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Public Opinion on an Ever More Differentiated EU

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Abstract

European integration has been accompanied by differentiation and debates on it are not new. Differentiated integration has received wide scholarly attention and there is a rich and diverse academic literature related to the concept. At the same time, there is the growing belief among European policymakers that more flexibility is needed within the complex EU machinery. To deal with the EU's unprecedented internal and external challenges, several European leaders have argued that differentiation could contribute to a stronger EU. With the exception of a few studies, the discussion has, however, paid little attention to public opinion. Drawing on the results of an opinion poll conducted between August and September 2020 in the 27 EU member states and four non-EU states, this policy paper addresses this gap in the current political debate. It examines the preferences on European integration among citizens in order to formulate options for differentiated integration as a policy choice. Against this background, the paper proposes a set of three policy recommendations for European policymakers: (i) foster knowledge of differentiated integration among European citizens, (ii) promote and reform the Schengen area and (iii) adopt a tailor-made approach to external differentiation.

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Executive summary

Initially, differentiated integration (DI) was faced with resistance as it contrasted with the ideal of a uniform European integration process (Koenig 2015). Yet, over the years an increasing number of pragmatic pro-European experts and policymakers have endorsed the idea to respond to national backlashes in multiple member states and counter disintegration of the EU. Yet, so far, the political discussion has paid little attention to public opinion. Drawing on the results of an opinion poll conducted between August and September 2020 in the 27 EU member states and four non-EU states (the UK, Ukraine, Turkey, Norway),¹ this paper examines the prospects of differentiated integration as a policy choice by investigating the preferences on European integration among citizens. Against this background, this paper advances a set of *seven findings* to contribute to the debate on differentiation as a policy choice in view of public opinion.

First, the paper highlights *deficient public understanding of differentiated integration*. Citizens across a wide range of countries and demographics seem uncertain about what to make of different options for differentiated integration. Against this background, policymakers should promote information exchange and strengthen the dialogue with European citizens. Existing formats like the Conference on the Future of Europe should be used for this purpose. This will allow citizens to make more informed choices and question some of the populist rhetoric (Tortola 2019).

Second, *European integration and DI do not necessarily contrast*. In fact, supporters of European integration are also more likely to support DI. Viewed in the sense of an avant-garde, DI can be seen as a way out of a decision-making impasse, ultimately deepening integration. At the same time, the notion of flexibility attached to DI also resonates with those who oppose deeper integration.

Third, *public opinion of DI is not independent from governmental choices*. There were no clear-cut geographic patterns regarding general support for DI. There was, however, a match between elite and public opinion regarding single policy areas, for instance regarding preferences on the euro, financial solidarity or responsibility-sharing in the context of migration policy (see take-away 5).

Fourth, there is a clear *North-South divide regarding the support for deeper economic integration and the eurozone*. Citizens from Northern countries are less likely to support deeper economic integration than those from Southern member states. Meanwhile, Southern European citizens are more sceptical of the benefits of the euro.

Fifth, the paper exposes *some lack of public support for Schengen* – a classic example of a policy area marked by differentiation. European citizens seem to be less aware of the benefits of Schengen and the link to their free movement rights. These doubts might have been fuelled by the mobility restrictions in the Schengen area imposed during the pandemic. In order to respond to this trend, European policymakers need to both promote

1 In this paper, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Cyprus (CY), Czechia (CZ), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Spain (ES), Finland (FI), France (FR), United Kingdom (GB), Greece (EL), Croatia (HR), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Latvia (LV), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Norway (NO), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Sweden (SE), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Turkey (TR), Ukraine (UA).

the benefits of Schengen and the free movement of people, as well as engage in necessary reforms to provide clear rules and enhance transparency.

Sixth, the paper suggests that *EU citizens are sceptical of differentiation as a response to major challenges*. In times of crises citizens want a strong and unified EU and less differentiation. Instead of exploring special arrangements for individual member states, policymakers should therefore focus on common European action, in particular regarding economic and migration-related crises.

Finally, *citizens from third countries diverge regarding their preferences on the scope and content of cooperation*. Ukrainian citizens seem to be most in favour of closer ties while those in Norway, the UK and Turkey are more divided. Aside from trade, which is generally considered to be the most beneficial area of cooperation, third-country citizens vary in terms of their policy-specific cooperation preferences. The EU should therefore replace its one-size-fits-all approach to partnerships with non-EU states and adopt a tailor-made approach to external differentiation.

1. Introduction and methodology

“United in diversity” is the official motto of the European Union.² European integration has been accompanied by differentiation, and debates on differentiated integration are not new. Due to subsequent enlargement rounds and growing preference heterogeneity, European integration has become differentiated, requiring a range of special arrangements for individual member states. In the framework of the EU IDEA project differentiated integration is defined as any modality of integration or cooperation that allows states (members of the European Union and non-members) and sub-state entities to work together in non-homogeneous, flexible ways.

Recent political developments like Brexit have intensified the debate among experts on the desirability of differentiated integration in the EU. Thus, over the past years, differentiation has featured prominently in political debates. Yet, when it comes to deriving implications for DI as a policy choice, we are faced with a long-standing and unresolved debate on the balance between opportunities and threats. On the one hand, DI is associated with fears of a “split Europe”, especially since the eurozone debt crisis (von Ondarza 2013). On the other hand, experts have suggested that differentiation is not a threat to political unity (Tekin et al. 2019) as some mechanisms of differentiation could improve the EU’s efficiency and political legitimacy (Piris 2012). In recent years, differentiation has been advocated by pro-European leaders and EU policymakers. This shows that the concept is not necessarily used by Eurosceptics advocating an exit of their country from the EU (Leruth et al. 2019). Instead, pro-European leaders like French President Macron have argued that differentiation could contribute to a stronger EU (Macron 2017).³ In its 2017 White Paper on the

² EU website: *The EU motto*, https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/symbols/motto_en.

³ “Let’s embrace the differentiations, the vanguard, the heart of Europe [...]. No State must be excluded from the process, but no country must be able to block those wanting to make faster

Future of Europe, the European Commission also highlights increased differentiated integration as a third scenario allowing those who “want to do more”, to do more (European Commission 2017).

Alongside academic and political arguments, a sound analysis of differentiation as a policy choice also requires a better understanding of how European citizens view differentiation. This is important at a time when the EU is seeking to involve citizens more directly in the discussion on the future of European integration through participatory formats such as the Conference on the Future of Europe. This paper explores linkages between citizens’ attitudes and the political debate on differentiation as a policy practice. The analysis of differentiation as a policy practice examines the reality of differentiation as a policy choice by European policymakers. The paper thereby also addresses a gap in the academic literature on differentiated integration (Leruth et al. 2019, Schimmelfennig et al. 2015, Dyson and Sepos 2010). With the exception of a few studies (Leuffen et al. 2020), the scholarly literature has paid little attention to the role of public opinion.

To examine the prospects of differentiated integration as a policy choice this policy paper investigates the preferences on European integration among citizens. It presents and analyses the results of an opinion poll conducted between 8 August 2020 and 28 September 2020⁴ amongst citizens in the 27 EU member states and four non-EU states.⁵ The UK, Ukraine, Turkey and Norway were selected as representative case studies for non-EU countries with substantial links to the EU. At the same time these four countries represent different types of relations with the EU. While the UK is a former EU member state, Norway has turned down EU membership in two popular referenda. Turkey is the accession candidate with the longest history with the EU, waiting for membership since the 1980s. By contrast, Ukraine has expressed the intention of joining the EU since the 1990s.

Operationalising differentiated integration in the context of an opinion poll is not without difficulties due to the conceptual ambiguity surrounding it. The terminology in uses ranges from a “two- or multi-speed Europe”, a “Europe of concentric circles”, “variable geometry”, “core Europe” and a “Europe à la carte” to the Treaty instruments of “enhanced cooperation” and “Permanent Structured Cooperation” (Stubb 1996,

progress or forge further ahead.”

4 The poll was conducted by Dalia Research/Latana across 27 EU member states, as well as the UK, Ukraine, Turkey and Norway. The sample of n=16331 was drawn across all 32 countries taking into account current population distributions with regard to age (16-69 years), gender and region/country. In order to obtain census representative results, the data were weighted based upon the most recent Eurostat statistics in the EU and UK and based upon Barro Lee for the non-EU countries. The target weighting variables were age, gender, level of education (as defined by ISCED (2011) levels 0-2, 3-4, and 5-8), and degree of urbanisation (rural and urban). An iterative algorithm was used to identify the optimal combination of weighting variables based on sample composition within each country.

5 Austria (202), Belgium (1,094), Bulgaria (159), Cyprus (21), Czech Republic (255), Germany (1,736), Denmark (129), Estonia (34), Spain (1,091), Finland (121), France (1,388), *United Kingdom (1,388), Greece (243), Croatia (100), Hungary (228), Ireland (108), Italy (1,331), Lithuania (62), Luxembourg (16), Latvia (46), Malta (15), Netherlands (1,118), *Norway (1,085), Poland (1,103), Portugal (237), Romania (462), Sweden (218), Slovenia (51), Slovak Republic (124), *Turkey (1,074), *Ukraine (1,092). Note: * are non-EU countries.

Dyson and Sepos 2010, Holzinger and Schimmelfennig 2012, Hvidsten and Hovi 2015, Jensen and Slapin 2012, Leuffen et al. 2013). All these notions share the idea that member states integrate to different degrees within the EU and that the EU is faced with heterogeneity (Holzinger and Tosun 2019). According to the EU IDEA Conceptual Glossary, differentiated integration (DI) refers to “a process of integration in which the Member States, potentially joined by non-EU members, opt to move forward at different speeds and/or towards different objectives”.

In line with this definition, this policy paper makes a distinction between internal and external differentiation. *Internal differentiation* is understood as the differentiation among EU member states, while *external differentiation* refers to the selective policy integration of non-member states (Schimmelfennig et al. 2015). Experts have also referred to external differentiation beyond EU borders as “inducing-in”, providing non-member states with incentives to adopt EU rules (Holzinger and Tosun 2019).

To allow for an encompassing view of public preferences on differentiated integration, we included both questions⁶ on general preferences on European integration and regarding specific examples of differentiation in three selected policy areas displaying different patterns of internal and external differentiation: (1) economic governance, Monetary Union and the Single Market; (2) foreign, security and defence policy; (3) Area of freedom, security and justice.

The closer examination of the polling results is structured around three sections. Section 2 of the paper focuses on public opinion on internal differentiation. Section 3 looks at public opinion on differentiation in the four selected third countries. Finally, based on the results of the opinion poll, section 4 formulates a set of policy recommendation on differentiation as a policy choice.

2. Internal differentiation: Views from EU citizens

In the following, we present key takeaways regarding the public opinion on differentiation within EU member states. We start by reviewing general patterns underlying support for DI across the whole sample of respondents (see 2.1). In section 2.2, we examine relevant differences between member states. Section 2.3 addresses variation across three policy areas. Finally, section 2.4 reviews public support of differentiation in crisis situations in these three policy fields.

⁶ Alongside two horizontal questions, six targeted ones (two for each policy area) were included in the opinion poll. Moreover, specific questions were posed to citizens in non-EU states. See Annex.

