

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023

The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

Full report

Fieldwork: May – June 2023

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

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INTRODUCTION



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The Standard Eurobarometer 99 (EB99) survey of Spring 2023 was conducted from 31 May to 25 June in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), 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.

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, and its war of aggression is ongoing. The EU remains steadfast in its support of Ukraine, providing humanitarian, political, economic and military support as well as imposing eleven packages (as of June 2023) of significant sanctions on Russian individuals, entities and the Russian government. As recently as 29 June 2023 EU leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's war of aggression.²

Since the start of the war, the EU, its Member States, and European financial institutions have provided over €70 billion to support Ukraine, including around €53 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency budget, and military support to Ukraine. The EU is now home to 4 million Ukrainians who fled the invasion and are benefiting from the temporary protection mechanism enacted in March 2022.³ In response to the destruction of the Nova Kakhovka dam in Ukraine in June 2023, the EU made an additional €500 000 available to the region to address immediate humanitarian needs, as well as clean water using the strategic reserves from the **rescEU shelter capacities**.⁴ In addition, 18 countries to date have provided assistance via the EU civil protection mechanism and other in-kind lifesaving assistance including shelter, bedding, food and sanitation items.⁵

Cementing its plans to support Ukraine long-term, on 20 June the **Commission proposed establishing a dedicated financing instrument that will provide up to €50 billion coherent, predictable as well and flexible support to Ukraine for the period 2024-2027**.⁶

On 22 June the Commission paid €1.5 billion under the Macro-financial Assistance (MFA)+ package for Ukraine, disbursing so far €9 billion out of the planned up to €18 billion for 2023. This volume of the spring 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the war in Ukraine and its consequences. This report follows earlier surveys on the same subject in January–February 2023 (EB98), June–July 2022 (EB97), and October–November 2022 (Special Eurobarometer on Ukraine, 98.1) and includes comparisons with the previous survey (Standard

Eurobarometer 98 Winter 2022–2023). The survey covers five topic areas identified by the European Commission:

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/ukraine-refugees-eu/>

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Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁷⁸. 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 Regulation⁹ (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 ¹⁰	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**

⁷ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

⁸ 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.

⁹ 2016/679

¹⁰ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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Satisfaction with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has remained relatively stable since January–February 2023

- More than half of all respondents say they are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (56%, no change since January–February 2023).
- Satisfaction with the EU response is the majority opinion in every country except for Cyprus, Greece, Austria, Estonia and Slovenia.
- Almost as many (54%, -1 percentage point) are satisfied with the response of their national government and it is the view of the majority in 19 EU Member States.

Approval for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has declined slightly since January–February 2023, but remains high

- More than eight in ten agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (88%, -3 pp) or with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (86%, -2 pp).
- More than seven in ten agree with providing financial support to Ukraine (75%, -2 pp) or with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (72%, -2 pp).
- More than six in ten agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (66%, -1 pp), or with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (64%, -1 pp).
- Almost two thirds (65%) agree with the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine.
- Nationally support for the EU's actions is consistently high in Portugal, Sweden, Finland and Denmark, but consistently low in Slovakia, Bulgaria and Austria.
- Three quarters of respondents (75%, -3 pp) agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, and the majority in each EU Member State agree.

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

- More than eight in ten respondents (83%, -3 pp) in the EU agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country. More than two thirds in each EU Member State agree.
- Just over six in ten (61%, -2 pp) agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally.

Large majorities of Europeans agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to both national and EU security

- Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, -2 pp) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, and more than half in each EU Member State agree.
- Three quarters (75%, -1 pp) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country. Cyprus is the only country where the majority disagree.

Support for defence co-operation and increased spending remains strong, although it has declined slightly since January–February 2023

- Eight in ten respondents (80%, -2 pp) agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, and more than six in ten in each country agree.
- More than three quarters (77%, -3 pp) agree that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. At least six in ten in each EU Member State agree.
- Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change) agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, and a majority in each Member State agrees.
- Two thirds (66%, -2 pp) agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU with a majority in every country except Austria agreeing.

Although large majorities support a range of EU energy policy directions, agreement has declined slightly since January–February 2023

- There is strong support for renewables with 85% (-1 pp) agreeing that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power and 79% (-1 pp) agreeing that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption.
- At a national level these policies have the strongest support in Malta, Portugal and Ireland and the weakest support in Czechia, Romania, Estonia, Bulgaria and Slovakia.
- Measures to improve energy security also have strong support. More than eight in ten agree (82%, -3 pp) agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, and 82% (-2 pp) also agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible. Almost as many (81%, -3 pp) agree that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for the EU's overall security while 80% (-2 pp) agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.

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- Nationally these policies have consistently strong support in Portugal, but consistently weak support in Romania, Estonia and Slovakia.
- Almost eight in ten respondents (78%, -3 pp) have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future.

Most Europeans think their quality of life has remained the same in the past 12 months

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

I. ACTION TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO THE WAR



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This chapter considers Europeans' approval of a range of humanitarian and economic actions taken by the EU in response to the war in Ukraine. It also reviews the level of approval for granting Ukraine candidate status as a potential member of the EU.

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

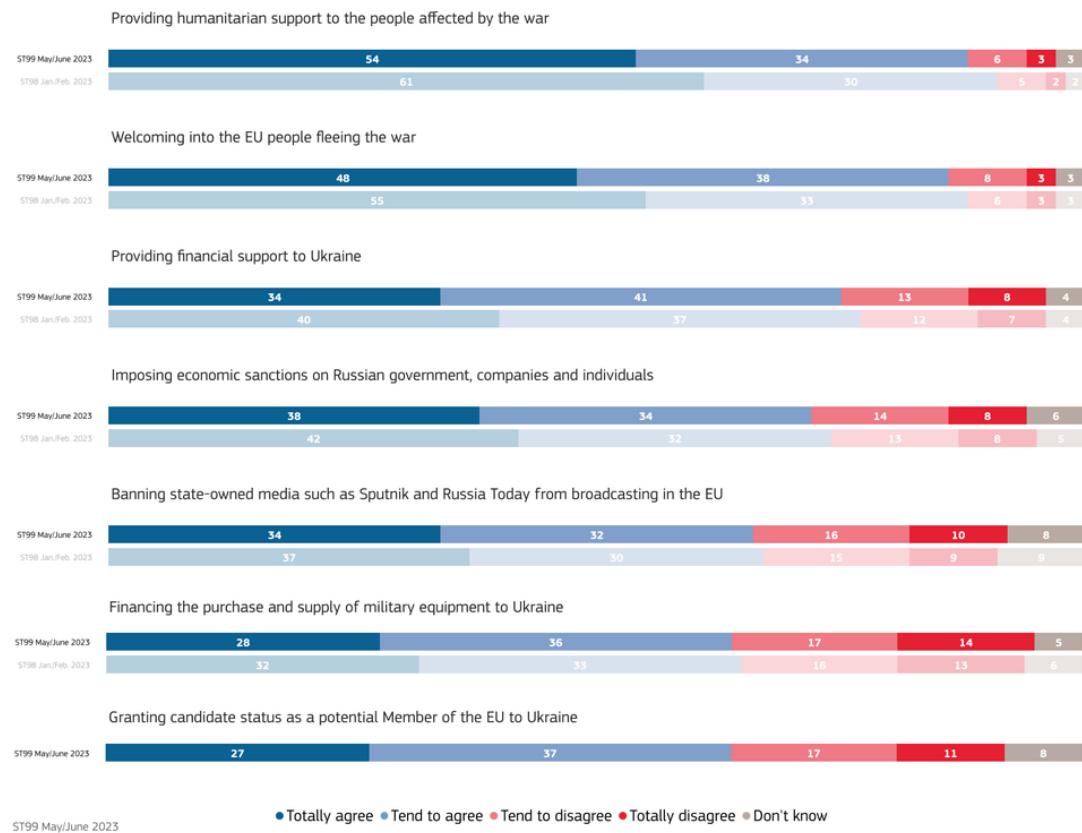
Almost nine in ten (88%, -3 percentage points since January–February 2023) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, with the majority (54%, -7 pp) totally agreeing with this action.¹¹ Fewer than one in ten (9%, +2 pp) disagree. More than eight in ten (86%, -2 pp) agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with 48% (-7 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in ten disagree (11%, +2 pp).

Three quarters of respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (75%, -2 pp), with 34% (-6 pp) totally agreeing. More than one in five (21%+2 pp) disagree. More than seven in ten Europeans (72%, -2 pp) agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, with 38% (-4 pp) totally agreeing and 22% disagreeing (+1 pp).

Two thirds (66%, -1 pp) agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, with 34% (-3 pp) in total agreement. More than one quarter (26%, +2 pp) disagree. Almost two thirds (64%) agree with **the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine**, with 28% saying they "totally agree". In contrast, 28% disagree.

Finally, more than six in ten (64%, -1 pp) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**, with 28% (-4 pp) saying they "totally agree". However, more than three in ten (31%, +2 pp) disagree.

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



¹¹ QE2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. 2.1 Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals; 2.2 Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from

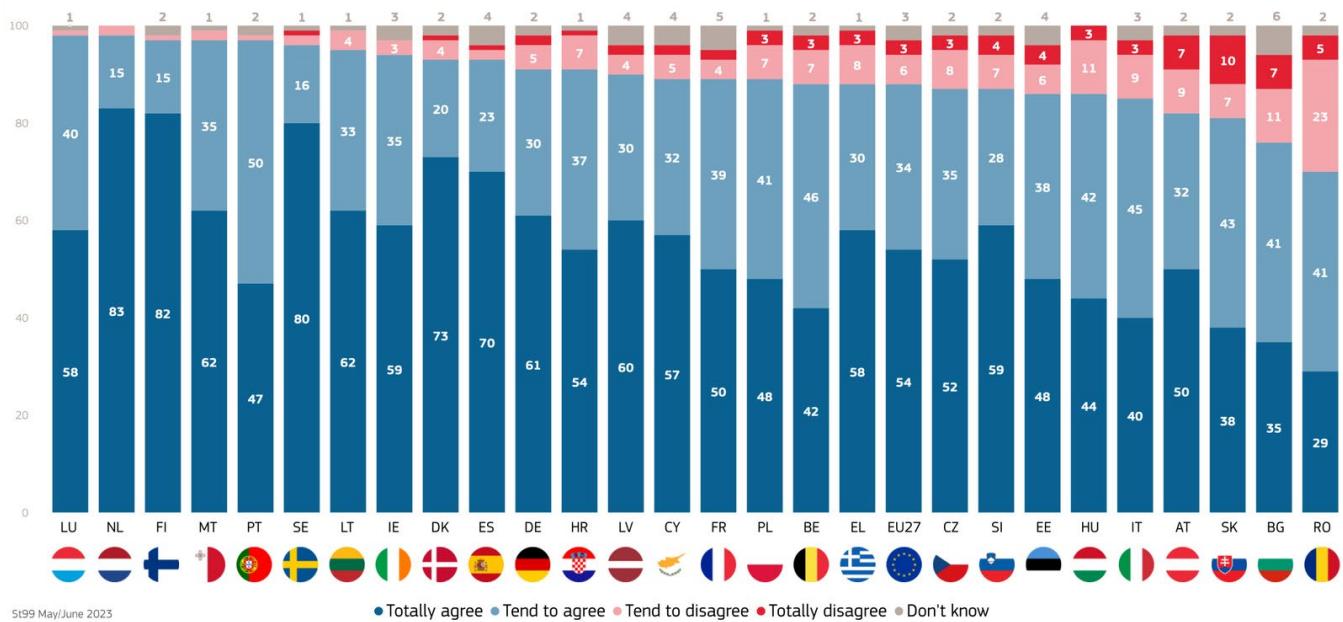
broadcasting in the EU; 2.3 Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine; 2.4 Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war; 2.5 Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war; 2.6 Providing financial support to Ukraine; 2.7 Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine.

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At least seven in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war. Agreement is almost unanimous in Luxembourg, the Netherlands (98% each) and in Malta, Portugal and Finland (97% each), with 70% in Romania, 76% in Bulgaria and 81% in Slovakia also agreeing. Romania (28%) is the only country where at least one in five disagrees.

In 18 countries at least half of all respondents “totally agree” with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, with the highest levels seen in the Netherlands (83%), Finland (82%) and Sweden (80%). At the other end of the scale 29% in Romania, 35% in Bulgaria and 38% in Slovakia “totally agree”.

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



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Respondents in 19 countries are now less likely to agree than in January–February 2023, with the largest declines seen amongst those in Greece (88%, -9 percentage points), Estonia (86%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (89%, -6 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased slightly in three countries including Ireland (94%, +4 pp), and there has been no change in Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg, Croatia and Czechia.

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

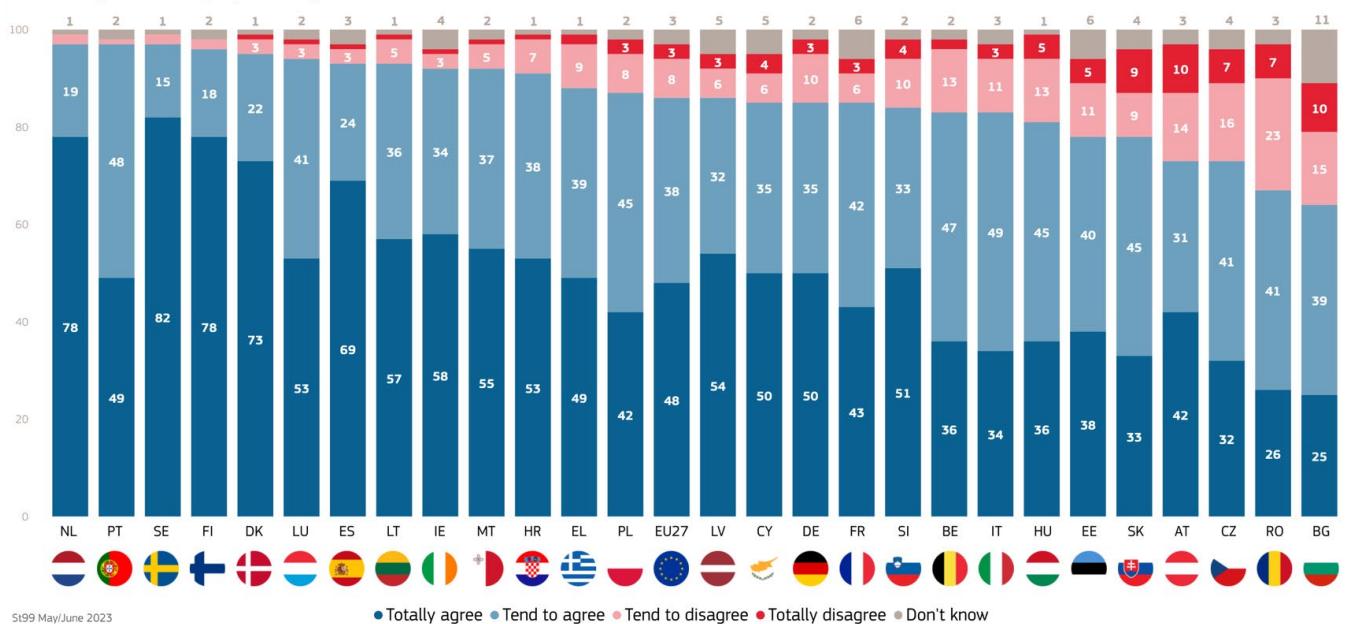
	EU27	IE	MT	PT	CZ	HR	LU	FI	SE	DK	DE	LV	NL	RO	PL	BE	ES	FR	LT	HU	IT	AT	SI	BG	SK	CY	EE	EL	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	88	94	97	97	87	91	98	97	96	93	91	90	98	70	89	88	93	89	95	86	85	82	87	76	81	89	86	88
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲3	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	9	3	2	1	11	8	1	1	3	5	7	6	2	28	10	10	3	6	4	14	12	16	11	18	17	7	10	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲3	=	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲3	▲6	▲9
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	0	2	1	2	4	5	1	0	3	2	2	6	2	4	4	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	▲3	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲1	=

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

The strongest support is seen amongst those in the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (97% each), but 73% in Czechia and Austria, 67% in Romania and 64% in Bulgaria also agree. There are four countries where at least one in five disagrees: Romania (30%), Bulgaria (25%), Austria (24%) and Czechia (23%).

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



Si99 May/June 2023

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

The proportion of respondents who "totally agree" ranges from 82% in Sweden and 78% in the Netherlands and Finland to 25% in Bulgaria, 26% in Romania and 32% in Czechia. In 22 countries respondents are now less likely than they were in January–February 2023 to agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, and this is particularly the case in Cyprus (85%, -10 percentage points), Estonia (78%, -10 pp) and Bulgaria (64%, -9 pp). Agreement has increased slightly in Czechia, Portugal and Ireland (1-3 pp), and has remained stable in Sweden and Croatia.

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

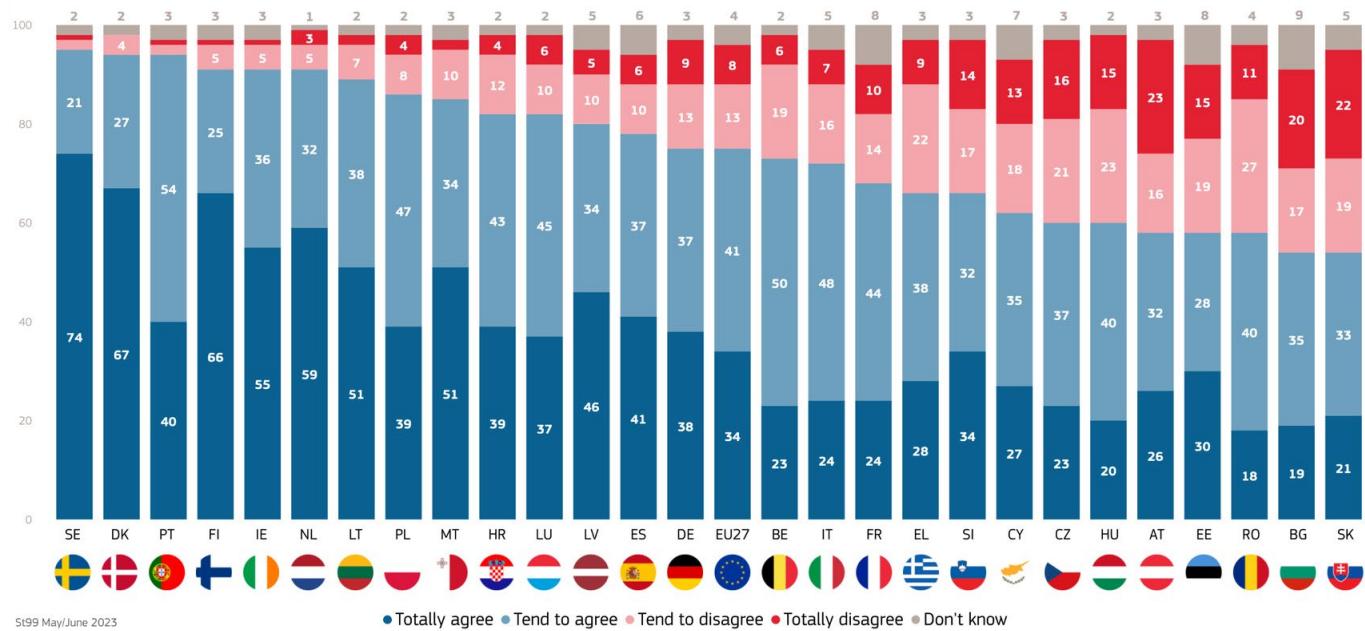
		EU27	IE	PT	CZ	HR	SE	DE	LT	MT	NL	FI	DK	LV	LU	ES	FR	SK	PL	BE	IT	HU	RO	SI	AT	EL	BG	EE	CY
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	86	92	97	73	91	97	85	93	92	97	96	95	86	94	93	85	78	87	83	81	67	84	73	88	64	78	85	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	11	4	1	23	8	2	13	6	6	2	2	4	9	4	4	9	18	11	15	14	18	30	14	24	11	25	16	10
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	=	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲6	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	3	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	3	6	4	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	11	6	5
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼1	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲4	

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The majority of respondents in each Member State agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, and in six countries at least nine in ten agree: in Sweden (95%), Denmark and Portugal (94% each) and Ireland, the Netherlands and Finland (91% each). More than half in Slovakia, Bulgaria (54% each) and Romania, Austria and Estonia (58% each) also agree.

