



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023

Public opinion in the European Union

First results

Fieldwork: May-June 2023

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INTRODUCTION



This report details the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of Spring 2023 (EB99) in the 27 EU Member States¹. It is published with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are detailed in an annex. The survey in EU27 was carried out between 31 May and 22 June 2023.

Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, and its war of aggression is ongoing. The impact of the war continues to reverberate in Europe and the rest of the world in many areas including energy security, global food security and geopolitical alliances. Since the start of the war, the EU, its Member States, and the European financial institutions have provided **over €70 billion to support Ukraine**, including around €53 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency budget, and military support to Ukraine. The EU is now home to **4 million Ukrainians who fled the invasion** and are benefiting from the temporary protection mechanism enacted in March 2022.²

In the period between the completion of the fieldwork of the Standard Eurobarometer Winter 2022-2023 and the current survey, **EU actions relating to the war** included:³

- Implementation of the tenth (February 2023) and eleventh (June 2023) package of sanctions against Russia.
- On 2 February the European Commission travelled to Kyiv for the first ever meeting between the College of Commissioners and the Ukrainian Government. On 9 February Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy addressed EU leaders in Brussels, with Heads of State and Government discussing a range of items, including restrictions against Russia and Ukraine's EU accession process.
- On 4 March, an International Centre for the Prosecution of the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine was established in The Hague, hosted by Eurojust.
- On 13 March the EU prolonged restrictive measures against individuals responsible for undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine until 15 September 2023.
- On 20 March the Council of the EU agreed on a proposal to speed up the provision of artillery ammunition to Ukraine, either from existing stocks or jointly procured. In April and May, the Council adopted two additional assistance measures worth €1 billion each under the European Peace Facility (EPF).

- On 25 May the Council of the EU renewed the suspension of all customs duties, quotas and trade defence measures on Ukrainian exports to the EU for another year, until June 2024.
- In response to the destruction of the Nova Kakhovka dam in Ukraine in June 2023, the EU made an additional €500 000 available to the region to address immediate humanitarian needs, as well as clean water, using the strategic reserves from the rescEU shelter capacities⁴. In addition, 18 countries to date have provided assistance via the EU civil protection mechanism and other in-kind lifesaving assistance including shelter, bedding, food and sanitation items.⁵
- On 20 June the Commission proposed establishing a dedicated financing instrument that will provide up to €50 billion coherent, predictable as well as flexible support to Ukraine for the period 2024-2027.⁶
- On 22 June the Commission paid €1.5 billion under the Macro-financial Assistance (MFA)+ package for Ukraine, disbursing so far €9 billion out of the planned up to €18 billion for 2023.

Energy security

To date, the EU has weathered the energy crisis well as a result of both a considerable fall in consumption and rapid diversification of supply. Gas storage remains at comfortable levels heading into the refilling season, and as a result the threat of shortages during next winter has subsided considerably⁷. As of 29 June 2023, gas stores are 77% full, compared to 58% on the same day last year⁸. The work to ensure Europe's energy security continues. With the help of REPowerEU, the EU has seen a 20% reduction in energy consumption, the replacement of 80% of Russian pipeline gas within eight months, and 39% of 2022 electricity from renewables.⁹

The economy

The Spring 2023 Economic Forecast¹⁰ published in May showed **better than expected performance in winter 2022-2023**, with positive growth in Q1 2023 and a smaller than predicted contraction in Q4 2022. This better-than-expected position has lifted the growth outlook for the EU economy for 2023 and marginally for 2024. In line with the projections of the Winter Economic Forecast, the EU and euro area economies grew by 3.5% in 2022.

The Forecast, published in May 2023, revises EU GDP growth up to 1.0% in 2023 and 1.7% in 2024, and growth in the euro area up to 1.1% in 2023 and 1.6% in 2024. Predictions for inflation have also improved and it is now expected to be 6.7% in 2023 and 3.1%

¹Some questions were asked also in 12 other countries or territories between 31 May and 25 June 2023: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Moldova, Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICI Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom. Due to the situation on the ground, it was not possible to cover Ukraine in this survey

²<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/ukraine-refugees-eu/>

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

⁴https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_2071

⁵<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/eu-response-ukraine-dam-breach/>

⁶https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3355

⁷https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2023-economic-forecast-improved-outlook-amid-persistent-challenges_en

⁸<https://agsi.gie.eu/>

⁹https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_en

¹⁰https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2023-economic-forecast-improved-outlook-amid-persistent-challenges_en

in 2024 for the EU and 5.8% in 2023 and 2.8% in 2024 for the euro area.

After peaking in October 2022 (11.5% in the EU and 10.6% in the euro area), the inflation rate has continued to decrease. In May 2023 it had fallen to 7.1% in the EU and 6.1% in the euro area¹¹. In July 2022, in response to rising inflation, the European Central Bank had raised the three key interest rates for the first time in 11 years. Further rate rises occurred in September, November, and December 2022 and in February, March, May, and June 2023¹².

The labour market continues to perform strongly. The unemployment rate in the EU was 5.9% in May 2023, down from 6.1% in May 2022. The unemployment rate in the euro area was 6.5% in May 2023, down from 6.7% in May 2022¹³.

Coronavirus pandemic

As of 28 June 2023, more than 183.65 million cases of coronavirus had been documented in the EU. By the same date 1.24 million deaths had been reported in the EU¹⁴. As of 16 June 2023, the uptake of the primary vaccination course against COVID-19 in the adult population of the EU/EEA had reached 82.4%¹⁵. On 5 May, the World Health Organisation declared the end to COVID-19 as a global health emergency.

EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer Winter 2022-2023 survey:

- On 20 March President Ursula von der Leyen announced that the European Commission will provide Türkiye with €1 billion to help with post-earthquake reconstruction including €108 million for humanitarian assistance to Syria.
- On 31 March the Commission announced that it had disbursed over €150 billion to Member States under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the key instrument of the NextGenerationEU recovery plan for Europe¹⁶.
- On 6 April 2023 President Xi Jinping of China held a trilateral meeting with Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen and the French President, Emmanuel Macron.
- On 22 May the 10th EU-Republic of Korea summit took place in Seoul celebrating the 60th anniversary of EU-South Korea relations. Issues discussed included peace and stability, economy and trade, and sustainable development¹⁷.
- On 15 June Pedro Sánchez, the President of the Spanish Government presented the four priorities of the Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU, which the country will assume from 1 July: promoting the reindustrialisation of Europe, moving towards ecological transition, consolidating the social pillar, and strengthening European unity¹⁸.

Elections in the EU since the Winter 2022-2023 survey¹⁹

- Parliamentary elections were held in Estonia on 5 March 2023 with the liberal Reform Party (ER), led by outgoing Prime Minister Kaja Kallas as the winner with 31.24% of the vote.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Bulgaria on 2 April 2023 – the 5th general election in two years. The Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (GERB), led by former Prime Minister Boyko Borisov, gathered the largest share of the vote at 26.54%, ahead of We Continue the Change with 24.61% of the vote. We Continue the Change is a liberal coalition founded by Kiril Petkov and Asen Vassilev, in alliance with Democratic Bulgaria, led by Hristo Ivanov. Such a close result made the prospects of any party forming a stable government unlikely. In May GERB and the We Continue the Change/Democratic Bulgaria alliance announced they will form a coalition government with two rotating prime ministers.²⁰
- On 2 April Finland held parliamentary elections. The National Coalition Party (KOK), led by Petteri Orpo won the largest share of the vote (20.82%), slightly ahead of the Finns Party (Perus 5) led by Rikka Purra (20.05%) and outgoing Prime Minister Sanna Marin's Social Democratic Party (SDP) (19.93%). As the lead party it is up to KOK and Petteri Orpo to form a coalition, and in June a right-wing coalition with the Finns Party, the Swedish People's Party and the Christian Democrats was announced with Petteri Orpo as the new Prime Minister.²¹
- Parliamentary elections were held in Greece on 21 May 2023 with New Democracy (ND), the party led by outgoing Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis winning 40.79% of the vote. No government was able to be formed, so voters in Greece went back to the polls on 25 June for new elections using a new semi-proportional voting system. In these new elections, New Democracy, won a comfortable majority enabling it to form a government.
- Presidential elections were held in Latvia on 31 May 2023 with the 100 MPs of the Saeima electing Edgars Rinkevics as President of the Republic of Latvia after 3 rounds of voting.
- Following regional and local elections in Spain on 28 May 2023, Prime Minister Sánchez announced on 29 May that general elections would be held on 23 July.

¹¹<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/16965667/2-16062023-AP-EN.pdf/53bd53c6-7983-f5c9-84c1-73babbb9f075>

¹²https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/key_ecb_interest_rate_s/html/index.en.html

¹³<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/17075197/3-30062023-BP-EN.pdf/ee3b1511-c710-4033-fc9a-aaf1c3d60241>

¹⁴<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases>

¹⁵<https://vaccinetracker.ecdc.europa.eu/public/extensions/COVID-19/vaccine-tracker.html#uptake-tab>

¹⁶https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_2068

¹⁷<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2023/05/22/>

¹⁸<https://spanish-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/en/news/priorities-of-the-spanish-presidency-of-the-council-of-the-eu/>

¹⁹<https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2023/>

²⁰<https://www.politico.eu/article/bulgaria-finds-government-agreement-with-rotating-prm/>

²¹<https://www.politico.eu/article/finland-petteri-oppo-prime-minister-national-coalition-party-parliament-election/>

Other noteworthy events since the Winter 2022-2023 survey:

- On 6 February a powerful earthquake hit the southeast region of Türkiye and the northwest region of war-torn Syria. The death toll surpassed 55,000 with nearly 130,000 injured and 1.25 million people rendered homeless²².
- On 4 April, Finland became the 31st member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- From 19-21 May the G7 summit was held in Hiroshima (Japan) where the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine was once again strongly condemned, and further measures were announced to increase the cost to Russia and those supporting its war effort²³.
- Presidential elections were held in Türkiye in May 2023, alongside parliamentary elections. President Erdoğan was re-elected in the second round with 52.18% of the vote.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Montenegro on 11 June 2023. Europe Now! emerged as the largest party, winning 24 of the 81 seats. The Together! alliance led by the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) finished second with 21 seats.
- On 29 May tensions in the north of Kosovo flared in violent clashes. The European Union condemned in the strongest terms the violent acts against citizens, NATO peacekeepers, law enforcement and media, and urged both Kosovo and Serbia to de-escalate²⁴.
- Canada is experiencing its worst-ever spring wildfire season with millions of acres of forest burned, more than 100,000 forced to leave their homes, and smoke causing hazardous air quality across the country and into eastern and northeastern states of the USA.
- On 15 June, a migrant boat sank off the Greek coast. Although 104 people were rescued and 78 people were confirmed dead, it is likely that more than 500 people died in the wreck²⁵.

²²<https://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/2023-turkey-and-syria-earthquake-faqs>

²³<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

²⁴https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kosovo/statement-high-representative-behalf-eu-latest-developments_en?s=321

²⁵<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65925558>

I. EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION



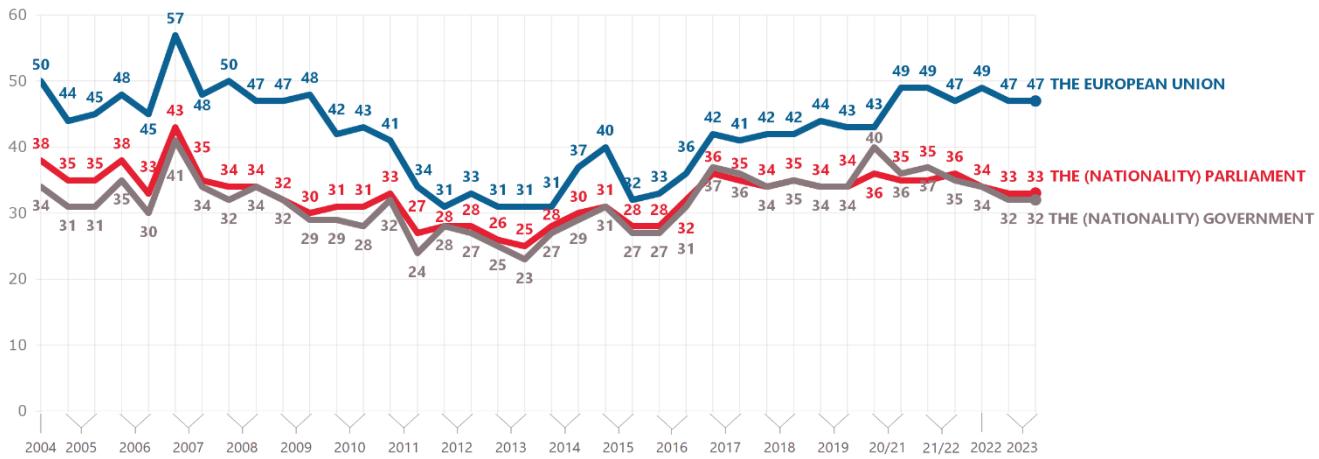
1. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union

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

Trust in the European Union is at 47%, stable since the Standard Eurobarometer EB98 of winter 2022-2023 and remaining higher than during the period spring 2010 to summer 2020. Trust in national governments (32%, no change) has stabilised after declining since spring 2021 and trust in national parliaments (33%, no change) has also stabilised after declining since winter 2021-2022. The gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments has remained stable at 15 points. Along with summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023, this is the largest gap since autumn 2010.

Distrust has also stabilised since winter 2022-2023. The proportion of those who tend not to trust the European Union has remained stable at 45%, while distrust in national governments (63%) also remains unchanged, and distrust in national parliaments (62%, +1 percentage point) has increased slightly.

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



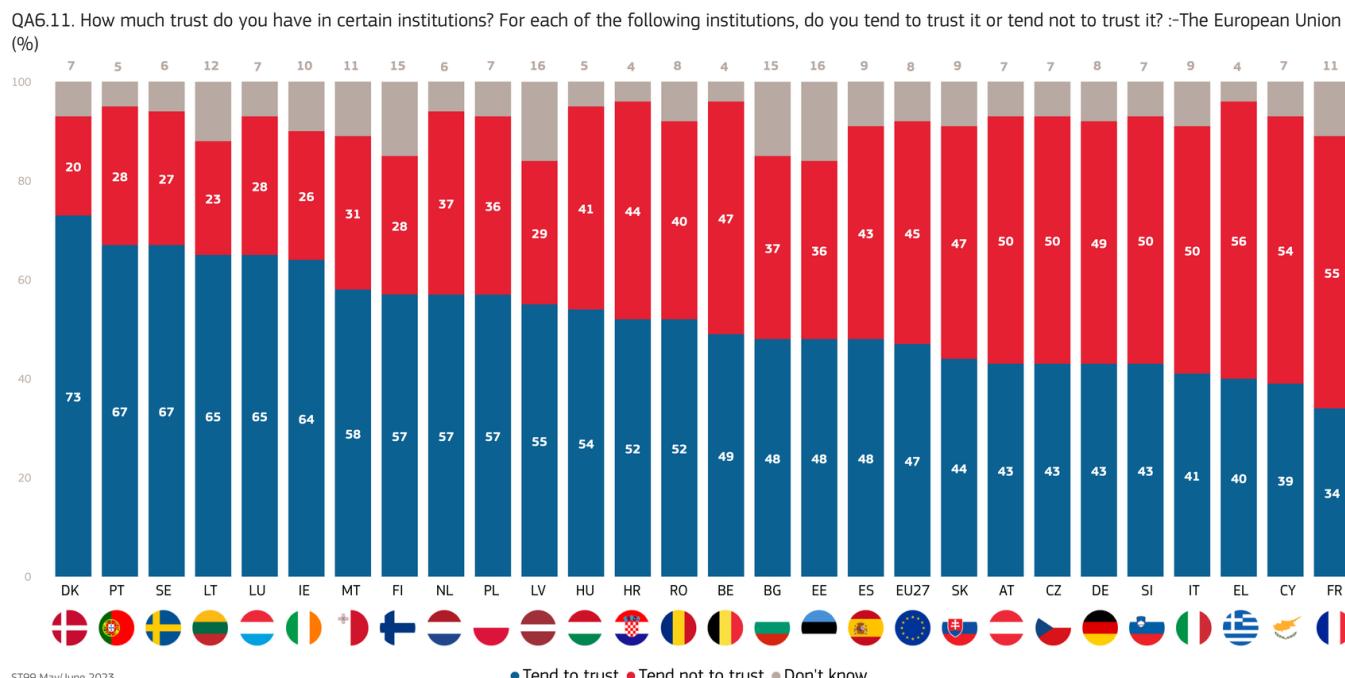
b. Trust in the European Union: national results

In 18 EU Member States (up from 17 in winter 2022–2023), a majority of respondents say they trust the EU, with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Denmark (73%), Portugal and Sweden (67% each). At least six in ten in Lithuania, Luxembourg (65% each) and Ireland (64%) also trust the EU, as do a relative majority in Belgium (49% “tend to trust” vs 47% “tend not to trust”), Estonia (48% vs 36%), Bulgaria (48% vs 37%) and Spain (48% vs 43%).

In the remaining ten countries the majority distrusts the EU: Greece (56% “tend not to trust” vs 40% “tend to trust”), France (55% vs 34%), Cyprus (54% vs 39%), Czechia (50% vs 43%), Austria (50% vs 43%), Italy (50% vs 41%), Slovenia (50% vs 43%), Germany (49% vs 43%) and Slovakia (47% vs 44%).

Trust in the EU has increased in 14 Member States since winter 2022–2023, with the largest increases observed in Luxembourg (65%, +8 percentage points) and Slovakia (44%, +7 pp). Conversely, trust has declined in eight countries, including Malta (58%, -6 pp), Cyprus (39%, -4 pp), Latvia (55%, -3 pp) and Italy (41%, -3 pp). There has been no change in levels of trust in Croatia, Romania, Finland, and Belgium.

Trust is now the majority opinion in Spain.



Levels of trust in the EU have considerably risen in most candidate countries since winter 2022–2023²⁶. The highest levels of trust are observed in Albania (77%, +6 percentage points), followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina (57%, +7 pp), Montenegro (54%, +7 pp), North Macedonia (48%, +1 pp), Moldova (44%, +2 pp), Türkiye (41%, +12 pp) and Serbia (32%, +2 pp). One third (33%, +4 pp) of the respondents in the UK say they trust the EU, while the majority (52%, +2 pp) say they do not trust it.

²⁶ Due to the situation on the ground, it was not possible to cover Ukraine in this survey

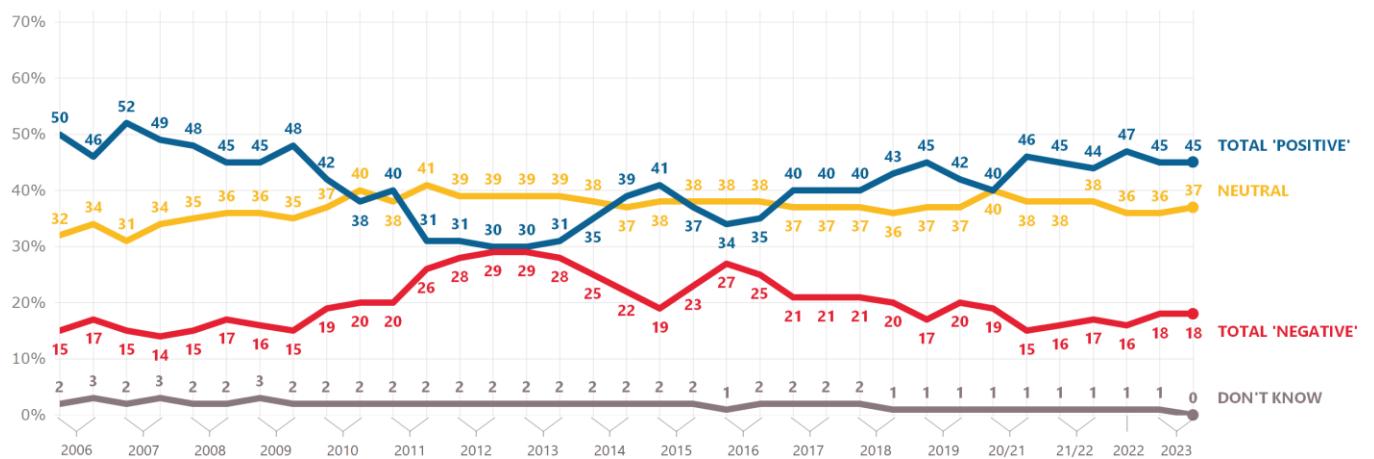
2. The image of the European Union

a. The image of the European Union: trend

The positive image of the EU has remained stable at 45% since winter 2022-2023.

