



Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges

Report



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Survey requested and coordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

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

Flash Eurobarometer 514 – Ipsos European Public Affairs



Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for [Europe-Democracy-Esperanto](#)

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to allow more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes). without translations, people are excluded from the debate.

This document about EU's response to the energy challenges was [only in English](#) in a pdf-file . From this initial file, we made a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now [available in all official languages](#).

It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.

In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

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Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges

Report

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Survey conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

Flash Eurobarometer 514
EU's response to the energy challenges 4/95

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Table of contents

Introduction.....	7
Key findings.....	9
Section 1. The EU's energy challenges.....	12
1.1. Opinions about rising energy prices.....	12
1.2. Support for EU measures related to the energy challenges.....	17
1.3. Willingness to cut down on energy consumption.....	23
Section 2. Views about the current economic situation and expected impact of national and EU measures.....	28
2.1. Perceptions of the current economic situation.....	28
2.2. Expectations about the impact of EU and national measures.....	33
Section 3. General attitudes towards the war in Ukraine and the response of public authorities...	37
3.1. Interest in the war in Ukraine.....	37
3.2. General satisfaction with the response to the war in Ukraine.....	40
3.3. Opinions on specific EU measures to respond to the war in Ukraine.....	45
3.4. EU unity on the global stage: the effect of the war in Ukraine.....	50
Section 4. Solidarity and the state of democracy in the EU.....	52
4.1. Solidarity among EU Member States.....	52
4.2. Views about the state of democracy in the EU.....	53
Technical specifications.....	55
Questionnaire.....	57
Data annex.....	63
Our comments.....	94
The title of the investigation does not correspond to its content.....	94
What policy should be adopted? Opinions differ much more across countries than among social groups.....	94

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 6/95

Introduction

On 24 February 2022, the Russian armed forces launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine. As a result of this unprovoked and unjustified aggression, substantial areas of the Ukrainian territory became areas of war from which many people fled. The **European Commission supports Ukraine with emergency assistance** and is closely cooperating with Ukraine's neighbouring countries to support them in providing protection for people fleeing the invasion.¹ In addition, the European Union has adopted **comprehensive and robust packages of sanctions against Russia**.

Since the second half of 2021, there has been a **sharp increase in energy prices in the EU** (and worldwide). The price of fuels has further risen as a consequence of the war in Ukraine. This has also led to concerns related to the security of energy supply in the EU, and Russia's decision to suspend gas deliveries to several EU member states has further impacted the situation. The European Commission has proposed the '**REPowerEU**' **action plan** aimed at making Europe independent from Russian fossil fuels well before 2030.²

A Flash Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Communication, to obtain input from citizens in the EU about their attitudes toward the EU's response to the energy challenges and the war in Ukraine. Furthermore, it explores how energy challenges have impacted perceptions about democracy and solidarity among Member States. This survey represents the second Flash Eurobarometer measuring EU citizens' attitudes about the war in Ukraine and their opinions on the response of public authorities (see Flash Eurobarometer 506).³ This Flash Eurobarometer explores the following topics:

- Opinions on the EU response to current energy challenges, including opinions on specific EU measures taken in this respect, as well as support for EU measures aimed at securing energy supply and mitigating rising energy prices;
- EU citizens' willingness to cut down on their energy consumption via a range of different actions;
- Perception of the current economic situation, including expectations about the impact of the national and EU measures to improve the economic situation;
- General attitudes to the war in Ukraine, including interest in news about the war, general satisfaction with the response of authorities and citizens, and opinions on the EU response in general and in terms of specific EU measures;
- Opinions on solidarity among EU Member States and views on the state of democracy in the EU.

1 https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

2 <https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/attachment/871871/Factsheet%20-%20REPowerEU.pdf.pdf>

3 <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2772>

On behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of EU citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the 27 Member States of the EU. Between 23 November and 30 November 2022, 26 337 interviews were conducted via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Survey data presented in this report are weighted to known population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each country. A technical note on the methods applied to conduct the survey is appended as an annex to this report.

Notes:

1) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.

2) The report looks at changes between the current survey and the one conducted in April 2022 (Flash Eurobarometer 506), both at EU and national level. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Trend differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.

3) Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.

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

BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czechia	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
IE	Ireland	PL	Poland
EL	Greece	PT	Portugal
ES	Spain	RO	Romania
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
HR	Croatia	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Rep. of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia		

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU MS. 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.

Key findings

Opinions about rising energy prices

- Over 80% of respondents agree that rising energy prices have a significant impact on their purchasing power. The current survey presents no significant change compared to the survey conducted in April 2022 (Flash Eurobarometer 506). The country-level analysis shows that the proportion agreeing with this statement ranges from 75% in Sweden to 94% in Portugal.
- About eight in ten respondents agree that the EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible. Respondents tend to agree less frequently that recent price increases in their country are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour (56%, in total, agree).

Support for EU measures related to the energy challenges

- Close to nine in ten respondents agree that the EU must protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables (48% 'totally agree', 39% 'tend to agree'). The proportion agreeing with this statement ranges from 81% in Bulgaria and Italy to 93% in Malta and 94% in Portugal.
- More than eight in ten respondents across the EU agree that the price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas (48% 'totally agree', 35% 'tend to agree'), with the smallest proportion agreeing found in Malta (74%), followed closely by Sweden (76%), and the highest proportions in Slovenia (90%) and Austria (91%).
- More than eight in ten respondents agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy (47% 'totally agree', 36% 'tend to agree'). The share agreeing with this statement ranges from 60% in Bulgaria to 92% in Malta and 94% in Portugal. A smaller share of respondents in the EU agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy (23% 'totally agree', 35% 'tend to agree').
- About 80% of respondents agree that everyone should make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours (38% 'totally agree', 43% 'tend to agree'). The highest proportions agreeing with this measure are found again in Portugal (93%). The smallest shares agreeing are observed in Greece (67%) and Bulgaria (65%).

Willingness to cut down on energy consumption

- As in April 2022, a vast majority of respondents are prepared to take at least some actions to cut down on their energy consumption and bills (3% are not prepared to take any action and 2% reply that they 'don't know'); there is, however, a clear shift in the most popular type of actions selected by respondents – for example, there is an increase of five percentage points in the proportion reducing room temperature at home or work, but there is a decrease of five percentage points in willingness to buy energy efficient equipment with a good energy rating.
- The largest shares of respondents are already or would be willing to turn off lights when they leave a room for a while, at home or at work (77%, +4 pp compared to April 2022), unplug electronic appliances when not in use (62%, no change), or reduce room temperature at home or work (58%, +7 pp). About four in ten respondents are already using or are prepared to use alternatives to their car/ motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport, car sharing (39%, -6 pp), or to buy energy efficient equipment with a good energy rating (37%, -5 pp).
- Fewer respondents are prepared to take some of the more costly actions/ actions with a higher impact on their personal life. Moreover, compared to April 2022, the shares of respondents ready to take these actions has decreased: add better insulation in their home (26%, -4 pp), opt for

renewable forms of energy at their home, such as solar panels etc. (25%, -10 pp), install equipment at home to control and reduce their energy consumption (22%, - 9 pp) and to take the train rather than the plane for journeys (22%, -5 pp).

Perceptions of the current economic situation

- Respondents across the EU are divided when asked to assess the current state of their personal standard of living. Half of respondents evaluate their standard of living to be bad, while the other half reply that their standard of living is good. Moreover, there is considerable variation across the Member States, with the proportion describing their standard of living as bad ranging from 28% in Luxembourg to 70% in Hungary.
- Three-quarters of respondents evaluate their country's economic situation as bad (31% 'very bad' and 45% 'rather bad'); the highest proportions expressing this view are observed in Bulgaria (91%) and Slovakia (93%). Similarly, about two-thirds of respondents evaluate the economic situation of the EU as bad (15% 'very good' and 48% 'rather bad').

Expectations about the impact of EU and national measures taken to improve the economic situation

- About half of respondents think that measures taken by the EU to improve the overall economic situation will have a positive impact, including 9% who think the impact will be significant and 40% who think there will be a limited positive impact. The largest share of respondents, across all Member States, expect the impact of EU measures to be limited, but positive – this share ranges from 29% in Hungary and Greece to 54% in Portugal.
- Similarly, in almost all Member States, the largest share of respondents expect that measures taken by their national authorities to improve the overall economic situation will have a limited positive impact. This view is shared by 38% of respondents across the EU, and varies between 19% in Hungary and 50% in the Netherlands.

Interest in the war in Ukraine

- Close to eight in ten respondents follow news related to the war in Ukraine at least several times a week. Yet the frequency of following news about the war has decreased compared to April 2022: 23% follow news related to the war in Ukraine several times a day (-18 pp), 29% do so once a day (29%, no change) and 27% several times a week (27%, +9 pp).
- Compared to April 2022, EU citizens also less frequently discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives: 9% do so several times a day (-13 pp) and 12% daily (-7 pp). Just over a third (35%, no change) discuss the war with friends and relatives several times a week.

General satisfaction with the response to the war in Ukraine

- Over half of respondents are satisfied with how citizens in their country have reacted to the war in Ukraine, including 12% who are 'very satisfied' and 47% who are 'rather satisfied'. Respondents in Slovakia are overall the least satisfied with how citizens in their country have reacted to the war in Ukraine (33%, in total, are satisfied) and respondents in Poland (83%) are overall the most satisfied. Compared to the results of April 2022, the proportion of respondents being satisfied with the response of their fellow citizens has decreased in almost all countries.
- Since the last wave, satisfaction with how public authorities have reacted to the war in Ukraine has remained nearly the same. For example, about one in two respondents report being satisfied with how the EU has reacted to the war in Ukraine. Satisfaction with the EU's response to the war in Ukraine ranges from 28% in Greece, 33% in Cyprus and Austria to 67% in Denmark.

Opinions on specific EU measures to respond to the war in Ukraine

- Close to nine in ten approve of providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, including 53% who 'fully approve' and 35% who 'tend to approve' of this measure. Overall approval of this measure has decreased by five percentage points compared to April 2022. Similarly, somewhat more than eight in ten respondents support welcoming people fleeing the war into the EU, including 42% who 'fully approve' and 40% who 'tend to approve' of this measure. Again, overall approval for this measure has decreased by seven percentage points since April 2022.
- Concerning financial support to Ukraine, 70% of respondents, across the EU, approve of this measure. The approval level is above 50% in a majority of the Member States; the most important exceptions are Hungary (49%, -17 pp compared to April 2022), Bulgaria (46%, -9 pp) and Slovakia (45%, -18 pp).
- Seven in ten respondents approve of economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals, including 42% who 'fully approve' and 29% who 'tend to approve'. As in April 2022, 85%-89% approve of economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals in Finland, Poland and Portugal. In five countries, less than half of respondents support such economic sanctions: Hungary (47%), Bulgaria and Slovakia (43%), Greece (38%) and Cyprus (37%).
- Close to two-thirds of respondents approve banning state-owned Russian media from broadcasting in the EU, of which 37% report that they 'fully approve' and 26% that they 'approve' of this measure.
- About six in ten respondents approve of financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, including 26% who 'fully approve' and 33% who 'tend to approve' of this type of financing.

EU unity on the global stage: the effect of the war in Ukraine

- About four in ten EU citizens (41%) share the view that the war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the EU on the global stage, while about one in three (32%) think that it has had a weakening effect. In Greece, Cyprus and Hungary, between 18% and 24% of respondents think the war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the EU on the global stage. In contrast, about three times as many respondents share this view in Lithuania (67%), Estonia (65%), Finland (62%) and Portugal (61%).

Solidarity and the state of democracy in the EU

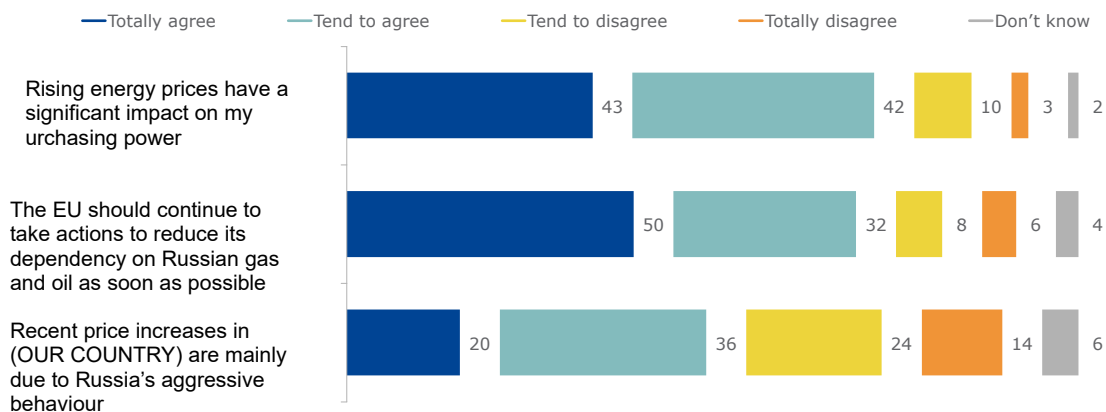
- A majority of respondents agree that, overall, there is solidarity among Member States in the EU (8% 'totally agree' and 47% 'tend to agree'). The largest shares agreeing with this statement are observed in Finland (74%) and Portugal (79%), and the lowest ones in Cyprus (27%) and Greece (34%).
- Half of respondents in the EU agree that democracy is under threat in their country: 18% 'totally agree' and 32% 'tend to agree'. The proportion agreeing ranges from 29% in Finland and Denmark to 67% in Croatia and Slovakia, and 71% in Hungary.
- Respondents are also divided in their view about the state of democracy in the EU: 45% agree that democracy is under threat in the EU and the same share (45%) disagree that this is the case. The highest share of respondents agreeing with this statement is observed in Greece (59%), followed closely by Cyprus (55%). The lowest level of agreement is observed in Denmark (33%) and Estonia (35%).

Section 1. The EU's energy challenges

1.1. Opinions about rising energy prices

Over 80% of respondents agree that rising energy prices have a significant impact on their purchasing power (43% 'totally agree' and 42% 'tend to agree'). The current survey presents no significant change compared to the survey from April 2022. A similar share also agree that the EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible (50% 'totally agree' and 32% 'tend to agree'; a small, but significant decrease compared to April 2022).⁴ In comparison, respondents tend to agree less frequently with the statement that recent price increases in their country are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour (20% 'totally agree' and 36% 'tend to agree')

Q6 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% EU27)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

⁴ Note: In April, this statement was formulated as follows: The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible.

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 13/95

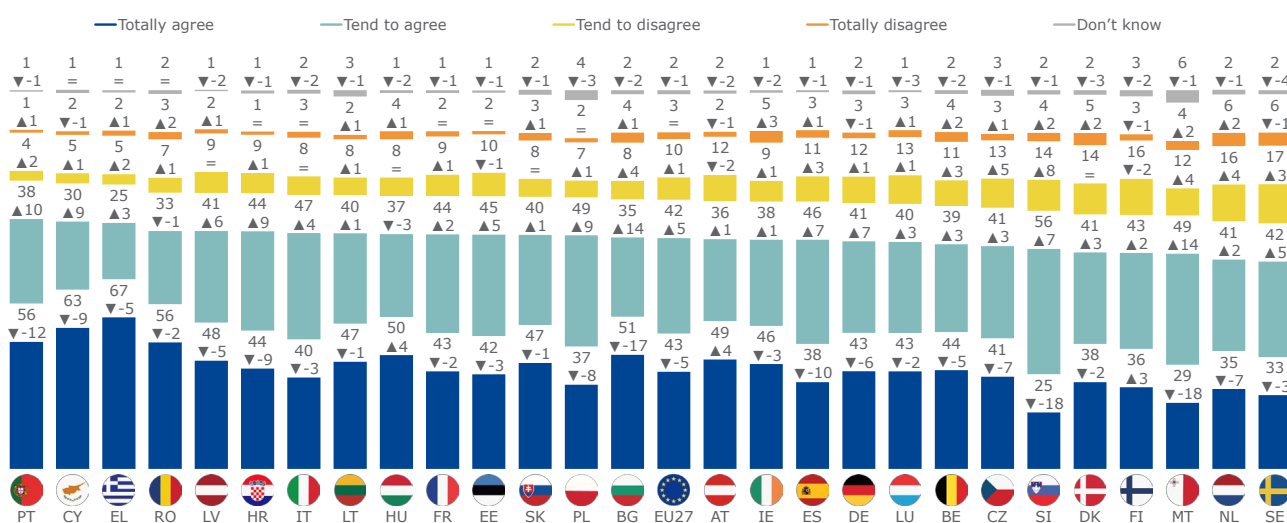
The country-level analysis shows that the impact of rising energy prices is substantial across all Member States. The proportion of respondents agreeing that rising energy prices have a significant impact on their purchasing power ranges from 75% in Sweden and 76% in the Netherlands to 92% in Greece, 93% in Cyprus and 94% in Portugal.

Compared to April 2022, the proportion of respondents who 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that rising energy prices have a significant impact on their purchasing power has significantly increased in Austria (+5 pp, from 80% to 85% 'agree' responses) and Finland (+5 pp, from 74% to 79%), while it has decreased in Slovenia (-10 pp from 91% to 81%), Czechia (-5 pp, from 87% to 81%), the Netherlands (-5 pp, from 81% to 76%) and Portugal (-2 pp, from 96% to 94%). It should also be noted that, compared to April 2022, in a considerable number of countries, respondents are now less likely to 'totally agree', but more likely to 'tend to agree'. For example, in Croatia, the proportion 'totally agreeing' decreased by nine percentage points, while the proportion answering that they 'tend to agree' increased by nine percentage points.

Q6_2 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Rising energy prices have a significant impact on my purchasing power

(% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)
▼ ▲ Evolution from April to November 2022

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 14/95

There is somewhat more variation across Member States in the level of agreement about measures to reduce the EU's dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible. In Slovakia, 54% of respondents (-5 pp compared to April 2022) 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that these measures should continue to be taken, compared to 94% replying the same in Portugal (-2 pp). Apart from in Slovakia, relatively few respondents support continued measures to reduce the EU's dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible in Bulgaria (59%), Greece (63%, -7 pp), Hungary (64%), Czechia (68%, -9 pp) and Cyprus (69%).

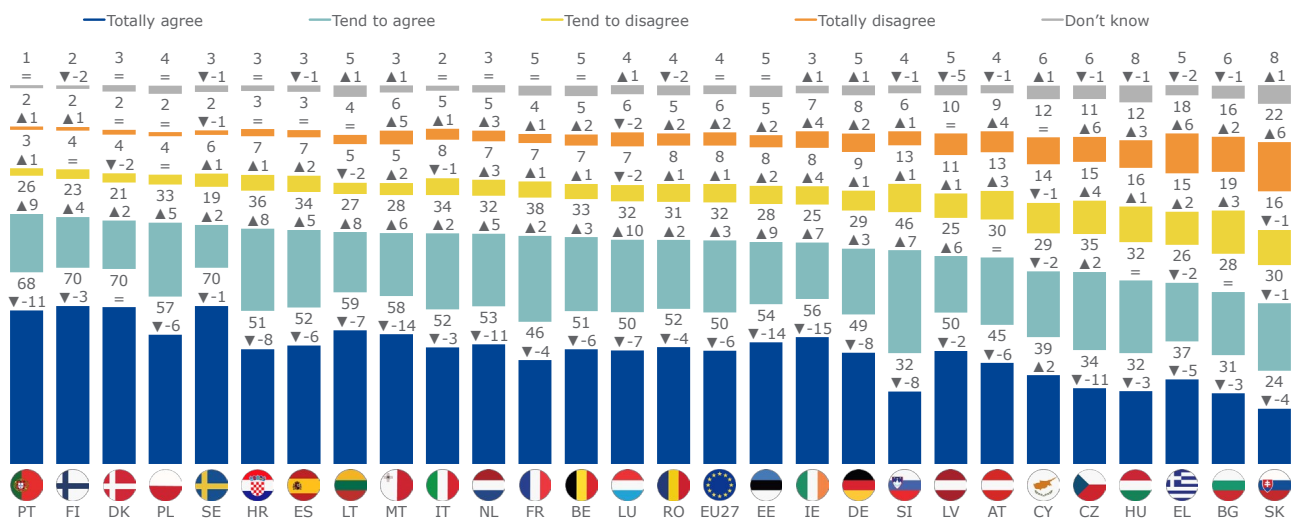
Compared to April 2022, the proportion of respondents 'totally agreeing' has decreased in more than half of the Member States, while the proportion who 'tend to agree' has increased in most of these countries. For example, in Spain, the proportion 'totally agreeing' decreased by six percentage points, while the proportion answering that they 'tend to agree' increased by five percentage points.

Q6_1 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible (% by country)

Q6_1 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=2637)

▼ ▲ Evolution from April to November 2022

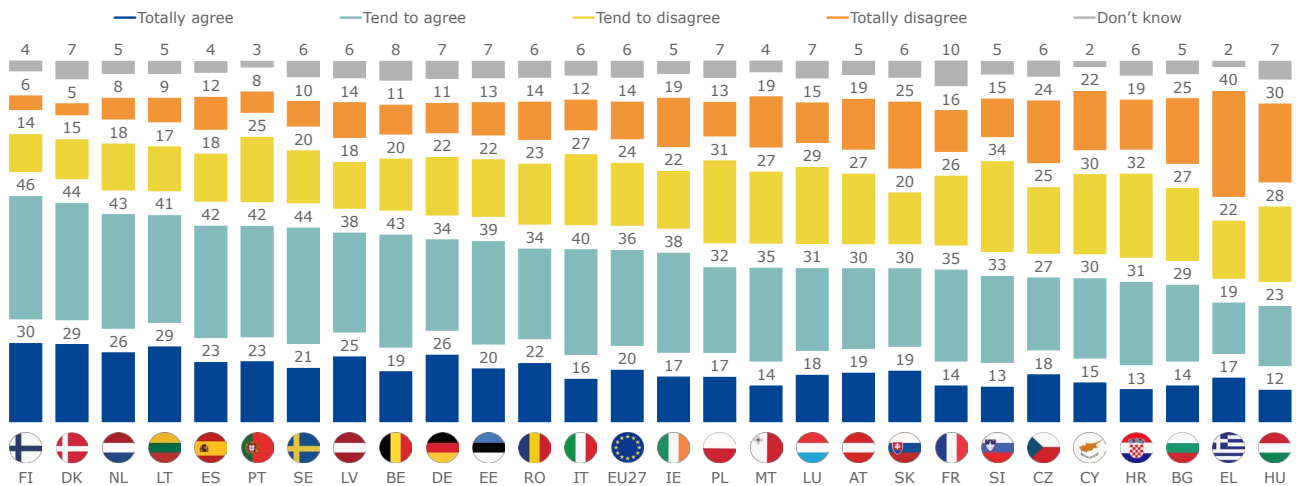
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 15/95

Agreement with the statement that recent price increases in their country are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour tends to be lower than for the other statements discussed in this section. In 13 Member States, less than half of respondents 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' with this statement. The share agreeing is once again the lowest in Hungary (35%), Greece (36%) and Bulgaria (43%), while it is the largest in Denmark (74%) and Finland (76%). The proportion 'totally agreeing' ranges from 12% in Hungary to 30% in Finland, while the proportion 'totally disagreeing' varies between 5% in Denmark and 40% in Greece.

