



SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 564

Attitudes towards EU enlargement

EUROBAROMETER REPORT
FEBRUARY MARCH 2025



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood (DG ENEST) and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM 'Media monitoring and Eurobarometer' Unit)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

Introduction

This Special Eurobarometer 564 report is a comprehensive study commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood (DG ENEST) and conducted between February and March 2025. This report delves into various aspects of EU enlargement, providing valuable insights into the perceptions and experiences of citizens across the EU Member States.

In an era marked by geopolitical shifts, economic challenges, and social transformations, the concept of EU enlargement has gained paramount importance. The European Union, with its commitment to fostering unity and stability, has undertaken this survey to gauge the sentiments of its citizens regarding the potential expansion of the EU to include new member states. The findings of this report contribute to shaping policies and initiatives aimed at promoting a cohesive and prosperous European community.

The general views of European citizens on EU enlargement are explored, offering a snapshot of the overall sentiment towards the idea of expanding the Union. This section lays the groundwork for understanding the broader public opinion on this critical issue.

The perceived benefits of EU enlargement are examined, shedding light on how citizens think enlargement would impact their own countries and themselves personally. This analysis reveals varying degrees of optimism and scepticism among respondents, providing a nuanced understanding of the potential advantages and disadvantages of enlargement.

The report also looks at the areas that have benefitted from past EU enlargements, providing a historical context that helps to frame current attitudes towards future enlargement. By identifying the sectors that have seen the most significant positive impacts, this section highlights the tangible benefits that previous expansions have brought to the EU and its member states.

Looking ahead, the report identifies several areas expected to benefit from future EU enlargement. Key sectors where citizens anticipate positive outcomes, such as economic growth, increased innovation, and enhanced global influence, are discussed. Additionally, concerns and potential challenges associated with future enlargement, including issues related to migration, security, and financial costs, are addressed.

An in-depth examination of the current and potential candidate countries for EU membership is provided. Levels of support for each candidate country are assessed, offering a detailed analysis of the factors that influence public opinion on their potential accession. This section is crucial for understanding the specific

dynamics and considerations that shape citizens' views on the inclusion of new member states.

To ensure the success of future enlargement, key measures that respondents think are necessary are highlighted. These include upholding the rule of law, fighting corruption, and protecting fundamental rights in candidate countries. Strengthening the EU membership criteria and ensuring a clear commitment from candidate countries to implement necessary reforms are also emphasised as critical factors for a successful enlargement process.

The level of knowledge that EU citizens have about enlargement is also examined. The main sources of information that citizens rely on to form their opinions are identified, and the topics they are most interested in learning more about are highlighted. This underscores the importance of effective communication and public awareness in shaping informed opinions about EU enlargement.

This report provides a detailed and nuanced understanding of the state of attitudes towards EU enlargement within the EU. The findings serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, stakeholders, and the public, offering insights into the areas that require attention and improvement. By addressing the challenges identified in this report, the EU can take significant strides towards building a more cohesive and prosperous European community.

The main objectives of this 2025 survey are to:

- Evaluate the levels of support and opposition towards EU enlargement across different member states and socio-demographic groups.
- Assess the perceived benefits of past EU enlargements and identify the areas expected to benefit from future enlargements.
- Examine the levels of support for current and potential candidate countries for EU membership.
- Investigate the key measures necessary to ensure the success of future EU enlargement, including upholding the rule of law, fighting corruption, and protecting fundamental rights.
- Explore the level of knowledge that EU citizens have about enlargement and identify the main sources of information they rely on to form their opinions.

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Methodology

This Special Eurobarometer 564 on attitudes towards EU enlargement was part of the Eurobarometer wave 103 and was conducted between February and March 2025. Some 26319 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in the appropriate national language. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood (DG ENEST).

The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)¹ Interviews were conducted face-to-face, 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), which were only conducted in Czechia, Denmark, Malta, and Finland. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report.

We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have offered their time to take part in this survey.

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

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviations, as listed below:

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		

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country 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 the EU27 average.

1 1 The Eurobarometer methodological approaches:
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer>

Key findings

At the EU level, a majority of respondents support further enlargement, with higher support among younger and more informed individuals

- More than half of respondents (56%) across the EU are in favour of further enlargement, with nearly one in ten (10%) being very much in favour and nearly half (46%) somewhat in favour.
- Nearly four in ten respondents (38%) are not in favour of further enlargement, with slightly more than one quarter (26%) not very much in favour and slightly more than one tenth (12%) not in favour at all.
- In 23 Member States, at least 50% of respondents are in favour of further enlargement, with the highest support in Sweden (79%), Denmark (75%), and Lithuania (74%).
- Younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most in favour (67%), followed by those aged 25-39 (63%).
- Respondents with higher education exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of further enlargement (70%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour (74%) compared to those who do not feel informed (49%).

EU citizens express greater optimism regarding the national benefits of enlargement than they do for personal benefits. While views on future gains are mixed, many acknowledge that past enlargements have strengthened the EU's economy and competitiveness

- Around one sixth of respondents (16%) think their country would benefit a lot from further enlargement, while two fifths (40%) think it would benefit a little, for a total of 56% respondents being optimistic about further enlargement.
- On the other hand, one quarter of respondents (25%) are sceptical, believing their country would not benefit much, and more than one in ten (14%) think their country would not benefit at all, for a total of 39% respondents showing scepticism.
- Nearly one tenth of respondents (9%) believe they would personally benefit a lot from further enlargement, while almost three in ten (29%) think they would benefit a little. Overall, 38% of respondents think further enlargement would bring personal benefits.

- On the contrary, three in ten respondents (30%) are sceptical about personal benefits, and 28% think they would not benefit at all. In total, 58% are sceptical about potential personal benefits derived from further enlargement.
- When thinking about the area that benefitted the most from past enlargement, most respondents mention economy and competitiveness (45%), followed by the EU's influence in the world (37%) and security and defence (35%).

Future EU enlargement is seen to offer economic benefits but also raises concerns about migration, crime, and financial costs

- Larger market for EU businesses, more choice, and more innovation is believed to be the most beneficial effect of future enlargement (37%), together with stronger EU influence in the world (37%), which is seen as an equally significant benefit. More work opportunities and skilled labour for EU businesses are highlighted by 31% of respondents.
- Respondents' concerns about future enlargement include uncontrolled migration (40%), corruption, organised crime, and terrorism (39%), and the cost to European taxpayers (37%).
- Whereas increased economic and financial disparity between EU countries and regions is a concern for 33% of respondents.
- Lastly, complicated decision-making at the EU level is mentioned by 36% of respondents.

While support for various EU candidate countries differs among citizens, Ukraine is the most favoured for accession once all membership criteria have been met, receiving the highest level of support in the greatest number of Member States

- For Ukraine, just over half of respondents (52%) across the EU express their support for its accession, provided it meets all membership conditions. Conversely, 41% remain opposed. Significantly, Ukraine emerges as the most favoured candidate for EU membership in as many as 14 Member States.
- Montenegro received support from slightly more than half of respondents (51%) for its prospective EU membership, contingent on it fulfilling all criteria. Opposition stands at 38%. Montenegro represents the most favoured candidate in seven Member States.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina nearly half of respondents (48%) in favour of its EU entry, provided it meets all conditions, with 41% expressing opposition. It is recognised as the most favoured candidate in three Member States.
- Regarding North Macedonia, a substantial 48% of respondents support its potential EU membership, subject to fulfilling all requirements, while 40% are opposed. This nation is the most favoured candidate in two Member States.
- Also for Moldova, nearly half of respondents (48%) express support for its accession, conditional on meeting all criteria, with lower opposition at 40%. Moldova is the most favoured candidate in three Member States.
- Serbia receives support from just under half of respondents (47%) for its EU membership, once all conditions are met, against 43% who are opposed. It is identified as the most favoured candidate in three Member States.
- Support for Georgia to join the EU stands at less than half of respondents (46%), conditional on meeting membership requirements, with 43% opposed. Georgia is not selected as a preferred candidate in any Member State.
- Albania sees over two fifths of respondents (45%) supporting its EU bid, once all conditions are fulfilled, though opposition is very close at 44%. It is the most favoured candidate in two Member States.
- Kosovo has around four in ten respondents (43%) supporting its EU accession, conditional on meeting all requirements. However, opposition is higher at 46%. Kosovo is not selected as a preferred candidate in any Member State.

- Finally, Türkiye sees less than two fifths of respondents (37%) supporting its EU membership, once conditions are met, while a significant majority (55%) express opposition. Türkiye is not selected as a preferred EU joiner by any Member State.
- Most respondents (44%) consider 'measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights' to be essential for a successful enlargement.
- A clear commitment from candidate countries to implement reforms and meet EU standards is identified by 38% of respondents as the second most important factor for a successful enlargement.
- 'Strengthening the EU membership criteria to ensure that candidate countries meet the necessary standards before joining' is the third most cited factor, selected by 37% of respondents.

While a significant portion of EU citizens feel uninformed about enlargement, TV remains the primary source of information, and there is a strong interest in understanding the costs and benefits

- Around one third of respondents (32%) feel informed about enlargement, while around two thirds (67%) do not feel informed.
- The highest levels of self-perceived information are found in Denmark (59%), Luxembourg (53%), and Sweden (51%).
- Most respondents mention TV as their main source of information on enlargement (64%), followed by information websites (39%) and social media (32%).
- When it comes to topics about enlargement that respondents are most interested in knowing more, most interviewees select the costs and benefits of enlargement (47%), how it affects peace and stability (40%), and the quality of life in the EU (38%).

I. EU Citizens general view on EU enlargement

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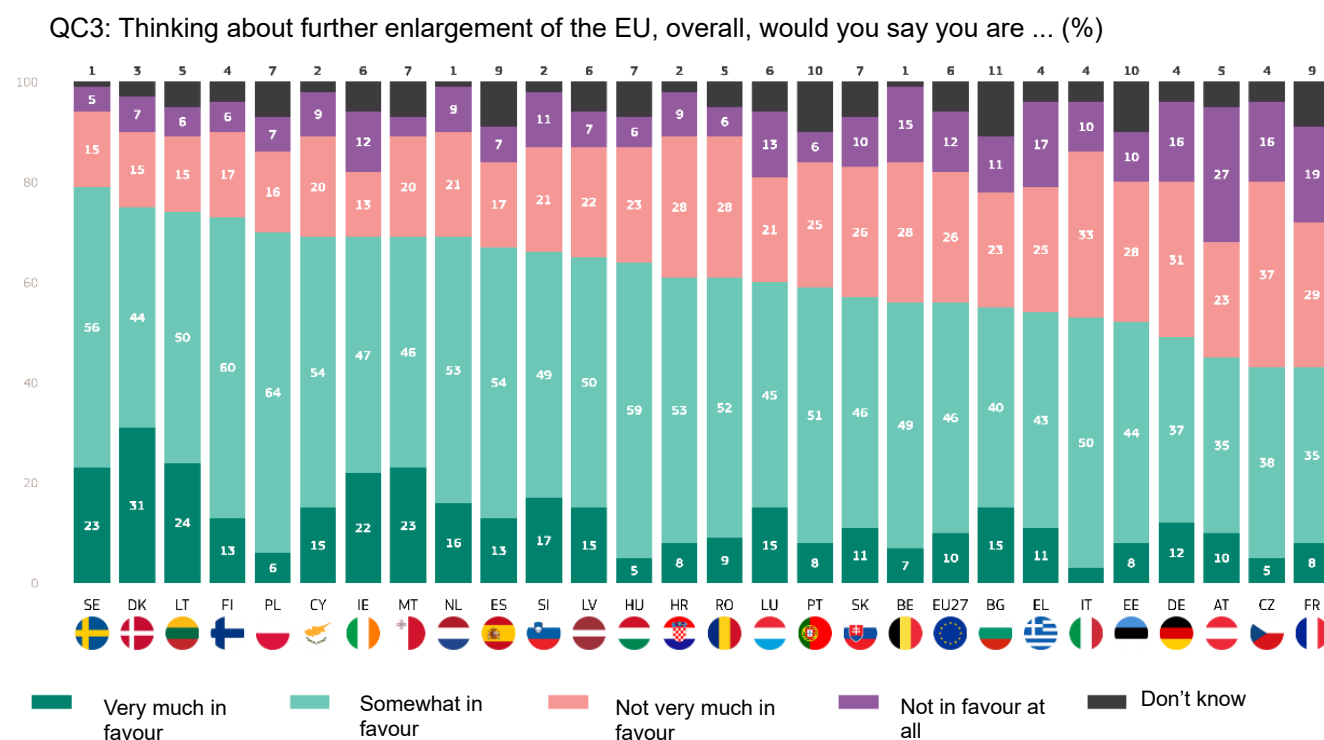
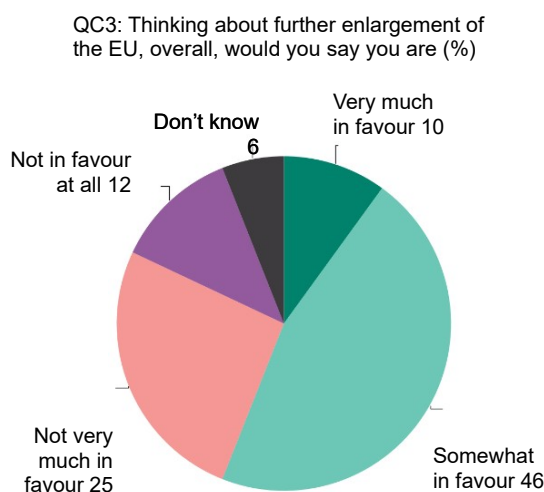
1. Citizens' opinion on enlargement

Looking at the EU average, more than half of respondents (56%) indicate being in favour with the further enlargement of the EU. Among them, nearly one in ten report being very much in favour (10%), while nearly half feel somewhat in favour (46%).

On the other hand, nearly two in five of respondents indicate not being in favour with further enlargement of the EU (38%), with slightly more than one quarter of respondents being not very much in favour (26%), and slightly more than one tenth being not in favour at all (12%).

The analysis of the national results illustrates that in 23 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of the further enlargement of the EU.

The Member States with the highest enlargement support rates are Sweden (79%), Denmark (75%), and Lithuania (74%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Czechia, France (both 43%), and Austria (45%).

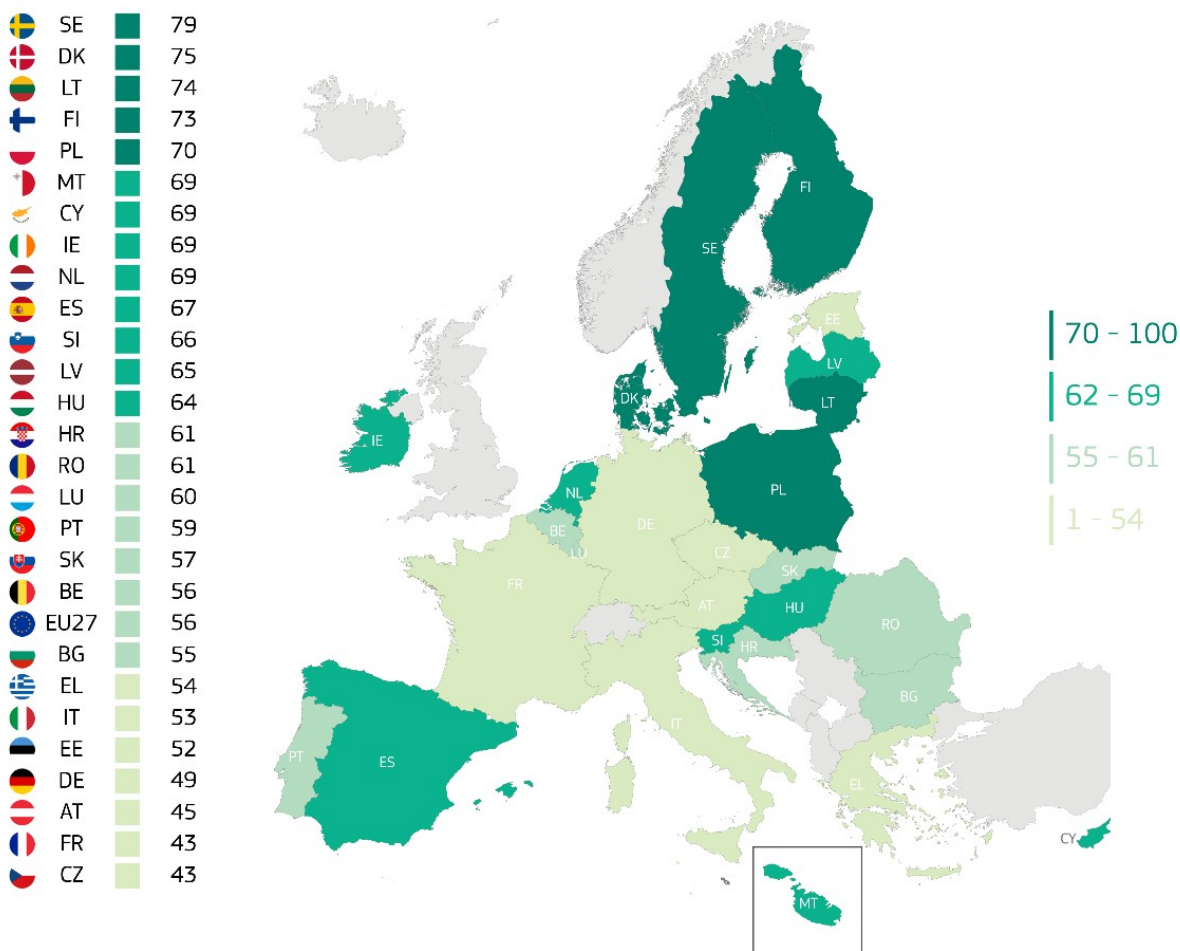


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The map below illustrates that the Member States in the North-East side of Europe are generally more in favour of a future EU enlargement. Whereas the South-East side is considerably more sceptical.

Notably, Germany, France, and Italy, representing the top three EU economies, rank lower in terms of support for enlargement. Among the three, only Italy reaches a majority of respondents being in favour (53%)

QC3: Thinking about further enlargement of the EU, overall, would you say you are — Total 'In favour' (EU27) (%)



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This socio-demographic analysis seeks to delineate how the overall support for further EU enlargement is distributed across various European demographic categories and their level of likelihood of being in favour of enlargement.

- The support for enlargement is quite balanced in terms of gender analysis. However, men (57%) are marginally more in favour of further enlargement compared to women (56%).
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most in favour of further enlargement (67%), followed by those aged 25-39 (63%). Older respondents aged 40-54 (57%) and those aged 55+ (51%) show lower levels of support.
- Looking at education levels, respondents with higher education exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of further enlargement. In fact, those who are still studying show the highest support (70%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (65%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood (41%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most in favour of further enlargement (71%), followed by managers (65%). Retired individuals (49%) and house persons (51%) are the least likely to be in favour.
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the upper middle class and higher class of society are the most in favour of further enlargement (both 69%), followed by those in the middle class (60%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood for being in favour (50%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of further enlargement (63%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (56%) and rural areas or villages (52%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most in favour of further enlargement (67%), followed by those identifying as centrist (56%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood for being in favour (53%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of it (74%) compared to those who do not feel informed (49%).

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QC3 Thinking about further enlargement of the EU, overall, would you say you are ... (% - EU)							
	Very much in favour	Somewhat in favour	Not very much in favour	Not in favour at all	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Not in favour'
EU27	10	46	26	12	6	56	
Gender							
Man	11	46	26	12	5	57	38
Woman	9	47	25	12	7	56	37
Age							
15-24	12	55	19	6	8	67	25
25-39	12	51	24	8	5	63	32
40-54	10	47	27	12	4	57	39
55+	9	42	27	16	6	51	43
Education (End of)							
-15	7	34	31	20	8	41	51
16-19	8	45	29	13	5	53	42
20	14	51	22	9	4	65	31
Still Studying	12	58	18	3	9	70	21
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	14	48	24	10	4	62	34
Managers	13	52	25	7	3	65	32
Other white collars	10	52	24	10	4	62	34
Manual workers	7	45	29	14	5	52	43
House persons	8	43	28	12	9	51	40
Unemployed	11	41	25	16	7	52	41
Retired	9	40	27	17	7	49	44
Students	14	57	17	4	8	71	21
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	8	42	27	15	8	50	42
The lower middle class of society	9	43	29	12	7	52	41
The middle class of society	11	49	25	11	4	60	36
The upper middle class of society	16	53	20	8	3	69	28
The higher class of society	21	48	20	4	7	69	24
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	9	43	27	14	7	52	41
Small or middle sized town	9	47	26	13	5	56	39
Large town	12	51	23	9	5	63	32
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	15	52	22	7	4	67	29
(5-6) Centre	8	48	28	11	5	56	39
(7-10) Right	8	45	26	17	4	53	43
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	17	57	16	7	3	74	23
Not informed	7	42	30	14	7	49	44

II. EU citizens' perceived benefits of EU enlargement

1. Benefits of EU enlargement

This part of the study provides a comprehensive analysis of how EU citizens perceive the advantages of further EU enlargement. It delves into their expectations regarding both the potential benefits for their respective countries and the direct personal impacts they anticipate. By examining these two key dimensions, this section aims to offer a nuanced understanding of the public's optimism and scepticism towards the expansion of the European Union.

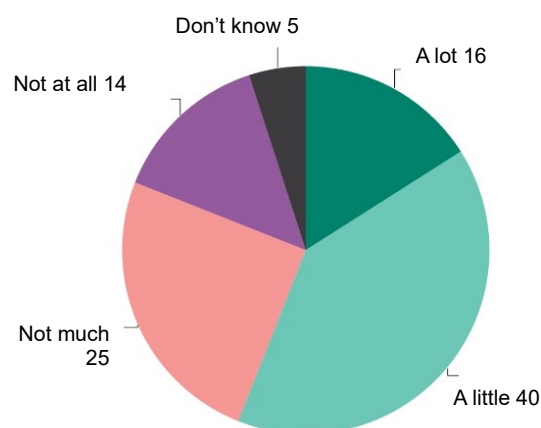
a. At a national level

This section explores how EU citizens perceive the benefits of EU enlargement on a national level. The EU average result shows that a total of 56% of respondents is optimistic that their country would benefit from further enlargement. Among them, around one sixth of respondents (16%) indicate that their country would benefit a lot from enlargement. While those who think it would benefit a little represent two fifths of the total sample (40%).

However, an overall 39% of respondents indicate scepticism with a potential enlargement of the EU. In fact, a quarter of respondents express doubts and they say their country would not benefit much (25%), while an

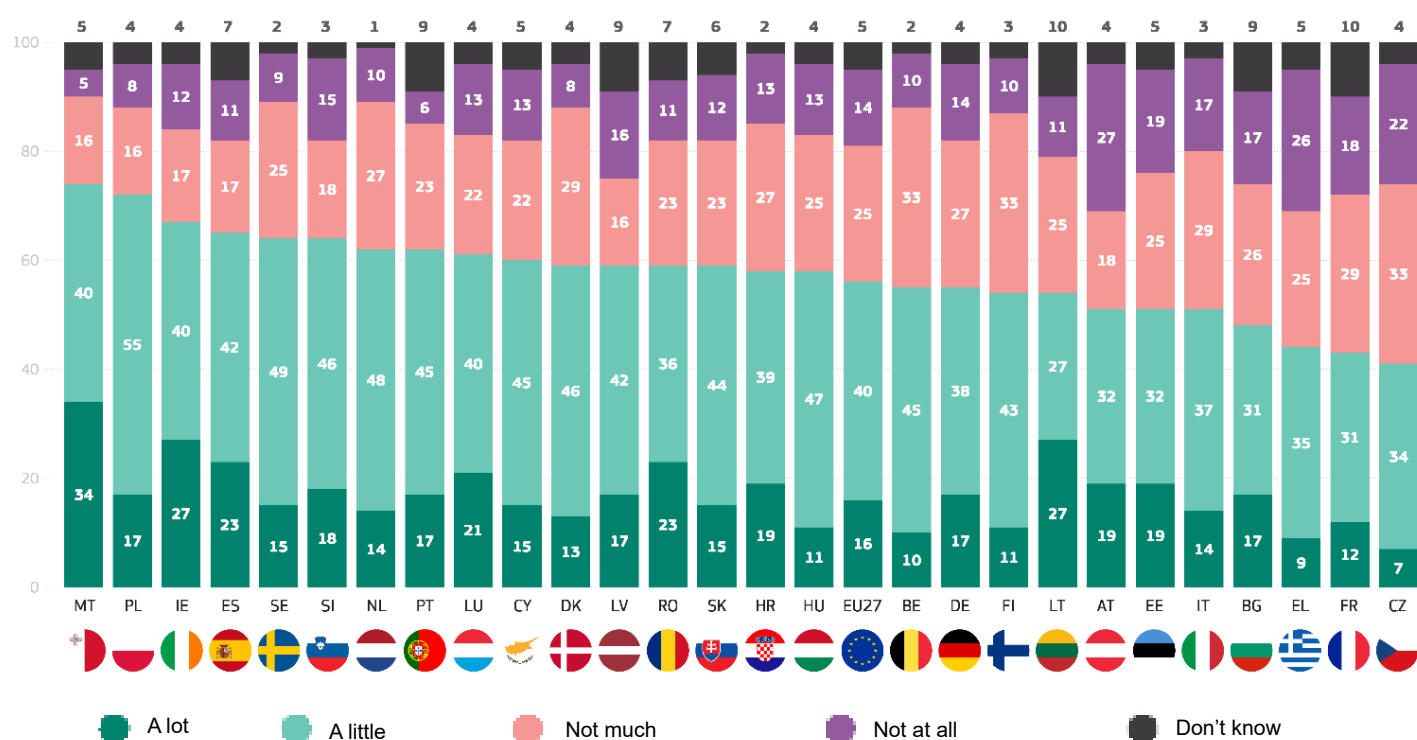
even more doubtful view is held by more than one in ten, who think their country would not benefit at all (14%).

