

Standard Eurobarometer 97
Summer 2022

The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

Full report

Fieldwork: June – July 2022

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

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INTRODUCTION



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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

The Standard Eurobarometer 97.5 (EB97) survey summer 2022 was conducted from 17 June to 17 July 2022 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo¹, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 97 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship; and opinion regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

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

Since the invasion, the EU and European financial institutions have mobilised over €12 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency and budget support to Ukraine. So far, Team Europe has mobilised 19 billion in total².

This includes €2.2 billion in EU macro-financial assistance and €120 million in budget support already disbursed and a further €5 billion in macro-financial assistance set to be disbursed this year. As part of the pledges from the Stand up for Ukraine and the high-level international donors conference in May, an additional €500 million budget support package was signed on 5 September to help Ukraine address urgent housing, education and farming sector needs on the ground. The EU will provide €100 million to rehabilitate damaged schools.

Up to €3 billion in additional macro-financial assistance are under preparation.

An additional €2.6 billion has been made available under the European Peace Facility to deliver military equipment to the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

On 28 February 2022, Ukraine presented its application for EU membership, followed on 3 March by the Republic of Moldova and Georgia. On 23 June, the European Council endorsed the European Commission's opinion and granted candidate status to Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova and confirmed the European path of Georgia.

This volume of the summer 2022 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the war in Ukraine and its consequences, and more specifically five topic areas identified by the European Commission:

- **The EU's response to the war:** Are Europeans satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU and their national government?
- **Actions taken as a response to the war:** Do Europeans agree with various actions taken by the EU as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine? Do Europeans agree that

by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values?

- **Future EU action in response to the war:** What are the views of Europeans on defence co-operation in the EU? How do Europeans perceive issues related to energy security and renewable energy? How effective can the EU's recovery plan, 'NextGenerationEU' be in responding to current economic challenges?
- **Consequences of the war in Ukraine:** Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do Europeans personally fear the most? Do Europeans agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, and serious economic consequences for their country?
- **Perceived threat of war:** Is the invasion of Ukraine seen as a threat to the security of the EU or to their country?

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

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

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Methodology

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, in some countries **alternative interview modes** to face-to-face were necessary as a result of the situation.

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)³⁴.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation⁵ (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	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Norway	NO
Iceland	IS	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo ⁶	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE			Outside euro area

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

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

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

³ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

⁴ 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.

⁵ 2016/679

⁶ 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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

- More than half of Europeans (55%) are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government, while four in ten (40%) are dissatisfied.
- Almost six in ten (57%) are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU, while more than a third (37%) say they are dissatisfied.
- Satisfaction with the EU response is highest in Portugal, Poland, Denmark and Malta, while it is lowest in Greece, Estonia, Cyprus and Slovenia.

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

- When asked about the EU's actions, around nine in ten Europeans agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (92%) and welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war (90%).
- Around eight in ten respondents agree with providing financial support to Ukraine (81%) and imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies, and individuals (78%).
- Around seven in ten agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (70%), while around one in five (22%) disagree. A similar proportion agree with financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government (68%), although a quarter (26%) disagree.
- Eight in ten Europeans (79%) agree that "by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values", while 15% disagree.

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

- More than eight in ten respondents (84%) agree that "co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased", while eight in ten (80%) agree that "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated".
- Around seven in ten Europeans (71%) agree that "the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment", while one in five (21%) disagree. Seven in ten (70%) agree that "more money should be spent on defence in the EU", with 23% disagreeing with this statement.

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

- Almost nine in ten respondents (87%) agree that "the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power", while a similar proportion (84%) agree that "reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security". Eight in ten (80%) agree that "on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption".

- On energy efficiency, more than eight in ten (85%) agree that "increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU". Similarly, 83% agree that "EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price", and 86% agree that "gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter".
- When asked about Russian sources of energy specifically, more than eight in ten (86%) agree that "the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible", while one in ten (10%) disagree.
- Just under eight in ten respondents (78%) agree that "I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption, or I plan to do so in the near future", while one in five (19%) disagree.

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

- The majority of Europeans (56%) think that the recovery plan of the EU, 'NextGenerationEU', can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges, while three in ten (30%) think that it is not effective.

The main fears deriving from the war in Ukraine are that it will spread to other European countries and that it will result in rising prices and economic crisis. The majority of Europeans think the war has had serious economic consequences, personally and for their country

- When asked which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine they fear the most, Europeans are most likely to say they fear inflation or rising prices (36%) or a major economic crisis (36%). A quarter (24%) say they fear problems in the supply of energy or goods.
- The possible escalation or spread of the war in Ukraine is a clear concern among Europeans. A third (33%) say they fear the war spreading to more countries in Europe, and a fifth (20%) fear that it will spread to their own country, while a quarter (25%) say they fear a nuclear war.
- Almost nine in ten Europeans (88%) agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country, while one in ten (10%) disagree.
- Around six in ten respondents (62%) agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, whereas 36% disagree.

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

- More than eight in ten Europeans (83%) agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, including 45% who 'totally agree'. Around one in eight respondents (13%) disagree.
- Around three-quarters of respondents (76%) agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, while a fifth (20%) disagree with this statement. Respondents are most likely to agree in Poland, Portugal, Lithuania and Sweden, while levels of agreement are lowest in Luxembourg, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Bulgaria.

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



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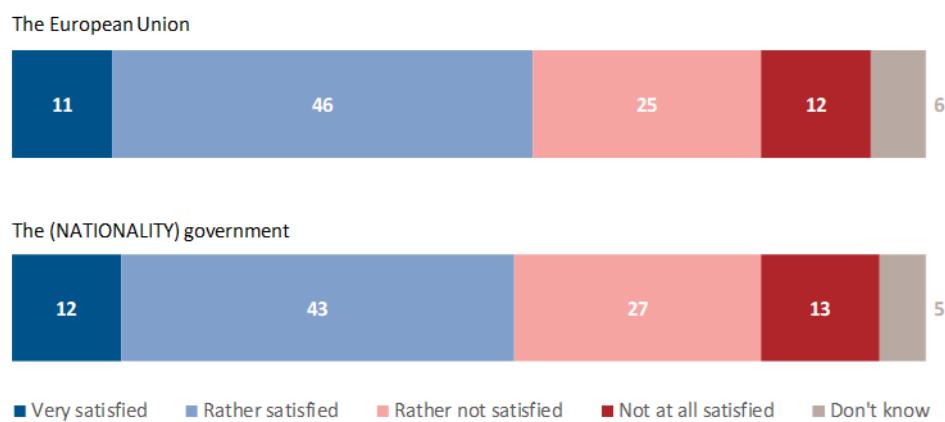
The first chapter of the report examines public satisfaction with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU and by national governments.

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

More than half of respondents (55%) are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government, including 12% who are 'very satisfied' and 43% who are 'rather satisfied'. By contrast, four in ten (40%) say they are dissatisfied with the response of their national government, including 27% who are 'rather not satisfied' and 13% who are not at all satisfied.

Almost six in ten (57%) are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU, including 11% who are 'very satisfied' and 46% who are 'rather satisfied'. More than a third (37%) say they are dissatisfied, including 25% who are 'rather not satisfied' and 12% who are 'not at all satisfied'⁷.

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

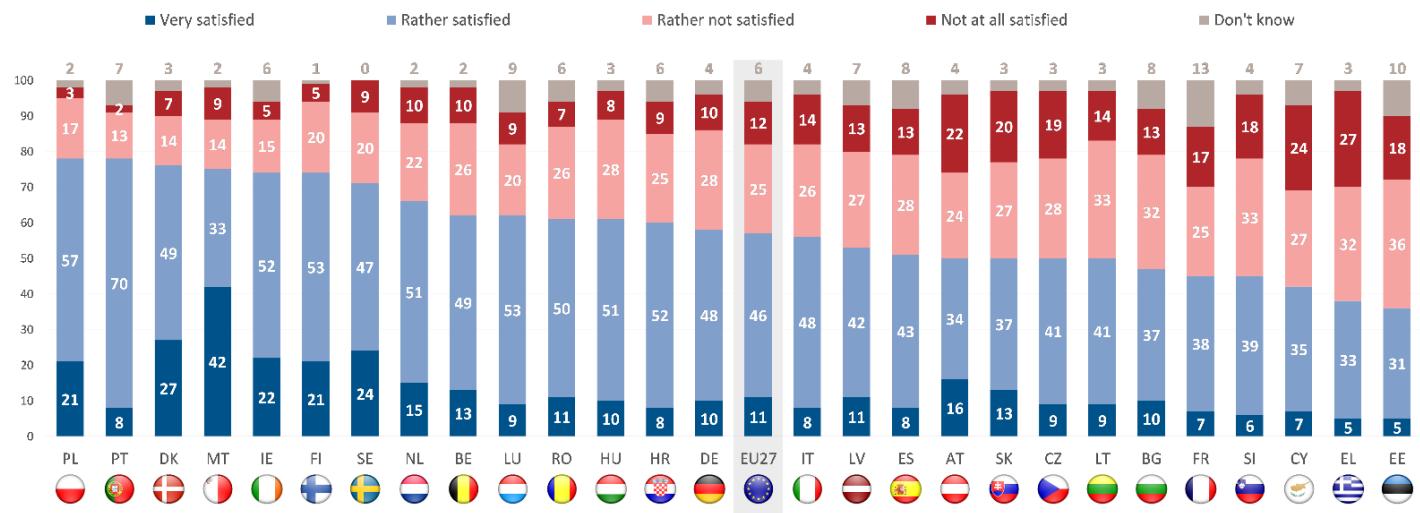


⁷ QE1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...? 1) The (NATIONALITY) government. 2) The European Union.

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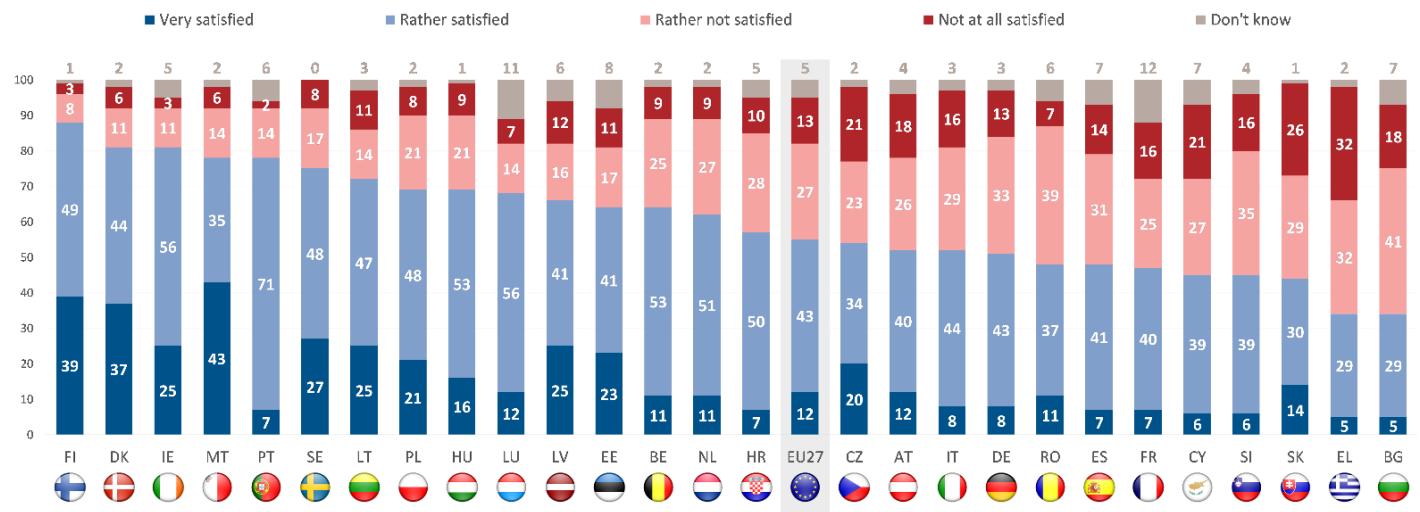
In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by the EU. This includes four countries where at least three quarters of respondents are satisfied: Portugal, Poland (both 78%), Denmark (76%) and Malta (75%).

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



In 22 Member States, a majority of respondents are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by their national government. Levels of satisfaction are highest in Finland (88%), Denmark, Ireland (both 81%), as well as Malta and Portugal (both 78%).

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



In four Member States, a majority of respondents are dissatisfied with the EU response: Greece (59%), Estonia (54%), Cyprus and Slovenia (both 51%).

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

- The highest levels of satisfaction with the national government's response are seen among respondents aged 55 or over (57%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (57%), managers (58%), white collar workers (57%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (59%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (75%) or upper middle class (64%) of society.
- At the same time, a majority of respondents in some groups say they are not satisfied with the response of their national government: unemployed respondents (48% 'not satisfied' vs 47% 'satisfied') and people who have

difficulties paying their bills most of the time (54% vs 41%).

- Socio-demographic variations are similar when looking at satisfaction with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Satisfaction is highest among respondents aged 55 or over (59%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (60%), managers (61%), white collar workers (63%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (61%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (83%) or upper middle class (69%) of society. The proportions that are not satisfied are highest among unemployed respondents (47%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (53%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (41%) or lower middle class (43%) of society.

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

		The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) government
EU27		57	55
 Gender			
Man		58	55
Woman		57	55
 Age			
15-24		57	54
25-39		57	53
40-54		56	54
55 +		59	57
 Education (End of)			
15-		52	53
16-19		57	54
20+		60	57
Still studying		58	55
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed		59	55
Managers		61	58
Other white collars		63	57
Manual workers		54	51
House persons		49	49
Unemployed		47	47
Retired		59	58
Students		58	55
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time		40	41
From time to time		52	49
Almost never/ Never		61	59
 Consider belonging to			
The working class		51	52
The lower middle class		51	50
The middle class		60	57
The upper middle class		69	64
The upper class		83	75

II. THE ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO THE INVASION



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

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

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with six actions taken by the EU in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine⁸.

