



Extended Findings Denmark

Question 1: Most Contacted

- Denmark (2%) is not amongst the most contacted countries within the EU: Germany (22%), France (13%), the UK (11%), Poland (7%), Italy (6%), Netherlands, Sweden (5%) and Spain (4%)
- Denmark is not contacted more or less often by the different country groups than by the EU
- It is contacted more often by the UK (7%), Finland (6%) and Sweden (18%) than by their country groups
- Denmark contacts Germany (22%), Spain (23%), the UK (19%), the Netherlands (15%), Finland (9%) and France (8%) most often
- It contacts the UK (19% rather than 15%), Sweden (23% rather than 13%), the Netherlands (15% rather than 10%) and Finland (9% rather than 5%) more often than the Affluent Seven do & it contacts Germany (22% rather than 25%) and France (8% rather than 12%) less often

Question 2: Shared Interests

- Denmark (3%) is not amongst the countries with which the EU shares most interests: Germany (11%), the UK (7%), the Netherlands, France, Italy and Sweden (6%), Poland, Spain and Belgium (5%)
- The Affluent Seven share more interests with Denmark (6%) than the EU does
- The UK (16% rather than 3%) shares more interests with Denmark than the Big Six & Belgium shares less interests with Denmark than the Affluent Seven does (0% rather than 3%)
- Denmark shares most preferences with: Sweden (20%), the Netherlands (19%), the UK (19%), Germany (17%) and Finland (15%)
- It shares more preferences with the UK (19% rather than 11%), Sweden (20% rather than 14%), the Netherlands (19% rather than 11%) and Finland (15% rather than 9%) than the Affluent Seven does & it shares less with Belgium (0% rather than 5%) and Luxembourg (0% rather than 4%)

Question 3: Most Responsive

- Denmark (4%) is amongst the countries the EU finds most responsive: Germany (13%), Netherlands, France, UK, Sweden (7%), Belgium (6%), Finland, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Italy and Slovakia (4%)
- The different country groups do not find Denmark more or less responsive than the EU does
- The UK (14% rather than 3%), the Netherlands (12% rather than 5%), Finland (10% rather than 5%) and Portugal (6% rather than 2%) find Denmark more responsive than their country groups do & Belgium finds it less (0% rather than 5%)
- Denmark finds Sweden (19%), the Netherlands (19%), Finland (16%), Germany (15%) and the UK (13%) most responsive
- Denmark finds the UK (13% rather than 7%), Sweden (19% rather than 13%), the Netherlands (19% rather than 11%) and Finland (16% rather than 8%) more responsive than the Affluent Seven does & it finds Belgium (1% rather than 5%) and France (1% rather than 5%) less

Question 4: Most Disappointing

- The EU is more disappointed in the UK (13%), Hungary (11%), Poland (10%), France and Germany (9%), Greece (8%), Austria (6%), Italy and the Netherlands (5%) than in Denmark (1%)
- The country groups are not more or less disappointed in Denmark than the EU is
- The country group members are not more or less disappointed in Denmark than their country groups are
- Denmark is most disappointed in the UK (16%), Poland (11%), Greece (11%), Sweden (10%), Hungary (9%) and France (7%)
- It is more disappointed in Sweden (10% rather than 4%), Cyprus (5% rather than 2%) and Belgium (4% rather than 1%) than the Affluent Seven are & less in Poland (11% rather than 14%) and Rumania (1% rather than 4%)

Question 5: Ranking Big Six on Overall EU Policy

- There is consensus (93%) in Denmark about Germany having been the most influential member of the Big Six on EU overall policy and about France ranking 2nd (72%)
- There is no consensus about the influence of the UK (rank 2 by 17%, rank 3 by 38%, rank 4 by 17%, rank 6 by 21%), Spain (rank 4 by 28%, rank 5 by 31%, rank 6 by 41%), Italy (rank 2 by 28%, rank 4 by 32%, rank 5 by 28%) and Poland (rank 5 by 38%, rank 6 by 28%)
- In Denmark, there is the same degree of consensus about Germany ranking 1st as in the Affluent Seven (93% compared to 96%) and about France ranking 2nd (72% compared to 73%). Like in Denmark, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven about the rank of the UK, Italy, Poland and Spain