QC4.1 : How much would you say that ... will benefit from further EU enlargement ? - (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



The analysis of the national data illustrates that in 23 Member States, at least half of respondents think their country would benefit from further enlargement. In particular, Malta exhibits the most optimistic general view about enlargement (74%), followed by Poland (72%), and Ireland (67%). Notably, in Poland more than half of respondents think their country would benefit a little from further enlargement (55%).

QC4.1 : How much would you say that ... will benefit from further EU enlargement ? - (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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On the other end of the spectrum, the respondents holding the least optimistic views are found in Czechia (41%), France (43%), and Greece (44%).

This socio-demographic analysis aims to describe how the 56% of respondents who believe their country would benefit from further enlargement are segmented across various European demographic groups.

- When examining the perceptions by gender, men (57%) are more likely than women (54%) to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to believe their country would benefit (66%), followed by those aged 25-39 (60%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest optimism (50%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents with higher educations are more supportive of further EU enlargement. In particular, those who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of believing their country would benefit from further enlargement (69%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (61%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood (42%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement (71%), followed by managers (61%). Retired persons (49%) and unemployed individuals (50%) are the least likely to believe their country would benefit.
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the upper middle class of society are the most likely to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement (65%), followed by those in the higher class (64%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of optimism (48%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement (62%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (55%) and rural areas or villages (51%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement (66%), right-wing voters are the least likely (51%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are largely more likely to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement (71%) than those who do not feel informed (48%).

- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are by far more likely to believe their country would benefit from further EU enlargement (82%), than those who are not in favour (20%).

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QC4.1 How much would you say that ... will benefit from further EU enlargement ? (OUR COUNTRY) (% EU)

	A lot	A little	Not much	Not at all	Don't know	Total 'Would benefit'	Total 'Would not benefit'	
EU27	16		40	25	14	5	56	39
Gender								
Man	17		40	25	14	4	57	39
Woman	15		39	25	14	7	54	39
Age								
15-24	21		45	21	6	7	66	27
25-39	17		43	24	11	5	60	35
40-54	17		39	26	14	4	56	40
55+	13		37	26	18	6	50	44
Education (End of)								
-15	12		30	26	24	8	42	50
16-19	14		38	27	16	5	52	43
20	18		43	24	11	4	61	35
Still Studying	22		47	19	4	8	69	23
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	21		38	23	15	3	59	38
Managers	18		43	27	9	3	61	36
Other white collars	17		43	25	11	4	60	36
Manual workers	15		39	27	15	4	54	42
House persons	14		38	25	14	9	52	39
Unemployed	14		36	23	19	8	50	42
Retired	13		36	26	18	7	49	44
Students	23		48	19	4	6	71	23
Consider belonging to								
The working class of society	13		35	25	19	8	48	44
The lower middle class of society	15		38	27	13	7	53	40
The middle class of society	17		41	25	13	4	58	38
The upper middle class of society	20		45	24	8	3	65	32
The higher class of society	24		40	26	6	4	64	32
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural area or village	13		38	26	17	6	51	43
Small or middle sized town	15		40	26	14	5	55	40
Large town	20		42	22	11	5	62	33
Left-right political scale								
(1-4) Left	21		45	21	9	4	66	30
(5-6) Centre	15		41	26	13	5	56	39
(7-10) Right	15		36	27	19	3	51	46
Level of information about EU enlargement								
Informed	25		46	19	8	2	71	27
Not informed	12		36	28	17	7	48	45
In favour of EU enlargement								
In favour	26		56	13	2	3	82	15
Not in favour	3		17	43	33	4	20	76

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b. At a personal level

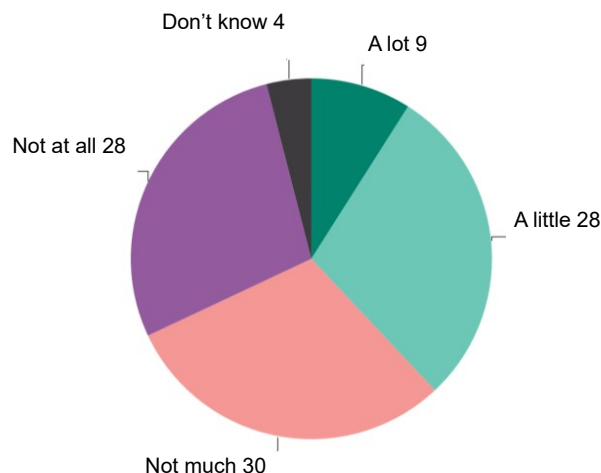
When it comes to the potential personal benefits of further EU enlargement, 38% of respondents express optimism. Among them, around one tenth (9%) believe they would benefit a lot, while about three in ten (29%) think they would benefit a little.

However, a total of 58% of respondents express scepticism about the personal benefits that further EU enlargement might bring. Specifically, three in ten (30%) believe they would not benefit much on a personal level, while 28% think they would not benefit at all.

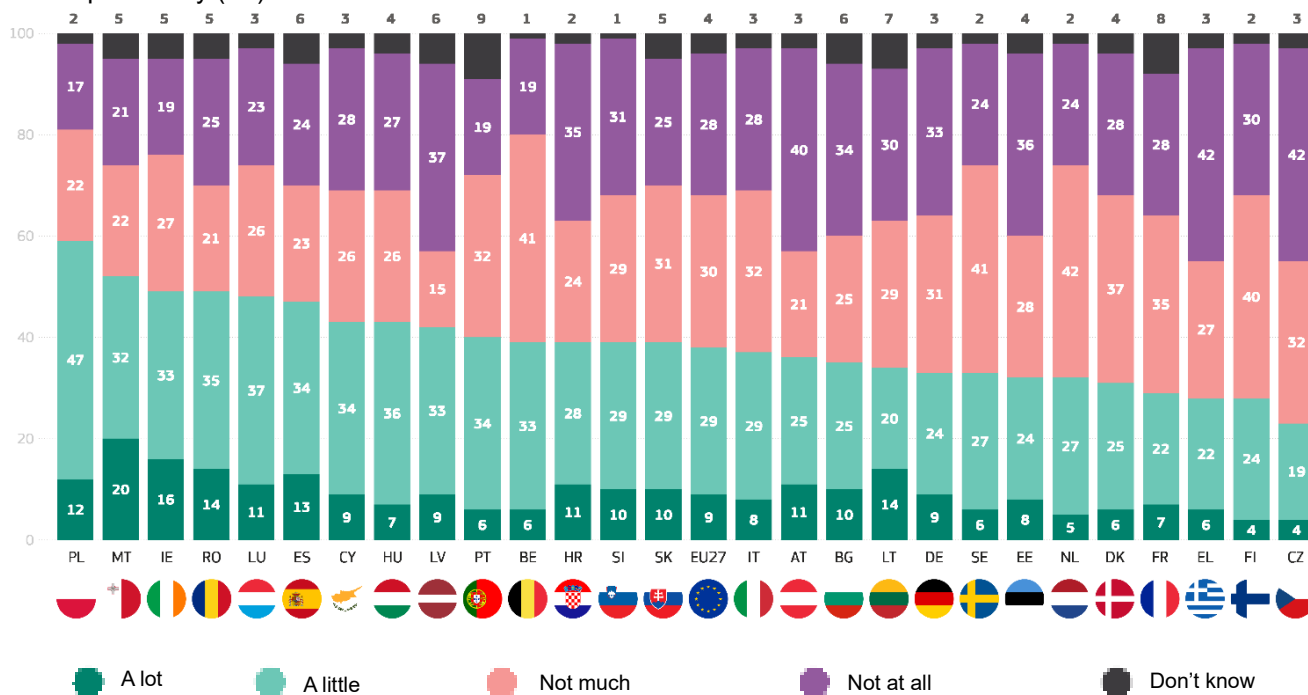
A national analysis shows that Poland exhibits an overall most positive view (59%), followed by Malta (52%), Ireland and Romania (both 49%). Notably, Poland and Malta are the only two countries where the level of optimism surpasses the 50% threshold.

On the other end of the spectrum, the most sceptical opinions are found in Czechia (23%), Finland and Greece (both 28%).

QC4.2: How much would you say that ... will benefit from further EU enlargement? - You personally (%)



QC4.2: How much would you say that ... will benefit from further EU enlargement? - You personally (%)



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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This socio-demographic analysis examines the distribution of the 38% of respondents optimistic about personally benefiting from further enlargement across various European demographic groups.

- When examining the perceptions by gender, men (39%) are slightly more likely than women (37%) to believe they would benefit from further EU enlargement at a personal level.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to think they would personally benefit (47%), followed by those aged 25-39 (44%). Older respondents aged 40-54 (39%) and those aged 55+ (31%) show lower levels of belief in personal benefits.
- Looking at education levels, respondents with continued education exhibit the highest likelihood of believing they would personally benefit from further EU enlargement (48%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (43%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood (24%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to believe they would benefit from further EU enlargement at a personal level (50%), followed by managers (44%). Retired (28%) and unemployed individuals (31%) are the least likely to believe they would personally benefit. ▪ Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class of society are the most likely to believe that further EU enlargement would bring personal benefits (50%), followed by those in the middle and upper class (both 41%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest optimism (29%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to believe they would personally benefit from further EU enlargement (45%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (36%) and rural areas or villages (33%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are more likely to believe they would personally benefit from further EU enlargement (44%), than those identifying as centrist and right-wing (37-38%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are largely more likely to believe they would personally benefit from further EU enlargement (54%) compared to those who do not feel informed (29%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are by far the most likely to believe they would personally benefit from further EU enlargement (57%), compared to those who are not in favour (11%).

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC4.2 How much would you say that ... will benefit from further EU enlargement ? (You personally) (% EU)							
	A lot	A little	Not much	Not at all	Don't know	Total 'Would benefit'	Total 'Would not benefit'
EU27	9	29	30	28	4	38	58
Gender							
Man	10	29	30	28	3	39	58
Woman	8	29	30	28	5	37	58
Age							
15-24	11	36	29	17	7	47	46
25-39	11	33	31	22	3	44	53
40-54	9	30	32	26	3	39	58
55+	7	24	29	36	4	31	65
Education (End of)							
-15	6	18	27	44	5	24	71
16-19	8	28	29	31	4	36	60
20	11	32	33	21	3	43	54
Still Studying	11	37	31	12	9	48	43
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	11	31	30	24	4	42	54
Managers	9	35	35	18	3	44	53
Other white collars	10	32	31	23	4	42	54
Manual workers	9	28	30	30	3	37	60
House persons	8	31	28	27	6	39	55
Unemployed	8	23	26	36	7	31	62
Retired	6	22	29	38	5	28	67
Students	12	38	30	13	7	50	43
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	6	23	28	37	6	29	65
The lower middle class of society	9	28	29	29	6	36	58
The middle class of society	10	31	31	25	3	41	56
The upper middle class of society	9	32	36	20	3	41	56
The higher class of society	15	35	28	19	3	50	47
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	7	26	30	33	4	33	63
Small or middle sized town	8	28	31	29	4	36	60
Large town	12	33	30	21	4	45	51
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	10	34	32	21	3	44	53
(5-6) Centre	9	29	30	28	4	38	58
(7-10) Right	9	28	29	31	3	37	60
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	16	38	27	17	2	54	44
Not informed	5	24	32	33	6	29	65
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	14	43	27	13	3	57	40
Not in favour	1	10	36	50	3	11	85

2. Areas that have benefitted from EU enlargement until now

When thinking about the area that benefitted the most from past EU enlargement, the most mentioned answer is economy and competitiveness, with 45% of respondents selecting this answer. From a national point of view, the Netherlands (65%), Finland and Sweden (both 58%) are the three highest scoring Member States. This answer represents the top choice in 17 Member States.

The second most selected area option is the EU's influence in the world, with 37% of respondents mentioning this answer. The top three national results for this answer are seen in Denmark (55%), Sweden (48%), and Greece (47%). Although it is the second most selected answer across the EU, it is ranked first only in Italy.

Next is security and defence, with 35% of respondents across the EU indicating this area. The top three Member States for this answer are Denmark (53%), Greece (48%) and Lithuania (47%). This answer is the top choice in three Member States, namely Greece, Czechia, and Latvia.

Employment and jobs is mentioned by 33% of respondents. The three highest scoring Member States for this answer are Croatia (61%), Ireland (53%), and

Slovakia (50%) This answer is ranked as first in six Member States.

Democracy is mentioned by 25% of respondents across the EU. The top three Member States for this answer are Denmark (38%), Sweden (37%), and Malta (31%).

Migration is mentioned by 24% of respondents. The Member States with the highest proportions for this answer are Finland (33%), Slovakia (31%), and Belgium (30%).

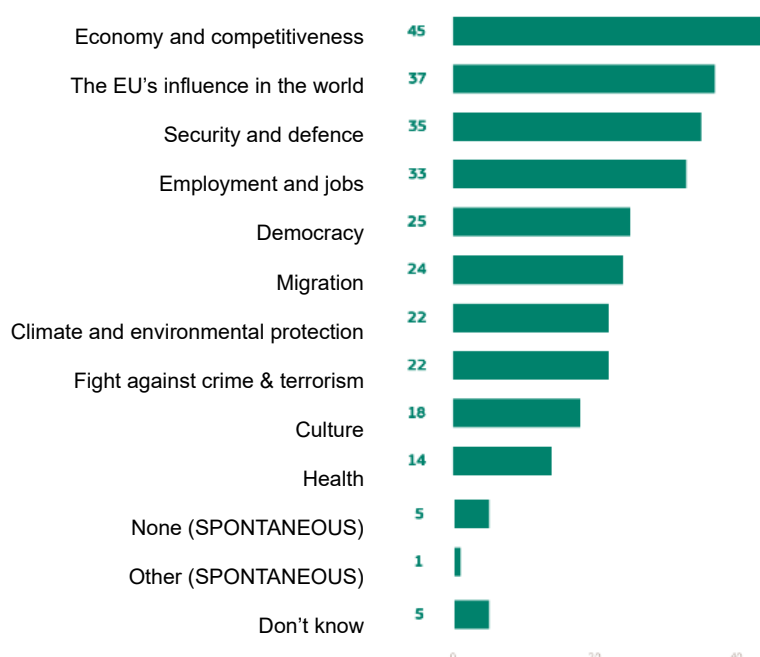
Climate and environmental protection is mentioned by 22% of respondents, with the top three national result being registered in Denmark (43%), Sweden (41%), and Croatia (36%).

Fight against crime & terrorism is mentioned by 22% of respondents. The top three Member States for this answer are Denmark, Sweden (both 32%), and Croatia (31%).

Culture is mentioned by 18% of respondents. The best three national results for this answer are found in Cyprus (39%), Greece (28%), and Estonia (24%). Notably, this answer is the top choice in Cyprus.

Health is mentioned by 14% of respondents. The top three Member States for this answer are Cyprus (38%), Malta (34%), and Romania (28%).

QC2ab: Which of the following areas have benefitted the most from EU enlargement, if any? Firstly?
And then? {MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE} (EU27) (%)



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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

None is mentioned by 5% of respondents across the EU. The three Member States that selected this answer the most are Austria (14%), Cyprus (8%), and Greece and Lithuania (both 7%).

QC2ab: Which of the following areas have benefited the most from EU enlargement, if any? Firstly? And then? {MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE} (EU27) (%)

	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
Economy and competitiveness	45	44	40	38	57	53	46	49	47	47	40	52	39	36	33	51	48	48	55	65	48	38	43	31	56	44	58	58
The EU's influence in the world	37	34	38	34	55	43	30	43	47	34	35	35	39	23	21	34	41	36	31	41	40	23	41	30	22	34	39	48
Security and defence	35	32	29	40	53	36	40	24	48	28	30	34	35	35	34	47	33	33	26	38	32	39	30	38	28	43	38	43
Employment and jobs	33	24	41	37	27	37	35	53	38	24	18	61	28	36	27	42	29	46	48	47	38	41	34	43	48	50	29	37
Democracy	25	26	28	22	38	29	18	23	23	22	17	23	30	29	15	22	29	26	31	25	24	27	18	28	14	22	23	37
Migration	24	30	28	23	23	21	26	25	22	25	25	26	28	20	19	21	26	24	26	28	18	16	17	24	21	31	33	29
Climate and environmental protection	22	24	18	19	43	23	14	26	22	14	17	36	23	20	12	13	17	31	21	30	28	20	14	23	15	28	29	41
Fight against crime & terrorism	22	26	25	25	32	19	14	20	21	17	24	31	23	13	11	15	20	26	25	24	28	20	24	24	17	25	22	32
Culture	18	14	21	19	14	17	24	23	28	22	16	20	23	39	18	18	19	23	22	7	18	12	19	16	14	19	11	10
Health	14	18	16	11	13	9	11	16	14	14	15	17	17	38	12	13	14	18	34	11	13	18	15	28	11	20	5	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5	1	6	6	0	6	6	4	7	5	5	3	5	8	7	5	4	4	0	1	14	2	4	2	5	4	2	1
Don't know	5	1	6	6	3	3	5	3	3	6	9	2	5	6	8	6	1	4	2	1	3	4	10	4	2	3	4	1

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

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

The socio-demographic analysis shows that economy and competitiveness (45%) represents the top choice across all socio-demographic categories, followed by the EU's influence in the world (37%) and security and defence (35%). Below is a more detailed breakdown of the results:

- When examining the perceptions by gender, men (48%) are more likely than women (43%) to think that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from previous EU enlargements. All genders also perceive the EU's influence in the world (both 37%) and security and defence (34-35%) as positively impacted areas.
- In terms of age, respondents aged 25-39 are the most likely to think that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most (49%), followed by those aged 40-54 (46%). Younger respondents aged 15-24 (44%) and older respondents aged 55+ (43%) show lower levels of belief in these benefits.
- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of thinking that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from past EU enlargement (53%), followed by those still studying (44%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger registered the lowest result for this answer (35%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to believe that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from EU enlargement (53%), followed by the self-employed (49%). House persons (34%) and the unemployed (44%) are the least likely to believe in these benefits.
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class of society are the most likely to affirm that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from EU enlargement (67%), followed by those in the upper middle class (58%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood (37%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to state that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from EU enlargement (49%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns and rural areas or villages (both 44%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to think that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from EU enlargement (51%), followed by those identifying as centrist (46%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood (44%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to think that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from EU enlargement (51%) compared to those who do not feel informed (43%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are significantly more likely to think that the economy and competitiveness have benefitted the most from EU enlargement (51%) than those who are not in favour (38%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC2ab Which of the following areas have benefited the most from EU enlargement, if any? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)													
	Economy and competitiveness	The EU's influence in the world	Security and defence	Employment and jobs	Democracy	Migration	Fight against crime & terrorism	Climate and environmental protection	Culture	Health	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	45	37	35	33	25	24	22	22	18	14	1	5	5
Gender													
Man	48	37	34	34	25	24	22	22	18	14	1	5	4
Woman	43	37	35	31	25	24	23	22	18	15	1	4	6
Age													
15-24	44	40	38	34	26	22	21	22	23	17	0	2	6
25-39	49	39	36	35	26	26	21	23	19	16	1	3	3
40-54	46	40	34	34	25	26	22	22	18	13	1	4	4
55+	43	34	34	30	24	22	23	22	15	14	1	6	6
Education (End of)													
-15	35	31	33	27	22	20	21	15	15	16	1	8	9
16-19	43	36	34	32	24	24	23	22	16	15	1	5	5
20	53	41	35	35	28	25	22	24	19	13	1	3	3
Still Studying	44	43	36	34	29	22	20	23	26	18	0	2	5
Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	49	41	36	35	25	25	23	21	21	12	1	5	3
Managers	53	44	36	36	31	26	22	25	20	12	1	2	2
Other white collars	46	38	35	36	27	28	23	23	20	17	0	3	3
Manual workers	43	37	34	32	22	25	23	22	16	15	1	5	5
House persons	34	33	33	28	21	22	23	18	17	18	0	6	9
Unemployed	44	36	31	27	20	28	17	17	13	13	1	6	7
Retired	44	32	34	30	25	20	22	21	15	13	1	7	7
Students	47	41	38	36	29	22	19	23	25	16	0	2	5
Consider belonging to													
The working class of society	37	30	30	31	20	21	20	18	15	14	1	8	9
The lower middle class of society	43	37	32	30	24	24	21	20	17	15	1	4	5
The middle class of society	48	39	37	33	27	25	23	23	19	15	1	4	3
The upper middle class of society	58	46	38	36	30	25	24	29	16	14	0	2	1
The higher class of society	67	40	40	41	31	36	27	25	18	6	0	0	0
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural area or village	44	34	34	32	23	23	21	21	15	15	1	6	6
Small or middle sized town	44	38	34	31	23	25	23	21	17	14	0	5	5
Large town	49	39	36	36	31	23	22	25	23	14	0	3	3
Left-right political scale													
(1-4) Left	51	42	36	35	30	26	23	25	20	14	1	2	3
(5-6) Centre	46	38	35	33	26	22	21	22	17	13	1	4	4
(7-10) Right	44	35	36	33	23	26	24	21	17	17	0	6	3
Level of information about EU enlargement													
Informed	51	40	38	34	31	24	24	26	20	17	1	2	1
Not informed	43	36	33	32	23	24	21	20	16	13	1	6	7
In favour of EU enlargement													
In favour	51	41	40	37	31	24	24	26	21	17	0	1	2
Not in favour	38	32	29	27	18	25	20	17	14	11	1	10	6

III. Looking ahead at future EU enlargement

1. Areas that would benefit from future EU enlargement

When asked about the greatest benefit of future EU enlargement, the most frequently mentioned response is a larger market for EU businesses, accompanied by more choice and increased innovation (37%). At national level, the highest proportions for this response are recorded in Slovenia (49%), Malta (47%), and Hungary (46%). This option ranks as the top benefit in 12 Member States.

Also cited by 37% of respondents across the EU, indicating joint prominence, is the view that enlargement would pave the way for a stronger EU's influence in the world. The highest national shares for this benefit are found in Denmark (56%), Netherlands (51%), Sweden (49%), and Greece (48%). Although this response shares the same EU- wide percentage as the previous one, it ranks as the leading choice in six Member States.

The third most cited benefit at the EU level is the creation of more work opportunities and skilled labour for EU businesses, mentioned by 31% of respondents. At national level, this response sees the highest figures in Croatia and Slovakia (both 47%), followed by Bulgaria, Cyprus and Hungary (all at 46%). It ranks as the most selected benefit in six Member States.

A more secure EU and improved defence against foreign influence is identified by 30% of respondents. Denmark (55%), the Netherlands (52%), and Sweden (46%) report the highest national figures for this benefit, which is the leading choice in three Member States.

