

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 100

The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

EUROBAROMETER Report

October - November 2023

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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*Eŭropo
Demokratio
Esperanto*

Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for [Europe-Democracy-Esperanto](#)

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to allow more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes). **Without translations, people are excluded from the debate.**

This document "Eurobarometer" was [only in French, German and English](#), in a pdf-file . From this initial file, we made a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now [available in all official languages](#).

It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.

In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

Contact us :

[Kontakto \(europokune.eu\)](mailto:Kontakto@europokune.eu)

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Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 100 (EB100) survey of October-November 2023 was conducted from 23 October to 17 November in 37 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), seven candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo¹ and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, media uses and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Russia's war of aggression in the Ukraine is ongoing, more than 18 months after it invaded on 24 February 2022. The EU remains committed to supporting Ukraine by providing humanitarian, political, economic and military support as well as imposing eleven packages (as of June 2023) of significant sanctions on Russian individuals, entities and the Russian government. As recently as 27 October 2023 EU leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's war of aggression.²

Since the start of the war the EU and its Member States have provided more than €82 billion in economic, humanitarian and military support to Ukraine.³ Recognising the onset of winter poses additional challenges to already vulnerable communities in Ukraine, in November 2023 the European Commission allocated €110 million in humanitarian aid, bringing the total humanitarian aid provided by the EU since the start of the war to €843 million.⁴ In addition the EU is now home to 4.2 million Ukrainians who fled the invasion and are benefiting from the temporary protection mechanism enacted in March 2022 and recently extended until March 2025.⁵

On 8 November 2023 the European Commission recommended the European Council open EU accession negotiations with Ukraine as part of the 2023 Enlargement Package.⁶

This volume of the October-November 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the war in Ukraine and its consequences. This report follows earlier surveys on the same subject in May-June 2023 (EB99), January-February 2023 (EB98), June-July 2022 (EB97), and October-November 2022 (Special Eurobarometer on Ukraine, 98.1) and includes comparisons with the previous survey (Standard Eurobarometer 99 Spring 2023). The survey covers five topic areas identified by the European Commission:

- Satisfaction with the response of the EU and of national governments to the invasion of Ukraine;
- Strength of approval for the economic and humanitarian actions taken as a response to the invasion, and for the granting of candidate status to Ukraine;
- Whether Europeans think the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, or serious economic consequences for their country;
- Whether or not Europeans think the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU or of their country;
- Support for future EU action in the wake of the war, including defence co-operation, and actions to ensure energy security.

1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2023/10/26-27/>

3 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

4 https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/eu-providing-additional-eu110-million-humanitarian-aid-support-ukrainians-affected-war-2023-11-14_en

5 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/ukraine-refugees-eu/>

6 https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate- General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁷⁸. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Kantar network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation⁹ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	North Macedonia	MK
Turkish Cypriot Community	CY (tcc)	Serbia	RS
Albania	AL	Türkiye	TR
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	The United Kingdom	UK
Moldova	MD		
Montenegro	ME		
Kosovo ¹⁰	XK		

European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union EU27

BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR Euro area

BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE Outside euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

7 <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

8 The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

9 2016/6791

10 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



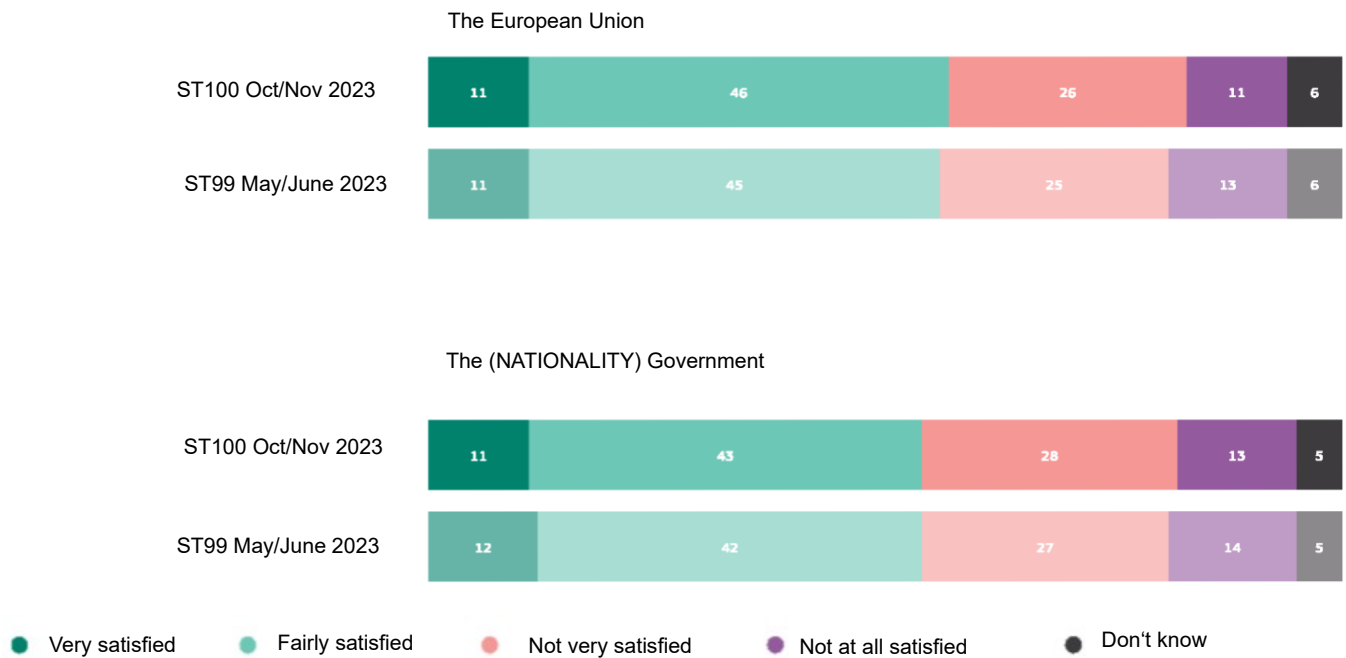
I. The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

The majority of EU citizens are satisfied with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Almost six in ten are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (57%, +1 percentage points since May-June 2023), with 11% (no change) saying they are "very satisfied".¹¹ Almost four in ten respondents (37%, -1 pp) are dissatisfied, including 11% (-2 pp) who are "not at all satisfied". Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

Satisfaction with the response of the national government is slightly lower, with 54% (no change) saying they are satisfied, including 11% (-1 pp) who say they are "very satisfied". Just over four in ten are dissatisfied (41%, no change), with 15% (-1 pp) saying they are "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don't know.

QD1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's Invasion of Ukraine by ...? (EU27) (%)



¹¹ QD1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? 1.1 The (NATIONALITY) government; 1.2 The European Union

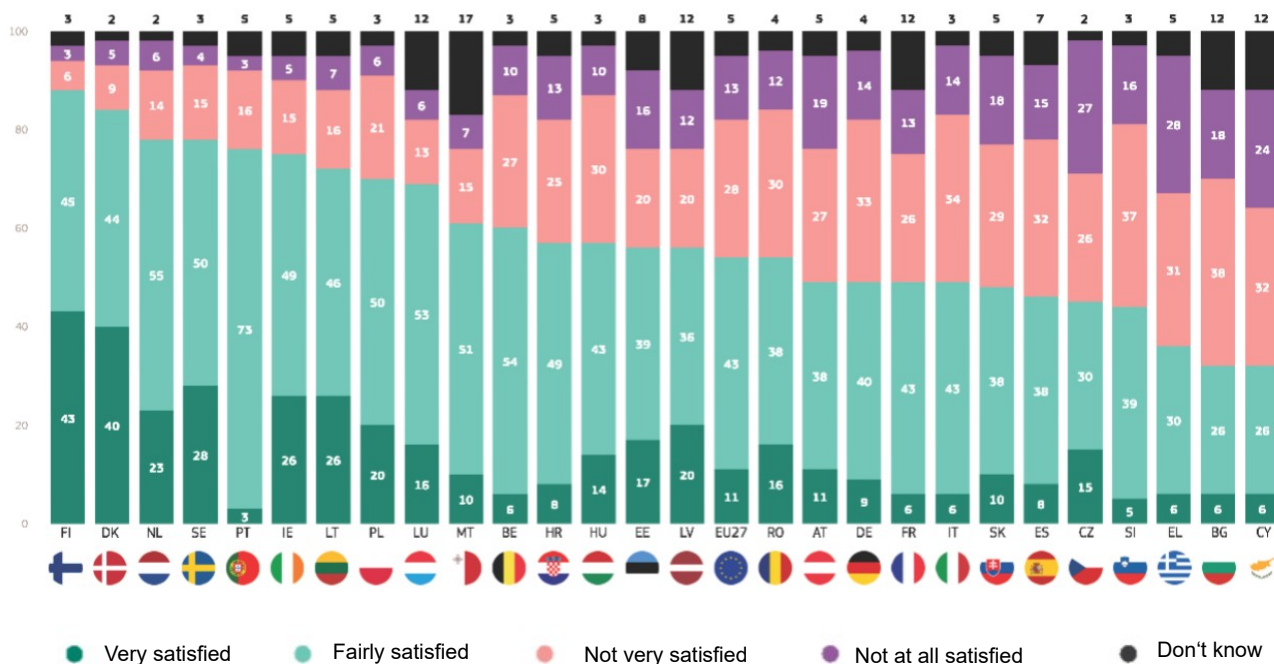
		EURO	NON-EURO	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
Don't know	Δ May/Jun 2023	-2		-1	4	1	2	0	-3	2	2	0	-1	-5	1	1	-3	3	1	0	-2	0	0	-7	-2	-1	-4	1	-4	-2	-2
	Oct/Nov 2023	7		5	3	14	4	4	5	10	7	7	8	14	6	4	12	11	6	7	5	9	3	5	3	5	6	3	6	4	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1		1	1	3	0	-1	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	-1	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	-3	-1	0	0
Total 'Satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	54		68	62	46	47	79	51	48	71	36	49	49	60	52	33	55	61	68	51	64	76	50	81	79	64	45	51	77	72
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0		1	1	-2	-6	2	1	3	-6	-6	-2	2	-4	-2	0	-8	-2	1	3	3	0	7	3	-2	9	-1	4	0	-2
Total 'Not satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	39		27	35	40	49	17	44	42	22	57	43	37	34	44	55	34	33	25	44	27	21	45	16	16	30	52	43	19	25
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1		-2	-2	-1	6	-1	-1	-5	4	5	2	-4	2	3	-3	4	1	-3	-5	-4	-1	-8	-3	2	-10	4	-3	0	2

Satisfaction with the national government's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine varies dramatically, ranging from 88% of respondents in Finland, 84% in Denmark and 78% in the Netherlands and Sweden to 49% in Italy (vs 48% not satisfied), 49% in France (vs 39%) and 49% in Germany (vs 47%).

Satisfaction is the majority opinion in 19 EU Member States, while in the remaining eight countries the majority are dissatisfied with the response of their national government. Satisfaction is lowest amongst those in Cyprus, Bulgaria (32% each) and Greece (36%).

There are eight countries where least one in five say they are "very satisfied" with their national government's response, with particularly high levels observed in Finland (43%) and Denmark (40%).

QD1.1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? —The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



In 17 EU Member States satisfaction with the response of the national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has declined since May-June 2023, with the largest drops seen in Latvia (56%, -10 percentage points) and Lithuania (72%, -5 pp). Satisfaction has increased in eight countries including Slovakia (48%, +8 pp), Romania (54%, +7 pp) and Austria (49%, +7 PP) and has remained unchanged in Denmark and Hungary.

Compared with the previous survey in spring 2023, satisfaction is now the majority view in Austria, Germany, Romania and Slovakia, but the minority opinion in Czechia and Spain.

QD1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		EU27	EURO	NON-EURO	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	54	52	63	60	32	45	84	49	56	75	36	46	49	57	49	32	56	72	69	57	61	78	49	70	76	54	44	48	88	78
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	0	-2	-2	-3	-4	0	1	1	-3	-3	-1	1	-3	-3	-4	-10	-5	-1	0	6	2	7	-4	-3	7	-2	8	-2	-1
Total 'Not satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	41	42	33	37	56	53	14	47	36	20	59	47	39	38	48	56	32	23	19	40	22	20	46	27	19	42	53	47	9	19
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	1	1	0	5	1	-1	-2	2	2	0	-4	2	4	2	4	4	-2	0	-6	-2	-8	3	2	-7	5	-7	1	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	6	4	3	12	2	2	4	8	5	5	7	12	5	3	12	12	5	12	3	17	2	5	3	5	4	3	5	3	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	1	1	3	-1	-1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	-1	2	6	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	-3	-1	1	2

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates that a majority in almost all groups say they are satisfied with both the EU's and their national government's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Satisfaction with the national government's response to the invasion is highest amongst those who completed education aged 20 or older (60%), managers (62%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (59%) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle (69%) or upper class (68%).

In contrast, dissatisfaction is the majority opinion amongst unemployed persons (53%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (55%). Opinion is divided amongst housepersons (46% satisfied vs 46% dissatisfied).

QD1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? The (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	54	41	5
Gender			
Man	56	40	4
Woman	53	41	6
Age			
15-24	56	36	8
25-39	54	41	5
40-54	56	40	4
55	53	42	5
Education (End of)			
-15	46	45	9
16-19	51	44	5
20	60	36	4
Still studying	59	35	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	58	39	3
Managers	62	34	4
Other white collars	54	41	5
Manual workers	51	44	5
House persons	46	46	8
Unemployed	39	53	8
Retired	54	40	6
Students	59	35	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	55	5
From time to time	48	46	6
Almost never/ Never	59	36	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	46	45	9
The lower middle class	50	45	5
The middle class	57	39	4
The upper middle class	69	29	2
The upper class	68	29	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	69	27	4
Neutral	49	43	8
Negative	30	66	4

There is a similar pattern for satisfaction with the EU's response to the invasion. The highest levels of satisfaction are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (61%), those who completed education aged 20 or older (62%), managers (64%), students (63%) and other white-collar workers (60%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (61%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class (75%) or upper middle class (71%).

In contrast, a majority of those who completed education aged 15 or younger (45% vs 44% satisfied), the unemployed (47% vs 42% satisfied) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (51%) are not satisfied with the EU's response.

QD1.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? The European Union (% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	57	37	6
Gender			
Man	57	38	5
Woman	56	36	8
Age			
15-24	61	30	9
25-39	57	36	7
40-54	58	37	5
55	54	39	7
Education (End of)			
-15	44	45	11
16-19	55	39	6
20	62	33	5
Still studying	63	29	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	37	4
Managers	64	32	4
Other white collars	60	34	6
Manual workers	55	40	5
House persons	46	43	11
Unemployed	42	47	11
Retired	53	39	8
Students	63	29	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	41	51	8
From time to time	52	41	7
Almost never/ Never	61	33	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	46	43	11
The lower middle class	52	41	7
The middle class	60	35	5
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	75	23	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	77	19	4
Neutral	49	42	9
Negative	24	70	6



II. Action taken as a response to the war in Ukraine

Support for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains very high, although approval for financial support, financing and supply of military equipment and granting candidate status to Ukraine has declined since May- June 2023.

Almost nine in ten (89%, +1 percentage point since May- June 2023) agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and the majority (54%, no change) "totally agree" with this action. Fewer than one in ten (8%, -1 PP) disagree.¹² More than eight in ten (84%, -2 pp) agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, with 45% (-3 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in ten (13%, +2 pp) say they disagree with this action.

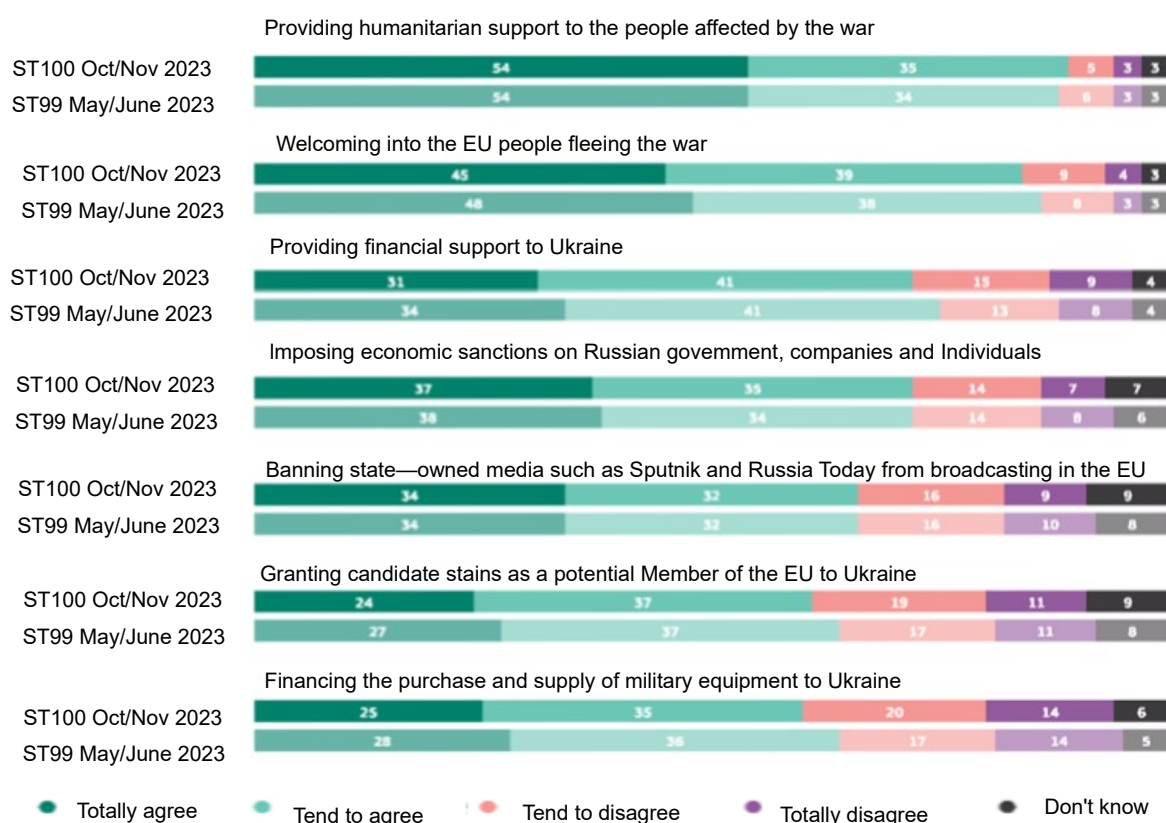
More than seven in ten respondents agree with providing financial support to Ukraine (72%, -3 pp), with 31% (-3 pp) totally agreeing. In contrast almost one quarter (24%, +3 pp) say they disagree. More than seven in ten (72%, no change) also agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, with 37% (-1 pp) totally agreeing. Just over one in five (21%, -1 pp) disagree with this action.

Two thirds (66%, no change) agree with banning state- owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, with 34% (no change) in total agreement. One quarter (25%, -1 PP) disagree.

Just over six in ten (61%, -3 pp) agree with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine including 24% (-3 pp) who "totally agree". Three in ten respondents disagree (30%, +2 pp).

Finally, six in ten (60%, -4 PP) agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine including 25% (-3 PP) who "totally agree". More than one third (34%, +3 pp) disagree with this action.