2.1 Public support for DI and underlying patterns

2.1.1 Limited understanding of the concept

The poll offers mixed results regarding general support for DI. In the question, the notion of “coalitions of the willing” was used to concretise the concept of differentiation. Figure 1 shows that although the largest share of respondents (45 per cent) supported DI, 37 per cent were indifferent. The large share of agnostics may indicate a lack of understanding of the concept of differentiation/coalitions of the willing.

Figure 1 | Public support of differentiated integration

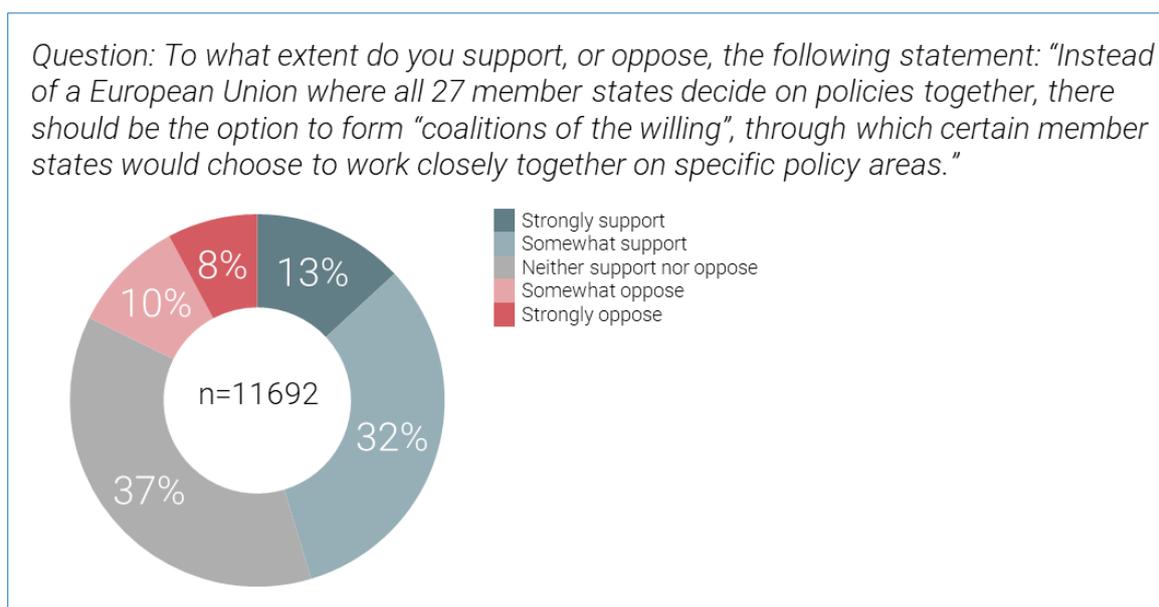
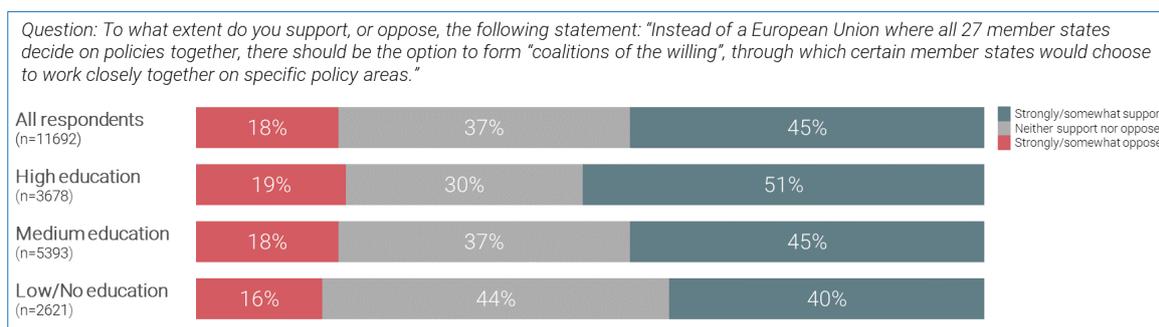


Figure 2 | Public support of DI according to the level of education



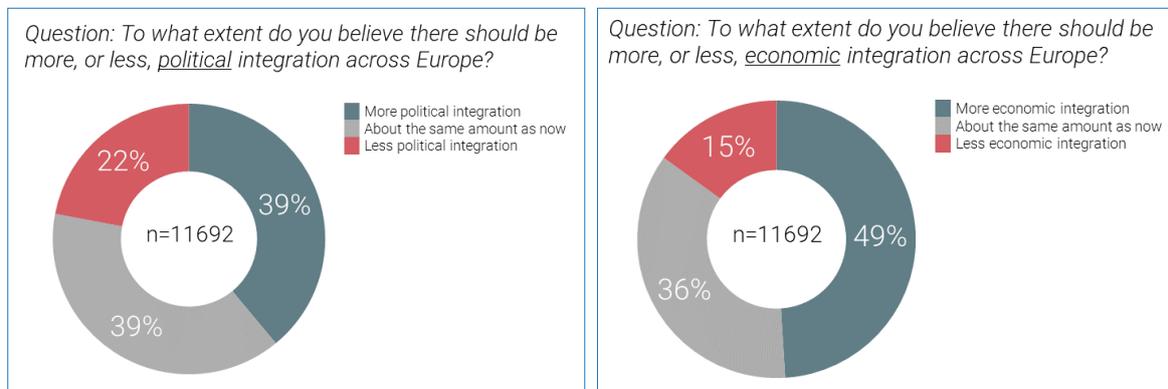
This interpretation is backed by the finding that both support for DI and indifference correlate with the degree of education (see Figure 2). Fifty-one per cent of the respondents with high education supported the option of “coalitions of the willing” while 19 per cent opposed it. Support was lower among respondents with medium education (45 per cent) and low or no education (40 per cent). This is in line with previous research showing that highly educated citizens are more supportive of

differentiation (Leuffen et al. 2020: 13). At the same time, less educated respondents were more likely to be indifferent to DI. Even so, the fact that the share of agnostics is above 30 per cent across all categories indicates that there is a broader lack of understanding of the concept of DI among citizens.

2.1.2 Support of DI and general attitudes towards integration

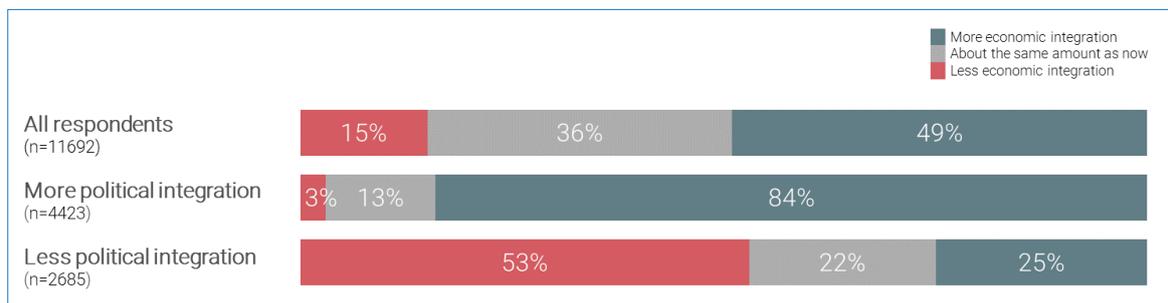
Aside from the large share of agnostics, the poll reveals interesting linkages between support for differentiation and attitudes towards European integration. The results show that support for political (39 per cent) and particularly economic integration (49 per cent) is relatively high (see Figure 3).

Figure 3 | Public support for political and economic integration



Unsurprisingly, there was also significant correlation between these two items. As Figure 4 shows, 84 per cent of the respondents who were in favour of more political integration were also supportive of further economic integration.

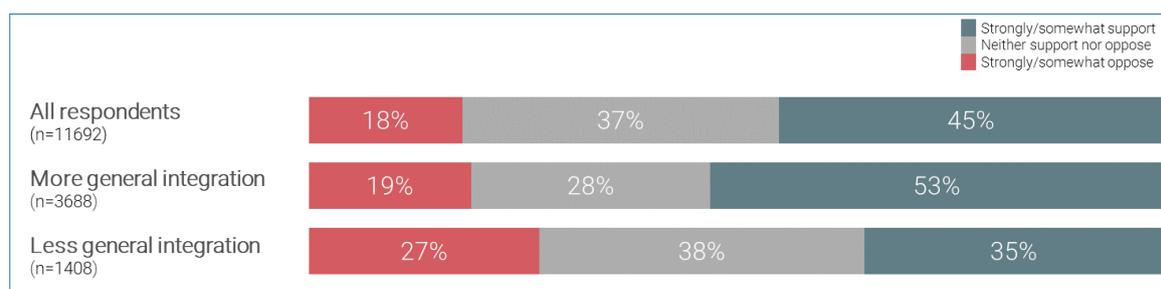
Figure 4 | Correlation between public support for political and economic integration



More interestingly, the results show that supporters of European (political and economic) integration are also more likely to support differentiation. As seen in Figure 5, 53 per cent of the respondents who indicated support for more general integration also favoured differentiated integration. The share of supporters of differentiation was substantially lower (35 per cent) among those wanting less integration. On the one hand, these findings indicate that there is no contradiction

between deeper integration and more differentiation. Supporters of integration may see differentiation as a second-best option if integration at 27 fails due to preference heterogeneity. On the other hand, differentiation also resonates with more than one third of opponents of integration, and less than a quarter of respondents in this category oppose it. These citizens may instead see the benefits of the flexibility that DI offers. This mirrors the fact that amongst policymakers both Eurosceptics and Europhiles promote DI as a policy choice.

Figure 5 | Correlation between public support for European integration and DI



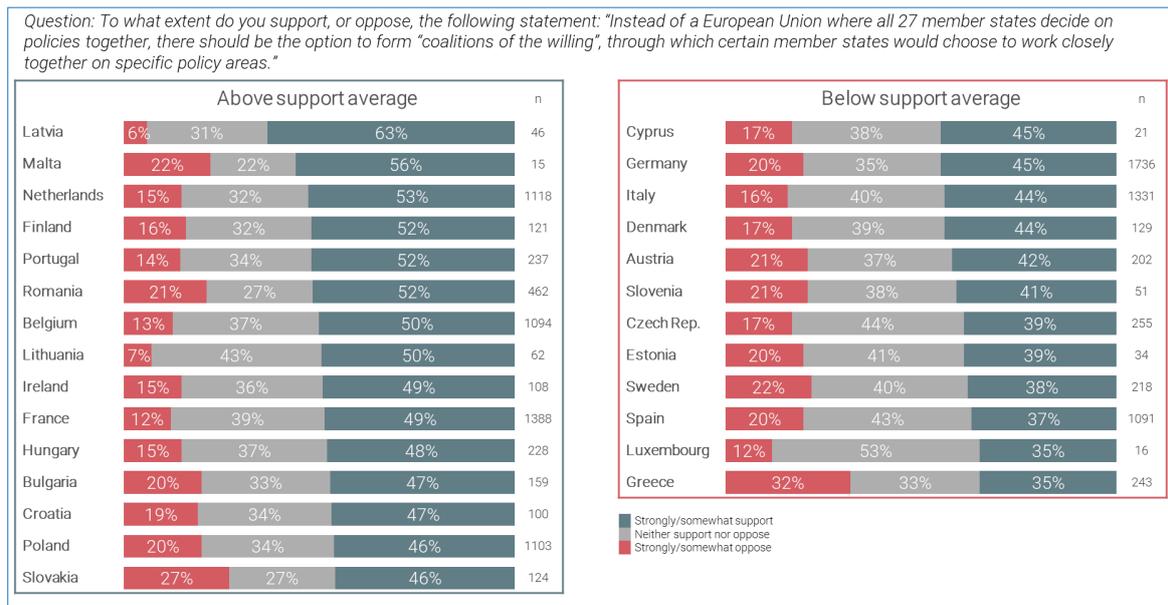
2.2 Public opinion and variation along geographic lines

2.2.1 Public support for DI and governmental choices

One could assume a match between public opinion and existing governmental choices on differentiation – in other words, that support for DI is highest in member states displaying significant DI patterns (Leuffen et al. 2020: 4). The polling results only partly confirm this assumption. There are no significant differences between respondents from euro and non-euro countries. A closer look at Ireland and Denmark, both drivers of differentiation through their respective opt-out arrangements from Schengen and the euro, also offers a mixed picture. While support for DI in Ireland is slightly above average with 49 per cent, support in Denmark is slightly below average with 44 per cent.

