



Special Eurobarometer 526

# Key Challenges of our Times The EU in 2022

Full report

Fieldwork: April-May 2022

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

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# INTRODUCTION



## Special Eurobarometer 526

### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

This report presents the full results of the Special Eurobarometer survey n° 526 (EB97.3) on Key Challenges of our Times – the EU in 2022, which was carried out between 19 April and 16 May 2022 in the 27 EU Member States.

For the legislative term until 2024, the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council agreed to deliver an ambitious political and legislative agenda for recovery and renewed vitality<sup>1</sup>.

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. The EU stands united in its unwavering support to Ukraine in the face of Russia's invasion. The EU has stepped up its political, humanitarian, financial and military support to Ukraine and is imposing massive sanctions against the Kremlin to cripple its military capacity<sup>2</sup>. On 30 May 2022, at a meeting at the special European Council, EU leaders agreed on the sixth package of sanctions against Russia.

The EU's long-term budget, coupled with NextGenerationEU (NGEU), the temporary instrument designed to boost the recovery, will be the largest stimulus package ever financed in Europe. A total of €2.018 trillion in current prices will help rebuild a post-COVID-19 Europe. It will be a greener, more digital and more resilient Europe<sup>3</sup>.

On 6 June 2022, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) reported almost 2 million deaths in Europe as a whole and more than 6 million deaths worldwide. By the same date, uptake of at least one vaccine dose in the EU/EEA stood at 75% of the total population<sup>4</sup>.

The European Commission published its artificial intelligence (AI) package in April 2021, proposing new rules and actions to turn Europe into the global hub for trustworthy AI. This package consisted of: a Communication on Fostering a European Approach to Artificial Intelligence; the Coordinated Plan with Member States (2021 update); and a proposal for an AI Regulation laying down harmonised rules for the EU (Artificial Intelligence Act).

The European approach to AI will ensure that any AI improvements are based on rules that safeguard the functioning of markets and the public sector, and people's safety and fundamental rights<sup>5</sup>.

The 2022 edition of the European Development Days (EDD) will take place on 21 and 22 June under the theme 'Global Gateway: building sustainable partnerships for a connected world'. The event will bring together high-level participants from around the world to take stock of progress on the implementation of the Global Gateway strategy. Global Gateway aims at mobilising investment in sustainable infrastructures to create enabling regulatory frameworks globally. It is the EU's green, smart and inclusive positive offer to partner countries for infrastructure investment that upholds EU and international standards<sup>6</sup>.

The survey was conducted at a time when the COVID-19 pandemic remained prevalent across all European Member States, with continuing impacts on health and the economy. In April 2022, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, said: "*we are entering a new phase of the pandemic, as we move from emergency mode to a more sustainable management of COVID-19*"<sup>7</sup>. The European Commission is coordinating a common European response to the coronavirus outbreak, taking resolute action to reinforce public health sectors and mitigate the socio-economic impact in the European Union. The European Commission is helping Member States coordinate their national responses and is providing objective information about the spread of the virus and effective efforts to contain it<sup>8</sup>.

The aim of this survey is to measure the opinions of Europeans, in the EU as a whole and in each Member State, on the EU overall, the European Green Deal, security and the war in Ukraine, and the coronavirus pandemic. This report is structured into six chapters:

1. **The EU's priorities in 2022**, examining Europeans' perceptions of the EU's priorities in 2022, and assessing views on whether various policy areas are best dealt with at the EU level or at national level.
2. **The EU in 2022**, looking at perceptions of the EU's key values, as well as views on whether the EU's voice counts in the world, and whether the EU is defending European values by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine.
3. **The European Green Deal**, examining the importance of making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050, and attitudes towards tackling climate change and the EU's energy policy.
4. **Security in the EU**, including opinions on challenges to security in the EU and EU action to address these challenges.
5. **The war in Ukraine**, focusing on the EU's response to the war, actions taken as a response, expected consequences and the threat to security.
6. **The Coronavirus pandemic**, including attitudes to joint action by Member States when facing a major pandemic and attitudes to vaccination strategies.

<sup>1</sup> [The joint priorities of the EU institutions for 2021-2024 | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/institutional-reform/policy/strategic-planning/the-joint-priorities-of-the-eu-institutions-for-2021-2024_en)

<sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs\\_22\\_650](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_22_650)

<sup>3</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe_en)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>

<sup>5</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/european-approach-artificial-intelligence>

<sup>6</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_22\\_2393](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_2393)

<sup>7</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_22\\_2646](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2646)

<sup>8</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response\\_en#euactions](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response_en#euactions)

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### Methodology

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 EU Member States between 19 April and 16 May 2022. Some 26,580 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). Given the impact of COVID-19 and subsequent health safety measures, the face-to-face methodology was either not possible or only partially so in some Member States. In 17 Member States all interviews were conducted face to face. Face-to-face was supplemented by online interviews in Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland, and Sweden<sup>9</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

**Note:** In this report, Member States 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	The 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		

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non 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 the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.**

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

<sup>9</sup> Online interviewing took the form of probabilistic panels and access panels, depending on what is available in the country.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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**Defence and security is seen as the EU's top priority in 2022. According to the majority of Europeans, the best political level to deal with various policy areas is equally at the EU level and the national level.**

- Defence and security is considered the top priority for the EU in 2022 (34%), followed by making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply (26%) and dealing with the current economic situation in the EU (24%).
- More than half of respondents think a range of policy areas should be dealt with equally at the EU level and national level.
- For almost all policy areas, respondents are more likely to say the issue should be dealt with only or mainly at EU level, rather than only or mainly at national level, in particular for fighting terrorism (31% vs. 8%), migration and refugees (32% vs. 10%), environment and climate change (30% vs. 9%) and security and defence policy (31% vs. 11%).
- Since September–October 2021, there has been very little change in the proportion of EU citizens that think issues can most efficiently be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level.

**An increasingly high proportion of citizens think that the EU's voice counts in the world. Freedom of opinion, social equality and solidarity, tolerance and openness to others, and peace are the values associated with the EU**

- The values most commonly associated with the EU, rather than other countries, are freedom of opinion (43%), social equality and solidarity (41%), tolerance and openness to other (40%) and peace (39%).
- A consistent proportion of respondents associates each value both with the EU and other countries, with proportions ranging from 52% for progress and innovation to 43% each for freedom of opinion and social equality and solidarity.
- For most of the values, there has been a decrease since September–October 2021 in the proportion of EU citizens that associate the values with the EU rather than with other countries. This applies in particular to peace (-10%).
- Eight in ten respondents (80%) agree that "the EU's voice counts in the world", and this has increased (+8 percentage points) since September–October 2021.
- Eight in ten EU citizens (81%) agree that "by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values".

**The war in Ukraine is perceived as a major threat to the security of the EU and the respondent's country. A majority of Europeans are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion by the EU and by their government. High levels of approval of the actions taken by the EU in response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine are measured.**

- 59% of Europeans are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion by the EU, while a slight smaller proportion (57%) says so for the response by their government
- 93% agree with the idea of providing humanitarian support to people affected by the war and 91% support welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war. Eight in ten approve the economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals. Support is slightly less for banning state-owned media such as Sputnik or Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, and financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine (both 70%).
- Almost nine in ten Europeans consider that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (87%). Support for this idea is prevalent in all 27 Member States. A quite higher proportion agrees on the idea that their country should help refugees (89%).

**The main challenges to the internal security of the EU are war in the EU's neighbourhood countries and terrorism. There is a large support to foster joint actions in terms of a common security and foreign policy**

- More than nine in ten respondents consider that war in the EU's neighbourhood countries is a threat to the internal security of the EU (93%), while a similar proportion say so for terrorism, organised crime, the protection of the EU's external borders and natural and man-made disasters (all 92%).
- 81% favour a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, while 75% support for a common foreign policy. For both items, levels of support reach a majority of at least two-thirds in all 27 Member States.
- Over nine in ten Europeans consider that Member States should act jointly when it comes to defending the territory of the EU (93%), that they should carry out jointly humanitarian missions in Europe (93%) and tackle together the refugee crisis in Europe (92%).
- 85% of Europeans think that co-operation in defence matters should be increased and a slightly smaller proportion considers that more money should be spent on defence in the EU (73%). Moreover, 88% wish to increase cybersecurity within the EU.

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**A clear majority think it is important to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. There is wide agreement that tackling climate change and focusing on renewable energies can bring a range of benefits to the EU and its citizens**

- Eight in ten respondents (81%) think it is important to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. There has been little change in attitudes since September–October 2021.
- More than eight in ten Europeans (85%) agree that tackling climate change can help improve their own health and well-being. The same proportion (85%) agree that tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs, and 83% agree that tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future.
- There is less of a consensus regarding the impact on the economy: while 44% disagree with the statement that tackling climate change can harm the economy, slightly more (49%) agree with it, and agreement has increased (+4) since September–October 2021.
- With regards to the EU's energy policy, eight in ten (80%) agree that this can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests.
- Respondents are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy. More than eight in ten agree that "the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power" (85%) and that "reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security" (86%).

- Eight in ten (81%) agree that "on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption". Almost nine in ten (87%) agree that "increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU".
- When it comes to the feared consequences of war on a personal level. Over one third of respondents fear a nuclear war (35%) or the war spreading to more countries in Europe (34%). A major economic crisis ranks third (31%) and the fear of inflation/rising prices comes fourth (29%).
- Over three quarters of Europeans consider that the invasion in Ukraine is a threat to both the security of the EU (84%) and the security of their own country (77%).

**Europeans are globally satisfied with the vaccination strategies on a European and national level. Moreover, an overwhelming majority of Europeans support the idea of joint actions when it comes to facing a major pandemic**

- 92% of Europeans are in favour of joint actions of EU Member States to face major pandemics. In all 27 Member States at least eight in ten respondents support such an approach.
- 59% of Europeans are satisfied with the way their country handled the vaccination strategy to face the coronavirus pandemic and an identical proportion (58%) say so for the vaccination strategy handled by the EU.

# THE EU'S PRIORITIES IN 2022



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This chapter examines perceptions of the EU's priorities in 2022 and assesses views on whether various policy areas are best dealt with at the EU level or at national level.

## 1. The EU's priorities

### Defence and security is seen as the EU's top priority in 2022

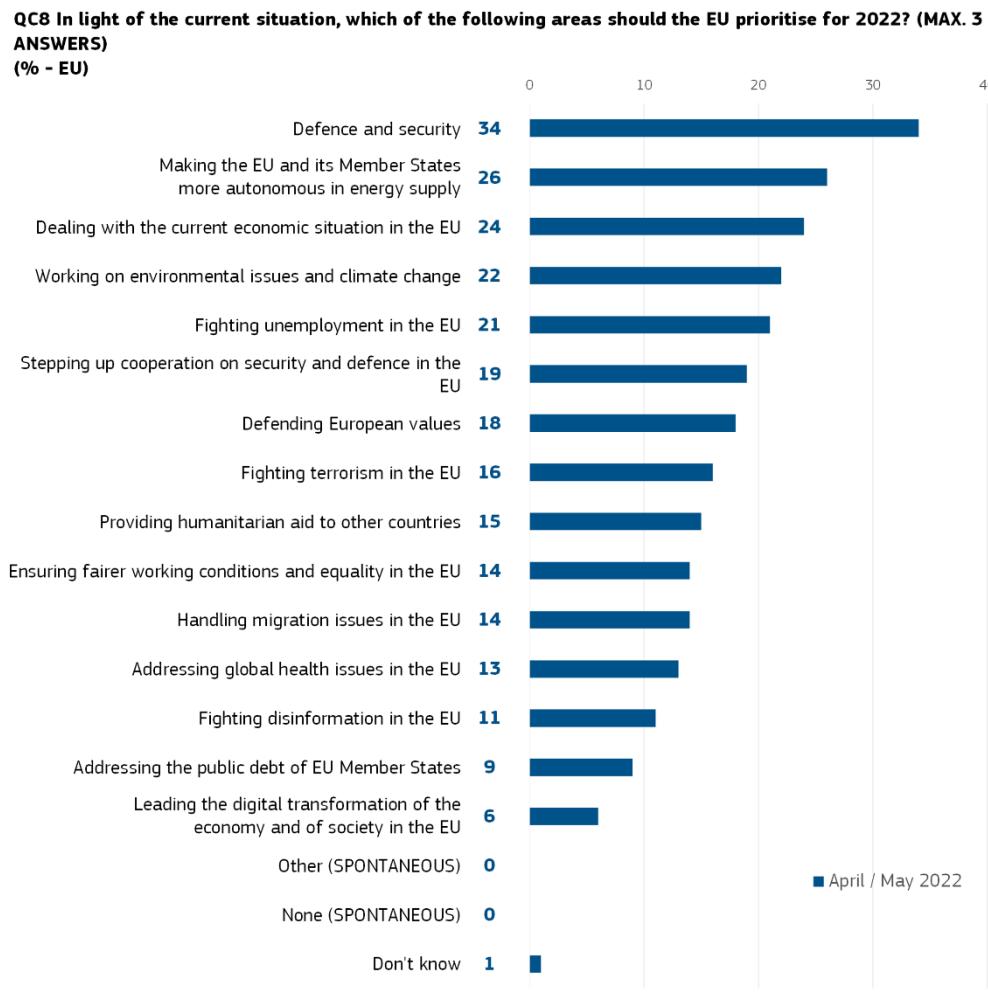
Respondents were asked what the EU's priorities should be in 2022 in light of the current situation. They could choose up to three priorities from a list of 15 areas<sup>10</sup>.

**Defence and security** is considered the top priority for the EU (34%), followed by **making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply** (26%) and **dealing with the current economic situation in the EU** (24%).

Several topics are chosen by around one in five citizens: **working on environmental issues and climate change** (22%), **fighting unemployment in the EU** (21%), **stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU** (19%) and **defending European values** (18%).

These are followed by the next batch of priorities: **fighting terrorism in the EU** (16%), **providing humanitarian aid to other countries** (15%), **ensuring fairer working conditions and equality in the EU** (14%), **handling migration issues in the EU** (14%) and **addressing global health issues in the EU** (13%).

Around one in ten citizens think the EU should prioritise **fighting disinformation in the EU** (11%) or **addressing the public debt of EU Member States** (9%), while the least mentioned priority (chosen by 6%) is **leading the digital transformation of the economy and of society in the EU**.



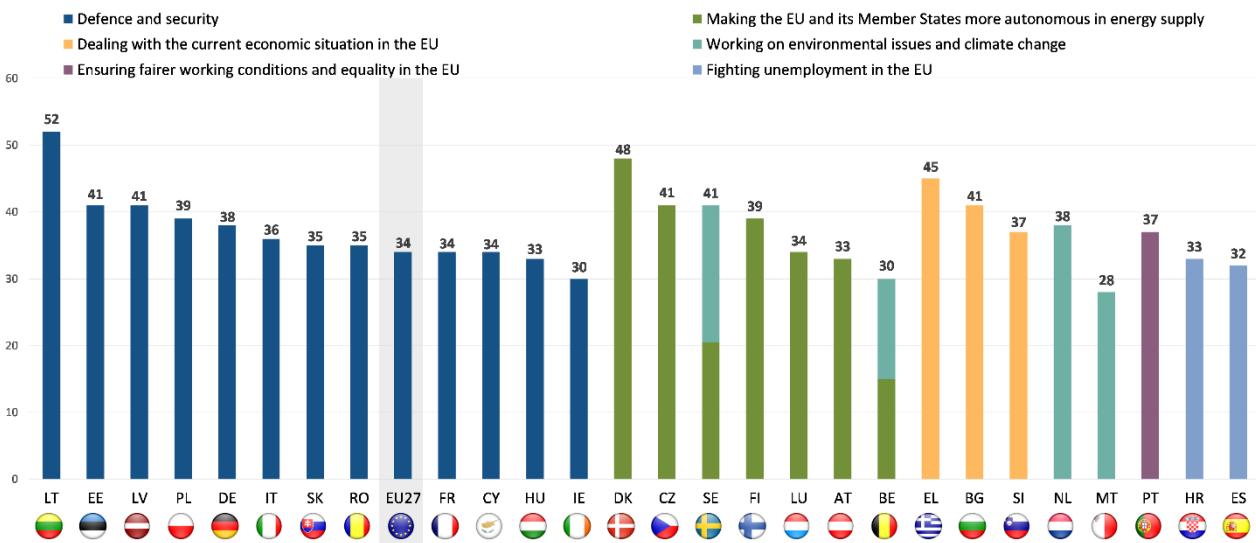
<sup>10</sup> QC8: In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022?

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In 12 Member States, **defence and security** ranks as the highest priority for the EU in 2022. In seven countries, the main priority (or joint highest priority) is to **make the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply**, while in four Member States, **working on environmental issues and climate change** is the top (or joint top) priority.

**Dealing with the current economic situation in the EU** is the main priority among respondents in Greece, Bulgaria and Slovenia, while **fighting unemployment** is the top priority in Croatia and Spain. In Portugal, the highest priority for the EU in 2022 is to **ensure fairer working conditions and equality**.

QC8 In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 (% - The most mentioned answer by country)



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More than half of respondents in Lithuania (52%) say that **defence and security** should be a priority for the EU in 2022, and the proportion that choose this as a priority is also high in Latvia, Estonia (both 41%) and Poland (39%). Respondents are least likely to see this as a priority area in Slovenia (19%), Austria and Belgium (both 23%).

In seven countries, more than a third of respondents think it should be a priority for the EU to **make the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply**. This is chosen most frequently in Denmark (48%), Sweden and Czechia (both 41%), and least frequently in Cyprus (12%), Lithuania (13%) and Ireland (14%).

Respondents are most likely to say that **dealing with the current economic situation in the EU** is a priority in Greece (45%), Bulgaria (41%) and Slovenia (37%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Sweden (16%), Portugal (17%) and Poland (18%).

At least three in ten respondents would prioritise **working on environmental issues and climate change** in Sweden (41%), the Netherlands (38%), Denmark (33%) and Belgium (30%), while less than one in ten see this as a priority in Estonia, Czechia (both 7%), Lithuania, Latvia and Slovakia (all 8%).

**Fighting unemployment in the EU** is most likely to be seen as a priority in 2022 by respondents in Greece (43%), Portugal (36%) and Croatia (33%), while it is least likely to be chosen by those in Czechia (6%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 8%).

Respondents in Estonia (34%) are most likely to prioritise **stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU**, followed by those in Finland, Poland, the Netherlands and Sweden (all 29%). This is chosen least frequently in France (10%) and Spain (11%).

Respondents are most likely to prioritise **defending European values** in Denmark (25%), Germany (23%) and Cyprus (22%), while this is least likely to be seen as a priority by those in Bulgaria and Greece (both 11%).

**Fighting terrorism in the EU** is seen as a priority by more than one in five respondents in France (28%), Ireland (24%) and Sweden (22%), but by less than one in ten in Slovakia (8%) and Greece (9%).

Respondents are most likely to prioritise **providing humanitarian aid to other countries** in Spain (24%), Portugal (21%) and Ireland (20%), while this is chosen least frequently in Czechia (5%), Estonia and Slovakia (both 6%).

There is a wide variation in the proportion of respondents who would prioritise **ensuring fairer working conditions and equality in the EU**. More than a third of respondents in Portugal (37%) choose this, with high proportions also seen in Bulgaria (27%), Spain (22%) and Greece (21%). Less than one in ten see this as a priority in Germany, Finland (both 7%), Czechia (8%) and Denmark (9%).

Respondents are most likely to prioritise **handling migration issues in the EU** in Cyprus (27%), Czechia (25%), Greece and Ireland (both 23%). Only one in ten see this as a priority in Bulgaria, Finland and Germany (all 10%).

In Cyprus and Slovenia (both 25%), a quarter of respondents say the EU should prioritise **addressing global health issues in the EU**, while this is lowest in Sweden and Germany (both 6%).

Respondents in Sweden (22%) and Latvia (21%) are most likely to say the EU should prioritise **fighting disinformation in the EU**, while the lowest proportions are seen in Portugal (3%) and Greece (5%).

**Addressing the public debt of EU Member States** is seen as a priority most commonly in Finland (13%), Malta, Austria, Czechia and Greece (all 12%), and is chosen least frequently in Estonia (3%).

Malta (11%) and Poland (10%) are the only two countries where one in ten respondents or more would prioritise **leading the digital transformation of the economy and of society in the EU**.

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QC8 In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Defence and security	34	23	27	38	29	38	41	30	28	24	34	31	36	34	41	52	33	33	26	33	23	39	30	35	19	35	38	28
Making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply	26	30	19	41	48	36	32	14	21	16	22	19	22	12	18	13	34	20	17	35	33	20	16	19	21	22	39	41
Dealing with the current economic situation in the EU	24	24	41	33	22	21	30	25	45	27	19	29	27	31	32	32	22	24	20	19	28	18	17	25	37	28	21	16
Working on environmental issues and climate change	22	30	10	7	33	28	7	21	19	17	29	15	20	17	8	8	26	14	28	38	28	11	11	10	28	8	25	41
Fighting unemployment in the EU	21	21	24	6	8	14	15	21	43	32	24	33	29	30	22	25	18	15	14	8	28	10	36	17	16	22	12	9
Stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU	19	22	20	26	24	23	34	16	15	11	10	17	16	15	24	25	18	21	14	29	19	29	13	13	13	25	29	29
Defending European values	18	19	11	15	25	23	12	16	11	18	17	15	19	22	13	12	21	21	19	18	14	16	16	15	14	19	18	
Fighting terrorism in the EU	16	16	12	12	17	17	11	24	9	10	28	12	11	16	13	11	18	12	15	19	13	11	15	15	11	8	18	22
Providing humanitarian aid to other countries	15	13	8	5	14	16	6	20	11	24	12	13	14	15	7	8	12	10	14	11	14	19	21	13	7	6	8	8
Ensuring fairer working conditions and equality in the EU	14	15	27	8	9	7	12	15	21	22	15	15	13	15	15	11	15	16	19	15	12	12	37	20	16	17	7	10
Handling migration issues in the EU	14	12	10	25	11	10	16	23	23	12	15	11	13	27	12	14	19	17	22	17	18	15	11	14	11	18	10	22
Addressing global health issues in the EU	13	13	22	8	7	6	11	19	24	19	14	17	15	25	16	12	9	19	17	10	12	14	21	15	25	13	7	6
Fighting disinformation in the EU	11	12	10	18	11	13	15	8	5	9	9	11	8	9	21	14	9	13	11	14	11	10	3	14	12	15	16	22
Addressing the public debt of EU Member States	9	10	6	12	4	11	3	9	12	8	8	10	11	7	6	4	8	11	12	9	12	10	5	9	8	10	13	4
Leading the digital transformation of the economy and of society in the EU	6	5	5	2	5	5	5	3	3	4	4	7	9	4	3	4	3	7	11	6	9	10	6	7	6	8	3	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Don't know	1	0	3	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	0
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

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**Socio-demographic** data reveal a consistent pattern across different groups, with only a small number of differences.

Responses are very similar for men and women, with no differences of more than three percentage points for any of the priorities.

By age, younger respondents aged 15-24 are more likely to think the EU should prioritise **working on environmental issues and climate change** (29% compared with 20% of those aged 55 or over), **providing humanitarian aid to other countries** (19% vs. 14%) and **leading the digital transformation of the economy and of society in the EU** (9% vs. 4%). The only issue that is prioritised more by older respondents is **defence and security**, chosen by 34% of 40-54 year olds and 35% of those aged 55 or over, compared with 31% of those aged 15-24 and 25-39.

Respondents who completed their education are more likely to want the EU to prioritise **working on environmental issues and climate change** (28% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above vs. 15% of those who left by the age of 15) and **making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply** (31% vs. 18%). By contrast, respondents who left education earlier are more likely to want to prioritise **fighting unemployment in the EU** (28% of those who left education by the age of 15 vs. 17% of those left at the age of 20 or above).

In terms of socio-professional categories, the main differences are that unemployed respondents are most likely to want the EU to prioritise **fighting unemployment in the EU** (39% vs. 13% of managers), while students (32%) and managers (30%) are most likely to prioritise **working on environmental issues and climate change**.

People who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to want the EU to prioritise **fighting unemployment** (32% vs. 18% of those who rarely or never have difficulties), **ensuring fairer working conditions and equality** (21% vs. 13%) and **addressing global health issues in the EU** (18% vs. 12%). By contrast, respondents who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to want the EU to prioritise **making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply** (28% vs. 18% of those who have difficulties most of the time), **working on environmental issues and climate change** (24% vs. 14%) and **stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU** (20% vs. 12%).

There are also differences depending on respondents' image of EU. Those who have a positive image are more likely to prioritise **making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply** (30% vs. 20% of those with a negative image), **working on environmental issues and climate change** (26% vs. 17%), **stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU** (22% vs. 11%) and **defending European values** (21% vs. 11%). On the other hand, those with a negative image of the EU are more likely to prioritise **fighting unemployment in the EU** (26% vs. 17% of those with a positive image) and **dealing with the current economic situation in the EU** (29% vs. 23%).

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**QC8** In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 (% - EU)

	EU27									
<b>Gender</b>	34	26	24	22	21	19	18	16	15	
Man	33	27	24	22	20	20	19	15	14	
Woman	34	24	24	22	22	17	18	16	16	
<b>Age</b>	31	23	20	29	22	17	16	15	19	
15-24	31	23	20	29	22	17	16	15	19	
25-39	31	25	25	22	23	18	17	14	15	
40-54	34	27	25	22	20	18	19	16	14	
55 +	35	26	24	20	20	19	19	17	14	
<b>Education (End of)</b>	36	18	24	15	28	15	18	17	16	
15-	35	25	25	18	21	18	18	17	14	
16-19	31	31	24	28	17	21	19	13	13	
20+	29	24	19	32	21	17	17	14	20	
<b>Socio-professional category</b>	31	26	28	21	18	20	18	13	15	
Self-employed	33	32	25	30	13	21	20	11	15	
Managers	33	29	25	21	19	20	19	15	13	
Other white collars	33	22	23	19	23	18	17	17	15	
Manual workers	35	22	29	14	28	10	16	18	18	
House persons	32	22	24	19	39	13	14	17	15	
Unemployed	37	26	23	20	20	20	20	18	13	
Retired	29	24	19	32	21	17	17	14	20	
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>	34	18	26	14	32	12	15	19	14	
Most of the time	32	21	26	18	25	16	16	16	14	
From time to time	34	28	23	24	18	20	19	15	15	
<b>Consider belonging to</b>	33	20	25	16	28	16	15	16	15	
The working class	33	27	24	22	21	17	18	17	14	
The lower middle class	34	27	24	23	19	19	20	16	15	
The middle class	33	35	19	33	13	25	21	12	15	
The upper middle class	28	40	23	22	7	33	10	8	17	
<b>Image of the EU</b>	35	30	23	26	17	22	21	14	16	
Total 'Positive'	33	22	24	19	25	16	17	17	15	
Neutral	29	20	29	17	26	11	11	18	10	
Total 'Negative'										

*Items mentioned by 15% or more respondents*

## 2. The Future of Europe

### Most respondents think a range of policy areas should be addressed at both EU and national level

12 policy areas were presented to respondents who then had to indicate whether they thought they should be addressed only or mainly at the EU level, equally at the EU and the national level, or only or mainly at a national level<sup>11</sup>

In each case, a majority of respondents think that the area mentioned could be dealt with most efficiently “equally at the EU and the national level”. The proportion is highest for **fighting terrorism, the environment and climate change, and the digital transformation of the economy and society** (all 59%), while it is lowest in relation to **employment and social protection, and consumer protection** (both 52%)

For 10 out of 12 areas, respondents are more likely to say the issue should be dealt with only or mainly at the EU level, rather than only or mainly at national level: **fighting terrorism** (31% vs. 8%), **migration and refugees** (32% vs. 10%), **environment and climate change** (30% vs. 9%), **security and defence policy** (31% vs. 11%), **foreign policy** (29% vs. 14%), **energy policy** (28% vs. 13%), **consumer protection** (24% vs. 22%), **agriculture and fisheries** (24% vs. 21%), **the digital transformation of the economy and society** (25% vs. 12%) and **economy and growth** (23% vs. 18%).

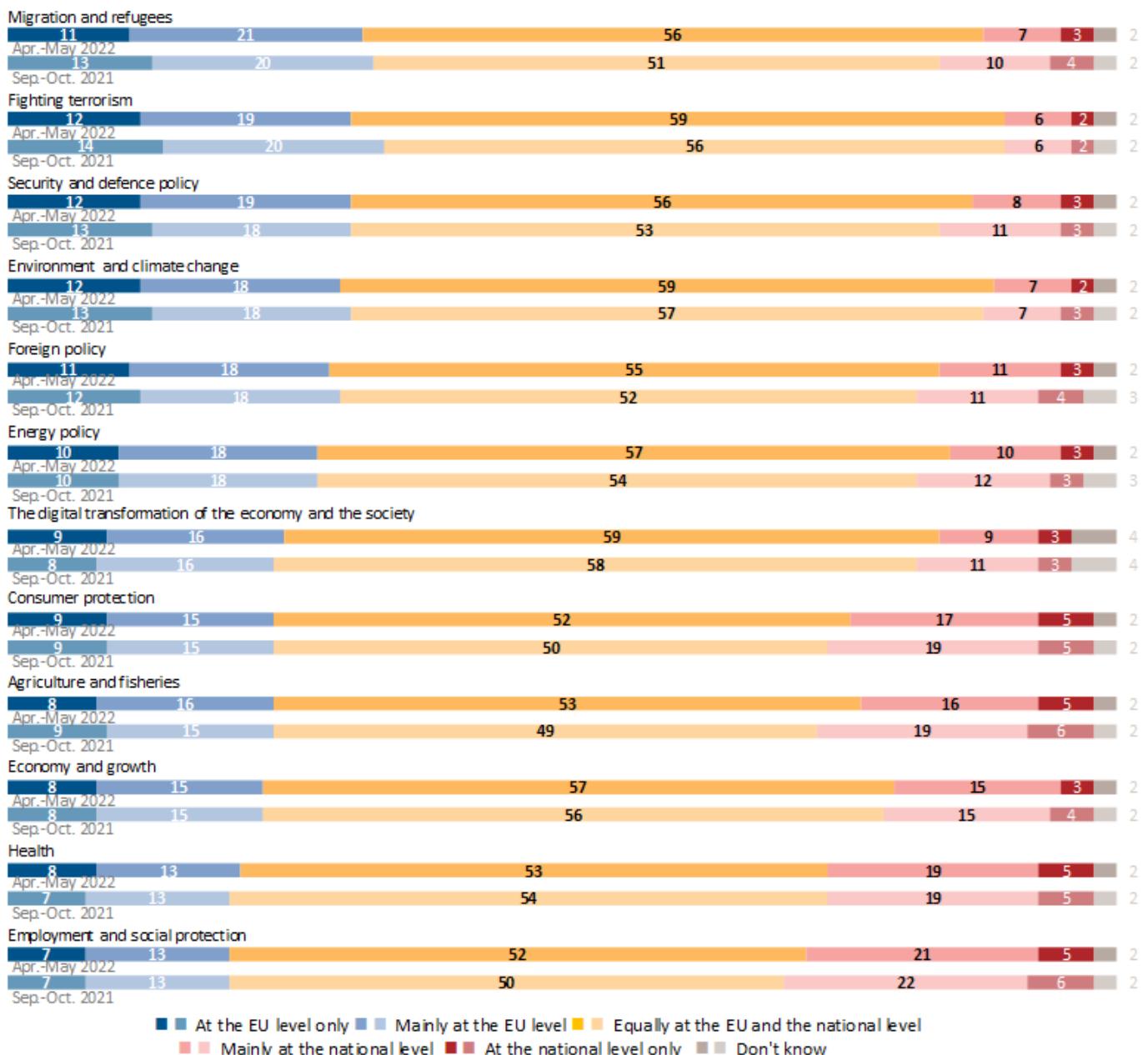
For two areas, respondents are more likely to say the issue should be dealt with only or mainly at national level, rather than only or mainly at EU level: **employment and social protection** (26% vs. 20%) and **health** (24% vs. 21%).

<sup>11</sup> QC11: In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently? 1 Migration and refugees; 2 Fighting terrorism; 3 Employment and social protection; 4 Energy policy; 5 Environment and climate change; 6 Consumer

protection; 7 Economy and growth; 8 Agriculture and fisheries; 9 Foreign policy; 10 Security and defence policy; 11 Health; 12 The digital transformation of the economy and society.

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11. In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?**  
 (% - EU)



█ At the EU level only  
 █ Mainly at the EU level  
 █ Equally at the EU and the national level  
█ Mainly at the national level  
 █ At the national level only  
 █ Don't know

## Special Eurobarometer 526

### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

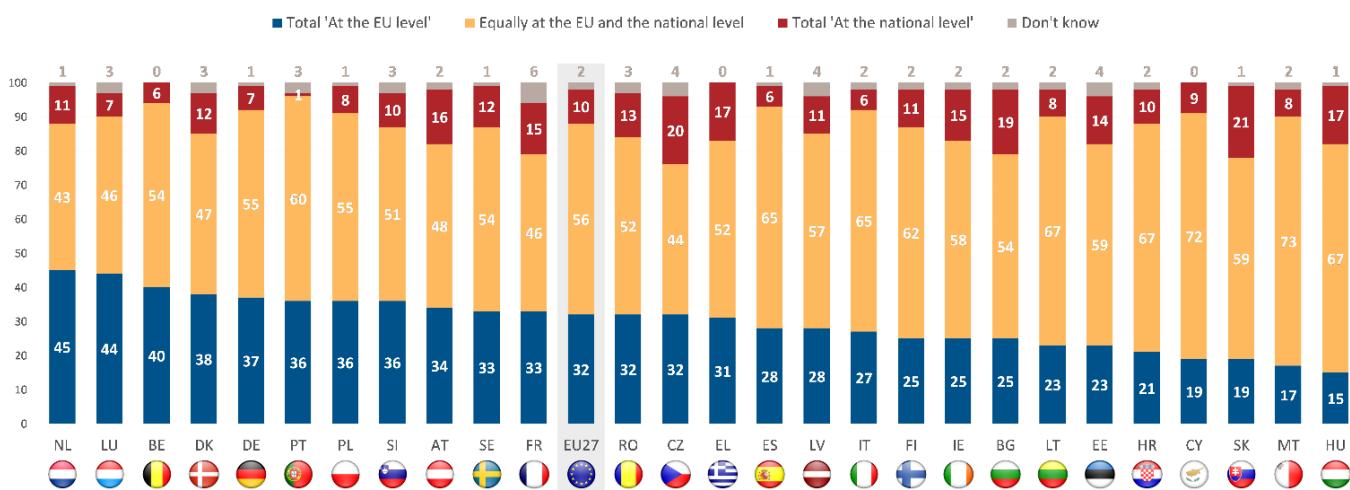
#### Migration and refugees

In 25 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to say that the issue of **migration and refugees** should be dealt with mainly/only at EU level rather than mainly/only at national level, with the strongest preference for mainly/only the EU level seen in the Netherlands (45%), Luxembourg (44%) and Belgium (40%).

In two countries, respondents are more likely to say **migration and refugees** should be dealt with nationally rather than at EU level: Slovakia (21% vs. 19%) and Hungary (17% vs. 15%).

In every country except for the Netherlands, the most popular response is that the issue of **migration and refugees** should be addressed equally at both EU and national level. This view is most widespread in Malta (73%), Cyprus (72%), Lithuania, Croatia and Hungary (all 67%). In the Netherlands, respondents most often say migration and refugees should be dealt with mainly or only at EU level (45% compared with 43% that say it should be dealt with equally at both EU and national level).

**QC11.1** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Migration and refugees)

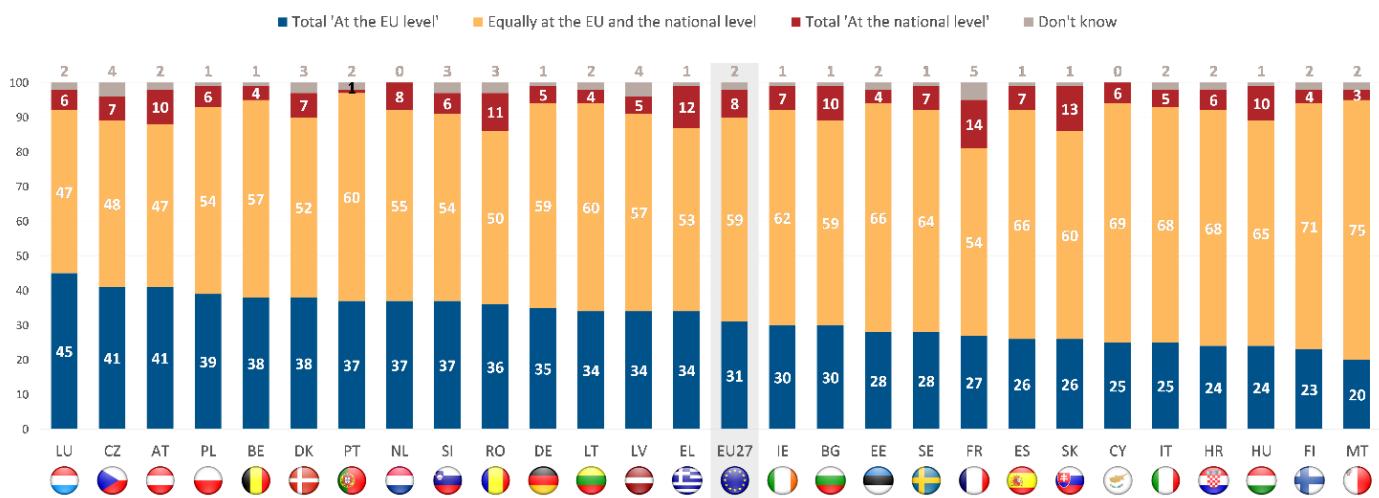


#### Fighting terrorism

In all Member States, respondents are more likely to think it is better to **fight terrorism** mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level, with the largest proportions in favour of the EU level seen in Luxembourg (45%), Czechia and Austria (both 41%). The proportion that thinks terrorism should be fought mainly/only at the national level ranges from 1% in Portugal to 14% in France.

In all Member States, respondents most often say **fighting terrorism** can most efficiently be dealt with equally at the national and the EU level, with the largest proportions in Malta (75%), Finland (71%) and Cyprus (69%).

**QC11.2** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Fighting terrorism)



## Special Eurobarometer 526

### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

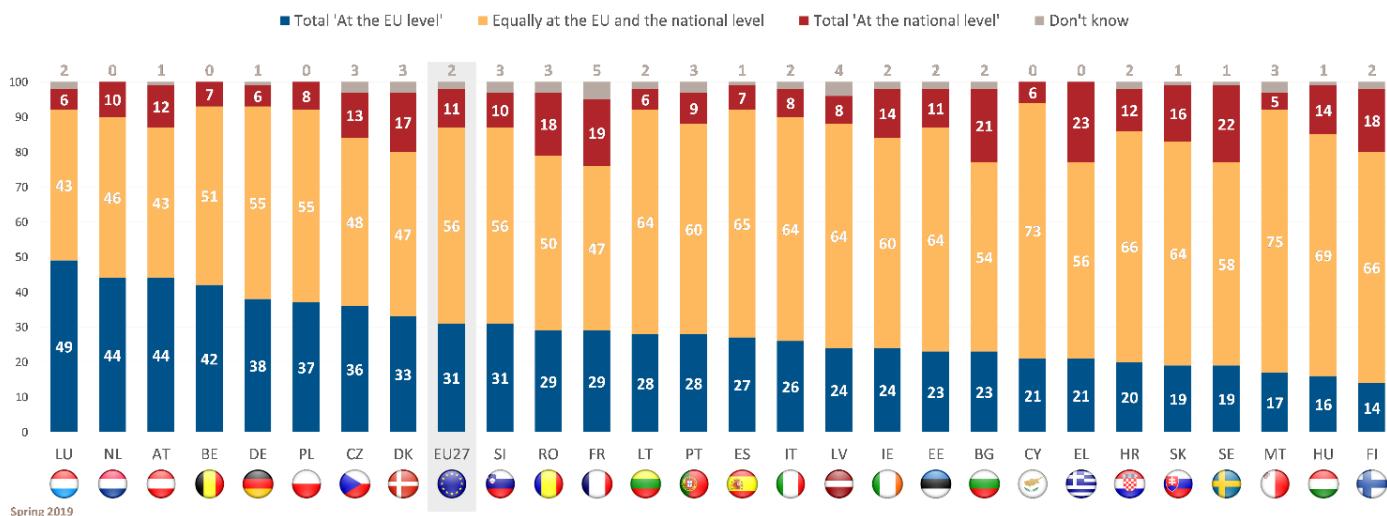
#### Security and defence policy

In 24 Member States, respondents prefer to see **security and defence policy** handled mainly or only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level. The largest proportions taking this view are seen in Luxembourg (49%), Austria, the Netherlands (both 44%) and Belgium (42%).

In three countries, the preference is for mainly/only at the national level over mainly/only at the EU level: Greece (23%), Sweden (22%) and Finland (18%).

In 25 countries, the most common answer is that **security and defence policy** is most efficiently dealt with equally at EU and national level, with this view most widespread in Malta (75%), Cyprus (73%) and Hungary (69%). In other Member States, the most common response is a preference for responsibility mainly or only the EU level: Luxembourg (49%) and Austria (44%).

**QC11.10** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Security and defence policy)

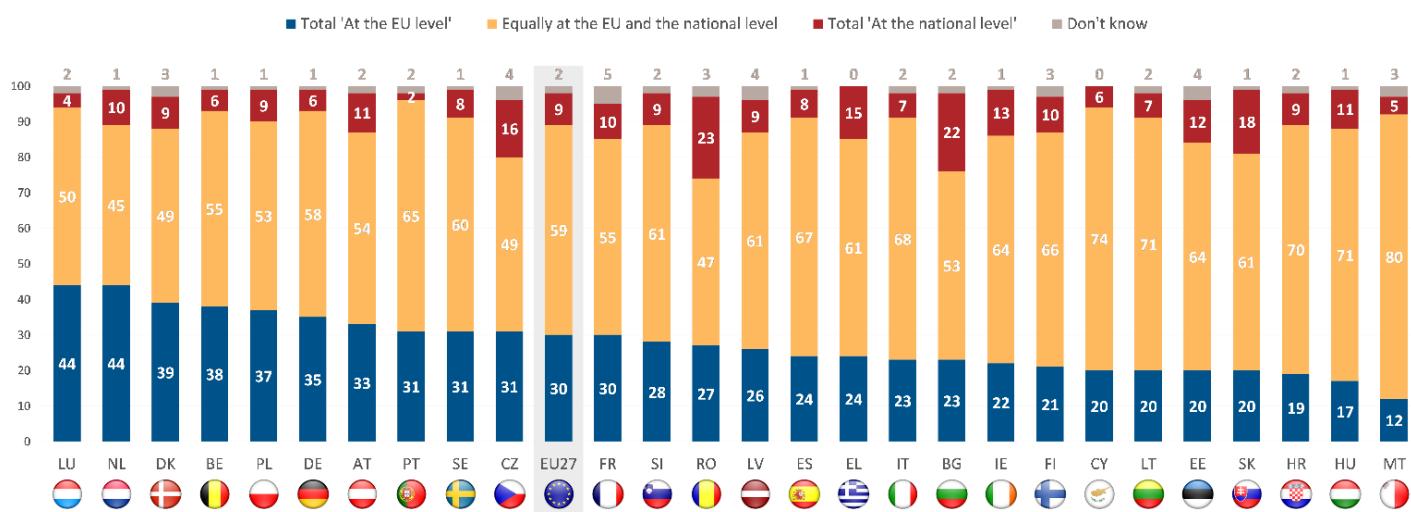


#### Environment and climate change

In every country, respondents think the **environment and climate change** should be handled mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level. The strongest preference for action at the EU level is seen in Luxembourg, the Netherlands (both 44%), Denmark (39%) and Belgium (38%). The proportion that favours mainly/only the national level ranges from 2% in Portugal to 23% in Romania.

In all Member States, the most common answer is that the **environment and climate change** should be dealt with at the EU and national levels equally, with the highest proportions seen in Malta (80%), Cyprus (74%), Hungary and Lithuania (both 71%).

**QC11.5** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Environment and climate change)



## Special Eurobarometer 526

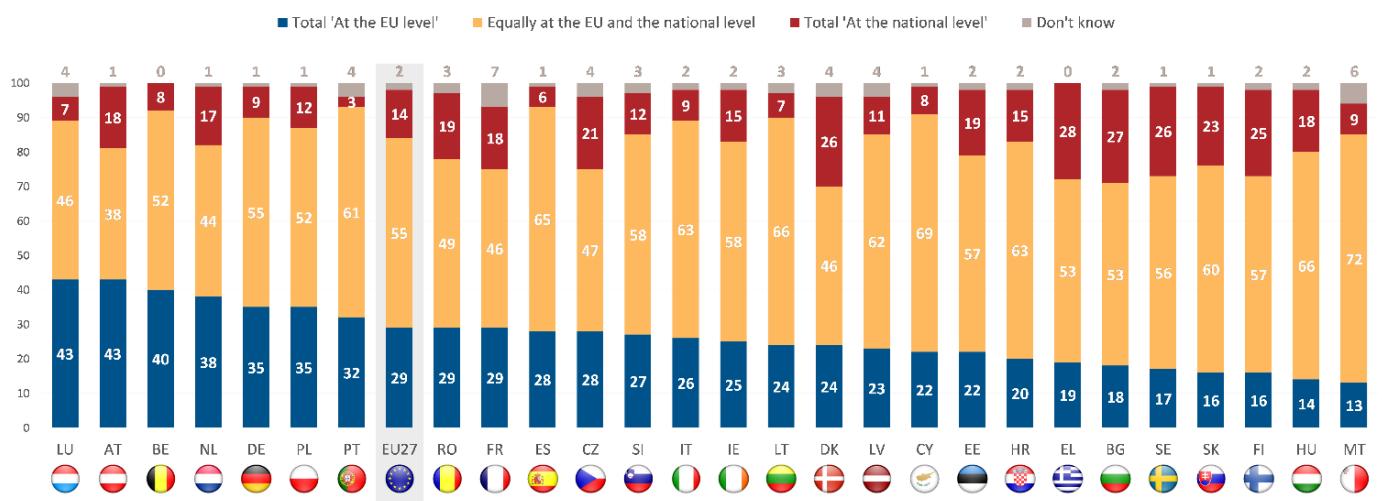
### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

#### Foreign policy

There are 20 countries where respondents are more likely to prefer **foreign policy** to be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level. The strongest preferences are observed in Austria, Luxembourg (both 43%) and Belgium (40%).

In seven countries, led by Greece (28%), Bulgaria (27%), Denmark and Sweden (both 26%), the preference is for **foreign policy** to be handled mainly/only at the national level rather than mainly/only at the EU level.

**QC11.9 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?**  
(% - Foreign policy)

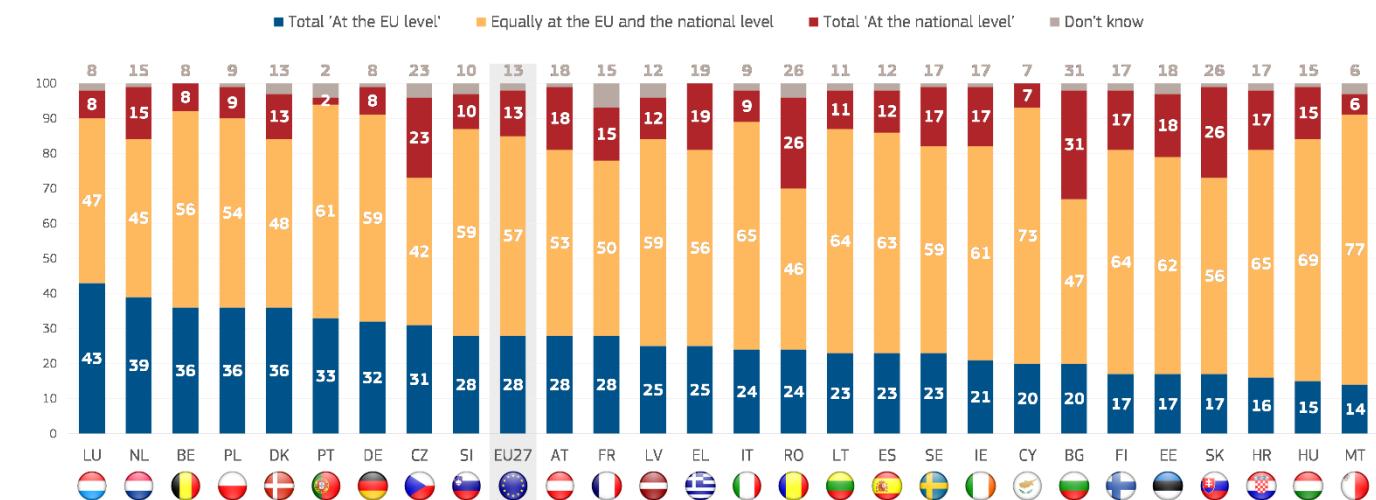


#### Energy policy

In 20 countries respondents are more likely to think it is most efficient to deal with **energy policy** mainly/only at the EU level rather than the national level, with the strongest preference seen in Luxembourg (43%), the Netherlands (39%), Belgium, Denmark and Poland (all 36%).

There are five countries where mainly/only the national level is preferred over mainly/only the EU level: Bulgaria (31% vs. 20%), Slovakia (26% vs. 17%), Romania (26% vs. 24%), Croatia (17% vs. 16%) and Estonia (18% vs. 17%).

**QC11.4 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?**  
(% - Energy policy)



The most common answer in 26 countries is that **foreign policy** can be dealt with most efficiently at both the EU and national level, with the largest proportions in Malta (72%), Cyprus (69%), Hungary and Lithuania (both 66%). The exception is Austria, where respondents are most likely to want to see foreign policy handled mainly/only at the EU level (43%).

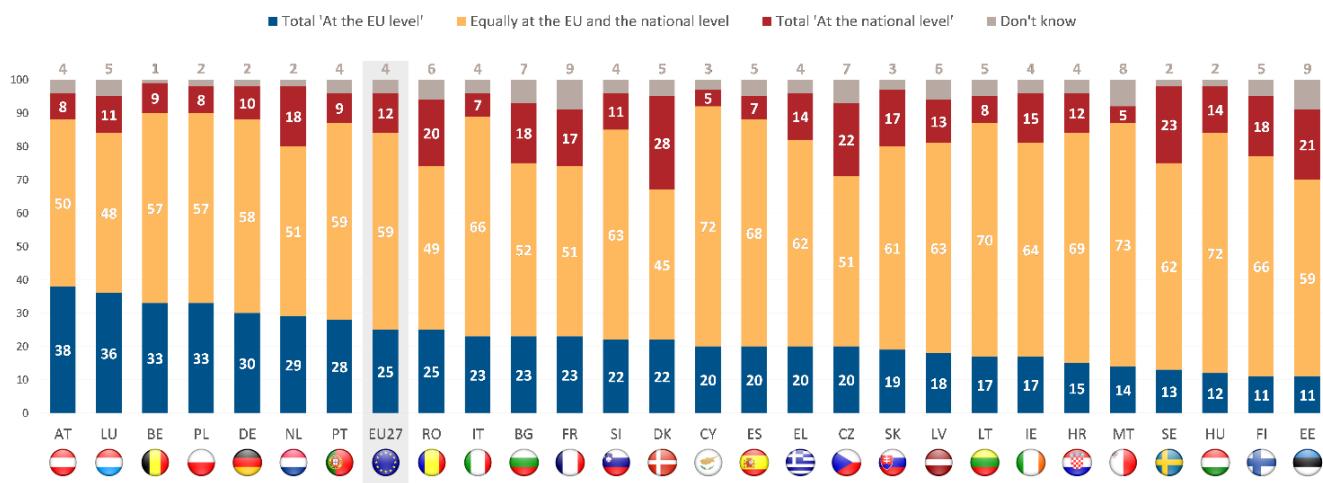
## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

### The digital transformation of the economy and society

In 21 countries, respondents think that **the digital transformation of the economy and of society** can most efficiently be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level. The largest proportions favouring the EU level are seen in Austria (38%), Luxembourg (36%), Belgium and Poland (both 33%). In the remaining six countries, the preference is for mainly/only at the national level, and this is particularly the case in Denmark (28%), Sweden (23%), Czechia (22%) and Estonia (21%).

The majority of respondents in every country think **the digital transformation of the economy** and of society can most efficiently be dealt with equally at the EU and national level, with the largest shares seen in Malta (73%), Cyprus, Hungary (both 72%) and Lithuania (70%).

QC11.12 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - The digital transformation of the economy and the society)

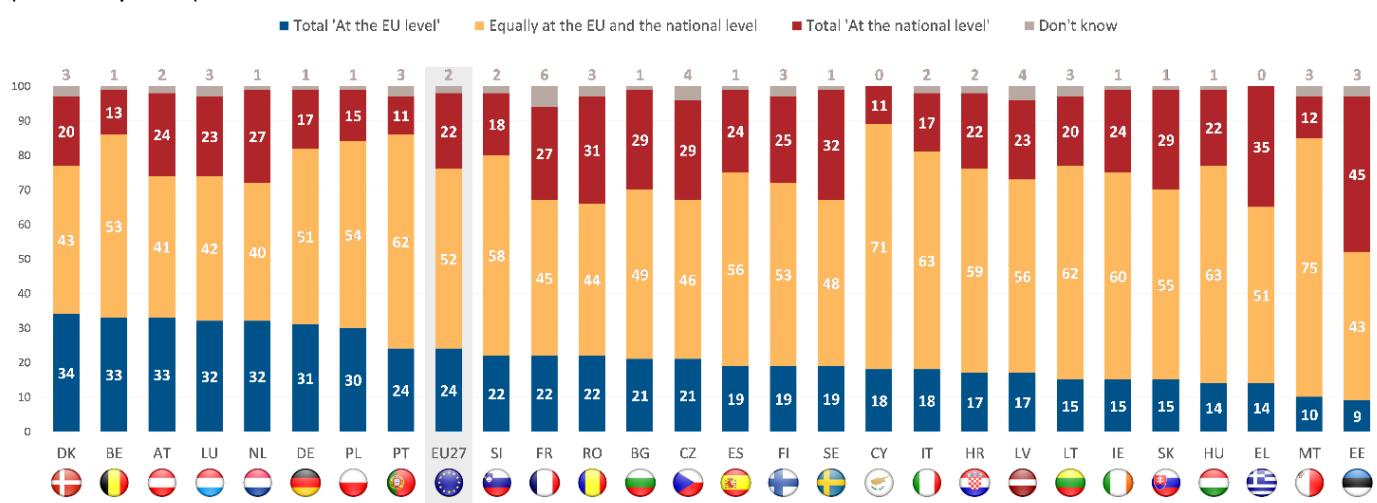


### Consumer protection

In the case of **consumer protection**, there are 11 countries where respondents are more likely to prefer mainly/only the EU level over mainly/only the national level, with the strongest preferences seen in Denmark (34%), Belgium and Austria (both 33%). In 16 countries the preference is stronger for mainly/only the national level, with the largest proportions seen in Estonia (45%), Greece (35%), Sweden (32%) and Romania (31%).

Estonia is the only country where mainly/only the national level is the most common answer. In the remaining 26 countries, the most common opinion is that both the EU and national levels are most efficient for dealing with **consumer protection**, with the highest proportions in Malta (75%) and Cyprus (71%).

QC11.6 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Consumer protection)



## Special Eurobarometer 526

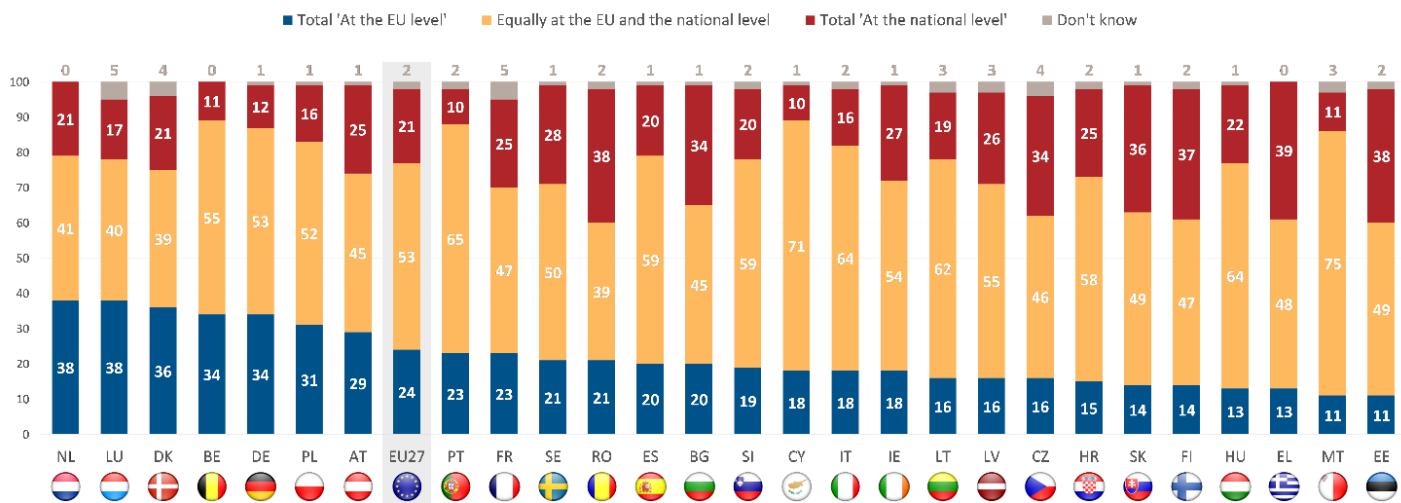
### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

#### Agriculture and fisheries

In 10 Member States, respondents are more likely to prefer **agriculture and fisheries** to be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level. The largest proportions are seen in the Netherlands, Luxembourg (both 38%) and Denmark (36%). In 15 countries this preference is reversed, with the largest preferences for mainly/only the national level seen in Greece (39%), Estonia and Romania (both 38%).

Opinion is equally divided between these two options in Spain (both 20%) and Malta (both 11%). The most common answer in each country is that both the EU and national levels are equally most efficient for dealing with **agriculture and fisheries**, with the highest proportions in Malta (75%), Cyprus (71%) and Portugal (65%).

