



A large, blurred photograph of a diverse crowd of people from behind, walking outdoors in sunlight. The crowd is composed of various individuals, mostly adults, wearing different types of clothing. The lighting creates strong highlights and shadows, giving the image a warm, golden-hour feel.

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 100

Public opinion in the European Union

First Results Report

Fieldwork: October – November 2023



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

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

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

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Introduction

This First Results Report details the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of Autumn 2023 (EB100) in the 27 EU Member States¹. It is published with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are detailed in an annex. The survey was carried out between 23 October and 14 November 2023.

War in Ukraine

Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine is ongoing, more than 18 months after it invaded the country on 24 February 2022. The protracted war continues to have an impact on both Europe and the rest of the world in a wide range of areas including energy security, global food security and geopolitical alliances. Since the start of the war the EU and its Member States have provided close to €85 billion in economic, humanitarian, and military support to Ukraine.² In the period since the Standard Eurobarometer of Spring 2023 (May-June 2023) and the current survey, EU actions relating to the war have included:

- On 28 September, on a proposal by the Commission, the Council extended the system of temporary protection for Ukrainian refugees until 4 March 2025.
- On 27 October EU leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine and their commitment to the recovery and future reconstruction of Ukraine.
- In November 2023 the European Commission allocated additional €110 million in humanitarian aid, bringing the total humanitarian aid provided by the EU since the start of the war to €843 million.³
- On 4 November 2023 President von der Leyen made her sixth visit to Kyiv since the Russian full-scale invasion.
- On 8 November 2023 the European Commission recommended the European Council open EU access negotiations with Ukraine as part of the 2023 Enlargement Package.⁴
- On 15 November 2023 the Commission and the High Representative submitted proposals for 12th package of sanctions against Russia⁵.

The Middle East crisis

On 7 October 2023, Hamas launched a terrorist attack on Israel with reports of approximately 1,200 killed and around 240 people taken hostage⁶. On 8 October Israeli Prime

Minister Netanyahu formally declared war on Hamas in response. According to Gaza's Ministry of Health retaliatory airstrikes have killed more than 15,000 (figures deemed reliable by the United Nations)⁷. The conflict is ongoing with Israeli armed forces now operating in Gaza, which faces a growing humanitarian crisis.

The Hamas attack has been condemned in the strongest possible terms by the European Council, which also affirmed Israel's right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law and called for the immediate release of all hostages⁸. It also expressed its gravest concern for the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza and called for continued, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and aid to reach those in need. The European Commission has quadrupled its humanitarian assistance to Gaza in 2023.

The EU is committed to a sustainable peace based on a two-state solution. On 13 October 2023 President of European the Commission von der Leyen and President of the EU Parliament Metsola visited Israel.

Energy security

As a result of the energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and weaponisation of energy supplies, the EU has taken a wide range of measures to improve energy security. The success of the gas demand reduction regulation of August 2022 in reducing consumption has led to its extension for a further year. The impact of these measures is further highlighted by the announcement on 18 August 2023 that the target of filling gas storage facilities to 90% of capacity had been reached more than two months earlier⁹.

The economy

The latest economic outlook shows economic growth has lost momentum in the first half of 2023, although inflation is expected to continue to decline, and the labour market remains strong.

The Autumn 2023 Economic Forecast¹⁰, published in November 2023, predicts GDP growth in the EU to be 0.6% in both the EU and the euro area in 2023. GDP growth predictions for 2024 are now 1.3% for the EU and 1.2% for the euro area.

Inflation is projected to decrease, both in the EU (9.2% in 2022, 6.5% in 2023 and 3.5% in 2024) and in the euro area (8.4%, 5.6% and 3.2% respectively).

¹ Some questions were asked also in 10 other countries or territories between 18 October and 17 November 2023: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Moldova, Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICIJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Fieldwork started earlier in Montenegro because of national census between 1 and 15 November

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_22_3862

³ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/eu-providing-additional-eu110-million-humanitarian-aid-support-ukrainians-affected-war-2023-11-14_en

⁴ https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

⁵ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/ukraine-high-representative-together-european-commission-submits-proposals-12th-package-sanctions_en

⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/what-do-we-know-about-israeli-hostages-gaza-2023-11-22/>

⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/more-people-risk-death-disease-than-bombings-gaza-who-2023-11-28/>

⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/67627/20241027-european-council-conclusions.pdf>

⁹ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-reaches-90-gas-storage-target-ahead-winter-2023-08-18_en

¹⁰ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/autumn-2023-economic-forecast-modest-recovery-ahead-after-challenging-year_en

Following a string of interest rate rises in 2022, the European Central Bank adopted further interest rate increases in February, March, May, June, August, and September of 2023¹¹.

The labour market continues to perform strongly, with unemployment remaining at a record low. The unemployment rate in the EU is projected to stabilise at 6.0% in 2023 and 2024, slightly down from 6.2% in 2022. In the euro area, unemployment is expected to remain at 6.6% in 2023 and 2024, down from 6.8% in 2022.

EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer Spring 2023 survey:

- On 13 September 2023 President von der Leyen delivered her last State of the Union address before European elections in June 2024.
- Summer of 2023 was the hottest on record, with turbulent weather conditions felt right across Europe. Devastating wildfires in Greece and Spain in July were followed by devastating floods only a few weeks later. There were large floods in June in Romania and Serbia, in August in Slovenia, and in Norway and Sweden, which were affected by Storm Hans.¹² In October a number of European countries including Denmark, Germany and Portugal were impacted by Storm Babet. In late October and early November storm Ciarán brought strong winds and torrential rain to large parts of western Europe.
- After 18 months in power, the Dutch four-party coalition government collapsed on 8 July 2023 as a result of disputes over migration policy. Prime Minister Mark Rutte led a caretaker government until new elections could be held on 22 November 2023, and announced that he would quit politics at that election.

Elections in the EU since the Spring 2023 survey:¹³

- On 23 July 2023 Spain held parliamentary elections with the People's Party achieving the largest share of the vote (33.1%), followed by the Socialist Workers' Party (31.7%) and Vox (12.4%) and Sumar (12.3%). Sanchez was appointed President of the Government on 29 November 2023, in a coalition government with Sumar.
- On 30 September 2023 Slovakia held general elections. Direction-Social Democracy (SMER-SD), led by former prime minister Robert Fico, came out ahead in with 22.9% of the vote with Progressive Slovakia (PS), led by Michal Šimečka, coming second

with 18.0% of the vote. Robert Fico was appointed Prime Minister for the fourth time.

- Luxembourg held general elections on 8 October 2023. Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV), led by Luc Frieden, won 29.2% of the vote followed by the Socialist Workers' Party (POSL/LSAP) led by Deputy Prime Minister Paulette Lenert (18.9%) and outgoing Prime Minister Xavier Bettel's Democratic Party (PD/DP, 18.7%). Luc Frieden was appointed Prime Minister on 17 November in a coalition government between the Christian Social Party and the Democratic Party.
- On 15 October 2023 parliamentary elections were held in Poland with the three opposition party coalitions – Donald Tusk's Citizens' Coalition (KO), Third Way (Trzecia Droga) and the New Left – securing the largest share of the vote (53.7% combined). Voter turnout was at its highest (74.4%) since the return of democracy to the country 34 years ago, and up 12.6 points compared with the previous parliamentary elections in October 2019.

Other noteworthy events since the Spring 2023 survey:

- On 26 July 2023 Niger President Mohamed Bazoum was removed from office by a military coup.
- Between 19 and 20 September 2023 Azerbaijan conducted a lightning offensive and occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh, resulting in its surrender. Tens of thousands of ethnic Armenians have fled the region since the surrender. On 17 September judges at the International Court of Justice ordered Azerbaijan to allow ethnic Armenians to return to Nagorno-Karabakh and to keep them safe.¹⁴
- On 24 September 2023 French President Emmanuel Macron announced France would withdraw its ambassador and 1,500 troops from Niger following the coup in the country.

¹¹https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/key_ecb_interest_rates/html/index.en.html

¹²<https://climate.copernicus.eu/european-summer-2023-season-contrasting-extremes>

¹³<https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2023/>
<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/world-court-says-azerbaijan-must-let-ethnic-armenians-return-nagorno-karabakh-2023-11-17/>

¹⁴<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/world-court-says-azerbaijan-must-let-ethnic-armenians-return-nagorno-karabakh-2023-11-17/>

Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)^{15¹⁶}. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation¹⁷ (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		
Kosovo ¹⁸	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.**

¹⁵ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 2016/679

¹⁸ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



I. Europeans and the European Union

1. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union

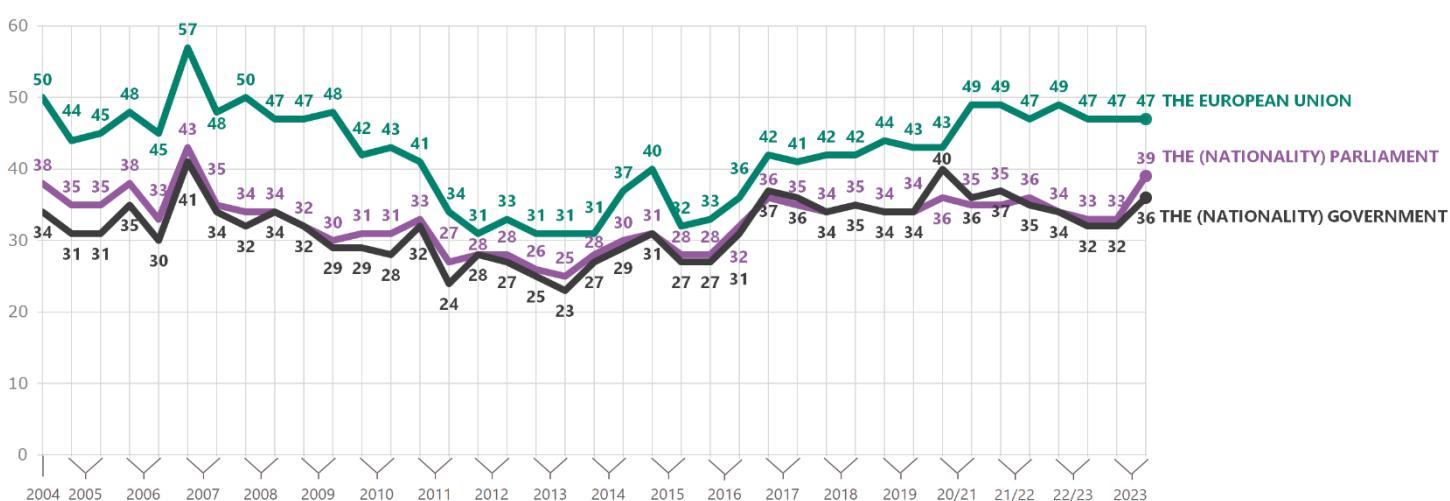
a. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union: trend

Trust in the European Union remains at 47%. This result has remained stable since the Standard Eurobarometer EB98 of winter 2022-2023. Trust in national governments has increased since spring 2023 (36%, +4 percentage points), as has trust in national parliaments (39%, +6 pp). The gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments has narrowed to 11 points, the smallest gap since summer 2020 when it was 3 points.

Distrust in the European Union has remained stable since spring 2023 (45%, no change). However, levels of distrust in national governments (60%, -3 pp) and in national parliaments (56%, -6 pp) have declined.

Trust in national governments, national parliaments, and the European Union

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



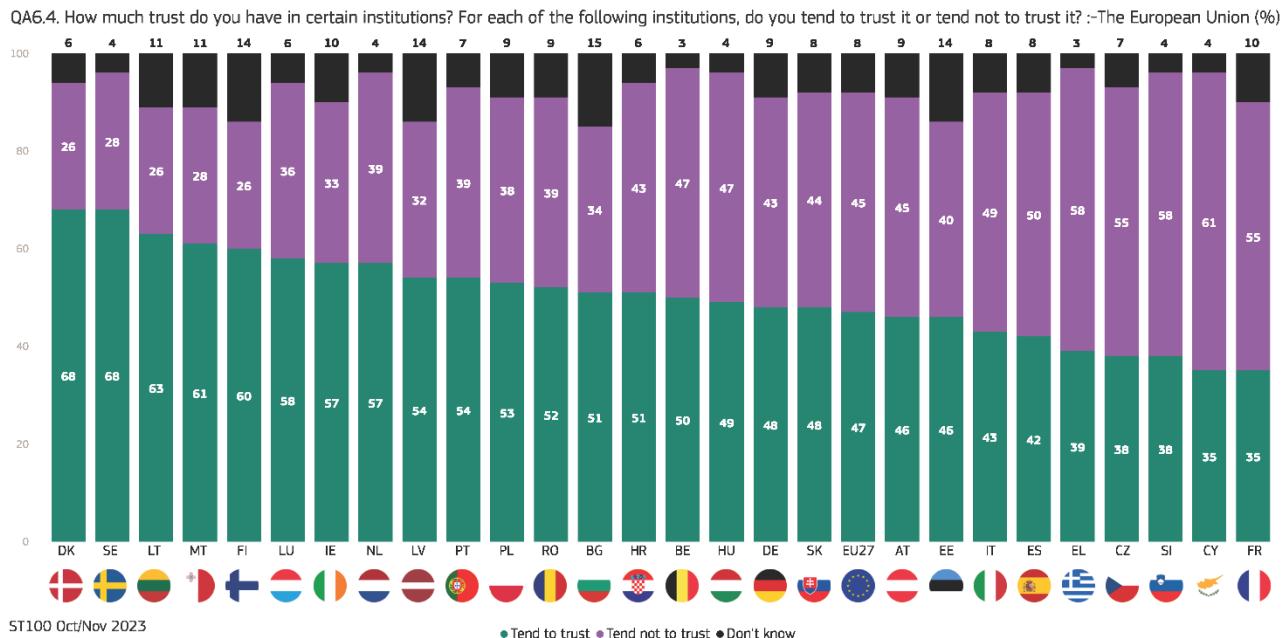
b. Trust in the European Union: national results

In 20 EU Member States (up from 18 in spring 2023), a majority of respondents say they tend to trust the EU, and this is particularly the case in Denmark, Sweden (68% each) and Lithuania (63%). At least six in ten in Malta (61%) and Finland (60%) also trust the EU, as do a relative majority in Austria (46% “tend to trust” vs 45% “tend not to trust”), Estonia (46% vs 40%), Slovakia (48% vs 44%), Germany (48% vs 43%) and Hungary (49% vs 47%).

In the remaining seven countries a majority of respondents tend to distrust the EU: Cyprus (61% “tend not to trust” vs 35% “tend to trust”), Greece (58% vs 39%), Slovenia (58% vs 38%), Czechia (55% vs 38%), France (55% vs 35%), Spain (50% vs 42%) and Italy (49% vs 43%).

Trust in the EU has declined in 15 countries since spring 2023, with the largest drops observed in Portugal (54%, -13 percentage points), Luxembourg (58%, -7 pp) and Ireland (57%, -7 pp). In contrast, trust has increased in ten countries including Germany (48%, +5 pp). There has been no change in Romania (52%) and the Netherlands (57%).

Trust is now the majority opinion in Germany, Austria, and Slovakia, but it has become the minority view in Spain.



c. Trust in the national government: national results

There are six EU Member States (up from four in spring 2023) where at least half of the respondents say they trust their national government: Luxembourg (72%), Finland (54%), Denmark (53%), the Netherlands and Sweden (52% each) and Ireland (50%). In contrast, fewer than one quarter in Slovenia (20%) and Bulgaria (24%) trust their national government.

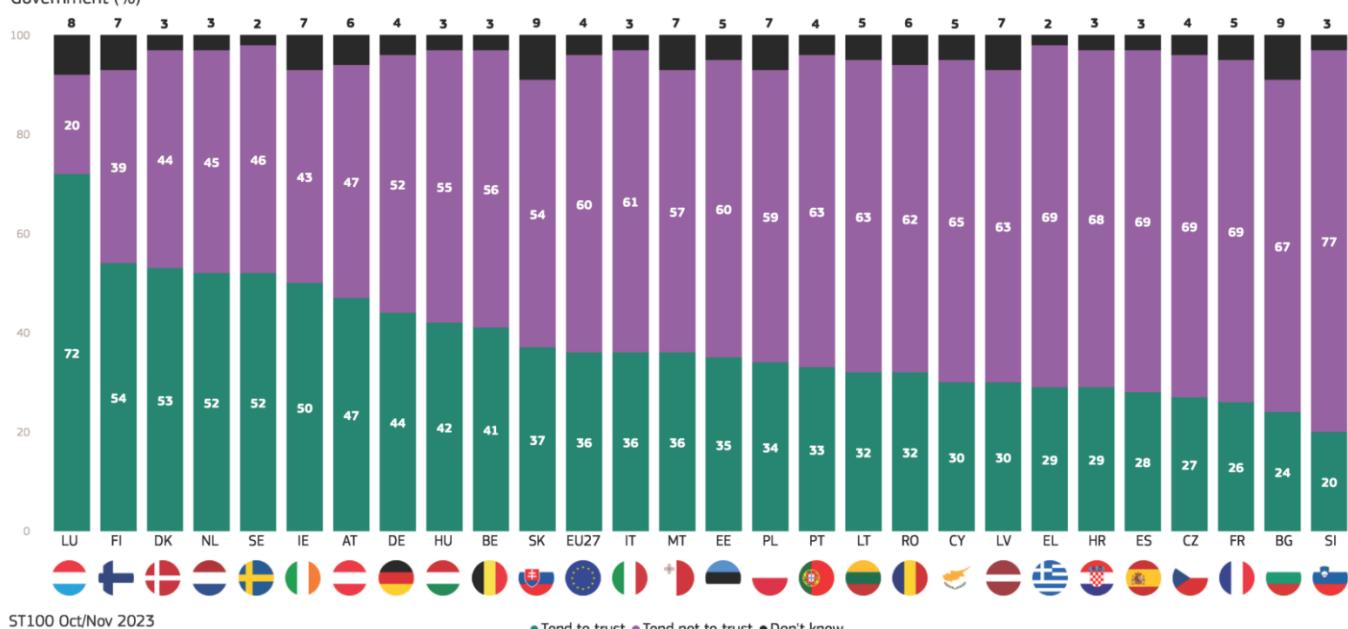
Opinion is divided in Austria (47% 'trust' vs 47% 'distrust').

In the remaining 20 countries a majority of respondents distrust their national government, with a lack of trust most widespread amongst those in Slovenia (77%) and in Greece, Spain, Czechia, and France (69% each).

Trust in the national government has increased in 14 EU Member States since spring 2023, with the largest increases seen amongst respondents in Slovakia (37%, +18 percentage points), the Netherlands (52%, +16 pp) and Bulgaria (24%, +10 pp). Conversely, trust has declined in nine countries including Portugal (33%, -15 pp), Malta (36%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (30%, -6 pp).

Trust is now the majority opinion in the Netherlands and Sweden.

