



Flash Eurobarometer 361

CHEMICALS

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General Enterprise and industry and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

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

Flash Eurobarometer 361 - TNS Political & Social

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Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
the European Commission,
Directorate-General Enterprise and industry

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

The chemicals industry is one of the largest industrial sectors in Europe and contributes to all branches of the EU economy. Although its total production value of €449 billion in 2010 represents a decrease as a result of the financial crisis, it is still a very important source of both direct and indirect employment in many regions of the EU.

Its outputs are categorised in five types of products: Petrochemicals, Basic Inorganics, Polymers, Specialities and Consumer Chemicals, which are used in three key sectors: basic chemicals which are sold within the chemical industry itself or to other industries; speciality chemicals such as paints and inks, crop protection, dyes and pigments; consumer chemicals which are sold mainly to final consumers and include soaps and detergents, perfumes and cosmetics.

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), an EU agency, was established in June 2007 to address increasing concerns that the existing regulatory framework did not provide sufficient protection for workers, consumers, citizens' health and the environment. The ECHA is responsible for the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of Regulation 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

REACH aims to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals and applies to all categories of chemical substances manufactured, imported, used as intermediates or placed on the market unless explicitly exempted. It is built on the principle that producers and importers should take responsibility for managing chemical risks and have to prove that their substances are safe before they can be placed on the market. Another key characteristic of the legislation is the Precautionary Principle to ensure risk prevention and prevent damage to human health and the environment.

Finally, REACH aims to increase consumer and investor confidence, as well as employee and community trust therefore creating a more positive business environment and a more competitive, innovative, and economically sustainable chemical industry.¹

¹ Sources of information for Introduction:
http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/reach/review2012/index_en.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/files/reach/review2012/market-final-report_en.pdf

Purpose of the Flash Eurobarometer survey on Chemicals

This survey will contribute to the Commission's 2012 Review of REACH, providing information on the general public's perception and understanding of chemical substances, as well as attitudes towards their safety and awareness of regulations.

This research reports on the following:

- Public perceptions of which domestic products may contain chemical substances
- Public activity regards checking chemical ingredients are contained in domestic products, either for health or environmental reasons, prior to purchase
- Projected public behaviours towards new products if they contained new chemical substances
- Attitudes towards the safety of chemical substances within products manufactured both within and outside of the EU
- Public perception of the safety of chemical substances on the EU market today relative to how they were viewed ten years ago
- Attitudes towards the testing of new chemical substances
- Attitudes towards the role new chemical substances can play in relation to both industrial innovation and how they interact with the environment
- Perceptions of who/what is currently responsible for the safety of chemical in the EU and who/what ought to be responsible for such activity

Methodological note on the survey

The interviews were carried out by telephone (fixed-line and mobile phone) between 1-4 October 2012 with nationally representative samples of EU citizens (aged 15 and older) living in the 27 Member States. The target sample size in most countries was 1,000 interviews; in total, 25,557 interviews were conducted. Statistical results were weighted to correct for known demographic discrepancies. More details on the survey methodology can be found in the annex to this report.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK**
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

** The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements. These are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

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

*We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent
who gave their time to take part in this survey.*

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Awareness of chemical substances in everyday items

- More than nine in ten respondents say that, in their opinion, cleaning products and paint contain chemical substances (96% and 95% respectively) with three-quarters or more saying that they definitely believe this (77% and 75% respectively). Nine in ten also say that cosmetics or beauty products and the air contain chemicals, with more than half (57% and 56% respectively) expressing certainty on this issue. Slightly fewer think that chemicals are present in clothes and shoes (85%), as well as in food and drinks (83%), while fewer than four in five mention electronic appliances (79%), children's toys (75%) and furniture (74%).
- Food is the product that respondents are most likely to check, with a large majority (81%) saying that they look at the ingredients before buying. This is followed by cosmetics/beauty products, toys and cleaning products which were all mentioned by more than half of respondents (59%, 56% and 53% respectively). Fewer say that they check paint, clothes, furniture and electronics (44%, 38%, 25% and 23% respectively).

Attitudes towards chemical substances

- Seven in ten (69%) respondents say that it is not possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life while 29% say that it is possible to do so.
- Approximately three in five (58%) of respondents agree that new chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources, but a third (34%) disagree with this statement.
- Opinion was divided regarding how new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment as although 43% of respondents agree that new chemical substances can help in this way, 52% of respondents disagree that they can help.
- When asked to what extent respondents agree that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations, three quarters (75%) of Europeans agree that they are involved.

- Europeans would react to a newly launched product containing new chemical substances in a range of ways: 10% would never buy it, 46% would wait until it had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time before they would buy it, 30% say they would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety, 10% say they would buy it shortly after release as long as they had heard nothing about possible adverse effects, and 2% say they would buy such a product immediately.

Consumer view on the safety of chemical substances in the EU

- Three in five (61%) of Europeans say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago. One in five (19%) say that they are less safe and 15% say that there has been no change in the level of safety over the last decade.
- Half (49%) of Europeans think that EU manufactured products containing chemical substances are safer compared to those imported from outside the EU but a third (33%) say none of them are safe.
- Two thirds (65%) of Europeans agree that in the EU, products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested although three in ten (31%) of Europeans disagree that this is the case.

Consumer view on the governance of chemical safety in the EU

- Views are divided on who currently has responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemical substances: 48% think that the authorities of the European Union hold that power, 42% think it is currently carried out by the manufacturers themselves and a third (35%) think it is carried out by the national authorities.
- When asked to state who Europeans think should ensure the safety of chemical substances on the EU market, aggregate results for the 27 Member States show that three fifths (60%) think that the manufacturers themselves should have that role. Slightly fewer (57%) say that it should be done by the authorities of the European Union whilst around a half (49%) say that the national authorities should ensure the safety of chemical substances in the EU.

I. AWARENESS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN EVERYDAY ITEMS

In order to assess to what extent people think that everyday items contain chemicals, the survey started by asking respondents whether or not they think that chemical substances can be found in a range of products from food and drink, clothes and shoes, electronic appliances and children's toys to cosmetics and beauty products, cleaning products, paint and furniture. Respondents were also asked about their views on whether or not chemical substances can be found in the air. This was followed up by a question aimed at establishing how proactive people are in terms of checking the ingredients or composition of items before purchasing them, for example, for health reasons or to protect the environment.

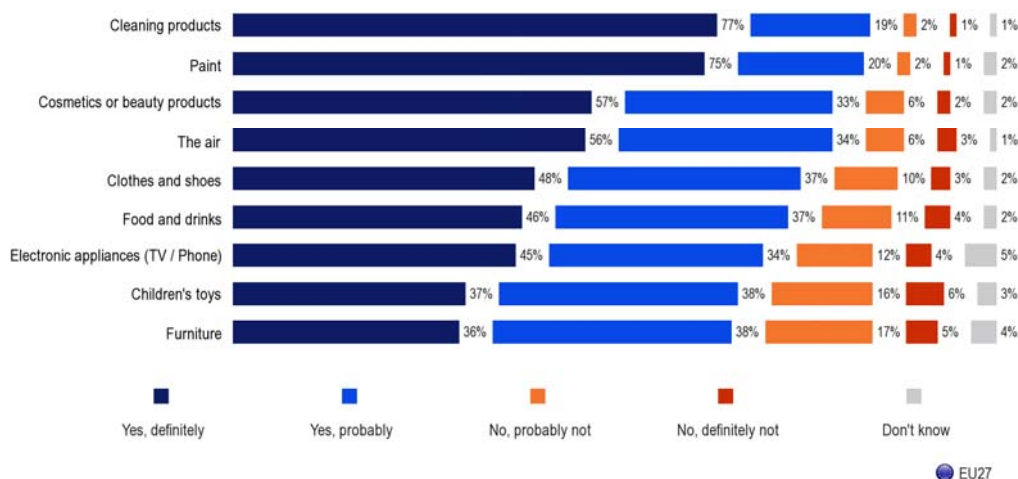
1.1 VIEWS ON THE PRESENCE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE AIR AND EVERYDAY PRODUCTS (Q1)

The chart below shows the extent to which respondents believe that chemical substances are present in the air and a range of everyday products, as well as the degree of certainty with which they hold this belief². More than nine in ten respondents think that cleaning products and paint contain chemical substances (96% and 95% respectively), with three-quarters or more saying that they definitely believe this (77% and 75% respectively). Nine in ten also say that cosmetics or beauty products and the air contain chemicals, with more than half (57% and 56% respectively) expressing certainty on this issue. Slightly fewer say that they think chemicals are present in clothes and shoes, as well as food and drink (85% and 83% respectively), while fewer than four in five mention electronic appliances (79%), children's toys (75%) and furniture (74%).

² Q1 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...? Food and drinks; Clothes and shoes; Electronic appliances (TV \Phone); Children's toys; Cosmetics or beauty products; Cleaning products; Paint; Furniture; The air. Yes, definitely; Yes, probably; No, probably not; No, definitely not; DK\NA

Chart 1

Q1. Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?



1.1.1 Presence of chemical substances in cleaning products

--Almost all Europeans believe that cleaning products contain chemical substances--

Among all of the everyday products that respondents were asked about, cleaning products was regarded by the highest proportion as containing chemical substances (96%). There is also a high degree of certainty among respondents with 77% saying that they definitely contain chemicals and just 19% saying 'probably'. Just 3% of respondents believe that chemical substances are not found in cleaning products.

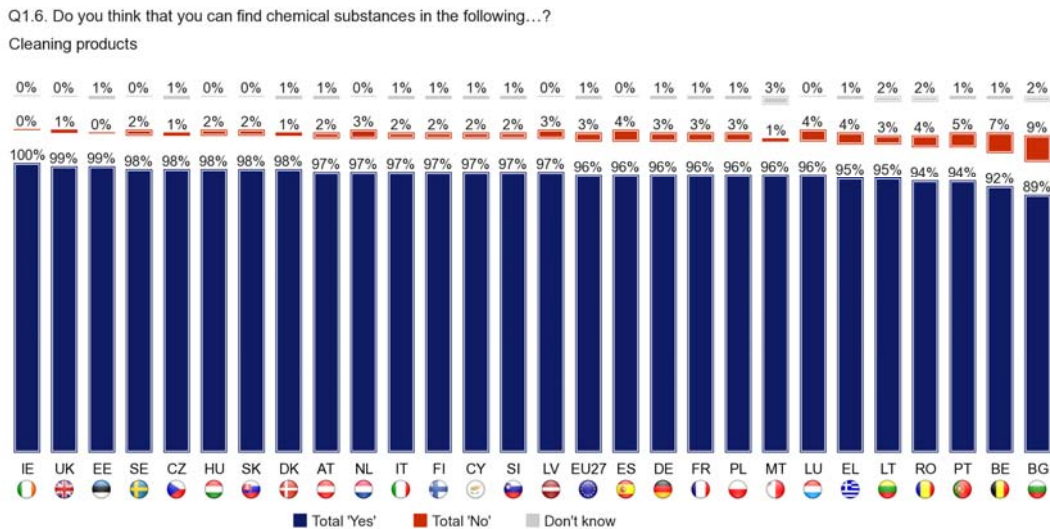
For this question there are no major noticeable differences between the findings for different categories of respondents or Member States.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in cleaning products - national variations

Very high proportions of respondents in all countries believe that chemical substances can be found in cleaning products. The difference between the country with the highest and lowest level of positive answers is just 11 percentage points, with 100% of respondents in Ireland saying that chemicals are present compared with 89% of those in Bulgaria. In addition, almost all respondents in the United Kingdom and Estonia (99%) believe that cleaning products contain chemicals. There is also a very high degree of certainty with which these views are held with around nine in ten of those living in Ireland (91%), Slovenia (90%), the United Kingdom (87%) and Estonia (87%) saying that chemicals are definitely found in cleaning products.

At the other end of the scale, other than Bulgaria, mentioned above, the countries where respondents are least likely to believe that cleaning products contain chemicals are Belgium (92%), Portugal (94%) and Romania (94%).

Chart 2



Views on the presence of chemical substances in cleaning products – attitudinal variations

Respondents who say that they think responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say chemical substances are definitely present in cleaning products than those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (81% compared to 76%).

1.1.2 Presence of chemical substances in paint

--Almost all Europeans believe that paint contains chemical substances--

Along with cleaning products, paint is the everyday item most likely to be regarded as containing chemical substances (95%). Once again, respondents appear to be quite sure that their opinion is correct, with three quarters (75%) saying that it is definitely the case and one in five (20%) saying 'probably'. Just 3% of respondents believe that chemical substances are not found in paint.

There are no major differences for this finding between different Member States, however there are some differences by the age at which respondents left education.

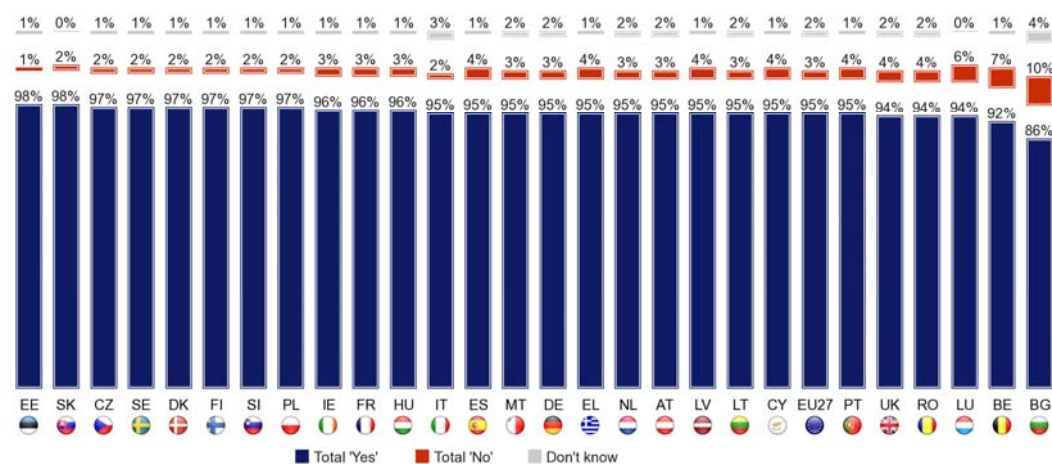
Views on the presence of chemical substances in paint - national variations

Very large majorities of respondents across all countries believe that paint contains chemical substances. There is a difference of just twelve percentage points between Estonia (98%), the country with the highest proportion of respondents with this belief, and Bulgaria (86%), the country with the lowest. However it is important to point out that Bulgaria comparatively is the only country with such a low proportion of respondents who believe paint contains chemicals. Every other country has 92% or more respondents with this view.

Chart 3

Q1.7. Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Paint

Views on the presence of chemical substances in paint - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Those who left education at 15 or under (91%) are also least likely to believe that paint contains chemicals. This is compared with 95% of those who left at 16-19 and 96% of those who left at 20 or over or are still studying.

Employees are slightly more likely than the self-employed, manual workers and those who are not working to believe that chemicals are present in paint (98%, 95%, 95% and 94% respectively).

Respondents who say that they think responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say that chemical substances are definitely present in paint than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (78% compared to 73%).

1.1.3 Presence of chemical substances in cosmetics or beauty products

--Nine in ten Europeans believe that cosmetics and beauty products contain chemical substances--

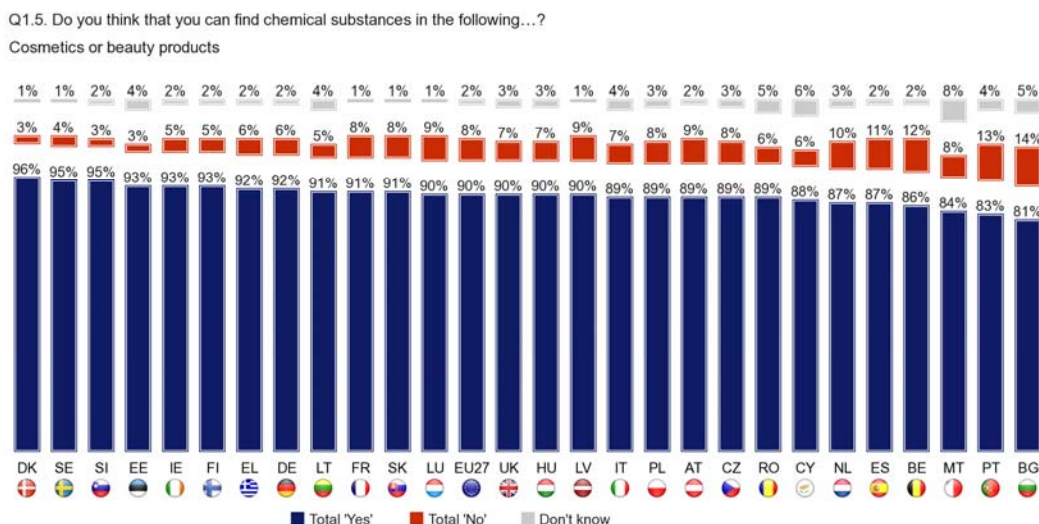
When respondents were asked specifically about whether or not they think cosmetics and beauty products contain chemical substances one in nine (90%) say 'yes'. Most of these (57%) say that they think there are definitely chemical substances in cosmetics and beauty products, while 33% say that there probably are. Just 8% disagree, with most of these (6%) saying 'probably not' rather than 'definitely not' (2%).

The most salient findings for this question are regards the relative differences between Member States and the age at which respondents left education.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in cosmetics or beauty products - national variations

There is a relative consistency across the EU Member States in terms of respondents' views on the presence of chemical substances in cosmetics and beauty products. In fact there is 15 percentage points between the country with the highest and lowest level of belief. Respondents in Denmark, Sweden and Slovenia are most likely to say that chemicals are present in cosmetics and beauty products (96%, 95% and 95% respectively) while those in Bulgaria, Portugal and Malta are least likely (81%, 83% and 84% respectively).

Chart 4



Views on the presence of chemical substances in cosmetics or beauty products - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Older respondents aged 55 and over are the least likely to say that they think cosmetics or beauty products contain chemicals (87% compared with 90% of 15-24 year olds and 91% of 25-54 year olds).

There are variations in the findings by the age respondents left education. Those who left education at 15 or under are the least likely to hold the view that cosmetics or beauty products contain chemicals (82%) and concern on this issue increases among those who left education at 16-19 (89%), 20 or over (92%) or are still studying (92%).

The employees and the self-employed are most likely to believe that cosmetics or beauty products contain chemicals (93% and 90% respectively) compared with 87% of manual workers and those who are not in work.

In addition, respondents who disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives are also most likely to believe that there are chemicals in cosmetics or beauty products (92% compared with 86% of those who agree). Similarly, those who disagree that any products in the EU containing new chemical substances have been properly tested are more likely than those who agree with this statement to believe that there are chemicals in cosmetics or beauty products (92% versus 89%).

Respondents who say that they think responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say chemical substances are definitely present in cosmetics or beauty products than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (61% and 55% respectively).

1.1.4 Presence of chemical substances in the air

--Nine in ten Europeans believe that the air contains chemical substances--

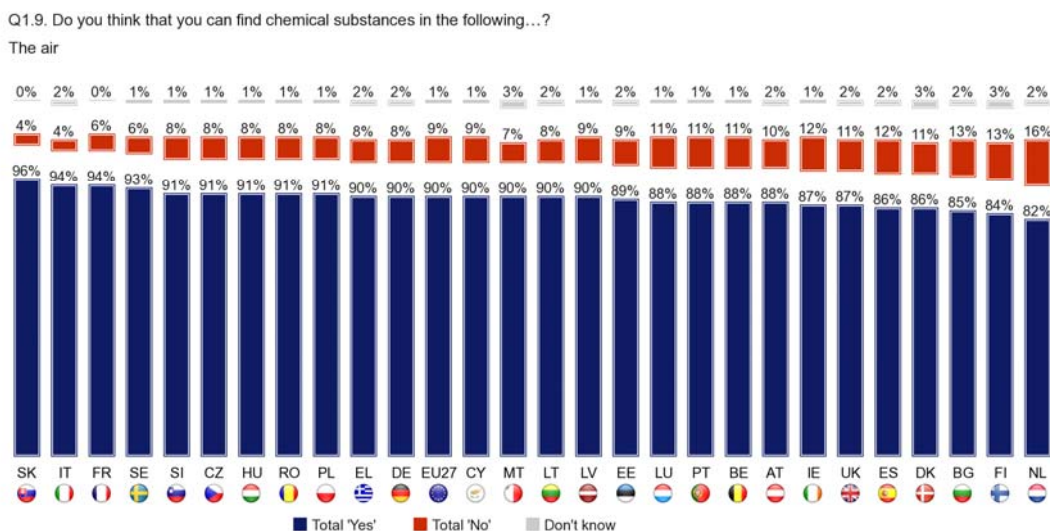
Moving away from everyday products, respondents were also asked whether or not they think the air contains chemical substances. Nine in ten (90%) say that it does contain chemical substances, with most of these (56%) feeling certain about this and saying 'yes, definitely'; one in three (34%) say that the air probably contains chemicals. Fewer than one in ten (9%) say that the air does not contain chemical substances, with most of these saying 'probably not' (6%) compared with 3% who are more certain and say 'definitely not'.

For this finding the most pronounced differences in response relate to differences between Member States.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in the air - national variations

Opinion on the presence of chemicals in the air is consistently high across all countries although there is a difference of 14 percentage points between the country with the highest proportion of respondents holding this view (Slovakia 96%) and the lowest (the Netherlands 82%). Other countries with a particularly high proportion of respondents having the view that there are chemicals in the air are Italy (94%) and France (94%).

