



**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 101**

# **Public opinion in the European Union**

FIRST RESULTS **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.

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# Introduction

This report details the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of Spring 2024 (EB101) in the 27 EU Member States<sup>1</sup>. It is published with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are detailed in an annex. The survey was carried out between 3 and 29 April 2024 (for EU27).

## War in Ukraine

Russia's ongoing war of aggression in Ukraine continues to have wide-ranging impact on both Europe and the rest of the world. The war has also resulted in a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. The EU remains steadfast in its support of Ukraine: 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>2</sup>. In the period since the Standard Eurobarometer of Autumn 2023 (October-November 2023) and the current survey EU actions relating to the war have included<sup>3</sup>:

- The 12<sup>th</sup> (18 December 2023) and 13<sup>th</sup> (23 February 2024) packages of economic and individual sanctions against Russia were adopted.
- On 28 February 2024, the Council gave the final approval for the establishment of the Ukraine Facility providing €50 billion of financial support for Ukraine for the period 2024-2027, of which 6 billion have already been paid in bridge financing.
- On 18 March 2024, the Council allocated additional €5 billion under the European Peace Facility to support Ukraine, under the newly established Ukraine Assistance Fund.
- On 17 April 2024, at the special European Council, EU leaders emphasised the need to intensify delivery of military assistance to Ukraine, in addition to humanitarian and civil protection assistance.

## The Middle East crisis

On 7 October 2023, Hamas launched a terrorist attack on Israel with reports of around 1,200 killed and around 240 people taken hostage<sup>4</sup>. On 8 October, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu formally declared war on Hamas in response.

The subsequent continuous military operations have led to a drastic deterioration in the humanitarian situation of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. To date more than 34,000 Palestinians have been killed and more than 77,000 injured, according to the United Nations estimates. 1.7 million Palestinians are displaced in Gaza with over 70,000 housing units destroyed<sup>5</sup>.

On 21 March 2024, EU leaders called for an immediate humanitarian pause in hostilities that would lead to a sustainable cease-fire. Leaders also called for the unconditional release of all hostages and the provision of humanitarian aid, and reiterated their support for a two-state solution<sup>6</sup>.

The EU has committed so far in 2024 €275 million of aid, including €192 million of humanitarian funding. As of April 2024, thanks to the Humanitarian Air Bridge, 50 flights have delivered over 2,100 tonnes of aid.

## Energy security

As a result of the energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU has taken a wide range of measures to improve energy security. The success of these measures, and in particular the REPowerEU plan, has seen the share of the EU gas imports from Russia fall from 45% in 2021 to 15% in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

On 4 March 2024, EU Member States agreed on a recommendation to continue demand reduction measures for gas.<sup>8</sup>

To avoid blackouts and energy shortages, the EU now has a system in place to fill up gas storage ahead of every winter. The yearly target has been increased, with Member States now expected to reach 90% of capacity by 1 November.

## The economy

The Spring 2024 Economic Forecast<sup>9</sup>, published in May 2024, estimates GDP growth in the EU to be 0.4% in both the EU and the euro area in 2023. GDP growth projections for 2024 are now 1.0% for the EU and 0.8% for the euro area.

<sup>1</sup> Some questions were asked also in 11 other countries or territories between 4 April and 9 May: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Kosovo (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), Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> [https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/what-do-we-know-about-israeli-hostages-gaza-2023-11-22/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ochaopt.org/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/70880/euco-conclusions-2122032024.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> [https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/focus-eu-energy-security-and-gas-supplies-2024-02-15\\_en](https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/focus-eu-energy-security-and-gas-supplies-2024-02-15_en)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>9</sup> [https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2024-economic-forecast-gradual-expansion-amid-high-geopolitical-risks\\_en](https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2024-economic-forecast-gradual-expansion-amid-high-geopolitical-risks_en)

Inflation in the EU decreased from a peak of 9.2% in 2022 to 6.4% in 2023 and is expected to decline to 2.7% in 2024. Within the euro area, figures are respectively 8.4%, 5.4% and 2.5%.

The European Central Bank has kept interest rates steady since September 2023<sup>10</sup>.

The labour market continues to perform strongly, the unemployment rate being stabilised at a relatively low level: in March 2024, 6.0% in the EU as a whole and 6.5% in the euro area.<sup>11</sup>

#### **EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer Autumn 2023 survey:**

Following years of negotiations, on 10 April 2024 the European Parliament adopted the new EU Migration and Asylum Pact to reform European migration and asylum policy and manage migration over the longer term<sup>12,13</sup>.

On 13 March 2024, the European Parliament adopted the Artificial Intelligence Act, the first of its kind, to address the risks of AI and put Europe in the position to play a leading role globally in its development and use<sup>14</sup>.

Bulgaria and Romania became Schengen members on 31 March 2024, lifting controls at the internal air and sea borders.

#### **Elections in the EU since the Autumn 2023 survey<sup>15</sup>:**

On 22 November 2023 general elections were held in the Netherlands. The radical right-wing Freedom Party (PVV) led by Geert Wilders secured the largest share of the vote (23.7%) winning 37 seats. The Labour-Green alliance won 25 seats, the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy won 24 seats and the New Social Contract party entered parliament for the first time with 20 seats. Negotiations to form a coalition government are ongoing, with outgoing Prime Minister Mark Rutte remaining the head of government until a new government can be formed.

Finland held presidential elections on 28 January 2024. Alexander Stubb won the second round of voting with 51.6% of the vote.

On 10 March 2024, Portugal held general elections with the Democratic Alliance, coming out ahead with 29.5% of the

vote. Its leader, Luis Montenegro, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 2 April 2024.

Presidential elections were held in Slovakia on 23 March 2024 with Peter Pellegrini (Hlas-Social Democracy) emerging as the winner after the second round of voting on 6 April, with 53.1%.

On 17 April 2024 general elections were held in Croatia. The coalition led by the Democratic Union (HDZ), led by outgoing Prime Minister Andrej Plenković polled the strongest with 34.3% of the vote. Voter turnout, at 62.3%, was the highest in 20 years.

#### **Other noteworthy events since the Autumn 2023 survey:**

Various natural disasters have happened around the world. On 25 October, Hurricane Otis struck the Pacific coast of Mexico as a category 5 storm, the strongest ever to make landfall on the Pacific coast. Nearly 80% of hotels and 96% of businesses in Acapulco were damaged<sup>16</sup>. In the first week of February 2024 Chile experienced its deadliest ever wildfires, killing at least 112<sup>17</sup>. On 3 April 2024, a 7.4 magnitude earthquake struck Hualien County, Taiwan, resulting in at least 16 deaths and more than 1,100 injured<sup>18</sup>.

Along with 2020, 2023 was the joint warmest year on record in Europe, 1.0°C above average, and 2.6°C above the pre-industrial level. A number of climate records were also broken in 2023, including the highest number of days with 'extreme heat stress'. Globally, 2023 was the warmest year on record and the first year in which every day exceeded 1°C the pre-industrial level. The global ocean heat content was the highest on record and sea levels continue to rise<sup>19</sup>.

On 17 March, Vladimir Putin was re-elected President of the Russian Federation, amid accusations that elections were neither free nor fair.

On 13 April, Iran launched a drone and missile strike on Israel following an Israeli attack on its Damascus embassy.

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy\\_and\\_exchange\\_rates/key\\_ecb\\_interest\\_rate\\_s/html/index.en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/key_ecb_interest_rate_s/html/index.en.html)

<sup>11</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment\\_statistics#Unemployment\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_and\\_the\\_euro\\_area](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics#Unemployment_in_the_EU_and_the_euro_area)

<sup>12</sup> [https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en)

<sup>13</sup> This occurred during the fieldwork of the current survey.

<sup>14</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2023/>

<sup>16</sup> <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/hurricane-otis/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-68196048>

<sup>18</sup> <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/2024-taiwan-earthquake/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/03/environment-climate-nature-news-global-warming-03252024/>

## 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>20</sup>. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation<sup>22</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>23</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, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE			Euro area 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>20</sup> <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

<sup>21</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>22</sup> 2016/679

<sup>23</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. Europeans and the European Union

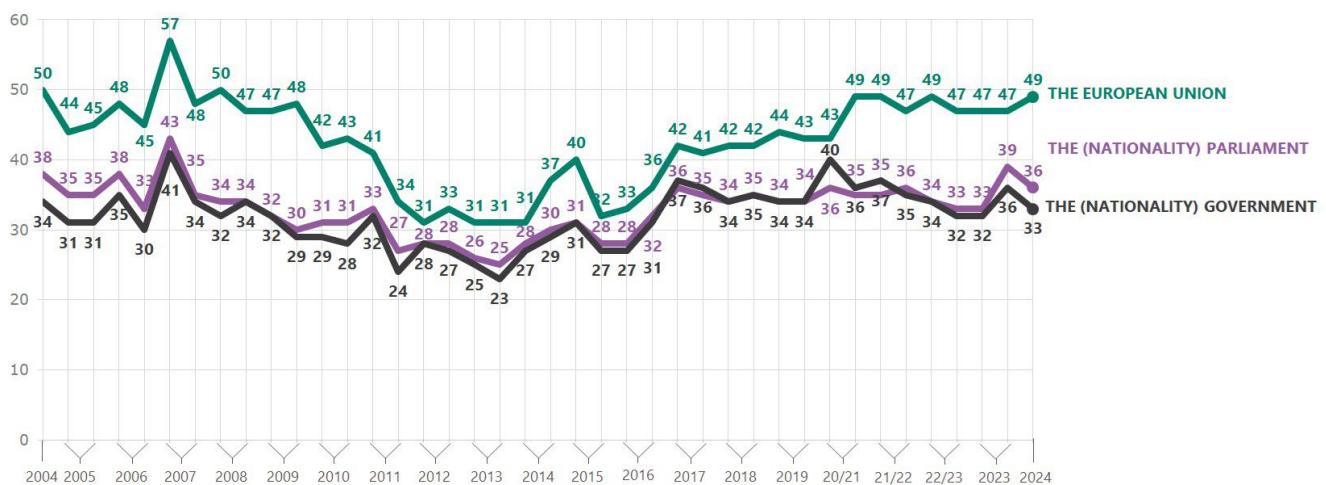
## 1. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union

### a. TRUST IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

Trust in the European Union has increased by two percentage points since autumn 2023 and is now at 49%. This is the highest level since summer 2022 (Standard 97). In contrast, trust in the national government has declined three points to 33%, reversing almost all the gains made in autumn 2023. As a result of these changes, the gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments has widened to 16 points, the largest gap since autumn 2009.

Distrust in the European Union has declined since autumn 2023 (42%, -3 pp), while distrust in national governments has increased slightly (61%, +1 pp).

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



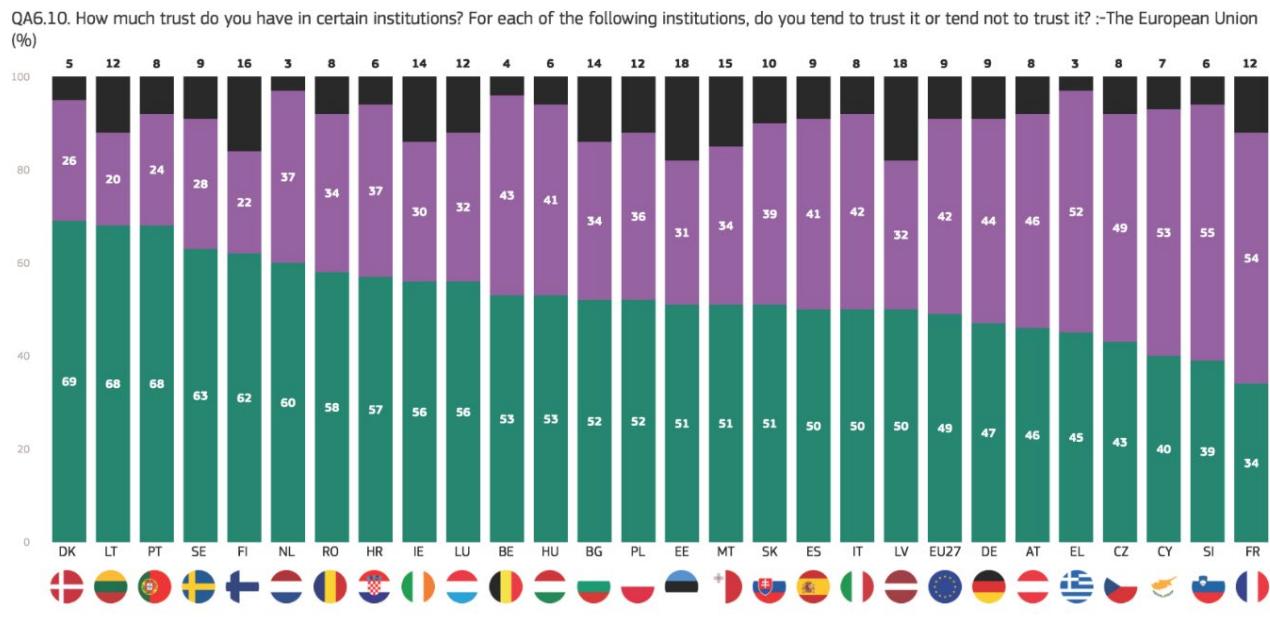
**b. TRUST IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: NATIONAL RESULTS**

In 21 EU Member States (up from 20 in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents say they trust the EU, with the highest levels seen in Denmark (69%), Lithuania and Portugal (68% each). At least six in ten in Sweden (63%), Finland (62%), and the Netherlands (60%) also say they trust the EU.

Opinion is divided in Austria (46% “tend to trust” vs 46% “tend not to trust”).

In the remaining five countries, a majority of respondents distrust the EU: Slovenia (55% “tend not to trust” vs 39% “tend to trust”), France (54% vs 34%), Cyprus (53% vs 40%), Greece (52% vs 45%), and Czechia (49% vs 43%).

Trust in the EU has increased in 18 Member States since autumn 2023, and this is particularly the case in Portugal (68%, +14 percentage points), Spain (50%, +8 pp), and Italy (50%, +7 pp). Trust has declined in eight countries, including Malta (51%, -10 pp) and Sweden (63%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Austria. Trust has now become the majority opinion in Spain and Italy.



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c. TRUST IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:  
NATIONAL RESULTS

In two EU Member States (down from six in autumn 2023) at least half of the respondents say they trust their national government: Luxembourg (72%) and Denmark (54%). At the other end of the scale fewer than one in five in Bulgaria, France, and Slovenia (19% each) say they trust their national government.

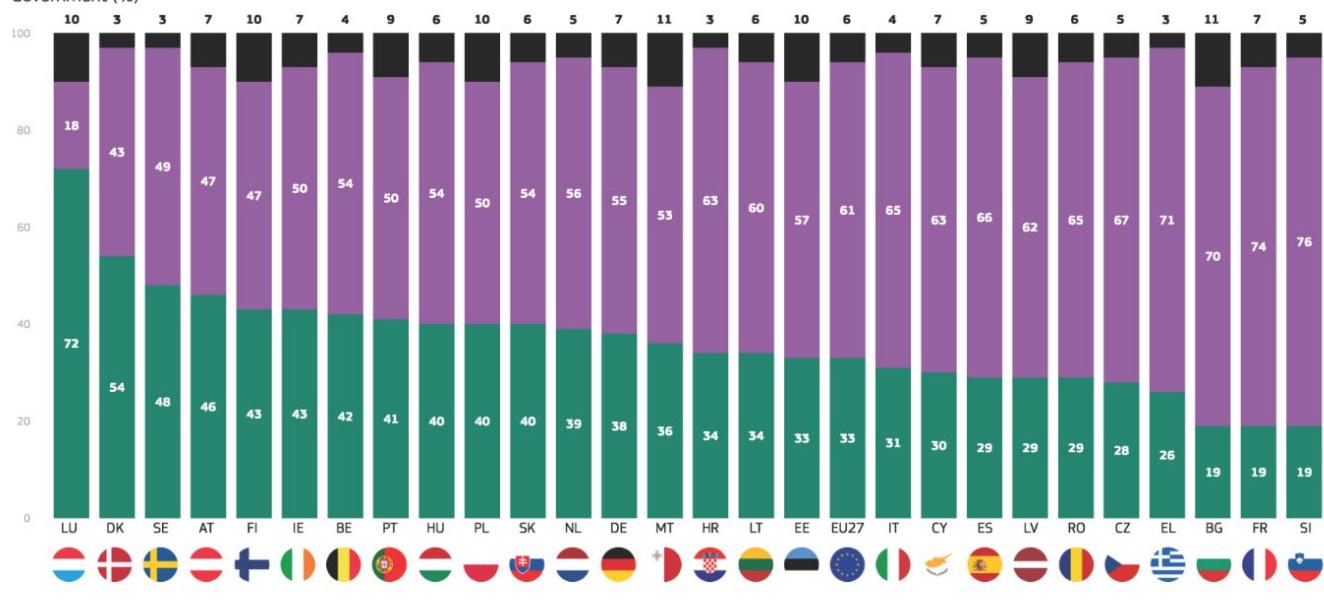
In the remaining 25 countries, a majority of respondents distrust their national government, with the highest levels seen in Slovenia (76%), France (74%), Greece (71%), and Bulgaria (70%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the national government has declined in 15 countries, with the largest drops observed amongst respondents in the Netherlands (39%, -13 percentage points), Finland (43%, -11 pp), Ireland (43%, -7 pp), and France (19%, -7 pp). In contrast, trust has increased in nine countries including Portugal (41%, +8 pp), Poland (40%, +6 pp), and Croatia (34%, +5 pp).

There has been no change in Cyprus, Luxembourg, or Malta.

Trust is now the minority opinion in Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

QA6.8. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The (NATIONALITY)  
Government (%)



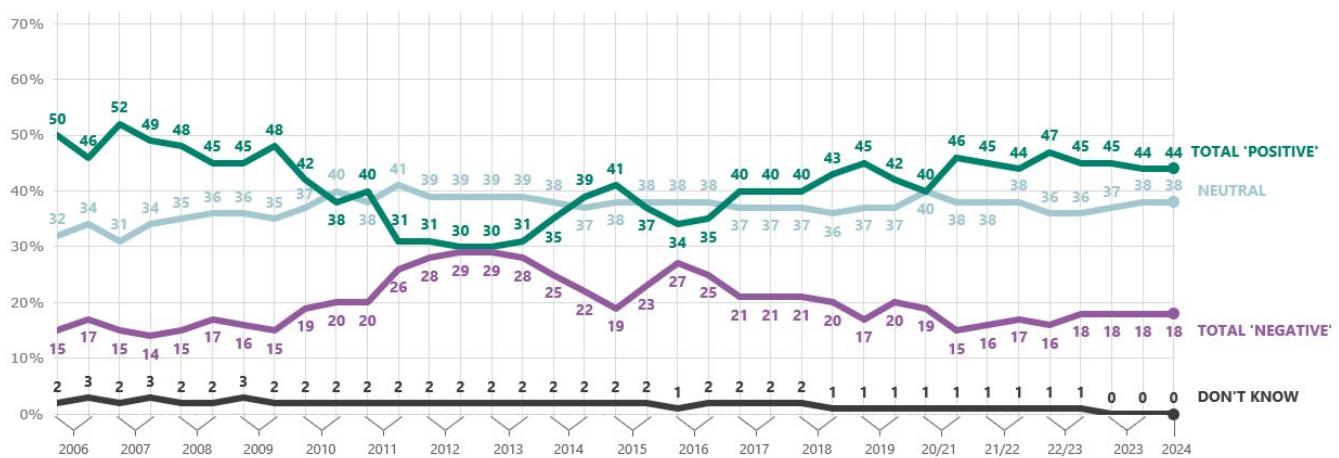
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## 2. The image of the European Union

### a. THE IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

The positive image of the EU has remained unchanged since autumn 2023, at 44%. The neutral (38%) and negative (18%) image of the EU have also remained unchanged.

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



**b. THE IMAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:  
EVOLUTIONS AND NATIONAL RESULTS**

**In 19 EU Member States, a majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU** (no change since autumn 2023), with the highest levels seen amongst those in Portugal (68%), Ireland (66%), and Denmark (59%).

There are six Member States where the dominant image of the EU is **neutral**: Slovenia (46%), Latvia, and Malta (45% each), Spain (44%), Cyprus (40%), and France (38%).

In the remaining two countries, opinion is split between a positive and a neutral image: Hungary (42% positive vs 42% neutral) and Czechia (35% vs 35%).

Although a **negative** image is the minority view in all Member States, there are seven countries where at least one in five respondents have a negative image of the EU: Czechia (30%), France (28%), Austria (27%), Greece (25%), Slovakia (22%), Cyprus (21%), and Belgium (20%).