The neutral image of the EU has increased by one percentage point to 37%, while the negative image has remained stable at 18%.

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



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

In 22 EU Member States a majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU (up from 20 in the Standard Eurobarometer EB98 of winter 2022–2023), with the highest rates amongst respondents in Ireland (71%), Portugal (66%), as well as in Denmark and Luxembourg (62% each).

In three Member States, the dominant image of the EU is **neutral**: Cyprus (43%), Greece (40%), and France (39%).

In the remaining two countries opinion is split between a positive and a neutral image: Spain (42% positive vs 42% neutral) and Germany (41% positive vs 41% neutral).

A **negative** image is the minority view in all Member States, although there are six countries where at least one in five holds a negative image of the EU: Austria, Slovakia (30% each), Czechia (29%), France (26%), Greece (25%), and Belgium (22%).

In 18 EU Member States the proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has increased since winter 2022–2023, with the largest jump seen in Finland (54%, +7 percentage points), Croatia (51%, +6 pp), Luxembourg (62%, +5 pp) and Denmark (62%, +5 pp). In contrast, the positive image has declined in seven countries including Germany (41%, -5 pp), Cyprus (38%, -4 pp) and Ireland (71%, -3 pp). There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in Greece and Italy.

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

	EU27	FI	HR	DK	LU	PT	BE	HU	RO	SK	CZ	EE	LV	LT	NL	PL	SI	BG	SE	EL	IT	ES	FR	AT	MT	IE	CY	DE		
Total 'Positive'	May/Jun 2023	45	54	51	62	62	66	45	43	49	36	36	43	51	59	55	58	43	50	58	35	44	42	35	35	52	71	38	41	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5
Neutral	May/Jun 2023	37	32	36	29	25	28	33	40	31	33	35	41	39	35	27	34	40	30	30	40	38	42	39	34	37	22	43	41	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	=	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲4	
Total 'Negative'	May/Jun 2023	18	13	13	9	13	6	22	17	18	30	29	16	9	5	18	8	16	19	12	25	17	14	26	30	11	7	19	18	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲1	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼5	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	=		

In the candidate countries, the highest percentages of “positive image” of the EU can be observed in Albania (85%, +10 percentage points), Montenegro (59%, +1 pp), Türkiye (59%, +7 pp), Bosnia and Herzegovina (53%, +9 pp), North Macedonia (52%, -1), Moldova (44%, +1 pp), and Serbia (33%, +3 pp). In the UK, respondents seem to be divided between a “positive image” of the EU and a “neutral image” (41% for each), while the “negative image” is 17%. It should be noted that the positive image of the EU in the UK has risen by 5 pp since winter 2022–2023.

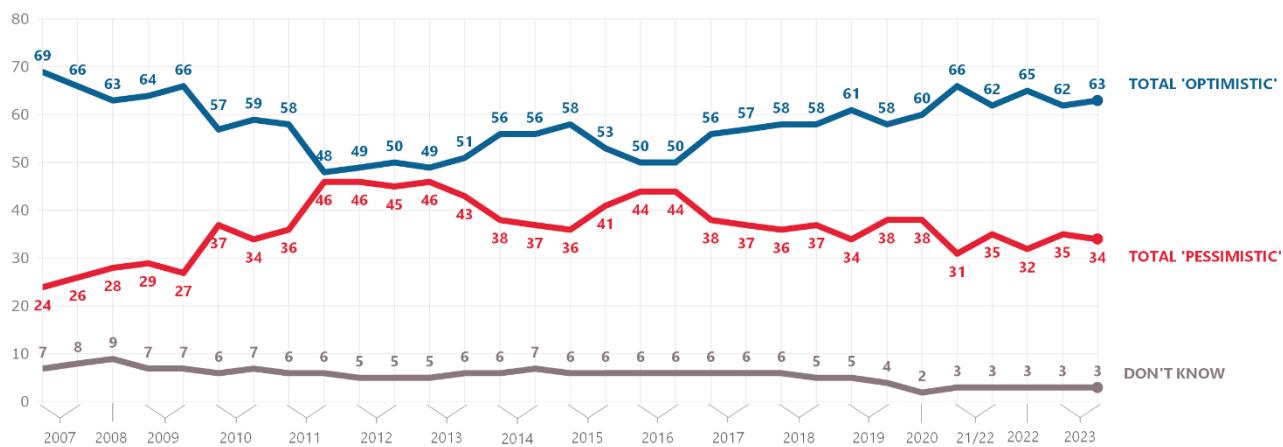
3. The future of the European Union

a. The future of the European Union: trend

Optimism in the future of the EU has increased slightly since winter 2022-2023 (63%, +1 percentage point)
and optimism remains higher than during the period between autumn 2009 and spring 2021.

More than one third of respondents are pessimistic about the future of the EU (34%, -1 pp).

QA13 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)



**b. The future of the European Union:
national results**

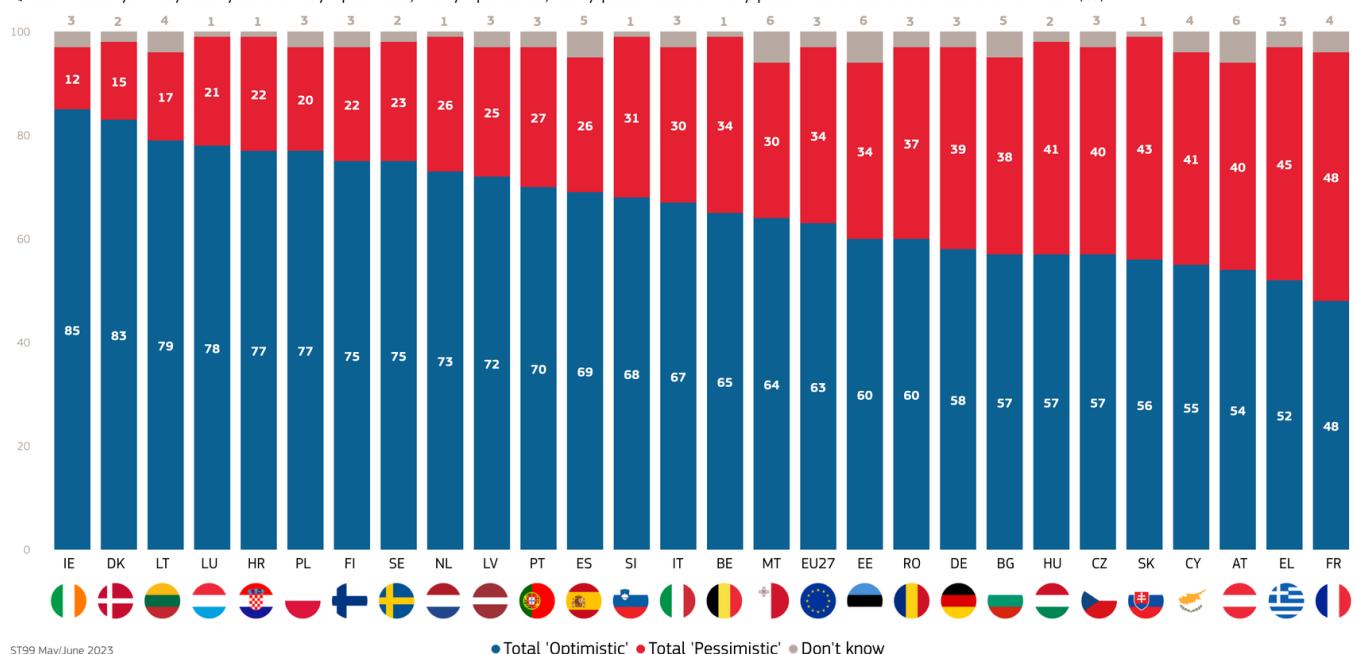
In 26 EU Member States optimism about the future of the EU is the view of the majority (up from 25 in winter 2022-2023), with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Ireland (85%), Denmark (83%) and Lithuania (79%). In an additional eight countries at least seven in ten respondents are optimistic: Luxembourg (78%), Croatia, Poland (77% each), Finland and Sweden (75% each), the Netherlands (73%), Latvia (72%) and Portugal (70%).

In France the opinion is divided, with 48% being optimistic and 48% pessimistic about the future of the EU.

Optimism has increased in 19 countries since winter 2022-2023, and particularly amongst respondents in Luxembourg (78%, +7 percentage points) and Greece (52%, +7 pp). In contrast, it has declined in six countries, with the largest drop seen in Malta (64%, -9 pp). There has been no change in Sweden or Poland.

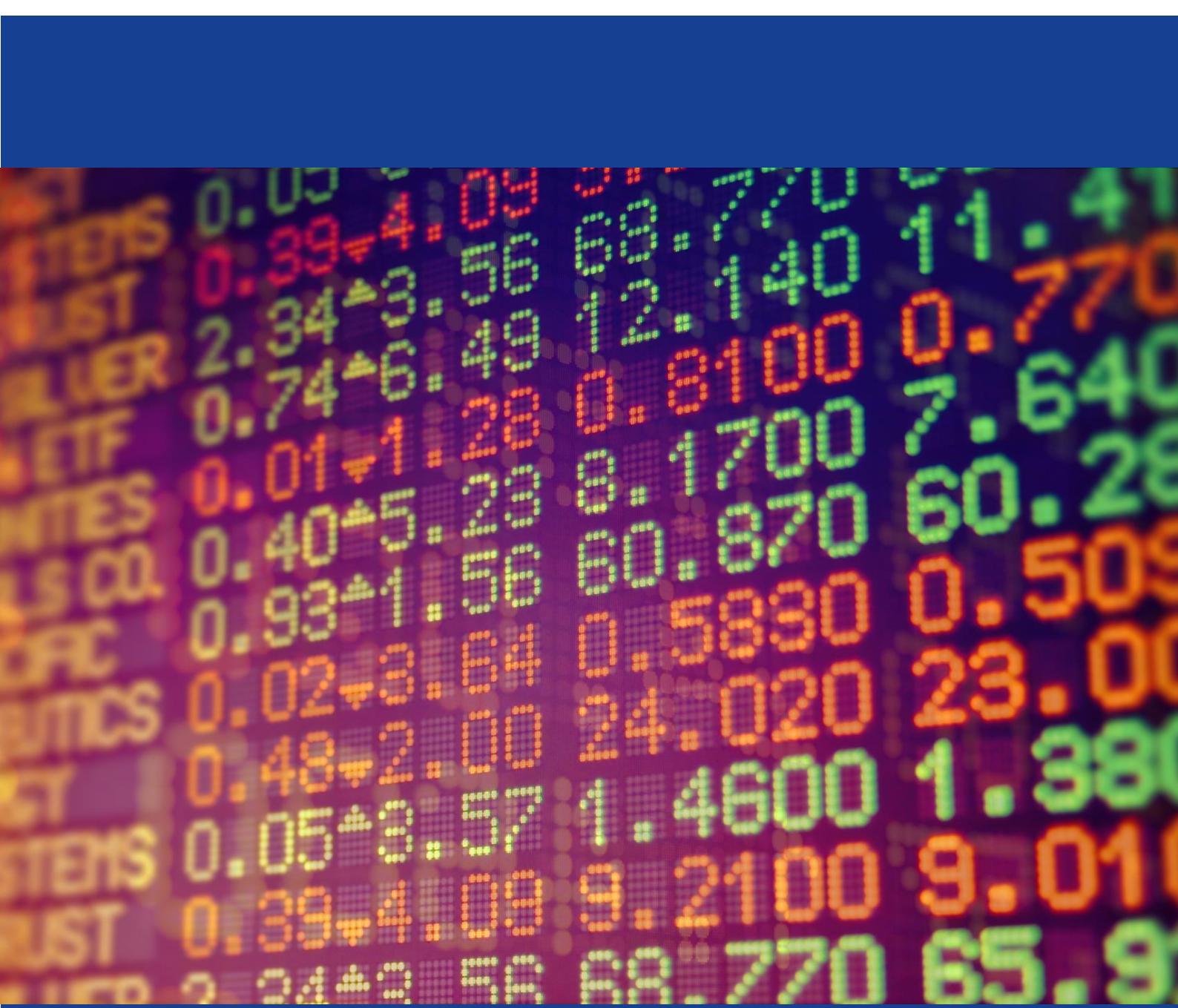
Optimism is now the majority view in Greece (52%).

QA13. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

II. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION



1. Perception of the European economy

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

The perception of the situation of the European economy has improved by five percentage points since winter 2022-2023, with 45% of respondents rating it as 'good', representing the majority opinion after two waves where the situation was reversed. The percentage of Europeans who think the situation of the European economy is 'bad' has declined by seven points to 44%.

The percentage of those who view the situation of the European economy as 'good' is now at its highest point since winter 2021-2022, higher than during the period between 2007 and autumn 2017.

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

The situation of the European economy (% - EU)

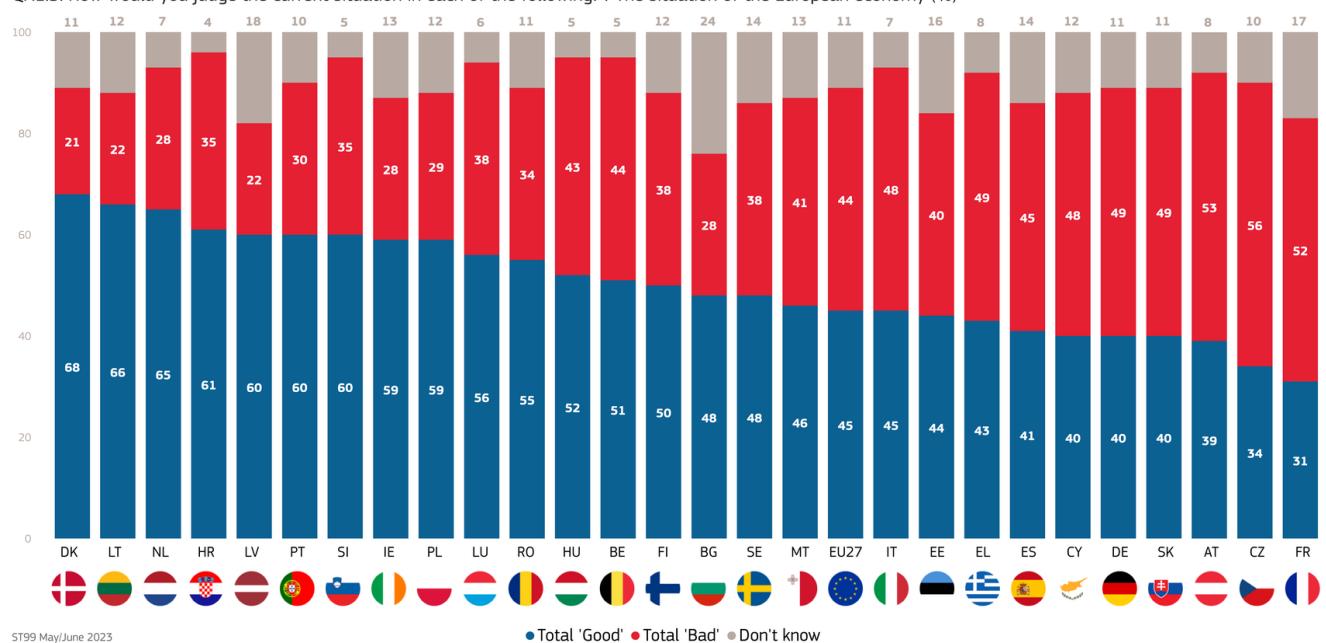


The opinion about the current situation of the European economy has become more positive at the national level since winter 2022-2023. A majority of respondents in 18 countries (up from 15 in winter 2022-2023) think the situation is good, with the positive view most widespread amongst respondents in Denmark (68%), Lithuania (66%) and the Netherlands (65%). In contrast, only 31% in France, 34% in Czechia and 39% in Austria hold a positive view.

The national evolutions since winter 2022-2023 are almost all positive. In 23 Member States respondents have become more positive about the situation of the European economy, and in three countries the increase is of at least ten percentage points: Portugal (60%, +16 percentage points), Denmark (68%, +13 pp) and Croatia (61%, +11 pp). In contrast, the positive view has declined in four Member States including Malta (46%, -15 pp) and Cyprus (40 -6 pp).

The positive view is now the majority opinion in Sweden, Portugal, Hungary, Estonia and Belgium, and the negative view is now the opinion of the majority in Cyprus.

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



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**b. Expectations for the economy in the EU:
trend and national results**

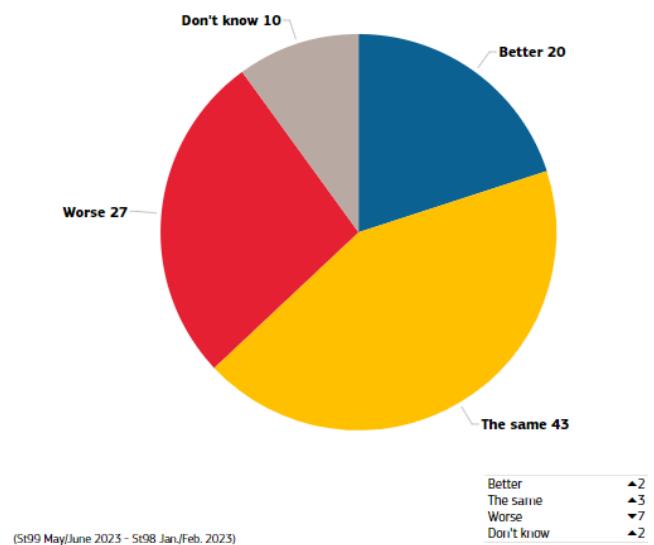
Optimism about the economic situation in the EU has made a significant recovery since summer 2022. 20% expect the European economy to improve in the next 12 months (+2 percentage points), 27% think it will get worse (-7 pp), 43% think it will stay the same (+3 pp). As a result, the optimism index, which was at -26 two waves ago and at -16 in the last wave is now at -7.

In 25 EU Member States a majority think the economic situation in the EU will be the same in the next 12 months (up from 17 in winter 2022-2023), with the highest proportion of respondents sharing this view in Malta (61%), Hungary (55%) and Lithuania (54%).