There are somewhat clearer patterns when it comes to membership in established regional groupings such as the Benelux, Baltic or Nordic countries which have traditionally shaped DI practice and constitute relatively stable coalitions of the willing within the EU (Grevi et al. 2020). Given the smaller sample sizes in some of these countries, these results should be interpreted with some caution. However, as evident from Figure 6, citizens from countries belonging to these groupings are more likely than the average to support differentiation. This applies to Latvia (63 per cent), the Netherlands (53 per cent), Finland (52 per cent), Belgium (50 per cent) and Lithuania (50 per cent). It does, however, not apply to Luxembourg (35 per cent) or Estonia (39 per cent), both at the lower end of support for DI.

Figure 6 | Public support for DI in EU member states



2.2.2 Public support and geographic divides

Previous studies on public opinion and differentiation found that respondents from Northern and Central European member states were (Leuffen et al. 2020: 2, 5) significantly more likely to support DI than those from Southern European member states. Our results do not confirm these findings. While Greek (35 per cent) and Spanish (37 per cent) respondents were amongst the least likely to endorse DI, Maltese (56 per cent) and Portuguese (52 per cent) respondents were at the other end of the spectrum. Our results also contradict previous findings whereby citizens from net contributors to the EU's budget were more likely to support DI (Leuffen et al. 2020: 9). To the contrary, support for DI was below average in net contributing members such as Germany, Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Austria.

These differences must be seen against the background of the different timing and questionnaire items used to operationalise DI. Leuffen et al. (2020) based their findings on survey data from 2011–2017 and attitudes towards a "multi-speed Europe". Our results are based on a poll from 2020 and attitudes towards coalitions of the willing working together in specific policy areas. The notion of multi-speed Europe might be more strongly associated with the euro zone and thus the question of financial solidarity, which traditionally divides North and South. The notion of coalitions of the willing is broader. This could, in part, also explain the large share of agnostic respondents, which contributes to blurring clear-cut geographic divides.

2.3 Public opinion and variation across policy areas

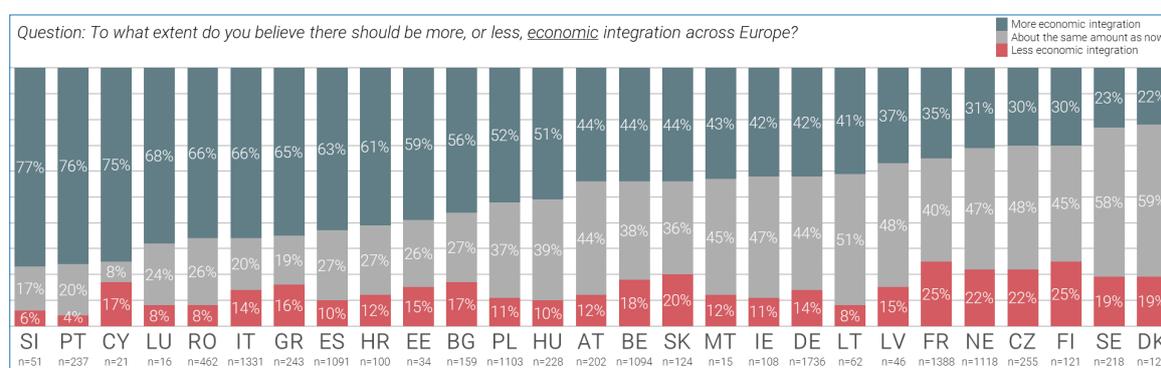
Aside from general attitudes towards DI, we also included policy-specific items to track preference variation from one policy area to the other. Many policy areas contain some form of differentiation. We chose the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and Schengen area as classic examples of policy areas marked by differentiation (De Somer et al. 2020). We also included EU defence policy as an area where we have seen emerging patterns of both internal and external differentiation.

2.3.1 The EMU

All EU member states are legally committed to join the euro, except for Denmark which has a permanent opt-out. Sweden has a de facto opt-out. It is legally bound to join but intentionally avoids meeting the economic convergence criteria for joining the eurozone due to a negative referendum result on the question (Pilati and De Angelis 2020). As other EU member states have so far not met the convergence criteria, only 19 EU member states⁷ are part of the eurozone. Experts commonly refer to the “multi-speed” European economic area model (Sandholz 1993).

Before looking into the specific EMU-related questions, it is interesting to review some general preference patterns regarding economic integration. While 49 per cent of EU respondents supported more economic integration, there was also a clear North-South divide. As Figure 7 shows, citizens in Southern European member states like Portugal (76 per cent), Cyprus (75 per cent), Italy (66 per cent), Greece (65 per cent) and Spain (63 per cent) are far more likely to support further economic integration than those in Northern countries such as Germany, the Netherlands and Finland. This could be related to the fact that citizens associate deeper economic integration with the notion of financial solidarity. The fact that Sweden (23 per cent) and Denmark (22 per cent) are least supportive of economic integration also matches the countries’ de jure/de facto opt-outs from the euro.

Figure 7 | North-South economic divide



⁷ The opinion poll weighted: European Union – weighted average for the 27 member states; eurozone: BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NE, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT; non eurozone: BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE.

The EMU-related questions in the opinion poll were addressed to citizens from both eurozone and non-eurozone countries. We will discuss the results separately in the following. Figure 8 shows the responses from eurozone countries. With 48 per cent the largest share of respondents think that their country benefits from the euro. However, almost one third think that their country does not benefit much or even at all from the common currency.

Figure 8 | Eurozone opinion

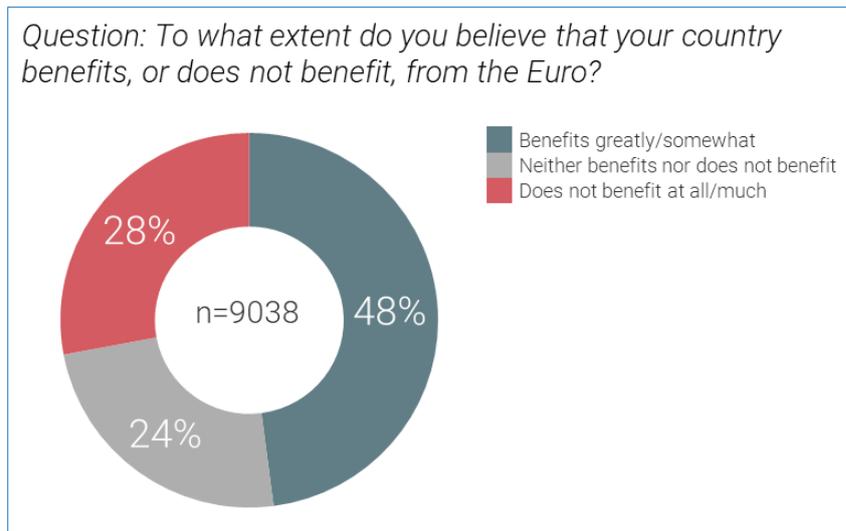
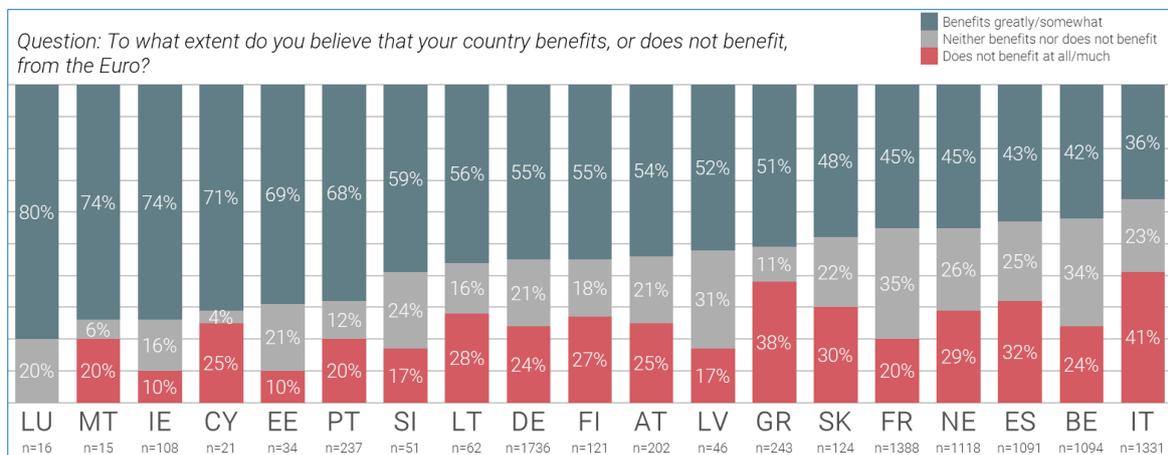


Figure 9 | Opinion on benefits from the euro in eurozone countries



A look across the 19 eurozone members offers a more nuanced picture of the aforementioned North-South divide. Citizens in Southern European countries like Italy (41 per cent), Greece (38 per cent) and Spain (32 per cent) have doubts about the benefits of the euro (see Figure 9). These could be a consequence of the financial and sovereign debt crises and the Greek experience. The eurozone crises triggered a reshaping of the EMU and experts have pointed out that the austerity reforms imposed by the EU in exchange for assistance were conceived as too restrictive by the publics in Southern European countries like Greece, Spain and Italy (Pilati and

De Angelis 2020). Interestingly, this does not apply to Cyprus, Portugal and Ireland, which display high levels of support for the euro despite having undergone bailout programmes. Meanwhile, we also see relatively large shares of citizens doubting the benefits of the euro in Northern member states such as the Netherlands (29 per cent) and Finland (27 per cent).

Citizens living in EU member states that do not belong to the eurozone are more sceptical of the euro (see Figure 10). Forty-four per cent of the respondents believe that their country would not benefit from joining the euro, as compared to 39 per cent who have a more positive assessment.

