



Flash Eurobarometer 406

THE COOPERATION AND VERIFICATION MECHANISM FOR BULGARIA AND ROMANIA SECOND WAVE

REPORT

Fieldwork: October 2014

Publication: January 2015

This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication and co-ordinated by the 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 406 - TNS Political & Social

Flash Eurobarometer 406

**The Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for
Bulgaria and Romania - second wave**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-
General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and
Eurobarometer" Unit)

Project title Flash Eurobarometer 406
"The Cooperation and
Verification Mechanism for
Bulgaria and Romania –
second wave"

Linguistic Version EN

Catalogue Number NA-07-14-057-EN-N

ISBN 978-92-79-44346-6

DOI 10.2775/338

© European Union, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1. PERCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA	6
1.1. Perceptions of judicial shortcomings and corruption in Romania	6
1.2. Perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in Bulgaria	9
2. CHANGES IN PERCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA OVER RECENT YEARS	12
2.1. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings and corruption in Romania over the last five years	12
2.2. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in Bulgaria over the last five years	15
3. CHANGES IN PERCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA IN THE COMING YEARS	17
3.1. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings and corruption in Romania in the next five years	17
3.2. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in Bulgaria in the next five years	20
4. THE ROLE OF THE EU IN TACKLING JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA.....	23
4.1. The legitimacy of EU action	23
4.2. Awareness of EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism	27
4.3. The impact of EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism	32
4.4. Attitudes towards future EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism.....	38
 ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION

The Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM)¹ was set up following the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union in 2007 to help the two countries deliver improvements in their judicial systems and to tackle corruption. In Bulgaria's case, the CVM had the additional purpose of assisting the country in combating organised crime.

Since then, the Commission has reported regularly on the two countries' progress², delivering the most recent progress report in January 2014.

In the case of Bulgaria³, the Commission found that since its last report in July 2012 this country had made some progress. The report noted that there had been some degree of improvement in appointment procedures and some useful managerial steps taken in the prosecution service and the judiciary. However, it concluded that overall progress was not yet sufficient and was still fragile, and that public confidence had been eroded by appointments aborted due to integrity issues and the escape of convicted leaders of organised crime from justice, as well as a succession of revelations about political influence on the judicial system.

The report also found that there were still very few cases where instances of corruption or organised crime had been brought to a conclusion in court. The report concluded by setting out a range of recommendations for Bulgaria to improve the functioning of its judicial system as well as its performance in the fight against corruption and organised crime.

The findings on Romania⁴ showed that progress had been made in many areas since the previous CVM reports. The report showed that the record in the key judicial and integrity institutions had remained positive and that necessary and long-awaited legislative changes were still on track. However, the report also highlighted concerns about judicial independence and noted that there were many examples of resistance to integrity and anti-corruption measures at political and administrative levels. The report found that this mixed picture had consequences for the extent to which the reform process in Romania could be seen as sustainable, given an absence of consensus about the objectives of the CVM nevertheless noted that the resilience of the key anti-corruption institutions in the face of sustained pressure had shown that the reform approach had taken root in significant sections of Romanian society. The report concluded by proposing a range of recommendations for Romania designed to make judicial reforms more sustainable and resilient and step up the fight against corruption.

¹ More information on the CVM is available here: http://ec.europa.eu/cvm/index_en.htm

² The progress reports are available here: http://ec.europa.eu/cvm/progress_reports_en.htm

³ http://ec.europa.eu/cvm/docs/com_2014_36_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/cvm/docs/com_2014_37_en.pdf

Alongside the Commission's regular progress reports, which reflect the Commission's own assessment of development in the two countries, this Flash Eurobarometer gauges the opinion of the general public in the two Member States about the judicial system, corruption and, in Bulgaria's case, organised crime, as well as the EU's action in this field.

An important aim of the survey is to track public opinion on these issues over time. This report follows an earlier survey conducted in May 2012, and wherever possible it draws comparisons between the respondents' current views on these matters and those expressed two and a half years ago.

As well as asking respondents how much importance they attribute to issues of corruption and judicial reform, the survey asks whether they think situation in their country has improved over the last five years in the areas under discussion.

It also asks the respondents to consider whether the EU should play a role in attempts to tackle corruption, organised crime and judicial shortcomings in their country; whether the EU has had a positive impact through these efforts; and whether the EU should continue to be involved in the future.

The survey also gauges general awareness of the CVM in the two countries concerned.

This edition of the Flash Eurobarometer also includes a new question which asks respondents whether they expect the situation to improve over the next five years.

This is also an important time politically for both countries: voters in Bulgaria elected a new Parliament in October and voters in Romania a new President in November.

In the course of this survey, 2,010 European citizens aged 15 and above were interviewed by telephone (fixed-line and mobile phone) by the TNS Political & Social network between 13 and 15 October 2014 in Bulgaria and Romania, at the request of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Communication. The methodology used is that of surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁵. A technical note on the methodology for interviews conducted by the institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is annexed to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals⁶.

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁶ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent could give several answers to the same question.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime

- At least nine out of ten respondents in Romania said that corruption (91%) and judicial shortcomings (90%) were important problems (stable since 2012).
- Almost all respondents in Bulgaria ranked corruption (97%), judicial shortcomings (96%) and organised crime (96%) as important problems for their country (stable since 2012).

Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime over the last five years

- Roughly a third of respondents (34%) in Romania thought that the situation regarding shortcomings in their judicial system had improved compared with five years ago, up from only two out of ten respondents (20%) who felt this way in 2012. More than two out of ten (22%) also felt that improvements had been made in tackling corruption, up from 13% previously.
- However, Bulgaria has recorded the opposite trend. Around a quarter of respondents (24%) in this wave thought that the situation regarding organised crime had improved, down from 38%. Only 13% said situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved, down from a third (33%). And only a tenth (10%) thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved, down from over a quarter (27%) in 2012.

Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in the coming years

- In Romania, more respondents thought that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings would improve (43%) than get worse (16%) over the next five years. Respondents shared the same view in regards to corruption, where 34% of them thought that the situation would improve compared to 20% of those who thought it would get worse.
- The same was seen in the results for Bulgaria, with more respondents expecting things to improve than to get worse. 42% of respondents thought the situation regarding the judicial shortcomings would improve and 19% that it would get worse. 39% of respondents thought the situation regarding organised crime would improve and 21% thought it would get worse. Furthermore, 31% of respondents thought the situation regarding corruption would improve, whilst 23% thought it would get worse.

The legitimacy of EU action

- In both countries there was continuous and strong support for the EU to have a role in tackling these problems, with around eight out of ten respondents in favour, a slight increase since the 2012 survey (79%, +3 pp. in both countries).

Awareness of EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism

- Over half of the respondents (56%) in Romania knew that the EU was helping their country to tackle corruption and judicial shortcomings. A minority of respondents (44%) in Bulgaria were aware of the CVM's role in their country.
- Awareness of the programme has slightly risen since 2012 in Romania (+4 pp.) and strongly decreased in Bulgaria (-17 pp.).

The impact of EU action

- In Romania, nearly three-quarters of respondents (73%) thought the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings, and around two-thirds (67%) said it had had a positive impact on corruption. There has been an important increase in the proportion of respondents taking this view (+8 pp. on both situations).
- But in Bulgaria there have been substantial declines in the proportion of respondents thinking the EU had had a positive impact. Even so, views remained positive overall. Around six out of ten respondents now thought that the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings (61%, -10 pp.), while more than half said that it had had a positive impact on organised crime (54%, -11 pp.) and on corruption (53%, -14 pp.).
- Respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact were more likely to think the situation would improve over the next five years. This was the case in both countries and for all the three issues analysed.

Attitudes towards future EU action

- Around three-quarters of respondents in both countries wanted the EU to continue its action through the CVM until they were at a comparable standard with other Member States (73%, +1 pp. in Romania, and 78%, stable in Bulgaria).

1. PERCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA

1.1. Perceptions of judicial shortcomings and corruption in Romania

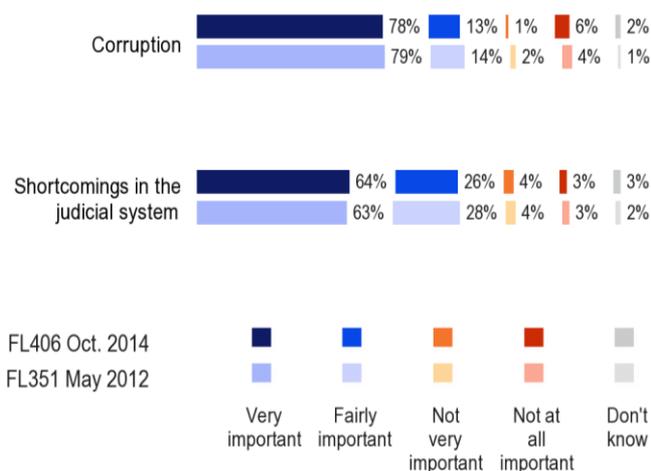
- A large majority of respondents in Romania thought that corruption and judicial shortcomings were both important problems -

Respondents in Romania were asked to assess how important corruption and shortcomings in the judicial system were in their country.

Roughly nine out of ten respondents (91%, -2 pp. compared with May 2012) said that corruption was an important problem, with 78% saying it was very important, and only 13% ranking it as fairly important. Just 7% (+1 pp.) of respondents in Romania thought that corruption was not an important problem.

Nine out of ten respondents (90%, -1 pp.) also felt that shortcomings in the judicial system were an important problem. This time, 64% said they were very important, with 26% saying they were fairly important. Again, 7% (no change) of respondents said that they were not important.

Q1. In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Romania:

- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over (95%) were more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under (83%) to identify corruption as an important problem. This was also the case for shortcomings in the judicial system where 93% of respondents who finished education aged 20 or over stated this compared with 83% of those who finished education aged 15 or under.
- Employees (95%) and self-employed respondents (93%) were the most likely to regard corruption as an important problem, while manual workers (87%) and respondents who were not working (89%) were the least likely to do so. Self-employed respondents (96%) and employees (93%) were also more inclined than manual workers (86%) and respondents who were not working (88%) to see shortcomings in the judicial system as an important problem.
- While 92% of the respondents who thought that corruption was an important problem also said that shortcomings in the judicial system were an important problem, only 66% of the respondents who did not regard corruption as important said this. Similarly, 93% of the respondents who said that shortcomings in the judicial system were important also said that corruption was important, as opposed to 73% of the respondents who did not rate judicial shortcomings as an important problem.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM⁷ (94%) were more likely than those who were not aware (87%) to think that corruption was an important problem. This was also the case for shortcomings in the judicial system, where 92% of those who were aware of the CVM said that it was an important problem compared to 87% of those who were not aware of the CVM.⁸
- Respondents who thought that the EU had had a positive impact on corruption (96%) were more likely than those who thought it had had a negative impact (83%) to say that corruption was an important problem. Similarly, respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on the shortcomings in the judicial system (92%)⁹ were more likely than those who said it had had a negative impact (85%) to think that judicial shortcomings were an important problem.

⁷ CVM is the abbreviation of Cooperation and Verification Mechanism. For the easiness of reading it will be used throughout the whole report.

⁸ Q5 – Awareness of the CVM – will be analysed in greater detail in the second chapter.

⁹ Q6 – The impact of EU action through the CVM – will be analysed in greater detail in the third chapter.

