



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 101

# The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

EUROBAROMETER REPORT  
APRIL - MAY 2024



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.

<b>Project title</b>	Standard Eurobarometer 101 – Spring 2024
	The EU's response to the war in Ukraine
<b>Language version</b>	EN
<b>Media/Volume</b>	PDF
<b>Catalogue number</b>	NA-AO-24-006-EN-N
<b>ISBN</b>	978-92-68-16267-5
<b>ISSN</b>	1977-3927
<b>DOI</b>	10.2775/7157

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# Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 101 (EB101) survey of spring 2024 was conducted from 2 April to 9 May in 38 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), eight candidate countries (Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo<sup>1</sup> and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 101 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Russia's ongoing war of aggression in the Ukraine continues to have wide-ranging impacts on both Europe and the rest of the world. The EU remains steadfast in its support of Ukraine, and as recently as 21 March 2024 has reiterated its commitment to Ukraine.<sup>2</sup>

Since the start of the war the EU and its Member States have provided more than €98.5 billion in economic, humanitarian and military support to Ukraine.<sup>3</sup> Recent measures include final approval for the establishment of the Ukraine Facility which will provide financial support of €50 billion for Ukraine for the period 2024-2027 (February 2024) and an allocation of €5 billion under the European Peace Facility to support Ukraine (March 2024). At the special European Council on 17 April 2024, EU leaders emphasised the need to intensify delivery of military assistance to Ukraine, in addition to humanitarian and civil protection assistance. As part of its response the EU has also imposed 13 rounds of significant sanctions on Russian individuals, entities and the Russian government (as of May 2024).

This volume of the spring 2024 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB101) analyses European citizens' opinions about the war in Ukraine and its consequences. This report follows earlier surveys on the same subject in October-November 2023 (EB100), May-June 2023 (EB99), January-February 2023 (EB98), June-July 2022 (EB97), and October-November 2022 (Special Eurobarometer on Ukraine, 98.1) and includes comparisons with the previous survey (Standard Eurobarometer 100 autumn 2023). The survey covers five topic areas identified by the European Commission:

- Satisfaction with the response of the EU and of national governments to the invasion of Ukraine;
- Strength of approval for the economic and humanitarian actions taken as a response to the invasion, and for the granting of candidate status to Ukraine;
- Whether Europeans think the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, or serious economic consequences for their country;
- Whether or not Europeans think the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU or of their country;
- Support for future EU action in the wake of the war, including defence co-operation and actions to ensure energy security.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>3</sup> [https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en)

## Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>45</sup>. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Verian network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation<sup>6</sup> (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	Kosovo <sup>7</sup>	XK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	North Macedonia	MK
Georgia	GE	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME	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,	Euro area
CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR	
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.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 2016/679

<sup>7</sup> 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. The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

**Satisfaction with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has declined slightly, but the majority of citizens are still satisfied.**

More than half are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (55%, -2 percentage points since October–November 2023), with 10% (-1 pp) saying they are "very satisfied".<sup>8</sup> Four in ten (+3 pp) are dissatisfied, which includes 11% (no change) who are "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (-1 pp) say they don't know.

Satisfaction with the response of the **national government** is slightly lower, with 52% (-2 pp) of respondents saying they are satisfied, including 11% (no change) who say they are "very satisfied". More than four in ten are dissatisfied (44%, +3 pp), including 13% (no change) who are "not at all satisfied". Almost one in twenty (4%, -1 pp) 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



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

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<sup>8</sup> QD1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? 1.1 The (NATIONALITY) government; 1.2 The European Union

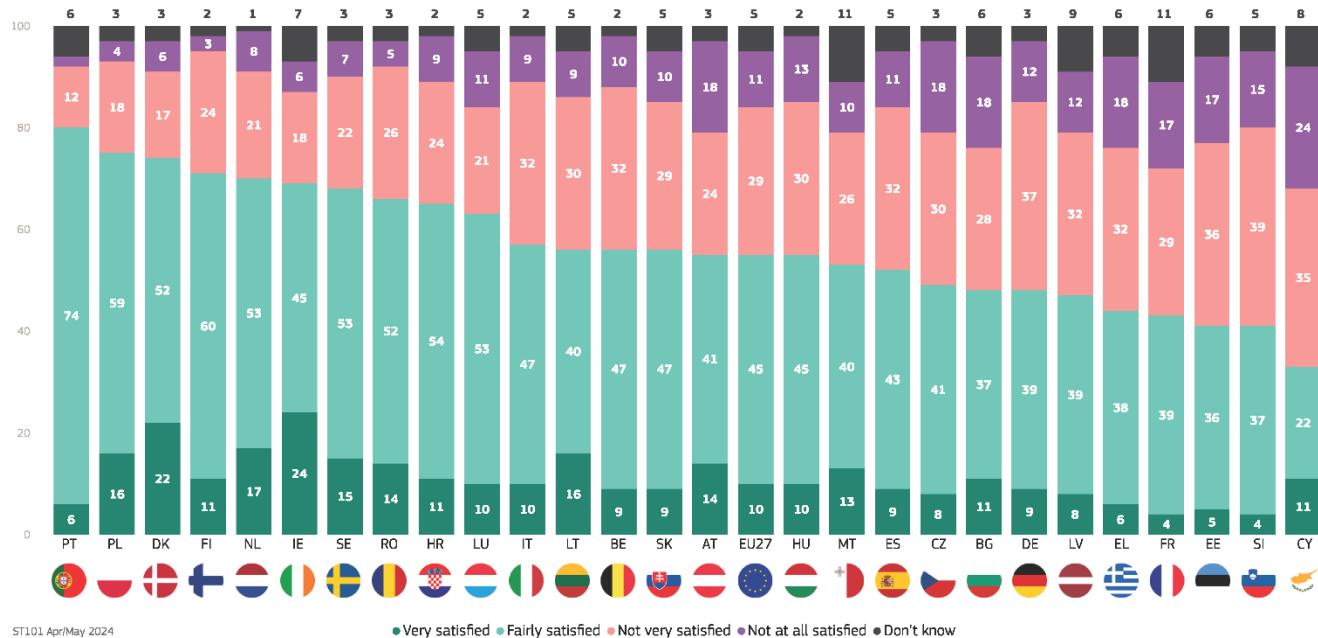
**A majority of respondents in 21 EU Member States are satisfied with the way the EU has responded to Russia's invasion of the Ukraine, and in ten countries at least six in ten are satisfied.**

Satisfaction is highest amongst respondents in Portugal (80%), Poland (75%) and Denmark (74%), but a majority in Latvia (47% satisfied vs 44% not satisfied), Bulgaria (48%

vs 46%) and Czechia (49% vs 48%) are also satisfied with the EU's response.

In the remaining six countries a minority say they are satisfied: Cyprus (33% vs 59% not satisfied), Slovenia (41% vs 54%), Estonia (41% vs 53%), France (43% vs 46%), Greece (44% vs 50%) and Germany (48% vs 49%).

QD1.2. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? -The European Union (%)



Since October-November 2023, **satisfaction with the response of the EU to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has declined in 15 EU Member States**, with the largest drops seen in Malta (53%, -11 percentage points), Latvia (47%, -8 pp) and Estonia (41%, -7 pp). On the other hand,

satisfaction has increased in 11 countries including Greece (44%, +8 pp), Croatia (65%, +5 pp), Italy (57%, +5 pp), Slovakia (56%, +5 pp) and Austria (55%, +5 pp).

Satisfaction is now the majority view in Czechia, but the minority view in Germany, Estonia and France.

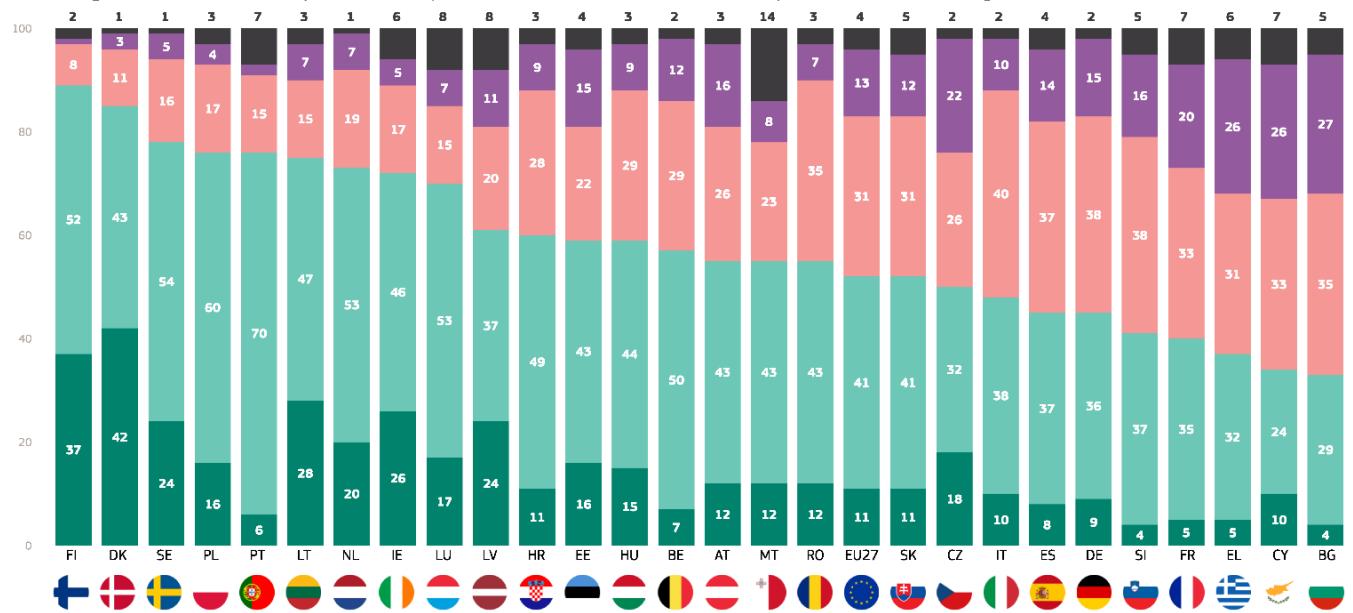
QD1.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...?  
The European Union (%)

	EU27	EL	HR	IT	AT	SK	HU	ES	BG	CZ	RO	CY	IE	DE	SI	SE	DK	LT	LU	BE	FR	NL	PL	FI	EE	LV	MT		
Total 'Satisfied'	Apr/May 2024	55	44	65	57	55	56	55	52	48	49	66	80	33	69	48	41	68	74	56	63	56	43	70	75	71	41	47	53
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼11		
Total 'Not satisfied'	Apr/May 2024	40	50	33	41	42	39	43	43	46	48	31	14	59	24	49	54	29	23	39	32	42	46	29	22	27	53	44	36
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▼7	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼1	=	▲6	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲8	▲11	▲10	▲9	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	6	2	2	3	5	2	5	6	3	3	6	8	7	3	5	3	3	5	5	2	11	1	3	2	6	9	11
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼8	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼4	=	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▼4	▼2	▲2

**As was the case in autumn 2023, satisfaction with the national government's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine varies dramatically**, ranging from 89% of respondents in Finland, 85% in Denmark and 78% in Sweden to 33% in Bulgaria, 34% in Cyprus and 37% in Greece.

In 19 EU Member States a majority are satisfied with the response of the national government, and in the remaining eight countries only a minority are satisfied.

QD1.1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? :-The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



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

Compared to October–November 2023, **satisfaction with the response of the national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has increased in 16 EU Member States**, with the largest observed in Poland (76%, +6 percentage points), Austria (55%, +6 pp), Latvia (61%, +5 pp) and Czechia (50%, +5 pp). In contrast satisfaction has declined in nine countries, and particularly in France (40%, -9 pp), Malta (55%, -6 pp) and the Netherlands (73%, -5 pp).

Satisfaction is now the majority view in Czechia, but the minority view in Germany, France and Italy.

QD1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...?  
The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

	EU27	AT	PL	CZ	LV	SK	EE	HR	LT	CY	HU	BG	DK	EL	LU	RO	FI	PT	SE	ES	IT	BE	IE	SI	DE	NL	MT	FR	
Total 'Satisfied'	Apr/May 2024	52	55	76	50	61	52	59	60	75	34	59	33	85	37	70	55	89	76	78	45	48	57	72	41	45	73	55	40
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼9	
Total 'Not satisfied'	Apr/May 2024	44	42	21	48	31	43	37	37	22	59	38	62	14	57	22	42	9	17	21	51	50	41	22	54	53	26	31	53
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▼4	▼6	▼5	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼2	▲6	=	▼2	▲3	=	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲9	▲14

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in almost all groups say they are satisfied with the response of the EU and of their national government to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

In the case of the **national government's response**, satisfaction is highest amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (57%), managers (60%), other white collar workers (58%), those who never or almost never have trouble paying bills (57%) and those who consider themselves to be part of the upper middle (64%) or upper class (79%).

In contrast, dissatisfaction is the majority opinion amongst those who completed education aged 15 or younger (49% vs 45% satisfied), unemployed persons (60%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (62%) or from time to time (49% vs 48% satisfied), and those who consider themselves to be part of the working (48% vs 47%) or lower middle class (49% vs 47%).

	QD1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? The (NATIONALITY) government (%- EU)	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27		52	44	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Man		53	44	3
Woman		52	43	5
<b>Age</b>				
15-24		52	43	5
25-39		52	45	3
40-54		53	44	3
55 +		53	43	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-		45	49	6
16-19		51	46	3
20+		57	40	3
Still studying		54	40	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed		52	44	4
Managers		60	38	2
Other white collars		58	40	2
Manual workers		49	48	3
House persons		51	44	5
Unemployed		35	60	5
Retired		53	43	4
Students		53	41	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time		35	62	3
From time to time		48	49	3
Almost never/ Never		57	39	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class		47	48	5
The lower middle class		47	49	4
The middle class		55	42	3
The upper middle class		64	34	2
The upper class		79	21	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive		68	30	2
Neutral		47	48	5
Negative		28	69	3

Satisfaction with the **EU's** response to the invasion reflects a similar pattern, with the highest levels of satisfaction seen amongst those aged 15-24 (60%), those who completed education aged 20 or older (59%), managers (63%), other white-collar workers (61%) and students (60%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (58%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle (66%) or upper class (83%).

In contrast, dissatisfaction with the EU's response is the majority opinion amongst unemployed persons (54%), and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%).

Image of the EU also has an impact on opinion: respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to be satisfied than those with a negative image (75% vs 23%).

Finally, the analysis shows satisfaction with the response of the national government and the EU are linked: respondents who are satisfied with the EU's response are much more likely to also be satisfied with the response of their national government (80% vs 19% who are not satisfied with the EU's response).

		Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
QD1.2	In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...?			
	<b>The European Union</b>			
	(% - EU)			
EU27	55	40	5	
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	55	42	3	
Woman	55	39	6	
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	60	34	6	
25-39	57	39	4	
40-54	55	41	4	
55 +	53	42	5	
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	48	45	7	
16-19	54	42	4	
20+	59	38	3	
Still studying	60	32	8	
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	54	42	4	
Managers	63	34	3	
Other white collars	61	36	3	
Manual workers	53	43	4	
House persons	53	41	6	
Unemployed	40	54	6	
Retired	52	42	6	
Students	60	33	7	
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	39	56	5	
From time to time	54	42	4	
Almost never/ Never	58	37	5	
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	49	45	6	
The lower middle class	51	44	5	
The middle class	57	39	4	
The upper middle class	66	32	2	
The upper class	82	18	0	
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	75	22	3	
Neutral	47	47	6	
Negative	23	73	4	



## II. Action taken in response to the war in Ukraine

**Support for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has declined slightly for four of six actions since autumn 2023, but remains relatively high, especially when it comes to providing humanitarian support.**

Close to nine in ten (87%, -2 percentage point since October-November 2023) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, and almost half (48%, -6 pp) "totally agree" with this action.<sup>9</sup> Just over one in ten (11%, +3 pp) say they disagree.

More than eight in ten (83%, -1 pp) also agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with 40% (-5 pp) totally agreeing. More than one in ten (15%, +2 pp) say they disagree with this action.

More than seven in ten respondents (72%, no change) agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, with 36% (-1 pp) totally agreeing. In contrast more than one in five (23%, +2 pp) disagree.

Seven in ten respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (-2 pp), with 26% (-5 pp) saying they

"totally agree". More than one quarter (27%, +3 pp) disagree with this action.

Six in ten (no change) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** including 22% (-3 pp) who "totally agree". More than one third (36%, +2 pp) disagree with this action.

Finally, six in ten (-1 pp) agree with **granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine** which includes 22% (-2 pp) who "totally agree". One third (+3 pp) disagree with this action.

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) (%)



<sup>9</sup> 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. 2.1 Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals; 2.2 Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine; 2.3 Providing

humanitarian support to the people affected by the war; 2.4 Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war; 2.5 Providing financial support to Ukraine; 2.6 Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine.