Figure 10 | Non-eurozone opinion

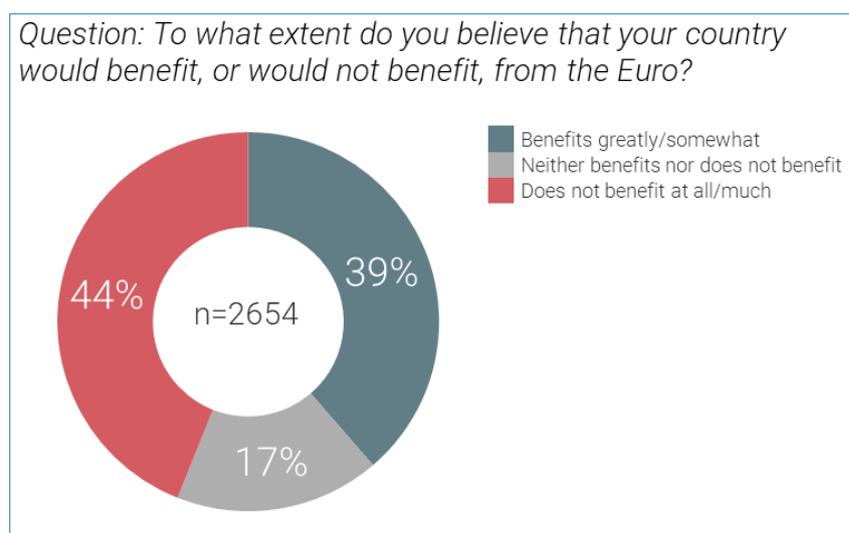
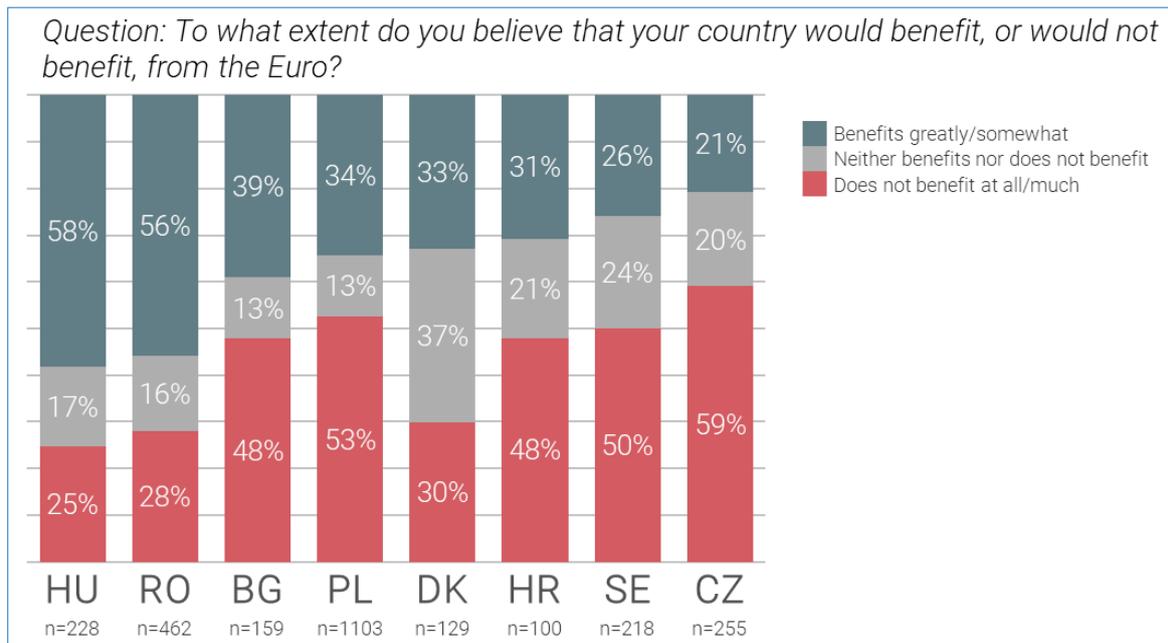


Figure 11 shows that there are significant differences between member states. Most respondents from Hungary (58 per cent) and Romania (56 per cent) see benefits in joining the eurozone. Both countries were not permitted to join the eurozone, but (like Czech Republic, Croatia, Poland) have put in place a “managed floating exchange rate” approach to avoid large fluctuations and thereby adapted their monetary policy to the euro (Pilati and De Angelis 2020: 6). In the case of Hungary and Romania, the eurozone can be considered an example of what Schimmelfennig (2014: 682) qualifies as *discriminatory differentiation*. As highlighted by other experts, “discriminatory differentiation prevents a state from profiting from the good established through the enactment of a (differentiated) policy” (Leuffen et al. 2020: 5).

Instead, in the case of Sweden, the EMU is an example of so-called *exemptive differentiation*, which favours the state which desires an opt-out. It is therefore not surprising that respondents in Sweden, where the government – following a negative referendum on membership in the eurozone in 2003 – does not have the intention to join the EMU, expressed a predominately negative assessment of the euro. Interestingly, respondents in Denmark, which has an opt-out from the EMU, are more divided on the matter. While 33 per cent see benefits, 30 per cent expressed doubts regarding the benefits of the euro.

Figure 11 | Non-eurozone opinion in selected member states



2.3.2 Schengen

Schengen is another classical example of DI. There are 26 Schengen states⁸ including four non-EU states (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and excluding five EU members (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland and Romania).⁹ Schengen was designed to gradually abolish internal borders while simultaneously strengthening controls at the external borders in accordance with a single set of rules. At the same time, the Schengen system allows for a certain degree of flexibility and enables its members to temporarily reintroduce internal border controls when faced with a serious threat to public policy or internal security (De Somer et al. 2020).

To measure support for Schengen as a model of DI, citizens were asked whether they support the option of being able to leave the Schengen area and permanently reintroduce internal border controls. The results show that 39 per cent of respondents strongly or somewhat support an exit option (see Figure 12). Pointing towards lack of public support for Schengen, these results contrast with a range of public opinion polls showing that EU citizens consider free movement to be the most valued public good offered by the EU. The 2020 EU Citizenship Report even shows that support for free movement was at its highest in 2020 (European Commission 2020).

This apparent paradox should be seen in the context of the pandemic. The poll has been conducted at a time when most member states had reintroduced temporary border checks to contain the virus. In fact, 18 of the 26 Schengen countries re-established controls at their borders with other Schengen countries (Schade 2021, De

⁸ DE, AT, BE, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, GR, HU, (IS), IT, LV, (LI), LT, LU, MT, NL, (NO), PL, PT, SK, SI, ES, SE, (CH).

⁹ Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania are in a transition process of joining the Schengen Area and are already applying the Schengen *acquis*.

Somer et al. 2020). These measures were not necessarily in breach of the Schengen Borders Code (SBC), which allows members to temporarily reintroduce internal border controls under well-justified conditions (Carrera and Luk 2020). Respondents might not have been aware of the flexibility within the Schengen system, nor of the implications of its disintegration for free movement. This would also explain why 34 per cent of respondents neither supported nor opposed the reintroduction of internal border controls at the time of the survey. The relative indifference, possibly based on a lack of understanding of the link between Schengen and free movement rights, could pose a risk for Schengen going forward.

Figure 12 | Public support for Schengen

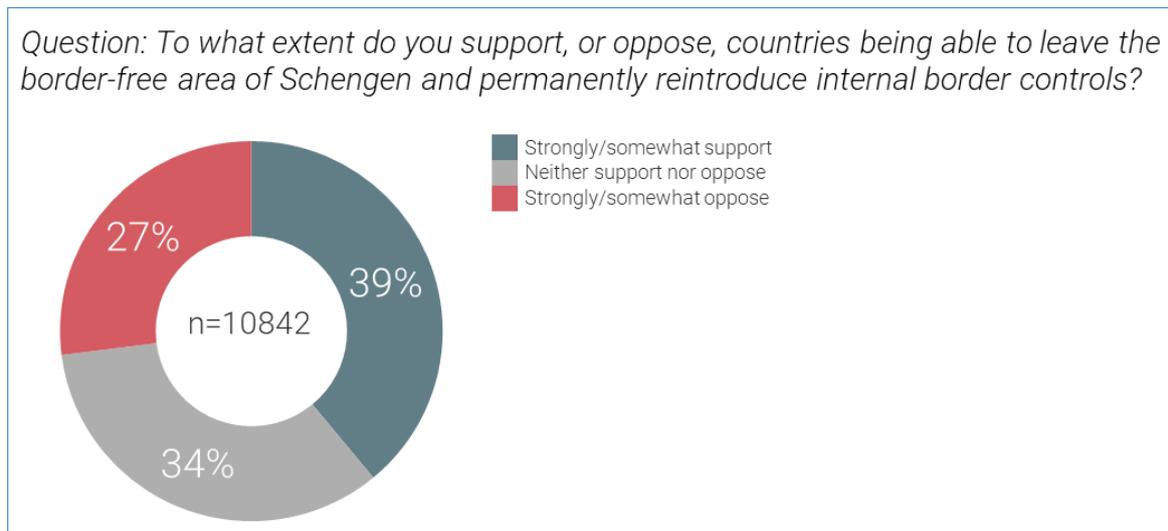
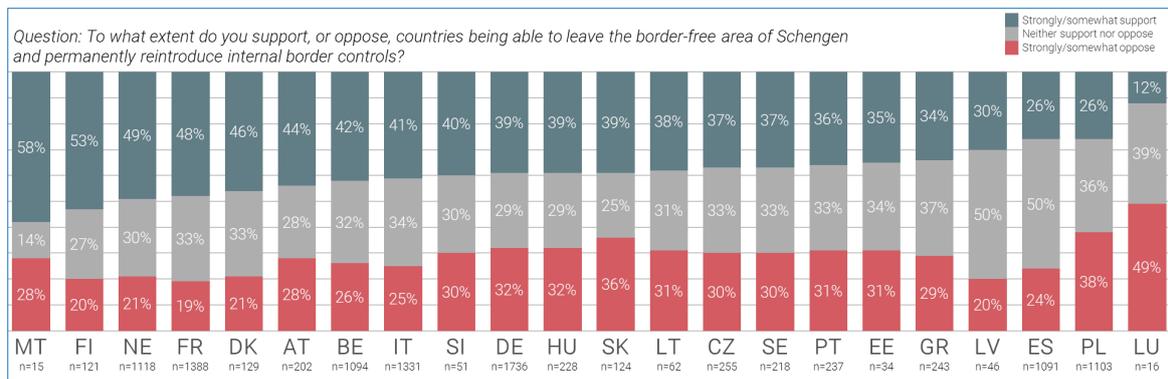


Figure 13 | Public support for Schengen in selected EU member states

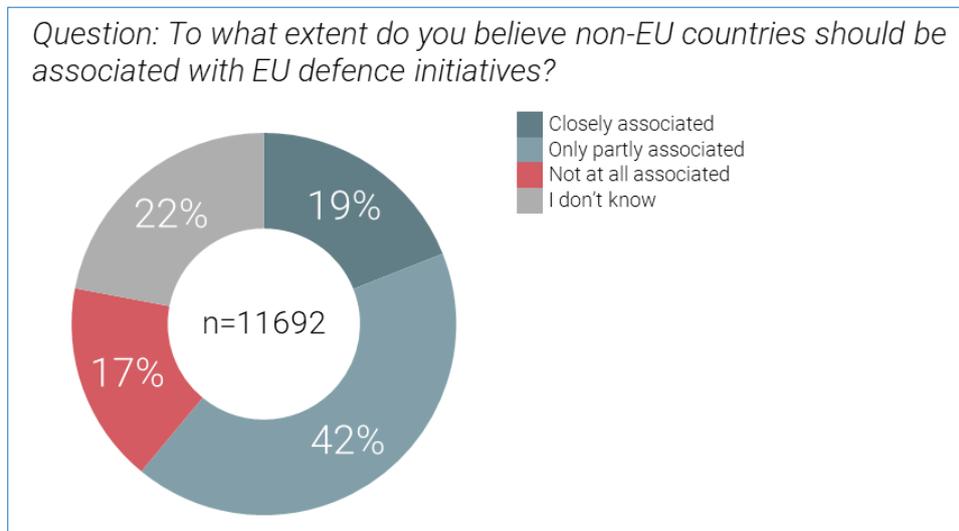


As seen in Figure 13, there was significant variation across member states. While it is hard to discern clear geographic patterns, a few cases are worth a closer look. The first is the fact that Danish respondents (46 per cent) were firmly in the camp of those favouring an exit option for Schengen. These results match the country's complex Schengen status. Although Denmark signed the Schengen Agreement, it has an opt-out from EU legislation on Justice and Home Affairs. Second, it is interesting to note that there is no clear East-West divide on Schengen support. In fact, respondents from Central and Eastern European member states such as Poland were below average when it comes to supporting a Schengen exit option.