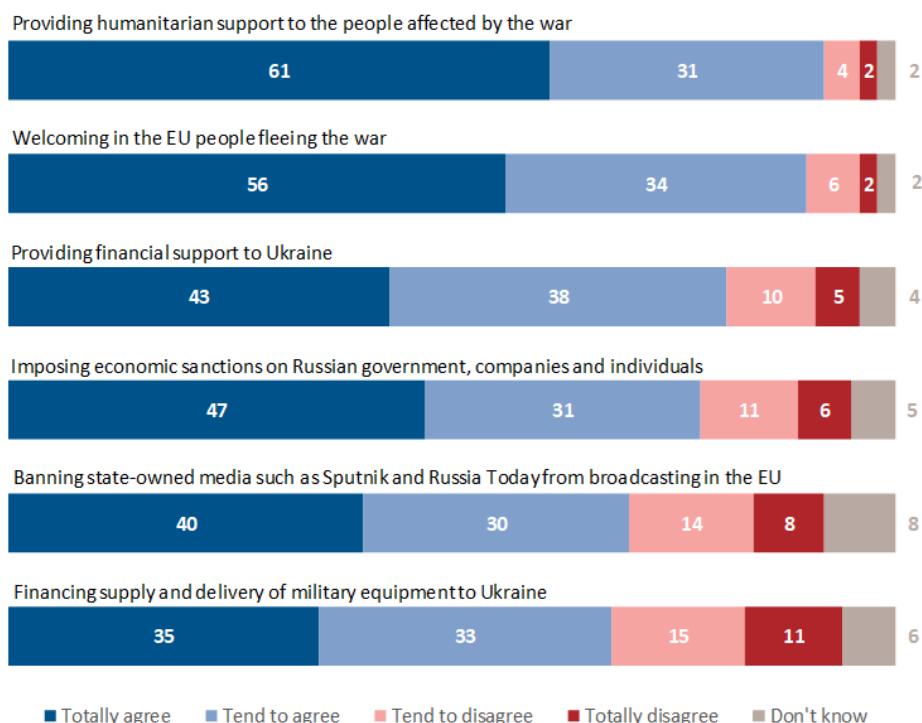
Europeans express strong levels of support for each of the actions. They are most likely to agree with providing **humanitarian support to the people affected by the war** (92%, of which 61% 'totally agree') and **welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war** (90%, with 56% who 'totally agree'). Less than one in ten respondents disagree with these actions (6% and 8% respectively).

Around eight in ten respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (81%, including 43% who 'totally agree') and **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals** (78%, of which 47% 'totally agree').

Seven in ten agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU** (70%, including 40% who 'totally agree'), while around one in five (22%) disagree with this action.

The least popular action included in the survey is **financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government**. Around two thirds (68%, with 35% who 'totally agree') of respondents agree with this, while a quarter (26%) disagree.

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



⁸ QE2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. 1) Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. 2) Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU. 3)

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

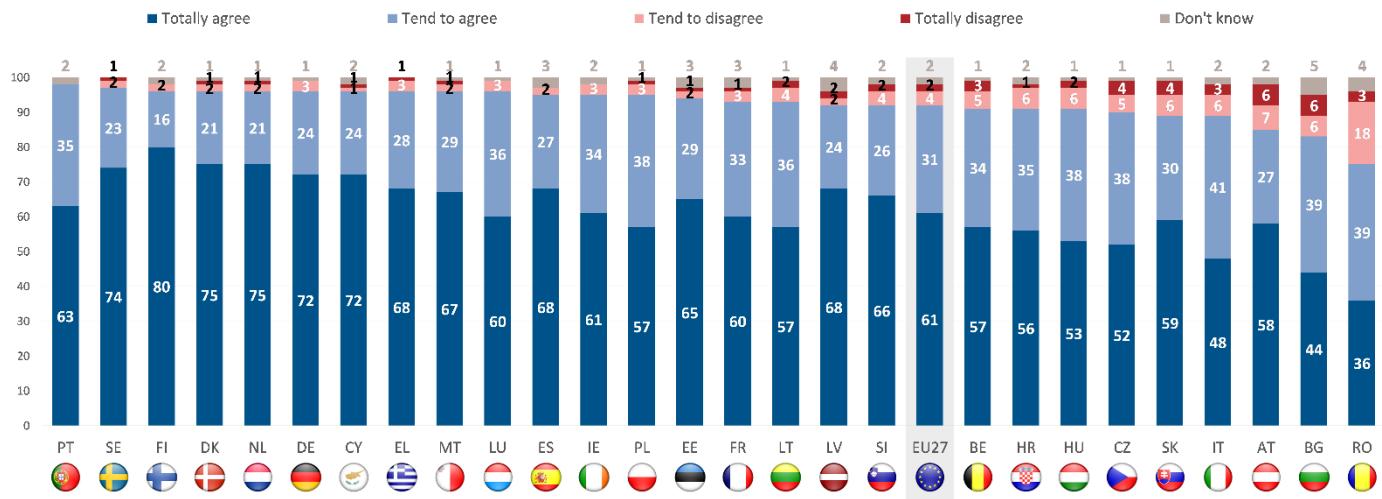
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In every EU Member State, at least three quarters of respondents agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal (98%), Sweden (97%), as well as Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Malta, Germany, Luxembourg, Cyprus, and Greece (all 96%).

There are only five countries where less than nine in ten respondents agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war: Romania (75%), Bulgaria (83%), Austria (85%), as well as Slovakia and Italy (both 89%).

At least three quarters of respondents 'totally agree' with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war in Finland (80%), and the Netherlands and Denmark (both 75%), whereas less than half 'totally agree' in Romania (36%), Bulgaria (44%) and Italy (48%).

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

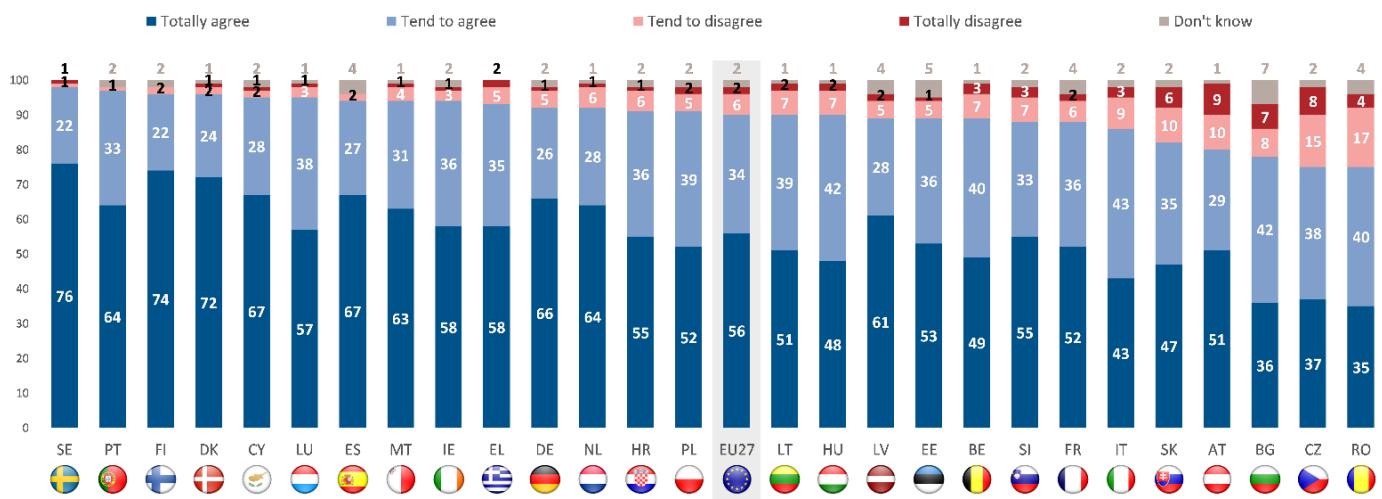


Likewise, **at least three in four respondents in each country agree to welcome people in the EU fleeing the war.** Respondents are most likely to agree with this action in Sweden (98%), Portugal (97%), Denmark, Finland, Cyprus (both 96%), as well as Luxembourg and Cyprus (both 95%). The highest levels of disagreement are seen in Czechia (23%), Romania (21%), Austria (19%), Slovakia (16%) and Bulgaria (15%).

More than seven in ten respondents 'totally agree' with welcoming people in the EU fleeing the war in Sweden (76%), Finland (74%) and Denmark (72%), while the proportion that 'totally agree' is lowest in Romania (35%), Bulgaria (36%) and Czechia (37%).

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

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

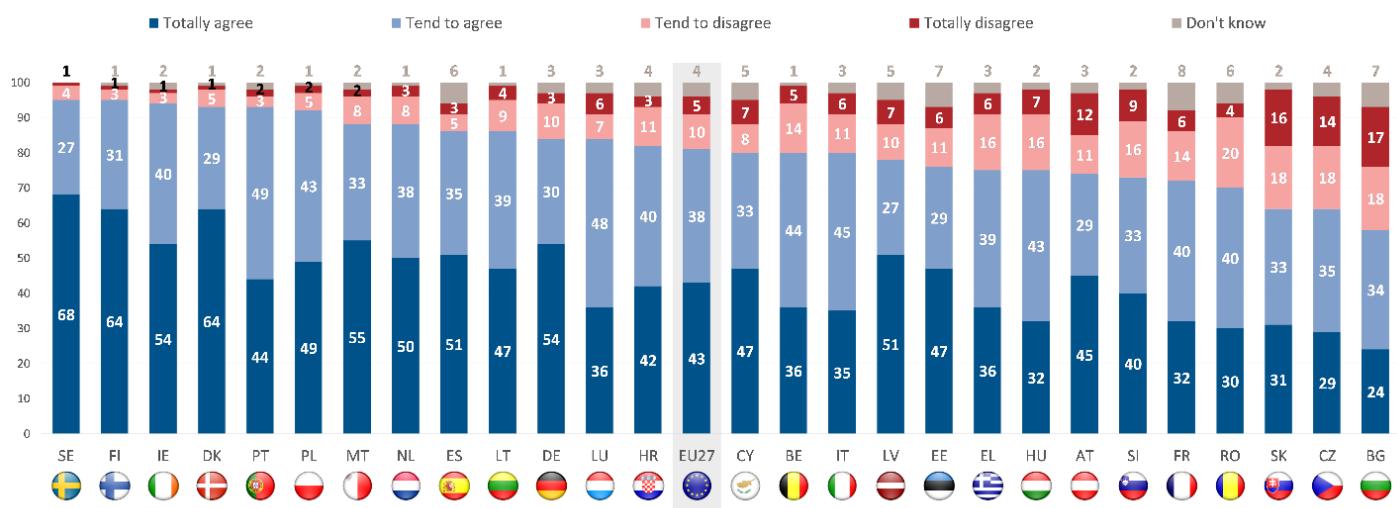


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More than half of respondents in every EU Member State agree with providing financial support to Ukraine. At least nine in ten support this action in Sweden, Finland (both 95%), Ireland (94%), Portugal, Denmark (both 93%) and Poland (92%).

By contrast, at least a quarter of respondents disagree with this action in Bulgaria (35%), Slovakia (34%), Czechia (32%) and Slovenia (25%).

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

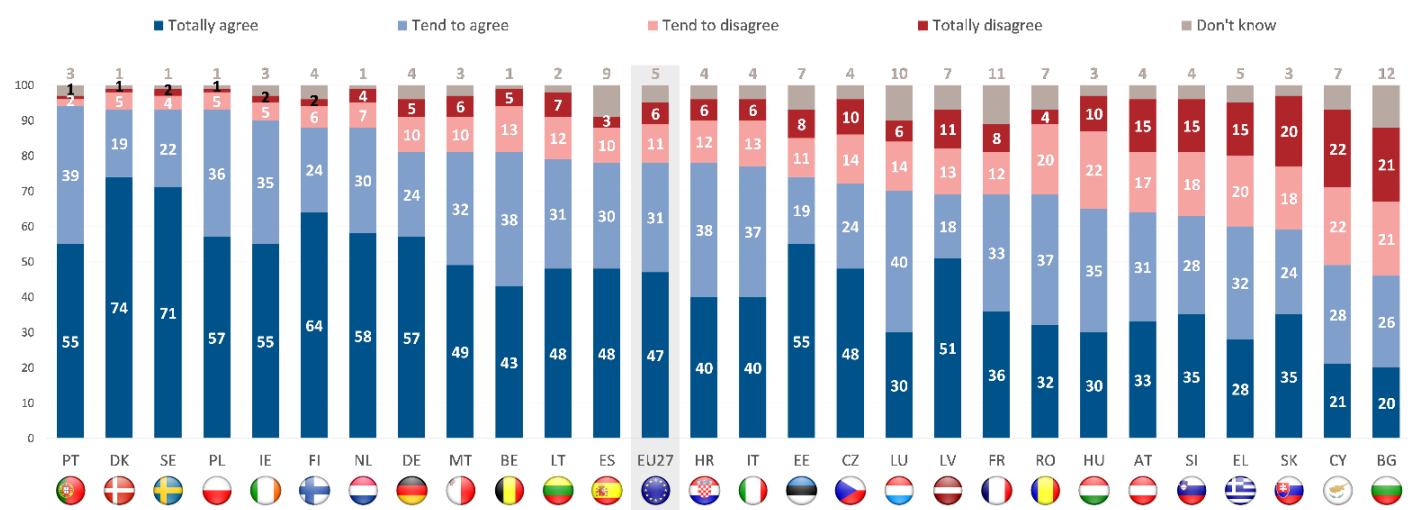


In every EU Member State, a majority of respondents say they agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. At least nine in ten respondents agree with this action in Portugal (94%), Poland, Sweden, Denmark (93% in all three countries) and Ireland (90%). By contrast, more than a third of respondents disagree with this action in Cyprus (44%), Bulgaria (42%), Slovakia (38%) and Greece (35%).

Respondents are most likely to say they 'totally agree' with providing financial support to Ukraine in Sweden (68%), as well as Finland and Denmark (both 64%), while respondents are least likely to say they 'totally agree' in Bulgaria (24%), Czechia (29%) and Romania (30%).

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

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



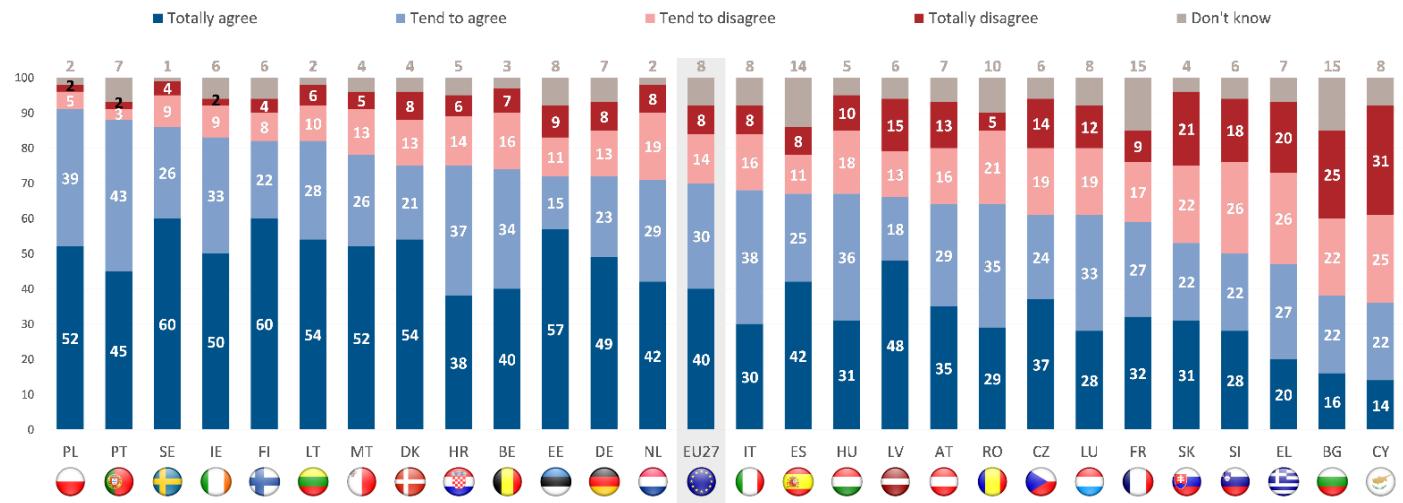
In 11 countries, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, led by Denmark (74%), Sweden (71%) and Finland (64%). The lowest proportions that 'totally agree' are found in Bulgaria (20%), Cyprus (21%) and Greece (28%).