QA6.2. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)



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● Tend to trust ■ Tend not to trust ▲ Don't know

2. The image of the European Union

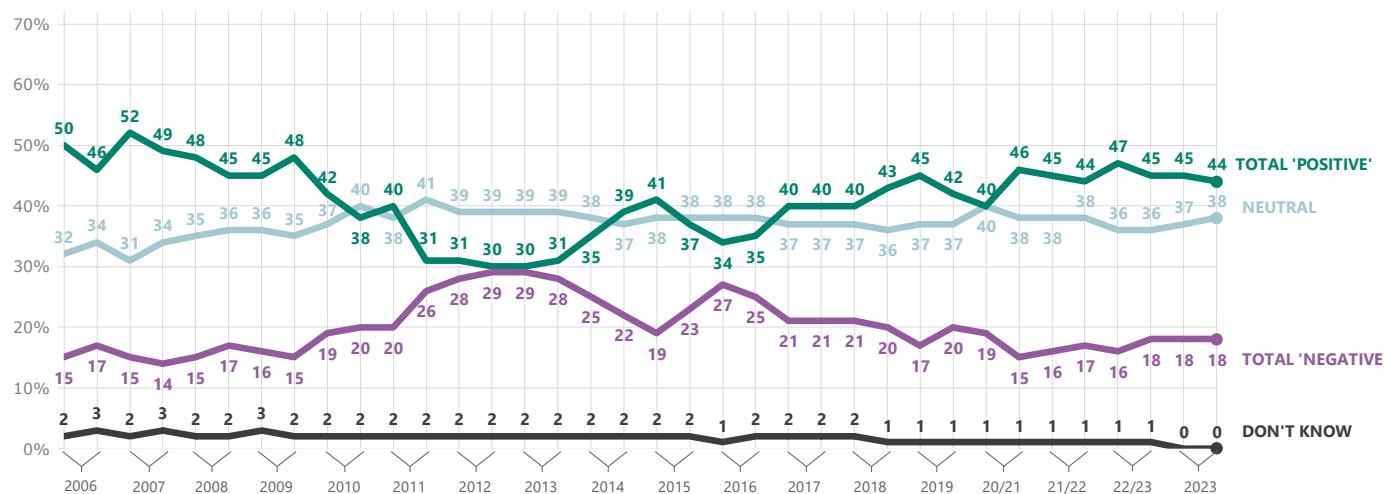
a. The image of the European Union: trend

The positive image of the EU has declined by one percentage point since spring 2023 and stands at 44%.

The neutral image of the EU has increased by one percentage point to 38%, while the negative image has remained stable at 18%.

Image of the European Union

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)



b. The image of the European Union: evolutions and national results

There are 19 EU Member States where a majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU (down from 22 in the Standard Eurobarometer EB99 of spring 2023), with the highest levels seen amongst those in Ireland and Portugal (64% each), Denmark (59%) and Luxembourg (58%).

In seven Member States, the dominant image of the EU is **neutral**: Spain and Hungary (45% each), Cyprus, Italy and Slovenia (42% each), Greece (37%) and Czechia (36%).

In Austria opinion is split between a positive and a neutral image: 38% positive vs 38% neutral.

Although a **negative** image is the minority view in all Member States, there are seven countries where at least one in five respondents have a negative image of the EU: Czechia (33%), Greece (27%), France and Cyprus (26% each), Slovakia and Austria (24% each), and Belgium (20%).

Since spring 2023, the positive image of the EU has declined in 18 Member States, and this is particularly the case in Lithuania (51%, -8 percentage points), Ireland (64%, -7 pp) and in Poland (52%, -6 pp), Finland (48%, -6 pp), Latvia (45%, -6 pp), Hungary (37%, -6 pp) and Cyprus (32%, -6 pp). The positive image of the EU has gained ground in seven countries, most notably in Slovakia (41%, +5 pp).

D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)

	SK	AT	DE	FR	RO	BG	MT	BE	EL	EE	EU27	NL	HR	PT	DK	SI	ES	IT	LU	SE	CZ	CY	FI	HU	LV	PL	IE	LT	
Total 'Positive'	ST100	41	38	44	38	52	51	53	45	35	42	44	54	49	64	59	40	38	40	58	54	31	32	48	37	45	52	64	51
	ST99	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	
Neutral	ST100	35	38	39	35	31	29	35	35	37	40	38	28	37	28	31	42	45	42	29	34	36	42	41	45	43	38	28	41
	ST99	▲2	▲4	▼2	▼4	=	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲9	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲6
Total 'Negative'	ST100	24	24	17	26	16	19	12	20	27	17	18	18	14	7	9	18	16	18	13	12	33	26	10	18	11	10	7	7
	ST99	▼6	▼6	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲4	▲7	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲2
Don't know	ST100					1	1	1			1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1		
	ST99	▼1	▼1		▲1	▼1	=			▲1	▲1				▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1				=	=	▲1	=			

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

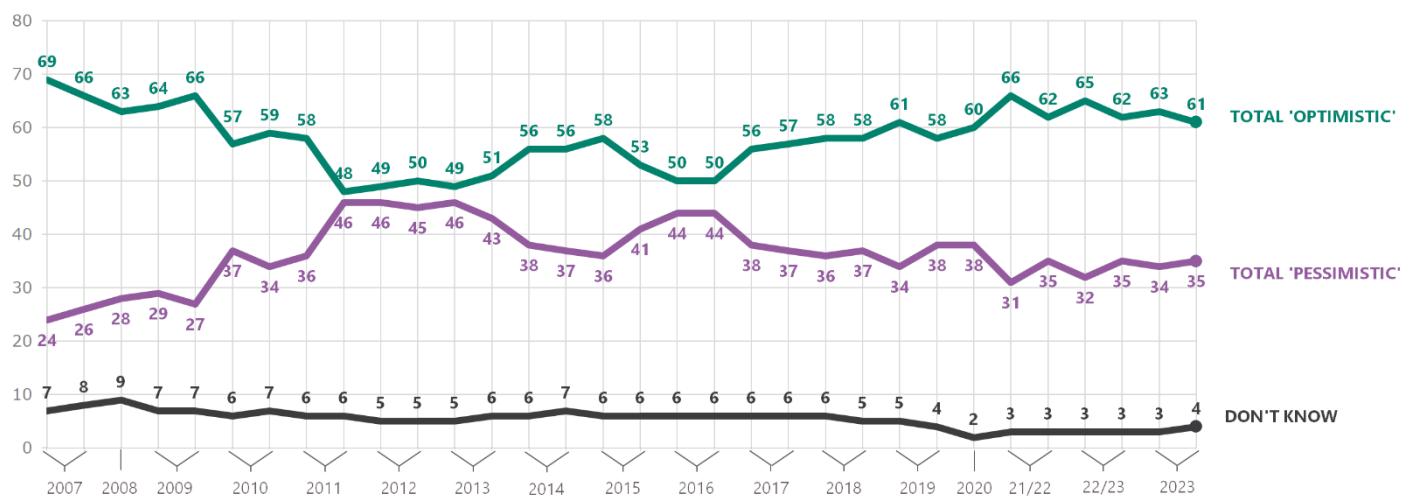
3. The future of the European Union

a. The future of the European Union: trend

More than six in ten Europeans are optimistic about the future of the EU (61%, -2 percentage points since spring 2023). This is the lowest level of optimism since summer 2020. More than one third are pessimistic (35%, +1 pp), while 4% say they don't know.

Optimism about the future of the EU

QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)

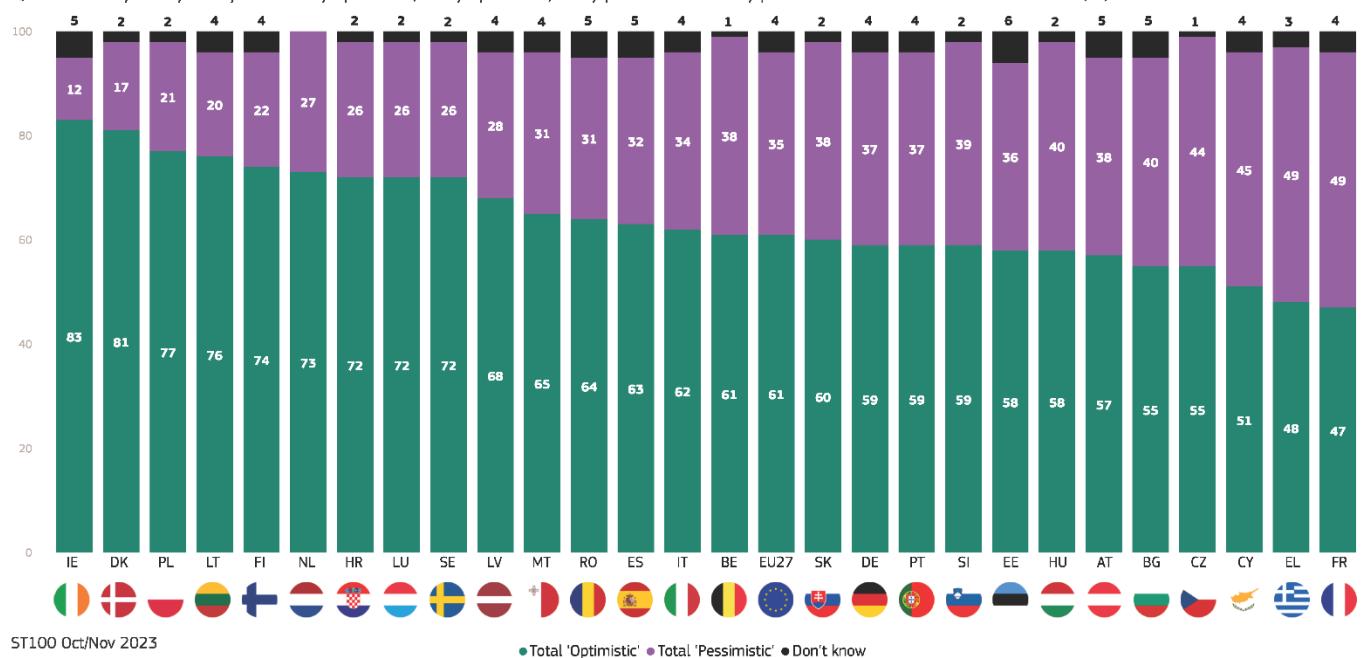


b. The future of the European Union: national results

In 25 Member States (down from 26 in spring 2023) respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU. Optimism is highest amongst respondents in Ireland (83%), Denmark (81%) and Poland (77%). More than half in Cyprus (51%) and Bulgaria and Czechia (55% each) are also optimistic.

Pessimism prevails only in France (49% 'pessimistic' vs 47% 'optimistic') and Greece (49% vs 48%).

QA12. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

4. The EU flag: trend and national results

More than eight in ten Europeans think the European flag is a good symbol for Europe (85%, +1 percentage point since Standard Eurobarometer 90 in autumn 2018). Fewer than one in ten (9%, -1 pp) disagree, while 6% say they don't know.

Eight in ten (80%, +5 percentage points since autumn 2018) agree that the European flag stands for something good. Just over one in ten (11%, -3 pp) disagree, while 9% say they don't know.

QC9. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? (EU27) (%)

This flag is a good symbol for Europe



This flag stands for something good



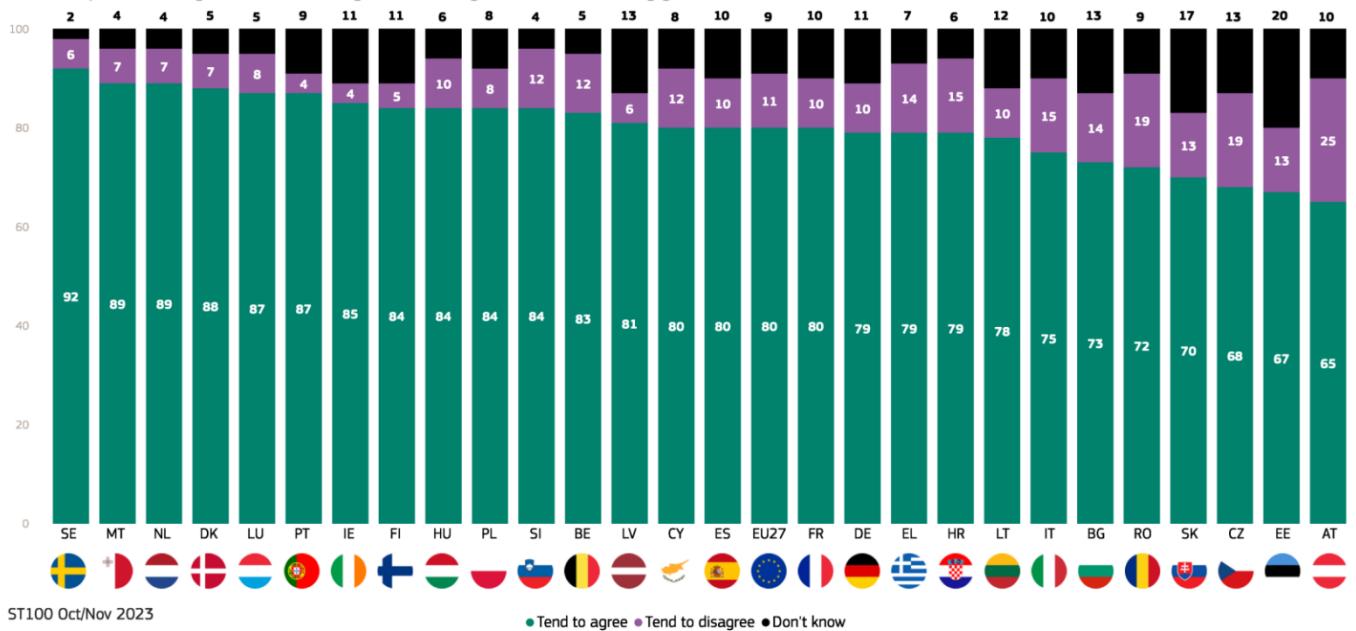
ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

In all EU Member States, important majorities of respondents agree that this flag stands for something good, with the highest proportions in Sweden (92%), Malta and the Netherlands (both 89%), and the lowest in Austria (65%), Estonia (67%) and Czechia (68%).

QC9.2. This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? -This flag stands for something good (%)





II. The main concerns of Europeans

1. Main concerns at European level: trend

Immigration and the war in Ukraine have overtaken rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living as the most important issues facing the EU at the moment. It is important to note that the war in Ukraine is a new option for this wave of the survey. Its inclusion will have had a considerable impact on the results for this wave and the trends since spring 2023. Therefore, trend changes since spring 2023 should be interpreted with caution.

Almost three in ten think **immigration** (28%) is one of the two most important issues facing the European Union at the moment. This is an increase of four percentage points since spring 2023, and immigration has risen from third to first place. The **war in Ukraine** (28%) ranks first jointly with immigration.

The international situation is in third position (24%, -1 pp), while **rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** has dropped from first to fourth place (20%, -7 pp). All other issues are mentioned by less than one in five respondents.

Environment and climate change has dropped from fourth to fifth place (16%, -6 pp), and **the economic situation** has moved from fifth to sixth position (14%, -3 pp).

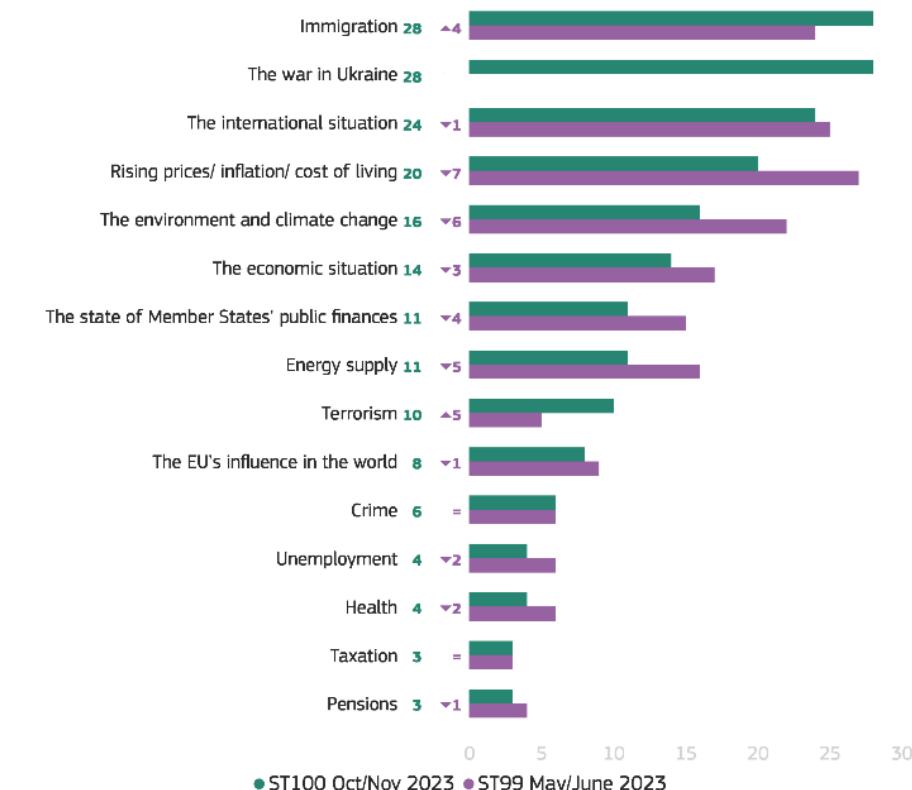
Energy supply has dropped from sixth to seventh position (11%, -5 pp), and it shares seventh place with the **state of Member States' public finances** (11%, -4 pp, no change in position).

Terrorism has risen from twelfth to ninth position (10%, +5 pp) and is the only other issue mentioned by at least one in ten.

The EU's **influence in the world** has dropped from eighth to tenth position (8%, -1 pp), while crime has dropped from ninth to eleventh place (6%, no change).

The remaining four issues are mentioned by no more than one in twenty: **unemployment** (4%, -2 pp), **health** (4%, -2 pp), **taxation** (3%, no change) and **pensions** (3%, -1 pp).

QAS. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



2. Main concerns at European level: national results

Two issues rank as the most important facing the EU at the moment: immigration and the war in Ukraine. The war in Ukraine ranks first in 17 countries, while immigration ranks first in seven countries (in Austria both issues share first place with the international situation).

The war in Ukraine ranks in the top three in 26 Member States. It ranks first in 17 countries including Estonia (49%), Lithuania (48%) and Ireland (46%) (sharing first position in Austria with immigration and the international situation). It is in second position in Germany (34%), Bulgaria (29%, shared with immigration) and Italy (22%) and ranks third in six countries including the Netherlands (35%) and Luxembourg and Cyprus (24% each).

Immigration ranks first in seven Member States (up from five in spring 2023 and shared in Austria with the international situation and the war in Ukraine) including Cyprus (46%), the Netherlands (43%) and Germany (43%). It ranks second in eight countries including Czechia and Slovenia (33% each) and Hungary (28%) (shared in Latvia with the international situation and in Bulgaria with the war in Ukraine). It is the third most mentioned issue in seven countries, including Malta (31%), Slovakia (27%) and Ireland (25%).

The international situation ranks first in four countries (down from 11 in spring 2023): Bulgaria (34%), Greece (32%), Austria (25%, shared with immigration and the war in Ukraine) and Italy (24%, shared with rising prices/inflation/cost of living).

The significant reduction of this issue in first place rankings is likely to be attributable to the addition of a separate option for the war in Ukraine in this wave of the survey. It ranks second in eight countries, including Malta (34%), Estonia and Finland (33% each), and ranks third in eight countries including Denmark (28%), Czechia (25%) and Germany and Sweden (24% each).

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living ranks as the fourth most important issue at the EU level but sits in first place in Luxembourg (31%) and Italy (24%, shared with the international situation). It ranks second in six countries including Ireland and Cyprus (27% each) and Belgium (26%), and places third in six countries including Croatia (26%), Latvia (22%), Austria and Bulgaria (20% each).

Fifth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks second in Sweden (40%), in Denmark and the Netherlands (36% each) and Austria (22%). It ranks third in France (20%) and Finland (19%).