In ten countries at least three in ten disagree, with the highest levels seen in Slovakia (41%), Austria (39%), and Romania and Hungary (38% each).

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



In contrast, there are seven countries where at least half of all respondents "totally agree" with providing financial support to Ukraine with the largest shares seen in Sweden (74%), Denmark (67%) and Finland (66%). Since January–February 2023 agreement with providing financial support to Ukraine has declined in 18 EU Member States, and in three countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Cyprus (62%, -19 percentage points), Estonia (58%, -14 pp) and Austria (58%, -13 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in five countries, including Portugal (94%, +6 pp) and Luxembourg (82%, +6 pp). There has been no change in agreement in Poland, France or Greece.

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

	EU27	EU	PT	DK	IE	SK	SE	EL	FR	PL	BG	CZ	HR	HU	RO	BE	MT	NL	LT	FI	ES	IT	LV	DE	SI	AT	EE	CY	
Total Agree	May/Jun 2023	75	62	94	94	91	54	95	66	68	56	54	60	82	60	58	73	85	91	89	91	78	72	80	75	66	58	58	62
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲6	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼13	▼14	▼19		
Total Disagree	May/Jun 2023	21	16	3	4	6	41	3	31	24	12	37	37	16	38	38	25	12	8	9	6	16	23	15	22	31	39	34	31
	Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼4	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲13	▲15	▲15
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	2	3	2	3	5	2	3	8	2	9	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	6	5	5	3	3	3	8	7
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲4		

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A majority in 26 EU Member States agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, but there is considerable national variation. More than nine in ten respondents in Portugal and Sweden (94% each) agree, as do 89% in Denmark, Ireland and Poland and 46% in Bulgaria (vs 40% disagree), 51% in Slovakia and 55% in Austria.

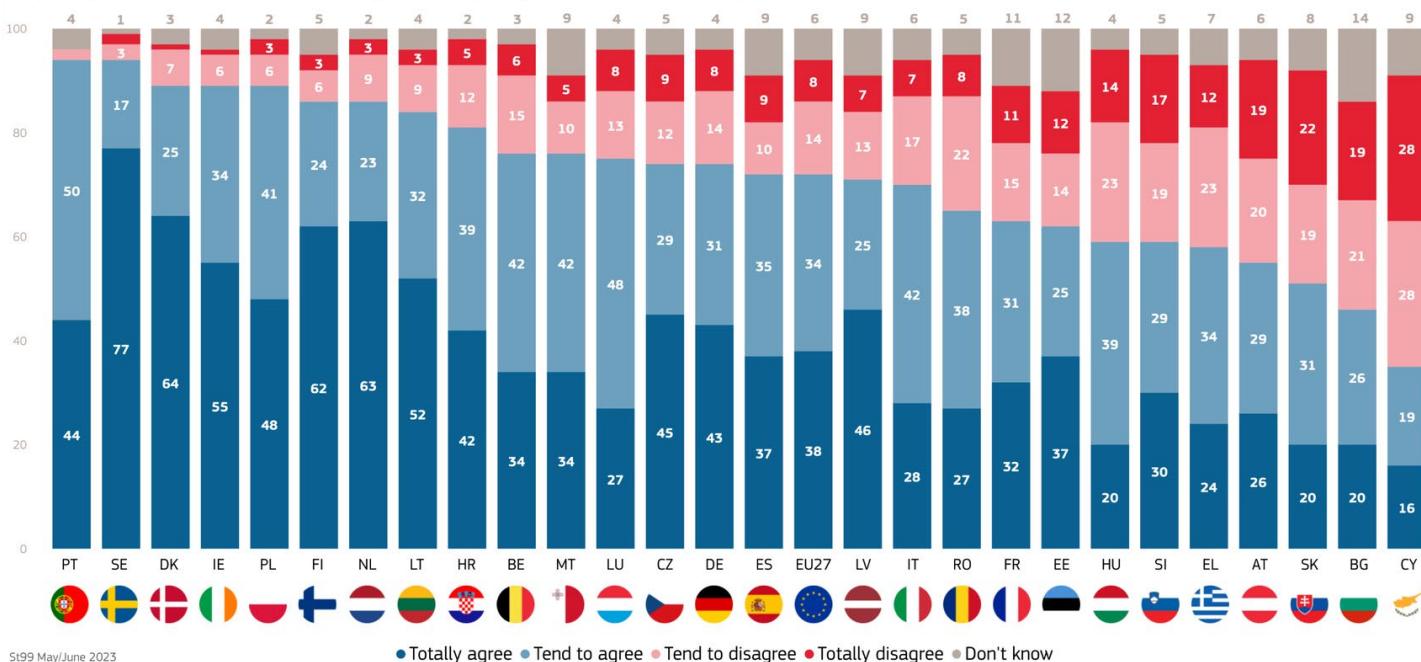
The exception is Cyprus where 35% agree and 56% disagree.

There are six countries where at least half say they “totally agree”: Sweden (77%), Denmark (64%), the Netherlands (63%), Finland

(62%), Ireland (55%) and Lithuania (52%). In contrast, 16% in Cyprus and 20% in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Hungary “totally agree”.

It is worth noting that at least one in five in Cyprus (28%) and Slovakia (22%) “totally disagree” with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals.

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



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There are 17 EU Member States where respondents are less likely than they were in January–February 2023 to agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, with the largest declines seen in Cyprus (35%, -18 percentage points), Austria (55%, -14 pp) and Estonia (62%, -9 pp). On the other hand, in seven countries, including Portugal (94%, +5 pp), agreement levels have increased. There has been no change in Germany, Lithuania and Luxembourg. Disagreement is now the majority opinion in Cyprus.

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

	EU27	PT	CZ	IE	EL	HU	SK	FI	DE	LT	LU	BE	BG	DK	ES	HR	PL	SE	FR	MT	RO	SI	LV	NL	IT	EE	AT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	72	94	74	89	58	59	51	86	74	84	75	76	46	89	72	81	89	94	63	76	65	59	71	86	70	62	55	35
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼9	▼14	▼18		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	22	2	21	7	35	37	41	9	22	12	21	21	40	8	19	17	9	5	26	15	30	36	20	12	24	26	39	56
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲13	▲13	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	4	5	4	7	4	8	5	4	4	4	3	14	3	9	2	2	1	11	9	5	5	9	2	6	12	6	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲3	=	▲1	=	=	▲4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲5

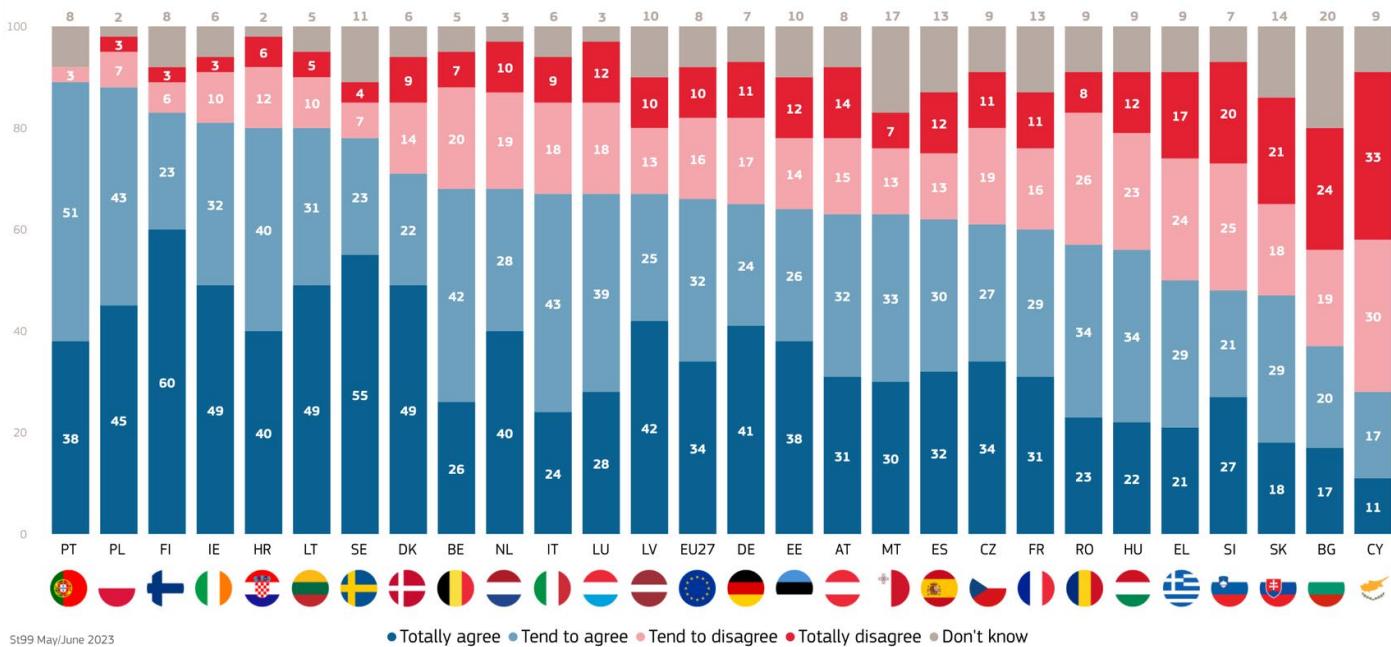
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In 25 countries a majority of respondents agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, although proportions vary from 89% in Portugal, 88% in Poland and 83% in Finland to 47% in Slovakia (vs 39% 'disagree'), 48% in Slovenia (vs 45%) and 50% in Greece (vs 41%).

In Cyprus (28% vs 63% 'disagree') and Bulgaria (37% 'agree' vs 43% 'disagree') a majority of respondents disagree. In fact, in Cyprus 33% "totally disagree".

There are two countries where at least half "totally agree": Finland (60%) and Sweden (55%). In contrast 11% in Cyprus, 17% in Bulgaria and 18% in Slovakia answer the same way.

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



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Agreement with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU has declined in 17 countries since January–February 2023. The decline is larger in Cyprus (28%, -12 percentage points) than in any other country, with the next largest decline seen in Malta (63%, -7 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in nine countries, including Portugal (89%, +9 pp) and Greece (50%, +6 pp). There has been no change in agreement in the Netherlands.

Agreement is now the opinion of the majority in Greece and Slovakia.

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

	EU27	PT	EL	CZ	SK	FI	HR	FR	LU	IE	NL	BE	DK	DE	ES	PL	SE	BG	LV	LT	HU	EE	IT	AT	SI	RO	MT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May-Jun 2023	66	89	50	61	47	83	80	60	67	81	68	68	71	65	62	88	78	37	67	80	56	64	67	63	48	57	63	28
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼12		
Total 'Disagree'	May-Jun 2023	26	3	41	30	39	9	18	27	30	13	29	27	23	28	25	10	11	43	23	15	35	26	27	29	45	34	20	63
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲7	▲6	▼2	▲8
Don't know	May-Jun 2023	8	8	9	9	14	8	2	13	3	6	3	5	6	7	13	2	11	20	10	5	9	10	6	8	7	9	17	9
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼5	=	▲2	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲4	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼4	▼2	▲9	▲4

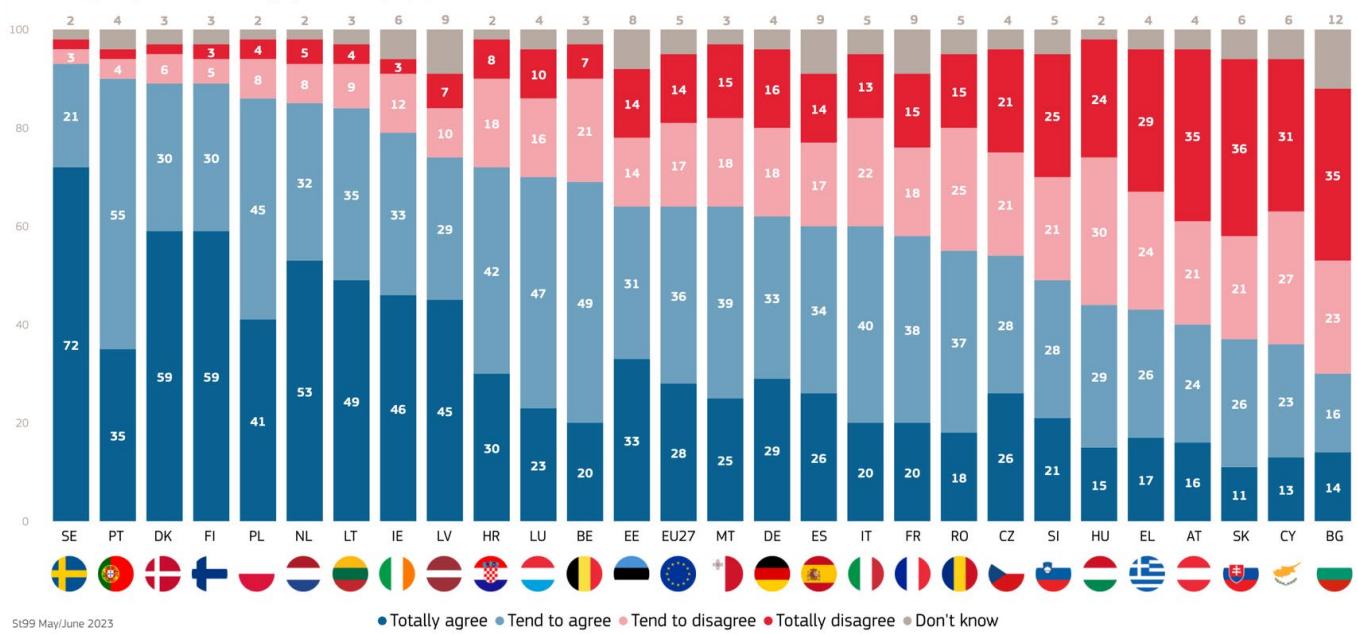
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Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine is supported by a majority of respondents in 21 EU Member States, including Sweden (93%), Portugal (90%) and Denmark and Finland (89% each).

In the remaining six countries, only a minority agree with this action: Bulgaria (30% 'agree' vs 58% 'disagree'), Cyprus (36% vs 58%), Slovakia (37% vs 57%), Austria (40% vs 56%), Greece (43% vs 53%) and Hungary (44% vs 54%).

The proportion of respondents who "totally agree" with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine ranges from 72% of respondents in Sweden, 59% in Denmark and Finland and 53% in the Netherlands to 11% in Slovakia, 13% in Cyprus and 14% in Bulgaria.

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



In 17 EU Member States, respondents are **now less likely to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** than they were in January–February 2023, and in three countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Cyprus (36%, -13 percentage points), Malta (64%, -12 pp) and Austria (40%, -10 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in eight countries, with the largest observed amongst respondents in Portugal (90%, +8 pp), Greece (47%, +7 pp) and Luxembourg (70%, +6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Romania and Denmark.

Disagreement is now the majority opinion in Cyprus, Austria and Hungary.

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

	EU27	PT	EL	LU	CZ	IT	BE	FI	SE	DK	RO	DE	HR	SK	IE	FR	BG	LV	PL	SI	LT	ES	NL	HU	EE	AT	MT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	64	90	43	70	54	60	69	89	93	89	55	62	72	37	79	58	30	74	86	49	84	60	85	44	64	40	64	36
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼10	▼12	▼13	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	31	6	53	26	42	35	28	8	5	8	40	34	26	57	15	33	58	17	12	46	13	31	13	54	28	56	33	58
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼4	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲8	▲10	▲10	▲12	▲11
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	2	3	5	4	2	6	6	9	12	9	2	5	3	9	2	2	8	4	3	6
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	=	▲2

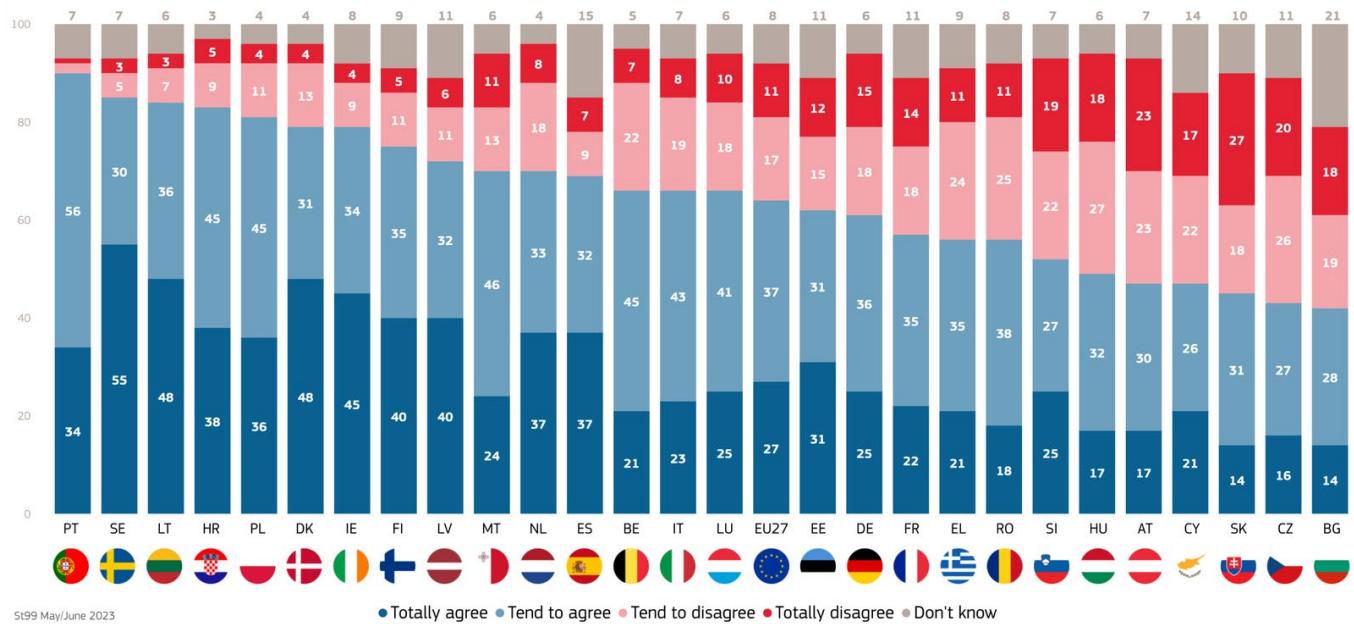
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A majority in 25 EU Member States agree with the EU **granting candidate status to Ukraine**, although proportions range from 90% in Portugal, 85% in Sweden and 84% in Lithuania to 42% in Bulgaria (vs 37% 'disagree'), 47% in Austria (vs 46% 'disagree')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

In Slovakia opinion is divided (45% 'agree' vs 45% 'disagree'), while in Czechia the majority disagree (46% vs 43% 'agree').