Q6_3 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Recent price increases in (OUR COUNTRY) are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Socio-demographic considerations

Female and male respondents are about as likely to agree that the EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible and that recent price increases in their country are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour. Female respondents are slightly more likely to agree that rising energy prices significantly impact their purchasing power (87%, in total, agree vs 84% of male respondents).

Older respondents tend to be more likely to support measures to reduce Russian gas and oil dependency. Among respondents aged 55 and above, 86% agree that the EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible, compared to 81% of those aged 40-54, 80% of those aged 25-39 and 76% of those aged 15-24. Older respondents are also more likely to agree that rising energy prices have a significant impact on their purchasing power: 89% of those aged 55 and above and 87% of those aged 40-54 agree with this statement, compared to 81% of those aged 25-39 and 77% of those aged 15-24.

Highly educated respondents tend to agree more frequently with the statement that the EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible: 84% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or above agree with this, compared to 82% of those who completed their education aged 16-19 and 77% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger.

Q6 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% Total 'Agreement' by socio-demographics)

Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

	Rising energy prices have a significant impact on my purchasing power	The EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible	Recent price increases in (OUR COUNTRY) are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour
EU27	85	82	56
Gender			
Men	84	82	56
Women	87	83	56
Age			
15-24	77	76	55
25-39	81	80	56
40-54	87	81	54
55+	89	86	57
Education (age when completed)			
Up to 15	81	77	58
16-19	88	82	57
20+	86	84	56
Still studying	81	80	54

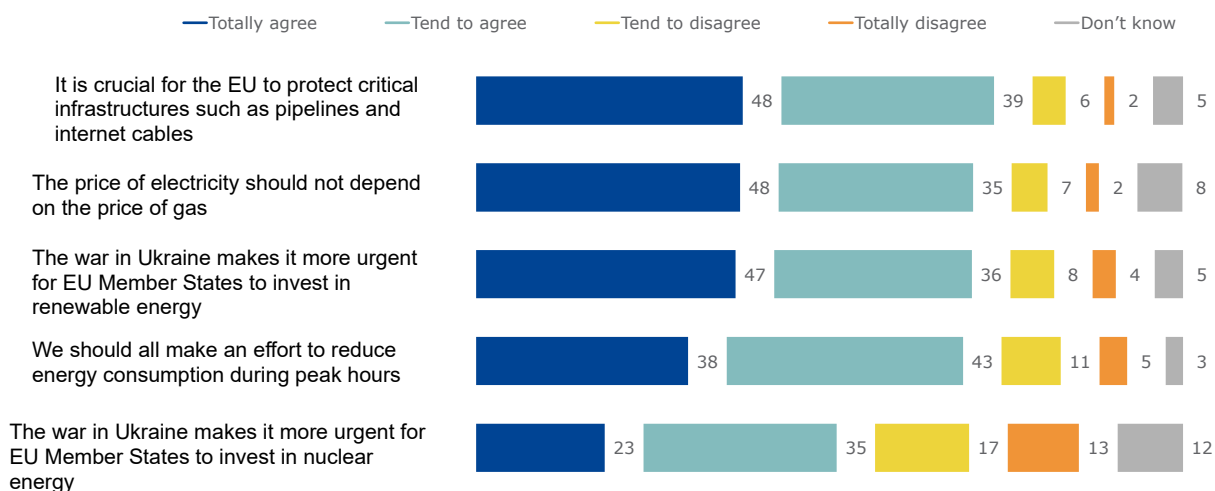
1.2. Support for EU measures related to the energy challenges

Respondents were asked about their support for a number of EU measures aimed at securing energy supply and mitigating rising energy prices. The results of this survey show that support for these measures is very high. Well over eight in ten respondents agree that:

- the EU must protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables (48% 'totally agree', 39% 'tend to agree');
- the price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas (48% 'totally agree', 35% 'tend to agree');
- the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy (47% 'totally agree', 36% 'tend to agree'); and
- everyone should make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours (38% 'totally agree', 43% 'tend to agree').

A smaller share of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy, with 23% 'totally agreeing' with this statement and 35% who 'tend to agree'.

Q7 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% EU27)



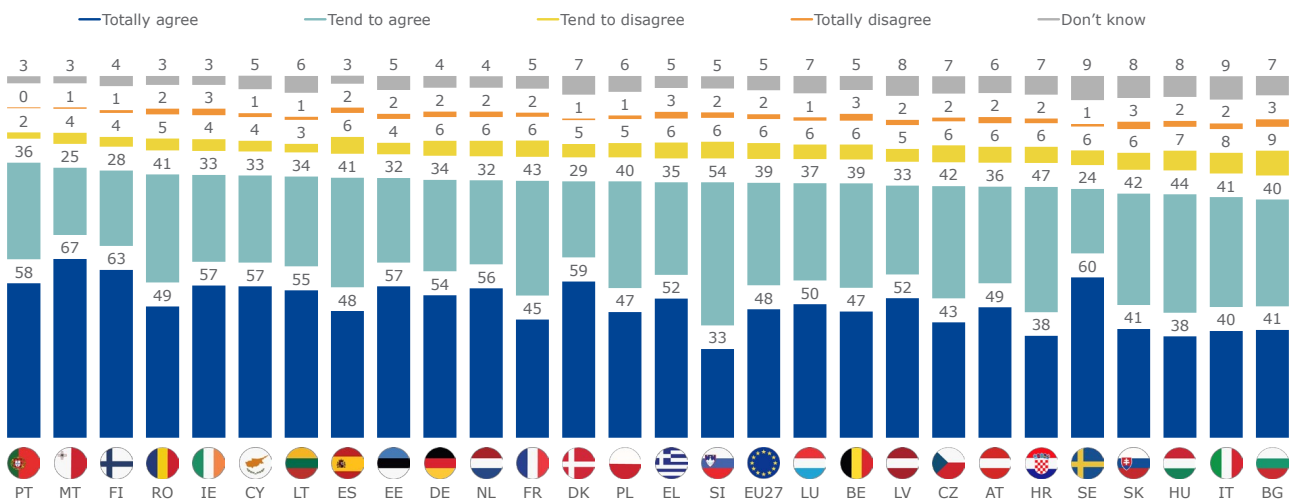
Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Support for various EU measures aimed at securing energy supply and mitigating rising energy prices tends to be high across all Member States.

In all Member States, more than eight in ten respondents agree that the EU should protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables. The proportion agreeing with this statement ranges from 81% in Bulgaria and Italy to 93% in Malta and 94% in Portugal. Moreover, across most Member States, more than four in ten respondents 'totally agree' that the protection of critical infrastructures is crucial for the EU – this proportion varies between 33% in Slovenia and 67% in Malta.

Q7_4 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

It is crucial for the EU to protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

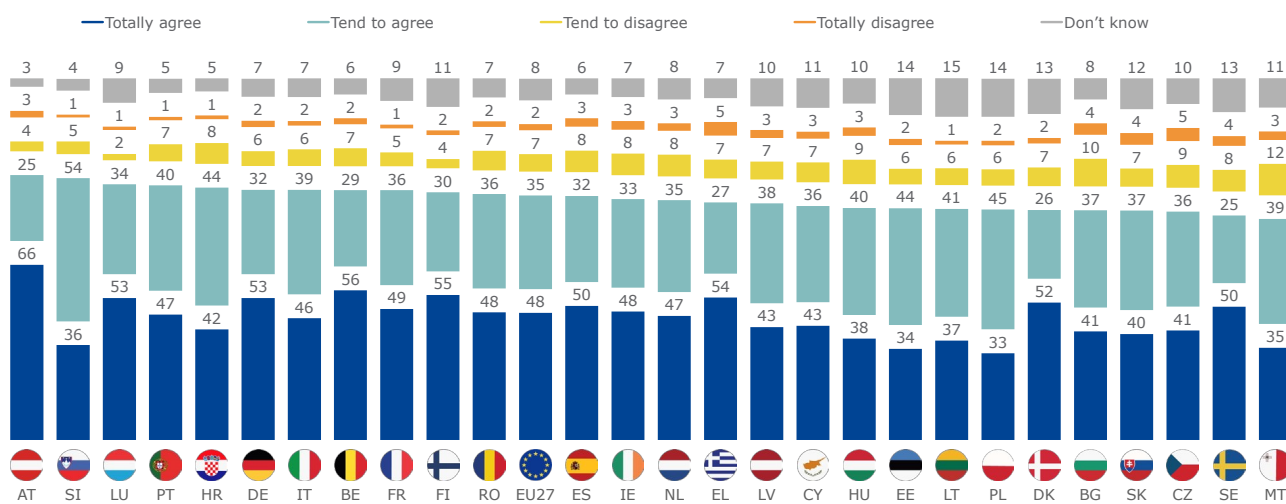
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 19/95

In most countries, at least three-quarters of respondents agree that the price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas, with the smallest proportion agreeing found in Malta (74%), followed closely by Sweden (76%). The highest proportions are seen in Slovenia (90%) and Austria (91%). The proportion 'totally agreeing' that the price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas ranges from 33% in Poland to 66% in Austria.

Q7_3 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas
(% by country)



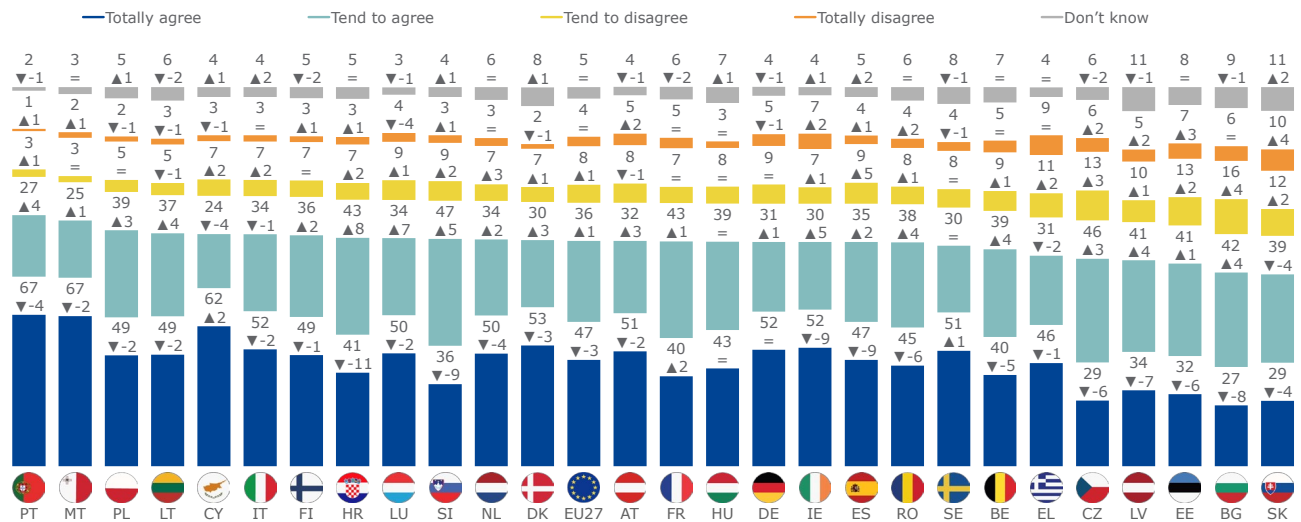
In all Member States, at least six in ten respondents agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy. The share agreeing ranges from 60% in Bulgaria and 68% in Slovakia to 92% in Malta and 94% in Portugal (Note: respondents in Malta and Portugal were also among the most likely to support this measure in April 2022). In ten Member States, at least half of respondents 'totally agree' that the war makes it more urgent to invest in renewable energy, with respondents in Cyprus (62%), Malta and Portugal (both 67%) being the most likely to 'totally agree'.

There is substantially more variation across the Member States in agreement about the urgency of investing in nuclear energy. In Austria, Cyprus and Greece, 33%-35% of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy. In contrast, more than twice as many respondents agree with this statement in France (71%), Finland (71%), Romania (75%) and Poland (77%).

Flash Eurobarometer 514

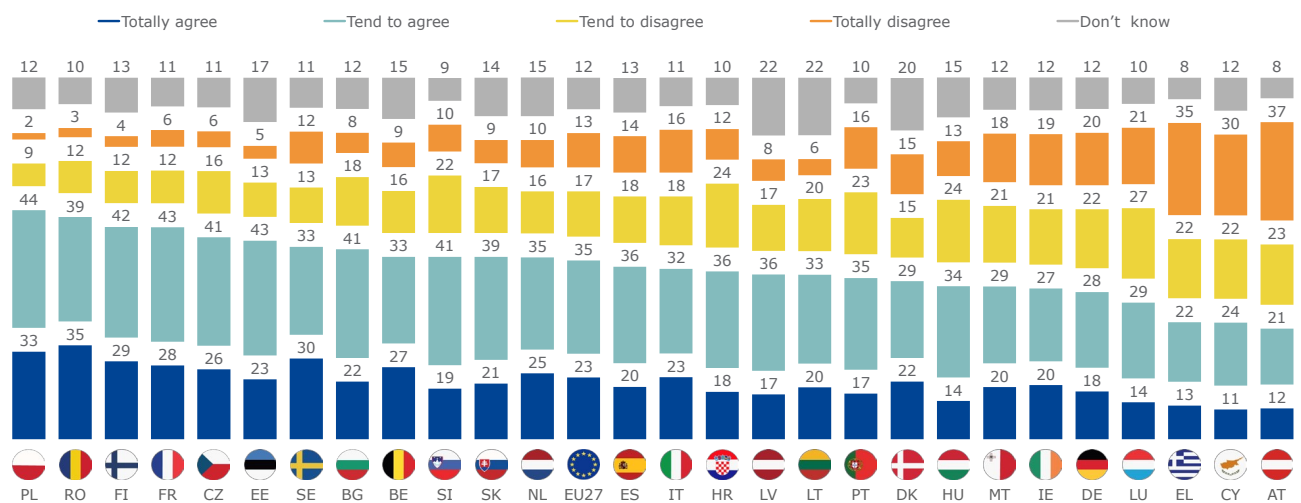
EU's response to the energy challenges 20/95

Q7_1 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy (% by country)

Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Q7_2 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy (% by country)

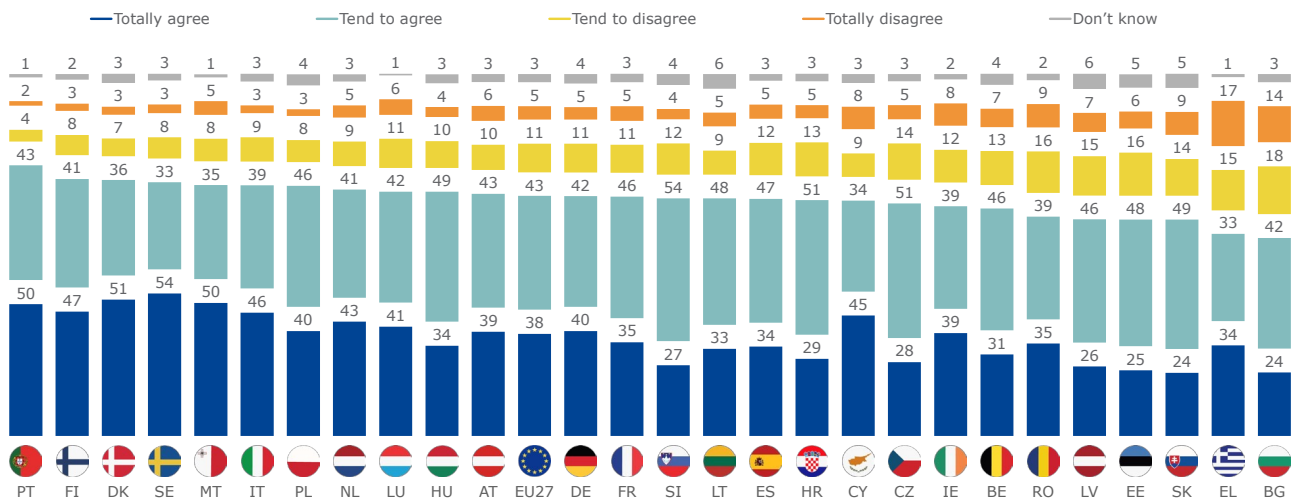
Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 21/95

Roughly two-thirds – or more – of respondents across all countries agree that everyone should make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours. The highest proportions agreeing with this measure are found again in Portugal (93%). The smallest shares agreeing are observed in Greece (67%) and Bulgaria (65%). In Sweden, 54% of respondents ‘totally agree’ that everyone should make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours; the proportion ‘totally agreeing’ is also high in Denmark (51%), Malta and Portugal (both 50%).

We should all make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Socio-demographic considerations

Support for EU measures aimed at securing energy supply and mitigating rising energy prices is high across all socio-demographic groups, although some significant differences can be observed. Most notably, male respondents more often agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy (64% agree vs 53% of female respondents).

In line with the results described in Section 2.1, older respondents are more likely to agree with the EU measures to secure energy supply and mitigate rising energy prices. For example, 88% of those aged 55 and above agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy, compared to 81% of those aged 40-54, 79% of those aged 25-39 and 77% of those aged 15-24. In the same way, those aged 55 and above are more likely than those in other age groups to agree that the price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas (88% vs 72%-85%), the EU must protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables (94% vs 76%-87%), and that all should make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours (87% vs 73%-80%).

Differences by level of education tend to be minor, although some difference reach statistical significance. Markedly, 85% of those who completed their education aged 20 or above agree that the war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy, compared to 83% of those who completed their education aged 16-19 and 78% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger.

Q7 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(% Total 'Agree' by socio-demographics) Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

	It is crucial for the EU to protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables	The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy	The price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas	We should all make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours	The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy
EU27	87	83	83	81	58
Gender					
Men	88	83	84	79	64
Women	85	83	82	83	53
Age					
15-24	76	77	72	73	55
25-39	80	79	78	77	58
40-54	87	81	85	80	58
55+	94	88	88	87	60
Education (age when completed)					
Up to 15	79	78	81	77	50
16-19	88	83	87	82	59
20+	90	85	84	83	61
Still studying	79	79	75	77	55

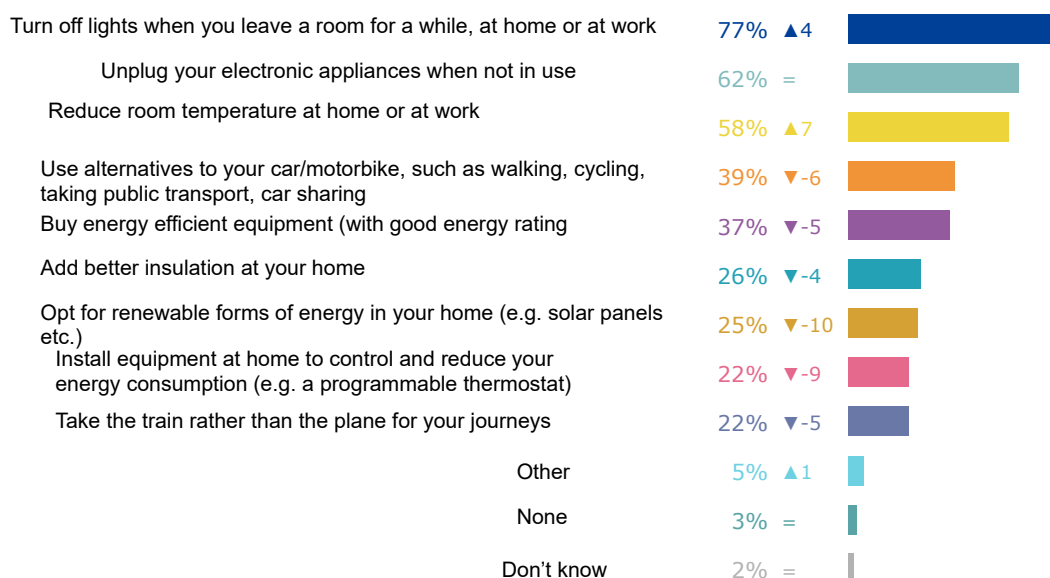
1.3. Willingness to cut down on energy consumption

Respondents in this survey were also asked what kind of actions they are already taking or that they would be willing to take to cut down on their energy consumption and energy bills. As in April 2022, a vast majority of respondents are prepared to take at least some actions to cut down on their energy consumption and bills (3% are not prepared to take any action and 2% reply that they 'don't know'); there is, however, a clear shift in the most popular type of actions selected by respondents.

The largest shares of respondents are already or would be willing to turn off lights when they leave a room for a while, at home or at work (77%, +4 pp compared to April 2022), unplug electronic appliances when not in use (62%, no change), or reduce room temperature at home or work (58%, +7 pp). About four in ten respondents are already using or are prepared to use alternatives to their car/ motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport, car sharing (39%, -6 pp), or buy energy efficient equipment with a good energy rating (37%, -5 pp).

Fewer respondents are prepared to take some of the more costly actions/ actions with a higher impact on their personal life. Moreover, compared to April 2022, the shares of respondents ready to take these actions has decreased: add better insulation in their home (26%, -4 pp), opt for renewable forms of energy at their home, such as solar panels etc. (25%, -10 pp), install equipment at home to control and reduce their energy consumption (22%, -9 pp) and to take the train rather than the plane for journeys (22%, -5 pp).

Q9 And you, personally, what kind of action(s) are you already taking or would you be ready to take to cut down on your energy consumption and your energy bills? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% EU27)



Base: all respondents (26337)
▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022

Turning off lights when they leave a room for a while, at home or work, is the action respondents are most willing to take to cut down on their energy consumption and bills in all Member States. This share ranges from 64% in Slovenia and 66% in Bulgaria to 83% in Estonia and 85% in Malta and Portugal. Compared to April 2022, the share of respondents willing to take this action (or already taken this action) has increased in 14 Member States. The highest increases are observed in Lithuania (+12 pp) and Czechia (+10 pp).

The proportion of respondents who would unplug electronic appliances when not in use varies between 49% in Czechia and 75%-78% in Portugal and Lithuania. Since the last wave, this share of respondents has remained stable in almost all countries, except in Lithuania (78%, +9 pp), Latvia (65%, +7 pp), Slovenia (59%, +11) and Denmark (55%, +7 pp).