**QC11.8** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Agriculture and fisheries)

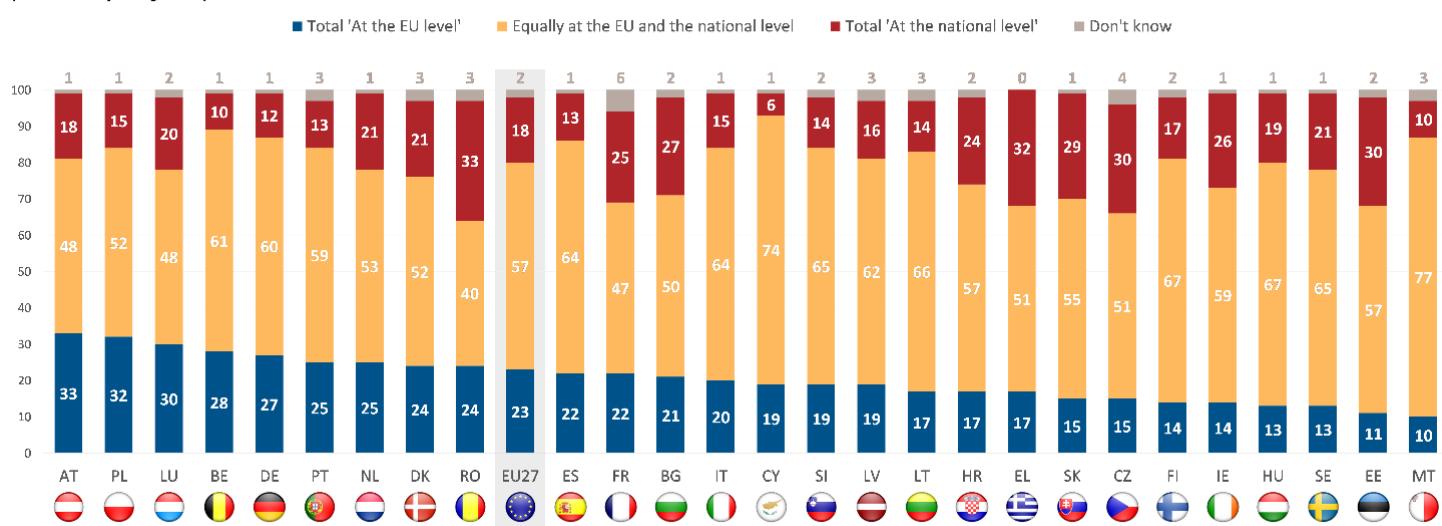


#### Economy and growth

In 14 countries, respondents are more likely to say the most efficient way to deal with the **economy and growth** is mainly/only at the EU level rather than at the national level. The highest proportions taking this view are seen in Austria (33%), Poland (32%) and Luxembourg (30%). In 12 countries the reverse is true, with the strongest preference for responsibility mainly/only at the national level seen in Romania (33%), Greece (32%), Czechia and Estonia (both 30%).

In Malta opinion is evenly split between the two options (both 10%). However, in every country the most common answer is that the **economy and growth** can most efficiently be dealt with at the EU and national level equally, with the highest proportions in Malta (77%), Cyprus (74%), Finland and Hungary (both 67%).

**QC11.7** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
(% - Economy and growth)



## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

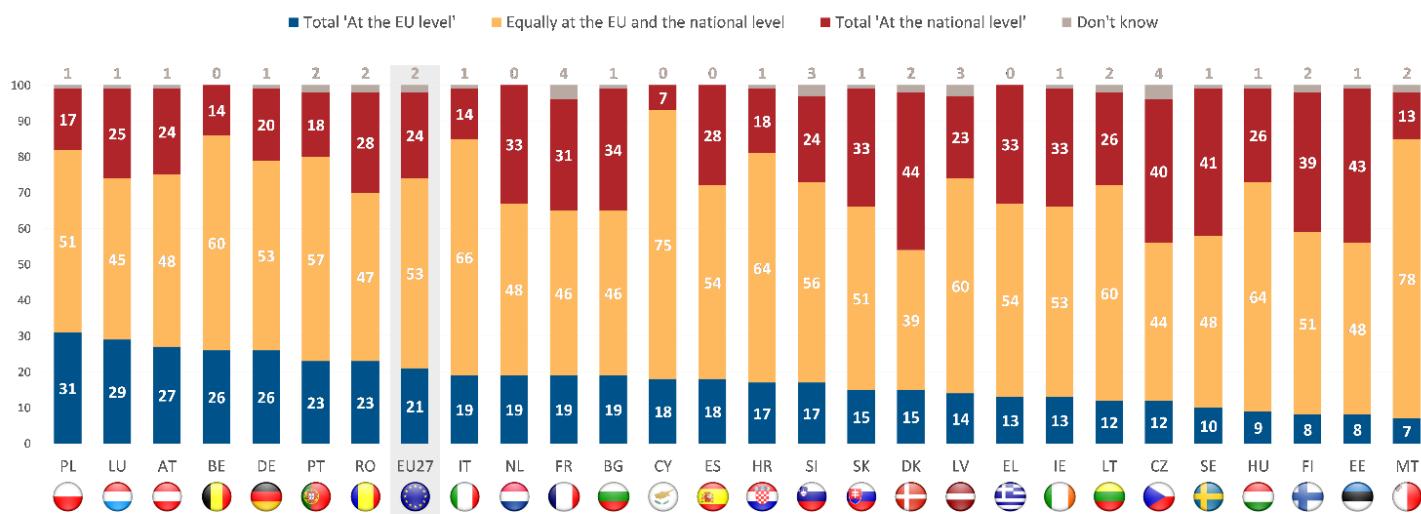
### Health

In eight countries, respondents prefer **health** to be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level, with the strongest preferences seen in Poland (31%), Luxembourg (29%) and Austria (27%).

In 19 countries the preference is for mainly/only at the national level over mainly/only at the EU level, with the largest proportions seen in Denmark (44%), Estonia (43%), Sweden (41%) and Czechia (40%).

In all Member States except for Denmark, respondents are most likely to say **health** can most efficiently be dealt with at the EU and national level equally, with the largest proportions seen in Malta (78%), Cyprus (75%) and Italy (66%). In Denmark, the most common response is for **health** to be dealt with mainly/only at the national level (44%).

**QC11.11** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently? (% - Health)

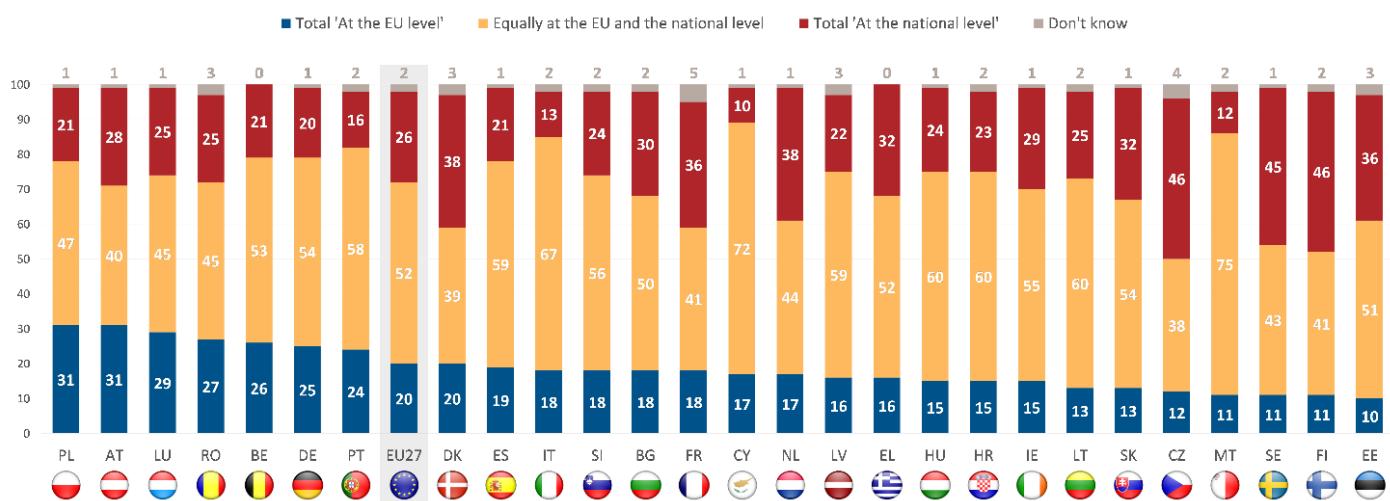


### Employment and social protection

In nine countries there is a preference for dealing with **employment and social protection** mainly/only at the EU level rather than mainly/only at the national level. The largest proportions favouring the EU level are found in Austria, Poland (both 31%) and Luxembourg (29%). In the remaining 18 countries, respondents prefer **employment and social protection** to be dealt with mainly/only at the national level, with the largest proportions in Finland, Czechia (both 46%) and Sweden (45%).

In fact, in these three countries (Finland, Czechia and Sweden), mainly/only at the national level is the most common response, while respondents in the other 24 countries are most likely to think it would be best to deal with **employment and social protection** equally at both the EU and national level. Respondents in Malta (75%), Cyprus (72%) and Italy (67%) are most likely to favour equal responsibility at EU and national levels.

**QC11.3** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently? (% - Employment and social protection)



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Since September-October 2021<sup>12</sup>, there has been very little change in the proportion of EU citizens that think issues can most efficiently be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level. For most of the issues, the proportions are unchanged since September-October 2021 or there has been a marginal change of one percentage point. The only exception is **fighting terrorism**, which respondents are now less likely to want to see dealt with mainly/only at the EU level than in September-October 2021 (-3).

Looking at individual Member States, there are three countries that show consistent increases when comparing the current results with those from September-October 2021: Portugal, Spain and Poland. For example, the proportion that think **foreign policy** should be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level has increased by at least 10 percentage points in each of these countries. Large increases are also seen in these countries in relation to **security and defence policy** (Poland +13, Spain +10, Portugal +8).

By contrast, respondents in Latvia, Lithuania and Malta are now less likely than in September-October 2021 to want several issues to be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level. In Latvia, this applies particularly to **fighting terrorism, security and defence policy** and **foreign policy**. In Lithuania, the largest decreases can be seen in relation to **environment and climate change, migration and refugees, energy policy** and the **economy and growth**. In Malta, the main issues showing a decrease are **environment and climate change**, and **fighting terrorism**

QC11 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
 (% - Total 'At the EU level')

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
Migration and refugees	April/May 2022	32	40	25	32	38	37	23	25	31	28	33	21	27	19	28	23	44	15	17	45	34	36	36	32	36	19	25	33
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼6	▼5	▼2	=	▲5	▲8	▼2	▼2	▼6	▲2	▼9	▼8	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼1	▲10	▲7	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼2
Fighting terrorism	April/May 2022	31	38	30	41	38	35	28	30	34	26	27	24	25	25	34	34	45	24	20	37	41	39	37	36	37	26	23	28
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼5	▲2	▲2	▲9	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼12	▼7	▲4	▲2	▼8	▼4	▼3	▲7	▲7	▼5	▼6	▼2	▲1	▼7
Security and defence policy	April/May 2022	31	42	23	36	33	38	23	24	21	27	29	20	26	21	24	28	49	16	17	44	44	37	28	29	31	19	14	19
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼6	▲1	▲4	▲6	▲10	▼5	▼3	=	▲4	▼11	▼6	▲4	▼1	▼1	▼5	▲13	▲8	▲5	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	
Environment and climate change	April/May 2022	30	38	23	31	39	35	20	22	24	24	30	19	23	20	26	20	44	17	12	44	33	37	31	27	28	20	21	31
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼7	▼5	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲6	▼7	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼9	▲4	▼3	▼8	▼3	▼4	▲10	▲6	=	▲2	▼1	=	▼3
Foreign policy	April/May 2022	29	40	18	28	24	35	22	25	19	28	29	20	26	22	23	24	43	14	13	38	43	35	32	29	27	16	16	17
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼7	▼1	▲6	▲6	▲10	▼6	▼4	▼2	▲6	▼13	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼7	▼5	▼5	▲13	▲10	▼1	=	▼3	▼2	▼4
Energy policy	April/May 2022	28	36	20	31	36	32	17	21	25	23	28	16	24	20	25	23	43	15	14	39	28	36	33	24	28	17	17	23
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼2	▲1	▲4	▼2	▼4	▼5	=	▲7	▲7	▼5	▼8	▼2	▲4	▼4	▼8	=	▼7	▼5	▲1	▼9	▲11	▲8	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲3	▼1
The digital transformation of the economy and society	April/May 2022	25	33	23	20	22	30	11	17	20	20	23	15	23	20	18	17	36	12	14	29	38	33	28	25	22	19	11	13
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲4	▲4	▼5	▼5	▲1	=	▼6	▼4	▲4	▼5	▼2	▲2	=	▲8	▲8	▼5	=	▲2	▲1	▼1
Consumer protection	April/May 2022	24	33	21	21	34	31	9	15	14	19	22	17	18	18	17	15	32	14	10	32	33	30	24	22	22	15	19	19
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	=	▲2	▼5	=	▼3	=	▼3	▲3	▲6	▼5	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼6	▲1	▼4	▲7	▲8	▼3	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼2
Agriculture and fisheries	April/May 2022	24	34	20	16	36	34	11	18	13	20	23	15	18	18	16	16	38	13	11	38	29	31	23	21	19	14	14	21
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼4	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲6	▼4	▼3	▼4	▲3	=	▼7	▲1	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼3	▲9	▲6	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2
Economy and growth	April/May 2022	23	28	21	15	24	27	11	14	17	22	22	17	20	19	19	17	30	13	10	25	33	32	25	24	19	15	14	13
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼5	▲1	▼6	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲4	▲5	▼6	▼5	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼8	▼2	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼5	▲8	▲7	=	=	▼1	▲2	=
Health	April/May 2022	21	26	19	12	15	26	8	13	13	18	19	17	19	18	14	12	29	9	7	19	27	31	23	23	17	15	8	10
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼6	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲6	▼7	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼6	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲8	▲9	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲1	=
Employment and social protection	April/May 2022	20	26	18	12	20	25	10	15	16	19	18	15	18	17	16	13	29	15	11	17	31	31	24	27	18	13	11	11
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	▼1	=	▲3	▲6	▲7	▼3	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼6	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▲7	▲7	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲4	▲2	

<sup>12</sup> Special Eurobarometer 517: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2554>

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **socio-demographic data** show a mainly consistent picture. Across all groups, the prevailing view is that the different areas can most efficiently be dealt with equally at the EU and national level. In addition, the proportion that think areas should be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level is generally consistent across the various socio-demographic groups.

On some issues, men are slightly more likely than women to think the area should be addressed mainly/only at the EU level. This applies to **migration and refugees** (34% vs. 30%), **environment and climate change** (32% vs. 28%), **consumer protection** (26% vs. 22%), **economy and growth** (25% vs. 21%) and **agriculture and fisheries** (27% vs. 23%).

Responses are mostly consistent across age groups, although for some areas younger respondents are slightly more likely to say they should be dealt with mainly/only at the EU level: **energy policy** (31% of 15–24-year-olds vs. 27% of those aged 55 or over), **foreign policy** (32% vs. 28%), and **security and defence policy** (33% vs. 29%).

Respondents who remained longer in education are more likely to think responsibility should be held mainly/only at the EU level. This applies specifically to **energy policy** (29% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above vs. 25% of those who left by the age of 15), **migration and refugees** (33% vs. 28%), **environment and climate change** (32% vs. 25%), **consumer protection** (25% vs. 21%) and **agriculture and fisheries** (26% vs. 20%).

The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to prefer action mainly/only at the EU level. This applies specifically to **energy policy** (28% of those who rarely or never have difficulties vs. 23% of those who often have difficulties), **environment and climate change** (30% vs. 24%), **consumer protection** (24% vs. 19%), **agriculture and fisheries** (25% vs. 20%), **foreign policy** (30% vs. 24%) and **security and defence policy** (32% vs. 26%).

In every area, respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to want responsibility to be held mainly/only at the EU level. This applies most strongly to **security and defence policy** (34% of those with a positive image vs. 20% of those with a negative image), **migration and refugees** (36% vs. 23%), **foreign policy** (33% vs. 20%) and **agriculture and fisheries** (28% vs. 16%).

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
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**QC11** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following area  
 (% - Total 'At the EU level')

	Migration and refugees	Fighting terrorism	Security and defence policy	Environment and climate change	Foreign policy	Energy policy	The digital transformation of the economy and society	Consumer protection	Agriculture and fisheries	Economy and growth	Health	Employment and social protection
EU27	32	31	31	30	29	28	25	24	24	23	21	20
<b>Gender</b>												
Man	34	33	32	32	31	30	26	26	27	25	21	22
Woman	30	30	29	28	29	27	23	22	23	21	20	20
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	34	29	33	31	32	31	26	23	25	23	19	20
25-39	33	34	32	31	31	29	26	27	25	25	23	22
40-54	33	32	31	31	30	29	24	24	25	23	21	21
55 +	31	30	29	28	28	27	24	23	23	22	20	20
<b>Education (End of)</b>												
15-	28	28	28	25	28	25	24	21	20	22	20	20
16-19	33	32	30	29	29	28	26	24	24	24	22	23
20+	33	31	31	32	30	29	23	25	26	23	20	19
Still studying	36	32	35	32	34	32	28	23	27	22	20	20
<b>Socio-professional category</b>												
Self-employed	31	30	31	30	28	28	25	23	21	21	19	17
Managers	36	33	35	34	32	31	28	28	29	24	21	21
Other white collars	32	32	29	31	29	29	24	24	24	23	20	21
Manual workers	34	33	31	31	30	29	26	25	25	26	23	24
House persons	28	28	29	25	28	23	22	20	20	19	20	17
Unemployed	28	31	24	24	24	23	20	18	19	21	17	19
Retired	30	30	29	27	28	26	23	23	25	22	20	20
Students	36	32	35	32	34	32	28	23	27	22	20	20
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>												
Most of the time	28	28	26	24	24	23	21	19	20	20	19	18
From time to time	34	33	31	30	30	30	27	26	25	25	24	24
Almost never/ Never	32	31	32	30	30	28	24	24	25	23	20	20
<b>Consider belonging to</b>												
The working class	28	29	27	26	26	26	23	21	22	23	20	21
The lower middle class	33	33	31	30	30	28	26	25	24	25	22	22
The middle class	32	31	32	31	31	28	25	23	25	23	21	21
The upper middle class	38	32	36	36	31	33	28	30	31	23	20	18
The upper class	29	32	27	33	29	29	28	28	25	26	22	23
<b>Image of the EU</b>												
Total 'Positive'	36	33	34	33	33	31	27	25	28	24	22	21
Neutral	31	31	29	28	29	27	24	23	24	23	21	22
Total 'Negative'	23	25	20	23	20	20	18	19	16	17	14	15

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**Over eight in ten Europeans think it is important to forge partnerships with other countries for future stability, security, economic, and digital and energy development**

Nine in ten (90%) Europeans consider that it is important to **forge strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity**, including 51% who say it is ‘very important’ and 39% ‘fairly important’. 6% say that such a policy would not be important (5% ‘not very important’ and 1% ‘not important at all’) and 4% answer ‘don’t know’.

Additionally, more than eight in respondents (83%) think it is important for the EU to “**invest worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries**”. This includes around four in ten (39%) who think this is “very important” and 44% who say it is “fairly important”. Around one in ten respondents (11%) do not think this is important.

In all 27 Member States at least eight in ten respondents consider that it is important to **forge strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity**. Support is highest in Ireland (97%) and Sweden (96%), while it is lowest in Romania (83%).

**QC9. Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:**  
(% - EU)



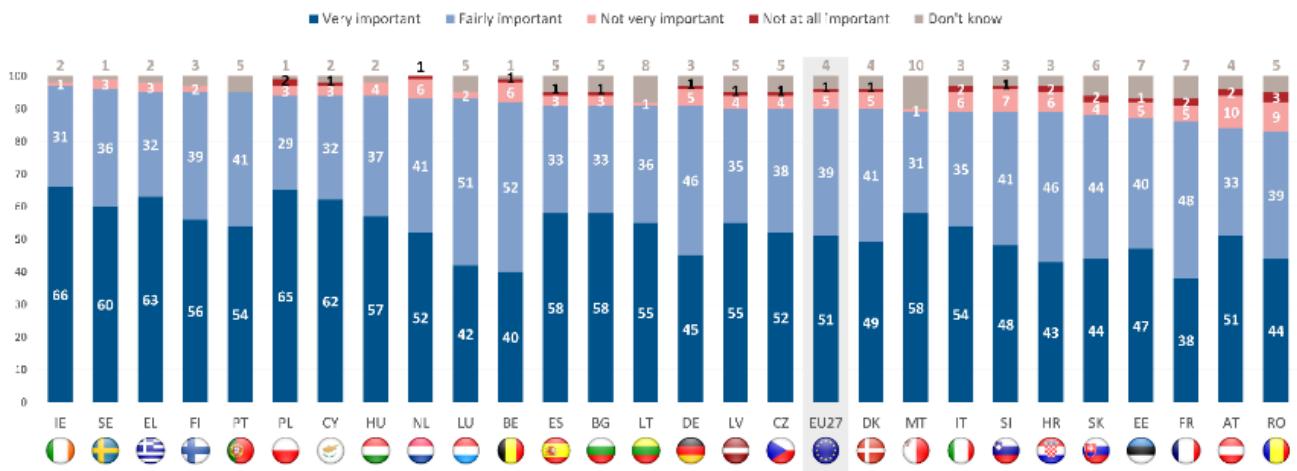
The EU investing worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries’



■ Very important ■ Fairly important ■ Not very important ■ Not at all important ■ Don't know

The highest and the lowest scores are separated by only 14 percentage points. It is noteworthy that 10% of respondents in Malta answer ‘don’t know’ or do not provide an answer.

**QC9.2 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:**  
(% - Forging strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that in almost all categories at least eight in ten respondents consider that it is important to **forge strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity**. However, managers (94%), the self-employed (92%), other white collars (92%) are more likely to support this policy than the unemployed (86%) or housepersons (85%).

The same pattern can be observed for those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (93% vs. 88% of those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier). Furthermore, those who consider themselves as upper middle class (94%) or upper class (94%) are more likely to say that it is important compared to those who think belonging to the working class of society (89%) or lower middle class (89%).

In terms of respondents' financial situation, those who never or almost never encounter difficulties in paying their bills are also more likely to consider **forging strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity** important than those who have difficulties most of the time. (92% vs. 85%).

Attitudes towards the EU are also a cleaving pattern. People who hold a positive image of the EU tend to be more supportive (95% vs. 79% of those who hold a negative image).

**QC9.2** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
**Forging strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity**  
 (% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	51	39	5	1	4	90	6
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	51	40	5	1	3	91	6
Woman	50	40	4	1	5	90	5
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	48	42	5	1	4	90	6
25-39	49	41	5	2	3	90	7
40-54	53	39	5	1	2	92	6
55 +	51	39	4	1	5	90	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	49	39	4	1	7	88	5
16-19	50	40	5	1	4	90	6
20+	54	39	4	1	2	93	5
Still studying	49	42	4	1	4	91	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	55	37	5	1	2	92	6
Managers	54	40	4	1	1	94	5
Other white collars	53	39	5	1	2	92	6
Manual workers	49	41	5	2	3	90	7
House persons	48	37	5	1	9	85	6
Unemployed	44	42	6	2	6	86	8
Retired	51	38	4	1	6	89	5
Students	49	42	4	1	4	91	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	49	36	7	2	6	85	9
From time to time	45	43	6	2	4	88	8
Almost never/ Never	53	39	4	1	3	92	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	50	39	4	1	6	89	5
The lower middle class	43	46	6	1	4	89	7
The middle class	52	39	5	1	3	91	6
The upper middle class	59	35	4	1	1	94	5
The upper class	67	27	4	0	2	94	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	59	36	3	0	2	95	3
Neutral	44	43	6	1	6	87	7
Total 'Negative'	37	42	11	5	5	79	16

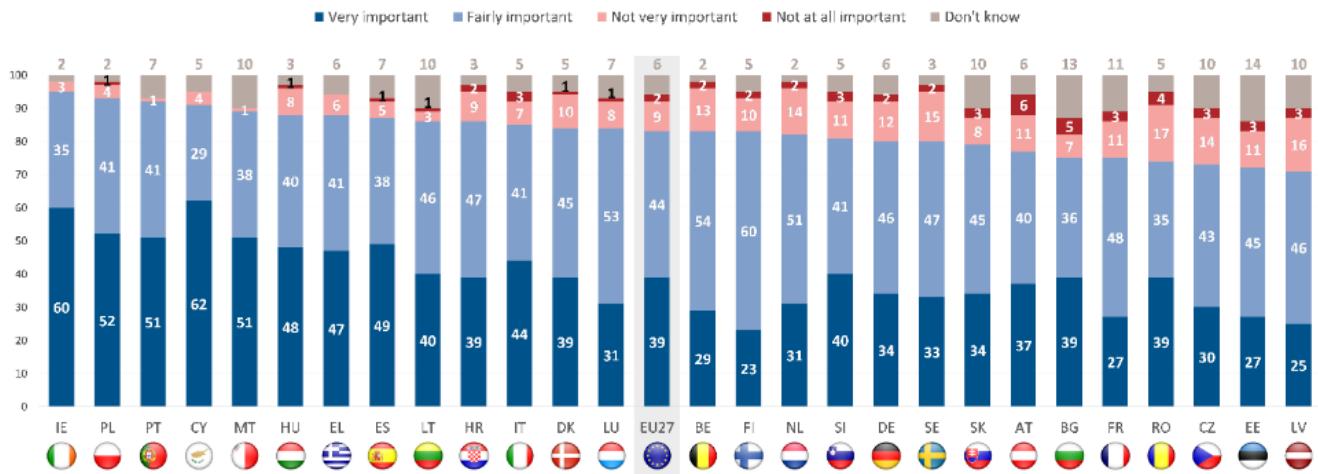
**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

In 17 Member States, more than eight in ten respondents say it is important for the EU to “**invest worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries**”.

In fact, more than nine in ten respondents take this view in Ireland (95%), Poland (93%), Portugal (92%) and Cyprus (91%). Respondents are most likely to say this is “very important” in Cyprus (62%) and Ireland (60%).

In four Member States, less than three-quarters of respondents think this objective is important: Latvia (71%), Estonia (72%), Czechia (73%) and Romania (74%).

QC9.4 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
 (% - The EU investing worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries\*)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

Regarding **socio-demographic data**, older respondents are less likely to think it is important for the EU to “**invest worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries**”. Eight in ten (79%) of those aged 55 or over say this is important, lower than the younger age groups (84%-86%).

Respondents who stayed longer in education are more likely to see this as important. This applies to 84% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 78% of those who left education by the age of 15. Analysis by socio-professional category shows that respondents who are working (84%-85%), as well as students (86%), are more likely to say this is important than those who are not working or retired (76%-79%).

Respondents are less likely to think it is important for the EU to “**invest worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries**” if they who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (72%) than if they never or almost never have difficulties (84%).

Respondents whose general image of the EU is positive are more likely to see this as important, compared with those whose image of the EU is negative (90% vs. 65%).

**QC9.4** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
**The EU investing worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries’**  
 (% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	39	44	9	2	6	83	11
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	40	44	9	2	5	84	11
Woman	37	44	10	2	7	81	12
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	40	46	8	1	5	86	9
25-39	41	44	9	2	4	85	11
40-54	41	43	10	2	4	84	12
55 +	36	43	9	3	9	79	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	37	41	8	2	12	78	10
16-19	38	44	10	2	6	82	12
20+	40	44	10	2	4	84	12
Still studying	43	43	8	1	5	86	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	42	42	10	2	4	84	12
Managers	41	43	11	2	3	84	13
Other white collars	42	43	9	2	4	85	11
Manual workers	38	46	10	2	4	84	12
House persons	36	40	11	2	11	76	13
Unemployed	36	43	8	5	8	79	13
Retired	35	44	9	2	10	79	11
Students	43	43	8	1	5	86	9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	36	36	14	4	10	72	18
From time to time	36	44	11	2	7	80	13
Almost never/ Never	40	44	9	2	5	84	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	38	42	7	3	10	80	10
The lower middle class	33	47	12	2	6	80	14
The middle class	40	44	9	2	5	84	11
The upper middle class	43	42	11	1	3	85	12
The upper class	51	32	13	1	3	83	14
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	46	44	6	1	3	90	7
Neutral	33	46	10	2	9	79	12
Total 'Negative'	28	37	18	9	8	65	27

# THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2022



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

This chapter focuses on the European Union in 2022. It starts by looking at the values that are associated with the EU, and then considers whether the EU's voice counts in the world, and whether the EU is defending European values by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine.

## 1. The EU's values

### Freedom of opinion, social equality and solidarity, tolerance and openness to others, and peace are the values associated with the EU

Respondents were presented with a list of eight values and were asked if they associated each one with the EU, other countries, or both.

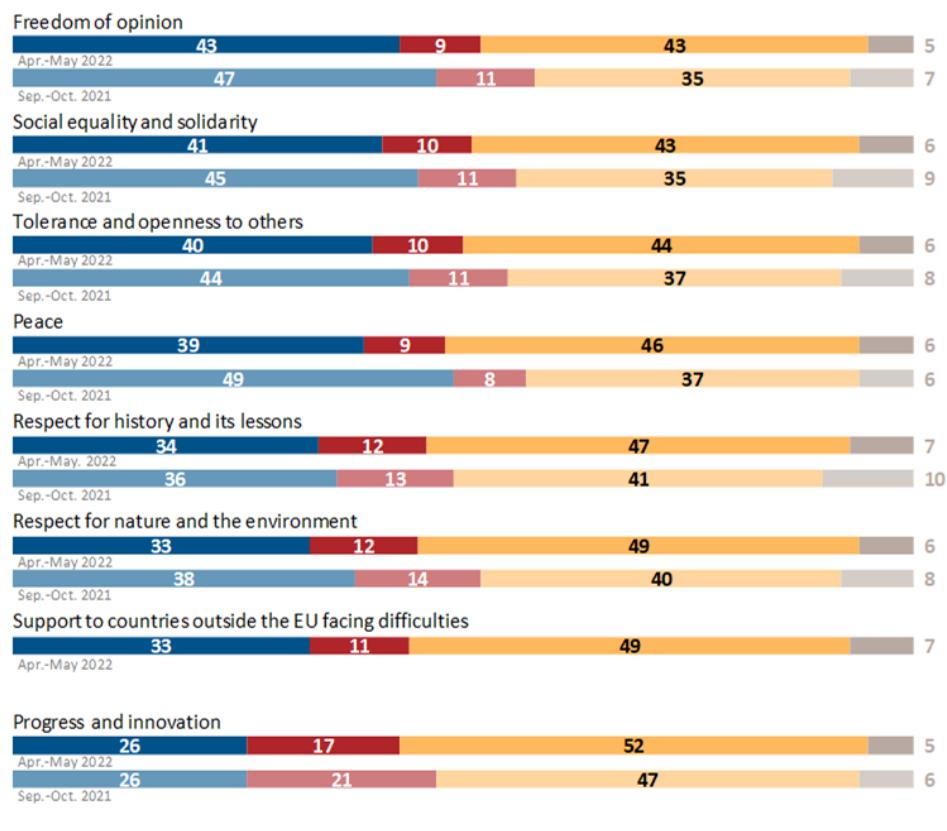
The values most commonly associated with the EU, rather than other countries, are **freedom of opinion** (43%), **social equality and solidarity** (41%), **tolerance and openness to other** (40%) and **peace** (39%). Around a third associate the EU with **respect for history and its lessons** (34%), **respect for nature and the environment** (33%) and **support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties** (33%). **Progress and innovation** is the value that is least likely to be associated with the EU rather than other countries (26%).

In each case, respondents are more likely to associate the value with the EU than with other countries in the world. The proportion that associate each value with other countries rather than the EU ranges from 17% (for **progress and innovation**) to 9% (for **peace** and **freedom of opinion**).

A consistent proportion of respondents associates each value both with the EU and other countries, with proportions ranging from 52% for **progress and innovation** to 43% each for **freedom of opinion** and **social equality and solidarity**.

For most of the values, there has been a decrease since September-October 2021 in the proportion of EU citizens that associate the value with the EU rather than with other countries. This applies in particular to **peace** (-10). The one exception is **progress and innovation**, where there has been no change since September-October 2021.

QC10. For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
 (% - EU)



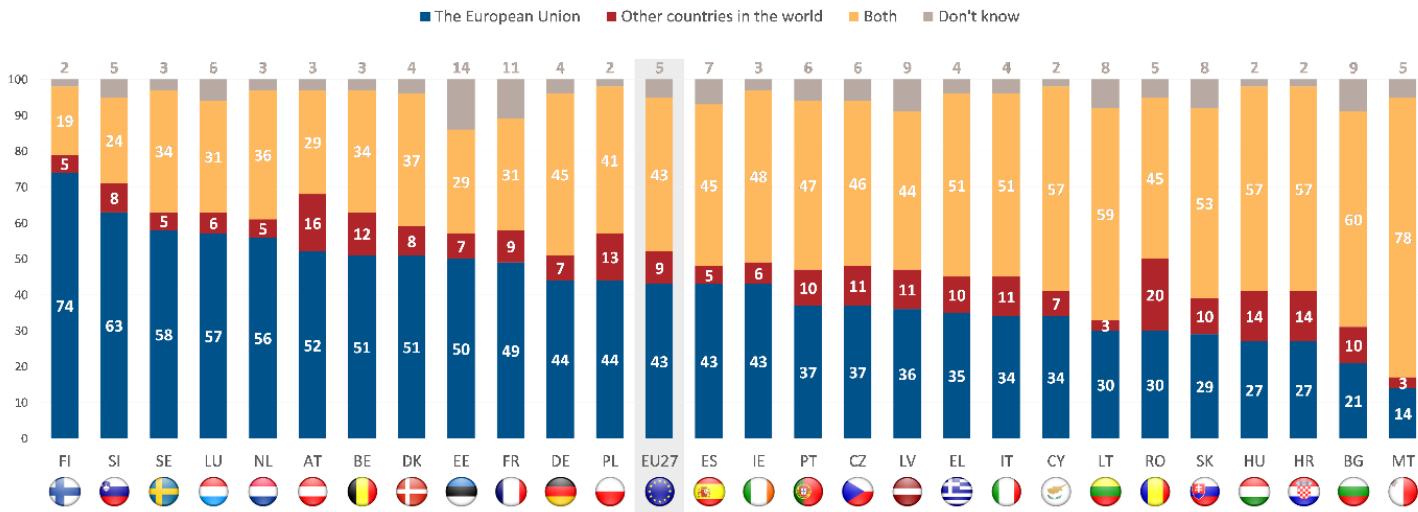
## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

### Freedom of opinion

In 11 Member States the majority of respondents associate **freedom of opinion** with the EU rather than other countries, with the largest proportions in Finland (74%), Slovenia (63%), Sweden (58%), Luxembourg (57%) and the Netherlands (56%).

In the remaining 16 countries, the majority associate both the EU and other countries with **freedom of opinion**, and this is particularly the case in Malta (78%), Bulgaria (60%) and Lithuania (59%). Romania (20%) is the only country where at least one in five associate freedom of opinion with other countries rather than the EU.

QC10.5 For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
(% - Freedom of opinion)

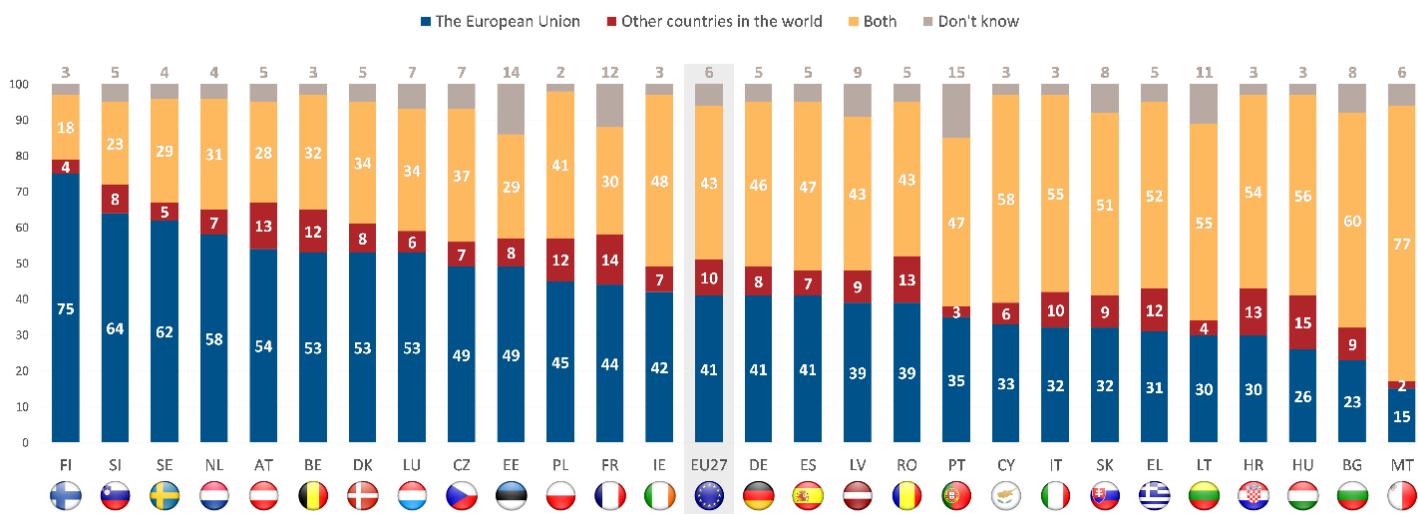


### Social equality and solidarity

The EU is associated with **social equality and solidarity** by a majority of respondents in 12 Member States, with the largest proportions seen in Finland (75%), Slovenia (64%) and Sweden (62%).

In the remaining 15 countries, respondents are most likely to say they associate this value with both the EU and other countries, and this is particularly the case in Malta (77%), Bulgaria (60%) and Cyprus (58%).

QC10.2 For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
(% - Social equality and solidarity)



## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

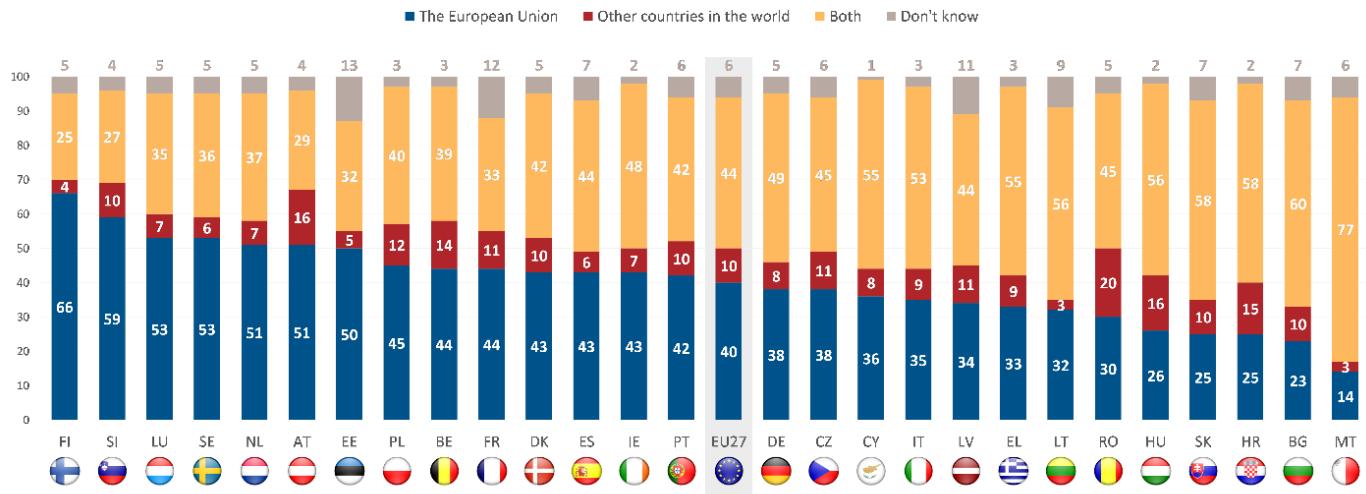
### Tolerance and openness to others

Respondents in Finland (66%), Slovenia (59%), Luxembourg and Sweden (both 53%) are the most likely to associate the EU rather than other countries with **tolerance and openness to others**, and this is the majority opinion in 11 Member States overall

In 15 Member States, including Malta (77%), Bulgaria (60%), Croatia and Slovakia (both 58%), the majority associate this value with both the EU and other countries.

In Portugal opinion is evenly split (EU: 42%, EU and other countries: 42%). Romania (20%) is the only country where at least one in five associate **tolerance and openness to others** with other countries rather than the EU.

**QC10.6** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
(% - Tolerance and openness to others)



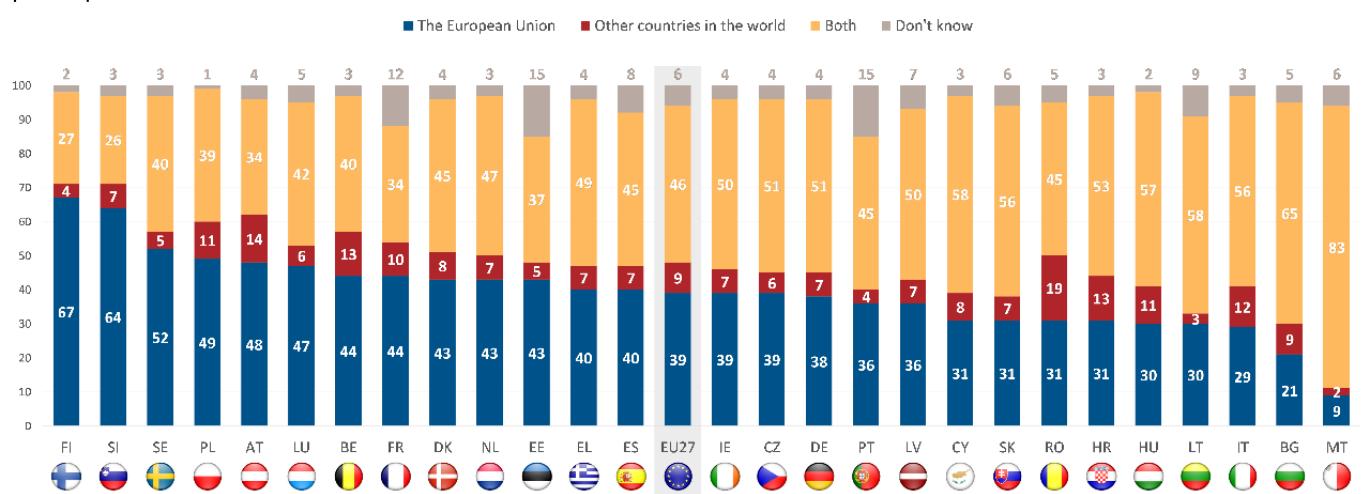
### Peace

There are nine countries where a majority of respondents associate **peace** with the EU rather than other countries. The largest proportions are seen in Finland (67%), Slovenia (64%) and Sweden (52%). This majority can also be seen in Poland (49%), Austria (48%), and Luxembourg (47%), where almost half state that they associate **peace** with the EU rather than other countries.

In 18 countries, respondents associate **peace** with both the EU and other countries, and this is particularly the case in Malta (83%) and Bulgaria (65%).

Romania has the largest proportion of respondents who associate **peace** with other countries (19%).

**QC10.3** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
(% - Peace)



## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

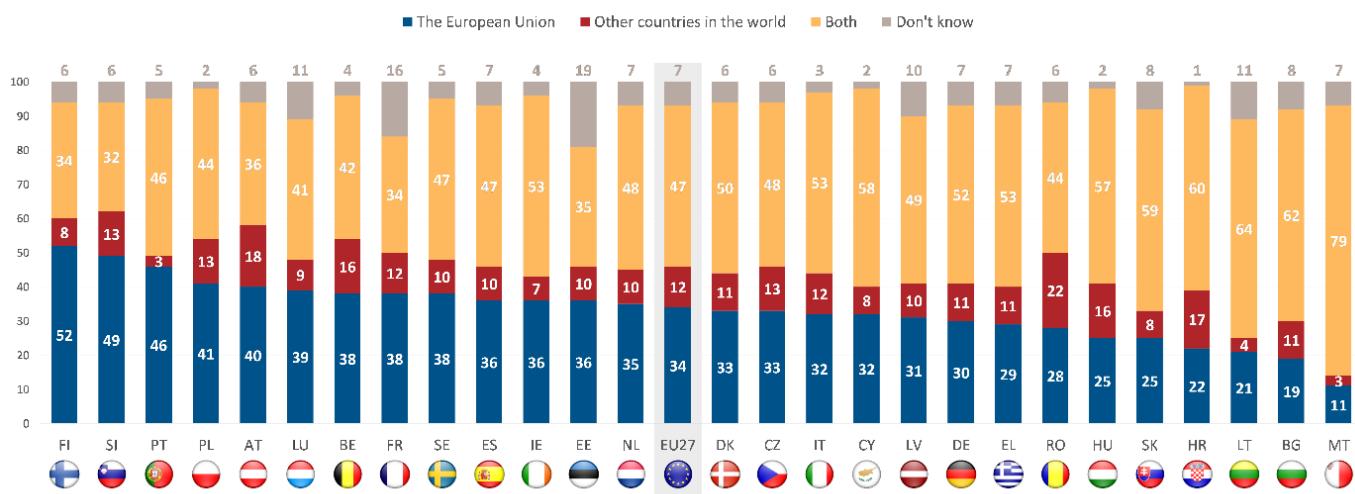
### Respect for history and its lessons

There are five Member States where a majority associate respect for history and its lessons with the EU rather than other countries. The largest proportions are seen in Finland (52%), Slovenia (49%) and Portugal (46%). In 21 countries, the prevailing view is that **respect for history and its lessons** is associated both with the EU and other countries. This view is held most strongly in Malta (79%), Lithuania (64%) and Bulgaria (62%).

In Portugal, equal proportions associate **respect for history and its lessons** with the EU, and with the EU and other countries (both 46%).

More than one in five respondents in Romania (22%) associate **respect for history and its lessons** with other countries rather than the EU.

**QC10.7** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
(% - Respect for history and its lessons)



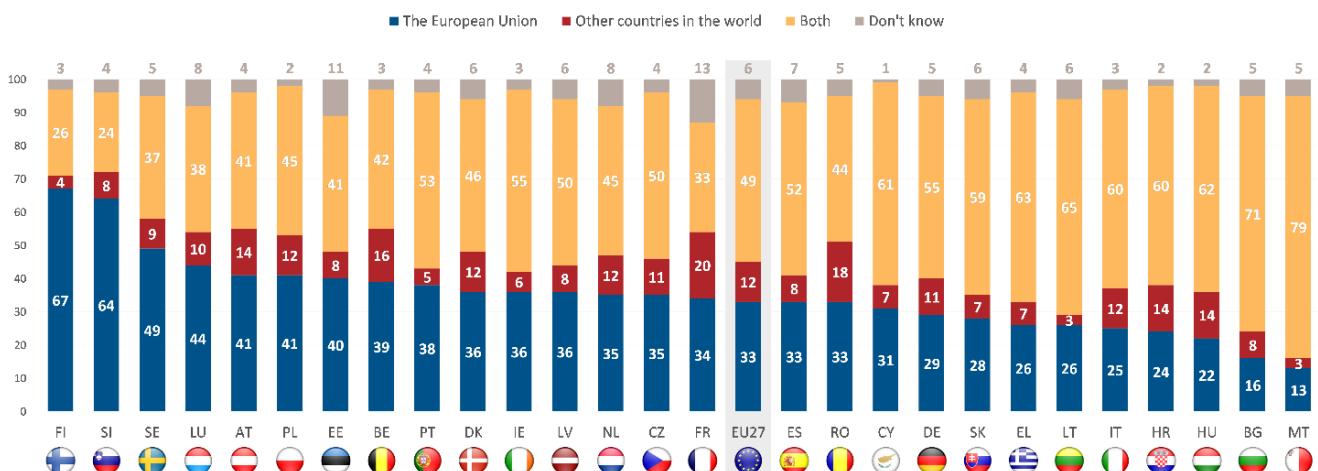
### Respect for nature and the environment

There are five countries where the majority of respondents associate **respect for nature and the environment** with the EU, being Finland (67%), Slovenia (64%), Sweden (49%), Luxembourg (44%), and France (34%). In contrast, the majority of respondents in 21 countries associate this value both with the EU and other countries. Respondents are most likely to say this in Malta (79%), Bulgaria (71%) and Lithuania (65%).

In Austria, equal proportions associate **respect for nature and the environment** with the EU, and with the EU and other countries (both 41%).

The highest proportions that associate **respect for nature and the environment** with other countries, rather than the EU, are found in France (20%), Romania (18%) and Belgium (16%)

**QC10.1** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
(% - Respect for nature and the environment)



## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

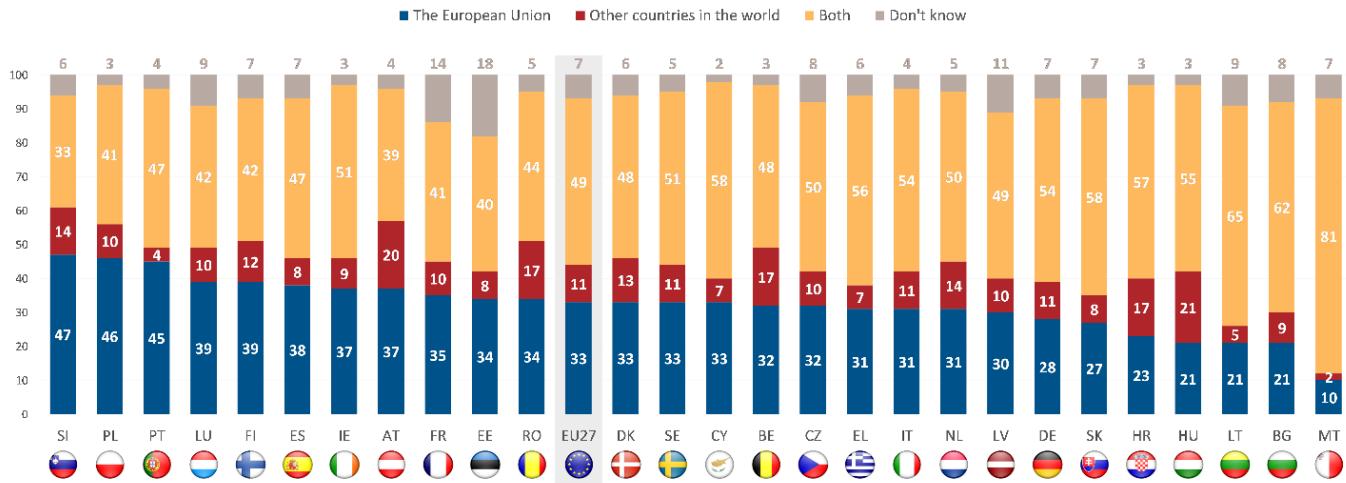
### Support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties

There are two countries where the majority of respondents associate with the EU rather than other countries **support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties**: Slovenia (47%) and Poland (46%).

In the other 25 Member States, respondents are most likely to associate this value both with the EU and other countries. The highest proportions taking this view are found in Malta (81%), Lithuania (65%) and Bulgaria (62%).

At least one in five respondents in Hungary (21%) and Austria (20%) associate other countries rather than the EU with **support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties**.

**QC10.8 For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?**  
(% - Support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties)



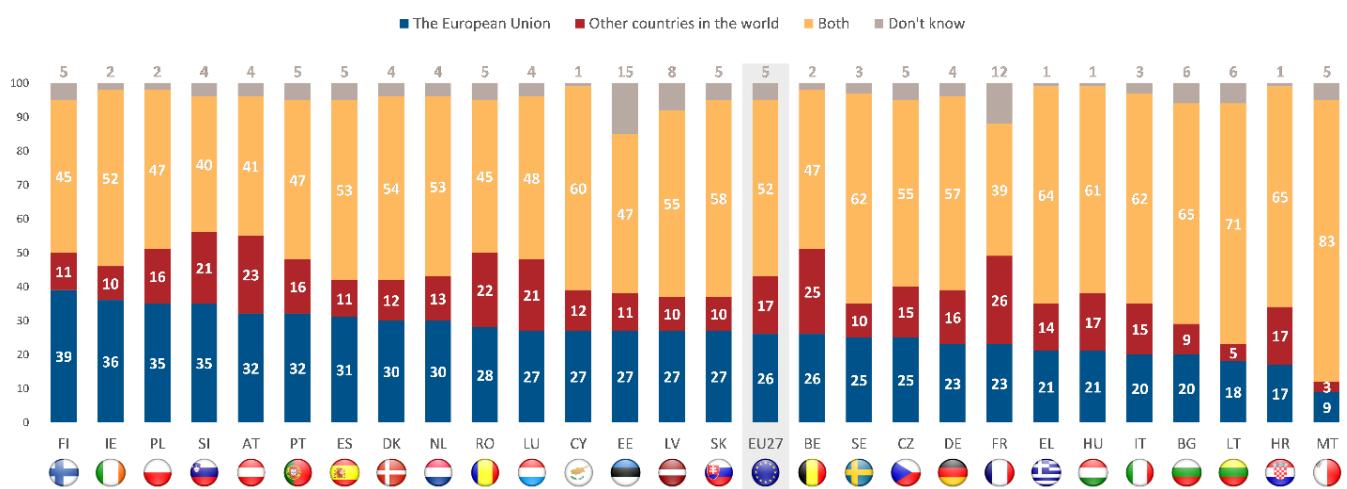
### Progress and innovation

The majority in each country associate **progress and innovation** with both the EU and other countries, with the highest proportions in Malta (83%) and Lithuania (71%).

Only a minority of respondents in each Member State associate the EU with **progress and innovation** rather than other countries, with those in Finland (39%), Ireland (36%), Slovenia and Poland (both 35%) the most likely to think this way.

There are six countries where more than one in five respondents associate **progress and innovation** with other countries rather than the EU: France (26%), Belgium (25%), Austria (23%), Romania (22%), Luxembourg and Slovenia (both 21%)

**QC10.4 For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?**  
(% - Progress and innovation)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

At the country level, Poland and Estonia are the two Member States that show clear increases in the proportions that associate values with the EU, and this pattern is consistent across the seven values covered. The largest increases are in relation to **tolerance and openness to others** (Estonia 50%, +12 percentage points, Poland 45%, +10), **social equality and solidarity** (Estonia 49%, Poland 45%, both +11) and **freedom of opinion** (Estonia 50%, +10, Poland 44%, +9).

In addition, there have been large increases in Poland in relation to **respect for history and its lessons** (41%, +12) and **respect for nature and the environment** (41%, +11).

By contrast, there are consistent decreases in the proportion of respondents in Cyprus that associate the EU with different values. These are highest in relation to **peace** (31%, -23), **tolerance and openness to others** (36%, -23) and **freedom of opinion** (34%, -20). Germany, Croatia and Malta also register large decreases in the proportions that associate the different values with the EU.

**QC10 For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?**  
 (% - The European Union)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		
Freedom of opinion	Apr/May 2022	43	51	21	37	51	44	50	43	35	43	49	27	34	34	36	30	57	27	14	56	52	44	37	30	63	29	74	58	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼4	=	=	▼6	▼10	▼12	▲10	▼1	=	▼8	▼8	▼15	▼3	▼20	▼3	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼12	▲2	▼1	▲9	▲3	▼4	▲6	▼2	▼1	▼7	
Social equality and solidarity	Apr/May 2022	41	53	23	49	53	41	49	42	31	41	44	30	32	33	39	30	53	26	15	58	54	45	35	39	64	32	75	62	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼4	▲6	▼1	=	▼8	▼12	▲11	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼6	▼12	▼3	▼14	▼4	▼6	▼5	▼9	▼12	▲5	▼3	▲11	▲1	=	▲4	▲1	▼5	▲1	
Tolerance and openness to others	Apr/May 2022	40	44	23	38	43	38	50	43	33	43	44	25	35	36	34	32	53	26	14	51	51	45	42	30	59	25	66	53	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼4	▲2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼13	▲12	▼1	▼4	▼7	▼4	▼13	▼2	▼23	▼4	▼6	▼2	▼8	▼14	▲7	▼2	▲10	▲7	▼4	▲3	▼5	▼2	▲1	
Peace	Apr/May 2022	39	44	21	39	43	38	43	39	40	40	44	31	29	31	36	30	47	30	9	43	48	49	36	31	64	31	67	52	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼10	▼2	▼11	▼13	▼18	▼17	▲6	▼5	▼3	▼11	▼13	▼19	▼19	▼8	▼23	▼17	▼14	▼10	▼8	▼16	▼3	▼6	▲8	▼8	▼6	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼9
Respect for history and its lessons	Apr/May 2022	34	38	19	33	33	30	36	36	29	36	38	22	32	32	31	21	39	25	11	35	40	41	46	28	49	25	52	38	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼2	▲4	▲4	▼2	▼6	▼11	▲7	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼6	▼11	▼1	▼14	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼12	▲3	▲3	▲12	▲4	▼3	▲7	▼1	▲1	▲7	
Respect for nature and the environment	Apr/May 2022	33	39	16	35	36	29	40	36	26	33	34	24	25	31	36	26	44	22	13	35	41	41	38	33	64	28	67	49	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼5	▲5	▼4	▼6	▼15	▼14	▲5	▼1	=	▼8	▼6	▼10	▼3	▼17	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼11	▼11	▼9	▼2	▲11	▼6	▼6	▲3	▼1	▼4	▼5	
Progress and innovation	Apr/May 2022	26	26	20	25	30	23	27	36	21	31	23	17	20	27	27	18	27	21	9	30	32	35	32	28	35	27	39	25	
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	=	▲3	▼3	▲2	▼4	▲6	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼8	▲1	▼12	=	▼1	▲3	▼7	▼6	▲5	▲1	▲8	▲2	▼4	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲5	

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The **socio-demographic data** reveal some differences in whether respondents associate certain values with the EU. Men are slightly more likely than women to associate the different values with the EU. For example, **respect for nature and the environment** is associated with the EU by 35% of men compared with 31% of women.

Younger respondents are more likely than older ones to associate some values with the EU, especially **social equality and solidarity** (48% of 15-24 year olds vs. 39% of those aged 55 or over).

