radioactive waste**[25]**.**

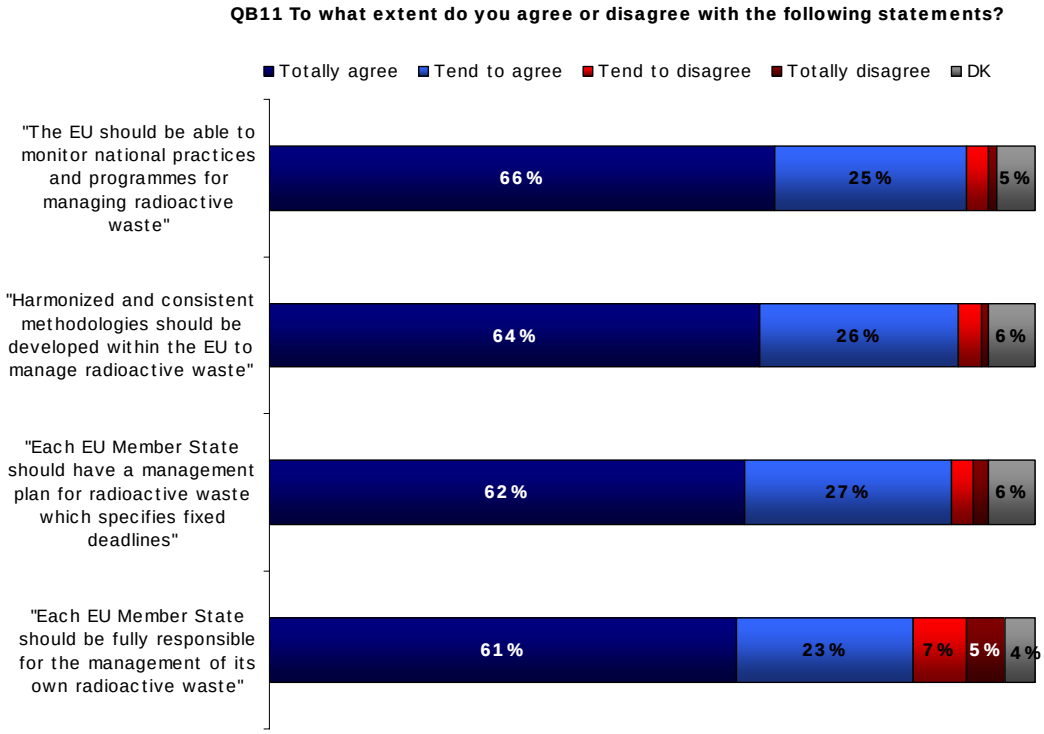
It first of all appears that Europeans on average strongly agree that the European Union should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste. Around two in three respondents *totally* agree (66%) with this and another quarter *tends to* agree. This means a total of over nine in ten respondents feel that the EU should act in this respect.

A similarly high share of respondents, secondly, feel that harmonised and consistent methodologies for managing radioactive waste should be developed within the European Union; just under two-thirds *totally* agree (64%) that this should take place, while 26% *tend to* agree.

In third place, Europeans widely agree that each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste, which specifies fixed deadlines. This action on the Member States' behalf is *totally* supported by just over six in ten (62%) respondents. Over a quarter (27%) *tends to* agree with this.

In last place, we see that there is wide support throughout the European Union for the Member States bearing full responsibility for managing their own radioactive waste. 61% of Europeans on average *totally* agree with this, while 23% *tend to* agree. 12% of the poll does not agree with this.

[25] QB11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? 1) Each EU Member State should be fully responsible for the management of its own radioactive waste, 2) Harmonized and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage radioactive waste, 3) Each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste which specifies fixed deadlines, 4) The EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste



3.1. EU's role in monitoring national practices and programmes

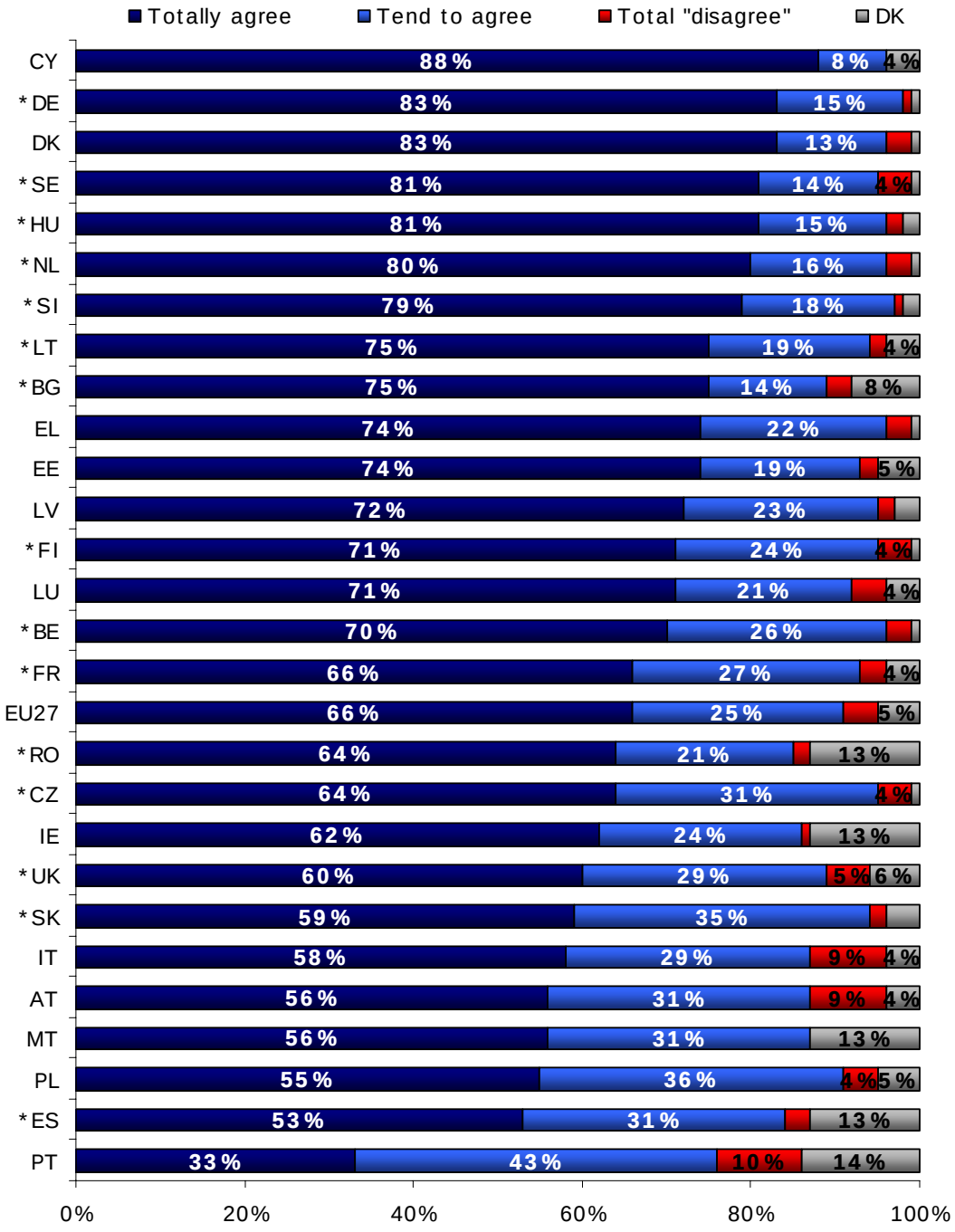
That the EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste, gains wide support by citizens throughout the European Union. It seems that the existence of nuclear power plants in a country does affect the results – at least to a certain extent. The majority of countries where there is above average agreement with the statement, are countries with operational nuclear power plants. This moreover concerns 10 out of 15 EU Member States having this type of plants.

A majority express the strongest level of agreement in nearly all countries polled. Portugal, where "only" a third of the sample *totally* agrees, is the only exception. The overall share of agreement in this country nonetheless reaches up to 76%.

Respondents in Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Hungary are the most supportive of the EU monitoring national practices and programmes concerning radioactive waste, with over eight in ten respondents confirming that they *totally* agree with this. The highest levels of disagreement with this do not reach over 10% anywhere in the EU and were recorded in Portugal, Austria and Italy.

QB11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

-The EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

3.2. Harmonised and consistent methodologies

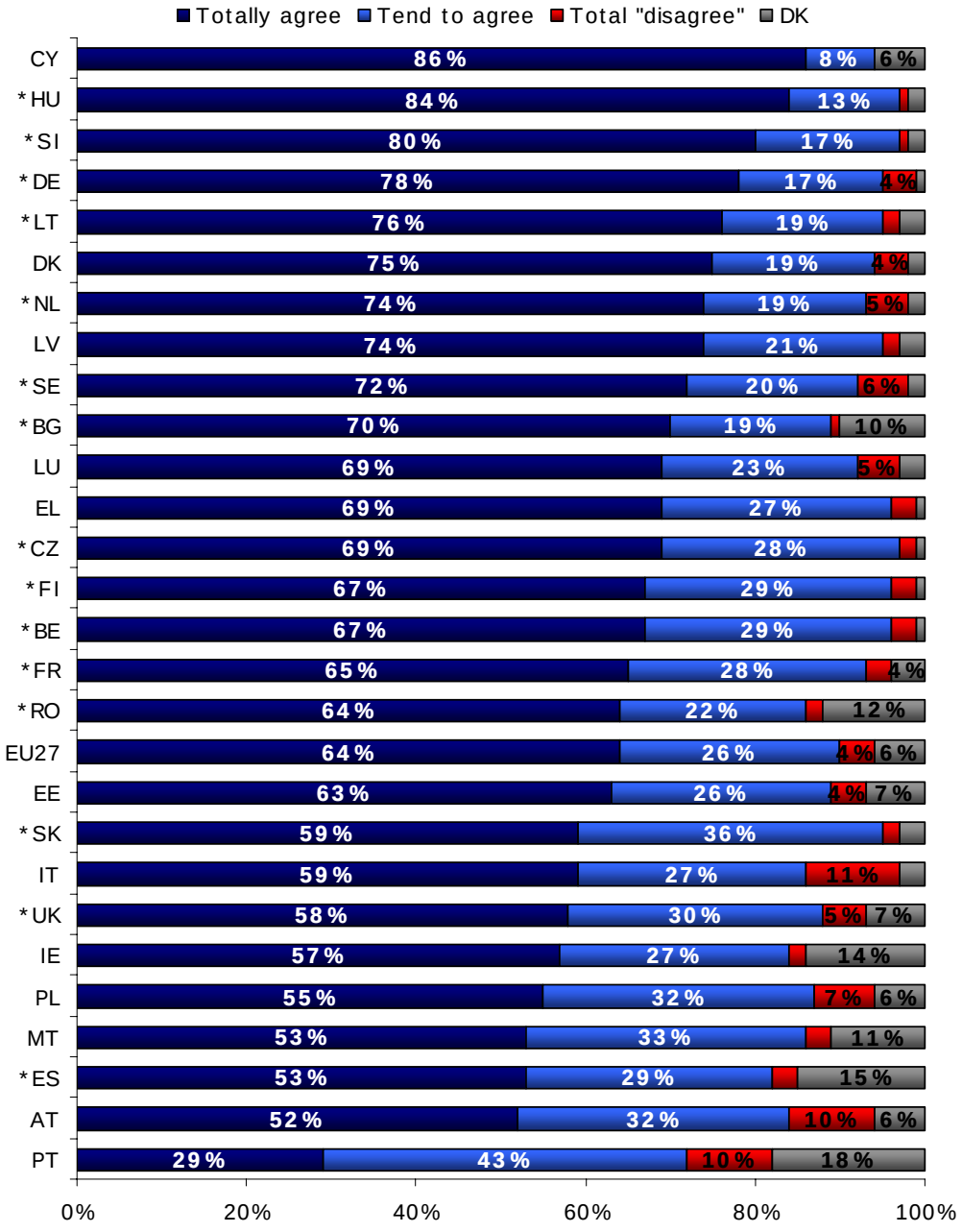
In line with results in the previous paragraphs, we see that there is overwhelming support in all countries for harmonised and consistent methodologies for radioactive waste management to be developed within the EU context. Only Portuguese results appear to be slightly different than elsewhere – since only a minority of respondents in this country *totally* agrees with this, while a relatively large share *tends to* agree.

Respondents in countries with nuclear power plants are again more likely to agree that such methodologies should be developed in an EU context, than those in other countries. The majority of countries where an above average level of agreement was recorded have nuclear power plants.

Strong support for having harmonised and consistent methodologies for managing radioactive waste developed at EU level is found in Cyprus, Hungary and Slovenia, where 80% or more *totally* agree that this should be the case. The strongest disagreement is found in Italy, Austria and Portugal, where around one out of ten respondents confirm that they do not support having such procedures rationalised at EU level.

QB11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

-Harmonized and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage radioactive waste



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

3.3. Management plan for radioactive waste at country level

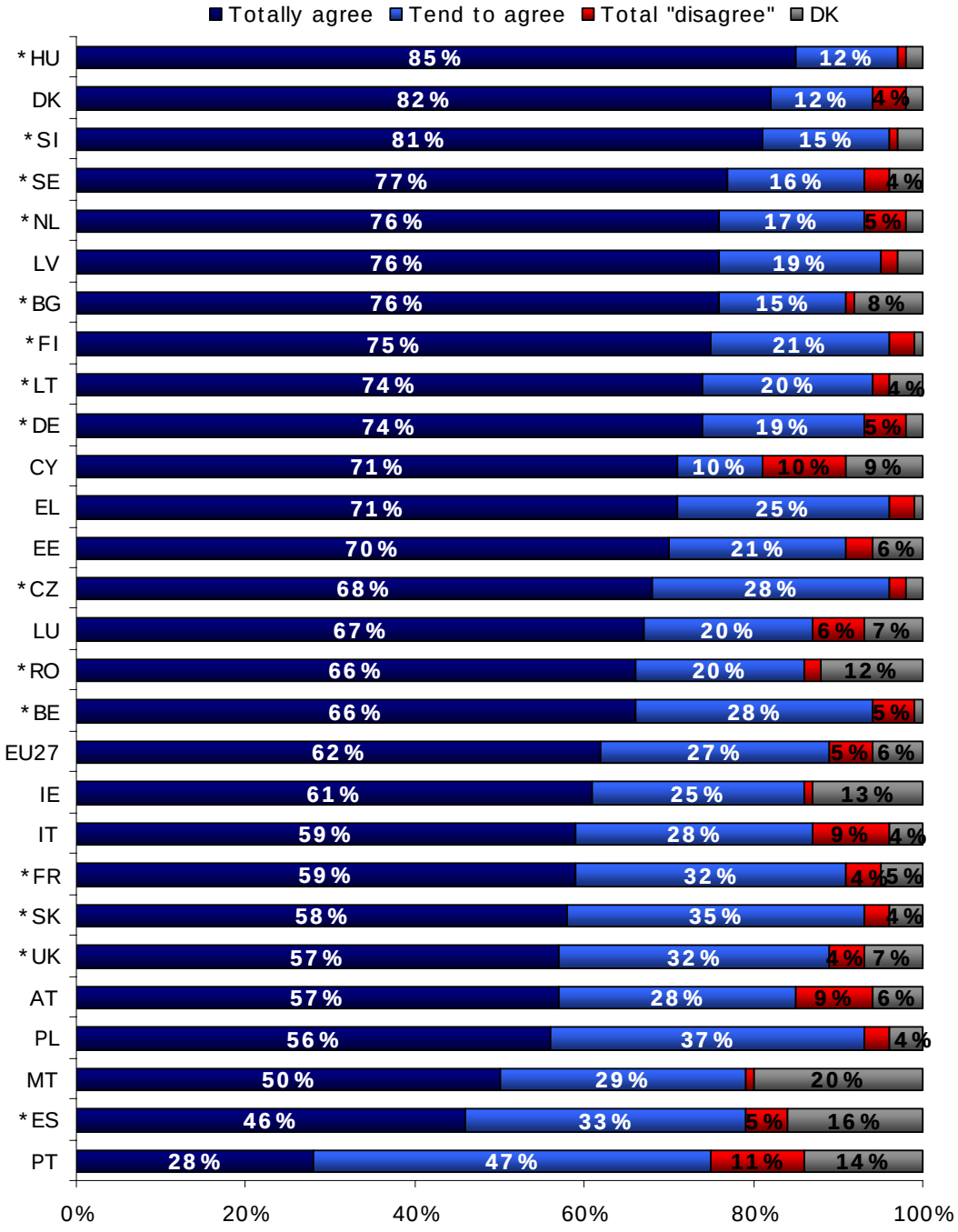
The idea that each Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste gains strong support in all countries polled. Spain and Portugal are the only countries where minorities *totally* agree with this – in all other countries majorities express high agreement. The share of overall agreement however reaches three-quarters or more of the total Spanish and Portuguese population.

The countries where an above average agreement has been recorded are predominantly countries with nuclear power plants.

The strongest support for a management plan for radioactive waste by the Member States is found in Hungary, Denmark and Slovenia, where more than eight out of ten respondents confirm that they *totally* agree with this. The highest level of disagreement with such management plans are recorded in Portugal, Italy, Cyprus and Austria. Nevertheless, only around one in ten respondents in these countries say that they disagree.

QB11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

-Each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste which specifies fixed deadlines



*Country with operational NPP('s)

3.4. Full responsibility for the Member States

There is a wide consensus throughout the European Union that the Member States should be fully responsible for the management of their own radioactive waste. The overall agreement with this exceeds 50% in all countries polled, while majorities in nearly all countries confirm that they *totally* agree.

Hungarians and Cypriots most strongly agree that the Member States should bear full responsibility for their own radioactive waste, with over eight in ten respondents saying that they *totally* agree.

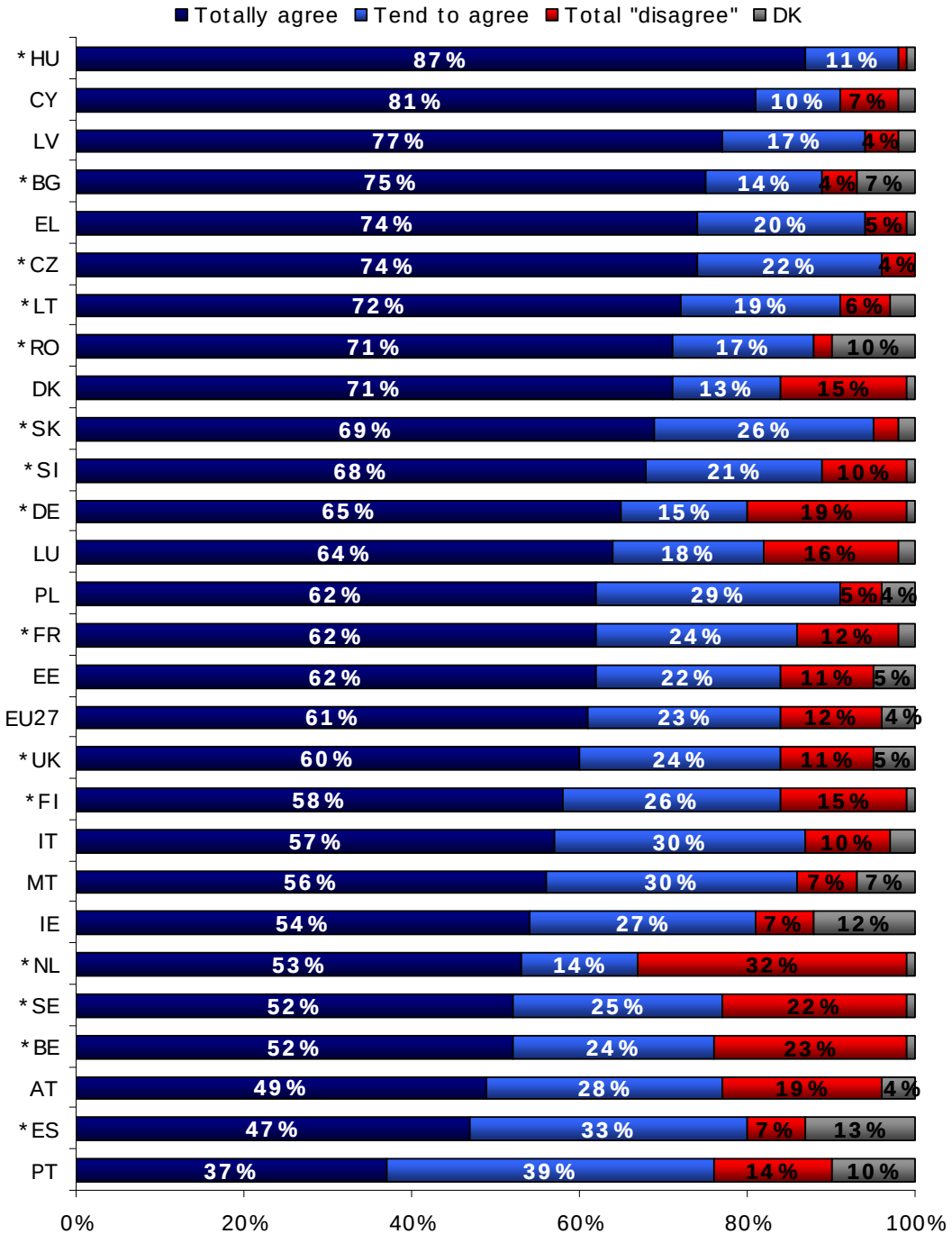
In the Netherlands nearly one third of respondents disagree, while 23% of Belgians, 22% of Swedes and 19% of Germans and Austrians feel that the Member States should not bear full responsibility for this.

