

Standard Eurobarometer 98
Winter 2022–2023

The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

Full report

Fieldwork: January – February 2023

Survey conducted by Kantar at the request of the European Commission,
Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer Unit”)

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

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INTRODUCTION



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The Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (EB98) survey Winter 2022-2023 was conducted from 12 January to 6 February 2023 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), seven candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo¹, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 98 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, media uses, and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. The EU stands united in its unwavering support to Ukraine in the face of Russia's invasion. The EU has stepped up its political, humanitarian, financial and military support to Ukraine and is imposing massive sanctions against the Kremlin to cripple its war machine.

Since the invasion, the EU, its Member States and its financial institutions have come together in a "Team Europe approach"² to make available €37.8 billion to support Ukraine's economic, social and financial resilience. This approach, defined by the European Union as a joining of Member States' forces in external action to improve effectiveness and impact, has taken the form of macro-financial assistance, budget support, emergency assistance, crisis response and humanitarian aid.

In addition, military assistance measures total around €12 billion, of which €3.6 billion have been mobilised under the European Peace Facility.

This brings the total support made available so far to Ukraine since the beginning of Russia's aggression to around €50 billion. In addition to this, the Commission is working towards a €1 billion contribution to fast recovery. Together with the resources made available to help Member States cater for needs of Ukrainians fleeing the war in the EU, the overall support to Ukraine and Ukrainians amounts to around €67 billion³.

On 28 February 2022, Ukraine presented its application for EU membership, followed on 3 March by the Republic of Moldova and Georgia. On 23 June 2022, the European Council granted candidate status to Ukraine. It invited the European Commission to report to the Council on the fulfilment of the conditions specified in the Commission's opinion on the membership application as part of the Commission's regular enlargement package. The Council will decide on further steps once all these conditions are fully met.

This volume of the winter 2022-2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the war in Ukraine and its consequences. It follows earlier surveys on the same subject in June-July 2022⁴, and October-November 2022⁵ and this report includes comparisons with the previous survey (the

Summer 2022 Standard Eurobarometer 97). The survey covers five topic areas identified by the European Commission:

- **The EU's response to the invasion of Ukraine:** Are Europeans satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU and their national government?
- **Actions taken as a response to the invasion:** Do Europeans agree with various actions taken by the EU as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine? Do Europeans agree that by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values?
- **Consequences of the war in Ukraine:** Do Europeans agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, and serious economic consequences for their country?
- **European security under threat:** Is the invasion of Ukraine seen as a threat to the security of the EU or to their country?
- **Future EU action in the wake of the war:** What are the views of Europeans on defence co-operation in the EU? How do Europeans perceive issues related to energy security and renewable energy? How effective can the EU's recovery plan, 'NextGenerationEU' be in responding to current economic challenges?

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

² Team Europe Initiatives (europa.eu)

³ [EU assistance to Ukraine \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu/!UWzD)

⁴ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2693>

⁵ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2892>

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Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁶⁷. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Kantar network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation⁸ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	North Macedonia	MK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME		
Norway	NO	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo ⁹	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE			Outside euro area

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

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

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

⁶ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

⁷ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

⁸ 2016/679

⁹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The majority of Europeans are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government and by the EU. Attitudes have remained stable since June-July 2022.

- More than half of Europeans (55%, no change since June-July 2022) are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government, while four in ten (no change) are dissatisfied.
- Almost six in ten (56%, -1 percentage point) are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU, while more than a third (38%, +1 pp) say they are dissatisfied.
- Satisfaction with the EU response is highest in Portugal, Ireland, Poland, Denmark and Finland. In five Member States, a majority of respondents are dissatisfied with the EU response: Greece, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia and Cyprus.

There is strong and continuing support for the actions taken by the EU in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

- Europeans express strong levels of support for a number of actions, although attitudes have become slightly less positive since June-July 2022.
- Around nine in ten Europeans agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (91%, -1 pp) and welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war (88%, -2 pp).
- Around three quarters agree with providing financial support to Ukraine (77%, -4 pp) and imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies, and individuals (74%, -4 pp).
- Around two thirds agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (67%, -3 pp), while around a quarter (24%, +2 pp) disagree. A similar proportion agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government (65%, -3 pp), although around three in ten (29%, +3 pp) disagree.
- Around eight in ten Europeans (78%, -1 pp) agree that "by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values", while 16% (+1 pp) disagree.

The majority of Europeans continue to think that the war has¹⁰ serious economic consequences, personally and for their country

- More than eight in ten Europeans (86%, -2 pp) agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, while around one in ten (11%, +1 pp) disagree.

- Around six in ten respondents (63%, +1 pp) agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally, whereas 35% (-1 pp) disagree.

There is widespread agreement that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU and to Member States. Levels of agreement have remained stable since June-July 2022.

- Around eight in ten Europeans (81%, -2 pp) agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, including 46% (+1 pp) who "totally agree". Around one in seven respondents (15%, +2 pp) disagree.
- Around three quarters of respondents (76%, no change) agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, while a fifth (no change) disagree with this statement. Respondents are most likely to agree in Poland, Lithuania and Sweden, while levels of agreement are lowest in Cyprus, Bulgaria, Austria and Greece.

Europeans express support for defence co-operation in the EU and for increased spending on defence

- Around eight in ten respondents (82%, -2 pp) agree that "co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased", while eight in ten (no change) agree that "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated".
- Around seven in ten Europeans (69%, -2 pp) agree that "the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment", while around one in five (22%, +1 pp) disagree. Around seven in ten (68%, -2 pp) agree that "more money should be spent on defence in the EU", with 24% (+1 pp) disagreeing with this statement.

Europeans are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy and for EU-wide co-ordination in energy security

- More than eight in ten respondents (86%, -1 pp) agree that "the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power", while a similar proportion (84%, no change) agree that "reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security". Eight in ten (no change) agree that "in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption".
- On energy efficiency, more than eight in ten (85%, no change) agree that "increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU". Similarly, 82% (-1 pp) agree that "EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price".
- When asked about Russian sources of energy specifically, more than eight in ten (84%, -2 pp) agree that "the EU

¹⁰ In ST97, the item was "the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for ...". In this new survey, it was modified to "the war in Ukraine has serious economic

consequences for ..." in all countries, except France, Italy and Latvia.

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should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible", while just over one in ten (12%, +2 pp) disagree.

- Around eight in ten respondents (81%, +3 pp) agree that they "have recently taken action to reduce [their] own energy consumption, or [they] plan to do so in the near future", while one in five (16%, -3 pp) disagree. On this issue, there has been an increase in agreement since June-July 2022, whereas, for the other statements, results have remained very consistent with those seen in June-July 2022.

Most Europeans think that 'NextGenerationEU' can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges

- The majority of Europeans (54%, -2 pp) think that the recovery plan of the EU, 'NextGenerationEU', can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges, while three in ten (31%, +1 pp) think that it is not effective.

I. THE EU'S RESPONSE TO THE INVASION OF UKRAINE



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The first chapter of the report examines public satisfaction with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU and by national governments.

A stable majority of Europeans are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government and by the EU

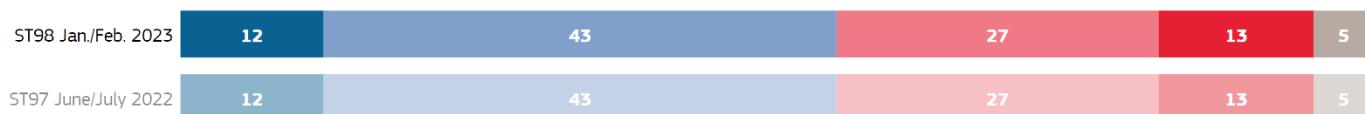
Attitudes to the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine have remained stable since June-July 2022.

More than half of respondents (55%, no change since June-July 2022) **are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government**, including 12% (no change) who are “very satisfied” and 43% (no change) who are “fairly satisfied”. By contrast, four in ten (no change) say they are dissatisfied with the response of their national government, including 27% (no change) who are “not very satisfied” and 13% (no change) who are “not at all satisfied”.

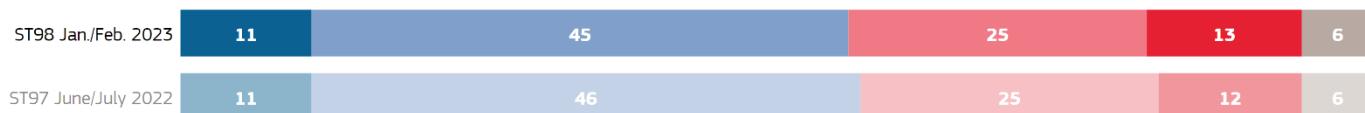
Almost six in ten (56%, -1 percentage point since June-July 2022) **are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU**, including 11% (no change) who are “very satisfied” and 45% (-1 pp) who are “fairly satisfied”. More than a third (38%, +1 pp) say they are dissatisfied, including 25% (no change) who are “not very satisfied” and 13% (+1 pp) who are “not at all satisfied”¹¹.

QE1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...? (EU27) (%)

The (NATIONALITY) government



The European Union



● Very satisfied ● Fairly satisfied ● Not very satisfied ● Not at all satisfied ● Don't know

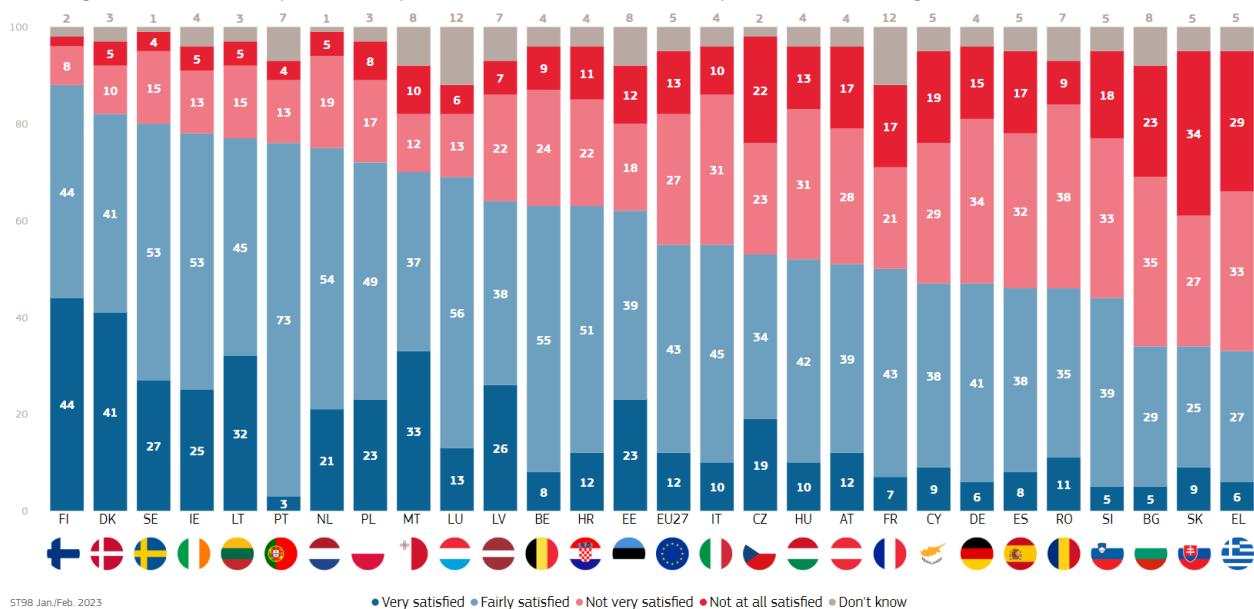
¹¹ QE1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...? 1) The (NATIONALITY) government. 2) The European Union.

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In 19 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government. Levels of satisfaction are highest in Finland (88%), Denmark (82%), Sweden (80%), Ireland (78%), Lithuania (77%), Portugal (76%) and the Netherlands (75%).

In eight Member States, respondents are more likely to be 'not satisfied' than satisfied: Greece (62% dissatisfied), Slovakia (61%), Bulgaria (58%), Slovenia (51%), Germany and Spain (both 49%), Cyprus (48%) and Romania (47%).

QE1.1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...? -The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023

Since June-July 2022, **satisfaction with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the national government has increased in ten Member States**, most notably in the Netherlands (75%, +13 percentage points), Croatia (63%, +6 pp), Sweden (80%, +5 pp) and Lithuania (77%, +5 pp).

Perceptions have become more negative in 15 countries, with large decreases in satisfaction seen in Hungary (52%, -17 percentage points) and Slovakia (34%, -10 pp). There has been no change in Finland (88%) and Bulgaria (34%).

QE1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...?
The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

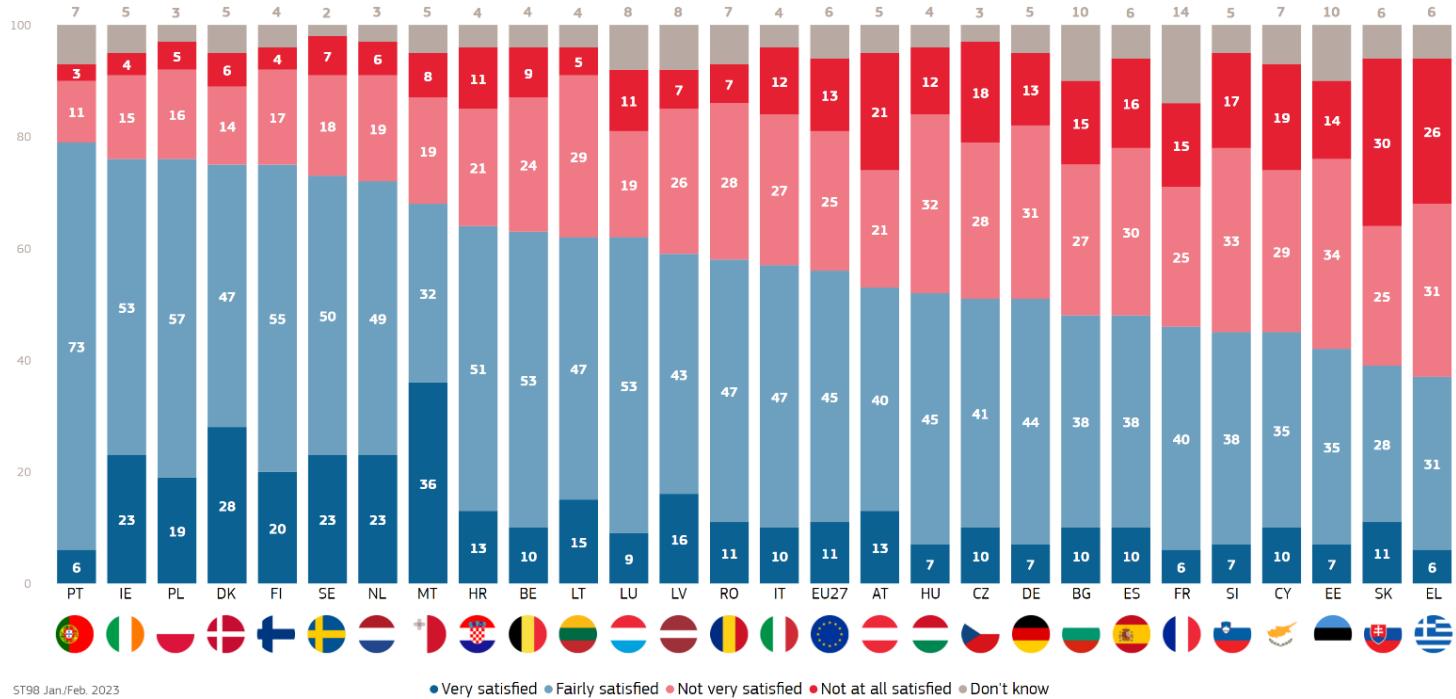
	EU27	NL	HR	LT	SE	FR	IT	PL	CY	DK	LU	BG	FI	BE	CZ	EL	AT	SI	EE	ES	LV	PT	RO	IE	DE	MT	SK	HU	
Total 'Satisfied'	Jan/Feb 2023	55	75	63	77	80	50	55	72	47	82	69	34	88	63	53	33	51	44	62	46	64	76	46	78	47	70	34	52
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲13	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼10	▼17	
Total 'Not satisfied'	Jan/Feb 2023	40	24	33	20	19	38	41	25	48	15	19	58	10	33	45	62	45	51	30	49	29	17	47	18	49	22	61	44
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼12	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼4	▼4	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼10	▼17	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	1	4	3	1	12	4	3	5	3	12	8	2	4	2	5	4	5	8	5	7	7	4	4	8	5	4	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	=	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲3

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In 22 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU. This includes five countries where at least three quarters of respondents are satisfied: Portugal (79%), Ireland and Poland (both 76%), and Denmark and Finland (both 75%).

In five Member States, a majority of respondents are dissatisfied with the EU response: Greece (57% dissatisfied), Slovakia (55%), Slovenia (50%), and Estonia and Cyprus (both 48%).

QE1.2. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...? -The European Union (%)



In 16 EU Member States, satisfaction with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU has increased since June-July 2022. The largest increases can be seen in Lithuania (62%, +12 percentage points), the Netherlands (72%, +6 pp), Latvia (59%, +6 pp) and Estonia (42%, +6 pp).

Perceptions have become more negative in nine countries, with the largest decreases in satisfaction seen in Slovakia (39%, -11 percentage points), Hungary (52%, -9 pp), Malta (68%, -7 pp) and Germany (51%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Luxembourg (62%) and Slovenia (45%).

QE1.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...?
The European Union (%)

	EU27	LT	EE	LV	NL	HR	CY	AT	IE	SE	BE	BG	CZ	FR	IT	PT	FI	LU	SI	DK	EL	PL	ES	RO	DE	MT	HU	SK	
Total 'Satisfied'	Jan/Feb 2023	56	62	42	59	72	64	45	53	76	73	63	48	51	46	57	79	75	62	45	75	37	76	48	58	51	68	52	39
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲12	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼9	▼11
Total 'Not satisfied'	Jan/Feb 2023	38	34	48	33	25	32	48	42	19	25	33	42	46	40	39	14	21	30	50	20	57	21	46	35	44	27	44	55
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼13	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲8	▲8
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	4	10	8	3	4	7	5	5	2	4	10	3	14	4	7	4	8	5	5	6	3	6	7	5	5	4	6
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	=	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	

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The **socio-demographic** data show that a majority of respondents in most groups say they are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, both by their national government and by the EU.

- The highest levels of satisfaction with the national government's response are seen among respondents aged 55 or over (57%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (60%), managers (63%), retired people (59%), white collar workers (57%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (61%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (70%) or upper middle class (66%) of society.
- At the same time, a majority of respondents in some groups say they are not satisfied with the response of their national government: unemployed respondents (51% 'not satisfied' vs 42% 'satisfied') and people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (56% vs 37%).
- Socio-demographic variations are similar when looking at satisfaction with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, although attitudes are consistent by age group. Satisfaction is highest among those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (61%), managers (63%), white collar workers (59%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (60%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (79%) or upper middle class (70%) of society. The proportions that are not satisfied are highest among unemployed respondents (48%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (52%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (45%) or lower middle class (44%) of society.

QE1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...?
 (% - Total 'Satisfied')

	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) government
EU27	56	55
Gender		
Man	56	55
Woman	56	55
Age		
15-24	55	52
25-39	55	53
40-54	57	55
55 +	56	57
Education (End of)		
15-	49	50
16-19	55	54
20+	61	60
Still studying	56	53
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	57	55
Managers	63	63
Other white collars	59	57
Manual workers	53	49
House persons	49	49
Unemployed	43	42
Retired	57	59
Students	56	53
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	40	37
From time to time	50	48
Almost never/ Never	60	61
Consider belonging to		
The working class	48	47
The lower middle class	49	48
The middle class	60	59
The upper middle class	70	66
The upper class	79	70

II. THE ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO THE INVASION



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This chapter examines the attitudes of Europeans towards the actions taken by the EU in response to the war in Ukraine. It firstly asks respondents whether they agree or disagree with various actions taken by the EU, and then asks whether they think that the EU is defending European values by standing against the Russian invasion.

There is strong and continuing support for the actions taken by the EU in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with six actions taken by the EU in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine¹².