Those who completed education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to associate different values with the EU. Again, the largest difference is in relation to **social equality and solidarity** (47% vs. 34% of those who left education by the age of 15).

On both of these dimensions – age and level of education – these differences apply to each of the values, except **for progress and innovation, respect for history and its lessons, and support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties**. On these values, there are much smaller differences by age or level of education.

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills are less likely to associate the EU with all of the values. The largest difference is for **freedom of opinion**, chosen by 31% of those who have difficulties most of the time, compared with 45% of those who rarely or never have difficulties.

Respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive are more likely to associate each of the values with the EU, compared with those whose image is negative. This can be seen most clearly in relation to **social equality and solidarity** (47% among those with a positive image of the EU vs. 28% of those with a negative image).

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**QC10** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?  
 (% - The European Union)

	Freedom of opinion	Social equality and solidarity	Tolerance and openness to others	Peace	Respect for history and its lessons	Respect for nature and the environment	Support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties	Progress and innovation
EU27	43	41	40	39	34	33	33	26
<b>Gender</b>								
Man	44	43	42	41	35	35	34	27
Woman	41	40	38	38	33	31	33	25
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	46	48	45	44	36	37	36	27
25-39	42	41	40	39	33	32	32	25
40-54	42	43	40	39	33	33	32	26
55 +	42	39	39	38	34	32	34	26
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	38	34	35	35	34	29	35	25
16-19	39	39	37	37	32	31	33	27
20+	48	47	45	43	36	35	33	25
Still studying	49	50	47	45	38	37	37	28
<b>Socio-professional category</b>								
Self-employed	43	40	39	38	34	34	31	25
Managers	49	48	45	42	36	36	31	25
Other white collars	41	42	40	38	34	34	31	25
Manual workers	39	40	38	38	32	31	34	27
House persons	39	38	35	39	33	28	35	25
Unemployed	38	34	33	35	27	29	28	22
Retired	43	40	40	39	35	32	35	27
Students	49	50	47	45	38	37	37	28
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>								
Most of the time	31	32	30	29	28	24	30	20
From time to time	39	38	38	37	33	31	33	25
Almost never/ Never	45	44	42	41	35	34	34	27
<b>Consider belonging to</b>								
The working class	38	37	37	37	32	29	33	26
The lower middle class	41	39	40	39	34	32	32	24
The middle class	44	43	41	40	35	33	34	26
The upper middle class	52	52	47	46	38	37	33	27
The upper class	50	51	54	56	42	45	49	33
<b>Image of the EU</b>								
Total 'Positive'	48	47	46	44	39	38	37	28
Neutral	39	38	36	36	31	27	31	24
Total 'Negative'	30	28	30	28	22	24	26	20

## 2. EU in the world

### An increasingly high proportion of citizens think that the EU's voice counts in the world

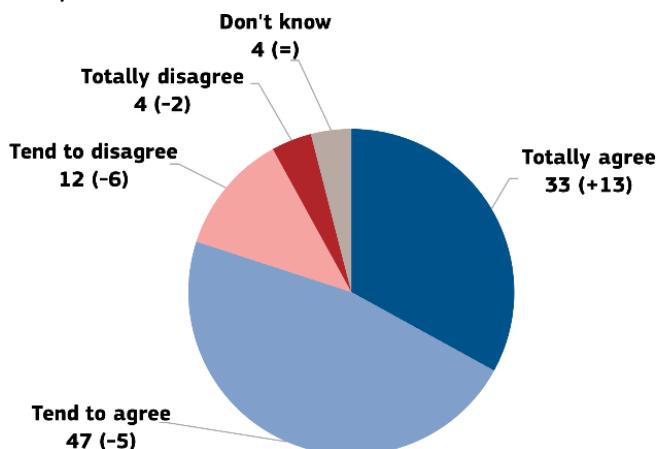
Respondents are more likely now than in June – July 2021 to say that the EU's voice counts in the world. Eight in ten EU citizens (80%, +8 percentage points) agree that “**the EU's voice counts in the world**”, including a third (33%, +13) who “totally agree” and almost half (47%, -5) who “tend to agree”. One in six disagree (16%, -8), including 12% (-6) who “tend to disagree” and 4% (-2) who “totally disagree”.

In every Member State, more than two-thirds of respondents agree that “**the EU's voice counts in the world**”, and this applies to more than nine in ten respondents in Portugal (95%), Malta (94%), Sweden (93%) and Ireland (92%). The lowest levels of agreement to this statement are found in Slovenia (68%) and Bulgaria (69%).

The proportion that “totally agree” with the statement is highest in Malta (60%), Denmark (57%), Ireland (49%) and Sweden (47%), while this is lowest in Estonia (23%), Italy and Cyprus (both 24%).

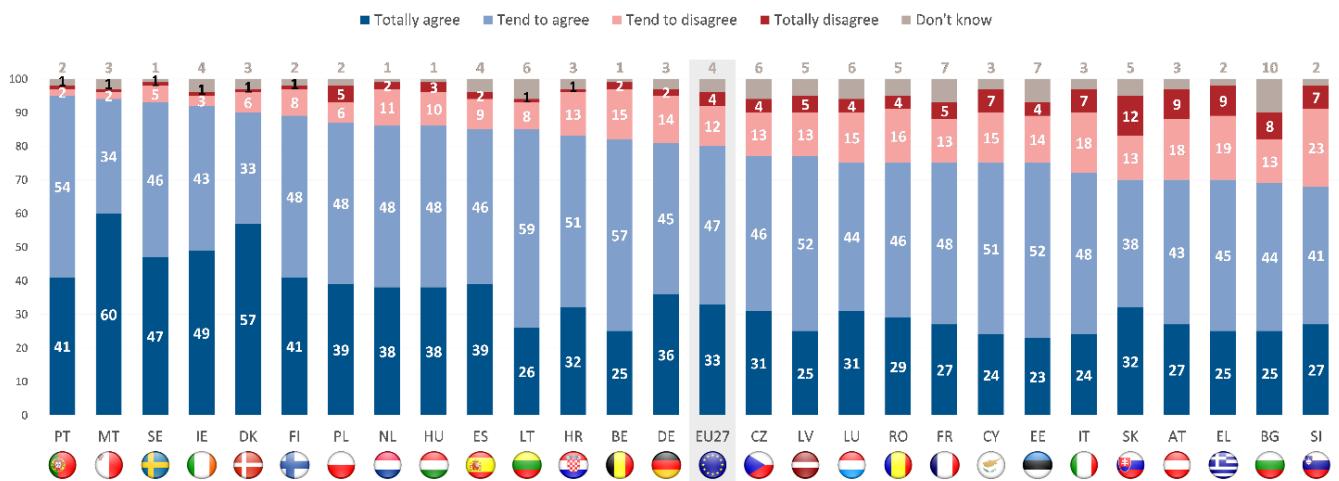
**QC7.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

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



(Apr. / May 2022 - Jun. / Jul. 2021)

**QC7.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**  
 (% - The EU's voice counts in the world)



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Most EU Member States have seen an increase in the proportion that agree that “**the EU's voice counts in the world**”. The largest increases can be found in Finland (89%, +17 percentage points since June - July 2021), Belgium (82%, +14), Luxembourg (75%, +14), the Netherlands (86%, +14), and Spain and Lithuania (both 85%, +12).

Agreement has decreased in only three countries: Slovakia (70%, -5), Austria (70%, -3) and Greece (70%, -2).

**QC7.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

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

	EU27	FI	BE	LU	NL	ES	LT	CY	DE	IT	MT	PL	HU	SE	FR	CZ	LV	RO	DK	HR	PT	IE	SI	EE	BG	EL	AT	SK	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2022	80	89	82	75	86	85	85	75	81	72	94	87	86	93	75	77	75	90	83	95	92	68	75	69	70	70	70	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2021	▲8	▲17	▲14	▲14	▲14	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▼5	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2022	16	9	17	19	13	11	9	22	16	25	3	11	13	6	18	17	18	20	7	14	3	4	30	18	21	28	27	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2021	▼8	▼19	▼15	▼15	▼14	▼9	▼18	▼7	▼10	▼10	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼10	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼5	▼5	=	▼2	▼7	▼2	▼8	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2022	4	2	1	6	1	4	6	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	7	6	5	5	3	3	2	4	2	7	10	2	3	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2021	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▲6	▼4	=	=	▼5	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲1	▼4	▼2	▲4	=	▲7	▼5	▼1	▼1	=

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In the **socio-demographic data**, women are more likely than men to agree that “**the EU's voice counts in the world**” (81% vs. 78%) and are less likely to disagree (14% vs. 19%). Respondents aged 15-24 are more likely to agree than those in older age groups (84% vs. 79%).

Levels of agreement are higher among respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above (82% vs. 75% of those who left by the age of 15).

Analysis by socio-professional category shows the highest levels of agreement among students (85%) and managers (83%) and the lowest levels among unemployed respondents (69%).

Respondents are less likely to agree if they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (71%) than if they never or almost never have difficulties (83%).

**QC7.1** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**The EU's voice counts in the world**

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	33	47	12	4	4	80	16
 Gender							
Man	33	45	14	5	3	78	19
Woman	32	49	11	3	5	81	14
 Age							
15-24	37	47	10	2	4	84	12
25-39	33	46	13	5	3	79	18
40-54	32	47	13	5	3	79	18
55 +	32	47	12	4	5	79	16
 Education (End of)							
15-	30	45	12	5	8	75	17
16-19	32	48	13	4	3	80	17
20+	35	47	12	4	2	82	16
Still studying	38	47	9	2	4	85	11
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	31	49	15	4	1	80	19
Managers	40	43	11	4	2	83	15
Other white collars	33	47	13	4	3	80	17
Manual workers	30	49	13	5	3	79	18
House persons	29	48	12	4	7	77	16
Unemployed	26	43	16	10	5	69	26
Retired	33	47	12	3	5	80	15
Students	38	47	9	2	4	85	11
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	27	44	16	7	6	71	23
From time to time	25	48	17	6	4	73	23
Almost never/ Never	36	47	11	3	3	83	14
 Consider belonging to							
The working class	33	44	11	5	7	77	16
The lower middle class	28	48	15	6	3	76	21
The middle class	33	49	12	4	2	82	16
The upper middle class	42	44	12	1	1	86	13
The upper class	49	33	9	5	4	82	14

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The vast majority of Europeans think that the EU is defending European values by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine

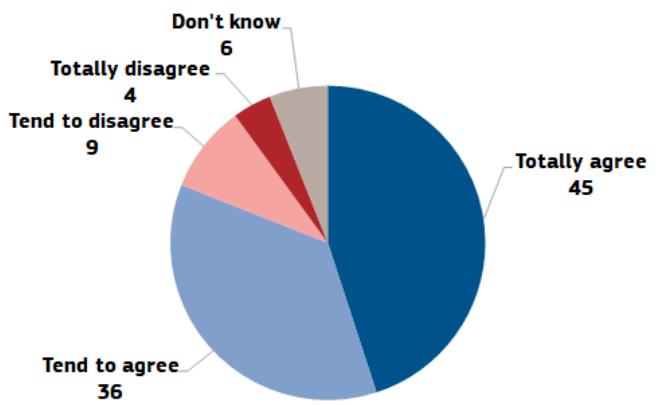
Eight in ten EU citizens (81%) agree that “**by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**”. More than four in ten respondents (45%) “totally agree” with this statement, while 36% “tend to agree”. By contrast, 13% disagree, including 9% who “tend to disagree” and 4% who “totally disagree”.

In every Member State, more than half of respondents agree that “**by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**”. More than nine in ten respondents agree with this statement in Sweden (95%), Poland (94%), Ireland, Finland and Portugal (all 93%). Levels of agreement are lowest in Bulgaria (53%), Slovakia (65%), Cyprus (66%) and Slovenia (67%).

Respondents are most likely to “totally agree” that “**by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**” in Sweden (74%), Finland (72%) and Poland (63%). The lowest proportions are seen in Bulgaria, Cyprus (both 26%), Slovenia and Slovakia (both 30%).

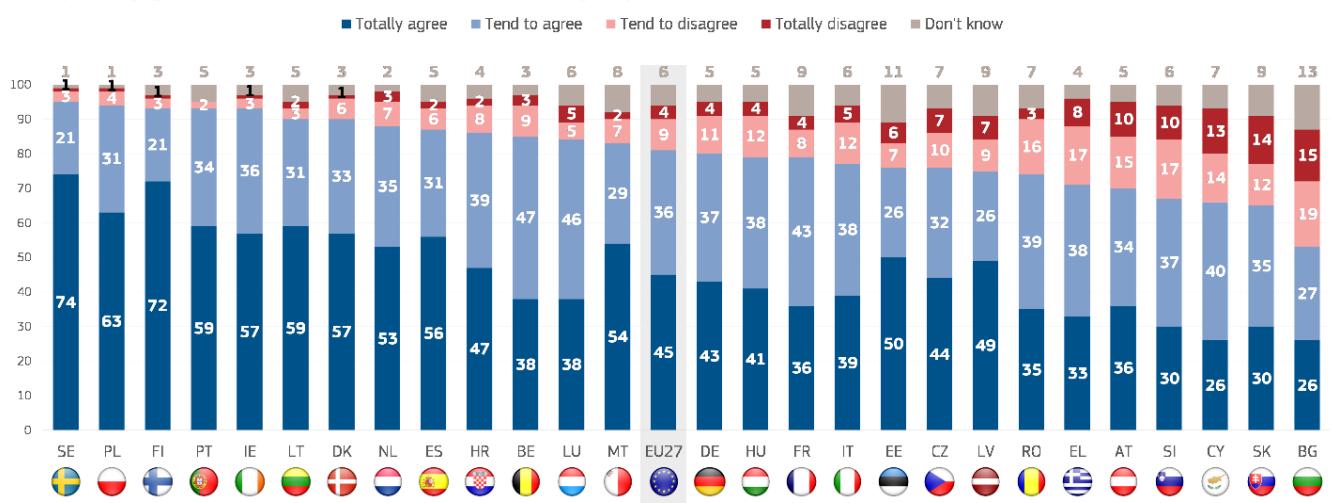
**QC6.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

**By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**  
 (% - EU)



(Apr.-May 2022)

**QC6.3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**  
 (% - By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

Regarding **socio-demographic data**, there is widespread agreement that “**by standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values**”, and results are consistent by gender and age group.

Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to agree than those who left at the age of 15 or below (84% vs. 77%). In terms of socio-professional category, agreement is highest among managers (84%) and lowest among unemployed respondents (75%).

Respondents are less likely to agree if they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (74%) than if they never or almost never have difficulties (84%).

Although the majority of respondents agree with the statement even if they have a negative image of the EU (55%), agreement is much higher when respondents’ overall image of the EU is positive (91%).

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		45	36	9	4	6	81	13
<b>Gender</b>								
Man		47	35	10	4	4	82	14
Woman		44	37	9	3	7	81	12
<b>Age</b>								
15-24		41	40	10	3	6	81	13
25-39		44	37	10	4	5	81	14
40-54		46	37	9	4	4	83	13
55 +		47	34	9	4	6	81	13
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-		41	36	9	4	10	77	13
16-19		44	38	10	4	4	82	14
20+		51	33	8	4	4	84	12
Still studying		42	40	9	3	6	82	12
<b>Socio-professional category</b>								
Self-employed		47	34	10	5	4	81	15
Managers		50	34	8	4	4	84	12
Other white collars		48	34	9	5	4	82	14
Manual workers		43	38	10	4	5	81	14
House persons		38	39	10	3	10	77	13
Unemployed		38	37	11	6	8	75	17
Retired		47	35	8	4	6	82	12
Students		42	40	9	3	6	82	12
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>								
Most of the time		44	30	12	6	8	74	18
From time to time		36	41	13	5	5	77	18
Almost never/ Never		49	35	8	3	5	84	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>								
The working class		44	35	9	4	8	79	13
The lower middle class		39	39	12	5	5	78	17
The middle class		46	37	9	4	4	83	13
The upper middle class		60	29	6	3	2	89	9
The upper class		67	23	5	2	3	90	7
<b>Image of the EU</b>								
Total 'Positive'		56	35	5	1	3	91	6
Neutral		37	39	12	4	8	76	16
Total 'Negative'		24	31	20	18	7	55	38

# THE WAR IN UKRAINE



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

This chapter deals with the satisfaction of Europeans with the EU's response to the war in Ukraine. A second section analyses global approval of the actions taken by the EU to respond to the Russian invasion. A third section takes a closer look at the feared consequences of the war on a personal level and, finally, a last section measures the perceived threat of war to the security on a national and European level.

## 1. The EU's response to the war

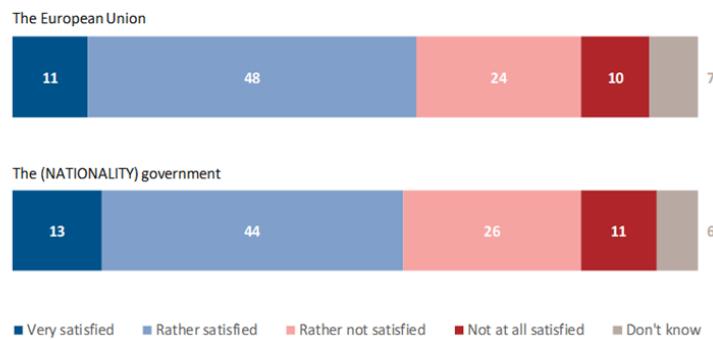
### Just under six in ten respondents are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion by both the European Union and their country

Europeans were asked to evaluate the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the European Union and their national government. Global satisfaction levels are high:

- 59% of Europeans are satisfied with **the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the European Union**, including 11% 'very satisfied' and 48% 'rather satisfied'. However, over one third of the respondents say that they are dissatisfied: 34%, including 24% 'rather not satisfied' and 10% 'not at all satisfied'. 7% answer 'don't know'.
- A slight smaller proportion of respondents are satisfied with **the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by their government**: 57%, including 13% 'very satisfied' and 44% 'rather satisfied'. However, almost four in ten respondents say that they are dissatisfied: 37%, including 26% 'rather not satisfied' and 11% 'not at all satisfied'. 6% answer 'don't know'.

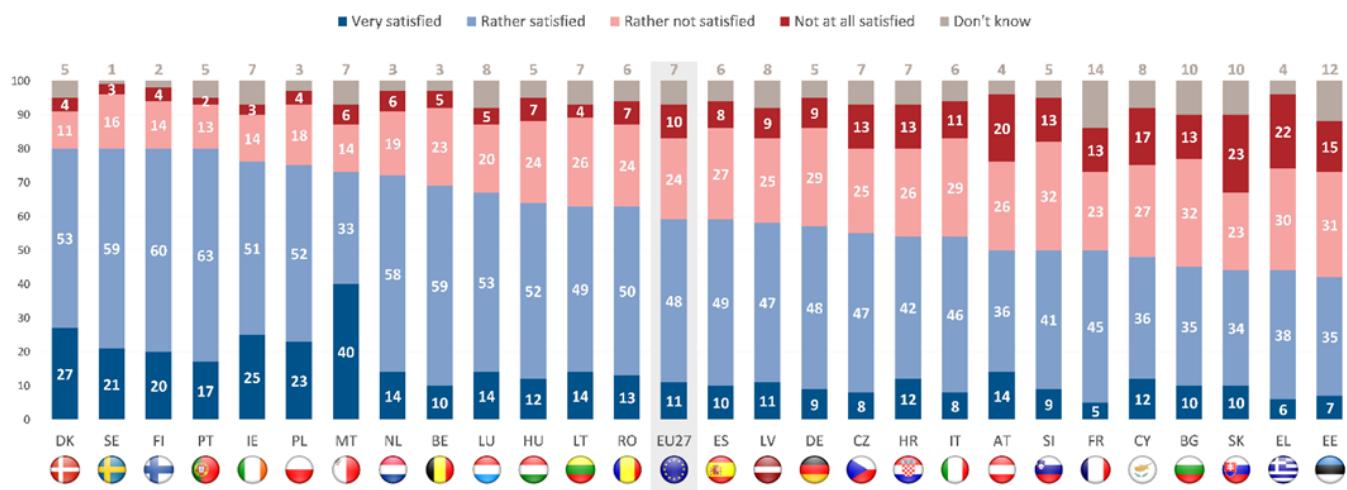
In 23 Member States a majority of respondents are satisfied with **the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the European Union**. Within this group of countries, levels of satisfaction are highest in Denmark, Portugal, Finland and Sweden (all 80%), while they only hold a short majority in Cyprus (48% vs. 44% 'dissatisfied').

QC3. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...? (% - EU)



Opinions are evenly split in Bulgaria (45% vs. 45%), while dissatisfaction prevails in Greece (52% 'dissatisfied'), Slovakia (46% vs. 44% 'satisfied') and Estonia (46% vs. 42% 'satisfied').

QC3.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...? (% - The European Union)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** reveal some slight differences across different categories:

- Managers (66%) and the retired (62%) tend to be more often satisfied with **the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the European Union** than the unemployed (44%) and housepersons (52%).
- Respondents who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or longer (63%) are more satisfied with the response of the EU than those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (54%).
- Levels of satisfaction are also higher amongst respondents who never or almost never have difficulties in paying their bills (63%) than amongst those who have difficulties most of the time (46% vs. 46% 'dissatisfied').
- The same pattern applies to those who consider belonging to the upper class or upper middle class of society (each 75%) compared to those who consider themselves as working class (55%) or lower middle class (51%).

**QC3.2** In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?  
**The European Union**  
(% - EU)

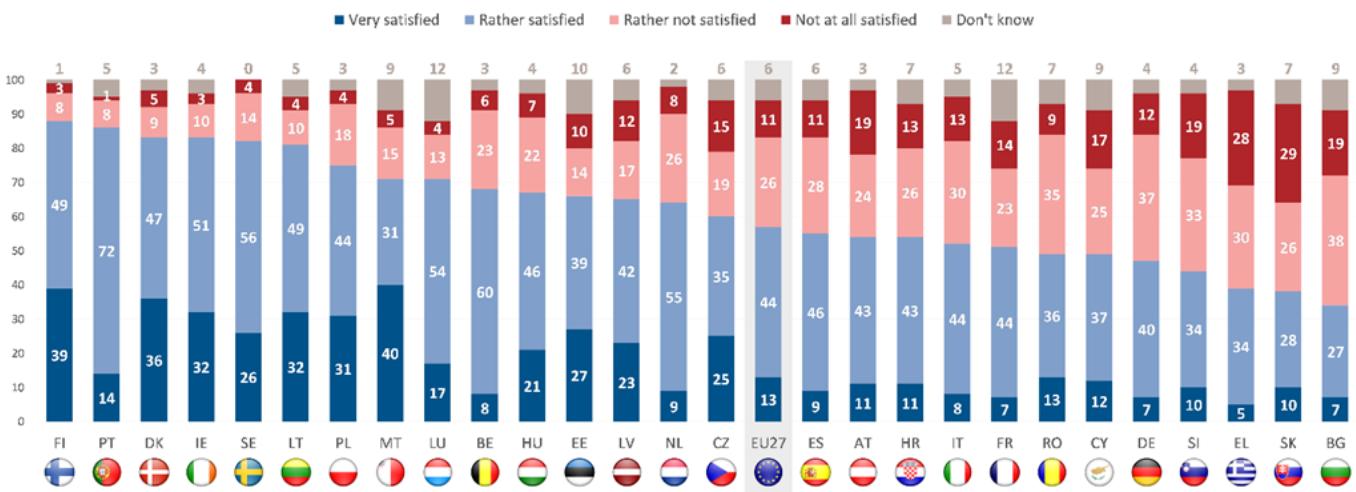
	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27	11	48	24	10	7	59	34
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	11	47	26	11	5	58	37
Woman	11	49	24	8	8	60	32
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	10	50	25	6	9	60	31
25-39	11	48	25	9	7	59	34
40-54	11	48	26	10	5	59	36
55 +	12	48	23	10	7	60	33
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	9	45	25	11	10	54	36
16-19	11	47	26	10	6	58	36
20+	12	51	23	9	5	63	32
Still studying	12	51	23	5	9	63	28
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	13	47	24	12	4	60	36
Managers	12	54	21	8	5	66	29
Other white collars	13	49	24	8	6	62	32
Manual workers	10	46	29	10	5	56	39
House persons	9	43	28	10	10	52	38
Unemployed	6	38	27	18	11	44	45
Retired	12	50	22	9	7	62	31
Students	12	51	23	5	9	63	28
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	7	39	28	18	8	46	46
From time to time	9	44	28	12	7	53	40
Almost never/ Never	12	51	23	8	6	63	31
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	10	45	25	12	8	55	37
The lower middle class	8	43	30	12	7	51	42
The middle class	12	50	24	8	6	62	32
The upper middle class	16	59	18	4	3	75	22
The upper class	24	51	15	7	3	75	22

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

In 22 Member States a majority of respondents are satisfied **with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by their government**. Within this group of countries, levels of satisfaction are highest in Finland (88%) and Portugal (86%), while they only hold a short majority in Romania (49% vs. 44% 'dissatisfied') and Cyprus (49% vs. 42%).

Conversely, dissatisfaction prevails in five countries, namely in Greece (58% 'dissatisfied'), Bulgaria (57%), Slovakia (55%), Slovenia (52%) and Germany (49% vs. 47% 'satisfied')

**QC3.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?**  
 (% - The (NATIONALITY) government)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** reveal some slight differences across different the categories:

- Managers (62%) and those that are retired (61%) are more likely to be satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by their country than the unemployed (42%) and housepersons (50%).
- Respondents who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or later (60%) are more satisfied with their country's response than those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (53%).
- Levels of satisfaction are also higher amongst respondents who never or almost never have difficulties in paying their bills (61%) than amongst those who have difficulties most of the time (42%).
- The same pattern applies to those who consider belonging to the upper class of society (75%), compared to those who consider themselves as working class (54%) or lower middle class (48%).

**QC3.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?

**The (NATIONALITY) government**

(% - EU)

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27	13	44	26	11	6	57	37
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	13	43	27	12	5	56	39
Woman	12	45	26	10	7	57	36
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	12	45	28	8	7	57	36
25-39	12	43	28	11	6	55	39
40-54	12	44	27	13	4	56	40
55 +	13	44	25	12	6	57	37
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	10	43	27	12	8	53	39
16-19	13	42	28	12	5	55	40
20+	14	46	24	11	5	60	35
Still studying	12	46	26	8	8	58	34
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	14	41	26	15	4	55	41
Managers	13	49	25	9	4	62	34
Other white collars	14	45	26	10	5	59	36
Manual workers	11	42	31	12	4	53	43
House persons	9	41	30	12	8	50	42
Unemployed	8	34	29	19	10	42	48
Retired	15	46	23	10	6	61	33
Students	12	46	26	8	8	58	34
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	8	34	31	20	7	42	51
From time to time	10	41	29	15	5	51	44
Almost never/ Never	14	47	25	9	5	61	34
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	12	42	26	13	7	54	39
The lower middle class	10	38	31	15	6	48	46
The middle class	13	46	26	10	5	59	36
The upper middle class	17	50	25	6	2	67	31
The upper class	31	44	15	6	4	75	21

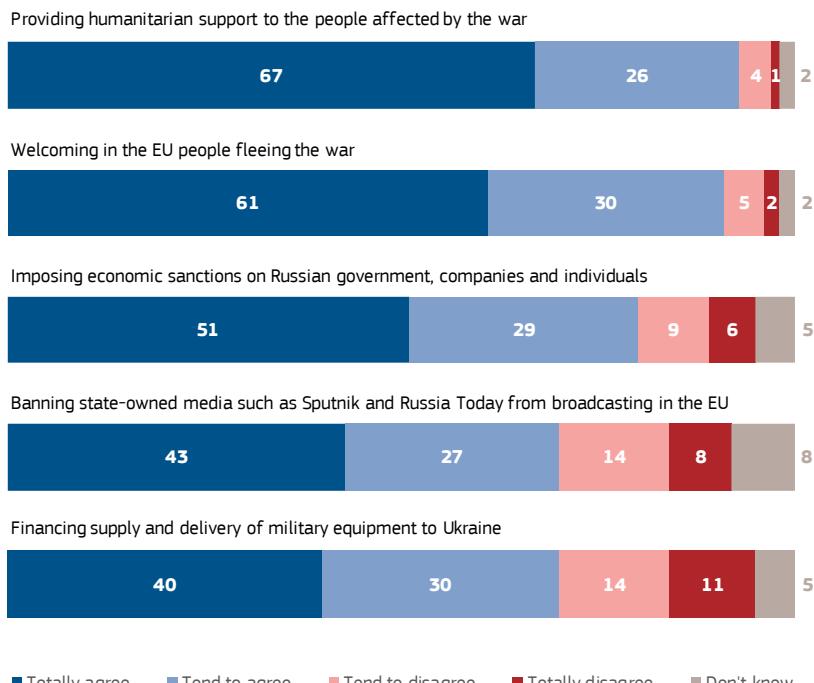
## 2. Actions taken as a response to the war

### Levels of approval for the action taken by the EU in response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine are high amongst Europeans

At least seven in ten respondents support the actions that the EU has taken in response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine:

- 93% agree with the idea of **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, including 67% who 'totally agree' and 26% who 'tend to agree'. 5% disagree with this policy (4% 'tend to disagree' and 1% 'totally disagree'), while 2% answer 'don't know'.
- 91% support the idea of **welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war**, including 61% who 'totally agree' and 30% who 'tend to agree'. 7% disagree with this policy (5% 'tend to disagree' and 2% 'totally disagree'), while 2% answer 'don't know'.
- 80% approve the **economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals**, including 51% who 'totally agree' and 29% who 'tend to agree'. 15% disagree with this policy (9% 'tend to disagree' and 6% 'totally disagree'), while 5% answer 'don't know'.
- 70% agree with the idea of **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik or Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, including 43% who 'totally agree' and 27% who 'tend to agree'. On the other hand, over one fifth disagree: 22%, including 14% 'tend to disagree' and 8% 'totally disagree', while 8% answer 'don't know'.
- An identical proportion of respondents (70%) agree with the idea of **financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine**, including 40% who 'totally agree' and 30% who 'tend to agree'. Conversely, a quarter of Europeans disagree (25%), including 14% who 'tend to disagree'.

**QC4. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. ? (% - EU)**



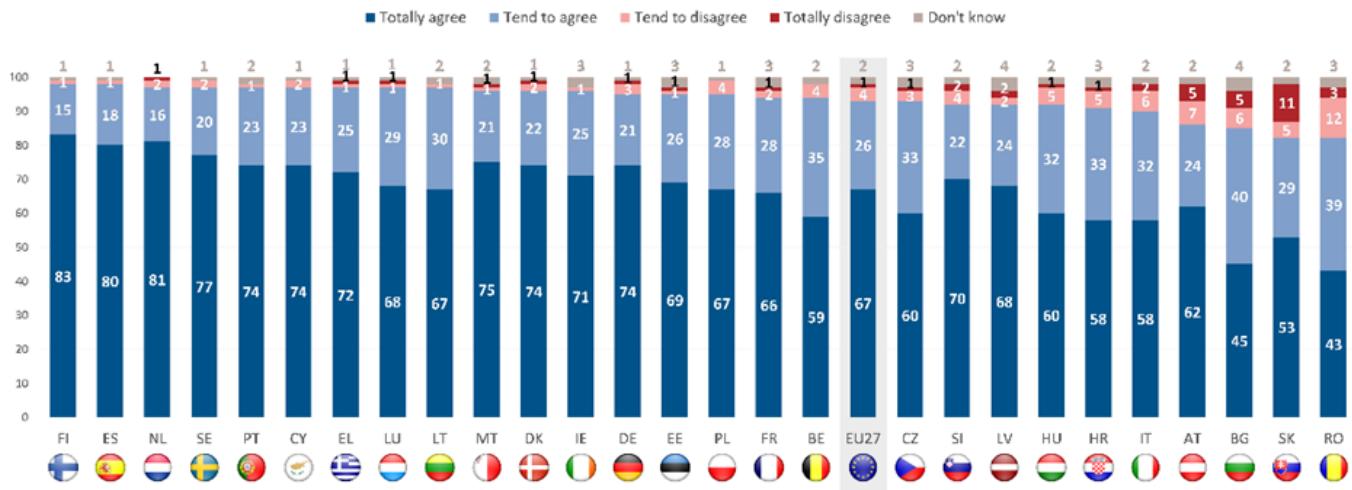
**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**

The EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, namely **providing humanitarian support to people affected by the war**, is supported by an overwhelming majority of Europeans. Differences across the 27 Member States are small.

While 98% of citizens in Spain and Finland support this action, the share of citizens showing least support towards providing humanitarian assistance are found in Slovakia and Romania (82% in both countries), where 16% and 15% of citizens are more likely to disagree with the EU's humanitarian action.

QC4.4 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
 (% - Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war)

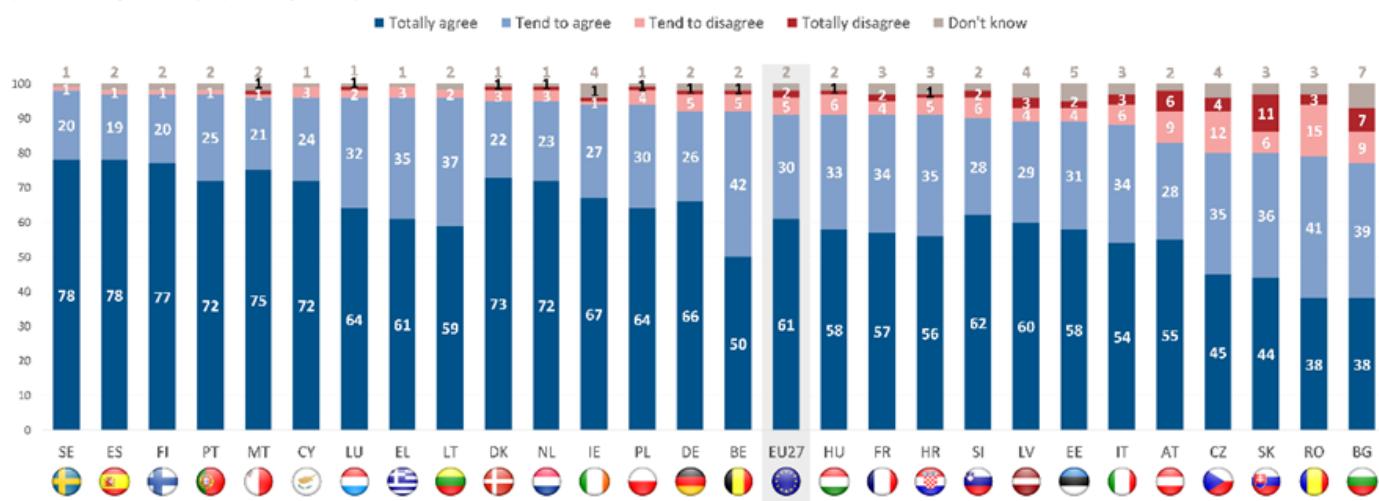


**Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war**

In all 27 Member States more than three quarters of respondents consider that the **EU should welcome people fleeing the war**, most notably in Sweden (98%), Finland, Spain and Portugal (all 97%). Conversely, proportions are smaller than 80% in Romania (79%) and Bulgaria (77%).

Over seven in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this statement in eight countries. Proportions are highest in Sweden and Spain (both 78%), Finland (77%), and Malta (75%).

QC4.5 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
 (% - Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war)



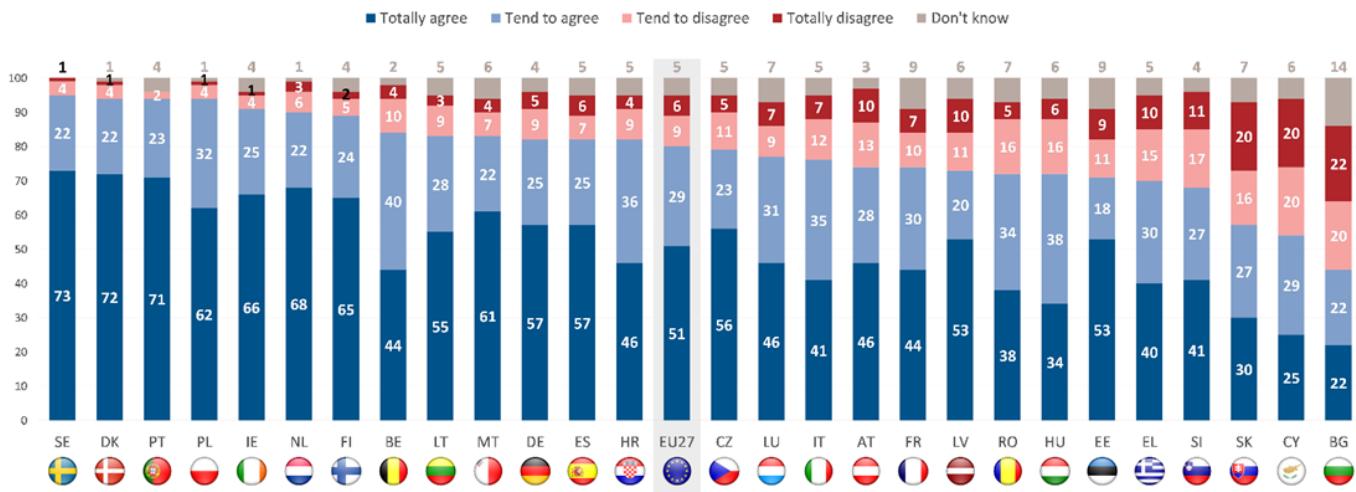
**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States agree with the **economic sanctions taken against the Russian government, companies and individuals**. However, levels of support vary widely across

EU Member States, reaching a high of 95% in Sweden and a low 44% in Bulgaria, where only a short majority of citizens support this measure, with 42% contrary to the EU's economic sanctions towards Russia. Thus, the difference between the highest and the lowest score is 51 percentage points.

QC4.1 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
 (% - Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals)



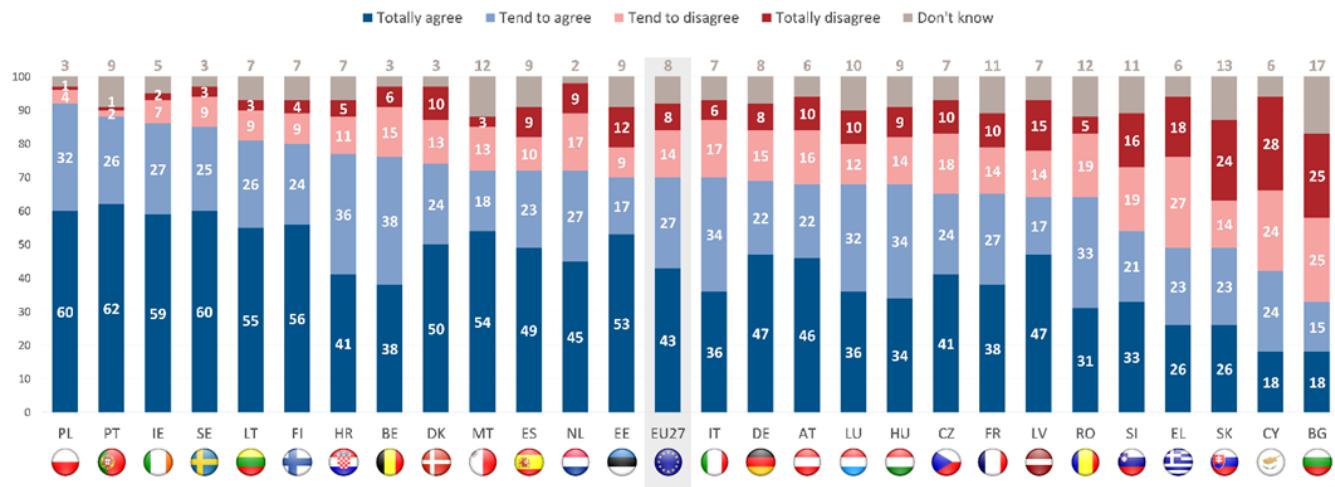
**Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**

The EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine aiming to **ban broadcasting of Russian state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today in the EU** is supported by a majority in 23 Member States.

Poland (92%) and Portugal (88%) stand out with particularly high levels of support, whereas shorter majorities are measured in Greece (49% vs. 45% 'disagree') and Slovakia (49% vs. 38%).

Conversely, disapproval of this action prevails in Cyprus and Bulgaria (52% and 50% respectively). The latter saw a high number answering 'don't know' (17%).

QC4.2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
 (% - Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU)



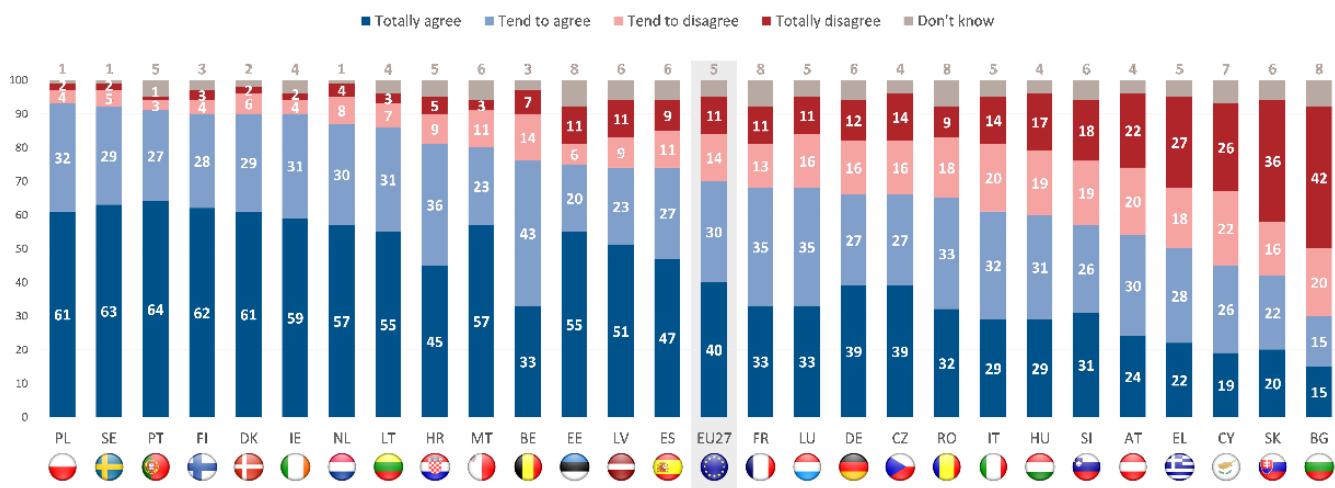
**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine**

The response of the EU to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by **financing support and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine** is supported by a majority in 24 Member States. Within this group of countries Poland (93%) and Sweden (92%) stand out with particularly high levels of support, whereas shorter majorities are measured in Greece (50% vs. 45% 'disagree') and Austria (54% vs. 42% 'disagree').

On the contrary, disapproval is predominant in three countries, namely Cyprus (45% 'agree' vs. 48% 'disagree'), Slovakia (42% vs. 52%) and Bulgaria (30% vs. 62%).

QC4.3 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
 (% - Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that for most actions taken by the EU in response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine, support is high and homogenous throughout categories for most of the items. However, some specific patterns can be observed:

In terms of socio-professional categories, housepersons and the unemployed tend to agree less with the actions taken than managers or other white collars. As an example, 68% of unemployed respondents agree with **imposing economic sanctions on the Russian government**, compared to 84% of managers.

Respondents who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time are also less likely to agree with the actions taken than those who are more financially stable. The largest difference seen is in regards to **financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine** (57% vs. 75%)

Those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society or lower middle class are in less agreement towards all actions than those who see themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class. This is especially so when it comes to **financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine**, where 67% of the former say they agree compared to 90% and 85% of the latter.

General opinions about the EU and EU politics also impact approval of EU actions to respond to the Russian invasion in Ukraine. People holding a negative image of the EU, those who think that things are going in the wrong direction, those who consider that their voice does not count in the EU, and those who are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the EU are less likely to approve any action taken by the EU in response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine.

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QC4		The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken. (% - Total 'Agree')				
		Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27		93	91	80	70	70
 Gender						
Man		94	91	81	70	72
Woman		93	91	80	70	70
 Age						
15-24		92	91	80	71	73
25-39		92	90	79	70	70
40-54		95	92	80	72	71
55 +		94	92	81	69	70
 Education (End of)						
15-		91	90	78	70	65
16-19		93	90	80	71	69
20+		95	94	82	71	75
Still studying		94	92	81	71	72
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed		95	94	80	70	68
Managers		95	94	84	73	74
Other white collars		93	90	82	73	74
Manual workers		93	90	79	72	70
House persons		89	87	77	67	63
Unemployed		90	86	68	62	61
Retired		94	92	81	70	72
Students		94	92	81	71	72
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time		90	85	72	65	57
From time to time		90	87	75	66	63
Almost never/ Never		96	94	83	73	75
 Consider belonging to						
The working class		93	91	78	70	67
The lower middle class		93	90	78	67	65
The middle class		93	91	81	71	72
The upper middle class		98	96	89	76	85
The upper class		95	94	91	80	90
 Image of the EU						
Total 'Positive'		97	96	90	80	82
Neutral		90	87	76	65	65
Total 'Negative'		87	80	54	48	44
 Things in the EU are going in...						
Right direction		97	97	91	83	84
Wrong direction		89	86	71	62	59
Neither		95	93	77	66	66
 My voice counts in the EU						
Agree		96	95	89	80	81
Disagree		90	87	70	60	60
 Satisfaction with democracy in the EU						
Satisfied		96	95	89	80	81
Not satisfied		89	85	68	59	56

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The vast majority of Europeans consider that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible

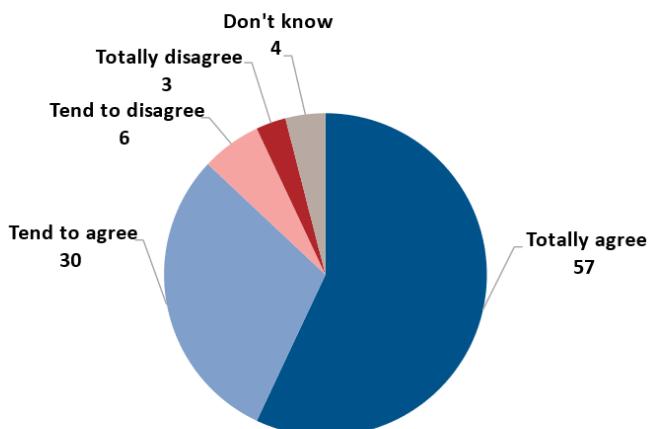
**Almost nine in ten Europeans consider that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible:** 87%, including 57% who ‘totally agree’ with this idea and 30% who ‘tend to agree’. Conversely, less than one in ten oppose this idea (6% ‘tend to disagree’ and 3% ‘totally disagree’), while 4% answer ‘don’t know’.

Support for the idea **that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** prevails in all 27 Member States. However, levels of support vary widely amongst Member States, reaching from a high 97% in Sweden and 96% in Portugal, to a low 61% in Bulgaria and 63% in Slovakia.

Bulgaria (14%) and Cyprus (11%) stand out with high proportions of respondents who do not give an answer or say that they don’t know.

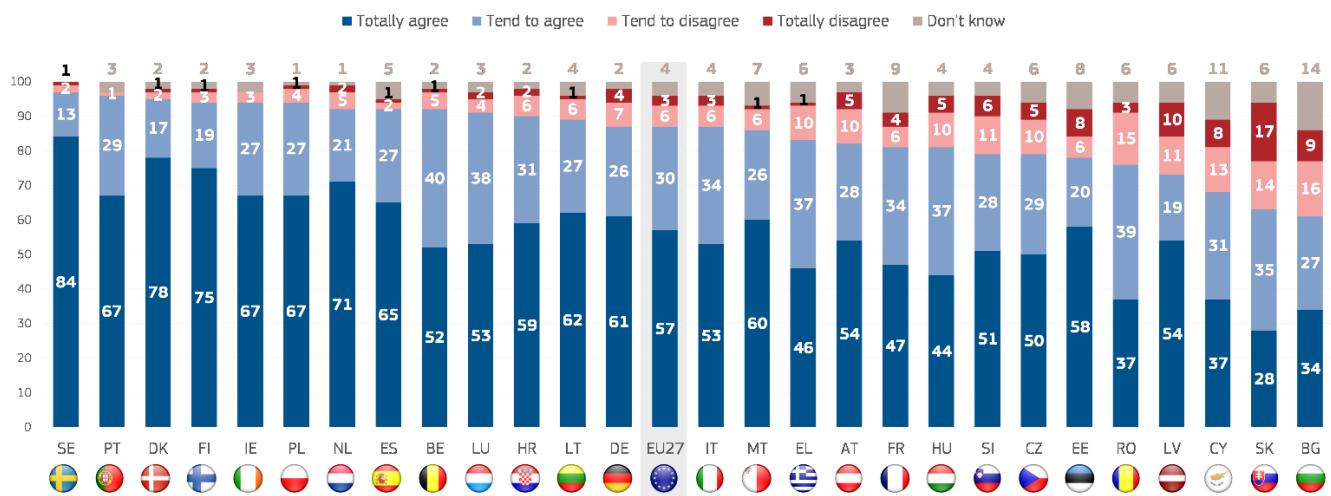
QC6.6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible (% - EU)



(Apr.-May 2022)

QC6.6 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)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show very little differences across gender, age, and education categories. Furthermore, total approval levels are at least at 80% in all categories.

Differences are more pronounced when looking at socio-professional groups, especially when comparing currently employed respondents to those who are not professionally active. As an example, 88% of managers agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** compared to 80% of unemployed respondents.

Respondents who almost never/never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to agree than those who have difficulties most of the time (88% vs. 82%).

Finally, those who consider themselves to be upper or upper middle class are more likely to agree than those who see themselves as working or lower middle class (92%-93% vs. 85%-83%).

**QC6.6** 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**  
 (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	57	30	6	3	4	87	9
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	58	28	7	4	3	86	11
Woman	56	31	6	2	5	87	8
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	53	33	7	2	5	86	9
25-39	56	29	7	4	4	85	11
40-54	59	28	7	3	3	87	10
55 +	57	29	6	3	5	86	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	55	30	6	2	7	85	8
16-19	55	31	7	3	4	86	10
20+	62	26	5	4	3	88	9
Still studying	54	31	6	3	6	85	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	59	28	6	4	3	87	10
Managers	62	26	6	3	3	88	9
Other white collars	58	30	6	3	3	88	9
Manual workers	54	33	7	3	3	87	10
House persons	55	28	8	1	8	83	9
Unemployed	52	28	9	5	6	80	14
Retired	58	28	6	3	5	86	9
Students	54	31	6	3	6	85	9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	53	29	8	3	7	82	11
From time to time	49	34	8	4	5	83	12
Almost never/ Never	61	27	5	3	4	88	8
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	57	28	6	3	6	85	9
The lower middle class	51	32	8	4	5	83	12
The middle class	57	30	7	3	3	87	10
The upper middle class	69	24	4	2	1	93	6
The upper class	71	21	3	3	2	92	6

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

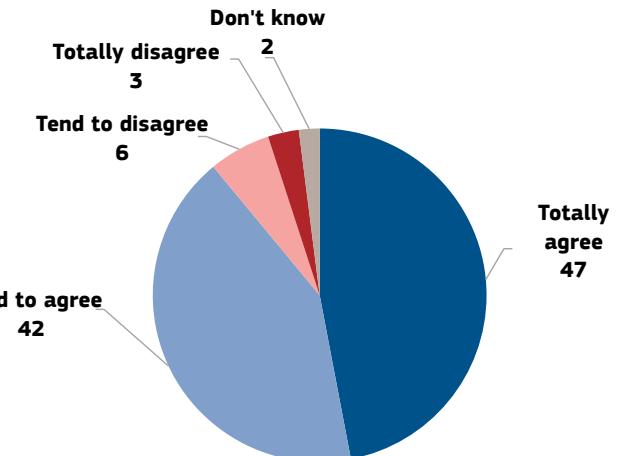
**A large majority of Europeans agree that their country should help refugees**

**Almost nine in ten Europeans consider that their country should help refugees:** 89%, including 47% who ‘totally agree’ with this idea and 42% who ‘tend to agree’. Conversely, less than one in ten oppose this idea (6%) ‘tend to disagree’ and 3% ‘totally disagree’, while 2% answer ‘don’t know’.

Support for the idea **that their country should help refugees** prevails in all 27 Member States. However, levels of support vary widely amongst Member States, spanning from a high 97% in Luxembourg and Portugal, to a low 71% in Bulgaria and 76% in Slovakia.

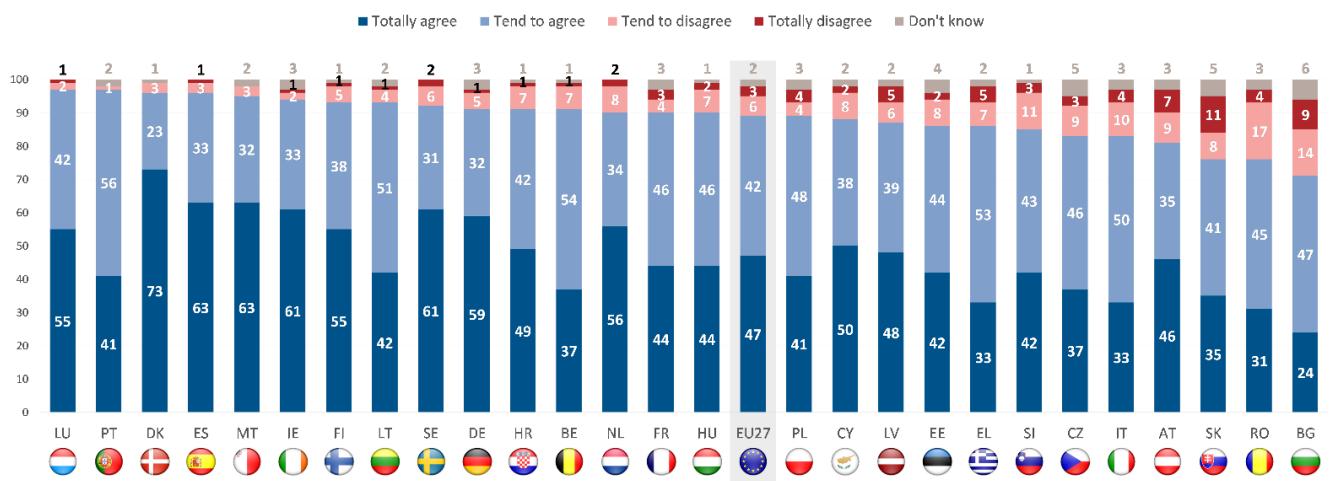
**QC7.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

**(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees**  
 (% - EU)



(April - May 2022)

**QC7.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**  
 (% - (OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show very little differences across gender and age categories. Also, total approval levels are at least 80% in all categories.

Slight differences can be seen based on education, with 91% of those who spent the longest in full-time education agreeing that **their country should help refugees**, compared to 86% of respondents who spent 15 years or less. Managers (92%) are also more likely to agree than those who are unemployed (92%).

Taking into account respondents' financial situation, 92% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills agree, compared to 80% of those who have difficulties most of the time. Finally, those who consider themselves upper middle class are more likely to agree than their lower middle class counterparts (95% vs. 85%).

**QC7.2** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees**

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	47	42	6	3	2	89	9
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	47	41	7	3	2	88	10
Woman	48	42	6	2	2	90	8
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	48	41	7	2	2	89	9
25-39	45	42	8	3	2	87	11
40-54	46	43	6	3	2	89	9
55 +	49	40	6	2	3	89	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	43	43	8	3	3	86	11
16-19	43	45	7	3	2	88	10
20+	54	37	4	3	2	91	7
Still studying	51	39	6	2	2	90	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	48	42	6	3	1	90	9
Managers	58	34	4	3	1	92	7
Other white collars	43	44	7	3	3	87	10
Manual workers	41	46	8	3	2	87	11
House persons	41	45	8	4	2	86	12
Unemployed	43	39	8	7	3	82	15
Retired	50	40	6	1	3	90	7
Students	51	39	6	2	2	90	8
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	39	41	12	5	3	80	17
From time to time	34	48	10	5	3	82	15
Almost never/ Never	53	39	4	2	2	92	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	44	43	6	3	4	87	9
The lower middle class	42	43	8	4	3	85	12
The middle class	48	42	6	2	2	90	8
The upper middle class	61	34	3	1	1	95	4
The upper class	57	31	6	3	3	88	9

### 3. Consequences of the war in Ukraine

#### Over one third of Europeans fear a nuclear war or the war spreading to more countries in Europe as a possible consequence of the war in Ukraine

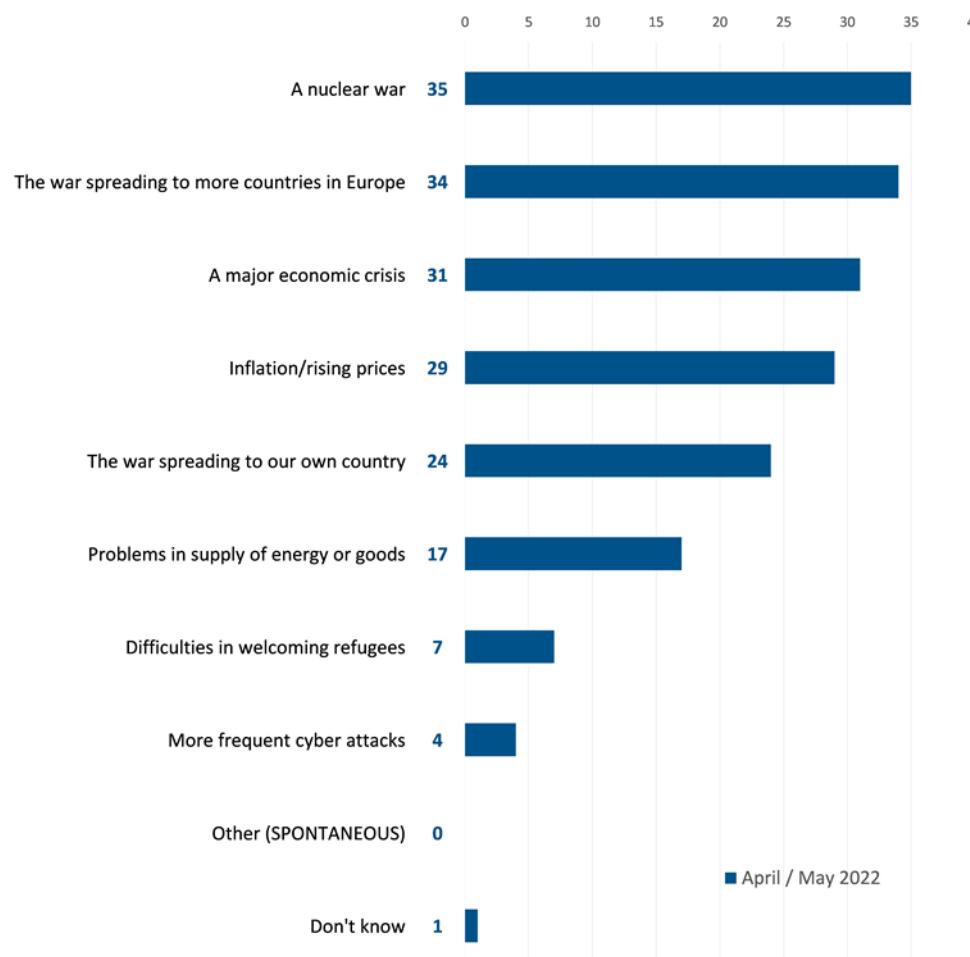
Respondents were provided with a list of eight items describing potential consequences of the war in Ukraine, and were asked which they personally fear the most.