Taken all countries together, it furthermore seems that public opinion in this respect, is not influenced by whether a country has operational nuclear power plants or not.

In summary, Europeans on average want the European Union to play an active role in the management of radioactive waste but they nevertheless also want each Member State to bear full responsibility for managing its own radioactive waste. It is however noteworthy that when it comes to the Member States' responsibilities, public opinion is much more divided throughout the European Union.

QB11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

-Each EU Member State should be fully responsible for the management of its own radioactive waste



**Country with operational NPP('s)*

The impact of socio-demographic variables on respondents' opinion regarding the division of responsibilities between the European Union and its Member States regarding radioactive waste management appears to be limited. One can however distinguish the following patterns:

Education: Respondents with the longest periods in education are generally more likely to agree with the different statements than those with shorter periods in education. However this is generally due to higher "don't know" replies among those who spent less time in education. Respondents who studied until the age of 20 or longer however appear to be less likely to think that the Member States should bear full responsibility for managing their own radioactive waste than those who finished school when they were 15 years or younger.

Political scale: Those who position themselves on the right side of the political scale are more likely than those to the left to agree that each Member State should be fully responsible for its own radioactive waste. The opinions of these groups are very similar when it concerns the other statements.

Level of information about radioactive waste: Respondents who feel informed about radioactive waste are slightly more likely than those who feel poorly informed to think that harmonised and consistent methodologies for the management of radioactive waste should be developed within the EU, that the Member States should have a management plan for radioactive waste and that the EU should be able to monitor national practices. They are however slightly less inclined to agree that the Member States should bear full responsibility for managing their own radioactive waste.

Level of involvement: Respondents that would like to be personally involved in decision-making processes concerning radioactive waste more frequently agree, than respondents that prefer responsible authorities to deal with decisions, that the EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste, that harmonised methodologies should be developed within the EU context and that each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste with fixed deadlines.

QB11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

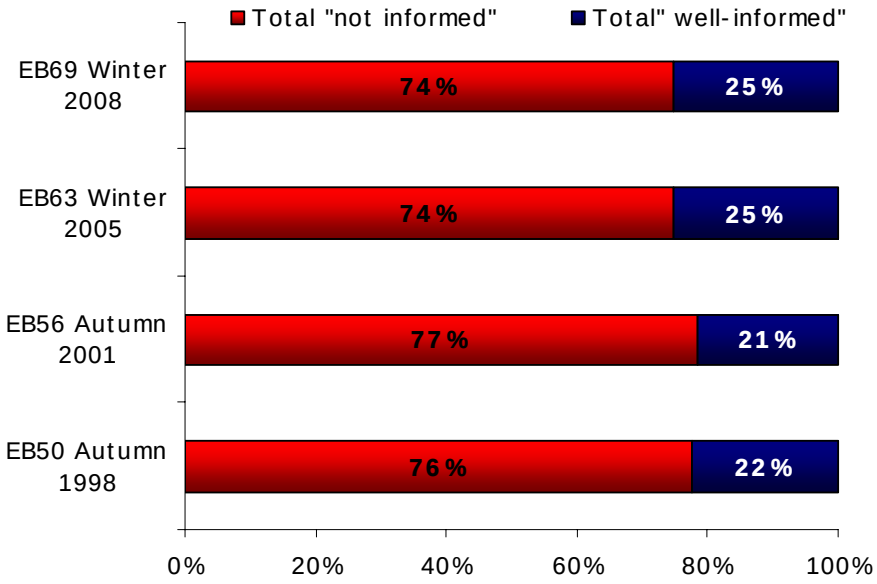
	"Each EU Member State should be fully responsible for the management of its own radioactive waste"			"Harmonized and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage radioactive waste"			"Each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste which specifies fixed deadlines"			"The EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste"		
	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK	Total "agree"	Total "disagree"	DK
EU27	84%	12%	4%	90%	4%	6%	89%	5%	6%	91%	4%	5%
Education (End of)												
15	85%	8%	7%	85%	5%	10%	86%	5%	9%	86%	5%	9%
16-19	87%	10%	3%	91%	5%	4%	91%	4%	5%	92%	4%	4%
20+	81%	17%	2%	93%	5%	2%	92%	5%	3%	95%	3%	2%
Still studying	81%	16%	3%	92%	4%	4%	91%	4%	5%	93%	3%	4%
Left-Right scale												
(1-4) Left	81%	16%	3%	92%	4%	4%	91%	5%	4%	93%	4%	3%
(5-6) Centre	86%	11%	3%	92%	4%	4%	91%	5%	4%	92%	4%	4%
(7-10) Right	86%	12%	2%	89%	7%	4%	90%	5%	5%	91%	6%	3%
Level of information about radioactive waste												
Informed	84%	15%	1%	93%	4%	3%	92%	5%	3%	94%	4%	2%
Not informed	85%	11%	4%	89%	5%	6%	89%	4%	7%	90%	4%	6%
Level of involvement												
Personal participation	86%	11%	3%	92%	4%	4%	93%	3%	4%	94%	3%	3%
NGO's	84%	14%	2%	93%	5%	2%	91%	6%	3%	93%	5%	2%
Responsible authorities	85%	11%	4%	87%	7%	6%	86%	7%	7%	88%	6%	6%

4. AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

4.1. Subjective level of information regarding radioactive waste

When examining how well informed Europeans feel about radioactive waste, **the results clearly show that the general public in the European Union does not feel well informed about this topic[26].** The information level seems to have increased slightly since this question was asked for the first time in 1998 and now a quarter of respondents confirm that they feel well informed. The remaining three-quarters however do not feel well informed. Very similar results have previously been recorded regarding peoples' self-perceived information level about other nuclear energy related topics, such as nuclear safety[27].

QB1 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste? % EU



Sweden is the only country in the EU27 where the majority of respondents (52%) feel well informed about radioactive waste. In all other countries the dominant feeling is one of being ill-informed. Second and third in ranking are Finland and Slovenia where 46% and 44% of respondents respectively consider themselves to be informed.

The lowest (self-perceived) information levels are found in the European Union's two newest Member States, Bulgaria and Romania, as well as in Austria and Spain. In these countries more than eight in ten respondents do not feel informed.

[26] QB1 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste? Very well informed, Fairly well informed, Not very well informed or Not at all informed

[27] *Europeans and Nuclear Safety*. Special Eurobarometer 271. Wave 66.2 (Fieldwork: Autumn 2006)

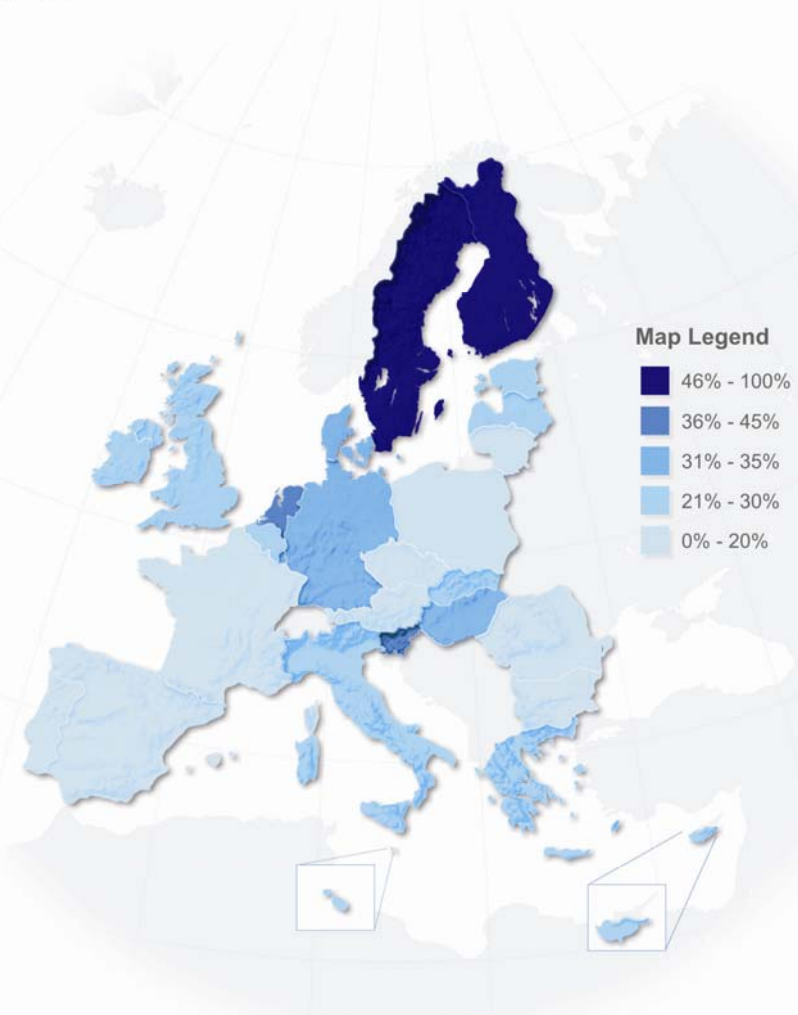
One could expect that citizens in countries with nuclear power plants would be more familiar with – and thus better informed about - topics related to nuclear energy, like nuclear waste. The results at country level however show that the level of information of citizens does not seem to be influenced by whether there is an operational nuclear power plant in their country or not. Countries with nuclear power plants rank among both the highest and the lowest when it comes to respondents' information level about nuclear waste.

Question: QB1. How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste?

Answers: Total "well informed"

Sweden	52%
Finland	46%
Slovenia	44%
The Netherlands	36%
Germany	34%
Luxembourg	34%
Denmark	33%
Hungary	31%
Estonia	30%
United Kingdom	26%
Malta	26%
European Union (27)	25%
Greece	24%
Slovakia	24%
Belgium	23%
Latvia	23%
Ireland	21%
Italy	21%
Cyprus	21%
France	20%
Portugal	19%
Czech Republic	19%
Poland	19%
Lithuania	18%
Spain	17%
Austria	16%
Romania	16%
Bulgaria	15%

Has operational NPP



Overall, peoples' level of information concerning radioactive waste has remained very stable since 2005 in most EU countries. Greeks and Estonians however feel significantly better informed now than three years ago, while Czech and Irish respondents feel less well informed. Meanwhile, the share of respondents feeling poorly informed increased the most in Malta, the Czech Republic and Ireland.

The table below illustrates that the self-perceived levels of information about radioactive waste increased the most among respondents in countries without operational nuclear power plants.

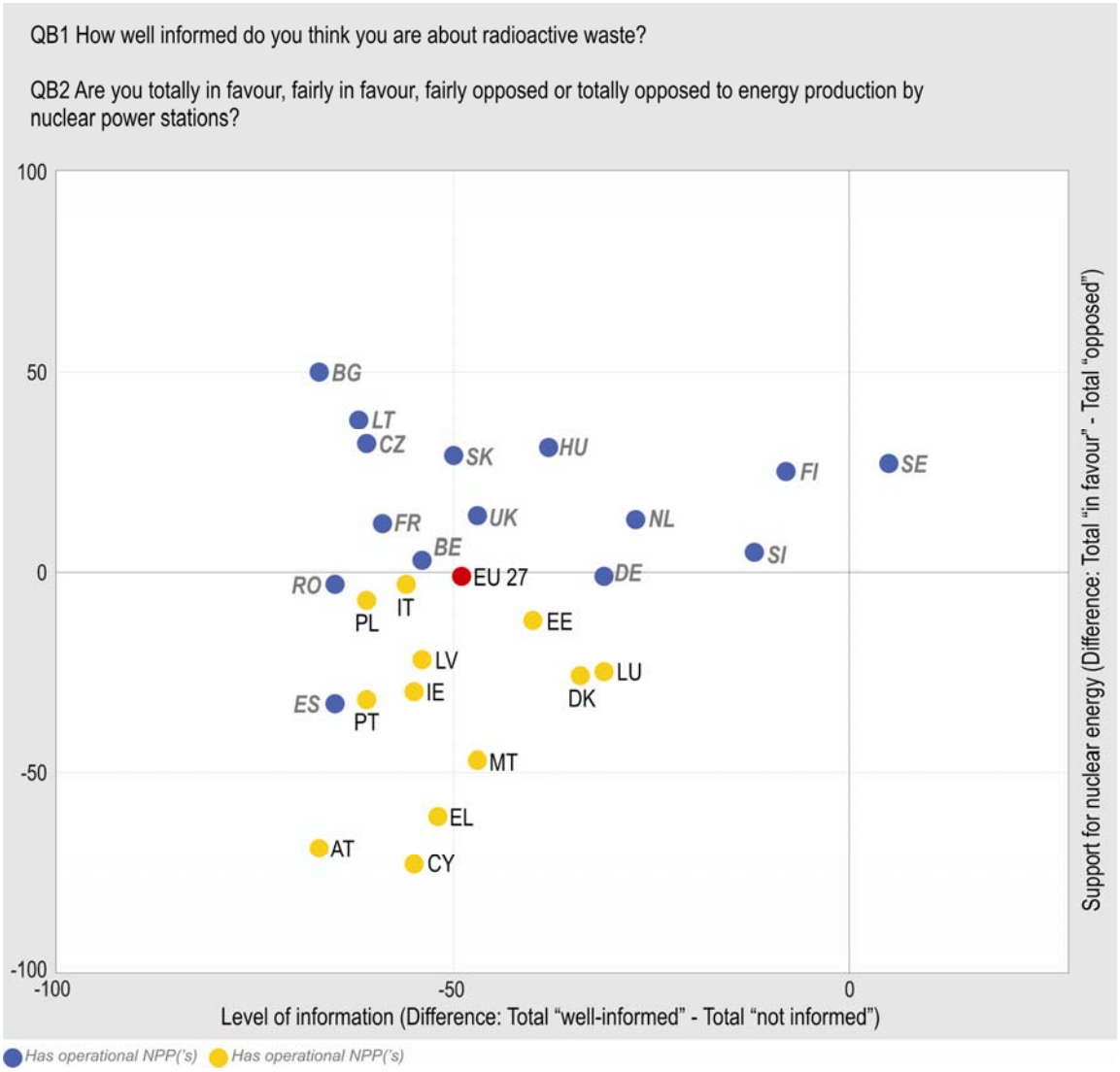
QB1 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste?

-Total "well-informed"

	EB63 Winter 2005	EB 69 Winter 2008	Difference 2008-2005
EU27	25%	25%	0
EL	16%	24%	+8
EE	23%	30%	+7
IT	16%	21%	+5
MT	22%	26%	+4
PT	15%	19%	+4
LU	31%	34%	+3
FI	43%	46%	+3
CY	18%	21%	+3
DK	31%	33%	+2
ES	15%	17%	+2
SE	51%	52%	+1
UK	25%	26%	+1
BE	23%	23%	0
LV	23%	23%	0
PL	19%	19%	0
HU	32%	31%	-1
NL	37%	36%	-1
AT	17%	16%	-1
SK	25%	24%	-1
DE	36%	34%	-2
FR	22%	20%	-2
LT	20%	18%	-2
SI	46%	44%	-2
IE	26%	21%	-5
CZ	25%	19%	-6

Country with operational NPP('s)

When cross tabulating respondents' self-perceived level of information with their general attitude toward nuclear energy production, we see that there is only a weak correlation between the two variables. The graph below illustrates the relation between the variables "level of information" (X-axis)[28] and "support for nuclear energy" (Y-axis)[29].



It shows first of all, as we already concluded in the previous paragraphs, that the self-perceived level of information is low in all EU countries but Sweden and that respondents feel rather poorly informed when it comes to nuclear waste.

Meanwhile, public opinion concerning nuclear energy production is divided into two camps: the group of countries that have nuclear power plants in operation (all relatively supportive of nuclear power production) and the group of countries that do not have such plants (all relatively opposed to nuclear energy production) (for more information see 1.1).

[28] Index: "well-informed" – "Not informed"
[29] Index: "In favour" – "Opposed"

To be able to group countries on the basis of this information, we will take the EU average[30] as our departure point in distinguishing countries where respondents feel the least well informed about nuclear waste – countries where the self-perceived level of information is below the EU average - from those where they feel *relatively* well informed – countries where the level of information is above the EU average. We can distinguish the following groups:

- Countries where respondents are **in favour of nuclear energy and *relatively* well informed about nuclear waste**: The highest level of information *and* support for nuclear power is found in Finland. Other countries in this group – which contains countries with operational nuclear power plants – are Slovenia, the Netherlands, Hungary and the United Kingdom.

- Countries with respondents that are **in favour of nuclear energy and not at all informed about nuclear waste:** The highest level of support for nuclear energy together with the lowest level of information is recorded in Bulgaria, but a similar situation occurs in Lithuania, the Czech Republic, France and Belgium. All these countries have nuclear power plants in operation.

- Countries where respondents **do not support nuclear power and are not at all informed about nuclear**: Austrians are the least informed about nuclear waste and are strongly opposed to nuclear power. Other countries with this pattern are Cyprus, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Italy and Romania. Spain and Romania are the only countries in this group with nuclear power plants in operation.

- Countries with respondents that **do not support nuclear power and are *relatively* well informed about nuclear waste**: Luxembourgers are most informed about nuclear waste in this group, while the Maltese are most opposed to nuclear power. Danish and Estonian respondents broadly share their view. None of these countries have nuclear power plants in operation.

In summary, we see that peoples' self-perceived level of information has no direct impact on their attitude towards nuclear energy production. Their attitude is first and foremost influenced by the nuclear energy situation of their country; i.e. whether or not there are operational nuclear power plants in their country.

[30] This refers to the EU average of the index: Total "well informed" – Total "not informed"

Socio-demographic analysis

Citizens' self-perceived level of information is strongly connected to certain socio-demographic characteristics, such as gender, age and education but also occupation and general attitude toward nuclear energy.

Those that generally feel most informed about nuclear waste are males, respondents over 40 years old and those who finished their education aged 20 or later. Females, respondents younger than 40 years and those who ended their education before they turned 20 feel considerably less well informed.

The differences in terms of educational length are most pronounced: while a third of those with the longest periods in education consider themselves to be informed about radioactive waste, only 18% of those that ended their education aged 15 or earlier feel informed.

These results are also reflected in the differences that occur between the different occupational groups. A third of managers – a group that has usually spent an above average period in education – feel informed, while 17% of house persons, 21% of unemployed and 22% of manual workers feel informed.

Those who are opposed to nuclear energy are furthermore much less likely to feel informed about nuclear waste (19%) than those who are in favour of it (35%). Clear majorities however feel ill informed, irrespective of respondents' attitudes toward nuclear energy.

QB1 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste?

	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK	Total "well-informed"	Total "not informed"
EU27	4%	21%	45%	29%	1%	25%	74%
Sex							
Male	5%	25%	44%	25%	1%	30%	69%
Female	2%	18%	46%	33%	1%	20%	79%
Age							
15-24	3%	20%	47%	29%	1%	23%	76%
25-39	3%	19%	49%	28%	1%	22%	77%
40-54	3%	23%	47%	26%	1%	26%	73%
55 +	4%	23%	40%	31%	2%	27%	71%
Education (End of)							
15	2%	16%	40%	41%	1%	18%	81%
16-19	3%	20%	48%	28%	1%	23%	76%
20+	6%	27%	46%	20%	1%	33%	66%
Still studying	4%	23%	48%	24%	1%	27%	72%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	4%	21%	48%	26%	1%	25%	74%
Managers	7%	26%	48%	18%	1%	33%	66%
Other white collars	2%	21%	50%	26%	1%	23%	76%
Manual workers	3%	19%	47%	30%	1%	22%	77%
House persons	2%	15%	40%	41%	2%	17%	81%
Unemployed	2%	19%	45%	33%	1%	21%	78%
Retired	4%	23%	39%	32%	2%	27%	71%
Students	4%	23%	48%	24%	1%	27%	72%
Support for nuclear energy production							
In favour	5%	30%	45%	20%	0%	35%	65%
Opposed	3%	16%	48%	32%	1%	19%	80%

4.2. Objective knowledge of radioactive waste

To measure Europeans' knowledge about radioactive waste, respondents were asked to say whether a set of statements regarding nuclear waste are true or false[31]. When analysing the results we need to distinguish between what Europeans correctly *know* is true and what they incorrectly *believe* is true.