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In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU. Levels of agreement are highest in Poland (91%), Portugal (88%), Sweden (86%), Ireland (83%), as well as Finland and Lithuania (both 82%).

In two countries, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with this action: Cyprus (56% disagree vs 36% agree) and Bulgaria (47% disagree vs 38% agree). Levels of disagreement are also high in Greece (46%), Slovenia (44%) and Slovakia (43%).

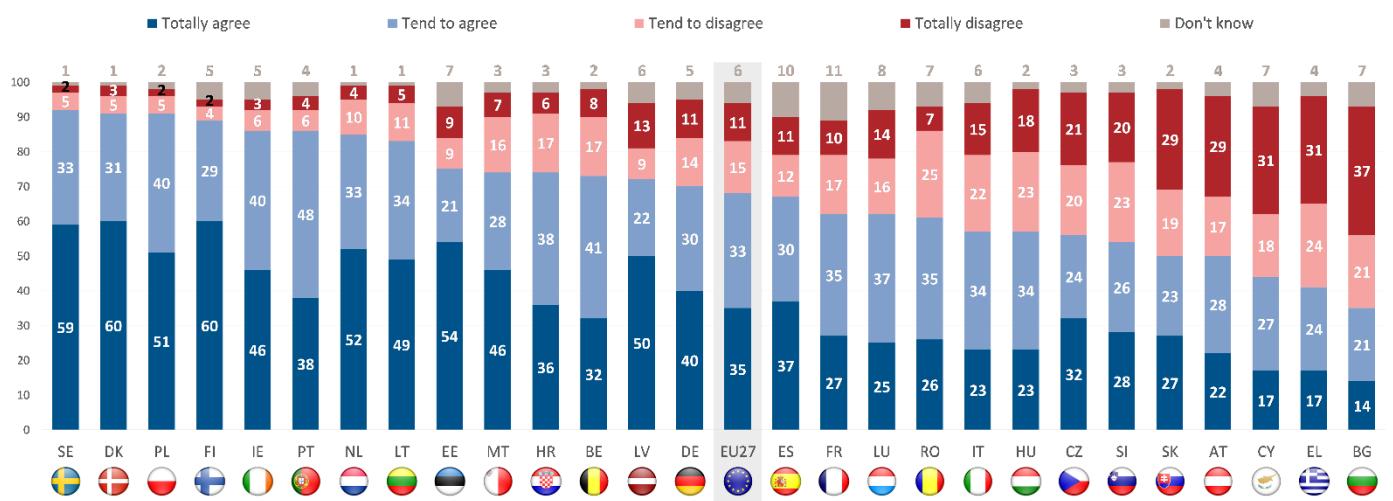
QE2.2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
 (% - Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU)



In 24 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree with financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government. Respondents are most likely to agree with this action in Sweden (92%), Poland, Denmark (both 91%), Finland (89%), and Ireland and Portugal (both 86%).

In three countries, respondents are more likely to disagree than agree with this action: Bulgaria (58% disagree vs 35% agree), Greece (55% disagree vs 41% agree) and Cyprus (49% disagree vs 44% agree).

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



Respondents are most likely to say they 'totally agree' with financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government in Denmark, Finland (both 60%) and Sweden (59%), while those in Bulgaria (14%), as well as Cyprus and Greece (both 17%) are least likely to say they 'totally agree' with this action.

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

Levels of agreement tend to be higher among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older, compared with those who left at the age of 15 or below. The largest difference between these two socio-demographic groups appears in the comparative proportion of respondents who agree with financing purchase and supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government. In this regard, 73% of those who finished education at age 20 or older agree, compared with 61% of respondents who left education at age 15 or younger.

Among the various socio-professional groups, managers and white collar workers are the most likely to agree with the actions, while house persons and unemployed respondents are the least likely to agree. For example, around eight in ten managers (81%) and white collar workers (83%) agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, compared with around seven in ten house persons (71%) and unemployed respondents (72%).

People who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree with the various EU actions. The largest difference can be noted in relation to financing purchase and

supply of military equipment to the Ukrainian government: 52% of those who have difficulties most of the time agree with this action, compared with 72% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills.

Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class or upper middle class of society are more likely to agree with EU actions, compared with those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class or lower middle class of society. For example, around nine in ten of those in the upper class (94%) or upper middle class (89%) of society agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, compared with less than eight in ten of those belonging to the working class (76%) or lower middle class (77%) of society.

Respondents' overall image of the EU has a bearing on their support for EU actions in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. For example, the proportion that agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU is 78% among respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive, compared with 49% of those whose image of the EU is negative.

Attitudes are similar between men and women, as well as between the different age groups.

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

	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war	Providing financial support to Ukraine	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27	92	90	81	78	70	68
Gender						
Man	93	90	82	79	70	70
Woman	92	89	80	77	68	66
Age						
15-24	90	90	82	79	68	70
25-39	93	90	82	76	70	68
40-54	94	89	82	78	70	67
55 +	92	89	80	78	69	67
Education (End of)						
15-	90	87	78	75	66	61
16-19	92	88	80	77	70	67
20+	95	92	84	79	71	73
Still studying	92	91	85	79	69	70
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	93	91	84	77	71	69
Managers	95	93	86	81	72	74
Other white collars	94	91	86	83	74	72
Manual workers	91	88	78	76	69	66
House persons	89	85	74	71	63	57
Unemployed	92	87	75	72	65	61
Retired	92	89	80	77	68	67
Students	92	91	85	79	69	70
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	88	82	68	68	60	52
From time to time	87	84	76	74	67	63
Almost never/ Never	94	92	85	80	72	72
Consider belonging to						
The working class	91	87	76	75	66	64
The lower middle class	92	88	77	74	66	63
The middle class	92	90	83	79	71	70
The upper middle class	96	94	89	85	77	79
The upper class	96	95	94	90	73	89
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	92	88	79	79	68	68
Small/ mid size town	93	89	81	76	69	67
Large town	93	91	83	79	70	68
Image of the EU						
Total 'Positive'	96	95	92	88	78	81
Neutral	91	88	79	75	67	62
Total 'Negative'	86	77	59	56	49	43

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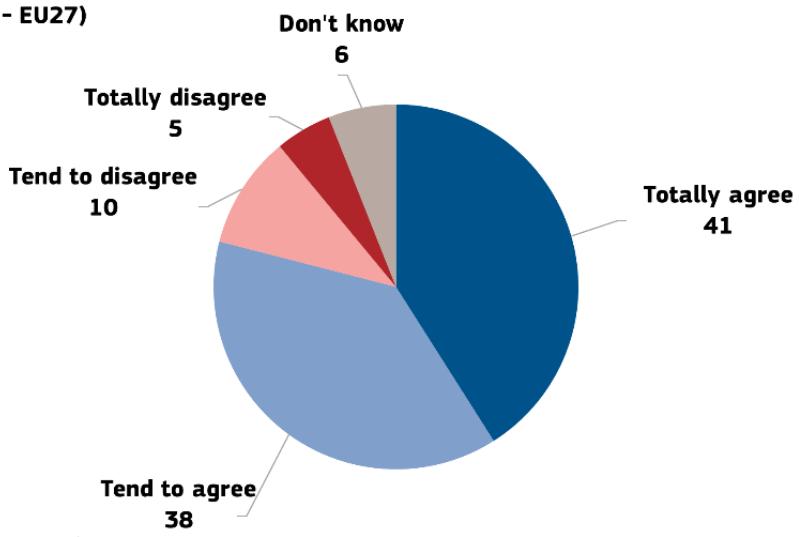
Eight in ten Europeans (79%) agree that “by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values”.

Around four in ten respondents (41%) ‘totally agree’ with this statement, while 38% ‘tend to agree’. By contrast, 15% disagree, including 10% who ‘tend to disagree’ and 5% who ‘totally disagree’. Finally, 6% answer they “don’t know”.

QE4.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values

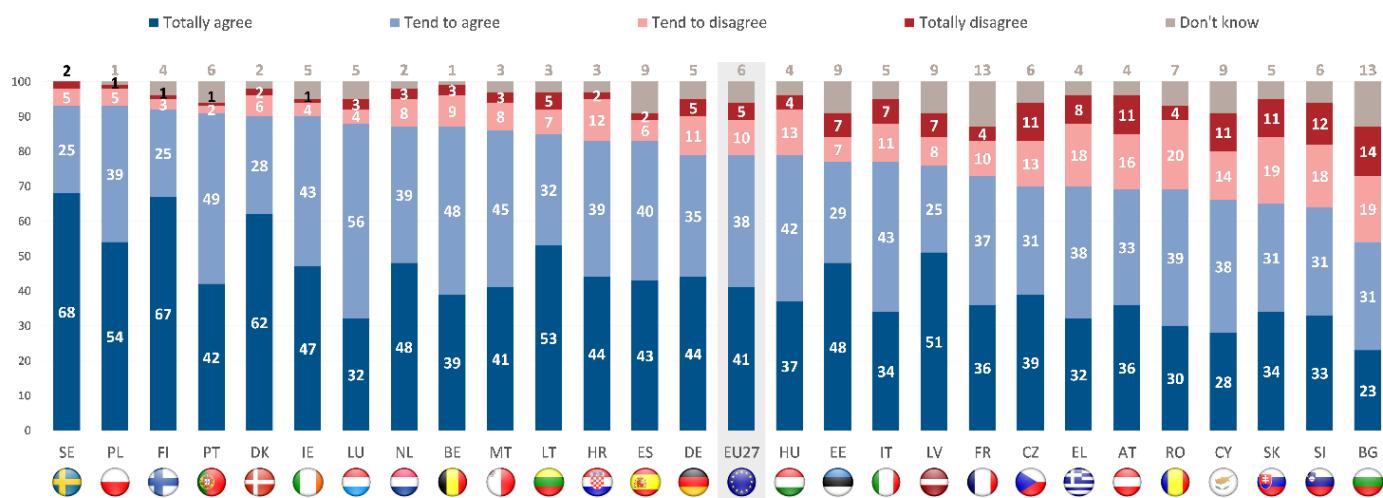
(% - EU27)



In every Member State, more than half of respondents agree that “by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values”. At least nine in ten respondents agree with this statement in Sweden, Poland (both 93%), Finland (92%), Portugal (91%), as well as Germany and Ireland (both 90%). Levels of agreement are lowest in Bulgaria (54%), Slovenia (64%) Slovakia (65%) and Cyprus (66%).

Respondents are most likely to ‘totally agree’ that “by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values” in Sweden (68%), Finland (67%) and Denmark (62%). The lowest proportions are seen in Bulgaria (23%), Cyprus (28%) and Romania (30%).

QE4.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values)



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In the **socio-demographic** analysis, there is widespread agreement that “by standing against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values”, and results are consistent between gender and age groups.

Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to agree than those who left at the age of 15 or below (83% vs 75%). In terms of socio-professional category, agreement is highest among managers (83%) and white collar workers (83%) and lowest among house persons (73%).

Agreement is higher among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (91%) or upper middle class (85%) of society, compared with those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (76%) or lower middle class (75%) of society. Respondents are less likely to agree if they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (66%) than if they never or almost never have difficulties (83%).

Although the majority of respondents agree with the statement even if they have a negative image of the EU (56%), agreement is much higher when respondents' overall image of the EU is positive (90%).

QE4.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

		By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values
EU27		79
 Gender		
Man		80
Woman		79
 Age		
15-24		79
25-39		80
40-54		79
55 +		79
 Education (End of)		
15-		75
16-19		79
20+		83
Still studying		80
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed		81
Managers		83
Other white collars		83
Manual workers		77
House persons		73
Unemployed		76
Retired		79
Students		80
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time		66
From time to time		75
Almost never/ Never		83
 Consider belonging to		
The working class		76
The lower middle class		75
The middle class		82
The upper middle class		85
The upper class		91
 Image of the EU		
Total 'Positive'		90
Neutral		77
Total 'Negative'		56

III. FUTURE EU ACTIONS IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR



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

1. Defence co-operation in the EU

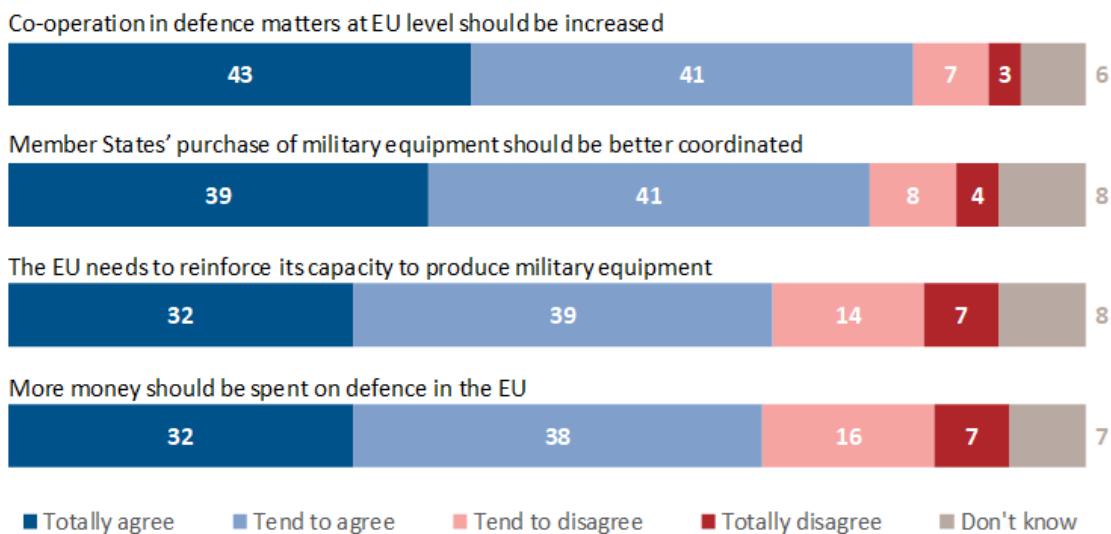
There is strong support for defence co-operation in the EU and for increased spending on defence

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with four statements regarding defence co-operation in the EU⁹.