There is more variation across countries for some of the other actions. For instance, in Latvia and Lithuania, 32%-35% of respondents are already or would be prepared to reduce the room temperature at home or work. In contrast, more than twice as many are prepared to do so in Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (all 71%). Since April 2022, in most Member States, the share of respondents ready to reduce the room temperature at home or work has increased significantly. The highest increases are found in Luxembourg (71%, +18 pp) and Denmark (71%, +12 pp).

The share of respondents who are prepared to buy energy efficient equipment (with a good energy rating) varies between 25% (-13 pp) in Spain and 63% (-7 pp) in Malta. Similar proportions are observed for buying better insulation at home, ranging from 15% (-7 pp) in Finland to 52% in Bulgaria.

The share of respondents who are prepared to use alternatives to your car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport, car sharing ranges from 22% (-5 pp) in Latvia to 48% in Spain. Large differences are also visible with respect to readiness to take the train rather than the plane for journeys to cut down on energy consumption and energy bills. While in Cyprus and Malta, 6% of respondents are prepared to do so, this applies to 35% of respondents in Sweden. In Malta, the share of respondents ready to take the train has decreased by four percentage points, while it has remained stable in Sweden.

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 25/95

Q9 And you, personally, what kind of action(s) are you already taking or would you be ready to take to cut down on your energy consumption and your energy bills? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country) Base: all respondents (26 337)

	Turn off lights when you leave a room for a while, at home or at work	Unplug your electronic appliances when not in use	Reduce room temperature at home or at work	Use alternatives to your car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, etc	Buy energy efficient equipment (with good energy rating)	Add better insulation at your home	Opt for renewable forms of energy in your home (e.g. solar panels etc.)	Install equipment at home to control and reduce your energy consumption	Take the train rather than the plane for your journeys	Other	None	Don't know
EU27	77	62	58	39	37	26	25	22	22	5	3	2
BE	76	58	70	34	40	29	28	20	13	3	4	2
BG	66	56	38	36	42	52	25	16	15	4	5	2
CZ	72	49	56	30	34	24	19	20	18	5	7	2
DK	82	55	71	34	35	16	16	17	15	8	2	2
DE	79	59	67	40	29	16	22	18	30	10	2	2
EE	83	64	42	37	45	39	22	29	17	3	4	1
IE	81	67	55	32	46	35	24	26	14	7	4	2
EL	71	54	43	40	30	32	39	21	13	4	8	2
ES	77	63	52	48	25	30	21	23	22	6	3	1
FR	77	67	63	36	39	29	21	24	22	4	3	2
HR	81	67	52	38	30	35	25	23	16	4	4	1
IT	76	63	62	34	42	22	28	22	14	3	2	1
CY	80	65	40	27	49	43	61	29	6	3	5	0
LV	75	65	32	22	36	24	14	18	10	3	5	2
LT	79	78	35	27	36	24	19	12	8	4	5	1
LU	82	59	71	42	42	22	27	26	16	9	6	2
HU	75	53	44	39	47	46	41	39	32	4	2	2
MT	85	62	42	40	63	31	40	28	6	10	3	2
NL	74	54	71	42	42	37	36	23	19	8	3	2
AT	81	57	60	41	30	21	30	24	32	7	3	1
PL	78	63	52	40	41	25	21	17	26	1	2	3
PT	85	75	43	45	51	36	39	30	20	3	2	1
RO	75	65	45	38	46	41	28	33	17	3	4	2
SI	64	59	46	40	47	44	41	30	24	3	3	3
SK	71	52	50	33	38	22	22	16	23	3	9	3
FI	81	58	55	36	37	15	17	19	21	10	3	2
SE	79	62	49	44	45	23	34	25	35	7	3	3

Socio-demographic considerations

Female respondents are more likely to be already taking, or be more willing to take, some of the overall most common actions to cut down on their energy consumption and energy bills. For example, 67% of female respondents are already or are prepared to unplug their electronic devices when not in use, versus 56% of men. Similar patterns are visible when it comes to turning off lights when leaving a room for a while, at home or at work (82% vs 72%), reducing the room temperature at home or at work (61% vs 55%) and using alternatives to a car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car sharing (40% vs 37%). On the other hand, male respondents are more likely to (already) take actions such as buying energy efficient equipment (39% of male respondents vs 35% of their female counterparts), opt for renewable forms of energy at home (27% vs 23%) and install equipment at home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. a programmable thermostat) (23% vs 21%).

Q9 And you, personally, what kind of action(s) are you already taking or would you be ready to take to cut down on your energy consumption and your energy bills? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by socio-demographics)

	Turn off lights when you leave a room for a while, at home or at work	Unplug your electronic appliances when not in use	Reduce room temperature at home or at work	Use alternative s to your car/motorb ike, such as walking, cycling, etc.	Buy energy efficient equipment (with good energy rating)	Add better insulation at your home	Opt for renewable forms of energy in your home (e.g. solar panels etc.)	Install equipment at home to control and reduce your energy consumption g. a programmable thermostat)	Take the train rather than the plane for your journeys	Other	None	Don't know
EU27	77	62	58	39	37	26	25	22	22	5	3	2
Gender												
Men	72	56	55	37	39	27	27	23	21	6	4	2
Women	82	67	61	40	35	26	23	21	23	5	2	2
Age												
15-24	66	53	44	41	28	21	29	21	26	5	3	3
25-39	68	56	51	37	36	28	28	25	22	5	3	2
40-54	77	61	59	37	40	28	25	23	20	6	4	2
55+	85	68	66	39	38	26	22	20	22	5	3	1
Education (Age when completed)												
15	67	53	30	28	23	23	21	20	6	2	2	1
16-19	80	59	36	36	24	22	21	20	5	3	3	2
20+	79	62	42	41	30	27	24	23	6	3	3	1
Still studying	71	49	44	30	24	28	23	27	6	2	2	2

There are substantial differences between younger and older respondents regarding the extent to which they are taking actions or are prepared to take specific actions. Older respondents are more likely to unplug their electronic appliances when not in use: 68% of those aged 55 and above vs 61% of those aged 40-54, 56% of those aged 25-39 and 53% of those aged 15-24. Those aged 55 and above respondents are also more likely to reduce room temperature at home or at work (66% vs 44%-59%) and turn off lights when leaving a room for a while, at home or at work (85% vs 66%-77%). On the other hand, younger respondents would more often use alternatives to their car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car sharing: 41% for those aged 15-24 vs 37%-39% of those in other age categories. A similar pattern is observed for taking the train rather than the plane for their journeys (26% vs 20%-22%).

Higher educated respondents are more likely to be already taking or be ready to take most of the actions listed in the survey. For example, 42% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older are already using or are ready to use alternatives to their car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport, and car sharing, compared to 30%-36% of those who completed their education when aged 16-19 or aged 15 or younger. Similarly, 41% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older would buy energy efficient equipment (with good energy rating), compared to 36% of those who completed their education aged either 16-19 and 28% of those who stopped education aged 15 or younger.

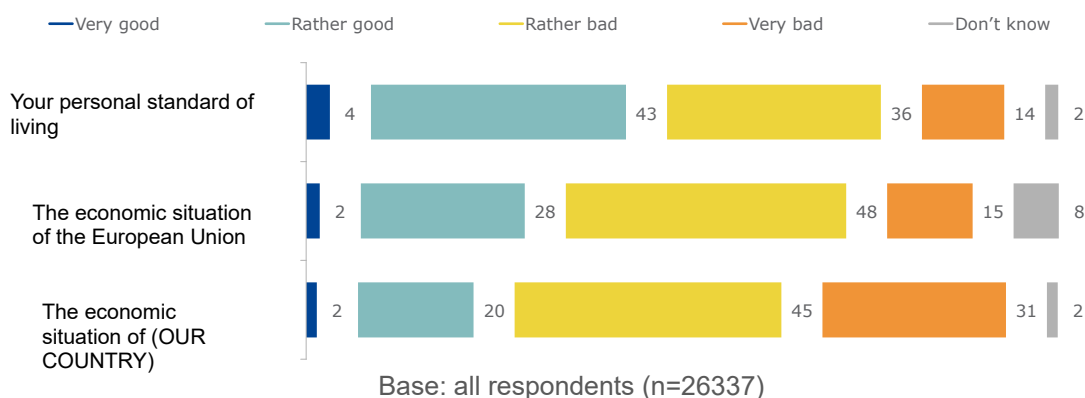
Section 2. Views about the current economic situation and expected impact of national and EU measures

2.1. Perceptions of the current economic situation

Three-quarters of respondents evaluate their country's economic situation as bad (31% 'very bad' and 45% 'rather bad'), compared to less than a quarter replying it is good (2% 'very good' and 20% 'rather good'). Similarly, about two-thirds of respondents evaluate the economic situation of the EU as bad (15% 'very bad' and 48% 'rather bad').

Respondents are divided when asked to assess the current state of their personal standard of living. Half of respondents evaluate their standard of living to be bad: 14% find it 'very bad' and 36% 'rather bad'. The other half of respondents reply that their standard of living is good (4% 'very good' and 36% 'rather good').

Q5 How would you judge the current state of each of the following? (% EU27)



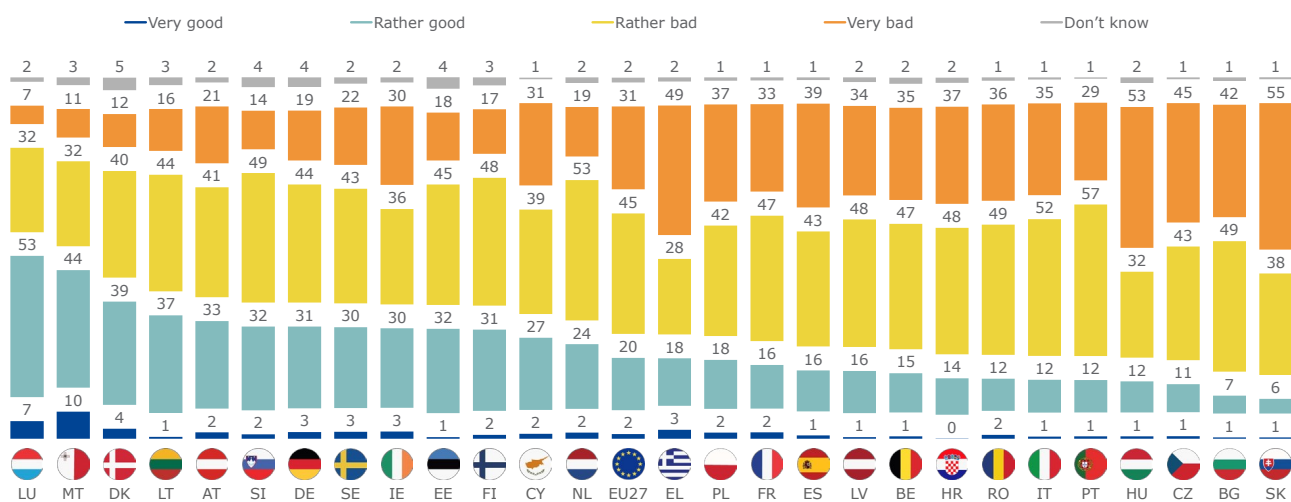
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 29/95

In almost all Member States, most respondents evaluate their country's economic situation as bad. The highest proportions sharing this view are observed in Bulgaria (91%) and Slovakia (93%). In Malta and Luxembourg, on the other hand, respondents judging the current economic situation of their country as good outnumber those replying it is bad (55% vs 43% in Malta and 60% vs 39% in Luxembourg).

Q5_1 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

The economic situation of (OUR COUNTRY) (% by country)



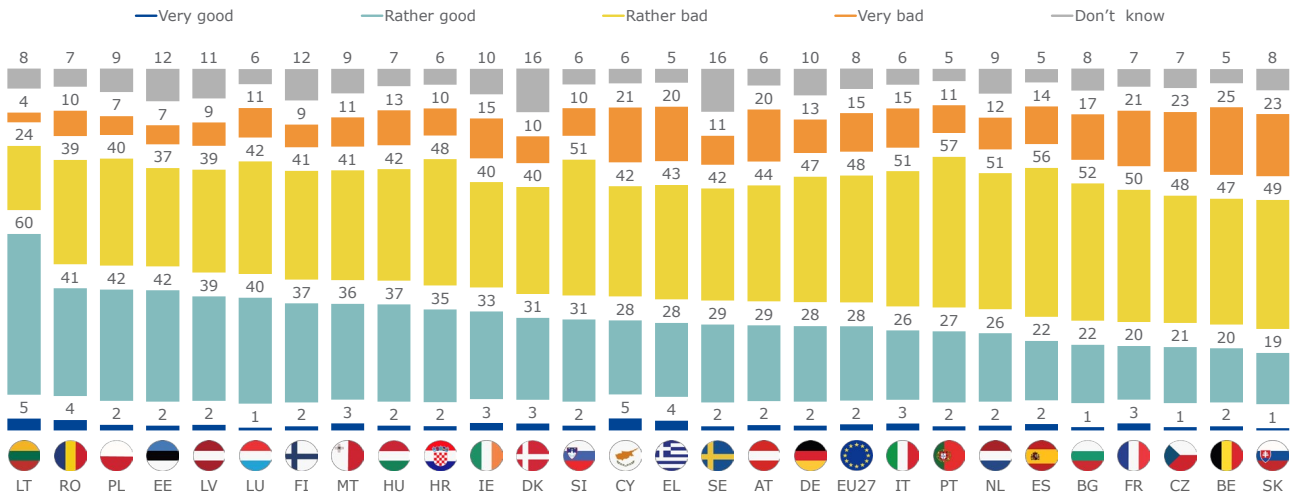
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EU's response to the energy challenges 30/95

In 21 Member States, 50% – or more – of respondents evaluate the current state of the EU economy as bad (from 50% in Denmark to 73% in Belgium). In six countries, this view is shared by less than half of respondents: Romania and Finland (both 49%), Latvia (48%), Poland (47%) Estonia (44%) and Lithuania (28%). In Lithuania, respondents are the most likely to think the current state of the EU economy is good (65% share this view).

Q5_2 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

The economic situation of the EU (% by country)



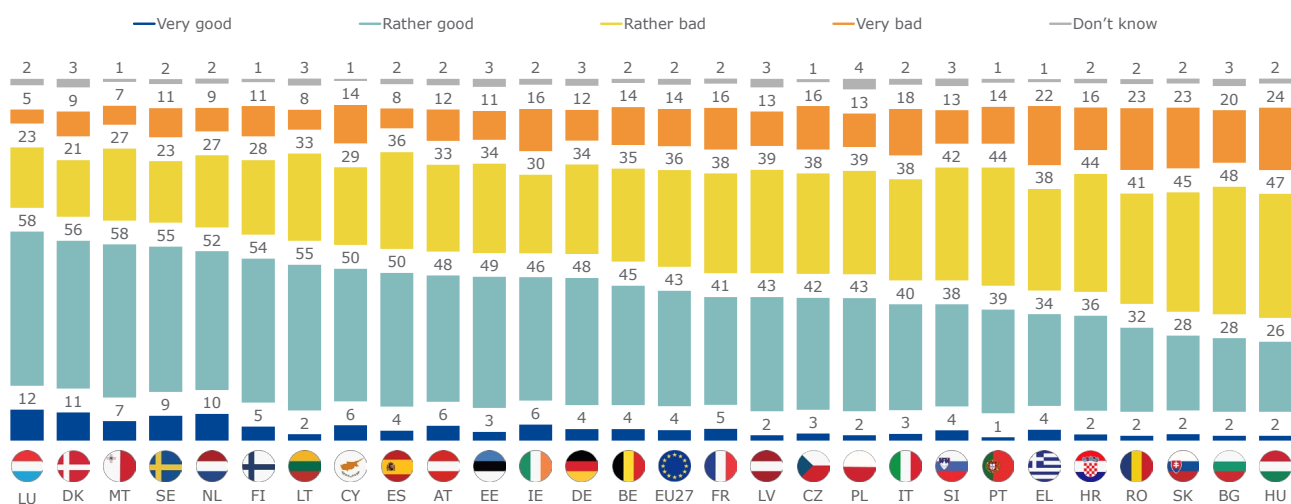
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 31/95

There is considerable variation across Member States in respondents' answers when being asked to evaluate their current standard of living. In half of the Member States, a majority of respondents reply that their current standard of living is good, with the overall largest shares observed in Luxembourg (70%) and Denmark (66%). In the other half of the countries, the majority view is that respondents' current personal standard of living is bad, with the largest majorities seen in Hungary (70%), Bulgaria and Slovakia (both 68%).

Q5_3 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

Your personal standard of living (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows that, compared to male respondents, female respondents are more likely to judge the economic situation of their country as bad (81% vs 73%). A similar pattern is observed for their current personal standard of living: 54% of female respondents say it is bad, compared to 47% of their male counterparts.

There are differences between younger and older respondents in how they perceive the current economic situation. Most notably, those aged 40-54 are more likely to be pessimistic about the current economic situation of their country (80% 'bad' responses vs 75%-77% in other age groups), the current economic situation of the EU (67% vs 53%-63%) and their personal standard of living (55% vs 44%-51%).

Some differences are also observable across levels of education. For instance, 80% of those who completed their education aged 16-19 perceive the current state of the economy in their country as bad, compared to 74%-75% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger or aged 20 or older. A similar pattern is visible for the EU's current economic situation. In contrast, highly educated respondents are more likely to evaluate their current personal standard of living as good: 51% of those who completed their education aged 20 or older share this view, compared to 42% of those who have completed their education aged either 16-19 or 15 or younger.

Q5 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

(% **Total 'Bad'** by socio-demographics) Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

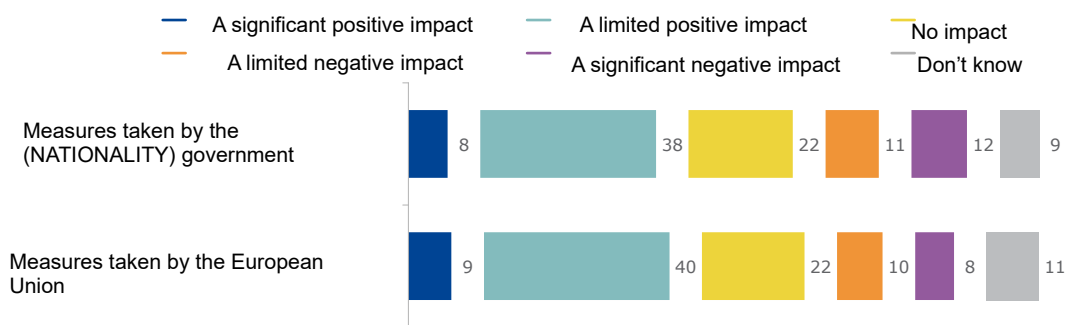
	The economic situation of (OUR COUNTRY)	The economic situation of the EU	Your personal standard of living
EU27	77	62	50
Gender			
Men	73	62	47
Women	81	63	54
Age			
15-24	77	53	44
25-39	75	60	48
40-54	80	67	55
55+	76	63	51
Education (age when completed)			
Up to 15	74	63	56
16-19	80	65	56
20+	75	62	47
Still studying	78	55	46

2.2. Expectations about the impact of EU and national measures

Respondents are asked to express their expectations about the impact of national and EU measures on the current economic situation. About half of respondents think that measures taken by the EU to improve the overall economic situation will have a positive impact, including 9% who think the impact will be significant and 40% who think there will be a limited positive impact. Among the other half of respondents, 22% think EU measures will have no impact, while 18% think the impact will be negative.

A similar picture emerges when respondents are asked about the impact of measures taken by their national government. Close to four in ten respondents (38%) think these measures will have a limited positive impact and less than one in ten (8%) think there will be significant positive impact. Again, among the other half of respondents, less than one in four (22%) think that national measures will have no impact, and an similar share (23%) think the impact will be negative.

Q8 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have? (% EU27)



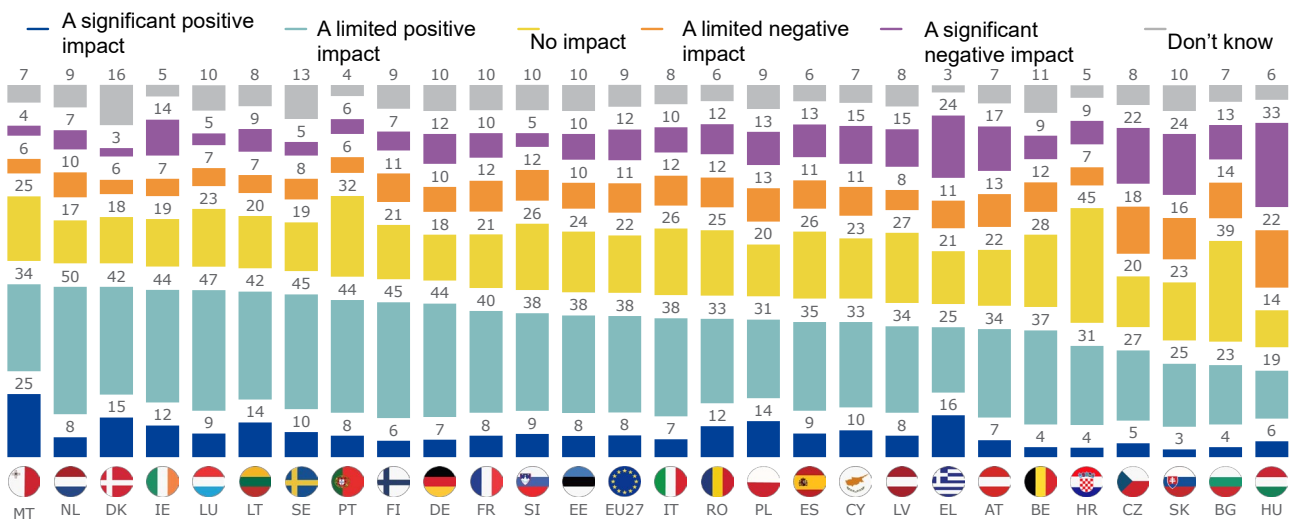
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 34/95

In almost all Member States, the largest share of respondents expect that measures taken by their national authorities to improve the overall economic situation will have a limited positive impact, for example, this view is shared by 50% of respondents in the Netherlands, 47% in Luxembourg and 45% in Sweden. In Bulgaria and Croatia, on the other hand, the largest share of respondents think that the national measures will have no impact (39% and 45%, respectively). In Hungary, the largest share of respondents think that national measures will have a significant negative impact (35%).

Q8_1 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have?