The results show that there exist some misconceptions about radioactive waste that Europeans on average widely believe. There are, however, some aspects of radioactive waste that they are knowledgeable about.

Looking at these aspects of radioactive waste that Europeans on average *know are true,* we see that more than seven out of ten (72%) know that some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste, that around two-thirds know that some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste and that there are several categories of radioactive waste; six out of ten know that there are non-nuclear industries that produce low level radioactive waste.

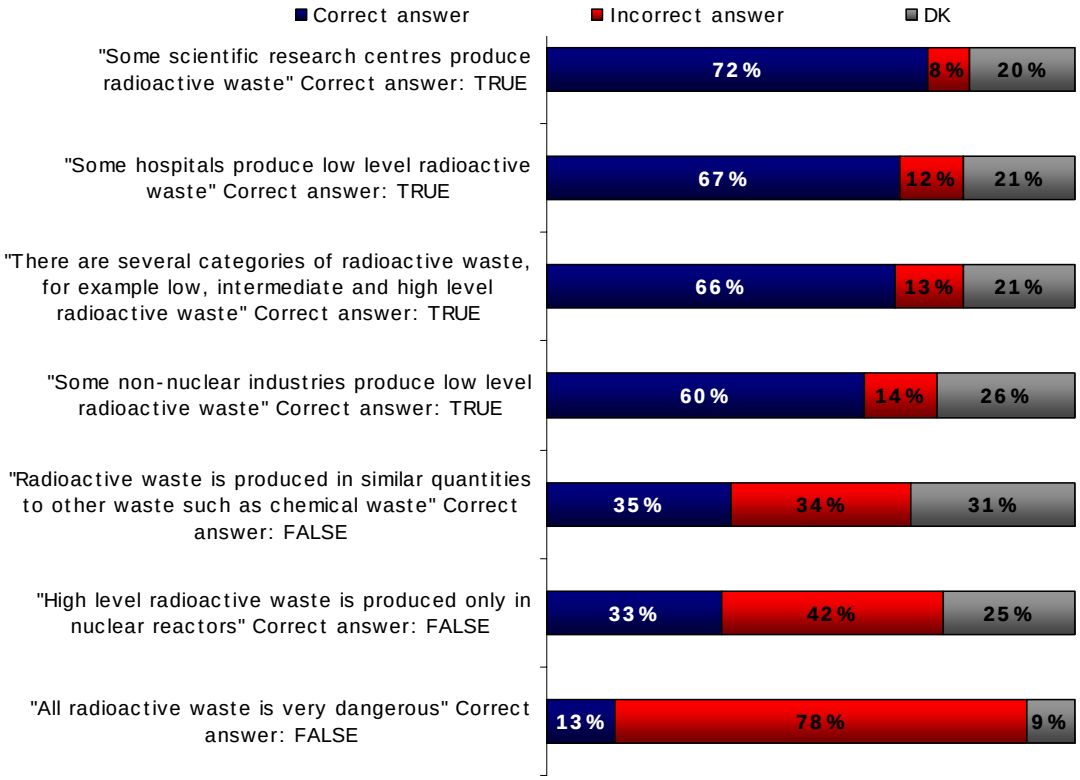
When it concerns the statement regarding the quantity of radioactive waste in relation to quantities of other types of waste, the poll is strongly divided. While 35% *knows* that radioactive waste is not produced in similar quantities to other waste, 34% incorrectly *think* that this is not true. 31% say that they do not know.

A relative majority (42%) of Europeans on average incorrectly believe that high level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors, while one in three knows that this is not true. Another quarter says that they do not know.

As far as the potential dangers of nuclear waste are concerned, only relatively few respondents (13%) actually know that nuclear waste is not always very dangerous. **Europeans on average clearly believe that all radioactive waste is very dangerous** – nearly eight out of ten respondents (78%) incorrectly think that this is the case. The relatively low share of respondents answering that they do not know (9%) shows that respondents are more opinionated about this statement than others. It therefore emphasises even further that in the minds of people, all nuclear waste is very dangerous.

[31] QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false. 1) There are several categories of radioactive waste, for example low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste, 2) Some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste, 3) Some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste, 4) Some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste, 5) High level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors, 6) Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste, 7) All radioactive waste is very dangerous

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false. % EU
-Share of correct / incorrect answers per statement



The general tendency since 2005 is that Europeans have become less knowledgeable about the aspects of nuclear waste that were raised in the different statements. It should however be taken into account that some of the statements have been modified slightly since the previous survey[32]. Analysis of the evolution of these results should therefore be treated with caution.

That citizens have become less knowledgeable about radioactive waste, is generally not only due to an increase in incorrect answers but also because larger shares of the population now reply that they do not know whether the statements are correct or not.

At EU level, respondents are now particularly less likely to know that some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste and that some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste. Their knowledge level moreover dropped regarding the fact that scientific research centres sometimes produce radioactive waste and that there are several categories of radioactive waste.

Results remain relatively stable as regards statements that citizens generally incorrectly *consider* to be true: *"high level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors", "radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste* and *"all radioactive waste is very dangerous".*

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
–Share of correct answers %EU

	EB63 Winter 2005	EB69 Winter 2008	Difference 2008-2005
"Some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste" Correct answer: TRUE	66%	60%	-6
"Some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste" Correct answer: TRUE	73%	67%	-6
"Some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste" Correct answer: TRUE	77%	72%	-5
"There are several categories of radioactive waste, for example low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste" Correct answer: TRUE	71%	66%	-5
"High level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors" Correct answer: FALSE	36%	33%	-3
"Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste" Correct answer: FALSE	37%	35%	-2
"All radioactive waste is very dangerous" Correct answer: FALSE	14%	13%	-1

[32] The following statements are concerned: "There are several categories of radioactive waste, for example low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste" (in 2005: "There are several categories of radioactive waste"), "Some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste" (in 2005: "There are hospitals which produce low level radioactive waste"), "Some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste" (in 2005: "Some research centres produce radioactive waste") and "Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste" (in 2005: "Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other dangerous waste")

The knowledge levels of citizens as far as the above statements are concerned, vary considerably from country to country. The highest scores per statement will be presented in the following paragraphs. It should however be mentioned again that the evolution of country results since 2005 may have been affected by slight changes in the wording for some of the statements.

QB5.4 Some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste[33] Correct answer: TRUE

	EU27: 72%
Highest share of correct answers	Sweden (86%) Belgium (85%) Netherlands (85%) Slovenia (85%)

	EU27: 8%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Italy (14%) Portugal (14%) Slovakia (12%)

In the European Union, Swedish, Belgian, Dutch and Slovenian respondents are most likely to know that some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste. These respondents all represent countries that do have nuclear power plants in operation.

The highest score of incorrect answers, i.e. answers that this is not true, were recorded in Italy and Portugal, closely followed by Slovakia.

In Spain, Italy, Poland and Austria respondents were significantly less likely than in 2005 to know that some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste. In the United Kingdom and Greece, respondents became more knowledgeable in this respect. This did not have a strong effect on the share of incorrect answers in any of these countries. The shift in knowledge levels is mainly determined by a change in the proportion of "don't know" replies.

[33] The wording of this statement has been changed slightly since the previous wave, where it was written like: "Some research centres produce radioactive waste"

QB5.2 Some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste[34]. Correct answer: TRUE

	EU27: 67%
Highest share of correct answers	Belgium (84%) Sweden (80%) Luxembourg (80%)

	EU27: 14%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Italy (21%) Portugal (19%) Poland (19%) Greece (18%)

In Belgium, Sweden and Luxembourg, respondents appear to be most knowledgeable about the fact that some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste. The highest shares of incorrect answers were found in Italy, Portugal, Poland and Greece.

Since 2005, respondents in Poland, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands and Malta became significantly less aware that some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste. In Greece the knowledge level increased slightly.

QB5.1 There are several categories of radioactive waste, for example low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste[35]. Correct answer: TRUE

	EU27: 66%
Highest share of correct answers	Slovenia (88%) Sweden (79%) Belgium (79%) France (77%)

	EU27: 13%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Poland (20%) Portugal (19%) Italy (18%) Germany (18%)

Slovenians, Swedes, Belgians and French respondents in particular are aware that there are several categories of radioactive waste i.e. low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste. In Poland, Portugal, Italy and Germany relatively high shares of respondents incorrectly said that this is not true.

The share of correct answers decreased significantly in Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, Ireland, Italy and Spain. In most of these countries this goes together with a strong increase in "don't know" replies.

[34] The wording of this statement has been changed slightly since the previous wave, , where it was written like: "There are hospitals which produce low level radioactive waste"
[35] The wording of this statement has been changed since the previous wave, where it was written like: "There are several categories of radioactive waste"

QB5.3 Some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste. Correct answer: TRUE

	EU27: 60%
Highest share of correct answers	Czech Republic (79%) Finland (75%) Slovenia (73%) Belgium (72%)

	EU27: 14%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Italy (20%) Greece (20%) Slovakia (18%) Portugal (18%)

Czech respondents appear to be the most knowledgeable in the European Union about the fact that some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste. The share of respondents aware that this is the case is also far above the EU average in Finland, Slovenia and Belgium.

In Italy and Greece, respondents were the most likely to incorrectly believe that no non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste. Similarly high shares of respondents in Slovakia and Portugal did not know that this is case.

Respondents in the United Kingdom, Greece, Portugal and Latvia became more knowledgeable about this since 2005. Meanwhile, due to a significant increase in "don't know" replies, a strong decrease of correct answers was recorded in Poland and Spain.

QB5.6 Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste. Correct answer[36]: FALSE

	EU27: 35%
Highest share of correct answers	Netherlands (69%) Sweden (60%) Denmark (56%) Finland (56%)

	EU27: 34%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Greece (61%) Latvia (42%) Italy (40%)

The Dutch are by far the most likely in the European Union to know that radioactive waste is not produced in similar quantities to other types of waste, such as chemical waste. With clearly lower shares aware of this, the Swedes, the Danes and the Finns are the second and third most knowledgeable Europeans in this respect.

Meanwhile, a vast majority of Greeks incorrectly estimated that radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other types of waste. Also in Latvia and Italy the shares of incorrect answers were above the EU average. The Greek figure is however clearly much higher, with a difference of 19 percentage points to the Latvian figure.

In Finland, Lithuania and Estonia there was a strongly decreasing awareness since 2005 of the fact that radioactive waste is not produced in similar quantities to other types of waste. Due to a strong increase in "don't know" replies, Slovenian, Italian and Spanish respondents are also now much less likely to be aware of this. Respondents from Greece and Luxembourg were, conversely, more inclined to answer this question correctly.

[36] The wording of this statement has been changed slightly since the previous wave, where it was written like: "Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other dangerous waste"

QB5.5 High level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors. Correct answer: FALSE

	EU27: 33%
Highest share of correct answers	Hungary (52%) France (50%) Greece (42%) Belgium (41%)

	EU27: 42%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Finland (58%) Slovakia (55%) Czech Republic (55%) Germany (55%)

That high level radioactive waste is not only produced in nuclear reactors is relatively well-known among Hungarian and French respondents. Also Greeks and Belgians appear to be more aware of this than Europeans on average. Clear majorities in Finland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Germany, however, incorrectly believe that high level radioactive waste is only produced in nuclear reactors.

Compared with 2005, Austrian, Greek, British and Latvian respondents are more aware that high level radioactive waste is not only produced in nuclear reactors. An opposite trend was observed in a whole set of countries: Spain, Italy, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Finland and the Czech Republic.

QB5.7 All radioactive waste is very dangerous. Correct answer: FALSE

	EU27: 13%
Highest share of correct answers	Netherlands (34%) Sweden (32%) United Kingdom (24%)

	EU27: 78%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Latvia (92%) Greece (91%) Hungary (91%)

Overwhelming majorities of respondents in all EU countries think that all radioactive waste is very dangerous. In the Netherlands and Sweden respondents are however more likely than elsewhere to know that this is not true. Respondents in the United Kingdom also tend to be more aware of this than Europeans on average.

The strongest belief that radioactive waste is by definition very dangerous exists in Latvia, Greece and Hungary. In these countries more than nine in ten respondents believe this.

The knowledge level generally remained at a stable level since 2005 in most countries polled. Austrians, Greeks, Estonians and Slovaks, however, became somewhat more aware of the fact that not all radioactive waste is very dangerous. The proportion of incorrect answers increased in Denmark and Finland.

Total share of correct and incorrect answers

When taking the country scores for the different statements together, we see that *the average of correct answers* reaches 49% at EU level, while 29% of answers are considered incorrect and 22% belong to the category "don't know" replies.

The variation in the proportion of correct answers is strong at country level. **It should be underlined that the countries that dominate the top of the list when it concerns correct answers are countries that have nuclear power plants in operation.** Whether a country has operational nuclear power plants or not influences citizens' objective knowledge about radioactive waste, but does not seem to influence their self-perceived level of information about this topic.

The highest proportion of correct answers can be found in Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands, where six out of ten answers or more were correct. In Bulgaria, Malta and Romania only around a third of answers, or less, were considered to be correct. In Greece and Slovakia the highest shares of incorrect answers were recorded.

The variation between the countries in the proportion of incorrect answers is considerably smaller than for the correct answers and ranges from 38% in Greece to 22% in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Low levels of correct answers are rather explained by high levels of "don't know' replies than by high levels of incorrect answers.

In some countries the share of "don't know" replies exceeds the shares of correct or incorrect answers. This is the case in Bulgaria, Malta, Romania and Cyprus.

QB5 Share of correct / incorrect answers

	Average of correct answers	Average of incorrect answers	DK
EU27	49%	29%	22%
SE	63%	24%	13%
BE	62%	29%	9%
NL	60%	22%	18%
SI	58%	27%	15%
FI	58%	28%	14%
DK	57%	26%	17%
FR	57%	26%	17%
CZ	56%	31%	13%
HU	56%	29%	15%
DE	55%	32%	13%
LU	54%	27%	19%
UK	54%	22%	24%
EL	52%	38%	10%
SK	52%	34%	14%
LV	49%	33%	18%
EE	47%	30%	23%
PL	45%	32%	23%
AT	44%	31%	25%
IT	42%	32%	26%
IE	40%	24%	36%
ES	39%	27%	34%
LT	37%	32%	31%
PT	37%	32%	31%
CY	36%	27%	37%
RO	34%	25%	41%
MT	32%	23%	45%
BG	28%	26%	46%

Country with operational NPP('s)

Socio-demographic analysis

The socio-demographic variables that influence respondents' knowledge about radioactive waste related issues – as referred to in the statements that have been dealt with in the previous paragraphs - are:

Gender: Males more frequently give correct answers than females. Females, on the other hand, not give more incorrect answers, but are more inclined to have no opinion.

Education: The share of correct answers increases strongly as the length of education increases. This is meanwhile clearly reflected in the distribution of "don't know' replies among the different educational groups: the share of people answering that they do not know is considerably higher among respondents with shorter periods in education than among those who spent longer periods in education.

Occupation: Managers are significantly more likely to know whether the statements are true or false than house persons, unemployed and retired people. This is again clearly reflected in the share of "don't know' replies for these groups.

Level of information about radioactive waste: Respondents that feel well informed about nuclear waste are in all cases significantly more likely to know whether the different statements are true or false. The largest differences between the groups of well and ill informed respondents are to be found for the statements that are labelled as true. The group that feels poorly informed about the topic is significantly more likely to give a "don't know" reply than the group of informed respondents.

Support for nuclear energy production: Respondents that are in favour of nuclear energy production are significantly more likely than those who are opposed to it to know whether the radioactive waste related statements are true or false. The former group is particularly more knowledgeable than the latter when it concerns the fact that there are several categories of radioactive waste and that some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste.

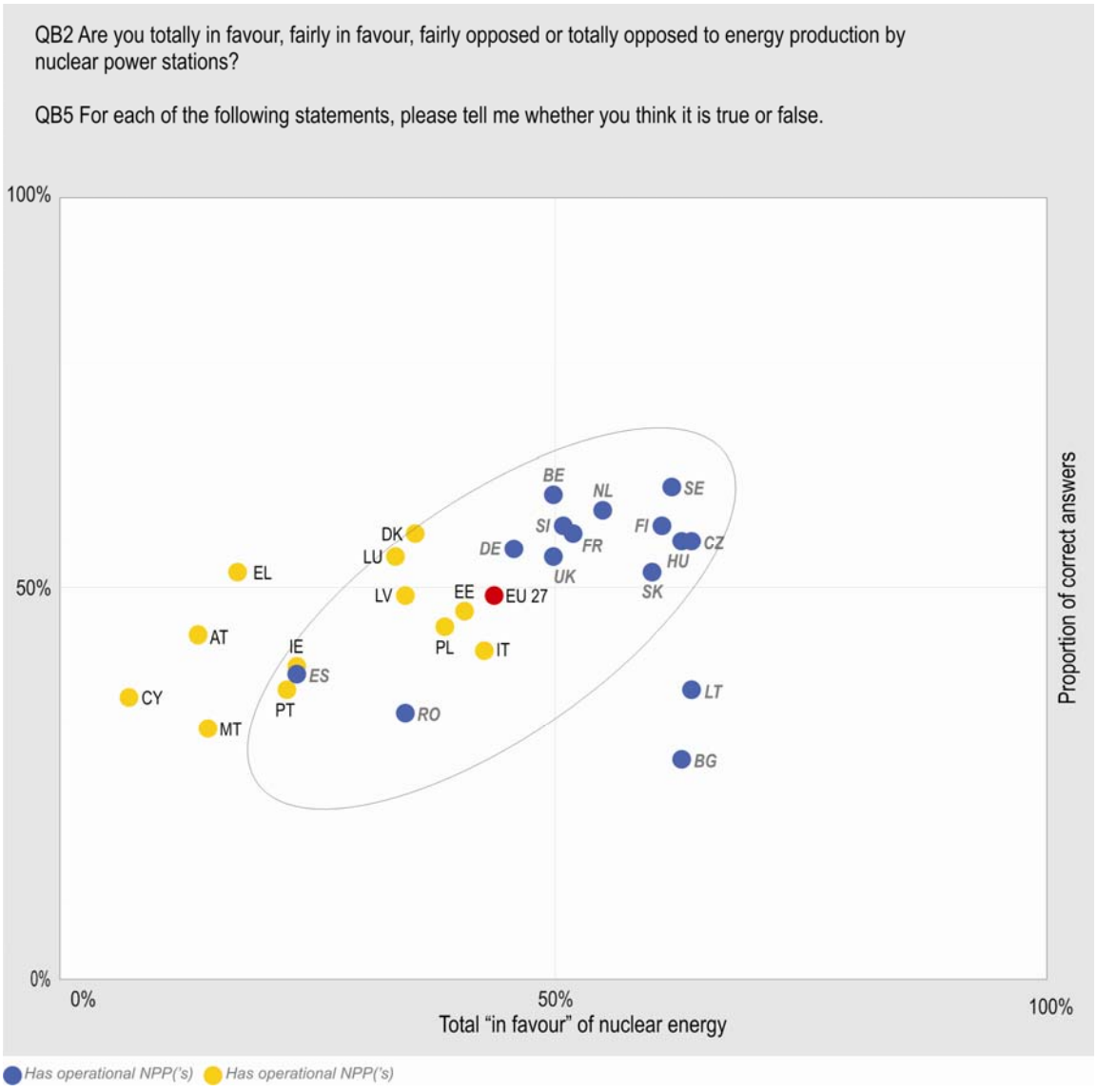
Level of involvement: Those who would wish for personal involvement in decision-making processes if a radioactive disposal site were built in their immediate locality gave more correct answers than those who would want the responsible authorities to take these decisions

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Average for all statements

	Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	DK
EU27	49%	29%	22%
Sex			
Male	54%	29%	17%
Female	45%	28%	27%
Age			
15-24	50%	29%	21%
25-39	51%	29%	20%
40-54	51%	29%	20%
55 +	46%	28%	26%
Education (End of)			
15	40%	30%	30%
16-19	50%	30%	20%
20+	57%	26%	17%
Still studying	53%	28%	19%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self- employed	53%	29%	18%
Managers	60%	24%	16%
Other white collars	51%	29%	20%
Manual workers	49%	30%	21%
House persons	40%	28%	32%
Unemployed	48%	30%	22%
Retired	46%	28%	26%
Students	53%	28%	19%
Level of information about radioactive waste			
Informed	59%	30%	11%
Not informed	46%	29%	25%
Support for nuclear energy production			
In favour	56%	28%	16%
Opposed	48%	31%	21%
Level of involvement if disposal site built near one's home			
Personal participation	51%	29%	20%
NGO's	54%	29%	17%
Responsible authorities	45%	31%	24%

In summary, those who are more knowledgeable about radioactive waste tend to be more in favour of nuclear energy. That there is a positive correlation between respondents' objective knowledge about the topic and their attitude towards this type of energy is illustrated in the graph hereunder.



