



European
Commission



FLASH EUROBAROMETER 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

EUROBAROMETER REPORT
MARCH 2025



Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Survey conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN)

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement” Unit)

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

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to enable more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes).

If there are no translations, citizens are excluded from the debate.

This document "Eurobarometer" [only existed in English](#), in a pdf-file . From the initial file, we created 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.

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Introduction

The Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is the framework of economic policies covering the European Union (EU) – including both euro area and non-euro area countries. The principal long-term aim of EMU is economic convergence for the EU over three successive stages. Once a country reaches the third stage it is permitted to adopt the euro as its official currency.

The adoption of the euro is a requirement of EU membership, and all Member States must adopt the common currency once they have satisfied the necessary criteria defined in the Maastricht Treaty (with the exception of Denmark, which has an opt-out from these Treaty provisions). There is no fixed timetable for the introduction of the euro, but the Treaty does require countries to join the euro area at a certain point.

Six countries are expected to adopt the common currency: Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Sweden. Of the countries that joined the EU in or after 2004, Slovenia joined the euro area in January 2007; Cyprus and Malta joined in January 2008; Slovakia followed in January 2009; Estonia joined in January 2011; Latvia joined in January 2014; Lithuania joined in January 2015 and Croatia on 1 January 2023.

This survey is the 27th in a series that began in 2004 and has helped the European Commission to track opinion, levels of knowledge and familiarity with the single currency among citizens regarding the future introduction of the common currency in their country.

This report looks at:

- levels of knowledge about and experience of the euro among citizens in the six countries covered by the survey
- citizens' feelings about how well they have been informed about the euro and their preferred information channels for learning more about it

- citizens' perceptions of, and support for, the single currency
- expectations about the adoption of the euro both for citizens themselves and for their country, and any potential positive or negative consequences they imagine.

On behalf of the European Commission,

Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of EU citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the six Member States that have not yet joined the euro area and have no specific opt-out. Between 20 and 29 March 2025, 6 027 interviews were conducted over the telephone (landline and mobile phones).

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Notes

- Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between countries and socio-demographic groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% significance level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- The report looks at the most recent year-on-year changes at total and national level. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages rounded to the nearest integer.
- Survey data are weighted to marginal population distributions for age by gender, employment status and geographic region using post-stratification weighting. The totals are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each country.
- Response percentages exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are indicated below.

BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czechia
HU	Hungary
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden

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Main findings

Awareness of the euro

- About six in ten respondents (59%), on average, feel informed about the euro. In all countries, at least half of respondents feel 'very' or 'rather well' informed about the euro: 63% feel informed in both Czechia and Poland, 62% in Hungary, 59% in Bulgaria, 54% in Sweden and 50% in Romania.
- Across the countries surveyed, 36% of respondents know that there are 20 countries in the euro area. Respondents in Hungary (43%), Sweden (42%) and Czechia (41%) are the most likely to answer correctly, while respondents in Poland (32%) are the least likely to give the right answer.
- The proportion of respondents saying that they have used euro banknotes or coins varies between 82% in Bulgaria and 89% in both Czechia and Poland. Respondents in Romania (73%) are the most likely to have used euro banknotes or coins in their own country, while respondents in Sweden (91%) are the most likely to have used them only abroad.
- Nearly half of respondents (47%), overall, know that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries where the euro is used. In Romania, 72% of respondents are aware that euro banknotes look exactly the same. In one other country – Sweden (53%) – a majority of respondents know this fact about euro banknotes.
- Just over four in ten respondents (42%), on average, know that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country. This figure varies considerably across countries, from 30% in Romania to 54% in Czechia.

Information campaign

- The National Central Banks (NCBs) remain the most trusted source of information regarding the changeover to the euro, mentioned by 73% of respondents overall. Trust in NCBs is lowest in Bulgaria and

Poland (both 62%), while it is highest in Romania and Sweden (both 87%), followed by Czechia (82%). Tax/fiscal administrations (61%) and European institutions (59%) are the second and third most trusted sources of information, each mentioned by about six in ten respondents overall.

- All of the topics presented for an information campaign about the introduction of the euro are considered essential by at least eight in ten respondents, with the exception of what the notes and coins would look like, which is seen as relatively less important (but still mentioned by 63%).
- When presented with a list of different channels and ways of displaying information on the changeover to the euro, 79% of respondents, overall, say dual display of prices in shops is essential. About seven in ten respondents think that either dual display of the amount on bills, or an information campaign on the internet/social media are essential (both at 71%), and a slightly lower proportion (67%) say the same about dual display on pay slips.

Attitudes towards introducing the euro

- Nearly six in ten respondents (57%) think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it; this figure ranges from 46% in Bulgaria to 79% in Hungary.
- Overall, 55% of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in their country. There is a wide variation at country level: at least seven in ten are in favour of introducing the euro in Hungary (75%) and Romania (71%), while in Bulgaria (45%) and in Czechia and Poland (both 46%) less than half of respondents are in favour.
- The proportion of respondents saying that their country is ready to introduce the euro remains low in each of the six countries. Respondents in Sweden (39%) are the most likely to feel their country is ready, while the lowest proportions are found in Poland (19%) and Hungary (21%).

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- A slim majority of respondents (52%), on average, expect that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for their country. Respondents in Hungary (67%) and Romania (63%) are the most likely to say that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country.
- A slim majority of respondents (53%), overall, say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally. About seven in ten respondents in Hungary and Romania (both 69%) think that, for them personally, the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences. This view is also shared by more than half of respondents in Sweden (56%).
- More than one in four respondents (27%) overall think that the euro should be introduced in their country as soon as possible and about three in ten (31%) think the currency should be introduced after a certain time. About four in ten respondents believe the euro should be introduced in their country either as late as possible (17%) or never (24%).
- Agreeing ranges from 73% in Czechia to 90% in both Hungary and Sweden.
- Nearly half respondents (47%), on average, agree that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy. Respondents in Sweden are the most likely to agree (57%), while those in Hungary are the most likely to disagree (73%).
- Respondents are nearly as likely to disagree (50%) or agree (49%) that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity. The belief that a part of the national identity will be lost is the majority view in four of the six countries: Czechia (59%), Bulgaria (57%), Sweden (55%) and Poland (51%).

Expectations about introducing the euro

- Three in ten (30%) respondents think the euro will be introduced in their country within five years. There is considerable variation by country in the proportion thinking this, ranging from 19% in Sweden to 69% in Bulgaria.
- A majority of respondents (59%) think that introducing the euro will increase prices. The highest proportions expecting price increases are observed in Poland (69%), Bulgaria (67%) and Czechia (64%).
- About seven in ten respondents (71%), on average, agree that they are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover. This is the majority opinion in all countries surveyed, ranging from 57% in Sweden to 78% in Bulgaria.
- Over eight in ten respondents (83%), in total, agree that they personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the national currency by the euro. The proportion

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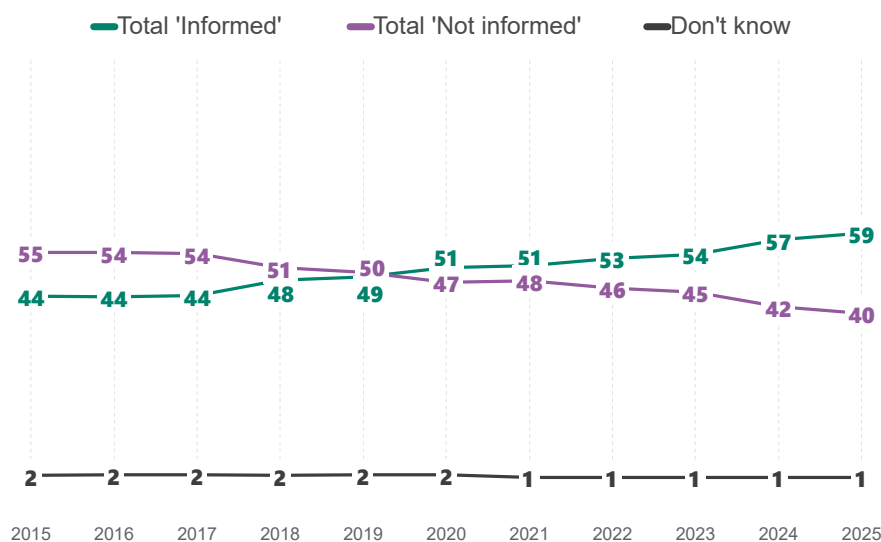
1. Awareness of the euro

The first chapter of the report looks at how well-informed citizens feel about the euro in countries that have not yet adopted the currency. It also looks at awareness of how many countries already use the euro and what experience citizens have with the currency and where they have used it. Finally, the last section of this chapter examines familiarity with the design of euro banknotes and coins.

1.1. Self-assessed level of information

On average, across the six countries surveyed, about six in ten respondents (59%) feel informed about the euro, with under half (40%) saying they do not feel informed. The overall share feeling informed about the euro has gradually increased from 44% in the period between 2015 and 2017 to 59% in 2025.

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:



(%) Base: n=6 027– All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2015-2025

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Individual country results

In all countries, at least half of respondents feel 'very well' or 'rather well informed' about the euro: 63% feel informed in both Czechia and Poland, 62% in Hungary, 59% in Bulgaria, 54% in Sweden and 50% in Romania. Compared to 2024, there is an increase in the proportion of respondents feeling informed in Hungary (+6 pp).¹

Although a considerable share of respondents, in total, feel informed about the euro, the shares feeling 'very well informed' remain low across all countries (from 7% in both Hungary and Romania to 23% in Bulgaria). Compared to 2024, the proportion of respondents feeling 'very well informed' has remained stable across all countries.

however, a key factor in how well-informed respondents feel: 50% of those who left education aged 15 or younger feel informed, compared to 64% of those who completed education at the age of 20 or older. In terms of occupation, self-employed respondents (67%) and employees (63%) are more likely to describe themselves as informed, compared to those not working and manual workers (both 53%). Degree of urbanisation also plays a role in how informed respondents feel about the euro, with respondents living in rural areas (50%) being less likely than respondents living in more urbanised places (60%-62%) to feel informed.

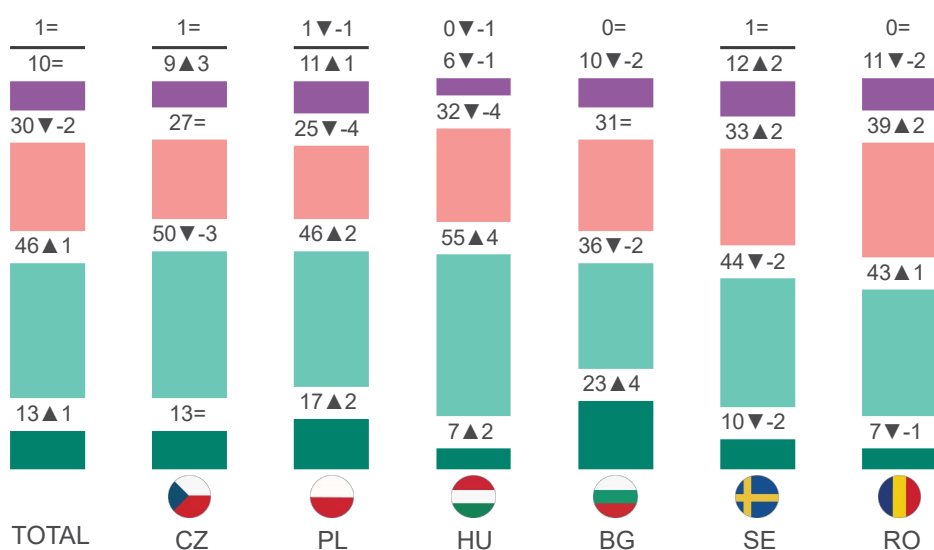
Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins in the past (61%) are more likely to feel informed about the euro than those who have not (40%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (64%) are more likely than women (53%) to feel informed about the euro. Age is not related to how well-informed respondents feel about the euro. The level of education is,

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

Very well informed Rather well informed Not very well informed
Not at all well informed Don't know



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

ted in the text.

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1.2. Awareness of the number of countries currently using the euro

Respondents were asked how many countries they thought were part of the euro area. They were provided with four possible options: 6, 13, 20 (which is the correct answer) and all EU countries.

Across the six countries surveyed, 36% of respondents answer this question correctly. This figure remained stable compared to 2024 (37% vs 36%).

Respondents in Hungary (43%), followed by those in Sweden (42%) and Czechia (41%), are the most likely to answer the question correctly, while respondents in Poland (32%) and Romania (33%) and Bulgaria (35%) are less likely to give the right answer.

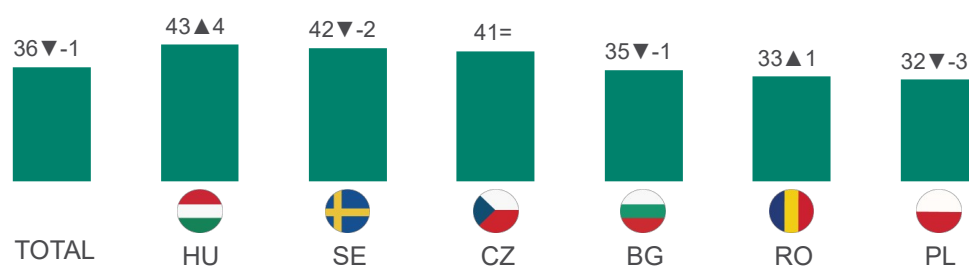
Socio-demographic considerations

Men (41%) are more likely than women (31%) to know that 20 EU countries have introduced the euro. Those who completed education aged 15 or younger (39%) or aged 20 or older (38%) are more likely than those who completed education aged 16-19 (31%) to know the right answer.

Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins in the past (37%) are more likely to know the correct answer, compared to those who have not (29%).

Q4a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

Correct answer '20'



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

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1.3. Experience with using the euro

More than eight in ten (87%) respondents, on average, say that they have already used euro banknotes or coins. This number has increased by four percentage points compared to 2024.

As observed in 2024, the share of respondents having used euro banknotes or coins shows limited variation across countries: 82% in Bulgaria, 85% in Hungary and Romania, 87% in Sweden and 89% in Poland and Czechia. Compared to 2024, the share of respondents who have already used euro banknotes or coins has increased in Romania and Hungary (both from 80% to 85%), as well as in Poland (from 84% to 89%).

rural areas or small or medium-sized towns (both 85%) to have previously used euros.

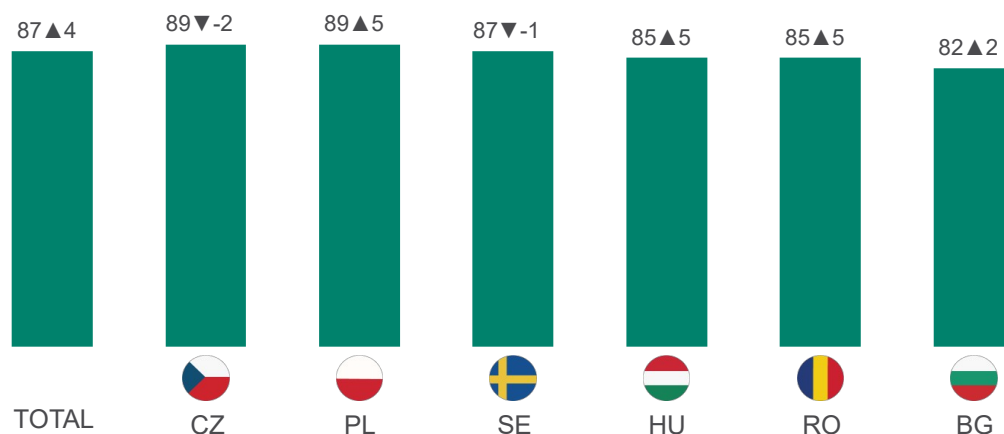
Level of education is also a factor: those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger and those who left education aged between 16-19 (both 83%) are less likely to have used euros than those who spent a longer time in education (90% of those having left education aged 20 or over). In terms of working status, employees (91%) and self-employed respondents (90%) are more likely to have used euros than manual workers (82%) and those not working (83%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (89%) are slightly more likely than women (86%) to have previously used euros. There are also differences by age, with respondents aged 40-54 (90%) or aged 25-39 (89%) being more likely to have used the euro than those aged 15-24 (85%) and those aged 55+ (84%). Additionally, respondents in large towns or cities (90%) are more likely than those living in

Q1a Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?

Yes



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

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Location where euro coins were used

Respondents who have already used euro banknotes and coins were asked where they had used them. Nearly four in ten respondents, overall, say that they have used euros in their own country: 6% say they have used them only in their own country and 31% have used them both in their own country and abroad.

As in 2024, Romania stands out compared to the other countries, with 73% of respondents who have already used euro banknotes and coins have used these in their country (or both in their country and abroad). Moreover, as in the 2024 survey, respondents in Sweden are the least likely to have used euro banknotes or coins in their own country, with 9% giving this answer. In Sweden, 91% of respondents who have used euro banknotes and coins say that they did so only when abroad.

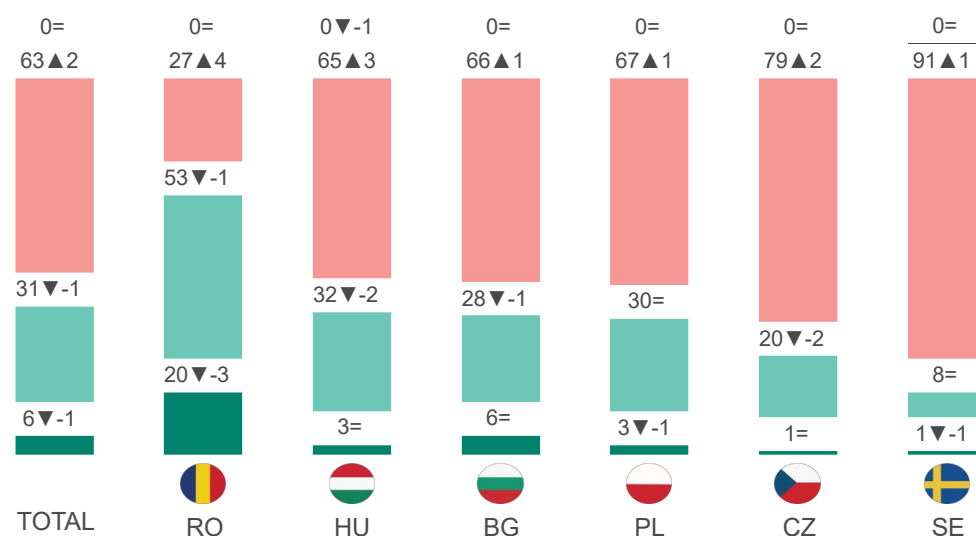
respondents have used euros. The more highly educated respondents are, the more likely they are to have used euro banknotes and coins abroad, while the least educated respondents are more likely to have only used euro banknotes and coins in their own country (8% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger vs 4% of those who left education aged 20 or over). Self-employed respondents and those not working (both 38%) as well as employees (37%) are more likely than manual workers (31%) to have used euros in their own country.

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (41%) are more likely than women (34%) to have already used euro banknotes or coins in their country – either only in their country, or both in their country and abroad. Age does not seem to be a driving factor of where

Q1b You said you already used euro banknotes or coins. Was it...?

■ In (THIS COUNTRY) ■ In (THIS COUNTRY) and abroad ■ Abroad ■ Don't know



(%) Base: n=5 282 – Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins (Q1a)

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

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1.4. Familiarity with the design of banknotes and coins

Banknote design

Nearly half of respondents (47%) know that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries where they are used; this figure is not significantly different from the one recorded in 2024.

In Romania, 72% of respondents are aware that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries. There is one other country – Sweden (53%) – where a majority of respondents know this fact about euro banknotes. The proportion knowing that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries is lowest in Poland (37%).

younger (41%) or aged 20 or older (45%) to give the correct answer. The least educated respondents are more likely to say that they do not know the answer to this question (22% vs 11%-13%).

Respondents living in a rural area (52%) are more likely than those living in a small or medium-sized town or in a large town or city (both 46%) to know that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries.

Self-employed respondents are overall less likely to know that euro banknotes look the same in all countries (42% vs 46%-52% in other occupational groups).

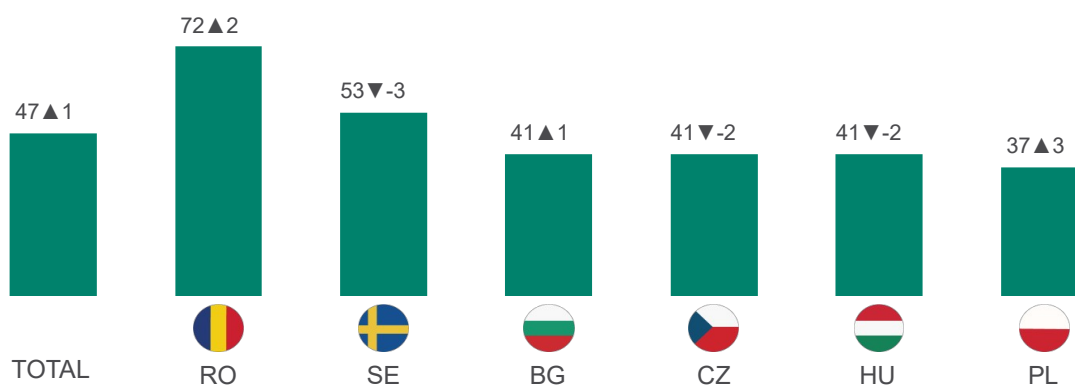
Socio-demographic considerations

Women (50%) are more likely than men (44%) to know that euro banknotes look the same in all countries that use them. Awareness of this fact about the euro is also higher among respondents aged 15-24 (52%) than among those aged 40- 54 (44%).

Respondents who completed their education aged 16-19 (51%) are more likely than those who completed their education 15 or

Q2 Which of the following statements do you think is correct?

The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

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Coin design

Overall, just over four in ten respondents (42%) are aware that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country. This figure, however, varies by country, from 30% in Romania to 54% in Czechia.

Compared to 2024, there is no change in the overall proportion providing a correct answer. At the country level, differences compared to 2024 also tend to be minor, with the exception of Romania where the share of respondents knowing that euro coins have partly different designs has increased by five percentage points (from 25% to 30%).

more likely to know that euro coins have partly different designs than manual workers (36%), those not working (38%) and self-employed respondents (43%).

Finally, prior use of euro banknotes or coins is positively related to awareness: 44% of those who have used them know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country, compared with 31% of those who have not used them before.

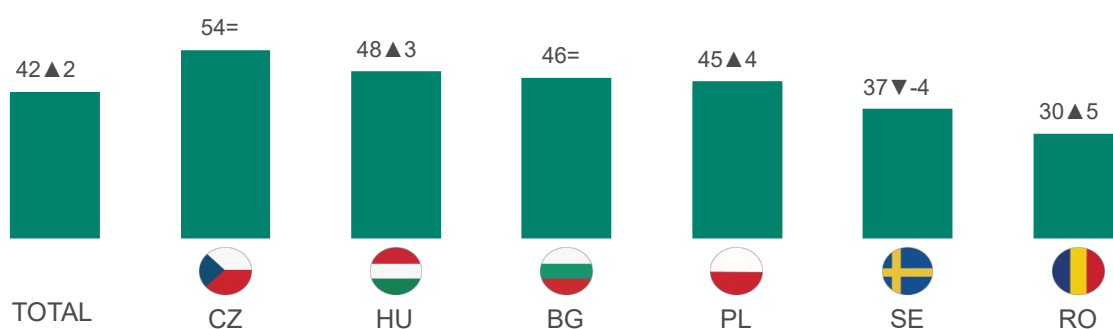
Socio-demographic considerations

Men (47%) are more likely than women (37%) to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country. The level of knowledge about coin design varies by age group as well: respondents aged 40-54 (47%) are more likely to know that euro coins have partly different designs than those aged 15-24 (39%) and 55 or older (40%).

Variation is also observed across education level: 45% of those who left full-time education aged 20 or older give the correct answer, compared to 38% of those who completed their education aged 16-19. Employees (48%) are

Q3 And which of the following statements do you think is correct?

The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

2. Information campaign on the changeover to the euro

This chapter looks at different elements of the information campaign conducted when a country joins the euro area. It examines who is most trusted to provide information, what information citizens would find most useful, and the actions that are considered most important for communication.

2.1. Trusted sources of information

The National Central Banks (NCBs) remain the most trusted source of information regarding the changeover to the euro, mentioned by 73% of respondents, on average, across the countries surveyed. Trust in NCBs is lowest in Bulgaria and Poland (both 62%), while it is highest in Romania and Sweden (both at 87%), followed by Czechia (82%).

Tax/fiscal administrations (61%) and European institutions (59%) are the second and third most trusted sources of information, each mentioned by about six in ten respondents overall. More than eight in ten respondents in Sweden (84%) would trust information on the euro changeover coming from tax or fiscal administrations. Less than four in ten (36%) would trust this source in Bulgaria.

On average, 59% of respondents would trust information on the changeover from European institutions. The level of trust in European institutions is above 50% across all countries, with the exception of Bulgaria (44%). The highest level of trust is seen among respondents in Romania (74%), followed by respondents in Sweden (68%).

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Q6 Before the euro is introduced in [THIS COUNTRY] there would normally be an information campaign on the changeover. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	TOTAL	BG	CZ	HU	PL	RO	SE
National Central Bank	73=	62▼-2	82▼-3	69▼-1	62▼-1	87▲4	87▲1
Tax/fiscal administrations	61▲3	36=	69▼-3	60▲8	53▲1	69▲9	84=
European Institutions	59▲1	44▲1	57▼-4	66▲11	51▲1	74▲3	68▼-2
Government, national or regional authorities	54▲2	33▼-3	56▼-2	50▲8	46▲1	62▲4	78▼-1
Commercial banks	51▲1	38▲1	68▼-1	52▲6	37=	71▲6	55▼-2
Consumer associations	51▲2	37▲4	60▼-5	51▲12	48▲2	56▲5	55▼-5
Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	37▼-1	27▲2	40▼-1	43▲15	30▼-4	45▲1	48▼-2
Journalists	30▼-1	23▼-1	28=	20▲7	32▼-2	34▼-4	34▼-1
Don't know	8▲1	15▲1	8▲2	3=	11▲1	4=	3=

(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

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A majority of respondents (54%), on average, express trust in information on the changeover provided by government, national or regional authorities. The highest level of trust is observed again in Sweden (78%), followed at a distance by Romania (62%) and Czechia (56%). In contrast, in Bulgaria, only 33% of respondents would trust information on the changeover to the euro if it came from their government.

Similarly, 51% of respondents would trust information on the changeover to the euro if it came from consumer associations. The level of trust in consumer association varies between 37% in Bulgaria and 60% in Czechia.

About half respondents (51%), on average, would trust information on the euro changeover coming from commercial banks, ranging from 37% in Poland and 38% in Bulgaria to 68% in Czechia and 71% in Romania.

Less than four in ten respondents (37%), on average, say they would trust changeover information provided by trade unions and professional organisations. The highest proportion is seen in Sweden (48%) and the lowest in Bulgaria (27%).