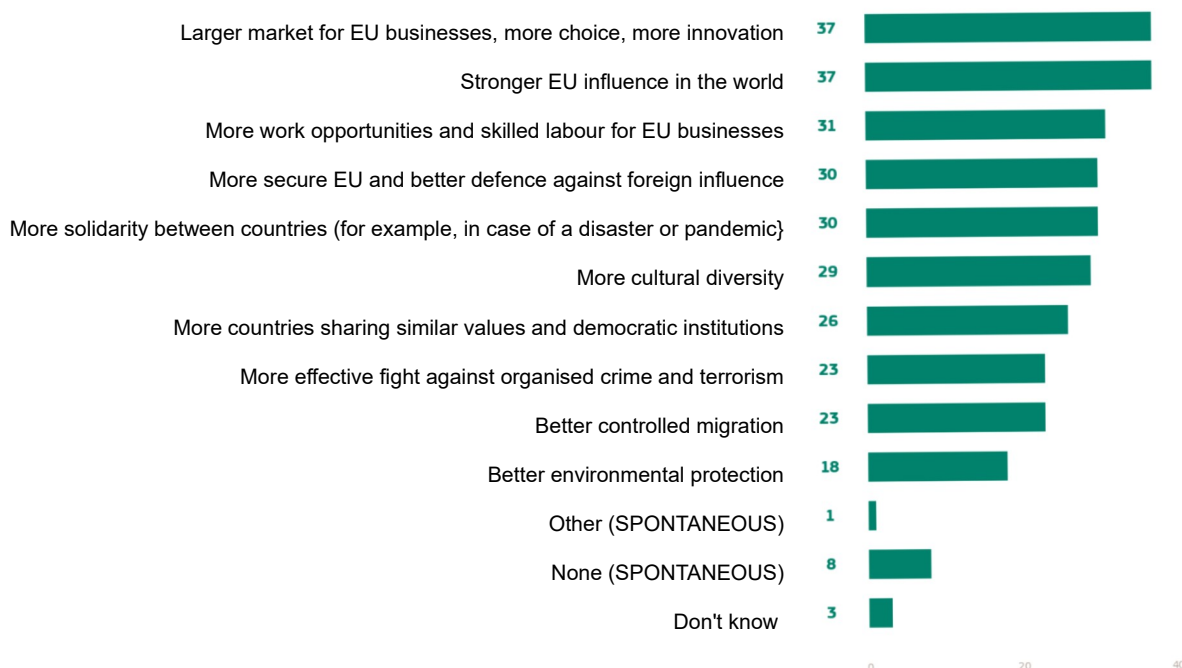
An equal share of respondents (30%) mention greater solidarity between Member States for instance, in the event of a disaster or pandemic as a key benefit. The highest proportions for this response are found in Sweden (52%), as well as in Denmark and Greece (both 43%). Notably, this is the most frequently chosen answer among Swedish respondents.

More cultural diversity is chosen by 29% of respondents, with Spain (40%), Estonia (36%), and Cyprus (35%) showing the highest support for this answer. This option represents the top response among Spanish respondents.

More countries sharing similar values and democratic institutions is selected by 26% of respondents. The top three Member States for this answer are Sweden (44%), Denmark (40%), Greece (39%), and Cyprus (37%).

Better controlled migration is mentioned by 23% of respondents. Nationally, the highest proportions are recorded in Croatia (31%), followed by Belgium and Greece (both 29%).

QC6ab: According to you, what would be the biggest benefit of future EU enlargement? Firstly, And then ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564

Attitudes towards EU enlargement

A more effective fight against organised crime and terrorism is mentioned by 23% of respondents. The highest national shares for this response are found in Sweden (37%), Denmark (34%), and Malta (31%).

Better environmental protection is selected by 18% of respondents. At national level, the top three countries for this answer are Sweden (35%), Denmark (33%), and the Netherlands (26%).

The option "None" is cited by 8% of respondents at EU level. The highest proportions are recorded in Austria (20%), France (14%), and Slovenia (11%).

QC6ab: According to you, what would be the biggest benefit of future EU enlargement? Firstly, And then ?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

	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
Larger market for EU businesses, more choice, more innovation	37	31	41	37	44	42	43	42	41	40	28	45	36	36	37	40	37	46	47	40	40	28	36	36	49	45	42	44
Stronger EU influence in the world	37	39	35	30	56	40	32	41	48	35	31	34	35	34	34	37	35	36	32	51	34	32	40	31	24	31	47	49
More work opportunities and skilled labour for EU businesses	31	22	46	33	28	38	34	40	36	30	19	47	30	46	22	34	23	46	42	22	35	31	34	38	40	47	30	27
More secure EU and better defence against foreign influence	30	33	29	31	55	28	30	32	38	24	24	35	27	43	30	42	23	31	30	52	27	35	27	31	27	38	43	46
More solidarity between countries (for example, in case of a disaster or pandemic)	30	30	40	26	43	30	28	32	43	24	29	38	29	40	22	21	31	32	36	37	28	26	29	35	26	32	29	52
More cultural diversity	29	24	28	30	21	28	36	31	33	40	30	32	31	35	27	30	34	32	19	17	29	18	36	30	22	27	19	21
More countries sharing similar values and democratic institutions	26	24	31	21	40	27	23	27	39	21	22	35	26	37	14	18	25	28	19	28	27	26	26	31	13	32	26	44
Better controlled migration	23	29	26	26	24	26	20	24	29	19	19	31	27	28	13	18	24	24	20	23	20	22	19	23	21	27	18	16
Better effective fight against organised crime and terrorism	23	22	24	24	34	22	17	20	25	17	22	29	23	21	12	14	23	27	31	26	22	25	21	24	18	26	23	37
Better environmental protection	18	22	19	16	33	16	13	21	21	13	17	24	18	24	13	15	16	23	19	26	22	14	17	19	11	25	18	35
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0		0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8	4	6	7	3	10	7	6	7	5	14	3	8	8	7	9	7	5	2	5	20	4	5	4	11	4	4	2
Don't know	3	1	4	6	2	3	6	4	1	5	4	2	3	7	6	4	1	3	3	1	3	4	8	4	0	2	3	0

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

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This socio-demographic analysis examines the varied perceived benefits of future EU enlargement among respondents, highlighting that a larger market for EU businesses, more choice, and innovation (37%) stands as the most cited, alongside stronger EU influence in the world (37%) and enhanced security and defence (30%). The analysis then specifically breaks down how these benefits are perceived across different socio-demographic categories.

- When examining the benefits by gender, men (40%) are more likely than women (34%) to cite a larger market for EU businesses as the biggest benefit. Women are more likely to cite more solidarity between countries (32%) compared to men (29%).
- In terms of age, respondents aged 25-39 are the most likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (40%), followed by those aged 40-54 (38%). Younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to cite more cultural diversity (36%), while older respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to cite this benefit (25%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of citing a larger market for EU businesses and stronger EU influence in the world (both 41%), followed by those still studying (both 40%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood in selecting both areas (27% and 19%).
- Among socio-professional categories, self-employed individuals are the most likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (44%), followed by managers (41%). The latter are the most likely to mention a stronger EU influence in the world (42%). House persons are the least likely to cite these benefits (both 29%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (52%), followed by those in the upper middle class (43%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood (33%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (41%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (36%) and rural areas or villages (34%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (40%), followed by those identifying as centrist (39%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood for citing this benefit (34%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (41%) compared to those who do not feel informed (35%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to cite a stronger EU influence in the world (44%), whereas those who are not in favour are most likely to cite a larger market for EU businesses (29%).

Special Eurobarometer 564

Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC6ab: According to you, what would be the biggest benefit of future EU enlargement? Firstly, And then ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Larger market for EU businesses, more choice, more innovation	Stronger EU influence in the world	More work opportunities and skilled labour for EU businesses	More secure EU and better defence against foreign influence	More solidarity between countries (for example, in case of a disaster or pandemic)	More cultural diversity	More countries sharing similar values and democratic institutions	More effective fight against organised crime and terrorism	Better controlled migration	Better environmental protection	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	37	37	31	30	30	29	26	23	23	18	1	8	3
Gender													
Man	40	38	31	31	29	29	26	22	23	18	1	8	3
Woman	34	36	31	30	32	29	26	23	23	18	0	8	4
Age													
15-24	37	38	34	33	36	36	30	22	24	21	1	2	3
25-39	40	38	34	30	33	31	29	22	23	19	1	6	2
40-54	38	37	31	31	29	31	27	23	24	17	1	7	3
55+	35	35	29	29	28	25	23	23	23	17	0	11	5
Education (End of)													
-15	27	32	24	23	25	26	19	20	22	14	1	14	8
16-19	36	34	31	29	23	26	24	23	24	18	0	9	4
20	41	41	33	34	34	32	30	24	22	19	1	5	1
Still Studying	40	40	35	31	36	38	32	22	21	21	1	1	3
Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	44	42	34	34	31	28	30	21	23	19	0	7	1
Managers	41	42	32	34	32	33	29	22	24	20	1	6	1
Other white collars	38	39	36	33	32	32	28	25	23	20	1	5	3
Manual workers	36	33	31	27	29	28	24	23	24	17	1	8	3
House persons	29	29	28	29	31	27	22	22	25	16	0	11	4
Unemployed	35	33	29	27	27	30	26	18	25	15	0	9	5
Retired	33	36	27	28	28	24	23	23	22	16	0	11	6
Students	41	39	35	33	36	36	33	21	22	21	1	1	3
Consider belonging to													
The working class of society	33	31	28	26	28	26	22	21	21	15	1	12	7
The lower middle class of society	37	34	32	26	27	30	26	20	22	17	1	8	4
The middle class of society	38	38	32	33	31	30	27	23	25	19	1	7	2
The upper middle class of society	43	45	33	36	35	29	33	26	22	22	0	4	1
The higher class of society	52	54	35	36	36	34	31	34	29	16	0	3	0
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural area or village	34	35	30	29	27	25	24	21	22	17	1	10	5
Small or middle sized town	36	37	30	30	30	27	25	24	23	17	0	8	3
Large town	41	38	34	32	35	36	31	23	24	21	0	5	2
Left-right political scale													
(1-4) Left	40	42	34	35	37	35	34	23	22	22	0	4	2
(5-6) Centre	39	38	32	29	29	29	26	22	24	17	1	7	3
(7-10) Right	34	33	29	31	28	24	22	25	26	17	0	10	3
Level of information about EU enlargement													
Informed	41	40	34	35	32	31	31	24	25	22	0	4	1
Not informed	35	35	30	28	29	28	24	22	23	16	1	9	5
In favour of EU enlargement													
In favour	43	44	37	39	37	34	33	26	26	22	0	1	1
Not in favour	29	27	23	19	21	23	17	19	20	13	1	18	5

2. Implications of future enlargement

This section explores the main concerns expressed by EU citizens regarding the potential challenges and risks associated with future EU enlargement.

The most frequently cited concern is uncontrolled migration, mentioned by 40% of respondents across the EU. The highest proportions are observed in Czechia (52%), Cyprus, and Slovakia (both 51%). This concern ranks as the most prominent in 12 Member States.

Closely following is corruption, organised crime, and terrorism, which 39% of respondents identify as a significant risk. Slovakia (53%), Austria (49%), and Hungary (48%) report the highest national shares. This concern is the leading issue in seven Member States.

The third most noted concern relates to the cost to European taxpayers, indicated by 37% of respondents. Austria (54%), Cyprus (51%), and Germany (47%) exhibit the highest levels of concern. This issue is the top concern in four Member States.

Complicated decision-making at the EU level is mentioned by 36% of respondents. The highest percentages are found in Sweden (65%), Denmark (62%), and the Netherlands (61%), where this concern is the most frequently selected in six Member States.

An increased economic and financial disparity between EU countries and regions is noted by 33% of respondents. Austria (46%), Czechia (44%), and Finland (41%) lead nationally on this issue.

Increased vulnerability to security challenges is reported by 30% of respondents. Hungary (41%), Finland and Austria (both 39%), and Estonia (37%) record the highest shares.

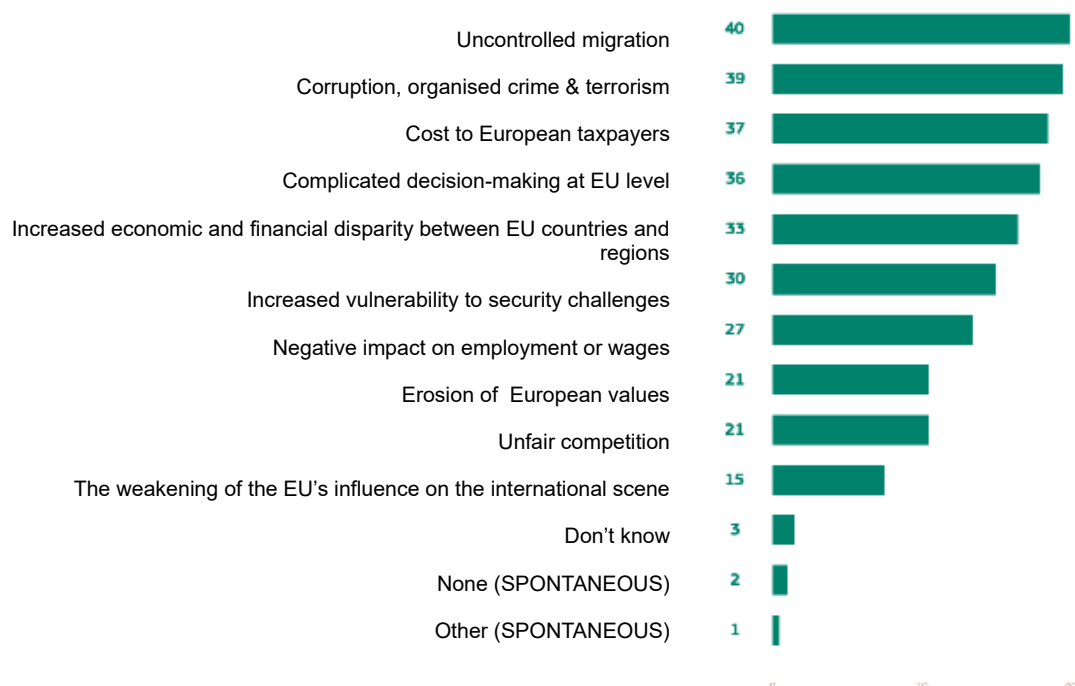
A negative impact on employment or wages is mentioned by 27% of respondents. Austria (48%), Greece (47%), and Cyprus (40%) show the greatest concern.

Erosion of European values is mentioned by 21% of respondents. The top three Member States for this answer are Malta and Austria (both 36%), and Denmark (31%).

Unfair competition is also mentioned by 21% of respondents. The top three Member States for this answer are Greece (32%), France (30%), as well as Cyprus and Belgium (both 28%).

The weakening of the EU's influence on the international scene is mentioned by 15% of respondents. The top three Member States for this answer are Croatia (26%), Austria (24%), and Italy, Romania and Hungary (all 22%).

QC7ab: What concerns, if any, do you have about potential future enlargement of the European Union? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27)(%)



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC7ab: What concerns, if any, do you have about potential future enlargement of the European Union?
Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

	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
Uncontrolled migration	40	35	37	52	23	43	37	49	50	37	41	40	47	51	43	43	40	40	49	29	47	35	42	32	44	51	25	17
Corruption, organised crime & terrorism	39	33	40	47	44	45	32	40	39	29	36	47	41	38	29	37	45	48	42	36	49	34	34	37	45	53	42	43
Cost to European taxpayers	37	39	38	33	35	47	41	41	45	32	37	38	38	51	23	38	24	35	20	35	54	25	34	34	36	31	42	32
Complicated decision-making at EU level	36	33	35	32	62	47	43	35	30	33	30	30	28	24	35	38	42	28	20	61	43	27	25	27	31	29	55	65
Increased economic and financial disparity between EU countries and regions	33	31	36	44	35	31	32	25	37	27	37	40	34	40	20	36	33	36	33	36	46	26	30	33	36	36	41	39
Increased vulnerability to security challenges	30	22	36	24	20	35	37	28	34	25	30	35	29	23	18	21	34	41	30	20	39	29	28	33	26	31	39	24
Negative impact on employment or wages	27	26	33	32	19	21	29	28	47	23	32	33	33	40	19	28	19	36	33	12	48	21	28	30	23	35	10	16
Erosion of European values	21	28	25	18	14	14	22	22	32	17	30	25	26	28	17	22	27	22	21	15	26	20	24	26	17	16	12	9
Unfair competition	21	23	20	28	31	21	21	24	26	16	17	28	24	21	17	26	21	27	36	30	36	16	18	21	28	23	20	27
The weakening of the EU's influence on the international scene	15	14	17	14	10	10	11	17	19	10	11	26	22	14	8	18	11	22	20	11	24	19	16	22	18	16	7	8
Don't know	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
None (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	3	1	1	6	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	0	3	2	5	1	2	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	2	5	5	3	2	3	2	2	6	3	1	2	6	7	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	9	3	0	1	2	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item

2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

The socio-demographic analysis lays out the landscape of concerns regarding potential future EU enlargement, noting that a significant proportion of respondents across all socio-demographic categories cite issues such as uncontrolled migration (40%), the cost to European taxpayers (37%), and complicated decision-making at the EU level (36%). This detailed breakdown then elucidates how these specific concerns are likely distributed across various European demographic segments.

- Respondents who are not in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to cite uncontrolled migration (51%), compared to those who are in favour (33%).
- When examining the concerns by gender, men (39%) and women (41%) are equally likely to cite uncontrolled migration as the biggest concern. Women are slightly more likely to cite the cost to European taxpayers (37%) compared to men (38%).
- In terms of age, respondents aged 40-54 are the most likely to cite uncontrolled migration (42%), followed by those aged 55+ (41%). Younger respondents aged 15-24 are the least likely to cite this concern (35%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 15 or younger exhibit the highest likelihood of citing uncontrolled migration (48%), followed by those who ended their education at age 16-19 (43%). Those who ended their education at age 20 or older show the lowest likelihood (34%).
- Among socio-professional categories, manual workers are the most likely to cite uncontrolled migration (42%), followed by house persons (44%). Managers are the least likely to cite this concern (36%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to cite uncontrolled migration (46%), followed by those in the working class (43%). Those identifying as part of the upper middle class show the lowest likelihood (31%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to cite uncontrolled migration (40%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (39%) and rural areas or villages (41%).
- Respondents who identify as right-wing are the most likely to cite uncontrolled migration (47%), followed by those identifying as centrist and left-wing (both 40%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to cite uncontrolled migration (32%) compared to those who do not feel informed (44%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC7ab: What concerns, if any, do you have about potential future enlargement of the European Union? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Unc ontr olle d mig rati on	Corruptio n, organised crime & terrorism	Cost to Europea n taxpayer s	Complicate d decision- making at EU level	Increased economic and financial disparity between EU countries and regions	Increase d vulnerab ility to security challeng es	Negative impact on employe nt or wages	Unfair competitio n	Erosion of Europea n values	The weakening of the EU's influence on the internation al scene	Other (SPONTANEO US)	None (SPONTANEO US)	Don' t know
EU27	40	39	37	36	33	30	27	21	21	15	1	2	3
Gender													
Man	39	39	38	37	34	29	27	22	22	14	1	2	3
Woman	41	39	37	35	33	30	27	20	21	15	1	2	3
Age													
15-24	35	39	32	33	34	28	24	21	19	14	1	3	4
25-39	39	39	38	37	33	30	27	19	21	14	1	2	2
40-54	42	39	39	37	33	32	28	22	22	16	1	2	2
55+	41	39	38	36	33	29	27	22	21	14	1	3	4
Education (End of)													
-15	48	42	39	26	27	29	30	22	19	14	2	3	6
16-19	43	40	39	32	32	32	30	23	20	16	1	2	3
20	34	38	36	45	37	23	23	19	23	13	1	3	1
Still Studying	33	40	33	35	34	29	22	24	21	14	1	4	4
Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	41	38	36	39	38	28	26	22	25	14	1	3	1
Managers	36	38	39	43	36	30	24	19	23	13	2	2	1
Other white collars	39	38	38	37	36	31	27	21	21	19	1	2	1
Manual workers	42	40	39	34	31	31	31	22	21	16	0	2	2
House persons	44	36	33	25	29	30	26	23	19	17	1	2	5
Unemployed	41	42	36	32	28	33	30	21	18	12	1	3	5
Retired	42	39	38	36	32	28	26	21	21	13	1	3	4
Students	34	39	30	36	34	27	22	22	20	13	1	3	4
Consider belonging to													
The working class of society	43	40	36	32	29	32	31	22	19	14	1	3	6
The lower middle class of society	41	40	39	34	32	29	26	21	18	14	1	2	2
The middle class of society	40	39	38	36	35	30	27	22	23	16	1	2	2
The upper middle class of society	31	38	35	50	37	27	20	18	27	13	1	2	1
The higher class of society	46	42	29	53	41	22	21	16	28	10	0	2	0
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural area or village	41	39	36	33	31	30	27	22	21	14	2	3	4
Small or middle sized town	39	37	38	36	34	28	27	20	21	15	1	2	2
Large town	40	43	37	40	35	31	26	21	22	15	0	2	2
Left-right political scale													
(1-4) Left	31	38	33	43	37	29	24	20	20	14	1	3	2
(5-6) Centre	40	40	40	36	32	30	26	20	21	14	1	2	2
(7-10) Right	47	42	39	34	34	32	30	24	24	17	0	1	2
Level of information about EU enlargement													
Informed	32	38	34	42	36	29	23	19	22	16	1	2	1
Not informed	44	40	39	33	32	30	29	22	21	14	1	2	3
In favour of EU enlargement													
In favour	33	36	33	39	33	27	23	20	20	14	1	3	2
Not in favour	51	45	45	33	34	35	33	24	25	16	1	1	2

3. Current and potential candidates

The following analysis presents the EU-wide results, representing the average across all Member States, illustrating citizens' preferences for current and potential candidate countries to join the European Union, provided they meet all necessary accession conditions.

Ukraine stands as the most favoured potential candidate, with 52% of respondents across the EU expressing support for its EU accession once all membership conditions are met, while 41% are opposed. Notably, Sweden (91%), Denmark and Finland (both 81%) show the highest levels of support.

Montenegro follows closely, with 51% of respondents indicating their support, with 38% being in opposition. Here, the strongest support is observed in Sweden (81%), Slovenia (70%), Denmark and Croatia (both 68%).

Next, Bosnia and Herzegovina gathers support from 48% of respondents, while 41% are opposed. The Member States with the highest proportions of support for Bosnia and Herzegovina are Sweden (81%), Croatia (74%), and Slovenia (70%).

North Macedonia also receives support from 48% of respondents, with 40% being in opposition. The top three Member States expressing this support are Sweden (78%), Slovenia (70%), and Croatia (69%).

Similarly, Moldova registers 48% support among respondents, while 40% are opposed. The leading

results for this country are noted in Sweden (75%), Romania (67%), and Latvia (64%).

Serbia is supported by 47% of respondents, with 43% in opposition. The highest levels of endorsement for Serbia are found in Sweden (75%), Cyprus (72%), and Greece (71%).

Georgia receives support from 46% of respondents, while 43% are opposed. The strongest levels of backing for Georgia are recorded in Sweden (71%), Lithuania (62%), Denmark and Latvia (both 61%).

Albania is favoured by 45% of respondents, with 44% opposed. Member States showing the highest proportions of support for Albania include Sweden (74%), Denmark (60%), and the Netherlands (59%).

Kosovo is supported by 43% of respondents, while 46% are opposed. Sweden (79%), Denmark (67%), and Croatia (62%) demonstrate the highest share of support for Kosovo.

Türkiye registers support from 37% of respondents, with 55% opposed. The highest scores for Türkiye's accession are recorded in Romania (60%), Hungary (58%), and Portugal (54%).

QC5T: Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - %
Total 'In favour' (%)

	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
Ukraine	52	53	31	28	81	47	60	67	41	67	48	66	45	45	64	72	56	31	53	65	40	51	65	52	56	48	81	91
Montenegro	51	49	53	43	68	46	55	55	54	58	40	68	45	51	54	54	57	66	55	61	40	52	52	59	70	65	57	81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48	48	52	38	67	45	52	57	51	56	34	74	42	50	51	50	53	58	51	62	40	50	47	57	70	61	57	81
North Macedonia	48	48	32	38	66	45	53	54	36	56	36	69	44	44	52	51	51	57	57	62	34	51	51	60	70	57	55	78
The Republic of Moldova	48	46	51	34	65	41	48	56	54	54	35	60	45	55	64	62	48	53	55	55	33	52	52	67	54	57	51	75
Serbia	47	42	63	40	62	39	43	48	71	57	34	51	40	72	45	44	50	54	53	54	39	47	50	65	64	63	48	75
Georgia	46	44	47	29	61	37	57	51	54	56	36	57	45	58	61	62	48	48	51	52	29	47	51	54	52	56	50	71
Albania	45	40	43	30	60	35	46	51	39	55	37	58	48	34	45	45	52	49	57	59	30	47	53	51	52	45	54	74
Kosovo	43	42	40	28	67	37	41	53	45	53	33	62	40	40	46	42	46	40	47	59	28	44	45	52	52	46	55	79
Türkiye	37	36	46	30	38	23	46	45	22	52	27	57	39	13	50	53	30	58	42	38	19	43	54	60	52	41	33	38
1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												

Special Eurobarometer 564

Attitudes towards EU enlargement

The graph below illustrates the preferences of respondents in each Member State concerning which current and potential candidate countries they would favour joining the European Union, provided they meet all necessary accession conditions. It is worth noting that several candidate countries received identical levels of support in more than one Member State. For instance, Ukraine, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina each obtained 40% support in Austria.