2.3.3 EU defence policy and cooperation with third countries

As mentioned in the introduction, cooperation with non-EU member states in specific policy areas, referred to as external differentiation, is common (Biscop 2017). Association with third countries has been a topical issue in the field of defence in recent years regarding hallmark initiatives such as Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and the European Defence Fund (EDF). The question of to what extent or how closely non-EU countries should be associated was controversially discussed among member states, in particular regarding the United States and the UK.

Figure 14 | Public support for DI in defence

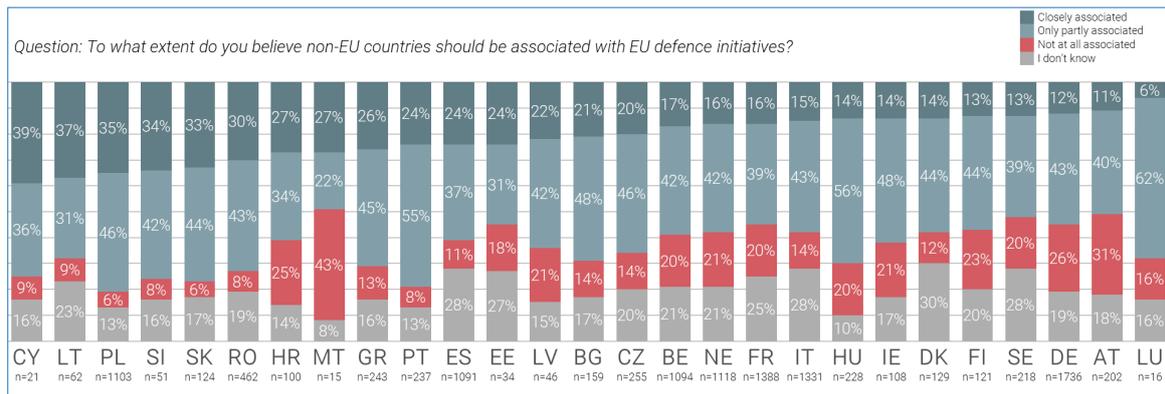


The polling results indicate that 61 per cent of EU citizens favour external differentiation in the field of defence. However, as shown by Figure 14, the largest share (42 per cent) support partial rather than close association. This matches the political compromises for PESCO and the EDF, which allow for association but under relatively narrow conditions.

A closer look at single member states (see Figure 15) suggests that there are two camps: support for close association is highest among citizens in small and Eastern European member states like Cyprus (39 per cent), Lithuania (37 per cent), Poland (35 per cent), Slovakia (33 per cent) and Romania (30 per cent).¹⁰ Meanwhile citizens from countries such as France (39 per cent) and Greece (45 per cent) prefer partial association. This largely matches the political camps seen in the negotiations on third-country participation in EU defence initiatives where France led the group of member states advocating a more restrictive approach while Central and Eastern Europeans were firmly within the group favouring openness.

¹⁰ Support in Slovenia (34 per cent) matches this pattern but should be interpreted with some caution given the limited sample size.

Figure 15 | Public support for DI in defence in selected EU member states



2.4 The differentiation-integration nexus in times of crises

It has become a commonplace to say that Europe is forged in crises. In fact, the poll results show that for major challenges EU citizens favour a common European response, as compared to a differentiated approach by only a group of member states. The opinion poll focused on three types of challenges: economic crises, international conflicts and migration.

2.4.1 Economic crises

Figure 16 shows that regarding economic crises, 63 per cent of respondents believe that the EU should be responsible for raising joint funds to support weaker states that are faced with economic difficulties. The polling results could reflect the debate regarding economic recovery from the pandemic.

Figure 16 | Public support for joint financing

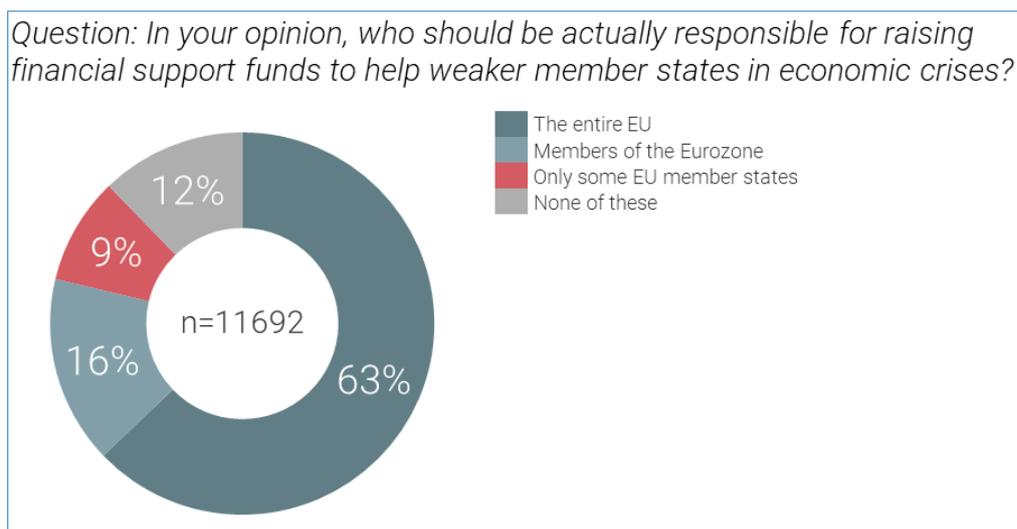
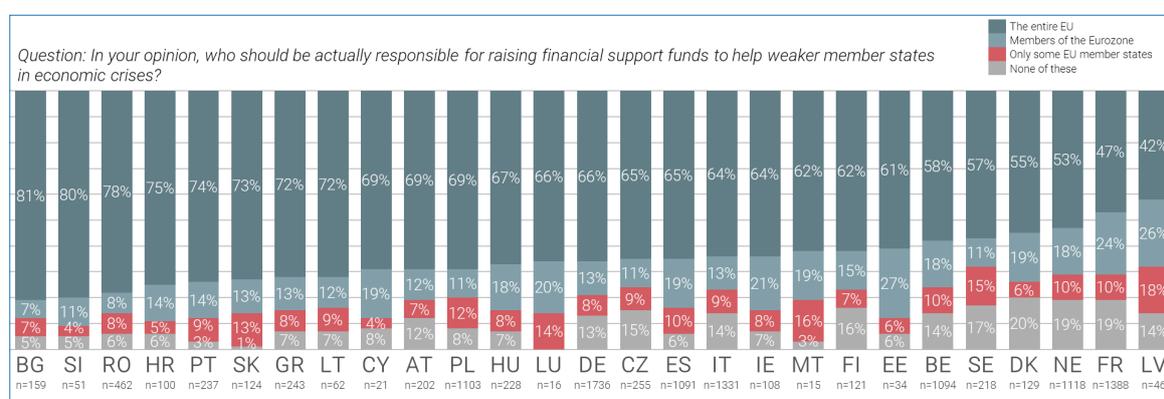


Figure 17 shows that, except for France and Lithuania where only a relative majority have opted for “the entire EU”, an absolute majority of respondents in all other EU member states supported a common European response (namely, the entire EU). European financial solidarity is particularly relevant among citizens in Bulgaria (81 per cent), Romania (78 per cent), Croatia (75 per cent), Portugal (74 per cent), Slovakia (73 per cent) and Greece (72 per cent). By contrast, in France (24 per cent) and Ireland (21 per cent) one fourth to one fifth support the idea of solidarity among eurozone countries only. The answer “none of these” was chosen by a substantial share of citizens in Denmark (20 per cent), the Netherlands (19 per cent), France (18 per cent), Sweden (17 per cent) and Finland (16 per cent). This provides some backing to the public opinion patterns seen above according to which Northern European citizens from countries like Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and France are critical of more economic integration within the EU.

Figure 17 | Public support for joint financing in selected EU member states



2.4.2 Security-related crises

Moving to security-related crisis management outside the EU, the poll shows that joint EU operations are the preferred option for EU citizens. As Figure 18 highlights, 30 per cent of the respondents supported a European response to an international conflict. This is followed by 17 per cent with selected countries or an international coalition, 16 per cent within NATO and 13 per cent within the UN. A national response is only supported by 10 per cent.

As outlined in Figure 19, citizens from smaller EU member states like Cyprus (63 per cent), Malta (57 per cent) and Luxemburg (54 per cent) are more supportive of a European response to international crises, though our small sample sizes in these countries warrant caution when interpreting these results. In addition, in the case of Cyprus and Malta one should also bear in mind that they are not members of NATO.¹¹ Instead, citizens in Central-Eastern European and Baltic countries like the Czech Republic (36 per cent), Poland (31 per cent), Romania (24 per cent) and Hungary (23 per cent) are more likely to support a NATO response. This is in line with the countries’ Atlanticist leanings. The UN was mostly favoured by citizens in Sweden

11 NATO website: *Relations with Malta*, https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52108.htm.

(26 per cent), a result that also matches the country's traditional elite preferences. The national level got sizeable popular support in Slovakia (23 per cent), Lithuania (17 per cent), Czech Republic (17 per cent), Latvia (14 per cent) and France (13 per cent). Interestingly, among these countries only France would have the necessary resources for a purely national crisis response.

