



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 100

The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

EUROBAROMETER Report

October – November 2023



This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction	4
I. The EU's response to the war in Ukraine	6
II. Action taken as a response to the war in Ukraine	12
III. Consequences of the war in Ukraine	26
IV. European security under threat	31
V. Future EU action in the wake of the war	36
1. Defence co-operation in the EU	36
2. Energy Security in the EU	43
Conclusion	53



Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 100 (EB100) survey of October–November 2023 was conducted from 23 October to 17 November in 37 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 and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, media uses and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Russia's war of aggression in the Ukraine is ongoing, more than 18 months after it invaded on 24 February 2022. The EU remains committed to supporting Ukraine by 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 27 October 2023 EU leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's war of aggression.²

Since the start of the war the EU and its Member States have provided more than €82 billion in economic, humanitarian and military support to Ukraine.³ Recognising the onset of winter poses additional challenges to already vulnerable communities in Ukraine, in November 2023 the European Commission allocated €110 million in humanitarian aid, bringing the total humanitarian aid provided by the EU since the start of the war to €843 million.⁴ In addition the EU is now home to 4.2 million Ukrainians who fled the invasion and are benefiting from the temporary protection mechanism enacted in March 2022 and recently extended until March 2025.⁵

On 8 November 2023 the European Commission recommended the European Council open EU access negotiations with Ukraine as part of the 2023 Enlargement Package.⁶

This volume of the October–November 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 May–June 2023 (EB99), 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 99 Spring 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;

- Strength of approval for the 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, or 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 of 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://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/eu-providing-additional-eu110-million-humanitarian-aid-support-ukrainians-affected-war-2023-11-14_en

² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2023/10/26-27/>

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

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		
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>

⁸The 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.

⁹2016/679

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



I. The EU's response to the war in Ukraine

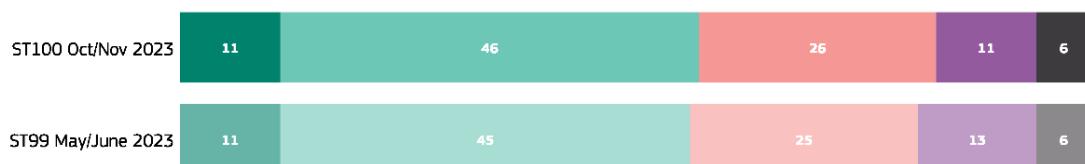
The majority of EU citizens are satisfied with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Almost six in ten are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (57%, +1 percentage points since May-June 2023), with 11% (no change) saying they are "very satisfied".¹¹ Almost four in ten respondents (37%, -1 pp) are dissatisfied, including 11% (-2 pp) who are "not at all satisfied". Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

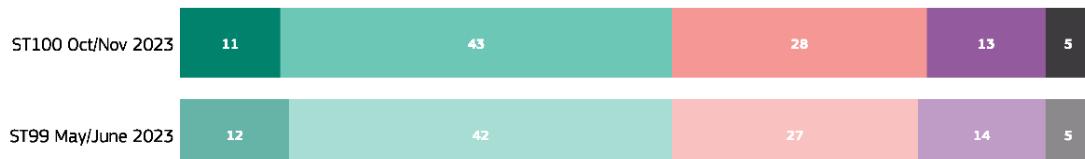
Satisfaction with the response of the national government is slightly lower, with 54% (no change) saying they are satisfied, including 11% (-1 pp) who say they are "very satisfied". Just over four in ten are dissatisfied (41%, no change), with 15% (-1 pp) saying they are "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don't know.

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

The European Union



The (NATIONALITY) Government



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 ● Very satisfied ● Fairly satisfied ● Not very satisfied ● Not at all satisfied ● Don't know

¹¹ QD1. 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

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

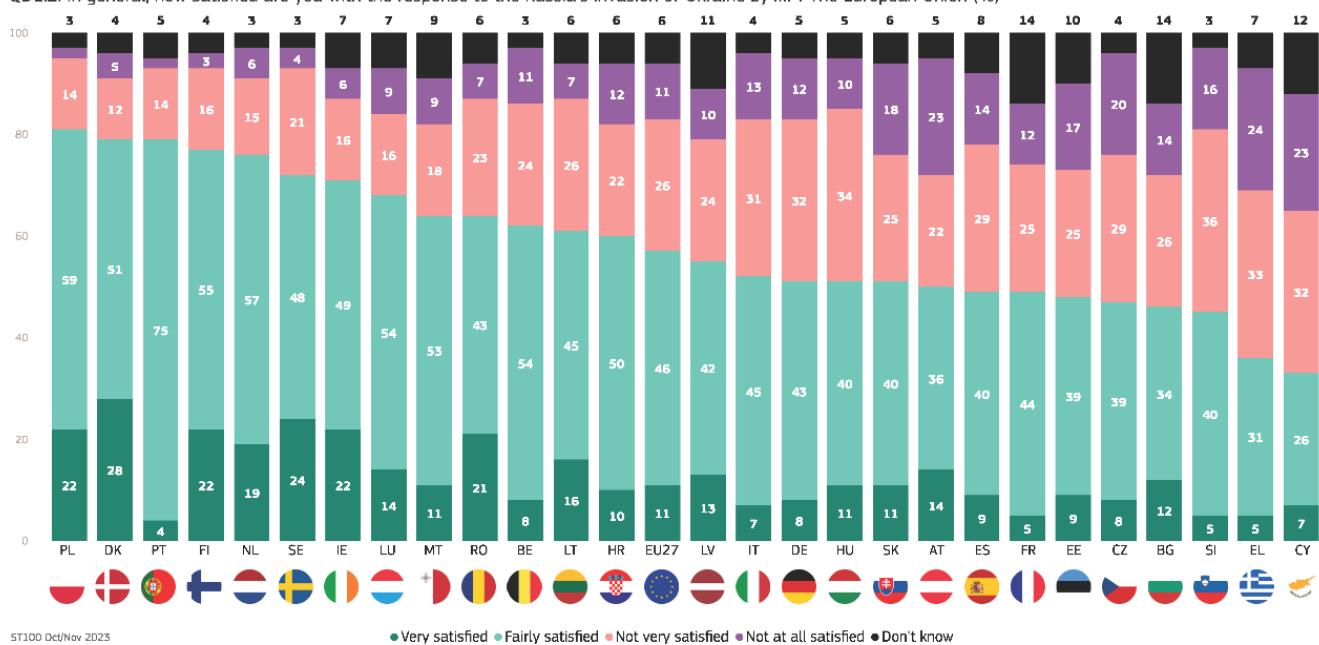
In 23 EU Member States the majority are satisfied with the way the EU has responded to Russia's invasion of the Ukraine, and in 13 countries at least six in ten are satisfied.

The highest levels of satisfaction are seen amongst respondents in Poland (81%), in Denmark and Portugal (79% each), although a majority in Bulgaria (46% satisfied vs 40% not satisfied), Estonia (48% vs 42%), France (49% vs 37%) and Spain (49% vs 43%) are also satisfied with the EU's response.

There are four countries where only a minority are satisfied: Cyprus (33% vs 55% not satisfied), Greece (36% vs 57%), Slovenia (45% vs 52%) and Czechia (47% vs 49%).

In six countries at least one in five say they are “very satisfied” with the EU’s response: Denmark (28%), Sweden (24%), Ireland, Poland and Finland (22% each) and Romania (21%).

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



Since May–June 2023, satisfaction with the response of the EU to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has increased in 13 EU Member States, with the largest increases seen in Romania (64%, +9 percentage points) and Austria (50%, +7 pp). In contrast satisfaction has declined in 12 countries, and particularly in Latvia (55%, -8 pp) and in Ireland (71%, -6 pp), Czechia (47%, -6 pp) and Greece (36%, -6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Cyprus, the Netherlands or Finland.

Compared with spring 2023, satisfaction is now the majority view in Estonia, Hungary and Austria, but the minority opinion in Czechia.

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

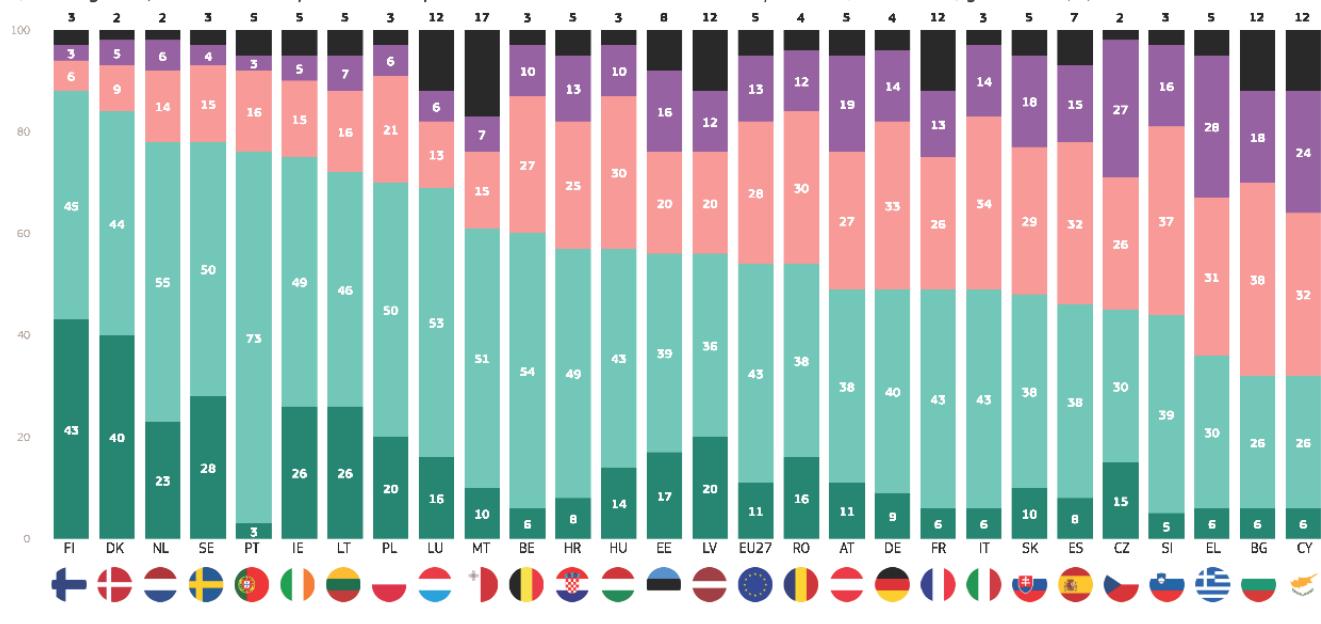
	EU27	RO	AT	SK	EE	HU	MT	PL	DK	FR	BE	DE	LU	CY	NL	FI	SI	BG	ES	IT	LT	PT	SE	HR	CZ	IE	EL	LV	
Total 'Satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	57	64	50	51	48	51	64	81	79	49	62	51	68	33	76	77	45	46	49	52	61	79	72	60	47	71	36	55
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲9	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼8			
Total 'Not satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	37	30	45	43	42	44	27	16	17	37	35	44	25	55	21	19	52	40	43	44	33	16	25	34	49	22	57	34
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼10	▼8	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲4	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	6	5	6	10	5	9	3	4	14	3	5	7	12	3	4	3	14	8	4	6	5	3	6	4	7	7	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲4

Satisfaction with the national government's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine varies dramatically, ranging from 88% of respondents in Finland, 84% in Denmark and 78% in the Netherlands and Sweden to 49% in Italy (vs 48% not satisfied), 49% in France (vs 39%) and 49% in Germany (vs 47%).

Satisfaction is the majority opinion in 19 EU Member States, while in the remaining eight countries the majority are dissatisfied with the response of their national government. Satisfaction is lowest amongst those in Cyprus, Bulgaria (32% each) and Greece (36%).

There are eight countries where least one in five say they are “very satisfied” with their national government’s response, with particularly high levels observed in Finland (43%) and Denmark (40%).

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



In 17 EU Member States satisfaction with the response of the national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has declined since May-June 2023, with the largest drops seen in Latvia (56%, -10 percentage points) and Lithuania (72%, -5 pp). Satisfaction has increased in eight countries including Slovakia (48%, +8 pp), Romania (54%, +7 pp) and Austria (49%, +7 pp) and has remained unchanged in Denmark and Hungary.

Compared with the previous survey in spring 2023, satisfaction is now the majority view in Austria, Germany, Romania and Slovakia, but the minority opinion in Czechia and Spain.

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

	EU27	SK	AT	RO	MT	NL	DE	EE	FR	DK	HU	ES	LU	SE	BE	SI	FI	BG	IE	EL	HR	IT	PT	CZ	CY	PL	LT	LV	
Total 'Satisfied'	Oct/Nov2023	54	48	49	54	61	78	49	56	49	84	57	46	69	78	60	44	88	32	75	36	57	49	76	45	32	70	72	56
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼10		
Total 'Not satisfied'	Oct/Nov2023	41	47	46	42	22	20	47	36	39	14	40	47	19	19	37	53	9	56	20	59	38	48	19	53	58	27	23	32
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Oct/Nov2023	5	5	5	4	17	2	4	8	12	2	3	7	12	3	3	3	3	12	5	5	5	3	5	2	12	3	5	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that a majority in almost all groups say they 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 (60%), managers (62%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (59%) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle (69%) or upper class (68%).

In contrast, dissatisfaction is the majority opinion amongst unemployed persons (53%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (55%). Opinion is divided amongst housepersons (46% satisfied vs 46% dissatisfied).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	54	41	5
Gender			
Man	56	40	4
Woman	53	41	6
Age			
15-24	56	36	8
25-39	54	41	5
40-54	56	40	4
55 +	53	42	5
Education (End of)			
15-	46	45	9
16-19	51	44	5
20+	60	36	4
Still studying	59	35	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	39	3
Managers	62	34	4
Other white collars	54	41	5
Manual workers	51	44	5
House persons	46	46	8
Unemployed	39	53	8
Retired	54	40	6
Students	59	35	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	55	5
From time to time	48	46	6
Almost never/ Never	59	36	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	46	45	9
The lower middle class	50	45	5
The middle class	57	39	4
The upper middle class	69	29	2
The upper class	68	29	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	69	27	4
Neutral	49	43	8
Negative	30	66	4

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

There is a similar pattern for satisfaction with the EU's response to the invasion. The highest levels of satisfaction are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (61%), those who completed education aged 20 or older (62%), managers (64%), students (63%) and other white-collar workers (60%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (61%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class (75%) or upper middle class (71%).

In contrast, a majority of those who completed education aged 15 or younger (45% vs 44% satisfied), the unemployed (47% vs 42% satisfied) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (51%) are not satisfied with the EU's response.

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	57	37	6
Gender			
Man	57	38	5
Woman	56	36	8
Age			
15-24	61	30	9
25-39	57	36	7
40-54	58	37	5
55 +	54	39	7
Education (End of)			
15-	44	45	11
16-19	55	39	6
20+	62	33	5
Still studying	63	29	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	37	4
Managers	64	32	4
Other white collars	60	34	6
Manual workers	55	40	5
House persons	46	43	11
Unemployed	42	47	11
Retired	53	39	8
Students	63	29	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	41	51	8
From time to time	52	41	7
Almost never/ Never	61	33	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	46	43	11
The lower middle class	52	41	7
The middle class	60	35	5
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	75	23	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	77	19	4
Neutral	49	42	9
Negative	24	70	6



II. Action taken as a response to the war in Ukraine

Support for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains very high, although approval for financial support, financing and supply of military equipment and granting candidate status to Ukraine has declined since May-June 2023.

Almost nine in ten (89%, +1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, and the majority (54%, no change) "totally agree" with this action. Fewer than one in ten (8%, -1 pp) disagree.¹² More than eight in ten (84%, -2 pp) agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with 45% (-3 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in ten (13%, +2 pp) say they disagree with this action.

More than seven in ten respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (72%, -3 pp), with 31% (-3 pp) totally agreeing. In contrast almost one quarter (24%,

+3 pp) say they disagree. More than seven in ten (72%, no change) also agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, with 37% (-1 pp) totally agreeing. Just over one in five (21%, -1 pp) disagree with this action.

Two thirds (66%, no change) agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, with 34% (no change) in total agreement. One quarter (25%, -1 pp) disagree.

Just over six in ten (61%, -3 pp) agree with **granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine** including 24% (-3 pp) who "totally agree". Three in ten respondents disagree (30%, +2 pp).

Finally, six in ten (60%, -4 pp) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine** including 25% (-3 pp) who "totally agree". More than one third (34%, +3 pp) disagree with this action.