The economic situation is in sixth position at the EU level but ranks third in Greece (19%, along with rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living, energy supply and the war in Ukraine) and Italy (19%, along with immigration).

Energy supply is the only other issue that appears in the top three in any country, ranking third in Greece (19%) along with the war in Ukraine, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living and the economic situation.

QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Immigration	28	25	28	29	46	33	43	21	22	26	23	13	29	20	28	25	19	19	26	24	31	43	27	19	11	15	33	27
The war in Ukraine	28	25	23	29	24	38	34	42	49	19	29	45	19	30	30	46	22	48	24	42	44	35	22	36	29	43	36	36
The international situation	24	25	20	34	18	25	24	28	33	32	23	33	19	28	22	21	24	32	21	24	34	25	21	18	25	24	20	28
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	20	20	26	20	27	19	18	9	13	19	24	15	23	26	17	27	24	11	31	22	15	12	24	19	19	10	16	17
The environment and climate change	16	22	20	4	5	7	16	36	7	12	11	19	20	9	13	16	14	7	17	5	11	36	12	11	11	40	15	9
The economic situation	14	16	12	10	21	13	12	8	14	19	17	9	12	15	14	11	19	13	12	14	12	7	12	17	14	12	14	13
The state of Member States' public finances	11	9	8	6	4	11	12	5	8	15	10	12	8	15	16	3	14	6	7	5	7	9	12	13	9	6	5	18
Energy supply	11	10	11	14	7	14	10	9	13	19	8	11	10	11	14	12	14	8	11	9	6	8	9	5	13	15	12	11
Terrorism	10	10	17	10	18	10	5	10	6	8	9	12	18	14	11	10	6	14	13	11	9	5	10	10	16	14	15	7
The EU's influence in the world	8	11	9	9	3	7	8	14	5	11	7	13	8	10	8	5	6	9	10	5	7	14	8	7	9	7	7	7
Crime	6	5	8	4	11	3	4	4	3	5	3	5	10	6	6	3	6	4	10	3	4	2	6	3	10	7	6	5
Unemployment	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	6	2	4	4	3	3	10	2	3	5	4	0	3	4	4	1	1	3
Health	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	3	5	3	5	3	6	5	5	2	4	8	3	1	6	7	9	2	2	3
Taxation	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	3	1	3	1	1	5	3	5	0	2	2
Pensions	3	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	1	5	1	3	5	1	0	4	2	5	0	2	3

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

3. Main concerns at national level: trend

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important issue at national level at the moment (44%), down one percentage point since spring 2023.

Immigration has risen from fourth to second position (20%, +6 pp), and is the only other issue mentioned by at least one in five.

The economic situation has declined from second to third position (18%, no change) and **the environment and climate change** has declined from third to fourth position (13%, -3 pp).

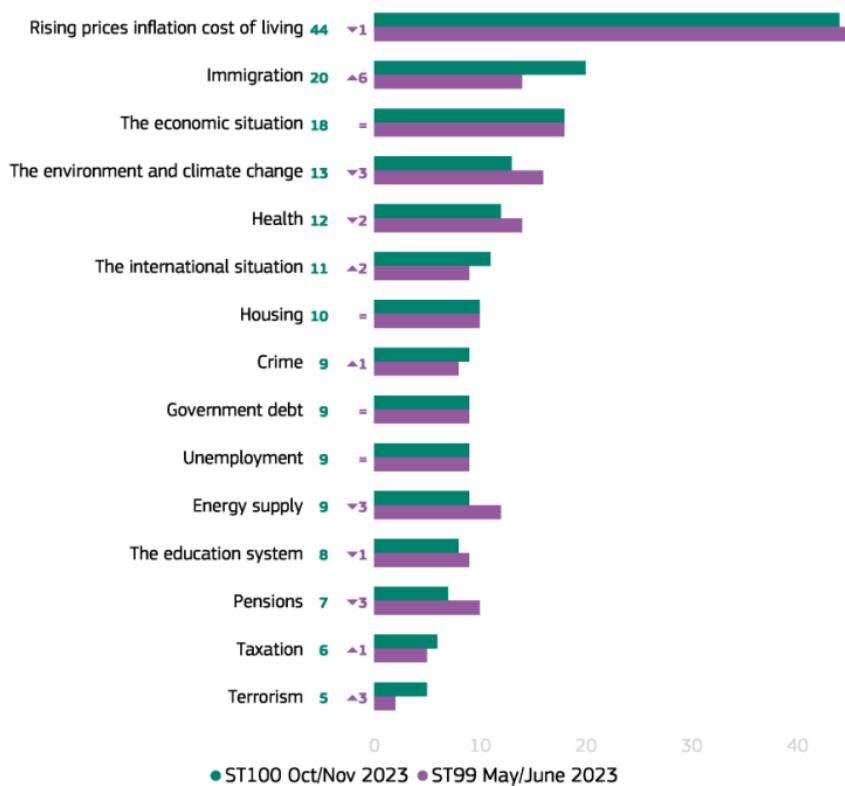
Health (12%, -2 pp) has declined from fourth to fifth position, while **the international situation** has risen from ninth to sixth position (11%, +2 pp). **Housing** remains in seventh position (10%, no change).

Four issues share eighth position. **Crime** (9%, +1 pp) has increased from thirteenth position, **unemployment** (9%, no change) is up from ninth position, **government debt** (9%, no change) has risen from ninth position, and **energy supply** (9%, -3 pp) has dropped from sixth position.

The **education system** (8%, -1 pp) has dropped from ninth to twelfth position, while **pensions** (7%, -3 pp) have dropped from ninth to thirteenth position.

Taxation (6%, +1 pp) remains in fourteenth position and **terrorism** (5%, +3 pp) remains in fifteenth position.

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



4. Main concerns at national level: national results

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is ranked in the top three issues in 26 Member States. It is considered the most important issue facing their country by citizens in 20 Member States (down from 22 in spring 2023), including Croatia (68%), Greece (57%) and Estonia (55%). It ranks in second place in Ireland (55%), Luxembourg (48%), Cyprus (46%) and Germany (41%) and in third place in the Netherlands (38%) and Sweden (23%, shared with the education system).

Immigration ranks in first position in two countries (up from no countries in spring 2023): Cyprus (50%) and Germany (44%). It is in second place in Malta (37%), Slovenia (26%), Austria (24%) and Belgium (20%). It sits in third position in France (17%), Italy (17%, shared with unemployment), Slovakia (16%, shared with health) and Hungary (13%, shared with energy supply).

The economic situation ranks second in 11 countries including Greece (33%), Croatia (29%) and Italy (28%) (shared in Lithuania with taxation). It ranks third in Cyprus (33%), Czechia (24%) and Latvia (23%).

The environment and climate change ranks first in Denmark (47%) and second in the Netherlands (39%) and Sweden (30%). It ranks third in five countries: Malta (24%), Austria (20%), Germany and Luxembourg (17% each) and Belgium (16%).

Health ranks in second position in Portugal (44%), Denmark (40%), Latvia (27%) and Hungary (24%). It ranks third in six countries, including Slovenia (25%), Finland (24%) and Ireland (23%).

The **international situation** ranks second in Finland (25%) and third in Denmark (27%), Bulgaria (18%) and Poland (16%).

Housing ranks in first position in Ireland (56%), Luxembourg (53%) and the Netherlands (45%) and ranks in third position in Portugal (21%).

Sweden (46%) is the only country where **crime** is the most mentioned issue. Crime ranks second in France (21%) and third in Croatia and Belgium (16% each).

Government debt ranks second in Czechia (26%), while **unemployment** is the third most mentioned issue in Spain (23%), Greece (20%) and Italy (17% along with immigration).

Energy supply is the third most mentioned in Hungary (shared with immigration), while the **education system** is the third most mentioned in Sweden (23% along with rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living).

Taxation is the only other issue mentioned in the top three in any country, ranking second in Lithuania (21%, along with the economic situation) and third in Estonia (26%).

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



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

III. The economic situation

1. Perception of the European economy

a. Current situation of the economy at a European level: trend and national results

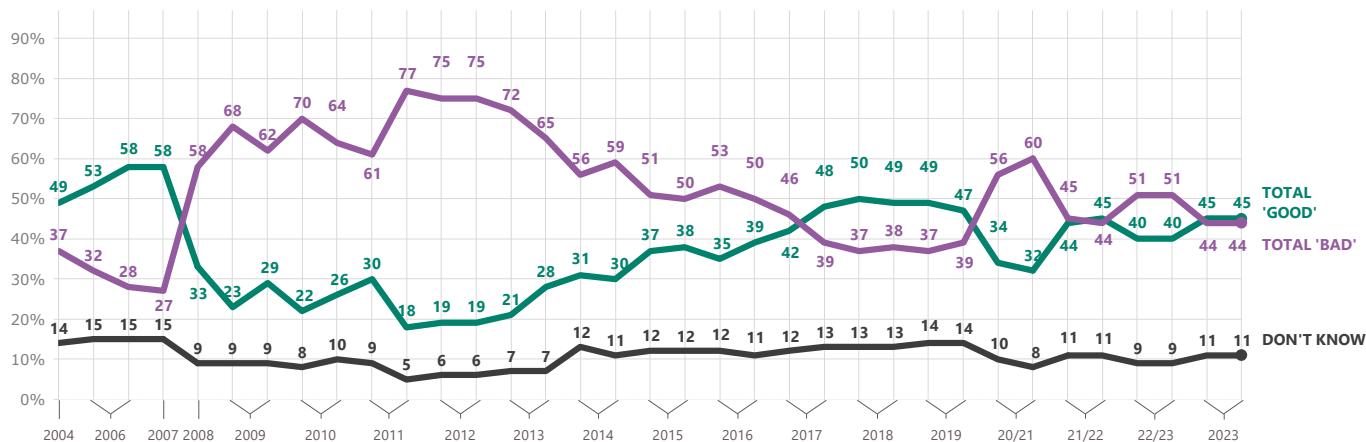
The perception of the situation of the European economy has remained stable since spring 2023, with 45% of respondents rating it as 'good' (no change). Almost as many Europeans think the situation of the European economy is 'bad' (44%, no change).

The percentage of respondents viewing the situation of the European economy as 'good' remains at its highest point since autumn 2019 (EB92), where it stood at 47%.

Current situation of the European economy

QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (% - EU)



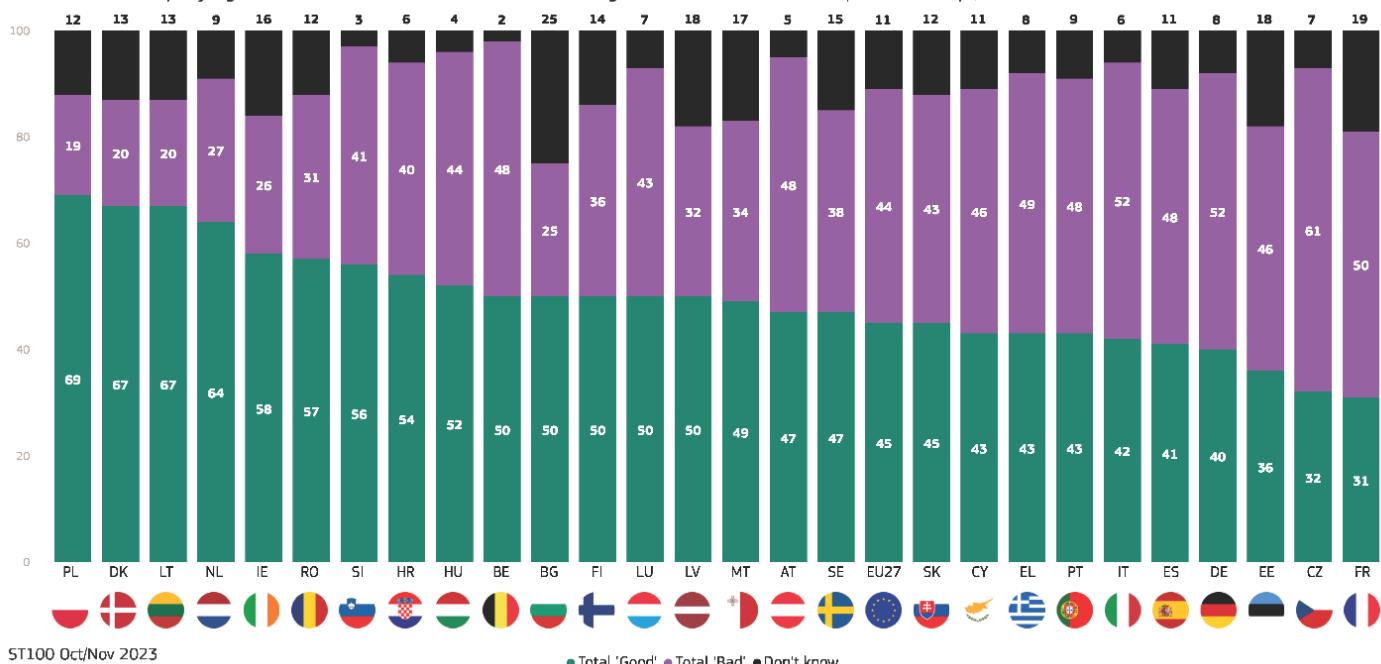
Opinion about the current situation of the European economy varies importantly between countries. A majority of respondents in 17 countries (down from 18 in spring 2023) think the situation is good, with the highest levels seen in Poland (69%), and Denmark and Lithuania (67% each). In contrast, the negative view is dominant in ten countries, including Czechia (61%) and Italy and Germany (52% each).

It is worth noting that one quarter of respondents in Bulgaria say they don't know.

In 13 countries opinion about the situation of the European economy has become more negative since spring 2023, with the largest declines seen in Portugal (43%, -17 percentage points), Latvia (50%, -10 pp) and Estonia (36%, -8 pp). In contrast, the positive view has become more widespread in eight countries including Poland (69%, +10 pp) and Austria (47%, +8 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Finland, Hungary, France, Spain, Greece or Germany.

The positive view is now dominant in Slovakia, but the negative view is now the majority opinion in Estonia and Portugal.

QA1.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation of the European economy (%)



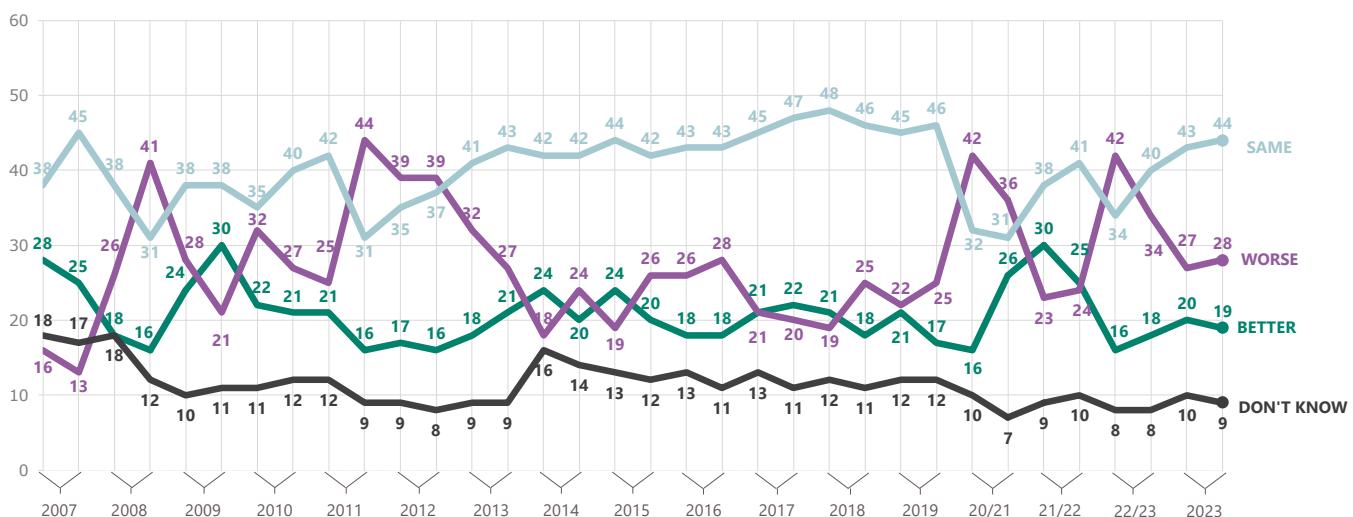
b. Expectations for the economy at European level: trend and national results

The majority of citizens think the European economic situation will remain the same in the next 12 months (44%, +1 pp). This view has been steadily increasing since winter 2022-2023. Almost one in five (19%, -1 pp) think the situation will get better, while 28% (+1 pp) think it will get worse.

As a result of these evolutions the optimism index for the European economic situation has declined by two points to -9, although it is considerably higher than the levels seen in summer 2020, and between summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the EU (%) - EU)

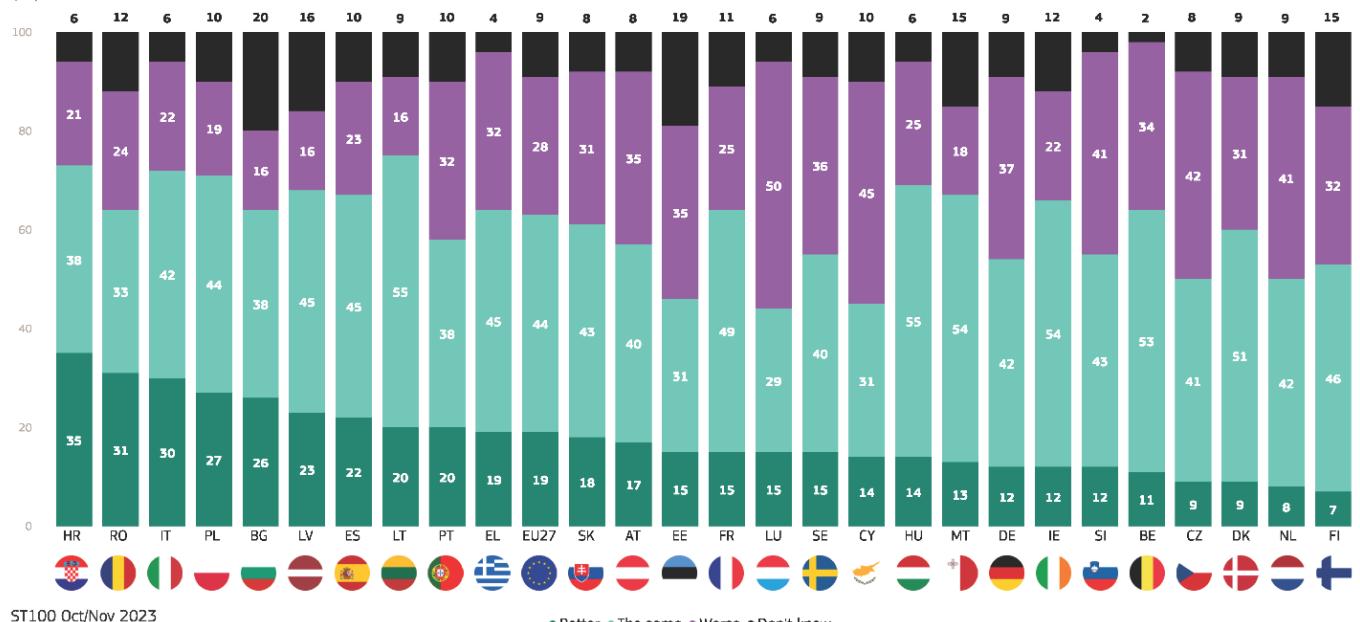


Expectations for the European economic situation have become more positive since spring 2023. The majority of respondent in 23 EU Member States think the European economic situation will remain the same in the next 12 months (up from nine in spring 2023), and this view is most widespread in Hungary and Lithuania (55% each) as well as in Ireland and Malta (54% each).