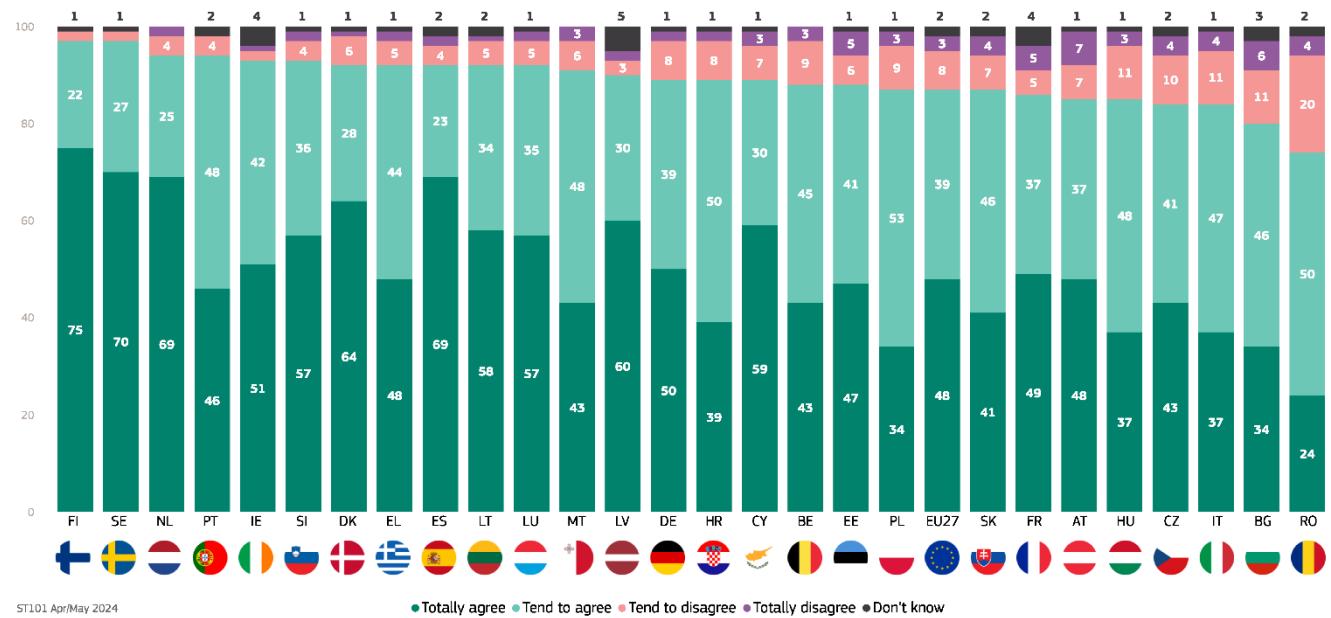
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**Spring 2024**

**More than seven in ten in each EU Member State agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and in 13 countries at least nine in ten agree.**

Support is almost universal in Finland and Sweden (97%) and is also high in the Netherlands and Portugal (94% each). At the other end of the scale 74% in Romania, 80% in

Romania is the only country where at least one in five disagrees (24%).

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.  
-Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



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

Bulgaria and 84% in Italy and Czechia also agree.

Compared to October-November 2023, agreement has declined in 16 countries, with the largest observed in Poland (87%, -6 percentage points). In contrast agreement has increased in nine countries, most notably in Slovakia (87%, +5 pp).

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.  
Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)

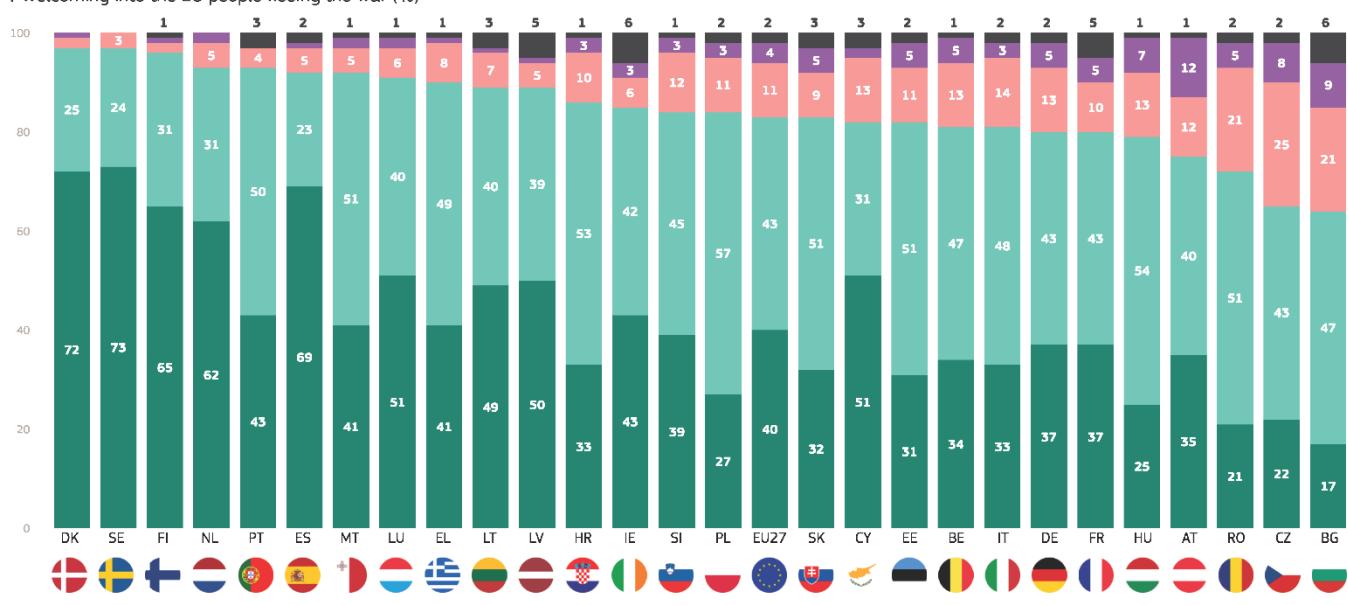
	EU27	SK	BG	RO	BE	IT	AT	SI	CY	HU	CZ	SE	DK	EE	IE	LV	MT	FI	DE	HR	PT	LT	ES	FR	LU	NL	PL		
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	87	87	80	74	88	84	85	93	89	85	84	97	92	88	93	90	91	97	89	92	89	94	92	92	86	92	94	87
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	11	11	17	24	12	15	14	6	10	14	14	2	7	11	3	5	9	2	10	7	10	4	6	6	10	7	6	12
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▼5	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲6	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	2	2	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	0	1	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=		

## More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree with welcoming into the EU people

**fleeing the war.** Agreement is almost universal amongst those in Denmark, Sweden (97% each) and Finland (96%) and is also the majority view amongst respondents in Bulgaria (64%), Czechia (65%) and Romania (72%).

In five countries at least one in five disagrees: Czechia (33%), Bulgaria (30%), Romania (26%), Austria (24%) and Hungary (20%).

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.  
-Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)



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

Changes since October-November 2023 are generally small. In 13 countries respondents are now less likely to agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, although the largest decline is four percentage points: the Netherlands (93%, -4 pp), Lithuania (89%, -4 pp) and Cyprus (82%, -4 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in 12 countries including Slovakia (83%, +6 pp) and Estonia (82%, +5 pp).

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.  
Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)

	EU27	SK	EE	DK	HU	BE	CZ	LV	MT	SI	EL	IT	RO	FI	SE	BG	ES	HR	PL	DE	IR	FR	LU	AT	PT	CY	LT	NL	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	83	83	82	97	79	81	65	89	92	84	90	81	72	96	97	64	92	86	84	79	85	80	91	75	93	82	89	93
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	15	14	16	3	20	18	33	6	7	15	9	17	26	3	3	30	6	13	14	18	9	15	8	24	4	15	8	7
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲5	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	2	3	2	0	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	6	2	1	2	3	6	5	1	1	3	3	3	0
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	

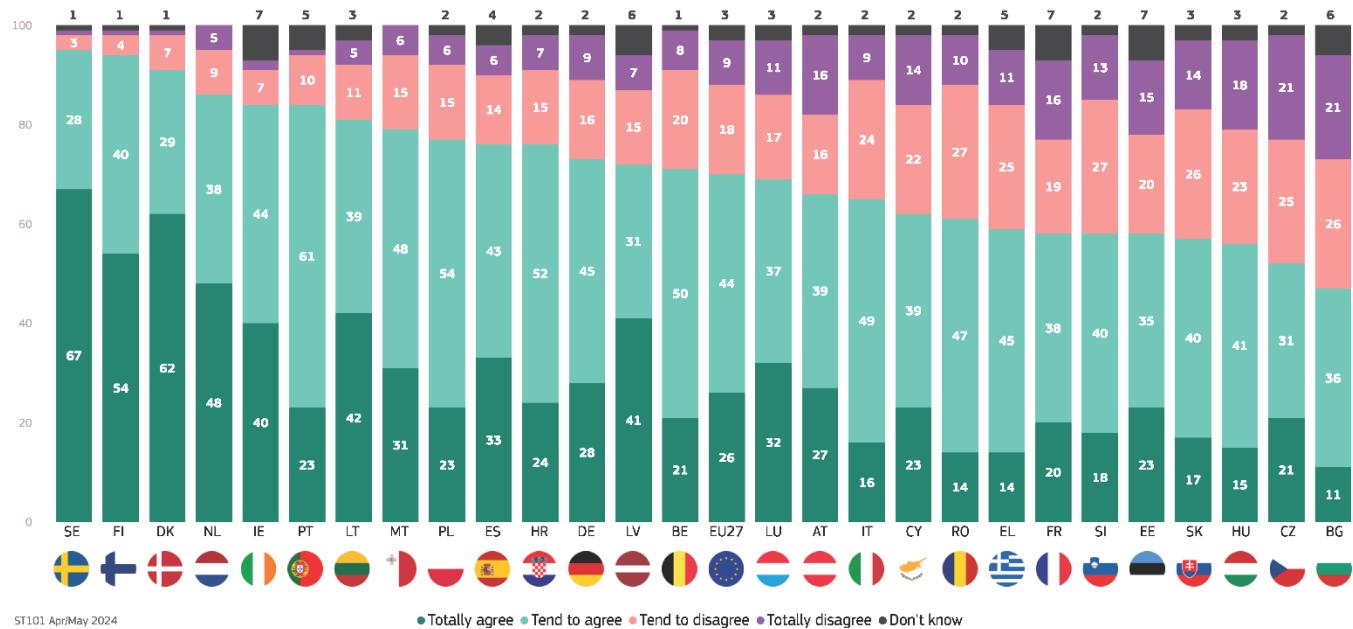
**More than half of all respondents in 26 EU Member States agree with providing financial support to Ukraine**, although levels of support vary from 95% in Sweden, 94% in Finland and 91% in Denmark to 52% in Czechia, 56% in Hungary and 57% in Slovakia.

Opinion in divided in Bulgaria (47% agree vs 47% disagree).

In 12 countries more than three in ten disagree, with disagreement particularly high amongst respondents in Bulgaria (47%), Czechia (46%), Hungary (41%) as well as Slovenia and Slovakia (40% each).

In sharp contrast, more than half of all respondents in Sweden (67%), Denmark (62%) and Finland (54%) "totally agree" with providing financial support to Ukraine.

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.  
-Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

### Agreement with providing financial support to Ukraine has declined in 17 countries since October-

**November 2023**, with the largest seen in Poland (77%, -7 percentage points), Luxembourg (69%, -7 pp), Croatia (76%, -6 pp) and France (58%, -6 pp). In contrast, levels of agreement have increased in seven countries including Slovakia (57%, +7 pp), Cyprus (62%, +5 pp) and Romania (61%, +5 pp).

Agreement is now the majority view in Czechia.

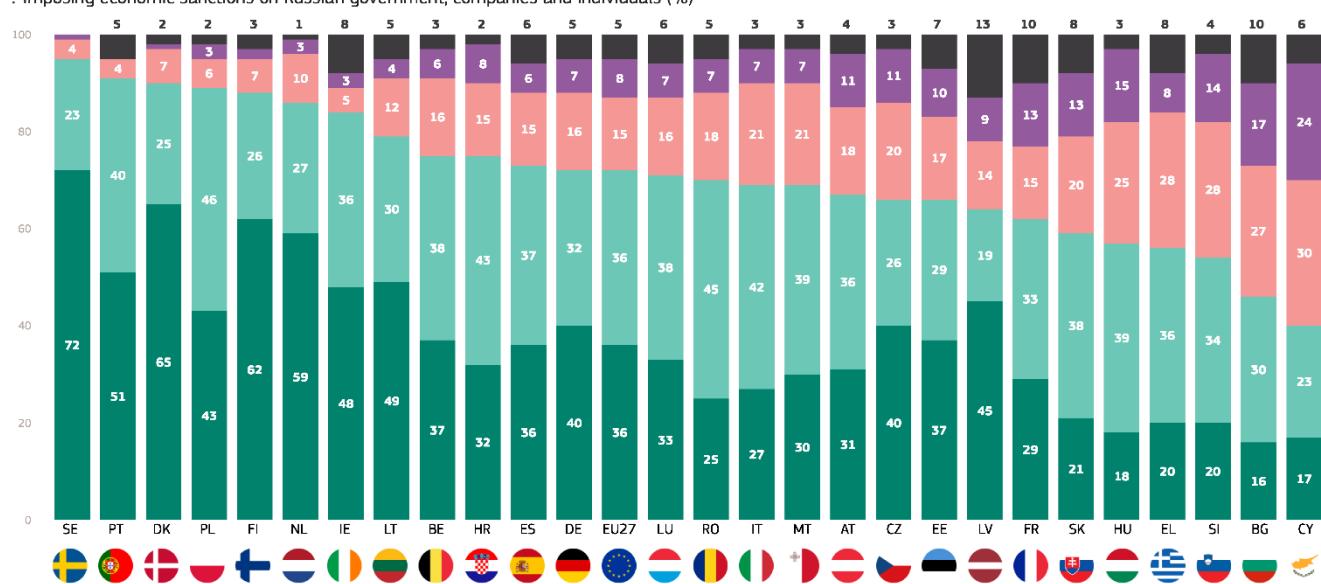
QD2.5 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)

	EU27	SK	CY	RO	BE	CZ	AT	FI	DK	DE	EL	EE	SE	IE	ES	IT	HU	MT	NL	SI	BG	LV	LT	PT	FR	HR	LU	PL
Total 'Agree'	70	57	62	61	71	52	66	94	91	73	59	58	95	84	76	65	56	79	86	58	47	72	81	84	58	76	69	77
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	27	40	36	37	28	46	32	5	8	25	36	35	4	9	20	33	41	21	14	40	47	22	16	11	35	22	28	21
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▼5	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲7	
Don't know	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	5	7	1	7	4	2	3	0	0	2	6	6	3	5	7	2	3	2
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	

**Although a majority in 26 EU Member States support imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, levels of agreement vary considerably between countries.** The strongest support is found amongst those in Sweden (95%), Portugal (91%) and Denmark (90%), compared to 46% in Bulgaria (vs 44% disagree), 54% in Slovenia and 56% in Greece.

In Cyprus the majority disagrees (54%).

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 (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

The evolutions since October-November 2023 are mixed. Levels of agreement have decreased in 14 countries including Croatia (75%, -5 percentage points) and France (62%, -5 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in eight countries including Slovakia (59%, +9 pp), Cyprus (40%, +9 pp) and Romania (70%, +7 pp).