Measures taken by the (NATIONALITY) government (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

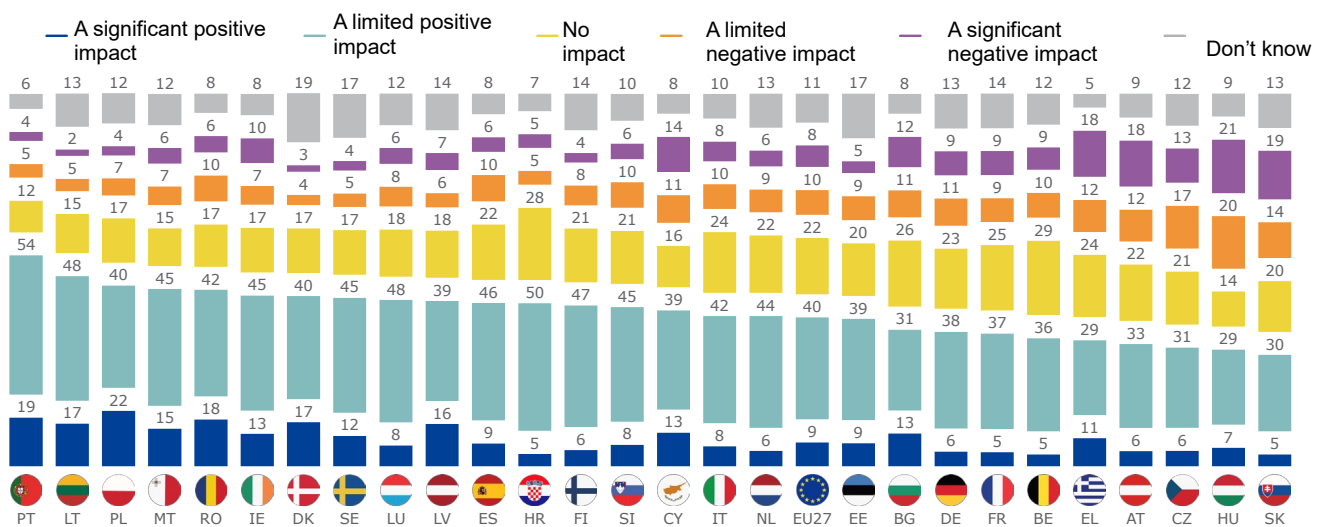
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 35/95

The largest share of respondents, across all Member States, expect the impact of EU measures on the current economic situation to be limited, but positive. This view is most commonly held in Portugal (54%), followed closely by Lithuania (48%), while it is least commonly held in Hungary (29%) and Slovakia (30%). In Hungary, a large number of respondents are divided between expecting that EU measures will have a limited negative impact (20%) or a significant negative impact (21%). The opinion that EU measures will have no impact is most prevalent in Croatia (28%) and Belgium (29%).

Q8_2 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have?

Measures taken by the EU (% by country)



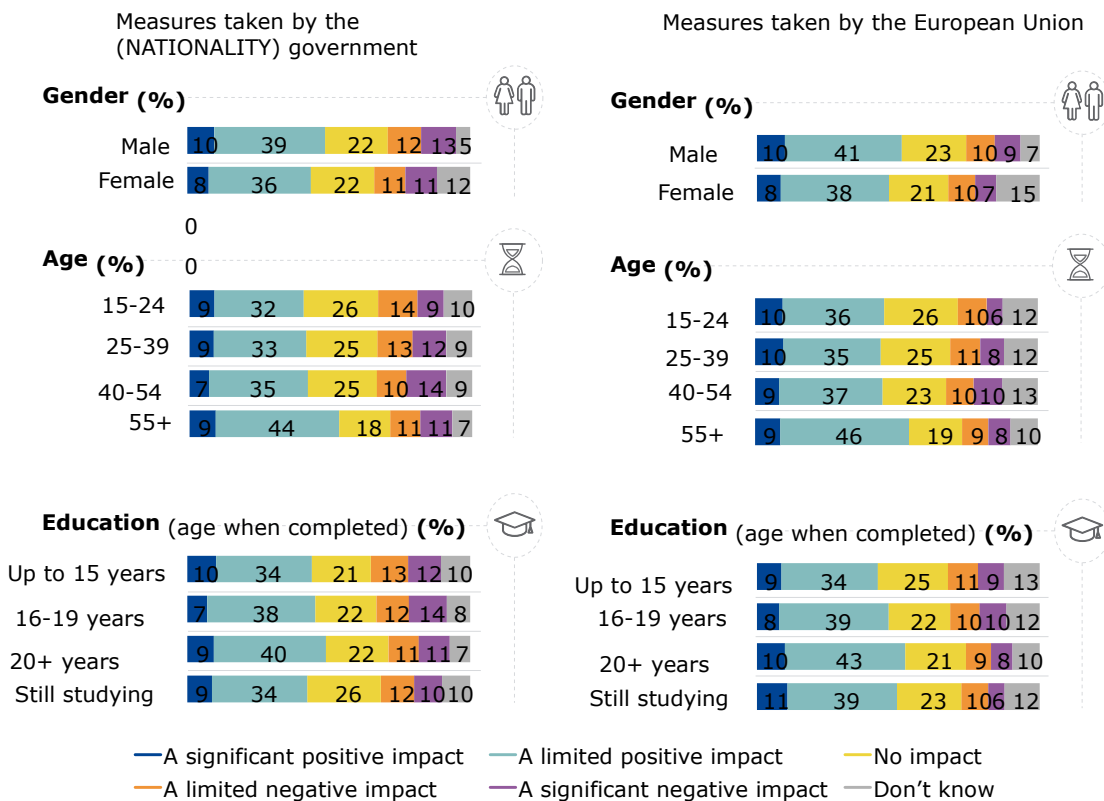
Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Socio-demographic considerations

Male respondents are more likely than their female counterparts to expect that measures taken by their national government and the EU to improve the overall economic situation will have a positive impact (49% vs 44% for national measures and 51% vs 47% for EU measures).

The older respondents are, the more likely they are to expect that measures taken by the EU will have a positive impact on the economic situation. Of those aged 55 and above, 55% expect the impact to be positive, compared to 45% of those aged 40-54 or 25-39 and 46% of those aged 15-24. This view is also most likely to be shared by highly educated respondents. For instance, of those who completed their education aged 20 or older, 53% expect the EU measure to have a positive impact, compared to 45%-47% of those who completed their education earlier.

Q8 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have? (% by socio-demographics)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Section 3. General attitudes towards the war in Ukraine and the response of public authorities

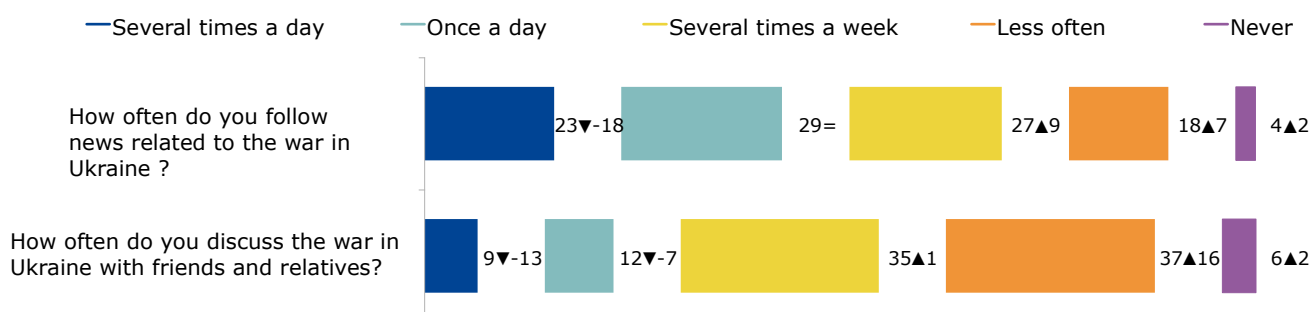
3.1. Interest in the war in Ukraine

The survey results show that EU citizens tend to follow the news related to the war in Ukraine and also talk about the war with friends and relatives, but this to a lesser extent than in April 2022 (Flash Eurobarometer 506).

Close to eight in ten respondents follow news related to the war in Ukraine at least several times a week. Yet the frequency of following news about the war has decreased compared to April 2022: 23% follow news related to the war in Ukraine several times a day (-18 pp compared to April 2022), 29% do so once a day (29%, no change) and 27% several times a week (27%, +9 pp). The proportion of respondents following the news 'less often' has increased by 7 percentage points to 18%. Few reply that they never follow news related to the war in Ukraine (4%, +2 pp).

Compared to April 2022, EU citizens also less frequently discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives: 9% do so several times a day (-13 pp) and 12% daily (-7 pp). Just over a third (35%) discuss the war with friends and relatives several times a week. The proportion doing so 'less often' has increased by 16 percentage points to 37%. A small share never discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives (6%, +2 pp).

Q1 How often do you...? (% EU27)

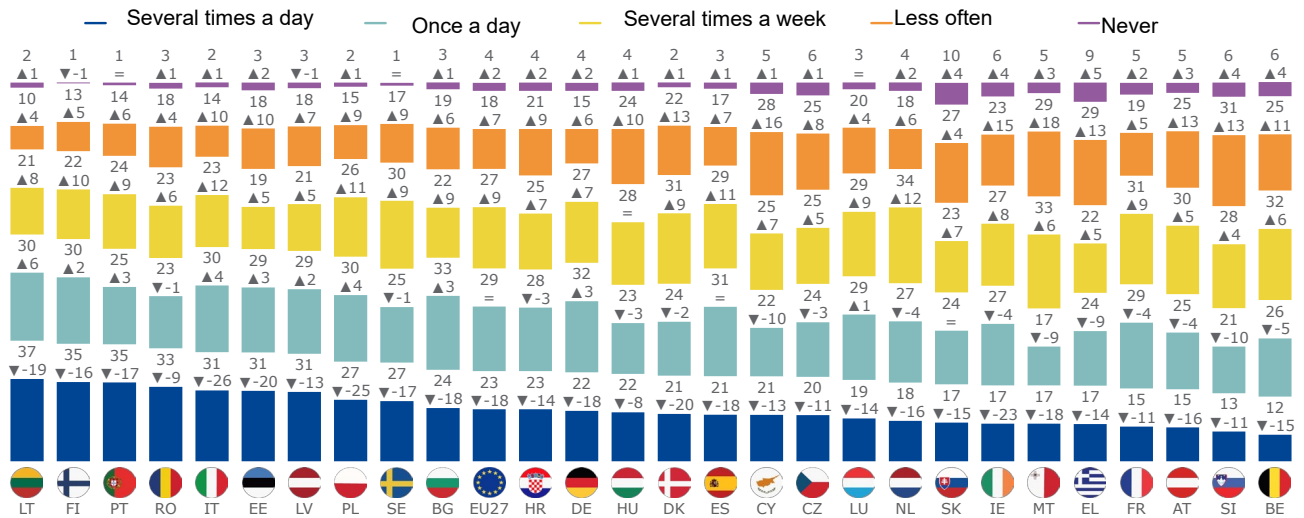


Although interest in the war in Ukraine has remained high, the frequency by which EU citizens consume news related to the war in Ukraine has decreased across all EU Member States. The proportion of respondents following news about the war in Ukraine at least several times a week is at least 60% in all Member States. The proportions following the news 'several times a day' are lower, ranging from 12% in Belgium to 37% in Lithuania. Compared to April 2022, the latter proportion has decreased in all countries. The highest decreases are seen in Italy (31%, -26 pp), Poland (27%, -25 pp) and Ireland (17%, -23 pp).

Flash Eurobarometer 514

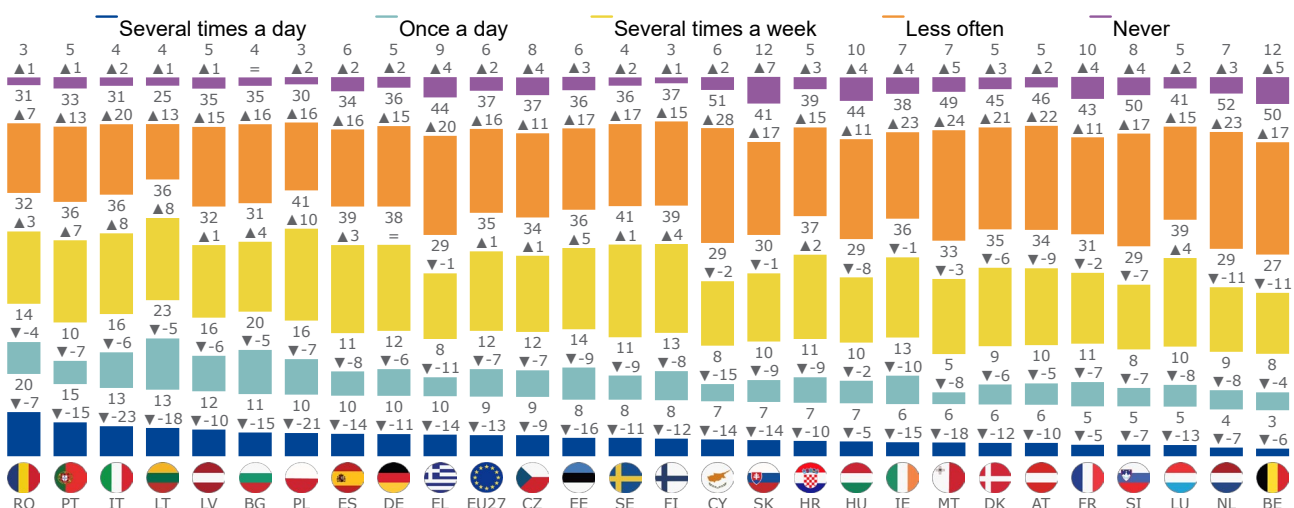
EU's response to the energy challenges 38/95

Q1_1 How often do you...follow news related to the war in Ukraine? (% by country)



In all Member States, less than four in ten respondents discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and family at least once a day: from 11% in Malta to 35% in Lithuania. Similar share discuss about the war several times a week, with the highest proportions seen in Sweden and Poland (both 41%) and the lowest one in Belgium (27%). The proportion discussing the war 'less often' ranges from 25% in Lithuania to 52% in the Netherlands. Compared to April 2022, in all Member States, this proportion has increased. The highest increases are seen in Cyprus (+28 pp), Malta (+24), Ireland (+23 pp) and the Netherlands (+23 pp).

Q1_2 How often do you... discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives? (% by country)



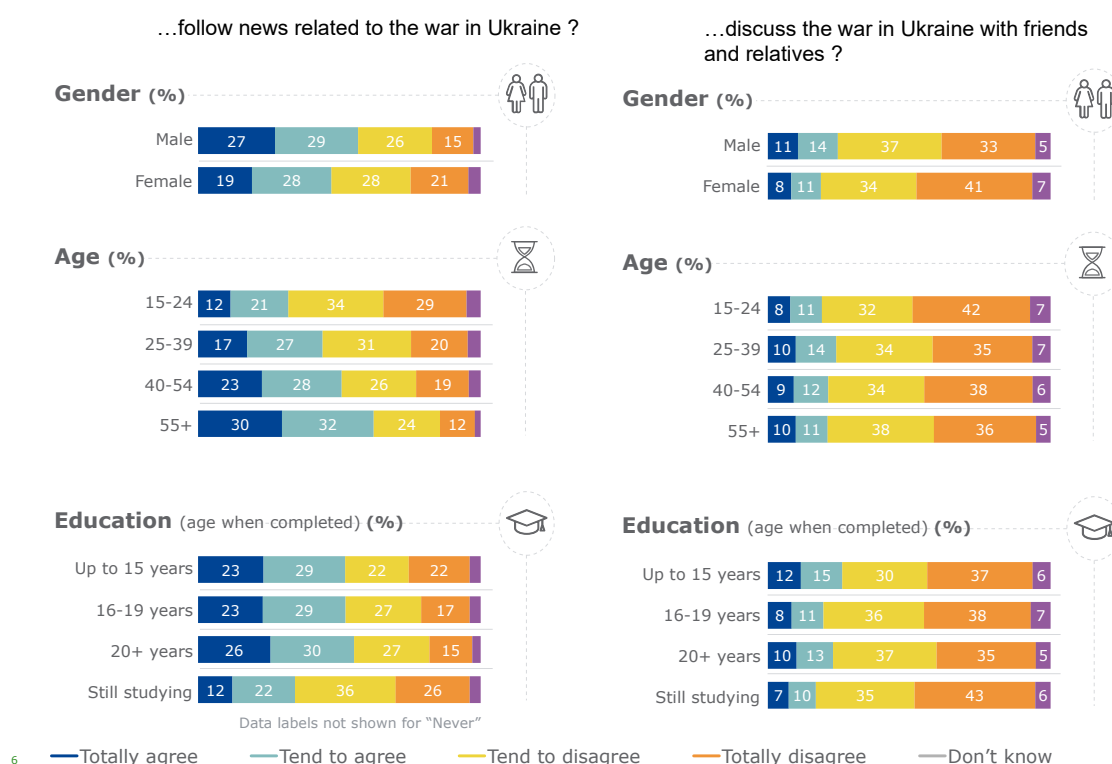
Socio-demographic considerations

Male respondents are more likely than their female counterparts to frequently follow news related to the war in Ukraine and to frequently discuss the war with friends and family.⁵ For instance, 27% of male respondents follow news about the war several times a day, compared to 19% of female respondents.

The older respondents are, the more likely they are to be frequent consumers of news about the war in Ukraine. Among respondents aged 55 and above, 30% follow news related to the war in Ukraine several times a day, compared to 23% of those aged 40-54, 17% of those aged 25-39 and 12% of those aged 15-24. Younger respondents are likelier to follow the war news less intensively. For example, 29% of respondents aged 15-24 follow news related to the war 'less often', compared to 20% of those aged 23-39, 19% of those aged 40-54 and 12% of those aged 55 and above. A similar pattern is visible regarding discussing the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives.

Higher educated respondents are slightly more likely to be frequent consumers of news about the war in Ukraine. Of those who completed their education aged 16-19 or 20 and above, 27% follow the news about the war several times a week, compared to 22% of those who completed their studies aged 15 or younger. A similar pattern is seen for discussing the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives several times a week.

Q1 How often do you...? (% by socio-demographics)



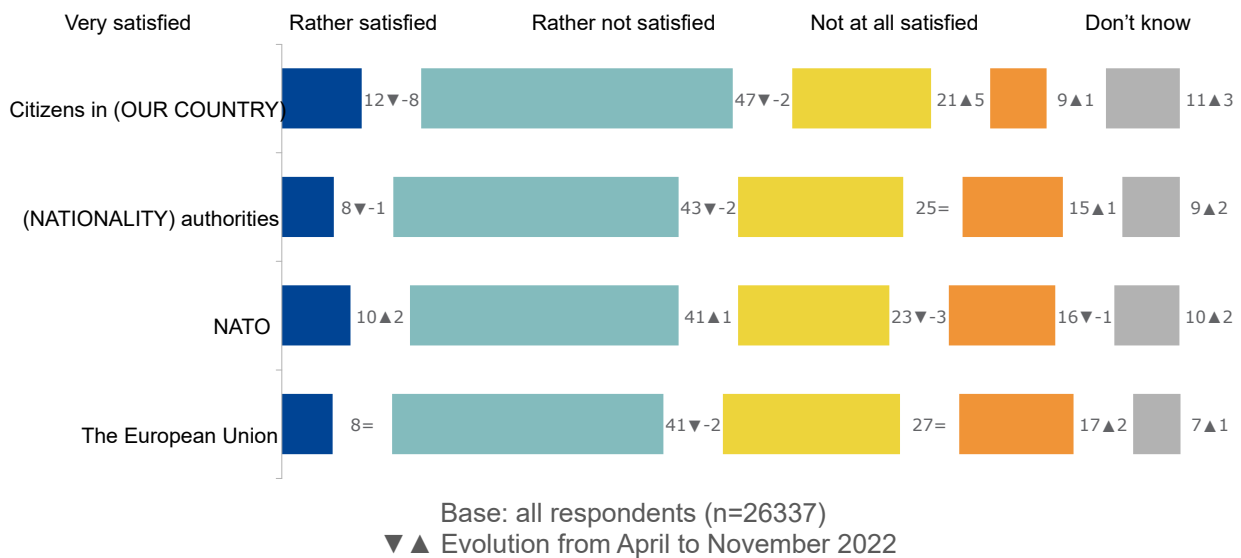
Base: all respondents (n=26337)

⁵ In the survey questionnaire, when asked with which gender they identify the most, respondents could also select 'in another way'. Due to the low base size for this group, the analysis looks at females and males only.

3.2. General satisfaction with the response to the war in Ukraine

Over half of respondents are satisfied with how citizens in their country have reacted to the war in Ukraine, including 12% who are 'very satisfied' and 47% who are 'rather satisfied' with the reaction of their fellow citizens (11% don't know). Nonetheless, compared to April 2022, the share of respondents being satisfied with how citizens in their country have reacted to the war in Ukraine decreased by ten percentage points.

Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? (% EU27)



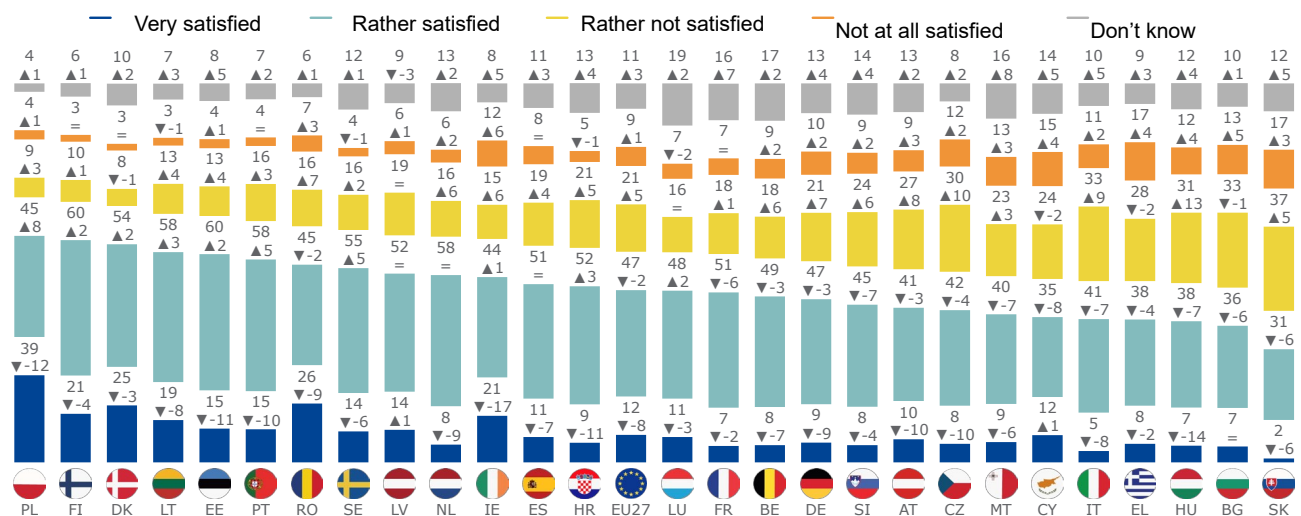
Since the last wave, satisfaction with how public authorities have reacted to the war in Ukraine has remained nearly the same (there are minor, although statistically significant decreases in satisfaction). Each time about one in two respondents report being satisfied with how the national authorities, NATO and the EU have reacted to the war in Ukraine. This mainly consists of respondents who are 'rather satisfied' with how these authorities have reacted (41%-43%), while smaller shares report being 'very satisfied' (8%-10%). The proportion of respondents who are not satisfied with the response of these authorities ranges from 39% for NATO and 40% for the national authorities to 44% for the EU.