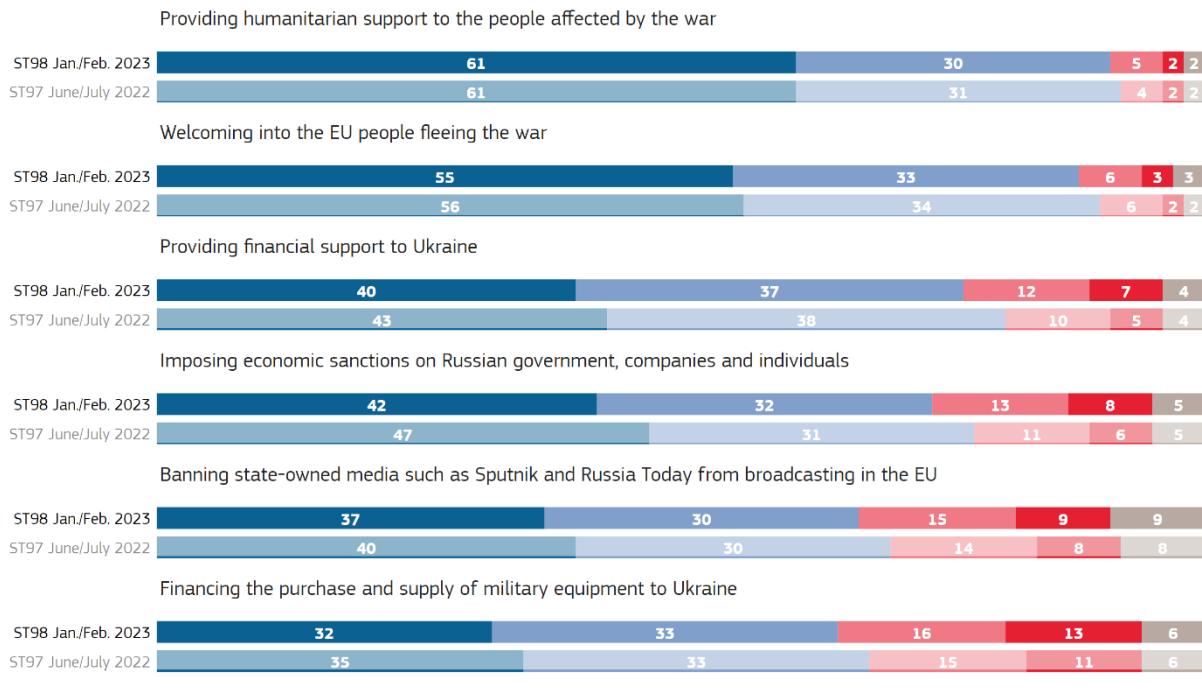
Europeans express strong levels of support for each of the actions, although attitudes have become slightly less positive since June-July 2022. Respondents are most likely to agree with providing **humanitarian support to the people affected by the war** (91%, -1 percentage point since June-July 2022), with 61% (no change) saying they "totally agree" with this action, while 7% (+1 pp) disagree. Just under nine in ten (88%, -2 pp) agree with **welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war**, including 55% (-1 pp) who "totally agree", while 9% (+1 pp) disagree.

Just over three quarters of respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (77%, -4 pp), while 19% (+4 pp) disagree. A similar proportion agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals** (74%, -4 pp), while 21% (+4 pp) disagree with this action.

Around two thirds (67%, -3 pp) agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, while around a quarter (24%, +2 pp) disagree with this action.

The least popular action included in the survey is **financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government**. While more than six in ten respondents agree with this (65%, -3 pp), around three in ten disagree (29%, +3 pp).

QE2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. (EU27) (%)



¹² QE2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. 1) Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. 2) Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU. 3) Financing

purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government. 4) Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war. 5) Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war. 6) Providing financial support to Ukraine.

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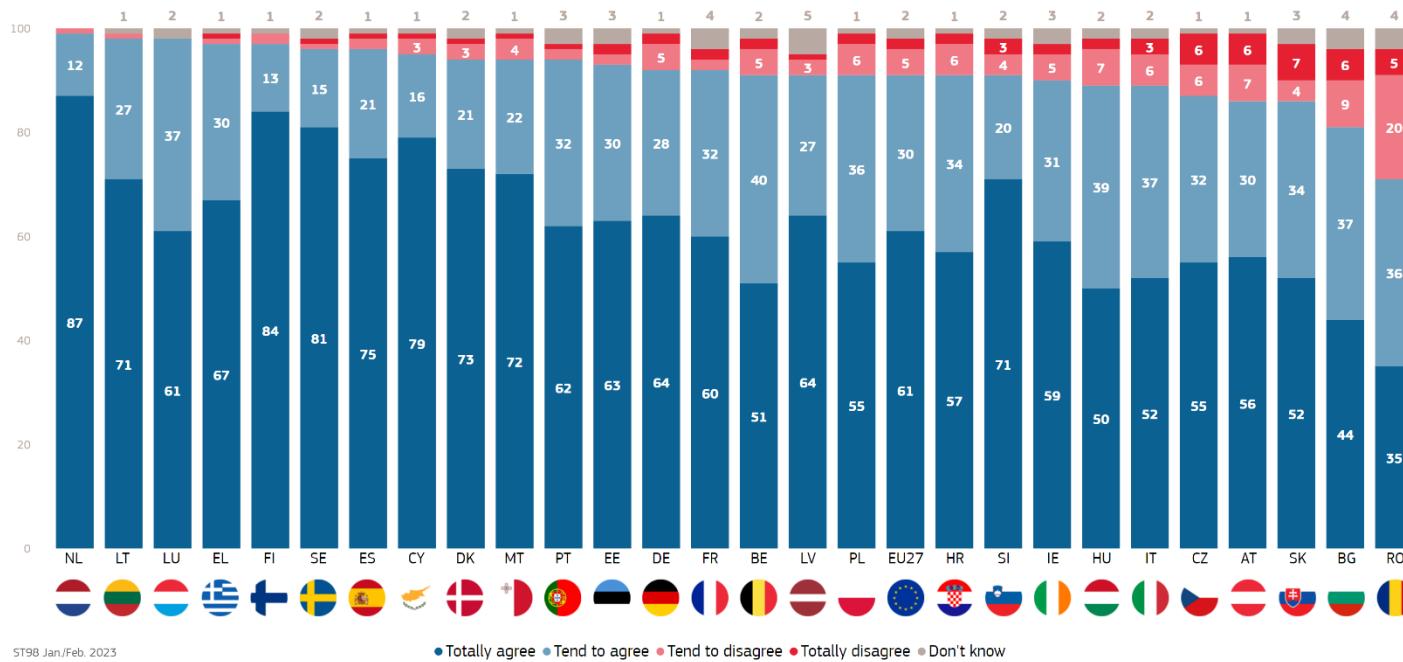
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In every EU Member State, at least seven in ten respondents agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war. The highest levels of agreement are seen in the Netherlands (99%), Luxembourg and Lithuania (both 98%), and in Greece and Finland (both 97%).

Respondents in Romania are the least likely to agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (71%), followed by those in Bulgaria (81%) and in Austria and Slovakia (both 86%).

More than three quarters of respondents “totally agree” with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war in the Netherlands (87%), Finland (84%), Sweden (81%) and Cyprus (79%), whereas less than half “totally agree” in Romania (35%) and Bulgaria (44%).

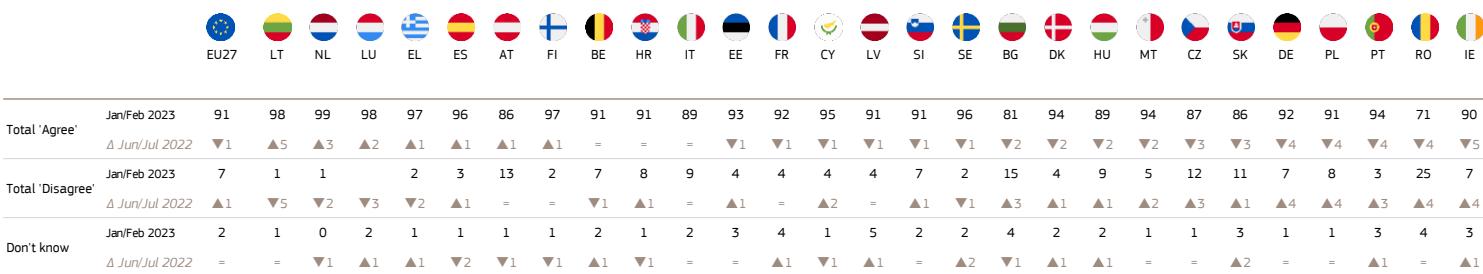
QE2.4. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



The proportion that agrees with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war has been stable in many countries since June-July 2022. The largest increases in agreement can be found in Lithuania (98%, +5 percentage points) and the

Netherlands (99%, +3 pp). The largest falls in agreement can be seen in Ireland (90%, -5 pp), Portugal (94%, -4 pp), Romania (71%, -4 pp), Germany (92%, -4 pp) and Poland (91%, -4 pp).

QE2.4 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



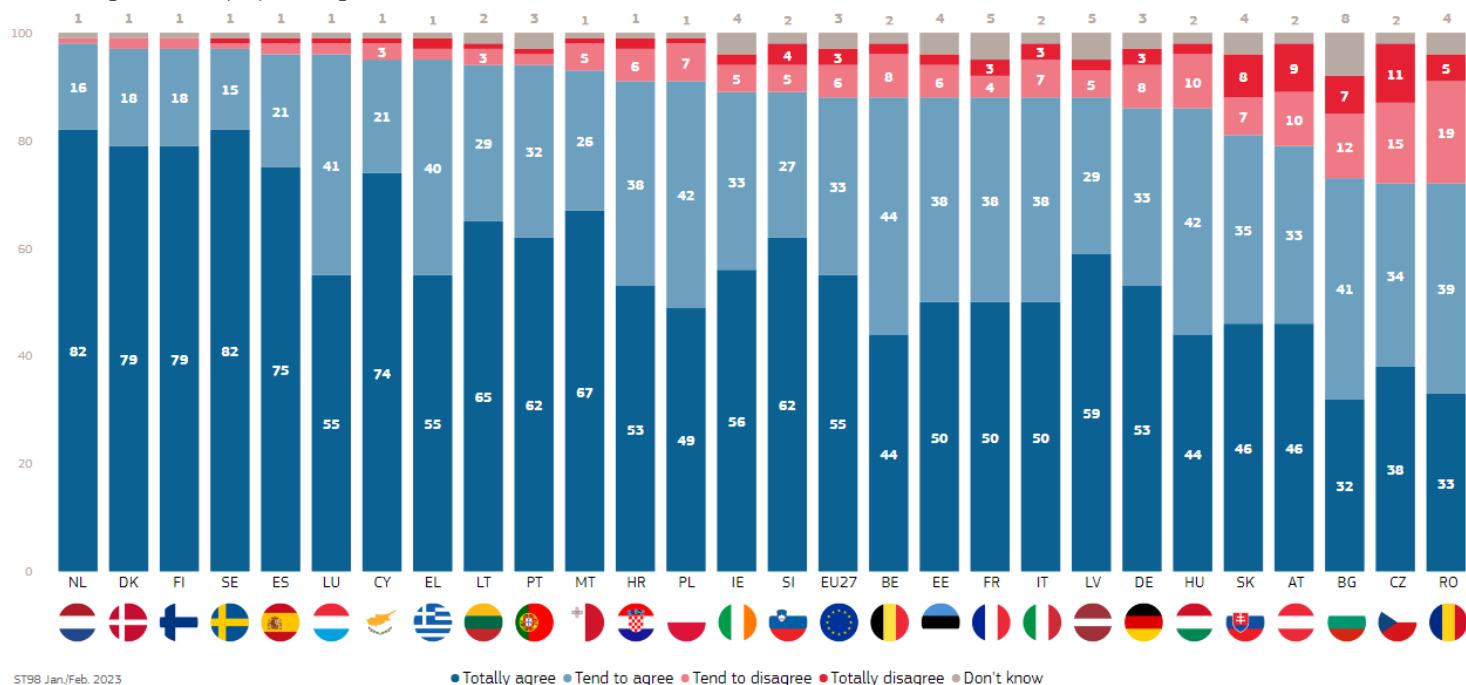
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More than seven in ten respondents in each country agree with welcoming people in the EU fleeing the war.
 Respondents are most likely to agree with this action in the Netherlands (98%), in Denmark, Finland and Sweden (all 97%), and in Spain and Luxembourg (both 96%). The highest levels of disagreement are seen in Czechia (26%), Romania (24%), and in Austria and Bulgaria (both 19%).

More than seven in ten respondents “totally agree” with welcoming people in the EU fleeing the war in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 82%), as well as in Finland and Denmark (both 79%), Spain (75%) and Cyprus (74%). The proportion that ‘totally agrees’ is lowest in Bulgaria (32%), Romania (33%) and Czechia (38%).

A geographical pattern can be seen in the findings. Opposition to welcoming people fleeing the war tends to be strongest in countries in the east of Europe, including those closer to Ukraine, while respondents are most likely to agree with this action in other parts of the EU.

QE2.5. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 -Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)



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

The proportion that agrees with welcoming people in the EU fleeing the war has been stable in many countries since June-July 2022. Only six Member States have seen changes of more than three percentage points. The largest increases in agreement can be

found in the Netherlands (98%, +6 percentage points) and Lithuania (94%, +4 pp). The largest decreases in agreement can be seen in Germany (86%, -6 pp), Bulgaria (73%, -5 pp), Ireland (89%, -5 pp) and Hungary (86%, -4 pp).

QE2.5 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)

	EU27	NL	LT	EL	ES	IT	DK	LU	SI	FI	FR	CY	PL	BE	EE	LV	MT	AT	SK	SE	CZ	PT	RO	HU	BG	IE	DE		
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	88	98	94	95	96	88	97	96	89	97	88	91	95	91	88	88	93	79	81	97	72	94	72	86	73	89	86	
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼6			
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	9	1	4	4	3	10	2	3	9	2	7	8	4	8	10	8	7	6	19	15	2	26	3	24	12	19	7	11
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼6	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲5
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	5	1	2	4	1	2	3	4	2	8	4	3
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	

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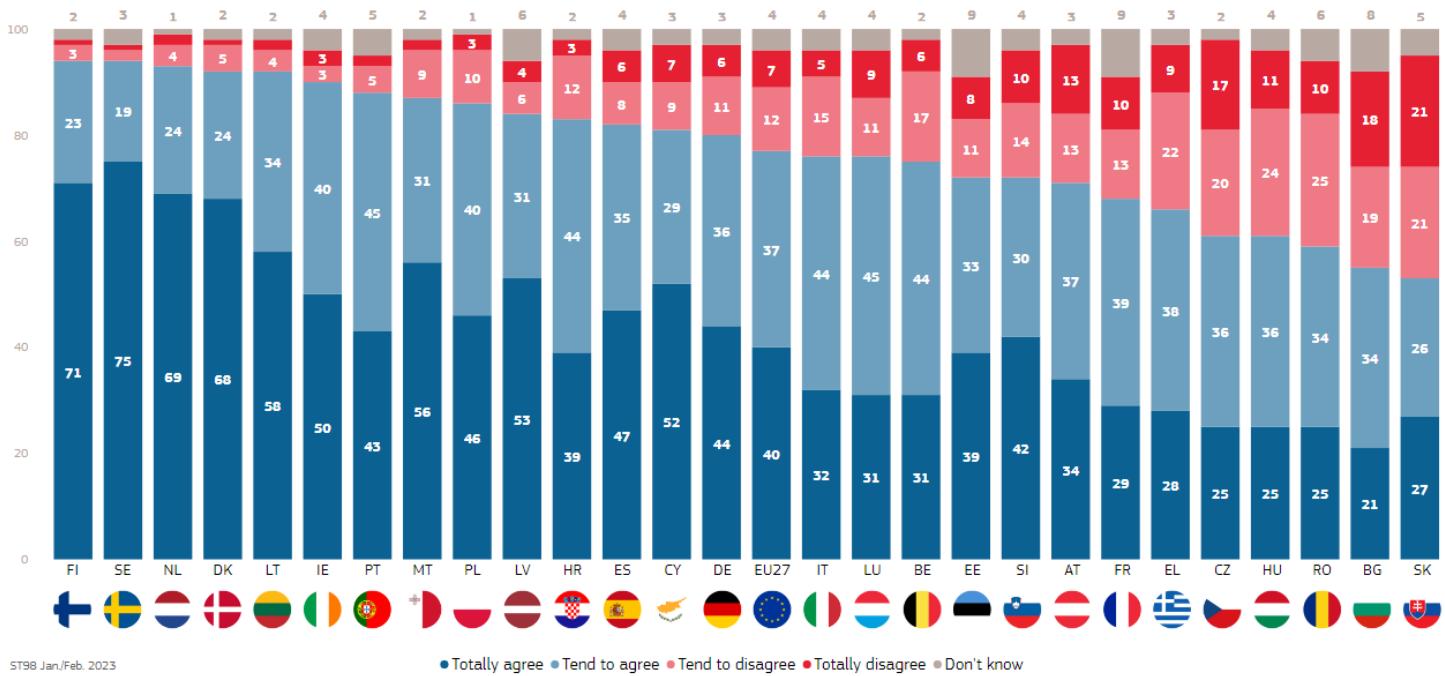
More than half of respondents in every EU Member State agree with providing financial support to Ukraine. More than nine in ten support this action in Sweden and Finland (both 94%), the Netherlands (93%), and in Denmark and Lithuania (both 92%).

By contrast, more than a third of respondents disagree with this action in Slovakia (42%), in Bulgaria and Czechia (both 37%), and in Hungary and Romania (both 35%).

Respondents are most likely to say they “totally agree” with providing financial support to Ukraine in Sweden (75%), Finland (71%), the Netherlands (69%) and Denmark (68%), while respondents are least likely to say they “totally agree” in Bulgaria (21%), and in Czechia, Hungary and Romania (all 25%).

Once again, opposition tends to be strongest in countries in the East of Europe, while respondents are most likely to agree with this action in other parts of the EU.

QE2.6. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 :-Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



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Since June-July 2022, the proportion that agrees with providing financial support to Ukraine has risen in five Member States, while levels of agreement have decreased in 22 countries. The largest increases in agreement can be found in Lithuania (92%, +6 percentage points), Latvia (84%, +6 pp) and the Netherlands (93%,

+5 pp). The largest falls in agreement can be seen in Hungary (61%, -14 pp), Romania (59%, -11 pp), Slovakia (53%, -11 pp), Greece (66%, -9 pp), Luxembourg (76%, -8 pp) and Poland (86%, -6 pp).

QE2.6 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



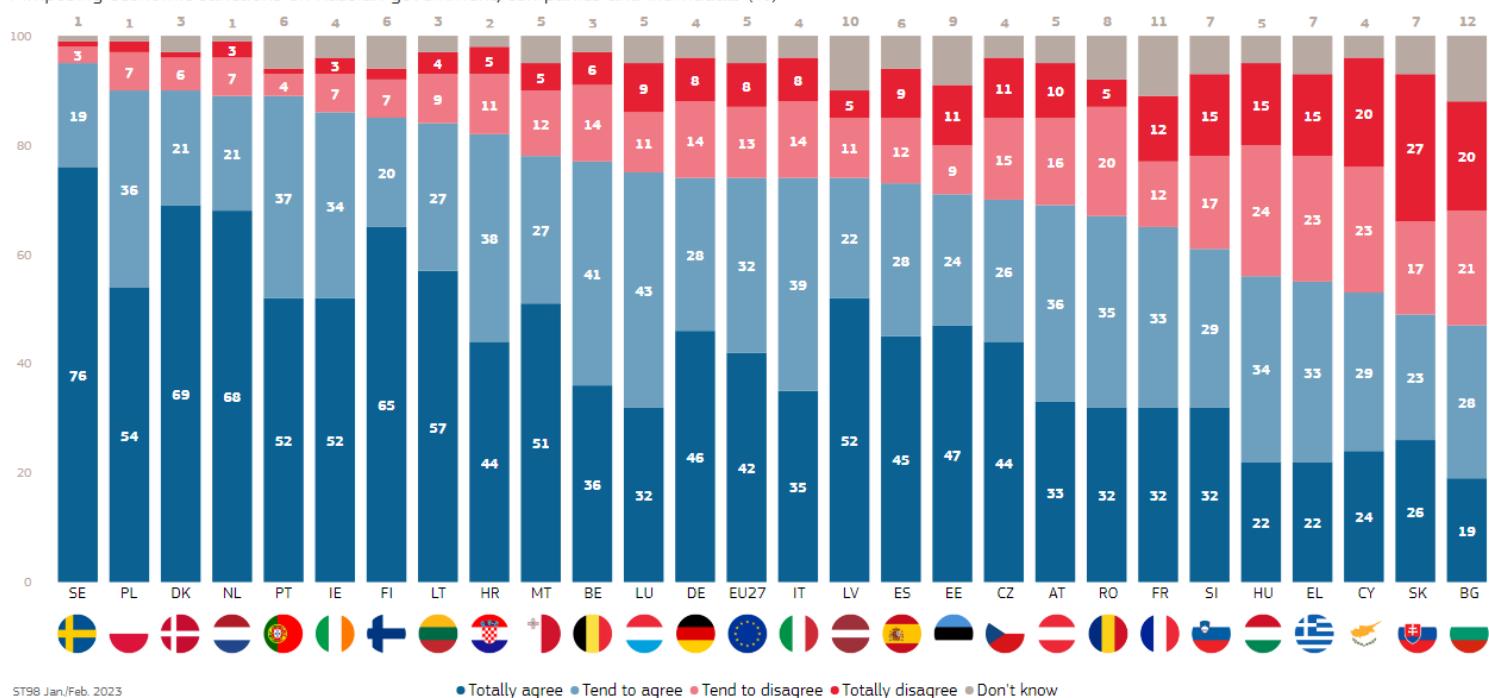
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	77	84	92	93	83	81	92	87	72	94	94	55	61	71	80	72	90	82	68	76	75	88	86	76	66	59	53	61
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼4	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼11	▼14
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	19	10	6	6	15	16	6	11	24	4	3	37	37	26	17	19	6	14	23	20	23	7	13	20	31	35	42	35
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲4	▼7	▼7	▼5	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲7	▲9	▲11	▲8	▲12
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	6	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	8	2	3	3	9	4	4	9	4	2	5	1	4	3	6	5	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼2	=	=	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	=	=	▲3	▲2

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In every EU Member State, a majority of respondents say they agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. At least nine in ten respondents agree with this action in Sweden (95%) and in Denmark and Poland (both 90%). By contrast, more than a third of respondents disagree with this action in Slovakia (44%), Cyprus (43%), Bulgaria (41%), Hungary (39%) and Greece (38%).