The risk of **a nuclear war** is the consequence of the war in Ukraine that Europeans fear personally the most. 35% of respondents mention this item, closely followed by the fear that **war could spread to more countries in Europe** (34%). 31% of Europeans mention the possibility of '**a major economic crisis**', followed by '**inflation/rising prices**' (29%) in fourth position.

Around one quarter of respondents (24%) fear that **the war could spread to their own country** and 17% believe that '**problems in supply of energy or goods**' could be one of the consequences of the war in Ukraine.

Less than one in ten respondents mention '**difficulties in welcoming refugees**' (7%) or '**more frequent cyber-attacks**' (4%), while only 1% answer 'don't know' or do not provide an answer to this question.

**Q5 Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)**  
(% - EU)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**'A major economic crisis'** ranks first in three Member States and joint first in a fourth. 55% of respondents mention this item in Greece, while 51% say so in Cyprus and 44% in Italy. The fear of a major economic crisis shares first position of the most mentioned item in Bulgaria: 39% jointly with 'inflation/rising prices'.

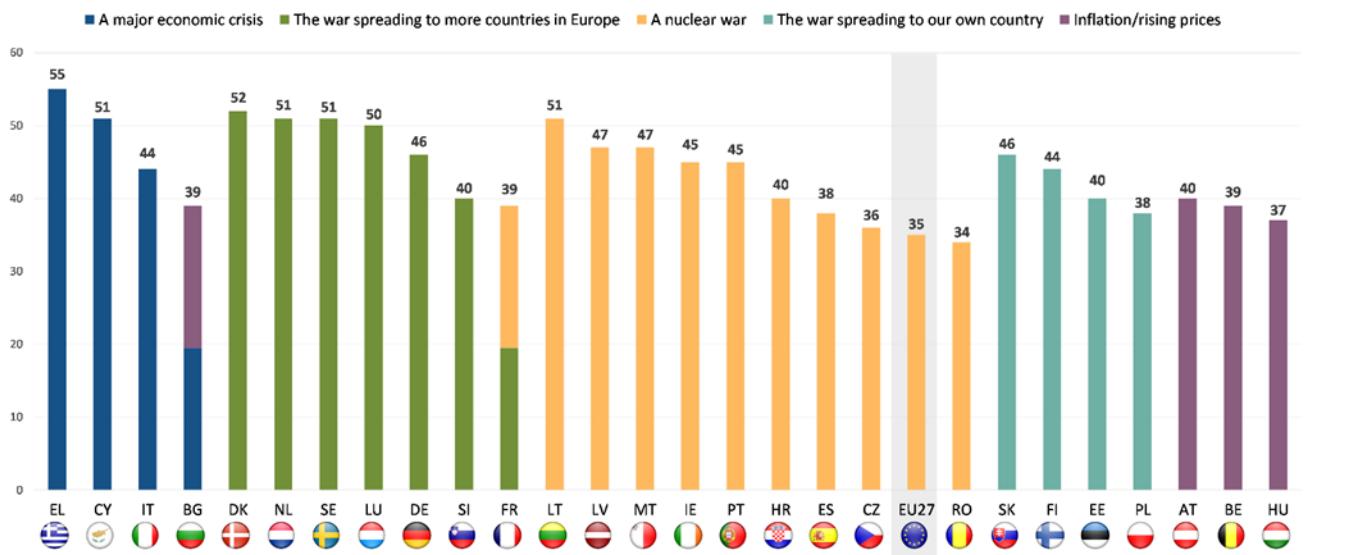
Respondents in seven Member States mention most often the fear of **'the war spreading to more countries in Europe'**. In Denmark (52%), the Netherlands, Sweden (each 51%) and Luxembourg (50%) at least half of respondents mention this fear, followed by 46% in Germany and 40% in Slovenia. In France this fear tops the list jointly with 'a nuclear war' (both 39%). The item ranks second in seven countries and comes third in five others.

The fear of **'a nuclear war'** tops the list in ten countries with proportions ranging from 51% in Lithuania and 47% in Latvia and Malta, where they are highest, to 34% in Romania. Moreover, the item ranks second in ten countries and third in four Member States. For the latter it is noteworthy that proportions for this item are slightly lower than the EU27 average (35%).

**'The war spreading to their own country'** fears respondents most in four countries, namely Slovakia (46%), Finland (44%), Estonia (40%) and Poland (38%). This fear comes second with high proportions in five countries: Lithuania (47%), Latvia (43%), Bulgaria (32%), Hungary and Romania (each 30%). The item ranks third in Croatia (29%) and Czechia (25%). It is notable that all those countries are all geographically situated in the eastern or north-eastern part of the European Union.

Finally, **'inflation/rising prices'** is the most mentioned fear in Austria (40%), Belgium and Bulgaria (39%) and Hungary (37%). The item ranks second in four countries and third in seven others.

**QCS Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)**  
 (% - The most mentioned answer by country)



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

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
A nuclear war	35	29	25	36	41	35	31	45	21	38	39	40	31	46	47	51	39	20	47	38	29	29	45	34	33	36	30	44
The war spreading to more countries in Europe	34	37	21	31	52	46	22	34	30	35	39	30	24	33	32	32	50	24	37	51	31	24	23	16	40	21	41	51
A major economic crisis	31	32	39	23	27	27	28	25	55	36	27	26	44	51	25	18	27	20	30	20	20	22	40	29	33	20	25	25
Inflation/rising prices	29	39	39	31	14	27	25	28	34	22	34	29	30	29	19	20	24	37	26	23	40	35	39	28	20	26	19	15
The war spreading to our own country	24	14	32	25	16	24	40	17	20	28	19	29	18	10	43	47	12	30	20	13	22	30	18	30	17	46	44	24
Problems in supply of energy or goods	17	19	20	23	17	19	13	15	23	12	15	16	19	14	10	6	19	24	14	19	24	12	9	11	15	10	10	19
Difficulties in welcoming refugees	7	11	3	12	10	4	12	8	8	4	7	5	9	6	3	3	9	10	10	9	10	7	5	9	5	13	4	4
More frequent cyber attacks	4	5	2	3	7	4	4	6	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	5	3	6	7	7	4	3	10	3	3	11	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Don't know	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

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The sociodemographic data reveal some noticeable differences across categories:

- Women are more likely than men to fear '**the war spreading to their own country**' (27% vs. 21%), while men tend to fear more often a major economic crisis (34% vs. 29%).
- Respondents who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier fear significantly more often '**inflation/rising prices**' (34% vs. 25% of those who stayed in education until the age of 20 or beyond), and '**the war spreading to their own country**' (30% vs 20%). Conversely, they quote significantly less often '**the war spreading to other countries in Europe**' (27%) than those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or longer (41%), and '**problems in supply of energy and goods**' (14% vs. 18%).

- The fears of unemployed and managers follow this same pattern. The unemployed fear significantly more often '**inflation/rising prices**' (35% vs. 26% of the managers) and '**the war spreading to their own country**' (26% vs. 20%), whereas they are less likely to fear '**the war spreading to more countries in Europe**' (30% vs. 42%) or '**problems in supply of energy and good**' (13% vs. 20%).
- Similar to education level or professional status, differences for those who have most of the time difficulties and those who never or almost never encounter such difficulties, as well as difficulties between those who think belonging to the working class of society and those who say they are upper class, follow exactly the same pattern. Those with difficulties in paying their bills or working class are significantly more likely to fear '**inflation/rising prices**', or '**the war spreading to their own country**'.

**QC5** Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
 (% - EU)

	A nuclear war	The war spreading to more countries in Europe	A major economic crisis	Inflation/rising prices	The war spreading to our own country	Problems in supply of energy or goods	Difficulties in welcoming refugees	More frequent cyber attacks	Don't know	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	35	34	31	29	24	17	7	4	1	0
<b>Gender</b>										
Man	34	34	34	29	21	18	6	5	1	0
Woman	36	34	29	29	27	15	7	4	1	0
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	34	36	28	29	25	15	8	6	1	0
25-39	32	32	31	32	23	19	7	5	1	0
40-54	35	33	34	31	23	17	6	4	0	0
55 +	36	36	31	28	25	15	6	4	1	0
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15-	35	27	30	34	30	14	7	2	1	0
16-19	34	31	32	31	25	17	7	4	1	0
20+	35	41	32	25	20	18	7	6	1	0
Still studying	34	38	29	27	23	16	7	6	1	0
<b>Socio-professional category</b>										
Self-employed	31	31	40	29	19	19	6	5	1	0
Managers	35	42	30	26	20	20	7	6	0	0
Other white collars	32	32	35	32	21	19	8	4	1	0
Manual workers	35	30	31	32	25	16	7	4	1	0
House persons	35	29	30	29	30	13	6	4	2	0
Unemployed	38	30	31	35	26	13	6	5	1	0
Retired	36	37	28	28	26	15	7	4	1	1
Students	34	38	29	27	23	16	7	6	1	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>										
Most of the time	32	30	36	36	26	13	6	3	1	0
From time to time	32	26	33	35	25	16	8	5	1	0
Almost never/ Never	36	38	30	27	23	17	6	5	1	0
<b>Consider belonging to</b>										
The working class	35	30	30	35	28	14	6	3	1	0
The lower middle class	34	33	31	31	26	17	7	5	1	0
The middle class	34	36	32	28	23	18	7	5	1	0
The upper middle class	38	43	32	21	16	18	7	6	1	0
The upper class	44	31	25	27	26	20	4	6	1	2

## 4. Perceived threat of the war

**Over three-quarters of Europeans consider the invasion in Ukraine as a threat to both the security of the EU and their own country**

84% of Europeans think that the invasion in Ukraine is a **threat to the security of the EU**, including 49% who 'totally agree' with this idea and 35% who 'tend to agree'. Conversely, 12% (9% 'tend to disagree' and 3% 'totally disagree') don't see the invasion in Ukraine as a security threat to the EU. 4% answer 'don't know'.

A slightly smaller proportion of 77% consider that the invasion in Ukraine is a **threat to the security of their country**, including 40% who 'totally agree' with this idea and 37% who 'tend to agree'. Conversely, one fifth of respondents (20%, including 15% 'tend to disagree' and 5% 'totally disagree') don't see the invasion in Ukraine as a security threat to their country. 3% say that they 'don't know'.

In all 27 Member States of the EU at least seven in ten respondents consider that **the invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU**. However, levels of approval vary across Member States.

QC6. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
 (% - EU)

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



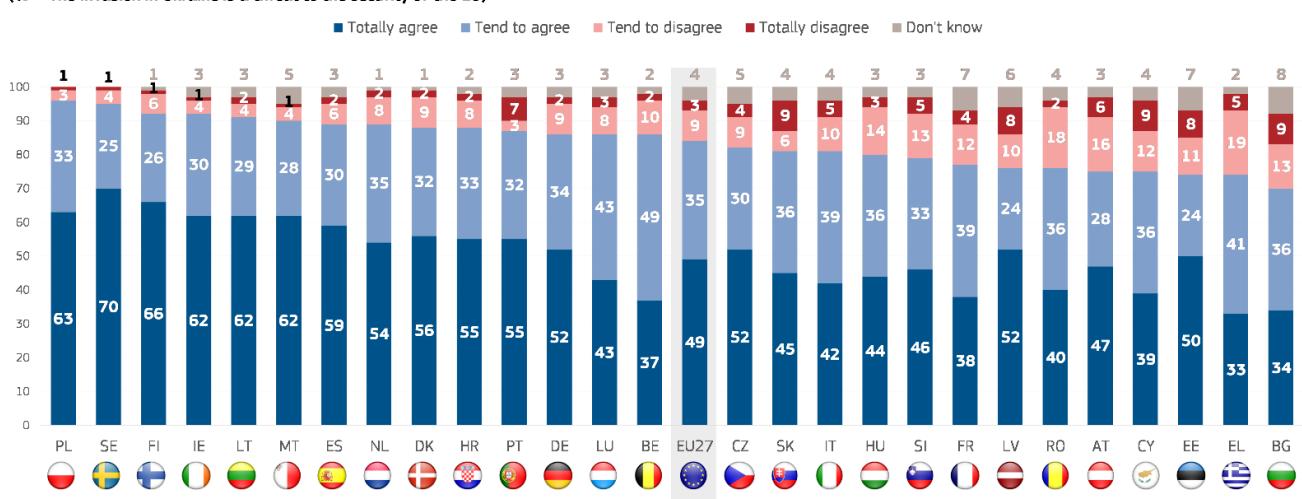
The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)



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

They exceed 90% in Poland (96%), Sweden (95%), Ireland, Finland (both 92%), Lithuania (91%) and Malta (90%), while they are the lowest in Bulgaria (70%), Greece and Estonia (both 74%).

QC6.1 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
 (% - The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU)



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The **sociodemographic data** show that differences across gender, age, and education categories are minor.

When it comes to socio-professional categories, managers (85%) and other white collars (86%) are slightly more likely than house persons (81%) and unemployed respondents (78%) to agree that **the invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU**. Those who almost never/never have difficulties paying bills are also more likely to agree than those who have difficulties most of the time, or from time to time (86% vs. 80%).

Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class are more likely to agree than those who see themselves as lower middle class (90% vs. 82%).

Opinion patterns also show some noticeable differences. Respondents who think the voice of their country counts in the EU (88%), those who think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (90%), are more likely to think that **the invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU**.

**QC6.1** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

(% - EU)

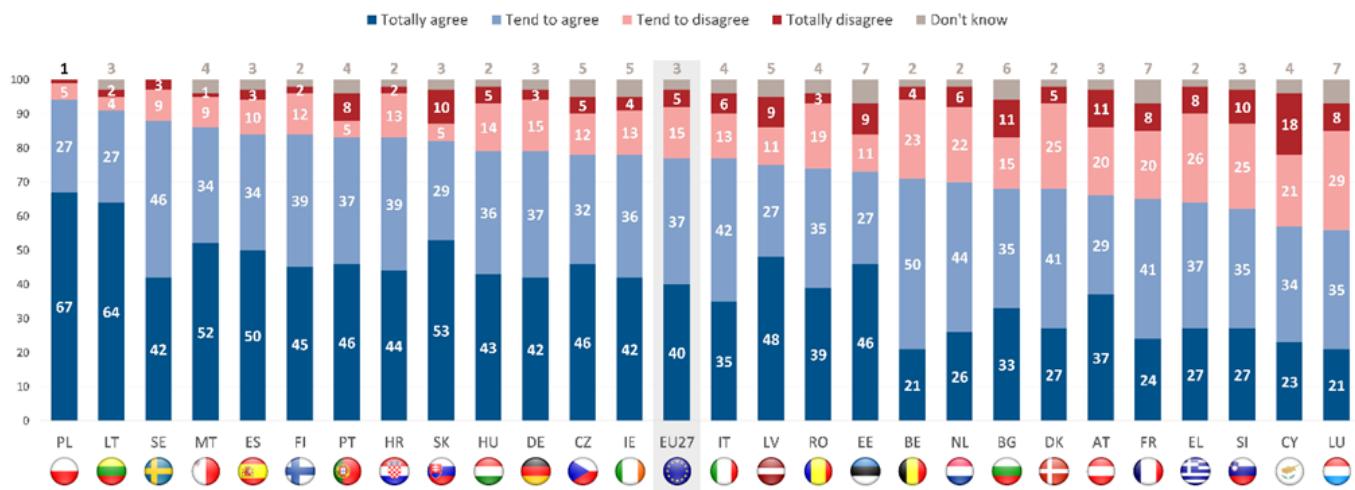
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	49	35	9	3	4	84	12
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	50	33	10	4	3	83	14
Woman	48	36	9	3	4	84	12
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	43	39	12	2	4	82	14
25-39	48	34	11	4	3	82	15
40-54	49	36	9	3	3	85	12
55 +	52	33	8	3	4	85	11
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	49	34	9	3	5	83	12
16-19	49	36	9	3	3	85	12
20+	52	33	9	4	2	85	13
Still studying	44	38	10	3	5	82	13
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	50	32	12	4	2	82	16
Managers	50	35	8	4	3	85	12
Other white collars	51	35	8	3	3	86	11
Manual workers	47	35	11	4	3	82	15
House persons	44	37	12	2	5	81	14
Unemployed	45	33	11	6	5	78	17
Retired	53	34	7	2	4	87	9
Students	44	38	10	3	5	82	13
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	51	29	12	4	4	80	16
From time to time	42	38	12	4	4	80	16
Almost never/ Never	52	34	8	3	3	86	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	51	34	8	3	4	85	11
The lower middle class	45	37	12	3	3	82	15
The middle class	49	35	9	4	3	84	13
The upper middle class	57	32	8	2	1	89	10
The upper class	63	27	4	4	2	90	8
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>							
Right direction	55	35	7	2	1	90	9
Wrong direction	43	36	12	6	3	79	18
Neither	52	32	8	2	6	84	10
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>							
Agree	55	34	7	2	2	89	9
Disagree	42	36	13	5	4	78	18

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

In all 27 Member States of the EU over half of the respondents consider **the invasion in Ukraine to be a threat to the security of their country**. However, levels of approval vary widely among Member States.

They are the highest in Poland (94%) and Lithuania (91%), where more than nine in ten respondents agree with the statement, while they are the lowest in Luxembourg (56%) and Cyprus (57%), where less than six in ten respondents agree with this statement. Cyprus stands out with a particularly high proportion of respondents who 'totally disagree' with this statement (18%).

QC6.2 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
 (% - The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY))



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The **sociodemographic data** show that differences between gender categories are minor. With regards to age, older respondents are more likely than younger ones to agree that **the invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country** (79% of those aged 55+ vs. 72% of those between 15-24).

Respondents who spent at most 15 years in education, as well as those who spent 16-19 years, are also more likely to agree than those who spent 20 or more years (79% vs. 75%).

Taking into account respondents' financial situation, those who have difficulties paying their bills never/almost never are more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time to agree (78% vs. 74%).

However, respondents who consider themselves upper class are more likely to agree than those who see themselves belonging to the lower middle class or working class (83% vs. 75%-79%).

Finally, opinion patterns show some noticeable differences. Respondents who think their voice counts in their country, as well as those who think the voice of their country counts in the EU (both 80%), are more likely to think that **the invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country**.

**QC6.2** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
**The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)**  
(% - EU)

	Totaly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	40	37	15	5	3	77	20
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	39	36	16	6	3	75	22
Woman	40	38	14	4	4	78	18
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	33	39	18	5	5	72	23
25-39	39	37	15	6	3	76	21
40-54	40	38	15	5	2	78	20
55 +	42	37	13	4	4	79	17
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	42	37	12	4	5	79	16
16-19	41	38	14	4	3	79	18
20+	39	36	16	6	3	75	22
Still studying	32	39	17	6	6	71	23
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	39	37	17	5	2	76	22
Managers	39	37	15	6	3	76	21
Other white collars	40	39	14	4	3	79	18
Manual workers	40	36	15	6	3	76	21
House persons	37	43	13	3	4	80	16
Unemployed	36	35	16	8	5	71	24
Retired	43	36	13	4	4	79	17
Students	32	39	17	6	6	71	23
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	42	32	14	7	5	74	21
From time to time	36	39	17	5	3	75	22
Almost never/ Never	41	37	14	5	3	78	19
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	45	34	13	4	4	79	17
The lower middle class	38	37	16	5	4	75	21
The middle class	38	39	15	5	3	77	20
The upper middle class	40	37	15	5	3	77	20
The upper class	52	31	10	5	2	83	15
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>							
Agree	42	38	13	4	3	80	17
Disagree	36	35	18	7	4	71	25
<b>(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU</b>							
Agree	42	38	14	4	2	80	18
Disagree	34	36	18	8	4	70	26

# **DEFENCE AND SECURITY IN THE EU**



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

This chapter covers the perceptions of the main challenges to the internal security of the EU, and the best way to face these challenges.

## 1. Challenges to security in the EU

### The main challenges to the internal security of the EU are war in the EU's neighbourhood and terrorism

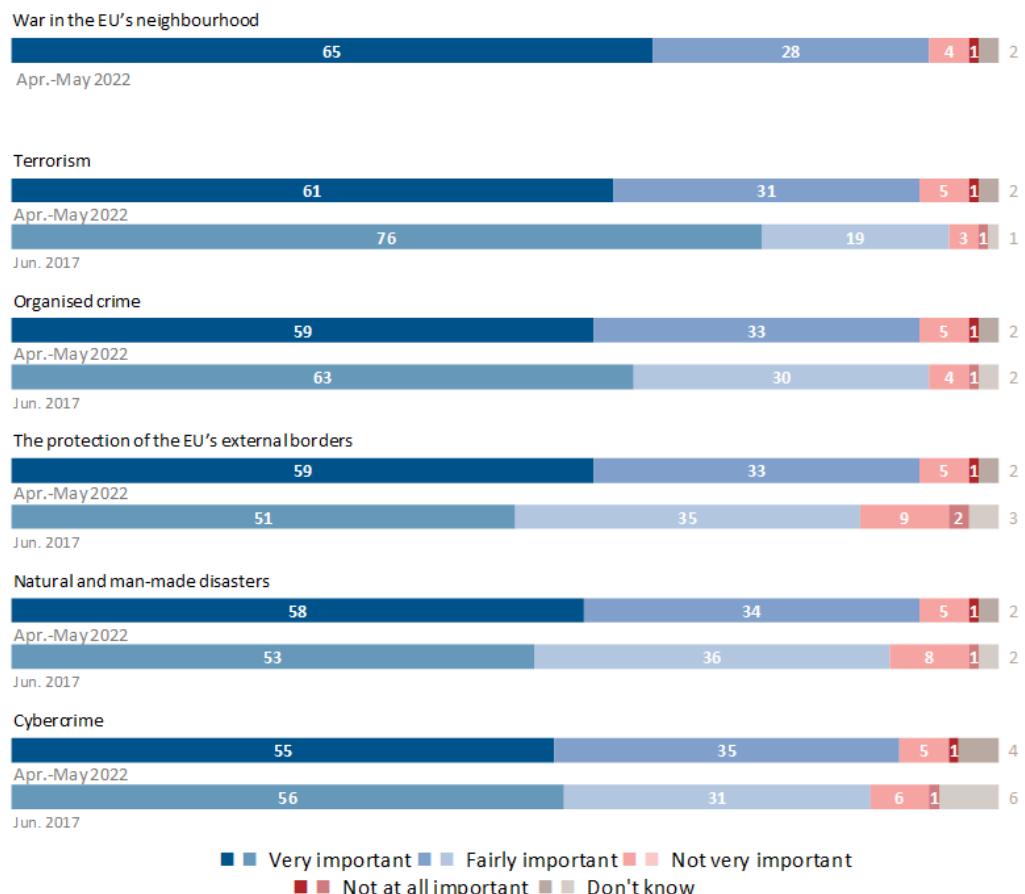
**War in the EU's neighbourhood** is seen as the main challenge to the internal security of the EU. 93% of Europeans consider this issue as important, including 65% who answer 'very important' and 28% who say that this issue is a 'fairly important' challenge to the EU's internal security.

Four challenges closely follow in joint second position: **terrorism** (92%, including 61% 'very important' and 31% 'fairly important'), **organised crime** (92%, including 59% and 33%), **the protection of the EU's external borders** (92%, including 59% and 33%) and **natural and man-made disasters** (92%, including 58% and 34%). **Cybercrime** ranks last but is still mentioned by at least nine in ten respondents (90%, including 55% and 35%).

Compared with June 2017 mentions for terrorism decline by three percentage points and by one percentage point for organised crime. Conversely, three items are mentioned by a higher proportion of respondents than in the previous survey: the protection of the EU's external border rise by six percentage points while increases are slightly less pronounced for natural and man-made disasters (+3) and cybercrime (+3).

War in the EU's neighbourhood is a new item with no historical data available.

#### QC1. In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU? (% - EU)



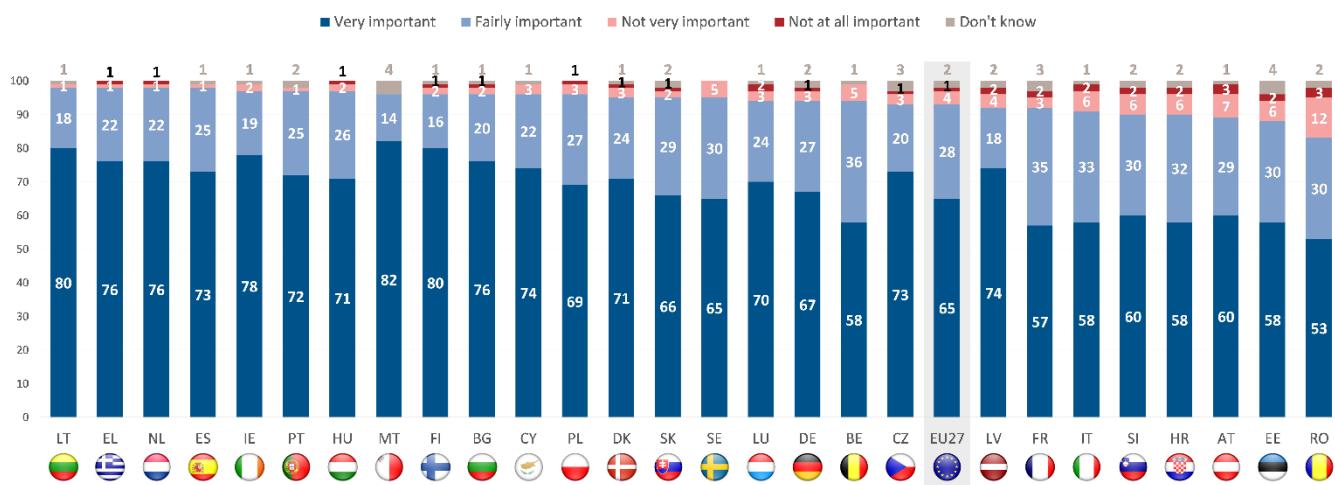
## Special Eurobarometer 526

### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

#### War in the EU's neighbourhood

More than eight in ten respondents in all 27 EU-Member States consider **war in the EU's neighbourhood** as an important challenge to the internal security of the EU. Scores are highest in Lithuania, Greece, the Netherlands and Spain (98%) while they are lowest in Romania (83%). Malta (82%), Finland and Lithuania (each 80%) hold the highest proportion of respondents who consider this issue as a 'very important' challenge to the internal security of the EU.

QC1.5 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
(% - War in the EU's neighbourhood)



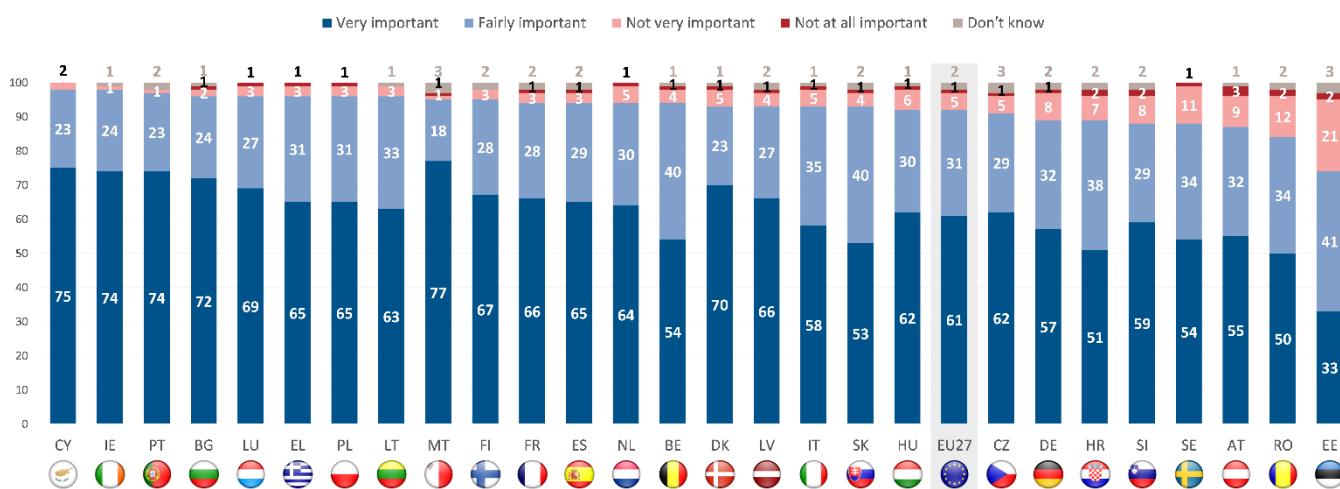
On the other end of the scale, proportions of this opinion are lowest in Romania (53%) and France (57%). Romania also totals the highest proportion of answers for 'not important' (15%, including 12% 'not very important' and 3% 'not important at all')

#### Terrorism

Over seven in ten respondents in every EU-Member State find that **terrorism** is an important challenge to the internal security of the EU. The highest proportions are found in Ireland and Cyprus (98%), and Portugal (97%). The highest proportion of respondents stating that this is 'very important' are found in Malta (77%), Cyprus (74%), and Ireland and Portugal (both 74%).

On the other hand, respondents are least likely to consider **terrorism** an important challenge to the internal security of the EU in Estonia (74%), Romania (84%), and Austria (87%). Estonia (23%) also holds the highest proportion of those who do not consider this important, including 21% that say it is 'not very important' and 2% that say it is 'not at all important'.

QC1.1 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
(% - Terrorism)



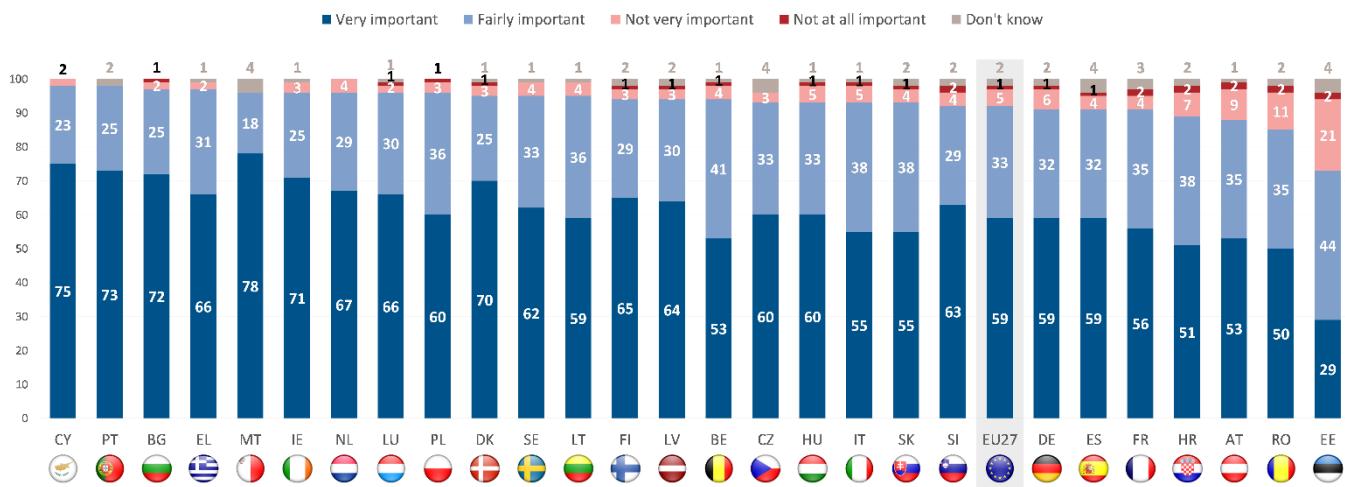
**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
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### Organised crime

More than seven in ten respondents in all EU-Member States see **organised crime** as an important threat to the internal security of the EU. Nearly all respondents in Cyprus and Portugal (each 98%) say so, while this idea is less widespread in Estonia with 73% of respondents considering organised crime as an important security challenge.

Malta stands out as the only country with more than three quarters of respondents considering organised crime as a 'very important' security challenge for the EU (78%). On the other hand, Estonia totals 23% of respondents who consider that this issue is not important, including 21% 'not very important' and 2% 'not at all important'.

QC1.2 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
 (% - Organised crime)

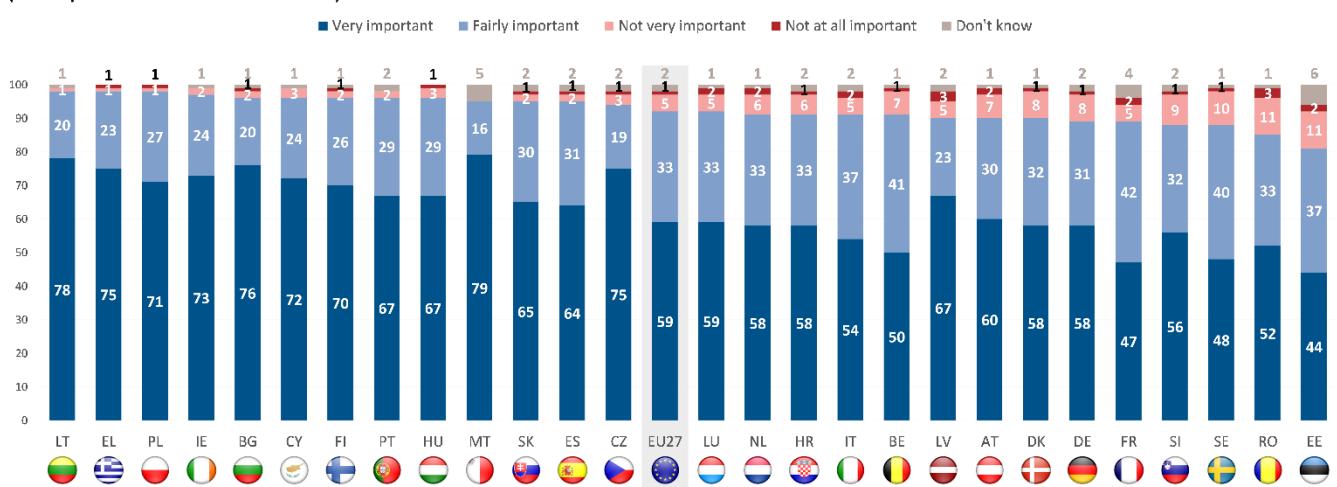


### The protection of the EU's external borders

In all 27 EU-Member States more than eight in ten respondents mention **the protection of the EU's external borders** as an important challenge to the internal security of the EU. Proportions are highest in Lithuania, Greece and Poland (all 98%), while they are lowest in Estonia (81%).

Three countries stand out with more than three quarters of respondents who consider this issue as 'very important': namely Malta (79%), Lithuania (78%) and Bulgaria (76%). In Romania (14%), Sweden (11%) and Estonia (13%) more than one in ten respondents consider the protection of the external borders of the EU as a 'not important' security challenge.

QC1.6 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
 (% - The protection of the EU's external borders)



## Special Eurobarometer 526

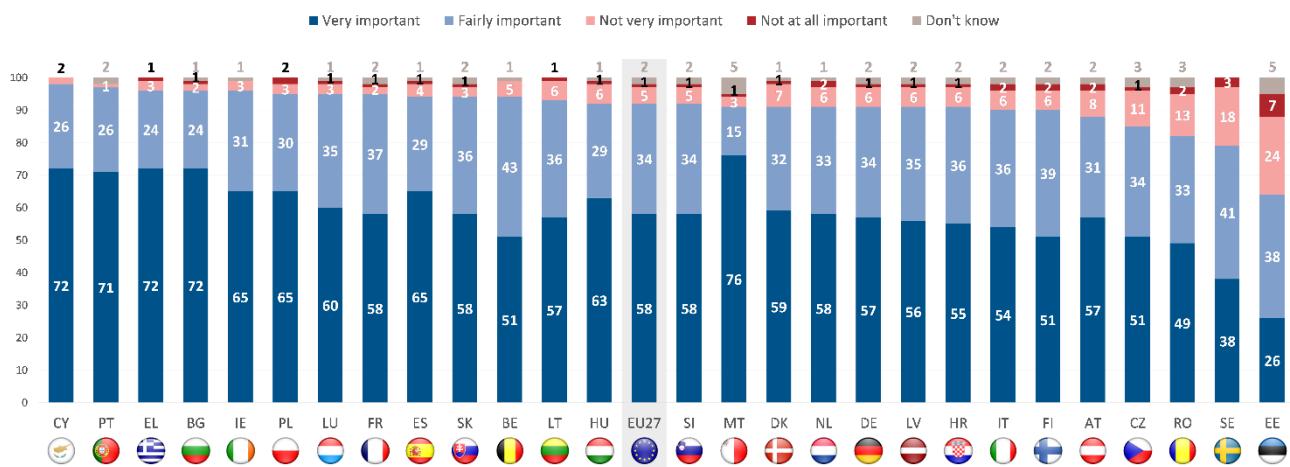
### Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

#### Natural and man-made disasters

More than six in ten respondents in all 27 EU-Member States consider that **natural and man-made disasters** are an important challenge to the internal security of the EU. Cyprus tops the list with the highest proportion of respondents saying so (98%). Estonia stands on the other end of the scale with only 64% saying so. It is the only Member State where less than seven in ten respondents consider this issue as important and where more than three in ten respondents (31%) do not believe that natural and man-made disasters are an important key challenge to the internal security of the EU.

The proportion of respondents who consider that 'natural and man-made disasters' are a key challenge to the security of the EU are notably high in Malta (76%), but also in Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus (each 72%) and Portugal (71%)

QC1.3 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
(% - Natural and man-made disasters)



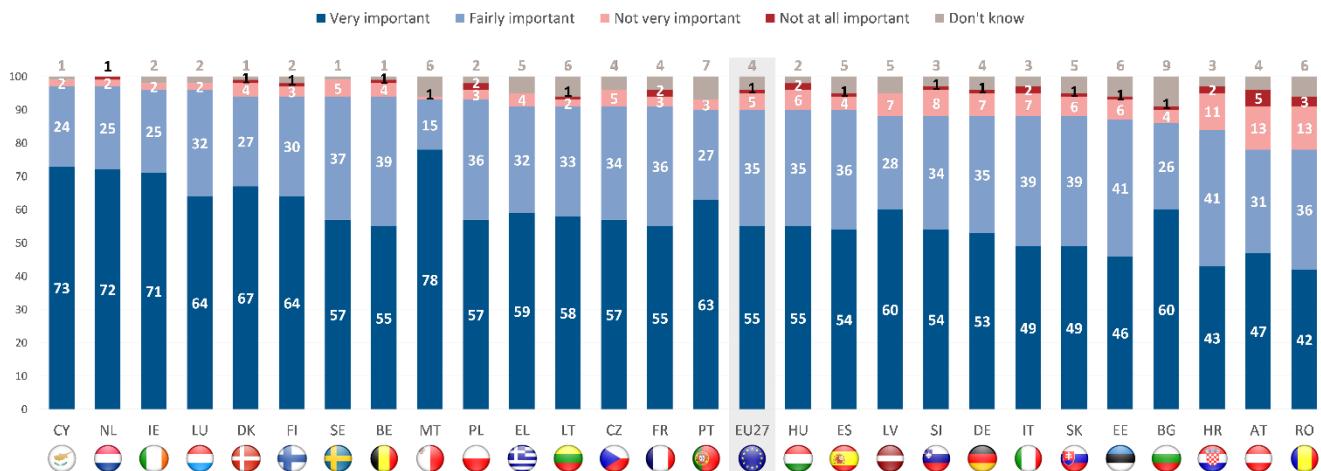
#### Cybercrime

Over three quarters of respondents in all 27 EU Member States consider that **cybercrime** is an important challenge to the internal security of the EU. Proportions are highest in Cyprus and the Netherlands (each 97%), followed by Ireland and Luxembourg (each 96%). In 17 countries at least nine in ten respondents mention this issue as an important challenge.

In four countries proportions of respondents who consider cybercrime as 'very important' are higher than 70%: Malta (78%), Cyprus (73%), the Netherlands (72%) and Ireland (71%).

Overall scores are lowest in Austria and Romania (each 78%), the only two countries where less than eight in ten respondents mention cybercrime as an 'important' security challenge.

QC1.4 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
(% - Cybercrime)



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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

In five Member States, an increase in the proportion of those who consider that **terrorism** is a key challenge to the security of the EU can be observed since June 2017: Ireland (98%, +2 percentage points), Poland (96%, +2), Sweden (88%, +2), Luxembourg (96%, +1) and Portugal (97%, +1). Attitudes remained unchanged in five countries, while they declined in 17 Member States, most notably in Estonia (74%, -14).

Since June 2017, the proportion of respondents who mention **organised crime** as an important security challenge for the EU gained ground in 13 Member States, most particularly in Sweden (95%, +8) and to a lesser extend in Czechia (93%, +4), while they remained unchanged in Greece (97%), Lithuania (95%) and Malta (96%). Conversely, proportions decreased in 11 countries, most significantly in Austria (88%, -6) and Germany (91%, -5).

Compared with the previous survey, mentions for **natural man-made disasters** increased in 20 Member States, most significantly in Sweden (79%, +26), Estonia (64%, +15) and Ireland (96%, +12). On the other hand, proportions declined in seven countries, particularly in Romania (82%, -6).

**QC1 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?**  
(% Total 'Important')

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
Terrorism	Apr/May 2022	92	94	96	91	93	89	74	98	96	94	94	89	93	98	93	96	96	92	95	94	87	96	97	84	88	93	95	88
	Δ Jun 2017	▼3	=	▼3	=	▼3	▼7	▼14	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼8	▲2	▲1	▼5	▼8	▼2	▼2	▲2	
Organised crime	Apr/May 2022	92	94	97	93	95	91	73	96	97	91	91	89	93	98	94	95	96	93	96	96	88	96	98	85	92	93	94	95
	Δ Jun 2017	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲4	▼1	▼5	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▼6	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲8
The protection of EU's external borders	Apr/May 2022	92	91	96	94	90	89	81	97	98	95	89	91	91	96	90	98	92	96	95	91	90	98	96	85	88	95	96	88
	Δ Jun 2017	▲6	▲7	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲15	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲8	▲6	▲7	▲3	▲4	▲7	▼3	▲7	▲4	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲5	▲28	
Natural man-made disasters	Apr/May 2022	92	94	96	85	91	91	64	96	96	94	95	91	90	98	91	93	95	92	91	91	88	95	97	82	92	94	90	79
	Δ Jun 2017	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲7	▲1	▲15	▲12	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲3	▼1	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲7	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼2	▲5	▲2	▼6	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲26
Cybercrime	Apr/May 2022	90	94	86	91	94	88	87	96	91	90	91	84	88	97	88	91	96	90	93	97	78	93	90	78	88	88	94	94
	Δ Jun 2017	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲10	▲2	▼5	▲13	▲4	▲3	▲9	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲1	▲8	=	▼4	▲7	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲11

Since June 2017, proportions of respondent who consider that **cybercrime** is a key challenge to the security of the EU have gained ground in 22 Member States, mostly in Estonia (87%, +13), Sweden (94%, +11) and Czechia (91%, +10), while they have declined in Finland (94%, -2), Austria (78%, -4), Romania (78%, -4) and Germany (88%, -5). Attitudes have remained stable in the Netherlands (97%).

Since the previous survey, mentions for **the protection of the EU's external borders** have increased in 24 Member States, most particularly in Sweden (88%, +28 percentage points) and Spain (95%, +15), while attitudes remained unchanged in Germany (89%). Conversely, proportions decreased in Austria (90%, -3) and in Slovenia (88%, -3).

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that in all categories over eight in ten respondents mention any of the listed security challenges. It is noticeable that for most of the security challenges differences in terms of gender, age or education are small and tend not to be considerable. **Cybercrime** is the only exception to this pattern.

Respondents aged 55 or over (87%), the retired (86%), housepersons (81%), those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (82%), those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (85%) and those who say that they belong to the working class of society (86%) mention less often **cybercrime** as a security challenge.

This is in comparison to those aged 40-54 (93%), those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 years or beyond (93%), managers (94%), those who never encounter difficulties in paying their bills (92%) and those who see themselves as upper middle class (95%) or upper class (94%) of society.

Finally, for all security challenges a common pattern can be noted. Those who are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the EU or by their national government, and those who see the Russian invasion in Ukraine as a security threat to their country are more likely to mention any of the tested security challenges.

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC1** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
 (% - Total 'Important')

	War in the EU's neighbourhood	Terrorism	Organised crime	The protection of EU's external borders	Natural and man-made disasters	Cybercrime
EU27	93	92	92	92	92	90
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	93	91	91	91	91	89
Woman	94	93	93	92	93	90
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	92	90	91	89	90	90
25-39	93	90	91	90	91	91
40-54	95	93	93	92	92	93
55 +	94	94	93	93	92	87
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	93	94	92	92	91	82
16-19	93	93	92	94	92	89
20+	95	92	93	90	92	93
Still studying	93	90	90	89	92	91
<b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	94	92	93	91	90	91
Managers	95	91	91	90	92	94
Other white collars	95	92	93	93	92	92
Manual workers	93	92	92	92	92	91
House persons	91	92	91	91	90	81
Unemployed	90	90	89	87	92	88
Retired	95	94	94	94	92	86
Students	93	90	90	89	92	91
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	90	90	90	89	90	85
From time to time	92	90	90	89	91	86
Almost never/ Never	95	93	93	93	93	92
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	94	94	92	94	93	86
The lower middle class	93	91	93	90	93	88
The middle class	93	92	93	91	91	91
The upper middle class	97	93	93	92	91	95
The upper class	95	93	95	97	94	94
<b>Satisfaction with response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the (NATIONALITY) government</b>						
Satisfied	97	94	94	94	93	91
Not satisfied	90	90	91	88	91	88
<b>Satisfaction with response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by the European Union</b>						
Satisfied	97	94	94	95	94	93
Not satisfied	89	90	91	88	89	86

## 2. EU action in view of security challenges

### Support for both a common defence and security policy among EU Member States and a common foreign policy of the Member States is high

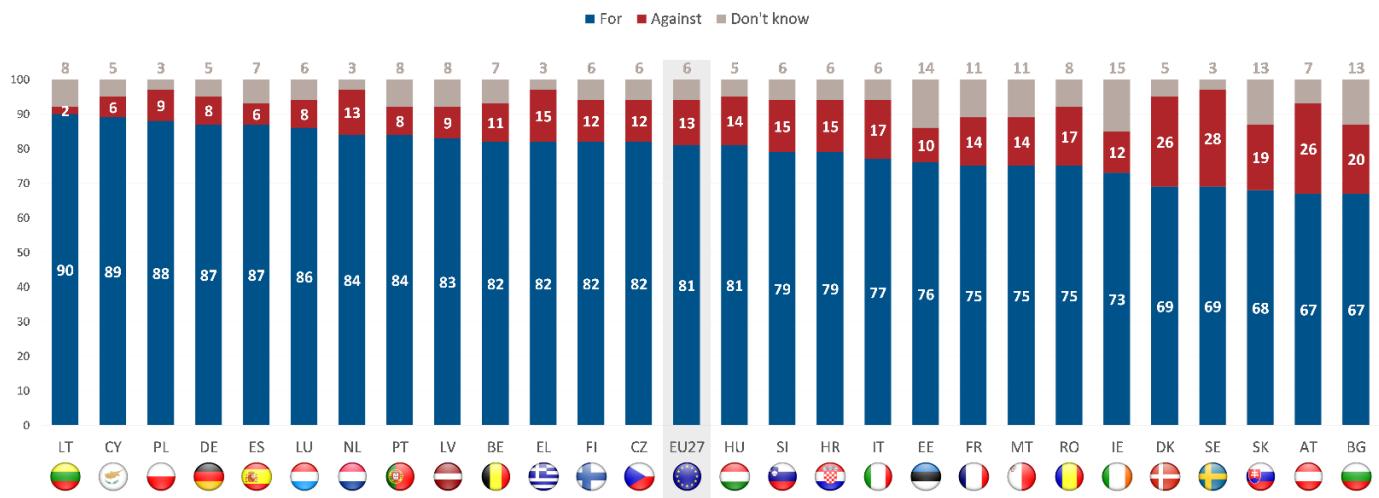
Respondents were presented with two statements regarding the EU's defence and security and foreign policy. Eight in ten (81%) are in favour of **a common defence and security policy among EU Member States**, while 13% are against it and 6% say that they do not know.

Additionally, three quarters of Europeans (75%) show support for **a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU**, while 17% oppose this idea and 8% answer 'don't know'.

In all 27 Member States over two-thirds of the respondents are in favour of **a common defence and security policy among EU Member States**. Levels of support reach from a high 90% in Lithuania to 67% in Bulgaria and Austria.

The highest proportions of respondents who are against this statement are found in Sweden (28%), Denmark, Austria (26% in both), and Bulgaria (20%).

**QC14.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.**  
 (% - A common defence and security policy among EU Member States)



**QC14. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.**  
 (% - EU)

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States



A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU



■ For ■ Against ■ Don't know

Finally, in six countries the proportion of respondents stating that they don't know exceeds 10%, namely in Ireland (15%), Estonia (14%), Slovakia, Bulgaria (each 13%), Malta and France (each 11%).

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that in almost all categories over seven in ten respondents support a **common defence and security policy of the Member States of the EU**. However, some slight differences can be noted.

Support is lowest amongst the unemployed (73%), those who have most of the time or from time to time difficulties in paying their bills (both 74%), those who think that things are going in the wrong direction in the EU (71%), those who are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (69%), and those who hold a negative image of the EU (54%).

**QC14.2** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common defence and security policy among EU Member States**

(% - EU)

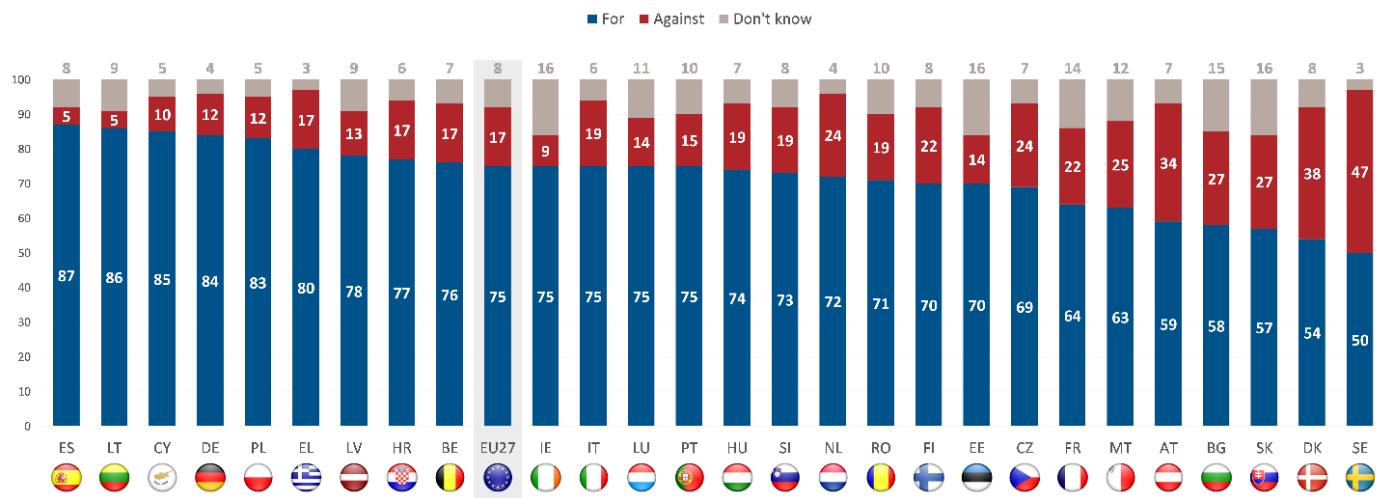
	For	Against	Don't know
EU27	81	13	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	81	13	6
Woman	81	12	7
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	79	12	9
25-39	79	14	7
40-54	81	13	6
55 +	82	12	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	79	12	9
16-19	81	13	6
20+	82	13	5
Still studying	79	12	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	82	14	4
Managers	85	11	4
Other white collars	80	14	6
Manual workers	79	14	7
House persons	76	14	10
Unemployed	73	16	11
Retired	83	11	6
Students	79	12	9
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	91	6	3
Neutral	75	14	11
Total 'Negative'	54	39	7
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	92	6	2
Wrong direction	71	22	7
Neither	84	8	8
<b>Satisfaction with democracy in the EU</b>			
Satisfied	89	7	4
Not satisfied	69	23	8

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

In all 27 Member States at least half of the respondents are in favour of **a common foreign policy of the EU Member States**. However, the gap between the highest score recorded in Spain (87%) and the lowest score recorded in Sweden (50%) is 37 percentage points.

Respondents are most likely to be against this statement in Sweden (47%), Denmark (38%), and Austria (34%).

**QC14.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.**  
 (% - A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that around two thirds of respondents in all gender, age, and education level categories support a **common foreign policy of the EU Member States**. Moreover, differences within this socio-demographic groups are minor.

However, there is a noticeable pattern: those who are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (62%), those who consider that things are going in the wrong direction in the EU (65%) and those who hold a negative image of the EU (45%) are least likely to support a **common foreign policy of EU Member States**. In the last category support holds only a minority.

**QC14.1** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU**

(% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know
EU27	75	17	8
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	76	18	6
Woman	74	17	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	74	16	10
25-39	74	19	7
40-54	76	18	6
55 +	76	16	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	76	13	11
16-19	75	18	7
20+	75	19	6
Still studying	76	15	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	76	19	5
Managers	76	19	5
Other white collars	76	17	7
Manual workers	74	18	8
House persons	72	17	11
Unemployed	68	21	11
Retired	77	15	8
Students	76	15	9
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	87	9	4
Neutral	69	19	12
Total 'Negative'	45	47	8
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	87	9	4
Wrong direction	65	28	7
Neither	78	12	10
<b>Satisfaction with democracy in the EU</b>			
Satisfied	85	10	5
Not satisfied	62	30	8

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**EU citizens strongly support that EU Member States act jointly in matters of defence and humanitarian action**

Respondents were presented with various elements when it comes to joint actions of the EU Member States. Overall, opinions about these are strongly positive.

Over nine in ten Europeans consider that EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to **defending the territory of the EU** (93%), that they should **jointly carry out humanitarian missions in Europe** (93%) and that they should **tackle the refugee crisis in Europe together** (92%).

90% of Europeans support the idea of a joint action of Member States to **repatriate EU citizens who are in conflict areas** and a slightly smaller proportion is in favour of **a joint participation in UN peacekeeping missions** (88%).

Respondents expressing a negative view towards such actions being carried out jointly by EU Member states range from 8% with regards to **joint participation in UN peacekeeping missions**, to 5% in both **carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe** and **defending the territory of the EU**.

**QC2. Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?**  
 (% - EU)

Defending the territory of the EU



Carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe



Tackling a refugee crisis in Europe



Repatriating EU citizens who are in conflict areas



Taking part in UN peacekeeping missions



■ Yes, definitely ■ Yes, to some extent ■ No, not really ■ No, definitely not ■ Don't know

## Special Eurobarometer 526 Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

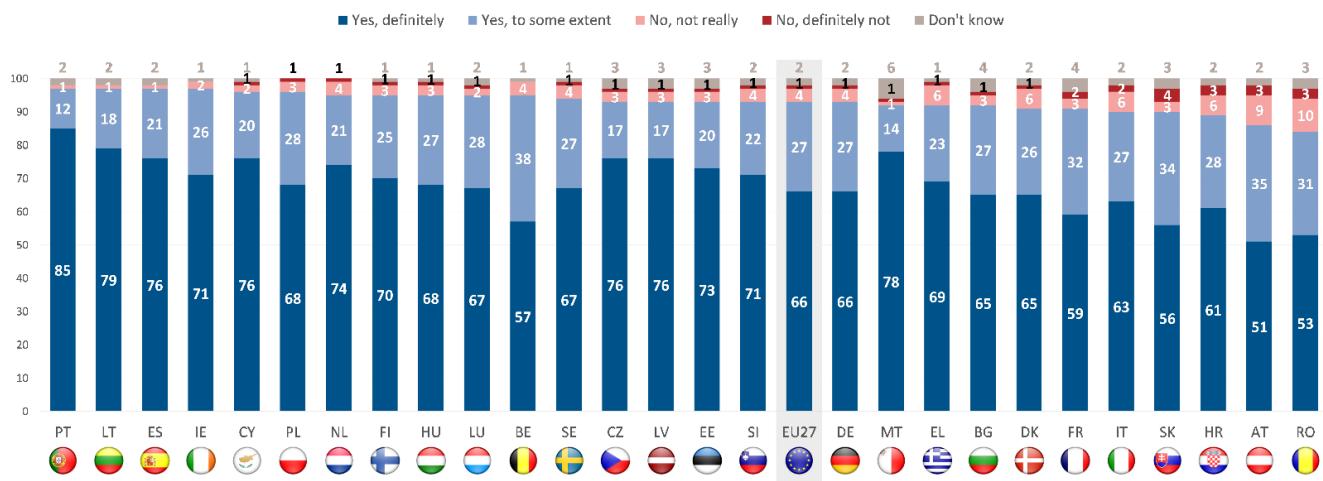
### Defending the territory of the EU

In 24 Member States more than nine in ten respondents support the idea of joint actions of the Member States **in defending the territory of the EU**. The largest proportions are seen in Ireland, Spain, Lithuania, and Portugal (all 97%).

Respondents are most likely to say 'yes, definitely' in Portugal (85%), Lithuania (79%), and Malta (78%).