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

Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	54	35	5	3	3
ST99 May/June 2023	54	34	6	3	3

Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	45	39	9	4	3
ST99 May/June 2023	48	38	8	3	3

Providing financial support to Ukraine

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	31	41	15	9	4
ST99 May/June 2023	34	41	13	8	4

Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	37	35	14	7	7
ST99 May/June 2023	38	34	14	8	6

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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	34	32	16	9	9
ST99 May/June 2023	34	32	16	10	8

Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	24	37	19	11	9
ST99 May/June 2023	27	37	17	11	8

Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	25	35	20	14	6
ST99 May/June 2023	28	36	17	14	5

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

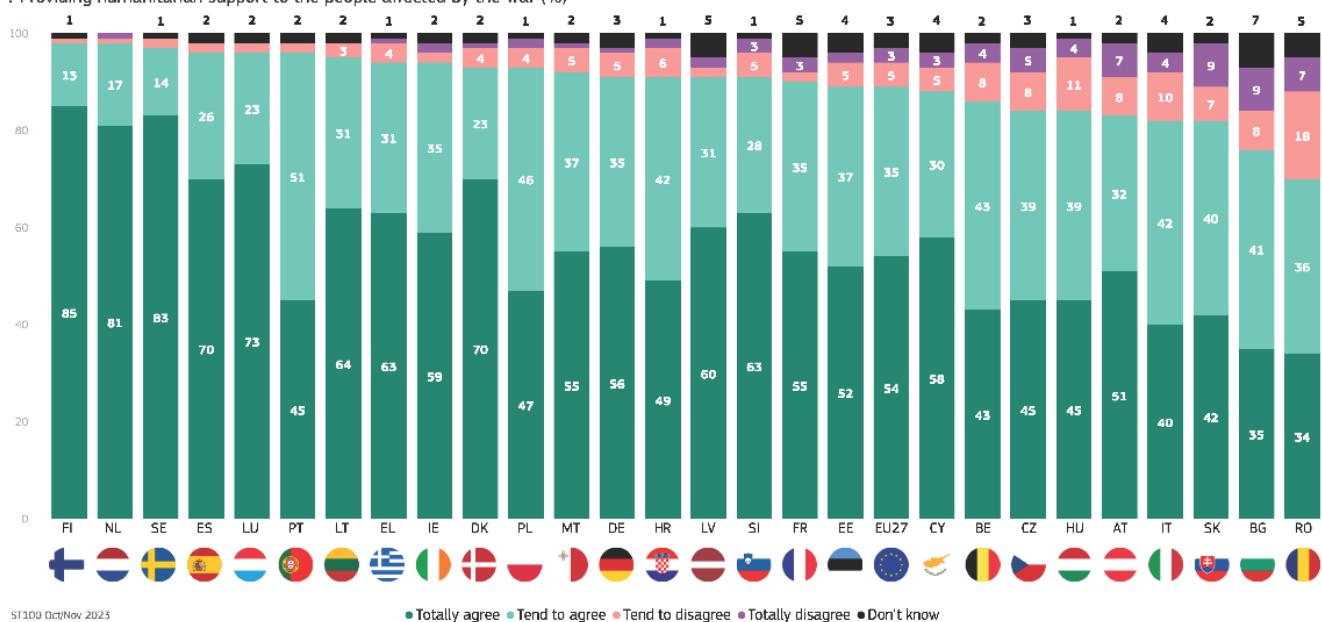
ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

¹² QD2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. 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.

At least seven in ten citizens in each EU Member State agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and in 19 countries at least nine in ten agree. There is almost universal support in the Netherlands and Finland (98% each) and Sweden (97%), while 70% of respondents in Romania, 76% in Bulgaria and 82% in Italy and Slovakia also agree.

Romania (25%) is the only country where at least one in five disagrees.

QD2.4. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
- Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)



SI100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

In 17 EU Member States at least half of all respondents "totally agree" with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and more than eight in ten in Finland (85%), Sweden (83%) and the Netherlands (81%) think this way. In contrast 34% in Romania, 35% in Bulgaria and 40% in Italy also "totally agree".

Changes in opinion since May-June 2023 are generally small. Agreement has increased in 11 countries including Greece (94%, +6 percentage points), but it has declined in eight countries including Malta (92%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Croatia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Romania.

QD2.4 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)

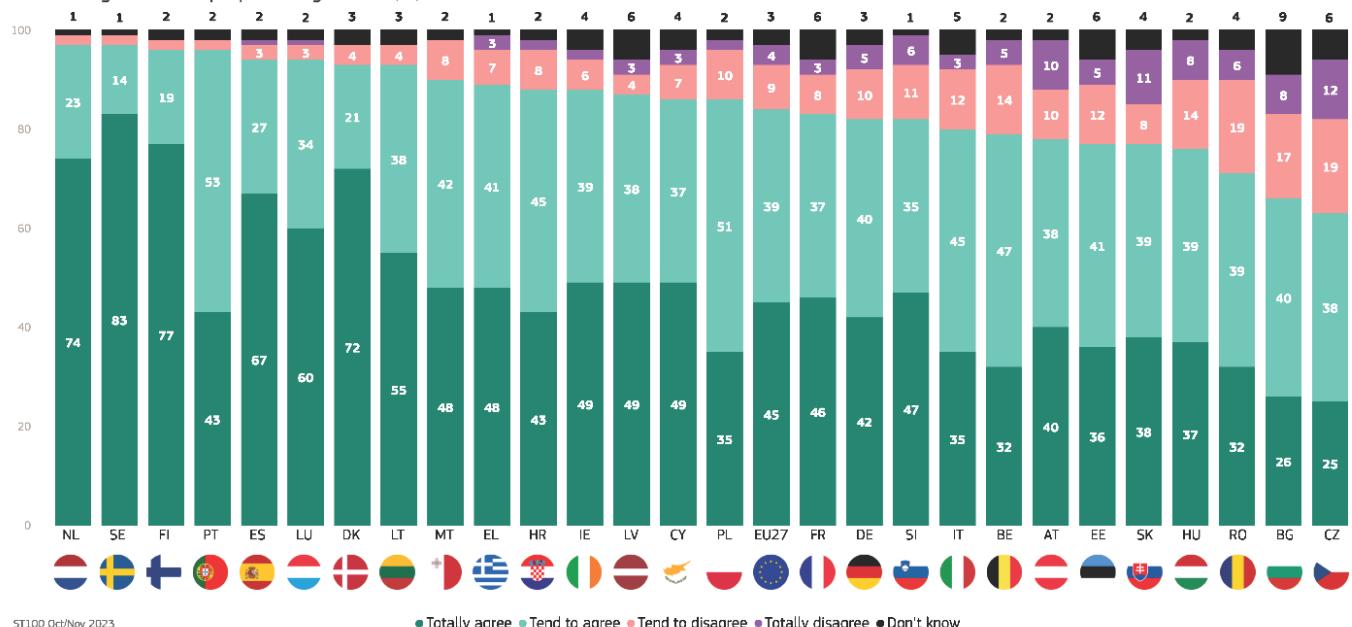
	EU27	EL	PL	SI	EE	ES	FR	LV	AT	SK	FI	SE	BG	DK	DE	IE	HR	LT	NL	RO	CY	PT	BE	LU	HU	CZ	IT	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	89	94	93	91	89	96	90	91	83	82	98	97	76	93	91	94	91	95	98	70	88	96	86	96	84	82	92	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	8	5	6	8	7	2	5	4	15	16	1	2	17	5	6	4	8	3	2	25	8	2	12	2	15	13	14	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲4	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	1	1	1	4	2	5	5	2	2	1	1	7	2	3	2	1	2	0	5	4	2	2	2	1	3	4	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	

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

State agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. Levels of agreement range from 97% of respondents in the Netherlands and Sweden and 96% in Portugal and Finland to 63% in Czechia, 66% in Bulgaria and 71% in Romania. There are five countries where at least one in five disagrees: Czechia (31%), Romania and Bulgaria (25% each), Hungary (22%) and Austria (20%).

Respondents who “totally agree” are most likely to be found in Sweden (83%), Finland (77%) and the Netherlands (74%), and least often found in Czechia (25%), Bulgaria (26%) and Romania and Belgium (32% each).

QD2.5. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
- Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

In 15 countries respondents are now less likely than they were in May-June 2023 to agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, and this is particularly the case in Czechia (63%, -10 percentage points) and Hungary (76%, -5 pp).

In contrast agreement has increased in seven countries including Austria (78%, +5 pp), and it has remained stable in Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden.

QD2.5 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)

	EU27	AT	RO	BG	EL	ES	CY	LV	LT	LU	NL	FI	SE	EE	PL	PT	SK	DK	FR	MT	SI	DE	HR	IT	BE	IE	HU	CZ	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	84	78	71	66	89	94	86	87	93	94	97	96	97	77	86	96	77	93	83	90	82	82	88	80	79	88	76	63
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼10		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	20	25	25	10	4	10	7	4	4	2	2	2	17	12	2	19	4	11	8	17	15	10	15	19	8	22	31
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼4	▼5	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼2	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲8
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	4	9	1	2	4	6	3	2	1	2	1	6	2	2	4	3	6	2	1	3	2	5	2	4	2	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲2	

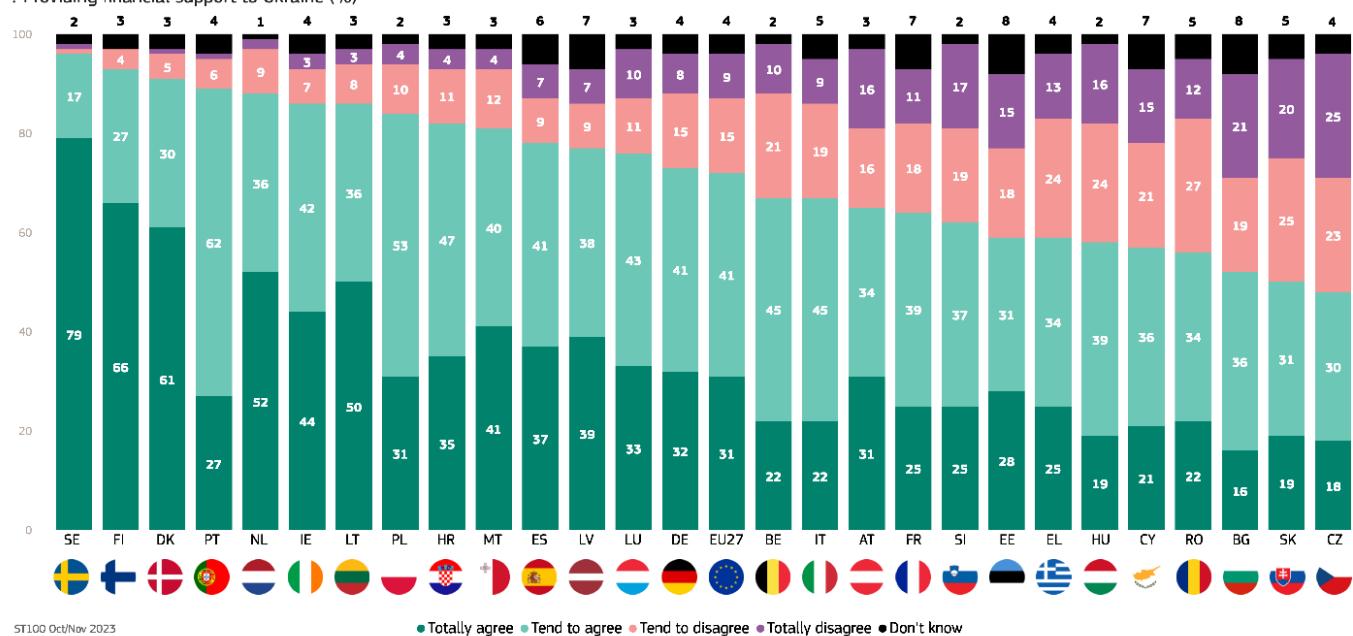
The majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States agree with providing financial support to Ukraine. The strongest support is seen amongst respondents in Sweden (96%), Finland (93%) and Denmark (91%), although a majority in Slovakia (50%), Bulgaria (52%) and Romania (56%) also agree.

Opinion is divided in Czechia (48% ‘agree’ vs 48% ‘disagree’).

In 11 countries at least three in ten disagree, and this is particularly the case in Czechia (48%), Slovakia (45%) and in Bulgaria and Hungary (40% each).

In contrast there are five countries where at least half of all respondents “totally agree” with providing financial support to Ukraine: Sweden (79%), Finland (66%), Denmark (61%), the Netherlands (52%) and Lithuania (50%).

QD2.6. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
- Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Agreement with providing financial support to Ukraine has declined in 21 EU Member States since May-June 2023, with the decline in Czechia (48%, -12 percentage points) notably larger than in other countries, followed by Greece (59%, -7 pp) and Luxembourg (76%, -6 pp).

Agreement has increased in four countries including Austria (65%, +7 pp) and has remained unchanged in Spain and Croatia.

QD2.6 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)

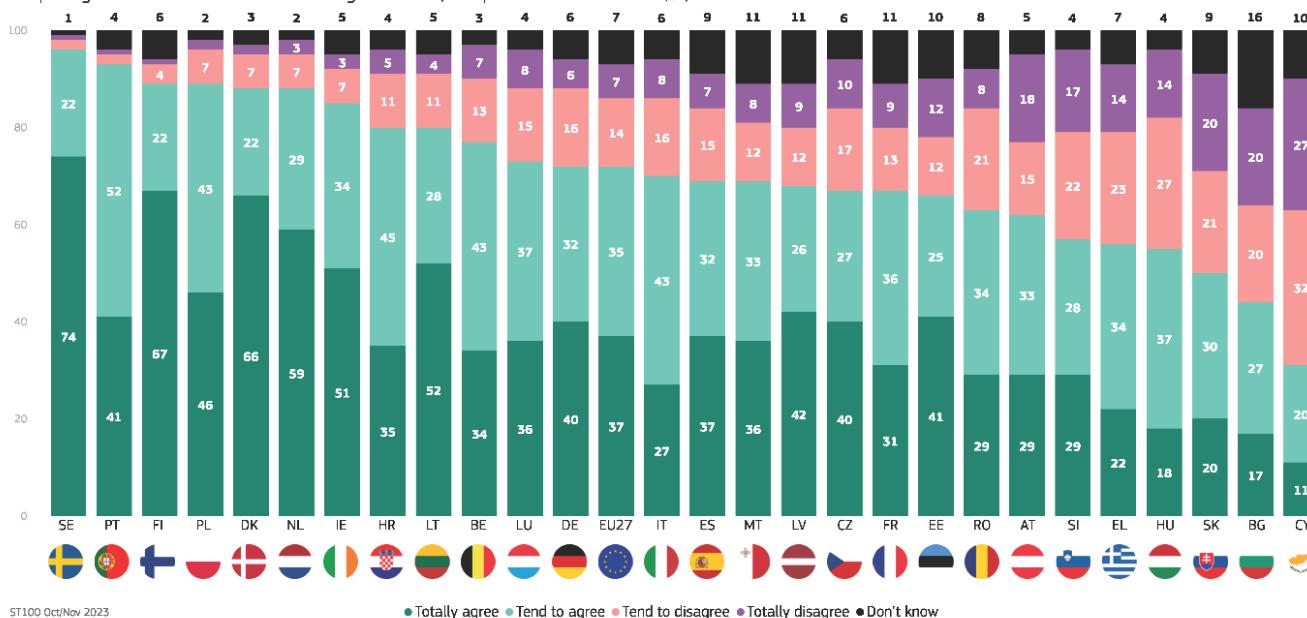
	EU27	AT	FI	EE	SE	ES	HR	BG	DE	HU	PL	RO	DK	LV	LT	NL	FR	MT	SI	SK	IE	IT	CY	PT	BE	LU	EL	CZ	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	72	65	93	59	96	78	82	52	73	58	84	56	91	77	86	88	64	81	62	50	86	67	57	89	67	76	59	48
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼12		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	24	32	4	33	2	16	15	40	23	40	14	39	6	16	11	11	29	16	36	45	10	28	36	7	31	21	37	48
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲11	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	3	3	8	2	6	3	8	4	2	2	5	3	7	3	1	7	3	2	5	4	5	7	4	2	3	4	4
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	

There is considerable national variation in agreement with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, although a majority in 26 countries are for sanctions. The strongest support is seen amongst respondents in Sweden (96%), Portugal (93%) and Poland and Finland (89% each). Agreement levels are lowest in Cyprus (31% vs 59% 'disagree'), Bulgaria (44% vs 40%) and Slovakia (50%).

There are six countries where at least half say they "totally agree": Sweden (74%), Finland (67%), Denmark (66%), the Netherlands (59%), Lithuania (52%) and Ireland (51%).

It is worth noting that at least one in five in Cyprus (27%) and in Bulgaria and Slovakia (20% each) "totally disagree" with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals.

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Compared to May-June 2023, respondents in 18 EU Member States are now less likely to agree with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals, with the largest declines seen in Malta (69%, -7 percentage points) and Czechia (67%, -7 pp).

In contrast the level of agreement has risen in seven countries including Austria (62%, +7 pp). There has been no change in Italy and Poland.

