

PROJECT EUROPE 2024 ANALYSIS – EU27 + NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

VII. INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH SUMMARY



SZÁZADVÉG

**EURÓPA
PROJEKT**

15TH OF AUGUST 2024

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1. Introduction - Research methodology, objectives

Századvég Consortium conducted a survey with questionnaires in thirty European countries between the 19th of January and the 15th of April 2024, in which 30,000 randomly chosen adults were interviewed with the CATI method. In the analysis, the maximum data variation is +/-3.2 percentage points per country from the results that would have resulted from a survey of all adult residents. The data published in the research may deviate from 100 percent, due to rounding.

Research purpose:

- + Map out the general sentiment and political attitudes of the country's citizens and get a snapshot of the perception of political trends with international significance.
- + Get to know the opinion climate of the European Union, and how the residents receive its main activities.
- + Investigate the effect of recent armed conflicts on the residents of Europe.
- + And explore the opinions of residents in relation to migration.

During the research, the data collection sample was structured by the respondents' gender, age, highest education completed, current economic activity, settlement type, and religious affiliation.

2. Sample composition

During data collection, we surveyed sample groups of 1000 residents in 30 European countries (taking the United Kingdom as one country), the data reflects their opinion.

Regional comparison was important for us during the analysis, and we formed four regional groups with some overlaps.

The first group consists of the founding countries of the EU: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

The second consists of post-socialist countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

The third group includes the V4 countries: Hungary, Poland, Czechia, and Slovakia.

And the fourth group included the B9 countries: Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia, as well as Finland, which we also listed here during the analysis.

TABLE 1: COUNTRY GROUP COMPOSITION

Country groups	Countries
EU27	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Croatia, Ireland, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia
EU27+UK	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Croatia, Ireland, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia
EU founders	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands
Post-socialist countries	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

V4	Hungary, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia
B9 + Finland	Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Finland

For reference, the present study will also present results from the 27 member countries only, as well as those amended with the United Kingdom. Research results will be presented by time sequence data on the one hand, and patterns will also be reviewed by country groups on the other. We will also outline how the nations studied can be positioned along various indicators.

3. Research results

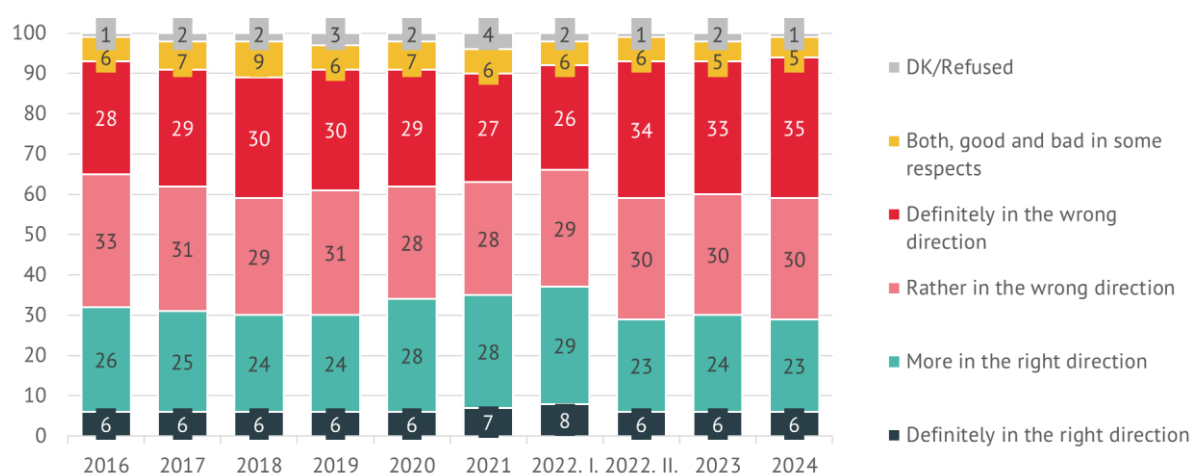
3.1. General sentiment, political attitudes

The first chapter will present the general sentiment of the respondents, the most significant local and regional problems, and relevant attitudes on the local and geopolitical scene.

The results indicate that almost two thirds of Europe's population (65 percent) have a negative assessment of their country's immediate future and think that things are going in the wrong direction right now. Only 29 percent of the Europeans represent a positive opinion, while 5 percent take a neutral standpoint. In essence, these results match those of the previous data collection.

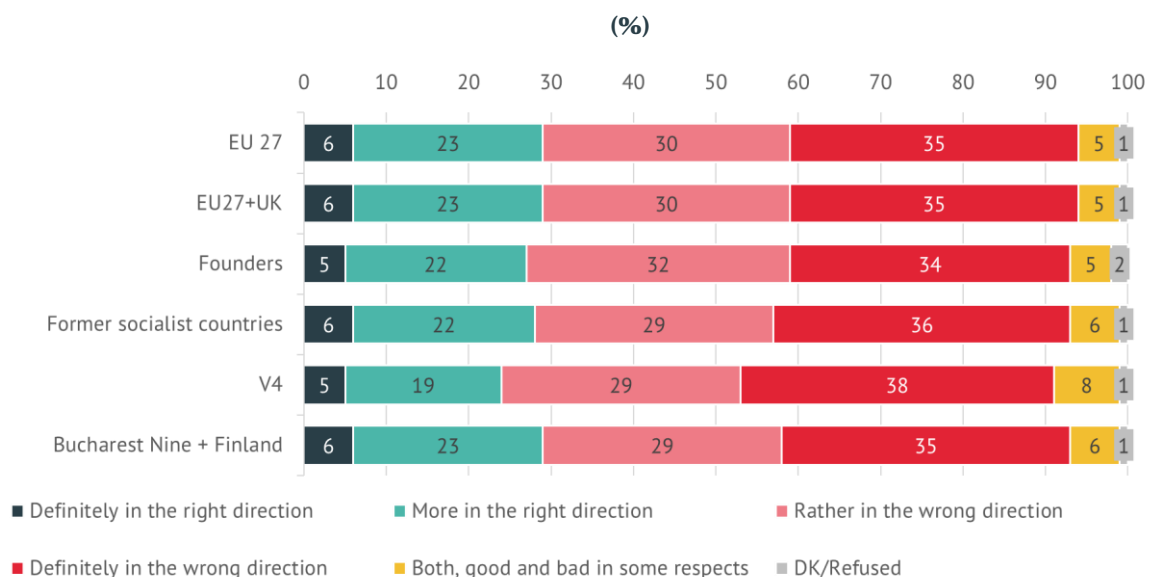
GRAPH 1: OVERALL, DO YOU THINK THINGS ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT OR IN THE WRONG DIRECTION IN YOUR COUNTRY TODAY?

(%) EU27+UK



Residents of the V4 countries are the most pessimistic, only 24 percent of the Polish, Czech, Slovak, and Hungarian people think that things are going in the right direction, and these countries also have the highest percentage (8 percent) of people with a neutral standpoint in a regional comparison.

GRAPH 2: OVERALL, DO YOU THINK THINGS ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT OR IN THE WRONG DIRECTION IN YOUR COUNTRY TODAY?



Significant differences can be observed in the sentiment of residents in various countries, based on their data. Luxembourg came out on the top, having the highest percentage of respondents who have an optimistic outlook on the situation of their country, their ratio reaching 53 percent. This ratio is 51 percent in Lithuania, while Estonia has 45 percent. The most pessimistic country is Slovakia, where only 18 percent of the respondents had an optimistic outlook on the situation of their country. Croatia and Austria also had a low proportion of people with a positive perception, 19 percent in the former, and 21 in the latter. In Hungary, 36 percent of the population has a positive assessment of how the situation of their country is evolving.

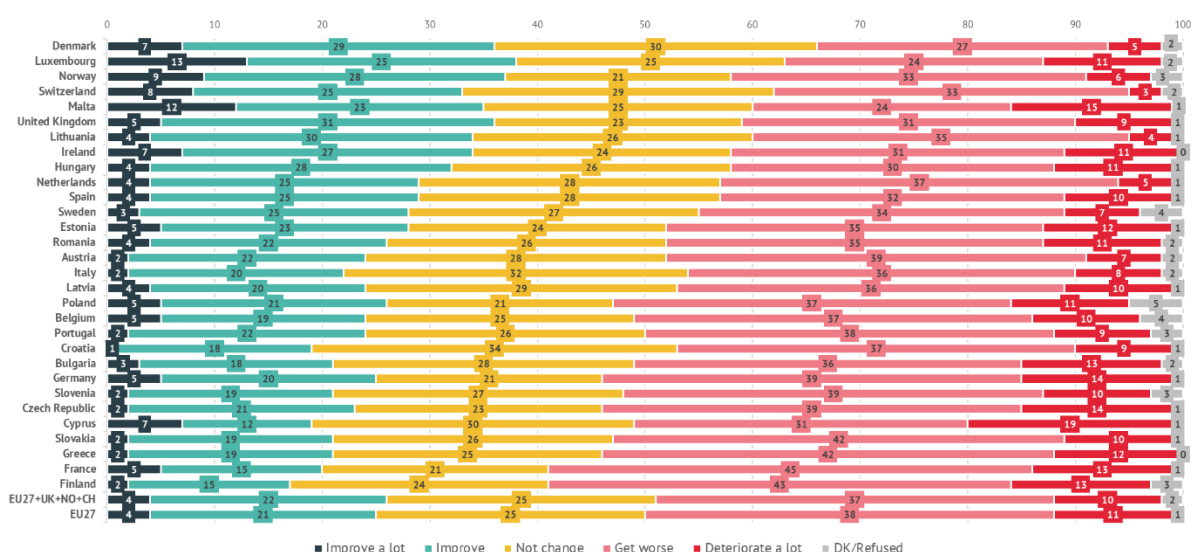
GRAPH 3: OVERALL, DO YOU THINK THINGS ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT OR IN THE WRONG DIRECTION IN YOUR COUNTRY TODAY?

(%)



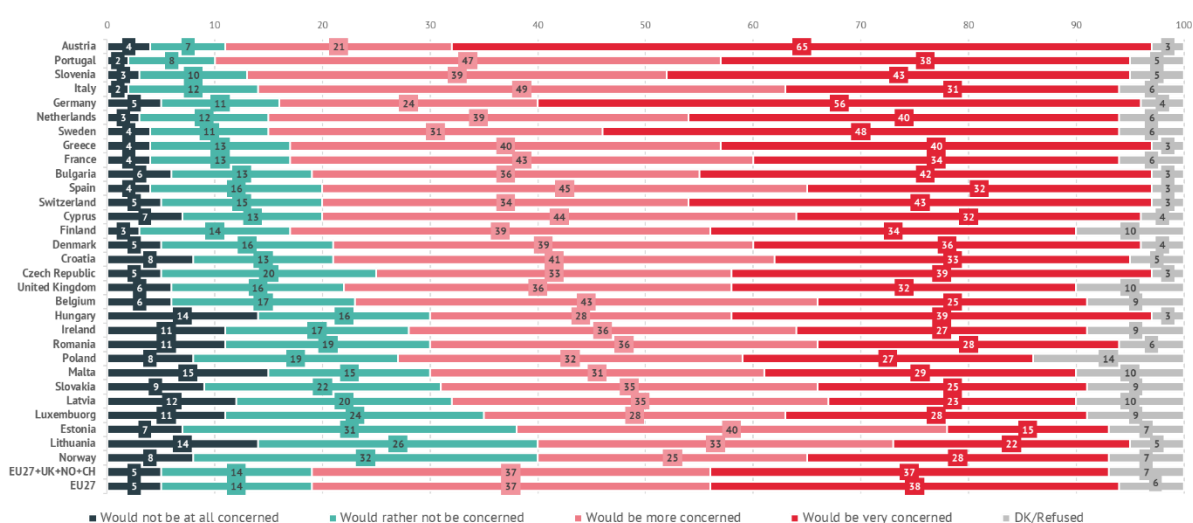
Based on the research data, we can state that in terms of how the economic situation of their country is evolving, 38 percent of the respondents in Luxembourg, 37 percent of the Norwegians, and 36 percent of the Danish have a positive outlook of the future. In Hungary, the proportion of optimists is 32 percent. By contrast, the French (20 percent), the Cyprian (19 percent), and the Finnish (17 percent) respondents had the lowest proportion of optimistic outlook on the economic prospect of their countries.

GRAPH 4: DO YOU THINK THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN YOUR COUNTRY IN THE NEXT YEAR OR TWO WILL...? (%)



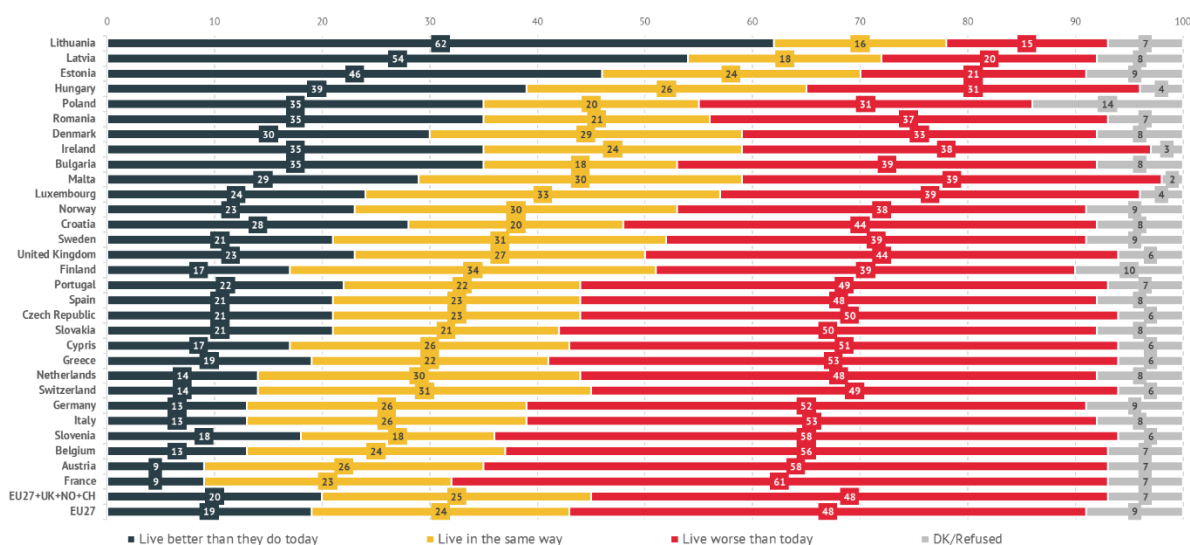
Residents of Slovenia (82 percent), Portugal (85 percent) and Austria (86 percent) are most likely to be concerned about funds coming from abroad trying to influence domestic politics in their countries. In Hungary, two third (67 percent) of the respondents had concerns about foreign influence in this regard. Residents of Norway (40 percent) and Lithuania (40 percent) tended to be the least concerned about this.

GRAPH 5: HOW DISTRESSING WOULD YOU FIND FUNDS COMING FROM ABROAD TRYING TO INFLUENCE DOMESTIC POLITICS AND ELECTIONS IN YOUR COUNTRY? (%)



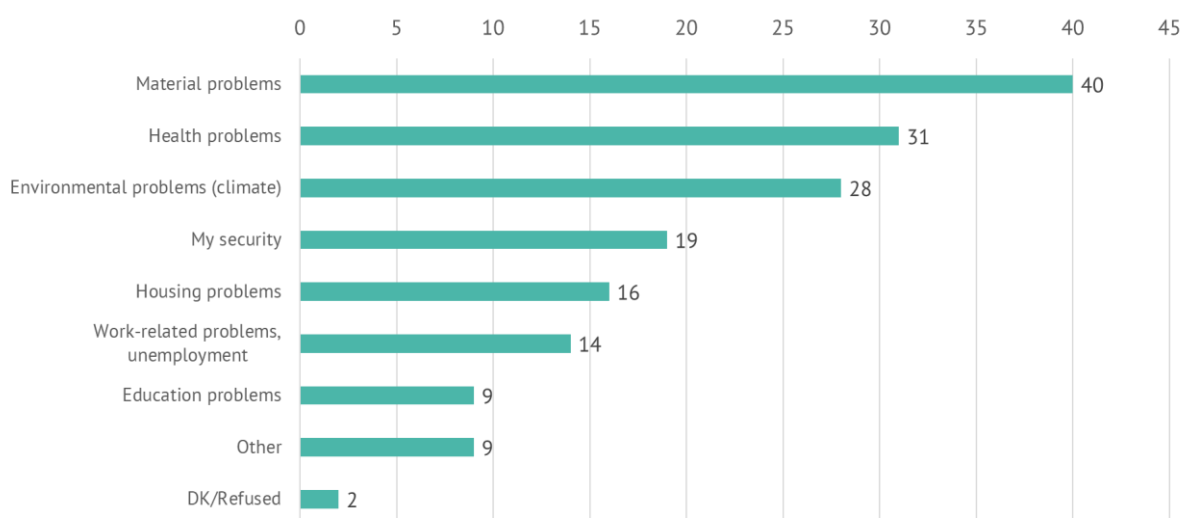
Based on the data from the survey, significant differences can be observed by country in the life expectations for future generations. The proportion of optimists is highest in the three Baltic states: 62 percent in Lithuania, 54 percent in Latvia, and 46 percent of the respondents in Estonia believe that the next generations will have better living conditions than the present one. Hungary takes fourth place with its 39 percent. Belgium is among those taking up the rear, with 13 percent of the respondents being optimistic about the future, and this ratio is even lower in Austria and France, with a mere 9 percent in each.