In ten countries, at least half of respondents “totally agree” with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, led by Sweden (76%), Denmark (69%), the Netherlands (68%) and Finland (65%). The lowest proportions that “totally agree” are found in Bulgaria (19%) and in Greece and Hungary (both 22%).

QE2.1. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 -Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)



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Since June-July 2022, the proportion that agrees with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals has increased in nine Member States, while levels of agreement have decreased in 18 countries. The largest increases in agreement can be found in Luxembourg (75%, +5 percentage points), Latvia (74%, +5 pp), Lithuania (84%, +5 pp) and Austria

(69%, +5 pp). The largest falls in agreement can be seen in Slovakia (49%, -10 pp), Hungary (56%, -9 pp), Germany (74%, -7 pp), Spain (73%, -5 pp), Greece (55%, -5 pp) and Portugal (89%, -5 pp).

QE2.1 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)

	EU27	LV	LT	LU	AT	HR	CY	SE	BG	NL	CZ	RO	SI	DK	EE	IT	MT	PL	FI	BE	IE	FR	EL	ES	PT	DE	HU	SK
Total 'Agree'	74	74	84	75	69	82	53	95	47	89	70	67	61	90	71	74	78	90	85	77	86	65	55	73	89	74	56	49
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼9	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	21	16	13	20	26	16	43	4	41	10	26	25	32	7	20	22	17	9	9	20	10	24	38	21	5	22	39	44
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲4	▼8	▼6	=	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲8	▲2	▲7	▲7	▲6
Don't know	5	10	3	5	5	2	4	1	12	1	4	8	7	3	9	4	5	1	6	3	4	11	7	6	6	4	5	7
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	-	▲3	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼3	-	-	-	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	-	▲2	▲2	▲1	-	▲2	▼3	▲3	-	▲2	▲4	-	▲2	▲4

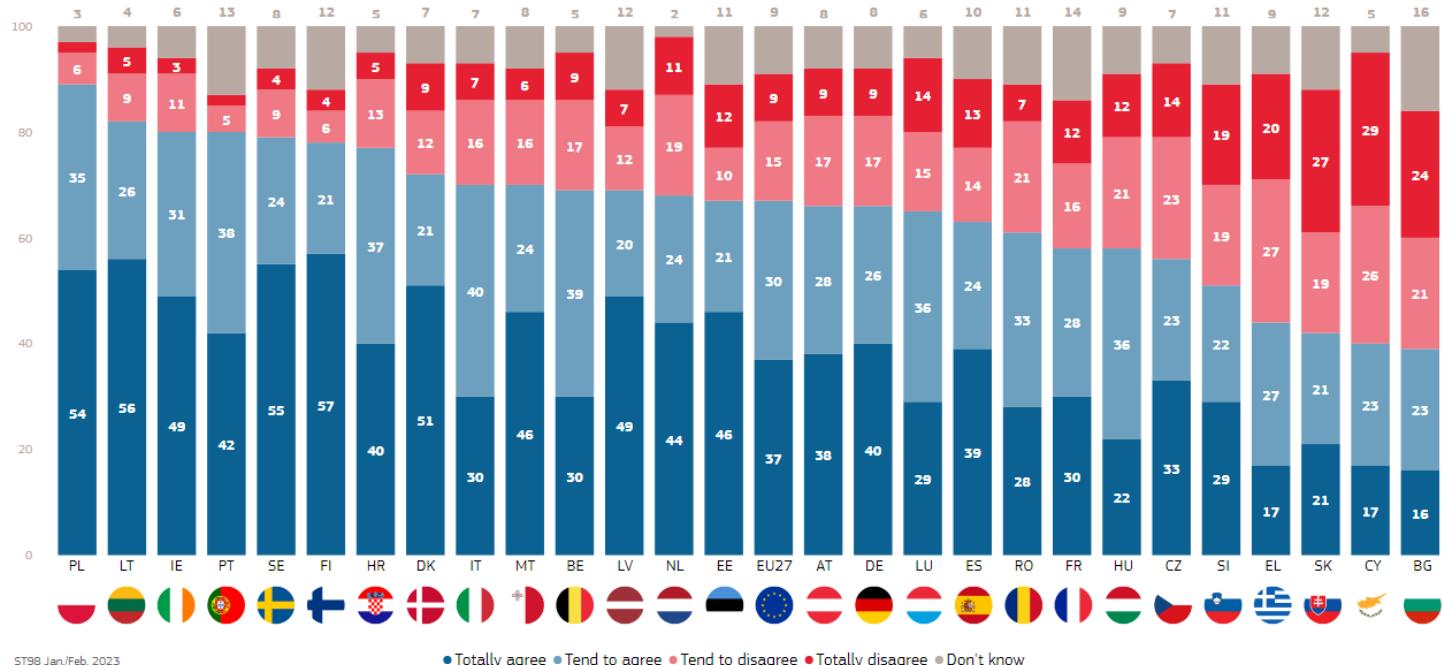
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In 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU. Levels of agreement are highest in Poland (89%), Lithuania (82%), and in Ireland and Portugal (both 80%).

In four countries, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with this action: Cyprus (55% disagree vs 40% agree), Greece (47% disagree vs 44% agree), Slovakia (46% disagree vs 42% agree) and Bulgaria (45% disagree vs 39% agree).

In five countries, at least half of respondents say they “totally agree” with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU: Finland (57%), Lithuania (56%), Sweden (55%), Poland (54%) and Denmark (51%). Respondents in Bulgaria (16%) and in Cyprus and Greece (both 17%) are least likely to say they “totally agree” with this action.

QE2.2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 :-Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



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Agreement with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU has increased since June-July 2022 in eight Member States. Agreement has fallen in 18 countries and stayed the same in Lithuania. The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Luxembourg (65%, +4 percentage points) and Cyprus (40%, +4 pp), while agreement has fallen the most in Slovakia (42%, -11 pp), Hungary (58%, -9 pp), Malta (70%, -8 pp), Portugal (80%, -8 pp), Sweden (79%, -7 pp) and Germany (66%, -6 pp).

Agreement with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU has increased since June-July 2022 in eight Member States. Agreement has fallen in 18 countries and stayed the same in Lithuania. The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Luxembourg (65%, +4

QE2.2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.

Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)

	EU27	CY	LU	LV	HR	IT	AT	BG	SI	LT	FR	PL	DK	IE	EL	NL	RO	ES	FI	BE	CZ	EE	DE	SE	MT	PT	HU	SK	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	67	40	65	69	77	70	66	39	51	82	58	89	72	80	44	68	61	63	78	69	56	67	66	79	70	80	58	42
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼11			
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	24	55	29	19	18	23	26	45	38	14	28	8	21	14	47	30	28	27	10	26	37	22	26	13	22	7	33	46
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼9	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼6	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲8	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲5	=	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲3
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	9	5	6	12	5	7	8	16	11	4	14	3	7	6	9	2	11	10	12	5	7	11	8	8	8	13	9	12
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼3	▼2	▲6	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	=	▲1	▼4	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲7	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲8

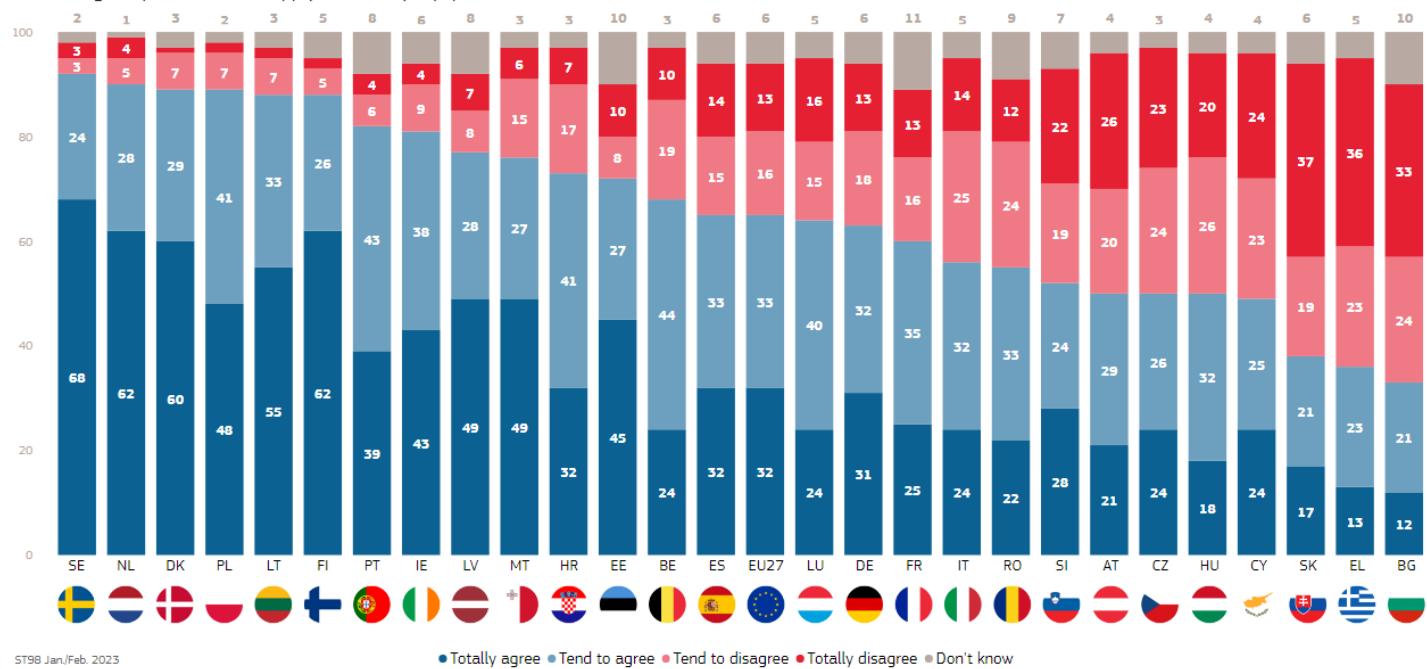
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In 24 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government. Respondents are most likely to agree with this action in Sweden (92%), the Netherlands (90%), and in Poland and Denmark (both 89%).

In three countries, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with this action: Greece (59% disagree vs 36% agree), Bulgaria (57% disagree vs 33% agree), and Slovakia (56% disagree vs 38% agree).

Respondents are most likely to say they "totally agree" with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government in Sweden (68%), in Finland and the Netherlands (both 62%) and in Denmark (60%). Respondents in Bulgaria (12%), Greece (13%), Slovakia (17%) and Hungary (18%) are least likely to say they "totally agree" with this action.

QE2.3. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 :-Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)



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

Since June-July 2022, the proportion that agrees with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government has increased in six Member States. It has stayed the same in two countries (Austria and Sweden) and has decreased in 19 countries. The largest increases in agreement can be found in the Netherlands (90%, +5 percentage points), Lithuania (88%, +5

pp), Latvia (77%, +5 pp) and Cyprus (49%, +5 pp). The largest falls in agreement can be seen in Slovakia (38%, -12 pp), Germany (63%, -7 pp), Hungary (50%, -7 pp), Czechia (50%, -6 pp) and Romania (55%, -6 pp).

QE2.3 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	65	49	77	88	90	64	76	50	92	73	56	88	33	89	65	60	89	52	72	82	68	81	36	50	55	63	50	38
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	65	49	77	88	90	64	76	50	92	73	56	88	33	89	65	60	89	52	72	82	68	81	36	50	55	63	50	38
Total 'Agree'	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼12	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	29	47	15	9	9	31	21	46	6	24	39	7	57	8	29	29	9	41	18	10	29	13	59	47	36	31	46	56
Total 'Disagree'	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲3	▼2	▼7	▼7	▼5	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲6	▲2	▲2	▼2	=	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲8	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	4	8	3	1	5	3	4	2	3	5	5	10	3	6	11	2	7	10	8	3	6	5	3	9	6	4	6
Don't know	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼3	▲2	▲2	=	▼3	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲2	▼4	=	=	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	

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The **socio-demographic** data show high levels of support for EU actions in nearly all groups.

Attitudes are generally similar between men and women. The only exception is that men are more likely than women to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government (67% vs 63%).

Results are mostly consistent across the different age groups, the one exception being agreement with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. Agreement is highest among respondents aged 55 or over (76%) and lowest among those aged 15-24 (70%).

Levels of agreement tend to be higher among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older, compared with those who left at the age of 15 or below. The largest difference between these two socio-demographic groups appears in the comparative proportion of respondents who agree with financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government. On this issue, 71% of those who finished education at age 20 or older agree, compared with 57% of respondents who left education at age 15 or younger.

Among the various socio-professional groups, managers are the most likely to agree with the actions, while unemployed respondents are the least likely to agree. For example, more than eight in ten managers (86%) agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, compared with less than seven in ten unemployed respondents (68%).

People who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree with the various EU actions. The largest difference can be noted in relation to financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government: 47% of those who have difficulties most of the time agree with this action, compared with 70% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills.

Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class or upper middle class of society are more likely to agree with most of the actions, compared with those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class or lower middle class of society. For example, almost nine in ten of those in the upper class (86%) or upper middle class (89%) of society agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, compared with around seven in ten of those belonging to the working class (70%) or lower middle class (73%) of society.

Respondents' overall image of the EU has a bearing on their support for EU actions in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. For example, among respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive, 76% agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, compared with 48% of those whose image of the EU is negative.

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QE2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

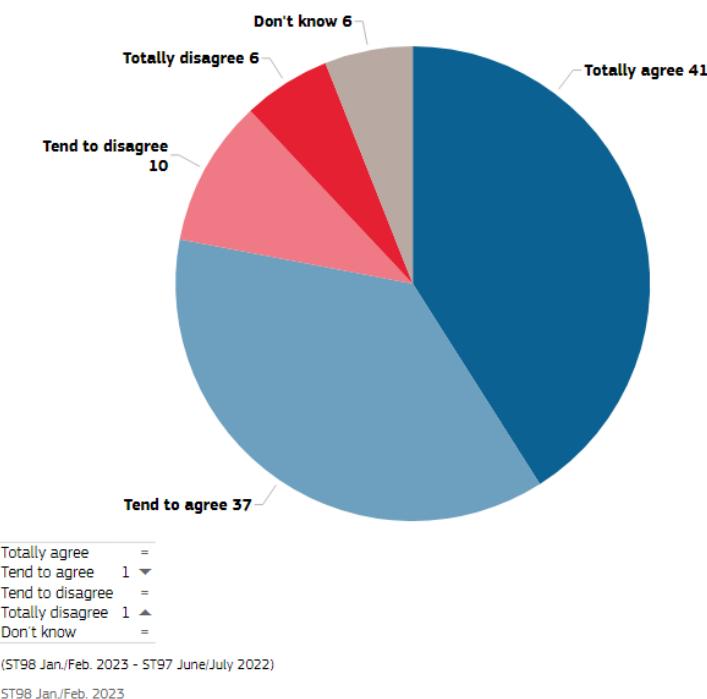
	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war	Providing financial support to Ukraine	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27	91	88	77	74	67	65
Gender						
Man	91	88	77	74	66	67
Woman	91	88	76	74	66	63
Age						
15-24	90	88	77	70	64	64
25-39	90	88	76	72	68	65
40-54	92	89	76	74	67	65
55 +	92	89	77	76	66	65
Education (End of)						
15-	89	86	72	70	61	57
16-19	89	86	73	73	67	63
20+	94	93	82	77	68	71
Still studying	93	91	81	72	67	66
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	92	92	77	76	67	64
Managers	95	94	86	81	70	75
Other white collars	90	89	79	76	70	68
Manual workers	88	84	70	70	64	61
House persons	88	84	71	70	64	58
Unemployed	90	85	68	66	59	53
Retired	92	89	78	76	66	66
Students	93	91	81	72	67	66
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	84	82	63	63	57	47
From time to time	88	84	72	69	65	60
Almost never/ Never	94	92	81	78	68	70
Consider belonging to						
The working class	90	86	70	70	63	58
The lower middle class	91	86	73	71	64	61
The middle class	91	90	80	75	68	67
The upper middle class	96	95	89	85	74	80
The upper class	92	94	86	87	71	81
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	92	88	76	73	66	67
Small/ mid size town	90	87	75	73	65	62
Large town	93	91	81	76	68	67
Image of the EU						
Positive	96	94	89	86	76	79
Neutral	89	87	74	71	64	60
Negative	85	79	53	54	48	41

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Around eight in ten Europeans (78%, -1 percentage point) agree that “by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values”.

Around four in ten respondents (41%, no change) “totally agree” with this statement, while 37% (-1 pp) “tend to agree”. By contrast, 16% (+1 pp) disagree, including 10% (no change) who “tend to disagree” and 6% (+1 pp) who “totally disagree”. The remaining 6% (no change) say that they “don't know”.

QE3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-By standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (EU27) (%)

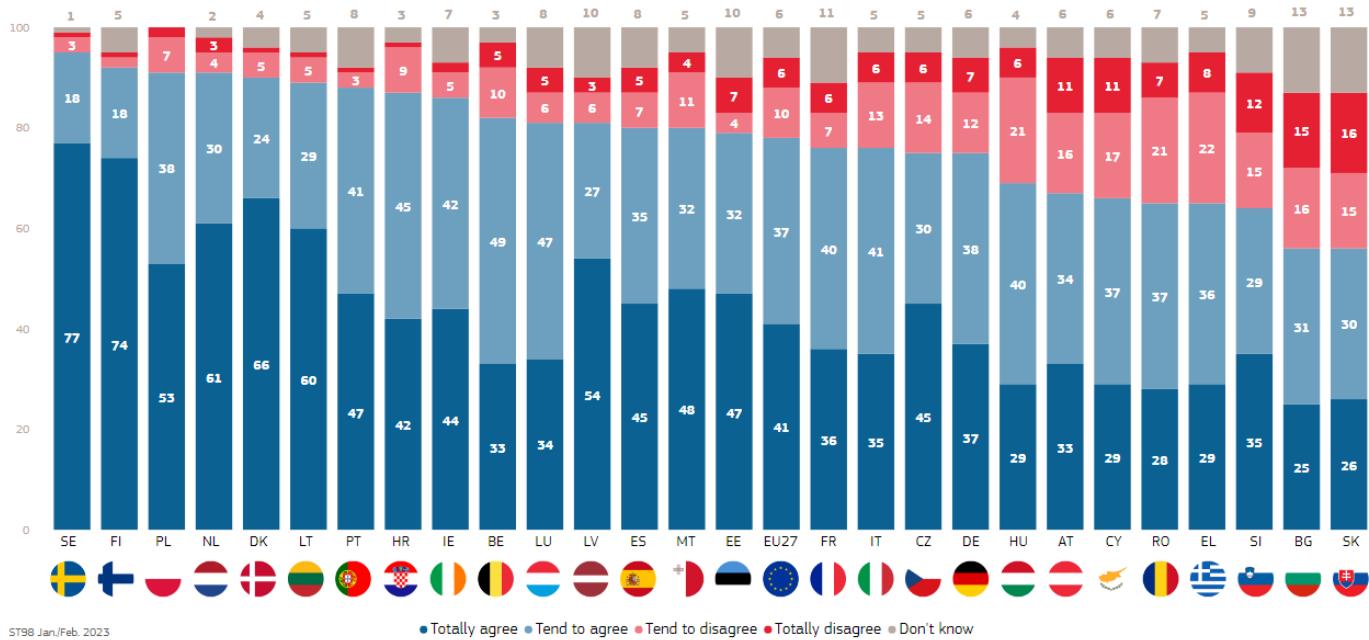


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In every Member State, more than half of respondents agree that “by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values”. At least nine in ten respondents agree with this statement in Sweden (95%), Finland (92%), in Poland and the Netherlands (both 91%) and in Denmark (90%). The lowest levels of agreement can be seen in Bulgaria and Slovakia (both 56%).

Respondents are most likely to “totally agree” that “**by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**” in Sweden (77%), Finland (74%) and Denmark (66%). The lowest proportions are seen in Bulgaria (25%), Slovakia (26%) and Romania (28%).

