



Special Eurobarometer 537

EU citizens and development cooperation

Report

Fieldwork: May-June 2023

Survey conducted by Kantar at the request of the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

Project title	Special Eurobarometer 537 on "EU citizens and development cooperation"	
	Report	
	Language version	EN
	Catalogue number	MN-04-23-770-EN-N
	ISBN	978-92-68-06355-2
	DOI	10.2841/746402

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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). **Without translations, citizens are excluded from the debate.**

This document "Eurobarometer" [only existed in English](#) in a pdf-file . From this initial file, we created an 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 European Union and its Member States have collectively been the biggest global donor of official development assistance for a number of years. The EU's commitment to providing sustainable support to partner countries is highlighted by its commitment to provide at least 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) as Official Development Assistance (ODA) by 2030. In 2022, the EU collectively provided €92.8 billion in ODA, equivalent of 0.59% of the EU GNI, accounting for 43% of the global ODA.¹

The EU's commitment to support sustainable development in partner countries is further evidenced with the launch of the Global Gateway initiative in December 2021. The Global Gateway is described by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission as a "template for how Europe can build more resilient connections with the world". It aims to help tackle pressing global challenges such as climate change, improving health and education systems as well as boost smart, clean and secure links in the digital, energy and transport sectors. Between 2021 and 2027, EU institutions and EU Member States jointly will mobilise up to €300 billion of investments for sustainable, high-quality projects, considering the needs of partner countries and ensuring lasting benefits for local communities.²

The aim of the current survey is to build on a series of previous surveys on the topic³ and provides insight into the importance Europeans place on helping partner countries, and what the priority areas of support should be.

The current survey covers the following topics:

- The perceived importance of investing in partner countries outside the EU.
- The extent to which EU citizens consider that tackling poverty should be a priority for the EU, or for national governments.
- The perceived impact a range of organisations, including the UN and the EU, have on partner countries.
- The perceived success of the EU in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in a range of areas: including tackling climate change, poverty, energy, transport, health, education and digital connectivity.
- The areas that should attract the most cooperation between the EU and partner countries.
- Europeans' views on the geographical priorities for investment.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar Public network in the 27 EU Member States between the 10 of May and the 05 of June 2023. Some 26,358 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in their mother

tongue. This survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). In all countries interviews were conducted face-to-face, supplemented with self-completion interviews in Czechia, Denmark, Malta and Finland. A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus *	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		

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

1 Based on preliminary figures published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) in April 2023.

2 https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/global-gateway_en

3 For the most recent previous report (2022), see <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2673>

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

KEY FINDINGS



Large majorities think it is important the EU invests in partner countries, and tackling poverty should be a main priority for the EU and national governments

- Three quarters (75%) of respondents think it is important for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the EU, and a majority in every Member State agrees.
- Almost three quarters (74%) of respondents think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, a decline of six percentage points since February-March 2022 Agreement is at its lowest level since June 2019.
- Just over six in ten (62%) think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government, a decline of five percentage points since 2022.

There are mixed opinion about the EU's success in driving positive, sustainable change around the world

- The United Nations (UN) (29%) and the European Union (24%) are considered to have the most positive influence on partner countries.
- A majority of respondents (50%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving digital connectivity.
- More than four in ten (46%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving transport infrastructure
- Four in ten (40%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in supporting the transition towards clean energy
- More than one third of respondents think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving health systems or education for all in the world (37% each).
- Just over one third of respondents (35%, -4 percentage points since February-March 2022) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in addressing climate change
- Just over one quarter of respondents (27%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of tackling poverty, a decline of six percentage points since November-December 2020
- A broad overview of all the national results shows respondents in Ireland, Poland and Finland are consistently amongst the most likely to think the EU is

successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in each area, while those in France and Germany are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

Peace and security is the priority area for cooperation between the EU and partner countries

- Respondents think the EU and partner countries should have most cooperation in the areas of peace and security (40%), health (29%), economic growth and unemployment (28%), democracy and human rights (26%) and climate change (25%).
- Peace and security is the most mentioned area in 16 Member States.

Partner countries in Africa should be the main priority for EU investment

- Just over six in ten respondents (62%) think investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU.
- A majority also think countries in Asia and the Pacific, and those in Latin America and the Caribbean should be a main priority (55% each).
- There is considerable national variation in opinion, however the results illustrate respondents in Luxembourg, Spain, Italy and Portugal are consistently amongst the most likely to agree that each region should be an investment priority for the EU. In contrast those in Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Czechia are consistently amongst the least likely to agree.

Socio-demographic trends

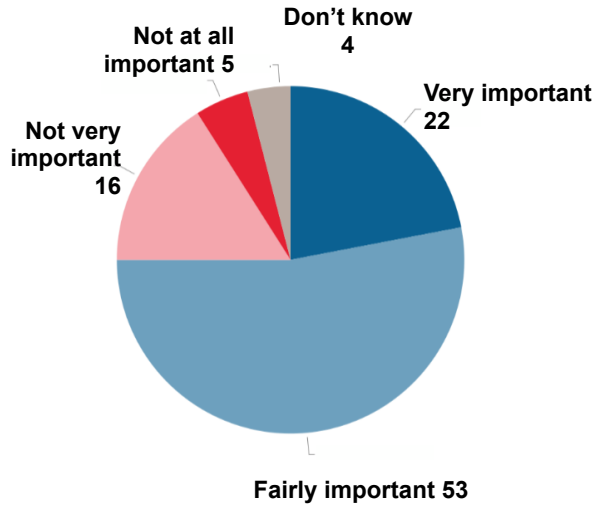
- Respondents with more positive attitudes towards EU investment in partner countries and its success in driving positive, sustainable change in the world are most often found amongst younger respondents, those who remained in education for longer, and those with a positive view of the EU
- Those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more positive towards EU investment in partner countries than those who place themselves on the right.

I. IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



1. Importance of the EU investing in partner countries outside the EU

QB2. In your opinion how important or not is for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the EU ? (EU27) (%)



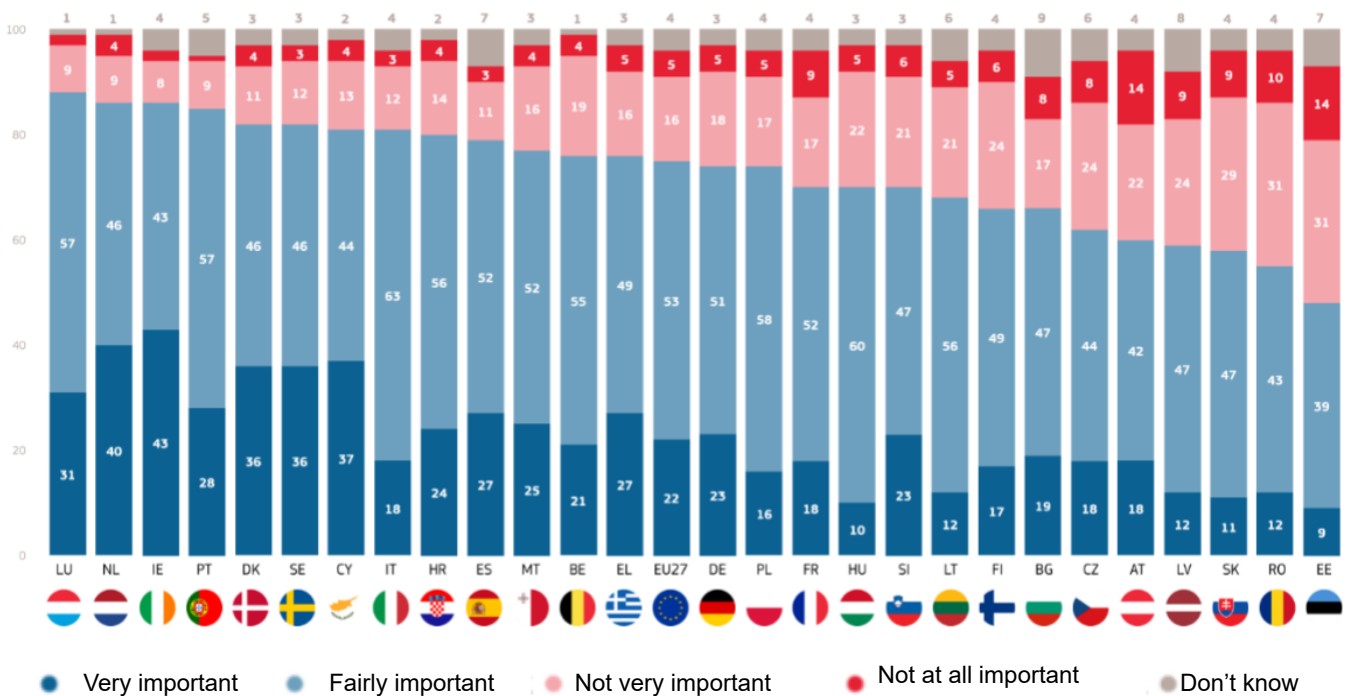
May/Jun 2023

EU, including 22% that say this is “very important”.^{4,5} Just over one in five respondents (21%) think it is not important, including 5% saying it is “not important at all”. Almost one in twenty (4%) say they don't know.

In every Member State, respondents are most likely to think it is important the EU invests in partner countries, although proportions vary from 88% in Luxembourg, 86% in Ireland and the Netherlands and 85% in Portugal to 48% of respondents in Estonia (vs 45% ‘not important’), 55% in Romania and 58% in Slovakia.

In five countries at least one third think this is “very important”: Ireland (43%), the Netherlands (40%), Cyprus (37%), Denmark and Sweden (both 36%). In contrast, at least one in ten respondents in Estonia, Austria (14% each) and Romania (10%) think this is “not important at all”.

QB2. In your opinion how important or not is for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the EU ? (EU27) (%)



Three quarters of Europeans think it is important for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the EU

A large majority of respondents (75%) think it is important for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the

4 QB2 In your opinion how important or not is it for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the EU? Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not at all important.

5 Partner countries were defined for respondents as countries commonly referred to as developing countries, located mainly in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific.

The socio-demographic analysis shows that at least six in ten in each group think it is important the EU invests in partner countries outside the EU. There is no difference in opinion based on gender, but the results do illustrate that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think it is important the EU invests in partner countries. For example, 81% of those aged 15-24 think this way, compared to 71% of those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say this investment is important: 80% who completed education aged 20 or older think this way, compared to 66% of those who completed age 15 or younger. The analysis also reveals that students (84%) and managers (81%) are the most likely to think this is important, particularly compared to housepersons (66%) and retired persons (68%).

The analysis also shows that opinion varies with financial situation. 76% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills think it is important the EU invests in partner countries, compared to 70% who have difficulties from time to time and 67% of those who have difficulties most of the time. It also shows that the more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to think this investment is important, with the largest difference between those living in rural villages and those living in

towns.

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (81%) are more likely to think this investment is important than those who place themselves in the centre (75%) or on the right (71%). Finally, the analysis highlights image of the EU is a factor, with those who have a positive image of the EU (85%) much more likely to say this investment is important than those with a negative image (54%).

2. Tackling poverty in partner countries as one of the main priorities for the EU and national governments

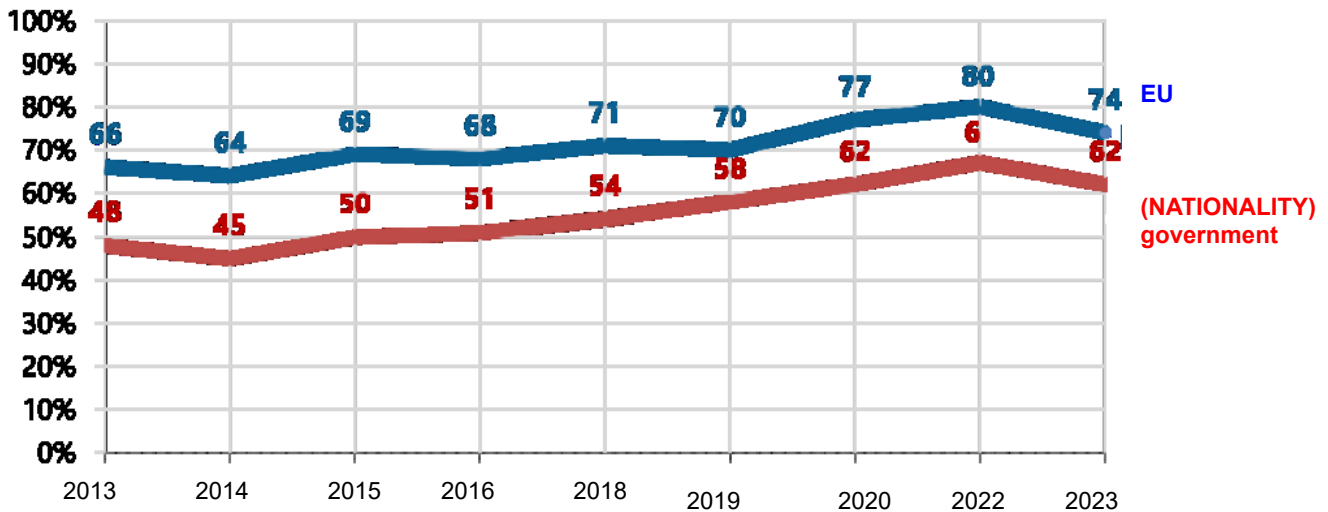
As in previous years, respondents are more likely to think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU rather than their national government

Almost three quarters (74%) of respondents think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU.⁶ This is a decline of six percentage points since February-March 2022. Agreement is now at its lowest level since June 2019, although it remains higher than the period 2013-2018.

Respondents are less likely to think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government (62%). This is a decline of five percentage points since 2022, reversing all the gains made between November-December 2020 and 2022. Agreement remains higher than the period 2013- 2019.

Although respondents have always been more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be a priority of the EU rather than their national government, the gap between the two is now twelve percentage points, equal to the previous low seen in June 2019 (12 pp).

QB5.1-2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements ? Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the ... Total 'Agree' (% - EU)



6 QB5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: 5.1: Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU. 5.2: Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree

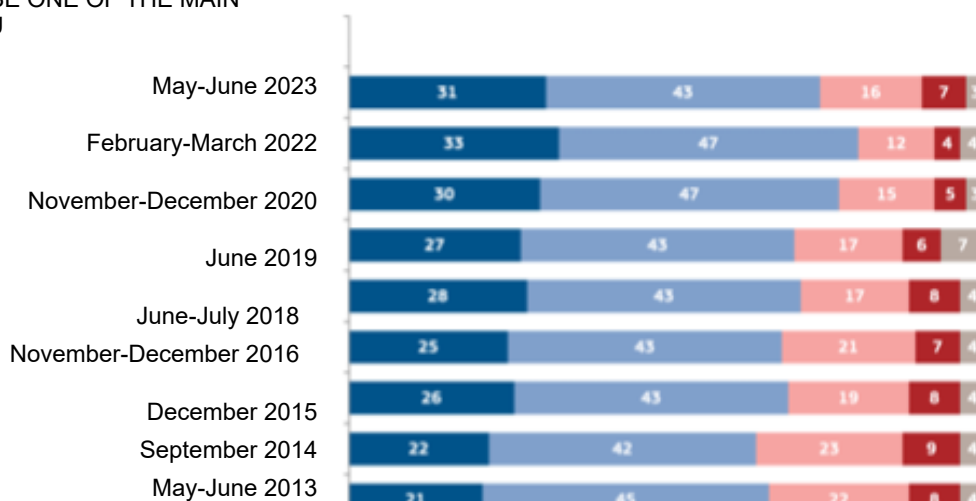
Almost three quarters of respondents (74%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with 31% saying they “totally agree” and 43% tending to agree. This is the first decline in the proportions who “totally agree” since the period between June-July 2018 and June 2019, and the first decline in the share who “tend to agree” since the period between May-June 2013 and September 2014. This is the first increase in the proportion who disagree since June 2019, and the highest level of respondents who “totally disagree” since the period between November-December 2016 and June-July 2018.

Just over six in ten respondents (62%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government, with 24% saying they “totally agree” and 38% that they “tend to agree”. The proportion who “totally agree” has remained stable at its highest ever level, but the proportion who “totally disagree” (12%) has increased since June-July 2018.

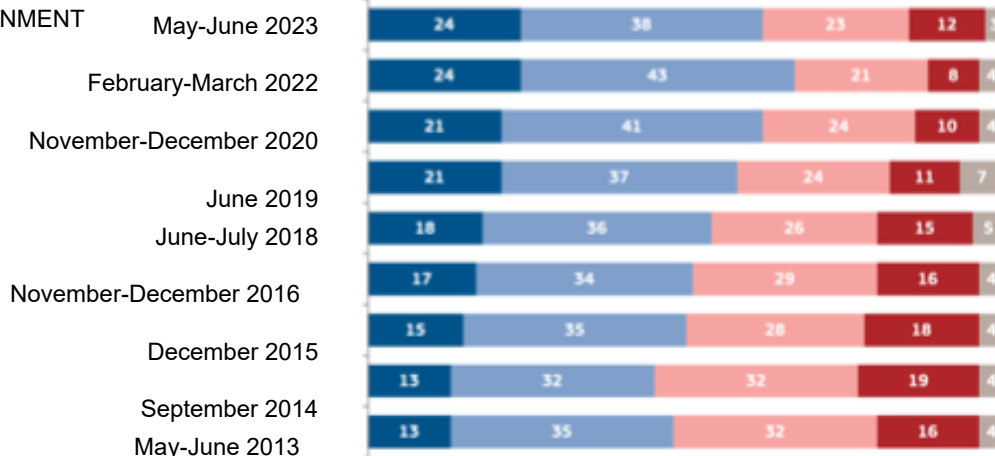
QB5.1-2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements ?
 (% - EU)

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

TACKLING POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ONE OF THE MAIN PRIORITIES OF THE EU



TACKLING POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ONE OF THE MAIN PRIORITIES OF THE (NATIONALITY) GOVERNMENT

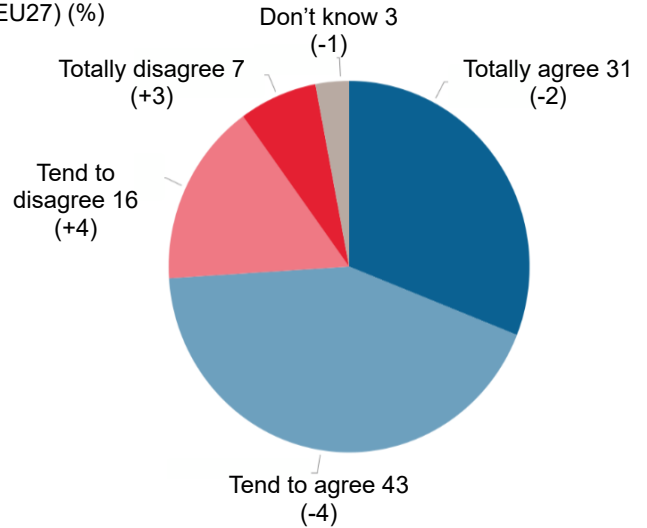


A large majority (74%, -6 percentage points since February-March 2022) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with 31% (-2 pp) saying they “totally agree” and 43% (-4 pp) tending to agree. Overall, 23% disagree (+7 pp), with 16% (+4 pp) tending to disagree and 7% (+3 pp) totally disagreeing. Fewer than one in twenty (3%, -1 pp) say they don’t know.

In 26 Member States more than half of all respondents agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU. Proportions range from 87% of respondents in Cyprus, 84% in Spain and Luxembourg and 81% in Italy and Sweden to 54% in Lithuania, 55% in Czechia and 57% in Latvia. The exception is Estonia where 35% agree and 61% disagree.

