



Extended Findings Italy

Preferences

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Question 1: Most Contacted

- Italy (6%) is amongst the most contacted countries within the EU: Germany (22%), France (13%), the UK (11%), Poland (7%), the Netherlands, Sweden (5%) and Spain (4%)
- It is contacted more often by the Big Six (11%) and the Southern Seven (14%) than by the EU & less by the Affluent Seven (1%) and the Visegrad Four (0%)
- It is contacted more often by France (23%), Germany (16%), Spain (14%), Austria (19%) and Greece (21%) than by their country groups & less by the UK (2%) and Poland (0%)
- Italy contacts Germany (29%), France (26%), the UK (11%) and Spain (10%) most often
- It contacts France (26% rather than 16% / 17%), Germany (29% rather than 22% / -), Spain (10% rather than 5% / -) more often than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & Hungary (1% rather than 4% / -) and the Netherlands (1% rather than 4% / -) less

Question 2: Shared Interests

- Italy (6%) is amongst the countries with which the EU shares most interests: Germany (11%), the UK (7%), the Netherlands, France, Italy, Sweden (6%), Poland, Spain and Belgium (5%)
- The Big Six (9%) and the Southern Seven (16%) share more interests with Italy than the EU does & the Affluent Seven (2%) and the Visegrad Four (0%) less
- France (20%), Spain (22%), Austria (5%), Belgium (6%), Greece and Portugal (19%) share more interests with Italy than their country groups do & Germany (4%), Poland (0%) and the UK (0%) less
- Italy shares most preferences with Spain (19%), Germany (14%), France (12%), Greece (11%), Belgium (8%), Portugal (6%) and Ireland (5%)
- It share more preferences with Croatia (4% rather than 1% / -), France (12% rather than 9% / -), Germany (14% rather than 11% / -), Greece (11% rather than 3% / 6%), Ireland (5% rather than 2% / -) and Spain (19% rather than 7% / 14%) than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & less with Lithuania (0% rather than 3% / -), Luxembourg (2% rather than 5% / -), the Netherlands (1% rather than 6% / -), Sweden (2% rather than 5% / -) and the UK (3% rather than 6% / -) than in the Big Six/Southern Seven & less with Belgium (8% rather than 11% / -), Portugal (6% rather than - / 9%)

Question 3: Most Responsive

- Italy (4%) is amongst the countries the EU finds most responsive: Germany (13%), the Netherlands, France, the UK, Sweden (7%), Belgium (6%), Finland, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Italy and Slovakia (4%) score higher or just as high
- The Big Six (7%) and the Southern Seven (10%) find Italy more responsive than the EU does & the Visegrad Four (1%) less
- France (14%), Spain (16%) and Greece (13%) find Italy more responsive than their country groups do & Germany (4%), Poland (2%), the UK (0%) and Portugal (7%) less
- Italy finds France (15%), Germany (14%), Spain (13%), Belgium (12%), the Netherlands (8%) and Ireland (5%) most responsive
- It finds France (15% rather than 9% in the Big Six and 11% in the Southern Seven), Germany (14% rather than 11%), Greece (4% rather than 1% in the Big Six), Malta (4% rather than 1% in the Big Six and the Southern Seven), Slovenia (4% rather than 1% in the Big Six and the Southern Seven), Spain (13% rather than 5% in the Big Six and 9% in the Southern Seven), the Netherlands (8% rather than 5% in the Southern Seven) more responsive & Portugal (2% rather than 5%) and the UK (2% rather than 5% in the Big Six and 7% in the Southern Seven) less

Question 4: Most Disappointing

- Italy (5%) is amongst the countries the EU is most disappointed in: the UK (13%), Hungary (11%), Poland (10%), France, Germany (9%), Greece (8%) Austria (6%), Italy and the Netherlands (5%)
- The different country groups are not more or less disappointed in Italy than the EU is
- Poland (10%), the UK (9%) and Austria (7%) are more disappointed in Italy than their country groups are & Sweden (0%) and Czech Rep. (2%) less
- Italy is most disappointed in Austria (14%), the UK, Germany (13%), Hungary, France (11%), Poland (9%) and the Netherlands (7%)
- It is more disappointed in Austria (14% rather than 7% / 8%), France (11% rather than 9% / 6%), Germany (13% rather than 9% / -) and Hungary (11% rather than 9% / -) & less in Greece (0% rather than 6 / -) and the UK (13% rather than - / 16%)

Question 5: Ranking Big Six on Overall EU Policy

- There is no consensus in the EU about the rank of Italy as regards the influence of Big Six members on EU overall policy (rank 3 by 23%, rank 4 by 46%, rank 5 by 22%)
- There is consensus about the influence of Italy in the Big Six (rank 4 by 50%) and the Southern Seven (rank 4 by 50%) & no consensus in the Affluent Seven (rank 3 by 27%, rank 4 by 37%, rank 5 by 24%) and in the Visegrad Four (rank 3 by 26%, rank 4 by 49%)