More than eight in ten respondents (84%, with 43% who 'totally agree') agree that "co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased", while one in ten (10%) disagree with this statement. Eight in ten (80%) agree (including 39% who 'totally agree') that "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated", while 12% disagree.

Around seven in ten Europeans (71%) agree that "the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment", of which 32% 'totally agree'. Meanwhile, one in five (21%) disagree with this statement. A similar proportion (70%) agree that "more money should be spent on defence in the EU" (including 32% who 'totally agree'), with 23% disagreeing with this statement.

QE4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - EU27)



⁹ QE4.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: 4 "Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased", 5 "More money should be spent on defence in the

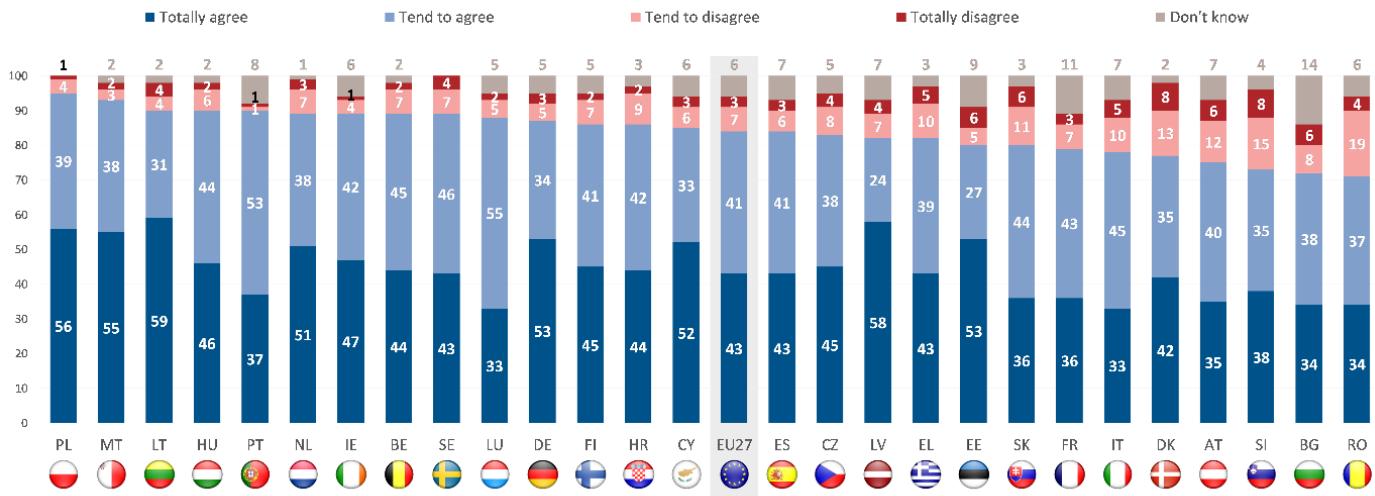
EU", 6 "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated", 7 "The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment".

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In every EU Member State, over seven in ten respondents agree that “co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased”. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Poland (95%), Malta (93%), and Portugal, Hungary and Lithuania (all 90%), while respondents are least likely to agree in Romania (71%), Bulgaria (72%), Slovenia (73%) and Austria (75%).

Respondents are most likely to ‘totally agree’ that “co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased” in Lithuania (59%), Latvia (58%), Poland (56%) and Malta (55%), while the proportions are lowest in Italy, Luxembourg (both 33%), and Bulgaria and Romania (both 34%).

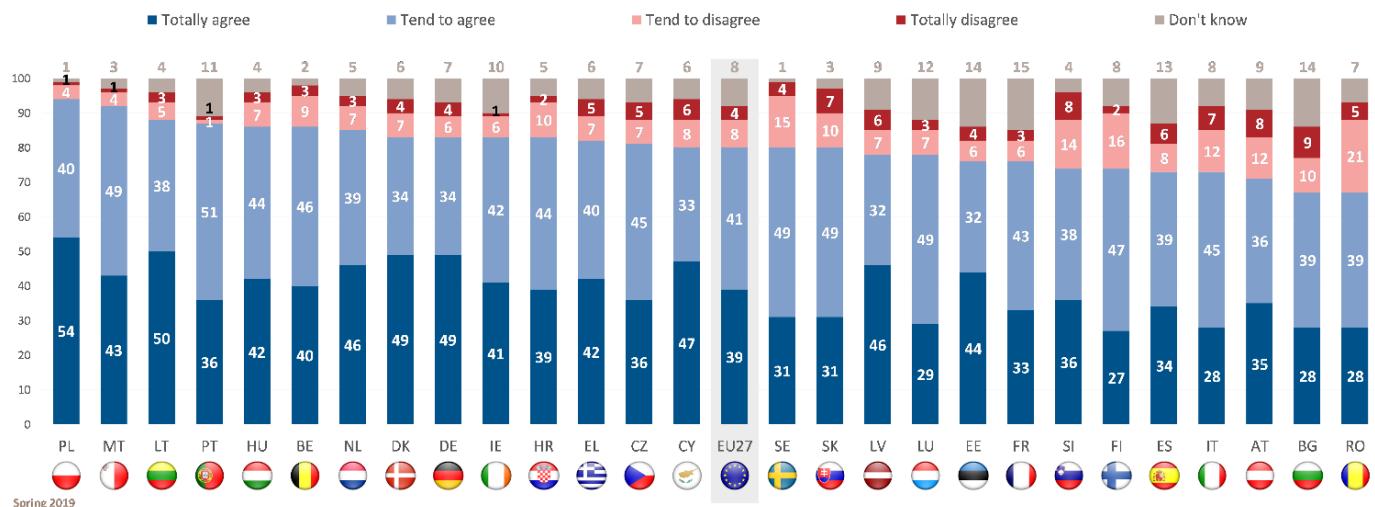
QE4.4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased)



At least two thirds of respondents in every EU Member State agree that “Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated”. Respondents are most likely to agree with this statement in Poland (94%), Malta (92%), Lithuania (88%) and Portugal (87%). Levels of agreement are lowest in Bulgaria, Romania (both 67%), Austria (71%), as well as Spain and Italy (both 73%).

Respondents are most likely to say they ‘totally agree’ with this statement in Poland (54%), Lithuania (50%), Germany and Denmark (both 49%), while respondents in Finland (27%), Bulgaria, Romania and Italy (all 28%) are least likely to say they ‘totally agree’.

QE4.6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated)



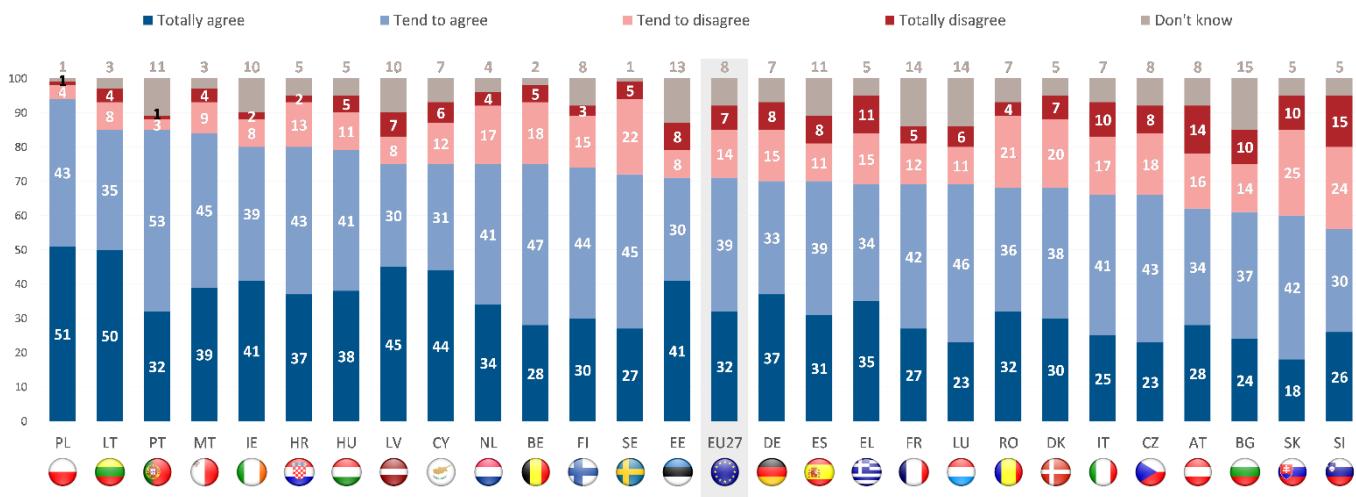
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More than half of respondents in every EU Member State agree that “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”. At least eight in ten respondents agree with the statement in Poland (94%), Portugal and Lithuania (both 85%), Malta (84%), as well as Ireland and Croatia (both 80%).

Respondents are most likely to disagree that “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment” in Slovenia (39%), Slovakia (35%), Austria (30%), and Italy, Denmark and Sweden (all 27%).

Around half of respondents ‘totally agree’ that “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment” in Poland (51%) and Lithuania (50%), while the proportions are lowest in Slovakia (18%), and Czechia and Luxembourg (both 23%).

QE4.7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment)

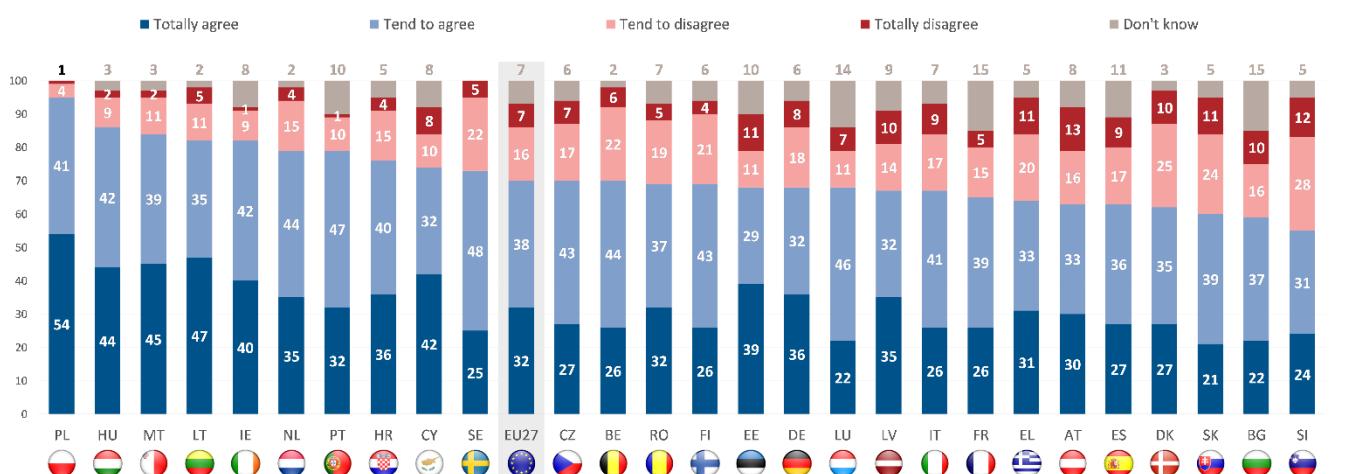


More than half of respondents in every EU Member State agree that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU”. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Poland (95%), Hungary (86%), Malta (84%), as well as Ireland and Lithuania (both 82%).

By contrast, more than a third of respondents disagree that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU” in Slovenia (40%), and Slovakia and Denmark (both 35%).

Respondents are most likely to ‘totally agree’ that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU” in Poland (54%), Lithuania (47%), Malta (45%) and Hungary (44%), while the proportions are lowest in Slovakia (21%), Bulgaria, Luxembourg (both 22%) and Slovenia (24%).

QE4.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - More money should be spent on defence in the EU)



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In the **socio-demographic** data, men are more likely than women to agree with statements about defence co-operation in the EU. For example, 75% of men agree that “the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment”, compared with 70% of women. Results are consistent across age groups.

Levels of agreement tend to be higher among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older, compared with those who left at the age of 15 or below. The largest difference between these two socio-demographic groups lies in the proportion who agree that “co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased”, while 86% of respondents who stayed in education until the age 20 or later agree with the statement, 78% of those who stopped education at age 15 or younger also agree.

People who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree with the various statements. For example, 57% of those who have difficulties most of the time agree that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU”, compared with 73% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills.

Respondents' answers are influenced by their overall image of the EU. For example, the proportion that agree that “more money should be spent on defence in the EU” is 80% among respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive, compared with 53% of those whose image of the EU is negative.

QE4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment	More money should be spent on defence in the EU
EU27	84	80	71	70
Gender				
Man	85	82	75	73
Woman	83	77	70	68
Age				
15-24	84	78	70	70
25-39	83	79	71	70
40-54	84	80	72	71
55 +	84	80	72	71
Education (End of)				
15-	78	75	69	65
16-19	85	80	73	72
20+	86	81	73	71
Still studying	84	78	68	68
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	86	84	74	73
Managers	89	82	73	74
Other white collars	87	82	77	75
Manual workers	82	78	71	70
House persons	76	71	67	66
Unemployed	77	74	67	63
Retired	83	80	71	69
Students	84	78	68	68
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	70	71	62	57
From time to time	81	76	70	68
Almost never/ Never	87	82	74	73
Consider belonging to				
The working class	80	76	71	67
The lower middle class	82	77	68	67
The middle class	86	81	73	73
The upper middle class	88	82	74	73
The upper class	93	91	81	85
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	92	87	80	80
Neutral	82	76	69	67
Total 'Negative'	67	66	56	53

2. Energy security in the EU

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

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with eight statements about energy security in the EU¹⁰.

Respondents are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy. **As many as 87% agree that “the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power”,** with 55% saying they ‘totally agree’ and 9% disagreeing.

When asked about Russian sources of energy specifically, **more than eight in ten (86%) agree that “the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible”,** including 54% who ‘totally agree’, while one in ten (10%) disagree with the statement.

Similarly, **more than eight in ten (86%) agree that “gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter”,** with half (50%) saying they ‘totally agree’, while 8% disagree with the statement.

More than eight in ten (85%) agree that “increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU”, including 45% who ‘totally agree’, while 9% disagree. **A similar proportion (84%) agree that “reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security”,** including 47% who ‘totally agree’, while 11% disagree.