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

	EU27	AT	EE	FR	FI	NL	SE	BE	IT	PL	DK	HR	PT	SK	BG	DE	EL	LU	RO	SI	ES	LV	IE	CY	LT	HU	CZ	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	72	62	66	67	89	88	96	77	70	89	88	80	93	50	44	72	56	73	63	57	69	68	85	31	80	55	67	69
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	21	33	24	22	5	10	3	20	24	9	9	16	3	41	40	22	37	23	29	39	22	21	10	59	15	41	27	20
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲5		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	5	10	11	6	2	1	3	6	2	3	4	4	9	16	6	7	4	8	4	9	11	5	10	5	4	6	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲3	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2		

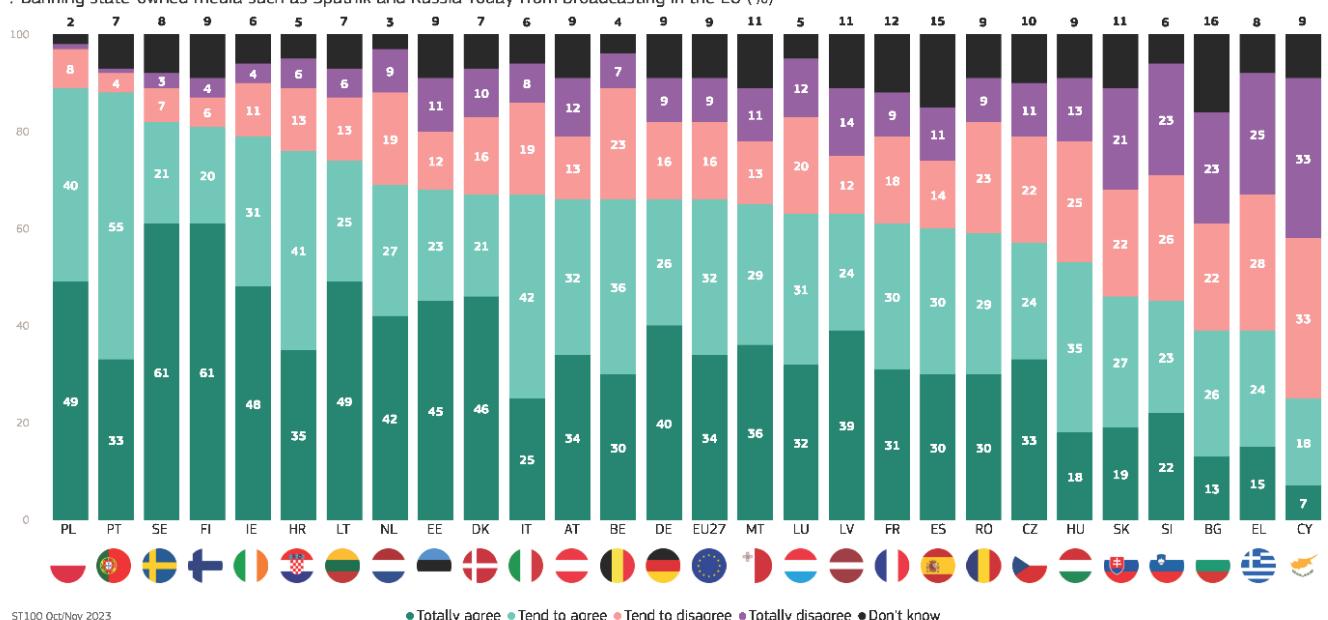
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents in 23 EU Member States agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, with the highest levels seen in Poland (89%), Portugal (88%), Sweden (82%) and Finland (81%). In contrast only a minority agree in Cyprus (25% vs 66% disagree), Greece (39% vs 53%), Bulgaria (39% vs 45%) and Slovenia (45% vs 49%).

Finland and Sweden (61% each) are the only countries where at least half “totally agree”, and this compares to 7% in Cyprus who say the same. In contrast there are five countries where at least one in five “totally disagree” with banning these media: Cyprus (33%), Greece (25%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (23% each) and Slovakia (21%).

QD2.2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



Agreement with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU has declined in 16 countries since May-June 2023. The decline is larger in Greece (39%, -11 percentage points) than in any other country, with the next largest seen in Lithuania (74%, -6 pp). Agreement has increased in ten countries with the largest seen in Sweden (82%, +4 pp) and Estonia (68%, +4 pp). Agreement remains stable in Italy.

Compared with spring 2023 (ST99), agreement is now the minority view in Greece and Slovenia.

QD2.2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)

	EU27	EE	SE	AT	BG	MT	RO	DE	FR	NL	PL	IT	PT	SK	BE	IE	ES	FI	CY	HU	SI	CZ	DK	HR	LV	LU	LT	EL	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	66	68	82	66	39	65	59	66	61	69	89	67	88	46	66	79	60	81	25	53	45	57	67	76	63	63	74	39
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼11		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	25	23	10	25	45	24	32	25	27	28	9	27	5	43	30	15	25	10	66	38	49	33	26	19	26	32	19	53
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼4	▲2	▲4	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲12
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	9	8	9	16	11	9	9	12	3	2	6	7	11	4	6	15	9	9	9	6	10	7	5	11	5	7	8
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼6	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1

Standard Eurobarometer 100

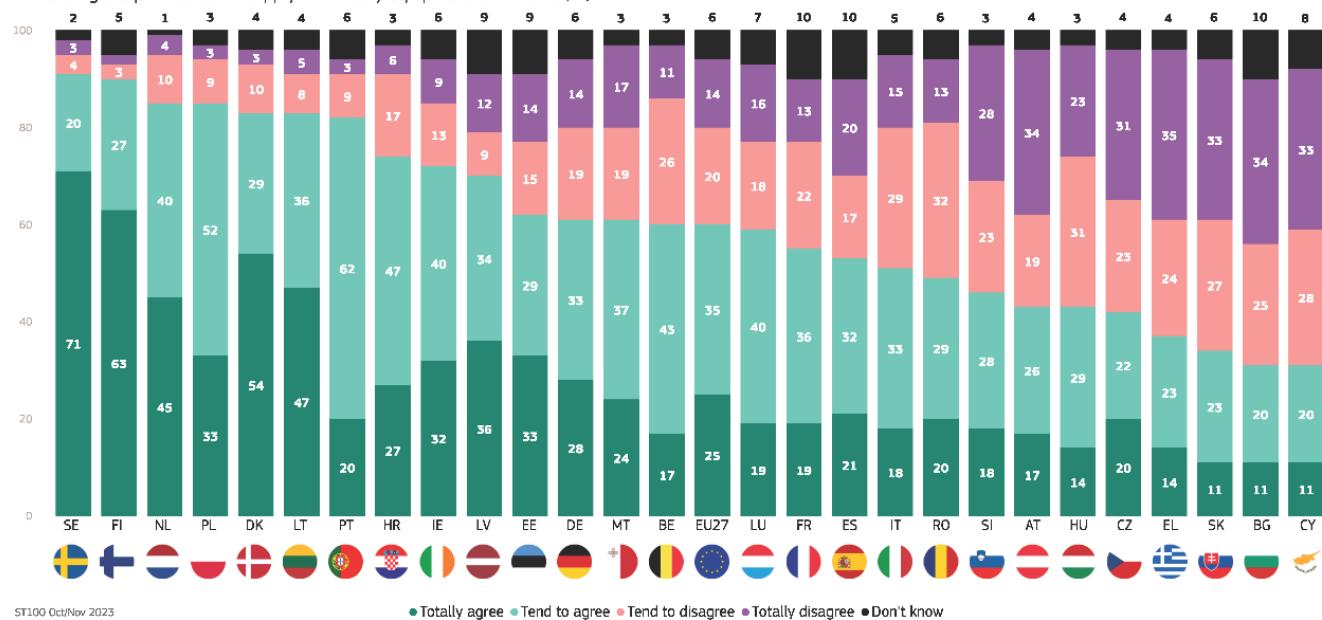
Autumn 2023

Although a majority in 19 EU Member States agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**, levels vary considerably across countries. Strongest support is observed amongst respondents in Sweden (91%), Finland (90%) and the Netherlands and Poland (85% each), but a majority in Romania (49% vs 45% disagree) also support this action.

In the remaining eight countries, only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels observed in Cyprus (31% vs 61% disagree), Bulgaria (31% vs 59%) and Slovakia (34% vs 60%).

More than half of all respondents in Sweden (71%), Finland (63%) and Denmark (54%) “totally agree” with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. At the other end of the scale 11% in Slovakia, Cyprus and Bulgaria say the same.

QD2.3. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. :- Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

In 22 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 May/June 2023. In Czechia (42%, -12 percentage points) and Luxembourg (59%, -11 pp) the decline is more than ten percentage points, followed by Italy (51%, -9 pp). Agreement has increased in four countries, but by no more than three percentage points, and remains unchanged in the Netherlands.

Disagreement is now the majority opinion in Czechia and Slovenia.

QD2.3 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)

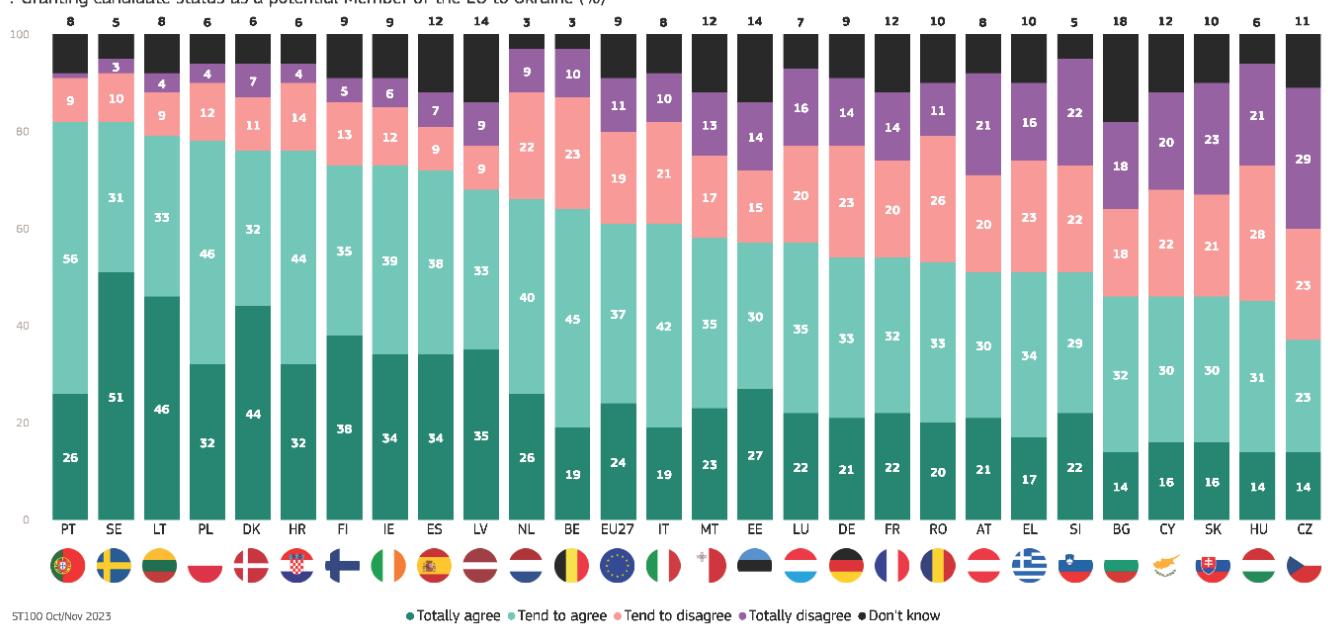
	EU27	AT	HR	BG	FI	NL	DE	LT	HU	PL	EE	SE	FR	MT	SI	SK	LV	CY	DK	EL	RO	IE	ES	PT	BE	IT	LU	CZ		
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	60	43	74	31	90	85	61	83	43	85	62	91	55	61	46	34	70	31	83	37	49	72	53	82	60	59	42		
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼11	▼12		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	34	53	23	59	5	14	33	13	54	12	29	7	35	36	51	60	21	61	13	59	45	22	37	12	37	44	34	54	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲12		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	4	3	10	5	1	6	4	3	3	9	2	10	3	3	6	9	8	4	4	6	6	6	10	6	3	5	7	4
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲3	=	▲3		

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States agree with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine, with the strongest support in Portugal and Sweden (82% each) and Lithuania (79%). A relative majority in Slovakia (46% agree vs 44% disagree), Cyprus (46% vs 42%) and Bulgaria (46% vs 36%) also agree.

In contrast only a minority in Czechia (37% agree vs 52% disagree) and Hungary (45% vs 49%) agree with the EU granting candidate status to Ukraine.

Respondents living in Sweden (51%), Lithuania (46%) and Denmark (44%) are the most likely to say they “totally agree”, while those in Hungary, Czechia and Bulgaria (14% each) are the least likely to do so.

QD2.7. 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 (%)



Agreement with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine has declined in 23 countries, and particularly in Malta (58%, -12 percentage points), Luxembourg (57%, -9 pp) and Portugal (82%, -8 pp). Levels of agreement have increased in the remaining four countries with the largest seen in Austria (51%, +4 pp) and Bulgaria (46%, +4 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Slovakia, but the minority view in Hungary.

QD2.7 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 (%)

	EU27	BG	AT	ES	SK	CY	SI	BE	FI	DK	FR	PL	RO	SE	LV	HU	NL	EE	EL	IT	LT	CZ	IE	DE	HR	PT	LU	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	61	46	51	72	46	46	51	64	73	76	54	78	53	82	68	45	66	57	51	61	79	37	73	54	76	82	57	58
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼12		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	30	36	41	16	44	42	44	33	18	18	34	16	37	13	18	49	31	29	39	31	13	52	18	37	18	10	36	30
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼1	▼5	=	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲7	▲8	▲6
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	18	8	12	10	12	5	3	9	6	12	6	10	5	14	6	3	14	10	8	8	11	9	9	6	8	7	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲3	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲6	

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows a majority in almost all groups support each of the actions taken by the EU as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, but there are some notable differences.

Men (62%) are more likely than women (57%) to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine.

Support for each measure is strong in each age group, although those aged 15-24 are more likely than older age groups to support providing financial support to Ukraine (76%) and granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine (66%), particularly when compared to those aged 55 and older.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each action, with the largest differences between those who completed education aged 20 or older and those who finished aged 19 or younger. For example, 66% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, compared to 48% who completed aged 15 or younger.

Managers are consistently amongst the most likely to agree with each action, while the unemployed and housepersons are consistently amongst the least likely to agree. For instance, 68% of managers agree with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine compared to 50% of housepersons and 51% of the unemployed.

Financial situation is also influential: the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each action. For example, 88% of respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, compared to 74% 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 belonging to the working class or lower middle class. For instance, 85% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class and 81% who consider themselves belonging to the middle class agree with providing financial support to Ukraine, compared to 65% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class and 67% who consider themselves belonging to the lower middle class.

Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to support each of these actions 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 79% of those with a negative view.

In fact, respondents with a negative image of the EU are the only group where a majority disagree with any action: 60% disagree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, 58% disagree with granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine and 50% disagree with providing financial support to Ukraine.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

Total 'Agree' (%) - EU

	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	Providing financial support to Ukraine	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	Granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27	89	84	72	72	66	61	60
Gender							
Man	90	85	73	72	67	62	62
Woman	89	83	71	71	65	61	57
Age							
15-24	90	86	71	76	63	66	62
25-39	91	85	73	72	67	63	59
40-54	89	84	73	72	67	62	62
55 +	89	83	71	70	65	59	58
Education (End of)							
15-	85	79	65	64	60	53	48
16-19	88	81	70	68	66	58	57
20+	94	89	77	77	68	66	66
Still studying	91	88	74	80	65	68	65
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	94	88	74	74	68	64	61
Managers	94	91	80	81	71	68	70
Other white collars	89	83	75	72	68	62	59
Manual workers	88	82	71	69	65	59	58
House persons	82	74	65	60	61	50	49
Unemployed	86	78	64	61	59	51	47
Retired	88	83	71	69	65	58	58
Students	91	88	74	80	65	68	65
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	84	74	63	54	57	48	43
From time to time	86	80	68	67	63	59	55
Almost never/ Never	91	88	76	76	69	64	64
Consider belonging to							
The working class	88	80	66	65	61	57	54
The lower middle class	88	82	71	67	64	58	54
The middle class	90	85	74	74	68	64	62
The upper middle class	93	90	79	81	71	68	75
The upper class	92	88	86	85	71	68	78
Image of the EU							
Positive	95	93	84	85	78	77	75
Neutral	88	81	68	68	62	56	54
Negative	79	67	52	45	47	34	34

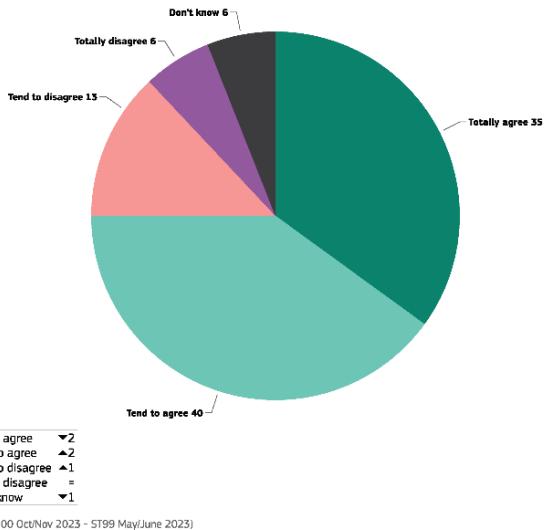
A large majority agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values.