Q1. In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

% Total 'Important'

	Corruption	Shortcomings in the judicial system
RO	91%	90%

 Education (End of)

15-	83%	83%
16-19	89%	89%
20+	95%	93%
Still studying	92%	89%

 Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	93%	96%
Employee	95%	93%
Manual workers	87%	86%
Not working	89%	88%

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Total 'Important'	93%	100%
Total 'Not important'	73%	-

Corruption

Total 'Important'	100%	92%
Total 'Not important'	-	66%

Awareness of the CVM

Yes	94%	92%
No	87%	87%

Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system

Positive	95%	92%
Negative	85%	85%
None	92%	84%

Impact of the EU on corruption

Positive	96%	94%
Negative	83%	83%
None	97%	89%

1.2. Perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in Bulgaria

- Respondents in Bulgaria almost unanimously thought that corruption, judicial shortcomings and organised crime were important problems -

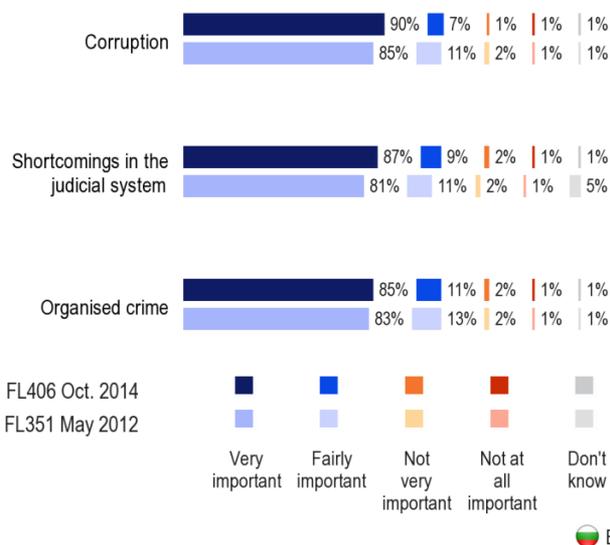
Respondents in Bulgaria were asked the same question as those in Romania regarding the importance of corruption and shortcomings in the judicial system. They were additionally asked about the importance of organised crime in their country.

Almost all respondents in Bulgaria (97%, +1 pp.) thought that corruption was an important problem, with 90% saying it was very important, and only 7% rating it as fairly important. Just 2% (-1 pp.) felt that corruption was not an important problem.

An increasingly large proportion of respondents (96%, +4 pp.) felt that shortcomings in the judicial system were an important problem: of these, 87% said they were very important, with just 9% saying they were fairly important. 3% (no change) of respondents thought that these shortcomings were not important.

A very high proportion of respondents (96%, no change) also thought that organised crime was important, with 85% saying it was very important, and 11% saying it was fairly important. Just 3% (no change) felt that organised crime was not an important problem.

Q1. In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Bulgaria:

- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over were more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under to identify all three matters as important problems. Almost all respondents who left education aged 20 or over (98%) thought that corruption is an important problem compared to 83% of those who left education aged 15 or under.

97% of those who finished education aged 20 or over thought the same about shortcomings in the judicial system, compared to 87% of those who finished education aged 15 or under. Similarly, 98% of respondents who finished education aged 20 or over thought organised crime was an important problem, while only 76% of those who finished education aged 15 or under thought the same.
- Employees (99%) were the most likely, and manual workers (92%) the least likely, to regard shortcomings in the judicial system as an important problem.
- Respondents who saw one of these issues as an important problem were also highly likely to see the other two as important problems. For example, 98% of the respondents who saw corruption as an important problem thought that organised crime was important.
- Respondents who thought that the EU had had a positive impact (99%) on the shortcomings in the judicial system were more likely than those who said it had had a negative impact (93%) to regard shortcomings in the judicial system as important.

Q1. In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

% Total 'Important'			
	Corruption	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Organised crime
BG	97%	96%	96%
Education (End of)			
15-	83%	87%	76%
16-19	97%	95%	96%
20+	98%	97%	98%
Still studying	100%	100%	94%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	100%	95%	99%
Employee	98%	99%	98%
Manual workers	96%	92%	95%
Not working	97%	96%	96%
Shortcomings in the judicial system			
Total 'Important'	98%	100%	97%
Total 'Not important'	59%	-	59%
Corruption			
Total 'Important'	100%	98%	98%
Total 'Not important'	-	57%	52%
Organised crime			
Total 'Important'	98%	97%	100%
Total 'Not important'	56%	69%	-
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system			
Positive	98%	99%	98%
Negative	95%	93%	98%
None	100%	97%	95%

2. CHANGES IN PERCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA OVER RECENT YEARS

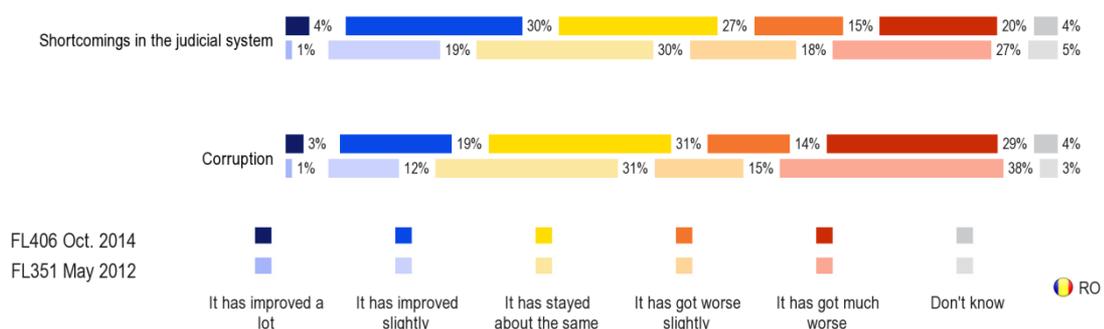
2.1. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings and corruption in Romania over the last five years

- More respondents in Romania thought that the situation regarding corruption and judicial shortcomings had improved than did so in 2012 -

Roughly a third of respondents (34%) in Romania thought that the situation concerning judicial shortcomings in their country had improved compared with five years ago – up from only two out of ten (20%) who said this in May 2012. Of these, 4% said the situation had improved a lot, and 30% said it had improved slightly. Around a quarter of respondents (27%, -3 pp.) said that the situation had stayed about the same. Over a third (35%, -10 pp.) thought that the situation had got worse: of these, 15% said it had got slightly worse, and 20% said it had got much worse.

There have also been positive changes in respondents’ perceptions of corruption in their country. Over two out of ten respondents (22%) thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved compared with five years ago – up from 13% who said this in May 2012. Of these, 3% felt that the situation had improved a lot, and 19% said it had improved slightly. Around three out of ten respondents (31%, no change) thought that the situation had stayed about the same. More than four out of ten respondents (43%, -10 pp.) believed the situation had got worse: of these, 14% thought it had got slightly worse, and 29% said it had got much worse.

Q2. Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Romania:

- Men (40%) were more likely than women (29%) to think that the situation regarding shortcomings in the judicial system had improved. Men (25%) were also more likely than women (19%) to share this view in regards to the situation with corruption.
- Respondents aged 55 or over (40%) were the most likely to say that the situation regarding shortcomings in the judicial system had improved and those aged 15-24 years old (20%) were the least likely. Respondents aged 15-24 were also least likely (18%) to think that the situation regarding corruption had improved whilst those aged 40-54 were the most likely (27%).
- Respondents who left education aged 20 or over (43%) were more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under (35%) to say that the situation regarding shortcomings in the judicial system had improved. The same was observed with regards to corruption: 26% of respondents who left education aged 20 or over compared to 12% of those who left education aged 15 or under.
- Employees (40%) and self-employed respondents (37%) were the most likely, and respondents who were not working (31%) the least likely, to think that the situation regarding shortcomings in the judicial system had improved. Similarly, employees and self-employed respondents (both 26%) were more likely than those who were not working (19%) to say that the situation regarding corruption had improved.
- Nearly half of respondents (47%) who thought that the situation regarding shortcomings in the judicial system had improved over the last five years also thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved. Over seven out of ten respondents (72%) who said the situation regarding corruption had improved also thought the situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM (43%) were more likely than those who were not aware of it (23%) to think that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved over the last 5 years. The same was seen regarding the situation with corruption, where 28% of respondents who were aware of the CVM said that situation had improved compared to only 15% of those who were not aware of the CVM.
- Respondents who thought that the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings (41%) were more likely to think that the situation had improved compared with those who thought that it had had a negative impact (16%). Similarly, respondents who thought that the EU had had a positive impact on corruption (27%) were more likely than those who said it had had a negative impact (13%) to think that the situation had improved over the last five years.

Q2. Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

% Total 'Improved'

	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Corruption
RO	34%	22%
Sex		
Male	40%	25%
Female	29%	19%
Age		
15-24	20%	18%
25-39	35%	21%
40-54	38%	27%
55 +	40%	22%
Education (End of)		
15-	35%	12%
16-19	29%	21%
20+	43%	26%
Still studying	23%	21%
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	37%	26%
Employee	40%	26%
Manual workers	34%	25%
Not working	31%	19%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years		
Has improved	100%	47%
Has stayed the same	-	13%
Has got worse	-	6%
Situation of corruption since 5 years		
Has improved	72%	100%
Has stayed the same	34%	-
Has got worse	15%	-
Awareness of the CVM		
Yes	43%	28%
No	23%	15%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system		
Positive	41%	25%
Negative	16%	14%
None	35%	13%
Impact of the EU on corruption		
Positive	42%	27%
Negative	18%	13%
None	26%	12%

2.2. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in Bulgaria over the last five years

- Respondents in Bulgaria were much less likely than they were in 2012 to say that the situation regarding organised crime, judicial shortcomings and corruption had improved -

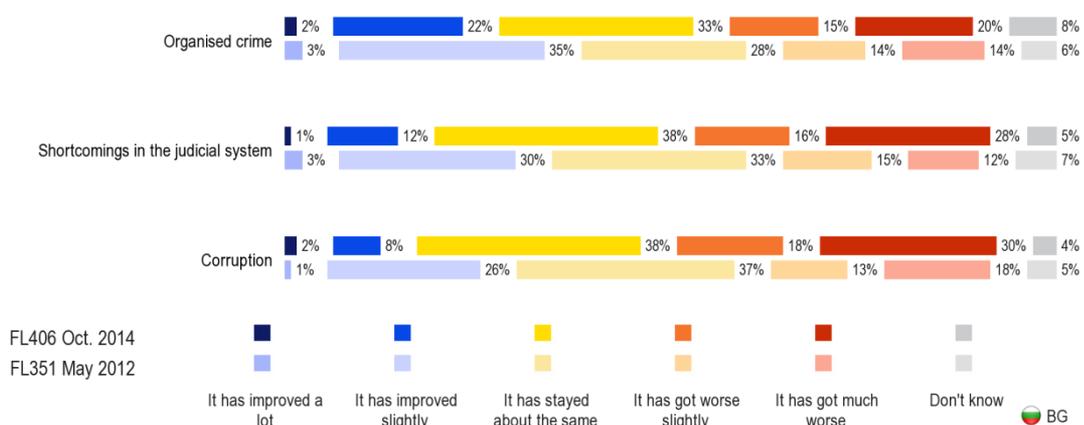
Around a quarter of respondents (24%) in Bulgaria thought that the situation regarding organised crime had improved compared with five years ago – down from 38% who said things had improved in May 2012. Of these, 2% said the situation had improved a lot, and 22% said it had improved slightly. A third of respondents (33%, +5 pp.) said that the situation had stayed about the same and a similar proportion (35%, +7 pp.) believed the situation had got worse, with 15% saying it had got slightly worse, and 20% saying it had got much worse.

The same pattern can be seen when it comes to shortcomings in the judicial system, and corruption.

When asked about the shortcomings in their country's judicial system, 13% of respondents said the situation had improved compared with five years ago – down from a third (33%) who said this in May 2012. Of these, just 1% said the situation had improved a lot, while 12% said it had improved slightly. Just under four out of ten respondents (38%, +5 pp.) said that the situation had stayed about the same. But more than four out of ten (44%, +17 pp.) thought that the situation had got worse: of these, 16% said it had got slightly worse, and 28% thought it had got much worse.