Sweden (55%) is the only country where at least half "totally agree", although 48% in Denmark and Lithuania are also in total agreement with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine. In contrast, 14% in Slovakia and Bulgaria and 16% in Czechia answer the same way.

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



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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows majority support for each action across almost all groups, with no notable difference in support between men and women. There is strong support across all age groups, however it is worth noting that those aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree with providing financial support to Ukraine (79%) and granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (68%), particularly compared to those aged 55 and older.

For each action, the longer a respondent has remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with it. For example, 69% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, compared to 61% who completed age 16-19 and 56% who completed age 15 or younger.

Managers are consistently amongst the most likely to agree with each action, while the unemployed are consistently amongst the least likely to agree. For instance, 80% of managers agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, compared with 62% of the unemployed.

Financial situation also influences opinion. The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each action. For example, 69% of respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, compared to 46% of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class are the most likely to agree with each action, particularly compared with those who consider themselves working class or lower middle class. For instance, 89% of those who consider themselves upper class and 84% who consider themselves middle class agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, compared to 69% of respondents who consider themselves working class and 71% who consider themselves lower middle class.

Finally, the image a respondent has of the EU has an impact on their support for the EU's actions in response to the invasion. Those with a positive view of the EU are much more likely to agree with each action than those with a negative view. For example, 95% of those with a positive view of the EU agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war compared to 80% of those with a negative view.

In fact, respondents with a negative view are the only group where a majority disagrees with any action: 58% disagree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine and 54% disagree with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine.

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

	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war	Providing financial support to Ukraine	Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine
EU27	72	66	64	88	86	75	64
Gender							
Man	74	67	65	89	86	75	66
Woman	72	65	62	89	85	74	64
Age							
15-24	70	67	67	88	88	79	68
25-39	73	67	65	89	85	76	65
40-54	73	67	62	88	86	74	65
55 +	73	65	63	89	85	73	63
Education (End of)							
15-	70	62	56	86	82	68	61
16-19	71	66	61	87	83	71	63
20+	76	68	69	92	89	80	67
Still studying	74	69	70	91	91	83	71
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	72	67	63	92	87	74	63
Managers	80	72	73	92	89	83	70
Other white collars	76	69	66	89	85	77	67
Manual workers	69	64	61	86	83	70	62
House persons	68	60	54	86	82	68	56
Unemployed	62	58	51	84	82	63	55
Retired	73	65	62	88	85	73	64
Students	74	69	70	91	91	83	71
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	63	58	46	83	78	59	50
From time to time	69	63	59	84	81	70	60
Almost never/ Never	76	68	69	92	89	79	69
Consider belonging to							
The working class	70	64	58	87	83	69	60
The lower middle class	70	61	59	88	83	71	60
The middle class	73	68	66	88	86	76	67
The upper middle class	81	72	76	94	91	84	72
The upper class	86	74	82	95	90	89	69
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	71	64	62	88	84	73	63
Small/ mid size town	72	66	64	88	84	74	64
Large town	76	68	65	91	89	76	66
Image of the EU							
Positive	85	78	79	95	94	89	80
Neutral	69	63	58	86	83	71	59
Negative	51	46	37	80	71	49	38

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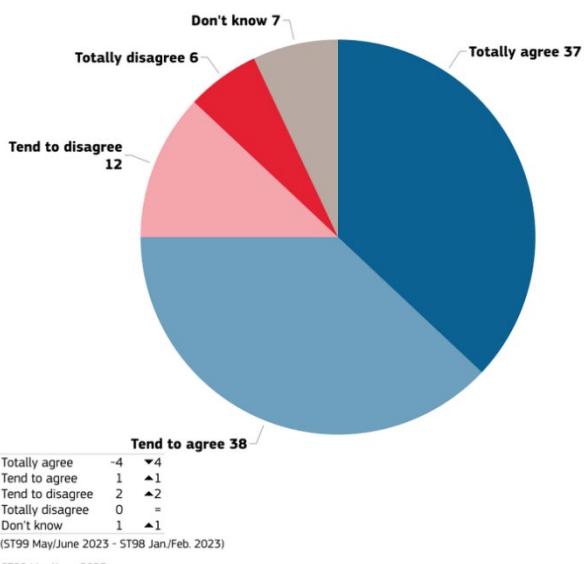
More than half in each Member State agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values.

Three quarters of respondents (75%, -3 percentage points since January–February 2023) agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values with 37% (-4 pp) saying they totally agree.¹² Almost one in five (18%, +2 pp) say they disagree.

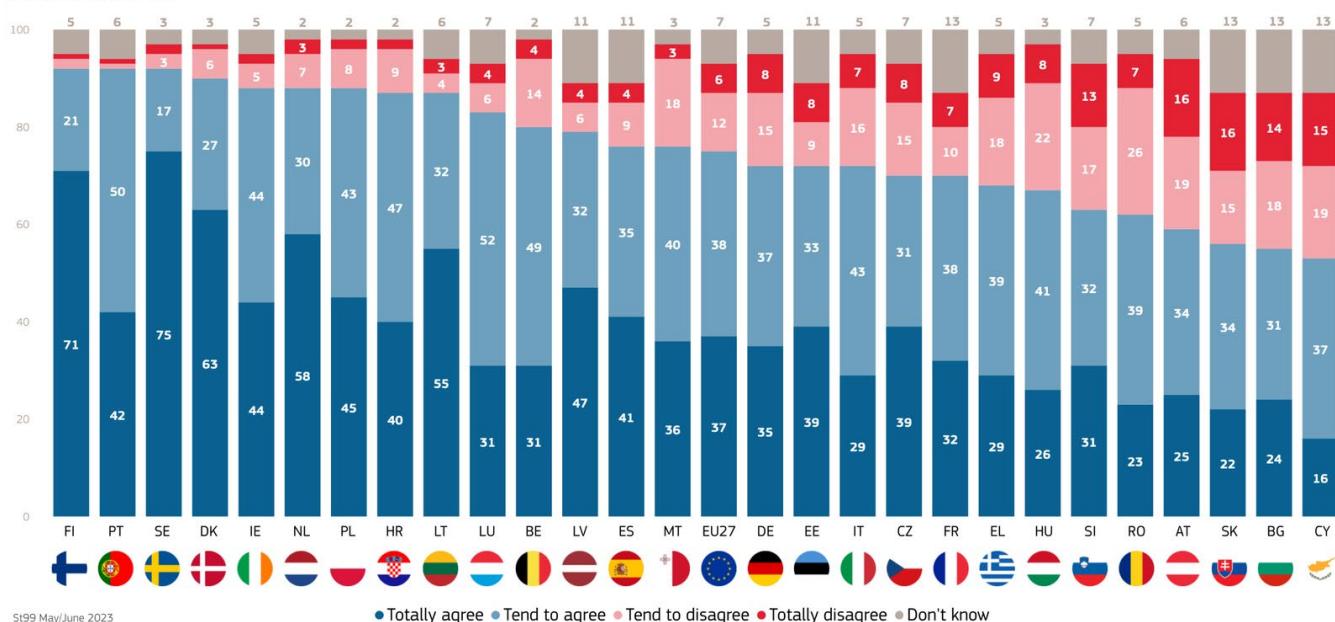
Although a majority of respondents in every country agree, there is some variation. At least nine in ten respondents in Portugal, Finland, Sweden (92% each) and Denmark (90%) agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values. At the other end of the scale 53% in Cyprus, 55% in Bulgaria and 56% in Slovakia also agree.

Respondents in Sweden (75%) and Finland (71%) are more likely to "totally agree" with this statement than those in other EU Member States, particularly Cyprus (16%).

QE3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (EU27) (%)



QE3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)



¹² QE3.3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values

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In 19 EU Member States respondents are now less likely than they were in January–February 2023 to agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, with the largest declines seen in Cyprus (53%, -13 percentage points), Austria (59%, -8 pp) and Estonia (72%, -7 pp). In contrast, agreement has slightly increased in four countries including Portugal (92%, +4 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Denmark, Croatia, Slovakia and Finland.

QE3.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)

		EU27	PT	EL	IE	LU	DK	HR	SK	FI	BG	SI	BE	LV	LT	HU	DE	NL	PL	RO	SE	ES	IT	MT	CZ	FR	EE	AT	CY
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	75	92	68	88	83	90	87	56	92	55	63	80	79	87	67	72	88	88	62	92	76	72	76	70	72	59	53	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼13	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	18	2	27	7	10	7	11	31	3	32	30	18	10	7	30	23	10	10	33	5	13	23	21	23	17	17	35	34
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲8	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	7	6	5	5	7	3	2	13	5	13	7	2	11	6	3	5	2	2	5	3	11	5	3	7	13	11	6	13
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲3	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▲7		

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority in each group agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values. There are no differences based on age or gender, but the analysis does show that the longer a respondent remained in education the more likely they are to agree. For example, 78% of those who remained in education aged 20 or older agree, compared to 69% of those who completed it at the age of 15 or younger.

Amongst socio-professional groups, managers (80%) and students (75%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to housepersons (66%) and the unemployed (67%). The analysis also shows the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 79% of the respondents who never or almost never have these difficulties agree, compared to 63% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Agreement also varies with social class. The higher the class a respondent considers themselves a part of, the more likely they are to agree. For example, 91% of those who consider themselves upper class agree, compared to 70% who consider themselves working class.

Image of the EU is also influential: respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree than those with a negative image (87% vs 53%).

QE3.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total 'Agree')

		By standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values
EU27		75
 Gender		
Man		76
Woman		74
 Age		
15-24		76
25-39		75
40-54		75
55 +		74
 Education (End of)		
15-		69
16-19		73
20+		78
Still studying		79
 Socio-professional category		
Self- employed		74
Managers		80
Other white collars		76
Manual workers		72
House persons		66
Unemployed		67
Retired		75
Students		79
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time		63
From time to time		71
Almost never/ Never		79
 Consider belonging to		
The working class		70
The lower middle class		71
The middle class		76
The upper middle class		84
The upper class		91
 Image of the EU		
Positive		87
Neutral		72
Negative		53

II. THE EU'S RESPONSE TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE



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This second chapter explores citizens' satisfaction with the response of the EU and their national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

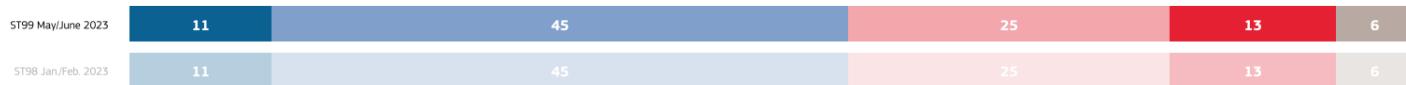
More than half of EU citizens are satisfied with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

More than half of all respondents say they are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (56%, no change since January–February 2023), with 11% (no change) "very satisfied"¹³. Almost four in ten (38%, no change) are dissatisfied, including 13% (no change) who are "not at all satisfied". Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents are also satisfied with the response of their national government, with 54% (-1 pp) saying they are satisfied including 12% (no change) who are "very satisfied". Just over four in ten are dissatisfied (41%, +1 pp), with 14% (+1 pp) "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don't know.

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

The European Union



The (NATIONALITY) Government



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

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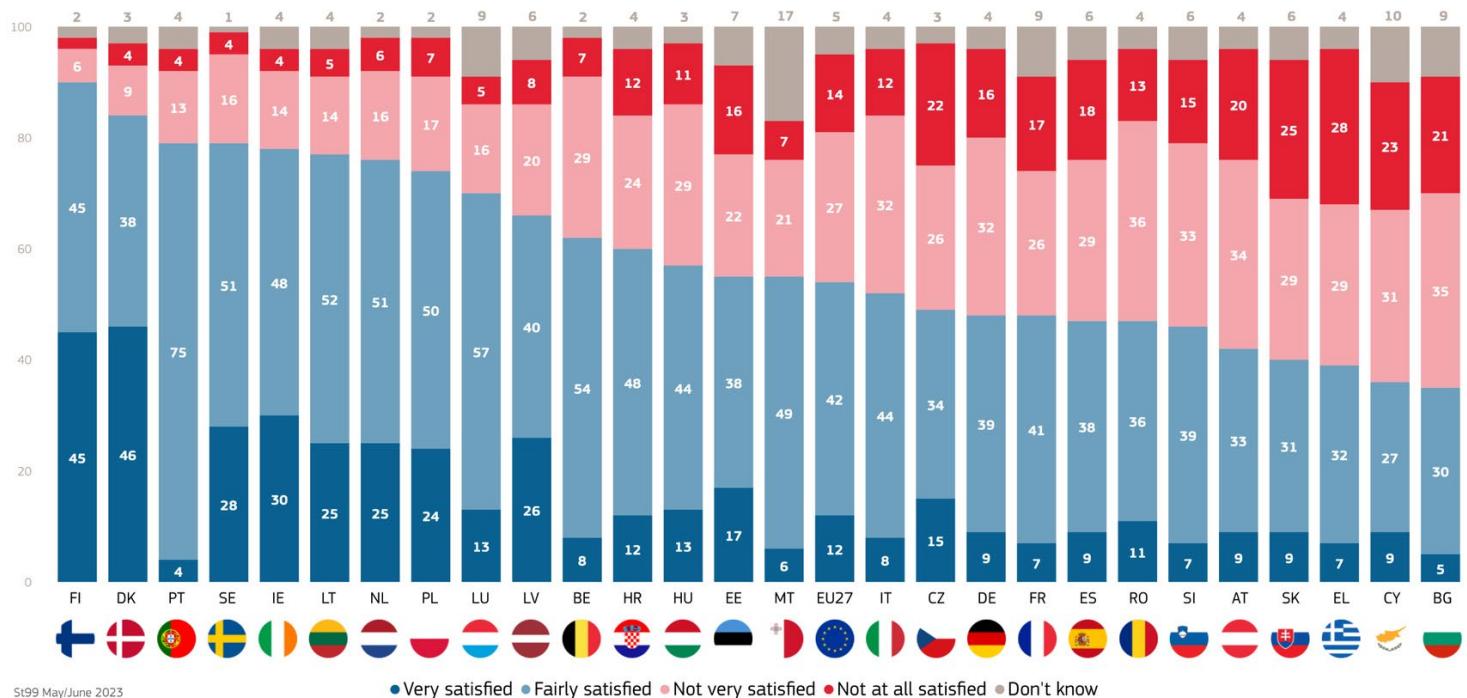
¹³ QE1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? 1.1 The (NATIONALITY) government ; 1.2 The European Union

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Satisfaction with the national government's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine varies considerably, with levels ranging from 90% of respondents in Finland, 84% in Denmark and 79% in Portugal and Sweden to 35% in Bulgaria, 36% in Cyprus and 39% in Greece. Overall, a majority in 19 EU Member States say they are satisfied, while opinion is divided in Spain (47% satisfied vs 47% not satisfied). In the remaining seven countries the majority are not satisfied.

In eight countries at least one in five say they are “very satisfied” with their national government’s response, with the highest levels seen in Denmark (46%), Finland (45%) and Ireland (30%).

QE1.1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? :-The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



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

Satisfaction with the response of the national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has increased in 15 EU Member States since January–February 2023, with the largest rise amongst respondents in Slovakia (40%, +6 percentage points) and Greece (39%, +6 pp). In contrast it has declined in ten countries, most notably in Malta (55%, -15 pp), Cyprus (36%, -11 pp) and Austria (42%, -9 pp). Dissatisfaction is now the majority opinion in Austria. There has been no change in Ireland or Lithuania.

QE1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...?
 The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

	EU27	EL	SK	HU	PT	DK	LV	PL	SI	FI	BG	DE	ES	LU	NL	RO	IE	LT	BE	SE	FR	HR	IT	CZ	EE	AT	CY	MT	
Total 'Satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	54	39	40	57	79	84	66	74	46	90	35	48	47	70	76	47	78	77	62	79	48	60	52	49	55	42	36	55
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼9	▼11	▼15	
Total 'Not satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	41	57	54	40	17	13	28	24	48	8	56	48	47	21	22	49	18	19	36	20	43	36	44	48	38	54	54	28
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼5	▼7	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲8	▲9	▲6	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	4	6	3	4	3	6	2	6	2	9	4	6	9	2	4	4	4	2	1	9	4	4	3	7	4	10	17
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲5	▲9

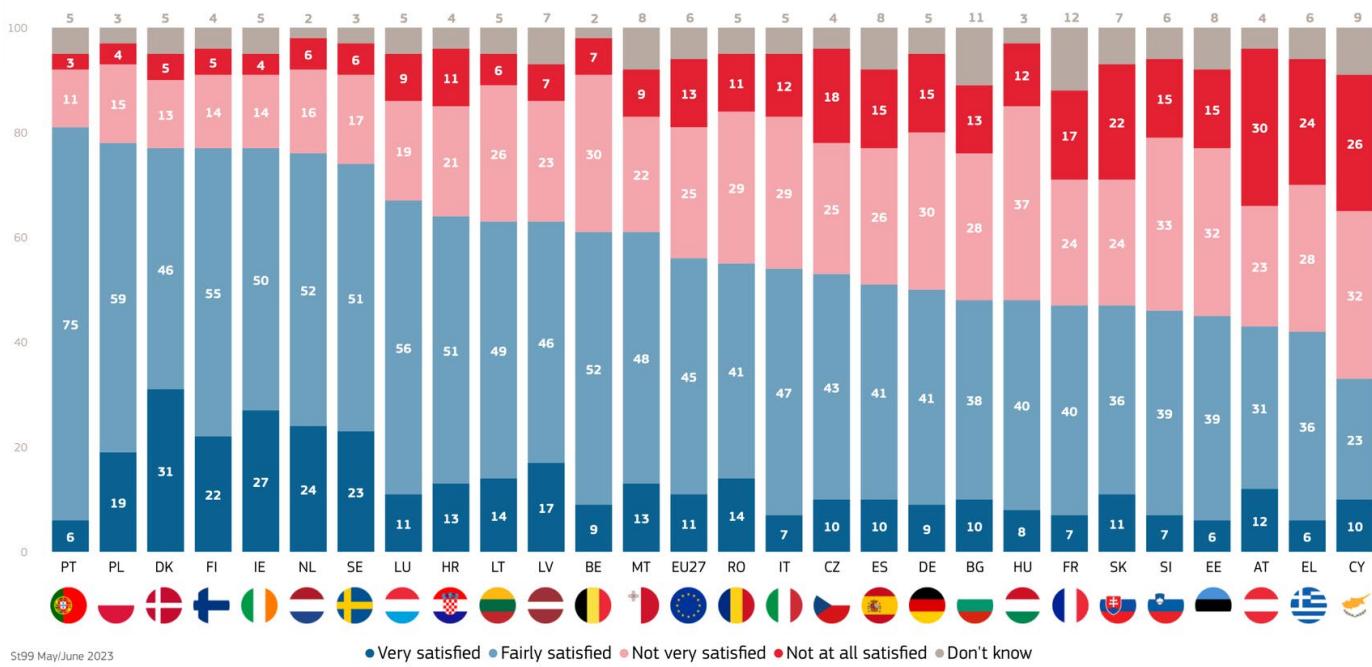
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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

In 22 EU Member States the majority are satisfied with the way the EU has responded to Russia's invasion of the Ukraine. Satisfaction levels are highest amongst respondents in Portugal (81%), Poland (78%) and Denmark, Ireland and Finland (77% each) but a majority in Slovakia (47% vs 46% not satisfied) and France (47% vs 41% not satisfied) are also satisfied.