More than eight in ten Europeans (83%) agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price”, including 45% who ‘totally agree’, while 11% disagree. **Eight in ten respondents (80%) agree that “on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”,** with four in ten (41%) saying they ‘totally agree’, while 13% disagree.

Just under eight in ten respondents (78%) agree that “I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption, or I plan to do so in the near future”, and this includes 36% who ‘totally agree’, while one in five (19%) disagree.

¹⁰ QE4. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: 8 The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, 9 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, 10 On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption, 11 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, 12 Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is

important for our overall security, 13 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, 14 Gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter, 15 I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future

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QE4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - EU27)

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



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



Gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter



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



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



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



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



I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future

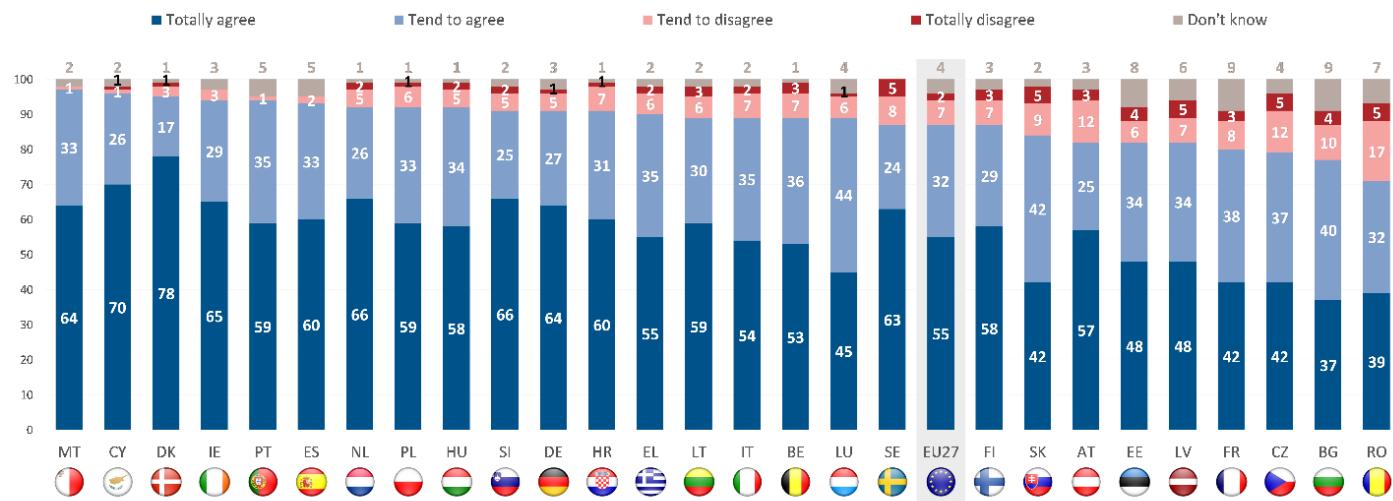


■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

There is widespread agreement among Europeans that the EU "should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power". There are 13 countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Malta (97%), Cyprus (96%), Denmark (95%), as well as Ireland and Portugal (both 94%).

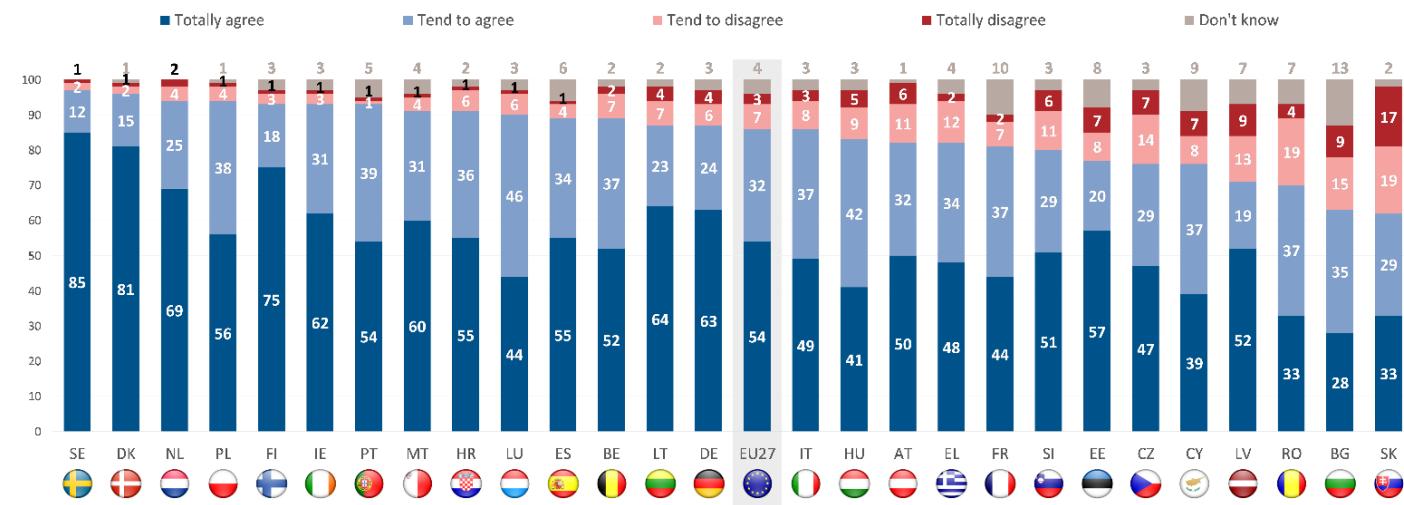
QE4.9 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power)



In every EU Member State, more than six in ten respondents agree that "the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible". Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden (97%), Denmark (96%), as well as the Netherlands and Poland (both 94%).

Respondents in Slovakia are most likely to disagree that "the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible" (36%), followed by those in Bulgaria (24%), Romania (23%), Latvia (22%) and Czechia (21%).

QE4.8 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible)



The proportion that 'totally agree' is highest in Denmark (78%), Cyprus (70%), and the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 66%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Romania (71%), Bulgaria (77%), Czechia (79%) and France (80%).

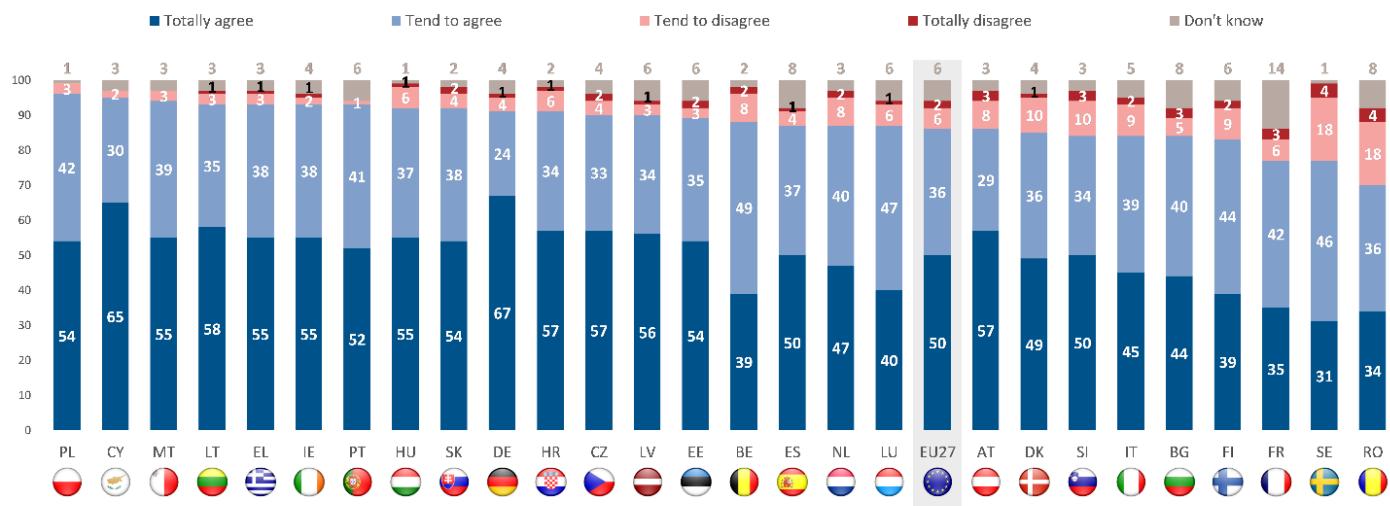
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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

At least seven in ten respondents in every EU Member State agree that “gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter”.

There are 13 countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Poland (96%), Cyprus (95%), Malta (94%), as well as Ireland, Greece, Lithuania and Portugal (all 93%). Respondents are most likely to say they ‘totally agree’ with the statement in Germany (67%) and Cyprus (65%).

The proportion that agree that “gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter” is lowest in Romania (70%), and France and Sweden (both 77%). In most countries, no more than one in ten respondents disagree with this statement, but this is higher in Romania and Sweden (both 22%).

QE4.14 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter)

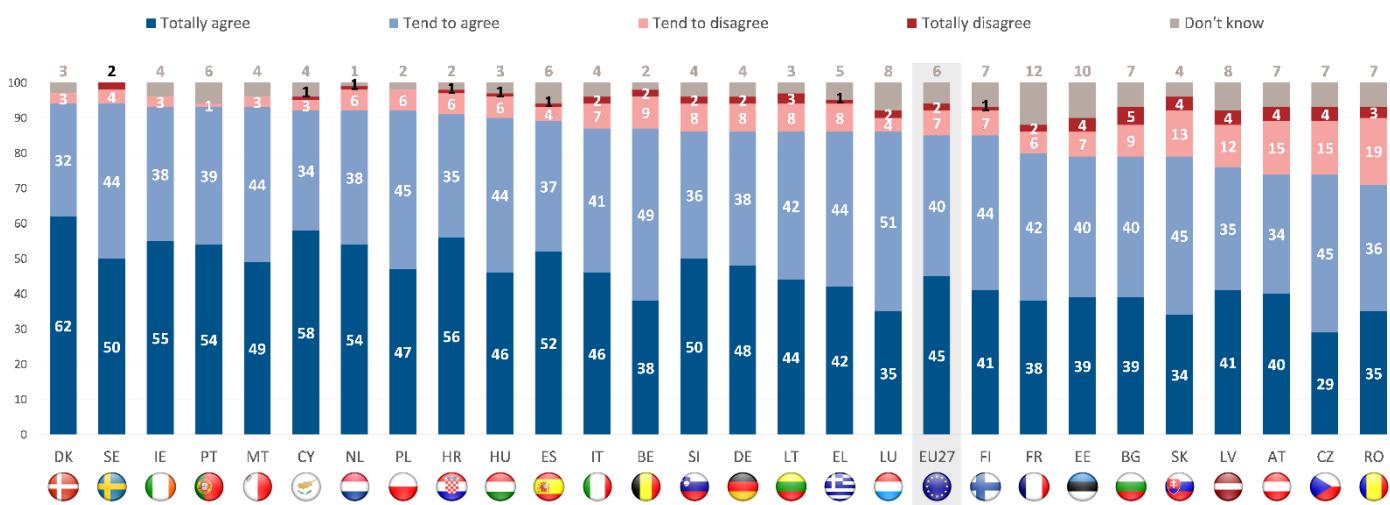


There is widespread agreement across the EU that “increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU”. There are ten countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Denmark, Sweden (both 94%), and Ireland, Malta and Portugal (all 93%).

The proportion that ‘totally agree’ is highest in Denmark (62%), Cyprus (58%), Croatia (56%) and Ireland (55%).

Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Romania (71%), Austria, Czechia (both 74%) and Latvia (76%).

QE4.11 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU)



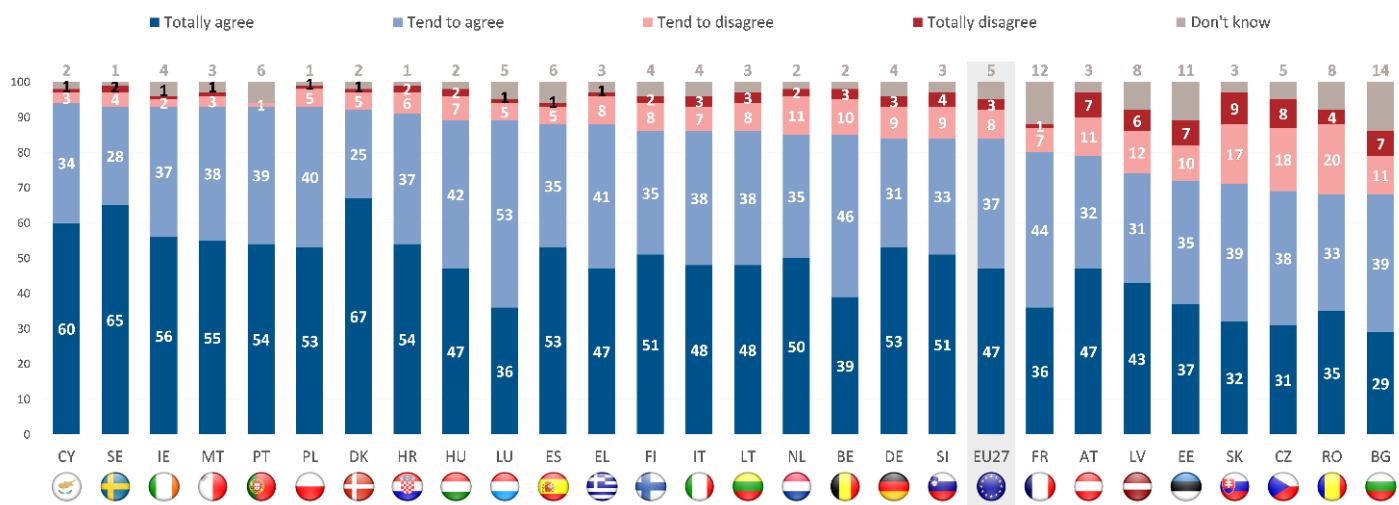
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In every EU Member State, more than two thirds of respondents agree that “reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security”. Levels of agreement are highest in Cyprus (94%), as well as Ireland, Malta, Poland, Sweden and Portugal (all

93%), while respondents are most likely to agree ‘totally’ in Denmark (67%), Sweden (65%) and Cyprus (60%).

By contrast, around a quarter of respondents disagree with the statement in Czechia, Slovakia (both 26%) and Romania (24%).