Figure 18 | Public preferences for international conflict response

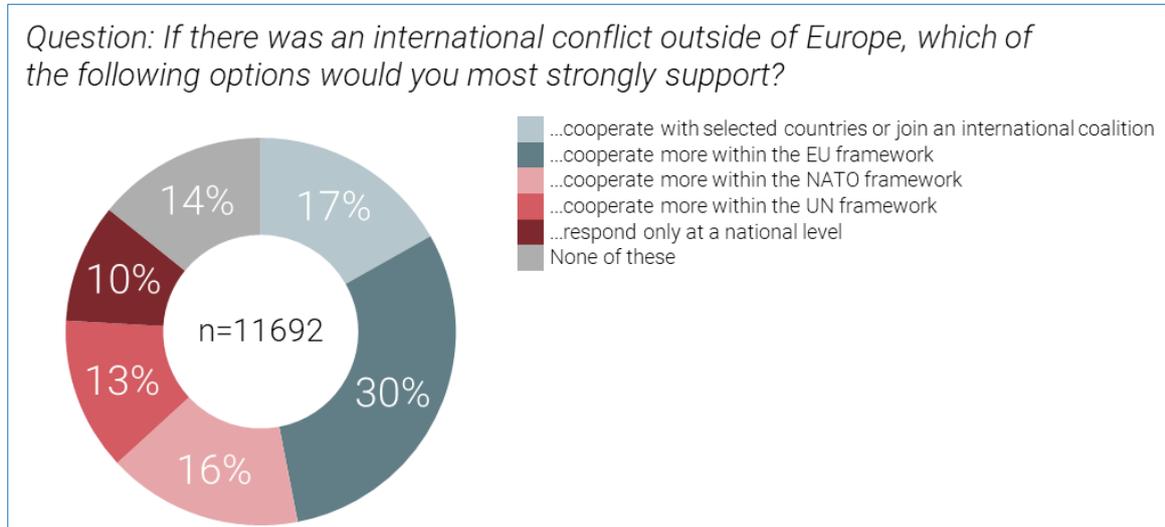
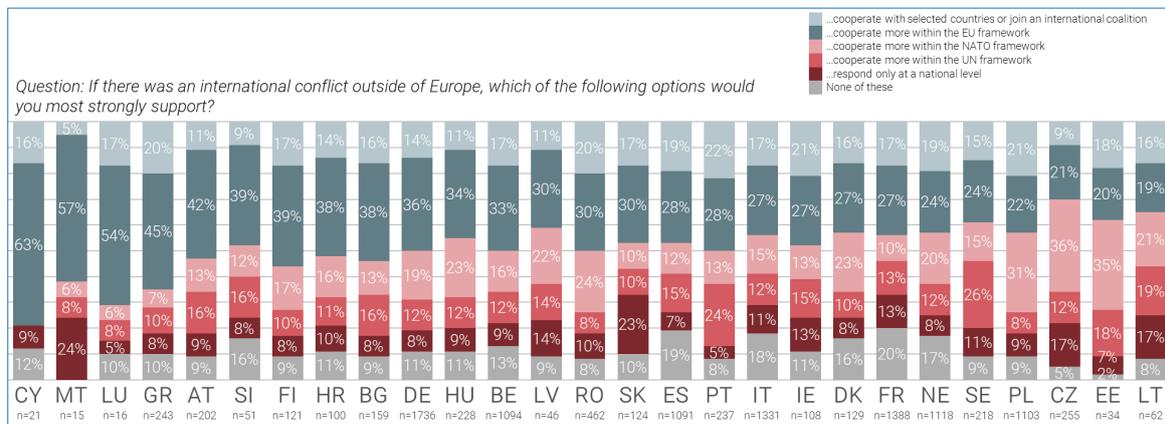


Figure 19 | Public preferences for international conflict response in selected EU member states

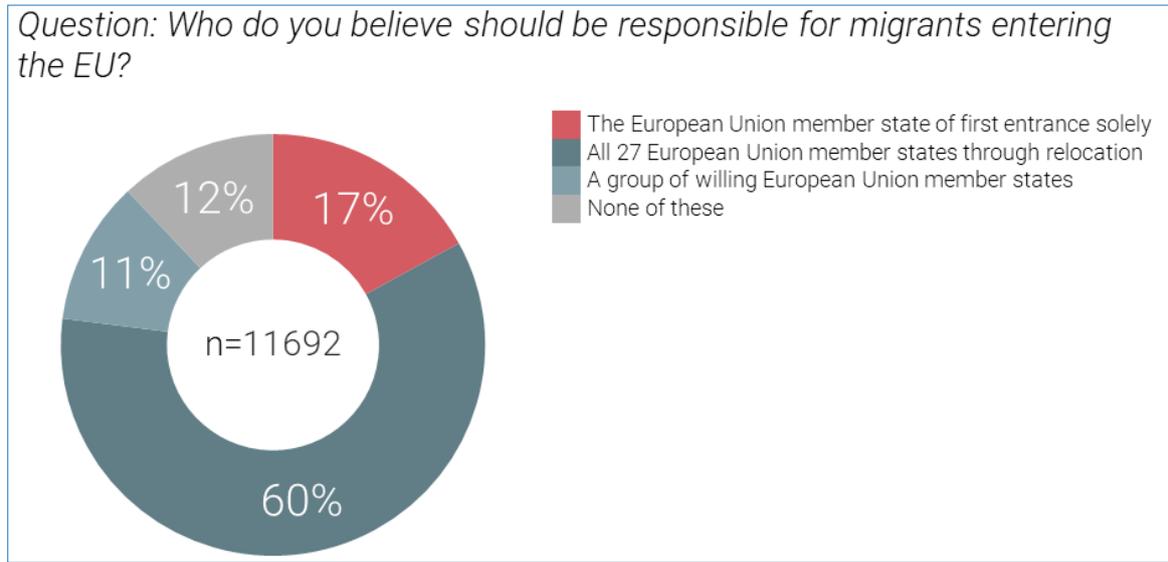


2.4.3 The so-called “immigration and refugee crisis”

Migration represents another important global challenge that has raised the question of differentiated integration (Szymańska 2019). As outlined by the academic literature, “Refugee and migrant policy [...] require deeper integration through EU-wide agreement on principles of treatment, accompanied by more differentiated integration regarding the modalities of implementation” (Schmidt 2020: 2). A core issue is the question of the responsibility for incoming migrants. On this issue, respondents were offered three options: an EU response, the EU member state of first entrance or a group of EU member states. Figure 20 shows that on average 60

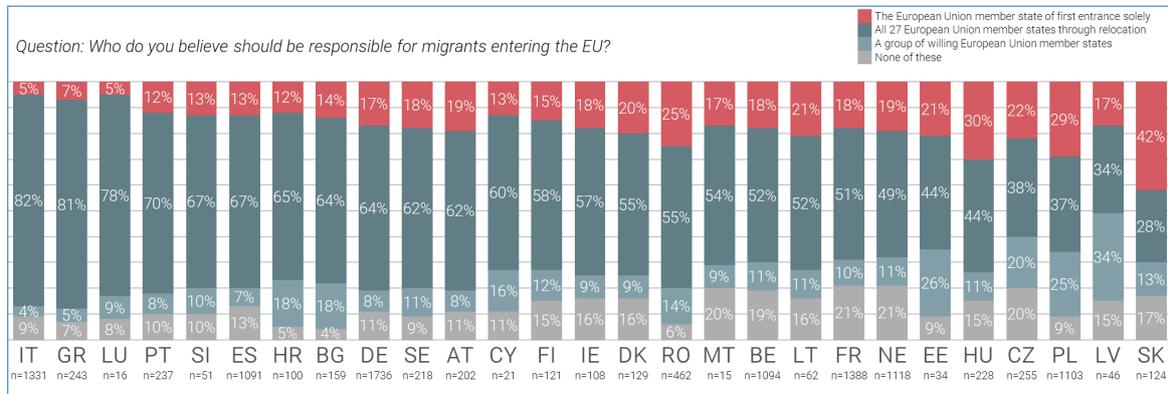
per cent of the respondents opted for an EU-27 response to migration.

Figure 20 | Public response to migration



Yet, there is important national variation. Citizens in key frontline states, namely Italy (82 per cent), Greece (81 per cent), Portugal (70 per cent) and Spain (67 per cent) are more in favour of a common European response.

Figure 21 | Public response to migration in selected EU member states



According to the opinion poll, Central-Eastern European citizens, namely in Slovakia (28 per cent), Latvia (34 per cent), Poland (37 per cent), the Czech Republic (38 per cent) and Hungary (44 per cent) are most critical of a common European response (see Figure 21). Instead, they support other options such as “the EU member state of first entrance” and “a group of willing EU member states”. This matches governmental preferences – many Central and Eastern European members staunchly oppose any form of binding EU responsibility-sharing.

Our results thus confirm academic findings that “concatenating crises in key areas over the past decade, such as money (eurocrisis), borders (immigration and refugee crisis), security (terrorism and the neighbo[u]rhood)” have deepened European

integration (Schmidt 2020: 2). Yet, the academic literature has also pointed out that this has done “little to reduce the differentiation of the EU’s many policy communities” (Schmidt 2020: 3). Due to different decision-making procedures and institutional arrangements, policy practices continue to vary across different policy areas such as EMU, defence or migration policy.

3. An external perspective on differentiation: Views from non-EU citizens

External differentiation can be defined as “third countries’ various levels of alignment and/or intense familiarisation with particular sections of the EU’s *acquis communautaire* without access to the EU’s central decision-making bodies” (Turhan 2018: 46). This can occur either unilaterally with the third country adapting its national policies or it can be induced by the EU. Multiple forms of flexible cooperation between EU member states and third countries exist. External differentiation can range from the association of a non-EU state through an Association Agreement to issue-specific ad hoc cooperation. In contrast to the previous section that examined the views of citizens in European member states, this third section focuses on the public opinion of third countries. In particular, it provides insights into the views of citizens from the following four non-EU countries: the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Turkey and Norway.

3.1 General support for cooperation with the EU

As Figure 22 underlines, on average more than half of citizens in the four non-EU countries we surveyed believe that their country benefits from cooperation with the EU while only one fourth do not see the benefits.

Figure 22 | Public opinion on the benefits of cooperation with the EU



Interestingly, education again seems to be an important predictor of support for DI (see Figure 23). Two thirds of the people with high education believe in the benefits of cooperation with the EU, while only 53 per cent of respondents with medium education and 43 per cent with low/no education supported closer cooperation with the EU. This matches our findings for EU citizens regarding the positive correlation between education on the one hand, and both deeper integration and DI on the other.

Figure 23 | Public support for EU cooperation according to the level of education