GRAPH 6: DO YOU THINK YOUR CHILDREN OR FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL...? (%)



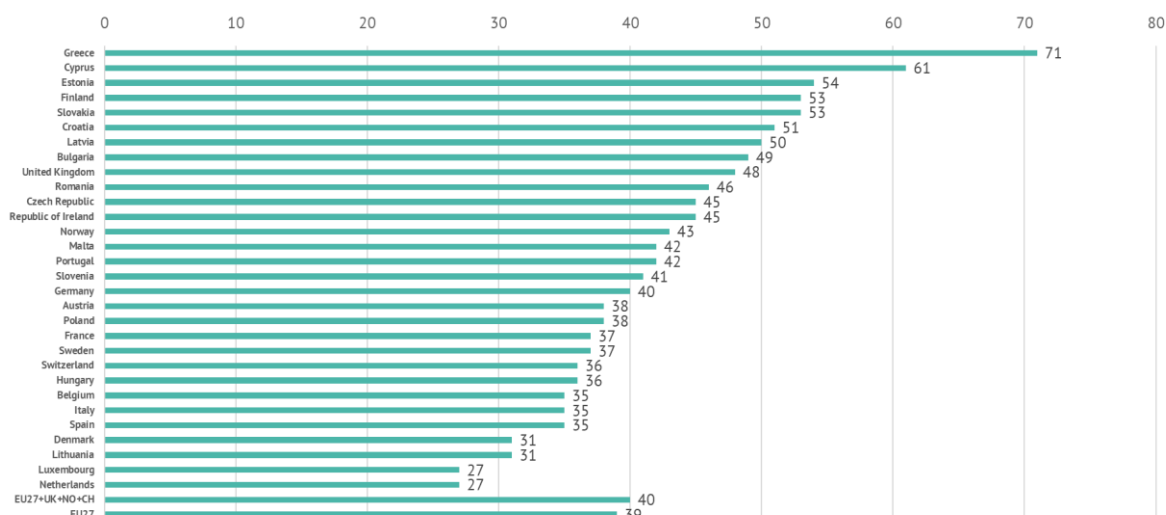
The research results indicate that the present European population considers material hardships (40 percent), health problems (31 percent) and environmental challenges (28 percent) to be the three most pressing challenges in Europe. From among the answers offered, the lowest proportion of people mentioned shortcomings of the educational system, only 9 percent of the respondents in the EU and the UK considered it a most pressing problem.

GRAPH 7: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TWO BIGGEST PROBLEMS YOU FACE TODAY? (%) EU27+UK



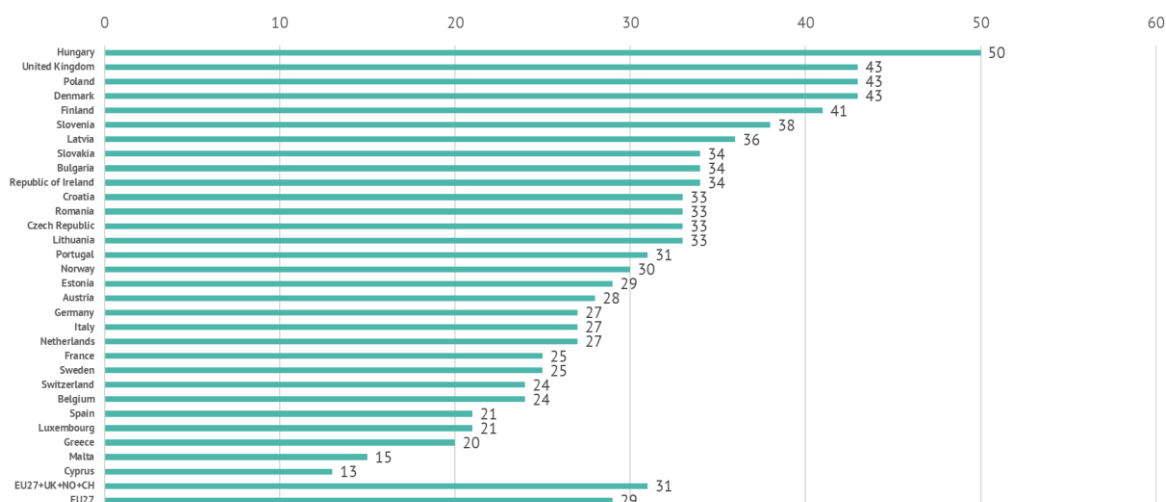
From the research data, we can conclude that material problems are most pressing for the Greek (71 percent), the Cyprian (61 percent) and the Estonian (54 percent) population.

GRAPH 8: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TWO BIGGEST PROBLEMS YOU FACE TODAY? MATERIAL PROBLEMS (%)



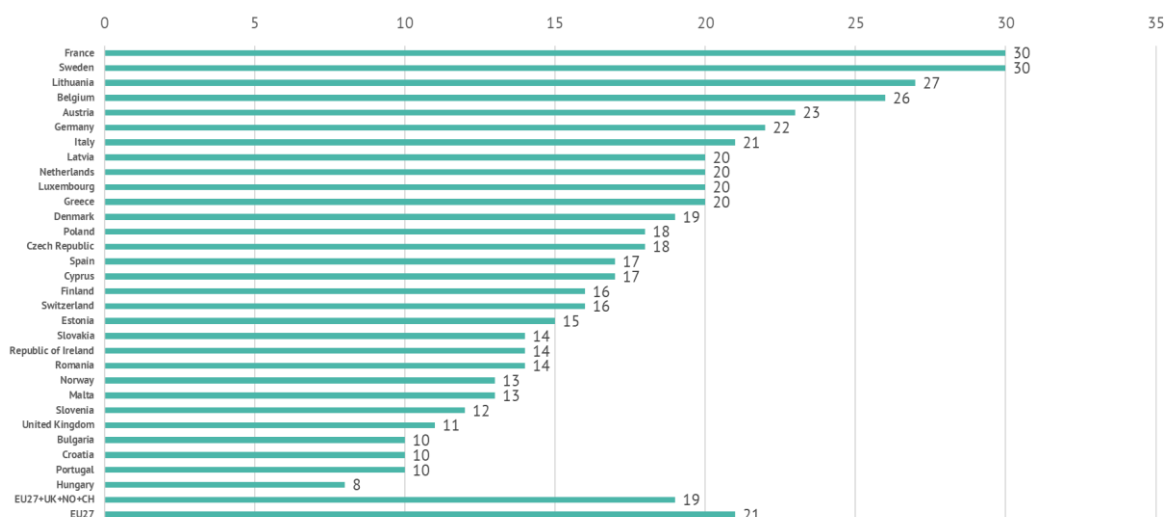
The Hungarian population has the highest proportion (50 percent) of people facing health problems. They are followed by the UK–Poland–Denmark trio with their 43 percent.

GRAPH 9: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TWO BIGGEST PROBLEMS YOU FACE TODAY? HEALTH PROBLEMS (%)



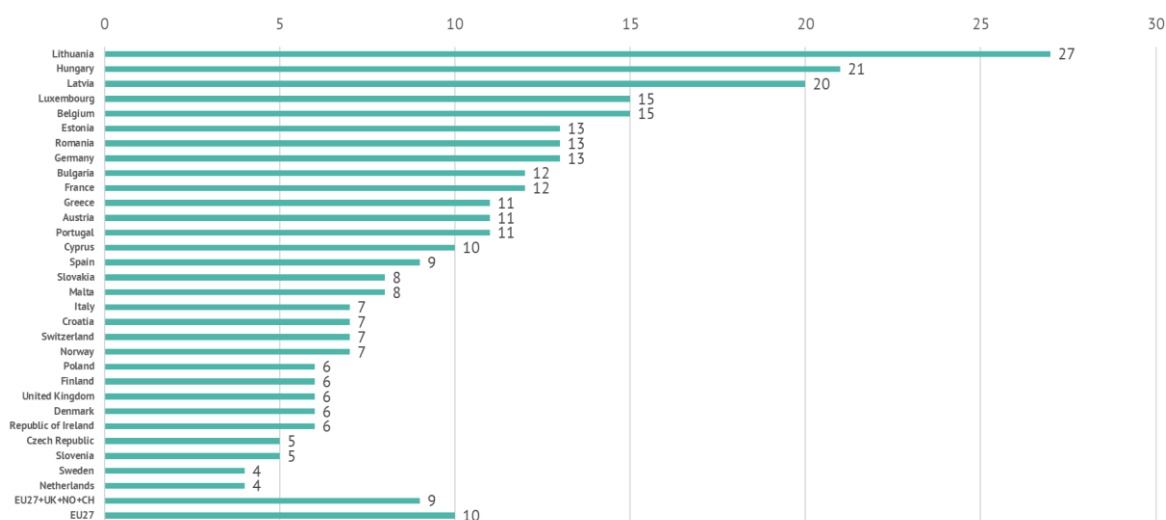
The population of France and Sweden is most likely (30-30 percent) to perceive security risks. Hungarians are the least likely to be worried about security (8 percent).

GRAPH 10: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TWO BIGGEST PROBLEMS YOU FACE TODAY? MY SECURITY (%)



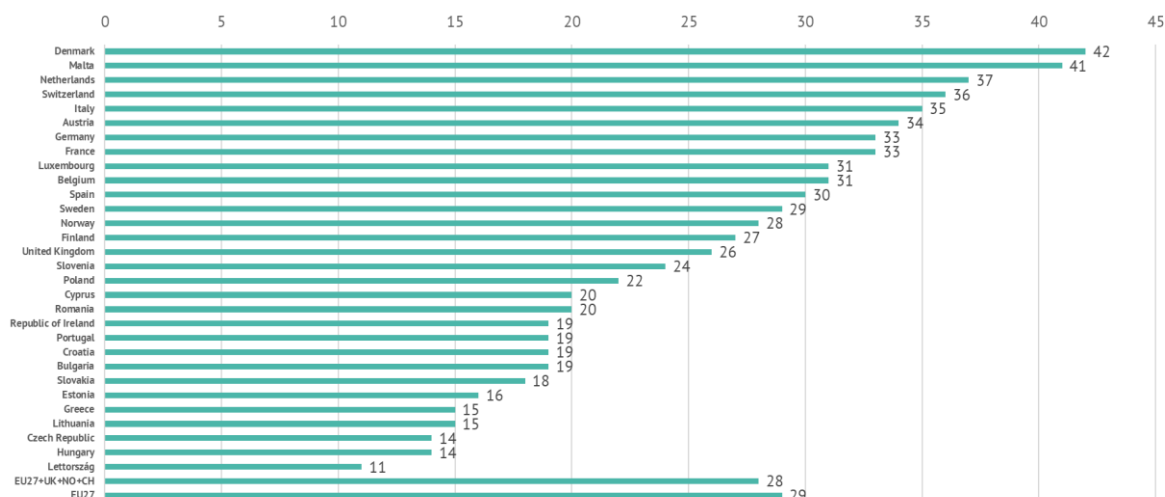
Residents of Lithuania (27 percent), Hungary (21 percent) and Latvia (20 percent) were most likely to underline educational problems, while the Swedes and the Dutch were least likely to worry about this (4-4 percent).

GRAPH 11: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TWO BIGGEST PROBLEMS YOU FACE TODAY? EDUCATION PROBLEMS (%)



The residents of Denmark (42 percent) and Malta (41 percent) are the most concerned about environmental and climate problems

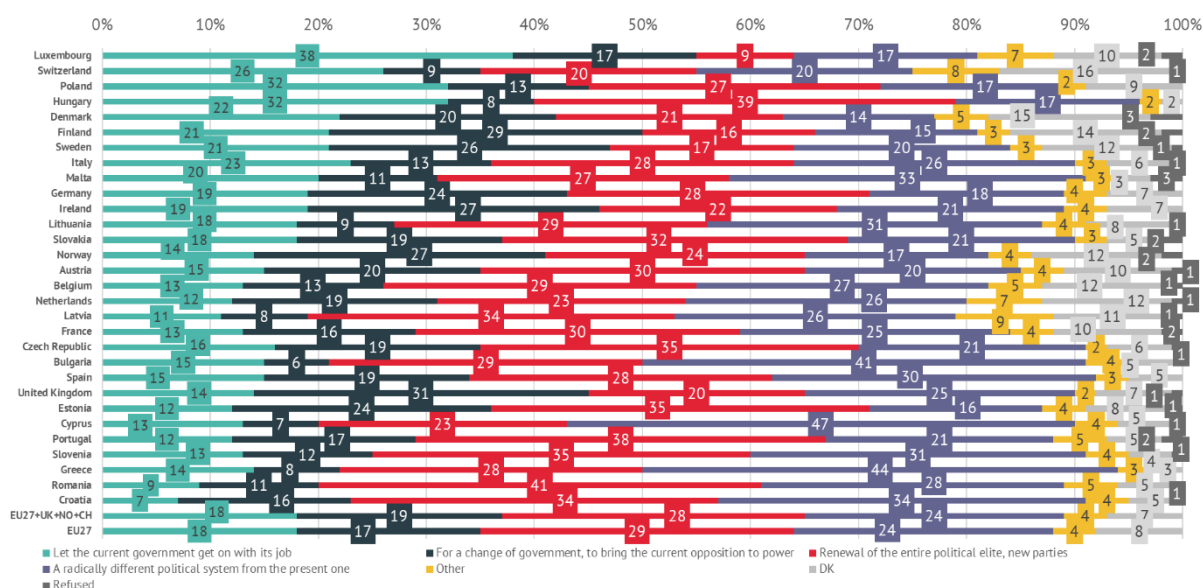
GRAPH 12: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TWO BIGGEST PROBLEMS YOU FACE TODAY? ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS (CLIMATE) (%)



The survey also explored attitudes to the political elite. The results indicate that the respondents are most likely to support the work of their present government in Luxembourg (38 percent), in Hungary (32 percent), and in Poland (32 percent). There was a high percentage of preference for the opposition in the United Kingdom (31 percent), where the elections have taken place since the data collection, and resulted in a change of government, and 29 percent of the population of Finland also urge a change of government. The proportion of respondents wishing for a renewal of the political elite as a whole and for the emergence of new parties is 39 percent in Hungary and 38 percent in Portugal.

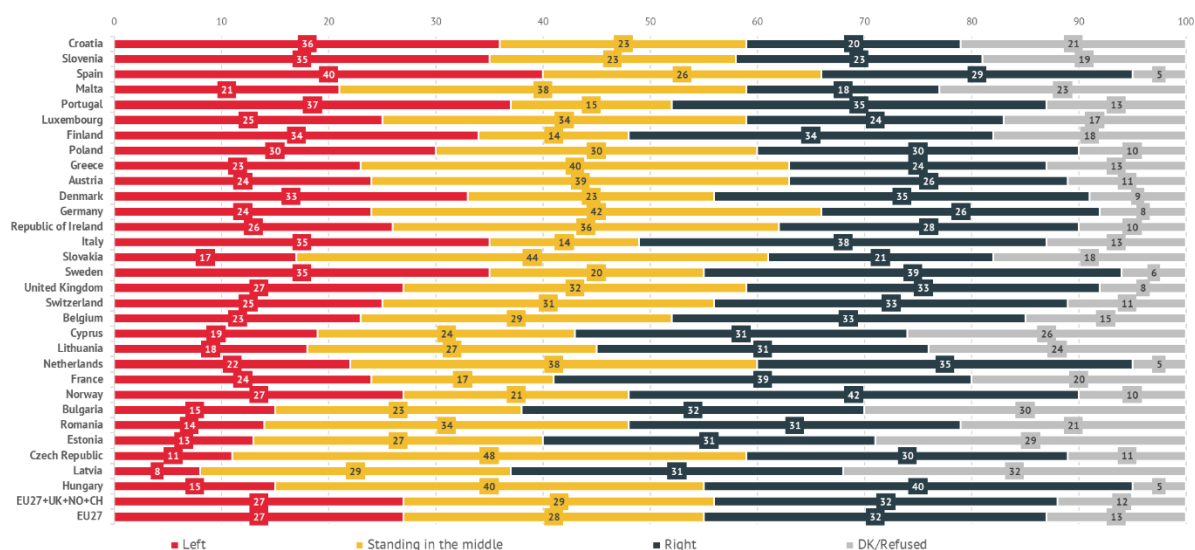
The highest proportion of people wanting to have a radically different political system from the current one is found in Cyprus (47 percent), in Greece (44 percent) and in Bulgaria (41 percent).

GRAPH 13: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAKE THINGS BETTER FOR PEOPLE IN THE FUTURE? (%)



We also surveyed the population's political self-classification. Based on the survey data, the proportion of residents with a leftist identity is the highest in Spain (40 percent), in Portugal (37 percent) and in Croatia (36 percent). Self-classification into the right-wing is the most outstanding in Norway (42 percent) and in Hungary (40 percent). The proportion of people standing in the middle is highest in Czechia (48 percent) and in Slovakia (44 percent).

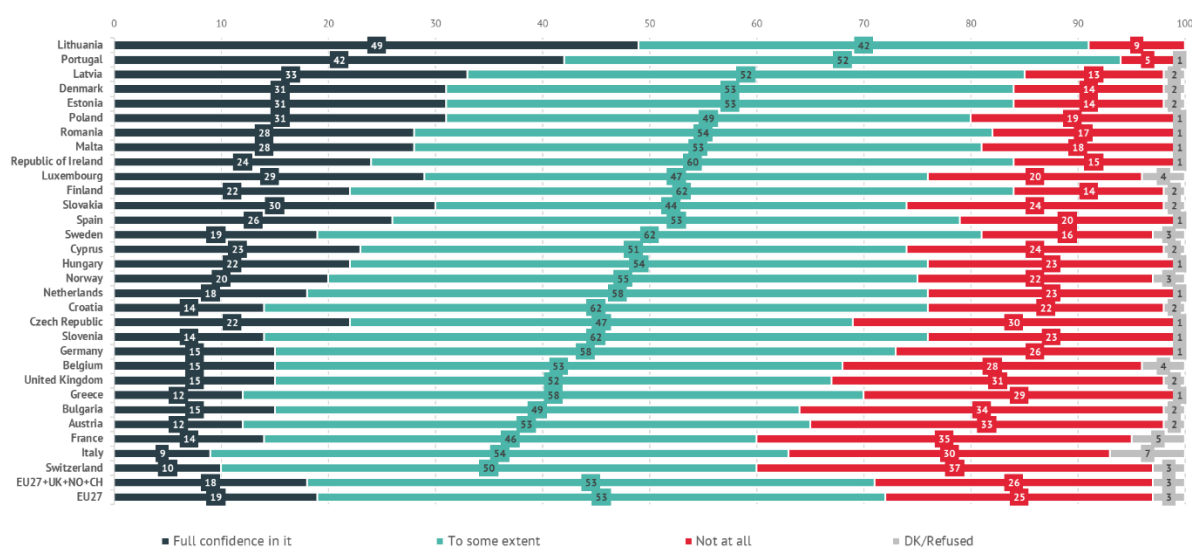
GRAPH 14: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU CLASSIFY YOURSELF AS? (%)



3.2. Perception of the European Union

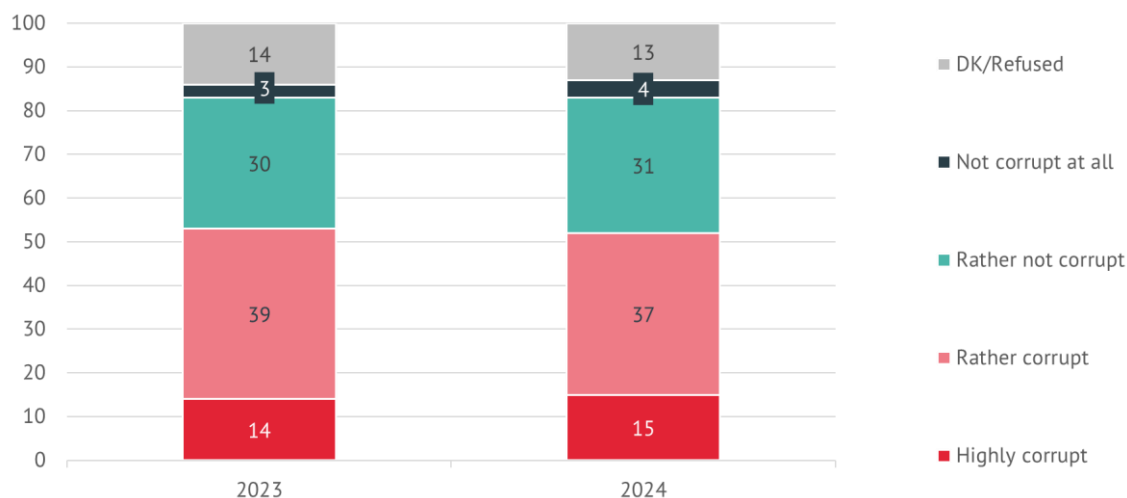
The next phase of the study explores the vision and the perception of the European Union among the population of countries where the survey took place. First, we measured the level of trust European citizens have in the European Union. The results indicate that absolute trust for the alliance is the highest in Lithuania, where 49 of the respondents fully trust the EU. The Baltic state is followed by Portugal, where 42 percent of the respondents have absolute trust. 22 percent of the Hungarians fully trust the Union. In contrast, trust towards the European Union is only 10 percent among the population in Switzerland, and 9 percent in Italy.