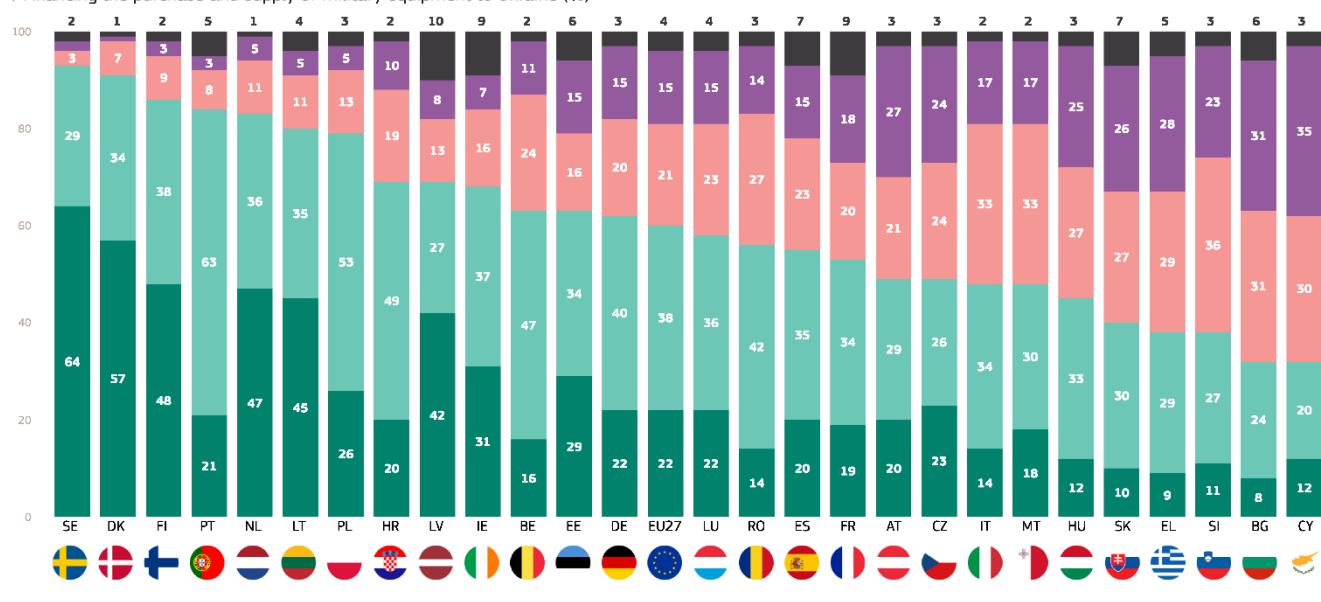
QD2.1 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)

	EU27	CY	SK	RO	AT	ES	BG	DK	HU	DE	EE	EL	MT	PL	CZ	IE	IT	LT	FI	SE	BE	LU	NL	PT	SI	LV	FR	HR
Total 'Agree'	72	40	59	70	67	73	46	90	57	72	66	56	69	89	66	84	69	79	88	95	75	71	86	91	54	64	62	75
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	23	54	33	25	29	21	44	8	40	23	27	36	28	9	31	8	28	16	9	5	22	23	13	4	42	23	28	23
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼5	▼8	▼4	▼4	▼1	▲4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲8	=	▲4	▼2	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲2	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲7
Don't know	5	6	8	5	4	6	10	2	3	5	7	8	3	2	3	8	3	5	3	0	3	6	1	5	4	13	10	2
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼8	=	▼3	▲3	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2

Support for financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine varies notably across EU Member States. In 19 countries a majority agrees with this action, although support ranges from 93% of respondents in Sweden, 91% in Denmark and 86% in Finland to 49% in Austria (vs 48% disagree) and Czechia (vs 48% disagree) and 53% in France.

In the remaining eight countries only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus (32% vs 65% disagree), Bulgaria (32% vs 62%) and Slovenia (38% vs 59%).

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.  
-Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

In 15 EU Member States agreement with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine has increased since October–November 2023, and this is particularly the case in Denmark (91%, +8 percentage points), Romania (56%, +7 pp) and Czechia (49%, +7 pp). Conversely, agreement has declined in 12 countries, with the drop seen in Malta (48%, -13 pp) notably larger than in other countries, including Slovenia (38%, -8 pp) and Poland (79%, -6 pp).

Agreement is now the view of the majority in Czechia and Austria, but the minority view in Italy and Malta.

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.  
Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)

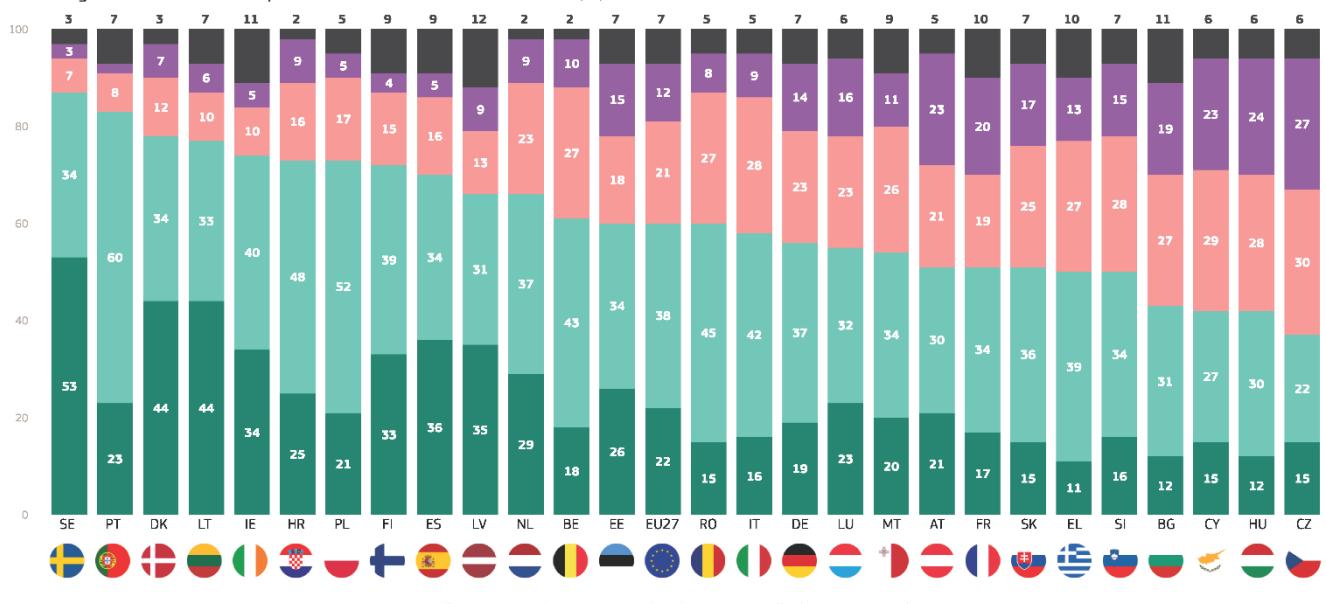
	EU27	CZ	RO	AT	SK	BE	ES	HU	PT	SE	BA	BG	DE	EE	EL	CY	LV	LU	FR	NL	IT	LT	IE	FI	HR	PL	SI	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	60	49	56	49	40	63	55	45	84	93	54	32	62	63	38	32	69	58	53	83	48	80	68	86	69	79	38	48
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼13			
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	36	48	41	48	53	35	38	52	11	5	45	62	35	31	57	65	21	38	38	16	50	16	23	12	29	18	59	50
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲4	=	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲14	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	3	3	3	7	2	7	3	5	2	1	6	3	6	5	3	10	4	9	1	2	4	9	2	2	3	3	2
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	=	▲3	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼1

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

**In 23 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine.** Support is the strongest amongst those in Sweden (87%), Portugal (83%) and Denmark (78%), but is also the view of the majority in Slovenia and Greece (50% each).

In the remaining four countries only a minority agrees: Czechia (37% vs 57% disagree), Hungary (42% vs 52%), Cyprus (42% vs 52%) and Bulgaria (43% vs 46%).

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.  
-Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Changes in agreement since October–November 2023 have generally been small. Levels of agreement have decreased in 16 EU Member States, although the largest decline is four percentage points: Malta (54%, -4 pp) and Cyprus (42%, -4 pp). In contrast agreement has increased in eight countries including Romania (60%, +7 pp), Sweden (87%, +5 pp) and Slovakia (51%, +5 pp).

Agreement is now the minority view in Bulgaria and Cyprus.

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.  
Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (%)

	EU27	RO	SK	SE	EE	DK	DE	IE	PT	CZ	NL	AT	EL	SI	FI	ES	LV	LT	LU	BE	BG	FR	HR	IT	HU	CY	MT	PL	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	60	60	51	87	60	78	56	74	83	37	66	51	50	50	72	70	66	77	55	61	43	51	73	58	42	42	54	73
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	33	35	42	10	33	19	37	15	10	57	32	44	40	43	19	21	22	16	39	37	46	39	25	37	52	52	37	22
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▼2	▼2	▼3	▲4	▲1	=	▼3	=	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲10	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲3	▲10	▲7	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	5	7	3	7	3	7	11	7	6	2	5	10	7	9	9	12	7	6	2	11	10	2	5	6	6	9	5
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼7	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼3	=	▼6	▼3	▼1	

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that in almost all groups a majority supports each of the actions taken by the EU in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

There are no differences based on gender, and for most statements there are no significant differences based on age.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each action, with the largest differences generally seen between those who finished education aged 20 or older and those who completed it aged 19 or younger. For instance, 77% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, compared to 67% who completed aged 15 or younger.

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. <b>Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals</b> (% - EU)		
		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27		72	23	5
<b>Gender</b>				
Man		73	23	4
Woman		71	23	6
<b>Age</b>				
15-24		72	21	7
25-39		72	24	4
40-54		71	26	3
55 +		73	21	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-		67	24	9
16-19		70	26	4
20+		77	20	3
Still studying		75	19	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed		73	23	4
Managers		79	18	3
Other white collars		76	22	2
Manual workers		69	27	4
House persons		67	24	9
Unemployed		57	35	8
Retired		72	21	7
Students		74	20	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time		61	33	6
From time to time		68	27	5
Almost never/ Never		75	20	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class		70	24	6
The lower middle class		69	26	5
The middle class		73	23	4
The upper middle class		81	16	3
The upper class		85	14	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive		85	12	3
Neutral		68	25	7
Negative		49	47	4

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Analysis of socio-professional groups shows that managers and students are consistently the most likely to agree with each statement, whilst the unemployed are consistently the least likely to do so. For example, 88% of managers and students agree **with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, compared to 76% of unemployed persons.

<b>QD2.4</b>	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. <b>Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war</b> (% - EU)		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	83	15	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	15	2
Woman	82	15	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	85	13	2
25-39	83	15	2
40-54	82	16	2
55 +	82	15	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	80	17	3
16-19	79	18	3
20+	87	11	2
Still studying	89	9	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	86	13	1
Managers	88	10	2
Other white collars	85	14	1
Manual workers	79	19	2
House persons	80	17	3
Unemployed	76	21	3
Retired	82	15	3
Students	88	10	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	77	20	3
From time to time	77	20	3
Almost never/ Never	86	12	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	80	16	4
The lower middle class	80	18	2
The middle class	84	14	2
The upper middle class	89	10	1
The upper class	93	7	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	92	7	1
Neutral	80	16	4
Negative	64	33	3

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Opinion also varies according to the financial situation of respondents. The analysis shows that the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 64% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree with **financing the supply of military equipment to Ukraine** compared to 47% who have difficulties most of the time.

**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.  
**Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	36	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	62	35	3
Woman	58	37	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	61	33	6
25-39	62	35	3
40-54	58	39	3
55 +	59	36	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	51	42	7
16-19	57	39	4
20+	66	31	3
Still studying	65	29	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	57	41	2
Managers	69	29	2
Other white collars	61	36	3
Manual workers	58	39	3
House persons	53	41	6
Unemployed	52	43	5
Retired	58	36	6
Students	64	30	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	47	50	3
From time to time	54	42	4
Almost never/ Never	64	31	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	55	39	6
The lower middle class	56	41	3
The middle class	61	35	4
The upper middle class	73	26	1
The upper class	87	12	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	75	22	3
Neutral	55	40	5
Negative	35	62	3

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Although a majority of respondents in each social class agree with each statement, those who see themselves as part of the upper middle or upper class are more likely to do so than those who consider themselves belonging to the lower classes on the social staircase. For example, 77% of those who consider themselves upper class agree with **granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine**, compared to 55% who consider themselves as working class. It can also be noted that respondents aged 15-39 are more likely than those aged 40 and older to agree with this statement.

QD2.6 Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (% - EU)	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	33	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	61	34	5
Woman	59	33	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	65	27	8
25-39	62	32	6
40-54	59	35	6
55 +	58	34	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	53	35	12
16-19	58	36	6
20+	65	31	4
Still studying	67	25	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	58	36	6
Managers	67	28	5
Other white collars	63	33	4
Manual workers	59	36	5
House persons	57	33	10
Unemployed	53	37	10
Retired	57	34	9
Students	68	25	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	51	42	7
From time to time	58	35	7
Almost never/ Never	63	31	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	55	35	10
The lower middle class	58	36	6
The middle class	62	32	6
The upper middle class	66	31	3
The upper class	77	19	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	76	19	5
Neutral	55	36	9
Negative	32	62	6

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Finally, a respondents' image of the EU is also influential. Those who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to support each of these actions than those with a negative view. For example, 84% of those with a positive image of the EU agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine**, compared to 42% of those with a negative image of the EU.

**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.  
**Providing financial support to Ukraine**  
 (% - EU)

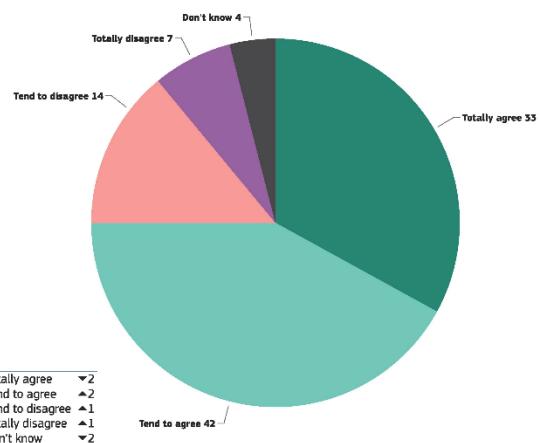
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	27	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	70	27	3
Woman	69	27	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	73	23	4
25-39	71	27	2
40-54	68	29	3
55 +	69	27	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	65	30	5
16-19	65	31	4
20+	75	23	2
Still studying	78	19	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	71	26	3
Managers	78	20	2
Other white collars	70	28	2
Manual workers	65	32	3
House persons	63	32	5
Unemployed	58	34	8
Retired	69	27	4
Students	78	19	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	55	40	5
From time to time	64	33	3
Almost never/ Never	75	22	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	63	32	5
The lower middle class	67	30	3
The middle class	72	25	3
The upper middle class	81	19	0
The upper class	81	17	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	84	14	2
Neutral	66	30	4
Negative	42	54	4

**Three quarters of EU citizens agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values.**

A large majority of respondents (75%, no change since October-November 2023) agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, with 33% (-2 pp) totally agreeing.<sup>10</sup> Just over one in five (21%, +2 pp) disagree, with 7% (+1 pp) saying they "totally disagree".

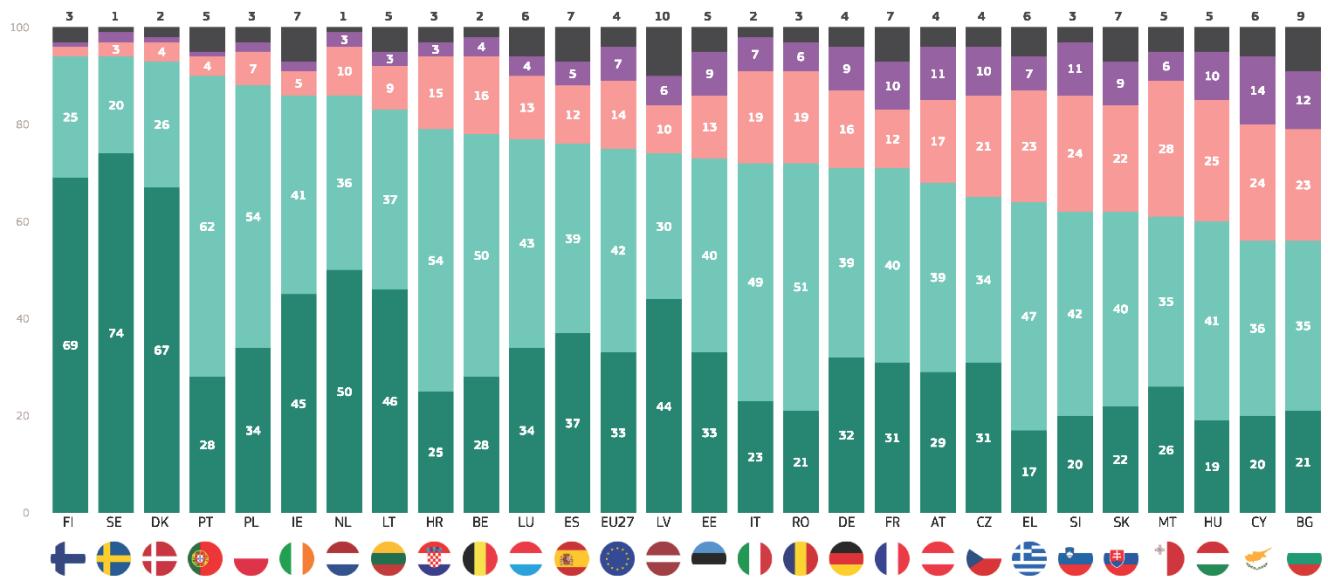
In every EU Member State a majority agrees that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values. Proportions vary from at least nine in ten in Finland, Sweden (94% each), Denmark (93%) and Portugal (90%) to 56% in Cyprus and Bulgaria and 60% in Hungary.

QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

<sup>10</sup> QD3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Changes in agreement compared to October-November 2023 are generally small. The exception is Malta, where the level of agreement has decreased by 10 percentage points (61%). Overall, agreement has increased in 13 countries, although Romania (72%, +7 pp) and Cyprus (56%, +5 pp) are the only countries where the increase is at least five points.

Levels of agreement have declined in 12 countries including Malta.