In three countries support falls below 90%, namely in Croatia (89%), Austria (86%) and Romania (84%)

**QC2.1 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?**  
(% - Defending the territory of the EU)



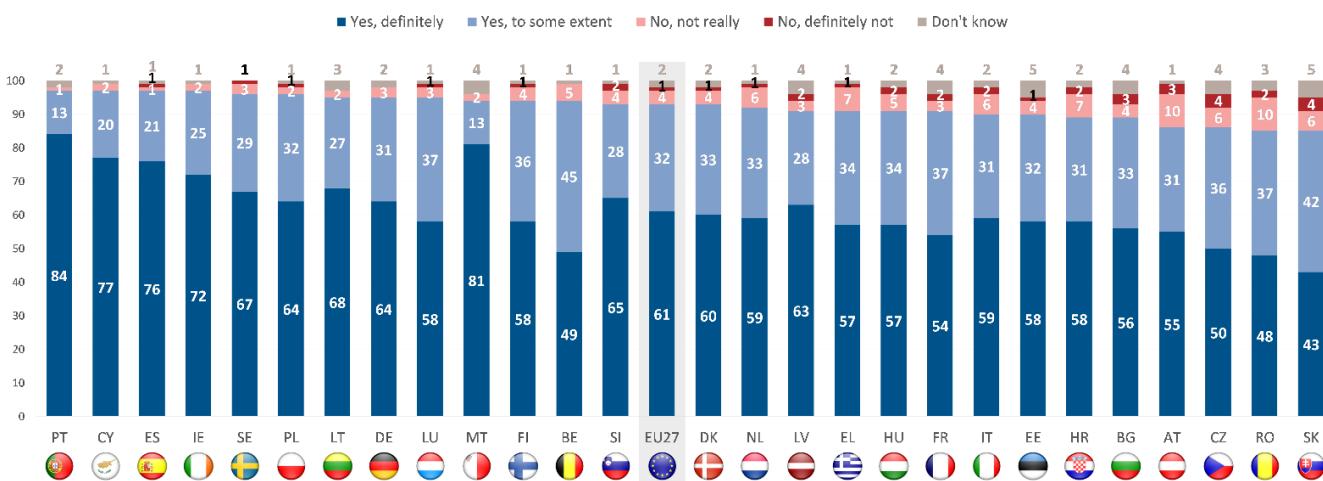
### Carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe

At least nine in ten respondents support the idea of EU Member States acting jointly when it comes to **carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe**. This is especially the case in Ireland, Spain, Cyprus and Portugal (all 97%).

The highest proportions of respondents saying 'yes, definitely' are seen in Portugal (84%), Malta (81%), and Cyprus (77%).

At the other end of the scale, support is lowest Romania and Slovakia (both 85%), and Czechia and Austria (both 86%).

**QC2.2 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?**  
(% - Carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

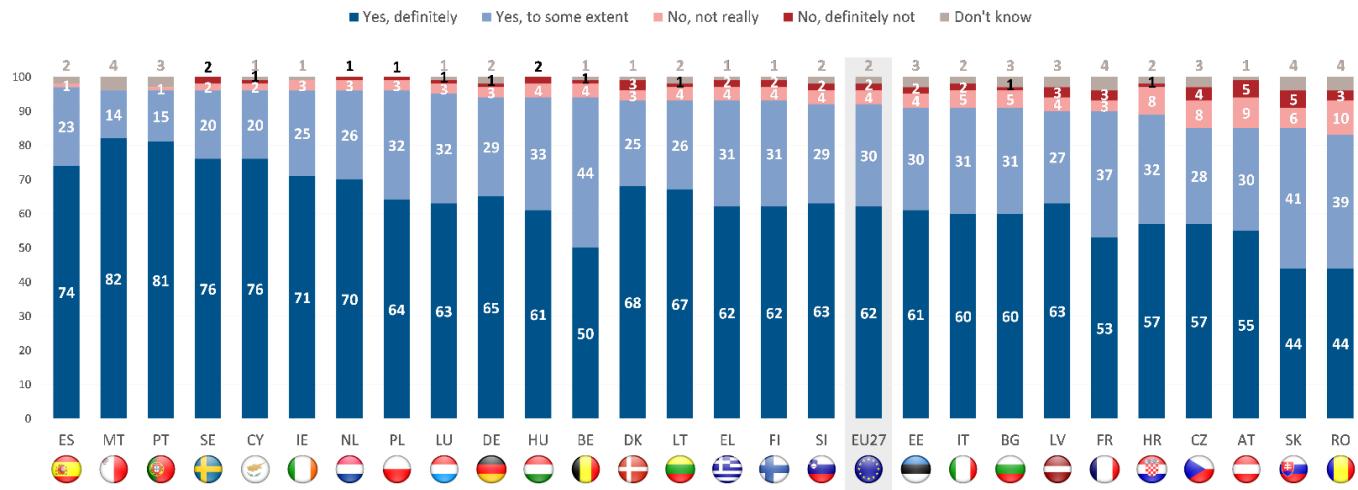
### Tackling the refugee crisis in Europe

Support for joint action in terms of **tackling the refugee crisis in Europe** is largely predominant in all 27 Member States, with at least eight in ten showing approval. Support reaches from 97% in Spain, where it is highest, to 83% in Romania, where it is lowest.

Member States with the highest proportions of respondents saying 'yes, definitely' are Malta (82%), Portugal (81%), and Cyprus and Sweden (both 76%).

On the other hand, the lowest levels of support for this idea are seen in Romania (83%), Czechia, Austria and Slovakia (all 85%).

QC2.5 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
(% - Tackling a refugee crisis in Europe)



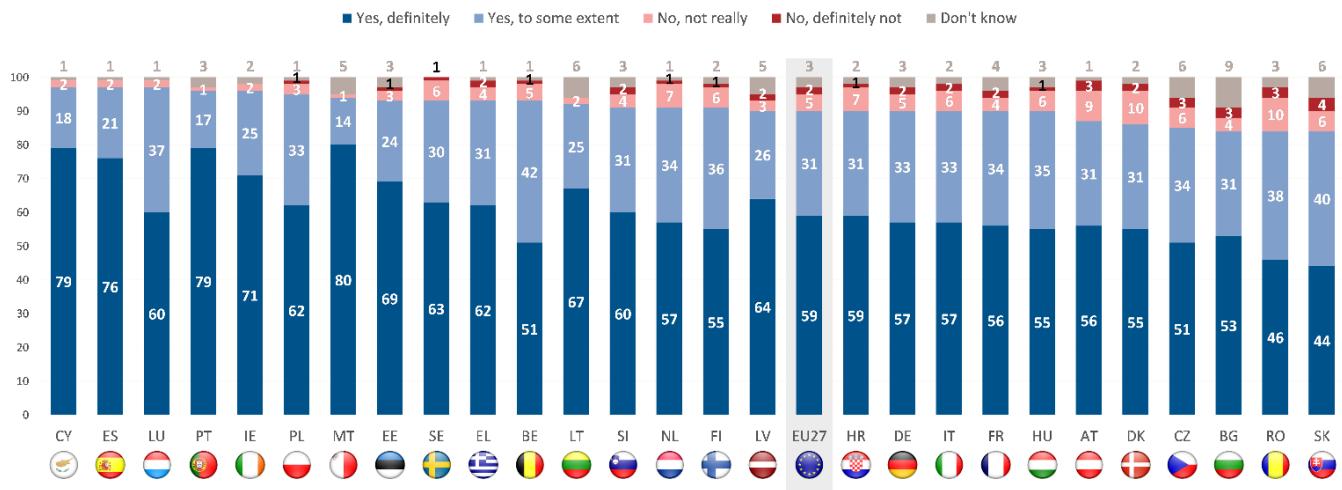
### Repatriating EU Citizens who are in conflict areas

At least nine in ten support joint action by Member States in 21 countries when it comes to **repatriating EU Citizens who are in conflict areas**. This is most notable in Spain, Cyprus and Luxembourg (all 97%).

Moreover, respondents are most likely to say 'yes, definitely' in Malta (80%), Cyprus and Portugal (both 79%).

Respondents are least likely to say support this idea in Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia, (all 84%).

QC2.3 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
(% - Repatriating EU citizens who are in conflict areas)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

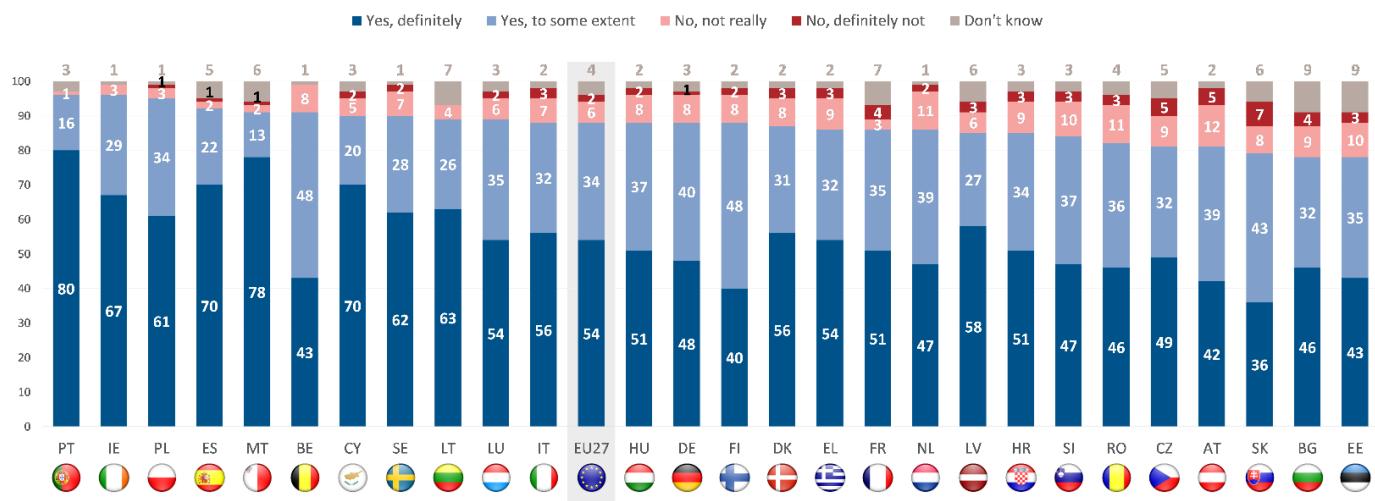
### Taking part in UN peacekeeping missions

Opinions are slightly more contrasted when it comes to joint actions in terms of **taking part in UN peacekeeping missions**. Levels of support reach from a high 96% in Ireland and Portugal to a low 78% in Bulgaria and Estonia.

Respondents most likely to say 'yes, definitely' are seen in Portugal (80%), Malta (78%), Spain and Cyprus (both 70%).

The lowest proportions of support for this idea, besides Bulgaria and Estonia, are seen in Slovakia (79%), Czechia and Austria (both 81%).

QC2.4 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
 (% - Taking part in UN peacekeeping missions)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** reveal that there are no discernible differences or patterns among most categories. Furthermore, at least seven in ten support the idea of EU Member States acting jointly in all categories, across all listed items.

Differences are more apparent when considering respondents' financial situation, as well as their image of the EU. When considering the former, it can be seen that those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to support any joint action than those who have difficulties most of the time. This is most notably seen when considering **tackling a refugee crisis in Europe** (94% of those who have difficulties never/almost never vs. 86% of those who have difficulties most of the time).

A similar pattern is seen with regards to respondents' image of the EU, with those who have a positive image more likely to support EU Member State joint action for all items. For instance, 94% of respondents with a positive image support joint action when it comes to taking part in UN peacekeeping missions, compared to 70% of those with a negative one.

**QC2** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
 (% - Total 'Yes')

	Defending the territory of the EU	Carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe	Tackling a refugee crisis in Europe	Repatriating EU citizens who are in conflict areas	Taking part in UN peacekeeping missions
EU27	93	93	92	90	88
<b>Gender</b>					
Man	92	91	91	90	87
Woman	93	93	93	92	89
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	91	92	91	91	88
25-39	92	92	92	90	87
40-54	93	93	93	91	88
55 +	93	93	92	91	88
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	92	92	92	90	87
16-19	93	92	92	90	88
20+	93	94	95	92	89
Still studying	92	93	92	91	88
<b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	92	93	93	90	88
Managers	93	94	95	93	90
Other white collars	93	92	93	91	89
Manual workers	92	92	91	91	88
House persons	91	91	92	90	86
Unemployed	88	89	87	87	83
Retired	94	94	93	91	88
Students	92	93	92	91	88
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	89	88	86	87	83
From time to time	90	90	90	89	85
Almost never/ Never	94	94	94	92	90
<b>Image of the EU</b>					
Total 'Positive'	96	97	96	95	94
Neutral	91	91	90	89	85
Total 'Negative'	83	81	81	81	70

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

## A majority agree that financing and co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased

Asked about whether they agree or not on specific measures in terms of a common defence and security policy, appreciations are globally positive.

- Over eight in ten respondents agree **that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased** (85%), while 10% oppose this idea and 5% answer ‘don’t know’.
- Almost three quarters of Europeans (73%) think **that more money should be spent on defence in the EU**. Opposition to this statement is slightly stronger: 20%, including 14% ‘tend to disagree’ and 6% ‘totally disagree’. 7% of respondents do not provide an answer or say that they don’t know.

In all 27 EU Member States more than seven in ten respondents support the idea that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**. Support levels is highest in Poland and Portugal (each 95%), while just under three-quarters of respondents support this idea in Slovenia (71%), Slovakia and Bulgaria (73%).

QC6. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
 (% - EU)

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



More money should be spent on defence in the EU

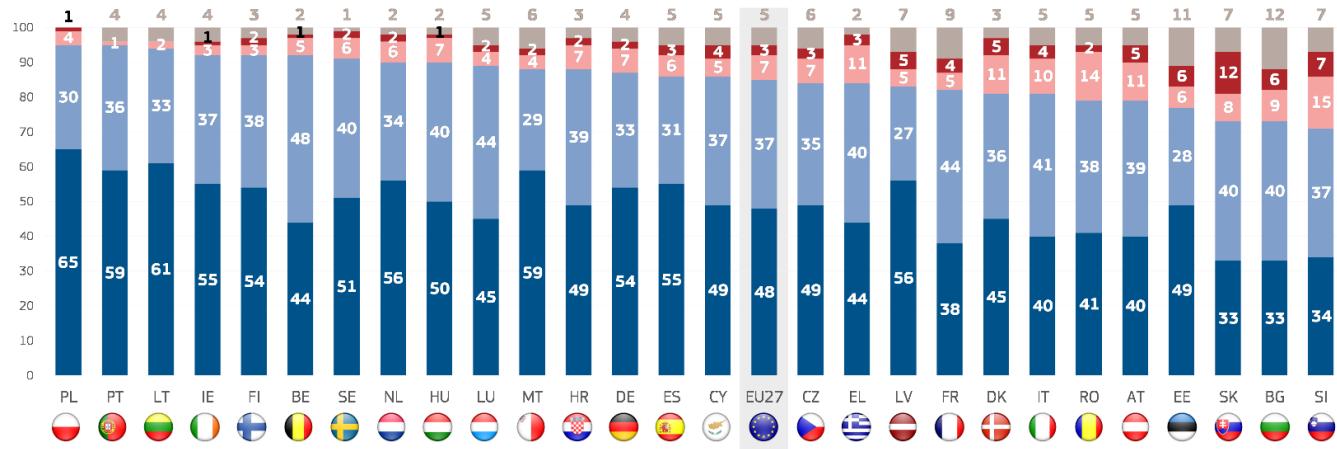


■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

Poland (65%) and Lithuania (61%) stand out with particularly high proportions of respondents who say that they ‘totally agree’, while ‘don’t know’ levels are particularly high in Estonia (11%) and Bulgaria (12%), where more than one in ten respondents do not provide an answer.

QC6.4 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)

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



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that support for increasing co-operation in defence matters at EU level is high in all sociodemographic categories. Differences in age, gender or education are small. However, agreement is slightly lower amongst house persons (80%) compared to managers (87%) or other white collar workers (88%).

Agreement is also less pronounced amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (80%), when compared to those who never or almost never encounter such difficulties (88%). Considering socio-professional categories, those who consider themselves belong to the working class or lower middle class of society (each 84%) tend to agree less compared to those who say that they are upper middle class or upper class (each 91%).

Opinion patterns are slightly more cleaving. For instance, people who hold a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree that co-operation in defence matters at the EU level should be increased (93% vs. 66% of those who hold a negative image). The same can be said for those who think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (94% vs. 78% ‘wrong direction’), that their voice counts in the EU (92% vs. 79% ‘voice does not count’) and those who are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (91% vs. 78%) tend to be more supportive.

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC6.4** 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**

(% - EU)

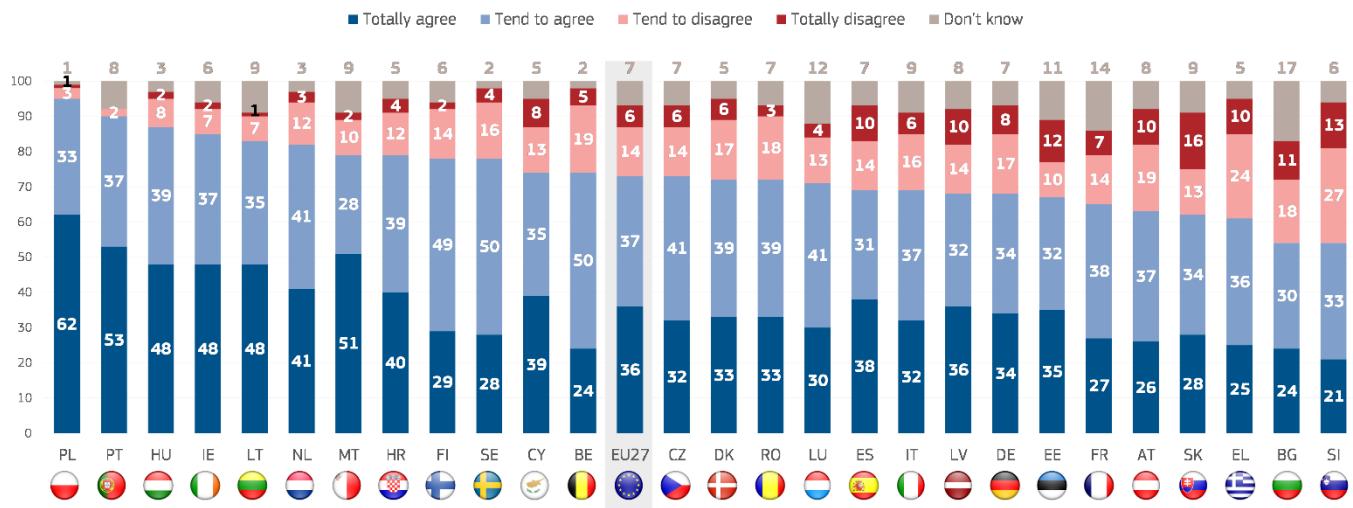
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	48	37	7	3	5	85	10
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	50	36	7	3	4	86	10
Woman	47	38	7	2	6	85	9
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	43	40	10	1	6	83	11
25-39	47	37	8	4	4	84	12
40-54	49	38	6	3	4	87	9
55 +	50	35	7	3	5	85	10
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	48	35	7	3	7	83	10
16-19	48	38	7	3	4	86	10
20+	52	35	6	3	4	87	9
Still studying	43	39	9	2	7	82	11
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	48	37	8	3	4	85	11
Managers	52	35	6	3	4	87	9
Other white collars	48	40	7	2	3	88	9
Manual workers	48	38	7	3	4	86	10
House persons	46	34	9	3	8	80	12
Unemployed	43	36	9	5	7	79	14
Retired	51	35	6	3	5	86	9
Students	43	39	9	2	7	82	11
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	46	34	9	5	6	80	14
From time to time	40	41	10	4	5	81	14
Almost never/ Never	52	36	6	2	4	88	8
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	47	37	6	3	7	84	9
The lower middle class	45	39	8	3	5	84	11
The middle class	49	37	7	3	4	86	10
The upper middle class	58	33	4	2	3	91	6
The upper class	62	29	4	3	2	91	7
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	59	34	4	1	2	93	5
Neutral	41	41	9	2	7	82	11
Total 'Negative'	30	36	15	13	6	66	28
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>							
Right direction	59	35	4	0	2	94	4
Wrong direction	39	39	11	6	5	78	17
Neither	50	35	5	1	9	85	6
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>							
Agree	56	36	5	1	2	92	6
Disagree	41	38	10	5	6	79	15
<b>Satisfaction with democracy in the EU</b>							
Satisfied	55	36	5	1	3	91	6
Not satisfied	40	38	11	6	5	78	17

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States agree with the idea that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU**. However, support varies widely across Member States. It is highest in Poland (95%) and Portugal (90%), where at least nine in ten respondents support this idea, while less than six in ten respondents agree with this idea in Bulgaria and Slovenia (54%).

More than one in ten respondents answer ‘don’t know’ or do not provide an answer in Bulgaria (17%), France (14%), Luxembourg (12%) and Estonia (11%).

**QC6.5 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**  
 (% – More money should be spent on defence in the EU)



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The **sociodemographic data** show that men (75%) are more likely to agree that more money should be spent on defence in the EU than women (70%). Managers and other white collars (both 76%) are also more likely to agree compared to those who are unemployed (63%) and housepersons (67%).

Taking into account respondents' financial circumstances, those who never or almost never encounter difficulties in paying their bills are more likely to agree on increased financing of defence in the EU (75% vs. 66% 'most of the time'), as well as those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle class (81%) or the upper class of society (85% vs. 69% working class or lower middle class).

Attitudes towards the EU are also a defining pattern. People who hold a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree (81% vs. 53% of those who hold a negative image), as well as those who think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (84% vs. 64% 'wrong direction'), that their voice counts in the EU (81% vs. 64% 'voice does not count'), and those who are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (81% vs. 62%).

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**QC6.5** 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**

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	36	37	14	6	7	73	20
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	39	36	13	7	5	75	20
Woman	33	37	15	6	9	70	21
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	34	37	15	5	9	71	20
25-39	35	37	15	7	6	72	22
40-54	38	36	14	6	6	74	20
55 +	35	37	13	6	9	72	19
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	34	34	15	6	11	68	21
16-19	37	37	14	6	6	74	20
20+	36	37	14	7	6	73	21
Still studying	33	35	16	6	10	68	22
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	33	39	15	8	5	72	23
Managers	38	38	13	6	5	76	19
Other white collars	37	39	14	5	5	76	19
Manual workers	36	38	14	6	6	74	20
House persons	33	34	15	6	12	67	21
Unemployed	33	30	16	12	9	63	28
Retired	37	35	13	6	9	72	19
Students	33	35	16	6	10	68	22
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	40	26	15	11	8	66	26
From time to time	31	38	17	7	7	69	24
Almost never/ Never	37	38	13	5	7	75	18
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	36	33	14	7	10	69	21
The lower middle class	34	35	16	7	8	69	23
The middle class	36	38	14	6	6	74	20
The upper middle class	39	42	11	4	4	81	15
The upper class	54	31	9	3	3	85	12
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	42	39	11	3	5	81	14
Neutral	30	37	16	7	10	67	23
Total 'Negative'	26	27	21	20	6	53	41
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>							
Right direction	44	40	10	2	4	84	12
Wrong direction	30	34	19	11	6	64	30
Neither	30	35	17	4	14	65	21
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>							
Agree	41	40	11	4	4	81	15
Disagree	30	34	18	10	8	64	28
<b>Satisfaction with democracy in the EU</b>							
Satisfied	41	40	11	3	5	81	14
Not satisfied	29	33	19	12	7	62	31

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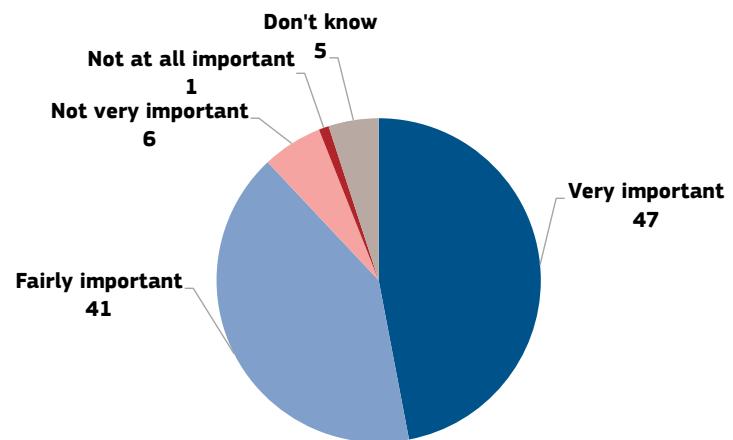
**Almost nine in ten Europeans consider that it is important to increase cyber-security in the EU**

Almost nine in ten (88%) of respondents think that it is important to increase cyber security in the EU, including 47% who say it is 'very important' and 41% who say it is 'fairly important'. 7% say that such a policy is not important (6% 'not very important' and 1% 'not important at all') and 5% answer 'don't know'

In all 27 Member States more than seven in ten respondents consider that it is important to increase cyber-security in the EU. However, support for this idea varies widely among Member States. Proportions are highest in Ireland (97%), Sweden, (96%) and the Netherlands (95%), while they are lowest in Austria (75%). The latter is the only country where less than eight in ten respondents say that it would be important to increase cyber-security.

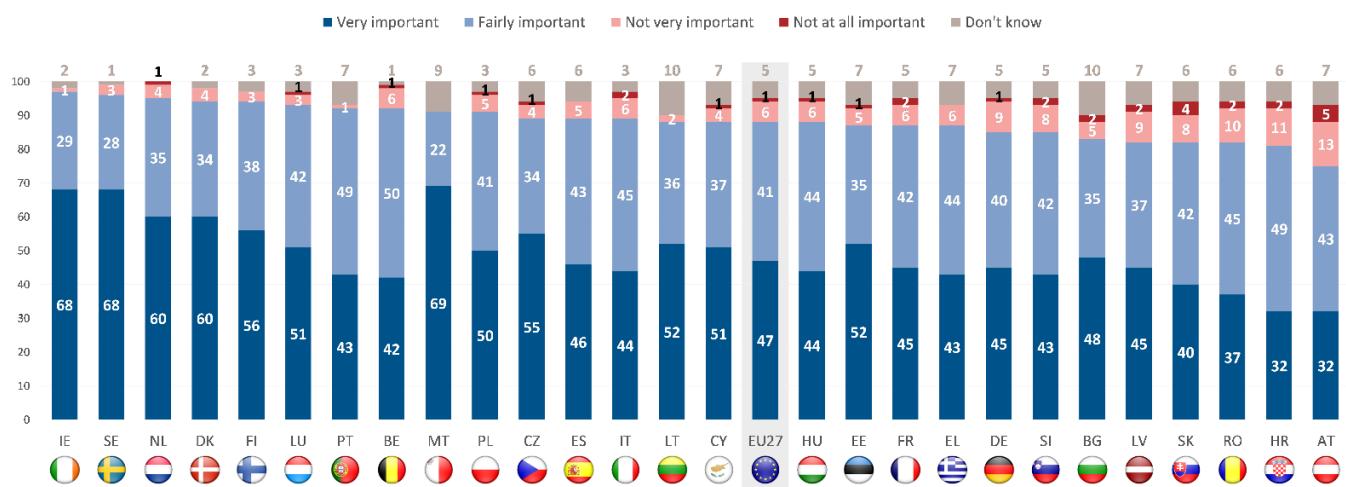
Malta (69%), Ireland and Sweden (each 68%) stand out with the highest proportion of respondents who consider that it is 'very important' to increase cyber security.

**QC9.1 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:**  
**Increasing cyber-security in the EU**  
 (% - EU)



(Apr.-May 2022)

**QC9.1 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:**  
 (% - Increasing cyber-security in the EU)



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The **sociodemographic data** show that in almost all categories at least eight in ten respondents consider that it is important to **increase cyber-security in the EU**. However, managers (91%), the self-employed (91%) and other white collars (91%) are more likely to support this policy than the unemployed (84%) or housepersons (82%).

The same pattern can be observed for those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (92% vs. 78% of those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier), those who consider themselves as upper middle class (93%) or upper class (91%), compared to those who think they belong to the working class of society (84%) or lower middle class (86%), and those who never or almost never encounter difficulties in paying their bills (90% vs. 82% ‘most of the time’).

Attitudes towards the EU are also a defining pattern. Those who hold a positive image of the EU (93% vs. 78% of those who hold a negative image), who think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (92% vs. 85% ‘wrong direction’), that their voice counts in the EU (93% vs. 83% ‘voice does not count’) and those who are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (92% vs. 83%) tend to be more supportive.

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**QC9.1** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:

**Increasing cyber-security in the EU**

(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	47	41	6	1	5	88	7
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	48	40	7	2	3	88	9
Woman	45	42	6	1	6	87	7
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	47	42	7	1	3	89	8
25-39	46	44	6	2	2	90	8
40-54	49	42	6	1	2	91	7
55 +	45	40	6	1	8	85	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	38	40	7	2	13	78	9
16-19	45	43	7	1	4	88	8
20+	52	40	5	1	2	92	6
Still studying	49	41	7	0	3	90	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	47	44	6	1	2	91	7
Managers	49	42	7	1	1	91	8
Other white collars	48	43	5	1	3	91	6
Manual workers	45	44	7	1	3	89	8
House persons	41	41	8	1	9	82	9
Unemployed	47	37	9	3	4	84	12
Retired	46	39	5	1	9	85	6
Students	49	41	7	0	3	90	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	43	39	9	2	7	82	11
From time to time	41	43	9	2	5	84	11
Almost never/ Never	49	41	5	1	4	90	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	43	41	6	1	9	84	7
The lower middle class	44	42	8	2	4	86	10
The middle class	47	43	6	1	3	90	7
The upper middle class	55	38	5	0	2	93	5
The upper class	65	26	5	1	3	91	6
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	54	39	4	1	2	93	5
Neutral	40	45	8	1	6	85	9
Total 'Negative'	38	40	11	5	6	78	16
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>							
Right direction	53	40	4	1	2	93	5
Wrong direction	41	43	9	2	5	84	11
Neither	48	41	5	1	5	89	6
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>							
Agree	52	41	4	1	2	93	5
Disagree	40	43	9	2	6	83	11
<b>Satisfaction with democracy in the EU</b>							
Satisfied	51	41	5	1	2	92	6
Not satisfied	41	42	9	3	5	83	12

# ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

This chapter examines issues that are relevant to the European Green Deal. It starts by asking citizens how important they think it is to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. It then assesses attitudes towards tackling climate change and the EU's energy policy.

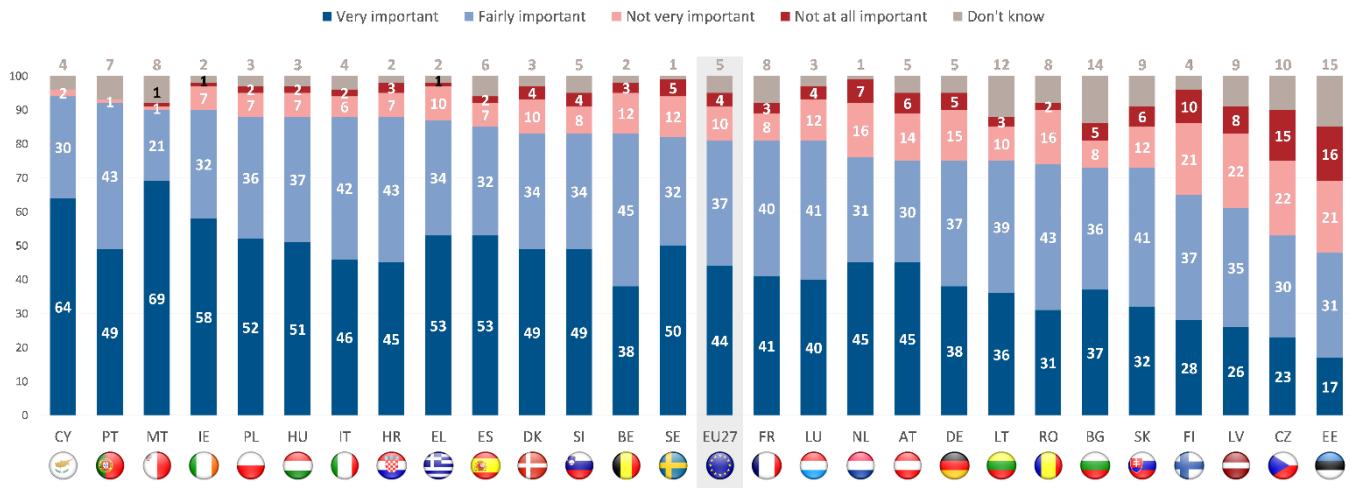
## 1. Attitudes towards tackling climate change

### A clear majority think it is important to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050

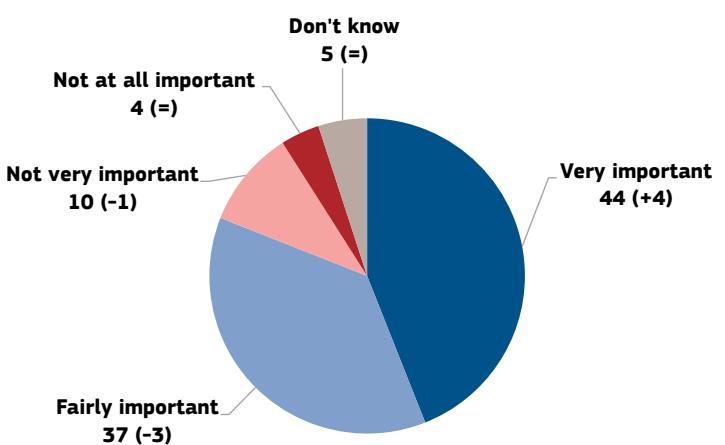
Eight in ten respondents (81%, +1 since September–October 2021) think it is important to **make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050**, and this includes more than four in ten (44%, +4) who think this is “very important”. Around one in seven respondents (14%, -1) do not think this is important.

In 16 Member States, more than eight in ten respondents say it is important to **make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050**. Respondents are most likely to see this as important in Cyprus (94%), Portugal (92%), Ireland and Malta (both 90%), while this is most likely to be seen as “very important” in Malta (69%), Cyprus (64%) and Ireland (58%).

QC9.3 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
 (% - Making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050)



QC9.3 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
**Making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050**  
 (% - EU)



In four Member States, less than two-thirds of respondents think this objective is important: Estonia (48%), Czechia (53%), Latvia (61%) and Finland (65%).

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Only two EU Member States show a substantial increase since September–October 2021, in the proportion that say it is important to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. These are Poland (88%, +11) and Latvia (61%, + 5).

The largest decreases are seen in Czechia (53%, -8), Estonia (48%, -6) and Luxembourg (81%, -6). There has been little change in many countries, with 14 Member States showing a shift of fewer than 3 percentage points.

**QC9.3 Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:**  
**Making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050 (%)**

		EU27	PL	LV	IE	ES	HR	PT	CY	NL	FI	IT	FR	MT	BE	DK	EL	SE	DE	AT	RO	SK	SI	BG	LT	HU	EE	LU	CZ		
Total 'Important'	Apr/May 2022	81	88	61	90	85	88	92	94	76	65	88	81	90	83	83	87	82	75	75	74	73	83	73	75	88	48	81	53		
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▲1	▲11	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼8				
Total 'Not important'	Apr/May 2022	14	9	30	8	9	10	1	2	23	31	8	11	2	15	14	11	17	20	20	18	18	12	13	13	9	37	16	37		
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼1	▼9	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼6	=	▼1	▼4	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲6	▲8	▲4			
Don't know	Apr/May 2022	5	3	9	2	6	2	7	4	1	4	4	8	8	2	3	2	1	5	5	8	9	5	14	12	3	15	3	10		
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	=	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	=	▼2	▲4		

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**Socio-demographic data** reveal that younger respondents are slightly more likely than older respondents to think it is important to **make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050** (85% of 15–24-year-olds vs. 79% of those aged 55 or over).

Respondents who stayed longer in education are more likely to think this is important (84% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above vs. 71% of those who left education by the age of 15).

Respondents are less likely to think it is important to **make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050** if they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (73%) than if they never or almost never have difficulties (82%).

Respondents whose general image of the EU is positive are more likely to see this as important, compared with those whose image of the EU is negative (88% vs. 62%).

**QC9.3** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
**Making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050**  
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	44	37	10	4	5	81	14
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	44	37	11	4	4	81	15
Woman	43	38	10	3	6	81	13
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	51	34	10	2	3	85	12
25-39	45	35	11	4	5	80	15
40-54	45	37	10	5	3	82	15
55 +	40	39	10	4	7	79	14
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	39	38	9	4	10	77	13
16-19	40	39	12	4	5	79	16
20+	48	36	9	4	3	84	13
Still studying	55	32	8	2	3	87	10
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	45	37	11	4	3	82	15
Managers	49	34	10	3	4	83	13
Other white collars	45	38	10	4	3	83	14
Manual workers	41	38	12	4	5	79	16
House persons	38	39	11	4	8	77	15
Unemployed	40	35	13	6	6	75	19
Retired	39	39	10	4	8	78	14
Students	55	32	8	2	3	87	10
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	41	32	12	9	6	73	21
From time to time	39	39	12	4	6	78	16
Almost never/ Never	45	37	10	3	5	82	13
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	41	36	11	4	8	77	15
The lower middle class	39	40	12	4	5	79	16
The middle class	45	38	10	3	4	83	13
The upper middle class	53	33	10	2	2	86	12
The upper class	58	25	13	1	3	83	14
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	51	37	7	2	3	88	9
Neutral	36	40	12	4	8	76	16
Total 'Negative'	31	31	18	14	6	62	32

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**There is wide agreement that tackling climate change can bring a range of benefits to the EU and its citizens**

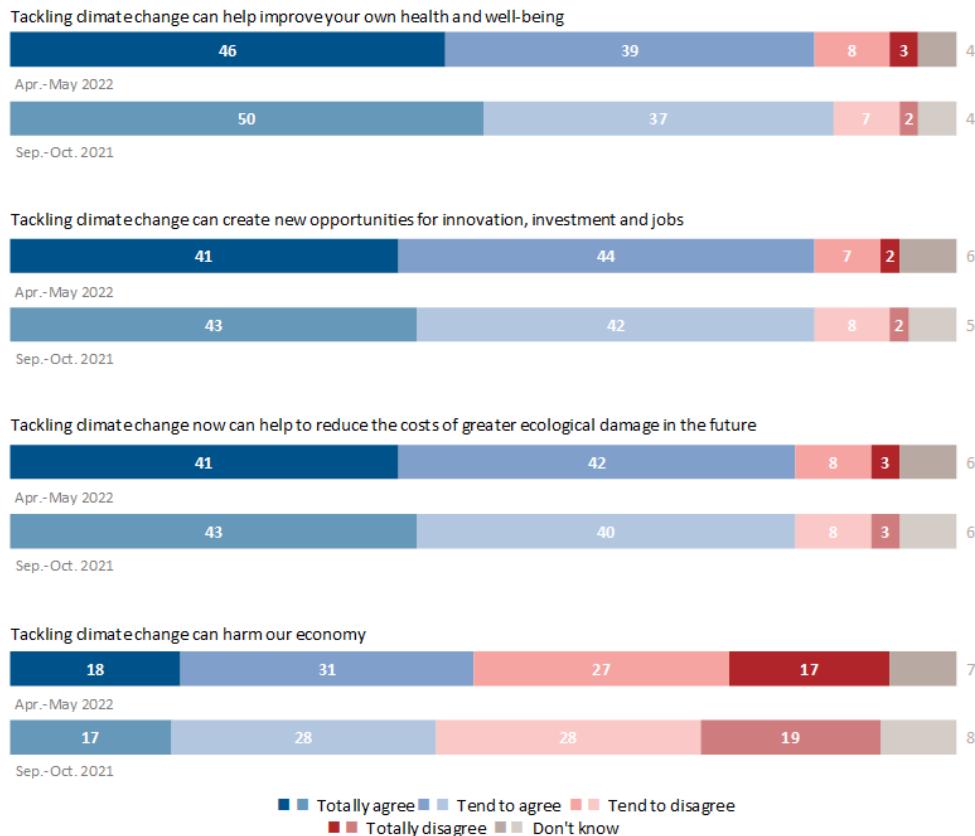
Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with four statements about tackling climate change. Looking at the statement that received the highest level of agreement, more than eight in ten Europeans (85%, -2 percentage points since September–October 2021) agree that **tackling climate change can help improve their own health and well-being**, including almost half (46%, -4) who “totally agree”. Just 11% (+2) disagree with the statement.

More than eight in ten (85%, =) also agree that **tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**, with 41% (-2) saying they “totally agree”, while 9% (-1) disagree.

A similar proportion (83% =) agree that **tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future**, including 41% (-2) who “totally agree”, while 11% (unchanged) disagree.

There is less of a consensus regarding the impact on the economy. Just under half (44% -3) disagree with the statement that **tackling climate change can harm our economy**, while around half (49%, +4) agree with the statement.

**QC12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**  
 (% - EU)



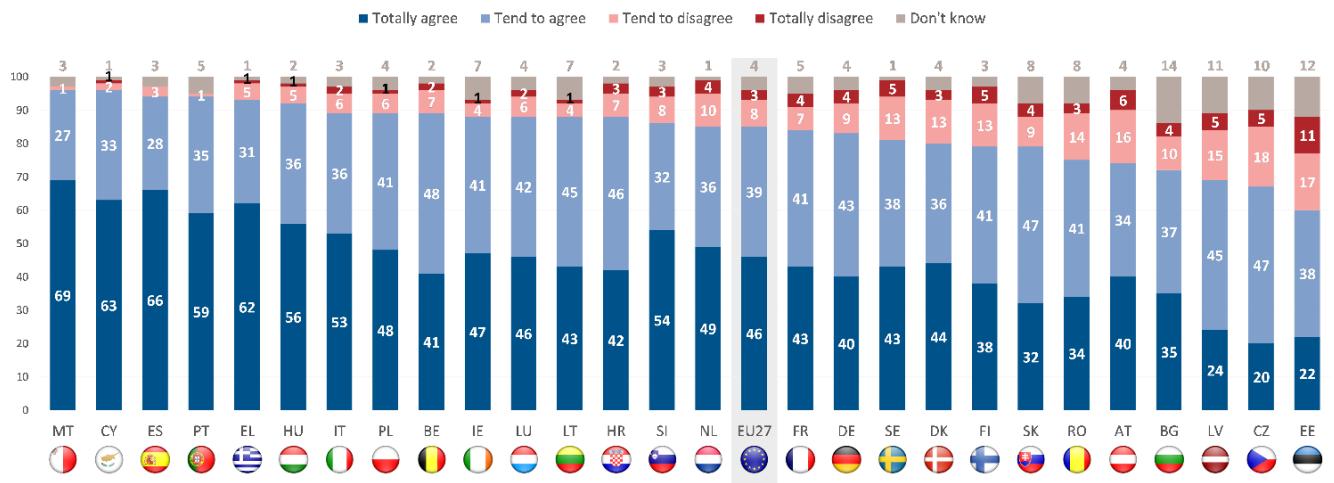
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**Tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being**

In every Member State, a clear majority of respondents agree that **tackling climate change can help improve their own health and well-being**. There are six countries where more than nine in ten agree with this statement: Cyprus, Malta (both 96%), Portugal, Spain (both 94%), Greece (93%) and Hungary (92%). Respondents are most likely to agree “totally” in Malta (69%) and Spain (66%).

Respondents in Estonia are least likely to agree that **tackling climate change can help improve their own health and well-being** (60%), followed by those in Czechia (67%), Latvia (69%) and Bulgaria (72%)

QC12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - Tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being)

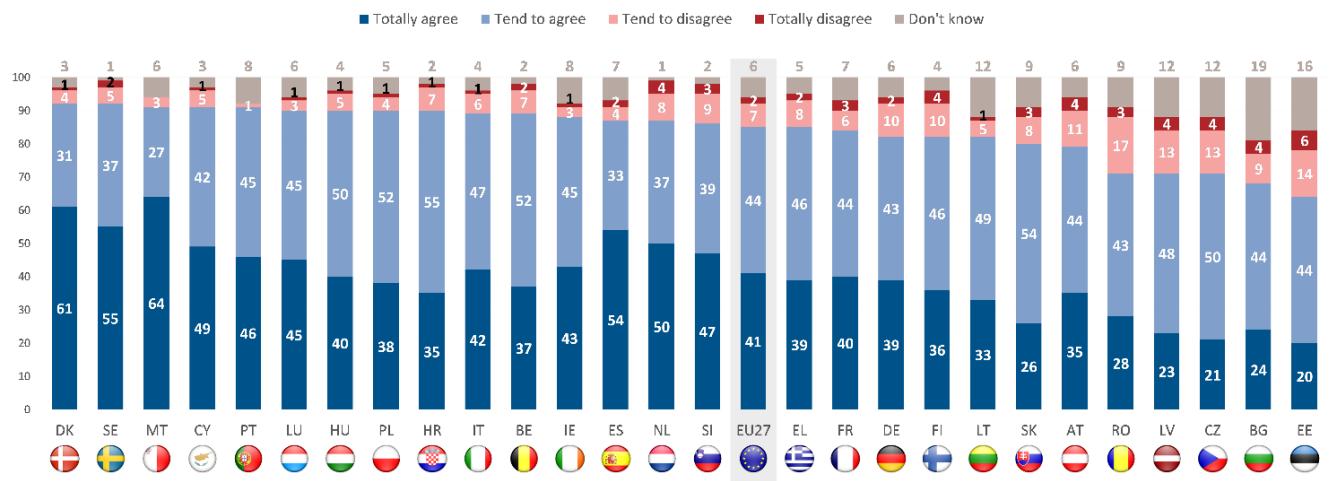


**Tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**

There is a clear consensus in all EU Member States that **tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**. In nine Member States, at least nine in ten respondents agree with this statement, with the highest proportions seen in Sweden, Denmark (both 92%), Cyprus, Malta and Portugal (all 91%).

Respondents are most likely to agree “totally” in Malta (64%), Denmark (61%), Sweden (55%) and Spain (54%). Respondents in Estonia are least likely to agree that **tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs** (64%). Levels of agreement are also relatively low in Bulgaria (68%), Czechia, Romania and Latvia (all 71%).

QC12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - Tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs)



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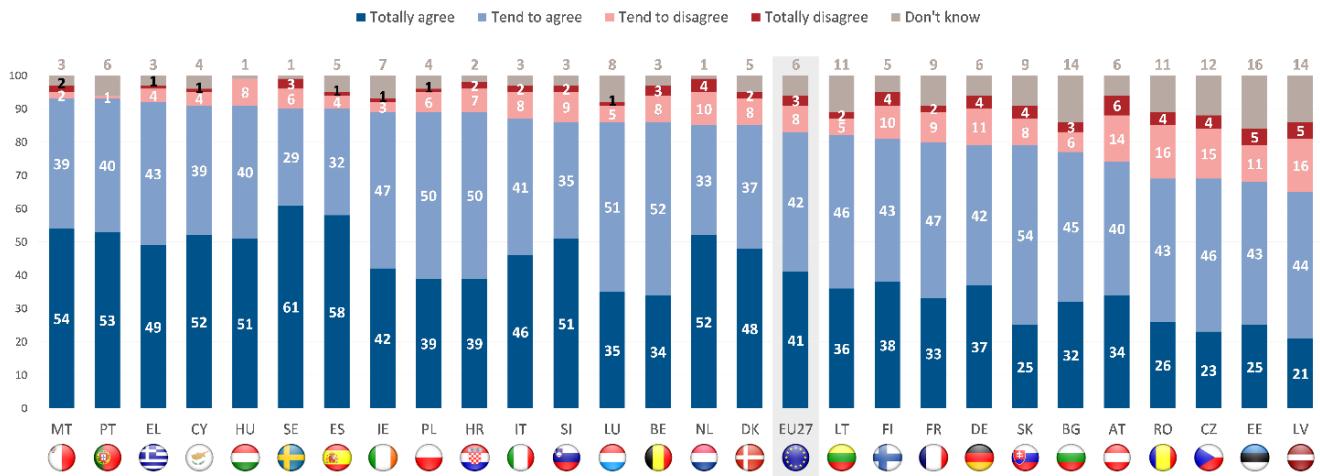
**Tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future**

In 22 out of 27 Member States, more than three-quarters of respondents agree that **tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future**.

Respondents are most likely to agree with this statement in Malta, Portugal (both 93%), Greece (92%), Cyprus and Hungary (both 91%), while the proportion that “totally agree” is highest in Sweden (61%), Spain (58%) and Malta (54%).

Levels of agreement are lowest in Latvia (65%), Estonia (68%), Czechia and Romania (both 69%).

QC12.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - Tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future)

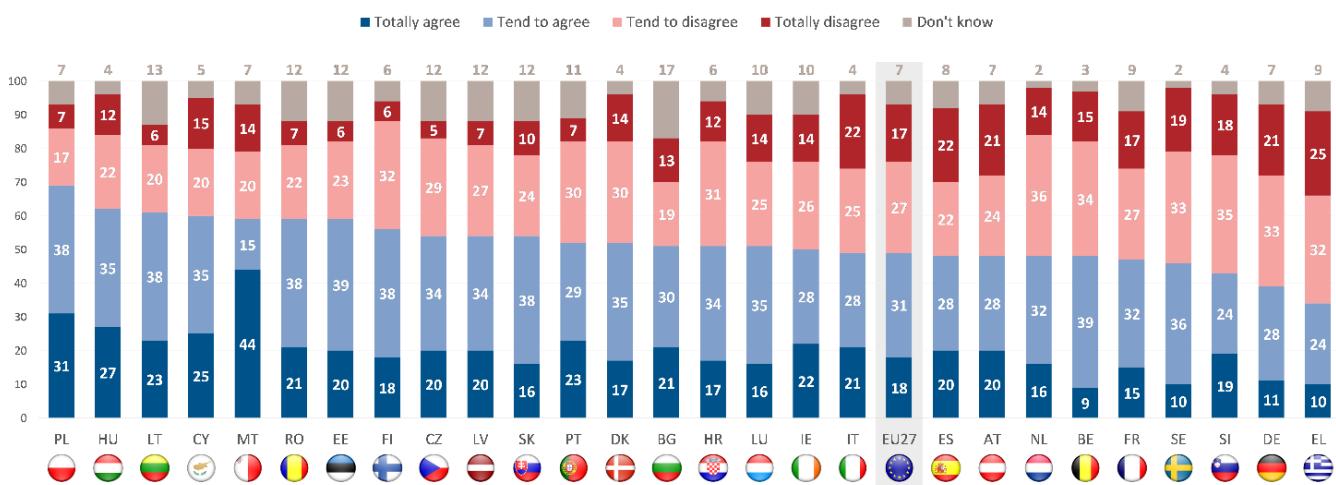


**Tackling climate change can harm our economy**

In 21 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that **“tackling climate change can harm our economy”**. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Poland (69%), Hungary (62%), Lithuania (61%) and Cyprus (60%).

In the remaining six Member States, a majority disagree with the statement: Greece (57%), Germany (54%), Slovenia (53%), Sweden (52%), the Netherlands (50%) and Belgium (49%).

QC12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - Tackling climate change can harm our economy)



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There has been an increase since September–October 2021 in the proportion of EU citizens who agree that “**tackling climate change can harm our economy**” (+4). There are also large increases in agreement at the country level, in Sweden (46%, +16), Poland (69%, +15), Cyprus (60%, +13), Malta (47%, +12) and Denmark (52%, +10). There has been a decrease in agreement in just five countries, with the largest decreases in Slovenia (43%, -6) and Slovakia (54%, -5).

Agreement with the statement “**tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being**” has decreased at the EU level (-2), with large decreases seen in Czechia (67%, -11), Latvia (69%, -6) and Sweden (81%, -6). Just three countries show an increase, the largest in Poland (89%, +4).

There has been no overall change in agreement with the other two statements: “**tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**” and “**tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future**”. On both statements, agreement has increased the most in Poland and fallen the most in Czechia.

QC12 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(% - Total 'Agree')

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
Tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being	April/May 2022	85	89	72	67	80	83	60	88	93	94	84	88	89	96	69	88	88	92	96	85	74	89	94	75	86	79	79	81
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▼2	=	▼5	▼11	▼4	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼6	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▲4	▼1	▼4	▼4	▲3	▼6	
Tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs	April/May 2022	85	89	68	71	92	82	64	88	85	87	84	90	89	91	71	82	90	90	91	87	79	90	91	71	86	80	82	92
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼1	▼6	▼8	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▲4	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▲8	=	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2
Tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future	April/May 2022	83	86	77	69	85	79	68	89	92	90	80	89	87	91	65	82	86	91	93	85	74	89	93	69	86	79	81	90
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼4	▲1	=	▼2	▼4	▲10	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	=	▼3
Tackling climate change can harm our economy	April/May 2022	49	48	51	54	52	39	59	50	34	48	47	51	49	60	54	61	51	62	59	48	48	69	52	59	43	54	56	46
	Δ Sept/Oct 2021	▲4	▲9	▲8	▲2	▲10	▲6	▲8	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲13	▲2	▲7	▲3	▲1	▲12	▲9	▲7	▲15	▲5	▲1	▼6	▼5	▲2	▲16

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

Looking at **socio-demographic data**, attitudes are broadly consistent across the various groups, with no clear differences by gender or by age group.

Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to agree with most of the various statements. For example, 89% agree that “**tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**”, compared with 80% of those who left education by the age of 15.

Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are also more likely to agree with statements describing the benefits of tackling climate change. For example, 87% of respondents who never/almost never have difficulties paying bills agree that “**tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**”, compared with 76% of those facing the most financial hurdles.

**QC12** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - Total 'Agree')

	Tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being	Tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs	Tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future	Tackling climate change can harm our economy
EU27	85	85	83	49
 Gender				
Man	85	85	84	50
Woman	85	84	83	48
 Age				
15-24	88	85	85	47
25-39	86	86	83	50
40-54	86	87	86	51
55 +	83	83	82	49
 Education (End of)				
15-	83	80	80	49
16-19	85	83	82	51
20+	86	89	87	48
Still studying	90	88	86	44
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	86	85	83	50
Managers	88	89	85	48
Other white collars	87	88	85	50
Manual workers	86	84	83	54
House persons	83	78	81	46
Unemployed	83	81	82	48
Retired	82	82	81	47
Students	90	88	86	44
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	79	76	77	48
From time to time	85	81	81	53
Almost never/ Never	86	87	85	49
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	83	79	81	52
The lower middle class	84	84	81	49
The middle class	86	87	85	48
The upper middle class	89	93	90	50
The upper class	89	89	88	49

## 2. The EU's energy policy

### Close to half Europeans totally agree that the EU should invest massively in renewable energy

Respondents were presented with five statements regarding the EU's energy policy, and asked whether they agreed or disagreed with them. Almost nine in ten (87%) agree that “**increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU**”, including 46% who “totally agree”, while 8% disagree.

A similar proportion (86%) agree that “**reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**”, including 47% who “totally agree”, while 9% disagree.

Respondents are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy. As many as 85% agree that “**the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**”, with 48% saying they “totally agree” and 11% disagreeing.

Eight in ten respondents (81%) agree that “**on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**”, with four in ten (40%) saying they “totally agree”, while 12% disagree. Finally, eight in ten (80%) agree that the EU's energy policy **can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests**, including almost half (34%) who “totally agree”, while 11% disagree.

#### QC12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)

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



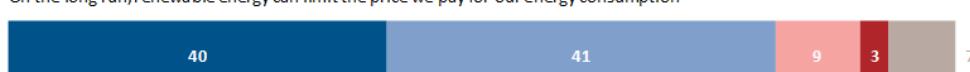
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security



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



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



EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests



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

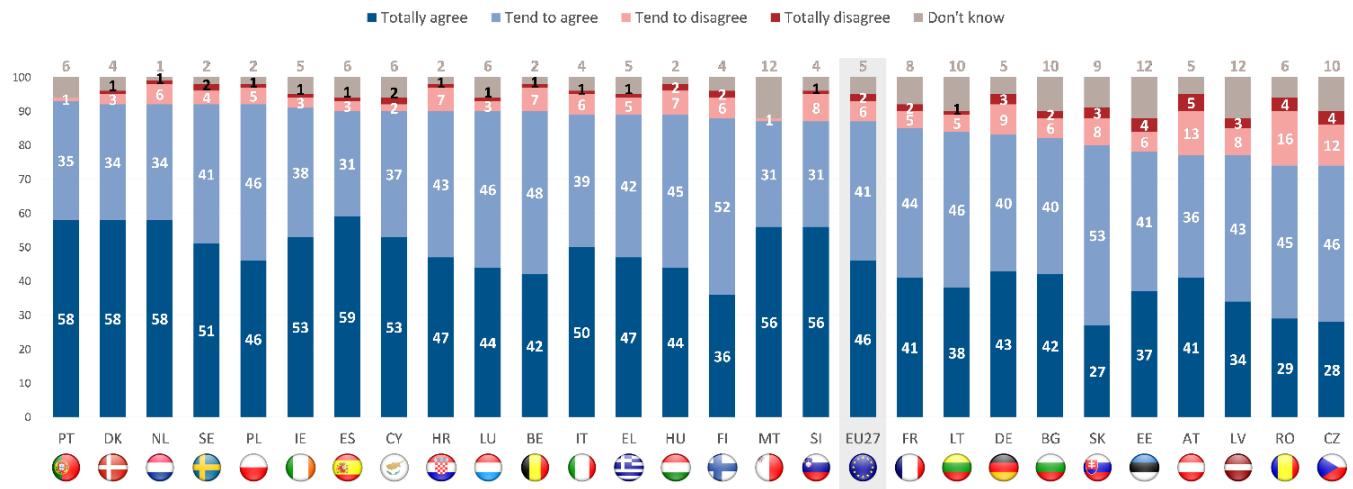
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**Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU**

There is widespread agreement across the EU that "**increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU**". There are 11 countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Portugal (93%), Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Poland (all 92%).

The proportion that "totally agree" is highest in Spain (59%), Denmark, the Netherlands and Portugal (all 58%). Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Czechia, Romania (both 74%), Latvia and Austria (both 77%).