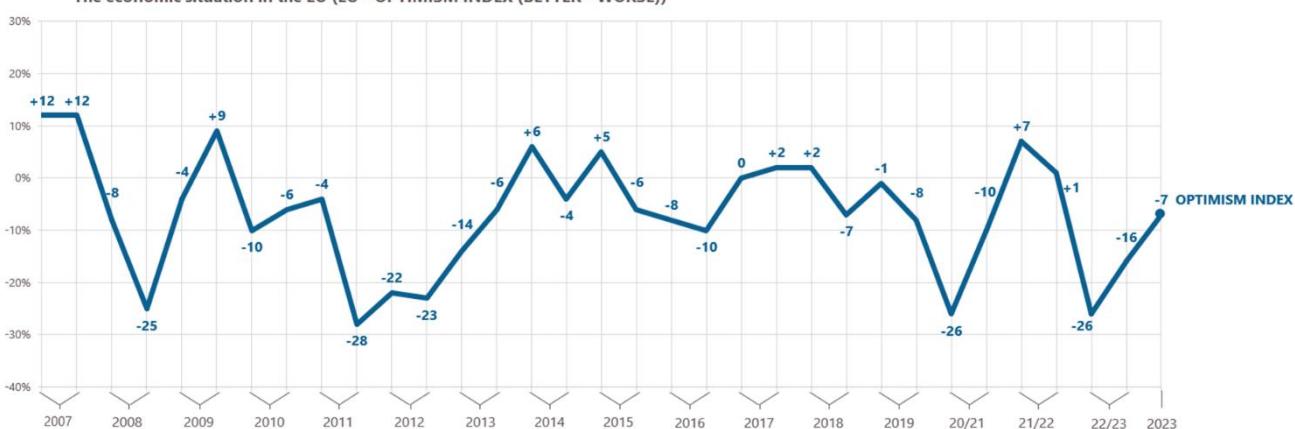
There are now eight countries (up from 5 in winter 2022-2023) where optimism outweighs pessimism: Portugal, Latvia, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Ireland.

Luxembourg and Estonia are the only two Member States where respondents are most likely to think the EU's economic situation will get worse in the next 12 months. The proportion of pessimists is highest in Luxembourg (47%), Germany, and the Netherlands (both 40%).

QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The economic situation in the EU (EU27) (%)

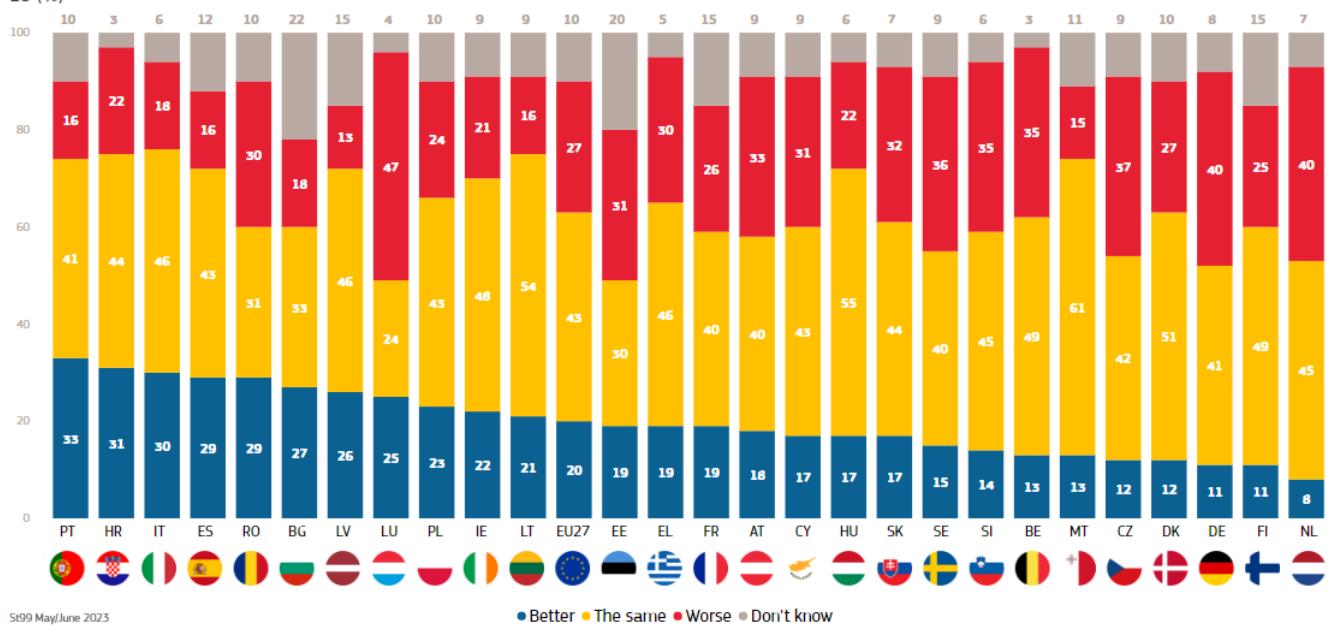


QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the EU (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



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



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

2. Perception of the national economy

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

The perception of the situation of the national economy has improved by five percentage points since winter 2022-2023, with 40% now rating it as 'good'. This is the highest level since spring 2021, although levels remain below those between spring 2016 and summer 2020.

The majority of citizens still think the situation of their national economy is 'bad' (58%), although this view has declined by five percentage points since winter 2022-2023.

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



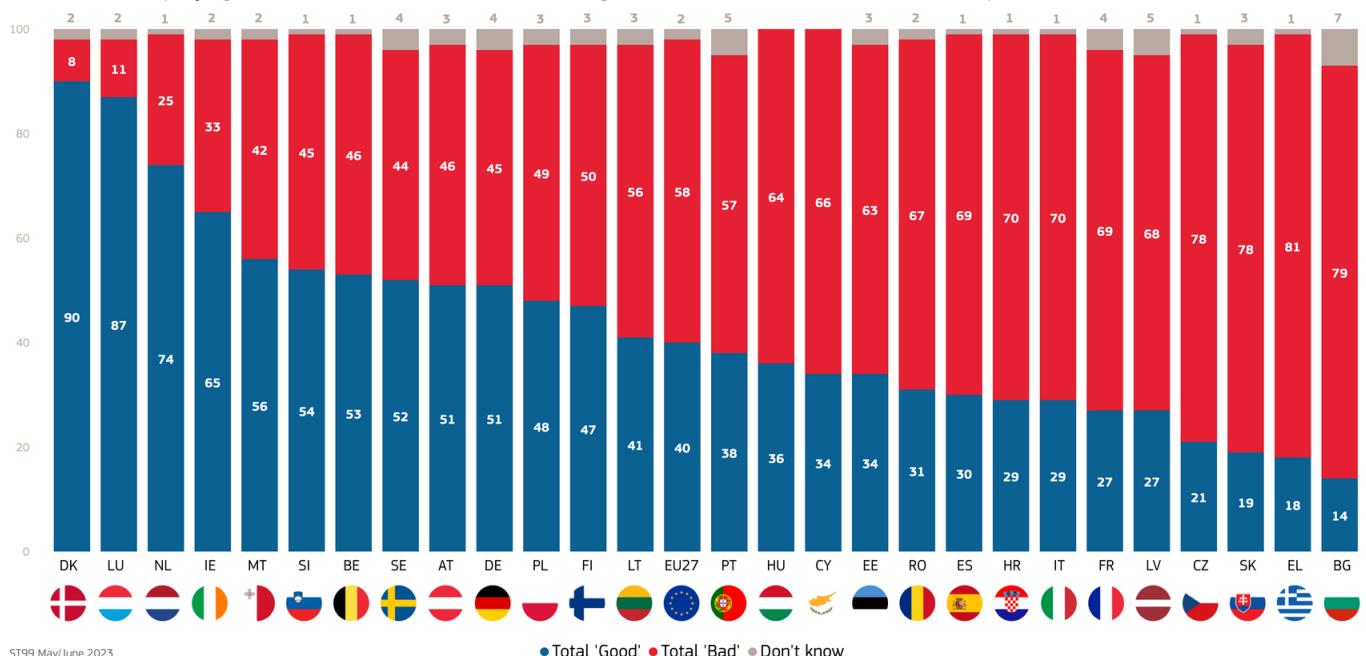
Views on the current situation of the national economy continue to vary significantly between EU Member States.

The majority of respondents in ten Member States (up from nine in winter 2022-2023) have a positive view of their national economy, with the highest levels seen in Denmark (90%), Luxembourg (87%) and the Netherlands (74%), where respondents say the situation is 'good'. In contrast, only 14% in Bulgaria, 18% in Greece and 19% in Slovakia say the situation of their national economy is 'good'.

Compared to winter 2022-2023, respondents in 18 Member States have become more positive about the situation of their national economy, with the largest increases observed in Portugal (38%, +24 percentage points), Denmark (90%, +11 pp), Spain (30%, +8 pp) and Italy (29%, +8 pp). In contrast, optimism has declined in seven countries, most dramatically in Malta (56%, -19 pp). Levels of optimism have remained the same in Bulgaria (14%) and Czechia (21%).

The positive view of the national economy is now the opinion of the majority of respondents in Belgium and Austria, and the negative view is now the majority opinion in Finland.

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



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

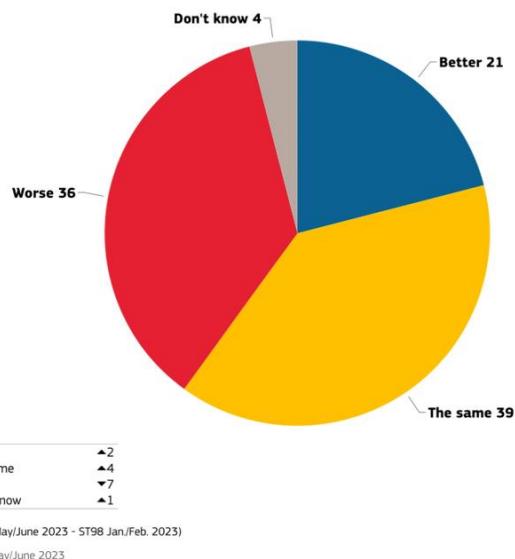
Expectations for the national economic situation have improved since winter 2022-2023. Just over one in five respondents (21%, +2 percentage points) expect the economic situation in their country to improve in the next 12 months, a slight increase since winter 2022-2023. There has been a notable decline in the proportion of respondents who expect the situation to get worse (36%, -7 pp), while almost four in ten (39%, +4 pp) expect the situation to remain the same.

These evolutions mean that the optimism index for the national economic situation has improved by nine points to -15, the second consecutive improvement. However, the index remains lower than during the period from spring 2021 to winter 2021-2022.

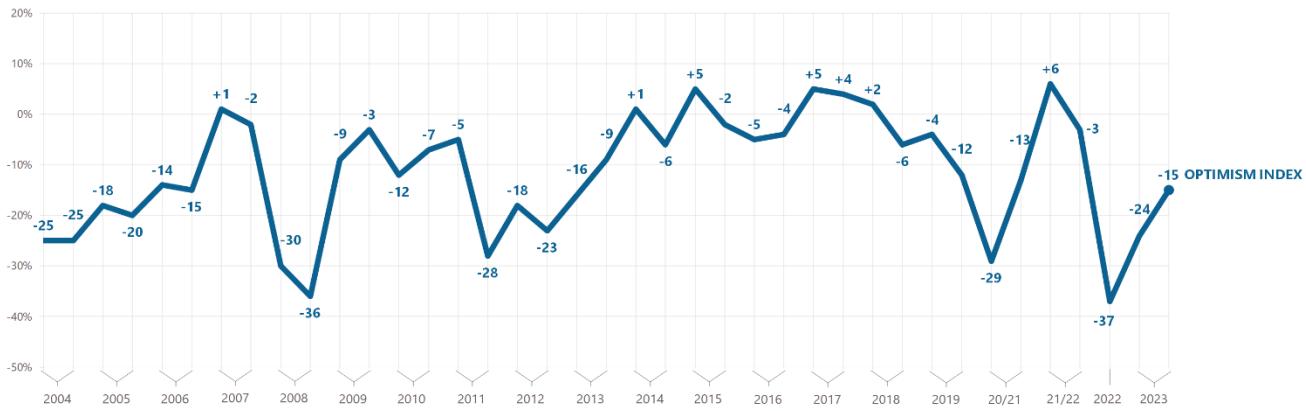
In 16 countries respondents are most likely to think the national economic situation will **remain the same** in the next 12 months, and this view is most widespread in Denmark (59%), Malta (57%) and Hungary (51%). In Portugal equal proportions think the economic situation in their country will improve or remain the same (both 33%). In the remaining ten countries the majority think the national economic situation will get **worse**, with the highest levels seen in Czechia (54%), Estonia (48%) and the Netherlands (46%).

There are four countries where optimists outnumber pessimists: Denmark (23% "better" vs 15% "worse"), Italy (33% vs 26%), Portugal (33% vs 26%) and Spain (27% vs 26%).

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

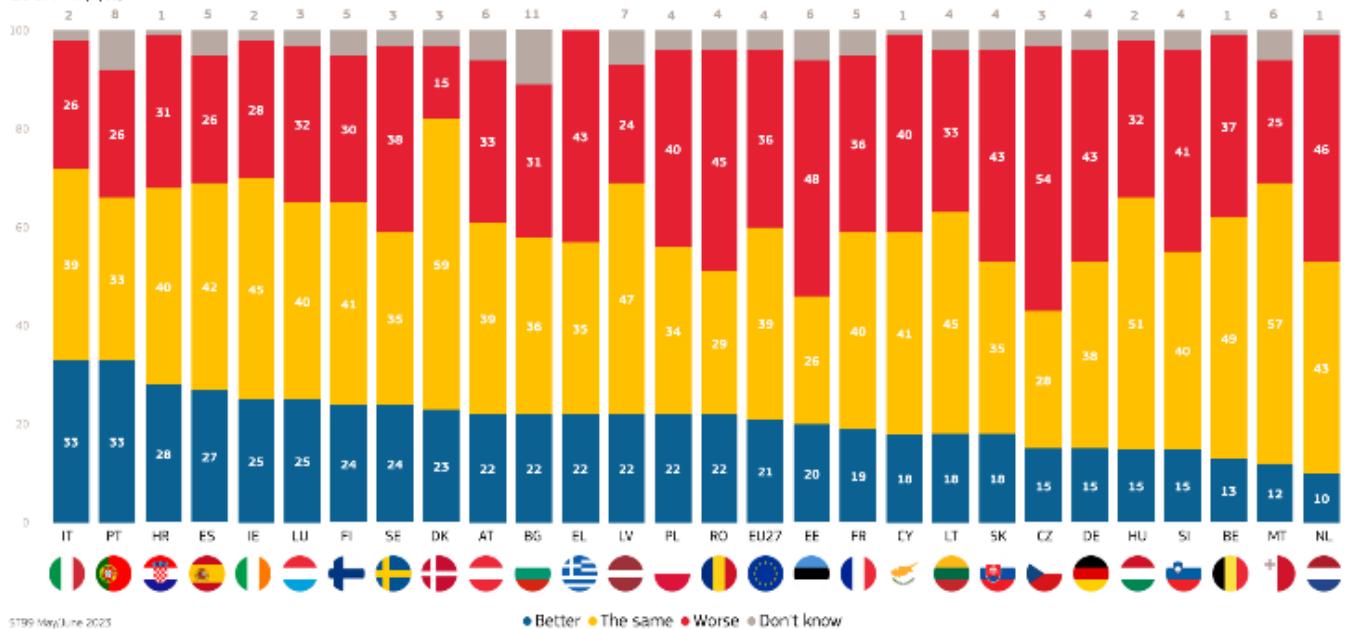


QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



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QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

● Better ■ The same ▲ Worse □ Don't know

3. Current quality of life of EU citizens: national results

The majority of citizens say their quality of life has stayed the same within the last 12 months (57%). More than one third (36%) say it has deteriorated, while 7% say it has improved.

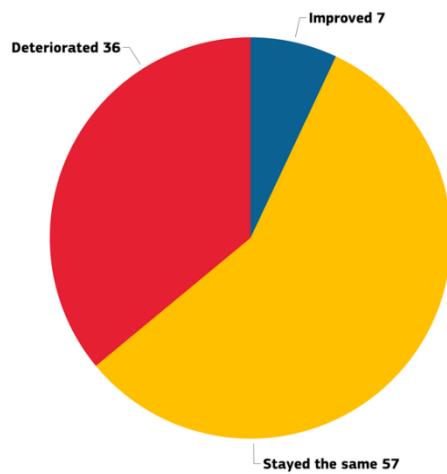
In 23 EU Member States a majority of citizens say their quality of life has stayed the same, with the largest shares seen in Italy (72%), Lithuania and Luxembourg (66% each) and the smallest in Malta (46% "stayed the same" vs 44% "deteriorated"), France (47% vs 46% "deteriorated") and Cyprus (48% vs 44% "deteriorated").

In Portugal opinion is divided (46% "stayed the same" vs 46% "deteriorated").

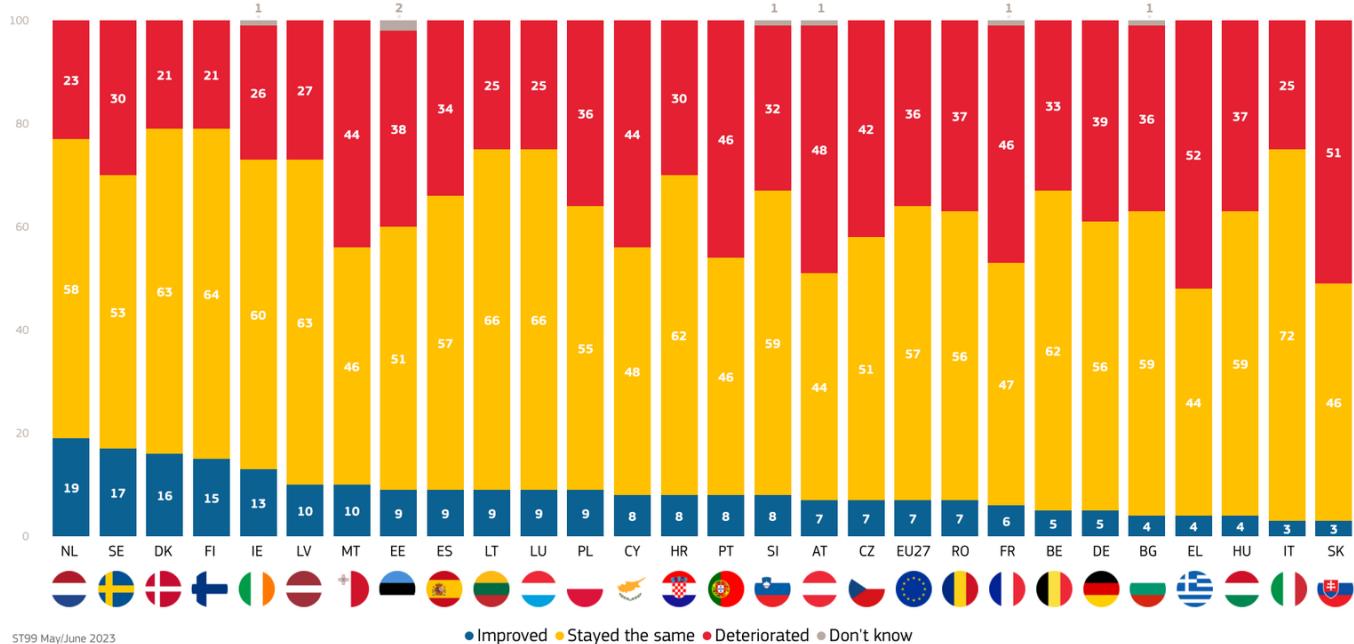
In Austria (48% vs 44% "stayed the same"), Greece (52%) and Slovakia (51%) a majority say their quality of life has deteriorated.

There are seven countries where at least one in ten say their quality of life has improved: the Netherlands (19%), Sweden (17%), Denmark (16%), Finland (15%), Ireland (13%) and Latvia and Malta (10% each).