4.3. Methods of managing radioactive waste

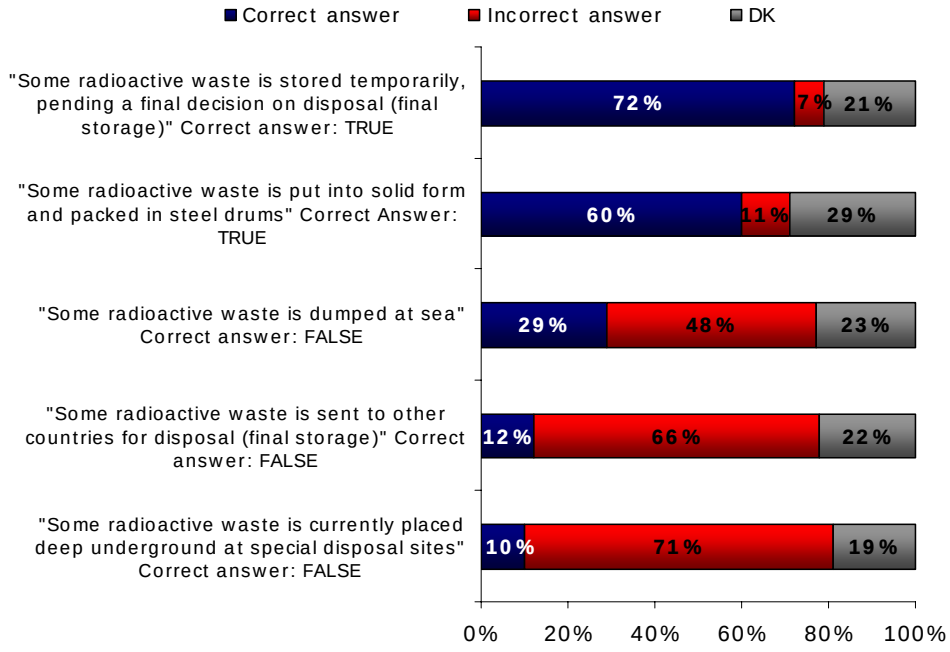
The knowledge levels of European citizens regarding different ways of managing radioactive waste vary greatly[37]. While they appear to be very aware of certain things, there seem to be clear misconceptions about other aspects.

When it concerns the management of radioactive waste, vast majorities of Europeans on average appear to be aware that some radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on final storage (72% correctly said that this is true) and that some radioactive waste is put into solid form and packed into steel drums (60%).

Overwhelming majorities of respondents however incorrectly think that some radioactive waste is currently placed deep underground at special disposal sites (71%) and that some radioactive waste is sent for disposal to other countries (66%).

When it concerns the statement that radioactive waste is dumped at sea, nearly half of Europeans (48%) incorrectly think that this is true, while only 29% know that radioactive waste is not dumped at sea. 23% give no answer to this.

QB6 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false. % EU



[37] QB6 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false. 1) Some radioactive waste is currently placed deep underground at special disposal sites, 2) Some radioactive waste is put into solid form and packed in steel drums, 3) Some radioactive waste is sent to other countries for disposal (final storage), 4) Some radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal (final storage), 5) Some radioactive waste is dumped at sea

Europeans' knowledge levels, when it concerns the management of radioactive waste, clearly changed during the three-year period between this survey and the one conducted in 2005.

The strong fluctuations in the results could, on the one hand, be explained by the fact that the items of this question have been changed slightly since 2005[38]. It seems that making the statements somewhat more general, has a strong effect on the outcome of this question, which once again emphasises that people often do not exactly know whether the statements are true or false. Overall, there has been an increase in "true" answers throughout all items, even though some statements are false. The respondents might have heard of different techniques for managing radioactive waste, but are not aware that some of them are not used. Their actual knowledge about how radioactive waste is managed therefore seems to be rather limited.

The strong public debate about climate change, the benefits of nuclear energy to combat it and the issue of radioactive waste, on the other hand, might have slightly confused the public and thus strengthened some misconceptions about the methods used to manage radioactive waste.

Most strikingly, there has been a huge increase in the numbers of Europeans on average incorrectly believing that some radioactive waste is dumped at sea, sent to other countries for disposal or placed deep underground at special disposal sites.

They, conversely, became more aware about the fact that some radioactive waste is stored temporarily and that some is put into solid form and packed in steel drums.

Since it can be assumed that changing the wording of the statements has had a significant impact on the results, we have opted not go into any deeper detail regarding the trend results. A different approach was used for question QB5 (see chapter 3.2), which has also been modified slightly since 2005. This is because not all statements were modified in QB5 and these modifications did not seem to have an obvious effect on the results.

[38] In the previous questionnaire they were written as follows: "Radioactive waste is currently buried deep underground at special disposal sites", "Less dangerous radioactive waste is put in solid form and packed in steel drums", "Radioactive waste is sent to other countries for disposal (final storage)", "High level radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal (final storage)" and "Radioactive waste is dumped at sea"

Knowledge levels among citizens regarding the statements vary greatly from country to country. This will be presented in the following paragraphs.

QB6.4 Some radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal (final storage). Correct answer: TRUE

	EU27: 72%
Highest share of correct answers	Germany (92%) Sweden (91%)

	EU27: 7%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Malta (20%) Greece (17%)

That some radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal is known to more than nine in ten Germans and Swedes – which is well above the EU average of 72%. In Malta and Greece relatively large proportions incorrectly think that this is not the case.

QB6.2 Some radioactive waste is put into solid form and packed in steel drums. Correct answer: TRUE

	EU27: 60%
Highest share of correct answers	Slovenia (85%) Belgium (82%) Germany (75%)

	EU27: 11%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Sweden (29%) Greece (24%) Slovakia (22%)

In Slovenia and Belgium more than eight in ten respondents know that some radioactive waste is put into solid form and packed in steel drums, which is well above the EU average of 60%. In Sweden and Greece around a quarter or more respondents falsely believe that this is not true. At EU level only 11% believe so.

QB6.5 Some radioactive waste is dumped at sea. Correct answer: FALSE

	EU27: 29%
Highest share of correct answers	Sweden (68%) Finland (66%) Denmark (60%)

	EU27: 48%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Greece (79%) Belgium (69%) United Kingdom (63%) Poland (62%)

The belief that radioactive waste is dumped at sea is widespread among European citizens. In most EU countries absolute (8 countries) or relative majorities (8 countries) think that this is the case. This misconception is strongly rooted among Greeks, but also among Belgians, British respondents and Poles.

In the Nordic EU countries – Sweden, Finland and Denmark – respondents are the most likely in the European Union to know that radioactive waste in not dumped at sea. The share of respondents aware of this is more than twice the EU average in these countries.

QB6.3 Some radioactive waste is sent to other countries for disposal (final storage). Correct answer: FALSE

	EU27: 12%
Highest share of correct answers	Czech Republic (22%) Malta (20%) Greece (20%)

	EU27: 66%
Highest share of incorrect answers	Denmark (85%) Sweden (83%) Netherlands (82%)

Another widespread misconception throughout the European Union is that some radioactive waste is sent to other countries for final disposal. In Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands more than eight in ten respondents falsely believe that this is true – which is clearly above the EU average of 66%.

Respondents in the Czech Republic, Malta and Greece are most likely to know the actual situation, with around a fifth of respondents aware that radioactive waste is not sent abroad for disposal. At EU level an average of 12% has been recorded.

QB6.1 Some radioactive waste is currently placed deep underground at special disposal sites. Correct answer: FALSE

	EU27: 10%
Highest share of correct answers	Malta (24%) Luxembourg (24%) Greece (23%)

	EU27: 71%
Highest share of incorrect answers	France (82%) Germany (81%) Hungary (79%) Belgium (79%)

The belief that radioactive waste is currently placed at special disposal sites deep underground is widespread in the European Union. The highest awareness that this is not (yet) the case is recorded in Malta, Luxembourg and Greece, where just under a quarter of respondents are aware of the current situation. This is well above the EU average of 10%.

Opposite results were obtained in Hungary and Belgium and also in Germany and France where around eight in ten respondents believe that radioactive waste is placed deep underground even if it has been decided to place radioactive waste deep underground at special disposal sites in the (near) future in these last two countries. The public debate on the issue might have made citizens extra aware of the existence of this disposal method. It however appears that they are not aware of the fact that this method of storing radioactive waste is not yet in use.

Total share of correct and incorrect answers

Overall, **Europeans' actual knowledge about ways to manage radioactive waste appears to be rather limited.** While 36% of the total set of answers turn out to be defined as correct, 41% are incorrect and 23% are "don't know" replies.

It is however clear that respondents in countries with nuclear power plants in operation are generally more knowledgeable about radioactive waste management than those from countries without nuclear power plants. This is not true for all cases, since the share of correct answers in Romania, Bulgaria and Spain (all countries with operational NPP's) is far below the EU average. Nevertheless, the top-ten of "knowledgeable" countries is dominated by eight countries with nuclear power plants.

Finland tops the list with just over half of answers being correct. Germany, Slovenia and Sweden follow closely. The highest shares of incorrect answers are found in Greece and Belgium.

It is noteworthy that the highest scores of *both* correct and incorrect answers are recorded in countries *with* nuclear power plants. Citizens in these countries are more familiar with the topic in general and more likely to give an answer (either correct or incorrect) but do not necessarily feel better informed (see 4.1 for more information) than citizens in countries without nuclear power plants.

QB6 Share of correct / incorrect answers

	Average of correct answers	Average of incorrect answers	DK
EU27	**36%**	**41%**	**23%**
FI	51%	39%	10%
SI	48%	36%	16%
DE	48%	41%	11%
SE	47%	43%	10%
DK	45%	41%	14%
NL	44%	41%	15%
BE	44%	49%	7%
CZ	41%	40%	19%
FR	40%	44%	16%
LV	38%	37%	25%
AT	38%	38%	24%
HU	38%	43%	19%
EL	36%	50%	14%
LT	36%	31%	33%
LU	36%	42%	22%
SK	36%	44%	20%
EE	34%	38%	28%
UK	34%	45%	21%
IT	32%	40%	28%
PL	31%	42%	27%
PT	29%	37%	34%
IE	29%	38%	33%
ES	27%	38%	35%
BG	24%	26%	50%
MT	22%	19%	59%
RO	21%	23%	56%
CY	20%	30%	50%

Countries with operational NPP('s)

Socio-demographic analysis

Differences by socio-demographic characteristics follow the following patterns:

- ✓ Gender: Overall, males are more likely than females to have given both correct and incorrect answers to the different statements. The share of "don't know" replies is significantly higher among women. It seems that men are therefore more likely than women to guess which statements are false or true, or otherwise falsely *believe* that they know. When it concerns sending radioactive waste to other countries and deep underground disposal of such waste, equally low shares of males and females know that this is not true.

- ✓ Education: The length of respondents' education influences the frequency of answers in general. Those who finished their education at the age of 20 or later are considerably more likely to give *both* correct and incorrect answers, than those who studied for shorter periods. The share of "don't know" replies is nearly twice as high among those who finished school at the age of 15 or before than among those with the longest periods in education.

- ✓ Occupation: Managers are the most likely among the occupational groups to have given both correct and incorrect answers and house persons are the least likely to have given either correct or incorrect answers.

- ✓ Level of information: Those who feel well-informed about radioactive waste generally give significantly more correct *and* incorrect answers than those who feel poorly informed about this topic. "Don't know" replies are more than twice as common among respondents who feel badly informed than among those who consider themselves to be well informed.

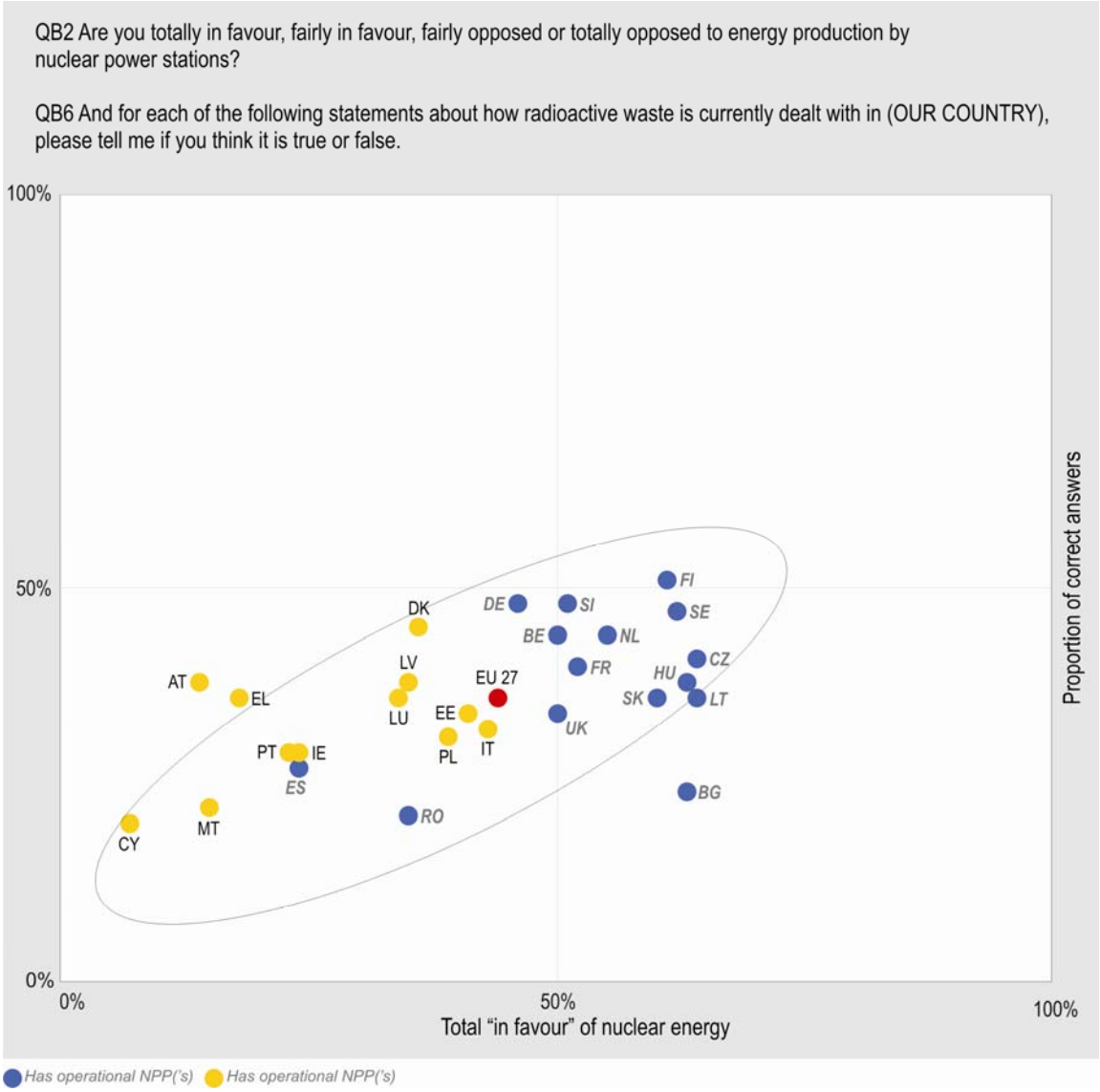
- ➢ Support for nuclear energy production: Respondents that are in favour of nuclear energy production generally know better which statements are true and which are not than those opposed to nuclear energy. This is however not true for all statements: When it concerns sending radioactive waste abroad or placing it deep underground for final disposal, supporters of nuclear energy are not more likely to know that this is false than opponents of this type of energy.

QB6 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.

Average for all statements

	Average of correct answers	Average of wrong answers	DK
EU27	36%	41%	23%
Sex			
Male	39%	42%	19%
Female	34%	39%	27%
Age			
15-24	36%	41%	23%
25-39	37%	41%	22%
40-54	38%	43%	19%
55 +	35%	39%	26%
Education (End of)			
15	32%	38%	30%
16-19	37%	41%	22%
20+	40%	43%	17%
Still studying	37%	42%	21%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self- employed	38%	42%	20%
Managers	41%	43%	16%
Other white collars	37%	41%	22%
Manual workers	36%	42%	22%
House persons	31%	37%	32%
Unemployed	35%	41%	24%
Retired	36%	39%	25%
Students	37%	42%	21%
Level of information about radioactive waste			
Informed	44%	45%	11%
Not informed	34%	40%	26%
Support for nuclear energy production			
In favour	41%	43%	16%
Opposed	36%	42%	22%

The following graph shows that there exists a positive correlation between respondents' objective knowledge about radioactive waste management and their attitude towards nuclear energy: those who are more knowledgeable about the topic also tend to be more in favour of this type of energy.

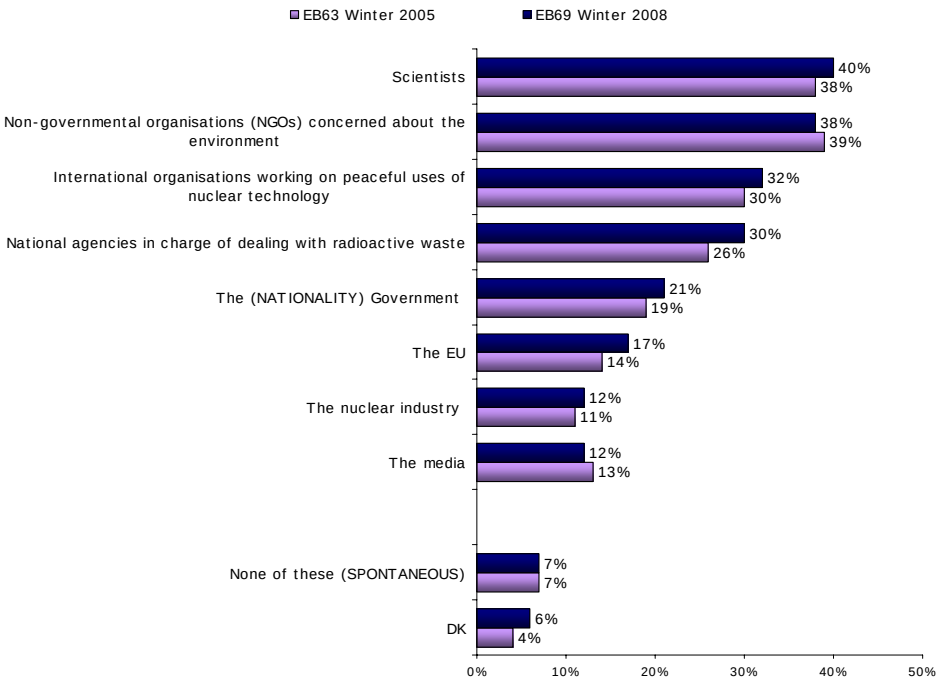


5. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information about the way radioactive waste is managed is most trusted when it comes from independent sources[39]. Europeans on average trust scientists (40%) and non-governmental environmental organisations (38%) the most, followed by international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology (32%) and national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste (30%). Around a fifth (21%) furthermore confirms that they would trust information about radioactive waste management from their national governments and 17% trust the European Union as a source of information in this respect. Europeans have the least trust in the information that is distributed by the nuclear industry and the media (12% trust information from these sources).

In 2005, Europeans trusted more or less the same sources of information about radioactive waste manage as they do now – non-governmental organisations were at that time the most trusted, very closely followed by scientists. Over the three-year period between the surveys, citizens would be slightly more likely to trust this kind of information received from the European Union and national agencies dealing with radioactive waste. Since 2001, the level of trust in the European Union as a source of information about this topic increased by 6 percentage points (from 11% in 2001 to 17% in 2008).

QB8 Which of the following, if any, would you trust to give you information about the way radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) % EU



[39] QB8 Which of the following, if any, would you trust to give you information about the way radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE), 1) National agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, 2) The (NATIONALITY) Government, 3) Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerned about the environment, 4) Scientists, 5) The media, 6) The EU, 7) The nuclear industry, 8) International organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology

Scientists are seen as the most trustworthy source of information about radioactive waste management in the European Union. The Greeks, Estonians, Danes and Cypriots are particularly likely to trust information from scientists, while Italians, Romanians, Portuguese and Luxembourgers are the least likely in the EU to trust information from them.

Since 2005, trust in information about radioactive waste given by scientists increased strongly in Estonia, Greece, Cyprus and Poland, while it decreased in Finland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany.