Since autumn 2023, the positive image of the EU has gained ground in 18 countries including Lithuania (58%, +7 percentage points), Cyprus (39%, +7 pp), and Hungary (42%, +5 pp). In contrast, it has lost ground in seven countries including Malta (39%, -14 pp), and Romania (46%, -6 pp). There has been no change in Denmark or Austria.

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

	EU27	CY	LT	HU	CZ	ES	HR	IT	PT	EL	SK	BE	BG	IE	NL	PL	EE	FI	SE	AT	DK	LV	DE	SI	LU	FR	RO	MT			
Total 'Positive'	ST101	44	39	58	42	35	42	53	44	68	38	44	47	53	66	56	54	43	49	55	38	59	44	42	37	54	33	46	39		
	ST100	=	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼14				
Neutral	ST101	38	40	35	42	35	44	34	40	26	37	34	33	28	24	29	33	41	40	33	34	31	45	41	46	29	38	39	45		
	ST100	=	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	=	▲3	▲8	▲10			
Total 'Negative'	ST101	18	21	6	16	30	13	13	16	5	25	22	20	18	10	15	13	15	10	12	27	9	10	17	16	16	28	14	16		
	ST100	=	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲3	▼2	=	=	▲3	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	▲2	▼2	▲4
Don't know	ST101	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0			
	ST100	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=				

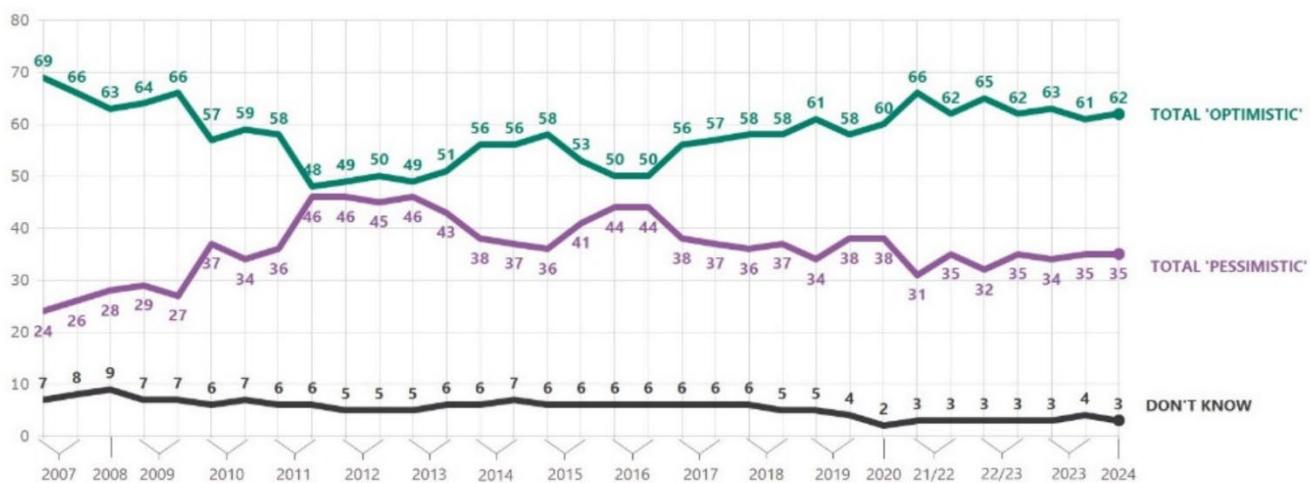
▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 – ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

c. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TREND

**Optimism about the future of the EU remains at a high level**, with 62% of Europeans now optimistic (+1 percentage point since autumn 2023).

More than one third are pessimistic (35%, no change), while 3% say they don't know.

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



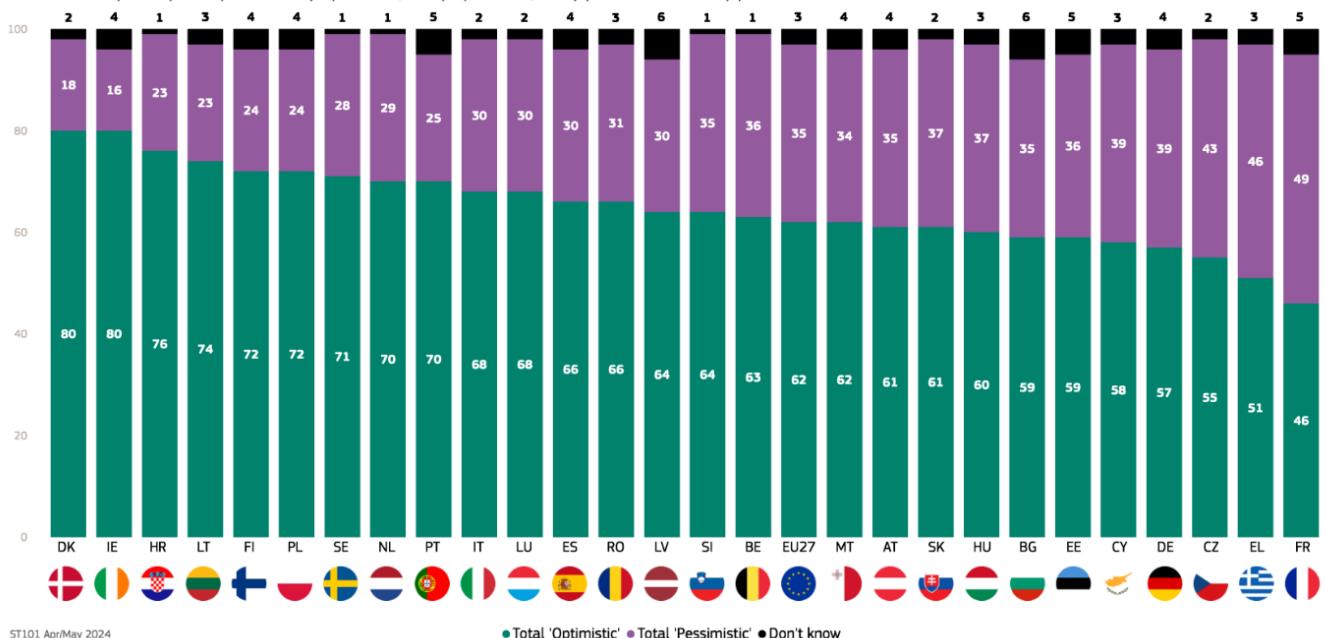
**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

**d. THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:  
NATIONAL RESULTS**

Respondents in 26 Member States (up from 25 in autumn 2023) are rather optimistic about the future of the EU, with the highest levels seen amongst those in Denmark, Ireland (80% each), and Croatia (76%). More than half in Greece (51%), Czechia (55%), and Germany (57%) are also optimistic.

France is the only country where pessimism is the majority opinion (49% 'pessimistic' vs 46% 'optimistic').

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



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## II. The economic situation

## 1. Perception of the European economy

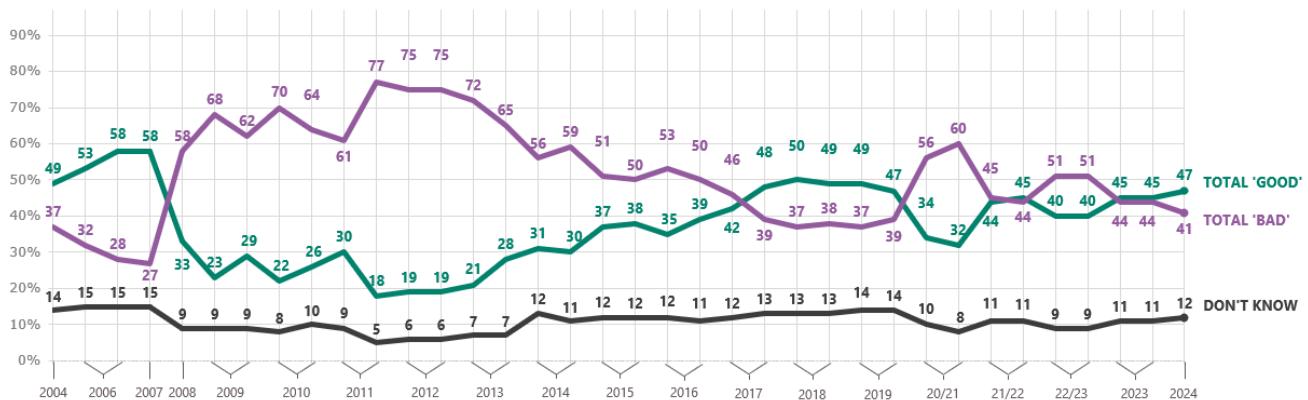
### a. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY: TREND AND NATIONAL RESULTS

**The perception of the situation of the European economy has improved since autumn 2023, with 47% of respondents now rating it as 'good' (+2 percentage points).** The proportion who views the situation of the European economy as 'good' is now at its highest point since autumn 2019, when it also stood at 47%

Just over four in ten Europeans think the situation of the European economy is 'bad' (41%, -3 pp).

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

**The situation of the European economy (% - EU)**

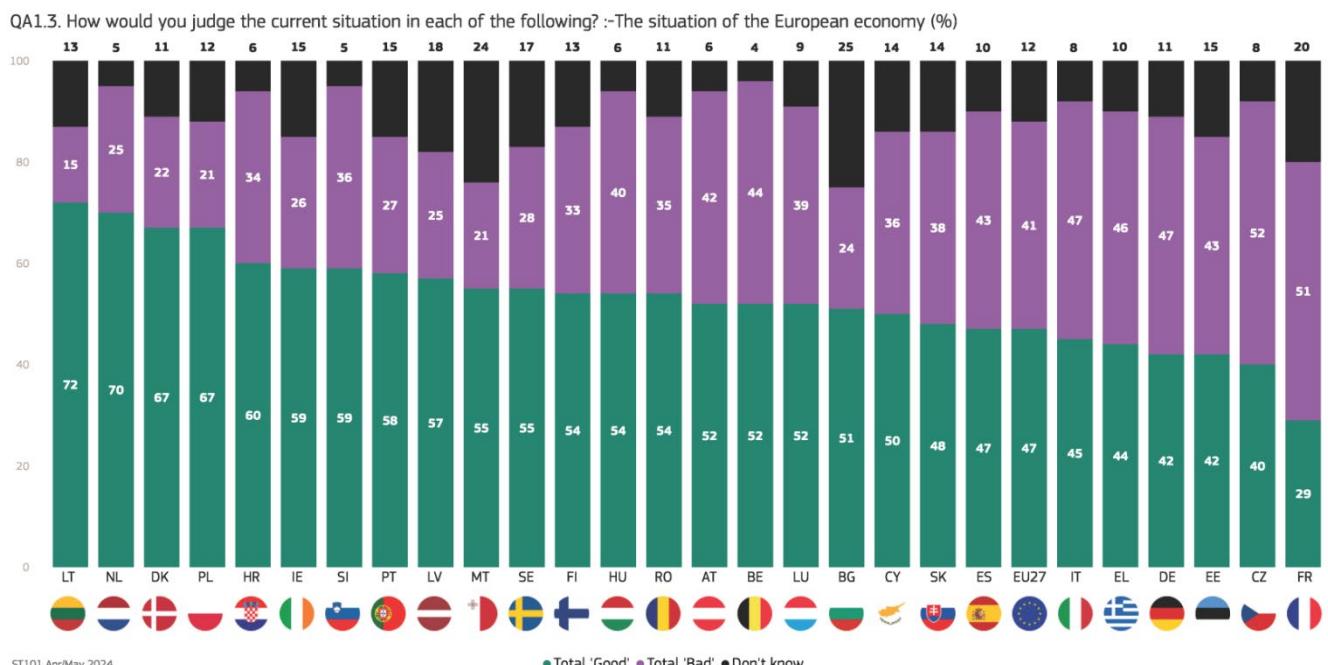


**Opinion about the current situation of the European economy varies considerably between countries.** A majority of respondents in 21 countries (up from 17 in autumn 2023) think the situation is good, including more than two thirds in Lithuania (72%), the Netherlands (70%), and Denmark and Poland (67% each) as well as a relative majority in Spain (47% ‘good’ vs 43% ‘bad’) and Slovakia (48% vs 38%) and absolute majority in the rest of the countries. In contrast, the negative view is dominant amongst those in six countries, including Czechia (52%), France (51%), and Italy and Germany (47% each).

It is worth noting that at least one in five respondents in Bulgaria (25%), Malta (24%), and France (20%) say they don’t know.

Opinion about the European economy has improved in 23 countries since the Standard Eurobarometer of autumn 2023 (EB 100), with the largest increases observed in Portugal (58%, +15 percentage points), Sweden (55%, +8 pp), and Czechia (40%, +8 pp).

The positive view is now dominant in Spain, Cyprus, Austria, and Portugal.

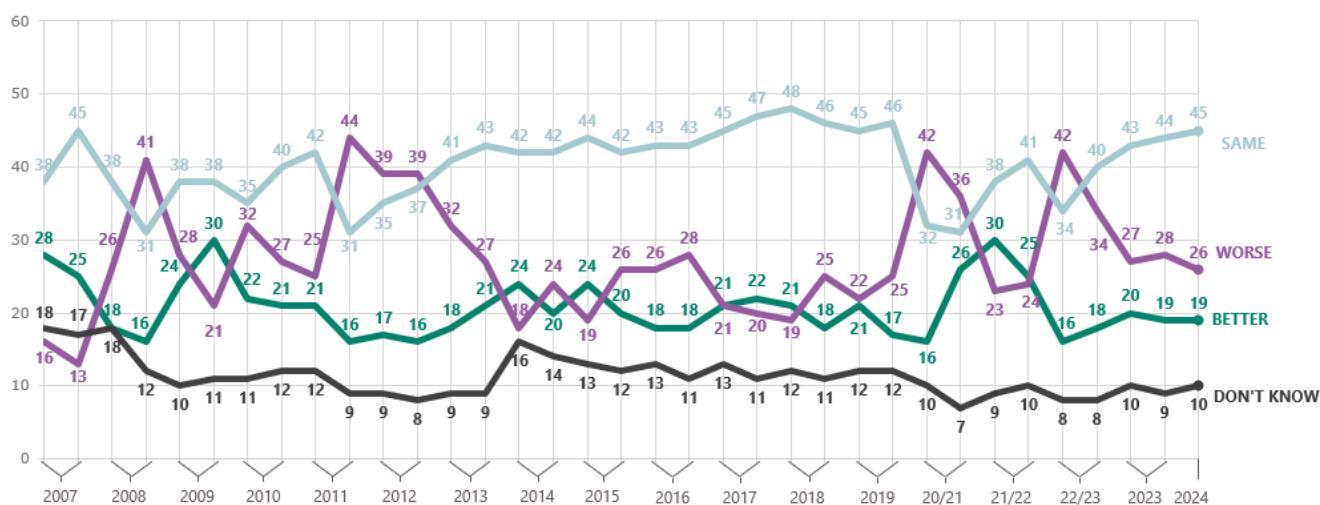


**b. EXPECTATIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY:  
TREND AND NATIONAL RESULTS**

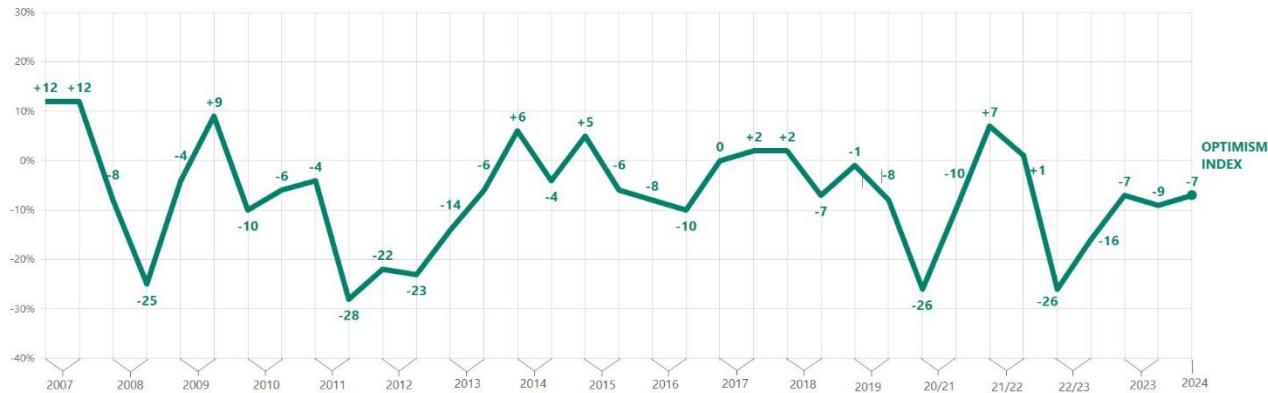
**The majority of citizens think the European economic situation will remain the same in the next 12 months (45%, +1 pp)**, continuing the steady increase in optimism observed since winter 2022-2023 and catching us with pre-Covid levels. Almost one in five (19%, no change) think the situation will get better, while 26% (-2 pp) think it will get worse.

As a result of these evolutions the optimism index for the European economic situation has improved from -9 in autumn 2023 to -7 in the current survey

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



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



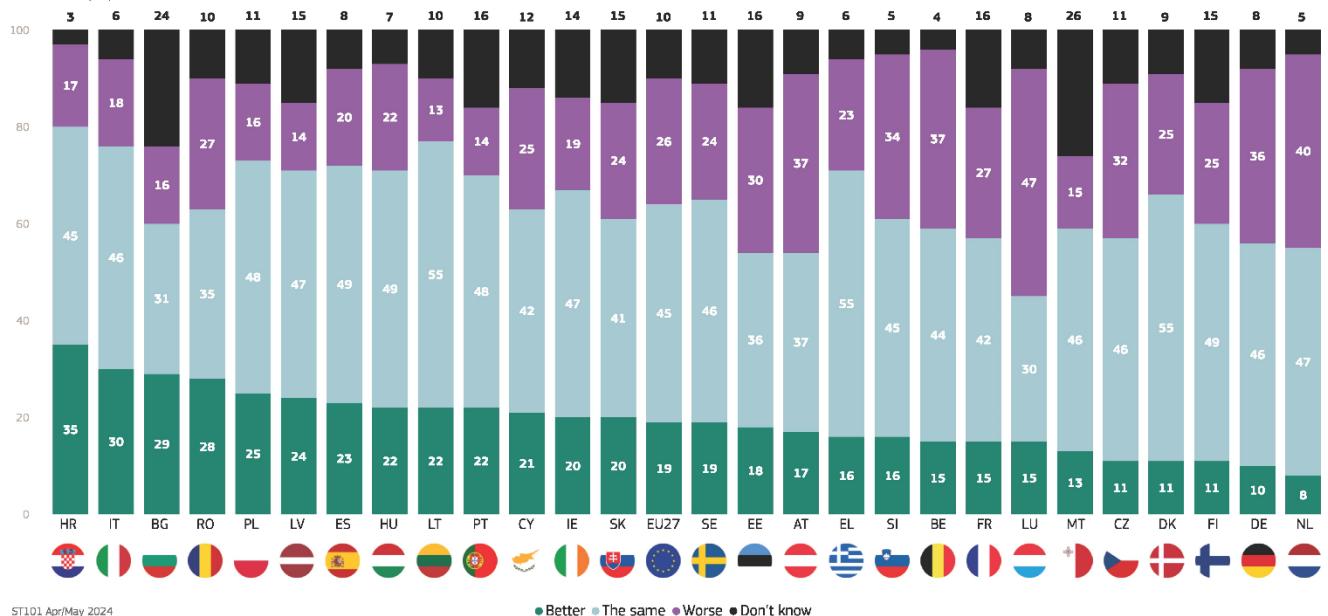
**Expectations for the European economic situation have continued to improve.** The majority of respondents in 25 Member States think the European economic situation will remain the same in the next 12 months (up from 23 in autumn 2023), with more than half in Lithuania, Greece, and Denmark (55% each) thinking this.

In Austria, opinion is divided between those who think the situation will stay the same (37%) and those who think it will get worse (37%).

In Luxembourg respondents most often say the situation will get worse (47%).

In ten countries, respondents are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic (up from seven in spring 2023): Croatia (35% "better" vs 17% "worse"), Italy (30% vs 18%), Bulgaria (29% vs 16%), Romania (28% vs 27%), Poland (25% vs 16%), Latvia (24% vs 14%), Spain (23% vs 20%), Lithuania (22% vs 13%), Portugal (22% vs 14%), and Ireland (20% vs 19%).