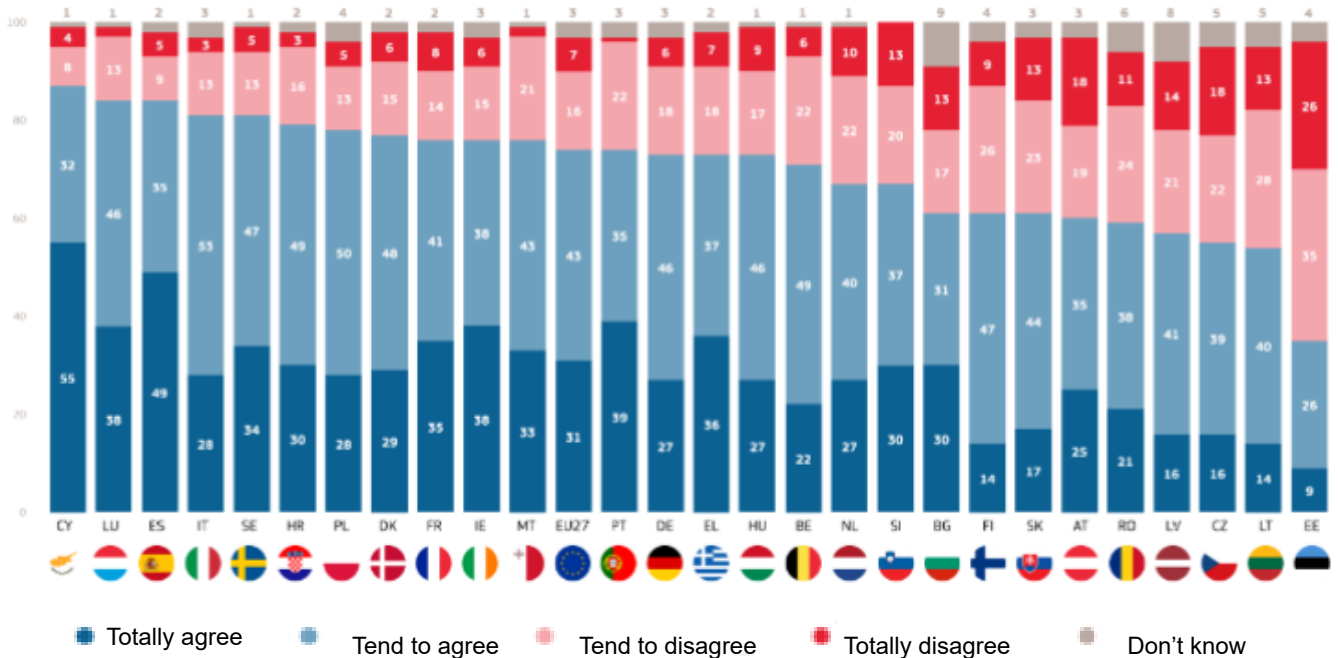
Cyprus (55%) is the only country where a majority says they “totally agree”, but it is worth noting that in 21 countries at least one in five totally agree. In contrast, more than one quarter (26%) in Estonia “totally disagree”, as do at least one in ten respondents in a further nine countries.

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements – Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (EU27) (%)



(May/Jun 2023 – Feb/Mar 2022)

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements – Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (%)



Compared to February-March 2022 there are 23 countries where respondents are now less likely to agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU. In eight countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Portugal (74%, -16 pp), Malta (76%, -15 pp), Ireland (76%, -15 pp), Lithuania (54%, -14 pp), Estonia (35%, -12 percentage points), Greece (73%, -11 pp), Romania (59%, -11 pp) and Cyprus (87%, -10 pp). In the remaining three countries the proportions who agree have increased, with the largest amongst respondents in Denmark (77%, +7 pp).

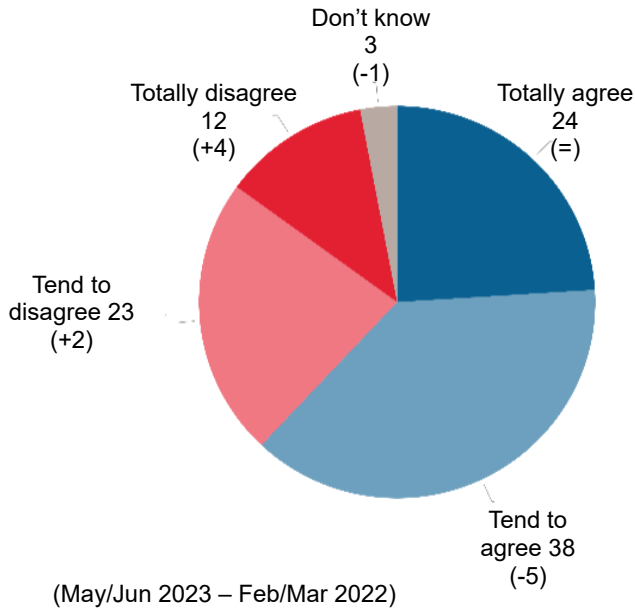
It is also worth noting that the proportion who “totally agree” has declined by 20 percentage points in Malta (33%) but has increased by 16 points in Luxembourg (38%).

		DK	SE	LU	FR	HR	BE	BG	SI	ES	IT	NL	EU27	HU	PL	SK	AT	DE	FI	LV	CZ	CY	EL	RO	EE	LT	IE	MT	PT
Totally agree	May/Jun 2023	29	34	38	35	30	22	30	30	49	28	27	31	27	28	17	25	27	14	16	16	55	36	21	9	14	38	33	39
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲7	▲8	▲16	▲5	▼5	▼4	▲6	▼2	▲2	▼9	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼8	▼1	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼2	▼7	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼20	=
Tend to agree	May/Jun 2023	48	47	46	41	49	49	31	37	35	53	40	43	46	50	44	35	46	47	41	39	32	37	38	26	40	38	43	35
	Feb/Mar 2022	=	▼2	▼12	▼7	▲2	=	▼10	▼2	▼7	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼5	▲2	▼7	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼9	▼4	▼8	▼10	▼8	▲5	▼16
Tend to disagree	May/Jun 2023	15	13	13	14	16	22	17	20	9	13	22	16	17	13	23	19	18	26	21	22	8	18	24	35	28	15	21	22
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼1	=	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲8	▲1	▲7	▲4	▼2	=	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲10	▲9	▲14	▲14
Totally disagree	May/Jun 2023	6	5	2	8	3	6	13	13	5	3	10	7	9	5	13	18	6	9	14	18	4	7	11	26	13	6	2	1
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼2	=	▼2	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲7	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲14	▲5	▲5	▲1	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	0	2	3	1	3	1	4	3	3	3	4	8	5	1	2	6	4	5	3	1	3
	Feb/Mar 2022	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲5	▲2	=	=	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	77	81	84	76	79	71	61	67	84	81	67	74	73	78	61	60	73	61	57	55	87	73	59	35	54	76	76	74
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲7	▲6	▲4	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼12	▼14	▼15	▼15	▼16
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	21	18	15	22	19	28	30	33	14	16	32	23	26	18	36	37	24	35	35	40	12	25	35	61	41	21	23	23
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼7	▼6	▼5	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲7	▲10	▲7	▲10	▲5	▲3	▲7	▲10	▲11	▲11	▲15	▲15	▲14	▲15	▲15

Just over six in the respondents (62%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be a main priority of their national government, a decline of five percentage points since February- March 2022. Almost one quarter (24%, no change) “totally agree” and 38% (-5 pp) “tend to agree”.

More than one third (35%) disagree with this statement, an increase of six percentage points since February-March 2022.

QB5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements – Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government (EU27) (%)

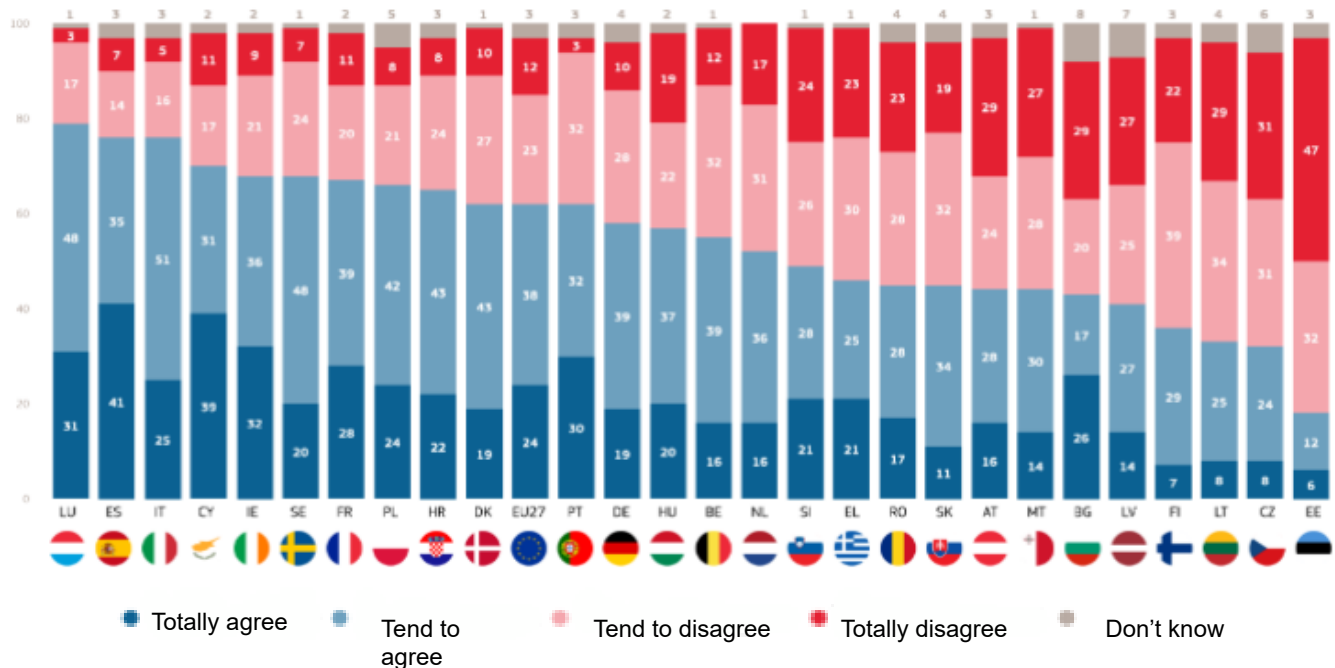


More than one in five (23%, +2 pp) “tend to disagree” while 12% (+4 pp) “totally disagree”. Only 3% (-1 pp) say they don't know.

In 15 countries a majority of respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government, with the highest levels observed in Luxembourg (79%), Spain and Italy (both 76%) and Cyprus (70%) compared to 52% in the Netherlands. In the remaining 12 countries only a minority agrees, with proportions ranging from 49% in Slovenia to 18% in Estonia, 32% in Czechia and 33% in Lithuania.

Spain (41%) and Cyprus (39%) are the only countries where more than one third “totally agree” this should be one of the main priorities of their national government, although there are 14 countries overall where at least one in five totally agrees. In contrast there are 11 countries where at least one in five “totally disagree”, with the largest share seen in Estonia (47%),

QB5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements – Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government (%)



In 21 Member States respondents are less likely than they were in February-March 2022 to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government, with the largest declines seen in Malta (44%, -20 pp), Portugal (62%, -18 pp) Romania (45%, -14 pp), Germany (58%, -13 pp) and Lithuania (33%, -13 pp). In Malta the proportion who “totally agree” has also declined by 10 percentage points.

In five countries the proportion who agree has increased, with the largest observed in Luxembourg (79%, +17 pp) and Sweden (68%, +10 pp). The proportion in Luxembourg who “totally agree” has increased by 14 percentage points.

QB5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements – Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		LU	SE	DK	IT	LV	BG	FR	NL	HU	SI	HR	BE	EL	EU27	PL	AT	ES	FI	IE	CY	CZ	EE	SK	DE	LT	RO	PT	MT
Totally agree	May/Jun 2023	31	20	19	25	14	26	28	16	20	21	22	16	21	24	24	16	41	7	32	39	8	6	11	19	8	17	30	14
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲14	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▲9	▲3	=	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼3	▲5	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼4	▲6	▼10
Tend to agree	May/Jun 2023	48	48	43	51	27	17	39	36	37	28	43	39	25	38	42	28	35	29	36	31	24	12	34	39	25	28	32	30
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▼7	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼10	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼8	▼12	▼7	▼7	▼5	▼9	▼8	▼10	▼24	▼10
Tend to disagree	May/Jun 2023	17	24	27	16	25	20	20	31	22	26	24	32	30	23	21	24	14	39	21	17	31	32	32	28	34	28	32	28
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼15	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼11	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼5	▲2	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▼5	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲2	▼5	▼9	▲8	▲10	▲3	▲5	▲17	▼1
Totally disagree	May/Jun 2023	3	7	10	5	27	29	11	17	19	24	8	12	23	12	8	29	7	22	9	11	31	47	19	10	29	23	3	27
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼2	▼6	▼1	=	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲9	▲1	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲12	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲10	▲19	▲4	▲4	▲12	▲12	▲1	▲22
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	1	1	1	3	7	8	2	0	2	1	3	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	2	2	6	3	4	4	4	4	3	1
	Feb/Mar 2022	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲3	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼3	=	▼1
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	79	68	62	76	41	43	67	52	57	49	65	55	46	62	66	44	76	36	68	70	32	18	45	58	33	45	62	44
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲17	▲10	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	=	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼13	▼13	▼14	▼18
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	20	31	37	21	52	49	31	48	41	50	32	44	53	35	29	53	21	61	30	28	62	79	51	38	63	51	35	55
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼17	▼11	▼5	▼4	▼8	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲10	▲12	▲14	▲15	▲17	▲18	▲21

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences in opinion on whether tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the priorities for the EU based on gender. However, the results do illustrate that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU. For example, 81% of those aged 15-24 think this way, compared to 72% of those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 76% who completed education aged 20 or older agree, compared to 70% of those who completed age 15 or younger. The analysis also reveals that students (81%) and managers (78%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (70%).

Financial situation also has an impact, with agreement increasing as financial difficulty decreases. More than three quarters (76%) who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 71% who have difficulties from time to time and 69% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (80%) are more likely to tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU than those who place themselves in the centre (75%) or on the right (69%). Finally, the analysis highlights image of the EU is a factor, with those having a positive image of the EU (81%) much more likely to agree than those with a neutral (73%) or a negative image (57%). Logically, respondents who think it is important for the EU to invest in partner countries outside the EU (84%) are also more likely to agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU than those who do not think this is important (44%).

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	31	43	16	7	3	74	23
Gender							
Man	30	43	17	7	3	73	24
Woman	31	44	16	6	3	75	22
Age							
15-24	38	43	12	4	3	81	16
25-39	33	42	17	6	2	75	23
40-54	28	47	16	7	2	75	23
55+	29	43	17	7	4	72	24
Education (End of)							
-15	30	40	16	9	5	70	25
16-19	28	45	17	7	3	73	24
20+	33	43	16	6	2	76	22
Still studying	39	42	12	4	3	81	16
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	31	42	18	7	2	73	25
Managers	31	47	15	5	2	78	20
Other white collars	29	47	15	6	3	76	21
Manual workers	29	44	17	8	2	73	25
House persons	31	40	18	7	4	71	25
Unemployed	36	40	14	7	3	76	21
Retired	29	41	17	8	5	70	25
Students	39	42	12	4	3	81	16
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	36	33	20	9	2	69	29
From time to time	27	44	18	8	3	71	26
Almost never/ Never	31	45	15	6	3	76	21
Left-right political scale							
Left	37	43	13	5	2	80	18
Centre	29	46	16	6	3	75	22
Right	25	44	20	10	1	69	30
Image of the EU							
Positive	35	46	13	4	2	81	17
Neutral	29	44	18	6	3	73	24
Negative	23	34	22	17	4	57	39
EU investments outside the EU							
Total 'Important'	36	48	12	2	2	84	14
Total 'Not important'	13	31	31	22	3	44	53

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (% - EU)

On whether tackling poverty in developing countries should be a priority of national governments, the socio-demographic analysis shows no notable differences in opinion based on gender or education level. However, the results do illustrate that those aged 15-24 (70%) are more likely than older respondents to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government. The analysis also reveals that students (70%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (58%).

Financial situation has an impact, with agreement increasing as financial difficulty decreases: 63% who never or almost

never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 60% who have difficulties from time to time and 56% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

Finally, the analysis shows respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (68%) are more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the national government than those who place themselves in the centre (62%) or on the right (55%).

QB5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	24	38	23	12	3	62	35
Gender							
Man	23	37	24	13	3	60	37
Woman	23	39	23	11	4	62	34
Age							
15-24	30	40	20	8	2	70	28
25-39	26	36	25	11	2	62	36
40-54	21	39	25	12	3	60	37
55+	22	38	23	13	4	60	36
Education (End of)							
<15	22	35	22	15	6	57	37
16-19	22	39	23	13	3	61	36
20+	25	37	25	11	2	62	36
Still studying	29	41	21	7	2	70	28
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	24	38	24	12	2	62	36
Managers	24	41	24	9	2	65	33
Other white collars	22	40	22	13	3	62	35
Manual workers	23	37	25	12	3	60	37
House persons	26	37	22	11	4	63	33
Unemployed	27	36	22	12	3	63	34
Retired	22	36	23	14	5	58	37
Students	29	41	21	7	2	70	28
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	29	27	25	16	3	56	41
From time to time	22	38	24	13	3	60	37
Almost never/ Never	24	39	23	11	3	63	34
Left-right political scale							
Left	28	40	21	9	2	68	30
Centre	23	39	23	11	4	62	34
Right	19	36	27	16	2	55	43
Image of the EU							
Positive	26	42	22	8	2	68	30
Neutral	23	37	24	12	4	60	36
Negative	17	28	26	25	4	45	51

II. SUCCESS OF EU DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



1. Perceived impact of different organisations on partner countries

The United Nations and the EU are most likely to be considered to have a positive influence on partner countries

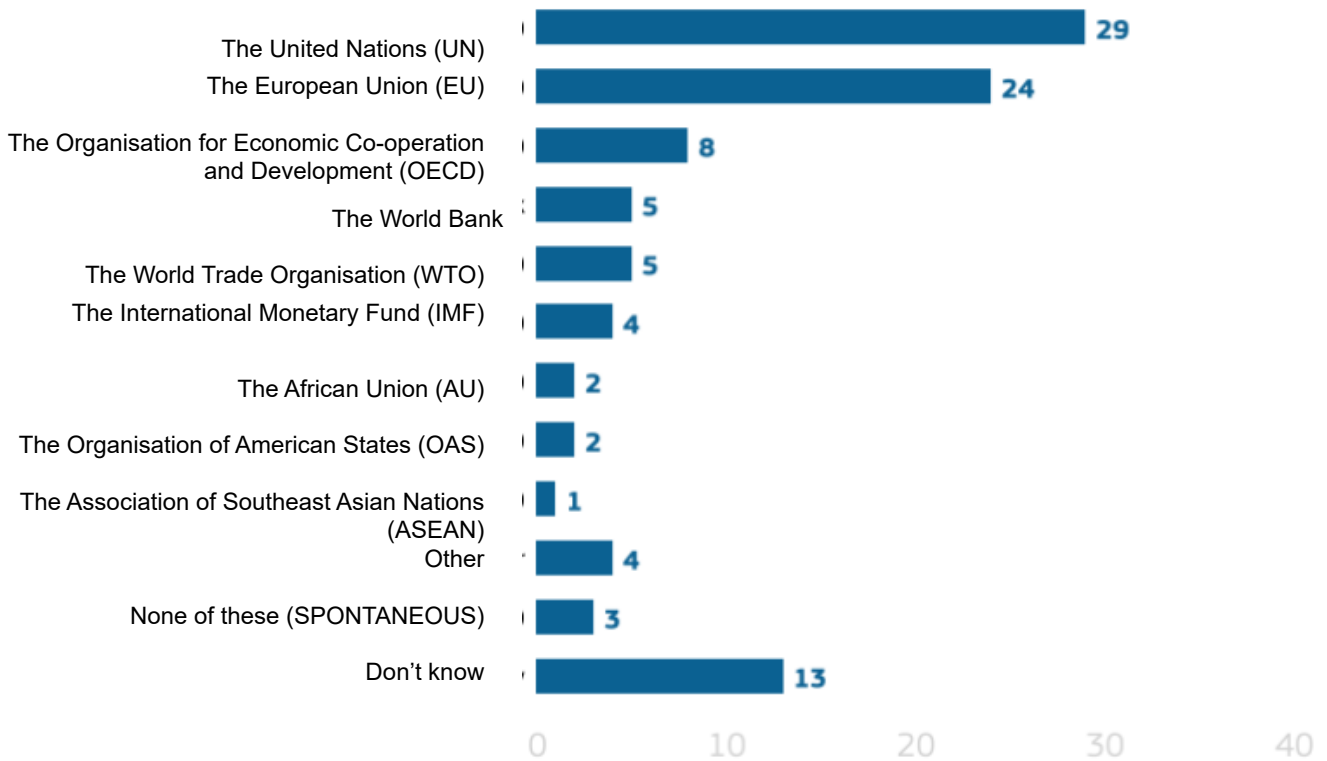
Respondents were given a list of organisations and asked which they thought had the most positive influence on partner countries⁷. The United Nations (UN) (29%) and the European Union (EU) (24%) are the only ones mentioned by at least one in ten.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (8%), the World Bank and The World Trade Organisation (WTO) (5% each) are the only other organisations mentioned by a least one in twenty.

Only small proportions mention the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (4%), the African Union (AU) or the Organisation of American States (OAS) (2% each) or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (1%).

More than one in ten (13%) say they don't know.