QE3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-By standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)



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

In nine Member States, there has been an increase since June-July 2022 in the proportion that agrees that “**by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**”. Agreement has fallen in 14 countries and has remained unchanged in four countries.

The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Latvia (81%, +5 percentage points) and Czechia (75%, +5 pp), while agreement has fallen the most in Hungary (69%, -10 pp), Slovakia (56%, -9 pp), Luxembourg (81%, -7 pp) and Malta (80%, -6 pp).

QE3.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
By standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)

	EU27	CZ	LV	HR	LT	NL	FR	BG	EE	SE	DK	CY	SI	FI	IT	AT	PL	ES	PT	DE	IE	RO	BE	EL	MT	LU	SK	HU	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	78	75	81	87	89	91	76	56	79	95	90	66	64	92	76	67	91	80	88	75	86	65	82	65	80	81	56	69
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	16	20	9	10	6	7	13	31	11	4	6	28	27	3	19	27	9	12	4	19	7	28	15	30	15	11	31	27
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲3	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲10	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	5	10	3	5	2	11	13	10	1	4	6	9	5	5	6	0	8	8	6	7	3	5	5	8	13	4	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲8	=

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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, there is widespread agreement that “**by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**”. Results are consistent between men and women, while there is a slight variation by age group: respondents aged 55 or over are more likely to agree than those aged 15-24 (79% vs 75%).

Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to agree than those who left at the age of 15 or below (82% vs 74%). In terms of socio-professional category, agreement is highest among managers (86%) and lowest among unemployed respondents (70%).

Agreement is higher among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (83%) or upper middle class (88%) of society, compared with those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class or lower middle class of society (both 74%). Respondents are less likely to agree if they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (67%) than if they never or almost never have difficulties (82%).

Although the majority of respondents agree with the statement even if they have a negative image of the EU (57%), agreement is much higher when respondents' overall image of the EU is positive (89%).

QE3.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total agree)

	By standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values
EU27	78
 Gender	
Man	78
Woman	77
 Age	
15-24	75
25-39	77
40-54	78
55 +	79
 Education (End of)	
15-	74
16-19	76
20+	82
Still studying	78
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	78
Managers	86
Other white collars	77
Manual workers	74
House persons	73
Unemployed	70
Retired	80
Students	78
 Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	67
From time to time	73
Almost never/ Never	82
 Consider belonging to	
The working class	74
The lower middle class	74
The middle class	79
The upper middle class	88
The upper class	83
 Image of the EU	
Positive	89
Neutral	75
Negative	57

III. CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE



This chapter examines the consequences of the war in Ukraine, considering whether Europeans think there are financial and economic consequences of the war, either for them personally or for their country.

The majority of Europeans continue to think that the war has¹³ serious economic consequences, personally and for their country.

Respondents were asked about the financial and economic consequences of the war in the Ukraine¹⁴. Results have remained consistent with the survey carried out in June-July 2022.

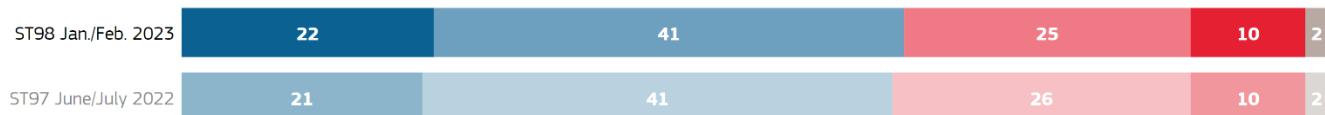
More than eight in ten Europeans (86%, -2 percentage points since June-July 2022) agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, and this includes 42% (+1 pp) who "totally agree" and 44% (-3 pp) who "tend to agree". Around one in ten (11%, +1 pp) disagree.

QE4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? (EU27) (%)

The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)



The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally



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

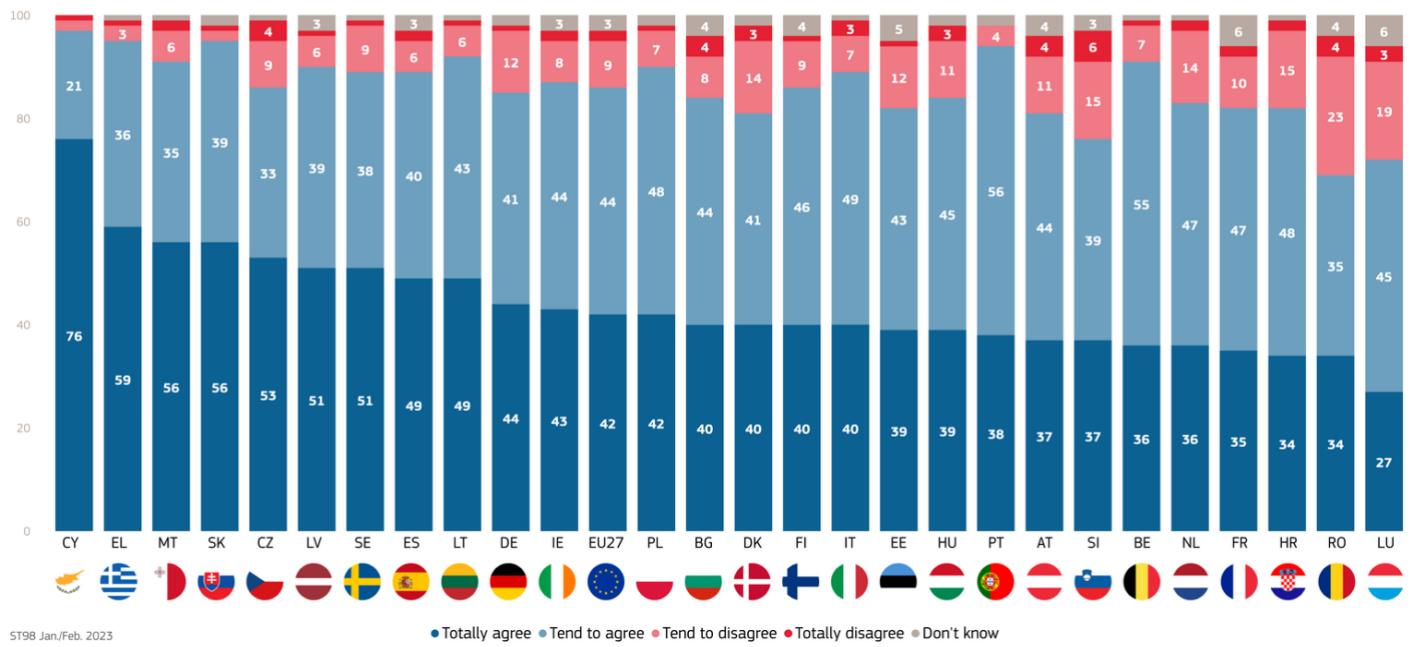
¹³ In ST97, the item was "the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for ...". In this new survey, it was modified to "the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for ..." in all countries, except France, Italy and Latvia.

¹⁴ QE4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? 1. The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally. 2. The war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)

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In every EU Member State, more than two thirds of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country. In nine countries, at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Cyprus (97%), Greece and Slovakia (both 95%), Portugal (94%) and Lithuania (92%). Respondents are most likely to say they “totally agree” in Cyprus (76%), Greece (59%), and in Malta and Slovakia (both 56%).

QE4.2. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? :-The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Respondents in Romania are least likely to agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country (69%), followed by those in Luxembourg (72%) and Slovenia (76%).

In five countries, there has been an increase in agreement since June-July 2022 that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country. Agreement has fallen in 19 countries and has remained unchanged in three countries.

By far the largest increase in agreement can be seen in Luxembourg (72%, +13 percentage points), followed by Sweden (89%, +4 pp) and Slovakia (95%, +4 pp). Agreement has decreased the most in Czechia (86%, -10 pp), Hungary (84%, -9 pp), Romania (69%, -6 pp), Bulgaria (84%, -5 pp) and Croatia (82%, -5 pp).

QE4.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



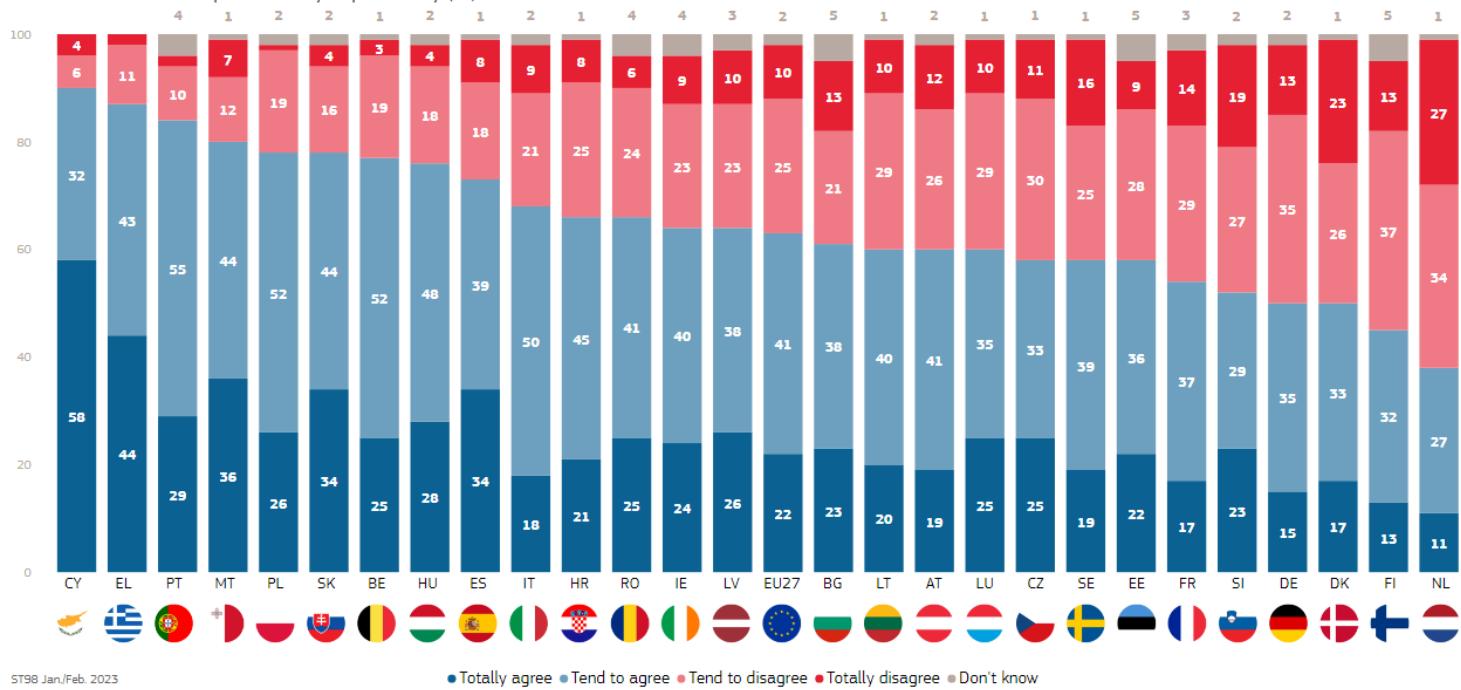
	Jan/Feb 2023	86	72	95	89	91	91	92	83	81	85	89	90	86	81	82	82	97	94	90	76	87	95	89	84	82	69	84	86		
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	86	72	95	89	91	91	92	83	81	85	89	90	86	81	82	82	97	94	90	76	87	95	89	84	82	69	84	86		
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲13	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼9	▼10						
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	11	22	3	10	8	8	7	16	15	13	10	7	10	17	13	12	3	4	8	21	10	4	8	12	17	27	14	13		
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼9	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲7	▲10			
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	4	2	5	6	0	2	2	3	3	1	3	4	1	4	2	1			
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼4	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=

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In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally. Levels of agreement are highest in Cyprus (90%), Greece (87%), Portugal (84%) and Malta (80%). Respondents are most likely to “totally agree” in Cyprus (58%) and Greece (44%).

A majority disagree with the statement in the Netherlands (61%) and Finland (50%). The proportion that disagrees is also relatively high in Denmark (49%), Germany (48%) and Slovenia (46%).

QE4.1. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? :-The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)



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

Since June-July 2022, agreement that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for respondents personally has increased in 14 Member States. Agreement has fallen in 11 countries and has remained unchanged in two countries (Latvia and Romania).

The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Sweden (58%, +11 percentage points), Luxembourg (60%, +8 pp) and Belgium (77%, +7 pp). The largest decreases in agreement can be found in Czechia (58%, -14 pp), Croatia (66%, -9 pp), Hungary (76%, -8 pp), Bulgaria (61%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (90%, -6 pp).

QE4.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	EU27	SE	LU	BE	NL	EE	FI	DE	ES	DK	MT	SK	FR	IT	AT	LV	RO	PL	PT	SI	IE	EL	LT	CY	BG	HU	HR	CZ
Total 'Agree'	63	58	60	77	38	58	45	50	73	50	78	54	68	60	64	66	78	84	52	64	87	60	90	61	76	66	58		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼14	
Total 'Disagree'	35	41	39	22	61	37	50	48	26	49	19	20	43	30	38	33	30	20	12	46	32	13	39	10	34	22	33	41	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▼12	▼8	▼8	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲8	▲7	▲10	▲15		
Don't know	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	4	2	4	0	1	0	5	2	1	1	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1		

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The **socio-demographic** data show some variations in the proportion of respondents that agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally.

The highest levels of agreement are seen among those aged 25-39 (64%) and aged 40-54 (65%), those who left education by the age of 15 (68%) or at the age of 16-19 (66%), manual workers (69%), unemployed respondents (75%), house persons (69%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (80%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (72%).

By contrast, those who are less likely to agree that the war has had serious financial consequences for them personally include 15-24 year olds (55%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (58%), managers (54%), students (52%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (56%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (43%) or upper middle class (44%) of society.

In terms of whether the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country, the results are very consistent across the various groups. In every group, more than eight in ten respondents agree with this statement.

QE4.1-2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)	The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally
EU27	86	63
 Gender		
Man	85	62
Woman	87	63
 Age		
15-24	83	55
25-39	86	64
40-54	86	65
55 +	87	62
 Education (End of)		
15-	88	68
16-19	86	66
20+	86	58
Still studying	83	52
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	87	65
Managers	85	54
Other white collars	87	64
Manual workers	86	69
House persons	85	69
Unemployed	88	75
Retired	86	60
Students	83	52
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	89	80
From time to time	87	73
Almost never/ Never	85	56
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	88	72
The lower middle class	86	64
The middle class	86	62
The upper middle class	85	44
The upper class	83	43

IV. EUROPEAN SECURITY UNDER THREAT



This chapter considers whether the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU and to the security of individual Member States.

There is widespread agreement that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU and to Member States

Around eight in ten Europeans (81%, -2 percentage points since June-July 2022) **agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU**, including 46% (+1 pp) who “totally agree” and 35% (-3 pp) who “tend to agree”¹⁵. Around one in seven respondents (15%, +2 pp) disagree.

Around three quarters of respondents (76%, no change since June-July 2022) **agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country**. This includes 40% (+2 pp) who “totally agree” and 36% (-2 pp) who “tend to agree”. A fifth of respondents (no change) disagree with this statement.

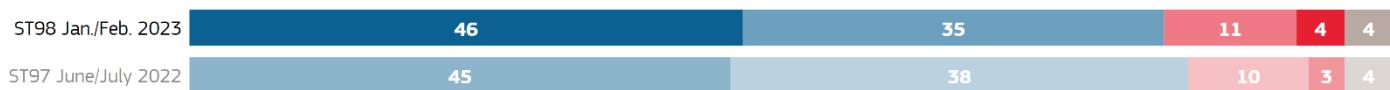
On both statements, levels of agreement have remained stable since June-July 2022.

QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)



Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU



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

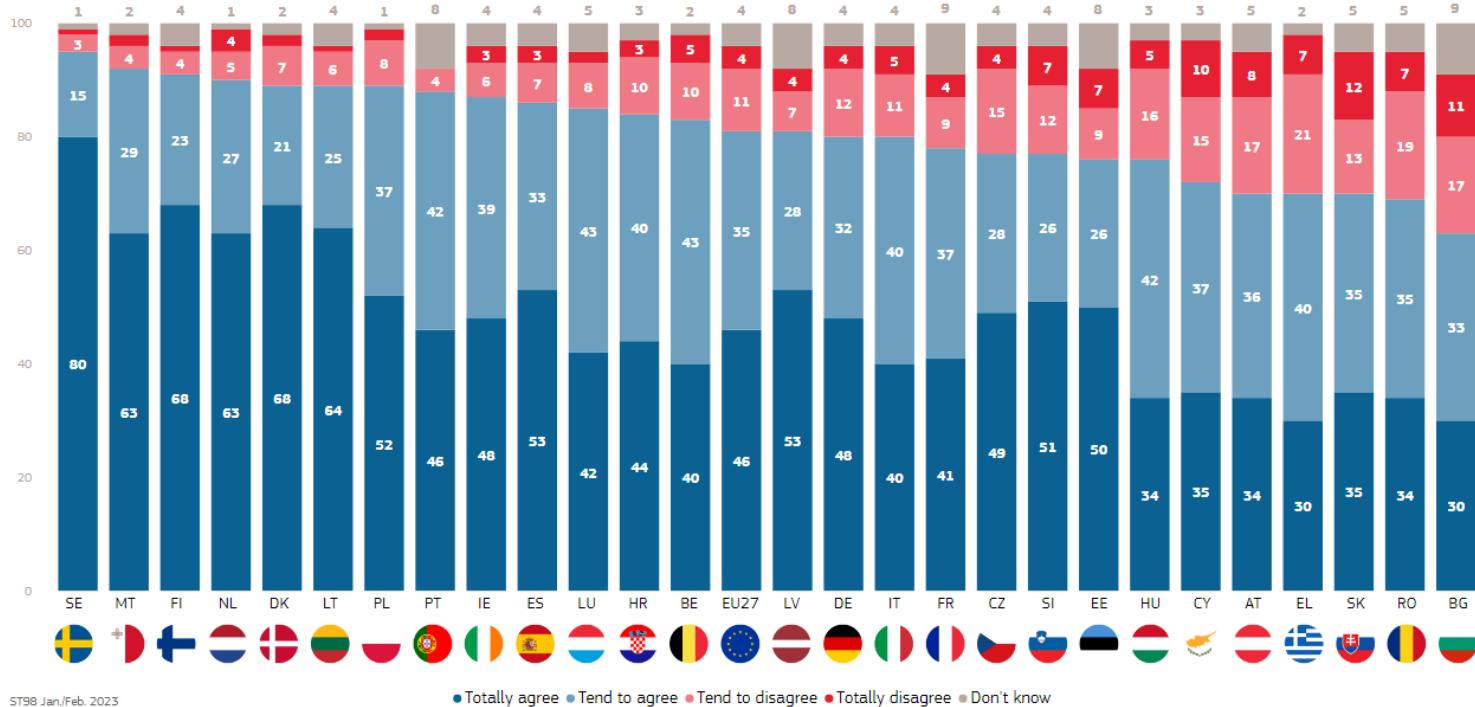
¹⁵ QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1 The invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU. 2 The invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)

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There is widespread agreement across EU Member States that “the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU”. Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden (95%), Malta (92%), Finland (91%) and the Netherlands (90%), while levels of agreement are lowest in Bulgaria (63%), Romania (69%), and in Austria, Greece and Slovakia (all 70%).

Respondents in Sweden (80%) and in Denmark and Finland (both 68%) are most likely to say they “totally agree” that “**the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU**”.

QE3.1. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



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In nine countries, there has been an increase in agreement since June-July 2022 that “the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU”. Agreement has fallen in 17 countries and stayed the same in Malta.

The largest increases in agreement can be found in the Netherlands (90%, +7 percentage points) and Latvia (81%, +4 pp). The largest decreases can be seen in Hungary (76%, -9 pp) and Cyprus (72%, -6 pp).

