



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023

Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

Report

Fieldwork: May - June 2023

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium
at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM ‘Media monitoring and Eurobarometer’ Unit)

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INTRODUCTION



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The Standard Eurobarometer 99 (EB99) survey of Spring 2023 was conducted between 31 May 2023 and 25 June 2023 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, seven candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo¹, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 99 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

This volume of the Spring 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the following priorities set by the European Commission:

- 'A stronger Europe in the world': do Europeans think that the EU is strong enough in the world, in terms of the economy and diplomacy? Should the EU have common defence, security, trade and foreign policies? Should the EU be enlarged in the future?
- 'A new impetus for democracy': are Europeans satisfied with how democracy works in their country and in the European Union? Are the interests of their country properly taken into account in the European Union? Are EU citizens' voices sufficiently taken into account in decisions relating to the future of Europe?
- 'An economy that works for its citizens': do Europeans support the economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection? Should public money be used to stimulate private sector investment? Should the EU build partnerships with other countries? Are citizens in favour of various measures aimed at reducing inequalities within the EU (a minimum wage, fair taxation of technology companies)?
- 'Promoting the European way of life': how do Europeans feel about the EU's values, such as fundamental rights and democracy? How do they view immigration and asylum policy at a European level? How do they feel about the free movement of citizens in the EU? Is there support for a common EU health policy or a wider European political community?
- 'A European Green Deal': do Europeans support a common energy policy for EU Member States?
- 'A digital single market within the EU': are Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU?

- 'The economy and NextGenerationEU': how effective do Europeans think the EU's recovery plan, NextGenerationEU, can be to respond to the current economic challenges? On which areas do they think NextGenerationEU is currently spent, and on which areas do they think it should be spent?
- 'The European Green Deal': which objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change?
- 'Immigration and European asylum policy': are Europeans in favour of a common European Asylum system, and are they in favour of a reinforcement of EU external borders? Are they positive or negative towards immigration of people from other EU Member States, and immigration of people from outside the EU? Do they agree that immigrants contribute positively to their country, and do they agree that their country should help refugees?

¹ 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.

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Methodology used for this survey

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)²³. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Kantar network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation⁴ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community		CY (tcc)	
Albania	AL	North Macedonia	MK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME		
Norway	NO	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo ⁵	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union		EU27	
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR		Euro area	
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE		Outside euro area	

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

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

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

² <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

³ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

⁴ 2016/679

⁵ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

I. A STRONGER EUROPE IN THE WORLD



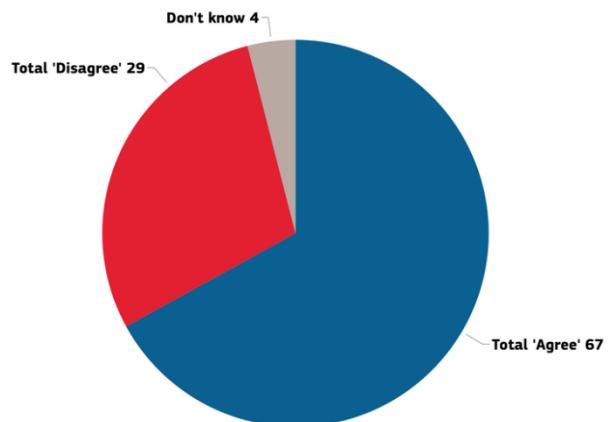
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A majority of Europeans continue to agree that the EU's voice counts in the world

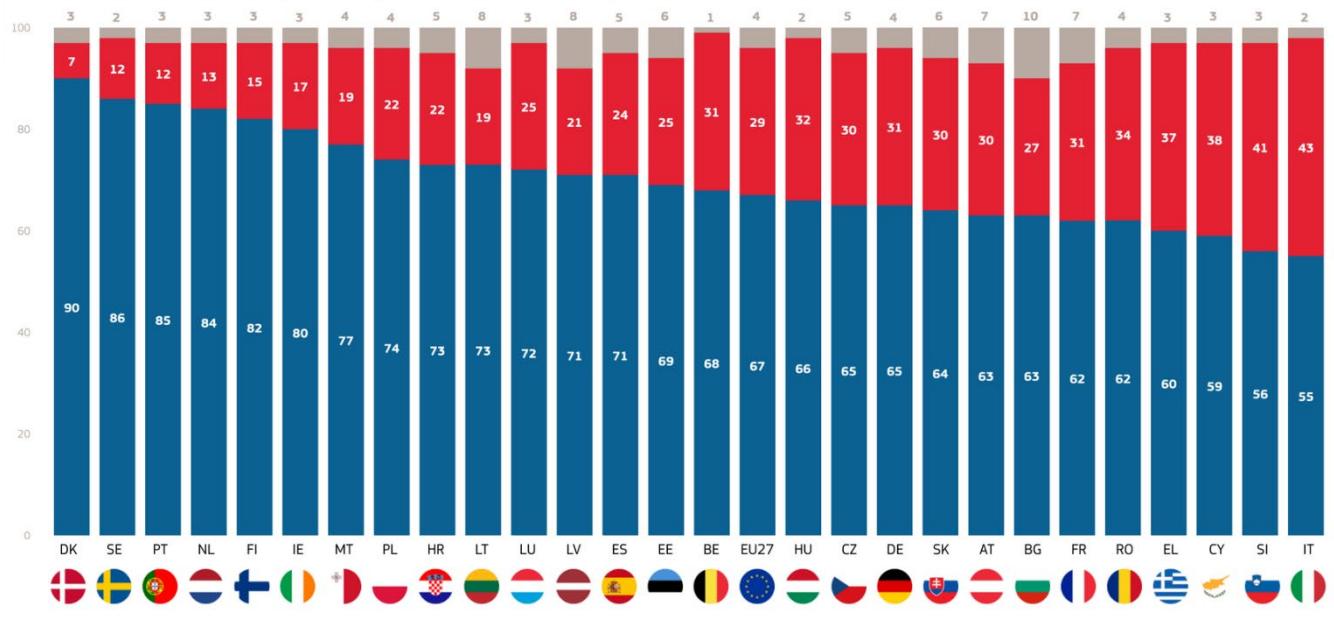
A majority of respondents (67%) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, although this represents a slight decline of three percentage points since winter 2022-2023.⁶ Around one in five (21%, no change) "totally agree", while 46% (-3 pp) "tend to agree". Around three in ten (29%, +3 pp) disagree, with 20% (+2 pp) saying they "tend to disagree" and 9% (+1 pp) that they "totally disagree". Almost one in twenty (4%, no change) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents in every Member State (no change since winter 2022-2023) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, although proportions range from 90% in Denmark, 86% in Sweden, 85% in Portugal and 84% in the Netherlands, to 55% in Italy, 56% in Slovenia and 59% in Cyprus.

SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-The EU's voice counts in the world (EU27) (%)



SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-The EU's voice counts in the world (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

⁶ SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world.

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In eight Member States, the proportion of respondents that agree that the EU's voice counts in the world has increased since winter 2022-2023 (compared with none in the previous survey).

The proportion that agree that the EU's voice counts in the world has declined in 16 Member States since winter 2022-2023. The largest decline can be observed in Cyprus (59%, -11 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Bulgaria (63%), Denmark (90%) and Estonia (69%).

SD19a.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The EU's voice counts in the world (%)

		EU27	SK	IE	ES	HR	NL	PL	PT	RO	BG	DK	EE	LV	LU	CZ	BE	HU	AT	DE	FI	FR	LT	SI	SE	EL	IT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May Jun 2023	67	64	80	71	73	84	74	85	62	63	90	69	71	72	65	68	66	63	65	82	62	73	56	86	60	77	55	59
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼11		
Total 'Disagree'	May Jun 2023	29	30	17	24	22	13	22	12	34	27	7	25	21	25	30	31	32	30	31	15	31	19	41	12	37	19	43	38
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲3	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲11
Don't know	May Jun 2023	4	6	3	5	5	3	4	3	4	10	3	6	8	3	5	1	2	7	4	3	7	8	3	2	3	4	2	3
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority in all, but one socio-demographic group agree the EU's voice counts in the world. The exception is respondents who have a negative image of the EU, where 39% agree and 56% disagree.

The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 15-24 (74%), those who left education at the age of 20 or after (72%), managers (75%), students (75%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (72%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (82%) or upper middle class (77%) of society, and respondents with a positive image of the EU (83%).

SD19a.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The EU's voice counts in the world (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	67	29	4
Gender			
Man	67	30	3
Woman	67	28	5
Age			
15-24	74	21	5
25-39	70	27	3
40-54	66	31	3
55 +	64	31	5
Education (End of)			
15-	57	35	8
16-19	65	31	4
20+	72	25	3
Still studying	75	20	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	28	2
Managers	75	23	2
Other white collars	67	30	3
Manual workers	67	30	3
House persons	57	36	7
Unemployed	57	38	5
Retired	63	31	6
Students	75	20	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	41	8
From time to time	60	36	4
Almost never/ Never	72	24	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	60	32	8
The lower middle class	63	33	4
The middle class	69	28	3
The upper middle class	77	22	1
The upper class	82	17	1
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	65	29	6
Small/ mid size town	66	31	3
Large town	70	26	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	83	15	2
Neutral	61	33	6
Negative	39	56	5

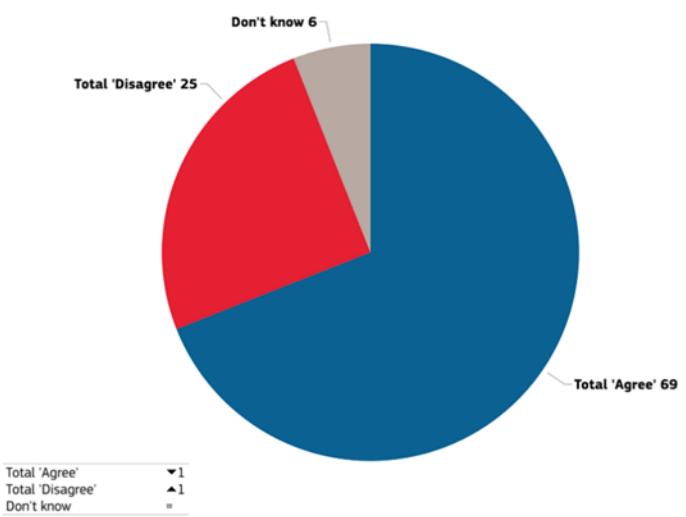
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A stable majority of Europeans think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy⁷, with 22% (-1 pp) totally agreeing and 47% (no change) saying they "tend to agree". One in four (25%, +1 pp) disagree, including 20% (+1 pp) who "tend to disagree" and 5% (no change) who "totally disagree". Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

In all 27 Member States (no change since winter 2022-2023) a majority agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal (90%), Poland (85%) and in Malta and Ireland (both 83%), while agreement is lowest in France (49%), Estonia (60%) and Germany (61%).

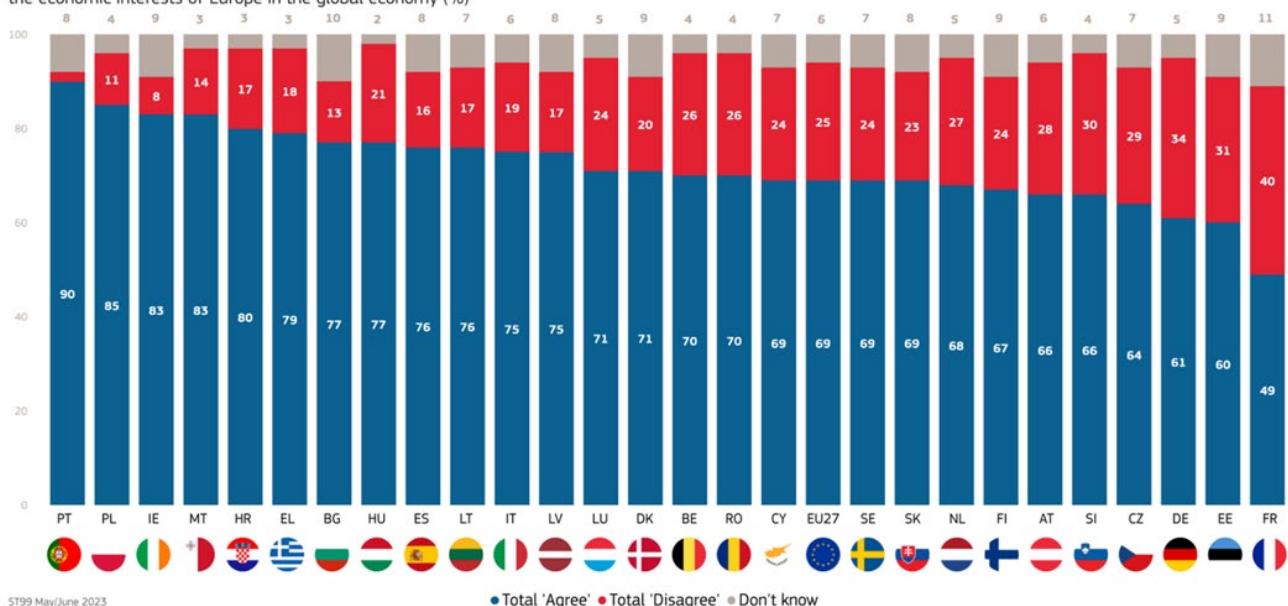
QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: -The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (EU27) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan/Feb. 2023)

ST99 May/June 2023

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



ST99 May/June 2023

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

⁷ 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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In 11 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased since winter 2022-2023 (compared with 13 in the previous survey).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 15 countries (compared with nine in the previous survey), particularly in Cyprus (69%, -12 pp).

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	PT	NL	RO	SK	LU	CZ	IE	BG	DK	HU	SI	ES	BE	EE	HR	PL	SE	EL	FR	IT	LT	DE	LV	MT	FI	AT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	69	90	68	70	69	71	64	83	77	71	77	66	76	70	60	80	85	69	79	49	75	76	61	75	83	67	66	69
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼12			
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	25	2	27	26	23	24	29	8	13	20	21	30	16	26	31	17	11	24	18	40	19	17	34	17	14	24	28	24
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	=	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲8
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	8	5	4	8	5	7	9	10	9	2	4	8	4	9	3	4	7	3	11	6	7	5	8	3	9	6	7
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲4

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst 15-24 year-olds (75%), students (77%), other white collar workers (73%), those living in large towns (73%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (82%).

Support is lower amongst those aged 55 or over (65%), unemployed respondents (60%), retired people (64%), housepersons (65%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (58%) and those who consider they belong to the lower middle class of society (64%). Respondents with a negative image of the EU are the only group that is more likely to disagree (47% disagree vs 46% agree).

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 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	25	6
Gender			
Man	70	26	4
Woman	68	23	9
Age			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	71	24	5
40-54	69	27	4
55 +	65	26	9
Education (End of)			
15-	66	22	12
16-19	69	25	6
20+	67	28	5
Still studying	77	17	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	25	4
Managers	71	26	3
Other white collars	73	23	4
Manual workers	68	26	6
House persons	65	25	10
Unemployed	60	31	9
Retired	64	26	10
Students	77	17	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	32	10
From time to time	68	25	7
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	66	24	10
The lower middle class	64	29	7
The middle class	71	24	5
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	70	28	2
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	66	25	9
Small/ mid size town	67	27	6
Large town	73	22	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	82	14	4
Neutral	64	27	9
Negative	46	47	7

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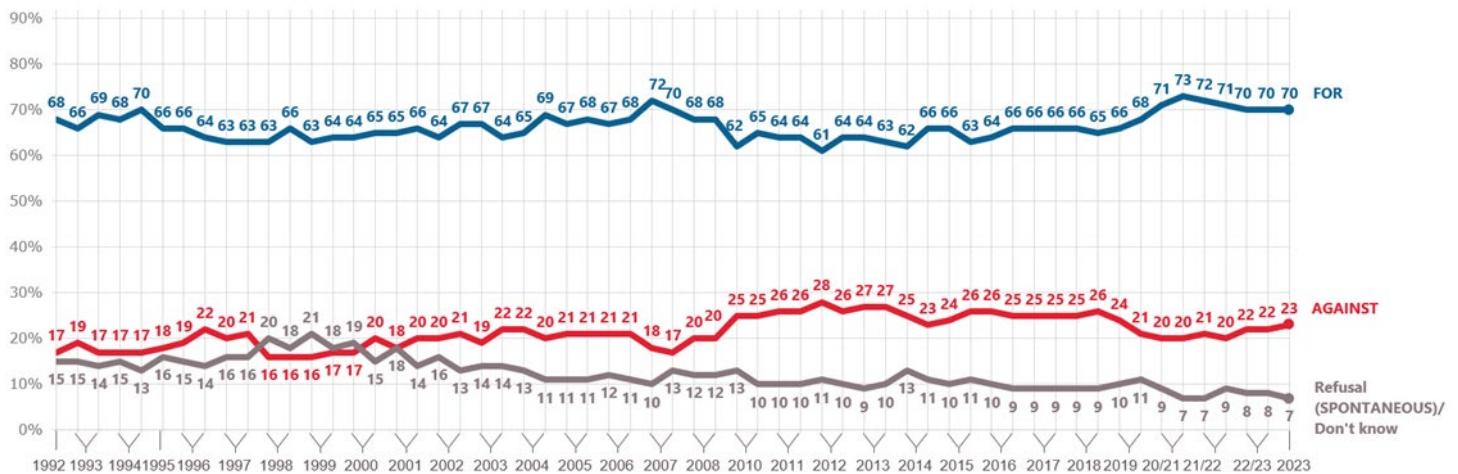
Seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

Seven in ten Europeans (70%) are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (no change since winter 2022-2023).⁸ This result has remained stable since summer 2022, after a trend of gradual decline in support that started in winter 2020-2021. The positive view remains higher than during the period between 2007 and winter 2020-2021.

The proportion who is against a common foreign policy has also remained stable at 23% (+ 1 percentage point) while 7% (-1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer.

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (% - EU)

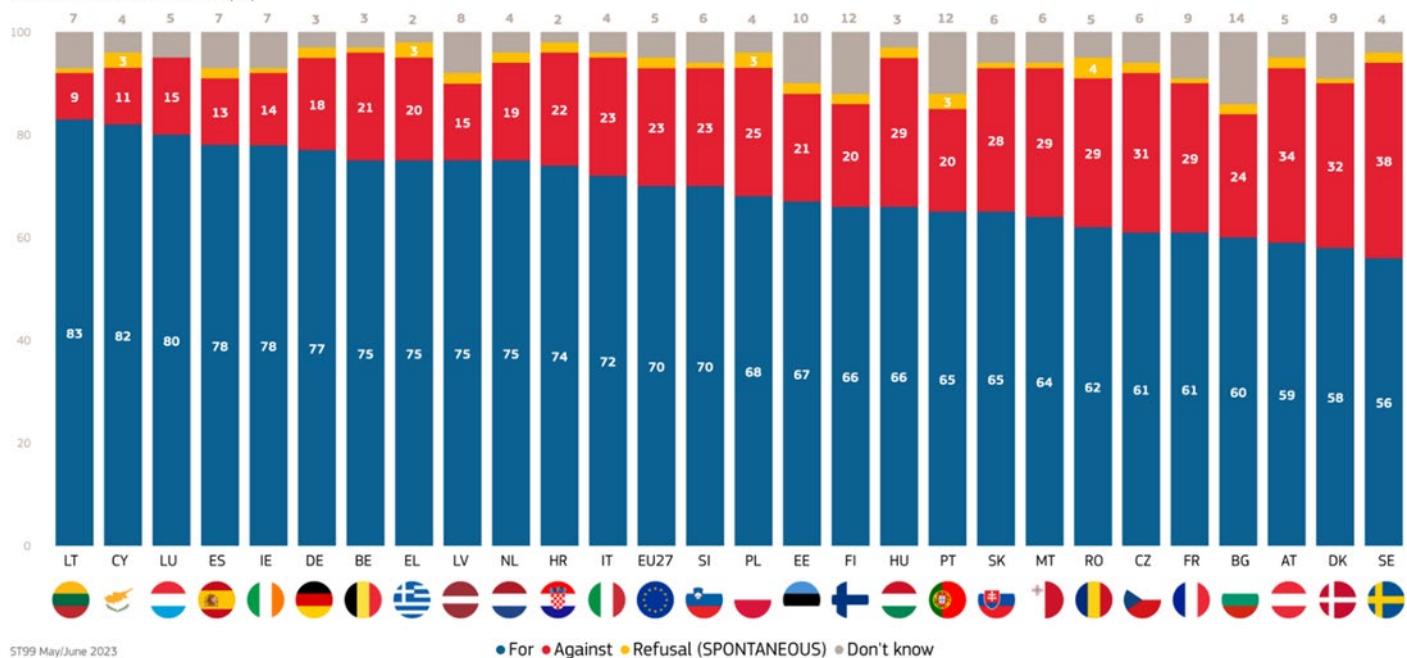


⁸ QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

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In all 27 Member States (no change since winter 2022-2023) the majority are in favour of a common foreign policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst respondents in Lithuania (83%), Cyprus (82%) and Luxembourg (80%). Sweden (56%), Denmark (58%) and Austria (59%) are the only countries where fewer than six in ten respondents are “for” this policy.

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



In 17 Member States, support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased (compared to nine in the previous survey), though most of these increases have been limited. In nine countries, respondents are now less likely to agree.

There has been no change in opinion in Czechia (61%).

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

		EU27																											
		LU	LT	DK	IE	EL	FR	HR	NL	SI	SK	FI	SE	BE	EE	AT	PT	RO	CZ	BG	IT	LV	HU	MT	DE	ES	CY	PL	
For	May/Jun 2023	70	80	83	58	78	75	61	74	75	70	65	66	56	75	67	59	65	62	61	72	75	66	64	77	78	82	68	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4		
Against	May/Jun 2023	23	15	9	32	14	20	29	22	19	23	28	20	38	21	21	34	20	29	31	24	23	15	29	18	13	11	25	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	=	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	5	7	9	7	2	9	2	4	6	6	12	4	3	10	5	12	5	6	14	4	8	3	6	3	7	4	4
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	

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Support is highest amongst managers (75%), students (74%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (74%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class (74%) or upper class (77%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (83%).

Support is lower amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (64%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%) and opinion is divided amongst those with a negative image of the EU, with 46% "for" this policy and 47% "against".

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%) - EU

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	23	2	5
Gender				
Man	71	23	2	4
Woman	69	22	2	7
Age				
15-24	72	19	2	7
25-39	70	24	1	5
40-54	70	23	2	5
55 +	69	23	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	64	23	2	11
16-19	69	25	2	4
20+	72	21	2	5
Still studying	74	18	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	71	23	2	4
Managers	75	21	1	3
Other white collars	71	24	1	4
Manual workers	67	25	3	5
House persons	66	22	2	10
Unemployed	67	24	1	8
Retired	68	23	2	7
Students	74	18	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57	32	2	9
From time to time	66	27	2	5
Almost never/ Never	74	19	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	67	23	2	8
The lower middle class	67	25	2	6
The middle class	71	22	2	5
The upper middle class	74	20	3	3
The upper class	77	20	1	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	83	13	1	3
Neutral	66	24	2	8
Negative	46	47	2	5

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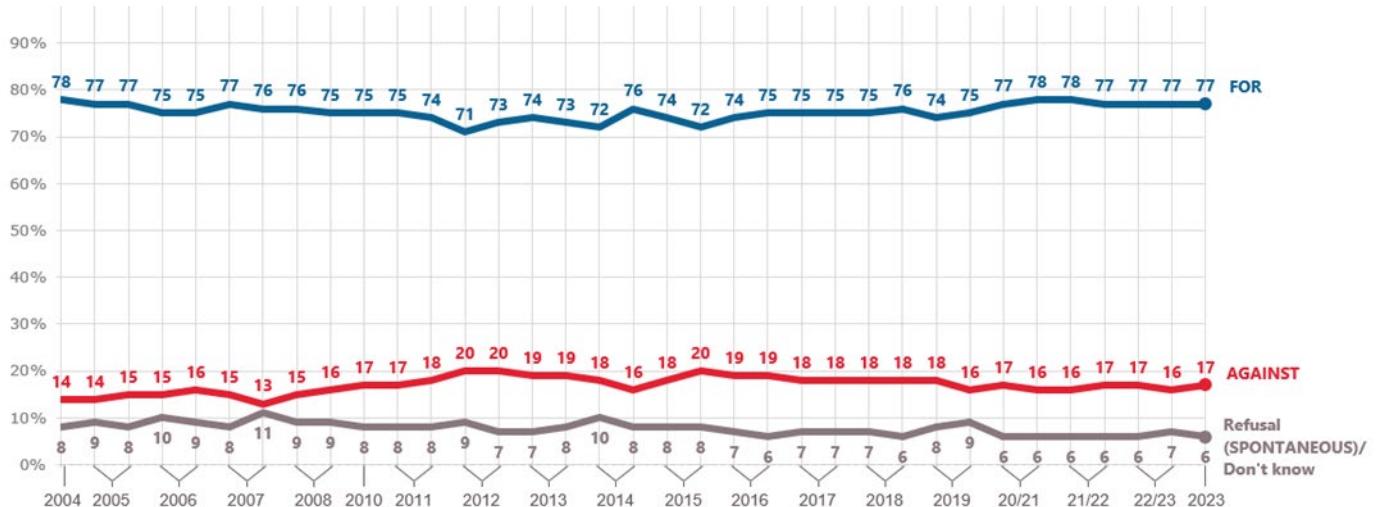
Almost eight in ten are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% for the past four surveys (since winter 2021-2022).⁹ Over the longer term, support has been relatively stable since summer 2021 and remains six points higher than the low point of spring 2012.

One in six respondents (17%) is against a common defence and security policy (+1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023).

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

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

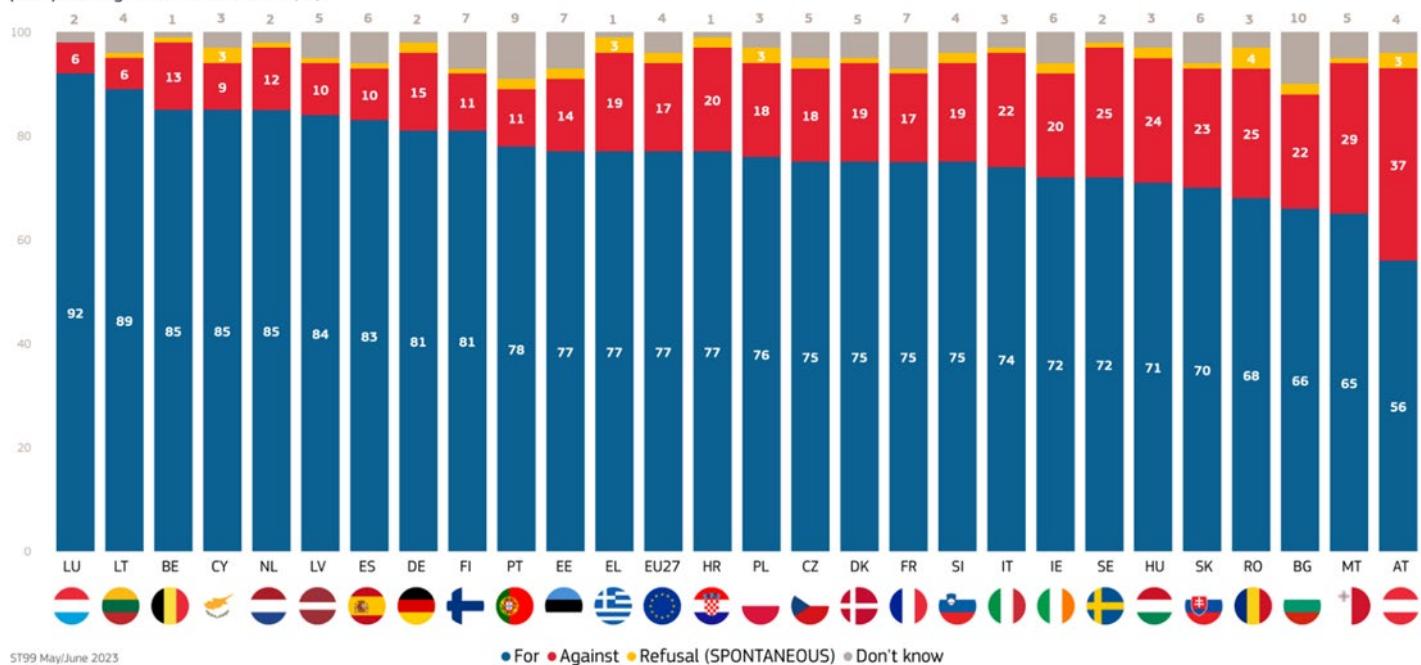


⁹ QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

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A majority of respondents in each Member State are "for" a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Levels of support range from 92% of respondents in Luxembourg, 89% in Lithuania and 85% in Belgium, Cyprus and the Netherlands, to 56% in Austria, 65% in Malta, 66% in Bulgaria and 68% in Romania.

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 (%)



Compared to winter 2022-2023, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased in 16 countries (up from ten in the previous survey). However, support has declined in eight countries, most notably amongst respondents in Malta (-10 pp).

There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in Bulgaria (66%), Estonia (77%) and Hungary (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 (%)

	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
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼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	18	10	37	15	22	9	18	29
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲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	3	1
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼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
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in each group are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with the highest levels of support seen amongst those who finished their education aged 20 or above (80%), managers (81%), students (82%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (81%), respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (82%) or upper middle class (81%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (88%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, but this still represents a majority (58%).