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



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● Better ● The same ● Worse ● Don't know

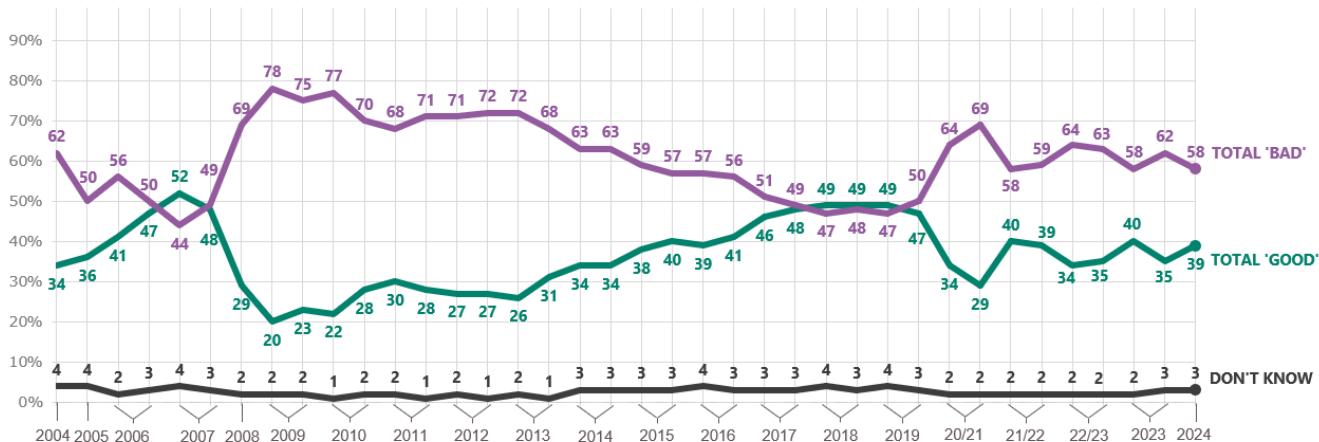
## 2. Perception of the national economy

### a. CURRENT SITUATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY: TREND AND NATIONAL RESULTS

**Europeans have become more positive about the situation of their national economy, with 39% (+4 percentage points) now rating it as 'good'.** This improvement recovers almost all the losses seen between spring and autumn 2023.

However, the majority of Europeans continue to think the situation of their national economy is 'bad', although this view has declined four percentage points since autumn 2023 (58%).

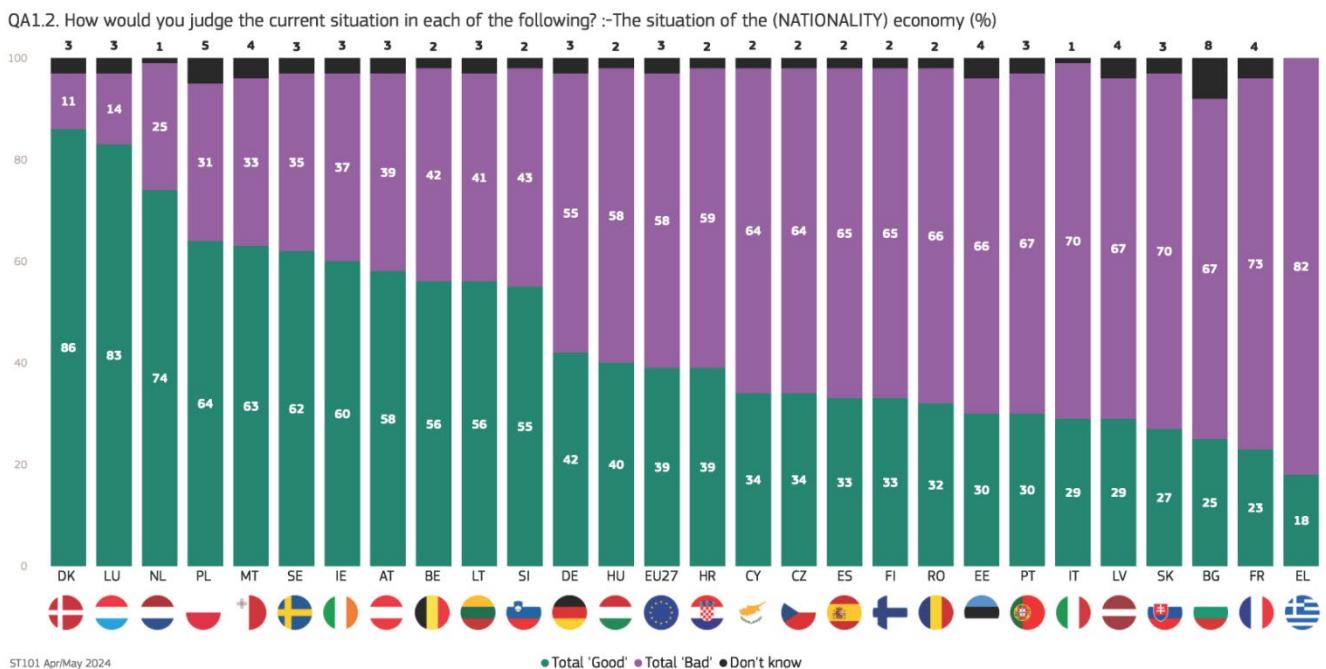
**QA1.2** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?  
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



**Opinions about the current situation of the national economy vary considerably among EU countries.** The majority of respondents in 11 Member States (up from seven in autumn 2023) have a positive view of their national economy, with the largest proportions seen in Denmark (86%), Luxembourg (83%), and the Netherlands (74%). In stark contrast, 18% in Greece, 23% in France, and 25% in Bulgaria have a positive view of their national economy.

In 19 Member States respondents are now more likely to have a positive view of their national economy than they were in autumn 2023, and in six countries the increase is at least ten percentage points: Sweden (62%, +17 pp), Poland (64%, +14 pp), Lithuania (56%, +12 pp), Czechia (34%, +12 pp), Portugal (30%, +12 pp), and Croatia (39%, +11 pp). In contrast, the positive view has declined in seven countries, most notably in Finland (33%, -12 pp). There has been no change in the Netherlands.

The positive view is now the majority opinion in Belgium, Lithuania, Slovenia, and Sweden.



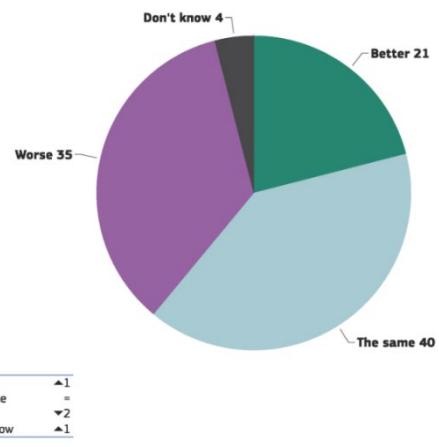
**b. EXPECTATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY:  
TREND AND NATIONAL RESULTS**

**Expectations for the national economic situation**

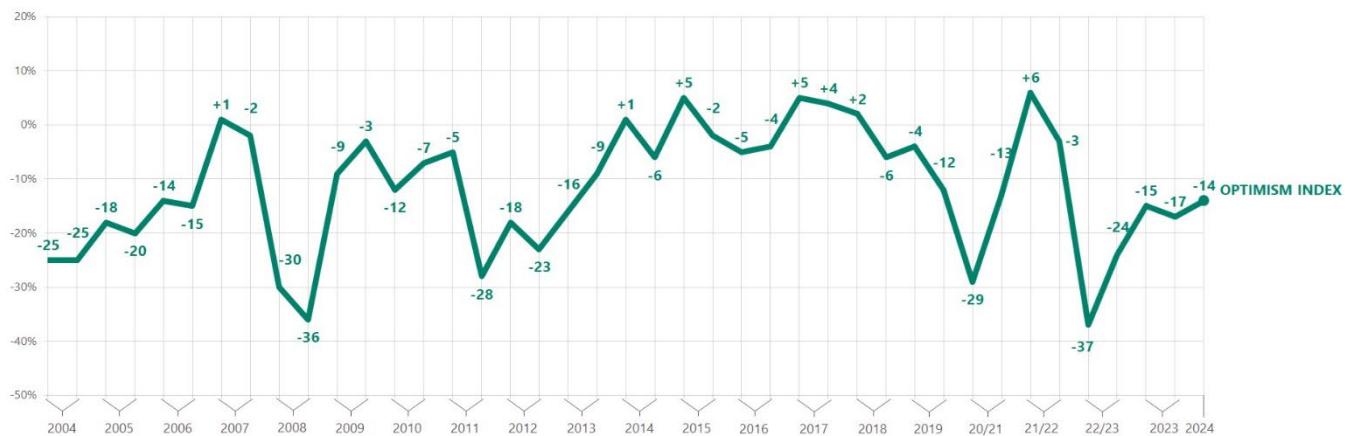
**have improved slightly** since autumn 2023, with just over one in five thinking their national economic situation will improve in the next 12 months (21%, +1 percentage point). More than one third (35%, -2 pp) expect the situation to get worse, while four in ten (40%, no change) expect it to remain the same.

As a result of these changes the optimism index for the national economic situation has improved from -17 in autumn 2023 to -14.

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU27) (%)



**QA2.3** What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?  
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



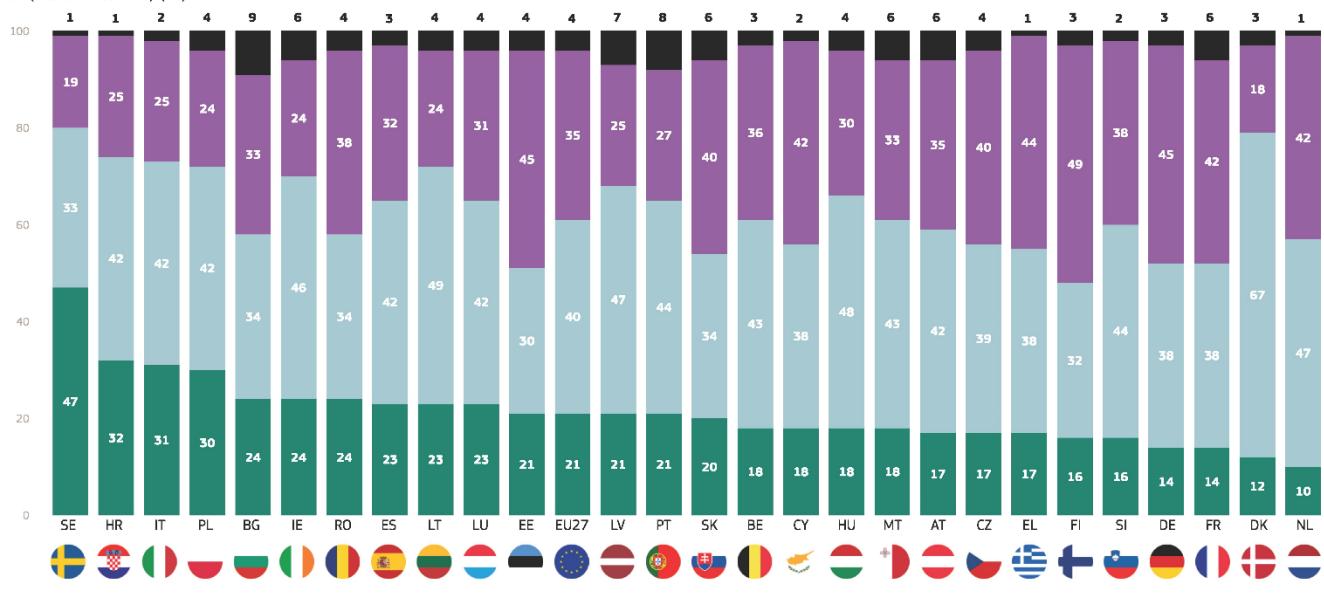
In 17 countries (up from 16 in autumn 2023) respondents are most likely to think the national economic situation will **remain the same** in the next 12 months. This view is more widely held by those in Denmark (67%) than those in other countries, including Lithuania (49%) and Hungary (48%).

In nine countries respondents are most likely to say the national economic situation will get **worse**, and this is particularly the case in Finland (49%), and Estonia as well as Germany (both 45%).

Sweden is the only country where respondents are most likely to say the national economic situation will get **better** (47%).

It is worth noting that there are only four countries where optimists outweigh pessimists: Sweden (47% "better" vs 19% "worse"), Croatia (32% vs 25%), Italy (31% vs 25%), and Poland (30% vs 24%).

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



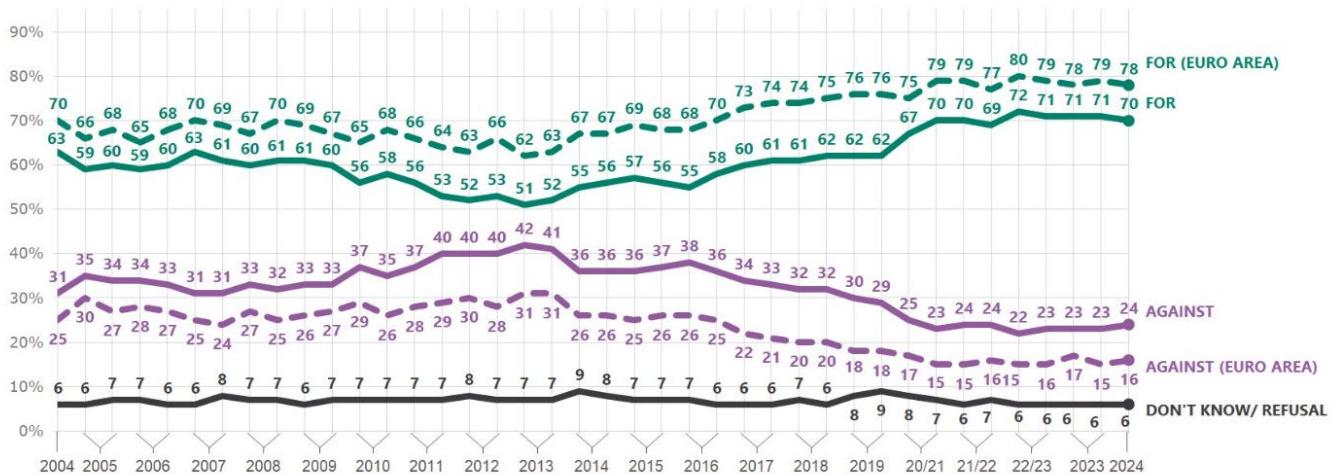
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### 3. Support for the euro: trend and national results

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has slightly decreased since autumn 2023 (70%, -1 percentage point), although support remains considerably higher than in the period up to autumn 2019. Fewer than a quarter of EU citizens are against the euro (24%, +1 pp).

Within the euro area, support for the single currency is more widespread, at 78% (-1 pp since autumn 2023).

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



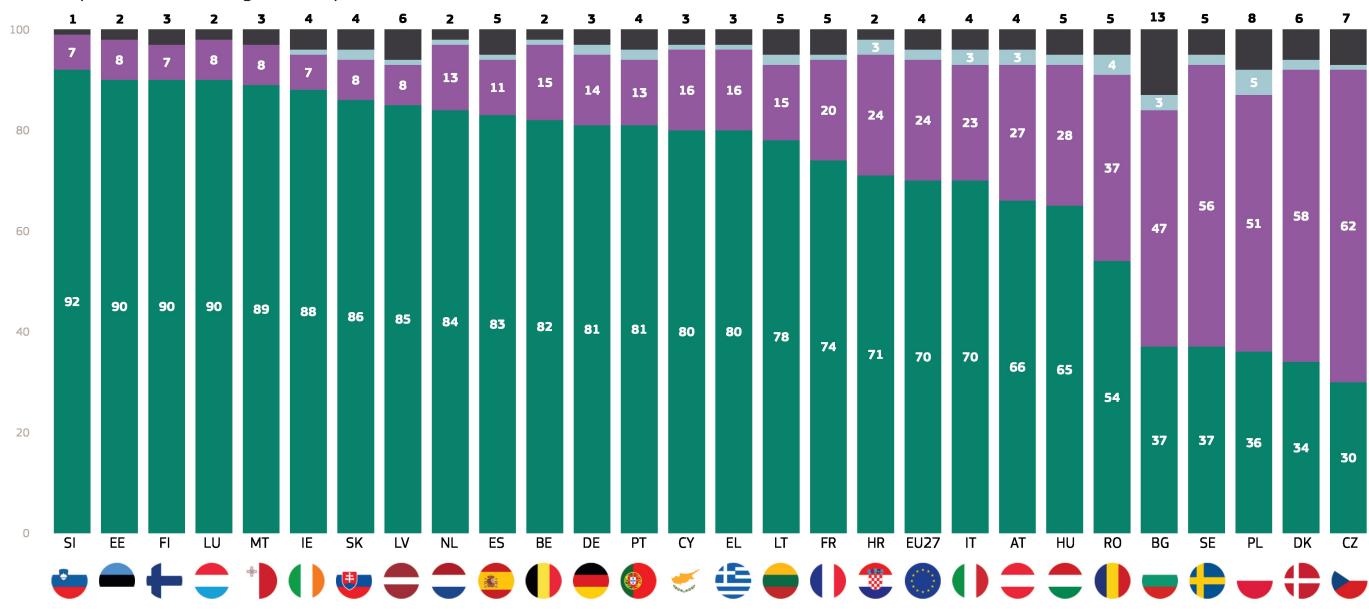
**In 22 Member States the majority support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency**, with the strongest support seen amongst respondents in Slovenia (92%), Estonia, Luxembourg, and Finland (all 90%). In other 11 EU countries more than eight in ten are also for the single currency and economic union: Malta (89%), Ireland (88%), Slovakia (86%), Latvia (85%), the Netherlands (84%), Spain (83%), Belgium (82%), Portugal (81%), Germany (81%), as well as Greece and Cyprus (both 80%).

Despite being outside the euro area, a majority of respondents in Hungary (65%) and Romania (54%) are in favour of the euro.

The five countries where a majority is against the euro are all outside the euro area: Czechia (62% “against”), Denmark (58%), Sweden (56%), Poland (51%), and Bulgaria (47%).

Support for the single currency and economic union has strengthened in 15 countries since autumn 2023, and this is particularly the case in Croatia (71%, +6 percentage points) and Greece (80%, +5 pp). In contrast, support has declined in 12 countries including Lithuania (78%, -5 pp).

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



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### III. Citizenship

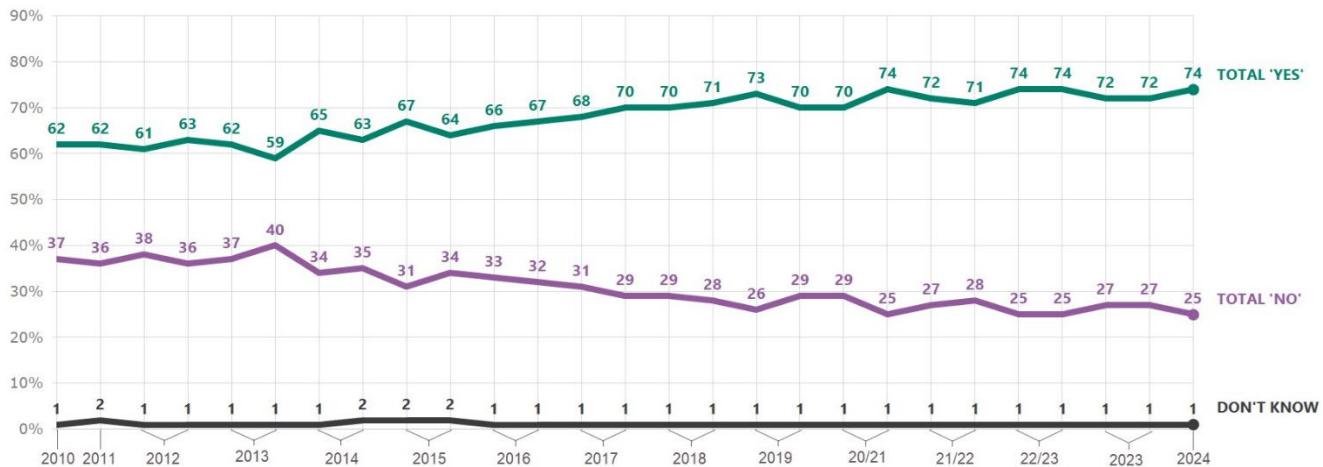
## 1. Feeling like a citizen of the EU: trend and national results

Almost three quarters of respondents say they feel they are citizen of the EU, a slight increase since autumn 2023 (74%, +2 percentage points). One quarter (25%, -2 pp) say they do not, while 1% say they don't know.

The proportion of Europeans who feel like citizens of the EU has remained relatively stable since spring 2022 and is back to the highest level since the question was introduced in 2010.