QB1 Which organisation do you think generally has the most positive influence on partner countries ? (EU27) (%)

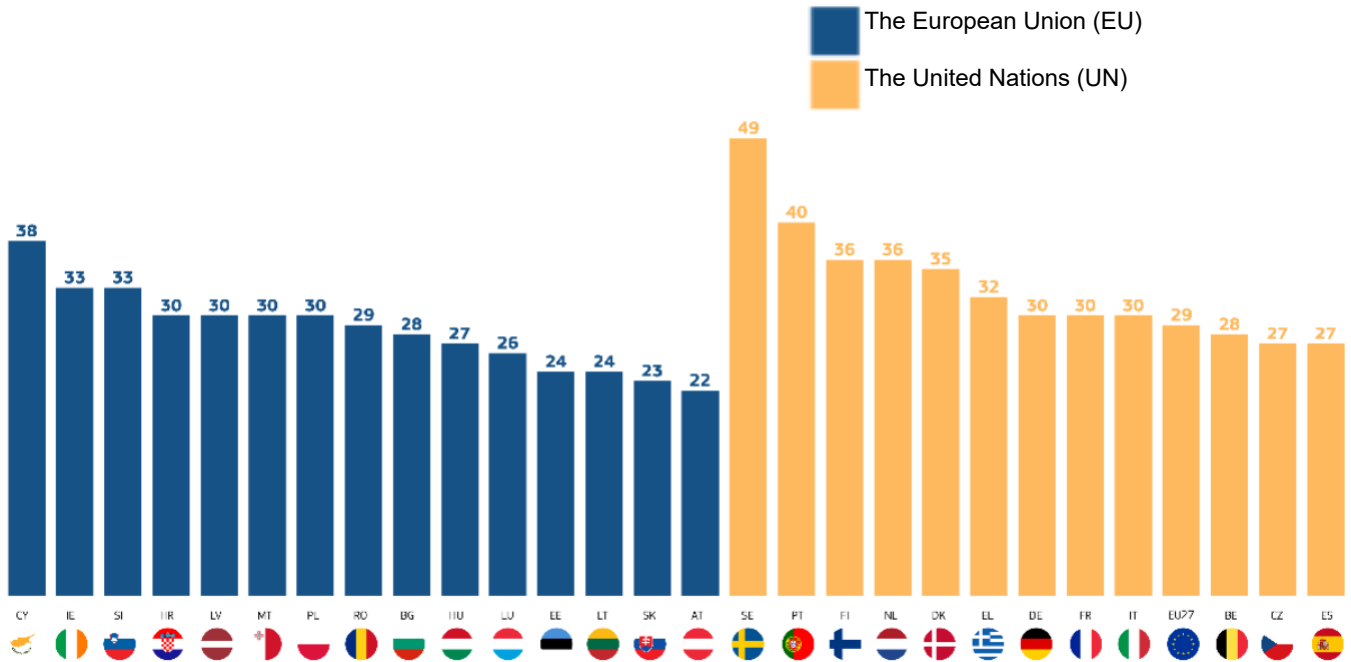


May/Jun 2023

⁷ QB1 Which organisations do you think generally have the most positive influence on partner countries? The United Nations (UN); The European Union (EU); The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); The World Bank; The World Trade Organisation (WTO); The International Monetary Fund (IMF); The African Union (AU); The Organisation of American States (OAS); The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Other

In 15 countries respondents are most likely to say the EU has the most positive influence on partner countries, with the largest proportions seen in Cyprus (38%), Ireland and Slovenia (33% each). In the remaining 12 countries the UN is the most mentioned, and this is particularly the case in Sweden (49%), Portugal (40%), Finland and the Netherlands (36% each), Denmark (35%), Greece (32%), Germany (30%), France (30%), Italy (30%), EU27 (29%), Belgium (28%), Czechia (27%) and Spain (27%).

QB1 Which organisation do you think generally has the most positive influence on partner countries ? (%)



As well as being the most mentioned organisation in 13 Member States, the UN ranks in the top three in all 27 countries. It is most widely mentioned in Sweden (49%), Portugal (40%), the Netherlands and Finland (36% each), and least mentioned by those in Romania (14%), Latvia (17%) and Lithuania and Estonia (18% each).

The EU ranks in the three most mentioned organisations in every Member State and is also mentioned by at least one in five respondents in 24 countries. Proportions range from 38% in Cyprus and 33% in Ireland and Slovenia to 12% in Sweden and the Netherlands and 19% in Denmark.

The OECD is mentioned by at least one in ten respondents in eight countries including Slovakia (16%), Lithuania (13%) and the Netherlands (12%). In contrast 2% in Malta think the OECD generally has the most positive influence on partner countries. The OECD is the second or third most mentioned organisation in six countries.

The IMF is the only other organisation mentioned by at least one in ten in any country, being mentioned by 11% of respondents in Luxembourg and 10% in Malta. It is the third most mentioned organisation in three countries.

It is worth noting that in 22 countries at least one in ten say they don't know, with the highest levels seen in Bulgaria (23%) and Latvia (20%).

QB1 Which organisation do you think generally has the most positive influence on partner countries ?

	HU	LV	PL	NL	BE	DE	IT	LU	FR	EE	EU27	DK	SI	AT	SE	CZ	ES	SK	HR	BG	CY	IE	MT	FI	PT	RO	EL	LT
	25	17	27	36	28	30	30	22	30	18	29	35	19	19	49	27	27	20	19	20	19	27	26	36	40	14	32	18
	27	30	30	12	25	28	22	26	21	24	24	19	33	22	12	20	25	23	30	28	38	33	30	25	27	29	20	24
The United Nations (UN)	7	6	4	12	11	11	8	5	5	10	8	8	7	11	10	9	4	16	9	7	3	5	2	9	5	7	9	13
The European Union (EU)	8	9	5	6	4	3	7	5	4	6	5	3	5	6	3	7	7	4	6	6	4	4	9	3	2	7	8	8
The Organisation OECD	5	5	3	9	7	2	4	11	5	3	4	2	3	5	3	6	5	6	9	5	6	3	10	3	3	6	4	6
The World Bank	6	3	6	7	8	6	5	6	3	7	5	8	6	6	5	7	1	8	7	3	1	9	3	4	2	2	4	4
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	4	3	3	1	1	0	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	1	5	2	5	1	1	4	2	5
The World Trade Organisation (WTO)	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	0	3	1	4	1	0	2	1	1
The Organisation of American States (OAS)	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	3	2	1
The African Union (AU)	0	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	8	4	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	6	2	1	2	1	2	0	8	3	4
Other	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	3	2	4	5	1	3	7	2	1	4	4	2	0	1	1	8	5	2
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	14	20	11	8	7	8	10	12	19	16	13	14	12	14	10	13	17	11	5	23	15	11	8	15	18	10	10	14
Don't know																												

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
 2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
 3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Given the relatively small proportion of respondents mentioning each organisation, it is perhaps not surprising there are few notable differences in the socio-demographic analysis. There are no notable differences based on age or gender, but the analysis does show that those who completed education aged 20 or older (33%) are more likely to mention the UN than those who completed education at a younger age (26%). Managers (35%) are also more likely to mention the UN than other socio-professional groups, and particularly the unemployed (24%).

For example, 28% with a positive image mention the EU, compared to 16% of those who have a negative image. Finally, respondents that agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be a priority of the EU are also more likely to mention it (27%) than those who do not agree (18%).

The analysis also shows those who place themselves on the left (34%) of the political spectrum are more likely to mention the UN than those who consider themselves in the centre (29%) or on the right (27%).

Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely to mention the UN or the EU than those with a negative view.

QB1 Which organisation do you think generally has the most positive influence on partner countries? (% - EU)

	The European Union (EU)	The United Nations (UN)	The World Bank	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	The World Trade Organisation (WTO)	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	The African Union (AU)	The Organisation of American States (OAS)	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Other	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	24	29	5	4	5	8	2	2	1	4	3	13
Gender												
Man	25	28	6	5	5	8	2	3	1	4	3	10
Woman	24	29	5	4	4	7	1	2	1	5	3	15
Age												
15-24	23	30	5	4	6	7	3	2	2	3	2	13
25-39	25	29	4	5	5	9	2	2	2	4	3	10
40-54	25	31	5	5	4	8	2	2	1	5	2	10
'55+	24	27	6	5	4	7	1	2	1	4	4	15
Education (End of)												
-15	23	26	4	3	3	5	1	4	1	4	5	21
16-19	26	26	6	4	5	7	2	2	2	4	4	12
20+	22	33	5	5	5	10	1	2	1	5	2	9
Still studying	24	32	4	4	6	7	2	2	1	4	2	12
Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	21	27	5	6	5	10	1	2	2	6	4	11
Managers	26	35	5	5	4	10	2	2	1	3	1	6
Other white collars	24	33	5	4	5	8	2	2	1	4	2	10
Manual workers	26	26	6	4	5	7	2	3	1	5	4	11
House persons	22	27	5	4	2	4	1	2	1	7	5	20
Unemployed	25	24	6	4	6	7	1	2	1	5	5	14
Retired	24	26	6	4	4	7	1	2	1	4	4	17
Students	24	32	4	4	6	7	2	2	1	4	2	12
Left-right political scale												
Left	23	34	5	4	4	9	2	2	1	4	3	9
Centre	27	29	5	4	6	8	1	2	1	4	3	10
Right	25	27	6	5	4	8	2	3	2	5	3	10
Image of the EU												
Positive	28	32	5	4	5	8	1	2	1	3	2	9
Neutral	23	26	5	5	5	8	2	2	1	5	3	15
Negative	16	26	6	4	4	7	3	2	2	8	7	15
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU												
Agree	27	30	5	4	5	8	1	2	1	4	2	11
Disagree	18	27	6	5	5	8	2	2	1	6	6	14

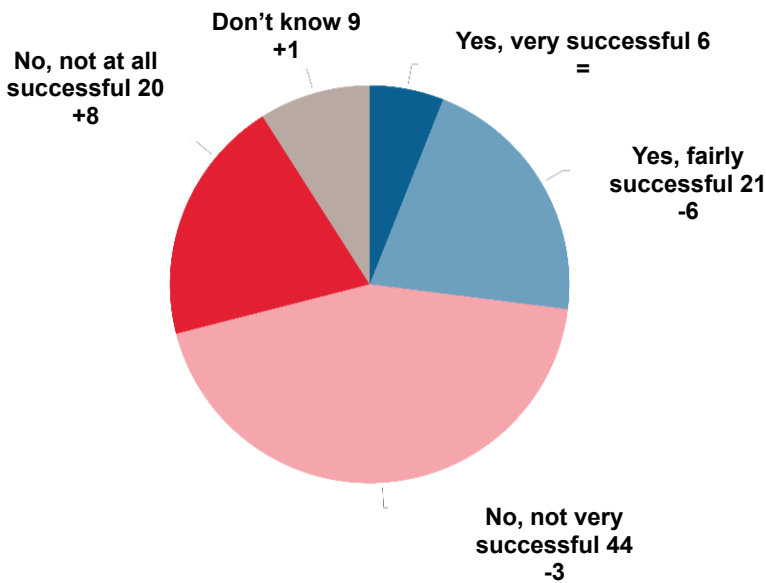
2. Perceived success of the EU tackling poverty around the world

Only a minority think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of tackling poverty

Just over one quarter of respondents (27%, -6 percentage points since November-December 2020) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of tackling poverty, with 6% (=) saying it is “very successful” in doing this.⁸ However, the majority (64%, +5 pp), however think the EU is not successful in tackling poverty, with one in five (20%, +8 pp) saying it is “not successful at all”.

Almost one in ten (9%, +1 pp) say they don’t know.

QB6.1 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Tackling poverty (EU27) (%)



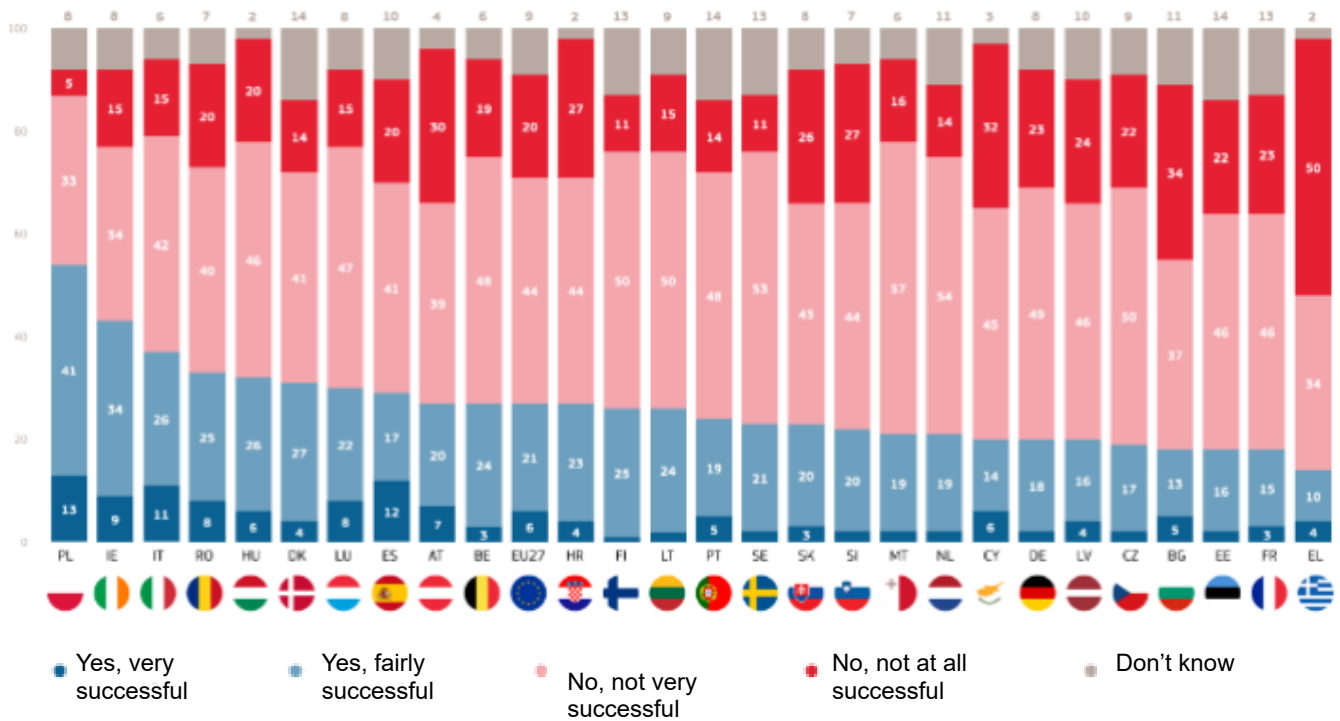
8 QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:” 6.1 Tackling poverty: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

There are four countries where at least one third think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of tackling poverty: Poland (54%), Ireland (43%), Italy (37%) and Romania (33%). In contrast 14% in Greece and 18% in France, Estonia and Bulgaria think the same way.

In three countries at least one in ten thinks the EU has been “very successful” in this area: Poland (13%), Spain (12%) and Italy (11%).

It is also worth noting that in Greece half of all respondents (50%) say the EU has not been at all successful in this area, and overall there are 15 countries where at least one in five think this way.

QB6.1 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Tackling poverty (%)



The national evolutions since November-December 2020 show that in 23 countries respondents are now less likely to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of tackling poverty. In fact, in 13 countries the decline is at least ten percentage points, with the largest observed in Lithuania (26%, -17 percentage points), Greece (14%, -15 pp), Romania (33%, -14 pp), Finland (26%, -14 pp) and Portugal (24%, -14 pp).

The proportion who thinks the EU has been successful in this area has increased in three countries including Hungary (32%, +4 pp), and has remained stable in the Netherlands (21%).

It is worth noting that in 12 countries the proportion who think the EU has “not been at all successful” has increased by at least ten percentage points, with the largest observed in Greece (50%, +37 pp) and Slovenia (27%, +21 pp).

QB6.1 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Tackling poverty (%)

		IT	LU	PL	DK	LV	EE	HU	IE	NL	SE	BE	BG	CY	CZ	EU27	FI	FR	SK	DE	SI	PT	RO	AT	EL	ES	HR	MT	LT
Yes, very successful	May/Jun 2023	11	8	13	4	4	2	6	9	2	2	3	5	6	2	6	1	3	3	2	2	5	8	7	4	12	4	2	2
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5
Yes, fairly successful	May/Jun 2023	26	22	41	27	16	16	26	34	19	21	24	13	14	17	21	25	15	20	18	20	19	25	20	10	17	23	19	24
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼7	▼7	▼2	▼9	=	▼6	▲3	▼14	▼1	▼9	▼1	▼13	▼13	▼10	▼6	▼14	▼4	▼10	▼1	▼6	▼12	▼12	▼5	▼12	▼7	▼9	▼10	▼12
No, not very successful	May/Jun 2023	42	47	33	41	46	46	46	34	54	53	48	37	45	50	44	50	46	43	49	44	48	40	39	34	41	44	57	50
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲1	▼13	▲4	▼7	▼21	▼20	=	▼7	▼6	▼4	▼17	▲3	▲1	▼13	▼3	▲1	▼2	=	▼8	▼21	▲10	▲7	▲2	▼23	▲2	▼4	▲11	▲1
No, not at all successful	May/Jun 2023	15	15	5	14	24	22	20	15	14	11	19	34	32	22	20	11	23	26	23	27	14	20	30	50	20	27	16	15
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲7	▲8	▼1	▲6	▲11	▲12	▲3	▲12	▲5	▲4	▲13	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲8	▲1	▲4	▲13	▲8	▲21	▲7	▲9	▲8	▲37	▲5	▲15	▲11	▲8
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	8	8	14	10	14	2	8	11	13	6	11	3	9	9	13	13	8	8	7	14	7	4	2	10	2	6	9
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼8	▲14	▼5	▲8	▲7	▲22	▼10	▲10	▼3	▲3	▲5	▼10	▼5	▲16	▲1	▲14	=	▼14	▲2	▲6	▲1	▼6	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼20	▲2

The socio-demographic analysis reveals no notable differences based on gender or occupation, but it does highlight that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of tackling poverty. For example, 32% of 15-24 year olds think this way, compared to 24% of those aged 55 or older.

The analysis also shows respondents who completed education aged 16-19 are the most likely to think the EU has been successful in this area, particularly compared to those who completed education aged 15 or younger (29% vs 21%). It also illustrates respondents who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (21%) are less likely to think the EU has been successful than those who experience fewer difficulties paying bills.

Some opinions are also influential on the view of the EU's success in tackling poverty. Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU has been successful than those with a negative image (33% vs 15%). In addition, respondents who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be a priority for the EU are more likely to think it is successful than those who don't think it should be a priority (32% vs 16%).

Finally, the analysis also reveals that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in one area are more likely to think it is successful in other areas. For example, 60% of those who think the EU is successful in the area of addressing climate change think it is also successful in tackling poverty, compared to 10% who think it is not successful in addressing climate change.

QB6.1 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas Tackling poverty (% - EU)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	6	21	44	20	9	27	64
Gender							
Man	6	21	45	20	8	27	65
Woman	6	22	43	20	9	28	63
Age							
15-24	8	24	45	13	10	32	58
25-39	7	24	43	19	7	31	62
40-54	6	22	46	19	7	28	65
'55+	5	19	43	22	11	24	65
Education (End of)							
-15	6	15	42	24	13	21	66
16-19	6	23	43	21	7	29	64
20+	6	20	47	19	8	26	66
Still studying	7	25	44	15	9	32	59
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	7	21	45	22	5	28	67
Managers	6	23	49	15	7	29	64
Other white collars	8	25	43	18	6	33	61
Manual workers	7	22	44	20	7	29	64
House persons	6	20	45	19	10	26	64
Unemployed	7	17	48	20	8	24	68
Retired	5	17	42	24	12	22	66
Students	7	25	44	15	9	32	59
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	6	15	43	31	5	21	74
From time to time	8	22	42	20	8	30	62
Almost never/never	6	22	45	18	9	28	63
Left-right political scale							
Left	6	20	48	19	7	26	67
Centre	7	22	44	19	8	29	63
Right	7	24	43	20	6	31	63
Image of the EU							
Positive	7	26	45	14	8	33	59
Neutral	6	20	45	20	9	26	65
Negative	4	11	39	39	7	15	78
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU							
Agree	8	24	44	17	7	32	61
Disagree	2	14	46	29	9	16	75
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	23	77	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	69	31	0	100	
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	16	44	31	6	3	60	37
Total 'Not successful'	1	9	57	30	3	10	87
Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	14	39	36	8	3	53	44
Total 'Not successful'	1	10	56	31	2	11	87
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	11	33	41	13	2	44	54
Total 'Not successful'	2	10	56	31	1	12	87
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	13	36	39	10	2	49	49
Total 'Not successful'	1	9	56	32	2	10	88
Improving health systems in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	15	43	34	6	2	58	40
Total 'Not successful'	1	8	57	32	2	9	89
Improving education for all in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	16	43	33	6	2	59	39
Total 'Not successful'	1	8	58	32	1	9	90

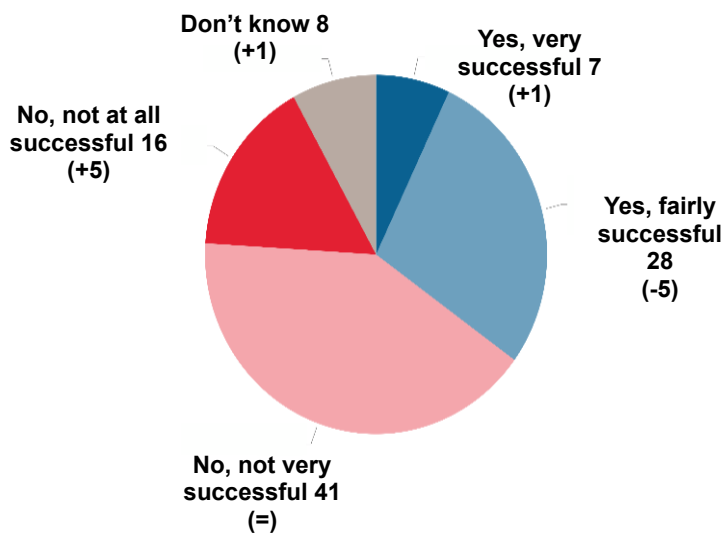
3. Perceived success of the EU addressing climate change around the world

More than one third think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of addressing climate change

Just over one third of respondents (35%, -4 percentage points since February-March 2022) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of addressing climate change, with 7% (+1 pp) saying it is “very successful”.⁹ However, more than half (57%, +5 pp) think the EU is not successful in this area, with more than one in ten (16%, +5 pp) saying it is “not successful at all”.