Only a tenth of respondents (10%) in Bulgaria thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved compared with five years ago – down from 27% in 2012. Around four out of ten respondents (38%, +1 pp.) thought the situation had stayed about the same. Nearly half (48%, +17 pp.) felt that the situation regarding corruption had got worse: of these, 18% thought it had got slightly worse, and 30% said it had got much worse.

Q2. Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Bulgaria:

- Men (30%) were more likely than women (18%) to think that the situation regarding organised crime had improved compared with five years ago, though there was less difference when it came to judicial shortcomings and corruption.
- Over half of the respondents (58%) who thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved also thought that the situation regarding organised crime had improved, whereas 48% of the respondents who thought that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved said this about organised crime.
- Respondents who thought that the EU had had a positive impact on the situation regarding organised crime (30%) were more likely than those who said it had had a negative impact (18%) to think that the situation had improved compared to five years ago.

Q2. Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

% Total 'Improved'			
	Organised crime	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Corruption
BG	24%	13%	10%
Sex			
Male	30%	13%	11%
Female	18%	12%	8%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years			
Has improved	48%	100%	30%
Has stayed the same	25%	-	6%
Has got worse	16%	-	7%
Situation of corruption since 5 years			
Has improved	58%	37%	100%
Has stayed the same	23%	12%	-
Has got worse	18%	8%	-
Situation of organised crime since 5 years			
Has improved	100%	26%	25%
Has stayed the same	-	9%	6%
Has got worse	-	7%	4%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system			
Positive	27%	14%	12%
Negative	19%	6%	5%
None	22%	10%	9%
Impact of the EU on corruption			
Positive	27%	15%	14%
Negative	16%	8%	5%
None	27%	9%	3%
Impact of the EU on organised crime			
Positive	30%	15%	14%
Negative	18%	4%	3%
None	15%	10%	7%

3. CHANGES IN PERCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA IN THE COMING YEARS

3.1. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings and corruption in Romania in the next five years

- Respondents in Romania were more likely to think that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings would improve over the next five years than the situation regarding corruption -

Respondents in Romania were then asked whether the situation regarding shortcomings in their country's judicial system and corruption would improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next five years. This is a new question so a comparison with May 2012 has not been made.

Over four out of ten respondents (43%) thought that the situation regarding their country's judicial shortcomings would improve, with 15% saying it would improve a lot, and 28% expecting it to improve slightly. Around a quarter (26%) thought the situation would stay about the same, while 16% said that things would get worse (6% slightly worse, and 10% much worse).

Roughly a third of respondents (34%) in Romania said that the situation regarding corruption in their country would improve over the next five years, with 11% expecting it to improve a lot, and 23% saying it would improve slightly. A similar proportion of respondents (32%) thought the situation would stay about the same. Two out of ten respondents (20%) thought that it would get worse, with 6% anticipating that it would get slightly worse, and 14% saying it would get much worse.

Q3. And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Shortcomings in the judicial system 15% 28% 26% 6% 10% 15%

Corruption 11% 23% 32% 6% 14% 14%



RO

According to **the socio-demographic data** for Romania:

- Respondents aged 55 or over (52%) were more likely than respondents from all other age groups (42% for respondents aged 15-24, 38% for those aged 25-39, and 40% for those aged 40-54 years old) to think that the situation would improve over the next five years in terms of judicial shortcomings. The same was seen with regards to corruption, where 38% of respondents aged 55 or over said that the situation would improve, compared to 28% of those aged 15-24 and 32% of those aged 25-54 years old.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (49%) were the most likely to expect the situation regarding judicial shortcomings to improve (compared with 43% of those who finished their education aged 15 or under and 38% of those who completed their full-time education aged 16-19 years old). The same was seen for corruption: 38% of respondents who finished education aged 20 or over thought that the situation regarding corruption would improve, compared to 31% of those who stopped full-time education aged 15 or under and 30% of those who finished aged 16-19 years old.
- Respondents who were not working (47%) were the most optimistic that the situation regarding shortcomings in their country's judicial system would improve, while manual workers (34%) were the least likely to expect it to do so.
- Respondents who thought that corruption and judicial shortcomings were important problems in Romania were more likely to think that the situation would improve over the next five years. For example, 44% of respondents who thought judicial shortcomings were an important problem thought the situation would improve, compared with 33% who did not regard them as important.
- Respondents who thought that the situation had improved over the last five years were more inclined to say that it would improve over the next five years. For example, 56% of respondents who thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved said it would continue to improve over the next five years, compared with 22% who said it would get worse.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM (46%) were more likely to expect improvements in the situation regarding judicial shortcomings compared with those who were not aware of it (39%). The same was seen with regards to corruption, where 39% of respondents who were aware of the CVM expected improvements, compared with only 27% of those who were not aware of the CVM.
- Respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on these issues were also more likely to think the situation would improve over the next five years. For example, 38% of respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on corruption thought the situation would improve, compared with 24% of respondents who thought the EU had had no impact and 25% of those who thought it had had a negative impact.

Q3. And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

% Total 'Will improve'

	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Corruption
RO	43%	34%
Age		
15-24	42%	28%
25-39	38%	32%
40-54	40%	32%
55 +	52%	38%
Education (End of)		
15-	43%	31%
16-19	38%	30%
20+	49%	38%
Still studying	41%	26%
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	43%	35%
Employee	41%	32%
Manual workers	34%	33%
Not working	47%	34%
Shortcomings in the judicial system		
Total 'Important'	44%	34%
Total 'Not important'	33%	19%
Corruption		
Total 'Important'	44%	34%
Total 'Not important'	33%	30%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years		
Has improved	57%	44%
Has stayed the same	44%	32%
Has got worse	29%	24%
Situation of corruption since 5 years		
Has improved	54%	56%
Has stayed the same	48%	33%
Has got worse	34%	22%
Awareness of the CVM		
Yes	46%	39%
No	39%	27%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system		
Positive	48%	38%
Negative	32%	27%
None	28%	15%
Impact of the EU on corruption		
Positive	47%	38%
Negative	38%	25%
None	29%	24%

3.2. Changes in perceptions of judicial shortcomings, corruption and organised crime in Bulgaria in the next five years

- More respondents in Bulgaria thought that the situation would improve over the next five years than expected it to get worse -

Respondents in Bulgaria were on balance optimistic that the situation regarding shortcomings in their country's judicial system would improve: 42% thought it would improve, with 6% saying it would improve a lot, and 36% expecting it to improve slightly. Over a quarter (28%) thought the situation would stay about the same, while about two in ten (19%) said that things would get worse (10% said slightly worse, and 9% much worse).

Nearly four out of ten respondents (39%) thought that the situation regarding organised crime in Bulgaria would improve, with 6% saying it would improve a lot, and 33% thinking it would improve slightly. Three out of ten (30%) thought the situation would stay about the same. Just over two out of ten respondents (21%) expected the situation regarding organised crime to get worse (10% said slightly worse, and 11% much worse).

Roughly three out of ten respondents (31%) felt that the situation regarding corruption in their country would improve over the next five years, with just 4% expecting it to improve a lot, and 27% thinking that it would improve slightly. Most respondents (37%) thought the situation would stay about the same, while nearly a quarter (23%) expected the situation regarding corruption to get worse (12% said slightly worse, and 11% much worse).

Q3. And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Shortcomings in the judicial system 6% 36% 28% 10% 9% 11%

Organised crime 6% 33% 30% 10% 11% 10%

Corruption 4% 27% 37% 12% 11% 9%

■	■	■	■	■	■
It will improve a lot	It will improve slightly	It will stay about the same	It will get worse slightly	It will get much worse	Don't know

 BG

According to **the socio-demographic data** for Bulgaria:

- Women (45%) were more likely than men (39%) to think that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings would improve. Women (33%) were also more likely than men (28%) to think that the situation regarding corruption would improve in the next five years.
- Older respondents were generally more likely to consider that things would improve. For example, at least four in ten respondents aged 40 or over (44% for those aged 40-54; 41%, aged 55 or over) thought that the situation regarding organised crime would improve, compared with 27% of respondents aged 15-24 years old.
- Manual workers (44%) were the most likely to think that the situation regarding shortcomings in their country's judicial system would improve, while self-employed respondents (34%) were the least likely to do so.
- Respondents who thought that the situation had improved over the last five years were more likely to think that it would improve over the next five years. For example, 65% of the respondents who thought the situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved said it would continue to improve over the next five years, compared with 33% who said the situation had worsened.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM (47%) were somewhat more likely to say that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings would improve than those who were not aware (39%).
- Respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on these issues were also more likely to think the situation would improve over the next five years. For example, 49% of the respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings thought the situation would improve, compared with 29% of respondents who thought the EU had had a negative impact and 32% of those who thought the EU had had no impact.

Q3. And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

% Total 'Will improve'

	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Organised crime	Corruption
BG	42%	39%	31%
Sex			
Male	39%	39%	28%
Female	45%	37%	33%
Age			
15-24	44%	27%	17%
25-39	36%	35%	29%
40-54	40%	44%	36%
55 +	48%	41%	34%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	34%	40%	32%
Employee	42%	43%	36%
Manual workers	44%	38%	33%
Not working	43%	37%	28%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years			
Has improved	65%	59%	52%
Has stayed the same	45%	44%	32%
Has got worse	33%	28%	22%
Situation of corruption since 5 years			
Has improved	53%	53%	52%
Has stayed the same	47%	42%	30%
Has got worse	36%	32%	26%
Situation of organised crime since 5 years			
Has improved	52%	62%	40%
Has stayed the same	42%	32%	29%
Has got worse	36%	30%	25%
Awareness of the CVM			
Yes	47%	41%	33%
No	39%	36%	29%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system			
Positive	49%	45%	36%
Negative	29%	25%	19%
None	32%	31%	24%
Impact of the EU on corruption			
Positive	51%	47%	38%
Negative	35%	24%	19%
None	31%	36%	28%
Impact of the EU on organised crime			
Positive	49%	48%	38%
Negative	37%	24%	21%
None	35%	28%	23%

4. THE ROLE OF THE EU IN TACKLING JUDICIAL SHORTCOMINGS AND CORRUPTION IN ROMANIA AND BULGARIA AND ORGANISED CRIME IN BULGARIA

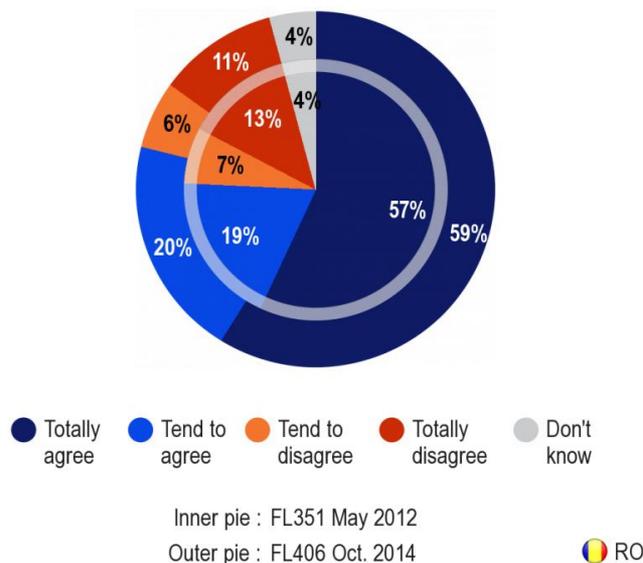
4.1. The legitimacy of EU action

- In both countries there was strong and growing support for the EU to have a role in tackling these problems -

Respondents in Romania and Bulgaria were then asked whether the EU should have a role in tackling these issues.