Three quarters of respondents (75%, no change since May-June 2023) agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values with 35% (-2 pp) saying they "totally agree".¹³ Almost one in five (19%, +1 pp) say they disagree, with 6% (no change) totally disagreeing.

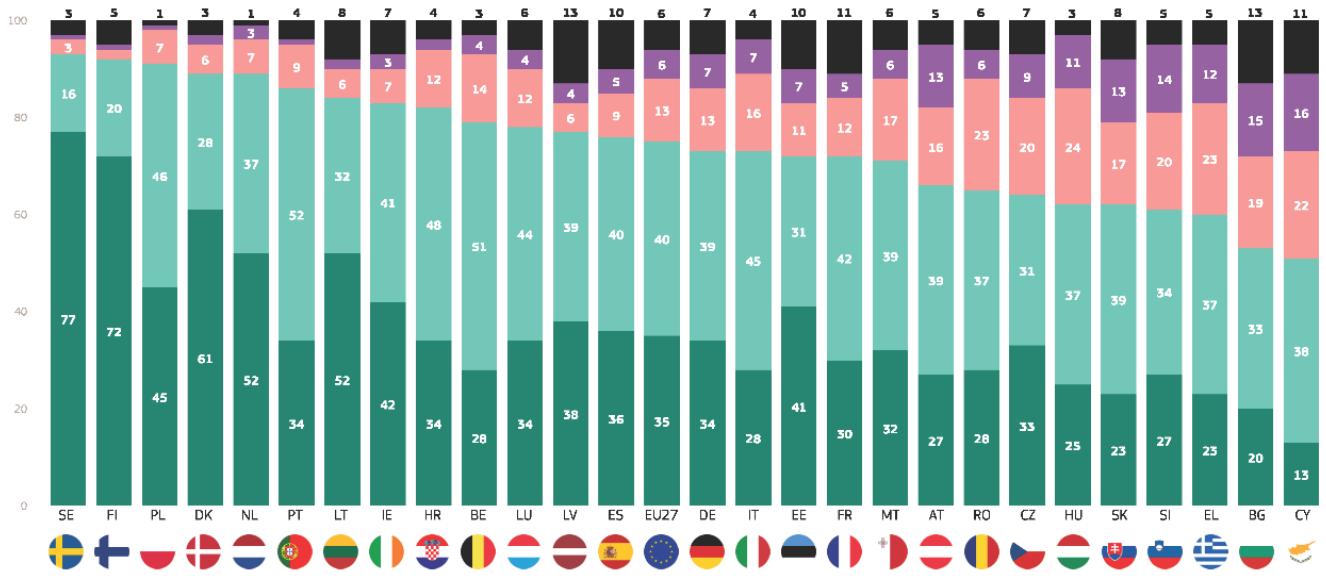
More than half of all respondents in each EU Member State agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, although proportions range from 93% in Sweden, 92% in Finland and 91% in Poland to 51% in Cyprus, 53% in Bulgaria and 60% in Greece.

There are five countries where at least half "totally agree": Sweden (77%), Finland (72%), Denmark (61%) and the Netherlands and Lithuania (52% each). This compares with 13% in Cyprus who say the same.

QD3.3. 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) (%)



QD3.3. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

¹³ QD3.3. 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

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Compared to May-June 2023, respondents in 15 EU Member States are now less likely to agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, with the largest declines seen Greece (60%, -8 percentage points) and Portugal (86%, -6 pp) and Czechia (64%, -6 pp).

In contrast, levels of agreement have risen in nine countries including Austria (66%, +7 pp) and Slovakia (62%, +6 pp), and there has been no change in Estonia, Spain or Finland.

**QD3.3 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	AT	SK	PL	RO	FR	DE	IT	NL	SE	EE	ES	FI	BE	DK	BG	CY	LV	SI	LT	IE	HR	LU	HU	MT	CZ	PT	EL
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	75	66	62	91	65	72	73	73	89	93	72	76	92	79	89	53	51	77	61	84	83	82	78	62	71	64	86	60
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲7	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8			
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	19	29	30	8	29	17	20	23	10	4	18	14	3	18	8	34	38	10	34	8	10	14	16	35	23	29	10	35
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▼3	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲8	▲8
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	5	8	1	6	11	7	4	1	3	10	10	5	3	3	13	11	13	5	8	7	4	6	3	6	7	4	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▲3	=	▼2	=	

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. It reveals no differences based on age or gender, but the analysis does illustrate that the longer a respondent remained in education the more likely they are to agree. For example, 81% of those who remained in education aged 20 or older agree, compared to 65% of those who completed it aged 15 or younger.

The analysis also shows managers (81%) and students (79%) are more likely to agree than respondents in other socio-professional groups, and in particular the unemployed (63%) and housepersons (64%). It also highlights that the fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree: 78% of respondents who never or almost never have these difficulties agree, compared to 63% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

The higher the class a respondent considers themselves belonging to, the more likely they are to agree. For example, 88% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class agree, compared to 69% who consider themselves as belonging to the working class.

Finally, image of the EU is also influential, with respondents who have a positive image of the EU (88%) much more likely to agree than those with a negative image (51%).

QD3.3 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
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	19	6
Gender			
Man	76	19	5
Woman	74	18	8
Age			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	76	18	6
40-54	76	19	5
55 +	74	18	8
Education (End of)			
15-	65	21	14
16-19	73	21	6
20+	81	15	4
Still studying	79	16	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	78	18	4
Managers	81	16	3
Other white collars	76	18	6
Manual workers	74	20	6
House persons	64	23	13
Unemployed	63	26	11
Retired	74	18	8
Students	79	16	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	26	11
From time to time	71	22	7
Almost never/ Never	78	16	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	19	12
The lower middle class	73	22	5
The middle class	77	18	5
The upper middle class	83	15	2
The upper class	88	10	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	88	9	3
Neutral	71	20	9
Negative	51	41	8



III. Consequences of the war in Ukraine

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

More than eight in ten respondents (83%, no change since May-June 2023) agree **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, including 35% (-2 pp) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (14%, -1 pp) disagree, while 3% (+1 pp) say they don’t know.¹⁴

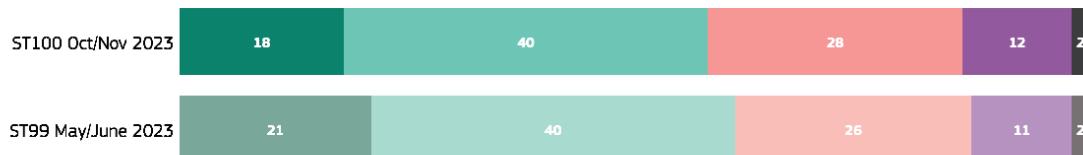
Almost six in ten (58%, -3 pp) agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally**, with 18% (-3 pp) saying they “totally agree”. This is the second consecutive drop in agreement since January-February 2023. Four in ten (40%, +3 pp) disagree, including 12% (+1 pp) who “totally disagree”. Just 2% (no change) say they don’t know.

QD4. 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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

¹⁴ QD4. 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).

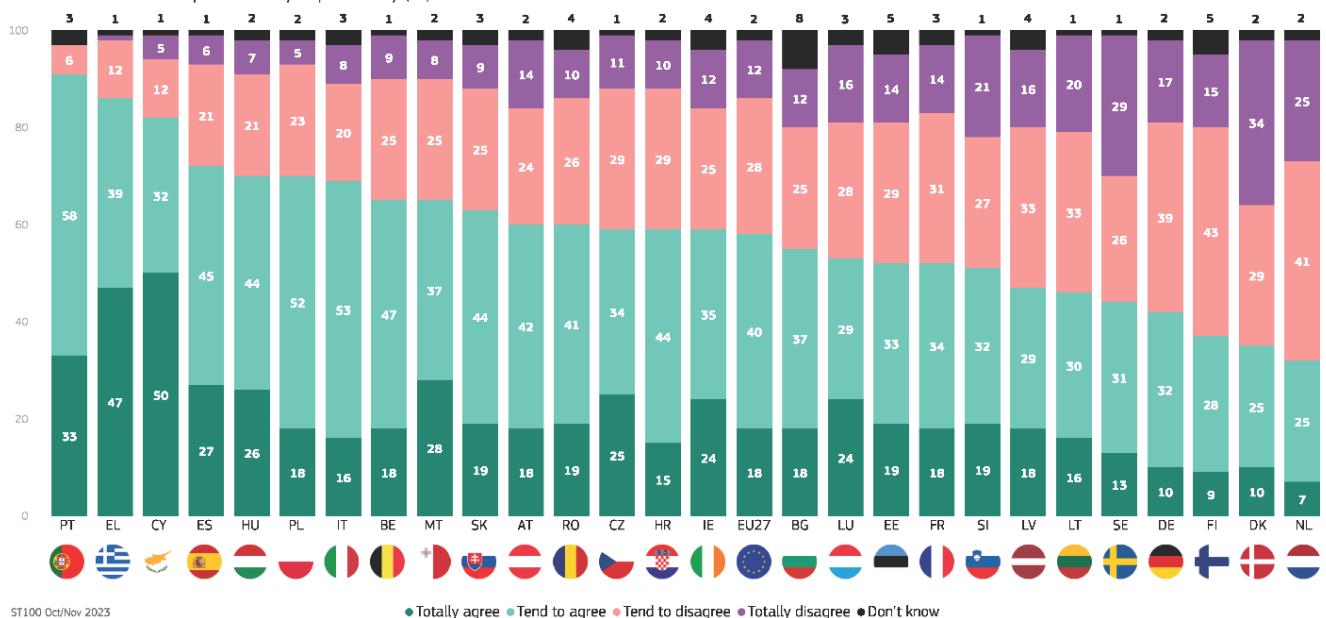
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In 20 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally** although levels vary from 91% in Portugal, 86% in Greece and 82% in Cyprus to 51% in Slovenia and 52% in France and Estonia. In the remaining seven countries only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels seen in the Netherlands (32% vs 66% disagree), Denmark (35% vs 63%) and Finland (37% vs 58%).

There are three countries where at least one third say they “totally agree”: Cyprus (50%), Greece (47%) and Portugal (33%). In contrast more than one third of respondents in Denmark (34%) say they “totally disagree”

QD4.1. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

In comparison with spring 2023, disagreement is now the majority opinion in Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden.

Agreement that the war in Ukraine has serious financial consequences for them personally has dropped amongst respondents in 19 countries, and in three countries the decline is at least 10 percentage points: Denmark (35%, -13 percentage points), Slovakia (63%, -10 pp) and Croatia (59%, -10 pp). In contrast levels of agreement have increased in six countries including Austria (60%, +7 pp) and Portugal (91%, +5 pp). Agreement has remained stable in Belgium and Finland.

QD4.1 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 (%)

	EU27	AT	PT	CZ	EL	IT	RO	BE	FI	FR	CY	BG	EE	ES	PL	SI	DE	LV	LU	MT	NL	IE	SE	HU	LT	HR	SK	DK	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	58	60	91	59	86	69	60	65	37	52	82	55	52	72	70	51	42	47	53	65	32	59	44	70	46	59	63	35
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲7	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼13	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	40	38	6	40	13	28	36	34	58	45	17	37	43	27	28	48	56	49	44	33	66	37	55	28	53	39	34	63
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▼7	▼6	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲10	▲9	▲10	▲12
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	2	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	5	3	1	8	5	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

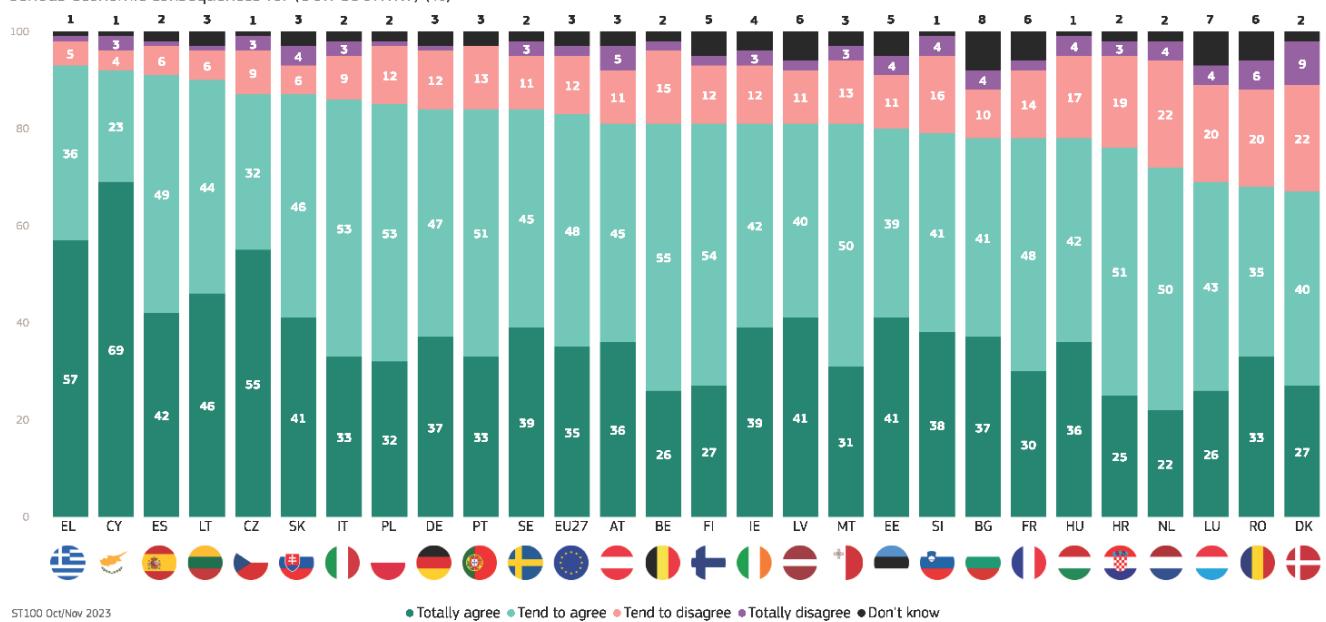
More than two thirds of respondents in each EU Member State agree that **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**, with the highest levels seen in Greece (93%), Cyprus (92%), Spain (91%) and Lithuania (90%). The majority in Denmark (67%), Romania (68%) and Luxembourg (69%) also agree.

In every Member State more than one in five totally agree with this statement, and this is especially the case in Cyprus (69%), Greece (57%) and Czechia (55%).

In 13 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to

Agreement has increased in ten countries, but Austria (81%,

QD4.2. 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) (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country than they were in May-June 2023, with the largest declines seen amongst respondent in Denmark (67%, -9 percentage points) and in Portugal (84%, -8 pp) and Croatia (76%, -8 pp).

+8 pp) is the only country where the increase is of more than three percentage points. Opinion is unchanged in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Lithuania and Finland.

QD4.2 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	AT	CZ	ES	BE	DE	EL	IT	LV	RO	SI	BG	CY	LT	FI	EE	FR	PL	SK	HU	SE	IE	NL	LU	MT	HR	PT	DK	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	83	81	87	91	81	84	93	86	81	68	79	78	92	90	81	80	78	85	87	78	84	81	72	69	81	76	84	67
	△ May/Jun 2023	=	▲8	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	16	12	7	17	13	6	12	13	28	20	14	7	7	14	15	16	13	10	21	14	15	26	24	16	22	13	31
	△ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼8	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲9	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	6	6	1	8	1	3	5	5	6	2	3	1	2	4	2	7	3	2	3	2
	△ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a high level of consensus across groups that **the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country**: in each group at least three quarters agree.

There is greater variation in agreement that **the war in Ukraine has serious personal financial consequences**, although a majority in almost all groups agree. The respondents most likely to agree are those aged 25-54, those who completed education aged 19 or younger, the unemployed (68%), manual workers (66%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (81%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (68%).

- QD4.1** 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
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	58	40	2
Gender			
Man	58	40	2
Woman	58	39	3
Age			
15-24	52	44	4
25-39	61	37	2
40-54	62	36	2
55 +	56	41	3
Education (End of)			
15-	64	32	4
16-19	63	35	2
20+	51	47	2
Still studying	50	47	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	37	2
Managers	49	50	1
Other white collars	60	37	3
Manual workers	66	32	2
House persons	62	33	5
Unemployed	68	28	4
Retired	54	43	3
Students	50	47	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	81	17	2
From time to time	70	27	3
Almost never/ Never	50	48	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	28	4
The lower middle class	61	37	2
The middle class	55	43	2
The upper middle class	42	57	1
The upper class	39	55	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	55	43	2
Neutral	59	38	3
Negative	64	34	2

In contrast, only a minority of managers (49% vs 50% disagree) and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle (42% vs 57%) or upper class (39% vs 55%) agree the war has had serious personal financial consequences.

The analysis also highlights that respondents who agree with one statement are more likely to agree with the other. For instance, 67% of those who agree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country also agree that the war has had serious personal financial consequences, compared to 32% who disagree that the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country.