The results indicate a clear overall preference for Ukraine's accession to the EU. In 14 Member States, Ukraine emerges as the most favoured candidate. These include Sweden (91%), Denmark (81%), Finland (81%), Lithuania (72%), Ireland (67%), Spain (67%), the Netherlands (65%), Portugal (65%), Latvia (64%), Estonia (60%), Belgium (53%), France (48%), Germany (47%), and Austria (40%).

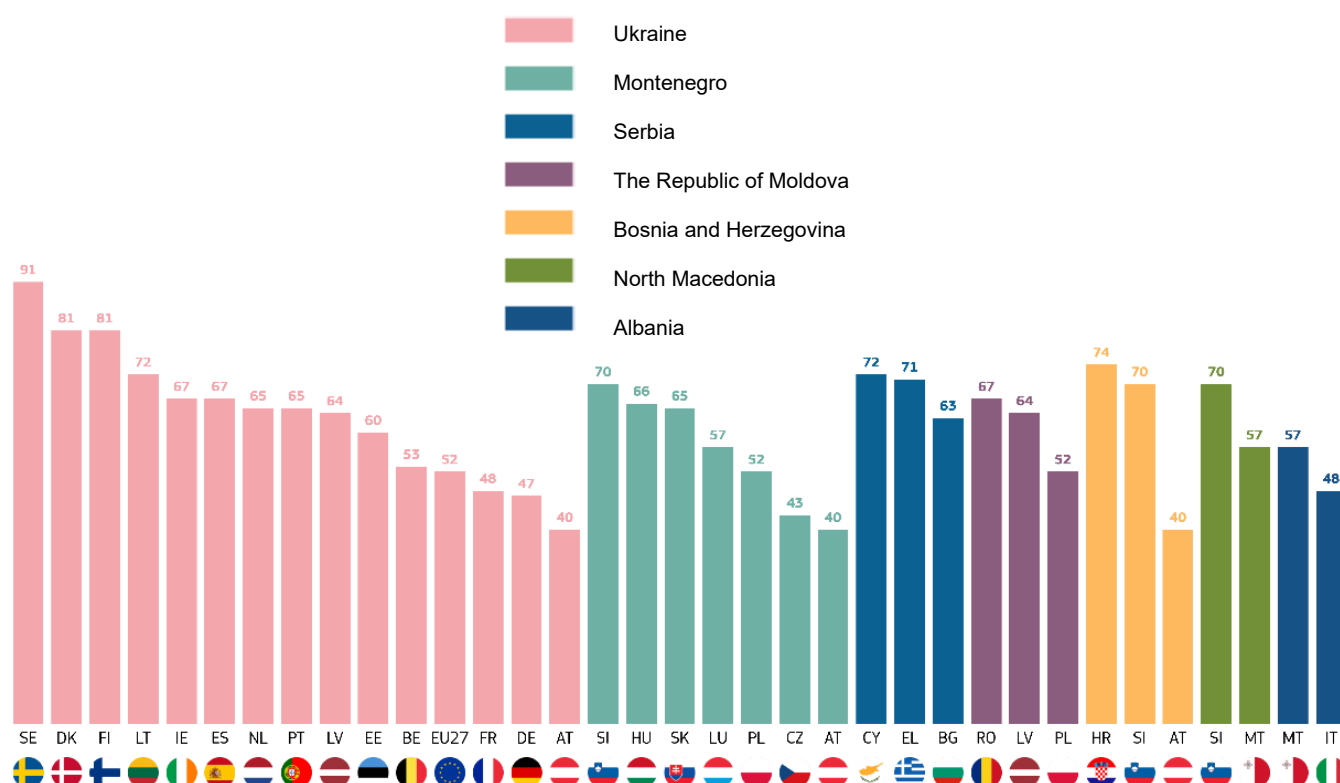
Support for other candidate countries shows more variation across the Member States. Montenegro, the second most favoured candidate, is the top choice in seven countries: Slovenia (70%), Hungary (66%), Slovakia (65%), Luxembourg (57%), Poland (52%), Czechia (43%), and Austria (40%). Three candidate countries Serbia, Moldova, and Bosnia and Herzegovina each receive top support in three Member States. Serbia is most strongly supported in Cyprus (72%), Greece (71%), and Bulgaria (63%).

Moldova is favoured by respondents in Romania (67%), Latvia (64%), and Poland (52%). Bosnia and Herzegovina registers its highest support in Croatia (74%), Slovenia (70%), and Austria (40%).

North Macedonia and Albania are the most preferred candidates in two Member States each. Respondents in Slovenia (70%) and Malta (57%) select North Macedonia as their top choice, while Albania receives the highest support in Malta (57%), and Italy (48%).

Notably, Georgia, Kosovo, and Türkiye are not selected as the most favoured potential new EU members by respondents in any of the 27 Member States.

QC5T: Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - % Total 'In favour' (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

The socio-demographic analysis highlights that just over half of respondents across all socio-demographic categories favour the accession of Ukraine (52%) to the EU once all membership conditions are met, followed by Montenegro (51%), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (48%) as the most commonly favoured. The following breakdown will now delineate how these varying levels of support are distributed across specific European demographic segments.

- When examining the support by gender, men (53%) are marginally more likely than women (52%) to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU. Men are also more likely to be in favour of North Macedonia (50%) compared to women (45%).

- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (60%), followed by those aged 25- 39 who favour Ukraine (54%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Ukraine (50%).

- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (64%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older who favour Ukraine (60%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Ukraine (42%).

- Among socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (60%), followed by students who favour Montenegro (64%). House persons are the least likely to be in favour of Ukraine (45%).

- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU (71%), followed by those in the upper middle class who favour Montenegro (65%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Ukraine (47%).

- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (58%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns who favour Ukraine (52%) and rural areas or villages who favour Ukraine (48%).

- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU (63%), followed by those identifying as centrist who favour Ukraine (52%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Ukraine (47%).

- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU (65%) compared to those who do not feel informed who favour Ukraine (47%).

- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU (74%), compared to those who are not in favour who favour Ukraine (24%).

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - % Total 'In favour' (%-EU)

	Ukraine	Montenegro	North Macedonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Republic of Moldova	Serbia	Georgia	Albania	Kosovo	Türkiye
EU27	52	51	48	48	48	47	46	45	43	37
Gender										
Man	53	53	50	50	50	49	47	46	45	38
Woman	52	49	45	46	46	44	44	43	41	36
Age										
15-24	58	60	55	56	55	53	56	53	51	45
25-39	54	53	51	50	49	50	48	48	45	40
40-54	52	52	48	49	48	48	46	44	44	39
55+	50	46	44	44	44	42	41	40	39	32
Education (End of)										
<15	42	33	33	33	33	35	33	33	30	30
16-19	48	47	44	44	45	44	43	41	39	36
20	60	59	56	56	55	53	52	51	50	39
Still Studying	60	64	59	59	59	57	58	58	56	45
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	58	58	53	56	54	54	52	50	46	44
Managers	59	60	56	56	55	52	49	50	51	38
Other white collars	52	55	53	52	52	52	49	50	46	41
Manual workers	49	45	45	44	43	45	43	40	39	38
House persons	45	39	37	39	39	41	38	41	37	37
Unemployed	46	46	40	43	41	41	39	40	37	35
Retired	50	44	42	43	43	41	40	39	38	30
Students	62	64	59	58	58	57	58	58	55	45
Consider belonging to										
The working class of society	47	43	39	40	40	41	39	38	36	35
The lower middle class of society	47	47	45	45	43	43	43	42	40	33
The middle class of society	54	53	51	50	50	49	48	47	45	39
The upper middle class of society	65	64	61	61	60	55	57	54	55	39
The higher class of society	71	65	69	69	62	66	56	63	64	50
Subjective urbanisation										
Rural area or village	48	47	45	44	44	44	42	39	39	35
Small or middle sized town	52	49	47	46	46	44	45	45	42	36
Large town	57	58	55	55	53	54	51	51	49	41
Left-right political scale										
(1-4) Left	63	62	58	60	58	55	55	56	53	43
(5-6) Centre	52	50	48	48	47	47	45	44	42	36
(7-10) Right	47	46	44	43	43	42	41	39	38	35
Level of information about EU enlargement										
Informed	65	64	62	62	61	58	58	57	56	45
Not informed	47	44	41	41	41	41	40	39	36	33
In favour of EU enlargement										
In favour	74	74	71	71	71	68	68	67	66	55
Not in favour	24	20	18	18	16	18	16	16	14	14

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

a. Albania

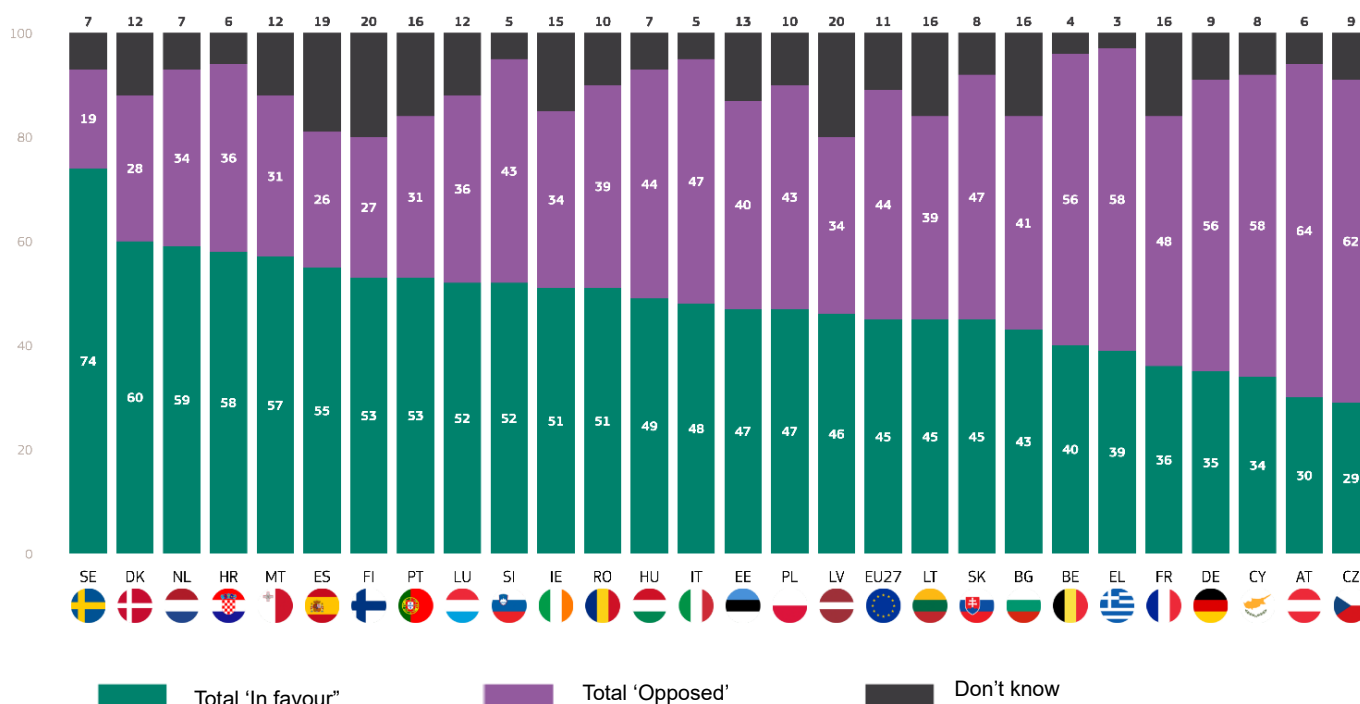
At the EU level, over two fifths of respondents (45%) indicate being in favour of Albania joining the EU once it has met all the membership conditions. Among them, around one in ten report being strongly in favour (9%), while nearly one third feel fairly in favour (36%).

On the other hand, over two fifths of respondents indicate opposition to Albania joining the EU (44%), with slightly more than one quarter being fairly opposed (26%), and almost one fifth being strongly opposed (18%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 12 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Albania joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (74%), Denmark (60%), and Netherlands (59%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Czechia (29%), Austria (30%), and Cyprus (34%).

QC5.I. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Albania (%)



This socio-demographic analysis closely examines how support for Albania's potential membership, contingent on all conditions being met, breaks down among different groups of European demographics.

- When examining the support by gender, men (46%) are slightly more likely than women (43%) to be in favour of Albania joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (53%), followed by those aged 25-39 (48%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Albania (40%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of Albania joining the EU (58%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (51%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Albania (33%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (58%), followed by self-employed individuals and managers (both 50%). Manual workers are the least likely to be in favour of Albania (40%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (63%), followed by those in the upper middle class (54%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Albania (38%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (51%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (45%) and rural areas or villages (39%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (56%), followed by those identifying as centrist (44%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Albania (39%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (57%) compared to those who do not feel informed (39%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Albania joining the EU (67%), compared to those who are not in favour (16%).

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.1 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Albania (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	9	36	26	18	11	45	44
Gender							
Man	10	36	27	18	9	46	45
Woman	8	35	26	18	13	43	44
Age							
15-24	10	43	24	10	13	53	34
25-39	11	37	26	16	10	48	42
40-54	8	36	28	19	9	44	47
55+	8	32	27	21	12	40	48
Education (End of)							
<15	6	27	24	27	16	33	51
16-19	8	33	29	20	10	41	49
20	11	40	25	15	9	51	40
Still Studying	10	48	22	8	12	58	30
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	12	38	26	15	9	50	41
Managers	11	39	28	13	9	50	41
Other white collars	10	40	25	18	7	50	43
Manual workers	8	32	29	20	11	40	49
House persons	6	35	21	22	16	41	43
Unemployed	10	30	25	23	12	40	48
Retired	8	31	27	21	13	39	48
Students	11	47	21	9	12	58	30
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	7	31	26	20	16	38	46
The lower middle class of society	7	35	28	19	11	42	47
The middle class of society	10	37	27	17	9	47	44
The upper middle class of society	14	40	25	15	6	54	40
The higher class of society	18	45	17	9	11	63	26
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	8	31	30	19	12	39	49
Small or middle sized town	9	36	26	19	10	45	45
Large town	11	40	23	16	10	51	39
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	14	42	24	12	8	56	36
(5-6) Centre	8	36	29	18	9	44	47
(7-10) Right	8	31	29	24	8	39	53
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	14	43	24	14	5	57	38
Not informed	7	32	28	20	13	39	48
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	15	52	19	7	7	67	26
Not in favour	2	14	40	36	8	16	76

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

b. Bosnia and Herzegovina

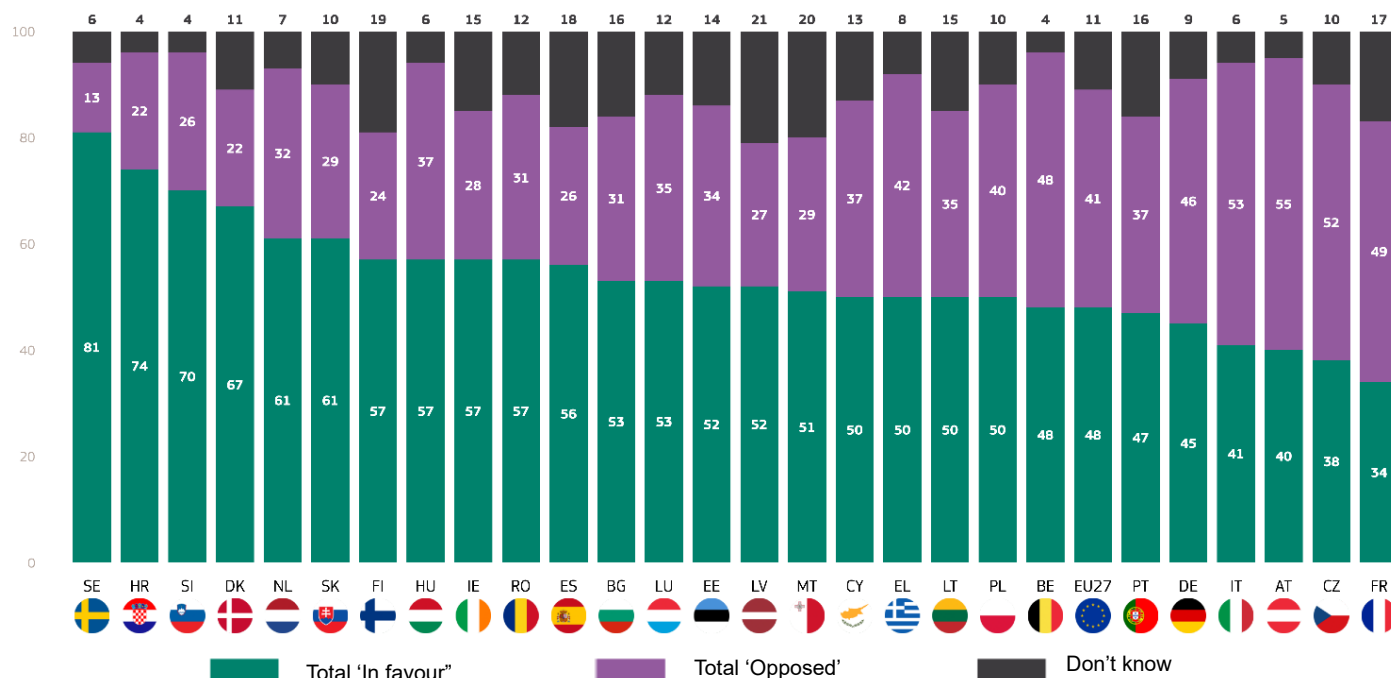
Looking at the EU average, nearly half of respondents (48%) report being in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU once it has met all the membership conditions. Among them, nearly one in ten report being strongly in favour (10%), while nearly four in ten feel fairly in favour (38%).

On the other hand, slightly more than two fifths of respondents indicate opposition to Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (41%) with one quarter being fairly opposed (25%), and about one sixth being strongly opposed (16%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 20 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (81%), Denmark (67%), and Slovenia (70%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Czechia (38%), Austria (40%), and France (34%).

QC5.2. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Bosnia and Herzegovina (%)



This socio-demographic analysis illustrates how support for Bosnia and Herzegovina's potential membership, dependent on all conditions being met, breaks down among different categories of Europeans.

- When examining the support by gender, men (50%) are slightly more likely than women (46%) to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (56%), followed by those aged 25-39 (50%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Bosnia and Herzegovina (44%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest support for Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (59%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (56%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Bosnia and Herzegovina (33%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (58%), followed by self-employed individuals and managers (both 56%). House persons are the least likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina (39%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (69%), followed by those in the upper middle class (61%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Bosnia and Herzegovina (40%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (55%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (46%) and rural areas or villages (44%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (60%), followed by those identifying as centrist (48%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Bosnia and Herzegovina (43%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (62%) compared to those who do not feel informed (41%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina joining the EU (71%), compared to those who are not in favour (18%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.2 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Bosnia and Herzegovina (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	10	38	25	16	11	48	41
Gender							
Man	11	39	26	15	9	50	41
Woman	9	37	25	16	13	46	41
Age							
15-24	11	45	21	8	15	56	29
25-39	11	39	25	14	11	50	39
40-54	9	40	26	16	9	49	42
55+	9	35	26	18	12	44	44
Education (End of)							
<15	6	27	26	25	16	33	51
16-19	8	36	28	17	11	44	45
20	13	43	23	12	9	56	35
Still Studying	12	47	22	6	13	59	28
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	13	43	22	14	8	56	36
Managers	13	43	24	11	9	56	35
Other white collars	10	42	25	16	7	52	41
Manual workers	8	36	28	17	11	44	45
House persons	7	32	25	20	16	39	45
Unemployed	9	34	21	23	13	43	44
Retired	9	34	27	18	12	43	45
Students	12	46	21	7	14	58	28
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	8	32	26	18	16	40	44
The lower middle class of society	7	38	27	17	11	45	44
The middle class of society	10	40	26	15	9	50	41
The upper middle class of society	17	44	22	11	6	61	33
The higher class of society	25	44	9	12	10	69	21
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	8	36	27	16	13	44	43
Small or middle sized town	9	37	27	17	10	46	44
Large town	13	42	22	12	11	55	34
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	15	45	22	10	8	60	32
(5-6) Centre	9	39	28	14	10	48	42
(7-10) Right	8	35	28	21	8	43	49
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	16	46	22	11	5	62	33
Not informed	7	34	27	18	14	41	45
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	16	55	16	5	8	71	21
Not in favour	2	16	41	32	9	18	73

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

c. Georgia

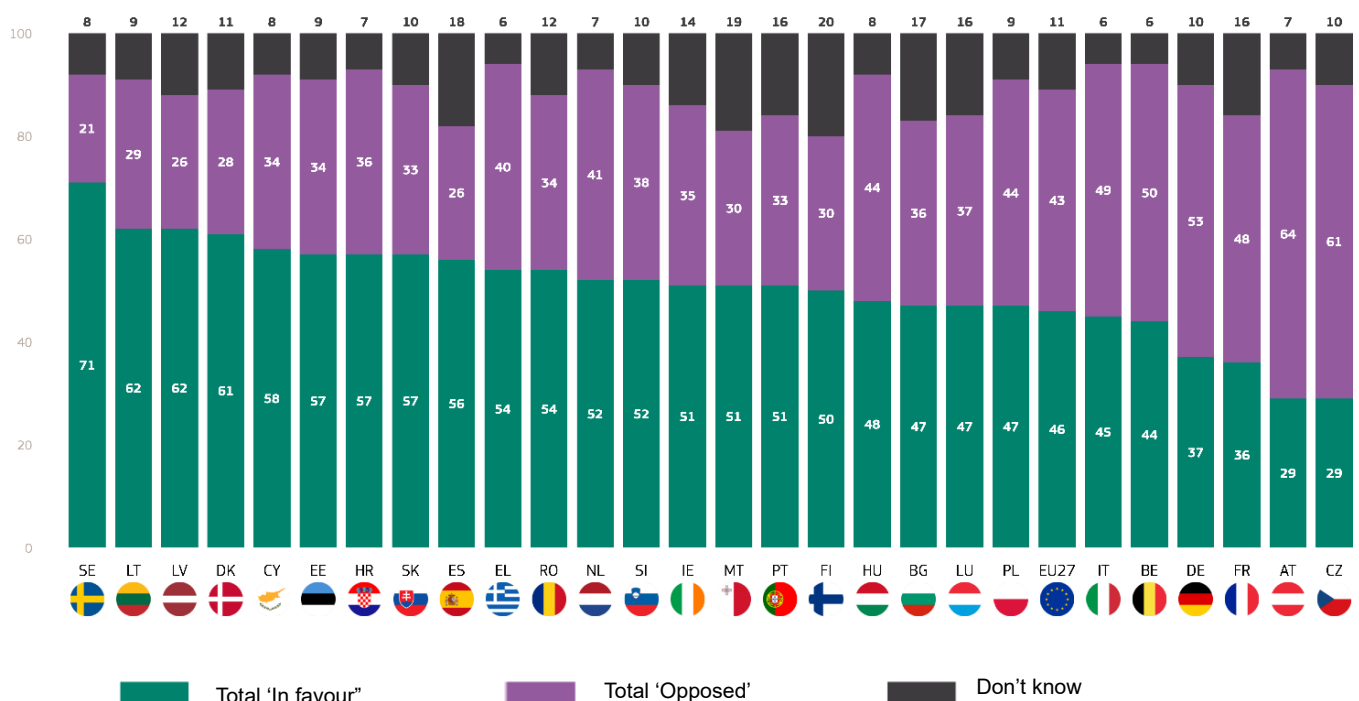
From the analysis of the EU average, less than half of respondents (46%) indicate being in favour of Georgia joining the EU once it has met all the membership conditions. Among them, one in ten report being strongly in favour (10%), while more than one third feel fairly in favour (36%).

On the contrary, more than two fifths of respondents indicate disagreement with Georgia joining the EU (43%) with just over one quarter being fairly opposed (27%), and around one sixth being strongly opposed (16%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 17 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Georgia joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (71%), Denmark (61%), and Latvia (62%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Czechia, Austria (both 29%), and France (36%).