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)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	17	2	4
 Gender				
Man	77	18	2	3
Woman	76	17	2	5
 Age				
15-24	79	14	2	5
25-39	76	19	1	4
40-54	77	18	2	3
55 +	76	17	2	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	72	18	2	8
16-19	76	20	1	3
20+	80	15	2	3
Still studying	82	12	1	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	75	19	2	4
Managers	81	15	1	3
Other white collars	78	18	1	3
Manual workers	75	20	2	3
House persons	72	17	2	9
Unemployed	74	19	1	6
Retired	76	17	2	5
Students	82	12	1	5
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	67	24	2	7
From time to time	72	22	2	4
Almost never/ Never	81	14	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	74	18	2	6
The lower middle class	76	19	1	4
The middle class	78	17	2	3
The upper middle class	81	15	2	2
The upper class	82	16	1	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	88	9	1	2
Neutral	73	19	2	6
Negative	58	35	3	4

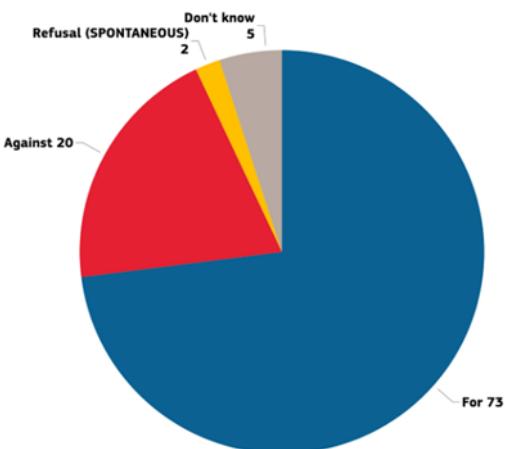
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More than seven in ten support the EU's common trade policy

A large majority of respondents (73%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy, while one in five (20%) are opposed (no change) and 7% (-1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer¹⁰.

A majority in all 27 Member States are in favour of the EU's common trade policy (no change since winter 2022-2023), although levels of support range from 86% of respondents in Lithuania, 85% in Malta and 84% in Ireland, to 59% in Czechia, 61% in Romania and 62% in France.

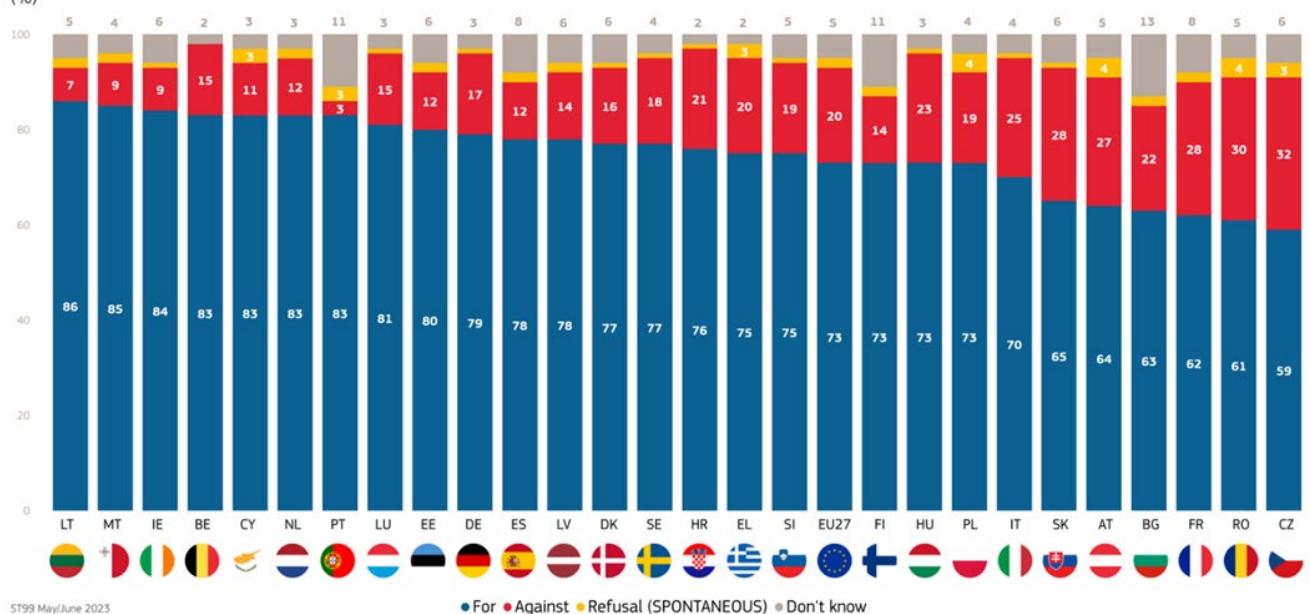
QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The EU's common trade policy (EU27) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023)

ST99 May/June 2023

QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The EU's common trade policy (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

¹⁰ QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The EU's common trade policy

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Since winter 2022-2023, **support for the EU's common trade policy** has increased in 14 countries (up from two in the previous survey).

In seven countries support has declined, although in most cases this has been a decrease of just one percentage point.

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (%)



	EU27	LU	RO	BE	HR	LT	EE	IE	EL	IT	NL	PT	HU	AT	SI	BG	DE	FR	PL	SK	SE	CZ	CY	LV	MT	FI	DK	ES	
For	May/Jun 2023	73	81	61	83	76	86	80	84	75	70	83	83	73	64	75	63	79	62	73	65	77	59	83	78	85	73	77	78
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2
Against	May/Jun 2023	20	15	30	15	21	7	12	9	20	25	12	3	23	27	19	22	17	28	19	28	18	32	11	14	9	14	16	12
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲3	▲2	▲3	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▼1
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	1	4	0	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=		
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	3	5	2	2	5	6	6	2	4	3	11	3	5	5	13	3	8	4	6	4	6	3	6	4	11	6	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▼2	=	▲3	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that highest levels of support can be observed amongst managers (79%), students (78%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (77%), those who consider themselves to be part of the upper middle (80%) or upper class (87%) of society, and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, although a relative majority of this group are "for" the policy (50% vs 43% "against"). Support is also relatively low amongst housepersons (66%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (60%).

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (% - EU)

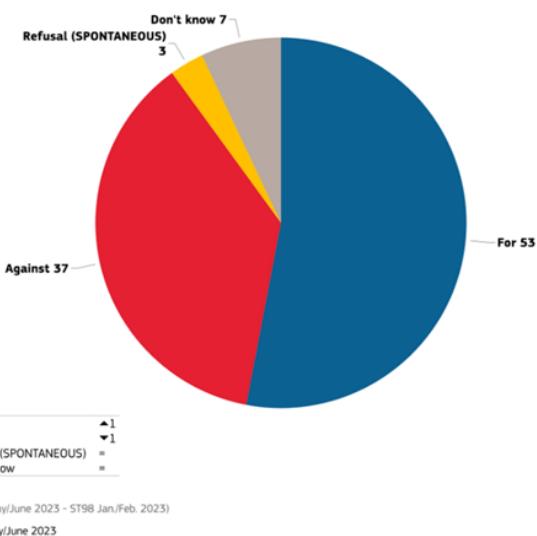
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	73	20	2	5
Gender				
Man	74	20	2	4
Woman	72	20	2	6
Age				
15-24	76	16	2	6
25-39	75	20	2	3
40-54	73	21	2	4
55 +	71	21	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	68	21	2	9
16-19	71	22	2	5
20+	76	18	2	4
Still studying	78	15	2	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	20	1	3
Managers	79	17	2	2
Other white collars	75	20	2	3
Manual workers	70	23	2	5
House persons	66	22	2	10
Unemployed	70	22	1	7
Retired	70	21	2	7
Students	78	15	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	60	30	2	8
From time to time	68	24	3	5
Almost never/ Never	77	17	1	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	69	21	2	8
The lower middle class	70	23	2	5
The middle class	74	20	2	4
The upper middle class	80	16	1	3
The upper class	87	13	0	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	86	11	1	2
Neutral	68	21	3	8
Negative	50	43	2	5

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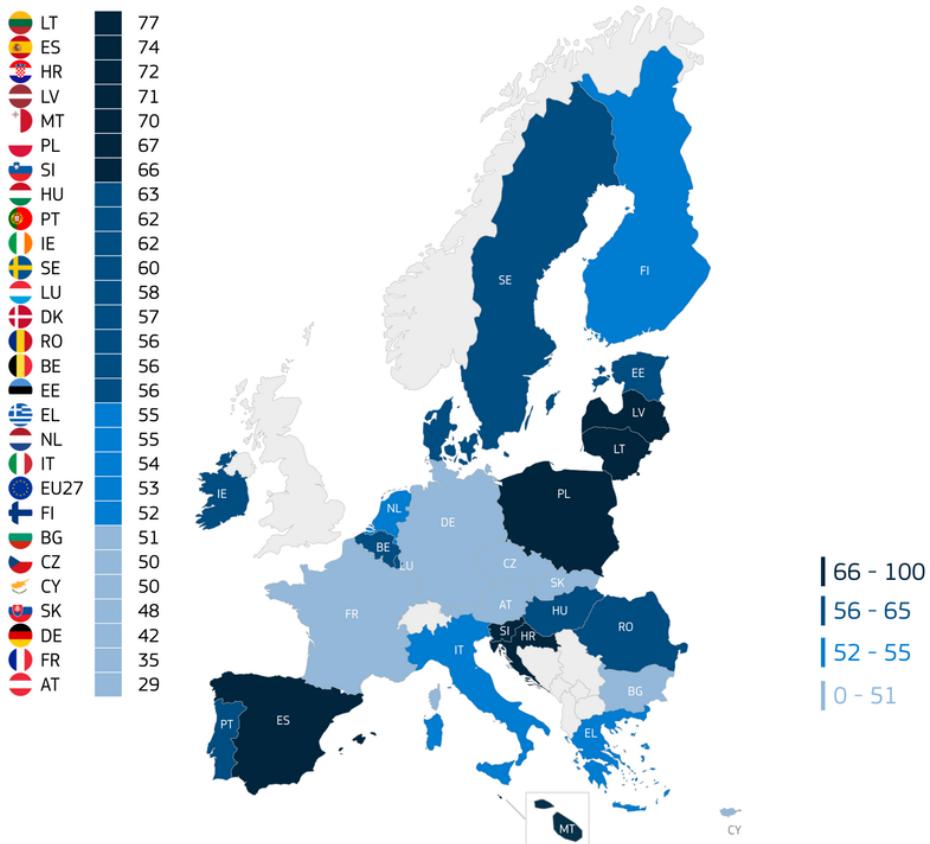
A majority continue to support further enlargement of the EU

Just over half of respondents (53%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are “for” further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.¹¹ Almost four in ten (37%, -1 pp) are against this idea, while 10% (no change) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

QB2.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (EU27) (%)



QB2.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years - For (%)



¹¹ QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

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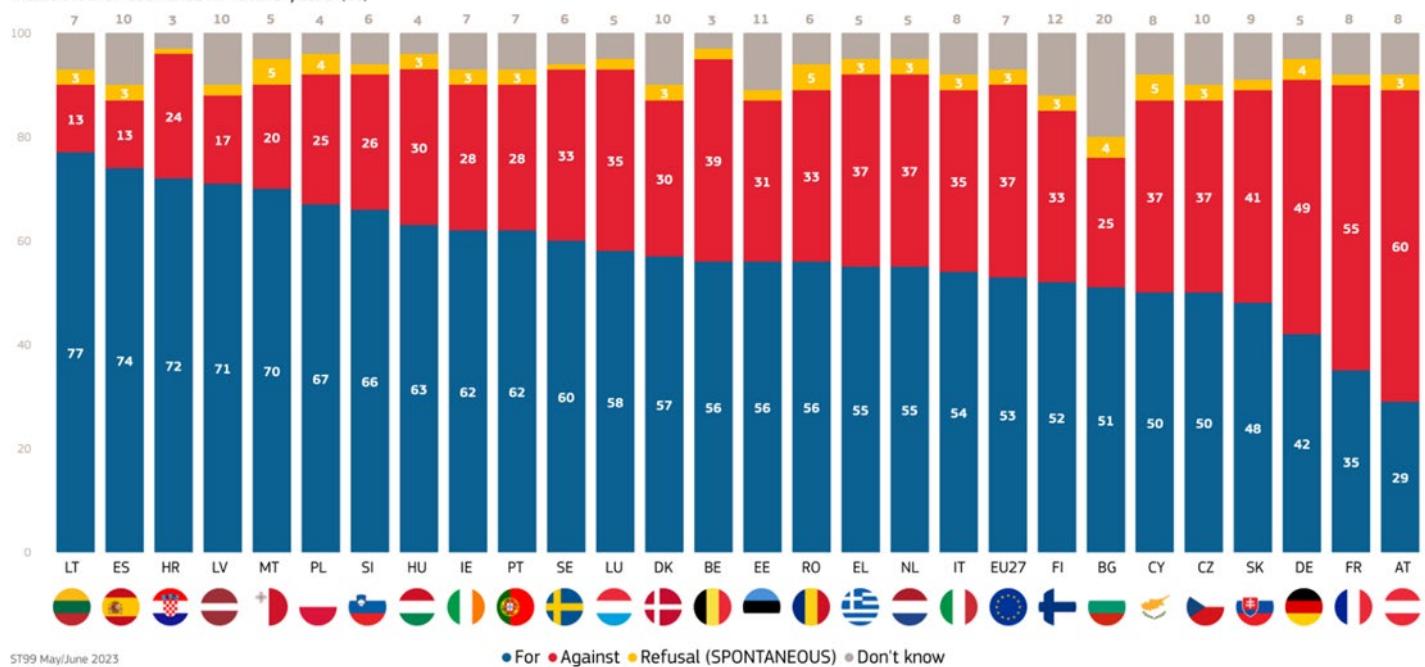
In 24 Member States (the same as the previous survey) the majority of respondents support further enlargement of the EU, although with varying levels of agreement.

At least seven in ten in Lithuania (77%), Spain (74%), Croatia (72%), Latvia (71%) and Malta (70%) support this idea, but this applies to only around half of respondents in Slovakia (48%), Czechia and Cyprus (both 50%), Bulgaria (51%) and Finland (52%).

Support is the minority view in three countries: Austria (29% "for" vs 60% "against"), France (35% vs 55%) and Germany (42% vs 49%).

It is worth noting that the proportion who are unwilling/unable to respond is particularly high in Bulgaria (24%).

QB2.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)



Support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in 17 Member States since winter 2022-2023 (compared with five in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Luxembourg (58%, +11 percentage points). Support has declined in nine countries.

The level of support remains unchanged in Latvia (71%).

QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)

	EU27																												
For	May/Jun 2023	53	58	56	62	52	60	55	77	66	74	72	42	35	55	57	56	54	48	71	70	56	51	50	50	63	62	67	29
For	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲11	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8		
Against	May/Jun 2023	37	35	39	28	33	33	37	13	26	13	24	49	55	37	30	31	35	41	17	20	33	25	37	37	30	28	25	60
Against	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼7	▼7	=	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲4	▼2	▲2	=	=	▲5	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	5	5	4	3	5	3	3	4	3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲4	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	7	5	3	7	12	6	5	7	6	10	3	5	8	5	10	11	8	9	10	5	6	20	10	8	4	7	4	8
Don't know	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼3	=	▼6	▼4	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	▼3	▲3	=	=	▼2	=	▲3	

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A review of the **socio-demographic** results shows that a majority in almost all groups support further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.

Support is the minority view amongst those with a negative image of the EU (26% "for" vs 65% "against"), and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (41% vs 47%).

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (65%), students (67%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (69%).

QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	53	37	3	7
Gender				
Man	53	38	3	6
Woman	52	37	3	8
Age				
15-24	65	25	3	7
25-39	55	36	3	6
40-54	53	38	3	6
55 +	47	41	3	9
Education (End of)				
15-	46	39	3	12
16-19	50	41	3	6
20+	55	36	3	6
Still studying	67	22	3	8
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	53	38	3	6
Managers	57	34	3	6
Other white collars	56	35	3	6
Manual workers	51	41	3	5
House persons	52	34	2	12
Unemployed	50	41	1	8
Retired	46	42	3	9
Students	67	22	3	8
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	41	47	3	9
From time to time	50	40	3	7
Almost never/ Never	56	34	3	7
Consider belonging to				
The working class	52	36	3	9
The lower middle class	49	41	3	7
The middle class	54	37	3	6
The upper middle class	56	35	4	5
The upper class	58	35	3	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	69	23	3	5
Neutral	47	41	3	9
Negative	26	65	3	6

II. A NEW IMPETUS FOR DEMOCRACY



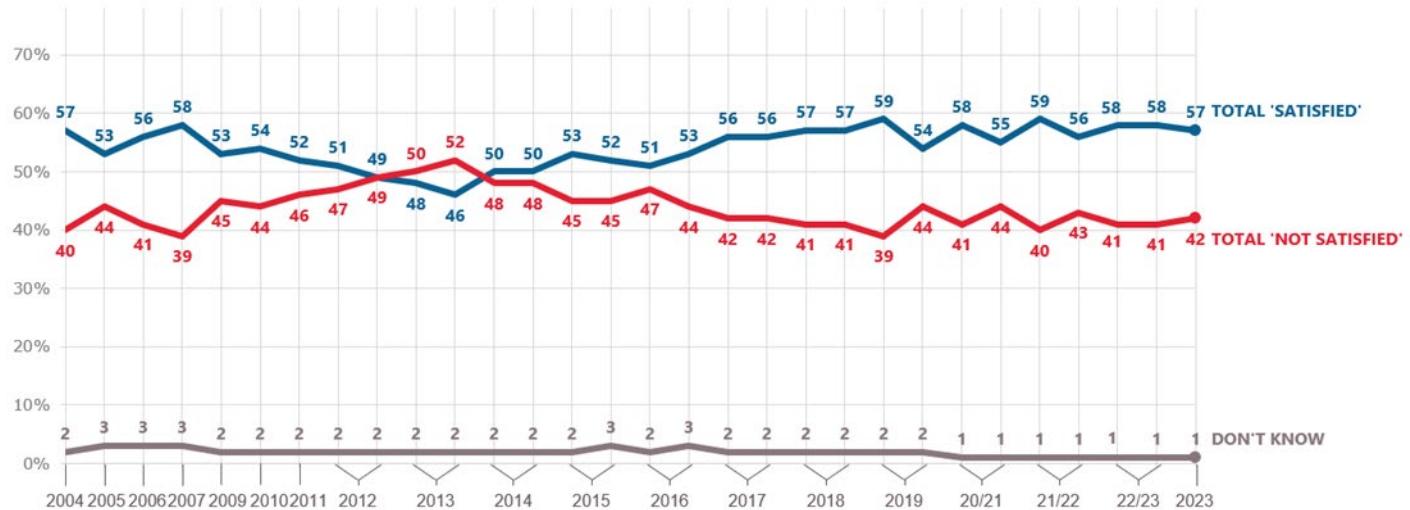
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1. The way democracy works

The majority of citizens continue to be satisfied with the way democracy works in their country

More than half of all Europeans (56%, -2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with 8% (no change) "very satisfied" and 48% (-2 pp) "fairly satisfied".¹² More than four in ten (43%, +2 pp) are not satisfied, with 31% (+1 pp) "not very satisfied" and 12% (+1 pp) "not at all satisfied". Results have remained broadly stable in recent years.

SD18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)



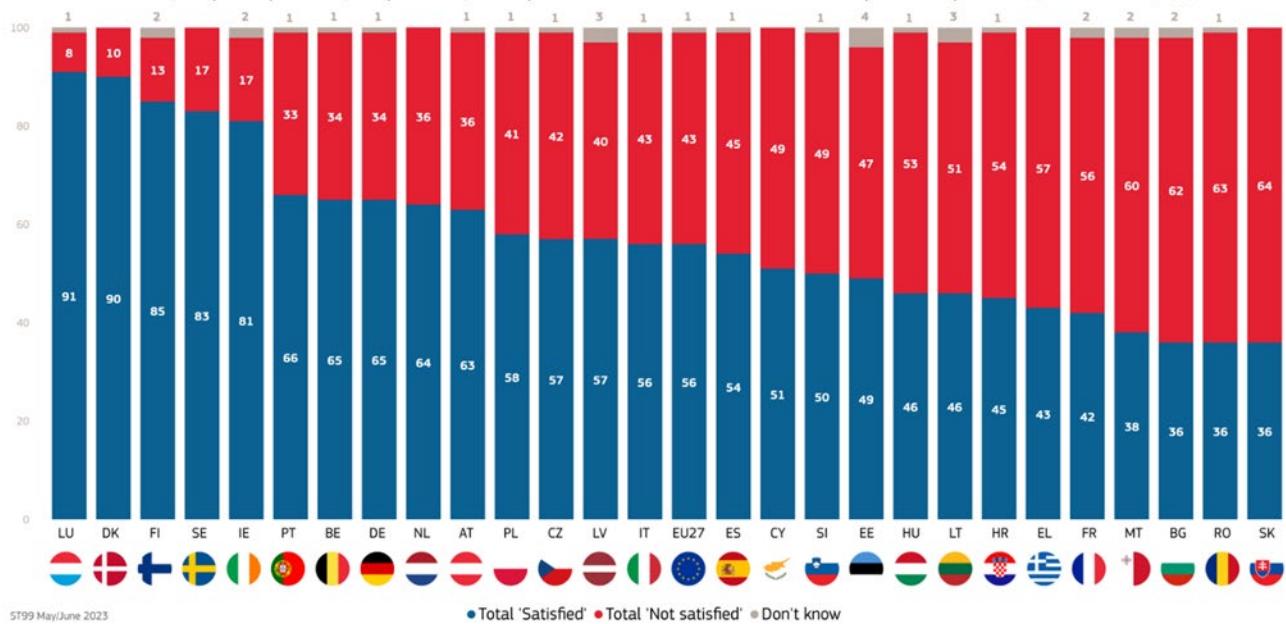
¹² SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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A majority of respondents in 18 countries (the same as in the previous survey) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, although levels range from 91% of respondents in Luxembourg, 90% in Denmark and 85% in Finland, to 49% in Estonia, 50% in Slovenia and 51% in Cyprus.

Satisfaction is the minority view in nine countries, with the lowest levels seen amongst those in Bulgaria (36% 'satisfied' vs 62% 'not satisfied'), Romania (36% vs 63%) and Slovakia (36% vs 64%).

SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

Satisfaction with the way democracy works at a national level has increased in ten countries since winter 2022-2023 (down from 13 in the previous survey).

Satisfaction has declined in 13 countries, including Malta (38%, - 23 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Belgium (65%), Hungary (46%), Poland (58%) and Finland (85%).

Satisfaction has become the majority view in Cyprus and Slovenia while dissatisfaction has become the majority view in France and Malta.

SD18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

	EU27	EL	SK	LU	PT	ES	HR	CY	SI	DK	LT	BE	HU	PL	FI	DE	IE	AT	SE	CZ	BG	IT	LV	EE	FR	NL	RO	MT	
Total 'Satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	56	43	36	91	66	54	45	51	50	90	46	65	46	58	85	65	81	63	83	57	36	56	57	49	42	64	36	38
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼23		
Total 'Not satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	43	57	64	8	33	45	54	49	49	10	51	34	53	41	13	34	17	36	17	42	62	43	40	47	56	36	63	60
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲7	▲8	▲8	▲9	▲23			
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	4	2	0	1	2	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that, in most groups, the majority are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. The highest satisfaction levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (61%), managers (64%), students (67%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (61%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle class of society (64%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (73%).

Satisfaction is the minority view amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (36% 'satisfied' vs 62% 'not satisfied'), unemployed respondents (42% vs 56%) and those with a negative image of the EU (23% vs 76%).

Opinion is divided amongst housepersons (50% 'satisfied' vs 49% 'not satisfied'), as well as those who say they belong to the working class (49% vs 49%) and the lower middle class (49% vs 50%) of society.

SD18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	56	43	1
Gender			
Man	57	42	1
Woman	56	43	1
Age			
15-24	61	37	2
25-39	56	43	1
40-54	53	46	1
55 +	56	43	1
Education (End of)			
15-	54	45	1
16-19	52	47	1
20+	59	40	1
Still studying	67	32	1
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	41	1
Managers	64	36	0
Other white collars	58	41	1
Manual workers	51	48	1
House persons	50	49	1
Unemployed	42	56	2
Retired	56	43	1
Students	67	32	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	62	2
From time to time	51	48	1
Almost never/ Never	61	38	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	49	2
The lower middle class	49	50	1
The middle class	60	39	1
The upper middle class	64	36	0
The upper class	59	40	1
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	53	46	1
Small/ mid size town	56	43	1
Large town	59	40	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	26	1
Neutral	52	46	2
Negative	23	76	1

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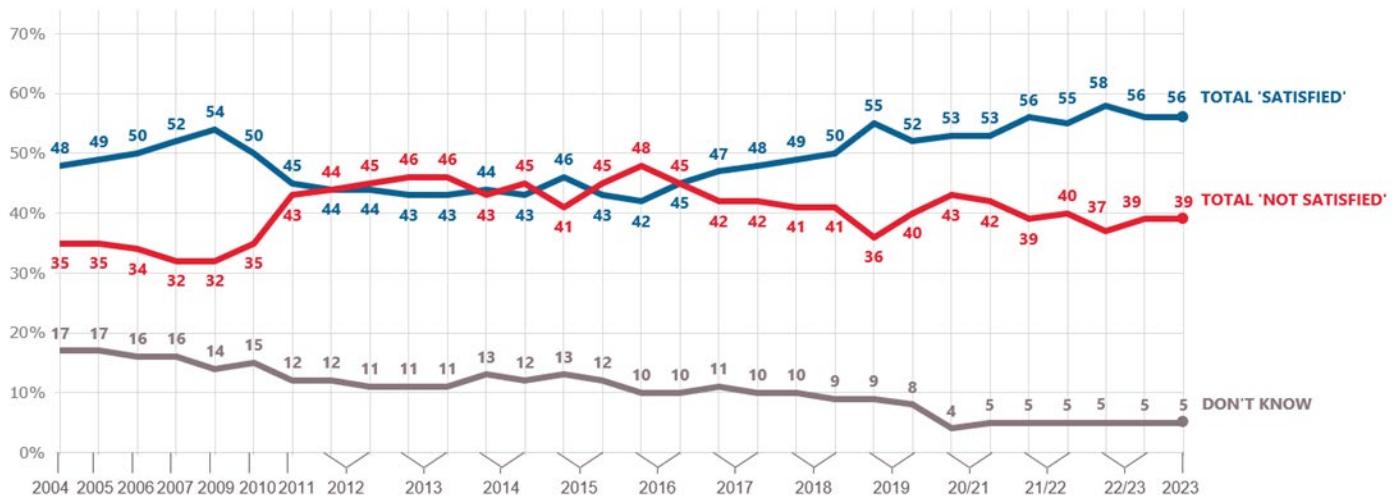
The majority are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU

More than half of all Europeans (56%, no change since winter 2022-2023) are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, with 6% (+1 percentage point) "very satisfied" and 50% (-1 pp) "fairly satisfied".¹³ Ratings have remained broadly consistent in the last two years and remain higher than during the period between 2004 and summer 2021.

Almost four in ten (39%, no change) are dissatisfied, including 30% (no change) who are "not very satisfied" and 9% (no change) "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don't know.

Satisfaction has remained stable in **euro area** countries since winter 2022-2023 (54%, no change), while there has been a slight increase in **non-euro area** countries (67%, +3 pp). This means that satisfaction remains higher in non-euro area countries, and the gap between euro-area and non-euro area countries has increased.

SD18b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
 (% - EU)



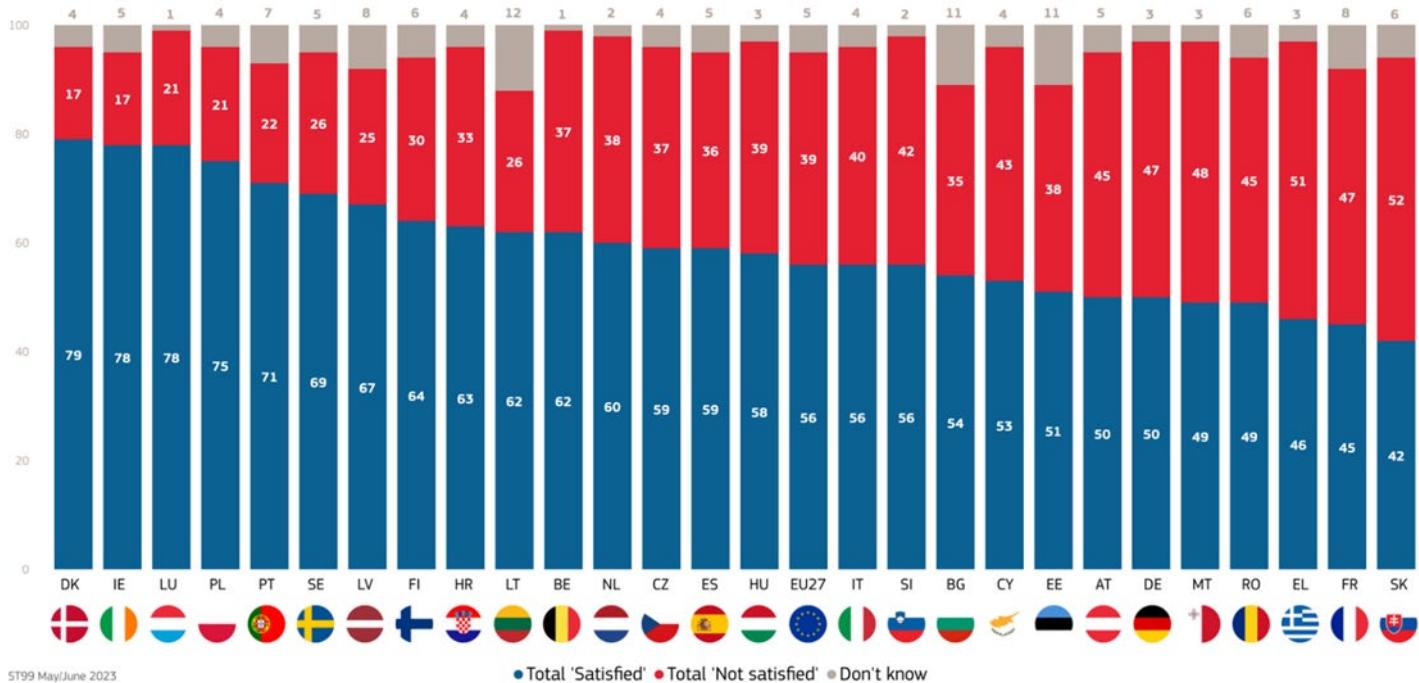
¹³ SD18b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

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A majority of respondents in 24 EU Member States (compared with 25 in winter 2022-2023) are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU, although proportions vary from 79% in Denmark, 78% in both Luxembourg and Ireland and 75% in Poland, to 49% in Malta and Romania.