QE3.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	81	90	81	89	89	78	80	85	91	95	92	83	63	77	76	84	86	89	69	77	87	70	80	70	88	70	72	76	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	81	90	81	89	89	78	80	85	91	95	92	83	63	77	76	84	86	89	69	77	87	70	80	70	88	70	72	76	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼9			
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	15	9	11	9	7	13	16	10	5	4	6	15	28	19	16	13	10	10	26	19	9	28	16	25	4	25	25	21	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲8		
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	1	8	2	4	9	4	5	4	1	2	2	2	9	4	8	3	4	1	5	4	4	2	4	5	8	5	3	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲1	

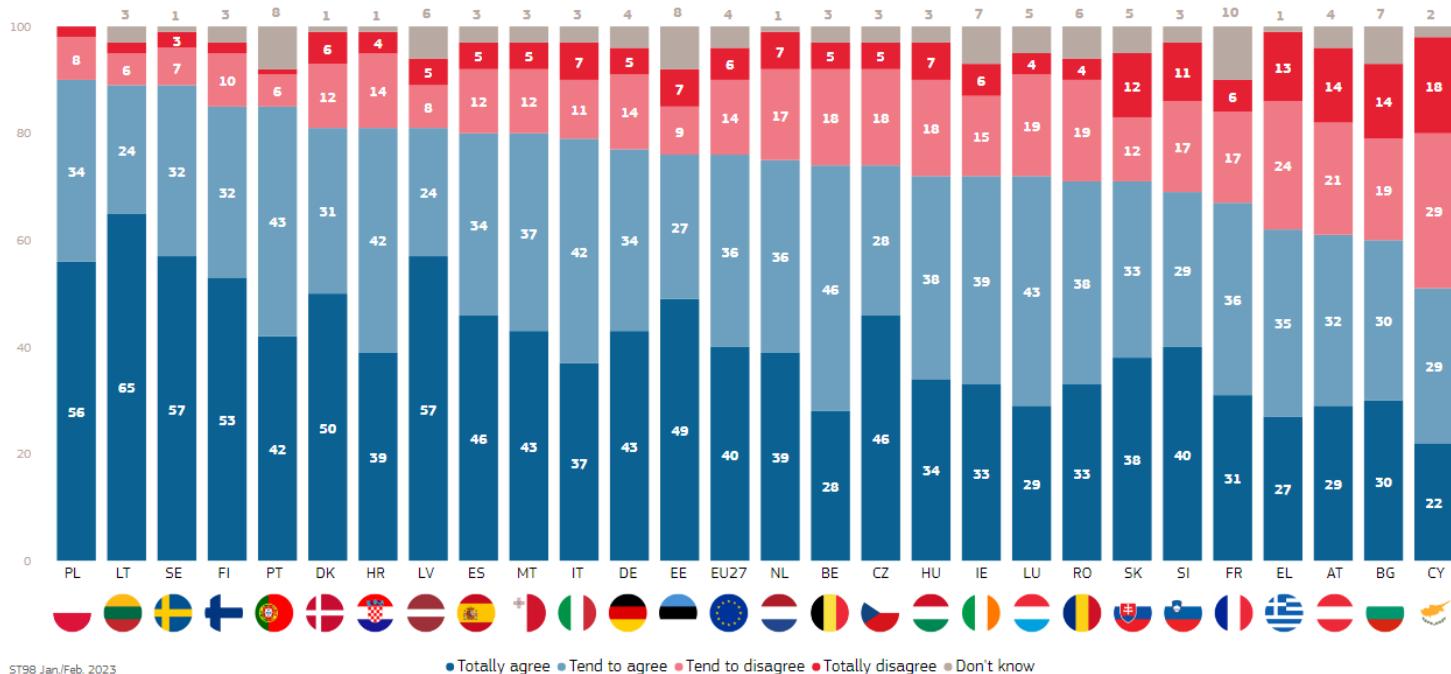
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In every EU Member State, a majority of respondents agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country. Respondents are most likely to agree in Poland (90%), Lithuania and Sweden (both 89%), and in Finland and Portugal (both 85%).

The proportions that “totally agree” are highest in Lithuania (65%), Latvia and Sweden (both 57%) and Poland (56%).

Levels of agreement are lowest in Cyprus (51%), Bulgaria (60%), Austria (61%) and Greece (62%).

QE3.2. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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In 11 Member States, there has been an increase in agreement since June-July 2022 that “the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of our country”. Agreement has fallen in 14 countries, and stayed the same in two (Spain and Malta).

The largest increases in agreement can be found in Luxembourg (72%, +15 percentage points), the Netherlands (75%, +12 pp), Denmark (81%, +11 pp) and Belgium (74%, +7 pp). The largest decreases can be seen in Hungary (72%, -9 pp), Cyprus (51%, -9 pp) and Greece (62%, -6 pp).

QE3.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	LU	NL	DK	BE	LV	FI	IT	LT	SE	FR	SI	ES	MT	EE	HR	RO	CZ	PL	BG	DE	AT	PT	IE	SK	EL	CY	HU
Total 'Agree'	76	72	75	81	74	81	85	79	89	89	89	67	80	80	76	81	71	74	90	60	77	61	85	72	71	62	51	72
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲15	▲12	▲11	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼9	▼9	
Total 'Disagree'	20	23	24	18	23	13	12	18	8	10	23	28	17	17	16	18	23	23	10	33	19	35	7	21	24	37	47	25
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼15	▼11	▼10	▼9	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼2	▲3	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲11	▲9	
Don't know	4	5	1	1	3	6	3	3	3	1	10	3	3	3	8	1	6	3	0	7	4	4	8	7	5	1	2	3
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	

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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, attitudes are generally consistent across the various groups. At least two thirds of respondents in every group agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, and to the security of their country.

There are slight variations by age. Older respondents aged 55 or over are more likely to agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (83% vs 77% of 15-24 year olds) and their country (79% vs 69%).

There are also variations observed in terms of occupational category. Managers and retired respondents are the most likely to agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (86% and 85% respectively), and their

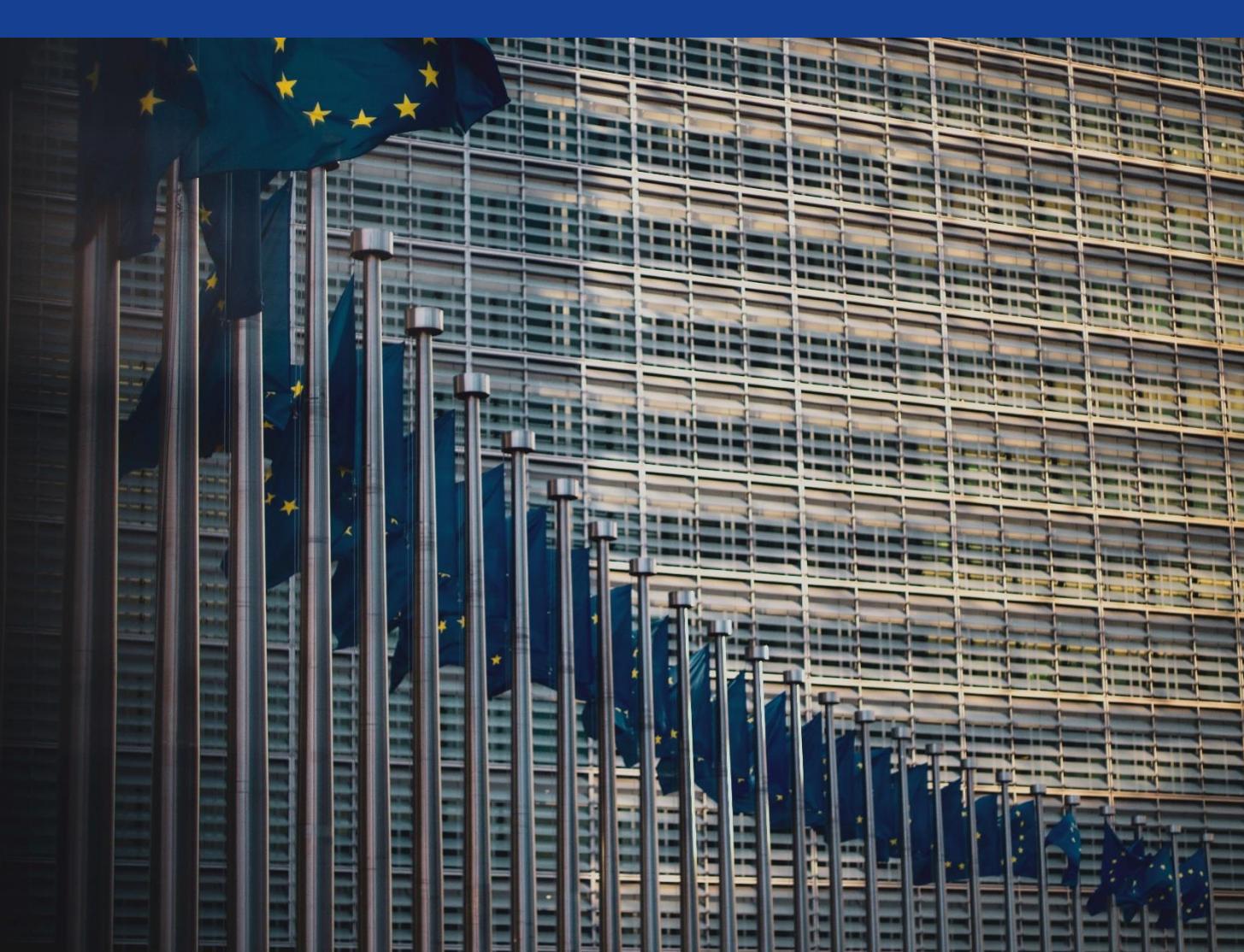
country (79% and 80% respectively). The lowest levels of agreement can be seen among manual workers and students, both in relation to the security of the EU (both 76%), and their country (72% and 68% respectively).

Respondents who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (83%), compared with those who have problems most of the time (77%). Agreement on this issue is also greater among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (87%) or upper middle class (84%) of society. There are no clear differences for these groups in relation to the threat to the security of their own country.

QE3.1-2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total agree)

	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	81	76
 Gender		
Man	80	75
Woman	82	77
 Age		
15-24	77	69
25-39	79	75
40-54	81	77
55 +	83	79
 Education (End of)		
15-	82	80
16-19	79	76
20+	84	77
Still studying	76	68
 Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	81	77
Managers	86	79
Other white collars	81	78
Manual workers	76	72
House persons	82	79
Unemployed	78	74
Retired	85	80
Students	76	68
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	77	73
From time to time	78	74
Almost never/ Never	83	77
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	79	76
The lower middle class	80	74
The middle class	82	78
The upper middle class	84	75
The upper class	87	75

V. FUTURE EU ACTIONS IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR



This chapter looks at the implications for EU policy and action in the future as a result of the war in Ukraine. The chapter starts by examining attitudes to defence co-operation in the EU, and then looks at attitudes to energy security and renewable energy. The chapter finishes by examining public attitudes towards the EU's recovery plan, 'NextGenerationEU' in responding to current economic challenges.

1. Defence co-operation in the EU

There is strong support for defence co-operation in the EU and for increased spending on defence

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with four statements regarding defence co-operation in the EU¹⁶. For each statement, results have remained stable since June-July 2022.

Around eight in ten respondents (82%, -2 percentage points since June-July 2022) **agree that "co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased"**, with 42% (-1 pp) saying they "totally agree"). Just over one in ten (12%, +2 pp) disagree with this statement.

Eight in ten (no change) agree that "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated", including 40% (+1 pp) who "totally agree", while 12% (no change) disagree.

Around seven in ten Europeans (69%, -2 pp) agree that "the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment", of which 32% (no change) "totally agree". Meanwhile, around one in five (22%, +1 pp) disagree with this statement. **A similar proportion (68%, -2 pp) agree that "more money should be spent on defence in the EU"**, including 32% (no change) who "totally agree", while around one in four (24%, +1 pp) disagree with this statement.

QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

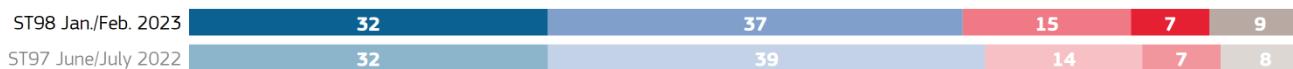
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased



Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



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

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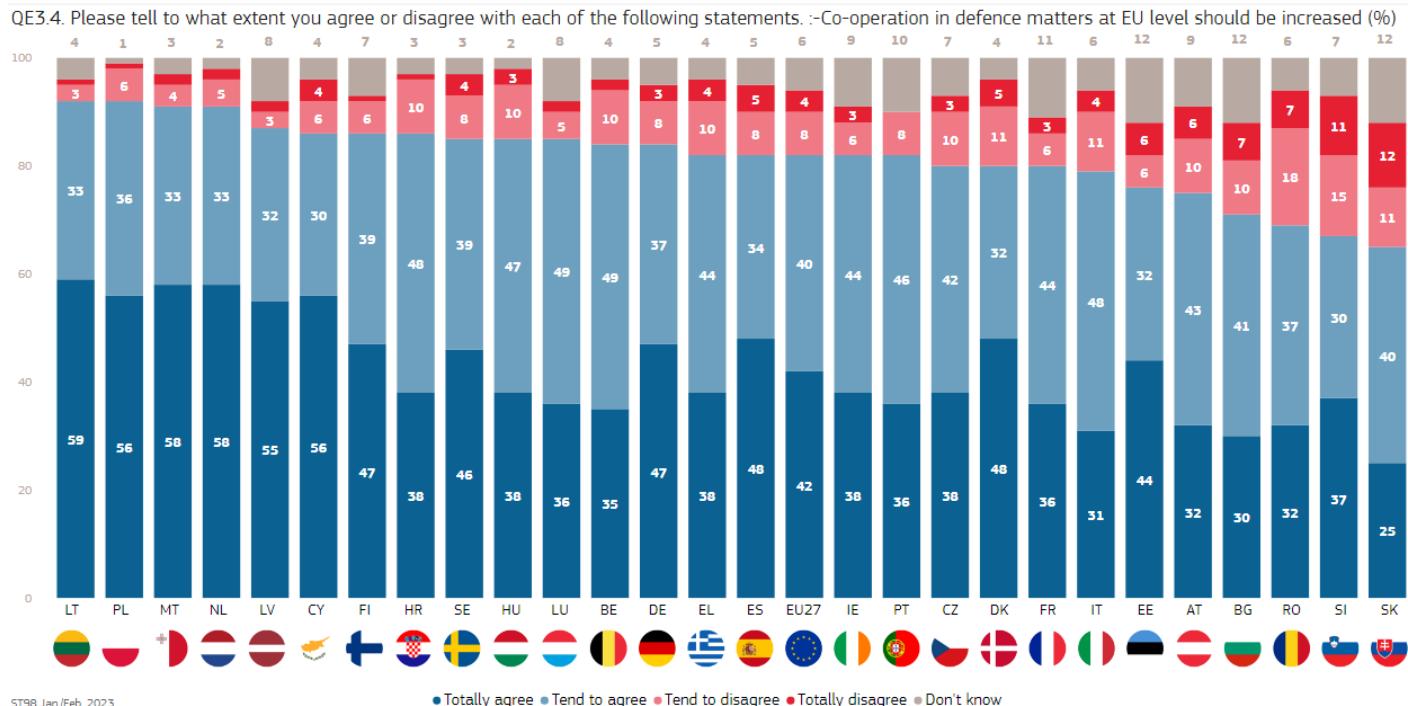
¹⁶ QE3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: 4 "Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased", 5 "More money should be spent on defence in the

"EU", 6 "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated", 7 "The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment".

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In every EU Member State, a clear majority of respondents agree that “co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased”. The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Lithuania and Poland (both 92%), followed by those in Malta and the Netherlands (both 91%). Respondents are least likely to agree in Slovakia (65%), Slovenia (67%), Romania (69%) and Bulgaria (71%).

Respondents are most likely to “totally agree” that “**co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**” in Lithuania (59%), and in the Netherlands and Malta (both 58%), while the proportions are lowest in Slovakia (25%), Bulgaria (30%) and Italy (31%).



Since June-July 2022, there has been an increase in agreement in seven Member States that “**co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**”. Agreement has decreased in 16 countries and stayed the same in four countries.

The only increase of more than 3 percentage points can be seen in Latvia (87%, +5 pp), while agreement has decreased the most in Slovakia (65%, -15 pp), Portugal (82%, -8 pp), Ireland (82%, -7 pp) and Slovenia (67%, -6 pp).

QE3.4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	LV	DK	LT	NL	FR	IT	CY	EL	HR	AT	FI	BG	ES	MT	RO	CZ	DE	LU	PL	EE	SE	BE	HU	SI	IE	PT	SK
Total 'Agree'	82	87	80	92	91	80	79	86	82	86	75	86	71	82	91	69	80	84	85	92	76	85	84	85	67	82	82	65
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼15	
Total 'Disagree'	12	5	16	4	7	9	15	10	14	11	16	7	17	13	6	25	13	11	7	7	12	12	12	13	26	9	8	23
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲6
Don't know	6	8	4	4	2	11	6	4	4	3	9	7	12	5	3	6	7	5	8	1	12	3	4	2	7	9	10	12
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲9

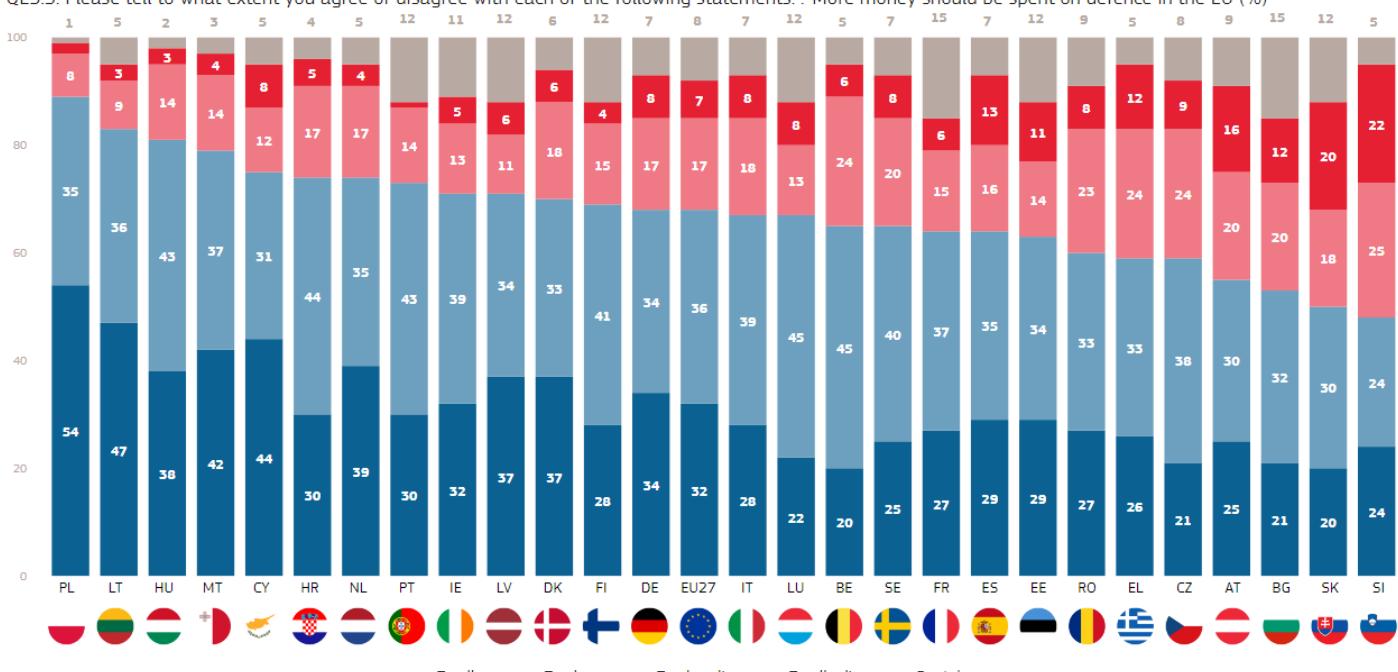
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There is some variation across Member States in the proportions that agree that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU”. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Poland (89%), Lithuania (83%), Hungary (81%) and Malta (79%).

By contrast, more than a third of respondents disagree that “**more money should be spent on defence in the EU**” in Slovenia (47%), Slovakia (38%), and in Greece and Austria (both 36%).

Respondents are most likely to “totally agree” that “**more money should be spent on defence in the EU**” in Poland (54%), Lithuania (47%), Cyprus (44%) and Malta (42%), while the proportions are lowest in Belgium and Slovakia (both 20%), and in Bulgaria and Czechia (both 21%).

QE3.5. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)



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

Denmark (70%, +8 percentage points) and Latvia (71%, +4 pp) are the only two countries where there has been an increase of more than 1 percentage point since June-July 2022, in agreement that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU”. Overall, there has been an increase in five Member States, while agreement has

declined in 19 countries and stayed the same in three. The largest decreases in agreement can be found in Czechia (59%, -11 pp), Ireland (71%, -11 pp), Slovakia (50%, -10 pp), Romania (60%, -9 pp), Austria (55%, -8 pp) and Sweden (65%, -8 pp).