- QD4.2** 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)
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	83	14	3
Gender			
Man	82	16	2
Woman	83	13	4
Age			
15-24	79	15	6
25-39	83	15	2
40-54	84	14	2
55 +	83	13	4
Education (End of)			
15-	83	12	5
16-19	85	12	3
20+	81	17	2
Still studying	80	15	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	84	15	1
Managers	81	18	1
Other white collars	84	14	2
Manual workers	83	14	3
House persons	80	14	6
Unemployed	84	12	4
Retired	84	12	4
Students	80	15	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	11	4
From time to time	82	15	3
Almost never/ Never	83	14	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	84	11	5
The lower middle class	83	15	2
The middle class	84	14	2
The upper middle class	75	23	2
The upper class	79	19	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	14	2
Neutral	81	14	5
Negative	83	15	2



IV. European security under threat

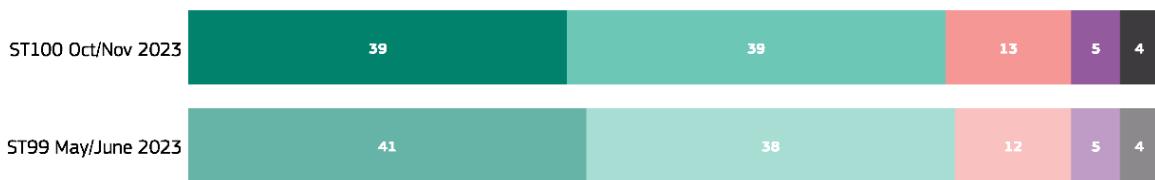
More than seven in ten agree that the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to both national and EU security.

More than three quarters of respondents (78%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, with 39% (-2 pp) saying they "totally agree".¹⁵ Almost one in five (18%, +1 pp) disagree.

Almost three quarters (73%, -2 pp) agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, including 34% (-3 pp) who say they "totally agree". More than one in five (23%, +3 pp) disagree.

QD3. 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)



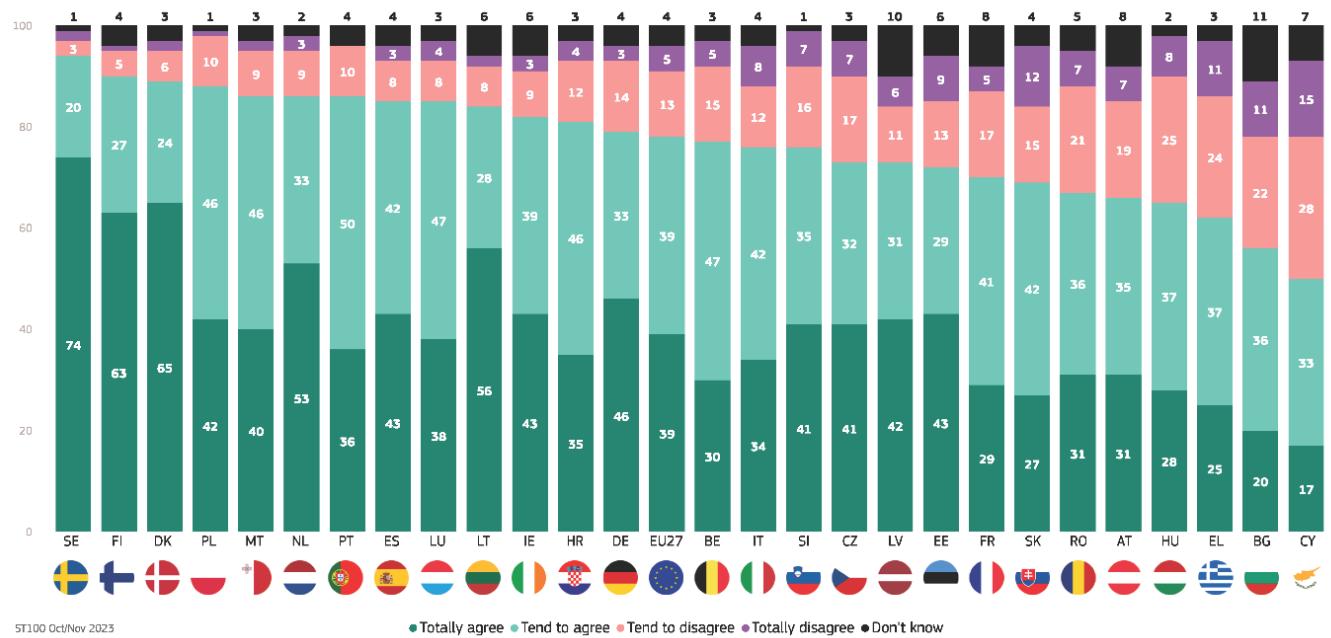
ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 ● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

¹⁵ QD3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3.1 Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU; 3.2 Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY).

At least half of all respondents in each Member State agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU. Agreement is most widespread in Sweden (94%), Finland (90%) and Denmark (89%), with 50% in Cyprus, 56% in Bulgaria and 62% in Greece also agreeing.

In 26 Member States at least one in five respondents “totally agree”, and in five countries at least half do so: Sweden (74%), Denmark (65%), Finland (63%), Lithuania (56%), the Netherlands (53%). This compares to 17% in Cyprus who “totally agree”.

QD3.1. 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 (%)



Since May-June 2023 agreement that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU has declined in 16 countries, with the largest observed amongst respondents in Hungary (65%, -9 pp), Cyprus (50%, -9 pp) and Portugal (86%, -7 pp).

Agreement has increased in six countries, but by no more than three percentage points. Opinion has remained stable in Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania and Sweden.

QD3.1 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 (%)

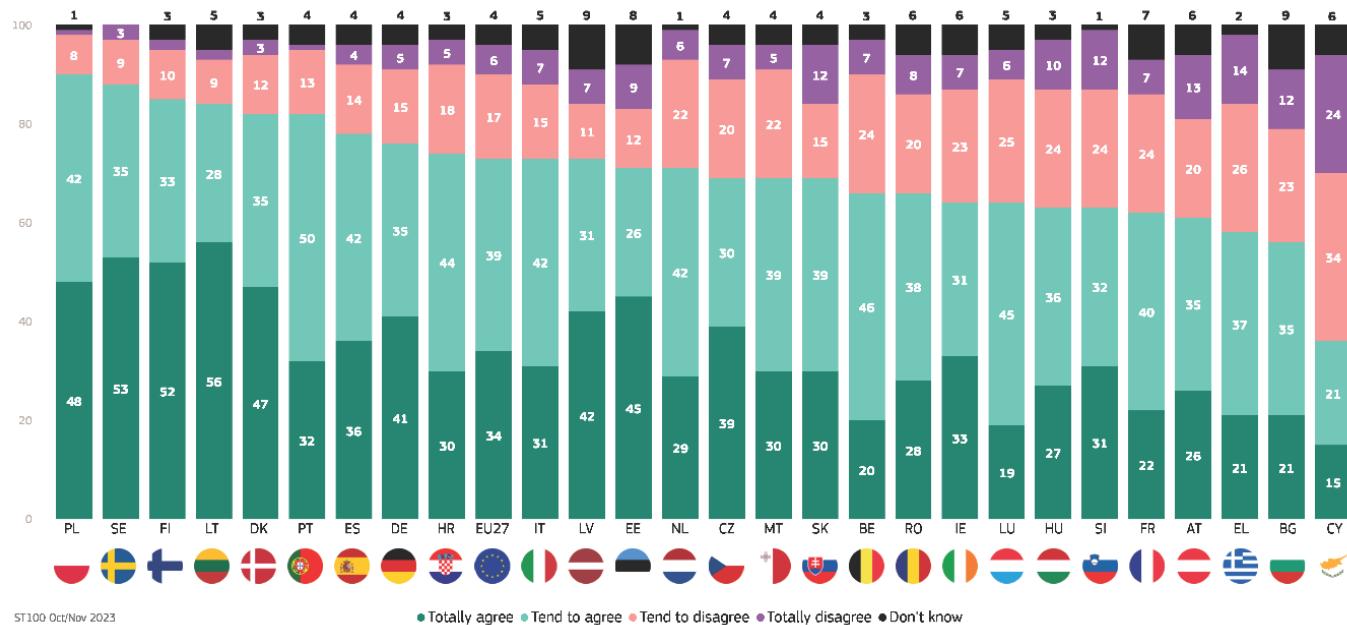
	EU27	EE	AT	ES	SI	FI	SK	DK	LU	PL	RO	SE	NL	BG	IT	BE	DE	FR	LV	LT	CZ	IE	EL	HR	MT	PT	CY	HU	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	78	72	66	85	76	90	69	89	85	88	67	94	86	56	76	77	79	70	73	84	73	82	62	81	86	86	50	65
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼9	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	18	22	26	11	23	6	27	8	12	11	28	5	12	33	20	20	17	22	17	10	24	12	35	16	11	10	43	33
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	▼6	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲7	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲8	▲11	▲9
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	6	8	4	1	4	4	3	3	1	5	1	2	11	4	3	4	8	10	6	3	6	3	3	3	4	7	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼2	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	

In all but one Member State a majority of respondents agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, although proportions range from 90% in Poland, 88% in Sweden and 85% in Finland to 56% in Bulgaria, 58% in Greece and 61% in Austria.

The exception is Cyprus, where 36% agree and 58% disagree.

There are three countries where at least half of all respondents "totally agree": Lithuania (56%), Sweden (53%), and Finland (52%). In contrast, 15% in Cyprus "totally agree".

QD3.2. 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) (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Since May-June 2023, 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 Ireland (64%, -13 percentage points), Malta (69%, -10 pp), Portugal (82%, -9 pp) and Croatia (74%, -9 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Spain.

QD3.2 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	AT	EE	FI	PL	DK	RO	SK	SE	ES	BG	DE	FR	SI	BE	IT	CY	LV	LT	NL	EL	LU	HU	CZ	HR	PT	MT	IE	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	73	61	71	85	90	82	66	69	88	78	56	76	62	63	66	73	36	75	84	71	58	64	63	69	74	82	69	64
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲8	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼13	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	23	33	21	12	9	15	28	27	12	18	35	20	31	36	31	22	58	18	11	28	40	31	34	27	23	14	27	30
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▼8	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲10	▲9	▲12	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	6	8	3	1	3	6	4	0	4	9	4	7	1	3	5	6	9	5	1	2	5	3	4	3	4	4	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than six in ten respondents in each group agree with each statement. There is little difference in opinion between genders or based on education level, but there are other notable variations.

Respondents aged 15-24 (67%) are less likely to agree that the invasion is a threat to the security of their country than older respondents, and particularly those aged 55 or older (75%). Unemployed persons are less likely than other socio-professional groups to agree both in the case of the EU (71%) and of their country (66%).

The results also highlight that the fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 80% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, compared to 71% who have difficulties paying bills most of the time.

Finally, respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class are the most likely to agree when it comes both to the EU (84%) and to their country (79%). Those who consider themselves belonging to the lower middle class are the least likely to agree with each statement.

QD3.1-2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Total 'Agree'
(% - EU)

	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	78	73
Gender		
Man	77	71
Woman	79	74
Age		
15-24	75	67
25-39	76	72
40-54	77	73
55 +	80	75
Education (End of)		
15-	77	72
16-19	76	73
20+	81	74
Still studying	79	70
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	80	75
Managers	80	74
Other white collars	77	73
Manual workers	75	71
House persons	74	73
Unemployed	71	66
Retired	80	76
Students	79	70
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	71	67
From time to time	73	70
Almost never/ Never	80	75
Consider belonging to		
The working class	75	73
The lower middle class	74	69
The middle class	79	75
The upper middle class	82	72
The upper class	84	79
Image of the EU		
Positive	85	79
Neutral	76	72
Negative	64	61



V. Future EU action in the wake of the war

1. Defence co-operation in the EU

Support for defence co-operation and increased spending remains strong.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with four statements about defence co-operation in the EU.¹⁶ Agreement with each statement has remained relatively stable since May-June 2023.

Almost eight in ten respondents (79%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, with 38% (no change) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in ten (14%, +1 pp) disagree.

More than three quarters (77%, no change) agree that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**, including 37% (+1 pp) who "totally agree". In contrast, 13% (-1 pp) disagree with this statement.

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, with 30% (+1 pp) saying they "totally agree". Just over one in five (22%, no change) say they disagree.

Just under two thirds of respondents (65%, -1 pp) agree that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU**, including 28% (+1 pp) who totally agree. Just over one quarter (26%, no change) say they disagree.

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

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



Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated



The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment



More money should be spent on defence in the EU



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 ● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

¹⁶ QD3. 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

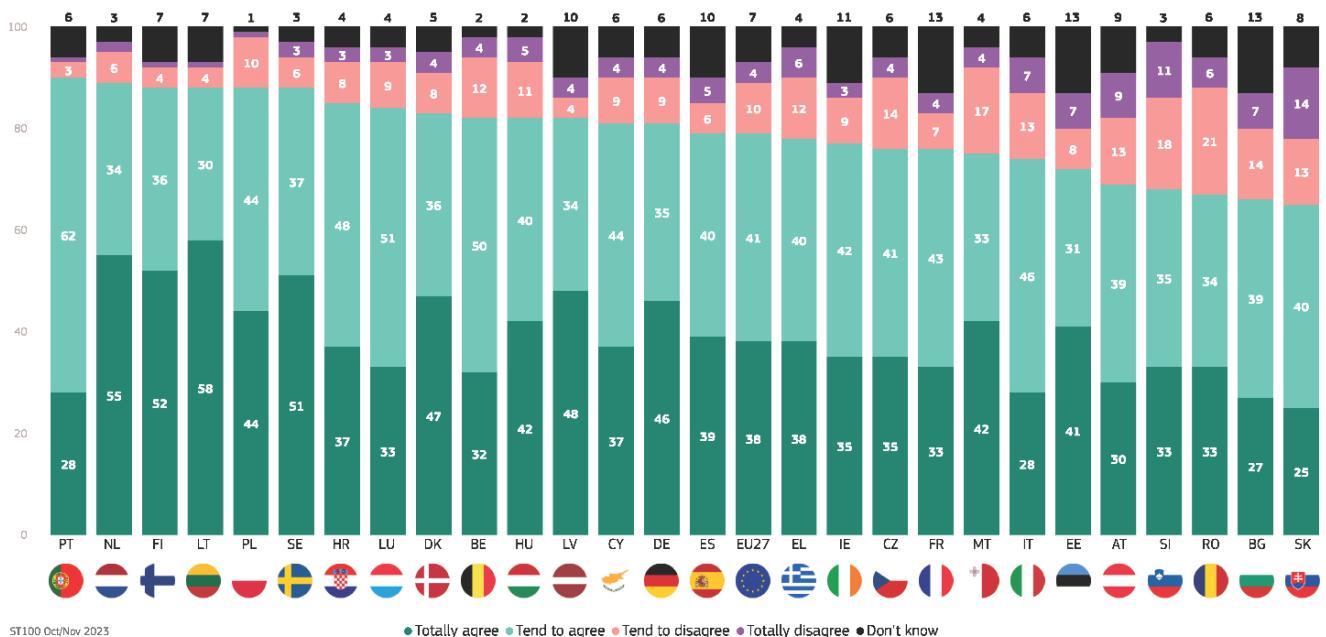
military equipment should be better coordinated; 3.7 The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment

More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, with proportions ranging from 90% in Portugal, 89% in the Netherlands and 88% in Lithuania, Poland, Finland and Sweden to 65% in Slovakia, 66% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

There are seven countries where at least one in five say they disagree: Slovenia (29%), Romania and Slovakia (27% each), Austria (22%), Bulgaria and Malta (21% each) and Italy (20%).

In every country at least one quarter “totally agree”, and in Lithuania (58%), the Netherlands (55%), Finland (52%) and Sweden (51%) at least half do so. This compares to 25% in Slovakia, 27% in Bulgaria and 28% in Italy and Portugal who also “totally agree”.

QD3.4. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

In 18 EU Member States respondents are now less likely to agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased than they were in May-June 2023, with the largest declines seen in Malta (75%, -13 percentage points) and Ireland (77%, -8 pp).

Agreement has increased in six countries including Austria (69%, +5 pp), and has remained stable in France.