**QD3.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)

	EU27	RO	CY	DK	EL	PT	BG	IE	AT	FI	CZ	EE	SI	SE	ES	SK	BE	FR	IT	LT	LU	DE	HU	HR	LV	NL	PL	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	75	72	56	93	64	90	56	86	68	94	65	73	62	94	76	62	78	71	72	83	77	71	60	79	74	86	88	61
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	21	25	38	5	30	5	35	7	28	3	31	22	35	5	17	31	20	22	26	12	17	25	35	18	16	13	9	34
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼4	=	▼3	▼5	▼5	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲5	=	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲11
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	3	6	2	6	5	9	7	4	3	4	5	3	1	7	7	2	7	2	5	6	4	5	3	10	1	3	5
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼4	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼3	=	▼3	▲2	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	▼1

More than six in ten respondents in each socio-demographic group agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values. The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no differences based on gender or age but does highlight that agreement increases the longer a respondent remained in education. For instance, 80% who completed their education aged 20 or older agree compared to 69% who completed theirs aged 15 or younger.

The analysis also reveals that managers (81%) and students (80%) are the socio-professional groups most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (62%). It also shows that the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 78% of respondents who never or almost never have these difficulties agree, compared to 63% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

**QD3.3** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	21	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	75	22	3
Woman	74	20	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	77	18	5
25-39	75	22	3
40-54	74	23	3
55 +	74	21	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	69	22	9
16-19	71	25	4
20+	80	18	2
Still studying	81	14	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	73	23	4
Managers	81	17	2
Other white collars	77	21	2
Manual workers	72	24	4
House persons	72	21	7
Unemployed	62	32	6
Retired	74	20	6
Students	80	15	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	63	31	6
From time to time	71	25	4
Almost never/ Never	78	18	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	69	24	7
The lower middle class	73	24	3
The middle class	77	20	3
The upper middle class	82	16	2
The upper class	91	9	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	88	10	2
Neutral	72	22	6
Negative	49	47	4



### **III. Consequences of the war in Ukraine**

**The majority of Europeans continue to think the war has serious economic consequences for their country, and serious financial consequences for them personally.**

More than eight in ten respondents (81%, -2 percentage

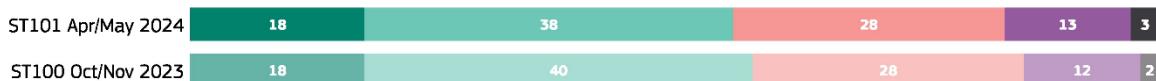
More than half (56%, -2 pp) agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally**, including 18% (no change) who “totally agree”. This is the third consecutive drop in agreement since January–February 2023. Just over four in ten respondents (41%, +1 pp) disagree, with 13% (+1 pp) totally disagreeing.

QD4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. (EU27) (%)

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



The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally



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

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points since October–November 2023) agree **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, with 34% (-1 pp) saying they “totally agree”.<sup>11</sup> More than one in ten (16%, +2 pp) disagree, while 3% (no change) say they don’t know.

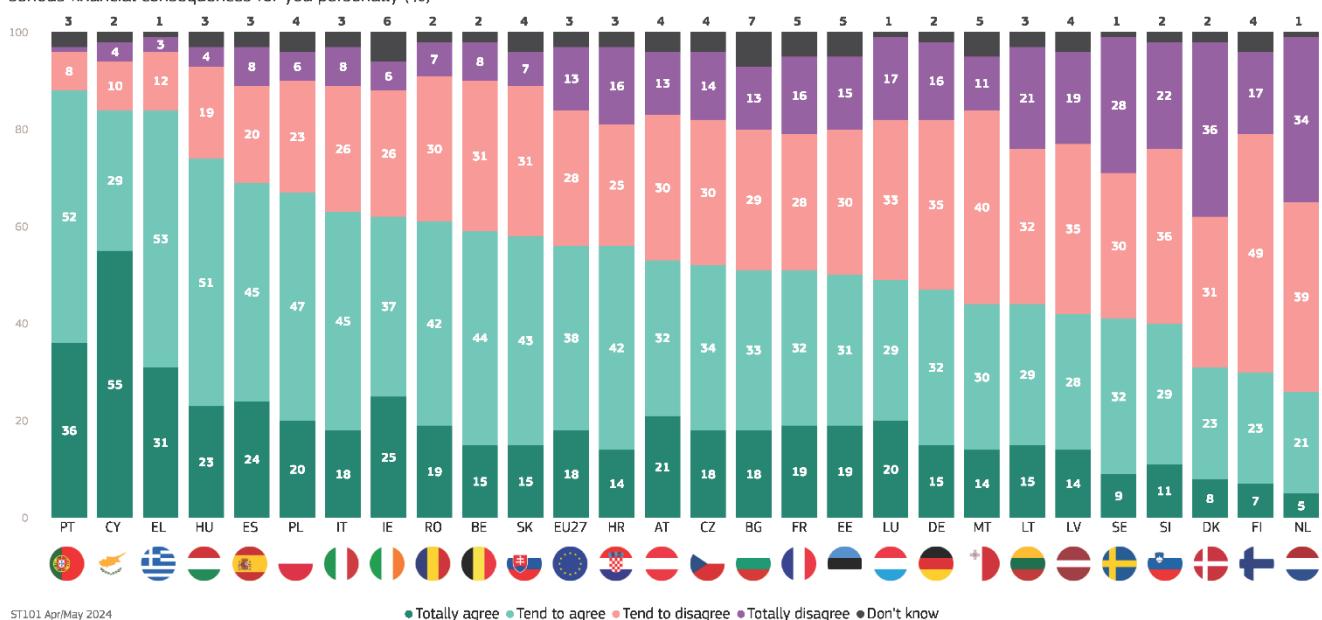
Fewer than one in twenty (3%, +1 pp) say they don’t know.

<sup>11</sup> QD4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? 4.1 The war in Ukraine

has serious financial consequences for you personally; 4.2 The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY).

**Although a majority of respondents in 17 EU Member States agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally,** levels vary considerably: from 88% in Portugal and 84% in Greece and Cyprus to 50% in Estonia and 51% in Bulgaria and France. In the remaining ten countries only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels observed amongst respondents in the Netherlands (26%), Finland (30%) and Denmark (31%).

QD4.1. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements:-The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)



In 22 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally than they were in October–November 2023. The decline seen in Malta (44%, -21 percentage points) is considerably larger than that observed in other countries, although the decline in Slovenia is greater than ten points (40%, -11 pp). In the remaining five countries agreement levels have increased, with the largest seen in Germany (47%, +5 pp).

Agreement is now the minority view in Luxembourg, Slovenia and Malta.

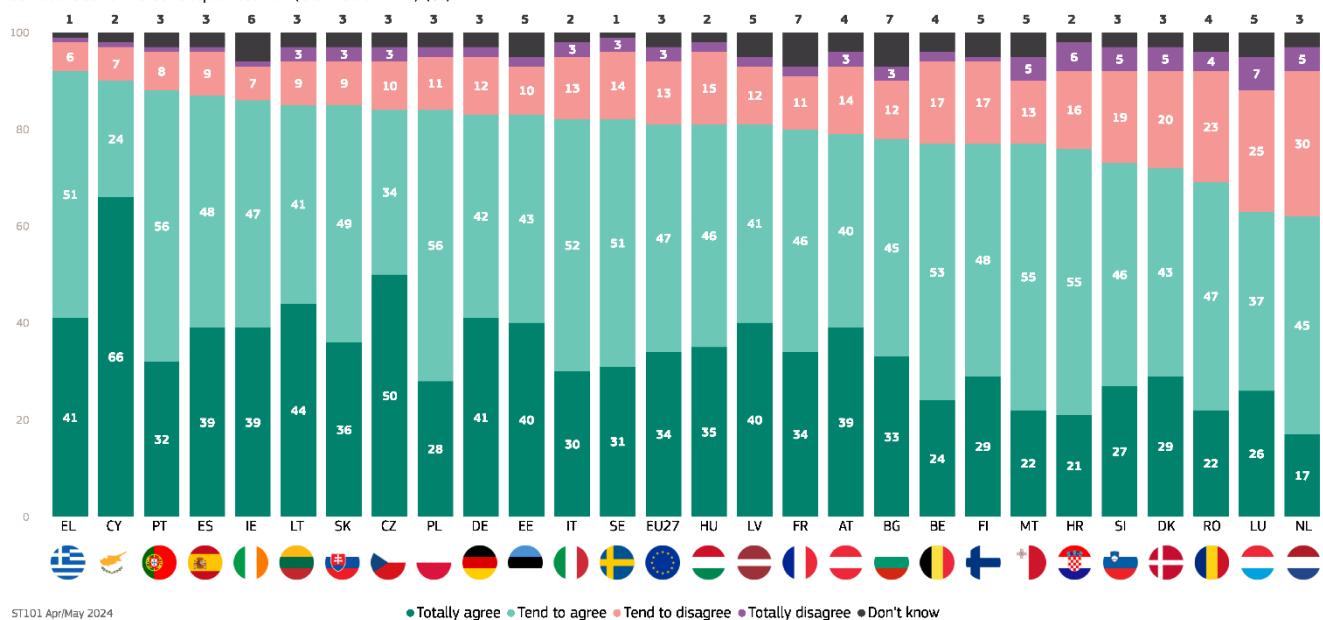
QD4.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)

	EU27	DE	HU	IE	CY	RO	FR	EE	EL	LT	ES	HR	PL	PT	SE	BG	DK	LU	SK	BE	IT	NL	CZ	AT	FI	SI	MT		
Totally agree	Apr/May 2024	18	15	23	25	55	19	19	31	15	24	14	20	36	9	18	8	20	14	15	15	18	5	18	21	7	11	14	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲5	▼3	▲1	▲5	=	▲1	=	▼16	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼4	=	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼7	▲3	▼2	▼8	▼14
Tend to agree	Apr/May 2024	38	32	51	37	29	42	32	31	53	29	45	42	47	52	32	33	23	29	28	43	44	45	21	34	32	23	29	30
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	=	▲7	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲14	▼1	=	▼2	▼5	▼6	▲1	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼8	▼4	=	▼10	▼5	▼3	▼7
Tend to disagree	Apr/May 2024	28	35	19	26	10	30	28	30	12	32	20	25	23	8	30	29	31	33	35	31	31	26	39	30	30	49	36	40
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼4	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲4	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲6	▲6	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲9	▲15
Totally disagree	Apr/May 2024	13	16	4	6	4	7	16	15	3	21	8	16	6	1	28	13	36	17	19	7	8	8	34	14	13	17	22	11
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲6	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼2	▼1	=	▲9	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	3	2	3	6	2	2	5	5	1	3	3	3	4	3	1	7	2	1	4	4	2	3	1	4	4	2	5	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲3
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	56	47	74	62	84	61	51	50	84	44	69	56	67	88	41	51	31	49	42	58	59	63	26	52	53	30	40	44
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼11	▼21	▼21	▼21	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	41	51	23	32	14	37	44	45	15	53	28	41	29	9	58	42	67	50	54	38	39	34	73	44	43	66	58	51
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲7	▲4	▲5	▲8	▲10	▲18	

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, although levels range from 92% in Greece, 90% in Cyprus and 88% in Portugal to 62% in the Netherlands, 63% in Luxembourg and 69% in Romania.

QD4.2. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.:–The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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

Agreement that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country has declined amongst respondents in 17 EU Member States, with the largest seen in the Netherlands (62%, -10 percentage points), Slovenia (73%, -6 pp) and Luxembourg (63%, -6 pp). In contrast levels of agreement have increased in seven countries including Ireland (86%, +5 pp) and Denmark (72%, +5 pp).

QD4.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.  
The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	DK	IE	PT	EE	HU	FR	RO	BG	HR	LV	DE	EL	PL	CY	AT	SK	SE	CZ	BE	ES	IT	MT	FI	LT	LU	SI	NL	
Totally agree	34	29	39	32	40	35	34	22	33	21	40	41	41	28	66	39	36	31	50	24	39	30	22	29	44	26	27	17	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼11	▼4	▼4	▼1	▲4	▼16	▼4	▼3	▲3	▼5	▼8	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼9	▲2	▼2	=	▼11	▼5	
Tend to agree	47	43	47	56	43	46	46	47	45	55	41	42	51	56	24	40	49	51	34	53	48	52	55	48	41	37	46	45	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▼2	▲12	▲4	▲1	▼5	▲15	▲3	▲1	▼5	▲3	▲6	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼6	▼3	▼6	▲5	▼5	
Tend to disagree	13	20	7	8	10	15	11	23	12	16	12	12	6	11	7	14	9	14	10	17	9	13	13	17	9	25	19	30	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲3	▲2	▼3	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	=	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲8		
Totally disagree	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	6	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	5	1	3	7	5	5	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼4	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1		
Don't know	3	3	6	3	5	2	7	4	7	2	5	3	1	3	2	4	3	1	3	4	3	2	5	5	3	3	3		
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲1		
Total 'Agree'	81	72	86	88	83	81	80	69	78	76	81	83	92	84	90	79	85	82	84	77	87	82	77	77	85	63	73	62	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼10				
Total 'Disagree'	16	25	8	9	12	17	13	27	15	22	14	14	7	13	8	17	12	17	13	19	10	16	18	18	12	32	24	35	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲8	▲4	▲9		

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that in every group more than seven in ten agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, and there is little variation between groups.

There are larger differences in agreement that **the war in Ukraine has serious personal financial consequences**, although in almost all groups a majority agrees. The highest levels of agreement are found amongst those aged 40-54 (60%), those who completed education aged 19 or younger (61%), the unemployed and manual workers (63% each),

housepersons (62%), other white collar workers (61%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (75%) or from time to time (67%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (65%) or the lower middle class (60%).

In contrast, only a minority of managers (47% vs 51% disagree) and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle (41% vs 58%) or upper class (46% vs 50%) agree the war has had serious personal financial consequences.

**QD4.1** Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.

**The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	56	41	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	56	41	3
Woman	57	39	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	52	42	6
25-39	58	39	3
40-54	60	38	2
55 +	55	42	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	61	34	5
16-19	61	36	3
20+	51	47	2
Still studying	49	45	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	58	40	2
Managers	47	51	2
Other white collars	61	37	2
Manual workers	63	34	3
House persons	62	34	4
Unemployed	63	32	5
Retired	52	44	4
Students	49	45	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	75	22	3
From time to time	67	30	3
Almost never/ Never	49	48	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	65	31	4
The lower middle class	60	36	4
The middle class	54	44	2
The upper middle class	41	58	1
The upper class	46	50	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	54	44	2
Neutral	57	39	4
Negative	62	35	3

**QD4.2** Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.

**The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	81	16	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	81	16	3
Woman	81	15	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	80	15	5
25-39	81	16	3
40-54	82	16	2
55 +	81	15	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	83	13	4
16-19	82	15	3
20+	80	17	3
Still studying	79	16	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	82	15	3
Managers	79	19	2
Other white collars	83	14	3
Manual workers	82	15	3
House persons	81	15	4
Unemployed	81	14	5
Retired	81	15	4
Students	79	16	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	84	12	4
From time to time	82	16	2
Almost never/ Never	80	16	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	84	12	4
The lower middle class	82	15	3
The middle class	81	16	3
The upper middle class	74	24	2
The upper class	80	17	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	82	15	3
Neutral	81	15	4
Negative	79	18	3



## IV. European security under threat

**At least three quarters agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to both national and EU security.**

Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, +1 percentage point since October–November 2023) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, including 40% (+1 pp) who say they "totally agree".<sup>12</sup> Almost one in

five (18%, no change) disagree. Three quarters (+2 pp) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, with 35% (+1 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in five (22%, -1 pp) disagree.

QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

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



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



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

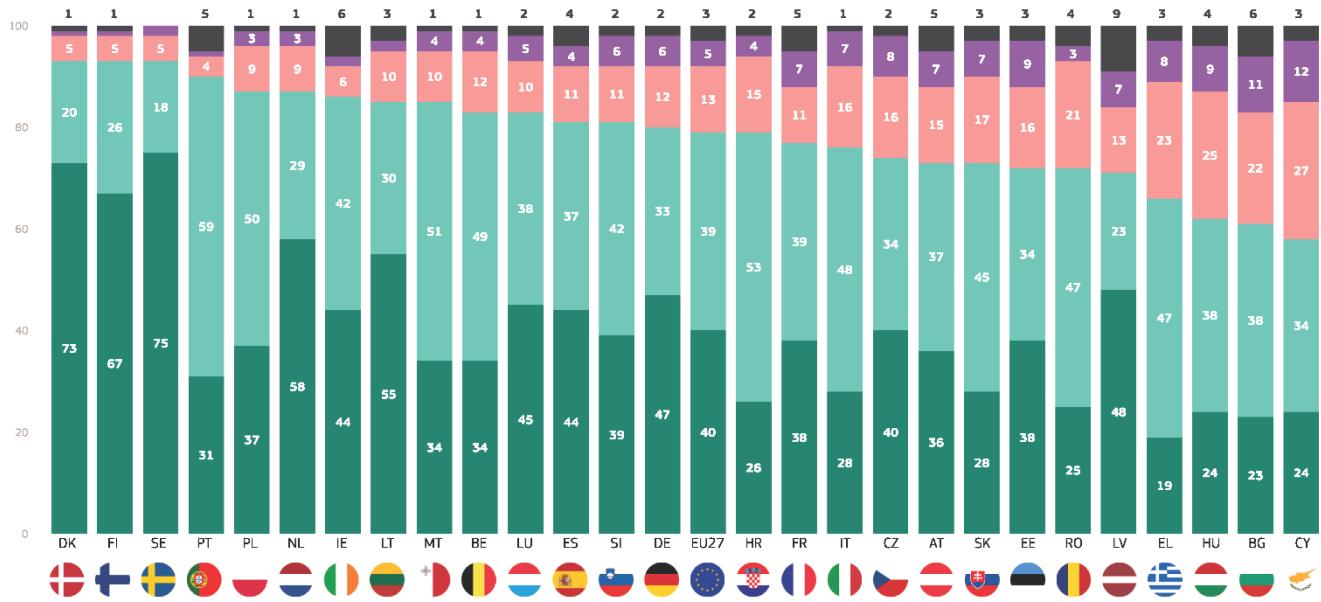
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<sup>12</sup> QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.1 Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU; 3.2 Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY).