In the remaining four countries the majority thinks the situation will get worse: Luxembourg (50%), Cyprus (45%), Czechia (42%) and Estonia (35%).

There are seven countries where respondents are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic (up from one in spring 2023): Croatia (35% “better” vs 21% “worse”), Romania (31% vs 24%), Italy (30% vs 22%), Poland (27% vs 19%), Bulgaria (26% vs 16%), Latvia (23% vs 16%) and Lithuania (20% vs 16%).

QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in the EU (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

2. Perception of the national economy

a. Current situation of the economy at a national level: trend and national results

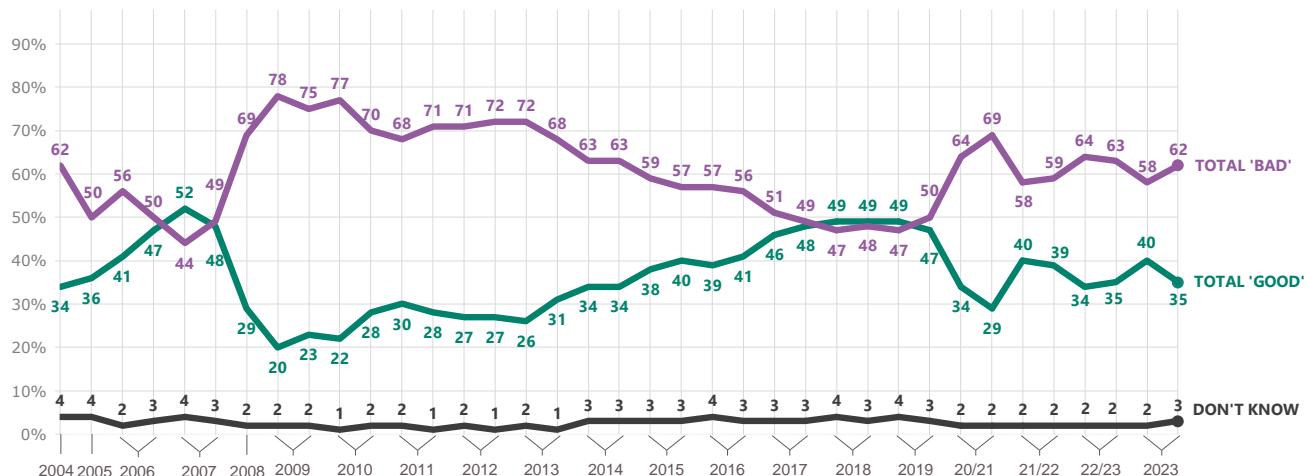
The positive perception of the situation of the national economy has declined by five percentage points since spring 2023, with 35% now rating it as 'good'. This reverses all the gains made between winter 2022-2023 and spring 2023.

The majority of Europeans think the situation of their national economy is 'bad', with this view increasing by four percentage points since spring 2023 (62%).

Current situation of the national economy

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)

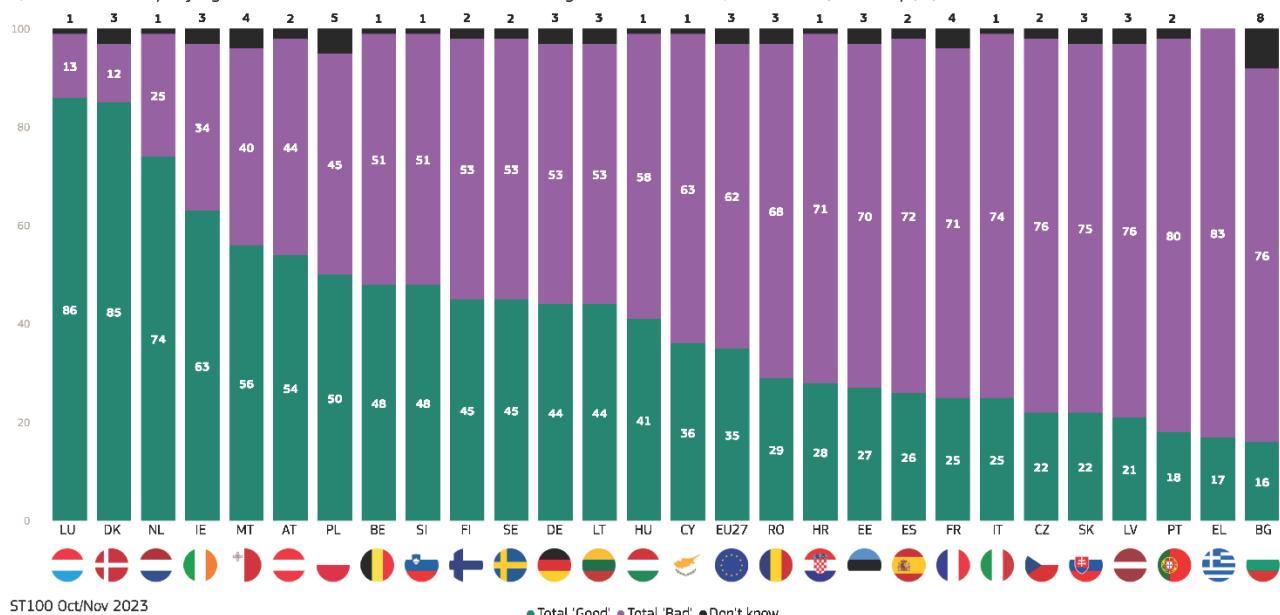


Views on the current situation of the national economy vary dramatically between EU Member States. The majority of respondents in seven Member States (down from ten in spring 2023) have a positive view of their national economy, with the highest levels observed in Luxembourg (86%), Denmark (85%) and the Netherlands (74%). At the other end of the scale 16% of respondents in Bulgaria, 17% in Greece and 18% in Portugal also have a positive view of their national economy.

Compared to the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2023 (EB99), respondents in 17 countries are now less likely to say the situation of their national economy is good, with the most dramatic decline seen in Portugal (18%, -20 percentage points), followed by Sweden (45%, -7 pp), Germany (44%, -7 pp) and Estonia (27%, -7 pp). In contrast, the positive view has increased in eight countries, most notably in Hungary (41%, +5 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Malta or the Netherlands.

The positive view is now the majority opinion in Poland, while the negative view is now the majority opinion in Belgium, Germany, Slovenia, and Sweden.

QA1.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation of (NATIONALITY) economy (%)



b. Expectations of the economy at national level: trend and national results

Expectations for the national economic situation have worsened slightly since spring 2023. One in five respondents (-1 percentage point) think their national economic situation will improve in the next 12 months. Almost four in ten (37%, +1 pp) expect the situation to get worse, while four in ten (40%, +1 pp) expect it to remain the same.

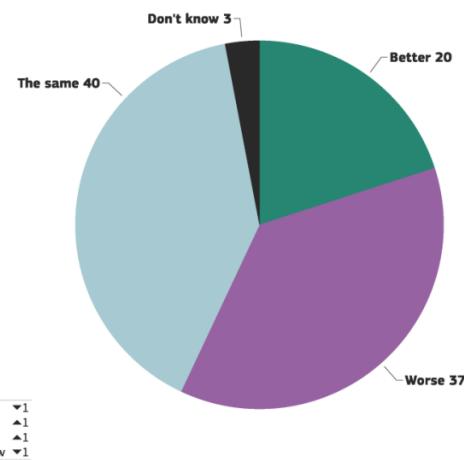
As a result of these changes the optimism index for the national economic situation has declined by two points to -17.

In 16 countries (as in spring 2023) respondents are most likely to think the national economic situation will **remain the same** in the next 12 months, and more than half in Denmark (63%), Ireland and Hungary (52% each) think this way.

In the remaining 11 countries respondents are most likely to say the national economic situation will get **worse**, and this view is most widespread in Estonia (57%), Czechia (56%) and Cyprus (54%).

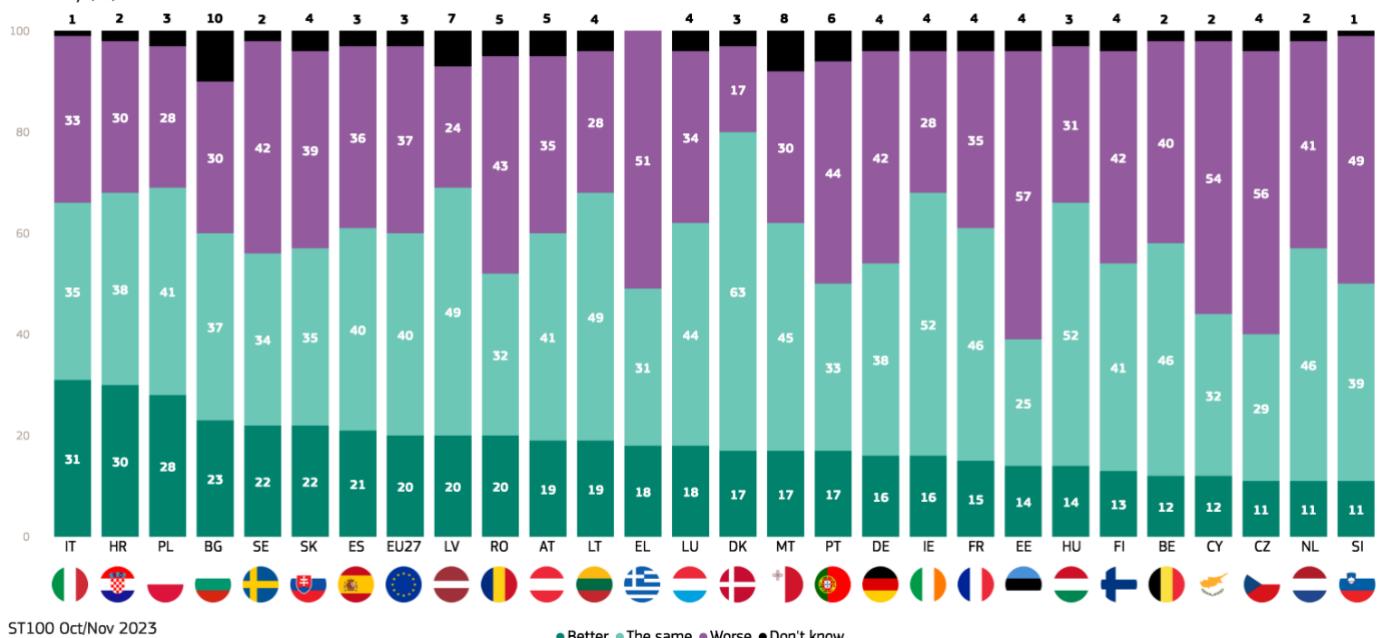
It is worth noting that in all but three countries there are more pessimists than optimists. The exceptions are Denmark, Poland, and Croatia, where there are equal proportions of optimists and pessimists.

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The state of (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The state of (Our COUNTRY)'s economy (%)



3. EU's economic policy

a. Support for the euro: trend and national results

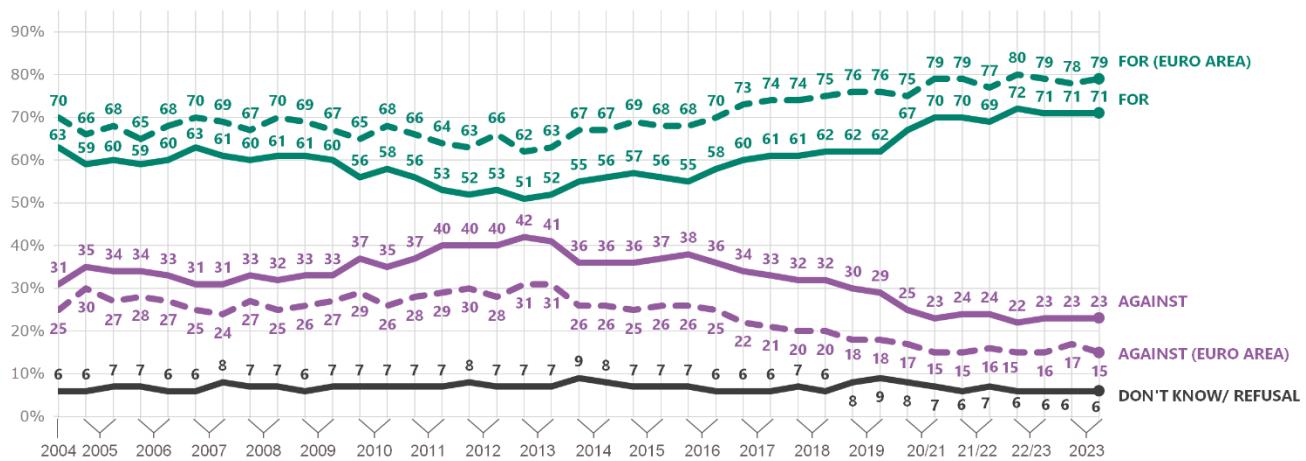
Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has remained stable for the second consecutive time (71%, no change since winter 2022-2023).

Support is at the second highest level since the euro was introduced. Fewer than a quarter of EU citizens are against the euro (23%, no change).

At 79%, support within the euro area is more widespread and has increased by one percentage point since spring 2023. Opposition has declined by two points since spring 2023 and now sits at 15%.

Support for the euro

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



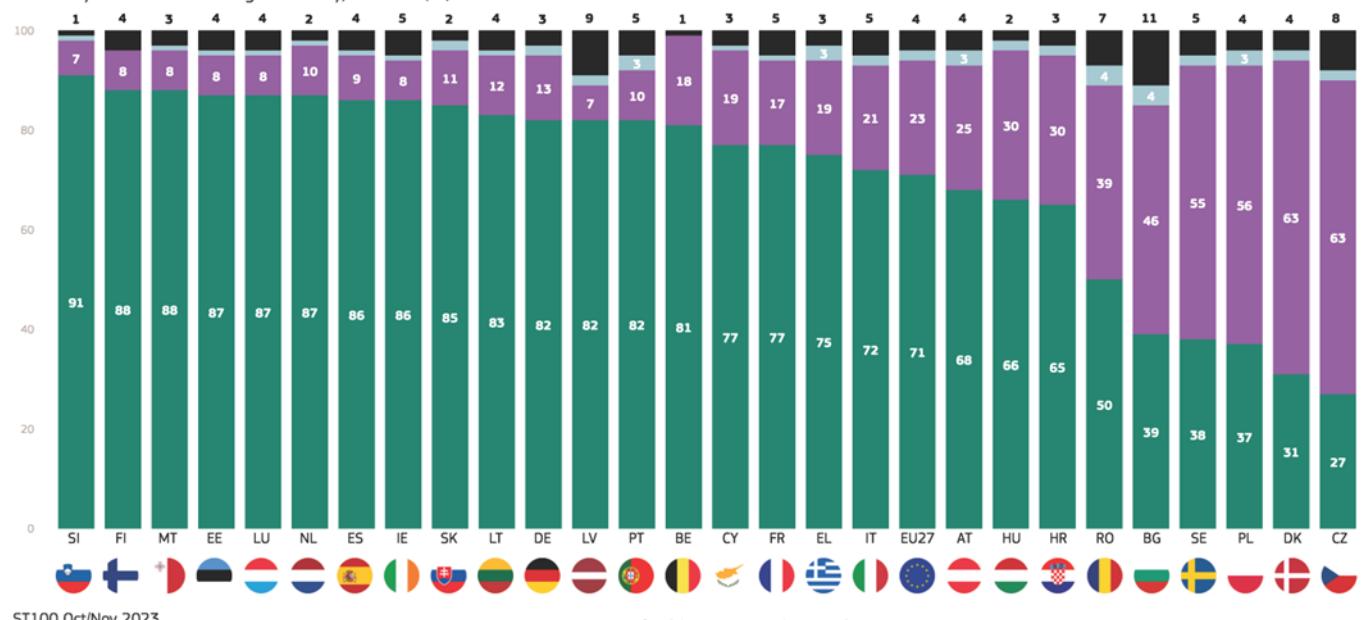
Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro is the majority position in 22 Member States and in all euro area countries, with the strongest support observed amongst respondents in Slovenia (91%) and Finland and Malta (88% each). More than eight in ten in a further 11 countries are also for the single currency and economic union: Estonia, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands (87% each), Spain and Ireland (86% each), Slovakia (85%), Lithuania (83%), Denmark, Latvia and Portugal (82% each), and Belgium (81%).

Despite not belonging to the euro area, a majority of respondents in Hungary (66%) and Romania (50%) are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

The five countries where a majority is against the euro are all outside the euro area: Denmark and Czechia (63% each), Poland (56%), Sweden (55%), and Bulgaria (46% vs 39% "for").

Support for the single currency and economic union has declined in 12 countries since spring 2023, with the largest drops seen in Poland (37%, -7 percentage points) and Czechia (27%, -6 pp). Support has increased in 11 countries, including France (77%, +6 pp), Slovenia (91%, +5 pp), and the Netherlands (87%, +5 pp). Support has remained stable in Sweden, Portugal, Luxembourg, and Latvia.

QB3.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)



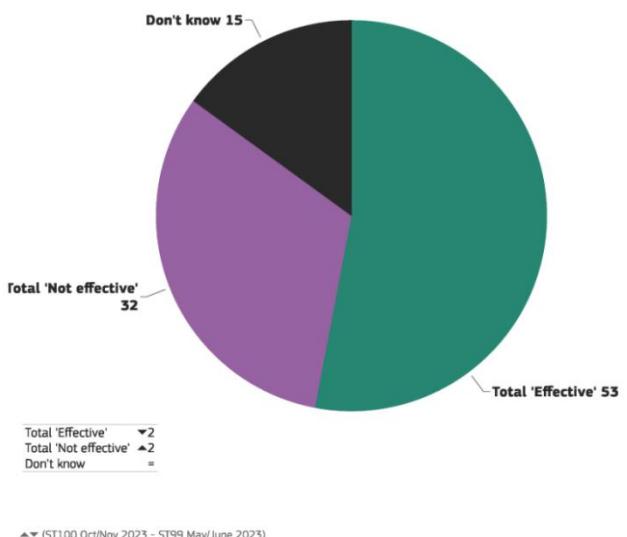
**b. The EU recovery plan 'NextGenerationEU':
trend and national results**

A majority of Europeans think that NextGenerationEU, the EU's recovery plan of more than 800 billion euro, can be effective in responding to current economic challenges (53%, -2 percentage points since spring 2023). More than three in ten do not think it will be effective (32%, +2 pp), while 15% (no change) say that they don't know.