QC12.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU)



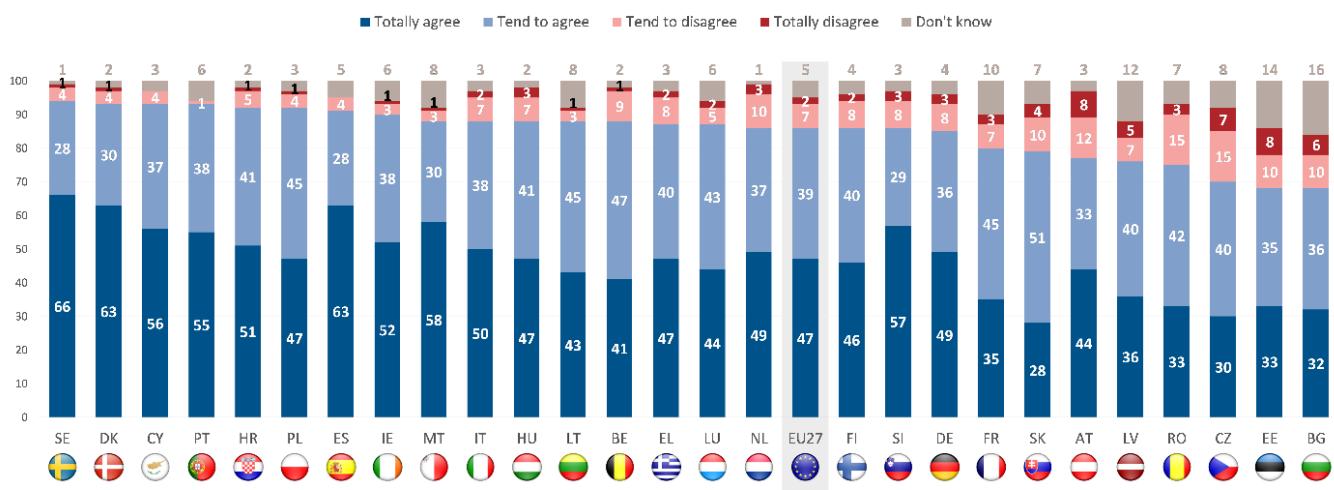
**Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**

In every Member State, more than two-thirds of respondents agree that "**reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**".

Levels of agreement are highest in Sweden (94%), Cyprus, Denmark and Portugal (all 93%), while respondents are most likely to agree "totally" in Sweden (66%), Denmark and Spain (both 63%).

There are only three countries where less than three-quarters of respondents agree with the statement: Bulgaria, Estonia (both 68%) and Czechia (70%).

QC12.7 To what extent do 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)



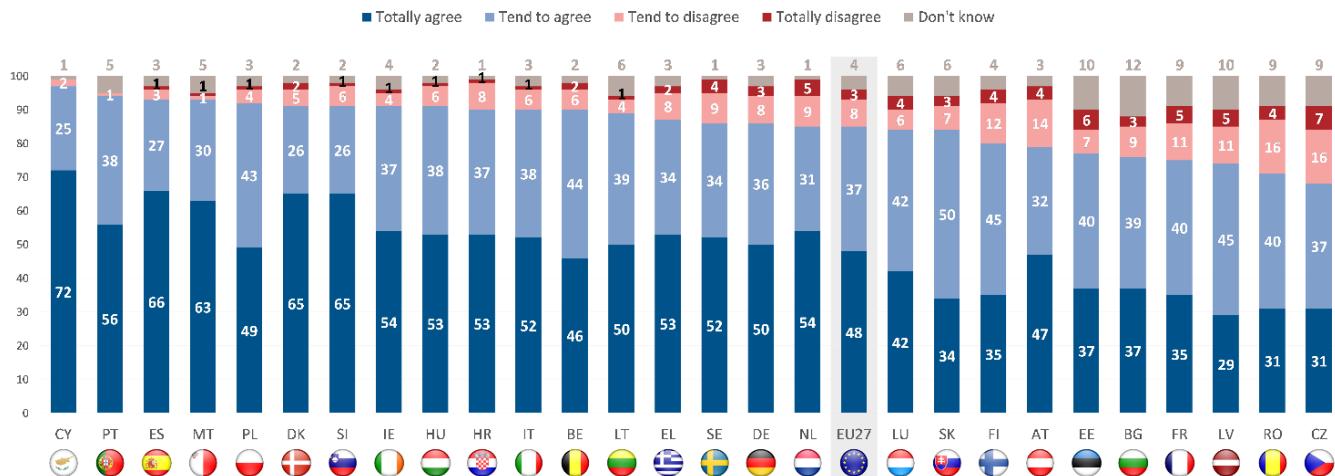
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**The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**

There is widespread agreement among European citizens that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**. There are 12 countries where at least nine in ten respondents agree, led by Cyprus (97%), Portugal (94%), Spain, Malta (both 93%) and Poland (92%).

The proportion that “totally agree” is highest in Cyprus (72%), Spain (66%), Denmark and Slovenia (both 65%). Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Czechia (68%), Romania (71%), Latvia (74%) and France (75%).

QC12.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power)

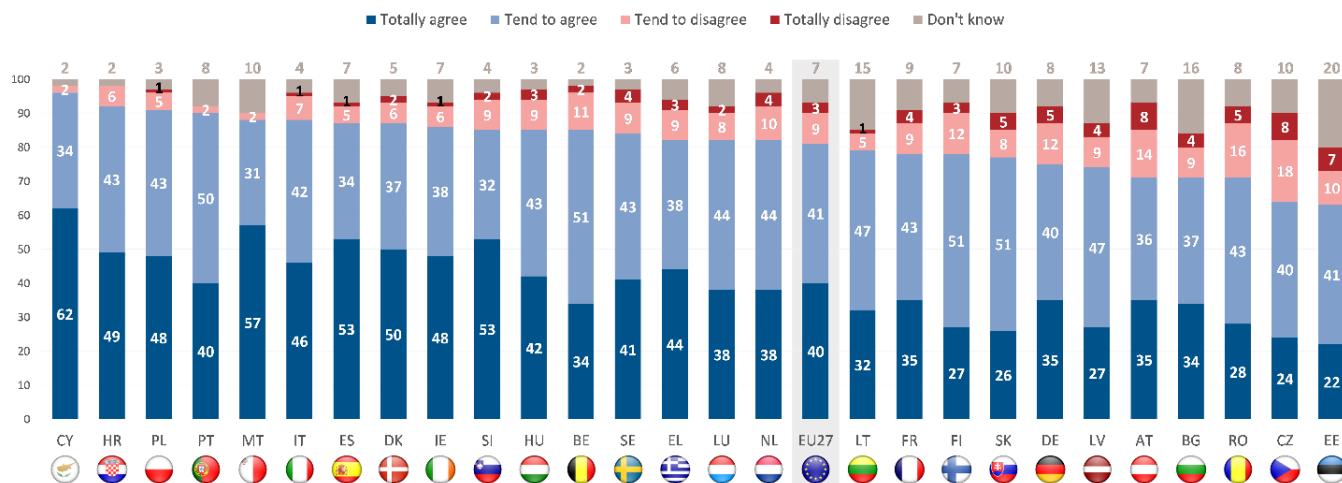


**On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**

In 20 EU Member States, more than three-quarters of respondents agree that **“on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption”**. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Cyprus (96%), Croatia (92%), Poland (91%) and Portugal (90%).

The proportions that “totally agree” are highest in Cyprus (62%), Malta (57%), Spain and Slovenia (both 53%). Levels of agreement are lowest in Estonia (63%), Czechia (64%), Austria, Bulgaria and Romania (all 71%).

QC12.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption)



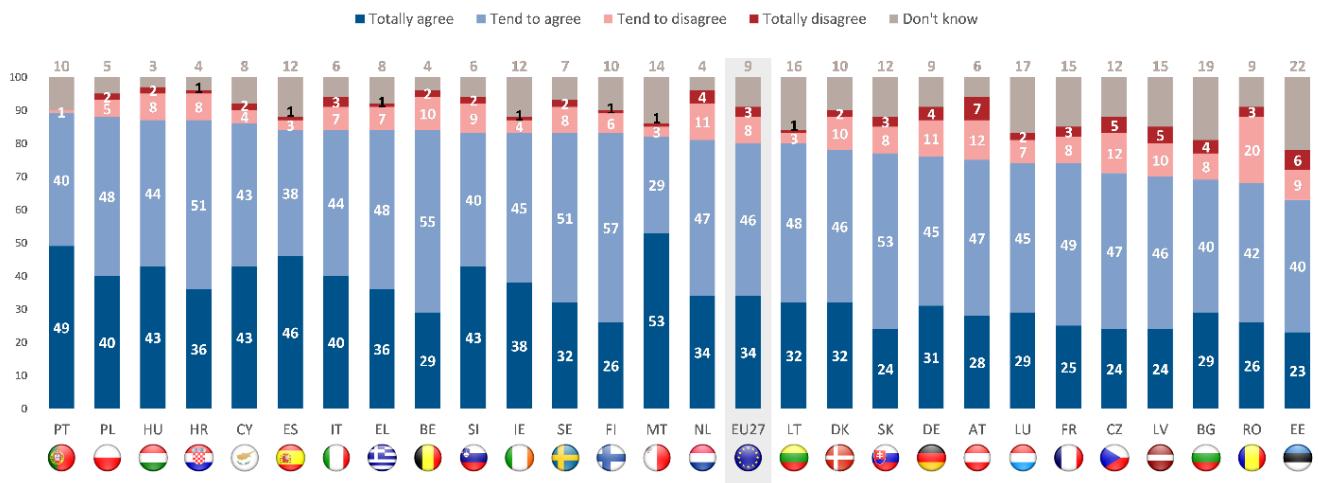
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**EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests**

In 20 EU Member States, at least three-quarters of respondents agree that **the EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests**. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal (89%), Poland (88%), Hungary, Croatia (both 87%) and Cyprus (86%).

Respondents are most likely to "totally agree" in Malta (53%), Portugal (49%) and Spain (46%). Respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in Estonia (63%), Romania (68%), Bulgaria (69%) and Latvia (70%).

QC12.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests)



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The **socio-demographic data** reveal that a majority of respondents agree with all statements across the various groups, with only minor differences by gender or age.

Respondents who spent the longest in full-time education are more likely to agree with all statements. As an example, 83% agree that "**the EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests**", compared with 74% of those who left education by the age of 15.

Respondents having difficulties paying bills most of the time are less likely to agree with the various statements. For example, 70% agree that "**the EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests**", compared with 81% of those who never or almost never have difficulties.

Finally, respondents' agreement with the various statements varies depending on their image of the EU. Those who have a positive image are more likely to agree with all statements, especially that "**the EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests**" (87% vs. 61% of those with a negative image).

**QC12** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
 (% - (Total 'Agree')

		Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU	Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption	EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests
EU27	87	86	85	81	80	
<b>Gender</b>						
Man	87	85	85	82	82	
Woman	86	85	85	81	78	
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	87	85	85	82	80	
25-39	86	84	86	83	80	
40-54	87	86	86	82	82	
55 +	86	85	85	79	78	
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	84	84	85	78	74	
16-19	86	85	85	81	79	
20+	89	87	87	83	83	
Still studying	88	86	87	82	81	
<b>Socio-professional category</b>						
Self-employed	84	86	84	81	81	
Managers	91	87	87	84	84	
Other white collars	88	88	87	84	83	
Manual workers	87	85	86	82	80	
House persons	81	81	81	81	73	
Unemployed	85	80	83	78	76	
Retired	86	86	84	79	77	
Students	88	86	87	82	81	
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	81	80	78	75	70	
From time to time	84	83	83	81	79	
Almost never/ Never	88	87	87	83	81	
<b>Consider belonging to</b>						
The working class	85	83	84	79	76	
The lower middle class	84	84	82	78	79	
The middle class	87	87	87	83	81	
The upper middle class	92	89	87	85	86	
The upper class	93	92	85	81	88	
<b>Image of the EU</b>						
Total 'Positive'	92	91	91	88	87	
Neutral	83	83	83	78	76	
Total 'Negative'	75	70	69	66	61	

# THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

This section of the report looks at the general attitudes towards joint actions of Member States when it comes to facing a major pandemic. A second part focuses on satisfaction levels with how public authorities handle the vaccination strategies on a national and European level.

## 1. Joint action in facing a major pandemic

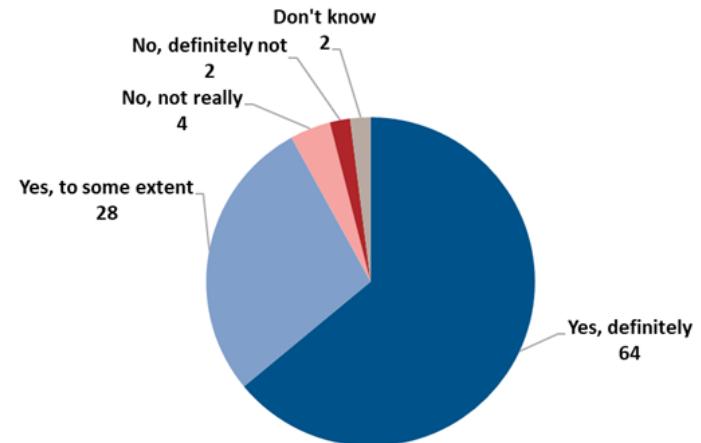
### More than nine in ten Europeans support the idea of joint actions when it comes to facing a major pandemic

An overwhelming majority of Europeans are in favour of **joint actions of EU Member States when it comes to facing a major pandemic** (92%). 64% support this idea 'definitely' and 28% 'to some extent'. Less than one in ten respondents oppose joint actions of Member States when it comes to facing a major pandemic (6%), including 4% who say, 'not really' and 2% who are definitely against such a policy. Finally, 2% answer 'don't know'.

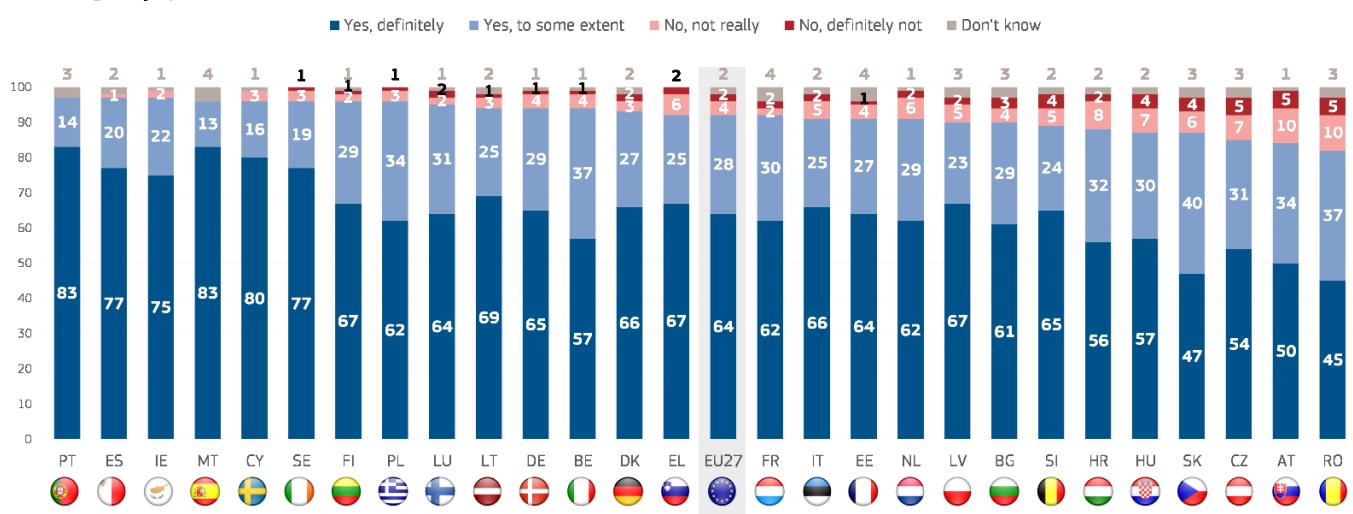
In all 27 Member States of the EU total support exceeds 80%. Levels of acceptance vary between Ireland, Spain and Portugal (all 97%), where they are the highest, and Romania (82%) and Austria (84%) where they are the lowest. Portugal, Malta (83%) and Cyprus (80%) stand out with particularly high proportions of respondents who 'definitely' agree on joint actions of Member States when it comes to facing a major pandemic.

At least one in ten respondents oppose such a joint policy in six countries, led by Romania and Austria (each 15%) and followed by Czechia (12%), Hungary (11%), Slovakia and Croatia (each 10%).

QC2.6 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
 Facing a major pandemic  
 (% - EU)



QC2.6 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
 (% - Facing a major pandemic)



**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

The **sociodemographic data** show that in all sociodemographic categories over eight in ten respondents are in favour of **joint actions of EU Member States when it comes to facing a major pandemic**. Differences in terms of gender, age, education, and socio-professional category are generally small.

However, it can be seen that those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time are less supportive than respondents who almost never or never have difficulties (89% vs. 94%).

In addition, support is lowest among respondents who hold a negative image of the EU (81% vs. 97% of those who hold a positive image).

**QC2.6** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?

**Facing a major pandemic**

(% - EU)

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27	64	28	4	2	2	92	6
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	65	27	4	2	2	92	6
Woman	64	29	4	1	2	93	5
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	61	31	4	1	3	92	5
25-39	60	31	5	2	2	91	7
40-54	65	28	4	2	1	93	6
55 +	67	26	3	2	2	93	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	67	25	4	2	2	92	6
16-19	62	30	4	2	2	92	6
20+	68	25	4	2	1	93	6
Still studying	63	29	4	2	2	92	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	66	25	5	3	1	91	8
Managers	67	27	4	1	1	94	5
Other white collars	62	29	5	2	2	91	7
Manual workers	61	32	4	2	1	93	6
House persons	64	28	4	1	3	92	5
Unemployed	63	27	4	2	4	90	6
Retired	68	25	3	2	2	93	5
Students	63	29	4	2	2	92	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	65	24	5	3	3	89	8
From time to time	57	33	6	2	2	90	8
Almost never/ Never	67	27	3	1	2	94	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	67	25	3	2	3	92	5
The lower middle class	60	31	5	2	2	91	7
The middle class	64	29	4	2	1	93	6
The upper middle class	68	25	5	1	1	93	6
The upper class	75	20	3	1	1	95	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>							
Total 'Positive'	73	24	2	0	1	97	2
Neutral	58	33	5	2	2	91	7
Total 'Negative'	49	32	10	7	2	81	17

## 2. Vaccination strategy against COVID-19

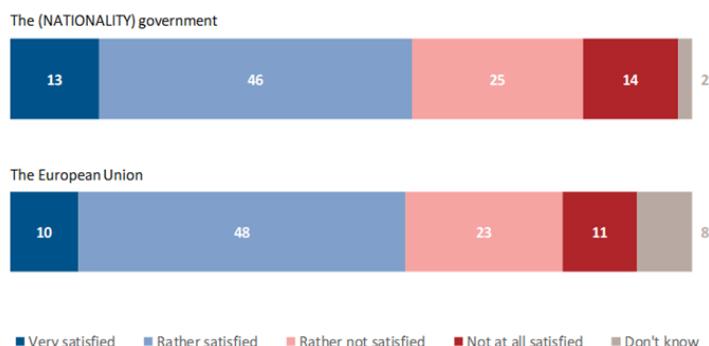
### More than half of Europeans are satisfied with how the coronavirus pandemic was handled by both the national government and the European Union

Opinions about how the vaccination strategy to fight the coronavirus pandemic was handled on a national and European level tend to be fairly positive.

With regards to how their national government has handled the vaccination strategy, 59% of respondents say that they are satisfied, including 46% who answer 'rather satisfied' and 13% who say that they are 'very satisfied'. On the other hand, almost four in ten respondents (39%) are dissatisfied (25% of 'rather not satisfied' and 14% of 'not at all satisfied'). 2% say that they 'don't know'.

A similar share of respondents (58%) is satisfied with how the coronavirus pandemic was handled by the European Union (48% 'rather satisfied' and 10% 'very satisfied'). Just over one third of respondents (34%) are dissatisfied with the measures taken by the EU, including 23% who are 'rather not satisfied' and 11% who are 'not at all satisfied'. It is noticeable that a quite higher proportion of respondents (8%) say that they 'don't know'.

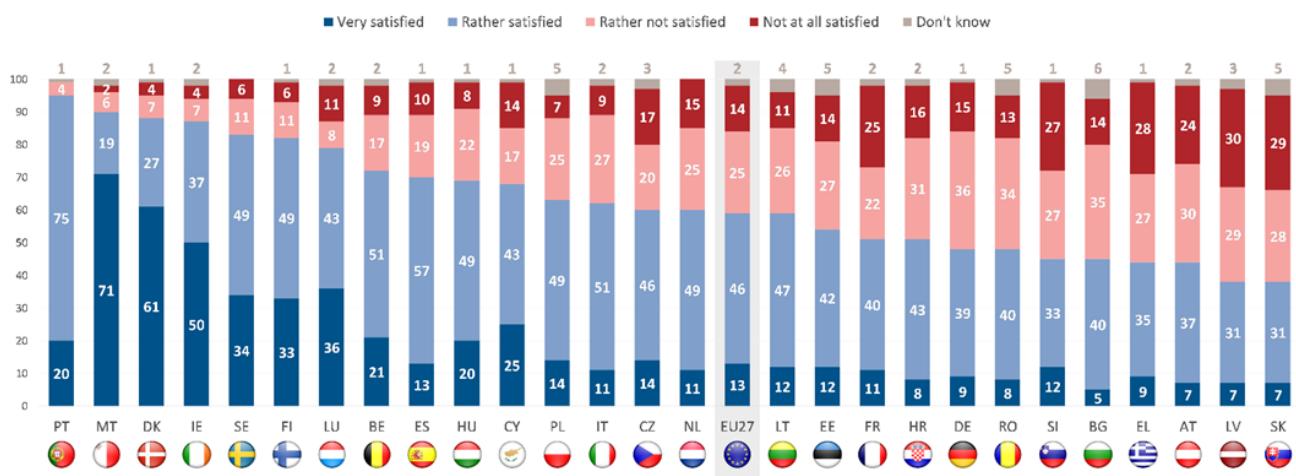
QC13. In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by ...  
 (% - EU)



Satisfaction **with how the vaccination strategy has been handled by the national government** is preponderant in 20 Member States. However, within this group of countries levels of total satisfaction vary widely.

They are the highest in Portugal (95%), followed by Malta (90%) and Denmark (88%), while they only hold a relative majority in Romania (48% vs. 47% 'dissatisfied' and 5% 'don't know'). In contrast, dissatisfaction prevails in seven countries, most significantly in Slovakia (57%) and Latvia (59%).

QC13.1 In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by ...  
 (% - The (NATIONALITY) government)



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The **sociodemographic data** reveal that in almost all categories satisfaction with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by the national government holds a majority. However, respondents aged 55 or more are slightly more satisfied with the vaccination strategy of their national government (63%), than respondents aged 25-39 (53%).

The same applies to retired respondents (65%) compared to manual workers (54%) and the unemployed, among whom only a minority holds this opinion (45% vs. 52% 'dissatisfied'). 62% of those who never or almost never encounter difficulties in paying their bills are satisfied, compared to 45% of those who have most of the time difficulties in paying their bills (vs. 52% 'dissatisfied').

In terms of subjective self-positioning in society, respondents who say that they belong to the upper middle class of society say more often that they are satisfied (66%) than those belonging to the lower middle class (50%) or working class of society (57%).

In contrast, satisfaction is particularly low amongst those who think that their voice does not count in their country (41% vs. 57% 'dissatisfaction') and those who think that things are going in the wrong direction in their country (42% vs. 56% 'dissatisfied')

**QC13.1** In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by...

**The (NATIONALITY) government**  
 (% - EU)

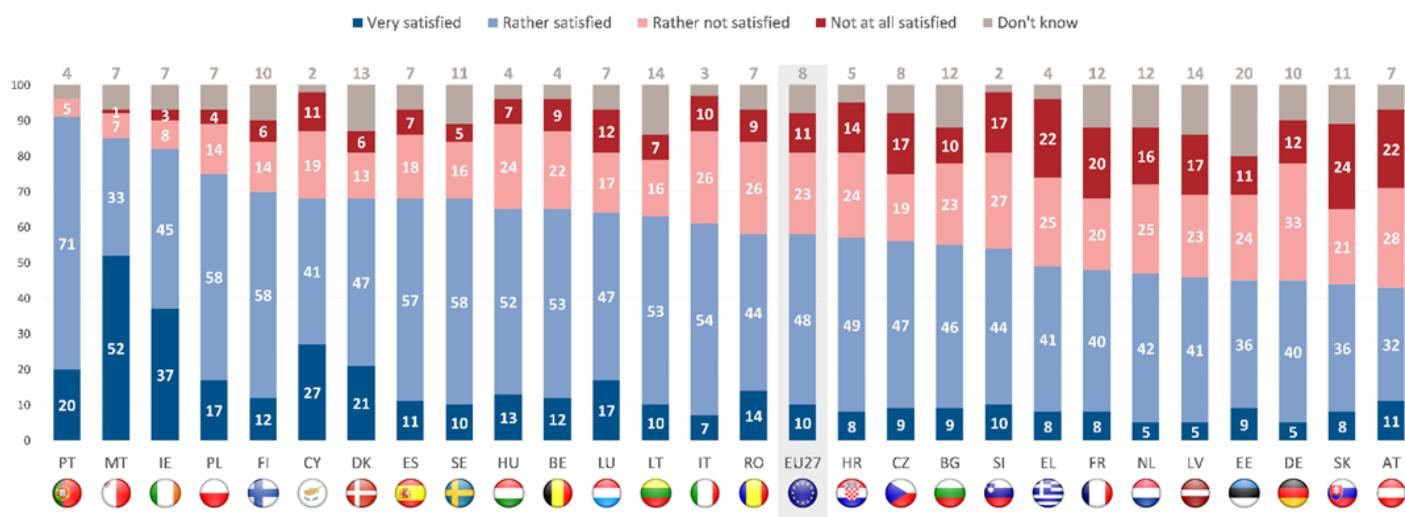
	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27	13	46	25	14	2	59	39
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	13	44	26	15	2	57	41
Woman	13	47	25	13	2	60	38
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	11	45	28	12	4	56	40
25-39	11	42	28	17	2	53	45
40-54	13	45	25	16	1	58	41
55 +	15	48	23	12	2	63	35
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	15	49	22	12	2	64	34
16-19	12	45	26	15	2	57	41
20+	15	44	25	14	2	59	39
Still studying	12	48	26	10	4	60	36
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	14	43	25	17	1	57	42
Managers	14	46	26	13	1	60	39
Other white collars	12	47	25	14	2	59	39
Manual workers	11	43	28	17	1	54	45
House persons	13	46	27	12	2	59	39
Unemployed	10	35	26	26	3	45	52
Retired	17	48	22	11	2	65	33
Students	12	48	26	10	4	60	36
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	8	37	29	23	3	45	52
From time to time	10	43	29	16	2	53	45
Almost never/ Never	15	47	24	12	2	62	36
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	13	44	24	16	3	57	40
The lower middle class	10	40	30	18	2	50	48
The middle class	13	48	24	13	2	61	37
The upper middle class	17	49	25	9	0	66	34
The upper class	13	48	25	13	1	61	38
<b>Things in country are going in...</b>							
Right direction	22	57	16	4	1	79	20
Wrong direction	7	35	33	23	2	42	56
Neither	11	54	25	8	2	65	33
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>							
Agree	16	53	21	9	1	69	30
Disagree	8	33	33	24	2	41	57

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Satisfaction with **the way the coronavirus pandemic was handled by the European Union** prevails in 24 Member States. Within this group of countries total satisfaction levels are highest in Portugal (91%), Malta (85%) and Ireland (82%), where over eight in ten respondents say that they are satisfied. On the other hand, levels of satisfaction only hold a relative majority in Latvia (46% vs. 40% ‘dissatisfied’), the Netherlands (47% vs. 41%), France (48% vs. 40%), Greece (49% vs. 47%) and Estonia (45% vs. 35%).

The latter shows a noticeable high level of respondents who do not provide an answer or say that they don’t know (20%). Attitudes are evenly balanced in Germany (45% vs. 45%), while dissatisfaction is predominant in two countries, namely in Austria (50% ‘dissatisfied’ vs. 43% ‘satisfied’) and Slovakia (45% vs. 44%).

QC13.2 In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by ...  
 (% - The European Union)



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The **sociodemographic data** show that in almost all categories satisfaction with the way the vaccination strategy was handled by the European Union holds a majority. Moreover, differences in terms of gender, age or education are minor.

Taking into account respondents' professional situation, it can be seen that other white collars (61%) and managers (58%) have a higher tendency of saying they are satisfied than house persons (52%) and those who are unemployed (45%). Those who almost never/never have difficulties paying bills (61%) are also more likely to be satisfied than those who have difficulties most of the time (46%).

Respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle class (63%) and upper class (58%) are more likely to be satisfied than those who see themselves as working class (56%) or lower middle class (50%).

Finally, respondents' view of the direction things are going in the EU, and their view on whether their voice counts in the EU also mediates levels of satisfaction. In the former, it can be seen that those who think things are going in the right direction are largely more satisfied (76% vs. 56% of those who think things are going in the wrong direction), with a similar pattern seen for those who feel their voice counts in the EU (71% vs. 43% who feel their voice does not count).

**QC13.2** In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by...

**The European Union**

(% - EU)

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27	10	48	23	11	8	58	34
<b>Gender</b>							
Man	10	47	23	12	8	57	35
Woman	10	49	22	11	8	59	33
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	10	48	24	9	9	58	33
25-39	9	46	24	14	7	55	38
40-54	10	47	24	13	6	57	37
55 +	10	49	21	11	9	59	32
<b>Education (End of)</b>							
15-	10	48	21	11	10	58	32
16-19	9	48	23	13	7	57	36
20+	10	46	24	12	8	56	36
Still studying	11	50	23	7	9	61	30
<b>Socio-professional category</b>							
Self-employed	11	46	24	14	5	57	38
Managers	11	47	24	10	8	58	34
Other white collars	9	52	22	10	7	61	32
Manual workers	9	46	25	14	6	55	39
House persons	9	43	28	10	10	52	38
Unemployed	7	38	23	23	9	45	46
Retired	10	50	20	10	10	60	30
Students	11	50	23	7	9	61	30
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>							
Most of the time	7	39	27	19	8	46	46
From time to time	9	45	26	14	6	54	40
Almost never/ Never	11	50	21	9	9	61	30
<b>Consider belonging to</b>							
The working class	10	46	21	13	10	56	34
The lower middle class	7	43	27	15	8	50	42
The middle class	10	50	22	11	7	60	33
The upper middle class	13	50	21	8	8	63	29
The upper class	10	48	29	8	5	58	37
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>							
Right direction	16	60	15	3	6	76	18
Wrong direction	5	36	32	22	5	41	54
Neither	7	49	23	10	11	56	33
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>							
Agree	14	57	18	5	6	71	23
Disagree	5	38	29	20	8	43	49

# CONCLUSION



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The survey took place during the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and in this context, Europeans think that **defence and security** should be the top priority for the EU in 2022. The next highest priorities are **making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply**, and **dealing with the current economic situation in the EU**.

Europeans believe progress can best be made **when all EU Member States work and find solutions together**. This preference for joint action at both the EU and national level carries over to a range of policy areas. In addition, around a third think that issues such as **fighting terrorism**, as well as the issues of **migration and refugees, environment and climate change**, and **security and defence policy**, can be dealt with most efficiently at EU level.

There is a clear consensus that “**the EU's voice counts in the world**”, and this view has become stronger since September–October 2021. The EU continues to be associated with positive values, as much as – and in some cases more than – other countries in the world. **Freedom of opinion, social equality and solidarity, tolerance and openness to others**, and **peace** are the values most commonly associated with the EU.

**A majority of Europeans are satisfied with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine**, both by the European Union and their national government. However, levels of satisfaction might vary among the Member States, with a majority of Europeans satisfied with the response of the EU in 23 countries, while dissatisfaction prevails in three countries.

Opinions about the various elements of the EU's reaction to the war in Ukraine tend to be largely positive, with at least seven in ten agreeing with all actions taken. Europeans are especially positive about **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, as well as **welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war**. On the other hand, although levels of agreement are high, they are slightly more divided on **banning Russian state-owned media from broadcasting in the EU** and **financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine**. Most also agree that the war in Ukraine shows **the need for the EU to reduce their energy dependency on Russian sources as soon as possible**. More than half of respondents share this opinion in all Member States.

Bringing forward the context under which the survey took place, **war in EU's neighbourhood** is seen as the most important challenge to the internal security of the EU, followed by the threat of **terrorism, organised crime, the protection of external borders of the EU or natural or man-made disasters**.

Over three-quarters of Europeans consider the invasion in Ukraine as **a threat to both, the security of the EU and their own country**. Personally, Europeans fear most **a nuclear war or the war spreading to more countries in Europe** as a possible consequence of the war in Ukraine. The fear of a major economic crisis or inflation/rising prices rank third and fourth of the most feared consequences on a personal level. In this respect, support for both **a common defence and security policy amongst Member States** and **a common foreign policy of the EU** is high, with at least three-quarters of Europeans for such policies.

Over nine in ten Europeans consider that Member States should act jointly when it comes to **defending the territory of the EU**, that they should **jointly carry out humanitarian missions in Europe**, and that they should **tackle the refugee crisis in Europe together**. To a slight lesser extent but still with high levels of approval, over eight in ten respondents agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased** and almost three quarters of Europeans think that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU**.

Over eight in ten respondents say it is important to **make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050**. Large majorities also agree on the personal and wider benefits of tackling climate change, including **improving their own health and wellbeing**, and **helping to reduce greater ecological damage in the future**. Although more than eight in ten agree that **tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs**, opinion is divided when it comes to the **impact of tackling climate change on the economy**.

Respondents are positive towards the benefits of renewable energy. There is widespread agreement that “**the EU should invest massively in renewable energies**”, and that this approach will bring benefits such as improving security, reducing dependency on producers outside the EU, and limiting energy prices in the longer term.

In order to face future pandemics, **more than nine in ten Europeans support the idea of joint actions when it comes to facing a major pandemic**. This opinion holds a strong majority in all Member States.

**More than half of Europeans are satisfied with how the coronavirus pandemic was handled by both, the national government and the European Union**. The feeling that the vaccination strategy was well handled by the EU holds a majority in 24 Member States. Europeans are slightly more critical when it comes to evaluate the measures taken by their own government. The majority drops to 20 Member States, with dissatisfaction prevailing in seven countries.

# Technical Specifications

Between the 19<sup>th</sup> of April and 16<sup>th</sup> of May 2022, Kantar carried out wave 97.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 97.3 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>13</sup>.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

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<sup>13</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA  
(<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27	
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,101	19/04/2022	10/05/2022	9,915,439	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,039	19/04/2022	16/05/2022	6,094,974	1.55%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar Czechia	1,073	20/04/2022	06/05/2022	9,190,342	2.34%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,005	20/04/2022	12/05/2022	4,994,008	1.27%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,514	19/04/2022	05/05/2022	74,162,306	18.89%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Estonia	1,030	19/04/2022	16/05/2022	1,145,208	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,013	20/04/2022	16/05/2022	4,039,401	1.03%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,014	19/04/2022	15/05/2022	9,568,462	2.44%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,006	19/04/2022	15/05/2022	42,022,835	10.70%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,012	19/04/2022	14/05/2022	57,553,554	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,008	20/04/2022	12/05/2022	3,569,904	0.91%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,020	20/04/2022	12/05/2022	54,102,101	13.78%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	503	19/04/2022	09/05/2022	759,844	0.19%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,013	19/04/2022	12/05/2022	1,649,459	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,003	19/04/2022	16/05/2022	2,445,153	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	502	19/04/2022	10/05/2022	538,288	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,025	19/04/2022	05/05/2022	8,547,786	2.18%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	504	19/04/2022	16/05/2022	455,041	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,033	22/04/2022	15/05/2022	15,067,518	3.84%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,005	19/04/2022	09/05/2022	7,844,329	2.00%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,013	19/04/2022	11/05/2022	32,904,839	8.38%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,006	20/04/2022	15/05/2022	9,221,533	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieteii (CSOP)	1,057	19/04/2022	13/05/2022	16,701,193	4.25%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,023	19/04/2022	10/05/2022	1,834,195	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1,011	19/04/2022	15/05/2022	4,677,729	1.19%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,004	20/04/2022	16/05/2022	4,805,266	1.22%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1043	20/04/2022	16/05/2022	8,756,024	2.23%
TOTAL EU27		26,580	19/04/2022	16/05/2022	392,566,731	100%	

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

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COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	775	326
BG	Bulgaria	1,039	1,039
CZ	Czechia	630	443
DK	Denmark	594	411
DE	Germany	1,514	1,514
EE	Estonia	880	150
IE	Ireland	1,013	1,013
EL	Greece	1,014	1,014
ES	Spain	1,006	1,006
FR	France	1,012	1,012
HR	Croatia	1,008	1,008
IT	Italy	1,020	1,020
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	503	503
LV	Latvia	799	214
LT	Lithuania	1,003	1,003
LU	Luxembourg	502	502
HU	Hungary	1,025	1,025
MT	Malta	494	10
NL	Netherlands	691	342
AT	Austria	1,005	1,005
PL	Poland	1,013	1,013
PT	Portugal	1,006	1,006
RO	Romania	1,057	1,057
SI	Slovenia	593	430
SK	Slovakia	1,011	1,011
FI	Finland	491	513
SE	Sweden	402	641
	TOTAL EU27	23,100	3,480
			26,580

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

- Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face to face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was not feasible CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) was used.

For face-to-face all interviews conducted, hygiene and physical distancing measures were respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, in order to stay outside and maintain social distance.

- Face-to-face and online interviewing

In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period. Due to the long lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, many potential respondents are still reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydroalcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, additional interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

### Recruitment for online interviews

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way the entire phone owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones a dual frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in Belgium, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia.

In Finland, Denmark, and Sweden, RDD samples were not used, instead the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these three countries the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

In the Netherlands, two survey modes were used to collect responses, face to face and online. For the online mode, the respondents were initially recruited to take part through an offline mode of recruitment via a probability-based dual frame overlapping RDD sample design. In this way the entire phone owning population in the Netherlands had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum.

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### Response rates

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 97.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, can be seen on the right-hand table.

### Margins of error

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

COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	CAWI Response rates
BE	Belgium	51.5%
BG	Bulgaria	44.0%
CZ	Czechia	50.3%
DK	Denmark	43.1%
DE	Germany	21.6%
EE	Estonia	40.0%
IE	Ireland	50.3%
EL	Greece	29.0%
ES	Spain	30.5%
FR	France	34.4%
HR	Croatia	39.4%
IT	Italy	23.0%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	46.9%
LV	Latvia	46.4%
LT	Lithuania	43.7%
LU	Luxembourg	25.4%
HU	Hungary	63.1%
MT	Malta	94.1%
NL	Netherlands	70.1%
AT	Austria	43.3%
PL	Poland	44.6%
PT	Portugal	39.6%
RO	Romania	58.6%
SI	Slovenia	45.1%
SK	Slovakia	63.1%
FI	Finland	29.9%
SE	Sweden	70.3%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing (CAWI RRs do not include the recruitment phase)

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process											
(at the 95% level of confidence)											
various sample sizes are in rows						various observed results are in columns					
5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	5%	10%
95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	95%	90%
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>N=1000</b>
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	5%	10%
95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	95%	90%

# Questionnaire

**QC1 In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?**

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

ROTATE

		Very important	Fairly important	Not a very important	Not at all important	DK
1	Terrorism	1	2	3	4	5
2	Organised crime	1	2	3	4	5
3	Natural and man-made disasters	1	2	3	4	5
4	Cybercrime	1	2	3	4	5
5	War in the EU's neighborhood (N)	1	2	3	4	5
6	The protection of the EU's external borders (M)	1	2	3	4	5

3 QU MODIFIED QUESTION EB87.4 QB2 MODIFIED TREND

**QC2 Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...? (M) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	DK
1	Defending the territory of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	Carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe	1	2	3	4	5
3	Repatriating EU citizens who are in conflict areas	1	2	3	4	5
4	Taking part in UN peacekeeping missions	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tackling a refugee crisis in Europe	1	2	3	4	5
6	Facing a major pandemic	1	2	3	4	5

3QU NEW

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**QC3**

**In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...? (N)**  
**(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK
1	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	4	5
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5
1 QU NEW QUESTION						

**QC4 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken**

**(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	1	2	3	4	5
2	Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
3	Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine	1	2	3	4	5
4	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	1	2	3	4	5
5	Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war	1	2	3	4	5
2.5 QU NEW QUESTION						

**Q5 Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most?**

**(READ OUT – MAX TWO ANSWERS)**

Inflation/rising prices	1
Difficulties in welcoming refugees	2
More frequent cyber attacks	3
The war spreading to more countries in Europe	4
The war spreading to our own country	5
A nuclear war	6
Problems in supply of energy or goods	7
A major economic crisis	8

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DK	9
1 QU NEW QUESTION	

**QC6 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements (SHOW SCREEN – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values	1	2	3	4	5
4	Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	1	2	3	4	5
5	More money should be spent on defence in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
6	The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible	1	2	3	4	5
	3 QU NEW QUESTION					

**QC7 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	The EU's voice counts in the world	1	2	3	4	5
2	(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees	1	2	3	4	5
	1 QU NEW					

**QC8 How informed do you feel about air quality problems in (OUR COUNTRY)?**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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Ensuring fairer working conditions and equality in the EU	1
Dealing with the current economic situation in the EU	2
Addressing the public debt of EU Member States	3
Making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply	4
Working on environmental issues and climate change	5
Handling migration issues in the EU	
Stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU	
Fighting terrorism in the EU	
Leading the digital transformation of the economy and of society in the EU	
Addressing global health issues in the EU	
Defending European values	
Providing humanitarian aid to other countries	
Fighting disinformation in the EU	
Defence and security	
Other	
None	
DK	

**1 QU NEW QUESTION**

**QC9** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is: **(N)** (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	Increasing cyber-security in the EU. (N)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Forging strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity. (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050.	1	2	3	4	5
4	The EU investing worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries'. (N)	1	2	3	4	5

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**2 QU NEW QUESTION except for item 3**

**QC10 For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both? (M)**

		The European Union	Other countries in the world	Both	DK
1	Respect for nature and the environment	1	2	3	5
2	Social equality and solidarity	1	2	3	5
3	Peace	1	2	3	5
4	Progress and innovation	1	2	3	5
5	Freedom of opinion	1	2	3	5
6	Tolerance and openness to others	1	2	3	5
7	Respect for history and its lessons	1	2	3	5
8	Support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties (N)	1	2	3	5
4 QU TREND QUESTION EBS 500 P0081 (QA21) items 1-7					

**QC11 In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?**

		At the EU level only	Mainly at the EU level	Equally at the EU and the national level	Mainly at the national level	At the national level only	DK
1	Migration and refugees	1	2	3	5	6	7
2	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	5	6	7
3	Employment and social protection	1	2	3	5	6	7
4	Energy policy	1	2	3	5	6	7
5	Environment and climate change	1	2	3	5	6	7

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6	Consumer protection	1	2	3	5	6	7
7	Economy and growth	1	2	3	5	6	7
8	Agriculture and fisheries	1	2	3	5	6	7
9	Foreign policy	1	2	3	5	6	7
10	Security and defence policy	1	2	3	5	6	7
11	Health	1	2	3	5	6	7
12	The digital transformation of the economy and the society	1	2	3	5	6	7
	6 QU TREND QUESTION EBS 517 QA23 all items except for item 12, used in EBS517 QA24						

**QC12 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Totally agree	DK
1	Tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs	1	2	3	5	6	7
2	Tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being	1	2	3	5	6	7
3	Tackling climate change can harm our economy	1	2	3	5	6	7
4	Tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future	1	2	3	5	6	7
5	EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests (N)	1	2	3	5	6	7
6	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (N)	1	2	3	5	6	7
7	Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security (N)	1	2	3	5	6	7

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8	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU' (N)	1	2	3	5	6	7
9	On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (N)	1	2	3	5	6	7
4.5 QU TREND QUESTION EBS 517 QA27 items 1-4, new items 5-9							

**QC13 In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by ....**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather satisfied not	not at all satisfied	Very satisfied	DK
1	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 QU NEW							

**QC14 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. (M)**

		For	Against	DK
1	A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU	1	2	3
2	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3
1 QU TREND QUESTION EB 96.3-QB6				

## Annexes

**QC1.1** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
**Terrorism (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Very important	Total 'Important'												Total 'Not important'			
				Apr/May 2022			Fairly important			Not very important			Not at all important			Apr/May 2022		Apr/May 2022	
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017			
EU27		<b>61</b>	-15	<b>31</b>	12	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	92	-3	<b>6</b>	2					
BE		<b>54</b>	-17	<b>40</b>	17	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	94	0	<b>5</b>	-1					
BG		<b>72</b>	-14	<b>24</b>	11	<b>2</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	96	-3	<b>3</b>	3					
CZ		<b>62</b>	-11	<b>29</b>	11	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	91	0	<b>6</b>	0					
DK		<b>70</b>	-11	<b>23</b>	8	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	93	-3	<b>6</b>	3					
DE		<b>57</b>	-25	<b>32</b>	18	<b>8</b>	6	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	89	-7	<b>9</b>	6					
EE		<b>33</b>	-13	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	11	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	74	-14	<b>23</b>	12					
IE		<b>74</b>	-6	<b>24</b>	8	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	98	2	<b>1</b>	-2					
EL		<b>65</b>	-14	<b>31</b>	13	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	96	-1	<b>4</b>	2					
ES		<b>65</b>	-10	<b>29</b>	7	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>2</b>	94	-3	<b>4</b>	2					
FR		<b>66</b>	-12	<b>28</b>	10	<b>3</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	94	-2	<b>4</b>	1					
HR		<b>51</b>	-16	<b>38</b>	11	<b>7</b>	4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	89	-5	<b>9</b>	4					
IT		<b>58</b>	-16	<b>35</b>	14	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	93	-2	<b>6</b>	2					
CY		<b>75</b>	-13	<b>23</b>	13	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	98	0	<b>2</b>	0					
LV		<b>66</b>	-13	<b>27</b>	13	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	93	0	<b>5</b>	0					
LT		<b>63</b>	-13	<b>33</b>	13	<b>3</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	96	0	<b>3</b>	0					
LU		<b>69</b>	-6	<b>27</b>	7	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	96	1	<b>4</b>	0					
HU		<b>62</b>	-15	<b>30</b>	12	<b>6</b>	3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	92	-3	<b>7</b>	3					
MT		<b>77</b>	7	<b>18</b>	-8	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	95	-1	<b>2</b>	1					
NL		<b>64</b>	-17	<b>30</b>	15	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	1	<b>0</b>	94	-2	<b>6</b>	2					
AT		<b>55</b>	-16	<b>32</b>	8	<b>9</b>	5	<b>3</b>	2	<b>1</b>	87	-8	<b>12</b>	7					
PL		<b>65</b>	-6	<b>31</b>	8	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	96	2	<b>4</b>	-1					
PT		<b>74</b>	3	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	97	1	<b>1</b>	-2					
RO		<b>50</b>	-12	<b>34</b>	7	<b>12</b>	4	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	84	-5	<b>14</b>	3					
SI		<b>59</b>	-18	<b>29</b>	10	<b>8</b>	5	<b>2</b>	2	<b>2</b>	88	-8	<b>10</b>	7					
SK		<b>53</b>	-23	<b>40</b>	21	<b>4</b>	2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	93	-2	<b>5</b>	2					
FI		<b>67</b>	-16	<b>28</b>	14	<b>3</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	95	-2	<b>3</b>	0					
SE		<b>54</b>	11	<b>34</b>	-9	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	88	2	<b>12</b>	-2					

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**QC1.2** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
**Organised crime (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Very important	Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	
	EU27	59	-4	33	3	5	1	1	0	92	-1	6	1
	BE	53	-6	41	8	4	-3	1	0	94	2	5	-3
	BG	72	-10	25	9	2	2	1	1	0	97	-1	3
	CZ	60	6	33	-2	3	-3	0	-2	4	93	4	3
	DK	70	-4	25	3	3	1	1	0	1	95	-1	4
	DE	59	-17	32	12	6	3	1	1	2	91	-5	7
	EE	29	7	44	-4	21	-4	2	1	4	73	3	23
	IE	71	-1	25	2	3	0	0	-1	1	96	1	3
	EL	66	0	31	0	2	0	0	0	1	97	0	2
	ES	59	7	32	-6	4	-2	1	1	4	91	1	5
	FR	56	0	35	1	4	-2	2	1	3	91	1	6
	HR	51	-7	38	3	7	3	2	0	2	89	-4	9
	IT	55	-7	38	6	5	1	1	0	1	93	-1	6
	CY	75	-3	23	5	2	0	0	-1	0	98	2	2
	LV	64	1	30	0	3	0	1	0	2	94	1	4
	LT	59	-6	36	6	4	1	0	0	1	95	0	4
	LU	66	5	30	-4	2	-1	1	0	1	96	1	3
	HU	60	-9	33	6	5	2	1	0	1	93	-3	6
	MT	* 78	17	18	-17	0	-1	0	0	4	96	0	0
	NL	67	1	29	0	4	0	0	-1	0	96	1	4
	AT	53	-9	35	3	9	4	2	1	1	88	-6	11
	PL	60	-2	36	5	3	-3	1	1	0	96	3	4
	PT	73	10	25	-7	0	-3	0	-1	2	98	3	0
	RO	50	-7	35	5	11	2	2	-1	2	85	-2	13
	SI	63	-10	29	7	4	0	2	2	2	92	-3	6
	SK	55	-17	38	15	4	2	1	0	2	93	-2	5
	FI	65	-5	29	4	3	0	1	0	2	94	-1	4
	SE	62	20	33	-12	4	-6	0	-1	1	95	8	4
													-7

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**QC1.3** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
**Natural and man-made disasters (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Very important												
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	
EU27	58	5	34	-2	5	-3	1	0	2	92	3	6	-3		
BE	51	5	43	0	5	-4	0	-1	1	94	5	5	-5		
BG	72	-2	24	3	2	-1	1	1	1	96	1	3	0		
CZ	51	8	34	-6	11	-1	1	0	3	85	2	12	-1		
DK	59	10	32	-3	7	-6	1	-1	1	91	7	8	-7		
DE	57	3	34	-2	6	-2	1	0	2	91	1	7	-2		
EE	26	14	38	1	24	-16	7	0	5	64	15	31	-16		
IE	65	12	31	0	3	-8	0	-2	1	96	12	3	-10		
EL	72	16	24	-14	3	-2	1	1	0	96	2	4	-1		
ES	65	10	29	-6	4	-3	1	0	1	94	4	5	-3		
FR	58	4	37	1	2	-4	1	0	2	95	5	3	-4		
HR	55	1	36	2	6	-2	1	-2	2	91	3	7	-4		
IT	54	3	36	-4	6	0	2	2	2	90	-1	8	2		
CY	72	3	26	3	2	-3	0	-1	0	98	6	2	-4		
LV	56	0	35	4	6	-3	1	-1	2	91	4	7	-4		
LT	57	3	36	-2	6	-1	1	0	0	93	1	7	-1		
LU	60	7	35	0	3	-7	1	0	1	95	7	4	-7		
HU	63	-2	29	0	6	2	1	0	1	92	-2	7	2		
MT	* 76	20	15	-22	3	1	1	1	5	91	-2	4	2		
NL	58	9	33	-5	6	-5	2	1	1	91	4	8	-4		
AT	57	4	31	-6	8	-1	2	1	2	88	-2	10	0		
PL	65	12	30	-7	3	-4	2	1	0	95	5	5	-3		
PT	71	12	26	-10	1	-2	0	-1	2	97	2	1	-3		
RO	49	-6	33	0	13	4	2	0	3	82	-6	15	4		
SI	58	-5	34	3	5	-1	1	1	2	92	-2	6	0		
SK	58	-5	36	6	3	-1	1	0	2	94	1	4	-1		
FI	51	-5	39	4	6	-1	2	1	2	90	-1	8	0		
SE	38	20	41	6	18	-19	3	-5	0	79	26	21	-24		

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**QC1.4** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?  
**Cybercrime (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Very important	Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'		
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017		
	EU27	55	-1	35	4	5	-1	1	0	4	90	3	6	-1
	BE	55	1	39	4	4	-3	1	0	1	94	5	5	-3
	BG	60	-2	26	6	4	1	1	0	9	86	4	5	1
	CZ	57	13	34	-3	5	-5	0	-2	4	91	10	5	-7
	DK	67	-2	27	4	4	1	1	0	1	94	2	5	1
	DE	53	-13	35	8	7	3	1	1	4	88	-5	8	4
	EE	46	20	41	-7	6	-8	1	-1	6	87	13	7	-9
	IE	71	3	25	1	2	-1	0	-1	2	96	4	2	-2
	EL	59	7	32	-4	4	-2	0	-1	5	91	3	4	-3
	ES	54	9	36	0	4	-5	1	1	5	90	9	5	-4
	FR	55	0	36	3	3	-1	2	1	4	91	3	5	0
	HR	43	-1	41	4	11	1	2	-2	3	84	3	13	-1
	IT	49	4	39	2	7	0	2	0	3	88	6	9	0
	CY	73	-3	24	5	2	0	0	-1	1	97	2	2	-1
	LV	60	5	28	0	7	1	0	-2	5	88	5	7	-1
	LT	58	3	33	1	2	-4	1	0	6	91	4	3	-4
	LU	64	7	32	-1	2	-2	0	-1	2	96	6	2	-3
	HU	55	0	35	1	6	0	2	1	2	90	1	8	1
	MT	* 78	19	15	-11	1	-1	0	0	6	93	8	1	-1
	NL	72	-3	25	3	2	0	1	1	0	97	0	3	1
	AT	47	-2	31	-2	13	0	5	4	4	78	-4	18	4
	PL	57	4	36	3	3	-5	2	1	2	93	7	5	-4
	PT	63	14	27	-11	3	-1	0	-1	7	90	3	3	-2
	RO	42	-8	36	4	13	3	3	0	6	78	-4	16	3
	SI	54	-4	34	5	8	0	1	0	3	88	1	9	0
	SK	49	-10	39	11	6	0	1	-1	5	88	1	7	-1
	FI	64	-7	30	5	3	1	1	1	2	94	-2	4	2
	SE	57	18	37	-7	5	-8	0	-1	1	94	11	5	-9

**QC1.5** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?

**War in the EU's neighbourhood (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		65	28	4	1	2	93	5
BE		58	36	5	0	1	94	5
BG		76	20	2	1	1	96	3
CZ		73	20	3	1	3	93	4
DK		71	24	3	1	1	95	4
DE		67	27	3	1	2	94	4
EE		58	30	6	2	4	88	8
IE		78	19	2	0	1	97	2
EL		76	22	1	1	0	98	2
ES		73	25	1	0	1	98	1
FR		57	35	3	2	3	92	5
HR		58	32	6	2	2	90	8
IT		58	33	6	2	1	91	8
CY		74	22	3	0	1	96	3
LV		74	18	4	2	2	92	6
LT		80	18	1	0	1	98	1
LU		70	24	3	2	1	94	5
HU		71	26	2	1	0	97	3
MT		82	14	0	0	4	96	0
NL		76	22	1	1	0	98	2
AT		60	29	7	3	1	89	10
PL		69	27	3	1	0	96	4
PT		72	25	1	0	2	97	1
RO		53	30	12	3	2	83	15
SI		60	30	6	2	2	90	8
SK		66	29	2	1	2	95	3
FI		80	16	2	1	1	96	3
SE		65	30	5	0	0	95	5

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**QC1.6** In your opinion, how important are the following challenges to the internal security of the EU?