Chart 5



Views on the presence of chemical substances in the air - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Women are more likely than men to say that chemicals can be found in the air (91% and 88% respectively), while older respondents aged 40 or over are particularly likely to hold this view (92% of 40-54 year olds and 91% of those aged 55 and over compared with 87% of 15-24 year olds and 89% of 25-39 year olds).

There are also differences based on the age the respondent left education. Those who are still studying are the least likely to have the view that there are chemicals in the air (86%) while those who left education at 20 or over are the most likely (91%).

People living in rural villages are less likely than those living in small/mid size and large towns to believe that air contain chemicals (88%, 91% and 91% respectively).

The most significant attitudinal variation in the findings on the question of chemicals in the air is in terms of respondents' views on the testing of new chemical substances and new chemicals. Those who disagree that products in the EU containing new chemical substances have been properly tested are more likely than those who agree with the statement to believe that there are chemicals in the air (93% versus 89%).

1.1.5 Presence of chemical substances in clothes and shoes

--85% of Europeans believe that clothes and shoes contain chemical substances--

Looking now at people's views on whether or not clothes and shoes contain chemical substances, once again a very large majority of respondents (85%) say that they believe they do. Almost half of respondents (48%) hold the opinion that clothes and shoes definitely contain chemical substances, while 37% are less certain and say 'probably'. A small minority of respondents (13%) say that clothes and shoes do not contain chemicals but most of these say 'probably not' (10%) rather than 'definitely not' (3%).

The most significant differences in the finding relate to the age of the respondent and, in addition, there are key differences between Member States.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in clothes and shoes - national variations

There are some national differences in the findings which are worth noting. In particular there is a difference of 32 percentage points between the country most and least likely to believe that chemicals can be found in clothes and shoes. There are seven countries where nine in ten or more respondents say that clothes and shoes contain chemicals: Germany (95%), Denmark, Austria, Slovenia, Sweden (all 93%), Slovakia and Finland (both 90%). At the other end of the scale, there are four countries where just three in four or fewer think that chemicals are present in clothes and shoes: Malta (63%), the Republic of Cyprus (71%), Ireland (73%) and Bulgaria (75%).

Views on the presence of chemical substances in clothes and shoes - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Women are more likely than men to believe that there are chemicals in clothes and shoes (86% compared with 83%) while respondents aged 15-24 are least likely to agree with this claim (75% compared with 86% of 25-39, 89% of 40-54 and 85% of those aged 55 and over).

Findings also vary by level of education, with respondents who left education at 15 or under or who are still studying less likely to have the view that there are chemicals in clothes and shoes (79% and 77% respectively) than those who left at an older age (left at 16-19 84%, 20 or over 89%). Opinion also differs by occupation, with manual workers and those who are not working least likely to believe that clothes and shoes contain chemicals (84% and 81% respectively) compared with the self-employed and employees (87% and 88% respectively).

Respondents who disagree with the assertion that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives are also more likely to believe that there are chemicals in clothes and shoes (86% compared with 81% of those who agree). Similarly, those who disagree that 'in the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested' are more likely than those agreeing with the statement to believe that there are chemicals in clothes and shoes (88% versus 83%).

Respondents who say that they think responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say chemical substances are definitely present in clothes and shoes than are those who think manufacturers are responsible (50% and 43% respectively).

1.1.6 Presence of chemical substances in food and drinks

--83% of Europeans believe that food and drinks contain chemical substances--

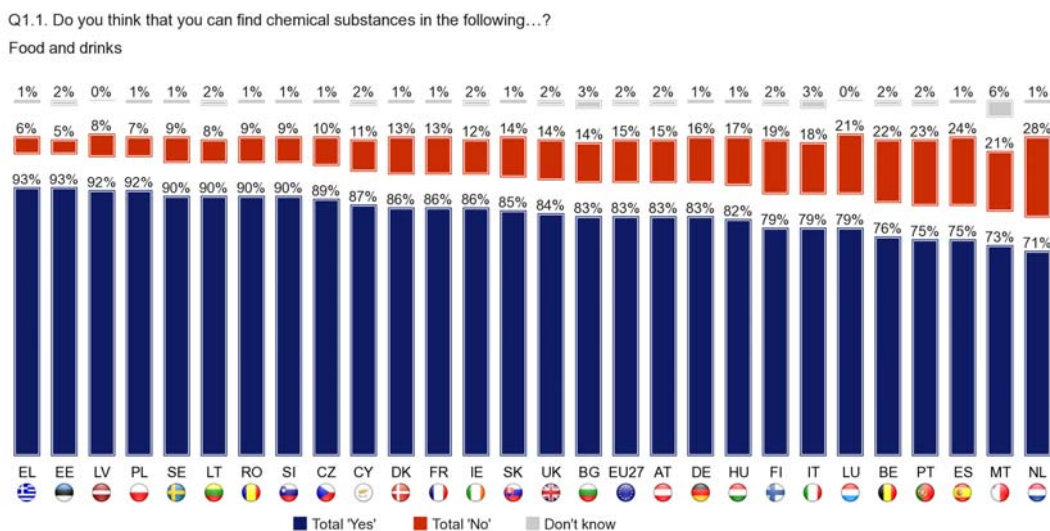
When respondents were asked specifically about whether or not they think food and drinks contain chemical substances more than four in five (83%) say 'yes'. However, it is interesting to break this down further and see that not everyone is certain that their view is correct: 46% say that they think there are definitely chemical substances in food and drinks, while 37% say that there probably are. On the other hand, 15% of respondents disagree that there are chemical substances in food and drinks, although only 4% say 'definitely not' (11% say 'probably not').

There are key differences on this issue between the findings for Member States and by the age at which respondents left education.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in food and drinks - national variations

Opinion on the presence of chemicals in food and drinks varies according to individual country with a difference of 22 percentage points between the country most and least likely to have this view. There are eight countries where more than nine in ten respondents think food and drinks contains chemicals: Estonia (93%), Greece (93%), Latvia (92%), Poland (92%), Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden (all 90%). Those countries where respondents are least likely to believe that food and drinks contains chemicals are the Netherlands (71%), Malta (73%), Spain (75%), Portugal (75%) and Belgium (76%).

Chart 6



Views on the presence of chemical substances in food and drinks - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Older respondents aged 40 or over are more likely to hold the view that chemicals can be found in food and drinks (85% compared with 82% of 15-24 year olds and 81% of 25-39 year olds).

There are also differences based on the age the respondent left education. Those who left education at 15 or under are the least likely to say that there are chemicals in food and drinks (77%) while those who left at an older age or are still studying are more likely to hold this view (left at 20 or over 87%, still studying 84% and left at 16-19 81%).

There is also some variation in the findings for this question by occupation, with manual workers least likely to think that chemicals are present in food and drinks (79%) compared with 85% of the self-employed, 84% of employees and 83% of respondents who are not working.

Finally, views on the question of chemicals in food and drinks differ according to the type of location where respondents live. Those living in large towns are the most likely to believe that chemicals can be found in food (85%) compared with those who live in rural villages or small/mid-size towns (82%).

There are also differences on the issue of whether or not there are chemicals in food and drinks when the findings are analysed by respondents' views on how the safety of chemical substances has improved over the last ten years. Those who believe that chemical substances are less safe or that there has been no change are most likely to say that there are chemicals in food and drinks (both 86%) compared with those who say they are safer (81%).

In addition, respondents who disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives are most likely to believe that there are chemicals in food and drinks (85% compared with 80% of those who agree). Similarly, respondents who disagree that 'in the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested' are more likely than those who agree with the statement to believe that there are chemicals in food and drinks (87% versus 82%).

1.1.7 Presence of chemical substances in electronic appliances

--Four in five Europeans believe that electronic appliances contain chemical substances--

Respondents were also asked whether or not they think chemical substances can be found in electronic appliances. Slightly fewer than for the other everyday items discussed above, but still 79%, say that in their opinion electronic appliances contain chemical substances.

45% say that chemical substances can definitely be found in electronic appliances and 34% say 'probably'. One in six respondents say they do not think that electronic appliances contain chemicals, although most of these say 'probably not' (12%) rather than 'definitely not' (4%).

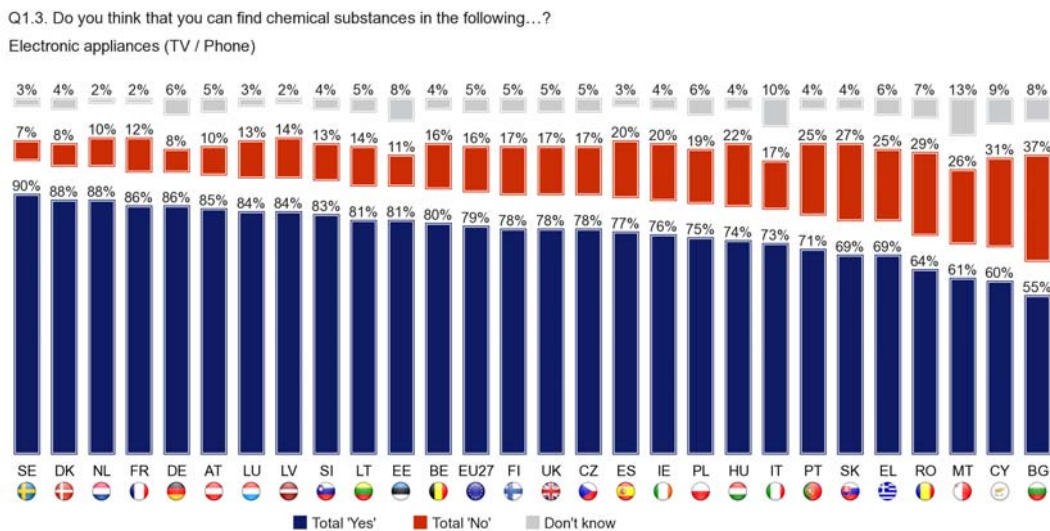
The key differences in the findings for this issue are by Member State.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in electronic appliances - national variations

There is a particularly high difference of 35 percentage points between the country most and least likely to believe that chemicals can be found in electronic appliances. Respondents living in Sweden (90%), Denmark (88%) and the Netherlands (88%) are most likely to say that electronic appliances contain chemical substances, while those in Bulgaria (55%), the Republic of Cyprus (60%), Malta (61%) and Romania (64%) are least likely.

Citizens of EU15 countries are more likely than those living in NMS12 countries to say that electronic appliances contain chemical substances (80% and 71% respectively).

Chart 7



Views on the presence of chemical substances in electronic appliances - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Men are most likely to have the view that electronic appliances contain chemicals (81% compared with 76% of women). Looking at the findings by age however shows that the youngest and oldest age groups (15-24 and 55 and over) are least likely to agree with this statement (72% and 77% respectively) compared with the middle age groups (25-39 80% and 40-54 81%).

In addition, respondents who disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives are also most likely to believe that there are chemicals in electronic appliances (81% compared with 75% of those who agree).

Respondents who say that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say chemical substances are present (combined definitely and probably) in electronic appliances than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (83% compared to 76%).

1.1.8 Presence of chemical substances in children's toys

--Three-quarters of Europeans believe that children's toys contain chemical substances--

Children's toys are one of the everyday products least likely to be regarded as containing chemical substances, although still three in four respondents (75%) say that in their opinion they do. However, the level of certainty is split between 37% saying 'definitely' and 38% saying 'probably'. On the other hand, more than one in five respondents (22%) believe that chemical substances are not found in children's toys, although most of these say 'probably not' (16%) rather than 'definitely not' (6%).

On the issue of chemicals in children's toys, the most pronounced differences in the findings are between Member States, by the age of respondent and the age at which they left education.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in children's toys - national variations

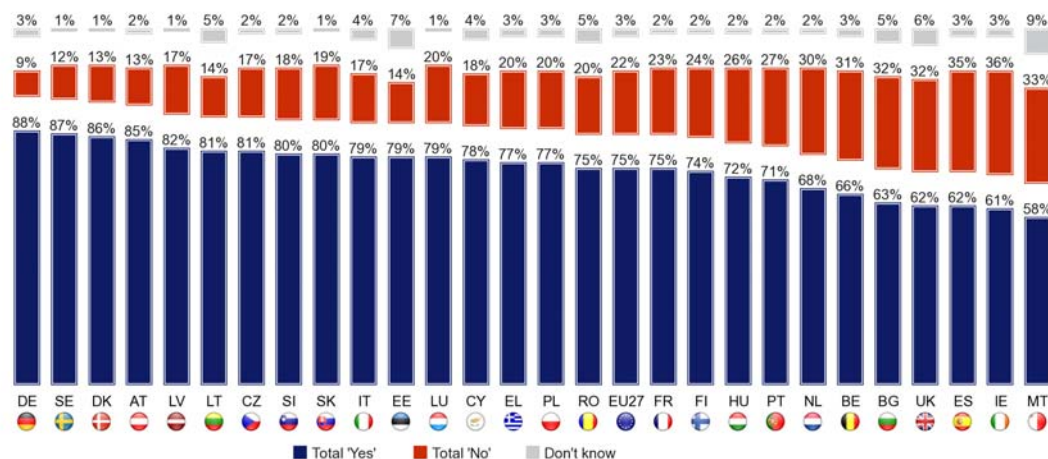
Opinion on the presence of chemicals in children's toys varies according to individual country with a difference of 30 percentage points between the country most and least likely to believe that chemicals can be found.

The four countries with respondents most likely to believe that children's toys contain chemicals are Germany (88%), Sweden (87%), Denmark (86%) and Austria (85%). In contrast, respondents from the following countries were the least likely to say that children's toys contain chemicals: Malta (58%), Ireland (61%), Spain (62%), the United Kingdom (62%) and Bulgaria (63%).

Chart 8

Q1.4. Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Children's toys



Views on the presence of chemical substances in children's toys - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Looking at the findings by age on the issue of whether or not there are chemicals in children's toys shows concern increasing up to the age of 54 and then starting to decrease again: 15-24 (66%), 25-39 (73%), 40-54 (79%), 55 and over (77%).

Respondents who left education at 20 or over are most likely to have the view that there are chemicals in children's toys (78%) compared with those who left when they were 15 (72%), aged 16-19 (73%) or are still studying (69%). There are also differences by occupation, with the self-employed more likely than manual workers and those not working to believe that children's toys contain chemical substances (77%, 74% and 74% respectively).

Respondents who believe that chemical substances on the EU market are less safe than they were ten years ago and those who think there has been no change are most likely to say that there are chemicals in children's toys (79% and 78% respectively) compared with those who say it is safer (72%). In addition, respondents who disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives are also more likely to believe that there are chemicals in children's toys (76% compared with 73% of those who agree).

Respondents who disagree with the statement that any products in the EU containing new chemical substances have been properly tested are more likely than those who agree to say that children's toys contain chemicals (82% versus 72%, representing a difference of ten percentage points).

Respondents who say that they think responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say chemical substances are definitely present in children's toys than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (39% and 33% respectively).

1.1.9 Presence of chemical substances in furniture

--Three-quarters of Europeans believe that furniture contains chemical substances--

Furniture, along with children's toys, is one of the everyday products least likely to be regarded as containing chemical substances, although still three in four respondents (74%) say that in their opinion they do. However, the level of certainty is split between 36% saying 'definitely' and 38% saying 'probably'. More than one in five respondents (22%) believe that chemical substances are not found in furniture, although most of these say 'probably not' (17%) rather than 'definitely not' (5%).

On the question of chemicals being present in furniture, the most distinct differences in response are by Member State, respondent age and the age at which they left education.

Views on the presence of chemical substances in furniture - national variations

Opinion on the presence of chemicals in furniture varies according to individual country with a difference of 32 percentage points between the country where respondents are most and least likely to hold this view.

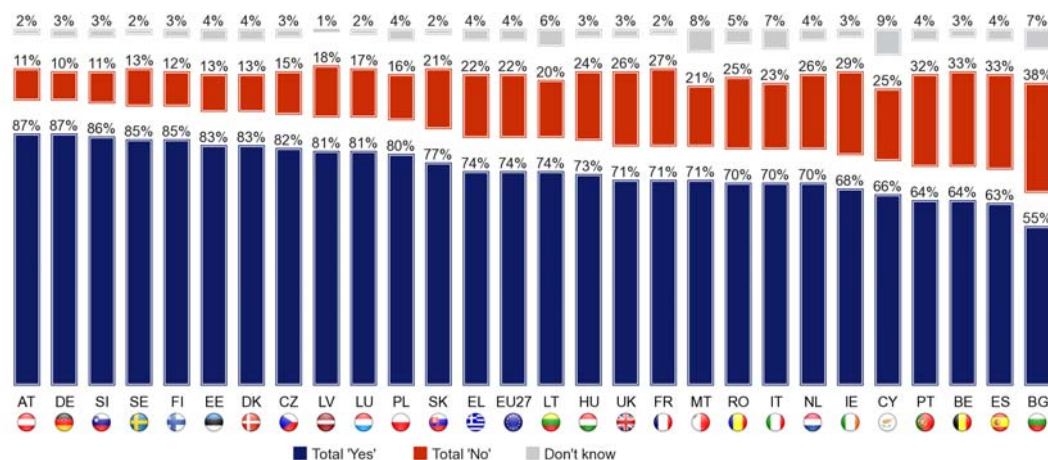
It should however be pointed out that the finding for the country with the lowest proportion of respondents having this view, Bulgaria (55%) once again falls considerably below that of the country one above it in the chart below (Spain 63%).

Countries where 85% or more respondents think furniture contains chemicals are Austria (87%), Germany (87%), Slovenia (86%), Sweden (85%) and Finland (85%). Other than Bulgaria and Spain which have already been mentioned above, the other countries where respondents are least likely to believe that furniture contains chemicals are Belgium (64%), Portugal (64%), Republic of Cyprus (66%) and Ireland (68%).

Chart 9

Q1.8. Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Furniture



Views on the presence of chemical substances in furniture - socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Men are more likely than women to believe that furniture contains chemical substances (76% versus 73% of women). It is also noticeable that just 56% of young people hold this view compared with 76% of those aged 25-39, 82% of 40-54 year olds and 75% of those aged 55 and over.

Findings also vary by level of education, with respondents who left education at 15 and under or are still studying less likely to have the view that there are chemicals in furniture (67% and 60% respectively) than those who left at an older age (left at 16-19 72%, 20 or over 82%).

Opinion also differs by occupation, with manual workers and those who are not working least likely to believe that furniture contains chemicals (73% and 69% respectively) compared with 80% of the self-employed and employees.

There are some significant differences on the question of chemicals in furniture depending on respondents' general views of safety in the chemical industry. It is those who believe that the safety of chemical substances has not changed over the last ten years who are most likely to say that there are chemicals in furniture (79%) compared with those who say it is safer (75%). Those who believe that chemical substances on the EU market are less safe than ten years ago are least likely to say there are chemicals in furniture (68%).

In addition, respondents who disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives are also most likely to believe that there are chemicals in furniture (77% compared with 68% of those who agree).

Respondents who think that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National Authorities are more likely to say chemical substances are present (combined definitely and probably) in furniture than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (78% compared to 70%).