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 41/95

Satisfaction with the response of their fellow citizens varies across Member States – with respondents in Slovakia being the least satisfied with how citizens in their country have reacted to the war in Ukraine (33%) and respondents in Poland (83%), Finland (81%) and Denmark (80%) being the most satisfied. Compared to the results of April 2022, the proportion of respondents being satisfied with the response of their fellow citizens has decreased in almost all countries; the largest decreases are seen in Hungary (-21 pp) and Ireland (-16 pp).

Q2_4 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)
▼ ▲ Evolution from April to November 2022

Respondents in Greece and Austria are the least likely to be satisfied with the response of the different authorities, while those in Denmark are, on average, the most likely to be satisfied.

- The proportion of respondents being satisfied with how national authorities in their country have reacted to the war in Ukraine ranges from 25% in Bulgaria, 33% in Greece and 36% in Slovakia to 71% in Estonia, 76% in Denmark and 79% in Finland. Denmark and Finland were also ranked among the highest in April 2022.
- Respondents in Greece (24%) and Cyprus (26%) are the least likely to be satisfied with the response of NATO, while those in Poland (70%, +8 pp) are the most likely to be satisfied. In 13 Member States, the proportion of respondents being satisfied with the way NATO reacted to the war in Ukraine has increased. The largest increases are seen in Luxembourg (60%, +14 pp), Portugal (61%, +13 pp) and Estonia (59%, +12 pp).
- With regard to the EU's response to the war, satisfaction ranges from 28% in Greece, 33% in Cyprus and Austria to 67% in Denmark. Compared to April 2022, satisfaction with the EU's response has decreased by 13 percentage points in Austria, while it has increased by eight percentage points in Portugal and Lithuania.

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 43/95

Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? (% **Total 'Satisfied'** by country)

	(NATIONALITY) Authorities	NATO	The European Union
EU27	51 ▼-3	49 ▼-3	51 ▲2
BE	49 ▼-7	46 ▼-8	50 ▼-2
BG	25 ▼-3	39 ▲7	38 ▲8
CZ	41 ▼-11	39 ▼-1	45 ▲3
DK	76 ▲2	67 ▼-1	66 ▼-3
DE	44 ▼-5	45 ▼-8	55 ▼-2
EE	71 ▼-5	54 ▲7	59 ▲12
IE	49 ▼-17	50 ▼-4	42 ▲5
EL	33 ▲2	28 ▼-1	24 =
ES	51 =	49 ▲2	46 ▲4
FR	57 ▼-1	55 ▼-3	52 ▲5
HR	49 ▼-2	46 ▲3	42 ▲6
IT	47 ▼-6	40 ▼-8	38 =
CY	42 ▲4	33 ▼-1	26 ▲8
LV	67 ▲3	62 ▲11	58 ▲10
LT	69 ▼-1	59 ▲8	61 ▲10
LU	61 ▲6	55 ▲7	60 ▲14
HU	40 ▼-12	42 ▼-10	49 ▼-10
MT	41 ▼-7	46 ▼-11	38 ▼-1
NL	62 ▲1	58 ▼-3	62 ▲2
AT	39 ▼-10	33 ▼-13	39 ▼-5
PL	58 =	55 ▲7	70 ▲8
PT	68 ▲3	64 ▲8	61 ▲13
RO	60 ▼-4	62 ▼-1	65 ▲2
SI	42 ▲3	44 ▼-2	40 ▲1
SK	36 ▼-2	39 ▼-3	40 ▼-2
FI	79 ▼-1	61 ▼-5	63 ▲8
SE	63 ▲3	57 ▲2	54 ▲6

Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

▼ ▲ Evolution from April to November 2022

Socio-demographic considerations

Differences in satisfaction of female and male respondents with the reaction of different authorities and fellow citizens to the war in Ukraine tend to be minor. Generally, male respondents are somewhat more likely to be satisfied. For example, 55% of male respondents are satisfied with the response of NATO, against 48% of their female counterparts.

Older respondents tend to be more likely to be satisfied with the reaction of fellow citizens and different authorities to the war in Ukraine. For example, 64% of respondents aged 55 and above are satisfied with the reaction of their fellow citizens, compared to 54%-58% of those who are younger. Similarly, 52% of respondents aged 55 and above are satisfied with the reaction of the EU, compared to 47% of those aged 15-24, 48% of those aged 25-39 and 45% of those aged 40-54.

Higher educated respondents are more likely to be satisfied with the reaction to the war in Ukraine of fellow citizens: 63% of those who completed their education aged 20 or above are satisfied with the reaction of fellow citizens compared to 58% of those who completed their education aged 16-19 and 53% of those who stopped school aged 15 or younger. A similar pattern is observed when it comes to satisfaction with the reaction of different authorities: for example, 53% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or above are satisfied with the reaction of the EU, versus 43% of those who completed their education aged 15 or less, and 46% of those who completed their education aged 16-19.

Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? (% **Total 'Satisfied'** by socio-demographics)

	Citizens in (OUR COUNTRY)	(NATIONALITY) authorities	NATO	The European Union
EU27	59	51	51	49
Gender				
Men	61	53	55	51
Women	58	49	48	47
Age				
15-24	54	49	49	47
25-39	55	49	47	48
40-54	58	49	47	45
55+	64	55	57	52
Education (age when completed)				
Up to 15	53	49	48	43
16-19	58	48	48	46
20+	63	55	55	53
Still studying	54	48	48	45

Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

3.3. Opinions on specific EU measures to respond to the war in Ukraine

Respondents were also asked whether they approve or not of a series of measures that the EU has announced to respond to the war in Ukraine.

Approval of EU humanitarian aid to Ukraine is still high, although it has slightly decreased since April 2022. Close to nine in ten approve of providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, including 53% who 'fully approve' and 35% who 'tend to approve' of this measure. Overall approval of this measure has decreased by five percentage points compared to April 2022. Similarly, somewhat more than eight in ten respondents support welcoming people fleeing the war into the EU, including 42% who 'fully approve' and 40% who 'tend to approve' of this measure. Again, overall approval for this measure has decreased by seven percentage points since April 2022.

The results of this question also show that there is still a majority of respondents approving of economic sanctions against Russia, although support has decreased compared to April 2022. About seven in ten respondents approve of economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals, including 42% who 'fully approve' and 29% who 'tend to approve'. This represents a nine percentage-point decrease in the overall proportion agreeing compared to April 2022.⁶ Close to two-thirds of respondents approve banning state-owned Russian media from broadcasting in the EU, of which 37% (-3 pp) report that they 'fully approve' and 26% that they 'approve' of this measure.

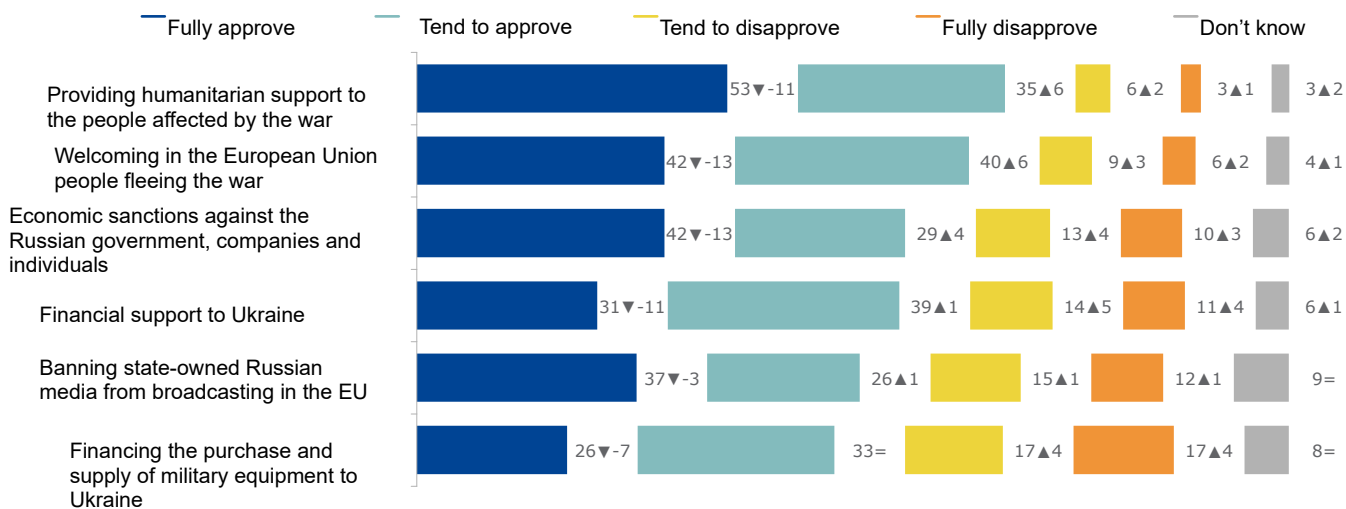
There is also continued support for economic and military aid to Ukraine, although the level of support has decreased since April 2022. Seven in ten respondents approve of financial support for Ukraine, encompassing 31% who 'fully approve' and 39% who 'tend to approve' such support. About six in ten respondents approve of financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine, including 26% who 'fully approve' and 33% who 'tend to approve' of this type of financing. The overall approval for financial support has decreased by 10 percentage points compared to April 2022 and the overall approval for financing of the purchase and supply of military equipment by eight percentage points.

⁶ Note: In April, this statement was formulated as follows: Economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals.

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 46/95

Q3 For each of the following measures that have been announced by the EU to respond to the war in Ukraine, please tell me if you approve of them or not. (% EU27)



Base: all respondents (n=26337)

▼ ▲ Evolution from April to November 2022

Approval of providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war is above three-quarters in all countries; the share of respondents approving of this measure is lowest in Slovakia, Czechia, Belgium and Bulgaria (between 77% and 82%) and highest in Portugal (95%) and Lithuania, Croatia, Finland, Malta and Estonia (all 94%). Compared to April 2022, the proportion of respondents 'fully approving' of providing humanitarian support has decreased significantly in Ireland (-21 pp), Belgium and the Netherlands (-17 pp), Czechia (-15 pp), Slovakia and Bulgaria (both -14 pp).

Approval of welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war ranges from 60% in Czechia and 61% in Slovakia to 93% in Portugal and Finland. Since April 2022, in Czechia and Slovakia, the proportion of respondents disapproving of welcoming people fleeing the war has increased by 18 and 16 percentage points, respectively.

In 22 Member States, a majority of respondents approve of economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals. As in April 2022, 85%-89% approve of economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals in Finland, Poland and Portugal. In five countries, less than half of respondents support such economic sanctions: Hungary (47%), Bulgaria and Slovakia (43%), Greece (38%) and Cyprus (37%). Overall approval for economic sanctions against Russia appear to have decreased compared to April 2022, although it should be added that the statement measuring this aspect was formulated somewhat different in the two surveys.

Concerning the approval of financial support to Ukraine, more than half of respondents approve of this in a majority of the Member States. The most important exceptions are Hungary (49%, -17 pp compared to April 2022), Bulgaria (46%, -9 pp) and Slovakia (45%, -18 pp).

Much larger differences across Member States are visible for the statement about financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. Whereas more than eight in ten approve of this measure in Finland (90%), Lithuania (81%), Poland (81%), this applies to just 31%-32% of respondents in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Greece and Cyprus. The share of respondents 'fully approving' to finance the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine has decreased in all Member States, with the largest decreases are seen in Croatia (-17 pp) and Malta (-15 pp).

In a majority of the Member States, more than half of respondents support banning state-owned Russian media (such as Russia Today and Sputnik) from broadcasting in the EU. The highest shares of respondents approving of this measure are observed in Finland and Poland (85%), while the smallest shares are observed in Greece (29%) and Cyprus (24%).

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 48/95

Q3 For each of the following measures that have been announced by the EU to respond to the war in Ukraine, please tell me if you approve of them or not? (% **Total 'Approve'** by country)

	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war	Economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals	Financial support to Ukraine	Banning state-owned Russian media from broadcasting in the EU	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27	88	82	71	70	63	59
BE	81	73	70	61	63	56
BG	82	70	43	46	37	31
CZ	80	60	58	51	49	44
DK	89	88	83	83	73	73
DE	85	79	71	69	60	58
EE	94	86	81	82	78	80
IE	85	75	76	73	69	61
EL	90	83	38	54	29	32
ES	90	85	73	74	62	58
FR	88	80	74	69	68	62
HR	94	90	74	77	64	62
IT	90	87	67	69	59	49
CY	93	88	37	61	24	32
LV	92	86	73	76	68	72
LT	94	86	82	84	77	81
LU	93	84	72	75	63	58
HU	84	80	47	49	47	39
MT	94	85	69	76	60	55
NL	85	78	77	75	69	68
AT	83	74	51	57	46	38
PL	93	87	88	80	85	81
PT	95	93	85	86	78	76
RO	89	84	72	74	65	63
SI	89	76	57	62	46	42
SK	77	61	43	45	41	32
FI	94	93	89	92	85	90
SE	92	88	81	85	71	75

Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

Socio-demographic considerations

Although differences are limited for most EU measures in response to the war in Ukraine, male respondents tend to show more support. For instance, male respondents are more likely than their female counterparts to approve of financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (65% vs 54%) and of banning state-owned Russian media from broadcasting in the EU (66% vs 61%).

Older respondents are more likely to support the various EU measures. For example, 75% of respondents aged 55 and above approve of financial support to Ukraine, compared to 68% of those aged 40-54 and 66% of those aged 25-39 or 15-24. Similarly, 63% of those aged 55 and above approve of financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine compared to 55%-58% of those in other age categories.

Higher educated respondents are more likely to approve of various EU measures in response to the war in Ukraine. For example, 82% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older approve of economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals, compared to 64%-68% of those who completed their education at an earlier age.

Q3 For each of the following measures that have been announced by the EU to respond to the war in Ukraine, please tell me if you approve of them or not? (% **Total 'Approve'** by socio-demographics)

	Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war	Economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals	Financial support to Ukraine	Banning state-owned Russian media (such as Russia Today and Sputnik) from broadcasting in the EU	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine
EU27	88	82	71	70	63	59
Gender						
Men	89	83	73	71	66	65
Women	87	81	69	69	61	54
Age						
15-24	81	77	66	66	61	58
25-39	84	78	70	66	64	57
40-54	88	81	69	68	61	55
55+	92	86	74	75	65	63
Education (age when completed)						
Up to 15	81	75	64	63	56	50
16-19	88	81	68	67	63	57
20+	91	85	75	74	66	63
Still studying	84	79	68	68	60	57

Base: all respondents (n=26 337)

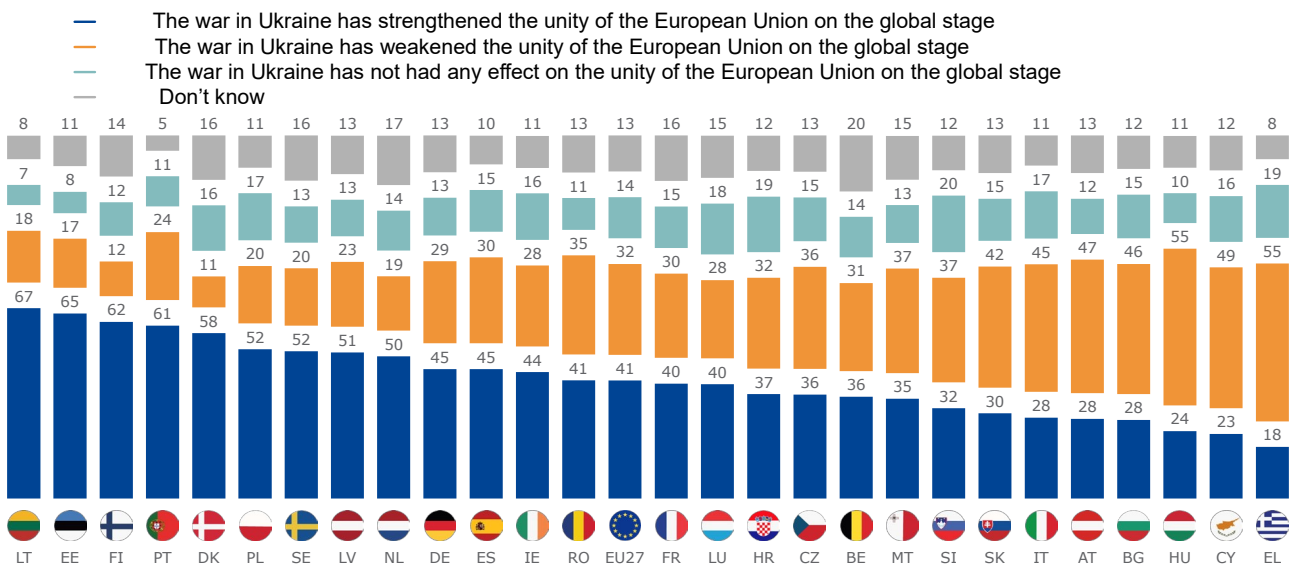
3.4. EU unity on the global stage: the effect of the war in Ukraine

About four in ten EU citizens (41%) share the view that the war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the EU on the global stage, while about one in three (32%) think that it has had a weakening effect. Less than one in five respondents (14%) think the war in Ukraine has had no effect on EU unity on the global stage, and a similar proportion (13%) 'do not know' whether the war has strengthened or weakened the unity of the EU on the global stage.

Views on the effect of the war in Ukraine on the unity of the EU on the global stage vary substantially across Member States. In Greece, Cyprus and Hungary, 18%-24% of respondents think the war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the EU on the global stage. In contrast, at the other end of the country ranking, about three times as many respondents share this view; this is the case in Lithuania (67%), Estonia (65%), Finland (62%) and Portugal (61%).

In Greece and Hungary (both 55%), a majority of respondents think the war in Ukraine has weakened the unity of the EU on the global stage. The proportion sharing this view is also high in Cyprus (49%), Austria (47%), Bulgaria (46%), Italy (45%) and Slovakia (42%).

Q4 Which of these three statements comes closest to your view? (% by country)



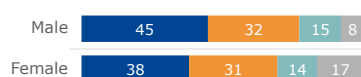
Base: all respondents (n=26337)

Socio-demographic considerations

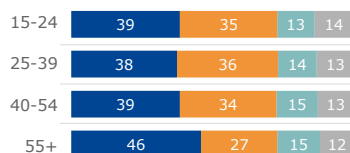
Male respondents are more likely than female respondents to share the view that the war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the EU on the global stage (45% vs 38%). The view that the war has strengthened the unity of the EU is also more common among older respondents: 46% of those aged 55 and above share this view compared to 38% of those aged 25-39 and 39% of those aged 15-24 or 40-54. The same applies to highly educated respondents: 45% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or above share this view against 36%-39% of those who completed their education aged 15 years or younger or aged 16-19.

Q4 Which of these three statements comes closest to your view? (% by socio-demographics)

Gender (%)



Age (%)



Education (age when completed) (%)



- The war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the European Union on the global stage
- The war in Ukraine has weakened the unity of the European Union on the global stage
- The war in Ukraine has not had any effect on the unity of the European Union on the global stage
- Don't know

Section 4. Solidarity and the state of democracy in the EU

In light of the energy challenges faced by the EU and in the context of the ongoing war against Ukraine, this chapter examines EU citizens' opinions about solidarity between Member States and the perceived state of democracy within Member States and in the EU.

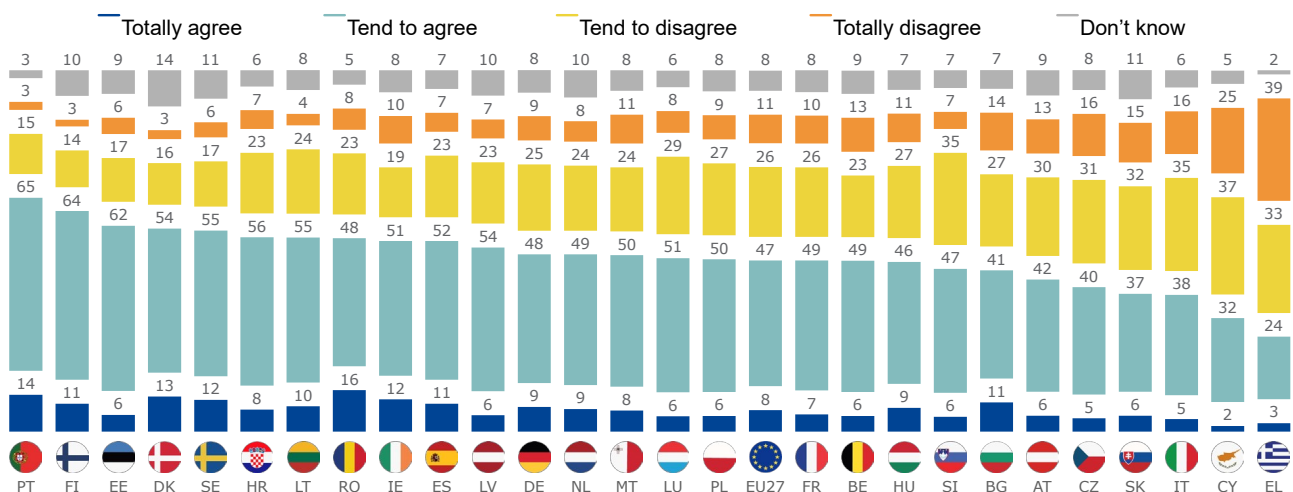
4.1. Solidarity among EU Member States

A majority of respondents agree that, overall, there is solidarity among Member States in the EU (8% 'totally agree' and 47% 'tend to agree'). The share disagreeing with this statement consists of 26% who 'tend to disagree' and 11% who 'totally disagree'.

In 21 Member States, more than half of respondents agree that, overall, there is solidarity among Member States. The largest shares agreeing with this statement are observed in Finland (74%) and Portugal (79%). In three countries, on the other hand, more than half of respondents disagree that there is solidarity among Member States: Italy (51%), Cyprus (61%) and Greece (72%). The proportion disagreeing is also high in Czechia and Slovakia (both 47%).