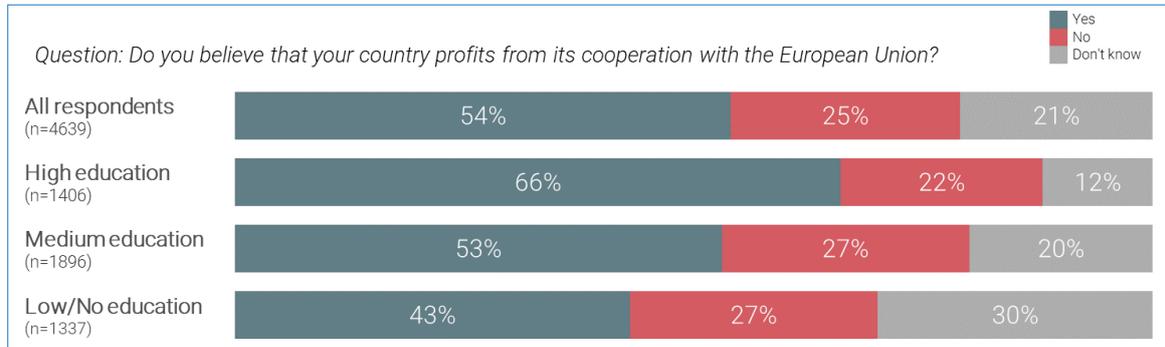


Figure 24 | Public support for EU cooperation in four selected non-EU states



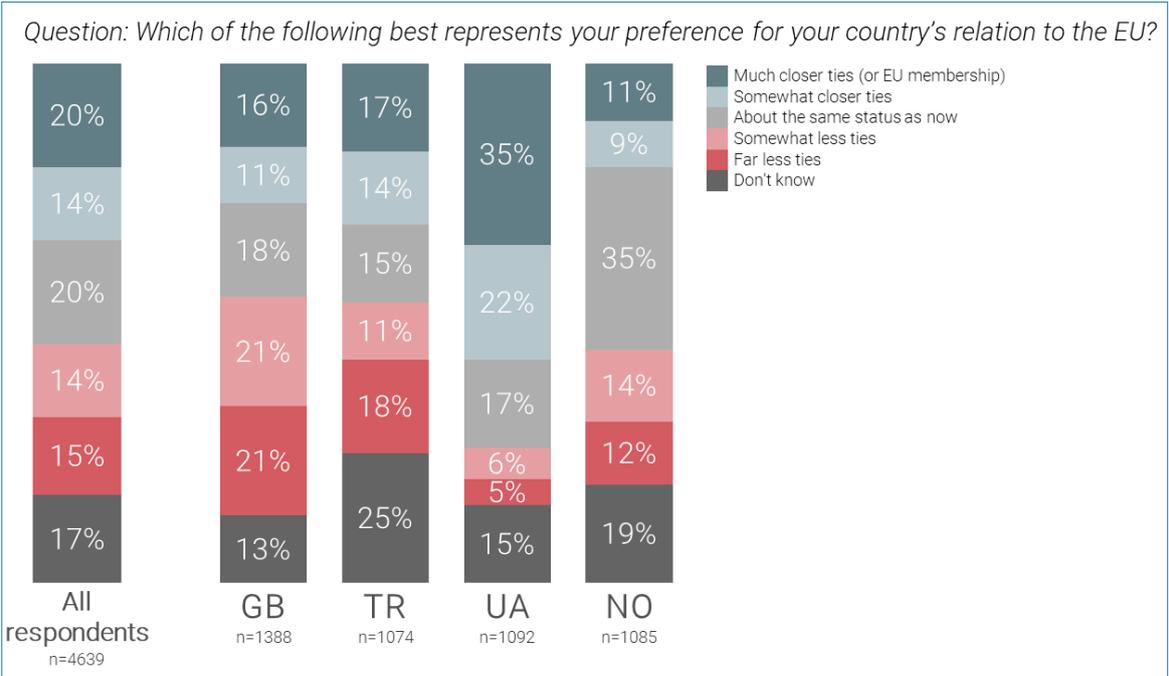
A comparison across third countries shows that attitudes diverge. As shown by Figure 24, the public opinion in Ukraine is the most positive (68 per cent) and the least positive in Turkey (42 per cent). Almost one third of respondents from the UK, Turkey and Norway do not believe there to be benefits from cooperation with the EU. What is, however, interesting in the case of the UK, is that even after the 2016 EU referendum which led to Brexit, 53 per cent of the respondents continue to view cooperation with the EU as beneficial. This might indicate that for British citizens Brexit should be accompanied by closer cooperation with the EU.

Regarding the intensity of ties with the EU, there are also differences in the public opinion of the four countries (see Figure 25). While 35 per cent of the respondents in Norway believe that their country's relations with the EU should remain as is, 57 per cent of Ukrainians want closer ties with the EU. These differences reflect the country's type of relationship with the EU. Norway is associated with the EU through its membership in the European Economic Area, which grants Norway access to the EU's Single Market. Following two negative referendums in 1972 and 1994, Norway's application for EU membership has been frozen. Although it would be eligible for membership, Norway is not seeking EU accession. By contrast, Ukraine, which is a partner in the EU's Eastern Partnership, is "actively seeking a perspective of EU membership" (Aydın-Düzgüt et al. 2021: 12).

One fourth of the Turkish respondents answered "don't know". Turkey has been an official candidate for EU membership since 1999. Yet, Turkey and the EU have grown apart in recent years and the accession process has been dragging, leading to frustration among Turkish citizens. In addition, the relationship between the EU and Turkey has suffered ever since Cyprus joined the EU. The combination of unfulfilled promises and an increasingly difficult political relationship might explain the big share of don't knows.

In the British case, we can observe an interesting contrast between the large share of those who see cooperation with the EU as beneficial (see above) and the fact that 42 per cent support looser ties with the EU. This shows that the UK–EU relationship is what experts have described as a "unique instance of differentiation, given that it starts from a process of disintegration" (Aydın-Düzgüt et al. 2021: 11).

Figure 25 | Level of public support for EU cooperation in four selected non-EU states



3.2 Variation across policy areas

Aside from differences regarding the scope of cooperation, the poll also reveals interesting differences regarding its content. Figure 26 highlights that 49 per cent of respondents consider trade the most beneficial policy area for closer cooperation with the EU. Human rights and democracy rank second (38 per cent) followed by security and defence (35 per cent).

Figure 26 | Benefits of EU cooperation in specific policy areas

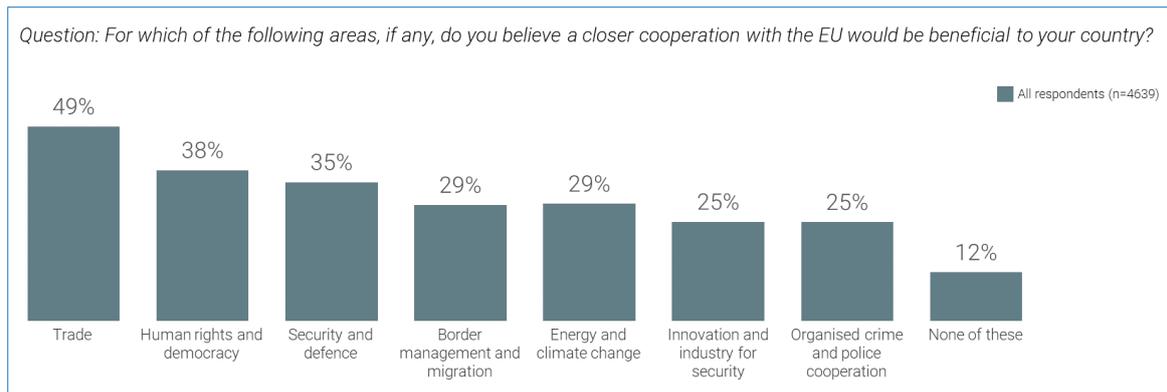
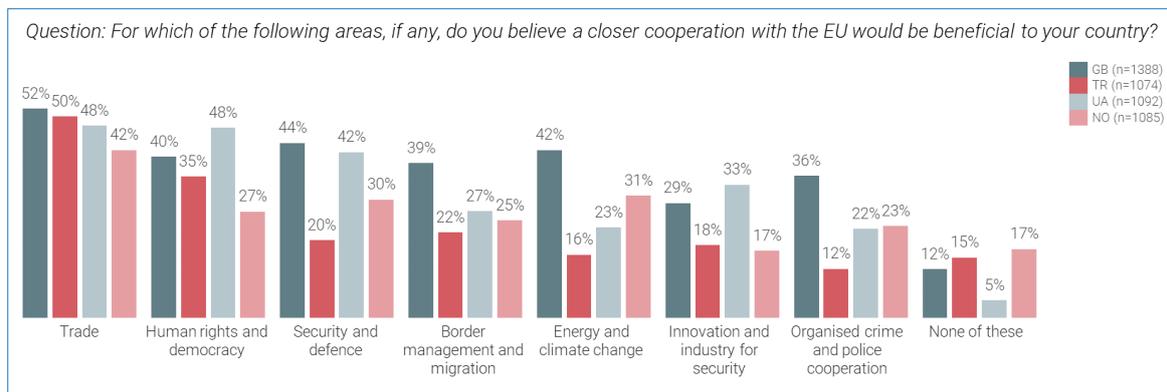


Figure 27 | Benefits of EU cooperation in specific policy areas in four non-EU states



While trade remains cooperation issue number one across all third countries, there are some interesting differences regarding other areas of cooperation. Significant shares of respondents in Ukraine (42 per cent) and the UK (44 per cent) see benefits of cooperation with the EU in security and defence (see Figure 27). In the case of Ukraine, this is likely to reflect public concern after Russia's annexation of Crimea and invasion of the Donbas. Ukraine not only holds annual consultations with the EU on that matter, it also has a Framework Participation Agreement with the EU governing its participation in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The significant public support in the UK for cooperation with the EU on security and defence matters is more surprising given the current position of the British government. Following Brexit, UK–EU cooperation has mainly centred on trade and the UK–EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not cover foreign and defence policy cooperation. In security and defence, the current British government is more likely to seek bilateral

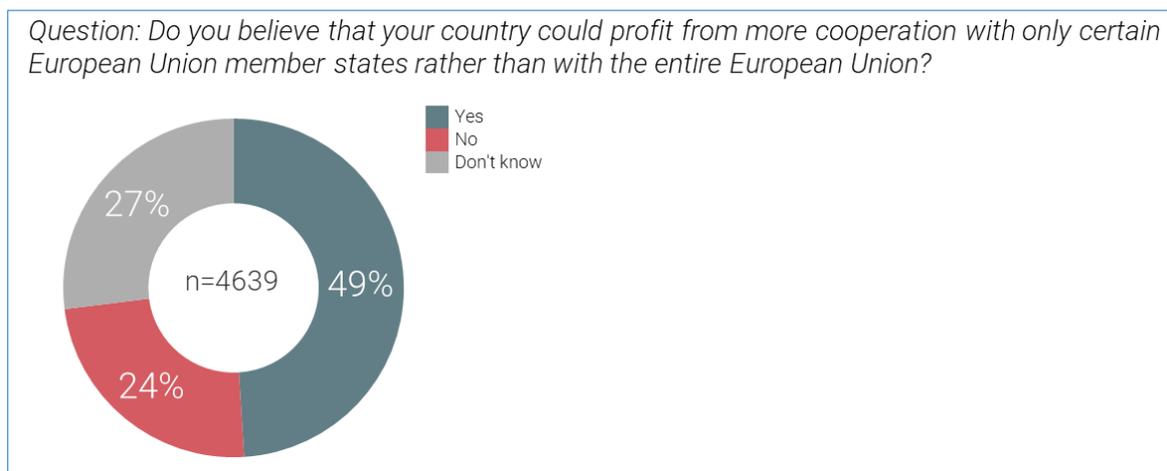
agreements with single EU member states rather than engaging with the EU-27 through CSDP.

Unsurprisingly, 39 per cent of respondents from Turkey consider border management and migration an important area of cooperation. This shows that the public opinion in Turkey is well aware that in the area of asylum policy, the EU has “become dependent on Turkey halting the flow of migrants towards Europe” (Comte 2020: 4). Meanwhile public opinion in Norway (31 per cent) considers energy and climate an important area of cooperation with the EU.