QD2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. (EU27) (%)

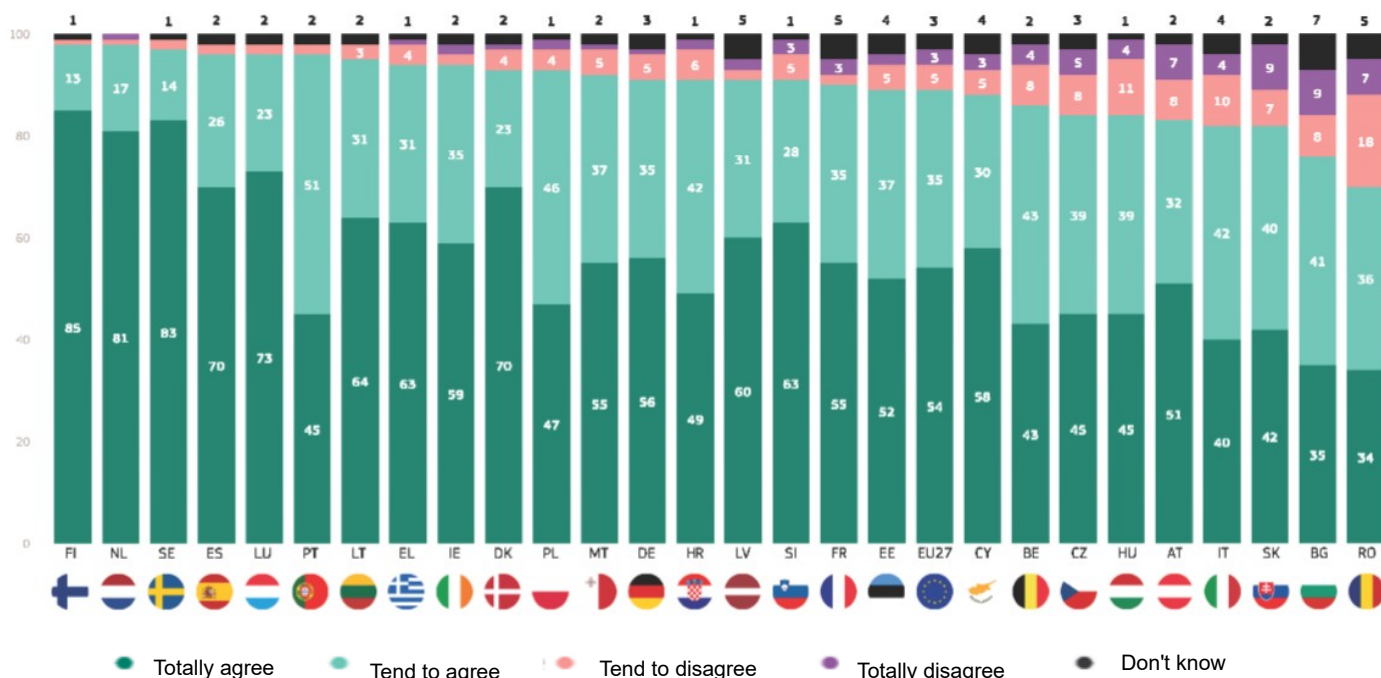


12 QD2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. 2.1 Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals; 2.2 Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU; 2.3 Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine; 2.4 Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war; 2.5 Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war; 2.6 Providing financial support to Ukraine; 2.7 Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine.

At least seven in ten citizens in each EU Member State agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and in 19 countries at least nine in ten agree. There is almost universal support in the Netherlands and Finland (98% each) and Sweden (97%), while 70% of respondents in Romania, 76% in Bulgaria and 82% in Italy and Slovakia also agree.

Romania (25%) is the only country where at least one in five disagrees.

QD2.4. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's Invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. :-Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



In 17 EU Member States at least half of all respondents "totally agree" with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and more than eight in ten in Finland (85%), Sweden (83%) and the Netherlands (81%) think this way. In contrast 34% in Romania, 35% in Bulgaria and 40% in Italy also "totally agree".

Changes in opinion since May-June 2023 are generally small. Agreement has increased in 11 countries including Greece (94%, +6 percentage points), but it has declined in eight countries including Malta (92%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Croatia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Romania.

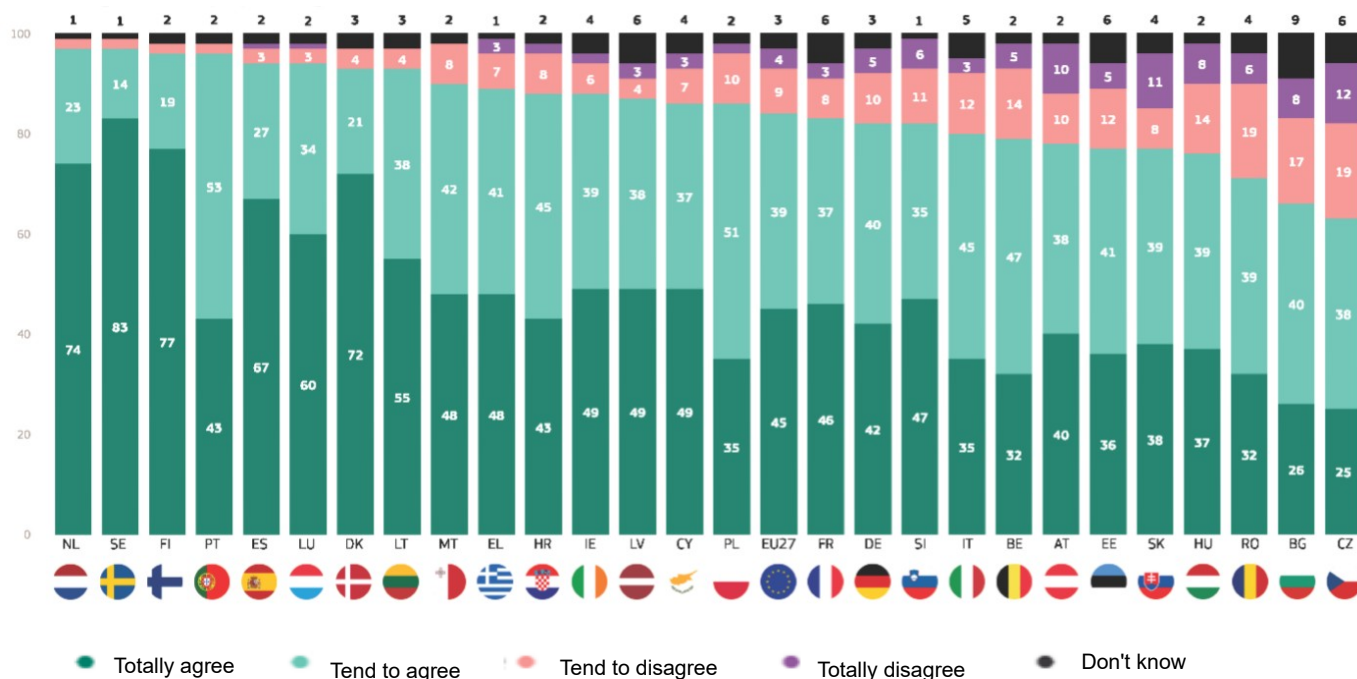
QD2.4 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	89	86	76	84	93	91	89	94	94	96	90	91	82	88	91	95	96	84	92	98	83	93	96	70	91	82	98	97
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	-2	0	-3	0	0	3	0	6	3	1	0	-3	-1	1	0	-2	-2	-5	0	1	4	-1	0	4	1	1	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	8	12	17	13	5	6	7	4	5	2	5	8	14	8	4	3	2	15	6	2	15	6	2	25	8	16	1	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	2	-1	2	0	-1	-3	1	-6	-1	-1	0	2	1	-2	-1	1	1	4	0	-1	-4	1	-3	-3	-1	0	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	7	3	2	3	4	2	1	2	5	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	5	1	2	1	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	-1	0	-1	0

More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. Levels of agreement range from 97% of respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden and 96% in Portugal and Finland to 63% in Czechia, 66% in Bulgaria and 71% in Romania. There are five countries where at least one in five disagrees: Czechia (31%), Romania and Bulgaria (25% each), Hungary (22%) and Austria (20%).

Respondents who "totally agree" are most likely to be found in Sweden (83%), Finland (77%) and the Netherlands (74%), and least often found in Czechia (25%), Bulgaria (26%) and Romania and Belgium (32% each).

QD2.5. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. 2-Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)



In 15 countries respondents are now less likely than they were in May-June 2023 to agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, and this is particularly the case in Czechia (63%, -10 percentage points) and Hungary (76%, -5 pp)

In contrast agreement has increased in seven countries including Austria (78%, +5 pp), and it has remained stable in Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden.

QD2.5 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	84	79	66	63	93	82	77	88	89	94	83	88	80	86	87	93	94	76	90	97	78	86	96	71	82	77	96	97
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-2	-4	2	-10	-2	-3	-1	-4	1	1	-2	-3	-3	1	1	0	0	-5	-2	0	5	-1	-1	4	-2	-1	0	0
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	19	25	31	4	15	17	8	10	4	11	10	15	10	7	4	4	22	8	2	20	12	2	25	17	19	2	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	2	4	0	8	0	2	1	4	-1	0	2	2	1	0	-2	-2	0	4	2	0	-4	1	1	-5	3	1	0	0
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	9	6	3	3	6	4	1	2	6	2	5	4	6	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	4	2	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	0	-2	2	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	1	2	-1	1	2	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0

The majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States agree with providing financial support to Ukraine. The strongest support is seen amongst respondents in Sweden (96%), Finland (93%) and Denmark (91%), although a majority in Slovakia (50%), Bulgaria (52%) and Romania (56%) also agree.

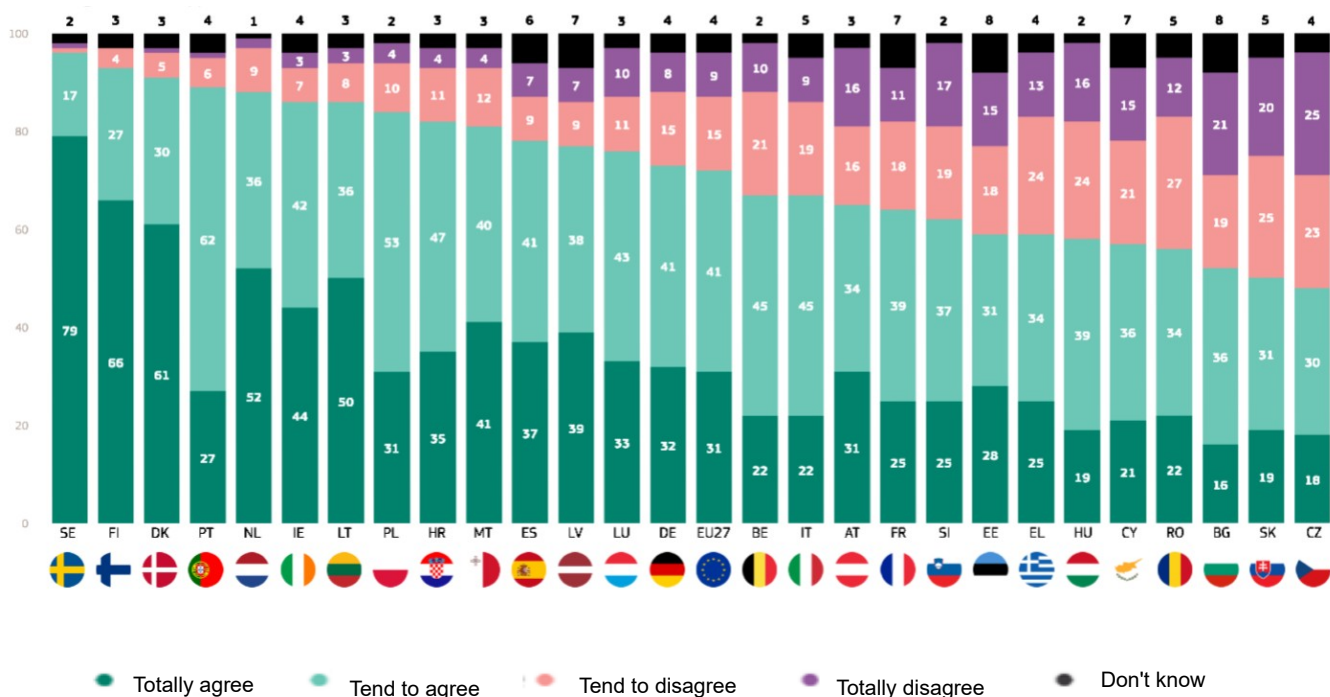
Opinion is divided in Czechia (48% 'agree' vs 48% 'disagree').

In 11 countries at least three in ten disagree, and this is particularly the case in Czechia (48%), Slovakia (45%) and in Bulgaria and Hungary (40% each).

In contrast there are five countries where at least half of all respondents "totally agree" with providing financial support to Ukraine: Sweden (79%), Finland (66%), Denmark (61%), the Netherlands (52%) and Lithuania (50%).

QD2.6. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.

rProviding financial support to Ukraine (%)



Agreement with providing financial support to Ukraine has declined in 21 EU Member States since May-June 2023, with the decline in Czechia (48%, -12 percentage points) notably larger than in other countries, followed by Greece (59%, -7 pp) and Luxembourg (76%, -6 pp).

Agreement has increased in four countries including Austria (65%, +7 PP) and has remained unchanged in Spain and Croatia.

QD2.6 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)

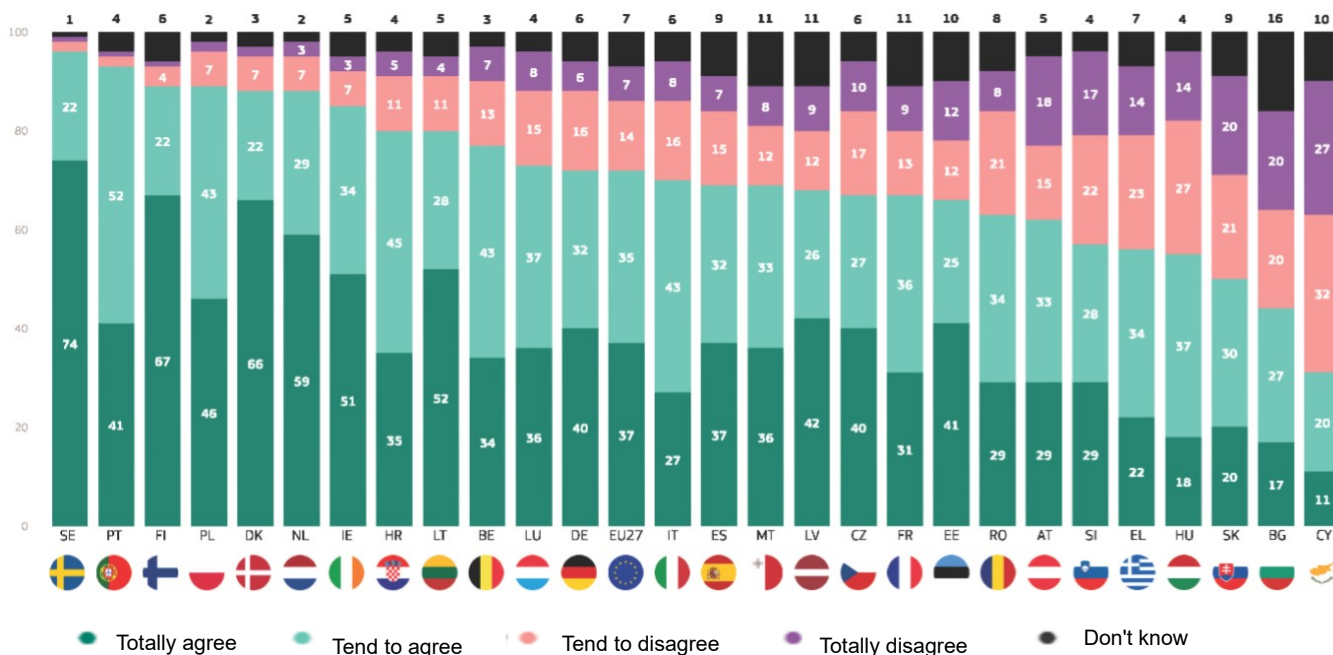
		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	72	67	52	48	91	73	59	86	59	78	64	82	67	57	77	86	76	58	81	88	65	84	89	56	62	50	93	96
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-3	-6	-2	-12	-3	-2	1	-5	-7	0	-4	0	-5	-5	-3	-3	-6	-2	-4	-3	7	-2	-5	-2	-4	-4	2	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	24	31	40	48	6	23	33	10	37	16	29	15	28	36	16	11	21	40	16	11	32	14	7	39	36	45	4	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	3	6	3	11	2	1	-1	4	6	0	5	-1	5	5	1	2	5	2	4	3	-7	2	4	1	5	4	-2	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	2	8	4	3	4	8	4	4	6	7	3	5	7	7	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	4	5	2	5	3	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	0	-1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0

There is considerable national variation in agreement with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, although a majority in 26 countries are for sanctions. The strongest support is seen amongst respondents in Sweden (96%), Portugal (93%) and Poland and Finland (89% each). Agreement levels are lowest in Cyprus (31% vs 59% 'disagree'), Bulgaria (44% vs 40%) and Slovakia (50%).

There are six countries where at least half say they "totally agree": Sweden (74%), Finland (67%), Denmark (66%), the Netherlands (59%), Lithuania (52%) and Ireland (51%).

It is worth noting that at least one in five in Cyprus (27%) and in Bulgaria and Slovakia (20% each) "totally disagree" with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals.

QD2.1. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. :—|mposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)



Compared to May-June 2023, respondents in 18 EU Member States are now less likely to agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, with the largest declines seen in Malta (69%, -7 percentage points) and Czechia (67%, -7 pp).

In contrast the level of agreement has risen in seven countries including Austria (62%, +7 pp). There has been no change in Italy and Poland.