**The majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU.** At least nine in ten respondents in Denmark, Finland and Sweden (93% each) and Portugal

(90%) agree, as do 58% in Cyprus, 61% in Bulgaria and 62% in Hungary.

QD3.1. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. -Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



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

**Agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU has increased in 17 countries since October-November 2023,** with the largest seen in Cyprus (58%, +8 percentage points), France (77%, +7 pp), Austria (73%, +7 pp) and Belgium (83%, +6 pp). In contrast agreement has declined in eight countries including Spain (81%, -4 pp)

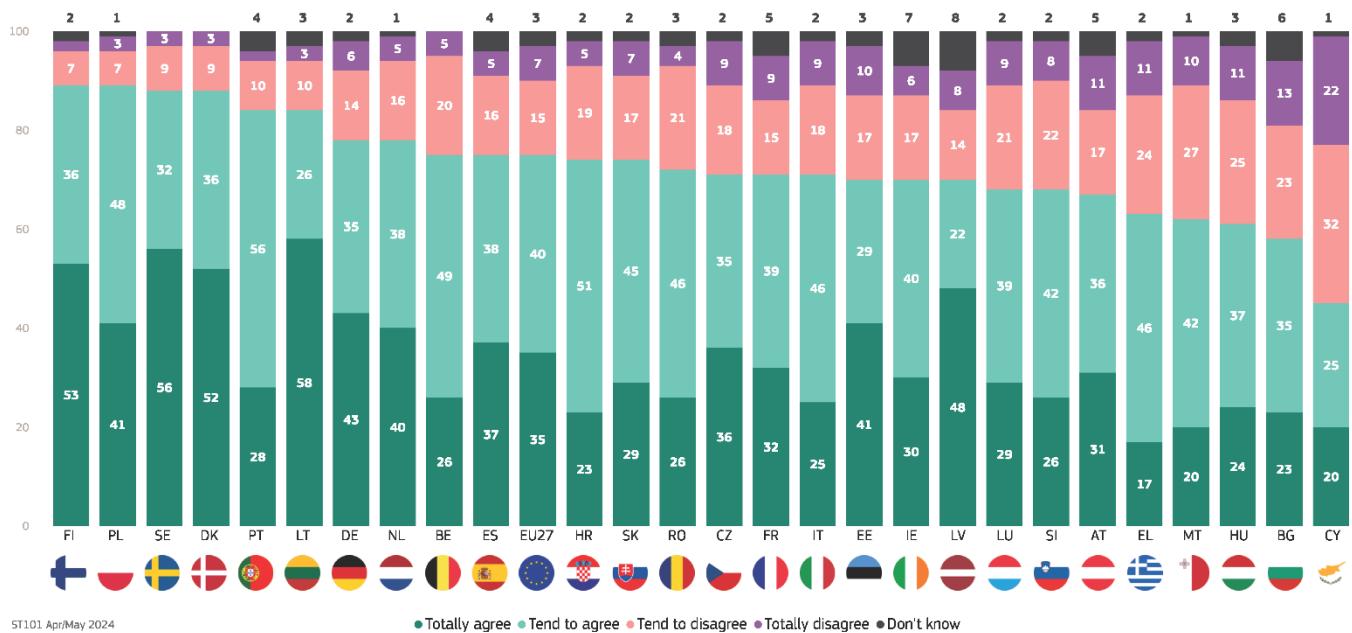
QD3.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)

	EU27	CY	FR	AT	BE	BG	RO	SI	DK	IE	EL	PT	SK	FI	CZ	DE	LT	NL	EE	IT	MT	PL	SE	HR	LV	LU	HU	ES	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	79	58	77	73	83	61	72	81	93	86	66	90	73	93	74	80	85	87	72	76	85	87	93	79	71	83	62	81
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4			
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	18	39	18	22	16	33	24	17	6	8	31	5	24	6	24	18	12	12	25	23	14	12	7	19	20	15	34	15
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	=	▼4	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼3	=	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲4
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	3	3	5	5	1	6	4	2	1	6	3	5	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	0	2	9	2	4	4
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=

**In 26 Member States a majority of respondents agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country.** Agreement is most widespread amongst respondents in Poland, Finland (89% each) and Denmark and Sweden (88% each), although 58% in Bulgaria, 61% in Hungary and 62% in Malta also agree.

In Cyprus only a minority agrees (45% vs 54% disagree).

QD3.2. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.: -Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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

Since October-November 2023, agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country has increased in 17 countries, and particularly in Belgium (75%, +9 pp), France (71%, +9 pp) and Cyprus (45%, +9 pp). In contrast, agreement has declined in seven countries including Malta (62%, -7 pp).

QD3.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	BE	FR	CY	NL	DK	IE	AT	RO	EL	SI	SK	LU	FI	BG	CZ	DE	PT	HR	LT	SE	EE	PL	IT	HU	ES	LV	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	75	75	71	45	78	88	70	67	72	63	68	74	68	89	58	71	78	84	88	70	89	71	61	75	70	62		
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼7		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	22	25	24	54	21	12	23	28	25	35	30	24	30	9	36	27	20	12	24	13	12	27	10	27	36	21	22	37
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼7	▼3	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	▲6	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲10
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	3	0	5	1	1	0	7	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	3	0	3	1	2	3	4	8	1
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼5	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼5	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼3	

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a high level of agreement across groups: in each case more than six in ten respondents in each group agree with each statement. The results do not show any notable difference based on age or gender but they do illustrate other variations.

Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older (83%) are more likely than those who finished theirs at a younger age to agree **the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU**.

The results also illustrate that the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 77% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree the invasion is a threat to the security of their country, compared to 70% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

**QD3.1** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	79	18	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man			
Man	79	19	2
Woman	79	17	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	80	16	4
25-39	78	20	2
40-54	78	20	2
55 +	80	17	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	76	19	5
16-19	77	20	3
20+	83	15	2
Still studying	82	15	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	80	18	2
Managers	83	16	1
Other white collars	81	18	1
Manual workers	76	21	3
House persons	76	19	5
Unemployed	73	23	4
Retired	80	16	4
Students	82	15	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	72	24	4
From time to time	76	21	3
Almost never/ Never	82	16	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	77	19	4
The lower middle class	78	20	2
The middle class	80	18	2
The upper middle class	85	14	1
The upper class	93	6	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	87	11	2
Neutral	78	18	4
Negative	63	34	3

**QD3.2** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	22	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man			
Man	75	23	2
Woman	76	21	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	72	24	4
25-39	75	23	2
40-54	75	23	2
55 +	76	21	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	73	22	5
16-19	75	23	2
20+	78	20	2
Still studying	74	23	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	76	23	1
Managers	78	21	1
Other white collars	76	22	2
Manual workers	74	24	2
House persons	75	21	4
Unemployed	70	24	6
Retired	76	21	3
Students	73	24	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	70	27	3
From time to time	72	25	3
Almost never/ Never	77	20	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	75	21	4
The lower middle class	74	24	2
The middle class	75	23	2
The upper middle class	79	20	1
The upper class	89	11	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	83	16	1
Neutral	73	23	4
Negative	60	38	2



# **V. Future EU action in the wake of the war**

## 1. Defence co-operation in the EU

**Support for defence co-operation and increased defence spending has risen slightly since autumn 2023.**

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with four statements about defence co-operation in the EU.<sup>13</sup>

Eight in ten respondents (+3 percentage points since October-November 2023) agree that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**, with 38% (+1 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in ten (13%, no change) say they disagree.

**defence matters at EU level should be increased**, including 37% (-1 pp) who say they "totally agree". In contrast, more than one in ten (15%, +1 pp) disagrees.

More than seven in ten (71%, +2 pp) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, with 31% (+1 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in five (22%, no change) say they disagree.

Two thirds (+1 pp) agree that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU**, including 26% (-2 pp) who "totally agree". Conversely almost three in ten (28%, +2 pp) disagree with this statement.

QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

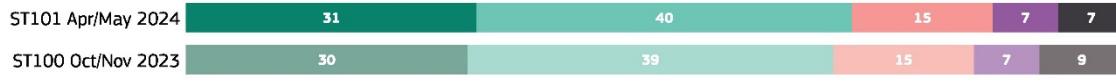
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



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



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



ST101 Apr/May 2024     • Totally agree • Tend to agree • Tend to disagree • Totally disagree • Don't know

Eight in ten respondents (+1 percentage point since October-November 2023) also agree that **co-operation in**

<sup>13</sup> QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.4 Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased; 3.5 More money should be spent on defence in the EU; 3.6 Member States' purchase of

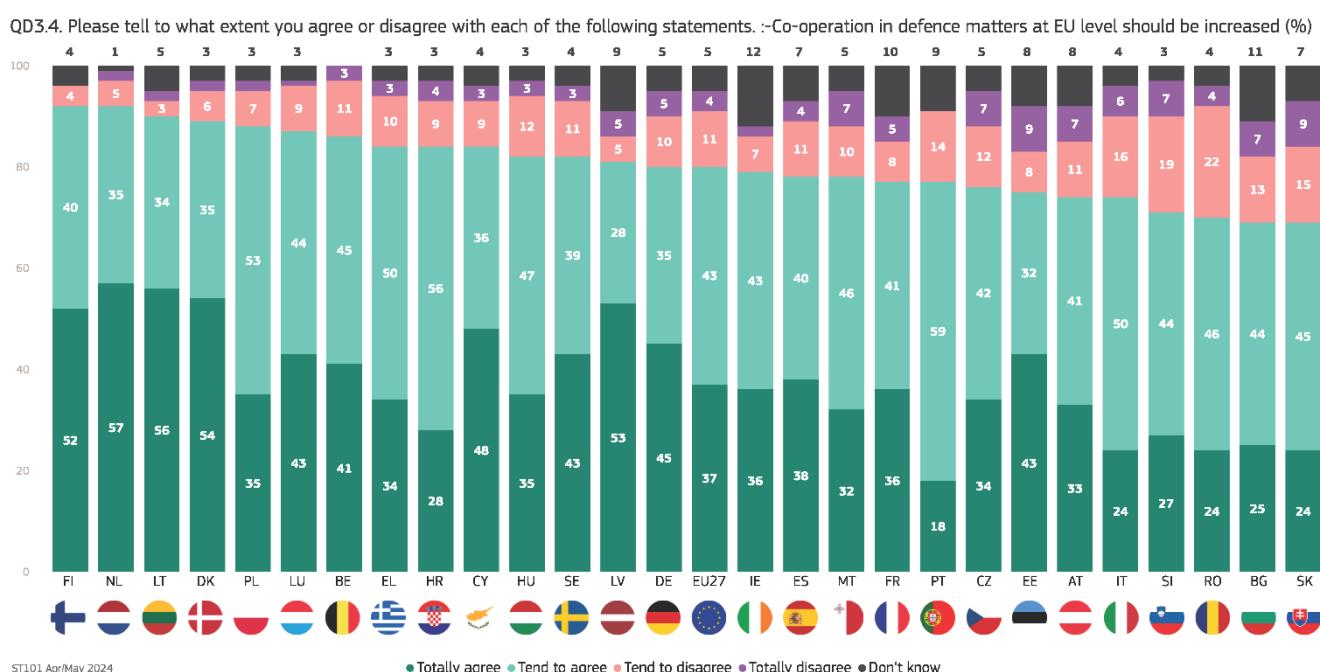
military equipment should be better coordinated; 3.7 The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

**More than two thirds of respondents in each EU Member State agree that co-operation in defence**

**matters at EU level should be increased.** Support is strongest amongst those in the Netherlands, Finland (92% each) and Lithuania (90%), although 69% in Slovakia and Bulgaria and 70% in Romania also agree.

In five countries at least one in five disagree that co-operation should be increased: Slovenia, Romania (26% each), Slovakia (24%), Italy (22%) and Bulgaria (20%).



Since October–November 2023, agreement that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased has risen in 17 countries including Denmark (89%, +6 pp) and Greece (84%, +6 pp). In contrast it has declined in six EU Member States, with the largest seen in Portugal (77%, -13 pp) and Sweden (82%, -6 pp).

QD3.4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)

	EU27	DK	EL	AT	BE	SK	FI	BG	EE	CY	LU	MT	NL	RO	SI	IE	LT	FR	CZ	IT	HU	PL	DE	ES	HR	LV	SE	PT	
Total 'Agree'	April/May 2024	80	89	84	74	86	69	92	69	75	84	87	78	92	70	71	79	90	77	76	74	82	88	80	78	84	81	82	77
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼13			
Total 'Disagree'	April/May 2024	15	8	13	18	14	24	4	20	17	12	10	17	7	26	26	9	5	13	19	22	15	9	15	15	13	10	14	14
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼4	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲10
Don't know	April/May 2024	5	3	3	8	0	7	4	11	8	4	3	5	1	4	3	12	5	10	5	4	3	3	5	7	3	9	4	9
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3			

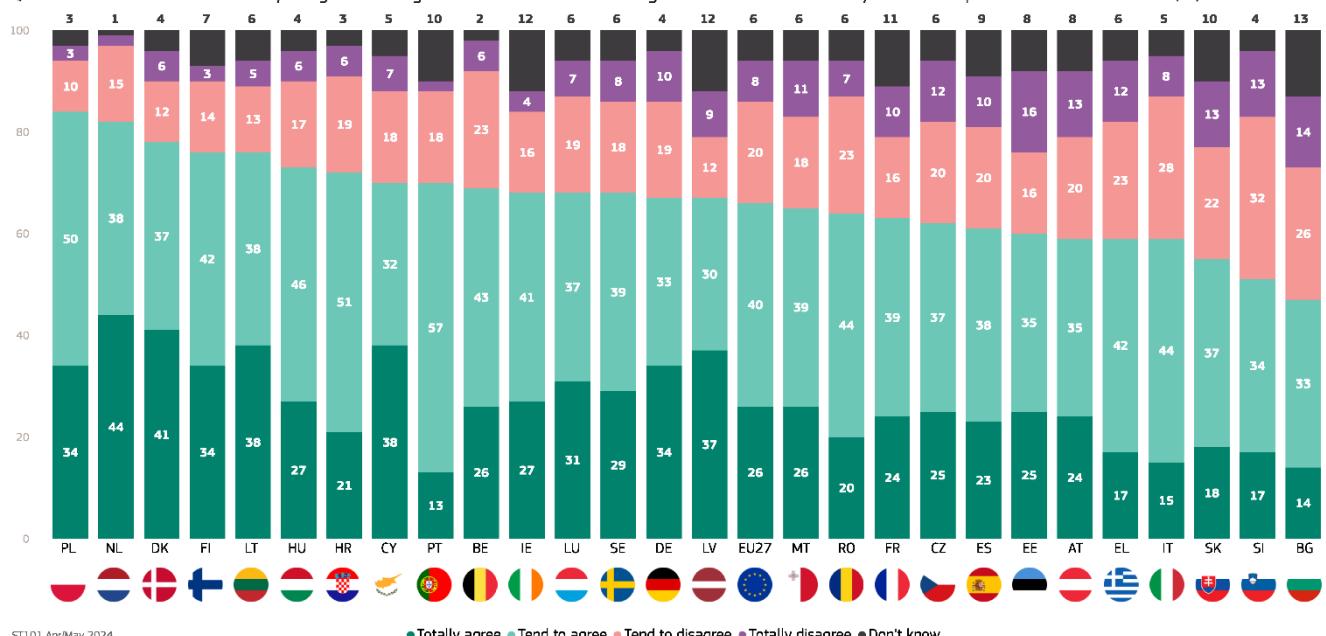
**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

**A majority of respondents in every EU Member State**

**agree that more money should be spent on defence in**

**the EU**, although levels range from 84% in Poland, 82% in the Netherlands and 78% in Denmark to 47% in Bulgaria (vs 40% disagree), 51% in Slovenia and 55% in Slovakia.

QD3.5. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

At a national level, the evolutions since October–November 2023 are mixed. In 19 EU Member States respondents are now more likely to agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU, and this is particularly the case in Denmark (78%, +12 percentage points) and the Netherlands (82%, +11 pp).