Question 6: Ranking Big Six on Fiscal Policy

- There is consensus (93%) in Denmark about Germany having been the most influential member of the Big Six on EU fiscal policy, about France ranking 2 (72%) and Poland ranking 6 (52%)
- There is no consensus about the influence of Italy (rank 3 by 28%, rank 4 by 45%), the UK (rank 2 by 21%, rank 3 by 28%, rank 6 by 24%), Spain (rank 4 by 28%, rank 5 by 45%)
- In Denmark there is the same degree of consensus about Germany ranking 1st as in the Affluent Seven (93% compared to 91%), a higher degree of consensus about France ranking 2nd (72% rather than 57%) and the same degree about Poland ranking 6th (52% compared to 52%). Like in Denmark, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven about the rank of Italy, Spain and the UK

Question 7: Ranking the Big Six on Foreign and Security Policy

- There is a low degree of consensus about France ranking 2nd (52%) as regards influence on foreign and security policy
- There is no consensus about the influence of Germany (rank 1 by 41%, rank 2 by 17%, rank 3 by 21%, rank 4 by 10%, rank 5 by 10%), the UK (rank 1 by 38%, rank 2 by 24%, rank 3 by 28%), Italy (rank 3 by 17%, rank 4 by 41%, rank 5 by 24%), Spain (rank 5 by 38%, rank 6 by 45%) and Poland (rank 4 by 28%, rank 5 by 24%, rank 6 by 38%)
- Unlike in Denmark, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven about the rank of France (rank 1 by 34%, rank 2 by 42%). Like in Denmark, there is no consensus about the influence of the other Big Six members

Question 8: Ranking the Affluent Seven

- There is no consensus within the EU about the rank of Denmark as regards which Affluent Seven member has been most influential (rank 3 by 14%, rank 4 by 18%, rank 5 by 19%, rank 6 by 24%, rank 7 by 16%)
- There is also no consensus about the influence of Denmark in the different country groups and in the individual countries
- There is consensus (79%) in Denmark about the Netherlands ranking 1st.
- There is no consensus in Denmark about the influence of Denmark (rank 3 by 17%, rank 4 by 14%, rank 5 by 21%, rank 6 by 17%, rank 7 by 17%), Sweden (rank 2 by 24%, rank 3 by 17%, rank 4 by 24%, rank 5 by 14%), Finland (rank 3 by 17%, rank 4 by 14%, rank 5 by 21%, rank 6 by 17%, rank 7 by 21%), Belgium (rank 3,4,5 by 14%, rank 6 by 24%, rank 7 by 14%) and Luxembourg (rank 2 and 5 by 17%, rank 6 by 14%, rank 7 by 38%)
- The degree of consensus about the Netherlands ranking 1st is higher in Denmark than in the Affluent Seven (79% rather than 71%). Like in Denmark, there is no consensus in the Affluent Seven about the influence of all other Affluent Seven members

Question 10: Essential Partners on Foreign and Development Policy

- Denmark (3%) is not amongst the EU's most essential partners in foreign and development: Germany (12%), France (10%), the UK (8%), Sweden (7%), Italy (6%), Poland (5%), Spain, Austria and Belgium (4%)
- The country groups do not find Denmark more or less essential than the EU does
- Finland finds Denmark more essential than the Affluent Seven does (11% rather than 3%)
- Denmark finds Germany (13%), the UK (12%), Sweden, France (10%), the Netherlands (8%) and Finland (7%) the most essential partners in foreign and development policy
- Denmark finds the UK more essential than the Affluent Seven does (12% rather than 8%)