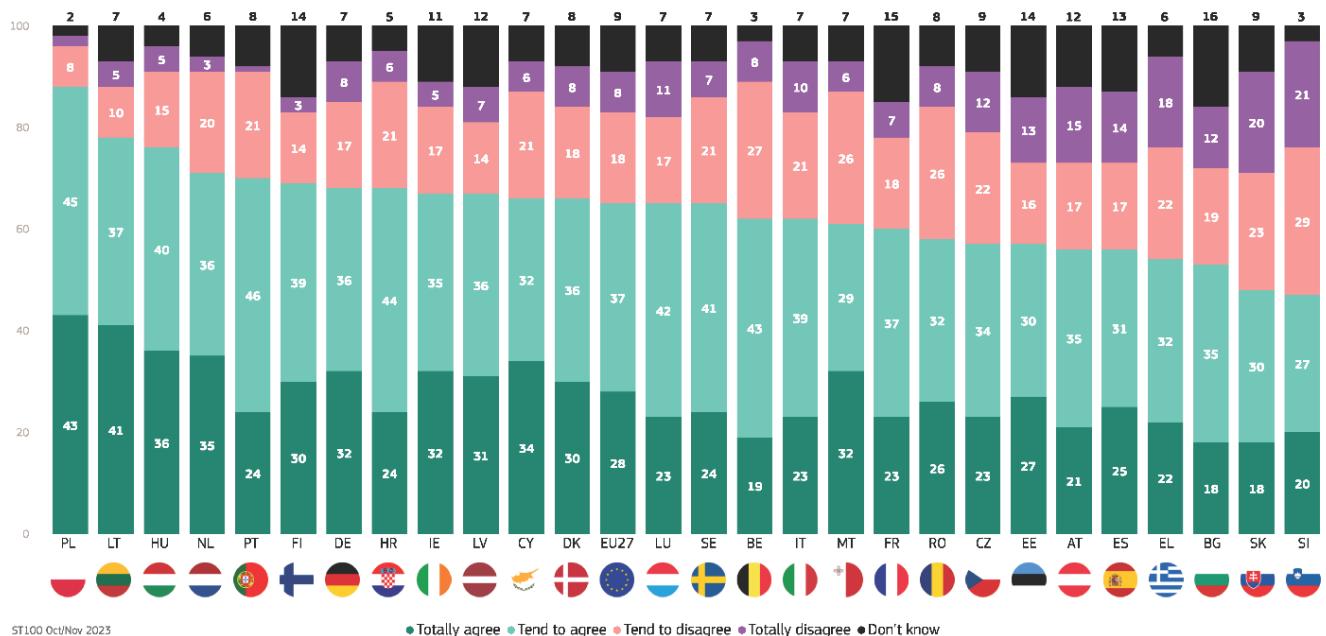
QD3.4 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased (%)

	EU27	AT	ES	FI	DK	EE	SE	FR	NL	PL	BE	IT	LV	SI	SK	BG	DE	CY	LT	PT	CZ	HU	EL	LU	RO	IE	MT		
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	79	69	79	88	83	72	88	76	89	88	82	74	82	68	65	66	81	81	88	90	76	82	78	85	84	67	77	75
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼13		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	22	11	5	12	15	9	11	8	11	16	20	8	29	27	21	13	13	5	4	18	16	18	11	12	27	12	21
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲4	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲12	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	9	10	7	5	13	3	13	3	1	2	6	10	3	8	13	6	6	7	6	6	2	4	4	4	6	11	4
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1		

In 26 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU. Agreement is most widespread in Poland (88%), Lithuania (78%) and Hungary (76%), while the lowest levels are seen in Slovenia (47% vs 50% disagree), Slovakia (48% vs 43%) and Bulgaria (53%).

In 12 countries at least one quarter of respondents “totally agree” with this statement, with the largest shares seen in Poland (43%), Lithuania (41%) and Hungary (36%). In contrast, in Slovenia (21%) and Slovakia (20%) at least one in five “totally disagree”.

QD3.5. 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 (%)



There are 20 countries where agreement that more money should be spent on defence in the EU has declined since May-June 2023, and the declines in Portugal (70%, -19 percentage points) and Malta (61%, -17 pp) are considerably larger than in the other 18 countries.

Agreement has increased in five countries, with the increase in Austria (56%, +13 pp) considerably larger than in the other countries. Opinion has remained the same in Spain and Belgium.

Compared with the previous survey in spring 2023 (ST99), agreement is now the majority view in Austria, while disagreement is now the view of the majority in Slovenia.

QD3.5 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 (%)

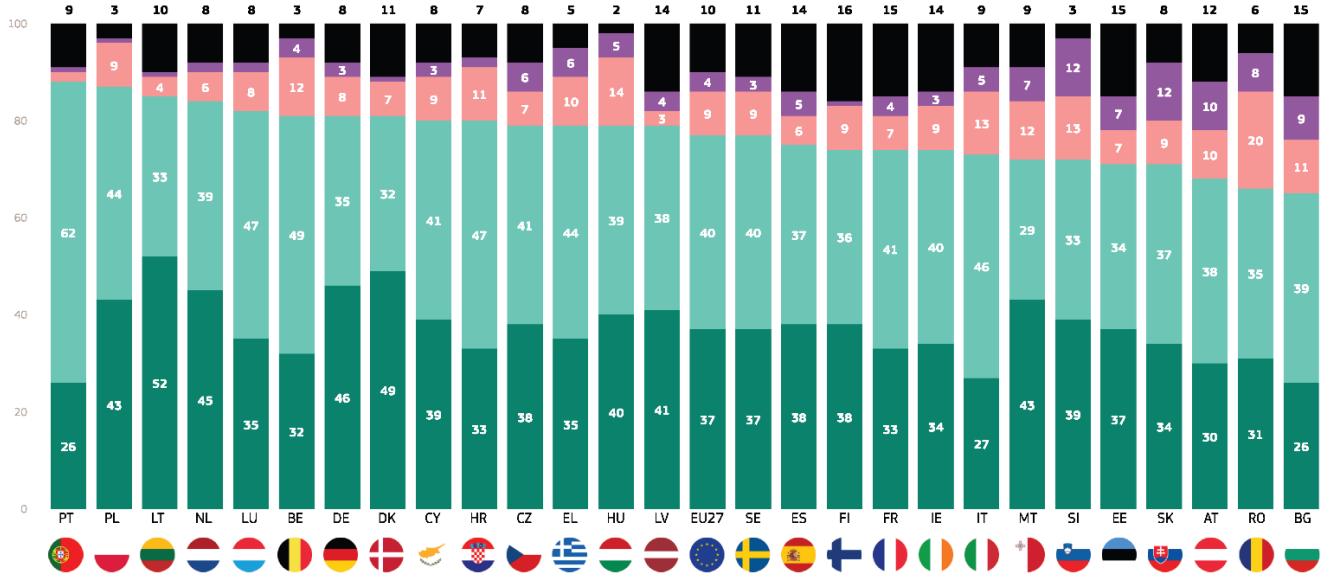
	EU27	AT	DE	EE	FI	BG	BE	ES	PL	SE	FR	LV	HU	RO	DK	IT	NL	SK	CY	LT	SI	IE	CZ	EL	HR	LU	MT	PT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	65	56	68	57	69	53	62	56	88	65	60	67	76	58	66	62	71	48	66	78	47	67	57	54	68	65	61	70
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲13	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼17	▼19		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	26	32	25	29	17	31	35	31	10	28	25	21	20	34	26	31	23	43	27	15	50	22	34	40	27	28	32	22
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼17	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲14	▲19
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	12	7	14	14	16	3	13	2	7	15	12	4	8	8	7	6	9	7	7	3	11	9	6	5	7	7	8
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲4	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	=	

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

More than six in ten respondents in each country agree that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. Agreement is most widespread in Portugal (88%), Poland (87%) and Lithuania (85%), although 65% in Bulgaria, 66% in Romania and 68% in Austria also agree.

In Lithuania more than half of all respondents (52%) "totally agree" with this statement, as do 49% in Denmark. This compares to 26% in Portugal and Bulgaria.

QD3.6. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

The evolutions since May-June 2023 are mixed. Agreement has declined in 13 countries, with that in Malta (72%, -14 percentage points) considerably larger than in the other countries and with the next largest seen in Ireland (74%, -7 pp).

In contrast agreement has increased in seven countries including Austria (68%, +8 pp). Opinion is unchanged in Czechia, France, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and Finland.

QD3.6 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 (%)

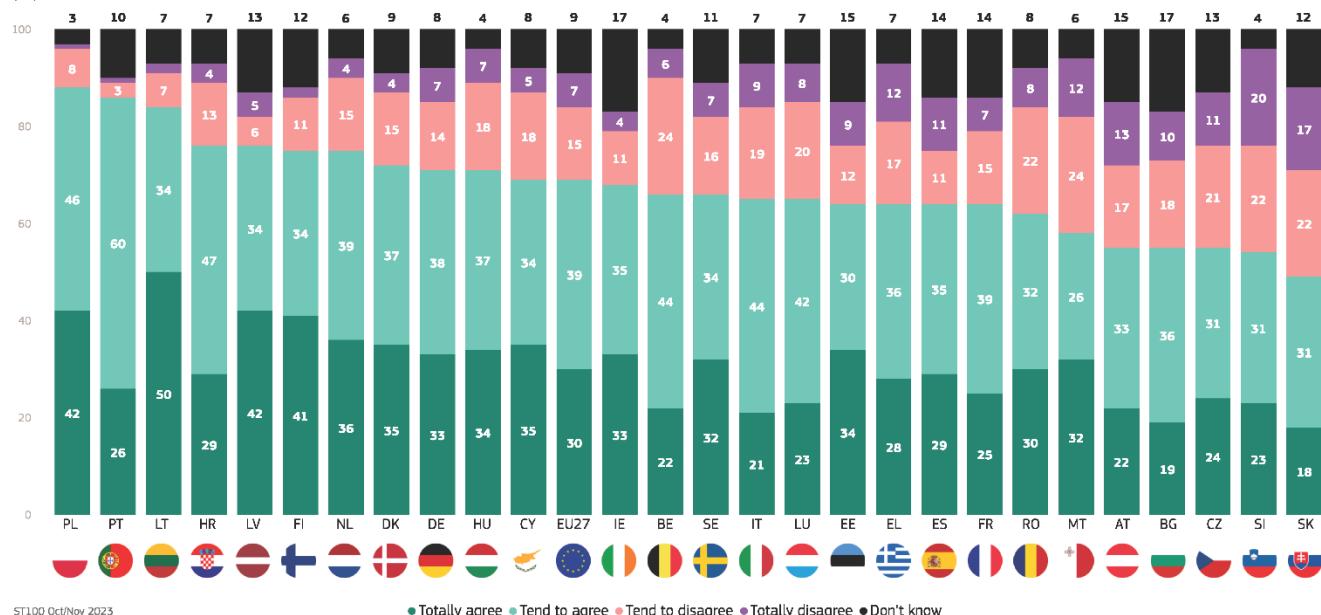
	EU27	AT	ES	LV	RO	SI	CY	HU	CZ	FR	IT	PL	SK	FI	SE	BG	DE	NL	PT	BE	DK	EE	LU	EL	HR	LT	IE	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	77	68	75	79	66	72	80	79	79	74	73	87	71	74	77	65	81	84	88	81	81	71	82	79	80	85	74	72
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲8	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼14			
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	20	11	7	28	25	12	19	13	11	18	10	21	10	12	20	11	8	3	16	8	14	10	16	13	5	12	19
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼8	▼2	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	=	=	▲4	▲2	=	▲4	▲10
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	10	12	14	14	6	3	8	2	8	15	9	3	8	16	11	15	8	8	9	3	11	15	8	5	7	10	14	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	▲3	=	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲4	

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, but this masks considerable national variation. Levels of agreement range from 88% in Poland, 86% in Portugal and 84% in Lithuania to 49% in Slovakia (vs 39% disagree), 54% in Slovenia and 55% in Austria, Czechia and Bulgaria.

In 16 countries respondents are now less likely to agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment than they were in May-June 2023. The decline in Malta (58%, -18 percentage points) is considerably larger than in other countries, with the next largest seen in Luxembourg (65%, -9 pp) and Greece (64%, -9 pp).

QD3.7. 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 (%)



At least four in ten respondents in Lithuania (50%), Poland and Latvia (42% each) and Finland (41%) "totally agree" with this statement, compared to 18% in Slovakia, 19% in Bulgaria and 21% in Italy.

In eight countries, on the other hand, agreement has increased, with the largest seen in Austria (55%, +6 pp). There has been no change in Romania, Denmark or France.

QD3.7 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	AT	EE	HU	DE	FI	ES	PL	SE	DK	FR	RO	HR	LV	BG	CY	PT	SI	NL	SK	IT	BE	LT	CZ	IE	EL	LU	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	69	55	64	71	71	75	64	88	66	72	64	62	76	76	55	69	86	54	75	49	65	66	84	55	68	64	65	58
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼9	▼18		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	22	30	21	25	21	13	22	9	23	19	22	30	17	11	28	23	4	42	19	39	28	30	9	32	15	29	28	36
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼11	▼3	▼4	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲8	▲7	▲17	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	15	15	4	8	12	14	3	11	9	14	8	7	13	17	8	10	4	6	12	7	4	7	13	17	7	7	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲5	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼3	=	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲1	

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates no notable differences in opinion across age groups. However, it does show that men are more likely to agree with each statement than women, and in particular that more money should be spent on defence in the EU (69% vs 61%).

The analysis also shows a consistent pattern based on education level: the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 83% who completed education aged 20 or older agree co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, compared to 73% who completed aged 15 or younger. For the other three statements the largest difference can be observed between those who completed aged 15 or younger and those who finished education aged 16 or older.

Across socio-professional groups, managers are the most likely to agree with each statement, while the unemployed and housepersons are generally the least likely to do so. For instance, 73% of managers agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment compared to 59% of the unemployed and 61% of housepersons.

The analysis also highlights that the fewer difficulties a respondent experiences paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, for the statement "Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated" 70% who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 61% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

Levels of agreement also vary by subjective social class. Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class are more likely to agree with each statement than those who consider themselves belonging to other classes, and particularly the lower middle class or the working class. For instance, 74% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper class agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU, compared to 61% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

Finally, those who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree with each statement than those with a negative view. For example, 89% with a positive view agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased, compared to 62% of those with a negative view.

QD3.4-7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Total 'Agree'
(% - EU)

	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment	More money should be spent on defence in the EU
EU27	79	77	69	65
Gender				
Man	81	80	72	69
Woman	78	74	65	61
Age				
15-24	81	78	69	63
25-39	80	78	67	63
40-54	80	79	70	67
55 +	78	76	68	64
Education (End of)				
15-	73	70	64	57
16-19	78	76	69	65
20+	83	80	71	68
Still studying	83	79	66	62
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	82	80	72	69
Managers	84	82	73	70
Other white collars	80	78	69	67
Manual workers	78	77	70	65
House persons	72	69	61	57
Unemployed	72	68	59	54
Retired	78	75	68	64
Students	83	79	66	62
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	68	69	61	54
From time to time	76	75	67	62
Almost never/ Never	82	79	70	67
Consider belonging to				
The working class	75	72	65	61
The lower middle class	78	76	66	59
The middle class	81	80	70	67
The upper middle class	85	81	74	70
The upper class	88	86	81	74
Image of the EU				
Positive	89	85	78	75
Neutral	77	74	65	61
Negative	62	64	52	47

2. Energy Security in the EU

Large majorities still agree with a range of EU energy policy directions, with little or no change since May-June 2023.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a range of potential directions for EU energy policies.¹⁷ Support remains high: for each statement more than three quarters agree.

More than eight in ten (83%, -2 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with almost half (47%, -3 pp) saying they “totally agree”. Just over one in ten (12%, +1 pp) disagree.

Almost as many (82%, no change) agree that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, including 42% (+1 pp) who “totally agree”. In contrast, just over one in ten (12%, no change) disagrees.

More than eight in ten (81%, -1 pp) also agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, including almost half who

“totally agree” (47%, -1 pp). Just over one in ten (13%, no change) disagrees.

Just over eight in ten (81%, no change) agree – and 41% (no change) “totally agree” – that **reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**. Just over one in ten disagrees (13%, no change).

Eight in ten (80%, no change) agree that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**, including 40% (+1 pp) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (13%, -1 pp) disagree.

Almost eight in ten respondents (78%, -1 pp) agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption**, including 39% (+1 pp) who “totally agree”. More than one in ten (14%, no change) 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%, no change), with 38% (+1 pp) saying they “totally agree” with this statement. In contrast, almost one in five (18%, no change) say they disagree

QD3. 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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

¹⁷ QD3. 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

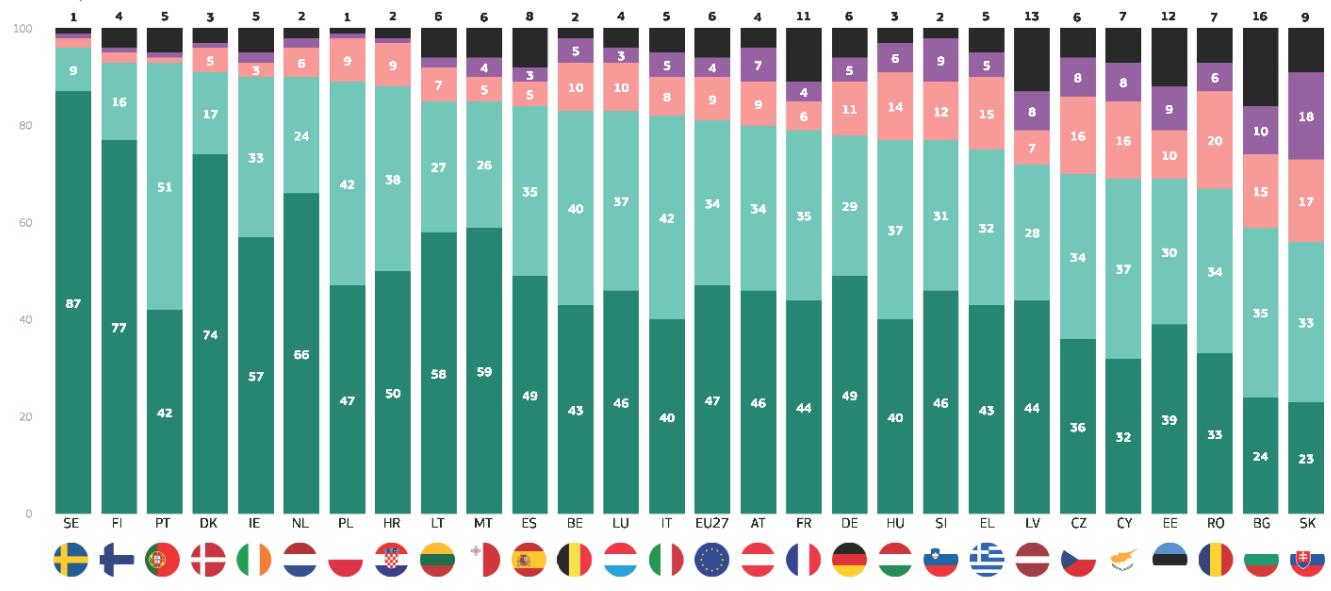
of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU; 3.12 Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security; 3.13 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price;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

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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, and in 22 Member States at least seven in ten agree. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Sweden (96%) and Portugal and Finland (91% each), while 56% in Slovakia, 59% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania also agree.