There are three countries where only a minority are satisfied: Slovakia (42% 'satisfied' vs 52% 'not satisfied'), France (45% vs 47%) and Greece (46% vs 51%).

SD18b. And how about the way democracy works in the EU? (%)



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

Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in 16 EU Member States since winter 2022-2023 (compared with nine in the previous survey).

In contrast, satisfaction has declined in nine countries, most notably in Malta (49%, -16 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Ireland (78%) and Portugal (71%).

Dissatisfaction is now the majority opinion in France.

SD18b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
 (%)

		EU27	LU	EL	SI	BG	ES	DK	PL	SK	HU	NL	SE	CZ	EE	HR	AT	FI	IE	PT	BE	DE	IT	LT	FR	CY	LV	RO	MT
Total 'Satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	56	78	46	56	54	59	79	75	42	58	60	69	59	51	63	50	64	78	71	62	50	56	62	45	53	67	49	49
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼16
Total 'Not satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	39	21	51	42	35	36	17	21	52	39	38	26	37	38	33	45	30	17	22	37	47	40	26	47	43	25	45	48
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲19
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	1	3	2	11	5	4	4	6	3	2	5	4	11	4	5	6	5	7	1	3	4	12	8	4	8	6	3
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3

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The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that satisfaction is the majority view in most groups, with the highest levels seen amongst those aged 15-24 (69%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (61%), managers (66%), students (74%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (61%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (67%) or upper middle class (66%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (83%).

In contrast, only a minority are satisfied in the following groups: unemployed respondents (44% 'satisfied' vs 50% 'not satisfied'), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (36% vs 56%) and those with a neutral (45% vs 47%) or negative (14% vs 83%) image of the EU.

SD18b And how about the way democracy works in the EU? (%) - EU)

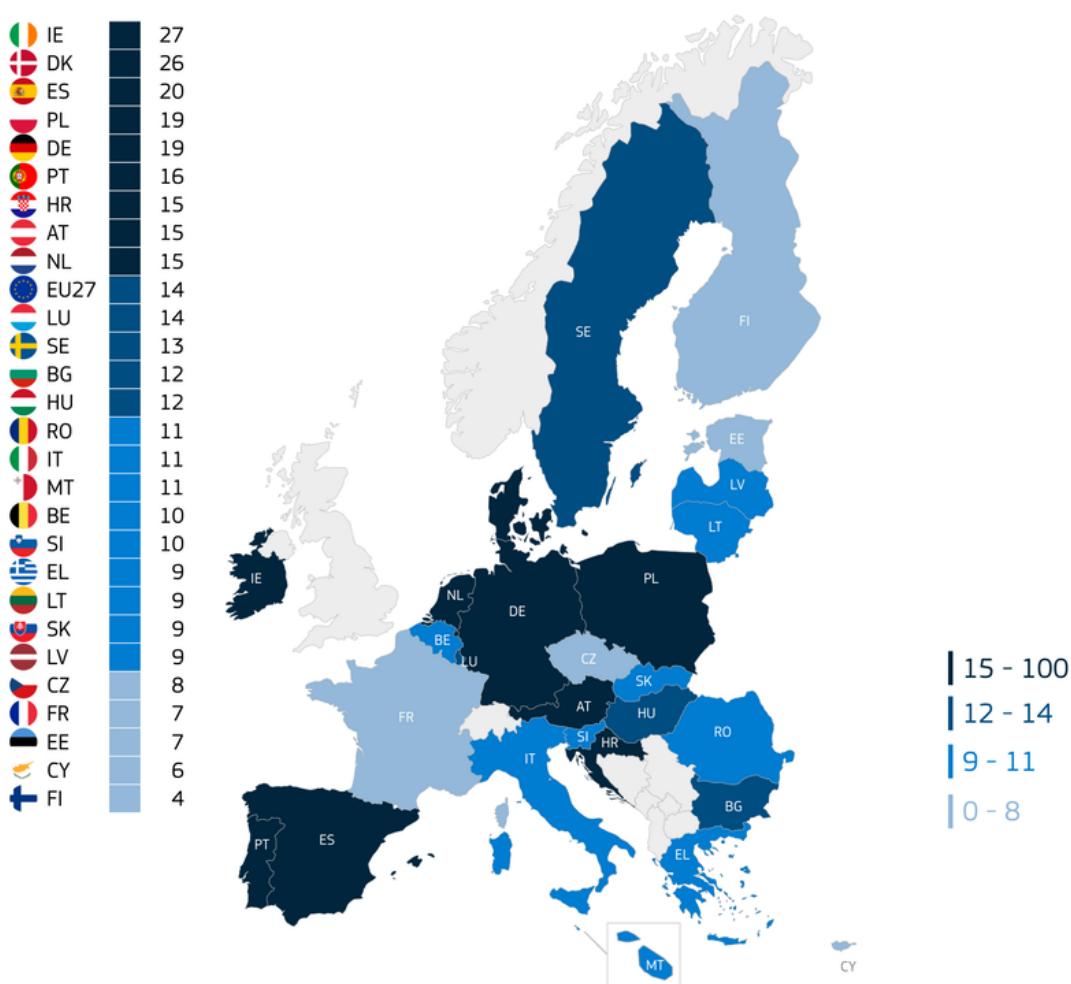
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	56	39	5
Gender			
Man	56	40	4
Woman	56	38	6
Age			
15-24	69	24	7
25-39	59	38	3
40-54	57	40	3
55 +	51	43	6
Education (End of)			
15-	48	43	9
16-19	51	44	5
20+	61	36	3
Still studying	74	21	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	57	41	2
Managers	66	31	3
Other white collars	59	37	4
Manual workers	52	44	4
House persons	48	43	9
Unemployed	44	50	6
Retired	50	43	7
Students	74	21	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	56	8
From time to time	51	44	5
Almost never/ Never	61	35	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	44	7
The lower middle class	48	47	5
The middle class	60	36	4
The upper middle class	66	31	3
The upper class	67	32	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	83	15	2
Neutral	45	47	8
Negative	14	83	3

2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?

Just under six in ten agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU

Almost six in ten Europeans (58%, -2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU, with 14% (-1 pp) saying they "totally agree" and 44% (-1 pp) that they "tend to agree".¹⁴ Just over one third (36%, +2 pp) disagrees, with 26% (+2 pp) tending to disagree and 10% (no change) totally disagreeing. Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU
- Totally agree (%)



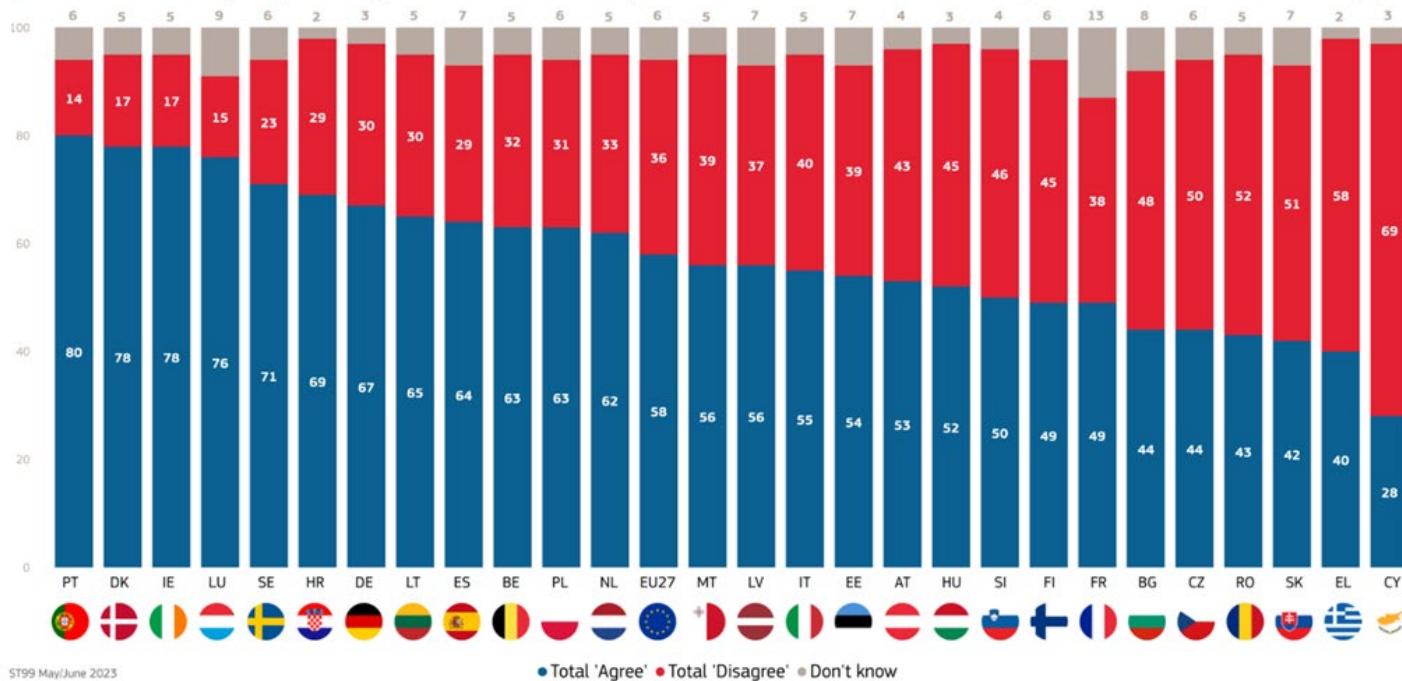
¹⁴ QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

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In 21 Member States a majority of respondents agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU (up from 20 in winter 2022-2023). The proportions that agree range from 80% in Portugal, 78% in both Ireland and Denmark and 76% in Luxembourg, to 49% in France and Finland.

In the remaining six countries only a minority agree, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus (28% 'agree' vs 69% 'disagree'), Greece (40% vs 58%), Slovakia (42% vs 51%) and Romania (43% vs 52%).

QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)



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Since winter 2022-2023, **agreement has increased in nine Member States** (compared with 16 in the previous survey).

There has been no change in opinion in Spain (64%), Lithuania (65%), Poland (63%) and Sweden (71%).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 14 countries, including Malta (56%, -12 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Slovenia.

**QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)**



	May/Jun 2023	SI	PT	EL	DK	HR	BG	EE	IE	SK	ES	LT	PL	SE	DE	LV	LU	AT	FI	CZ	FR	IT	RO	HU	BE	CY	NL	MT	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	58	50	80	40	78	69	44	54	78	42	64	65	63	71	67	56	76	53	49	44	49	55	43	52	63	28	62	56
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼12	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	36	46	14	58	17	29	48	39	17	51	29	30	31	23	30	37	15	43	45	50	38	40	52	45	32	69	33	39
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲10	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	4	6	2	5	2	8	7	5	7	7	5	6	6	3	7	9	4	6	6	13	5	5	3	5	3	5	5
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	

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Results from the **socio-demographic analysis** show that a majority of respondents in almost all groups agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.

The highest levels of agreement are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (66%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (63%), managers (69%), students (69%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (64%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (73%) or upper

class (68%) of society, those living in large towns (64%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (80%).

In contrast, agreement is the minority opinion amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (38% 'agree; vs 53% 'disagree') and those with a negative image of the EU (20% vs 74%). Agreement levels are also low amongst unemployed respondents (49% vs 45%).

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	58	36	6
Gender			
Man	59	36	5
Woman	58	35	7
Age			
15-24	66	26	8
25-39	61	34	5
40-54	59	37	4
55 +	55	38	7
Education (End of)			
15-	51	40	9
16-19	56	39	5
20+	63	32	5
Still studying	69	23	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	62	34	4
Managers	69	27	4
Other white collars	58	37	5
Manual workers	58	37	5
House persons	50	40	10
Unemployed	49	45	6
Retired	54	39	7
Students	69	23	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	53	9
From time to time	54	41	5
Almost never/ Never	64	30	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	41	8
The lower middle class	53	40	7
The middle class	62	33	5
The upper middle class	73	24	3
The upper class	68	31	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	80	16	4
Neutral	52	40	8
Negative	20	74	6

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Just over four in ten agree their voice counts in the EU

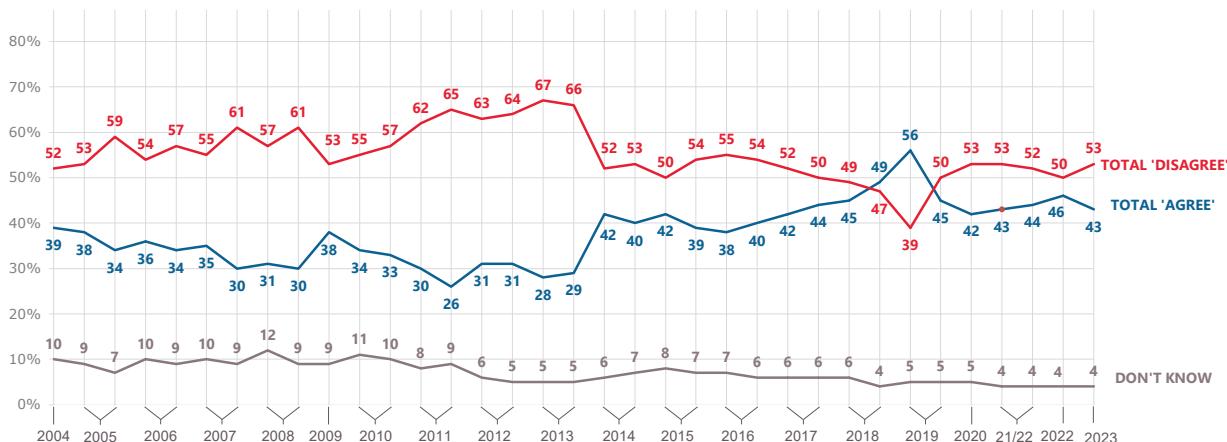
The proportion of respondents who agree their voice counts in the EU has remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023 (42%, -1 percentage point).¹⁵

The majority (54%, +1 pp) think their voice does not count. Although results have remained mostly stable in recent years, the level of disagreement is now the highest since 2016.

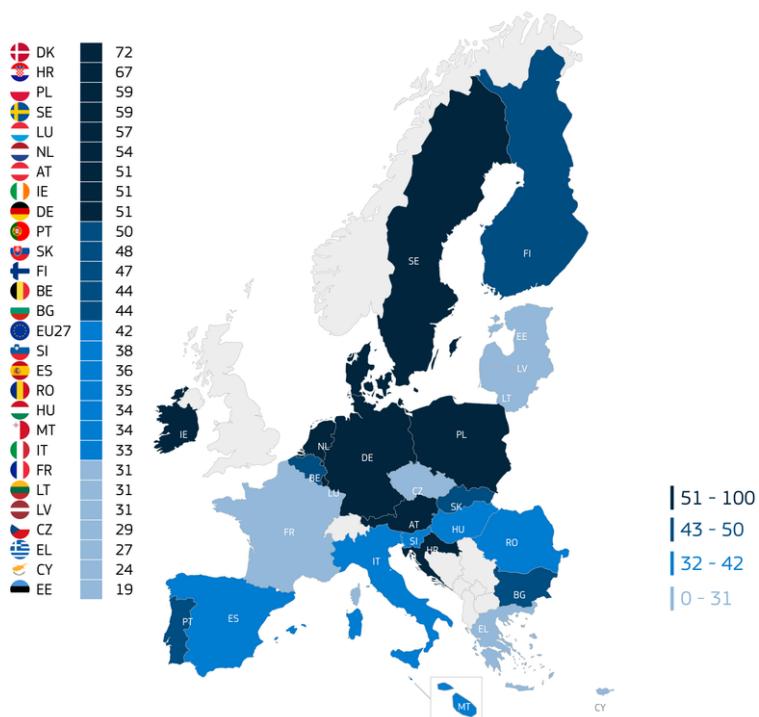
In euro area countries, respondents are more likely to disagree (55%, +1 pp) rather than agree (41%, -1 pp) that their voice counts in the EU. In contrast, respondents in non-euro area countries are more likely to agree (49%, +1 pp) than disagree (46%, -1 pp).

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)



SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-My voice counts in the EU - Total 'Agree' (%)



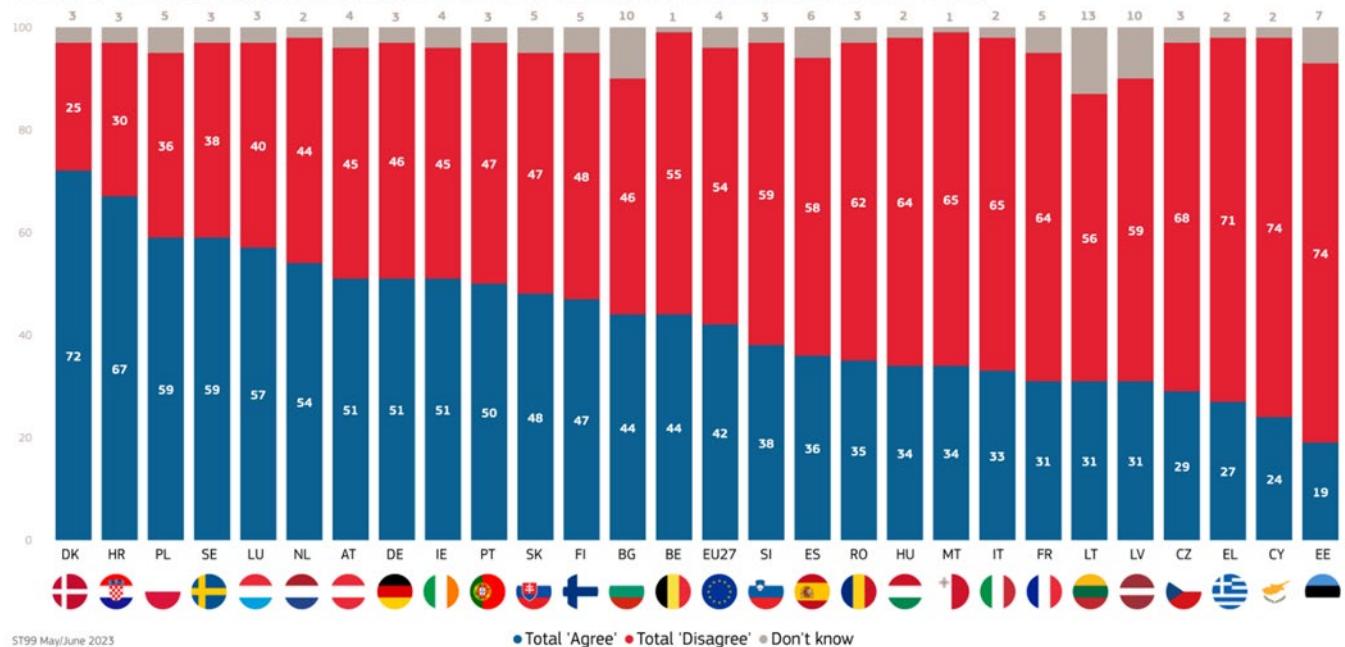
¹⁵ SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU

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In 11 Member States a majority of respondents think that their voice counts in the EU (up from ten in winter 2022-2023). The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Denmark (72%), Croatia (67%), as well as in Poland and Sweden (both 59%).

However, in 16 countries agreement is the minority opinion, with the lowest levels seen in Estonia (19%), Cyprus (24%), Greece (27%) and Czechia (29%).

SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-My voice counts in the EU (%)



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Compared to winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased in 11 Member States (the same as in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Slovakia (48%, +10 percentage points) and Poland (59%, +5 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 13 countries.

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Portugal and Slovakia, but the minority opinion in Malta and Belgium.

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 My voice counts in the EU (%)

	EU27	SK	PL	BG	IE	HR	PT	EE	CZ	DK	LU	FI	DE	NL	AT	EL	ES	LT	RO	SE	IT	LV	BE	HU	SI	FR	CY	MT	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	42	48	59	44	51	67	50	19	29	72	57	47	51	54	51	27	36	31	35	59	33	31	44	34	38	31	24	34
	d Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲10	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼24		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	54	47	36	46	45	30	47	74	68	25	40	48	46	44	45	71	58	56	62	38	65	59	55	64	59	64	74	65
	d Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼9	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲24	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	5	5	10	4	3	3	7	3	3	3	5	3	2	4	2	6	13	3	3	2	10	1	2	3	5	2	1
	d Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows only a few groups where a majority agree that their voice counts in the EU: managers (53%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (53%) or upper class (60%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (60%). Views are equally divided among students (47% 'agree', 47% 'disagree').

In the other groups, a minority of respondents agree, with the lowest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (32%), unemployed respondents (31%), those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (24%), those who consider themselves as part of the working class of society (33%) and those with a negative image of the EU (16%).

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	42	54	4
Gender			
Man	43	54	3
Woman	42	54	4
Age			
15-24	45	49	6
25-39	44	53	3
40-54	42	55	3
55 +	41	55	4
Education (End of)			
15-	32	62	6
16-19	41	55	4
20+	47	50	3
Still studying	47	47	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	44	53	3
Managers	53	45	2
Other white collars	43	54	3
Manual workers	41	56	3
House persons	35	60	5
Unemployed	31	65	4
Retired	40	55	5
Students	47	47	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	24	71	5
From time to time	38	59	3
Almost never/ Never	47	49	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	33	61	6
The lower middle class	35	62	3
The middle class	46	50	4
The upper middle class	53	46	1
The upper class	60	39	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	60	37	3
Neutral	34	61	5
Negative	16	82	2

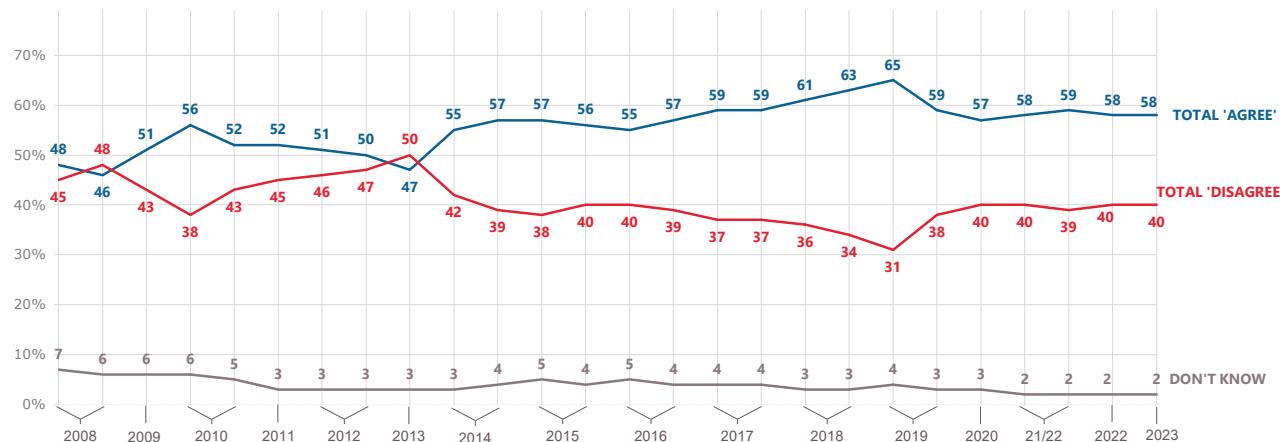
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Almost six in ten Europeans (57%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) agree their voice counts in their country, while 41% (+1 pp) disagree.¹⁶ These results have remained stable in recent years.

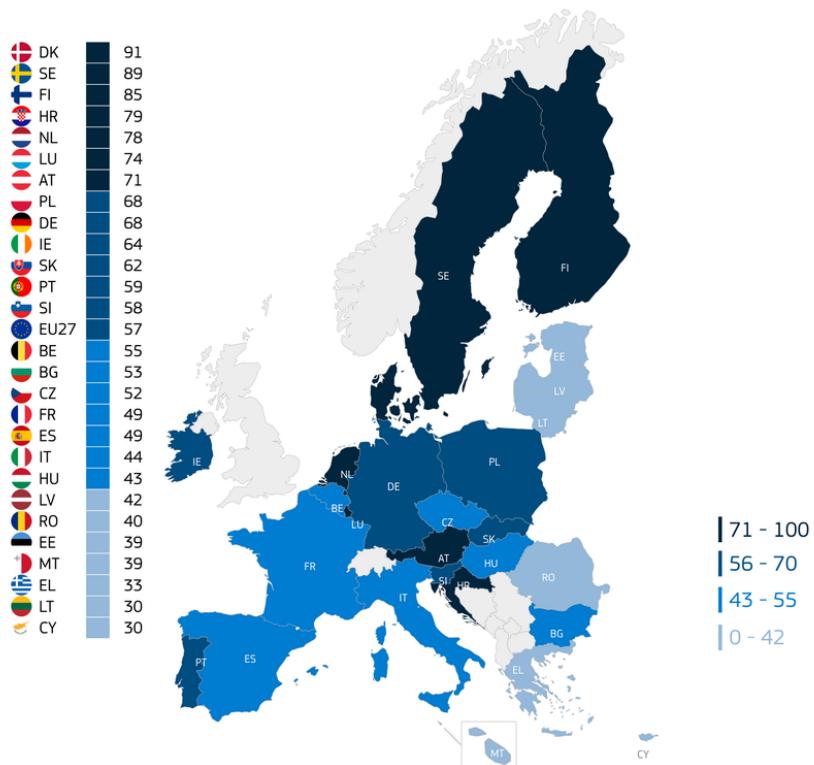
Agreement that their voice counts in their country is higher amongst respondents in **non-euro area** countries (63%, +2 pp) than in the **euro area** (56%, -1 pp), and this gap has increased slightly since winter 2022-2023.

SD19a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) - Total 'Agree' (%)



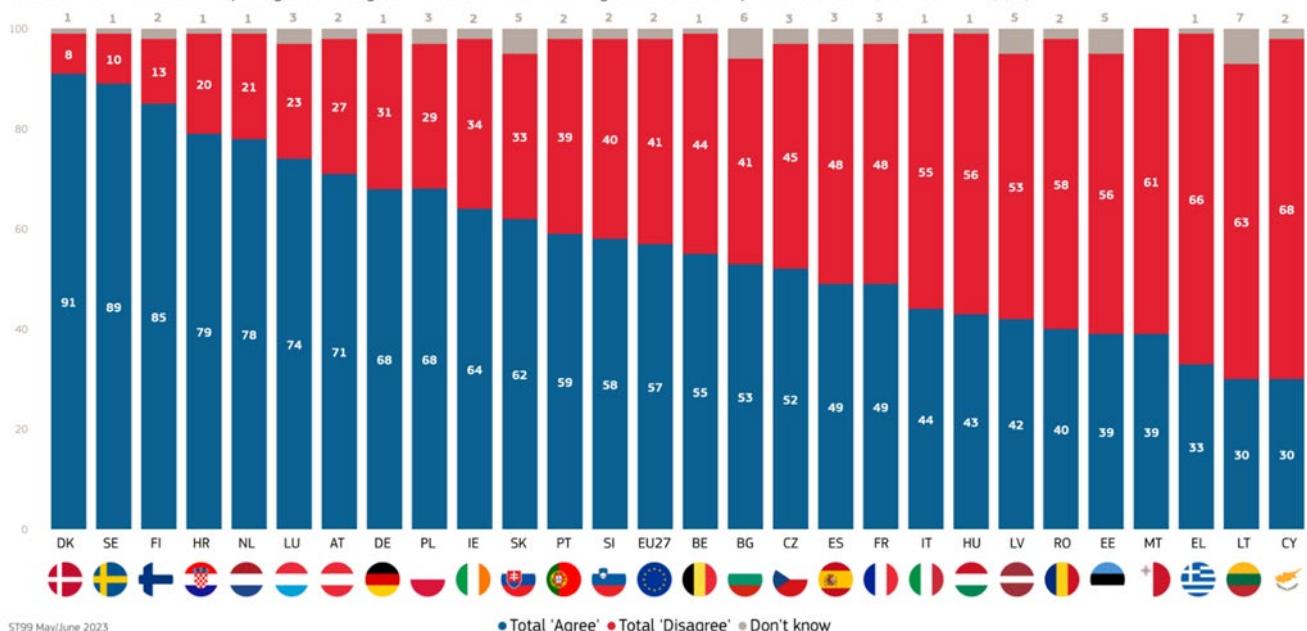
¹⁶ SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

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In 18 countries a majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in their country (no change since winter 2022-2023), although proportions range from 91% in Denmark, 89% in Sweden and 85% in Finland, to 49% in Spain and France.

In the remaining nine countries agreement is the minority view, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus and Lithuania (both 30%) and Greece (33%).

SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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

When considering whether their voice counts in their country, agreement has become more widespread amongst respondents in ten Member States (down from 19 in the previous survey).

In contrast, agreement levels have declined in 14 countries. There has been no change in opinion in Denmark (91%), Finland (85%) and Romania (40%).

Agreement is now the majority view in Spain but the minority view in Malta.