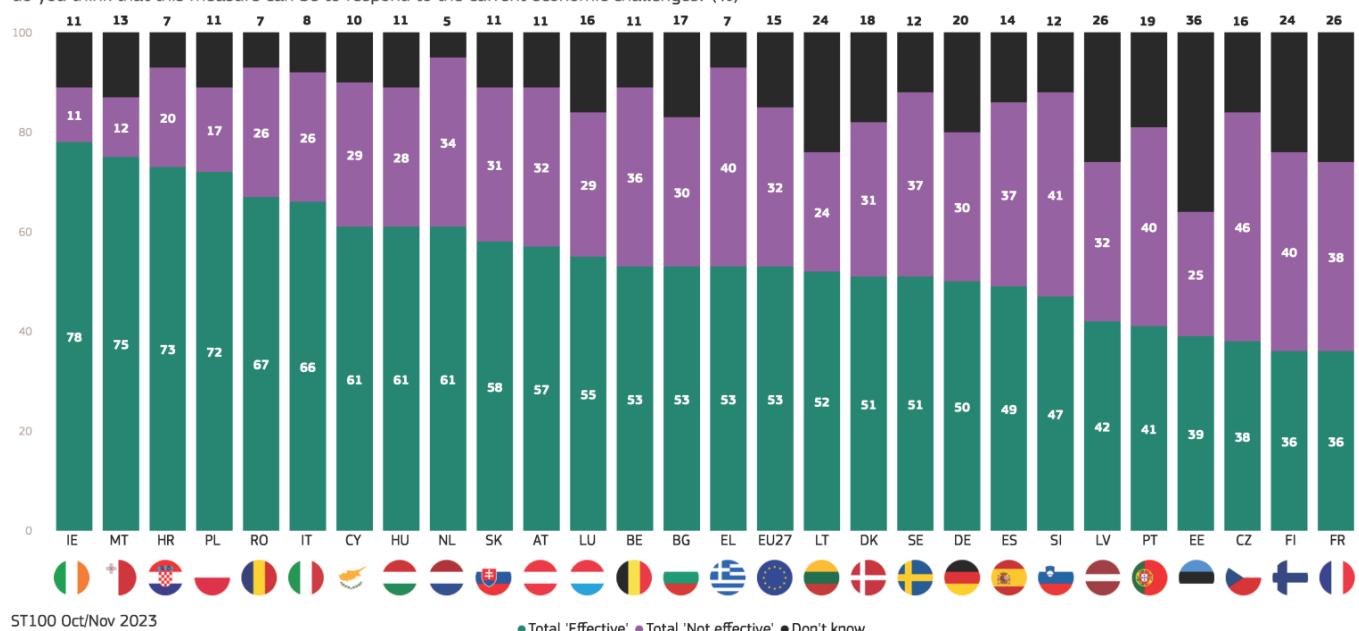
A majority of respondents in 24 Member States (down from 25 in spring 2023) think that NextGenerationEU can be effective in responding to the current economic challenges. This opinion is most widely held amongst respondents in Ireland (78%), Malta (75%) and Croatia (73%). In contrast, only a minority in France (36% vs 38% 'not effective'), Finland (36% vs 40%) and Czechia (38% vs 46%) think this plan can be effective.

More than one third (36%) in Estonia say they don't know.

QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 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) (%)



QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 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? (%)





IV. Russia's invasion of Ukraine

1. Satisfaction with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

a. Satisfaction with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine: trend

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

Almost six in ten are satisfied with the **EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine** (57%, +1 percentage points since spring 2023), with 11% saying they are "very satisfied". Almost four in ten (37%, -1 pp) are dissatisfied, while 6% say they don't know.

Satisfaction with **the response of the national government** is slightly lower, with 54% (no change) saying they are satisfied, including 11% who say they are "very satisfied". Just over four in ten are dissatisfied (41%, no change), while 5% say they don't know.

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

The European Union



The (NATIONALITY) Government



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 ● Very satisfied ● Fairly satisfied ● Not very satisfied ● Not at all satisfied ● Don't know

b. Approval of actions taken to respond to Russia's invasion of Ukraine: trend and national results

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

Almost nine in ten (89%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, and the majority (54%) "totally agree" with this action. Also, more than eight in ten (84%, -2 pp) agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with 45% saying they "totally agree".

More than seven in ten respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (72%, -3 pp), with 31% totally agreeing. The same proportion (72%, no change)

agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, with 37% totally agreeing.

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

Just over six in ten (61%, -3 pp) agree with **granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine** including 24% who "totally agree", while six in ten (60%, -4 pp) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**, including 25% who "totally agree".

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

Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war



Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war



Providing financial support to Ukraine



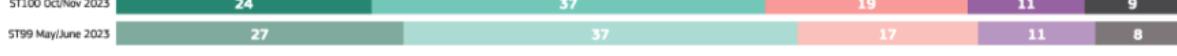
Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals



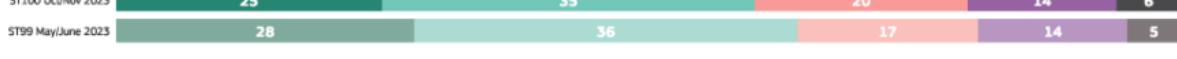
Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU



Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine



Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine



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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

In 26 EU Member States (up from 25 in spring 2023) **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war** is the action most widely agreed upon (in equal first place in Denmark, Portugal, and Sweden with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war). At least seven in ten respondents in each country agree with this statement. Agreement is almost universal in the Netherlands and Finland (98% each) and in Sweden (97%), but less widespread in Romania (70%), and Bulgaria (76%). It is the second most agreed upon action in Romania (70%).

In Sweden (97%), Portugal (96%) and Denmark (93%) **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war is the joint most agreed upon action**, and this action is also the most mentioned in Romania (71%). It is the second most agreed upon action in 21 countries including the Netherlands (97%), Finland (96%), and Luxembourg and Spain (94% each). It is the third most agreed upon action in Poland (86%) and Czechia (63%).

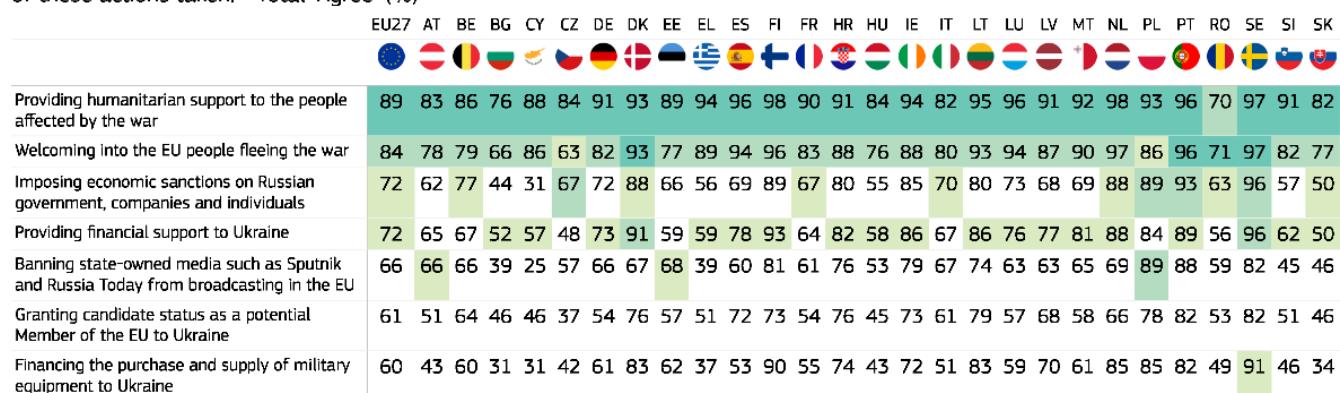
Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals is the second most agreed upon action in Sweden (96%, along with providing financial support), Portugal (93%), Poland (89%) and Czechia (67%), and the third most agreed upon in seven countries including Denmark and the Netherlands (88% each) and Belgium (77%).

Providing financial support to Ukraine is the second most agreed upon action in Sweden (96%, along with imposing economic sanctions) and Denmark (91%). It is the third most agreed upon action in 17 countries, and particularly in Finland (93%), Portugal (89%), and the Netherlands (88%, along with imposing sanctions).

In Poland (89%) **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU** is the second most agreed upon action, and this is the third most agreed upon action in Estonia (68%) and Austria (66%).

In Sweden **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** is the third most agreed upon action (91%).

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



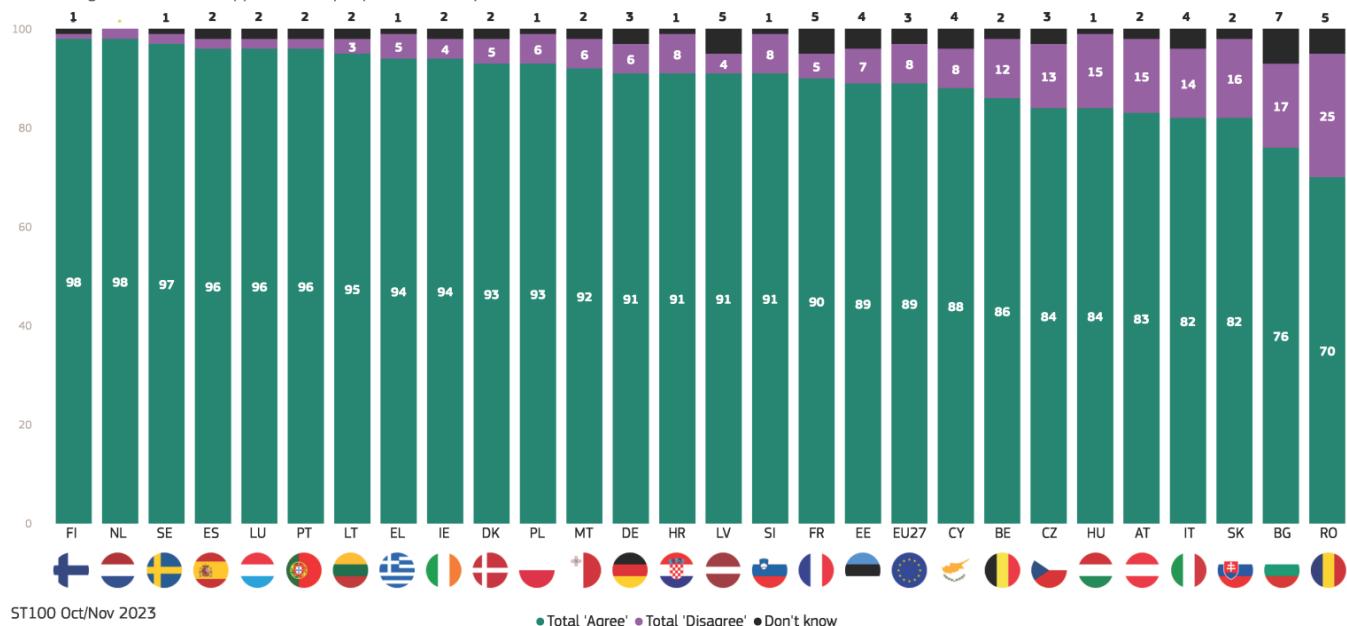
1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
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3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

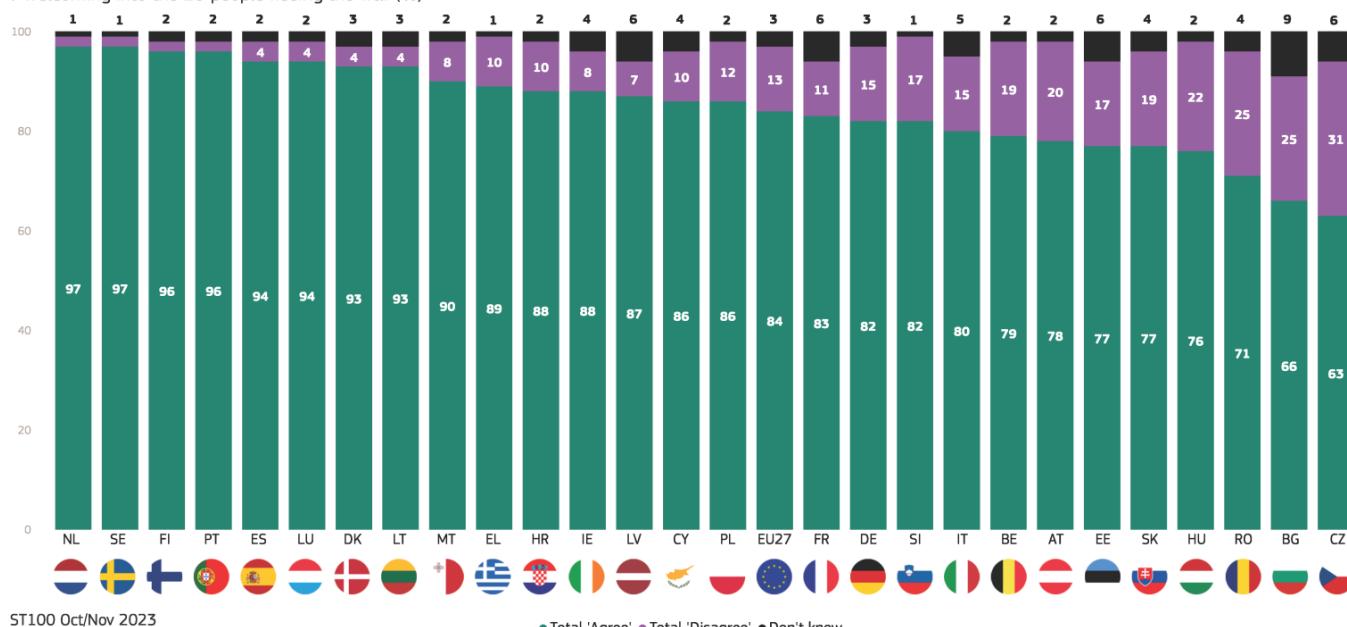
At least seven in ten citizens in each EU Member State agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war. There is almost universal support in the Netherlands and Finland (98% each) and Sweden (97%), while 70% of respondents in Romania, 76% in Bulgaria and 82% in Italy and Slovakia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

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



More than six in ten in each EU Member State agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. Levels of agreement range from 97% of respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden and 96% in Portugal and Finland to 63% in Czechia, 66% in Bulgaria and 71% in Romania.

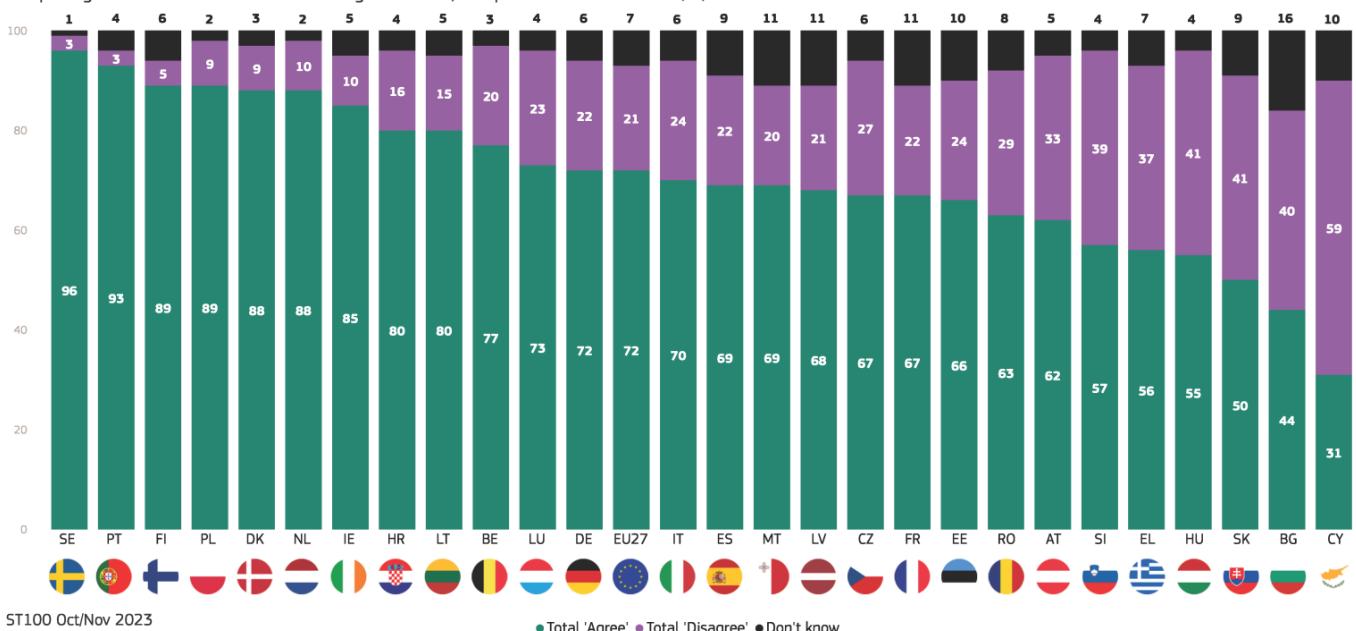
QD2.5. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
-Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

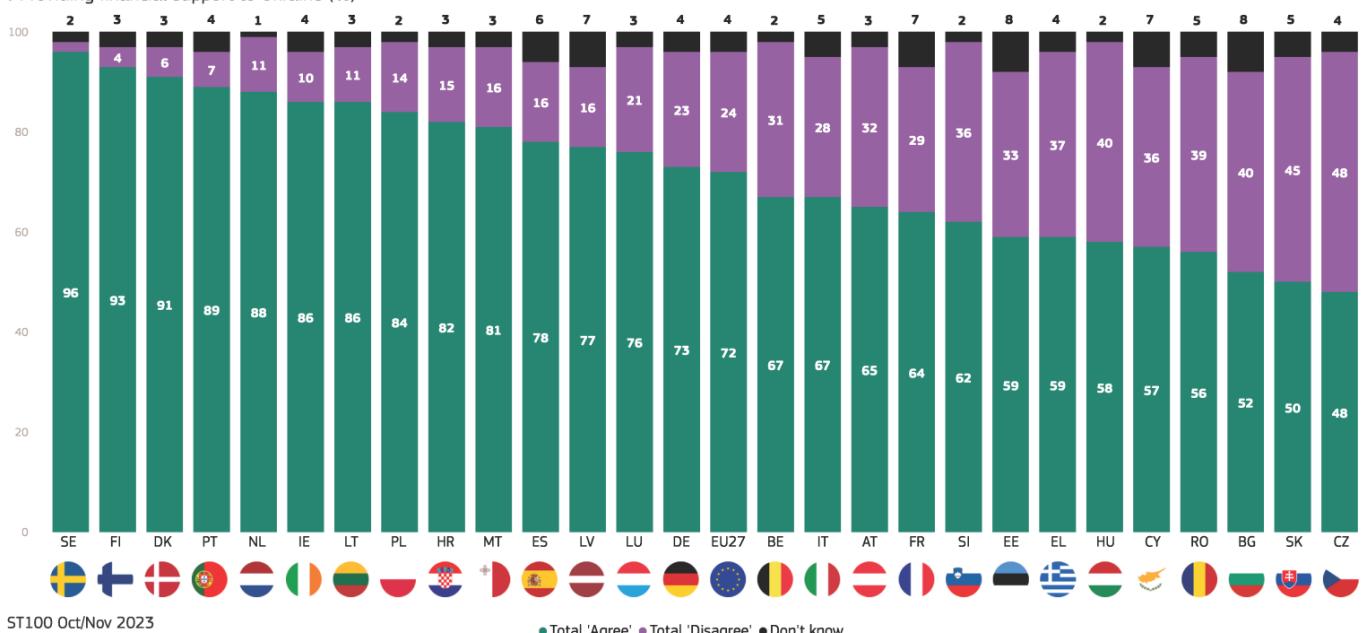
QD2.1. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)