**The protection of the EU's external borders (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Very important	Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	
				Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - June 2017			
EU27		<b>59</b>	8	<b>33</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6</b>
BE		<b>50</b>	5	<b>41</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>
BG		<b>76</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	6	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>
CZ		<b>75</b>	12	<b>19</b>	-8	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4</b>
DK		<b>58</b>	3	<b>32</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1</b>
DE		<b>58</b>	1	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>
EE		<b>44</b>	19	<b>37</b>	-10	<b>11</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9</b>
IE		<b>73</b>	14	<b>24</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7</b>
EL		<b>75</b>	13	<b>23</b>	-8	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>5</b>
ES		<b>64</b>	24	<b>31</b>	-9	<b>2</b>	-11	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>15</b>
FR		<b>47</b>	3	<b>42</b>	5	<b>5</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8</b>
HR		<b>58</b>	8	<b>33</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>
IT		<b>54</b>	9	<b>37</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>
CY		<b>72</b>	5	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>
LV		<b>67</b>	16	<b>23</b>	-8	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>
LT		<b>78</b>	20	<b>20</b>	-14	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>6</b>
LU		<b>59</b>	8	<b>33</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>
HU		<b>67</b>	-3	<b>29</b>	6	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>
MT	*	<b>79</b>	23	<b>16</b>	-19	<b>0</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0	<b>5</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4</b>
NL		<b>58</b>	11	<b>33</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-8	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>
AT		<b>60</b>	-5	<b>30</b>	2	<b>7</b>	0	<b>2</b>	2	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-3</b>
PL		<b>71</b>	13	<b>27</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>7</b>
PT		<b>67</b>	15	<b>29</b>	-11	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>
RO		<b>52</b>	2	<b>33</b>	0	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>
SI		<b>56</b>	-5	<b>32</b>	2	<b>9</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-3</b>
SK		<b>65</b>	-1	<b>30</b>	2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>
FI		<b>70</b>	17	<b>26</b>	-12	<b>2</b>	-4	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>5</b>
SE		<b>48</b>	27	<b>40</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-18	<b>1</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>28</b>
											<b>11</b>	<b>-24</b>

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**QC2.1** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
**Defending the territory of the EU (%)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		66	27	4	1	2	93	5
BE		57	38	4	0	1	95	4
BG		65	27	3	1	4	92	4
CZ		76	17	3	1	3	93	4
DK		65	26	6	1	2	91	7
DE		66	27	4	1	2	93	5
EE		73	20	3	1	3	93	4
IE		71	26	2	0	1	97	2
EL		69	23	6	1	1	92	7
ES		76	21	1	0	2	97	1
FR		59	32	3	2	4	91	5
HR		61	28	6	3	2	89	9
IT		63	27	6	2	2	90	8
CY		76	20	2	1	1	96	3
LV		76	17	3	1	3	93	4
LT		79	18	1	0	2	97	1
LU		67	28	2	1	2	95	3
HU		68	27	3	1	1	95	4
MT		78	14	1	1	6	92	2
NL		74	21	4	1	0	95	5
AT		51	35	9	3	2	86	12
PL		68	28	3	1	0	96	4
PT		85	12	1	0	2	97	1
RO		53	31	10	3	3	84	13
SI		71	22	4	1	2	93	5
SK		56	34	3	4	3	90	7
FI		70	25	3	1	1	95	4
SE		67	27	4	1	1	94	5

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**QC2.2** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
**Carrying out humanitarian missions in Europe (%)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		61	32	4	1	2	93	5
BE		49	45	5	0	1	94	5
BG		56	33	4	3	4	89	7
CZ		50	36	6	4	4	86	10
DK		60	33	4	1	2	93	5
DE		64	31	3	0	2	95	3
EE		58	32	4	1	5	90	5
IE		72	25	2	0	1	97	2
EL		57	34	7	1	1	91	8
ES		76	21	1	1	1	97	2
FR		54	37	3	2	4	91	5
HR		58	31	7	2	2	89	9
IT		59	31	6	2	2	90	8
CY		77	20	2	0	1	97	2
LV		63	28	3	2	4	91	5
LT		68	27	2	0	3	95	2
LU		58	37	3	1	1	95	4
HU		57	34	5	2	2	91	7
MT		81	13	2	0	4	94	2
NL		59	33	6	1	1	92	7
AT		55	31	10	3	1	86	13
PL		64	32	2	1	1	96	3
PT		84	13	1	0	2	97	1
RO		48	37	10	2	3	85	12
SI		65	28	4	2	1	93	6
SK		43	42	6	4	5	85	10
FI		58	36	4	1	1	94	5
SE		67	29	3	1	0	96	4

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**QC2.3** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
**Repatriating EU citizens who are in conflict areas (%)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		59	31	5	2	3	90	7
BE		51	42	5	1	1	93	6
BG		53	31	4	3	9	84	7
CZ		51	34	6	3	6	85	9
DK		55	31	10	2	2	86	12
DE		57	33	5	2	3	90	7
EE		69	24	3	1	3	93	4
IE		71	25	2	0	2	96	2
EL		62	31	4	2	1	93	6
ES		76	21	2	0	1	97	2
FR		56	34	4	2	4	90	6
HR		59	31	7	1	2	90	8
IT		57	33	6	2	2	90	8
CY		79	18	2	0	1	97	2
LV		64	26	3	2	5	90	5
LT		67	25	2	0	6	92	2
LU		60	37	2	0	1	97	2
HU		55	35	6	1	3	90	7
MT		80	14	1	0	5	94	1
NL		57	34	7	1	1	91	8
AT		56	31	9	3	1	87	12
PL		62	33	3	1	1	95	4
PT		79	17	1	0	3	96	1
RO		46	38	10	3	3	84	13
SI		60	31	4	2	3	91	6
SK		44	40	6	4	6	84	10
FI		55	36	6	1	2	91	7
SE		63	30	6	1	0	93	7

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**QC2.4** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
**Taking part in UN peacekeeping missions (%)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		54	34	6	2	4	88	8
BE		43	48	8	0	1	91	8
BG		46	32	9	4	9	78	13
CZ		49	32	9	5	5	81	14
DK		56	31	8	3	2	87	11
DE		48	40	8	1	3	88	9
EE		43	35	10	3	9	78	13
IE		67	29	3	0	1	96	3
EL		54	32	9	3	2	86	12
ES		70	22	2	1	5	92	3
FR		51	35	3	4	7	86	7
HR		51	34	9	3	3	85	12
IT		56	32	7	3	2	88	10
CY		70	20	5	2	3	90	7
LV		58	27	6	3	6	85	9
LT		63	26	4	0	7	89	4
LU		54	35	6	2	3	89	8
HU		51	37	8	2	2	88	10
MT		78	13	2	1	6	91	3
NL		47	39	11	2	1	86	13
AT		42	39	12	5	2	81	17
PL		61	34	3	1	1	95	4
PT		80	16	1	0	3	96	1
RO		46	36	11	3	4	82	14
SI		47	37	10	3	3	84	13
SK		36	43	8	7	6	79	15
FI		40	48	8	2	2	88	10
SE		62	28	7	2	1	90	9

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**QC2.5** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
**Tackling a refugee crisis in Europe (%)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		62	30	4	2	2	92	6
BE		50	44	4	1	1	94	5
BG		60	31	5	1	3	91	6
CZ		57	28	8	4	3	85	12
DK		68	25	3	3	1	93	6
DE		65	29	3	1	2	94	4
EE		61	30	4	2	3	91	6
IE		71	25	3	0	1	96	3
EL		62	31	4	2	1	93	6
ES		74	23	1	0	2	97	1
FR		53	37	3	3	4	90	6
HR		57	32	8	1	2	89	9
IT		60	31	5	2	2	91	7
CY		76	20	2	1	1	96	3
LV		63	27	4	3	3	90	7
LT		67	26	4	1	2	93	5
LU		63	32	3	1	1	95	4
HU		61	33	4	2	0	94	6
MT		82	14	0	0	4	96	
NL		70	26	3	1	0	96	4
AT		55	30	9	5	1	85	14
PL		64	32	3	1	0	96	4
PT		81	15	1	0	3	96	1
RO		44	39	10	3	4	83	13
SI		63	29	4	2	2	92	6
SK		44	41	6	5	4	85	11
FI		62	31	4	2	1	93	6
SE		76	20	2	2	0	96	4

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**QC2.6** Do you think EU Member States should act jointly when it comes to...?  
**Facing a major pandemic (%)**

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		64	28	4	2	2	92	6
BE		57	37	4	1	1	94	5
BG		61	29	4	3	3	90	7
CZ		54	31	7	5	3	85	12
DK		66	27	3	2	2	93	5
DE		65	29	4	1	1	94	5
EE		64	27	4	1	4	91	5
IE		75	22	2	0	1	97	2
EL		67	25	6	2	0	92	8
ES		77	20	1	0	2	97	1
FR		62	30	2	2	4	92	4
HR		56	32	8	2	2	88	10
IT		66	25	5	2	2	91	7
CY		80	16	3	0	1	96	3
LV		67	23	5	2	3	90	7
LT		69	25	3	1	2	94	4
LU		64	31	2	2	1	95	4
HU		57	30	7	4	2	87	11
MT		83	13	0	0	4	96	
NL		62	29	6	2	1	91	8
AT		50	34	10	5	1	84	15
PL		62	34	3	1	0	96	4
PT		83	14	0	0	3	97	
RO		45	37	10	5	3	82	15
SI		65	24	5	4	2	89	9
SK		47	40	6	4	3	87	10
FI		67	29	2	1	1	96	3
SE		77	19	3	1	0	96	4

**QC3.1** In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?

**The (NATIONALITY) government (%)**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27		13	44	26	11	6	57	37
BE		8	60	23	6	3	68	29
BG		7	27	38	19	9	34	57
CZ		25	35	19	15	6	60	34
DK		36	47	9	5	3	83	14
DE		7	40	37	12	4	47	49
EE		27	39	14	10	10	66	24
IE		32	51	10	3	4	83	13
EL		5	34	30	28	3	39	58
ES		9	46	28	11	6	55	39
FR		7	44	23	14	12	51	37
HR		11	43	26	13	7	54	39
IT		8	44	30	13	5	52	43
CY		12	37	25	17	9	49	42
LV		23	42	17	12	6	65	29
LT		32	49	10	4	5	81	14
LU		17	54	13	4	12	71	17
HU		21	46	22	7	4	67	29
MT		40	31	15	5	9	71	20
NL		9	55	26	8	2	64	34
AT		11	43	24	19	3	54	43
PL		31	44	18	4	3	75	22
PT		14	72	8	1	5	86	9
RO		13	36	35	9	7	49	44
SI		10	34	33	19	4	44	52
SK		10	28	26	29	7	38	55
FI		39	49	8	3	1	88	11
SE		26	56	14	4	0	82	18

**QC3.2** In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?

**The European Union (%)**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27		11	48	24	10	7	59	34
BE		10	59	23	5	3	69	28
BG		10	35	32	13	10	45	45
CZ		8	47	25	13	7	55	38
DK		27	53	11	4	5	80	15
DE		9	48	29	9	5	57	38
EE		7	35	31	15	12	42	46
IE		25	51	14	3	7	76	17
EL		6	38	30	22	4	44	52
ES		10	49	27	8	6	59	35
FR		5	45	23	13	14	50	36
HR		12	42	26	13	7	54	39
IT		8	46	29	11	6	54	40
CY		12	36	27	17	8	48	44
LV		11	47	25	9	8	58	34
LT		14	49	26	4	7	63	30
LU		14	53	20	5	8	67	25
HU		12	52	24	7	5	64	31
MT		40	33	14	6	7	73	20
NL		14	58	19	6	3	72	25
AT		14	36	26	20	4	50	46
PL		23	52	18	4	3	75	22
PT		17	63	13	2	5	80	15
RO		13	50	24	7	6	63	31
SI		9	41	32	13	5	50	45
SK		10	34	23	23	10	44	46
FI		20	60	14	4	2	80	18
SE		21	59	16	3	1	80	19

**QC4.1** The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
**Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		51	29	9	6	5	80	15
BE		44	40	10	4	2	84	14
BG		22	22	20	22	14	44	42
CZ		56	23	11	5	5	79	16
DK		72	22	4	1	1	94	5
DE		57	25	9	5	4	82	14
EE		53	18	11	9	9	71	20
IE		66	25	4	1	4	91	5
EL		40	30	15	10	5	70	25
ES		57	25	7	6	5	82	13
FR		44	30	10	7	9	74	17
HR		46	36	9	4	5	82	13
IT		41	35	12	7	5	76	19
CY		25	29	20	20	6	54	40
LV		53	20	11	10	6	73	21
LT		55	28	9	3	5	83	12
LU		46	31	9	7	7	77	16
HU		34	38	16	6	6	72	22
MT		61	22	7	4	6	83	11
NL		68	22	6	3	1	90	9
AT		46	28	13	10	3	74	23
PL		62	32	4	1	1	94	5
PT		71	23	2	0	4	94	2
RO		38	34	16	5	7	72	21
SI		41	27	17	11	4	68	28
SK		30	27	16	20	7	57	36
FI		65	24	5	2	4	89	7
SE		73	22	4	1	0	95	5

**QC4.2** The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
**Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		43	27	14	8	8	70	22
BE		38	38	15	6	3	76	21
BG		18	15	25	25	17	33	50
CZ		41	24	18	10	7	65	28
DK		50	24	13	10	3	74	23
DE		47	22	15	8	8	69	23
EE		53	17	9	12	9	70	21
IE		59	27	7	2	5	86	9
EL		26	23	27	18	6	49	45
ES		49	23	10	9	9	72	19
FR		38	27	14	10	11	65	24
HR		41	36	11	5	7	77	16
IT		36	34	17	6	7	70	23
CY		18	24	24	28	6	42	52
LV		47	17	14	15	7	64	29
LT		55	26	9	3	7	81	12
LU		36	32	12	10	10	68	22
HU		34	34	14	9	9	68	23
MT		54	18	13	3	12	72	16
NL		45	27	17	9	2	72	26
AT		46	22	16	10	6	68	26
PL		60	32	4	1	3	92	5
PT		62	26	2	1	9	88	3
RO		31	33	19	5	12	64	24
SI		33	21	19	16	11	54	35
SK		26	23	14	24	13	49	38
FI		56	24	9	4	7	80	13
SE		60	25	9	3	3	85	12

**QC4.3** The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.

**Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		40	30	14	11	5	70	25
BE		33	43	14	7	3	76	21
BG		15	15	20	42	8	30	62
CZ		39	27	16	14	4	66	30
DK		61	29	6	2	2	90	8
DE		39	27	16	12	6	66	28
EE		55	20	6	11	8	75	17
IE		59	31	4	2	4	90	6
EL		22	28	18	27	5	50	45
ES		47	27	11	9	6	74	20
FR		33	35	13	11	8	68	24
HR		45	36	9	5	5	81	14
IT		29	32	20	14	5	61	34
CY		19	26	22	26	7	45	48
LV		51	23	9	11	6	74	20
LT		55	31	7	3	4	86	10
LU		33	35	16	11	5	68	27
HU		29	31	19	17	4	60	36
MT		57	23	11	3	6	80	14
NL		57	30	8	4	1	87	12
AT		24	30	20	22	4	54	42
PL		61	32	4	2	1	93	6
PT		64	27	3	1	5	91	4
RO		32	33	18	9	8	65	27
SI		31	26	19	18	6	57	37
SK		20	22	16	36	6	42	52
FI		62	28	4	3	3	90	7
SE		63	29	5	2	1	92	7

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- QC4.4** The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
- Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		67	26	4	1	2	93	5
BE		59	35	4	0	2	94	4
BG		45	40	6	5	4	85	11
CZ		60	33	3	1	3	93	4
DK		74	22	2	1	1	96	3
DE		74	21	3	1	1	95	4
EE		69	26	1	1	3	95	2
IE		71	25	1	0	3	96	1
EL		72	25	1	1	1	97	2
ES		80	18	1	0	1	98	1
FR		66	28	2	1	3	94	3
HR		58	33	5	1	3	91	6
IT		58	32	6	2	2	90	8
CY		74	23	2	0	1	97	2
LV		68	24	2	2	4	92	4
LT		67	30	1	0	2	97	1
LU		68	29	1	1	1	97	2
HU		60	32	5	1	2	92	6
MT		75	21	1	1	2	96	2
NL		81	16	2	1	0	97	3
AT		62	24	7	5	2	86	12
PL		67	28	4	0	1	95	4
PT		74	23	1	0	2	97	1
RO		43	39	12	3	3	82	15
SI		70	22	4	2	2	92	6
SK		53	29	5	11	2	82	16
FI		83	15	1	0	1	98	1
SE		77	20	2	0	1	97	2

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**QC4.5** The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.

**Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		61	30	5	2	2	91	7
BE		50	42	5	1	2	92	6
BG		38	39	9	7	7	77	16
CZ		45	35	12	4	4	80	16
DK		73	22	3	1	1	95	4
DE		66	26	5	1	2	92	6
EE		58	31	4	2	5	89	6
IE		67	27	1	1	4	94	2
EL		61	35	3	0	1	96	3
ES		78	19	1	0	2	97	1
FR		57	34	4	2	3	91	6
HR		56	35	5	1	3	91	6
IT		54	34	6	3	3	88	9
CY		72	24	3	0	1	96	3
LV		60	29	4	3	4	89	7
LT		59	37	2	0	2	96	2
LU		64	32	2	1	1	96	3
HU		58	33	6	1	2	91	7
MT		75	21	1	1	2	96	2
NL		72	23	3	1	1	95	4
AT		55	28	9	6	2	83	15
PL		64	30	4	1	1	94	5
PT		72	25	1	0	2	97	1
RO		38	41	15	3	3	79	18
SI		62	28	6	2	2	90	8
SK		44	36	6	11	3	80	17
FI		77	20	1	0	2	97	1
SE		78	20	1	0	1	98	1

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC5** Which possible consequences of the war in Ukraine do you personally fear the most?  
 (%)  
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		Inflation/rising prices	Difficulties in welcoming refugees	More frequent cyber attacks	The war spreading to more countries in Europe	The war spreading to our own country	A nuclear war	Problems in supply of energy or goods	A major economic crisis	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		29	7	4	34	24	35	17	31	0	1
BE		39	11	5	37	14	29	19	32	0	0
BG		39	3	2	21	32	25	20	39	0	0
CZ		31	12	3	31	25	36	23	23	0	1
DK		14	10	7	52	16	41	17	27	0	1
DE		27	4	4	46	24	35	19	27	1	0
EE		25	12	4	22	40	31	13	28	1	2
IE		28	8	6	34	17	45	15	25	0	1
EL		34	8	2	30	20	21	23	55	0	0
ES		22	4	3	35	28	38	12	36	0	1
FR		34	7	4	39	19	39	15	27	1	1
HR		29	5	3	30	29	40	16	26	0	0
IT		30	9	4	24	18	31	19	44	0	1
CY		29	6	2	33	10	46	14	51	0	0
LV		19	3	2	32	43	47	10	25	1	1
LT		20	3	2	32	47	51	6	18	1	0
LU		24	9	5	50	12	39	19	27	0	1
HU		37	10	3	24	30	20	24	28	0	0
MT		26	10	6	37	20	47	14	30	0	0
NL		23	9	7	51	13	38	19	28	0	1
AT		40	10	7	31	22	29	24	28	0	0
PL		35	7	4	24	38	29	12	22	0	0
PT		39	5	3	23	18	45	9	40	1	1
RO		28	9	10	16	30	34	11	29	1	1
SI		28	5	3	40	17	33	15	33	1	1
SK		26	13	3	21	46	36	18	20	0	0
FI		19	4	11	41	44	30	10	25	0	1
SE		15	4	10	51	24	44	19	25	0	0

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC6.1** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**The invasion in Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		49	35	9	3	4	84	12
BE		37	49	10	2	2	86	12
BG		34	36	13	9	8	70	22
CZ		52	30	9	4	5	82	13
DK		56	32	9	2	1	88	11
DE		52	34	9	2	3	86	11
EE		50	24	11	8	7	74	19
IE		62	30	4	1	3	92	5
EL		33	41	19	5	2	74	24
ES		59	30	6	2	3	89	8
FR		38	39	12	4	7	77	16
HR		55	33	8	2	2	88	10
IT		42	39	10	5	4	81	15
CY		39	36	12	9	4	75	21
LV		52	24	10	8	6	76	18
LT		62	29	4	2	3	91	6
LU		43	43	8	3	3	86	11
HU		44	36	14	3	3	80	17
MT		62	28	4	1	5	90	5
NL		54	35	8	2	1	89	10
AT		47	28	16	6	3	75	22
PL		63	33	3	1	0	96	4
PT		55	32	3	7	3	87	10
RO		40	36	18	2	4	76	20
SI		46	33	13	5	3	79	18
SK		45	36	6	9	4	81	15
FI		66	26	6	1	1	92	7
SE		70	25	4	1	0	95	5

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC6.2** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		40	37	15	5	3	77	20
BE		21	50	23	4	2	71	27
BG		33	35	15	11	6	68	26
CZ		46	32	12	5	5	78	17
DK		27	41	25	5	2	68	30
DE		42	37	15	3	3	79	18
EE		46	27	11	9	7	73	20
IE		42	36	13	4	5	78	17
EL		27	37	26	8	2	64	34
ES		50	34	10	3	3	84	13
FR		24	41	20	8	7	65	28
HR		44	39	13	2	2	83	15
IT		35	42	13	6	4	77	19
CY		23	34	21	18	4	57	39
LV		48	27	11	9	5	75	20
LT		64	27	4	2	3	91	6
LU		21	35	29	8	7	56	37
HU		43	36	14	5	2	79	19
MT		52	34	9	1	4	86	10
NL		26	44	22	6	2	70	28
AT		37	29	20	11	3	66	31
PL		67	27	5	1	0	94	6
PT		46	37	5	8	4	83	13
RO		39	35	19	3	4	74	22
SI		27	35	25	10	3	62	35
SK		53	29	5	10	3	82	15
FI		45	39	12	2	2	84	14
SE		42	46	9	3	0	88	12

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**QC6.3** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**By standing against the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EU is defending European values (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		45	36	9	4	6	81	13
BE		38	47	9	3	3	85	12
BG		26	27	19	15	13	53	34
CZ		44	32	10	7	7	76	17
DK		57	33	6	1	3	90	7
DE		43	37	11	4	5	80	15
EE		50	26	7	6	11	76	13
IE		57	36	3	1	3	93	4
EL		33	38	17	8	4	71	25
ES		56	31	6	2	5	87	8
FR		36	43	8	4	9	79	12
HR		47	39	8	2	4	86	10
IT		39	38	12	5	6	77	17
CY		26	40	14	13	7	66	27
LV		49	26	9	7	9	75	16
LT		59	31	3	2	5	90	5
LU		38	46	5	5	6	84	10
HU		41	38	12	4	5	79	16
MT		54	29	7	2	8	83	9
NL		53	35	7	3	2	88	10
AT		36	34	15	10	5	70	25
PL		63	31	4	1	1	94	5
PT		59	34	2	0	5	93	2
RO		35	39	16	3	7	74	19
SI		30	37	17	10	6	67	27
SK		30	35	12	14	9	65	26
FI		72	21	3	1	3	93	4
SE		74	21	3	1	1	95	4

**QC6.4** 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		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		48	37	7	3	5	85	10
BE		44	48	5	1	2	92	6
BG		33	40	9	6	12	73	15
CZ		49	35	7	3	6	84	10
DK		45	36	11	5	3	81	16
DE		54	33	7	2	4	87	9
EE		49	28	6	6	11	77	12
IE		55	37	3	1	4	92	4
EL		44	40	11	3	2	84	14
ES		55	31	6	3	5	86	9
FR		38	44	5	4	9	82	9
HR		49	39	7	2	3	88	9
IT		40	41	10	4	5	81	14
CY		49	37	5	4	5	86	9
LV		56	27	5	5	7	83	10
LT		61	33	2	0	4	94	2
LU		45	44	4	2	5	89	6
HU		50	40	7	1	2	90	8
MT		59	29	4	2	6	88	6
NL		56	34	6	2	2	90	8
AT		40	39	11	5	5	79	16
PL		65	30	4	1	0	95	5
PT		59	36	1	0	4	95	1
RO		41	38	14	2	5	79	16
SI		34	37	15	7	7	71	22
SK		33	40	8	12	7	73	20
FI		54	38	3	2	3	92	5
SE		51	40	6	2	1	91	8

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**QC6.5** 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 (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		36	37	14	6	7	73	20
BE		24	50	19	5	2	74	24
BG		24	30	18	11	17	54	29
CZ		32	41	14	6	7	73	20
DK		33	39	17	6	5	72	23
DE		34	34	17	8	7	68	25
EE		35	32	10	12	11	67	22
IE		48	37	7	2	6	85	9
EL		25	36	24	10	5	61	34
ES		38	31	14	10	7	69	24
FR		27	38	14	7	14	65	21
HR		40	39	12	4	5	79	16
IT		32	37	16	6	9	69	22
CY		39	35	13	8	5	74	21
LV		36	32	14	10	8	68	24
LT		48	35	7	1	9	83	8
LU		30	41	13	4	12	71	17
HU		48	39	8	2	3	87	10
MT		51	28	10	2	9	79	12
NL		41	41	12	3	3	82	15
AT		26	37	19	10	8	63	29
PL		62	33	3	1	1	95	4
PT		53	37	2	0	8	90	2
RO		33	39	18	3	7	72	21
SI		21	33	27	13	6	54	40
SK		28	34	13	16	9	62	29
FI		29	49	14	2	6	78	16
SE		28	50	16	4	2	78	20

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**QC6.6** 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 (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		57	30	6	3	4	87	9
BE		52	40	5	1	2	92	6
BG		34	27	16	9	14	61	25
CZ		50	29	10	5	6	79	15
DK		78	17	2	1	2	95	3
DE		61	26	7	4	2	87	11
EE		58	20	6	8	8	78	14
IE		67	27	3	0	3	94	3
EL		46	37	10	1	6	83	11
ES		65	27	2	1	5	92	3
FR		47	34	6	4	9	81	10
HR		59	31	6	2	2	90	8
IT		53	34	6	3	4	87	9
CY		37	31	13	8	11	68	21
LV		54	19	11	10	6	73	21
LT		62	27	6	1	4	89	7
LU		53	38	4	2	3	91	6
HU		44	37	10	5	4	81	15
MT		60	26	6	1	7	86	7
NL		71	21	5	2	1	92	7
AT		54	28	10	5	3	82	15
PL		67	27	4	1	1	94	5
PT		67	29	1	0	3	96	1
RO		37	39	15	3	6	76	18
SI		51	28	11	6	4	79	17
SK		28	35	14	17	6	63	31
FI		75	19	3	1	2	94	4
SE		84	13	2	1	0	97	3

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC7.1** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	EU27	EU	Apr/May 2022	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jun/Jul 2021	Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jun/Jul 2021	Total 'Disagree'
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jun/Jul 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jun/Jul 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jun/Jul 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jun/Jul 2021	Apr/May 2022							
EU27	EU27	EU	33	13	47	-5	12	-6	4	-2	4	80	8	16	-8			
BE	BE	Belgium	25	11	57	3	15	-12	2	-3	1	82	14	17	-15			
BG	BG	Bulgaria	25	1	44	-1	13	3	8	2	10	69	0	21	5			
CZ	CZ	Czechia	31	11	46	-6	13	-7	4	-1	6	77	5	17	-8			
DK	DK	Denmark	57	17	33	-13	6	-3	1	-2	3	90	4	7	-5			
DE	DE	Germany	36	15	45	-5	14	-7	2	-3	3	81	10	16	-10			
EE	EE	Estonia	23	11	52	-10	14	-9	4	1	7	75	1	18	-8			
IE	IE	Ireland	49	15	43	-12	3	-6	1	-1	4	92	3	4	-7			
EL	EL	Greece	25	3	45	-5	19	2	9	1	2	70	-2	28	3			
ES	ES	Spain	39	20	46	-8	9	-8	2	-1	4	85	12	11	-9			
FR	FR	France	27	8	48	-2	13	-6	5	-1	7	75	6	18	-7			
HR	HR	Croatia	32	7	51	-3	13	1	1	-1	3	83	4	14	0			
IT	IT	Italy	24	9	48	1	18	-3	7	-7	3	72	10	25	-10			
CY	CY	Cyprus	24	5	51	6	15	-4	7	-3	3	75	11	22	-7			
LV	LV	Lithuania	25	9	52	-4	13	-7	5	0	5	77	5	18	-7			
LT	LT	Lithuania	26	13	59	-1	8	-14	1	-4	6	85	12	9	-18			
LU	LU	Luxembourg	31	19	44	-5	15	-13	4	-2	6	75	14	19	-15			
HU	HU	Hungary	38	15	48	-6	10	-5	3	-2	1	86	9	13	-7			
MT	MT	Malta	60	33	34	-23	2	-5	1	0	3	94	10	3	-5			
NL	NL	Netherlands	38	21	48	-7	11	-11	2	-3	1	86	14	13	-14			
AT	AT	Austria	27	6	43	-9	18	1	9	3	3	70	-3	27	4			
PL	PL	Poland	39	19	48	-9	6	-6	5	-1	2	87	10	11	-7			
PT	PT	Portugal	41	13	54	-9	2	-2	1	0	2	95	4	3	-2			
RO	RO	Romania	29	8	46	-3	16	-4	4	-1	5	75	5	20	-5			
SI	SI	Slovenia	27	9	41	-7	23	-2	7	0	2	68	2	30	-2			
SK	SK	Slovakia	32	3	38	-8	13	-2	12	7	5	70	-5	25	5			
FI	FI	Finland	41	21	48	-4	8	-15	1	-4	2	89	17	9	-19			
SE	SE	Sweden	47	24	46	-15	5	-7	1	-3	1	93	9	6	-10			

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC7.2** Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Total 'Agree'		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Total 'Disagree'	
			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Aug 2020	Apr/May 2022
EU27		<b>47</b>	24	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-11	<b>3</b>	-8	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	23	<b>9</b>	-19						
BE		<b>37</b>	17	<b>54</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-9	<b>1</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	17	<b>8</b>	-16						
BG		<b>24</b>	19	<b>47</b>	24	<b>14</b>	-15	<b>9</b>	-20	<b>6</b>	<b>71</b>	43	<b>23</b>	-35						
CZ		<b>37</b>	34	<b>46</b>	25	<b>9</b>	-24	<b>3</b>	-34	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	59	<b>12</b>	-58						
DK		<b>73</b>	27	<b>23</b>	-19	<b>3</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>	8	<b>3</b>	-8						
DE		<b>59</b>	23	<b>32</b>	-11	<b>5</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>	12	<b>6</b>	-10						
EE		<b>42</b>	36	<b>44</b>	10	<b>8</b>	-27	<b>2</b>	-23	<b>4</b>	<b>86</b>	46	<b>10</b>	-50						
IE		<b>61</b>	16	<b>33</b>	-9	<b>2</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>	7	<b>3</b>	-10						
EL		<b>33</b>	15	<b>53</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-10	<b>5</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	<b>86</b>	17	<b>12</b>	-16						
ES		<b>63</b>	33	<b>33</b>	-19	<b>3</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	14	<b>4</b>	-8						
FR		<b>44</b>	21	<b>46</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-10	<b>3</b>	-10	<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>	24	<b>7</b>	-20						
HR		<b>49</b>	33	<b>42</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	-16	<b>1</b>	-10	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	29	<b>8</b>	-26						
IT		<b>33</b>	20	<b>50</b>	13	<b>10</b>	-12	<b>4</b>	-16	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>	33	<b>14</b>	-28						
CY		<b>50</b>	32	<b>38</b>	-14	<b>8</b>	-8	<b>2</b>	-10	<b>2</b>	<b>88</b>	18	<b>10</b>	-18						
LV		<b>48</b>	44	<b>39</b>	3	<b>6</b>	-26	<b>5</b>	-18	<b>2</b>	<b>87</b>	47	<b>11</b>	-44						
LT		<b>42</b>	35	<b>51</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-26	<b>1</b>	-8	<b>2</b>	<b>93</b>	38	<b>5</b>	-34						
LU		<b>55</b>	23	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	-13	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>	17	<b>3</b>	-17						
HU		<b>44</b>	34	<b>46</b>	21	<b>7</b>	-19	<b>2</b>	-30	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	55	<b>9</b>	-49						
MT		<b>63</b>	59	<b>32</b>	-34	<b>3</b>	-14	<b>0</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	25	<b>3</b>	-18						
NL		<b>56</b>	18	<b>34</b>	-15	<b>8</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	3	<b>10</b>	-1						
AT		<b>46</b>	23	<b>35</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	-10	<b>7</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	<b>81</b>	17	<b>16</b>	-15						
PL		<b>41</b>	21	<b>48</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-13	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	<b>89</b>	22	<b>8</b>	-17						
PT		<b>41</b>	24	<b>56</b>	3	<b>1</b>	-21	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	27	<b>1</b>	-22						
RO		<b>31</b>	17	<b>45</b>	2	<b>17</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-10	<b>3</b>	<b>76</b>	19	<b>21</b>	-16						
SI		<b>42</b>	34	<b>43</b>	6	<b>11</b>	-20	<b>3</b>	-18	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>	40	<b>14</b>	-38						
SK		<b>35</b>	30	<b>41</b>	9	<b>8</b>	-26	<b>11</b>	-11	<b>5</b>	<b>76</b>	39	<b>19</b>	-37						
FI		<b>55</b>	39	<b>38</b>	-11	<b>5</b>	-18	<b>1</b>	-11	<b>1</b>	<b>93</b>	28	<b>6</b>	-29						
SE		<b>61</b>	10	<b>31</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>	5	<b>8</b>	-5						

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC8** In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022?  
 (%)  
 (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Ensuring fairer working conditions and equality in the EU	Dealing with the current economic situation in the EU	Addressing the public debt of EU Member States	Fighting unemployment in the EU	Making the EU and its Member States more autonomous in energy supply	Working on environmental issues and climate change	Handling migration issues in the EU	Stepping up cooperation on security and defence in the EU	Fighting terrorism in the EU
EU27		14	24	9	21	26	22	14	19	16
BE		15	24	10	21	30	30	12	22	16
BG		27	41	6	24	19	10	10	20	12
CZ		8	33	12	6	41	7	25	26	12
DK		9	22	4	8	48	33	11	24	17
DE		7	21	11	14	36	28	10	23	17
EE		12	30	3	15	32	7	16	34	11
IE		15	25	9	21	14	21	23	16	24
EL		21	45	12	43	21	19	23	15	9
ES		22	27	8	32	16	17	12	11	10
FR		15	19	8	24	22	29	15	10	28
HR		15	29	10	33	19	15	11	17	12
IT		13	27	11	29	22	20	13	16	11
CY		15	31	7	30	12	17	27	15	16
LV		15	32	6	22	18	8	12	24	13
LT		11	32	4	25	13	8	14	25	11
LU		15	22	8	18	34	26	19	18	18
HU		16	24	11	15	20	14	17	21	12
MT		19	20	12	14	17	28	22	14	15
NL		15	19	9	8	35	38	17	29	19
AT		12	28	12	28	33	28	18	19	13
PL		12	18	10	10	20	11	15	29	11
PT		37	17	5	36	16	11	11	13	15
RO		20	25	9	17	19	10	14	13	15
SI		16	37	8	16	21	28	11	13	11
SK		17	28	10	22	22	8	18	25	8
FI		7	21	13	12	39	25	10	29	18
SE		10	16	4	9	41	41	22	29	22

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**QC8** In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022? (%)  
 (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	EU27		In light of the current situation, which of the following areas should the EU prioritise for 2022? (%)									
			Leading the digital transformation of the economy and of society in the EU	Addressing global health issues in the EU	Defending European values	Providing humanitarian aid to other countries	Fighting disinformation in the EU	Defence and security	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
EU27	EU27		6	13	18	15	11	34	0	0	1	
BE	BE		5	13	19	13	12	23	0	0	0	
BG	BG		5	22	11	8	10	27	0	0	3	
CZ	CZ		2	8	15	5	18	38	1	0	3	
DK	DK		5	7	25	14	11	29	0	1	2	
DE	DE		5	6	23	16	13	38	0	0	1	
EE	EE		5	11	12	6	15	41	1	0	3	
IE	IE		3	19	16	20	8	30	0	0	1	
EL	EL		3	24	11	11	5	28	0	0	0	
ES	ES		4	19	18	24	9	24	0	0	1	
FR	FR		4	14	17	12	9	34	1	1	2	
HR	HR		7	17	15	13	11	31	0	0	1	
IT	IT		9	15	19	14	8	36	0	0	1	
CY	CY		4	25	22	15	9	34	0	0	0	
LV	LV		3	16	13	7	21	41	0	0	2	
LT	LT		4	12	12	8	14	52	0	0	1	
LU	LU		3	9	21	12	9	33	0	0	1	
HU	HU		7	19	21	10	13	33	0	0	2	
MT	MT		11	17	21	14	11	26	0	1	3	
NL	NL		6	10	19	11	14	33	0	0	0	
AT	AT		9	12	18	14	11	23	1	0	1	
PL	PL		10	14	14	19	10	39	0	0	1	
PT	PT		6	21	16	21	3	30	1	0	3	
RO	RO		7	15	16	13	14	35	0	0	2	
SI	SI		6	25	15	7	12	19	0	0	3	
SK	SK		8	13	14	6	15	35	0	1	1	
FI	FI		3	7	19	8	16	38	0	0	1	
SE	SE		2	6	18	8	22	28	0	0	0	

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC9.1** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:  
**Increasing cyber-security in the EU (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		47	41	6	1	5	88	7
BE		42	50	6	1	1	92	7
BG		48	35	5	2	10	83	7
CZ		55	34	4	1	6	89	5
DK		60	34	4	0	2	94	4
DE		45	40	9	1	5	85	10
EE		52	35	5	1	7	87	6
IE		68	29	1	0	2	97	1
EL		43	44	6	0	7	87	6
ES		46	43	5	0	6	89	5
FR		45	42	6	2	5	87	8
HR		32	49	11	2	6	81	13
IT		44	45	6	2	3	89	8
CY		51	37	4	1	7	88	5
LV		45	37	9	2	7	82	11
LT		52	36	2	0	10	88	2
LU		51	42	3	1	3	93	4
HU		44	44	6	1	5	88	7
MT		69	22	0	0	9	91	
NL		60	35	4	1	0	95	5
AT		32	43	13	5	7	75	18
PL		50	41	5	1	3	91	6
PT		43	49	1	0	7	92	1
RO		37	45	10	2	6	82	12
SI		43	42	8	2	5	85	10
SK		40	42	8	4	6	82	12
FI		56	38	3	0	3	94	3
SE		68	28	3	0	1	96	3

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC9.2** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:

**Forging strong and reliable international partnerships for future stability, security and prosperity (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		51	39	5	1	4	90	6
BE		40	52	6	1	1	92	7
BG		58	33	3	1	5	91	4
CZ		52	38	4	1	5	90	5
DK		49	41	5	1	4	90	6
DE		45	46	5	1	3	91	6
EE		47	40	5	1	7	87	6
IE		66	31	1	0	2	97	1
EL		63	32	3	0	2	95	3
ES		58	33	3	1	5	91	4
FR		38	48	5	2	7	86	7
HR		43	46	6	2	3	89	8
IT		54	35	6	2	3	89	8
CY		62	32	3	1	2	94	4
LV		55	35	4	1	5	90	5
LT		55	36	1	0	8	91	1
LU		42	51	2	0	5	93	2
HU		57	37	4	0	2	94	4
MT		58	31	1	0	10	89	1
NL		52	41	6	1	0	93	7
AT		51	33	10	2	4	84	12
PL		65	29	3	2	1	94	5
PT		54	41	0	0	5	95	
RO		44	39	9	3	5	83	12
SI		48	41	7	1	3	89	8
SK		44	44	4	2	6	88	6
FI		56	39	2	0	3	95	2
SE		60	36	3	0	1	96	3

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**QC9.3** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:

**Making Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050 (%)**

	EU27		Apr/May 2022	Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Apr/May 2022	Apr/May 2022	Total 'Important'	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Total 'Not important'
				Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021						
EU27	44	4	37	-3	10	-1	4	0	5	81	1	14	-1				
BE	38	-4	45	3	12	1	3	-1	2	83	-1	15	0				
BG	37	0	36	-4	8	1	5	1	14	73	-4	13	2				
CZ	23	-1	30	-7	22	1	15	3	10	53	-8	37	4				
DK	49	3	34	-4	10	-1	4	1	3	83	-1	14	0				
DE	38	-2	37	0	15	1	5	0	5	75	-2	20	1				
EE	17	-1	31	-5	21	3	16	3	15	48	-6	37	6				
IE	58	10	32	-7	7	0	1	-1	2	90	3	8	-1				
EL	53	7	34	-8	10	1	1	0	2	87	-1	11	1				
ES	53	8	32	-5	7	-2	2	-1	6	85	3	9	-3				
FR	41	1	40	-1	8	0	3	-1	8	81	0	11	-1				
HR	45	2	43	1	7	-5	3	0	2	88	3	10	-5				
IT	46	1	42	0	6	-1	2	1	4	88	1	8	0				
CY	64	3	30	-1	2	-2	0	-1	4	94	2	2	-3				
LV	26	2	35	3	22	2	8	-5	9	61	5	30	-3				
LT	36	3	39	-7	10	1	3	0	12	75	-4	13	1				
LU	40	-13	41	7	12	8	4	0	3	81	-6	16	8				
HU	51	9	37	-13	7	0	2	2	3	88	-4	9	2				
MT	* 69	4	21	-4	1	-4	1	0	8	90	0	2	-4				
NL	45	2	31	0	16	-2	7	0	1	76	2	23	-2				
AT	45	15	30	-17	14	1	6	0	5	75	-2	20	1				
PL	52	25	36	-14	7	-5	2	-4	3	88	11	9	-9				
PT	49	19	43	-16	1	-1	0	0	7	92	3	1	-1				
RO	31	-4	43	2	16	2	2	0	8	74	-2	18	2				
SI	49	1	34	-4	8	0	4	1	5	83	-3	12	1				
SK	32	7	41	-9	12	4	6	1	9	73	-2	18	5				
FI	28	-1	37	3	21	-2	10	-4	4	65	2	31	-6				
SE	50	-4	32	3	12	1	5	0	1	82	-1	17	1				

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC9.4** Please tell how important or not important each of the following is:

**The EU investing worldwide in digital, transport and energy networks, in partnerships with other countries' (%)**

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		39	44	9	2	6	83	11
BE		29	54	13	2	2	83	15
BG		39	36	7	5	13	75	12
CZ		30	43	14	3	10	73	17
DK		39	45	10	1	5	84	11
DE		34	46	12	2	6	80	14
EE		27	45	11	3	14	72	14
IE		60	35	3	0	2	95	3
EL		47	41	6	0	6	88	6
ES		49	38	5	1	7	87	6
FR		27	48	11	3	11	75	14
HR		39	47	9	2	3	86	11
IT		44	41	7	3	5	85	10
CY		62	29	4	0	5	91	4
LV		25	46	16	3	10	71	19
LT		40	46	3	1	10	86	4
LU		31	53	8	1	7	84	9
HU		48	40	8	1	3	88	9
MT		51	38	1	0	10	89	1
NL		31	51	14	2	2	82	16
AT		37	40	11	6	6	77	17
PL		52	41	4	1	2	93	5
PT		51	41	1	0	7	92	1
RO		39	35	17	4	5	74	21
SI		40	41	11	3	5	81	14
SK		34	45	8	3	10	79	11
FI		23	60	10	2	5	83	12
SE		33	47	15	2	3	80	17

# Special Eurobarometer 526

## Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

**QC10.1** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

## **Respect for nature and the environment (%)**

		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		
		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022
EU27		<b>33</b>	-5	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>49</b>	9	<b>6</b>
BE		<b>39</b>	5	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>3</b>
BG		<b>16</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	0	<b>71</b>	10	<b>5</b>
CZ		<b>35</b>	-6	<b>11</b>	-4	<b>50</b>	10	<b>4</b>
DK		<b>36</b>	-15	<b>12</b>	5	<b>46</b>	11	<b>6</b>
DE		<b>29</b>	-14	<b>11</b>	1	<b>55</b>	17	<b>5</b>
EE		<b>40</b>	5	<b>8</b>	0	<b>41</b>	-3	<b>11</b>
IE		<b>36</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>55</b>	6	<b>3</b>
EL		<b>26</b>	0	<b>7</b>	0	<b>63</b>	1	<b>4</b>
ES		<b>33</b>	-8	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>52</b>	17	<b>7</b>
FR		<b>34</b>	-6	<b>20</b>	0	<b>33</b>	7	<b>13</b>
HR		<b>24</b>	-10	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>60</b>	16	<b>2</b>
IT		<b>25</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>60</b>	8	<b>3</b>
CY		<b>31</b>	-17	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>61</b>	22	<b>1</b>
LV		<b>36</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>50</b>	6	<b>6</b>
LT		<b>26</b>	-4	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>65</b>	11	<b>6</b>
LU		<b>44</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	3	<b>8</b>
HU		<b>22</b>	-11	<b>14</b>	0	<b>62</b>	13	<b>2</b>
MT		<b>13</b>	-11	<b>3</b>	-6	<b>79</b>	18	<b>5</b>
NL		<b>35</b>	-9	<b>12</b>	4	<b>45</b>	5	<b>8</b>
AT		<b>41</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>41</b>	8	<b>4</b>
PL		<b>41</b>	11	<b>12</b>	-11	<b>45</b>	0	<b>2</b>
PT		<b>38</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	4	<b>53</b>	3	<b>4</b>
RO		<b>33</b>	-6	<b>18</b>	-1	<b>44</b>	9	<b>5</b>
SI		<b>64</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>24</b>	0	<b>4</b>
SK		<b>28</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>59</b>	5	<b>6</b>
FI		<b>67</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	0	<b>26</b>	1	<b>3</b>
SE		<b>49</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	3	<b>37</b>	5	<b>5</b>

# Special Eurobarometer 526

## Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

**QC10.2** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

## Social equality and solidarity (%)

		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		
		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022
EU27		<b>41</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>43</b>	8	<b>6</b>
BE		<b>53</b>	6	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>32</b>	-4	<b>3</b>
BG		<b>23</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>60</b>	10	<b>8</b>
CZ		<b>49</b>	0	<b>7</b>	-8	<b>37</b>	7	<b>7</b>
DK		<b>53</b>	-8	<b>8</b>	0	<b>34</b>	9	<b>5</b>
DE		<b>41</b>	-12	<b>8</b>	0	<b>46</b>	16	<b>5</b>
EE		<b>49</b>	11	<b>8</b>	0	<b>29</b>	-5	<b>14</b>
IE		<b>42</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>48</b>	6	<b>3</b>
EL		<b>31</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	1	<b>52</b>	2	<b>5</b>
ES		<b>41</b>	-6	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>47</b>	16	<b>5</b>
FR		<b>44</b>	-6	<b>14</b>	2	<b>30</b>	7	<b>12</b>
HR		<b>30</b>	-12	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>54</b>	15	<b>3</b>
IT		<b>32</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>55</b>	8	<b>3</b>
CY		<b>33</b>	-14	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>58</b>	23	<b>3</b>
LV		<b>39</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>43</b>	14	<b>9</b>
LT		<b>30</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>55</b>	11	<b>11</b>
LU		<b>53</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>34</b>	6	<b>7</b>
HU		<b>26</b>	-9	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	12	<b>3</b>
MT		<b>15</b>	-12	<b>2</b>	-5	<b>77</b>	18	<b>6</b>
NL		<b>58</b>	5	<b>7</b>	0	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>4</b>
AT		<b>54</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	2	<b>28</b>	2	<b>5</b>
PL		<b>45</b>	11	<b>12</b>	-9	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>2</b>
PT		<b>35</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>47</b>	-6	<b>15</b>
RO		<b>39</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>43</b>	11	<b>5</b>
SI		<b>64</b>	4	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>23</b>	0	<b>5</b>
SK		<b>32</b>	1	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>51</b>	4	<b>8</b>
FI		<b>75</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	1	<b>18</b>	1	<b>3</b>
SE		<b>62</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	3	<b>4</b>

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC10.3** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

**Peace (%)**

	EU27		39	-10	The European Union		Other countries in the world	Both	Don't know
					Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			
BE	BE		44	-2	13	2	40	0	3
BG	BG		21	-11	9	3	65	10	5
CZ	CZ		39	-13	6	-2	51	13	4
DK	DK		43	-18	8	3	45	16	4
DE	DE		38	-17	7	1	51	17	4
EE	EE		43	6	5	-1	37	-7	15
IE	IE		39	-5	7	-1	50	5	4
EL	EL		40	-3	7	2	49	1	4
ES	ES		40	-11	7	2	45	12	8
FR	FR		44	-13	10	2	34	10	12
HR	HR		31	-19	13	1	53	17	3
IT	IT		29	-8	12	2	56	8	3
CY	CY		31	-23	8	1	58	27	3
LV	LV		36	-17	7	0	50	20	7
LT	LT		30	-14	3	-1	58	13	9
LU	LU		47	-10	6	-1	42	11	5
HU	HU		30	-8	11	-4	57	13	2
MT	MT		9	-16	2	-3	83	20	6
NL	NL		43	-3	7	2	47	4	3
AT	AT		48	-6	14	3	34	4	4
PL	PL		49	8	11	-4	39	-3	1
PT	PT		36	-8	4	2	45	-4	15
RO	RO		31	-6	19	-2	45	8	5
SI	SI		64	-3	7	0	26	4	3
SK	SK		31	-6	7	0	56	4	6
FI	FI		67	-6	4	1	27	3	2
SE	SE		52	-9	5	1	40	10	3

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC10.4** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

**Progress and innovation (%)**

	EU27		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		Don't know
			Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
	EU27		<b>26</b>	0	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>52</b>	5	<b>5</b>
	BE		<b>26</b>	0	<b>25</b>	0	<b>47</b>	0	<b>2</b>
	BG		<b>20</b>	3	<b>9</b>	0	<b>65</b>	0	<b>6</b>
	CZ		<b>25</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	-6	<b>55</b>	7	<b>5</b>
	DK		<b>30</b>	2	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>54</b>	3	<b>4</b>
	DE		<b>23</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	-5	<b>57</b>	10	<b>4</b>
	EE		<b>27</b>	6	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>47</b>	-3	<b>15</b>
	IE		<b>36</b>	1	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>52</b>	2	<b>2</b>
	EL		<b>21</b>	-3	<b>14</b>	2	<b>64</b>	2	<b>1</b>
	ES		<b>31</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	-5	<b>53</b>	12	<b>5</b>
	FR		<b>23</b>	-1	<b>26</b>	-3	<b>39</b>	4	<b>12</b>
	HR		<b>17</b>	-8	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>65</b>	10	<b>1</b>
	IT		<b>20</b>	1	<b>15</b>	-5	<b>62</b>	6	<b>3</b>
	CY		<b>27</b>	-12	<b>12</b>	0	<b>60</b>	14	<b>1</b>
	LV		<b>27</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>55</b>	9	<b>8</b>
	LT		<b>18</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>71</b>	6	<b>6</b>
	LU		<b>27</b>	3	<b>21</b>	-6	<b>48</b>	4	<b>4</b>
	HU		<b>21</b>	-7	<b>17</b>	-3	<b>61</b>	11	<b>1</b>
	MT		<b>9</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	-7	<b>83</b>	14	<b>5</b>
	NL		<b>30</b>	5	<b>13</b>	-5	<b>53</b>	3	<b>4</b>
	AT		<b>32</b>	1	<b>23</b>	0	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>4</b>
	PL		<b>35</b>	8	<b>16</b>	-6	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>2</b>
	PT		<b>32</b>	2	<b>16</b>	3	<b>47</b>	-4	<b>5</b>
	RO		<b>28</b>	-4	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>45</b>	6	<b>5</b>
	SI		<b>35</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	2	<b>40</b>	-1	<b>4</b>
	SK		<b>27</b>	4	<b>10</b>	0	<b>58</b>	-4	<b>5</b>
	FI		<b>39</b>	4	<b>11</b>	-4	<b>45</b>	-4	<b>5</b>
	SE		<b>25</b>	5	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>62</b>	4	<b>3</b>

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC10.5** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

**Freedom of opinion (%)**

		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		Apr/May 2022 Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021
		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
EU27		<b>43</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>43</b>	8	<b>5</b>
BE		<b>51</b>	0	<b>12</b>	1	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>3</b>
BG		<b>21</b>	0	<b>10</b>	2	<b>60</b>	3	<b>9</b>
CZ		<b>37</b>	-6	<b>11</b>	-4	<b>46</b>	9	<b>6</b>
DK		<b>51</b>	-10	<b>8</b>	1	<b>37</b>	10	<b>4</b>
DE		<b>44</b>	-12	<b>7</b>	0	<b>45</b>	14	<b>4</b>
EE		<b>50</b>	10	<b>7</b>	0	<b>29</b>	-7	<b>14</b>
IE		<b>43</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>48</b>	5	<b>3</b>
EL		<b>35</b>	0	<b>10</b>	0	<b>51</b>	1	<b>4</b>
ES		<b>43</b>	-8	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>45</b>	13	<b>7</b>
FR		<b>49</b>	-8	<b>9</b>	2	<b>31</b>	7	<b>11</b>
HR		<b>27</b>	-15	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>57</b>	18	<b>2</b>
IT		<b>34</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>51</b>	7	<b>4</b>
CY		<b>34</b>	-20	<b>7</b>	2	<b>57</b>	21	<b>2</b>
LV		<b>36</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	-5	<b>44</b>	12	<b>9</b>
LT		<b>30</b>	-7	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>59</b>	12	<b>8</b>
LU		<b>57</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	0	<b>31</b>	5	<b>6</b>
HU		<b>27</b>	-7	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>57</b>	13	<b>2</b>
MT		<b>14</b>	-12	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>78</b>	16	<b>5</b>
NL		<b>56</b>	2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>36</b>	1	<b>3</b>
AT		<b>52</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	2	<b>29</b>	0	<b>3</b>
PL		<b>44</b>	9	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>2</b>
PT		<b>37</b>	3	<b>10</b>	0	<b>47</b>	-2	<b>6</b>
RO		<b>30</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	-5	<b>45</b>	11	<b>5</b>
SI		<b>63</b>	6	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>24</b>	-2	<b>5</b>
SK		<b>29</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>53</b>	2	<b>8</b>
FI		<b>74</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	1	<b>2</b>
SE		<b>58</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	2	<b>34</b>	7	<b>3</b>

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**QC10.6** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

**Tolerance and openness to others (%)**

	EU27		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
			Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021												
EU27	EU27		40	-4	10	-1	44	7	6									
BE	BE		44	2	14	-1	39	-2	3									
BG	BG		23	-4	10	2	60	7	7									
CZ	CZ		38	-5	11	-2	45	8	6									
DK	DK		43	-6	10	0	42	8	5									
DE	DE		38	-13	8	-1	49	17	5									
EE	EE		50	12	5	-2	32	-4	13									
IE	IE		43	-1	7	-2	48	6	2									
EL	EL		33	-4	9	4	55	1	3									
ES	ES		43	-7	6	0	44	12	7									
FR	FR		44	-4	11	1	33	7	12									
HR	HR		25	-13	15	-3	58	16	2									
IT	IT		35	-2	9	-3	53	7	3									
CY	CY		36	-23	8	2	55	26	1									
LV	LV		34	-4	11	-5	44	13	11									
LT	LT		32	-6	3	-4	56	12	9									
LU	LU		53	-2	7	-2	35	4	5									
HU	HU		26	-8	16	-3	56	13	2									
MT	MT		14	-14	3	-4	77	19	6									
NL	NL		51	7	7	-1	37	-1	5									
AT	AT		51	-2	16	0	29	4	4									
PL	PL		45	10	12	-7	40	-3	3									
PT	PT		42	7	10	0	42	-6	6									
RO	RO		30	-4	20	-5	45	11	5									
SI	SI		59	3	10	-2	27	3	4									
SK	SK		25	-5	10	0	58	7	7									
FI	FI		66	-2	4	-2	25	-1	5									
SE	SE		53	1	6	0	36	5	5									

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## Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022

**QC10.7** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

## **Respect for history and its lessons (%)**

		The European Union		Other countries in the world		Both		Don't know
		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022
EU27		<b>34</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>47</b>	6	<b>7</b>
BE		<b>38</b>	4	<b>16</b>	0	<b>42</b>	-5	<b>4</b>
BG		<b>19</b>	4	<b>11</b>	2	<b>62</b>	1	<b>8</b>
CZ		<b>33</b>	-2	<b>13</b>	-5	<b>48</b>	6	<b>6</b>
DK		<b>33</b>	-6	<b>11</b>	1	<b>50</b>	7	<b>6</b>
DE		<b>30</b>	-11	<b>11</b>	0	<b>52</b>	15	<b>7</b>
EE		<b>36</b>	7	<b>10</b>	1	<b>35</b>	-8	<b>19</b>
IE		<b>36</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>53</b>	7	<b>4</b>
EL		<b>29</b>	1	<b>11</b>	4	<b>53</b>	-5	<b>7</b>
ES		<b>36</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	0	<b>47</b>	9	<b>7</b>
FR		<b>38</b>	-6	<b>12</b>	1	<b>34</b>	6	<b>16</b>
HR		<b>22</b>	-11	<b>17</b>	0	<b>60</b>	16	<b>1</b>
IT		<b>32</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	0	<b>53</b>	3	<b>3</b>
CY		<b>32</b>	-14	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>58</b>	20	<b>2</b>
LV		<b>31</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>49</b>	7	<b>10</b>
LT		<b>21</b>	-6	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>64</b>	7	<b>11</b>
LU		<b>39</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	2	<b>41</b>	3	<b>11</b>
HU		<b>25</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	-6	<b>57</b>	10	<b>2</b>
MT		<b>11</b>	-12	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>79</b>	14	<b>7</b>
NL		<b>35</b>	3	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>48</b>	5	<b>7</b>
AT		<b>40</b>	3	<b>18</b>	1	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>6</b>
PL		<b>41</b>	12	<b>13</b>	-9	<b>44</b>	-2	<b>2</b>
PT		<b>46</b>	4	<b>3</b>	1	<b>46</b>	-4	<b>5</b>
RO		<b>28</b>	-3	<b>22</b>	-3	<b>44</b>	9	<b>6</b>
SI		<b>49</b>	7	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>32</b>	-3	<b>6</b>
SK		<b>25</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>59</b>	6	<b>8</b>
FI		<b>52</b>	1	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>34</b>	-4	<b>6</b>
SE		<b>38</b>	7	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>47</b>	2	<b>5</b>

**QC10.8** For each of these values, please tell if you tend to associate them with the EU, other countries in the world or both?