QC5.3. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Georgia (%)



This socio-demographic analysis delves into how favourability for Georgia's prospective EU membership, once all conditions are fulfilled, is distributed across various European demographic segments.

- When examining the support by gender, men (47%) are slightly more likely than women (44%) to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (56%), followed by those aged 25-39 (48%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Georgia (41%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of Georgia joining the EU (58%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (52%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Georgia (33%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (58%), followed by self-employed individuals (52%). House persons are the least likely to be in favour of Georgia (38%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (56%), followed by those in the upper middle class (57%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Georgia (39%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (51%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (45%) and rural areas or villages (42%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (55%), followed by those identifying as centrist (45%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Georgia (41%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (58%) compared to those who do not feel informed (40%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Georgia joining the EU (68%), compared to those who are not in favour (16%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.3 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Georgia (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	10	36	27	16	11	46	43
Gender							
Man	11	36	28	16	9	47	44
Woman	9	35	26	17	13	44	43
Age							
15-24	13	43	23	8	13	56	31
25-39	11	37	27	15	10	48	42
40-54	9	37	28	17	9	46	45
55+	9	32	28	19	12	41	47
Education (End of)							
-15	6	27	26	24	17	33	50
16-19	9	34	28	18	11	43	46
20	13	39	25	14	9	52	39
Still Studying	13	45	23	6	13	58	29
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	13	39	25	15	8	52	40
Managers	12	37	28	13	10	49	41
Other white collars	9	40	26	18	7	49	44
Manual workers	8	35	28	18	11	43	46
House persons	7	31	26	20	16	38	46
Unemployed	9	30	25	22	14	39	47
Retired	9	31	28	19	13	40	47
Students	14	44	23	6	13	58	29
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	8	31	27	18	16	39	45
The lower middle class of society	8	35	28	18	11	43	46
The middle class of society	11	37	27	16	9	48	43
The upper middle class of society	16	41	25	13	5	57	38
The higher class of society	20	36	20	13	11	56	33
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	9	33	27	18	13	42	45
Small or middle sized town	10	35	28	17	10	45	45
Large town	12	39	24	14	11	51	38
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	14	41	26	10	9	55	36
(5-6) Centre	9	36	29	16	10	45	45
(7-10) Right	9	32	28	23	8	41	51
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	15	43	24	13	5	58	37
Not informed	7	33	28	18	14	40	46
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	16	52	18	6	8	68	24
Not in favour	2	14	41	34	9	16	75

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

d. Kosovo

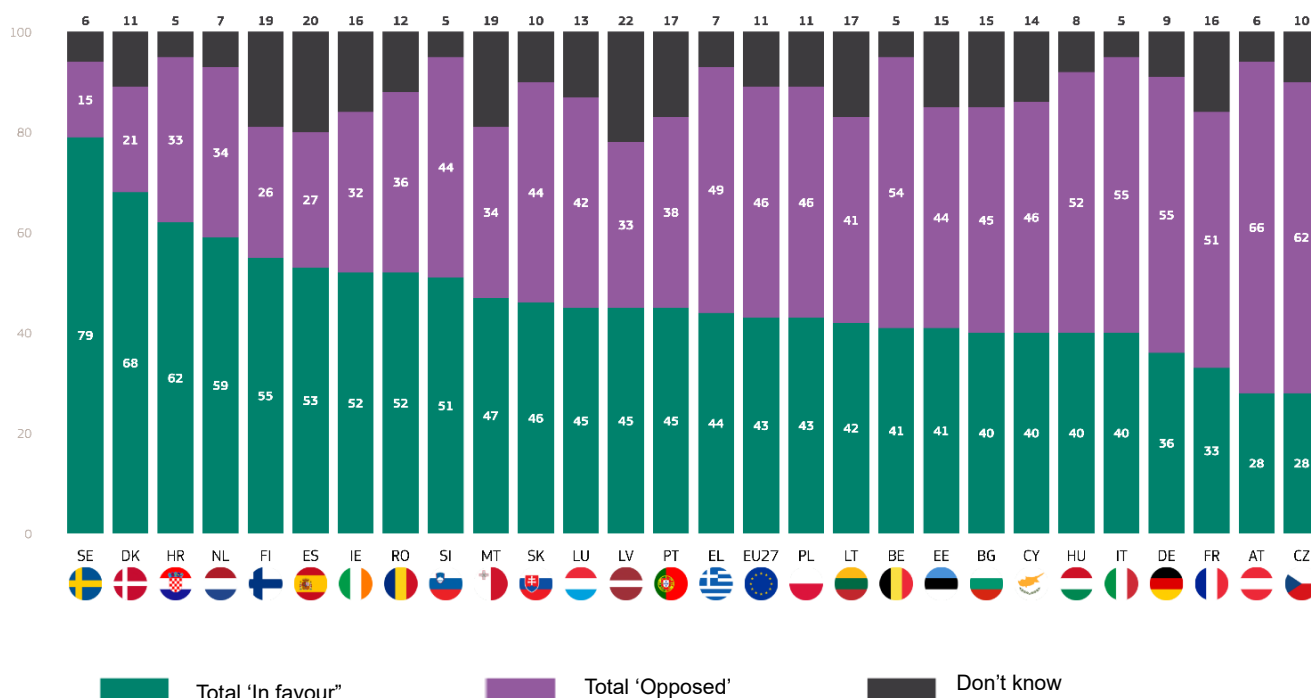
Around four in ten respondents (43%) indicate being in favour of Kosovo joining the EU once it has met all the membership conditions. Among them, about one in ten report being strongly in favour (9%), while just over one third feel fairly in favour (34%).

On the opposite side of the analysis, almost half of respondents indicate opposition to Kosovo joining the EU (46%) with just under three in ten being fairly opposed (28%), and about one fifth being strongly opposed (18%).

A national analysis illustrates that in nine Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Kosovo joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (79%), Denmark (68%), and Croatia (62%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Czechia (28%), Austria (28%), and France (33%).

QC5.4. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Kosovo (%)



This socio-demographic analysis breaks down the dynamics of support for Kosovo's potential accession to the EU, provided it meets all membership criteria, as observed across different European demographic groups.

- When examining the support by gender, men (45%) are slightly more likely than women (41%) to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (51%), followed by those aged 25-39 (45%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Kosovo (39%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (56%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (50%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Kosovo (30%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (55%), followed by managers (51%). House persons and the unemployed are the least likely to be in favour of Kosovo (37%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (64%), followed by those in the upper middle class (55%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Kosovo (36%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (49%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (42%) and rural areas or villages (39%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (53%), followed by those identifying as centrist (42%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Kosovo (38%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (56%) compared to those who do not feel informed (36%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Kosovo joining the EU (66%), compared to those who are not in favour (14%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.4 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Kosovo (% - EU)							
	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	9	34	28	18	11	43	46
Gender							
Man	10	35	29	17	9	45	46
Woman	8	33	27	18	14	41	45
Age							
15-24	11	40	26	9	14	51	35
25-39	10	35	28	16	11	45	44
40-54	9	35	28	19	9	44	47
55+	8	31	29	20	12	39	49
Education (End of)							
-15	6	24	28	25	17	30	53
16-19	7	32	31	19	11	39	50
20	12	38	26	15	9	50	41
Still Studying	11	45	25	6	13	56	31
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	12	34	28	17	9	46	45
Managers	12	39	27	13	9	51	40
Other white collars	9	37	28	18	8	46	46
Manual workers	7	32	31	19	11	39	50
House persons	8	29	24	22	17	37	46
Unemployed	8	29	25	24	14	37	49
Retired	7	31	29	20	13	38	49
Students	11	44	26	7	12	55	33
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	7	29	28	19	17	36	47
The lower middle class of society	7	33	30	19	11	40	49
The middle class of society	9	36	28	17	10	45	45
The upper middle class of society	14	41	27	13	5	55	40
The higher class of society	18	46	18	12	6	64	30
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	8	31	29	18	14	39	47
Small or middle sized town	8	34	30	18	10	42	48
Large town	11	38	25	15	11	49	40
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	13	40	26	12	9	53	38
(5-6) Centre	8	34	30	17	11	42	47
(7-10) Right	7	31	31	23	8	38	54
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	14	42	25	13	6	56	38
Not informed	6	30	30	20	14	36	50
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	15	51	20	6	8	66	26
Not in favour	2	12	42	36	8	14	78

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

e. Moldova

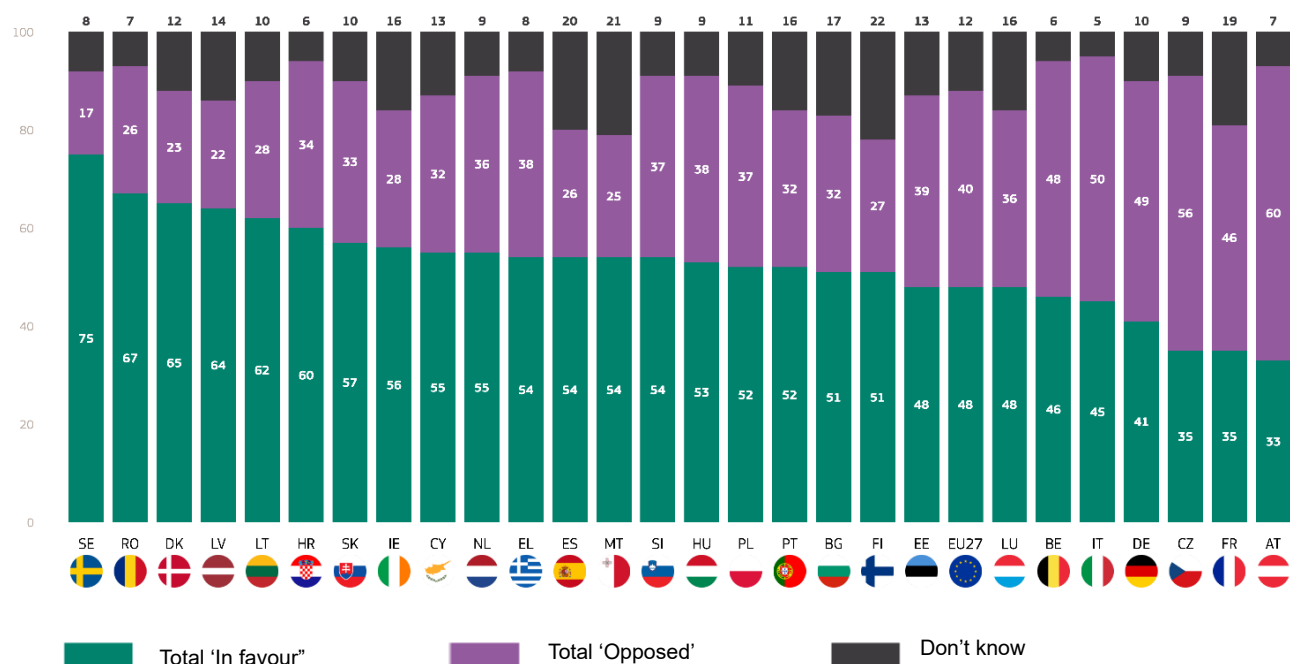
About half of respondents (48%) indicate being in favour with Moldova joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions. Among them, just above one in ten report being very satisfied (11%), while more than one third feel fairly satisfied (37%).

On the other hand, two fifths of respondents indicate opposition to Moldova joining the EU (40%), with just over one quarter being fairly opposed (26%), and more than one tenth being strongly opposed (14%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 19 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Moldova joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (75%), Romania (67%), and Croatia (60%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Austria (33%), France (35%), and Czechia (35%).

QC5.7. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Moldova (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This socio-demographic analysis explores how advocacy for Moldova's entry into the EU, contingent on its adherence to all membership prerequisites, is nuanced across various European demographic populations.

the most likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (71%), compared to those who are not in favour (16%)

- When examining the support by gender, men (50%) are slightly more likely than women (46%) to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU.

- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (55%), followed by those aged 25- 39 (49%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Moldova (44%).

- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of Moldova joining the EU (59%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (55%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Moldova (33%).

- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (58%), followed by self-employed individuals and managers (both 55%). House persons are the least likely to be in favour of Moldova (39%).

- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (62%), followed by those in the upper middle class (60%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Moldova (40%).

- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (53%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (46%) and rural areas or villages (44%).

- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (58%), followed by those identifying as centrist (47%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Moldova (43%).

- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Moldova joining the EU (61%) compared to those who do not feel informed (41%).

- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.7 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? The Republic of Moldova (% - EU)

		Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27		11	37	26	14	12	48	40
Gender								
Man		12	38	27	14	9	50	41
Woman		10	36	25	15	14	46	40
Age								
15-24		13	42	23	7	15	55	30
25-39		11	38	27	12	12	49	39
40-54		10	38	26	16	10	48	42
55+		10	34	27	17	12	44	44
Education (End of)								
	-15	7	26	29	22	16	33	51
16-19		10	35	28	15	12	45	43
	20	13	42	23	12	10	55	35
Still Studying		14	45	22	5	14	59	27
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed		13	41	24	14	8	54	38
Managers		13	42	24	10	11	55	34
Other white collars		11	41	25	15	8	52	40
Manual workers		9	34	29	15	13	43	44
House persons		9	30	28	16	17	39	44
Unemployed		9	32	25	19	15	41	44
Retired		10	33	27	17	13	43	44
Students		13	45	22	5	15	58	27
Consider belonging to								
The working class of society		8	32	26	17	17	40	43
The lower middle class of society		8	35	29	15	13	43	44
The middle class of society		11	39	26	14	10	50	40
The upper middle class of society		16	44	23	9	8	60	32
The higher class of society		21	41	17	8	13	62	25
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural area or village		9	35	26	16	14	44	42
Small or middle sized town		10	36	28	15	11	46	43
Large town		13	40	23	12	12	53	35
Left-right political scale								
(1-4) Left		15	43	23	9	10	58	32
(5-6) Centre		9	38	28	14	11	47	42
(7-10) Right		10	33	28	21	8	43	49
Level of information about EU enlargement								
Informed		16	45	22	10	7	61	32
Not informed		8	33	28	16	15	41	44
In favour of EU enlargement								
In favour		17	54	16	4	9	71	20
Not in favour		2	14	44	30	10	16	74

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

f. Montenegro

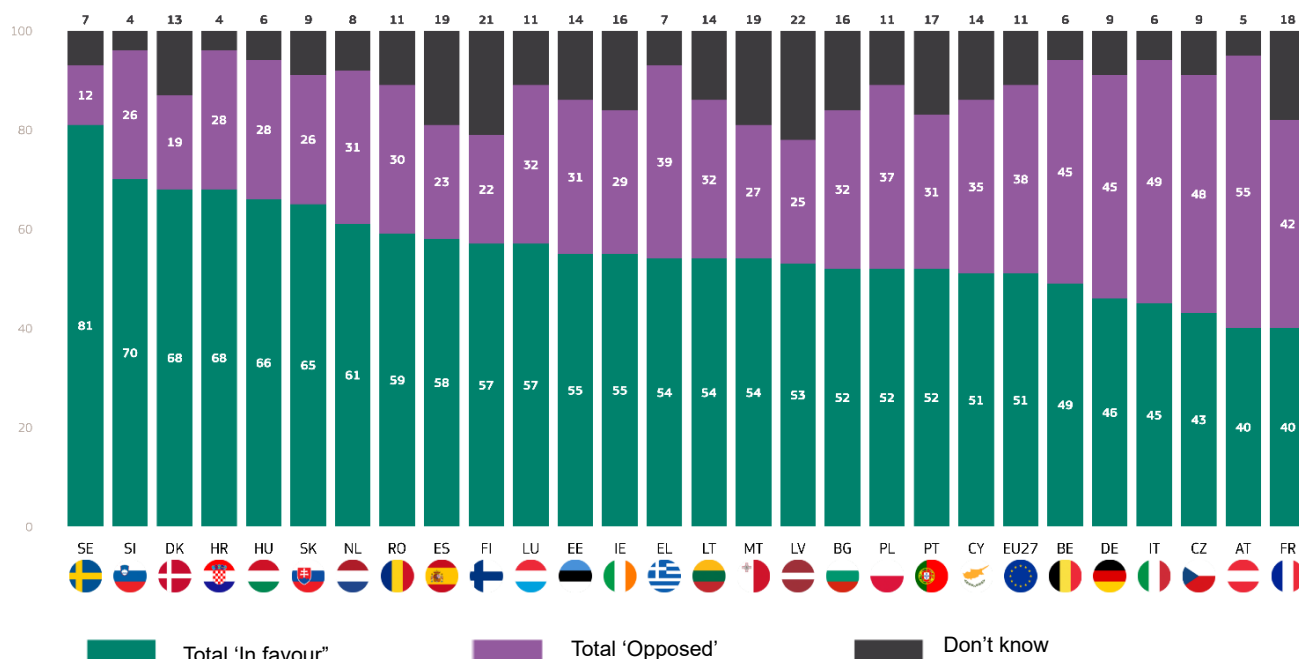
At the EU level, slightly more than half of respondents (51%) indicate being in favour of Montenegro joining the EU once it has met all the membership conditions. Among them, nearly one in ten report being strongly in favour (11%), while nearly four in ten feel fairly in favour (40%).

However, about two fifths of respondents indicate opposition to Montenegro joining the EU (38%) with nearly one quarter being fairly opposed (24%), and more than one in ten being strongly opposed (14%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 21 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Montenegro joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (81%), Slovenia (70%), Denmark, and Croatia (both 68%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Austria, France (both 40%), and Czechia (43%).

QC5.5. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Montenegro (%)



This socio-demographic analysis details the composition of support for Montenegro's potential EU integration, once all conditions are satisfied, amongst diverse European demographic categories.

- When examining the support by gender, men (53%) are more likely than women (49%) to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (60%), followed by those aged 25- 39 (53%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring Montenegro (46%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (64%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (59%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring Montenegro (33%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (64%), followed by managers (60%). House persons are the least likely to be in favour of Montenegro (39%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (65%), followed by those in the upper middle class (64%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring Montenegro (43%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (58%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (49%) and rural areas or villages (47%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (62%), followed by those identifying as centrist (50%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring Montenegro (46%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (64%) compared to those who do not feel informed (44%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Montenegro joining the EU (74%), compared to those who are not in favour (20%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.5 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Montenegro (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	11	40	24	14	11	51	38
Gender							
Man	12	41	25	13	9	53	38
Woman	10	39	23	15	13	49	38
Age							
15-24	13	47	20	6	14	60	26
25-39	12	41	23	13	11	53	36
40-54	11	41	24	15	9	52	39
55+	9	37	25	17	12	46	42
Education (End of)							
-15	6	27	27	23	17	33	50
16-19	9	38	26	16	11	47	42
20	14	45	21	11	9	59	32
Still Studying	13	51	19	4	13	64	23
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	15	43	21	12	9	58	33
Managers	14	46	21	10	9	60	31
Other white collars	11	44	23	15	7	55	38
Manual workers	8	37	27	16	12	45	43
House persons	7	32	24	20	17	39	44
Unemployed	10	36	21	18	15	46	39
Retired	9	35	26	17	13	44	43
Students	14	50	18	5	13	64	23
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	8	35	24	16	17	43	40
The lower middle class of society	9	38	26	15	12	47	41
The middle class of society	11	42	24	14	9	53	38
The upper middle class of society	16	48	21	9	6	64	30
The higher class of society	23	42	13	11	11	65	24
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	10	37	24	15	14	47	39
Small or middle sized town	10	39	25	16	10	49	41
Large town	13	45	20	11	11	58	31
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	16	46	20	9	9	62	29
(5-6) Centre	9	41	26	14	10	50	40
(7-10) Right	10	36	26	20	8	46	46
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	17	47	19	11	6	64	30
Not informed	8	36	26	16	14	44	42
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	17	57	14	4	8	74	18
Not in favour	2	18	41	30	9	20	71

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

g. North Macedonia

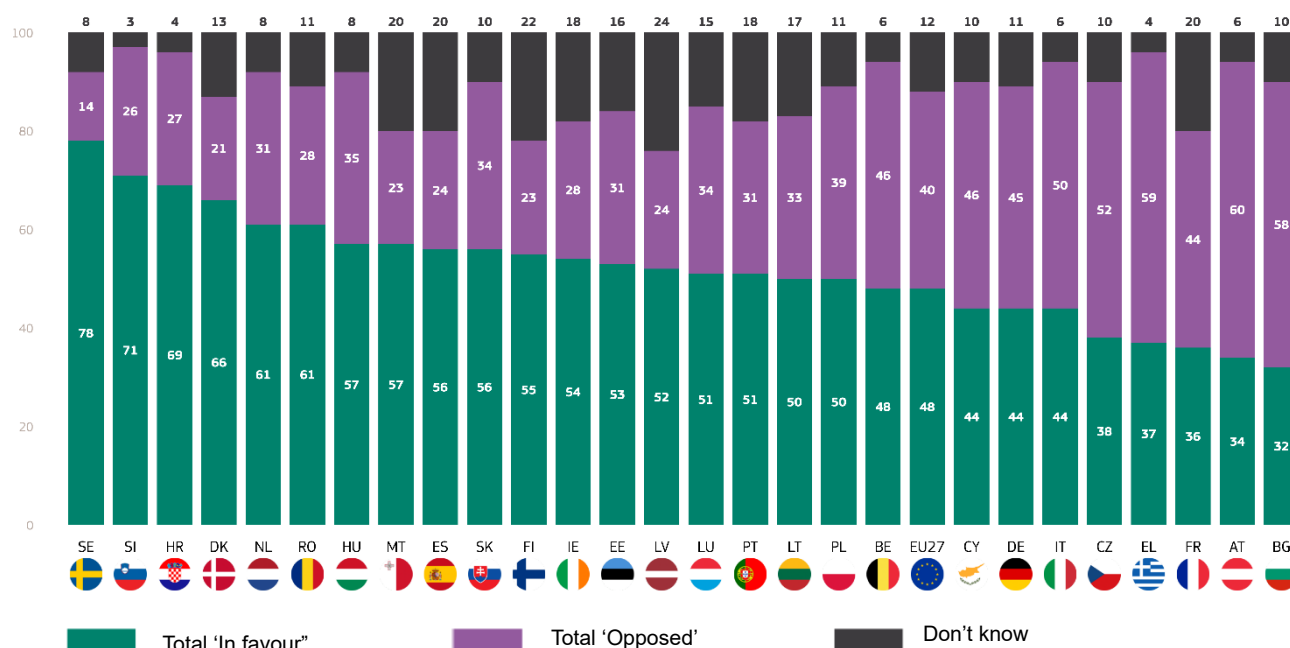
The EU average shows that nearly half of respondents (48%) indicate being in favour with North Macedonia joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions. Among them, one in ten report being strongly in favour (10%), while just under two in five feel fairly in favour (38%).

On the contrary, two fifths of respondents indicate opposition to North Macedonia joining the EU (40%), with one quarter being fairly opposed (25%), and about one in seven being strongly opposed (15%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 18 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (78%), Slovenia (71%), and Croatia (69%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Bulgaria (32%), Austria (34%), and France (36%).

QC5.6. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - North Macedonia (%)



This socio-demographic analysis investigates the patterns of support for North Macedonia's prospective EU accession, upon meeting all required conditions, across different European demographic profiles.

