



Extended Findings France

Preferences

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Question 1: Most Contacted

- France (13%) is amongst the most contacted countries within the EU: Germany (22%), France (13%), the UK (11%), Poland (7%), Italy (6%), the Netherlands, Sweden (5%) and Spain (4%)
- It is contacted more often by the Big Six (16%) and the Southern Seven (17%) than by the EU & less by the Visegrad Four (3%)
- It is contacted more often by Germany (35%), Italy, Spain (26%), Belgium (26%), the Netherlands (19%), Slovakia (11%), Greece (26%) and Portugal (20%) than by their country groups & less by Austria (0%), Finland (6%), Sweden (9%) and Denmark (8%)
- France contacts Germany (28%), Italy (23%), the UK (17%), Spain (12%), Belgium (9%) and Poland (6%) most often
- It contacts Belgium (9% rather than 3% / 4%), Germany (28% rather than 22% / -), Italy (23% rather than 11% / 14%), Spain (12% rather than 5% / -) and the UK (17% rather than 10% / 10%) more than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & Hungary less (1% rather than 4% / -) and Poland (0% rather than - / 3%)

Question 2: Shared Interests

- France (6%) is amongst the countries with which the EU shares most interests: Germany (11%), the UK (7%), the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden (6%), Poland, Spain and Belgium (5%)
- The Big Six (9%) and the Southern Seven (10%) share more interests with France than the EU does & the Visegrad Four (1%) less
- Germany (14%), Italy (12%), Spain (21%), Belgium (16%) and Greece (19%) share more interests with France than their country groups do & Poland, the UK (2%), Austria (0%) and Sweden (0%) less
- France shares most preferences with Belgium, Italy (20%), Germany (19%), Spain (15%), Luxembourg, Portugal (7%) and the UK (6%)
- It shares more preferences with Belgium (20% rather than 5% / 11%), Germany (19% rather than 11% / 12%), Italy (20% rather than 9% / 16%), Spain (15% rather than 7% / -) and Luxembourg (7% rather than 3% / -) than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & less with the Netherlands (0% rather than 6% / -), Sweden (0% rather than 5% / -), Lithuania, Hungary and Estonia (0% rather than 3% / -).

Question 3: Most Responsive

- France (7%) is amongst the countries the EU finds most responsive: Germany (13%), the Netherlands, the UK, Sweden (7%), Belgium (6%), Finland, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Italy and Slovakia (4%)
- The Southern Seven (11%) find France more responsive than the EU does & the Visegrad Four (2%) less
- Germany (14%), Italy (15%), Spain (19%), Belgium (19%) and Greece (20%) find France more responsive than their country groups do & Poland (1%), the UK (3%), Austria (0%), Denmark (1%) and Finland (0%) less
- France finds Belgium (18%), Germany (17%), Italy (14%), Spain (11%), the UK (9%), Luxembourg (8%), Portugal (6%) and the Netherlands (6%) most responsive
- It finds Belgium (18% rather than 10% / 12%), Germany (17% rather than 11% / 14%), Italy (14% rather than 7% / 10%), Luxembourg (8% rather than 5% / 5%), Spain (11% rather than 5% / 9%) and the UK (9% rather than 5% / -) more responsive than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & Sweden (2% rather than 6% / -) and Romania (0% rather than 3% / -) less

Question 4: Most Disappointing

- France (9%) is amongst the countries the EU is most disappointed in: the UK (13%), Hungary (11%), Poland (10%), Germany (9%), Greece (8%) Austria (6%), Italy and the Netherlands (5%)
- The Affluent Seven (6%) and the Southern Seven (6%) are less disappointed in France than the EU is & the Visegrad Four more (14%)
- Italy (11%), Poland (16%), the UK (21%), Austria (14%) and Czech Rep. (17%) are more disappointed in France than their country groups are & Germany (6%) and Spain (6%) less
- France is most disappointed in the UK (18%), Poland (14%), Hungary (13%), Germany (9%), Slovakia, Italy (7%), the Netherlands (6% and, Austria (5%)
- It is more disappointed in Hungary (13% rather than 10 / 9%), Poland (14% rather than 10% / 9% in the Southern Seven), Slovakia (7% rather than 4% / 3%), Spain (5% rather than 2% / 2%), the UK (18% rather than 15% / -) and Italy (7% rather than - / 3%) than in the Big Six/Southern Seven & less in Germany (6% rather than 9% / 13%), Greece (3% rather than 6% / -), Austria (5% rather than - / 8%) and the Netherlands (6% rather than 9% / -)

Question 5: Ranking Big Six on Overall EU Policy

- There is a high degree of consensus (71%) in the EU about France ranking 2nd as regards the influence of Big Six members on EU overall policy
- The degree of consensus about France ranking 2nd is higher in the Visegrad Four (77%) than in the EU & lower in the Southern Seven (60%)