GRAPH 15: HOW MUCH CONFIDENCE DO YOU HAVE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION? (%)



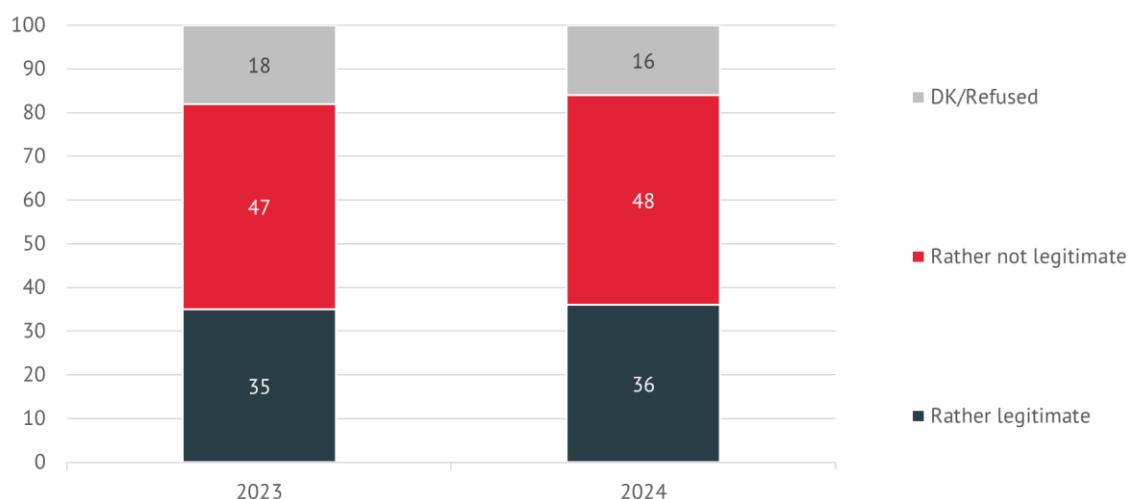
The survey results indicate that the absolute majority, 52 percent of the respondents in the EU and the UK consider the political elite in Brussels corrupt. Within that proportion, 15 percent consider it highly corrupt, and 37 percent somewhat less corrupt. 35 percent of the European respondents do not think that the EU political elite is corrupt. It is also significant that more than a tenth, 13 percent of the EU and the UK citizens do not wish to take a stand in this regard.

GRAPH 15: OVERALL, HOW CORRUPT DO YOU THINK THE POLITICAL ELITE IN BRUSSELS IS? (%) EU27+UK



The research highlights a division among the Europeans on the question of whether or not the Union has the right to withhold funds from specific Member States because of political differences. 36 percent of the respondents in the EU and the UK believe that this action is rather fair, while 48 percent of them believe that it is rather not fair.

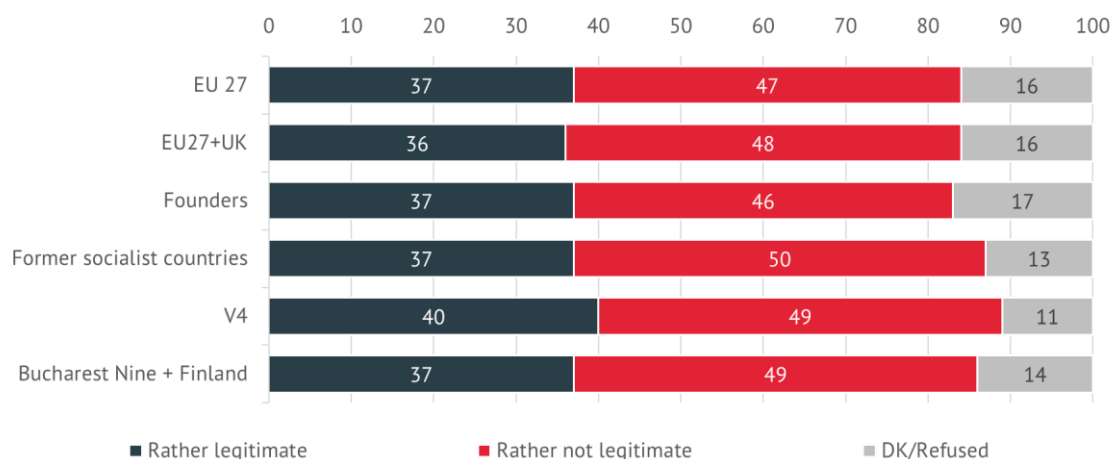
GRAPH 16: DO YOU THINK IT IS FAIR OR NOT FAIR FOR BRUSSELS TO WITHHOLD EU FUNDS FROM SOME MEMBER STATES BECAUSE OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES? (%) EU27+UK



In the founding countries, in the post-socialist countries, and in the B9 countries as well, 37 percent of the respondents think that the EU can rightfully withhold funds from specific Member States because of political differences. This

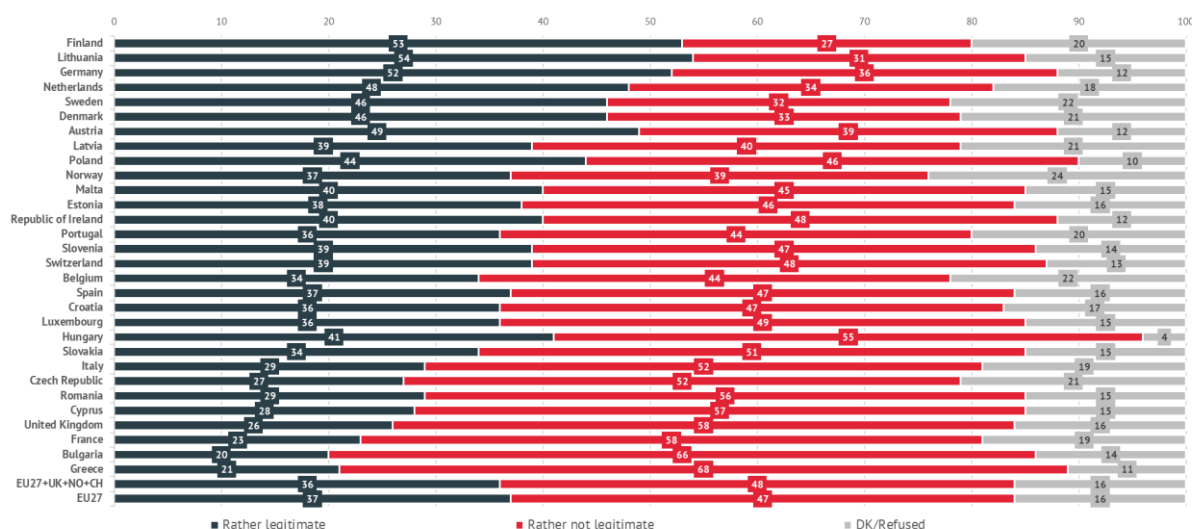
proportion is somewhat higher in the V4 countries, where 40 percent of the respondents believe that withholding funds is fair in such cases.

GRAPH 17: DO YOU THINK IT IS FAIR OR NOT FAIR FOR BRUSSELS TO WITHHOLD EU FUNDS FROM SOME MEMBER STATES BECAUSE OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES? (%)



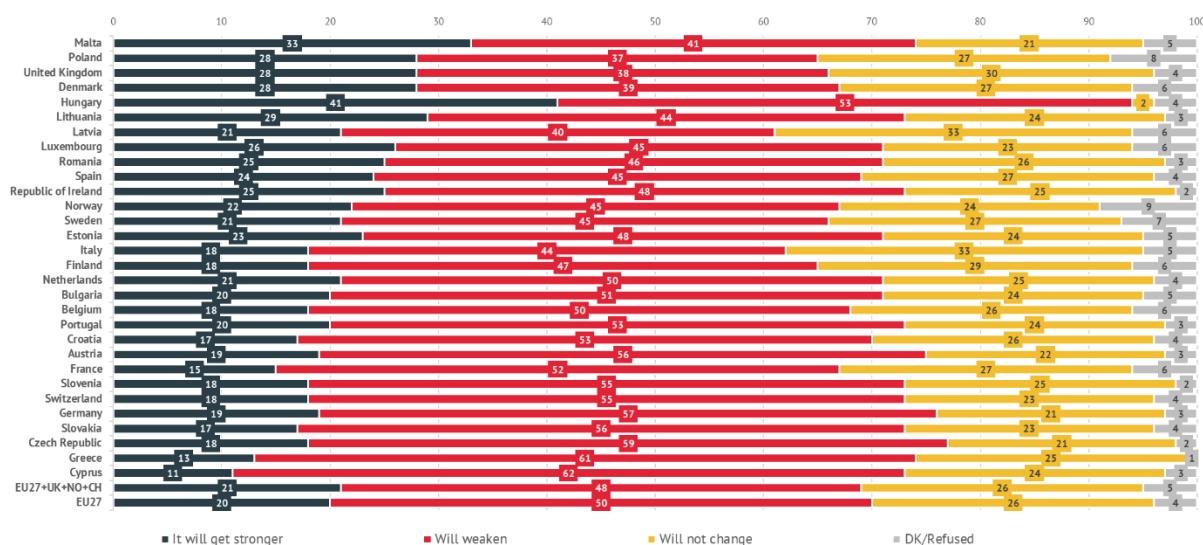
The country specific data reveals that the public opinion in various Member States differs whether or not it is fair to withhold funds because of political differences. 54 percent of the respondents in Lithuania, 53 percent in Finland, and 52 percent in Germany think that the EU has the right to withhold funds from specific Member States because of political differences. In contrast, 23 percent of the respondents in France, 21 percent in Greece, and only 20 percent in Bulgaria believe that it is fair to withhold funds in such cases.

**GRAPH 18: DO YOU THINK IT IS FAIR OR NOT FAIR FOR BRUSSELS
TO WITHHOLD EU FUNDS FROM SOME MEMBER STATES BECAUSE
OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCES? (%)**



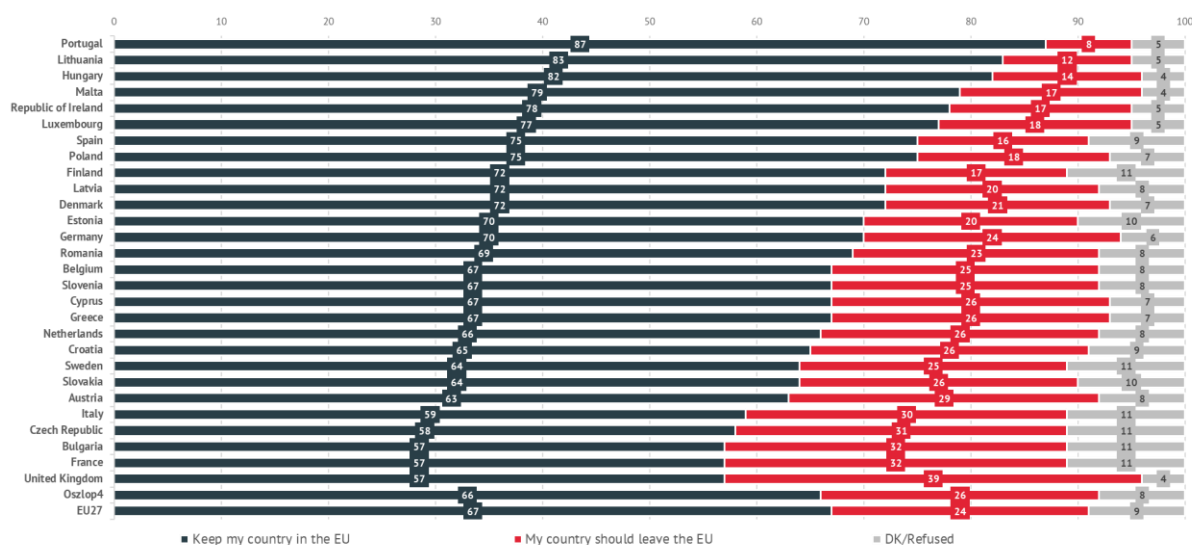
The survey data indicates that the expectations of various countries significantly differ with regard to how the economic situation of the EU will evolve in the future. 41 of the respondents in Hungary, 33 percent in Malta, and 29 percent in Lithuania have a positive outlook in this regard, and trust that the economy of the EU will strengthen in the years to come. On the contrary, only 15 percent of the respondents in France, 13 percent in Greece, and a mere 11 percent in Cyprus expect positive changes in the economic output of the European Union.

GRAPH 19: DO YOU THINK THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION WILL GET STRONGER OR WEAKER IN THE COMING YEARS? (%)



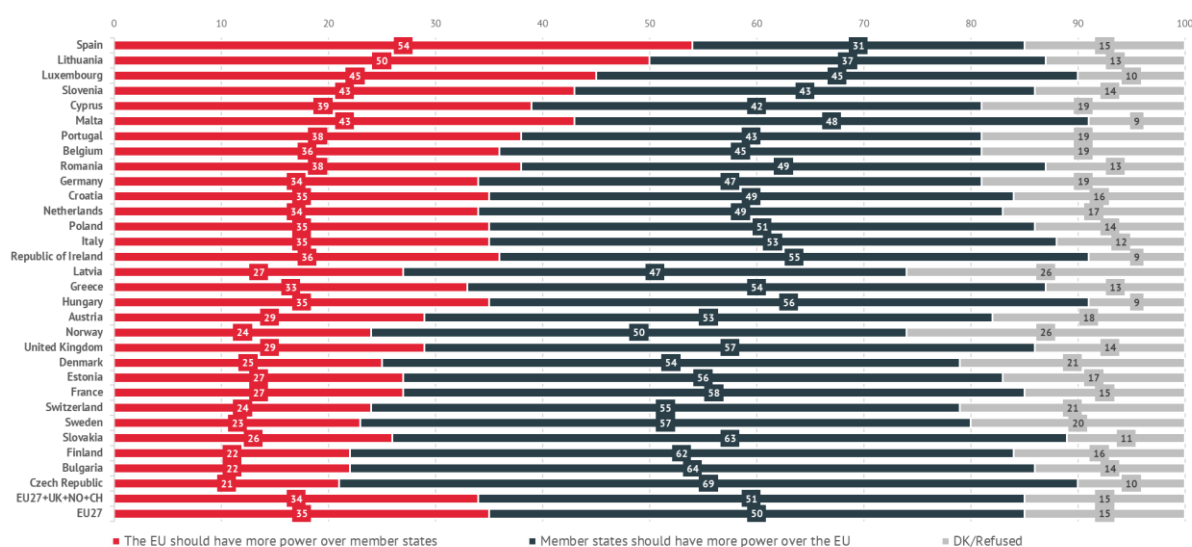
Survey results indicate that 87 percent of the respondents in Portugal, 83 in Lithuania, and 82 percent in Hungary would support the continuation of EU membership at a referendum. The proportion of people in favor of staying is lowest in Bulgaria and in France among the Member States, but the majority of the respondents (57 percent) would still vote to continue membership even in these countries.

GRAPH 20: HOW WOULD YOU VOTE IN A REFERENDUM ON YOUR COUNTRY'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE EU? (%)



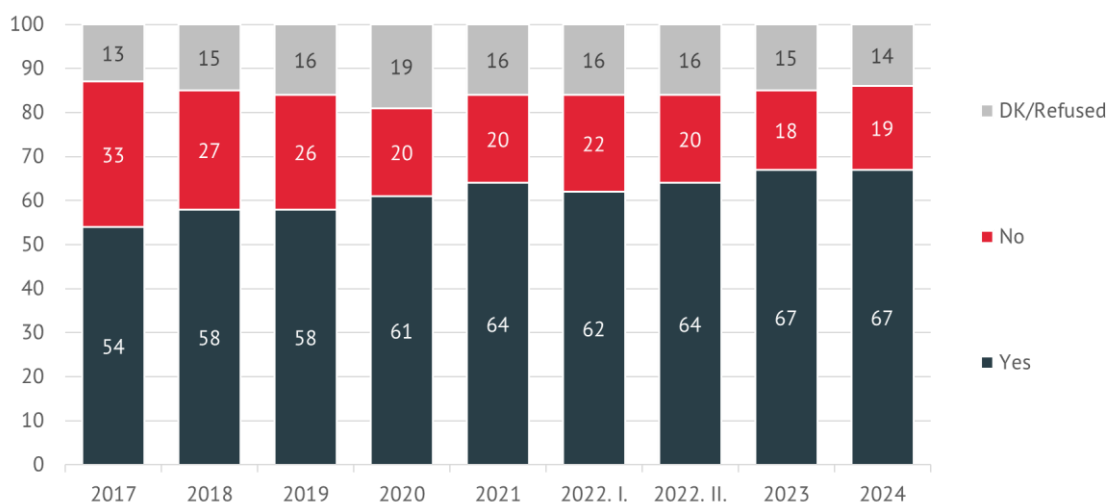
The survey data indicates a significant difference in the proportion of people with a federalist view. 54 percent of the population in Spain, 50 percent in Lithuania, and 45 percent in Luxembourg believe that the EU should exercise more power over the Member States. In contrast, only 21 percent of the respondents in Czechia, and 22 percent in Bulgaria and in Finland hold a federalist view.