The trust in **non-governmental organisations** when it concerns information about radioactive waste management is the highest among Swedish, Slovakian, French and Danish respondents. In Lithuania, Bulgaria and Estonia respondents are the least likely to trust such organisations to provide them with trustworthy information about this topic.

The trust in information from non-governmental organisations about radioactive waste grew considerably in Denmark and Hungary since 2005, while it decreased in Estonia, Slovenia and Finland.

Information about radioactive waste from **international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology** has relatively strong trust in countries that have operational nuclear power plants. The Dutch, Danes and Swedes trust information from this source the most within the European Union while the Maltese, Spaniards and Portuguese trust it the least.

A significant increase of trust in information given by international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology was recorded in Denmark, Hungary and Greece, while trust decreased considerably in Malta and Cyprus since 2005.

The Swedes are clearly the most inclined in the European Union to trust their **national agency in charge of dealing with radioactive waste** to give them information about ways of dealing with radioactive waste. In fact, this is the source that is most trusted in this respect in Sweden. Also the Danes and the Czechs would trust information from their national agencies dealing with radioactive waste to a much greater extent than Europeans on average. Overall, information from these agencies gains most trust in countries that have operational nuclear power plants: all countries where this trust level is above average have operational nuclear power plants, except for Denmark and Austria.

Compared with results obtained in 2005, there was a significant increase in trust in Denmark, Sweden, Hungary and Poland when it concerns information about nuclear waste from national agencies dealing with radioactive waste. In Slovenia, Portugal and Cyprus, information from this source was now less trusted.

National governments are mainly trusted by Dutch, Swedish and Portuguese respondents for information about radioactive waste. They would be the number one trustworthy source of information about this topic in Portugal and Malta. Conversely, figures that are far below the EU average were recorded in Slovenia and Hungary.

Trust in information about radioactive waste distributed by national governments increased in Austria, Sweden, Malta and Estonia since 2005, whereas it decreased in Luxembourg and Greece.

Cypriot respondents are particularly likely to trust the **European Union** to give them information about how radioactive waste is managed. Also relatively high shares of Belgian, Dutch and Maltese respondents feel that they would trust information from this source. In the United Kingdom, Latvia and Finland, respondents are the least likely to trust this information if it was given by the European Union.

Information concerning radioactive waste given by the European Union is trusted to a much larger extent by respondents in Cyprus, Italy, Poland and Denmark now compared to 2005. A reverse tendency was observed in the United Kingdom and Finland.

Romanians, Bulgarians and Slovaks are the most inclined in the EU to trust the **media** to give them information about ways to manage radioactive waste. In the United Kingdom and Sweden the lowest proportions of citizens trust information from this source.

Compared with 2005, Greek and Maltese respondents trust the media less as a source of information about radioactive waste.

Information given by the **nuclear industry** is mainly trusted by respondents in countries that have operational nuclear power plants. This is particularly true in Slovakia, and to a lesser extent in Sweden, Romania and the Czech Republic. In Malta, Latvia, Spain and Cyprus trust in information from this source is very low.

Trust in information about radioactive waste distributed by the nuclear industry increased among Slovaks, Italians, Estonians and Hungarians since 2005 but decreased among Slovenians, Cypriots and Swedes.

It moreover appears that over one in ten British, German, Slovenian and Luxembourgish respondents would not trust information about radioactive waste distributed by any of the above sources.

QB8 Which of the following, if any, would you trust to give you information about the way radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Scientists	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerned about the environment	International organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology	National agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The EU	The media	The nuclear industry	None of these (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	40%	38%	32%	30%	21%	17%	12%	12%	7%	6%
BE	***51%***	38%	38%	32%	28%	**28%**	17%	16%	5%	0%
BG	***36%***	23%	35%	27%	13%	16%	**24%**	13%	5%	**11%**
CZ	***46%***	44%	41%	***46%***	20%	22%	16%	**20%**	3%	2%
DK	***60%***	**51%**	**53%**	**51%**	34%	21%	11%	12%	3%	1%
DE	38%	38%	35%	***41%***	16%	13%	9%	7%	**12%**	3%
EE	***66%***	23%	41%	25%	23%	16%	12%	16%	3%	5%
EL	***68%***	41%	36%	26%	19%	16%	17%	7%	4%	0%
ES	***38%***	29%	18%	11%	26%	18%	21%	6%	6%	**11%**
FR	***53%***	**51%**	38%	29%	12%	15%	10%	15%	4%	2%
IE	***43%***	32%	30%	24%	25%	19%	17%	12%	6%	9%
IT	24%	***39%***	26%	29%	26%	20%	9%	13%	4%	8%
CY	***56%***	44%	35%	23%	30%	**39%**	21%	6%	1%	1%
LV	***43%***	30%	25%	23%	14%	10%	18%	6%	6%	2%
LT	***43%***	22%	37%	25%	13%	16%	14%	16%	5%	5%
LU	30%	***48%***	28%	22%	23%	16%	11%	12%	**11%**	3%
HU	***53%***	48%	42%	35%	11%	20%	9%	9%	7%	2%
MT	33%	31%	17%	18%	***34%***	**27%**	9%	5%	2%	6%
NL	51%	40%	***54%***	38%	**40%**	**27%**	9%	13%	6%	2%
AT	41%	***50%***	30%	36%	29%	14%	21%	7%	9%	4%
PL	***43%***	34%	33%	23%	12%	20%	9%	10%	7%	5%
PT	30%	30%	20%	17%	***38%***	18%	19%	12%	5%	9%
RO	29%	37%	29%	***44%***	31%	21%	**26%**	**20%**	3%	**14%**
SI	38%	***45%***	34%	27%	7%	13%	14%	7%	**11%**	1%
SK	44%	***51%***	47%	44%	23%	22%	**23%**	**31%**	3%	2%
FI	***46%***	25%	40%	41%	18%	10%	18%	18%	6%	2%
SE	51%	**53%**	**52%**	***58%***	**38%**	16%	8%	**21%**	4%	1%
UK	32%	***33%***	24%	19%	16%	8%	6%	16%	**13%**	7%

Country with operational NPP('s) **XX** **Top-three highest score per item**

XX: **Highest score per country**

Socio-demographic analysis

In socio-demographic terms, it appears that:

Men are slightly more likely than women to trust information about ways of handling radioactive waste when it comes from scientists, national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, their national government and the European Union.

Young respondents (aged 15-24) more frequently trust scientists, national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, the European Union and the nuclear industry than those that represent older age groups. Information from non-governmental organisations is trusted more by those aged 25-54 than by respondents aged 55 years or older. The media is the least trusted by 15-24 year-olds.

Those whose education ended at age 20 or later have significantly more trust in information given by national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, non-governmental organisations, scientists, international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology and the European Union than respondents who finished school earlier. The latter group, conversely, trusts information by the national government more than the former group.

Information by non-governmental organisations is trusted more by respondents who consider themselves politically oriented towards the left than by those on the right of the political spectrum. The nuclear industry, the national government and national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste gain more trust as sources of information among respondents who position themselves to the right of the political spectrum than among those politically to the left.

Among the different occupational groups, managers are most likely to trust information given by national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, non-governmental organisations and international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology. Students are most likely to trust scientists.

Trust in information distributed by scientists, national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology, the nuclear industry and the European Union is more widespread among respondents that are in favour of nuclear energy than among those that are opposed to nuclear energy. The opponents of this type of energy are however more likely to trust information by non-governmental organisations.

Respondents that feel informed about radioactive waste more frequently trust information from national agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste, scientists, international organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology and the European Union than those that feel poorly informed.

QB8 Which of the following, if any, would you trust to give you information about the way radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Scientists	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerned about the environment	International organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology	National agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The EU	The media	The nuclear industry	None of these (SPONT.)	DK
EU27	40%	38%	32%	30%	21%	17%	12%	12%	7%	6%
Sex										
Male	42%	38%	32%	32%	22%	18%	13%	13%	7%	4%
Female	38%	39%	32%	28%	19%	15%	12%	12%	7%	7%
Age										
15-24	46%	39%	35%	34%	21%	23%	11%	16%	5%	5%
25-39	40%	42%	34%	33%	20%	18%	13%	13%	7%	4%
40-54	39%	42%	34%	30%	20%	16%	14%	12%	6%	5%
55 +	37%	33%	28%	26%	21%	13%	12%	11%	9%	7%
Education (End of)										
15	33%	29%	21%	21%	25%	13%	12%	9%	10%	9%
16-19	37%	39%	32%	30%	19%	16%	13%	13%	8%	5%
20+	48%	47%	41%	35%	20%	18%	12%	12%	5%	3%
Still studying	50%	40%	39%	37%	21%	24%	9%	16%	4%	4%
Left-Right scale										
(1-4) Left	42%	46%	36%	30%	19%	17%	13%	11%	5%	3%
(5-6) Centre	40%	37%	32%	30%	21%	16%	12%	12%	8%	4%
(7-10) Right	43%	38%	35%	34%	23%	19%	13%	16%	5%	3%
Respondent occupation scale										
Self- employed	41%	41%	33%	29%	23%	19%	12%	12%	7%	4%
Managers	46%	49%	44%	40%	20%	16%	11%	12%	5%	2%
Other white collars	41%	44%	38%	35%	19%	18%	13%	12%	5%	4%
Manual workers	36%	39%	30%	29%	19%	17%	14%	13%	8%	5%
House persons	36%	32%	25%	23%	25%	12%	12%	11%	7%	11%
Unemployed	37%	37%	28%	27%	21%	18%	15%	14%	8%	5%
Retired	37%	33%	27%	25%	20%	13%	12%	10%	9%	8%
Students	50%	40%	39%	37%	21%	24%	9%	16%	4%	4%
Level of information about radioactive waste										
Informed	44%	38%	35%	36%	22%	19%	12%	14%	6%	2%
Not informed	39%	39%	31%	28%	20%	16%	12%	12%	7%	6%
Support for nuclear energy production										
In favour	44%	38%	37%	36%	21%	19%	12%	16%	6%	3%
Opposed	38%	42%	31%	27%	20%	15%	13%	10%	8%	4%

CONCLUSION

This study examines Europeans' attitudes and their knowledge levels regarding radioactive waste and the ways of (safely) managing it. The study most notably shows that **citizens feel poorly informed about radioactive waste and that their attitudes and their actual knowledge of radioactive waste strongly depend on whether their countries have nuclear power plants or not.**

Support for nuclear energy has increased considerably in the European Union since 2005 and the share of supporters is now nearly identical (44%) to the share of opponents (45%). Respondents in countries that have operational nuclear power plants are considerably more likely to support nuclear energy than citizens in other countries.

It moreover appears that **the safety aspect of managing radioactive waste is crucial for opponents of nuclear energy.** Nearly four in ten of these respondents would change their opinion about nuclear energy if there was a permanent and safe solution for managing radioactive waste. The majority of opponents would however remain opposed to this type of energy or think that there is no solution for managing radioactive waste.

Europeans, moreover, widely recognise some of the beneficial effects of nuclear energy; the vast majority of the European public agrees that nuclear power usage is advantageous because it allows EU countries to diversify their energy sources (64%), decrease their dependence on oil (63%) and because it emits less greenhouse gases than, for instance, oil and coal (62%).

There is an overwhelming consensus in the EU as a whole, that a solution for managing high-level radioactive waste should be found now, rather than leaving it for future generations. Deep underground disposal is seen as the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste by 43% of Europeans on average. A wide majority however believes that there is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste (72%).

Next to the advantages of nuclear power, **Europeans also recognise some of the risks related to the waste that this type of energy produces**. There are primarily two things that worry Europeans: the possible effects on the environment and on health and the risk of radioactive leaks.

The majority of Europeans, moreover, have a "pro-active" attitude when it concerns decision-making in the field of radioactive waste. In the event of a disposal site for radioactive waste being constructed in their immediate locality, Europeans **clearly want to be directly informed and given an opportunity to be involved in the decision-making process.**

Europeans clearly want the European Union to play an active role in managing radioactive waste: Overwhelming majorities confirm that they want the EU to monitor and harmonise practices for managing radioactive waste in the Member States. Action from the Member States is however also desired: their role remains essential in taking care of the radioactive waste that they produce.

When it concerns Europeans' actual knowledge about radioactive waste, it turns out that there are misconceptions that become strong beliefs among citizens; **Europeans on average, most importantly**, **clearly have the belief that all radioactive waste is very dangerous.** Citizens' knowledge about ways to manage radioactive waste, overall, appears to be rather limited.

There is a clear relation between knowledge about radioactive waste and the existence of nuclear power plants in a country. The tendency is that citizens in countries with operational nuclear power plants are more knowledgeable than those in countries without nuclear power plants. Knowledge levels are also higher amongst supporters of nuclear energy and people who feel well informed about radioactive waste than among those who are opposed to nuclear energy or feel badly informed about the topic.

Furthermore, information about the way radioactive waste is managed is most trusted when it comes from independent sources, like scientist and environmental non-governmental organisations.

Finally, the results of this study reveal that Europeans now have a more positive attitude towards nuclear energy than in 2005. An increased level of knowledge about radioactive waste management among citizens would most probably ensure the continuation of this trend in an upward direction over the next few years. The European Union, which is expected to play an active role in the field of radioactive waste management, could contribute to this process by providing citizens with more information about this topic.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

EUROBAROMETER SPECIAL N° 297

« Radioactive waste »

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 18th of February and the 22nd of March 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 69.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER SPECIAL N° 297 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

EUROBAROMETER

European Commission

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.012	21/02/2008	16/03/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	18/02/2008	03/03/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.070	22/02/2008	12/03/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.032	18/02/2008	18/03/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.562	19/02/2008	16/03/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	22/02/2008	17/03/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	20/02/2008	11/03/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.004	19/02/2008	16/03/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.054	18/02/2008	17/03/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	18/02/2008	19/03/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.036	18/02/2008	07/03/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	19/02/2008	16/03/2008	638.900
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.004	22/02/2008	18/03/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.009	20/02/2008	14/03/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	513	18/02/2008	22/03/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	20/02/2008	17/03/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	18/02/2008	15/03/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.023	18/02/2008	17/03/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.008	18/02/2008	10/03/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	20/02/2008	12/03/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	20/02/2008	18/03/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.024	18/02/2008	13/03/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.026	18/02/2008	18/03/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.049	20/02/2008	03/03/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.001	20/02/2008	20/03/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	20/02/2008	16/03/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	18/02/2008	13/03/2008	50.519.877
TOTAL			26746	18/02/2008	22/03/2008	400.756.031

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

	Let's now talk about another topic.
QB1	How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste?
	(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.2 QA1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QB2	Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations? (M)
	(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Fairly in favour	2
Fairly opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
DK	5

EB63.2 QA2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

	Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.
QB1	Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé(e) à propos des déchets radioactifs ?
	(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très bien informé(e)	1
Plutôt bien informé(e)	2
Pas très bien informé(e)	3
Pas du tout informé(e) (M)	4
NSP	5

EB63.2 QA1 TREND LEGEREMENT MODIFIE

QB2	Etes-vous tout à fait favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à la production d'énergie par des centrales nucléaires ? (M)
	(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Tout à fait favorable	1
Plutôt favorable	2
Plutôt opposé(e)	3
Tout à fait opposé(e)	4
NSP	5

EB63.2 QA2 TREND LEGEREMENT MODIFIE

ASK QB3 IF "OPPOSED TO THE ENERGY PRODUCTION BY NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS", CODE 3 or 4 in QB2 - OTHERS GO TO QB4

QB3 And if there was a permanent and safe solution for the management of radioactive waste, would you then be totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Fairly in favour	2
Fairly opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
I do not think there is a solution (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	5
DK	6

EB63.2 QA3 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QB3 SI "OPPOSE(E) A LA PRODUCTION D'ENERGIE PAR DES CENTRALES NUCLEAIRES", CODE 3 ou 4 en QB2 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB4

QB3 Et s'il existait une solution définitive et sûre pour la gestion des déchets radioactifs, seriez-vous tout à fait favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à la production d'énergie par des centrales nucléaires ? (M)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Tout à fait favorable	1
Plutôt favorable	2
Plutôt opposé(e)	3
Tout à fait opposé(e)	4
Je ne pense pas qu'il existe une solution (SPONTANE) (N)	
NSP	5

EB63.2 QA3 TREND MODIFIE

ASK ALL

QB4 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The use of nuclear energy enables European countries to diversify their energy sources	1	2	3	4	5
2	We could reduce our dependence on oil if we use more nuclear energy	1	2	3	4	5
3	An advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources such as oil or coal (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.2 QA4 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

A TOUS

QB4 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord. (M)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	L'utilisation de l'énergie nucléaire permet aux pays européens de diversifier leurs sources d'énergie	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nous pourrions réduire notre dépendance au pétrole si nous utilisions plus l'énergie nucléaire	1	2	3	4	5
3	Un des avantages de l'énergie nucléaire, c'est qu'elle émet moins de gaz à effet de serre que d'autres sources d'énergie comme le pétrole ou le charbon (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.2 QA4 TREND LEGEREMENT MODIFIE

QB5	For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
1	There are several categories of radioactive waste, for example low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste (M)	1	2	3
2	Some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste (M)	1	2	3
3	Some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste	1	2	3
4	Some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste (M)	1	2	3
5	High level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors	1	2	3
6	Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste (M)	1	2	3
7	All radioactive waste is very dangerous	1	2	3

EB63.2 QA5 TREND MODIFIED

QB5	Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

(MONTRER CARTE)

	(LIRE)	Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
1	Il existe plusieurs catégories de déchets radioactifs, par exemple des déchets faiblement, moyennement ou hautement radioactifs (M)	1	2	3
2	Certains hôpitaux produisent des déchets faiblement radioactifs (M)	1	2	3
3	Certaines industries non-nucléaires produisent des déchets faiblement radioactifs	1	2	3
4	Certains centres de recherche scientifique produisent des déchets radioactifs (M)	1	2	3
5	Les déchets hautement radioactifs ne sont produits que par les réacteurs nucléaires	1	2	3
6	Les déchets radioactifs sont produits en quantités similaires à d'autres déchets comme les déchets chimiques (M)	1	2	3
7	Tous les déchets radioactifs sont très dangereux	1	2	3

EB63.2 QA5 TREND MODIFIE

QB6	And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false. (M)

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
1	Some radioactive waste is currently placed deep underground at special disposal sites (M)	1	2	3
2	Some radioactive waste is put into solid form and packed in steel drums (M)	1	2	3
3	Some radioactive waste is sent to other countries for disposal (final storage) (M)	1	2	3
4	Some radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal (final storage) (M)	1	2	3
5	Some radioactive waste is dumped at sea (M)	1	2	3

EB63.2 QA10 TREND MODIFIED

QB6	Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse. (M)

(MONTRER CARTE)

	(LIRE)	Vraie.	Fausse.	NSP
1	Certains déchets radioactifs sont actuellement placés profondément sous terre dans des sites spéciaux de stockage (M)	1	2	3
2	Certains déchets radioactifs sont mis sous forme solide et enfermés dans des fûts en acier (M)	1	2	3
3	Certains déchets radioactifs sont envoyés vers d'autres pays où ils sont stockés définitivement (M)	1	2	3
4	Certains déchets radioactifs sont entreposés temporairement, en attendant une décision finale sur la manière dont ils seront stockés définitivement (M)	1	2	3
5	Certains déchets radioactifs sont largués à la mer (M)	1	2	3

EB63.2 QA10 TREND MODIFIE

QB7	For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree. (M)

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	A solution for high level radioactive waste should be developed now and not left for future generations (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	There is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Deep underground disposal represents the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.2 QA11 TREND MODIFIED

QB7	Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord. (M)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Une solution pour les déchets hautement radioactifs devrait être développée maintenant et pas laissée aux générations futures	1	2	3	4	5
2	Il n'existe pas de manière sûre de se débarrasser des déchets hautement radioactifs (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Le stockage profondément sous terre représente la solution la plus appropriée pour une gestion à long terme des déchets hautement radioactifs (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.2 QA11 TREND MODIFIE

QB8	Which of the following, if any, would you trust to give you information about the way radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste	1,
The (NATIONALITY) Government	2,
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerned about the environment	3,
Scientists (M)	4,
The media	5,
The European Union	6,
The nuclear industry	7,
International organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	10,
DK	11,

EB63.2 QA12 TREND MODIFIED

QB9	If a deep underground disposal site for radioactive waste were to be built near your home, what would worry you most ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Transport of waste to the disposal site	1
The risk of radioactive leaks while the site is in operation	2
The risk due to a terrorist attack	3
The possible effects on the environment and health	4
A major drop in local property prices	5
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

EB63.2 QA13

QB8	Auxquelles des sources suivantes, s'il y en a, feriez-vous confiance pour vous donner de l'information sur la façon dont les déchets radioactifs sont gérés en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Aux agences nationales en charge des déchets radioactifs	1,
Au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	2,
A des organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG) pour la protection de l'environnement	3,
A des scientifiques (M)	4,
Aux médias	5,
A l'Union européenne	6,
A l'industrie nucléaire	7,
A des organisations internationales travaillant sur les utilisations pacifiques de la technologie nucléaire	8,
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	9,
Autre (SPONTANE) (N)	10,
NSP	11,

EB63.2 QA12 TREND MODIFIE

QB9	Si un site souterrain pour le stockage de déchets radioactifs était construit à côté de chez vous, qu'est-ce qui vous inquiéterait le plus ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Le transport des déchets vers le site de stockage	1
Les risques de fuites radioactives alors que le site est en activité	2
Les risques liés à une attaque terroriste	3
Les effets possibles sur l'environnement et la santé	4
Une chute importante des prix de l'immobilier près de chez vous	5
Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE)	6
Autre (SPONTANE)	7
NSP	8

EB56.2 Q56

QB10	Thinking about the hypothetical construction of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste near your home, with which of the following do you agree the most?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.2 QA14

QB10	En pensant à l'hypothèse de la construction d'un site souterrain de stockage de déchets radioactifs à côté de chez vous, avec laquelle des propositions suivantes êtes vous le plus d'accord ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Vous aimeriez être consulté(e) directement et participer au processus de prise de décision	1
Vous aimeriez que les organisations non-gouvernementales locales soient consultées et participent au processus de prise de décision	2
Vous laisseriez les autorités compétentes décider dans ce domaine	3
Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE)	4
NSP	5

EB63.2 QA14

QB11	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Each EU Member State should be fully responsible for the management of its own radioactive waste	1	2	3	4	5
2	Harmonized and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage radioactive waste	1	2	3	4	5
3	Each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste which specifies fixed deadlines	1	2	3	4	5
4	The EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB11	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Chaque Etat membre de l'UE devrait être pleinement responsable de la gestion de ses propres déchets radioactifs	1	2	3	4	5
2	Il faudrait développer des méthodologies harmonisées et cohérentes au sein de l'UE pour gérer les déchets radioactifs	1	2	3	4	5
3	Chaque Etat membre de l'UE devrait avoir un plan de gestion des déchets radioactifs qui spécifie des échéances prédéterminées	1	2	3	4	5
4	L'UE devrait être capable de contrôler les pratiques et les programmes nationaux de gestion des déchets radioactifs	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVEAU

TABLES

QB1 Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous bien informé(e) à propos des déchets radioactifs ?