**QC2.1** For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.

**You feel you are a citizen of the EU (%) - EU**

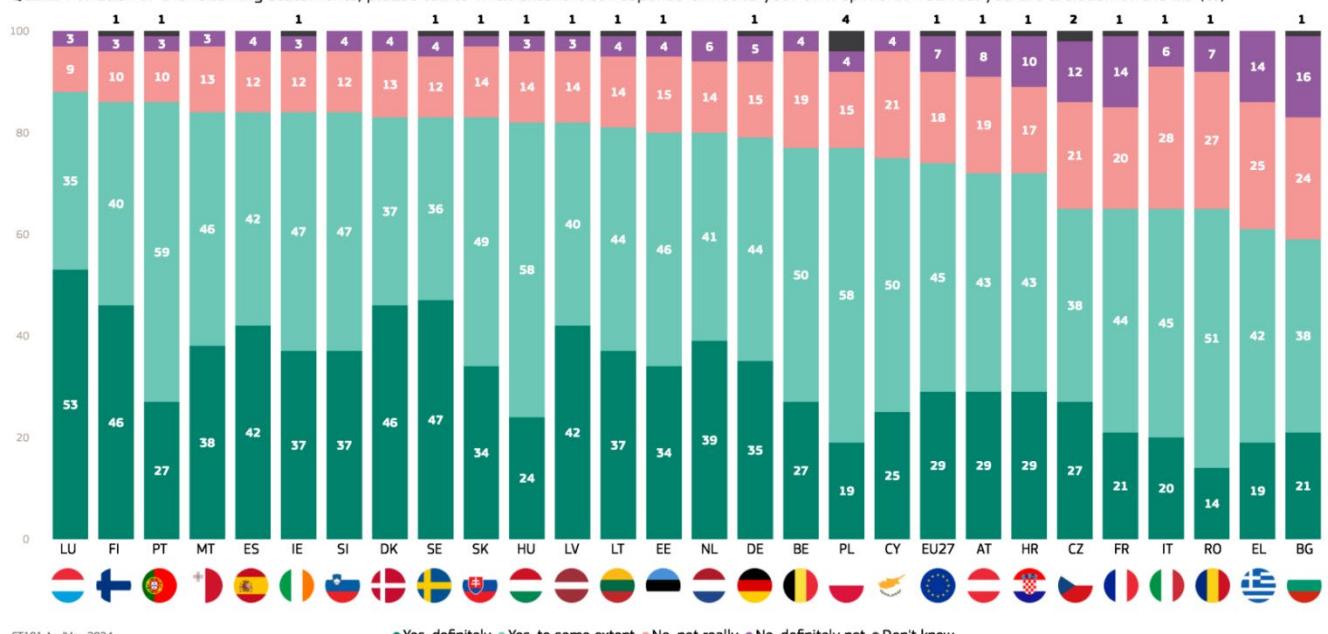


**Standard Eurobarometer 101**  
**Spring 2024**

The majority of respondents in each Member State say they feel like a citizen of the EU, although proportions vary from 88% of those in Luxembourg and 86% in Portugal and Finland to 59% in Bulgaria, 61% in Greece and 65% in Romania, Italy, France, and Czechia.

In Luxembourg, 53% even say they 'definitely' feel like a citizen of the EU.

QC2.1. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. :-You feel you are a citizen of the EU (%)

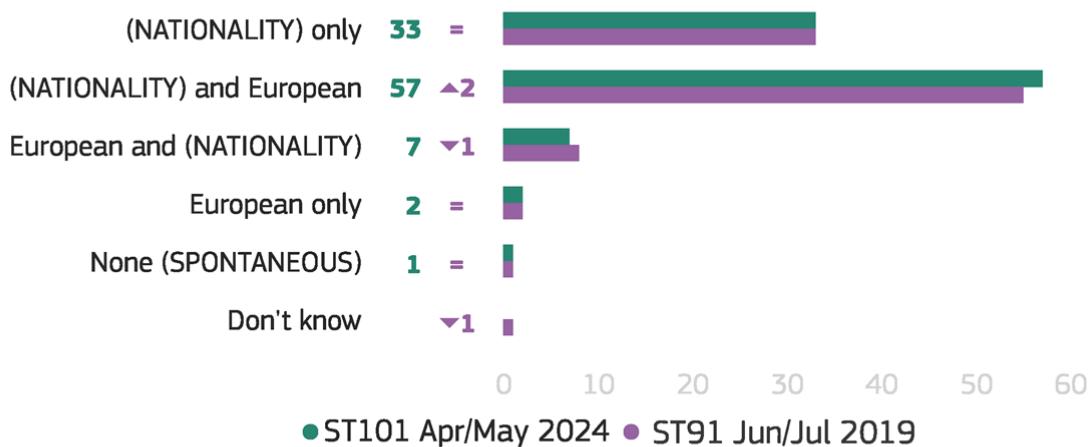


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## 2. Self-identification as national and European: trend and national results

When asked how they see themselves, more than two thirds of the respondents (68%) say that they feel European to a certain degree. More than half of (57%, +2 percentage points since spring 2019) say they see themselves as "national and European", while 33% (no change) see themselves as "national only". Fewer than one in ten (7%, -1 pp) see themselves as European and national, while 2% see themselves as European only.

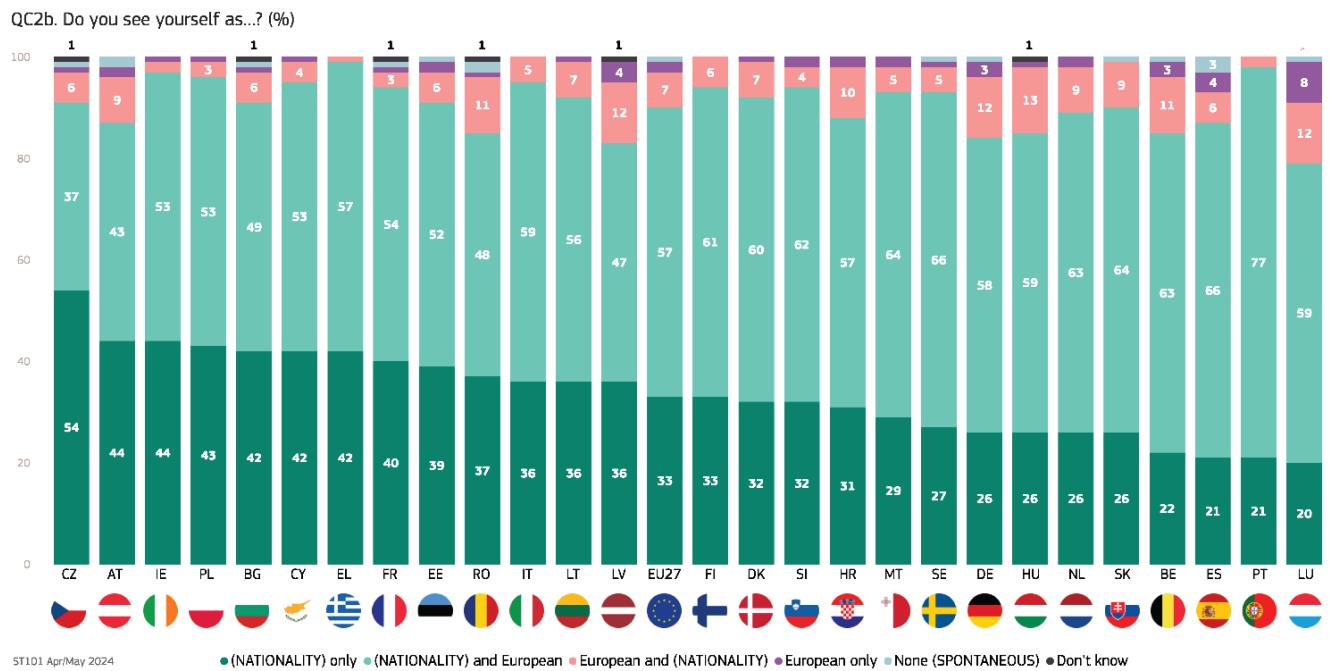
QC2b. Do you see yourself as...? (EU27) (%)



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

In all but two countries respondents see themselves as of their nationality and then European, with proportions ranging from 77% in Portugal to 47% in Latvia. The two exceptions are Czechia (54%) and Austria (44%), where the largest share of the respondents see themselves as “national only”.



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## IV. The main concerns of Europeans

## 1. Main concerns for the EU: trend

**The war in Ukraine continues to be considered the most important issue facing the EU at the moment**, and mentions have increased considerably since autumn 2023 (35%, +7 pp). It is the only issue mentioned by at least one quarter of respondents.

**Immigration** (24%) has dropped from first to second place, with a decline of four percentage points since autumn 2023.

**The international situation** remains in third position (22%, -2 pp) and is the only other issue mentioned by at least one in five.

**Rising prices/inflation/cost of living** remain in fourth place (19%, -1 pp) and **the environment and climate change** remain in fifth place (16%, no change). **The economic situation** remains in sixth position (13%, -1 pp).

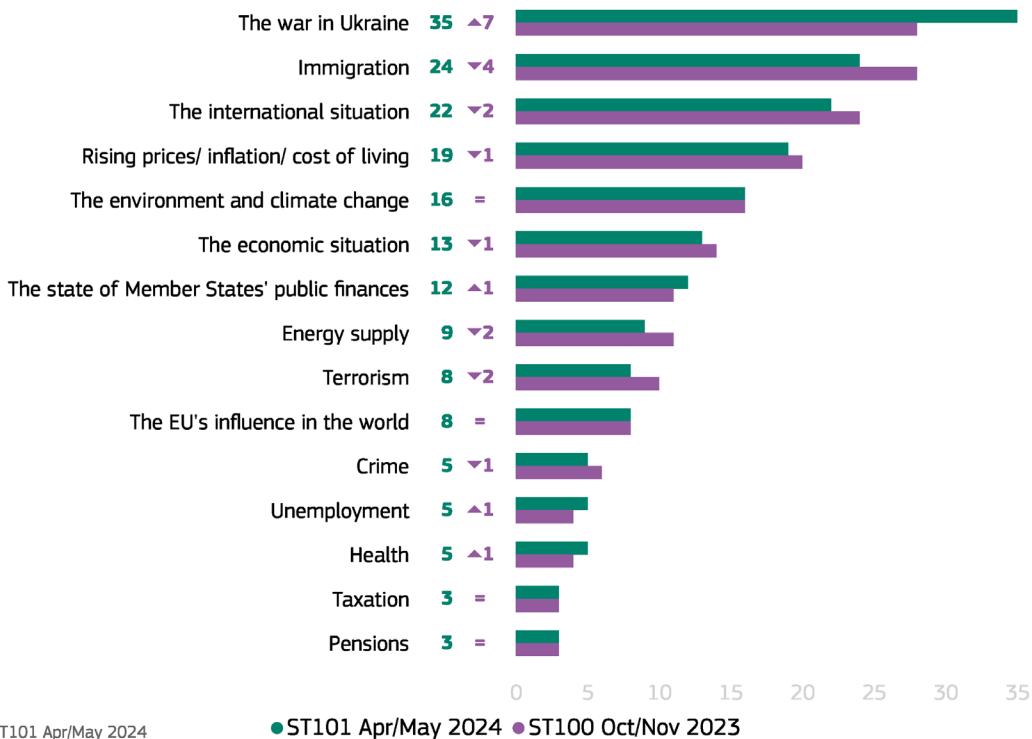
**The state of Member States' public finances** continues to hold seventh position (12%, +1 pp), and is the only other issue mentioned by at least one in ten.

**Energy supply** has dropped from seventh to eighth place (9%, -2 pp).

**Terrorism** maintains ninth position (8%, -2 pp) and is joined by **the EU's influence in the world**, which has risen from tenth place (8%, no change).

The remaining five issues are mentioned by no more than one in twenty: **crime** (5%, -1 pp), **unemployment** (5%, +1 pp), **health** (5%, +1 pp), **taxation** (3%, no change), and **pensions** (3%, no change).

QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



## 2. Main concerns for the EU: national results

**The war in Ukraine is considered the most important issue facing the EU at the moment, and it ranks in the top three in all 27 EU Member States.**

The **war in Ukraine** ranks first in 24 Member States (up from 17 in autumn 2023) including Denmark, Finland (both 57%) as well as Estonia and Lithuania (both 55%) and shares first position in Austria with the environment and climate change, and in Italy with rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living. It ranks second in Bulgaria and Cyprus (29% each) and third in Greece (21%).

**Immigration** ranks second at the EU level but sits in first position in two countries - Cyprus (52%) and Bulgaria (32%), down from seven Member States in autumn 2023. It ranks second in ten countries including the Netherlands (40%), Germany (36%), and Ireland (35%) and is the third most mentioned issue in seven countries including Poland and Croatia (23%) as well as Austria and Latvia (22% each).

Ranking third at the EU level, **the international situation** is first just in one country - Greece (26%) (down from four countries in autumn 2023). It ranks second in ten countries including Finland and Lithuania (both 31%), and Estonia

(30%). It ranks third in ten countries including Denmark (30%), Bulgaria (27%) as well as Germany and Malta (both 24%).

**Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** holds fourth place at the EU level, but ranks first in Italy (26%, shared with the war in Ukraine). This issue is the second most mentioned in Poland (26%) as well as Spain and France (23% each) and the third most mentioned in Cyprus and Ireland (22% each) as well as Portugal and Romania (both 17%).

In fifth position at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks first in Austria (26%, shared with the war in Ukraine). It is the second most mentioned issue in Sweden (49%) and Denmark (33%), and the third most mentioned in the Netherlands (35%), Belgium (22%), Finland (20%), and France (19%).

There are only two other issues that appear in the top three in any country. **The economic situation** is the third most mentioned issue in Italy (17%) and Estonia (16%), while **the state of Member States' public finances** is the third most mentioned issue in Slovakia (18%) and Portugal (17%).

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

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
The war in Ukraine	35	26	31	29	29	46	43	57	55	21	30	57	30	30	35	46	26	55	38	52	54	46	33	40	31	53	44	42
Immigration	24	22	26	32	52	33	36	19	15	22	21	13	19	23	24	35	16	17	24	22	31	40	23	17	11	11	33	13
The international situation	22	23	17	27	11	21	24	30	30	26	22	31	16	27	21	19	23	31	17	26	24	24	19	19	25	20	21	29
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	19	20	21	14	22	17	14	9	13	15	23	10	23	22	18	22	26	11	16	15	18	12	26	17	17	7	13	16
The environment and climate change	16	26	22	8	7	9	17	33	6	13	11	20	19	11	15	18	14	8	13	5	13	35	10	9	10	49	12	9
The economic situation	13	18	13	13	16	10	10	7	16	18	18	8	15	12	17	8	17	12	12	14	6	5	10	13	13	8	12	13
The state of Member States' public finances	12	9	11	9	7	10	13	6	12	17	10	14	11	18	16	3	13	6	7	6	6	6	12	17	13	7	7	18
Energy supply	9	9	9	11	7	9	7	7	13	18	7	7	9	7	11	11	12	6	8	8	7	4	6	3	9	14	9	13
Terrorism	8	5	11	10	8	10	6	6	6	12	9	8	13	10	7	6	6	8	10	6	7	7	7	12	10	10	7	6
The EU's influence in the world	8	11	10	9	5	7	8	11	9	11	5	13	8	12	10	5	5	11	11	7	8	13	8	6	9	10	9	10
Crime	5	7	8	4	4	4	4	3	2	8	3	5	8	7	5	4	5	5	8	3	4	2	4	4	9	6	6	5
Unemployment	5	7	4	4	7	1	2	1	3	5	8	2	4	4	3	2	13	2	8	3	3	1	3	6	4	2	2	2
Health	5	3	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	9	3	6	4	5	6	5	1	4	3	3	2	5	8	9	1	3	1
Taxation	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	5	3	5	0	4	2
Pensions	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	4	0	3	2	3	1	5	3	4	2	1	0	3	3	3	0	2	3

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

### 3. Main concerns for the country

**Rising prices/inflation/cost of living continue to be perceived as the most important issue at a national level at the moment, although mentions have declined by six percentage points since autumn 2023 (38%).** This is the only issue mentioned by at least one in five respondents.

The **economic situation** has risen from third to second position (18%, no change), while **immigration** has dropped from second to third place (16%, -4 pp).

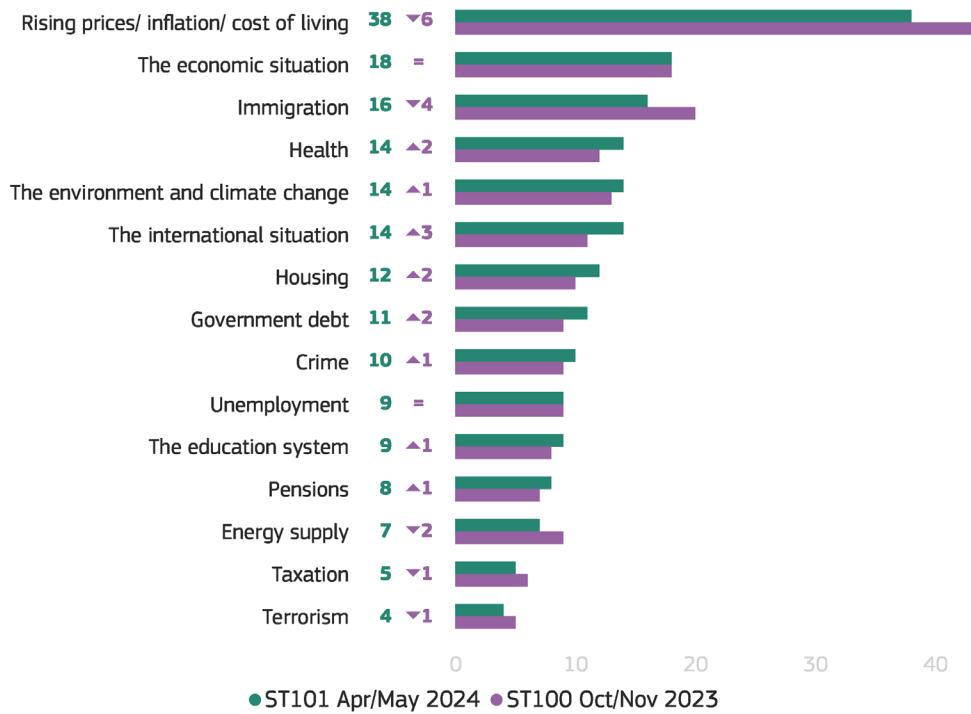
**The environment and climate change** remain in fourth position (14%, +1 pp), and shares this ranking with **health** (14%, +2 pp, up from fifth position) and the **international situation** (14%, +3 pp, up from sixth position).

**Housing** remains in seventh position (12%, +2 pp), while **government debt** remains in eighth place (11%, +2 pp) and **crime** drops from eighth to ninth position (10%, +1 pp).

**Unemployment** (9%, no change) remains in tenth position, and is joined by **the education system** (9%, +1 pp), which has risen from twelfth position. **Pensions** (8%, +1 pp) has risen from thirteenth to twelfth position.

**Energy supply** (7%, -2 pp) has dropped from eighth to thirteenth position while **taxation** (5%, -1 pp) remains in fourteenth position, and **terrorism** (4%, -1 pp) remains in fifteenth position.

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



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## 4. Main concerns for the country: national results

**Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** is ranked in the top three issues in 24 EU Member States. It is considered the most important issue facing their country by citizens in 19 Member States (down from 20 in autumn 2023), including Croatia (59%), Malta (58%), and Greece (52%). It ranks second in Cyprus (46%), Ireland (40%), and Luxembourg (37%), and third in Finland (27%) and Slovenia (26%).

**The economic situation** sits in second position in ten countries including Greece (35%), Finland, Estonia as well as Bulgaria and Latvia (28% each) (shared in Spain with unemployment), and in third place in Hungary (25%) and Cyprus (22%).

**Immigration** ranks first in Cyprus (59%) (down from two countries in autumn 2023). It ranks second in Germany (30%), Malta (29%), and Slovenia (27%) and third in the Netherlands (34%), Austria (20%), and Belgium (18%).

**Health** ranks in first position in Slovenia (42%) (up from no countries in autumn 2023). It sits in second position in Portugal (41%) and Hungary (32%) and in third position in eight countries including Ireland (29%), Denmark (28%), and Lithuania (20%).

**The environment and climate change** sits in first position in Denmark (47%), in second place in the

Netherlands (36%), Sweden (35%), and Austria (23%) and in third place in Malta (25%) and Germany (18%).

**The international situation** ranks second in Denmark (37%), Lithuania (25%), and Poland (20%) and in third position in Latvia (23%), Slovakia and Bulgaria (both 19%), and Germany (18%).