QE3.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)



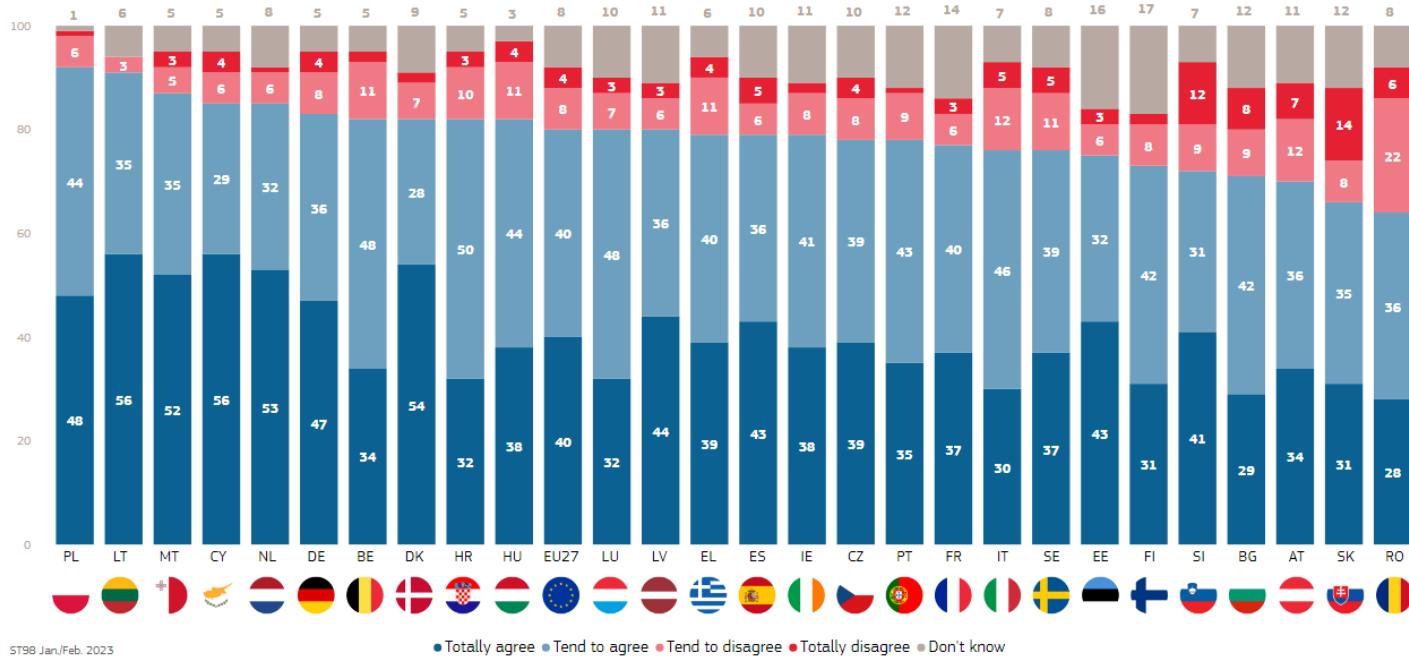
	EU27	DK	LV	ES	CY	LT	DE	IT	FI	FR	LU	HR	BE	EE	EL	HU	MT	NL	BG	PL	PT	SI	AT	SE	RO	SK	CZ	IE	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	68	70	71	64	75	83	68	67	69	64	67	74	65	63	59	81	79	74	53	89	73	48	55	65	60	50	59	71
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲8	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼11	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	24	24	17	29	20	12	25	26	19	21	21	22	30	25	36	17	18	21	32	10	15	47	36	28	31	38	33	18
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼11	▼7	▲3	▲2	▼4	▼1	=	▼6	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲7	▲1	▲7	▲3	▲9	▲8
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	8	6	12	7	5	5	7	7	12	15	12	4	5	12	5	2	3	5	15	1	12	5	9	7	9	12	8	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▲3	▲3	▼4	▼3	▲3	▲1	=	▲6	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲7	▲2	▲7	▲2	▲3

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More than six in ten respondents in every EU Member State agree that “Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated”. Respondents are most likely to agree with this statement in Poland (92%), Lithuania (91%), Malta (87%), and in Cyprus and the Netherlands (both 85%). Levels of agreement are lowest in Romania (64%), Slovakia (66%), Austria (70%) and Bulgaria (71%).

Respondents are most likely to say they “totally agree” with this statement in Lithuania and Cyprus (both 56%), Denmark (54%), the Netherlands (53%) and Malta (52%), while respondents in Romania (28%), Bulgaria (29%) and Italy (30%) are least likely to say they “totally agree”.

QE3.6. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)



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

Since June–July 2022, there has been an increase in agreement in eight Member States that “**Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**”. Agreement has decreased in 17 countries and stayed the same in two countries (Germany and the Netherlands).

The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Spain (79%, +6 percentage points), Cyprus (85%, +5 pp) and Bulgaria (71%, +4 pp). Agreement has decreased the most in Slovakia (66%, -14 pp), Portugal (78%, -9 pp) and Malta (87%, -5 pp).

QE3.6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	Jan/Feb 2022	Δ Jun/Jul 2022
Total 'Agree'	80	79	=
Total 'Disagree'	12	11	▲1
Don't know	8	10	=

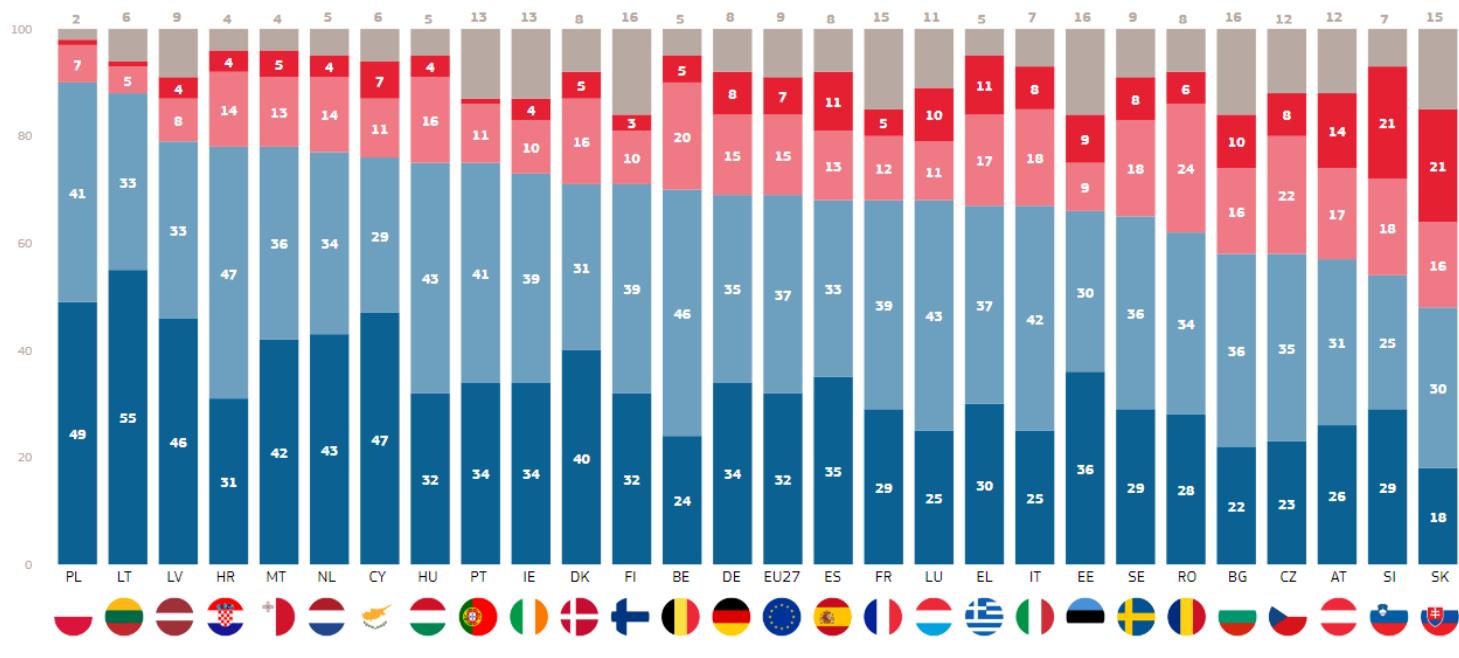
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In every country except Slovakia, **more than half of respondents agree that “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”**. Agreement is highest in Poland (90%), Lithuania (88%), Latvia (79%), and in Malta and Croatia (both 78%).

Respondents are most likely to disagree that **“the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”** in Slovenia (39%), Slovakia (37%), Austria (31%), and in Czechia and Romania (both 30%).

Respondents are most likely to “totally agree” that **“the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”** in Lithuania (55%), Poland (49%), Cyprus (47%) and Latvia (46%), while the proportions are lowest in Slovakia (18%), Bulgaria (22%), Czechia (23%) and Belgium (24%).

QE3.7. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)



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Since June-July 2022, there has been an increase in agreement in six Member States that “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”, while agreement has decreased in 21 countries.

The only increase of more than 3 percentage points can be seen in Latvia (79%, +4 pp), while the largest decreases in agreement can be found in Slovakia (48%, -12 pp), Portugal (75%, -10 pp), Czechia (58%, -8 pp), Ireland (73%, -7 pp) and Sweden (65%, -7 pp).

QE3.7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)

	EU27	LV	DK	LT	NL	IT	CY	DE	FR	LU	EL	ES	HR	SI	BG	FI	HU	PL	BE	EE	AT	MT	RO	IE	SE	CZ	PT	SK	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	69	79	71	88	77	67	76	69	68	68	67	68	78	54	58	71	75	90	70	66	57	78	62	73	65	58	75	48
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼12				
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	22	12	21	6	18	26	18	23	17	21	28	24	18	39	26	13	20	8	25	18	31	18	30	14	26	30	12	37
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼3	▼1	=	=	=	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲3	=	▲2	▼5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲4	▼1	▲4	▲8	▲2		
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	9	9	8	6	5	7	6	8	15	11	5	8	4	7	16	16	5	2	5	16	12	4	8	13	9	12	13	15
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲8	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲8	▲4	▲2	▲10

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In the **socio-demographic** data, men are more likely than women to agree with statements about defence co-operation in the EU. For example, 73% of men agree that “**the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**”, compared with 67% of women.

Results are generally consistent across age groups, although younger respondents (aged 15-24) are less likely to agree that “**more money should be spent on defence in the EU**” (63% compared with 70% of 40-54 year olds and 69% of those aged 55 or over) or that “**the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**” (64% compared with 71% of both 40-54 year olds and those aged 55 or over).

Levels of agreement tend to be higher among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older, compared with those who left at the age of 15 or below. The largest difference between these two socio-demographic groups lies in the proportion who agree that “**Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**”. While 82% of respondents who stayed in education until the age 20 or later agree with the statement, the number is lower among those who stopped education at age 15 or younger (74%).

QE3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment	More money should be spent on defence in the EU
EU27	82	80	69	68
Gender				
Man	83	82	73	71
Woman	81	77	67	65
Age				
15-24	81	79	64	63
25-39	82	79	69	66
40-54	84	82	71	70
55 +	82	79	71	69
Education (End of)				
15-	78	74	68	64
16-19	82	81	71	69
20+	85	82	71	70
Still studying	82	78	62	63
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	83	79	69	69
Managers	88	84	74	72
Other white collars	83	81	72	70
Manual workers	80	78	70	67
House persons	78	76	66	64
Unemployed	76	75	64	61
Retired	82	80	71	70
Students	82	78	62	63
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	73	72	63	59
From time to time	78	77	68	65
Almost never/ Never	85	82	72	71
Consider belonging to				
The working class	78	77	68	63
The lower middle class	81	79	67	66
The middle class	83	80	71	70
The upper middle class	90	85	75	74
The upper class	90	89	80	77
Image of the EU				
Positive	91	87	79	78
Neutral	80	76	66	64
Negative	67	68	56	52

People who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree with the various statements. For example, 73% of those who have difficulties most of the time agree that “**co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**”, compared with 85% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills.

Agreement on these issues also varies by social class. For example, the proportion that agree that “**more money should be spent on defence in the EU**” is higher among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (77%) or upper middle class (74%) of society, compared with those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (63%) or lower middle class (66%).

Respondents' answers are influenced by their overall image of the EU. For example, the proportion that agree that “**more money should be spent on defence in the EU**” is 78% among respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive, compared with 52% of those whose image of the EU is negative.

2. Energy security in the EU

Europeans are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy and EU-wide co-ordination in energy security

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with seven statements about energy security in the EU¹⁷.

Respondents are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy. **As many as 86%** (-1 percentage point since June-July 2022) **agree that “the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power”**, with 55% (no change) saying they “totally agree” and 10% (+1 pp) disagreeing.

When asked about Russian sources of energy specifically, **more than eight in ten (84%, -2 pp) agree that “the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible”**, including 53% (-1 pp) who “totally agree”, while just over one in ten (12%, + 2 pp) disagree with the statement.

More than eight in ten (85%, no change) agree that “increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU”, including 46% (+1 pp) who “totally agree”, while 10% (+1 pp) disagree. **A similar proportion (84%, no change)**

agree that “reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security”, with 46% (-1 pp) who “totally agree”, while 11% (no change) disagree.

More than eight in ten Europeans (82%, -1 pp) agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price”, including 45% (no change) who “totally agree”, while 12% (+1 pp) disagree. **Eight in ten respondents (no change) agree that “in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”**, with more than four in ten (43%, +2 pp) saying they “totally agree”, while 13% (no change) disagree.

Around eight in ten respondents (81%, +3 pp) agree that “I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption, or I plan to do so in the near future”, and this includes 42% (+6 pp) who “totally agree”, while around one in six (16%, -3 pp) disagree. This is the one statement where there has been an increase in agreement since June-July 2022. For the other statements, results have remained very consistent with those seen in June-July 2022.

¹⁷ QE3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: 8 The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, 9 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, 10 In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption, 11 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, 12

Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security, 13 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, 14 I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future

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QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power



Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU



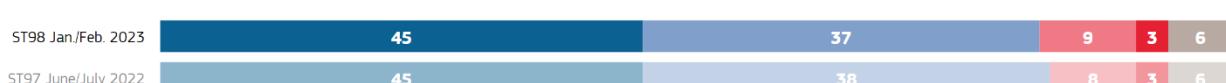
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security



The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible



EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price



In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption



You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future



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

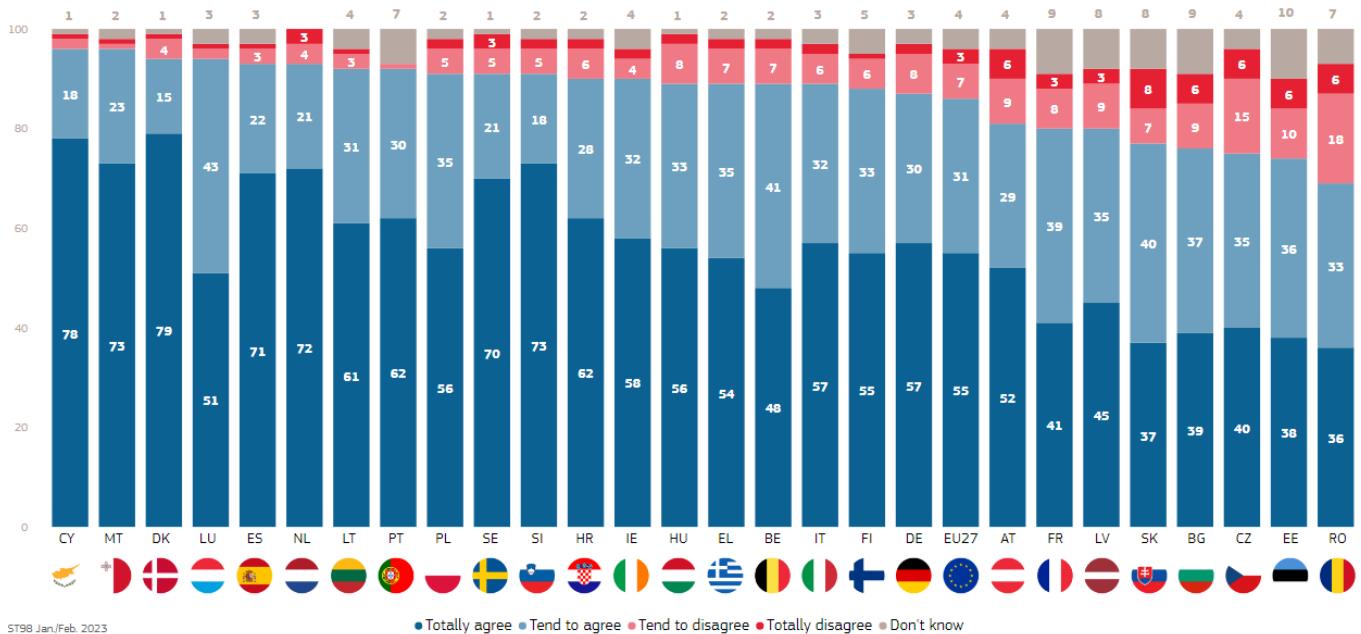
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There is widespread agreement among Europeans that the EU “should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power”. There are 13 countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Malta and Cyprus (both 96%) and Denmark and Luxembourg (both 94%).

The proportion that “totally agree” is highest in Denmark (79%), Cyprus (78%), and in Malta and Slovenia (both 73%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Romania (69%), Estonia (74%), Czechia (75%), Bulgaria (76%) and Slovakia (77%).

QE3.9. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)



Since June-July 2022, there has been an increase in agreement in five Member States that the EU “**should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**”. Agreement has decreased in 16 countries and stayed the same in six countries. Overall, the picture has generally been stable, with a difference of more than three percentage points seen in only seven countries.

The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Luxembourg (94%, +5 percentage points) and Sweden (91%, +4 pp). Agreement has decreased the most in Estonia (74%, -8 pp) and Slovakia (77%, -7 pp).

QE3.9 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)



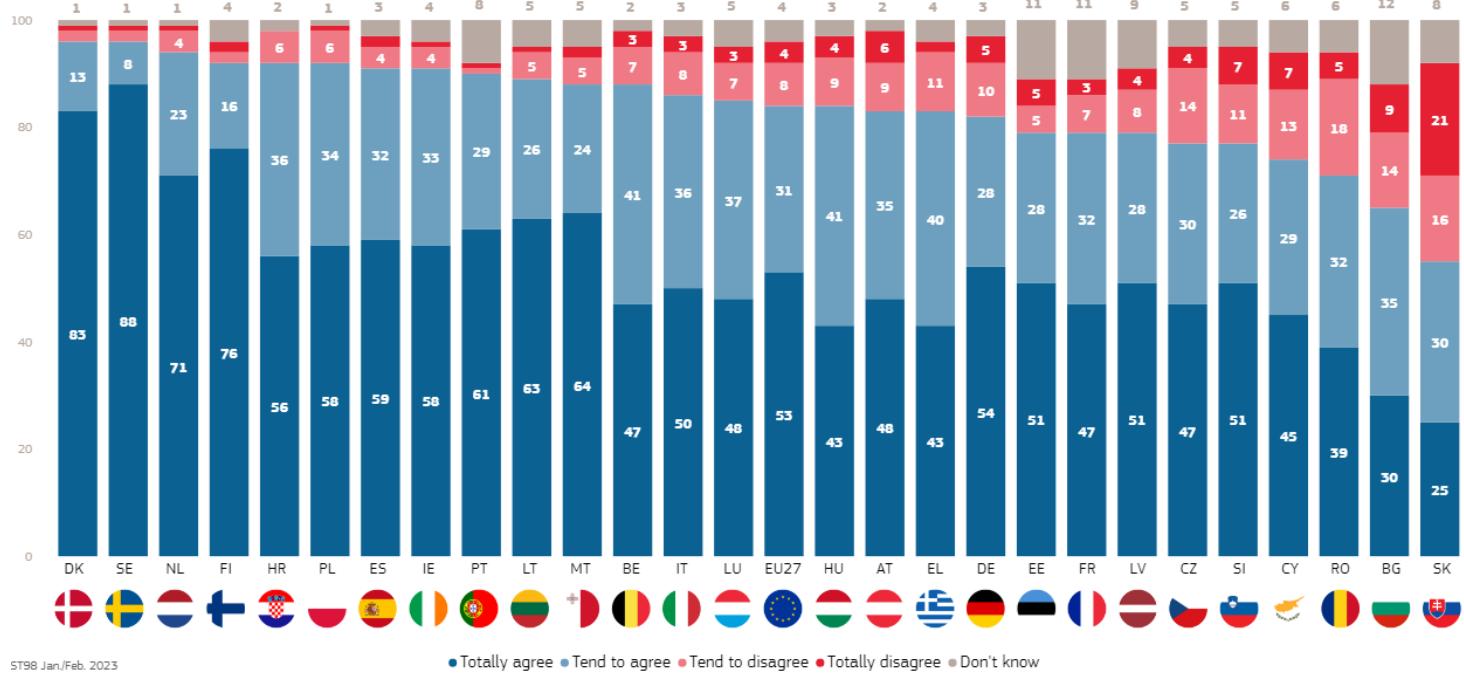
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	86	94	91	92	93	88	89	93	80	89	96	91	76	94	89	90	96	81	91	80	92	69	89	75	87	90	77	74
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼8	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	10	3	8	4	7	7	9	4	11	8	3	7	15	5	9	8	2	15	7	12	1	24	10	21	10	6	15	16
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼4	▼5	▼5	=	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲6	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	3	1	4	0	5	2	3	9	3	1	2	9	1	2	2	2	4	2	8	7	7	1	4	3	4	8	10
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲6	▲2			

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In every EU Member State, more than half of respondents agree that “the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible”. Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden and Denmark (both 96%), as well as the Netherlands (94%), and Finland, Croatia and Poland (all 92%). The proportion of respondents that agree ‘totally’ is highest in Sweden (88%), Denmark (83%), Finland (76%) and the Netherlands (71%).