In contrast agreement has declined in six countries including Bulgaria (47%, -6 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Slovenia.

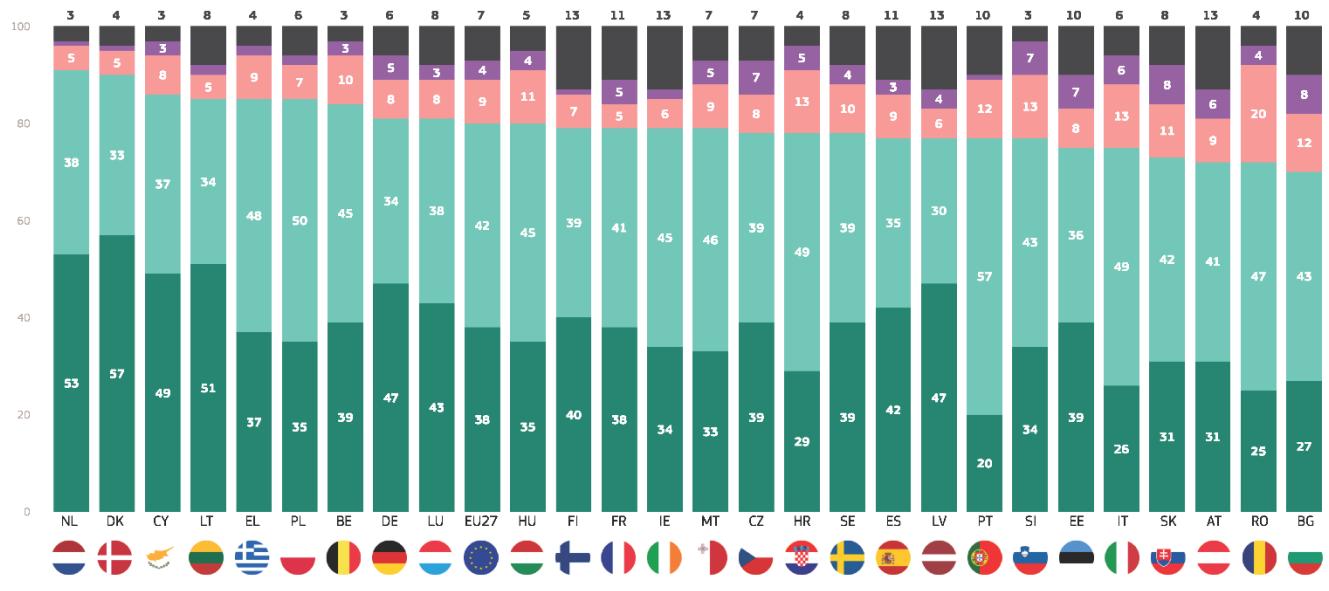
QD3.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)

	EU27	DK	NL	BE	SK	FI	RO	CZ	EL	ES	HR	CY	MT	SI	EE	FR	LU	AT	SE	IE	LV	PT	DE	LT	IT	HU	PL	BG	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	66	78	82	69	55	76	64	62	59	61	72	70	65	51	60	63	68	66	68	67	70	67	76	59	73	84	47	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲12	▲11	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	28	18	17	29	35	17	30	32	35	30	25	25	29	45	32	26	26	33	26	20	21	20	29	18	36	23	13	40
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼8	▼6	▼6	▼8	=	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲9
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	4	1	2	10	7	6	6	6	9	3	5	6	4	8	11	6	8	6	12	12	10	4	6	5	4	3	13
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼3	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼3	

**At least seven in ten respondents in each country agree that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated.** At least nine in ten in the Netherlands (91%) and Denmark (90%), as well

as 86% in Cyprus agree, as do 70% in Bulgaria and 72% in Romania and Austria.

QD3.6. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Agreement that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated has increased in 19 EU Member States since October-November 2023, with the largest seen in Denmark (90%, +9 pp), Malta (79%, +7 pp) and the Netherlands (91%, +7 pp). In contrast levels of agreement have declined in six countries, with the decline in Portugal (77%, -11 pp) being much larger than that seen in other countries.

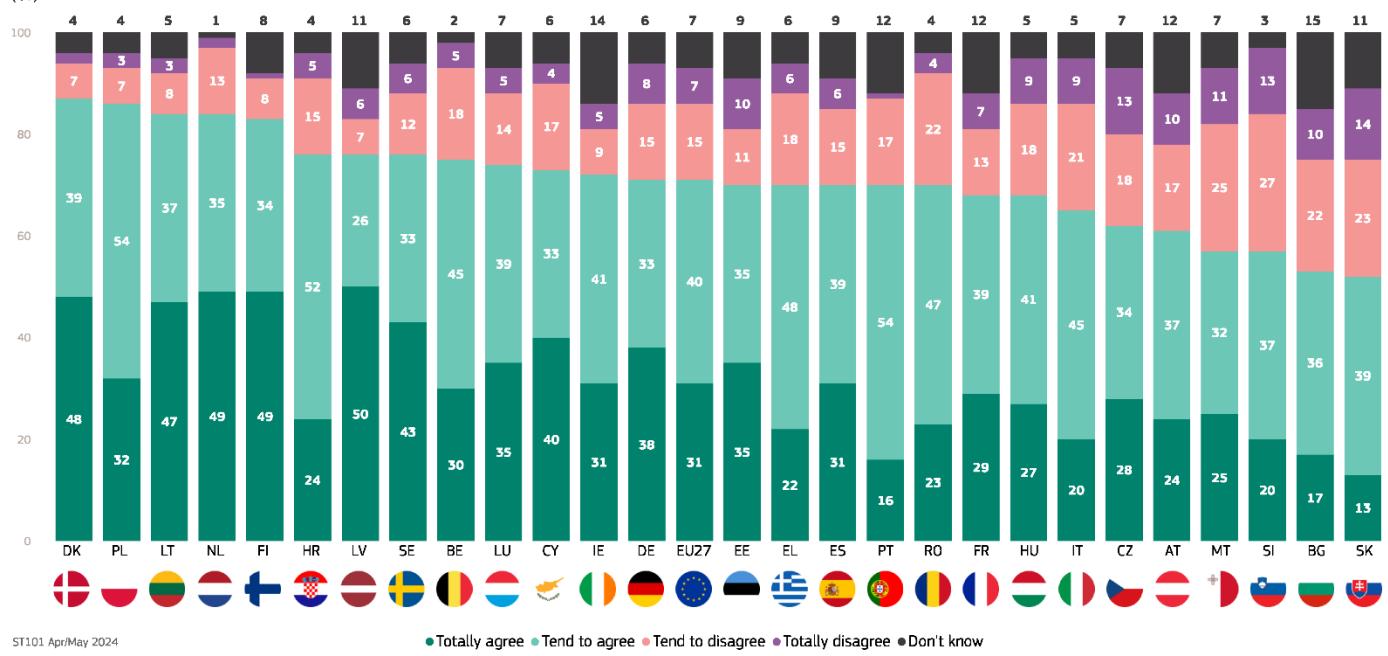
QD3.6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)

	EU27	DK	MT	NL	EL	CY	RO	BG	IE	FR	SI	FI	EE	AT	BE	ES	IT	SK	HU	SE	DE	LT	CZ	LU	HR	LV	PL	PT
Total 'Agree'	80	90	79	91	85	86	72	70	79	79	77	79	75	72	84	77	75	73	80	78	81	85	78	81	77	85	77	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼11	
Total 'Disagree'	13	6	14	6	11	11	24	20	8	10	20	8	15	15	13	12	19	19	15	14	13	7	15	11	18	10	9	13
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼4	=	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼2	▲1	▼5	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲3	▼1	▲10
Don't know	7	4	7	3	4	3	4	10	13	11	3	13	10	13	3	11	6	8	5	8	6	8	7	8	4	13	6	10
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼7	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	▼5	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1

### More than half of all respondents in each EU Member

**State agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, although support varies notably between countries. Levels of agreement range from 87% in Denmark, 86% in Poland and 84% in Lithuania and the Netherlands to 52% in Slovakia, 53% in Bulgaria and 57% in Slovenia and Malta.

QD3.7. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

In 17 countries respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in October–November 2023, with the largest increases seen in Denmark (87%, +15 percentage points) and Sweden (76%, +10 pp).

In five countries respondents are now less likely to agree, although the decline in Portugal (70%, -16 pp) is considerably larger than that seen in other countries.

QD3.7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)

	EU27	DK	SE	BE	LU	NL	RO	FI	CZ	EE	EL	ES	AT	IE	FR	CY	SI	SK	DE	HR	IT	LV	LT	MT	BG	PL	HU	PT	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	71	87	76	75	74	84	70	83	62	70	70	61	72	68	73	57	52	71	76	65	76	84	57	53	86	68	70	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲15	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼16		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	22	9	18	23	19	15	26	9	31	21	24	21	27	14	20	21	40	37	23	20	30	13	11	36	32	10	27	18
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼10	▼5	▼7	▼9	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼1	=	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	4	6	2	7	1	4	8	7	9	6	9	12	14	12	6	3	11	6	4	5	11	5	7	15	4	5	12
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼2	=	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Looking at agreement across each of the four statements, the **socio-demographic analysis** shows no notable differences in opinion between age groups. However, it does show that men are more likely to agree with each statement than women, and in particular that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU** (70% vs 63%) and that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment** (75% vs 68%).

The analysis also illustrates that the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 70% who completed education aged 20 or older agree **more money should be spent on defence in the EU**, compared to 59% who completed education aged 15 or younger.

QD3.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**More money should be spent on defence in the EU**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	28	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	70	25	5
Woman	63	29	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	66	27	7
25-39	67	28	5
40-54	65	30	5
55 +	66	27	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	59	29	12
16-19	66	28	6
20+	70	26	4
Still studying	64	29	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	66	29	5
Managers	70	25	5
Other white collars	69	27	4
Manual workers	66	29	5
House persons	62	29	9
Unemployed	59	33	8
Retired	66	26	8
Students	65	28	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	58	36	6
From time to time	63	31	6
Almost never/ Never	69	25	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	64	27	9
The lower middle class	61	32	7
The middle class	68	27	5
The upper middle class	73	25	2
The upper class	88	11	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	75	21	4
Neutral	63	29	8
Negative	50	44	6

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

**QD3.7** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	71	22	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	75	20	5
Woman	68	23	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	71	22	7
25-39	71	23	6
40-54	71	23	6
55 +	71	21	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	64	23	13
16-19	71	23	6
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	69	23	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	71	23	6
Managers	73	22	5
Other white collars	73	23	4
Manual workers	72	23	5
House persons	68	21	11
Unemployed	63	26	11
Retired	71	20	9
Students	71	22	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	60	32	8
From time to time	69	24	7
Almost never/ Never	74	20	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	69	21	10
The lower middle class	67	25	8
The middle class	73	22	5
The upper middle class	77	20	3
The upper class	90	9	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	80	15	5
Neutral	69	22	9
Negative	55	38	7

**QD3.4** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	80	15	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	81	15	4
Woman	77	16	7
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	81	13	6
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	79	17	4
55 +	79	14	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	72	17	11
16-19	78	17	5
20+	84	12	4
Still studying	83	11	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	77	17	6
Managers	84	13	3
Other white collars	81	15	4
Manual workers	79	17	4
House persons	75	17	8
Unemployed	73	20	7
Retired	79	13	8
Students	83	11	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	71	23	6
From time to time	77	17	6
Almost never/ Never	83	12	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	77	15	8
The lower middle class	77	17	6
The middle class	81	15	4
The upper middle class	87	11	2
The upper class	92	7	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	90	7	3
Neutral	77	16	7
Negative	62	31	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

Across socio-professional groups managers are consistently the most likely to agree with each statement while the unemployed and housepersons are generally the least likely to do so. For example, 84% of managers agree **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, compared to 73% of unemployed persons and 75% of housepersons.

**QD3.6** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	80	13	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	82	13	5
Woman	78	13	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	80	12	8
25-39	80	13	7
40-54	80	14	6
55 +	79	12	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	71	16	13
16-19	79	15	6
20+	84	10	6
Still studying	81	10	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	78	14	8
Managers	83	11	6
Other white collars	82	14	4
Manual workers	80	14	6
House persons	71	16	13
Unemployed	73	19	8
Retired	79	12	9
Students	81	10	9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	72	20	8
From time to time	76	17	7
Almost never/ Never	82	11	7
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	77	13	10
The lower middle class	76	16	8
The middle class	81	13	6
The upper middle class	86	11	3
The upper class	92	6	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	88	7	5
Neutral	77	14	9
Negative	65	27	8

## 2. Energy Security in the EU

**Substantial majorities remain in agreement with a range of EU energy policy directions, with little or no change since October-November 2023.**

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a range of potential directions for EU energy policies.<sup>14</sup> Strong support remains for each direction, with more than three quarters agreeing with each individual statement.

More than eight in ten (83%, no change since October-November 2023) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, including 45% (-2 pp) who say they “totally agree”. Just over one in ten (13%, +1 pp) disagree.

The same proportion (83%, +1 pp) agree that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, with 40% (-2 pp) saying they “totally agree”. In contrast, just over one in ten (12%, no change) disagrees.

Just over eight in ten (81%, no change) agree that **reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**, which

includes 38% (-3 pp) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten say they disagree (14%, +1 pp).

More than eight in ten (81%, no change) also agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, with 44% (-3 pp) saying they “totally agree” with this statement. In contrast more than one in ten (14%, +1 pp) disagrees.

Almost eight in ten (79%, -1 pp) agree that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**, including 37% (-3 pp) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (15%, +2 pp) say they disagree.

More than three quarters of respondents (78%, no change) agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption**, with 35% (-4 pp) in total agreement. In contrast 15% (+1 pp) disagree with this statement.

Finally, more than three quarters of respondents have **recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future** (78%, no change), including 34% (-4 pp) who “totally agree” with this statement. In contrast, almost one in five (19%, +1 pp) disagree.

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



Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy pro...



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



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



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



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



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



ST101 Apr/May 2024    ● Totally agree    ● Tend to agree    ● Tend to disagree    ● Totally disagree    ● Don't know

<sup>14</sup> QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.8 The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible; 3.9 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power; 3.10 In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption; 3.11 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings,

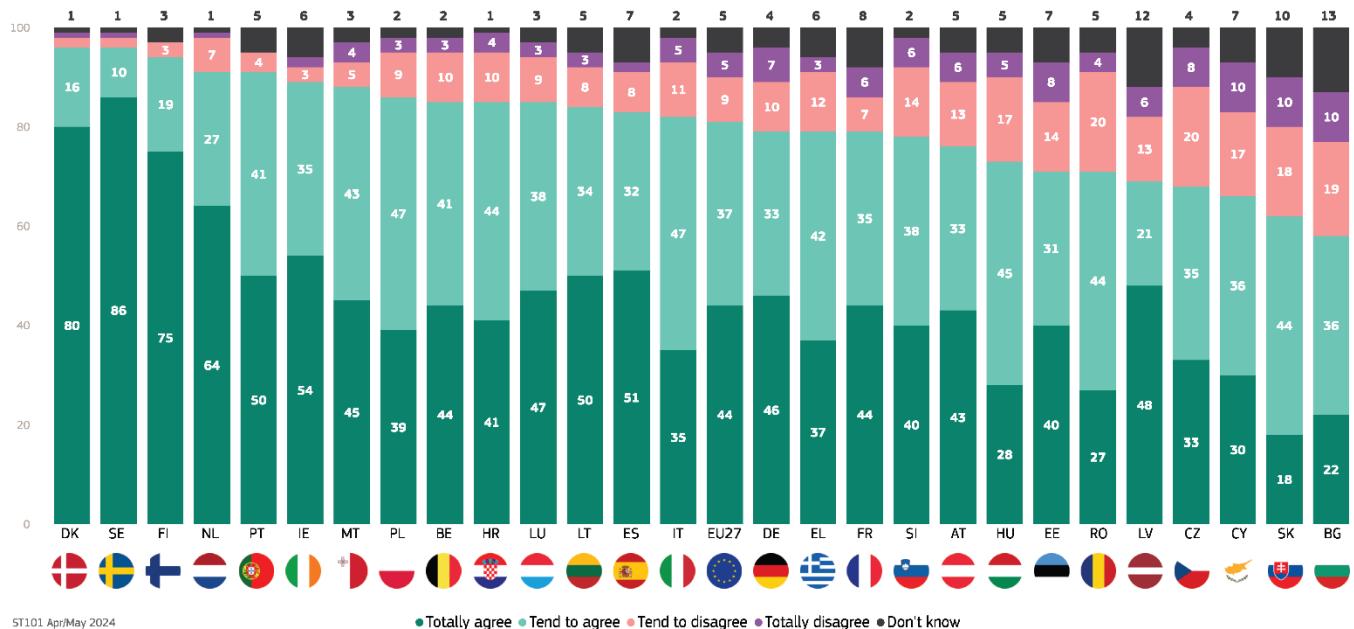
transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU; 3.12 Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security; 3.13 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price; 3.14 You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future.