Q5. Which statement comes closest to your view? Within the last 12 months your quality of life (comfort or budget-wise) has... (EU27) (%)



Q5. Which statement comes closest to your view? Within the last 12 months your quality of life (comfort or budget-wise) has... (%)



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4. EU's economic policy

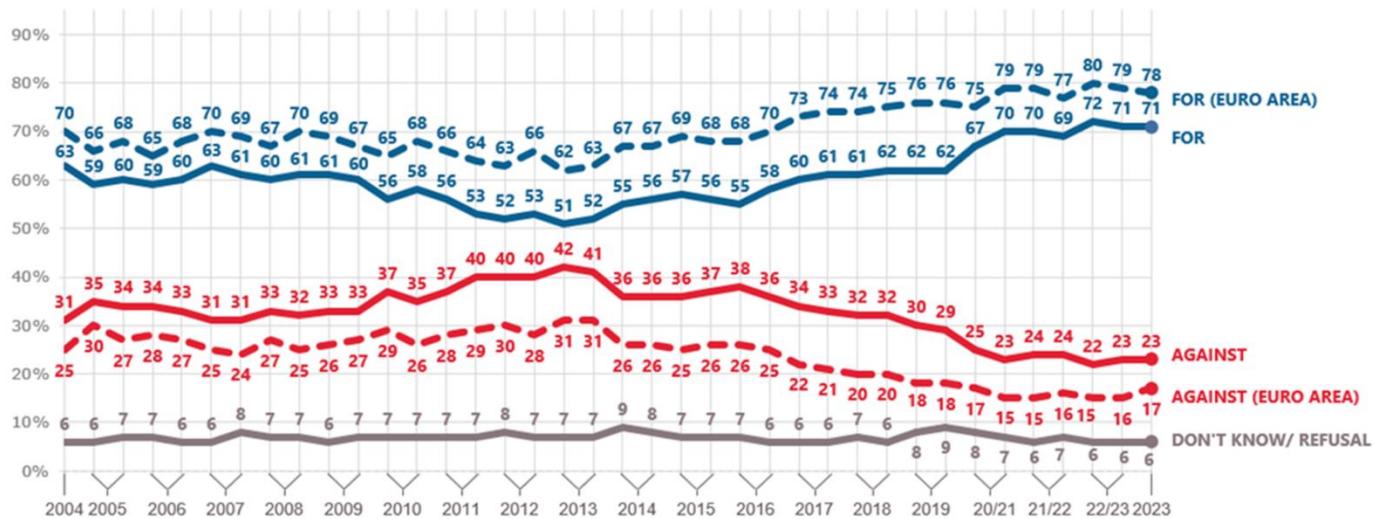
a. Support for the euro: trend and national results

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, has remained stable (71%, no change since winter 2022-2023) at the second highest level ever recorded since the euro was introduced. Less than a quarter of EU citizens are against the euro (23%, no change).

Support within the euro area is even stronger (78%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023). Opposition remains very limited (17%, +1 pp).

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



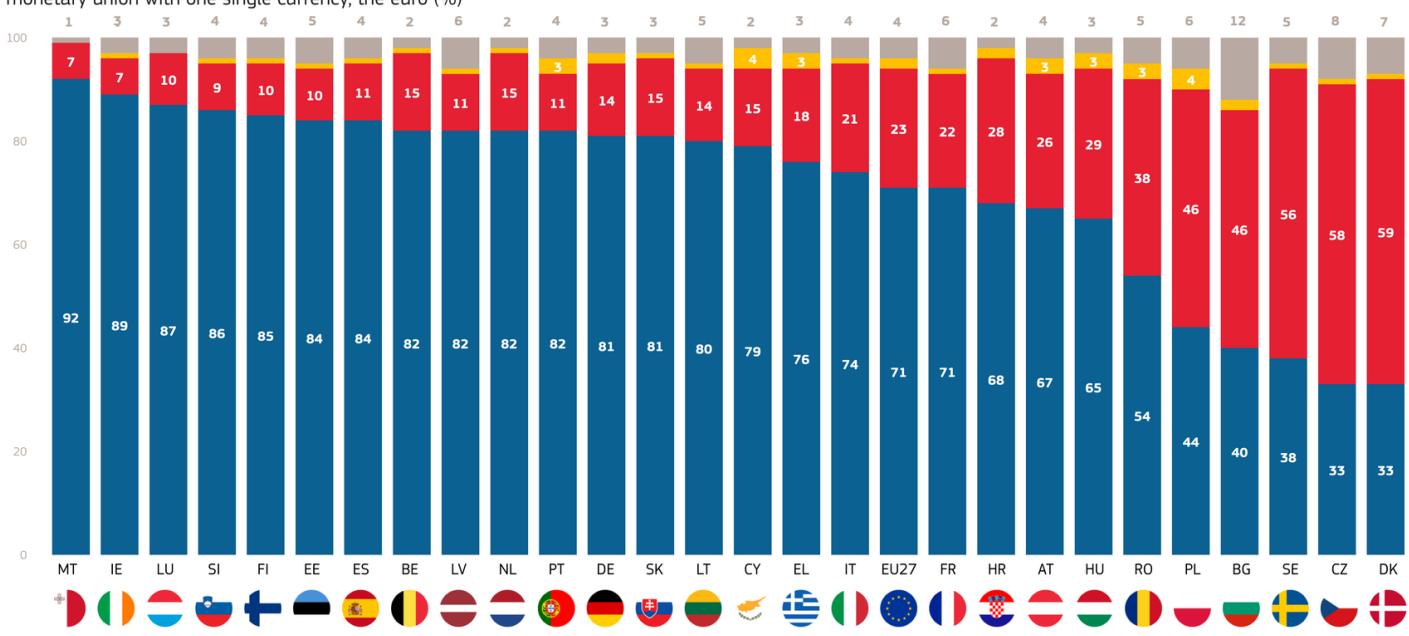
Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro is the majority position in 22 Member States and in all countries in the euro area. The highest levels are seen amongst respondents in Malta (92%), Ireland (89%) and Luxembourg (87%). At least eight in ten in a further 11 countries are also for the single currency and economic union: Slovenia (86%), Finland (85%), Estonia and Spain (84% each), Belgium, Latvia, the Netherlands and Portugal (82% each), Germany and Slovakia (81% each) and Lithuania (80%).

Despite being outside the euro area, a majority of respondents in Hungary (65%) and Romania (54%) are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

There are five countries (all outside the euro area) where a majority is against the euro: Denmark (59%), Czechia (58%), Sweden (56%), Bulgaria (46% vs 40% "for") and Poland (46% vs 44% "for").

Support for the single currency and economic union has increased in 14 Member States since winter 2022-2023, with the largest increases seen in Sweden (38%, +11 percentage points) and Czechia (33%, +7 pp). In contrast, support has declined in eleven countries including Cyprus (79%, -8 pp), and has remained stable in Latvia and Poland.

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



ST99 May/June 2023

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

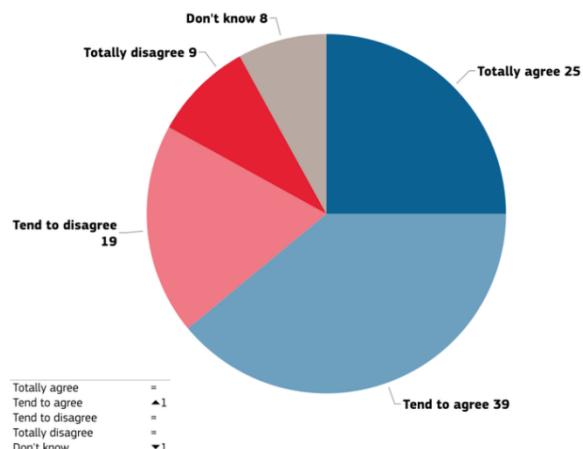
b. The use of public money to stimulate private sector investments: trend and national results

Almost two thirds of citizens (64%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.
Almost three in ten disagree (28%, no change).

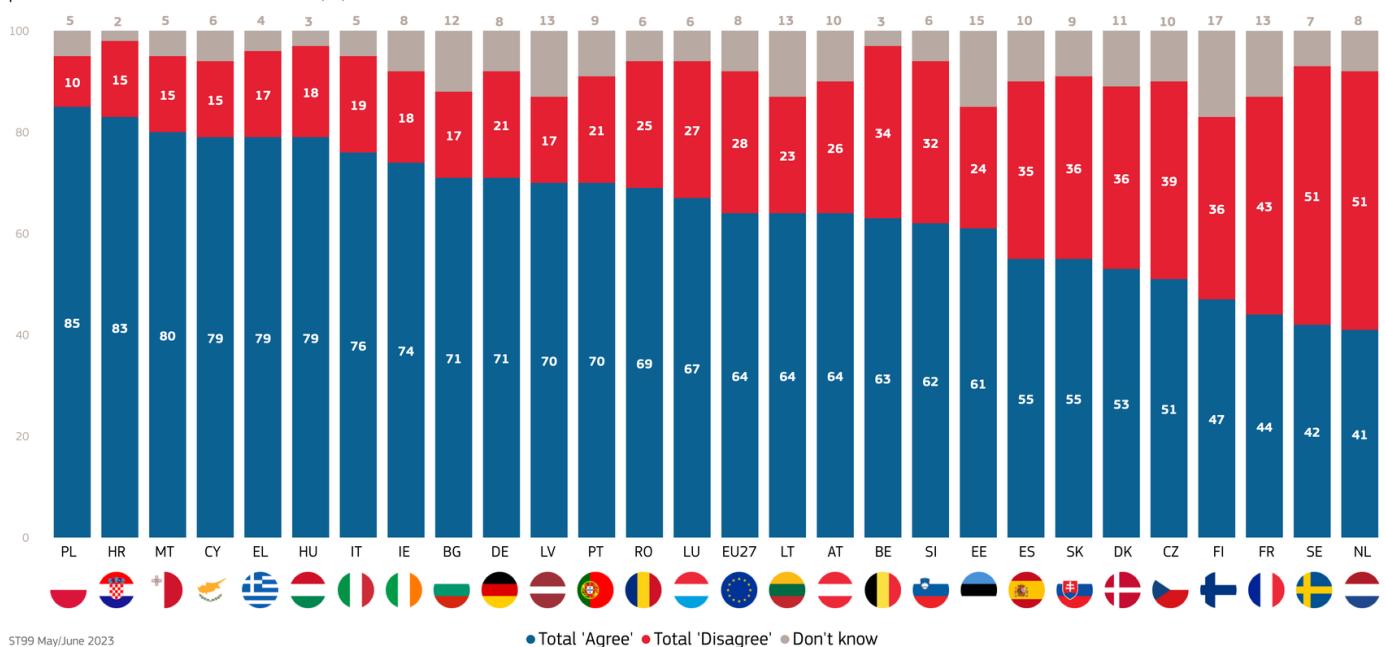
At the national level, a majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States agree **public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level**, although proportions range from 85% in Poland, 83% in Croatia and 80% in Malta to 44% in France (vs 43% "disagree"), 42% in Sweden (vs 51% "disagree") and 41% in the Netherlands (vs 51% "disagree").

Evolutions since winter 2022-2023 show there are 16 countries where respondents are now more likely to agree, with the largest increases observed in Luxembourg (67%, +9 pp), Portugal (70%, +6 pp) and Ireland (74%, +5 pp). In contrast, agreement levels have declined in ten countries including Slovakia (55%, -7 pp), Lithuania (64%, -6 pp), Malta (80%, -5 pp), and Latvia (70%, -5 pp).

QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (EU27) (%)



QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (%)

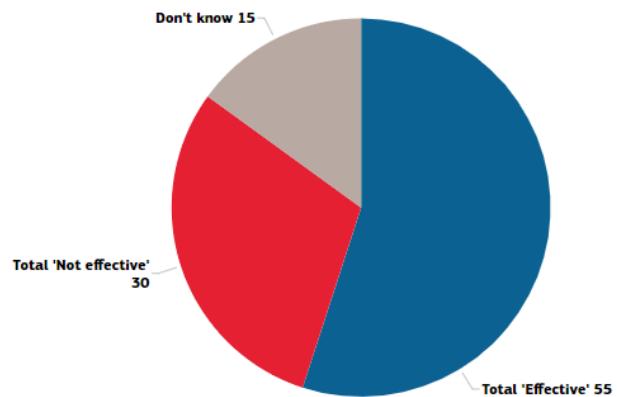


c. The EU recovery plan 'NextGenerationEU': trend and national results

A majority of Europeans think that NextGenerationEU, the EU's recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, will be effective in responding to current economic challenges (55%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023). Three in ten think it will not be effective (30%, -1pp), while 15% (no change) say that they don't know.

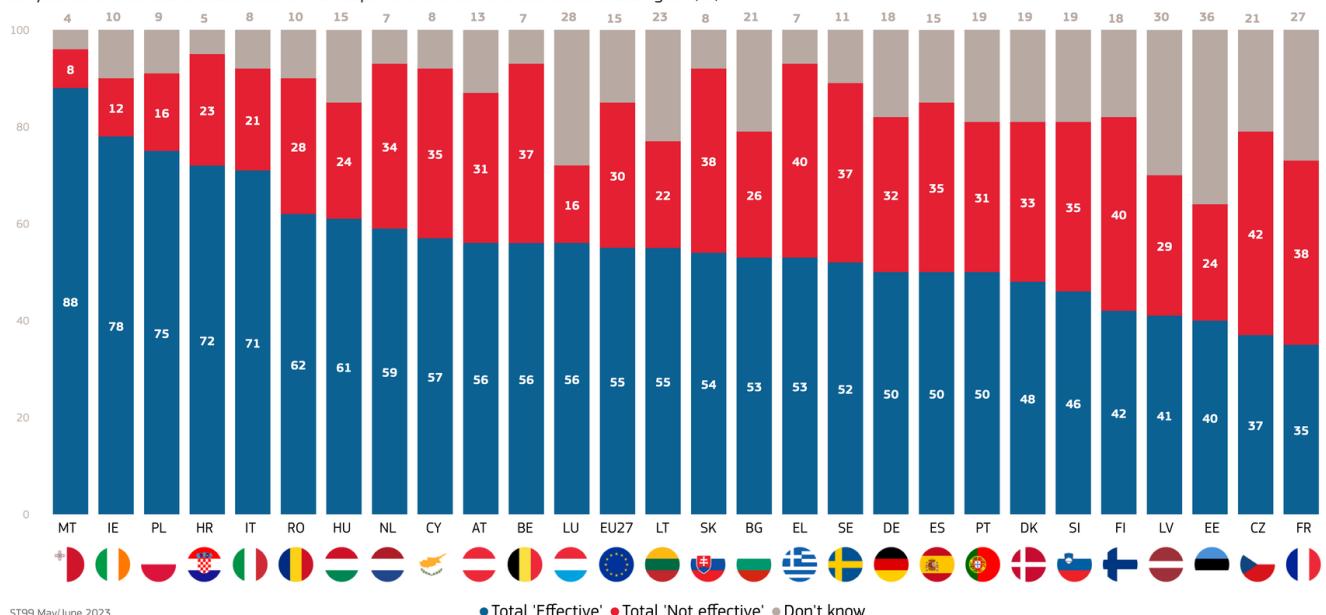
A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (no change since winter 2022-2023) think that NextGenerationEU will be effective in responding to the current economic challenges. This view is most widespread amongst respondents in Malta (88%), Ireland (78%) and Poland (75%). In contrast, a majority in France (38% "not effective" vs 35% "effective") and Czechia (42% vs 37%) think this plan will not be effective.

QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (EU27) (%)



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QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (%)



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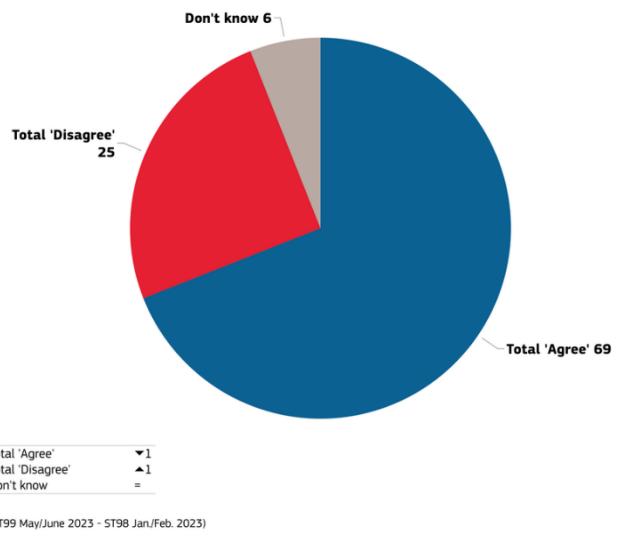
● Total 'Effective' ● Total 'Not effective' ○ Don't know

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

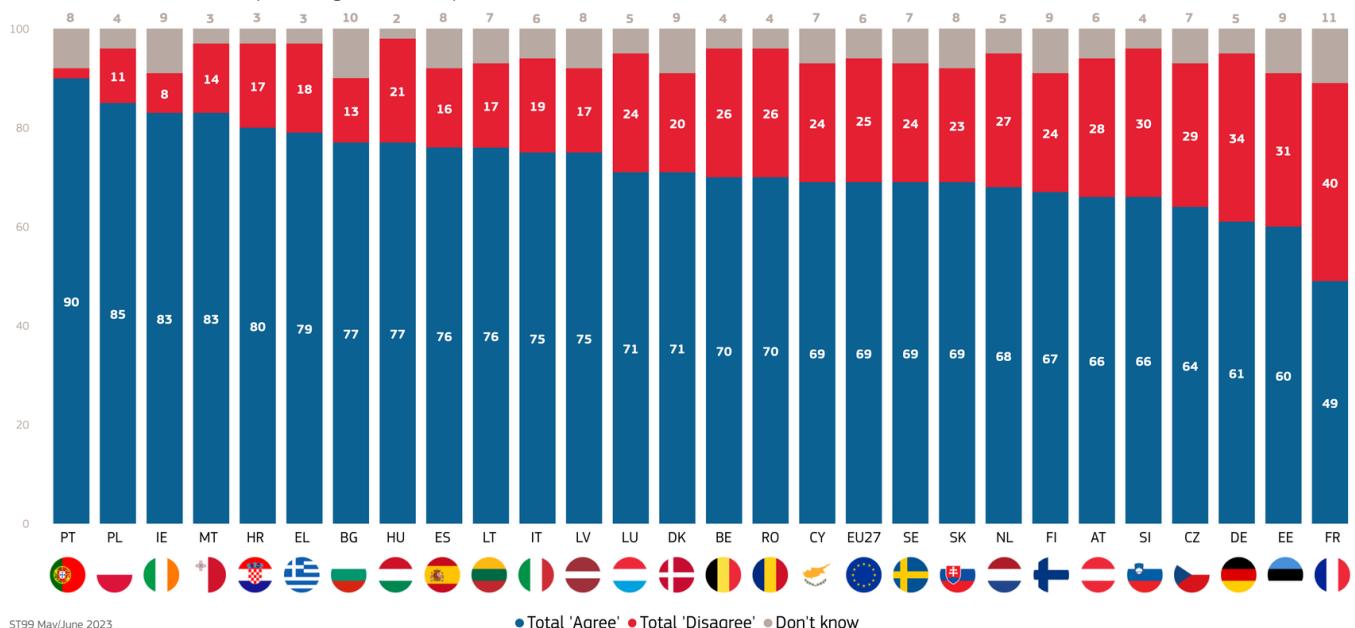
Almost seven in ten citizens agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (69%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023). One quarter (25%, +1 pp) disagree.

A majority of respondents in every Member State agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy, although proportions vary from 90% in Portugal, 85% in Poland and 83% in Ireland and Malta to 49% in France (vs 40% 'disagree'), 60% in Estonia and 61% in Germany.