- The degree of consensus about France ranking 2nd is higher in Poland (81%), the UK (77%), Finland (80%) and Czech Rep. (82%) than in their country groups & lower in France (60%), Spain (61%), the Netherlands (64%), Portugal (50%) and Hungary (70%)
- There is consensus in France about Germany ranking 1st (87%), France ranking 2nd (60%), the UK ranking 3rd (50%), Italy ranking 4th (60%), Poland ranking 5th (57%) and Spain ranking 6th (60%)
- There is a lower degree of consensus in France about Germany ranking 1st (87% rather than 94% / 91%) and France ranking 2nd (60% rather than 69% / -) than in the Big Six/Southern Seven & a higher degree about Italy ranking 4th (60% rather than 50% / 50%). Unlike in France, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the UK ranking 3rd (rank 2 by 22% / 27%, rank 3 by 45% / 44%), Poland ranking 5th (rank 5 by 43% / 38%, rank 6 by 33% / 41%) and Spain ranking 6th (rank 5 by 30% / 34%, rank 6 by 47% / 41%)

Question 6: Ranking Big Six on Fiscal Policy

- There is a consensus (58%) in the EU about France ranking 2nd as regards the influence of Big Six members on EU fiscal policy
- The degree of consensus about France ranking 2nd is lower in the Southern Seven (54%) than in the EU & higher in the Visegrad Four (68%)
- The degree of consensus about France ranking 2nd is higher in Germany (68%), Poland (76%), the UK (62%), Denmark (72%), Finland (67%) and Portugal (83%) than in their country groups & lower in Czech Rep. (59%) and Hungary (62%). In contrast to their country groups, there is no consensus in France (40%), Italy (46%) and the Netherlands (43%) about France ranking 2nd
- There is consensus in France about Germany ranking 1st (80%), about Italy ranking 4th (50%) and Poland ranking 6th (50%)
- There is no consensus in France about France ranking 2nd (rank 2 by 40%, rank 3 by 47%) and about the influence of the UK (rank 2 by 27%, rank 3 by 17%, rank 6 by 17%) and Spain (rank 4 by 23%, rank 5 by 40%, rank 6 by 27%)
- There is a lower degree of consensus in France about Germany ranking 1st (80% rather than 91% / 89%) and about Poland ranking 6th (50% rather than 58% / 60%) than in the Big Six/Southern Seven. Like in France, there is no consensus about the influence of the UK and Spain in the Big Six/Southern Seven. Unlike in France, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about Italy ranking 4th (rank 3 by 35% / 30%, rank 4 by 40% / 41%). Unlike in France, there is consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about France ranking 2nd (57% / 54%).

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

- There is no consensus in the EU about the influence of France on EU foreign and security policy (rank 1 by 36%, rank 2 by 38%, rank 3 by 20%)
- There is also no consensus in the Big Six about the influence of France (rank 1 by 43%, rank 2 by 31%), in the Affluent Seven (rank 1 by 34%, rank 2 by 42%), in the Southern Seven (rank 1 by 49%, rank 2 by 30%) and in the Visegrad Four (rank 1 by 21%, rank 2 by 37%, rank 3 by 31%)
- There is consensus in Denmark about France ranking 2nd (51%) and in The Netherlands about France ranking 2nd (50%)

- There is consensus in France about France ranking 1st (87%), the UK ranking 2nd (53%) and Spain ranking 6 (63%)
- There is no consensus in France about the influence of Germany (rank 1 by 13%, rank 2 by 21%, rank 3 by 24%), of Italy (rank 4 by 45%, rank 5 by 27%) and of Poland (rank 4 by 27%, rank 5 by 40%, rank 6 by 23%)
- Like in France, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the rank of Germany, Italy and Poland. Unlike in France, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the influence of the UK (rank 1 by 17% / 21%, rank 2 by 37% / 37%, rank 3 by 32% / 28%) and of Spain (rank 4 by - / 21%, rank 5 by - / 34%, rank 6 by -/47%)

Question 8: Ranking the Affluent Seven

- There is consensus (64%) in the France about the Netherlands having had most influence on EU policy
- There is no consensus in France about the influence of Sweden (rank 2 by 21%, rank 3 by 18%, rank 4 by 24%), Austria (rank 3 by 18%, rank 5 by 39%), Finland (rank 4 by 21%, rank 6 by 18%, rank 7 by 29%), Denmark (rank 4 by 14%, rank 5 by 14%, rank 6 by 18%, rank 7 by 29%), Luxembourg (rank 2 by 11%, rank 3 by 14%, rank 5,6 by 18%) and Belgium (rank 2 by 29%, rank 3 by 21%, rank 4 by 36%)
- In France, there is a higher degree of consensus about the Netherlands ranking 1st (64% rather than 57% / 61%) than in the Big Six/Southern Seven. Like in France, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the influence of the other Affluent Seven members

Question 10: Essential Partners on Foreign and Development Policy

- France (10%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in foreign and development: Germany (12%), the UK (8%), Sweden (7%), Italy (6%), Poland (5%), Spain, Austria and Belgium (4%)
- The country groups do not find France more or less essential than the EU does
- Germany (19%), the UK (28%), Belgium (14%), Czech Rep. (12%) and Portugal (13%) find France more essential than their country groups do & Sweden (9%) less
- France finds Germany (17%), Italy (14%), Belgium (11%), the UK (11%), Spain, Sweden (9%), the Netherlands (8%) and Poland (6%) the most essential partners in foreign and development policy
- It finds Belgium (11% rather than 5% / 6%), Germany (17% rather than 12% / 14%), Italy (14% rather than 7% / 8%), Spain (9% rather than 4% / 6%) and the UK (11% rather than 9% / 8%) more essential than the Big Six/Southern Seven do