Question 11: Essential Partners on Security and Defense Policy

- Denmark (2%) is not amongst the EU's most essential partners in security and defense policy: Germany (13%), France (11%), the UK (10%), Poland (8%), Italy (6%), Netherlands and Sweden (4%) are
- The different country groups do not find Denmark more or less essential than the EU does
- Finland (6% rather than 2%) and Sweden (5% rather than 2%) consider Denmark more essential than the Affluent Seven does
- Denmark finds Germany, France, the UK (13%), Poland (8%), Sweden (7%), the Netherlands and Finland (6%) the most essential partners in security and defense policy
- It finds the UK more essential than the Affluent Seven does (13% rather than 10%)

Question 12: Essential Partners on Economic and Social Policy

- Denmark (3%) is not amongst the EU's most essential partners in economic and social policy: Germany (13%), France (9%), Netherlands (7%), Sweden (6%), Italy (5%), Spain, the UK, Poland, Finland, Belgium and Austria (4%)
- The different country groups do not find Denmark more or less essential than the EU does
- The UK (8% rather than 2%), Sweden (11% rather than 4%), Finland (18% rather than 4%) and Portugal (6% rather than 3%) find Denmark more essential than their country groups do & Austria finds Denmark less essential than their country group does (0% rather than 4%)
- Denmark finds Germany (20%), the Netherlands (16%), Finland and Sweden (15%) the most essential partners in economic and social policy
- It finds Finland (15% rather than 7%), the Netherlands (16% rather than 10%), Sweden (15% rather than 11%) and the UK (10% rather than 5%) more essential than the Affluent Seven does

Question 13: Essential Partners on Fiscal Policy

- Denmark (2%) is not amongst the EU's most essential partners in fiscal policy: Germany (17%), France (10%), Netherlands (7%), UK, Italy and Finland (5%), Spain, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Austria and Belgium (4%)
- The different country groups do not find Denmark more or less essential than the EU does
- The UK (6% rather than 2%) and Sweden (6% rather than 2%) find Denmark more essential than their country groups do
- Denmark finds Germany (23%), Sweden (18%), the Netherlands (14%), Finland (12%), the UK (11%) and France (8%) the most essential partners in fiscal policy
- It finds Finland (12% rather than 8%), Germany (23% rather than 20%), the Netherlands (14% rather than 9%), Sweden (18% rather than 10%) and the UK (11% rather than 8%) more essential than the Affluent Seven does

Question 14: Commitment to Deeper Integration

- Denmark (1%) is not considered by the EU to be one of its most committed members: Germany (13%), Belgium (12%), Luxembourg and France (11%), Italy (8%), Spain (6%), Portugal (5%) and the Netherlands (4%)
- The country groups do not find Denmark more or less integration minded than the EU does
- The country group members do not find Denmark more or less committed than their country groups do
- Denmark finds Belgium (12%), Luxembourg, Italy, Germany, France (11%) and Spain (6%) most committed
- Denmark does not find the individual members more committed to EU integration than the Affluent Seven does
- It finds itself as (un)committed to deeper integration as the EU does

Question 15: Importance of Coalitions

- Denmark finds coalitions very (86%) or fairly (14%) important.
- It attaches more importance to coalitions than the Affluent Seven do (of which 82% finds coalitions very important, and 17% fairly important)

Question 16: Preferred Actor Level

- Denmark prefers to work with all member states on: climate policy (69%), Completion Single market (65%), Ukraine policy (65%), Russia policy (65%), Energy policy (62%) and China policy (62%);
- Denmark prefers to form a coalition on: Defense policy (57%) and Governance for the Eurozone (57%)
- Denmark prefers to work on the national level on: Social Policy (54%)

- There is a relatively big minority of Danish respondents that prefers to form a coalition on: Police and coast guard (46%), Development and assistance (31%)
- A relatively big minority that prefers to work on the national level on: Immigration and Asylum policy (38%), Border police and coastguard (27%), Defense structures, Foreign and security policy, Governance for the Eurozone (12%)

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