Over three-quarters of respondents (79%, +3 pp. compared with May 2012) in Romania agreed that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption and judicial shortcomings, with 59% totally agreeing and 20% tending to agree. Just 17% (-3 pp.) of respondents did not agree that the EU should have a role, with 6% tending to disagree and 11% totally disagreeing.

Q4. Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The socio-demographic data for Romania show that:

- 15-24 year-olds (88%) were the most likely, and 40-54 year-olds (74%) the least likely, to think the EU should play a role in tackling these issues.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 15 or under (85%) were more likely than those who finished aged 20 or over (73%) to agree that the EU should play a role.

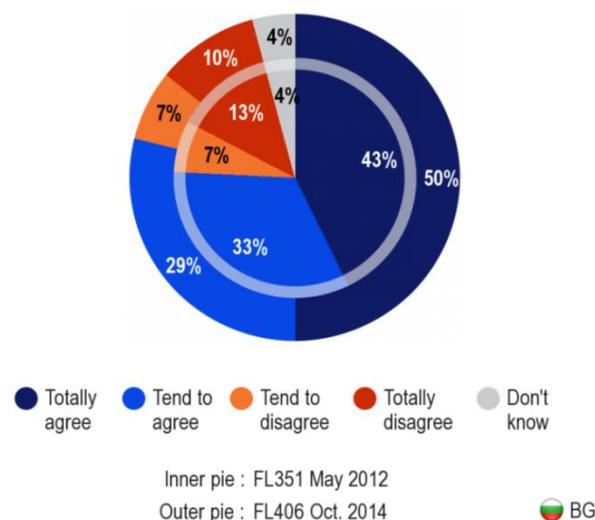
- Respondents who regarded judicial shortcomings as an important problem (80%) were more likely than those who regarded it as not important (67%) to feel that the EU should play a role. This was also the case for corruption, where those who regarded it as an important problem (80%) were more likely to think that the EU should play a role compared with those who did not regard it as important (72%).
- Respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on these issues were more likely to agree that the EU ought to play a role. For example, 85% of the respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings thought the EU should play a role, compared with 43% of the respondents who thought it had had no impact and 67% of those who said it had had a negative impact.

Q4 Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
RO	79%	17%	4%
Age			
15-24	88%	10%	2%
25-39	82%	16%	2%
40-54	74%	21%	5%
55 +	76%	18%	6%
Education (End of)			
15-	85%	6%	9%
16-19	81%	15%	4%
20+	73%	23%	4%
Still studying	90%	10%	0%
Shortcomings in the judicial system			
Total 'Important'	80%	16%	4%
Total 'Not important'	67%	27%	6%
Corruption			
Total 'Important'	80%	16%	4%
Total 'Not important'	72%	22%	6%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system			
Positive	85%	13%	2%
Negative	67%	29%	4%
None	43%	54%	3%
Impact of the EU on corruption			
Positive	85%	13%	2%
Negative	70%	28%	2%
None	49%	41%	10%

In Bulgaria, 79% of respondents agreed that the EU should have a role in tackling these problems – up from 76% who said this in May 2012. Of these, 50% totally agreed and 29% tended to agree. Just 17% (-3 pp.) of respondents did not agree that the EU should have a role, with 7% tending to disagree and 10% totally disagreeing.

Q4. Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The socio-demographic data for Bulgaria show that:

- 25-39 year-olds (86%) were the most likely, and 40-54 year-olds (73%) the least likely, to think the EU should play a role in tackling these issues.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 16 or over (82% for respondents who finished their education aged 16-19 years old and 77% for those who finished aged 20 or over) were more likely than those who finished aged 15 or under (56%) to agree that the EU should play a role.
- Respondents who regarded these as important problems were more likely to feel that the EU should play a role. This was especially the case regarding organised crime - 80% of respondents who regarded this problem as important agreed that the EU should play a role compared with 55% of respondents who did not regard this problem as important.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM (83%) were somewhat more likely to think that the EU should play a role than respondents who were not aware of the CVM (76%).
- Respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on these issues were more likely to agree that the EU should play a role. For example, 87% of the respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings thought the EU should play a role, compared with 68% of respondents who thought it had had no impact and 73% of those who thought it had had a negative impact.

Q4 Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

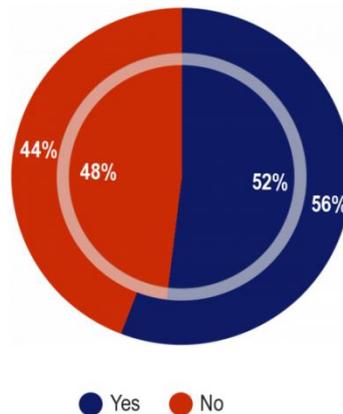
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
BG	79%	17%	4%
Age			
15-24	83%	17%	0%
25-39	86%	11%	3%
40-54	73%	25%	2%
55 +	77%	16%	7%
Education (End of)			
15-	56%	29%	15%
16-19	82%	14%	4%
20+	77%	20%	3%
Still studying	82%	17%	1%
Shortcomings in the judicial system			
Total 'Important'	79%	17%	4%
Total 'Not important'	65%	22%	13%
Corruption			
Total 'Important'	80%	17%	3%
Total 'Not important'	73%	17%	10%
Organised crime			
Total 'Important'	80%	17%	3%
Total 'Not important'	55%	33%	12%
Awareness of the CVM			
Yes	83%	15%	2%
No	76%	19%	5%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system			
Positive	87%	11%	2%
Negative	68%	29%	3%
None	73%	23%	4%
Impact of the EU on corruption			
Positive	86%	13%	1%
Negative	74%	23%	3%
None	74%	22%	4%
Impact of the EU on organised crime			
Positive	87%	11%	2%
Negative	70%	27%	3%
None	71%	23%	6%

4.2. Awareness of EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism

- A majority of respondents in Romania, but not in Bulgaria, knew that the EU was monitoring their progress on these issues via the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism -

Over half of the respondents (56%) in Romania knew that the EU was helping their country to tackle corruption and judicial shortcomings through the CVM – up from 52% who knew about this in May 2012. The remaining 44% (-4 pp.) did not know about this.

Q5. Did you know that the European Union, through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, is already assessing the progress of (OUR COUNTRY) in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Inner pie : FL351 May 2012
Outer pie : FL406 Oct. 2014



The socio-demographic data for Romania show that:

- Men (61%) were more likely than women (52%) to know about the CVM.
- Respondents aged 55 or over (70%) were the most likely to know about the CVM, while 15-24 year-olds (30%) were the least likely to know about it.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (67%) were more likely to know about the CVM than respondents who finished their education at an earlier age (52% of those who finished aged 15 or under and 53% of those who finished aged 16-19).
- Respondents who saw corruption as an important issue (58%) were more likely to know about the CVM than respondents who did not think it was important (35%).

- Respondents who said that the situation had improved (71%) over the last five years in terms of judicial shortcomings were more likely to know about the CVM than those who said the situation had got worse (47%). Respondents who thought that the situation regarding corruption had improved (70%) were also more likely to say that they know about the CVM compared to less than half of those who thought it had got worse (49%).
- Respondents who agreed that the EU should play a role in tackling these issues (55%) were less likely to know about the CVM than respondents who believed the EU should not play a role (63%).
- Respondents who said the EU had had no impact (66%) were more likely to know about the CVM than those who thought it had had a positive (59%) or negative impact (51%) in terms of judicial shortcomings. The same was seen regarding corruption, where 66% of respondents who said the EU had had no impact knew about the CVM, compared to 60% of those who said it had had a positive impact and 48% a negative impact.

Q5. Did you know that the European Union, through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, is already assessing the progress of (OUR COUNTRY) in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Yes	No
RO	56%	44%

 Sex		
Male	61%	39%
Female	52%	48%

 Age		
15-24	30%	70%
25-39	54%	46%
40-54	62%	38%
55 +	70%	30%

 Education (End of)		
15-	52%	48%
16-19	53%	47%
20+	67%	33%
Still studying	34%	66%

Shortcomings in the judicial system		
Total 'Important'	58%	42%
Total 'Not important'	51%	49%

Corruption		
Total 'Important'	58%	42%
Total 'Not important'	35%	65%

Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years		
Has improved	71%	29%
Has stayed the same	53%	47%
Has got worse	47%	53%

Situation of corruption since 5 years		
Has improved	70%	30%
Has stayed the same	57%	43%
Has got worse	49%	51%

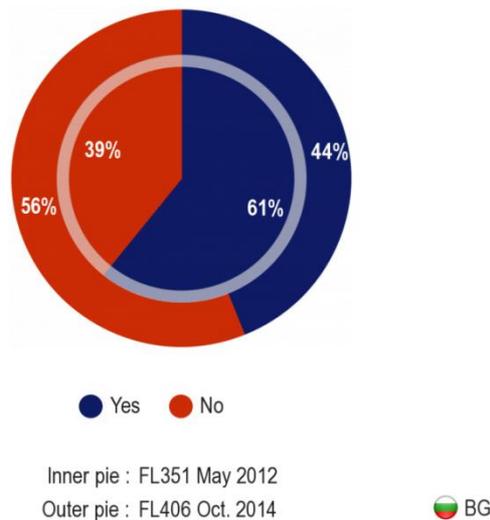
The EU should play a role		
Total 'Agree'	55%	45%
Total 'Disagree'	63%	37%

Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system		
Positive	59%	41%
Negative	51%	49%
None	66%	34%

Impact of the EU on corruption		
Positive	60%	40%
Negative	48%	52%
None	66%	34%

However, in Bulgaria the picture is somewhat different, where only a minority of respondents (44%) said that they knew the EU was assessing the country's progress via the CVM in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, organised crime and shortcomings in the judicial system in their country. This represents a substantial decline since May 2012, when 61% of respondents said they knew about the CVM. Now, 56% of respondents said they did not know about it (+17 pp.).

Q5. Did you know that the European Union, through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, is already assessing the progress of (OUR COUNTRY) in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The socio-demographic data for Bulgaria show that:

- Respondents in the 40-54 age group (50%) were the most likely to know about the CVM, while 15-24 year-olds (36%) were the least likely to be aware of it.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (55%) were more likely to know about the CVM than respondents who finished aged 15 or under (24%).
- While 52% of employees said they knew about the CVM, only 35% of manual workers knew about it.
- Respondents who saw these as important issues were more likely to know about the CVM than respondents who did not see them as important. This was especially the case for corruption, where 45% of respondents who saw this as important knew about the CVM, while only 15% of those who said it was not important knew about the CVM.
- Respondents who said that the situation had improved over the last five years were more likely to know about the CVM. For example, 57% of respondents who thought the situation concerning organised crime had improved knew about the CVM, compared with 37% of respondents who thought that the situation regarding organised crime had got worse.