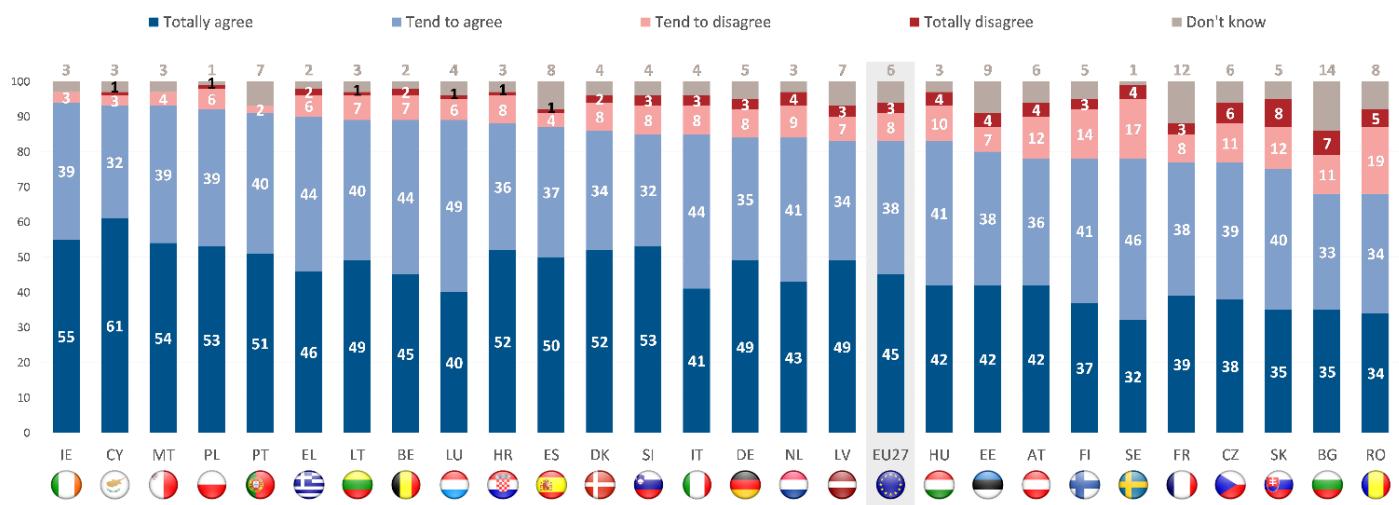
QE4.12 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security)



In all 27 EU Member States, more than two thirds of respondents agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price”. Levels of agreement are highest in Ireland (94%), Cyprus and Malta (both 93%), Poland (92%) and Portugal (91%). Respondents are most likely to agree ‘totally’ in Cyprus (61%), Ireland (55%) and Malta (54%).

Respondents are least likely to agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price” in Bulgaria and Romania (both 68%), and Slovakia (75%).

QE4.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price)



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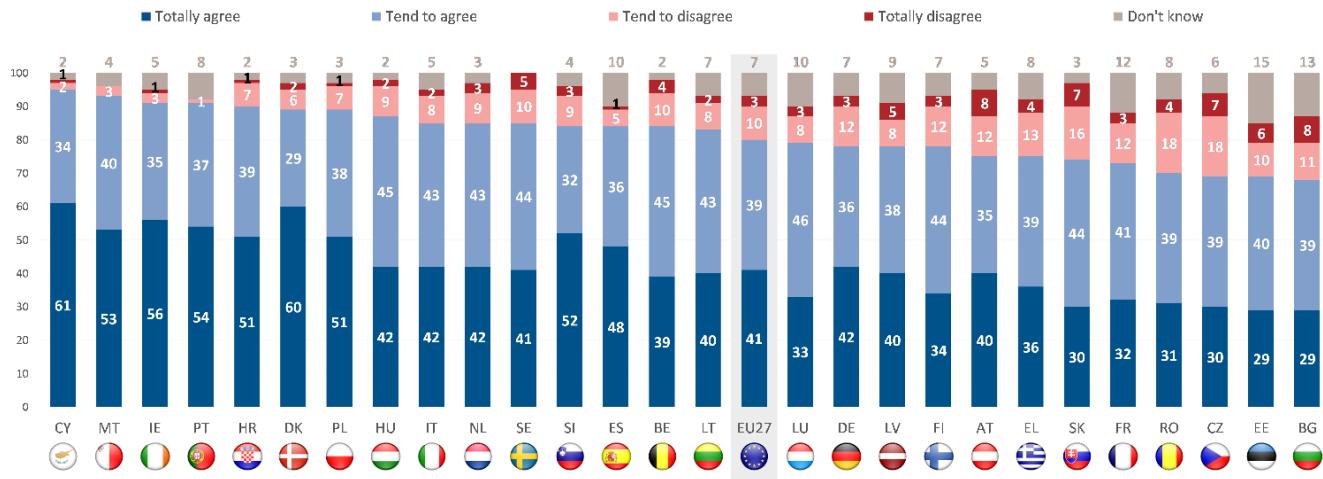
In 21 EU Member States, at least three quarters of respondents agree that “on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”.

Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Cyprus (95%), Malta (93%), Portugal and Ireland (both 91%) and Croatia (90%).

The proportions that ‘totally agree’ are highest in Cyprus (61%), Denmark (60%) and Ireland (56%).

Levels of agreement are lowest in Bulgaria (68%), Estonia and Czechia (both 69%), and Romania (70%).

QE4.10 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption)

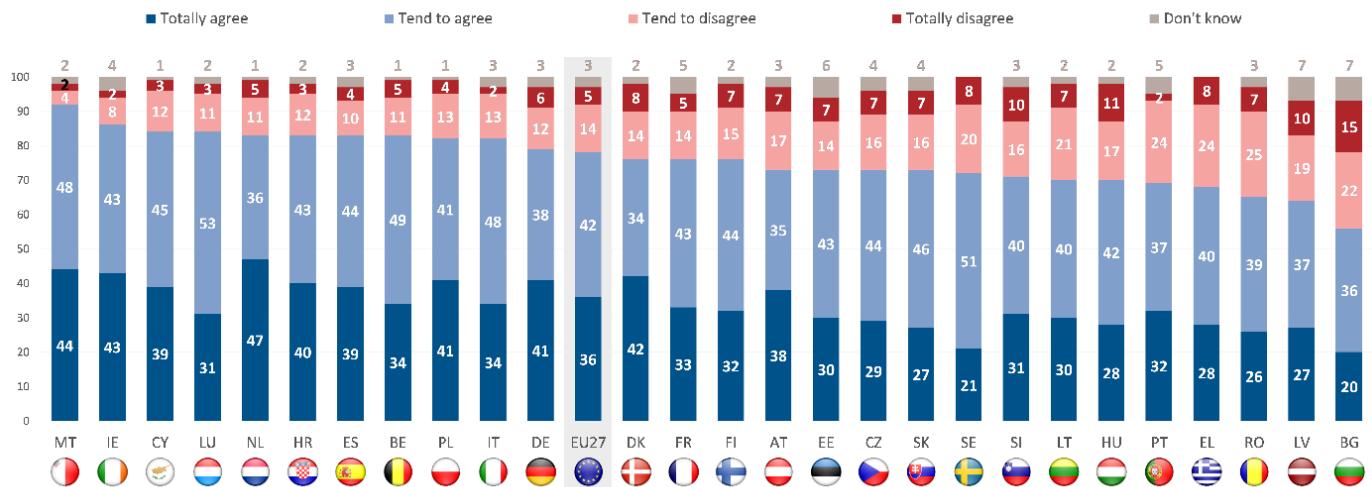


In all EU Member States, more than half of respondents agree that “I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption, or I plan to do so in the near future”, and at least seven in ten respondents agree with this statement in 22 Member States.

Respondents in the Netherlands (47%) are most likely to say they ‘totally agree’ that they have recently taken action or plan to do so, followed by those in Malta (44%), Ireland (43%) and Denmark (42%).

Agreement is highest among respondents in Malta (92%), Ireland (86%), and Cyprus and Luxembourg (both 84%), while it is lowest in Bulgaria (56%), Latvia (64%) and Romania (65%).

QE4.15 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future)



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In the **socio-demographic** data, results are generally very similar for men and women, although there are slight differences on two of the items. Men (88%) are more likely than women (85%) to agree that “gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter”. By contrast, women (80%) are more likely than men (76%) to agree that they have recently taken action to reduce their energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future.

Results are mostly consistent across the younger age cohorts, with only some slight variations. For some statements, however, older respondents are more likely to agree than younger respondents, and this applies to the following statements: “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price”, “gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter” and “I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption, or I plan to do so in the near future”. By contrast, younger respondents are slightly more likely than older respondents to agree that “the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power” and “on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”.

Levels of agreement tend to be slightly higher among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older, compared with those who left at the age of 15 or below. The largest difference between these two groups lies in the proportion who agree that “increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU”. 88% of respondents who completed education at age 20 or older agree with the statement, compared with 80% of those who left education at age 15 or younger.

There is a consistent pattern by socio-professional category, with managers, white collar workers and self-employed respondents more likely to agree with the various statements, and house persons in particular less likely to agree. For example, the proportion that agree that “on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption” is 85% among self-employed people and white collar workers and 83% among managers, compared with 75% among house persons.

People who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are less likely to agree with all of the various statements. For example, 79% of those who have difficulties most of the time agree that “the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible”, compared with 88% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills.

Respondents’ answers are influenced by their overall image of the EU. For example, the proportion that agree that “EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price” is 90% among respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive, compared with 71% of those whose image of the EU is negative.

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QE4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(% - Total 'Agree')

	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power							
	The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible							
	Gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter							
	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU							
	Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security							
	EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price							
	On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption							
	I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future							
EU27	87	86	86	85	84	83	80	78
 Gender								
Man	87	87	88	86	85	84	81	76
Woman	88	86	85	84	84	83	80	80
 Age								
15-24	90	87	82	85	83	79	83	74
25-39	88	85	85	86	85	82	83	76
40-54	88	87	88	87	85	85	82	79
55 +	86	85	87	84	84	84	78	79
 Education (End of)								
15-	86	83	85	80	82	82	78	76
16-19	87	85	88	85	85	85	81	78
20+	88	88	87	88	86	85	81	80
Still studying	90	87	80	86	83	77	83	73
Socio-professional category								
Self- employed	90	88	91	88	88	87	85	81
Managers	88	89	88	88	86	86	83	80
Other white collars	91	88	88	89	88	86	85	79
Manual workers	86	84	85	84	83	83	79	76
House persons	83	79	82	78	78	79	75	75
Unemployed	88	84	84	85	82	82	81	77
Retired	86	85	88	84	84	84	78	78
Students	90	87	80	86	83	77	83	73
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	82	79	82	77	78	78	73	67
From time to time	84	82	82	83	80	81	79	76
Almost never/ Never	90	88	89	88	87	85	83	79
Consider belonging to								
The working class	86	82	86	82	82	82	78	76
The lower middle class	87	84	86	83	81	82	77	75
The middle class	89	87	87	86	86	84	83	80
The upper middle class	91	93	88	92	89	86	85	80
The upper class	90	92	88	94	91	88	84	84

3. Economic challenges in the EU

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

The majority of Europeans (56%) think that the recovery plan of the EU, 'NextGenerationEU', can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges.

This includes 7% who think it can be 'very effective' and 49% who say it can be 'fairly effective'.

By contrast, three in ten (30%) think that it is not effective, including 25% who think it is 'not very effective' and 5% who say it is 'not at all effective'¹¹.

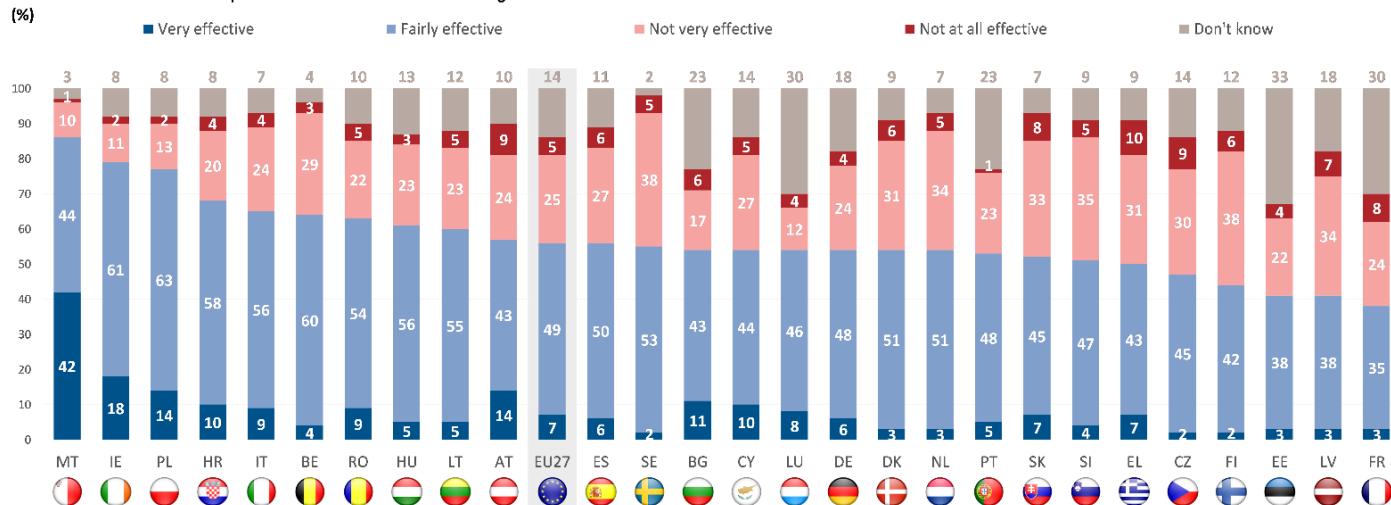
QE6. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?
 (% - EU27)



In 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that 'NextGenerationEU' can be an effective measure to respond to the current economic challenges, most notably in Malta (86%), Ireland (79%), Poland (77%) and Croatia (68%). Malta also has by far the highest proportion that see 'NextGenerationEU' as 'very effective' (42%).

In two countries, equal proportions think that the recovery plan can be effective and not effective: Finland (44% effective and 44% not effective) and Latvia (41% effective and 41% not effective).

QE6 The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?



¹¹ QE6. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?

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

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

The proportion that think 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective is highest among 15-24 year olds (61%), those still studying (62%) or who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (58%), white collar workers (63%) and those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (58%).

The groups that are least likely to think 'NextGenerationEU' can be effective are those who left education by the age of 15 (50%), unemployed respondents (49%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (39%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (51%) or lower middle class (49%) of society.

QE6

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

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU27	56	30	14
 Gender			
Man	57	31	12
Woman	54	29	17
 Age			
15-24	61	25	14
25-39	59	30	11
40-54	55	34	11
55 +	54	29	17
 Education (End of)			
15-	50	29	21
16-19	56	31	13
20+	58	31	11
Still studying	62	22	16
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	32	10
Managers	57	33	10
Other white collars	63	28	9
Manual workers	54	33	13
House persons	52	32	16
Unemployed	49	36	15
Retired	53	27	20
Students	62	22	16
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	44	17
From time to time	55	33	12
Almost never/ Never	58	27	15
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	31	18
The lower middle class	49	33	18
The middle class	60	29	11
The upper middle class	60	31	9
The upper class	63	28	9

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE



This chapter examines the consequences of the war in Ukraine, starting with an analysis of the possible consequences that respondents fear the most. It then considers whether Europeans think there are financial and economic consequences of the war in their own country.