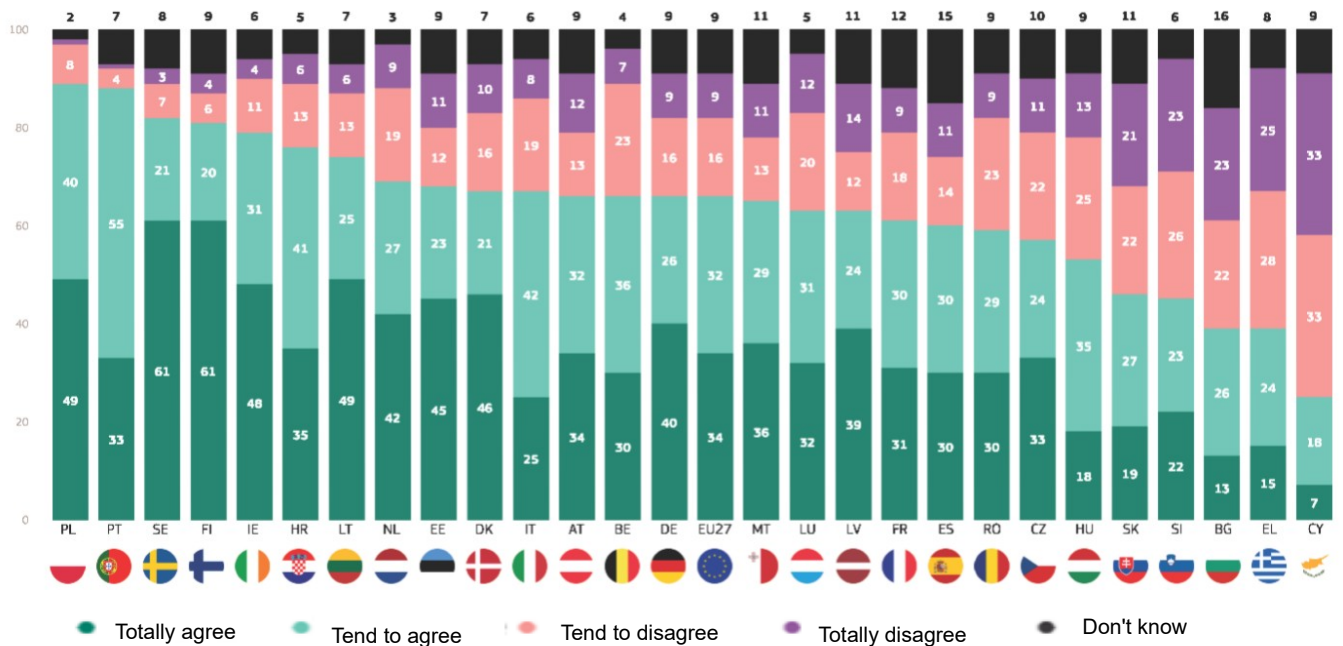
QD2.1 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	72	77	44	67	88	72	66	85	56	69	67	80	70	31	68	80	73	55	69	88	62	89	93	63	57	50	89	96
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	-2	-7	-1	-2	4	-4	-2	-3	4	-1	0	-4	-3	-4	-2	-4	-7	2	7	0	-1	-2	-2	-1	3	2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	21	20	40	27	9	22	24	10	37	22	22	16	24	59	21	15	23	41	20	10	33	9	3	29	39	41	5	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-1	0	6	1	0	-2	3	2	3	-4	-1	0	3	1	3	2	4	5	-2	-6	0	1	-1	3	0	-4	-2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	3	16	6	3	6	10	5	7	9	11	4	6	10	11	5	4	4	11	2	5	2	4	8	4	9	6	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	0	2	1	0	2	-2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	-1	0	0	3	-1	1	1	0

A majority of respondents in 23 EU Member States agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, with the highest levels seen in Poland (89%), Portugal (88%), Sweden (82%) and Finland (81%). In contrast only a minority agree in Cyprus (25% vs 66% disagree), Greece (39% vs 53%), Bulgaria (39% vs 45%) and Slovenia (45% vs 49%).

Finland and Sweden (61% each) are the only countries where at least half "totally agree", and this compares to 7% in Cyprus who say the same. In contrast there are five countries where at least one in five "totally disagree" with banning these media: Cyprus (33%), Greece (25%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (23% each) and Slovakia (21%).

QD2.2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. :-Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



Agreement with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU has declined in 16 countries since May-June 2023. The decline is larger in Greece (39%, -11 percentage points) than in any other country, with the next largest seen in Lithuania (74%, -6 pp). Agreement has increased in ten countries with the largest seen in Sweden (82%, +4 pp) and Estonia (68%, +4 pp). Agreement remains stable in Italy.

Compared with spring 2023 (ST99), agreement is now the minority view in Greece and Slovenia.

QD2.2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)

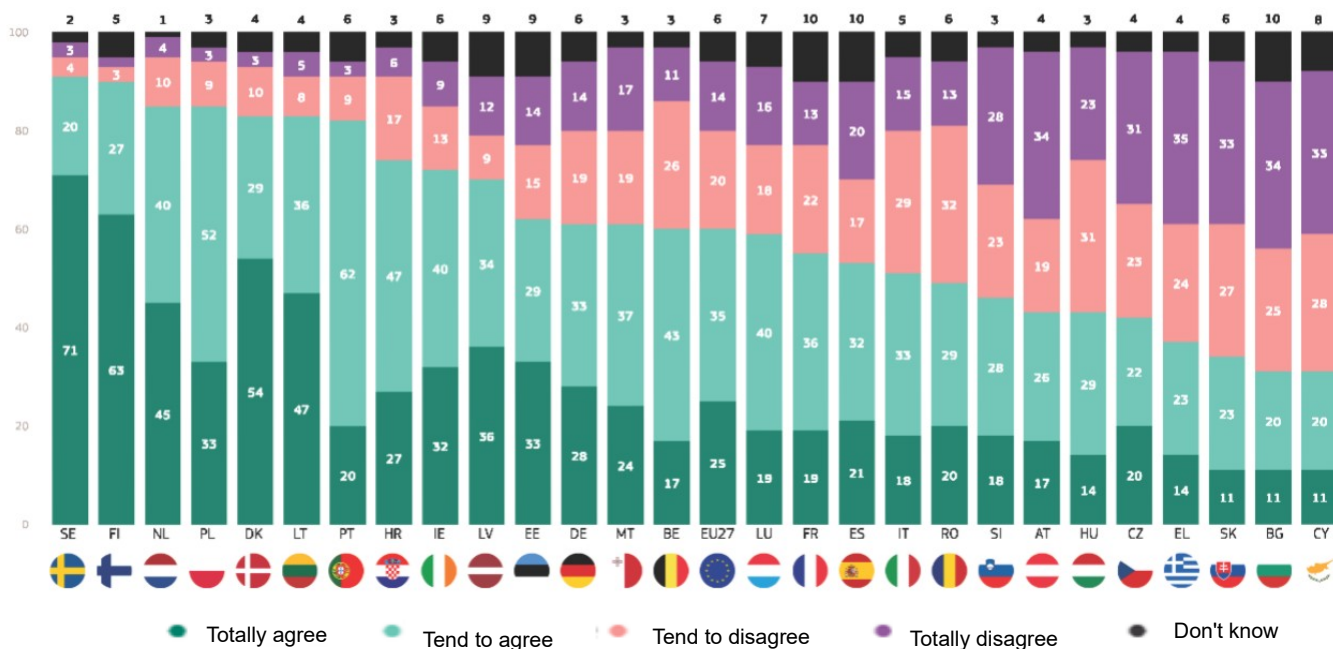
		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	66	66	39	57	67	66	68	79	39	60	61	76	67	25	63	74	63	53	65	69	66	89	88	59	45	46	81	82
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-2	2	-4	-4	1	4	-2	-11	-2	1	-4	0	-3	-4	-6	-4	-3	2	1	3	1	-1	2	-3	-1	-2	4
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	25	30	45	33	26	25	23	15	53	25	27	19	27	66	26	19	32	38	24	28	25	9	5	32	49	43	10	10
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	3	2	3	3	-3	-3	2	12	0	0	1	0	3	3	4	2	3	4	-1	-4	-1	2	-2	4	4	1	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	4	16	10	7	9	9	6	8	15	12	5	6	9	11	7	5	9	11	3	9	2	7	9	6	11	9	8
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	-1	-4	1	1	2	-1	0	-1	2	-1	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	-6	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	-3	1	-3

Although a majority in 19 EU Member States agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, levels vary considerably across countries. Strongest support is observed amongst respondents in Sweden (91%), Finland (90%) and the Netherlands and Poland (85% each), but a majority in Romania (49% vs 45% disagree) also support this action.

In the remaining eight countries, only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels observed in Cyprus (31% vs 61% disagree), Bulgaria (31% vs 59%) and Slovakia (34% vs 60%).

More than half of all respondents in Sweden (71%), Finland (63%) and Denmark (54%) "totally agree" with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. At the other end of the scale 11% in Slovakia, Cyprus and Bulgaria say the same.

QD2.3. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. —Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%) Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



In 22 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine than they were in May/June 2023. In Czechia (42%, -12 percentage points) and Luxembourg (59%, -11 pp) the decline is more than ten percentage points, followed by Italy (51%, -9 pp). Agreement has increased in four countries, but by no more than three percentage points, and remains unchanged in the Netherlands.

Disagreement is now the majority opinion in Czechia and Slovenia.

QD2.3 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)

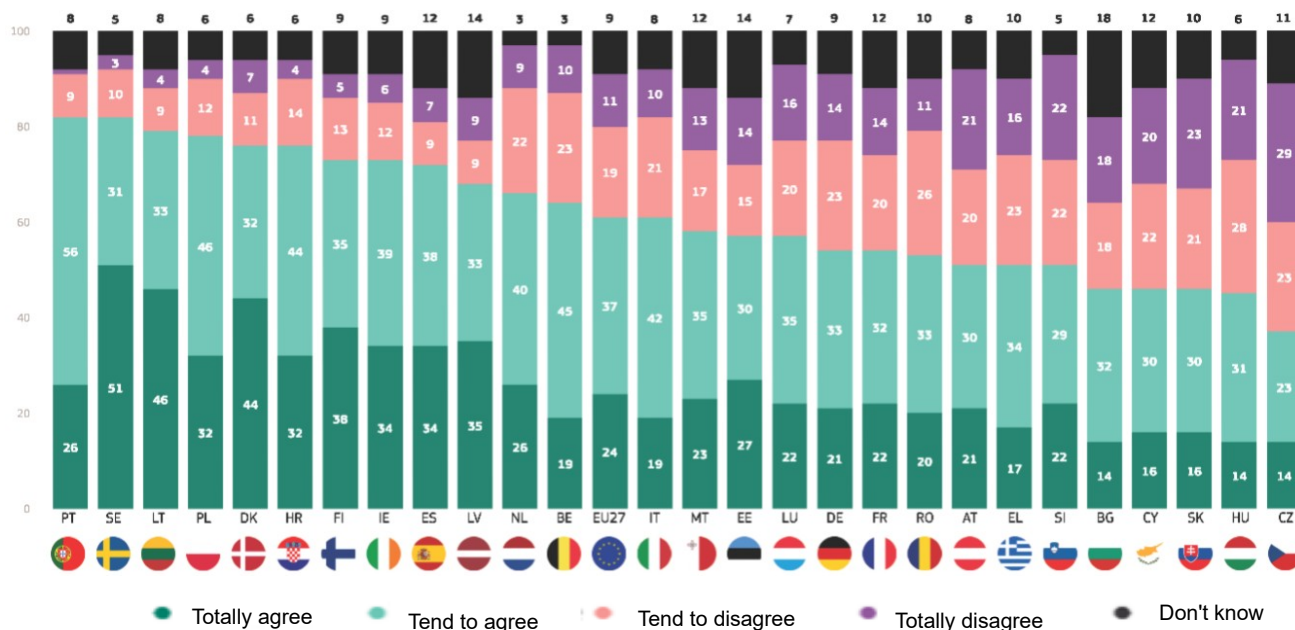
		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	60	60	31	42	83	61	62	72	37	53	55	74	51	31	70	83	59	43	61	85	43	85	82	49	46	34	90	91
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-4	-9	1	-12	-6	-1	-2	-7	-6	-7	-3	2	-9	-5	-4	-1	-11	-1	-3	0	3	-1	-8	-6	-3	-3	1	-2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	34	37	59	54	13	33	29	22	59	37	35	23	44	61	21	13	34	54	36	14	53	12	12	45	51	60	5	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	3	9	1	12	5	-1	1	7	6	6	2	-3	9	3	4	0	8	0	3	1	-3	0	6	5	5	3	-3	2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	3	10	4	4	6	9	6	4	10	10	3	5	8	9	4	7	3	3	1	4	3	6	6	3	6	5	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	0	-2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	-1	0	1	2	1	-2	0	2	0

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States agree with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine, with the strongest support in Portugal and Sweden (82% each) and Lithuania (79%). A relative majority in Slovakia (46% agree vs 44% disagree), Cyprus (46% vs 42%) and Bulgaria (46% vs 36%) also agree.

In contrast only a minority in Czechia (37% agree vs 52% disagree) and Hungary (45% vs 49%) agree with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine.

Respondents living in Sweden (51%), Lithuania (46%) and Denmark (44%) are the most likely to say they "totally agree", while those in Hungary, Czechia and Bulgaria (14% each) are the least likely to do so.

QD2.7. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken :-Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (%)



Agreement with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine has declined in 23 countries, and particularly in Malta (58%, -12 percentage points), Luxembourg (57%, -9 pp) and Portugal (82%, -8 pp). Levels of agreement have increased in the remaining four countries with the largest seen in Austria (51%, +4 pp) and Bulgaria (46%, +4 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Slovakia, but the minority view in Hungary.

QD2.7 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	61	64	46	37	76	54	57	73	51	72	54	76	61	46	68	79	57	45	58	66	51	78	82	53	51	46	73	82
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-3	-2	4	-6	-3	-7	-5	-6	-5	3	-3	-7	-5	-1	-4	-5	-9	-4	-12	-4	4	-3	-8	-3	-1	1	-2	-3
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	30	33	36	52	18	37	29	18	39	16	34	18	31	42	18	13	36	49	30	31	41	16	10	37	44	44	18	13
	Δ May/Jun 2023	2	4	-1	6	1	4	2	5	4	0	2	4	4	3	1	3	8	4	6	5	-5	1	7	1	3	-1	2	5
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	3	18	11	6	9	14	9	10	12	12	6	8	12	14	8	7	6	12	3	8	6	8	10	5	10	9	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	-2	-3	0	2	3	3	1	1	-3	1	3	1	-2	3	2	1	0	6	-1	1	2	1	2	-2	0	0	-2

The socio-demographic analysis shows a majority in almost all groups support each of the actions taken by the EU as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, but there are some notable differences.

Men (62%) are more likely than women (57%) to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine.

Support for each measure is strong in each age group, although those aged 15-24 are more likely than older age groups to support providing financial support to Ukraine (76%) and granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (66%), particularly when compared to those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each action, with the largest differences between those who completed education aged 20 or older and those who finished aged 19 or younger. For example, 66% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, compared to 48% who completed aged 15 or younger.

Managers are consistently amongst the most likely to agree with each action, while the unemployed and housepersons are consistently amongst the least likely to agree. For instance, 68% of managers agree with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine compared to 50% of housepersons and 51% of the unemployed.

Financial situation is also influential: the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each action. For example, 88% of respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, compared to 74% of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class are the most likely to agree with each action, particularly compared with those who consider themselves belonging to the working class or lower middle class. For instance, 85% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class and 81% who consider themselves belonging to the middle class agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, compared to 65% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class and 67% who consider themselves belonging to the lower middle class.

Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to support each of these actions than those with a negative view. For example, 95% of those with a positive view of the EU agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war compared to 79% of those with a negative view.

In fact, respondents with a negative image of the EU are the only group where a majority disagree with any action: 60% disagree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, 58% disagree with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine and 50% disagree with providing financial support to Ukraine.

QD2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	Providing financial support to Ukraine	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27	89	84	72	72	66	61	60
Gender							
Man	90	85	73	72	67	62	62
Woman	89	83	71	71	65	61	57
Age							
15-24	90	86	71	76	63	66	62
25-39	91	85	73	72	67	63	59
40-54	89	84	73	72	67	62	62
55	89	83	71	70	65	59	58
Education (End of)							
-15	85	79	65	64	60	53	48
16-19	88	81	70	68	66	58	57
20	94	89	77	77	68	66	66
Still studying	91	88	74	80	65	68	65
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	94	88	74	74	68	64	61
Managers	94	91	80	81	71	68	70
Other white collars	89	83	75	72	68	62	59
Manual workers	88	82	71	69	65	59	58
House persons	82	74	65	60	61	50	49
Unemployed	86	78	64	61	59	51	47
Retired	88	83	71	69	65	58	58
Students	91	88	74	80	65	68	65
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	84	74	63	54	57	48	43
From time to time	86	80	68	67	63	59	55
Almost never/ Never	91	88	76	76	69	64	64
Consider belonging to							
The working class	88	80	66	65	61	57	54
The lower middle class	88	82	71	67	64	58	54
The middle class	90	85	74	74	68	64	62
The upper middle class	93	90	79	81	71	68	75
The upper class	92	88	86	85	71	68	78
Image of the EU							
Positive	95	93	84	85	78	77	75
Neutral	88	81	68	68	62	56	54
Negative	79	67	52	45	47	34	34

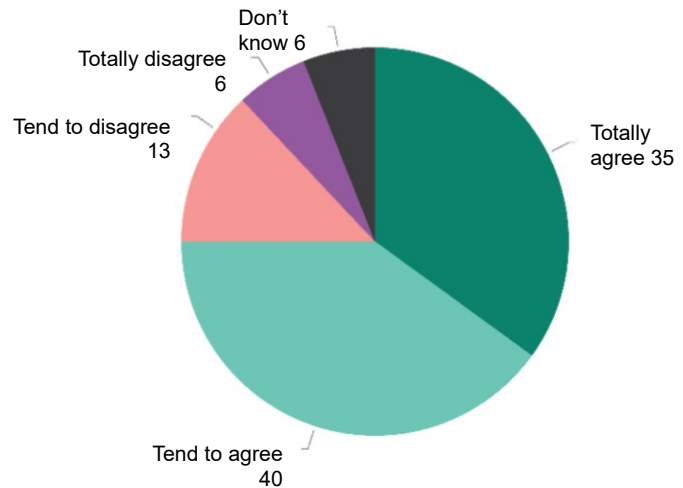
A large majority agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values.

Three quarters of respondents (75%, no change since May- June 2023) agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values with 35% (-2 PP) saying they "totally agree".¹³ Almost one in five (19%, +1 pp) say they disagree, with 6% (no change) totally disagreeing.

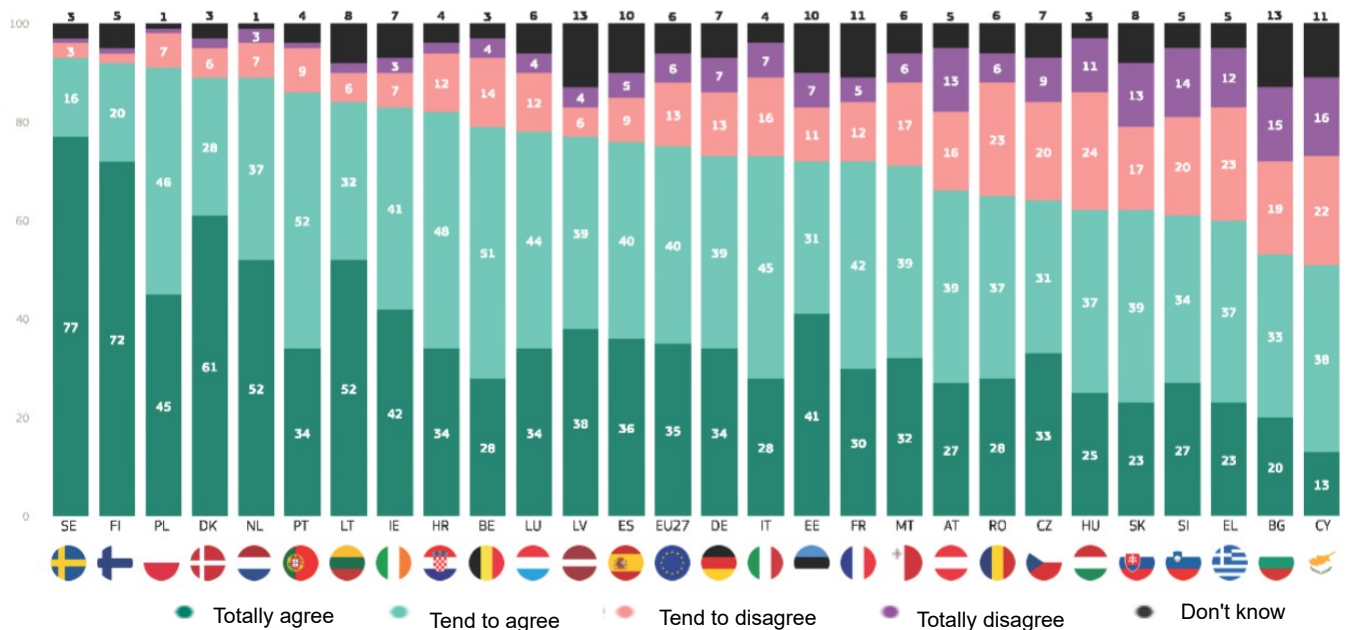
More than half of all respondents in each EU Member State agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, although proportions range from 93% in Sweden, 92% in Finland and 91% in Poland to 51% in Cyprus, 53% in Bulgaria and 60% in Greece.