Chart 10

Q1 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?
- % Total 'Yes'

	Cleaning products	Paint	Cosmetics or beauty products	The air	Clothes and shoes	Food and drinks	Electronic appliances (TV / Phone)	Children's toys	Furniture
EU27	96%	95%	90%	90%	85%	83%	79%	75%	74%
Sex									
Male	96%	96%	90%	88%	83%	84%	81%	75%	76%
Female	97%	95%	90%	91%	86%	83%	76%	75%	73%
Age									
15-24	97%	95%	90%	87%	75%	82%	72%	66%	56%
25-39	97%	97%	91%	89%	86%	81%	80%	73%	76%
40-54	97%	97%	91%	92%	89%	85%	81%	79%	82%
55 +	95%	94%	87%	91%	85%	85%	77%	77%	75%
Education (End of)									
15-	94%	91%	82%	89%	79%	77%	72%	72%	67%
16-19	96%	95%	89%	90%	84%	81%	77%	73%	72%
20+	97%	96%	92%	91%	89%	87%	83%	78%	82%
Still studying	98%	96%	92%	86%	77%	84%	76%	69%	60%
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	96%	96%	89%	88%	85%	82%	79%	75%	74%
Small/ Mid-size town	96%	95%	90%	91%	85%	82%	79%	74%	74%
Large town	97%	95%	90%	91%	84%	85%	78%	75%	74%
Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	97%	95%	90%	90%	87%	85%	82%	77%	80%
Employee	98%	98%	93%	91%	88%	84%	83%	76%	80%
Manual workers	96%	95%	87%	91%	84%	79%	78%	74%	73%
Not working	96%	94%	87%	89%	81%	83%	75%	74%	69%
Safety chemical substances over ten last years									
Safer	97%	96%	90%	89%	85%	81%	79%	72%	75%
No change	97%	96%	91%	91%	88%	86%	81%	78%	79%
Less safe	95%	93%	88%	90%	82%	86%	75%	79%	68%
Possible completely to eliminate chem. subst.									
Agree	95%	93%	86%	90%	81%	80%	75%	73%	68%
Disagree	97%	96%	92%	90%	86%	85%	81%	76%	77%
In the EU products with chem. subst. have been tested									
Agree	96%	96%	89%	89%	83%	82%	78%	72%	74%
Disagree	96%	95%	92%	93%	88%	87%	81%	82%	77%
Responsibility for ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market is ensured by...									
EU authorities	98%	96%	90%	90%	86%	83%	80%	73%	76%
National authorities	98%	96%	91%	90%	87%	84%	83%	76%	78%
Manufacturers	96%	95%	88%	89%	82%	82%	76%	72%	70%
Should be responsible ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market									
EU authorities	97%	96%	91%	91%	85%	84%	79%	74%	75%
National authorities	97%	96%	90%	91%	86%	85%	81%	75%	77%
Manufacturers	96%	96%	90%	90%	84%	84%	79%	74%	74%

Chart 11

Q1 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?
- % Total 'No'

	Cleaning products	Paint	Cosmetics or beauty products	The air	Clothes and shoes	Food and drinks	Electronic appliances (TV / Phone)	Children's toys	Furniture	Children's toys
EU27	3%	3%	8%	9%	13%	15%	16%	22%	22%	22%
Sex										
Male	3%	3%	7%	10%	15%	15%	16%	22%	22%	22%
Female	2%	3%	8%	7%	12%	16%	17%	21%	22%	21%
Age										
15-24	3%	4%	9%	12%	24%	17%	25%	32%	41%	32%
25-39	2%	3%	8%	10%	13%	18%	17%	26%	21%	26%
40-54	3%	3%	8%	7%	10%	14%	15%	19%	16%	19%
55 +	3%	3%	8%	7%	12%	13%	15%	17%	19%	17%
Education (End of)										
15-	4%	5%	11%	9%	17%	19%	18%	20%	27%	20%
16-19	3%	4%	9%	9%	13%	18%	17%	24%	23%	24%
20+	2%	3%	8%	8%	10%	12%	14%	19%	16%	19%
Still studying	2%	3%	7%	12%	23%	16%	20%	30%	38%	30%
Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	3%	3%	8%	10%	13%	16%	16%	21%	22%	21%
Small/ Mid-size town	3%	3%	8%	8%	13%	16%	16%	23%	22%	23%
Large town	2%	3%	7%	8%	14%	14%	17%	21%	22%	21%
Respondent occupation scale										
Self-employed	2%	4%	8%	8%	12%	15%	15%	21%	18%	21%
Employee	2%	2%	6%	8%	11%	15%	14%	22%	18%	22%
Manual workers	3%	4%	10%	8%	14%	19%	17%	24%	24%	24%
Not working	3%	4%	9%	9%	16%	15%	18%	21%	26%	21%
Safety chemical substances over ten last years										
Safer	3%	3%	8%	10%	14%	18%	17%	25%	22%	25%
No change	2%	3%	7%	8%	10%	13%	14%	18%	18%	18%
Less safe	4%	4%	9%	8%	15%	12%	19%	17%	27%	17%
Possible completely to eliminate chem. subst.										
Agree	4%	5%	10%	9%	16%	18%	19%	23%	27%	23%
Disagree	2%	3%	6%	9%	12%	14%	15%	21%	20%	21%
In the EU products with chem. subst. have been tested										
Agree	3%	3%	9%	10%	15%	17%	18%	25%	23%	25%
Disagree	3%	3%	5%	6%	10%	12%	14%	15%	20%	15%
Responsibility for ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market is ensured by...										
EU authorities	2%	3%	8%	9%	13%	16%	16%	24%	21%	24%
National authorities	2%	3%	7%	9%	12%	15%	14%	21%	20%	21%
Manufacturers	3%	4%	9%	10%	16%	16%	19%	25%	27%	25%
Should be responsible ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market										
EU authorities	3%	3%	7%	8%	13%	15%	16%	23%	22%	23%
National authorities	2%	3%	8%	8%	12%	14%	14%	22%	20%	22%
Manufacturers	3%	3%	8%	9%	14%	15%	16%	23%	22%	23%

1.2 TYPES OF PRODUCTS WHICH PEOPLE CHECK THE INGREDIENTS OR COMPOSITION OF BEFORE PURCHASING (Q2)

--The ingredients of food are checked by 81% of Europeans – considerably more than for other product types--

Having established respondents' views on the presence of chemical substances in a range of everyday products, they were then asked about their purchasing behaviour in terms of which products they check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing, for example for health reasons or to protect the environment³.

Food is the product that respondents are most likely to check, with a large majority (81%) saying that they look at the ingredients before buying. This is followed by cosmetics/beauty products, toys and cleaning products which were all mentioned by more than half of respondents (59%, 56% and 53% respectively). Fewer say that they check paint, clothes, furniture and electronics (44%, 38%, 25% and 23% respectively).

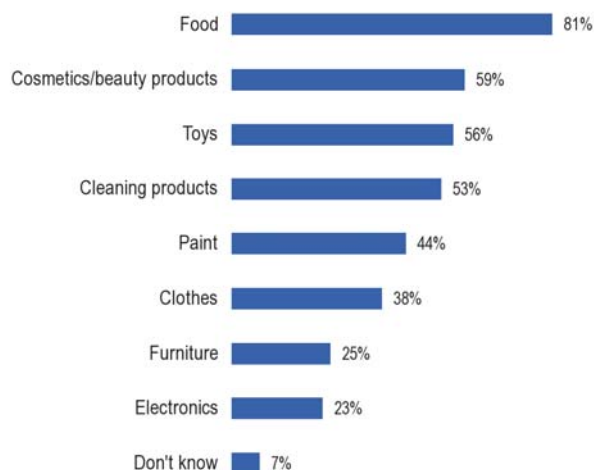
It is interesting to compare the findings at the previous question about which products respondents believe contain chemical substances against those from this question. From this comparison it is possible to start to get a better idea of respondents' main areas of concern. For example, 79% of respondents believe chemical substances can be found in electronic appliances but less than one in four (23%) check their composition. In addition, 95% of respondents say that they believe paint contains chemical substances but just 44% claim to check its composition before purchasing. On the other hand, the gap between belief that a product contains chemicals and actually checking its ingredients/composition is smallest for food (83% think it contains chemicals and 81% check the ingredients) and children's toys (75% believe they contain chemicals and 56% check their composition).

The key differences in the findings on this question are found among Member States and also by the age of respondents.

³ Q2 Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment? Food; Clothes; Electronics; Toys; Cosmetics\beauty products; Cleaning products; Paint; Furniture; DK\NA.

Chart 12

Q2. Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment?



EU27

Types of products which people check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing - national variations

Food is the product which is most likely to be checked before purchasing across all countries. However, there are some differences according to country of residence, with respondents living in Slovakia the most likely to check the ingredients or composition (88%) and those in the Netherlands the least likely (61%). It is interesting to note that respondents living in the Netherlands are also the least likely to check toys (25%), cosmetics and beauty products (30%) and electronics (8%). In contrast the Portuguese are the most likely to check cosmetics and beauty products (71%), cleaning products (69%), paint (59%) and electronics (41%). This trend is consistent across all products, with a minimum of three in ten respondents living in Portugal likely to check ingredients and composition. Other countries where all products are checked by at least three in ten respondents are Greece and Luxembourg. Checking is also consistently high across all products in Germany, France, Poland and the United Kingdom where a minimum of a quarter of respondents check all products.





























The two product types checked least by respondents (furniture and electronics) is consistent across all countries, however around two in five respondents check furniture in Luxembourg and Germany (39% and 38%) and electronics in Portugal (41%).

There are also other country differences of interest, in particular where there are relatively low levels of checking products. For example, cleaning products and paint are checked overall least in Lithuania when compared with other countries (27% and 20% respectively), paint and clothes are checked less in Estonia than other countries (20% and 25% respectively) and furniture and clothes are checked less in Malta than in other countries (7% and 15% respectively).

Residents of EU15 countries are generally more likely to check products before purchasing than those in NMS12 countries, although the one exception to this is food; 83% of those living in NMS12 countries check food compared with 80% in EU15 countries.

Chart 13

Q2 Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment?

	Food	Cosmetics/ beauty products	Toys	Cleaning products	Paint	Clothes	Furniture	Electronics	Don't know
 EU27	81%	59%	56%	53%	44%	38%	25%	23%	7%
 BE	75%	49%	48%	51%	45%	28%	15%	19%	12%
 BG	80%	47%	38%	37%	29%	30%	16%	16%	8%
 CZ	87%	61%	75%	43%	40%	33%	27%	15%	6%
 DK	71%	55%	58%	54%	38%	25%	13%	14%	14%
 DE	81%	64%	67%	53%	48%	51%	38%	25%	7%
 EE	78%	36%	30%	29%	20%	25%	11%	9%	16%
 IE	69%	45%	33%	49%	34%	15%	14%	14%	15%
 EL	86%	68%	56%	61%	58%	51%	31%	34%	4%
 ES	86%	65%	62%	63%	50%	41%	20%	34%	4%
 FR	85%	66%	64%	60%	56%	36%	25%	24%	6%
 IT	84%	56%	51%	50%	35%	45%	20%	19%	5%
 CY	75%	44%	35%	39%	33%	22%	15%	16%	11%
 LV	77%	47%	46%	40%	26%	31%	18%	16%	12%
 LT	74%	34%	31%	27%	20%	25%	16%	15%	14%
 LU	83%	64%	65%	63%	55%	48%	39%	34%	6%
 HU	84%	49%	52%	48%	33%	36%	22%	22%	5%
 MT	72%	36%	31%	36%	24%	15%	7%	11%	15%
 NL	61%	30%	25%	31%	28%	19%	8%	8%	19%
 AT	79%	55%	60%	42%	35%	44%	31%	15%	10%
 PL	86%	62%	57%	51%	43%	40%	28%	24%	3%
 PT	85%	71%	68%	69%	59%	49%	31%	41%	5%
 RO	82%	44%	37%	35%	29%	35%	20%	23%	8%
 SI	74%	42%	33%	35%	24%	35%	16%	14%	15%
 SK	88%	67%	67%	52%	43%	49%	25%	20%	6%
 FI	77%	46%	43%	43%	36%	30%	19%	15%	9%
 SE	72%	48%	49%	50%	42%	27%	15%	15%	14%
 UK	76%	63%	54%	64%	50%	26%	26%	24%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Types of products which people check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing - socio-demographic variations

There are some differences by socio-demographic sub-groups, in particular there is a very clear trend for women to check the ingredients or composition of products before buying them more than men. Women are particularly likely to check the following products more than men: cosmetics and beauty products, clothes, food, toys, cleaning products and furniture.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the group that is overall least likely to believe that products contain chemicals – 15-24 year olds - are mostly least likely to check them before buying. The one notable exception to this is cosmetics or beauty products which are checked by 64% of 15-24 year olds. Another notable trend is that although the two middle age groups (25-39 and 40-54) are generally the most likely to say that there are chemicals in products, they are not always the most likely to check the ingredients and composition before purchasing. Those aged 55 and over are particularly likely to check clothes, electronics, cleaning products and furniture.

Another interesting finding is that despite being generally less likely to hold the view that products contain chemicals, those who finished their education when they were 15 are, in some cases, most likely to check the ingredients and composition before buying. In particular, they are most likely to check clothes, electronics and cleaning products.

Types of products which people check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – attitudinal variations

The section below analyses whether or not respondents' views of the chemical industry, in particular safety and testing issues, changes their behaviour in terms of checking ingredients and the composition of products before purchasing.

For many of the everyday products that respondents were asked about a higher proportion of those who disagree with the statements 'in the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested' and 'new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment' say that they check the ingredients or composition before purchasing. In addition, respondents who agree with the statement 'it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily lives' are more likely than those who disagree with the statement to say that they check the ingredients or composition before purchasing. However, there is one product type which is checked equally by respondents who agree and disagree with each of the different statements – children's toys.

Chart 14

Q2 Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Food	Cosmetics/ beauty products	Toys	Cleaning products	Paint	Clothes	Furniture	Electronics	DKNA
EU27	81%	59%	56%	53%	44%	38%	25%	23%	7%
Sex									
Male	77%	51%	52%	50%	44%	33%	24%	23%	9%
Female	85%	66%	60%	56%	44%	43%	25%	23%	5%
Age									
15-24	79%	64%	47%	52%	38%	27%	15%	21%	5%
25-39	82%	59%	61%	49%	39%	35%	20%	19%	6%
40-54	82%	60%	58%	53%	47%	40%	27%	22%	7%
55 +	80%	56%	55%	57%	48%	44%	30%	27%	8%
Education (End of)									
15-	77%	52%	53%	58%	46%	45%	27%	30%	9%
16-19	80%	56%	55%	52%	44%	37%	24%	23%	8%
20+	84%	62%	60%	53%	46%	39%	26%	21%	6%
Still studying	79%	66%	47%	52%	38%	29%	16%	22%	5%
Possible completely to eliminate chem. subst.									
Agree	82%	59%	56%	57%	47%	41%	26%	28%	6%
Disagree	81%	59%	56%	52%	43%	37%	24%	21%	7%
New chem. subst. can improve environment									
Agree	80%	57%	56%	52%	45%	35%	24%	22%	8%
Disagree	83%	61%	57%	54%	44%	41%	25%	24%	6%
In the EU products with chem. subst. have been tested									
Agree	81%	59%	56%	53%	43%	36%	23%	22%	7%
Disagree	83%	60%	57%	54%	47%	43%	29%	24%	6%
Responsibility for ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market is ensured by...									
EU authorities	82%	61%	59%	55%	45%	38%	25%	23%	7%
National authorities	83%	62%	59%	57%	47%	39%	26%	23%	7%
Manufacturers	81%	59%	56%	54%	44%	36%	23%	23%	7%
Should be responsible ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market									
EU authorities	82%	61%	59%	56%	46%	38%	25%	23%	7%
National authorities	83%	62%	59%	57%	47%	40%	27%	24%	6%
Manufacturers	82%	61%	58%	55%	46%	38%	25%	23%	7%

II. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

The following section of the report details the findings of a range of questions relating to respondents attitudes to chemical substances. These questions reflect opinion on whether people believe it is possible to live daily life free of chemical substances, the relationship between new chemical substances and the environment, and how new chemical substances are involved in innovations in industry. It also reports on how purchasing behaviour of a newly launched product would be affected if consumers were aware that it contained new chemical substances.

2.1 THE POSSIBILITY OF COMPLETELY ELIMINATING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FROM DAILY LIFE (Q6.1)

--69% of Europeans disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life--

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life⁴. Approximately seven in ten (69%) respondents say that it is not possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life, with 37% disagreeing strongly with this statement. On the other hand 29% agree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life.

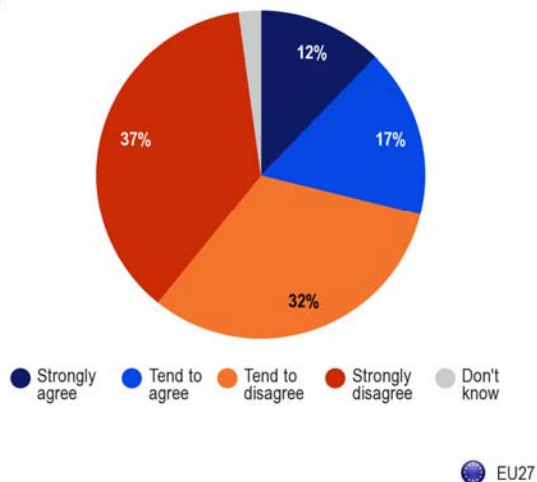
The most significant differences on this issue relate to the age of respondents, the age at which they left education, and, in addition, there are key differences between Member States.

⁴ Q6.1 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements? It is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life. Strongly agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; strongly disagree; DK\NA.

Chart 15

Q6.1. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

It is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life



Attitudes towards the possibility of completely eliminating chemical substances from daily life – national variations

As the following chart illustrates the differences in response to this statement between individual EU Member States are wide ranging. There is a difference of 36 percentage points between the country with the highest and lowest level of agreement (combined strongly agree and tend to agree) for this question. In Romania 52% agree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life, while in the country with the lowest agreement, Estonia, only 16% agree. Other countries that have relatively high levels of agreement with this statement are Greece (44%), Bulgaria (41%), Italy (39%) and Luxembourg (38%).

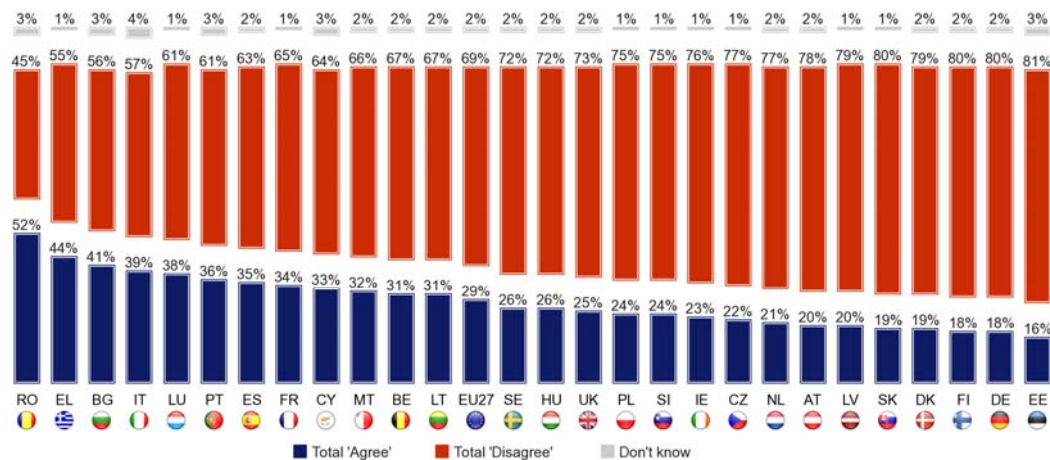
It is also interesting to look at individual country data for this question by the proportions that strongly agree with this statement. Around a third (35%) of Romanians say that they strongly agree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life, approximately a quarter of Greeks (26%) strongly agree with this statement while the following three countries have around one in five respondents who strongly agree: the Republic of Cyprus (21%), Bulgaria (19%), and Malta (19%).

EU15 countries are overall less likely to agree with this statement than NMS12 countries (29% and 31% respectively for combined agreement and 12% and 15% for strongly agree).

Chart 16

Q6.1. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

It is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life



Attitudes towards the possibility of completely eliminating chemical substances from daily life –socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Looking at the findings for this question for all 27 Member States, but analysed by socio-demographic categories, there are a variety of significant differences between sub-groups. Women are slightly more likely to agree with the statement that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life than men (31% women compared to 28% men).

The younger the age group, the less likely they are to agree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life. Amongst the youngest age group (15-24 year olds) just a quarter or so (23%) agree, 27% of those aged 25-39 agree, 29% of 40-54 year olds agree while a third (34%) of those aged 55+ agree. There are also differences based on the age for leaving education. Those who left education at 15 or under are more likely to agree (43%) than those who left aged 20 or older (24%) or those who are still studying (20%).

Respondents who are manual workers or those who are not working (34% and 33% respectively) are more likely to agree with this statement than those who are self-employed, (27%) or who are working as employees (24%).

Those respondents who have the view that chemical substances on the EU market today are less safe than they were 10 years ago are more likely to agree (38%) that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life than are those who think chemical substances have got safer or stayed at the same level of safety in the last 10 years (27% and 29% respectively). Those that agree that in the EU any new products with new chemical substances are tested properly are also more likely to agree with this statement (30%).

Respondents who do not believe that new chemical substances can contribute to making the environment better (32%) are more likely to agree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life.

In contrast with previous findings, respondents who think that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by manufacturers are more likely to agree that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life than are those who think National Authorities are responsible for ensuring safety (30% compared with 24%).

2.2 NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CAN HELP IN REDUCING THE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (Q6.2)

--58% of Europeans agree that new chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources—

This question asked respondents if they agree or disagree with the statement that new chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources.⁵ Approximately three in five (58%) of respondents agree (18% agree strongly) that new chemical substances can help in this way, but a third (34%) disagree with this statement.

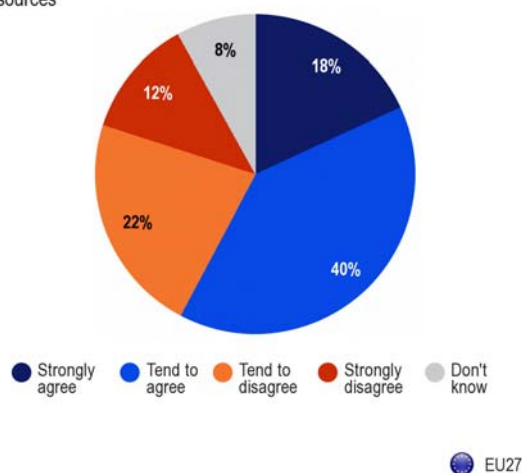
The most significant differences are to be found between Member States, as well as by gender and the age of the respondent.

⁵ Q6.2 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements? New chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources. Strongly agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; strongly disagree; DK\NA.