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



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

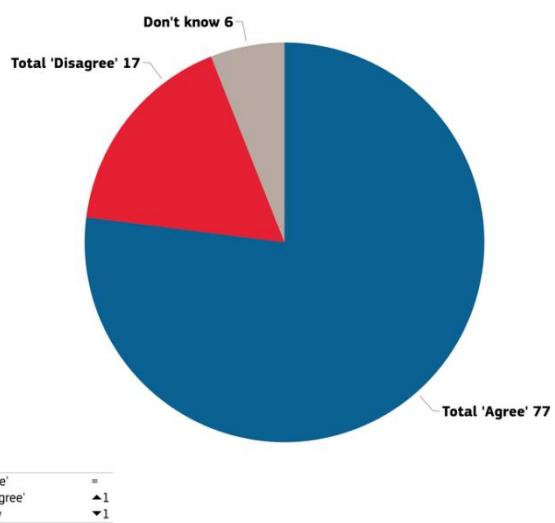


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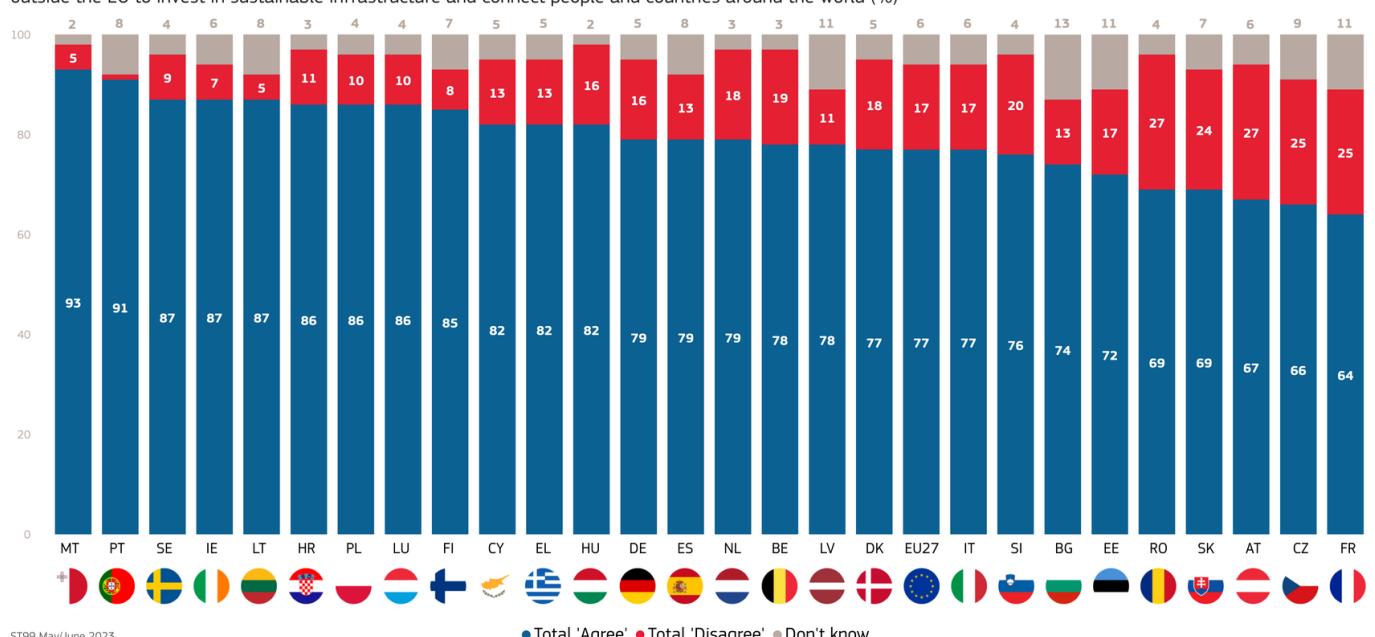
More than three quarters agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (77%, no change since winter 2022-2023). Almost one in five (17%, +1 pp) disagree.

More than six in ten in every Member State agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world. This view is most widespread amongst respondents in Malta (93%), Portugal (91%) and Ireland, Lithuania and Sweden (87% each), but is also held by 64% in France, 66% in Czechia and 67% in Austria.

QB4.3. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (EU27) (%)



QB4.3. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (%)



III. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS



1. Main concerns at European level: trend

Although rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important issue facing the EU at the moment, mentions have declined by five percentage points since winter 2022-2023 (27%).

The second most mentioned issue remains the **international situation** (25%, -3 percentage points), while **immigration** has increased from sixth to third place (24%, +7 pp).

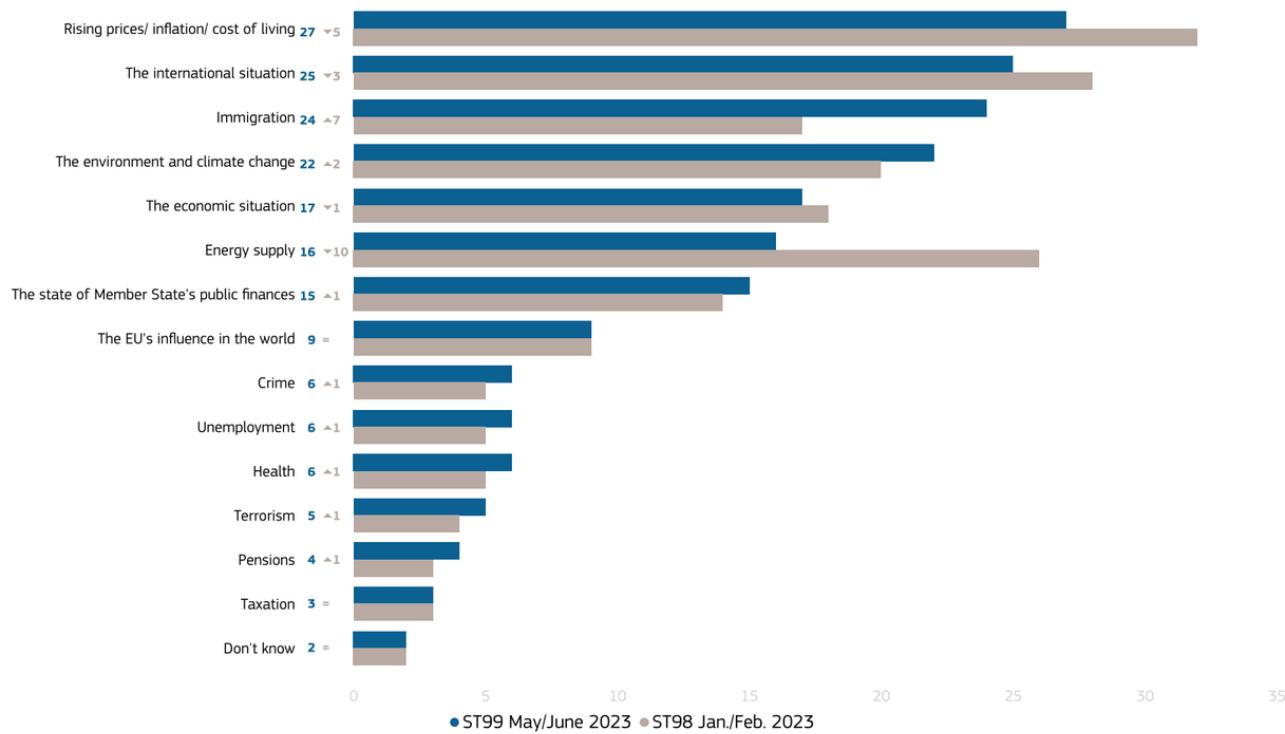
The environment and climate change remains in fourth position (22%, +2 pp) and the **economic situation** remains in fifth position (17%, -1 pp).

Energy supply has dropped from third to sixth position, with a decline of ten percentage points (16%), while the **state of Member States public finances** has remained in seventh position (15%, +1 pp).

The **EU's influence in the world** remains in eighth position (9%, no change). As was the case in winter 2022-2023 the same three issues share ninth position: **crime** has risen from eleventh to ninth position (6%, +1 pp), **unemployment** (6%, +1 pp) and **health** (6%, +1 pp).

The remaining three issues are mentioned by no more than one in twenty: **terrorism** (5%, +1 pp), **pensions** (4%, +1 pp) and **taxation** (3%, no change).

Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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2. Main concerns at European level: national results

The international situation ranks as the most important issue in 11 countries and ranks in the top three issues in 23 Member States overall.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living ranks as the most important issue at the EU level and ranks in the top three in 21 Member States. It is in first place in eight Member States (down from 12 in winter 2022-2023) including Luxembourg (39%), Croatia (35%) and Spain (33%). It is the second most important issue in six countries including Ireland (31%), Latvia (29%) and Austria (27%) and ranks third in seven countries including Germany (27%), Bulgaria (25%) and Finland (23%)

The **international situation** ranks in second place at the EU level but first in 11 countries (up from eight in winter 2022-2023) including Malta (49%), Estonia (46%), Finland (41%) and Lithuania (40%). It is in second position in seven countries including Denmark (39%), Sweden (35%) and Croatia (27%). It is in third position in five countries including the Netherlands (30%), Austria and Ireland (both 24%).

Ranking third at EU level, **immigration** ranks first in five Member States (up from one in winter 2022-2023 and shared with energy supply in Greece) including the Netherlands (49%), Cyprus (47%) and Germany (36%). It ranks second in Malta (41%), Bulgaria (31%),

Belgium (29%) and Czechia (26%) and is in third position in five countries: Denmark (24%), Latvia, Poland and Slovenia (22% each), and Portugal (17%).

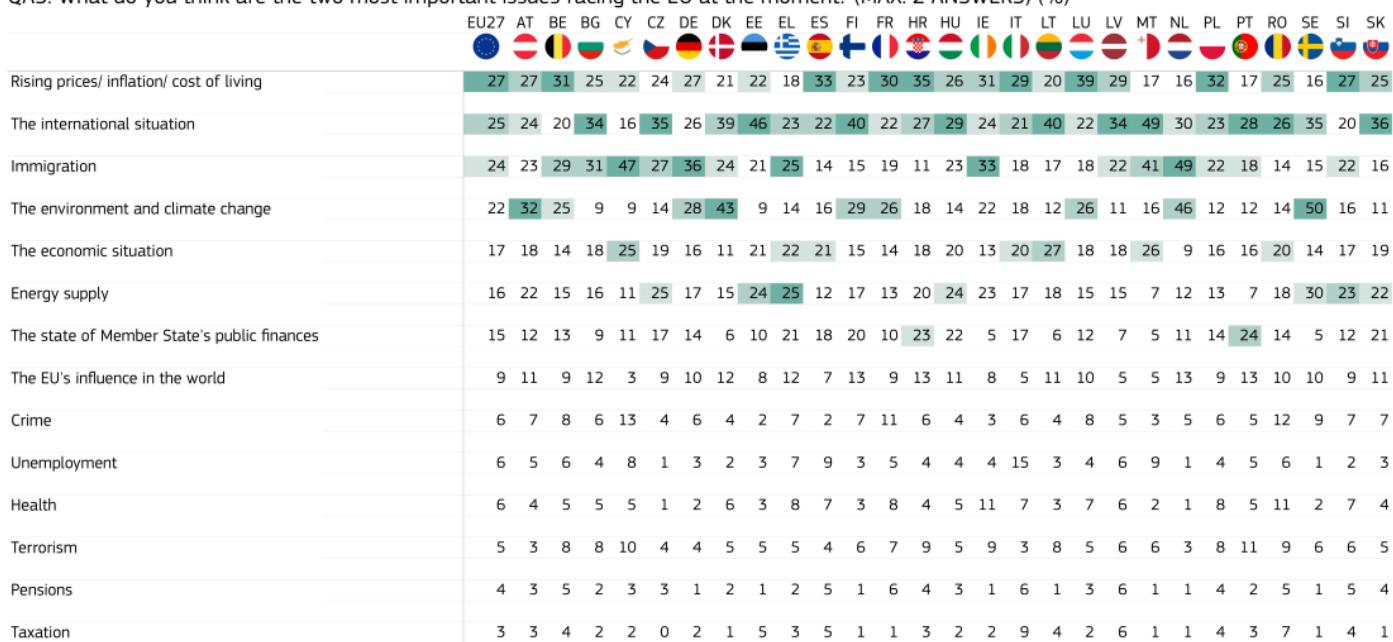
Fourth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks first in Sweden (50%), Denmark (43%) and Austria (32%) and second in five countries including the Netherlands (46%) and Finland and Germany (28% each). It is in third position in Belgium (25%).

The economic situation is in fifth position at the EU level but ranks second in Lithuania (27%) and Cyprus (25%) and third in six countries including Malta (26%), Greece (22%) and Spain (21%).

Energy supply ranks in sixth place at the EU level but ranks first in Greece (25%) (down from five in winter 2022-2023 and shared with immigration). It ranks second in Estonia (24%) and Slovenia (23%), and third in Sweden (30%), Czechia (25%), Hungary (24%) and Slovakia (22%).

The **state of Member States' public finances** is the only other issue that appears in the top three in any country, ranking second in Portugal (24%) and third in Croatia (23%).

QAS5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



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

St99 May/June 2023

3. Main concerns at national level: trend

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important issue at a national level at the moment (45%), although mentions have declined by eight percentage points since winter 2022-2023.

The economic situation remains in second position (18%, -1 percentage point), while **the environment and climate change** has risen from fourth to third position (16%, +2 pp).

Immigration has risen from eighth to fourth position (14%, +5 pp), and is joined by **health** (14%, no change), which has risen from fourth position in winter 2022-2023.

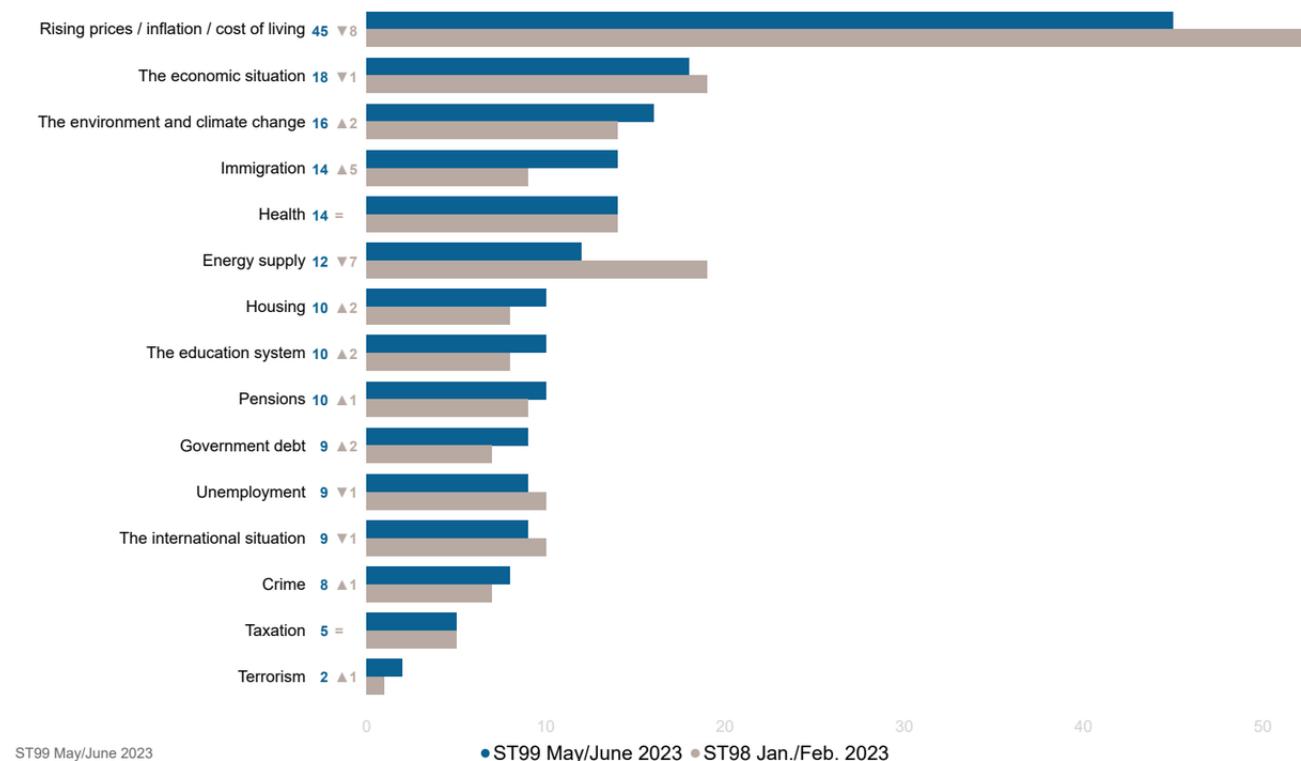
Energy supply has dropped from third position in winter 2022-2023 to sixth position in the current survey (12%, -7 pp).

Two issues share seventh position: **housing** has risen from tenth position in winter 2022-2023 (10%, +2 pp) and **pensions** have risen from ninth position (10%, +1 pp).

Four issues also share ninth position. **Government debt** has risen from twelfth position (9%, +2), the **education system** has risen from eleventh position (10%, +2 pp), **unemployment** has dropped from sixth position in winter 2022-2023 to ninth position (9%, -1 pp), and the **international situation** has dropped from seventh position (9%, -1 pp).

Crime has remained in thirteenth position (8%, +1 pp), **taxation** has remained in fourteenth place (5%, no change) and **terrorism** continues to hold the fifteenth position (2%, +1 pp).

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



ST99 May/June 2023

4. Main concerns at national level: national results

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living is mentioned as the most important issue facing their country by citizens in 22 Member States (no change from winter 2022-2023), with the highest levels seen in Croatia (69%), Austria (61%) and Bulgaria (60%). It is in second position in Luxembourg (51%), Ireland (44%) and the Netherlands (42%) and in third position in Denmark (30%). It ranks in the top three in 26 countries.

The economic situation ranks second in 11 countries including Greece (35%), Bulgaria (31%) and Hungary and Croatia (30% each) and is in third position in Cyprus (27%), Czechia (25%) and Portugal and Latvia (22% each).

The environment and climate change ranks first in the Netherlands (45%) and Denmark (42%), and second in Sweden (36%), Germany (24%), Austria (21%) and Belgium (18%). It is in third position in Malta (28%) and Luxembourg (15%).

There are four countries where **immigration** is in second position: Cyprus (45%), Malta (35%), Germany (24%) and Austria (21%). It sits in third position in the Netherlands (30%) and Belgium (15%).

Health is in second position in four countries: Denmark (41%), Portugal (39%), Slovenia (38%) and Latvia (31%). It ranks third in eight countries including Ireland (27%), Greece (24%) and Finland and Hungary (both 23%).

Energy supply is the third most mentioned issue in Germany, Austria (19% each) and Slovakia (18%), while **the education system** ranks third in Sweden (24%), Romania (20%) and Belgium (15%).

In Ireland (61%) and Luxembourg (56%) **housing** ranks in first position, and this issue also ranks third in the Netherlands (30%).

Pensions rank second in France (20%) and third in Slovenia (19%), while **government debt** ranks second in Czechia (29%) and Finland (26%). **Unemployment** is in third position in Spain (22%) and Italy (20%).

The **international situation** ranks third in Poland and Bulgaria (15% each), while **taxation** ranks third in Estonia (23%).

In Sweden (42%) **crime** ranks first, and it also ranks third in France (19%) and Croatia (14%).

Terrorism does not appear in the top three in any country.