**Housing** ranks first in three countries (no change since autumn 2023): Ireland (64%), Luxembourg (59%), and the Netherlands (45%). It ranks third in Portugal (31%) and Germany (18%).

**Government debt** ranks first in Finland (29%) (up from no countries in autumn 2023). It ranks second in Czechia (24%) and Belgium (19%) and third in Slovakia (19%).

As was the case in autumn 2023, Sweden (41%) is the only country where **crime** is the most mentioned issue. It ranks second in France (21%) and third in Croatia (20%) and Luxembourg (13%).

**Unemployment** ranks second in Spain (21%) and third in Italy (20%), while **the education system** ranks third in Sweden (24%) and Lithuania (20%).

There are only two other issues placed in the top three in any country: **pensions** is the third most mentioned in Czechia (19%), while **taxation** is the third most mentioned in Estonia (23%).

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

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
	38	43	34	48	46	39	32	20	47	52	38	27	40	59	51	40	39	40	37	38	58	26	50	45	43	18	26	47	
<b>Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living</b>																													
<b>The economic situation</b>																													
<b>Immigration</b>																													
<b>Health</b>																													
<b>The environment and climate change</b>																													
<b>The international situation</b>																													
<b>Housing</b>																													
<b>Government debt</b>																													
<b>Crime</b>																													
<b>Unemployment</b>																													
<b>The education system</b>																													
<b>Pensions</b>																													
<b>Energy supply</b>																													
<b>Taxation</b>																													
<b>Terrorism</b>																													
<b>Cyprus issue</b>																													
1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

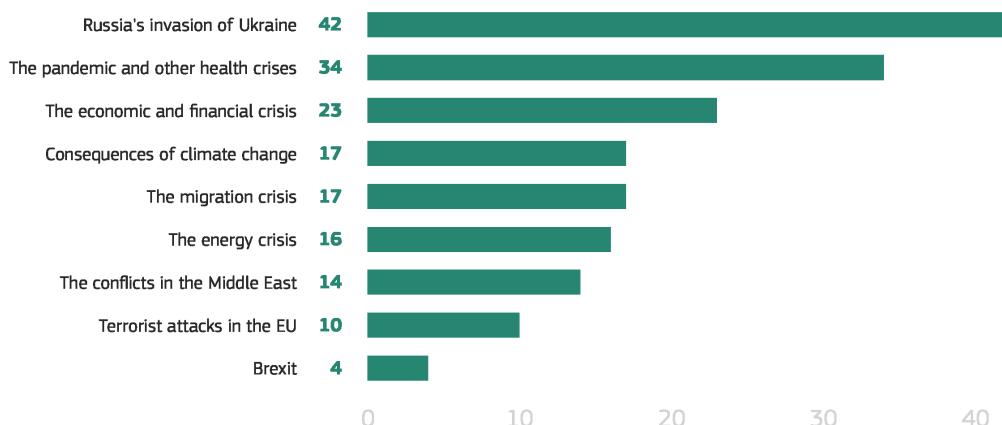
## 5. The crises that have had the greatest influence on the way Europeans look at the future: EU and national results

**Considering recent crises, it is Russia's invasion of Ukraine (42%) that has had the greatest influence on the way citizens look ahead.**

Just over one third (34%) indicate the pandemic and other health crises, while 23% mention the economic and financial crisis. These are the only issue mentioned by at least one in five.

Almost one in five mention the consequences of climate change or the migration crisis (both 17%), while 16% mention the energy crisis and 14% the conflicts in the Middle East. One in ten say terrorist attacks in the EU have had the greatest influence on the way they look at the future, while 4% mention Brexit.

QB12. In recent years, the world has had to deal with a number of crises. Which of the following have had the greatest influence on the way you look at the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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QB12. In recent years, the world has had to deal with a number of crises. Which of the following have had the greatest influence on the way you look at the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
Russia's invasion of Ukraine	42	31	37	30	39	44	54	75	54	21	26	80	36	34	31	38	30	60	53	58	53	56	57	52	37	71	38	44
The pandemic and other health crises	34	37	26	37	21	28	25	22	34	38	50	30	27	41	42	43	41	34	23	40	35	31	30	47	36	23	44	43
The economic and financial crisis	23	19	21	32	29	20	13	8	31	51	31	18	30	29	33	18	25	17	21	24	10	10	15	27	32	11	18	25
Consequences of climate change	17	25	18	9	9	8	17	30	4	17	11	22	23	18	16	15	14	7	17	5	12	31	9	11	12	40	14	7
The migration crisis	17	21	14	15	42	22	27	6	11	18	13	7	14	13	15	18	15	9	11	8	16	17	15	8	9	10	22	11
The energy crisis	16	17	23	12	8	23	19	11	19	23	14	8	17	10	20	10	20	10	16	18	7	13	11	5	11	9	12	17
The conflicts in the Middle East	14	18	18	17	25	9	17	25	8	12	9	11	12	16	8	21	17	10	15	9	22	16	14	11	12	16	14	14
Terrorist attacks in the EU	10	11	19	8	7	9	7	9	3	6	9	9	18	11	7	8	9	7	14	4	8	6	9	9	10	5	8	
Brexit	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	2	1	3	1	3	5	3	8	4	9	4	4	20	4	5	4	5	3	2	4

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

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# V. Russia's invasion of Ukraine

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

- a. SATISFACTION WITH THE RESPONSE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE EU TO RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE: TREND

**Satisfaction with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has declined slightly, but remains the majority's view.**

More than half are satisfied with the **EU's** response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (55%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2023), with 10% saying they are "very satisfied". Four in ten (+3 pp) are dissatisfied, while 5% say they don't know.

Satisfaction with the response of the **national government** is slightly lower, with 52% (-2 pp) saying they are satisfied, including 11% who say they are "very satisfied". More than four in ten are dissatisfied (44%, +3 pp), while 5% say they don't know.

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

The European Union



The (NATIONALITY) Government

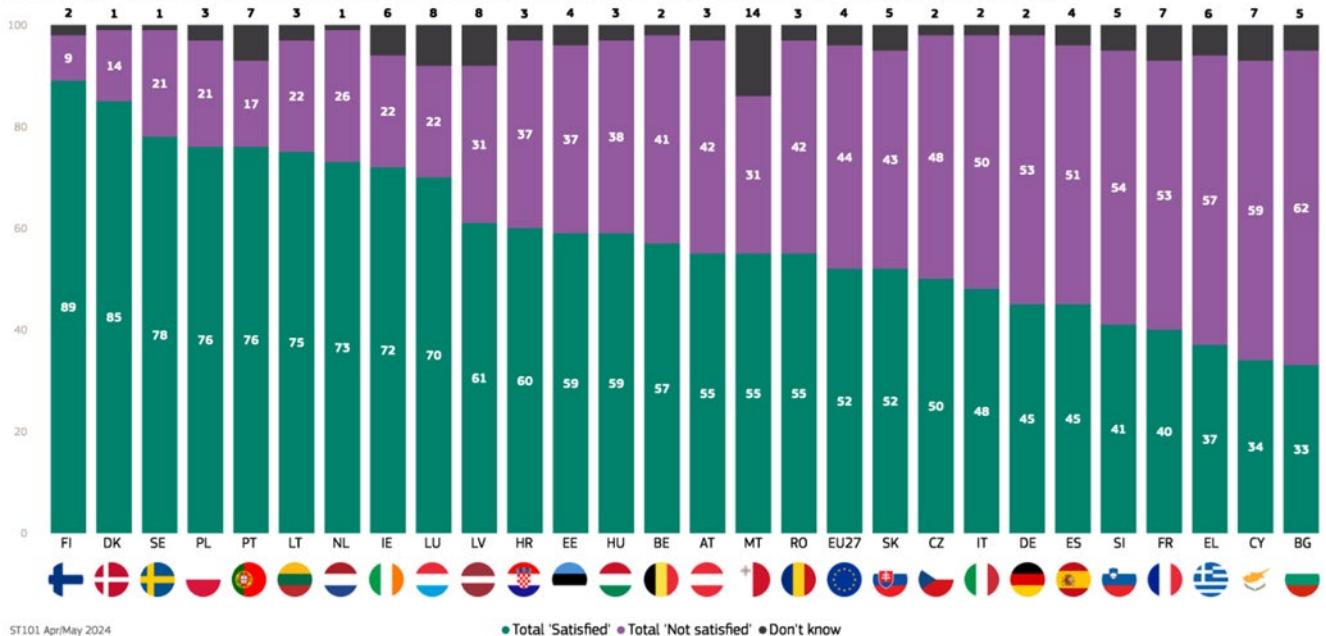


● Very satisfied ● Fairly satisfied ● Not very satisfied ● Not at all satisfied ● Don't know

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

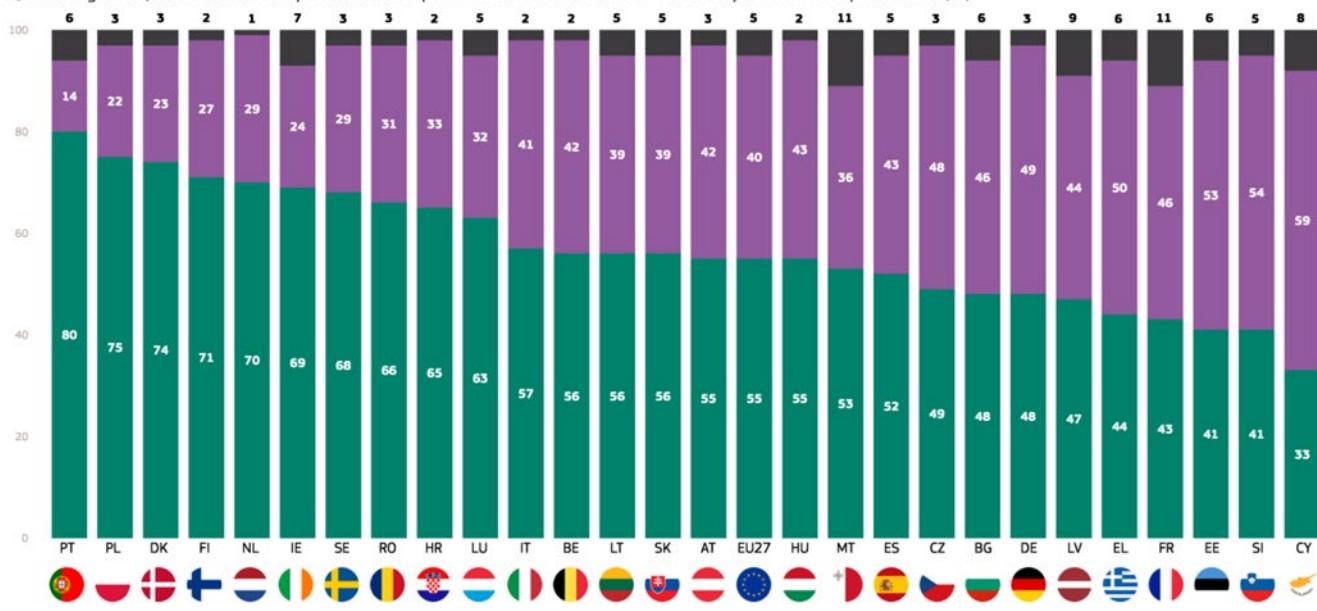
QD1.1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? -The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



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● Total 'Satisfied' ● Total 'Not satisfied' ● Don't know

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



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● Total 'Satisfied' ● Total 'Not satisfied' ● Don't know

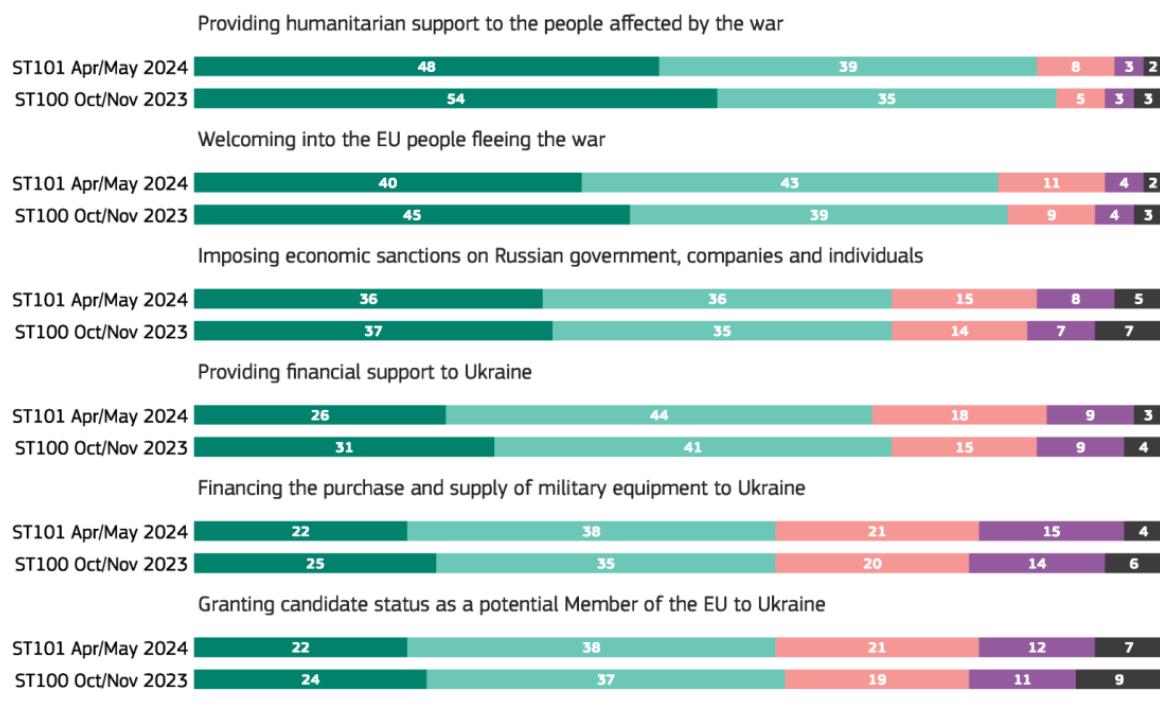
**b. APPROVAL OF ACTIONS TAKEN TO RESPOND TO RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE: TREND AND NATIONAL RESULTS**

**Support for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains high, while it has declined slightly in four of the six measures compared to autumn 2023.**

Nearly nine in ten (87%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2023) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, and almost half (48%) "totally agree" with this action. Also, more than eight in ten (83%, -1 pp) agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with 40% totally agreeing.

More than seven in ten (72%, no change) agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies, and individuals**, with 36% totally agreeing. Seven in ten respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (70%, -2 pp), with 26% saying they "totally agree". Six in ten (60%, -1 pp) agree with **granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine** including 22% who "totally agree", while six in ten (60%, no change) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** including 22% who "totally agree".

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



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

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**Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war** is the most widely agreed upon action in 24 EU Member States (down from 26 in autumn 2023) (shared in Spain and Sweden with welcoming to the EU people fleeing the war). More than seven in ten respondents in each Member State agree with this statement, with the strongest support observed in Finland and Sweden (97% each), and the Netherlands and Portugal (94%). It is the second most agreed upon action in the remaining three countries: Denmark (92%), Malta (91%), and Poland (87%).

In Sweden and Denmark (97% each), and Malta and Spain (92% each) **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war** is the joint most agreed upon action (shared in Sweden and Spain with providing humanitarian support). It is the second most agreed upon action in 21 countries including Finland (96%) as well as Portugal and the Netherlands (93% each), and the third most agreed upon in Poland (84%) and Czechia (65%).

**Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals** is the most agreed upon action in Poland (89%), and the second most agreed upon in Sweden (95%, shared with providing financial support to Ukraine) and Czechia (66%). It is the third most agreed upon action in 13 countries including Portugal (91%), the Netherlands (86%), and Ireland (84%).

**Providing financial support to Ukraine** is the second most agreed upon action in Sweden (95%, shared with imposing economic sanctions) and Spain (76%), and the third most agreed upon in 13 countries including Finland (94%), Denmark (91%), and the Netherlands (86%).

**Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** is the only other action that ranks in the top three in any country, being the third most mentioned in Sweden (93%) and Denmark (91%).

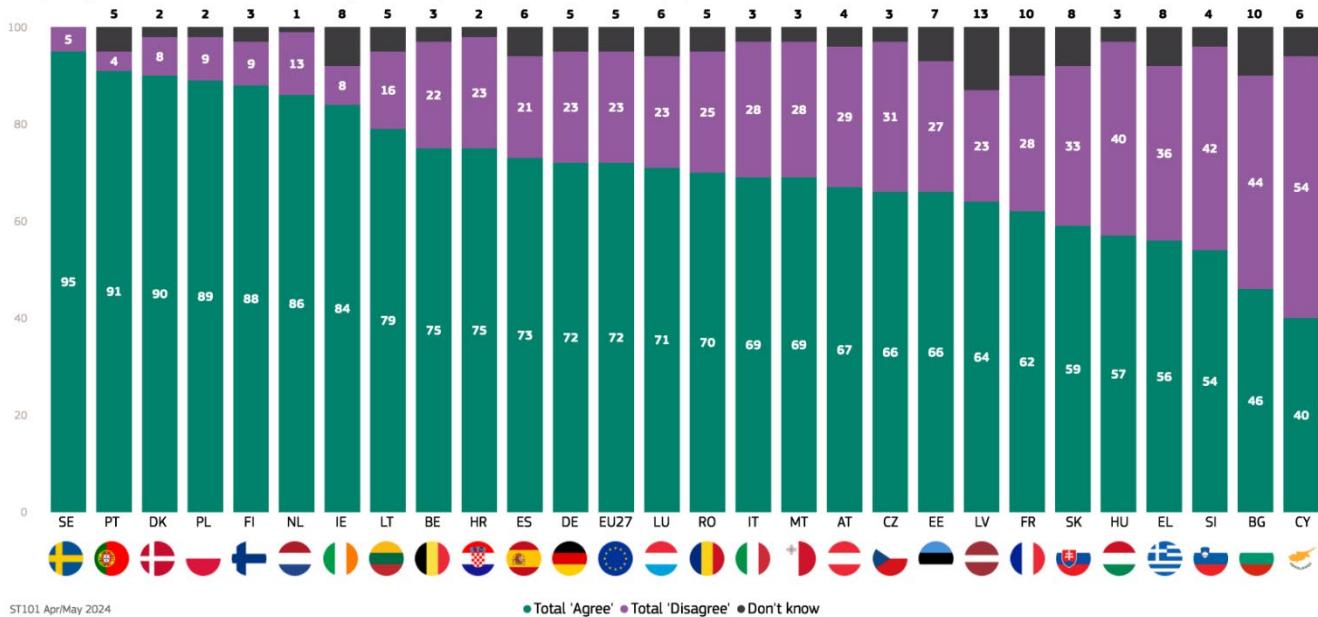
QD2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	87	85	88	80	89	84	89	92	88	92	92	97	86	89	85	93	84	92	92	90	91	94	87	94	74	97	93	87
Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war	83	75	81	64	82	65	80	97	82	90	92	96	80	86	79	85	81	89	91	89	92	93	84	93	72	97	84	83
Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	72	67	75	46	40	66	72	90	66	56	73	88	62	75	57	84	69	79	71	64	69	86	89	91	70	95	54	59
Providing financial support to Ukraine	70	66	71	47	62	52	73	91	58	59	76	94	58	76	56	84	65	81	69	72	79	86	77	84	61	95	58	57
Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine	60	49	63	32	32	49	62	91	63	38	55	86	53	69	45	68	48	80	58	69	48	83	79	84	56	93	38	40
Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine	60	51	61	43	42	37	56	78	60	50	70	72	51	73	42	74	58	77	55	66	54	66	73	83	60	87	50	51
1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item																												