Chart 17

Q6.2. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

New chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources



Attitudes towards how new chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources – national variations

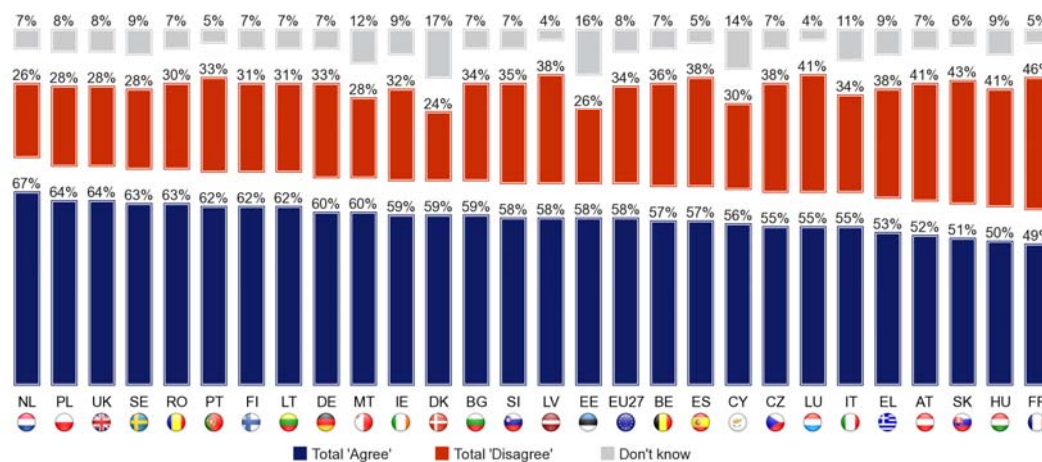
Analysis of the individual Member States data for this question shows that the level of agreement with the statement that new chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural sources ranges between a low of 49%, recorded amongst respondents in France, and a high of 67% recorded in the Netherlands. Other countries with high levels of agreement with this statement are Poland (64%), United Kingdom (64%), Sweden (63%), Romania (63%), Portugal (62%), Finland (62%), and Lithuania (62%).

The countries with the highest levels of respondents saying that they strongly agree that new chemical substances can reduce the use of national resources are Romania (36%), the Republic of Cyprus (31%), Malta (28%) and Greece (27%).

Chart 18

Q6.2. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

New chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources



Attitudes towards how new chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Men are more likely to agree that new chemical substances can help reduce the use of natural resources than are women (63% versus 54% respectively). There are also significant differences by age group. The youngest age groups are more likely to agree (66% of 15-24 year olds) whereas those aged 55+ are less likely to agree (53%). Differences are also significant based on the age for leaving education. Those who left education at 15 or under are less likely to agree (54%) than those who left education aged 20 or older (59%) or those who are still studying (66%). Similarly, those that are not working are less likely to agree (55%) than those that are working (61% for all types of workers).

Rural village dwellers are less likely to agree that new chemical substances can help reduce the use of natural resources (56%) than are Europeans that dwell in small/mid size towns or large towns (59% and 60% respectively). Single person households are also less likely to agree with this statement (54%) than are those in 2,3,4+ person households (59%, 59% and 60% respectively).

Europeans who say that chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago are more likely to agree (63%) that new chemical substances can help reduce the use of natural resources than those who think chemical substances have stayed at the same level of safety or have got less safe in the last 10 years (52% and 50% respectively).

As might be expected, respondents who agree that new chemical substances can contribute to making the environment better are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances could help reduce the use of natural resources (75%). Those that agree that in the EU any new products containing new chemical substances are tested properly are also more likely to agree with this statement (64%).

2.3 NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CAN HELP IN CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER ENVIRONMENT (Q6.3)

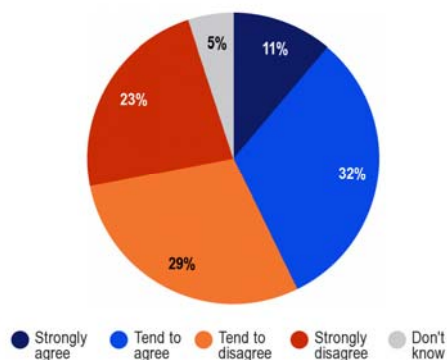
--Opinion is divided amongst Europeans regarding how new chemical substances can potentially contribute to a better environment --

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment.⁶ Opinion was divided as although 43% of respondents agree that new chemical substances can help in this way, 52% of respondents disagree that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment and almost a quarter (23%) disagree strongly.

The key differences in opinion on this question are in terms of Member State and gender.

Chart 19

Q6.3. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?
New chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment



EU27

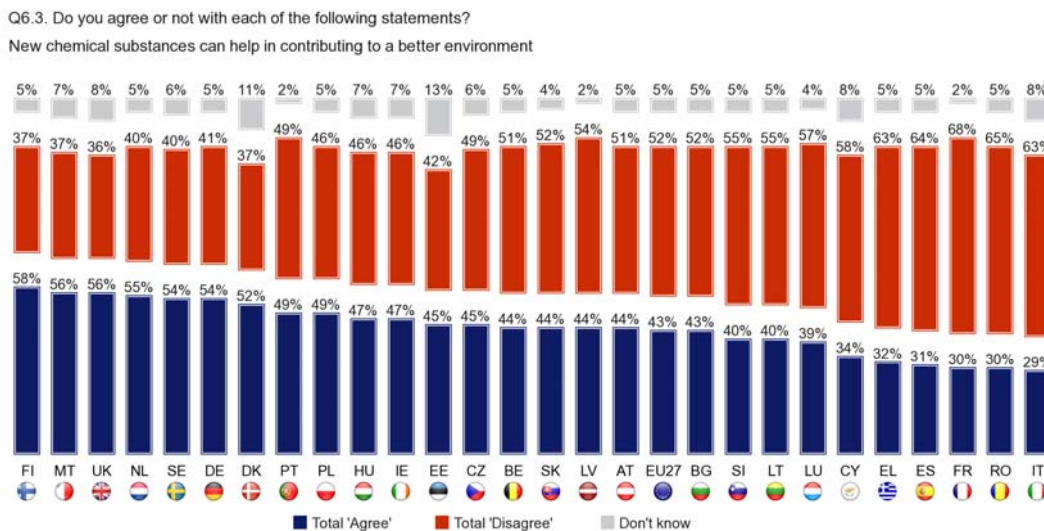
⁶ Q6.3 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements? New chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment. Strongly agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; strongly disagree; DK\NA.

Attitudes towards how new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment – national variations

The following chart illustrates the differences in responses between individual EU Member States. There are 29 percentage points between the country with the highest and lowest level of agreement to the statement that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment. The following six countries all have the highest levels of agreement (strongly agree and tend to agree combined): Finland (58%), Malta (56%), the United Kingdom (56%), the Netherlands (55%), Sweden (54%) and Germany (54%). The lowest levels of agreement with this statement overall are in Italy (29%), Romania (30%), France (30%), Spain (31%) and Greece (32%).

The following five countries all have the highest proportions of respondents who strongly agree that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment: Malta (25%), Denmark (18%), the Republic of Cyprus (16%), and the United Kingdom (16%).

Chart 20



Attitudes towards how new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Looking at the findings for all 27 Member States, but analysed by socio-demographic categories there are a variety of significant differences regards agreement with this statement between sub-groups. Men are more likely to agree with the statement that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment than women (48% men compared to 38% women).

Respondents under the age of 54 are more likely to agree that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment than are those aged 55 or older. Amongst the youngest age group (15-24 year olds) 44% agree, 45% of those aged 25-39 agree, 43% of 40-54 year olds agree but this decreases to two in five (40%) of those aged 55+ agreeing. There are also differences based on the age for leaving education. Those who left education at 15 or under are less likely to agree (39%) than those who left education aged 16-19 (43%), those aged 20 or older (44%), or those that are still studying (43%).

Respondents who are not working (40%) are less likely to agree with this statement than those who are working as self-employed (45%), employees (46%) or manual workers (43%).

When the findings for the EU27 states for this question are analysed by other reported attitudes towards new chemical substances there are some significant differences. Those who say that chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago are more likely to agree (49%) that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment than those who think chemical substances have stayed at the same level of safety or have got less safe in the last 10 years (37% and 30% respectively). Those who agree that in the EU any new products with new chemical substances are tested properly are also more likely to agree with this statement (49%).

2.4 NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES ARE INVOLVED IN INDUSTRIAL INNOVATIONS (Q6.4)

--Three quarters of Europeans agree that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations--

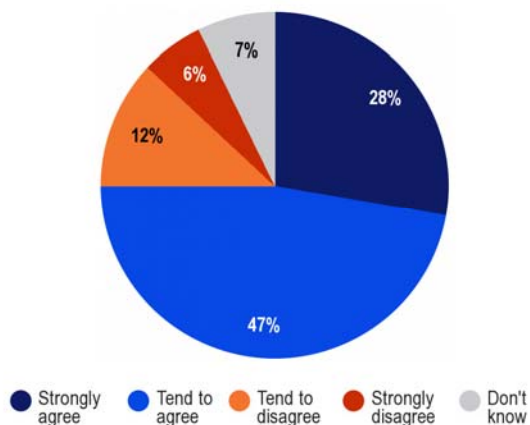
When asked to what extent respondents agree that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations, three quarters (75%) of Europeans agree that they are involved in this way, with 28% agreeing strongly and 47% saying that they tend to agree.⁷ Meanwhile 18% of Europeans disagree that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations.

Looking at how the findings differ by sub-group shows key differences on this issue by Member State, the age of respondents and the age at which they left education.

Chart 21

Q6.4. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

New chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations



EU27

⁷ Q6.4 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements? New chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations. Strongly agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; strongly disagree; DK\NA.

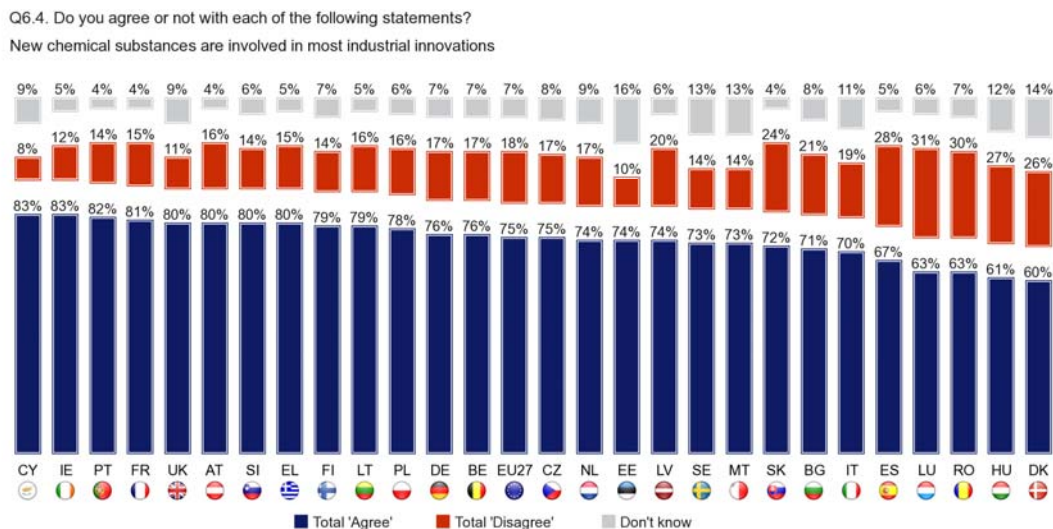
Attitudes towards how new chemical substances are involved in industrial innovations – national variations

Analysis of the individual Member States data for this question shows that the level of agreement (combined strongly agree and tend to agree) with the statement that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations ranges between 60% recorded amongst respondents in Denmark and 83% recorded in both Ireland and the Republic of Cyprus. Other countries with high levels of agreement with this statement are Portugal (82%), France (81%), and Greece, Austria, Slovenia and the United Kingdom (all 80%).

The countries with the highest levels of respondents saying that they strongly agree with the statement that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations are the Republic of Cyprus (54%), and Greece (51%). Respondents in Hungary are the least likely to strongly agree with this statement with just one in seven (15%) giving that response.

EU15 countries are overall more likely to agree with this statement than NMS12 countries (76% and 72% respectively for combined agreement and 29% and 27% for strongly agree).

Chart 22



Attitudes towards how new chemical substances are involved in industrial innovations – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Looking at the findings for this statement analysed by socio-demographic categories, there are a variety of significant differences regards agreement between sub-groups. Men are slightly more likely to agree with the statement that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations than women (77% men compared to 73% women).

The younger the age category of the respondent, the more likely they are to agree with this statement. Amongst the youngest age group (15-24 year olds) 82% agree, 79% of those aged 25-39 agree, 77% of 40-54 year olds agree whereas only two thirds (67%) of those aged 55+ agree. There are also differences based on the age for leaving education. Those who left education at 15 or under are less likely to agree (61%) than those who left education aged 16-19 (75%), those aged 20 or older (78%) or those that are still studying (83%).

Respondents who are not working (70%) are less likely to agree with this statement than those who are working: self-employed (77%), employees (81%) and manual workers (74%).

Europeans who say that chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago are more likely to agree (78%) that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations than those who think chemical substances have got less safe in the last 10 years (67%).

Respondents who agree that new chemical substances can contribute to making the environment better are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations (82%). Those that agree that in the EU any new products with new chemical substances are tested properly are also more likely to agree about their role in industrial innovations (79%).

Respondents who think that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by National and EU authorities are more likely to agree that new chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations (81% and 80% respectively) than those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (74%).

2.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUYING A NEWLY LAUNCHED PRODUCT CONTAINING NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (Q3)

--46% of Europeans would wait until a newly launched product containing new chemical substances had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time before buying it--

This question asked respondents to say how they would react to buying a newly launched product containing new chemical substances.⁸ A tiny minority (2%) of Europeans say they would buy such a product immediately, and one in ten (10%) say they would buy it shortly after release, as long as they had heard nothing about possible adverse effects. Three in ten respondents (30%) say they would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety, whilst the statement that reflects the actions of 46% of Europeans is a more cautious position; that they would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time. One in ten respondents (10%) say that they would never buy such a product.

Chart 23

Q3. Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do?



EU27

⁸ Q3 Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do? You would buy it immediately; You would buy it shortly after release, as long as you had heard nothing about possible adverse effects; You would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety; You would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time; You would never buy it; DK\NA.

The main differences in the findings for this question are in terms of Member State.

Attitudes towards new chemical substances in a newly launched product – national variations

Analysis of the individual Member State data regards attitudes towards purchasing a newly launched product containing new chemical substances reveals that some individual countries show more caution regards buying such products than others. For instance, higher than average numbers of respondents in Greece, the Republic of Cyprus (both 18%) and Lithuania (17%) say that they would never buy a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Higher than average numbers in Poland (57%), Bulgaria and Slovakia (both 52%) say that they would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time before they would purchase it.





























The countries that show higher levels of respondents with inclination to buy such a product relatively soon after release, as long as they had heard nothing about possible adverse effects include Ireland (20%), Sweden (19%), Finland (16%), France (15%) and Malta and Belgium (both 14%).

Amongst the group of respondents that say that they would buy such a product only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety, the country most likely to respond in this way is the Czech Republic (43%), while the country least likely to answer in this manner is Ireland (20%).

EU15 countries are more likely to buy a new product containing new chemical substances relatively soon after release, as long as they had heard nothing about possible adverse effects than are NMS12 countries (11% and 6% respectively).

Chart 24

Q3 Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do?

	You would buy it immediately	You would buy it shortly after release, as long as you had heard nothing about possible adverse effects	You would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety	You would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time	You would never buy it	Don't know
 EU27	2%	10%	30%	46%	10%	2%
 BE	4%	14%	27%	43%	10%	2%
 BG	2%	7%	26%	52%	12%	1%
 CZ	1%	7%	43%	39%	8%	2%
 DK	6%	13%	27%	39%	12%	3%
 DE	3%	10%	31%	48%	6%	2%
 EE	5%	8%	25%	44%	11%	7%
 IE	6%	20%	20%	47%	6%	1%
 EL	2%	10%	27%	42%	18%	1%
 ES	2%	10%	33%	44%	10%	1%
 FR	1%	15%	29%	43%	11%	1%
 IT	2%	5%	36%	42%	13%	2%
 CY	4%	10%	26%	40%	18%	2%
 LV	3%	11%	36%	37%	11%	2%
 LT	3%	6%	32%	38%	17%	4%
 LU	2%	11%	32%	44%	10%	1%
 HU	2%	5%	36%	47%	8%	2%
 MT	3%	14%	29%	43%	8%	3%
 NL	3%	10%	25%	49%	11%	2%
 AT	4%	8%	35%	43%	9%	1%
 PL	1%	4%	28%	57%	9%	1%
 PT	2%	11%	31%	44%	11%	1%
 RO	3%	7%	33%	41%	14%	2%
 SI	5%	9%	36%	39%	9%	2%
 SK	1%	7%	32%	52%	7%	1%
 FI	3%	16%	28%	42%	9%	2%
 SE	5%	19%	25%	40%	9%	2%
 UK	4%	15%	23%	48%	8%	2%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Attitudes towards new chemical substances in a newly launched product – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Analysis of the EU27 states findings by socio-demographic groups shows that there are significant differences in how different demographic sectors would treat a newly launched product if it contained new chemical substances.

Those respondents who demonstrate the most cautious attitudes towards such a product and say that they would never buy it are found in greater numbers amongst women than men (11% versus 8% respectively), amongst those aged 55+ (16%) and amongst those who left education aged 15 or lower (20%). Those living on their own are also more likely to say that they would never buy such a product (14%), as are those that are not working (13%).

On the other hand, respondents who say that they would buy it shortly after release, as long as they had heard nothing about possible adverse effects, are more likely to be found amongst those aged 15-24 (16%), and those that are still studying (17%).

Those respondents who demonstrate the most cautious attitudes towards such a product and say that they would never buy it are also more likely to think that safety of chemical substances has lessened compared to how it was 10 years ago (17% of those saying less safe compared to 7% of those saying safer). Higher levels of respondents displaying this degree of caution towards buying newly launched products containing new chemical substances are present amongst those who agree that it is possible to eliminate chemical substances from daily life (15%), those who disagree that new chemical substances can help improve the environment (13%) and those who disagree that in the EU new chemical substances have been properly tested (14%).

Conversely, greater numbers of respondents that say they would buy such a product shortly after release, as long as they had heard nothing about possible adverse effects, are to be found amongst those that also think the safety of new chemical substances has improved over the last decade (11% of those who think it has got safer compared to 7% of those who think it has got less safe). There are also higher numbers of respondents who say they would buy such a product soon after release amongst those disagreeing that it is possible to eliminate chemical substances from daily life (11%), those that agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (13%) and those that think that in the EU products with new chemical substances have been properly tested (11%).

Chart 25

Q3 Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do?

	You would buy it immediately	You would buy it shortly after release, as long as you had heard nothing about possible adverse effects	You would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety	You would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time	You would never buy it	DK/NA
EU27	2%	10%	30%	46%	10%	2%
Sex						
Male	3%	11%	32%	44%	8%	2%
Female	2%	9%	29%	47%	11%	2%
Age						
15-24	4%	16%	31%	42%	6%	1%
25-39	3%	12%	33%	44%	7%	1%
40-54	2%	10%	33%	46%	8%	1%
55 +	2%	6%	26%	47%	16%	3%
Education (End of)						
15-	2%	6%	22%	47%	20%	3%
16-19	3%	10%	28%	48%	10%	1%
20+	2%	10%	34%	44%	8%	2%
Still studying	3%	17%	34%	41%	5%	-
Safety chemical substances over ten last years						
Safer	3%	11%	32%	45%	7%	2%
No change	2%	10%	28%	48%	11%	1%
Less safe	2%	7%	27%	45%	17%	2%
Possible completely to eliminate chem. subst.						
Agree	2%	8%	27%	47%	15%	1%
Disagree	3%	11%	31%	45%	8%	2%
New chem. subst. can improve environment						
Agree	3%	13%	31%	45%	6%	2%
Disagree	1%	8%	30%	47%	13%	1%
In the EU products with chem. subst. have been tested						
Agree	3%	11%	31%	46%	8%	1%
Disagree	2%	9%	28%	46%	14%	1%
Responsibility for ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market is ensured by...						
EU authorities	3%	11%	32%	45%	8%	1%
National authorities	3%	12%	32%	45%	7%	1%
Manufacturers	2%	11%	29%	47%	10%	1%
Should be responsible ensuring safety chem. subst. on EU market						
EU authorities	3%	11%	31%	45%	9%	1%
National authorities	2%	10%	31%	46%	9%	2%
Manufacturers	2%	10%	30%	46%	10%	2%

III. CONSUMER VIEW ON THE SAFETY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE EU

The following section of the report details the findings of questions that asked respondents about their views on the safety of chemical substances in the EU. Respondents were asked to compare their perception of the safety of chemical substances on the EU market today compared to 10 years ago, as well as their relative view on the safety of products that contain chemical substances that are manufactured in the EU compared to those that are imported from elsewhere. Their views on the testing of new chemical substances in the EU were also recorded.

3.1 THE SAFETY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES ON THE EU MARKET TODAY COMPARED TO 10 YEARS AGO (Q5)

--A majority of Europeans think chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago—

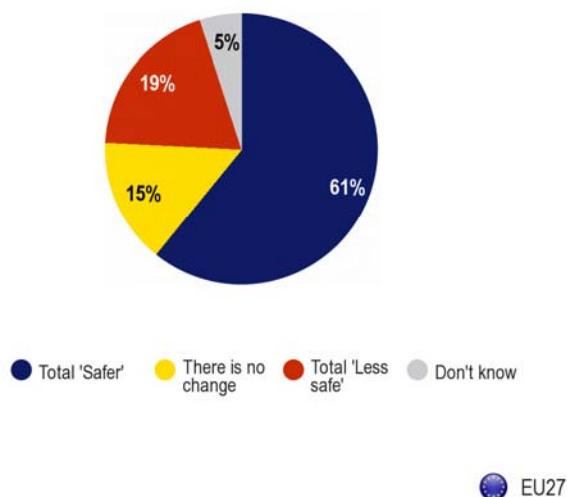
Three in five (61%) of Europeans say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago⁹. One in five (19%) say that they are less safe now and 15% say that there has been no change in the level of safety over the last decade.

There are four variables where there are striking differences in the findings: Member State, age of leaving education, gender and age.