Question 11: Essential Partners on Security and Defense Policy

- France (11%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in security and defense policy: Germany (13%), the UK (10%), Poland (8%), Italy (6%), the Netherlands and Sweden (4%)
- The Visegrad Four finds France less essential (8%) than the EU does
- The UK (31%), Germany (18%), Belgium (17%) and Czech Rep. (17%) find France more essential than their country groups do & Poland (9%), Sweden (8%) and Hungary (3%) less
- France finds Germany (18%), Italy (17%), the UK (15%), Poland (9%), Belgium and Spain (8%) the most essential partners in security and defense policy
- It finds Belgium (8% rather than 4% / 4%), Germany (18% rather than 13% / 14%), Italy (17% rather than 8% / 9%), Poland (9% rather than 6% / 6%), Spain (8% rather than 4% / 5%) and the UK (15% rather than 10% / 11%) more essential than the Big Six/Southern Seven do

Question 12: Essential Partners on Economic and Social Policy

- France (9%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in economic and social policy: Germany (13%), the Netherlands (7%), Sweden (6%), Italy (5%), Spain, the UK, Poland, Finland, Belgium and Austria (4%)
- The Visegrad Four finds France less essential (5%) than the EU does
- Germany (16%), Spain (13%), the UK (17%) and Belgium (14%) find France more essential than their country groups do & Poland, Sweden (7%), Finland (6%) and Hungary (2%) less
- France finds Germany (19%), Italy (17%), Belgium (13%), Spain (11%), Sweden (7%), Greece (6%) and Luxembourg (5%) the most essential partners in economic and social policy
- It finds Belgium (16% rather than 6% / 6%), Germany (19% rather than 12% / 14%), Greece (6% rather than 3%), Italy (17% rather than 7% / 7%), Spain (11% rather than 5% / 6%) and Sweden (7% rather than 4% / -) more essential than the Big Six do/Southern Seven do & the Netherlands (4% rather than 7% / -) less

Question 13: Essential Partners on Fiscal Policy

- France (10%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in fiscal policy: Germany (17%), the Netherlands (7%), the UK, Italy and Finland (5%), Spain, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Belgium (4%)
- The country groups do not find France more or less essential than the EU does
- Germany (19%), Spain (14%), the UK (17%) and Belgium (11%) find France more essential than their country groups do & Austria (4%) less
- France finds Germany (21%), Italy (14%), Belgium (13%), Spain (9%), Luxembourg (7%) and the Netherlands (5%) the most essential partners in fiscal policy
- It finds Belgium (13% rather than 6% / 7%), Germany (21% rather than 13% / 16%), Italy (14% rather than 7% / 7%) and Spain (9% rather than 4% / 6%) more essential than the Big Six/Southern Seven & Austria (2% rather than 5%) and the UK (1% rather than 4%/4%) less

Question 14: Commitment to Deeper Integration

- France (11%) is amongst the EU's members most committed to deeper integration: Germany (13%), Belgium (12%), Luxembourg (11%), Italy (8%), Spain (6%), Portugal (5%) and the Netherlands (4%)
- The country groups do not find France more or less integration minded than the EU does
- Spain (15%), the UK (14%) and Finland (14%) find France more committed to integration than their country groups do & Austria (7%) and Czech Rep. (9%) less
- France finds Belgium (15%), Luxembourg (13%), Germany (12%), Italy (11%), Spain, Portugal (8%) and France (7%) most committed
- It does not find the individual EU members more or less committed to integration than the Big Six does, but it finds Luxembourg (13% rather than 9%) more committed than the Southern Seven does
- It finds itself (7%) less committed to deeper integration than the EU does

Question 15: Importance of Coalitions

- France finds coalitions very (82%) important, fairly (14%) important and not very (4%) important
- It attaches more importance to coalitions than the Big Six does (of which 69% finds coalitions very important, 28% fairly important, 2% neither important or unimportant, 1% not very important) & more than the Southern Seven does (of which 68% finds coalitions very important, 27% fairly important, 2% neither or not important, 2% not very important)

Question 16: Preferred Actor Level

- France prefers to work with all member states on: Climate policy (88%), China policy (76%), Energy policy (64%), Single market (64%), Ukraine policy (64%), Development and assistance policy (64%), Russia policy (60%), Mena policy (60%), Syria policy (56%) and Border policy and coast guard (56%)
- France prefers to form a coalition on: Governance for the Eurozone (84%), Defense structures (72%), Justice and home affairs (60%), Immigration and asylum policy (52%),
- A relatively big minority of French respondents prefers to work on a national level on: Defense structures (8%), Social policy (8%)
- There is a relatively big minority of French respondents that prefers to form a coalition on: Border policy and coast guard (44%), Social policy (40%), Russia policy (36%), Ukraine policy (36%) and Mena policy (32%)

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