In contrast satisfaction is the minority response in five countries: Cyprus (33% vs 58% not satisfied), Greece (52% vs 42% not satisfied), Austria (53% vs 43% not satisfied), Estonia (45% vs 47% not satisfied) and Slovenia (46% vs 48% not satisfied).

There are five countries where at least one in five are “very satisfied” with the EU's response: Denmark (31%), Ireland (27%), the Netherlands (24%), Sweden (23%) and Finland (22%).

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



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Since January–February 2023, **satisfaction with the response of the EU to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has increased in 17 EU Member States**, and this is particularly the case in Slovakia (47%, +8 percentage points), Luxembourg (67%, +5 pp) and Greece (42%, +5 pp). Conversely, satisfaction has declined in eight countries, with the largest observed in Cyprus (33%, -12 pp) and Austria (43%, -10 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Croatia or Bulgaria.

Satisfaction is now the majority view in Slovakia, but the minority opinion in Hungary and Austria.

QE1.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...?
The European Union (%)

	EU27	SK	EL	LU	NL	EE	ES	CZ	DK	PT	FI	IE	FR	LT	SI	SE	BG	HR	DE	BE	IT	RO	HU	MT	AT	CY				
Total 'Satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	56	47	42	67	63	76	45	51	53	77	78	81	77	77	47	63	46	74	48	64	50	61	54	55	48	61	43	33	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼10	▼12
Total 'Not satisfied'	May/Jun 2023	38	46	52	28	30	22	47	41	43	18	19	14	19	18	41	32	48	23	41	32	45	37	41	40	49	31	53	58	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼9	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲11	▲10	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	7	6	5	7	2	8	8	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	12	5	6	3	11	4	5	2	5	5	3	8	4	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲2	

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

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

Satisfaction with the national government's response to the invasion is highest amongst those who completed education aged 20 or older (58%), managers (64%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (59%) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper (70%), upper middle (64%) or middle class (58%).

In contrast, a majority of housepersons (48% vs 46% satisfied) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (55%) say they are not satisfied with their national government's response.

The pattern is similar for satisfaction with the EU's response. The highest levels of satisfaction are seen amongst those who completed education aged 20 or older (60%), managers (66%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (60%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class (78%), upper middle class (68%) or middle class (60%).

In contrast, a majority of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (51%) and the unemployed (49% vs 43% satisfied) are not satisfied with the EU's response.

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

	The (NATIONALITY) government	The European Union
EU27	54	56
 Gender		
Man	55	57
Woman	54	56
 Age		
15-24	53	59
25-39	55	57
40-54	54	57
55 +	56	55
 Education (End of)		
15-	52	49
16-19	53	54
20+	58	60
Still studying	54	61
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	54	59
Managers	64	66
Other white collars	57	58
Manual workers	51	54
House persons	46	46
Unemployed	43	43
Retired	55	54
Students	54	61
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	38	39
From time to time	51	53
Almost never/ Never	59	60
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	49	49
The lower middle class	48	50
The middle class	58	60
The upper middle class	64	68
The upper class	70	78

III. CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023
The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

This chapter discusses whether or not Europeans think the war has serious financial consequences for them personally, or serious economic consequences for their country.

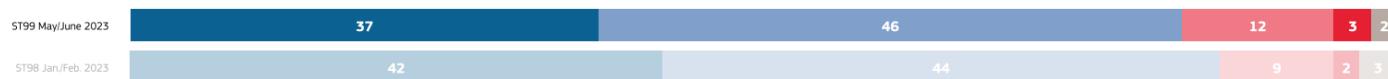
Continuing the trend from the past two waves, the majority of Europeans still think the war has serious economic consequences for their country, and serious financial consequences for them personally.

More than eight in ten respondents (83%, -3 percentage points since January–February 2023) agree **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, with 37% (-5 pp) saying they “totally agree”. More than one in ten (15%, +4 pp) disagree, while 2% (-1 pp) say they don’t know.¹⁴

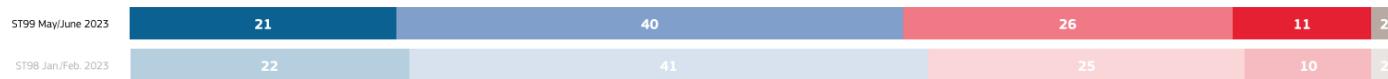
Just over six in ten (61%, -2 pp) agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally**, including 21% (-1 pp) who “totally agree”. Almost four in ten (37%, +2 pp) disagree, including 11% (+1 pp) who “totally disagree”. Just 2% (no change) say they don’t know.

QE4. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? (EU27) (%)

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



The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally



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

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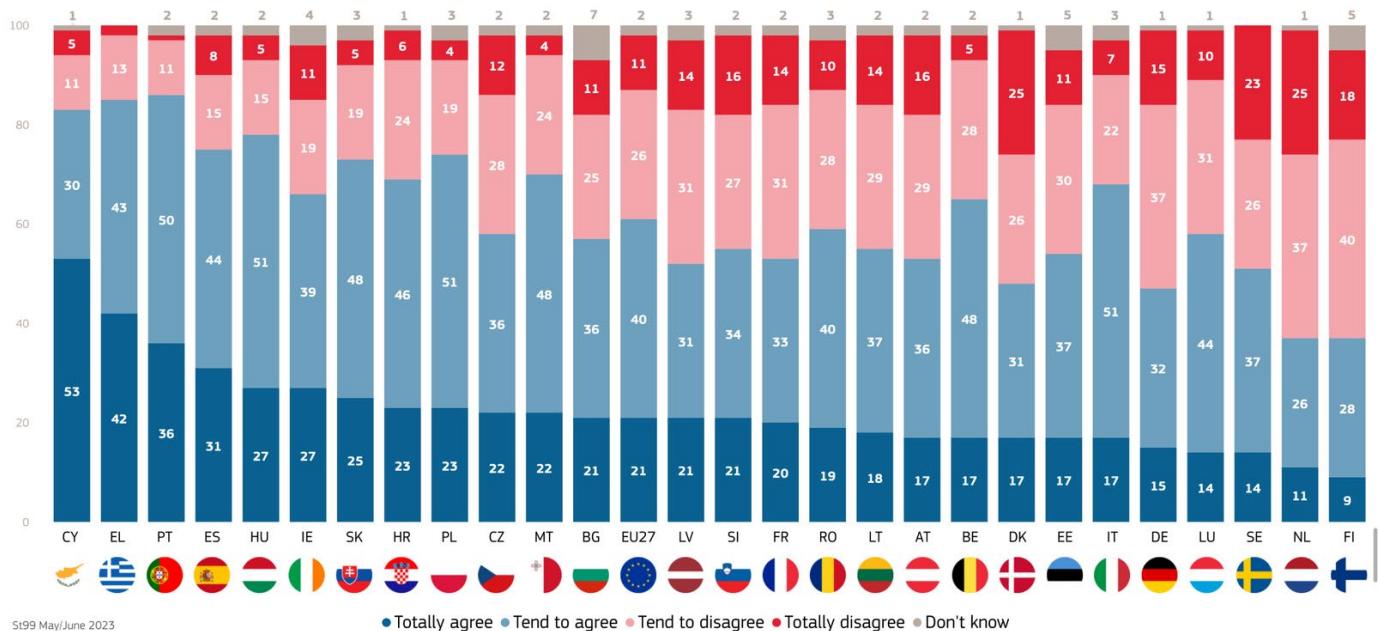
¹⁴ QE4.1. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? 4.1 The war in Ukraine

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

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

In 23 countries a majority agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally**, although proportions range from 86% of respondents in Portugal, 85% in Greece and 83% in Cyprus to 51% in Sweden. In the remaining four countries a minority agrees: Finland (37% vs 58% disagree), the Netherlands (37% vs 62% disagree), Germany (47% vs 52% disagree) and Denmark (48% vs 51% disagree).

QE4.1. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? :-The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)



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

Agreement levels have dropped in 19 countries since January–February 2023, and in three countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Belgium (65%, -12 percentage points), Latvia (52%, -12 pp) and Malta (70%, -10 pp). In contrast, agreement levels have increased slightly (2-3 pp) in Ireland, Spain, Croatia, Hungary, Portugal and Slovenia. There has been no change in Czechia or Italy.

Disagreement is now the majority view in Denmark and Germany.

QE4.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally (%)



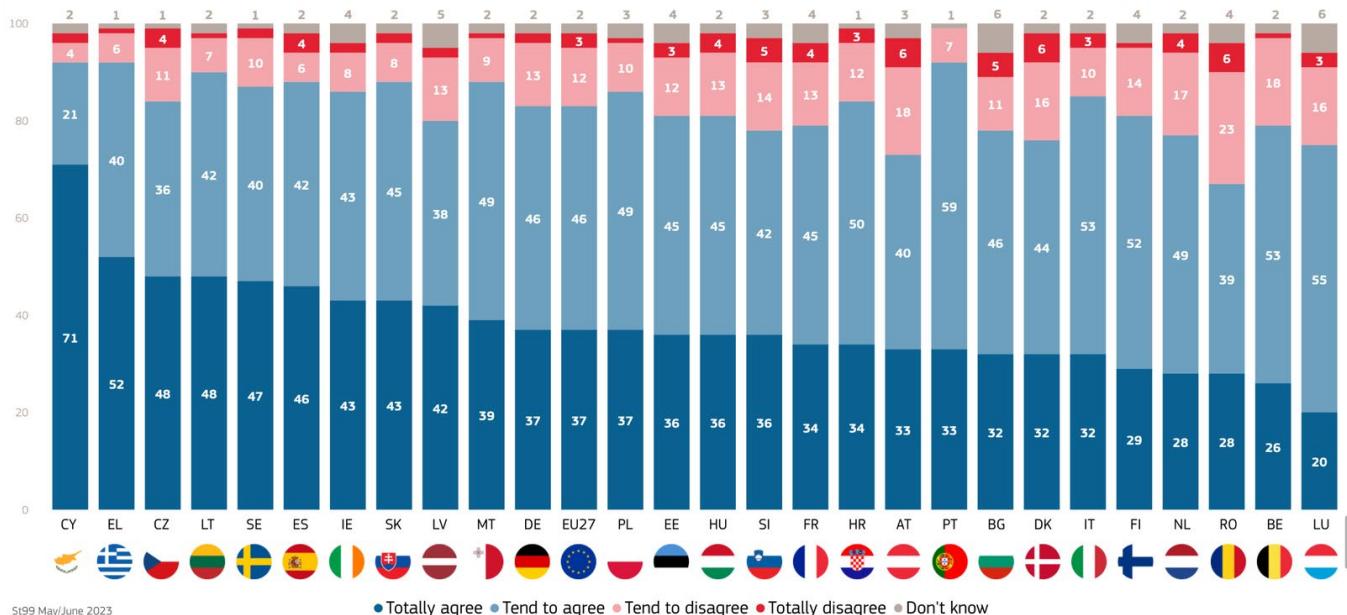
	May/Jun 2023	61	69	55	66	75	78	86	58	68	53	37	48	85	58	47	57	54	74	55	73	83	53	59	51	37	70	65	52
Total 'Agree'	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼12	▼12	
Total 'Disagree'	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	37	30	43	30	23	20	12	40	29	45	62	51	15	41	52	36	41	23	43	24	16	45	38	49	58	28	33	45
Don't know	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	7	5	3	2	3	1	2	3	0	5	2	2	3	

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

More than two thirds of respondents in each EU Member State agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, with proportions ranging from 92% in Greece, Cyprus and Portugal and 90% in Lithuania to 67% in Romania, 73% in Austria and 75% in Luxembourg.

In every country at least one in five totally agree with this statement, with the largest shares seen in Cyprus (71%), Greece (52%) and Lithuania and Czechia (48% each).

QE4.2. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements? :-The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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

In 24 countries there has been a decline in the proportion of respondents who agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, with the largest seen in Belgium (79%, -12 percentage points), Latvia (80%, -10 pp) and Austria, 73%, -8 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased slightly (2-3 pp) in Slovenia, Luxembourg and Croatia.

QE4.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?
The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	LU	HR	SI	EE	IE	ES	CZ	DE	LT	PT	RO	SE	EL	FR	HU	MT	IT	PL	DK	CY	FI	BG	NL	SK	AT	LV	BE	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	83	75	84	78	81	86	88	84	83	90	92	67	87	92	79	81	88	85	86	76	92	81	78	77	88	73	80	79
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼12		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	15	19	15	19	15	10	10	15	15	8	7	29	12	7	17	17	10	13	11	22	6	15	16	21	10	24	15	19
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲8	▲11	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	2	6	1	3	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	6	2	2	3	5	2	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that at least eight in ten respondents in all but one group agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**. The exception is respondents who consider they are a part of the upper middle class, but even amongst this group 78% agree.

Although the majority in each group agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious personal financial consequences**, there is more variation in the results. The highest levels of agreement are observed amongst those aged 25-54 (63%), those who completed education aged 19 or younger, the unemployed (70%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (78%), or from time to time (71%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the working class (71%).

In contrast, the lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (54%), those who completed education aged 20 or older (56%), students (51%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (53%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class (40%).

The analysis also shows that respondents who agree with one statement are more likely to agree with the other. For instance, 95% of those who agree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally also agree that it has had serious economic consequences for their country, compared to 66% who disagree that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally.

QE4.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	The war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for you personally	The war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	61	83
Gender		
Man	59	81
Woman	61	83
Age		
15-24	54	82
25-39	63	82
40-54	63	83
55 +	59	83
Education (End of)		
15-	66	85
16-19	64	84
20+	56	82
Still studying	51	81
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	60	82
Managers	56	83
Other white collars	63	82
Manual workers	66	83
House persons	67	83
Unemployed	70	86
Retired	58	83
Students	51	81
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	78	85
From time to time	71	84
Almost never/ Never	53	81
Consider belonging to		
The working class	71	87
The lower middle class	64	83
The middle class	59	82
The upper middle class	44	78
The upper class	40	80

IV. EUROPEAN SECURITY UNDER THREAT



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Spring 2023
The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

This chapter discusses whether or not Europeans think the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU or their country.

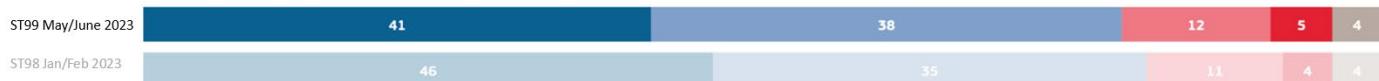
Large majorities agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to both national and EU security.

Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, -2 percentage points since January–February 2023) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, including 41% (-5 pp) who "totally agree". Almost one in five (17%, +2 pp) disagree.

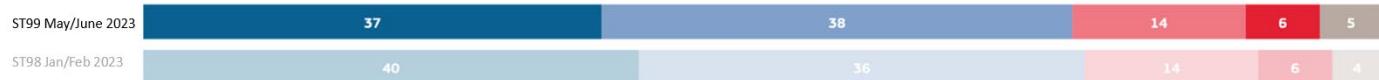
Three quarters (75%, -1 pp) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, with 37% (-3 pp) saying they "totally agree". One in five (20%, no change) disagrees.

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

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



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



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

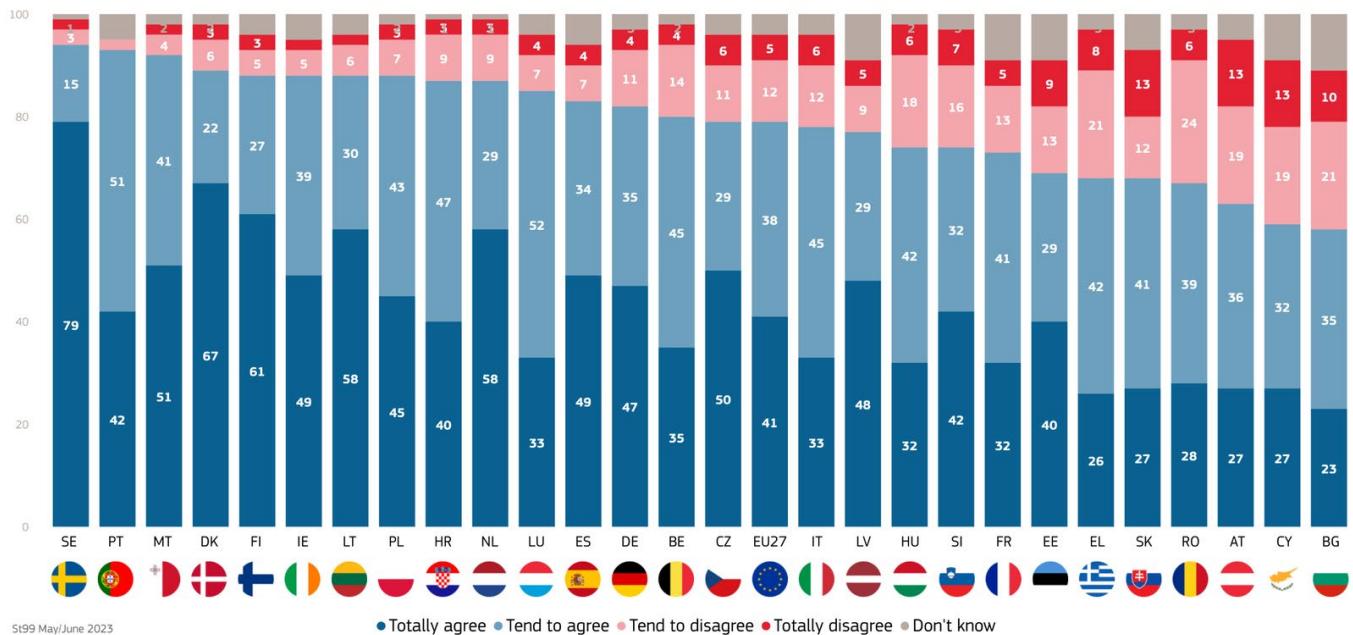
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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

The majority of respondents in each Member State agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, although proportions range from 94% in Sweden, 93% in Portugal and 92% in Malta to 58% in Bulgaria, 59% in Cyprus and 63% in Austria.