Respondents in Slovakia are most likely to disagree that “**the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**” (37%), followed by those in Bulgaria and Romania (both 23%) and Cyprus (20%).

QE3.8. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (%)



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The only increase in agreement of more than 2 percentage points can be seen in Latvia (79%, +8 pp). Agreement has decreased the most in Slovakia (55%, -7 pp), Germany (82%, -5 pp) and Luxembourg (85%, -5 pp).

In 11 Member States, respondents are now more likely than in June-July 2022 to agree that “**the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**”. Agreement has decreased in 13 countries and stayed the same in three countries.

QE3.8 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (%)

	EU27	LV	BG	EE	ES	LT	CZ	EL	HR	HU	AT	RO	DK	IT	NL	BE	FI	SE	IE	FR	CY	PL	MT	PT	SI	DE	LU	SK	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	84	79	65	79	91	89	77	83	92	84	83	71	96	86	94	88	92	96	91	79	74	92	88	90	77	82	85	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲8	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	12	12	23	10	6	6	18	13	6	13	15	23	3	11	5	10	4	3	5	10	20	7	7	2	18	15	10	37
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼10	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲1	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	9	12	11	3	5	5	4	2	3	2	6	1	3	1	2	4	1	4	11	6	1	5	8	5	3	5	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲2	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲3	▲2	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲2	▲6			

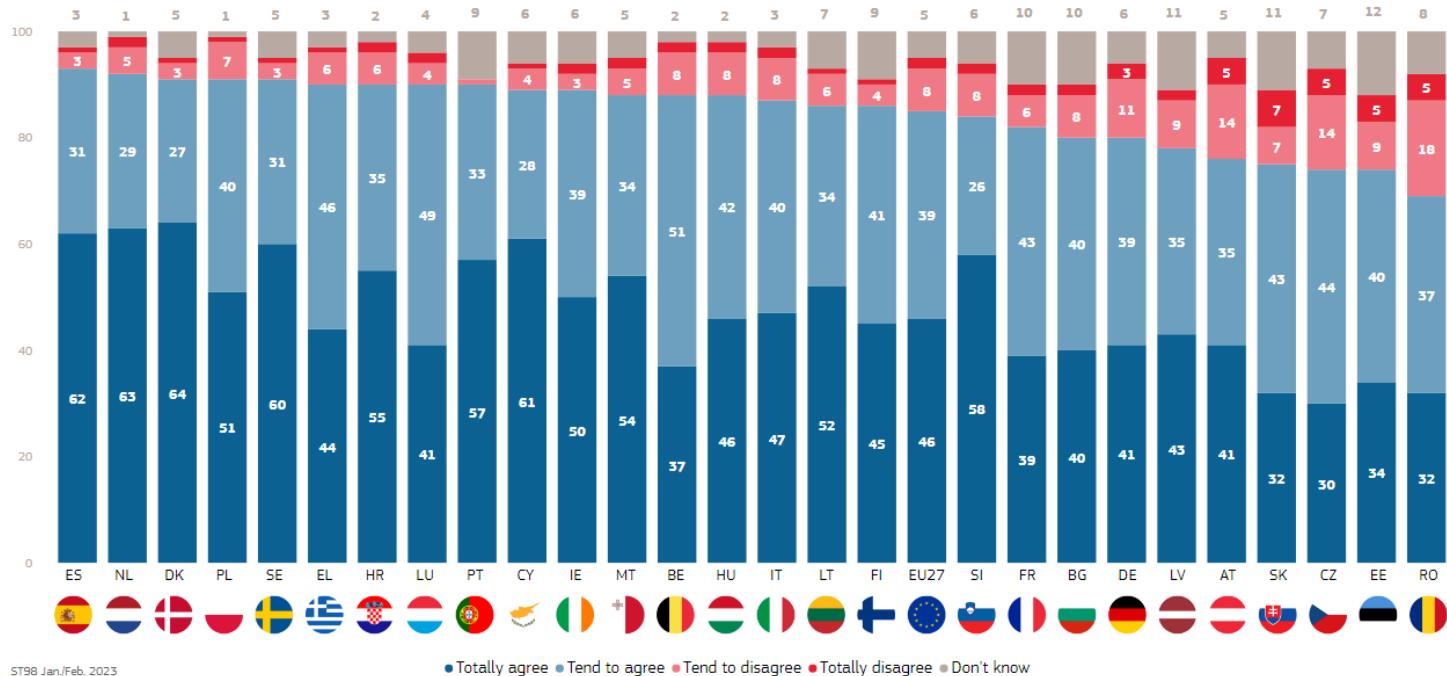
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There is widespread agreement across the EU that “increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU”. There are nine countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Spain (93%), the Netherlands (92%), and Denmark, Sweden and Poland (all 91%).

The proportion that “totally agree” is highest in Denmark (64%), the Netherlands (63%), Spain (62%), Cyprus (61%) and Sweden (60%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Romania (69%), Estonia and Czechia (both 74%) and Slovakia (75%).

QE3.11. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)



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

Since June-July 2022, there has been an increase in agreement in nine Member States that “**increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**”. Agreement has decreased in 14 countries and stayed the same in four.

The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Luxembourg (90%, +4 percentage points), Spain (93%, +4 pp) and Greece (90%, +4 pp). Agreement has decreased the most in Germany (80%, -6 pp), Estonia (74%, -5 pp) and Malta (88%, -5 pp).

QE3.11 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)

	EU27	EL	ES	LU	FR	LV	AT	BE	BG	FI	CZ	IT	LT	NL	HR	PL	HU	RO	SI	DK	CY	PT	SE	IE	SK	EE	MT	DE	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	85	90	93	90	82	78	76	88	80	86	74	87	86	92	90	91	88	69	84	91	89	90	91	89	75	74	88	80
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6			
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	10	7	4	6	8	11	19	10	10	5	19	10	7	7	8	8	10	23	10	4	5	1	4	5	14	14	7	14
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼5	=	▼1	▼4	▼3	=	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	3	3	4	10	11	5	2	10	9	7	3	7	1	2	1	2	8	6	5	6	9	5	6	11	12	5	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲3	▼2	=	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▲4	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲2	

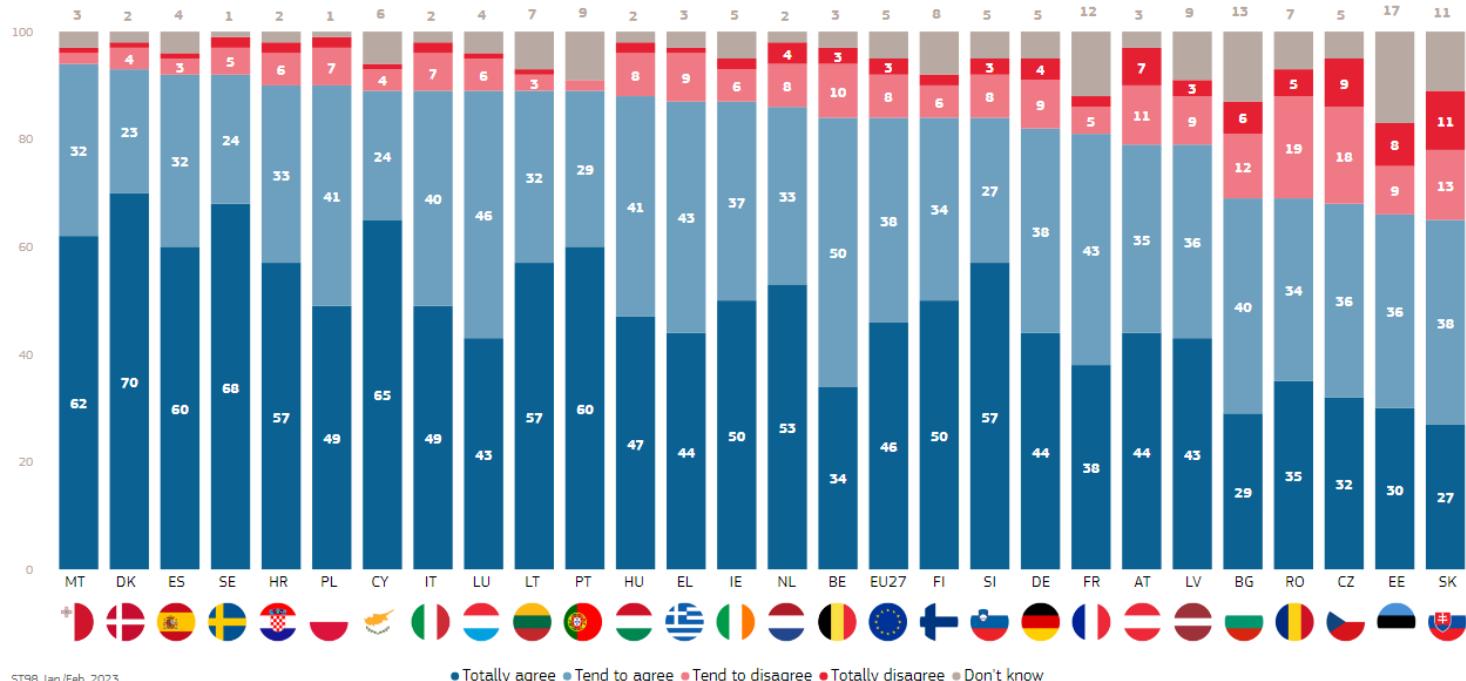
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In every EU Member State, more than six in ten respondents agree that “reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security”.

Levels of agreement are highest in Malta (94%), Denmark (93%), and in Spain and Sweden (both 92%), while respondents are most likely to agree “totally” in Denmark (70%), Sweden (68%) and Cyprus (65%).

By contrast, around a quarter of respondents disagree with the statement in Czechia (27%), and in Slovakia and Romania (both 24%).

QE3.12. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)



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

In ten Member States, there has been an increase in agreement since June-July 2022 that “**reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**”. Agreement has fallen in 14 countries, and stayed the same in three.

The largest increases in agreement can be found in Latvia (79%, +5 percentage points) and Spain (92%, +4 pp). The largest decreases can be seen in Ireland (87%, -6 pp), Estonia (66%, -6 pp), Slovakia (65%, -6 pp) and Cyprus (89%, -5 pp).

QE3.12 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)

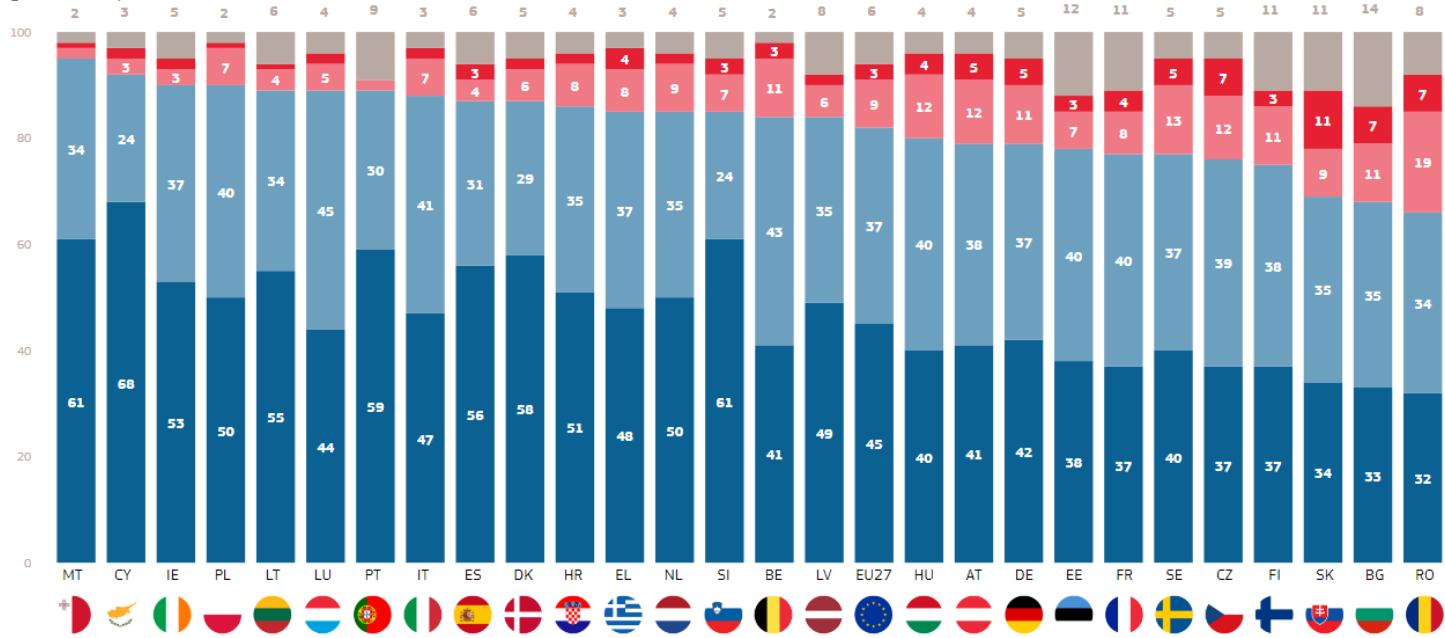
	EU27	LV	ES	IT	LT	BG	DK	FR	MT	NL	RO	LU	AT	SI	BE	CZ	EL	HR	HU	SE	DE	FI	PL	PT	CY	EE	IE	SK	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	84	79	92	89	89	69	93	81	94	86	69	89	79	84	84	68	87	90	88	92	82	84	90	89	89	66	87	65
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	11	12	4	9	4	18	5	7	3	12	24	7	18	11	13	27	10	8	10	7	13	8	9	2	5	17	8	24
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼7	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲5	▼2
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	9	4	2	7	13	2	12	3	2	7	4	3	5	5	3	2	2	1	5	8	1	9	6	17	5	11	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	=	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲1	▲8		

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In all 27 EU Member States, at least two thirds of respondents agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price”. Levels of agreement are highest in Malta (95%), Cyprus (92%), and in Ireland and Poland (both 90%). Respondents are most likely to agree “totally” in Cyprus (68%), and in Malta and Slovenia (both 61%).

Respondents are least likely to agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price” in Romania (66%), Bulgaria (68%) and Slovakia (69%).

QE3.13. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. -EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)



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

Since June-July 2022, the level of agreement on whether “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price” has increased in six Member States. The largest increase can be seen in Italy (88%, + 3pp). There has been no change in six EU Member States, while agreement has declined in 15 countries, most notably Slovakia (69%, -6 pp), Belgium (84%, -5 pp), Greece (85%, -5 pp) and Germany (79%, -5 pp).

QE3.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)

	EU27	IT	MT	DK	LV	NL	AT	BG	ES	FR	LT	LU	SI	CZ	CY	SE	EE	HR	PL	PT	RO	FI	IE	BE	DE	EL	SK		
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	82	88	95	87	84	85	79	68	87	77	89	89	85	76	92	77	78	86	90	89	66	80	75	90	84	79	85	69
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6		
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	12	9	3	8	8	11	17	18	7	12	5	7	10	19	5	18	10	10	8	2	26	16	14	5	14	16	12	20
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲5	▲5	▲4	=
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	3	2	5	8	4	4	14	6	11	6	4	5	5	3	5	12	4	2	9	8	4	11	5	2	5	3	11
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲6	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲6

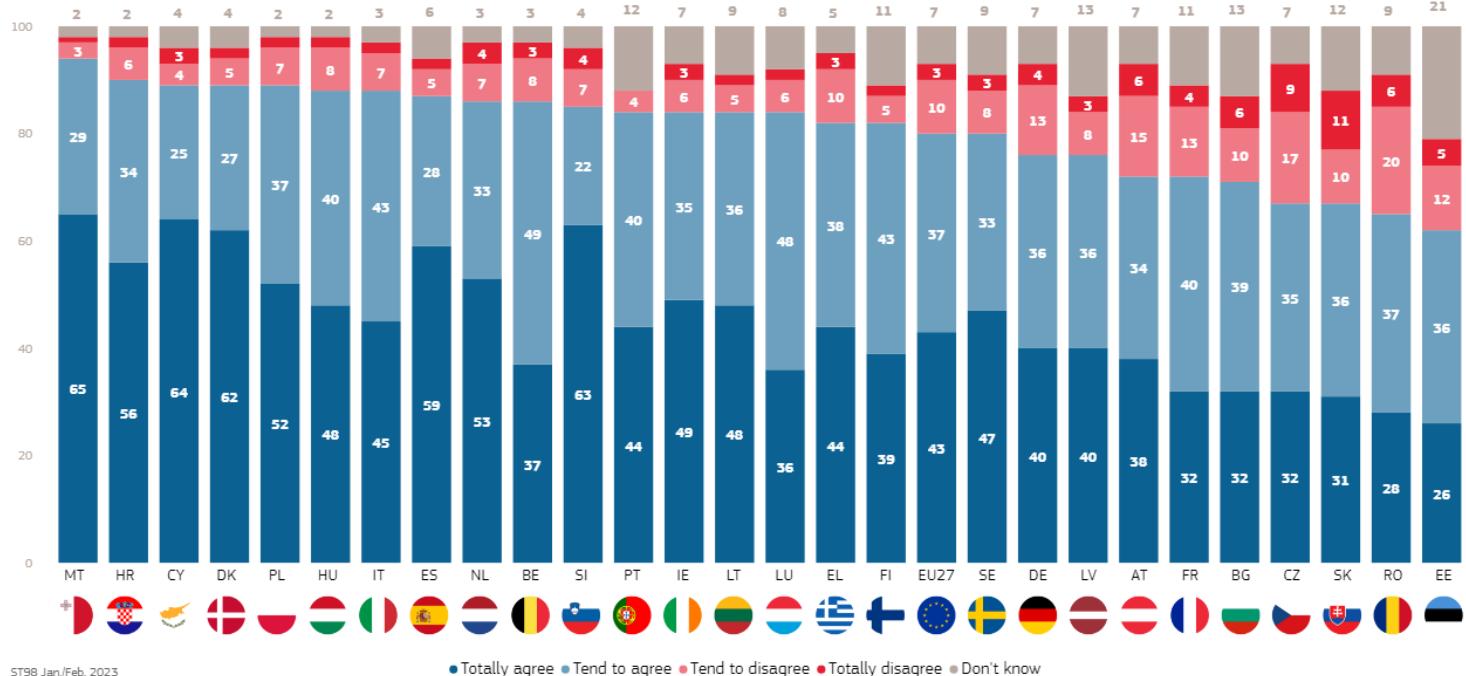
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In 18 EU Member States, at least eight in ten respondents agree that “in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Malta (94%), Croatia (90%), and in Cyprus, Denmark and Poland (all 89%).

Levels of agreement are lowest in Estonia (62%), Romania (65%), and in Czechia and Slovakia (both 67%).

The proportions that “totally agree” are highest in Malta (65%), Cyprus (64%), Slovenia (63%) and Denmark (62%).

QE3.10. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)



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

Since June-July 2022, there has been an increase in agreement in 12 Member States that **“in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”**. Agreement has decreased in 12 countries and stayed the same in three.

The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Greece (82%, +7 percentage points), Luxembourg (84%, +5 pp) and Finland (82%, +4 pp). Agreement has decreased the most in Ireland (84%, -7 pp), Portugal (84%, -7 pp), Estonia (62%, -7 pp) and Slovakia (67%, -7 pp).