- When examining the support by gender, men (50%) are more likely than women (45%) to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (55%), followed by those aged 25-39 (51%). Older respondents aged 55+ show the lowest likelihood of favouring North Macedonia (44%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (59%), followed by those who ended their education at age 20 or older (56%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood of favouring North Macedonia (33%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (59%), followed by managers (56%). House persons are the least likely to be in favour of North Macedonia (37%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (69%), followed by those in the upper middle class (61%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of favouring North Macedonia (39%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (55%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (47%) and rural areas or villages (45%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (58%), followed by those identifying as centrist (48%). Right-wing respondents show the lowest likelihood of favouring North Macedonia (44%).
- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (62%) compared to those who do not feel informed (41%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of North Macedonia joining the EU (71%), compared to those who are not in favour (18%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.6 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? North Macedonia (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	10	38	25	15	12	48	40
Gender							
Man	11	39	25	15	10	50	40
Woman	8	37	25	16	14	45	41
Age							
15-24	12	43	22	8	15	55	30
25-39	11	40	24	13	12	51	37
40-54	9	39	25	17	10	48	42
55+	9	35	25	18	13	44	43
Education (End of)							
<15	6	27	25	25	17	33	50
16-19	8	36	27	17	12	44	44
20	13	43	22	12	10	56	34
Still Studying	12	47	22	5	14	59	27
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	13	40	23	14	10	53	37
Managers	12	44	23	11	10	56	34
Other white collars	10	43	24	16	7	53	40
Manual workers	9	36	26	17	12	45	43
House persons	6	31	28	18	17	37	46
Unemployed	8	32	22	21	17	40	43
Retired	9	33	26	18	14	42	44
Students	13	46	21	6	14	59	27
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	7	32	26	18	17	39	44
The lower middle class of society	8	37	26	16	13	45	42
The middle class of society	11	40	25	14	10	51	39
The upper middle class of society	16	45	22	10	7	61	32
The higher class of society	22	47	10	10	11	69	20
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	9	36	25	16	14	45	41
Small or middle sized town	9	38	26	16	11	47	42
Large town	13	42	21	13	11	55	34
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	14	44	22	10	10	58	32
(5-6) Centre	9	39	26	15	11	48	41
(7-10) Right	9	35	27	21	8	44	48
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	16	46	21	11	6	62	32
Not informed	7	34	27	17	15	41	44
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	16	55	15	5	9	71	20
Not in favour	2	16	40	32	10	18	72

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

h. Serbia

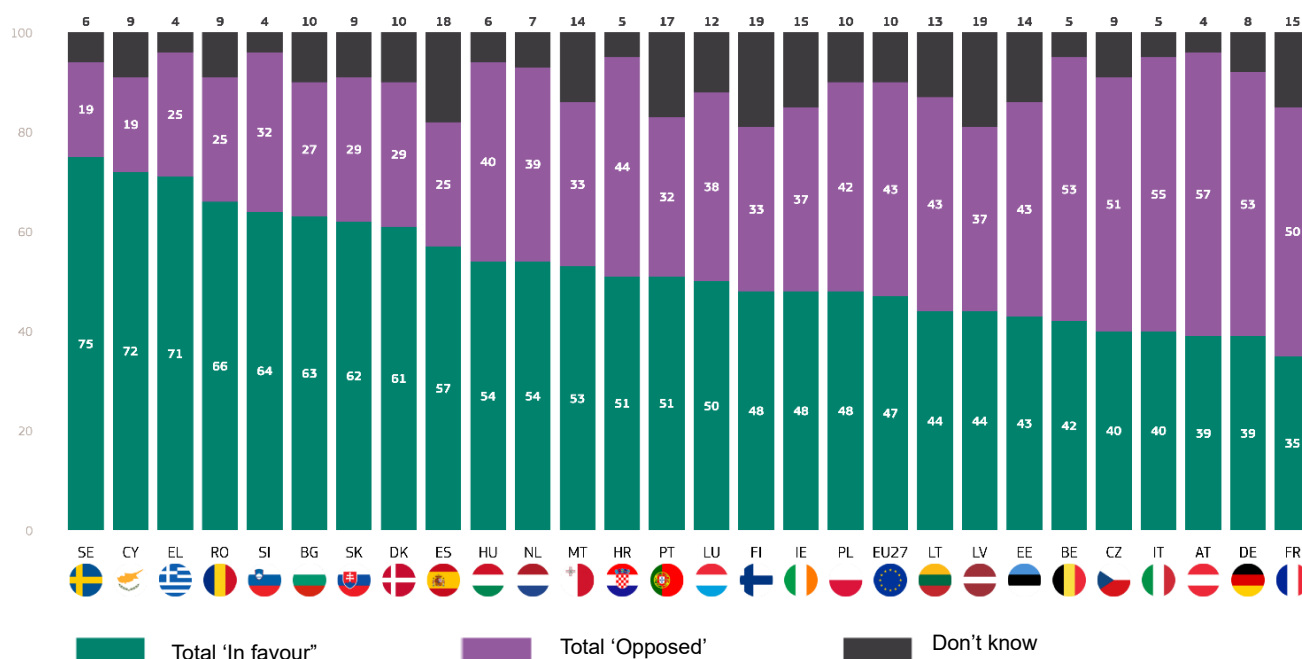
The analysis of the EU average displays just under half of respondents (47%) being in favour of Serbia joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions. Among them, one in ten report being strongly in favour (10%), while less than two fifths feel fairly in favour (37%).

In opposition, more than two fifths of respondents indicate disagreement to Serbia joining the EU (43%), with just over one quarter being fairly opposed (27%), and around one in six being strongly opposed (16%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 15 Member States, at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Serbia joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (75%), Cyprus (72%), and Greece (71%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in France (35%), Austria, Germany (both 39%).

QC5.8. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Serbia (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This socio-demographic analysis closely examines the varying opinions on Serbia's potential membership, contingent on all conditions being met, as they are distributed across different groups of European demographics.

- When examining the opinions by gender, men (49%) are more likely than women (44%) to be in favour of Serbia joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour (53%). On the other hand, respondents aged 55 and older show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (42%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour (57%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely to be in favour (35%).
- Among socio-professional categories, self-employed individuals are the most likely to be in favour (54%). Students also show high levels of being in favour (57%). Conversely, house persons are the least likely to be in favour (41%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour (66%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (41%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents from large towns are the most likely to be in favour (54%). Those from small or middle-sized towns show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (44%).
- Examining the left-right political scale, respondents on the left (1-4) are the most likely to be in favour (55%). Those on the right (7-10) show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (42%).
- In terms of the level of information about EU enlargement, informed respondents are the most likely to be in favour (58%). Not informed respondents show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (41%).
- Finally, respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Serbia joining the EU (68%). Those not in favour of EU enlargement show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (18%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.8 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Serbia (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	10	37	27	16	10	47	43
Gender							
Man	11	38	28	15	8	49	43
Woman	9	35	27	17	12	44	44
Age							
15-24	13	40	26	9	12	53	35
25-39	11	39	26	14	10	50	40
40-54	10	38	27	17	8	48	44
55+	9	33	29	18	11	42	47
Education (End of)							
-15	8	27	28	23	14	35	51
16-19	9	35	29	17	10	44	46
20	13	40	26	13	8	53	39
Still Studying	12	45	24	7	12	57	31
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	16	38	24	14	8	54	38
Managers	12	40	28	11	9	52	39
Other white collars	10	42	25	17	6	52	42
Manual workers	9	36	28	17	10	45	45
House persons	9	32	29	17	13	41	46
Unemployed	10	31	26	19	14	41	45
Retired	9	32	29	19	11	41	48
Students	13	44	24	7	12	57	31
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	8	33	26	18	15	41	44
The lower middle class of society	8	35	29	17	11	43	46
The middle class of society	11	38	28	15	8	49	43
The upper middle class of society	15	40	28	11	6	55	39
The higher class of society	22	44	20	9	5	66	29
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	9	35	28	16	12	44	44
Small or middle sized town	9	35	30	17	9	44	47
Large town	12	42	22	14	10	54	36
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	14	41	26	11	8	55	37
(5-6) Centre	9	38	29	15	9	47	44
(7-10) Right	9	33	29	21	8	42	50
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	15	43	25	12	5	58	37
Not informed	8	33	29	18	12	41	47
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	16	52	19	6	7	68	25
Not in favour	2	16	41	33	8	18	74

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

i. Türkiye

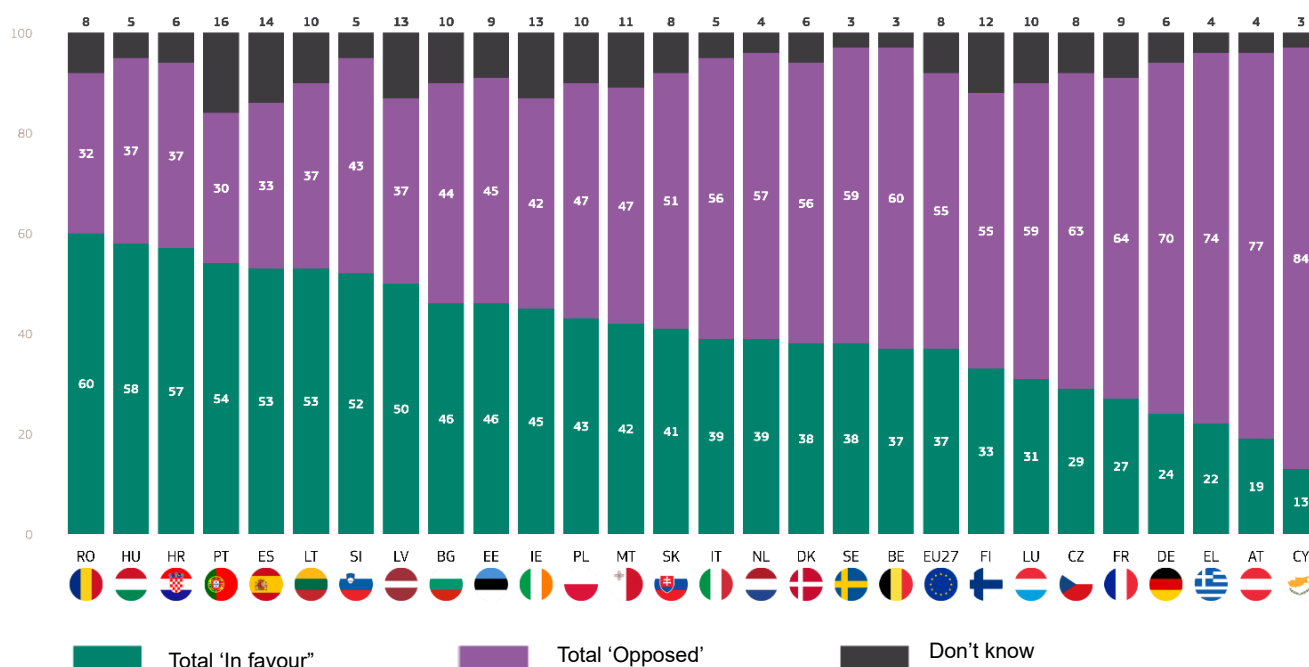
Across the EU, less than two fifths of respondents (37%) indicate favour with Türkiye joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions. Among them, less than one in ten report being strongly in favour (8%), while nearly three in ten feel fairly in favour (29%).

On the other hand, more than half of respondents are opposed to Türkiye joining the EU (55%), with nearly three in ten being fairly opposed (29%), and just above over quarter being strongly opposed (26%).

A national analysis illustrates that in eight Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Türkiye joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Romania (60%), Hungary (58%), and Croatia (57%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Cyprus (13%), Austria (19%), and Greece (22%).

QC5.9. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Türkiye (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This socio-demographic analysis explores the spectrum of opinions regarding Türkiye's prospective EU accession, provided it meets all prerequisites, examining how these views manifest across diverse European demographic segments.

- When examining the opinions by gender, men (38%) are slightly more likely than women (36%) to be in favour of Türkiye joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour (45%). On the other hand, respondents aged 55 and older show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (32%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour (45%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely to be in favour (30%).
- Among socio-professional categories, self-employed individuals are the most likely to be in favour (44%). Students also show high levels of being in favour (45%). Conversely, retired respondents are the least likely to be in favour (30%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour (50%). Those identifying as part of the lower middle class show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (33%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents from large towns are the most likely to be in favour (41%). Those from rural areas or villages show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (35%).
- Examining the left-right political scale, respondents on the left (1-4) are the most likely to be in favour (43%). Those on the right (7-10) show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (35%).
- In terms of the level of information about EU enlargement, informed respondents are the most likely to be in favour (45%). Not informed respondents show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (33%).
- Finally, respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Türkiye joining the EU (55%). Those not in favour of EU enlargement show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (14%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.8 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Serbia (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	8	29	29	26	8	37	55
Gender							
Man	9	29	30	26	6	38	56
Woman	8	28	27	27	10	36	54
Age							
15-24	11	34	29	16	10	45	45
25-39	9	31	30	23	7	40	53
40-54	8	31	28	26	7	39	54
55+	7	25	28	31	9	32	59
Education (End of)							
-15	6	24	25	33	12	30	58
16-19	8	28	29	27	8	36	56
20	9	30	30	25	6	39	55
Still Studying	10	35	29	15	11	45	44
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	11	33	26	24	6	44	50
Managers	8	30	33	24	5	38	57
Other white collars	8	33	29	25	5	41	54
Manual workers	9	29	30	24	8	38	54
House persons	9	28	22	29	12	37	51
Unemployed	8	27	27	29	9	35	56
Retired	6	24	28	33	9	30	61
Students	10	35	29	16	10	45	45
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	8	27	27	26	12	35	53
The lower middle class of society	7	26	30	28	9	33	58
The middle class of society	9	30	29	26	6	39	55
The upper middle class of society	9	30	31	26	4	39	57
The higher class of society	11	39	27	17	6	50	44
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	8	27	30	26	9	35	56
Small or middle sized town	8	28	30	27	7	36	57
Large town	9	32	26	25	8	41	51
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	11	32	30	21	6	43	51
(5-6) Centre	7	29	30	27	7	36	57
(7-10) Right	8	27	28	32	5	35	60
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	11	34	29	22	4	45	51
Not informed	6	27	29	28	10	33	57
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	13	42	25	15	5	55	40
Not in favour	2	12	35	46	5	14	81

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

j. Ukraine

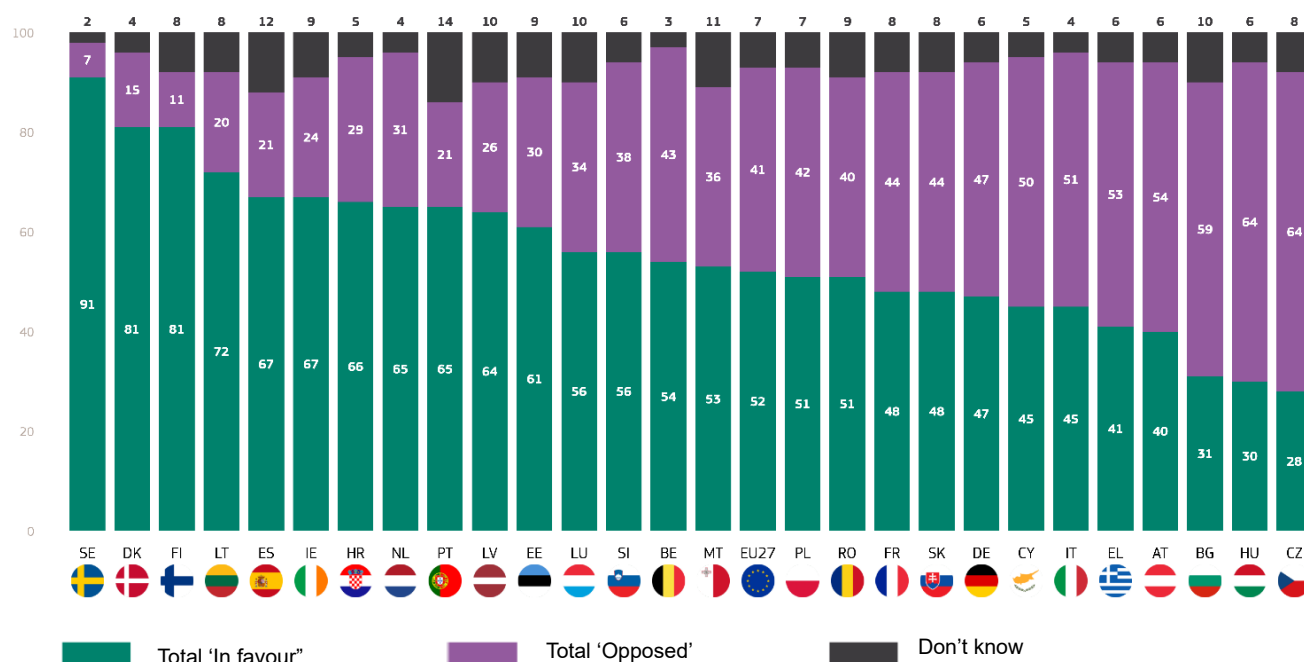
At the EU level, just over half of respondents (52%) indicate being in favour with Ukraine joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions. Among them, around one in six report being strongly in favour (16%), while more than one third feel fairly in favour (36%).

On the other side of the spectrum, slightly more than two in five respondents indicate opposition to Ukraine joining the EU (41%), with almost one fourth being fairly opposed (23%), and just under one fifth being strongly opposed (18%).

A national analysis illustrates that in 17 Member States at least 50% of respondents are in favour of Ukraine joining the EU.

The Member States with the highest favour rates are Sweden (91%), Finland, and Denmark (both 81%). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Czechia (28%), Hungary (30%), and Bulgaria (31%).

QC5.10. Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? - Ukraine (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

This socio-demographic analysis investigates the distribution of diverse perspectives concerning Ukraine's potential entry into the EU, once all membership criteria are fulfilled, across the different European socio-demographic groups.

- When examining the opinions by gender, men (53%) are marginally more likely than women (52%) to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to be in favour (58%). On the other hand, respondents aged 55 and older show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (50%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of being in favour (60%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely to be in favour (42%).
- Among socio-professional categories, students are the most likely to be in favour (62%). Self-employed individuals also show high levels of being in favour (58%). Conversely, house persons are the least likely to be in favour (45%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to be in favour (71%). Those identifying as part of the lower middle class show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (47%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents from large towns are the most likely to be in favour (57%). Those from rural areas or villages show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (48%).
- Examining the left-right political scale, respondents on the left (1-4) are the most likely to be in favour (63%). Those on the right (7-10) show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (47%).
- In terms of the level of information about EU enlargement, informed respondents are the most likely to be in favour (65%). Not informed respondents show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (47%).
- Finally, respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to be in favour of Ukraine joining the EU (74%). Those not in favour of EU enlargement show the lowest likelihood of being in favour (24%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC5.10 Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions? Ukraine (% - EU)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	Don't know	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
EU27	16	36	23	18	7	52	41
Gender							
Man	17	36	23	18	6	53	41
Woman	16	36	22	18	8	52	40
Age							
15-24	18	40	22	12	8	58	34
25-39	15	39	22	17	7	54	39
40-54	16	36	23	19	6	52	42
55+	17	33	22	20	8	50	42
Education (End of)							
-15	13	29	23	24	11	42	47
16-19	14	34	25	20	7	48	45
20	21	39	20	15	5	60	35
Still Studying	18	42	21	10	9	60	31
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	19	39	19	17	6	58	36
Managers	18	41	22	14	5	59	36
Other white collars	15	37	23	20	5	52	43
Manual workers	13	36	24	19	8	49	43
House persons	11	34	25	18	12	45	43
Unemployed	17	29	22	24	8	46	46
Retired	18	32	22	20	8	50	42
Students	19	43	19	11	8	62	30
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	14	33	22	20	11	47	42
The lower middle class of society	12	35	25	20	8	47	45
The middle class of society	17	37	23	18	5	54	41
The upper middle class of society	25	40	19	13	3	65	32
The higher class of society	30	41	10	10	9	71	20
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	15	33	23	20	9	48	43
Small or middle sized town	16	36	23	19	6	52	42
Large town	18	39	20	16	7	57	36
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	23	40	19	12	6	63	31
(5-6) Centre	15	37	25	17	6	52	42
(7-10) Right	14	33	25	24	4	47	49
Level of information about EU enlargement							
Informed	24	41	19	13	3	65	32
Not informed	13	34	24	20	9	47	44
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	25	49	15	7	4	74	22
Not in favour	5	19	35	35	6	24	70

4. Keys for a successful future enlargement

This section details EU citizens' perspectives on crucial measures for successful enlargement. It outlines their top priorities, including rule of law, reform commitment, and strengthened membership criteria, alongside other vital approaches. These insights highlight key areas for ensuring a legitimate and effective future expansion of the European Union.

Among the various approaches considered essential, ensuring candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights emerges as the foremost priority. This critical measure is selected by 44% of respondents across the EU, highlighting its significance. Support is particularly strong in Sweden (72%), the Netherlands (63%), and Finland (61%). Notably, this measure stands out as the most selected in 21 Member States.

The second priority, with 38% of support, is a clear commitment from candidate countries to implement

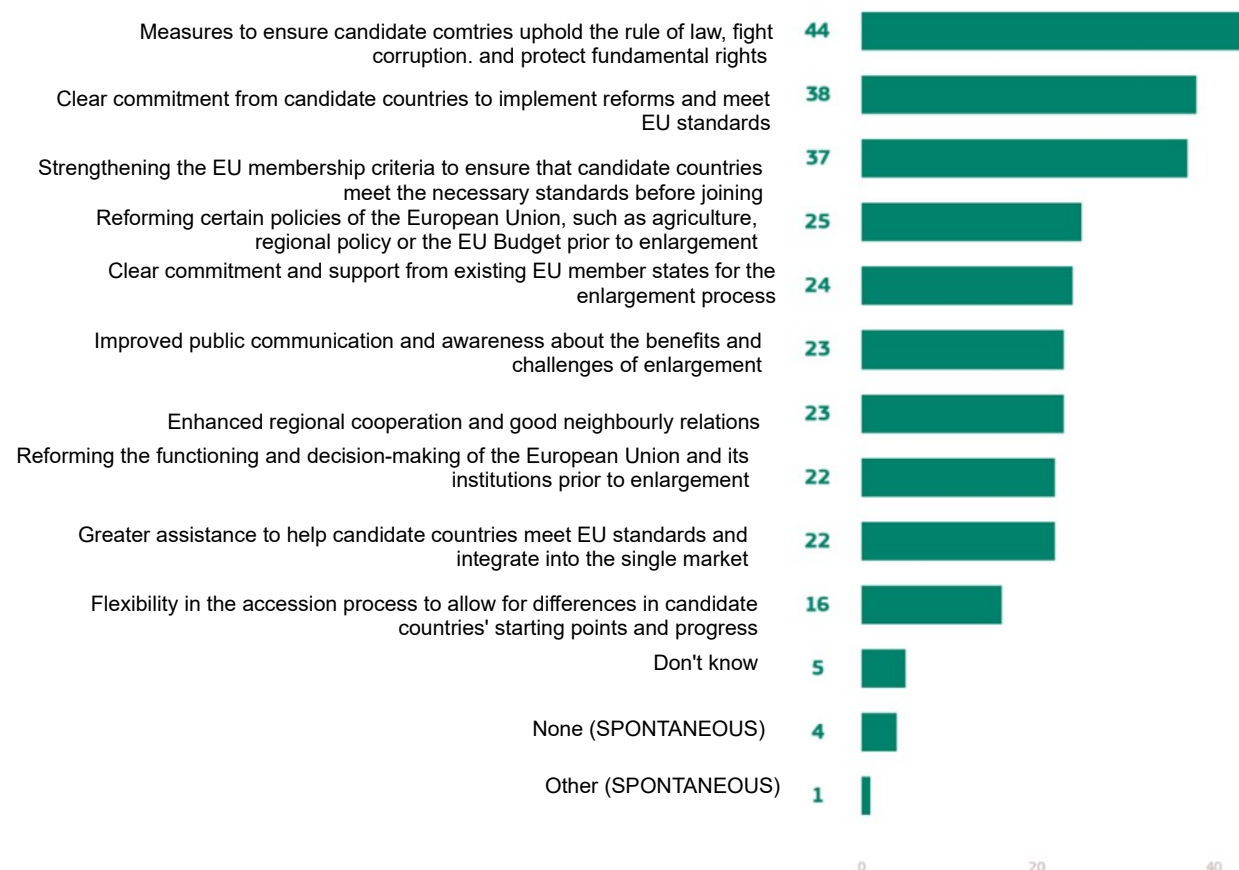
reforms and meet EU standards. This measure garners notable support in Finland (54%), Sweden (49%), and Greece (45%). Notably, it is the most frequently chosen option in Portugal and Czechia.

The third key measure highlighted by respondents, at 37%, is strengthening the EU membership criteria to ensure that candidate countries meet the necessary standards before joining. This approach is particularly favoured in Sweden (45%), Finland, the Netherlands and Greece (all 44%). Furthermore, it emerges as the primary choice in Hungary, Ireland, and Italy.

Beyond these top three, a range of other measures also receive significant consideration. Reforming certain policies of the European Union, such as agriculture, regional policy, or the EU Budget prior to enlargement, is supported by 25% of respondents, with Croatia (33%), Italy (31%), and Bulgaria (30%) showing the highest endorsement.

Close behind, with 24% support, is the need for a clear commitment and support from existing EU Member

QC8ab: In your opinion, amongst the following, what would be needed to ensure the success of future EU enlargement Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



Special Eurobarometer 564

Attitudes towards EU enlargement

States for the enlargement process, a view most strongly held in Italy (29%), Ireland, Hungary, Malta and Greece (all 28%).

support in Hungary, Bulgaria (both 28%), and Croatia (25%).

Additionally, enhanced regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations is favoured by 23% of respondents, particularly in Croatia (32%), Bulgaria, Greece and Latvia (all 30%), and notably emerges as the leading choice in Latvia.