Q10_1 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Overall, there is solidarity among Member States in the EU (% by country)



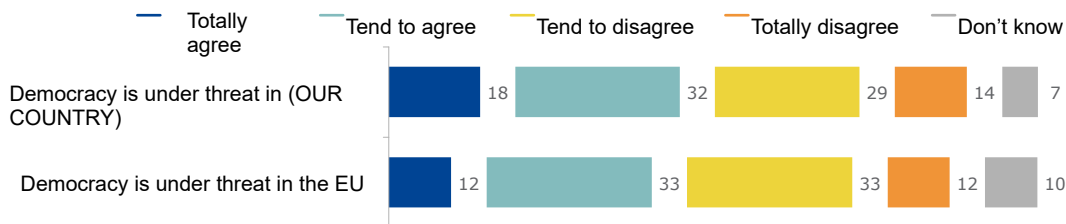
Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis reveals few significant differences across the groups, except for the difference across educational groups. Highly educated respondents are likelier to think there is solidarity among Member States in the EU: 59% of those who completed their education aged 20 or above think this, compared to 53% of those who completed their studies aged 16-19 and 48% of stopped education aged 15 or earlier.

4.2. Views about the state of democracy in the EU

Half of respondents agree that democracy is under threat in their country: 18% 'totally agree' and 32% 'tend to agree'; similar proportions 'totally disagree' (14%) and 'tend to disagree' (29%). Respondents are also divided in their view about the state of democracy in the EU: 45% agree that democracy is under threat in the EU and the same share (45%) disagree that this is the case.

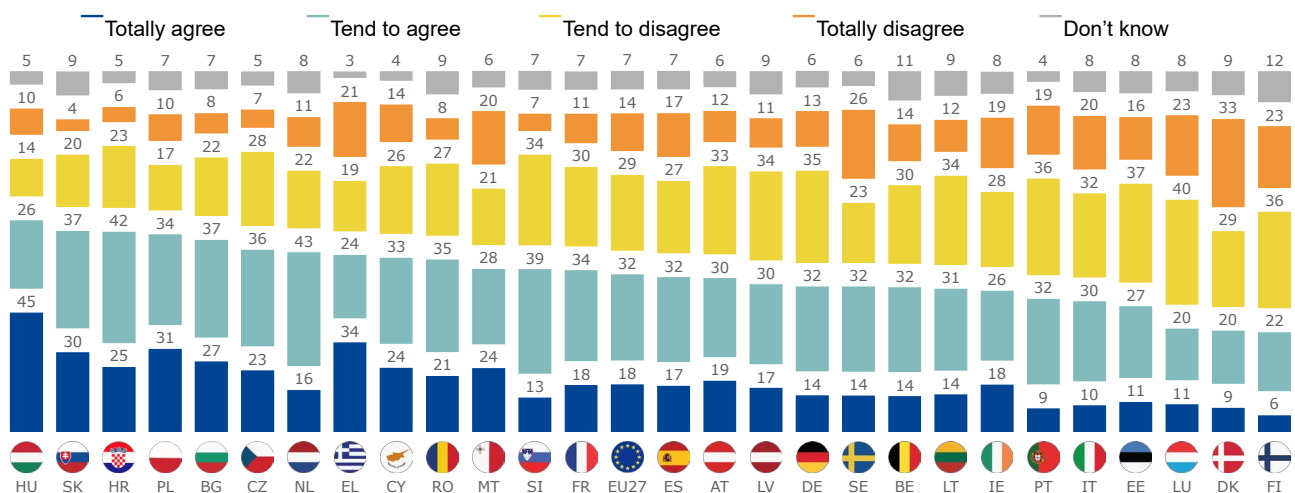
Q10 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



The proportion of respondents agreeing that democracy is under threat in their country ranges from 29% in Finland and Denmark to 67% in Croatia and Slovakia, and 71% in Hungary. In Hungary, the largest share of respondents 'totally agree' that democracy is under threat in their country (45%), followed by Greece, where 34% of respondents 'totally agree'.

Q10_3 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Democracy is under threat in (OUR COUNTRY) (% by country) Base: all respondents (n=26337)



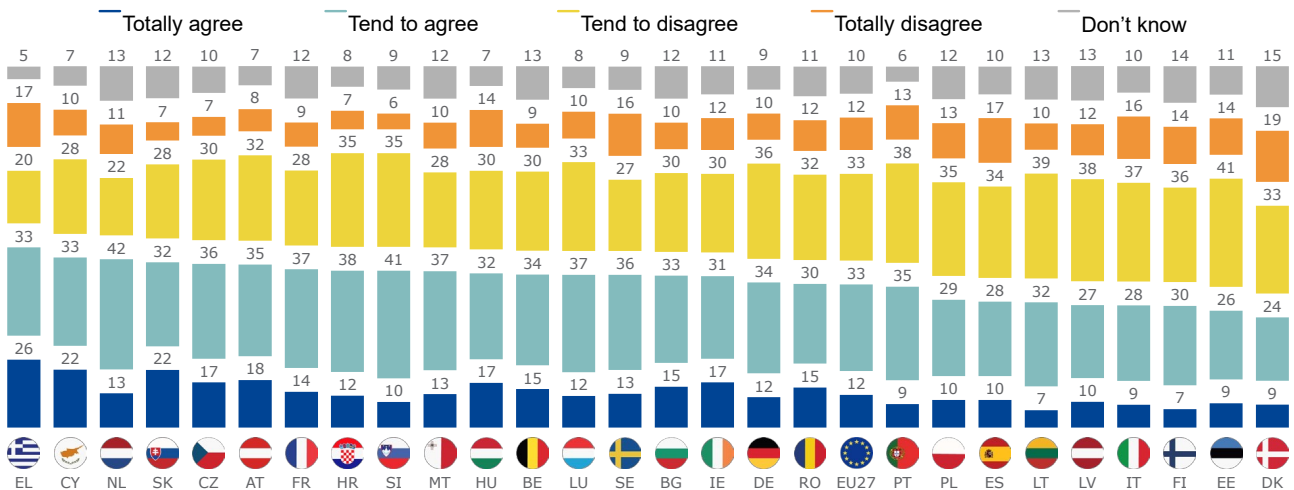
Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 54/95

When it comes to assessing the state of democracy in the EU, in ten Member States, more than half of respondents think that democracy is under threat. The highest share of respondents agreeing with this statement is observed in Greece (59%), followed closely by Cyprus (55%). The lowest level of agreement is observed in Denmark (33%) and Estonia (35%).

Q10_2 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Democracy is under threat in the EU (% by country)



Socio-demographic considerations

Differences in the way respondents across socio-demographic groups assess the state of democracy in the EU tend to be minor. The largest differences are seen between male and female respondents. Male respondents are more likely than their female counterparts to disagree with the statement that democracy is under threat in their country (47% vs 39%) or in the EU (49% vs 41%).

Technical specifications

Between 23 November and 30 November 2022, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out the Flash Eurobarometer 514 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit. This Flash Eurobarometer covers the population of EU citizens, aged 15 years and over, residents in one of the 27 Member States of the EU.

	Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of EU27 population)
EU27	26337	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	379874315	100,00 %
BE	1047	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	9629391	2.53%
BG	1010	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	5917534	1.56%
CZ	1050	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	8982036	2.36%
DK	1037	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	4891261	1.29%
DE	1028	23.11.2022-29.11.2022	71677231	18.87%
EE	1061	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	1111597	0.29%
IE	1091	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	4005909	1.05%
EL	1011	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	9167896	2.41%
ES	1005	23.11.2022-29.11.2022	40639381	10.70%
FR	1034	23.11.2022-25.11.2022	55700114	14.66%
HR	1042	23.11.2022-29.11.2022	3461468	0.91%
IT	1019	23.11.2022-25.11.2022	51599668	13.58%
CY	502	23.11.2022-27.11.2022	752304	0.20%
LV	1050	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	1590245	0.42%
LT	1035	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	2373312	0.62%
LU	502	23.11.2022-29.11.2022	533335	0.14%
HU	1036	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	8313539	2.19%
MT	552	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	446788	0.12%
NL	1007	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	14763684	3.89%
AT	1022	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	7647176	2.01%
PL	1017	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	31982941	8.42%
PT	1047	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	8915624	2.35%
RO	1035	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	16174719	4.26%
SI	1039	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	1791246	0.47%
SK	1005	23.11.2022-28.11.2022	4591487	1.21%
FI	1052	23.11.2022-30.11.2022	4672932	1.23%
SE	1001	23.11.2022-29.11.2022	8541497	2.25%

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who have agreed to take part in research. Sampling quota were set based on age (15-24 year-olds, 25-34 year-olds, 35-44 year-olds, 45-54 year-olds, 55-64 year-olds and 65+ year-olds), gender and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).

Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The "margin of error" quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows various observed results are in columns

	5,00 %	10,00 %	25,00 %	50,00 %	75,00 %	90,00 %	95,00 %
n=50	±6.0	±8.3	±12.0	±13.9	±12.0	±8.3	±6.0
n=100	±4.3	±5.9	±8.5	±9.8	±8.5	±5.9	±4.3
n=200	±3.0	±4.2	±6.0	±6.9	±6.0	±4.2	±3.0
n=500	±1.9	±2.6	±3.8	±4.4	±3.8	±2.6	±1.9
n=1000	±1.4	±1.9	±2.7	±3.1	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
n=1500	±1.1	±1.5	±2.2	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
n=2000	±1.0	±1.3	±1.9	±2.2	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

Q1 How often do you ...

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-2]

Q1_1 ...follow news related to the war in Ukraine

Q1_2 ...discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Several times a day	1
Once a day	2
Several times a week	3
Less often	4
Never	5

ASK ALL

Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine?

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

Q2_1 (NATIONALITY) authorities

Q2_2 The European Union

Q2_3 NATO

Q2_4 Citizens in (OUR COUNTRY)

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Very satisfied	1
Rather satisfied	2
Rather not satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q3 For each of the following measures that have been announced by the European Union to respond to the war in Ukraine, please tell me if you approve of them or not.

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-6]

Q3_1 Economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 58/95

Q3_2 Financial support to Ukraine

Q3_3 Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine

Q3_4 Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war

Q3_5 Banning state-owned Russian media (such as Russia Today and Sputnik) from broadcasting in the EU

Q3_6 Welcoming in the European Union people fleeing the war

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Fully approve	1
Tend to approve	2
Tend to disapprove	3
Fully disapprove	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q4 Which of these three statements comes closest to your view?

[SINGLE ANSWER] [ROTATE 1-2]

The war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the European Union on the global stage	1
The war in Ukraine has weakened the unity of the European Union on the global stage	2
The war in Ukraine has not had any effect on the unity of the European Union on the global stage	3
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q5 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

Q5_1 The economic situation of (OUR COUNTRY)

Q5_2 The economic situation of the European Union

Q5_3 Your personal standard of living

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Very good	1
Rather good	2
Rather bad	3
Very bad	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q6 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-3]

Q6_1 The EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible

Q6_2 Rising energy prices have a significant impact on my purchasing power

Q6_3 Recent price increases in (OUR COUNTRY) are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q7 And how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-5]

Q7_1 The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy

Q7_2 The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy

Q7_3 The price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas

Q7_4 It is crucial for the EU to protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables

Q7_5 We should all make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q8 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have?

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-2]

Q8_1 Measures taken by the (NATIONALITY) government

Q8_2 Measures taken by the European Union

[RESPONSE SCALE]

A significant positive impact	1
A limited positive impact	2
No impact	3
A limited negative impact	4
A significant negative impact	5
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q9 And you, personally, what kind of action(s) are you already taking or would you be ready to take to cut down on your energy consumption and your energy bills?

[SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-9] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Unplug your electronic appliances when not in use	1
Use alternatives to your car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport, car sharing	2
Opt for renewable forms of energy in your home (e.g. solar panels etc.)	3
Install equipment at home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. a programmable thermostat)	4
Add better insulation at your home	5
Buy energy efficient equipment (with good energy rating)	6
Reduce room temperature at home or at work	7
Take the train rather than the plane for your journeys	8
Turn off lights when you leave a room for a while, at home or at work	9
Other	10
None	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q10 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-3; KEEP 2-3 GROUPED]

Q10_1 Overall, there is solidarity among Member States in the EU

Q10_2 Democracy is under threat in the EU

Q10_3 Democracy is under threat in (OUR COUNTRY)

[RESPONSE SCALE]

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

DX1 Do you own or rent the accommodation you currently live in as your main residence?

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Own	1
Rent	2
Other	3
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

DX2 During the last twelve months, would you say you had difficulties paying your bills at the end of the month...?

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Most of the time	1
From time to time	2
Almost never/never	3
Prefer not to answer	999
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

DX3 Do you think that in the next twelve months, prices in general will...?

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Increase sharply	1
Increase moderately	2
Stabilise at the current level	3
Decrease moderately	4
Decrease sharply	5
Don't know	998

Data annex

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 64/95

Q1_1 How often do you follow news related to the war in Ukraine?

	Several times a day	Once a day	Several times a week	Less often	Never
EU27	23▼-18	29=	27▲9	18▲7	4▲2
BE	12▼-15	26▼-5	32▲6	25▲11	6▲4
BG	24▼-18	33▲3	22▲9	19▲6	3▲1
CZ	20▼-11	24▼-3	25▲5	25▲8	6▲1
DK	21▼-20	24▼-2	31▲9	22▲13	2▲1
DE	22▼-18	32▲3	27▲7	15▲6	4▲2
EE	31▼-20	29▲3	19▲5	18▲10	3▲2
IE	17▼-23	27▼-4	27▲8	23▲15	6▲4
EL	17▼-14	24▼-9	22▲5	29▲13	9▲5
ES	21▼-18	31=	29▲11	17▲7	3▲1
FR	15▼-11	29▼-4	31▲9	19▲5	5▲2
HR	23▼-14	28▼-3	25▲7	21▲9	4▲2
IT	31▼-26	30▲4	23▲12	14▲10	2▲1
CY	21▼-13	22▼-10	25▲7	28▲16	5▲1
LV	31▼-13	29▲2	21▲5	18▲7	3▼-1
LT	37▼-19	30▲6	21▲8	10▲4	2▲1
LU	19▼-14	29▲1	29▲9	20▲4	3=
HU	22▼-8	23▼-3	28=	24▲10	4▲1
MT	17▼-18	17▼-9	33▲6	29▲18	5▲3
NL	18▼-16	27▼-4	34▲12	18▲6	4▲2
AT	15▼-16	25▼-4	30▲5	25▲13	5▲3
PL	27▼-25	30▲4	26▲11	15▲9	2▲1
PT	35▼-17	25▲3	24▲9	14▲6	1=
RO	33▼-9	23▼-1	23▲6	18▲4	3▲1
SI	13▼-11	21▼-10	28▲4	31▲13	6▲4
SK	17▼-15	24=	23▲7	27▲4	10▲4
FI	35▼-16	30▲2	22▲10	13▲5	1▼-1
SE	27▼-17	25▼-1	30▲9	17▲9	1=

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 65/95

Q1_2 How often do you discuss the war in Ukraine with friends and relatives?

	Several times a day	Once a day	Several times a week	Less often	Never
EU27	9▼-13	12▼-7	35▲1	37▲16	6▲2
BE	3▼-6	8▼-4	27▼-11	50▲17	12▲5
BG	11▼-15	20▼-5	31▲4	35▲16	4=
CZ	9▼-9	12▼-7	34▲1	37▲11	8▲4
DK	6▼-12	9▼-6	35▼-6	45▲21	5▲3
DE	10▼-11	12▼-6	38=	36▲15	5▲2
EE	8▼-16	14▼-9	36▲5	36▲17	6▲3
IE	6▼-15	13▼-10	36▼-1	38▲23	7▲4
EL	10▼-14	8▼-11	29▼-1	44▲20	9▲4
ES	10▼-14	11▼-8	39▲3	34▲16	6▲2
FR	5▼-5	11▼-7	31▼-2	43▲11	10▲4
HR	7▼-10	11▼-9	37▲2	39▲15	5▲3
IT	13▼-23	16▼-6	36▲8	31▲20	4▲2
CY	7▼-14	8▼-15	29▼-2	51▲28	6▲2
LV	12▼-10	16▼-6	32▲1	35▲15	5▲1
LT	13▼-18	23▼-5	36▲8	25▲13	4▲1
LU	5▼-13	10▼-8	39▲4	41▲15	5▲2
HU	7▼-5	10▼-2	29▼-8	44▲11	10▲4
MT	6▼-18	5▼-8	33▼-3	49▲24	7▲5
NL	4▼-7	9▼-8	29▼-11	52▲23	7▲3
AT	6▼-10	10▼-5	34▼-9	46▲22	5▲2
PL	10▼-21	16▼-7	41▲10	30▲16	3▲2
PT	15▼-15	10▼-7	36▲7	33▲13	5▲1
RO	20▼-7	14▼-4	32▲3	31▲7	3▲1
SI	5▼-7	8▼-7	29▼-7	50▲17	8▲4
SK	7▼-14	10▼-9	30▼-1	41▲17	12▲7
FI	8▼-12	13▼-8	39▲4	37▲15	3▲1
SE	8▼-11	11▼-9	41▲1	36▲17	4▲2

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 66/95

Q2_1 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? **(NATIONALITY) authorities**

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
EU27	8▼-1	43▼-2	25=	15▲1	9▲2
BE	4▼-1	45▼-5	23▲3	16▲3	13▲1
BG	3=	22▼-3	42▲1	24▲1	9▲1
CZ	9▼-1	32▼-10	31▲3	23▲10	6▼-2
DK	17▼-3	60▲5	11▼-3	4▼-1	9▲1
DE	5▼-3	39▼-2	28▲1	17▲3	10▲2
EE	13▼-5	59▲1	13▲1	8▲2	8▲2
IE	14▼-3	35▼-15	21▲5	22▲9	8▲3
EL	12▲1	21▲1	18▼-5	44▲1	5▲2
ES	5▼-1	45▲1	25▼-3	16▲2	8▲1
FR	7▲1	50▼-2	21▼-3	12▼-1	10▲4
HR	4▼-2	45=	26▼-1	12▲1	13▲1
IT	6=	41▼-7	33▲4	14▼-1	6▲2
CY	11▲3	32▲1	23▼-4	27▲1	7▼-1
LV	15▲2	52▲1	16▲1	9=	9▼-3
LT	15▼-8	54▲7	16=	8▼-1	8▲1
LU	13▲5	48▲1	19▲1	10▼-5	11▼-2
HU	11▼-8	28▼-4	26▲2	24▲8	11▲2
MT	10▲1	31▼-7	26=	16▲3	17▲4
NL	7▲1	54=	19▼-3	9=	11▲2
AT	5▼-2	33▼-8	30▲2	20▲5	11▲3
PL	14=	44=	22=	14=	7=
PT	7=	61▲2	19▼-4	7▲1	6=
RO	14▼-2	45▼-2	21▲1	12▲2	8▲1
SI	5▼-2	37▲5	30▲1	14▼-6	14▲2
SK	5▼-1	31▼-2	26▼-3	28▲3	9▲2
FI	17▼-4	62▲4	11▲1	3=	6=
SE	10▼-1	53▲4	20▼-1	8▼-1	9▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 67/95

Q2_2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? **The European Union**

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
EU27	8=	41▼-2	27=	17▲2	7▲1
BE	5▼-2	41▼-6	26▲3	18▲4	10▲1
BG	8▲4	31▲3	32▼-5	23▼-1	6▼-1
CZ	6▲1	34▼-2	31▼-5	24▲6	6▼-1
DK	15▼-2	51▲1	15▼-2	6▼-2	12▲4
DE	5▼-5	40▼-3	27▲4	19▲3	8=
EE	5▲1	49▲6	28▼-8	11▼-2	7▲3
IE	12=	38▼-4	22▼-2	21▲3	7▲3
EL	8▲2	20▼-3	21▼-5	49▲6	3▲1
ES	7▲1	42▲1	29▼-2	16=	5=
FR	8▲1	47▼-4	21▼-3	15▲1	10▲5
HR	7▲1	39▲2	32▼-4	14=	8▲1
IT	8=	33▼-8	37▲6	18=	5▲1
CY	12▲4	22▼-4	24▼-7	39▲7	4▲1
LV	11▲2	51▲9	23▼-5	9▼-3	7▼-2
LT	8▲2	51▲6	28▼-5	8▼-2	5▼-1
LU	9▲2	46▲5	24▼-2	14▼-8	8▲3
HU	8▼-1	34▼-9	27=	24▲11	8▼-1
MT	10▼-1	37▼-10	24▼-2	24▲12	7=
NL	9=	50▼-3	21▼-1	10=	11▲4
AT	6▼-2	27▼-12	32▲4	29▲10	6▼-1
PL	8▲2	47▲6	27▼-8	12=	7▲1
PT	12▲4	53▲4	25▼-7	7▼-1	4=
RO	16▲2	45▼-3	18▼-2	14▲3	6=
SI	6=	38▼-2	30▼-1	18▲2	8=
SK	7=	32▼-4	24▼-1	29▲4	7=
FI	9▼-3	51▼-2	27▲4	6▲2	7=
SE	9▼-2	48▲4	23▼-1	9▼-2	11▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 68/95

Q2_3 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? **NATO**

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
EU27	10▲2	41▲1	23▼-3	16▼-1	10▲2
BE	9▲1	41▼-3	22▲2	16=	13▲1
BG	10▲4	28▲4	26▼-5	25▼-4	11▲1
CZ	9▲1	36▲1	26▼-6	20▲4	10=
DK	19▼-3	47=	14▲1	6▼-3	14▲5
DE	11▼-2	44=	20▲1	14=	11▲2
EE	9▲4	50▲9	21▼-13	11▼-3	9▲3
IE	10▲3	32▲2	22▼-5	25▼-2	12▲2
EL	6▲2	18▼-2	20▼-5	50▲2	6▲3
ES	6▲2	39▲3	27▼-3	19▼-1	8=
FR	8▲4	44▲1	20▼-7	14▼-2	14▲3
HR	7▲2	35▲4	31▼-6	16▼-3	11▲3
IT	7▲1	31▼-1	33=	21▼-3	8▲2
CY	9▲5	17▲3	24▲1	42▼-7	8▼-2
LV	15▲6	43▲4	22▼-5	10▼-3	10▼-2
LT	14▲4	47▲6	23▼-6	8▼-2	7▼-2
LU	17▲6	43▲8	19▼-3	12▼-13	10▲2
HU	9▼-1	40▼-8	22=	17▲8	12▲2
MT	7▲3	31▼-3	25▼-5	26▲9	11▼-3
NL	13▲3	49▼-1	18▼-4	9=	12▲3
AT	8▼-2	32▼-3	27▲2	23▲4	11▼-1
PL	17▲5	53▲3	17▼-7	6▼-3	8▲2
PT	11▲6	49▲7	25▼-10	9▼-2	5▼-1
RO	23▲5	42▼-3	17▼-3	13▲2	6▼-2
SI	6▲1	34=	28▼-1	21=	11▼-1
SK	10▲1	30▼-3	20▼-4	30▲3	11▲4
FI	14▲4	50▲4	22▼-4	6▼-1	8▼-3
SE	13▲3	41▲4	23▼-3	11▼-1	13▼-2