Q5. Did you know that the European Union, through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, is already assessing the progress of (OUR COUNTRY) in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Yes	No
BG	44%	56%
Age		
15-24	36%	64%
25-39	40%	60%
40-54	50%	50%
55 +	47%	53%
Education (End of)		
15-	24%	76%
16-19	36%	64%
20+	55%	45%
Still studying	42%	58%
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	41%	59%
Employee	52%	48%
Manual workers	35%	65%
Not working	43%	57%
Shortcomings in the judicial system		
Total 'Important'	45%	55%
Total 'Not important'	26%	74%
Corruption		
Total 'Important'	45%	55%
Total 'Not important'	15%	85%
Organised crime		
Total 'Important'	44%	56%
Total 'Not important'	39%	61%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years		
Has improved	55%	45%
Has stayed the same	44%	56%
Has got worse	42%	58%
Situation of corruption since 5 years		
Has improved	62%	38%
Has stayed the same	45%	55%
Has got worse	41%	59%
Situation of organised crime since 5 years		
Has improved	57%	43%
Has stayed the same	44%	56%
Has got worse	37%	63%

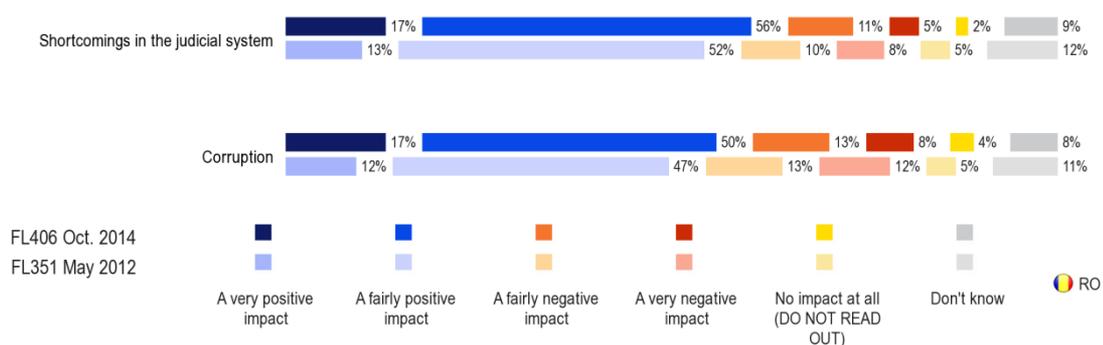
4.3. The impact of EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism

- More respondents in Romania, but fewer in Bulgaria, felt that the EU had had a positive impact through the CVM than did so in 2012 -

In Romania, over seven out of ten respondents (73%) thought that the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings – up from 65% who felt this way in May 2012. Of these, 17% said the EU had had a very positive impact, and 56% a fairly positive impact. Just 16% (-2 pp.) of respondents thought the EU had had a negative impact, with 11% saying it had been fairly negative and 5% very negative.

Roughly two-thirds of respondents (67%, +8 pp. compared with 2012) said the EU had had a positive impact on corruption, with 17% saying it had been very positive, and 50% fairly positive. Slightly more than two out of ten respondents (21%, -4 pp.) thought the EU had had a negative impact on corruption, with 13% saying it had been fairly negative, and 8% very negative.

Q6. Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Romania:

- 15-24 year-olds (77%) were more likely than respondents aged 55 or over (68%) to think the EU had had a positive impact on the country's judicial shortcomings.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (76%) were more likely than those who finished aged 15 or under (61%) to think the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings. The same was seen regarding corruption, where 72% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over thought the EU had had a positive impact, compared to 54% of those who finished their education aged 15 or under.

- Respondents who thought that judicial shortcomings were important issues (74%) were more inclined to say that the EU had had a positive impact on these problems compared to those who said that judicial shortcomings were not important issues (62%). The same pattern was seen with regards to corruption, with 71% of respondents who thought that corruption was an important issue saying that the EU had had a positive impact compared to 35% of those who said that it was not an important problem.
- Respondents who said that the situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved over the last five years (85%) were more likely to say the EU had had a positive impact than those who said that it had worsened (63%). The same was seen regarding the situation with corruption, where 83% of respondents who thought the situation had improved over the last five years said the EU had had a positive impact, compared with 61% who said it had worsened.
- Respondents who thought there would be improvements over the next five years were also more likely to think that the EU had had a positive impact.
- 78% of respondents who thought the EU should play a role in tackling these problems said the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings. However, 55% of respondents who did not think the EU should play a role still thought the EU had made a positive impact.
- 76% of respondents who were aware of the CVM thought the EU had had a positive impact on the country's judicial shortcomings, compared with 68% of respondents who were not aware of it. A similar pattern applies to corruption, where 71% of respondents who were aware of the CVM thought the EU had had a positive impact, compared to 61% who were not aware of it.

Q6. Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

% Total 'Positive'

	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Corruption
RO	73%	67%

Age		
15-24	77%	67%
25-39	74%	68%
40-54	73%	70%
55 +	68%	65%

Education (End of)		
15-	61%	54%
16-19	69%	64%
20+	76%	72%
Still studying	82%	77%

Shortcomings in the judicial system		
Total 'Important'	74%	70%
Total 'Not important'	62%	41%

Corruption		
Total 'Important'	75%	71%
Total 'Not important'	47%	35%

Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years		
Has improved	85%	82%
Has stayed the same	71%	65%
Has got worse	63%	55%

Situation of corruption since 5 years		
Has improved	83%	83%
Has stayed the same	75%	68%
Has got worse	66%	61%

Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system in the next 5 years		
Will improve	81%	73%
Will stay the same	71%	67%
Will get worse	60%	58%

Situation of corruption in the next 5 years		
Will improve	81%	77%
Will stay the same	76%	65%
Will get worse	65%	60%

The EU should play a role		
Total 'Agree'	78%	73%
Total 'Disagree'	55%	50%

Awareness of the CVM		
Yes	76%	71%
No	68%	61%

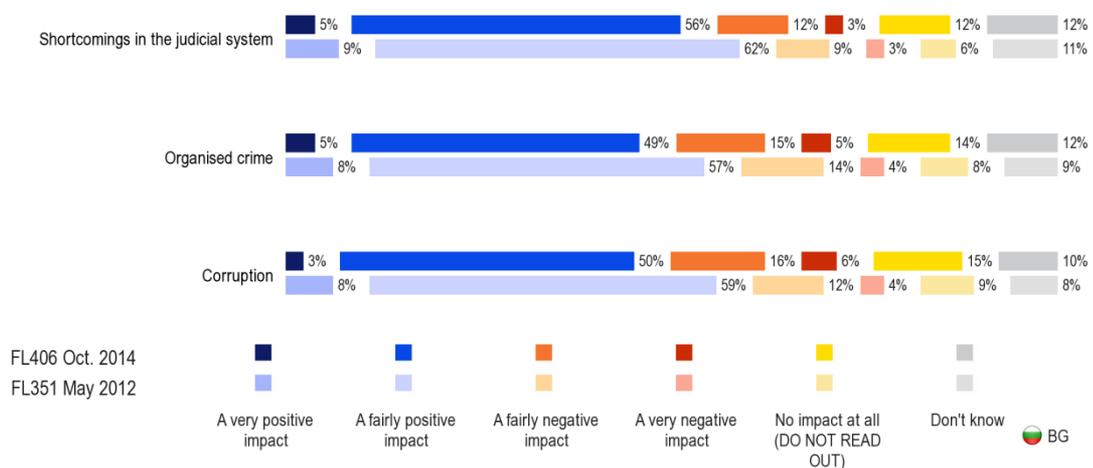
In Bulgaria, over six out of ten respondents (61%) thought that the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings – down from 71% in May 2012. Of these, 5% said the EU had had a very positive impact, and 56% a fairly positive impact. 15% (+3 pp.) of respondents thought the EU had had a negative impact, with 12% saying it had been fairly negative and 3% very negative. One person in eight (12%, +6 pp.) spontaneously said that the EU had had no impact at all.

The same pattern can be seen for both organised crime and corruption. In the case of organised crime, 54% of respondents thought the EU had had a positive impact – down from 65% in May 2012. Of these, 5% said the EU had had a very positive impact, and 49% thought it had had a fairly positive impact.

Two out of ten respondents (20%, +2 pp.) thought the EU had had a negative impact on organised crime, with 15% saying the impact had been fairly negative and 5% very negative. One person in seven (14%, +6 pp.) said spontaneously that the EU had had no impact at all.

Just over half of respondents in Bulgaria (53%, -14 pp. compared with 2012) said the EU had had a positive impact on corruption, with 3% saying it had been very positive, and 50% fairly positive. Over two out of ten respondents (22%, +6 pp.) thought the EU had had a negative impact on corruption, with 16% saying it had been fairly negative, and 6% very negative. 15% (+6 pp.) spontaneously said that the EU had had no impact at all.

Q6. Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Bulgaria:

- 40-54 year-olds were the most likely to think the EU had had a positive impact in all three areas. For example, 68% said it had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings, compared with 56% of 15-24 year-olds and respondents aged 55 or over.
- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over were more likely than those who finished aged 15 or under to think the EU had had a positive impact. For example, more than half of those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (58%) thought the EU had had a positive impact on corruption compared with only 35% of those who finished aged 15 or under.
- Employees were the most likely, and self-employed respondents the least likely, to think that the EU had made a positive impact. For example, 62% of employees, but only 37% of self-employed respondents, thought the EU had made a positive impact on corruption.
- Respondents who thought that these were important issues were more likely to say that the EU had had a positive impact. For example, 63% of the respondents who believed judicial shortcomings were important thought the EU had had a positive impact on them, compared with 35% of respondents who did not think they were important.
- Respondents who said the situation regarding judicial shortcomings had improved (71%) over the last five years were more likely to say the EU had had a positive impact than those who said the situation had got worse (55%). This was also the case regarding the situation for corruption, where 76% of those who said the situation improved stated that the EU had had a positive impact, compared to 45% of those who said the situation had got worse.
- Respondents who thought there would be improvements over the next five years were also more likely to think that the EU had had a positive impact. For example, 67% of the respondents who thought the situation of organised crime would improve thought that the EU had had a positive impact, compared with 35% of the respondents who expected the situation to get worse.
- Respondents who thought the EU should play a role in tackling these problems were more likely to say that the EU had had a positive impact. For example, 60% of respondents who thought the EU should play a role said it had had a positive impact on organised crime, as opposed to 36% of respondents who did not think the EU should play a role.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM were more likely to think the EU had had a positive impact. For example, 62% of respondents who knew about the CVM said the EU had had a positive impact on organised crime, compared with 47% of respondents who were not aware of it.

Q6. Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

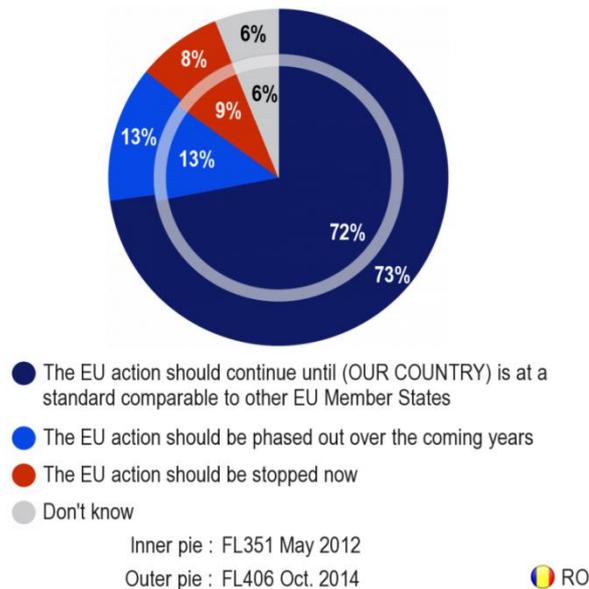
% Total 'Positive'			
	Shortcomings in the judicial system	Organised crime	Corruption
BG	61%	54%	53%
Age			
15-24	56%	50%	52%
25-39	64%	54%	53%
40-54	68%	62%	60%
55 +	56%	50%	49%
Education (End of)			
15-	41%	42%	35%
16-19	59%	53%	53%
20+	67%	58%	58%
Still studying	53%	43%	42%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	50%	44%	37%
Employee	70%	60%	62%
Manual workers	64%	53%	58%
Not working	58%	53%	50%
Shortcomings in the judicial system			
Total 'Important'	63%	55%	55%
Total 'Not important'	35%	35%	30%
Corruption			
Total 'Important'	62%	55%	54%
Total 'Not important'	35%	35%	44%
Organised crime			
Total 'Important'	62%	55%	54%
Total 'Not important'	50%	36%	37%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system since 5 years			
Has improved	71%	69%	65%
Has stayed the same	66%	58%	58%
Has got worse	55%	48%	47%
Situation of corruption since 5 years			
Has improved	76%	77%	76%
Has stayed the same	65%	58%	59%
Has got worse	54%	46%	45%
Situation of organised crime since 5 years			
Has improved	68%	67%	61%
Has stayed the same	63%	58%	54%
Has got worse	57%	46%	49%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system in the next 5 years			
Will improve	72%	63%	64%
Will stay the same	63%	54%	51%
Will get worse	45%	40%	39%
Situation of corruption in the next 5 years			
Will improve	72%	65%	65%
Will stay the same	65%	54%	54%
Will get worse	46%	41%	41%
Situation of organised crime in the next 5 years			
Will improve	71%	67%	65%
Will stay the same	64%	55%	54%
Will get worse	46%	35%	38%
The EU should play a role			
Total 'Agree'	67%	60%	58%
Total 'Disagree'	41%	36%	39%
Awareness of the CVM			
Yes	72%	62%	61%
No	52%	47%	47%

4.4. Attitudes towards future EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism

- A substantial majority of respondents in both countries wanted the EU to continue its action through the CVM -

In Romania, nearly three-quarters of respondents (73%, +1 pp. compared with 2012) thought that the EU should continue its action through the CVM until Romania was at a standard comparable to other Member States. 13% (no change) would like the EU to phase out its action over the coming years, while less than a tenth (8%, -1 pp.) thought the EU action via the CVM should be stopped now. 6% (no change) were unable to answer.