⁹ Q5 Would you say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer or less safe than they were 10 years ago? Much safer; safer; there is not change; less safe, much less safe; DK\NA.

Chart 26

Q5. Would you say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer or less safe than they were 10 years ago?



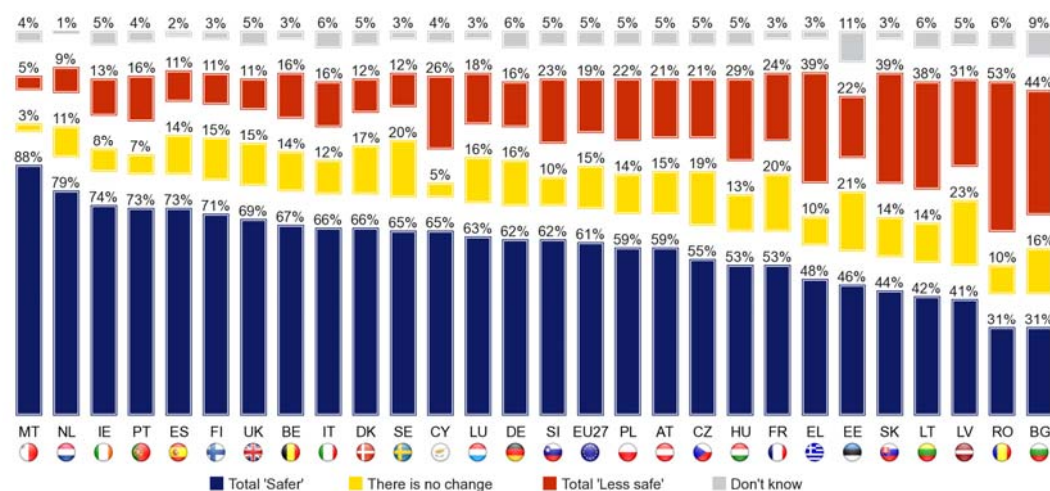
Consumer view on the safety of chemical substances on the EU market today compared to 10 years ago – national variations

Analysis of the individual Member States data for this question shows that there is a wide range of views, illustrated by the gap of 57 percentage points between the countries with the highest (Malta with 88%) and lowest (Romania and Bulgaria, both 31%) levels of respondents saying that chemical substances on the EU market have got safer in the last 10 years. In addition to the Maltese, other countries which record high levels of respondents saying that chemical substances are safer today than they were 10 years ago are: the Netherlands (79%), Ireland (74%), Portugal (73%), Spain (73%), and Finland (71%). Romania is the only country where more than half (53%) of the respondents say that they think chemical substances on the EU market are less safe than they were 10 years ago, followed by 44% of respondents in Bulgaria.

EU15 countries are overall more likely to express the view that chemical substances on the EU Market today are safer than they were 10 years ago than are NMS12 countries (65% and 49% respectively).

Chart 27

Q5. Would you say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer or less safe than they were 10 years ago?



Consumer view on the safety of chemical substances on the EU market today compared to 10 years ago – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Analysis of the aggregate EU27 findings by socio-demographic groups shows that men are more likely than women to say that the safety of chemical substances on the EU market has improved in the last 10 years (66% versus 57% respectively). Those aged between 15 and 54 are more likely to say these substances have got safer (15-24 year olds 64%, 25-39 year olds 65%, 40-54 year olds 65%) compared to those aged 55+ (55%).

The view that chemical substances have got safer is expressed more widely amongst those that are still studying and those that left education aged 20+ (66% and 63% respectively), than amongst those who left education aged 15 or lower (52%). Those that are working, either as self-employed people, or as employees, are more likely to say that chemical substances have got safer (66% and 67% respectively) than those that are manual workers (60%) or are not working (56%).

Those respondents that think that chemical substances are safer today are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (71%), that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (71%) and that the responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU Market should lie with the EU authorities (66%).

Respondents who think that safety of chemicals has improved are also more likely to disagree with the statement that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life (64%) than are those who agree with that statement (55%).

Respondents who think that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by EU and National authorities are more likely to agree that chemical substances on the EU market today are safer than they were 10 years ago (71% and 67% respectively) than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (60%).

3.2 THE SAFETY OF PRODUCTS THAT CONTAIN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IMPORTED FROM OUTSIDE THE EU COMPARED TO THOSE MANUFACTURED IN THE EU (Q4)

--Half of Europeans think that EU manufactured products containing chemical substances are safer but a third say none of them are safe --

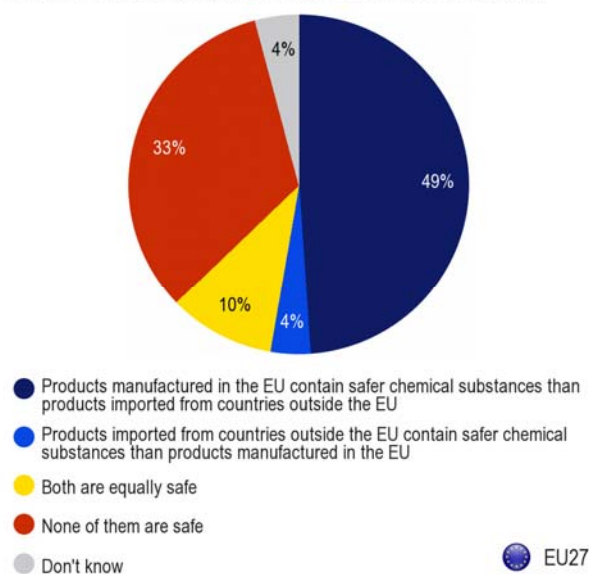
Half (49%) of Europeans have the view that products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU¹⁰. Just 4% think that products imported from countries outside the EU contain safer chemical substances than products made in the EU. However, a third (33%) have the opinion that none of them are safe whilst one in ten (10%) think that both are equally safe.

There are four variables showing salient differences on this issue: Member State, age of respondent, gender, and age of leaving education.

¹⁰ Q4 Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion...? Products imported from countries outside the EU contain safer chemical substances than products manufactured in the EU; Products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU; Both are equally safe; None of them are safe; DK\NA.

Chart 28

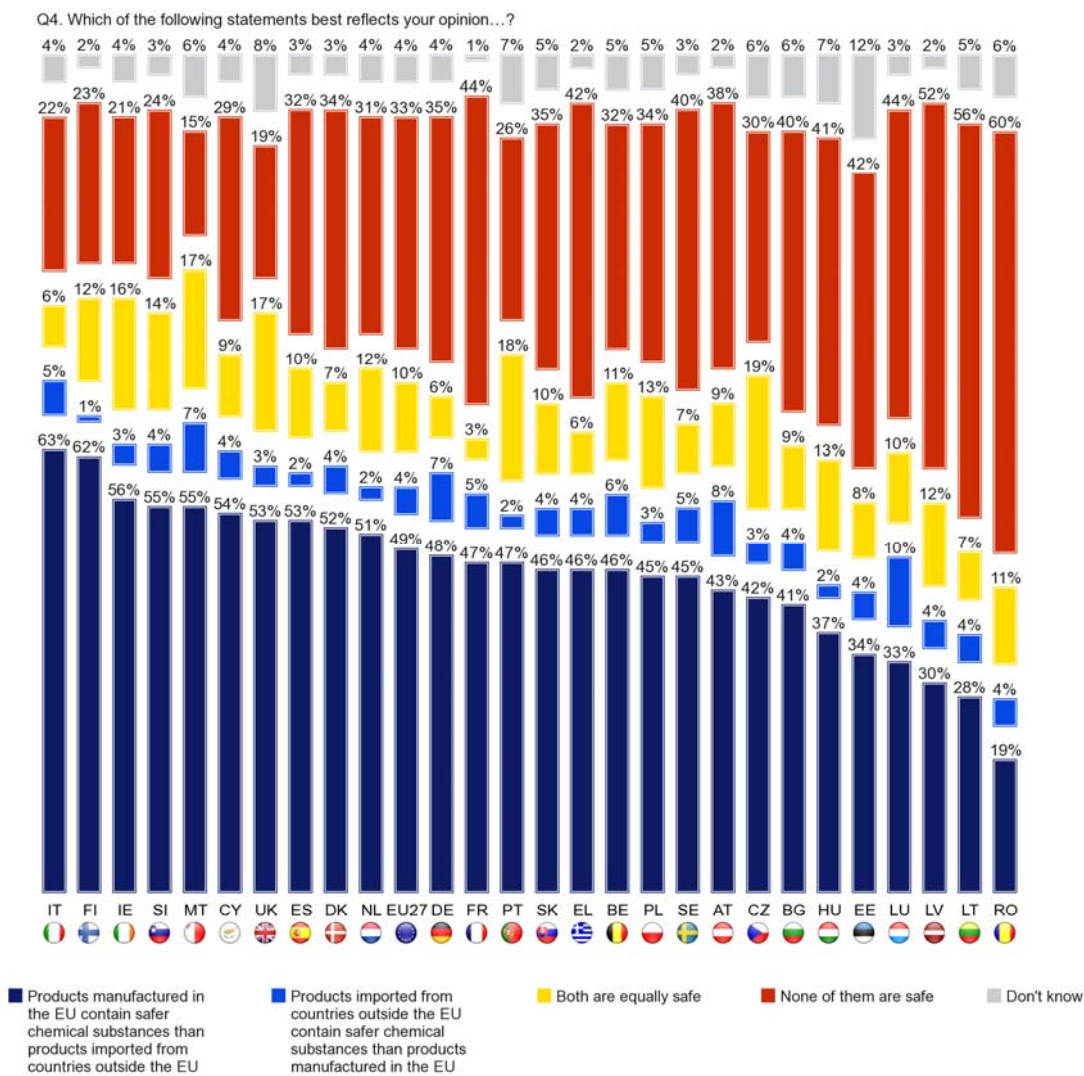
Q4. Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion...?



Consumer view on the safety of products that contain chemical substances imported from outside the EU compared to those manufactured in the EU – national variations

A difference of 44 percentage points separates the country with the highest (Italy 63%) and lowest (Romania 19%) levels of respondents who have the view that products containing chemical substances that are manufactured in the EU are safer than those that are imported from elsewhere.

Chart 29





























Countries with high proportions of respondents who think EU products of this type are safer include: Italy (63%), Finland (62%), Ireland (56%), Slovenia and Malta (both 55%). Countries with the lowest proportions of respondents who think that products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products from outside the EU are Romania (19%), Lithuania (28%), Latvia (30%), Luxembourg (33%) and Estonia (34%).

EU15 countries are more likely to express the view that products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than are the NMS12 countries (52% and 38% respectively).

Chart 30

Q4 Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion...?

	Products imported from countries outside the EU contain safer chemical substances than products manufactured in the EU	Products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU	Both are equally safe	None of them are safe	Don't know	Total 'Safe'
 EU27	4%	49%	10%	33%	4%	63%
 BE	6%	46%	11%	32%	5%	63%
 BG	4%	41%	9%	40%	6%	54%
 CZ	3%	42%	19%	30%	6%	64%
 DK	4%	52%	7%	34%	3%	63%
 DE	7%	48%	6%	35%	4%	61%
 EE	4%	34%	8%	42%	12%	46%
 IE	3%	56%	16%	21%	4%	75%
 EL	4%	46%	6%	42%	2%	56%
 ES	2%	53%	10%	32%	3%	65%
 FR	5%	47%	3%	44%	1%	55%
 IT	5%	63%	6%	22%	4%	74%
 CY	4%	54%	9%	29%	4%	67%
 LV	4%	30%	12%	52%	2%	46%
 LT	4%	28%	7%	56%	5%	39%
 LU	10%	33%	10%	44%	3%	53%
 HU	2%	37%	13%	41%	7%	52%
 MT	7%	55%	17%	15%	6%	79%
 NL	2%	51%	12%	31%	4%	65%
 AT	8%	43%	9%	38%	2%	60%
 PL	3%	45%	13%	34%	5%	61%
 PT	2%	47%	18%	26%	7%	67%
 RO	4%	19%	11%	60%	6%	34%
 SI	4%	55%	14%	24%	3%	73%
 SK	4%	46%	10%	35%	5%	60%
 FI	1%	62%	12%	23%	2%	75%
SE	5%	45%	7%	40%	3%	57%
UK	3%	53%	17%	19%	8%	73%

Analysis of the individual EU27 countries by those who say that none of these types of products are safe, regardless of whether they are manufactured in the EU or imported from elsewhere, indicates that the countries that are most likely to say this are Romania (60%), Lithuania (56%), Latvia (52%) and Luxembourg and France (both 44%).

EU15 countries are less likely to say that none of these types of products are safe than are the NMS12 countries (31% and 41% respectively).

Consumer view on the safety of products that contain chemical substances imported from outside the EU compared to those manufactured in the EU – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Analysis of the findings by socio-demographic groups shows that men are more likely than women to hold the view that products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU (55% versus 43% respectively). Women are more likely than men to say that none of these types of products are safe (38% women, 27% men).

Those aged between 15-24 years old are more likely to say that both EU derived products and those imported from elsewhere are equally safe (21%) than their older counterparts (12% of 25-39 year olds, 8% of 40-54 year olds and 5% of those aged 55+).

Respondents that are self-employed or employees (54% and 53% respectively) are more likely than manual workers and those that are not working (44% and 45% respectively) to hold the view that products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU.

Those respondents that think that products that contain chemical substances that are manufactured in the EU are safer, are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (54%), that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (56%) and that the safety of chemical substances has improved over the last 10 years (57%). Respondents who think that EU manufactured products containing chemical substances are safer are also more likely to disagree that with the statement that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life (51%).

As might be expected, proportions of respondents who have the view that none of these types of products are safe are higher amongst those who also think that chemical substances have got less safe over the last 10 years (53%), also disagree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (39%) and disagree that in the EU chemical substances have been properly tested (50%).

Respondents who say that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by EU authorities or National Authorities are more likely to say that products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU (57% and 54% respectively) than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (44%). People who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety are more likely to say none of them are safe (35%) than those who think that EU authorities are responsible (26%).

3.3 PROPER TESTING OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE EU (Q6.5)

--Two-thirds of Europeans agree that in the EU, products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested--

When asked to what extent respondents agree that in the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested, two thirds (65%) agree with 16% saying that they agree strongly¹¹. Meanwhile, three in ten (31%) of Europeans disagree that products containing new chemical substances are properly tested in the EU.

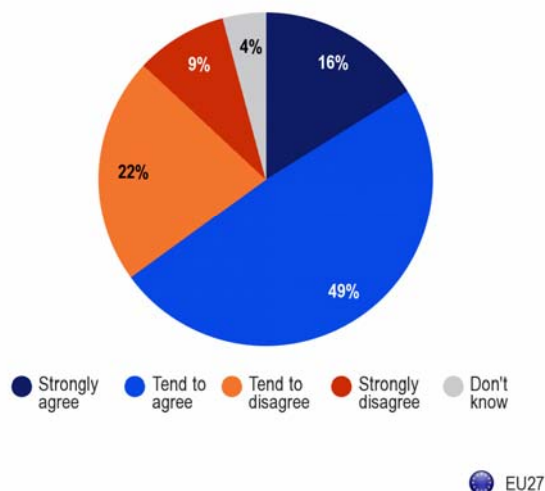
The key variables where there are significant differences in the findings are Member State, age of respondent and age of leaving education.

¹¹ Q6.5 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements? In the EU, any products containing new chemical substance have been properly tested. Strongly agree; tend to agree; tend to disagree; strongly disagree; DK\NA.

Chart 31

Q6.5. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

In the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested



Consumer view of proper testing of products containing new chemical substances in the EU – national variations

The following chart illustrates the differences in responses between individual EU countries. There are 46 percentage points between the country with the highest and lowest level of agreement to the statement that in the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested. The following six countries all have the highest levels of agreement (strongly agree and tend to agree combined); Malta (80%), Poland (76%), Ireland (76%), Spain (76%), Portugal (75%) and the United Kingdom (74%).

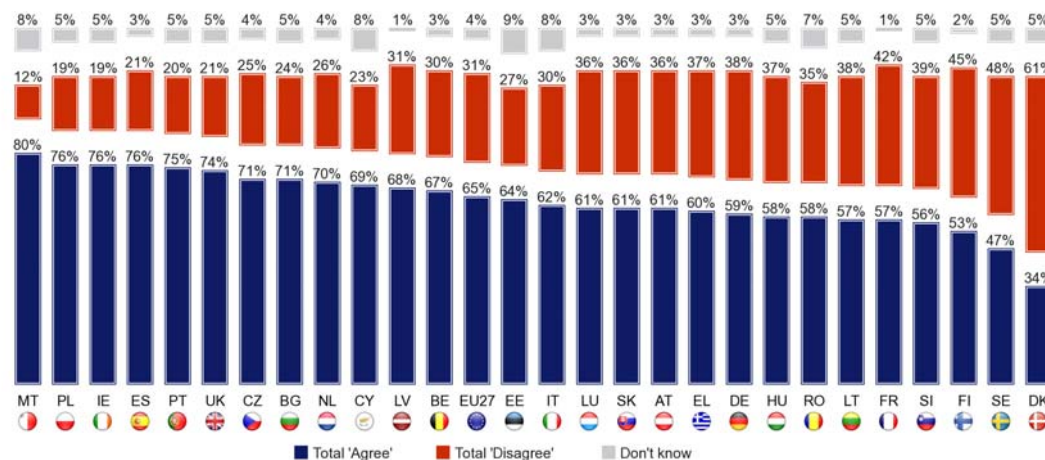
The highest level of disagreement with this statement overall is in Denmark (61%). Sweden (48%), Finland (45%) and France (42%) also have relatively high findings on this measure.

EU15 countries are less likely to say that any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested than are the NMS12 countries (64% and 68% respectively).

Chart 32

Q6.5. Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

In the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested



Consumer view of proper testing of products containing new chemical substances in the EU – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Looking at the findings for all 27 Member States, but analysed by socio-demographic categories, there are a variety of significant differences regards agreement (combined strongly agree and tend to agree) with this statement between sub-groups. Men are more likely to agree with the statement that new products containing chemical substances are properly tested in the EU than women (68% men compared to 62% women).

Respondents over the age of 55 are less likely to agree that in the EU, any products containing new chemical substances are properly tested (58% of 55+ year olds versus 69% of 15-24 year olds, 70% of 25-39 year olds and 66% of 40-54 year olds). There are also differences based on the age for leaving education. Those who left education at 15 or under are less likely to agree (57%) than those who left education aged 16-19 (65%), those aged 20 or older (67%) or those that are still studying (67%).

Respondents who are not working (62%) are less likely to agree with this statement than those who are working as self-employed (65%), employees (68%) and manual workers (66%).

When the findings for the EU27 States for this question are analysed by other reported attitudes towards new chemical substances, those who agree that chemical substances on the EU market today are properly tested are also more likely to agree (74%) that new chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment, and that chemical substances have got safer over the last 10 years (75%).

Respondents who say that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances is ensured by EU authorities are more likely to agree that in the EU any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested (75%) than are those who think manufacturers are responsible for ensuring safety (67%).

IV. CONSUMER VIEW ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE EU

This section of the report details the findings of questions asking about respondents' views on the governance of chemical substances safety in the EU. Initially, respondents were asked to state which organisation they currently thought had the role of ensuring chemical safety in the EU. This was then followed with a question asking them, who, in their opinion should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU market.

4.1 CONSUMER VIEW ON THE GOVERNANCE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY IN THE EU (Q7)

--Views are divided on who has responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemical substances –

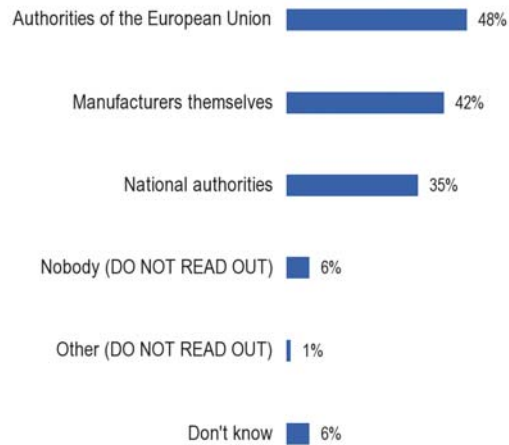
Respondents were asked to state what organisations ensure the safety of chemical substances in the EU at the current time¹². The question was designed to allow for multiple answers. Aggregate results for the EU27 countries show that almost a majority (48%) think that the authorities of the European Union currently hold that power. Approximately two in five (42%) say that it is the role of manufacturers themselves, whilst around a third (35%) say that the national authorities ensure the safety of chemical substances in the EU. A small proportion (6%) say that nobody has this responsibility and 1% think it is the role of others in addition to those prompted at this question.

There are four variables where there are particularly pronounced differences in the findings: Member State, age, age of leaving education and also occupation.

¹² Q7 Today, in the EU, do you think that the safety of chemical substances is ensured by...? Authorities of the European Union; National authorities; Manufacturers themselves; Other (DO NOT READ OUT); Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT); DK\NA.

Chart 33

Q7. Today, in the EU, do you think that the safety of chemical substances is ensured by...?



 EU27

Consumer view on responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU – national variations
























The countries that are most likely to answer that the authorities of the European Union currently have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU are Portugal (63%), Malta (61%), the United Kingdom (61%), Belgium (59%), Spain (58%), Ireland (56%) and Luxembourg (55%). The countries that are the least likely to answer that this is the authorities of the European Union's current responsibility are Lithuania (28%), Romania (30%), Slovenia (32%) and Bulgaria (33%).