GRAPH 21: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IS CLOSER TO YOUR OPINION? (%)



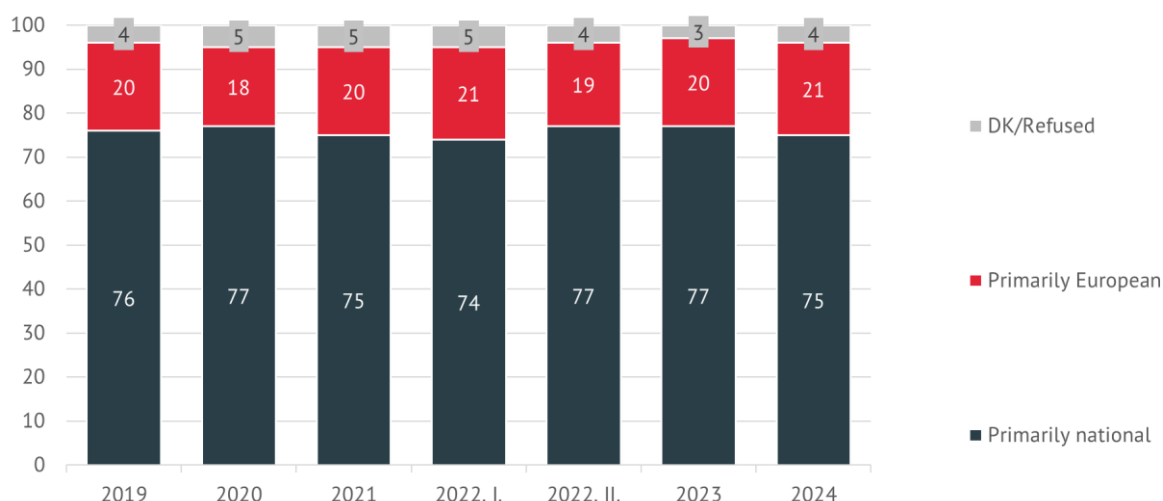
Two thirds (67 percent) of the EU and the UK citizens think that the European Union will still exist in ten years. In contrast, only one fifth (19 percent) of the European respondents doubt the long-term existence of the Union.

GRAPH 22: DO YOU THINK THE EUROPEAN UNION WILL STILL EXIST IN TEN YEARS' TIME? (%) EU27+UK



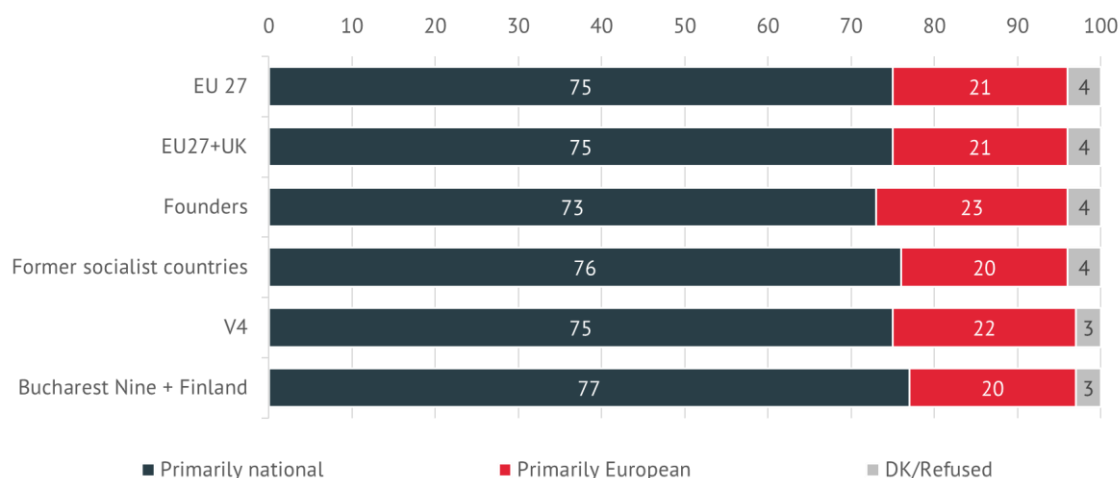
The overall European data indicates that the majority of EU and UK citizens consider themselves primarily a national when choosing between local and regional identities. In contrast, the proportion of those who have a primarily European identity is 21 percent.

**GRAPH 23: DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF PRIMARILY A NATIONAL
OR A EUROPEAN? (%) EU27+UK**



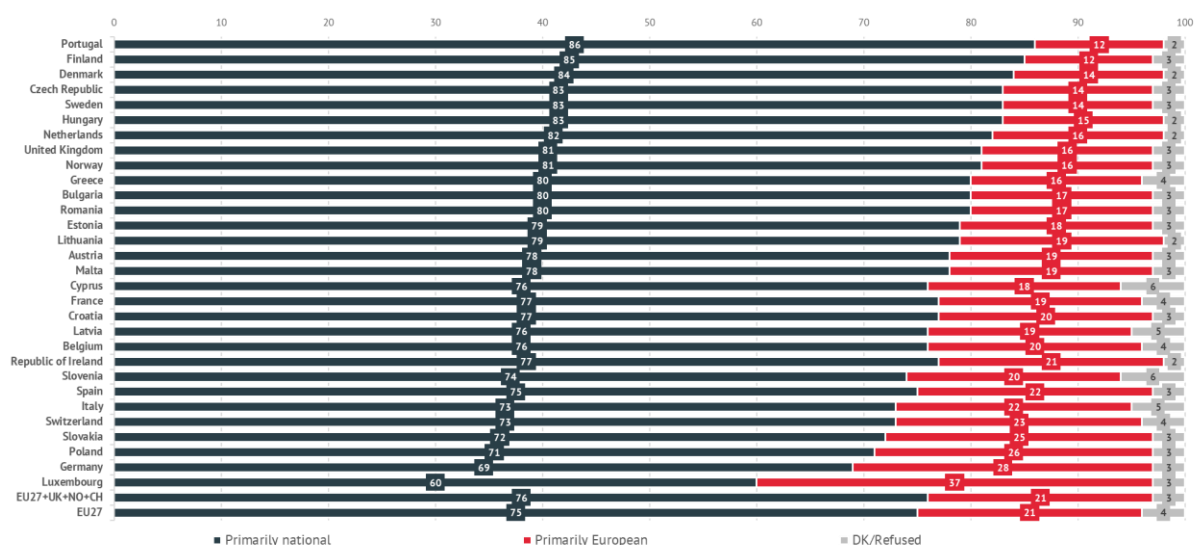
The survey data indicates that the vast majority of Europeans consider themselves primarily belonging to their own country. In the founding countries, 73 percent of the respondents identified themselves as nationals, and similar ratios were found in the Visegrad (V4) countries (75 percent), in the post-socialist countries (76 percent) and among the B9 countries (77 percent) as well.

**GRAPH 24: DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF PRIMARILY A NATIONAL
OR A EUROPEAN? (%)**



The country specific data indicates the strength of national identity varies by country. 86 percent of the Portuguese consider themselves mainly nationals. The Finns take second place with 85 percent, and the Danish come in third place with 84 percent. The Polish bring up the rear of the list with 71 percent primarily identifying with their nation, followed by the Germans with 69 percent, and the Luxembourgiens with 60 percent.

**GRAPH 25: DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF PRIMARILY A NATIONAL
OR A EUROPEAN? (%)**



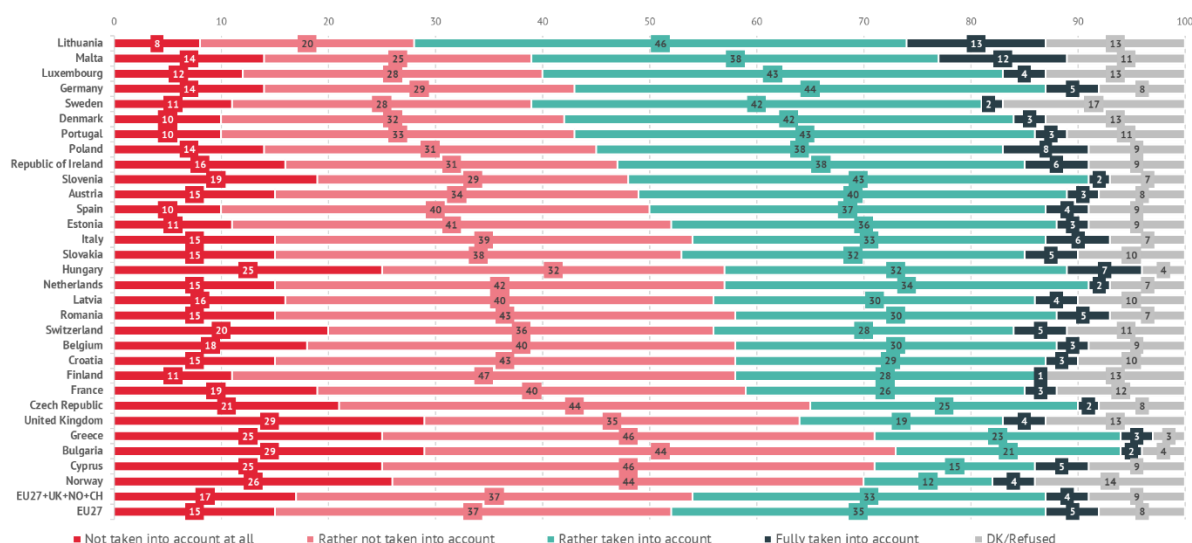
Survey data indicates that Cyprus has the highest proportion of people (61 percent) who believe that the operations of the European Commission do not meet the requirements of transparency and accountability. Cyprus is followed by Greece, where 58 percent of the respondents have objections about the transparency and accountability of the operations of the Commission, and Bulgaria comes in third with 57 percent. 35 percent of the population in Poland and in Germany, and only 32 percent of the population in Sweden hold similar opinions.

**GRAPH 26: THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION EXPECTS
TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FROM ITS MEMBER
STATES IN ORDER TO PROTECT DEMOCRACY AND AVOID FOREIGN
INTERFERENCE. DO YOU THINK THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S
OPERATIONS MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF TRANSPARENCY AND
ACCOUNTABILITY? (%)**



According to the survey results, Bulgaria has the highest proportion, 73 percent of people who do not think that the EU institutions take their country's interests into account. Greece and Cyprus take second place, with 71 percent of the respondents having similar opinions. Luxembourg and Malta are found on the other end of the list, where 40 and 39 percent of the respondents think that the EU institutions do not take their country's interests into account. The lowest proportion was measured in Lithuania, where only 28 percent of the respondents think that the Lithuanian interests do not matter for the elite in Brussels.

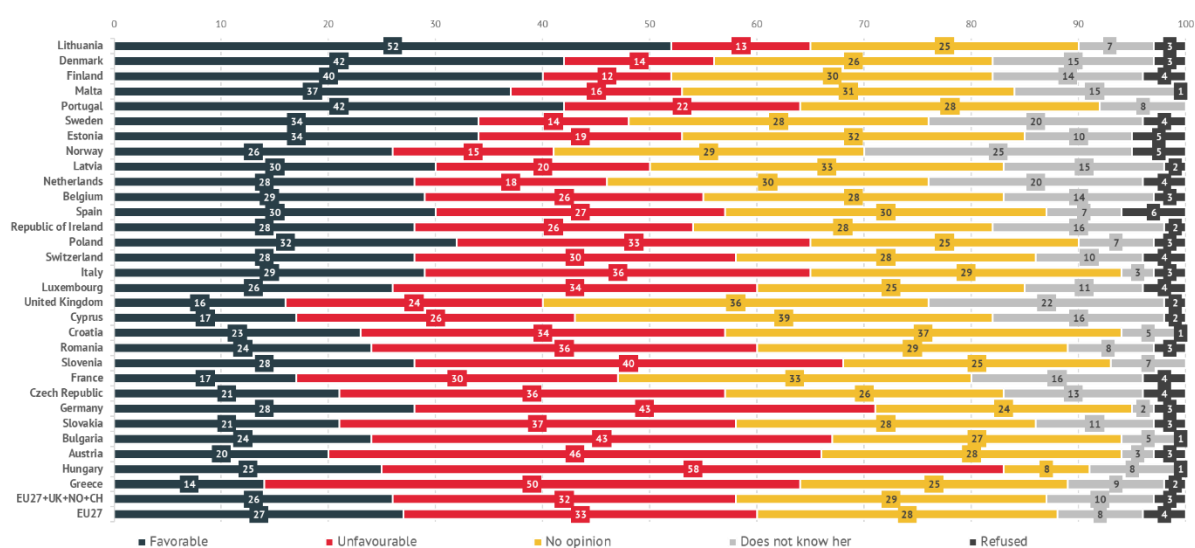
GRAPH 27: HOW MUCH DO THE EU INSTITUTIONS, THE POLITICAL ELITE IN BRUSSELS, TAKE YOUR COUNTRY'S INTERESTS INTO ACCOUNT? (%)



Compared to last year, there is a 6-percentage-point decrease in the proportion of those who would support Ukraine joining the European Union, 49 percent of the respondents would currently support the admission of the country. In parallel, there is the same, 6 percentage-point increase in the proportion of those respondents who object to Ukraine joining the Union, making up 34 percent of the respondents.

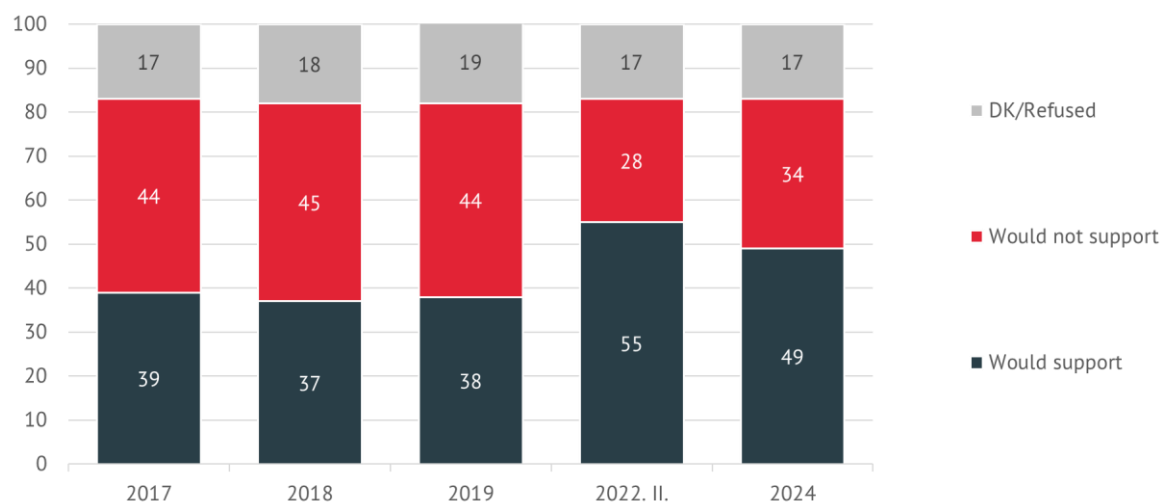
The survey data indicates that Ursula von der Leyen, president of the European Commission is most liked in Lithuania, where 52 percent of the respondents have a positive opinion of her. Lithuania is followed by Denmark and Portugal, where 42 percent of the respondents have a positive opinion of Leyen. In contrast, her support in Austria is only 20 percent, with Greece bringing up the rear, where the politician's popularity is even lower, only 14 percent.

GRAPH 28: PLEASE TELL US WHETHER YOU HAVE A FAVORABLE, OR AN UNFAVORABLE OPINION OF... URSULA VON DER LEYEN (%)

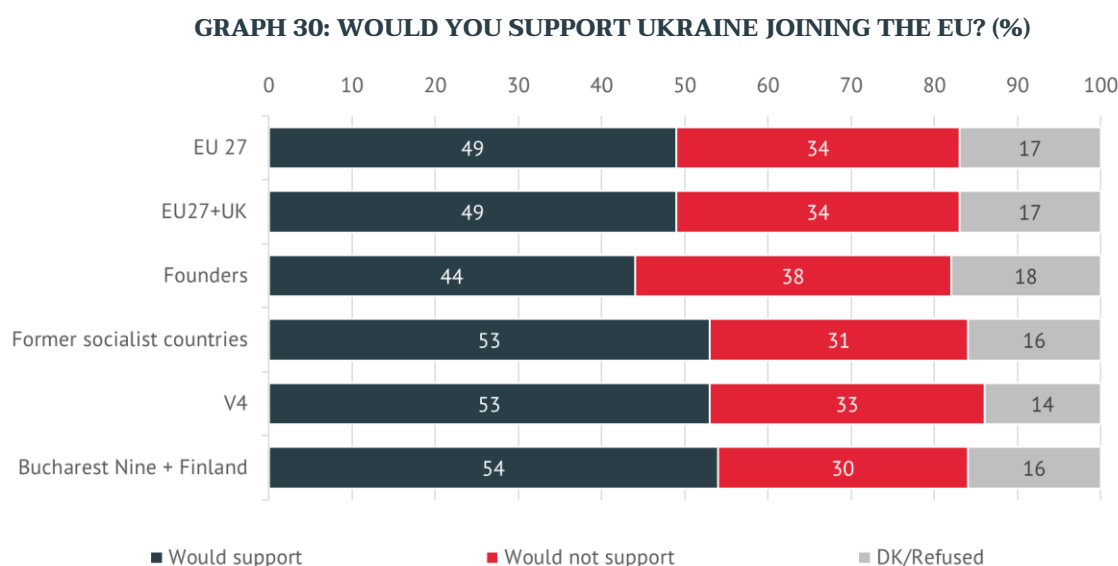


GRAPH 29: WOULD YOU SUPPORT UKRAINE JOINING THE EU? (%)

EU27+UK

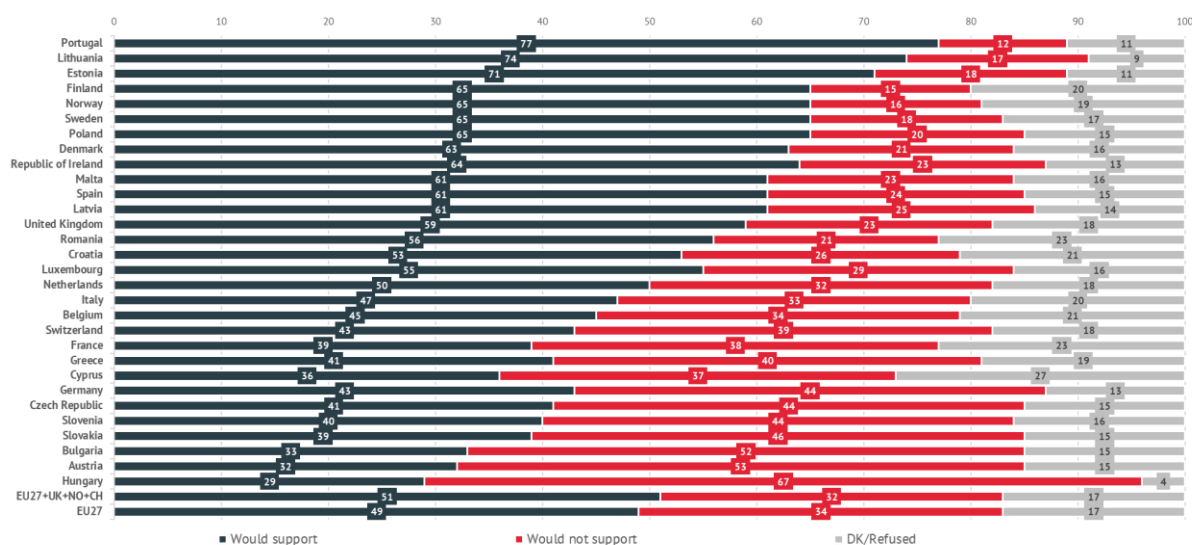


The founding countries have the lowest proportion of those who would support Ukraine joining the European Union, only 44 percent of the respondents in this group would approve the country's admission. 53 percent of the respondents in the post-socialist countries, and in the V4 countries would support Ukraine joining the Union, while this proportion is 54 percent among the B9 countries.