Q7. Which statement best describes your opinion on the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism?



According to **the socio-demographic data** for Romania:

- Respondents who finished their education aged 15 or under (17%) were the most likely to say that the EU action should be stopped now compared with 6% of respondents who finished aged 16-19 and 7% of those who finished education aged 20 or over.
- Respondents who thought that corruption was not important (19%) were more likely than those who did consider corruption an important issue (7%) to want the EU action to be stopped now.
- 15% of the respondents who thought Romania's situation regarding judicial shortcomings would get worse over the next five years said that the EU action should be stopped now, as opposed to 7% of respondents who thought the situation would improve or stay the same.

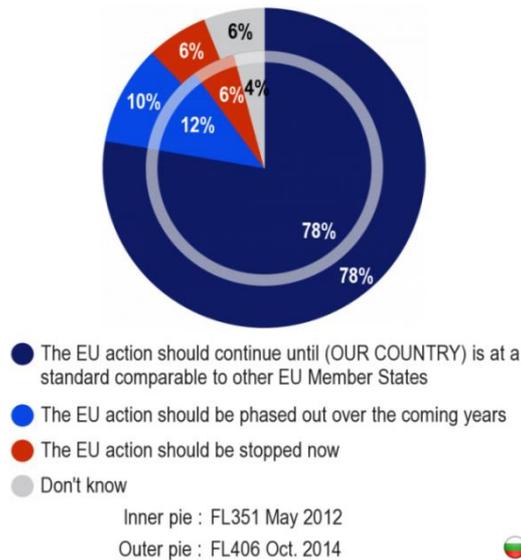
- Whereas 80% of the respondents who wanted the EU to play a role thought the EU action should continue, only 44% of respondents who did not think the EU should play a role said this. Of those who did not want the EU to play a role, 33% said the EU action should be phased out, and 15% said it should be stopped now.
- 80% of respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings and 81% of respondents who thought the same in regards with corruption said the EU action should continue. Yet 50% of respondents who said the EU had had a negative impact on judicial shortcomings and 51% who thought the same in regards with corruption said that the EU action should continue until Romania achieved a standard comparable to other Member States.

Q7 Which statement best describes your opinion on the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism?

	The EU action should continue until (OUR COUNTRY) is at a standard comparable to other EU Member States	The EU action should be phased out over the coming years	The EU action should be stopped now	Don't know
RO	73%	13%	8%	6%
Education (End of)				
15-	69%	5%	17%	9%
16-19	75%	13%	6%	6%
20+	74%	14%	7%	5%
Still studying	74%	14%	10%	2%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	78%	9%	10%	3%
Employee	75%	15%	5%	5%
Manual workers	77%	13%	8%	2%
Not working	71%	13%	9%	7%
Shortcomings in the judicial system				
Total 'Important'	74%	13%	8%	5%
Total 'Not important'	64%	19%	13%	4%
Corruption				
Total 'Important'	75%	13%	7%	5%
Total 'Not important'	61%	12%	19%	8%
Situation of shortcomings in the judicial system in the next 5 years				
Will improve	77%	12%	7%	4%
Will stay the same	71%	18%	7%	4%
Will get worse	67%	12%	15%	6%
Situation of corruption in the next 5 years				
Will improve	75%	16%	6%	3%
Will stay the same	73%	13%	10%	4%
Will get worse	73%	13%	10%	4%
The EU should play a role				
Total 'Agree'	80%	9%	6%	5%
Total 'Disagree'	44%	33%	15%	8%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system				
Positive	80%	11%	5%	4%
Negative	50%	24%	21%	5%
None	61%	15%	17%	7%
Impact of the EU on corruption				
Positive	81%	11%	4%	4%
Negative	53%	23%	18%	6%
None	61%	17%	11%	11%

In Bulgaria, over three-quarters of respondents (78%, no change) believed that the EU should continue its action through the CVM until their country reached a standard comparable to other Member States. A tenth of respondents (10%, -2 pp.) said that the EU should phase out its action over the coming years, while just 6% (no change) wanted the EU action to be stopped now. 6% (+2 pp.) could not answer.

Q7. Which statement best describes your opinion on the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism?



The socio-demographic data for Bulgaria show that:

- Women (82%) were somewhat more likely than men (75%) to think that the EU action should continue.
- Manual workers (81%) were the most likely, and self-employed respondents the least likely (73%), to say that the EU action should continue.
- Respondents who thought that these were important issues were more likely to want the EU action to continue, whereas those who did not regard these as important issues were more likely to be unable to answer. For example, 79% of respondents who said corruption was important, wanted the EU action to continue as opposed to only 51% of those who said it was not important. But 37% of respondents who did not rate corruption as an important problem said they did not know whether the EU action should continue, compared with just 5% of respondents who said corruption was important.
- 84% of respondents who wanted the EU to play a role thought the EU action should continue, whereas 57% of respondents who did not think the EU should play a role said this.
- Respondents who were aware of the CVM (82%) were slightly more likely to want the EU action to continue than those who were not aware (75%).
- Respondents who thought the EU had had a positive impact on these issues were more likely to argue that the EU action should continue. However, respondents who thought the EU had had a negative impact were still mainly in favour of continued action. For example, 87% of the respondents who said the EU had had a positive impact on judicial shortcomings said that the EU action should continue, as did 60% of respondents who thought the EU had had a negative impact.

Q7 Which statement best describes your opinion on the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism?

	The EU action should continue until (OUR COUNTRY) is at a standard comparable to other EU Member States	The EU action should be phased out over the coming years	The EU action should be stopped now	Don't know
BG	78%	10%	6%	6%
Sex				
Male	75%	11%	8%	6%
Female	82%	8%	4%	6%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	73%	11%	12%	4%
Employee	80%	13%	3%	4%
Manual workers	81%	8%	6%	5%
Not working	78%	9%	6%	7%
Shortcomings in the judicial system				
Total 'Important'	79%	10%	6%	5%
Total 'Not important'	58%	6%	7%	29%
Corruption				
Total 'Important'	79%	10%	6%	5%
Total 'Not important'	51%	5%	7%	37%
Organised crime				
Total 'Important'	79%	10%	6%	5%
Total 'Not important'	58%	10%	6%	26%
The EU should play a role				
Total 'Agree'	84%	8%	3%	5%
Total 'Disagree'	57%	17%	16%	10%
Awareness of the CVM				
Yes	82%	10%	5%	3%
No	75%	10%	6%	9%
Impact of the EU on shortcomings in the judicial system				
Positive	87%	8%	3%	2%
Negative	60%	14%	16%	10%
None	76%	11%	8%	5%
Impact of the EU on corruption				
Positive	87%	8%	2%	3%
Negative	64%	13%	16%	7%
None	75%	13%	6%	6%
Impact of the EU on organised crime				
Positive	85%	9%	3%	3%
Negative	68%	12%	15%	5%
None	74%	11%	8%	7%

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 406**“The Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for Bulgaria and Romania”****TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 13 and the 15 of October 2014, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 406 about “The Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for Bulgaria and Romania”.

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit).

The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 406 covers the population of the respective nationalities of Bulgaria and Romania, resident in Bulgaria and Romania and aged 15 years and over. The survey covers the national population of citizens in Bulgaria and Romania as well as the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

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.

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)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	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+
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.002	13/10/2014	15/10/2014	6.537.510
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.008	13/10/2014	15/10/2014	18.246.731
TOTAL			2.010	13/10/2014	15/10/2014	24.784.241

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK Q1 ITEM 3 - 'ORGANISED CRIME' - ONLY IN BULGARIA

Q1 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
--	--	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------

1	Shortcomings in the judicial system	1	2	3	4	5
2	Corruption	1	2	3	4	5
3	Organised crime	1	2	3	4	5

FL351 Q1

ASK Q2 ITEM 3 - 'ORGANISED CRIME' - ONLY IN BULGARIA

Q2 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		It has improved a lot	It has improved slightly	It has stayed about the same	It has got worse slightly	It has got much worse	DK/NA
--	--	-----------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------	-------

1	Shortcomings in the judicial system	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Organised crime	1	2	3	4	5	6

FL351 Q2

ASK Q3 ITEM 3 - 'ORGANISED CRIME' - ONLY IN BULGARIA

Q3 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		It will impr ove a lot	It will impr ove sligh tly	It will stay about the sam e	It will get wors e sligh tly	It will get muc h wors e	DK/ NA
--	--	---------------------------------	--	---	---	---	-----------

1	Shortcomings in the judicial system	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Organised crime	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

Q4 Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK/NA	5

FL351 Q3

--

Q5	Did you know that the European Union, through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, is already assessing the progress of (OUR COUNTRY) in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?
----	---

--

Yes		1
No		2
DK/NA		3

FL351 Q4

ASK Q6 ITEM 3 - 'ORGANISED CRIME' - ONLY IN BULGARIA
--

INT. READ OUT: The Cooperation and Verification mechanism agreed by the EU countries in 2007 has been established so that Bulgaria and Romania are supported in their reforms. The European Commission provides regular reports on legislation and the functioning of the judicial system including courts and police, as well as on progress against corruption (ONLY IN BG: and organised crime).

Q6	Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?
----	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A very posit ive impa ct	A fairly posit ive impa ct	A fairly nega tive impa ct	A very nega tive impa ct	No impa ct at all (DO NOT REA D OUT)	DK/ NA
--	--	---	---	---	---	--	-----------

1	Shortcomings in the judicial system	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Organised crime	1	2	3	4	5	6

FL351 Q5

--

Q7	Which statement best describes your opinion on the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism?
----	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The EU action should continue until (OUR COUNTRY) is at a standard comparable to other EU Member States	1
The EU action should be phased out over the coming years	2
The EU action should be stopped now	3
DK/NA	4

FL351 Q6

TABLES

Q1.1 D'après vous, quelle est l'importance des problèmes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous qu'ils sont très importants, plutôt importants, pas très importants ou pas du tout importants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q1.1 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q1.1 Wie wichtig sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND)? Würden Sie sagen, dass das jeweilige Problem sehr wichtig, ziemlich wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig ist?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Très importants		Plutôt importants		Pas très importants		Pas du tout importants		Ne sait pas	
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	87	6	9	-2	2	0	1	0	1	-4
	RO	64	1	26	-2	4	0	3	0	3	1

Q1.1 D'après vous, quelle est l'importance des problèmes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous qu'ils sont très importants, plutôt importants, pas très importants ou pas du tout importants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q1.1 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q1.1 Wie wichtig sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND)? Würden Sie sagen, dass das jeweilige Problem sehr wichtig, ziemlich wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig ist?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Total 'Importants'		Total 'Pas importants'	
		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		406	Flash EB	406	Flash EB
			351		351
	BG	96	4	3	0
	RO	90	-1	7	0

Q1.2 D'après vous, quelle est l'importance des problèmes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous qu'ils sont très importants, plutôt importants, pas très importants ou pas du tout importants ?