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼ ▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 69/95

Q2_4 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way the following have reacted to the war in Ukraine? **Citizens in (OUR COUNTRY)**

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
EU27	12▼-8	47▼-2	21▲5	9▲1	11▲3
BE	8▼-7	49▼-3	18▲6	9▲2	17▲2
BG	7=	36▼-6	33▼-1	13▲5	10▲1
CZ	8▼-10	42▼-4	30▲10	12▲2	8▲2
DK	25▼-3	54▲2	8▼-1	3=	10▲2
DE	9▼-9	47▼-3	21▲7	10▲2	13▲4
EE	15▼-11	60▲2	13▲4	4▲1	8▲5
IE	21▼-17	44▲1	15▲6	12▲6	8▲5
EL	8▼-2	38▼-4	28▼-2	17▲4	9▲3
ES	11▼-7	51=	19▲4	8=	11▲3
FR	7▼-2	51▼-6	18▲1	7=	16▲7
HR	9▼-11	52▲3	21▲5	5▼-1	13▲4
IT	5▼-8	41▼-7	33▲9	11▲2	10▲5
CY	12▲1	35▼-8	24▼-2	15▲4	14▲5
LV	14▲1	52=	19=	6▲1	9▼-3
LT	19▼-8	58▲3	13▲4	3▼-1	7▲3
LU	11▼-3	48▲2	16=	7▼-2	19▲2
HU	7▼-14	38▼-7	31▲13	12▲4	12▲4
MT	9▼-6	40▼-7	23▲3	13▲3	16▲8
NL	8▼-9	58=	16▲6	6▲2	13▲2
AT	10▼-10	41▼-3	27▲8	9▲3	13▲2
PL	39▼-12	45▲8	9▲3	4▲1	4▲1
PT	15▼-10	58▲5	16▲3	4=	7▲2
RO	26▼-9	45▼-2	16▲7	7▲3	6▲1
SI	8▼-4	45▼-7	24▲6	9▲2	14▲4
SK	2▼-6	31▼-6	37▲5	17▲3	12▲5
FI	21▼-4	60▲2	10▲1	3=	6▲1
SE	14▼-6	55▲5	16▲2	4▼-1	12▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 70/95

Q3_1 For each of the following measures that have been announced, please tell me if you approve of them or not. **Economic sanctions against the Russian government, companies and individuals**

(Note: modified trend)

	Fully approve	Tend to approve	Tend to disapprove	Fully disapprove	Don't know
EU27	42▼-13	29▲4	13▲4	10▲3	6▲2
BE	34▼-17	36▲8	13▲4	10▲4	7▲1
BG	22▼-3	21▲1	25▲3	26▼-3	7▲1
CZ	32▼-15	26▼-2	19▲6	16▲9	7▲1
DK	57▼-13	26▲9	7▲1	4=	6▲3
DE	44▼-13	27▲2	11▲4	13▲5	6▲3
EE	61▼-13	20▲6	9▲3	6▲1	5▲2
IE	55▼-13	21▲3	10▲4	10▲5	4▲1
EL	21▼-12	18▼-3	21▲2	37▲12	3▲1
ES	40▼-19	33▲9	12▲4	7▲2	8▲3
FR	37▼-12	36▲5	12▲3	7▲2	7▲3
HR	39▼-17	35▲8	14▲5	8▲2	5▲1
IT	35▼-13	32▲3	16▲6	10▲1	7▲3
CY	19▼-5	18▼-5	23▲3	36▲6	4▲1
LV	52▼-4	21▲6	13▲1	9▼-2	5▼-1
LT	60▼-11	22▲7	7=	5▲1	5▲3
LU	41▼-9	31▲9	13▲1	10▼-3	5▲2
HU	23▼-6	24▼-6	23▲3	21▲9	9▲1
MT	41▼-23	27▲6	14▲6	14▲10	4▲1
NL	48▼-18	29▲8	11▲5	6▲3	6▲3
AT	27▼-14	24▼-5	19▲3	23▲14	6▲1
PL	64▼-8	24▲5	6▲2	3=	3▲2
PT	58▼-15	27▲7	8▲4	4▲3	4▲1
RO	45▼-11	28▲3	14▲5	8▲3	6▲1
SI	22▼-7	35▼-1	23▲4	13▲4	6=
SK	22▼-13	22=	20▲2	28▲9	9▲2
FI	69▼-9	20▲7	6▲1	3▲1	3=
SE	63▼-5	18▲2	7=	6▲2	7▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 71/95

Q3_2 For each of the following measures that have been announced, please tell me if you approve of them or not. **Financial support to Ukraine**

	Fully approve	Tend to approve	Tend to disapprove	Fully disapprove	Don't know
EU27	31▼-11	39▲1	14▲5	11▲4	6▲1
BE	20▼-12	42=	17▲7	14▲6	8=
BG	18▼-3	28▼-5	25▲4	23▲6	6▼-1
CZ	17▼-14	34▼-7	24▲8	21▲14	4=
DK	47▼-5	36▲2	8▲1	4=	6▲2
DE	30▼-13	39▲2	14▲5	12▲4	6▲2
EE	47▼-15	35▲9	9▲2	5▲2	4▲2
IE	46▼-19	28▲3	11▲6	12▲8	3▲1
EL	25▼-13	29▼-8	17▲5	26▲14	3▲1
ES	26▼-14	48▲5	12▲5	8▲3	7▲1
FR	25▼-7	44▼-1	14▲3	9▲3	9▲3
HR	32▼-21	45▲10	13▲6	7▲4	4▲1
IT	27▼-12	42▲2	16▲8	10▲2	5▲1
CY	29▼-5	32▼-6	19▲5	18▲6	2=
LV	43▼-7	32▲3	12▲5	7▲1	5▼-1
LT	51▼-12	33▲8	8▲2	5▲1	3▲1
LU	33▼-10	43▲6	13▲4	10▲2	2▼-1
HU	17▼-9	32▼-8	24▲8	20▲10	7▼-1
MT	44▼-19	32▲2	10▲6	11▲9	4▲2
NL	34▼-12	40▲2	11▲3	8▲5	6▲3
AT	22▼-15	35▼-5	19▲6	20▲13	5▲1
PL	45▼-11	35=	10▲5	6▲3	5▲2
PT	46▼-12	40▲6	7▲3	4▲2	3▲1
RO	35▼-12	39▲4	16▲7	7▲3	3▼-2
SI	15▼-10	47▼-5	22▲9	10▲5	6▲1
SK	16▼-8	29▼-10	22▲4	27▲13	6▲1
FI	65▼-3	27▲3	5=	2▲1	1▼-1
SE	58▼-6	27▲3	7▲1	5▲1	3=

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 72/95

Q3_3 For each of the following measures that have been announced, please tell me if you approve of them or not. **Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**

	Fully approve	Tend to approve	Tend to disapprove	Fully disapprove	Don't know
EU27	26▼-7	33=	17▲4	17▲4	8=
BE	16▼-13	40▲6	18▲4	17▲6	9▼-2
BG	14=	17=	26▲4	38▼-2	5▼-2
CZ	18▼-11	25▼-6	21▲5	31▲13	4▼-2
DK	38▼-3	36=	12▲3	6▲1	9=
DE	25▼-6	33▼-1	15▲3	19▲6	8▼-1
EE	51▼-15	30▲8	7▲2	9▲3	4▲3
IE	35▼-13	26▼-3	14▲3	20▲12	5=
EL	14▼-3	19▼-5	17▼-2	48▲9	3▲1
ES	20▼-12	38▲4	18▲4	14▲3	11▲2
FR	24▼-6	38▼-1	16▲4	11▲2	10▲1
HR	25▼-17	37▲5	21▲9	12▲4	5=
IT	18▼-5	31▼-5	22▲6	21▲3	8=
CY	13=	19▲1	18▼-6	46▲6	4▼-1
LV	44▼-4	28▲3	13▲4	11▼-1	5▼-3
LT	47▼-13	34▲10	8▲3	6=	5▲1
LU	25▼-3	34▼-1	19▲5	17▼-2	6=
HU	17▼-1	23▼-2	23▼-1	30▲6	8▼-2
MT	28▼-15	26▼-5	16▲7	23▲12	7▲1
NL	31▼-6	37▼-2	15▲6	10▲4	7▼-2
AT	14▼-8	23▼-7	22▲3	36▲17	5▼-4
PL	44▼-10	36▲5	8▲3	6▲2	5=
PT	36▼-12	40▲6	11▲1	7▲3	6▲2
RO	28▼-10	36▲2	18▲7	14▲4	6▼-3
SI	11▼-6	32▼-1	31▲5	20▲4	7▼-2
SK	14▼-3	18▼-9	21▲3	42▲10	5▼-1
FI	60▼-4	30▲4	5▲1	3▲1	2▼-2
SE	47▼-1	28▲2	10▼-1	8▲1	7=

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 73/95

Q3_4 For each of the following measures that have been announced, please tell me if you approve of them or not. **Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**

	Fully approve	Tend to approve	Tend to disapprove	Fully disapprove	Don't know
EU27	53▼-11	35▲6	6▲2	3▲1	3▲2
BE	38▼-17	43▲9	9▲4	5▲2	5▲3
BG	41▼-14	42▲6	9▲4	6▲3	3▲1
CZ	35▼-15	45▲4	12▲7	6▲4	3▲1
DK	61▼-6	29▲2	5▲2	1=	4▲2
DE	50▼-14	35▲7	6▲2	5▲2	4▲3
EE	62▼-12	31▲10	2=	2=	3▲2
IE	58▼-21	27▲12	8▲5	5▲3	2▲1
EL	65▼-11	25▲6	5▲2	4▲2	1▲1
ES	48▼-12	42▲8	6▲3	2=	2▲2
FR	46▼-10	42▲5	5▲2	4▲2	3▲1
HR	66▼-10	28▲9	4▲1	1=	2▲1
IT	60▼-7	29▲5	5▲2	3=	2▲1
CY	70▼-7	23▲5	3▲1	2▲1	2▲1
LV	62▼-6	31▲6	4▲1	2=	2=
LT	66▼-10	29▲8	3▲1	1▲1	2▲1
LU	60▼-13	33▲12	4▲1	2=	1=
HU	46▼-11	38▲4	7▲3	5▲2	4▲2
MT	70▼-12	24▲7	2▲1	3▲2	2▲2
NL	51▼-17	34▲7	8▲5	4▲2	4▲2
AT	46▼-17	37▲8	9▲4	5▲3	3▲1
PL	59▼-10	35▲8	3▲1	2▲1	2=
PT	74▼-6	20▲3	2▲1	1▲1	2▲2
RO	51▼-10	37▲6	7▲3	2▲1	3▲1
SI	38▼-15	50▲8	7▲4	3▲1	2▲2
SK	37▼-14	40=	11▲6	9▲6	3▲1
FI	81▼-1	13=	4▲2	1▲1	1=
SE	73▼-7	19▲5	4▲1	2=	2▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 74/95

Q3_5 For each of the following measures that have been announced, please tell me if you approve of them or not. **Banning state-owned Russian media (such as Russia Today and Sputnik) from broadcasting in the EU**

	Fully approve	Tend to approve	Tend to disapprove	Fully disapprove	Don't know
EU27	37▼-3	26▲1	15▲1	12▲1	9=
BE	33▼-8	30▲6	13▼-1	12▲2	12▲2
BG	19▲1	18▲3	29▲3	27▼-5	7▼-2
CZ	26▼-6	23▼-2	23▲4	18▲5	10▼-1
DK	50▲3	23▲1	11▼-2	6▼-3	10▲1
DE	35▼-4	25=	15▲1	14▲2	10▲1
EE	60▼-7	19▲2	8▲1	8▲2	6▲3
IE	51▼-9	19=	12▲2	13▲5	6▲1
EL	15▼-2	14▼-1	23▼-1	45▲3	4▲1
ES	33▼-5	30▲5	17▲1	10▼-1	11▼-1
FR	38▼-1	30▲2	13▲1	10▼-1	9▼-2
HR	34▼-7	30▲4	20▲6	10▼-2	6▼-1
IT	31▼-3	28▼-1	18▲5	11▼-1	12▲1
CY	12▼-2	12▼-3	28▲5	43▲1	5▼-1
LV	49=	20▲4	14=	12▼-1	5▼-2
LT	56▼-4	21▲4	10▼-2	8▲2	6=
LU	41▲3	22▲3	17▲1	12▼-8	7▲1
HU	24▼-3	23▼-3	25▲2	18▲5	11▼-1
MT	35▼-10	25▲2	18▼-3	16▲8	7▲2
NL	42▼-5	27▲5	14▼-1	8▲1	8=
AT	24▼-6	22▼-4	22▲3	21▲4	11▲3
PL	60▼-3	25▲1	6=	3=	6▲2
PT	48▼-5	30▲4	11=	5▲1	6=
RO	40▼-2	25▲1	17▲2	10▲2	8▼-3
SI	18▼-3	28=	30▲2	15=	9▲1
SK	23▼-3	18▼-2	22▼-2	28▲6	10▲1
FI	66▲3	19▼-2	7▲1	3=	5▼-2
SE	49▼-2	21▲1	10=	10▲2	9▼-2

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 75/95

Q3_6 For each of the following measures that have been announced, please tell me if you approve of them or not. **Welcoming in the European Union people fleeing the war**

	Fully approve	Tend to approve	Tend to disapprove	Fully disapprove	Don't know
EU27	42▼-13	40▲6	9▲3	6▲2	4▲1
BE	28▼-13	45=	13▲7	8▲4	6▲2
BG	26▼-9	44▲4	16▲3	9▲1	6▲1
CZ	20▼-13	40▼-5	22▲10	14▲8	5▼-1
DK	55▼-2	33▲1	6=	2=	4▲2
DE	39▼-17	40▲9	9▲2	8▲4	4▲2
EE	42▼-17	44▲12	7▲2	3▲2	4▲2
IE	45▼-21	29▲5	13▲8	10▲8	3▲1
EL	50▼-9	34▲2	7▲2	8▲4	2▲1
ES	40▼-14	45▲9	7▲3	4▲1	4▲1
FR	35▼-10	45▲5	9▲2	6▲2	5▲2
HR	47▼-21	43▲16	7▲4	2=	2▲1
IT	51▼-9	36▲4	7▲4	3▼-1	3▲1
CY	54▼-2	34▼-1	7▲2	5=	1=
LV	48▼-4	38▲4	8▲2	3=	4▼-1
LT	46▼-20	40▲15	6=	4▲1	4▲3
LU	47▼-14	38▲9	10▲4	3▼-1	3▲2
HU	38▼-10	42▲4	11▲3	5▲3	4▲2
MT	53▼-15	33▲5	9▲7	4▲3	2=
NL	38▼-16	40▲4	11▲4	7▲5	5▲2
AT	33▼-16	41▲6	13▲5	9▲5	4=
PL	49▼-12	38▲7	7▲4	3=	3▲1
PT	64▼-9	29▲6	3▲1	1▲1	2▲2
RO	42▼-12	42▲8	8▲3	5▲2	4▼-1
SI	22▼-14	54=	14▲8	4▲2	6▲4
SK	22▼-13	38▼-3	20▲7	15▲9	5=
FI	67▼-10	26▲8	5▲2	1=	1▼-1
SE	60▼-9	27▲7	7▲1	3▲1	3▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 76/95

Q4 Which of these three statements comes closest to your view?

	The war in Ukraine has strengthened the unity of the European Union on the global stage	The war in Ukraine has weakened the unity of the European Union on the global stage	The war in Ukraine has not had any effect on the unity of the European Union on the global stage	Don't know
EU27	41	32	14	13
BE	36	31	14	20
BG	28	46	15	12
CZ	36	36	15	13
DK	58	11	16	16
DE	45	29	13	13
EE	65	17	8	11
IE	44	28	16	11
EL	18	55	19	8
ES	45	30	15	10
FR	40	30	15	16
HR	37	32	19	12
IT	28	45	17	11
CY	23	49	16	12
LV	51	23	13	13
LT	67	18	7	8
LU	40	28	18	15
HU	24	55	10	11
MT	35	37	13	15
NL	50	19	14	17
AT	28	47	12	13
PL	52	20	17	11
PT	61	24	11	5
RO	41	35	11	13
SI	32	37	20	12
SK	30	42	15	13
FI	62	12	12	14
SE	52	20	13	16

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 77/95

Q5_1 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

The economic situation of (OUR COUNTRY)

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	Don't know	
EU27		2	20	45	31	2
BE		1	15	47	35	2
BG		1	7	49	42	1
CZ		1	11	43	45	1
DK		4	39	40	12	5
DE		3	31	44	19	4
EE		1	32	45	18	4
IE		3	30	36	30	2
EL		3	18	28	49	2
ES		1	16	43	39	1
FR		2	16	47	33	1
HR		0	14	48	37	2
IT		1	12	52	35	1
CY		2	27	39	31	1
LV		1	16	48	34	2
LT		1	37	44	16	3
LU		7	53	32	7	2
HU		1	12	32	53	2
MT		10	44	32	11	3
NL		2	24	53	19	2
AT		2	33	41	21	2
PL		2	18	42	37	1
PT		1	12	57	29	1
RO		2	12	49	36	1
SI		2	32	49	14	4
SK		1	6	38	55	1
FI		2	31	48	17	3
SE		3	30	43	22	2

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 78/95

Q5_2 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

The economic situation of the European Union

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	Don't know
EU27	2	28	48	15	8
BE	2	20	47	25	5
BG	1	22	52	17	8
CZ	1	21	48	23	7
DK	3	31	40	10	16
DE	2	28	47	13	10
EE	2	42	37	7	12
IE	3	33	40	15	10
EL	4	28	43	20	5
ES	2	22	56	14	5
FR	3	20	50	21	7
HR	2	35	48	10	6
IT	3	26	51	15	6
CY	5	28	42	21	6
LV	2	39	39	9	11
LT	5	60	24	4	8
LU	1	40	42	11	6
HU	2	37	42	13	7
MT	3	36	41	11	9
NL	2	26	51	12	9
AT	2	29	44	20	6
PL	2	42	40	7	9
PT	2	27	57	11	5
RO	4	41	39	10	7
SI	2	31	51	10	6
SK	1	19	49	23	8
FI	2	37	41	9	12
SE	2	29	42	11	16

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 79/95

Q5_3 How would you judge the current state of each of the following?

Your personal standard of living

	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	Don't know	
EU27	4	43	36	14	2	
BE	4	45	35	14	2	
BG	2	28	48	20	3	
CZ	3	42	38	16	1	
DK	11	56	21	9	3	
DE	4	48	34	12	3	
EE	3	49	34	11	3	
IE	6	46	30	16	2	
EL	4	34	38	22	1	
ES	4	50	36	8	2	
FR	5	41	38	16	2	
HR	2	36	44	16	2	
IT	3	40	38	18	2	
CY	6	50	29	14	1	
LV	2	43	39	13	3	
LT	2	55	33	8	3	
LU	12	58	23	5	2	
HU	2	26	47	24	2	
MT	7	58	27	7	1	
NL	10	52	27	9	2	
AT	6	48	33	12	2	
PL	2	43	39	13	4	
PT	1	39	44	14	1	
RO	2	32	41	23	2	
SI	4	38	42	13	3	
SK	2	28	45	23	2	
FI	5	54	28	11	1	
SE	9	55	23	11	2	

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 80/95

Q6_1 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The EU should continue to take actions to reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible

(Note: modified trend)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	50▼-6	32▲3	8▲1	6▲2	4=
BE	51▼-6	33▲3	7▲1	5▲2	5=
BG	31▼-3	28=	19▲3	16▲2	6▼-1
CZ	34▼-11	35▲2	15▲4	11▲6	6▼-1
DK	70=	21▲2	4▼-2	2=	3=
DE	49▼-8	29▲3	9▲1	8▲2	5▲1
EE	54▼-14	28▲9	8▲2	5▲2	5=
IE	56▼-15	25▲7	8▲4	7▲4	3▲1
EL	37▼-5	26▼-2	15▲2	18▲6	5▼-2
ES	52▼-6	34▲5	7▲2	3=	3▼-1
FR	46▼-4	38▲2	7▲1	4▲1	5=
HR	51▼-8	36▲8	7▲1	3=	3=
IT	52▼-3	34▲2	8▼-1	5▲1	2=
CY	39▲2	29▼-2	14▼-1	12=	6▲1
LV	50▼-2	25▲6	11▲1	10=	5▼-5
LT	59▼-7	27▲8	5▼-2	4=	5▲1
LU	50▼-7	32▲10	7▼-2	6▼-2	4▲1
HU	32▼-3	32=	16▲1	12▲3	8▼-1
MT	58▼-14	28▲6	5▲2	6▲5	3▲1
NL	53▼-11	32▲5	7▲3	5▲3	3=
AT	45▼-6	30=	13▲3	9▲4	4▼-1
PL	57▼-6	33▲5	4=	2=	4=
PT	68▼-11	26▲9	3▲1	2▲1	1=
RO	52▼-4	31▲2	8▲1	5▲2	4▼-2
SI	32▼-8	46▲7	13▲1	6▲1	4▼-1
SK	24▼-4	30▼-1	16▼-1	22▲6	8▲1
FI	70▼-3	23▲4	4=	2▲1	2▼-2
SE	70▼-1	19▲2	6▲1	2▼-1	3▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 81/95

Q6_2 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Rising energy prices have a significant impact on my purchasing power

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	43▼-5	42▲5	10▲1	3=	2▼-1
BE	44▼-5	39▲3	11▲3	4▲2	2▼-2
BG	51▼-17	35▲14	8▲4	4▲1	2▼-2
CZ	41▼-7	41▲3	13▲5	3▲1	3▼-1
DK	38▼-2	41▲3	14=	5▲2	2▼-3
DE	43▼-6	41▲7	12▲1	3▼-1	2▼-1
EE	42▼-3	45▲5	10▼-1	2=	1▼-1
IE	46▼-3	38▲1	9▲1	5▲3	1▼-2
EL	67▼-5	25▲3	5▲2	2▲1	1=
ES	38▼-10	46▲7	11▲3	3▲1	1▼-1
FR	43▼-2	44▲2	9▲1	2=	1▼-1
HR	44▼-9	44▲9	9▲1	1=	1▼-1
IT	40▼-3	47▲4	8=	3=	2▼-2
CY	63▼-9	30▲9	5▲1	2▼-1	1=
LV	48▼-5	41▲6	9=	2▲1	1▼-2
LT	47▼-1	40▲1	8▲1	2▲1	3▼-1
LU	43▼-2	40▲3	13▲1	3▲1	1▼-3
HU	50▲4	37▼-3	8=	4▲1	1▼-2
MT	29▼-18	49▲14	12▲4	4▲2	6▼-1
NL	35▼-7	41▲2	16▲4	6▲2	2▼-1
AT	49▲4	36▲1	12▼-2	2▼-1	2▼-2
PL	37▼-8	49▲9	7▲1	2=	4▼-3
PT	56▼-12	38▲10	4▲2	1▲1	1▼-1
RO	56▼-2	33▼-1	7▲1	3▲2	2=
SI	25▼-18	56▲7	14▲8	4▲2	2▼-1
SK	47▼-1	40▲1	8=	3▲1	2▼-1
FI	36▲3	43▲2	16▼-2	3▼-1	3▼-2
SE	33▼-3	42▲5	17▲3	6▼-1	2▼-4