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

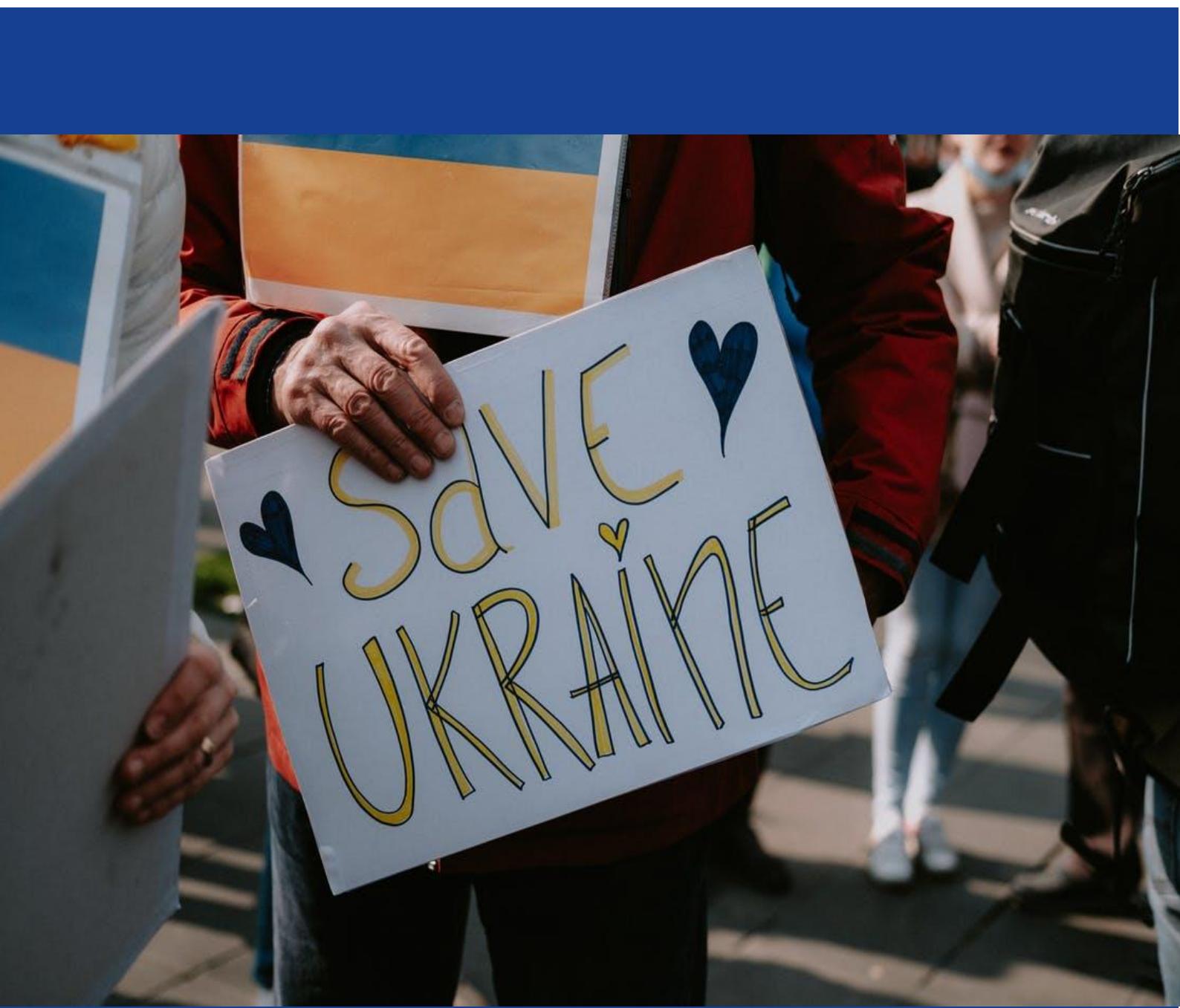


1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item

2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

IV. RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE



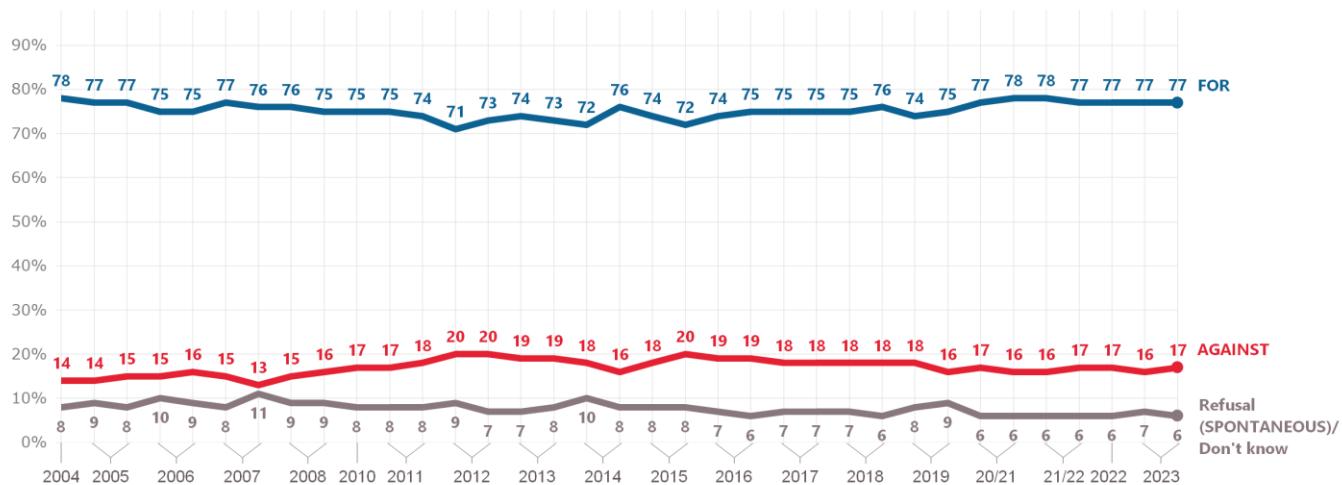
1. Defence and security of the EU in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

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

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77%. This period of stability since winter 2021-2022 is equal to the previous longest period of stability between spring 2016 and autumn 2018. Over the longer term, support has been relatively stable since spring 2020, and remains six points higher than the low point of spring 2012 (when it was 71%).

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

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



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

The majority in each Member State are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with support ranging from 92% of respondents in Luxembourg, 89% in Lithuania and 85% in Belgium and Cyprus, to 56% in Austria, 65% in Malta and 66% in Bulgaria.

Compared to winter 2022-2023 support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased in 16 countries (compared to ten in winter 2022-2023) including Luxembourg (92%, +9 pp), Portugal (78%, +6 pp), Sweden (72%, +6 pp) and Romania (68%, +6 pp). In contrast, support has declined in eight countries including Malta (65%, -10 pp), Cyprus (85%, -5 pp) and Poland (76%, -5 pp). There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in Hungary, Estonia and Bulgaria.

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

	EU27	LU	PT	RO	SE	FR	BE	IE	LT	SK	HR	FI	DK	EL	LV	NL	SI	BG	EE	HU	CZ	ES	AT	DE	IT	CY	PL	MT	
For	May/Jun 2023	77	92	78	68	72	75	85	72	89	70	77	81	75	77	84	85	75	66	77	71	75	83	56	81	74	85	76	65
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼10		
Against	May/Jun 2023	17	6	11	25	25	17	13	20	6	23	20	11	19	19	10	12	19	22	14	24	10	10	37	15	22	9	18	29
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲11	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	0	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼1		
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	2	9	3	2	7	1	6	4	6	1	7	5	1	5	2	4	10	7	3	5	6	4	2	3	3	3	5
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=

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

Eight in ten Europeans (80%, -2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, and almost as many (77%, -3 pp) agree that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**.

More than two thirds (69%, =) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, while **two thirds agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU** (66%, -2 pp).

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

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



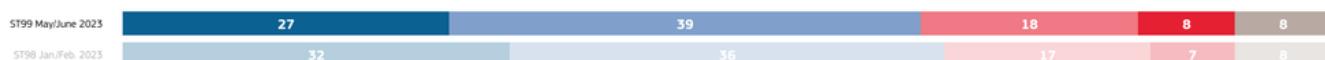
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



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

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In 22 countries (down from 24 in winter 2022-2023) respondents are most likely to agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, with the strongest levels of agreement observed in Portugal (92%) and Lithuania and Croatia (90% each). It shares first position in Belgium, Czechia and Greece with “Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated”. Co-operation in defence matters ranks second in five countries including Poland (88%) and Denmark (81%). It appears in the top two in all 27 Member States.

Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated ranks in the top three in all 27 Member States. It ranks first in seven countries with the highest levels seen in Denmark (83%), and in Belgium and Greece (83% each, shared with co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased). It ranks third in Poland (87%, shared with the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment).

More money should be spent on defence in the EU is the only other statement that is the most agreed upon in any country, ranking first in Poland (89%). It is second most agreed upon in Portugal (89%) and Hungary (78%, in both countries equal second with Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated) and Czechia (64%), and third most agreed upon in six countries including Lithuania (82%).

There are four countries where the opinion that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment** ranks second: Lithuania (89%) and Latvia (77%, in both countries equal second with Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated), Greece 73% and Belgium (71%). It ranks third in 21 countries, including Portugal (88%).

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

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	80	64	83	68	83	79	83	81	70	83	76	85	76	90	85	85	75	90	89	83	88	89	88	92	72	86	69	66
Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	77	60	83	66	79	79	82	83	73	83	73	74	74	84	78	81	73	89	85	77	86	85	87	89	64	77	70	71
The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment	69	49	71	57	71	61	69	72	60	73	63	73	64	77	68	75	69	89	74	77	76	78	87	88	62	65	56	52
More money should be spent on defence in the EU	66	43	62	52	70	64	66	69	55	61	56	67	62	76	78	73	65	82	73	69	78	74	89	89	60	66	51	51

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

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2. Energy security in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

a. Dependency on Russian sources of energy at EU level: trend

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a range of potential directions for EU energy policies. In each case more than three quarters agree, and more than one third totally agree.

More than eight in ten EU citizens (85%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with half (50%, -5 pp) saying they "totally agree".

Almost as many (82%, -3 pp) agree that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, and just over four in ten (41%, -5 pp) "totally agree" with this statement. The same proportion (82%, -2 pp) agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** – with almost half saying they "totally agree" (48%, -5 pp).

Just over eight in ten (81%, -3 pp) agree that **reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**, with 41% (-5 pp) in total agreement. Eight in ten (80%, -2 pp) agree that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**, with 39% (-6 pp) saying they "totally agree".

Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, -1 pp) agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption**, with 38% (-5 pp) saying they "totally agree". Finally, more than three quarters of respondents have **recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future** (78%, -3 pp since winter 2022-2023), with 37% (-5 pp) saying they "totally agree".

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

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



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



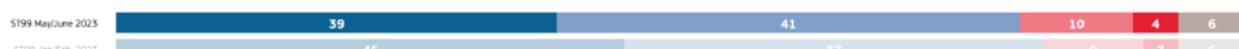
The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible



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



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



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



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



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

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There is considerable national variation in the energy policy directions. Six out of the seven directions rank first in at least one EU Member State.

In 17 countries respondents are most likely to agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with the strongest support seen amongst those in Malta (97%), Portugal (95%, shared with three other policy directions), Ireland and Denmark (94% each). It ranks second in five countries: Finland (89%), Italy and Belgium (84%), Latvia (77%) and Bulgaria (72%) (in Belgium and Latvia rank shared with at least one other item). It ranks third in the Netherlands (92%), Croatia (90%), Czechia (73%, shared with two other items) and Estonia (71%).

Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods to make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU is the most widely agreed upon item in five countries: Poland (89%), Belgium (86%), France (81%), Bulgaria (77%), and Romania (71%) (in Romania, Poland and France rank is shared with at least one other item). It ranks second in 11 countries including Portugal and the Netherlands (93% each) and Ireland (92%) (shared in Austria, Greece, Croatia, Luxembourg, and Portugal with at least one other item). Increasing energy efficiency is the third most mentioned item in five countries including Sweden (91%) (shared in Finland and Italy with at least one other item).

The idea that **the EU reducing its dependence on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** has the highest levels of agreement in six countries including Sweden (96%), Portugal (95%) and the Netherlands (94%) (shared in Portugal and Poland with at least one other item). It ranks second in eight countries including Denmark (93%), Croatia (91%) and Lithuania (89%) (shared in Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Luxembourg and Latvia with

at least one other item) and third in Ireland (91%) and Italy (83% shared with two other items).

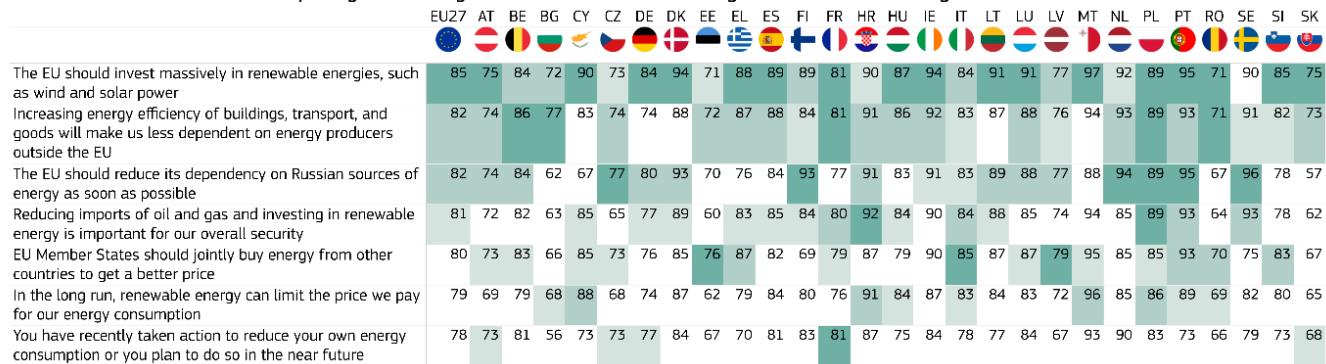
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy being important for overall security ranks first in Croatia (92%) and Poland (89%, shared with three other items). It ranks second in Portugal (93%, shared with two other items), Sweden (93%, Italy (84%) and France (80%) and third in eight countries including Denmark (89%), Lithuania (88%) and Spain and Cyprus (85% each) (rank shared in Cyprus, Germany, Finland and Hungary with at least one other item).

There are three countries where the highest ranking item is that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**: Italy (85%), Latvia (79%) and Estonia (76%). This item ranks second in Portugal (93%), Greece (87%) (in both countries shared with at least one other item), Slovenia (83%) and Romania (70%), and third in eight countries including Malta (95%), Cyprus and Poland (85% each) (ranks shared with at least one other item in Austria, Cyprus and Czechia).

France (81%) is the only country where the top ranking item is that respondents **have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future** (shared with two other items). This item also ranks third in Germany (77%), Czechia and Austria (73% each) and Slovakia (68%) (in Austria, Czechia and Germany the rank is shared with at least one other item).

Finally, the statement that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption** ranks second in Malta (96%), France (91%, shared with two other items), Cyprus (88%) and Poland (86%) and ranks third in five countries including Portugal (89%), Hungary (84%) and Italy (83%) (rank shared in Italy and Hungary with at least one other item).

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



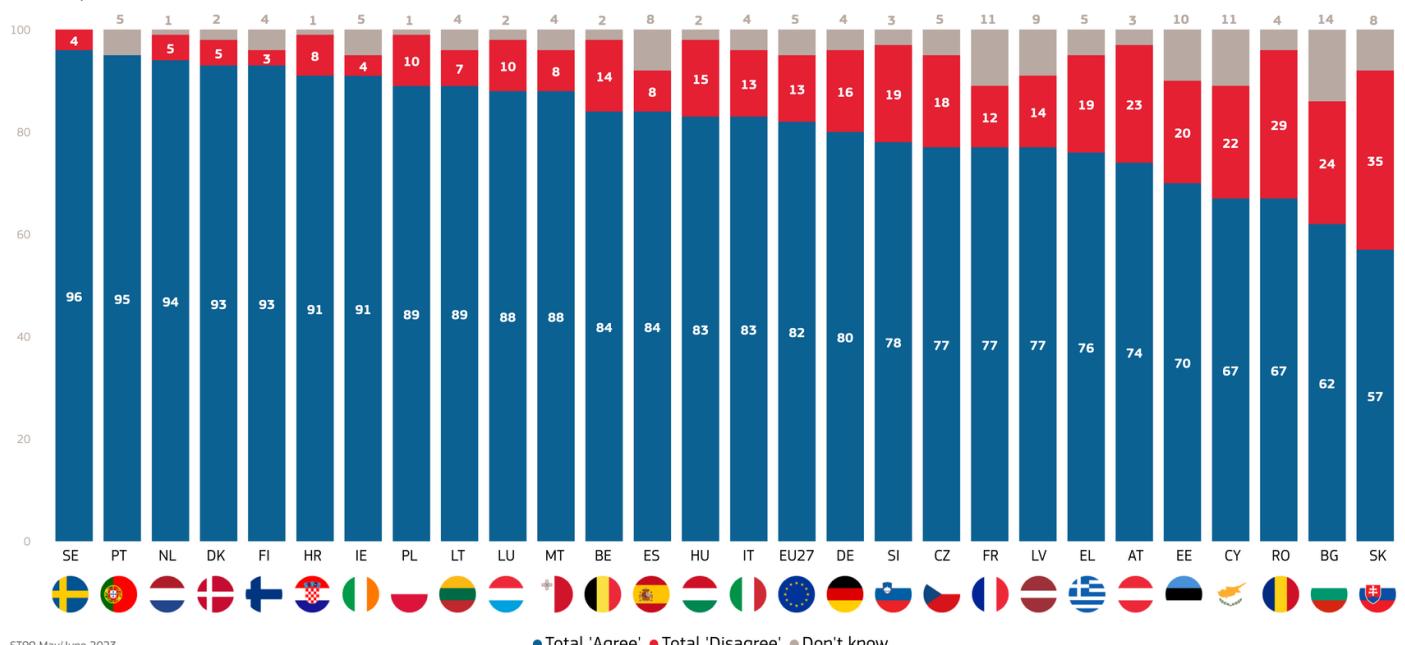
1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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b. Dependency on Russian sources of energy at a national level: national results

Across the EU, 82% agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, and at the national level a majority in each Member State also agrees. Levels of agreement range from 96% of respondents in Sweden, 95% in Portugal and 94% in the Netherlands to 57% in Slovakia, 62% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

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

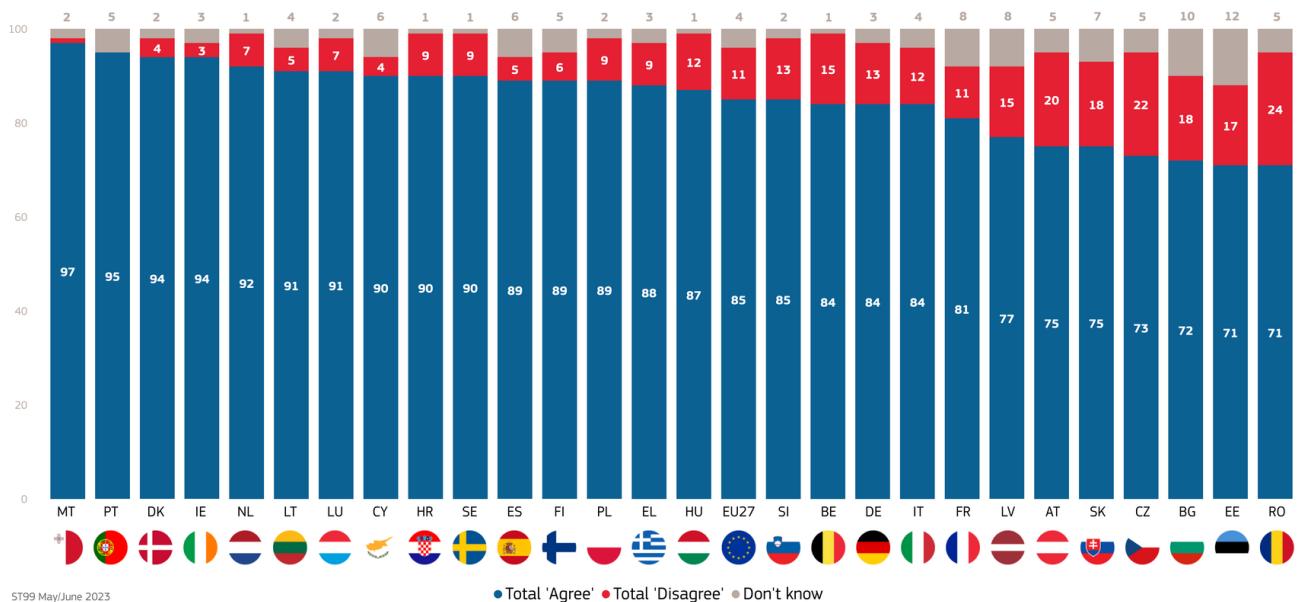


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More than eight in ten EU citizens (85%) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, and more than seven in ten respondents in each Member State also agree. Agreement levels are highest amongst respondents in Malta (97%), Portugal (95%) and Denmark and Ireland (94% each), but 71% in Romania and Estonia and 72% in Bulgaria also agree.