SD19a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	SK	PL	LU	BG	ES	HR	PT	EE	IE	IT	DK	RO	FI	DE	EL	LV	HU	SI	CZ	NL	AT	SE	LT	BE	FR	CY	MT		
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	57	62	68	74	53	49	79	59	39	64	44	91	40	85	68	33	42	43	58	52	78	71	89	30	55	49	30	39	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼26		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	41	33	29	23	41	48	20	39	56	34	55	8	58	13	31	66	53	56	40	45	21	27	10	63	44	48	68	61	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲7	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲27	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	2	5	3	3	6	3	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	7	1	3	2	0
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that a majority of respondents in most groups agree their voice counts in their country, with the highest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (64%), managers (68%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (64%), respondents who consider they belong to the upper class (75%) or upper middle class (70%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (71%).

Agreement is the minority view in the following groups: those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (48% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree'), housepersons (48% vs 51%), unemployed respondents (41% vs 56%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (34% vs 63%), those who consider they belong to the working class of society (48% vs 49%) and those with a negative image of the EU (31% vs 68%).

Opinion is divided amongst those who have difficulties paying bills from time to time (49% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree').

SD19a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	57	41	2
Gender			
Man	57	41	2
Woman	57	41	2
Age			
15-24	57	39	4
25-39	57	41	2
40-54	57	42	1
55 +	57	41	2
Education (End of)			
15-	48	49	3
16-19	54	44	2
20+	64	35	1
Still studying	59	36	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	57	42	1
Managers	68	31	1
Other white collars	59	40	1
Manual workers	54	44	2
House persons	48	51	1
Unemployed	41	56	3
Retired	57	41	2
Students	59	36	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	63	3
From time to time	49	49	2
Almost never/ Never	64	34	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	49	3
The lower middle class	51	48	1
The middle class	60	38	2
The upper middle class	70	30	0
The upper class	75	25	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	71	27	2
Neutral	53	44	3
Negative	31	68	1

III. AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR ITS CITIZENS



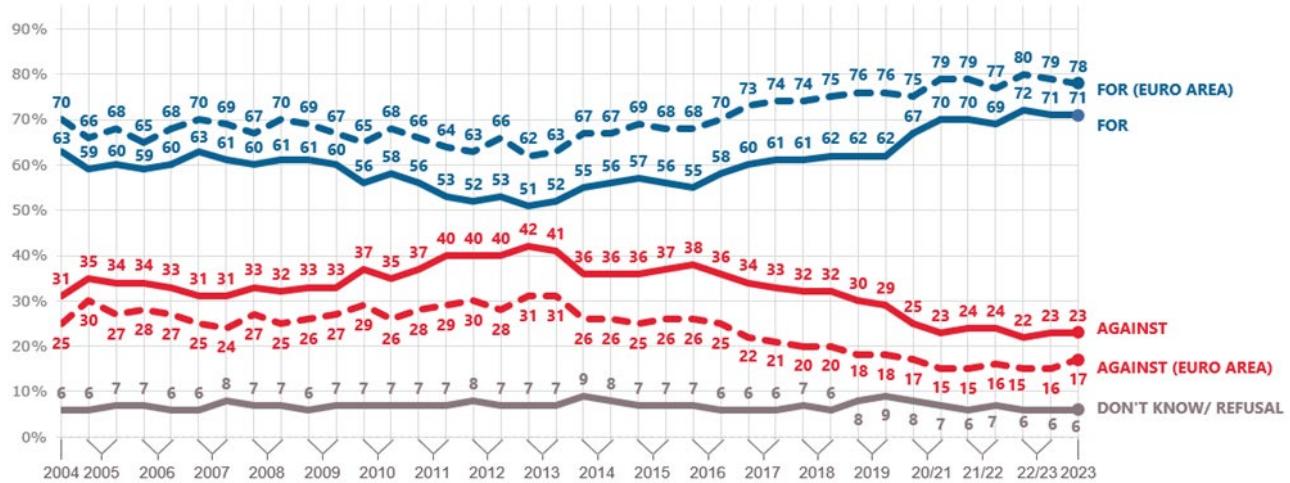
Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
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Around seven in ten support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, has remained stable in the EU as a whole since winter 2022-2023 (71%, no change).¹⁷ Opposition to the euro is also unchanged (23%, no change).

Within the **euro area**, support has also remained stable (78%, -1 pp), as has opposition (17%, +1 pp). The longer-term picture shows a gradual rise in support over the last ten years or so, both in the euro area and in the EU as a whole.

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)



¹⁷ 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

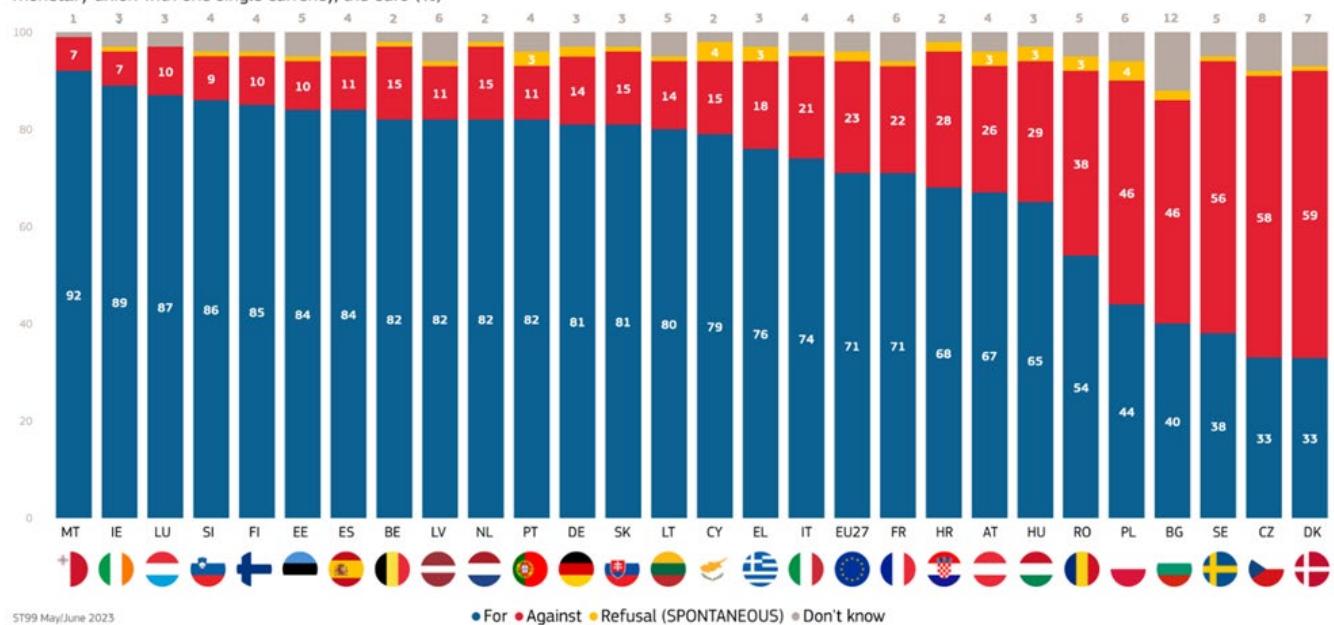
Standard Eurobarometer 99
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In 22 Member States the majority of respondents are “for” a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (the same as in winter 2022-2023). Respondents in Malta (92%), Ireland (89%), Luxembourg (87%) and Slovenia (86%) are the most likely to think this way, but there are a further ten countries where at least eight in ten support the single currency and economic union.

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

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

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 (%)



Support for the single currency and economic union has increased in 14 Member States since winter 2022-2023 (up from five in the previous survey). The largest increase can be seen in Sweden (38%, +11 percentage points). In 11 countries support has decreased. There has been no change in Latvia (82%) and Poland (44%).

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 (%)

		EU27	SE	CZ	SK	HR	BG	LT	BE	MT	RO	IE	DK	EL	LU	FI	LV	PL	DE	IT	HU	NL	AT	SI	EE	ES	FR	PT	CY	
For	May/Jun 2023	71	38	33	81	68	40	80	82	92	54	89	33	76	87	85	82	44	81	74	65	82	67	86	84	84	71	82	79	
	d Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲11	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼8		
Against	May/Jun 2023	23	56	58	15	28	46	14	15	7	38	7	59	18	10	10	11	46	14	21	29	15	26	9	10	11	22	11	15	
	d Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼12	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲1	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	0	1	1	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	
	d Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲4	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	5	8	3	2	12	5	2	1	5	3	7	3	3	4	6	6	3	4	3	2	4	4	5	4	6	4	2	
	d Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	=	=	▼3	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in each group are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (77%), students (79%), managers (77%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (84%) or upper middle class (77%) of society, and respondents with a positive image of the EU (82%).

Respondents in the following groups are the least likely to be in favour of a European economic and monetary union: those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (59%), those who consider they belong to the working class of society (64%) and those with a negative view of the EU (47%).

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)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	71	23	2	4
Gender				
Man	71	23	2	4
Woman	70	23	2	5
Age				
15-24	77	16	2	5
25-39	69	25	2	4
40-54	72	24	1	3
55 +	69	24	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	69	22	2	7
16-19	68	26	2	4
20+	73	22	2	3
Still studying	79	15	2	4
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	72	24	1	3
Managers	77	19	2	2
Other white collars	69	25	2	4
Manual workers	67	26	2	5
House persons	68	25	2	5
Unemployed	67	26	1	6
Retired	68	25	2	5
Students	79	15	2	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	59	33	3	5
From time to time	68	26	2	4
Almost never/ Never	74	21	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	64	28	2	6
The lower middle class	71	24	1	4
The middle class	72	22	2	4
The upper middle class	77	19	2	2
The upper class	84	14	1	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	82	14	1	3
Neutral	68	24	2	6
Negative	47	46	3	4

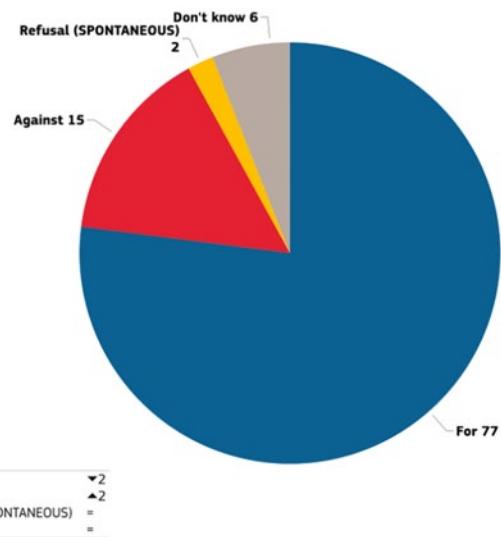
Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
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More than three in four Europeans are in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

The proportion of respondents who support every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has declined slightly since winter 2022-2023 but remains high at 77% (-2 percentage points).¹⁸ In total, 15% (+2 pp) are “against” this idea, while almost one in ten (8%, no change) say they don’t know or don’t provide an answer.

At a national level, at least six in ten respondents in each Member State support new trade agreements concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (no change since winter 2022-2023), with proportions ranging from 94% in Malta and 88% in both Greece and Luxembourg, to 63% in both Romania and Czechia and 66% in Bulgaria.

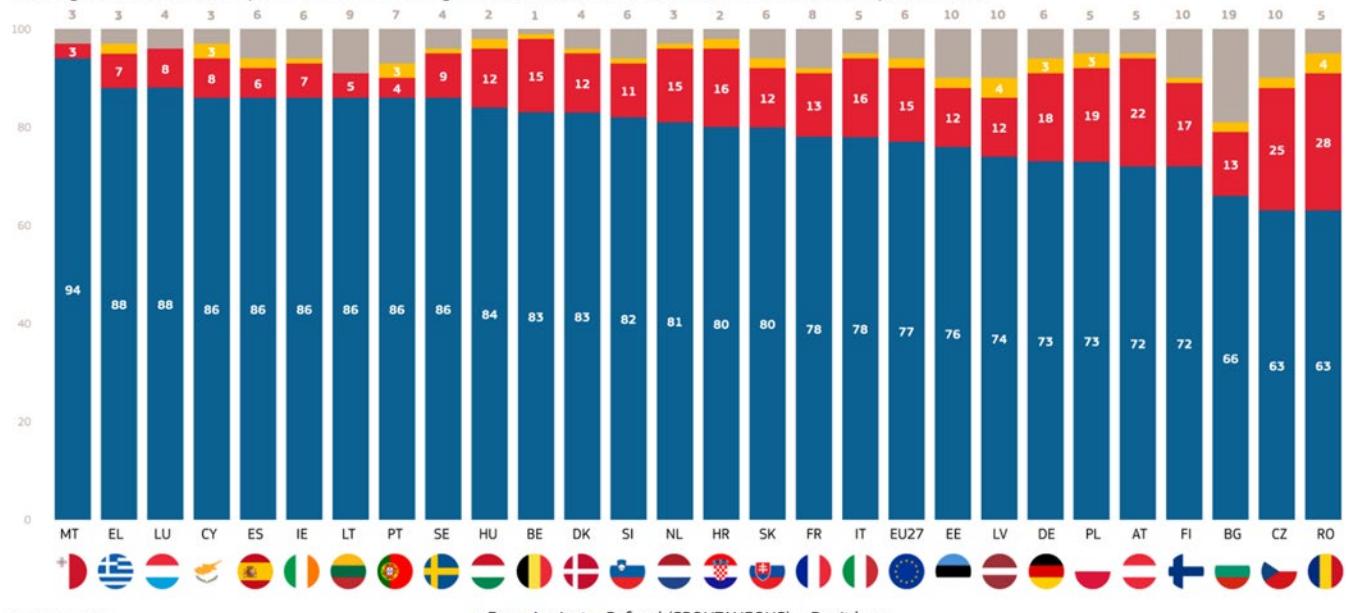
QB3.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (EU27) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan/Feb. 2023)

ST99 May/June 2023

QB3.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

¹⁸ QB3.3: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The insurance that every new trade

agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

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Support for every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has increased in eight countries since winter 2022-2023 (compared with six in the previous survey).

In contrast, support has declined in 16 countries.

There has been no change in opinion in Croatia (80%), Latvia (74%) and Finland (72%).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)

		EU27	IE	SK	EE	AT	RO	LT	FR	LU	HR	LV	FI	CZ	EL	HU	PT	SI	BE	IT	MT	DK	ES	NL	SE	BG	PL	DE	CY	
For	May/Jun 2023	77	86	80	76	72	63	86	78	88	80	74	72	63	88	84	86	82	83	78	94	83	86	81	86	66	73	73	86	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼6		
Against	May/Jun 2023	15	7	12	12	22	28	5	13	8	16	12	17	25	7	12	4	11	15	16	3	12	6	15	9	13	19	18	8	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	=	=	▲2	▼1	▲4	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	1	2	2	1	4	0	1	0	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲3		
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	6	6	10	5	5	9	8	4	2	10	10	10	3	2	7	6	1	5	3	4	6	3	4	19	5	6	3	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼3	▼4	▼5	=	▼1	▲1	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that at least six in ten in each group support every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (60%).

The highest level of support can be found amongst those aged 15-24 (82%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (81%), managers (82%), students (84%), those who never or almost never experience difficulties paying bills (81%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (83%), those living in large towns (81%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (88%).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%) - EU

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	15	2	6
Gender				
Man	76	17	2	5
Woman	78	13	2	7
Age				
15-24	82	11	2	5
25-39	77	17	2	4
40-54	78	15	2	5
55 +	75	15	2	8
Education (End of)				
15-	74	13	2	11
16-19	75	17	2	6
20+	81	13	2	4
Still studying	84	10	1	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	18	2	4
Managers	82	14	1	3
Other white collars	79	15	2	4
Manual workers	75	17	2	6
House persons	75	16	1	8
Unemployed	77	14	1	8
Retired	75	14	3	8
Students	84	10	1	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	71	18	2	9
From time to time	72	20	2	6
Almost never/ Never	81	12	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	74	15	3	8
The lower middle class	77	15	2	6
The middle class	78	15	2	5
The upper middle class	80	15	2	3
The upper class	83	13	1	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	88	8	1	3
Neutral	74	16	2	8
Negative	60	30	3	7

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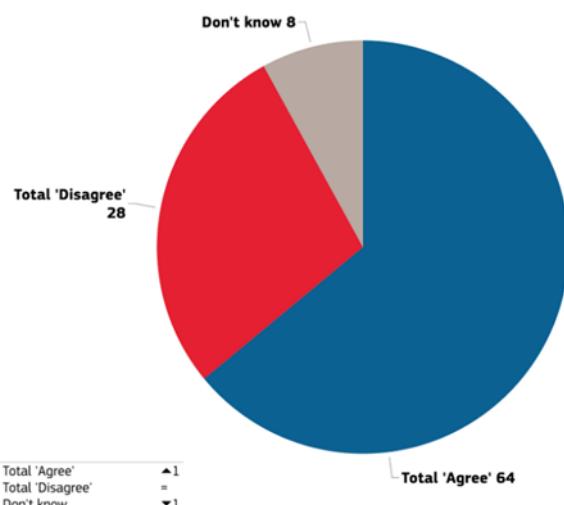
A stable majority of Europeans agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

More than six in ten Europeans (64%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, while 28% (no change) disagree and 8% (-1 pp) say they don't know.¹⁹

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (the same as in winter 2022-2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The most widespread agreement can be seen amongst respondents in Poland (85%), Croatia (83%) and Malta (80%).

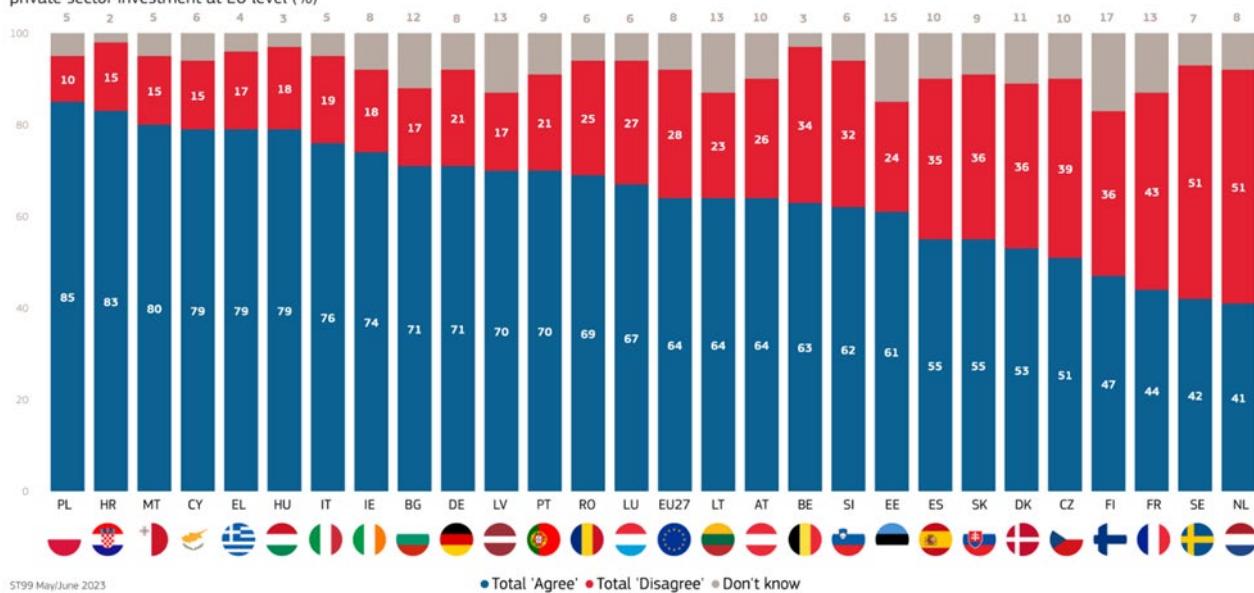
There are only two Member States where a majority disagrees: the Netherlands (51% 'disagree' vs 41% 'agree') and Sweden (51% vs 42%).

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) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023)
 ST99 May/June 2023

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 (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

¹⁹ 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

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The proportion of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased in 16 countries since winter 2022-2023 (compared to eight in the previous survey).

In contrast, the level of agreement has declined in ten countries.

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	LU	PT	IE	DK	RO	SE	EL	CY	AT	ES	FR	CZ	EE	HR	SI	FI	DE	PL	BG	HU	IT	NL	BE	LV	MT	LT	SK
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	64	67	70	74	53	69	42	79	79	64	55	44	51	61	83	62	47	71	85	71	79	76	41	63	70	80	64	55
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	28	27	21	18	36	25	51	17	15	26	35	43	39	24	15	32	36	21	10	17	18	19	51	34	17	15	23	36
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼5	▲3	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼6	▼5	▼5	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲9	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	8	6	9	8	11	6	7	4	6	10	10	13	10	15	2	6	17	8	5	12	3	5	8	3	13	5	13	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼4	▼9	▼3	▼4	▼3	=	=	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼2

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In almost all **socio-demographic groups**, at least six in ten agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst those who completed their education aged 16-19 years of age (68%), the self-employed (70%), other white collar workers (68%), those who consider they belong to the upper class of society (71%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (72%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst unemployed respondents (57%), respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (55%) and those with a negative view of the EU (50%).

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 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	64	28	8
Gender			
Man	66	28	6
Woman	62	28	10
Age			
15-24	62	29	9
25-39	66	27	7
40-54	66	28	6
55 +	62	28	10
Education (End of)			
15-	62	26	12
16-19	68	24	8
20+	60	34	6
Still studying	62	30	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	70	25	5
Managers	64	30	6
Other white collars	68	26	6
Manual workers	65	28	7
House persons	62	27	11
Unemployed	57	33	10
Retired	62	27	11
Students	62	30	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	55	33	12
From time to time	66	26	8
Almost never/ Never	64	28	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	26	11
The lower middle class	61	31	8
The middle class	66	27	7
The upper middle class	58	36	6
The upper class	71	24	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	22	6
Neutral	62	28	10
Negative	50	42	8

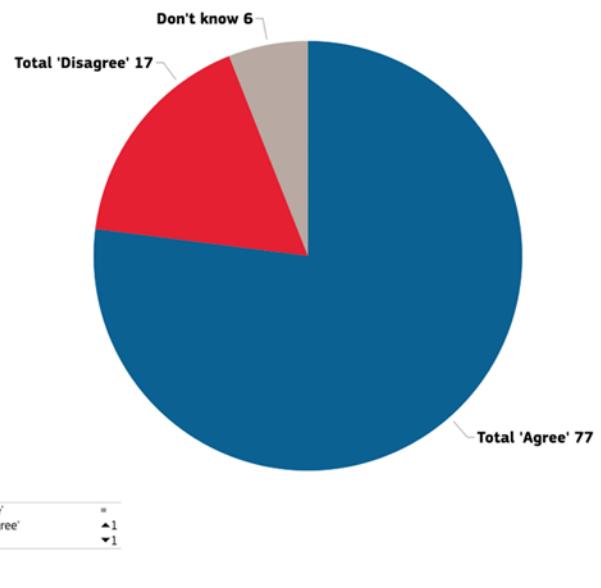
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More than three quarters of Europeans agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world

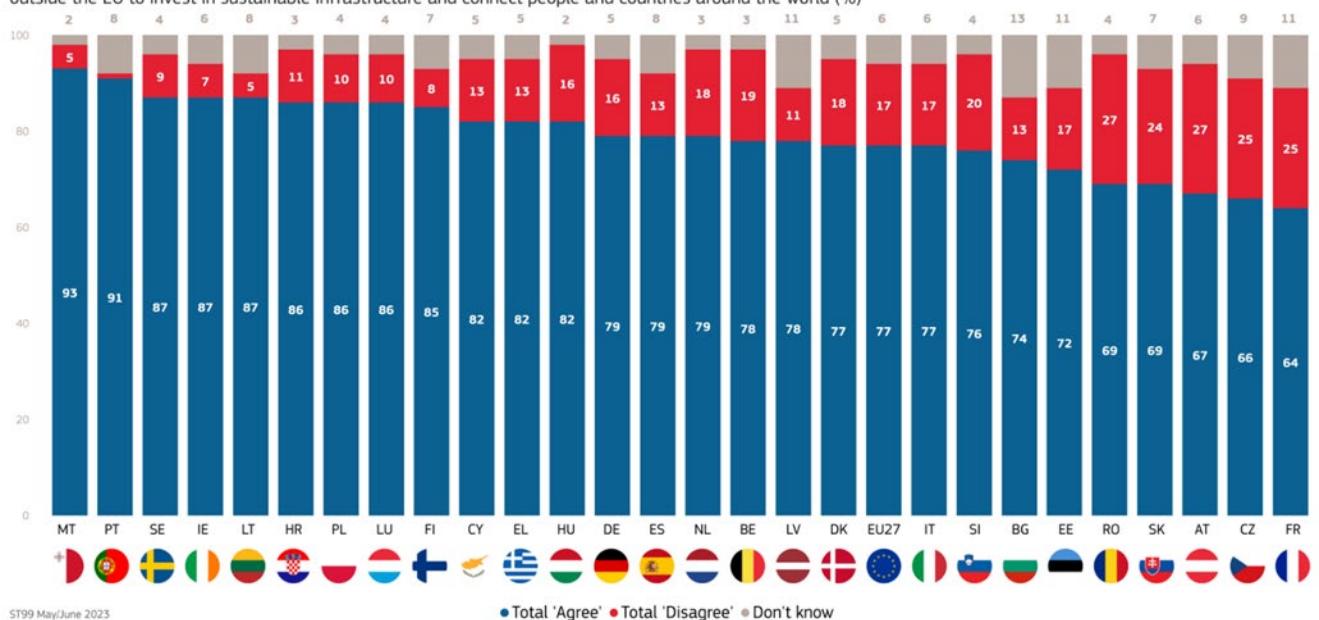
Almost eight in ten respondents (77%, no change since winter 2022-2023) agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.²⁰ Around one in six (17%, +1 pp) disagree and 6% (-1 pp) say they don't know.

More than six in ten respondents in each Member State agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (no change since the previous survey). Proportions range from 93% in Malta, 91% in Portugal and 87% in Ireland, Lithuania and Sweden, to 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 (%)



²⁰ 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

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When considering whether the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world, agreement has increased in ten countries since winter 2022-2023 (the same as in the previous survey). The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Portugal (91%, +10 percentage points).

In contrast, agreement levels have declined in 15 countries.

There has been no change in opinion in Malta (93%) or Estonia (72%).

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	PT	LU	HR	FI	DE	IE	ES	FR	RO	SE	EE	MT	HU	IT	LT	PL	BE	NL	BG	DK	EL	LV	CZ	AT	SI	CY	SK	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	77	91	86	86	85	79	87	79	64	69	87	72	93	82	77	87	86	78	79	74	77	82	78	66	67	76	82	69
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲10	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	17	1	10	11	8	16	7	13	25	27	9	17	5	16	17	5	10	19	18	13	18	13	11	25	27	20	13	24
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	=	▼4	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲8	▲6	▲11	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	8	4	3	7	5	6	8	11	4	4	11	2	2	6	8	4	3	3	13	5	5	11	9	6	4	5	7
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼7	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼3	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼3

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority in every group agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (83%), managers (82%), students (85%), those who consider themselves part of the upper class of society (89%), those living in large towns (82%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (88%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (68%), unemployed respondents (69%), those with a negative image of the EU (56%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (61%).

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
 (% - EU)

	Total Agree*	Total Disagree*	Don't know
EU27	77	17	6
Gender			
Man	78	17	5
Woman	76	16	8
Age			
15-24	83	11	6
25-39	79	16	5
40-54	78	17	5
55 +	73	18	9
Education (End of)			
15-	68	19	13
16-19	75	19	6
20+	81	15	4
Still studying	85	9	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	80	16	4
Managers	82	15	3
Other white collars	80	16	4
Manual workers	76	19	5
House persons	72	19	9
Unemployed	69	23	8
Retired	72	18	10
Students	85	9	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	27	12
From time to time	75	18	7
Almost never/ Never	80	15	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	71	19	10
The lower middle class	75	18	7
The middle class	80	15	5
The upper middle class	81	16	3
The upper class	89	8	3
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	72	19	9
Small/ mid size town	77	17	6
Large town	82	13	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	88	8	4
Neutral	75	17	8
Negative	56	36	8

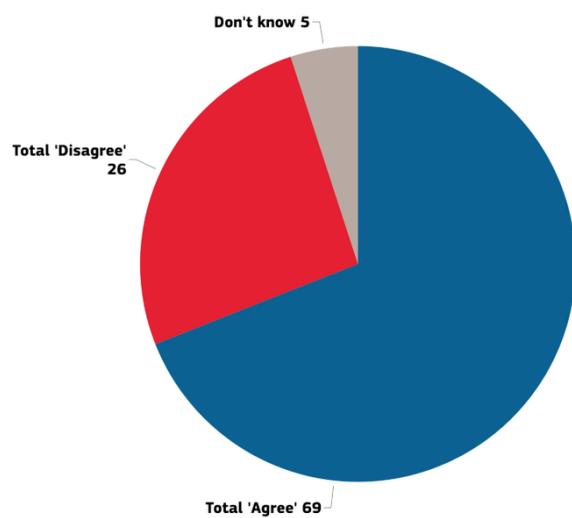
Standard Eurobarometer 99
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Seven in ten Europeans agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world

Around seven in ten respondents (69%, +1 percentage point since Autumn 2021) agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world, with 24% (+6 pp) saying they 'totally agree' and 45% (-5 pp) that they 'tend to agree'.²¹ Around one in four (26%, -1 pp) disagrees, including 19% (-1 pp) who 'tend to disagree' and 7% (no change) who 'totally disagree', while 5% (no change) say they don't know.