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**Spring 2024**

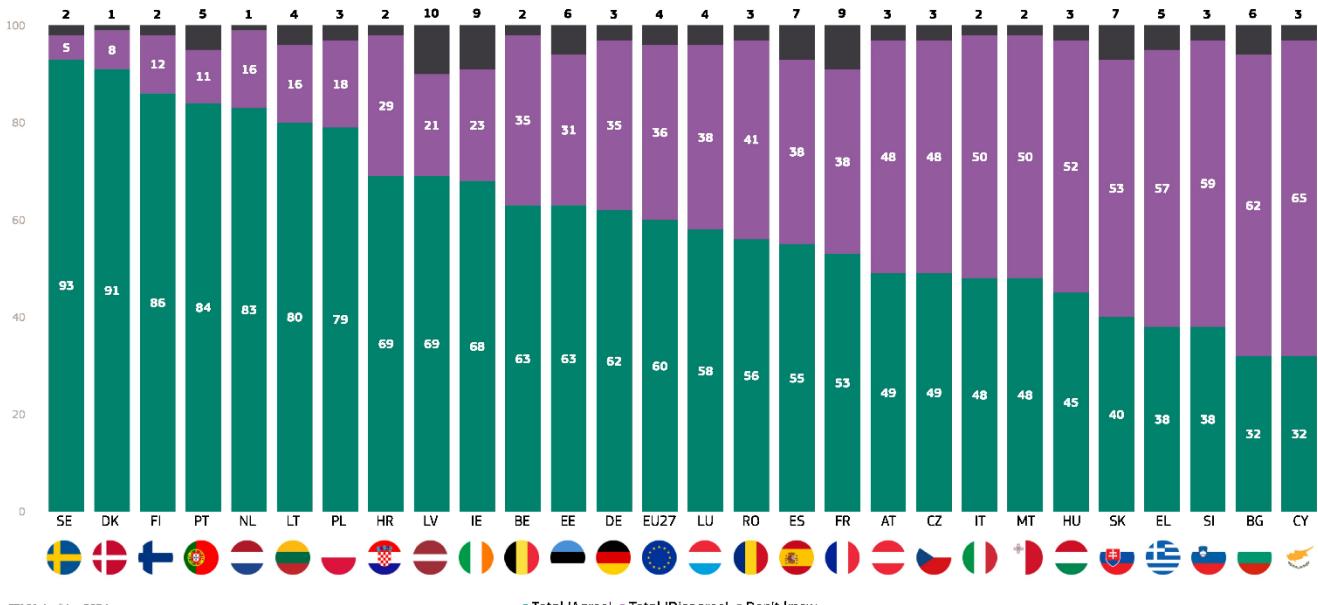
QD2.1. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
-Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)



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

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 (%)

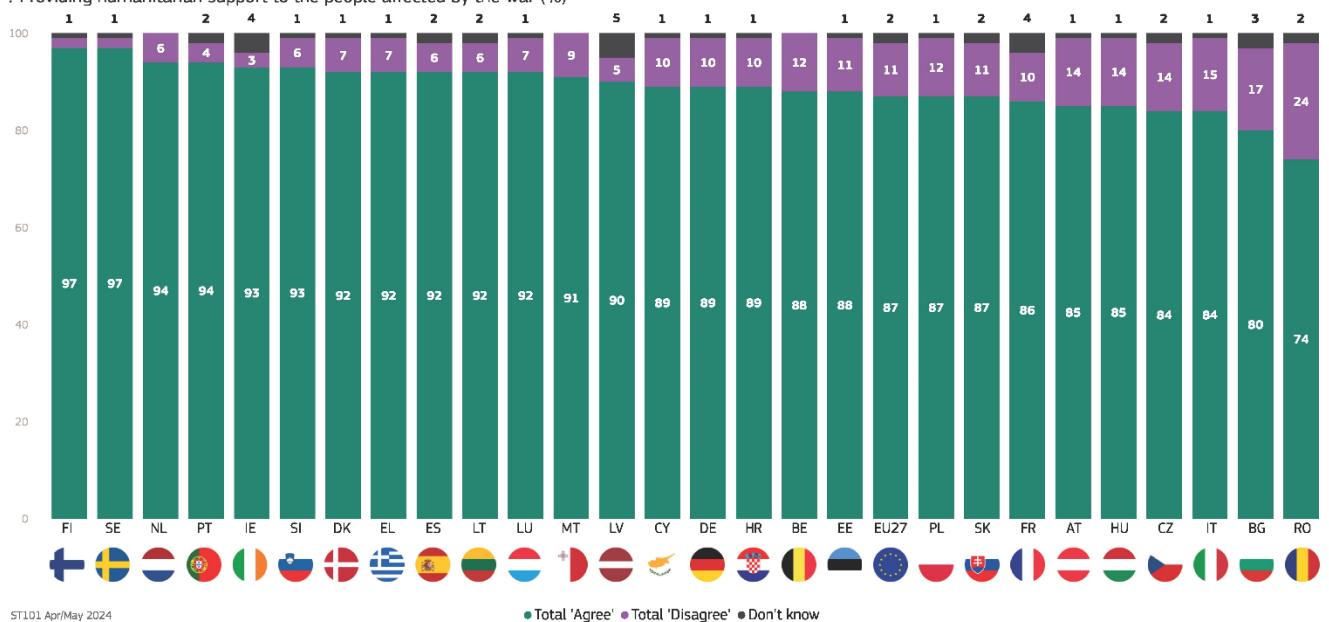


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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

## Standard Eurobarometer 101 Spring 2024

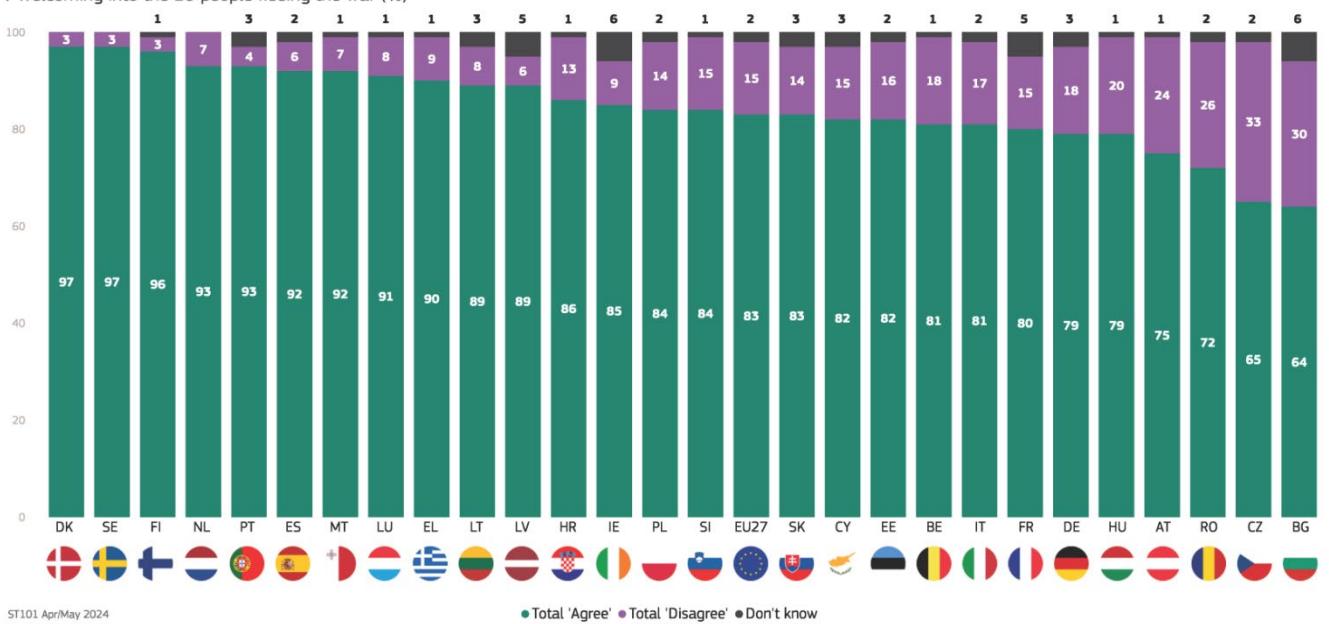
QD2.3. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
-Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

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 (%)

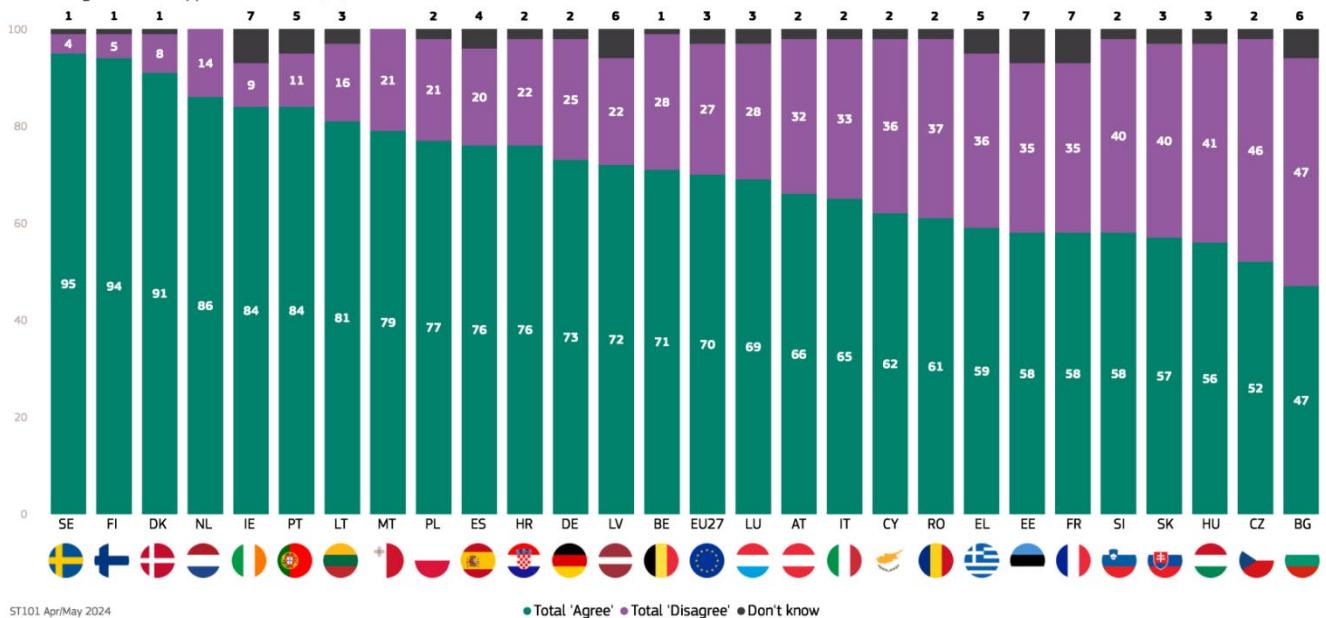


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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

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

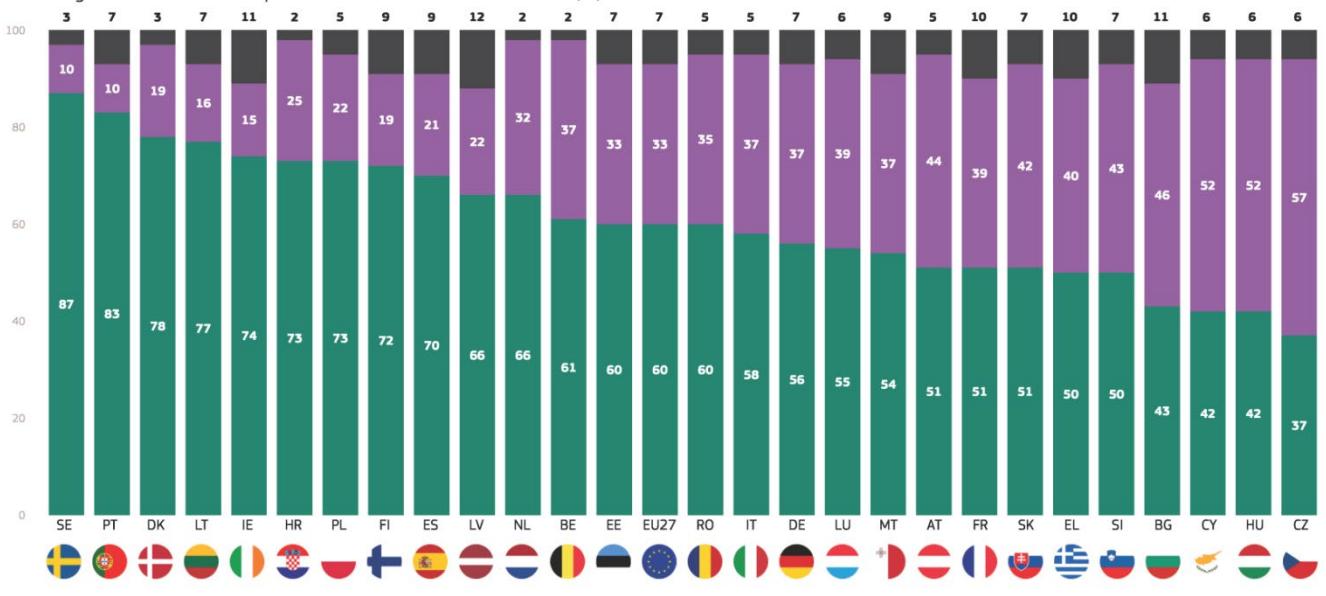
QD2.5. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
-Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



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

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 (%)



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

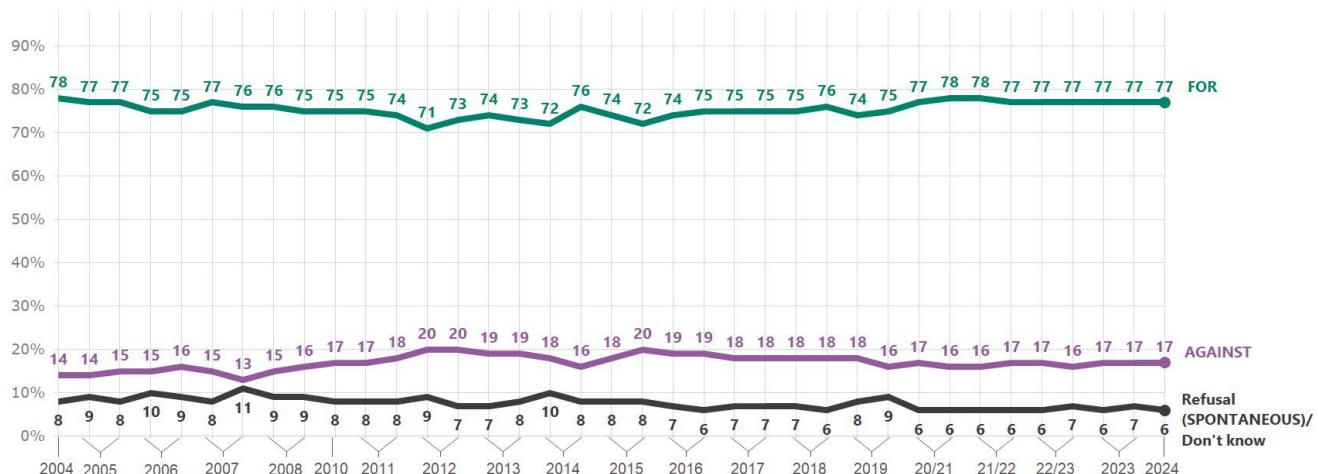
## 2. Defence and security of the EU in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

### a. SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE AND SECURITY POLICY AMONG EU MEMBER STATES: TREND

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% for the sixth consecutive Standard Eurobarometer. Fewer than one in five (17%, no change since spring 2023) are against this idea.

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

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



**b. SUPPORT FOR A COMMON DEFENCE AND SECURITY POLICY AMONG EU MEMBER STATES: NATIONAL RESULTS AND EVOLUTIONS**

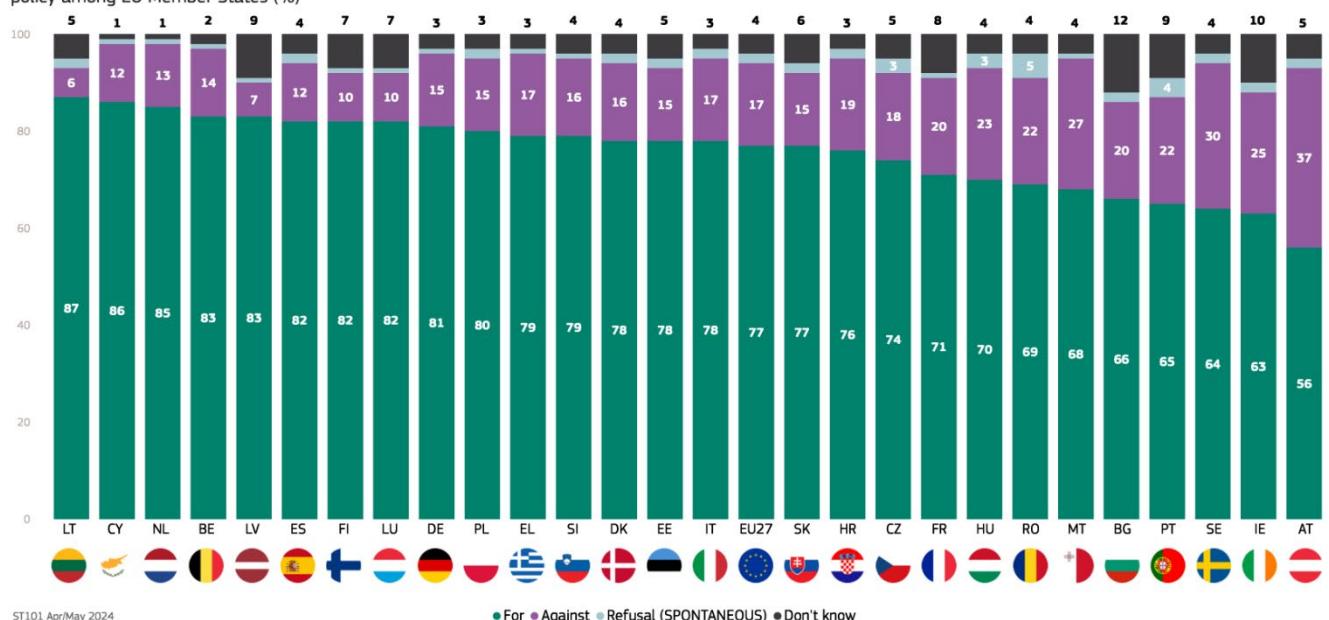
**The majority of respondents in each Member State are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States**, with support ranging from 87% of those in Lithuania, 86% in Cyprus and 85% in the Netherlands to 56% in Austria, 63% in Ireland and 64% in Sweden.

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU countries has increased in 13 countries since autumn

2023, with the largest increases seen in Poland (80%, +4 percentage points) and Greece (79%, +4 pp). In contrast, support has declined in ten countries including Austria (56%, -7 pp), France (71%, -6 pp), and Portugal (65%, -6 pp).

There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in Bulgaria, Germany, Latvia, and the Netherlands.

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



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

	EU27	EL	PL	CZ	HU	IT	DK	FI	HR	BE	EE	LU	RO	SI	BG	DE	LV	NL	IE	LT	MT	CY	ES	SK	SE	FR	PT	AT	
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
For	ST101	77	79	80	74	70	78	78	82	76	83	78	82	69	79	66	81	83	85	63	87	68	86	82	77	64	71	65	56
	ST100	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7
Against	ST101	17	17	15	18	23	17	16	10	19	14	15	10	22	16	20	15	7	13	25	6	27	12	12	15	30	20	22	37
	ST100	=	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲8
Don't know	ST101	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	7	3	2	5	7	4	4	12	3	9	1	10	5	4	1	4	6	4	8	9	5
	ST100	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼1	

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

c. DEFENCE AND SECURITY OF THE EU IN THE CONTEXT OF RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE:  
 TREND AND NATIONAL RESULTS

Eight in ten Europeans (80%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023) agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased** and that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated** (80%, +3 pp).

More than seven in ten (71%, +2 pp) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, while **two thirds agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU** (66%, +1 pp).

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

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



Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



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

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**Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased** ranks in first or second position in all 27 Member States. In 15 countries (down from 23 in autumn 2023) this statement ranks first (shared in Greece, Ireland, and Portugal with Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated), with the most widespread agreement seen amongst respondents in Finland, the Netherlands (both 92%), and Lithuania (90%). It ranks second in 12 countries including Denmark (89%), Cyprus (84%), and Greece (84%).

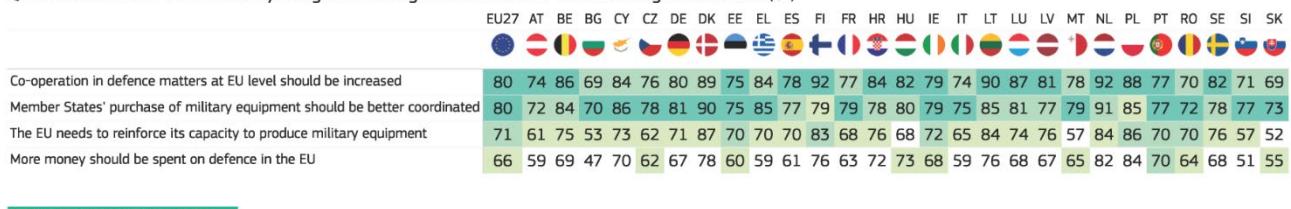
**Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated** ranks in the top three in all 27 Member States. It ranks first in 15 countries (up from five in autumn 2023) including Denmark (90%), Cyprus (86%), and Greece (85%) (shared in Greece, Ireland, and Portugal with co-operation in defence matters at EU level

should be increased). It ranks second in nine countries including the Netherlands (91%), Lithuania (85%), and Belgium (84%) and third in Poland (85%) and Finland (79%).