QB1 How well informed do you think you are about radioactive waste?

	TOTAL	Très bien informé(e) / Very well informed	Plutôt bien informé(e) / Fairly well informed	Pas très bien informé(e) / Not very well informed	Pas du tout informé(e) / Not at all informed	NSP / DK	Informé(e) / Informed	Mal informé(e) / Not informed
UE27 EU27	26746	4%	21%	45%	29%	1%	25%	74%
BE	1012	3%	20%	45%	32%	-	23%	77%
BG	1000	2%	13%	47%	35%	3%	15%	82%
CZ	1070	3%	16%	42%	38%	1%	19%	80%
DK	1032	7%	26%	46%	21%	-	33%	67%
D-W	1036	5%	30%	45%	19%	1%	35%	64%
DE	1562	5%	29%	45%	20%	1%	34%	65%
D-E	526	5%	27%	45%	22%	1%	32%	67%
EE	1000	4%	26%	50%	20%	-	30%	70%
EL	1000	3%	21%	44%	32%	-	24%	76%
ES	1004	2%	15%	38%	44%	1%	17%	82%
FR	1054	2%	18%	48%	31%	1%	20%	79%
IE	1000	2%	19%	40%	36%	3%	21%	76%
IT	1036	2%	19%	47%	30%	2%	21%	77%
CY	506	3%	18%	43%	33%	3%	21%	76%
LV	1004	3%	20%	44%	33%	-	23%	77%
LT	1009	3%	15%	45%	35%	2%	18%	80%
LU	513	9%	25%	40%	25%	1%	34%	65%
HU	1000	4%	27%	41%	28%	-	31%	69%
MT	500	7%	19%	36%	37%	1%	26%	73%
NL	1023	5%	31%	46%	17%	1%	36%	63%
AT	1008	2%	14%	46%	37%	1%	16%	83%
PL	1000	2%	17%	48%	32%	1%	19%	80%
PT	1000	2%	17%	46%	34%	1%	19%	80%
RO	1024	3%	13%	45%	36%	3%	16%	81%
SI	1026	7%	37%	46%	10%	-	44%	56%
SK	1049	3%	21%	49%	25%	2%	24%	74%
FI	1001	8%	38%	41%	13%	-	46%	54%
SE	1007	6%	46%	37%	10%	1%	52%	47%
UK	1306	6%	20%	47%	26%	1%	26%	73%

QB2 Etes-vous tout à fait favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à la production d'énergie par des centrales nucléaires ?

QB2 Are you totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?

	TOTAL	Tout à fait favorable / Totally in favour	Plutôt favorable / Fairly in favour	Plutôt opposé(e) / Fairly opposed	Tout à fait opposé(e) / Totally opposed	NSP / DK	Favorable / In favour	Opposé(e) / Opposed
UE27 EU27	26746	11%	33%	28%	17%	11%	44%	45%
BE	1012	10%	40%	37%	10%	3%	50%	47%
BG	1000	28%	35%	8%	5%	24%	63%	13%
CZ	1070	23%	41%	24%	8%	4%	64%	32%
DK	1032	10%	26%	26%	36%	2%	36%	62%
D-W	1036	12%	32%	31%	17%	8%	44%	48%
DE	1562	12%	34%	31%	16%	7%	46%	47%
D-E	526	10%	38%	34%	14%	4%	48%	48%
EE	1000	9%	32%	35%	18%	6%	41%	53%
EL	1000	4%	14%	27%	52%	3%	18%	79%
ES	1004	4%	20%	33%	24%	19%	24%	57%
FR	1054	10%	42%	30%	10%	8%	52%	40%
IE	1000	5%	19%	23%	31%	22%	24%	54%
IT	1036	12%	31%	29%	17%	11%	43%	46%
CY	506	3%	4%	9%	71%	13%	7%	80%
LV	1004	8%	27%	36%	21%	8%	35%	57%
LT	1009	18%	46%	18%	8%	10%	64%	26%
LU	513	7%	27%	38%	21%	7%	34%	59%
HU	1000	22%	41%	21%	11%	5%	63%	32%
MT	500	5%	10%	22%	40%	23%	15%	62%
NL	1023	15%	40%	24%	18%	3%	55%	42%
AT	1008	2%	12%	33%	50%	3%	14%	83%
PL	1000	12%	27%	27%	19%	15%	39%	46%
PT	1000	4%	19%	39%	16%	22%	23%	55%
RO	1024	4%	31%	23%	15%	27%	35%	38%
SI	1026	9%	42%	35%	11%	3%	51%	46%
SK	1049	15%	45%	24%	7%	9%	60%	31%
FI	1001	19%	42%	27%	9%	3%	61%	36%
SE	1007	30%	32%	20%	15%	3%	62%	35%
UK	1306	13%	37%	25%	11%	14%	50%	36%

QB3 Et s'il existait une solution définitive et sûre pour la gestion des déchets radioactifs, seriez-vous tout à fait favorable, plutôt favorable, plutôt opposé(e) ou tout à fait opposé(e) à la production d'énergie par des centrales nucléaires ?

QB3 And if there was a permanent and safe solution for the management of radioactive waste, would you then be totally in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or totally opposed to energy production by nuclear power stations?

(SI 'OPPOSE(E) A LA PRODUCTION D'ENERGIE PAR DES CENTRALES NUCLEAIRES', CODE 3 OU 4 EN QB2)
(IF 'OPPOSED TO THE ENERGY PRODUCTION BY NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS', CODE 3 OR 4 IN QB2)

	TOTAL	Tout à fait favorable / Totally in favour	Plutôt favorable / Fairly in favour	Plutôt opposé(e) / Fairly opposed	Tout à fait opposé(e) / Totally opposed	Je ne pense pas qu'il existe une solution (SPONTANE) / I do not think there is a solution (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK	Favorable / In favour	Opposé(e) / Opposed
UE27 EU27	12092	9%	30%	29%	19%	8%	5%	39%	48%
BE	474	18%	40%	24%	14%	3%	1%	58%	38%
BG	132	7%	19%	23%	21%	27%	3%	26%	44%
CZ	341	11%	29%	36%	12%	10%	2%	40%	48%
DK	632	14%	33%	21%	29%	2%	1%	47%	50%
D-W	494	6%	23%	33%	26%	10%	2%	29%	59%
DE	745	6%	23%	34%	24%	11%	2%	29%	58%
D-E	252	5%	25%	36%	18%	14%	2%	30%	54%
EE	527	3%	31%	40%	20%	5%	1%	34%	60%
EL	793	5%	21%	23%	36%	14%	1%	26%	59%
ES	573	11%	26%	26%	16%	9%	12%	37%	42%
FR	425	12%	42%	25%	13%	4%	4%	54%	38%
IE	543	5%	24%	18%	20%	20%	13%	29%	38%
IT	476	5%	26%	31%	25%	7%	6%	31%	56%
CY	406	7%	23%	12%	46%	7%	5%	30%	58%
LV	568	8%	33%	34%	21%	2%	2%	41%	55%
LT	258	12%	45%	26%	12%	1%	4%	57%	38%
LU	302	10%	31%	24%	24%	9%	2%	41%	48%
HU	316	10%	35%	24%	22%	7%	2%	45%	46%
MT	312	10%	23%	18%	23%	7%	19%	33%	41%
NL	429	21%	39%	22%	15%	2%	1%	60%	37%
AT	835	2%	11%	30%	33%	23%	1%	13%	63%
PL	461	7%	33%	30%	16%	9%	5%	40%	46%
PT	554	2%	22%	46%	11%	12%	7%	24%	57%
RO	390	9%	26%	27%	16%	9%	13%	35%	43%
SI	475	10%	42%	32%	10%	4%	2%	52%	42%
SK	326	4%	33%	42%	10%	9%	2%	37%	52%
FI	357	6%	45%	32%	12%	4%	1%	51%	44%
SE	357	10%	34%	34%	17%	4%	1%	44%	51%
UK	481	15%	39%	26%	13%	5%	2%	54%	39%

QB4.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.

QB4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

L'utilisation de l'énergie nucléaire permet aux pays européens de diversifier leurs sources d'énergie

The use of nuclear energy enables European countries to diversify their energy sources

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	22%	42%	15%	6%	15%	64%	21%
BE	1012	20%	53%	18%	4%	5%	73%	22%
BG	1000	44%	28%	4%	3%	21%	72%	7%
CZ	1070	28%	51%	13%	2%	6%	79%	15%
DK	1032	38%	34%	12%	9%	7%	72%	21%
D-W	1036	25%	37%	21%	8%	9%	62%	29%
DE	1562	25%	39%	20%	7%	9%	64%	27%
D-E	526	24%	46%	19%	6%	5%	70%	25%
EE	1000	28%	47%	12%	4%	9%	75%	16%
EL	1000	23%	40%	19%	13%	5%	63%	32%
ES	1004	12%	38%	13%	6%	31%	50%	19%
FR	1054	23%	47%	14%	5%	11%	70%	19%
IE	1000	21%	37%	10%	6%	26%	58%	16%
IT	1036	18%	45%	15%	8%	14%	63%	23%
CY	506	28%	20%	10%	7%	35%	48%	17%
LV	1004	18%	45%	16%	7%	14%	63%	23%
LT	1009	30%	48%	9%	1%	12%	78%	10%
LU	513	22%	35%	19%	10%	14%	57%	29%
HU	1000	33%	48%	10%	4%	5%	81%	14%
MT	500	13%	26%	13%	10%	38%	39%	23%
NL	1023	37%	41%	10%	6%	6%	78%	16%
AT	1008	7%	31%	31%	23%	8%	38%	54%
PL	1000	21%	49%	11%	3%	16%	70%	14%
PT	1000	7%	39%	24%	5%	25%	46%	29%
RO	1024	28%	34%	7%	4%	27%	62%	11%
SI	1026	26%	40%	17%	7%	10%	66%	24%
SK	1049	28%	52%	12%	2%	6%	80%	14%
FI	1001	16%	50%	23%	6%	5%	66%	29%
SE	1007	27%	38%	11%	10%	14%	65%	21%
UK	1306	17%	41%	13%	5%	24%	58%	18%

QB4.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.

QB4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Nous pourrions réduire notre dépendance au pétrole si nous utilisions plus l'énergie nucléaire

We could reduce our dependence on oil if we use more nuclear energy

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	24%	39%	16%	7%	14%	63%	23%
BE	1012	20%	45%	24%	6%	5%	65%	30%
BG	1000	38%	27%	8%	3%	24%	65%	11%
CZ	1070	26%	43%	18%	4%	9%	69%	22%
DK	1032	49%	29%	10%	7%	5%	78%	17%
D-W	1036	28%	34%	19%	12%	7%	62%	31%
DE	1562	28%	36%	19%	11%	6%	64%	30%
D-E	526	27%	40%	19%	8%	6%	67%	27%
EE	1000	27%	36%	18%	7%	12%	63%	25%
EL	1000	23%	34%	24%	17%	2%	57%	41%
ES	1004	14%	37%	16%	4%	29%	51%	20%
FR	1054	22%	38%	20%	6%	14%	60%	26%
IE	1000	26%	35%	10%	6%	23%	61%	16%
IT	1036	22%	41%	16%	9%	12%	63%	25%
CY	506	25%	18%	13%	14%	30%	43%	27%
LV	1004	14%	38%	24%	10%	14%	52%	34%
LT	1009	28%	41%	14%	3%	14%	69%	17%
LU	513	17%	27%	30%	14%	12%	44%	44%
HU	1000	33%	41%	13%	5%	8%	74%	18%
MT	500	14%	32%	13%	11%	30%	46%	24%
NL	1023	42%	33%	12%	7%	6%	75%	19%
AT	1008	10%	29%	29%	25%	7%	39%	54%
PL	1000	24%	42%	14%	4%	16%	66%	18%
PT	1000	8%	38%	23%	6%	25%	46%	29%
RO	1024	25%	31%	9%	4%	31%	56%	13%
SI	1026	28%	35%	21%	7%	9%	63%	28%
SK	1049	27%	46%	15%	3%	9%	73%	18%
FI	1001	25%	48%	19%	4%	4%	73%	23%
SE	1007	53%	30%	7%	5%	5%	83%	12%
UK	1306	22%	48%	11%	5%	14%	70%	16%

QB4.3 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Un des avantages de l'énergie nucléaire, c'est qu'elle émet moins de gaz à effet de serre que d'autres sources d'énergie comme le pétrole ou le charbon

An advantage of nuclear power is that it emits less greenhouse gases than other energy sources such as oil or coal

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	27%	35%	13%	5%	20%	62%	18%
BE	1012	28%	43%	16%	3%	10%	71%	19%
BG	1000	34%	21%	5%	3%	37%	55%	8%
CZ	1070	34%	40%	12%	2%	12%	74%	14%
DK	1032	52%	25%	6%	4%	13%	77%	10%
D-W	1036	37%	33%	13%	6%	11%	70%	19%
DE	1562	36%	35%	12%	6%	11%	71%	18%
D-E	526	34%	41%	9%	6%	10%	75%	15%
EE	1000	34%	35%	12%	3%	16%	69%	15%
EL	1000	22%	28%	22%	16%	12%	50%	38%
ES	1004	13%	30%	14%	7%	36%	43%	21%
FR	1054	29%	39%	11%	2%	19%	68%	13%
IE	1000	21%	30%	10%	5%	34%	51%	15%
IT	1036	18%	37%	16%	10%	19%	55%	26%
CY	506	23%	12%	9%	7%	49%	35%	16%
LV	1004	18%	37%	18%	8%	19%	55%	26%
LT	1009	27%	39%	8%	3%	23%	66%	11%
LU	513	26%	31%	13%	8%	22%	57%	21%
HU	1000	37%	34%	9%	4%	16%	71%	13%
MT	500	16%	25%	8%	6%	45%	41%	14%
NL	1023	49%	26%	5%	4%	16%	75%	9%
AT	1008	11%	30%	25%	19%	15%	41%	44%
PL	1000	27%	42%	10%	3%	18%	69%	13%
PT	1000	7%	29%	23%	5%	36%	36%	28%
RO	1024	25%	24%	6%	4%	41%	49%	10%
SI	1026	34%	34%	12%	4%	16%	68%	16%
SK	1049	30%	42%	12%	3%	13%	72%	15%
FI	1001	39%	42%	12%	1%	6%	81%	13%
SE	1007	64%	21%	5%	3%	7%	85%	8%
UK	1306	24%	42%	10%	2%	22%	66%	12%

QB5.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Il existe plusieurs catégories de déchets radioactifs, par exemple des déchets faiblement, moyennement ou hautement radioactifs

There are several categories of radioactive waste, for example low, intermediate and high level radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	66%	13%	21%
BE	1012	79%	13%	8%
BG	1000	55%	7%	38%
CZ	1070	67%	16%	17%
DK	1032	68%	13%	19%
D-W	1036	71%	18%	11%
DE	1562	71%	18%	11%
D-E	526	74%	16%	10%
EE	1000	65%	12%	23%
EL	1000	75%	16%	9%
ES	1004	56%	7%	37%
FR	1054	77%	11%	12%
IE	1000	59%	8%	33%
IT	1036	56%	18%	26%
CY	506	57%	8%	35%
LV	1004	65%	16%	19%
LT	1009	54%	12%	34%
LU	513	66%	14%	20%
HU	1000	71%	11%	18%
MT	500	58%	6%	36%
NL	1023	73%	11%	16%
AT	1008	53%	17%	30%
PL	1000	59%	20%	21%
PT	1000	45%	19%	36%
RO	1024	62%	5%	33%
SI	1026	88%	3%	9%
SK	1049	76%	11%	13%
FI	1001	69%	15%	16%
SE	1007	79%	12%	9%
UK	1306	66%	10%	24%

QB5.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
Certains hôpitaux produisent des déchets faiblement radioactifs

Some hospitals produce low level radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	67%	12%	21%
BE	1012	84%	10%	6%
BG	1000	35%	10%	55%
CZ	1070	72%	16%	12%
DK	1032	76%	9%	15%
D-W	1036	78%	10%	12%
DE	1562	78%	9%	13%
D-E	526	78%	8%	14%
EE	1000	56%	14%	30%
EL	1000	73%	18%	9%
ES	1004	65%	7%	28%
FR	1054	77%	9%	14%
IE	1000	58%	9%	33%
IT	1036	51%	21%	28%
CY	506	47%	8%	45%
LV	1004	59%	14%	27%
LT	1009	49%	15%	36%
LU	513	80%	7%	13%
HU	1000	75%	9%	16%
MT	500	38%	12%	50%
NL	1023	74%	10%	16%
AT	1008	68%	11%	21%
PL	1000	54%	19%	27%
PT	1000	52%	19%	29%
RO	1024	42%	12%	46%
SI	1026	79%	8%	13%
SK	1049	67%	17%	16%
FI	1001	78%	9%	13%
SE	1007	80%	9%	11%
UK	1306	72%	9%	19%

QB5.3 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
Certaines industries non-nucléaires produisent des déchets faiblement radioactifs

Some non-nuclear industries produce low level radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	60%	14%	26%
BE	1012	72%	17%	11%
BG	1000	35%	9%	56%
CZ	1070	79%	9%	12%
DK	1032	68%	10%	22%
D-W	1036	65%	15%	20%
DE	1562	65%	15%	20%
D-E	526	65%	15%	20%
EE	1000	61%	11%	28%
EL	1000	66%	20%	14%
ES	1004	55%	9%	36%
FR	1054	67%	13%	20%
IE	1000	51%	9%	40%
IT	1036	50%	20%	30%
CY	506	54%	8%	38%
LV	1004	68%	11%	21%
LT	1009	51%	11%	38%
LU	513	61%	16%	23%
HU	1000	67%	12%	21%
MT	500	42%	9%	49%
NL	1023	60%	14%	26%
AT	1008	53%	14%	33%
PL	1000	59%	14%	27%
PT	1000	50%	18%	32%
RO	1024	42%	10%	48%
SI	1026	73%	9%	18%
SK	1049	66%	18%	16%
FI	1001	75%	8%	17%
SE	1007	69%	14%	17%
UK	1306	66%	10%	24%

QB5.4 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
Certains centres de recherche scientifique produisent des déchets radioactifs