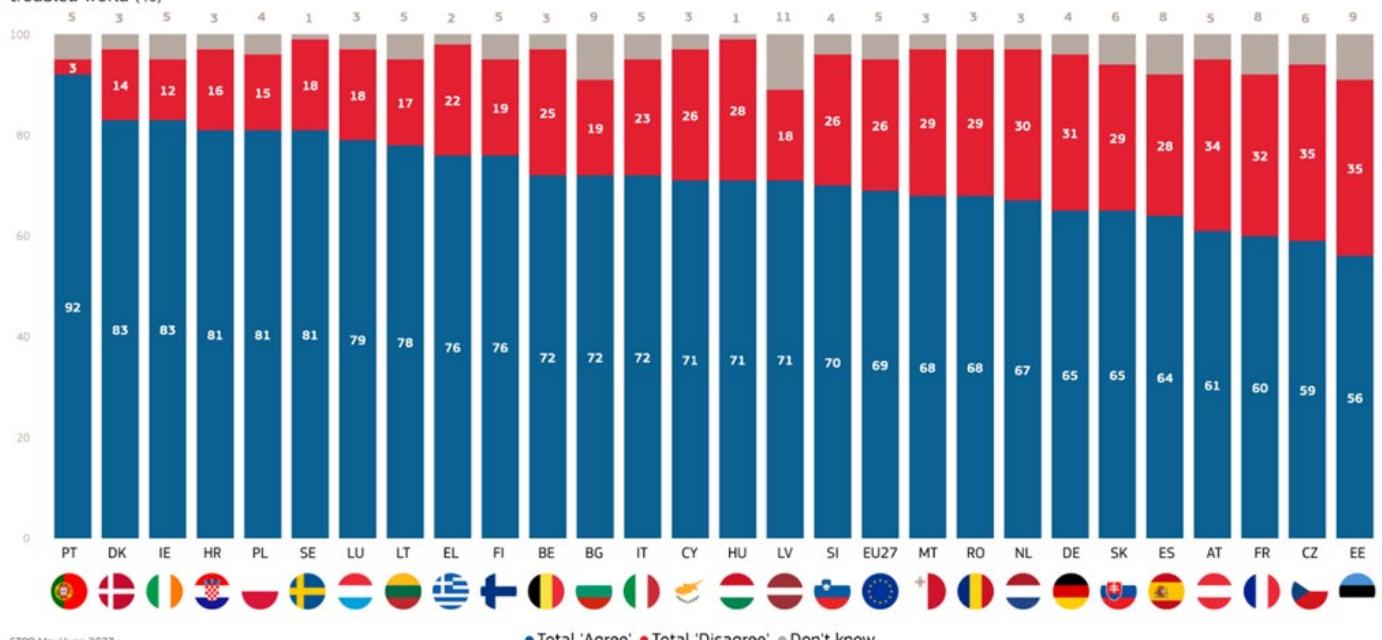
In all Member States, more than half of respondents agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world. Respondents are most likely to agree in Portugal (92%), in Ireland and Denmark (both 83%), and in Croatia, Poland and Sweden (all 81%). Agreement is lowest among respondents in Estonia (56%), Czechia (59%), France (60%) and Austria (61%).

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



ST99 May/June 2023

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



ST99 May/June 2023

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

²¹ QB4.4: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world

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Compared to winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents who agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world has increased in 15 Member States, with the largest increases seen in Lithuania (78%, +12 percentage points), Poland (81%, +12 pp), Latvia (71%, +10 pp) and the Netherlands (67%, +10 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in nine countries. There has been no change in Luxembourg (79%), Denmark (83%) and Greece (76%).

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)



	EU27	LT	PL	LV	NL	HR	ES	PT	EE	BG	SE	IE	FR	RO	SK	DK	EL	LU	BE	SI	FI	DE	CY	HU	CZ	MT	AT		
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	69	78	81	71	67	81	64	92	56	72	81	83	60	72	68	65	83	76	79	72	70	76	65	71	71	59	68	61
	↓ Sept/Oct 2021	▲1	▲12	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼9	▼9			
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	26	17	15	18	30	16	28	3	35	19	18	12	32	23	29	29	14	22	18	25	26	19	31	26	28	35	29	34
	↓ Sept/Oct 2021	▼1	▼9	▼9	▼15	▼10	▼5	▼3	▼4	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲10	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	5	4	11	3	3	8	5	9	9	1	5	8	5	3	6	3	2	3	3	4	5	4	3	1	6	3	5
	↓ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼3	▼3	▲5	=	=	▼1	=	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲3

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that, in most groups, a majority agrees that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world.

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst managers (76%), students (76%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (78%) or upper middle class (77%) of society, and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (87%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst unemployed respondents (57%), those with a negative image of the EU (37%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (51%).

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	26	5
Gender			
Man	70	26	4
Woman	67	26	7
Age			
15-24	73	22	5
25-39	71	26	3
40-54	70	26	4
55 +	66	27	7
Education (End of)			
15-	63	26	11
16-19	68	27	5
20+	71	25	4
Still studying	76	19	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	26	4
Managers	76	21	3
Other white collars	73	24	3
Manual workers	67	28	5
House persons	62	27	11
Unemployed	57	37	6
Retired	66	26	8
Students	76	19	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	41	8
From time to time	67	28	5
Almost never/ Never	73	22	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	28	9
The lower middle class	64	31	5
The middle class	72	24	4
The upper middle class	77	21	2
The upper class	78	20	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	87	11	2
Neutral	64	28	8
Negative	37	58	5

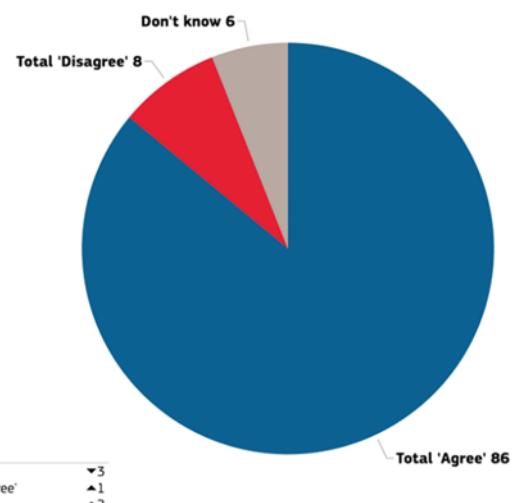
Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

More than eight in ten Europeans agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

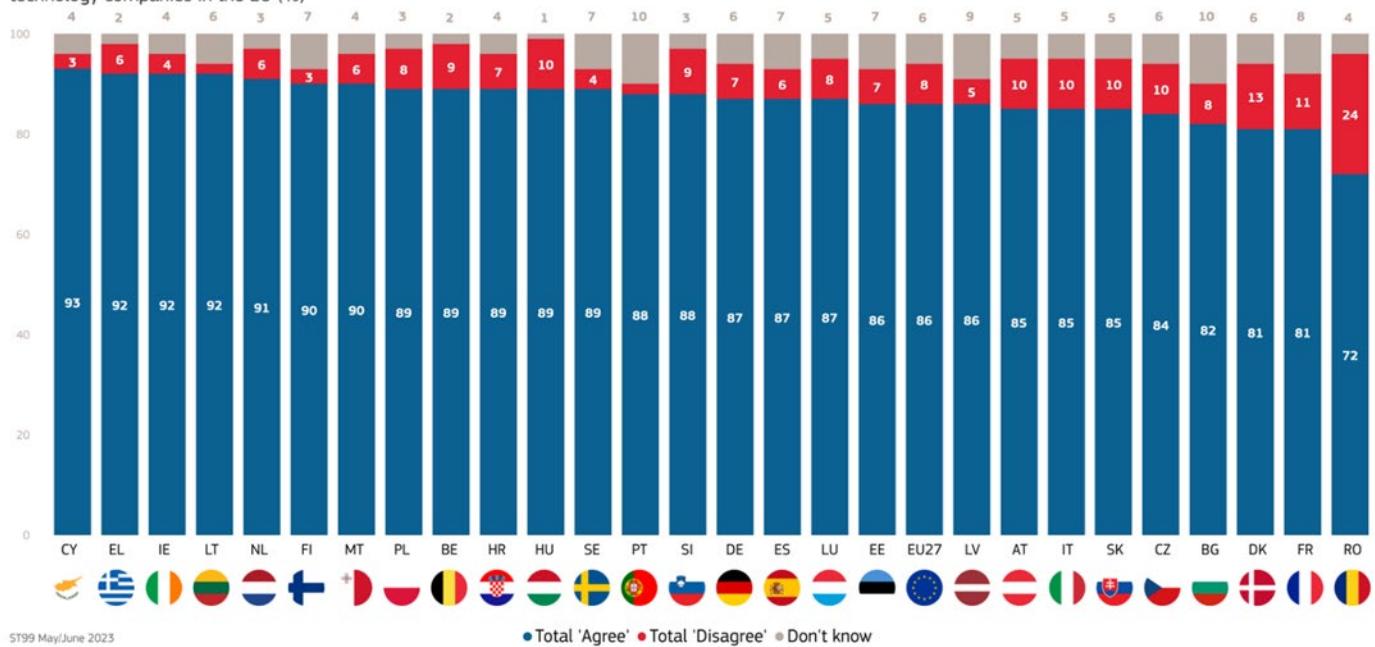
A large majority (86%, -3 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.²² However, agreement has fallen since winter 2022-2023., particularly the proportion that “totally agrees” (49%, -8 pp), while 37% (+5 pp) “tend to agree”. Just under one in ten (8%, +1 pp) disagree, while 6% (+2 pp) say they don't know.

In every EU Member State, more than seven in ten respondents agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (no change since winter 2022-2023). The highest levels of agreement are seen in Cyprus (93%) and in Ireland, Greece and Lithuania (all 92%). Romania (72%) is the only country where fewer than eight in ten agree.

QB4.5. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (EU27) (%)



QB4.5. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (%)



²² QB4.5: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

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Compared to winter 2022-2023, respondents in two countries are now more likely to agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (compared to seven in the previous survey): Portugal (88%, +3 percentage points) and Czechia (84%, +1 pp). Agreement has remained unchanged in Ireland, Finland and Romania. In the other 22 Member States agreement has declined.

**QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
 There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (%)**

	EU27	PT	CZ	IE	RO	FI	EE	AT	HR	LV	HU	PL	SE	BE	LU	MT	DK	DE	EL	ES	IT	CY	LT	NL	FR	SI	BG	SK	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	86	88	84	92	72	90	86	85	89	86	89	89	89	87	90	81	87	92	87	85	93	92	91	81	88	82	85	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	8	2	10	4	24	3	7	10	7	5	10	8	4	9	8	6	13	7	6	6	10	3	2	6	11	9	8	10
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲7	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	10	6	4	4	7	7	5	4	9	1	3	7	2	5	4	6	6	2	7	5	4	6	3	8	3	10	5
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲3	▼1

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Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
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The results of the **socio-demographic analysis** reflect the high level of agreement overall, with more than three quarters of respondents in each group agreeing that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU. The highest levels are found amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (89%), managers (89%), other white collar workers (89%), those who consider themselves part of the upper class (93%) or upper middle class (89%) of society, those living in large towns (89%) and those having a positive image of the EU (92%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (81%), house persons (81%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (79%) and those with a negative image of the EU (80%).

QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree.

There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	86	8	6
Gender			
Man	87	9	4
Woman	85	8	7
Age			
15-24	83	10	7
25-39	86	10	4
40-54	87	9	4
55 +	86	7	7
Education (End of)			
15-	81	8	11
16-19	86	9	5
20+	89	7	4
Still studying	86	8	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	8	4
Managers	89	8	3
Other white collars	89	7	4
Manual workers	84	10	6
House persons	81	10	9
Unemployed	84	9	7
Retired	84	8	8
Students	86	8	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	79	12	9
From time to time	83	12	5
Almost never/ Never	88	7	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	82	9	9
The lower middle class	85	9	6
The middle class	87	9	4
The upper middle class	89	8	3
The upper class	93	6	1
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	85	8	7
Small/ mid size town	85	10	5
Large town	89	6	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	5	3
Neutral	82	10	8
Negative	80	14	6

IV. PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN WAY OF LIFE



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

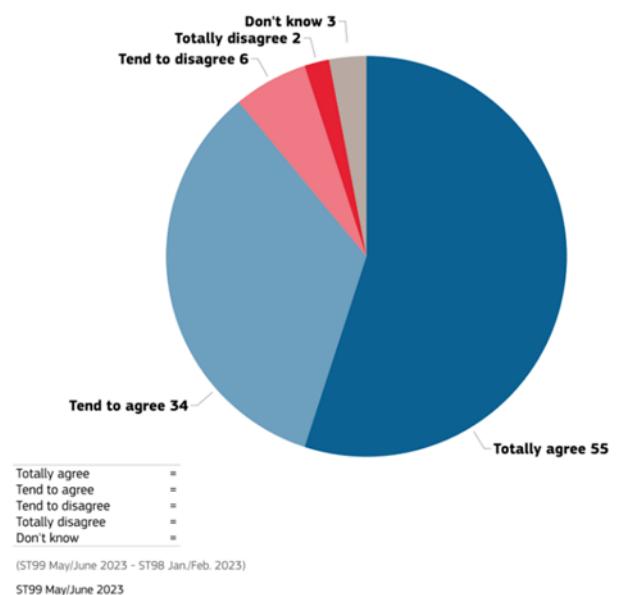
1. Core values of the European Union

A large majority of Europeans agree all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy

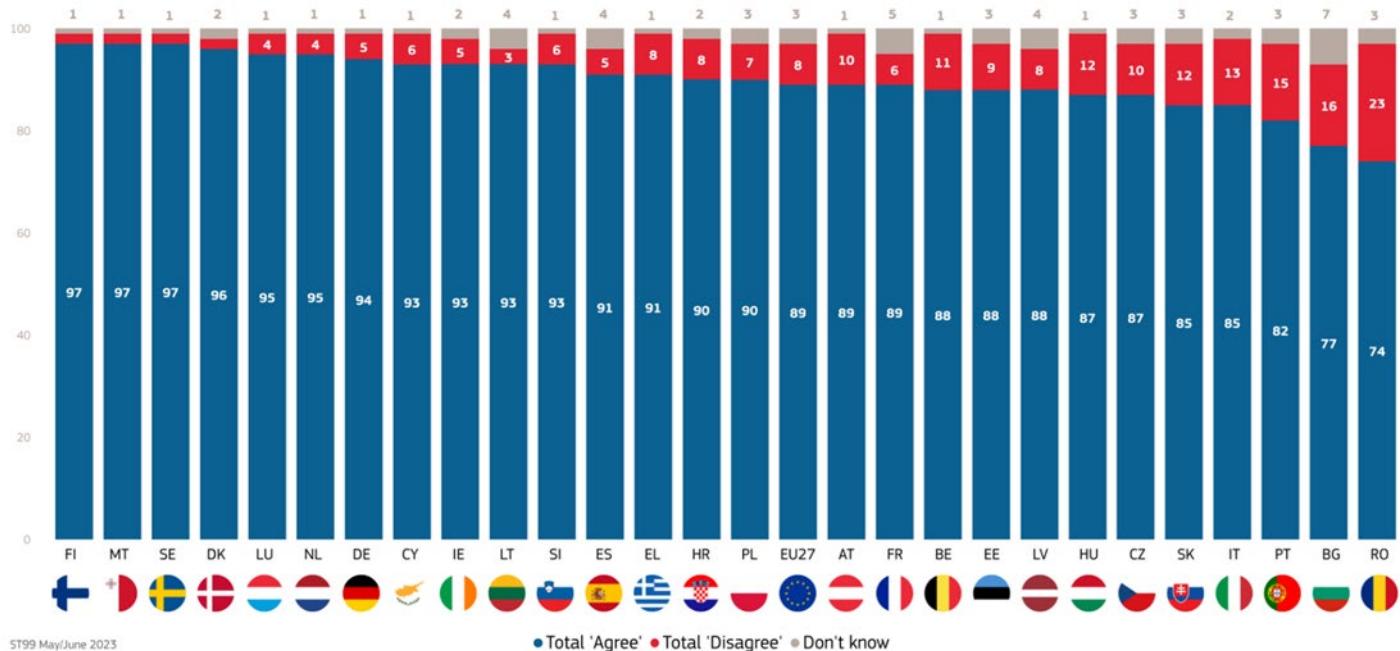
Almost nine in ten respondents (89%, no change since winter 2022-2023) agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy, with 55% (no change) saying they "totally agree" and 34% (no change) that they "tend to agree".²³ Almost one in ten (8%, no change) disagree, while 3% (no change) say they don't know.

In 25 Member States, more than eight in ten respondents think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. This view is almost universal in Malta, Finland and Sweden (all 97%), while agreement is lowest in Romania (74%), Bulgaria (77%) and Portugal (82%).

QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (EU27) (%)



QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (%)



²³ QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as

fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy

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In 12 countries (down from 14 in the previous survey) respondents are now more likely to agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU.

On the other hand, agreement has declined in 11 countries.

There has been no change in opinion in Latvia (88%), Luxembourg (95%), Poland (90%) and Sweden (97%).

QB1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (%)



		EU27	PT	HR	BG	DK	EE	IT	MT	NL	SK	SE	BE	FR	CY	FI	LT	HU	IE	ES	LU	PL	SI	EL	DE	LV	AT	CZ	RO
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	89	90	91	81	95	90	86	95	96	89	97	92	88	96	95	92	89	92	89	95	90	92	92	93	88	85	85	73
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	8	5	8	13	3	7	11	3	3	6	2	6	6	3	2	4	10	5	7	3	8	6	6	5	7	13	13	23
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	3	5	1	6	2	3	3	2	1	5	1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	4	
	△ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	=

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Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that at least eight in ten respondents in every group agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU.

The lowest levels of agreement can be seen among housepersons (84%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (82%) and those with a negative image of the EU (80%).

The strongest support is seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (93%), managers (93%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (97%) or upper middle class (94%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (95%).

QB1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	8	3
 Gender			
Man	89	9	2
Woman	89	8	3
 Age			
15-24	92	5	3
25-39	90	8	2
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	89	8	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	85	10	5
16-19	88	9	3
20+	93	5	2
Still studying	92	5	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	91	7	2
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	89	9	2
Manual workers	88	10	2
House persons	84	10	6
Unemployed	89	8	3
Retired	88	8	4
Students	92	5	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	82	13	5
From time to time	85	12	3
Almost never/ Never	92	5	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	88	7	5
The lower middle class	88	9	3
The middle class	90	8	2
The upper middle class	94	5	1
The upper class	97	3	0
 Image of the EU			
Positive	95	4	1
Neutral	87	9	4
Negative	80	16	4

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Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

2. Immigration and asylum policy

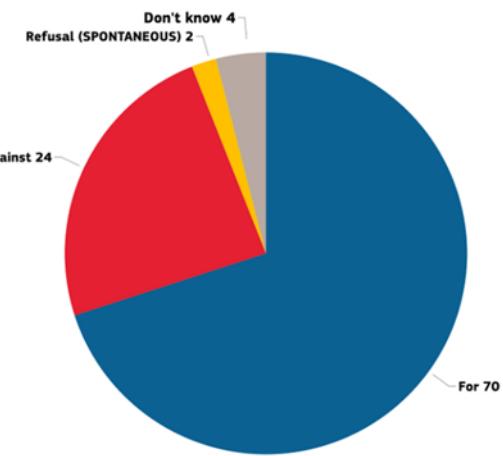
Seven in ten Europeans support a common European policy on migration

Support for a common migration policy has remained unchanged at 70% since winter 2022-2023, with the proportion who are against it also unchanged (24%, +1 percentage point).²⁴ Just over one in twenty (6%, -1 pp) do not give an answer or say they don't know.

In 26 Member States, a majority of respondents support a common European policy on migration (up from 25 in the previous survey), although the proportions range from 86% in Luxembourg, 84% in the Netherlands and 80% in Spain, to 47% in Estonia (vs 41% "against"), 48% in Czechia (vs 45%) and 49% in Austria (vs 45%).

The only exception is Slovakia (42% "for" vs 49% "against"), where only a minority support a common European policy on migration.

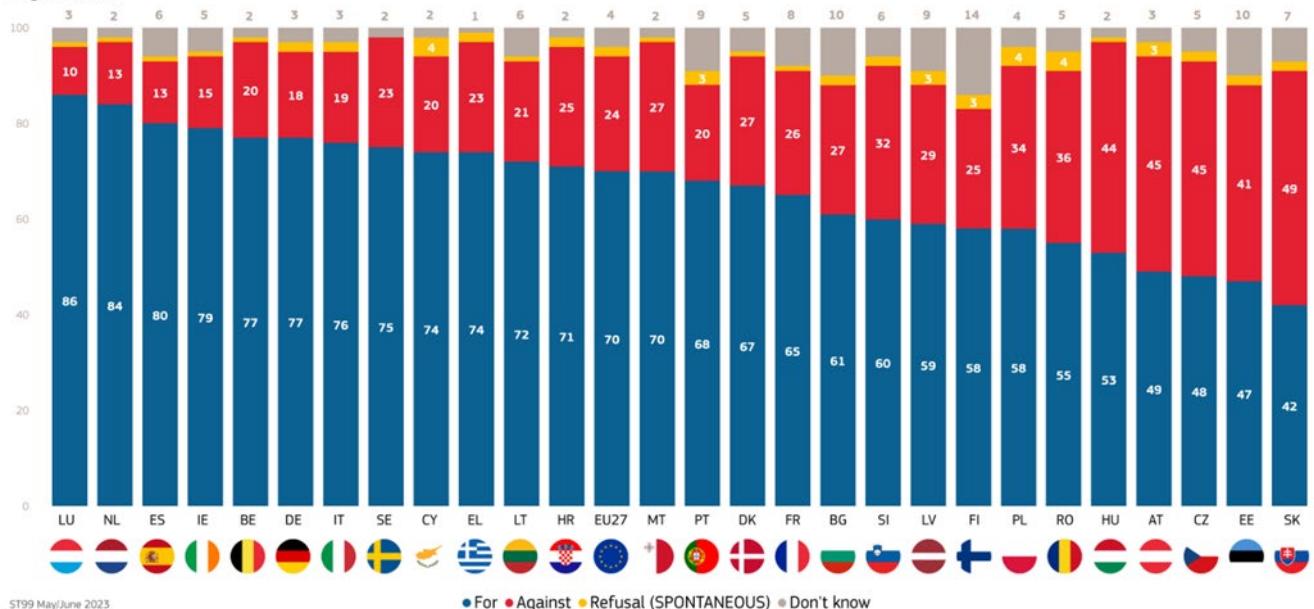
QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common European policy on migration (EU27) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023)

ST99 May/June 2023

QB2.4. 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 European policy on migration (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

²⁴ QB2.4. 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 European policy on migration

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Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
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Compared to winter 2022-2023, respondents in 14 Member States (up from ten in the previous survey) are now more likely to be "for" a common European policy on migration.

In contrast to winter 2022-2023, the majority view in Czechia is now in favour of a common European policy on migration.

In contrast, support has declined in ten countries. There has been no change in Estonia (47%), Italy (76%) and Slovenia (60%).

QB2.4 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 European policy on migration (%)



For	May/Jun 2023	70	48	67	79	86	53	77	71	72	84	55	58	77	65	75	47	76	60	61	80	42	74	58	74	70	49	68	59
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	
Against	May/Jun 2023	24	45	27	15	10	44	20	25	21	13	36	25	18	26	23	41	19	32	27	13	49	20	34	23	27	45	20	29
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲3	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲7	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	2	1	3	3	3
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	6	2	5	14	3	8	2	10	3	6	10	6	7	2	4	1	2	3	9	9
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲2	▲3	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2

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The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that a majority of respondents in all groups support a common European policy on migration.

The highest levels of support are seen amongst managers (77%), students (77%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle or upper class of society (both 78%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (82%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (49%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (58%).

QB2.4 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 European policy on migration (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	24	2	4
Gender				
Man	70	25	2	3
Woman	70	23	2	5
Age				
15-24	73	18	2	7
25-39	70	25	2	3
40-54	70	25	2	3
55 +	69	24	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	65	25	2	8
16-19	67	27	2	4
20+	74	21	2	3
Still studying	77	16	1	6
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	72	22	2	4
Managers	77	20	1	2
Other white collars	71	24	2	3
Manual workers	66	28	2	4
House persons	66	26	1	7
Unemployed	68	24	1	7
Retired	68	24	2	6
Students	77	16	1	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	58	34	2	6
From time to time	67	27	2	4
Almost never/ Never	73	21	2	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	26	2	7
The lower middle class	68	25	2	5
The middle class	71	23	2	4
The upper middle class	78	19	1	2
The upper class	78	19	3	0
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	66	25	2	7
Small/ mid size town	70	24	2	4
Large town	72	22	2	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	82	14	1	3
Neutral	65	26	2	7
Negative	49	45	2	4

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Around seven in ten Europeans support “a common European asylum system”, and a similar proportion support a reinforcement of EU external borders

More than seven in ten respondents (72%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) support “a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards”, while 21% (-1 pp) are against such a policy and 7% (no change) answered “don’t know” or refused to answer²⁵.

More than half of respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU are in favour of a **reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards**. However, levels of support range from 94% in Malta, 88% in Greece and 87% in Portugal, to 56% in Sweden and 57% in Denmark.

Since winter 2021-2022, **support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards** has gained ground in 15 Member States (compared with 11 in the previous survey), most notably in Portugal (87%, +13 percentage points).

Support for this policy has decreased in 12 Member States, most markedly in Estonia (70%, -17 pp).

Around seven in ten respondents (69%, no change since winter 2021-2022) support “a common European asylum system”, while 22% (no change) are against such a policy and 9% (no change) did not provide an answer.²⁶

A majority of respondents in 24 Member States (compared with 25 in the previous survey) say that they are in favour of a **common European asylum system**. Support is highest among respondents in the Netherlands (86%), Malta (83%), Spain (82%) and Germany (80%). Only a minority supports this policy in Slovakia (41% “for” vs 44% “against”), Czechia (44% vs 46%) and Austria (45% vs 48%).

Since winter 2021-2022, support for a common European asylum system has increased in 15 Member States (compared with 12 in the previous survey). Support has remained unchanged in Germany (80%).

In contrast, support has lost ground in 11 countries, most strikingly in Cyprus (70%, -15 pp) and Estonia (45%, -12 pp).

QB9. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. (EU27) (%)

A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards



A common European Asylum system



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

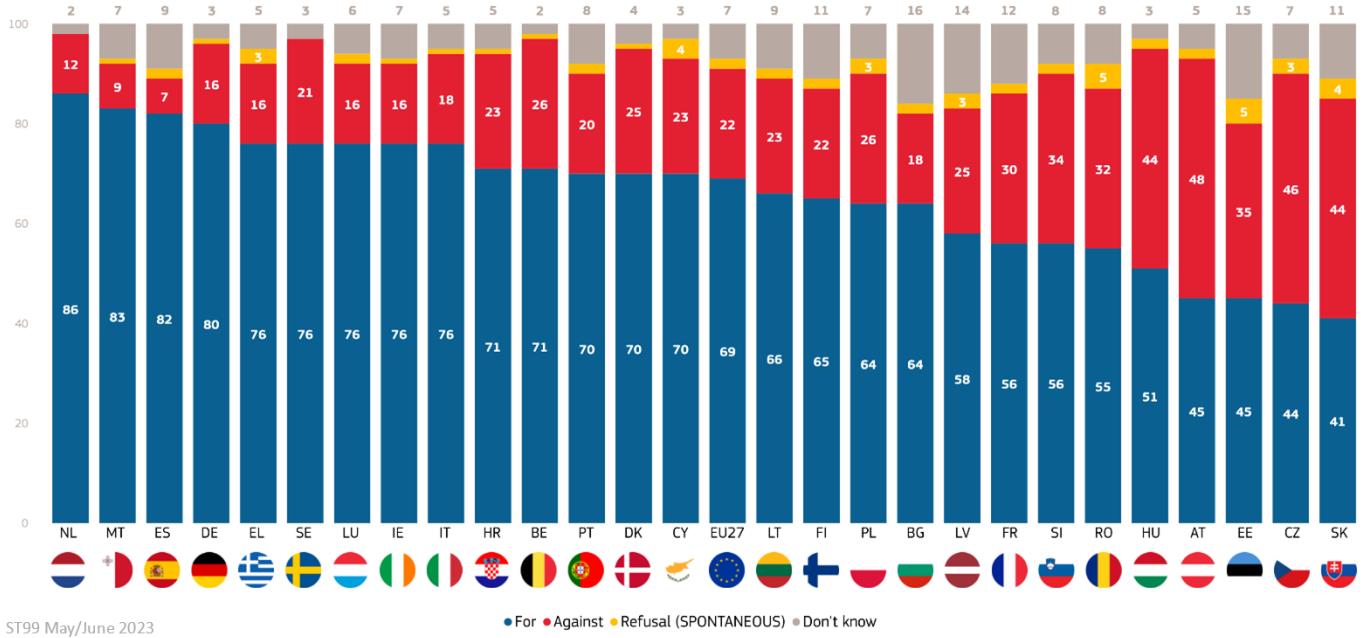
ST99 May/June 2023

²⁵ QB9.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards

²⁶ QB9.1. And 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 European Asylum system.