As in the 2024 survey, trust in journalists is the lowest of the various sources, with 30%, on average, expressing trust in them as a source of information. The level of trust in journalists is particularly low in Hungary (20%).

Compared to 2024 and on average across the six countries, tax/fiscal administrations (+3 pp) and consumer associations (+2 pp) are now mentioned somewhat more often as a trusted source of information regarding the changeover to the euro.²

from their government, national or regional authorities, compared with 50% to 55% of older respondents.

In general, respondents who have spent more time in education tend to have higher levels of trust. For example, 62% of those who left education at age 15 or younger would trust information on the euro changeover from their National Central Bank, compared to 74% of those who left education at age 20 or older.

Employees tend to be more likely to trust information from most of the sources listed in the survey. For example, 54% of employees would trust information from commercial banks (compared with 45%-49% of manual workers and respondents who are not working).

Respondents who have a favourable attitude towards the introduction of the euro in their country are more likely to trust information from most of the sources listed in the survey. This pattern is particularly pronounced in relation to trust in European Institutions: 72% of those who are favourable towards the euro's introduction say they would trust information on the changeover from European Institutions, compared with 43% of those who are against the introduction of the euro.

Socio-demographic considerations

While there are only minor differences according to gender, trust in information on the euro changeover tends to decrease as the age of the respondent increases. For example, 66% of those aged 15-24 would trust information

² Only trend changes that are statistically significant (at 5% confidence level) are highlighted in the text. (Translator's note: no)

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2.2. Preferred topic for information campaign

Respondents were asked which topics would be an essential part of information campaigns on the changeover to the euro.

All of the topics presented are considered essential by a majority of respondents, with only the more aesthetic elements of what the notes and coins would look like seen as relatively less important (but still mentioned by 63%). Indeed – with the clear exception of what the euro banknotes and coins look like – most of the issues are seen as broadly similar in importance (between 80% and 85%). The shares of respondents saying that these topics are essential are slightly higher as the ones observed in the 2024 survey.

For each of the following topics, at least eight in ten respondents say it would be essential to cover: social, economic or political implications of the euro (85%), information on the way in which the euro will be introduced in the country (84%), information about the value of one euro in the country's currency (83%), information about the practical implications of the euro

regarding [one's] salary, [one's] bank account (83%) and information on how to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected (80%). Finally, a lower proportion (63%) say that information on what the euro banknotes and coins would look like would be essential.

In Romania, the view that the various topics are essential is generally more prevalent than in other countries, while the opposite is observed in Bulgaria. Overall, differences at the national level compared to 2024 show that, both in Hungary and Romania, the proportions of respondents sharing the view that the various topics are essential have increased. For example, the proportion of respondents stating that the social, economic or political implications of the euro are essential to be covered in an information campaign has increased in Romania from 80% in 2024 to 88% in 2025 and in Hungary from 75% in 2024 to 86% in 2025. The opposite trend can be observed in Sweden where respondents are less likely than in 2024 to view all the topics as essential.

Q7 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign on the changeover to the euro in [THIS COUNTRY]? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	TOTAL	BG	CZ	HU	PL	RO	SE
The social, economic or political implications of the euro	85▲2	70=	87▼-4	86▲11	88▲1	88▲8	73▼-8
The way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	84▲3	69▲2	88▼-3	83▲14	84▲2	91▲6	74▼-11
The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	83▲2	65▲2	86▼-3	82▲9	85▲2	91▲8	71▼-9
The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	83▲2	67▲1	89=	82▲12	86▲2	88▲6	69▼-11
How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	80▲3	64▲1	86▼-1	80▲17	78▲2	92▲7	67▼-14
What euro banknotes and coins look like	63▲2	48▲3	65▲2	61▲12	62▼-1	80▲5	43▼-4
Don't know	2▼-1	8▲1	2▲1	2▼-2	2▼-1	0▼-1	4▲2

(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Socio-demographic considerations

Women (66%) are more likely than men (59%) to consider what euro banknotes and coins look like as an essential part of the information campaign on the changeover to the euro.

Respondents aged 15-24 (87%), 25-39 (86%) and 40-54 (85%) are more likely to consider that the way the euro will be introduced is an essential part of the information campaign on the changeover to the euro, compared to older respondents, aged 55+ (81%). Those aged 25-39 (87%) are also more likely to attach importance to the practical implications of the euro introduction for their salary and bank account than respondents aged 55 and over (81%). Respondents aged 40-54 are more likely to rate the social, economic or political implications as essential than older respondents (87% vs 83% of those aged 55+).

Just over seven in ten (72%) of those who left education at the age of 15 or below think that information on how to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected is essential, compared with 82% of those who left education aged between 16 and 19 and 81% of those who left education at the age of 20 or older.

Employees, followed by the self-employed, are more likely to share the view that various topics are an essential part of the information campaign. For example, 86% of employees and 83% of the self-employed say it is essential that the information campaign on the changeover provides information on the impact of the euro on their salary and bank account, compared to 76% of manual workers.

There are also some differences by level of urbanisation. For instance, those living in rural areas (66%) are more likely to find it essential to provide information about what euro banknotes and coins would look like, compared to those living in more urban areas (62%).

Respondents who have a favourable attitude towards the introduction of the euro in their country are more likely to say that it is essential that the various topics are covered. For

example, 87% of those who are favourable towards the euro's introduction, compared to 79% of those against the euro's introduction, say it is essential to provide information on the way the euro will be introduced in their country.

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

2.3. Information actions considered essential

Having first discussed the topics that could form the content of the euro changeover campaign, respondents were presented with a list of different channels and ways of displaying the information and were asked which of them would be essential.

For all but one of the campaign actions listed in the survey, a majority of respondents overall say that they are essential. Compared to 2024, the shares of respondents finding it essential to have the dual display of prices in shops and the dual display of the amount on bills have increased by three percentage points.

In every country covered, at least about seven in ten respondents say that dual display of prices in shops is essential (79%, on average). In Romania (88%) and Hungary (86%), more than eight in ten respondents say this. About seven in ten respondents (71%) overall think that dual display of the amount on bills is essential, with the share ranging from 62% in Sweden to 85% in Romania. A slightly lower proportion (67%) believe it is essential to provide dual display on pay slips. As in 2024,

Q8 Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	TOTAL	BG	CZ	HU	PL	RO	SE
Dual display of prices in shops (in your current national currency and in euro)	79▲3	78▼-1	80▲5	86▲4	74▲2	88▲5	69▼-2
On the internet /social media	71=	58▲1	73▼-1	72▲8	74▼-2	72=	64▼-5
Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...)	71▲3	71▲2	73▲2	79▲8	64▲2	85▲7	62▼-5
Dual display on your pay slip	67▲2	63▲1	64=	78▲10	61▲1	81▲4	58▼-4
TV advertisements	63=	53▲1	57▲1	56▲5	65▼-1	74▲2	55▼-4
Radio advertisements	56=	41=	46▼-1	46▲6	63=	65▲2	42▼-5
Newspaper advertisements	53▼-1	34▲4	46=	34▲6	59▼-2	65=	50▼-4
Leaflets / Brochures	48▲1	39▲3	48▲3	32▲6	48▼-1	61▲1	43=
Don't know	5=	7▲1	4=	2▼-1	6=	3=	6=

(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

respondents in Romania are the most likely to say that dual display (in shops, bills and pay slips) is essential.

About seven in ten respondents (71%) say that it is essential to provide information on the internet or via social media, ranging from 58% in Bulgaria to 74% in Poland.

TV advertisements are seen as essential by 63% of respondents overall, ranging from 53% in Bulgaria to 74% in Romania. Advertising on radio (56%) or in newspapers (53%) is also supported by a majority overall, with respondents in Romania and Poland being the most likely to see these forms of advertising as essential.

Nearly half of respondents (48%) consider leaflets and brochures essential. The share of respondents saying this is lowest in Hungary (32%) and highest in Romania (61%).

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (73%) are slightly more likely than women (70%) to consider information campaigns on the internet/social media essential. The opposite trend can be observed for dual display on pay slips, selected by 69% of women and 65% of men.

Differences according to age also tend to be limited, although there are some exceptions. For example, older respondents attach less importance to information campaigns on the internet/social media: 68% of those aged 55 and over find these essential; this proportion increases to 76% for respondents aged 15-24.

Those who left full-time education at the age of 16 to 19 (72%) are more likely than both the least and highest educated respondents (respectively 64% and 66%) to attach importance to dual display on their pay slips. Employees (71%) and respondents not working (73%) are more likely to find dual display of the amount on bills essential, compared to manual workers (65%).

Generally, those who are in favour of the euro's introduction in their country are more likely to see advertising as essential (on television, radio or in newspapers) and to say it is essential to have information online. For example, 67% of those who are favourable towards the euro's introduction, compared to 57% of those against the euro's introduction, say that TV advertisements are essential.

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

3. Attitudes towards introducing the euro

This chapter examines general attitudes towards the euro, both in terms of the perceived impact it is felt to have had in countries already using the euro, and expectations for what it will mean when respondents' own country joins the euro area.

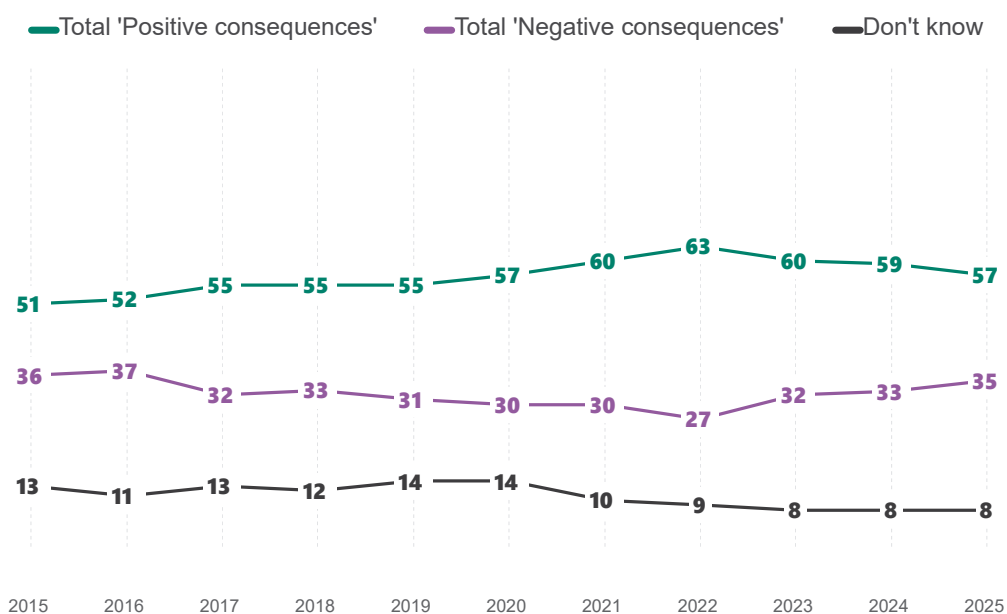
for those countries already using it has been decreasing (from 63% to 57%).

3.1. The impact of adopting the euro in other countries

Nearly six in ten respondents (57%) think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it. Nearly a third of respondents (35%) think that the euro has had negative consequences. Less than one in ten respondents (8%) say they 'don't know' whether the euro has had either positive or negative consequences.

Since 2022, the share of respondents who think that the euro has had positive consequences

Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2015-2025

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

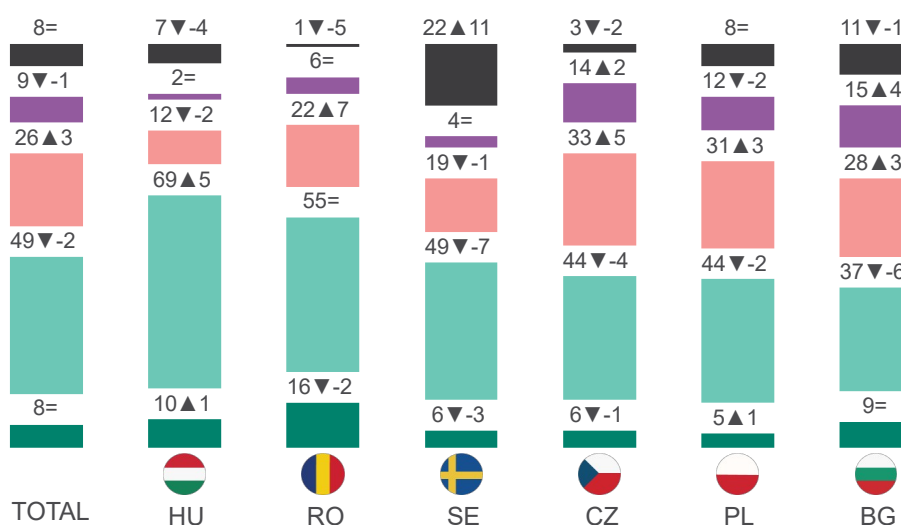
Individual country results

In four out of the six countries surveyed, at least half of respondents think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using the single currency; this figure ranges from 50% in Czechia, 55% in Sweden, 71% in Romania, to 79% in Hungary. By contrast, 46% of respondents in Bulgaria and 49% in Poland think that the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using the single currency. The proportion saying that the consequences have been 'very positive', however, remains very low, except in Romania, where 16% select this response.

Since the previous survey in 2024, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of respondents saying the euro has had positive consequences in the countries that already use the euro in Sweden (-10 pp), Bulgaria (-6 pp) and Czechia (-5 pp). In contrast, this figure has increased in Hungary (+6 pp).

Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro?

- Very positive consequences
- Rather positive consequences
- Rather negative consequences
- Very negative consequences
- Don't know



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (60%) are more likely than women (56%) to say that the introduction of the euro has had a positive impact in countries already using it. There are more pronounced differences according to age, with younger respondents being much more likely to feel that the euro has had a positive effect in the countries already using it: 68% of 15- 24 year-olds say so, compared to 53%-60% of those in older age groups.