Some scientific research centres produce radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	72%	8%	20%
BE	1012	84%	9%	7%
BG	1000	47%	5%	48%
CZ	1070	80%	9%	11%
DK	1032	85%	3%	12%
D-W	1036	78%	10%	12%
DE	1562	79%	9%	12%
D-E	526	84%	6%	10%
EE	1000	72%	8%	20%
EL	1000	81%	10%	9%
ES	1004	59%	7%	34%
FR	1054	80%	5%	15%
IE	1000	59%	6%	35%
IT	1036	63%	14%	23%
CY	506	63%	4%	33%
LV	1004	80%	6%	14%
LT	1009	58%	10%	32%
LU	513	78%	5%	17%
HU	1000	79%	5%	16%
MT	500	47%	6%	47%
NL	1023	85%	3%	12%
AT	1008	67%	10%	23%
PL	1000	70%	6%	24%
PT	1000	56%	14%	30%
RO	1024	49%	8%	43%
SI	1026	85%	4%	11%
SK	1049	73%	12%	15%
FI	1001	81%	7%	12%
SE	1007	86%	6%	8%
UK	1306	79%	3%	18%

QB5.5 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Les déchets hautement radioactifs ne sont produits que par les réacteurs nucléaires

High level radioactive waste is produced only in nuclear reactors

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	42%	33%	25%
BE	1012	49%	41%	10%
BG	1000	46%	13%	41%
CZ	1070	55%	32%	13%
DK	1032	53%	27%	20%
D-W	1036	54%	32%	14%
DE	1562	55%	32%	13%
D-E	526	62%	27%	11%
EE	1000	48%	30%	22%
EL	1000	49%	42%	9%
ES	1004	46%	16%	38%
FR	1054	30%	50%	20%
IE	1000	36%	24%	40%
IT	1036	33%	34%	33%
CY	506	37%	21%	42%
LV	1004	47%	34%	19%
LT	1009	53%	18%	29%
LU	513	45%	35%	20%
HU	1000	40%	52%	8%
MT	500	24%	21%	55%
NL	1023	46%	27%	27%
AT	1008	54%	24%	22%
PL	1000	48%	30%	22%
PT	1000	42%	25%	33%
RO	1024	40%	18%	42%
SI	1026	54%	27%	19%
SK	1049	55%	33%	12%
FI	1001	58%	28%	14%
SE	1007	52%	33%	15%
UK	1306	27%	40%	33%

QB5.6 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Les déchets radioactifs sont produits en quantités similaires à d'autres déchets comme les déchets chimiques

Radioactive waste is produced in similar quantities to other waste such as chemical waste

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	34%	35%	31%
BE	1012	31%	55%	14%
BG	1000	25%	13%	62%
CZ	1070	27%	54%	19%
DK	1032	22%	56%	22%
D-W	1036	33%	44%	23%
DE	1562	32%	47%	21%
D-E	526	29%	56%	15%
EE	1000	33%	37%	30%
EL	1000	61%	22%	17%
ES	1004	36%	17%	47%
FR	1054	37%	32%	31%
IE	1000	33%	21%	46%
IT	1036	40%	28%	32%
CY	506	36%	9%	55%
LV	1004	42%	36%	22%
LT	1009	38%	23%	39%
LU	513	26%	40%	34%
HU	1000	37%	39%	24%
MT	500	31%	12%	57%
NL	1023	9%	69%	22%
AT	1008	32%	30%	38%
PL	1000	33%	36%	31%
PT	1000	39%	21%	40%
RO	1024	30%	18%	52%
SI	1026	28%	40%	32%
SK	1049	39%	41%	20%
FI	1001	23%	56%	21%
SE	1007	16%	60%	24%
UK	1306	33%	34%	33%

QB5.7 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Tous les déchets radioactifs sont très dangereux

All radioactive waste is very dangerous

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	78%	13%	9%
BE	1012	77%	21%	2%
BG	1000	79%	2%	19%
CZ	1070	88%	9%	3%
DK	1032	72%	21%	7%
D-W	1036	86%	11%	3%
DE	1562	86%	11%	3%
D-E	526	87%	10%	3%
EE	1000	86%	7%	7%
EL	1000	91%	7%	2%
ES	1004	78%	5%	17%
FR	1054	79%	15%	6%
IE	1000	67%	10%	23%
IT	1036	78%	11%	11%
CY	506	87%	3%	10%
LV	1004	92%	4%	4%
LT	1009	88%	4%	8%
LU	513	78%	14%	8%
HU	1000	91%	7%	2%
MT	500	72%	4%	24%
NL	1023	59%	34%	7%
AT	1008	79%	12%	9%
PL	1000	85%	6%	9%
PT	1000	72%	11%	17%
RO	1024	68%	6%	26%
SI	1026	84%	13%	3%
SK	1049	86%	8%	6%
FI	1001	77%	18%	5%
SE	1007	62%	32%	6%
UK	1306	64%	24%	12%

QB5 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Moyenne

Average

	Total	Moyenne des bonnes réponses / Average of correct answers	Moyenne des mauvaises réponses / Average of wrong answers	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	187222	49%	29%	22%
BE	7084	62%	29%	9%
BG	7000	28%	26%	46%
CZ	7490	56%	31%	13%
DK	7224	57%	26%	17%
D-W	7252	54%	32%	14%
DE	10934	55%	32%	13%
D-E	3682	56%	32%	12%
EE	7000	47%	30%	23%
EL	7000	52%	38%	10%
ES	7028	39%	27%	34%
FR	7378	57%	26%	17%
IE	7000	40%	24%	36%
IT	7252	42%	32%	26%
CY	3542	36%	27%	37%
LV	7028	49%	33%	18%
LT	7063	37%	32%	31%
LU	3591	54%	27%	19%
HU	7000	56%	29%	15%
MT	3500	32%	23%	45%
NL	7161	60%	22%	18%
AT	7056	44%	31%	25%
PL	7000	45%	32%	23%
PT	7000	37%	32%	31%
RO	7168	34%	25%	41%
SI	7182	58%	27%	15%
SK	7343	52%	34%	14%
FI	7007	58%	28%	14%
SE	7049	63%	24%	13%
UK	9142	54%	22%	24%

QB5 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

	TOTAL	Au moins une bonne réponse / At least one correct answer	1 bonne réponse / 1 correct answer	2 bonnes réponses / 2 correct answers	3 bonnes réponses / 3 correct answers	4 bonnes réponses / 4 correct answers	5 bonnes réponses / 5 correct answers	6 bonnes réponses / 6 correct answers	7 bonnes réponses / 7 correct answers	Au moins une mauvaise réponse / At least one wrong answer	Au moins une réponse NSP / At least one answer DK
UE27 EU27	26746	90%	7%	10%	15%	27%	19%	9%	2%	89%	52%
BE	1012	98%	3%	7%	11%	29%	27%	16%	6%	91%	29%
BG	1000	71%	14%	16%	18%	16%	6%	1%	-	83%	82%
CZ	1070	96%	5%	8%	15%	29%	25%	11%	2%	95%	35%
DK	1032	95%	5%	10%	12%	21%	29%	15%	4%	89%	45%
D-W	1036	95%	6%	8%	14%	32%	23%	9%	3%	95%	43%
DE	1562	95%	6%	8%	15%	31%	23%	10%	2%	95%	42%
D-E	526	97%	4%	8%	20%	27%	24%	13%	1%	98%	37%
EE	1000	87%	9%	10%	15%	25%	19%	8%	2%	90%	52%
EL	1000	99%	5%	11%	22%	35%	19%	6%	0%	99%	34%
ES	1004	79%	9%	11%	15%	30%	11%	3%	0%	85%	64%
FR	1054	96%	5%	9%	14%	27%	26%	11%	4%	90%	50%
IE	1000	78%	8%	11%	15%	25%	12%	6%	1%	77%	66%
IT	1036	88%	10%	15%	19%	27%	11%	4%	1%	90%	56%
CY	506	80%	10%	16%	20%	20%	10%	4%	-	91%	74%
LV	1004	92%	7%	10%	18%	28%	21%	7%	1%	96%	48%
LT	1009	81%	14%	12%	16%	26%	10%	3%	-	93%	64%
LU	513	93%	5%	8%	17%	29%	21%	10%	3%	87%	56%
HU	1000	94%	7%	7%	11%	24%	29%	13%	2%	96%	42%
MT	500	72%	11%	16%	16%	19%	6%	2%	1%	76%	77%
NL	1023	97%	5%	8%	13%	23%	26%	17%	6%	79%	52%
AT	1008	88%	11%	14%	16%	27%	12%	8%	1%	92%	59%
PL	1000	89%	9%	13%	18%	27%	16%	6%	1%	91%	56%
PT	1000	80%	10%	12%	18%	27%	9%	3%	0%	86%	59%
RO	1024	74%	13%	11%	15%	22%	9%	3%	1%	75%	69%
SI	1026	97%	3%	8%	12%	34%	26%	10%	3%	92%	47%
SK	1049	94%	7%	10%	16%	30%	20%	11%	0%	95%	38%
FI	1001	94%	5%	8%	12%	22%	28%	15%	4%	91%	35%
SE	1007	97%	3%	9%	12%	18%	27%	21%	7%	83%	42%
UK	1306	90%	5%	8%	12%	24%	20%	15%	5%	82%	55%

QB6.1 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6.1 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.
Certains déchets radioactifs sont actuellement placés profondément sous terre dans des sites spéciaux de stockage

Some radioactive waste is currently placed deep underground at special disposal sites

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	71%	10%	19%
BE	1012	79%	14%	7%
BG	1000	59%	4%	37%
CZ	1070	76%	9%	15%
DK	1032	65%	22%	13%
D-W	1036	81%	10%	9%
DE	1562	81%	10%	9%
D-E	526	81%	13%	6%
EE	1000	67%	10%	23%
EL	1000	66%	23%	11%
ES	1004	67%	5%	28%
FR	1054	82%	8%	10%
IE	1000	57%	13%	30%
IT	1036	61%	14%	25%
CY	506	44%	11%	45%
LV	1004	63%	16%	21%
LT	1009	59%	11%	30%
LU	513	51%	24%	25%
HU	1000	79%	6%	15%
MT	500	22%	24%	54%
NL	1023	68%	16%	16%
AT	1008	63%	13%	24%
PL	1000	68%	9%	23%
PT	1000	54%	15%	31%
RO	1024	37%	10%	53%
SI	1026	71%	15%	14%
SK	1049	72%	11%	17%
FI	1001	78%	14%	8%
SE	1007	75%	19%	6%
UK	1306	76%	6%	18%

QB6.2 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6.2 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.

Certains déchets radioactifs sont mis sous forme solide et enfermés dans des fûts en acier

Some radioactive waste is put into solid form and packed in steel drums

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	60%	11%	29%
BE	1012	82%	10%	8%
BG	1000	37%	6%	57%
CZ	1070	59%	13%	28%
DK	1032	60%	17%	23%
D-W	1036	76%	9%	15%
DE	1562	75%	10%	15%
D-E	526	69%	12%	19%
EE	1000	47%	14%	39%
EL	1000	54%	24%	22%
ES	1004	50%	6%	44%
FR	1054	68%	10%	22%
IE	1000	55%	10%	35%
IT	1036	51%	15%	34%
CY	506	30%	8%	62%
LV	1004	54%	14%	32%
LT	1009	51%	9%	40%
LU	513	54%	19%	27%
HU	1000	65%	12%	23%
MT	500	18%	19%	63%
NL	1023	64%	13%	23%
AT	1008	61%	9%	30%
PL	1000	57%	9%	34%
PT	1000	44%	16%	40%
RO	1024	29%	11%	60%
SI	1026	85%	4%	11%
SK	1049	50%	22%	28%
FI	1001	72%	12%	16%
SE	1007	49%	29%	22%
UK	1306	65%	8%	27%

QB6.3 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6.3 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.
Certains déchets radioactifs sont envoyés vers d'autres pays où ils sont stockés définitivement

Some radioactive waste is sent to other countries for disposal (final storage)

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	66%	12%	22%
BE	1012	76%	15%	9%
BG	1000	42%	8%	50%
CZ	1070	60%	22%	18%
DK	1032	85%	6%	9%
D-W	1036	79%	11%	10%
DE	1562	79%	11%	10%
D-E	526	79%	12%	9%
EE	1000	61%	13%	26%
EL	1000	62%	20%	18%
ES	1004	55%	8%	37%
FR	1054	70%	13%	17%
IE	1000	61%	8%	31%
IT	1036	64%	13%	23%
CY	506	39%	7%	54%
LV	1004	60%	16%	24%
LT	1009	51%	13%	36%
LU	513	75%	8%	17%
HU	1000	75%	7%	18%
MT	500	20%	20%	60%
NL	1023	82%	7%	11%
AT	1008	75%	7%	18%
PL	1000	64%	12%	24%
PT	1000	50%	15%	35%
RO	1024	35%	15%	50%
SI	1026	66%	13%	21%
SK	1049	68%	17%	15%
FI	1001	72%	19%	9%
SE	1007	83%	11%	6%
UK	1306	69%	11%	20%

QB6.4 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6.4 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.
Certains déchets radioactifs sont entreposés temporairement, en attendant une décision finale sur la manière dont ils seront stockés définitivement

Some radioactive waste is stored temporarily, pending a final decision on disposal (final storage)

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	72%	7%	21%
BE	1012	85%	8%	7%
BG	1000	43%	5%	52%
CZ	1070	75%	10%	15%
DK	1032	76%	12%	12%
D-W	1036	92%	3%	5%
DE	1562	92%	3%	5%
D-E	526	95%	3%	2%
EE	1000	61%	9%	30%
EL	1000	65%	17%	18%
ES	1004	57%	6%	37%
FR	1054	83%	4%	13%
IE	1000	55%	8%	37%
IT	1036	60%	13%	27%
CY	506	40%	5%	55%
LV	1004	68%	10%	22%
LT	1009	62%	6%	32%
LU	513	64%	15%	21%
HU	1000	78%	5%	17%
MT	500	17%	20%	63%
NL	1023	85%	4%	11%
AT	1008	76%	6%	18%
PL	1000	65%	9%	26%
PT	1000	52%	14%	34%
RO	1024	35%	6%	59%
SI	1026	85%	4%	11%
SK	1049	73%	11%	16%
FI	1001	85%	7%	8%
SE	1007	91%	4%	5%
UK	1306	72%	7%	21%

QB6.5 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6.5 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.
Certains déchets radioactifs sont largués à la mer

Some radioactive waste is dumped at sea

	TOTAL	Vraie / True	Fausse / False	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	48%	29%	23%
BE	1012	69%	24%	7%
BG	1000	20%	28%	52%
CZ	1070	42%	38%	20%
DK	1032	28%	60%	12%
D-W	1036	32%	51%	17%
DE	1562	31%	52%	17%
D-E	526	27%	57%	16%
EE	1000	41%	39%	20%
EL	1000	79%	16%	5%
ES	1004	59%	12%	29%
FR	1054	55%	28%	17%
IE	1000	56%	12%	32%
IT	1036	49%	22%	29%
CY	506	55%	13%	32%
LV	1004	37%	39%	24%
LT	1009	28%	43%	29%
LU	513	50%	28%	22%
HU	1000	46%	33%	21%
MT	500	15%	31%	54%
NL	1023	37%	48%	15%
AT	1008	37%	33%	30%
PL	1000	62%	13%	25%
PT	1000	49%	20%	31%
RO	1024	27%	17%	56%
SI	1026	33%	42%	25%
SK	1049	44%	30%	26%
FI	1001	24%	66%	10%
SE	1007	23%	68%	9%
UK	1306	63%	16%	21%

QB6 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.

Moyenne

Average

	Total	Moyenne des bonnes réponses / Average of correct answers	Moyenne des mauvaises réponses / Average of wrong answers	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	133730	36%	41%	23%
BE	5060	44%	49%	7%
BG	5000	24%	26%	50%
CZ	5350	41%	40%	19%
DK	5160	45%	41%	14%
D-W	5180	48%	41%	11%
DE	7810	48%	41%	11%
D-E	2630	49%	41%	10%
EE	5000	34%	38%	28%
EL	5000	36%	50%	14%
ES	5020	27%	38%	35%
FR	5270	40%	44%	16%
IE	5000	29%	38%	33%
IT	5180	32%	40%	28%
CY	2530	20%	30%	50%
LV	5020	38%	37%	25%
LT	5045	36%	31%	33%
LU	2565	36%	42%	22%
HU	5000	38%	43%	19%
MT	2500	22%	19%	59%
NL	5115	44%	41%	15%
AT	5040	38%	38%	24%
PL	5000	31%	42%	27%
PT	5000	29%	37%	34%
RO	5120	21%	23%	56%
SI	5130	48%	36%	16%
SK	5245	36%	44%	20%
FI	5005	51%	39%	10%
SE	5035	47%	43%	10%
UK	6530	34%	45%	21%

QB6 Et pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant la manière dont on gère actuellement les déchets radioactifs en (NOTRE PAYS), pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB6 And for each of the following statements about how radioactive waste is currently dealt with in (OUR COUNTRY), please tell me if you think it is true or false.

	TOTAL	Au moins une bonne réponse / At least one correct answer	1 bonne réponse / 1 correct answer	2 bonnes réponses / 2 correct answers	3 bonnes réponses / 3 correct answers	4 bonnes réponses / 4 correct answers	5 bonnes réponses / 5 correct answers	Au moins une mauvaise réponse / At least one wrong answer	Au moins une réponse NSP / At least one answer DK
UE27 EU27	26746	85%	18%	43%	19%	5%	0%	88%	46%
BE	1012	96%	11%	56%	22%	7%	1%	96%	20%
BG	1000	63%	23%	24%	14%	1%	-	70%	78%
CZ	1070	91%	17%	43%	22%	9%	1%	91%	42%
DK	1032	93%	14%	37%	32%	10%	0%	94%	32%
D-W	1036	96%	9%	43%	35%	9%	1%	94%	32%
DE	1562	97%	10%	42%	35%	9%	1%	94%	32%
D-E	526	99%	12%	40%	35%	8%	3%	94%	32%
EE	1000	83%	22%	39%	18%	4%	1%	84%	53%
EL	1000	89%	26%	41%	17%	4%	0%	98%	37%
ES	1004	72%	20%	42%	8%	1%	0%	82%	60%
FR	1054	93%	18%	50%	21%	5%	1%	94%	40%
IE	1000	73%	18%	44%	9%	3%	-	79%	55%
IT	1036	80%	21%	42%	14%	3%	0%	85%	51%
CY	506	57%	24%	24%	6%	2%	-	73%	76%
LV	1004	88%	21%	37%	22%	7%	1%	87%	53%
LT	1009	81%	18%	34%	24%	4%	1%	78%	63%
LU	513	86%	18%	46%	19%	3%	-	88%	47%
HU	1000	92%	19%	50%	20%	2%	-	92%	42%
MT	500	55%	17%	23%	12%	3%	-	53%	85%
NL	1023	95%	17%	40%	29%	8%	1%	94%	43%
AT	1008	89%	20%	42%	23%	4%	-	88%	51%
PL	1000	81%	21%	48%	10%	2%	0%	87%	51%
PT	1000	72%	16%	40%	13%	3%	-	76%	51%
RO	1024	56%	23%	21%	9%	3%	0%	58%	80%
SI	1026	95%	7%	45%	30%	10%	3%	87%	43%
SK	1049	88%	23%	42%	17%	5%	1%	90%	42%
FI	1001	96%	7%	35%	37%	13%	3%	93%	26%
SE	1007	97%	16%	37%	31%	11%	2%	96%	30%
UK	1306	87%	24%	46%	13%	3%	0%	90%	46%

QB7.1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

QB7.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.

Une solution pour les déchets hautement radioactifs devrait être développée maintenant et pas laissée aux générations futures

A solution for high level radioactive waste should be developed now and not left for future generations

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	77%	16%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
BE	1012	77%	19%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
BG	1000	83%	8%	-	1%	8%	91%	1%
CZ	1070	67%	22%	5%	4%	2%	89%	9%
DK	1032	91%	7%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
D-W	1036	87%	10%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
DE	1562	87%	10%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
D-E	526	87%	10%	1%	2%	-	97%	3%
EE	1000	85%	10%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
EL	1000	90%	9%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
ES	1004	66%	20%	2%	1%	11%	86%	3%
FR	1054	83%	14%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
IE	1000	63%	20%	1%	1%	15%	83%	2%
IT	1036	69%	22%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
CY	506	95%	2%	-	-	3%	97%	0%
LV	1004	85%	11%	1%	1%	2%	96%	2%
LT	1009	86%	9%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
LU	513	83%	11%	2%	2%	2%	94%	4%
HU	1000	84%	13%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
MT	500	74%	19%	1%	-	6%	93%	1%
NL	1023	89%	7%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
AT	1008	64%	26%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
PL	1000	72%	21%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
PT	1000	55%	28%	6%	2%	9%	83%	8%
RO	1024	70%	15%	1%	2%	12%	85%	3%
SI	1026	87%	11%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
SK	1049	75%	20%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
FI	1001	83%	14%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
SE	1007	91%	8%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
UK	1306	76%	18%	1%	-	5%	94%	1%

QB7.2 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

QB7.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.