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QB9.1. And 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 European Asylum system (%)



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QB9.1. And 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 European Asylum system (%)

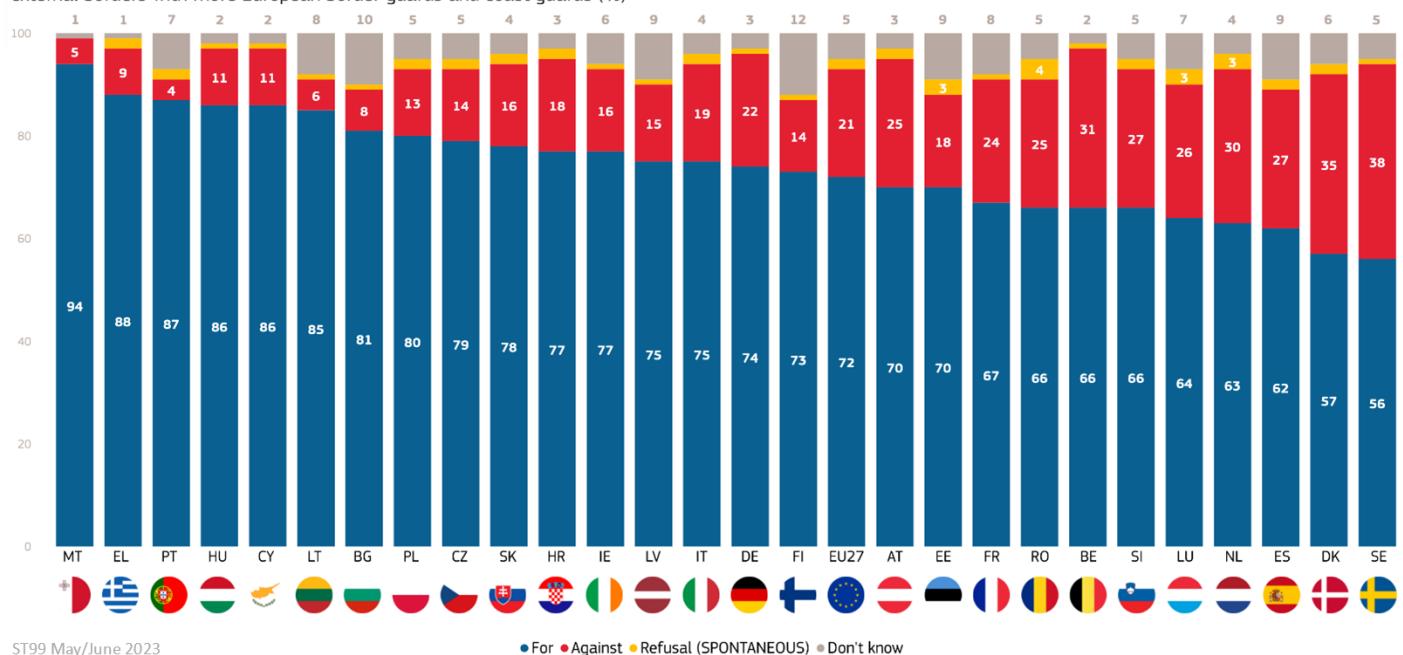


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QB9.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)



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

QB9.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
:-A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)

	EU27	PT	MT	IE	BG	IT	NL	SI	DE	LT	FR	HU	LV	PL	AT	HR	SK	BE	EL	ES	RO	FI	DK	SE	CY	CZ	LU	EE			
For																															
	May/June 2023	72	87	94	77	81	75	63	66	74	85	67	86	75	80	70	77	78	66	88	62	66	73	57	56	86	79	64	70		
	Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲13	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼17					
Against																															
	May/June 2023	21	4	5	16	8	19	30	27	22	6	24	11	15	13	25	18	16	31	9	27	25	14	35	38	11	14	26	18		
	Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼13	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼3	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲7	▲1	▲1	▲5		
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)																															
	May/June 2023	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3
Don't know																															
	May/June 2023	5	7	1	6	10	4	4	5	3	8	8	2	9	5	3	4	2	1	9	5	12	6	5	2	5	7	9			
	Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	=	▲5	▲5	▲9			

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The **socio-demographic data** show that a consistent proportion of over six in ten respondents in all categories **support a reinforcement of EU external borders** with more European border guards and coast guards.

However, younger respondents (65% of 15-24 year-olds) and students (62%) are less supportive of this idea than older respondents (75% among respondents aged 55+) and retired persons (76%).

There is also a difference by level of education. Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are less likely to support this proposal (68%) than those who ended their education by the age of 15 or aged 16-19 (both 77%).

It is noteworthy that the levels of support for this proposal are almost identical between respondents who have a positive image of the EU and those for whom its image is negative (73% vs 74%).

The **socio-demographic data** show that the majority of respondents in all groups are **in favour of a common European asylum system**. This proportion is highest among those who continued their education until the age of 20 or above (74%), managers (76%), students (74%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (78%) or upper middle class (77%) of society and those whose image of the EU is positive (81%).

The proportion of respondents who support such a system is lower among Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (59%) and those whose image of the EU is negative (51%).

Q89 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
For (% - EU)

	A common European Asylum system	A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards
EU27	69	72
 Gender		
Man	69	73
Woman	70	71
 Age		
15-24	71	65
25-39	68	68
40-54	72	73
55 +	69	75
 Education (End of)		
15-	67	77
16-19	67	77
20+	74	68
Still studying	74	62
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	71	72
Managers	76	67
Other white collars	72	75
Manual workers	65	73
House persons	69	72
Unemployed	66	68
Retired	68	76
Students	74	62
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	59	71
From time to time	68	73
Almost never/ Never	72	72
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	65	74
The lower middle class	69	72
The middle class	71	72
The upper middle class	77	65
The upper class	78	73
 Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	65	73
Small/ mid size town	71	72
Large town	72	70
 Image of the EU		
Positive	81	73
Neutral	65	70
Negative	51	74

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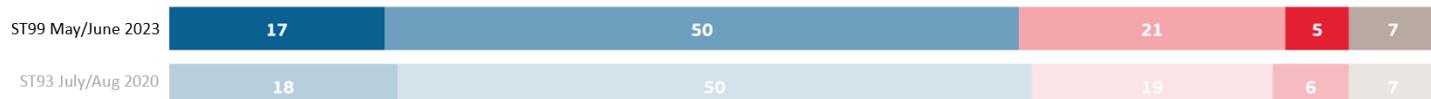
A majority of Europeans see immigration of people from other EU Member States in a positive way, while opinion is divided on immigration from outside the EU

Europeans continue to have a positive view of the immigration of people from other EU Member States. **Two-thirds (67%, -1 percentage point since summer 2020)** view the “immigration of people from other EU Member States” positively, with 26% (+1 pp) viewing it negatively and 7% expressing no opinion (no change).

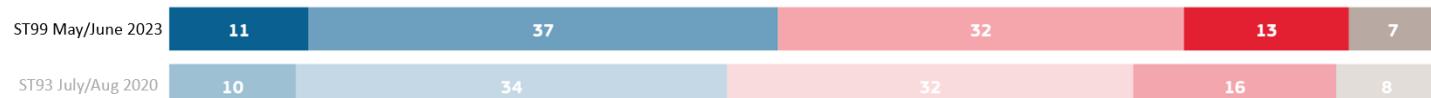
In contrast, just under half of respondents (48%, + 4 pp) view the immigration of people from countries outside the EU positively, with 45% (-3 pp) seeing it in a negative way and 7% expressing no opinion (-1 pp).²⁷

QB10. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? (EU27) (%)

Immigration of people from other EU Member States



Immigration of people from outside the EU



- Very positive ● Fairly positive ● Fairly negative ● Very negative ● Don't know

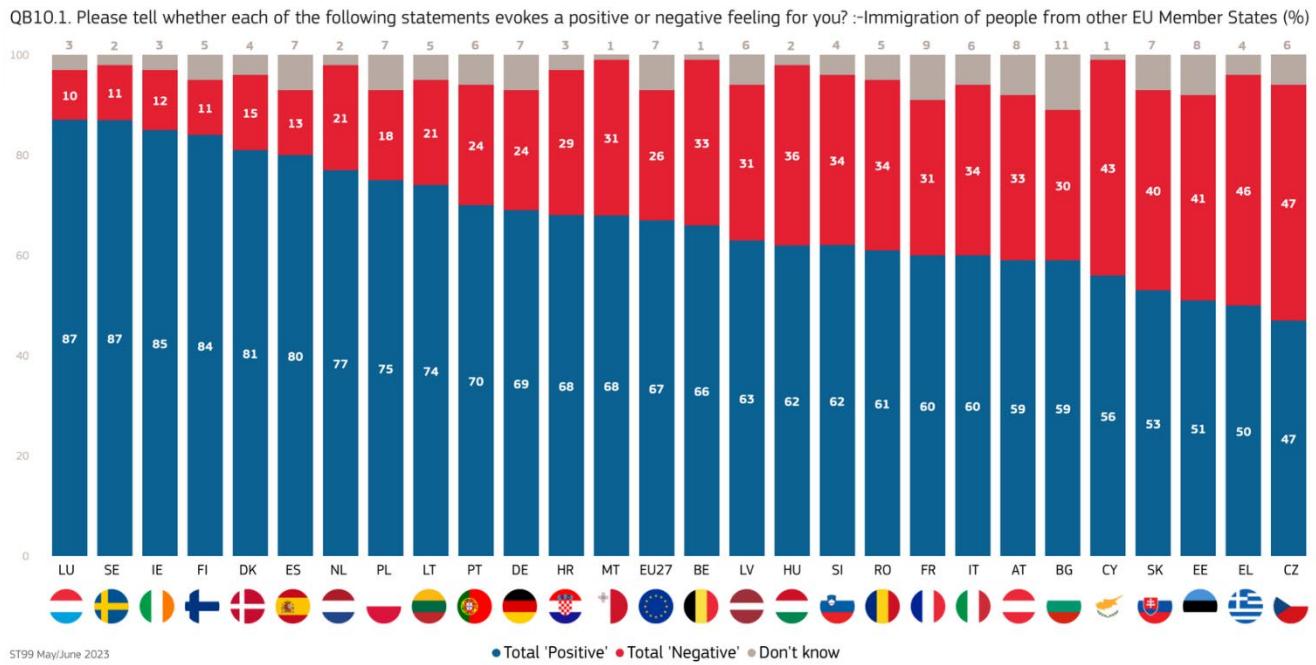
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²⁷ QB10. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? 1) Immigration of people from other EU Member States. 2) Immigration of people from outside the EU.

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In 26 Member States, a majority of respondents have a positive perception of the immigration of people from other EU Member States. However, proportions vary from 87% in Luxembourg and Sweden, 85% in Ireland and 84% in Finland, to 50% in Greece, 51% in Estonia and 53% in Slovakia.

The exception is Czechia, where there is an equal split of positive and negative perceptions (both 47%).



Compared with summer 2020, **positive perceptions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States** have lost ground in 16 countries, particularly in Estonia (51%, -17 percentage points), Greece (50%, -13 pp) and Slovenia (62%, -10 pp). However,

they have gained ground in ten countries, most markedly in Malta (68%, +19 pp), Luxembourg (87%, +10 pp) and Italy (60%, +10 pp). There has been no change in Spain (80%).

QB10.1. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? :-Immigration of people from other EU Member States (%)

	EU27	MT	IT	LU	DK	FI	NL	PT	SE	LV	SK	ES	AT	FR	LT	CZ	PL	CY	DE	RO	HU	BG	IE	BE	HR	SI	EL	EE		
Total 'Positive'	May/June 2023	67	68	60	87	81	84	77	70	87	63	53	80	59	60	74	47	75	56	69	61	62	59	85	66	68	62	51		
	July/Aug 2020	=	-1	+19	+10	+10	+5	+5	+5	+2	+2	+1	+1	=	-1	-1	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6	-7	-7	-9	-9	-10	-13	-17
Total 'Negative'	May/June 2023	26	31	34	10	15	11	21	24	11	31	40	13	33	31	21	47	18	43	24	34	36	30	12	33	29	34	46	41	
	July/Aug 2020	=	+1	-15	-7	-13	-4	-10	-5	-5	-3	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-3	-4	-6	-4	-7	-9	-4	-4	-9	-8	-11	-9		
Don't know	May/June 2023	7	1	6	3	4	5	2	6	2	7	8	9	5	6	7	1	7	5	2	11	3	1	3	4	4	8			
	July/Aug 2020	=	-4	-3	-3	-1	-5	=	-7	-1	=	-1	-1	=	=	-2	-1	-1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-1	-1	-2	-2	-8		

(ST99 May/June 2023 – ST93 July/Aug 2020)

ST99 May/June 2023

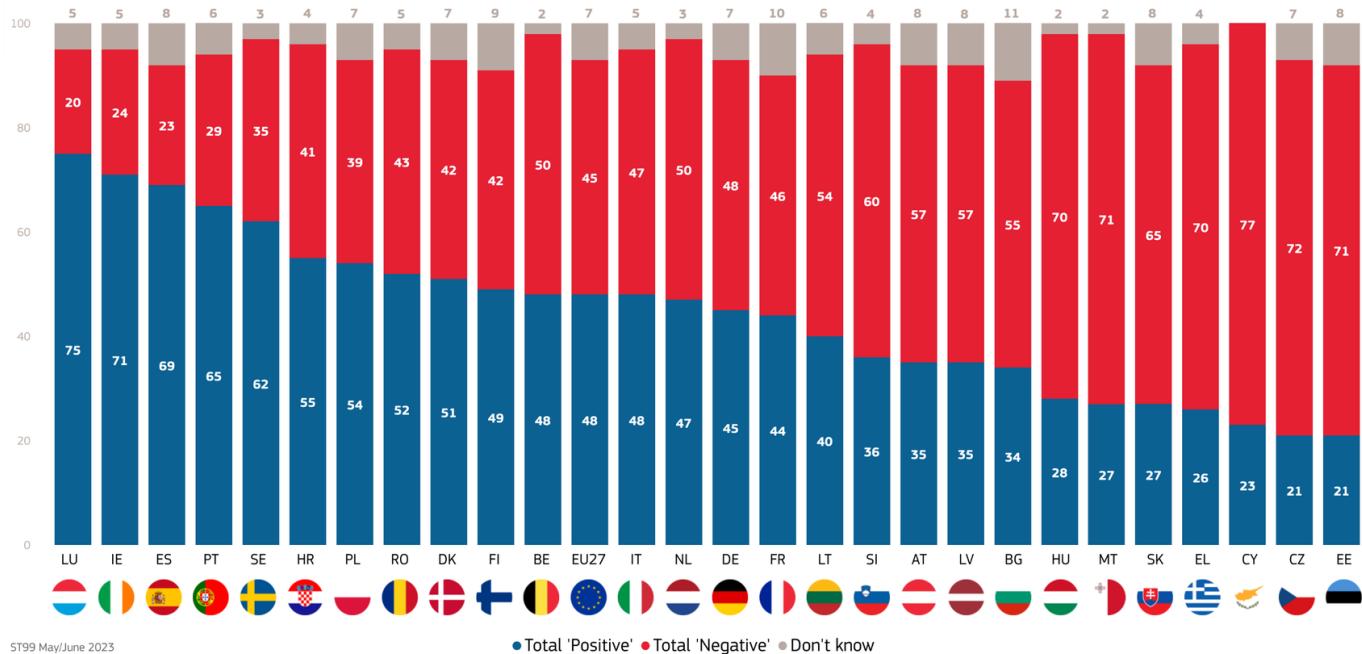
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A country analysis shows wide disparities between Member States in the **perception of immigration of people from outside the EU**.

Positive impressions of extra-community immigration predominate in 11 Member States, most markedly in Luxembourg (75%), Ireland

(71%) and Spain (69%). However, negative perceptions are the majority view in 16 countries, with more than seven in ten respondents holding a negative view of extra-community immigration in Cyprus (77%), Czechia (72%), and in Estonia and Malta (both 71%).

QB10.2. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? :-Immigration of people from outside the EU (%)



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● Total 'Positive' ● Total 'Negative' ● Don't know

Since summer 2020, **positive impressions of immigration of people from countries outside the EU** have gained ground in 18 EU Member States, most markedly in Luxembourg (75%, +23 percentage points), Poland (54%, +12 pp), Italy (48%, +12 pp), Malta (27%, +10 pp), Portugal (65%, +10 pp) and Bulgaria (34%, +10 pp).

Positive views remain stable in three countries: Spain (69%), Lithuania (40%) and Romania (52%). There has been a fall in positive views in six Member States: Germany, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, Cyprus and the Netherlands.

QB10.2. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? :-Immigration of people from outside the EU (%)



		EU27	LU	IT	PL	BG	MT	PT	FI	SK	DK	LV	HU	FR	HR	SI	CZ	EE	EL	IE	ES	LT	RO	DE	AT	SE	BE	CY	NL
Total 'Positive'	May/June 2023	48	75	48	54	34	27	65	49	27	51	35	28	44	55	36	21	21	71	69	40	52	45	35	62	48	23	47	
	July/Aug 2020	▲4	▲23	▲12	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	
Total 'Negative'	May/June 2023	45	20	47	39	55	71	29	42	65	42	57	70	46	41	60	72	71	70	24	23	54	43	48	57	35	50	77	50
	July/Aug 2020	▼3	▼28	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼8	=	▼18	▼11	▼6	▼10	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼9	▼1	▼6	=	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲12	▲6
Don't know	May/June 2023	7	5	5	7	11	2	6	9	8	7	8	2	10	4	4	7	8	4	5	8	6	5	7	8	3	2	0	3
	July/Aug 2020	▼1	▲5	▼4	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼10	▲9	▲3	▼1	▲3	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲8	=	▲5	=	▲2	▼3	=	▲2	▼1	▼6	=	

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Analysis of the **socio-demographic data** shows that **immigration of people from other EU Member States** is viewed positively in nearly all socio-demographic categories. This positive feeling is most widespread among those aged 15-24 (76%), those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above (74%), students (81%), managers (76%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (80%) or upper middle class (79%) of society, and those whose image of the EU is positive (81%).

QB10.1

Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?

Immigration of people from other EU Member States (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	67	26	7
 Gender			
Man	68	27	5
Woman	66	26	8
 Age			
15-24	76	18	6
25-39	69	24	7
40-54	68	26	6
55 +	63	30	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	59	32	9
16-19	62	32	6
20+	74	20	6
Still studying	81	14	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	24	7
Managers	76	19	5
Other white collars	67	27	6
Manual workers	65	29	6
House persons	59	31	10
Unemployed	63	31	6
Retired	62	31	7
Students	81	14	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	43	6
From time to time	61	33	6
Almost never/ Never	73	21	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	30	7
The lower middle class	62	31	7
The middle class	69	25	6
The upper middle class	79	17	4
The upper class	80	13	7
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	64	28	8
Small/ mid size town	66	28	6
Large town	72	22	6
 Image of the EU			
Positive	81	15	4
Neutral	62	29	9
Negative	44	51	5

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With regards to the **immigration of people from outside the EU**, a positive feeling is most common among 15-24 year-olds (62%), students (66%), managers (57%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (56%) and those holding a positive view of the EU (62%).

In some groups, the majority have a **negative feeling towards the immigration of people from outside the EU**: those aged 55 or over (51% negative), those who finished education by the age of 15 (50%) or aged 16-19 (51%), housepersons (45%), unemployed respondents (50%), retired people (53%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (62%) or from time to time (48%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (49%) or lower middle class (50%) of society, those living in a rural village (49%) and respondents with a negative view of the EU (72%).

QB10.2
Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?
Immigration of people from outside the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	48	45	7
Gender			
Man	48	46	6
Woman	48	44	8
Age			
15-24	62	31	7
25-39	51	42	7
40-54	49	45	6
55 +	42	51	7
Education (End of)			
15-	42	50	8
16-19	43	51	6
20+	53	41	6
Still studying	66	27	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	47	47	6
Managers	57	37	6
Other white collars	49	46	5
Manual workers	47	47	6
House persons	43	45	12
Unemployed	44	50	6
Retired	40	53	7
Students	66	27	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	62	5
From time to time	46	48	6
Almost never/ Never	51	42	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	44	49	7
The lower middle class	43	50	7
The middle class	51	43	6
The upper middle class	56	39	5
The upper class	52	42	6
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	43	49	8
Small/ mid size town	48	46	6
Large town	54	40	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	62	33	5
Neutral	43	48	9
Negative	24	72	4

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Three quarters of Europeans consider that their country should help refugees

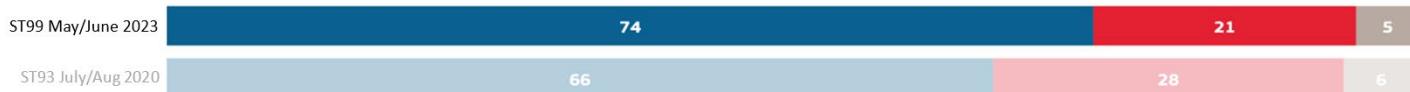
Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements about helping refugees and the contribution of immigrants to their country²⁸.

Around three in four Europeans (74%) agree that their country should help refugees, an increase of 8 percentage points since summer 2020. Around one in five (21%, -7 pp) disagree and 5% (-1 pp) say that they don't know.

More than half of respondents (55%) agree that immigrants contribute a lot to their country, again an increase since summer 2020 (+6 pp). Around two in five disagree with this statement (39%, -5 pp) and 6% (-1) don't know.

QB11. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. (EU27) (%)

(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees



Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY)



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

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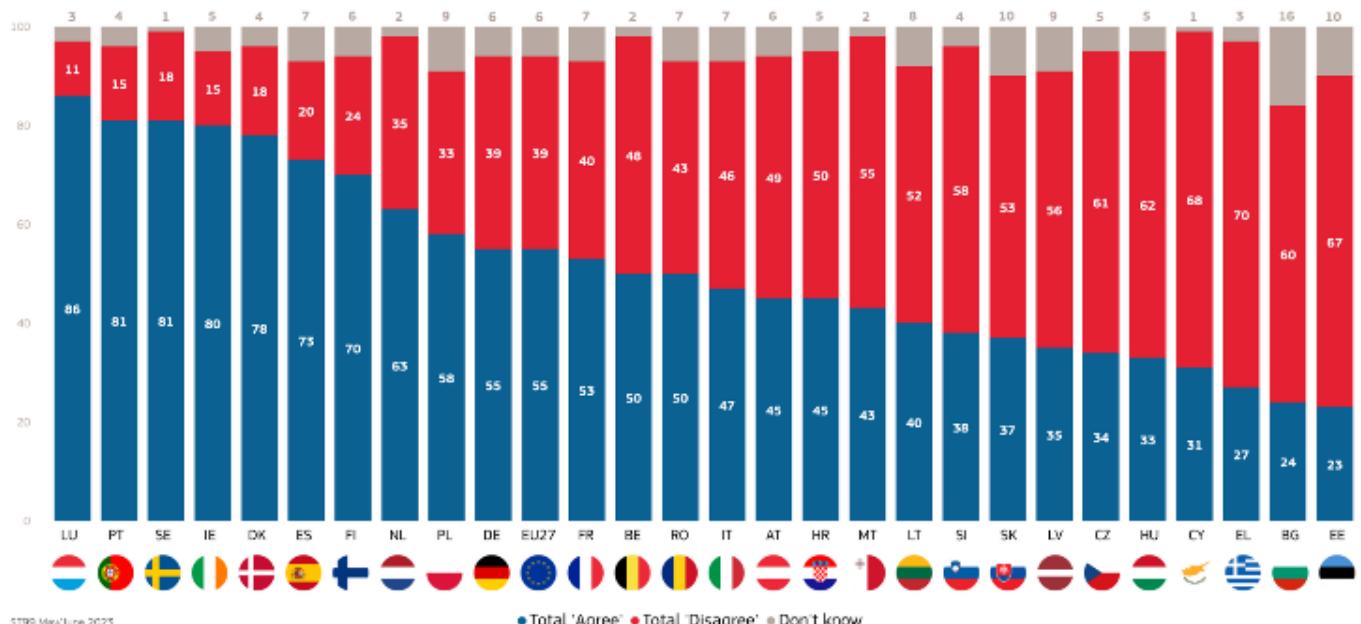
The impression that immigrants contribute positively to the country is shared by a majority of respondents in 14 Member States (the same as in summer 2020). Agreement is highest among respondents in Luxembourg (86%), Portugal and Sweden (both 81%) and Ireland (80%).

In contrast, in 13 EU Member States only a minority agree that immigrants contribute positively to the country. Within this group of countries, support for this idea is lowest in Estonia (23%), Bulgaria (24%) and Greece (27%).

²⁸ QB11. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1) Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY). 2) (OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees

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QB11.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since summer 2020, the proportion agreeing that immigrants contribute positively to the country has increased in 20 Member States, most strikingly in Croatia (45%, +21 percentage points), Denmark (78%, +19 pp), Slovakia (37%, +19 pp), Latvia (35%, +16 pp) and Czechia (34%, +16 pp). There has been no change in Spain (73%).

Positive perceptions have lost ground in six countries, with the largest decrease seen in Austria (45%, -10 pp).

QB11.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	HR	DK	SK	CZ	LV	HU	FI	LU	IT	PT	FR	SI	EL	BG	LT	NL	DE	PL	SE	MT	ES	CY	IE	RO	BE	EE	AT
Total 'Agree'	May/June 2023	55	45	78	37	34	35	33	70	86	47	81	53	38	27	24	40	63	55	58	81	43	73	31	80	50	50	23	45
	July/Aug 2020	▲6	▲21	▲19	▲19	▲16	▲16	▲14	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	May/June 2023	39	50	18	53	61	56	62	24	11	46	15	40	58	70	60	52	35	39	33	18	55	20	68	15	43	48	67	49
	July/Aug 2020	▼5	▼22	▼19	▼21	▼16	▼18	▼13	▼19	▼16	▼13	▼8	▼4	▼7	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲4	▲6	▼5	▼9
Don't know	May/June 2023	6	5	4	10	5	9	5	6	3	7	4	7	4	3	16	8	2	6	9	1	2	7	1	5	7	2	10	6
	July/Aug 2020	▲3	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼3	▲9	▼6	▲1	▼4	▼7	=	=	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼13	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼1	▲9	=

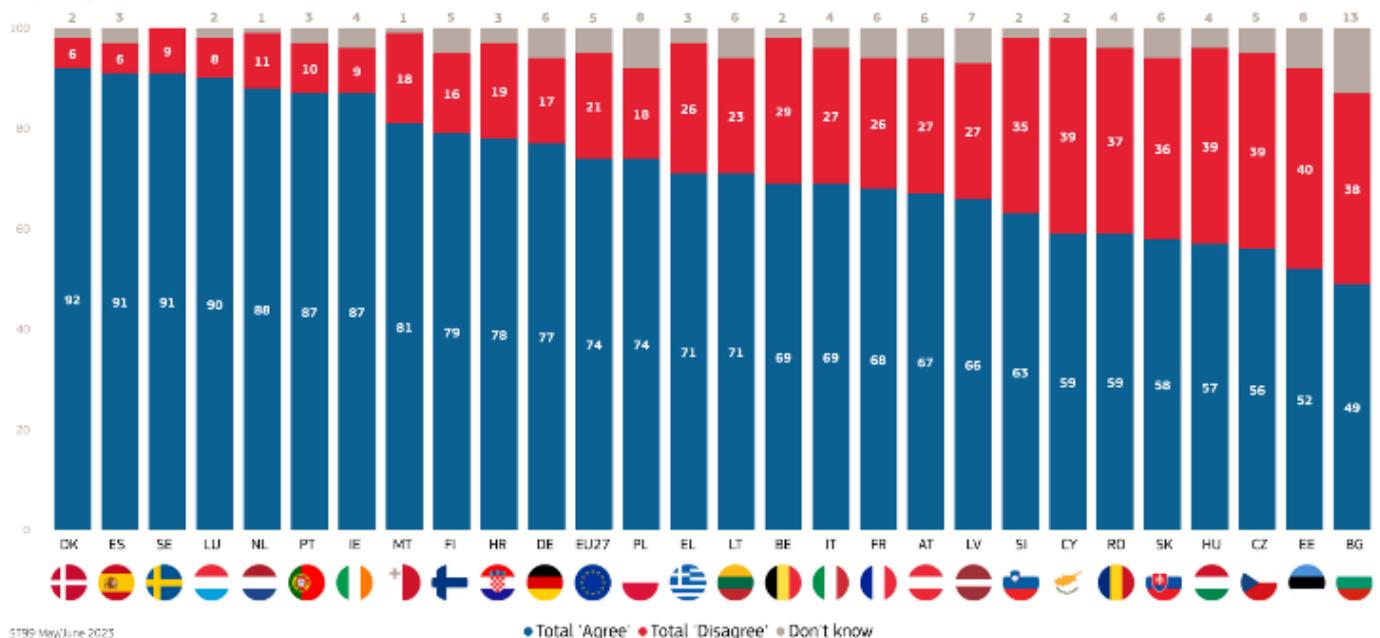
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In all 27 Member States, a majority of respondents agree that their country should help refugees (compared with 20 in summer 2020). Proportions are the highest in Denmark (92%), in Spain and Sweden (both 91%) and Luxembourg (90%). Respondents are least likely to agree in Bulgaria (49%), Estonia (52%) and Czechia (56%).

QB11.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (%)



Compared with summer 2020, agreement that their country should help refugees has increased in 23 Member States. There has been an increase of ten or more percentage points in 14 countries, most markedly in Czechia (56%, +32 percentage points), Latvia (66%, +26 pp), Hungary (57%, +22 pp), Slovakia (58%, +21 pp) and Bulgaria (49%, +21 pp).

There are just three countries where agreement has decreased: Cyprus (59%, -11 pp), Belgium (69%, -5 pp) and Germany (77%, -1 pp). There has been no change in Ireland (87%).

QB11.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (%)

	EU27	CZ	LV	HU	BG	SK	IT	SI	PT	HR	LT	FI	EE	MT	LU	ES	PL	DK	SE	AT	EL	FR	RO	NL	IE	DE	BE	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/June 2023	74	56	66	57	49	58	69	63	87	78	71	79	52	81	90	91	74	92	91	67	71	68	59	88	87	77	69	59
	July/Aug 2020	▲8	▲32	▲26	▲22	▲21	▲21	▲19	▲18	▲17	▲16	▲16	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼5	▼11	
Total 'Disagree'	May/June 2023	21	39	27	39	38	36	27	35	10	19	23	16	40	18	8	6	18	6	9	27	26	26	37	11	9	17	29	39
	July/Aug 2020	▼7	▼31	▼28	▼19	▼20	▼20	▼15	▼17	▼13	▼15	▼16	▼19	▼20	▼3	▼12	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼4	=	▲5	▲11
Don't know	May/June 2023	5	5	7	4	13	6	4	2	3	3	6	5	8	1	2	3	8	2	0	6	3	6	4	1	4	6	2	2
	July/Aug 2020	▲3	=	▲3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼8	▼2	▼2	▲8	▲7	▼17	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1

(ST99 May/June 2023 – ST93 July/Aug 2020)

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Analysis of the **socio-demographic data** shows considerable variation in levels of agreement that immigrants contribute positively to the respondents' country. Agreement is most common among 15-24 year-olds (63%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (63%), students (68%), managers (67%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (60%) or upper middle class (65%) of society, those living in large towns (61%) and respondents holding a positive image of the EU (70%).