More than one in five respondents in each country “totally agree”, with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Sweden (79%), Denmark (67%) and Finland (61%). In contrast, 23% in Bulgaria also “totally agree”.

QE3.1. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



S99 May/June 2023

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

Since January–February 2023 agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU has declined in 19 countries, with the largest observed amongst respondents in Cyprus (59%, -13 percentage points), Estonia (69%, -7 pp) and Austria (63%, -7 pp).

In contrast, agreement has increased in five countries, including Portugal (93%, +5 pp), and there has been no change in Malta, Denmark and Luxembourg.

QE3.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



	EU27	PT	HR	CZ	DE	IE	DK	LU	MT	LT	PL	SE	EL	IT	HU	RO	SK	BE	ES	NL	SI	FI	LV	BG	FR	EE	AT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	79	93	87	79	82	88	89	85	92	88	88	94	68	78	74	67	68	80	83	87	74	88	77	58	73	69	63	59
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼13	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	17	2	12	17	15	7	9	11	6	8	10	5	29	18	24	30	25	18	11	12	23	8	14	31	18	22	32	32
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	=	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲7	▲7	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	5	1	4	3	5	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	7	2	6	1	3	4	9	11	9	9	5	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲2	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲6

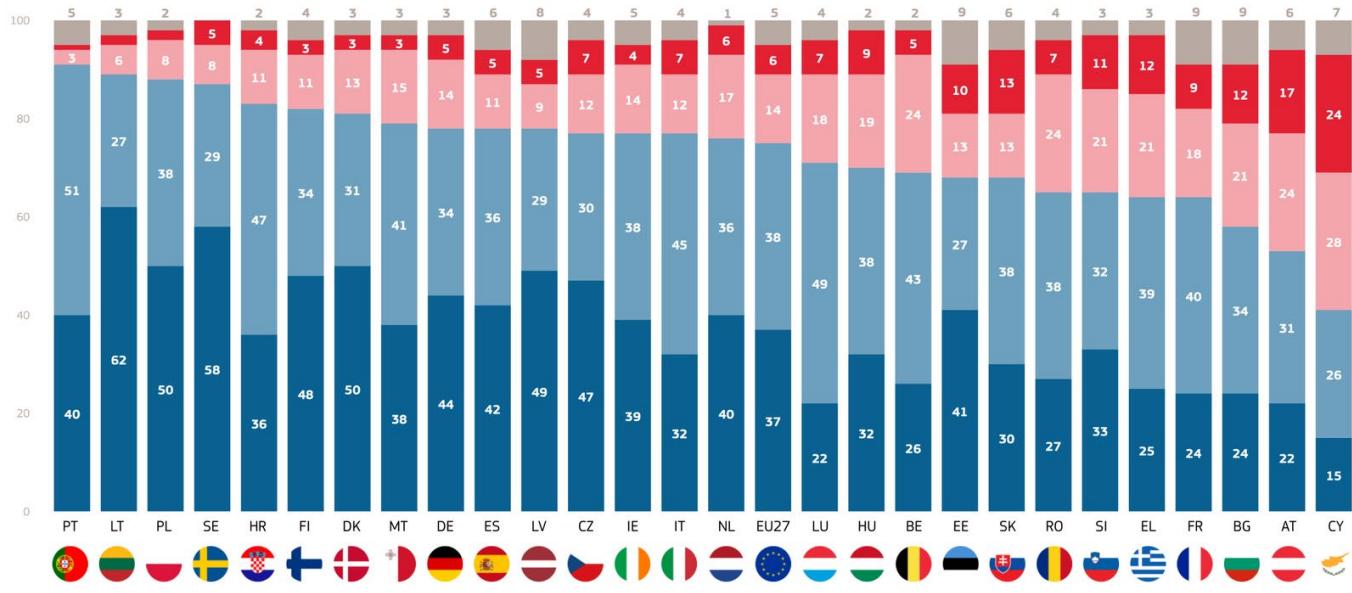
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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

In all but one country a majority of respondents agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, although proportions range from 91% of respondents in Portugal, 89% in Lithuania and 88% in Poland to 53% in Austria and 58% in Bulgaria.

The exception is Cyprus, where 41% agree and 52% disagree.

It is worth noting there are four countries where at least half of respondents "totally agree": Lithuania (62%), Sweden (58%), and Denmark and Poland (50% each). In contrast, 15% in Cyprus "totally agree".

QE3.2. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



St99 May/June 2023

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

Agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country has declined amongst respondents in 18 countries, most notably in Cyprus (41%, -10 percentage points), Estonia (68%, -8 pp) and Austria (53%, -8 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in seven countries including Portugal (91%, +6 pp) and Ireland (77%, +5 pp). There has been no change in Lithuania or Denmark.

Disagreement is now the majority view in Cyprus.

QE3.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	PT	IE	CZ	EL	HR	DE	NL	DK	LT	LU	MT	BG	ES	IT	HU	PL	SE	FR	LV	SK	FI	SI	BE	RO	EE	AT	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	75	91	77	77	64	83	78	76	81	89	71	79	58	78	77	70	88	87	64	78	68	82	65	69	65	68	53	41
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼10				
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	20	4	18	19	33	15	19	23	16	8	25	18	33	16	19	28	10	13	27	14	26	14	32	29	31	23	41	52
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲6	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	5	5	4	3	2	3	1	3	3	4	3	9	6	4	2	2	0	9	8	6	4	3	2	4	9	6	7
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲5

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The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than six in ten respondents in each group agree with each statement. Opinion is relatively uniform between genders and across age groups, similarly there no notable difference based on when a respondent completed their education. Amongst socio-professional groups, managers are the most likely to agree that the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU (84%) or their country (77%). Manual workers and housepersons (76% each) are the least likely to agree in the case of the EU, while the unemployed are the least likely to agree in the case of their country (71%).

The analysis also illustrates that the fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 77% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree the invasion is a threat to the security of their country, compared to 68% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Finally, the higher the class a respondent considers themselves belonging to, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 87% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class agree that the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, compared to 77% of those who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

QE3.1-2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - Total 'Agree')

	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU	Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	79	75
Gender		
Man	79	74
Woman	80	77
Age		
15-24	80	73
25-39	77	73
40-54	80	76
55 +	80	76
Education (End of)		
15-	77	76
16-19	78	76
20+	81	75
Still studying	82	73
Socio-professional category		
Self- employed	77	75
Managers	84	77
Other white collars	80	75
Manual workers	76	74
House persons	76	74
Unemployed	77	71
Retired	81	77
Students	82	73
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	73	68
From time to time	77	73
Almost never/ Never	82	77
Consider belonging to		
The working class	77	75
The lower middle class	77	72
The middle class	80	76
The upper middle class	84	75
The upper class	87	86

V. FUTURE EU ACTIONS IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023
The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

This final chapter examines support for a range of policy ideas and directions for future action as a result of the war in Ukraine. It begins with a discussion of attitudes towards defence co-operation and capacity in the EU, followed by a review of opinions about energy security and renewable energy. The chapter concludes with Europeans' opinions about their quality of life in the last 12 months.

1. Defence co-operation in the EU

Support for defence co-operation and increased spending has declined slightly since January–February 2023, but remains strong.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with four statements about defence co-operation in the EU.¹⁵ Agreement with three statements has declined slightly since January–February 2023.

Eight in ten respondents (80%, -2 percentage points since January–February 2023) agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, including 38% (-4 pp) who "totally agree". Just over one in ten (13%, +1 pp) disagree.

More than three quarters (77%, -3 pp) agree that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**,

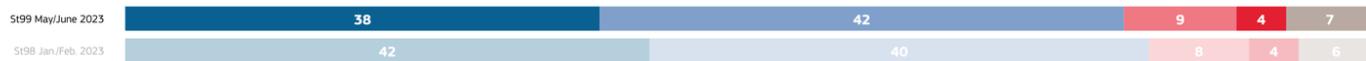
coordinated, with 36% (-4 pp) saying they "totally agree". In contrast, 14% (+2 pp) disagree.

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, with 29% (-3 pp) saying they totally agree. In contrast 22% (no change) disagree with this statement.

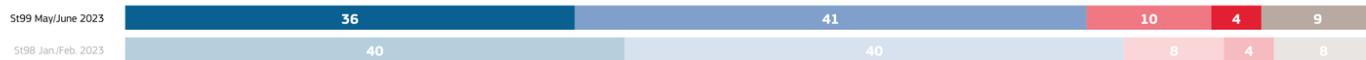
Two thirds of respondents (66%, -2 pp) agree that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU**, including 27% (-5 pp) who totally agree). Just over one quarter (26%, +2 pp) disagrees.

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

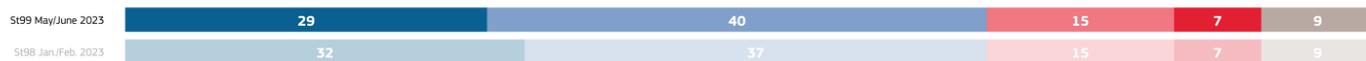
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased



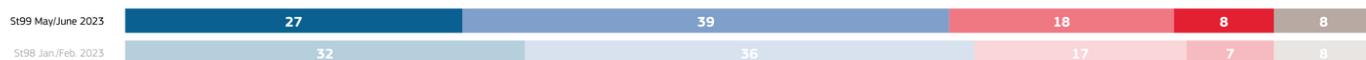
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



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

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¹⁵ QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.4 Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased; 3.5 More money should be spent on defence in the EU; 3.6 Member States' purchase

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

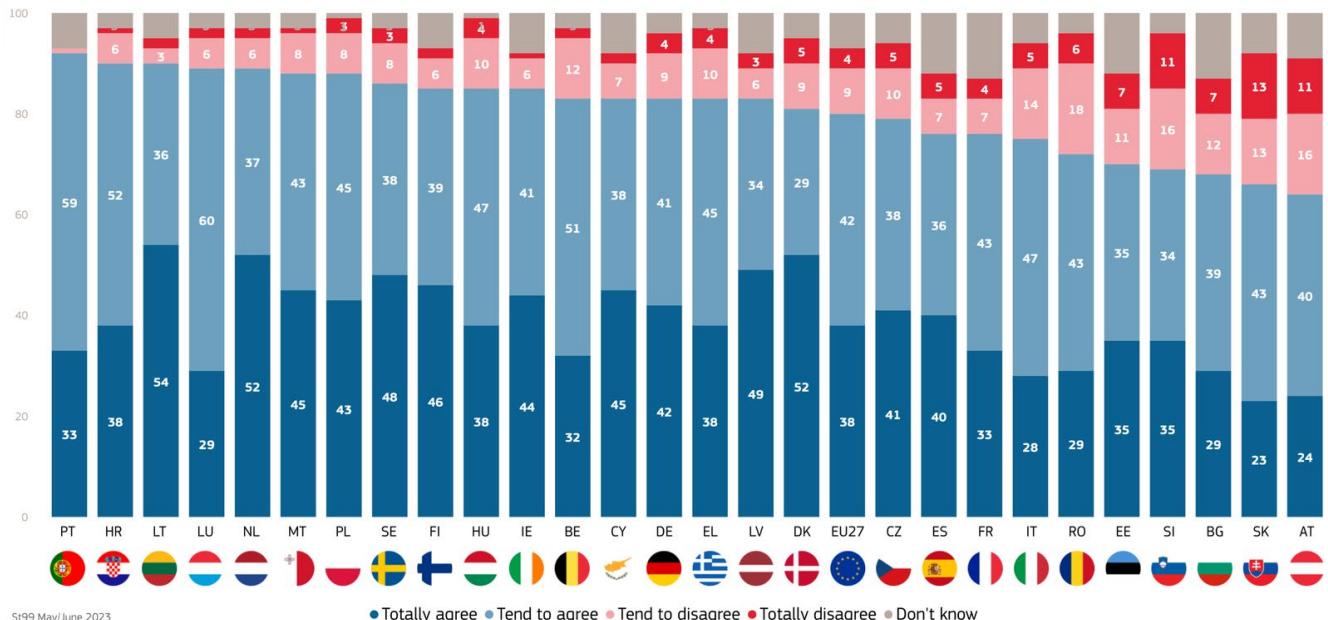
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In every EU Member State more than six in ten respondents agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, with proportions ranging from 92% in Portugal and 90% in Croatia and Lithuania to 64% in Austria, 66% in Slovakia, 68% in Bulgaria and 69% in Slovenia.

There are four countries where at least one in five disagree: Austria and Slovenia (27% each), Slovakia (26%) and Romania (24%).

In every country more than one in five “totally agree” with this statement. The highest levels are observed in Lithuania (54%), the Netherlands and Denmark (52% each), and the lowest in Slovakia (23%), Austria (24%) and Italy (28%).

QE3.4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)



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

The evolutions since January–February 2023 are mixed. In 16 countries respondents are now less likely to agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, and this is particularly the case in Austria (64%, -11 percentage points) followed by Spain (76%, -6 pp) and Estonia (70%, -6 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in ten countries, with that seen in Portugal (92%, +10 pp) considerably higher than in other countries. There has been no change in opinion in Hungary.

QE3.4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)



	EU27	PT	HR	LU	IE	RO	SI	DK	EL	SK	SE	HU	BE	CZ	DE	FI	LT	NL	BG	CY	MT	FR	IT	LV	PL	EE	ES	AT	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	80	92	90	89	85	72	69	81	83	66	86	85	83	79	83	85	90	89	68	83	88	76	75	83	88	70	76	64
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲10	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼11		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	13	1	7	8	7	24	27	14	14	26	11	14	14	15	13	8	5	8	19	9	11	19	9	11	18	12	27	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼7	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲6	▼1	▲11			
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	7	7	3	3	8	4	4	5	3	8	3	1	3	6	4	7	5	3	13	8	3	13	6	8	1	12	12	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	=	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▲2	=	=	=	▲7	=	

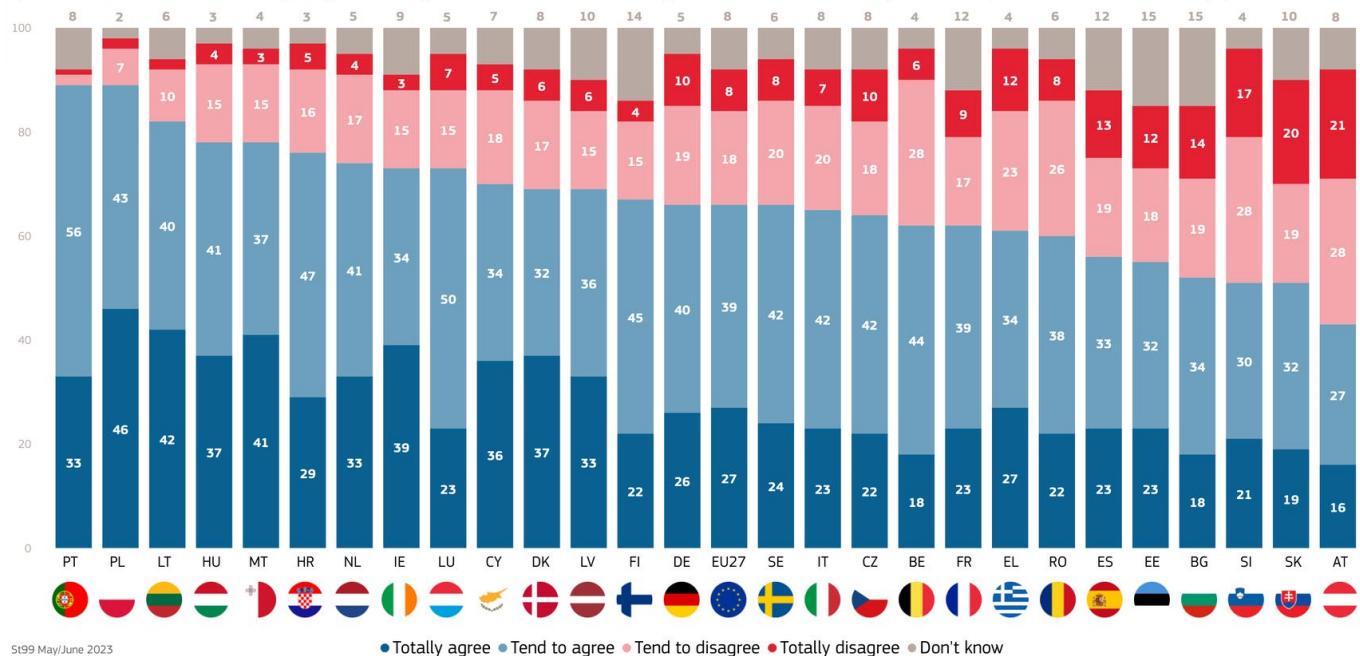
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In all but one country a majority of respondents agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU. The highest levels of agreement are seen amongst those in Poland, Portugal (89% each) and Lithuania (82%) and the lowest in Austria (43% vs 49% disagree), Slovakia and Slovenia (51% each).

In ten countries at least one third of respondents “totally agree” with this statement, with the largest shares observed in Poland (46%), Lithuania (42%) and Malta (41%)

The proportion of respondents who disagree is particularly high in Austria (49%) and Slovenia (45%).

QE3.5. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)



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The trends since January–February 2023 are once again mixed. In 15 countries respondents are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines observed in Austria (43%, -12 percentage points), Spain (56%, -8 pp) and Estonia (55%, -8 pp). In contrast, levels of agreement have increased in nine countries, with the increase seen in Portugal (89%, +16 pp) considerably larger than in any other country. Three has been no change in opinion in Poland, Romania or the Netherlands.

Disagreement is now the majority view in Austria.