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

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

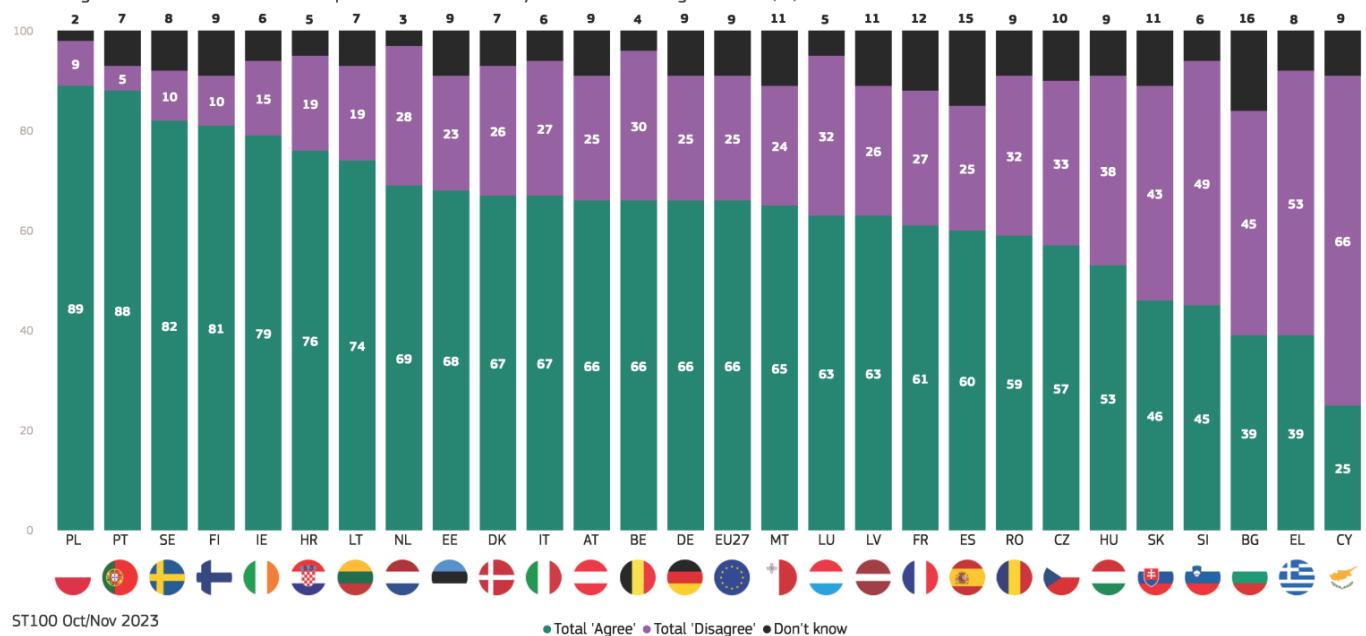
QD2.6. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

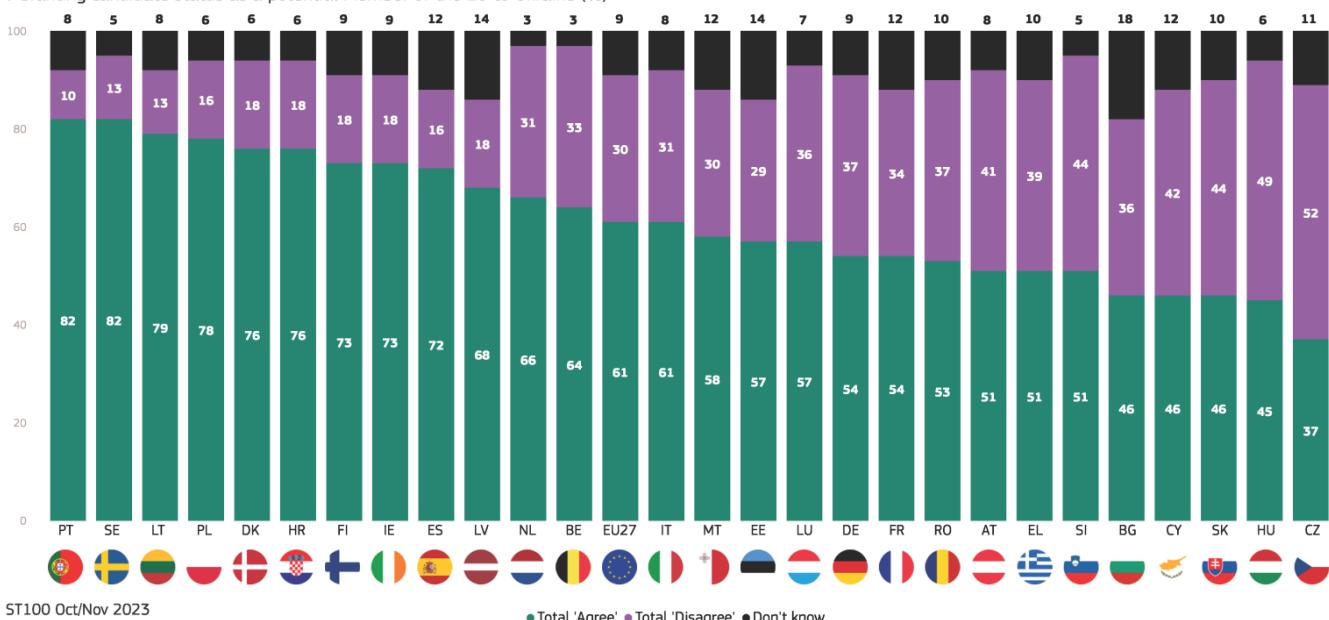
QD2.2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



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

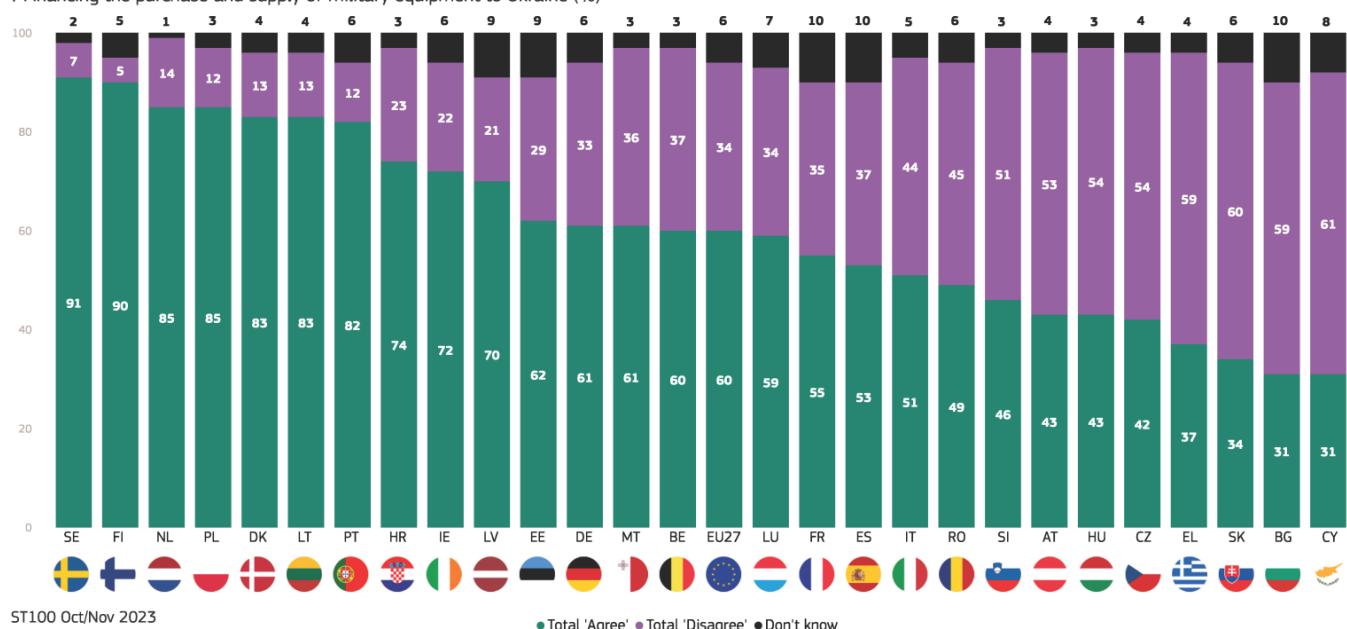
In contrast, only a minority in Czechia (37% 'agree' vs 52% 'disagree') and Hungary (45% vs 49%) agree with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine.

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



Levels of agreement with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine vary considerably across EU Member States, although a majority in 19 countries support this idea. Strongest support is observed amongst respondents in Sweden (91%), Finland (90%) and the Netherlands and Poland (85% each), and the lowest levels are seen in Cyprus, Bulgaria (31% each) and Slovakia (34%).

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



c. Support for EU actions on energy independence: trend and national results

More than eight in ten EU citizens (83%, -2 percentage points since spring 2023) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with almost half (47%, -3 pp) totally agreeing with this statement.

Just over eight in ten (81%, -1 pp) agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** – with almost half saying they “totally agree” (47%, -1 pp).

QD3. 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



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

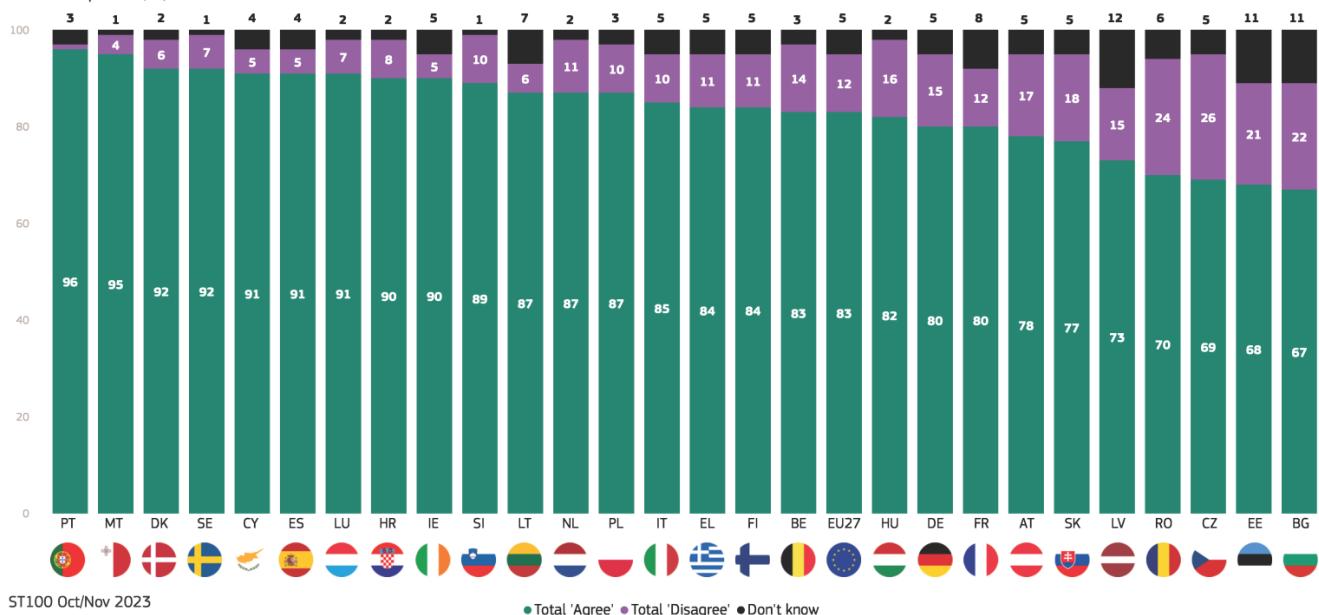


ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 ● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

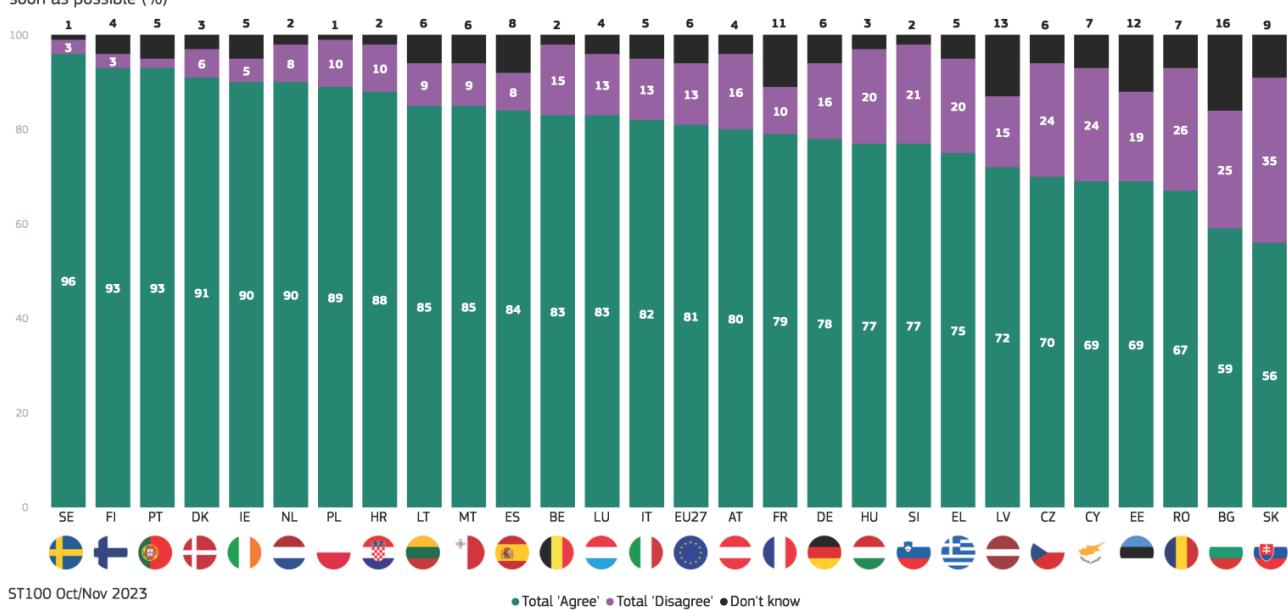
More than two thirds of citizens in every EU country think the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power. Proportions range from 96% of respondents in Portugal, 95% in Malta and 92% in Denmark and Sweden to 67% in Bulgaria, 68% in Estonia and 69% in Czechia.

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



The majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible. Levels of agreement are highest in Sweden (96%), and in Portugal and Finland (93% each), while 56% in Slovakia, 59% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania also agree.

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



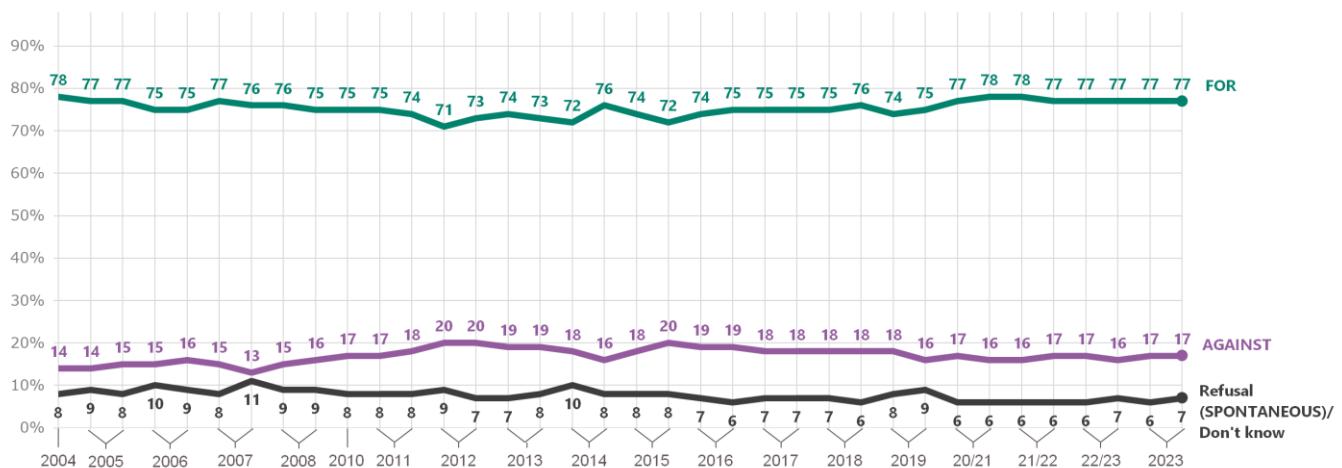
2. Defence and security of the EU in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

a. Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States: trend

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% since winter 2021-2022 (Standard Eurobarometer EB96). Fewer than one in five are against a common defence and security policy (17%, no change since spring 2023).

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



b. Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States: evolutions and national results

More than six in ten respondents in each Member State are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with levels ranging from 88% in Cyprus and Lithuania and 85% in the Netherlands to 63% in Austria, 64% in Ireland and 66% in Bulgaria.

Compared to spring 2023, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has decreased in 12 EU Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (81%, -11 percentage points) and Ireland (64%, -8 pp). Conversely, support has increased in nine countries, including Slovakia (81%, +11 pp) and Austria (63%, +7 pp). There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in Romania, Poland, the Netherlands, Estonia, Germany, and Bulgaria.

QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)

	SK	AT	MT	CY	SI	FR	DK	ES	IT	BG	DE	EE	EU27	NL	PL	RO	FI	LT	LV	EL	BE	HR	SE	CZ	HU	PT	IE	LU	
For	ST100	81	63	69	88	78	77	76	84	75	66	81	77	77	85	76	68	80	88	83	75	82	74	69	71	67	71	64	81
	ST99	=▲11	=▲7	=▲4	=▲3	=▲3	=▲2	=▲1	=▲1	=▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=▼1	=▼1	=▼1	=▼2	=▼3	=▼3	=▼4	=▼4	=▼7	=▼8	=▼11	
Against	ST100	14	29	26	9	19	16	20	10	18	21	14	16	17	13	20	22	10	6	7	20	15	22	25	21	27	20	25	15
	ST99	=▼9	=▼8	=▼3	=	=	=▼1	=▲1	=	=▼4	=▼1	=▼1	=▲2	=	=▲1	=▲2	=▼3	=▼1	=	=▼3	=▲1	=▲2	=▲2	=	=▲3	=▲3	=▲9	=▲5	=▲9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	ST100	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1
	ST99	=	=▼1	=	=▼2	=▼1	=	=	=	=▲1	=▲1	=	=▼1	=	=	=	=▼1	=▲1	=▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=▲1	=	=▲1	
Don't know	ST100	4	6	4	2	2	6	3	5	5	10	3	6	4	1	2	5	8	5	9	2	2	2	5	6	4	6	9	3
	ST99	=▼2	=▲2	=▼1	=▼1	=▼2	=▼1	=▼2	=▼1	=▲2	=	=▲1	=▼1	=	=▼1	=▼1	=▲2	=▲1	=▲1	=▲4	=▲1	=▲1	=▲3	=▲1	=▲1	=▼3	=▲3	=▲1	

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

c. Defence and security of the EU in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine: trend and national results

Almost eight in ten Europeans (79%, -1 percentage point since spring 2023) agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, and almost as many (77%, no change) agree that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**.

Almost seven in ten (69%, no change) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, and almost two thirds agree that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU** (65%, -1 pp).