Another notable measure, also supported by 23% of respondents, is improved public communication and awareness about the benefits and challenges of enlargement, a priority most strongly observed in Greece (44%), Cyprus (38%), and Lithuania (31%).

Furthermore, 22% of respondents advocate for greater assistance to help candidate countries meet EU standards and integrate into the single market, with support from Hungary (33%), as well as Ireland and Romania (both 30%).

An equal proportion (22%) also stresses reforming the functioning and decision-making of the European Union and its institutions prior to enlargement, with Italy (30%), Cyprus, and Croatia (both 27%) being the most prominent supporters.

Finally, flexibility in the accession process to allow for differences in candidate countries' starting points and progress is selected by a smaller proportion of respondents, at 16%. This measure finds its strongest

QC8ab: In your opinion, amongst the following, what would be needed to ensure the success of future EU enlargement Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

	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
Measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights	44	45	44	34	56	51	40	39	49	42	44	48	35	50	26	34	49	38	38	63	43	32	40	33	35	43	61	72
Clear commitment from candidate countries to implement reforms and meet EU standards	38	36	31	37	41	44	33	36	45	39	37	28	38	43	21	30	35	35	37	42	36	29	43	28	32	40	54	49
Strengthening the EU membership criteria to ensure that candidate countries meet the necessary standards before joining	37	40	38	35	41	41	32	40	44	30	36	40	40	40	19	30	34	43	36	44	34	27	36	29	28	42	44	45
Improved public communication and awareness about the benefits and challenges of enlargement	23	23	28	27	25	20	28	26	44	23	17	25	28	38	19	31	17	24	20	22	22	22	17	21	22	29	14	25
Reforming certain policies of the European Union, such as agriculture, regional policy or the EU Budget prior to enlargement	25	20	30	25	22	22	15	21	28	23	26	33	31	23	13	14	25	30	23	19	26	24	22	30	23	30	14	21
Enhanced regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations	23	22	30	24	26	23	28	22	30	19	18	32	24	20	30	26	18	25	18	24	24	25	12	28	23	20	18	21
Clear commitment and support from existing EU member states for the enlargement process	24	23	25	22	20	25	17	28	28	27	16	27	29	21	15	21	14	28	28	21	24	24	27	21	22	20	25	21
Greater assistance to help candidate countries meet EU standards and integrate into the single market	22	22	25	17	26	18	20	30	28	21	22	29	24	22	19	21	16	33	27	22	23	27	27	30	23	20	11	13
Reforming the functioning and decision-making of the European Union and its institutions prior to enlargement	22	23	22	20	17	21	17	22	25	17	20	27	30	27	10	15	23	24	23	19	22	24	18	25	20	25	17	16
Flexibility in the accession process to allow for differences in candidate countries' starting points and progress	16	15	28	16	12	12	16	15	24	13	11	25	22	18	13	16	14	28	16	11	19	21	19	20	15	24	12	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0		3	1	1			0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
None (SPONTANEOUS)	4	1	2	4	2	4	4	2	1	3	7	1	2	2	3	4	6	1	1	3	12	2	2	2	6	1	2	0
Don't know	5	2	4	8	5	4	8	5	1	6	6	3	3	5	14	11	3	5	7	2	3	3	13	5	3	4	3	1

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

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

The socio-demographic analysis shows that respondents across all socio-demographic categories judge measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (44%) to be the area that must be prioritised to ensure a legitimate and effective future expansion of the European Union. The following analysis breaks down the spectrum of opinions across various European demographic categories.

- When examining the opinions by gender, both men (43%) and women (44%) show similar levels of support for measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (42%). On the other hand, respondents aged 55 and older show the lowest likelihood of supporting these measures (44%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of supporting measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (50%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely to support these measures (39%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (48%). House persons are the least likely to support these measures (36%).
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (49%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood of supporting these measures (41%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents from large towns are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (48%). Those from rural areas or villages show the lowest likelihood of supporting these measures (40%).
- Examining the left-right political scale, respondents on the left (1-4) are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect

fundamental rights (49%). Those on the right (7-10) show the lowest likelihood of supporting these measures (41%).

- In terms of the level of information about EU enlargement, informed respondents are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (45%). Not informed respondents show the lowest likelihood of supporting these measures (43%).
- Finally, respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to support measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights (46%). Those not in favour of EU enlargement show the lowest likelihood of supporting these measures (41%).

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC8ab: In your opinion, amongst the following, what would be needed to ensure the success of future EU enlargement Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

	Measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights	Clear commitment from candidate countries to implement reforms and meet EU standards	Strengthening the EU membership criteria to ensure that candidate countries meet the necessary standards before joining	Reforming certain policies of the European Union, such as agriculture, regional policy, or the EU Budget prior to enlargement	Clear commitment and support from existing EU member states for the enlargement process	Enhanced regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations	Improved public communication and awareness about the benefits and challenges of enlargement	Greater assistance to help candidate countries meet EU standards and integrate into the single market	Reforming the functioning and decision-making of the European Union and its institutions prior to enlargement	Flexibility in the accession process to allow for differences in candidate countries' starting points and progress	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	44	38	37	25	24	23	23	22	22	16	1	4	5
Gender													
Man	43	38	38	25	24	22	22	22	24	17	1	4	4
Woman	44	38	36	25	24	23	23	22	20	16	1	4	5
Age													
15-24	42	35	34	23	27	25	5	25	20	18	0	2	5
25-39	44	40	37	25	25	24	23	23	22	18	1	3	3
40-54	44	39	37	27	23	21	24	23	24	16	1	4	4
55+	44	37	37	24	23	22	21	21	21	14	1	4	6
Education (End of)													
-15	39	36	32	21	23	21	19	19	16	13	1	5	11
16-19	41	37	36	25	24	23	24	22	22	16	1	4	5
20	50	41	40	27	23	21	2	23	25	16	1	3	2
Still Studying	41	37	36	21	26	27	5	27	20	18	1	2	5
Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	41	41	36	30	27	21	23	23	27	17	0	3	3
Managers	48	40	41	26	25	22	2	23	26	16	1	3	2
Other white collars	44	40	39	27	23	22	26	23	25	19	0	4	3
Manual workers	44	38	37	23	24	22	23	22	20	17	1	4	4
House persons	36	30	28	26	25	28	24	23	20	16	0	5	6
Unemployed	45	43	31	22	24	22	21	23	18	12	0	3	7
Retired	43	37	36	24	23	22	20	21	20	14	0	5	8
Students	44	37	35	23	26	26	24	24	20	18	0	1	5
Consider belonging to													
The working class of society	41	35	33	22	23	22	21	21	17	15	1	5	9
The lower middle class of society	41	38	36	24	23	22	22	22	20	16	0	4	4
The middle class of society	44	39	38	26	25	23	24	23	23	17	1	3	3
The upper middle class of society	51	43	40	27	24	22	23	27	30	17	0	1	1
The higher class of society	49	39	2	26	32	24	21	23	27	20	0	3	2
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural area or village	40	35	34	25	22	23	21	22	20	14	1	4	6
Small or middle sized town	43	38	37	24	24	22	22	22	22	16	0	4	5
Large town	48	42	38	25	26	23	25	24	23	19	0	2	3
Left-right political scale													
(1-4) Left	49	41	37	26	26	24	24	25	22	17	0	2	3
(5-6) Centre	44	40	39	24	25	22	22	22	22	16	1	3	4
(7-10) Right	41	37	36	26	23	22	23	22	25	17	1	5	4
Level of information about EU enlargement													
Informed	45	39	38	26	25	24	24	24	25	18	0	2	1
Not informed	43	38	36	24	24	22	22	22	21	15	1	4	6
In favour of EU enlargement													
In favour	46	40	37	26	27	26	25	26	23	19	0	1	2
Not in favour	41	36	37	24	20	19	20	17	22	12	1	8	6

IV. EU citizens' knowledge on EU enlargement

1. EU citizens' perceived level of information about enlargement

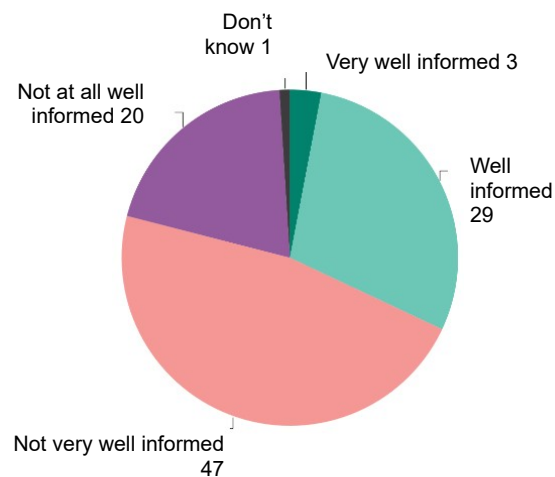
When assessing citizens' self-reported level of information regarding EU enlargement defined as 'new countries joining the European Union' around one third of respondents indicate they feel informed about the topic (32%). Specifically, 3% report feeling very well informed, while just under three in ten (29%) consider themselves generally well informed.

Conversely, a significant majority of respondents, just over two thirds (67%), report not feeling informed about enlargement. This group includes almost half of respondents who are not very well informed (47%), and one fifth who are not at all well informed (20%).

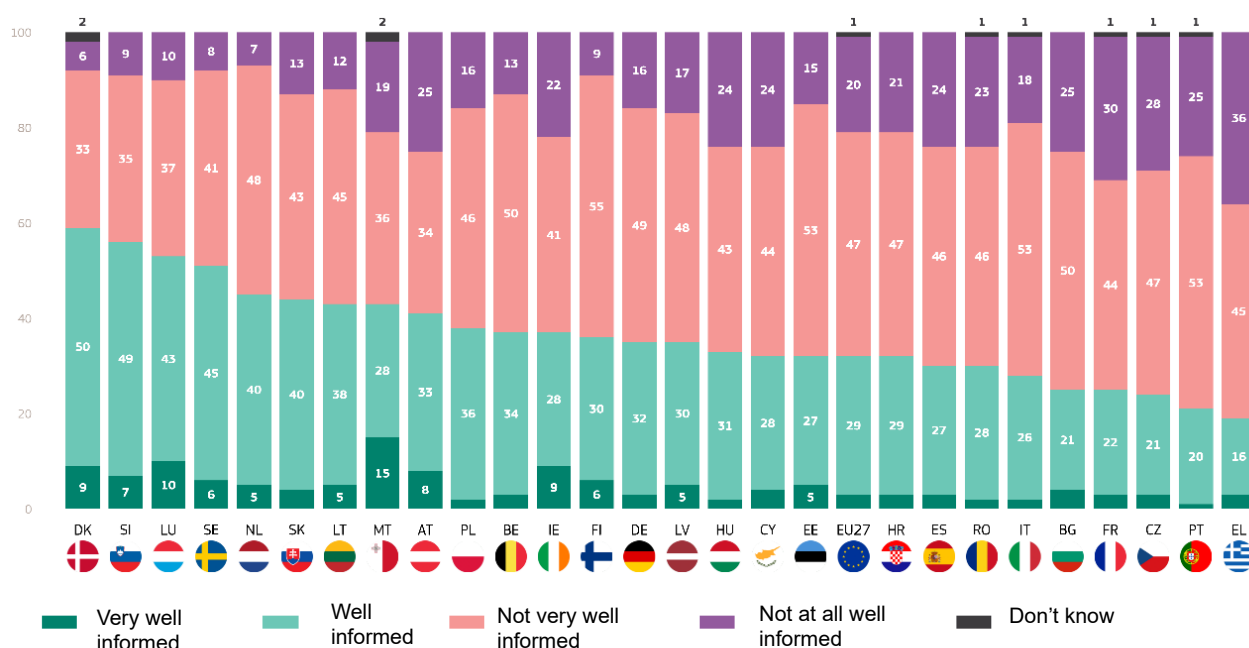
A national analysis illustrates that at least 50% of respondents feel well informed about enlargement in 9 Member States.

Among them, Denmark (59%), Slovenia (56%), and Luxembourg (53%) display the highest self-perceived levels of knowledge. In contrast, the lowest scores for feeling informed are observed in Greece (19%), Portugal (21%), and Czechia (24%).

QC1: How well informed do you feel about enlargement - that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel...? (%)



QC1: How well informed do you feel about enlargement - that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel...? (%)



While overall 32% of respondents across the EU report feeling informed about enlargement, indicating a limited public awareness, this socio-demographic analysis illustrates how this proportion is distributed across various European demographic groups and their likeliness to feel informed.

- When examining the awareness by gender, men (37%) are more likely than women (28%) to feel informed about enlargement.
- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to feel informed about enlargement (36%), followed by those aged 25-39 (34%). Older respondents aged 40-54 (32%) and those aged 55+ (31%) show lower levels of awareness.
- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of feeling informed about enlargement (41%), followed by those still studying (39%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood (17%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to feel informed about enlargement (46%), followed by students (41%). Manual workers (26%) and house persons (23%) are the least likely to feel informed.
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the upper middle class are the most likely to feel informed about enlargement (49%), followed by those in the higher class (48%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood for feeling informed (19%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to feel informed about enlargement (35%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (33%) and rural areas or villages (30%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to feel informed about enlargement (38%), followed by those identifying as right-wing (36%). Centrist respondents show the lowest likelihood for feeling informed (31%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are more likely to feel informed (43%) compared to those who are not in favour (20%).

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC1 How well informed do you feel about enlargement - that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel...? (% - EU)							
	Very well informed	Well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Don't know	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'
EU27	3	29	47	20	1	32	67
Gender							
Man	4	33	46	17	0	37	63
Woman	2	26	48	23	1	28	71
Age							
15-24	4	32	43	21	0	36	64
25-39	4	30	48	18	0	34	66
40-54	3	29	51	17	0	32	68
55+	3	28	46	23	0	31	69
Education (End of)							
-15	1	16	44	38	1	17	82
16-19	3	27	48	22	0	30	70
20	4	37	48	11	0	41	59
Still Studying	5	34	43	17	1	39	60
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	4	33	50	13	0	37	63
Managers	6	40	45	9	0	46	54
Other white collars	3	32	51	14	0	35	65
Manual workers	2	24	50	24	0	26	74
House persons	3	20	46	31	0	23	77
Unemployed	2	22	47	29	0	24	76
Retired	2	27	45	25	1	29	70
Students	6	35	42	17	0	41	59
Consider belonging to							
The working class of society	1	18	47	33	1	19	80
The lower middle class of society	3	28	48	21	0	31	69
The middle class of society	3	33	48	16	0	36	64
The upper middle class of society	7	42	43	8	0	49	51
The higher class of society	6	42	47	5	0	48	52
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	3	27	48	22	0	30	70
Small or middle sized town	3	30	47	20	0	33	67
Large town	4	31	47	18	0	35	65
Left-right political scale							
(1-4) Left	4	34	47	15	0	38	62
(5-6) Centre	3	28	50	19	0	31	69
(7-10) Right	4	32	45	19	0	36	64
In favour of EU enlargement							
In favour	4	39	45	12	0	43	57
Not in favour	2	18	52	28	0	20	80

2. Main sources of information on enlargement

When examining the primary sources respondents use to form their opinions on EU enlargement, television stands out prominently. A substantial 64% of interviewees indicate they predominantly rely on TV. Nationally, Portugal (80%), Bulgaria (76%), and Croatia and Romania (both 75%) record the highest usage. Notably, TV represents the top choice for respondents in as many as 23 Member States.

Information websites, encompassing sources like newspapers and news magazines, emerge as the second most frequently cited source. Across the EU, 39% of respondents primarily use these platforms. Finland (62%), Sweden (59%), and Greece (54%) register the highest usage, with this source being the preferred option in Finland and Sweden.

Social media ranks as the third most significant source, utilized by 32% of respondents across the EU for their opinions on enlargement. Cyprus (60%), Malta (54%), and Latvia (52%) show the highest reliance on this platform, and in both Malta and Latvia, social media is the most frequently chosen source. Newspapers and the written press also constitute a notable source, with 30% of respondents saying they primarily consult them. The Netherlands (57%), Austria (50%), and Luxembourg (48%) exhibit the highest engagement with this medium,

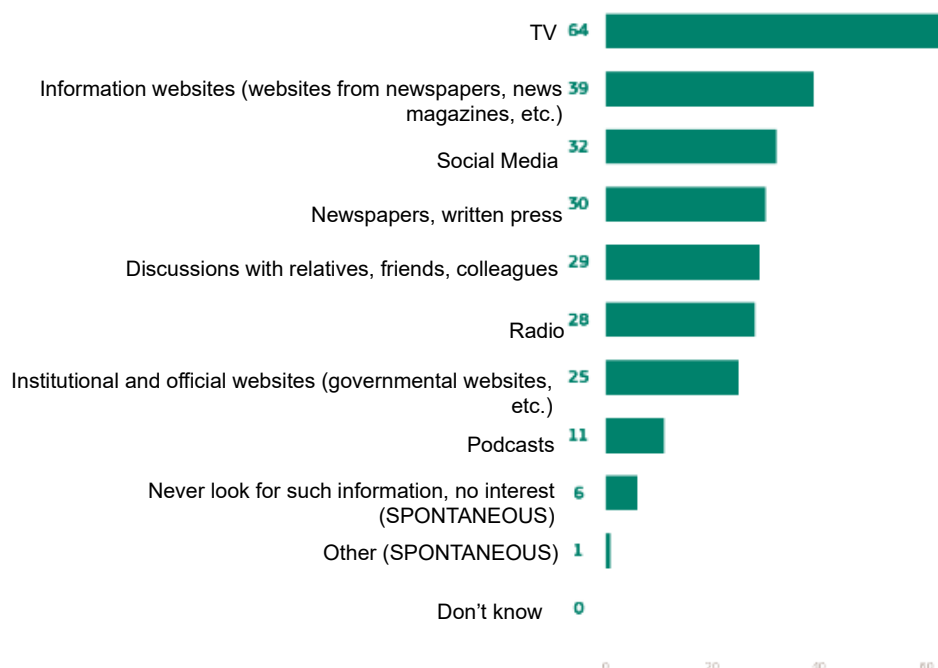
which emerges as the top choice exclusively in the Netherlands.

Personal interactions also play a role, as 29% of respondents primarily rely on discussions with relatives, friends, and colleagues. This informal source finds particular prominence in Greece (53%), Slovakia (49%), and Bulgaria (47%).

Radio is another information channel, utilized by 28% of respondents, with Estonia (42%), Sweden (40%), and Slovakia (39%) being the Member States where this medium is most frequently cited.

Institutional and official websites, such as governmental platforms, also contribute to opinion formation, with 25% of respondents primarily using them; Sweden (48%), Finland (38%), and Slovakia (37%) lead in the reported usage of these sources.

QC9ab: Which of the following information sources would you primarily use to form your opinion on EU enlargement? Firstly? And then? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE] (EU27) (%)



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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

Podcasts represent a more niche source, used by 11% of respondents to form their opinions on EU enlargement. Malta (24%), Slovakia (22%), and Denmark (19%) record the highest engagement with this format.

Finally, a segment of the population, 6% of respondents, indicates a lack of interest, reporting they never seek information on EU enlargement. This sentiment is most prevalent in Austria (12%), France, and Lithuania (both 8%).

QC9ab: Which of the following information sources would you primarily use to form your opinion on EU enlargement? Firstly? And then? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE] (EU27) (%)

	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	
																													
TV	64	66	76	62	68	64	61	62	62	58	57	75	72	66	52	65	49	61	48	53	60	65	80	75	67	64	58	55	
Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)	39	36	29	36	52	35	42	36	54	38	35	39	42	43	47	44	48	51	47	50	37	40	26	25	40	40	62	59	
Social Media	32	39	43	40	33	31	43	43	47	40	27	47	25	60	52	43	34	35	54	28	35	27	29	42	39	38	26	20	
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	29	24	47	30	40	35	29	23	53	21	24	41	27	30	21	26	24	38	21	28	34	20	30	44	30	49	20	27	
Radio	28	34	22	26	36	37	42	38	23	25	29	33	24	24	31	27	29	20	23	24	31	21	18	18	29	39	22	40	
Newspapers, written press	30	36	17	29	34	43	29	27	17	18	29	25	33	9	11	12	48	15	14	57	50	9	21	12	25	23	40	43	
Institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)	25	22	14	34	34	26	23	18	28	20	21	22	30	26	23	23	30	26	21	29	30	22	12	13	31	37	38	48	
Podcasts	11	9	11	16	19	13	12	17	12	10	6	16	7	11	6	15	12	16	24	18	14	6	2	16	10	22	8	17	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0		0	0	0	2		0	1	1	0	1		2	0	1	1	
Never look for such information, no interest (SPONTANEOUS)	6	1	6	4	1	7	4	3	5	6	8	3	7	5	2	8	1	7	0	2	12	5	7	4	1	3	1	0	
Don't know	0	0	1	3	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
	1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												
	2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												
	3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												

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Attitudes towards EU enlargement

Almost two thirds of respondents primarily use television as their information source to form opinions on EU enlargement, signifying a dominant preference, this socio- demographic analysis clarifies how these varying preferences for information sources break down across different European demographic groups.

- When examining the opinions by gender, men (42%) are more likely to use information websites, while women (65%) are more likely to use TV.

- In terms of age, younger respondents aged 15-24

are the most likely to use social media (58%) and the least likely to use TV (45%). Respondents aged 55 and older are the most likely to use TV (75%) and the least likely to use social media (15%).

- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the most likely to use TV (78%) and the least likely to use information websites (13%). Those who are still studying are the most likely to use social media (59%) and the least likely to use radio (13%).

- Among socio-professional categories, retired respondents are the most likely to use TV (78%) and the least likely to use social media (12%). Students are the most likely to use social media (57%) and the least likely to use radio (14%).

- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to use institutional and official websites (45%) and the least likely to use radio (19%). Those identifying as part of the working class are the most likely to use TV (67%) and the least likely to use institutional and official websites (14%).

- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents from large towns are the most likely to use information websites (45%) and the least likely to use radio (27%). Those from rural areas or villages are the most likely to use TV (65%) and the least likely to use institutional and official websites (21%).

- Examining the left-right political scale, respondents on the left (1-4) are the most likely to use information websites (44%) and the least likely to use radio (28%). Those on the right (7-10) are the most likely to use TV (67%) and the least likely to use institutional and official websites (25%).

- In terms of the level of information about EU enlargement, informed respondents are the most likely to use information websites (46%) and the least likely to use radio (30%). Not informed respondents are the most likely to use TV (65%) and the least likely to use information websites (35%).

- Finally, respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to use social media (36%) and the least likely to use radio (28%). Those not in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to use TV (65%) and the least likely to use social media (27%).

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

QC9ab: Which of the following information sources would you primarily use to form your opinion on EU enlargement? Firstly? And then?
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE] (EU27) (%)

	TV	Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)	Social Media	Newspapers , written press	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	Radio	Institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)	Podcasts	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Never look for such information, no interest (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	64	39	32	30	29	28	25	1	1	6	0
Gender											
Man	62	42	33	31	29	28	26	11	1	5	0
Woman	65	36	31	29	30	28	24	10	0	6	0
Age											
15-24	45	46	58	17	33	15	30	20	1	6	0
25-39	52	50	46	22	32	19	33	16	0	6	0
40-54	63	45	35	27	30	28	28	11	1	5	0
55+	75	27	15	39	27	36	17	5	0	7	0
Education (End of)											
-15	78	13	15	27	26	35	8	2	0	10	1
16-19	67	34	32	28	34	28	22	9	0	7	0
20	58	51	33	36	28	28	33	14	0	3	0
Still Studying	42	53	59	18	36	13	32	20	2	6	0
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	56	51	35	30	30	27	31	14	0	4	1
Managers	56	54	35	37	30	27	37	16	0	4	0
Other white collars	62	48	36	26	31	25	30	13	1	5	0
Manual workers	63	38	40	23	31	25	23	9	0	6	0
House persons	67	30	27	21	29	26	18	6	0	10	0
Unemployed	55	34	39	18	24	22	22	11	3	9	1
Retired	78	23	12	4	26	39	15	4	0	7	0
Students	43	51	57	19	35	14	35	22	1	5	0
Consider belonging to											
The working class of society	67	26	29	20	27	27	14	6	1	11	1
The lower middle class of society	62	36	34	26	30	29	24	11	1	7	0
The middle class of society	64	43	33	33	30	29	28	11	0	4	0
The upper middle class of society	59	53	29	44	29	25	38	16	0	1	0
The higher class of society	61	48	34	41	26	19	45	10	3	4	0
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural area or village	65	34	30	27	29	31	21	9	1	8	1
Small or middle sized town	63	38	31	30	28	27	26	10	0	6	0
Large town	64	45	36	32	32	27	27	14	0	3	0
Left-right political scale											
(1-4) Left	63	44	32	36	30	28	29	13	1	4	0
(5-6) Centre	66	38	33	31	29	30	24	9	1	5	0
(7-10) Right	67	38	32	27	3	28	25	1	0	4	0
Level of information about EU enlargement											
Informed	62	46	34	36	3	30	34	15	1	1	0
Not informed	65	35	31	27	29	27	22	9	0	8	0
In favour of EU enlargement											
In favour	64	44	36	34	31	28	29	13	0	2	0
Not in favour	65	33	27	30	29	29	20	8	1	9	1

3. Topics about enlargement that EU citizens want to know more about

When considering topics related to EU enlargement about which citizens seek more information, the costs and benefits of enlargement emerge as the most frequently cited. Across the EU, 47% of respondents express interest in this area. Greece (69%), Cyprus (59%), and Finland (55%) register the highest demand for such information. This topic stands as the most selected in 15 Member States.