The main fears incited by the war in Ukraine are that it will spread to other countries and that it will result in rising prices and economic crisis. The majority of Europeans think the war has had serious economic consequences, personally and for their country.

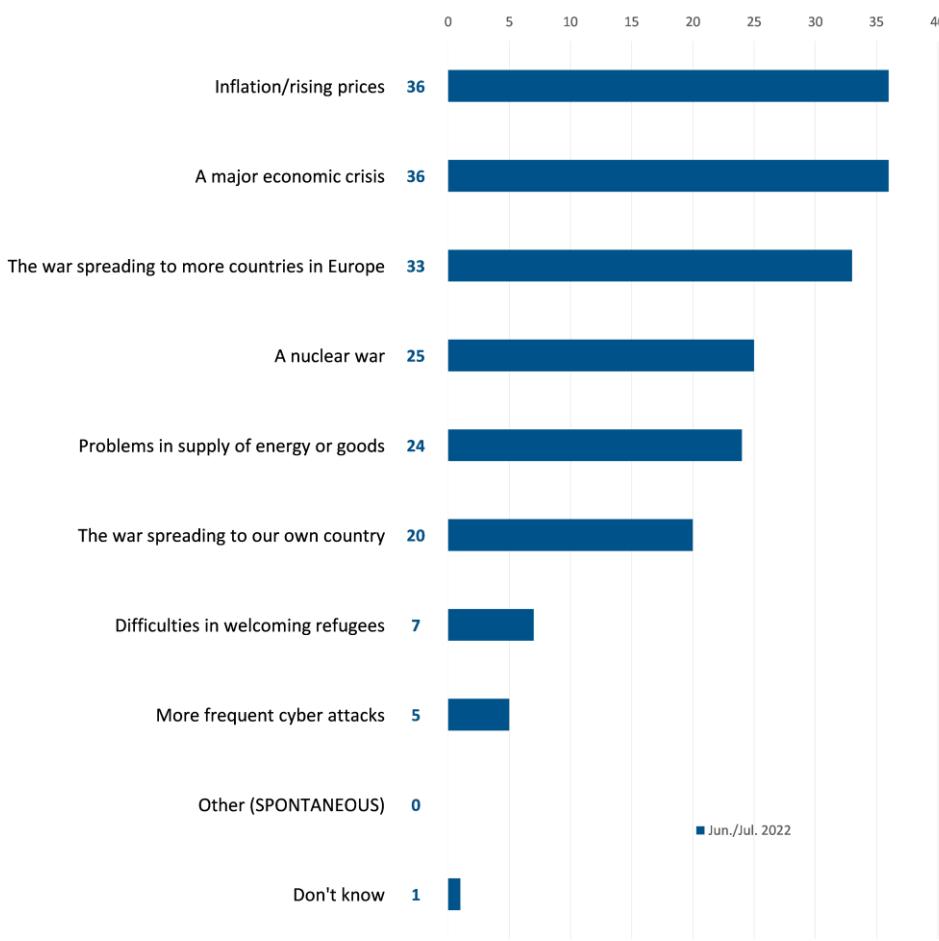
Respondents were asked which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine they personally fear the most, choosing up to two responses from a list of eight possible consequences¹².

More than a third of Europeans say they fear inflation or rising prices as a result of the war in Ukraine (36%), and the same proportion (36%) say they fear a major economic crisis. A quarter (24%) say they fear problems in the supply of energy or goods.

The possible escalation or spread of the war in Ukraine is a clear concern among Europeans. A third (33%) say they fear the war spreading to more countries in Europe, and a fifth (20%) fear that it will spread to their own country, while a quarter (25%) say they fear a nuclear war.

Less than one in ten respondents say that their main fears include difficulties in welcoming refugees (7%) or more frequent cyber-attacks (5%).

QE3 Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)



¹² QE3. Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most?

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Inflation or rising prices ranks highest (or joint highest) as a fear for respondents in ten EU Member States. It is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Portugal (45%), Austria (43%), and Poland and Belgium (both 42%), while it is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Sweden (16%) and Denmark (21%).

In six EU Member States, the most common (or joint most common) fear is a **major economic crisis**: Greece, Cyprus (both 53%), Italy (47%), Portugal (45%), Spain (42%) and Bulgaria (39%). Respondents in Lithuania (15%) and Ireland (23%) are least likely to say this is one of their main fears.

The war **spreading to more countries in Europe** is the most common concern in eight countries, with the highest proportions in Sweden (55%), Denmark (51%), Finland (47%), Germany (41%) and the Netherlands (40%). This is least frequently mentioned by respondents in Romania (21%), Italy (22%) and Greece (23%).

The possibility of **nuclear war** ranks highest as a fear in Romania (30%) and is most frequently mentioned by respondents in Lithuania (46%), Latvia (39%) and Sweden (37%). It is least frequently mentioned by respondents in Greece (13%), Bulgaria (16%) and Hungary (17%).

QE3 Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Inflation/rising prices	36	42	36	33	21	37	28	33	36	35	41	34	35	34	25	26	40	37	40	34	43	42	45	27	34	31	29	16
A major economic crisis	36	35	39	28	35	32	26	23	53	42	34	28	47	53	29	15	36	27	31	37	34	26	45	27	35	30	34	34
The war spreading to more countries in Europe	33	35	24	34	51	41	25	36	23	34	37	28	22	32	29	38	36	26	32	40	27	26	24	21	37	28	47	55
A nuclear war	25	23	16	28	32	22	22	33	13	28	28	33	25	27	39	46	31	17	34	24	21	22	28	30	33	29	18	37
Problems in supply of energy or goods	24	28	24	30	28	31	20	26	39	18	23	21	25	18	10	5	28	31	16	34	31	16	16	13	22	31	15	22
The war spreading to our own country	20	12	27	22	12	21	44	16	18	21	16	22	15	13	47	49	8	31	19	7	21	33	18	28	17	29	28	18
Difficulties in welcoming refugees	7	10	9	10	6	3	9	8	10	4	7	5	11	8	3	3	5	10	11	10	10	11	8	12	3	9	4	4
More frequent cyber attacks	5	5	4	3	7	6	2	8	1	3	3	4	9	2	2	4	4	4	9	4	8	4	5	10	3	3	11	7
Don't know	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

In Slovakia, **problems in the supply of energy or goods** ranks highest in respondents' fears (31%, sharing ground with the fear of inflation and rising prices), and this is also a frequent concern in Greece (39%), the Netherlands (34%), as well as Hungary, Austria and Germany (all 31%).

In three EU Member States, respondents' main fear is that the war will **spread to their own country**: Lithuania (49%), Latvia (47%) and Estonia (44%). This is also mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents in Poland (33%), Hungary (31%), Slovakia (29%), Finland, Romania (both 28%) and Bulgaria (27%).

In four countries, more than one in ten respondents say that **difficulties in welcoming refugees** is one of their main fears: Romania (12%), as well as Italy, Malta and Poland (all 11%).

Respondents in Finland (11%), Romania (10%), and Italy and Malta (both 9%) are most likely to say that they fear **more frequent cyber-attacks** as a consequence of the war in Ukraine.

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In general, the **socio-demographic** analysis shows consistent results in the fears of Europeans as a result of the war in Ukraine.

The only differences by gender are that men (38%) are more likely than women (34%) to say they fear a major economic crisis, whereas women (23%) are more likely than men (17%) to say they fear the war spreading to their own country.

Results are generally similar across age groups, although 15-24 year olds are most likely to say they fear a nuclear war (28%), while those aged 40-54 are most likely to say they fear a major economic crisis (39%).

Respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older are more likely to say they fear the war spreading to more countries in Europe (38% vs 28% of those who left education by the age of 15) and also that they fear problems in the supply of

energy or goods (26% vs 21%). However, they are less likely to say that they fear inflation or rising prices (33% vs 38%) or that the war will spread to their own country (18% vs 23%).

Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are more likely to say they fear inflation or rising prices (40% vs 35% of those who never or almost never have difficulties) but are less likely to say they fear the war spreading to more countries in Europe (25% vs 36%).

A similar pattern can be seen in relation to social class. The fear of the war spreading to more countries in Europe is greater among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (36%) or upper middle class (39%) of society, whereas inflation or rising prices is more of a concern to those who place themselves in the working class (40%) or lower middle class (41%) of society.

QE3 Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Inflation/rising prices	A major economic crisis	The war spreading to more countries in Europe	A nuclear war	Problems in supply of energy or goods	The war spreading to our own country	Difficulties in welcoming refugees	More frequent cyber attacks	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	36	36	33	25	24	20	7	5	0	1
Gender										
Man	37	38	32	24	26	17	7	6	0	1
Woman	35	34	33	26	23	23	8	5	0	1
Age										
15-24	35	31	33	28	23	21	9	7	0	1
25-39	37	35	31	26	24	19	9	6	0	0
40-54	36	39	31	23	26	20	7	5	0	0
55 +	35	36	34	25	24	21	6	5	0	1
Education (End of)										
15-	38	38	28	27	21	23	6	3	1	1
16-19	39	35	30	24	25	22	8	5	0	0
20+	33	37	38	25	26	18	7	6	0	0
Still studying	31	33	34	29	25	20	8	7	0	1
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	40	39	25	27	21	22	8	4	1	1
From time to time	36	35	28	25	23	21	10	6	0	0
Almost never/ Never	35	36	36	25	25	20	6	5	0	1
Consider belonging to										
The working class	40	34	29	26	20	25	7	4	1	1
The lower middle class	41	34	31	25	24	21	7	4	0	0
The middle class	34	37	34	25	26	19	8	6	0	0
The upper middle class	29	39	39	26	27	15	6	7	0	1
The upper class	26	27	36	29	24	26	10	8	0	0

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

Respondents were asked about the financial and economic consequences of the war in the Ukraine¹³.

Almost nine in ten Europeans (88%) agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country, and this includes 41% who 'totally agree' and 47% who 'tend to agree'. One in ten (10%) disagree.

Around six in ten respondents (62%) agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, including 21% who 'totally agree' and 41% who 'tend to agree'. Just over a third (36%) disagree, including 10% who 'totally disagree' and 26% who 'tend to disagree'.

QE5. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 (% - EU27)

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



The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally



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

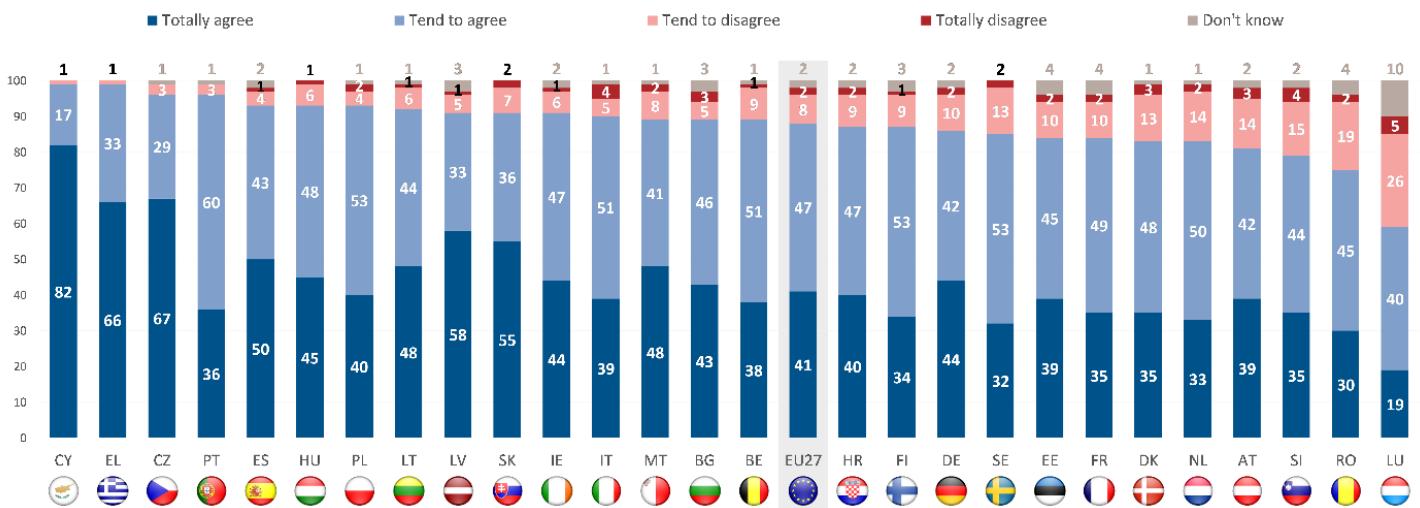
¹³ QE5.1. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? 1. The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you

personally. 2. The war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

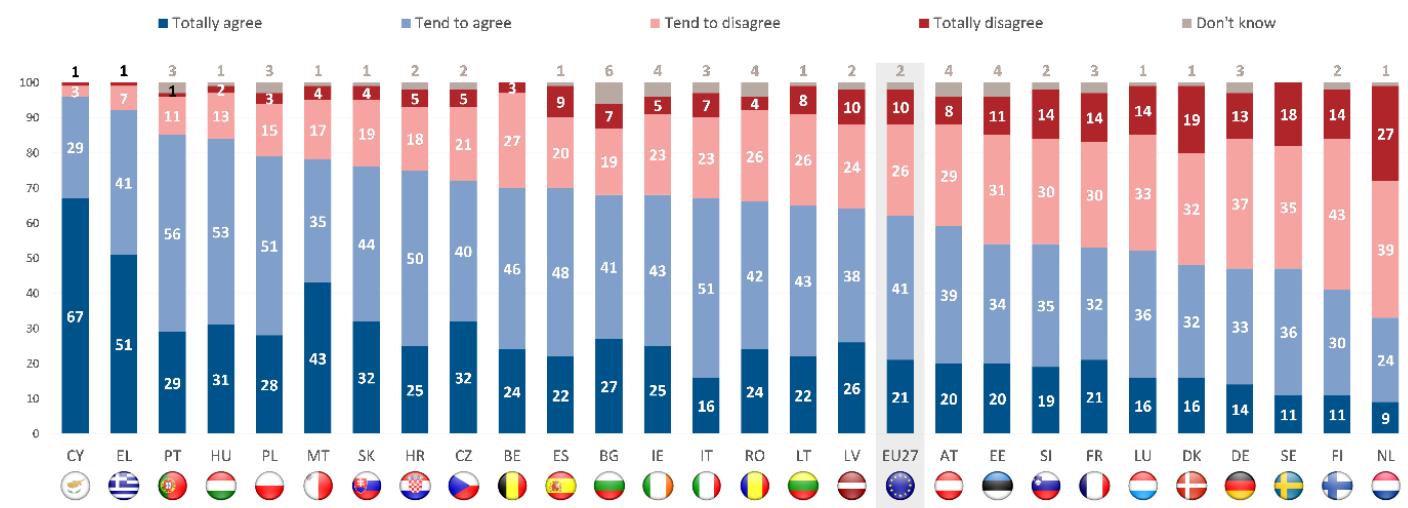
In every EU Member State, more than half of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country. In 12 countries, at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Cyprus, Greece (both 99%), and Czechia and Portugal (both 96%). Respondents are most likely to say they 'totally agree' in Cyprus (82%), Czechia (67%), Greece (66%), Latvia (58%) and Slovakia (55%).