There are five countries where at least half "totally agree": Sweden (77%), Finland (72%), Denmark (61%) and the Netherlands and Lithuania (52% each). This compares with 13% in Cyprus who say the same.

QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values



QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values



¹³ QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values

Compared to May-June 2023, respondents in 15 EU Member States are now less likely to agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, with the largest declines seen Greece (60%, -8 percentage points) and Portugal (86%, -6 pp) and Czechia (64%, -6 pp).

In contrast, levels of agreement have risen in nine countries including Austria (66%, +7 pp) and Slovakia (62%, +6 pp), and there has been no change in Estonia, Spain or Finland.

QD3.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	3	13	7	3	7	10	7	5	10	11	4	4	11	13	8	6	3	6	1	5	1	4	6	5	8	5	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	1	0	0	0	2	-1	2	0	-1	-2	2	-1	-2	2	2	-1	0	3	-1	-1	-1	-2	1	-2	-5	0	0
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	75	79	53	64	89	73	72	83	60	76	72	82	73	51	77	84	78	62	71	89	66	91	86	65	61	62	92	93
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	-2	-6	-1	1	0	-5	-8	0	2	-5	1	-2	-2	-3	-5	-5	-5	1	7	3	-6	3	-2	6	0	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	19	18	34	29	8	20	18	10	35	14	17	14	23	38	10	8	16	35	23	10	29	8	10	29	34	30	3	4
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	0	2	6	1	-3	1	3	8	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	6	5	2	0	-6	-2	8	-4	4	-1	0	-1

The socio-demographic analysis shows that a majority in each group agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values. It reveals no differences based on age or gender, but the analysis does illustrate that the longer a respondent remained in education the more likely they are to agree. For example, 81% of those who remained in education aged 20 or older agree, compared to 65% of those who completed it aged 15 or younger.

The analysis also shows managers (81%) and students (79%) are more likely to agree than respondents in other socio-professional groups, and in particular the unemployed (63%) and housepersons (64%). It also highlights that the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 78% of respondents who never or almost never have these difficulties agree, compared to 63% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

The higher the class a respondent considers themselves belonging to, the more likely they are to agree. For example, 88% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class agree, compared to 69% who consider themselves as belonging to the working class.

Finally, image of the EU is also influential, with respondents who have a positive image of the EU (88%) much more likely to agree than those with a negative image (51%).

QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	19	6
Gender			
Man	76	19	5
Woman	74	18	8
Age			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	76	18	6
40-54	76	19	5
55	74	18	8
Education (End of)			
-15	65	21	14
16-19	73	21	6
20	81	15	4
Still studying	79	16	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	78	18	4
Managers	81	16	3
Other white collars	76	18	6
Manual workers	74	20	6
House persons	64	23	13
Unemployed	63	26	11
Retired	74	18	8
Students	79	16	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	26	11
From time to time	71	22	7
Almost never/ Never	78	16	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	19	12
The lower middle class	73	22	5
The middle class	77	18	5
The upper middle class	83	15	2
The upper class	88	10	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	88	9	3
Neutral	71	20	9
Negative	51	41	8



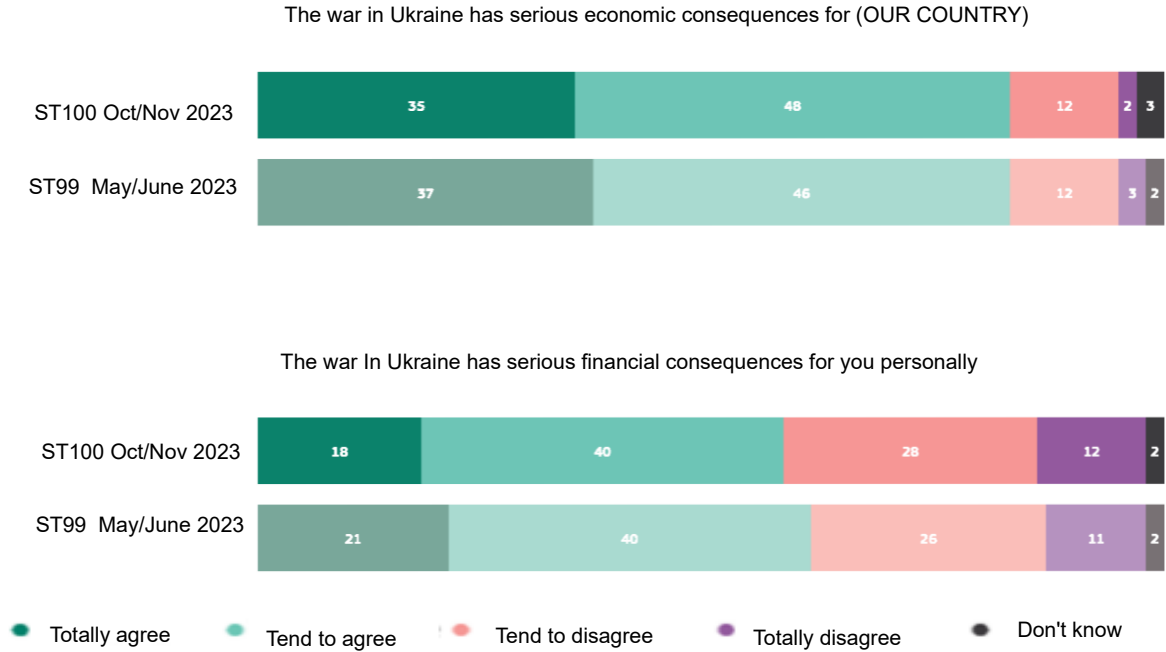
III. Consequences of the war in Ukraine

The majority of Europeans think the war has serious economic consequences for their country, and serious financial consequences for them personally.

More than eight in ten respondents (83%, no change since May-June 2023) agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, including 35% (-2 pp) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (14%, -1 pp) disagree, while 3% (+1 pp) say they don’t know.¹⁴

Almost six in ten (58%, -3 PP) agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally, with 18% (-3 pp) saying they “totally agree”. This is the second consecutive drop in agreement since January-February 2023. Four in ten (40%, +3 PP) disagree, including 12% (+1 pp) who “totally disagree”. Just 2% (no change) say they don’t know.

QD4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. (EU27) (%)

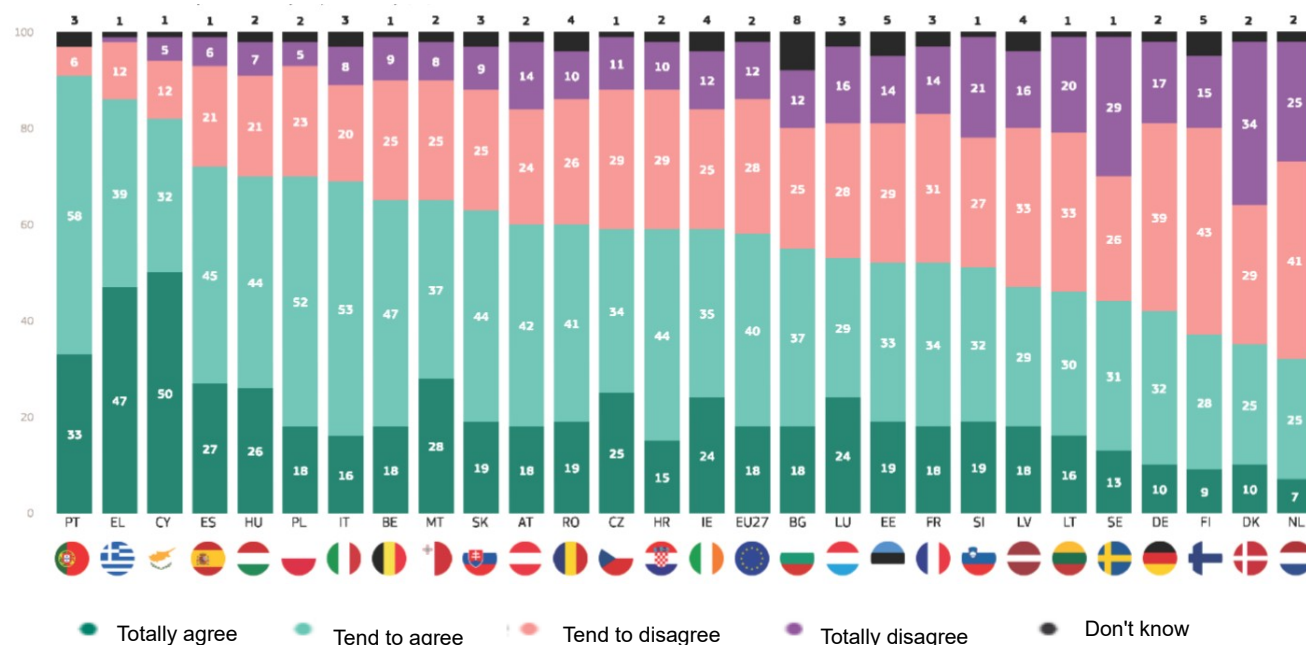


¹⁴ QD4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? 4.1 The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally; 4.2 The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY).

In 20 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally although levels vary from 91% in Portugal, 86% in Greece and 82% in Cyprus to 51% in Slovenia and 52% in France and Estonia. In the remaining seven countries only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels seen in the Netherlands (32% vs 66% disagree), Denmark (35% vs 63%) and Finland (37% vs 58%).

There are three countries where at least one third say they "totally agree": Cyprus (50%), Greece (47%) and Portugal (33%). In contrast more than one third of respondents in Denmark (34%) say they "totally disagree"

QD4.1. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. :-The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)



Agreement that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally has dropped amongst respondents in 19 countries, and in three countries the decline is at least 10 percentage points: Denmark (35%, -13 percentage points), Slovakia (63%, -10 pp) and Croatia (59%, -10 pp). In contrast levels of agreement have increased in six countries including Austria (60%, +7 pp) and Portugal (91%, +5 pp). Agreement has remained stable in Belgium and Finland.

In comparison with spring 2023, disagreement is now the majority opinion in Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden.

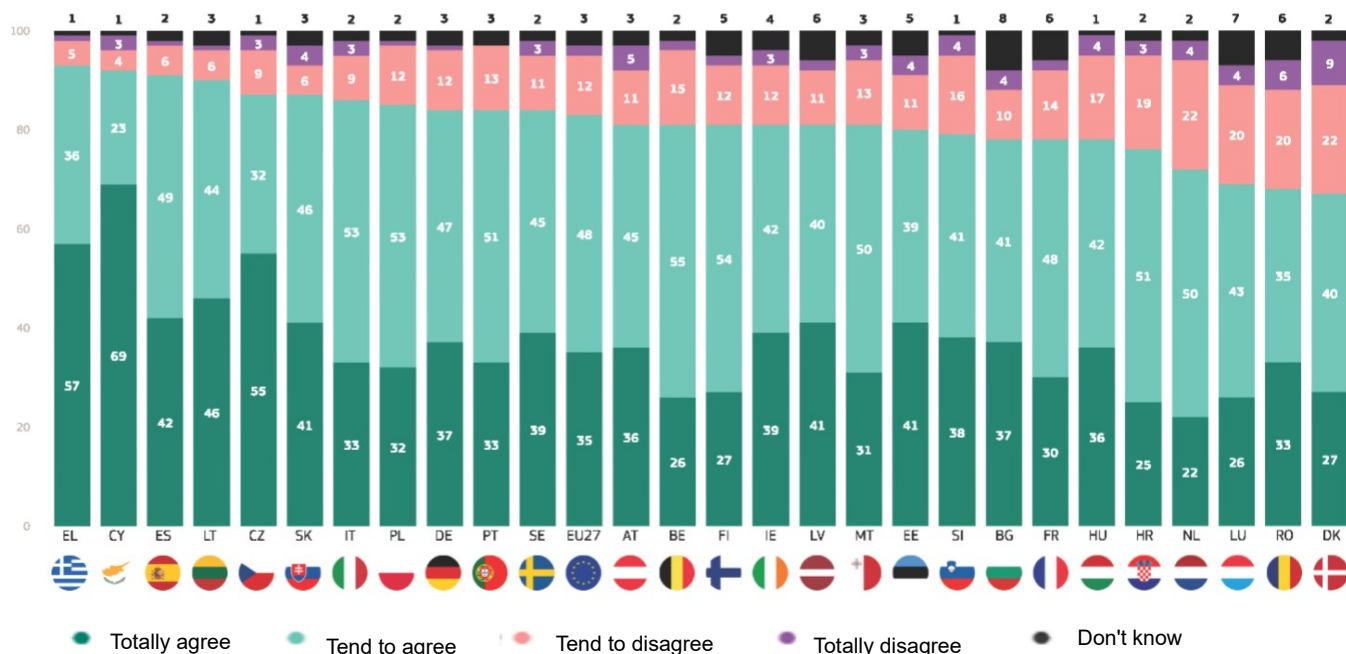
QD4.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	58	65	55	59	35	42	52	59	86	72	52	59	69	82	47	46	53	70	65	32	60	70	91	60	51	63	37	44
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-3	0	-2	1	-13	-5	-2	-7	1	-3	-1	-10	1	-1	-5	-9	-5	-8	-5	-5	7	-4	5	1	-4	-10	0	-7
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	40	34	37	40	63	56	43	37	13	27	45	39	28	17	49	53	44	28	33	66	38	28	6	36	48	34	58	55
	Δ May/Jun 2023	3	1	1	0	12	4	2	7	-2	4	0	9	-1	1	4	10	3	8	5	4	-7	5	-6	-2	5	10	0	6
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	2	1	8	1	2	2	5	4	1	1	3	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	5	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	1	-1	1	1	0	0	1	-1	2	0	0	1	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	1

More than two thirds of respondents in each EU Member State agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, with the highest levels seen in Greece (93%), Cyprus (92%), Spain (91%) and Lithuania (90%). The majority in Denmark (67%), Romania (68%) and Luxembourg (69%) also agree.

In every Member State more than one in five totally agree with this statement, and this is especially the case in Cyprus (69%), Greece (57%) and Czechia (55%).

QD4.2. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. :-The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



In 13 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country than they were in May-June 2023, with the largest declines seen amongst respondent in Denmark (67%, -9 percentage points) and in Portugal (84%, -8 pp) and Croatia (76%, -8 pp).

Agreement has increased in ten countries, but Austria (81%, +8 pp) is the only country where the increase is of more than three percentage points. Opinion is unchanged in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania and Finland.

QD4.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	83	81	78	87	67	84	80	81	93	91	78	76	86	92	81	90	69	78	81	72	81	85	84	68	79	87	81	84
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	2	0	3	-9	1	-1	-5	1	3	-1	-8	1	0	1	0	-6	-3	-7	-5	8	-1	-8	1	1	-1	0	-3
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	17	14	12	31	13	15	15	6	7	16	22	12	7	13	7	24	21	16	26	16	13	13	26	20	10	14	14
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-2	-2	-3	9	-2	0	5	-1	-3	-1	7	-1	1	-2	-1	5	4	6	5	-8	2	6	-3	1	0	-1	2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	8	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	6	2	2	1	6	3	7	1	3	2	3	2	3	6	1	3	5	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	2	2	-2	1	1	1

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates a high level of consensus across groups that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country: in each group at least three quarters agree.

There is greater variation in agreement that the war in

Ukraine has serious personal financial consequences, although a majority in almost all groups agree. The respondents most likely to agree are those aged 25-54, those who completed education aged 19 or younger, the unemployed (68%), manual workers (66%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (81%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (68%).

QD4.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine. please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements, The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	58	40	2
Gender			
Man	58	40	2
Woman	58	39	3
Age			
15-24	52	44	4
25-39	61	37	2
40-54	62	36	2
55	56	41	3
Education (End of)			
-15	64	32	4
16-19	63	35	2
20	51	47	2
Still studying	50	47	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	61	37	2
Managers	49	50	1
Other white collars	60	37	3
Manual workers	66	32	2
House persons	62	33	5
Unemployed	68	28	4
Retired	54	43	3
Students	50	47	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	81	17	2
From time to time	70	27	3
Almost never/ Never	50	43	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	23	4
The lower middle class	61	37	2
The middle class	55	43	2
The upper middle class	42	57	1
The upper class	39	55	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	55	43	2
Neutral	59	33	3
Negative	64	1	34

In contrast, only a minority of managers (49% vs 50% disagree) and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle (42% vs 57%) or upper class (39% vs 55%) agree the war has had serious personal financial consequences.

The analysis also highlights that respondents who agree with one statement are more likely to agree with the other. For instance, 67% of those who agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country also agree that the war has had serious personal financial consequences, compared to 32% who disagree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country.

QD4.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for {OUR COUNTRY} (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	83	14	3
Gender			
Man	82	16	2
Woman	83	13	4
Age			
15-24	79	15	6
25-39	83	15	2
40-54	84	14	2
55	83	13	4
Education (End of)			
-15	83	12	5
16-19	85	12	3
20	81	17	2
Still studying	80	15	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	84	15	1
Managers	81	18	1
Other white collars	84	14	2
Manual workers	83	14	3
House persons	80	14	6
Unemployed	84	12	4
Retired	84	12	4
Students	80	15	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	11	4
From time to time	82	15	3
Almost never/ Never	83	14	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	84	11	5
The lower middle class	83	15	2
The middle class	84	14	2
The upper middle class	75	23	2
The upper class	79	19	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	14	2
Neutral	81	14	5
Negative	83	15	2



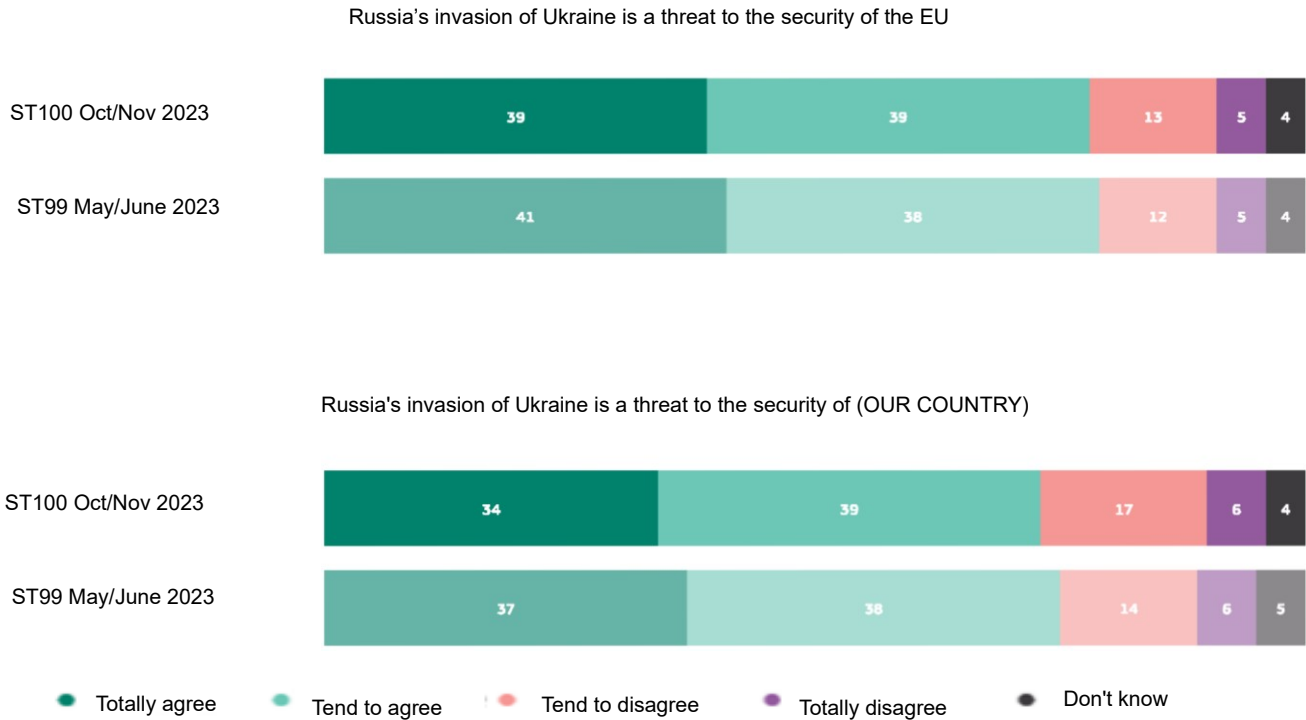
IV. European security under threat

More than seven in ten agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to both national and EU security.