On the other hand, in two groups a majority of respondents disagree with the statement: people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%) and those with a negative image of the EU (67%). In addition, there is an equal split of agreement and disagreement among people who finished their education at 15 years old or earlier (46% vs 46%).

QB11.1

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	55	39	6
Gender			
Man	56	39	5
Woman	54	39	7
Age			
15-24	63	30	7
25-39	58	36	6
40-54	56	39	5
55 +	50	43	7
Education (End of)			
15-	46	46	8
16-19	48	46	6
20+	63	32	5
Still studying	68	24	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	55	38	7
Managers	67	29	4
Other white collars	54	40	6
Manual workers	51	43	6
House persons	50	43	7
Unemployed	50	45	5
Retired	50	43	7
Students	68	24	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	56	6
From time to time	50	45	5
Almost never/ Never	59	34	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	45	6
The lower middle class	51	43	6
The middle class	57	37	6
The upper middle class	65	31	4
The upper class	60	36	4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	50	44	6
Small/ mid size town	55	39	6
Large town	61	34	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	70	24	6
Neutral	49	44	7
Negative	29	67	4

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Analysis of the **socio-demographic data** shows that more than half of respondents across all socio-demographic groups believe that their country should help refugees.

Agreement is highest among Europeans aged 15-24 (80%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (79%), students (84%), managers (82%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (82%) or upper class (80%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

In contrast, agreement is lowest among unemployed respondents (66%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (60%) and respondents who hold a negative image of the EU (52%).

QB11.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	74	21	5
Gender			
Man	74	22	4
Woman	74	21	5
Age			
15-24	80	16	4
25-39	75	20	5
40-54	75	21	4
55 +	71	23	6
Education (End of)			
15-	71	23	6
16-19	69	25	6
20+	79	17	4
Still studying	84	12	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	19	7
Managers	82	16	2
Other white collars	74	20	6
Manual workers	71	24	5
House persons	72	22	6
Unemployed	66	28	6
Retired	71	24	5
Students	84	12	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	35	5
From time to time	69	26	5
Almost never/ Never	78	17	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	70	24	6
The lower middle class	71	24	5
The middle class	76	20	4
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	80	15	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	72	23	5
Small/ mid size town	73	22	5
Large town	78	17	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	86	11	3
Neutral	71	23	6
Negative	52	43	5

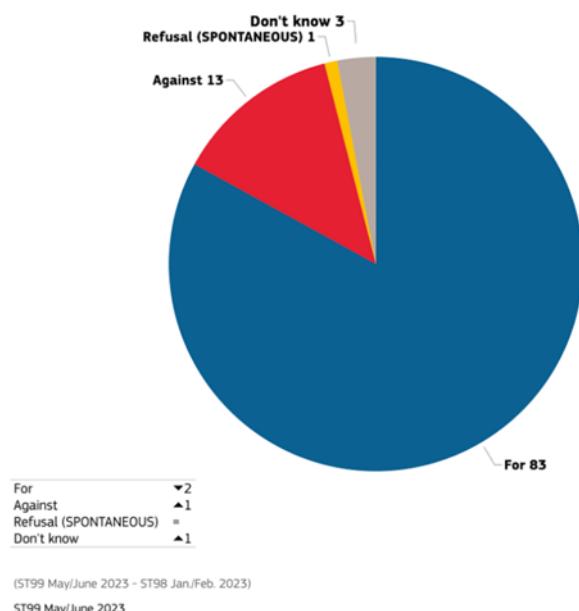
3. Free movement of citizens in the EU

More than eight in ten Europeans are in favour of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

Support for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU has decreased slightly since winter 2022-2023 and is now at 83% (-2 percentage points).²⁹
 Just over one in ten (13%, +1 pp) are “against” this idea, while 4% (+1 pp) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

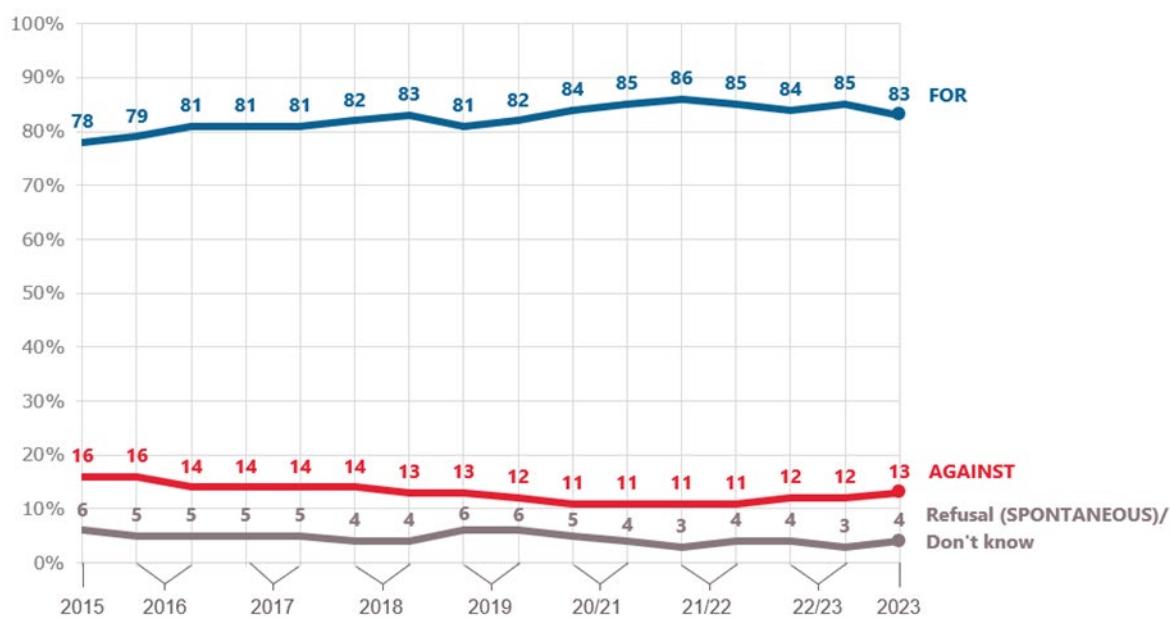
Support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has remained relatively stable in recent years.

QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (EU27) (%)



QB2.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%) - EU)



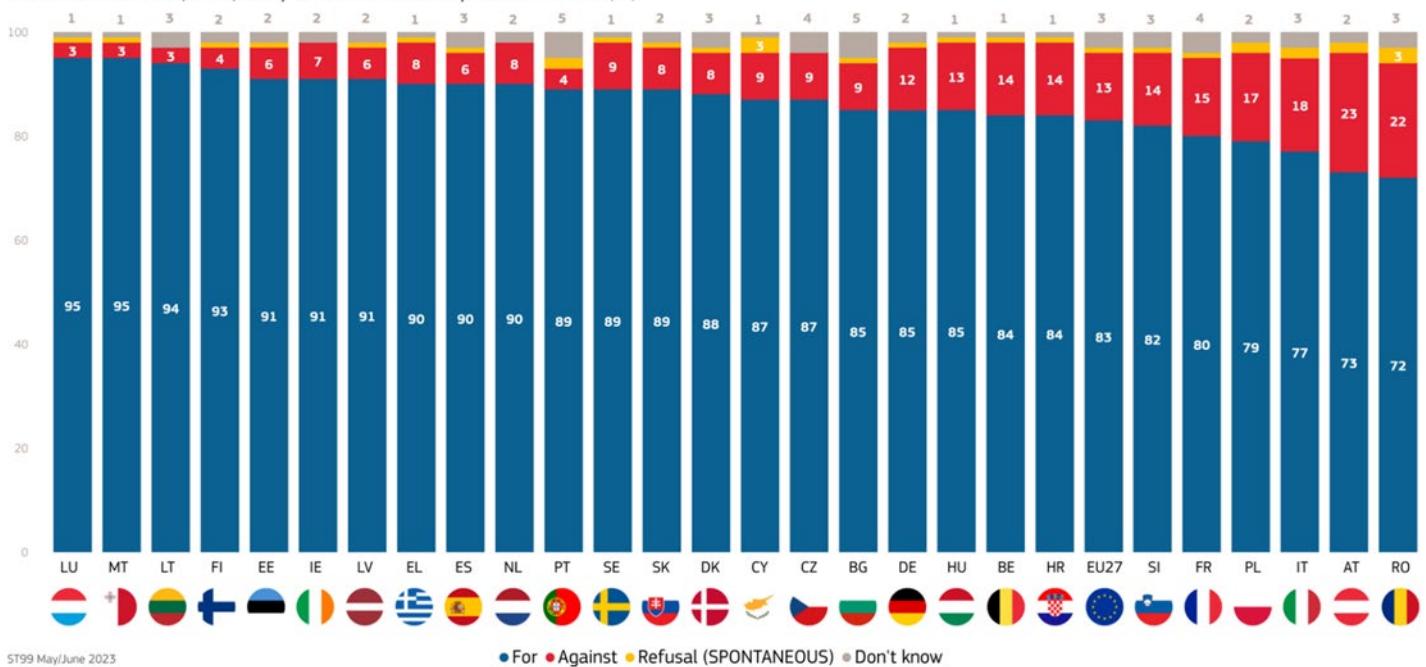
²⁹ QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens who

can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

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In all 27 Member States, more than seven in ten respondents are "for" the free movement of EU citizens within the EU (up from 25 in winter 2022-2023). Levels of support are highest among respondents in Luxembourg and Malta (95%), Lithuania (94%) and Finland (93%), while respondents are least likely to be in favour in Romania (72%), Austria (73%), Italy (77%) and Poland (79%).

QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it :-The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)



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Since winter 2022-2023, support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has increased in ten Member States (compared with 12 in the previous survey). Support has declined in 11 countries.

There has been no change in Greece and the Netherlands (both 90%), Czechia (87%) and Hungary (85%).

QB2.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

		EU27	MT	RO	AT	BE	IE	PT	DK	HR	LU	FI	CZ	EL	HU	NL	DE	SK	SE	ES	FR	LV	LT	BG	EE	PL	SI	IT	CY
For	May/Jun 2023	83	95	72	73	84	91	89	88	84	95	93	87	90	85	90	85	89	89	90	80	91	94	85	91	79	82	77	87
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	
Against	May/Jun 2023	13	3	22	23	14	7	4	8	14	3	4	9	8	13	8	12	8	9	6	15	6	3	9	6	17	14	18	9
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	1	1	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	3
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	3	1	3	2	1	2	5	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	3	3	1
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than seven in ten in each group support the free movement of EU citizens within the EU.

The strongest support is seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (88%), students (90%), managers (88%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (93%) or upper middle class (90%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (91%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (77%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (75%) and those with a negative image of the EU (71%), but this still represents a high proportion of each group.

Q82.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%) - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal [SPONTANEOUS]	Don't know
EU27	83	13	1	3
Gender				
Man	84	13	1	2
Woman	83	13	1	3
Age				
15-24	87	9	1	3
25-39	85	12	1	2
40-54	83	14	2	1
55 +	81	14	1	4
Education (End of)				
15-	77	15	2	6
16-19	81	15	2	2
20+	88	10	1	1
Still studying	90	7	0	3
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	87	10	1	2
Managers	88	10	1	1
Other white collars	84	13	1	2
Manual workers	81	15	2	2
House persons	78	16	1	5
Unemployed	82	14	1	3
Retired	81	14	1	4
Students	90	7	0	3
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	75	18	2	5
From time to time	78	18	1	3
Almost never/ Never	87	10	1	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	81	13	2	4
The lower middle class	83	13	1	3
The middle class	83	14	1	2
The upper middle class	90	9	0	1
The upper class	93	7	0	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	91	7	1	1
Neutral	81	14	1	4
Negative	71	25	1	3

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4. A common EU health policy

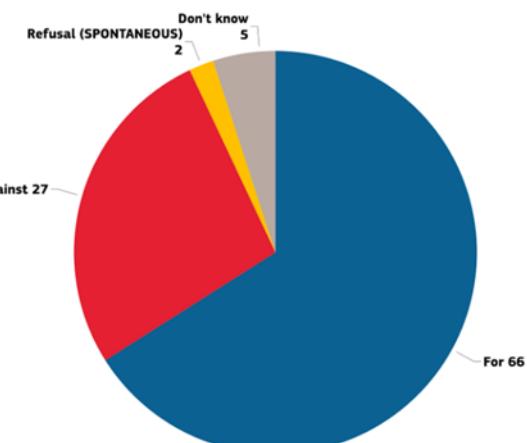
Two-thirds support a common EU health policy

Two-thirds of respondents (66%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are in favour of a common EU health policy.³⁰ Just over one quarter (27%, +1 pp) are “against” this idea, while 7% (no change) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

In all but one Member State, a majority of respondents are “for” a common health policy (the same as in winter 2022-2023). However, levels of support vary from 87% in Cyprus and Portugal, 85% in Malta and 82% in Ireland, to 49% in Sweden (vs 45% “against”) and Finland (49% vs 34%).

The exception is Denmark, where only a minority are in favour (38% “for” vs 52% “against”).

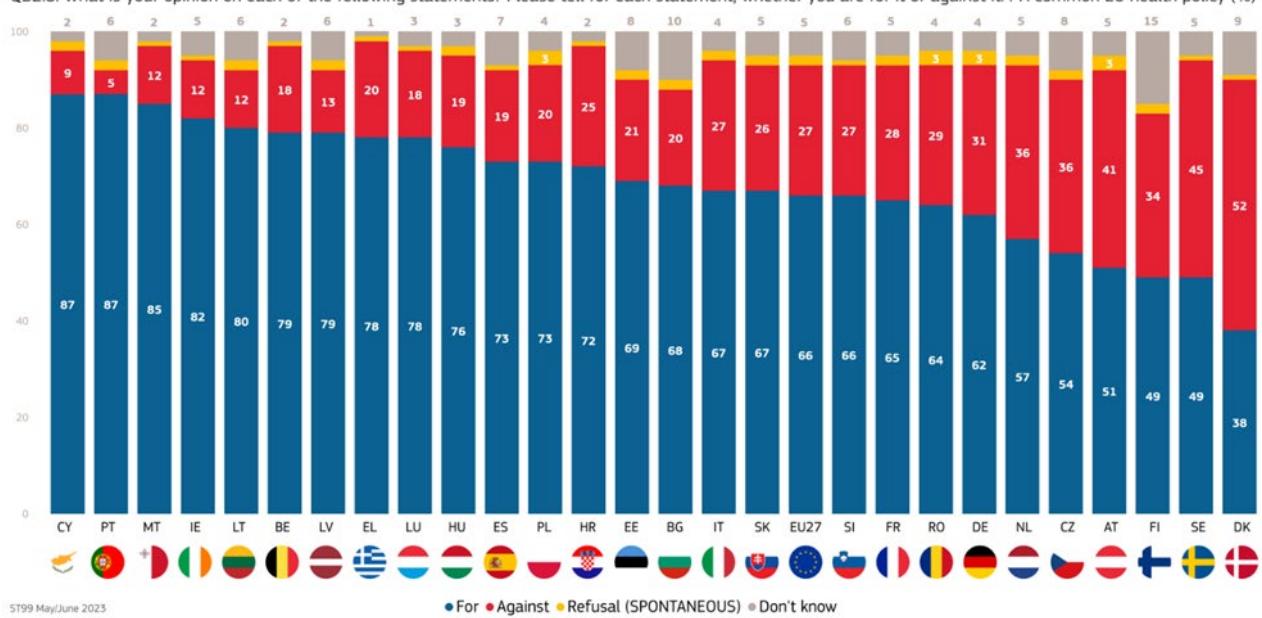
QB2.8. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common EU health policy (EU27) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan/Feb. 2023)

ST99 May/June 2023

QB2.8. 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 EU health policy (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

³⁰ QB2.8. 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 EU health policy

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Support for a common EU health policy has increased in 15 Member States since winter 2022-2023 (up from three in the previous survey). In contrast, support has declined in nine countries.

There has been no change in the level of support in Bulgaria (68%) and in Finland and Sweden (both 49%).

Q82.8 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 EU health policy (%)

		EU27	LU	PT	BE	IE	EL	HR	DK	LT	RO	CZ	HU	SI	EE	FR	NL	BG	FI	SE	ES	LV	AT	PL	SK	IT	CY	DE	MT	
For	May/Jun 2023	66	78	87	79	82	78	72	38	80	64	54	76	66	69	65	57	68	49	49	73	79	51	73	67	67	87	62	85	
	<i>↓ Jan/Feb 2023</i>	=	▼1	▲9	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼7
Against	May/Jun 2023	27	18	5	18	12	20	25	52	12	29	36	19	27	21	28	36	20	34	45	19	13	41	20	26	27	9	31	12	
	<i>↓ Jan/Feb 2023</i>	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	=	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲7	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	
	<i>↓ Jan/Feb 2023</i>	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	3	6	2	5	1	2	9	6	4	8	3	6	8	5	5	10	15	5	7	6	5	4	5	4	2	4	2	
	<i>↓ Jan/Feb 2023</i>	=	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▲2	▼3	▼4	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority in almost all groups support a common EU health policy, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 15-24 (75%), students (75%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (77%).

In contrast, only a minority of respondents with a negative image of the EU support this idea (45% "for" vs 48% "against"), and support is also low amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (58%).

QB2.8 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 EU health policy (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	66	27	2	5
Gender				
Man	67	27	2	4
Woman	66	27	2	5
Age				
15-24	75	18	2	5
25-39	65	28	2	5
40-54	66	28	2	4
55 +	64	28	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	64	25	2	9
16-19	66	28	2	4
20+	66	28	2	4
Still studying	75	18	2	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	64	30	2	4
Managers	68	27	2	3
Other white collars	66	27	3	4
Manual workers	66	28	2	4
House persons	63	28	2	7
Unemployed	64	28	1	7
Retired	65	27	2	6
Students	75	18	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	58	33	2	7
From time to time	65	29	2	4
Almost never/ Never	68	25	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	67	24	2	7
The lower middle class	66	27	2	5
The middle class	67	27	2	4
The upper middle class	64	29	3	4
The upper class	66	28	4	2
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	66	26	1	7
Small/ mid size town	65	28	3	4
Large town	69	25	2	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	77	18	2	3
Neutral	64	27	3	6
Negative	45	48	2	5

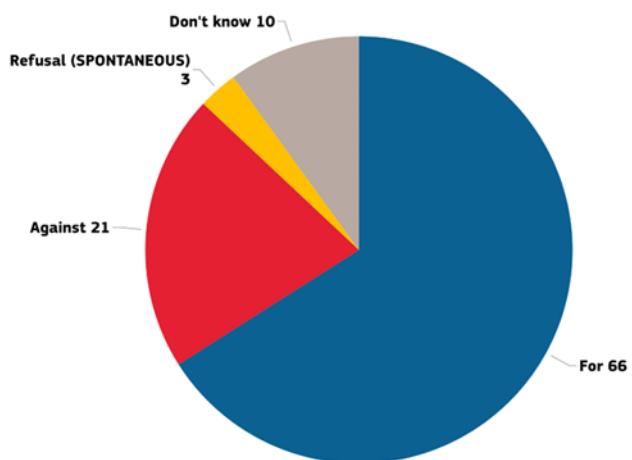
5. A wider European political community

A majority of Europeans are 'for' a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries

Two-thirds of Europeans (66%, no change since winter 2022-2023) are in favour of a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries.³¹ Around one in five (21%, no change) are "against" this idea, while 13% (no change) say they don't know or don't give an answer.

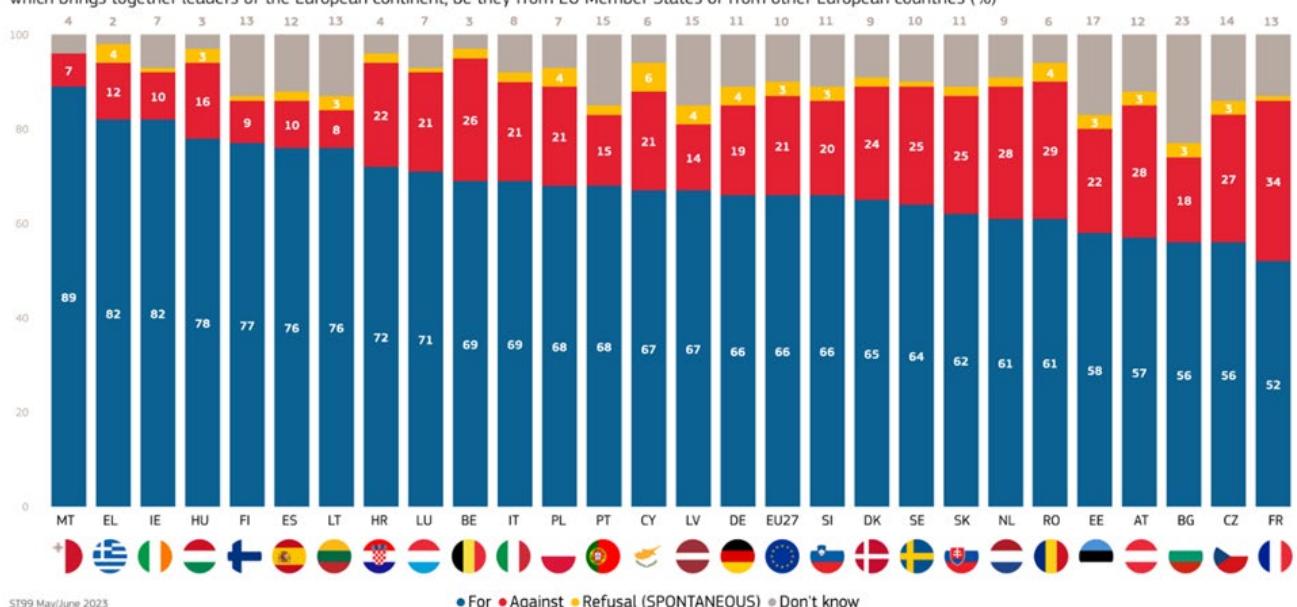
A majority of respondents in each Member State support a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent. However, there is considerable national variation. Support ranges from 89% in Malta and 82% in both Greece and Ireland, to 52% in France and 56% in both Bulgaria and Czechia.

QB3.4. 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 Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (EU27) (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

QB3.4. 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 Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

³¹ QB3.4 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 Political Community which

brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries

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Support for a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent has increased in 14 Member States since winter 2022-2023. In contrast, support has declined in ten countries, most notably in Portugal (68%, -10 pp).

There has been no change in the level of support in Spain (76%), Cyprus (67%) and the Netherlands (61%).

QB3.4. 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 Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (%)

	EU27	SK	FI	LU	EE	RO	IE	FR	HR	MT	BE	EL	LT	SE	SI	CY	ES	NL	AT	CZ	HU	IT	PL	DE	DK	BG	LV	PT	
For	May/June 2023	66	62	77	71	58	61	82	52	72	89	69	82	76	64	66	67	76	61	57	56	78	69	68	66	65	56	67	68
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	⁸	⁷	⁶	⁵	⁵	⁴	³	³	³	²	¹	¹	¹	¹	=	=	¹	¹	¹	¹	²	²	³	³	¹⁰	
Against	May/June 2023	21	25	9	21	22	29	10	34	22	7	26	12	8	25	20	21	10	28	28	27	16	21	21	19	24	18	14	15
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	¹	³	¹	²	=	¹	³	¹	²	¹	¹	¹	²	¹	¹	⁴	²	²	³	¹	¹	=	³	¹	⁴	¹¹
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/June 2023	3	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	0	2	4	3	1	3	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	2	3	4	2
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	¹	=	=	²	¹	¹	=	¹	=	=	=	=	⁶	=	²	³	¹	¹	¹	¹	=	=	³	¹	¹	¹	
Don't know	May/June 2023	10	11	13	7	17	6	7	13	4	4	3	2	13	10	11	6	12	9	12	14	3	8	7	11	9	23	15	15
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	⁶	⁴	⁵	⁷	³	²	⁵	²	=	³	²	=	³	=	⁵	⁴	⁴	²	¹	=	¹	¹	²	¹	²	⁴	=

(ST99 May/June 2023 – ST98 Jan/Feb 2023)

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Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in all but one group a majority are "for" a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent.

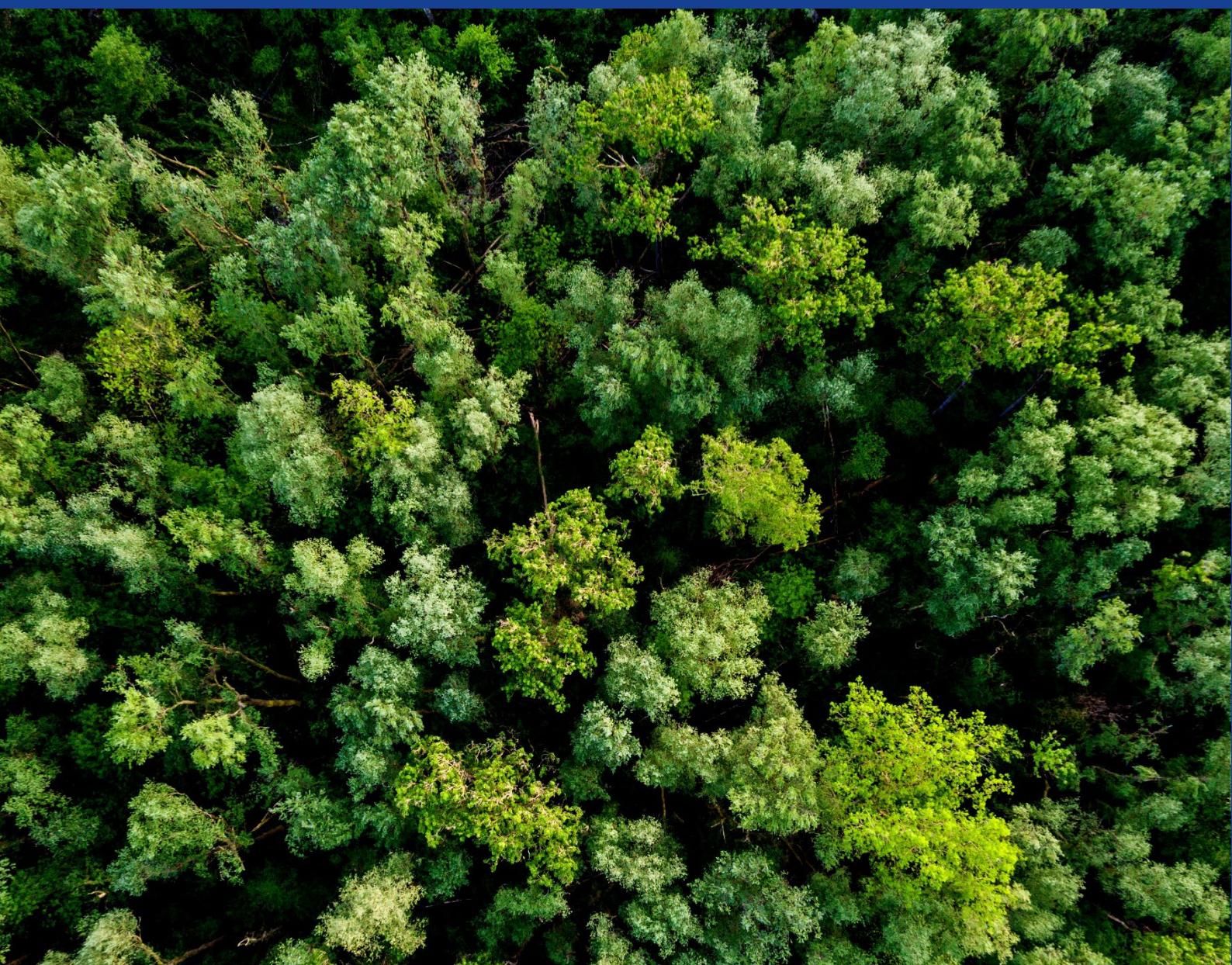
The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 15-24 (72%), students (75%), those living in large towns (72%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (79%).

The exception is those who have a negative image of the EU: 42% of them support a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, while 43% oppose it. Support is also relatively low amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (51%).