QE3.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
More money should be spent on defence in the EU (%)

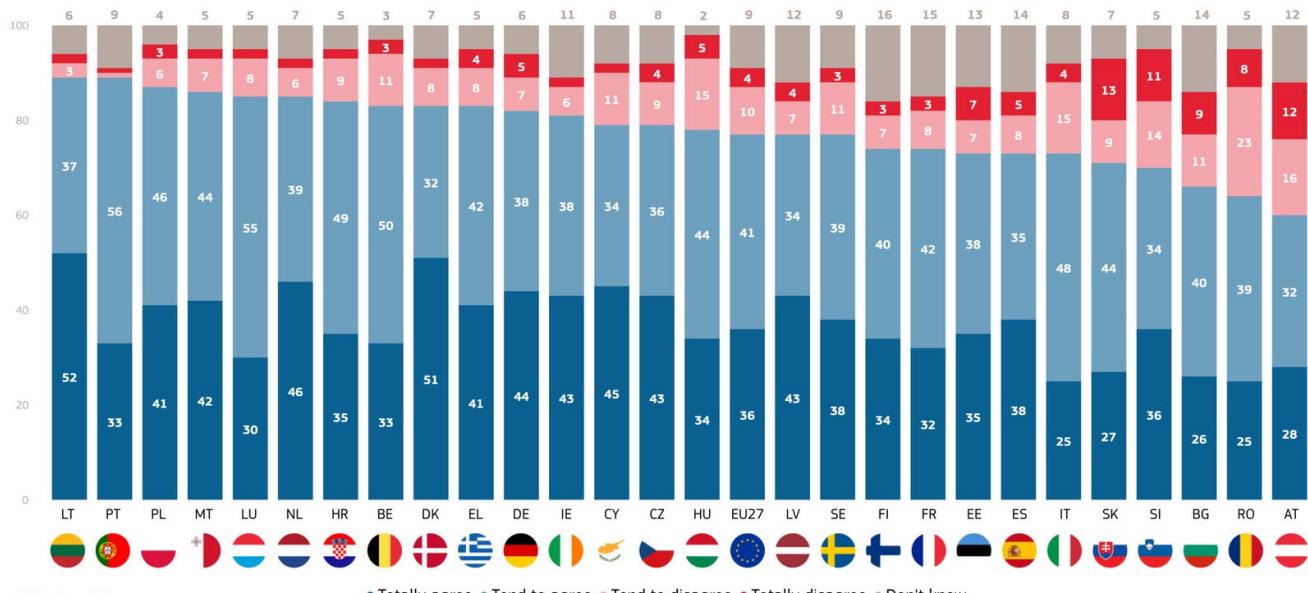
	EU27	PT	LU	CZ	SI	IE	EL	HR	SK	SE	NL	PL	RO	BG	DK	LT	MT	DE	FR	IT	LV	FI	BE	HU	CY	EE	ES	AT	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	66	89	73	64	51	73	61	76	51	66	74	89	60	52	69	82	78	66	62	65	69	67	62	78	70	55	56	43
	J Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲16	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼12	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	26	3	22	28	45	18	35	21	39	28	21	9	34	33	23	12	18	29	26	27	21	19	34	19	23	30	32	49
	J Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼12	▲1	▼5	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	=	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲13		
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	8	8	5	8	4	9	4	3	10	6	5	2	6	15	8	6	4	5	12	8	10	14	4	3	7	15	12	8
	J Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼4	▼7	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼1

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At least six in ten respondents in each country agree that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. Levels of agreement range from 89% in Lithuania and Portugal and 87% in Poland to 60% in Austria, 64% in Romania and 66% in Bulgaria.

At least half of all respondents in Lithuania (52%) and Denmark (51%) "totally agree" with this statement, compared to 25% in Italy and Romania.

QE3.6. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.: Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)



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

Once again, evolutions since January–February 2023 are mixed. In 14 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines seen in Austria (60%, -10 percentage points), Cyprus (79%, -6 pp) and Spain (73%, -6 pp). On the other hand, agreement has become more widespread in eleven countries, with the increase seen in Portugal (89%, +11 pp) considerably larger than in other countries. There has been no change in opinion in the Netherlands or Romania.

QE3.6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated (%)



	EU27		PT	LU	SK	EL	IE	HR	BE	CZ	DK	FI	SE	NL	RO	DE	MT	EE	LT	SI	FR	IT	LV	HU	BG	PL	ES	CY	AT
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	77	89	85	71	83	81	84	83	79	83	74	77	85	64	82	86	73	89	70	74	73	77	78	66	87	73	79	60
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲11	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼10						
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	14	2	10	22	12	8	11	14	13	10	10	14	8	31	12	9	14	5	25	11	19	11	20	20	9	13	13	28
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼8	=	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲9	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	9	9	5	7	5	11	5	3	8	7	16	9	7	5	6	5	13	6	5	15	8	12	2	14	4	14	8	12
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲1		

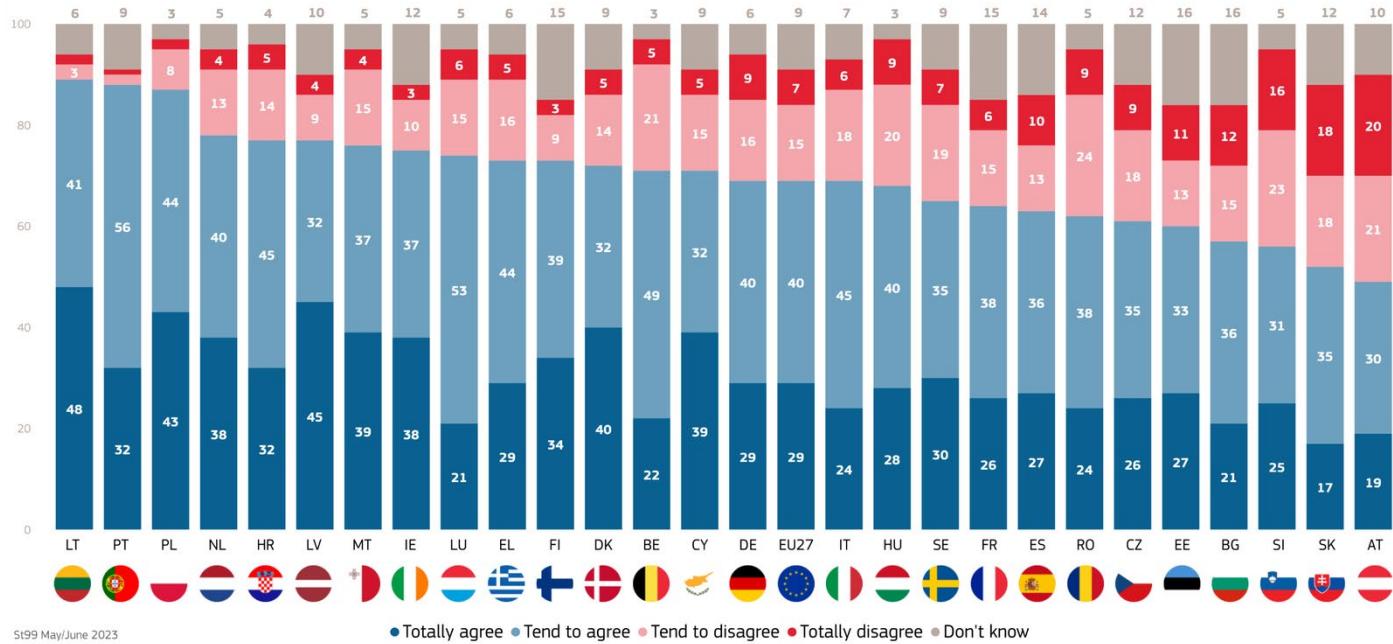
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Although a **majority in each EU Member State agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, there is considerable national variation. More than eight in ten in Lithuania (89%), Portugal (88%) and Poland (87%)

agree, compared to 49% in Austria (vs 41% disagree), 52% in Slovakia and 56% in Slovenia.

The proportion of respondents who “totally agree” is highest in Lithuania (48%), Latvia (45%), Poland (43%) and Denmark (40%) and lowest in Slovakia (17%) and Austria (19%).

QE3.7. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)



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As has been the case with other statements about defence co-operation, the trends are mixed. In 13 countries respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in January–February 2023, and the increase in Portugal (88%, +13 percentage points) is larger than in other countries, with the next largest increases seen in Luxembourg (74%, +6 pp) and Greece (73%, +6 pp). In 11 countries, on the other hand, agreement has declined, with the largest seen in Austria (49%, -8 pp), Hungary (68%, -7 pp) and Estonia (60%, -6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Sweden, Romania or Germany.

QE3.7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (%)

	EU27	PT	EL	LU	SK	CZ	IE	IT	SI	FI	BE	DK	LT	NL	DE	RO	SE	BG	HR	LV	MT	PL	FR	ES	CY	EE	HU	AT	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	69	88	73	74	52	61	75	69	56	73	71	72	89	78	69	62	65	57	77	76	87	64	63	71	60	68	49	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲13	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	22	3	21	21	36	27	13	24	39	12	26	19	5	17	25	33	26	27	19	13	19	10	21	23	20	24	29	41
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼9	▼7	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲6	▲9	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	9	9	6	5	12	12	12	7	5	15	3	9	6	5	6	5	9	16	4	10	5	3	15	14	9	16	3	10
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼4	▲1	▼6	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼3	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲6	▲3	=	▼2	▼2	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that opinions are consistent across age groups, but it does illustrate that men are more likely than women to agree with each statement about defence co-operation, and in particular that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment (72% vs 66%).

There are other consistent patterns. The longer a respondent has remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement, with the largest differences observed between those who completed education aged 16 or older and those who completed aged 15 or younger. For example, 67% who completed education aged 16 or older agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU, compared to 60% of those who completed aged 15 or younger.

Across socio-professional groups, managers are the most likely to agree with each statement, while the unemployed are generally the least likely to do so. For instance, 72% of managers agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment compared to 60% of unemployed persons.

The analysis also shows that the fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, in the case of co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased 83% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 70% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

Opinions also vary by social class. Respondents who consider they belong to the upper middle or upper class are more likely to agree with each statement than those who consider they belong to the middle class, the lower middle class or the working class. For instance, 81% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU, compared to 64% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

A positive image of the EU is also associated with higher levels of agreement with each statement. For example, 90% of those with a positive image of the EU agree co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, compared to 63% of those with a negative image.

QE3.4-7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - Total Agree)

	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment
EU27	80	66	77	69
Gender				
Man	81	68	79	72
Woman	79	64	75	66
Age				
15-24	82	66	78	69
25-39	81	66	76	68
40-54	80	67	78	70
55+	79	66	77	69
Education (End of)				
15-	73	60	74	65
16-19	79	67	77	70
20+	83	67	79	69
Still studying	84	66	78	68
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	81	66	79	70
Managers	85	71	82	72
Other white collars	83	70	79	71
Manual workers	78	65	75	68
House persons	75	63	73	68
Unemployed	75	56	75	60
Retired	78	66	76	69
Students	84	66	78	68
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	70	56	71	59
From time to time	77	66	75	69
Almost never/ Never	83	68	80	71
Consider belonging to				
The working class	76	64	76	67
The lower middle class	77	61	74	66
The middle class	82	68	78	70
The upper middle class	86	72	83	72
The upper class	85	81	81	84
Image of the EU				
Positive	90	77	85	79
Neutral	77	62	74	65
Negative	63	49	65	53

2. Energy security in the EU

Although large majorities still agree with a range of EU energy policy directions, agreement has declined slightly since January–February 2023.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a range of potential directions for EU energy policies.¹⁶ In each case, more than three quarters agree, and more than one third totally agree.

More than eight in ten EU citizens (85%, -1 percentage point since January–February 2023) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with half (50%, -5 pp) saying they “totally agree”. Just over one in ten (11%, -1 pp) disagree.

Almost as many (82%), and just over four in ten (41%, -5 pp) “totally agree” that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**. On the contrary, just over one in ten (12%, +2 pp) disagree. More than eight in ten (82%, -2 pp) also agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** – with almost half saying they “totally agree” (48%, -5 pp). Just over one in ten (13%, +1 pp) say they disagree.

Just over eight in ten (81%, -3 pp) agree that **reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**, with 41% (-5 pp) in total agreement. More than one in ten (13%, +2 pp) disagree. Eight in ten (80%, -2 pp) agree that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**, with 39% (-6 pp) saying they “totally agree”. More than one in ten (14%, +2 pp) disagree.

Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, -1 pp) agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption**, with 38% (-5 pp) saying they “totally agree”. More than one in ten (14%, +1 pp) say they disagree with this statement. Finally, more than three quarters of respondents have **recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future** (78%, -3 pp), with 37% (-5 pp) saying they “totally agree”. In contrast, almost one in five (18%, +2 pp) say they disagree.

¹⁶ QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.8 The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible; 3.9 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power; 3.10 In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption; 3.11 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings,

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

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

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



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



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



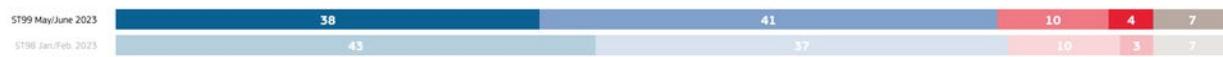
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security



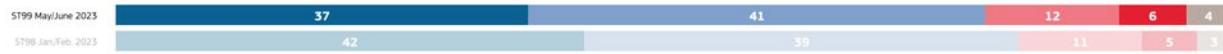
EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price



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



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



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

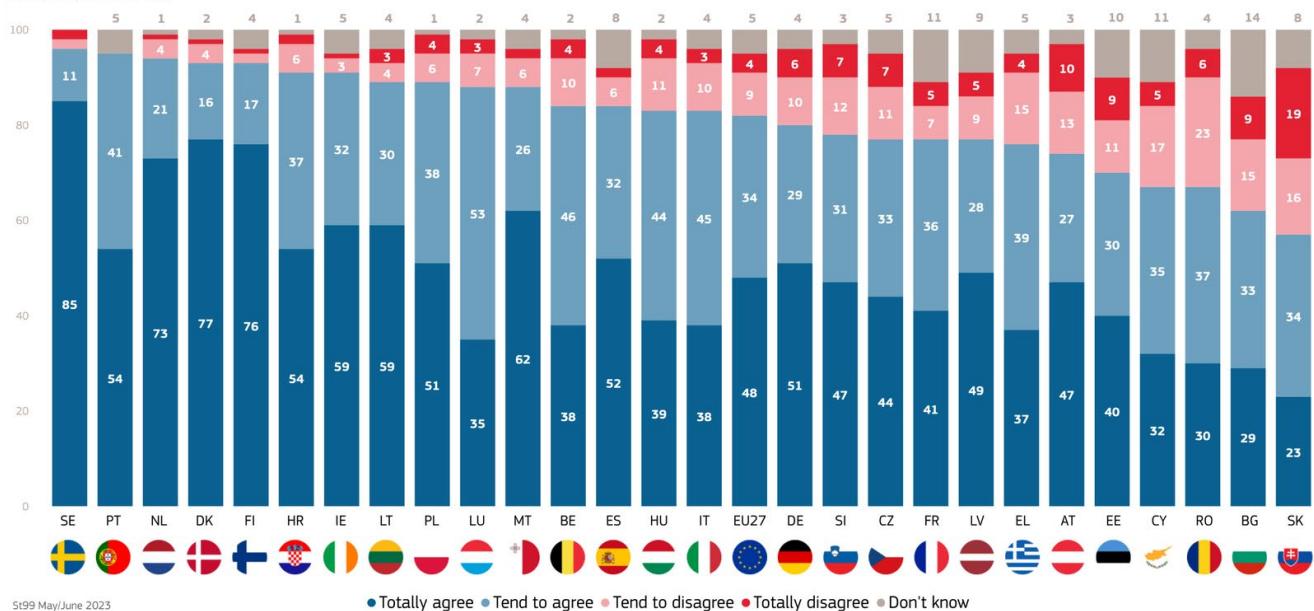
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A majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**. Proportions range from 96% of respondents in Sweden, 95% in Portugal and 94% in the Netherlands to 57% in Slovakia, 62% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

In 12 countries at least half of all respondents “totally agree”, with the highest levels seen in Sweden (85%), Denmark (77%) and Finland (76%). In contrast, 23% in Slovakia, 29% in Bulgaria and 30% in Romania “totally agree”.

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



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In 16 EU Member States **respondents are now less likely to agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, with the largest declines observed in Austria (74%, -9 pp) and Estonia (70%, -9 pp). Agreement has increased in five countries including Portugal (95%, +5 pp), and there has been no change in Sweden, the Netherlands, Malta, Lithuania, Ireland and Czechia.

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

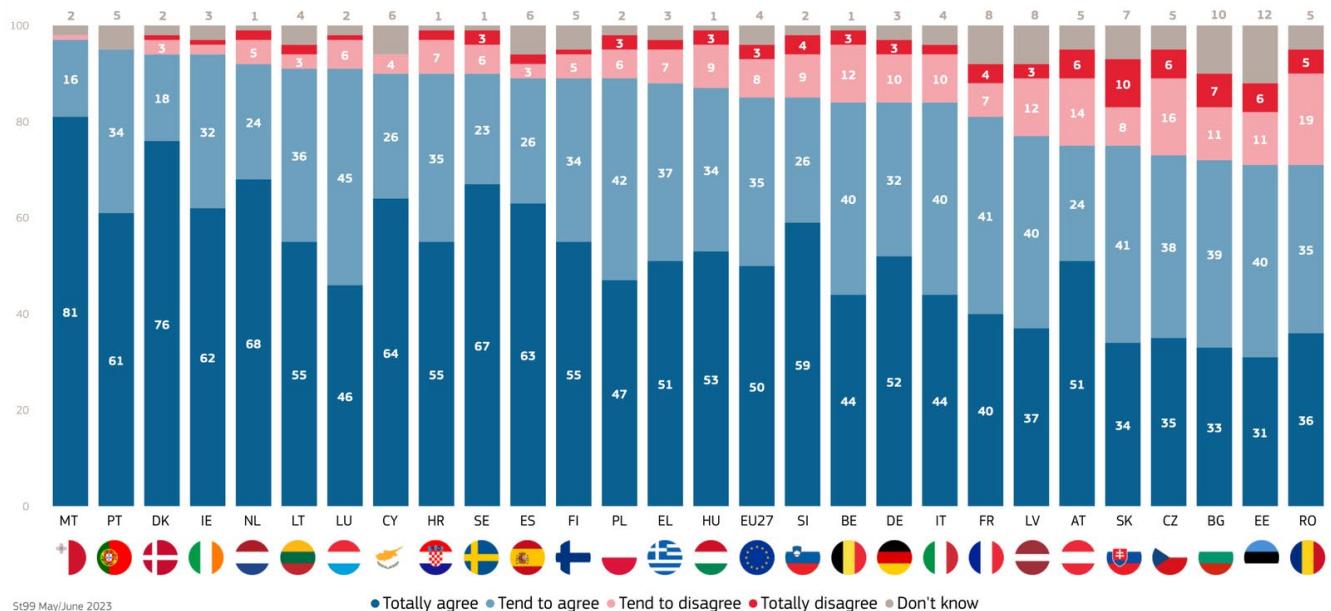
	EU27	PT	LU	SK	SI	FI	CZ	IE	LT	MT	NL	SE	HR	HU	DE	FR	LV	BG	DK	IT	PL	BE	RO	ES	CY	EE	AT		
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	82	95	88	57	78	93	77	91	89	88	94	96	91	83	80	77	77	62	93	83	89	84	67	76	84	67	70	74
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼9	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	13	10	35	19	3	18	4	7	8	5	4	8	15	16	12	14	24	5	13	10	14	29	19	8	22	20	23	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲10	▲8
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	5	5	2	8	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	0	1	2	4	11	9	14	2	4	1	2	4	5	8	11	10	3
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲5	▲5	▼1	▲1

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

In 16 countries at least half “totally agree” with this statement, with the highest shares in Malta (81%), Denmark (76%) and the Netherlands (68%). In contrast, 31% in Estonia, 33% in Bulgaria and 34% in Slovakia also “totally agree”.