- In France the degree of consensus about Italy ranking 4th (60% rather than 50% / 50%) is higher than in the Big Six/Southern Seven. In contrast to their country groups, there is consensus about Italy ranking 4th in the Netherlands (50%) and Czech Rep. (59%)
- There is consensus in Italy about Germany ranking 1st (100%) and France ranking 2nd (67%)
- There is no consensus in Italy about the rank of the UK (rank 3 by 37%, rank 4 by 48%), Spain (rank 4 by 22%, rank 5 by 33%, rank 6 by 41%), Italy (rank 3 by 26%, rank 4 by 48%) and Poland (rank 5 by 41%, rank 6 by 48%)
- There is a higher degree of consensus in Italy about Germany ranking 1st (100% rather than 94% / 91%) than in the Big Six/Southern Seven and about France ranking 2nd (67% rather than - / 60%). Like in Italy, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the influence of the UK, Spain, Italy and Poland

Question 6: Ranking Big Six on Fiscal Policy

- There is no consensus in the EU about the rank of Italy as regards the influence of Big Six members on EU fiscal policy (rank 3 by 33%, rank 4 by 41%)
- There is also no consensus on the influence of Italy in the Big Six (rank 3 by 35%, rank 4 by 40%), the Affluent Seven (rank 3 by 27%, rank 4 by 42%), the Southern Seven (rank 3 by 30%, rank 4 by 41%) and in the Visegrad Four (rank 3 by 43%, rank 4 by 38%)
- In contrast to the Big Six, there is consensus in France about Italy ranking 4th in France (50%)
- There is consensus in Italy about Germany (92%) ranking 1st, Spain ranking 5th (50%) and Poland ranking 6th (65%)
- There is no consensus in Italy about the rank of France (rank 2 by 46%, rank 3 by 38%), of the UK (rank 2 by 35%, rank 3 by 31) and Italy (rank 3 by 27%, rank 4 by 38%, rank 5 by 15%)
- There is a higher degree of consensus in Italy about Poland ranking 6th than in the Big Six/Southern Seven (65% rather than 58% / 60%). Like in Italy, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the influence of the UK. Unlike in Italy, there is no consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven about Spain ranking 5th (rank 4 by 34% / 31%, rank 5 by 38% / 42%, rank 6 by 21% / 15%). Unlike in Italy, there is consensus in the Big Six/Southern Seven (57% / 54%) about France ranking 2nd

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

- There is no consensus in the EU about the rank of Italy as regards the influence of Big Six members on EU foreign and security policy (rank 4 by 44%, rank 5 by 32%)
- There is also no consensus about the influence of Italy in the Big Six (rank 4 by 44%, rank 5 by 32%), in the Affluent Seven (rank 4 by 44%, rank 5 by 26%), in the Southern Seven (rank 4 by 43%, rank 5 by 27%) and in the Visegrad Four (rank 4 by 43%, rank 5 by 34%)
- In contrast to the Affluent Seven, there is consensus in Finland (53%) and the Netherlands (50%) about Italy ranking 4th
- There is consensus in Italy (54%) about Spain ranking 6th
- There is no consensus in Italy about the rank of France (rank 1 by 23%, rank 2 by 28%, rank 3 by 31%), Germany (rank 1 by 46%, rank 2 by 23%), the UK (rank 1 by 23%, rank 2 by 35%, rank 3 by 27%), Italy (rank 4 by 42%, rank 5 by 27%) and Poland (rank 5 by 27%, rank 6 by 38%)

- There is a higher degree of consensus in Italy about Spain ranking 6th than in the Big Six (54% rather than 50%). Unlike in Italy, there is no consensus in the Southern Seven about Spain ranking 6th (rank 5 by 34%, rank 6 by 47%). Like in Italy, there is no consensus about the influence of the other Big Six members in the Big Six/Southern Seven

Question 8: Ranking the Affluent Seven

- There is no consensus in Italy about the influence on EU policy of the Netherlands (rank 1 by 38%, rank 2 by 29%), Belgium (rank 1,2, by 15%), Luxembourg (rank 4,5 by 19%, rank 6 by 15%, rank 7 by 38%), Denmark (rank 2 by 19%, rank 3,4 by 12%, rank 5 by 15%, rank 6 by 27%), Finland (rank 3 by 23%, rank 5 by 23%, rank 7 by 23%), Sweden (rank 1 by 15%, rank 2 by 27%, rank 3 by 19%, rank 4 by 15%) and Austria (rank 1,2,3 15%, rank 4 by 23%, rank 5 by 19%, rank 6 by 23%, rank 7 by 15%)
- Unlike in Italy, there is consensus (57% / 61%) in the Big Six/Southern Seven about the Netherlands ranking 1st. Like in Italy, 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