In seven countries at least half of all respondents “totally agree”, with the highest levels seen in Sweden (87%), Finland (77%) and Denmark (74%). In contrast 23% in Slovakia, 24% in Bulgaria and 32% in Cyprus “totally agree”.

QD3.8. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

In 19 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 seen in Hungary (77%, -6 percentage points), Luxembourg (83%, -5 pp) and Latvia (72%, -5 pp).

In contrast agreement has risen in three countries including Austria (80%, +6 pp), and has remained unchanged in Spain, Poland, Romania, Finland and Sweden.

QD3.8 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	AT	FR	CY	ES	PL	RO	FI	SE	BE	EE	IE	EL	IT	SI	SK	DK	DE	PT	BG	HR	MT	LT	NL	LV	HU	CZ		
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	81	80	79	69	84	89	67	93	96	83	69	75	82	77	56	91	78	93	59	88	85	90	72	83	77	70		
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲6	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7			
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	16	10	24	8	10	26	3	3	15	19	5	20	13	21	35	6	16	2	25	10	9	9	8	15	13	20	24
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼7	▼2	▲2	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲6	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	4	11	7	8	1	7	4	1	2	12	5	5	2	9	3	6	5	16	2	6	6	2	13	4	3	6	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲1	=	▼4	=	=	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1

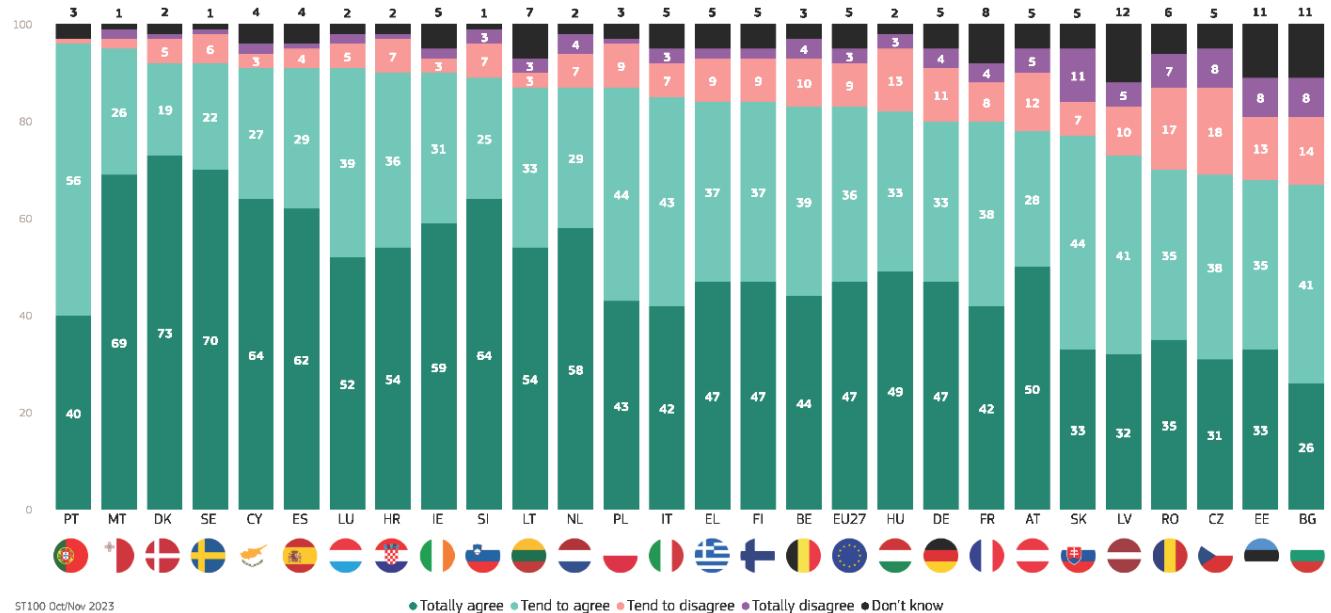
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

More than two thirds of respondents in each Member State agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**. Proportions range from 96% in Portugal, 95% in Malta and 92% in Denmark and Sweden to 67% in Bulgaria, 68% in Estonia and 69% in Czechia.

In 12 countries at least half “totally agree”, with the largest shares in Denmark (73%), Sweden (70%) and Malta (69%). At the other end of the scale 26% in Bulgaria, 31% in Czechia and 32% in Latvia “totally agree”.

QD3.9. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Agreement has declined in 17 EU Member States since May-June 2023, with the largest seen in the Netherlands (87%, -5 percentage points), Finland (84%, -5 pp), Hungary (82%, -5 pp) and Bulgaria (67%, -5 pp).

Agreement has increased in eight countries, with the largest seen in Slovenia (89%, +4 pp) and has remained unchanged in Croatia and Luxembourg.

QD3.9 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	SI	AT	ES	SK	SE	IT	CY	PT	HR	LU	BE	FR	RO	DK	MT	PL	EE	CZ	DE	IE	EL	LV	LT	BG	HU	NL	FI	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	83	89	78	91	77	92	85	91	96	90	91	83	80	70	92	95	87	68	69	80	90	84	73	87	67	82	87	84
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	12	10	17	5	18	7	10	5	1	8	7	14	12	24	6	4	10	21	26	15	5	11	15	6	22	16	11	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼3	▼3	=	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲5
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	1	5	4	5	1	5	4	3	2	2	3	8	6	2	1	3	11	5	5	5	5	12	7	11	2	2	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

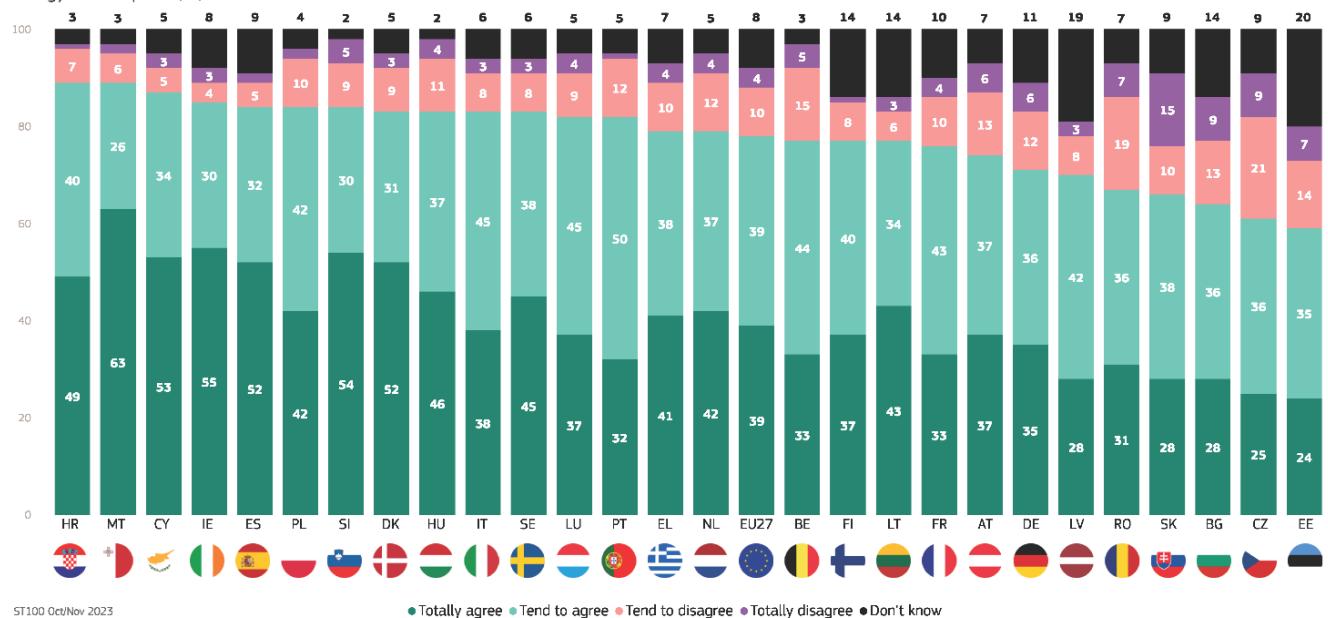
The majority of respondents in each country agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**. This view is most widespread amongst respondents in Croatia and Malta (89% each) and Cyprus (87%), but 59% in Estonia 61% in Czechia and 64% in Bulgaria also agree.

There are six countries where at least half of all respondents “totally agree” with this statement: Malta (63%), Ireland (55%), Slovenia (54%), Cyprus (53%) and Spain and Denmark (52% each).

In contrast 24% in Estonia, 25% in Czechia and 28% in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Latvia also agree.

It is worth noting that one in five respondents in Estonia (20%) say they don't know.

QD3.10. 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 (%)



In 19 countries agreement that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption has declined since May-June 2023, and this is particularly the case in Malta (89%, -7 percentage points), Portugal (82%, -7 pp), Lithuania (77%, -7 pp) and Czechia (61%, -7 pp).

In contrast agreement has risen in four countries including Austria (74%, +5 pp) and has remained unchanged in Greece, Spain, France and Italy.

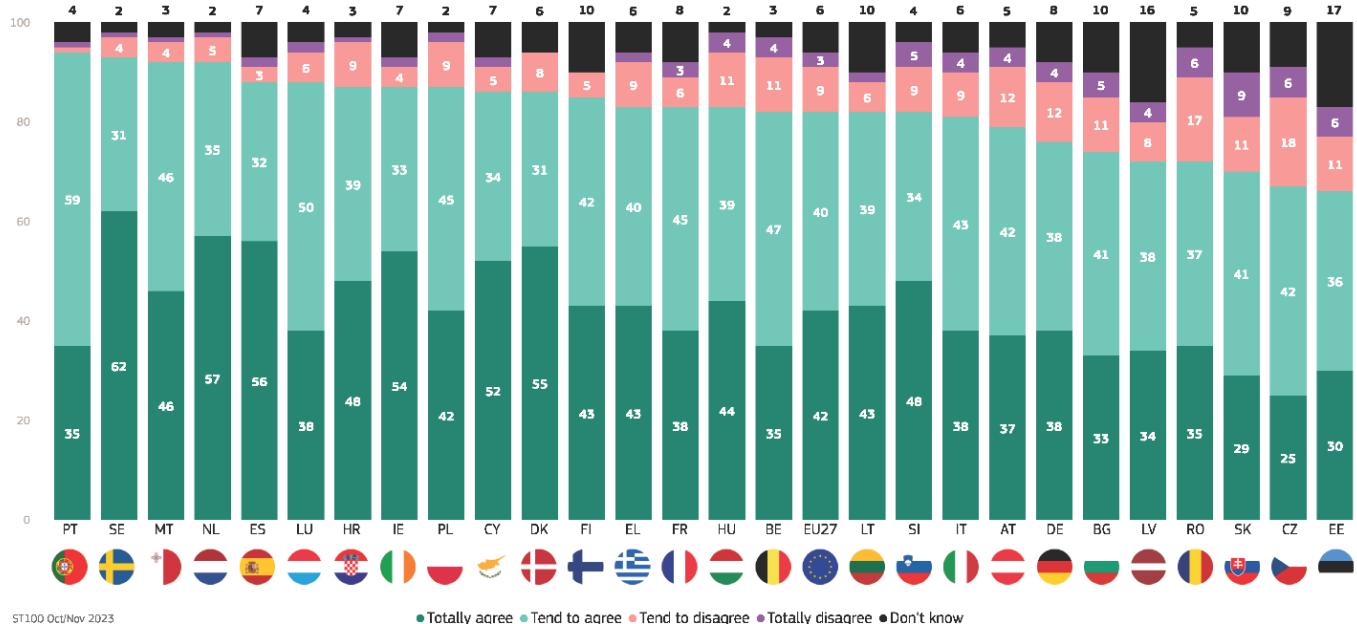
QD3.10 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)

	EU27	AT	SI	SK	SE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LU	HU	BE	IE	HR	LV	PL	RO	DE	EE	FI	BG	DK	NL	CZ	LT	MT	PT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	78	74	84	66	83	79	84	76	83	87	82	83	77	85	89	70	84	67	71	59	77	64	83	79	61	77	89	82
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	14	19	14	25	11	14	7	14	11	8	13	15	20	7	8	11	12	26	18	21	9	22	12	16	30	9	8	13
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼4	▼3	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲9	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	8	7	2	9	6	7	9	10	6	5	5	2	3	8	3	19	4	7	11	20	14	14	5	5	9	14	3	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▼2

In every EU Member State at least two thirds of respondents agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU.
 Agreement ranges from 94% in Portugal, 93% in Sweden and 92% in Malta and the Netherlands who agree, to 66% in Estonia, 67% in Czechia and 70% in Slovakia.

There are six countries where at least half “totally agree”: Sweden (62%), the Netherlands (57%), Spain (56%), Denmark (55%), Ireland (54%) and Cyprus (52%). This compares to 25% in Czechia, 29% in Slovakia and 30% in Estonia who also “totally agree”.

QD3.11. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Agreement that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU has declined in 16 countries since May-June 2023, with the largest seen in Czechia (67%, -7 percentage points), Estonia (66%, -6 pp) and in Ireland (87%, -5 pp) and Lithuania (82%, -5 pp).

In contrast agreement increased in eight countries including Austria (79%, +5 pp) and remained stable in Spain, Luxembourg and Slovenia.

QD3.11 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 (%)

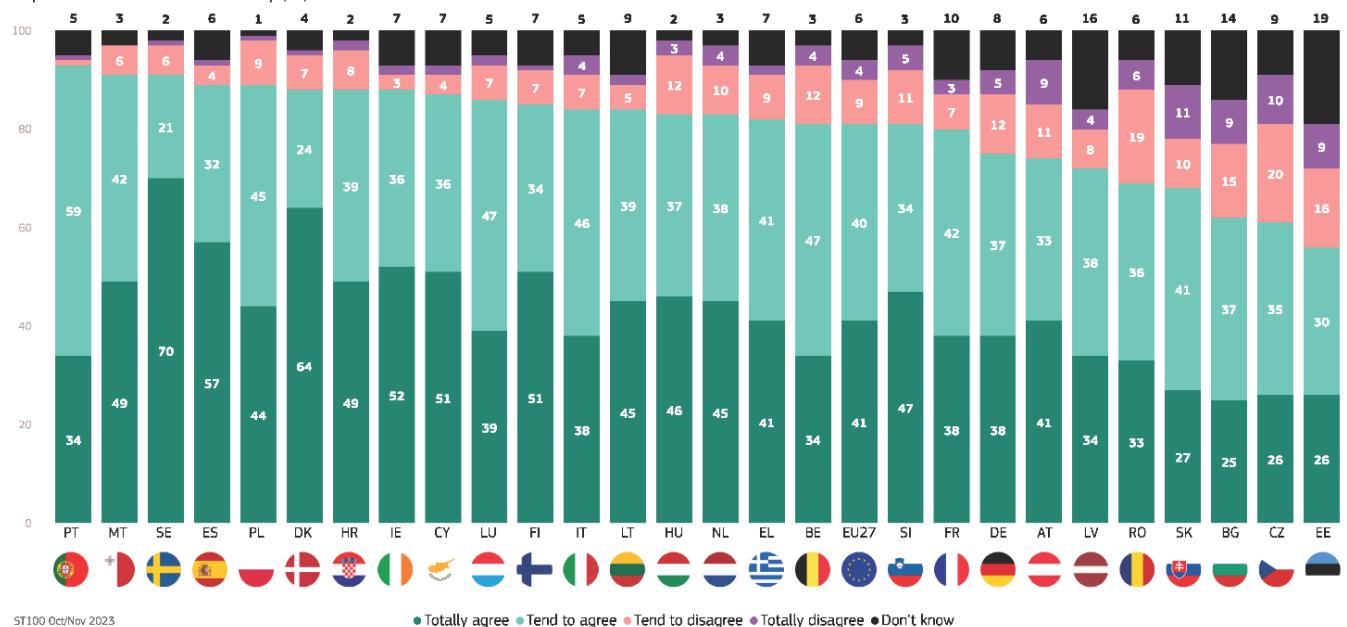
	EU27	AT	CY	DE	FR	SE	PT	RO	FI	ES	LU	NL	DK	IT	MT	PL	BG	HU	GR	SI	BE	EL	HR	LV	IE	LT	EE	CZ	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	82	79	86	76	83	93	94	72	85	88	88	82	92	86	81	92	87	74	83	70	82	83	87	72	87	82	66	67
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7			
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	12	16	7	16	9	5	2	23	5	5	8	14	6	8	13	5	11	16	15	20	15	11	10	12	6	8	17	24
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼4	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲6	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	5	7	8	8	2	4	5	10	7	4	4	2	6	6	3	2	10	2	10	3	6	3	16	7	10	17	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲1	

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

More than half of all respondents in each 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 Portugal (93%), Malta and Sweden (91% each). This compares to 56% in Estonia, 61% in Czechia and 62% in Bulgaria who think the same way.