Almost one in ten (8%, -1 pp) say they don’t know.

QB6.2 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Addressing climate change (EU27) (%)



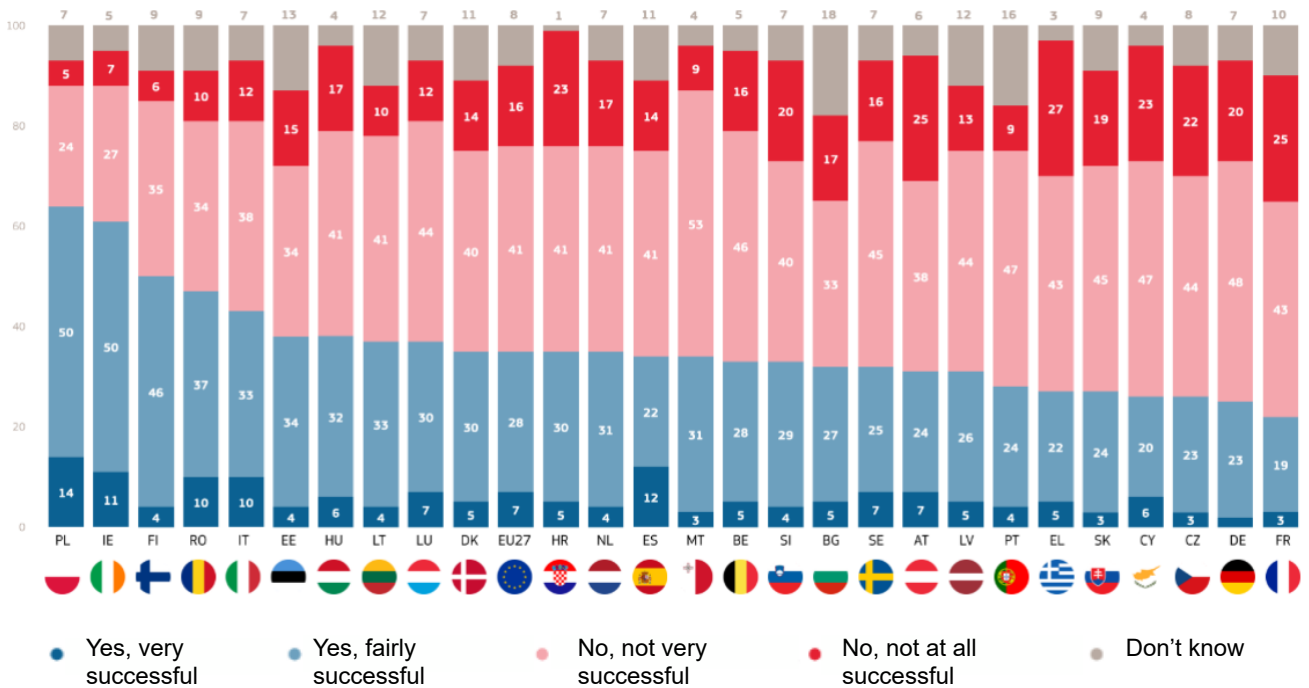
(May/Jun 2023 / Feb/Mar 2022)

9 QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:” 6.2 Addressing climate change: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

The national analysis reveals four countries where a majority think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of addressing climate change: Poland (64%), Ireland (61%), Finland (50%) and Romania (47% vs 44% 'unsuccessful'). In contrast 22% in France, 25% in Germany and 26% in Cyprus and Czechia think the EU is successful in this area.

There are five countries where at least one in ten thinks the EU has been "very successful": Poland (14%), Spain (12%), Ireland (11%) and Romania and Italy (10% each). In contrast, in eight countries including Greece (27%) at least one in five think the EU has not been successful at all in this area.

QB6.2 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Addressing climate change (EU27) (%)



In 19 Member States respondents are now less likely to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of addressing climate change, and in seven countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Cyprus (26%, -23 pp), Malta (34%, -15 percentage points), Greece (27%, -15 pp), Croatia (35%, -14 pp), Portugal (28%, -12 pp), Finland (50%, -11 pp) and Italy (43%, -11 pp). Proportions have increased in six countries including the Netherlands (35%, +7 pp and Slovenia (33%, +7 pp).

It is worth noting the proportion who think the EU has been “not at all successful” has increased by at least ten percentage points in Greece (27%, +17 pp), Cyprus (23%, +16 pp), Croatia (23%, +12 pp) and Austria (25%. +11 pp).

QB6.2 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Addressing climate change (EU27) (%)

		SE	LU	PL	DK	EL	HU	LV	NL	BG	EE	EU27	LT	PT	SI	AT	BE	CZ	ES	FR	IE	IT	SK	DE	FI	CY	RO	HR	MT
Yes, very successful	May/Jun 2023	7	7	14	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	7	4	4	4	7	5	3	12	3	11	10	3	2	4	6	10	5	3
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4
Yes, fairly successful	May/Jun 2023	25	30	50	30	22	32	26	31	27	34	28	33	24	29	24	28	23	22	19	50	33	24	23	46	20	37	30	31
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼8	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼17	▼4	▼1	▲5	▼8	▲5	▼5	▲2	▼23	▲6	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7	▲1	▼3	▼11	▼6	▼2	▼10	▼21	▼3	▼10	▼9
No, not very successful	May/Jun 2023	45	44	24	40	43	41	44	41	33	34	41	41	47	40	38	46	44	41	43	27	38	45	48	35	47	34	41	53
	Feb/Mar 2022	▼7	▲1	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼5	▼12	▼12	▼1	▼11	=	▼2	▲23	▼13	▼10	▼6	▼4	▲3	▼5	▲5	▲7	▲7	▼4	▲5	▲11	▲4	▲3	▲15
No, not at all successful	May/Jun 2023	16	12	5	14	27	17	13	17	17	15	16	10	9	20	25	16	22	14	25	7	12	19	20	6	23	10	23	9
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲7	▼2	▼1	▲5	▲17	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲11	▲7	▲9	▲4	▲9	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲16	▲1	▲12	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	7	7	7	11	3	4	12	7	18	13	8	12	16	7	6	5	8	11	10	5	7	9	7	9	4	9	1	4
	Feb/Mar 2022	▲4	▲5	▼2	▲4	▼1	▼1	▲7	▲1	▲3	=	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	=	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼6	▲1	▲5	▼4	=	▼1	▼5

Results from the socio-demographic analysis show no notable differences based on gender or occupation. However, it does show that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the area of addressing climate change, with the largest difference seen between those aged 15-54 and those aged 55 and older.

The analysis also highlights that those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (29%) are the least likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those who completed at an older age. Those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (29%) are less likely to think the EU is successful than those who experience fewer difficulties.

Respondents' opinions also have an impact. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those with a negative image of it (43% vs 20% respectively). The analysis also reveals that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in other areas are more likely to think it is successful in the area of addressing climate change. For example, 77% of those who think the EU is successful in the area of tackling poverty think it is also successful in addressing climate change, compared to 20% who think it is not successful in tackling poverty.

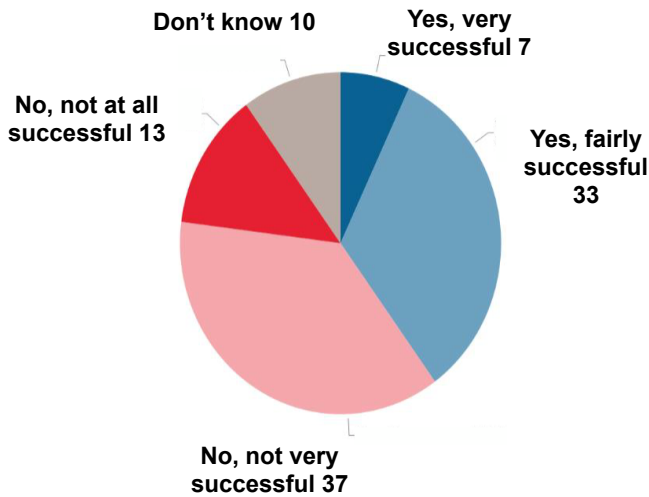
QB6.2 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas : Addressing climate change (EU27) (%)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	7	28	41	16	8	35	57
Gender							
Man	7	29	40	17	7	36	57
Woman	6	28	41	16	9	34	57
Age							
15-24	7	33	39	14	7	40	53
25-39	9	30	39	16	6	39	55
40-54	7	30	41	16	6	37	57
'55+	5	25	41	18	11	30	59
Education (End of)							
-15	6	23	39	18	14	29	57
16-19	7	29	41	15	8	36	56
20+	6	29	42	17	6	35	59
Still studying	8	32	37	16	7	40	53
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	7	28	43	17	5	35	60
Managers	6	32	42	15	5	38	57
Other white collars	9	30	40	15	6	39	55
Manual workers	8	29	41	15	7	37	56
House persons	5	27	40	15	13	32	55
Unemployed	7	23	46	16	8	30	62
Retired	5	24	39	19	13	29	58
Students	8	32	37	16	7	40	53
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	6	23	41	22	8	29	63
From time to time	8	29	40	15	8	37	55
Almost never/never	6	29	41	16	8	35	57
Left-right political scale							
Left	6	28	43	17	6	34	60
Centre	7	29	41	16	7	36	57
Right	7	32	39	17	5	39	56
Image of the EU							
Positive	8	35	39	11	7	43	50
Neutral	6	25	44	16	9	31	60
Negative	4	16	39	34	7	20	73
Tackling poverty in priority EU							
Agree	8	31	40	14	7	39	54
Disagree	3	21	44	23	9	24	67
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	21	56	18	3	2	77	21
Total 'Not successful'	1	19	54	24	2	20	78
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	19	81	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	71	29	0		100
Supporting the transition ... energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	15	54	25	4	2	69	29
Total 'Not successful'	1	11	58	29	1	12	87
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	12	42	35	9	2	54	44
Total 'Not successful'	2	14	55	28	1	16	83
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	13	44	33	8	2	57	41
Total 'Not successful'	2	16	54	26	2	18	80
Improving health systems ...							
Total 'Successful'	15	48	29	6	2	63	35
Total 'Not successful'	2	17	53	26	2	19	79
Improving education							
Total 'Successful'	15	48	29	6	2	63	35
Total 'Not successful'	2	17	54	25	2	19	79

4. Perceived success of the EU supporting the transition towards clean energy around the world

Four in ten think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in supporting the transition towards clean energy

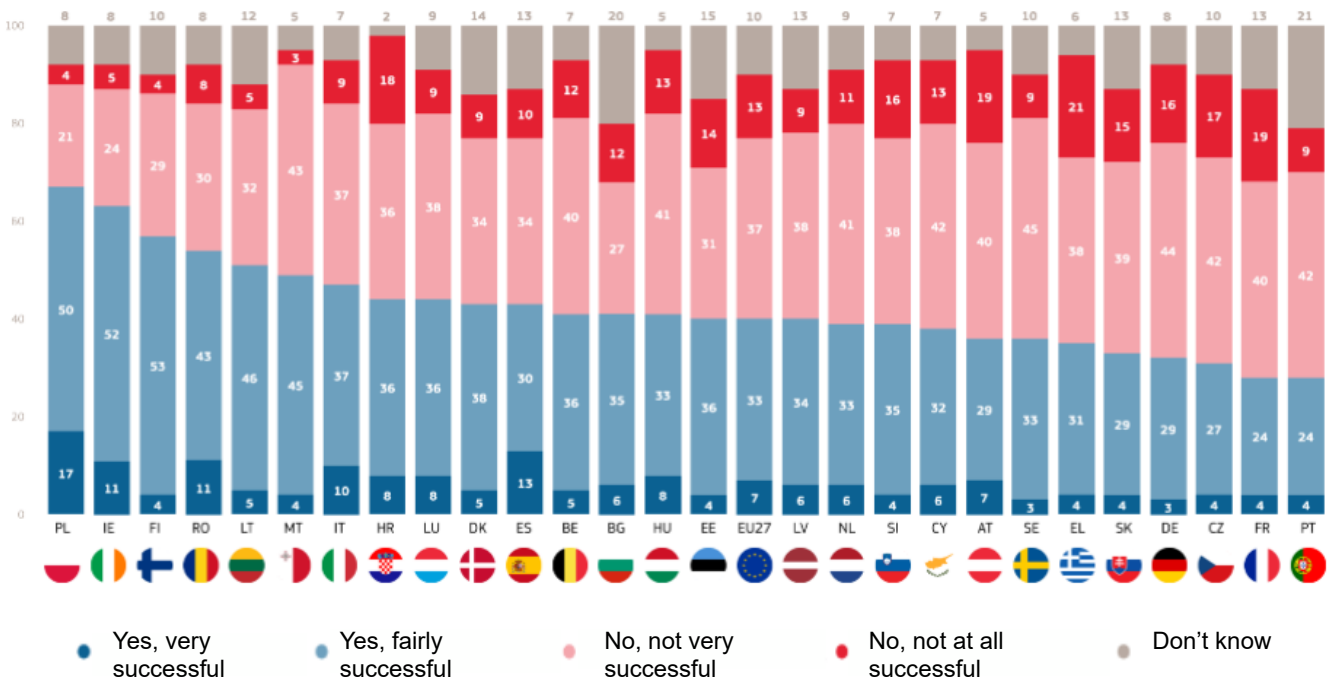
QB6.3 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Supporting the transition towards clean energy (EU27) (%)



May/Jun 2023

A large minority of respondents (40%) think the EU is

QB6.3 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Supporting the transition towards clean energy (EU27) (%)



successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in supporting the transition towards clean energy,

including 7% who think it is “very successful”.¹⁰ However, respondent are more likely to think the EU is not successful in this area (50%), with more than one in ten (13%) saying it is “not successful at all”.

One in ten (10%) say they don't know.

There are seven countries where a majority of respondents think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in supporting the transition towards clean energy: Poland (67%), Ireland (63%), Finland (57%), Romania (54%), Lithuania (51%), Malta (49% vs 46% not successful) and Italy (47% vs 46% not successful). At the other end of the scale 28% in Portugal and France and 31% in Czechia think the EU is successful in this area.

In five countries at least one in ten respondents think the EU has been “very successful” in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in supporting the transition towards clean energy: Poland (17%), Spain (13%), Ireland and Romania (11% each) and Italy (10%).

¹⁰ QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:” 6.3 Supporting the transition towards clean energy: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

Results from the socio-demographic analysis once again show no notable differences based on gender. However, it does show that respondents aged 15-54 are more likely than those aged 55 and older to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in supporting the transition towards clean energy, with the largest difference seen between those aged 15-24 (48%) and those aged 55 and older (35%).

The analysis also highlights that those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the least likely to think the EU is successful in this area (34%). Students (47%) and other white collar workers (46%) are more likely to think this way than other socio- occupation groups, and particularly retired persons (33%).

Financial situation is influential, with those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (33%) less likely to think the EU is successful than those who experience fewer difficulties.

Respondents' opinions also have an impact. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those with a negative image (49% vs 25%).

Finally, the analysis shows that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in one area are more likely to think it is successful in each other area as well. For example, 81% of those who think the EU is successful in the area of addressing climate change think it is also successful in supporting the clean energy transition, compared to 20% who think it is not successful in addressing climate change.

QB6.3 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas Supporting the transition towards clean energy (% - EU)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	7	33	37	13	10	40	50
Gender							
Man	8	34	37	13	8	42	50
Woman	7	33	37	12	11	40	49
Age							
15-24	10	38	34	9	9	48	43
25-39	9	36	36	12	7	45	48
40-54	8	34	39	12	7	42	51
'55+	5	30	38	14	13	35	52
Education (End of)							
-15	6	28	35	13	18	34	48
16-19	7	34	37	13	9	41	50
20+	7	33	39	13	8	40	52
Still studying	10	37	36	9	8	47	45
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	8	30	40	15	7	38	55
Managers	7	36	40	11	6	43	51
Other white collars	9	37	36	11	7	46	47
Manual workers	9	34	36	13	8	43	49
House persons	7	33	34	11	15	40	45
Unemployed	7	32	37	13	11	39	50
Retired	5	28	37	15	15	33	52
Students	10	37	36	9	8	47	45
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	7	26	38	18	11	33	56
From time to time	8	34	36	12	10	42	48
Almost never/never	7	34	38	12	9	41	50
Left-right political scale							
Left	8	32	41	12	7	40	53
Centre	7	34	38	12	9	41	50
Right	9	36	35	14	6	45	49
Image of the EU							
Positive	9	40	35	8	8	49	43
Neutral	7	31	40	11	11	38	51
Negative	5	20	38	28	9	25	66
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU							
Agree	9	36	37	10	8	45	47
Disagree	4	26	40	20	10	30	60
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	21	56	18	3	2	77	21
Total 'Not successful'	2	26	49	18	5	28	67
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	19	62	16	1	2	81	17
Total 'Not successful'	1	19	55	21	4	20	76
Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	18	82	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	75	25	0	100	
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	13	50	29	5	3	63	34
Total 'Not successful'	2	16	56	25	1	18	81
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	14	51	27	5	3	65	32
Total 'Not successful'	2	20	54	22	2	22	76
Improving health systems in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	16	52	25	4	3	68	29
Total 'Not successful'	2	23	51	20	4	25	71
Improving education for all in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	16	53	24	4	3	69	28
Total 'Not successful'	2	23	52	20	3	25	72

5. Perceived success of the EU improving digital connectivity around the world

Half of all Europeans think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving digital connectivity

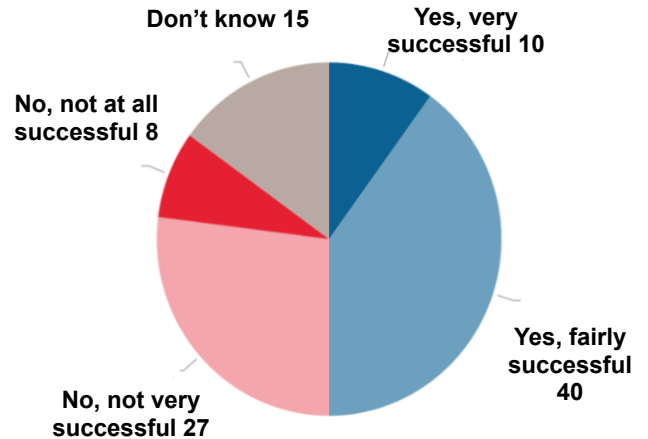
A majority of respondents (50%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving digital connectivity, with 10% saying it is “very successful”.¹¹ Just over one third (35%) think it is not successful including 8% who say it is “not successful at all”. More than one in ten (15%) say they don’t know.

At the national level, the proportion of respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving digital connectivity ranges from 72% in Ireland and Lithuania and 68% in Poland to 34% in Germany, 40% in Portugal and 45% in France. Germany is the only country where respondents are more likely to say the EU is not successful (53%).

In 15 countries at least one in ten thinks the EU is “very successful” in this area, with the highest levels seen in Poland (18%), Spain (17%), Lithuania and Ireland (16% each).