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



St99 May/June 2023

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

Compared to January–February 2023, respondents in 19 countries are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines seen in Cyprus (90%, -6 percentage points), Slovenia (85%, -6 pp) and Austria (75%, -6 pp). Agreement has increased slightly in six countries including Ireland (94%, +4 pp), and there has been no change in Croatia and Denmark.

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

	EU27	IE	PT	RO	FR	MT	FI	DK	HR	EL	LT	NL	SE	CZ	HU	PL	SK	DE	EE	LV	LU	BG	ES	BE	IT	CY	AT	SI	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	85	94	95	71	81	97	89	94	90	88	91	92	90	73	87	89	75	84	71	77	91	72	89	84	84	90	75	85
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	11	3	24	11	1	6	4	9	9	5	7	9	22	12	9	18	13	17	15	7	18	5	15	12	4	20	13	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲6
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	3	5	5	8	2	5	2	1	3	4	1	1	5	1	2	7	3	12	8	2	10	6	1	4	6	5	2
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲1	=

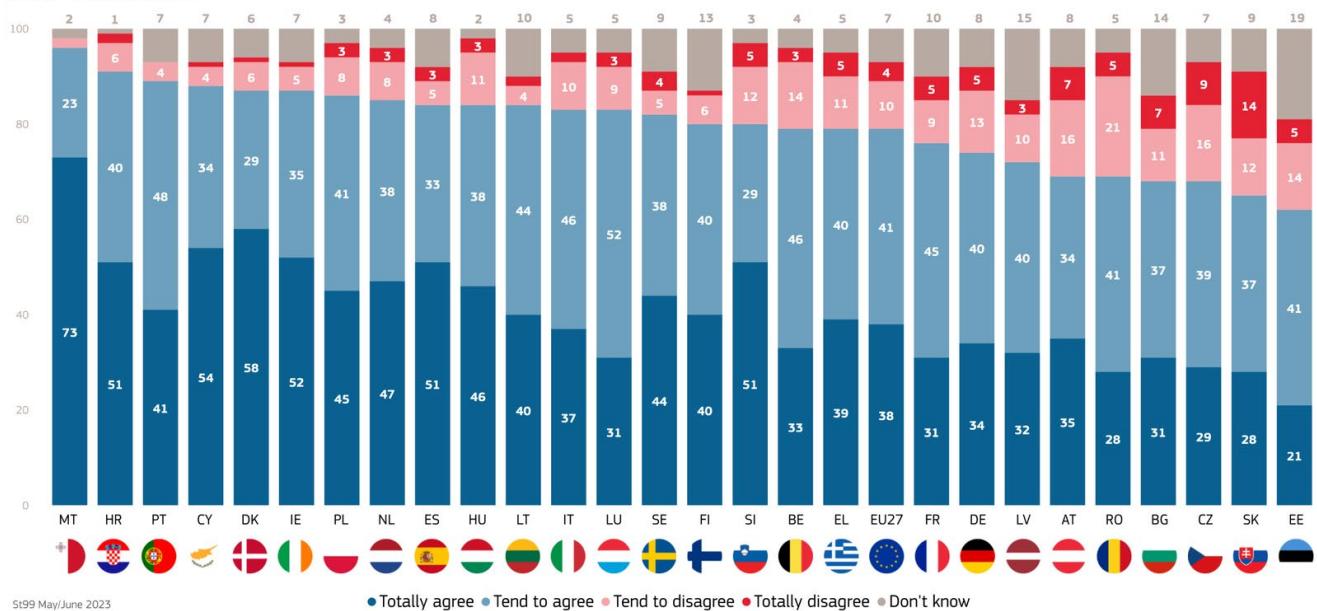
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More than six in ten respondents in each country agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**. This view is most widely held amongst respondents in Malta (96%), Croatia (91%) and Portugal (89%), but 62% in Estonia, 65% in Slovakia and 68% in Czechia and Bulgaria also agree.

In seven countries at least half of all respondents “totally agree” with this statement, with the level in Malta (73%) considerably higher than in other countries, including Denmark (58%) and Cyprus (54%). At the other end of the scale, 21% in Estonia and 28% in Slovakia and Romania also “totally agree”.

It is worth noting that almost one in five in Estonia (19%) say they don't know.

QE3.10. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)



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In 17 EU Member States, including Belgium (79%, -7 percentage points), Italy (83%, -5 pp) and Slovenia (80%, -5 pp) respondents are now less likely to agree with this statement than they were in January–February 2023. Agreement has increased slightly in eight countries with the largest seen in Portugal (89%, +5 pp) and there has been no change in opinion in Lithuania or Estonia.

QE3.10 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)

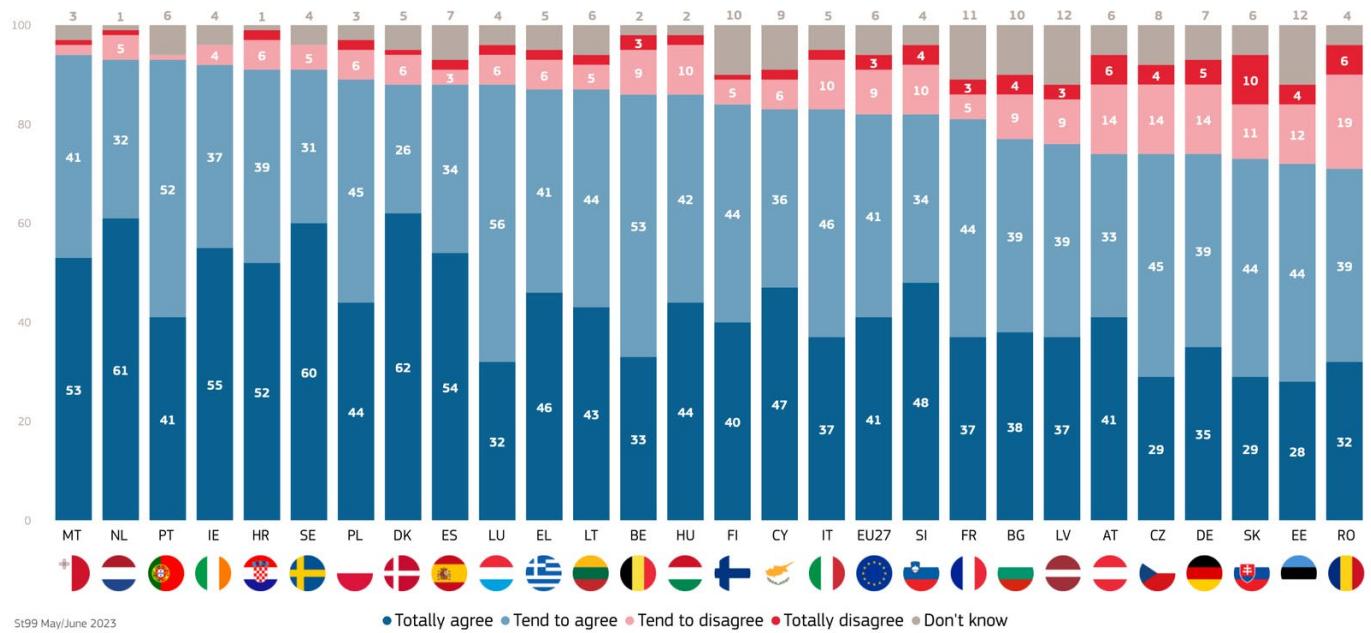
	EU27	PT	FR	RO	IE	MT	SE	CZ	HR	EE	LT	CY	LU	NL	DK	DE	SK	FI	BG	EL	ES	AT	PL	LV	HU	IT	SI	BE	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	79	89	76	69	87	96	82	68	91	62	84	88	83	85	87	74	65	80	68	79	84	69	86	72	84	83	80	79
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	14	4	14	26	6	2	9	25	8	19	6	5	12	11	7	18	26	7	18	16	8	23	11	13	14	12	17	17
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	=	▼3	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲4	=	=	▲1	▲5	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲6	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	7	7	10	5	7	2	9	7	1	19	10	7	5	4	6	8	9	13	14	5	8	8	3	15	2	5	3	4
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼5	▼1	▼4	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	

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The proportion of respondents who **agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU** ranges from 94% in Malta and 93% in the Netherlands and Portugal to 71% in Romania, 72% in Estonia and 73% in Slovakia.

At least six in ten respondents in Denmark (62%), the Netherlands (61%) and Sweden (60%) “totally agree”, compared to 28% in Estonia and 29% in Czechia and Slovakia.

QE3.11. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)



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Agreement that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU has declined in 18 countries since January–February 2023, including Cyprus (83%, -6 percentage points) and Germany (74%, -6 pp). In contrast, agreement has increased in seven countries including Malta (94%, +6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Sweden or Czechia.

QE3.11 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU (%)

	EU27	MT	IE	PT	RO	HR	LT	NL	CZ	SE	FR	BE	EE	LV	LU	HU	AT	PL	SI	SK	FI	BG	DK	EL	IT	ES	DE	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	82	94	92	93	71	91	87	93	74	91	81	86	72	76	88	86	74	89	82	73	84	77	88	87	83	88	74	83
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	12	3	4	1	25	8	7	6	18	5	8	12	16	12	8	12	20	8	14	21	6	13	7	8	12	5	19	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼4	▼1	=	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	▲7	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲3
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	3	4	6	4	1	6	1	8	4	11	2	12	12	4	2	6	3	4	6	10	10	5	5	5	7	7	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼5	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲3	

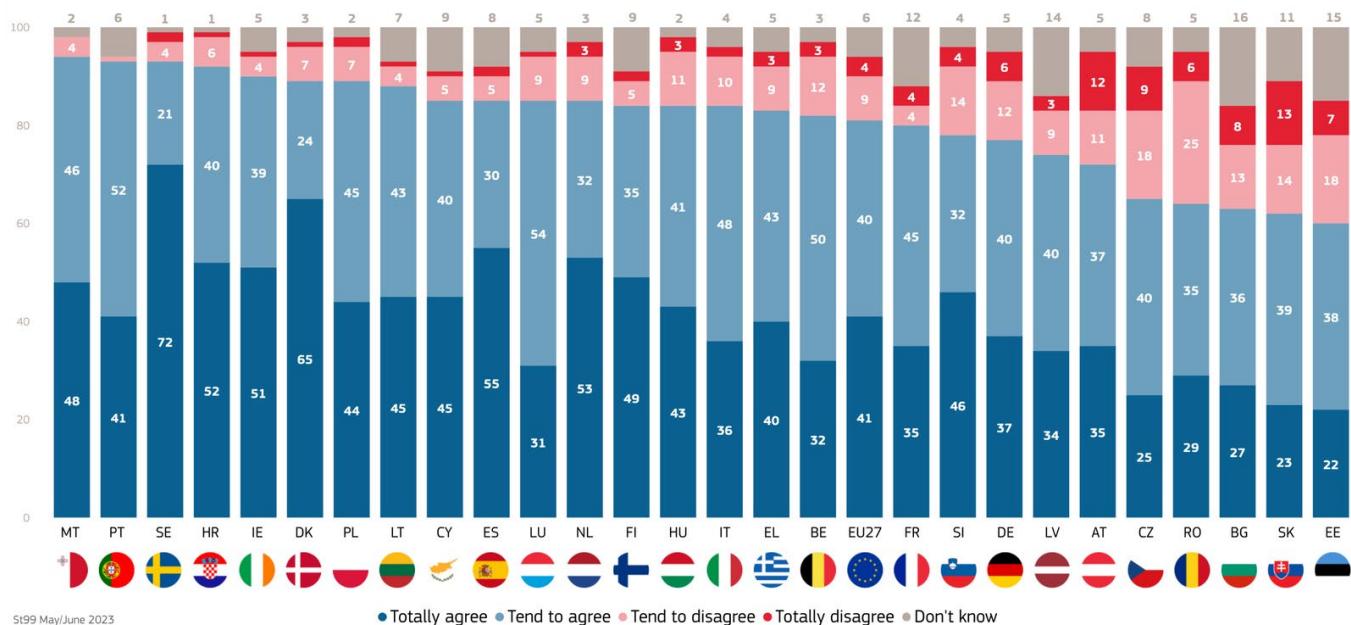
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At least six in ten in every Member State agree that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security, with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Malta (94%), and in Portugal and Sweden (93% each). This compares to 60% of respondents in

Estonia, 62% in Slovakia and 63% in Bulgaria who think the same way.

Respondents in Sweden (72%) and Denmark (65%) are more likely than those in other countries to say they “totally agree”, and this is particularly the case compared to those in Estonia (22%), Slovakia (23%) and Czechia (25%).

QE3.12. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)



St99 May/June 2023

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

In 21 countries respondents are now less likely to agree with this statement than they were in January–February 2023, with the largest declines seen in Spain (85%, -7 percentage points) and Austria (72%, -7 pp). In contrast agreement increased slightly in four countries including Portugal (93%, +4 pp), and there has been no change in Finland and Malta.

QE3.12 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (%)

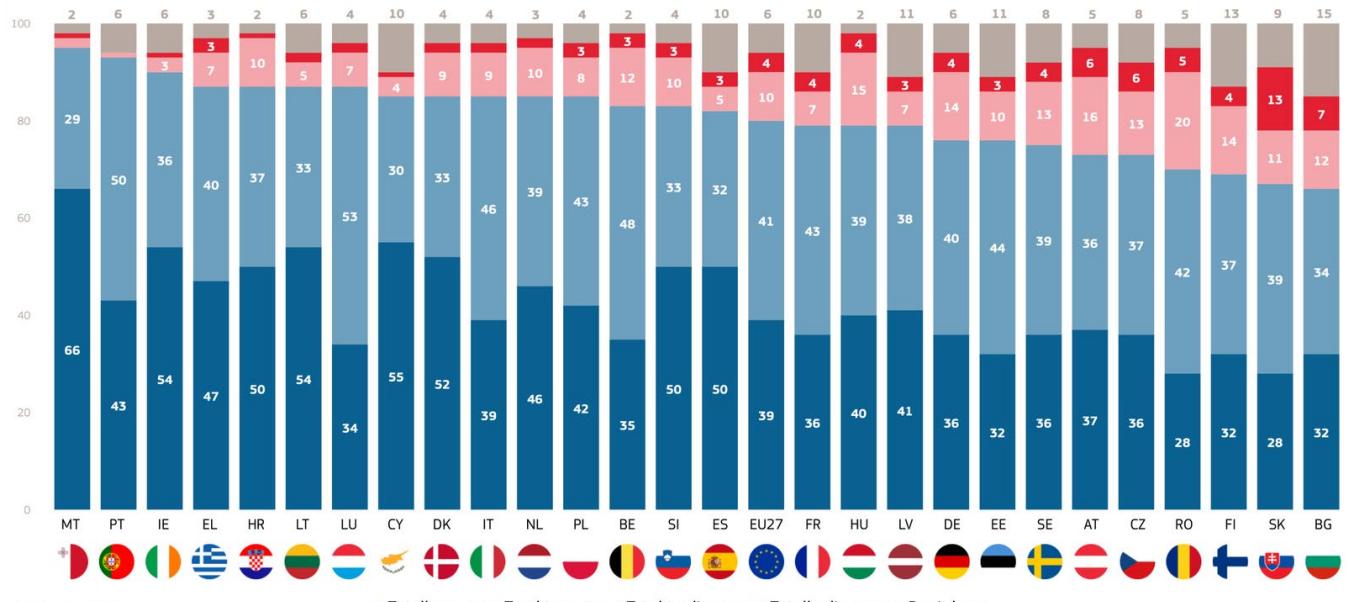
	EU27	PT	IE	HR	SE	MT	FI	FR	LT	NL	PL	BE	CZ	SK	DK	EL	CY	LU	HU	DE	IT	LV	RO	BG	EE	SI	ES	AT	
Total 'Agree'	May-Jun 2023	81	93	90	92	93	94	84	80	88	85	89	82	65	62	89	83	85	85	84	77	84	74	64	63	60	78	85	72
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	May-Jun 2023	13	1	5	7	6	4	7	8	5	12	9	15	27	27	8	12	6	10	14	18	12	12	31	21	25	18	7	23
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲3	=	▲7	▲3	▲8	▲7	▲3	▲5
Don't know	May-Jun 2023	6	6	5	1	1	2	9	12	7	3	2	3	8	11	3	5	9	5	2	5	4	14	5	16	15	4	8	5
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▲2	▲5	▼2	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲2	▲2	

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At least two thirds of respondents in each country agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price. At least nine in ten in Malta (95%), Portugal (93%) and Ireland (90%) think this way, as do 66% in Bulgaria, 67% in Slovakia and 69% in Finland.

Respondents in Malta (66%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they “totally agree”, and particularly when compared to those in Romania and Slovakia (28% each).

QE3.13. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)



St99 May/June 2023

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

Compared to January–February 2023, respondents in 19 countries are now less likely to agree with this statement, with the largest declines observed in Cyprus (85%, -7 percentage points), Austria (73%, -6 pp) and Finland (69%, -6 pp). Agreement has increased slightly in five countries including Portugal (93%, +4 pp) and Romania (70%, +4 pp) and has remained unchanged in the Netherlands, Malta and Ireland.