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

In every EU Member State, a majority of respondents agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, and in 19 Member States at least three quarters agree. At least nine in ten in Denmark and Sweden (96% each), Finland

(94%) as well as the Netherlands and Portugal (91% each) agree, as do 58% in Bulgaria, 62% in Slovakia and 66% in Cyprus.

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 (%)



ST101 April/May 2024

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

Changes in agreement since October-November 2023 are generally small. Levels of agreement have declined in 12 countries overall although by less than five percentage points in each case. In contrast agreement has increased in 12 countries, with the largest observed in Slovakia (62%, +6 pp) and Denmark (96%, +5 pp).

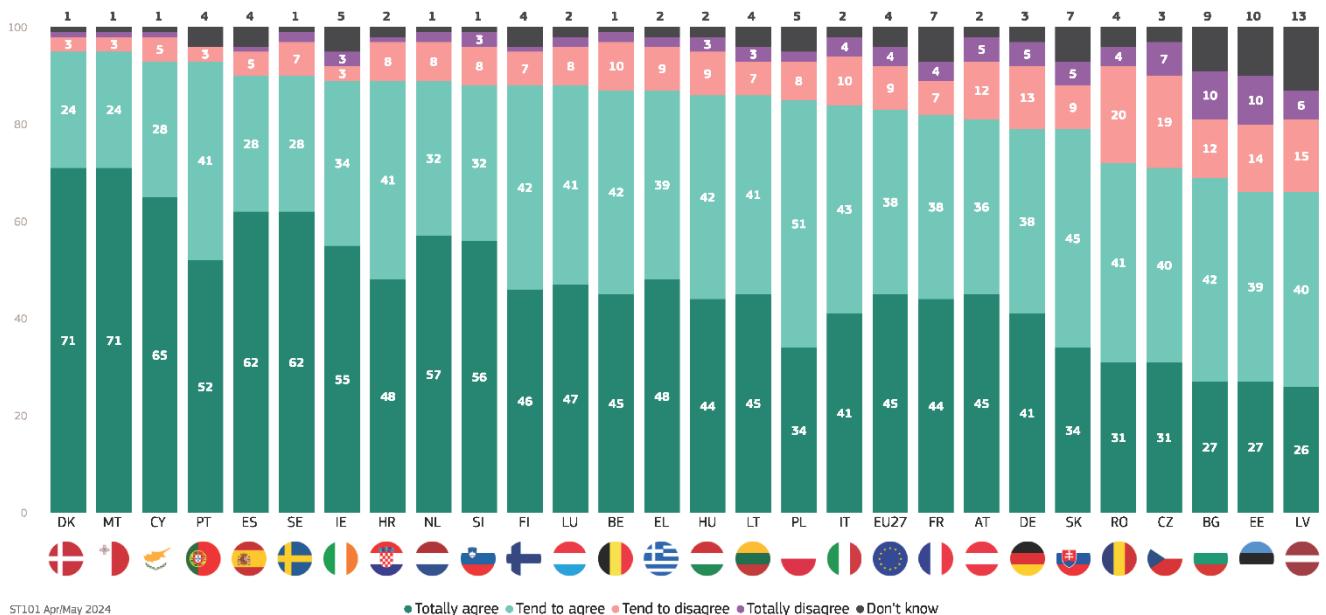
QD3.8 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (%)

Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	81	62	96	79	71	88	85	71	85	79	91	78	94	79	82	96	58	89	83	84	68	91	85	66	69	86	73	76		
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	14	28	3	15	24	9	13	22	12	17	8	20	3	13	16	3	29	5	10	11	28	4	14	27	19	12	22	19		
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼2	=	▼2	▲3	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲3	=	▲4	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲3		
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	10	1	6	5	3	2	7	3	4	1	2	3	8	2	1	13	6	7	5	4	5	1	7	12	2	5	5		
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼3	=	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1		

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

At least two thirds of respondents in each Member State agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power** with proportions ranging from 95% of those in Denmark and Malta and 93% in Cyprus and Portugal to 66% in Latvia and Estonia and 69% in Bulgaria.

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 (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

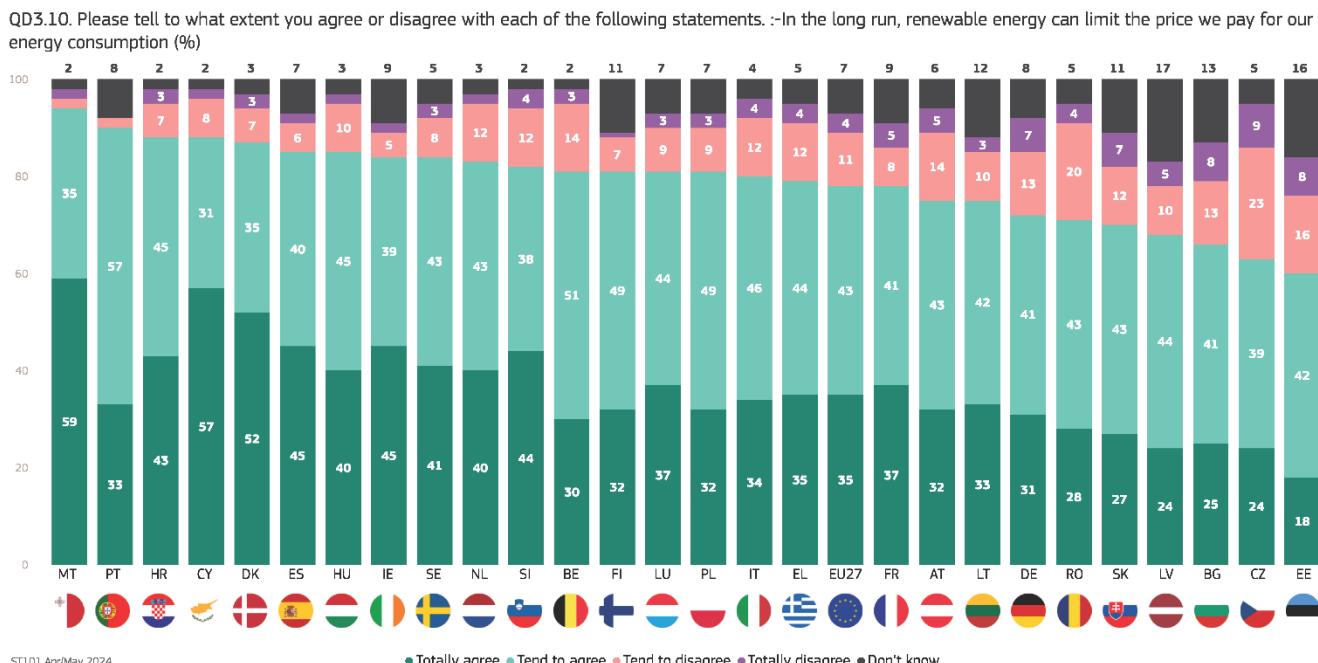
Agreement that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power has declined in 13 countries including Latvia (66%, -7 percentage points). In contrast agreement has increased in 13 EU Member States since October–November 2023, although in all cases the increases are four percentage points or less.

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 (%)

	EU27	BE	HU	FI	DK	EL	AT	BG	CZ	FR	CY	NL	RO	SK	MT	DE	IE	ES	HR	IT	LT	SI	EE	PL	SE	LU	PT	LV	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	83	87	86	88	95	87	81	69	71	82	93	89	72	79	95	79	89	90	89	84	86	88	66	85	90	88	93	66
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	13	12	12	8	4	11	17	22	26	11	6	10	24	14	4	18	6	6	9	14	10	11	24	10	9	10	3	21
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼2	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲6			
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	1	2	4	1	2	2	9	3	7	1	1	4	7	1	3	5	4	2	2	4	1	10	5	1	2	4	13
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲2	=	▼2	=	=	▼3	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲1		

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

At least six in ten respondents in each country agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**. Agreement is strongest in Malta (94%), Portugal (90%) as well as Croatia and Cyprus (88% each), with 60% in Estonia, 63% in Czechia and 66% in Bulgaria also agreeing.



In 18 countries, agreement that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption has increased, with the largest seen in Portugal (90%, +8 pp) and Malta (94%, +5 pp). In contrast agreement has declined in eight countries although in each case by no more than three points.

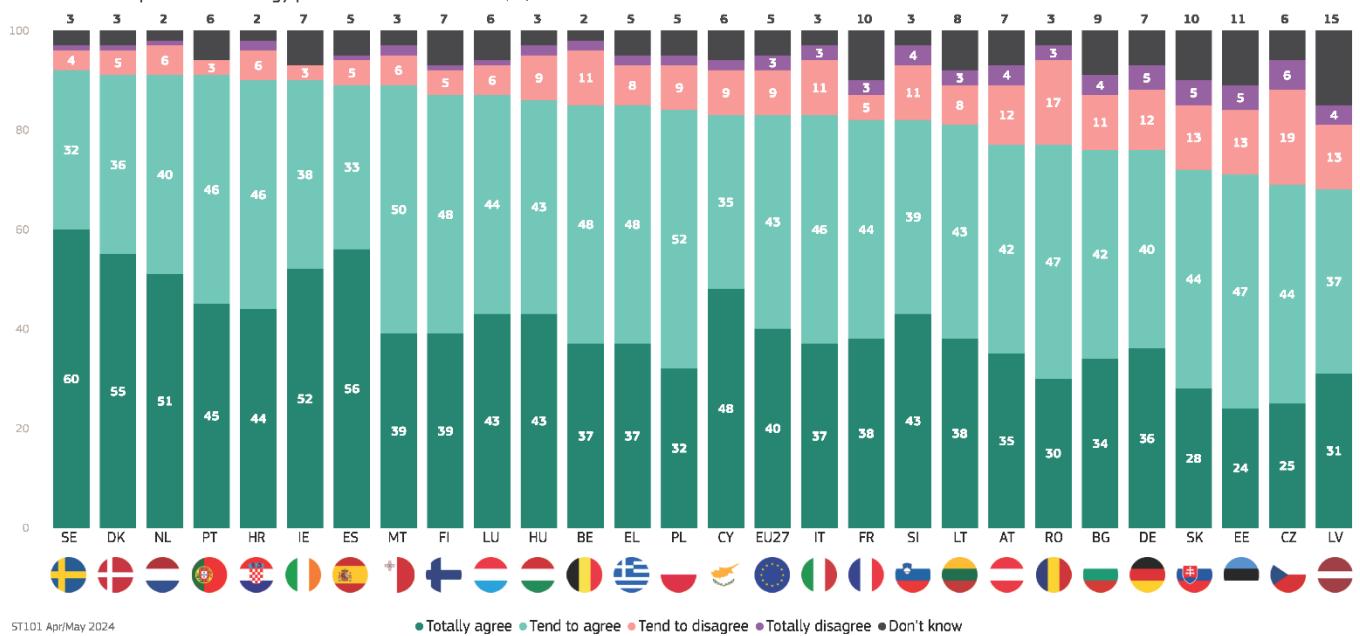
QD3.10 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)

	EU27	PT	MT	BE	DK	NL	RO	SK	FI	BG	CZ	FR	HU	DE	EE	ES	CY	AT	SE	EL	IE	HR	LU	LT	SI	IT	PL		
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	78	90	94	81	87	83	71	70	81	66	63	78	85	72	60	85	88	75	84	79	84	88	81	68	75	82	80	81
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	15	2	4	17	10	14	24	19	8	21	32	13	12	20	24	8	10	19	11	16	7	10	12	15	13	16	16	12
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼11	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲5	=
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	8	2	2	3	3	5	11	11	13	5	9	3	8	16	7	2	6	5	5	9	2	7	17	12	2	4	7
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▲3

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

In every EU Member State more than two thirds of respondents agree that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**. Agreement is most widespread amongst respondents in Sweden (92%) and Denmark, the Netherlands and Portugal (91% each), although 68% in Latvia, 69% in Czechia and 71% in Estonia also agree.

QD3.11. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. : Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

At the national level, changes in agreement since October–November 2023 have been small, with Denmark (91%, +5 percentage points), Estonia (71%, +5 pp) and Romania (77%, +5 pp) the only countries where the level of agreement has changed by at least five percentage points. Agreement has increased in 14 countries, declined in 11, and remained stable in Germany and Slovenia.

QD3.11 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)

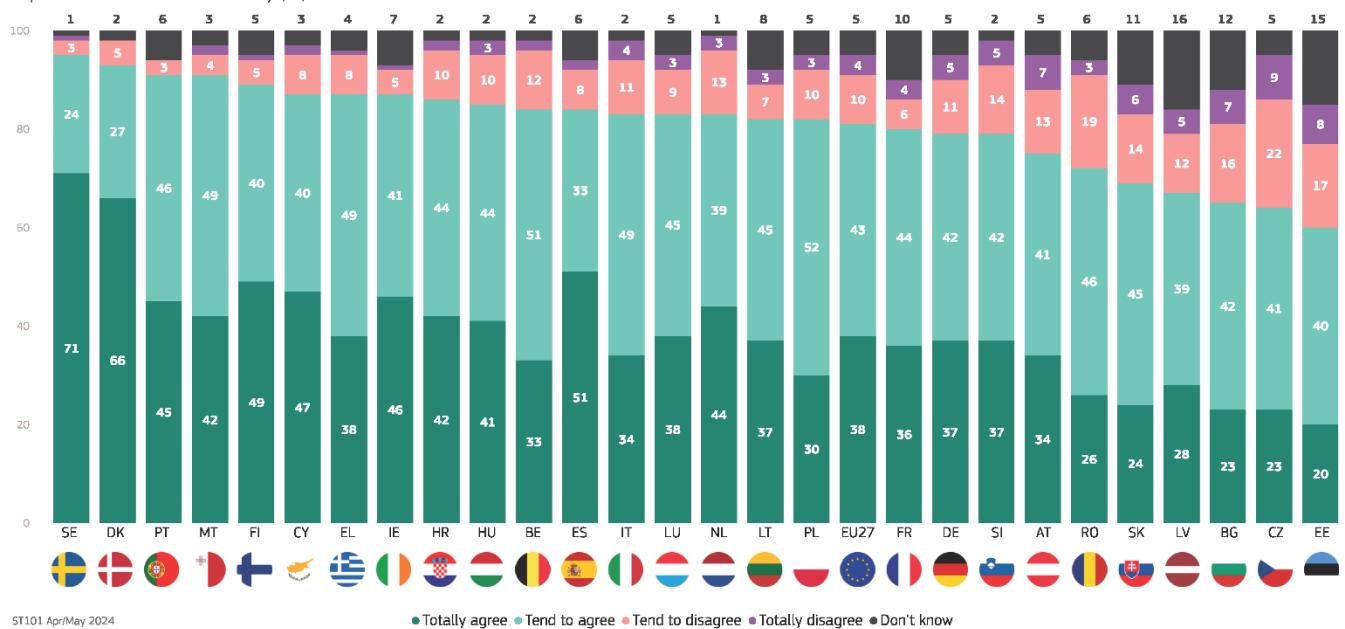


Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	83	91	71	77	85	90	90	86	76	69	85	83	72	87	89	76	82	82	81	87	91	92	77	83	89	84	91	68	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	12	6	18	20	13	3	8	11	15	25	10	14	18	6	6	17	15	8	11	7	7	5	16	11	8	11	3	17	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲4	▲3	=	▲1	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	3	11	3	2	7	2	3	9	6	5	3	10	7	5	7	3	10	8	6	2	3	7	6	3	5	6	15	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲3	▲2	▼1

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

A least six in ten respondents in each Member State agree that **reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**, with the most widespread agreement seen in Sweden (95%), Denmark (93%) as well as Malta and Portugal (91% each). A majority in Estonia (60%), Czechia (64%) and Bulgaria (65%) also agree.

QD3.12. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)



ST101 April/May 2024

Changes in opinion since October-November 2023 are generally small (1-4 percentage points). Agreement has increased in 13 countries including Denmark (93%, +5 percentage points) and Greece (87%, +5 pp). In contrast it has declined in ten countries including Spain (84%, -5 pp) and Latvia (67%, -5 pp).