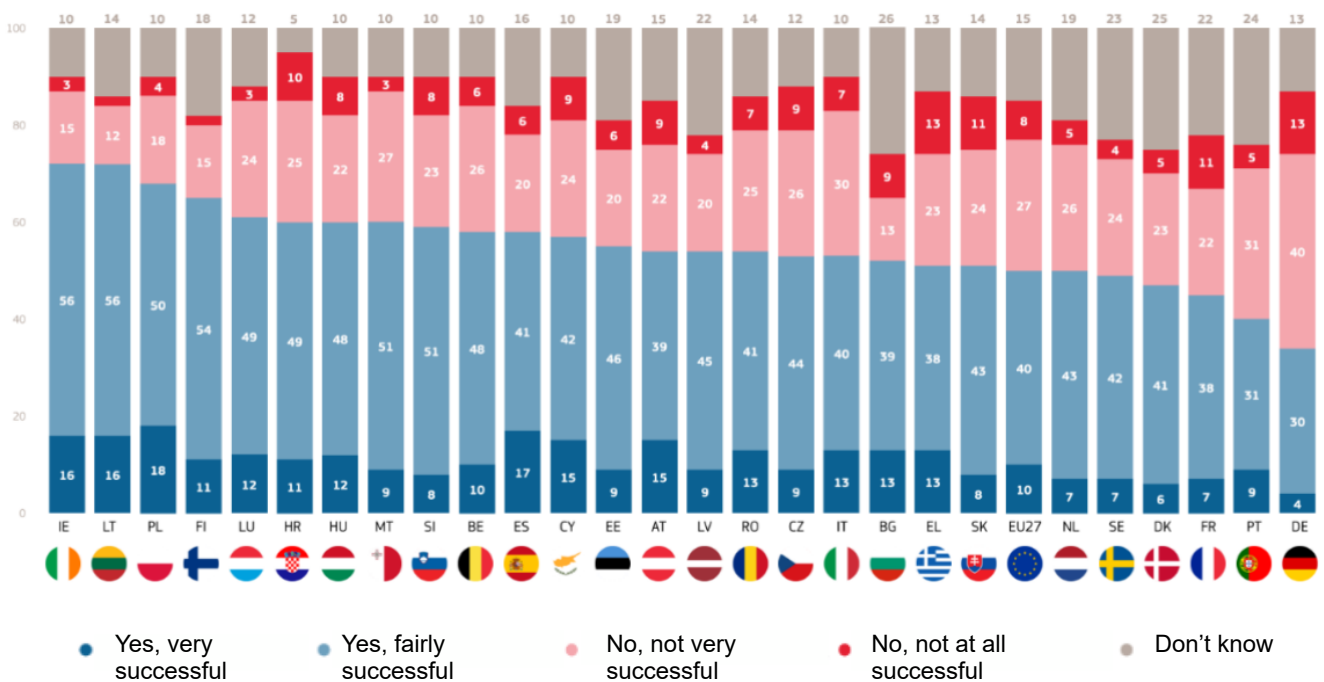
It is also worth noting that in six countries at least one in five say they don’t know: Bulgaria (26%), Denmark (25%), Portugal (24%), Sweden (23%) and Latvia and France (22% each).

QB6;4 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving digital connectivity (EU27) (%)



May/June 2023

QB6;4 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving digital connectivity (EU27) (%)



11 QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: 6.4 Improving digital connectivity: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

Results from the socio-demographic analysis show no notable differences based on gender. It does show that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving digital connectivity, with the largest difference seen between those aged 15-24 (62%) and those aged 55 and older (40%).

The analysis also highlights that those who completed their education aged 16 or older (51%) are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those who completed education aged 15 or younger (38%). In addition, students (61%) are more likely than other socio-professional groups to think the EU is successful in this area, and this is particularly the case when compared to retired persons (38%).

Respondents' opinions also have an impact. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those with a negative image (58% vs 35%).

Finally, the analysis shows that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in other areas are more likely to think it is also successful in improving digital connectivity. For example, 81% of those who think the EU is successful in tackling poverty think it is also successful in improving digital connectivity, compared to 42% who think it is not successful in tackling poverty.

QB6.4 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas Improving digital connectivity (% - EU)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	10	40	27	8	15	50	35
Gender							
Man	11	40	28	8	13	51	36
Woman	10	39	26	8	17	49	34
Age							
15-24	16	46	21	6	11	62	27
25-39	13	46	25	7	9	59	32
40-54	10	43	28	8	11	53	36
'55+	7	33	28	10	22	40	38
Education (End of)							
-15	8	30	27	10	25	38	37
16-19	10	41	27	9	13	51	36
20+	10	41	27	8	14	51	35
Still studying	15	46	23	6	10	61	29
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	11	39	32	9	9	50	41
Managers	9	45	28	7	11	54	35
Other white collars	12	44	26	8	10	56	34
Manual workers	12	42	26	8	12	54	34
House persons	9	39	26	7	19	48	33
Unemployed	14	38	28	7	13	52	35
Retired	7	31	26	11	25	38	37
Students	15	46	23	6	10	61	29
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	12	35	26	12	15	47	38
From time to time	11	39	27	9	14	50	36
Almost never/never	10	41	26	8	15	51	34
Left-right political scale							
Left	10	41	29	7	13	51	36
Centre	10	40	28	8	14	50	36
Right	12	43	25	9	11	55	34
Image of the EU							
Positive	13	45	25	5	12	58	30
Neutral	9	39	27	8	17	48	35
Negative	6	29	30	19	16	35	49
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU							
Agree	12	43	25	7	13	55	32
Disagree	6	31	34	13	16	37	47
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	23	58	12	2	5	81	14
Total 'Not successful'	6	36	36	12	10	42	48
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	21	57	14	2	6	78	16
Total 'Not successful'	5	34	38	13	10	39	51
Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	20	58	14	2	6	78	16
Total 'Not successful'	4	30	42	15	9	34	57
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	21	79	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	76	24	0		100
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	19	61	13	2	5	80	15
Total 'Not successful'	3	25	47	18	7	28	65
Improving health systems in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	19	57	16	2	6	76	18
Total 'Not successful'	5	33	39	14	9	38	53
Improving education for all in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	21	58	14	2	5	79	16
Total 'Not successful'	5	32	40	14	9	37	54

6. Perceived success of the EU improving transport infrastructure around the world

Almost half think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving transport infrastructure

More than four in ten respondents (46%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving transport infrastructure, including 9% who think it is “very successful”. In contrast 42% think the EU is not successful in this area, with 10% saying it is “not successful at all”.¹²

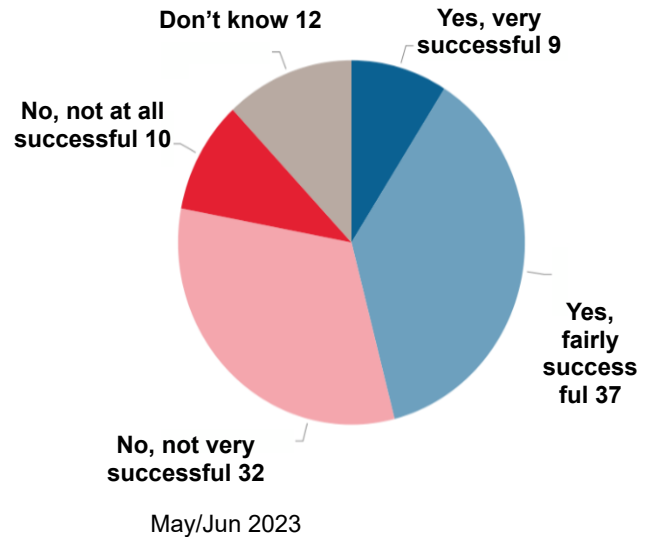
Just over one in ten (12%) say they don't know.

More than three in ten respondents in every Member State think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving transport infrastructure, with proportions ranging from 69% in Poland, 67% in Ireland and 59% in Croatia and Lithuania to 32% in Germany, 38% in the Netherlands and 39% in France. Successful is the most common view in 17 countries, while in four countries opinion is evenly divided between successful and unsuccessful: Slovenia (both 46%), Slovakia (both 45%), Portugal (both 41%) and Sweden (both 40%).

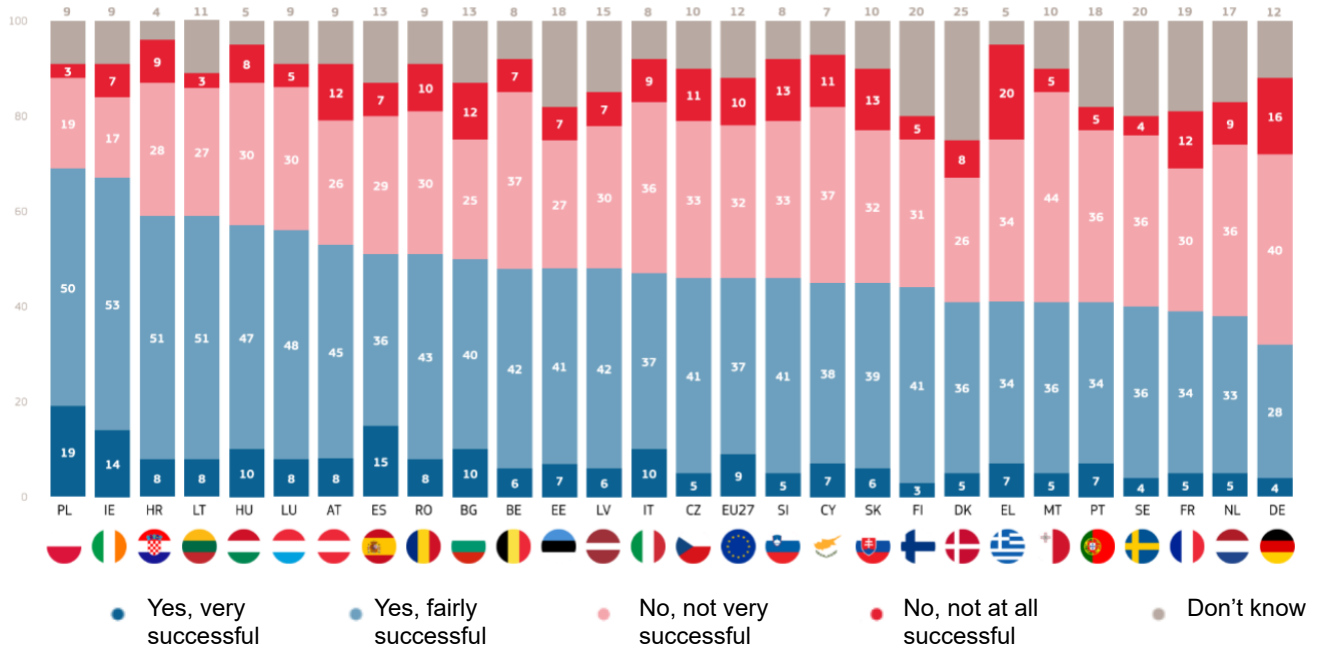
There are six countries where at least one in ten say the EU is very successful in this area: Poland (19%), Spain (15%), Ireland (14%) and Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary (10% each).

In 15 countries at least one in ten respondents say they don't know, with the highest levels observed in Denmark (25%), Finland and Sweden (20% each).

QB6;5 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving transport infrastructure (EU27) (%)



QB6;5 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving transport infrastructure (EU27) (%)



12 QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:” 6.5 Improving transport infrastructure: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

Results from the socio-demographic analysis show no notable differences based on gender. However, it does show that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving transport infrastructure. For example, 56% of 15-24 year olds think this way, compared to 38% of those aged 55 and older.

The analysis also illustrates that those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (38%) are less likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those who completed education aged 16 or older. In addition, students (55%) are more likely than other socio-professional groups to think the EU is successful in this area, and this is particularly the case when compared to retired persons (36%).

Financial situation is influential, with those who have difficulties from time to time or less often (46%) more likely to think the EU is successful than those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (39%).

Respondents' opinions also have an impact. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those with a negative image (53% vs 29%).

Finally, the analysis shows that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in other areas are more likely to also think this way about improving transport infrastructure. For example, 73% of those who think the EU is successful in improving digital connectivity also think it is also successful in improving transport infrastructure, compared to 19% who think it is not successful in improving digital connectivity.

QB6.5 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas Improving transport infrastructure (% - EU)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	9	37	32	10	12	46	42
Gender							
Man	9	38	33	10	10	47	43
Woman	8	36	31	10	15	44	41
Age							
15-24	11	45	26	7	11	56	33
25-39	11	41	31	8	9	52	39
40-54	8	38	34	11	9	46	45
'55+	6	32	34	12	16	38	46
Education (End of)							
-15	6	32	31	12	19	38	43
16-19	9	38	32	11	10	47	43
20+	8	37	35	9	11	45	44
Still studying	11	44	26	7	12	55	33
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	9	38	34	12	7	47	46
Managers	8	40	34	8	10	48	42
Other white collars	10	40	32	9	9	50	41
Manual workers	9	39	32	11	9	48	43
House persons	7	35	34	8	16	42	42
Unemployed	8	35	35	11	11	43	46
Retired	6	30	33	12	19	36	45
Students	11	44	26	7	12	55	33
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	7	32	36	14	11	39	50
From time to time	9	37	33	11	10	46	44
Almost never/never	8	38	32	9	13	46	41
Left-right political scale							
Left	8	37	35	9	11	45	44
Centre	9	37	33	10	11	46	43
Right	9	42	30	11	8	51	41
Image of the EU							
Positive	11	42	30	6	11	53	36
Neutral	8	36	34	9	13	44	43
Negative	5	24	36	24	11	29	60
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU							
Agree	10	40	31	8	11	50	39
Disagree	4	29	38	17	12	33	55
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	22	58	15	2	3	80	17
Total 'Not successful'	3	32	43	15	7	35	58
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	18	56	19	3	4	74	22
Total 'Not successful'	3	30	44	16	7	33	60
Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	16	56	20	3	5	72	23
Total 'Not successful'	3	26	47	18	6	29	65
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	15	58	21	2	4	73	23
Total 'Not successful'	2	17	56	23	2	19	79
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	18	82	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	76	24	0		100
Improving health systems in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	18	58	18	2	4	76	20
Total 'Not successful'	3	27	47	18	5	30	65
Improving education for all in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	18	58	18	2	4	76	20
Total 'Not successful'	3	27	48	17	5	30	65

7. Perceived success of the EU improving health systems in the world

Almost four in ten think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving health systems in the world

More than one third of respondents (37%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving health systems in the world, with 7% saying it is “very successful”.¹³ In contrast, the majority (52%) say the EU is not successful in this area, including 14% who say it is “not successful at all”.

Just over one in ten (11%) say they don’t know.

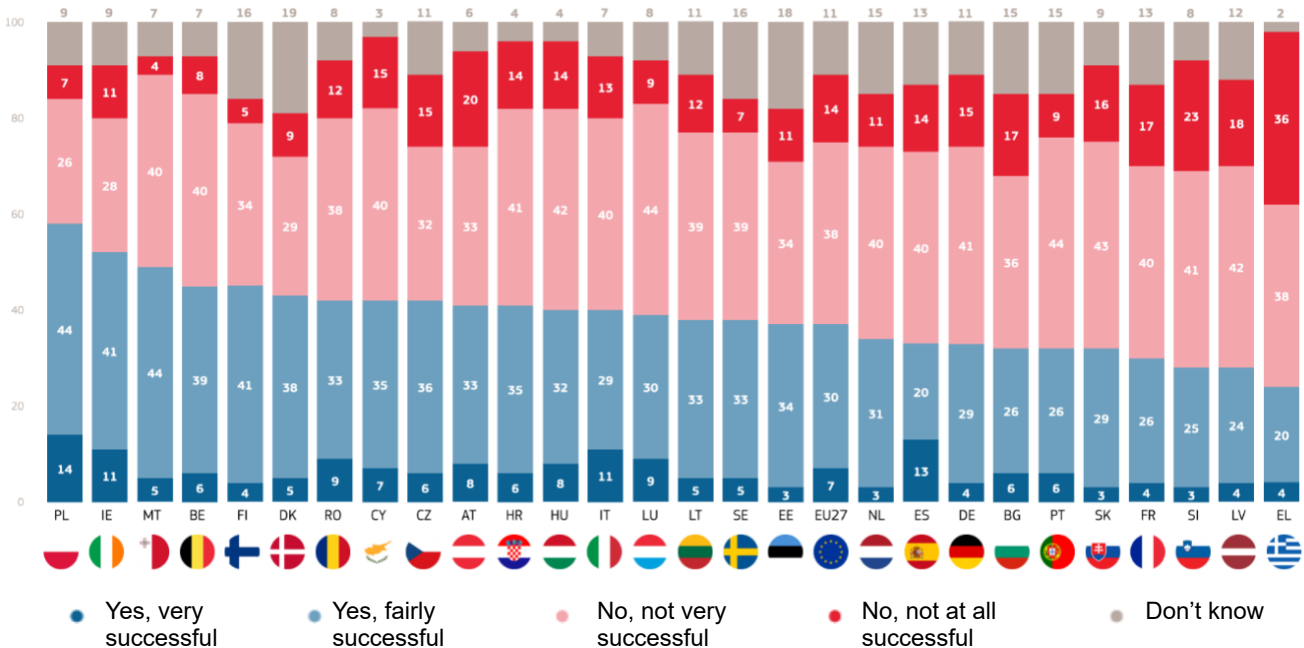
Poland (58%) and Ireland (52%) are the only two countries where at least half of all respondents think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving health systems in the world, although this is also the most common answer in Malta (49% vs 44% not successful), Finland (45% vs 39%) and Denmark (43% vs 38%). At the other end of the scale 24% in Greece and 28% in Slovenia and Latvia think the EU is successful in this area.

There are four countries where at least one in ten think the EU is “very successful” in improving health systems in the world: Poland (14%), Spain (13%), Ireland and Italy (both 11%).

In 13 countries including Denmark (19%) and Estonia (18%) at least one in ten say they don’t know.

QB6:6 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving health systems in the world (EU27) (%)

QB6:6 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable



13 QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:” 6.6 Improving health systems in the world: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

Results from the socio-demographic analysis shows many similar patterns to previous questions. Although there is no notable differences based on gender, the analysis shows that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving health systems, with the largest difference seen between those aged 15-24 (47%) and those aged 55 and older (33%).

The analysis also illustrates that those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (29%) are less likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those who completed education aged 16 or older. In addition, students (48%) are more likely than other socio-professional groups to think the EU is successful in this area, and this is particularly the case when compared to retired persons (31%).

Financial situation also has an impact, with those who have difficulties from time to time (37%) or never/almost never (38%) more likely to think the EU is successful than those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (31%).

Respondents' opinions are also influential. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those with a negative image (44% vs 22%).

Finally, the analysis shows that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in other areas are more likely to also think it is successful in improving health systems. For example, 57% of those who think the EU is successful in improving digital connectivity also think it is also successful in improving transport infrastructure, compared to 19% who think it is not successful in improving digital connectivity.

QB6;6 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving health systems in the world (% - EU)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	7	30	38	14	11	37	52
Gender							
Man	7	30	39	14	10	37	53
Woman	7	30	38	14	11	37	52
Age							
15-24	9	38	33	9	11	47	42
25-39	9	33	38	11	9	42	49
40-54	7	29	40	15	9	36	55
55+	6	27	39	16	12	33	55
Education (End of)							
-15	6	23	38	18	15	29	56
16-19	8	31	38	14	9	39	52
20+	7	29	41	13	10	36	54
Still studying	9	39	33	9	10	48	42
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	9	25	42	16	8	34	58
Managers	6	32	40	11	11	38	51
Other white collars	8	33	38	13	8	41	51
Manual workers	9	30	39	14	8	39	53
House persons	6	30	38	13	13	36	51
Unemployed	9	26	42	14	9	35	56
Retired	5	26	38	17	14	31	55
Students	9	39	33	9	10	48	42
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	6	25	39	23	7	31	62
From time to time	9	28	39	15	9	37	54
Almost never/never	7	31	38	13	11	38	51
Left-right political scale							
Left	7	31	41	12	9	38	53
Centre	7	31	39	13	10	38	52
Right	8	32	38	15	7	40	53
Image of the EU							
Positive	8	36	37	9	10	44	46
Neutral	7	28	41	13	11	35	54
Negative	5	17	39	30	9	22	69
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU							
Agree	9	33	37	12	9	42	49
Disagree	2	21	45	21	11	23	66
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	22	57	16	2	3	79	18
Total 'Not successful'	2	21	52	21	4	23	73
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	18	51	23	4	4	69	27
Total 'Not successful'	2	21	52	21	4	23	73
Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	16	48	27	5	4	64	32
Total 'Not successful'	2	19	52	23	4	21	75
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	13	44	33	6	4	57	39
Total 'Not successful'	2	17	54	25	2	19	79
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	15	48	29	5	3	63	34
Total 'Not successful'	1	16	55	26	2	17	81
Improving health systems in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	20	80	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	73	27	0		100
Improving education for all in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	18	57	20	2	3	75	22
Total 'Not successful'	1	16	57	24	2	17	81

8. Perceived success of the EU improving education for all in the world

Almost four in ten think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving education for all in the world

More than one third (37%) think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving education for all in the world, including 7% who think the EU is “very successful” in this area.¹⁴ The majority (52%), however think the EU is not successful, including 14% who say it is “not successful at all”.