More than three quarters of respondents (78%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, with 39% (-2 pp) saying they "totally agree".¹⁵ Almost one in five (18%, +1 pp) disagree.

Almost three quarters (73%, -2 pp) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, including 34% (-3 PP) who say they "totally agree". More than one in five (23%, +3 pp) disagree.

QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

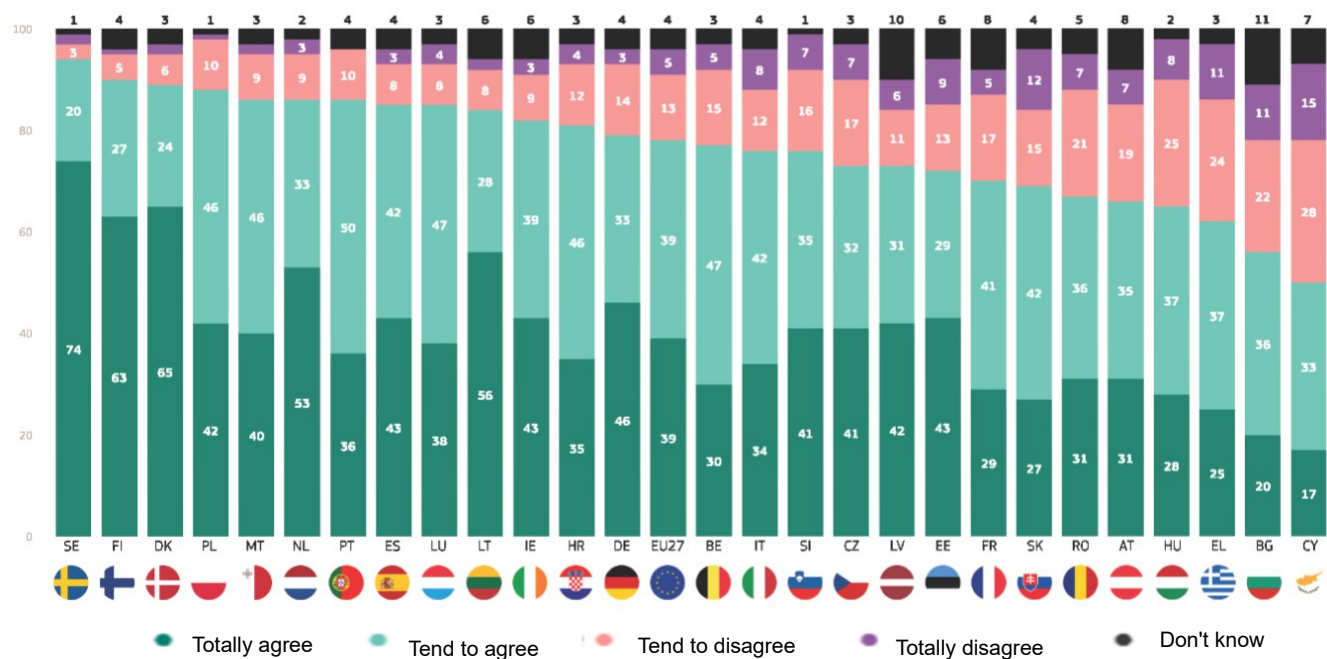


15 QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.1 Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU; 3.2 Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY).

At least half of all respondents in each Member State agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU. Agreement is most widespread in Sweden (94%), Finland (90%) and Denmark (89%), with 50% in Cyprus, 56% in Bulgaria and 62% in Greece also agreeing.

In 26 Member States at least one in five respondents "totally agree", and in five countries at least half do so: Sweden (74%), Denmark (65%), Finland (63%), Lithuania (56%), the Netherlands (53%). This compares to 17% in Cyprus who "totally agree".

QD3.1. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



Since May-June 2023 agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU has declined in 16 countries, with the largest observed amongst respondents in Hungary (65%, -9 pp), Cyprus (50%, -9 pp) and Portugal (86%, -7 pp).

Agreement has increased in six countries, but by no more than three percentage points. Opinion has remained stable in Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania and Sweden.

QD3.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)

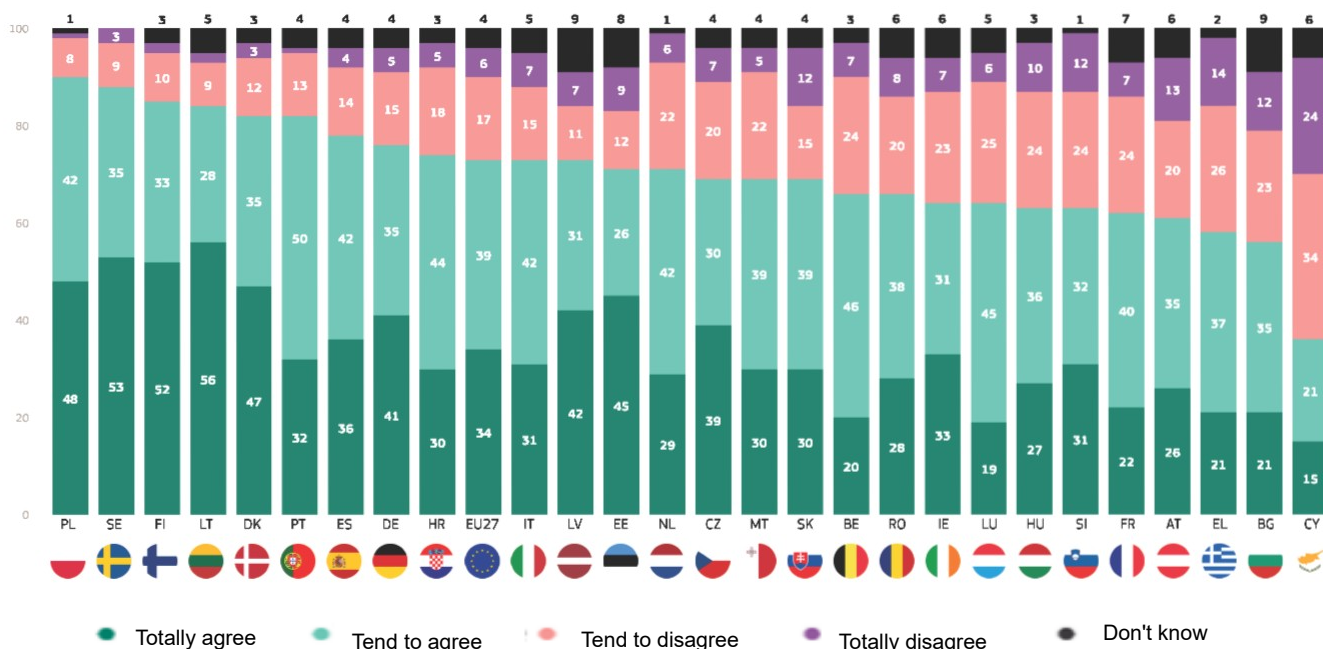
		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	78	77	56	73	89	79	72	82	62	85	70	81	76	50	73	84	85	65	86	86	66	88	86	67	76	69	90	94
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-3	-2	-6	0	-3	3	-6	-6	2	-3	-6	-2	-9	-4	-4	0	-9	-6	-1	3	0	-7	0	2	1	2	0
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	18	20	33	24	8	17	22	12	35	11	22	16	20	43	17	10	12	33	11	12	26	11	10	28	23	27	6	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	2	2	7	-1	2	0	5	6	0	4	4	2	11	3	2	1	9	5	0	-6	1	8	-2	0	2	-2	0
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	3	11	3	3	4	6	6	3	4	8	3	4	7	10	6	3	2	3	2	8	1	4	5	1	4	4	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	0	-1	1	1	-3	1	0	-2	-1	2	0	-2	1	2	-1	0	1	1	3	-1	-1	2	-2	-3	0	0

In all but one Member State a majority of respondents agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, although proportions range from 90% in Poland, 88% in Sweden and 85% in Finland to 56% in Bulgaria, 58% in Greece and 61% in Austria.

The exception is Cyprus, where 36% agree and 58% disagree.

There are three countries where at least half of all respondents "totally agree": Lithuania (56%), Sweden (53%), and Finland (52%) - In contrast, 15% in Cyprus "totally agree".

QD3.2. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since May-June 2023, agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country has declined amongst respondents in 18 countries, most notably in Ireland (64%, -13 percentage points), Malta (69%, -10 pp), Portugal (82%, -9 pp) and Croatia (74%, -9 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Spain.

QD3.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	73	66	56	69	82	76	71	64	58	78	62	74	73	36	73	84	64	63	69	71	61	90	82	66	63	69	85	88
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-2	-3	-2	-8	1	-2	3	-13	-6	0	-2	-9	-4	-5	-5	-5	-7	-7	-10	-5	8	2	-9	1	-2	1	3	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	23	31	35	27	15	20	21	30	40	18	31	23	22	58	18	11	31	34	27	28	33	9	14	28	36	27	12	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	3	2	2	8	-1	1	-2	12	7	2	4	8	3	6	4	3	6	6	9	5	-8	-1	10	-3	4	1	-2	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	3	9	4	3	4	8	6	2	4	7	3	5	6	9	5	5	3	4	1	6	1	4	6	1	4	3	0
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	-2	-2	1	1	-1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	2	-2	-2	-1	0

The socio-demographic analysis shows that more than six in ten respondents in each group agree with each statement. There is little difference in opinion between genders or based on education level, but there are other notable variations.

Respondents aged 15-24 (67%) are less likely to agree that the invasion is a threat to the security of their country than older respondents, and particularly those aged 55 or older (75%). Unemployed persons are less likely than other socio-professional groups to agree both in the case of the EU (71%) and of their country (66%).

The results also highlight that the fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 80% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, compared to 71% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Finally, respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class are the most likely to agree when it comes both to the EU (84%) and to their country (79%). Those who consider themselves belonging to the lower middle class are the least likely to agree with each statement.

QD3.1 -2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat for the security of the EU	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat for the security of (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	78	73
Gender		
Man	77	71
Woman	79	74
Age		
15-24	75	67
25-39	76	72
40-54	77	73
55	80	75
Education (End of)		
-15	77	72
16-19	76	73
20	81	74
Still studying	79	70
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	80	75
Managers	80	74
Other white collars	77	73
Manual workers	75	71
House persons	74	73
Unemployed	71	66
Retired	80	76
Students	79	70
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	71	67
From time to time	73	70
Almost never/ Never	80	75
Consider belonging to		
The working class	75	73
The lower middle class	74	69
The middle class	79	75
The upper middle class	82	72
The upper class	84	79
Image of the EU		
Positive	85	79
Neutral	76	72
Negative	64	61



V. Future EU action in the wake of the war

1. Defence co-operation in the EU

Support for defence co-operation and increased spending remains strong.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with four statements about defence co-operation in the EU.¹⁶ Agreement with each statement has remained relatively stable since May-June 2023.

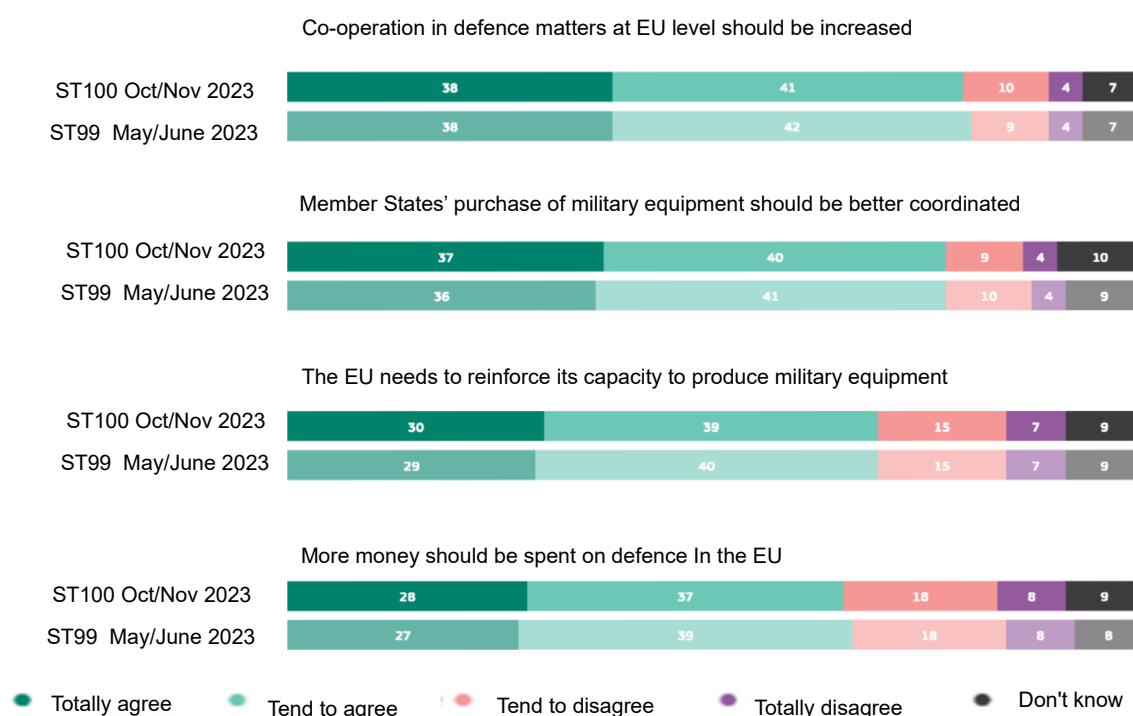
Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, with 38% (no change) saying they “totally agree”. Just over one in ten (14%, +1 pp) disagree.

More than three quarters (77%, no change) agree that Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated, including 37% (+1 pp) who “totally agree”. In contrast, 13% (-1 pp) disagree with this statement.

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change) agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, with 30% (+1 pp) saying they “totally agree”. Just over one in five (22%, no change) say they disagree.

Just under two thirds of respondents (65%, -1 PP) agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU, including 28% (+1 pp) who totally agree. Just over one quarter (26%, no change) say they disagree.

QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)



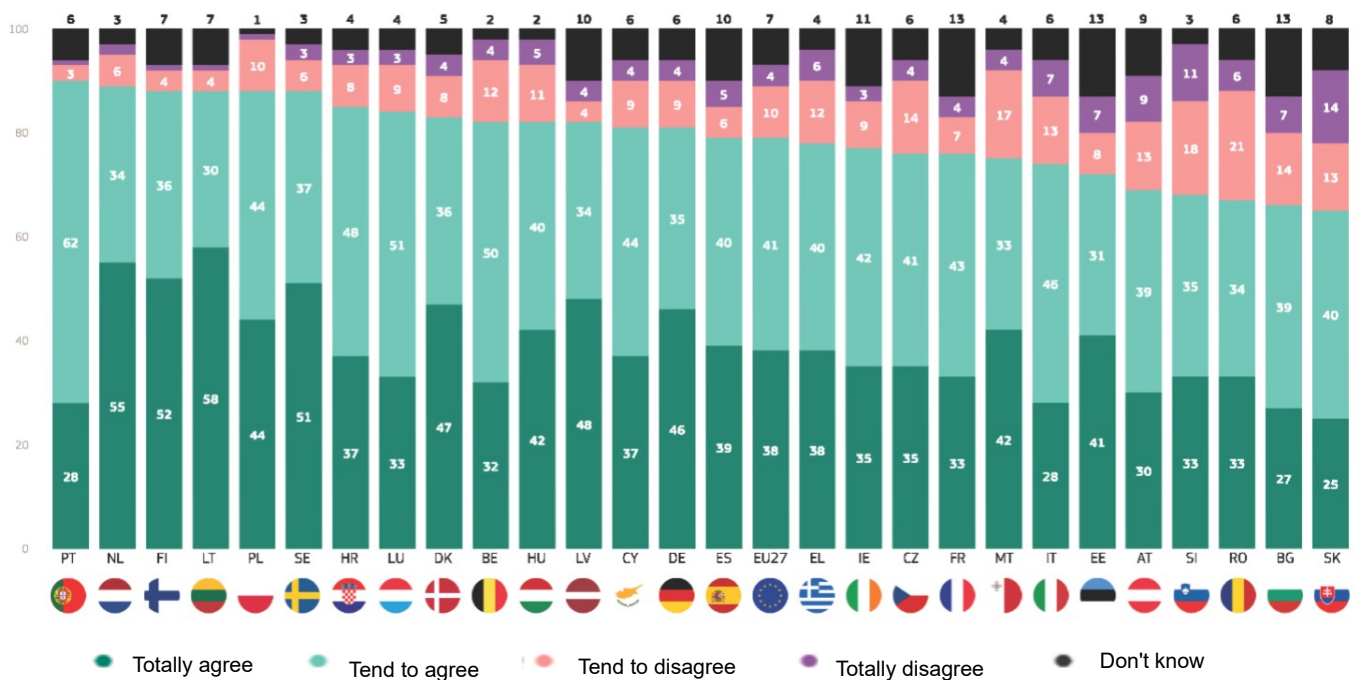
¹⁶ QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.4 Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased; 3.5 More money should be spent on defence in the EU; 3.6 Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated; 3.7 The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment

More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, with proportions ranging from 90% in Portugal, 89% in the Netherlands and 88% in Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden to 65% in Slovakia, 66% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

There are seven countries where at least one in five say they disagree: Slovenia (29%), Romania and Slovakia (27% each), Austria (22%), Bulgaria and Malta (21% each) and Italy (20%).

In every country at least one quarter "totally agree", and in Lithuania (58%), the Netherlands (55%), Finland (52%) and Sweden (51%) at least half do so. This compares to 25% in Slovakia, 27% in Bulgaria and 28% in Italy and Portugal who also "totally agree".

QD3.4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)



In 18 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased than they were in May-June 2023, with the largest declines seen in Malta (75%, -13 percentage points) and Ireland (77%, -8 pp).

Agreement has increased in six countries including Austria (69%, +5 pp), and has remained stable in France.