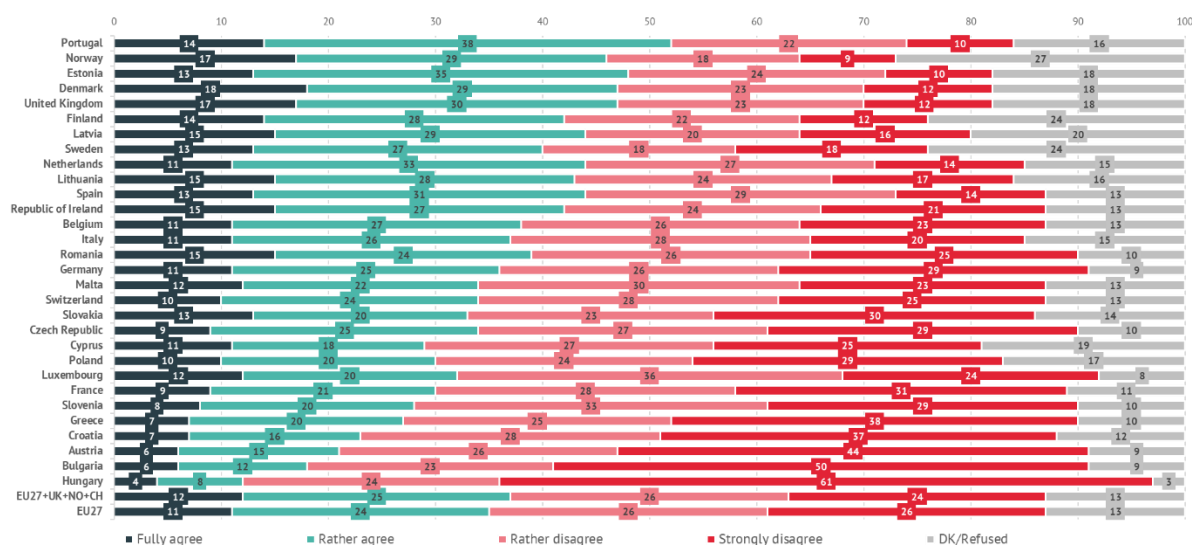
Portugal has the highest proportion of supporters for Ukraine joining the European Union, 77 percent of the Portuguese respondents agree with the admission of the country. Lithuania takes second place, where 74 percent of the respondents expressed support in this regard, and Estonia takes third place, where 71 percent of the respondents are in favor of Ukraine joining the Union. Bulgaria is found at the other end of the list, where only 33 percent of the respondents would support the admission of Ukraine to the European Union, next to Austria, where this proportion is 32 percent. Hungary brings up the rear, where only 29 percent of the respondents would agree with the admission of the country.

GRAPH 31: WOULD YOU SUPPORT UKRAINE JOINING THE EU? (%)



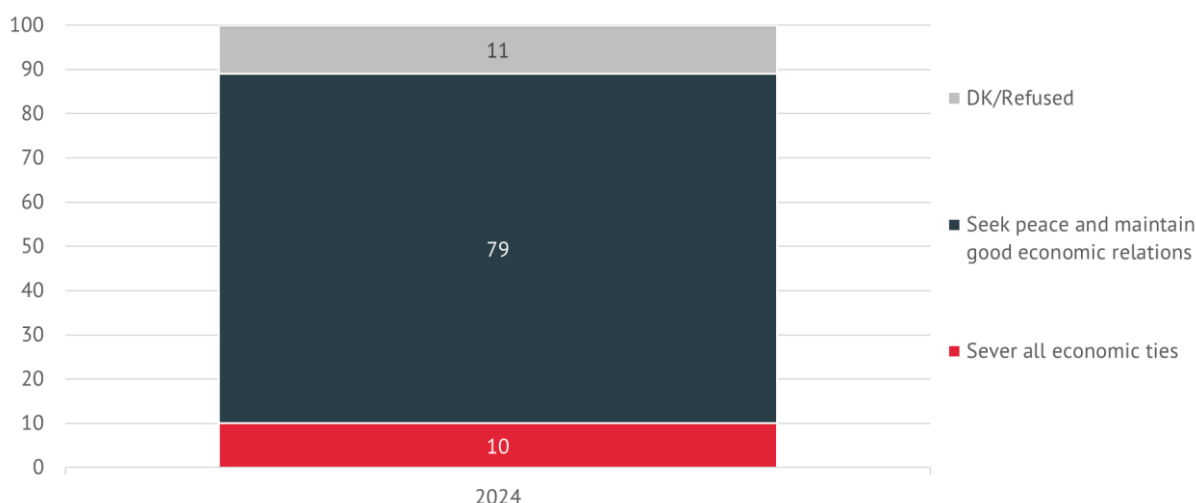
52 percent of the respondents in Portugal, 48 percent in Estonia, and 47 percent in Denmark support the modification of current GM crops regulations and the import of Ukrainian grain into the EU. The other end of the list includes Bulgaria, where only 18 percent of the respondents would agree with this modification, with Hungary bringing up the rear, where support for the new regulations is the lowest, only 12 percent of the respondents would support the potential change.

GRAPH 32: DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY RELAX THE CURRENT REGULATION OF GM CROPS IN ORDER TO ALLOW UKRAINIAN GRAIN INTO THE EU? (%)



79 percent of the respondents in the EU and in the UK think that Europe should strive for maintaining peaceful relations with China and preserve the good economic cooperation with the Asian country. Only 10 percent of the European respondents took the opposite stance.

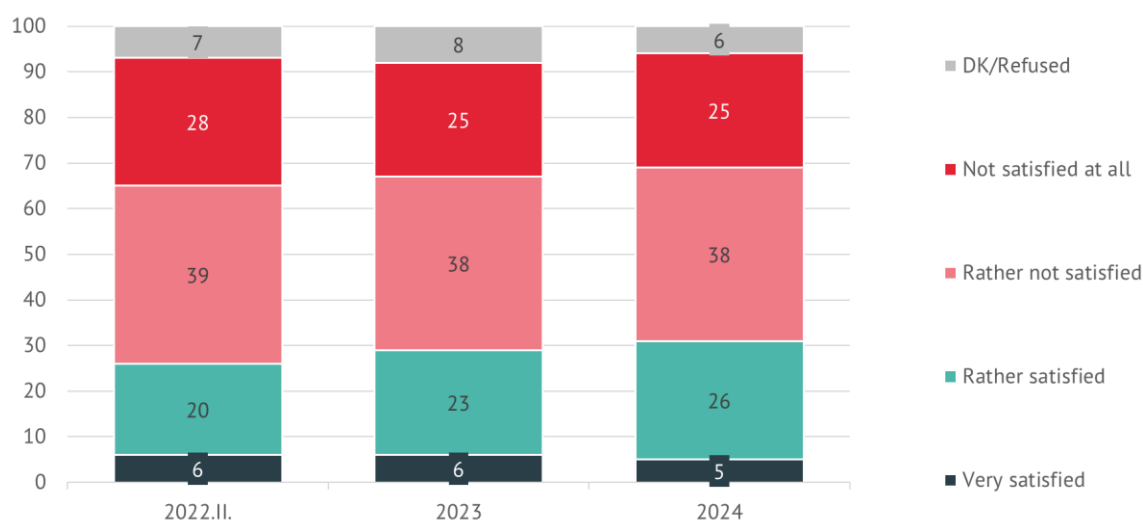
GRAPH 33: WHAT KIND OF RELATIONSHIP DO YOU THINK THE EU SHOULD HAVE WITH CHINA? (%) EU27+UK



3.3. Energetics

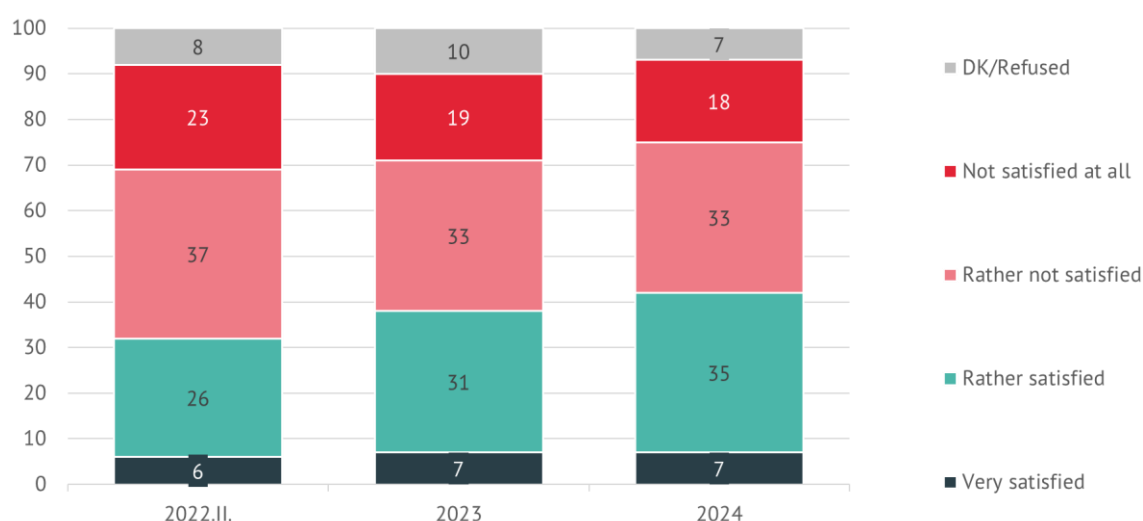
Only 31 percent of the survey participants are satisfied with the measures the European Union has taken to curb energy prices and inflation. In contrast, the significant majority, 63 percent of the respondents in the EU and in the UK do not agree with the steps taken by the Union so far and believe that additional efforts would be needed to handle inflation and the challenges in energetics.

**GRAPH 34: HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION
IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS? WHAT IT HAS DONE SO FAR TO CURB
INFLATION AND ENERGY PRICES (%) EU27+UK**



42 percent of the European respondents are satisfied with the efforts of the EU to ensure security of energy supply. In contrast, the majority of the respondents in the EU and in the UK, 51 percent do not agree with the measures the European Union has taken so far. Compared to the second half of 2022, there is a significant, 10 percentage-point increase in the proportion of those who have a positive assessment of the EU's energy security measures.

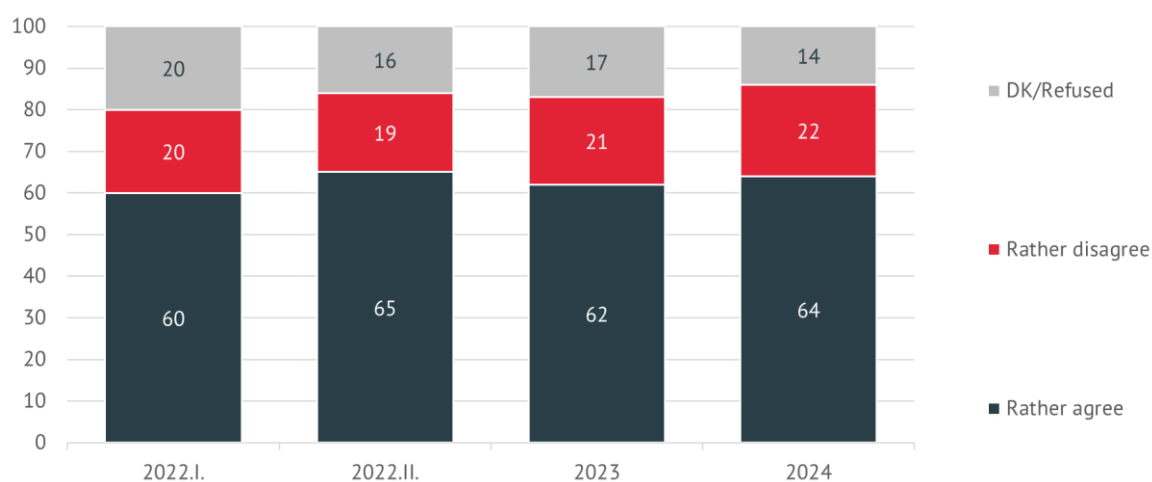
**GRAPH 35: HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION
IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS?
WHAT IT HAS DONE SO FAR TO ENSURE SECURITY OF ENERGY
SUPPLY (%) EU27+UK**



Two thirds of the respondents in the EU and in the UK (64 percent) agree with the statement that the energy crisis in Europe is partly the result of the European Commission's misguided energy policy. Only 22 percent of the European respondents hold the opposite opinion.

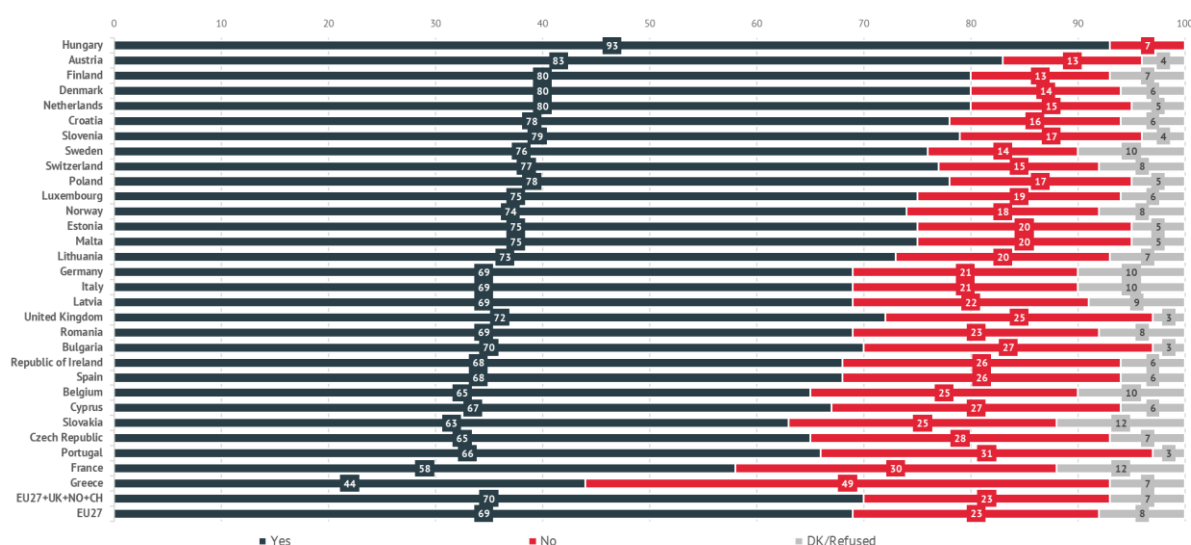
GRAPH 36: DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT?

THE ENERGY CRISIS IN EUROPE IS PARTLY THE RESULT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S MISGUIDED ENERGY POLICY (%) EU27+UK



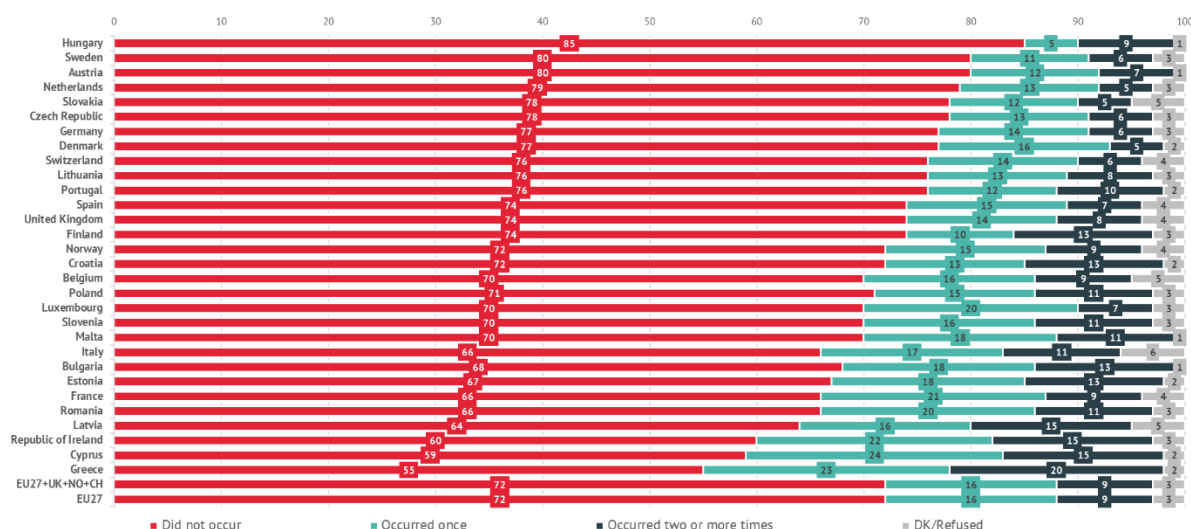
The survey data indicates that 93 percent of the respondents in Hungary said they could heat their homes properly, which is the highest proportion in the European Union. Hungary is followed by Austria, where 83 percent of the respondents had no problems with heating their homes. Greece is at the end of the list, where only 44 percent of the respondents can ensure a proper temperature, while this proportion is 58 percent in France.