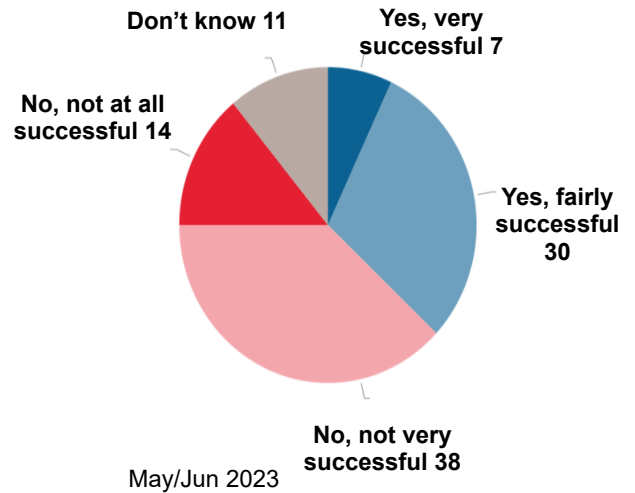
The national result show there are three countries where at least half think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving education for all in the world: Ireland, Poland (60% each) and Croatia (50%). ‘Successful’ is also the most common answer in Finland (49% vs 38% not successful), Malta (47% vs 46%), Slovakia (46% vs 44%) and Lithuania (43% vs 42%).

In six countries at least one in ten thinks the EU is “very successful” in this area: Spain (13%), Ireland and Poland (12% each), and Hungary, Romania and Italy (10% each).

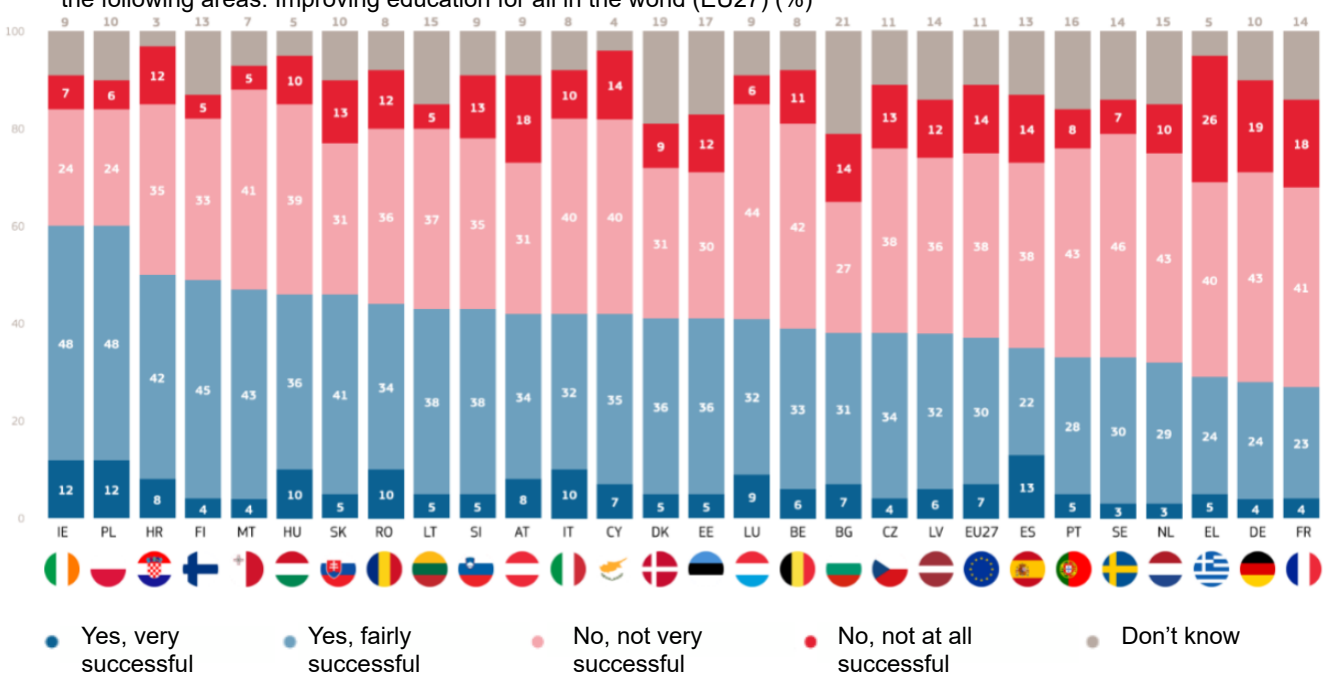
It is also worth noting that in 15 countries including Bulgaria (21%) at least one in ten say they don't know.

A broad overview of all the national results shows respondents in Ireland, Poland and Finland are consistently amongst the most likely to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in each area, while those in France and Germany are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

QB6;7 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving education for all in the world (EU27) (%)



QB6;7 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving education for all in the world (EU27) (%)



14 QB6 “Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:” 6.7 Improving education for all in the world: Yes, very successful; Yes, fairly successful; No, not very successful; No, not at all successful

Results from the socio-demographic analysis reveals no notable differences based on gender or education level. However, it does show that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in improving education for all the world: 46% of 15-24 year olds think this way, compared to 32% of those aged 55 and older.

The analysis also illustrates that students (46%) and other white collars (42%) are more likely than other socio-professional groups to think the EU is successful in this area, especially compared to retired persons (30%).

Financial situation also makes a difference, with those who have difficulties paying bills from time to time or less often (38%) more likely to think the EU is successful than those who have difficulties most of the time (31%).

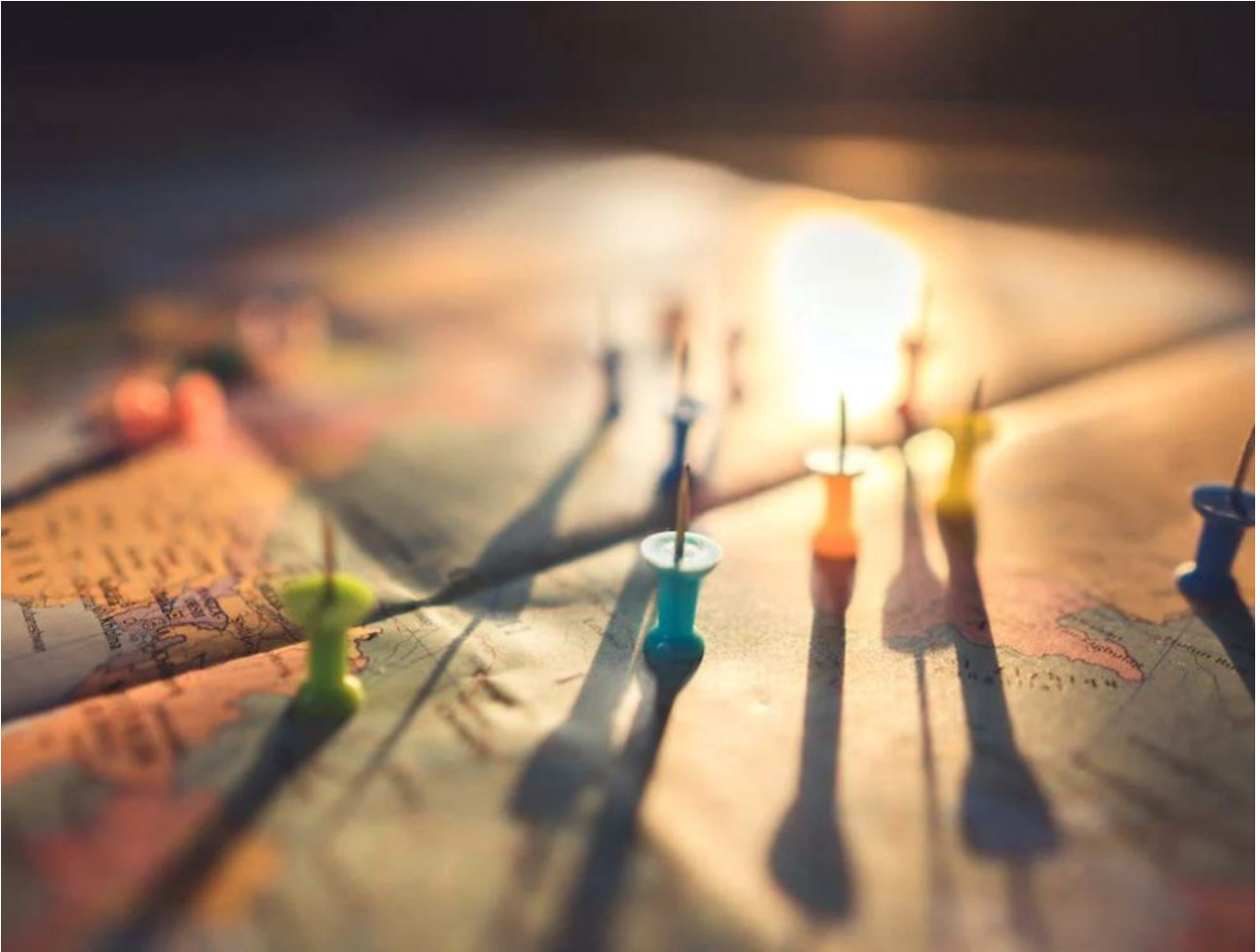
Respondents' opinions are also influential. Those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to think the EU is successful in this area than those with a negative image (45% vs 22%).

Finally, the analysis shows that respondents who think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in other areas are also more likely to think it is successful in improving education for all the world. For example, 80% of those who think the EU is successful in tackling poverty also think it is also successful in improving education, compared to 23% who think it is not successful in tackling poverty.

QB6;7 Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas: Improving education for all in the world (% -EU27)

	Yes, very successful	Yes, fairly successful	No, not very successful	No, not at all successful	Don't know	Total 'Successful'	Total 'Not successful'
EU27	7	30	38	14	11	37	52
Gender							
Man	7	31	39	13	10	38	52
Woman	7	29	38	14	12	36	52
Age							
15-24	9	37	35	9	10	46	44
25-39	9	32	38	12	9	41	50
40-54	7	31	39	14	9	38	53
'55+	6	26	39	15	14	32	54
Education (End of)							
-15	6	26	34	17	17	32	51
16-19	7	30	39	14	10	37	53
20+	7	29	41	13	10	36	54
Still studying	10	36	35	9	10	46	44
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	7	28	43	14	8	35	57
Managers	7	30	43	11	9	37	54
Other white collars	8	34	37	13	8	42	50
Manual workers	7	32	38	14	9	39	52
House persons	7	30	37	12	14	37	49
Unemployed	8	29	39	14	10	37	53
Retired	5	25	38	16	16	30	54
Students	10	36	35	9	10	46	44
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	6	25	39	21	9	31	60
From time to time	8	30	38	14	10	38	52
Almost never/never	7	31	39	12	11	38	51
Left-right political scale							
Left	7	31	40	12	10	38	52
Centre	7	31	39	13	10	38	52
Right	8	32	39	14	7	40	53
Image of the EU							
Positive	9	36	37	8	10	45	45
Neutral	6	28	41	13	12	34	54
Negative	4	18	38	30	10	22	68
Tackling poverty in developing countries priority EU							
Agree	9	33	38	11	9	42	49
Disagree	3	22	43	20	12	25	63
Tackling poverty							
Total 'Successful'	22	58	15	2	3	80	17
Total 'Not successful'	2	21	53	20	4	23	73
Addressing climate change							
Total 'Successful'	17	50	24	4	5	67	28
Total 'Not successful'	2	21	51	21	5	23	72
Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)							
Total 'Successful'	15	48	27	5	5	63	32
Total 'Not successful'	2	19	52	23	4	21	75
Improving digital connectivity (N)							
Total 'Successful'	12	46	31	7	4	58	38
Total 'Not successful'	2	14	56	26	2	16	82
Improving transport infrastructure (N)							
Total 'Successful'	14	48	29	5	4	62	34
Total 'Not successful'	2	16	55	24	3	18	79
Improving health systems in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	18	56	21	2	3	74	23
Total 'Not successful'	1	15	57	24	3	16	81
Improving education for all in the world (N)							
Total 'Successful'	19	81	0	0	0	100	
Total 'Not successful'	0	0	74	26	0		100

III PRIORITIES IN ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES FACING PARTNER COUNTRIES



1. Most important issues for EU to cooperate with partner countries

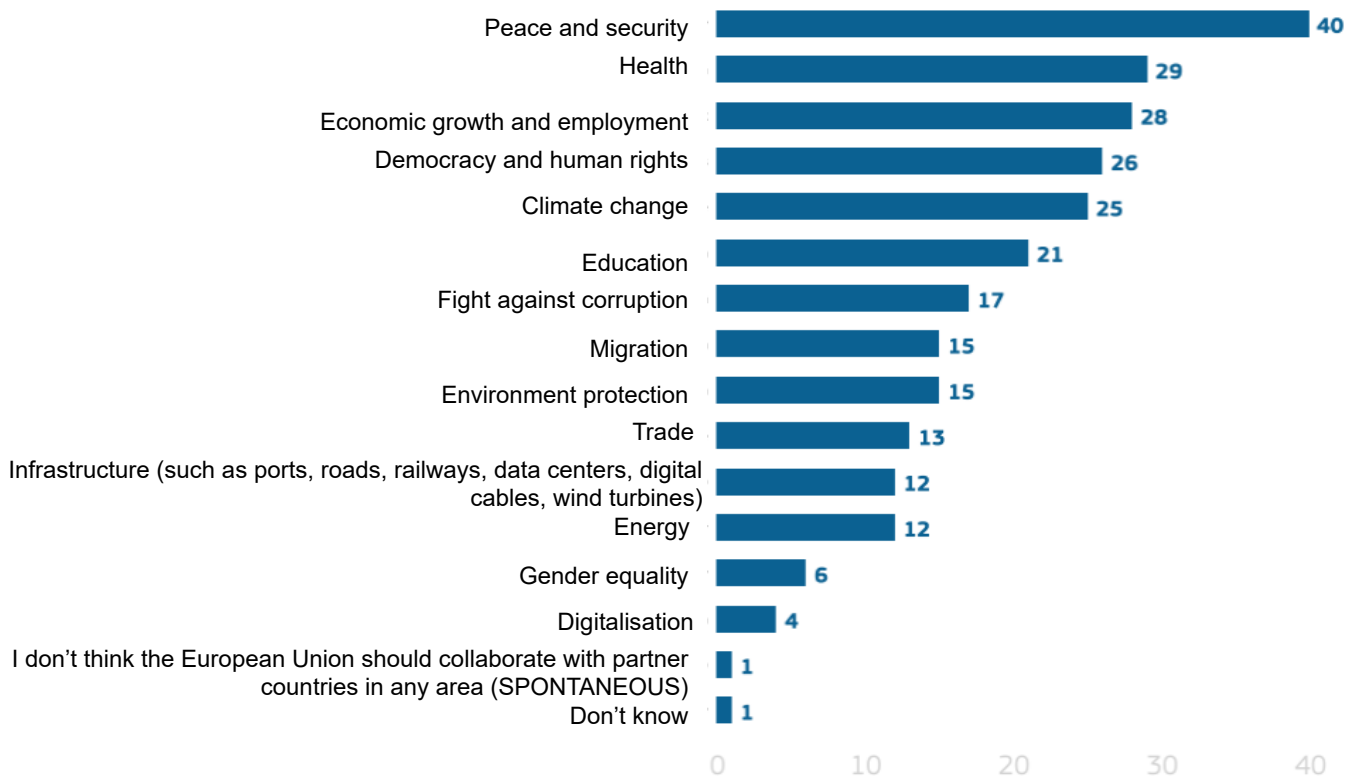
Peace and security is the priority area for cooperation between the EU and partner countries

Respondents were asked to nominate up to three areas that the EU and partner countries should have the most cooperation in.¹⁵ Peace and security (40%) is the most mentioned by a considerable margin, followed by health (29%) and economic growth and unemployment (28%). Around one quarter mention democracy and human rights (26%) or climate change (25%), while 21% mention education.

More than one in ten think the most cooperation should be in the fight against corruption (17%), migration, environment protection (15% each), trade (13%), infrastructure or energy (12% each).

Fewer than one in ten mention gender equality (6%) or digitalisation (4%). Just 1% spontaneously say they don't think the EU should cooperate in any area, while a further 1% say they don't know.

QB4 In which areas do you think the European Union and partner countries should cooperate most? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS (EU27) (%)

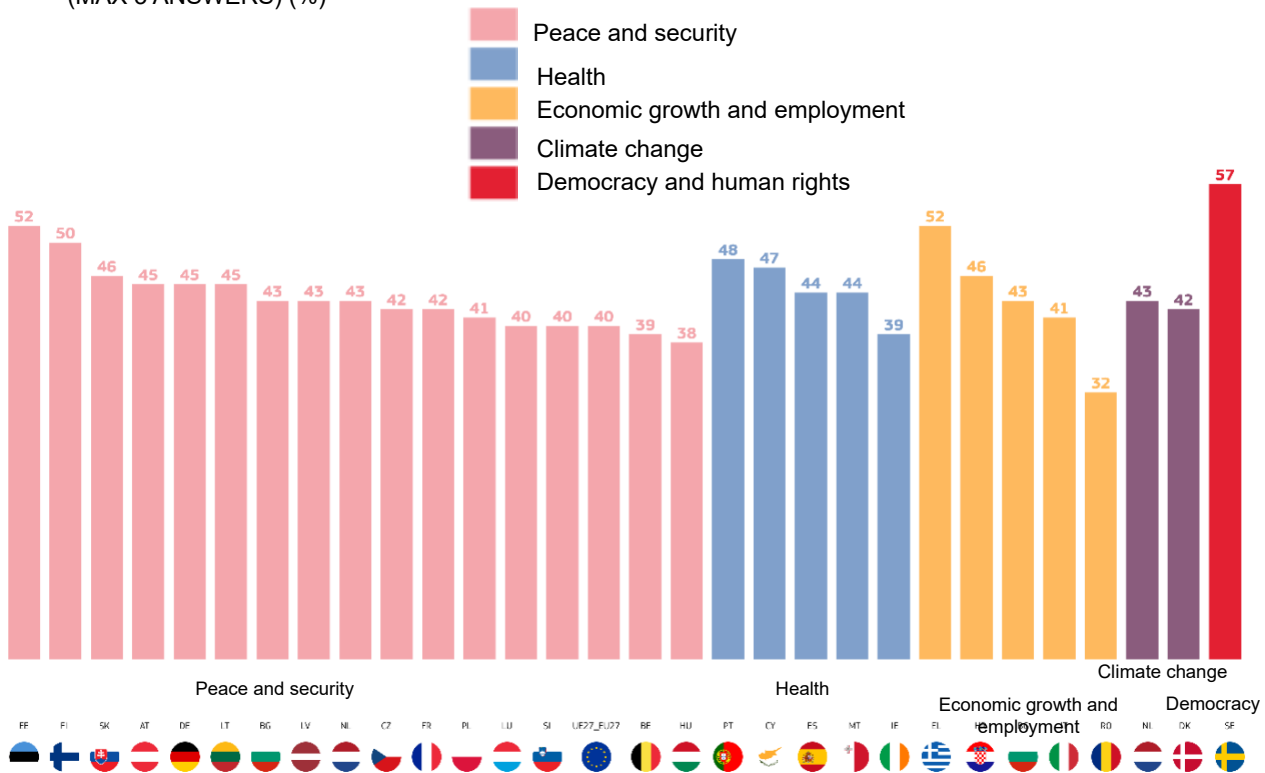


May/Jun 2023

15 QB4 "In which areas do you think the European Union and partner countries should cooperate most?" (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Peace and security; Health; Economic growth and employment; Democracy and human rights; Climate change; Education; Fight against corruption; Migration; Environment protection; Trade; Infrastructure (such as ports, roads, railways, data centers, digital cables, wind turbines); Energy; Gender equality; Digitalisation

In 16 countries respondents are most likely to say peace and security should be the area of most cooperation, and in Estonia (52%) and Finland (50%) at least half think this way. Health is the most mentioned area in five countries including Portugal (48%) and Cyprus (47%), while economic growth and employment is also the most mentioned in five countries including Finland (52%). Climate change is the most mentioned in the Netherlands (43%) and Denmark (42%), and democracy and human rights is the most mentioned area for cooperation by respondents in Sweden (57%).

QB4 In which areas do you think the European Union and partner countries should cooperate most? (MAX 3 ANSWERS) (%)



The national analysis shows that nine of the 14 areas asked about appear in the top three in at least one Member State.

In every Member State, **peace and security** ranks in the three most mentioned areas where the EU and partner countries should cooperate the most. It is mentioned by more than one quarter in every Member State, with proportions ranging from at least half in Estonia (52%) and Finland (50%), and 48% of respondents in Greece to 27% in Romania, 30% in Ireland and 31% in Spain.

Health ranks in the top three in 16 countries and is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Portugal (48%), Cyprus (47%) and Malta and Spain (44% each). It is least mentioned by those in Sweden (15%), Germany (17%) and in Czechia and Finland (18% each).

More than half of all respondents in Greece (52%) think most cooperation should be in **economic growth and employment**, as do 46% in Croatia and 44% in Portugal. In contrast 15% in Sweden and 16% in Luxembourg and France think the same way. Economic growth and employment ranks in the top three in 17 Member States.

Democracy and human rights is one of the three most mentioned areas in six countries. It is most widely mentioned by those in Sweden (57%), Germany (40%) and Finland (39%), and least mentioned by those in Estonia, Latvia (13% each) and Slovakia (14%).