- Italy (6%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in foreign and development: Germany (12%), France (10%), the UK (8%), Sweden (7%), Poland (5%), Spain, Austria and Belgium (4%)
- The country groups do not find Italy more or less essential than the EU does
- France (14%), Germany (12%), Spain (19%), Austria (20%) and Portugal (11%) find Italy more essential than their country groups do
- Italy finds Germany (13%), France (12%), UK (7%), Spain, the Netherlands (6%), Austria and Belgium (5%) the most essential partners in foreign and development policy
- It does not find countries more or less important than the Big Six/Southern Seven do

Question 11: Essential Partners on Security and Defense Policy

- Italy (6%) is amongst the EU's most essential partner in security and defense policy: Germany (13%), France (11%), the UK (10%), Poland (8%), Italy (6%), the Netherlands and Sweden (4%)
- The Visegrad Four finds Italy less essential (2%) than the EU does & the Southern Seven more (9%)
- France (17%), Germany (12%), Belgium (9%) and Portugal (12%) find Italy more essential than their country groups do
- Italy finds France, Germany (14%), the UK (8%), Austria (6%), Poland and the Netherlands (5%) the most essential partners in security and defense policy
- It finds Austria (6% rather than 3% / 3%), France (14% rather than - / 11%) more essential than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & the UK (8% rather than - / 11%) less

Question 12: Essential Partners on Economic and Social Policy

- Italy (5%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in economic and social policy: Germany (13%), France (9%), the Netherlands (7%), Sweden (6%), Spain, the UK, Poland, Finland, Belgium and Austria (4%) score higher or almost as high
- The Visegrad Four finds Italy less essential (1%) than the EU does
- France (17%), Germany (10%), Sweden (7%), Belgium (9%) and the Netherlands (7%) find Italy more essential than their country groups do & Poland (0%) less
- Italy finds France, Germany (11%), Spain, the Netherlands (6%), Greece, Belgium and the UK (5%) the most essential partners in economic and social policy
- It finds Germany (11% rather than 14%) less essential than the Southern Seven do

Question 13: Essential Partners on Fiscal Policy

- Italy (4%) is amongst the EU's most essential partners in fiscal policy: Germany (17%), France (10%), the Netherlands (7%), the UK, Italy, Finland (5%), Spain, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Austria and Belgium (4%) score higher or just as high
- The Visegrad Four finds Italy less essential (1%) than the EU does
- France (14%), Germany (10%) and Sweden (7%) find Italy more essential than their country groups do & Poland, Denmark and Finland (0%) less
- Italy finds France, Germany (12%), the UK, Ireland (6%), Spain, Greece, the Netherlands and Belgium (5%) the most essential partners in fiscal policy
- It finds Germany (12% rather than 16%) more essential than the Southern Seven does

Question 14: Commitment to Deeper Integration

- Italy (8%) is amongst the EU's member most committed to deeper integration: Germany (13%), Belgium (12%), Luxembourg, France (11%), Italy (8%), Spain (6%), Portugal (5%) and the Netherlands (4%)
- The Southern Seven (11%) find Italy more integration minded than the EU does
- Individual countries do not find Italy more committed to integration than their country groups do
- Italy finds Germany (16%), Belgium (12%), Italy (10%), Spain (9%), Luxembourg, France (8%), Portugal and Ireland (5%) most committed
- It finds Germany more committed to EU integration (16% rather than 13% / 13%) than the Big Six/Southern Seven do & Luxembourg (8% rather than 11% / -) and Portugal (4% rather than - / 8%) less
- It finds itself (10%) not significantly more committed to deeper integration than the EU does

Question 15: Importance of Coalitions

- Italy finds coalitions very important (58%), fairly important (35%), neither important or unimportant (4%) or not very important (4%)
- It attaches less importance to coalitions than Big Six does (of which 69% finds coalitions very important, 28% fairly important, 2% neither important or unimportant and 1% not very important) & less than the Southern Seven does (of which 68% finds coalitions very important, 27% fairly important, 2% neither or not important and 2% not very important)

Question 16: Preferred Actor Level

- Italy prefers to work with all member states on: Climate policy (69%), Single market (65%), Border policy and coast guard (62%), Immigration and Asylum (58%), Energy policy (54%) and Defense structures (50%)
- Italy prefers to form a coalition on: Russia policy (61%), Ukraine policy (58%), Syria policy (58%), MENA policy (57%), Governance for the Eurozone (57%) and Social policy (57%)
- A relatively big minority of Italian respondents prefers to work on a national level on: Foreign and security policy (8%), Defense structures (8%), Border policy and coast guard (8%), Immigration and asylum policy (8%) and Russia policy (8%)
- There is a relatively big minority of Italian respondents that prefers to form a coalition on: Justice and home affairs (47%), China policy (46%), Development and assistance policy (43%) and Energy policy (38%)

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