Il n'existe pas de manière sûre de se débarrasser des déchets hautement radioactifs

There is no safe way of getting rid of high level radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	41%	31%	11%	3%	14%	72%	14%
BE	1012	42%	34%	15%	4%	5%	76%	19%
BG	1000	28%	28%	12%	4%	28%	56%	16%
CZ	1070	27%	36%	20%	6%	11%	63%	26%
DK	1032	53%	26%	10%	4%	7%	79%	14%
D-W	1036	56%	25%	8%	3%	8%	81%	11%
DE	1562	55%	26%	8%	3%	8%	81%	11%
D-E	526	51%	32%	8%	3%	6%	83%	11%
EE	1000	48%	27%	12%	3%	10%	75%	15%
EL	1000	51%	32%	11%	4%	2%	83%	15%
ES	1004	30%	29%	9%	3%	29%	59%	12%
FR	1054	51%	31%	7%	2%	9%	82%	9%
IE	1000	33%	28%	12%	2%	25%	61%	14%
IT	1036	37%	33%	13%	4%	13%	70%	17%
CY	506	44%	15%	11%	6%	24%	59%	17%
LV	1004	46%	30%	13%	2%	9%	76%	15%
LT	1009	35%	30%	16%	5%	14%	65%	21%
LU	513	55%	25%	8%	3%	9%	80%	11%
HU	1000	38%	27%	18%	6%	11%	65%	24%
MT	500	30%	22%	11%	5%	32%	52%	16%
NL	1023	39%	24%	17%	10%	10%	63%	27%
AT	1008	44%	33%	10%	3%	10%	77%	13%
PL	1000	36%	37%	10%	3%	14%	73%	13%
PT	1000	23%	44%	12%	2%	19%	67%	14%
RO	1024	36%	29%	5%	2%	28%	65%	7%
SI	1026	46%	24%	15%	6%	9%	70%	21%
SK	1049	29%	40%	17%	4%	10%	69%	21%
FI	1001	47%	34%	13%	2%	4%	81%	15%
SE	1007	54%	28%	9%	4%	5%	82%	13%
UK	1306	33%	33%	14%	2%	18%	66%	16%

QB7.3 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

QB7.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree.

Le stockage profondément sous terre représente la solution la plus appropriée pour une gestion à long terme des déchets hautement radioactifs

Deep underground disposal represents the most appropriate solution for long-term management of high level radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	17%	26%	20%	16%	21%	43%	36%
BE	1012	11%	31%	29%	24%	5%	42%	53%
BG	1000	24%	23%	9%	8%	36%	47%	17%
CZ	1070	14%	37%	21%	11%	17%	51%	32%
DK	1032	32%	23%	16%	15%	14%	55%	31%
D-W	1036	19%	28%	21%	21%	11%	47%	42%
DE	1562	19%	28%	21%	21%	11%	47%	42%
D-E	526	19%	28%	25%	19%	9%	47%	44%
EE	1000	25%	33%	19%	7%	16%	58%	26%
EL	1000	24%	26%	24%	18%	8%	50%	42%
ES	1004	13%	23%	14%	12%	38%	36%	26%
FR	1054	14%	22%	26%	21%	17%	36%	47%
IE	1000	17%	24%	13%	9%	37%	41%	22%
IT	1036	13%	24%	21%	19%	23%	37%	40%
CY	506	23%	14%	12%	19%	32%	37%	31%
LV	1004	16%	26%	25%	18%	15%	42%	43%
LT	1009	16%	26%	22%	12%	24%	42%	34%
LU	513	11%	21%	28%	27%	13%	32%	55%
HU	1000	33%	30%	12%	11%	14%	63%	23%
MT	500	17%	19%	9%	10%	45%	36%	19%
NL	1023	19%	25%	18%	25%	13%	44%	43%
AT	1008	14%	28%	20%	16%	22%	42%	36%
PL	1000	10%	26%	24%	16%	24%	36%	40%
PT	1000	9%	33%	18%	8%	32%	42%	26%
RO	1024	24%	21%	8%	8%	39%	45%	16%
SI	1026	24%	27%	23%	15%	11%	51%	38%
SK	1049	19%	33%	22%	8%	18%	52%	30%
FI	1001	27%	38%	22%	7%	6%	65%	29%
SE	1007	34%	29%	14%	11%	12%	63%	25%
UK	1306	15%	28%	23%	12%	22%	43%	35%

QB8 Auxquelles des sources suivantes, s'il y en a, feriez-vous confiance pour vous donner de l'information sur la façon dont les déchets radioactifs sont gérés en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QB8 Which of the following, if any, would you trust to give you information about the way radioactive waste is managed in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Aux agences nationales en charge des déchets radioactifs / National agencies in charge of dealing with radioactive waste	Au Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) / The (NATIONALITY) Government	A des organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG) pour la protection de l'environnement / Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerned about the environment	A des scientifiques / Scientists	Aux médias / The media	A l'UE / The EU	A l'industrie nucléaire / The nuclear industry	A des organisations internationales travaillant sur les utilisations pacifiques de la technologie nucléaire / International organisations working on peaceful uses of nuclear technology	Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE) / None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	30%	21%	38%	40%	12%	17%	12%	32%	7%	0%	6%
BE	1012	32%	28%	38%	51%	17%	28%	16%	38%	5%	1%	0%
BG	1000	27%	13%	23%	36%	24%	16%	13%	35%	5%	-	11%
CZ	1070	46%	20%	44%	46%	16%	22%	20%	41%	3%	0%	2%
DK	1032	51%	34%	51%	60%	11%	21%	12%	53%	3%	0%	1%
D-W	1036	40%	16%	37%	38%	8%	13%	6%	34%	12%	0%	3%
DE	1562	41%	16%	38%	38%	9%	13%	7%	35%	12%	0%	3%
D-E	526	45%	16%	40%	37%	10%	15%	9%	40%	12%	0%	2%
EE	1000	25%	23%	23%	66%	12%	16%	16%	41%	3%	0%	5%
EL	1000	26%	19%	41%	68%	17%	16%	7%	36%	4%	0%	0%
ES	1004	11%	26%	29%	38%	21%	18%	6%	18%	6%	1%	11%
FR	1054	29%	12%	51%	53%	10%	15%	15%	38%	4%	1%	2%
IE	1000	24%	25%	32%	43%	17%	19%	12%	30%	6%	1%	9%
IT	1036	29%	26%	39%	24%	9%	20%	13%	26%	4%	1%	8%
CY	506	23%	30%	44%	56%	21%	39%	6%	35%	1%	0%	1%
LV	1004	23%	14%	30%	43%	18%	10%	6%	25%	6%	-	2%
LT	1009	25%	13%	22%	43%	14%	16%	16%	37%	5%	0%	5%
LU	513	22%	23%	48%	30%	11%	16%	12%	28%	11%	1%	3%
HU	1000	35%	11%	48%	53%	9%	20%	9%	42%	7%	1%	2%
MT	500	18%	34%	31%	33%	9%	27%	5%	17%	2%	0%	6%
NL	1023	38%	40%	40%	51%	9%	27%	13%	54%	6%	0%	2%
AT	1008	36%	29%	50%	41%	21%	14%	7%	30%	9%	0%	4%
PL	1000	23%	12%	34%	43%	9%	20%	10%	33%	7%	0%	5%
PT	1000	17%	38%	30%	30%	19%	18%	12%	20%	5%	1%	9%
RO	1024	44%	31%	37%	29%	26%	21%	20%	29%	3%	0%	14%
SI	1026	27%	7%	45%	38%	14%	13%	7%	34%	11%	1%	1%
SK	1049	44%	23%	51%	44%	23%	22%	31%	47%	3%	0%	2%
FI	1001	41%	18%	25%	46%	18%	10%	18%	40%	6%	1%	2%
SE	1007	58%	38%	53%	51%	8%	16%	21%	52%	4%	0%	1%
UK	1306	19%	16%	33%	32%	6%	8%	16%	24%	13%	0%	7%

QB9 Si un site souterrain pour le stockage de déchets radioactifs était construit à côté de chez vous, qu'est-ce qui vous inquiéterait le plus ?

QB9 If a deep underground disposal site for radioactive waste were to be built near your home, what would worry you most ?

	TOTAL	Le transport des déchets vers le site de stockage / Transport of waste to the disposal site	Les risques de fuites radioactives alors que le site est en activité / The risk of radioactive leaks while the site is in operation	Les risques liés à une attaque terroriste / The risk due to a terrorist attack	Les effets possibles sur l'environnement et la santé / The possible effects on the environment and health	Une chute importante des prix de l'immobilier près de chez vous / A major drop in local property prices	Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANE) / None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Autre (SPONTANE) / Other (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	7%	30%	4%	51%	3%	1%	1%	3%
BE	1012	7%	33%	5%	50%	4%	1%	-	-
BG	1000	6%	30%	2%	51%	1%	1%	-	9%
CZ	1070	7%	34%	4%	50%	2%	1%	1%	1%
DK	1032	13%	30%	6%	42%	8%	1%	-	-
D-W	1036	9%	26%	4%	55%	3%	2%	-	1%
DE	1562	9%	25%	4%	56%	3%	2%	-	1%
D-E	526	7%	23%	3%	62%	4%	1%	-	-
EE	1000	7%	25%	2%	60%	2%	1%	-	3%
EL	1000	6%	29%	2%	61%	1%	1%	-	-
ES	1004	3%	26%	4%	52%	2%	3%	3%	7%
FR	1054	8%	34%	3%	50%	3%	1%	-	1%
IE	1000	10%	33%	5%	42%	2%	1%	-	7%
IT	1036	6%	33%	6%	49%	2%	2%	1%	1%
CY	506	-	24%	1%	70%	1%	1%	2%	1%
LV	1004	5%	27%	3%	60%	-	1%	2%	2%
LT	1009	4%	15%	2%	75%	1%	1%	-	2%
LU	513	8%	27%	3%	54%	3%	3%	-	2%
HU	1000	8%	28%	2%	55%	3%	2%	1%	1%
MT	500	7%	19%	3%	62%	4%	2%	-	3%
NL	1023	16%	26%	3%	45%	7%	1%	1%	1%
AT	1008	8%	25%	7%	55%	2%	2%	-	1%
PL	1000	4%	35%	3%	51%	1%	1%	1%	4%
PT	1000	6%	31%	5%	45%	1%	4%	-	8%
RO	1024	6%	21%	2%	59%	2%	1%	-	9%
SI	1026	3%	31%	2%	59%	2%	1%	1%	1%
SK	1049	5%	40%	2%	46%	3%	2%	-	2%
FI	1001	13%	18%	3%	57%	6%	2%	-	1%
SE	1007	25%	24%	3%	41%	5%	1%	-	1%
UK	1306	9%	34%	5%	41%	6%	1%	1%	3%

QB10 En pensant à l'hypothèse de la construction d'un site souterrain de stockage de déchets radioactifs à côté de chez vous, avec laquelle des propositions suivantes êtes vous le plus d'accord ?

QB10 Thinking about the hypothetical construction of an underground disposal site for radioactive waste near your home, with which of the following do you agree the most?

	TOTAL	Vous aimeriez être consulté(e) directement et participer au processus de prise de décision / You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision making process	Vous aimeriez que les organisations non-gouvernementales locales soient consultées et participent au processus de prise de décision / You would like local non-governmental organisations to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	Vous laisseriez les autorités compétentes décider dans ce domaine / You would leave the responsible authorities to decide on this matter	Aucune de celles-ci (SPONTANE) / None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE27 EU27	26746	56%	22%	15%	3%	4%
BE	1012	52%	23%	22%	3%	-
BG	1000	53%	11%	19%	5%	12%
CZ	1070	39%	24%	31%	4%	2%
DK	1032	50%	26%	23%	-	1%
D-W	1036	67%	17%	14%	1%	1%
DE	1562	68%	16%	14%	1%	1%
D-E	526	71%	14%	13%	1%	1%
EE	1000	52%	18%	23%	3%	4%
EL	1000	50%	34%	12%	4%	-
ES	1004	55%	19%	12%	6%	8%
FR	1054	51%	29%	17%	-	3%
IE	1000	55%	18%	10%	2%	15%
IT	1036	49%	25%	15%	7%	4%
CY	506	65%	17%	13%	4%	1%
LV	1004	48%	16%	29%	4%	3%
LT	1009	30%	22%	35%	7%	6%
LU	513	65%	17%	14%	3%	1%
HU	1000	50%	22%	22%	4%	2%
MT	500	64%	14%	15%	3%	4%
NL	1023	57%	30%	10%	2%	1%
AT	1008	64%	19%	8%	6%	3%
PL	1000	58%	17%	19%	1%	5%
PT	1000	40%	18%	22%	10%	10%
RO	1024	57%	10%	14%	8%	11%
SI	1026	46%	23%	25%	5%	1%
SK	1049	44%	20%	30%	4%	2%
FI	1001	48%	29%	21%	1%	1%
SE	1007	45%	32%	21%	1%	1%
UK	1306	66%	21%	8%	2%	3%

QB11.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

QB11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Chaque Etat membre de l'UE devrait être pleinement responsable de la gestion de ses propres déchets radioactifs

Each EU Member State should be fully responsible for the management of its own radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	61%	23%	7%	5%	4%	84%	12%
BE	1012	52%	24%	15%	8%	1%	76%	23%
BG	1000	75%	14%	3%	1%	7%	89%	4%
CZ	1070	74%	22%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
DK	1032	71%	13%	9%	6%	1%	84%	15%
D-W	1036	64%	15%	10%	10%	1%	79%	20%
DE	1562	65%	15%	10%	9%	1%	80%	19%
D-E	526	71%	12%	12%	5%	-	83%	17%
EE	1000	62%	22%	8%	3%	5%	84%	11%
EL	1000	74%	20%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
ES	1004	47%	33%	5%	2%	13%	80%	7%
FR	1054	62%	24%	8%	4%	2%	86%	12%
IE	1000	54%	27%	4%	3%	12%	81%	7%
IT	1036	57%	30%	7%	3%	3%	87%	10%
CY	506	81%	10%	4%	3%	2%	91%	7%
LV	1004	77%	17%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
LT	1009	72%	19%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
LU	513	64%	18%	12%	4%	2%	82%	16%
HU	1000	87%	11%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
MT	500	56%	30%	6%	1%	7%	86%	7%
NL	1023	53%	14%	15%	17%	1%	67%	32%
AT	1008	49%	28%	13%	6%	4%	77%	19%
PL	1000	62%	29%	4%	1%	4%	91%	5%
PT	1000	37%	39%	10%	4%	10%	76%	14%
RO	1024	71%	17%	1%	1%	10%	88%	2%
SI	1026	68%	21%	7%	3%	1%	89%	10%
SK	1049	69%	26%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%
FI	1001	58%	26%	12%	3%	1%	84%	15%
SE	1007	52%	25%	13%	9%	1%	77%	22%
UK	1306	60%	24%	7%	4%	5%	84%	11%

QB11.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

QB11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Il faudrait développer des méthodologies harmonisées et cohérentes au sein de l'UE pour gérer les déchets radioactifs

Harmonized and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	64%	26%	3%	1%	6%	90%	4%
BE	1012	67%	29%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
BG	1000	70%	19%	1%	-	10%	89%	1%
CZ	1070	69%	28%	2%	-	1%	97%	2%
DK	1032	75%	19%	2%	2%	2%	94%	4%
D-W	1036	78%	17%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
DE	1562	78%	17%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
D-E	526	82%	13%	2%	1%	2%	95%	3%
EE	1000	63%	26%	3%	1%	7%	89%	4%
EL	1000	69%	27%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
ES	1004	53%	29%	2%	1%	15%	82%	3%
FR	1054	65%	28%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
IE	1000	57%	27%	2%	-	14%	84%	2%
IT	1036	59%	27%	8%	3%	3%	86%	11%
CY	506	86%	8%	-	-	6%	94%	0%
LV	1004	74%	21%	2%	-	3%	95%	2%
LT	1009	76%	19%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
LU	513	69%	23%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
HU	1000	84%	13%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
MT	500	53%	33%	3%	-	11%	86%	3%
NL	1023	74%	19%	3%	2%	2%	93%	5%
AT	1008	52%	32%	6%	4%	6%	84%	10%
PL	1000	55%	32%	5%	2%	6%	87%	7%
PT	1000	29%	43%	8%	2%	18%	72%	10%
RO	1024	64%	22%	1%	1%	12%	86%	2%
SI	1026	80%	17%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
SK	1049	59%	36%	2%	-	3%	95%	2%
FI	1001	67%	29%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
SE	1007	72%	20%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
UK	1306	58%	30%	4%	1%	7%	88%	5%

QB11.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

QB11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Chaque Etat membre de l'UE devrait avoir un plan de gestion des déchets radioactifs qui spécifie des échéances prédéterminées

Each EU Member State should have a management plan for radioactive waste which specifies fixed deadlines

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	62%	27%	3%	2%	6%	89%	5%
BE	1012	66%	28%	5%	-	1%	94%	5%
BG	1000	76%	15%	1%	-	8%	91%	1%
CZ	1070	68%	28%	2%	-	2%	96%	2%
DK	1032	82%	12%	2%	2%	2%	94%	4%
D-W	1036	73%	19%	3%	3%	2%	92%	6%
DE	1562	74%	19%	3%	2%	2%	93%	5%
D-E	526	78%	17%	2%	1%	2%	95%	3%
EE	1000	70%	21%	2%	1%	6%	91%	3%
EL	1000	71%	25%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
ES	1004	46%	33%	4%	1%	16%	79%	5%
FR	1054	59%	32%	3%	1%	5%	91%	4%
IE	1000	61%	25%	1%	-	13%	86%	1%
IT	1036	59%	28%	6%	3%	4%	87%	9%
CY	506	71%	10%	6%	4%	9%	81%	10%
LV	1004	76%	19%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
LT	1009	74%	20%	2%	-	4%	94%	2%
LU	513	67%	20%	5%	1%	7%	87%	6%
HU	1000	85%	12%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
MT	500	50%	29%	1%	-	20%	79%	1%
NL	1023	76%	17%	3%	2%	2%	93%	5%
AT	1008	57%	28%	6%	3%	6%	85%	9%
PL	1000	56%	37%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
PT	1000	28%	47%	9%	2%	14%	75%	11%
RO	1024	66%	20%	2%	-	12%	86%	2%
SI	1026	81%	15%	1%	-	3%	96%	1%
SK	1049	58%	35%	3%	-	4%	93%	3%
FI	1001	75%	21%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
SE	1007	77%	16%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
UK	1306	57%	32%	3%	1%	7%	89%	4%

QB11.4 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

QB11.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

L'UE devrait être capable de contrôler les pratiques et les programmes nationaux de gestion des déchets radioactifs

The EU should be able to monitor national practices and programmes for managing radioactive waste

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE27 EU27	26746	66%	25%	3%	1%	5%	91%	4%
BE	1012	70%	26%	3%	-	1%	96%	3%
BG	1000	75%	14%	1%	2%	8%	89%	3%
CZ	1070	64%	31%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
DK	1032	83%	13%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
D-W	1036	82%	15%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
DE	1562	83%	15%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
D-E	526	86%	14%	-	-	-	100%	0%
EE	1000	74%	19%	1%	1%	5%	93%	2%
EL	1000	74%	22%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
ES	1004	53%	31%	3%	-	13%	84%	3%
FR	1054	66%	27%	2%	1%	4%	93%	3%
IE	1000	62%	24%	1%	-	13%	86%	1%
IT	1036	58%	29%	7%	2%	4%	87%	9%
CY	506	88%	8%	-	-	4%	96%	0%
LV	1004	72%	23%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
LT	1009	75%	19%	1%	1%	4%	94%	2%
LU	513	71%	21%	3%	1%	4%	92%	4%
HU	1000	81%	15%	1%	1%	2%	96%	2%
MT	500	56%	31%	-	-	13%	87%	0%
NL	1023	80%	16%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
AT	1008	56%	31%	6%	3%	4%	87%	9%
PL	1000	55%	36%	3%	1%	5%	91%	4%
PT	1000	33%	43%	8%	2%	14%	76%	10%
RO	1024	64%	21%	1%	1%	13%	85%	2%
SI	1026	79%	18%	1%	-	2%	97%	1%
SK	1049	59%	35%	2%	-	4%	94%	2%
FI	1001	71%	24%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
SE	1007	81%	14%	2%	2%	1%	95%	4%
UK	1306	60%	29%	3%	2%	6%	89%	5%