QE5.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% - The war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY))



In 22 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally. Levels of agreement are highest in Cyprus (96%), Greece (92%), Portugal (85%) and Hungary (84%). More than half of respondents 'totally agree' in Cyprus (67%) and Greece (51%).

QE5.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% - The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally)



Respondents in Luxembourg are least likely to agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country (59%), followed by those in Romania (75%) and Slovenia (79%).

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

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

The highest levels of agreement are seen among women (64%), those aged 25-39 (64%) and aged 40-54 (65%), those who left education by the age of 15 (68%) or at the age of 16-19 (67%), manual workers (69%), unemployed respondents (70%), house persons (69%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (84%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (71%) or lower middle class (67%) of society.

By contrast, those who are less likely to agree that the war has had serious financial consequences for them personally include 15-24 year olds (54%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (55%), managers (53%), students (51%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (55%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (44%) or upper middle class (42%) of society.

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

Q5.1-2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	The war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)	The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally
EU27	88	62
Gender		
Man	87	59
Woman	89	64
Age		
15-24	86	54
25-39	88	64
40-54	89	65
55 +	88	61
Education (End of)		
15-	89	68
16-19	89	67
20+	87	55
Still studying	86	51
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	88	59
Managers	85	53
Other white collars	91	66
Manual workers	88	69
House persons	89	69
Unemployed	86	70
Retired	89	60
Students	86	51
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	89	84
From time to time	87	73
Almost never/ Never	88	55
Consider belonging to		
The working class	89	71
The lower middle class	88	67
The middle class	88	59
The upper middle class	83	42
The upper class	85	44

V. EUROPEAN SECURITY UNDER THREAT



Standard Eurobarometer 97
The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

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

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

More than eight in ten Europeans (83%) agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, including 45% who 'totally agree' and 38% who 'tend to agree'¹⁴. Around one in eight respondents (13%) disagree.

Around three quarters of respondents (76%) agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country. This includes 38% who 'totally agree' and 38% who 'tend to agree'. A fifth of respondents (20%) disagree with this statement.

QE4.1-2. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - EU27)

The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU



The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)



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

¹⁴ QE4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1 The invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU. 2 The invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)

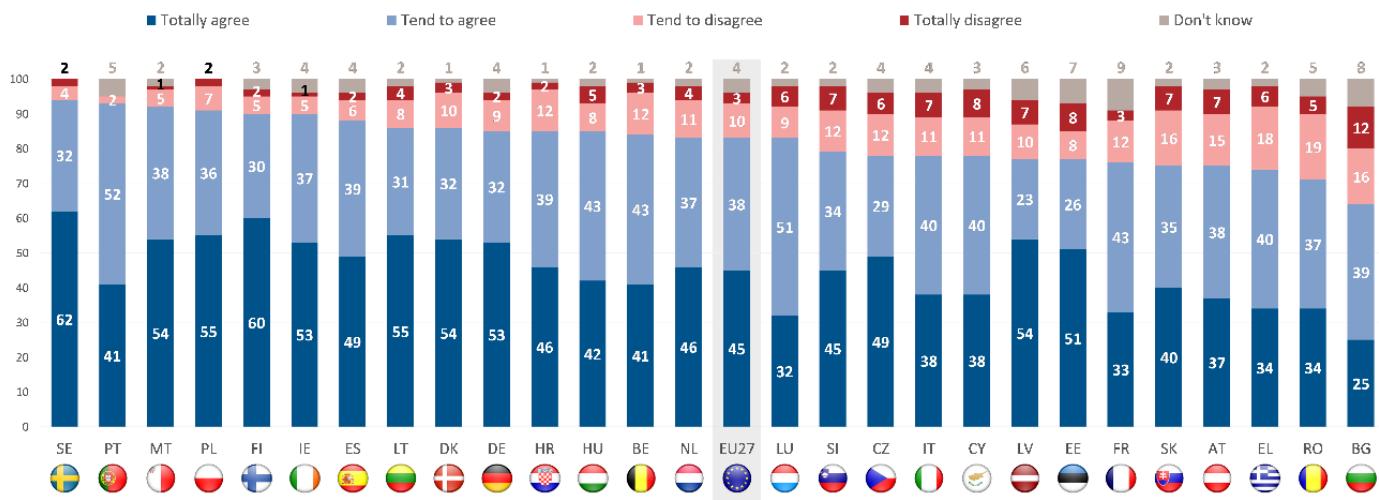
Standard Eurobarometer 97
The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

There is widespread agreement across EU Member States that “the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU”. Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden (94%), Portugal (93%), Malta (92%) and Poland (91%), while levels of

agreement are lowest in Bulgaria (64%), Romania (71%) and Greece (74%).

Respondents in Sweden (62%) and Finland (60%) are most likely to say they ‘totally agree’ that “the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU”.

QE4.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU)

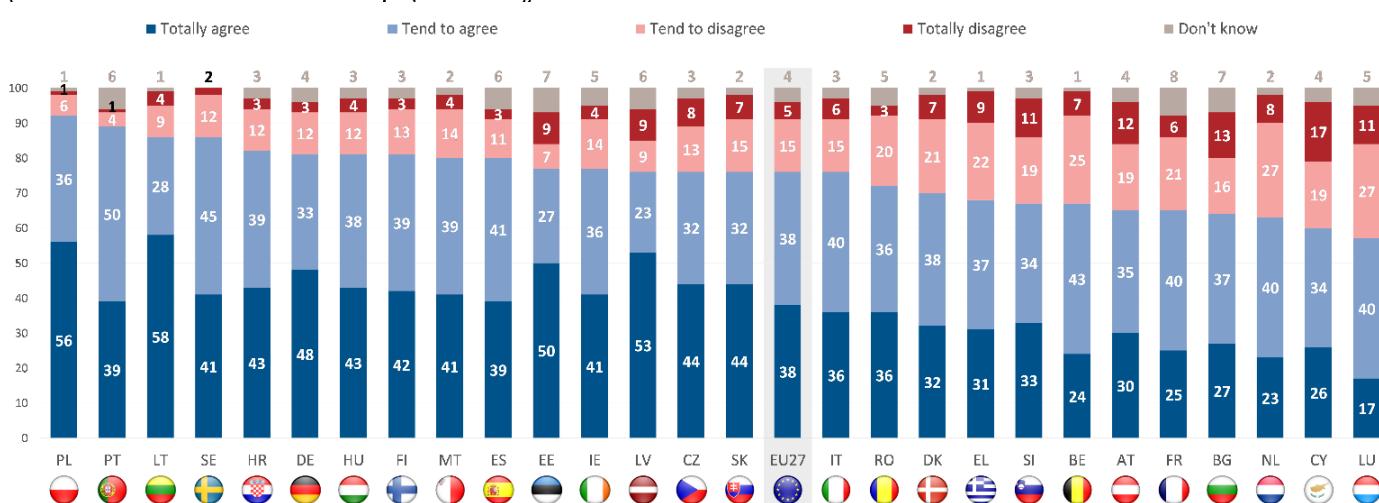


In every EU Member State, a majority of respondents agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country. Respondents are most likely to agree in Poland (92%), Portugal (89%), as well as Lithuania and Sweden (both 86%).

The proportions that ‘totally agree’ are highest in Lithuania (58%), Poland (56%), Latvia (53%) and Estonia (50%).

Levels of agreement are lowest in Luxembourg (57%), Cyprus (60%), the Netherlands (63%) and Bulgaria (64%).

QE4.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY))



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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

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

There are slight variations by age and by difficulties in paying bills. Older respondents aged 55 or over are more likely to agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (83% vs 80% of 15-24 year olds) and their country (78% vs 72%).

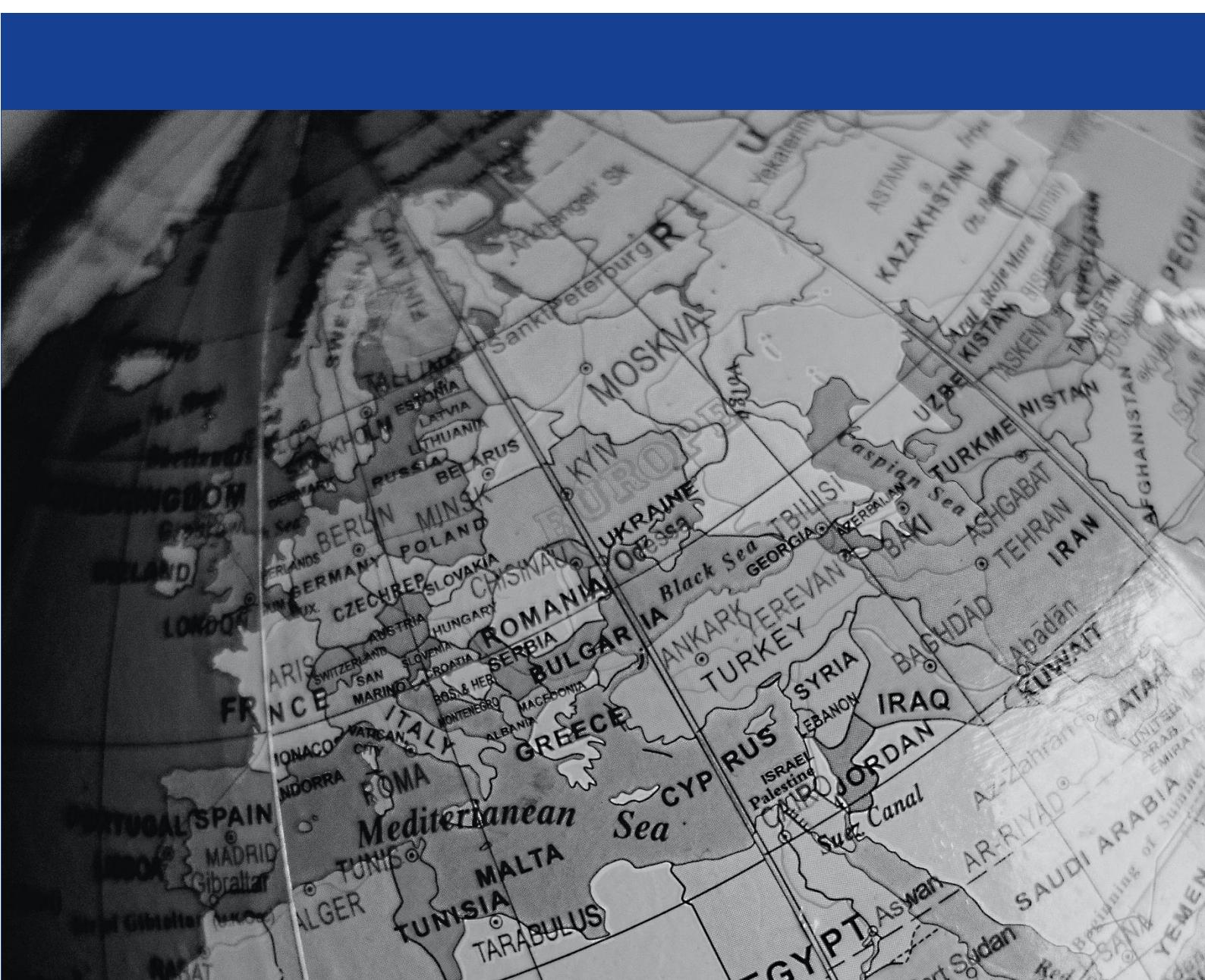
Agreement is higher among respondents who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills, compared with those who have problems most of the time. This applies to the threat to the security of both the EU (84% vs 75%) and their own country (77% vs 70%).

There are also variations observed in terms of occupational category. In this regard, those self-employed are the most likely segment to agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, and their country. The differences are particularly high when compared to house persons (threat to the security of the EU - 84% vs. 79%) and students (threat to their country - 77% vs. 71%).

QE4.1-2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU	The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	83	76
 Gender		
Man	82	75
Woman	82	77
 Age		
15-24	80	72
25-39	82	75
40-54	83	76
55 +	83	78
 Education (End of)		
15-	82	78
16-19	82	78
20+	84	75
Still studying	81	71
 Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	84	77
Managers	83	74
Other white collars	86	79
Manual workers	81	76
House persons	79	75
Unemployed	82	75
Retired	82	78
Students	81	71
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	75	70
From time to time	79	74
Almost never/ Never	84	77

CONCLUSION



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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

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

Overall, the majority of Europeans are **satisfied with the response** to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, both by their national government and by the EU. Attitudes to the EU response are particularly positive in Portugal, Poland, Denmark and Malta.

At the same time, a substantial minority of Europeans are dissatisfied with the response by their government and the EU, and in four Member States, respondents are more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied with the EU response: Greece, Estonia, Cyprus and Slovenia.

When asked about the **actions taken by the EU** in response to the Russian invasion, Europeans are mostly positive. More than three quarters of respondents agree with actions such as providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war, providing financial support to Ukraine, and imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies, and individuals.

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

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

When respondents are asked which **possible consequences of the war** in Ukraine, they personally fear the most, there are two main themes: the possible spread or escalation of the war, and the economic impact. Economic factors are mentioned most frequently, including inflation or rising prices, the risk of a major economic crisis and possible problems in the supply of energy or goods. Respondents are also afraid of the war spreading to more countries in Europe or to their own country, or that it may develop into a nuclear war.

The high level of concern over the spread or escalation of the war can be seen when respondents are asked about the **security risk** in the EU. More than eight in ten Europeans agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, and three in four agree that it is a threat to the security of their own country.

Similarly, fears for the **economic consequences** of the war are confirmed when respondents are asked about this directly. Almost nine in ten Europeans agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country, and this applies to almost all respondents in Cyprus, Greece, Czechia and Portugal. Around six in ten agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally.

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

In considering the consequences of the war in Ukraine, the survey covered two other main themes: co-operation and spending on defence, and energy security and the use of renewable energy.

There is strong support for **co-operation and co-ordination of defence** in the EU. At least eight in ten respondents agree that "co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased" and that "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated".

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

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

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

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

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