Q83.4 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 Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	66	21	3	10
Gender				
Man	67	22	3	8
Woman	65	21	2	12
Age				
15-24	72	15	2	11
25-39	68	22	2	8
40-54	66	23	3	8
55 +	63	22	3	12
Education (End of)				
15-	61	20	3	16
16-19	64	24	3	9
20+	69	21	2	8
Still studying	75	13	2	10
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	66	23	2	9
Managers	70	22	3	5
Other white collars	69	21	2	8
Manual workers	64	24	3	9
House persons	65	19	2	14
Unemployed	61	24	1	14
Retired	62	22	3	13
Students	75	13	2	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	51	31	3	15
From time to time	63	24	3	10
Almost never/ Never	70	19	2	9
Consider belonging to				
The working class	64	20	3	13
The lower middle class	64	23	3	10
The middle class	67	22	2	9
The upper middle class	69	21	3	7
The upper class	65	22	3	10
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	61	22	3	14
Small/ mid size town	65	23	3	9
Large town	72	18	2	8
Image of the EU				
Positive	79	12	2	7
Neutral	62	22	3	13
Negative	42	43	4	11

V. A EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



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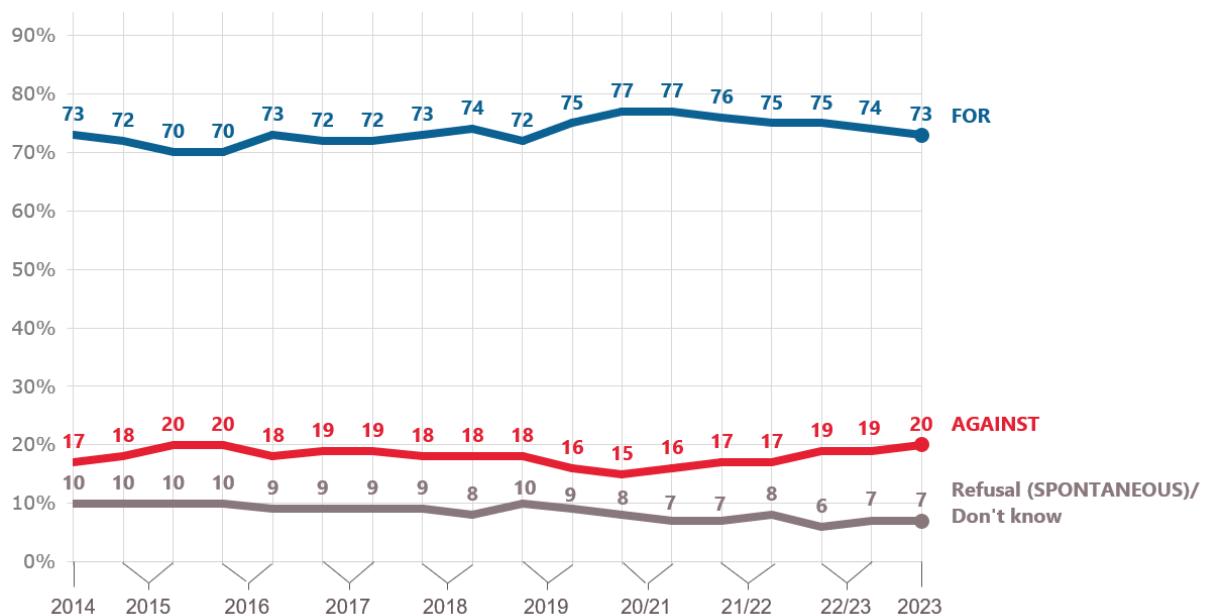
Almost three quarters are in favour of a common energy policy amongst EU Member States

Almost three quarters of respondents (73%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are “for” a common energy policy among EU Member States.³² There has been a very gradual decline in recent years, and as a result this is the lowest level of support since spring 2019.

One in five (20%, + 1 pp) are “against” this policy, while 7% (no change) either say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

QB2.5 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 energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



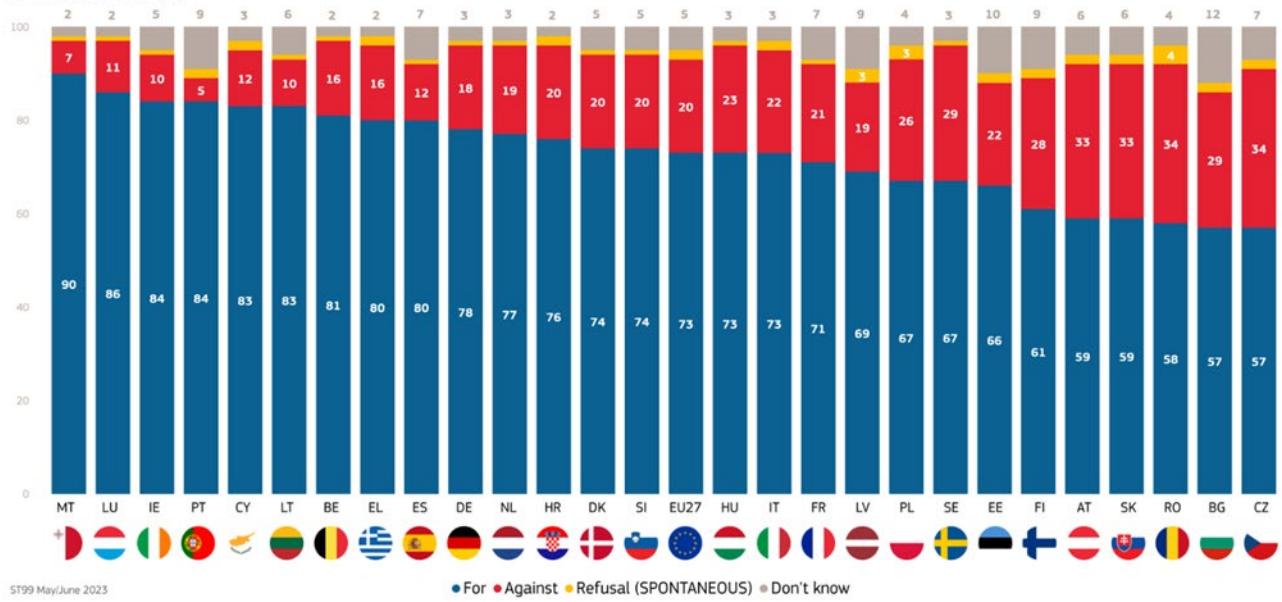
³² QB2.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States

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More than half of all respondents in each Member State are "for" a common energy policy (unchanged since winter 2022-2023), although levels of support range from 90% in Malta, 86% in Luxembourg and 84% in both Ireland and Portugal, to 57% in both Bulgaria and Czechia and 58% in Romania.

However, it is worth noting that around one third of respondents in Czechia and Romania (both 34%) and in Austria and Slovakia (both 33%) are against a common energy policy, and overall, there are 15 countries where at least one in five are against it.

QB2.5. 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 energy policy among EU Member States (%)



Since winter 2022-2023, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has increased in 16 countries (compared with eight in the previous survey). In contrast, support has declined in ten countries.

There has been no change in opinion in Belgium (81%).

QB2.5 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 energy policy among EU Member States (%)

		EU27	SE	EE	LT	HU	SI	FR	PT	RO	FI	IE	LU	BG	CZ	HR	EL	MT	BE	DK	SK	ES	IT	AT	DE	CY	LV	PL	NL		
For	May/Jun 2023	73	67	66	83	73	74	71	84	58	61	84	86	57	57	76	80	90	81	74	59	80	73	59	78	83	69	67	77		
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6			
Against	May/Jun 2023	20	29	22	10	23	20	21	5	34	28	10	11	29	34	20	16	7	16	20	33	12	22	33	18	12	19	26	19		
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼5	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲6		
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1		
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼1
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	3	10	6	3	5	7	9	4	9	5	2	12	7	2	2	2	5	6	7	3	6	3	3	9	4	3	3	3	3
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼4	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲2	=	=	▼1	=	▲1		

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The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that a majority in each group are “for” a common energy policy.

Support is highest amongst managers and students (both 79%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle

or upper class of society (both 80%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

Support is lowest amongst respondents with a negative image of the EU (52%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (64%).

QB2.5 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 energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTAN EU)	Don't know
EU27	73	20	2	5
Gender				
Man	74	21	1	4
Woman	72	20	2	6
Age				
15-24	78	14	2	6
25-39	73	22	2	3
40-54	73	23	1	3
55 +	72	21	1	6
Education (End of)				
15-	68	22	1	9
16-19	71	23	2	4
20+	76	19	2	3
Still studying	79	14	2	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	75	20	2	3
Managers	79	18	1	2
Other white collars	74	21	2	3
Manual workers	70	24	2	4
House persons	68	22	1	9
Unemployed	72	21	0	7
Retired	71	21	2	6
Students	79	14	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	64	27	1	8
From time to time	69	24	2	5
Almost never/ Never	77	18	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	69	22	2	7
The lower middle class	72	22	1	5
The middle class	74	20	2	4
The upper middle class	80	16	2	2
The upper class	80	19	0	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	86	11	1	2
Neutral	69	22	2	7
Negative	52	41	2	5

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Developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste are the most widely supported objectives linked to a European Green Deal

Respondents were presented with a list of 12 objectives and asked to give up to four which should be prioritised in a European Green Deal.³³

Developing renewable energy (45%, -8 pp since summer 2022) is the top-ranking priority, followed by fighting against plastic waste (40%, no change). Around three in ten (31%) think promoting the "Circular Economy", a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste, is a top priority (-3 pp).

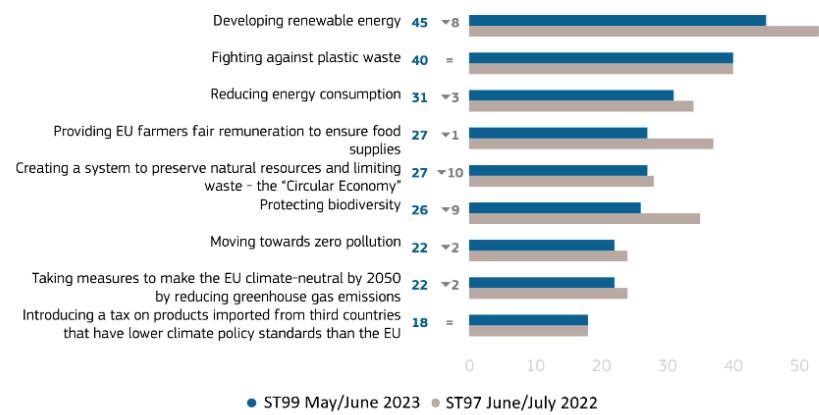
Several objectives are chosen by around one in four respondents: protecting biodiversity (27%, -1 pp), reducing energy consumption (27%, -10 pp), providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies (26%, -9 pp), promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging (26%, new item) and promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings (26%, new item).

Lower priority is given to measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (22%, -2 pp), moving towards zero pollution (22%, -2 pp) and introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU (18%, no change).

Banning the sale of new vehicles using petrol or diesel (7%, new item) is the least mentioned objective.

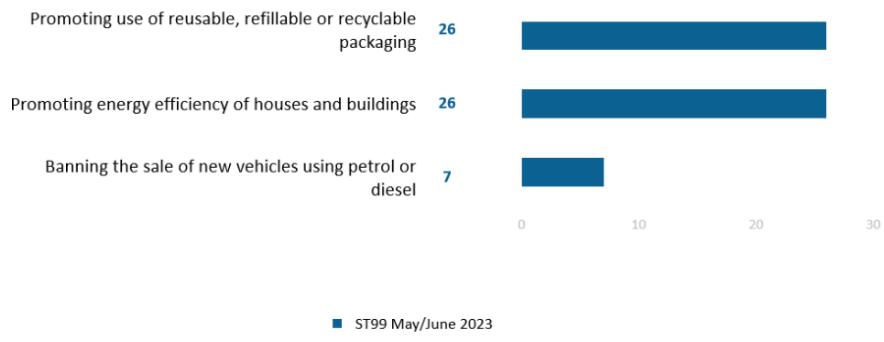
The list of objectives has changed since summer 2022, with three new items added. Therefore, some caution should be used when comparing the results from this survey with those from summer 2022. However, three objectives stand out as showing a notable decrease since summer 2022 (while most objectives have stayed at a similar level). These are: reducing energy consumption (27%, -10 pp since summer 2022), providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies (26%, -9 pp) and developing renewable energy (45%, -8 pp).

QB8. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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QB8. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)



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³³ QB8. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change?

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Developing renewable energy is one of the three most mentioned priority objectives for the European Green Deal in every Member State except Latvia. It ranks first in 18 countries (the same as in summer 2022). The most widespread support for this objective is seen in Cyprus (64%), Malta (62%) and in Finland and Sweden (both 61%).

Fighting against plastic waste is the most mentioned objective in nine Member States (up from three in the previous survey). It has the highest levels of support in Germany (51%), Latvia (49%) and Lithuania (48%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (44%), Sweden (43%), Finland (41%) and Austria (40%) are the most likely to prioritise the "**Circular Economy**" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste. This is among the three highest ranked priorities in ten Member States.

In eight countries, **promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings** is among the three highest priorities. Respondents are most likely to prioritise this objective in Hungary (42%), Greece (39%) as well as in Ireland and Latvia (both 35%).

There are seven countries where **providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies** is among the top three priorities. This is chosen by more than a third of respondents in Belgium and Finland (both 36%) and Austria (34%).

Protecting biodiversity ranks second in Sweden (46%) and Finland (45%) and third in France (38%), Denmark (37%), Greece (35%), Lithuania (32%) and Luxembourg (27%).

Reducing energy consumption ranks second highest in priority in Italy (36%) and is ranked third highest in Czechia (37%), Lithuania (32%), Spain (31%) and Luxembourg (27%).

Promoting the use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging is one of the three highest ranked objectives in Estonia and Slovenia (both 32%) and in Luxembourg and Poland (both 27%).

Moving towards zero pollution is among the three most mentioned responses in Malta (43%) and Croatia (31%).

Taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions is among the three highest ranked priorities in the Netherlands (39%) and is also mentioned by 38% of respondents in Sweden.

QB8. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Developing renewable energy	45	43	33	43	58	47	32	52	49	52	41	46	45	64	26	44	38	47	62	45	52	38	58	34	43	31	61	61
Fighting against plastic waste	40	37	42	38	42	51	40	36	31	42	43	37	34	33	49	48	42	37	47	33	36	32	37	30	46	39	39	24
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	31	25	27	33	37	36	30	24	33	24	26	29	33	33	15	25	27	34	18	44	40	23	34	22	25	31	41	43
Reducing energy consumption	27	27	20	37	23	26	19	28	29	31	25	25	36	31	26	32	27	29	25	25	29	22	21	21	30	29	23	23
Protecting biodiversity	27	28	25	20	37	28	29	26	35	27	38	28	18	21	24	32	27	19	27	34	28	12	30	19	17	17	45	46
Providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies	26	36	27	24	16	23	33	22	33	25	31	31	18	22	31	23	27	20	33	33	34	22	22	30	28	31	36	32
Promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging	26	26	28	32	29	26	32	28	23	22	24	30	28	24	25	28	27	27	29	26	33	27	30	23	32	27	25	21
Promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings	26	30	34	30	22	23	28	35	39	24	31	28	24	33	35	29	24	42	27	31	24	20	28	32	25	34	13	17
Moving towards zero pollution	22	22	24	13	30	22	20	26	30	27	19	31	28	22	22	12	19	23	43	19	14	15	18	22	15	20	13	24
Taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	22	23	16	10	27	20	10	18	31	17	18	22	22	15	14	18	19	24	26	39	23	25	22	20	17	18	20	38
Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	18	22	13	15	15	14	9	17	22	14	22	17	19	7	14	10	21	19	5	21	23	21	15	18	11	17	27	19
Banning the sale of new vehicles using petrol or diesel	7	8	9	3	10	6	6	11	13	5	5	10	10	11	4	7	9	9	14	4	12	9	10	12	4	7	2	9

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item

2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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Focusing on the three most mentioned objectives, the national evolutions since summer 2022 show the following changes.

Mentions of **developing renewable energy** have increased in four countries (down from nine in the previous survey), with the largest increase in Malta (62%, +21 percentage points). Mentions have declined in 22 countries, particularly in Estonia (32%, -15 pp), Latvia (26%, -14 pp), Germany (47%, -14 pp), Slovenia (43%, -13 pp), Denmark (58%, -13 pp) and Lithuania (44%, -13 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Austria (52%).

There are four Member States where mentions of **fighting against plastic waste** have increased since summer 2022 (up from two in

the previous survey), and the most important increase was observed in Germany (51%, +10 pp). In 19 countries mentions have declined, with the largest in the Netherlands (33%, -16 pp) and Luxembourg (42%, -13 pp). Opinion has remained unchanged in Czechia, France, Malta and Romania.

Creating a "Circular Economy", a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste, is more likely to be mentioned in four Member States, compared with summer 2022. The proportion that chooses this objective has decreased in the other 23 Member States, most notably in Estonia (30%, -20 pp), Malta (18%, -18 pp), Latvia (15%, -15 pp), Slovenia (25%, -14 pp) and Lithuania (25%, -12 pp).

QB8. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
	45	52	43	33	64	43	47	58	32	49	52	61	41	46	47	52	45	44	38	26	62	45	38	58	34	61	43	31	
	▼8	=	▼11	▼4	▼2	▼10	▼14	▼13	▼15	▼10	▼11	▲7	▼3	▼9	▼8	▼5	▼9	▼13	▼10	▼14	▲21	▼3	▼5	▼9	▲1	▲1	▼13	▼9	
Developing renewable energy	ST99																												
	ST97																												
Fighting against plastic waste	ST99	40	36	37	42	33	38	51	42	40	31	42	39	43	37	37	36	34	48	42	49	47	33	32	37	30	24	46	39
	ST97	=	▼3	▲5	▼2	▼3	=	▲10	▼3	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼2	=	▼5	▼4	▼4	▲2	▼2	▼13	▲4	=	▼16	▼6	▼7	=	▼4	▼3	▼3
Creating a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste - the "Circular Economy"	ST99	31	40	25	27	33	33	36	37	30	33	24	41	26	29	34	24	33	25	27	15	18	44	23	34	22	43	25	31
	ST97	▼3	▼7	▼9	▼3	▼9	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼20	▲1	▲3	▼9	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼10	▼8	▼12	▼9	▼15	▼18	▼6	▼3	▲9	▼4	▲4	▼14	▼8
Providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies	ST99	26	34	36	27	22	24	23	16	33	33	25	36	31	31	20	22	18	23	27	31	33	33	22	22	30	32	28	31
	ST97	▼9	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼10	▼23	▼8	▼8	▼10	▼4	▼19	▼20	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼9	▼19	▼18	▼6	▼15	▼8	▼5	▼3	▼15	▼9	▼22	
Protecting biodiversity	ST99	27	28	28	25	21	20	28	37	29	35	27	45	38	28	19	26	18	32	27	24	27	34	12	30	19	46	17	17
	ST97	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼3	▲2	▲5	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲8	▼6	▲5	▼1	▼4	▼3	=	▼17	▼6	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼10	▼4	▲4	▼7	▼5
Reducing energy consumption	ST99	27	29	27	20	31	37	26	23	19	29	31	23	25	25	29	28	36	32	27	26	25	25	22	21	21	23	30	29
	ST97	▼10	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼18	▼3	▼8	▼7	▼15	▲4	▼7	▼10	▼12	▼7	▼9	▲1	▼9	▼1	▼4	▼6	▼11	▼7	▼5	=	▼6	▼6
Moving towards zero pollution	ST99	22	14	22	24	22	13	22	30	20	30	27	13	19	31	23	26	28	12	19	22	43	19	15	18	22	24	15	20
	ST97	▼2	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲5	▲8	▼5	▲4	=	▼2	▼4	▲8	▼9	▲1	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼3	▲6	▼4	▼11	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼7	▼4
Taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	ST99	22	23	23	16	15	10	20	27	10	31	17	20	18	22	24	18	22	18	19	14	26	39	25	22	20	38	17	18
	ST97	▼2	▼8	▼5	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼10	▼10	▼3	▲13	▲2	▲2	▼2	=	▼1	▼9	▼3	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼5	▼3
Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	ST99	18	23	22	13	7	15	14	15	9	22	14	27	22	17	19	17	19	10	21	14	5	21	21	15	18	19	11	17
	ST97	=	▼3	▲1	▼3	▼11	▼1	▼1	=	▼5	▲5	▲2	▼5	▲2	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼19	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼6	▼7	=

(ST99 May/June 2023 – ST97 June/July 2022)

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows some differences by age group. Younger respondents (aged 15-24) are more likely to want to prioritise moving towards zero pollution (29% compared with 20% of those aged 55 or over), taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (25% vs 20%) and developing renewable energy (49% vs 43%). However, older respondents are more likely to prioritise providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies (27% of those aged 55 or over, compared with 20% of 15-24 year-olds) and promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings (28% of 40-54 year-olds vs 22% of 15-24 year-olds).

Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to prioritise several of the objectives. The largest differences can be seen when it comes to creating a "circular economy" system (34% compared with 25% of those who left education by the age of 15), taking measures to make the EU

climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (26% vs 16%) and protecting biodiversity (31% vs 22%). The exception is fighting against plastic waste, which is chosen more frequently by those who ended their education by the age of 15 (44%) than those who left at the age of 20 or above (38%).

Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to prioritise several of the objectives, compared with those who have a negative image. This applies in particular to moving towards zero pollution (26% compared with 16%), taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (26% vs 15%) and developing renewable energy (51% vs 38%). The exception is providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies. This is chosen more frequently by those whose image of the EU is negative (29%) than those whose image is positive (24%).

Q88 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

		Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than in the EU												
		EU27	18	22	40	31	22	26	27	45	27	26	26	7
Gender		Man	19	22	39	31	22	25	28	47	26	25	27	7
Woman		Woman	17	22	40	30	21	26	27	44	28	27	26	7
Age		15-24	16	29	41	31	25	20	28	49	29	26	22	9
		25-39	18	21	36	31	23	26	27	46	28	24	27	8
		40-54	18	23	40	32	22	26	27	46	27	27	28	7
		55 +	19	20	41	30	20	27	28	43	26	26	27	6
Education (End of)		15-	16	21	44	25	16	25	28	42	22	28	25	6
		16-19	18	20	41	30	19	26	28	44	25	27	26	7
		20+	19	22	38	34	26	28	27	47	31	24	28	6
		Still studying	17	33	38	33	27	18	27	53	31	26	23	11
Socio-professional category		Self-employed	15	22	35	38	20	25	27	44	29	28	26	6
		Managers	20	21	37	34	27	25	27	49	31	23	30	6
		Other white collars	21	21	37	32	25	25	29	46	25	24	27	9
		Manual workers	18	21	41	29	19	27	28	43	26	27	25	7
		House persons	15	22	40	28	17	23	28	37	19	29	31	10
		Unemployed	12	23	48	26	16	26	29	41	26	28	30	7
		Retired	18	20	42	29	19	28	27	45	26	25	25	6
		Students	17	33	38	33	27	18	27	53	31	26	23	11
Difficulties paying bills		Most of the time	15	20	39	29	17	28	23	42	27	28	26	6
		From time to time	19	22	39	30	21	25	27	42	25	27	26	9
		Almost never/ Never	18	22	41	31	23	26	28	47	27	25	27	7
Consider belonging to		The working class	16	20	44	28	17	27	26	45	24	28	25	6
		The lower middle class	18	20	43	30	20	25	28	46	28	25	27	7
		The middle class	18	23	38	31	22	26	29	45	27	26	27	8
		The upper middle class	21	24	36	36	32	24	26	50	30	21	28	7
		The upper class	31	15	34	38	27	19	28	47	29	27	29	10
Image of the EU		Positive	18	26	39	32	26	24	28	51	28	25	28	8
		Neutral	17	21	40	29	19	27	28	43	25	26	26	7
		Negative	18	16	42	30	15	29	25	38	28	28	25	5

VI. A DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET WITHIN THE EU



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

Two-thirds are “for” a digital single market within the EU

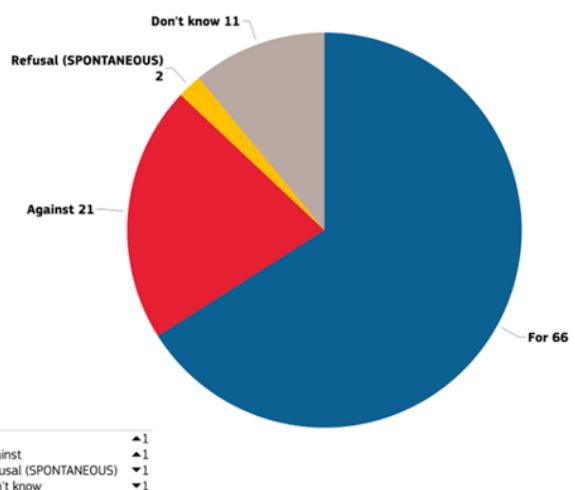
Two in three Europeans (66%) say they are in favour of a single digital market within the EU.³⁴ Results have remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023, with support increasing by 1 percentage point.

The proportion “against” a digital single market has increased by one percentage point to 21%, while 13% (-2 pp) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

A majority of respondents in each Member State (no change since winter 2022-2023) are “for” a single digital market within the EU. Proportions range from 86% in Malta, 78% in Lithuania, and 77% in both Estonia and Hungary, to 45% in Sweden (vs 26% “against”) and 46% in Bulgaria (vs 28%).

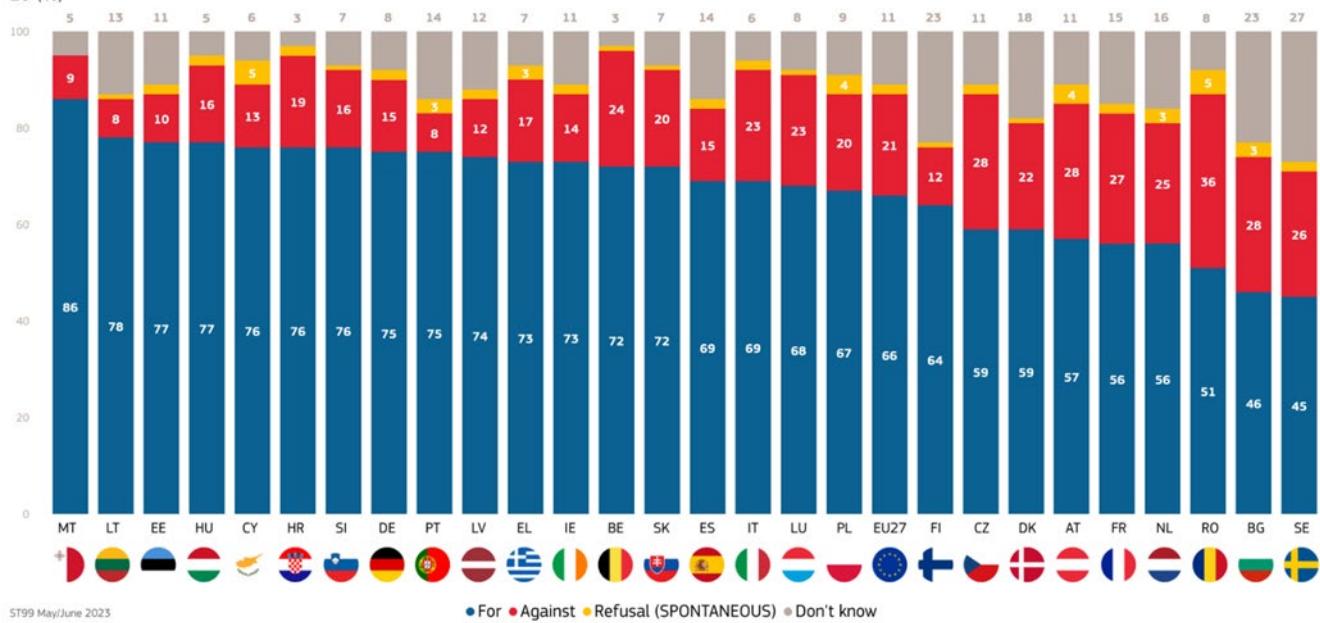
It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who say they don’t know or do not answer is particularly high in Sweden (29%), Bulgaria (26%) and Finland (24%).

QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A digital single market within the EU (EU27) (%)



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023)
 ST99 May/June 2023

QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A digital single market within the EU (%)



³⁴ QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

In 16 countries, support for a single digital market has increased since winter 2022-2023 (compared with three in the previous survey). The largest increase can be seen in Slovakia (72%, +10 percentage points).

In four Member States (Latvia, Malta, Poland and the Netherlands) support has declined. There has been no change in seven countries.

**QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (%)**



	EU27	SK	CZ	LU	BE	EE	IE	FR	RO	HR	AT	PT	FI	LT	HU	EL	IT	BG	DK	DE	ES	CY	SI	SE	LV	MT	PL	NL	
For	May/Jun 2023	66	72	59	68	72	77	73	56	51	76	57	75	64	78	77	73	69	46	59	75	69	76	76	45	74	86	67	56
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲10	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	
Against	May/Jun 2023	21	20	28	23	24	10	14	27	36	19	28	8	12	8	16	17	23	28	22	15	15	13	16	26	12	9	20	25
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼2	▲4	▲3	▼2	▲2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	May/Jun 2023	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	4	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	0	4	3
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲4	=	=	▼2	=	▼2	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	11	7	11	8	3	11	11	15	8	3	11	14	23	13	5	7	6	23	18	8	14	6	7	27	12	5	9	16
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼8	▼4	▼7	▼2	▼6	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼1	=	▼5	▼4	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	=	▲3	▲4

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Spring 2023

A majority of respondents in all **socio-demographic** groups are "for" a digital single market within the EU, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 15-24 (71%), managers (72%), students (74%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper class of society (74%), those living in large towns (72%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (78%).

The lowest levels of support are among those with a negative image of the EU (44% vs 42% "against") and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (50%).

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	66	21	2	11
Gender				
Man	68	21	2	9
Woman	64	21	2	13
Age				
15-24	71	18	2	9
25-39	69	20	2	9
40-54	67	22	2	9
55 +	62	21	3	14
Education (End of)				
15-	59	19	4	18
16-19	66	22	3	9
20+	67	21	2	10
Still studying	74	16	2	8
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	69	20	2	9
Managers	72	18	2	8
Other white collars	69	21	2	8
Manual workers	64	24	3	9
House persons	59	24	1	16
Unemployed	62	20	2	16
Retired	61	20	4	15
Students	74	16	2	8
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	50	30	4	16
From time to time	63	25	3	9
Almost never/ Never	69	18	2	11
Consider belonging to				
The working class	61	21	3	15
The lower middle class	66	21	3	10
The middle class	68	21	2	9
The upper middle class	69	18	2	11
The upper class	74	16	2	8
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	62	22	2	14
Small/ mid size town	65	23	2	10
Large town	72	16	3	9
Image of the EU				
Positive	78	12	2	8
Neutral	63	21	3	13
Negative	44	42	4	10