QD3.12 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)

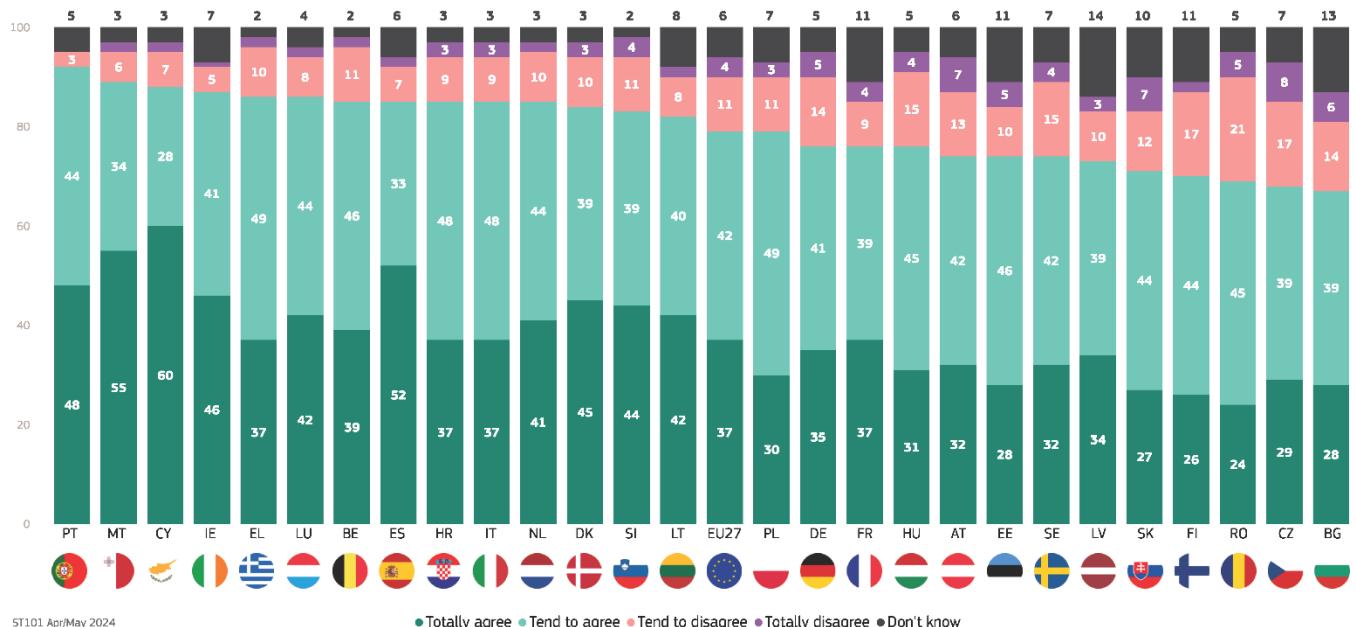
	EU27	DK	EL	DE	EE	FI	SE	BE	BG	CZ	RO	HU	AT	SK	FR	CY	MT	NL	IE	IT	HR	LT	PT	SI	LU	ES	LV	PL
Total 'Agree'	81	93	87	79	60	89	95	84	65	64	72	85	75	69	80	87	91	83	87	83	86	82	91	79	83	84	67	82
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7		
Total 'Disagree'	14	5	9	16	25	6	4	14	23	31	22	13	20	20	10	10	6	16	6	15	12	10	3	19	12	10	17	13
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲4	=	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲3
Don't know	5	2	4	5	15	5	1	2	12	5	6	2	5	11	10	3	3	1	7	2	2	8	6	2	5	6	16	5
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	=	▼1	=	▼4	=	▼2	=	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲4		

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

More than two thirds of all respondents in each country agree that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**, with the highest levels of agreement observed in Portugal (92%), Malta (89%) and Cyprus (88%). More than six in ten in Bulgaria (67%), Czechia (68%) and Romania (69%) also agree.

In three countries at least half say they “totally agree”: Cyprus (60%), Malta (55%) and Spain (52%). This compares to 24% in Romania who think the same way.

QD3.13. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

National changes since October–November 2023 are generally minor. Levels of agreement have increased in 12 countries with the largest seen in Cyprus (88%, +6 percentage points). In contrast agreement has declined in 14 countries including Poland (79%, -7 pp) and Czechia (68%, -5 pp) and has remained the same in Ireland.

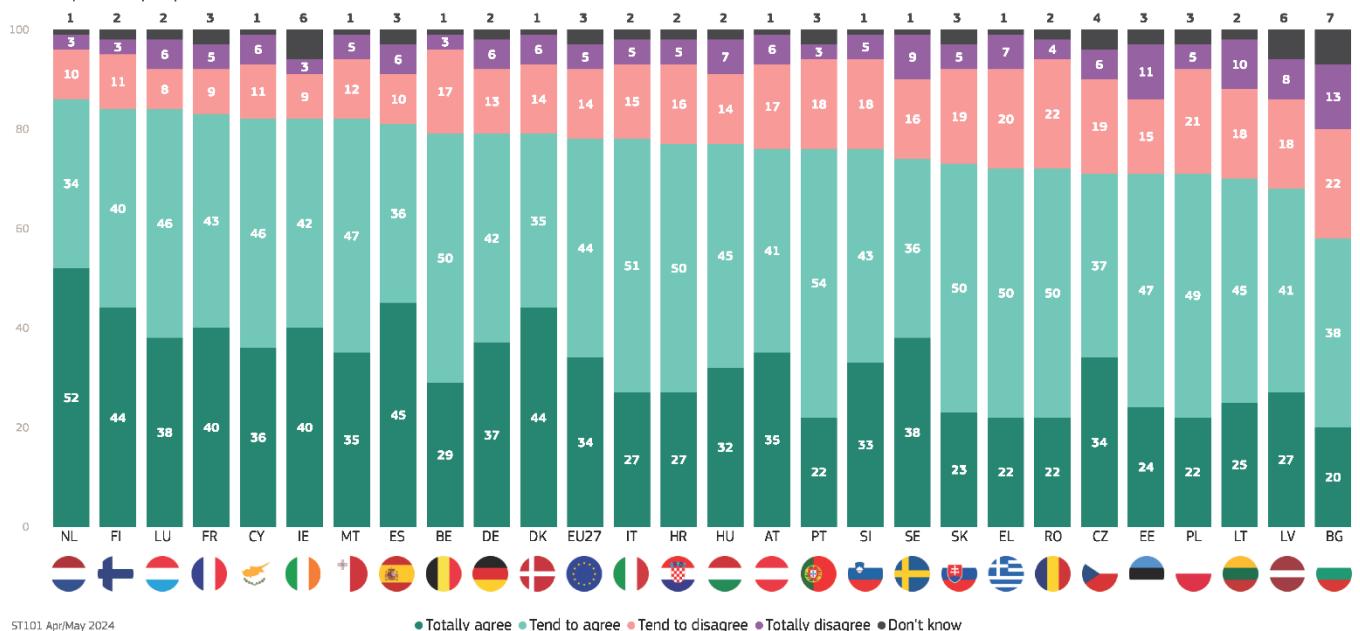
QD3.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)

	EU27	CY	RO	NL	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	IT	LU	SK	SE	IE	BG	MT	PT	EE	HR	AT	FI	FR	LT	HU	LV	SI	CZ	PL	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	79	88	69	85	85	84	76	86	85	85	71	74	87	67	89	92	74	85	74	70	76	82	76	73	83	68	79	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	15	9	26	12	13	13	19	12	9	12	10	19	19	6	20	8	3	15	12	20	19	13	10	19	13	15	25	14
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	=	▼4	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲3
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	3	5	3	2	3	5	2	6	3	4	10	7	7	13	3	5	11	3	6	11	11	8	5	14	2	7	7
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼6	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	

**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

A majority in each EU Member State say **they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future**, proportions range from 86% in the Netherlands and 84% in Luxembourg and Finland to 58% in Bulgaria, 68% in Latvia and 70% in Lithuania.

QD3.14. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

In 13 countries respondents are now more likely than they were in October–November 2023 to agree they have or plan to take action to reduce their energy consumption, with the largest increases seen in Romania (72%, +10 percentage points), Malta (82%, +6 pp) and Cyprus (82%, +5 pp). On the other hand, agreement has declined in ten countries including Sweden (74%, -6 pp) and Poland (71%, -5 pp).

QD3.14 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future (%)

	EU27	RO	MT	CY	IE	SK	BG	EE	PT	SI	DK	IT	HU	FI	DE	FR	LT	LU	BE	CZ	EL	ES	LV	AT	NL	HR	PL	SE
Total 'Agree'	78	72	82	82	82	73	58	71	76	76	79	78	77	84	79	83	70	84	79	71	72	81	68	76	86	77	71	74
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲10	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	19	26	17	17	12	24	35	26	21	23	20	20	21	14	19	14	28	14	20	25	27	16	26	23	13	21	26	25
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼9	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲7		
Don't know	3	2	1	1	6	3	7	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	6	1	1	2	3	1	
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	▼2	▼5	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼1	

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a high level of agreement across all socio-demographic groups: for each statement at least seven in ten respondents in each group agrees.

There is no notable difference in opinion based on gender, but the analysis does show that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power; that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption; that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU; or that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security. For example, 83% of 15-24 year olds agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption, compared to 76% of those aged 55 and older.

There is also a consistent trend based on education levels: the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 82% who completed education aged 20 or older agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future, compared to 71% of those who completed age 15 or younger. The analysis also shows that across socio-professional categories managers, other white collar workers and students are consistently amongst the most likely to agree, while the unemployed and housepersons are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

**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**  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	83	13	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	14	3
Woman	83	12	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	87	10	3
25-39	84	13	3
40-54	83	14	3
55 +	82	13	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	81	12	7
16-19	81	15	4
20+	85	13	2
Still studying	89	8	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	85	12	3
Managers	85	13	2
Other white collars	86	12	2
Manual workers	80	16	4
House persons	82	12	6
Unemployed	79	16	5
Retired	82	13	5
Students	89	8	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	78	17	5
From time to time	80	16	4
Almost never/ Never	85	11	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	81	13	6
The lower middle class	82	15	3
The middle class	84	13	3
The upper middle class	87	12	1
The upper class	90	8	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	93	6	1
Neutral	80	14	6
Negative	67	28	5

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**QD3.10** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**  
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	78	15	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	78	17	5
Woman	78	14	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	83	11	6
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	78	17	5
55 +	76	15	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	74	14	12
16-19	76	17	7
20+	81	15	4
Still studying	85	9	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	79	16	5
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	83	13	4
Manual workers	78	16	6
House persons	74	15	11
Unemployed	76	16	8
Retired	75	15	10
Students	85	9	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	71	21	8
From time to time	77	17	6
Almost never/ Never	80	14	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	76	15	9
The lower middle class	77	16	7
The middle class	79	15	6
The upper middle class	82	16	2
The upper class	87	10	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	88	8	4
Neutral	75	16	9
Negative	62	30	8

**QD3.11** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	83	12	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	84	12	4
Woman	81	12	7
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	85	9	6
25-39	85	11	4
40-54	83	13	4
55 +	81	12	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	77	13	10
16-19	80	14	6
20+	87	10	3
Still studying	87	6	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	82	14	4
Managers	85	12	3
Other white collars	87	10	3
Manual workers	82	14	4
House persons	78	14	8
Unemployed	77	15	8
Retired	79	12	9
Students	87	7	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	79	15	6
From time to time	80	15	5
Almost never/ Never	84	10	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	82	11	7
The lower middle class	80	14	6
The middle class	83	12	5
The upper middle class	88	11	1
The upper class	94	5	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	91	6	3
Neutral	79	14	7
Negative	68	25	7

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**QD3.12** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	81	14	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man			
Man	82	14	4
Woman	80	14	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	84	11	5
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	81	16	3
55 +	79	14	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	77	13	10
16-19	79	15	6
20+	84	13	3
Still studying	85	10	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	82	15	3
Managers	83	14	3
Other white collars	84	13	3
Manual workers	79	17	4
House persons	80	11	9
Unemployed	78	16	6
Retired	79	13	8
Students	86	9	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	76	18	6
From time to time	80	15	5
Almost never/ Never	83	12	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	78	14	8
The lower middle class	81	15	4
The middle class	82	13	5
The upper middle class	83	15	2
The upper class	91	8	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	90	7	3
Neutral	79	14	7
Negative	65	29	6

**QD3.14** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	78	19	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man			
Man	77	21	2
Woman	79	18	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	74	23	3
25-39	79	19	2
40-54	79	19	2
55 +	77	20	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	71	25	4
16-19	78	20	2
20+	82	17	1
Still studying	76	20	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	79	19	2
Managers	83	16	1
Other white collars	81	17	2
Manual workers	77	21	2
House persons	75	21	4
Unemployed	71	26	3
Retired	76	21	3
Students	75	21	4
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	71	27	2
From time to time	76	22	2
Almost never/ Never	79	18	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	75	22	3
The lower middle class	75	23	2
The middle class	80	18	2
The upper middle class	81	18	1
The upper class	89	10	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	84	14	2
Neutral	75	22	3
Negative	69	29	2

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The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 84% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, compared to 75% who have difficulties most of the time.

Respondents who consider they belong to the upper middle or upper class are the most likely to agree with each statement, while those who consider themselves to be part of the working or lower middle class are the least likely to agree.

Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree with each statement than those who have a negative image. For instance, 91% of those with a positive image of the EU agree increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, compared to 68% of those with a negative image.

**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**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	81	14	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	81	15	4
Woman	81	13	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	82	13	5
25-39	82	14	4
40-54	81	16	3
55 +	80	14	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	77	14	9
16-19	79	17	4
20+	85	12	3
Still studying	86	9	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	81	16	3
Managers	86	12	2
Other white collars	84	13	3
Manual workers	79	17	4
House persons	76	16	8
Unemployed	75	19	6
Retired	80	14	6
Students	85	10	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	75	20	5
From time to time	77	18	5
Almost never/ Never	84	12	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	78	15	7
The lower middle class	80	16	4
The middle class	82	14	4
The upper middle class	89	10	1
The upper class	93	6	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	91	7	2
Neutral	79	15	6
Negative	63	31	6

A photograph showing a row of European Union flags on flagpoles in the foreground, slightly blurred. Behind them is the large, modern glass and steel facade of the Berlaymont building, which houses the European Commission.

# Conclusion

The results from the Standard Eurobarometer 101 conducted in April-May 2024 show that a majority of citizens continue to be satisfied with the response of the EU and their national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, although satisfaction has fallen slightly since October-November 2023. There is also considerable national variation in satisfaction. The majority in 21 Member States are satisfied with the EU's response, although satisfaction has declined in 15 countries. In Cyprus, Slovenia, Estonia, France, Greece and Germany majorities are dissatisfied with the EU's response to the invasion. In contrast, satisfaction with the response of the national government has increased in 16 Member States since October-November 2023.

Europeans' satisfaction with some aspects of the EU's response to the invasion of Ukraine has continued to decline, in a trend first noted in January-February 2023. Comparison between the most recent edition of the survey to the results from October-November 2023 shows that citizens are now less likely to agree with providing humanitarian support to people affected by the war, welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, providing financial support to Ukraine or granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine. However, in each case a majority still agrees.

As previously, the strongest support continues to be for providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war and welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, with more than eight in ten agreeing in each case. At least seven in ten agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals and with providing financial support to Ukraine.

At least six in ten agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine or with the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine. However, at least one third disagrees with each action, with disagreement increasing since October-November 2023. At the national level, consistently strong support for the EU's actions is seen in Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, while support is consistently low in Czechia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Three quarters of Europeans agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, and a majority in every Member State agree.

More than eight in ten Europeans agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, although this proportion has declined slightly since October-November 2023. At least six in ten in each Member State think this.

The proportion agreeing that the war has had serious financial consequences for them personally has declined for the second consecutive wave of the survey, but still

represents a majority. As was the case in October-November 2023, there is substantial variation in the national results, ranging from more than eight in ten in Portugal, Cyprus and Greece who agree, to fewer than three in ten in the Netherlands. The proportion agreeing has declined in 22 countries compared to October-November 2023.

A large majority of Europeans see the invasion of Ukraine as a security threat, a result consistent with previous waves. Almost eight in ten agree the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, while three quarters think it is a threat to their country's security. Respondents in Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Portugal and Poland are the most likely to consider the invasion a threat to both EU and national security.

Given the perceived security threat of the invasion, it is not surprising the current survey shows continuing strong support for defence co-operation and increased military spending. In fact, support for each of the four measures – and particularly better co-ordination of the purchase of military equipment – has increased since October-November 2023.

Eight in ten agree Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated and that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased. More than seven in ten respondents agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, and two thirds agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU. Support for each of these measures is consistently high amongst respondents in the Netherlands, Denmark, Poland and Lithuania, but consistently low amongst those in Slovakia and Bulgaria.

The invasion of Ukraine continues to have a considerable impact on energy policy direction in the EU. More than three quarters agree with a range of policy directions resulting from the impacts of the invasion on energy security, with support remaining relatively stable since May-June 2023.

More than eight in ten agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, while almost eight in ten agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption. These policies have the strongest support in Denmark, Malta, Portugal and Spain and the weakest support in Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria and Czechia.

When it comes to energy security, at least eight in ten agree that increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for overall security and that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible. Almost eight in ten agree that EU Member States

should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price. These policies garner consistently strong support in Portugal, but consistently weak support in Czechia, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

Europeans are also willing to act at a personal level to save energy, with more than three quarters saying they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future. A majority in each Member State say they have or plan to take actions to save energy.

The socio-demographic results from the current wave are consistent with those from previous surveys. There is little variation in opinion based on age or gender, but education levels and financial situation have an impact. Respondents who completed education at younger ages and those who experience greater difficulties paying bills are less likely to be satisfied with the EU and national responses to the war and more likely to report serious personal financial consequences as a result of the war. These groups are also less likely to support actions taken by the EU in response to the war and are less likely to support increased defence co-operation and spending or the proposed energy policy directions.