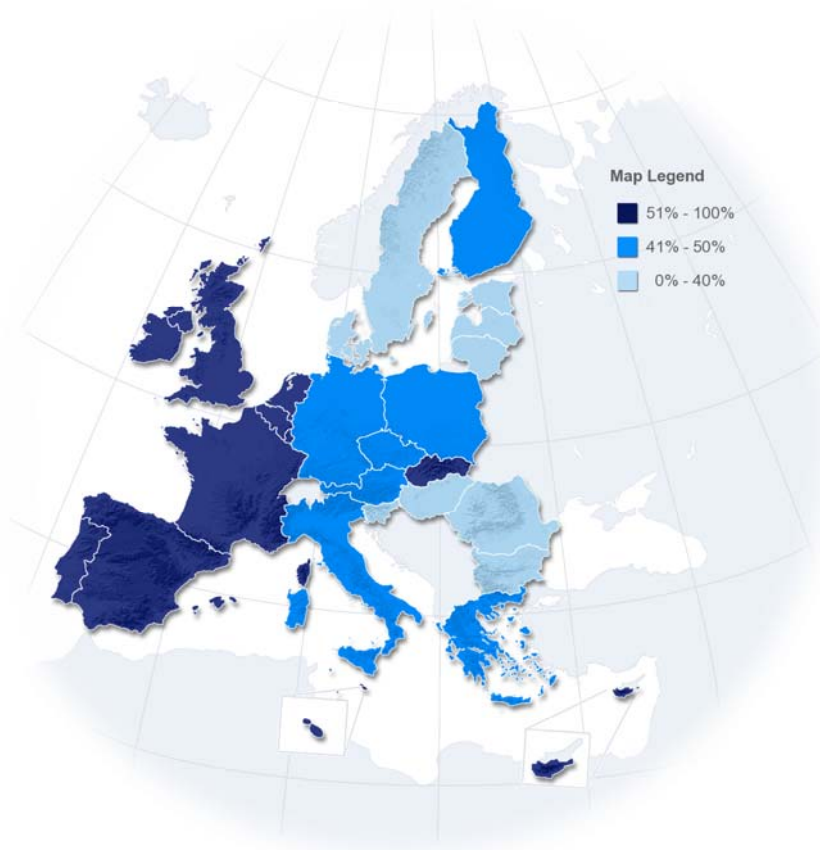
EU15 countries are more likely to say that the authorities of the European Union have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU at the moment than the NMS12 countries (51% and 40% respectively).

Chart 34

Question: Q7. Today, in the EU, do you think that the safety of chemical substances is ensured by...?

Answers: Authorities of the European Union

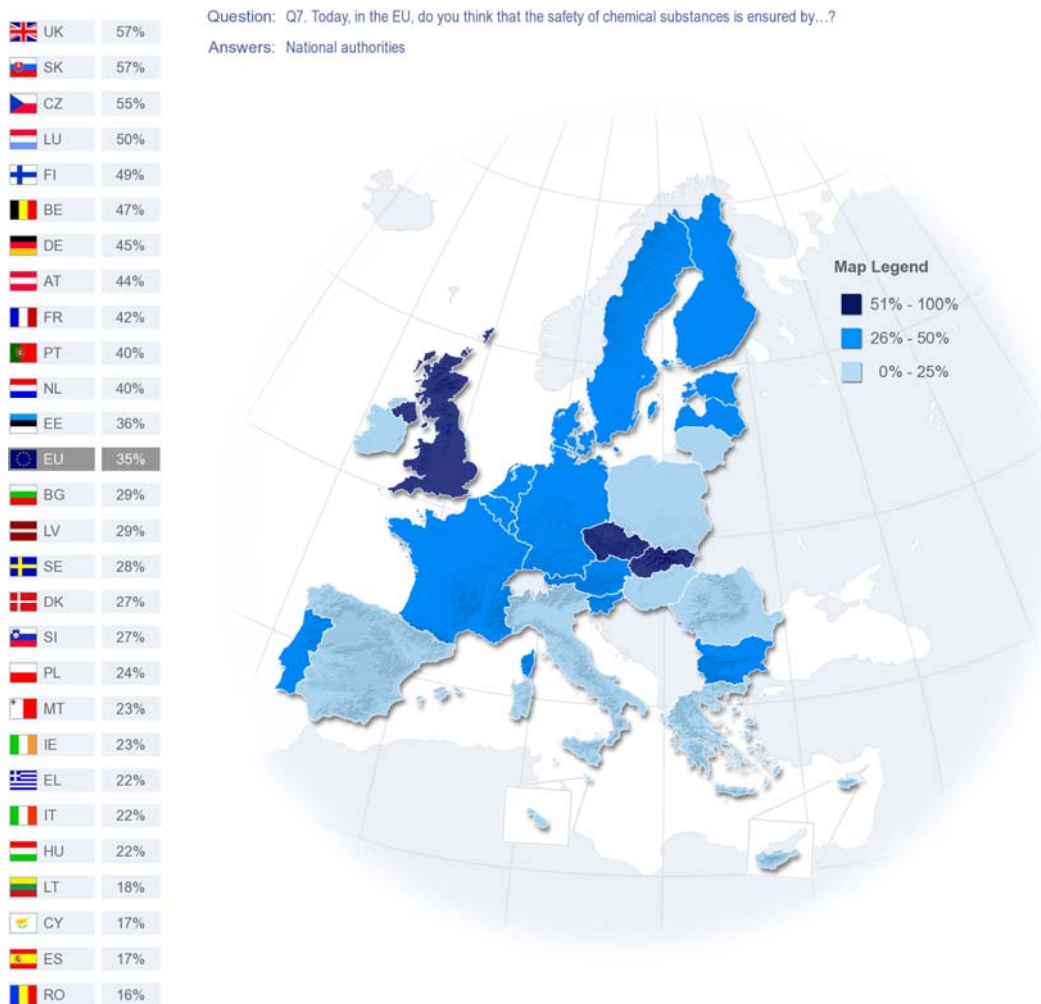
 PT	63%
 MT	61%
 UK	61%
 BE	59%
 ES	58%
 IE	56%
 LU	55%
 SK	54%
 CY	51%
 FR	51%
 NL	51%
 CZ	50%
 EU	48%
 FI	47%
 IT	46%
 EL	44%
 DE	43%
 PL	43%
 AT	43%
 DK	39%
 LV	38%
 HU	37%
 SE	36%
 EE	35%
 BG	33%
 SI	32%
 RO	30%
 LT	28%



The countries that are most likely to answer that the national authorities currently have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU are the United Kingdom (57%), Slovakia (57%), the Czech Republic (55%), Luxembourg (50%) and Finland (49%). The countries that are the least likely to say that this is the responsibility of the national authorities are Romania (16%), Spain (17%), the Republic of Cyprus (17%), and Lithuania (18%).

EU15 countries are more likely to say that the national authorities have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU at the moment than are the NMS12 countries (38% and 27% respectively).

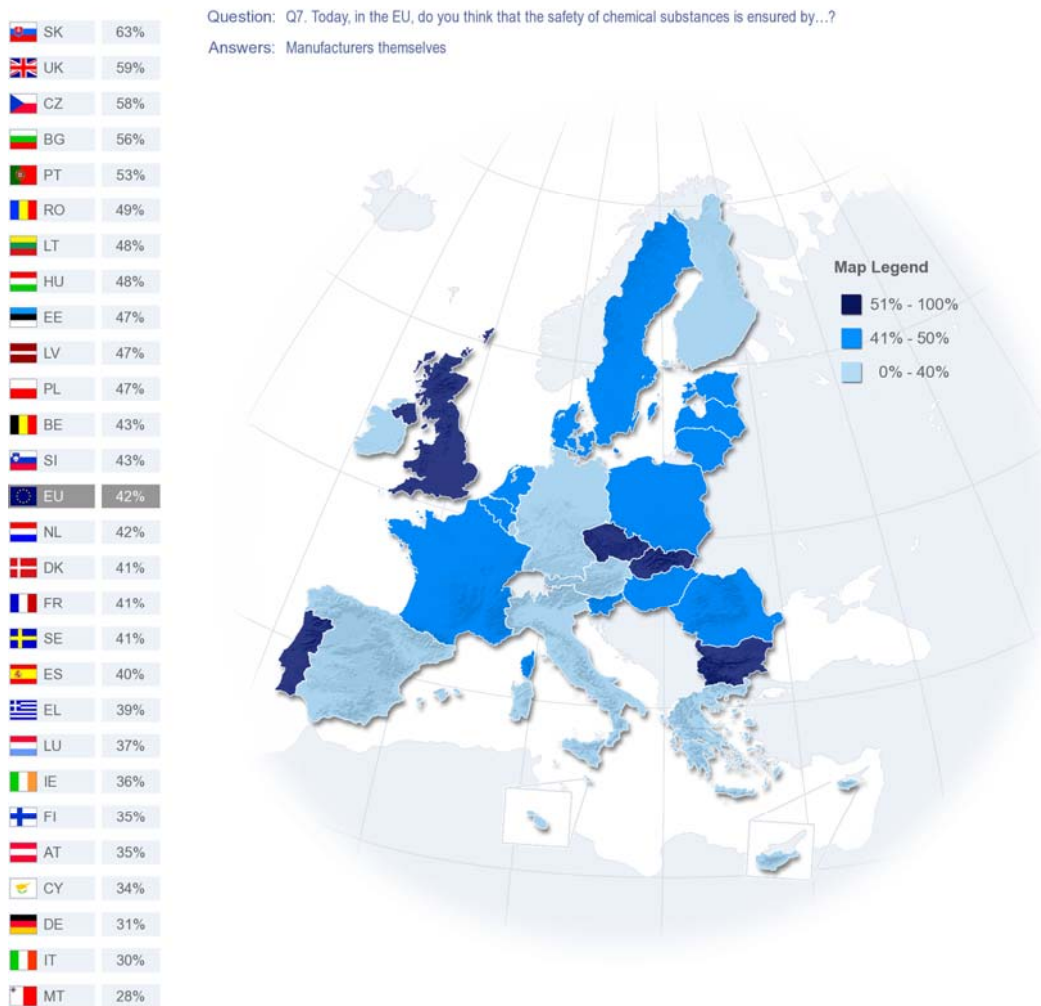
Chart 35



Respondents living in Slovakia (63%), the United Kingdom (59%), the Czech Republic (58%), Bulgaria (56%) and Portugal (53%) are the most likely to say that the manufacturers themselves currently have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances. Respondents from Malta (28%), Italy (30%), Germany (31%) and the Republic of Cyprus (34%) are the least likely to say that it is the manufacturer that ensures safety at the moment.

EU15 countries are less likely to say that the manufacturers themselves have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU than the NMS12 countries (40% and 50% respectively).

Chart 36



Consumer view on responsibility for ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Analysis of the findings by socio-demographic groups shows that men are more likely than women to say that either the authorities of the European Union ensure the safety of chemical substances currently (50% men versus 47% women) or that the national authorities are responsible (40% men versus 32% women). However, women are more likely than men to say that the manufacturers themselves ensure safety (44% women, 40% men).

Those aged between 15-24 years old are more likely to hold the view that the manufacturers themselves ensure safety of chemical substances (53%) than their older counterparts (46% of 25-39 year olds, 40% of 40-54 year olds and 37% of those aged 55+). Those that are still studying are more likely to say that it is the manufacturers role to ensure safety (50%) than, for example, those who left education aged 15 or under (42%).

Respondents that are self-employed or employees (37% and 41% respectively) are more likely than manual workers and those that are not working (31% and 32% respectively) to say that national authorities are currently responsible for chemical safety. Employees (56%) are more likely to say that chemical safety is, currently, ensured by authorities of the European Union, than are manual workers or those not working (both 44%).

Those respondents that think that the authorities of the European Union are responsible for ensuring chemical safety at the present time are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (53%), that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (56%) and that the safety of chemical substances has improved over the last 10 years (56%). They are also more likely to disagree with the statement that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life (50%). Three in five (60%) of those who say they currently think the authorities of the European Union are responsible go on to state that in their opinion it should be the authorities of the EU that carry out this work.

Respondents that say that they currently understand that the national authorities are responsible for ensuring chemical safety are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (41%), that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (38%) and that the safety of chemical substances has improved over the last 10 years (39%).

They are also more likely to disagree with the statement that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life (38%). Approximately half (52%) of those who say they currently think the national authorities are currently responsible, go on to state that in their opinion it should be the national authorities that ensure safety.

Those respondents that think that the manufacturers themselves are responsible for ensuring chemical safety are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (45%), that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (44%) but think that chemical substances have got less safe over the last 10 years (47%). Half (49%) of those who say they currently think the manufacturers themselves are responsible, go on to state that in their opinion it should be the manufacturers that carry out this work.

4.2 CONSUMER VIEW ON WHO SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE EU (Q8)

--Three fifths of Europeans think the manufacturers themselves should be responsible for chemical safety--

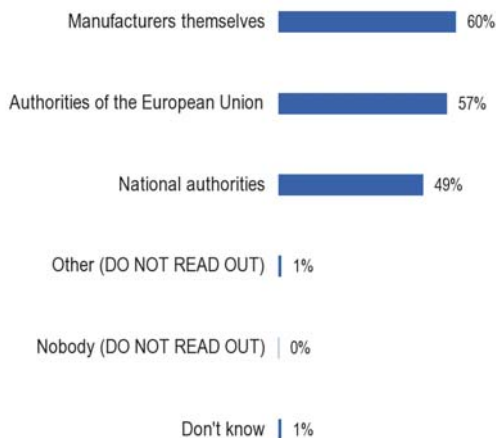
When asked to state who they think should ensure the safety of chemical substances on the EU market, aggregate results for the EU27 countries show that three fifths (60%) think that the manufacturers themselves should have that role¹³. Slightly fewer (57%) say that it should be done by the authorities of the European Union whilst around a half (49%) say that the national authorities should ensure the safety of chemical substances in the EU.

The most marked differences in the findings on this issue are by Member State.

¹³ Q8 And who do you think should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU market? Authorities of the European Union; National authorities; Manufacturers themselves; Other (DO NOT READ OUT); Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT); DK\NA.

Chart 37

Q8. And who do you think should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU market?



 EU27

Consumer view on who should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU – national variations





























The countries that are most likely to answer that the authorities of the European Union should have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU are Belgium (78%), the United Kingdom (77%), Luxembourg (75%), Portugal (72%), France (68%) and Spain (66%). The countries that are the least likely to answer that this should be the role of the authorities of the European Union are Hungary (30%), Poland (38%), Slovenia (39%), Romania and Bulgaria (both 41%).

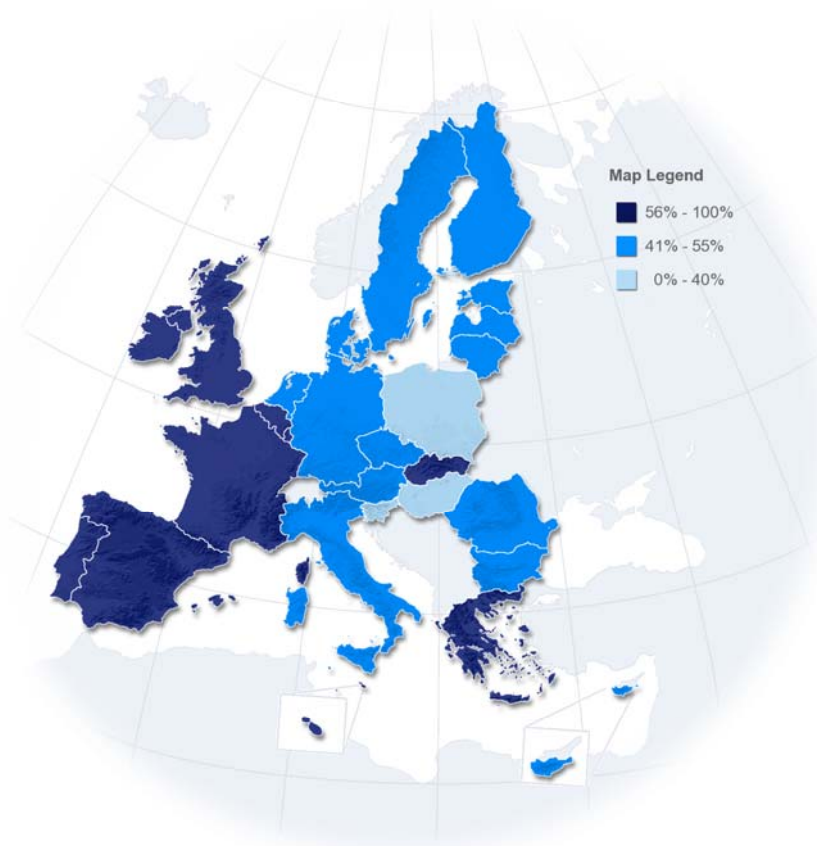
EU15 countries are more likely to say that they think it should be the authorities of the European Union that have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU than the NMS12 countries (61% and 41% respectively).

Chart 38

Question: Q8. And who do you think should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU market?

Answers: Authorities of the European Union

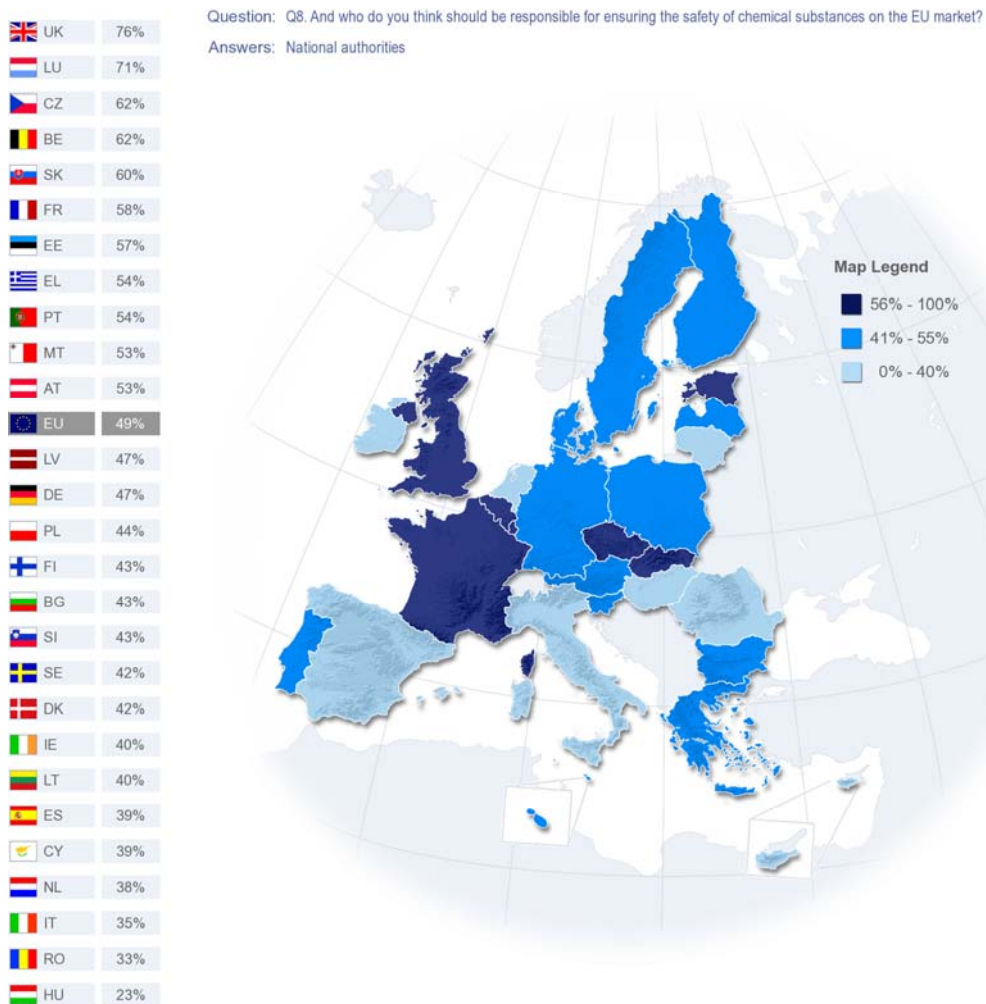
 BE	78%
 UK	77%
 LU	75%
 PT	72%
 FR	68%
 ES	66%
 MT	61%
 EL	61%
 SK	61%
 EU	57%
 IE	56%
 NL	55%
 IT	54%
 CY	53%
 AT	52%
 DE	49%
 DK	49%
 FI	49%
 SE	48%
 CZ	47%
 LT	46%
 EE	46%
 LV	45%
 RO	41%
 BG	41%
 SI	39%
 PL	38%
 HU	30%



The countries that are most likely to say that the national authorities should have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU are the United Kingdom (76%), Luxembourg (71%), the Czech Republic (62%), Belgium (62%) and Slovakia (60%). The countries that are the least likely to say that this should be the responsibility of the national authorities are Hungary (23%), Romania (33%), Italy (35%), the Netherlands (38%), Spain and the Republic of Cyprus (both 39%).

EU15 countries are more likely to say that the national authorities ought to have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU than the NMS12 countries (51% and 42% respectively).