No other issue ranks first in any country. **The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment** is the second most agreed upon statement in six countries including Poland (86%), Finland (83%), and Ireland (72%) and third in 18 countries including Denmark (87%) as well as the Netherlands and Lithuania (both 84%).

The idea that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU** is the second most agreed upon statement in Portugal (70%, along with the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment), and the third most agreed upon issue in seven countries including Hungary (73%), Ireland (68%), and Malta (65%).

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



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## VI. EU's policies and priorities

## 1. EU's priorities in the medium term: EU and national results

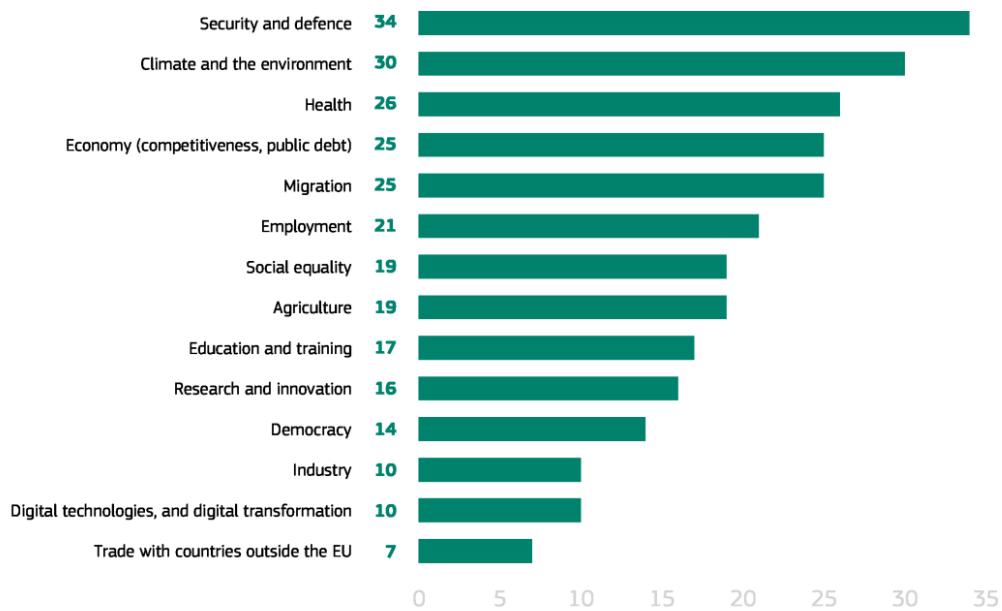
**Security and defence (34%) is the priority area for the EU to take action in the medium term**, with climate and the environment ranking second as the only other area mentioned by at least three in ten (30%).

Health (26%) ranks third, closely followed by the economy and migration in fourth place (both 25%). Employment (21%) is the only other area mentioned by at least one in five.

Almost one in five think agriculture and social equality (19% each) are areas where the EU should take action in the medium term, while 17% mention education and training, 16% mention research and innovation, and 14% mention democracy.

Industry is mentioned by one in ten, as is digital technologies and digital transformation. Fewer than one in ten mention trade with other countries outside the EU (7%).

QB10ab. In your opinion, in which of the following areas should the EU take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years? Firstly? (EU27) (%)



The national results illustrate that opinion about priority areas varies considerably across Member States. **Security and defence** rank first in ten countries (shared in Luxembourg with climate and the environment and social equality, and shared in Slovakia with agriculture) including Lithuania (53%), Finland (50%), and Poland (49%). It ranks second in six countries including Denmark (51%), the Netherlands (42%), and Hungary (38%) and third in six countries including Bulgaria, Cyprus (31% each), and Sweden (30%).

**Climate and the environment** is the most mentioned area in seven countries (shared in Luxembourg with security and defence and social equality) including Sweden (62%), Denmark (60%), and the Netherlands (54%). It is the second most mentioned in Finland (41%), Ireland (37%), France (35%), and Germany (33%), and the third most mentioned in Croatia (27%) and Slovenia (26%).

**Health** is the most mentioned in four countries: Portugal (51%), Ireland and France (38% each), and Slovenia (33%, along with migration). Health ranks second in five countries including Lithuania (35%), Cyprus (34%), and Spain (33%) and third in six countries including Greece (38%), Malta (34%), and Latvia (32%).

**The economy** is the most mentioned area in five countries: Greece (44%), Hungary (39%), Italy and Bulgaria (34% each), and Croatia (33%). It is the second most mentioned issue in Latvia (35%) and Slovakia (32%), and the third most mentioned in six countries including Finland (37%), Lithuania (31%), and Austria (27%).

QB10ab. In your opinion, in which of the following areas should the EU take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years? Firstly? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Security and defence	34	26	32	31	31	41	43	51	45	27	14	50	30	31	38	20	33	53	32	45	27	42	49	24	32	30	26	36
Climate and the environment	30	39	39	16	18	20	33	60	11	19	21	41	35	27	25	37	30	14	32	10	41	54	16	21	13	62	26	16
Health	26	21	22	24	34	21	15	24	20	38	33	16	38	15	25	38	22	35	24	32	34	20	24	51	28	11	33	32
Economy (competitiveness, public debt)	25	27	22	34	22	23	21	15	36	44	25	37	20	33	39	21	34	31	15	35	21	18	22	23	24	25	26	32
Migration	25	28	29	21	61	29	32	19	11	23	23	12	24	19	27	34	24	11	23	11	38	41	21	11	11	20	33	16
Employment	21	18	24	20	18	8	8	8	17	41	36	16	21	20	16	20	32	18	26	18	17	6	14	41	31	12	14	19
Social equality	19	19	19	32	14	12	20	23	14	19	20	21	21	19	17	16	11	23	32	17	15	20	18	41	20	24	23	20
Agriculture	19	21	22	23	18	20	14	14	19	21	26	17	26	31	18	15	11	18	19	28	16	12	20	13	23	15	31	36
Education and training	17	13	18	14	21	16	15	11	12	20	19	21	27	22	14	22	15	23	21	22	21	13	9	17	18	13	19	16
Research and innovation	16	16	11	11	10	21	19	21	18	12	17	19	10	11	13	15	23	15	10	7	11	14	10	11	14	22	13	12
Democracy	14	14	14	10	12	10	21	15	7	12	9	12	9	10	16	7	14	7	18	6	10	18	17	5	14	33	6	9
Industry	10	11	9	18	10	19	9	5	17	8	11	5	7	18	10	11	9	10	5	21	6	3	14	5	20	5	8	15
Digital technologies, and digital transformation	10	17	8	10	5	10	17	13	15	7	7	5	3	14	8	11	14	10	6	8	10	9	12	9	11	8	8	11
Trade with countries outside the EU	7	12	5	6	3	6	9	7	13	4	9	8	3	11	12	10	7	7	4	8	6	5	11	7	9	6	4	7

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

**Migration** is the most mentioned issue in Cyprus (61%) and Slovenia (33%, along with health) and the second most mentioned issue in Malta (38%), Czechia (29%), and Austria (28%). It is the third most mentioned issue in five countries including the Netherlands (41%), Ireland (34%), and Germany (32%).

**Employment** is the most mentioned issue in Spain (36%), and the second most mentioned in Greece and Portugal (41% each, shared in Portugal with social equality), Romania (31%), and Luxembourg (26%). It is the third most mentioned issue in Italy (32%).

**Social equality** ranks first in Luxembourg (32% along with security and defence, and climate and the environment). It ranks second in Portugal (41% along with employment) and Bulgaria (32%), and third in Slovakia (20%).

**Agriculture** is the only other issue that ranks first in any country, as the most mentioned in Slovakia (36% along with security and defence). Agriculture is the second most mentioned area in Slovenia and Croatia (31% each), and the third most mentioned in Spain (26%).

Only two other issues rank in the top three in any country. **Education and training** is the third most mentioned in Estonia, while **democracy** is the third most mentioned in Sweden (33%).

## 2. Positive impact of EU's actions in the short term: EU and national results

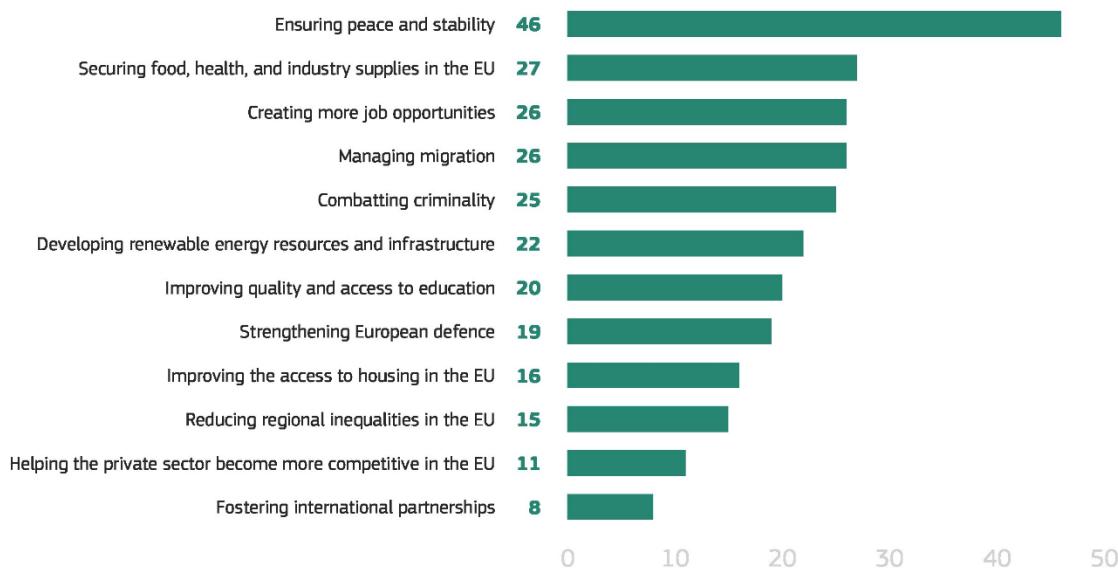
**Almost half (46%) of all citizens think ensuring peace and stability will have the highest positive impact on their life in the short term**, and this action is by far the most mentioned.

At least one quarter think securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU (27%), creating more job opportunities, managing migration (26% each) or combatting criminality (25%) would have the highest positive impact on their life. At least one in five mentions developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure (22%) or improving the quality and access to education (20%).

Almost one in five mentions strengthening the European defence (19%), while 16% mention improving access to housing in the EU, and 15% mention reducing regional inequalities in the EU. Just over one in ten mentions helping the private sector become more competitive in the EU (11%).

Finally, 8% think fostering international partnerships would have the highest positive impact on their life in the short term.

QB11ab. Which of the following actions at the EU level do you think would have the highest positive impact on your life in the short term, i.e. in the next year? Firstly? And then? (EU27) (%)



In every Member State **ensuring peace and stability** ranks in the top three actions that would have the highest positive impact on citizens' life in the short term. It ranks first in 23 countries including Denmark, Finland (70% each), and Sweden (62%). It ranks second in Portugal (39%), Italy (38%), and Spain (37%), and third in Cyprus (37%).

**Securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU** ranks second in nine countries including Malta (41%), Slovenia (40%), and Austria and Hungary (38% each). It ranks third in seven countries including Sweden (39%), Germany (34%) as well as Denmark and Romania (30% each).

**Creating more job opportunities** ranks first in Portugal (43%), Italy (41%), and Spain (40%). It sits in second position in six countries including Greece (43%), Cyprus (38%), and Bulgaria (35%) and in third place in Lithuania (29%) as well as Croatia and Malta (28% each).

**Managing migration** is the only other action that ranks first in any country, occupying this position in Cyprus (50%). It ranks second in Germany (38%) and the Netherlands

(34%), and third in six countries including Italy and Ireland (33% each), and Slovenia and Austria (30% each).

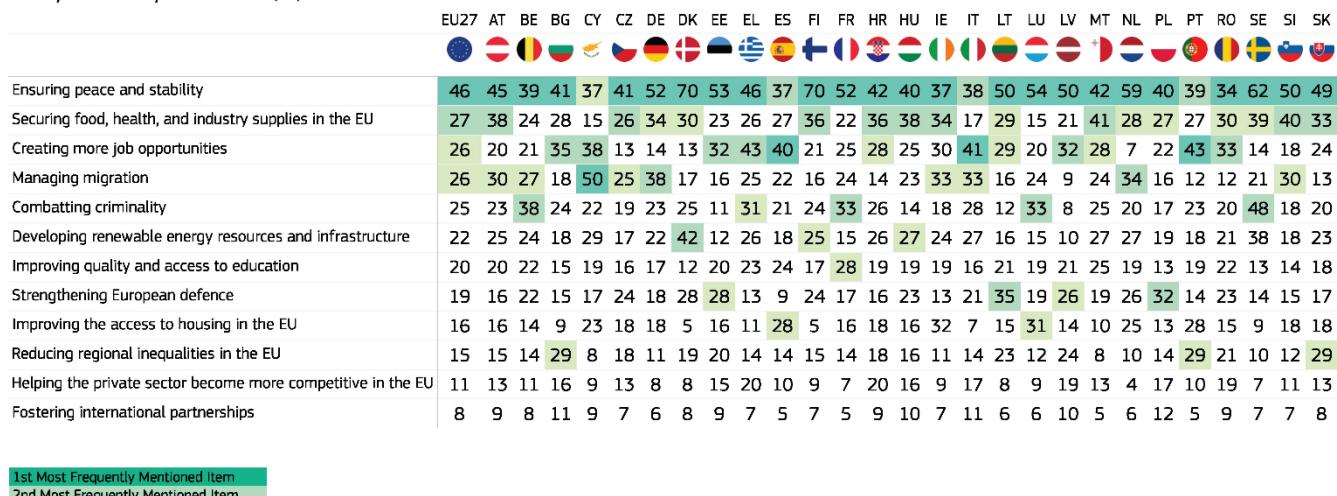
**Combatting criminality** is the second most mentioned issue in Sweden (48%), Belgium (38%) as well as France and Luxembourg (33% each) and is the third most mentioned issue in Greece (31%).

**Developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure** ranks second in Denmark (42%) and third in Hungary (27%) and Finland (25%), while improving quality and access to education ranks third in France (28%).

**Strengthening European defence** is the second most mentioned action in Lithuania (35%) and Poland (32%) and the third most mentioned in Estonia (28%) and Latvia (26%).

Only two other actions appear in the top three in any country. **Improving the access to housing in the EU** ranks third in Luxembourg (31%) and Spain (28%), while **reducing regional inequalities in the EU** ranks third in Bulgaria, Portugal, and Slovakia (29% each).

QB11ab. Which of the following actions at the EU level do you think would have the highest positive impact on your life in the short term, i.e. in the next year? Firstly? And then? (%)

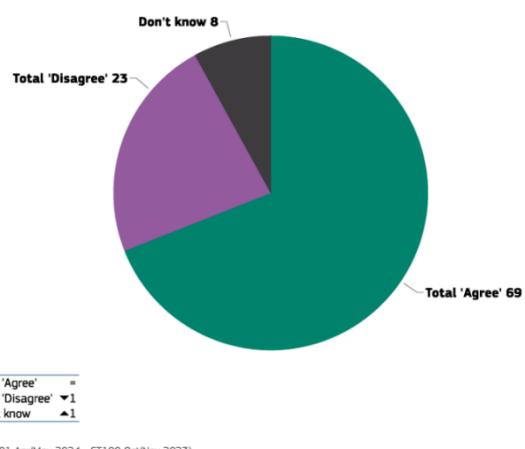


### 3. EU in the global economy: trend and national results

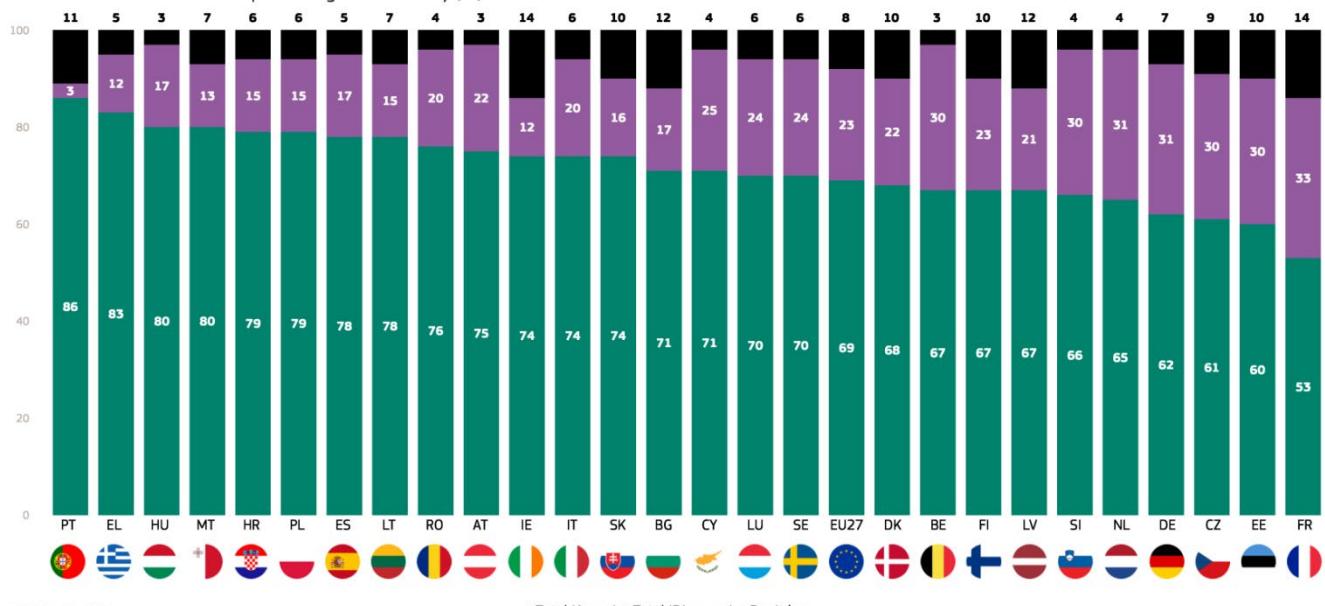
Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change since autumn 2023) agree **the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**. More than one in five (23%, -1 percentage point) disagree while 8% say they don't know.

More than half of the citizens in every EU Member State hold this view, with levels ranging from 86% in Portugal, 83% in Greece, and 80% in Hungary and Malta to 53% in France, 60% in Estonia, and 61% in Czechia.

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



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

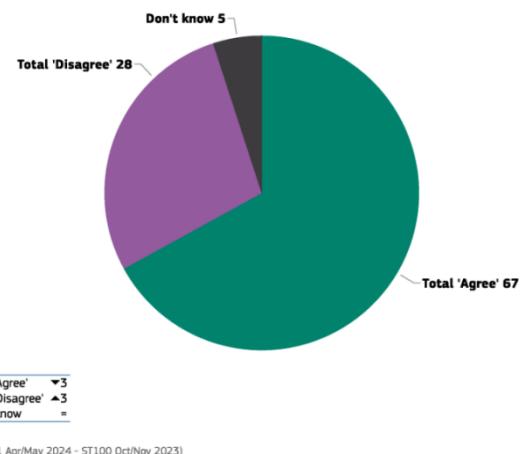


## 4. The EU as a place of stability in a troubled world: trend and national results

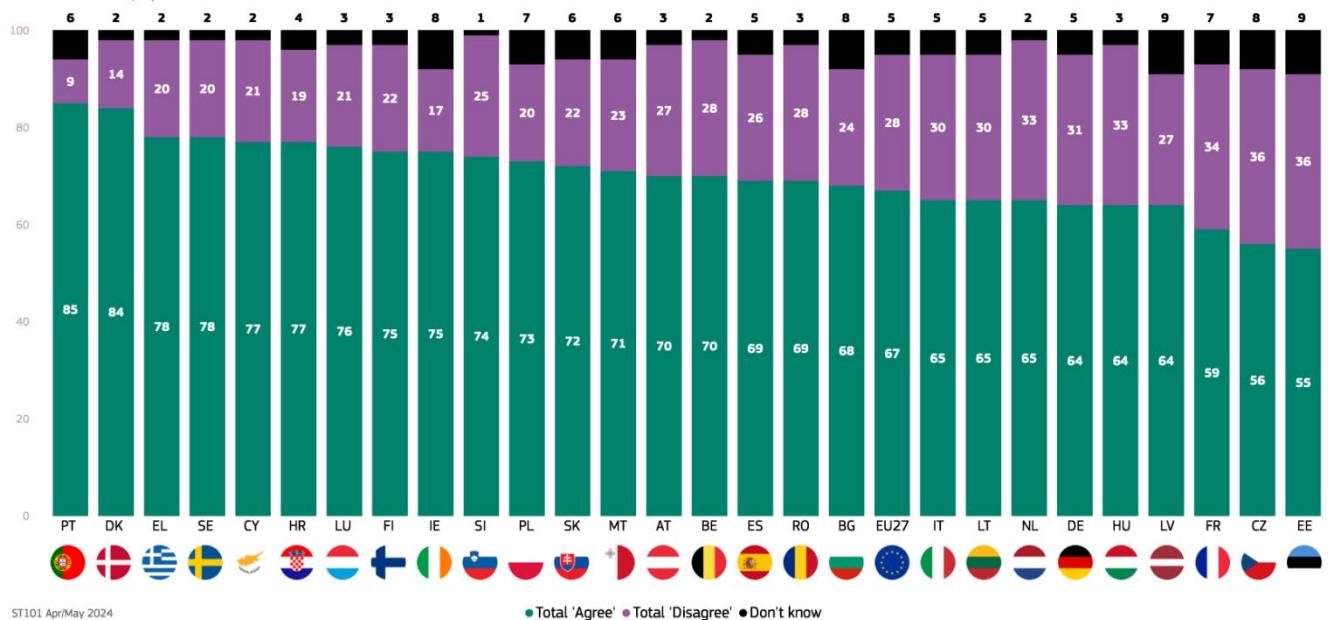
Just over two thirds (67%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2023) agree that **the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world**. Almost three in ten disagrees (28%, +3 pp) and 5% say they don't know.