**Support to countries outside the EU facing difficulties (%)**

		The European Union	Other countries in the world	Both	Don't know
EU27		33	11	49	7
BE		32	17	48	3
BG		21	9	62	8
CZ		32	10	50	8
DK		33	13	48	6
DE		28	11	54	7
EE		34	8	40	18
IE		37	9	51	3
EL		31	7	56	6
ES		38	8	47	7
FR		35	10	41	14
HR		23	17	57	3
IT		31	11	54	4
CY		33	7	58	2
LV		30	10	49	11
LT		21	5	65	9
LU		39	10	42	9
HU		21	21	55	3
MT		10	2	81	7
NL		31	14	50	5
AT		37	20	39	4
PL		46	10	41	3
PT		45	4	47	4
RO		34	17	44	5
SI		47	14	33	6
SK		27	8	58	7
FI		39	12	42	7
SE		33	11	51	5

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.1** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
**Migration and refugees (%)**

		Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'				
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022				
		11	-2	21	1	56	5	7	-3	3	-1	2	32	-1	10	-4	40	-2	6	-1
EU27		11	-2	21	1	56	5	7	-3	3	-1	2	32	-1	10	-4	40	-2	6	-1
BE		13	-5	27	3	54	3	5	-1	1	0	0	25	-2	19	2	32	-6	20	-6
BG		10	-1	15	-1	54	1	14	2	5	0	2	38	-6	12	-6	25	-2	19	2
CZ		15	-2	17	-4	44	9	14	-2	6	-4	4	32	-6	20	-6	37	-5	7	-3
DK		9	-3	29	-3	47	12	7	-3	5	-3	3	38	-6	12	-6	40	-2	6	-1
DE		14	-5	23	0	55	9	6	-2	1	-1	1	37	-5	7	-3	23	-2	14	0
EE		9	-1	14	-1	59	4	10	0	4	0	4	23	-2	14	0	0	0	15	-3
IE		7	-5	18	5	58	3	11	-1	4	-2	2	25	0	15	-3	2	0	15	-3
EL		6	1	25	4	52	-3	13	1	4	-2	0	31	5	17	-1	3	0	17	-1
ES		13	4	15	4	65	-2	5	-3	1	-1	1	28	8	6	-4	1	0	6	-4
FR		13	-1	20	-1	46	4	10	-3	5	-1	6	33	-2	15	-4	2	0	15	-4
HR		7	-3	14	1	67	5	8	-2	2	-2	2	21	-2	10	-4	2	0	10	-4
IT		7	-6	20	0	65	10	5	-2	1	-2	2	27	-6	6	-4	2	0	6	-4
CY		9	2	10	0	72	1	6	-1	3	0	0	19	2	9	-1	0	0	9	-1
LV		11	-6	17	-3	57	14	7	-1	4	-3	4	28	-9	11	-4	2	0	11	-4
LT		4	-8	19	0	67	16	6	-4	2	-4	2	23	-8	8	-8	2	0	8	-8
LU		18	-10	26	3	46	4	7	3	0	-2	3	44	-7	7	1	0	0	7	1
HU		1	-3	14	-1	67	11	13	-4	4	-3	1	15	-4	17	-7	1	0	17	-7
MT		5	-3	12	0	73	8	4	-6	4	1	2	17	-3	8	-5	1	0	8	-5
NL		16	-5	29	0	43	3	7	1	4	1	1	45	-5	11	2	1	1	11	2
AT		9	-1	25	0	48	4	11	-4	5	-1	2	34	-1	16	-5	0	0	16	-5
PL		12	5	24	5	55	3	6	-10	2	-3	1	36	10	8	-13	0	0	8	-13
PT		4	-1	32	8	60	-2	1	-3	0	-1	3	36	7	1	-4	0	0	1	-4
RO		11	-1	21	3	52	2	9	0	4	-3	3	32	2	13	-3	0	0	13	-3
SI		11	-5	25	4	51	2	7	-1	3	-2	3	36	-1	10	-3	0	0	10	-3
SK		6	-2	13	-2	59	15	12	-2	9	-8	1	19	-4	21	-10	0	0	11	-6
FI		8	1	17	1	62	2	9	-2	2	-4	2	25	2	11	-6	0	0	11	-6
SE		7	0	26	-2	54	2	9	0	3	0	1	33	-2	12	0	0	0	12	0

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**QC11.2** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

**Fighting terrorism (%)**

	Apr/May 2022	At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'		
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		
EU27	12	-2	19	-1	59	3	6	0	2	0	2	31	-3	8	0	0
BE	14	-6	24	5	57	0	4	1	0	-1	1	38	-1	4	0	0
BG	10	-3	20	-1	59	5	7	1	3	0	1	30	-4	10	1	-2
CZ	20	-2	21	-4	48	5	5	0	2	-2	4	41	-6	7	-2	0
DK	12	-2	26	-2	52	4	4	-1	3	1	3	38	-4	7	0	0
DE	15	-3	20	0	59	6	4	-2	1	0	1	35	-3	5	-2	0
EE	11	-3	17	-2	66	9	3	0	1	-1	2	28	-5	4	-1	0
IE	11	-2	19	4	62	-1	5	1	2	-2	1	30	2	7	-1	0
EL	9	4	25	-2	53	-2	10	1	2	-1	1	34	2	12	0	0
ES	12	4	14	5	66	-7	5	0	2	0	1	26	9	7	0	0
FR	12	-3	15	-3	54	2	10	1	4	1	5	27	-6	14	2	0
HR	10	0	14	-1	68	4	6	-3	0	-1	2	24	-1	6	-4	0
IT	10	-2	15	-4	68	10	4	-2	1	-2	2	25	-6	5	-4	0
CY	14	2	11	-3	69	1	4	-1	2	1	0	25	-1	6	0	0
LV	15	-5	19	-7	57	13	3	0	2	-1	4	34	-12	5	-1	0
LT	8	-11	26	4	60	11	3	-2	1	-1	2	34	-7	4	-3	0
LU	18	-4	27	8	47	-6	4	1	2	1	2	45	4	6	2	0
HU	7	1	17	1	65	-2	8	0	2	0	1	24	2	10	0	0
MT	7	-5	13	-3	75	13	2	-2	1	0	2	20	-8	3	-2	0
NL	14	-2	23	-2	55	5	5	-1	3	1	0	37	-4	8	0	0
AT	17	-4	24	1	47	4	7	-2	3	-1	2	41	-3	10	-3	0
PL	14	4	25	3	54	-1	4	-5	2	-1	1	39	7	6	-6	0
PT	8	1	29	6	60	-5	1	-1	0	0	2	37	7	1	-1	0
RO	14	-1	22	-4	50	4	8	2	3	-1	3	36	-5	11	1	0
SI	13	-6	24	0	54	8	5	-1	1	-2	3	37	-6	6	-3	0
SK	6	-5	20	3	60	4	8	2	5	-3	1	26	-2	13	-1	0
FI	5	0	18	1	71	0	3	-2	1	-1	2	23	1	4	-3	0
SE	5	-1	23	-6	64	5	6	2	1	0	1	28	-7	7	2	0

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.3** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
**Employment and social protection (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	At the EU level only	Mainly at the EU level												Equally at the EU and the national level				Mainly at the national level				At the national level only				Total 'At the EU level'			
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			Apr/May 2022			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			Apr/May 2022			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			Apr/May 2022			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			Apr/May 2022			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			
	EU27	7	0	13	0	52	2	21	-1	5	-1	2	20	0	26	-2															
BE	10	1	16	0	53	-2	19	1	2	0	0	0	26	1	21	1															
BG	7	0	11	0	50	-3	23	2	7	2	2	2	18	0	30	4															
CZ	6	-2	6	-1	38	-1	36	2	10	-1	4	12	-3	46	1																
DK	6	0	14	3	39	6	30	-7	8	-2	3	20	3	38	-9																
DE	8	-2	17	1	54	6	18	-4	2	0	1	25	-1	20	20	-4															
EE	4	0	6	0	51	-2	26	1	10	3	3	10	0	36	4																
IE	4	-1	11	4	55	-1	21	0	8	-2	1	15	3	29	-2																
EL	4	2	12	4	52	-3	25	-1	7	-1	0	16	6	32	-2																
ES	10	5	9	2	59	-3	18	0	3	-2	1	19	7	21	-2																
FR	6	-1	12	-2	41	2	27	-2	9	1	5	18	-3	36	-1																
HR	5	-3	10	0	60	3	18	1	5	-3	2	15	-3	23	-2																
IT	5	-3	13	-1	67	9	11	-3	2	-2	2	18	-4	13	-5																
CY	9	4	8	-2	72	-3	8	2	2	-2	1	17	2	10	0																
LV	8	-3	8	-3	59	15	17	-5	5	-4	3	16	-6	22	-9																
LT	3	-3	10	-4	60	16	20	-4	5	-5	2	13	-7	25	-9																
LU	9	-7	20	4	45	-2	22	7	3	-2	1	29	-3	25	5																
HU	4	0	11	-3	60	3	18	-2	6	2	1	15	-3	24	0																
MT	4	-3	7	0	75	11	7	-9	5	2	2	11	-3	12	-7																
NL	7	1	10	-2	44	1	31	0	7	0	1	17	-1	38	0																
AT	16	1	15	-1	40	1	20	-3	8	1	1	31	0	28	-2																
PL	12	6	19	1	47	-5	18	1	3	-3	1	31	7	21	-2																
PT	4	0	20	7	58	-4	12	-4	4	2	2	24	7	16	-2																
RO	9	0	18	-1	45	0	20	2	5	-1	3	27	-1	25	1																
SI	6	-1	12	3	56	-1	20	1	4	-3	2	18	2	24	-2																
SK	3	-1	10	-1	54	3	23	6	9	-6	1	13	-2	32	0																
FI	3	0	8	4	41	-3	39	-2	7	-1	2	11	4	46	-3																
SE	3	1	8	1	43	5	39	-7	6	0	1	11	2	45	-7																

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.4** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

**Energy policy (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		
EU27		<b>10</b>	0	<b>18</b>	0	<b>57</b>	3	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	28	0	<b>13</b>	-2	
BE		<b>13</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	1	<b>56</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	1	<b>0</b>	36	-2	<b>8</b>	-1	
BG		<b>7</b>	0	<b>13</b>	1	<b>47</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	3	<b>8</b>	2	<b>2</b>	20	1	<b>31</b>	5	
CZ		<b>15</b>	3	<b>16</b>	1	<b>42</b>	-6	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	3	<b>4</b>	31	4	<b>23</b>	-1	
DK		<b>13</b>	0	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>48</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>3</b>	36	-2	<b>13</b>	-1	
DE		<b>12</b>	-3	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>59</b>	7	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	32	-4	<b>8</b>	-2	
EE		<b>7</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>62</b>	5	<b>13</b>	2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>3</b>	17	-5	<b>18</b>	3	
IE		<b>6</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	3	<b>61</b>	1	<b>12</b>	1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	21	0	<b>17</b>	0	
EL		<b>6</b>	3	<b>19</b>	4	<b>56</b>	-4	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	0	<b>0</b>	25	7	<b>19</b>	-2	
ES		<b>11</b>	4	<b>12</b>	3	<b>63</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	23	7	<b>12</b>	-2	
FR		<b>10</b>	-2	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>50</b>	4	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	0	<b>7</b>	28	-5	<b>15</b>	-2	
HR		<b>6</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>65</b>	10	<b>15</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	16	-8	<b>17</b>	-3	
IT		<b>7</b>	-3	<b>17</b>	1	<b>65</b>	6	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	24	-2	<b>9</b>	-3	
CY		<b>11</b>	6	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>73</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	20	4	<b>7</b>	0	
LV		<b>10</b>	-4	<b>15</b>	0	<b>59</b>	8	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	0	<b>4</b>	25	-4	<b>12</b>	-3	
LT		<b>6</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>64</b>	14	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	23	-8	<b>11</b>	-5	
LU		<b>18</b>	-5	<b>25</b>	5	<b>47</b>	0	<b>7</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	43	0	<b>8</b>	1	
HU		<b>3</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>69</b>	6	<b>11</b>	0	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	15	-7	<b>15</b>	1	
MT		<b>4</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>77</b>	11	<b>3</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	14	-5	<b>6</b>	-4	
NL		<b>15</b>	1	<b>24</b>	0	<b>45</b>	0	<b>11</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	39	1	<b>15</b>	0	
AT		<b>10</b>	-4	<b>18</b>	-5	<b>53</b>	7	<b>14</b>	3	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	28	-9	<b>18</b>	2	
PL		<b>13</b>	7	<b>23</b>	4	<b>54</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-8	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	36	11	<b>9</b>	-11	
PT		<b>6</b>	2	<b>27</b>	6	<b>61</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	33	8	<b>2</b>	-5	
RO		<b>9</b>	1	<b>15</b>	-3	<b>46</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	7	<b>6</b>	0	<b>4</b>	24	-2	<b>26</b>	7	
SI		<b>9</b>	-1	<b>19</b>	5	<b>59</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	28	4	<b>10</b>	-3	
SK		<b>4</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	2	<b>19</b>	5	<b>7</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	17	-1	<b>26</b>	0	
FI		<b>4</b>	1	<b>13</b>	2	<b>64</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	1	<b>2</b>	17	3	<b>17</b>	-2	
SE		<b>5</b>	1	<b>18</b>	-2	<b>59</b>	3	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	23	-1	<b>17</b>	-2	

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.5** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
**Environment and climate change (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021
EU27	12	-1	18	0	59	2	7	0	2	-1	2	30	-1	9	-1	9	-1
BE	15	-4	23	1	55	0	5	2	1	0	1	38	-3	6	2	6	2
BG	10	0	13	-2	53	-3	17	5	5	2	2	23	-2	22	7	22	7
CZ	17	2	14	-5	49	0	10	-1	6	1	4	31	-3	16	0	16	0
DK	14	-2	25	-5	49	6	6	0	3	0	3	39	-7	9	0	9	0
DE	16	-4	19	-1	58	4	5	0	1	1	1	35	-5	6	1	6	1
EE	10	1	10	-2	64	-1	9	2	3	1	4	20	-1	12	3	12	3
IE	8	1	14	1	64	-3	9	3	4	-2	1	22	2	13	1	13	1
EL	6	1	18	2	61	-2	12	0	3	-1	0	24	3	15	-1	15	-1
ES	13	4	11	2	67	-4	7	1	1	-1	1	24	6	8	0	8	0
FR	12	-5	18	-2	55	5	7	0	3	0	5	30	-7	10	0	10	0
HR	7	-4	12	0	70	5	7	-2	2	-1	2	19	-4	9	-3	9	-3
IT	7	-3	16	-1	68	7	5	-2	2	-1	2	23	-4	7	-3	7	-3
CY	11	1	9	-2	74	-2	4	2	2	1	0	20	-1	6	3	6	3
LV	12	-4	14	-1	61	8	6	-2	3	-2	4	26	-5	9	-4	9	-4
LT	7	-5	13	-4	71	15	6	-3	1	-3	2	20	-9	7	-6	7	-6
LU	19	-3	25	7	50	-5	4	2	0	-1	2	44	4	4	1	4	1
HU	4	-2	13	-1	71	1	9	2	2	0	1	17	-3	11	2	11	2
MT	6	-5	6	-3	80	8	3	-1	2	1	3	12	-8	5	0	5	0
NL	21	-2	23	-1	45	0	5	1	5	2	1	44	-3	10	3	10	3
AT	15	-1	18	-3	54	2	7	1	4	0	2	33	-4	11	1	11	1
PL	13	6	24	4	53	-3	7	-6	2	-1	1	37	10	9	-7	9	-7
PT	7	0	24	6	65	6	2	-11	0	0	2	31	6	2	-11	2	-11
RO	10	1	17	-1	47	-6	19	7	4	-1	3	27	0	23	6	23	6
SI	10	-2	18	4	61	-1	6	-1	3	-1	2	28	2	9	-2	9	-2
SK	5	-3	15	2	61	1	13	6	5	-5	1	20	-1	18	1	18	1
FI	6	-2	15	2	66	-1	7	1	3	-3	3	21	0	10	-2	10	-2
SE	9	0	22	-3	60	0	5	1	3	1	1	31	-3	8	2	8	2

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.6** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
**Consumer protection (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021						
EU27		<b>9</b>	0	<b>15</b>	0	<b>52</b>	2	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	0	<b>2</b>	24	0	<b>22</b>	-2	
BE		<b>11</b>	-3	<b>22</b>	3	<b>53</b>	2	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	33	0	<b>13</b>	-2	
BG		<b>9</b>	0	<b>12</b>	2	<b>49</b>	1	<b>21</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	3	<b>1</b>	21	2	<b>29</b>	0	
CZ		<b>12</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>46</b>	2	<b>20</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	1	<b>4</b>	21	-5	<b>29</b>	0	
DK		<b>12</b>	1	<b>22</b>	-1	<b>43</b>	3	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	34	0	<b>20</b>	-2	
DE		<b>11</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	1	<b>51</b>	8	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	31	-3	<b>17</b>	-4	
EE		<b>4</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	1	<b>43</b>	-7	<b>31</b>	4	<b>14</b>	5	<b>3</b>	9	0	<b>45</b>	9	
IE		<b>4</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>60</b>	5	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	15	-3	<b>24</b>	-2	
EL		<b>3</b>	1	<b>11</b>	2	<b>51</b>	-2	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>0</b>	14	3	<b>35</b>	-1	
ES		<b>10</b>	3	<b>9</b>	3	<b>56</b>	-8	<b>19</b>	3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	19	6	<b>24</b>	4	
FR		<b>8</b>	-4	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>45</b>	4	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	0	<b>6</b>	22	-5	<b>27</b>	-2	
HR		<b>6</b>	-3	<b>11</b>	0	<b>59</b>	7	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	17	-3	<b>22</b>	-5	
IT		<b>5</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>63</b>	6	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	18	-3	<b>17</b>	-3	
CY		<b>10</b>	3	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>71</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	18	1	<b>11</b>	1	
LV		<b>7</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>56</b>	12	<b>16</b>	-5	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	17	-4	<b>23</b>	-8	
LT		<b>4</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>62</b>	13	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-6	<b>3</b>	15	-3	<b>20</b>	-9	
LU		<b>10</b>	-10	<b>22</b>	4	<b>42</b>	-4	<b>19</b>	8	<b>4</b>	1	<b>3</b>	32	-6	<b>23</b>	9	
HU		<b>4</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>63</b>	3	<b>18</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	14	-2	<b>22</b>	-1	
MT		<b>3</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>75</b>	9	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	10	-6	<b>12</b>	-4	
NL		<b>13</b>	1	<b>19</b>	0	<b>40</b>	2	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	32	1	<b>27</b>	-3	
AT		<b>17</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	-2	<b>41</b>	0	<b>15</b>	0	<b>9</b>	3	<b>2</b>	33	-4	<b>24</b>	3	
PL		<b>12</b>	7	<b>18</b>	0	<b>54</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	30	7	<b>15</b>	-6	
PT		<b>4</b>	2	<b>20</b>	6	<b>62</b>	5	<b>7</b>	-13	<b>4</b>	0	<b>3</b>	24	8	<b>11</b>	-13	
RO		<b>9</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>44</b>	-2	<b>24</b>	4	<b>7</b>	1	<b>3</b>	22	-3	<b>31</b>	5	
SI		<b>7</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	5	<b>58</b>	1	<b>14</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	22	3	<b>18</b>	-4	
SK		<b>4</b>	0	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>55</b>	0	<b>22</b>	8	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	15	-1	<b>29</b>	2	
FI		<b>6</b>	0	<b>13</b>	1	<b>53</b>	-5	<b>20</b>	0	<b>5</b>	1	<b>3</b>	19	1	<b>25</b>	1	
SE		<b>4</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-1	<b>48</b>	10	<b>28</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	19	-2	<b>32</b>	-7	

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.7** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
**Economy and growth (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
EU27	EU27	8	0	15	0	57	1	15	0	3	-1	2	23	0	18	-1	
BE	BE	10	-2	18	-3	61	4	9	0	1	0	1	28	-5	10	0	
BG	BG	8	-1	13	2	50	-6	21	5	6	1	2	21	1	27	6	
CZ	CZ	7	-3	8	-3	51	2	23	1	7	0	4	15	-6	30	1	
DK	DK	7	-1	17	1	52	1	16	-1	5	0	3	24	0	21	-1	
DE	DE	10	1	17	0	60	2	11	-2	1	0	1	27	1	12	-2	
EE	EE	5	-2	6	-1	57	-3	23	8	7	2	2	11	-3	30	10	
IE	IE	4	-2	10	3	59	1	19	-1	7	-1	1	14	1	26	-2	
EL	EL	5	2	12	2	51	-3	25	0	7	0	0	17	4	32	0	
ES	ES	11	3	11	2	64	-2	11	0	2	-1	1	22	5	13	-1	
FR	FR	7	-3	15	-3	47	0	18	1	7	2	6	22	-6	25	3	
HR	HR	6	-3	11	-2	57	5	18	1	6	-2	2	17	-5	24	-1	
IT	IT	6	-1	14	-2	64	7	12	-1	3	-2	1	20	-3	15	-3	
CY	CY	10	3	9	0	74	-3	4	-1	2	0	1	19	3	6	-1	
LV	LV	9	-1	10	-1	62	10	11	-5	5	-4	3	19	-2	16	-9	
LT	LT	6	-3	11	-5	66	13	12	-2	2	-4	3	17	-8	14	-6	
LU	LU	11	-5	19	3	48	-5	16	5	4	2	2	30	-2	20	7	
HU	HU	3	-2	10	-4	67	6	16	1	3	-1	1	13	-6	19	0	
MT	MT	* 4	-2	6	-4	77	8	7	-3	3	1	3	10	-6	10	-2	
NL	NL	9	-1	16	-3	53	0	16	3	5	1	1	25	-4	21	4	
AT	AT	17	-2	16	-3	48	0	13	4	5	1	1	33	-5	18	5	
PL	PL	10	4	22	4	52	-2	13	-4	2	-2	1	32	8	15	-6	
PT	PT	4	1	21	6	59	2	13	-5	0	-4	3	25	7	13	-9	
RO	RO	9	1	15	-1	40	-7	27	7	6	0	3	24	0	33	7	
SI	SI	6	-2	13	2	65	3	11	-2	3	-2	2	19	0	14	-4	
SK	SK	4	1	11	-2	55	3	20	4	9	-5	1	15	-1	29	-1	
FI	FI	4	1	10	1	67	-6	13	1	4	1	2	14	2	17	2	
SE	SE	4	1	9	-1	65	7	19	-6	2	-1	1	13	0	21	-7	

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.8** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

**Agriculture and fisheries (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021
EU27	8	-1	16	1	53	4	16	-3	5	-1	2	24	0	21	-4		
BE	12	-4	22	0	55	7	9	-3	2	0	0	34	-4	11	-3		
BG	7	0	13	2	45	-2	26	1	8	0	1	20	2	34	1		
CZ	6	-1	10	1	46	2	24	-4	10	0	4	16	0	34	-4		
DK	13	1	23	-2	39	4	15	-1	6	-3	4	36	-1	21	-4		
DE	11	-4	23	2	53	7	11	-3	1	-1	1	34	-2	12	-4		
EE	4	-1	7	-1	49	5	28	2	10	-2	2	11	-2	38	0		
IE	4	-2	14	7	54	1	19	-3	8	-2	1	18	5	27	-5		
EL	4	3	9	1	48	2	30	-5	9	-1	0	13	4	39	-6		
ES	10	3	10	3	59	-1	16	-2	4	-1	1	20	6	20	-3		
FR	8	-4	15	0	47	4	17	-3	8	1	5	23	-4	25	-2		
HR	5	-2	10	-1	58	9	19	0	6	-7	2	15	-3	25	-7		
IT	5	-2	13	-2	64	10	14	-2	2	-3	2	18	-4	16	-5		
CY	10	4	8	-1	71	-2	8	0	2	-1	1	18	3	10	-1		
LV	7	-2	9	2	55	10	17	-5	9	-6	3	16	0	26	-11		
LT	5	-2	11	-5	62	16	16	-3	3	-7	3	16	-7	19	-10		
LU	16	-5	22	6	40	-6	13	3	4	0	5	38	1	17	3		
HU	3	0	10	-2	64	9	18	-5	4	-2	1	13	-2	22	-7		
MT	*	4	-2	7	-3	75	11	8	-5	3	-2	3	11	-5	11	-7	
NL	15	-1	23	2	41	1	15	0	6	-1	0	38	1	21	-1		
AT	11	-2	18	-1	45	5	17	-4	8	1	1	29	-3	25	-3		
PL	10	5	21	4	52	0	14	-6	2	-3	1	31	9	16	-9		
PT	4	2	19	4	65	11	6	-16	4	0	2	23	6	10	-16		
RO	8	2	13	-4	39	-1	29	5	9	-1	2	21	-2	38	4		
SI	7	0	12	1	59	3	16	-1	4	-3	2	19	1	20	-4		
SK	3	0	11	1	49	4	26	4	10	-8	1	14	1	36	-4		
FI	4	1	10	1	47	-2	27	-2	10	0	2	14	2	37	-2		
SE	5	1	16	1	50	8	22	-7	6	-2	1	21	2	28	-9		

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.9** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?  
**Foreign policy (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Diff.	Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021
EU27	11	-1	18	0	55	3	11	0	3	-1	2	29	-1	14	-1	14	-1
BE	15	-6	25	1	52	4	7	1	1	0	0	40	-5	8	1	8	1
BG	7	0	11	-1	53	-3	21	4	6	1	2	18	-1	27	5	27	5
CZ	14	1	14	-7	47	3	15	1	6	-1	4	28	-6	21	0	21	0
DK	8	0	16	-1	46	2	19	2	7	-3	4	24	-1	26	-1	26	-1
DE	16	-5	19	-2	55	10	8	-2	1	0	1	35	-7	9	-2	9	-2
EE	8	-3	14	2	57	0	13	4	6	1	2	22	-1	19	5	19	5
IE	7	-2	18	8	58	-2	11	-1	4	-3	2	25	6	15	-4	15	-4
EL	4	2	15	4	53	-3	23	0	5	-2	0	19	6	28	-2	28	-2
ES	13	5	15	5	65	-3	5	-3	1	-1	1	28	10	6	-4	6	-4
FR	10	-4	19	-2	46	2	13	1	5	1	7	29	-6	18	2	18	2
HR	7	-5	13	1	63	8	13	-1	2	-4	2	20	-4	15	-5	15	-5
IT	7	-3	19	1	63	4	8	1	1	-2	2	26	-2	9	-1	9	-1
CY	12	6	10	0	69	0	5	-4	3	-1	1	22	6	8	-5	8	-5
LV	12	-4	11	-9	62	17	7	-2	4	-2	4	23	-13	11	-4	11	-4
LT	8	-3	16	0	66	9	6	-3	1	-4	3	24	-3	7	-7	7	-7
LU	17	-7	26	3	46	2	5	1	2	0	4	43	-4	7	1	7	1
HU	3	-1	11	-2	66	4	14	0	4	-1	2	14	-3	18	-1	18	-1
MT	4	-3	9	-4	72	5	6	0	3	0	6	13	-7	9	0	9	0
NL	16	-2	22	-3	44	5	12	1	5	0	1	38	-5	17	1	17	1
AT	21	-3	22	-2	38	0	10	2	8	3	1	43	-5	18	5	18	5
PL	12	6	23	7	52	-4	10	-6	2	-3	1	35	13	12	-9	12	-9
PT	6	3	26	7	61	-3	3	-6	0	-1	4	32	10	3	-7	3	-7
RO	12	1	17	-2	49	0	14	1	5	1	3	29	-1	19	2	19	2
SI	11	0	16	0	58	2	10	0	2	-3	3	27	0	12	-3	12	-3
SK	5	-1	11	-2	60	3	17	5	6	-3	1	16	-3	23	2	23	2
FI	5	2	11	-4	57	-5	18	3	7	2	2	16	-2	25	5	25	5
SE	4	0	13	-4	56	4	21	0	5	0	1	17	-4	26	0	26	0

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.10** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

**Security and defence policy (%)**

	Apr/May 2022	At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
EU27	12	-1	19	1	56	3	8	-3	3	0	2	31	0	11	-3
BE	16	-5	26	3	51	2	6	0	1	0	0	42	-2	7	0
BG	10	2	13	-1	54	-4	15	2	6	2	2	23	1	21	4
CZ	18	1	18	-4	48	3	8	-3	5	1	3	36	-3	13	-2
DK	10	-1	23	-2	47	3	11	-1	6	1	3	33	-3	17	0
DE	18	-4	20	-2	55	10	6	-2	0	-1	1	38	-6	6	-3
EE	11	-1	12	2	64	5	7	-2	4	-2	2	23	1	11	-4
IE	7	-2	17	6	60	3	10	-4	4	-3	2	24	4	14	-7
EL	5	3	16	3	56	2	17	-5	6	-3	0	21	6	23	-8
ES	11	3	16	7	65	-3	5	-3	2	-1	1	27	10	7	-4
FR	11	-3	18	-2	47	2	13	0	6	1	5	29	-5	19	1
HR	8	-3	12	0	66	11	11	-5	1	-4	2	20	-3	12	-9
IT	8	-2	18	2	64	5	6	-3	2	-2	2	26	0	8	-5
CY	12	4	9	0	73	-4	4	0	2	1	0	21	4	6	1
LV	11	-6	13	-5	64	16	5	-4	3	-2	4	24	-11	8	-6
LT	8	-7	20	1	64	9	5	-2	1	-1	2	28	-6	6	-3
LU	21	-5	28	9	43	-2	4	-2	2	0	2	49	4	6	-2
HU	4	-1	12	0	69	2	11	-1	3	0	1	16	-1	14	-1
MT	6	-2	11	1	75	6	3	-4	2	-1	3	17	-1	5	-5
NL	19	0	25	0	46	3	6	-2	4	0	0	44	0	10	-2
AT	22	-3	22	-2	43	5	7	-1	5	0	1	44	-5	12	-1
PL	13	5	24	8	55	-1	7	-8	1	-3	0	37	13	8	-11
PT	5	2	23	6	60	0	9	-7	0	0	3	28	8	9	-7
RO	11	4	18	1	50	-4	15	1	3	-2	3	29	5	18	-1
SI	12	-2	19	2	56	0	8	0	2	-1	3	31	0	10	-1
SK	5	-1	14	0	64	8	11	-1	5	-5	1	19	-1	16	-6
FI	5	1	9	-5	66	2	14	0	4	0	2	14	-4	18	0
SE	5	0	14	-4	58	9	18	-4	4	-1	1	19	-4	22	-5

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.11** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

**Health (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022		At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'		Total 'At the national level'	
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
EU27	8	1	13	0	53	-1	19	0	5	0	2	21	1	24	0	0	0
BE	10	0	16	-2	60	1	12	0	2	1	0	26	-2	14	1	1	1
BG	8	-1	11	0	46	-7	23	4	11	6	1	19	-1	34	10	10	10
CZ	7	-2	5	-4	44	-5	29	6	11	2	4	12	-6	40	8	8	8
DK	6	1	9	-4	39	-1	33	6	11	-1	2	15	-3	44	5	5	5
DE	10	-1	16	2	53	-1	18	0	2	1	1	26	1	20	1	1	1
EE	4	-1	4	0	48	-10	29	8	14	6	1	8	-1	43	14	14	14
IE	4	-1	9	3	53	-2	21	0	12	0	1	13	2	33	0	0	0
EL	4	2	9	-1	54	-4	27	4	6	-1	0	13	1	33	3	3	3
ES	9	3	9	3	54	-6	22	1	6	1	0	18	6	28	2	2	2
FR	8	-2	11	-5	46	4	23	1	8	1	4	19	-7	31	2	2	2
HR	7	-2	10	4	64	0	16	1	2	-3	1	17	2	18	-2	-2	-2
IT	6	0	13	-1	66	5	11	-2	3	-1	1	19	-1	14	-3	-3	-3
CY	12	3	6	-2	75	-3	4	1	3	1	0	18	1	7	2	2	2
LV	7	-4	7	-2	60	14	16	-7	7	-2	3	14	-6	23	-9	-9	-9
LT	4	-2	8	-3	60	10	21	1	5	-6	2	12	-5	26	-5	-5	-5
LU	10	-10	19	7	45	-8	19	8	6	4	1	29	-3	25	12	12	12
HU	3	-1	6	-3	64	3	20	1	6	0	1	9	-4	26	1	1	1
MT	3	0	4	-1	78	4	8	-4	5	1	2	7	-1	13	-3	-3	-3
NL	8	0	11	-2	48	-3	24	5	9	1	0	19	-2	33	6	6	6
AT	13	0	14	-2	48	-6	15	3	9	4	1	27	-2	24	7	7	7
PL	9	4	22	4	51	-2	15	-3	2	-3	1	31	8	17	-6	-6	-6
PT	4	2	19	7	57	-4	14	-6	4	2	2	23	9	18	-4	-4	-4
RO	10	3	13	0	47	-5	22	2	6	0	2	23	3	28	2	2	2
SI	6	-3	11	2	56	-4	20	5	4	-2	3	17	-1	24	3	3	3
SK	3	-1	12	4	51	1	25	6	8	-9	1	15	3	33	-3	-3	-3
FI	2	0	6	1	51	-8	30	2	9	3	2	8	1	39	5	5	5
SE	3	0	7	0	48	-6	33	4	8	2	1	10	0	41	6	6	6

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC11.12** In your opinion, at what level can we deal with each of the following areas most efficiently?

The digital transformation of the economy and the society (%)

	Apr/May 2022	At the EU level only		Mainly at the EU level		Equally at the EU and the national level		Mainly at the national level		At the national level only		Total 'At the EU level'	Total 'At the national level'
		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022		
EU27	9	1	16	0	59	1	9	-2	3	0	4	25	12
BE	11	0	22	2	57	-3	8	2	1	-1	1	33	9
BG	10	3	13	-1	52	-3	13	3	5	3	7	23	18
CZ	9	-1	11	-2	51	-3	16	2	6	1	7	20	22
DK	8	3	14	-1	45	-4	21	1	7	1	5	22	28
DE	11	0	19	2	58	1	9	-1	1	-1	2	30	10
EE	6	1	5	-1	59	-2	17	4	4	-1	9	11	21
IE	5	-1	12	1	64	0	11	1	4	-2	4	17	15
EL	5	3	15	1	62	-4	12	0	2	0	4	20	14
ES	10	3	10	1	68	0	6	-2	1	-1	5	20	7
FR	7	-4	16	-1	51	6	11	-3	6	0	9	23	17
HR	6	-2	9	-3	69	4	10	0	2	-2	4	15	12
IT	8	1	15	0	66	3	6	-1	1	-2	4	23	7
CY	11	5	9	-5	72	0	3	0	2	1	3	20	5
LV	8	-2	10	-4	63	11	8	-3	5	-2	6	18	13
LT	5	-1	12	-3	70	13	7	-4	1	-4	5	17	8
LU	12	-5	24	9	48	-6	9	3	2	-2	5	36	11
HU	3	-1	9	-4	72	6	12	0	2	-1	2	12	14
MT	3	-1	11	-1	73	5	4	-4	1	-1	8	14	5
NL	13	3	16	-1	51	-4	12	0	6	2	2	29	18
AT	16	0	22	0	50	-1	5	-2	3	0	4	38	8
PL	11	4	22	4	57	-2	7	-4	1	-2	2	33	8
PT	4	1	24	7	59	2	9	-7	0	-1	4	28	9
RO	10	2	15	-7	49	3	13	0	7	2	6	25	20
SI	7	-1	15	1	63	0	9	0	2	-2	4	22	11
SK	4	0	15	2	61	4	12	3	5	-8	3	19	17
FI	3	1	8	0	66	-5	14	-3	4	2	5	11	18
SE	3	0	10	-1	62	4	19	-3	4	1	2	13	-1
													23
													-2

**Special Eurobarometer 526**  
**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC12.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Tackling climate change can create new opportunities for innovation, investment and jobs (%)**

		Apr/May 2022	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Total 'Disagree'						
			Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022												
EU27		<b>41</b>	-2	<b>44</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>6</b>	<b>85</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-1								
BE		<b>37</b>	-6	<b>52</b>	5	<b>7</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	0								
BG		<b>24</b>	-8	<b>44</b>	2	<b>9</b>	1	<b>4</b>	2	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	-6	<b>13</b>	3								
CZ		<b>21</b>	-10	<b>50</b>	2	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>12</b>	<b>71</b>	-8	<b>17</b>	0								
DK		<b>61</b>	0	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	<b>92</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	1								
DE		<b>39</b>	-4	<b>43</b>	2	<b>10</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>6</b>	<b>82</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	0								
EE		<b>20</b>	-4	<b>44</b>	2	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>	-2	<b>20</b>	-2								
IE		<b>43</b>	-7	<b>45</b>	7	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-1								
EL		<b>39</b>	2	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>	1	<b>10</b>	0								
ES		<b>54</b>	5	<b>33</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>7</b>	<b>87</b>	4	<b>6</b>	-2								
FR		<b>40</b>	-6	<b>44</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	2								
HR		<b>35</b>	-7	<b>55</b>	8	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	1	<b>8</b>	-2								
IT		<b>42</b>	-1	<b>47</b>	2	<b>6</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>4</b>	<b>89</b>	1	<b>7</b>	0								
CY		<b>49</b>	-13	<b>42</b>	10	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	1	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	3								
LV		<b>23</b>	-6	<b>48</b>	2	<b>13</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	<b>71</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	1								
LT		<b>33</b>	-1	<b>49</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>12</b>	<b>82</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	1								
LU		<b>45</b>	-11	<b>45</b>	8	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>6</b>	<b>90</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0								
HU		<b>40</b>	2	<b>50</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>4</b>	<b>90</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	1								
MT		<b>64</b>	1	<b>27</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	1	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	<b>91</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0								
NL		<b>50</b>	-11	<b>37</b>	8	<b>8</b>	2	<b>4</b>	2	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	4								
AT		<b>35</b>	1	<b>44</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	-4	<b>15</b>	2								
PL		<b>38</b>	6	<b>52</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	<b>90</b>	8	<b>5</b>	-9								
PT		<b>46</b>	16	<b>45</b>	-16	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>8</b>	<b>91</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1								
RO		<b>28</b>	-8	<b>43</b>	5	<b>17</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>9</b>	<b>71</b>	-3	<b>20</b>	3								
SI		<b>47</b>	-6	<b>39</b>	4	<b>9</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>2</b>	<b>86</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	3								
SK		<b>26</b>	-2	<b>54</b>	0	<b>8</b>	2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>9</b>	<b>80</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	2								
FI		<b>36</b>	1	<b>46</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	0	<b>4</b>	<b>82</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-2								
SE		<b>55</b>	-11	<b>37</b>	9	<b>5</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	2								

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC12.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**Tackling climate change can help improve your own health and well-being (%)**

	EU27	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Totally agree		Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	
				Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021													
EU27		<b>46</b>	-4	<b>39</b>	2	<b>8</b>	1	<b>3</b>	1	<b>4</b>	85	-2	<b>11</b>	2				
BE		<b>41</b>	-12	<b>48</b>	12	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	89	0	<b>9</b>	-1				
BG		<b>35</b>	-6	<b>37</b>	1	<b>10</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>14</b>	72	-5	<b>14</b>	3				
CZ		<b>20</b>	-13	<b>47</b>	2	<b>18</b>	3	<b>5</b>	1	<b>10</b>	67	-11	<b>23</b>	4				
DK		<b>44</b>	-5	<b>36</b>	1	<b>13</b>	3	<b>3</b>	0	<b>4</b>	80	-4	<b>16</b>	3				
DE		<b>40</b>	-4	<b>43</b>	4	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>4</b>	83	0	<b>13</b>	0				
EE		<b>22</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	-3	<b>17</b>	0	<b>11</b>	2	<b>12</b>	60	-4	<b>28</b>	2				
IE		<b>47</b>	-6	<b>41</b>	4	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>7</b>	88	-2	<b>5</b>	0				
EL		<b>62</b>	0	<b>31</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1	<b>1</b>	93	-1	<b>6</b>	1				
ES		<b>66</b>	2	<b>28</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	94	2	<b>3</b>	-1				
FR		<b>43</b>	-7	<b>41</b>	4	<b>7</b>	1	<b>4</b>	1	<b>5</b>	84	-3	<b>11</b>	2				
HR		<b>42</b>	-7	<b>46</b>	6	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	2	<b>2</b>	88	-1	<b>10</b>	0				
IT		<b>53</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	1	<b>6</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1	<b>3</b>	89	-1	<b>8</b>	2				
CY		<b>63</b>	-10	<b>33</b>	10	<b>2</b>	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	96	0	<b>3</b>	1				
LV		<b>24</b>	-10	<b>45</b>	4	<b>15</b>	3	<b>5</b>	0	<b>11</b>	69	-6	<b>20</b>	3				
LT		<b>43</b>	-8	<b>45</b>	7	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>7</b>	88	-1	<b>5</b>	-1				
LU		<b>46</b>	-13	<b>42</b>	9	<b>6</b>	3	<b>2</b>	1	<b>4</b>	88	-4	<b>8</b>	4				
HU		<b>56</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	1	<b>5</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	92	-1	<b>6</b>	0				
MT		<b>69</b>	-5	<b>27</b>	5	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	96	0	<b>1</b>	0				
NL		<b>49</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	0	<b>10</b>	2	<b>4</b>	1	<b>1</b>	85	-2	<b>14</b>	3				
AT		<b>40</b>	-8	<b>34</b>	5	<b>16</b>	3	<b>6</b>	0	<b>4</b>	74	-3	<b>22</b>	3				
PL		<b>48</b>	4	<b>41</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	89	4	<b>7</b>	-5				
PT		<b>59</b>	-1	<b>35</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>5</b>	94	-1	<b>1</b>	0				
RO		<b>34</b>	-4	<b>41</b>	0	<b>14</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>8</b>	75	-4	<b>17</b>	3				
SI		<b>54</b>	-9	<b>32</b>	5	<b>8</b>	2	<b>3</b>	1	<b>3</b>	86	-4	<b>11</b>	3				
SK		<b>32</b>	-4	<b>47</b>	0	<b>9</b>	1	<b>4</b>	2	<b>8</b>	79	-4	<b>13</b>	3				
FI		<b>38</b>	7	<b>41</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	0	<b>3</b>	79	3	<b>18</b>	-6				
SE		<b>43</b>	-10	<b>38</b>	4	<b>13</b>	5	<b>5</b>	2	<b>1</b>	81	-6	<b>18</b>	7				

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**QC12.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Tackling climate change can harm our economy (%)**

			Apr/May 2022	Totally agree		Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Apr/May 2022	Apr/May 2022	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'							
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022		Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022												
EU27		<b>18</b>	1	<b>31</b>	3	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	4	<b>44</b>	-3						
BE		<b>9</b>	-1	<b>39</b>	10	<b>34</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	-7	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	9	<b>49</b>	-10						
BG		<b>21</b>	3	<b>30</b>	5	<b>19</b>	-3	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	8	<b>32</b>	-5						
CZ		<b>20</b>	0	<b>34</b>	2	<b>29</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	2	<b>34</b>	-8						
DK		<b>17</b>	3	<b>35</b>	7	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	-8	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	10	<b>44</b>	-9						
DE		<b>11</b>	1	<b>28</b>	5	<b>33</b>	-1	<b>21</b>	-5	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	6	<b>54</b>	-6						
EE		<b>20</b>	5	<b>39</b>	3	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-5	<b>12</b>	<b>59</b>	8	<b>29</b>	-7						
IE		<b>22</b>	-2	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>26</b>	3	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	-4	<b>40</b>	2						
EL		<b>10</b>	-5	<b>24</b>	3	<b>32</b>	-4	<b>25</b>	6	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	-2	<b>57</b>	2						
ES		<b>20</b>	-2	<b>28</b>	3	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	6	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	1	<b>44</b>	4						
FR		<b>15</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	4	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	3	<b>44</b>	-4						
HR		<b>17</b>	-4	<b>34</b>	5	<b>31</b>	0	<b>12</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	1	<b>43</b>	-5						
IT		<b>21</b>	0	<b>28</b>	-3	<b>25</b>	5	<b>22</b>	0	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>	-3	<b>47</b>	5						
CY		<b>25</b>	5	<b>35</b>	8	<b>20</b>	-4	<b>15</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	13	<b>35</b>	-10						
LV		<b>20</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	3	<b>27</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	2	<b>34</b>	-5						
LT		<b>23</b>	5	<b>38</b>	2	<b>20</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	<b>61</b>	7	<b>26</b>	-5						
LU		<b>16</b>	-7	<b>35</b>	10	<b>25</b>	0	<b>14</b>	-9	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	3	<b>39</b>	-9						
HU		<b>27</b>	2	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	1	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	1	<b>34</b>	-1						
MT		<b>44</b>	22	<b>15</b>	-10	<b>20</b>	-11	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>	12	<b>34</b>	-15						
NL		<b>16</b>	4	<b>32</b>	5	<b>36</b>	2	<b>14</b>	-9	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	9	<b>50</b>	-7						
AT		<b>20</b>	3	<b>28</b>	4	<b>24</b>	-7	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>	7	<b>45</b>	-8						
PL		<b>31</b>	14	<b>38</b>	1	<b>17</b>	-8	<b>7</b>	-7	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>	15	<b>24</b>	-15						
PT		<b>23</b>	2	<b>29</b>	3	<b>30</b>	2	<b>7</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	5	<b>37</b>	-3						
RO		<b>21</b>	-6	<b>38</b>	7	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	<b>59</b>	1	<b>29</b>	-3						
SI		<b>19</b>	-5	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>35</b>	6	<b>18</b>	0	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	-6	<b>53</b>	6						
SK		<b>16</b>	-5	<b>38</b>	0	<b>24</b>	3	<b>10</b>	2	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	-5	<b>34</b>	5						
FI		<b>18</b>	0	<b>38</b>	2	<b>32</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	2	<b>38</b>	-8						
SE		<b>10</b>	2	<b>36</b>	14	<b>33</b>	4	<b>19</b>	-18	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	16	<b>52</b>	-14						

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**QC12.4** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**Tackling climate change now can help to reduce the costs of greater ecological damage in the future (%)**

	EU27		Apr/May 2022	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		'Agree'	'Disagree'	
				Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Sept/Oct 2021		
EU27	41	-2	42	2	8	0	3	0	6	83	0	11	0	-1
BE	34	-8	52	7	8	-2	3	1	3	86	-1	11	1	-1
BG	32	-8	45	6	6	1	3	1	14	77	-2	9	2	
CZ	23	-2	46	-3	15	1	4	0	12	69	-5	19	1	
DK	48	3	37	0	8	0	2	-2	5	85	3	10	-2	
DE	37	-5	42	2	11	1	4	1	6	79	-3	15	2	
EE	25	0	43	1	11	2	5	-1	16	68	1	16	1	
IE	42	-9	47	10	3	-2	1	0	7	89	1	4	-2	
EL	49	-3	43	4	4	-1	1	1	3	92	1	5	0	
ES	58	0	32	2	4	0	1	0	5	90	2	5	0	
FR	33	-7	47	4	9	1	2	0	9	80	-3	11	1	
HR	39	-3	50	0	7	0	2	1	2	89	-3	9	1	
IT	46	3	41	-2	8	1	2	-1	3	87	1	10	0	
CY	52	-16	39	14	4	1	1	1	4	91	-2	5	2	
LV	21	-5	44	1	16	4	5	-1	14	65	-4	21	3	
LT	36	1	46	-2	5	1	2	0	11	82	-1	7	1	
LU	35	-16	51	12	5	1	1	-1	8	86	-4	6	0	
HU	51	6	40	-5	8	1	0	-1	1	91	1	8	0	
MT	* 54	-8	39	8	2	-1	2	2	3	93	0	4	1	
NL	52	-4	33	2	10	3	4	1	1	85	-2	14	4	
AT	34	-2	40	-2	14	1	6	3	6	74	-4	20	4	
PL	39	9	50	1	6	-7	1	-3	4	89	10	7	-10	
PT	53	-4	40	3	1	0	0	0	6	93	-1	1	0	
RO	26	-2	43	5	16	-3	4	-1	11	69	3	20	-4	
SI	51	-5	35	3	9	2	2	0	3	86	-2	11	2	
SK	25	-6	54	5	8	1	4	1	9	79	-1	12	2	
FI	38	2	43	-2	10	-6	4	1	5	81	0	14	-5	
SE	61	-12	29	9	6	3	3	1	1	90	-3	9	4	

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**QC12.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

**EU's energy policy can contribute to defending the EU's strategic interests (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		34	46	8	3	9	80	11
BE		29	55	10	2	4	84	12
BG		29	40	8	4	19	69	12
CZ		24	47	12	5	12	71	17
DK		32	46	10	2	10	78	12
DE		31	45	11	4	9	76	15
EE		23	40	9	6	22	63	15
IE		38	45	4	1	12	83	5
EL		36	48	7	1	8	84	8
ES		46	38	3	1	12	84	4
FR		25	49	8	3	15	74	11
HR		36	51	8	1	4	87	9
IT		40	44	7	3	6	84	10
CY		43	43	4	2	8	86	6
LV		24	46	10	5	15	70	15
LT		32	48	3	1	16	80	4
LU		29	45	7	2	17	74	9
HU		43	44	8	2	3	87	10
MT		53	29	3	1	14	82	4
NL		34	47	11	4	4	81	15
AT		28	47	12	7	6	75	19
PL		40	48	5	2	5	88	7
PT		49	40	1	0	10	89	1
RO		26	42	20	3	9	68	23
SI		43	40	9	2	6	83	11
SK		24	53	8	3	12	77	11
FI		26	57	6	1	10	83	7
SE		32	51	8	2	7	83	10

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**QC12.6** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

**The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		48	37	8	3	4	85	11
BE		46	44	6	2	2	90	8
BG		37	39	9	3	12	76	12
CZ		31	37	16	7	9	68	23
DK		65	26	5	2	2	91	7
DE		50	36	8	3	3	86	11
EE		37	40	7	6	10	77	13
IE		54	37	4	1	4	91	5
EL		53	34	8	2	3	87	10
ES		66	27	3	1	3	93	4
FR		35	40	11	5	9	75	16
HR		53	37	8	1	1	90	9
IT		52	38	6	1	3	90	7
CY		72	25	2	0	1	97	2
LV		29	45	11	5	10	74	16
LT		50	39	4	1	6	89	5
LU		42	42	6	4	6	84	10
HU		53	38	6	1	2	91	7
MT		63	30	1	1	5	93	2
NL		54	31	9	5	1	85	14
AT		47	32	14	4	3	79	18
PL		49	43	4	1	3	92	5
PT		56	38	1	0	5	94	1
RO		31	40	16	4	9	71	20
SI		65	26	6	1	2	91	7
SK		34	50	7	3	6	84	10
FI		35	45	12	4	4	80	16
SE		52	34	9	4	1	86	13

**QC12.7** To what extent do 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 (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		47	39	7	2	5	86	9
BE		41	47	9	1	2	88	10
BG		32	36	10	6	16	68	16
CZ		30	40	15	7	8	70	22
DK		63	30	4	1	2	93	5
DE		49	36	8	3	4	85	11
EE		33	35	10	8	14	68	18
IE		52	38	3	1	6	90	4
EL		47	40	8	2	3	87	10
ES		63	28	4	0	5	91	4
FR		35	45	7	3	10	80	10
HR		51	41	5	1	2	92	6
IT		50	38	7	2	3	88	9
CY		56	37	4	0	3	93	4
LV		36	40	7	5	12	76	12
LT		43	45	3	1	8	88	4
LU		44	43	5	2	6	87	7
HU		47	41	7	3	2	88	10
MT		58	30	3	1	8	88	4
NL		49	37	10	3	1	86	13
AT		44	33	12	8	3	77	20
PL		47	45	4	1	3	92	5
PT		55	38	1	0	6	93	1
RO		33	42	15	3	7	75	18
SI		57	29	8	3	3	86	11
SK		28	51	10	4	7	79	14
FI		46	40	8	2	4	86	10
SE		66	28	4	1	1	94	5

**QC12.8** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		46	41	6	2	5	87	8
BE		42	48	7	1	2	90	8
BG		42	40	6	2	10	82	8
CZ		28	46	12	4	10	74	16
DK		58	34	3	1	4	92	4
DE		43	40	9	3	5	83	12
EE		37	41	6	4	12	78	10
IE		53	38	3	1	5	91	4
EL		47	42	5	1	5	89	6
ES		59	31	3	1	6	90	4
FR		41	44	5	2	8	85	7
HR		47	43	7	1	2	90	8
IT		50	39	6	1	4	89	7
CY		53	37	2	2	6	90	4
LV		34	43	8	3	12	77	11
LT		38	46	5	1	10	84	6
LU		44	46	3	1	6	90	4
HU		44	45	7	2	2	89	9
MT		56	31	1	0	12	87	1
NL		58	34	6	1	1	92	7
AT		41	36	13	5	5	77	18
PL		46	46	5	1	2	92	6
PT		58	35	1	0	6	93	1
RO		29	45	16	4	6	74	20
SI		56	31	8	1	4	87	9
SK		27	53	8	3	9	80	11
FI		36	52	6	2	4	88	8
SE		51	41	4	2	2	92	6

**QC12.9** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
**On the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		40	41	9	3	7	81	12
BE		34	51	11	2	2	85	13
BG		34	37	9	4	16	71	13
CZ		24	40	18	8	10	64	26
DK		50	37	6	2	5	87	8
DE		35	40	12	5	8	75	17
EE		22	41	10	7	20	63	17
IE		48	38	6	1	7	86	7
EL		44	38	9	3	6	82	12
ES		53	34	5	1	7	87	6
FR		35	43	9	4	9	78	13
HR		49	43	6	0	2	92	6
IT		46	42	7	1	4	88	8
CY		62	34	2	0	2	96	2
LV		27	47	9	4	13	74	13
LT		32	47	5	1	15	79	6
LU		38	44	8	2	8	82	10
HU		42	43	9	3	3	85	12
MT		57	31	2	0	10	88	2
NL		38	44	10	4	4	82	14
AT		35	36	14	8	7	71	22
PL		48	43	5	1	3	91	6
PT		40	50	2	0	8	90	2
RO		28	43	16	5	8	71	21
SI		53	32	9	2	4	85	11
SK		26	51	8	5	10	77	13
FI		27	51	12	3	7	78	15
SE		41	43	9	4	3	84	13

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**QC13.1** In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by ...

**The (NATIONALITY) government (%)**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27		13	46	25	14	2	59	39
BE		21	51	17	9	2	72	26
BG		5	40	35	14	6	45	49
CZ		14	46	20	17	3	60	37
DK		61	27	7	4	1	88	11
DE		9	39	36	15	1	48	51
EE		12	42	27	14	5	54	41
IE		50	37	7	4	2	87	11
EL		9	35	27	28	1	44	55
ES		13	57	19	10	1	70	29
FR		11	40	22	25	2	51	47
HR		8	43	31	16	2	51	47
IT		11	51	27	9	2	62	36
CY		25	43	17	14	1	68	31
LV		7	31	29	30	3	38	59
LT		12	47	26	11	4	59	37
LU		36	43	8	11	2	79	19
HU		20	49	22	8	1	69	30
MT		71	19	6	2	2	90	8
NL		11	49	25	15	0	60	40
AT		7	37	30	24	2	44	54
PL		14	49	25	7	5	63	32
PT		20	75	4	0	1	95	4
RO		8	40	34	13	5	48	47
SI		12	33	27	27	1	45	54
SK		7	31	28	29	5	38	57
FI		33	49	11	6	1	82	17
SE		34	49	11	6	0	83	17

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**QC13.2** In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, how satisfied are you with the way the vaccination strategy has been handled by ...

**The European Union (%)**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27		10	48	23	11	8	58	34
BE		12	53	22	9	4	65	31
BG		9	46	23	10	12	55	33
CZ		9	47	19	17	8	56	36
DK		21	47	13	6	13	68	19
DE		5	40	33	12	10	45	45
EE		9	36	24	11	20	45	35
IE		37	45	8	3	7	82	11
EL		8	41	25	22	4	49	47
ES		11	57	18	7	7	68	25
FR		8	40	20	20	12	48	40
HR		8	49	24	14	5	57	38
IT		7	54	26	10	3	61	36
CY		27	41	19	11	2	68	30
LV		5	41	23	17	14	46	40
LT		10	53	16	7	14	63	23
LU		17	47	17	12	7	64	29
HU		13	52	24	7	4	65	31
MT		52	33	7	1	7	85	8
NL		5	42	25	16	12	47	41
AT		11	32	28	22	7	43	50
PL		17	58	14	4	7	75	18
PT		20	71	5	0	4	91	5
RO		14	44	26	9	7	58	35
SI		10	44	27	17	2	54	44
SK		8	36	21	24	11	44	45
FI		12	58	14	6	10	70	20
SE		10	58	16	5	11	68	21

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**QC14.1** What is your opinion on each of the following statements?

Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	EU27		For		Against		Don't know
			Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	
	EU27		<b>75</b>	4	<b>17</b>	-3	<b>8</b>
	BE		<b>76</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>7</b>
	BG		<b>58</b>	-5	<b>27</b>	6	<b>15</b>
	CZ		<b>69</b>	-2	<b>24</b>	-5	<b>7</b>
	DK		<b>54</b>	5	<b>38</b>	-10	<b>8</b>
	DE		<b>84</b>	3	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>4</b>
	EE		<b>70</b>	-9	<b>14</b>	-7	<b>16</b>
	IE		<b>75</b>	-6	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>16</b>
	EL		<b>80</b>	4	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>3</b>
	ES		<b>87</b>	6	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>8</b>
	FR		<b>64</b>	10	<b>22</b>	-8	<b>14</b>
	HR		<b>77</b>	1	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>6</b>
	IT		<b>75</b>	1	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>6</b>
	CY		<b>85</b>	-6	<b>10</b>	4	<b>5</b>
	LV		<b>78</b>	7	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>9</b>
	LT		<b>86</b>	3	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>9</b>
	LU		<b>75</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-5	<b>11</b>
	HU		<b>74</b>	4	<b>19</b>	-5	<b>7</b>
	MT		<b>63</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	2	<b>12</b>
	NL		<b>72</b>	-7	<b>24</b>	8	<b>4</b>
	AT		<b>59</b>	-3	<b>34</b>	3	<b>7</b>
	PL		<b>83</b>	12	<b>12</b>	-10	<b>5</b>
	PT		<b>75</b>	1	<b>15</b>	0	<b>10</b>
	RO		<b>71</b>	5	<b>19</b>	-3	<b>10</b>
	SI		<b>73</b>	-4	<b>19</b>	2	<b>8</b>
	SK		<b>57</b>	-8	<b>27</b>	1	<b>16</b>
	FI		<b>70</b>	12	<b>22</b>	-13	<b>8</b>
	SE		<b>50</b>	7	<b>47</b>	-5	<b>3</b>

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**Key Challenges of our Times – The EU in 2022**

**QC14.2** What is your opinion on each of the following statements?

Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common defence and security policy among EU**

**Member States (%)**

	EU27		For		Against		Don't know
			Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	Apr/May 2022	Diff. Apr/May 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	
	EU27		<b>81</b>	4	<b>13</b>	-4	<b>6</b>
BE	BE		<b>82</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	0	<b>7</b>
BG	BG		<b>67</b>	-1	<b>20</b>	1	<b>13</b>
CZ	CZ		<b>82</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>6</b>
DK	DK		<b>69</b>	1	<b>26</b>	-4	<b>5</b>
DE	DE		<b>87</b>	4	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>5</b>
EE	EE		<b>76</b>	-11	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>14</b>
IE	IE		<b>73</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>15</b>
EL	EL		<b>82</b>	3	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>3</b>
ES	ES		<b>87</b>	6	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>7</b>
FR	FR		<b>75</b>	7	<b>14</b>	-7	<b>11</b>
HR	HR		<b>79</b>	0	<b>15</b>	-3	<b>6</b>
IT	IT		<b>77</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	1	<b>6</b>
CY	CY		<b>89</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	3	<b>5</b>
LV	LV		<b>83</b>	3	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>8</b>
LT	LT		<b>90</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-5	<b>8</b>
LU	LU		<b>86</b>	1	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>6</b>
HU	HU		<b>81</b>	8	<b>14</b>	-7	<b>5</b>
MT	MT		<b>75</b>	-1	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>11</b>
NL	NL		<b>84</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>3</b>
AT	AT		<b>67</b>	6	<b>26</b>	-7	<b>7</b>
PL	PL		<b>88</b>	11	<b>9</b>	-10	<b>3</b>
PT	PT		<b>84</b>	7	<b>8</b>	-5	<b>8</b>
RO	RO		<b>75</b>	4	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>8</b>
SI	SI		<b>79</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	1	<b>6</b>
SK	SK		<b>68</b>	-5	<b>19</b>	1	<b>13</b>
FI	FI		<b>82</b>	12	<b>12</b>	-11	<b>6</b>
SE	SE		<b>69</b>	11	<b>28</b>	-9	<b>3</b>

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