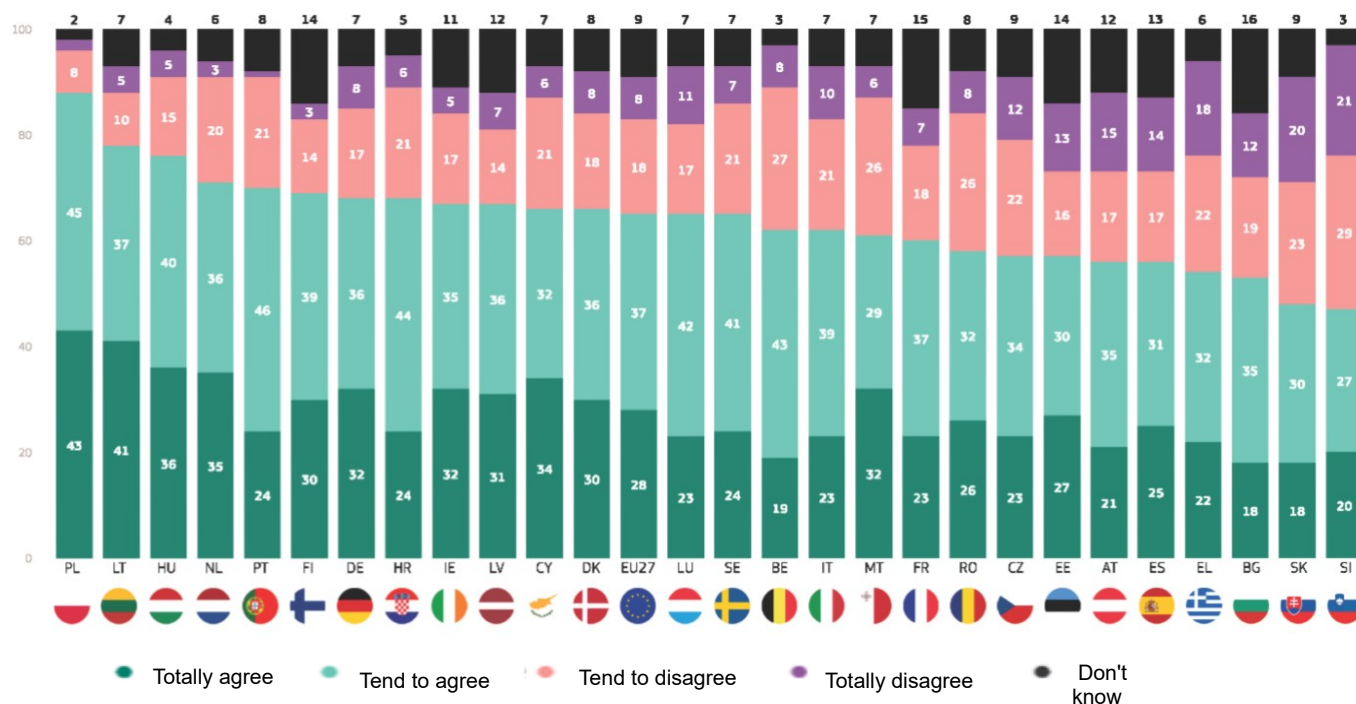
QD3.4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	79	82	66	76	83	81	72	77	78	79	76	85	74	81	82	88	84	82	75	89	69	88	90	67	68	65	88	88
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-1	-2	-3	2	-2	2	-8	-5	3	0	-5	-1	-2	-1	-2	-5	-3	-13	0	5	0	-2	-5	-1	-1	3	2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	16	21	18	12	13	15	12	18	11	11	11	20	13	8	5	12	16	21	8	22	11	4	27	29	27	5	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	2	2	3	-2	0	-3	5	4	-1	0	4	1	4	-1	0	4	2	12	0	-5	0	3	3	2	1	-3	-2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	2	13	6	5	6	13	11	4	10	13	4	6	6	10	7	4	2	4	3	9	1	6	6	3	8	7	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	-2	0	1	0	-2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	0	0	0

In 26 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU. Agreement is most widespread in Poland (88%), Lithuania (78%) and Hungary (76%), while the lowest levels are seen in Slovenia (47% vs 50% disagree), Slovakia (48% vs 43%) and Bulgaria (53%)

In 12 countries at least one quarter of respondents "totally agree" with this statement, with the largest shares seen in Poland (43%), Lithuania (41%) and Hungary (36%). In contrast, in Slovenia (21%) and Slovakia (20%) at least one in five "totally disagree".

QD3.5. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. : -More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)



There are 20 countries where agreement that more money should be spent on defence in the EU has declined since May-June 2023, and the declines in Portugal (70%, -19 percentage points) and Malta (61%, -17 PP) are considerably larger than in the other 18 countries.

Agreement has increased in five countries, with the increase in Austria (56%, +13 pp) considerably larger than in the other countries. Opinion has remained the same in Spain and Belgium.

Compared with the previous survey in spring 2023 (ST99), agreement is now the majority view in Austria, while disagreement is now the majority view of the majority in Slovenia.

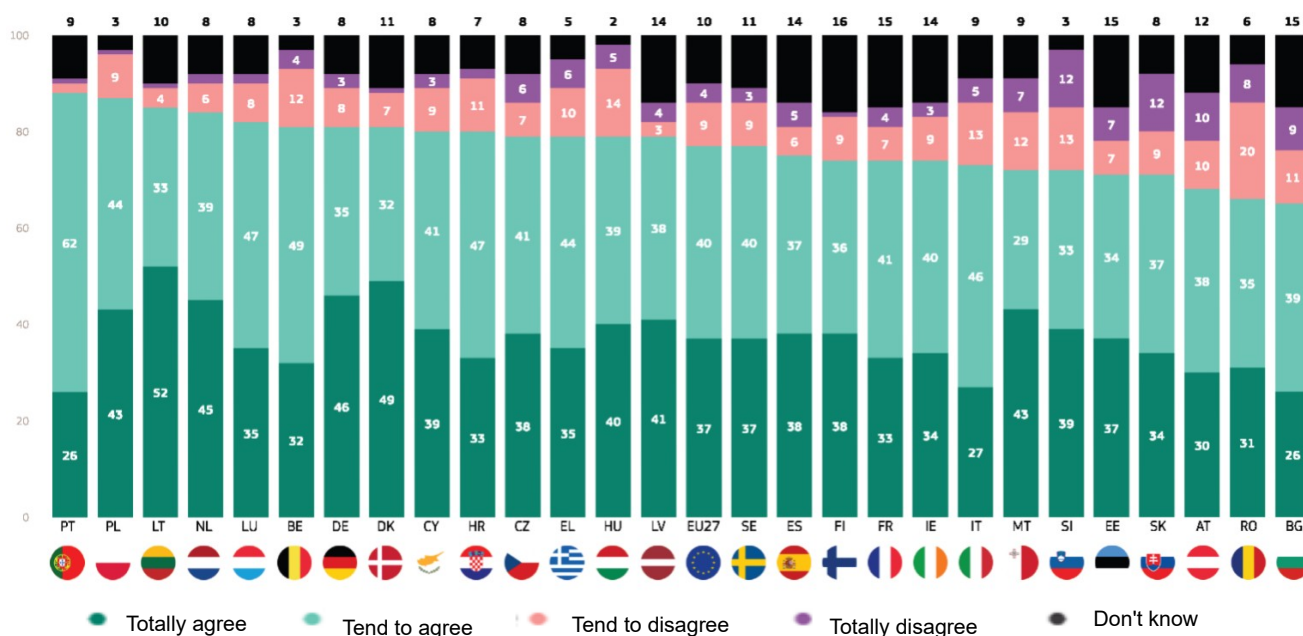
QD3.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	79	82	66	76	83	81	72	77	78	79	76	85	74	81	82	88	84	82	75	89	69	88	90	67	68	65	88	88
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-1	-2	-3	2	-2	2	-8	-5	3	0	-5	-1	-2	-1	-2	-5	-3	-13	0	5	0	-2	-5	-1	-1	3	2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	16	21	18	12	13	15	12	18	11	11	11	20	13	8	5	12	16	21	8	22	11	4	27	29	27	5	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	2	2	3	-2	0	-3	5	4	-1	0	4	1	4	-1	0	4	2	12	0	-5	0	3	3	2	1	-3	-2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	2	13	6	5	6	13	11	4	10	13	4	6	6	10	7	4	2	4	3	9	1	6	6	3	8	7	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	-2	0	1	0	-2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	0	0	0

More than six in ten respondents in each country agree that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. Agreement is most widespread in Portugal (88%), Poland (87%) and Lithuania (85%), although 65% in Bulgaria, 66% in Romania and 68% in Austria also agree.

In Lithuania more than half of all respondents (52%) "totally agree" with this statement, as do 49% in Denmark. This compares to 25% in Portugal and Bulgaria.

QD3.6. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)



The evolutions since May-June 2023 are mixed. Agreement has declined in 13 countries, with that in Malta (72%, -14 percentage points) considerably larger than in the other countries and with the next largest seen in Ireland (74%, -7 pp).

In contrast agreement has increased in seven countries including Austria (68%, +8 pp). Opinion is unchanged in Czechia, France, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland.

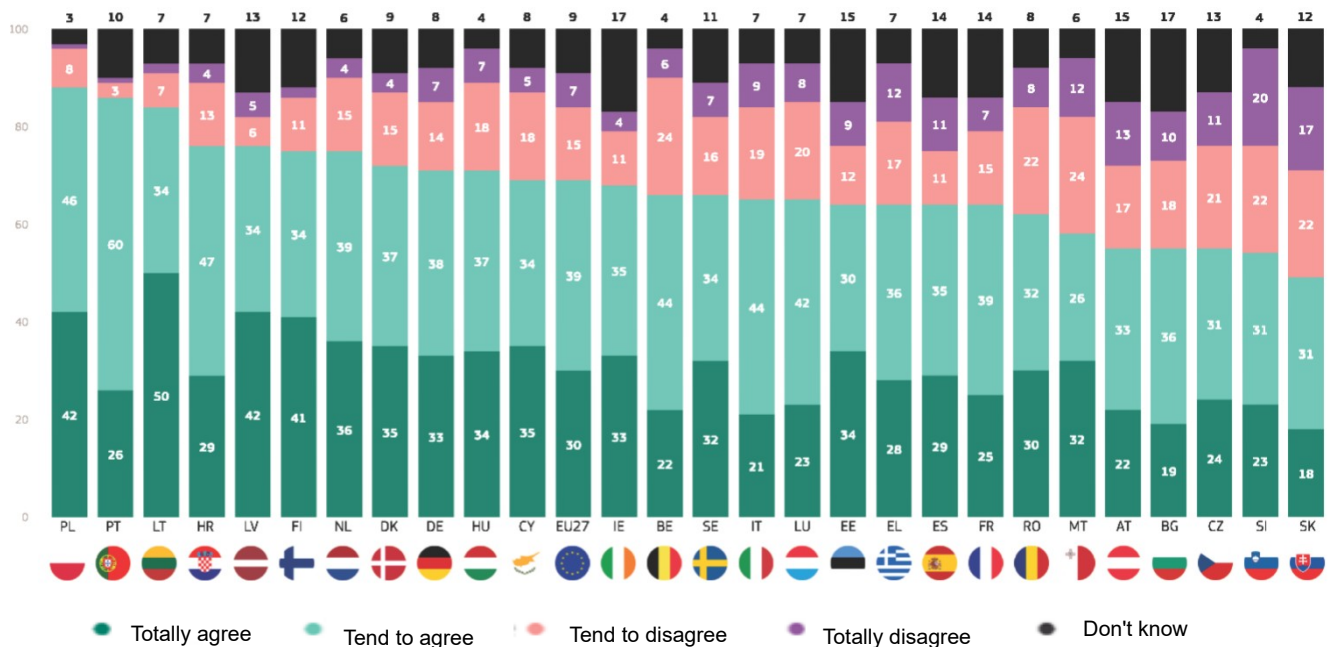
QD3.6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	77	81	65	79	81	81	71	74	79	75	74	80	73	80	79	85	82	79	72	84	68	87	88	66	72	71	74	77
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-2	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-7	-4	2	0	-4	0	1	2	-4	-3	1	-14	-1	8	0	-1	2	2	0	0	0
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	16	20	13	8	11	14	12	16	11	11	13	18	12	7	5	10	19	19	8	20	10	3	28	25	21	10	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	2	0	0	-2	-1	0	4	4	-2	0	2	-1	-1	-4	0	0	-1	10	0	-8	1	1	-3	0	-1	0	-2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	10	3	15	8	11	8	15	14	5	14	15	7	9	8	14	10	8	2	9	8	12	3	9	6	3	8	16	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	0	1	0	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	4	3	0	4	1	0	-1	0	1	-2	1	0	2

A majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, but this masks considerable national variation. Levels of agreement range from 88% in Poland, 86% in Portugal and 84% in Lithuania to 49% in Slovakia (vs 39% disagree), 54% in Slovenia and 55% in Austria, Czechia and Bulgaria.

In 16 countries respondents are now less likely to agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment than they were in May-June 2023. The decline in Malta (58%, -18 percentage points) is considerably larger than in other countries, with the next largest seen in Luxembourg (65%, -9 pp) and Greece (64%, -9 pp).

QD3.7. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)



At least four in ten respondents in Lithuania (50%), Poland and Latvia (42% each) and Finland (41%) "totally agree" with this statement, compared to 18% in Slovakia, 19% in Bulgaria and 21% in Italy.

In eight countries, on the other hand, agreement has increased, with the largest seen in Austria (55%, +6 pp). There has been no change in Romania, Denmark or France.

QD3.7. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	69	66	55	55	72	71	64	68	64	64	64	76	65	69	76	84	65	71	58	75	55	88	86	62	54	49	75	66
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-5	-2	-6	0	2	4	-7	-9	1	0	-1	-4	-2	-1	-5	-9	3	-18	-3	6	1	-2	0	-2	-3	2	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	22	30	28	32	19	21	21	15	29	22	22	17	28	23	11	9	28	25	36	19	30	9	4	30	42	39	13	23
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	4	1	5	0	-4	-3	2	8	-1	1	-2	4	3	-2	4	7	-4	17	2	-11	-1	1	-3	3	3	1	-3
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	4	17	13	9	8	15	17	7	14	14	7	7	8	13	7	7	4	6	6	15	3	10	8	4	12	12	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	1	1	0	2	-1	5	1	0	-1	3	0	-1	3	1	2	1	1	1	5	0	1	3	-1	0	-3	2

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates no notable differences in opinion across age groups. However, it does show that men are more likely to agree with each statement than women, and in particular that more money should be spent on defence in the EU (69% vs 61%).

The analysis also shows a consistent pattern based on education level: the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 83% who completed education aged 20 or older agree co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, compared to 73% who completed aged 15 or younger. For the other three statements the largest difference can be observed between those who completed aged 15 or younger and those who finished education aged 16 or older.

Across socio-professional groups, managers are the most likely to agree with each statement, while the unemployed and housepersons are generally the least likely to do so. For instance, 73% of managers agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment compared to 59% of the unemployed and 61% of housepersons.

The analysis also highlights that the fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, for the statement "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated" 70% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 61% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

Levels of agreement also vary by subjective social class. Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class are more likely to agree with each statement than those who consider themselves belonging to other classes, and particularly the lower middle class or the working class. For instance, 74% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU, compared to 61% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

Finally, those who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree with each statement than those with a negative view. For example, 89% with a positive view agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, compared to 62% of those with a negative view.

QD3.4-7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Total 'Agree' (%) - EU)

	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment	More money should be spent on defence in the EU
EU27	79	77	69	65
Gender				
Man	81	80	72	69
Woman	78	74	65	61
Age				
15-24	81	78	69	63
25-39	80	78	67	63
40-54	80	79	70	67
55	78	76	68	64
Education (End of)				
-15	73	70	64	57
16-19	78	76	69	65
20	83	80	71	68
Still studying	83	79	66	62
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	82	80	72	69
Managers	84	82	73	70
Other white collars	80	78	69	67
Manual workers	78	77	70	65
House persons	72	69	61	57
Unemployed	72	68	59	54
Retired	78	75	68	64
Students	83	79	66	62
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	68	69	61	54
From time to time	76	75	67	62
Almost never/ Never	82	79	70	67
Consider belonging to				
The working class	75	72	65	61
The lower middle class	78	76	66	59
The middle class	81	80	70	67
The upper middle class	85	81	74	70
The upper class	88	86	81	74
Image of the EU				
Positive	89	85	78	75
Neutral	77	74	65	61
Negative	62	64	52	47

2. Energy Security in the EU

Large majorities still agree with a range of EU energy policy directions, with little or no change since May- June 2023.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a range of potential directions for EU energy policies.¹⁷ Support remains high: for each statement more than three quarters agree.

More than eight in ten (83%, -2 percentage point since May- June 2023) agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, with almost half (47%, -3 pp) saying they “totally agree” Just over one in ten (12%, +1 PP) disagree.

Almost as many (82%, no change) agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, including 42% (+1 PP) who “totally agree”. In contrast, just over one in ten (12%, no change) disagrees.

More than eight in ten (81%, -1 pp) also agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, including almost half who “totally agree” (47%, -1 pp). Just over one in ten (13%, no change) disagrees.

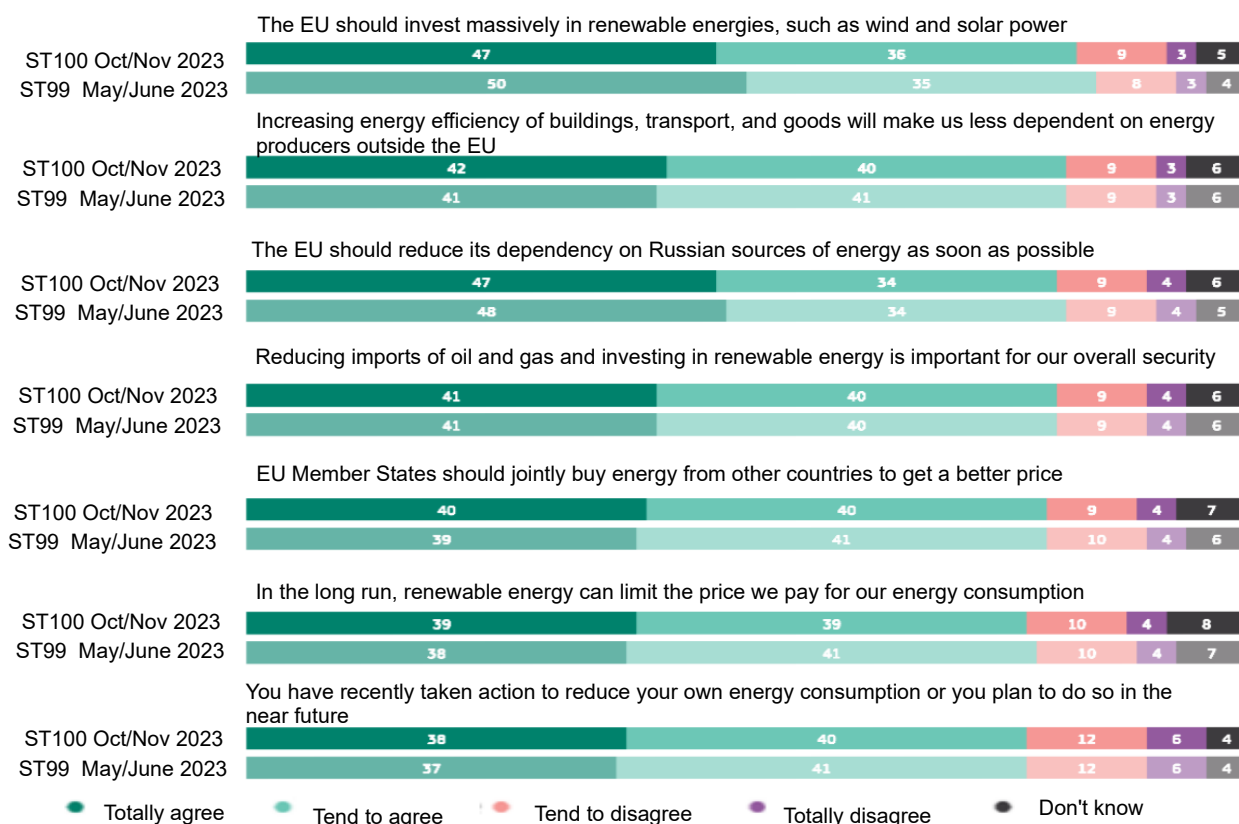
Just over eight in ten (81%, no change) agree - and 41% (no change) “totally agree” - that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security. Just over one in ten disagrees (13%, no change).