La corruption

Q1.2 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Corruption

Q1.2 Wie wichtig sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND)? Würden Sie sagen, dass das jeweilige Problem sehr wichtig, ziemlich wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig ist?

Korruption

		Très importants Very important Sehr wichtig		Plutôt importants Fairly important Ziemlich wichtig		Pas très importants Not very important Nicht sehr wichtig		Pas du tout importants Not at all important Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	90	5	7	-4	1	-1	1	0	1	0
	RO	78	-1	13	-1	1	-1	6	2	2	1

Q1.2 D'après vous, quelle est l'importance des problèmes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous qu'ils sont très importants, plutôt importants, pas très importants ou pas du tout importants ?

La corruption

Q1.2 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Corruption

Q1.2 Wie wichtig sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND)? Würden Sie sagen, dass das jeweilige Problem sehr wichtig, ziemlich wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig ist?

Korruption

		Total 'Importants'		Total 'Pas importants'	
		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		406	Flash EB	406	Flash EB
			351		351
	BG	97	<i>1</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
	RO	91	<i>-2</i>	7	<i>1</i>

Q1.3 D'après vous, quelle est l'importance des problèmes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous qu'ils sont très importants, plutôt importants, pas très importants ou pas du tout importants ?

Le crime organisé

Q1.3 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Organised crime

Q1.3 Wie wichtig sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND)? Würden Sie sagen, dass das jeweilige Problem sehr wichtig, ziemlich wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig ist?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Très importants Very important Sehr wichtig		Plutôt importants Fairly important Ziemlich wichtig		Pas très importants Not very important Nicht sehr wichtig		Pas du tout importants Not at all important Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	85	2	11	-2	2	0	1	0	1	0

Q1.3 D'après vous, quelle est l'importance des problèmes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ? Diriez-vous qu'ils sont très importants, plutôt importants, pas très importants ou pas du tout importants ?

Le crime organisé

Q1.3 In your view how important are the following problems in (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you say that it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important?

Organised crime

Q1.3 Wie wichtig sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND)? Würden Sie sagen, dass das jeweilige Problem sehr wichtig, ziemlich wichtig, nicht sehr wichtig oder überhaupt nicht wichtig ist?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Total 'Importants'		Total 'Pas importants'	
		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		406	Flash EB	406	Flash EB
			351		351
%					
	BG	96	<i>0</i>	3	<i>0</i>

Q2.1 Diriez-vous que, par rapport à il y a cinq ans, la situation s'est nettement améliorée, s'est légèrement améliorée, est restée la même, s'est légèrement détériorée ou s'est nettement détériorée concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q2.1 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q2.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation im Hinblick auf jeden der folgenden Aspekte im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren deutlich verbessert hat, etwas verbessert hat, etwa gleich geblieben ist, etwas verschlechtert hat oder deutlich verschlechtert hat?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		S'est nettement améliorée It has improved a lot Hat sich deutlich verbessert		S'est légèrement améliorée It has improved slightly Hat sich etwas verbessert		Est restée la même It has stayed about the same Ist etwa gleich geblieben		S'est légèrement détériorée It has got worse slightly Hat sich etwas verschlechtert		S'est nettement détériorée It has got much worse Hat sich deutlich verschlechtert		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	1	-2	12	-18	38	5	16	1	28	16	5	-2
	RO	4	3	30	11	27	-3	15	-3	20	-7	4	-1

Q2.1 Diriez-vous que, par rapport à il y a cinq ans, la situation s'est nettement améliorée, s'est légèrement améliorée, est restée la même, s'est légèrement détériorée ou s'est nettement détériorée concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q2.1 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q2.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation im Hinblick auf jeden der folgenden Aspekte im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren deutlich verbessert hat, etwas verbessert hat, etwa gleich geblieben ist, etwas verschlechtert hat oder deutlich verschlechtert hat?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Total 'Améliorée'		Total 'Détériorée'	
		Total 'Improved'		Total 'Got worse'	
		Gesamt 'Verbessert'		Gesamt 'Verschlechtert'	
		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	13	-20	44	17
	RO	34	14	35	-10

Q2.2 Diriez-vous que, par rapport à il y a cinq ans, la situation s'est nettement améliorée, s'est légèrement améliorée, est restée la même, s'est légèrement détériorée ou s'est nettement détériorée concernant les problèmes La corruption

Q2.2 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to? Corruption

Q2.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation im Hinblick auf jeden der folgenden Aspekte im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren deutlich verbessert hat, etwas verbessert hat, etwa gleich geblieben ist, etwas verschlechtert hat oder deutlich verschlechtert hat? Korruption

		S'est nettement améliorée It has improved a lot Hat sich deutlich verbessert		S'est légèrement améliorée It has improved slightly Hat sich etwas verbessert		Est restée la même It has stayed about the same Ist etwa gleich geblieben		S'est légèrement détériorée It has got worse slightly Hat sich etwas verschlechtert		S'est nettement détériorée It has got much worse Hat sich deutlich verschlechtert		Ne sait pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	2	<i>1</i>	8	<i>-18</i>	38	<i>1</i>	18	<i>5</i>	30	<i>12</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
	RO	3	<i>2</i>	19	<i>7</i>	31	<i>0</i>	14	<i>-1</i>	29	<i>-9</i>	4	<i>1</i>

Q2.2 Diriez-vous que, par rapport à il y a cinq ans, la situation s'est nettement améliorée, s'est légèrement améliorée, est restée la même, s'est légèrement détériorée ou s'est nettement détériorée concernant les problèmes La corruption

Q2.2 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to? Corruption

Q2.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation im Hinblick auf jeden der folgenden Aspekte im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren deutlich verbessert hat, etwas verbessert hat, etwa gleich geblieben ist, etwas verschlechtert hat oder deutlich verschlechtert hat? Korruption

		Total 'Améliorée' Total 'Improved' Gesamt 'Verbessert'		Total 'Détériorée' Total 'Got worse' Gesamt 'Verschlechtert'	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	10	-17	48	17
	RO	22	9	43	-10

Q2.3 Diriez-vous que, par rapport à il y a cinq ans, la situation s'est nettement améliorée, s'est légèrement améliorée, est restée la même, s'est légèrement détériorée ou s'est nettement détériorée concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Le crime organisé

Q2.3 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

Organised crime

Q2.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation im Hinblick auf jeden der folgenden Aspekte im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren deutlich verbessert hat, etwas verbessert hat, etwa gleich geblieben ist, etwas verschlechtert hat oder deutlich verschlechtert hat?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		S'est nettement améliorée		S'est légèrement améliorée		Est restée la même		S'est légèrement détériorée		S'est nettement détériorée		Ne sait pas	
		It has improved a lot		It has improved slightly		It has stayed about the same		It has got worse slightly		It has got much worse		Don't know	
		Hat sich deutlich verbessert		Hat sich etwas verbessert		Ist etwa gleich geblieben		Hat sich etwas verschlechtert		Hat sich deutlich verschlechtert		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash
		406	351	406	351	406	351	406	351	406	351	406	351
	BG	2	-1	22	-13	33	5	15	1	20	6	8	2

Q2.3 Diriez-vous que, par rapport à il y a cinq ans, la situation s'est nettement améliorée, s'est légèrement améliorée, est restée la même, s'est légèrement détériorée ou s'est nettement détériorée concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Le crime organisé

Q2.3 Compared to 5 years ago would you say the situation has improved a lot, has improved slightly, has stayed about the same, has got worse slightly or has got much worse as regards to?

Organised crime

Q2.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation im Hinblick auf jeden der folgenden Aspekte im Vergleich zu vor fünf Jahren deutlich verbessert hat, etwas verbessert hat, etwa gleich geblieben ist, etwas verschlechtert hat oder deutlich verschlechtert hat?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Total 'Améliorée'		Total 'Détériorée'	
		Total 'Improved'		Total 'Got worse'	
		Gesamt 'Verbessert'		Gesamt 'Verschlechtert'	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	24	-14	35	7

Q3.1 Et diriez-vous que, dans les 5 prochaines années, la situation va nettement s'améliorer, va légèrement s'améliorer, va rester la même, va légèrement se détériorer ou va nettement se détériorer concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q3.1 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q3.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation in folgenden Bereichen in den nächsten 5 Jahren deutlich verbessern, etwas verbessern, etwa gleich bleiben, etwas verschlechtern oder deutlich verschlechtern wird?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Va nettement s'améliorer	Va légèrement s'améliorer	Va rester la même	Va légèrement se détériorer	Va nettement se détériorer	Ne sait pas
		It will improve a lot	It will improve slightly	It will stay about the same	It will get worse slightly	It will get much worse	Don't know
		Wird sich deutlich verbessern	Wird sich etwas verbessern	Wird etwa gleich bleiben	Wird sich etwas verschlechtern	Wird sich deutlich verschlechtern	Weiß nicht
%		Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406
	BG	6	36	28	10	9	11
	RO	15	28	26	6	10	15

Q3.1 Et diriez-vous que, dans les 5 prochaines années, la situation va nettement s'améliorer, va légèrement s'améliorer, va rester la même, va légèrement se détériorer ou va nettement se détériorer concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q3.1 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q3.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation in folgenden Bereichen in den nächsten 5 Jahren deutlich verbessern, etwas verbessern, etwa gleich bleiben, etwas verschlechtern oder deutlich verschlechtern wird?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Total 'Va s'améliorer'	Total 'Va se détériorer'
		Total 'Will improve'	Total 'Will worsen'
		Gesamt 'Wird sich verbessern'	Gesamt 'Wird sich verschlechtern'
%		Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406
	BG	42	19
	RO	43	16

Q3.2 Et diriez-vous que, dans les 5 prochaines années, la situation va nettement s'améliorer, va légèrement s'améliorer, va rester la même, va légèrement se détériorer ou va nettement se détériorer concernant les problèmes suivants ?

La corruption

Q3.2 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Corruption

Q3.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation in folgenden Bereichen in den nächsten 5 Jahren deutlich verbessern, etwas verbessern, etwa gleich bleiben, etwas verschlechtern oder deutlich verschlechtern wird?

Korruption

		Va nettement s'améliorer	Va légèrement s'améliorer	Va rester la même	Va légèrement se détériorer	Va nettement se détériorer	Ne sait pas
		It will improve a lot	It will improve slightly	It will stay about the same	It will get worse slightly	It will get much worse	Don't know
		Wird sich deutlich verbessern	Wird sich etwas verbessern	Wird etwa gleich bleiben	Wird sich etwas verschlechtern	Wird sich deutlich verschlechtern	Weiß nicht
%		Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406
	BG	4	27	37	12	11	9
	RO	11	23	32	6	14	14

Q3.2 Et diriez-vous que, dans les 5 prochaines années, la situation va nettement s'améliorer, va légèrement s'améliorer, va rester la même, va légèrement se détériorer ou va nettement se détériorer concernant les problèmes suivants ?