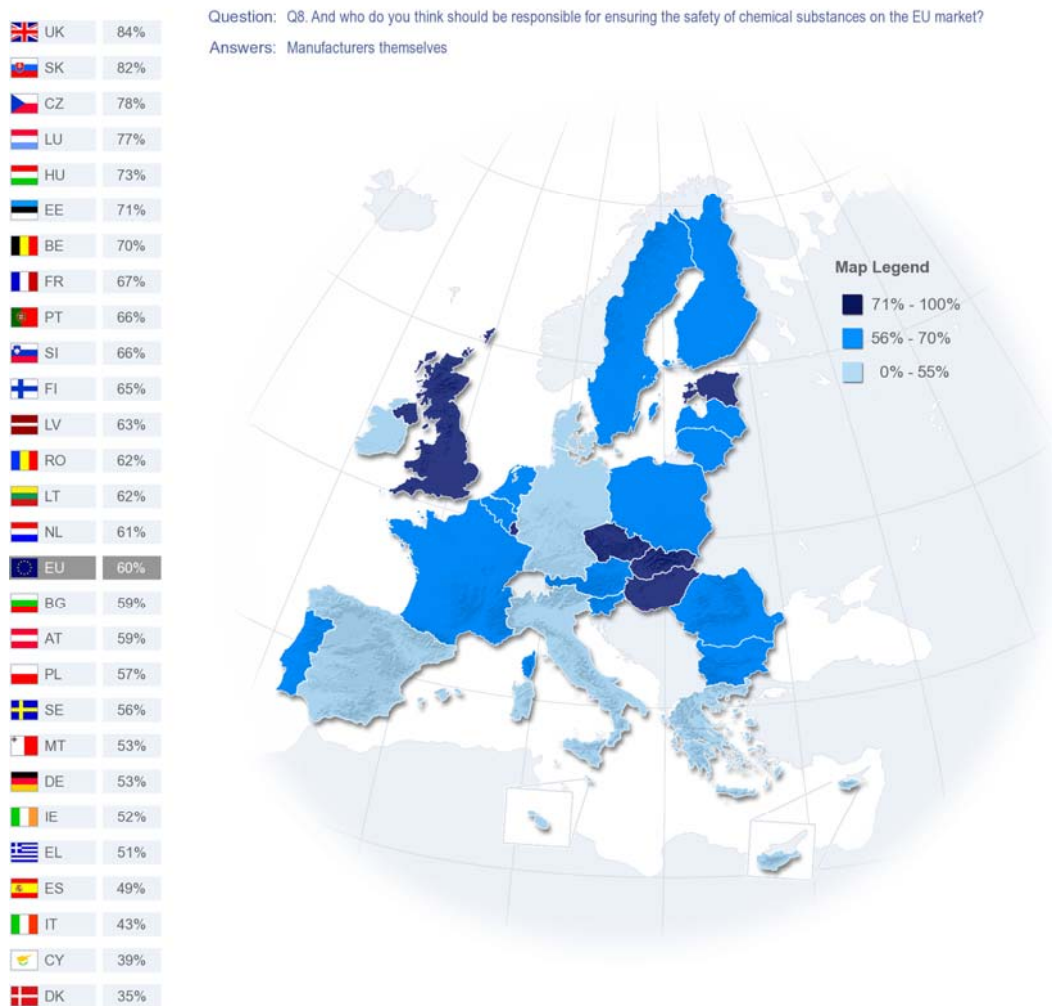
Chart 39



Respondents living in the United Kingdom (84%), Slovakia (82%), the Czech Republic (78%), and Luxembourg (77%) are the most likely to say that they think manufacturers themselves should have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances. Respondents from Denmark (35%), the Republic of Cyprus (39%), Italy (43%), Spain (49%) and Greece (51%) are the least likely to say that they think it should be the role of the manufacturers to ensure safety.

EU15 countries are less likely to say that the manufacturers themselves should have the role of ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU than are the NMS12 countries (59% and 63% respectively).

Chart 40



Consumer view on who should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances in the EU – socio-demographic and attitudinal variations

Analysis of the findings for this question by socio-demographic groups indicates that women are more likely than men to say that the manufacturers themselves should be responsible (64% women versus 56% men). However men are slightly more likely than women to say that the national authorities should ensure safety (51% men, 48% women).

Those aged under the age of 39 years old are more likely to hold the view that the manufacturers themselves should ensure the safety of chemical substances (64% of 15-24 year olds and 63% of 25-39 year olds) than their older counterparts (61% of 40-54 year olds and 56% of those aged 55+).

Those that live in a rural village are more likely to say it should be the manufacturers themselves who ensure safety (63%) compared to those that live in small or mid-size towns (59%) and those that live in large towns (58%).

Respondents who believe that the European authorities ought to be responsible for ensuring chemical safety are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (58%), that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (59%) and that the safety of chemical substances has improved over the last 10 years (61%). Two thirds (65%) of those who say they think the authorities of the European Union should be responsible also say that the national authorities should have a role too, whilst 54% of those that say it should be the role of the European authorities also say that the manufacturers should play a part too.

Respondents that say that they think that the national authorities should be responsible for ensuring chemical safety are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (50%). They are also more likely to disagree with the statement that it is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from daily life (51%). Approximately half (52%) of those who say they think the national authorities should be responsible also say that the manufacturers should have a role and slightly greater numbers (56%) also say that the European authorities should help to ensure chemical safety.

Those respondents who think that the manufacturers themselves should be responsible for ensuring chemical safety are also more likely to agree that new chemical substances can improve the environment (61%), and that chemical substances in the EU have been properly tested (61%). Two thirds (63%) of those who say they think the manufacturers should be responsible, go on to state that in their opinion, the national authorities also should have a role, whilst 56% of this group say that the European authorities should be involved as well.

Respondents who say that responsibility for the safety of chemical substances currently lies with the EU authorities are more likely to believe that the authorities of the European Union should be responsible for ensuring chemical safety (70%) than are those who think National authorities and manufacturers are currently responsible for ensuring safety (65% and 58% respectively).

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



FLASH EUROBAROMETER 361

“Chemicals”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 1 and the 4 of October 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 361 about “Chemicals”.

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Enterprise and industry. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Research and Speechwriting” Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 361 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the “last birthday rule”.

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

A comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from the national statistics office. The weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. Gender, age, region, social class and the vote in the referendum on the Stability Treaty were introduced in the iteration procedure.

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

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

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.007	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.006	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.004	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.003	1/10/2012	4/10/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.002	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	1/10/2012	4/10/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	2/10/2012	3/10/2012	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.001	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	506	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.003	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	500	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.003	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.002	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.005	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.001	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.011	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.002	1/10/2012	3/10/2012	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			25.557	1/10/2012	4/10/2012	408.787.006

QUESTIONNAIRE

CHEMICALS

ASK ALL

Q1: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 9

Q1 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DKNA
--	--	--------------------	------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	------

1	Food and drinks	1	2	3	4	5
2	Clothes and shoes	1	2	3	4	5
3	Electronic appliances (TV \ Phone)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Children's toys	1	2	3	4	5
5	Cosmetics or beauty products	1	2	3	4	5
6	Cleaning products	1	2	3	4	5
7	Paint	1	2	3	4	5
8	Furniture	1	2	3	4	5
9	The air	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q2 : ROTATE CODES 1 TO 8

Q2 Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Food	1,
Clothes	2,
Electronics	3,
Toys	4,
Cosmetics\beauty products	5,
Cleaning products	6,
Paint	7,
Furniture	8,
DKNA	9,

NEW

--

Q3	Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do?
----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

You would buy it immediately	1
You would buy it shortly after release, as long as you had heard nothing about possible adverse effects	2
You would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety	3
You would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time	4
You would never buy it	5
DKNA	6

NEW

Q4 : ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 AND 2

--

Q4	Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion...?
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Products imported from countries outside the EU contain safer chemical substances than products manufactured in the EU	1
Products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU	2
Both are equally safe	3
None of them are safe	4
DKNA	5

NEW

--

Q5	Would you say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer or less safe than they were 10 years ago?
----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Much safer	1
Safer	2
There is no change	3
Less safe	4
Much less safe	5
DKNA	6

NEW

Q6 : ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 5

ITEMS 2 TO 5 ARE SPECIFICALLY ABOUT NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Q6	Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DKNA
1	It is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life	1	2	3	4	5
2	New chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources	1	2	3	4	5
3	New chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment	1	2	3	4	5
4	New chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations	1	2	3	4	5
5	In the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

CODE 5 'Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT)' IS A SINGLE CODE

Q7 Today, in the EU, do you think that the safety of chemical substances is ensured by...?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Authorities of the European Union	1,
National authorities	2,
Manufacturers themselves	3,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	4,
Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT)	5,
DKNA	6,

NEW

CODE 5 'Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT)' IS A SINGLE CODE

Q8 And who do you think should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU market?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Authorities of the European Union	1,
National authorities	2,
Manufacturers themselves	3,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	4,
Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT)	5,
DKNA	6,

NEW

TABLES

Q1.1 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les aliments et boissons

Q1.1 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Food and drinks

Q1.1 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Lebensmitteln und Getränken

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	46	37	11	4	2	83	15
	BE	38	38	15	7	2	76	22
	BG	44	39	6	8	3	83	14
	CZ	63	26	9	1	1	89	10
	DK	54	32	9	4	1	86	13
	DE	50	33	12	4	1	83	16
	EE	58	35	4	1	2	93	5
	IE	52	34	8	4	2	86	12
	EL	64	29	4	2	1	93	6
	ES	36	39	18	6	1	75	24
	FR	39	47	9	4	1	86	13
	IT	40	39	13	5	3	79	18
	CY	49	38	9	2	2	87	11
	LV	53	39	5	3	0	92	8
	LT	63	27	6	2	2	90	8
	LU	38	41	14	7	0	79	21
	HU	46	36	12	5	1	82	17
	MT	40	33	14	7	6	73	21
	NL	36	35	22	6	1	71	28
	AT	49	34	11	4	2	83	15
	PL	55	37	6	1	1	92	7
	PT	31	44	17	6	2	75	23
	RO	62	28	5	4	1	90	9
	SI	66	24	5	4	1	90	9
	SK	55	30	10	4	1	85	14
	FI	45	34	15	4	2	79	19
	SE	59	31	7	2	1	90	9
	UK	46	38	11	3	2	84	14

Q1.2 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les vêtements et chaussures

Q1.2 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Clothes and shoes

Q1.2 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Kleidung und Schuhen

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	48	37	10	3	2	85	13
	BE	41	38	15	4	2	79	19
	BG	35	40	12	10	3	75	22
	CZ	56	32	8	2	2	88	10
	DK	65	28	3	2	2	93	5
	DE	66	29	3	1	1	95	4
	EE	53	34	7	2	4	87	9
	IE	36	37	17	6	4	73	23
	EL	49	33	13	3	2	82	16
	ES	36	41	15	6	2	77	21
	FR	46	41	9	3	1	87	12
	IT	48	36	9	4	3	84	13
	CY	37	34	18	6	5	71	24
	LV	45	44	7	3	1	89	10
	LT	47	34	11	4	4	81	15
	LU	49	38	9	3	1	87	12
	HU	50	34	11	3	2	84	14
	MT	35	28	16	11	10	63	27
	NL	43	39	13	3	2	82	16
	AT	62	31	5	1	1	93	6
	PL	43	43	11	1	2	86	12
	PT	28	48	18	5	1	76	23
	RO	46	34	11	6	3	80	17
	SI	67	26	4	2	1	93	6
	SK	59	31	7	2	1	90	9
	FI	59	31	6	2	2	90	8
	SE	69	24	4	2	1	93	6
	UK	35	43	16	3	3	78	19

Q1.3 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les appareils électroniques (téléviseur/téléphone)

Q1.3 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Electronic appliances (TV / Phone)

Q1.3 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

elektronischen Geräten (Fernseher/Telefon)

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	45	34	12	4	5	79	16
	BE	45	35	12	4	4	80	16
	BG	26	29	18	19	8	55	37
	CZ	49	29	14	3	5	78	17
	DK	61	27	5	3	4	88	8
	DE	60	26	6	2	6	86	8
	EE	55	26	8	3	8	81	11
	IE	42	34	15	5	4	76	20
	EL	43	26	16	9	6	69	25
	ES	40	37	15	5	3	77	20
	FR	44	42	10	2	2	86	12
	IT	40	33	12	5	10	73	17
	CY	33	27	22	9	9	60	31
	LV	49	35	9	5	2	84	14
	LT	51	30	9	5	5	81	14
	LU	54	30	9	4	3	84	13
	HU	44	30	15	7	4	74	22
	MT	34	27	15	11	13	61	26
	NL	59	29	9	1	2	88	10
	AT	56	29	8	2	5	85	10
	PL	40	35	17	2	6	75	19
	PT	27	44	18	7	4	71	25
	RO	32	32	16	13	7	64	29
	SI	61	22	9	4	4	83	13
	SK	42	27	17	10	4	69	27
	FI	44	34	13	4	5	78	17
	SE	60	30	6	1	3	90	7
	UK	39	39	13	4	5	78	17

Q1.4 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les jouets d'enfants

Q1.4 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Children's toys

Q1.4 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Kinderspielzeug

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	37	38	16	6	3	75	22
	BE	28	38	20	11	3	66	31
	BG	28	35	17	15	5	63	32
	CZ	50	31	13	4	2	81	17
	DK	52	34	10	3	1	86	13
	DE	55	33	8	1	3	88	9
	EE	42	37	13	1	7	79	14
	IE	29	32	23	13	3	61	36
	EL	42	35	13	7	3	77	20
	ES	25	37	26	9	3	62	35
	FR	32	43	17	6	2	75	23
	IT	38	41	12	5	4	79	17
	CY	35	43	14	4	4	78	18
	LV	37	45	13	4	1	82	17
	LT	45	36	11	3	5	81	14
	LU	41	38	12	8	1	79	20
	HU	34	38	18	8	2	72	26
	MT	24	34	17	16	9	58	33
	NL	29	39	20	10	2	68	30
	AT	48	37	10	3	2	85	13
	PL	33	44	17	3	3	77	20
	PT	22	49	20	7	2	71	27
	RO	41	34	11	9	5	75	20
	SI	49	31	14	4	2	80	18
	SK	44	36	13	6	1	80	19
	FI	36	38	19	5	2	74	24
	SE	57	30	10	2	1	87	12
	UK	24	38	21	11	6	62	32

Q1.5 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les cosmétiques ou produits de beauté

Q1.5 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Cosmetics or beauty products

Q1.5 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Kosmetika oder Körperpflegeprodukten

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	57	33	6	2	2	90	8
	BE	53	33	9	3	2	86	12
	BG	48	33	6	8	5	81	14
	CZ	63	26	7	1	3	89	8
	DK	74	22	3	0	1	96	3
	DE	64	28	5	1	2	92	6
	EE	60	33	3	0	4	93	3
	IE	65	28	3	2	2	93	5
	EL	71	21	4	2	2	92	6
	ES	47	40	8	3	2	87	11
	FR	53	38	6	2	1	91	8
	IT	54	35	5	2	4	89	7
	CY	59	29	5	1	6	88	6
	LV	54	36	6	3	1	90	9
	LT	63	28	4	1	4	91	5
	LU	57	33	6	3	1	90	9
	HU	62	28	5	2	3	90	7
	MT	51	33	5	3	8	84	8
	NL	50	37	7	3	3	87	10
	AT	56	33	8	1	2	89	9
	PL	51	38	7	1	3	89	8
	PT	36	47	11	2	4	83	13
	RO	62	27	3	3	5	89	6
	SI	78	17	2	1	2	95	3
	SK	66	25	6	2	1	91	8
	FI	67	26	4	1	2	93	5
	SE	74	21	3	1	1	95	4
	UK	59	31	5	2	3	90	7

Q1.6 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les produits ménagers

Q1.6 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Cleaning products

Q1.6 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Reinigungsprodukten

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	77	19	2	1	1	96	3
	BE	67	25	4	3	1	92	7
	BG	62	27	3	6	2	89	9
	CZ	85	13	1	0	1	98	1
	DK	85	13	1	0	1	98	1
	DE	81	15	2	1	1	96	3
	EE	87	12	0	0	1	99	0
	IE	91	9	0	0	0	100	0
	EL	82	13	2	2	1	95	4
	ES	74	22	3	1	0	96	4
	FR	70	26	2	1	1	96	3
	IT	75	22	2	0	1	97	2
	CY	79	18	2	0	1	97	2
	LV	80	17	2	1	0	97	3
	LT	79	16	2	1	2	95	3
	LU	67	29	3	1	0	96	4
	HU	82	16	1	1	0	98	2
	MT	80	16	1	0	3	96	1
	NL	75	22	2	1	0	97	3
	AT	81	16	2	0	1	97	2
	PL	69	27	2	1	1	96	3
	PT	58	36	3	2	1	94	5
	RO	77	17	2	2	2	94	4
	SI	90	7	1	1	1	97	2
	SK	86	12	1	1	0	98	2
	FI	78	19	1	1	1	97	2
	SE	81	17	1	1	0	98	2
	UK	87	12	1	0	0	99	1

Q1.7 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























La peinture

Q1.7 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Paint

Q1.7 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Farben

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	75	20	2	1	2	95	3
	BE	70	22	5	2	1	92	7
	BG	62	24	4	6	4	86	10
	CZ	84	13	1	1	1	97	2
	DK	79	18	2	0	1	97	2
	DE	75	20	2	1	2	95	3
	EE	85	13	1	0	1	98	1
	IE	79	17	2	1	1	96	3
	EL	80	15	2	2	1	95	4
	ES	70	25	3	1	1	95	4
	FR	71	25	2	1	1	96	3
	IT	81	14	2	0	3	95	2
	CY	78	17	3	1	1	95	4
	LV	75	20	3	1	1	95	4
	LT	80	15	1	2	2	95	3
	LU	67	27	3	3	0	94	6
	HU	82	14	3	0	1	96	3
	MT	82	13	2	1	2	95	3
	NL	76	19	2	1	2	95	3
	AT	79	16	2	1	2	95	3
	PL	77	20	2	0	1	97	2
	PT	62	33	3	1	1	95	4
	RO	80	14	2	2	2	94	4
	SI	84	13	1	1	1	97	2
	SK	88	10	1	1	0	98	2
	FI	81	16	1	1	1	97	2
	SE	78	19	1	1	1	97	2
	UK	73	21	3	1	2	94	4

Q1.8 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























Les meubles

Q1.8 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

Furniture

Q1.8 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?

Möbeln

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	36	38	17	5	4	74	22
	BE	24	40	23	10	3	64	33
	BG	25	30	20	18	7	55	38
	CZ	47	35	13	2	3	82	15
	DK	49	34	10	3	4	83	13
	DE	52	35	8	2	3	87	10
	EE	46	37	11	2	4	83	13
	IE	30	38	21	8	3	68	29
	EL	42	32	16	6	4	74	22
	ES	27	36	25	8	4	63	33
	FR	29	42	21	6	2	71	27
	IT	35	35	16	7	7	70	23
	CY	33	33	19	6	9	66	25
	LV	37	44	15	3	1	81	18
	LT	42	32	14	6	6	74	20
	LU	34	47	11	6	2	81	17
	HU	37	36	16	8	3	73	24
	MT	41	30	12	9	8	71	21
	NL	30	40	21	5	4	70	26
	AT	45	42	9	2	2	87	11
	PL	39	41	14	2	4	80	16
	PT	20	44	26	6	4	64	32
	RO	36	34	13	12	5	70	25
	SI	57	29	8	3	3	86	11
	SK	42	35	17	4	2	77	21
	FI	45	40	10	2	3	85	12
	SE	54	31	10	3	2	85	13
	UK	30	41	21	5	3	71	26

Q1.9 Selon vous, peut-on trouver des substances chimiques dans les choses suivantes... ?





























L'air

Q1.9 Do you think that you can find chemical substances in the following...?