QE3.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)



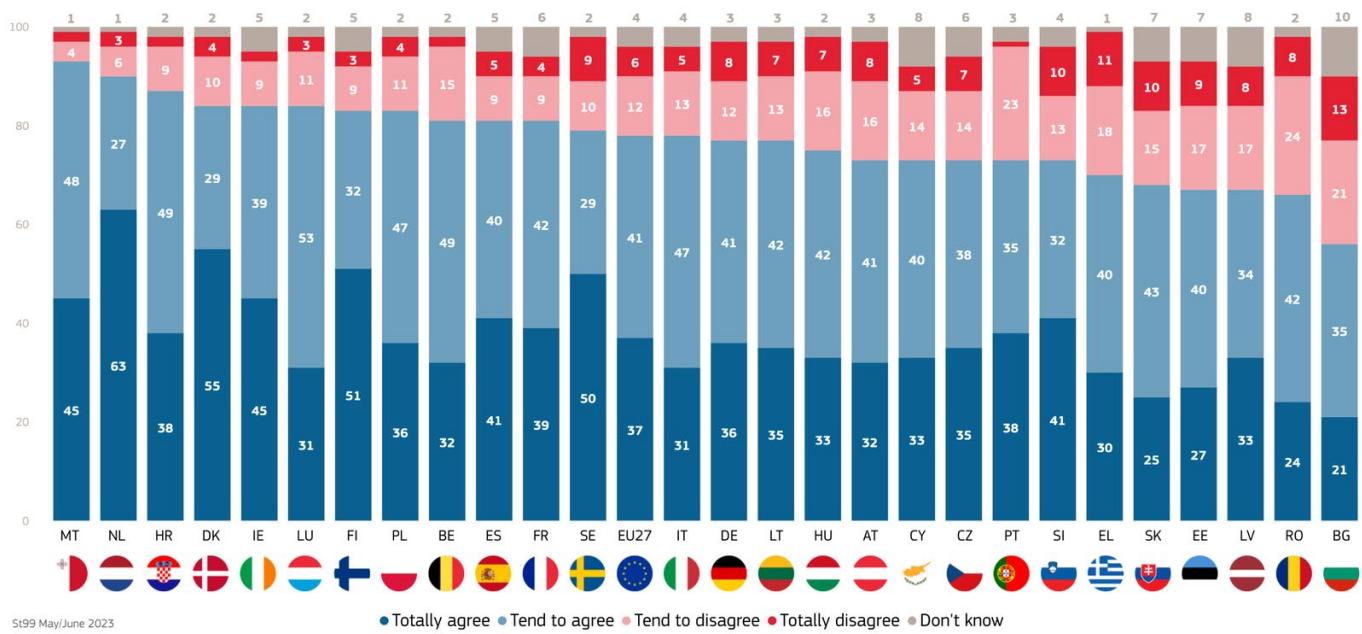
	EU27	PT	RO	EL	FR	HR	IE	MT	NL	BE	HU	BG	DK	EE	LT	LU	SI	SK	SE	CZ	DE	IT	ES	LV	PL	AT	FI	CY	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	80	93	70	87	79	87	90	95	85	83	79	66	85	76	87	87	83	67	75	73	76	85	82	79	85	73	69	85
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7			
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	14	1	25	10	11	11	4	3	12	15	19	19	11	13	7	9	13	24	17	19	18	11	8	10	11	22	18	5
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲4	=
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	6	5	3	10	2	6	2	3	2	2	15	4	11	6	4	4	9	8	8	6	4	10	11	4	5	13	10
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼3	▼3	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲7	

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

In four countries at least half “totally agree” with this statement: the Netherlands (63%), Denmark (55%), Finland (51%) and Sweden (50%). At the other end of the scale, 21% in Bulgaria, 24% in Romania and 25% in Slovakia also “totally agree”.

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



S199 May/June 2023

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

In 20 countries respondents are now less likely than they were in January–February 2023 to agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future, and this is particularly the case in Estonia (67%, -10 percentage points), Greece (70%, -8 pp) or Latvia (67%, -8 pp). On the other hand, agreement has increased in four countries including Ireland (84%, +6 pp), and remains unchanged in France, Poland and Slovenia.

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

	EU27	IE	RO	HR	MT	FR	PL	SI	DK	LT	NL	SK	BE	BG	DE	AT	CZ	CY	HU	PT	FI	ES	IT	LU	SE	EL	LV	EE	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	78	84	66	87	93	81	83	73	84	77	90	68	81	56	77	73	73	75	73	83	81	78	84	79	70	67	67	
	4 Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼10		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	18	11	32	11	6	13	15	23	14	20	9	25	17	34	20	24	21	19	23	24	12	14	18	14	19	29	25	26
	4 Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼6	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲6	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	4	5	2	2	1	6	2	4	2	3	1	7	2	10	3	3	6	8	2	3	5	5	4	2	2	1	8	7
	4 Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲6	=	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a high level of agreement across all socio-demographic groups. There is no notable difference in opinion between men and women, and little difference across age groups, although those aged 40+ are slightly more likely than younger age groups to agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.

In spite of the generally high agreement, there are some differences worth noting. The longer a respondent has remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 83% who completed education aged 20 or older agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future, compared to 72% who completed education aged 15 or younger. Across socio-professional groups managers are consistently amongst the most likely to agree with each statement, and housepersons as well as the unemployed are consistently amongst the least likely to do so.

The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 85% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, compared to 72% of those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

There are few consistent or notable variations based on social class, although the higher the class a respondent considers themselves a part of, the more likely they are to agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible: 92% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class feel this way, compared to 79% who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

Image of the EU is also influential: respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to agree with each statement than those who have a negative image. For example, 93% of respondents with a positive image of the EU agree the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, compared to 72% of those with a negative image.

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QE3.8-14 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
 (% - Total Agree)

	The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU	Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security	EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price	You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future
EU27	82	85	79	82	81	80	78
Gender							
Man	82	84	79	83	81	81	77
Woman	82	85	79	81	81	80	79
Age							
15-24	83	87	81	83	80	77	74
25-39	81	84	81	82	80	79	78
40-54	82	85	79	84	83	82	80
55 +	81	83	77	81	79	82	78
Education (End of)							
15-	78	81	76	78	78	77	72
16-19	80	83	78	81	80	82	78
20+	85	86	81	86	84	82	83
Still studying	85	88	83	84	82	77	75
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	81	84	78	83	79	80	79
Managers	88	87	84	87	86	83	85
Other white collars	84	87	81	84	82	82	81
Manual workers	78	83	78	81	79	79	77
House persons	76	80	77	77	77	78	77
Unemployed	78	81	74	80	79	78	73
Retired	82	83	77	81	80	81	76
Students	85	88	83	84	82	77	75
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	72	78	70	74	74	72	67
From time to time	78	82	77	79	78	78	76
Almost never/ Never	85	87	81	85	83	82	81
Consider belonging to							
The working class	79	83	77	82	79	78	74
The lower middle class	80	83	76	80	80	79	75
The middle class	83	85	80	83	82	82	80
The upper middle class	87	87	84	86	86	83	84
The upper class	92	86	83	90	81	88	82
Image of the EU							
Positive	91	93	87	90	89	87	84
Neutral	79	82	76	79	78	78	76
Negative	66	72	63	72	67	69	69

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3. Economic challenges in the EU

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

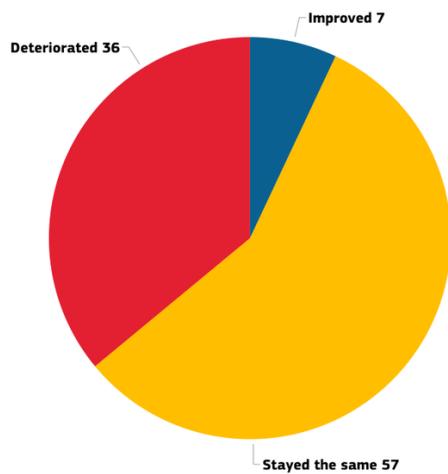
In 23 EU Member States a majority of citizens say their quality of life has stayed the same, with the largest proportions seen in Italy (72%), Lithuania and Luxembourg (66% each) and the smallest in Malta (46% vs 44% "worse"), France (47% vs 46% "worse") and Cyprus (48% vs 44% "worse").

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

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

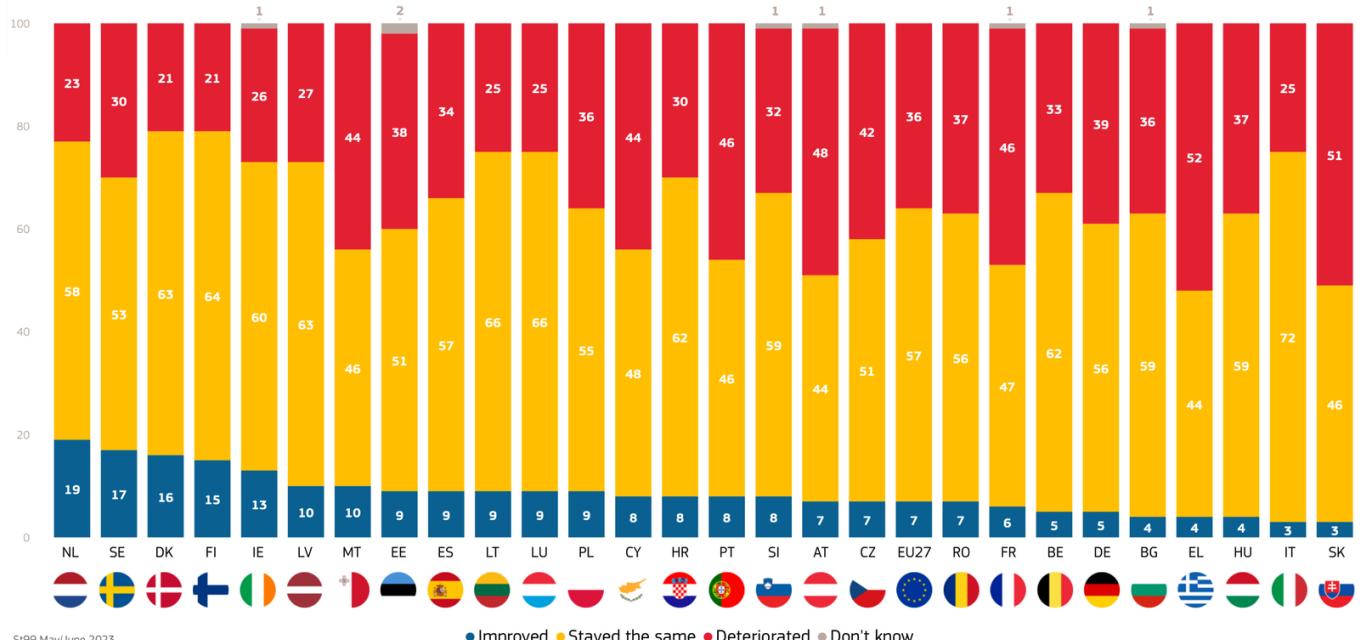
There are seven countries where at least one in ten say their quality of life has improved: the Netherlands (19%), Sweden (17%), Denmark (16%), Finland (15%), Ireland (13%) and Latvia and Malta (10% each).

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



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



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● Improved ● Stayed the same ● Deteriorated ● Don't know

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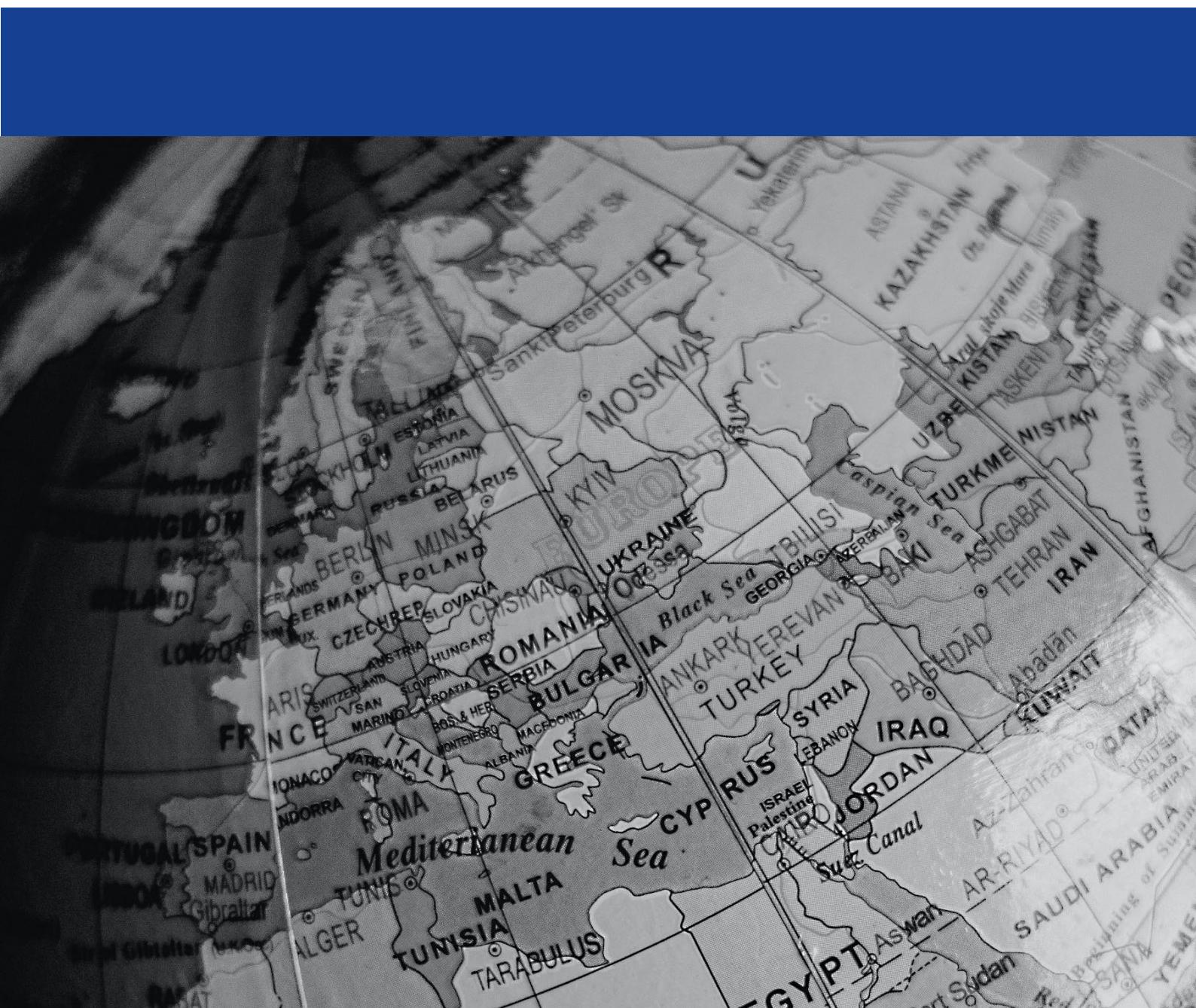
The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority of respondents in each group think that their quality of life has **stayed the same** within the last 12 months, with the largest proportions seen amongst 15-24 year olds (61%), students (64%), managers (62%), the self-employed (61%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (65%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the middle class or higher, and those with a positive image of the EU (63%).

In contrast, there are several groups where the majority say their quality of life has **deteriorated**: the unemployed (52%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (71%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (52%) and respondents who have a negative image of the EU (55%).

At least one in ten respondents aged 15-39, students and managers (11% each) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class (13% each) say their quality of life has **improved** within the last 12 months.

		In proved	Stayed the same	Deteriorated	Don't know
EU27		7	57	36	0
Gender					
Man		8	58	34	0
Woman		7	55	38	0
Age					
15-24		12	61	26	1
25-39		11	55	34	0
40-54		6	55	39	0
55 +		4	58	38	0
Education (End of)					
15-		5	54	41	0
16-19		5	55	40	0
20+		9	59	32	0
Still studying		11	64	24	1
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed		9	61	30	0
Managers		11	62	27	0
Other white collars		9	57	34	0
Manual workers		7	52	41	0
House persons		4	51	45	0
Unemployed		5	43	52	0
Retired		4	58	38	0
Students		11	64	24	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time		4	25	71	0
From time to time		5	50	45	0
Almost never/ Never		9	65	26	0
Consider belonging to					
The working class		5	43	52	0
The lower middle class		5	49	46	0
The middle class		8	63	29	0
The upper middle class		13	68	19	0
The upper class		13	65	22	0
Image of the EU					
Positive		9	63	28	0
Neutral		6	57	37	0
Negative		4	41	55	0

CONCLUSION



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The results from the Standard Eurobarometer 99 conducted in May-June 2023 show that Europeans remain satisfied with the response of the EU and their national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. There has been little change since January-February 2023: satisfaction levels have remained relatively stable since June-July 2022.

However, at the national level there is substantial variation in satisfaction with the EU and national government's response. Although a majority in 22 Member States are satisfied with the EU's response, and satisfaction has increased in 17 countries, respondents in Cyprus, Greece, Austria, Estonia and Slovenia are more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied. It is worth noting that a majority in Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia and Austria are also dissatisfied with the response of their national government (as are those in Bulgaria and Slovakia).

Continuing a trend noted in January-February 2023, citizens have become slightly less satisfied with aspects of the EU's response to the invasion, although majorities are still satisfied. More than eight in ten agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, or with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. Three quarters agree with providing financial support to Ukraine and almost as many agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals.

More than six in ten agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, the EU granting candidate status as a potential member of the EU to Ukraine or financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. However, at least one quarter disagrees with each of these actions. At the national level, support for the EU's actions is consistently high in Portugal, Sweden, Finland and Denmark, but consistently low in Slovakia, Bulgaria and Austria.

Three quarters of Europeans agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, although this represents a slight decline since January-February 2023. A majority in every Member State agree with this statement.

More than eight in ten Europeans agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, although this is a slight decline since the last wave of the survey. At least two thirds in each EU Member State feel this way. Just over six in ten Europeans agree it has serious financial consequences for them personally.

The invasion of Ukraine continues to be seen as a security threat by the majority of Europeans. Almost eight in ten think the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, while three quarters agree it is a threat to their country's security. These threats are most widely felt by respondents in Sweden, Portugal, Poland and Malta.

Given the perceived security threat emanating from the invasion of Ukraine it is perhaps not surprising that there continues to be strong support for defence co-operation and increased defence spending. Eight in ten agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, and more than three quarters agree Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated, although support for both of these measures

has declined slightly since January-February 2023. Almost seven in ten respondents agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, and two thirds agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU. There is consistently high support for these measures amongst respondents in Portugal and Lithuania, but consistently low support amongst those in Austria Bulgaria, Slovenia and Slovakia.

The invasion of Ukraine has had a considerable impact on energy security and energy policy direction in the EU. Although large majorities still agree with a range of EU energy policy directions, agreement has declined slightly since January-February 2023.

There is strong support for renewable energies and policies to enhance energy security. More than eight in ten agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power, and almost eight in ten agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption. At a national level these policies have the strongest support in Malta, Portugal and Ireland and the weakest support in Czechia, Romania, Estonia, Bulgaria and Slovakia.

On matters relating to energy security at least eight in ten agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security, and that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU. Eight in ten also agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price. Nationally these policies have consistently strong support in Portugal, but consistently weak support in Romania, Estonia and Slovakia.

Europeans are also personally proactive when it comes to saving energy, with more than three quarters having recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or planning to do so in the near future. This does, however, represent a slight decline since January-February 2023.

Turning to overall quality of life, almost six in ten Europeans consider theirs has stayed the same in the last 12 months. More than one third think it has deteriorated, while just over one in twenty think their quality of life has improved.

A broad overview of the socio-demographic results shows few notable differences in opinion based on age or gender. Education levels are influential in some areas, with those having completing education at younger ages less likely to be satisfied with the EU and national responses to the war and more likely to report serious personal financial consequences as a result of the war. They are also less supportive of the proposed energy policy directions than those who completed education at an older age.

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However, the most consistent variations are based on the difficulty experienced paying bills and self-reported social class. Respondents who have difficulties paying bills at least some of the time, and those who consider they belong to a lower social class are less satisfied with the EU and national responses to the war and are more likely to report serious personal financial consequences as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. They are also less supportive of proposed defence co-operation and spending measures, and less supportive of the energy policy directions presented in the survey.