La corruption

Q3.2 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Corruption

Q3.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation in folgenden Bereichen in den nächsten 5 Jahren deutlich verbessern, etwas verbessern, etwa gleich bleiben, etwas verschlechtern oder deutlich verschlechtern wird?

Korruption

		Total 'Va s'améliorer'	Total 'Va se détériorer'
		Total 'Will improve'	Total 'Will worsen'
		Gesamt 'Wird sich verbessern'	Gesamt 'Wird sich verschlechtern'
%		Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406
	BG	31	23
	RO	34	20

Q3.3 Et diriez-vous que, dans les 5 prochaines années, la situation va nettement s'améliorer, va légèrement s'améliorer, va rester la même, va légèrement se détériorer ou va nettement se détériorer concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Le crime organisé

Q3.3 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Organised crime

Q3.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation in folgenden Bereichen in den nächsten 5 Jahren deutlich verbessern, etwas verbessern, etwa gleich bleiben, etwas verschlechtern oder deutlich verschlechtern wird?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Va nettement s'améliorer	Va légèrement s'améliorer	Va rester la même	Va légèrement se détériorer	Va nettement se détériorer	Ne sait pas
		It will improve a lot	It will improve slightly	It will stay about the same	It will get worse slightly	It will get much worse	Don't know
		Wird sich deutlich verbessern	Wird sich etwas verbessern	Wird etwa gleich bleiben	Wird sich etwas verschlechtern	Wird sich deutlich verschlechtern	Weiß nicht
%		Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406
	BG	6	33	30	10	11	10

Q3.3 Et diriez-vous que, dans les 5 prochaines années, la situation va nettement s'améliorer, va légèrement s'améliorer, va rester la même, va légèrement se détériorer ou va nettement se détériorer concernant les problèmes suivants ?

Le crime organisé

Q3.3 And in the next 5 years, would you say the situation will improve a lot, will improve slightly, will stay about the same, will get worse slightly or will get much worse as regards to?

Organised crime

Q3.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass sich die Situation in folgenden Bereichen in den nächsten 5 Jahren deutlich verbessern, etwas verbessern, etwa gleich bleiben, etwas verschlechtern oder deutlich verschlechtern wird?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Total 'Va s'améliorer'	Total 'Va se détériorer'
		Total 'Will improve'	Total 'Will worsen'
		Gesamt 'Wird sich verbessern'	Gesamt 'Wird sich verschlechtern'
%		Flash EB 406	Flash EB 406
	BG	39	21

Q4 Diriez-vous que vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec le fait que l'UE devrait jouer un rôle pour lutter contre la corruption, (UNIQUEMENT EN BG: le crime organisé) et les carences du système judiciaire en (NOTRE PAYS)?

Q4 Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q4 Würden Sie sagen, Sie stimmen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu, dass die EU eine Rolle bei der Bekämpfung von Korruption (NUR IN BG: organisierter Kriminalität) und Beseitigung von Mängeln im Justizwesen in (UNSEREM LAND) spielen sollte?

		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sait pas	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	50	7	29	-4	7	0	10	-3	4	0
	RO	59	2	20	1	6	-1	11	-2	4	0

Q4 Diriez-vous que vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec le fait que l'UE devrait jouer un rôle pour lutter contre la corruption, (UNIQUEMENT EN BG: le crime organisé) et les carences du système judiciaire en (NOTRE PAYS)?

Q4 Would you say that you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree that the EU should have a role in tackling corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q4 Würden Sie sagen, Sie stimmen voll und ganz zu, eher zu, eher nicht zu oder überhaupt nicht zu, dass die EU eine Rolle bei der Bekämpfung von Korruption (NUR IN BG: organisierter Kriminalität) und Beseitigung von Mängeln im Justizwesen in (UNSEREM LAND) spielen sollte?

		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
%					
	BG	79	3	17	-3
	RO	79	3	17	-3

Q5 Saviez-vous que l'Union européenne, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, est déjà en mesure d'évaluer les progrès réalisés par (NOTRE PAYS) en vue d'atteindre les normes en matière de lutte contre la corruption, (UNIQUEMENT EN BG: le crime organisé) et les carences du système judiciaire en (NOTRE PAYS)?

Q5 Did you know that the European Union, through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism, is already assessing the progress of (OUR COUNTRY) in reaching the standards to tackle corruption, (ONLY IN BG: organised crime) and shortcomings in the judicial system, in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q5 Wussten Sie, dass die Europäische Union durch das Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahren bereits die Fortschritte (UNSERES LANDES) beim Erreichen der Vorgaben zur Bekämpfung von Korruption (NUR IN BG: organisierter Kriminalität) und Beseitigung von Mängeln im Justizwesen in (UNSEREM LAND) beurteilt?

		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein	
		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
%					
	BG	44	-17	56	17
	RO	56	4	44	-4

Q6.1 Diriez-vous que l'action de l'UE, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, a eu un impact très positif, un impact plutôt positif, un impact plutôt négatif ou un impact très négatif en (NOTRE PAYS) pour traiter les problèmes suivants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q6.1 Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q6.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass die EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens sehr positive, ziemlich positive, ziemlich negative oder sehr negative Auswirkungen auf die Bewältigung der folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) gehabt haben?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Un impact très positif		Un impact plutôt positif		Un impact plutôt négatif		Un impact très négatif		Aucun impact (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sait pas	
		A very positive impact		A fairly positive impact		A fairly negative impact		A very negative impact		No impact at all (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
		Sehr positive Auswirkungen		Ziemlich positive Auswirkungen		Ziemlich negative Auswirkungen		Sehr negative Auswirkungen		Überhaupt keine Auswirkungen (NICHT VORLESEN)		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	5	-4	56	-6	12	3	3	0	12	6	12	1
	RO	17	4	56	4	11	1	5	-3	2	-3	9	-3

Q6.1 Diriez-vous que l'action de l'UE, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, a eu un impact très positif, un impact plutôt positif, un impact plutôt négatif ou un impact très négatif en (NOTRE PAYS) pour traiter les problèmes suivants ?

Les carences du système judiciaire

Q6.1 Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

Shortcomings in the judicial system

Q6.1 Würden Sie sagen, dass die EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens sehr positive, ziemlich positive, ziemlich negative oder sehr negative Auswirkungen auf die Bewältigung der folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) gehabt haben?

Mängel im Justizwesen

		Total 'Positif'		Total 'Négatif'	
		Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'	
		Gesamt 'Positiv'		Gesamt 'Negativ'	
		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash	EB	Flash
		406	EB	406	EB
			351		351
%					
	BG	61	-10	15	3
	RO	73	8	16	-2

Q6.2 Diriez-vous que l'action de l'UE, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, a eu un impact très positif, un impact plutôt positif, un impact plutôt négatif ou un impact très négatif en (NOTRE PAYS) pour traiter les problèmes suivants ?

La corruption

Q6.2 Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

Corruption

Q6.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass die EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens sehr positive, ziemlich positive, ziemlich negative oder sehr negative Auswirkungen auf die Bewältigung der folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) gehabt haben?

Korruption

		Un impact très positif		Un impact plutôt positif		Un impact plutôt négatif		Un impact très négatif		Aucun impact (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sait pas	
		A very positive impact		A fairly positive impact		A fairly negative impact		A very negative impact		No impact at all (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
		Sehr positive Auswirkungen		Ziemlich positive Auswirkungen		Ziemlich negative Auswirkungen		Sehr negative Auswirkungen		Überhaupt keine Auswirkungen (NICHT VORLESEN)		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	3	-5	50	-9	16	4	6	2	15	6	10	2
	RO	17	5	50	3	13	0	8	-4	4	-1	8	-3

Q6.2 Diriez-vous que l'action de l'UE, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, a eu un impact très positif, un impact plutôt positif, un impact plutôt négatif ou un impact très négatif en (NOTRE PAYS) pour traiter les problèmes suivants ?

La corruption

Q6.2 Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

Corruption

Q6.2 Würden Sie sagen, dass die EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens sehr positive, ziemlich positive, ziemlich negative oder sehr negative Auswirkungen auf die Bewältigung der folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) gehabt haben?

Korruption

		Total 'Positif'		Total 'Négatif'	
		Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'	
		Gesamt 'Positiv'		Gesamt 'Negativ'	
		Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB
		406	351	406	351
	BG	53	-14	22	6
	RO	67	8	21	-4

Q6.3 Diriez-vous que l'action de l'UE, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, a eu un impact très positif, un impact plutôt positif, un impact plutôt négatif ou un impact très négatif en (NOTRE PAYS) pour traiter les problèmes suivants ?

Le crime organisé

Q6.3 Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

Organised crime

Q6.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass die EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens sehr positive, ziemlich positive, ziemlich negative oder sehr negative Auswirkungen auf die Bewältigung der folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) gehabt haben?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Un impact très positif		Un impact plutôt positif		Un impact plutôt négatif		Un impact très négatif		Aucun impact (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sait pas	
		A very positive impact		A fairly positive impact		A fairly negative impact		A very negative impact		No impact at all (DO NOT READ OUT)		Don't know	
		Sehr positive Auswirkungen		Ziemlich positive Auswirkungen		Ziemlich negative Auswirkungen		Sehr negative Auswirkungen		Überhaupt keine Auswirkungen (NICHT VORLESEN)		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406	Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	5	-3	49	-8	15	1	5	1	14	6	12	3

Q6.3 Diriez-vous que l'action de l'UE, par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification, a eu un impact très positif, un impact plutôt positif, un impact plutôt négatif ou un impact très négatif en (NOTRE PAYS) pour traiter les problèmes suivants ?

Le crime organisé

Q6.3 Would you say that the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism has had a very positive impact, a fairly positive impact, a fairly negative impact or a very negative impact in (OUR COUNTRY) in addressing the following issues?

Organised crime

Q6.3 Würden Sie sagen, dass die EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens sehr positive, ziemlich positive, ziemlich negative oder sehr negative Auswirkungen auf die Bewältigung der folgenden Probleme in (UNSEREM LAND) gehabt haben?

Organisierte Kriminalität

		Total 'Positif'		Total 'Négatif'	
		Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'	
		Gesamt 'Positiv'		Gesamt 'Negativ'	
		Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB
		406	351	406	351
	BG	54	-11	20	2

Q7 Parmi les affirmations suivantes, laquelle décrit le mieux votre opinion sur l'action que mène l'UE par le biais du mécanisme de coopération et de vérification ?

Q7 Which statement best describes your opinion on the EU action through the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism?

Q7 Welche der folgenden Aussagen zu den EU-Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Kooperations- und Kontrollverfahrens kommt Ihrer eigenen Meinung am nächsten?

		L'action de l'UE devrait se poursuivre jusqu'à ce que (NOTRE PAYS) atteigne un niveau comparable à celui d'autres États membres de l'UE	L'action de l'UE devrait progressivement prendre fin au cours des années à venir	L'action de l'UE devrait cesser dès à présent	Ne sait pas
		The EU action should continue until (OUR COUNTRY) is at a standard comparable to other EU Member States	The EU action should be phased out over the coming years	The EU action should be stopped now	Don't know
		Die EU-Maßnahmen sollten fortgesetzt werden, bis (UNSER LAND) einen Standard erreicht hat, der mit dem anderer EU-Mitgliedstaaten vergleichbar ist	Die EU-Maßnahmen sollten in den kommenden Jahren schrittweise beendet werden	Die EU-Maßnahmen sollten umgehend beendet werden	Weiß nicht
%		Flash EB 406 Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406 Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406 Diff. Flash EB 351	Flash EB 406 Diff. Flash EB 351
	BG	78	10	6	6
	RO	73	13	8	6
		<i>0</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>