Respondents' education level is also related to their opinion on the impact of the euro in countries already using the currency. Those who completed their education aged 20 or older (59%) are more likely to be positive about the introduction of the euro than those who completed their education aged 19 or below (51%).

Respondents living in a large town or city (60%) are more positive about the impact of the euro in countries already using it than those living in less urban areas (54% of those living in a rural area and 57% in a small/medium-sized town).

Manual workers (50%) are the least likely to think that the introduction of the euro has had positive consequences in the countries that are already using the euro, compared to employees (59%).

Those who have used euros (58%) are more likely to think it has had a positive impact in countries already using it than those who have not used euros (52%).

Other groups more likely to think that the euro has had a positive impact in countries already using it include:

- those who feel informed about the euro (60% vs 53% of those who do not feel informed)
- those who think the euro would have positive consequences for their country (78% vs 35% of those who do not think the euro would have positive consequences for their country)
- those who think the euro would have positive consequences for themselves (78% vs 33%

of those who do not think the euro would have positive consequences for themselves)

- those in favour of introducing the euro in their own country (76% vs 36% of those not in favour of introducing the euro in their own country).

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

3.2. Opinion about adopting the euro

On average, over half (55%) of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in their country, but there is wide variation at country level. As in 2024, opinions are most positive in Hungary (75% in favour) and in Romania (71% in favour). Opinions are more negative in Bulgaria (45%), and in Poland and Czechia (both 46%), where less than half of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in their country.

Since 2024, support for the introduction of the euro has decreased by five percentage points in Romania. The share of respondents who are 'very much against the introduction of the euro' has increased by five percentage points in Bulgaria (from 28% to 33%).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older (57%) are more likely to be in favour of introducing the euro than those who completed their education at a younger age (48%-51%). In relation to working status, manual workers (45%) are less likely to favour introducing the euro than those in other occupational groups, including those not working (53%-58%). When looking at urbanisation, respondents living in a large town or city (58%) are more likely to be in favour of the introduction of the euro compared to those living in rural areas or small/medium-sized towns (both 53%).

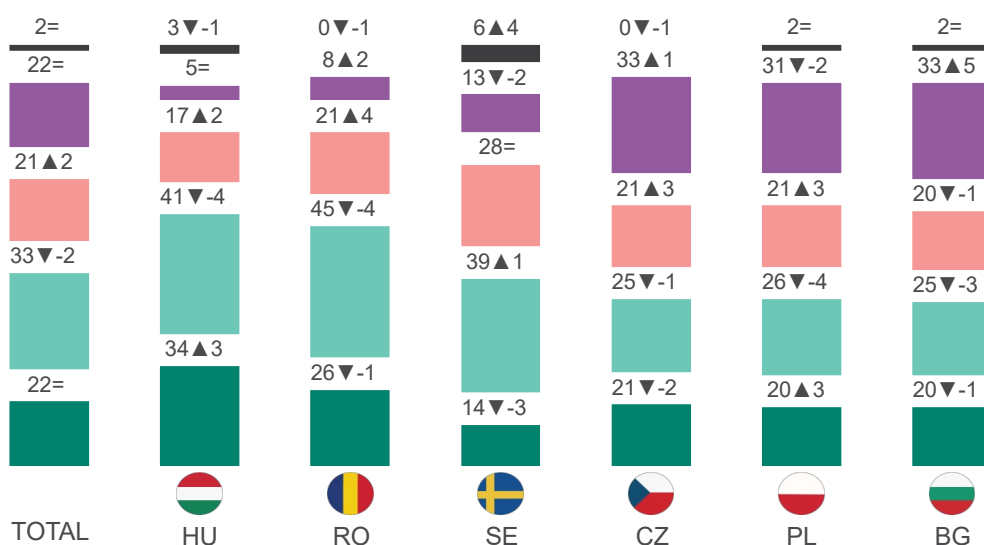
Respondents who feel informed about the euro (58%) are more likely to support its introduction than those who do not feel informed (51%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Support for introducing the euro in their own country is slightly higher among men (58%) than among women (52%). There is no clear pattern among the different age groups regarding support for introducing the euro in their country.

Q11 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)?

- Very much in favour of its introduction
- Rather in favour of its introduction
- Rather against its introduction
- Very much against its introduction
- Don't know



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Perception of readiness of the country

The proportion of respondents who think their country is ready to introduce the euro is similar to the one observed in 2024 and remains relatively low in all countries surveyed. Overall, 26% reply that they think their country is ready to introduce the euro. Respondents in Sweden (39%) are the most likely to feel their country is ready, while the lowest proportions are found in Poland (19%) and Hungary (21%).

ready than respondents who are not working (24%).

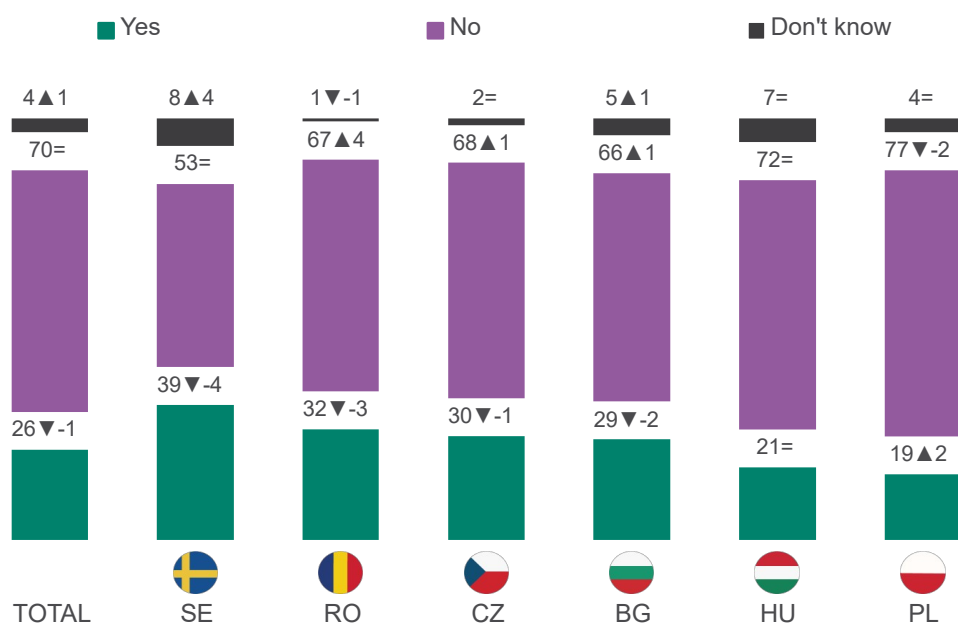
Respondents who are in favour of introducing the euro in their country (39%) are much more likely to say their country is ready than those who are against its introduction (10%). Respondents who feel informed about the euro are also more likely to say that their country is ready to introduce the euro than those who do not feel informed (30% vs 22%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (29%) are more likely than women (24%) to say that their country is ready to introduce the euro. There is no clear pattern by age regarding the share of respondents who believe their country is ready to introduce the euro.

Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (29%) are more likely to believe their country is ready to introduce the euro, compared to respondents who finished their education aged 16-19 (24%) or aged 15 or younger (19%). Respondents who are self-employed (30%) and employees (28%) are slightly more likely to say that their country is

Q4b In your opinion, is (THIS COUNTRY) ready to introduce the euro?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

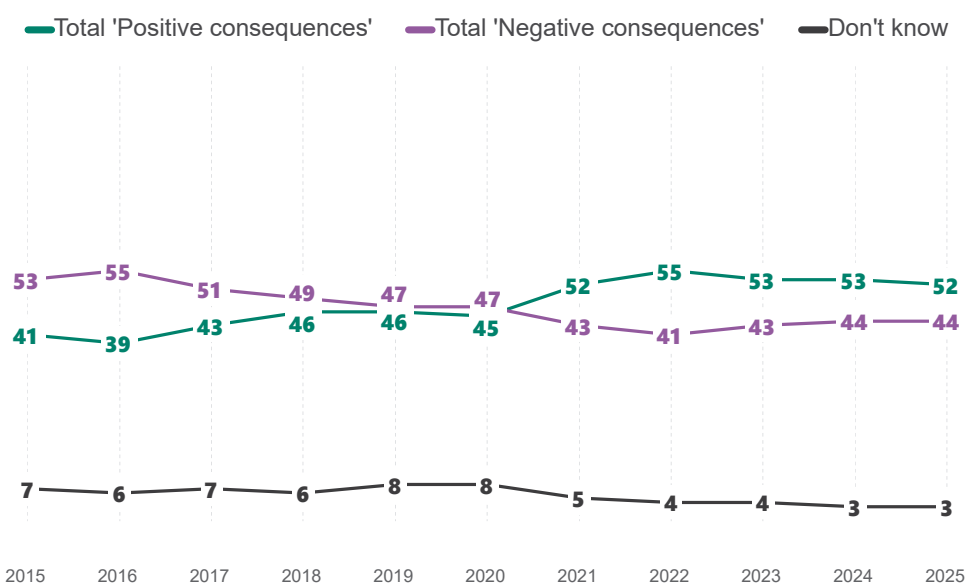
▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Consequences of introducing the euro for the country

A slim majority of respondents (52%) expect that introducing the euro would have positive consequences for their country, compared to 44% who expect negative consequences. These figures have not significantly changed compared to 2024.

Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for... (THIS COUNTRY)?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2015-2025

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Individual country results

Respondents in Hungary (67%), Romania (63%) and Sweden (54%) are the most likely to say that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country, and in these three countries, positive views outweigh negative views. These numbers have remained stable compared to 2024.

In Bulgaria, Poland and Czechia, on the other hand, a majority of respondents expect negative consequences if the euro is introduced in their country: 53% in Bulgaria and Czechia and 52% in Poland.

Socio-demographic considerations

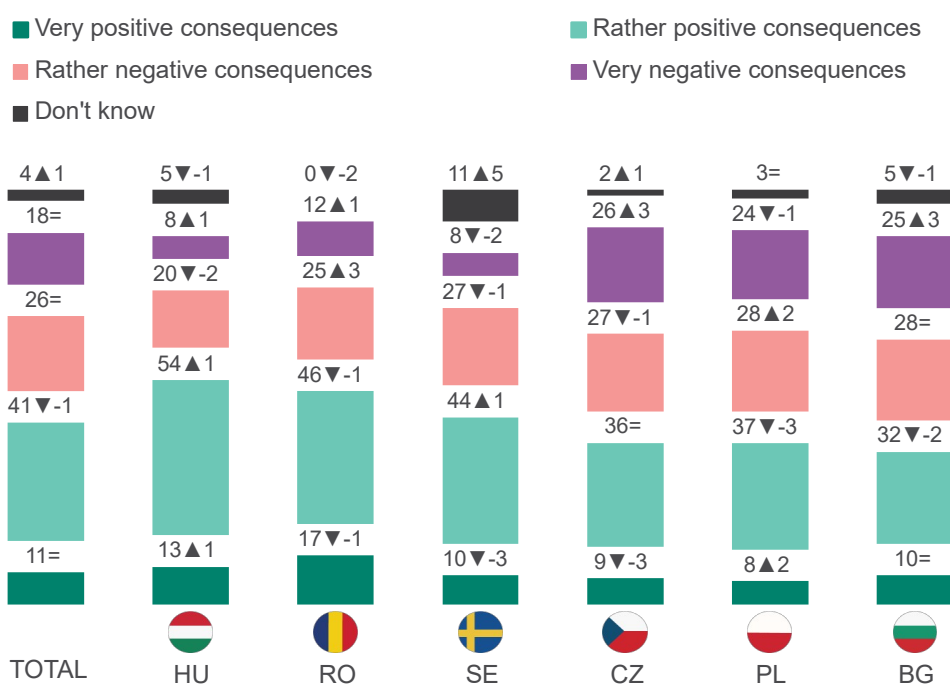
Men (55%) are more likely than women (49%) to say that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country. Respondents aged 15-24 (57%) are the most likely to see positive consequences (vs. 49%-53% of other age groups). Education also makes a difference, as those who have completed their education aged 20 or above (54%) are more likely to expect positive consequences than those who completed their

education aged 16-19 (47%) or aged 15 or younger (48%).

Manual workers (43%) are less likely to say the consequences of euro introduction for their country would be positive than those not working (51%), the self-employed (53%) and employees (54%). Respondents in large towns or cities (54%) are more likely to think that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country, compared to 50% of respondents living in rural areas or small or medium-sized towns.

Respondents who feel informed about the euro (56%) are more likely to say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for their country, compared with those who do not feel informed (46%). Respondents who are in favour of introducing the euro in their country (87%) are much more likely to say the consequences would be positive than those who oppose the euro's introduction (7%).

Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for... (THIS COUNTRY)?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

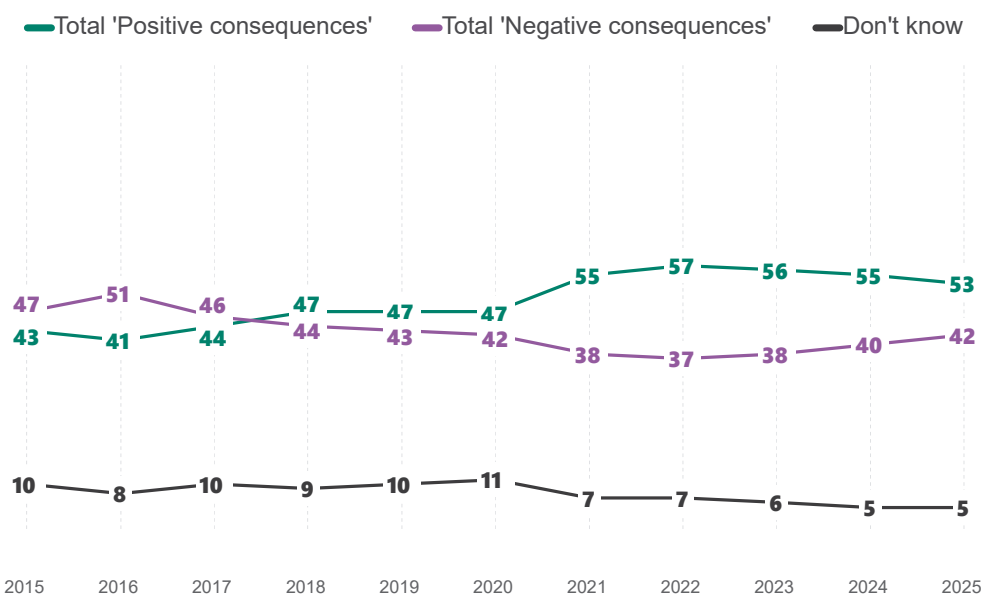
▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Consequences of introducing the euro at personal level

A slim majority of respondents (53%) think that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally, while a smaller proportion (42%) believe it would have negative consequences. The proportion expecting positive consequences is comparable to that of 2024 and remains at a high level.

Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for... you personally?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2015-2025

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Individual country results

About seven in ten respondents in Hungary and Romania (both 69%) think that, for them personally, the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences. This view is also shared by more than half of respondents in Sweden (56%).

In Czechia, the proportion of respondents thinking that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for them personally has decreased significantly since 2024 (-6 pp, down to 43%).

Respondents living in large towns are again more positive: 58% say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally, compared with 53% of those living in small or medium-sized towns and 51% of those residing in rural areas.

Again, those who feel informed about the euro (58% vs 48% who do not feel informed) and those in favour of its introduction (89% vs 11% of those who are against) are more positive about the consequences of the euro's introduction for them personally.

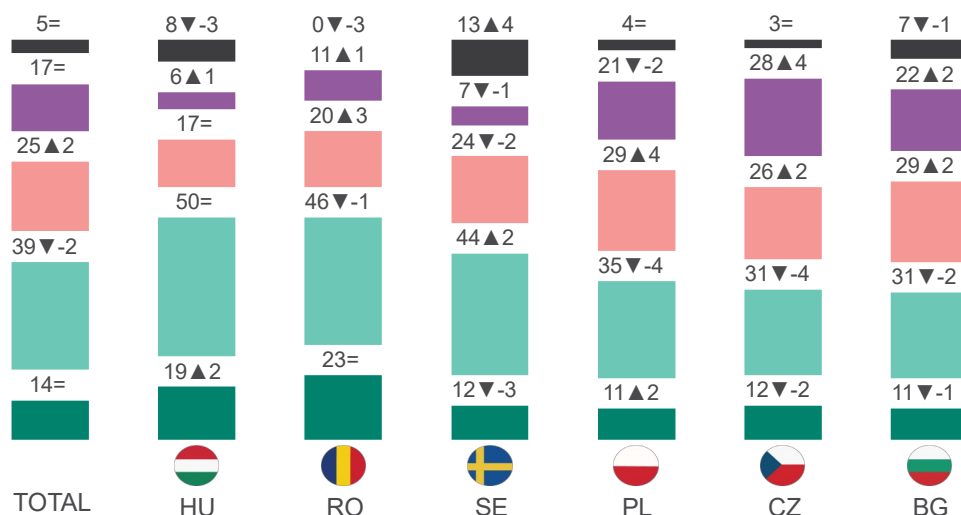
Socio-demographic considerations

Men (58%) are more likely than women (50%) to say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally. Respondents aged 15-24 (62%) are also more likely than those in older age groups (52%-54%) to share this view.

There are differences by level of education as well: those who finished full-time education at the age of 20 or above (57%) are more likely than those who stopped education by the age 19 or below (47%) to answer that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally. The self-employed and employees (both 57%) are more likely than manual workers (46%) to expect positive consequences for them personally.

Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for... you personally?

■ Very positive consequences
 ■ Rather positive consequences
 ■ Rather negative consequences
 ■ Very negative consequences
 ■ Don't know



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

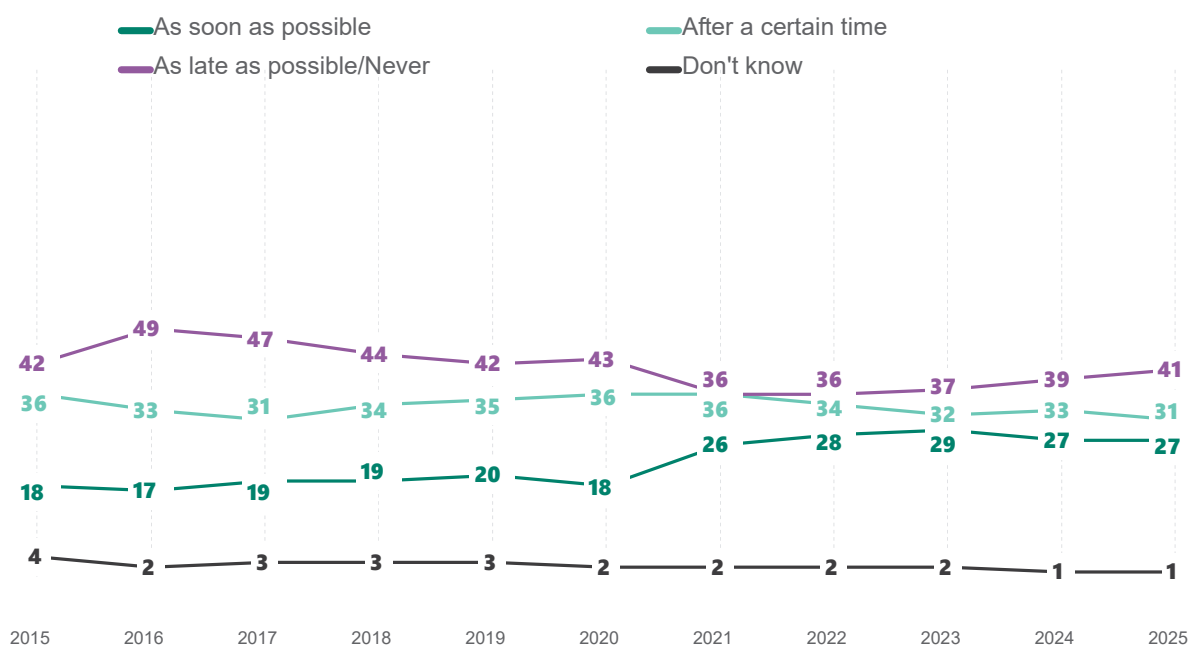
3.3. Preferred timeframe for the introduction of the euro

Just over a quarter of respondents (27%) overall think that the euro should be introduced in their country as soon as possible and about three in ten (31%) think the euro should be introduced after a certain time.

About four in ten respondents believe the euro should be introduced in their country either as late as possible (17%) or never (24%).

The share of respondents who think the euro should be introduced in their country as late as possible or never has slightly increased from 2021 to 2025 (from 36% to 41%).

Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2015-2025

Flash Eurobarometer 560

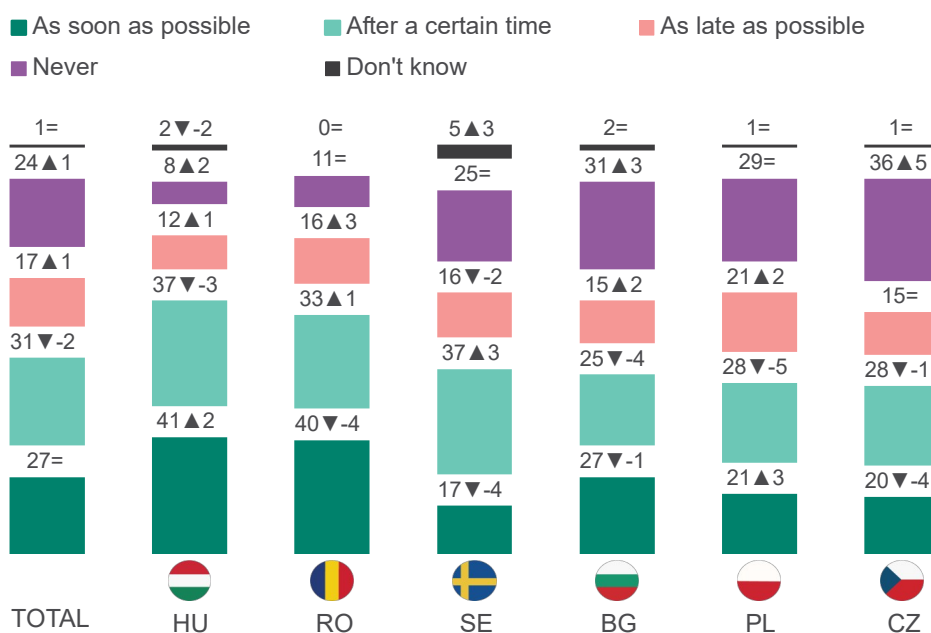
Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Individual country results

Respondents in Hungary (41%) and Romania (40%) are the most likely to want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible in their country. In Poland (21%), Czechia (20%) and Sweden (17%), on the other hand, no more than about a fifth share this view. In Czechia (51%) and Poland (50%), respondents are the most likely to say they would like the euro to become their country's currency as late as possible or never, followed by respondents in Sweden (41%).

Compared to 2024, the proportion of respondents who would like the euro to become their country's currency as late as possible or never has increased in Bulgaria (up to 46%, +5 pp) and Czechia (up to 51%, +5 pp).

Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (30%) are more likely than women (24%) to want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible, and women (20%) are more likely to want it introduced as late as possible (vs 14% of men).

Older respondents are more likely to say that they want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible: 29% of those aged 40-54 and 28% of those aged 55+ share this view, compared to 24% of those aged 25-39. At least one third of respondents aged 15-24 (37%) or aged 25-39 (34%) say that they want to see the euro introduced after a certain time, compared to 28% of both those aged 40 and over. Respondents aged 25-39 (25%), those aged 40- 54 (25%) and those aged 55 and over (24%) are more likely to say that they never want the euro introduced in their country, compared to 17% of 15-24 year olds.

Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (29%) are more likely to say they want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible, compared to 19% of those who finished their education aged 15 or younger and 25% of those who finished it aged 16-19. Additionally, respondents who finished their education aged 16-19 (27%) are more likely to say they never want the euro to be introduced in their country compared to those who finished their education aged 20 or over (23%).

When it comes to occupational status, attitudes are particularly negative among manual workers: 49% want the euro introduced as late as possible or never (vs 39%-42% in other occupational groups). The same more negative attitude is more likely to be found among those living in rural areas (44%) and those living in small and medium-sized towns (43%), compared to those living in large cities (38%).

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to want it introduced as soon as possible (31% vs 20% of those who do not feel informed) and are less likely to want it introduced as late as possible or never (38% vs 46% of those who do not feel informed). As may be expected, respondents who have positive views about the euro are much more likely to

want it to be adopted quickly. For example, among those who expect positive consequences of the introduction of the euro for themselves, 46% want it to be introduced as soon as possible, compared to 3% of those who do not expect positive consequences for themselves.

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

4. Expectations about introducing the euro

The fourth chapter looks at when respondents expect the euro will be introduced in their country, and their perceptions about the impact the introduction of the euro will have on their country.

4.1. Expected date of introduction of the euro

Three in ten (30%) respondents think the euro will be introduced in their country within the next five years; the overall share of respondents thinking this has decreased by three percentage points since 2024.

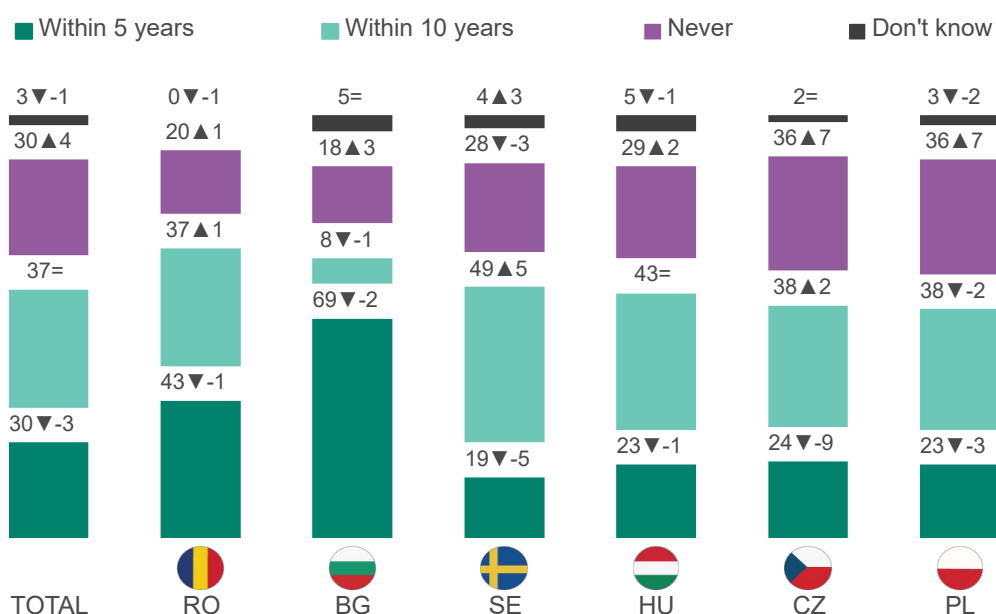
About seven in ten respondents in Bulgaria (69%) think the euro will be introduced within the next five years, compared to just over four in ten respondents in Romania (43%), followed by around one in four respondents in Czechia (24%, -9 pp), Hungary (23%), Poland (23%) and one in five in Sweden (19%, -5 pp).