QD3. 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



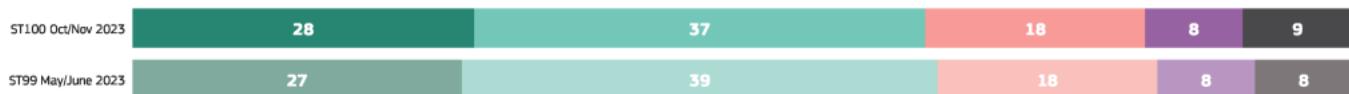
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 ● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

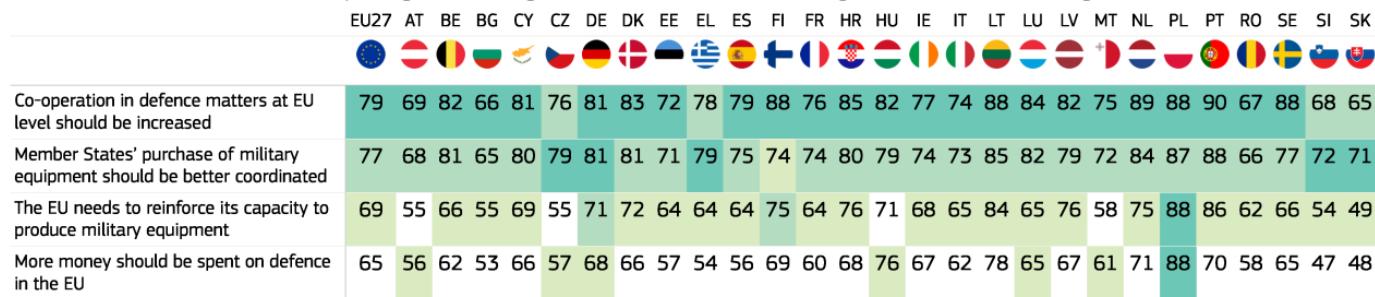
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased appears in the top two rankings in all 27 Member States. In 23 countries (up from 22 in spring 2023) respondents are most likely to agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, with agreement most widespread in Portugal (90%), the Netherlands (89%) and Lithuania, Poland, Finland, and Sweden (88% each).

Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated ranks in the top three in all 27 Member States. It ranks first in five countries: Germany (81%, shared with co-operation in defence matters), Czechia and Greece (79% each), Slovenia (72%) and Slovakia (71%). It ranks second in 21 countries including Portugal (88%), Poland (87%), and Lithuania (85%). It is in third position in Finland (74%).

In Poland, first place is shared by “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”, “more money should be spent on defence in the EU”, and “co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased” (88% each). **The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment** is the second most agreed upon statement in Finland (75%) and Germany (71%), and the third most agreed upon statement in 20 Member States including Portugal (86%) and Lithuania (84%).

More money should be spent on defence in the EU shares first place in Poland with “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment” and “co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased”. It is the third most agreed upon statement in six countries including Hungary (76%), Germany (68%), and Luxembourg (65%).

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



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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023



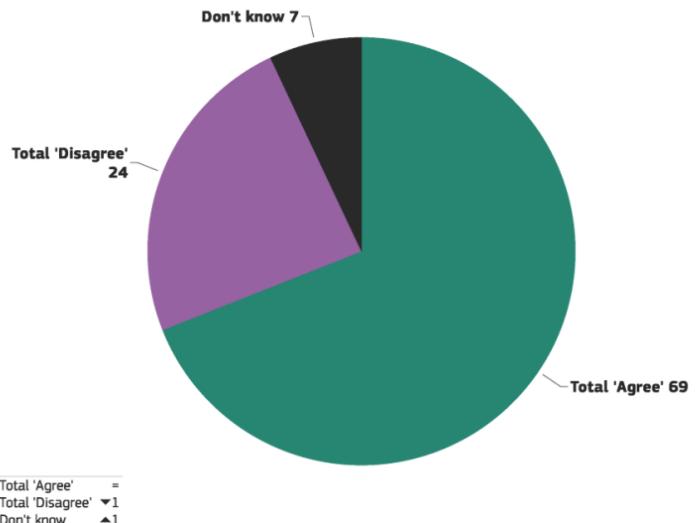
V. The EU in the world

1. EU in the global economy: trend and national results

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change since spring 2023) agree the **EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**, with 22% (no change) saying they “totally agree”.

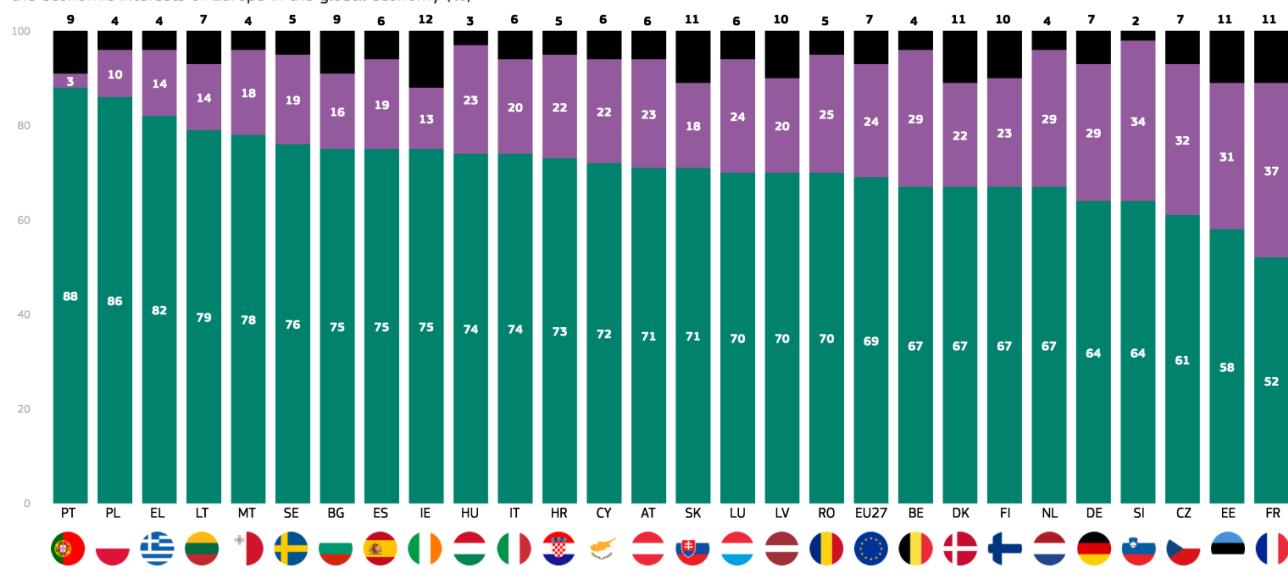
The majority of citizens in every EU Member State agree that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy, although levels vary importantly between countries: they range from 88% in Portugal, 86% in Poland and 82% in Greece, to 52% in France, 58% in Estonia and 61% in Czechia.

QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

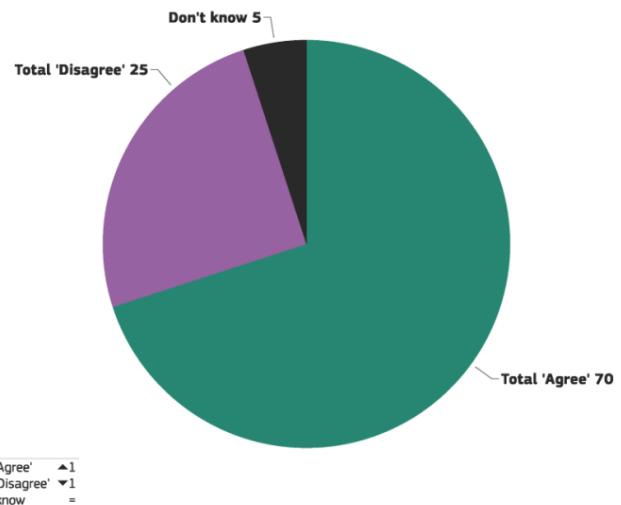
● Total 'Agree' ■ Total 'Disagree' ▲ Don't know

2. The EU as a place of stability in a troubled world

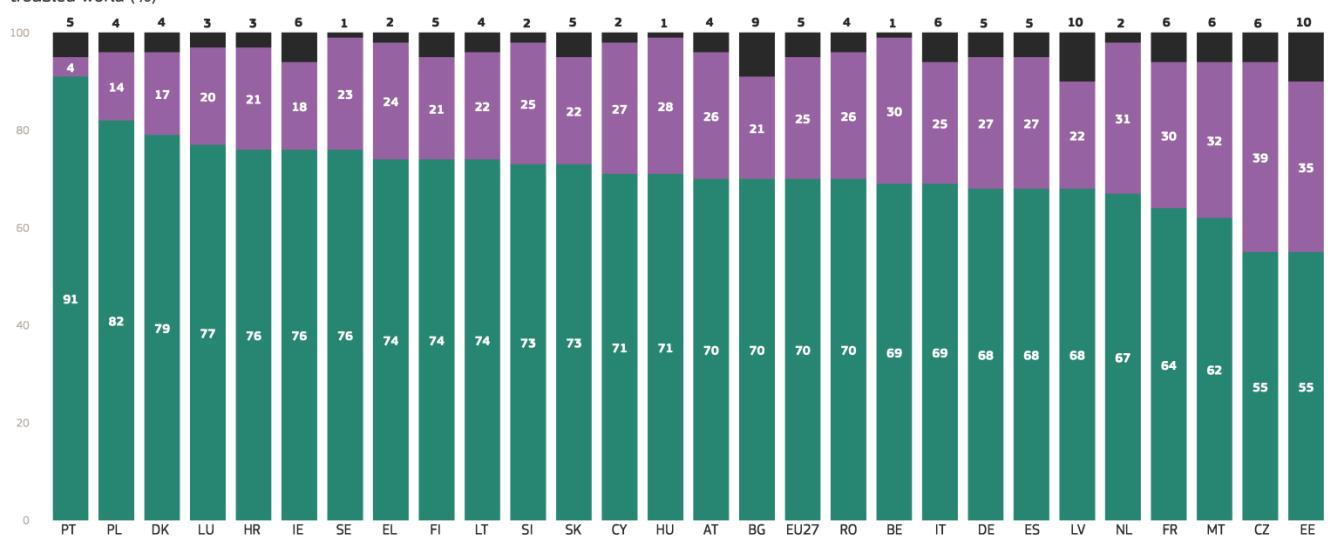
Seven in ten respondents (70%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) agree the **European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world**, including 24% (no change) that “totally agree” with this statement.

A majority of respondents in every country agree that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world, with proportions ranging from 91% in Portugal, 82% in Poland and 79% in Denmark to 55% in Estonia and Czechia and 62% in Malta.

QB4.4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (EU27) (%)



QB4.4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)



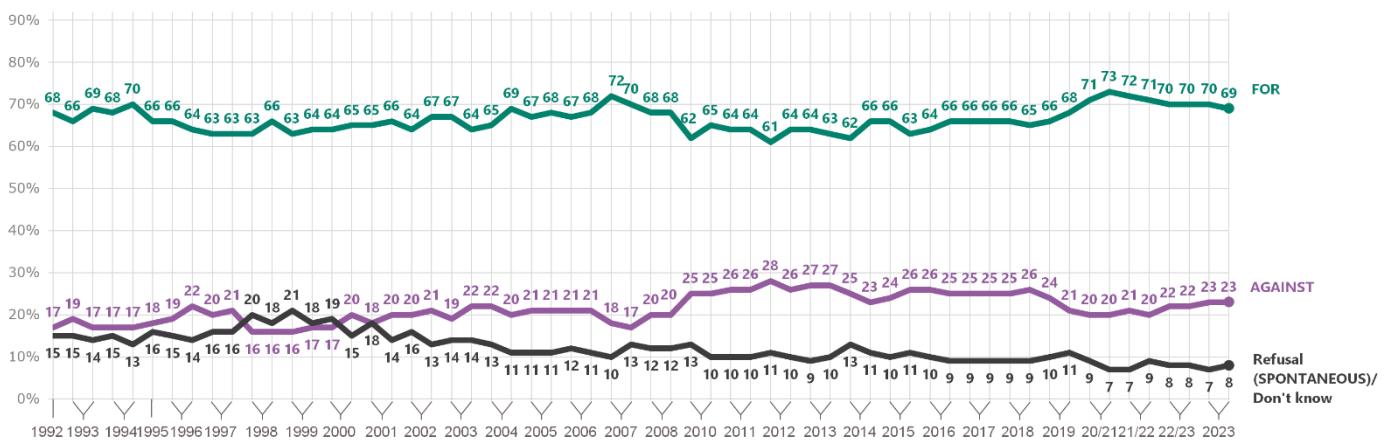
ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

3. Support for a common foreign policy

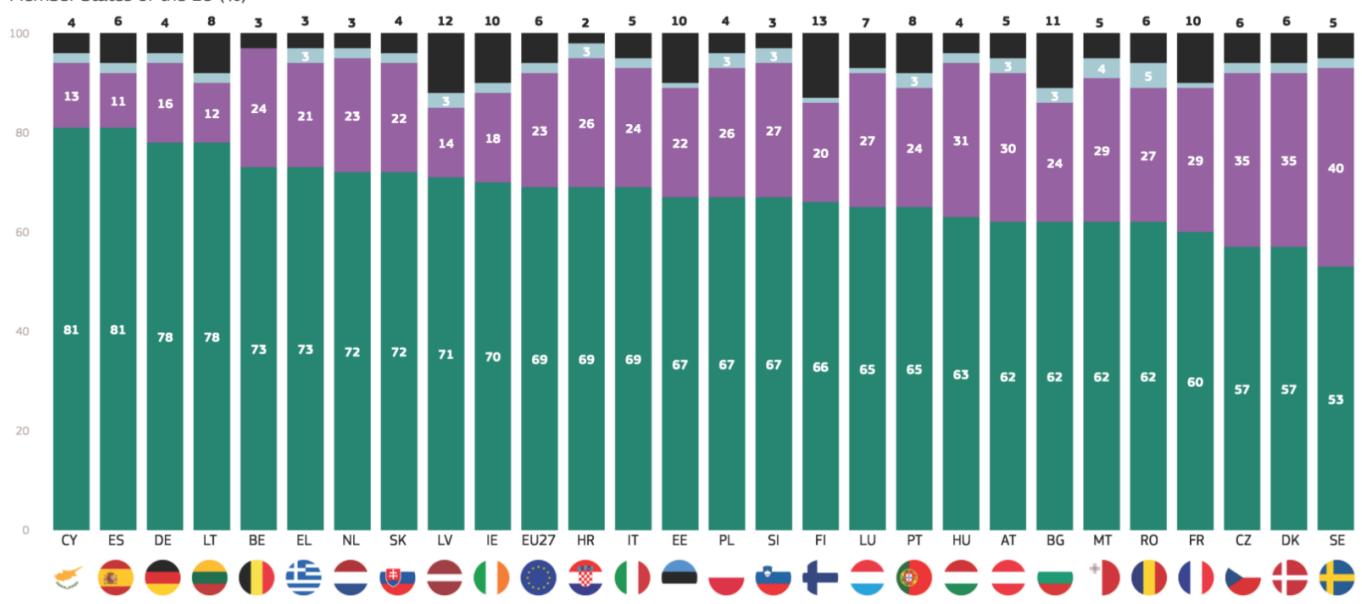
More than two thirds of EU citizens (69%, -1 percentage point since spring 2023) are for a **common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU**. Just over one in five (23%, no change) are against this idea.

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (% - EU)



More than half of the citizens in each EU Member State are in favour to a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU. The strongest support is observed amongst respondents in Spain and Cyprus (81% each) and in Germany and Lithuania (78% each), but, though less widespread, a majority in Sweden (53%), and Denmark and Czechia (57% each) are also for a common foreign policy.

QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.:-A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

4. Values

a. Personal values

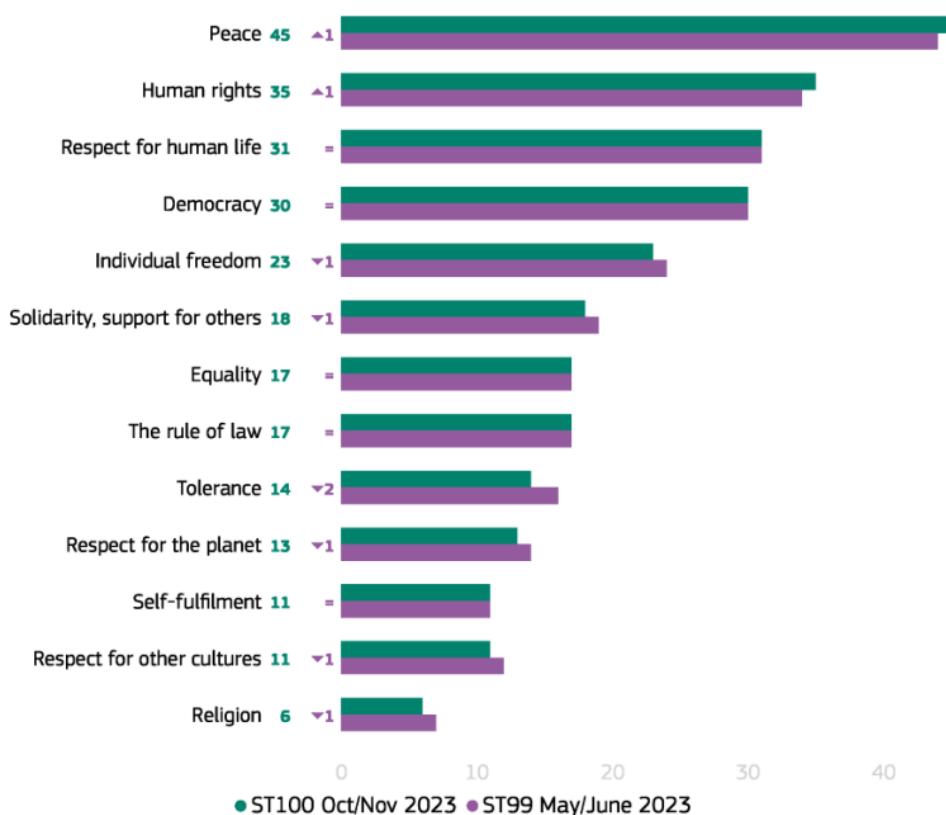
Respondents were asked which values are the most important for them personally. Dominated by peace, these results remain quite stable since spring 2023.

Peace (45%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) is the most important value for EU citizens personally. At least three in ten mention **human rights** (35%, +1 pp), **respect for human life** (31%, no change) and **democracy** (30%, no change).

Almost one quarter say **individual freedom** is one of the most important values for them personally (23%, -1 pp), while 18% (-1 pp) mention **solidarity and support for others**, and 17% say this about **the rule of law**, and **equality** (no change for either since spring 2023).

Tolerance is mentioned by 14% (-2 pp), while 13% (-1 pp) mention **respect for the planet**, 11% (-1 pp) mention **respect for other cultures**, 11% (no change) mention **self-fulfilment** and 6% (-1 pp) mention **religion**.

QC6. In the following list, which are the most important values for you personally?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



Peace is one of the three most important personal values to citizens in all 27 EU Member States. It ranks first in 22 countries, including Latvia and Germany (62% each) and Lithuania (60%). Peace is joint first in Italy with respect for human life and in Austria with individual freedom. It is in second position in Cyprus (41%), Malta (38%) and Portugal (37%) and in third place in Sweden (40%) and Spain (31%).

In Sweden (55%), Cyprus (47%) and Portugal (41%) **human rights** is the most important personal value. This value ranks in the top three in 25 EU Member States. It is in second position in 12 countries, including Denmark, Spain, and Slovenia (43% each) and Latvia (42%). It ranks third in ten countries including Germany (37%), Ireland (35%) as well as Bulgaria and Luxembourg (33% each).

Respect for human life is the most mentioned personal value in Spain (45%), Malta (40%) and Italy (34%, shared with peace). It ranks second in five countries, including Greece and Ireland (39% each) and Luxembourg (35%). It is in third position in six countries, including Cyprus (40%), Portugal (35%) as well as Latvia and Slovenia (33% each).