3.3 Cooperation with selected EU countries

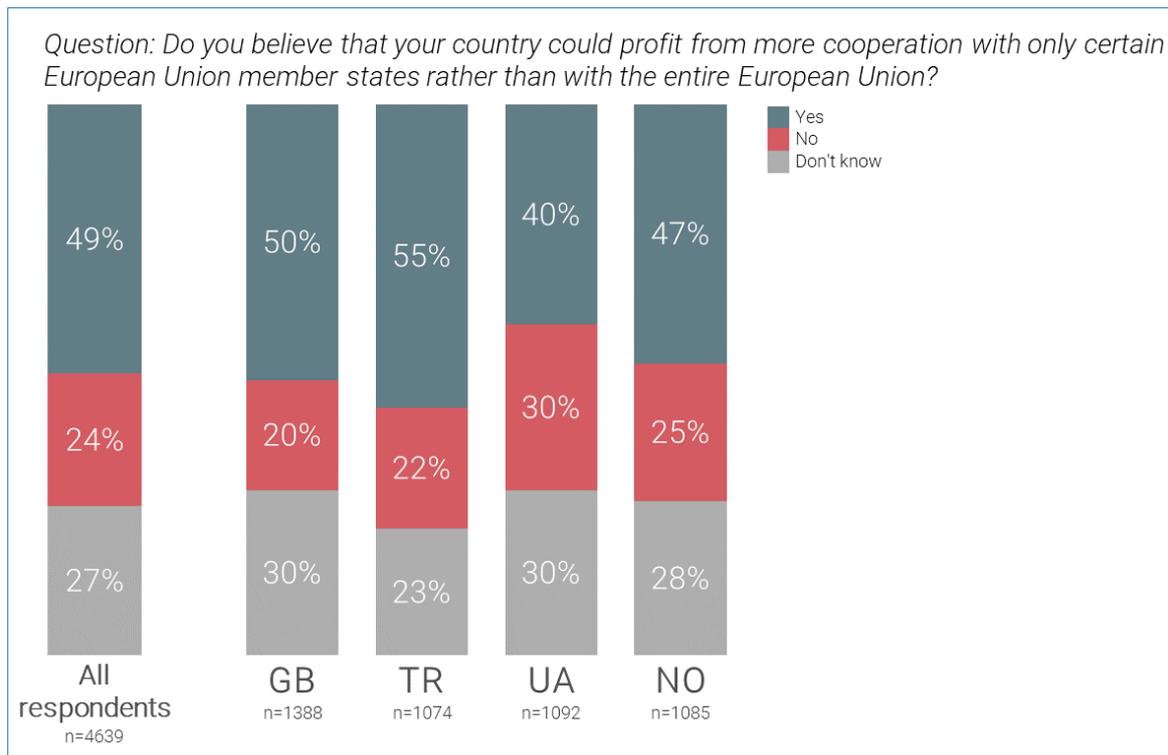
In addition to cooperation formats with the EU-27, third countries often cooperate with EU member states bilaterally or in multilateral formats. As seen in Figure 28, 49 per cent of the respondents of the four non-EU countries believe that their country could benefit from closer cooperation with only some EU member states. On average, support is only slightly lower than regarding cooperation with the 27.

Figure 28 | Public support for differentiated cooperation with single EU member states



Support for cooperation with single member states is particularly high for Turkey (55 per cent) and the UK (50 per cent) (see Figure 29). In the area of foreign and defence policy, the UK has experience in cooperating with single EU member states like France and Germany in flexible groups outside of the EU framework such as the E-3 format (Aydın-Düzgit et al. 2021: 4). In Ukraine and Norway, 25 to 30 per cent of the respondents oppose differentiated cooperation. An equal share opted for “don’t know”. This could indicate that like citizens of EU member states (see section 2), there is a lack of knowledge on the concept of differentiation among citizens in non-EU states.

Figure 29 | Public support for differentiated cooperation with single EU member states in non-EU states



Conclusion and policy recommendations

Overall, the poll offers interesting insights into EU public opinion on DI and differences across member states, third countries and policy areas. Seven findings stand out:

Citizens are not well informed about DI and are often agnostic. There is a positive correlation between the level of education and support for DI while the number of agnostics decreases with the level of education. This mirrors previous findings (Leuffen et al. 2020). The fact that the share of agnostic respondents was much lower regarding the more concrete questions regarding single policy areas also highlights that the framing of DI is crucial and likely to impact the respondents' assessment.

Second, *supporters of European integration are also more likely to support DI*. This underlines that integration and DI do not necessarily contrast. Viewed in the sense of an avant-garde, DI can be seen as a way out of a decision-making impasse, ultimately deepening integration. At the same time, the notion of flexibility attached to DI also resonates with those who oppose deeper integration.

Third, *public opinion of DI is not independent from governmental choices*. There were no clear-cut geographic patterns regarding general support for DI. There was, however, a match between elite and public opinion regarding single policy areas, for instance regarding preferences on the euro, financial solidarity or responsibility-

sharing in the context of migration policy (see take-away 5).

Fourth, there is a clear *North-South divide regarding the support for deeper economic integration and the eurozone*. Citizens from Northern countries are less likely to support deeper economic integration than those from Southern member states. Meanwhile, Southern European citizens are more sceptical of the benefits of the euro.

Fifth, *European citizens seem to be less aware of the benefits of Schengen and the link to their free movement rights*. These doubts might have been fuelled by the mobility restrictions in the Schengen area imposed during the pandemic.

Sixth, *in times of crises citizens want a strong and unified EU and less differentiation*. There was particularly high support for common action regarding economic and migration-related crises. However, there was also important national variation, with citizens from countries most affected by these crises being most in favour of common responses.

Finally, *citizens from third countries diverge regarding their preferences on the scope and content of cooperation*. Ukrainian citizens seem to be most in favour of closer ties while those of Norway, the UK and Turkey are more divided. Aside from trade, which is generally considered to be the most beneficial area of cooperation, third-country citizens vary in terms of their policy-specific cooperation preferences.

On this basis of these findings, the following three policy recommendations aimed at differentiation as a policy choice in view of public opinion can be formulated:

Foster knowledge of differentiated integration: The opinion poll has revealed a lack of understanding of differentiation among European citizens. Thus, European policymakers need to better explain options of differentiated European integration. This is all the more important as DI can be perceived as furthering deeper integration through avant-gardes, or as being divisive and promoting fragmentation among member states. Decision-makers viewing DI as a path towards deeper integration could resort to more accessible formulas such as the one used in the Commission White Book process: “those who want more do more” (European Commission 2017: 11). The Conference on the Future of Europe could be an ideal venue to explain this notion and openly discuss potential benefits and downsides (Pirozzi 2021).

Promote and reform Schengen: A worrying trend exposed by the opinion poll is that there is a lack of public support for Schengen and the EU’s achievement in terms of free movement. European policymakers therefore need to better explain Schengen’s differentiated integration mechanisms and promote its benefits, and at the same time push for necessary reforms (Schade 2021). These reforms should be aimed at maintaining Schengen’s flexibility, while strengthening the coordination and information-exchange mechanisms (De Somer et al. 2020).

Adopt a tailor-made approach to external differentiation: The opinion poll has underlined that a one-size-fits-all approach to the EU’s partnerships with non-

EU states is not suitable. Instead, an overhaul of the EU's external partnerships is needed. European policymakers should formulate a differentiated menu tailored to the needs of its different partners. While trade cooperation is already quite well established, cooperation patterns in other fields such as security and defence have often been marked by a piecemeal approach. The Strategic Compass on Security and Defence could represent an opportunity to design a more strategic partnership menu providing new incentives for enhanced partnerships.

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Annex: Questionnaire

I. Questions for citizens in 27 EU member states

Title: Q1 - European political integration

To what extent do you believe there should be more, or less, political integration across Europe?

More political integration

About the same amount as now

Less political integration

Title: Q2 - European economic integration

To what extent do you believe there should be more, or less, economic integration across Europe?

More economic integration

About the same amount as now

Less economic integration

Title: Q3 - Differentiated integration/Support of closer cooperation between some member states

To what extent do you support, or oppose, the following statement: "Instead of a European Union where all 27 member states decide on policies together, there should be the option to form 'coalitions of the willing', through which certain member states would choose to work closely together on specific policy areas."

Strongly support

Somewhat support

Neither support nor oppose

Somewhat oppose

Strongly oppose

Title: Q4 - Eurozone opinion

To what extent do you believe that your country benefits, or does not benefit, from the euro?

Benefits greatly

Benefits somewhat

Neither benefits nor does not benefit

Does not benefit much

Does not benefit at all

Title: Q4 - Non-eurozone opinion

To what extent do you believe that your country would benefit, or would not benefit, from the euro?

Would benefit greatly

Would benefit somewhat

Neither would benefit nor would not benefit

Would not benefit much

Would not benefit at all

Title: Q5 - Joint financing support

In your opinion, who should be actually responsible for raising financial support funds to help weaker member states in economic crises?

The entire EU

Members of the eurozone

Only some EU member states

None of these

Title: Q6 - International conflict response

If there was an international conflict outside of Europe, which of the following options would you most strongly support? EU member states should...

cooperate with selected countries or join an international coalition

cooperate more within the EU framework

cooperate more within the NATO framework

cooperate more within the UN framework

respond only at a national level

None of these

Title: Q7- Defence initiatives

To what extent do you believe non-EU countries should be associated with EU defence initiatives?

Closely associated

Only partly associated

Not at all associated

I don't know

Title: Q8 - Migrant responsibility

Who do you believe should be responsible for migrants entering the EU?

The European Union member state of first entrance solely

All 27 European Union member states through relocation

A group of willing European Union member states

None of these

Title: Q9 - Schengen support

To what extent do you support, or oppose, countries being able to leave the border-free area of Schengen and permanently reintroduce internal border controls?

Strongly support

Somewhat support

Neither support nor oppose

Somewhat oppose

Strongly oppose

II. Questions for citizens in four non-EU states

Title: Q1 - Present cooperation with the EU

Do you believe that your country profits from its cooperation with the European Union?

Yes

No

Don't know

Title: Q2 - Relation to EU

Which of the following best represents your preference for your country's relation to the EU?

Far less ties

Somewhat less ties

About the same status as now

Somewhat closer ties

Much closer ties (or EU membership)

Don't know

Title: Q3 - Benefits of EU cooperation in specific policy areas

For which of the following areas, if any, do you believe a closer cooperation with the EU would be beneficial to your country? (Select all that apply)

Security and defence

Border management and migration

Organised crime and police cooperation

Trade

Innovation and industry for security

Energy and climate change

Human rights and democracy

None of these

Title: Q4 - Differentiated integration/Support for closer cooperation with some EU member states

Do you believe that your country could profit from more cooperation with only certain European Union member states rather than with the entire European Union?

Yes

No

Don't know



EU Integration and Differentiation
for Effectiveness and Accountability

Differentiation has become the new normal in the European Union (EU) and one of the most crucial matters in defining its future. A certain degree of differentiation has always been part of the European integration project since its early days. The Eurozone and the Schengen area have further consolidated this trend into long-term projects of differentiated integration among EU Member States.

A number of unprecedented internal and external challenges to the EU, however, including the financial and economic crisis, the migration phenomenon, renewed geopolitical tensions and Brexit, have reinforced today the belief that **more flexibility is needed within the complex EU machinery**. A Permanent Structured Cooperation, for example, has been launched in the field of defence, enabling groups of willing and able Member States to join forces through new, flexible arrangements. Differentiation could offer a way forward also in many other key policy fields within the Union, where uniformity is undesirable or unattainable, as well as in the design of EU external action within an increasingly unstable global environment, offering manifold models of cooperation between the EU and candidate countries, potential accession countries and associated third countries.

EU IDEA's key goal is to address **whether, how much and what form of differentiation is not only compatible with, but is also conducive to a more effective, cohesive and democratic EU**. The basic claim of the project is that differentiation is not only necessary to address current challenges more effectively, by making the Union more resilient and responsive to citizens. Differentiation is also desirable as long as such flexibility is compatible with the core principles of the EU's constitutionalism and identity, sustainable in terms of governance, and acceptable to EU citizens, Member States and affected third partners.



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