Eight in ten (80%, no change) agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, including 40% (+1 PP) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (13%, -1 pp) disagree.

Almost eight in ten respondents (78%, -1 pp) agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption, including 39% (+1 PP) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (14%, no change) disagree with this statement.

Finally, more than three quarters of respondents have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future (78%, no change), with 38% (+1 pp) saying they “totally agree” with this statement. In contrast, almost one in five (18%, no change) say they disagree

QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

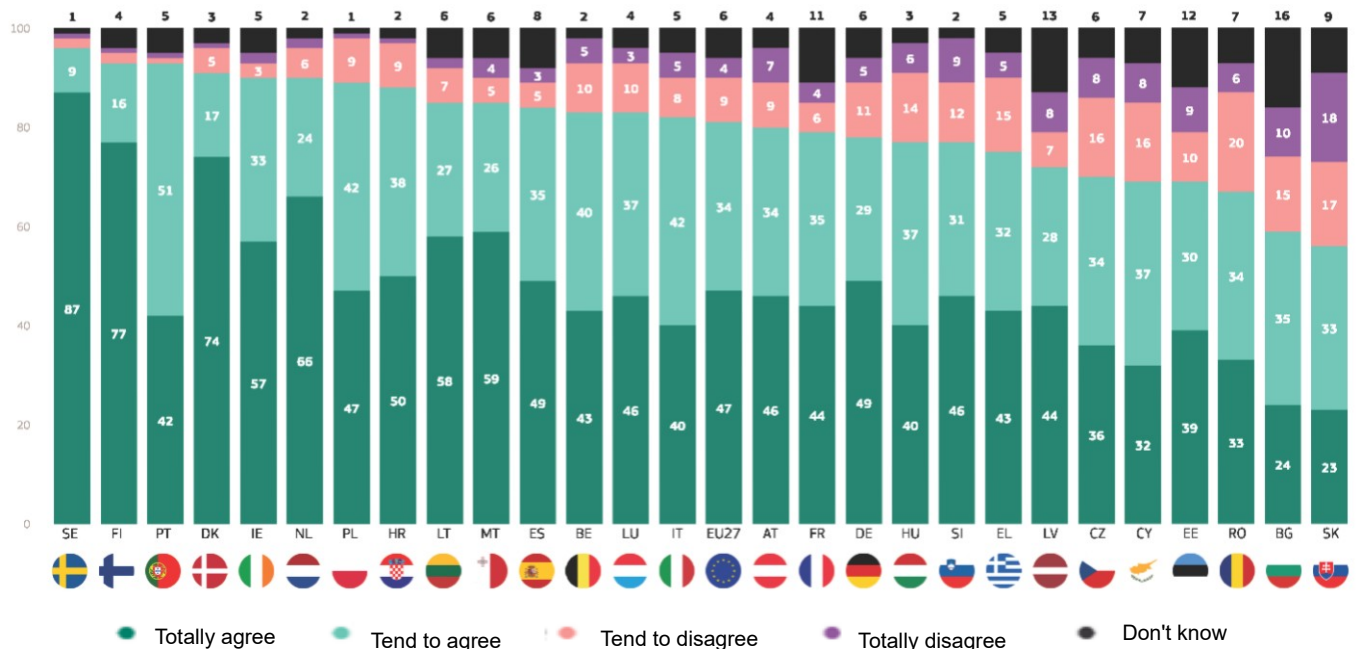


17 QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.8 The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible; 3.9 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power; 3.10 In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption; 3.11 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU; 3.12 Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security 3.13 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price; 3.14 You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future.

A majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, and in 22 Member States at least seven in ten agree. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Sweden (96%) and Portugal and Finland (91% each), while 56% in Slovakia, 59% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania also agree.

In seven countries at least half of all respondents "totally agree", with the highest levels seen in Sweden (87%), Finland (77%) and Denmark (74%). In contrast 23% in Slovakia, 24% in Bulgaria and 32% in Cyprus "totally agree".

QD3.8. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (%)



In 19 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, with the largest declines seen in Hungary (77%, -6 percentage points), Luxembourg (83%, -5 pp) and Latvia (72%, -5 pp).

In contrast agreement has risen in three countries including Austria (80%, +6 pp), and has remained unchanged in Spain, Poland, Romania, Finland and Sweden.

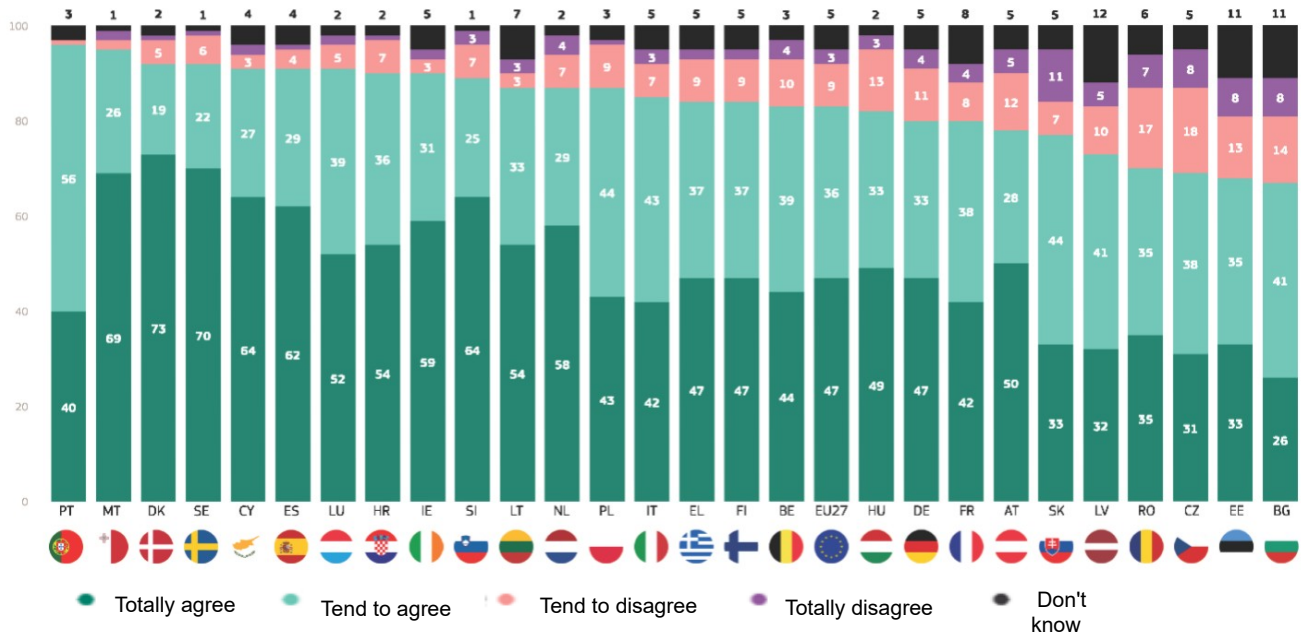
QD3.8 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	81	83	59	70	91	78	69	90	75	84	79	88	82	69	72	85	83	77	85	90	80	89	93	67	77	56	93	96
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-1	-3	-7	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	2	-3	-1	2	-5	-4	-5	-6	-3	-4	6	0	-2	0	-1	-1	0	0
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	15	25	24	6	16	19	5	20	8	10	10	13	24	15	9	13	20	9	8	16	10	2	26	21	35	3	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	1	6	1	0	-1	1	1	0	-2	2	0	2	1	2	3	5	1	3	-7	0	2	-3	2	0	0	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	2	16	6	3	6	12	5	5	8	11	2	5	7	13	6	4	3	6	2	4	1	5	7	2	9	4	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	-4	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	-1	1	0	1

More than two thirds of respondents in each Member State agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power. Proportions range from 96% in Portugal, 95% in Malta and 92% in Denmark and Sweden to 67% in Bulgaria, 68% in Estonia and 69% in Czechia.

In 12 countries at least half “totally agree”, with the largest shares in Denmark (73%), Sweden (70%) and Malta (69%). At the other end of the scale 26% in Bulgaria, 31% in Czechia and 32% in Latvia “totally agree”.

QD3.9. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)



Agreement has declined in 17 EU Member States since May- June 2023, with the largest seen in the Netherlands (87%, -5 percentage points), Finland (84%, -5 pp), Hungary (82%, -5 pp) and Bulgaria (67%, -5 pp).

Agreement has increased in eight countries, with the largest seen in Slovenia (89%, +4 pp) and has remained unchanged in Croatia and Luxembourg.

QD3.9 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	83	83	67	69	92	80	68	90	84	91	80	90	85	91	73	87	91	82	95	87	78	87	96	70	89	77	84	92
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-2	-1	-5	-4	-2	-4	-3	-4	-4	2	-1	0	1	1	-4	-4	0	-5	-2	-5	3	-2	1	-1	4	2	-5	2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	12	14	22	26	6	15	21	5	11	5	12	8	10	5	15	6	7	16	4	11	17	10	1	24	10	18	11	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	-1	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	1	-1	-2	1	0	1	0	4	3	4	-3	1	1	0	-3	0	5	-2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	3	11	5	2	5	11	5	5	4	8	2	5	4	12	7	2	2	1	2	5	3	3	6	1	5	5	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	2	1	0	0	2	-1	2	2	-2	0	1	1	-2	4	3	0	1	-1	1	0	1	-2	1	-1	-2	0	0

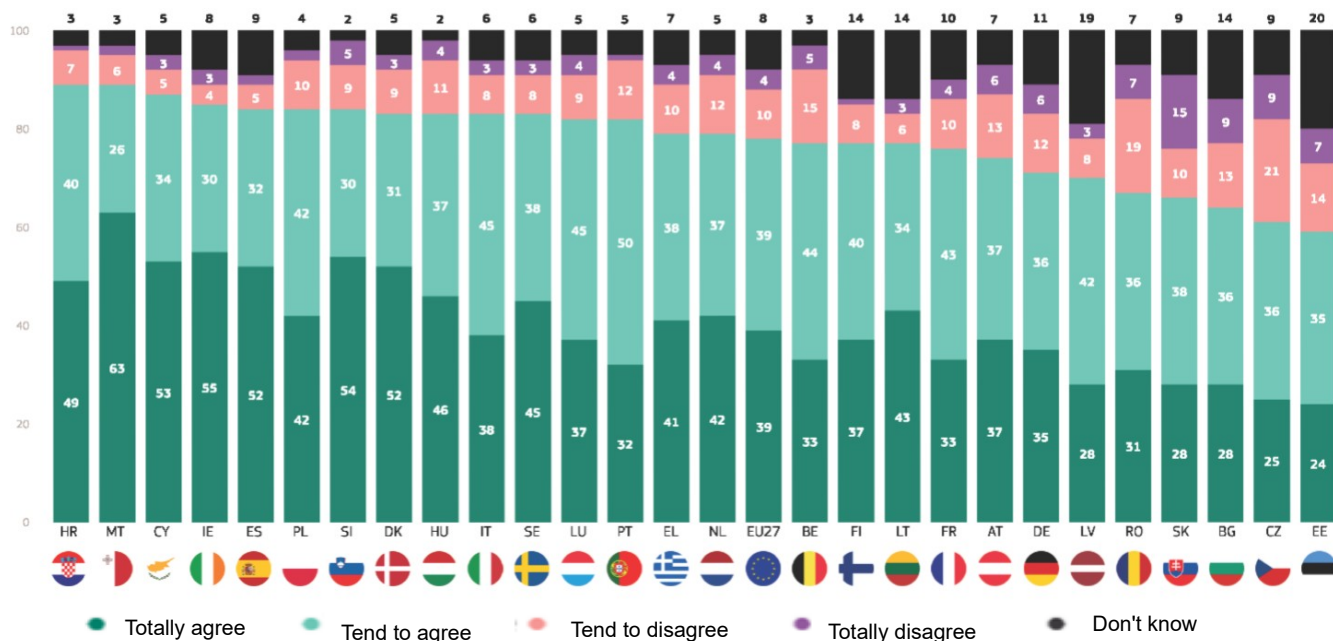
The majority of respondents in each country agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption. This view is most widespread amongst respondents in Croatia and Malta (89% each) and Cyprus (87%), but 59% in Estonia 61% in Czechia and 64% in Bulgaria also agree.

There are six countries where at least half of all respondents "totally agree" with this statement: Malta (63%), Ireland (55%), Slovenia (54%), Cyprus (53%) and Spain and Denmark (52% each).

In contrast 24% in Estonia, 25% in Czechia and 28% in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Latvia also agree.

It is worth noting that one in five respondents in Estonia (20%) say they don't know.

QD3.10. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements :-In the long mn, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)



In 19 countries agreement that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption has declined since May-June 2023, and this is particularly the case in Malta (89%, -7 percentage points), Portugal (82%, -7 PP), Lithuania (77%, -7 PP) and Czechia (61%, -7 pp).

In contrast agreement has risen in four countries including Austria (74%, +5 pp) and has remained unchanged in Greece, Spain, France and Italy.

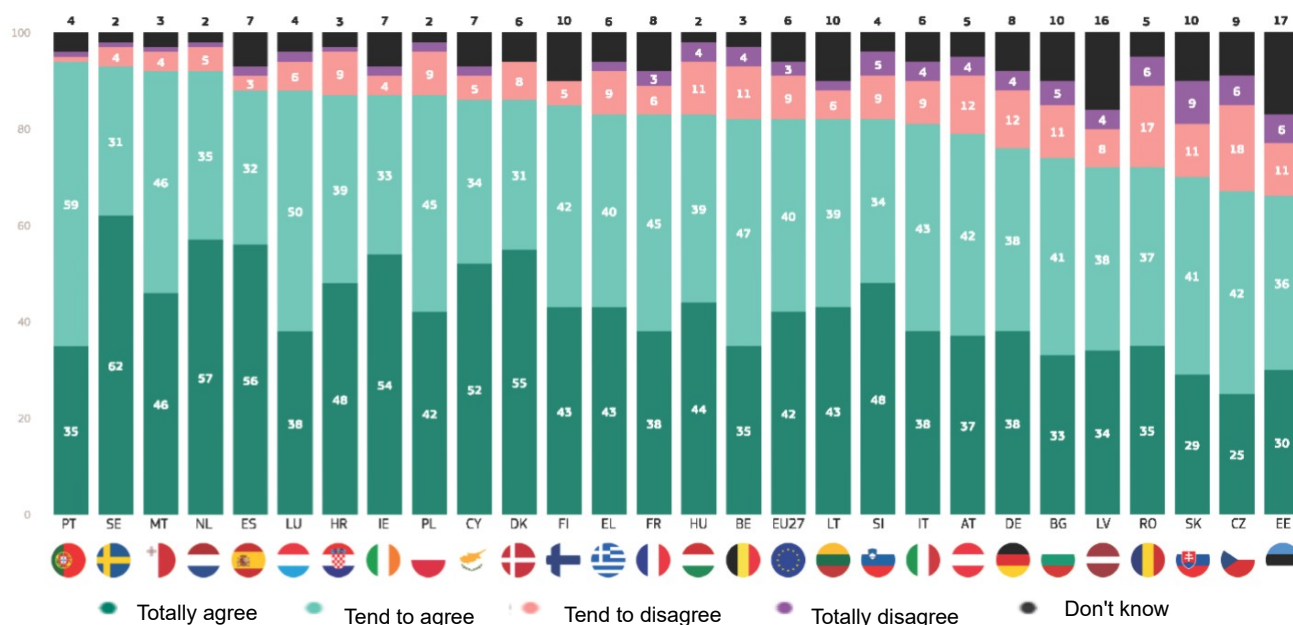
QD3.10 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	78	77	64	61	83	71	59	85	79	84	76	89	83	87	70	77	82	83	89	79	74	84	82	67	84	66	77	83
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-2	-4	-7	-4	-3	-3	-2	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	-2	-7	-1	-1	-7	-6	5	-2	-7	-2	4	1	-3	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	20	22	30	12	18	21	7	14	7	14	8	11	8	11	9	13	15	8	16	19	12	13	26	14	25	9	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	3	4	5	5	0	2	1	-2	-1	0	0	-1	3	-2	3	1	1	6	5	-4	1	9	0	-3	-1	2	2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	8	3	14	9	5	11	20	8	7	9	10	3	6	5	19	14	5	2	3	5	7	4	5	7	2	9	14	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	-1	0	2	-1	3	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	-2	4	4	0	0	1	1	-1	1	-2	2	-1	0	1	-3

In every EU Member State at least two thirds of respondents agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU. Agreement ranges from 94% in Portugal, 93% in Sweden and 92% in Malta and the Netherlands who agree, to 66% in Estonia, 67% in Czechia and 70% in Slovakia.

There are six countries where at least half “totally agree”: Sweden (62%), the Netherlands (57%), Spain (56%), Denmark (55%), Ireland (54%) and Cyprus (52%). This compares to 25% in Czechia, 29% in Slovakia and 30% in Estonia who also “totally agree”.

QD3.11. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :—Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)



Agreement that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU has declined in 16 countries since May-June 2023, with the largest seen in Czechia (67%, -7 percentage points), Estonia (66%, -6 pp) and in Ireland (87%, -5 pp) and Lithuania (82%, -5 pp).

In contrast agreement increased in eight countries including Austria (79%, +5 pp) and remained stable in Spain, Luxembourg and Slovenia.