The air

Q1.9 Denken Sie, dass sich chemische Stoffe in ... finden lassen?





























der Luft

		Oui, absolument	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	Non, absolument pas	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
		Ja, sicher	Ja, wahrscheinlich	Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	56	34	6	3	1	90	9
	BE	52	36	8	3	1	88	11
	BG	52	33	6	7	2	85	13
	CZ	66	25	6	2	1	91	8
	DK	55	31	8	3	3	86	11
	DE	58	32	6	2	2	90	8
	EE	56	33	8	1	2	89	9
	IE	52	35	9	3	1	87	12
	EL	70	20	5	3	2	90	8
	ES	49	37	9	3	2	86	12
	FR	51	43	4	2	0	94	6
	IT	71	23	3	1	2	94	4
	CY	63	27	6	3	1	90	9
	LV	51	39	6	3	1	90	9
	LT	58	32	6	2	2	90	8
	LU	44	44	7	4	1	88	11
	HU	62	29	6	2	1	91	8
	MT	65	25	3	4	3	90	7
	NL	44	38	12	4	2	82	16
	AT	54	34	7	3	2	88	10
	PL	51	40	6	2	1	91	8
	PT	42	46	9	2	1	88	11
	RO	60	31	4	4	1	91	8
	SI	68	23	5	3	1	91	8
	SK	73	23	3	1	0	96	4
	FI	50	34	10	3	3	84	13
	SE	65	28	4	2	1	93	6
	UK	51	36	7	4	2	87	11

Q2 Parmi les produits suivants, pour lesquels vérifiez-vous ou vérifieriez-vous les ingrédients ou la composition avant de les acheter – par exemple pour des raisons liées à la santé ou pour protéger l'environnement ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q2 Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q2 Welche der folgenden Produkte überprüfen Sie oder würden Sie vor dem Kauf auf ihre Inhaltsstoffe oder Zusammensetzung überprüfen, z.B. aus gesundheitlichen Gründen oder zum Schutz der Umwelt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les aliments	Les vêtements	L'électronique	Les jouets	Les produits cosmétiques/produits de beauté
		Food	Clothes	Electronics	Toys	Cosmetics/beauty products
		Lebensmittel	Kleidung	Elektronikgeräte	Spielzeug	Kosmetika/Körperpflegeprodukte
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	81	38	23	56	59
	BE	75	28	19	48	49
	BG	80	30	16	38	47
	CZ	87	33	15	75	61
	DK	71	25	14	58	55
	DE	81	51	25	67	64
	EE	78	25	9	30	36
	IE	69	15	14	33	45
	EL	86	51	34	56	68
	ES	86	41	34	62	65
	FR	85	36	24	64	66
	IT	84	45	19	51	56
	CY	75	22	16	35	44
	LV	77	31	16	46	47
	LT	74	25	15	31	34
	LU	83	48	34	65	64
	HU	84	36	22	52	49
	MT	72	15	11	31	36
	NL	61	19	8	25	30
	AT	79	44	15	60	55
	PL	86	40	24	57	62
	PT	85	49	41	68	71
	RO	82	35	23	37	44
	SI	74	35	14	33	42
	SK	88	49	20	67	67
	FI	77	30	15	43	46
	SE	72	27	15	49	48
	UK	76	26	24	54	63

Q2 Parmi les produits suivants, pour lesquels vérifiez-vous ou vérifieriez-vous les ingrédients ou la composition avant de les acheter – par exemple pour des raisons liées à la santé ou pour protéger l'environnement ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q2 Which of the following products do you or would you check the ingredients or composition of before purchasing – for example for health reasons or to protect the environment? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q2 Welche der folgenden Produkte überprüfen Sie oder würden Sie vor dem Kauf auf ihre Inhaltsstoffe oder Zusammensetzung überprüfen, z.B. aus gesundheitlichen Gründen oder zum Schutz der Umwelt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les produits ménagers	La peinture	Les meubles	NSP/SR
		Cleaning products	Paint	Furniture	DK/NA
		Reinigungsprodukte	Farben	Möbel	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	53	44	25	7
	BE	51	45	15	12
	BG	37	29	16	8
	CZ	43	40	27	6
	DK	54	38	13	14
	DE	53	48	38	7
	EE	29	20	11	16
	IE	49	34	14	15
	EL	61	58	31	4
	ES	63	50	20	4
	FR	60	56	25	6
	IT	50	35	20	5
	CY	39	33	15	11
	LV	40	26	18	12
	LT	27	20	16	14
	LU	63	55	39	6
	HU	48	33	22	5
	MT	36	24	7	15
	NL	31	28	8	19
	AT	42	35	31	10
	PL	51	43	28	3
	PT	69	59	31	5
	RO	35	29	20	8
	SI	35	24	16	15
	SK	52	43	25	6
	FI	43	36	19	9
	SE	50	42	15	14
	UK	64	50	26	8

Q3 Imaginez que vous soyez intéressé(e) par un produit tout juste mis sur le marché contenant de nouvelles substances chimiques. Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle décrit le mieux ce que vous feriez ?

Q3 Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do?





























Q3 Stellen Sie sich vor, Sie interessieren sich für ein Produkt, das neu auf den Markt gekommen ist und neu entwickelte chemische Stoffe enthält. Welche der folgenden Aussagen beschreibt am besten, was Sie tun würden?

		Vous l'achèteriez immédiatement	Vous l'achèteriez peu après son lancement, si vous n'avez pas entendu parler d'éventuels effets négatifs	Vous l'achèteriez uniquement après avoir cherché et trouvé suffisamment d'informations sur sa fonctionnalité et sa sécurité
		You would buy it immediately	You would buy it shortly after release, as long as you had heard nothing about possible adverse effects	You would buy it only after searching and finding sufficient information on its functionality and safety
		Sie würden das Produkt sofort kaufen	Sie würden das Produkt kurz nach der Markteinführung kaufen, solange Sie nichts über mögliche schädliche Auswirkungen gehört haben	Sie würden das Produkt erst kaufen, nachdem Sie ausreichende Informationen über die Funktionsweise und Sicherheit des Produkts gesucht und gefunden haben
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	2	10	30
	BE	4	14	27
	BG	2	7	26
	CZ	1	7	43
	DK	6	13	27
	DE	3	10	31
	EE	5	8	25
	IE	6	20	20
	EL	2	10	27
	ES	2	10	33
	FR	1	15	29
	IT	2	5	36
	CY	4	10	26
	LV	3	11	36
	LT	3	6	32
	LU	2	11	32
	HU	2	5	36
	MT	3	14	29
	NL	3	10	25
	AT	4	8	35
	PL	1	4	28
	PT	2	11	31
	RO	3	7	33
	SI	5	9	36
	SK	1	7	32
	FI	3	16	28
	SE	5	19	25
	UK	4	15	23

Q3 Imaginez que vous soyez intéressé(e) par un produit tout juste mis sur le marché contenant de nouvelles substances chimiques. Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle décrit le mieux ce que vous feriez ?

Q3 Imagine that you are interested in a newly launched product containing new chemical substances. Which of the following statements best describes what you would do?





























Q3 Stellen Sie sich vor, Sie interessieren sich für ein Produkt, das neu auf den Markt gekommen ist und neu entwickelte chemische Stoffe enthält. Welche der folgenden Aussagen beschreibt am besten, was Sie tun würden?

		Vous attendriez jusqu'à preuve du bon fonctionnement et de la sécurité du produit sur une longue période	Vous ne l'achèteriez jamais	NSP/SR
		You would wait until the product had been proven to be working and safe over a long period of time	You would never buy it	DK/NA
		Sie würden abwarten, bis über einen längeren Zeitraum nachgewiesen wurde, dass sich das Produkt in der Praxis bewährt hat und sicher ist	Sie würden das Produkt niemals kaufen	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	46	10	2
	BE	43	10	2
	BG	52	12	1
	CZ	39	8	2
	DK	39	12	3
	DE	48	6	2
	EE	44	11	7
	IE	47	6	1
	EL	42	18	1
	ES	44	10	1
	FR	43	11	1
	IT	42	13	2
	CY	40	18	2
	LV	37	11	2
	LT	38	17	4
	LU	44	10	1
	HU	47	8	2
	MT	43	8	3
	NL	49	11	2
	AT	43	9	1
	PL	57	9	1
	PT	44	11	1
	RO	41	14	2
	SI	39	9	2
	SK	52	7	1
	FI	42	9	2
	SE	40	9	2
	UK	48	8	2

Q4 Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle correspond le mieux à votre opinion... ?

Q4 Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion...?





























Q4 Welche der folgenden Aussagen beschreibt Ihre Meinung am besten?

		Les produits importés de pays situés hors de l'UE contiennent des substances chimiques plus sûres que les produits fabriqués dans l'UE	Les produits fabriqués dans l'UE contiennent des substances chimiques plus sûres que les produits importés de pays situés hors de l'UE	Les deux types de produits sont sûrs	Aucun des deux types de produits n'est sûr	NSP/SR
		Products imported from countries outside the EU contain safer chemical substances than products manufactured in the EU	Products manufactured in the EU contain safer chemical substances than products imported from countries outside the EU	Both are equally safe	None of them are safe	DK/NA
		Produkte, die aus Ländern außerhalb der EU importiert werden, enthalten sicherere chemische Stoffe als Produkte, die in der EU hergestellt werden	Produkte, die in der EU hergestellt werden, enthalten sicherere chemische Stoffe als Produkte, die aus Ländern außerhalb der EU importiert werden	Beide Produkte sind gleichermaßen sicher	Keines der Produkte ist sicher	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	4	49	10	33	4
	BE	6	46	11	32	5
	BG	4	41	9	40	6
	CZ	3	42	19	30	6
	DK	4	52	7	34	3
	DE	7	48	6	35	4
	EE	4	34	8	42	12
	IE	3	56	16	21	4
	EL	4	46	6	42	2
	ES	2	53	10	32	3
	FR	5	47	3	44	1
	IT	5	63	6	22	4
	CY	4	54	9	29	4
	LV	4	30	12	52	2
	LT	4	28	7	56	5
	LU	10	33	10	44	3
	HU	2	37	13	41	7
	MT	7	55	17	15	6
	NL	2	51	12	31	4
	AT	8	43	9	38	2
	PL	3	45	13	34	5
	PT	2	47	18	26	7
	RO	4	19	11	60	6
	SI	4	55	14	24	3
	SK	4	46	10	35	5
	FI	1	62	12	23	2
	SE	5	45	7	40	3
	UK	3	53	17	19	8

Q5 Diriez-vous que les substances chimiques que l'on trouve sur le marché de l'UE de nos jours sont plus sûres ou moins sûres qu'il y a dix ans ?

Q5 Would you say that the chemical substances on the EU market today are safer or less safe than they were 10 years ago?

Q5 Würden Sie sagen, dass die chemischen Inhaltsstoffe, die heute in der EU auf dem Markt sind, sicherer oder weniger sicher als noch vor zehn Jahren sind?

		Beaucoup plus sûres	Plus sûres	Il n'y a pas de changement	Moins sûres	Beaucoup moins sûres	NSP/SR	Total 'Plus sûres'	Total 'Moins sûres'
		Much safer	Safer	There is no change	Less safe	Much less safe	DK/NA	Total 'Safer'	Total 'Less safe'
		Viel sicherer	Sicherer	Keine Veränderung	Weniger sicher	Viel weniger sicher	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Sicherer'	Gesamt 'Weniger sicher'
	%	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	10	51	15	15	4	5	61	19
	BE	8	59	14	14	2	3	67	16
	BG	7	24	16	31	13	9	31	44
	CZ	11	44	19	17	4	5	55	21
	DK	6	60	17	10	2	5	66	12
	DE	5	57	16	14	2	6	62	16
	EE	4	42	21	20	2	11	46	22
	IE	22	52	8	10	3	5	74	13
	EL	7	41	10	28	11	3	48	39
	ES	12	61	14	9	2	2	73	11
	FR	6	47	20	18	6	3	53	24
	IT	9	57	12	13	3	6	66	16
	CY	16	49	5	21	5	4	65	26
	LV	6	35	23	23	8	5	41	31
	LT	7	35	14	23	15	6	42	38
	LU	8	55	16	14	4	3	63	18
	HU	8	45	13	25	4	5	53	29
	MT	37	51	3	4	1	4	88	5
	NL	9	70	11	7	2	1	79	9
	AT	6	53	15	17	4	5	59	21
	PL	16	43	14	16	6	5	59	22
	PT	13	60	7	12	4	4	73	16
	RO	6	25	10	41	12	6	31	53
	SI	10	52	10	18	5	5	62	23
	SK	7	37	14	26	13	3	44	39
	FI	10	61	15	9	2	3	71	11
	SE	6	59	20	10	2	3	65	12
	UK	21	48	15	9	2	5	69	11

Q6.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?





























Il est possible d'éliminer complètement les substances chimiques de notre vie quotidienne

Q6.1 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

It is possible to completely eliminate chemical substances from our daily life

Q6.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht.

Es ist möglich, chemische Stoffe komplett aus unserem Alltag zu verbannen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	12	17	32	37	2	29	69
	BE	10	21	37	30	2	31	67
	BG	19	22	22	34	3	41	56
	CZ	7	15	39	38	1	22	77
	DK	6	13	29	50	2	19	79
	DE	8	10	38	42	2	18	80
	EE	5	11	31	50	3	16	81
	IE	10	13	29	47	1	23	76
	EL	26	18	22	33	1	44	55
	ES	17	18	27	36	2	35	63
	FR	11	23	32	33	1	34	65
	IT	15	24	28	29	4	39	57
	CY	21	12	26	38	3	33	64
	LV	8	12	40	39	1	20	79
	LT	11	20	30	37	2	31	67
	LU	15	23	29	32	1	38	61
	HU	10	16	30	42	2	26	72
	MT	19	13	21	45	2	32	66
	NL	7	14	36	41	2	21	77
	AT	7	13	36	42	2	20	78
	PL	8	16	39	36	1	24	75
	PT	16	20	21	40	3	36	61
	RO	35	17	12	33	3	52	45
	SI	9	15	23	52	1	24	75
	SK	5	14	37	43	1	19	80
	FI	6	12	36	44	2	18	80
	SE	6	20	26	46	2	26	72
	UK	11	14	32	41	2	25	73

Q6.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?





























Les nouvelles substances chimiques peuvent permettre de réduire l'utilisation des ressources naturelles

Q6.2 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

New chemical substances can help in reducing the use of natural resources

Q6.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht.

Neu entwickelte chemische Stoffe können dazu beitragen, den Verbrauch von natürlichen Ressourcen zu verringern

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	18	40	22	12	8	58	34
	BE	15	42	21	15	7	57	36
	BG	17	42	14	20	7	59	34
	CZ	13	42	29	9	7	55	38
	DK	19	40	14	10	17	59	24
	DE	17	43	25	8	7	60	33
	EE	16	42	18	8	16	58	26
	IE	14	45	20	12	9	59	32
	EL	27	26	16	22	9	53	38
	ES	23	34	23	15	5	57	38
	FR	11	38	26	20	5	49	46
	IT	17	38	24	10	11	55	34
	CY	31	25	14	16	14	56	30
	LV	13	45	25	13	4	58	38
	LT	19	43	16	15	7	62	31
	LU	16	39	24	17	4	55	41
	HU	14	36	26	15	9	50	41
	MT	28	32	13	15	12	60	28
	NL	18	49	18	8	7	67	26
	AT	14	38	29	12	7	52	41
	PL	16	48	22	6	8	64	28
	PT	26	36	16	17	5	62	33
	RO	36	27	9	21	7	63	30
	SI	22	36	17	18	7	58	35
	SK	17	34	28	15	6	51	43
	FI	16	46	20	11	7	62	31
	SE	18	45	16	12	9	63	28
	UK	16	48	20	8	8	64	28

Q6.3 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?





























Les nouvelles substances chimiques peuvent aider à contribuer à un meilleur environnement

Q6.3 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

New chemical substances can help in contributing to a better environment

Q6.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht.

Neu entwickelte chemische Stoffe können einen Beitrag zu einer Verbesserung der Umwelt leisten

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	11	32	29	23	5	43	52
	BE	10	34	29	22	5	44	51
	BG	12	31	20	32	5	43	52
	CZ	9	36	33	16	6	45	49
	DK	18	34	21	16	11	52	37
	DE	12	42	31	10	5	54	41
	EE	10	35	25	17	13	45	42
	IE	9	38	28	18	7	47	46
	EL	13	19	19	44	5	32	63
	ES	8	23	31	33	5	31	64
	FR	6	24	33	35	2	30	68
	IT	6	23	34	29	8	29	63
	CY	16	18	20	38	8	34	58
	LV	8	36	36	18	2	44	54
	LT	9	31	25	30	5	40	55
	LU	11	28	31	26	4	39	57
	HU	13	34	24	22	7	47	46
	MT	25	31	18	19	7	56	37
	NL	13	42	28	12	5	55	40
	AT	11	33	31	20	5	44	51
	PL	10	39	33	13	5	49	46
	PT	15	34	19	30	2	49	49
	RO	13	17	14	51	5	30	65
	SI	12	28	24	31	5	40	55
	SK	13	31	31	21	4	44	52
	FI	13	45	25	12	5	58	37
	SE	13	41	20	20	6	54	40
	UK	16	40	24	12	8	56	36

Q6.4 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?





























Les nouvelles substances chimiques sont présentes dans la plupart des innovations industrielles

Q6.4 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

New chemical substances are involved in most industrial innovations

Q6.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht.

Neu entwickelte chemische Stoffe spielen bei den meisten industriellen Innovationen eine Rolle

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	28	47	12	6	7	75	18
	BE	26	50	11	6	7	76	17
	BG	29	42	9	12	8	71	21
	CZ	24	51	14	3	8	75	17
	DK	23	37	19	7	14	60	26
	DE	31	45	13	4	7	76	17
	EE	32	42	8	2	16	74	10
	IE	30	53	10	2	5	83	12
	EL	51	29	8	7	5	80	15
	ES	25	42	17	11	5	67	28
	FR	28	53	10	5	4	81	15
	IT	27	43	12	7	11	70	19
	CY	54	29	4	4	9	83	8
	LV	21	53	16	4	6	74	20
	LT	35	44	9	7	5	79	16
	LU	18	45	20	11	6	63	31
	HU	15	46	17	10	12	61	27
	MT	38	35	10	4	13	73	14
	NL	21	53	13	4	9	74	17
	AT	32	48	11	5	4	80	16
	PL	25	53	12	4	6	78	16
	PT	40	42	7	7	4	82	14
	RO	33	30	9	21	7	63	30
	SI	42	38	10	4	6	80	14
	SK	26	46	17	7	4	72	24
	FI	28	51	12	2	7	79	14
	SE	26	47	9	5	13	73	14
	UK	28	52	8	3	9	80	11

Q6.5 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?





























Dans l'UE, tous les produits contenant de nouvelles substances chimiques ont été correctement testés

Q6.5 Do you agree or not with each of the following statements?

In the EU, any products containing new chemical substances have been properly tested

Q6.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr zustimmen oder nicht.





























In der EU wurden alle Produkte, die neu entwickelte chemische Stoffe enthalten, sorgfältig geprüft

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	16	49	22	9	4	65	31
	BE	14	53	21	9	3	67	30
	BG	21	50	15	9	5	71	24
	CZ	23	48	20	5	4	71	25
	DK	8	26	37	24	5	34	61
	DE	12	47	31	7	3	59	38
	EE	14	50	18	9	9	64	27
	IE	24	52	14	5	5	76	19
	EL	17	43	19	18	3	60	37
	ES	20	56	15	6	3	76	21
	FR	9	48	29	13	1	57	42
	IT	15	47	23	7	8	62	30
	CY	33	36	13	10	8	69	23
	LV	13	55	24	7	1	68	31
	LT	10	47	25	13	5	57	38
	LU	11	50	28	8	3	61	36
	HU	17	41	24	13	5	58	37
	MT	40	40	9	3	8	80	12
	NL	14	56	21	5	4	70	26
	AT	12	49	27	9	3	61	36
	PL	18	58	15	4	5	76	19
	PT	23	52	12	8	5	75	20
	RO	22	36	14	21	7	58	35
	SI	18	38	23	16	5	56	39
	SK	17	44	27	9	3	61	36
	FI	10	43	33	12	2	53	45
	SE	8	39	29	19	5	47	48
	UK	22	52	15	6	5	74	21

Q7 Aujourd'hui, dans l'UE, pensez-vous que la sécurité des substances chimiques est assurée par... ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q7 Today, in the EU, do you think that the safety of chemical substances is ensured by...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Q7 Durch wen wird in der EU heutzutage Ihrer Meinung nach die Sicherheit chemischer Stoffe gewährleistet? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les autorités de l'Union européenne	Les autorités nationales	Les fabricants eux-mêmes	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Personne (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Authorities of the European Union	National authorities	Manufacturers themselves	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Behörden der Europäischen Union	Nationale Behörden	Die Hersteller selbst	Andere (NICHT VORLESEN)	Niemanden (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	48	35	42	1	6	6
	BE	59	47	43	2	11	7
	BG	33	29	56	2	1	3
	CZ	50	55	58	1	3	6
	DK	39	27	41	1	1	7
	DE	43	45	31	1	5	6
	EE	35	36	47	4	7	16
	IE	56	23	36	1	3	5
	EL	44	22	39	1	12	6
	ES	58	17	40	0	2	6
	FR	51	42	41	1	13	4
	IT	46	22	30	0	6	8
	CY	51	17	34	1	4	6
	LV	38	29	47	0	5	5
	LT	28	18	48	1	9	11
	LU	55	50	37	4	15	5
	HU	37	22	48	0	3	6
	MT	61	23	28	0	3	9
	NL	51	40	42	0	6	6
	AT	43	44	35	1	4	6
	PL	43	24	47	1	2	6
	PT	63	40	53	0	4	4
	RO	30	16	49	1	8	8
	SI	32	27	43	3	9	8
	SK	54	57	63	0	1	4
	FI	47	49	35	0	2	3
	SE	36	28	41	1	12	8
	UK	61	57	59	0	6	8

Q8 Et, selon vous, qui devrait être responsable de la sécurité des substances chimiques sur le marché de l'UE ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q8 And who do you think should be responsible for ensuring the safety of chemical substances on the EU market? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q8 Und wer sollte Ihrer Meinung nach dafür verantwortlich sein, die Sicherheit chemischer Stoffe zu gewährleisten, die in der EU auf dem Markt sind? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les autorités de l'Union européenne	Les autorités nationales	Les fabricants eux-mêmes	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Personne (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Authorities of the European Union	National authorities	Manufacturers themselves	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Nobody (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Behörden der Europäischen Union	Nationale Behörden	Die Hersteller selbst	Andere (NICHT VORLESEN)	Niemand (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	57	49	60	1	0	1
	BE	78	62	70	1	1	1
	BG	41	43	59	1	0	1
	CZ	47	62	78	0	0	1
	DK	49	42	35	1	0	2
	DE	49	47	53	1	1	1
	EE	46	57	71	3	0	2
	IE	56	40	52	1	0	1
	EL	61	54	51	1	1	1
	ES	66	39	49	1	0	1
	FR	68	58	67	2	1	0
	IT	54	35	43	1	1	1
	CY	53	39	39	2	1	4
	LV	45	47	63	1	0	0
	LT	46	40	62	2	0	2
	LU	75	71	77	2	1	1
	HU	30	23	73	1	0	2
	MT	61	53	53	1	0	2
	NL	55	38	61	1	0	1
	AT	52	53	59	1	0	1
	PL	38	44	57	1	0	1
	PT	72	54	66	1	0	1
	RO	41	33	62	1	1	2
	SI	39	43	66	3	1	2
	SK	61	60	82	1	0	1
	FI	49	43	65	1	0	1
	SE	48	42	56	1	0	2
	UK	77	76	84	1	0	0