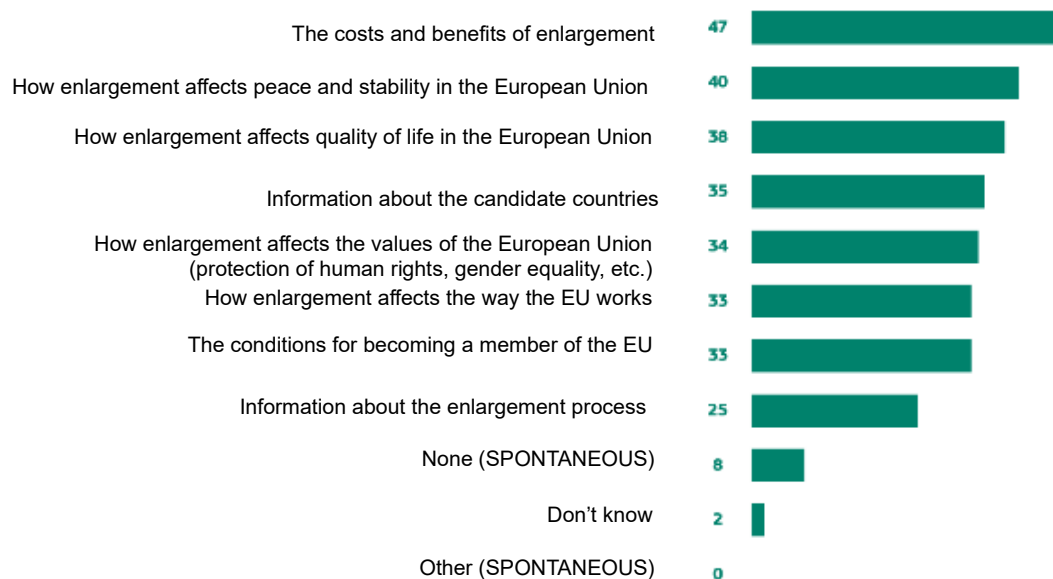
Ranking second in interest is how enlargement affects peace and stability in the European Union, a topic 40% of respondents wish to understand better. Denmark and Slovakia (both 54%), along with Greece and Spain (both 53%), show the strongest inclination for more information on this aspect. This item ranks as the most preferred in seven Member States.

The third most frequently sought information concerns how enlargement affects quality of life in the European Union, with 38% of respondents expressing this desire. Greece (59%), Croatia (54%), and Slovakia (53%) are the Member States where this interest is most pronounced, and this specific item is the top choice in four Member States. Additionally, information about the candidate countries gathers significant interest, with 35% of respondents desiring more knowledge. Cyprus (43%), Germany, and the Netherlands (both 40%) are particularly keen to learn more about this aspect.

Interest also extends to how enlargement affects the values of the European Union (e.g., protection of human rights, gender equality), a topic 34% of respondents wish to explore further. Sweden (55%), Malta (48%), the Netherlands, and Cyprus (both 46%) show the highest interest in this impact on values, and this specific topic is the most selected in Sweden and Malta.

Equally important, the conditions for becoming a member of the EU is a significant topic for 33% of respondents seeking more information. Germany (42%), the Netherlands (41%), and Cyprus, Austria and Sweden (all 40%) demonstrate the highest interest.

QCI0ab: Thinking about enlargement of the European Union, which of the following topics would you like to know more about? Firstly? And then? {MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE} (EU27) (%)



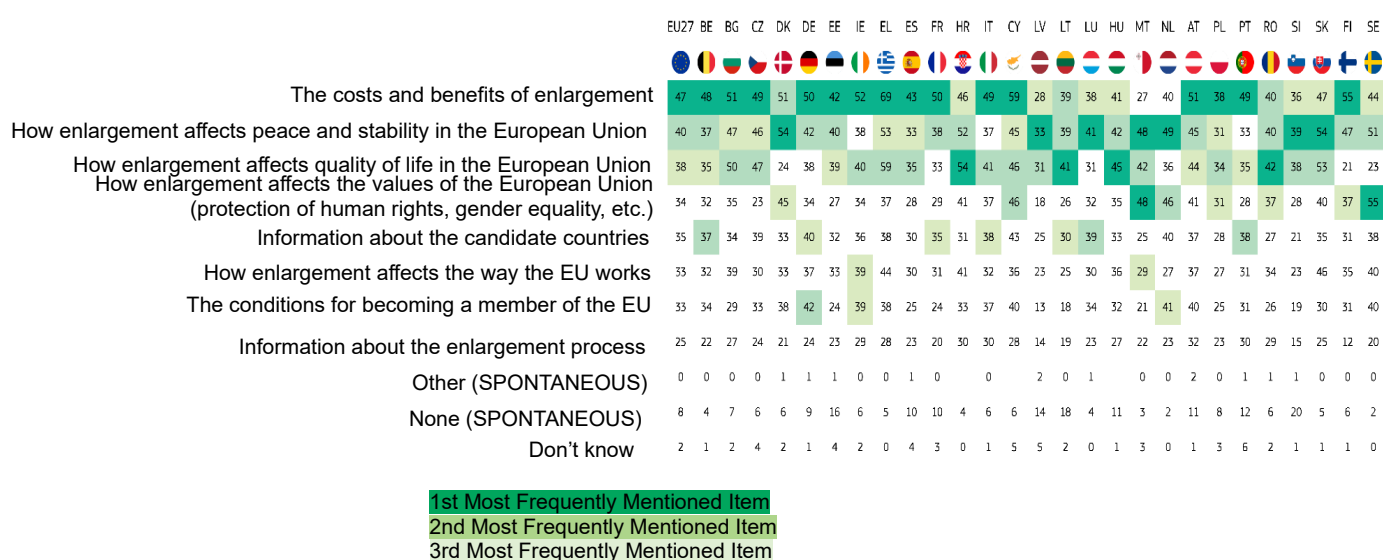
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Also drawing substantial interest from 33% of respondents is how enlargement affects the way the EU works. Slovakia (46%), Greece (44%), and Croatia (41%) are particularly keen to understand these operational impacts.

Finally, information about the enlargement process itself is a topic of interest for 25% of respondents across the EU. Austria (32%), Croatia, Portugal and Italy (all 30%) are the Member States most eager for details on the process.

QCI0ab: Thinking about enlargement of the European Union, which of the following topics would you like to know more about? Firstly? And then? {MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE} (EU27) (%)



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Among the various topics related to EU enlargement, citizens show interest in primarily understanding the costs and benefits of EU enlargement (47%). Followed by information impact on peace and stability in the EU (40%), and quality of life (38%). This socio-demographic analysis breaks down how the overall interest differs across specific European demographic groups.

- When examining the interest in learning more about EU enlargement by gender, men (48%) are slightly more likely than women (46%) to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement. All genders show similar levels of interest in how enlargement affects peace and stability (39-40%) and the quality of life in the EU (37-39%).
- In terms of age, respondents aged 40-54 are the most likely to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (50%), followed by those aged 25-39 (47%). Younger respondents aged 15-24 (44%) and older respondents aged 55+ (47%) show slightly lower levels of interest. Respondents aged 15-24 are the most interested in information about the candidate countries (37%) and how enlargement affects the quality of life in the EU (39%).
- Looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of wanting to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (48%), followed by those still studying (44%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger show the lowest likelihood (43%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (49%), followed by other white collars (50%). House persons (47%) and the unemployed (50%) are the least likely to want to know about these costs and benefits.
- Regarding social class, respondents who consider themselves part of the higher class are the most likely to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (53%), followed by those in the upper middle class (52%). Those identifying as part of the working class show the lowest likelihood (43%).
- In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are more likely to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (48%), compared to those living in small or middle-sized towns (47%) and rural areas or villages (46%).
- Respondents who identify as left-wing are the most likely to want to know about the costs and benefits

of enlargement (47%), followed by those identifying as centrist and right-wing (both 49%).

- Respondents who feel informed about EU enlargement are more likely to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (46%) compared to those who do not feel informed (48%).
- Respondents who are in favour of EU enlargement are the most likely to want to know about the costs and benefits of enlargement (47%), compared to those who are not in favour (49%).

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QC10ab: Thinking about enlargement of the European Union, which of the following topics would you like to know more about? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

	The costs and benefits of enlargement	How enlargement affects peace and stability in the European Union	How enlargement affects quality of life in the European Union	Information about the candidate countries	How enlargement affects the values of the European Union (protection of human rights, gender equality, etc.)	How enlargement affects the way the EU works	The conditions for becoming a member of the EU	Information about the enlargement process	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	47	40	38	35	34	33	33	25	0	8	2
Gender											
Man	48	39	39	36	33	34	34	25	0	8	2
Woman	46	40	37	35	34	32	31	24	0	8	2
Age											
15-24	44	36	39	37	34	34	32	25	0	7	3
25-39	47	41	39	35	35	35	35	26	0	7	1
40-54	50	40	41	36	36	36	35	26	1	6	2
55+	47	40	35	34	32	30	30	23	0	10	3
Education (End of)											
-15	43	32	32	31	24	25	27	18	0	18	5
16-19	48	39	39	34	32	32	32	25	0	9	2
20	48	45	38	37	39	36	34	26	0	4	1
Still Studying	44	36	39	39	34	35	36	25	0	6	3
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	47	42	43	38	37	35	34	26	1	6	2
Managers	49	41	36	39	39	36	38	26	1	4	1
Other white collars	50	42	41	36	35	36	35	28	0	4	1
Manual workers	46	38	40	34	33	34	31	23	0	9	2
House persons	47	38	31	33	33	31	30	27	0	10	4
Unemployed	50	38	37	27	35	29	29	23	1	1	3
Retired	46	40	34	34	30	29	30	22	1	1	3
Students	46	37	39	38	36	34	34	27	0	5	3
Consider belonging to											
The working class of society	43	35	36	29	28	29	27	22	1	15	4
The lower middle class of society	48	36	38	35	33	32	33	22	0	9	2
The middle class of society	48	42	39	36	36	35	34	27	0	5	1
The upper middle class of society	52	44	34	43	39	35	38	25	0	2	1
The higher class of society	53	48	38	38	48	37	28	28	0	3	0
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural area or village	46	39	35	33	31	30	30	23	1	11	3
Small or middle sized town	47	38	38	36	33	34	33	24	0	8	2
Large town	48	43	41	37	38	36	34	27	0	6	2
Left-right political scale											
(1-4) Left	47	44	39	39	41	35	35	26	0	5	1
(5-6) Centre	49	40	39	35	32	34	33	25	0	7	2
(7-10) Right	49	38	38	34	33	32	32	24	0	8	2
Level of information about EU enlargement											
Informed	46	41	37	37	37	35	35	26	0	4	1
Not informed	48	39	38	35	32	32	32	24	0	10	3
In favour of EU enlargement											
In favour	47	43	39	38	38	36	35	28	0	4	1
Not in favour	49	35	36	32	30	31	30	21	1	13	3

Conclusion

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This Special Eurobarometer report on “Attitudes towards EU enlargement” offers a comprehensive analysis of perspectives held by EU citizens regarding the expansion of the European Union. The findings reveal a nuanced landscape of opinions, underscoring both support for and scepticism towards further enlargement.

At the EU level, over half of respondents express favour for further enlargement, while nearly four in ten respondents oppose it. Support for enlargement exhibits significant variation across Member States; the highest levels are observed in Sweden, Denmark and Lithuania, while the lowest are registered in Czechia, France, and Austria. Demographic analysis indicates that younger respondents aged 15-24, individuals with higher education, students, and those who feel informed about EU enlargement are more inclined to support continued expansion.

Considering the perceived benefits of EU enlargement, over half of respondents anticipate substantial gains for their country, while nearly two fifths remain sceptical, holding the view that their nation would derive little to no benefit. On a personal level, just under two fifths of respondents foresee personal advantages from further enlargement, while almost three in five anticipate limited individual benefits. A considerable portion of respondents likewise expresses scepticism regarding direct personal gains.

Regarding the areas that have notably benefited from past EU enlargement, the economy and competitiveness are perceived as having gained the most, with almost half of respondents acknowledging this. The EU's influence in the world and security and defence are likewise cited as significant advantages. Furthermore, respondents identify employment and jobs, democracy, and migration as other sectors that have experienced positive impacts from previous expansions.

Looking ahead, respondents identify several areas poised to benefit from future EU enlargement. A larger market for EU businesses, increased choice, and greater innovation are viewed as the most substantial advantages. These are closely followed by expectations of stronger EU influence in the world and enhanced work opportunities and skilled labour for EU businesses.

However, significant concerns also arise regarding the implications of future enlargement. These include the potential for uncontrolled migration, corruption, organised crime, and terrorism, alongside the perceived cost to European taxpayers. Furthermore, increased economic and financial disparity between EU countries

and regions and complicated decision-making at the EU level also constitute considerable apprehensions.

Regarding current and potential candidate countries for EU membership, Ukraine stands as most favoured candidate, with just over half of respondents supporting its accession once all conditions are met. Closely following, Montenegro represents the second most favoured candidate. Conversely, Türkiye records the lowest support among all potential candidates.

To ensure the success of future enlargement, respondents underscore the importance of measures compelling candidate countries to uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights. Strengthening the EU membership criteria and securing a clear commitment from candidate countries to implement reforms and meet EU standards are likewise considered paramount. Furthermore, enhanced regional cooperation, greater assistance to help candidate countries meet EU standards, and improved public communication regarding the benefits and challenges of enlargement constitute other vital factors identified by respondents.

In terms of EU citizens' self-reported knowledge about enlargement, around one third of respondents of respondents feel informed about the process, while almost two fifths indicate they are not informed. Regarding information sources, television, information websites, and social media stand as the most commonly used.

Respondents consistently express a strong interest in acquiring more knowledge, particularly concerning the costs and benefits of enlargement, its impact on peace and stability, and its effect on the quality of life in the EU. Other areas of significant interest include detailed information about the candidate countries, the conditions for becoming a member, and how enlargement influences the values and functioning of the EU.

This report underscores a complex and varied landscape of opinions on EU enlargement among its citizens. While substantial support for further enlargement exists, it is counterbalanced by notable concerns and scepticism. The perceived benefits of enlargement primarily encompass economic gains and an enhanced global influence for the EU, yet apprehensions persist regarding issues such as migration, crime, and financial costs. Ensuring the success of future enlargement therefore necessitates effectively addressing these concerns and providing

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comprehensive information regarding both the benefits
and challenges inherent in the process.

Comments

(Pierre Dieumegard)

The initial pdf file was difficult to process. The report itself was in English, but with a few lines, or a few words, from place to place, in the form of a raster image: for example on page 36, or for the conclusion on page 86, or in the questionnaire..

The tables are sometimes in the form of text, sometimes in the form of raster images, and the images are always in the form of raster images. These images have been run through automatic character recognition software (gImageReader), and it is possible/probable that errors will remain.

The majority of Europeans consider themselves poorly informed about a possible enlargement of the European Union (QC1): two thirds are poorly informed, compared to one third who are well informed.

Yes, information about European Union is a big problem for European people. We need a common language in order to share information. We need Esperanto.

The French are the most unfavourable to enlargement (QC3), very close to the Czechs, but the Germans, Italians and Estonians are not far behind.

Technical Specifications

Between 18 February and 16 March 2025, Verian Belgium carried out the wave 103.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The Wave 103.2 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 areas².

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.

2 Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEW S	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MGM Belgium	1003	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	9801547	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BESS	1013	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	5533938	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1005	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	9075934	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1004	18-02-2025	16-03-2025	4934048	1.3%
DE	Germany»r	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1510	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	72405020	19.0%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1006	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	1141759	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1007	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	4250993	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1003	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	9019513	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1004	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	41533436	10.9%
FR	France	MGM France	1003	18-02-2025	12-03-2025	56365353	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1022	18-02-2025	19-03-2025	3301831	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1019	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	51532657	13.5%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	500	18-02-2025	12-03-2025	772320	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1003	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	1582326	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1014	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	2429823	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	503	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	555900	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1021	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	8205733	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	18-02-2025	13-03-2025	473015	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MGM Netherlands	1021	18-02-2025	07-03-2025	15031342	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Gsterreichische Gallup Ins	1008	18-02-2025	08-03-2025	7783036	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1008	18-02-2025	07-03-2025	31079533	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1053	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	9113419	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1039	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	15981575	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1010	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	1799078	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1006	18-02-2025	05-03-2025	4554569	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1001	18-02-2025	11-03-2025	4722540	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1020	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	3541497	2.2%
		TOTAL EU27	26319	18-02-2025	16-03-2025	381726845	100%

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

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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 Denmark, Malta, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden).

	COUNTRIES	N of CAPI interviews	N of CAVI interviews	Total N of interviews
BE	Belgium	1003		1003
BG	Bulgaria	1018		1018
CZ	Czechia	1005		1005
DK	Denmark	672	332	1004
DE	Germany	1510		1510
EE	Estonia	1006		1006
IE	Ireland	1007		1007
EL	Greece	1003		1003
ES	Spain	1004		1004
FR	France	1003		1003
HR	Croatia	1022		1022
IT	Italy	1019		1019
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	500		500
LV	Latvia	1008		1008
LT	Lithuania	1014		1014
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1017		1017
MT	Malta	336	167	503
Ni.	Netherlands	746	275	1021
AT	Austria	1008		1008
PL	Poland	1008		1008
PT	Portugal	1053		1053
RO	Romania	1039		1039
SI	Slovenia	1010		1010
SK	Slovakia	1006		1006
FI	Finland	736	265	1001
SE	Sweden	773	247	1020
		25033	1286	26319

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

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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 103.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian Belgium, are:

	COUNTRIES	CAPI responses rates
BE	Belgium	47,60 %
BG	Bulgaria	44,70 %
CZ	Czechia	56,20 %
DK	Denmark	54,30 %
DE	Germany	35,20 %
EE	Estonia	43,70 %
IE	Ireland	40,90 %
EL	Greece	31,10 %
ES	Spain	36,60 %
FR	France	43,30 %
HR	Croatia	41,10 %
IT	Italy	32,10 %
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	66,10 %
LV	Latvia	29,30 %
LT	Lithuania	43,30 %
LU	Luxembourg	28,50 %
HU	Hungary	60,00 %
MT	Malta	78,20 %
Ni.	Netherlands	85,40 %
AT	Austria	44,80 %
PL	Poland	48,60 %
PT	Portugal	48,40 %
RO	Romania	46,90 %
SI	Slovenia	35,00 %
SK	Slovakia	55,30 %
FI	Finland	32,30 %
SE	Sweden	79,60 %

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

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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:

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	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 %	

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Questionnaire

ASK ALL		
Read out: The EU began with six member countries and now has 27 members following several rounds of enlargement. Currently there are ten countries waiting to join.		
Q1	How well informed do you feel about enlargement - that is new countries joining the European Union? Do you feel... ? (M)	
	(READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Very well informed	1
	Well informed	2
	Not very well informed	3
	Not at all well informed	4
	Don't know	999
NEW 1 QU		
ASK ALL		
Q2	Which of the following areas have benefitted the most from EU enlargement, if any ? Firstly ? And then ?	
	(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY THEN SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	Economy and competitiveness	1
	Democracy	2
	The EU's influence in the world	3
	Security and defence	4
	Fight against crime & terrorism	5
	Climate and environmental protection	6
	Employment and jobs	7
	Migration	8
	Health	9
	Culture	10
	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	996
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
	Don't know	999
NEW 1 QU		

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

ASK ALL

Read out: I would now like you to think about potential future enlargement

Thinking about further enlargement of the EU, overall, would you say you are ...

(READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very much in favour	1
Somewhat in favour	2
Not very much in favour	3
Not in favour at all	4
Don't know	999

Q3

NEW

1 QU

ASK ALL

How much would you say that ... **will benefit from further EU enlargement ?**

Q4 (SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	A lot	A little	Not much	Not at all	DK	
(OUR						
1 COUNTRY)		1	2	3	4	999
You						
2 personally		1	2	3	4	999

NEW

1 QU

ASK ALL

Considering each of the current candidates and potential candidates for EU membership, would you be in favour or opposed to them joining the EU once they have met all the membership conditions?

Q5 (SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	
1 Albania	1	2	3	4	999	
2 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	4	999	
3 Georgia	1	2	3	4	999	
4 Kosovo	1	2	3	4	999	
5 Montenegro	1	2	3	4	999	
6 North Macedonia	1	2	3	4	999	
7 The Republic of Moldova	1	2	3	4	999	
8 Serbia	1	2	3	4	999	
9 Türkiye	1	2	3	4	999	
10 Ukraine	1	2	3	4	999	

NEW

5 QU

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

ASK ALL

According to you, what would be the biggest benefit of future EU enlargement? Firstly? And then?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY THEN SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Larger market for EU businesses, more choice, more innovation	1
More countries sharing similar values and democratic institutions	2
Stronger EU influence in the world	3
More secure EU and better defence against foreign influence	4
More effective fight against organised crime and terrorism	5
Better environmental protection	6
More work opportunities and skilled labour for EU businesses	7
Better controlled migration	8
More solidarity between countries (for example, in case of a disaster or pandemic)	9
More cultural diversity	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
Don't know	999

Q6

NEW
1 QU

ASK ALL

What concerns, if any, do you have about potential future enlargement of the European Union? Firstly? And then?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY THEN SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Negative Impact on employment or wages	1
Unfair competition	2
Complicated decision-making at EU level	3
Increased vulnerability to security challenges	4
Uncontrolled migration	5
Corruption, organised crime & terrorism	6
The weakening of the EU's influence on the international scene	7
Increased economic and financial disparity between EU countries and regions	8
Erosion of European values	9
Cost to European taxpayers	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
Don't know	999

Q7

NEW
1 QU

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

ASK ALL

In your opinion, amongst the following, what would be needed to ensure the success of future EU enlargement?

Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Clear commitment and support from existing EU member states for the enlargement process	1
Clear commitment from candidate countries to implement reforms and meet EU standards	2
Enhanced regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations	3
Greater assistance to help candidate countries meet EU standards and integrate into the single market	4
Flexibility in the accession process to allow for differences in candidate countries' starting points and progress	5
Reforming the functioning and decision-making of the European Union and its institutions prior to enlargement	6
Reforming certain policies of the European Union, such agriculture, regional policy, or the EU Budget prior to enlargement	7
Strengthening the EU membership criteria to ensure that candidate countries meet the necessary standards before joining	8
Measures to ensure candidate countries uphold the rule of law, fight corruption, and protect fundamental rights	9
Improved public communication and awareness about the benefits and challenges of enlargement	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	997
None (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	998

Q8 Don't know 999

NEW
1 QU

ASK ALL

Which of the following information sources would you primarily use to form your opinion on EU enlargement?

Firstly? And then?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY THEN SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

TV	1
Newspapers, written press	2
Radio	3
Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)	4
Institutional and official websites (governmental websites, etc.)	5
Social media	6
Podcasts	7
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
Never look for such information, no interest (SPONTANEOUS)	998

Q9 Don't know 999

NEW
1 QU

Special Eurobarometer 564
Attitudes towards EU enlargement

ASK ALL

Thinking about enlargement of the European Union, which of the following topics would you like to know more about?

Firstly? And then?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT ONE ANSWER ONLY THEN SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The conditions for becoming a member of the EU	1
The costs and benefits of enlargement	2
Information about the candidate countries	3
Information about the enlargement process	4
How enlargement affects peace and stability in the European Union	5
How enlargement affects quality of life in the European Union	6
How enlargement affects the values of the European Union (protection of human rights, gender equality, etc.)	7
How enlargement affects the way the EU works	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
Don't know	999

Q10

NEW
1 QU

Q5