At the national level, a majority of respondents in each Member State agrees that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world. Agreement is most widespread in Portugal (85%), Denmark (84%) as well as in Greece and Sweden (both 78%), although 55% in Estonia, 56% in Czechia, and 59% in France also agree.

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



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

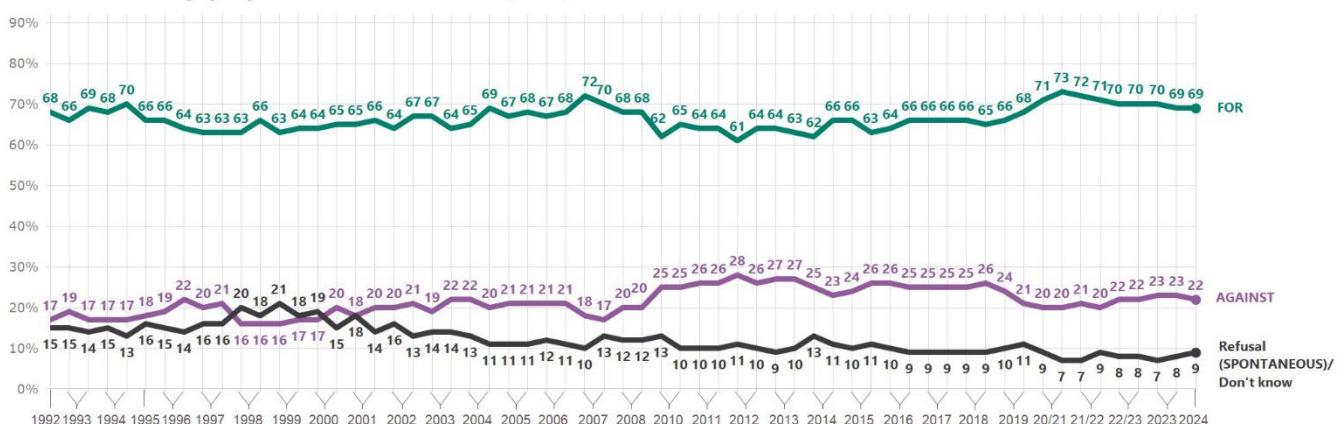


## 5. Support for a common foreign policy: trend and national results

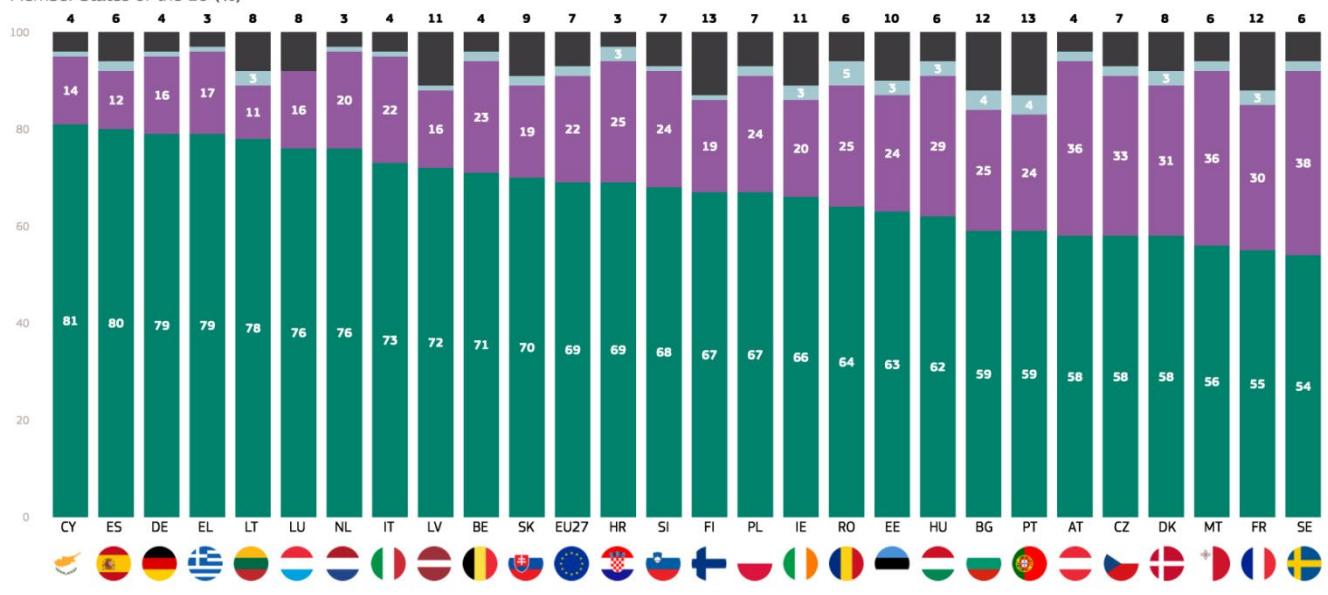
Almost seven in ten Europeans (69%, no change since autumn 2023) are for a **common foreign policy of Member States of the EU**. Just over one in five (22%, -1 percentage point) are against it.

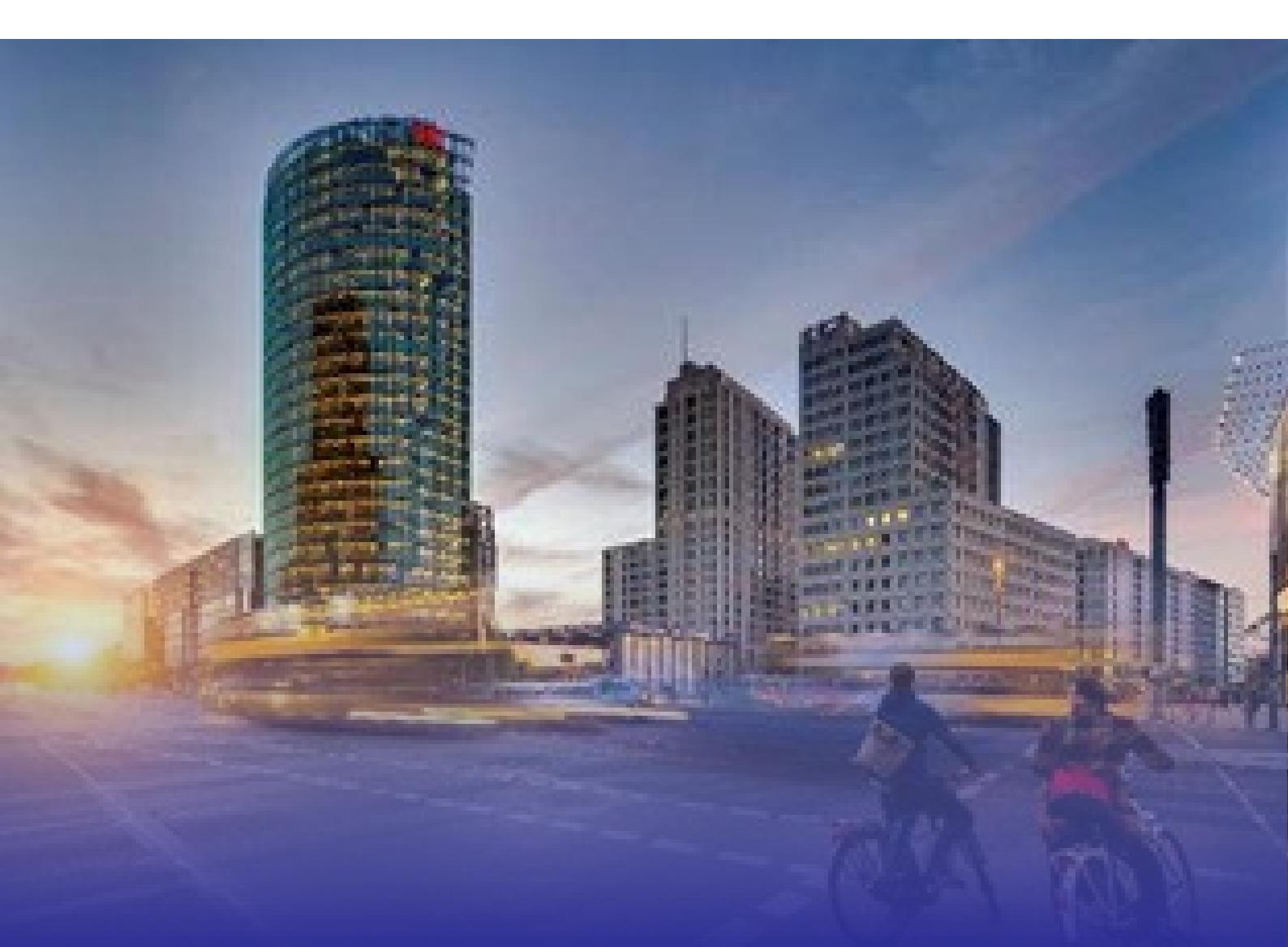
In every Member State a majority of citizens are for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU. Levels of support range from 81% in Cyprus, 80% in Spain, and 79% in Germany and Greece to 54% in Sweden, 55% in France, and 56% in Malta.

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



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





# Conclusion

The spring 2024 edition of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB101) **shows improvement in both EU and national economic indicators**. The war in Ukraine continues to have an important impact on the European public opinion.

**Trust in the EU has improved since autumn 2023** and is the view of the majority of citizens both at the EU level, and in 21 Member States. Trust in the EU has also increased in 18 countries since autumn 2023. In contrast, trust in national governments has declined, with distrust the majority position in 25 Member States. The gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments is now the widest since autumn 2009.

The positive image of the EU has remained stable since autumn 2023 and is the majority view in 19 Member States. Optimism for the future of the EU has improved slightly since autumn 2023, and the majority in 26 countries are optimistic.

**Views on the economic situation have improved since autumn 2023: almost half of EU citizens rate the current European economic situation as “good”** and the positive view is continuing to outweigh the pessimistic view. A majority in 21 countries hold a positive view about the European economic situation. The majority of citizens think the European economic situation will remain the same in the next 12 months. This view is echoed in 25 Member States, although optimism is growing.

**Opinion about the current national economic situation has also become more positive**, with the proportion rating it as “good” increasing by four percentage points since autumn 2023. While the situation varies dramatically between countries, positive perceptions have increased in 19 Member States since autumn 2023. Optimism about the national economic situation in the next 12 months has also improved slightly, with four in ten expecting it to remain the same and just over one in five expecting it to get better.

Despite a one-point decrease, **support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, remains at a high level** with seven in ten in the EU as a whole in favour, and close to eight in ten in the euro area.

Almost three quarters of respondents say they feel like a citizen of the EU, and this has remained relatively stable since spring 2022. The majority in each Member State say they feel this way.

The main concerns of Europeans in spring 2024 centre on wider European and international issues. **The war in Ukraine ranks first**, having increased by seven percentage points, and it is the only issue mentioned by at least one quarter of respondents in all Member States. Immigration has dropped from first to second position, with the international situation continuing to rank third. The war in Ukraine ranks first in 24 Member States and ranks in the top three in the remaining ones. Furthermore, when asked to consider recent crises, it is Russia’s invasion of Ukraine that had the greatest influence on the way citizens look at the future, and it ranks in the top three in 26 Member States.

The main concerns of Europeans at a national level are more focussed on economic issues. **Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remain the most important national issue by a considerable margin**, although mentions have declined by six percentage points since autumn 2023. The economic situation has moved from third to second place, while immigration has dropped to third position. Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is one of the three most mentioned issues in 24 EU Member States.

**Satisfaction with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine remains the majority view despite a slight decline.** Citizens are somewhat more satisfied with the response of the EU compared to that of their national government.

**Support for a range of actions taken in response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine remains high** but has marginally decreased in four of six areas compared to autumn 2023. More than eight in ten agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war or with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war.

Within the context of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, Europeans’ support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable since winter 2021-2022 at just over three quarters of EU citizens. More than half in each Member State are also in favour.

**Eight in ten Europeans agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased** and that Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. More than seven in ten agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, while two thirds agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU. Support for each of these measures has increased since autumn 2023.

**Turning to the areas the EU should take action in over the next five years, security and defence is mentioned by more than one third**, while three in ten mention climate and the environment and just over one quarter mention health.

**When it comes to the EU actions that citizens think would have the highest positive impact on their life in the next year, almost half mention ensuring peace and stability.** This is much more widely mentioned than securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU, which is stated by almost three in ten, and creating more job opportunities and managing migration, which are both mentioned by just over one quarter. In every Member State ensuring peace and stability ranks in the top three actions.

As regards the EU's place in the world, **almost seven in ten agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy** while just over two thirds agree that **the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world.**

**Almost seven in ten at EU level** and the majority in each **Member State are for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU**, and the majority in each Member State agrees.

## Technical Specifications

Between 2 April and 9 May 2024, Verian (formerly Kantar Public) on behalf of Verian Belgium carried out the wave 101.3 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 101.3 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 101 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 101 survey has also been conducted in 11 other countries or territories: eight candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo<sup>24</sup> and in the United Kingdom.

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

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

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>25</sup>.

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

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

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

<sup>24</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>25</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
			03-04-24	22-04-24		
BE	MCM Belgium	1,006	03-04-24	22-04-24	9,801,547	2.57%
BG	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,046	03-04-24	22-04-24	5,533,938	1.45%
CZ	STEM/MARK	1,026	03-04-24	19-04-24	9,075,934	2.38%
DK	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,001	05-04-24	26-04-24	4,984,048	1.31%
DE	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,559	04-04-24	29-04-24	72,405,020	18.97%
EE	Norstat Eesti	1,001	04-04-24	23-04-24	1,141,759	0.30%
IE	B and A Research	1,003	04-04-24	24-04-24	4,250,998	1.11%
EL	Kantar Greece	1,011	03-04-24	21-04-24	9,019,518	2.36%
ES	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,002	05-04-24	22-04-24	41,533,486	10.88%
FR	MCM France	1,004	03-04-24	23-04-24	56,365,353	14.77%
HR	Hendal	1,003	03-04-24	22-04-24	3,301,831	0.86%
IT	Testpoint Italia	1,070	03-04-24	17-04-24	51,632,657	13.53%
CY	CYMAR Market Research	507	03-04-24	19-04-24	772,320	0.20%
LV	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,009	04-04-24	21-04-24	1,582,326	0.41%
LT	Norstat LT	1,005	03-04-24	23-04-24	2,429,823	0.64%
LU	ILRES	506	02-04-24	20-04-24	555,900	0.15%
HU	Kantar Hoffmann	1,019	03-04-24	22-04-24	8,205,783	2.15%
MT	MISCO International	500	03-04-24	24-04-24	473,015	0.12%
NL	MCM Netherlands	1,067	05-04-24	19-04-24	15,081,342	3.95%
AT	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,011	03-04-24	22-04-24	7,788,036	2.04%
PL	Research Collective	1,006	03-04-24	21-04-24	31,079,533	8.14%
PT	Intercampus SA	1,000	04-04-24	24-04-24	9,113,419	2.39%
RO	CSOP SRL	1,038	02-04-24	22-04-24	15,981,575	4.19%
SI	Mediana DOO	1,004	03-04-24	21-04-24	1,799,078	0.47%
SK	MNFORCE	1,006	03-04-24	20-04-24	4,554,569	1.19%
FI	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,000	03-04-24	23-04-24	4,722,540	1.24%
SE	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,013	03-04-24	22-04-24	8,541,497	2.24%
TOTAL EU27		26,423	02-04-24	29-04-24	381,726,845	100%

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

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar Public UK Limited	1,012	04-04-24	26-04-24	57,643,554
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	503	21-04-24	29-04-24	233,547
TR	Türkiye	Kantar TNS Piar	1,002	16-04-24	04-05-24	66,538,195
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,037	04-04-24	23-04-24	1,521,912
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	528	06-04-24	24-04-24	506,250
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1,053	10-04-24	26-04-24	5,682,611
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1,023	10-04-24	29-04-24	2,291,065
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,006	05-04-24	25-04-24	2,987,440
XK	Territory of Kosovo	Index Kosovo	1,006	11-04-24	09-05-24	1,357,100
MD	Moldova	CBS AXA	1,009	05-04-24	19-04-24	2,038,956
GE	Georgia	GORBI	1,013	12-04-24	24-04-24	2,131,029
TOTAL		36,615	02-04-24	09-05-24	524,658,504	

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**INTERVIEWING MODE PER COUNTRY**

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

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS	
BE	Belgium	1,006	1,006	
BG	Bulgaria	1,046	1,046	
CZ	Czechia	750	276	1,026
DK	Denmark	660	341	1,001
DE	Germany	1,559		1,559
EE	Estonia	1,001		1,001
IE	Ireland	1,003		1,003
EL	Greece	1,011		1,011
ES	Spain	1,002		1,002
FR	France	1,004		1,004
HR	Croatia	1,003		1,003
IT	Italy	1,070		1,070
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	507		507
LV	Latvia	1,009		1,009
LT	Lithuania	1,005		1,005
LU	Luxembourg	506		506
HU	Hungary	1,019		1,019
MT	Malta	309	191	500
NL	Netherlands	1,067		1,067
AT	Austria	1,011		1,011
PL	Poland	1,006		1,006
PT	Portugal	1,000		1,000
RO	Romania	1,038		1,038
SI	Slovenia	1,004		1,004
SK	Slovakia	1,006		1,006
FI	Finland	717	283	1,000
SE	Sweden	1,013		1,013
TOTAL EU27		25,332	1,091	26,423

UK	United Kingdom	1,001		1,001
CY(Tc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	513		513
TR	Türkiye	1,003		1,003
MK	North Macedonia	1,010		1,010
ME	Montenegro	508		508
RS	Serbia	1,038		1,038
AL	Albania	1,005		1,005
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,003		1,003
XK	Territory of Kosovo	1,028		1,028
MD	Moldova	1,012		1,012
GE	Georgia	1,013		1,013
TOTAL		35,466	1,091	36,557

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

## RESPONSE RATES

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 101.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian, are:

COUNTRIES	CAP I Response rates	
BE	Belgium	60,1%
BG	Bulgaria	50,4%
CZ	Czechia	65,0%
DK	Denmark	36,6%
DE	Germany	40,9%
EE	Estonia	79,6%
IE	Ireland	46,6%
EL	Greece	43,4%
ES	Spain	34,7%
FR	France	49,1%
HR	Croatia	55,9%
IT	Italy	41,3%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	72,3%
LV	Latvia	32,2%
LT	Lithuania	47,7%
LU	Luxembourg	29,2%
HU	Hungary	63,5%
MT	Malta	61,6%
NL	Netherlands	88,2%
AT	Austria	44,4%
PL	Poland	50,8%
PT	Portugal	52,9%
RO	Romania	60,3%
SI	Slovenia	44,7%
SK	Slovakia	68,4%
FI	Finland	22,4%
SE	Sweden	68,7%

CAP : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

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### MARGINS OF ERROR

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

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