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

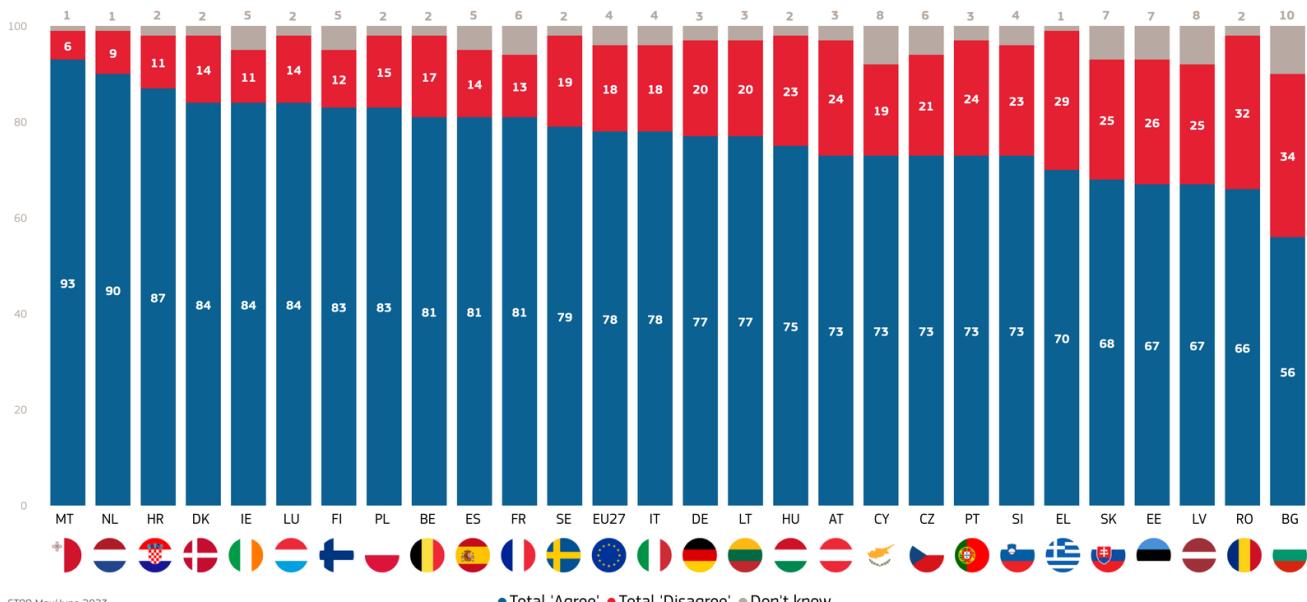


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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

More than three quarters of EU citizens have **recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future** (78%), and in each Member State a majority have taken personal action. Proportions range from 93% of respondents in Malta, 90% in the Netherlands and 87% in Croatia to 56% in Bulgaria, 66% in Romania and 67% in Latvia and Estonia.

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



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

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

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

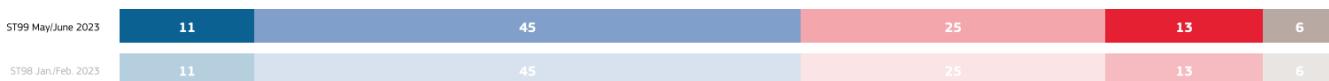
More than half of EU citizens are satisfied with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

More than half are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (56%, no change since winter 2022-2023), with 11% "very satisfied". Almost four in ten (38%, =) are dissatisfied, while 6% say they don't know.

Satisfaction with the response of the **national government** is only slightly lower, with 54% (-1 pp) saying they are satisfied and 12% that they are "very satisfied". Just over four in ten are dissatisfied (41%, +1 pp), while 5% say they don't know.

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

The European Union



The (NATIONALITY) Government



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

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b. Approval of actions taken to respond to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Approval for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains very high, despite slight declines since winter 2022-2023.

Almost nine in ten (88%, -3 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, and the majority (54%) totally agree with this action. Almost as many (86%, -2 pp) agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with 48% saying they "totally agree".

Three quarters of respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (75%, -2 pp), with 34% totally agreeing. More than seven in ten Europeans (72%, -2 pp) agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, with 38% totally agreeing.

Two thirds (66%, -1 pp) agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, with 34% in total agreement. Almost two thirds (64%, -1 pp) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**, with 28% saying they "totally agree".

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

Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war



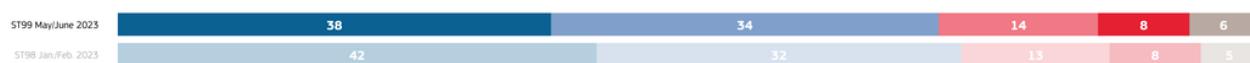
Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war



Providing financial support to Ukraine



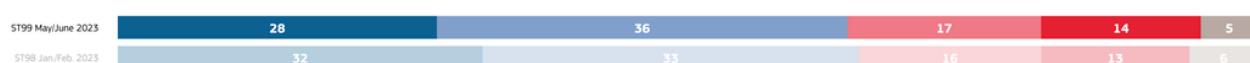
Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals



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



Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine



●Totally agree ●Tend to agree ●Tend to disagree ●Totally disagree ●Don't know
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In 25 EU Member States (up from 24 in winter 2022-2023) **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war** is the action most widely agreed upon (shared in Greece, Spain, Croatia and Portugal with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war). Agreement is almost universal in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (98% each) and in Malta, Portugal and Finland (97% each), with 70% in Romania, 76% in Bulgaria and 81% in Slovakia also in agreement. This action is the second most agreed upon in Sweden (96%) and Denmark (93%).

In Denmark (95%) the highest levels of agreement are seen for **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, and this action is also the joint most mentioned with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war in Greece, Spain, Croatia and Portugal, and joint most mentioned in Poland along with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. It is the second most agreed upon action in 19 countries, with the largest shares seen in the Netherlands (97%), Finland (96%) and Luxembourg (94%). It is the third most agreed upon action by respondents in Poland (87%) and Czechia (73%).

Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals is the only other action that ranks as the most agreed upon in any country, ranking joint first in Poland with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (89% each). This action is the second most agreed upon in Portugal (along with providing financial support to Ukraine, 94% each) and Czechia (74%), and the third most agreed upon in five countries including Croatia (81%).

Providing financial support to Ukraine is the second most agreed upon action in Denmark (94%), Portugal (along with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, 94% each), Croatia (82%), Spain (78%) and Greece (66%).

In Poland (88%) **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU** is the second most agreed upon action, and this is the third most agreed upon action in Estonia (64%, along with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine) and Austria (63%). As well as ranking joint second in Estonia **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** is the third most agreed upon action in Portugal (90%).

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' (%)

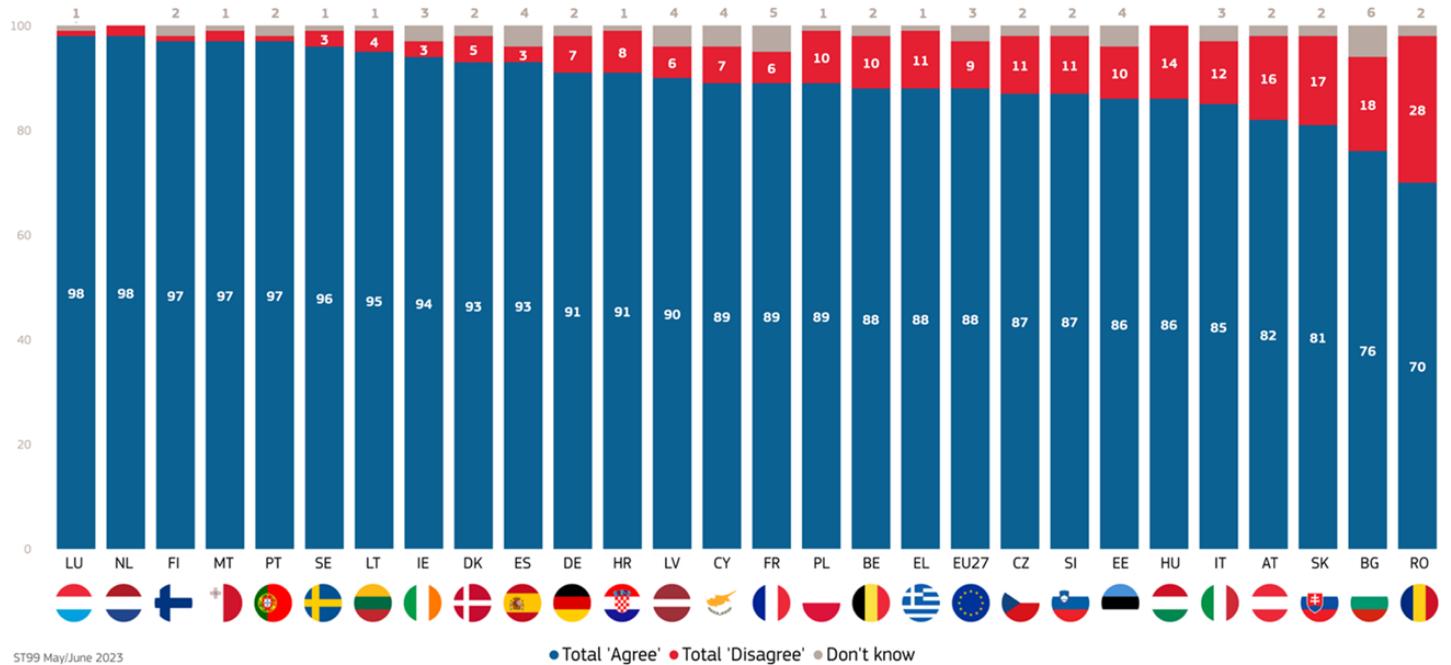


1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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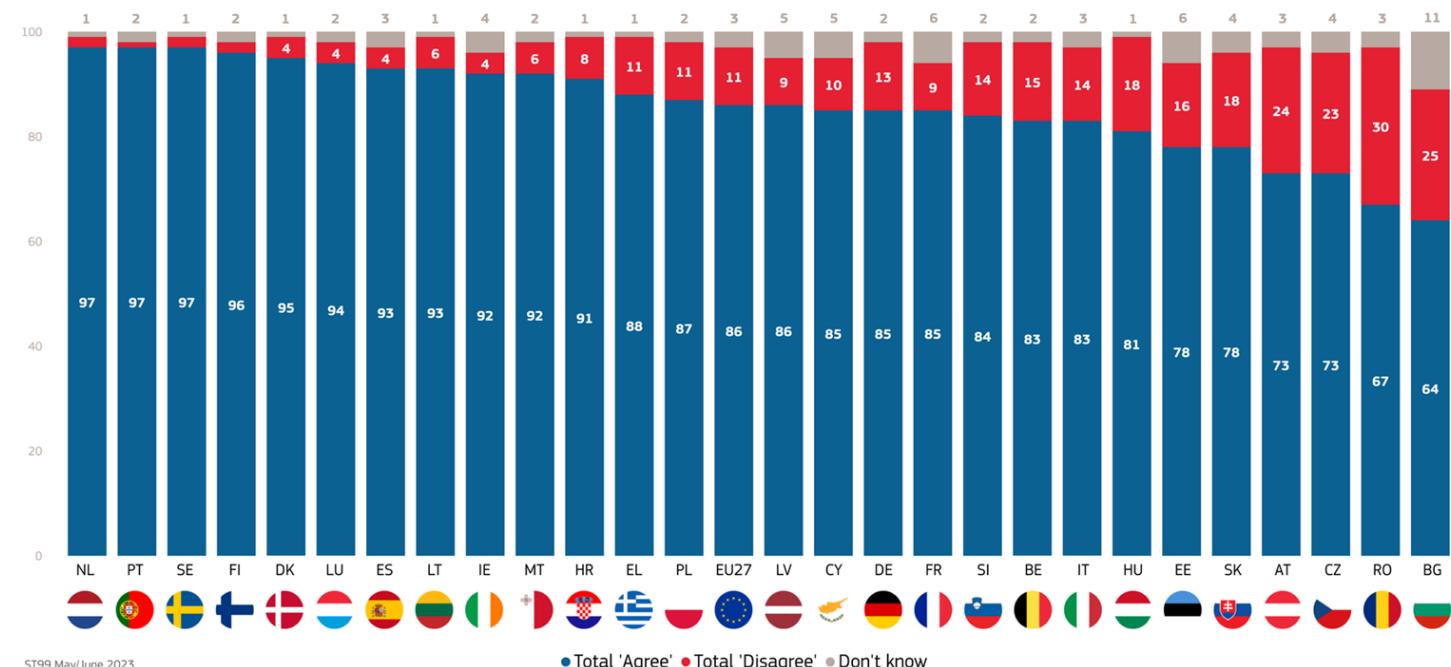
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QE2.4. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



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

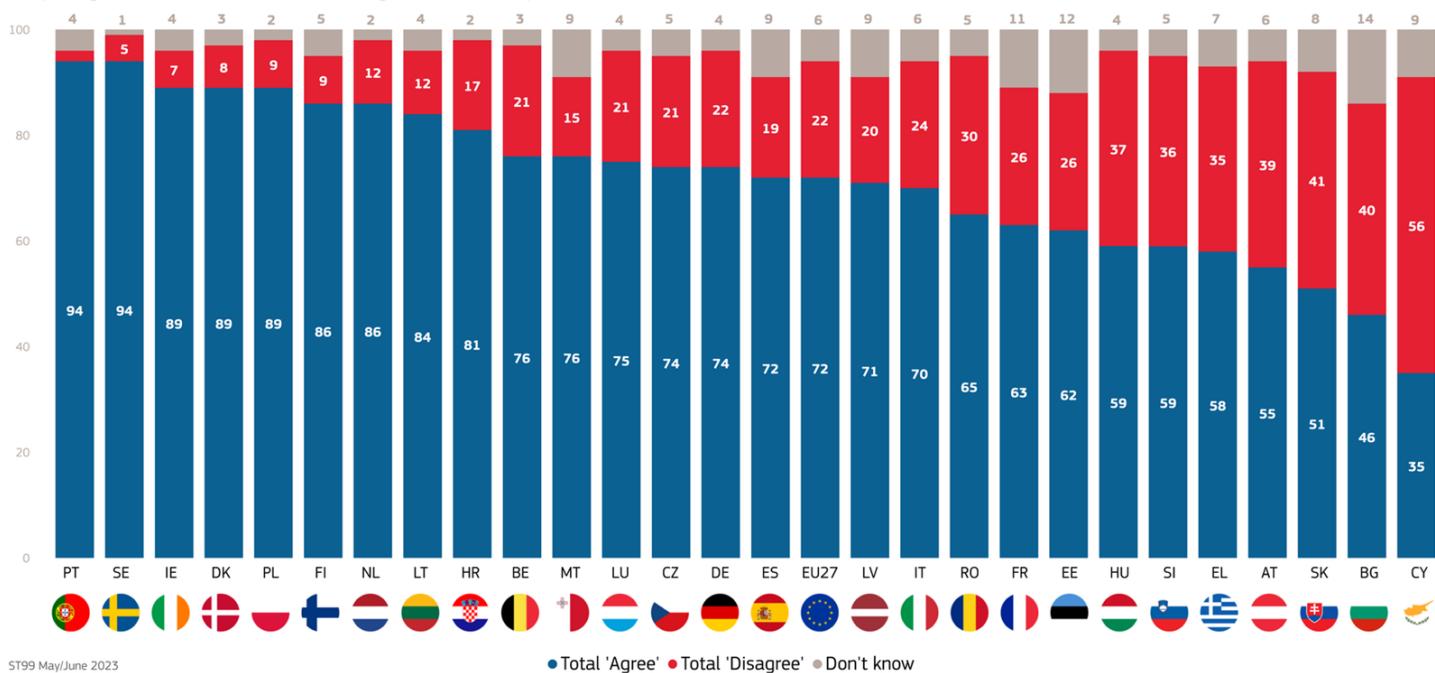


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QE2.1. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.