Close to four in ten respondents (37%) overall think that the euro will be introduced within ten

years (but not within five years) in their country, with respondents in Sweden (49%) and Hungary (43%) being the most likely to give this answer.

Finally, 30% of respondents overall say the euro will never be introduced in their country (an increase of four percentage points compared to 2024). At the country level, this proportion varies between 18% in Bulgaria and 36% in both Czechia and Poland (+7 pp in both countries).

Q4c When do you think the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Socio-demographic considerations

Women (36%) are less likely than men (39%) to think that the euro will be introduced in their country within ten years (but not within five years). There are also some differences by age, with older respondents being more likely to expect that the euro will be introduced within five years (36% among those aged 55 or over, compared with 23%-27% in the younger age groups). The younger respondents are, the more likely they are to think that the euro will be introduced within ten years (but not within five years) (from 33% of those aged 55+ to 54% of those aged 15-24).

Respondents who left full-time education aged 15 or younger (38%) and those who left education aged 16-19 (33%) are more likely to believe that the euro will never be introduced in their country, compared to those who left education aged 20 or over (28%). In terms of occupational status, those not working are more likely to expect the euro to be introduced in the next five years (32% vs 25%-28% of manual workers and employees). Manual workers (37%) are more likely than those not working (28%) and employees (30%) to think the euro will never be introduced in their country.

Those who hold positive attitudes towards the euro are more likely to believe that the currency will be introduced quickly. For example, among those in favour of introducing the euro, 39% expect to see it introduced within five years, compared with 19% of those opposed to the euro.

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

4.2. Managing the consequences of adopting the euro

The impact of the euro on prices

About six in ten respondents (59%) think that introducing the euro will increase prices. This number has remained stable compared to 2024. The highest proportions saying that prices will increase are observed in Poland (69%), Bulgaria (67%) and Czechia (64%).

About one in three (34%) respondents believe that introducing the euro will help keep prices stable. Respondents in Hungary (53%) and Romania (41%) are the most likely to give this answer. The view that the euro will help keep prices stable has decreased in Sweden (-8 pp, down to 37%).

Only 4% of respondents overall think the introduction of the euro will help reduce prices, ranging from 1% in Poland to 7% in Romania and Sweden.

Socio-demographic considerations

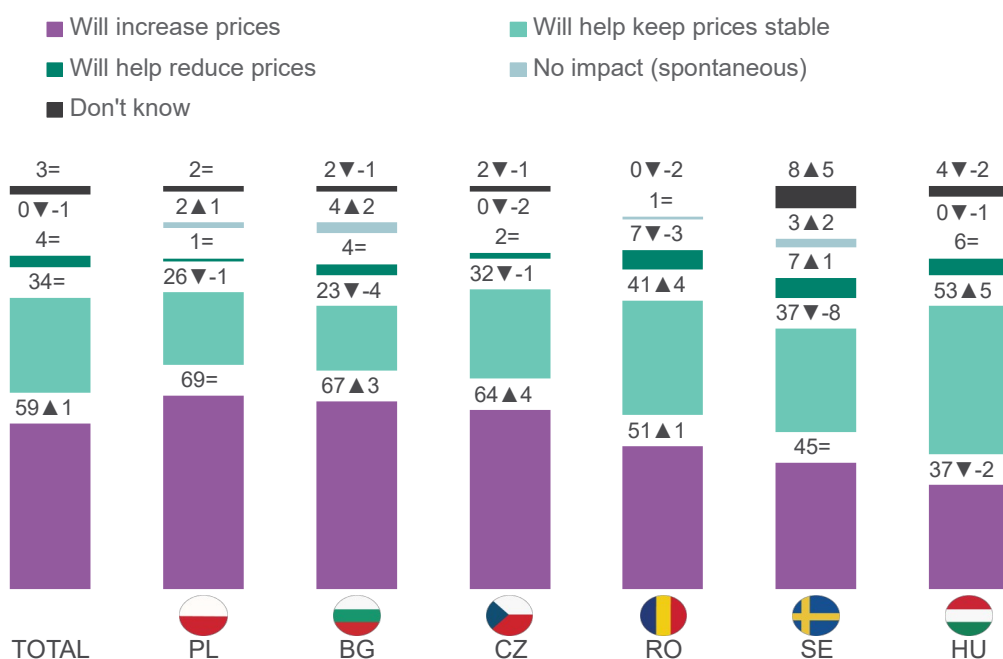
There are no notable differences between men and women in the perceived impact of the euro on prices. There are, however, differences according to age, with the youngest respondents being less likely to think the euro will increase prices (47% of those aged 15-24 share this view, compared to 58%-61% of those aged 25 and over). Respondents aged 15-24 are also the most likely (44%) to think that the euro will help keep prices stable (vs 31%-34% in older age groups).

Looking at the level of education, there is no clear pattern among respondents. As regards respondents' occupational category, manual workers (26%) are less likely to believe that introducing the euro will keep prices stable than the self-employed (36%), employees and respondents who are not working (both 34%).

Those with negative attitudes towards the euro are more likely to say that the euro will increase prices. For example, among those opposed to the introduction of the euro, 80% think it will bring price increases, compared to 42% of those in favour of the euro's introduction.

Q13

What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (THIS COUNTRY)?



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Abusive price setting and cheating

About seven in ten respondents (71%) agree that they are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover, versus nearly three in ten respondents (28%) who disagree that this will be a problem. In every country, a majority of respondents agree they are concerned, ranging from 57% in Sweden to 78% in Bulgaria.

Since 2024, concern about abusive price setting during the changeover has increased in Czechia (up to 71%, +4 pp), while it has decreased in Hungary (down to 59%, -7 pp).

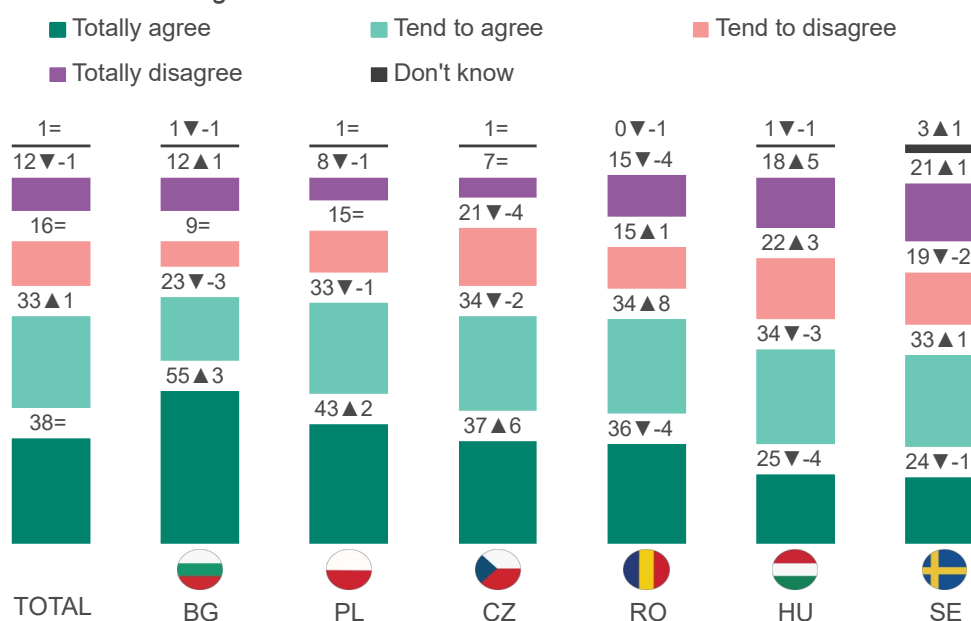
Those who feel informed about the euro (68%) are less concerned about abusive price setting than those who do not feel informed (75%). Similarly, respondents who support the euro's introduction in their own country are also less likely to be concerned (64%), compared with those who are opposed to the euro's introduction (80%).

Socio-demographic considerations

There is no difference between men and women when it comes to concern about abusive price setting during changeover. There are some differences according to age: respondents aged 15-39 (67%-69%) are less likely to be concerned than respondents aged 55 or older (73%). There are no significant differences across levels of education and occupational status.

Q14_2 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Perceived ability to manage the changeover

Over eight in ten respondents (83%), in total, agree that they personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the national currency by the euro; 52% 'totally agree' that this will be the case. Less than one in six (16%) respondents worry about managing to adapt to the euro.

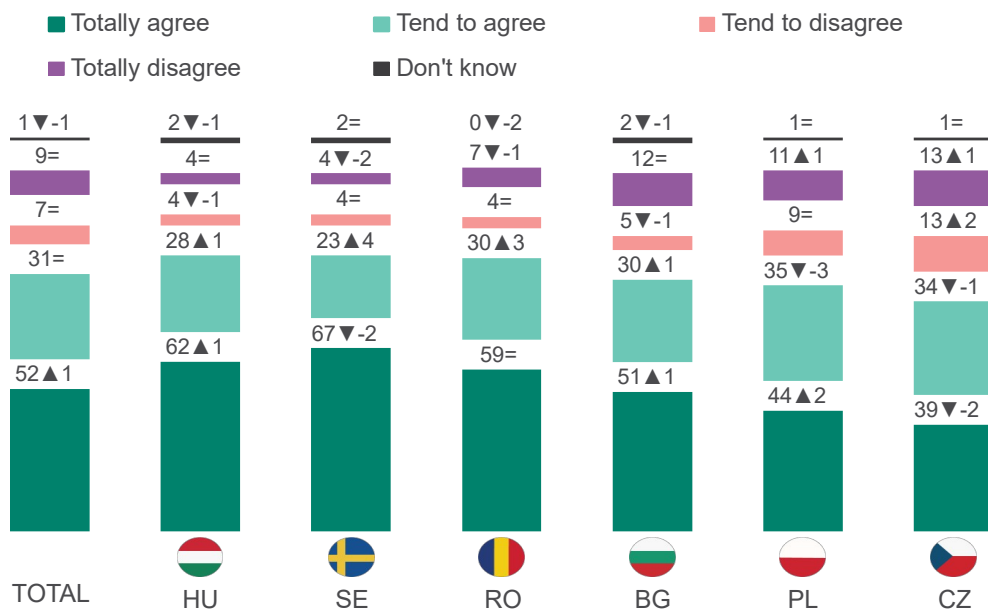
In all countries, a vast majority of respondents agree with this statement: from 73% in Czechia to 90% in both Hungary and Sweden. There is more variation across the six countries in the share 'totally agreeing' that they will manage to adapt: while 67% of respondents in Sweden 'totally agree', this figure decreases to 39% in Czechia.

In Romania, the overall level of agreement has increased somewhat since 2024 (up to 89%, +3 pp). In all other countries and at the aggregate level, it has remained stable compared 2024.

Q14_1

Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

You personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Socio-demographic considerations

Men (86%) are more likely to be confident than women (80%) about their ability to adapt to the replacement of their currency by the euro. Respondents aged 55 and over (80%) are less likely to say that they will be able to adapt, compared with respondents in younger age groups (84%-85%).

While 76% of those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger say they will manage to adapt, 85% of those who left aged 20 or older give this response. Employees (87%) and the self-employed (86%) are more likely than those not working (79%) and manual workers (75%) to agree that they will manage. Also, respondents living in a large town or city (85%) are more likely to agree compared to those living in a rural area or small and medium-sized towns (both 82%).

Respondents who have already used euro banknotes or coins (85%) are more likely to say that they will manage to adapt than those who have not used the euro (73%).

There is a clear connection between favourable attitudes to the introduction of the euro and the likelihood of feeling confident in coping when it is introduced. At least nine in ten of those who believe the euro has had a positive impact in countries which already use it (91%), of those who expect the euro to have positive consequences for their country (96%) or for themselves personally (96%), and of those in favour of the introduction of the euro in their country (98%) feel confident they will adapt. This compares with no more than about seven in ten respondents (between 64% and 71%) who have unfavourable attitudes towards the euro.

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

4.3. Other impacts of the euro

Adopting the euro and control over national economic policy

Respondents (47%) are slightly less likely to agree than disagree (51%) that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy. The overall level of agreement with this statement has stayed the same since 2024.

As in 2024, respondents in Sweden are the most likely to agree that control over national economic policy will be lost with the adoption of the euro (57%). At least half of respondents also agree with the statement in Bulgaria (52% vs 45% who disagree) and Poland (50% vs 48% who disagree). In Hungary (73%), Romania (55%) and Czechia (50%), on the other hand, at least half disagree that there will be a loss of control over economic policy.

In Hungary, the share of respondents disagreeing that adopting the euro will result in a loss of control has increased by eight percentage points since 2024, from 65% to 73%.

Socio-demographic considerations

Men and women agree to almost the same extent that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of control over national economic policy. Respondents aged 25-39 (50%) are more likely to agree with this statement, compared to those aged 40-54 (43%).