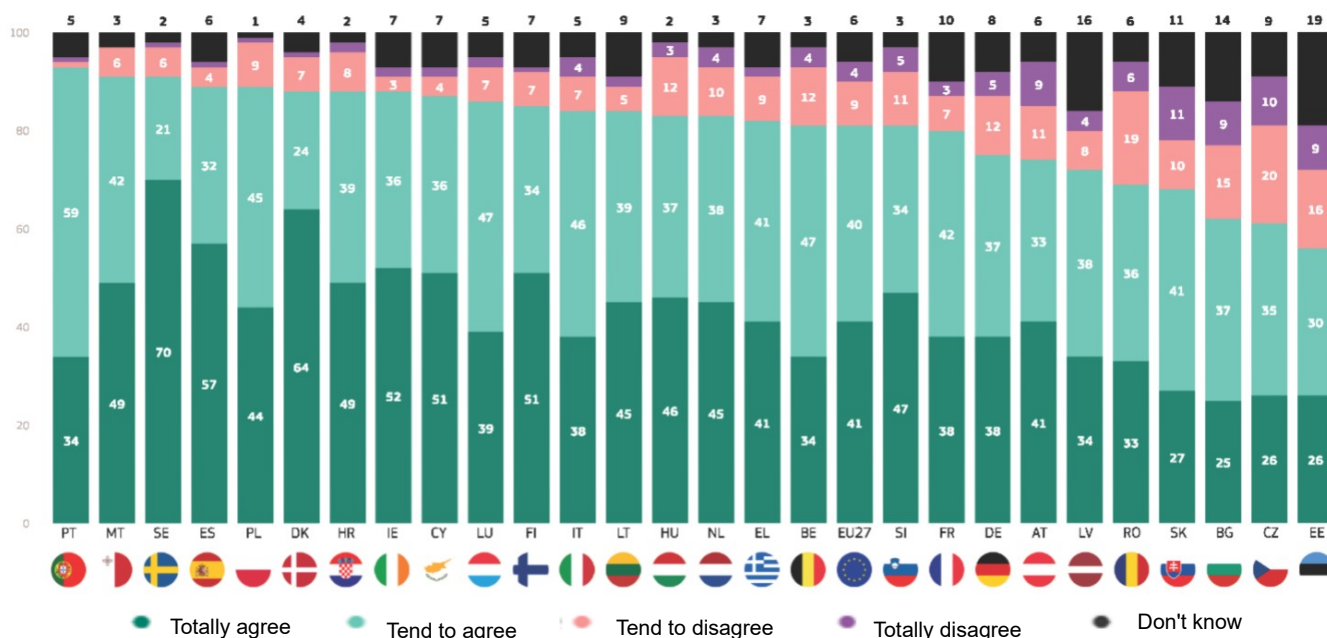
QD3.11 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	82	82	74	67	86	76	66	87	83	88	83	87	81	86	72	82	88	83	92	92	79	87	94	72	82	70	85	93
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-4	-3	-7	-2	2	-6	-5	-4	0	2	-4	-2	3	-4	-5	0	-3	-2	-1	5	-2	1	1	0	-3	1	2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	12	15	16	24	8	16	17	6	11	5	9	10	13	7	12	8	8	15	5	6	16	11	2	23	14	20	5	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	3	3	6	1	-3	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	-1	0	1	0	3	2	0	-4	3	1	-2	0	-1	-1	0
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	3	10	9	6	8	17	7	6	7	8	3	6	7	16	10	4	2	3	2	5	2	4	5	4	10	10	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	3	1	0	-3	2	1	-2	4	4	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	-2	1	0	4	0	-2

More than half of all respondents in each Member State agree that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security, with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Portugal (93%), Malta and Sweden (91% each). This compares to 56% in Estonia, 61% in Czechia and 62% in Bulgaria who think the same way.

Respondents in Sweden (70%) and Denmark (64%) are more likely than those in other countries to say they "totally agree", particularly when compared to those in Bulgaria (25%) and Estonia and Czechia (26% each).

QD3.12. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :—Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (9/0)



Changes in opinion since May-June 2023 are generally minor. In 15 countries respondents are now less likely to agree, although the declines are small, with the largest seen in Croatia (88%, -4 percentage points), Lithuania (84%, -4 Pp), Czechia (61%, -4 pp) and Estonia (56%, -4 pp).

In contrast, there are eight countries including Slovakia (68%, +6 pp) and Romania (69%, +5 pp) where agreement has increased. There has been no change in opinion in Portugal, Poland, Italy and France.

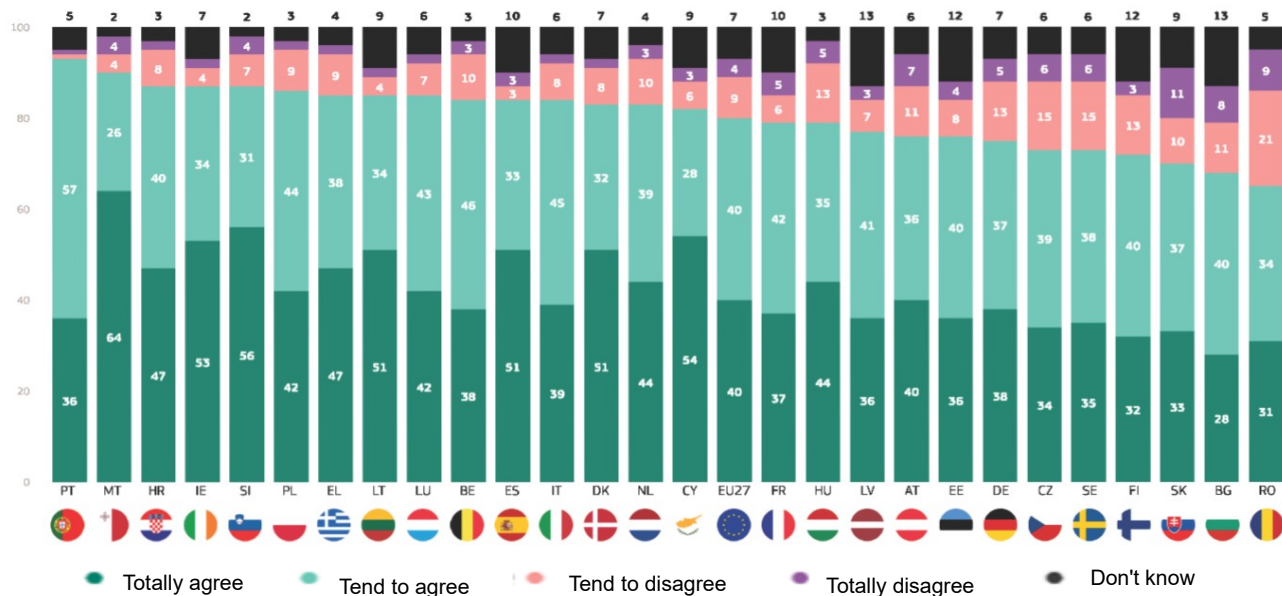
QD3.12 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	81	81	62	61	88	75	56	88	82	89	80	88	84	87	72	84	86	83	91	83	74	89	93	69	81	68	85	91
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	-1	-4	-1	-2	-4	-2	-1	4	0	-4	0	2	-2	-4	1	-1	-3	-2	2	0	0	5	3	6	1	-2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	16	24	30	8	17	25	5	11	5	10	10	11	6	12	7	9	15	6	14	20	10	2	25	16	21	8	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	3	3	0	-1	0	0	-1	-2	2	3	-1	0	0	2	-1	1	2	2	-3	1	1	-6	-2	-6	1	1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	3	14	9	4	8	19	7	7	6	10	2	5	7	16	9	5	2	3	3	6	1	5	6	3	11	7	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	0	-2	1	1	3	4	2	2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	-1	-1	1	-1	0	-2	1

More than six in ten respondents in each country agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price. Levels of agreement range from 93% of respondents in Portugal, 90% in Malta and 87% in Ireland, Croatia and Slovenia to 65% in Romania, 68% in Bulgaria and 70% in Slovakia.

Respondents in Malta (64%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they “totally agree”, particularly when compared to those in Bulgaria (28%)

QD3.13. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)



At the national level changes in opinion since May-June 2023 are generally small. Agreement has declined in 13 countries, with the largest seen in Malta (90%, -5 percentage points) and Romania (65%, -5 pp).

In contrast there are eight countries where agreement has increased, with the largest seen in Slovenia (87%, +4 pp). Opinion remains unchanged in Czechia, Estonia, France, Croatia, Hungary and Portugal.

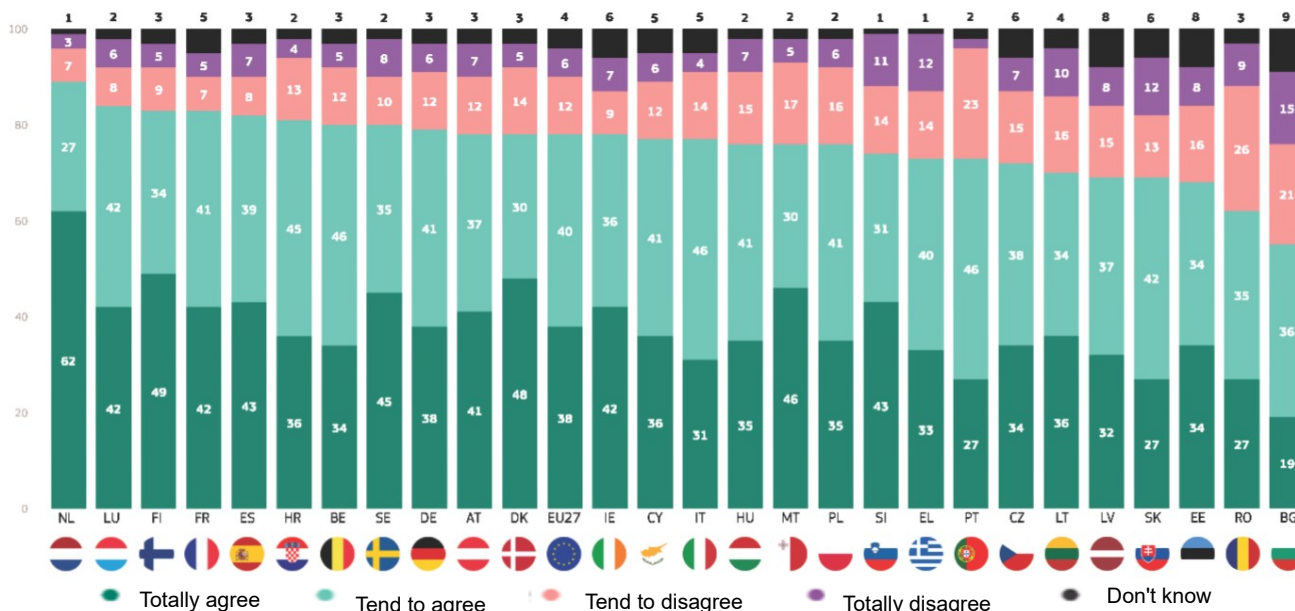
QD3.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	80	84	68	73	83	75	76	87	85	84	79	87	84	82	77	85	85	79	90	83	76	86	93	65	87	70	72	73
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	2	0	-2	-1	0	-3	-2	2	0	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	-2	0	-5	-2	3	1	0	-5	4	3	3	-2
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	13	19	21	10	18	12	6	11	6	11	10	10	9	10	6	9	18	8	13	18	11	2	30	11	21	16	21
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-1	-2	0	2	-1	0	-1	2	1	-2	0	-1	-1	4	0	-1	0	-1	5	1	-4	0	1	5	-2	-3	-2	4
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	3	13	6	7	7	12	7	4	10	10	3	6	9	13	9	6	3	2	4	6	3	5	5	2	9	12	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	1	1	-2	-2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	-1	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-2

The majority of respondents in each EU Member State say they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future. Agreement is most widespread in the Netherlands (89%), Luxembourg (84%) and France and Finland (both 83%), but 55% in Bulgaria, 62% in Romania and 68% in Estonia also agree.

Respondents in the Netherlands (62%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they "totally agree" with this statement, and this is particularly the case when compared with those in Bulgaria (19%)

QD3.14. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future [%]



The national trends are mixed. Compared to May-June 2023 there are 12 countries where respondents are now less likely to agree and the decline in agreement is much larger in Malta (76%, -17 percentage points) than in other countries, with the next largest seen in Poland (76%, -7 pp) and Lithuania (70%, -7 pp).

In contrast agreement has risen in 12 countries including Austria (78%, +5 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Finland, Portugal or Luxembourg.

QD3.14 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	78	80	55	72	78	79	68	78	73	82	83	81	77	77	69	70	84	76	76	89	78	76	73	62	74	69	83	80
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	-1	-1	-1	-6	2	1	-6	3	1	2	-6	-1	4	2	-7	0	1	-17	-1	5	-7	0	-4	1	1	0	1
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	18	17	36	22	19	18	24	16	26	15	12	17	18	18	23	26	14	22	22	10	19	22	25	35	25	25	14	18
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	0	2	1	5	-2	-2	5	-3	1	-1	6	0	-1	-2	6	0	-1	16	1	-5	7	1	3	2	0	2	-1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	3	9	6	3	3	8	6	1	3	5	2	5	5	8	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	0	1	-1	0	1	0	1	1	0	-2	-1	0	1	-3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	1	-3	-1	-2	0

Given the strong support for each statement, it is perhaps not surprising the socio-demographic analysis illustrates a high level of agreement across all socio-demographic groups. There is no notable difference in opinion between men and women, and little difference across age groups, although those aged 15-24 (71%) are less likely than older age groups to say they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future.

There are, however, some interesting trends in the results. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 86% who completed education aged 20 or older agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, compared to 76% who completed aged 15 or younger. Looking at socio- professional categories shows that managers and the self- employed are consistently amongst the most likely to agree, while the unemployed and housepersons are consistently the least likely to do so.

Financial situation also influences opinion. The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 83% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security, compared to 73% who have difficulties most of the time.

There are few consistent variations based on social class, although the higher the class a respondent says he or she belongs to, the more likely they are to agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible: 91% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class feel this way, compared to 76% who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

Finally, image of the EU is also influential. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree with each statement than those who have a negative image. For instance, 90% of those with a positive image of the EU agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, compared to 66% of those with a negative image.

QD3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU	The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible	Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security	EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price	In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption	You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future
EU27	83	82	81	81	80	78	78
Gender							
Man	83	83	82	81	81	78	78
Woman	83	81	80	80	79	77	78
Age							
15-24	86	85	80	81	78	80	71
25-39	84	83	82	81	79	78	79
40-54	82	81	82	80	81	78	80
55	83	81	80	81	80	77	78
Education (End of)							
-15	80	76	76	77	78	73	71
16-19	81	80	79	79	79	76	78
20	86	86	86	85	82	81	83
Still studying	89	86	82	84	79	82	76
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	88	87	85	86	82	80	83
Managers	86	85	86	85	82	82	85
Other white collars	84	82	81	82	80	79	78
Manual workers	81	81	80	80	78	77	77
House persons	77	75	75	74	76	73	73
Unemployed	77	76	73	73	75	69	70
Retired	82	80	80	80	80	76	77
Students	89	86	82	84	79	82	76
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	76	76	73	73	74	67	72
From time to time	80	78	78	78	77	76	73
Almost never/ Never	86	85	84	83	82	80	81
Consider belonging to							
The working class	80	78	76	77	76	72	72
The lower middle class	82	80	80	80	81	76	78
The middle class	85	83	83	83	82	81	80
The upper middle class	86	86	87	84	80	80	84
The upper class	88	88	91	86	87	84	83
Image of the EU							
Positive	92	90	90	90	87	87	84
Neutral	80	78	78	78	78	74	75
Negative	69	71	66	67	67	63	72



Conclusion

The results from the Standard Eurobarometer 100 conducted in October-November 2023 show a majority of citizens continue to be satisfied with the response of the EU and their national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. There has been little change since May-June 2023: in fact, satisfaction levels have remained relatively stable since June-July 2022.

As was the case in May-June 2023, there remains considerable variation in satisfaction at the national level with both the response of the EU, and more particularly with the response of the national government. The majority in 23 Member States are satisfied with the EU's response and satisfaction has increased in 13 countries. However, in Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia and Czechia respondents are more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied. Respondents in these countries (as well as in Bulgaria, Spain, Slovakia and Austria) are also more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied with the response of their national government to the invasion. Satisfaction with the response of the national government has declined in 17 Member States since May-June 2023.

In a trend first noted in January-February 2023, the current edition of the survey has shown that Europeans' satisfaction with some aspects of the EU's response to the invasion of Ukraine has continued to decline. Compared to May-June 2023 citizens are now less likely to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, providing financial support to Ukraine and granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine, although in each case majorities still agree.

The strongest support is seen for providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war and welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, with more than eight in ten agreeing in each case. At least seven in ten agree with providing financial support to Ukraine and with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals.

Although at least six in ten agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine or financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, at least one quarter disagrees with each action. National consistently strong support for the EU's actions is seen in Finland, Sweden and Portugal, while support is consistently low in Slovakia and Bulgaria.

Three quarters of Europeans agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, and a majority in every Member State agree.

More than eight in ten Europeans agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, and more than two thirds in each Member State think this way. The proportion agreeing the war has had serious financial consequences for them personally has declined since the last wave of the survey, but still represents a majority. However, this result masks considerable variation at the national level with results ranging from more than nine in ten in Portugal who agree to just over three in ten in the Netherlands.

A large majority of Europeans continue to see the invasion of Ukraine as a security threat. Almost eight in ten think the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, while almost three quarters agree it is a threat to their country's security. Respondents in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Poland are the most likely to consider the invasion a threat to both EU and national security.

With citizens continuing to perceive a security threat from the invasion it is not surprising that this latest survey shows continuing strong support for defence co-operation and increased military spending, with almost no change since May-June 2023.

Almost eight in ten agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, and more than three quarters agree Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. Almost seven in ten respondents agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, and almost two thirds agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU. Support for each of these measures is consistently high amongst respondents in Portugal, Poland, Lithuania and the Netherlands, but consistently low amongst those in Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia and Bulgaria.

The invasion of Ukraine continues to have a significant impact on energy security and energy policy direction in the EU. More than seven in ten agree with a range of energy policy directions resulting from the impacts of the invasion on energy security, and support has remained stable since May-June 2023.

There remains strong support for renewable energies and policies to enhance energy security. More than eight in ten agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, while almost eight in ten agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption. Nationally these policies have the strongest support in Malta and Cyprus and the weakest support in Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia and Romania.

Considering energy security, at least eight in ten agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, and that that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for overall security. Eight in ten agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price. Nationally these policies have consistently strong support in Portugal, but consistently weak support in Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Czechia.

Europeans are also willing to act at a personal level to save energy. Almost eight in ten have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future. At the national level a majority in each country say they have taken or plan to take energy saving actions.

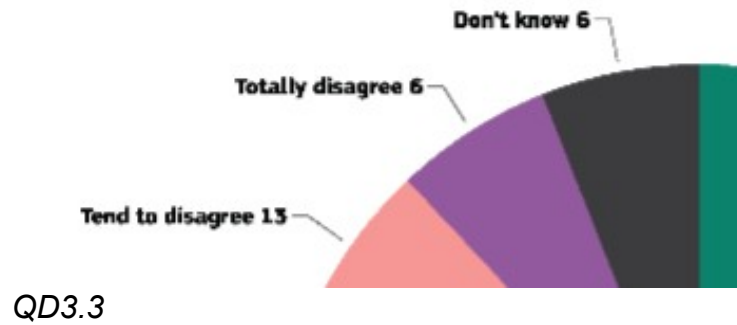
In line with the previous wave, a review of the current socio- demographic results shows few notable differences in opinion based on age or gender. However, it does show that financial situation and education levels are influential. Respondents who completed education at younger ages and those who experience greater difficulties paying bills are less likely to be satisfied with the EU and national responses to the war and more likely to report serious personal financial consequences as a result of the war. These groups are also less likely to support increased defence co-operation and spending or the proposed energy policy directions.

Comments

(Pierre Dieumegard)

The initial document itself (<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/api/deliverable/download/file?deliverableId=90583>) is difficult to use, because there is little or no "text": it is impossible to search for a specific word, it is impossible to copy/paste part of the document.

The illustrations are imprecise: the text and numbers are difficult to read.



We hope that this improved version will make it easier to use.