QE3.10 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)

	EU27	EL	LU	FI	BG	ES	IT	BE	LT	HU	MT	NL	SI	DK	HR	PL	FR	CZ	DE	LV	AT	RO	SE	CY	EE	IE	PT	SK	
Total 'Agree'	80	82	84	82	71	87	88	86	84	88	94	86	85	89	90	89	72	67	76	76	72	65	80	89	62	84	84	67	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	13	13	8	7	16	7	9	11	7	10	4	11	11	7	8	9	17	26	17	11	21	26	11	7	17	9	4	21	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼4	▼3	▼8	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▼4	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲3	▼2
Don't know	7	5	8	11	13	6	3	3	9	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	11	7	7	13	7	9	9	4	21	7	12	12	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼3	▼2	▲4	=	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲9	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲4	

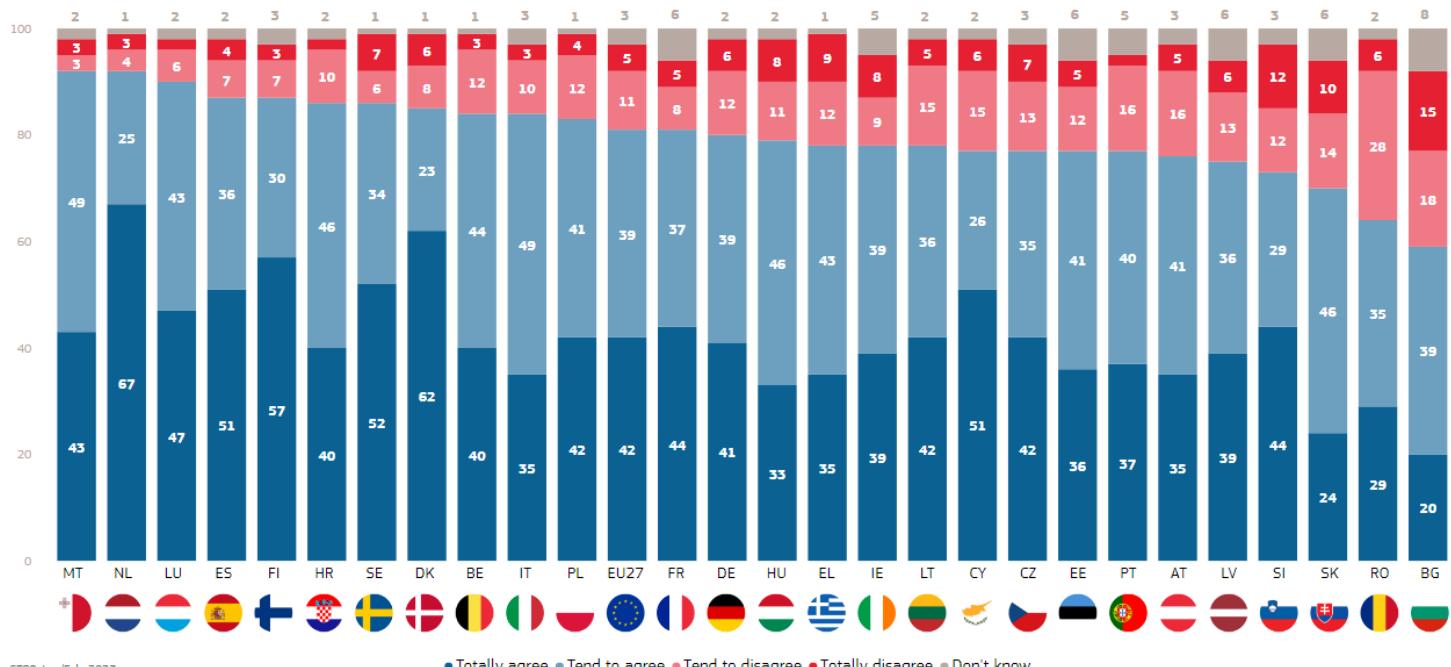
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In all EU Member States, more than half of respondents agree that “[they] have recently taken action to reduce [their] own energy consumption, or [they] plan to do so in the near future”, and at least three quarters of respondents agree with this statement in 23 Member States.

Agreement is highest among respondents in Malta and the Netherlands (both 92%), as well as in Luxembourg (90%), and in Spain and Finland (both 87%). Agreement is lowest in Bulgaria (59%), Romania (64%) and Slovakia (70%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (67%) are most likely to say they “totally agree” that they have recently taken action or plan to do so, followed by those in Denmark (62%) and Finland (57%).

QE3.14. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future (%)



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

In 22 Member States, there has been an increase since June-July 2022 in the proportion that agrees that they “have recently taken action to reduce [their] own energy consumption, or [they] plan to do so in the near future”. The largest increases can be found in Sweden (86%, + 14 pp), Finland (87%, +11 pp), Latvia (75%, +11 pp) and Greece (78%, +10 pp).

Agreement has decreased in four Member States: Ireland (78%, -8 pp), Cyprus (77%, -7 pp), Slovakia (70%, -3 pp) and Romania (64%, -1 pp). There has been no change in Malta

QE3.14 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future (%)



	EU27	SE	LV	FI	EL	DK	HU	NL	LT	PT	LU	FR	CZ	EE	ES	BG	HR	AT	IT	SI	BE	DE	PL	MT	RO	SK	CY	IE	
Total 'Agree'	81	86	75	87	78	85	79	92	78	77	90	81	77	87	59	86	76	84	73	84	80	83	92	64	70	77	78		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲3	▲14	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼7	▼8					
Total 'Disagree'	16	13	19	10	21	14	19	7	20	18	8	13	20	17	11	33	12	21	13	24	15	18	16	6	34	24	21	17	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▼15	▼10	▼12	▼11	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼8	▼8	▼6	▼6	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲7			
Don't know	3	1	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	5	2	6	3	6	2	8	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	6	2	5		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1			

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In the **socio-demographic** data, results are very similar for men and women, and results are mostly consistent across the age groups, with only some slight variations. For some statements, however, older respondents are more likely to agree than younger respondents, and this applies to the following statements: “**EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**”, “**the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**” and “**you have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption, or you plan to do so in the near future**”.

There is very little difference according to level of education. However, on some statements, levels of agreement tend to be slightly higher among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older, compared with those who left at the age of 15 or below. The largest difference between these two groups lies in the proportion who agree that “**increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**”. Almost nine in ten (88%) respondents who completed education at age 20 or older agree with the statement, compared with 81% of those who left education at the age of 15 or younger.

People who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree with all of the various statements. For example, 78% of those who have difficulties most of the time agree that “**the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**”, compared with 87% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills.

Respondents' answers are influenced by their overall image of the EU. For example, 88% of respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive agree that “**EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**”, compared with 71% of those whose image of the EU is negative.

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QE3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU	The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible	Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security	EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price	You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future	In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption
EU27	86	85	84	84	82	81	80
 Gender							
Man	86	86	84	84	83	81	80
Woman	87	84	85	84	81	82	81
 Age							
15-24	87	84	81	84	77	75	82
25-39	87	85	85	83	79	80	80
40-54	87	86	85	84	83	84	81
55 +	86	84	86	85	85	82	79
 Education (End of)							
15-	86	81	84	84	83	80	78
16-19	85	83	83	83	82	80	79
20+	89	88	87	86	83	84	81
Still studying	89	87	84	86	76	76	83
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	86	87	83	84	81	85	80
Managers	89	89	90	88	85	85	82
Other white collars	89	87	86	85	82	84	83
Manual workers	85	81	81	81	79	79	78
House persons	84	83	84	81	82	81	79
Unemployed	85	82	82	82	81	78	80
Retired	86	84	85	85	85	81	79
Students	89	87	84	86	76	76	83
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	81	79	78	79	78	76	75
From time to time	84	82	82	81	79	79	79
Almost never/ Never	89	87	87	86	85	83	82
Consider belonging to							
The working class	84	83	81	82	81	78	78
The lower middle class	86	84	84	83	81	80	79
The middle class	87	86	86	85	83	83	82
The upper middle class	89	89	92	88	86	85	83
The upper class	86	86	90	86	89	84	82
Image of the EU							
Positive	94	91	93	92	88	86	88
Neutral	85	82	83	82	80	79	78
Negative	73	74	70	72	71	75	66

3. Economic challenges in the EU

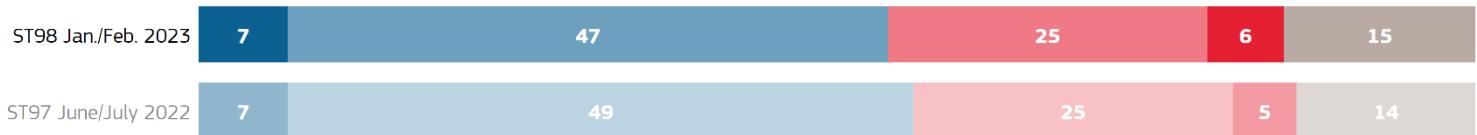
Most Europeans think that 'NextGenerationEU' can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges

The majority of Europeans (54%, -2 percentage points since June-July 2022) **think that the recovery plan of the EU, 'NextGenerationEU', can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges.** This includes 7% (no change) who think it can be "very effective" and 47% (-2 pp) who say it can be "fairly effective".

By contrast, around three in ten (31%, +1 pp) think that it is not effective, including 25% (no change) who think it is "not very effective" and 6% (+1 pp) who say it is "not at all effective"¹⁸.

Results have remained stable since June-July 2022.

QE5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (EU27) (%)



- Very effective
- Fairly effective
- Not very effective
- Not at all effective
- Don't know

¹⁸ QE5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants

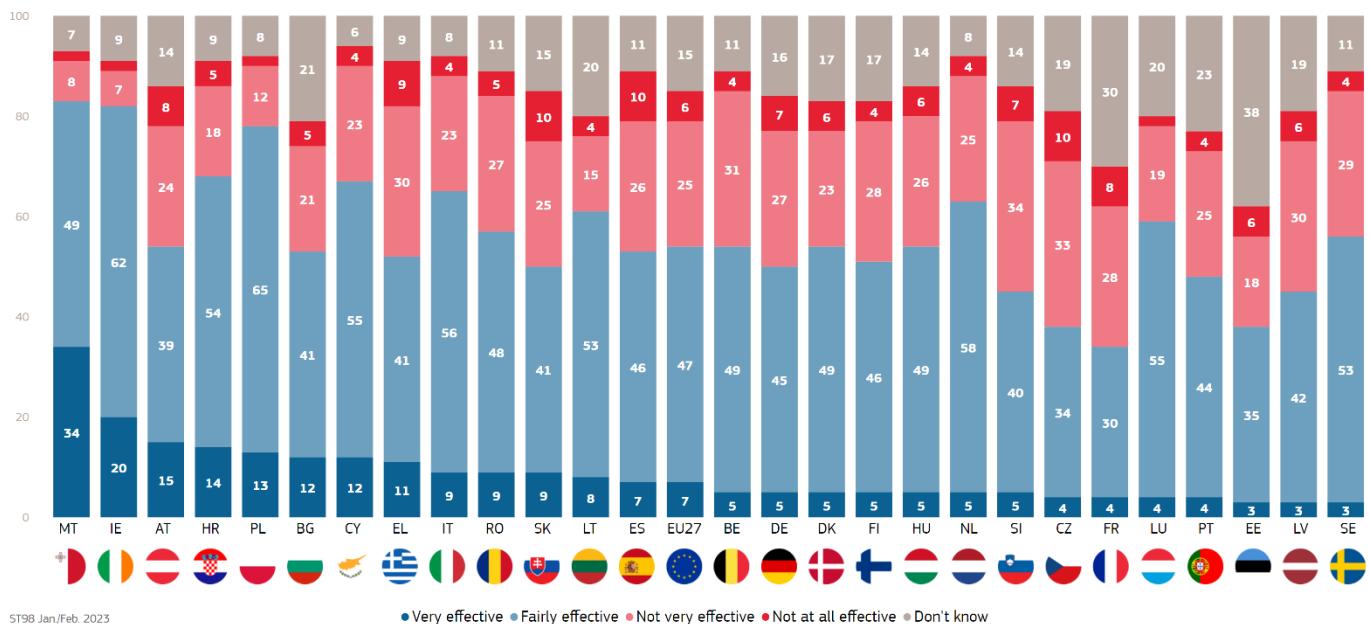
and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?

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In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that 'NextGenerationEU' can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges, most notably in Malta (83%), Ireland (82%) and Poland (78%). The country with the highest proportion of respondents who see 'NextGenerationEU' as "very effective" is by far Malta (34%).

In two countries, respondents are more likely to think that the recovery plan can be 'not effective' rather than 'effective': Czechia (43% not effective and 38% effective) and France (36% not effective and 34% effective).

QES. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (%)



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● Very effective ● Fairly effective ● Not very effective ● Not at all effective ● Don't know

In ten Member States, there has been an increase since June-July 2022 in the proportion that thinks 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective. The proportion has decreased in 14 countries and stayed the same in the other three Member States.

The proportion that thinks 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective has decreased the most in Belgium (54%, -10 pp), Czechia (38%, -9 pp), Hungary (54%, -7 pp), Romania (57%, -6 pp) and Slovenia (45%, -6 pp).

The largest increases in the proportion that thinks 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective can be found in Cyprus (67%, +13 pp), the Netherlands (63%, +9 pp) and Finland (51%, +7 pp).

QES The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?

(%)



	EU27	CY	NL	FI	LU	LV	IE	EL	LT	PL	SE	DK	HR	IT	BG	SK	EE	ES	MT	AT	DE	FR	PT	RO	SI	HU	CZ	BE
Total 'Effective'	54	67	63	51	59	45	82	52	61	78	56	54	68	65	53	50	38	53	83	54	50	34	48	57	45	54	38	54
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲13	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10	
Total 'Not effective'	31	27	29	32	21	36	9	39	19	14	33	29	23	27	26	35	24	36	10	32	34	36	29	32	41	32	43	35
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼5	▼10	▼12	▲5	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼9	▼1	▼10	▼8	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼2	▲3	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲3	
Don't know	15	6	8	17	20	19	9	9	20	8	11	17	9	8	21	15	38	11	7	14	16	30	23	11	14	14	19	11
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼8	▲1	▲5	▼10	▲1	▲1	=	▲8	=	▲9	▲8	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲8	▲5	=	▲4	▲4	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲7

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Winter 2022-2023
The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

The **socio-demographic** data show that a majority of respondents in most groups think that 'NextGenerationEU' can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges.

The proportion that think 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective is highest among 15-24 year olds (58%), those still studying (60%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (57%), managers (61%), white collar workers (62%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (57%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (70%), upper middle class (63%) or middle class (60%) of society.

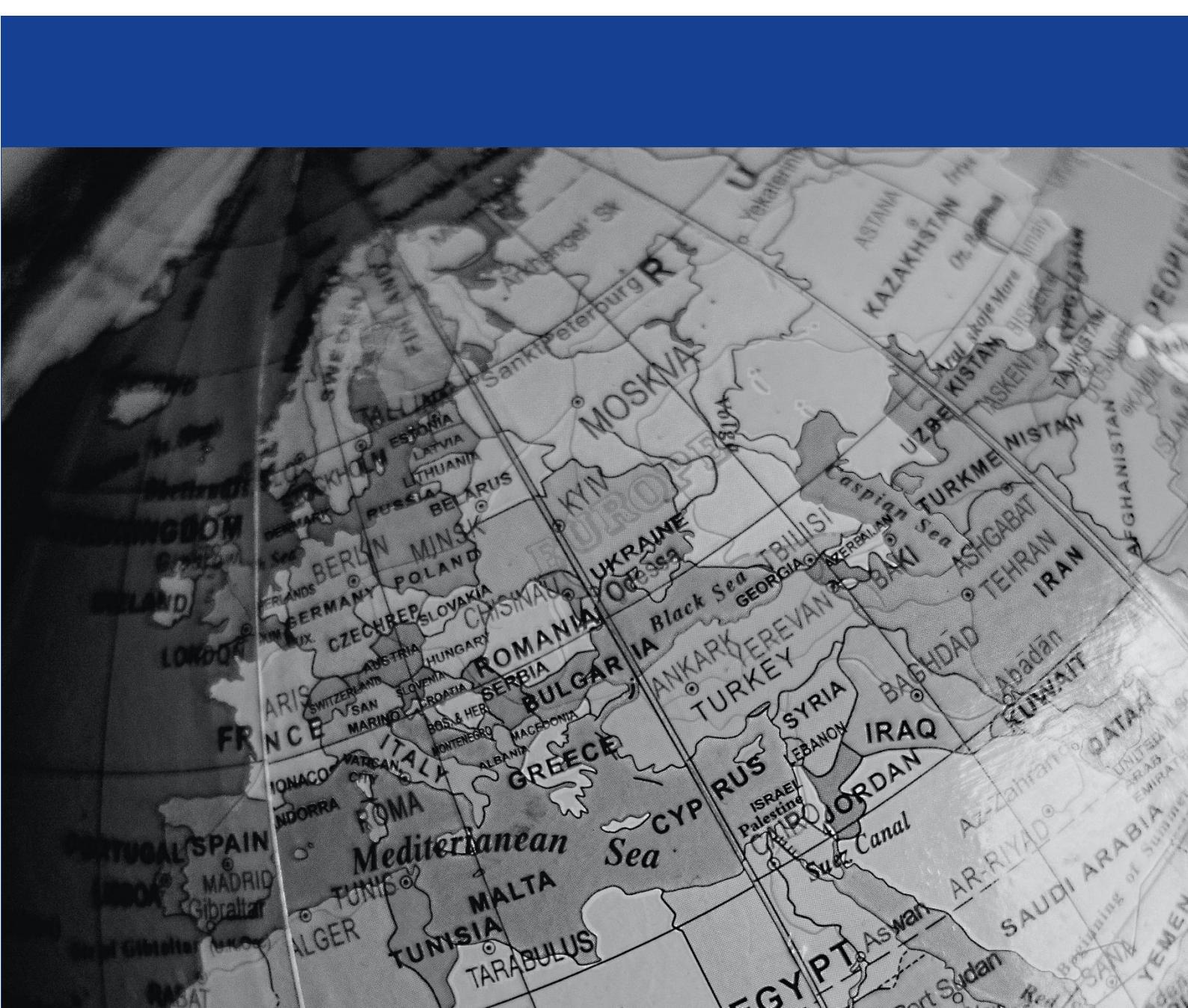
The groups that are least likely to think 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective are those who left education by the age of 15 (47%), house persons (44%), unemployed respondents (43%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (35%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (44%) or lower middle class (45%) of society.

Q5

The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know							
				EU27	Gender	Age	Education (End of)	Socio-professional category	Difficulties paying bills	Consider belonging to
EU27	54	31	15							
Gender										
Man	54	33	13							
Woman	53	30	17							
Age										
15-24	58	25	17							
25-39	55	32	13							
40-54	55	34	11							
55 +	51	31	18							
Education (End of)										
15-	47	33	20							
16-19	53	33	14							
20+	57	30	13							
Still studying	60	23	17							
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	55	34	11							
Managers	61	27	12							
Other white collars	62	29	9							
Manual workers	51	37	12							
House persons	44	37	19							
Unemployed	43	37	20							
Retired	50	30	20							
Students	60	23	17							
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	35	48	17							
From time to time	53	35	12							
Almost never/ Never	57	27	16							
Consider belonging to										
The working class	44	36	20							
The lower middle class	45	38	17							
The middle class	60	28	12							
The upper middle class	63	26	11							
The upper class	70	21	9							

CONCLUSION



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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

This report examines the attitudes of Europeans towards the war in Ukraine and its consequences.

Overall, the majority of Europeans are **satisfied with the response** to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, both by their national government and by the EU. These attitudes have remained very similar to those observed in the previous survey in June-July 2022.

Attitudes to the EU response are particularly positive in Portugal, Ireland, Poland, Denmark and Finland. At the same time, a substantial minority of Europeans are dissatisfied with the response by their government and the EU, and in five Member States, respondents are more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied with the EU response: Greece, Estonia, Cyprus, Slovakia and Slovenia.

When asked about the **actions taken by the EU** in response to the Russian invasion, Europeans are mostly positive, although attitudes have become slightly less positive since June-July 2022.

At least three quarters of respondents agree with actions such as providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war, providing financial support to Ukraine, and imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies, and individuals.

There is slightly less support for other actions: banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, and financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. **Although around two thirds of Europeans support these actions**, there is also some opposition, from around a quarter of respondents.

Support for the EU's actions tends to be highest in Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands, and lowest in Bulgaria and Slovakia.

When asked about the **economic consequences** of the war, more than eight in ten Europeans agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, and this applies to almost all respondents in Cyprus, Greece and Slovakia. Around six in ten agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally. Results have remained consistent with the survey carried out in June-July 2022.

Europeans continue to express concerns over the **security risk** to the EU and Member States. Around eight in ten Europeans agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, and three in four agree that it is a threat to the security of their own country. The threat to their country's security is felt most strongly by respondents in Poland, Lithuania, Sweden, Finland and Portugal.

In considering the consequences of the war in Ukraine, the survey covered two other main themes: co-operation and spending on defence, and energy security and the use of renewable energy. On both issues, results have remained very consistent with the previous survey in June-July 2022.

There is strong support for **co-operation and co-ordination of defence** in the EU. At least eight in ten respondents agree that "co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased"

and that "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated".

There is slightly less support for increased **spending on defence**, although around seven in ten Europeans agree that "more money should be spent on defence in the EU" and that "the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment". In each case, around one in five disagree.

Europeans are positive towards the benefits of **renewable energy**. There is widespread agreement that "the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power", that "reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security" and that "in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption".

On **energy security**, high proportions agree that "increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU" and that "EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price". In addition, more than eight in ten agree that "the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible".

Around eight in ten Europeans say they have recently taken action to **reduce their own energy consumption**, or plan to do so in the near future, a slight increase from the proportion seen in June-July 2022.

Given the concern that Europeans express over the economic consequences of the war in Ukraine, it is reassuring that over half of respondents think that the recovery plan of the EU, **'NextGenerationEU'**, can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges, although three in ten think that it is not effective.

Throughout the survey, results are generally consistent across **socio-demographic characteristics** such as gender and age. The main variation is linked to the respondents' **financial situation**. Respondents who have difficulties paying bills and who consider themselves to belong to lower social classes tend to be less positive towards the response to the war by their government and the EU, and they are also more concerned about the economic implications.