GRAPH 37: CAN YOU HEAT YOUR HOME PROPERLY? (%)



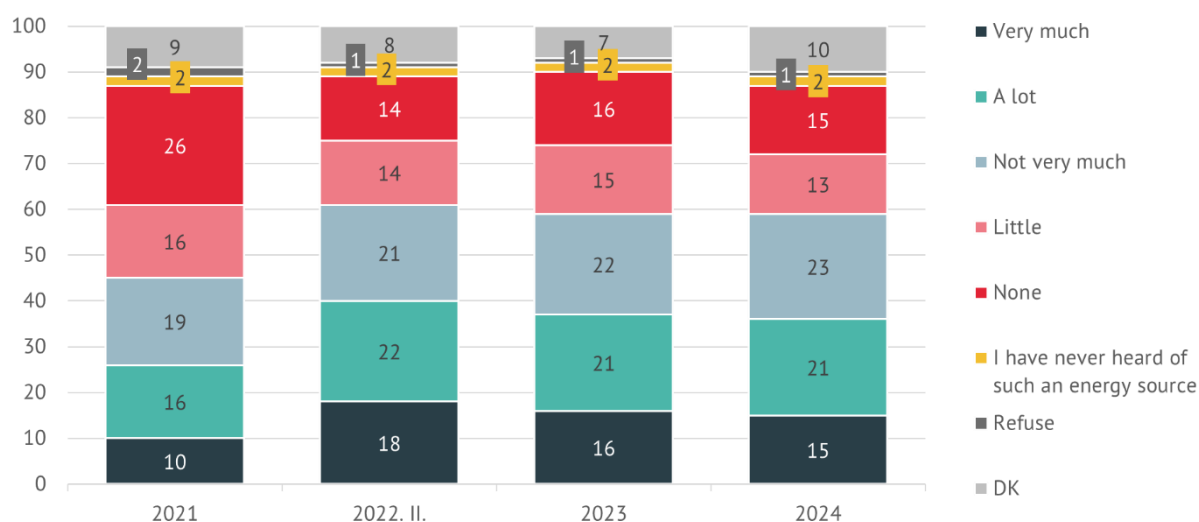
According to the survey results, Hungary has the most favorable position in terms of the residents being able to pay their utility bills in the last year. 85 percent of the Hungarian respondents have never been in a situation where they were unable to pay utility bills on time due to lack of funds. In Sweden and in Austria, 80 percent of the respondents said that they can always pay their utility bills on time. Cyprus is found at the other end of the list, where 59 percent of the respondents were able to pay their utility bills on time in all cases, with Greece being the last with only 55 percent.

GRAPH 38: IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU EVER BEEN UNABLE TO PAY A UTILITY BILL ON TIME DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS? (%)



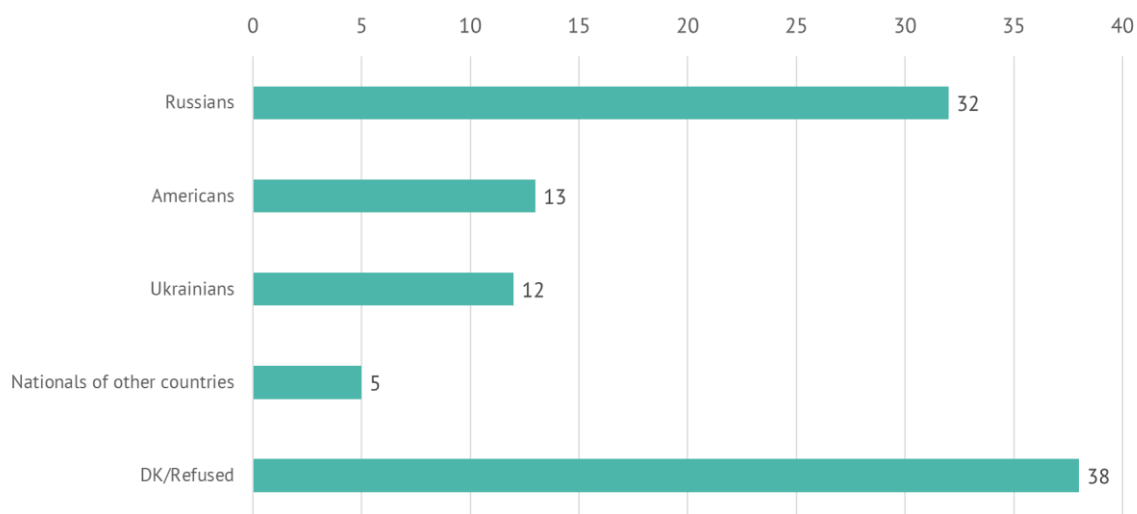
Survey results indicate that 36 percent of the EU and the UK citizens believe that nuclear power plants should play the biggest role in electricity production, while 23 percent of them believe that the amount of electricity produced by nuclear power plants should not be significant. 28 percent of the European respondents believe that only little or no electricity should be produced in nuclear power plants. Compared with the 2021 data, the proportion of people supporting nuclear power plants increased by 10 percent in Europe.

GRAPH 39: HOW MUCH ELECTRICITY DO YOU THINK WOULD HAVE TO BE PRODUCED IN A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN YOUR COUNTRY TO MEET THE COUNTRY'S ENERGY CONSUMPTION? (%) EU27+UK



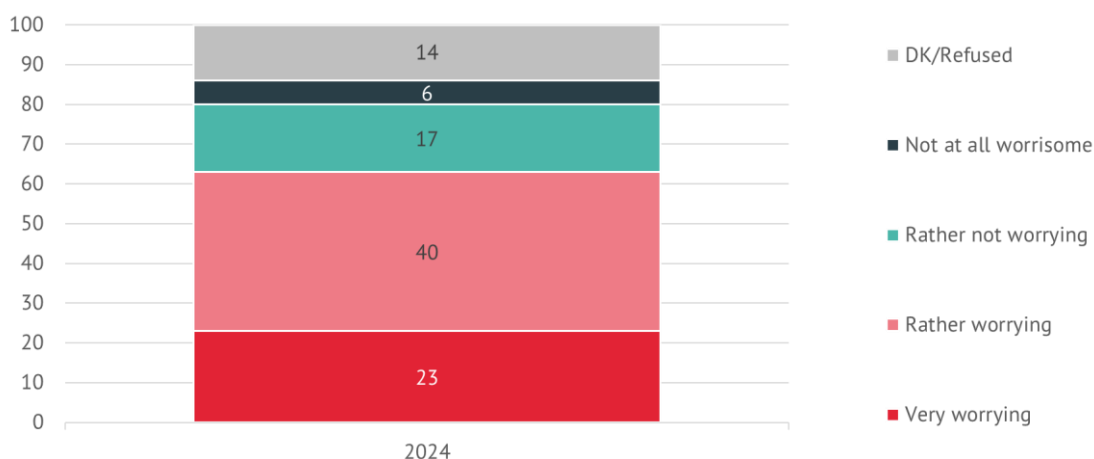
According to survey results, 32 percent of the EU and UK respondents believe that Russia is responsible for blowing up the Nord Stream pipeline, while 13 percent believe the USA, and 12 percent believe Ukraine is behind the attack. It is significant that 38 percent of the European respondents did not want to answer this question.

GRAPH 40: WHO DO YOU THINK BLEW UP THE NORD STREAM PIPELINE? (%) EU27+UK



63 percent of the European respondents indicated concerns about the investigation into the Nord Stream pipeline explosion not having a definite result in terms of the perpetrator's identity. In contrast, 23 percent of the EU and UK respondents are not concerned that the investigation has not yet been able to identify the perpetrator beyond doubt.

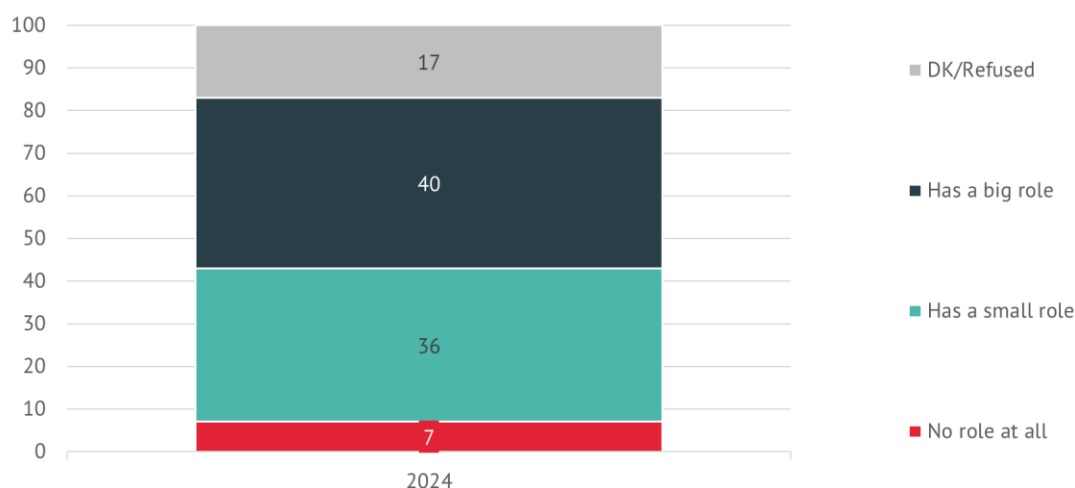
GRAPH 41: HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU THAT THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE NORD STREAM PIPELINE EXPLOSION IS STILL INCONCLUSIVE? (%) EU27+UK



Only 7 percent of the EU and the UK citizens believe that Germany's energy policy does not have a direct or an indirect effect on the European energy crisis. According to 35 percent of the European respondents the German energy policy

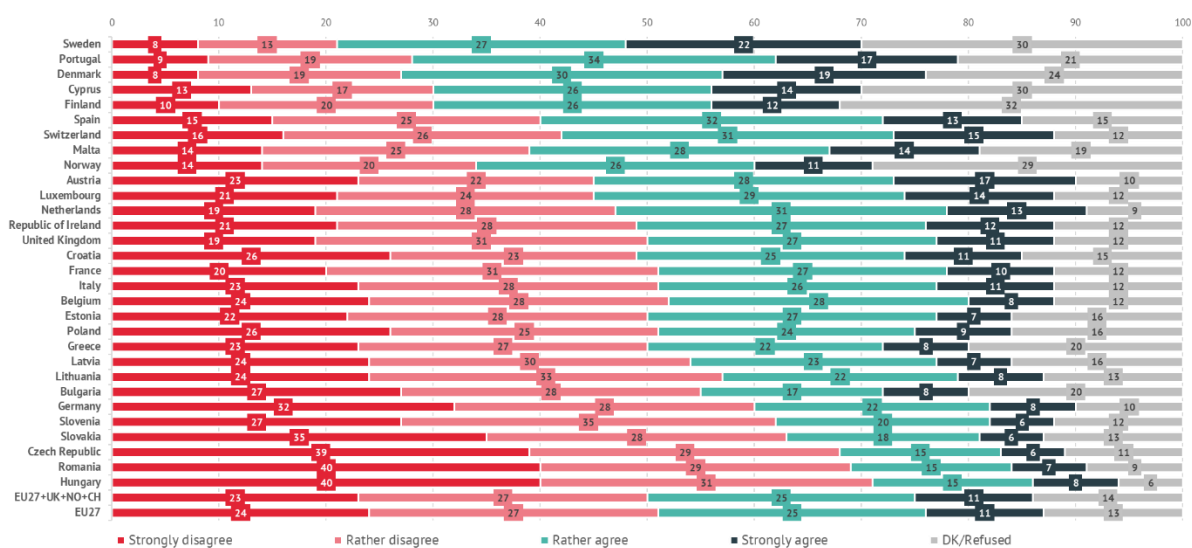
slightly contributes, and according to 40 percent, largely contributes to the development and the perpetuity of the energy crisis.

GRAPH 42: IN YOUR OPINION, HOW MUCH OF THE ENERGY CRISIS IN EUROPE IS DUE TO GERMANY'S MISGUIDED ENERGY POLICY (SHUTTING DOWN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS, PREVENTING THE NORD STREAM FROM COMING ON STREAM)? (%) EU27+UK



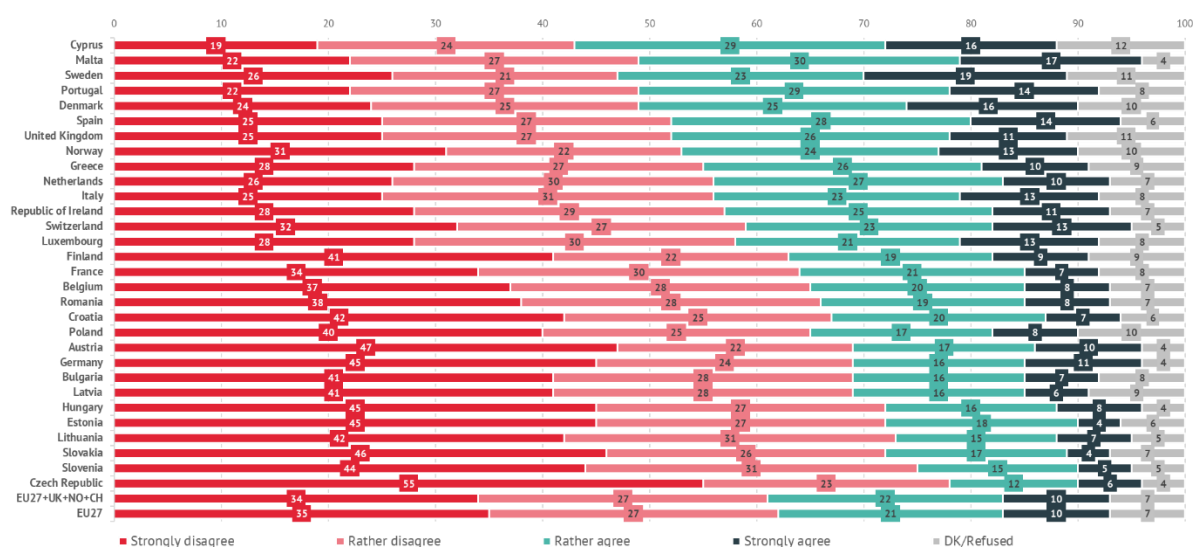
Disagreement with the ban on the use of gas boilers is highest in Hungary (71 percent), in Romania (69 percent) and in Czechia (68 percent). The proportion of those opposing the measure is the lowest in Sweden (21 percent).

GRAPH 43: HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION'S DECISION TO BAN THE USE OF GAS BOILERS FOR HEATING BUILDINGS BY 2040? (%)



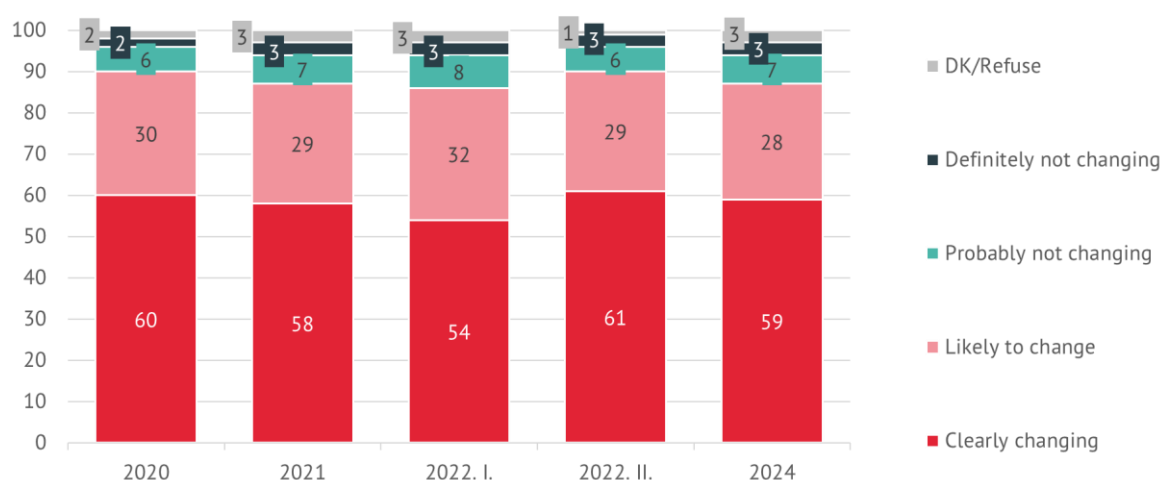
Disagreement with the ban on the sale of conventionally fueled combustion engine is highest in Czechia (78 percent), in Slovenia (75 percent) and in Lithuania (73 percent). In contrast, Sweden (47 percent) and Cyprus (43 percent) has the lowest proportion of people opposing this direction.

GRAPH 44: HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE WITH THE DECISION TO BAN THE SALE OF CONVENTIONALLY FUELED COMBUSTION ENGINE VEHICLES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION FROM 2035? (%)



59 percent of the European respondents firmly believe that the climate is changing, while 28 percent believe that climate change is likely. Only 10 percent of the EU and the UK respondents thought that there was no climate change happening.