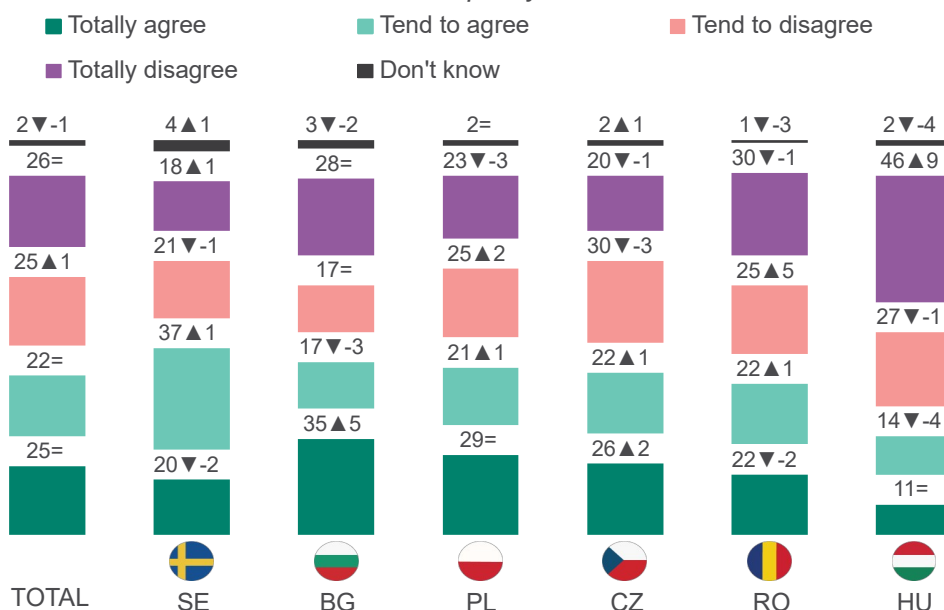
Manual workers (58%) are more likely to be concerned about losing control of the national economy than other occupational groups, including those not working (44%-47%). As regards urbanisation, respondents living in rural areas (50%) tend to agree more with this statement, compared to those living in large towns or cities (44%). Looking at the level of education, there is no clear pattern.

There is a strong relation between unfavourable attitudes to the euro and the tendency to agree that control will be lost. For example, 74% of respondents who expect the euro to have negative consequences for them personally agree with the statement, compared with 26% of those who think the introduction of the euro will be positive for them personally.

Q14_3

Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Adopting the euro and national identity

Respondents are nearly as likely to agree (49%) as to disagree (50%) that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity.

That a part of the national identity will be lost by adopting the euro is a majority view in four countries: Czechia (59%), Bulgaria (57%), Sweden (55%) and Poland (51%). This contrasts with Hungary (72%) and Romania (54%), where a majority of respondents disagree that their country will lose a part of its identity.

Socio-demographic considerations

Men and women are about equally likely to agree that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of national identity. Younger respondents are more likely to say that adopting the euro will mean a loss of national identity, with 56% of respondents aged 15-24 saying this, in contrast with 47% of respondents aged 40-54 or aged 55 and over.

In terms of occupation, manual workers (60%) are more likely to be concerned about the loss of national identity, compared to employees

(44%), self-employed respondents (48%) and those not working (51%).

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to disagree that adopting the euro will mean a loss of national identity (54% vs e.g. 46% of both those who left education aged 15 or younger and those who left education aged 16-19). Finally, respondents living in large towns are more likely to disagree that the introduction of the euro will lead to a loss of national identity (54%); this proportion is lower in rural areas (47%) and in small and mid-sized towns (49%).

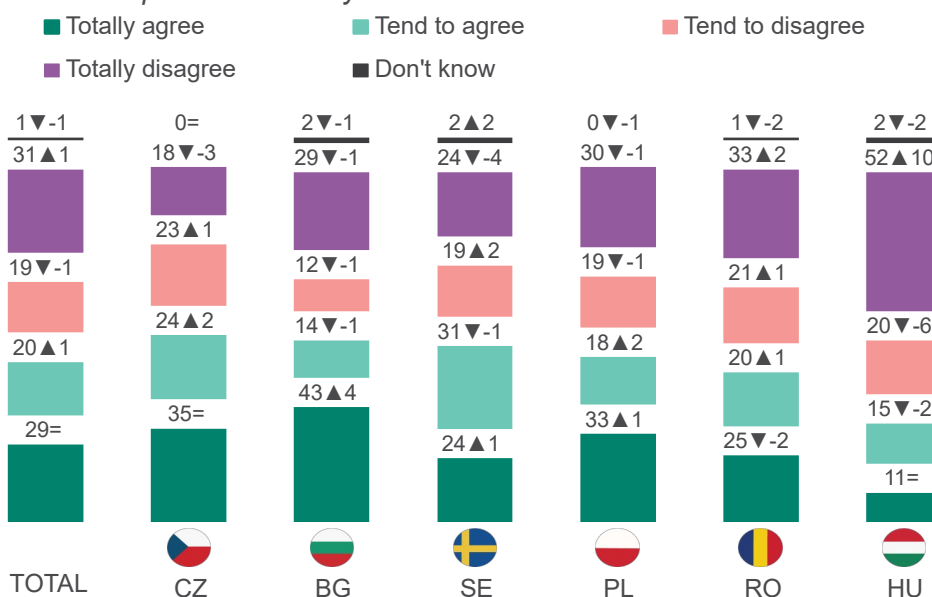
Respondents who feel informed about the euro (53%) are more likely to disagree that the euro will lead to a loss of national identity than those feeling not informed (46%).

Once again, there is a strong relation between unfavourable attitudes to the euro and the tendency to agree that a part of the national identity will be lost. For example, 75% of respondents who expect the euro to have negative consequences for their country agree with the statement, compared with 24% of those who think the introduction of the euro will be positive for their country.

Q14_4

Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity



(%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Technical specifications

Between 20 and 29 March 2025, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 560 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. Flash Eurobarometer 560 covers the population of EU citizens, aged 15 years and over, resident in one of the six Member States that have not yet joined the euro area and have no specific opt-out.

All interviews were carried out via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). In each country, respondents were called both on landlines and mobile phones. The telephone numbers sampled and contacted were generated via Random Digit Dialling (RDD) methods. The basic sample design applied in all countries is a random (probability) design. In households contacted via a landline phone, the respondent was drawn at random from all household members (aged 15 years and over) following the "most recent birthday rule".

	Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of EU27 population)
Total	6027	20.03.2025-29.03.2025	78772244	100,00 %
BG	1017	20.03.2025-29.03.2025	5534456	7.03%
CZ	1000	20.03.2025-27.03.2025	9172797	11.64%
HU	1003	20.03.2025-28.03.2025	8199448	10.41%
PL	1003	20.03.2025-29.03.2025	31082980	39.46%
RO	1003	20.03.2025-28.03.2025	16034437	20.36%
SE	1001	20.03.2025-27.03.2025	8748126	11.11%

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The 'margin of error' quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the

margin of error. A sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	12,0	13,9	12,0	8,3	6,0	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,8	4,4	3,8	2,6	1,9	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,7	3,1	2,7	1,9	1,4	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	2,2	2,5	2,2	1,5	1,1	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,9	2,2	1,9	1,3	1,0	N=2000

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

Q1a Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes

1

No

2

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

3

FL336 Q2a; FL349 Q2a; FL377 Q2a; FL400 Q2a; FL402 Q2a; FL418 Q2a modified;
 FL440 Q1a; FL453 Q1a; FL465 Q1a; FL479 Q1a; FL487 Q1a; FL492 Q1a, FL508
 Q1a, FL527 Q1a, FL548 Q1a

ASK IF Q1A=1

Q1b You said you already used euro banknotes or coins. Was it...?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

In (THIS COUNTRY)

1

Abroad

2

In (THIS COUNTRY) and abroad

3

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

4

FL336 Q2b; FL349 Q2b; FL377 Q2b; FL400 Q2b; FL402 Q2b; FL418 Q2b+c modified;
 FL440 Q1b; FL453 Q1b; FL465 Q1b; FL479 Q1b; FL487 Q1b; FL492 Q1b, FL508
 Q1b, FL527 Q1b, FL548 Q1b

ASK ALL

Q2 Which of the following statements do you think is correct?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro

1

The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country

2

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

3

FL336 Q3; FL349 Q3; FL377 Q3; FL400 Q3; FL402 Q3; FL418 Q3; FL440 Q2; FL453
 Q2; FL465 Q2; FL479 Q2; FL487 Q2; FL492 Q2, FL508 Q2, FL527 Q2, FL548 Q2

ASK ALL

Q3 And which of these following statements do you think is correct?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro

1

The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country

2

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

3

FL336 Q4; FL349 Q4; FL377 Q4; FL400 Q4; FL402 Q4; FL418 Q4; FL440 Q3; FL453
 Q3; FL465 Q3; FL479 Q3; FL487 Q3; FL492 Q3, FL508 Q3, FL527 Q3, FL548 Q3

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

ASK ALL

Q4a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 6 | 1 |
| 13 | 2 |
| 20 | 3 |
| All EU countries | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q5a; FL349 Q5a; FL377 Q5a; FL400 Q5a; FL402 Q5a; FL418 Q5a; FL440 Q4a; FL453 Q4a; FL465 Q4a; FL479 Q4a; FL487 Q4a; FL492 Q4a, FL508 Q4a, FL527 Q4a, FL548 Q4a

ASK ALL

Q4b In your opinion, is (THIS COUNTRY) ready to introduce the euro?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |
- FL336 Q5b; FL349 Q5b; FL377 Q5b; FL400 Q5b (modified); FL402 Q5b; FL418 Q5b; FL440 Q4b; FL453 Q4b; FL465 Q4b; FL479 Q4b; FL487 Q4b; FL492 Q4b, FL508 Q4b, FL527 Q4b, FL548 Q4b

ASK ALL

Q4c When do you think the euro will be introduced in [THIS COUNTRY]?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Within 5 years | 1 |
| Within 10 years | 2 |
| Never | 3 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |
- FL336 Q5c; FL349 Q5c; FL377 Q5c; FL400 Q5c; FL402 Q5c; FL418 Q5c modified; FL440 Q4c; FL453 Q4c; FL465 Q4c; FL479 Q4c; FL487 Q4c; FL492 Q4c, FL508 Q4c, FL527 Q4c, FL548 Q4c

ASK ALL

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very well informed | 1 |
| Rather well informed | 2 |
| Not very well informed | 3 |
| Not at all well informed | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q6; FL349 Q6; FL377 Q6; FL400 Q6; FL402 Q6; FL418 Q6; FL440 Q5; FL453 Q5; FL465 Q5; FL479 Q5; FL487 Q5; FL492 Q5, FL508 Q5, FL527 Q5, FL548 Q5

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

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Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

ASK ALL

Q6 Before the euro is introduced in [THIS COUNTRY] there would normally be an information campaign on the changeover. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro?

(READ OUT; MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE RESPONSES 1 TO 8)

Government, national or regional authorities	1
Tax/fiscal administrations	2
National Central Bank	3
European Institutions	4
Commercial banks	5
Journalists	6
Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	7
Consumer associations	8
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	9

FL336 Q8; FL349 Q8; FL377 Q8; FL400 Q8; FL402 Q8; FL418 Q8 modified; FL440 Q6; FL453 Q6; FL465 Q6; FL479 Q6; FL487 Q6; FL492 Q6, FL508 Q6, FL527 Q6, FL548 Q6

ASK ALL

Q7 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign on the changeover to the euro in [THIS COUNTRY]?

(READ OUT; MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE RESPONSES 1 TO 6)

The way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	1
The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	2
What euro banknotes and coins look like	3
How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	4
The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	5
The social, economic or political implications of the euro	6
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	7

FL336 Q10; FL349 Q10; FL377 Q10; FL400 Q10; FL402 Q10; FL418 Q10 modified; FL440 Q7; FL453 Q7; FL465 Q7; FL479 Q7; FL487 Q7; FL492 Q7, FL508 Q7, FL527 Q7, FL548 Q7

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Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

ASK ALL

- Q8** **Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find essential?**
(READ OUT; MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE RESPONSES 1 TO 8)
- Dual display of prices in shops (in your current national currency and in euro) 1
 - Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...) 2
 - Dual display on your pay slip 3
 - Leaflets / Brochures 4
 - TV advertisements 5
 - Radio advertisements 6
 - Newspaper advertisements 7
 - On the internet /social media 8
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 9
- FL336 Q11; FL349 Q11; FL377 Q11; FL400 Q11; FL402 Q11; FL418 Q11 modified;
FL440 Q8; FL453 Q8; FL465 Q8; FL479 Q8; FL487 Q8; FL492 Q8,FL508 Q8, FL527 Q8,
FL548 Q8

ASK ALL

- Q9** **What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro?**
(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- Very positive consequences 1
 - Rather positive consequences 2
 - Rather negative consequences 3
 - Very negative consequences 4
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 5
- FL336 Q12; FL349 Q12; FL377 Q12; FL400 Q12 (modified); FL402 Q12;FL418 Q12;
FL440 Q9; FL453 Q9; FL465 Q9; FL479 Q9; FL487 Q9; FL492 Q9,FL508 Q9, FL527 Q9,
FL548 Q9

ASK ALL

- Q10** **Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for....?**
(RESPONSE SCALE)
- Q10_1 [THIS COUNTRY]
- Q10_2 You personally
- (COLUMNS)
- Very positive consequences 1
 - Rather positive consequences 2
 - Rather negative consequences 3
 - Very negative consequences 4
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 5
- FL336 Q13; FL349 Q13; FL377 Q13; FL400 Q13; FL402 Q13; FL418 Q13; FL440 Q10;
FL453 Q10; FL465 Q10; FL479 Q10; FL487 Q10; FL492 Q10, FL508 Q10, FL527 Q10,

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Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

FL548 Q10

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

	ASK ALL	
Q11	Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Very much in favour of its introduction	1
	Rather in favour of its introduction	2
	Rather against its introduction	3
	Very much against its introduction	4
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	FL336 Q14; FL349 Q14; FL377 Q14; FL400 Q14; FL402 Q14; FL418 Q14; FL440 Q11; FL453 Q11; FL465 Q11; FL479 Q11; FL487 Q11; FL492 Q11, FL508 Q11, FL527 Q11, FL548 Q11	
	ASK ALL	
Q12	When would you like the euro to become your currency?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	As soon as possible	1
	After a certain time	2
	As late as possible	3
	Never	4
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	FL336 Q15; FL349 Q15; FL377 Q15; FL400 Q15; FL402 Q15; FL418 Q15; FL440 Q12; FL453 Q12; FL465 Q12; FL479 Q12; FL487 Q12; FL492 Q12, FL508 Q12, FL527 Q12, FL548 Q12	
	ASK ALL	
Q13	What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (THIS COUNTRY)?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Will increase prices	1
	Will help keep prices stable	2
	Will help reduce prices	3
	No impact (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	FL336 Q18; FL349 Q18 (published as Q16); FL377 Q16; FL400 Q16; FL402 Q16; FL418 Q16; FL440 Q13; FL453 Q13; FL465 Q13; FL479 Q13; FL487 Q13; FL492 Q13, FL508 Q13, FL527 Q13, FL548 Q13	

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Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

	ASK ALL	
Q14	Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE ITEMS 1-4)	
Q14_1	You personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro	
Q14_2	You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover	
Q14_3	Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy	
Q14_4	Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity	
	(RESPONSE SCALE)	
	Totally agree	1
	Tend to agree	2
	Tend to disagree	3
	Totally disagree	4
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	FL336 Q21; FL349 Q21 (published as Q19); FL377 Q19; FL400 Q19 (except item 1, NEW); FL402 Q19; FL418 Q19; FL440 Q14; FL453 Q14; FL465 Q14; FL479 Q14; FL487 Q14; FL492 Q14, FL508 Q14, FL527 Q14, FL548 Q14	

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Data annex

Q1a Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	87▲4	13▼-4	0=
BG	82▲2	18▼-2	0=
CZ	89▼-2	11▲2	0=
HU	85▲5	15▼-5	0=
PL	89▲5	11▼-5	0=
RO	85▲5	15▼-5	0=
SE	87▼-1	13▲1	0=

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q1b You said you already used euro banknotes or coins. Was it...?