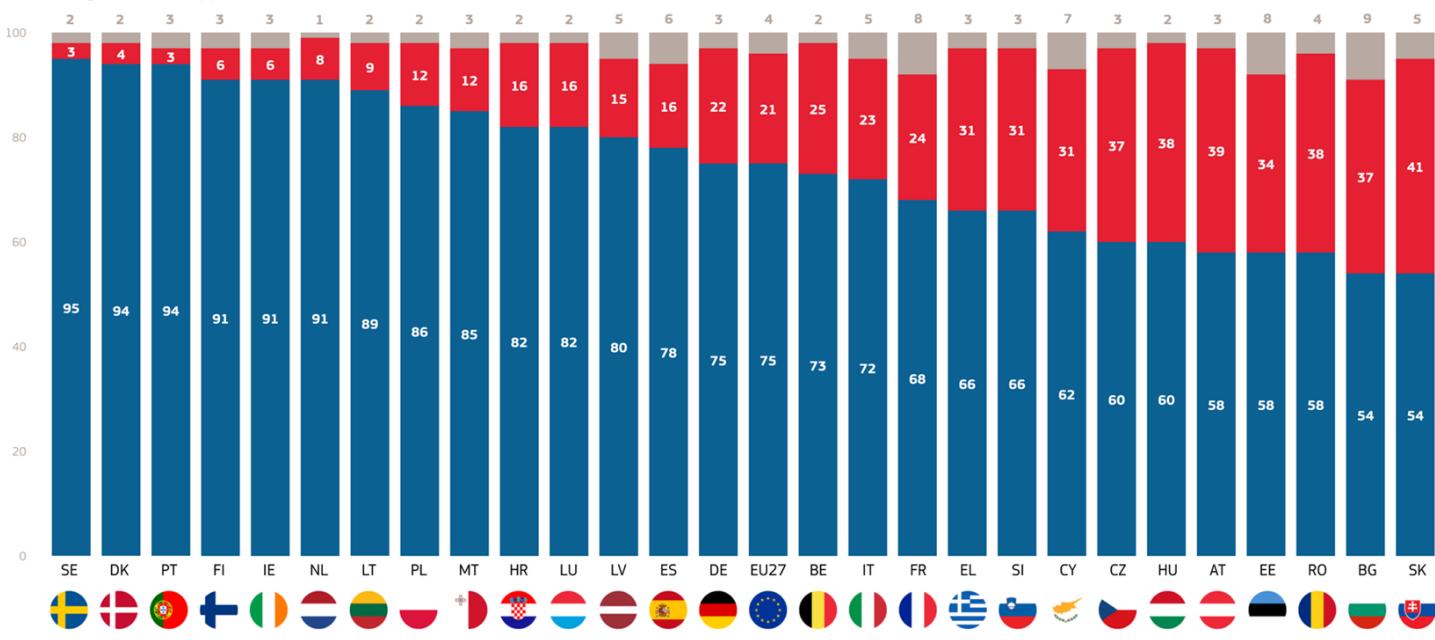
:=Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)



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

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

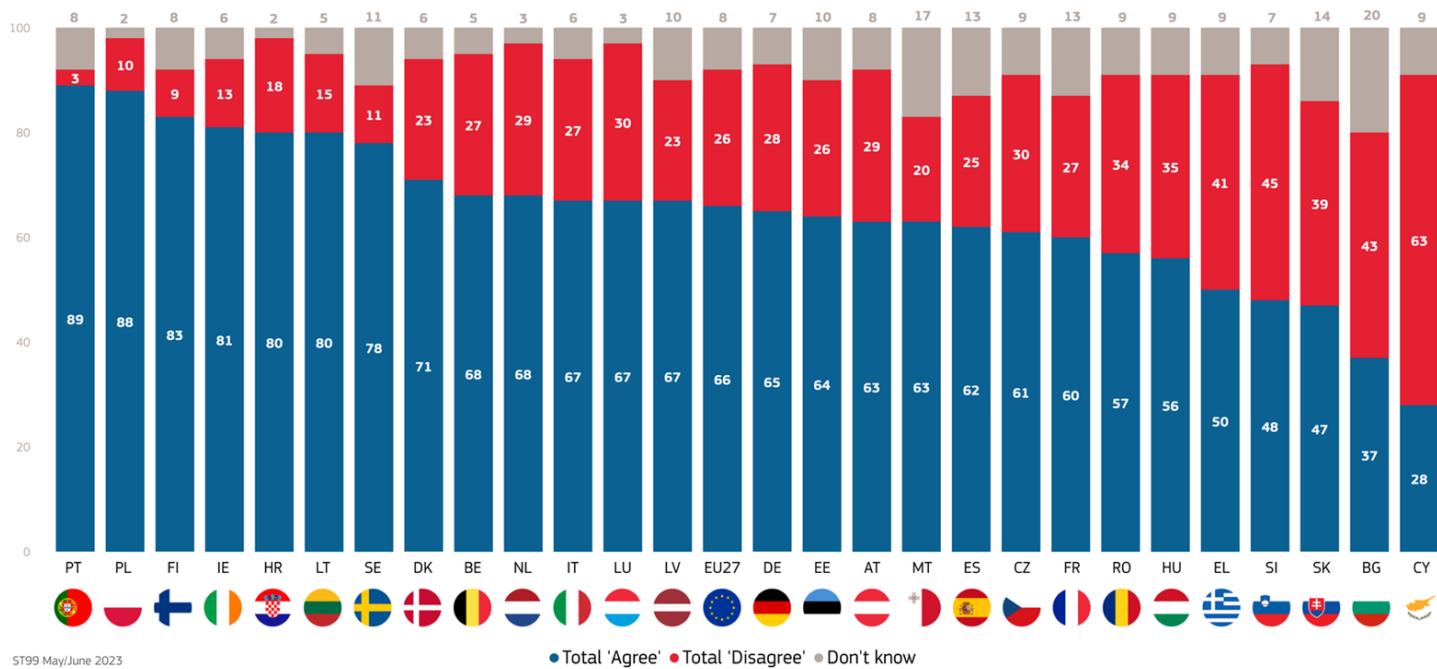


ST99 May/June 2023

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

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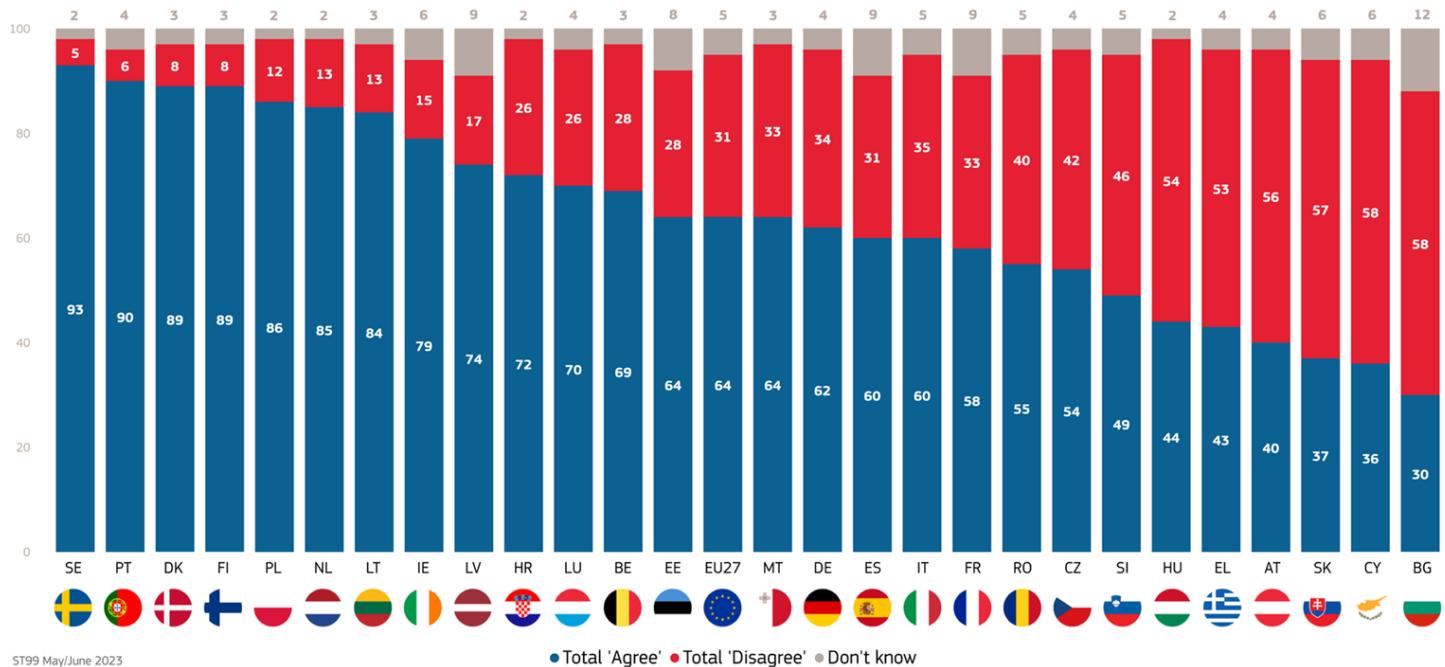
QE2.2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



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

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



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

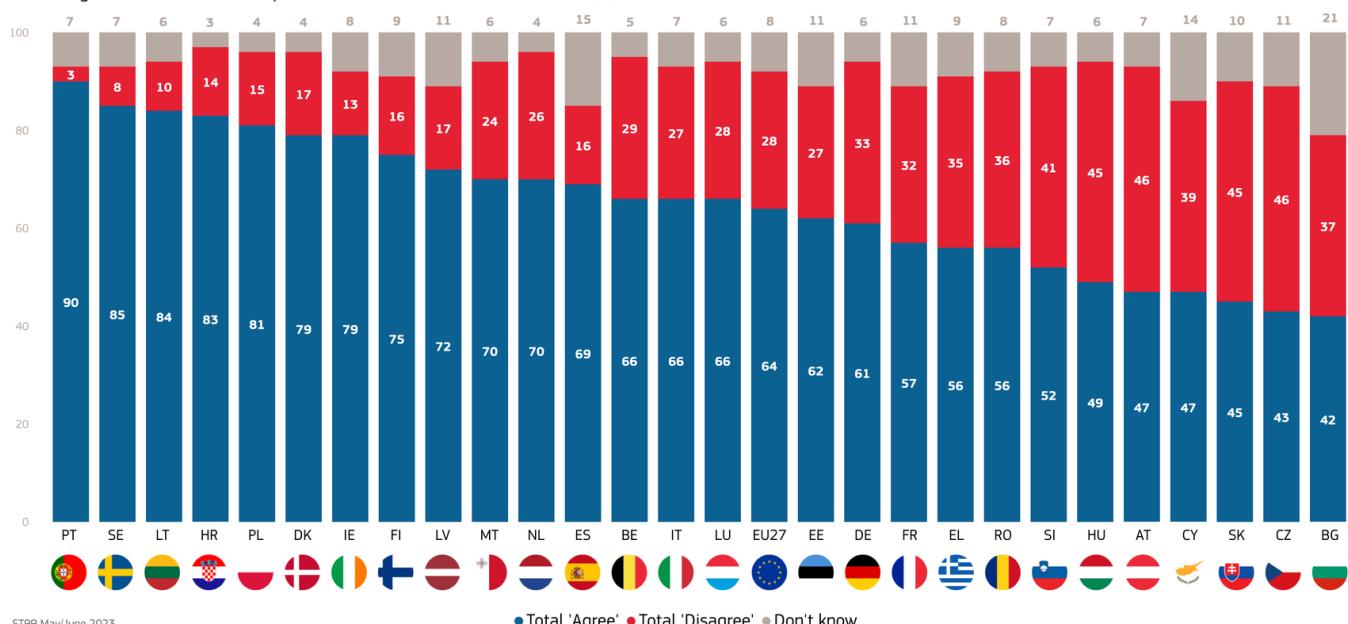
c. Granting candidate status to Ukraine: national results

Almost two thirds (64%) agree with **the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine**, with 27% saying they "totally agree". More than one quarter (28%) disagree, with 8% saying they don't know.

A majority in 25 Member States agree with EU granting candidate status to Ukraine, although proportions range from 90% in Portugal, 85% in Sweden and 84% in Lithuania to 42% in Bulgaria (vs 37% disagree), 47% in Austria (vs 46% disagree) and 47% in Cyprus (vs 39% disagree).

A minority in Czechia agree (43% vs 46% disagree) and in Slovakia opinion is divided (45% agree vs 45% disagree).

QE2.7. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (%)



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CONCLUSION



This spring 2023 edition of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB99) shows increasing optimism for economic indicators at both the EU and national level, stability in the general perception of the EU, and a solid support for the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Trust in the EU remains the view of the majority of EU citizens, and of the majority of the population in 18 Member States. Trust in the EU has on average remained stable compared to winter 2022-2023. The EU remains considerably more trusted than national governments or national parliaments. Levels of trust in the EU have significantly risen in most candidate countries since winter 2022-2023.

A majority of EU citizens have a positive image of the EU, and this has remained stable since winter 2022-2023. Importantly, the positive image has increased in 19 EU Member States. Furthermore, more than six in ten respondents in the EU are optimistic about the future of the Union and there is no Member State where pessimism prevails.

Positive views about the European economic situation outweigh negative views for the first time since winter 2021-2022. More than four in ten consider it "good", a significant improvement since winter 2022-2023. Although there remains considerable variation at the national level, the level of positive opinion has increased in 23 EU Member States.

Opinion about the current national economic situation has also improved notably, with four in ten now saying it is "good". This is the highest level of optimism since spring 2021, although the majority of citizens still think the situation of their national economy is 'bad'. There is considerable variation in opinion at the national level, but the positive view has gained ground in 19 Member States since winter 2022-2023.

Optimism for the economic situation in the EU in the next 12 months has also improved, although a majority expect the situation to remain the same. A majority in 25 EU Member States expect the economic situation in the EU to remain the same in the next 12 months, and there are eight countries where optimists outnumber pessimists in this area.

The current survey shows stable support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (no change since winter 2022-2023), with more than seven in ten in the EU, as a whole, remaining in favour. Support in the euro area is even higher, at almost eight in ten.

Almost two thirds of citizens support public money being used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, and more than half also think NextGenerationEU, the EU's recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros will be effective in responding to current economic challenges. In both cases a majority in 25 Member States agree.

Almost seven in ten citizens agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy while more than three quarters agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.

Although rising prices/inflation/the cost of living remains the most frequently mentioned concern at EU level, this issue seems to be less of a concern than in winter 2022-2023. The share of the population considering it as one of the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment has declined by five percentage points since then. The international situation maintains its position in second place, but energy supply has dropped from third to sixth position, to be replaced by immigration. Inflation and the international situation rank in the top three in almost all EU Member States.

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living also ranks first among the main concerns at a national level, considerably above all other issues, although mentions have declined by eight percentage points since winter 2022-2023. The economic situation keeps the second position, while the environment/climate change has risen from the fourth to the third position. Inflation is one of the three most mentioned issues in 26 EU Member States.

In the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States remains stable at just over three quarters of citizens, with the majority in each Member State in favour. Eight in ten Europeans agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, while more than three quarters agree that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. Almost seven in ten agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, while two thirds agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU.

More than eight in ten citizens agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energy and that it should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible. They also overwhelmingly agree that Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price and that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU.

More than half of EU citizens are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, a stable result since winter 2022-2023. Approval for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains high. Almost nine in ten agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war or with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. Three quarters agree with providing financial support to Ukraine and almost as many support imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. Around two thirds agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, or with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. However, support for each of these actions has slightly declined since winter 2022-2023. Almost two thirds support the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine, and a majority in 25 Member States agree with that.

Technical Specifications

Between 31 May 2023 and 25 June 2023, Kantar Public on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 99.4 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 99.4 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 99 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 99 survey has also been conducted in 12 other countries or territories: seven candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo²⁷, Norway, Switzerland and in the United Kingdom.

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

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

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas²⁸.

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

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

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

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,014	31/05/2023	18/06/2023	9,619,330
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,028	31/05/2023	18/06/2023	5,917,534
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,035	31/05/2023	20/06/2023	8,982,036
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,016	01/06/2023	20/06/2023	4,891,261
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Kantar Public)	1,553	02/06/2023	20/06/2023	71,677,231
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,002	01/06/2023	20/06/2023	1,111,597
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,008	01/06/2023	20/06/2023	4,005,909
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,013	01/06/2023	19/06/2023	9,167,896
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Kantar Public)	1,015	31/05/2023	20/06/2023	40,639,381
FR	France	MCM France	1,014	01/06/2023	20/06/2023	55,700,114
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,003	31/05/2023	19/06/2023	3,461,468
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,033	31/05/2023	12/06/2023	51,599,668
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	31/05/2023	20/06/2023	752,304
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,025	31/05/2023	15/06/2023	1,590,245
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,008	01/06/2023	19/06/2023	2,373,312
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	507	31/05/2023	16/06/2023	533,335
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,021	01/06/2023	19/06/2023	8,313,539
MT	Malta	MISCO International	512	31/05/2023	18/06/2023	446,788
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,002	01/06/2023	20/06/2023	14,763,684
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,006	31/05/2023	15/06/2023	7,647,176
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,007	31/05/2023	19/06/2023	31,982,941
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,004	31/05/2023	21/06/2023	8,915,624
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,056	31/05/2023	20/06/2023	16,174,719
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,010	31/05/2023	22/06/2023	1,791,246
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,001	31/05/2023	16/06/2023	4,591,487
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,003	31/05/2023	22/06/2023	4,672,932
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,025	31/05/2023	20/06/2023	8,541,497
TOTAL EU27		26,425	31/05/2023	22/06/2023	379,864,254	100%

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

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,035	03/06/2023	20/06/2023	53,082,345
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	505	04/06/2023	20/06/2023	233,547
TR	Türkiye	Kantar TNS Piar	1,003	02/06/2023	25/06/2023	62,644,678
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,037	01/06/2023	20/06/2023	1,736,495
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	522	01/06/2023	14/06/2023	510,415
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1,019	03/06/2023	19/06/2023	5,966,740
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1,005	15/06/2023	25/06/2023	2,344,814
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,003	31/05/2023	20/06/2023	2,987,440
XK	Territory of Kosovo	Index Kosovo	1,044	02/06/2023	21/06/2023	1,357,100
NO	Norway	Kantar Norway	1,050	02/06/2023	15/06/2023	4,392,175
CH	Switzerland	Demo SCOPE AG	1,050	06/06/2023	15/06/2023	7,259,209
MD	Moldova	CBS AXA	1,006	05/06/2023	17/06/2023	2,131,029
TOTAL		37,704	31/05/2023	25/06/2023	524,510,241	

Interviewing mode per country

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

In Norway and Switzerland face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore, all interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique. In Norway, stratified random samples were drawn from among probability-based samples. Recruitments are done using offline modes of data collection (telephone and postal) based on a probability sample design. In Switzerland samples were randomly drawn from the non-probabilistic sample ("Demoscope"). Demoscope is a pseudo-probabilistic sample, in that the frame for selecting households is based on a probability sample. Recruitment is done via the telephone directory – which lists landline numbers only in Switzerland, where landline coverage is very high. However, the selection of individuals in the households to join the panel is not random. Demoscope was used as the primary source.

COUNTRIES	Nº OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	Nº OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	Nº OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL Nº INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,014		1,014
BG	Bulgaria	1,028		1,028
CZ	Czechia	770	265	1,035
DK	Denmark	841	175	1,016
DE	Germany	1,553		1,553
EE	Estonia	1,002		1,002
IE	Ireland	1,008		1,008
EL	Greece	1,013		1,013
ES	Spain	1,015		1,015
FR	France	1,014		1,014
HR	Croatia	1,003		1,003
IT	Italy	1,033		1,033
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	1,025		1,025
LT	Lithuania	1,008		1,008
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,021		1,021
MT	Malta	353	159	512
NL	Netherlands	1,002		1,002
AT	Austria	1,006		1,006
PL	Poland	1,007		1,007
PT	Portugal	1,004		1,004
RO	Romania	1,056		1,056
SI	Slovenia	1,010		1,010
SK	Slovakia	1,001		1,001
FI	Finland	983	20	1,003
SE	Sweden	1,025		1,025
TOTAL EU27		25,806	619	26,425

UK	United Kingdom	1,035		1,035
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	505		505
TR	Türkiye	1,003		1,003
MK	North Macedonia	1,037		1,037
ME	Montenegro	522		522
RS	Serbia	1,019		1,019
AL	Albania	1,005		1,005
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,003		1,003
XK	Territory of Kosovo	1,044		1,044
NO	Norway		1,050	1,050
CH	Switzerland		1,050	1,050
MD	Moldova	1,006		1,006
TOTAL		34,985	2,100	619
				37,704

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 99.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar Public, are:

COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	
BE	Belgium	52.8%
BG	Bulgaria	45.7%
CZ	Czechia	50.4%
DK	Denmark	40.0%
DE	Germany	23.9%
EE	Estonia	44.5%
IE	Ireland	45.2%
EL	Greece	29.7%
ES	Spain	37.3%
FR	France	37.0%
HR	Croatia	36.9%
IT	Italy	25.5%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	52.3%
LV	Latvia	45.6%
LT	Lithuania	42.3%
LU	Luxembourg	33.7%
HU	Hungary	58.7%
MT	Malta	62.9%
NL	Netherlands	64.0%
AT	Austria	42.0%
PL	Poland	47.8%
PT	Portugal	47.7%
RO	Romania	49.8%
SI	Slovenia	44.2%
SK	Slovakia	55.5%
FI	Finland	25.4%
SE	Sweden	67.6%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

Margins of error

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows											various observed results are in columns																			
		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	N=50	N=500	N=1000	N=1500	N=2000	N=3000	N=4000	N=5000	N=6000	N=7000	N=7500	N=8000	N=9000	N=10000	N=11000	N=12000	N=13000	N=14000	N=15000
		95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%																			
	N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9																			
	N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4																			
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1																		N=1000		
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5																		N=1500	
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2																		N=2000	
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8																		N=3000	
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5																		N=4000	
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4																		N=5000	
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3																		N=6000	
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2																		N=7000	
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1																		N=7500	
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1																		N=8000	
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0																		N=9000	
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0																		N=10000	
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9																		N=11000	
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9																		N=12000	
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9																		N=13000	
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8																		N=14000	
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8																		N=15000	
		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%																			
		95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%																			