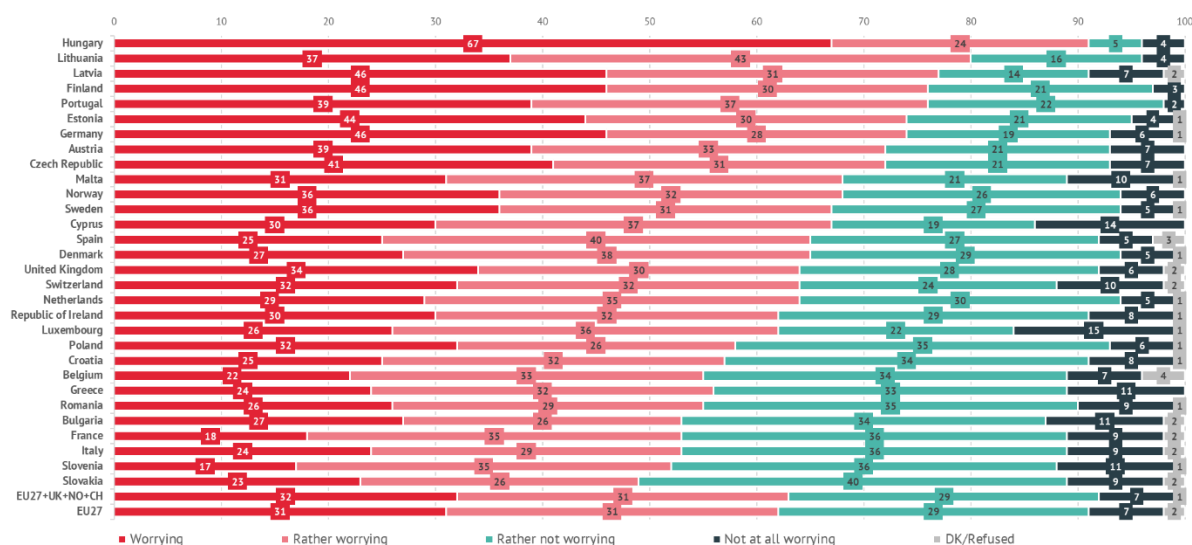
GRAPH 45: YOU'VE PROBABLY COME ACROSS THE IDEA THAT THE EARTH'S TEMPERATURE HAS RISEN OVER THE LAST 100 YEARS AND THAT THE CLIMATE IS CHANGING BECAUSE OF IT. WHAT DO YOU THINK, IS THE CLIMATE REALLY CHANGING?
(%) EU27+UK



3.4. War

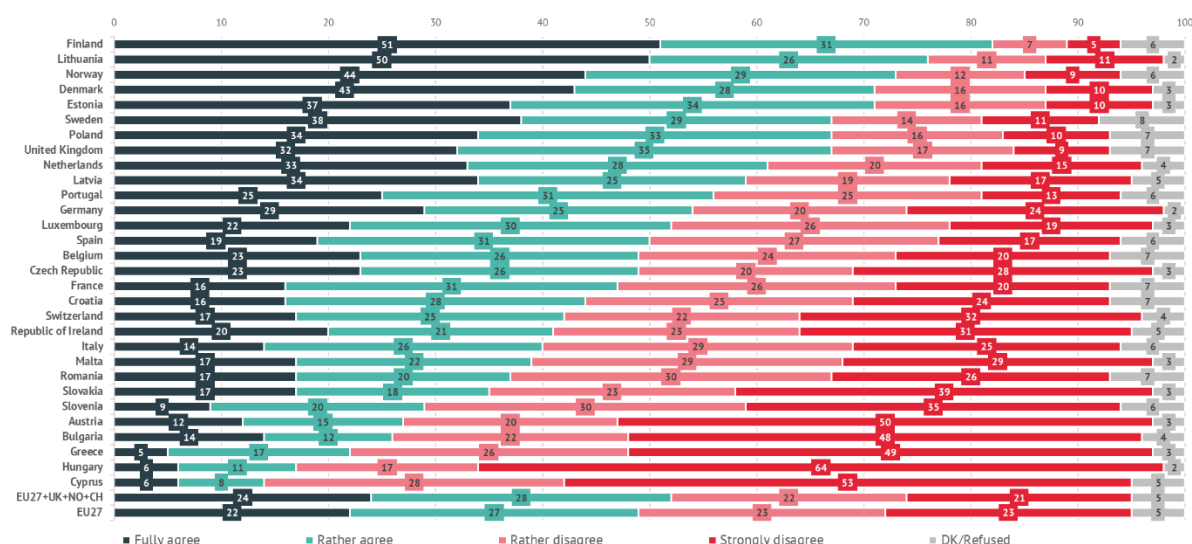
Due to the current geopolitical situation, the questions about armed conflict took up a significant part of this year's survey. Hungary has the highest proportion (91 percent) of people who are concerned about the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine? 80 percent of the respondents expressed concern about the war, while Slovakia had the lowest proportion (49 percent) of people who are concerned about the situation.

GRAPH 46: HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE? (%)



The survey results indicate that the proportion of people who would support sending arms to Ukraine is highest in Finland (82 percent), in Lithuania (76 percent) and in Norway (73 percent). In comparison, the proportion of people supporting the sending of arms is the lowest in Greece (22 percent), in Hungary (17 percent) and in Cyprus (14 percent).

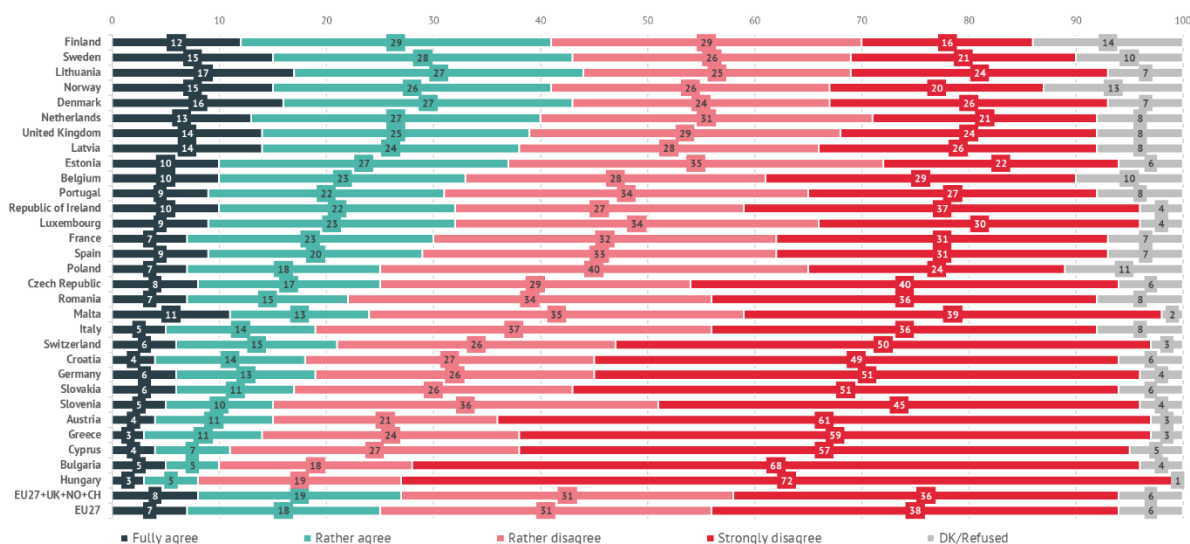
GRAPH 47: WOULD YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH YOUR COUNTRY SENDING ARMS TO UKRAINE? (%)



Lithuania has the highest (44 percent) proportion of people who agree with sending soldiers to Ukraine. The list continues with Sweden and Denmark, where 43

percent of the respondents would support this measure. In comparison, the proportion of people supporting the sending of soldiers is the lowest in Cyprus (11 percent), in Bulgaria (10 percent) and in Hungary (8 percent).

GRAPH 48: WOULD YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH YOUR COUNTRY SENDING SOLDIERS TO UKRAINE? (%)

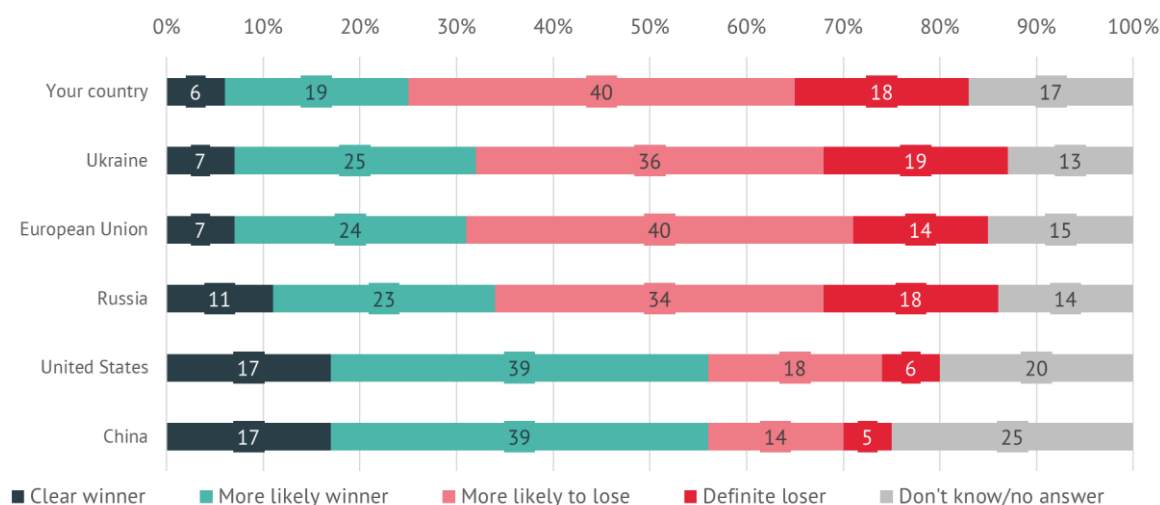


Survey data attest that 56 percent of the European citizens believe that the USA and China have the greatest profit from the war between Russia and Ukraine. At the same time, one fourth of the EU and the UK respondents (25 percent) believe that their country is the greatest loser of the conflict.

GRAPH 49: DO YOU THINK THAT THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ARE WINNERS OR LOSERS FROM THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF

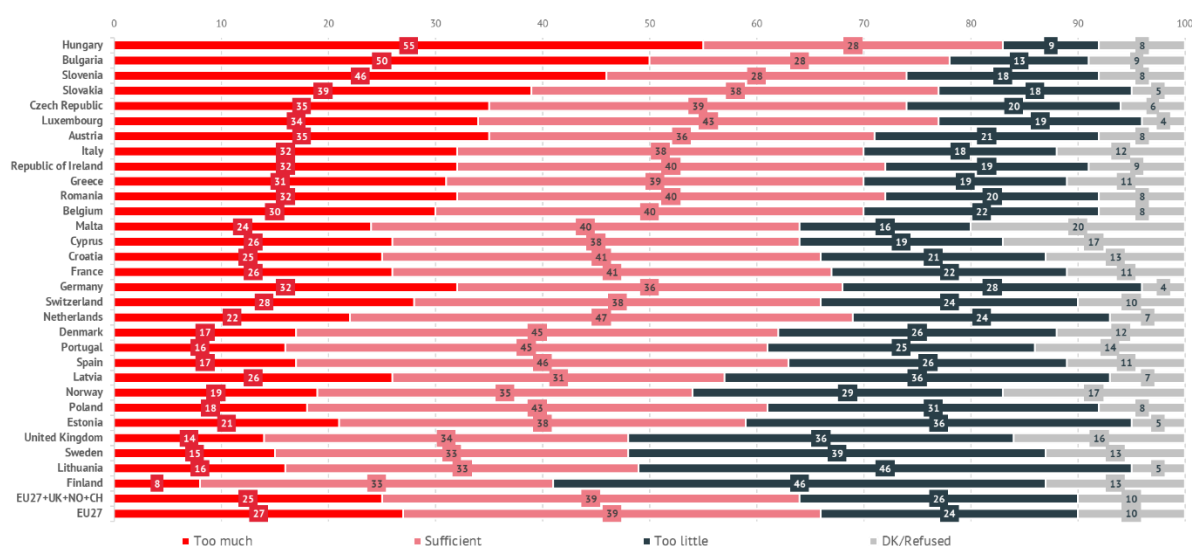
THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN CONFLICT AND SANCTIONS? (%)

EU27+UK



55 percent of the Hungarian respondents, 50 percent of the Bulgarians, and 46 percent of the Slovenes consider the support given to Ukraine to be extreme. In Finland, only 8 percent of the population think that the amount of support given to Ukraine is too much.

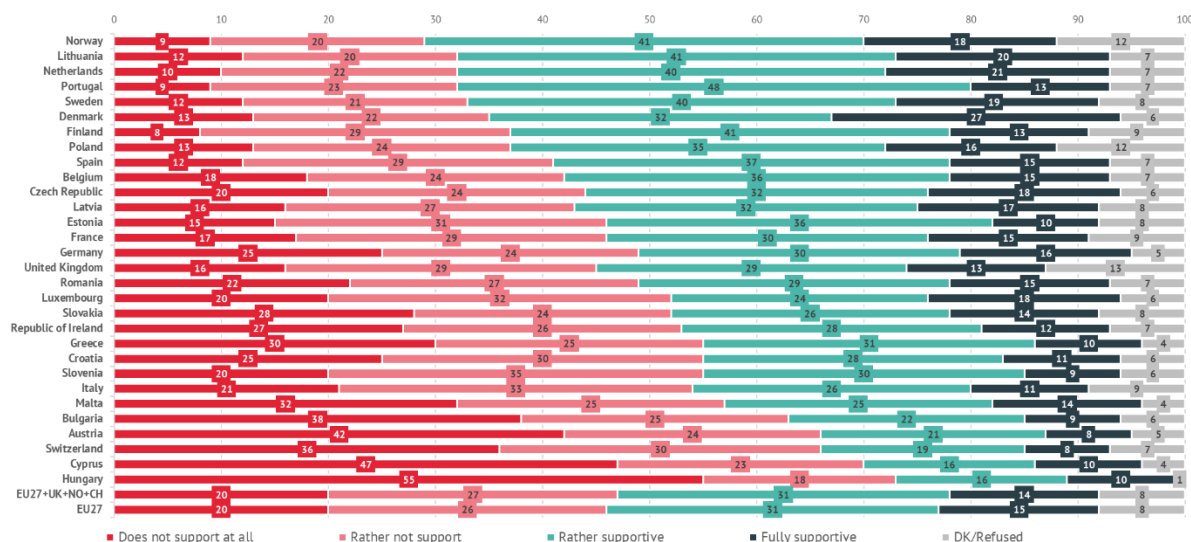
GRAPH 50: DO YOU THINK THE EUROPEAN UNION CURRENTLY GIVES UKRAINE TOO MUCH, ENOUGH OR TOO LITTLE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE EU TAXPAYERS' MONEY? (%)



Support for soldiers being sent to another EU country is the highest among the people of Norway (29 percent), along with Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Portugal

(33 percent in each). In contrast, Hungary has the highest proportion (73 percent) of people who oppose sending soldiers to another EU country.

GRAPH 51: DO YOU SUPPORT YOUR COUNTRY SENDING SOLDIERS TO ANOTHER EU COUNTRY? (%)



Survey results indicate that 75 percent of the population in Cyprus would fight for their country. In contrast, the proportion of people who would be willing to fight for their country is the lowest in Belgium (35 percent).

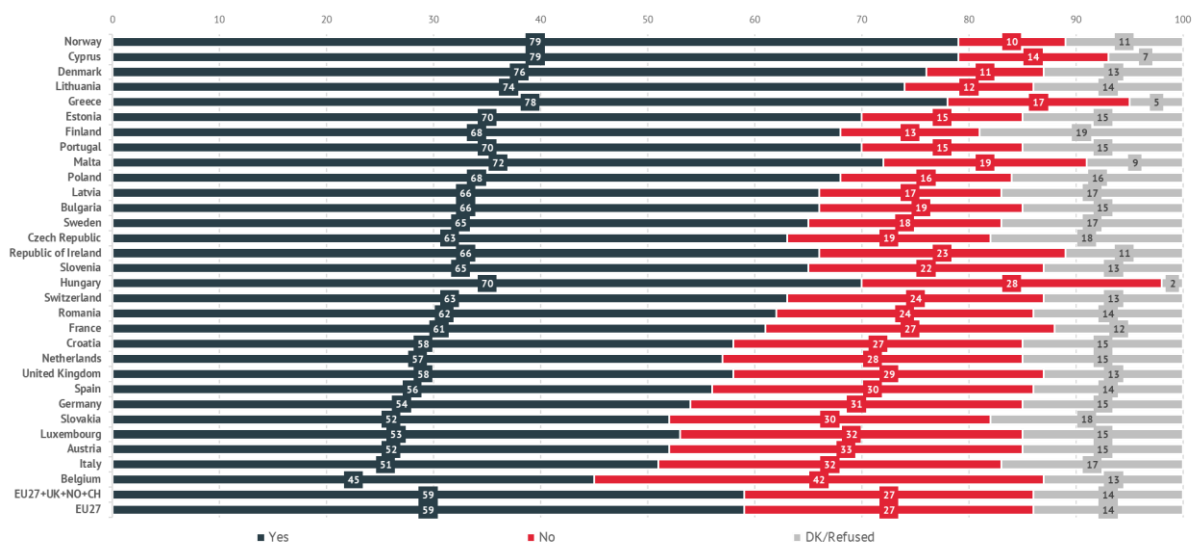
GRAPH 52: WOULD YOU FIGHT FOR YOUR COUNTRY? (%)



79 percent of the population of Norway and Cyprus, and 78 of the citizens of Greece would fight for their homeland if it would take place in their own country.

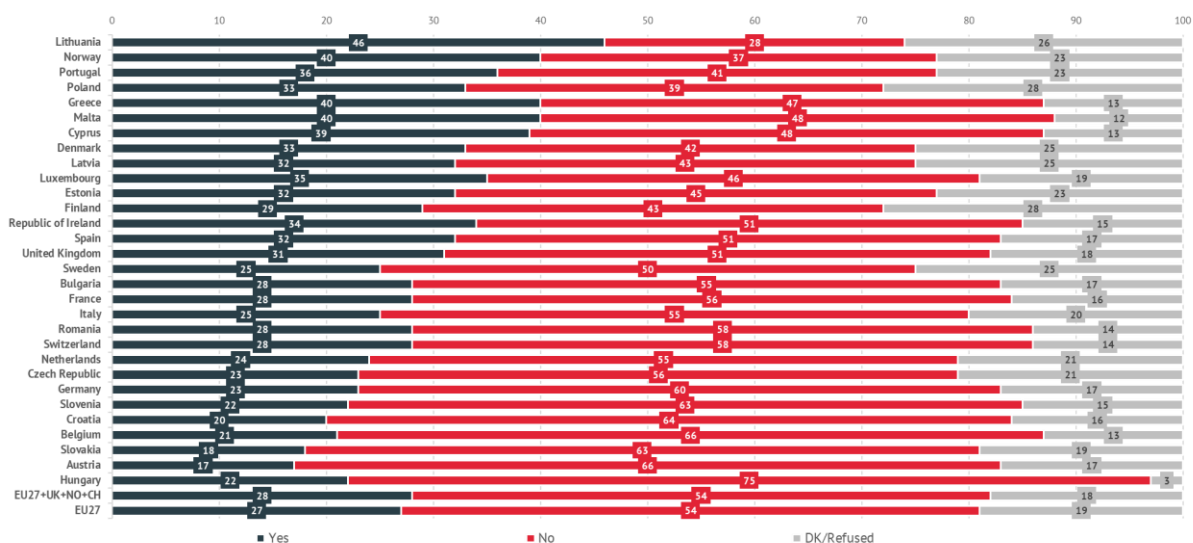
In comparison, only 45 percent of the Belgians would take up arms if they had to fight for their homeland within their own country.