Respondents in Sweden (70%) and Denmark (64%) are more likely than those in other countries to say they “totally agree”, particularly when compared to those in Bulgaria (25%) and Estonia and Czechia (26% each).

QD3.12. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Changes in opinion since May-June 2023 are generally minor. In 15 countries respondents are now less likely to agree, although the declines are small, with the largest seen in Croatia (88%, -4 percentage points), Lithuania (84%, -4 pp), Czechia (61%, -4 pp) and Estonia (56%, -4 pp).

In contrast, there are eight countries including Slovakia (68%, +6 pp) and Romania (69%, +5 pp) where agreement has increased. There has been no change in opinion in Portugal, Poland, Italy and France.

QD3.12 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	SK	RO	ES	SI	CY	AT	LU	FI	FR	IT	PL	PT	BE	BG	DK	EL	HU	DE	IE	LV	NL	SE	MT	CZ	EE	HR	LT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	81	68	69	89	81	87	74	86	85	80	84	89	93	81	62	88	82	83	75	88	72	83	91	91	61	56	88	84
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	21	25	5	16	6	20	9	8	10	11	10	2	16	24	8	11	15	17	5	12	14	7	6	30	25	10	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	=	▲3	▲2		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	11	6	6	3	7	6	5	7	10	5	1	5	3	14	4	7	2	8	7	16	3	2	3	9	19	2	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲2

Standard Eurobarometer 100

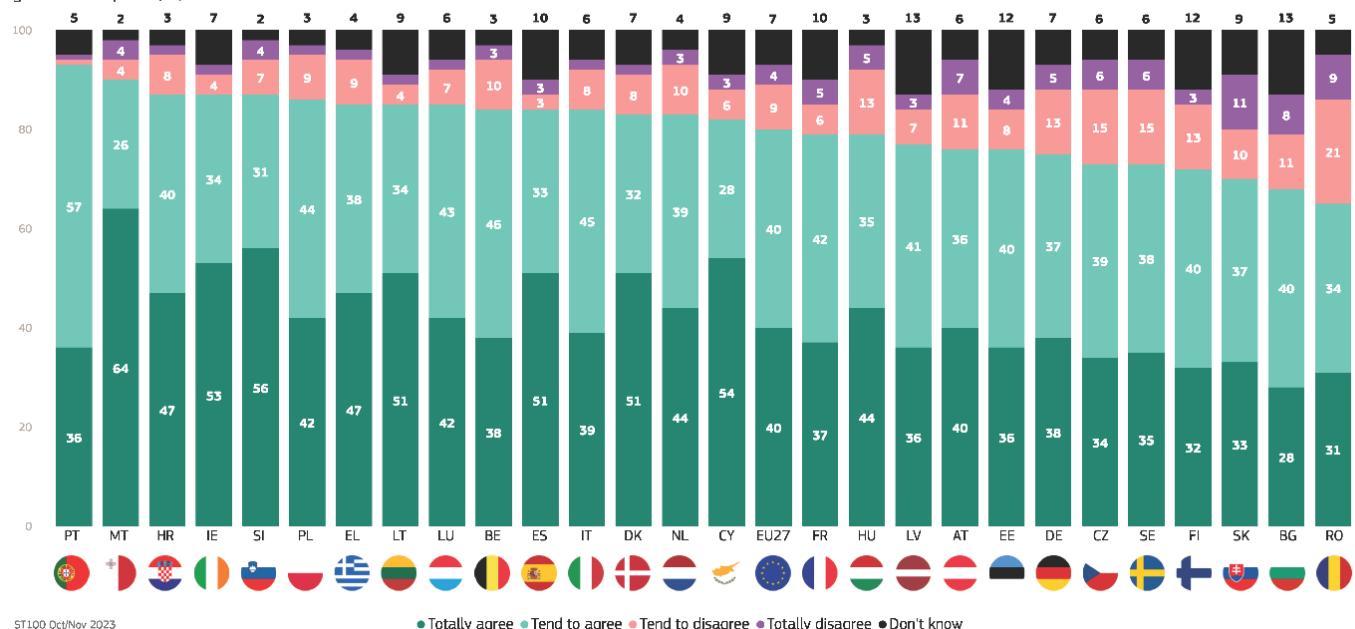
Autumn 2023

More than six in ten respondents in each country agree that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.

Levels of agreement range from 93% of respondents in Portugal, 90% in Malta and 87% in Ireland, Croatia and Slovenia to 65% in Romania, 68% in Bulgaria and 70% in Slovakia.

Respondents in Malta (64%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they “totally agree”, particularly when compared to those in Bulgaria (28%).

QD3.13. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

At the national level changes in opinion since May-June 2023 are generally small. Agreement has declined in 13 countries, with the largest seen in Malta (90%, -5 percentage points) and Romania (65%, -5 pp).

In contrast there are eight countries where agreement has increased, with the largest seen in Slovenia (87%, +4 pp). Opinion remains unchanged in Czechia, Estonia, France, Croatia, Hungary and Portugal.

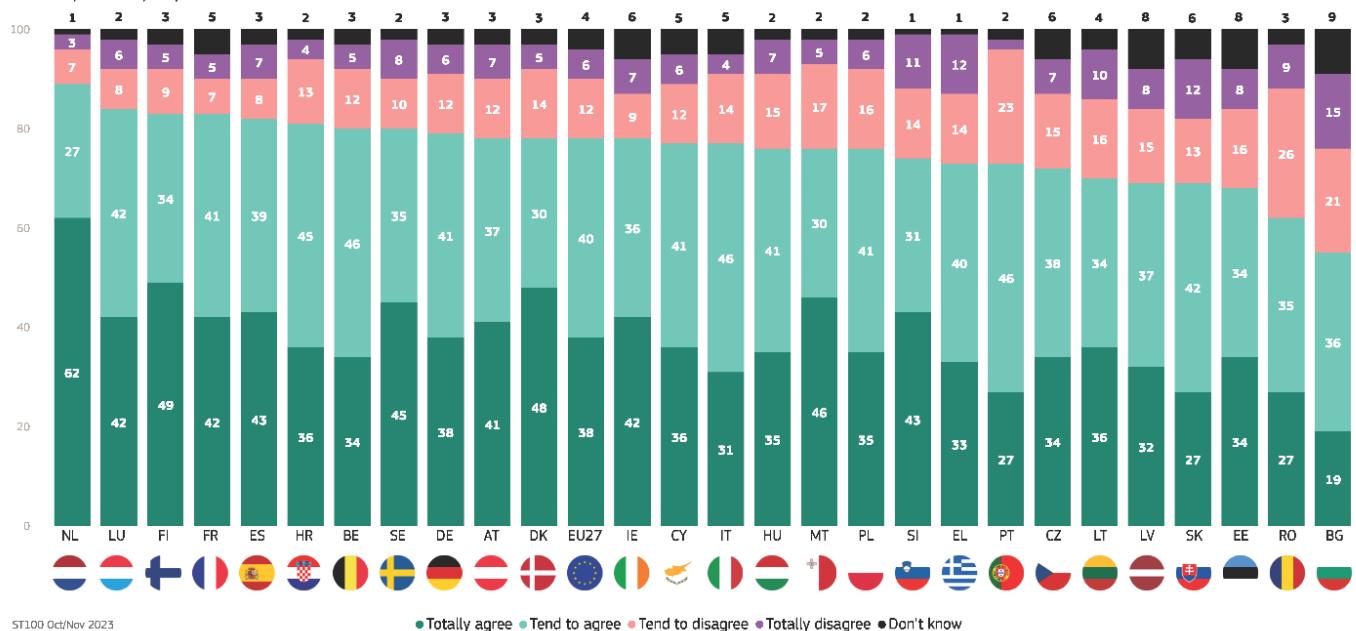
QD3.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)

	EU27	SI	AT	SK	FI	BG	ES	BE	PL	CZ	EE	FR	HR	HU	PT	DE	IT	DK	EL	LV	LT	LU	NL	SE	IE	CY	MT	RO	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	80	87	76	70	72	68	84	84	86	73	76	79	87	79	93	75	84	83	85	77	85	85	83	73	87	82	90	65
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	13	11	18	21	16	19	6	13	11	21	12	11	10	18	2	18	10	10	11	10	6	9	13	21	6	9	8	30
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲5
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	2	6	9	12	13	10	3	3	6	12	10	3	3	5	7	6	7	4	13	9	6	4	6	7	9	2	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	=	

The majority of respondents in each EU Member State say they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future. Agreement is most widespread in the Netherlands (89%), Luxembourg (84%) and France and Finland (both 83%), but 55% in Bulgaria, 62% in Romania and 68% in Estonia also agree.

Respondents in the Netherlands (62%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they “totally agree” with this statement, and this is particularly the case when compared with those in Bulgaria (19%).

QD3.14. 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 (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

The national trends are mixed. Compared to May–June 2023 there are 12 countries where respondents are now less likely to agree and the decline in agreement is much larger in Malta (76%, -17 percentage points) than in other countries, with the next largest seen in Poland (76%, -7 pp) and Lithuania (70%, -7 pp).

In contrast agreement has risen in 12 countries including Austria (78%, +5 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Finland, Portugal or Luxembourg.

QD3.14 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	AT	CY	EL	DE	FR	LV	EE	ES	HU	SI	SK	SE	LU	PT	FI	BE	BG	CZ	IT	NL	RO	DK	IE	HR	LT	PL	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	78	78	77	73	79	83	69	68	82	76	74	69	80	84	73	83	80	55	72	77	89	62	78	78	81	70	76	76
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼17	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	18	19	18	26	18	12	23	24	15	22	25	25	18	14	25	14	17	36	22	18	10	35	19	16	17	26	22	22
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲7	▲16
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	3	5	1	3	5	8	8	3	2	1	6	2	2	2	3	3	9	6	5	1	3	3	6	2	4	2	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼3	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1

Given the strong support for each statement, it is perhaps not surprising 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 15-24 (71%) are less likely than older age groups to say they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future.

There are, however, some interesting trends in the results. The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 86% who completed education aged 20 or older agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, compared to 76% who completed aged 15 or younger. Looking at socio-professional categories shows that managers and the self-employed are consistently amongst the most likely to agree, while the unemployed and housepersons are consistently the least likely to do so.

Financial situation also influences opinion. The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For instance, 83% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security, compared to 73% who have difficulties most of the time.

There are few consistent variations based on social class, although the higher the class a respondent says he or she belongs to, the more likely they are to agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible: 91% of respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class feel this way, compared to 76% who consider themselves belonging to the working class.

Finally, image of the EU is also influential. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree with each statement than those who have a negative image. For instance, 90% of those with a positive image of the EU agree the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible, compared to 66% of those with a negative image.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

	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
EU27	83	82	81	81	80	78	78
Gender							
Man	83	83	82	81	81	78	78
Woman	83	81	80	80	79	77	78
Age							
15-24	86	85	80	81	78	80	71
25-39	84	83	82	81	79	78	79
40-54	82	81	82	80	81	78	80
55 +	83	81	80	81	80	77	78
Education (End of)							
15-	80	76	76	77	78	73	71
16-19	81	80	79	79	79	76	78
20+	86	86	86	85	82	81	83
Still studying	89	86	82	84	79	82	76
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	88	87	85	86	82	80	83
Managers	86	85	86	85	82	82	85
Other white collars	84	82	81	82	80	79	78
Manual workers	81	81	80	80	78	77	77
House persons	77	75	75	74	76	73	73
Unemployed	77	76	73	73	75	69	70
Retired	82	80	80	80	80	76	77
Students	89	86	82	84	79	82	76
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	76	76	73	73	74	67	72
From time to time	80	78	78	78	77	76	73
Almost never/ Never	86	85	84	83	82	80	81
Consider belonging to							
The working class	80	78	76	77	76	72	72
The lower middle class	82	80	80	80	81	76	78
The middle class	85	83	83	83	82	81	80
The upper middle class	86	86	87	84	80	80	84
The upper class	88	88	91	86	87	84	83
Image of the EU							
Positive	92	90	90	90	87	87	84
Neutral	80	78	78	78	78	74	75
Negative	69	71	66	67	67	63	72

A photograph showing a row of European Union flags flying in front of the Berlaymont building, the headquarters of the European Commission. The flags are mounted on tall poles, and the building's distinctive glass and steel facade is visible in the background.

Conclusion

The results from the Standard Eurobarometer 100 conducted in October–November 2023 show a majority of citizens continue to be satisfied with the response of the EU and their national government to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. There has been little change since May–June 2023: in fact, satisfaction levels have remained relatively stable since June–July 2022.

As was the case in May–June 2023, there remains considerable variation in satisfaction at the national level with both the response of the EU, and more particularly with the response of the national government. The majority in 23 Member States are satisfied with the EU's response and satisfaction has increased in 13 countries. However, in Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia and Czechia respondents are more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied. Respondents in these countries (as well as in Bulgaria, Spain, Slovakia and Austria) are also more likely to be dissatisfied than satisfied with the response of their national government to the invasion. Satisfaction with the response of the national government has declined in 17 Member States since May–June 2023.

In a trend first noted in January–February 2023, the current edition of the survey has shown that Europeans' satisfaction with some aspects of the EU's response to the invasion of Ukraine has continued to decline. Compared to May–June 2023 citizens are now less likely to agree with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, providing financial support to Ukraine and granting candidate status as a potential Member of the EU to Ukraine, although in each case majorities still agree.

The strongest support is seen for providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war and welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war, with more than eight in ten agreeing in each case. At least seven in ten agree with providing financial support to Ukraine and with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals.

Although at least 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, at least one quarter disagrees with each action. National consistently strong support for the EU's actions is seen in Finland, Sweden and Portugal, while support is consistently low in Slovakia and Bulgaria.

Three quarters of Europeans agree that by standing against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is defending European values, and a majority in every Member State agree.

More than eight in ten Europeans agree the war in Ukraine has serious economic consequences for their country, and more than two thirds in each Member State think this way. The proportion agreeing the war has had serious financial consequences for them personally has declined since the last wave of the survey, but still represents a majority. However, this result masks considerable variation at the national level with results ranging from more than nine in ten in Portugal who agree to just over three in ten in the Netherlands.

A large majority of Europeans continue to see the invasion of Ukraine as a security threat. Almost eight in ten think the invasion is a threat to the security of the EU, while almost three quarters agree it is a threat to their country's security. Respondents in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Poland are the most likely to consider the invasion a threat to both EU and national security.

With citizens continuing to perceive a security threat from the invasion it is not surprising that this latest survey shows continuing strong support for defence co-operation and increased military spending, with almost no change since May–June 2023.

Almost 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. Almost seven in ten respondents agree the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, and almost two thirds agree more money should be spent on defence in the EU. Support for each of these measures is consistently high amongst respondents in Portugal, Poland, Lithuania and the Netherlands, but consistently low amongst those in Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia and Bulgaria.

The invasion of Ukraine continues to have a significant impact on energy security and energy policy direction in the EU. More than seven in ten agree with a range of energy policy directions resulting from the impacts of the invasion on energy security, and support has remained stable since May–June 2023.

There remains 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, while almost eight in ten agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption. Nationally these policies have the strongest support in Malta and Cyprus and the weakest support in Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia and Romania.

Considering 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 increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU, and that that reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for overall security. Eight in ten 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 Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Czechia.

Europeans are also willing to act at a personal level to save energy. Almost eight in ten have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future. At the national level a majority in each country say they have taken or plan to take energy saving actions.

In line with the previous wave, a review of the current socio-demographic results shows few notable differences in opinion based on age or gender. However, it does show that

financial situation and education levels are influential. Respondents who completed education at younger ages and those who experience greater difficulties paying bills are 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. These groups are also less likely to support increased defence co-operation and spending or the proposed energy policy directions.