The proportion of respondents mentioning **climate change** ranges from 49% in Sweden, 43% in the Netherlands and 42% in Denmark to 8% in Latvia, 9% in Czechia and 10% in Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia. Climate change appears in the top three in ten countries.

Spain (37%) and Luxembourg (36%) are the only two countries where **education** appears in the three most mentioned. It is most widely mentioned by those in Spain, Luxembourg and Cyprus (34%) and least mentioned by those in Hungary (10%), Bulgaria (11%) and Poland and Italy (12% each).

Migration appears in the top three areas in two countries: Malta (34%) and Italy (28%). Migration is mentioned by at least one in five respondents in Malta, Italy, Cyprus (22%) and Czechia (20%), compared to 4% in Finland, 5% in Portugal and 8% in Croatia and Slovakia.

There are three countries where trade **ranks** in the top three: Estonia (25%), Bulgaria and Czechia (23% each). It is also mentioned by at least one in five in Lithuania (22%), compared to 8% in Luxembourg and Spain and 9% in France and Portugal.

Infrastructure is the only other area that ranks in the top three in any country, being the third most mentioned in Croatia (22%). Hungary (23%) and Slovakia (21%) are the only other countries where at least one in five mention this area. In

contrast infrastructure is mentioned by 5% in France and 6% in Malta and Luxembourg.

Highlights from the remaining items include:

- The proportion of respondents that think the fight against corruption should be the area with most cooperation ranges from 26% in Denmark, 25% in Malta and 24% in Belgium and Slovenia to 10% in Czechia, Poland and Slovakia.
- There are five countries where at least one in five respondents think environmental protection is the area that should have the most cooperation: France (24%), Hungary and Slovenia (21%) each and Austria and Estonia (20%) each. In contrast 8% in Greece and Portugal and 10% in Spain think the same way.
- Energy is mentioned by at least one in five respondents in Lithuania (22%) and Czechia (21%).
- There are four countries where at least one in ten mentions gender equality: Sweden and Finland (11% each) and Austria and Denmark (10% each).

QB4 In which areas do you think the European Union and partner countries should cooperate most? (MAX 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Peace and security	40	39	43	42	41	45	52	30	48	31	42	38	36	41	43	45	40	38	37	43	45	41	32	27	40	46	50	44
Health	29	29	29	18	24	17	22	39	43	44	36	21	25	47	34	26	33	30	44	25	21	33	48	31	28	28	18	15
Economic growth and employment	28	20	43	27	22	19	23	28	52	29	16	46	41	38	29	42	16	35	21	32	28	26	44	32	26	40	21	15
Democracy and human rights	26	30	18	16	35	40	13	22	25	25	22	20	21	23	13	17	20	18	17	33	23	20	20	15	18	14	39	57
Climate change	25	31	10	9	42	34	12	31	16	18	32	21	21	13	8	15	33	18	22	43	25	14	12	10	21	10	33	49
Education	21	27	11	19	23	21	18	26	16	37	25	14	12	34	21	15	36	10	24	29	24	12	22	21	22	23	32	23
Fight against corruption	17	24	19	10	26	21	14	16	13	19	19	20	12	16	17	14	22	15	25	23	22	10	18	17	24	10	20	20
Migration	15	19	12	20	16	14	12	12	15	12	17	8	28	22	16	9	17	15	34	16	15	9	5	9	10	8	4	10
Environment protection	15	18	11	16	14	15	20	12	8	10	24	14	16	11	12	12	18	21	16	17	20	11	8	11	21	17	19	15
Trade	13	14	23	23	16	14	25	13	19	8	9	15	11	13	17	22	8	19	11	10	11	17	9	11	16	17	14	13
Infrastructure (such as ports, roads, railways, data centers, digital cables, wind turbines)	12	9	18	19	8	13	14	7	15	10	5	22	16	11	11	15	6	23	6	11	15	15	12	17	12	21	8	12
Energy	12	11	12	21	6	12	17	13	18	8	12	16	13	8	14	22	16	14	14	6	10	14	5	14	17	16	8	6
Gender equality	6	7	2	5	10	4	3	6	2	8	9	5	8	4	3	2	6	6	5	1	10	5	3	5	4	4	11	11
Digitalisation	4	4	6	5	3	5	8	3	2	3	1	5	5	2	5	3	3	5	2	2	7	4	3	7	5	4	3	2
I don't think the European Union should collaborate with partner countries in any area (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	
Don't know	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0

- 1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
- 2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
- 3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Discussion of the socio-demographic analysis focuses on the top six items, and illustrates that women are more likely than men to say peace and security (42% vs 37%) or health (32% vs 27%) are areas where the most cooperation between the EU and partner countries should occur. The analysis also shows the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to mention education, while those aged 55 and older (43%) are the most likely to mention peace and security.

There are several differences based on education level. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention democracy and human rights, climate change or education, and the less likely they are to mention peace and security or health. For example, 32% who completed education aged 20 or older think climate change should have the most cooperation, compared to 18% who completed education aged 15 or younger.

Turning to occupation shows managers are the most likely to mention climate change (36%) or democracy and human rights (31%, equal with students), but they are the least likely to mention health (24%). Retired persons are more likely than others to mention peace and security (45%), while housepersons and the unemployed (34% each) are the most likely to mention health.

The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to mention democracy and human rights or climate change. The same pattern applies comparing those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum to those who consider themselves on the right. In addition, those who place themselves on the left are more likely to mention education (25% vs 18% on the right).

QB4 In which areas do you think the European Union and partner countries should cooperate most? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

	Infrastructure (such as ports, roads, railways, ...)	Economic growth and employment	Trade	Energy	Climate change	Digitalisation	Peace and security
EU27	12	28	13	12	25	4	40
Gender							
Man	14	28	15	13	24	5	37
Woman	11	27	10	10	26	3	42
Age							
15-24	13	26	12	9	26	6	37
25-39	14	26	13	14	26	5	38
40-54	13	29	13	13	25	4	39
'55+	11	28	12	11	24	2	43
Education (End of)							
-15	10	30	10	9	18	2	46
16-19	14	29	13	14	21	4	40
20+	12	26	14	11	32	4	38
Still studying	13	25	11	9	30	6	41
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	13	28	16	10	26	4	35
Managers	13	27	12	14	36	4	37
Other white collars	16	29	14	15	23	4	37
Manual workers	14	27	13	12	21	5	38
House persons	10	34	7	11	19	4	41
Unemployed	10	30	13	9	22	4	42
Retired	10	27	12	11	24	2	45
Students	13	25	11	9	30	6	41
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	11	29	11	11	20	4	40
From time to time	14	31	12	13	20	4	37
Almost never/never	12	26	13	11	28	4	41
Left-right political scale							
Left	12	25	11	9	32	4	39
Centre	13	28	13	13	25	4	40
Right	13	30	16	14	20	5	39

2. Perceived geographical priorities for EU investment

Europeans are most likely to think partner countries in Africa should be the main priority for EU investment

Respondents were asked about the geographical priorities for EU investment in partner countries.¹⁶ Just over six in ten (62%) think investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU. However, a majority also think Asia-Pacific countries or those in Latin America and the Caribbean should be a main priority (55% each).

QB3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements (EU27) (%)

Investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU



Investing in partner countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU



Investing in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU



● Totally agree
 ● Tend to agree
 ● Tend to disagree
 ● Totally disagree
 ● Don't know

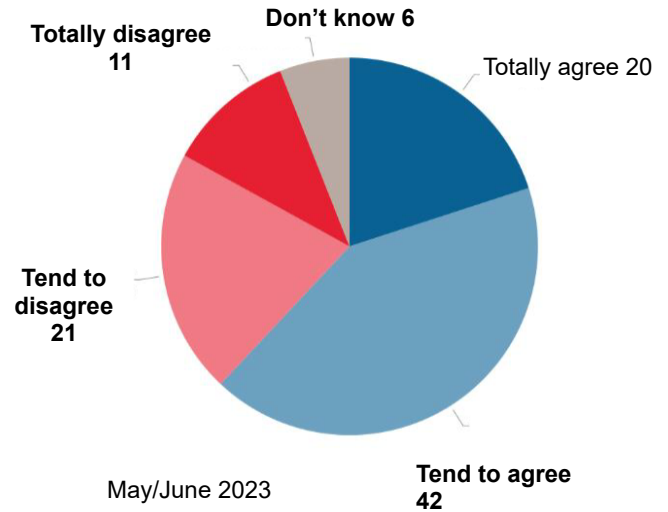
May/Jun. 2023

16 QB3 “To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:” 3.1 Investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU; 3.2 Investing in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU; 3.3 Investing in partner countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree

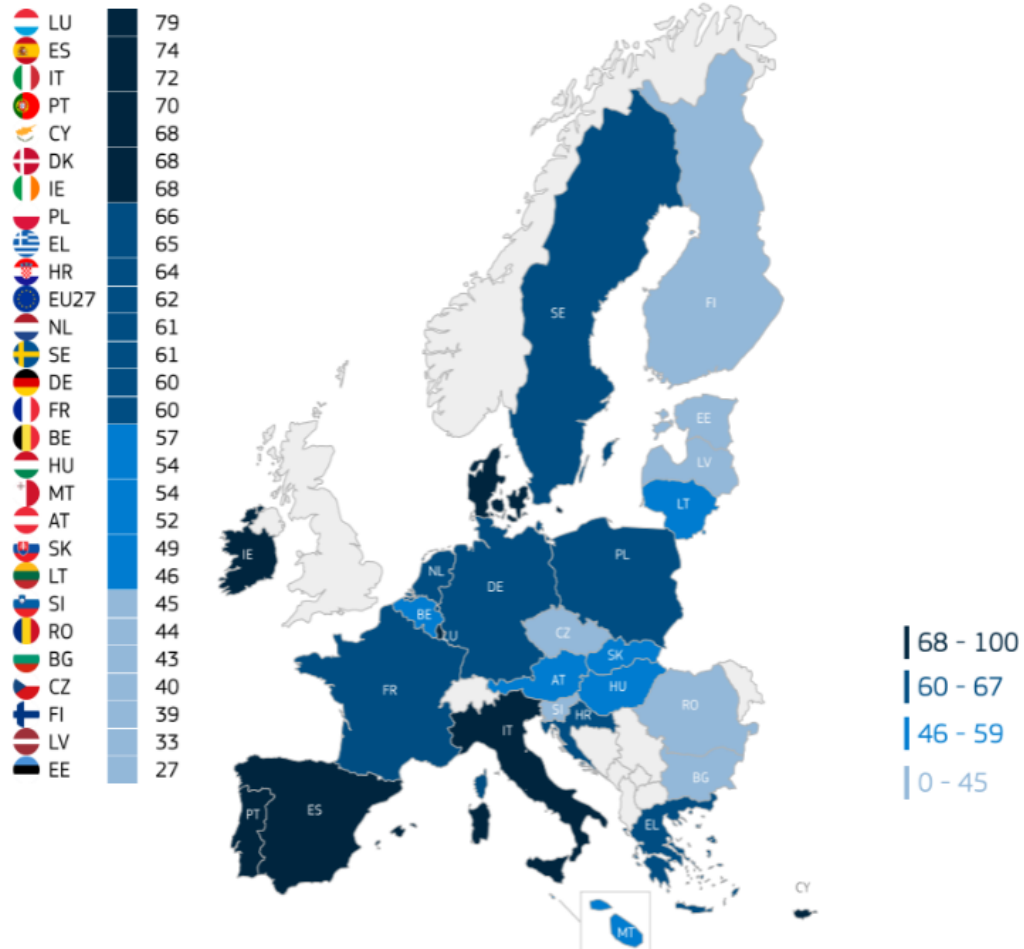
Just over six in ten (62%) think partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with 20% saying they “totally agree”. Almost one third disagree, including 11% who “totally disagree”, while 6% say they don’t know.

The map illustrates the strongest support for partner countries in Africa being a main priority is found amongst respondents in southern and western areas of the EU.

QB3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU (EU27 - %)

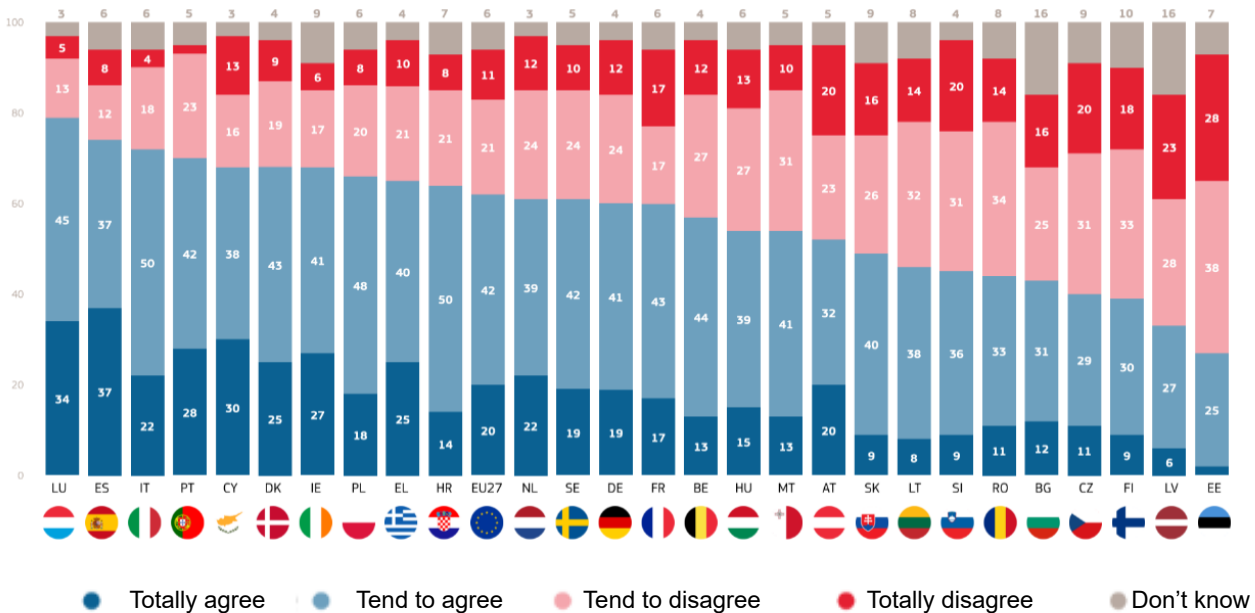


QB3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU – Total ‘Agree’ (%)



There is considerable national variation in opinion with the proportion of respondents who agree African countries should be a main priority ranging from 79% in Luxembourg, 74% in Spain and 72% in Italy to 27% in Estonia, 33% in Latvia and 39% in Finland.

There are ten countries where at least one in five “totally agree”, including Spain (37%), Luxembourg (34%) and Cyprus (30%). In contrast at least one in five in Estonia (28%), Latvia (23%) and Austria, Czechia and Slovenia (20% each) “totally disagree”.

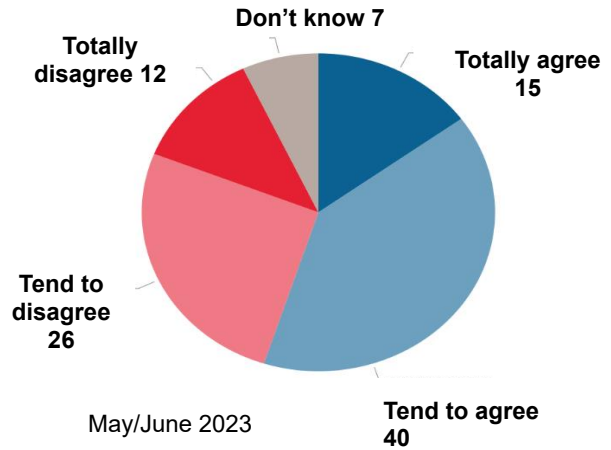


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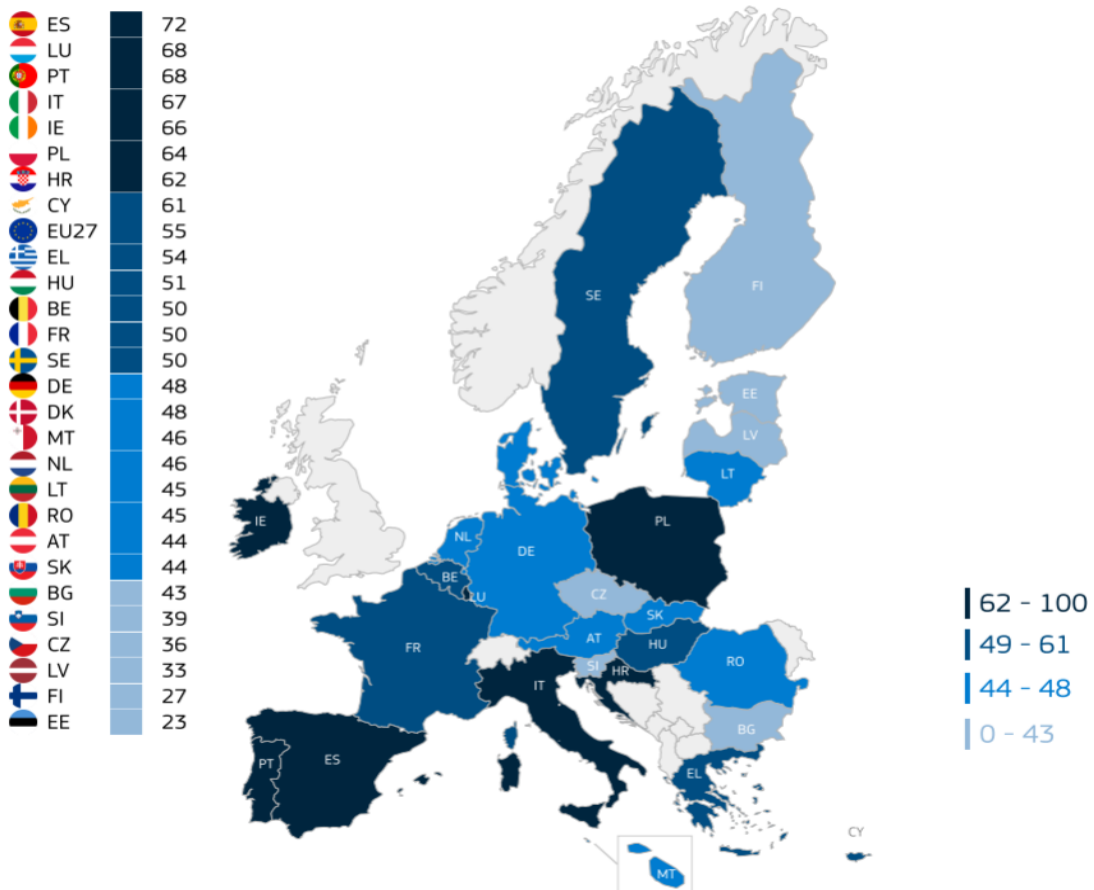
More than half (55%) of all respondents agree that investing in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU, including 15% who “totally agree”. In contrast 38% say they disagree, with 12% “totally disagreeing”. Just over one in twenty (7%) say they don’t know.

QB3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU (EU27 - %)

The map highlights that agreement that countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be a priority is more often found amongst respondents in southern and western areas of the EU.



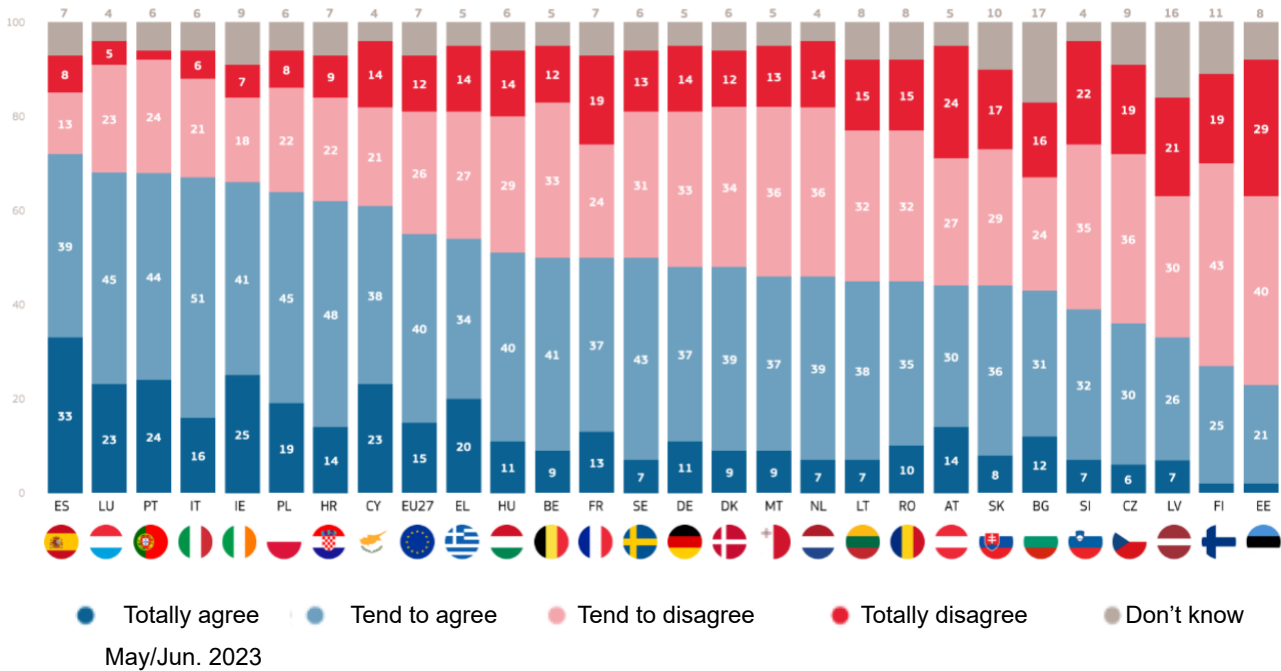
QB3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU – Total ‘Agree’ (%)



Once again there is considerable national variation in opinion, with respondents in Spain (72%), Luxembourg, Portugal (68% each) and Italy (67%) the most likely to agree, compared to 23% in Estonia, 27% in Finland and 33% of respondents in Latvia.