	In (THIS COUNTRY)	Abroad	In (THIS COUNTRY) and abroad	Don't know
TOTAL	6▼-1	63▲2	31▼-1	0=
BG	6=	66▲1	28▼-1	0=
CZ	1=	79▲2	20▼-2	0=
HU	3=	65▲3	32▼-2	0▼-1
PL	3▼-1	67▲1	30=	0=
RO	20▼-3	27▲4	53▼-1	0=
SE	1▼-1	91▲1	8=	0=

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=5 282 – Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins (Q1a)

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q2 Which of the following statements do you think is correct?

	The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro	The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country	Don't know
TOTAL	47▲1	41▲2	12▼-3
BG	41▲1	42▼-1	17=
CZ	41▼-2	54▲2	5=
HU	41▼-2	47▲4	12▼-2
PL	37▲3	45▲2	18▼-5
RO	72▲2	24▲3	4▼-5
SE	53▼-3	35▼-3	12▲6

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q3 And which of these following statements do you think is correct?

	The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro	The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country	Don't know
TOTAL	46=	42▲2	12▼-2
BG	34▼-1	46=	20▲1
CZ	39▼-2	54=	7▲2
HU	39▼-1	48▲3	13▼-2
PL	38=	45▲4	17▼-4
RO	66=	30▲5	4▼-5
SE	53▼-1	37▼-4	10▲5

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q4a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

	6	13	20	All EU countries	Don't know
TOTAL	10▲1	44▲2	36▼-1	4=	6▼-2
BG	8▲3	35▲1	35▼-1	3▼-2	19▼-1
CZ	8▲3	47▼-2	41=	1=	3▼-1
HU	6▼-1	43▼-2	43▲4	3▲2	5▼-3
PL	12=	48▲3	32▼-3	0=	8=
RO	12▲1	39▲7	33▲1	14▼-4	2▼-5
SE	4=	46▼-2	42▼-2	1=	7▲4

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q4b In your opinion, is (THIS COUNTRY) ready to introduce the euro?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	26▼-1	70=	4▲1
BG	29▼-2	66▲1	5▲1
CZ	30▼-1	68▲1	2=
HU	21=	72=	7=
PL	19▲2	77▼-2	4=
RO	32▼-3	67▲4	1▼-1
SE	39▼-4	53=	8▲4

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q4c When do you think the euro will be introduced in [THIS COUNTRY]?

	Within 5 years	Within 10 years	Never	Don't know
TOTAL	30 ▼-3	37=	30 ▲4	3 ▼-1
BG	69 ▼-2	8 ▼-1	18 ▲3	5=
CZ	24 ▼-9	38 ▲2	36 ▲7	2=
HU	23 ▼-1	43=	29 ▲2	5 ▼-1
PL	23 ▼-3	38 ▼-2	36 ▲7	3 ▼-2
RO	43 ▼-1	37 ▲1	20 ▲1	0 ▼-1
SE	19 ▼-5	49 ▲5	28 ▼-3	4 ▲3

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

	Very well informed	Rather well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Don't know
TOTAL	13▲1	46▲1	30▼-2	10=	1=
BG	23▲4	36▼-2	31=	10▼-2	0=
CZ	13=	50▼-3	27=	9▲3	1=
HU	7▲2	55▲4	32▼-4	6▼-1	0▼-1
PL	17▲2	46▲2	25▼-4	11▲1	1▼-1
RO	7▼-1	43▲1	39▲2	11▼-2	0=
SE	10▼-2	44▼-2	33▲2	12▲2	1=

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q6 Before the euro is introduced in [THIS COUNTRY] there would normally be an information campaign on the changeover. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	National Central Bank	Tax/fiscal administrations	European Institutions	Government, national or regional authorities	Commercial banks	Consumer associations	Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	Journalists	Don't know
TOTAL	73=	61▲3	59▲1	54▲2	51▲1	51▲2	37▼-1	30▼-1	8▲1
BG	62▼-2	36=	44▲1	33▼-3	38▲1	37▲4	27▲2	23▼-1	15▲1
CZ	82▼-3	69▼-3	57▼-4	56▼-2	68▼-1	60▼-5	40▼-1	28=	8▲2
HU	69▼-1	60▲8	66▲11	50▲8	52▲6	51▲12	43▲15	20▲7	3=
PL	62▼-1	53▲1	51▲1	46▲1	37=	48▲2	30▼-4	32▼-2	11▲1
RO	87▲4	69▲9	74▲3	62▲4	71▲6	56▲5	45▲1	34▼-4	4=
SE	87▲1	84=	68▼-2	78▼-1	55▼-2	55▼-5	48▼-2	34▼-1	3=

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q7 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign on the changeover to the euro in [THIS COUNTRY]? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	The social, economic or political implications of the euro	The way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	What euro banknotes and coins look like	Don't know
TOTAL	85▲2	84▲3	83▲2	83▲2	80▲3	63▲2	2▼-1
BG	70=	69▲2	65▲2	67▲1	64▲1	48▲3	8▲1
CZ	87▼-4	88▼-3	86▼-3	89=	86▼-1	65▲2	2▲1
HU	86▲11	83▲14	82▲9	82▲12	80▲17	61▲12	2▼-2
PL	88▲1	84▲2	85▲2	86▲2	78▲2	62▼-1	2▼-1
RO	88▲8	91▲6	91▲8	88▲6	92▲7	80▲5	0▼-1
SE	73▼-8	74▼-11	71▼-9	69▼-11	67▼-14	43▼-4	4▲2

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q8 Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Dual display of prices in shops (in your current national currency and in euro)	On the internet / social media	Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity,g as ...)	Dual display on your pay slip	TV advertiseme nts	Radio advertiseme nts	Newspaper advertiseme nts	Leaflets / Brochures	Don't know
TOTAL	79▲3	71=	71▲3	67▲2	63=	56=	53▼-1	48▲1	5=
BG	78▼-1	58▲1	71▲2	63▲1	53▲1	41=	34▲4	39▲3	7▲1
CZ	80▲5	73▼-1	73▲2	64=	57▲1	46▼-1	46=	48▲3	4=
HU	86▲4	72▲8	79▲8	78▲10	56▲5	46▲6	34▲6	32▲6	2▼-1
PL	74▲2	74▼-2	64▲2	61▲1	65▼-1	63=	59▼-2	48▼-1	6=
RO	88▲5	72=	85▲7	81▲4	74▲2	65▲2	65=	61▲1	3=
SE	69▼-2	64▼-5	62▼-5	58▼-4	55▼-4	42▼-5	50▼-4	43=	6=

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro?

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	8=	49▼-2	26▲3	9▼-1	8=
BG	9=	37▼-6	28▲3	15▲4	11▼-1
CZ	6▼-1	44▼-4	33▲5	14▲2	3▼-2
HU	10▲1	69▲5	12▼-2	2=	7▼-4
PL	5▲1	44▼-2	31▲3	12▼-2	8=
RO	16▼-2	55=	22▲7	6=	1▼-5
SE	6▼-3	49▼-7	19▼-1	4=	22▲11

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for....?
THIS COUNTRY

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	11=	41▼-1	26=	18=	4▲1
BG	10=	32▼-2	28=	25▲3	5▼-1
CZ	9▼-3	36=	27▼-1	26▲3	2▲1
HU	13▲1	54▲1	20▼-2	8▲1	5▼-1
PL	8▲2	37▼-3	28▲2	24▼-1	3=
RO	17▼-1	46▼-1	25▲3	12▲1	0▼-2
SE	10▼-3	44▲1	27▼-1	8▼-2	11▲5

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for....?
You personally

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	14=	39▼-2	25▲2	17=	5=
BG	11▼-1	31▼-2	29▲2	22▲2	7▼-1
CZ	12▼-2	31▼-4	26▲2	28▲4	3=
HU	19▲2	50=	17=	6▲1	8▼-3
PL	11▲2	35▼-4	29▲4	21▼-2	4=
RO	23=	46▼-1	20▲3	11▲1	0▼-3
SE	12▼-3	44▲2	24▼-2	7▼-1	13▲4

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q11 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)?

	Very much in favour of its introduction	Rather in favour of its introduction	Rather against its introduction	Very much against its introduction	Don't know
TOTAL	22=	33▼-2	21▲2	22=	2=
BG	20▼-1	25▼-3	20▼-1	33▲5	2=
CZ	21▼-2	25▼-1	21▲3	33▲1	0▼-1
HU	34▲3	41▼-4	17▲2	5=	3▼-1
PL	20▲3	26▼-4	21▲3	31▼-2	2=
RO	26▼-1	45▼-4	21▲4	8▲2	0▼-1
SE	14▼-3	39▲1	28=	13▼-2	6▲4

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency?

	As soon as possible	After a certain time	As late as possible	Never	Don't know
TOTAL	27=	31▼-2	17▲1	24▲1	1=
BG	27▼-1	25▼-4	15▲2	31▲3	2=
CZ	20▼-4	28▼-1	15=	36▲5	1=
HU	41▲2	37▼-3	12▲1	8▲2	2▼-2
PL	21▲3	28▼-5	21▲2	29=	1=
RO	40▼-4	33▲1	16▲3	11=	0=
SE	17▼-4	37▲3	16▼-2	25=	5▲3

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q13 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (THIS COUNTRY)?

	Will increase prices	Will help keep prices stable	Will help reduce prices	No impact (spontaneous)	Don't know
TOTAL	59▲1	34=	4=	0▼-1	3=
BG	67▲3	23▼-4	4=	4▲2	2▼-1
CZ	64▲4	32▼-1	2=	0▼-2	2▼-1
HU	37▼-2	53▲5	6=	0▼-1	4▼-2
PL	69=	26▼-1	1=	2▲1	2=
RO	51▲1	41▲4	7▼-3	1=	0▼-2
SE	45=	37▼-8	7▲1	3▲2	8▲5

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q14_1 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? You personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	52▲1	31=	7=	9=	1▼-1
BG	51▲1	30▲1	5▼-1	12=	2▼-1
CZ	39▼-2	34▼-1	13▲2	13▲1	1=
HU	62▲1	28▲1	4▼-1	4=	2▼-1
PL	44▲2	35▼-3	9=	11▲1	1=
RO	59=	30▲3	4=	7▼-1	0▼-2
SE	67▼-2	23▲4	4=	4▼-2	2=

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q14_2 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	38=	33▲1	16=	12▼-1	1=
BG	55▲3	23▼-3	9=	12▲1	1▼-1
CZ	37▲6	34▼-2	21▼-4	7=	1=
HU	25▼-4	34▼-3	22▲3	18▲5	1▼-1
PL	43▲2	33▼-1	15=	8▼-1	1=
RO	36▼-4	34▲8	15▲1	15▼-4	0▼-1
SE	24▼-1	33▲1	19▼-2	21▲1	3▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q14_3 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	25=	22=	25▲1	26=	2▼-1
BG	35▲5	17▼-3	17=	28=	3▼-2
CZ	26▲2	22▲1	30▼-3	20▼-1	2▲1
HU	11=	14▼-4	27▼-1	46▲9	2▼-4
PL	29=	21▲1	25▲2	23▼-3	2=
RO	22▼-2	22▲1	25▲5	30▼-1	1▼-3
SE	20▼-2	37▲1	21▼-1	18▲1	4▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 560

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Q14_4 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...? Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	29=	20▲1	19▼-1	31▲1	1▼-1
BG	43▲4	14▼-1	12▼-1	29▼-1	2▼-1
CZ	35=	24▲2	23▲1	18▼-3	0=
HU	11=	15▼-2	20▼-6	52▲10	2▼-2
PL	33▲1	18▲2	19▼-1	30▼-1	0▼-1
RO	25▼-2	20▲1	21▲1	33▲2	1▼-2
SE	24▲1	31▼-1	19▲2	24▼-4	2▲2

Flash Eurobarometer 560 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency

Fieldwork: 20/03-29/03/2025 / (%) Base: n=6 027 – All respondents

▼▲ Evolution 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 548, May 2024)