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 82/95

Q6_3 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Recent price increases in (OUR COUNTRY) are mainly due to Russia's aggressive behaviour

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	20	36	24	14	6
BE	19	43	20	11	8
BG	14	29	27	25	5
CZ	18	27	25	24	6
DK	29	44	15	5	7
DE	26	34	22	11	7
EE	20	39	22	13	7
IE	17	38	22	19	5
EL	17	19	22	40	2
ES	23	42	18	12	4
FR	14	35	26	16	10
HR	13	31	32	19	6
IT	16	40	27	12	6
CY	15	30	30	22	2
LV	25	38	18	14	6
LT	29	41	17	9	5
LU	18	31	29	15	7
HU	12	23	28	30	7
MT	14	35	27	19	4
NL	26	43	18	8	5
AT	19	30	27	19	5
PL	17	32	31	13	7
PT	23	42	25	8	3
RO	22	34	23	14	6
SI	13	33	34	15	5
SK	19	30	20	25	6
FI	30	46	14	6	4
SE	21	44	20	10	6

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges / Fieldwork:

23/11/ - 30/11/2022 / Base: n=26337 -

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 83/95

Q7_1 And how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in renewable energy

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	47▼-3	36▲1	8▲1	4=	5=
BE	40▼-5	39▲4	9▲1	5=	7=
BG	27▼-8	42▲4	16▲4	6=	9▼-1
CZ	29▼-6	46▲3	13▲3	6▲2	6▼-2
DK	53▼-3	30▲3	7▲1	2▼-1	8▲1
DE	52=	31▲1	9=	5▼-1	4▼-1
EE	32▼-6	41▲1	13▲2	7▲3	8=
IE	52▼-9	30▲5	7▲1	7▲2	4▲1
EL	46▼-1	31▼-2	11▲2	9=	4=
ES	47▼-9	35▲2	9▲5	4▲1	5▲2
FR	40▲2	43▲1	7=	5=	6▼-2
HR	41▼-11	43▲8	7▲2	3▲1	5=
IT	52▼-2	34▼-1	7▲2	3=	4▲2
CY	62▲2	24▼-4	7▲2	3▼-1	4▲1
LV	34▼-7	41▲4	10▲1	5▲2	11▼-1
LT	49▼-2	37▲4	5▼-1	3▼-1	6▼-2
LU	50▼-2	34▲7	9▲1	4▼-4	3▼-1
HU	43=	39=	8=	3=	7▲1
MT	67▼-2	25▲1	3=	2▲1	3=
NL	50▼-4	34▲2	7▲3	3=	6=
AT	51▼-2	32▲3	8▼-1	5▲2	4▼-1
PL	49▼-2	39▲3	5=	2▼-1	5▲1
PT	67▼-4	27▲4	3▲1	1▲1	2▼-1
RO	45▼-6	38▲4	8▲1	4▲2	6=
SI	36▼-9	47▲5	9▲2	3▲1	4▲1
SK	29▼-4	39▼-4	12▲2	10▲4	11▲2
FI	49▼-1	36▲2	7=	3▲1	5▼-2
SE	51▲1	30=	8=	4▼-1	8▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 84/95

Q7_2 And how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The war in Ukraine makes it more urgent for EU Member States to invest in nuclear energy

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	23	35	17	13	12
BE	27	33	16	9	15
BG	22	41	18	8	12
CZ	26	41	16	6	11
DK	22	29	15	15	20
DE	18	28	22	20	12
EE	23	43	13	5	17
IE	20	27	21	19	12
EL	13	22	22	35	8
ES	20	36	18	14	13
FR	28	43	12	6	11
HR	18	36	24	12	10
IT	23	32	18	16	11
CY	11	24	22	30	12
LV	17	36	17	8	22
LT	20	33	20	6	22
LU	14	29	27	21	10
HU	14	34	24	13	15
MT	20	29	21	18	12
NL	25	35	16	10	15
AT	12	21	23	37	8
PL	33	44	9	2	12
PT	17	35	23	16	10
RO	35	39	12	3	10
SI	19	41	22	10	9
SK	21	39	17	9	14
FI	29	42	12	4	13
SE	30	33	13	12	11

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 85/95

Q7_3 And how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The price of electricity should not depend on the price of gas

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	48	35	7	2	8
BE	56	29	7	2	6
BG	41	37	10	4	8
CZ	41	36	9	5	10
DK	52	26	7	2	13
DE	53	32	6	2	7
EE	34	44	6	2	14
IE	48	33	8	3	7
EL	54	27	7	5	7
ES	50	32	8	3	6
FR	49	36	5	1	9
HR	42	44	8	1	5
IT	46	39	6	2	7
CY	43	36	7	3	11
LV	43	38	7	3	10
LT	37	41	6	1	15
LU	53	34	2	1	9
HU	38	40	9	3	10
MT	35	39	12	3	11
NL	47	35	8	3	8
AT	66	25	4	3	3
PL	33	45	6	2	14
PT	47	40	7	1	5
RO	48	36	7	2	7
SI	36	54	5	1	4
SK	40	37	7	4	12
FI	55	30	4	2	11
SE	50	25	8	4	13

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 86/95

Q7_4 And how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

It is crucial for the EU to protect critical infrastructures such as pipelines and internet cables

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	48	39	6	2	5
BE	47	39	6	3	5
BG	41	40	9	3	7
CZ	43	42	6	2	7
DK	59	29	5	1	7
DE	54	34	6	2	4
EE	57	32	4	2	5
IE	57	33	4	3	3
EL	52	35	6	3	5
ES	48	41	6	2	3
FR	45	43	6	2	5
HR	38	47	6	2	7
IT	40	41	8	2	9
CY	57	33	4	1	5
LV	52	33	5	2	8
LT	55	34	3	1	6
LU	50	37	6	1	7
HU	38	44	7	2	8
MT	67	25	4	1	3
NL	56	32	6	2	4
AT	49	36	6	2	6
PL	47	40	5	1	6
PT	58	36	2	0	3
RO	49	41	5	2	3
SI	33	54	6	2	5
SK	41	42	6	3	8
FI	63	28	4	1	4
SE	60	24	6	1	9

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 87/95

Q7_5 And how much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

We should all make an effort to reduce energy consumption during peak hours

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	38	43	11	5	3
BE	31	46	13	7	4
BG	24	42	18	14	3
CZ	28	51	14	5	3
DK	51	36	7	3	3
DE	40	42	11	5	4
EE	25	48	16	6	5
IE	39	39	12	8	2
EL	34	33	15	17	1
ES	34	47	12	5	3
FR	35	46	11	5	3
HR	29	51	13	5	3
IT	46	39	9	3	3
CY	45	34	9	8	3
LV	26	46	15	7	6
LT	33	48	9	5	6
LU	41	42	11	6	1
HU	34	49	10	4	3
MT	50	35	8	5	1
NL	43	41	9	5	3
AT	39	43	10	6	3
PL	40	46	8	3	4
PT	50	43	4	2	1
RO	35	39	16	9	2
SI	27	54	12	4	4
SK	24	49	14	9	5
FI	47	41	8	3	2
SE	54	33	8	3	3

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 88/95

Q8_1 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have? **Measures taken by the (NATIONALITY) government**

	A significant positive impact	A limited positive impact	No impact	A limited negative impact	A significant negative impact	Don't know
EU27	8	38	22	11	12	9
BE	4	37	28	12	9	11
BG	4	23	39	14	13	7
CZ	5	27	20	18	22	8
DK	15	42	18	6	3	16
DE	7	44	18	10	12	10
EE	8	38	24	10	10	10
IE	12	44	19	7	14	5
EL	16	25	21	11	24	3
ES	9	35	26	11	13	6
FR	8	40	21	12	10	10
HR	4	31	45	7	9	5
IT	7	38	26	12	10	8
CY	10	33	23	11	15	7
LV	8	34	27	8	15	8
LT	14	42	20	7	9	8
LU	9	47	23	7	5	10
HU	6	19	14	22	33	6
MT	25	34	25	6	4	7
NL	8	50	17	10	7	9
AT	7	34	22	13	17	7
PL	14	31	20	13	13	9
PT	8	44	32	6	6	4
RO	12	33	25	12	12	6
SI	9	38	26	12	5	10
SK	3	25	23	16	24	10
FI	6	45	21	11	7	9
SE	10	45	19	8	5	13

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 89/95

Q8_2 What impact do you think the following measures taken to improve the overall economic situation will have? **Measures taken by the European Union**

	A significant positive impact	A limited positive impact	No impact	A limited negative impact	A significant negative impact	Don't know
EU27	9	40	22	10	8	11
BE	5	36	29	10	9	12
BG	13	31	26	11	12	8
CZ	6	31	21	17	13	12
DK	17	40	17	4	3	19
DE	6	38	23	11	9	13
EE	9	39	20	9	5	17
IE	13	45	17	7	10	8
EL	11	29	24	12	18	5
ES	9	46	22	10	6	8
FR	5	37	25	9	9	14
HR	5	50	28	5	5	7
IT	8	42	24	10	8	10
CY	13	39	16	11	14	8
LV	16	39	18	6	7	14
LT	17	48	15	5	2	13
LU	8	48	18	8	6	12
HU	7	29	14	20	21	9
MT	15	45	15	7	6	12
NL	6	44	22	9	6	13
AT	6	33	22	12	18	9
PL	22	40	17	7	4	12
PT	19	54	12	5	4	6
RO	18	42	17	10	6	8
SI	8	45	21	10	6	10
SK	5	30	20	14	19	13
FI	6	47	21	8	4	14
SE	12	45	17	5	4	17

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 90/95

Q9 And you, personally, what kind of action(s) are you already taking or would you be ready to take to cut down on your energy consumption and your energy bills? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Unplug your electronic appliances when not in use	Use alternatives to your car/motorbike, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport, car sharing	Opt for renewable forms of energy at your home (e.g. solar panels etc.)	Install equipment at home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. a programmable thermostat)	Add better insulation at your home	Buy energy efficient equipment (with good energy rating)	Reduce room temperature at home or at work	Take the train rather than the plane for your journeys	Turn off lights when you leave a room for a while, at home or at work	Other	None	Don't know
EU27	62=	39▼-6	25▼-10	22▼-9	26▼-4	37▼-5	58▲7	22▼-5	77▲4	5▲1	3=	2=
BE	58▼-2	34▼-6	28▼-8	20▼-6	29▼-4	40▼-6	70▲6	13▼-8	76=	3▼-2	4=	2=
BG	56▲1	36▼-6	25▼-11	16▼-10	52▲3	42▲2	38▲3	15▼-3	66▲2	4▲2	5▲1	2=
CZ	49▼-4	30▼-8	19▼-9	20▼-9	24▲2	34▼-3	56▲10	18▼-11	72▲10	5▲1	7▲2	2▼-2
DK	55▲7	34▼-7	16▼-11	17▼-10	16▼-3	35▼-6	71▲12	15▼-6	82▲8	8▲1	2▼-1	2=
DE	59▼-2	40▼-6	22▼-8	18▼-9	16▼-3	29▼-2	67▲8	30▼-6	79▲3	10▲2	2▼-1	2▲1
EE	64▲4	37▼-11	22▼-14	29▼-8	39▼-8	45▼-13	42▲3	17▼-6	83▲1	3▼-1	4▲1	1=
IE	67▼-2	32▼-10	24▼-19	26▼-12	35▼-12	46▼-7	55▲1	14▼-4	81▲2	7▲2	4▲1	2=
EL	54=	40▼-7	39▼-10	21▼-9	32▼-7	30▼-7	43▲7	13▼-2	71▲5	4▲1	8▲2	2▼-1
ES	63▼-3	48▼-4	21▼-16	23▼-13	30▼-5	25▼-13	52▲8	22▼-1	77▲6	6▲2	3=	1▼-1
FR	67▲4	36=	21▼-4	24▼-5	29=	39▼-1	63▲10	22▼-2	77▲5	4=	3=	2=
HR	67▲2	38▼-5	25▼-22	23▼-9	35▼-14	30▼-8	52▲3	16▼-5	81▲8	4▲2	4▲2	1=
IT	63▲3	34▼-7	28▼-15	22▼-8	22▼-6	42▼-3	62▲6	14▼-6	76▲6	3=	2▼-1	1▼-1
CY	65▲4	27▼-7	61▼-3	29▼-7	43=	49▼-1	40▲7	6▼-3	80▲6	3=	5▲3	0▼-1
LV	65▲7	22▼-5	14▼-18	18▼-8	24▼-6	36▼-5	32▲5	10▼-4	75▲5	3=	5▲2	2▼-2
LT	78▲9	27▼-6	19▼-8	12▼-7	24▼-9	36▼-5	35▲8	8▼-3	79▲12	4▲1	5▲1	1▼-3
LU	59▲3	42▼-3	27▼-16	26▼-16	22▼-10	42▼-7	71▲18	16▼-17	82▲2	9▲1	6▲2	2=
HU	53▲2	39▼-3	41▼-8	39▼-4	46▼-3	47▼-1	44▲8	32▼-1	75▲7	4▲1	2▼-1	2=
MT	62▲2	40▼-5	40▼-12	28▼-13	31▼-4	63▼-7	42▲7	6▼-4	85=	10▲1	3▲3	2▼-2
NL	54▲2	42▼-7	36▼-12	23▼-7	37▼-3	42▼-10	71▲2	19▼-3	74▼-1	8▲2	3▲1	2=
AT	57=	41▼-6	30▼-5	24▼-4	21▼-2	30▲2	60▲5	32▼-6	81▲3	7=	3▲1	1▼-1
PL	63▼-3	40▼-8	21▼-13	17▼-15	25▼-9	41▼-9	52▲4	26▼-6	78▲2	1=	2=	3▲1
PT	75▲1	45▼-9	39▼-13	30▼-8	36▼-8	51▼-5	43▲7	20▼-4	85▲5	3=	2▲1	1▼-1
RO	65▼-2	38▼-9	28▼-9	33▼-7	41▼-6	46▼-4	45▼-4	17▼-4	75▼-1	3▼-1	4▲2	2=
SI	59▲11	40▲1	41▼-7	30▼-7	44▼-2	47▲4	46▲6	24▲1	64▲8	3▼-1	3▲1	3=
SK	52▼-3	33▼-10	22▼-14	16▼-18	22▼-13	38▼-11	50▲11	23▼-14	71▲1	3▲1	9▲4	3▲1
FI	58▼-4	36▼-12	17▼-16	19▼-16	15▼-7	37▼-20	55=	21▼-17	81▲1	10=	3▲1	2▼-1
SE	62▲3	44▼-1	34▼-7	25▼-6	23▼-1	45▲2	49▲10	35▼-3	79▲6	7▲2	3=	3▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution Nov 2022-Apr 2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 506, April 2022)

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 91/95

Q10_1 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Overall, there is solidarity among Member States in the EU

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	8	47	26	11	8
BE	6	49	23	13	9
BG	11	41	27	14	7
CZ	5	40	31	16	8
DK	13	54	16	3	14
DE	9	48	25	9	8
EE	6	62	17	6	9
IE	12	51	19	10	8
EL	3	24	33	39	2
ES	11	52	23	7	7
FR	7	49	26	10	8
HR	8	56	23	7	6
IT	5	38	35	16	6
CY	2	32	37	25	5
LV	6	54	23	7	10
LT	10	55	24	4	8
LU	6	51	29	8	6
HU	9	46	27	11	7
MT	8	50	24	11	8
NL	9	49	24	8	10
AT	6	42	30	13	9
PL	6	50	27	9	8
PT	14	65	15	3	3
RO	16	48	23	8	5
SI	6	47	35	7	7
SK	6	37	32	15	11
FI	11	64	14	3	10
SE	12	55	17	6	11

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 92/95

Q10_2 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Democracy is under threat in the EU

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	12	33	33	12	10
BE	15	34	30	9	13
BG	15	33	30	10	12
CZ	17	36	30	7	10
DK	9	24	33	19	15
DE	12	34	36	10	9
EE	9	26	41	14	11
IE	17	31	30	12	11
EL	26	33	20	17	5
ES	10	28	34	17	10
FR	14	37	28	9	12
HR	12	38	35	7	8
IT	9	28	37	16	10
CY	22	33	28	10	7
LV	10	27	38	12	13
LT	7	32	39	10	13
LU	12	37	33	10	8
HU	17	32	30	14	7
MT	13	37	28	10	12
NL	13	42	22	11	13
AT	18	35	32	8	7
PL	10	29	35	13	12
PT	9	35	38	13	6
RO	15	30	32	12	11
SI	10	41	35	6	9
SK	22	32	28	7	12
FI	7	30	36	14	14
SE	13	36	27	16	9

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 514

EU's response to the energy challenges 93/95

Q10_3 How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Democracy is under threat in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	18	32	29	14	7
BE	14	32	30	14	11
BG	27	37	22	8	7
CZ	23	36	28	7	5
DK	9	20	29	33	9
DE	14	32	35	13	6
EE	11	27	37	16	8
IE	18	26	28	19	8
EL	34	24	19	21	3
ES	17	32	27	17	7
FR	18	34	30	11	7
HR	25	42	23	6	5
IT	10	30	32	20	8
CY	24	33	26	14	4
LV	17	30	34	11	9
LT	14	31	34	12	9
LU	11	20	40	23	8
HU	45	26	14	10	5
MT	24	28	21	20	6
NL	16	43	22	11	8
AT	19	30	33	12	6
PL	31	34	17	10	7
PT	9	32	36	19	4
RO	21	35	27	8	9
SI	13	39	34	7	7
SK	30	37	20	4	9
FI	6	22	36	23	12
SE	14	32	23	26	6

Flash Eurobarometer 514 - EU's response to the energy challenges

Fieldwork: 23/11 - 30/11/2022 / (%) Base: n=26 337 - All respondents

Our comments



The title of the investigation does not correspond to its content

The title of this Eurobarometer “The EU’s response to energy challenges” does not give a good idea of its content, which is mainly devoted to the war in Ukraine:

War in Ukraine: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q6, (Q7)

Economy: Q5, Q8, DX3

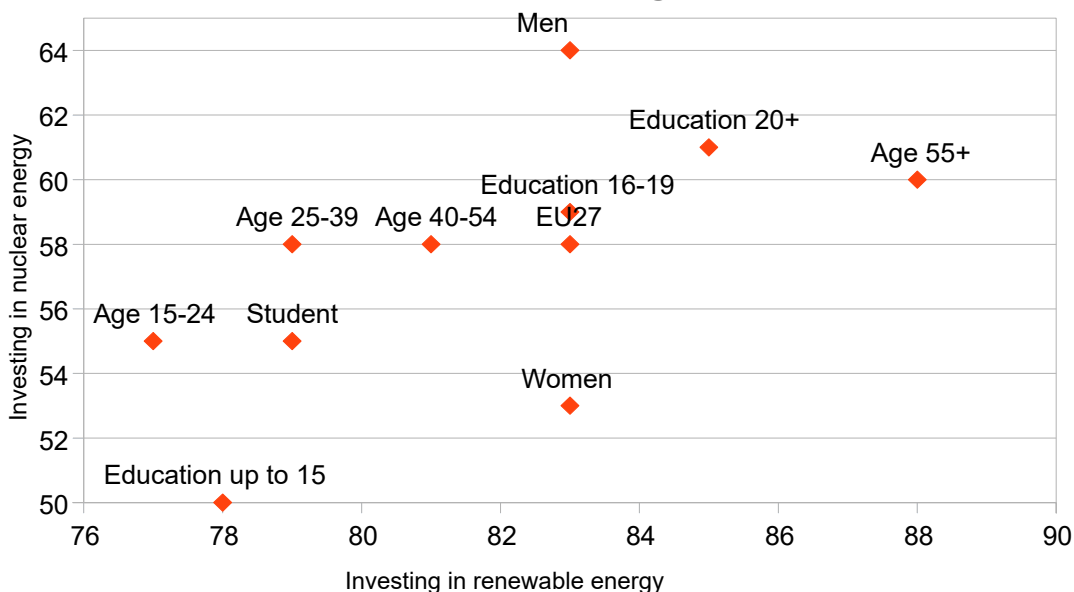
Democracy: Q10

Energy: (Q7), Q9.

Energy issues are practically only in Q9. The other questions deal with important issues, and the hundreds of thousands of deaths in Ukraine are well worth asking the opinion of Europeans. But the energy challenges facing Europeans will not end with the war, in particular the increase in greenhouse gases, the cost, delays and dangers of nuclear power, the occupation of land by solar installations, competition from biofuels with food production, etc.

Nevertheless, this confirms that energy problems are important determinants of the policy of the European Union and its constituent states. In the spring 2022, European Competition Commissioner Margrethe Vestager was right in saying “We were not naive, we were greedy”.

What policy should be adopted? Opinions differ much more between countries than between social groups



There are many (small) differences between socio-demographic groups. Men are more supporters of nuclear power than women. The older the age, and the higher the level of study, the more people want investment in these energies, especially renewable energies. On the contrary, young people or those with little education do not want additional investments in these energies.

Investing in nuclear energy

Investing in renewable energy

Country	Investing in renewable energy (X)	Investing in nuclear energy (Y)
SK	68	60
BG	69	63
EE	73	66
CZ	75	67
SE	81	64
BE	80	62
ES	82	58
FR	82	71
RO	82	75
FI	85	71
PL	88	77
LV	74	53
EL	76	35
AT	82	32
CY	86	35
MT	92	48
PT	94	52
HU	82	47
LU	84	43
DK	84	51
IT	86	53
HR	84	54
SI	83	59
BG	68	63
SK	68	60
EE	73	66
CZ	75	67
SE	81	64
BE	80	62
ES	82	58
FR	82	71
RO	82	75
FI	85	71
PL	88	77
LV	74	53
EL	76	35
AT	82	32
CY	86	35
MT	92	48
PT	94	52
HU	82	47
LU	84	43
DK	84	51
IT	86	53
HR	84	54
SI	83	59

Such differences make it very difficult to establish a common European policy. For a European public opinion to exist, there would have to be discussions between all Europeans, from all countries. But for this, a common language is needed for discussion: the best language would be Esperanto, a simple, precise, and fair language.