There are six countries where at least one in five “totally agree”: Spain (33%), Ireland (25%), Portugal (24%), Luxembourg and Cyprus (23% each) and Greece (20%). In contrast at least one in five in Estonia (29%), Austria (24%), Slovenia (22%) and Latvia (21%) “totally disagree”.

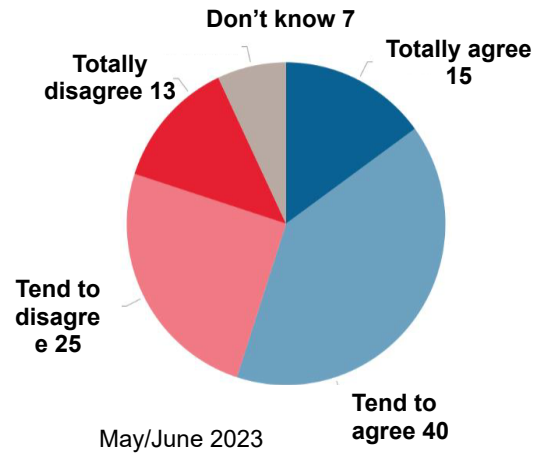
QB3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU – (%)



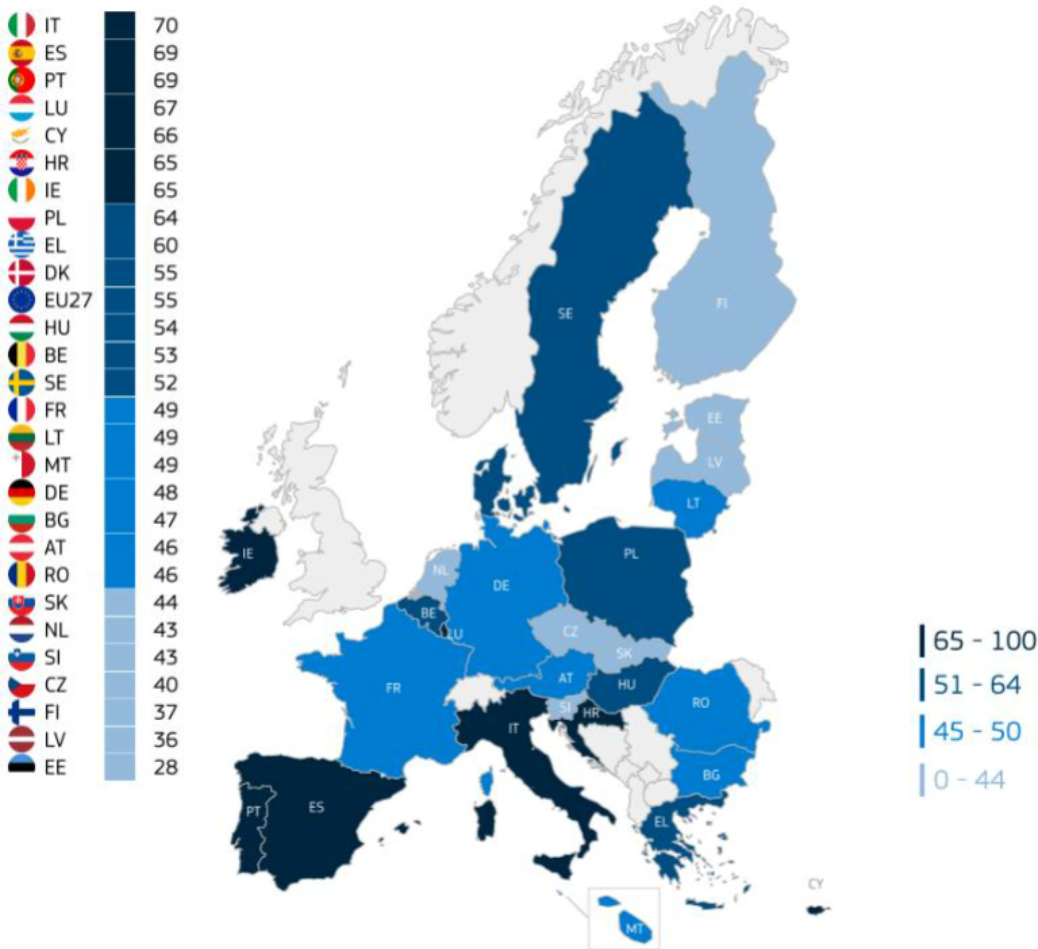
A majority (55%) of respondents agree that investing in countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with 15% saying they “totally agree”. In contrast 38% say they disagree, with 13% “totally disagree”. Just over one in twenty (7%) say they don’t know.

QB3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU (EU27 - %)

The map shows a similar pattern to other regions, with the highest agreement most likely to be found in southern and western areas of the EU.



QB3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU – Total ‘Agree’ (%)

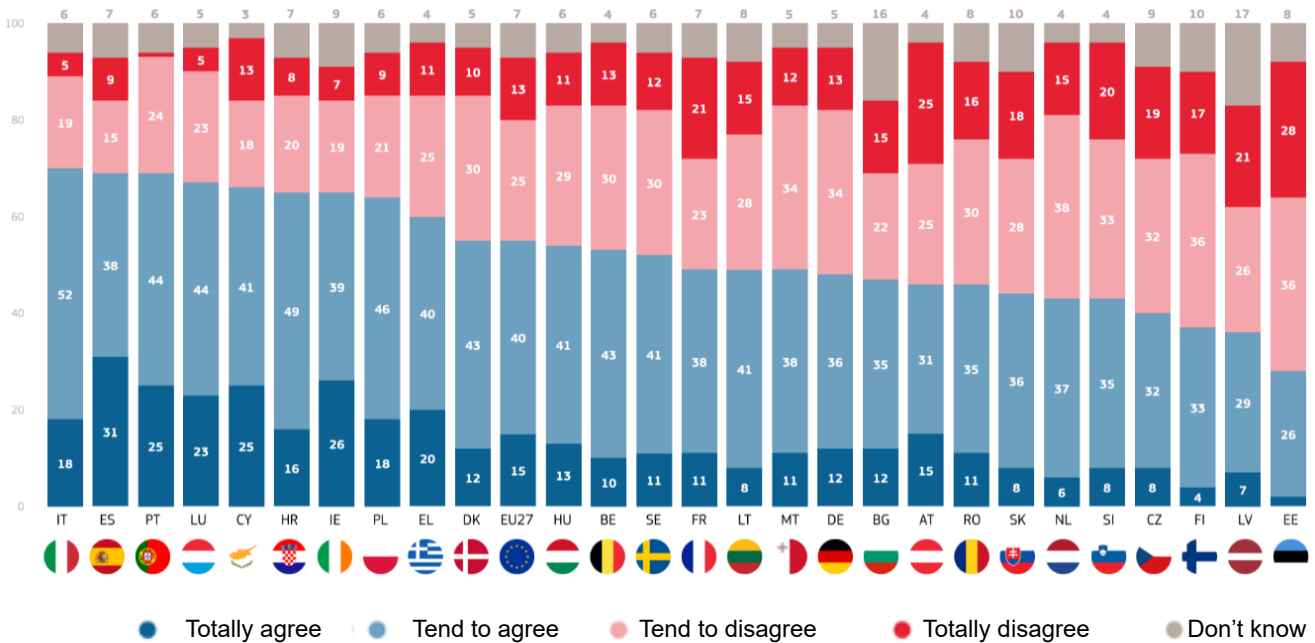


At the national level, agreement that countries in Asia and the Pacific should be a priority ranges from 70% of respondents in Italy and 69% in Spain and Portugal to 28% in Estonia, 36% in Latvia and 37% in Finland.

There are six countries were at least one in five “totally agree”: Spain (31%), Ireland (26%), Cyprus and Portugal (25% each), Luxembourg (23%) and Greece (20%). At the other end of the scale 28% in Estonia, 25% in Austria, 21% in France and Latvia and 20% in Slovenia “totally disagree”.

A broader overview of the national responses to the regional priorities for investment reveals respondents in Luxembourg, Spain, Italy and Portugal are consistently amongst the most likely to agree that each region should be an investment priority for the EU. In contrast those in Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Czechia are consistently amongst the least likely to agree.

QB3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements : Investing in partner countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU (%)



The socio-demographic analysis shows no differences in opinion base on gender. However, it does illustrate the younger the respondent the more likely they are to think each region should be a priority. For example, 69% of those aged 15-24 think partner countries in Africa should be a main priority, compared to 59% of those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree each region should be a priority. The largest difference is observed for countries in Africa, with 66% of those who completed education aged 20 or older thinking these countries should be a priority, compared to 54% of

QB3T To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements (% - Agree)

	Investing ... Africa	Investing ... Latin America and Caribbean	Investing ... Asia and the Pacific
EU27	62	55	55
Gender			
Man	63	55	56
Woman	61	54	55
Age			
15-24	69	63	65
25-39	64	58	58
40-54	61	55	56
'55+	59	50	50
Education (End of)			
-15	54	49	49
16-19	60	54	55
20+	66	55	57
Still studying	72	64	65
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	60	54	57
Managers	69	59	59
Other white collars	65	60	60
Manual workers	61	55	56
House persons	59	54	54
Unemployed	60	56	55
Retired	56	47	47
Students	72	64	65
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	48	51
From time to time	59	55	56
Almost never/never	64	56	56
Left-right political scale			
Left	68	59	59
Centre	62	55	56
Right	58	52	54
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	63	64
Neutral	58	51	52
Negative	45	39	39
EU Investments in ... Africa			
Total 'Agree'	100	82	81
Total 'Disagree'		13	15
EU Investments in ... Latin			
Total 'Agree'	92	100	89
Total 'Disagree'	28		15
EU Investments in Asia and			
Total 'Agree'	91	88	100
Total 'Disagree'	28	14	

those who completed education aged 15 or younger. In addition, students are the most likely to think each region should be a priority, especially compared to retired persons.

The analysis also shows the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree each region should be a priority. For example, 56% who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills think countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be a priority, compared to 48% of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Opinions are also influential, and the analysis illustrates those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to think each region should be a priority. The same pattern applies comparing those with a positive or negative image of the EU.

Finally, respondents who think one region should be a priority are more likely to hold this opinion about the other regions. For example, 82% who think Africa should be a priority also think this way about countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, compared to 13% who disagree countries in Africa should be a priority.

CONCLUSION



The results of the current survey show the importance international partnerships have in EU citizens' minds, and the role envisioned for the EU to play there. Three quarters agree it is important the EU invests in partner countries outside the EU. This view is widespread in every Member State. Furthermore, almost three quarters agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of EU. Although this represents a large majority, support for this view has declined six percentage points since February-March 2022. At just over six in ten, the proportion who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government has declined by five points – the first decline since 2014.

Asked about organisations that have the most positive influence on partner countries, almost one quarter mention the EU, second only to the UN which is mentioned by almost three in ten. In 15 countries the EU is considered to have the most positive influence.

Although the majority think EU investment in partner countries is important and should be a priority, there is less certainty that the EU is currently successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world across a range of areas. Digital connectivity is viewed as the area where the EU is most successful, with half holding this view. More than four in ten think the EU is successful in the area of transport infrastructure, while almost four in ten think this way about improving health systems or education for all the world.

Four in ten think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in the transition to clean energy, while more than one third say this about climate change. Respondents are least likely to say the EU is currently successful in tackling poverty, with just over one quarter saying it is successful in driving positive, sustainable change in this area.

Peace and security is the priority area for cooperation between the EU and partner countries. Four in ten respondents mention this, and it is also the priority area for respondents in 16 Member States. At least one quarter also mention health, economic growth and employment, democracy and human rights or climate change. Mentioned by fewer than one in ten, digitalisation and gender equality have the lowest priority.

Turning to the regions that should be prioritised for EU investment, just over six in ten thinks investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities in the EU, while more than half think this way about countries in Latin America and the Caribbean or those in Asia and the Pacific.

An overview of the socio-demographic analysis shows younger respondents, those who remained in education for longer and those who have fewer difficulties paying bills tend to have more positive attitudes towards EU investment in partner countries and its success in driving positive, sustainable change in the world. The results also highlight that those with a positive image of the EU are more likely to hold positive views than those with a negative image of the EU. In addition, respondents who place themselves on the left of the

political spectrum are more likely to have a positive attitude towards EU investment in partner countries than those who place themselves on the right.

At the national level, respondents in Ireland, Poland and Finland are consistently amongst the most likely to think the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world in each area, while those in France and Germany are consistently amongst the least likely to think so.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 10 May and 05 June 2023, Kantar Public on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 99.3 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate- General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 99.3 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi- stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum.

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas .

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

	Institutes	N° Interviews	Fieldwork dates		Population 15+	
						Proportion EU 27
BE	MCM Belgium	1,038	10/05/2023	29/05/2023	9,619,330	2.53%
BG	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,017	11/05/2023	30/05/2023	5,917,534	1.56%
CZ	STEM/MARK	1,011	11/05/2023	02/06/2023	8,982,036	2.36%
DK	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,001	11/05/2023	30/05/2023	4,891,261	1.29%
DE	Mantle Germany (Kantar Public)	1,507	11/05/2023	31/05/2023	71,677,231	18.87%
EE	Norstat Eesti	1,005	11/05/2023	31/05/2023	1,111,597	0.29%
IE	B and A Research	1,006	11/05/2023	30/05/2023	4,005,909	1.05%
EL	Kantar Greece	1,007	11/05/2023	29/05/2023	9,167,896	2.41%
ES	Mantle Spain (Kantar Public)	1,015	11/05/2023	28/05/2023	40,639,381	10.70%
FR	MCM France	1,003	11/05/2023	25/05/2023	55,700,114	14.66%
HR	Hendal	1,014	11/05/2023	30/05/2023	3,461,468	0.91%
IT	Testpoint Italia	1,024	10/05/2023	23/05/2023	51,599,668	13.58%
CY*	CYMAR Market Research	504	11/05/2023	25/05/2023	752,304	0.20%
LV	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,022	10/05/2023	23/05/2023	1,590,245	0.42%
LT	Norstat LT	1,009	11/05/2023	28/05/2023	2,373,312	0.62%
LU	TNS Ilres	507	11/05/2023	24/05/2023	533,335	0.14%
HU	Kantar Hoffmann	1,029	11/05/2023	26/05/2023	8,313,539	2.19%
MT	MISCO International	504	11/05/2023	29/05/2023	446,788	0.12%
NL	Kantar Netherlands	1,020	10/05/2023	29/05/2023	14,763,684	3.89%
AT	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,002	11/05/2023	29/05/2023	7,647,176	2.01%
PL	Research Collective	1,026	11/05/2023	28/05/2023	31,982,941	8.42%
PT	Intercampus SA	1,000	15/05/2023	31/05/2023	8,915,624	2.35%
RO	CSOP SRL	1,065	11/05/2023	29/05/2023	16,174,719	4.26%
SI	Mediana DOO	1,001	11/05/2023	05/06/2023	1,791,246	0.47%
SK	MNFORCE	1,003	11/05/2023	26/05/2023	4,591,487	1.21%
SE	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,001	11/05/2023	02/06/2023	4,672,932	1.23%
FI	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,017	11/05/2023	30/05/2023	8,541,497	2.25%
SE	TOTAL EU 27	26,358	10/05/2023	05/06/2023	379,864,254	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta and Finland.)

	N° of CAPI Interviews	N° of CAVI Interviews	Total N° Interviews
BE	1,038		1,038
BG	1,017		1,017
CZ	794	217	1,011
DK	810	191	1,001
DE	1,507		1,507
EE	1,005		1,005
IE	1,006		1,006
EL	1,007		1,007
ES	1,015		1,015
FR	1,003		1,003
HR	1,014		1,014
IT	1,024		1,024
CY*	504		504
LV	1,022		1,022
LT	1,009		1,009
LU	507		507
HU	1,029		1,029
MT	348	156	504
NL	1,020		1,020
AT	1,002		1,002
PL	1,026		1,026
PT	1,000		1,000
RO	1,065		1,065
SI	1,001		1,001
SK	1,003		1,003
SK	992	9	1,001
FI	1,017		1,017
SE			
TOTAL EU 27	25,785	573	26,358

CAPI = Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CAVI = Computer-Assisted Video Interviewing

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 99.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar Public, are:

	Response Rates
BE	55.5%
BG	43.4%
CZ	52.5%
DK	39.3%
DE	23.7%
EE	51.6%
IE	46.8%
EL	30.1%
ES	36.9%
FR	37.2%
HR	42.6%
IT	25.7%
CY*	52.4%
LV	42.6%
LT	44.7%
LU	32.2%
HU	62.1%
MT	79.8%
NL	66.1%
AT	41.6%
PL	53.4%
PT	46.1%
RO	56.3%
SI	43.9%
SK	54.7%
FI	27.9%
SE	64.7%

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

<u>Statistical Margins due to the sampling process</u>											
(at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ASK ALL

QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1) Which organisation do you think generally has the most positive influence on partner countries?

(SHOW SCREEN- READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. The European Union (EU)
 2. The United Nations (UN)
 3. The World Bank
 4. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 5. The World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 6. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 7. The African Union (AU)
 8. The Organisation of American States (OAS)
 9. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 10. Other
 11. None of these (Sp.)
 12. Don't know
- 1 QU NEW

[Introduction: In the context of this next section, partner countries

are defined as countries commonly referred to as developing countries, located mainly in Africa, Latin America and the Carribean, Asia and the Pacific]

Q2) In your opinion how important or not is it for the European Union to invest in partner countries outside the EU ?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

1. Very important
 2. Fairly important
 3. Not very important
 4. Not at all important
 5. DK
- 1 QU NEW

Q3) To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE– ONE ANSWER PER LINE))

Totally agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Totally disagree

Don't know

Investing in partner countries in Africa should be one of the main priorities of the EU

1 2 3 4 99

Investing in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should be one of the main priorities of the EU

1 2 3 4 99

Investing in partner countries in Asia and the Pacific should be one of the main priorities of the EU

1 2 3 4 99

1.5 QU NEW

Q4) In which areas do you think the European Union and partner countries should cooperate most?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – UP TO THREE ANSWERS)

1. Infrastructure (such as ports, roads, railways, data centers, digital cables, wind turbines)

2. Economic growth and employment

3. Trade

4. Energy

5. Climate change

6. Digitalisation

7. Peace and security

8. Democracy and human rights

9. Migration

10. Health

11. Education

12. Environment protection

13. Gender equality

14. Fight against corruption

15. I don't think the European Union should collaborate with partner countries in any area (Sp.)

16. DK

1 QU NEW

Digitalisation: Defined as the conversion of text, pictures, or sound into a digital form that can be processed by a computer or the process of moving services / businesses online (READ OUT TO RESPONDENTS IF NECESSARY)

ASK ALL

Q6) Do you think that currently, the EU is successful in driving positive, sustainable change around the world, in the following areas:

Q5) To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ROTATE– ONE ANSWER PER LINE))

Yes, very successful

Yes, fairly successful

No, not very successful

No, not at all successful

Don't know

Totally agree

Tend to agree

Tend to disagree

Totally disagree

Don't know

Tackling poverty

1 2 3 4 99

Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU

Addressing climate change

1 2 3 4 99

1 2 3 4 99

Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government

Supporting the transition towards clean energy (N)

1 2 3 4 99

1 2 3 4 99

1QU TREND EB 97.1 QB2

Improving digital connectivity (N)

1 2 3 4 99

Improving transport infrastructure (N)

1 2 3 4 99

Improving health systems in the world (N)

1 2 3 4 99

Improving education for all in the world (N)

1 2 3 4 99

3.5 QU ALMOST NEW - EB94.2 TREND MODIFIED QE8 (Items 2 to 6 are new)