Democracy is the second most mentioned value in Sweden (47%), Germany (46%) and Italy (32%), and the third most mentioned in six countries including Denmark (37%), Greece (35%) and the Netherlands (32%).

In Austria **individual freedom** ranks as the most important value (45%, shared with peace). It holds second position in Bulgaria (39%), Czechia (36%), Hungary (32%) and Romania (29%) and third place in Lithuania (33%), Slovakia (31%) and Estonia (20%).

There are three other values that rank in the top three in several Member States. **Solidarity and support for others** ranks second in Croatia (35%), the **rule of law** ranks third in Finland (35%) and **self-fulfilment** ranks third in Estonia (along with individual freedom).

QC6. In the following list, which are the most important values for you personally? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Peace	45	45	41	42	41	53	62	49	58	55	31	51	51	48	39	46	34	60	57	62	38	43	39	37	36	40	53	52
Human rights	35	24	37	33	47	28	37	43	30	31	43	41	33	31	30	35	29	38	33	42	31	35	32	41	28	55	43	38
Respect for human life	31	25	29	32	40	24	25	26	30	39	45	32	32	30	29	39	34	27	35	33	40	25	25	35	25	26	33	23
Democracy	30	24	27	16	35	31	46	37	11	35	27	25	19	12	17	16	32	18	18	16	29	32	30	30	23	47	14	21
Individual freedom	23	45	26	39	23	36	21	20	20	21	18	23	20	30	32	29	28	33	18	30	20	24	14	22	29	15	28	31
Solidarity, support for others	18	20	16	18	16	13	13	10	11	28	19	12	21	35	23	12	17	15	24	14	21	19	18	25	27	16	18	12
Equality	17	10	18	9	13	9	5	25	11	13	28	25	26	23	22	30	8	15	22	14	13	20	21	23	19	23	13	8
The rule of law	17	19	12	19	16	21	26	16	14	28	22	35	11	16	9	17	10	10	16	12	22	22	15	10	13	22	19	23
Tolerance	14	14	18	14	2	15	14	11	13	4	12	14	19	11	10	11	14	17	19	8	12	18	12	15	11	11	18	11
Respect for the planet	13	12	19	3	6	8	7	24	12	8	10	15	25	5	7	12	14	8	17	7	10	29	3	9	5	27	11	11
Self-fulfilment	11	18	13	16	1	10	6	3	20	4	8	7	10	13	22	8	20	10	10	7	7	9	7	12	18	3	5	10
Respect for other cultures	11	12	13	5	10	7	9	20	16	10	8	5	16	13	9	17	14	10	19	14	8	13	6	8	7	9	7	8
Religion	6	11	5	6	26	2	2	3	6	19	2	3	5	8	6	7	9	6	5	5	15	5	8	7	21	1	4	14

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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

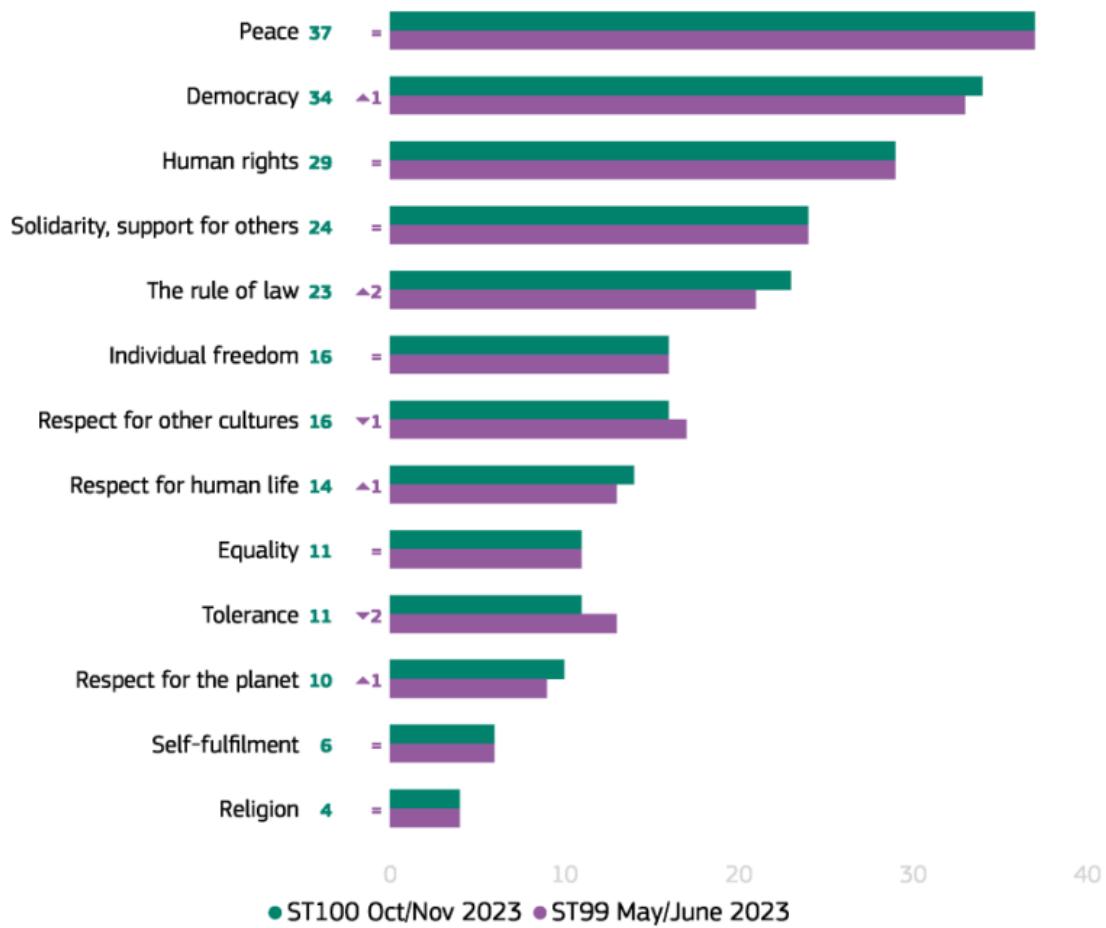
b. EU values

Asking then which values best represent the EU, citizens also most often say **peace** (37%, no change), with **democracy** (34%, +1 percentage point) the next most mentioned value. At least one in five say **human rights** (29%, no change), **solidarity and support for others** (24%, no change) or **the rule of law** (23%, +2 pp) best represents the EU.

Respect for other cultures is seen as the value best representing the EU by 16% (-1 pp), as is **individual freedom** (16%, no change). At least one in ten think **respect for human life** (14%, +1 pp), **tolerance** (11%, -2 pp), **equality** (11%, no change) and **respect for the planet** (10%, +1 pp) best represent the EU.

Fewer than one in ten mention **self-fulfilment** (6%, no change), or **religion** (4%, no change).

QC7. In the following list, which values best represent the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(EU27) (%)



In 24 EU Member States **peace** ranks in the top three values that best represent the EU. It sits in first position in 13 countries with the highest levels in Luxembourg (49%), Germany (47%) and Slovenia (46%). In Cyprus, first place is shared with human rights. It ranks second in eight countries including the Netherlands (46%), Sweden (45%) as well as Denmark and Finland (44% each) and third in Belgium (35%), Austria (29%) and Hungary (24%).

Democracy is in the top three values in 24 EU Member States. It ranks first in seven countries, with the highest levels in Sweden (55%), Denmark (49%) and the Netherlands (48%). It ranks second in ten countries including Germany (38%), Malta and Belgium (36% each) and Bulgaria and Greece (32% each). It sits in third position in seven countries including Luxembourg (32%), France and Lithuania (28% each).

In 22 Member States **human rights** is considered among the three values that best represents the EU and it ranks first in Malta and Belgium (40% each), Ireland and Cyprus (32% each, shared in Cyprus with peace) and Austria (31%, shared with solidarity and support for others). Human rights sits in second position in eight countries including France (36%), Latvia (35%) and Luxembourg (34%), and in third place in nine countries, including Sweden (41%), the Netherlands (40%) and Denmark (38%).

Solidarity and support for others is the most mentioned value in Portugal (42%), Croatia (37%), Austria (31%, shared with human rights) and Hungary (29%). It ranks second in Romania (28%) and third in seven countries including Malta (34%), Czechia (30%) and Germany (28%).

Only two other values are mentioned in the top three in any Member State. **The rule of law** ranks second in Spain (33%) and third in Finland (43%), Slovenia (27%), Bulgaria (25%) and Cyprus (23%). In Italy (24%) **respect for other cultures** ranks third among the values that best represent the EU.

QC7. In the following list, which values best represent the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK		
Peace	37	29	35	37	32	42	47	44	34	45	23	44	45	35	24	31	29	44	49	41	24	46	29	24	31	45	46	41		
Democracy	34	30	36	32	28	31	38	49	26	32	34	46	28	23	23	27	34	28	32	22	36	48	35	28	26	55	27	26		
Human rights	29	31	40	22	32	23	26	38	28	28	31	42	36	27	27	32	23	31	34	35	40	40	23	25	26	41	30	26		
Solidarity, support for others	24	31	23	22	23	30	28	22	21	27	20	18	20	37	29	27	19	26	26	24	34	35	22	42	28	25	23	24		
The rule of law	23	23	24	25	23	19	27	31	22	14	33	43	24	23	20	24	16	12	22	19	30	35	13	18	13	39	27	22		
Individual freedom	16	18	14	17	14	15	17	10	11	20	12	10	14	21	20	21	22	21	14	19	12	11	16	11	19	16	15	19		
Respect for other cultures	16	22	14	12	14	15	14	15	11	18	15	14	18	23	18	20	24	15	24	15	20	14	7	15	12	10	15	14		
Respect for human life	14	17	13	16	19	12	10	12	13	17	16	13	12	19	19	19	18	14	20	17	8	9	14	17	18	9	14	11		
Equality	11	8	12	7	8	6	5	16	9	8	13	14	12	19	17	24	9	10	14	14	15	10	19	12	16	5	11	7		
Tolerance	11	12	12	12	13	7	8	7	14	12	10	8	8	11	9	15	16	17	18	8	15	7	18	15	15	5	11	11		
Respect for the planet	10	8	14	5	12	13	4	13	9	7	8	9	15	11	7	12	14	9	12	10	12	18	4	10	11	10	8	11		
Self-fulfilment	6	12	6	7	5	5	5	2	6	13	3	2	3	8	12	7	9	6	4	5	3	3	6	5	13	3	2	8		
Religion	4	6	5	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	4	5	4	7	4	3	4	4	2	5	4	10	1	3	9		

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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023



Conclusion

The autumn 2023 edition of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB100) shows a **relatively stable perception of the EU and its policies**.

Trust in the EU has remained stable since spring 2023 and is the view of the majority of citizens both at the EU27 level, and in 20 Member States. However, trust in the EU has declined in 15 countries since spring 2023. Trust in both national governments and national parliaments has increased since spring 2023, although the EU remains more trusted than either of these institutions.

The positive image of the EU remains the majority view of EU citizens, despite a slight decline since spring 2023. It has also declined in 18 Member States. Positive image of the EU is the majority opinion in 19 Member States. Despite a slight decline since spring 2023, optimism for the future of the EU is shared by more than six in ten respondents and remains the majority opinion in 25 Member States.

At least eight in ten citizens think **the European flag is a good symbol** for Europe, and that the flag stands for something good, an increased proportion compared with the last time the question was asked, in 2018.

In autumn 2023 **the main concerns of Europeans at EU level are focussed on wider European and international issues**. Immigration and the war in Ukraine (introduced for the first time in this survey) rank in joint first position, with the international situation dropping to third position. Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living, which ranked first in spring 2023 has dropped to fourth position as the most important issues facing the EU at the moment. The addition of the war in Ukraine as a response option in this survey has undoubtedly impacted on these rankings. Immigration, the war in Ukraine and the international situation rank in the top three in a majority of Member States.

The main concerns of Europeans at the national level reflect both economic concerns and international issues. Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important national issue by a considerable margin. However, **immigration has increased six percentage points since spring 2023 to occupy second position**, moving the economic situation down to third place and the environment and climate change from third to fourth position. Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is one of the three most mentioned issues in 26 EU Member States.

Views on the European economic situation have remained stable since spring 2023, with more than four in ten continuing to rate the current economic situation to be "good" and the positive view continuing to slightly outweigh the pessimistic view. The majority of citizens think the European economic situation will remain the same in the next 12 months. Although in almost all Member States a majority also think the European economic situation will stay the same in the next 12 months, the number of countries where optimism outweighs pessimism has increased (from one country in spring 2023, up to seven countries in autumn 2023).

Opinion about the current national economic situation has become less positive, with the proportion rating it as "good" declining by five percentage points since spring 2023. Optimism about the national economic situation in the next 12 months has also declined slightly, with almost as many now expecting the situation to get worse as to stay the same.

The current survey shows **stability at a very high level in support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency**, with over seven in ten in the EU as a whole in favour. Support in the euro area is even higher, at almost eight in ten.

More than half of all respondents think NextGenerationEU, the EU's recovery plan of more than 800 billion euro, can be effective in responding to current economic challenges, and a majority in 24 Member States agrees.

In the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, **support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at a high level**: Over three quarters of EU citizens, and more than six in ten in each Member State are in favour. More than three quarters of Europeans 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. Almost seven in ten agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, while almost two thirds agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU.

Turning to citizens' views on the war in Ukraine, **almost six in ten are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion**, a slight increase since spring 2023. A smaller majority are satisfied with the response of the national government.

Support for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains high, although approval for financial support and the financing and supply of military equipment has declined since spring 2023. Almost nine in ten agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war and more than eight in ten agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. Agreement with providing financial support to Ukraine has declined three points to just over seven in ten, and the same proportion agrees with imposing economic sanctions on the Russian government, companies, and individuals. Two thirds agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU. Around six in ten approve of the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine or with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine but support for both of these measures has declined since spring 2023.

When it comes to energy independence, more than eight in ten citizens agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power and that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible. A majority in each Member State agree with each of these statements.

In a troubled international context, citizens are positive about the EU's place in the world. Seven in ten agree the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world, and almost as many that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. Almost seven in ten are for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

When asked about the values that best represent the EU, Europeans are most likely to mention peace, democracy and human rights. Peace is also in first place for values that are the most important for them personally, with human rights in second place, above respect for human life.

Technical Specifications

Between 23¹⁹ October 2023 and 17 November 2023, Verian on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 100.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 100.2 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey has also been conducted in 10 other countries or territories: seven candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo²⁰ and in the United Kingdom.

In these countries and territories, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

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

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas²¹.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate.

This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by

standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at

random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

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

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

¹⁹ Exceptionally, Montenegro started fieldwork on 18 October 2023.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,016	24/10/2023	12/11/2023	9,619,330
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,011	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	5,917,534
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,011	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	8,982,036
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,012	24/10/2023	13/11/2023	4,891,261
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Kantar Public)	1,527	24/10/2023	13/11/2023	71,677,231
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,003	24/10/2023	12/11/2023	1,111,597
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,016	24/10/2023	14/11/2023	4,005,909
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,012	23/10/2023	10/11/2023	9,167,896
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Kantar Public)	1,006	24/10/2023	11/11/2023	40,639,381
FR	France	MCM France	1,025	23/10/2023	13/11/2023	55,700,114
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,032	23/10/2023	13/11/2023	3,461,468
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,024	23/10/2023	03/11/2023	51,599,668
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	506	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	752,304
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,010	23/10/2023	06/11/2023	1,590,245
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,013	24/10/2023	12/11/2023	2,373,312
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	504	23/10/2023	11/11/2023	533,335
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,022	24/10/2023	10/11/2023	8,313,539
MT	Malta	MISCO International	504	23/10/2023	11/11/2023	446,788
NL	Netherlands	Mantle Netherlands (Kantar Public)	1,011	26/10/2023	14/11/2023	14,763,684
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,005	24/10/2023	07/11/2023	7,647,176
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,025	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	31,982,941
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,031	26/10/2023	11/11/2023	8,915,624
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,062	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	16,174,719
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,017	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	1,791,246
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,006	23/10/2023	10/11/2023	4,591,487
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,009	23/10/2023	13/11/2023	4,672,932
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,051	24/10/2023	12/11/2023	8,541,497
TOTAL EU27			26,471	23/10/2023	14/11/2023	379,864,254
						100%

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

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,001	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	53,082,345
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	513	26/10/2023	12/11/2023	233,547
TR	Türkiye	Kantar TNS Piar	1,003	25/10/2023	15/11/2023	62,644,678
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,010	24/10/2023	12/11/2023	1,736,495
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	508	18/10/2023	12/11/2023	510,415
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1,038	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	5,966,740
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1,005	03/11/2023	17/11/2023	2,344,814
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,003	23/10/2023	12/11/2023	2,987,440
XK	Territory of Kosovo	Index Kosovo	1,028	27/10/2023	13/11/2023	1,357,100
MD	Moldova	CBS AXA	1,012	25/10/2023	13/11/2023	2,131,029
TOTAL			35,592	18/10/2023	17/11/2023	512,858,857

Interviewing mode per country

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

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE Belgium	1,016		1,016
BG Bulgaria	1,011		1,011
CZ Czechia	789	222	1,011
DK Denmark	806	206	1,012
DE Germany	1,527		1,527
EE Estonia	1,003		1,003
IE Ireland	1,016		1,016
EL Greece	1,012		1,012
ES Spain	1,006		1,006
FR France	1,025		1,025
HR Croatia	1,032		1,032
IT Italy	1,024		1,024
CY Rep Of Cyprus	506		506
LV Latvia	1,010		1,010
LT Lithuania	1,013		1,013
LU Luxembourg	504		504
HU Hungary	1,022		1,022
MT Malta	353	151	504
NL Netherlands	1,011		1,011
AT Austria	1,005		1,005
PL Poland	1,025		1,025
PT Portugal	1,031		1,031
RO Romania	1,062		1,062
SI Slovenia	1,017		1,017
SK Slovakia	1,006		1,006
FI Finland	890	119	1,009
SE Sweden	1,051		1,051
TOTAL EU27	25,773	698	26,471

UK United Kingdom	1,001		1,001
CY(Tcc) Turkish Cypriot Community	513		513
TR Türkiye	1,003		1,003
MK North Macedonia	1,010		1,010
ME Montenegro	508		508
RS Serbia	1,038		1,038
AL Albania	1,005		1,005
BA Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,003		1,003
XK Territory of Kosovo	1,028		1,028
MD Moldova	1,012		1,012
TOTAL	34,894	698	35,592

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 100.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian, are:

COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	
BE	Belgium	47.0%
BG	Bulgaria	48.1%
CZ	Czechia	53.5%
DK	Denmark	36.0%
DE	Germany	26.5%
EE	Estonia	31.8%
IE	Ireland	37.3%
EL	Greece	29.6%
ES	Spain	31.9%
FR	France	45.5%
HR	Croatia	39.1%
IT	Italy	25.0%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	53.9%
LV	Latvia	39.0%
LT	Lithuania	45.3%
LU	Luxembourg	33.8%
HU	Hungary	57.2%
MT	Malta	51.1%
NL	Netherlands	61.9%
AT	Austria	41.4%
PL	Poland	44.1%
PT	Portugal	55.1%
RO	Romania	55.7%
SI	Slovenia	42.2%
SK	Slovakia	48.7%
FI	Finland	26.5%
SE	Sweden	79.2%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

Margins of error

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
various sample sizes are in rows						various observed results are in columns					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=100	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=100
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	