GRAPH 53: WOULD YOU FIGHT FOR YOUR COUNTRY IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY? (%)



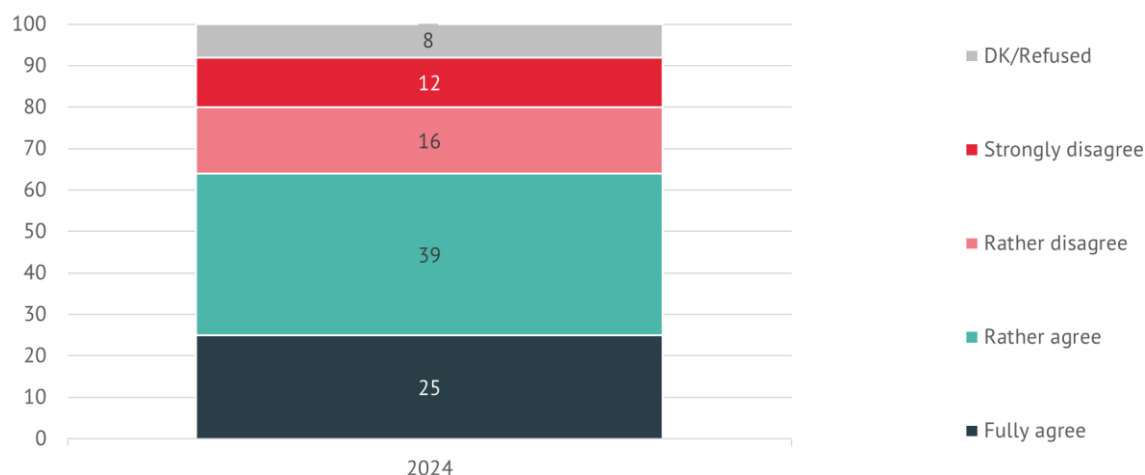
46 percent of the Lithuanians would fight for their homeland even outside their country. Norway, Greece, and Malta took second place with 40 percent each. In Austria, only 17 percent of the respondents would take up arms for their homeland outside their country borders.

GRAPH 54: WOULD YOU FIGHT FOR YOUR COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF YOUR OWN COUNTRY? (%)



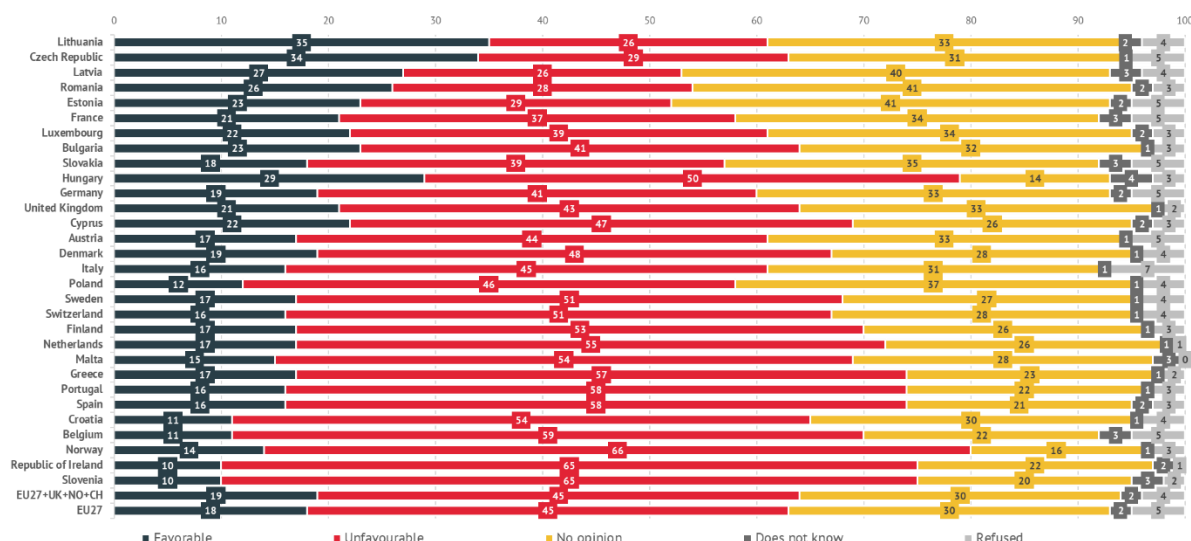
Two thirds of the EU and UK citizens (64 percent) would support the creation of a common European army. However, 28 percent of the European respondents do not agree with the creation of a common army.

GRAPH 55: WOULD YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE CREATION OF A COMMON EUROPEAN ARMY? (%) EU27+UK



35 percent of the Lithuanians, and 34 percent of the Czechs have positive opinions about Israel. The proportion of people having a favorable opinion about Israel is lowest in Slovenia and in Ireland, only 10 percent in each.

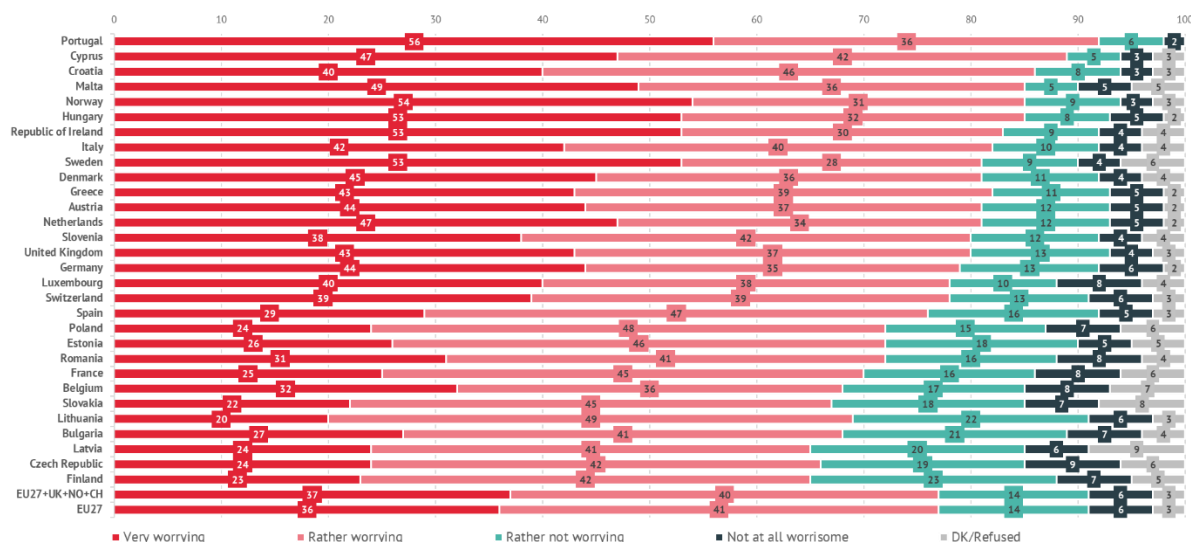
GRAPH 56: PLEASE TELL US WHETHER YOU HAVE A FAVORABLE, OR AN UNFAVORABLE OPINION OF... ISRAEL (%)



92 percent of the respondents in Portugal, 89 percent in Cyprus, and 86 percent in Croatia expressed concerns about the armed conflict between Israel and Hamas. In

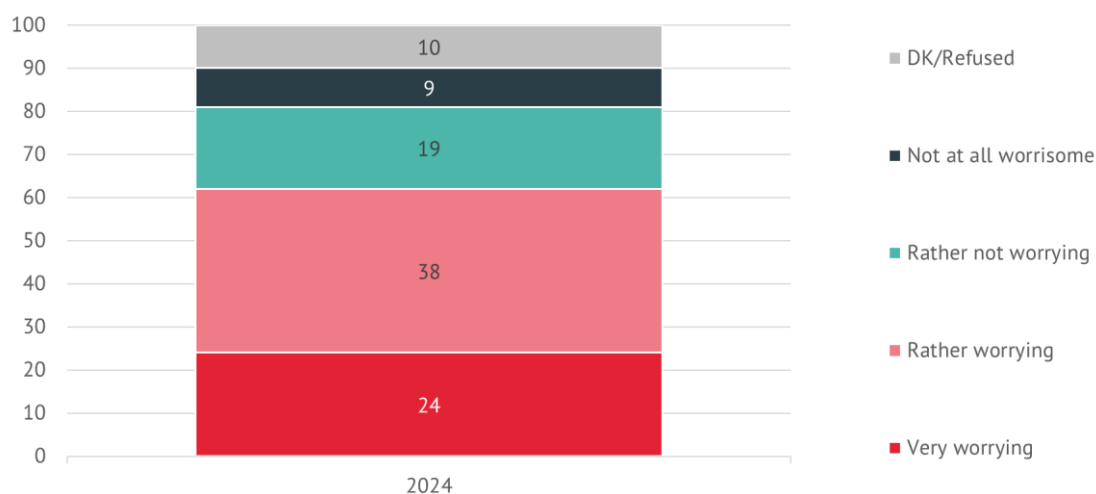
Finland and in Latvia, 65 percent of the respondents are afraid that the situation in the Near East will escalate.

GRAPH 57: HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND HAMAS IN PALESTINE? (%)



62 percent of the European respondents are concerned about the pro-Palestinian demonstrations in European countries. In comparison, 28 percent of the EU and UK respondents are not concerned about these demonstrations.

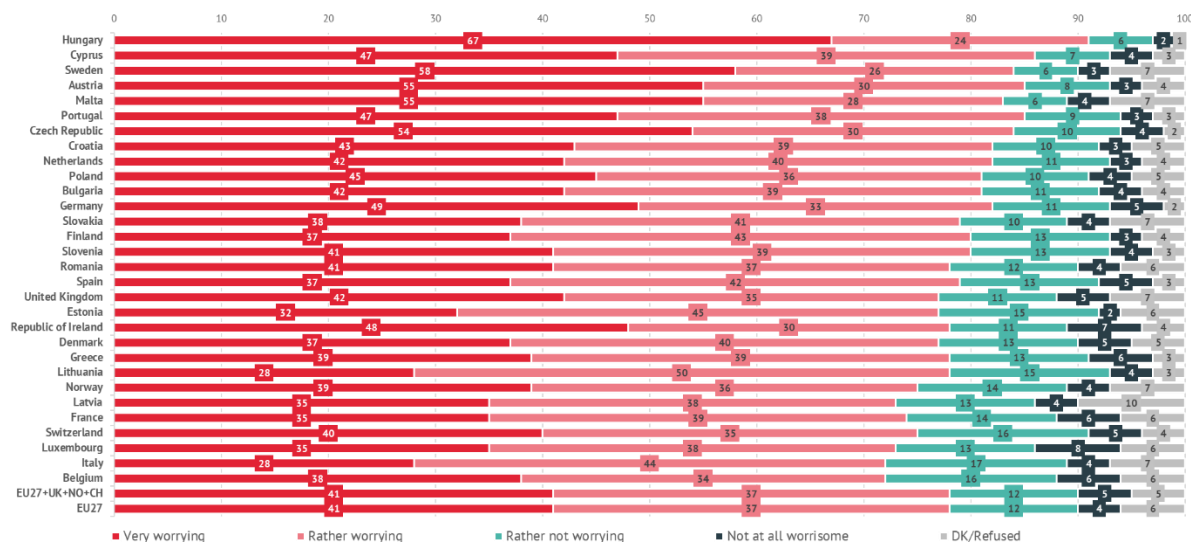
GRAPH 58: HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT THE PRO-PALESTINIAN AND ANTI-SEMITIC DEMONSTRATIONS ACROSS EUROPE? (%) EU27+UK



According to survey results, 91 percent of the Hungarians and 86 percent of the population in Cyprus expressed concern in the largest proportions about the

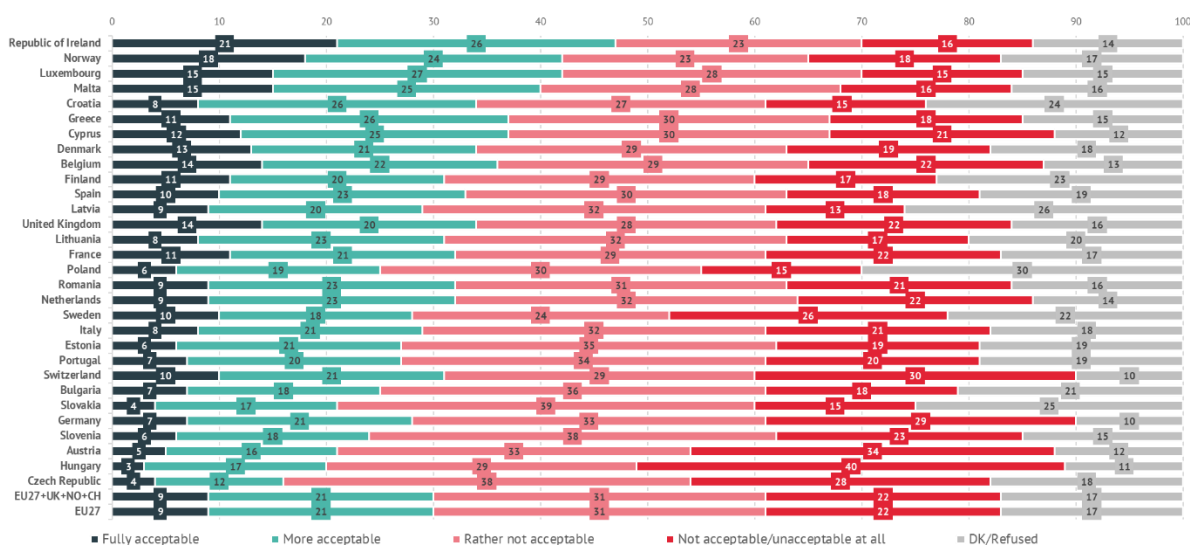
Islamic terrorism re-emerging. Belgium and Italy are at the end of the line, but even in these countries, 72 percent of the respondents are afraid of the possible appearance of terrorism.

GRAPH 59: HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU THAT ISLAMIC TERRORISM COULD RE-EMERGE IN EUROPE IN THE NEAR FUTURE? (%)



47 percent of the Irish, and 42 percent of the people in Norway and in Luxembourg consider it acceptable that the European Union has given financial support to the Gaza Strip in recent years. In comparison, only 20 percent of the Hungarians, and as low as 16 percent of the Czechs agree with the financial aid provided by the EU, which is the lowest support in the countries surveyed.

**GRAPH 60: DO YOU THINK IT IS ACCEPTABLE OR NOT ACCEPTABLE
THAT BRUSSELS HAS GIVEN FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE GAZA
STRIP AND HAMAS IN RECENT YEARS? (%)**



3.5. Media

Current topics of the survey included questions about media diversity and the censoring of certain media. 44 percent of the respondents in the United Kingdom, and 36 percent in Ireland believe that state considerations should be decisive in media censoring. These are the highest proportions among the countries surveyed. By contrast, only 18 percent of the respondents in Slovenia and in Portugal agree that the media should be censored alongside state considerations.

GRAPH 61: DO YOU THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO CENSOR CONTENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA SITES? (%)



Survey data indicates that 69 percent of the respondents in Greece and in Bulgaria do not think that the media properly represent the diverse opinion climate of their country. By contrast, only 30 percent of the respondents in Finland think that the local media is not diverse.

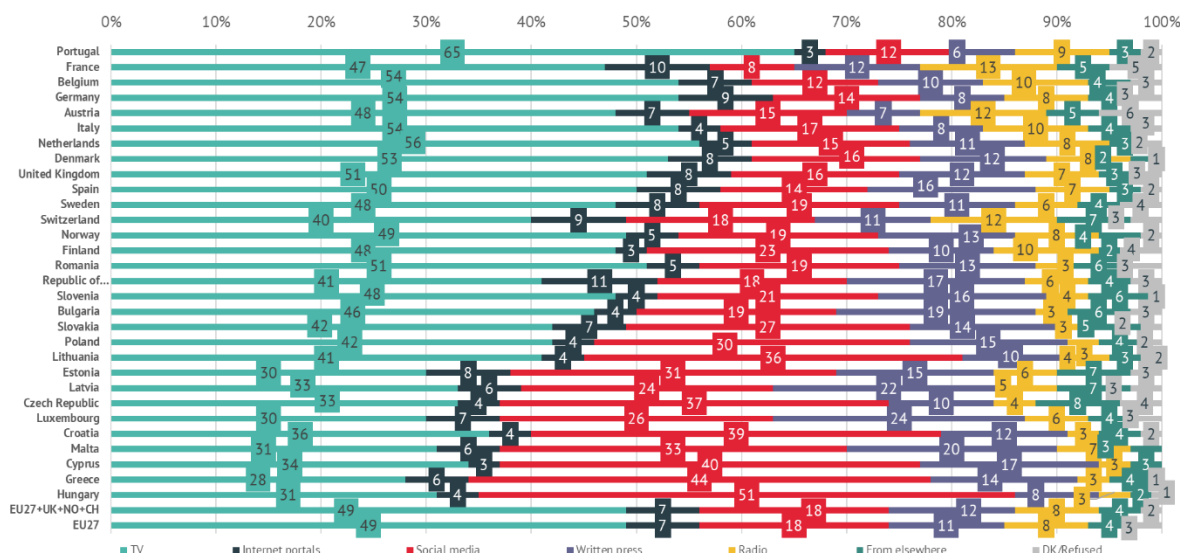
GRAPH 62: HOW WELL DOES THE MEDIA IN YOUR COUNTRY REPRESENT YOUR VIEWS/THE DIVERSITY OF OPINIONS? (%)



In Portugal, 65 percent of the respondents consider the television to be the most authentic information source about public life and politics. Greece is at the other end of the list, where only 28 percent of the respondents consider the television to

be the most reliable media in the field of public information sharing. 51 percent of the Hungarians consider Internet portals to be the most authentic news source.

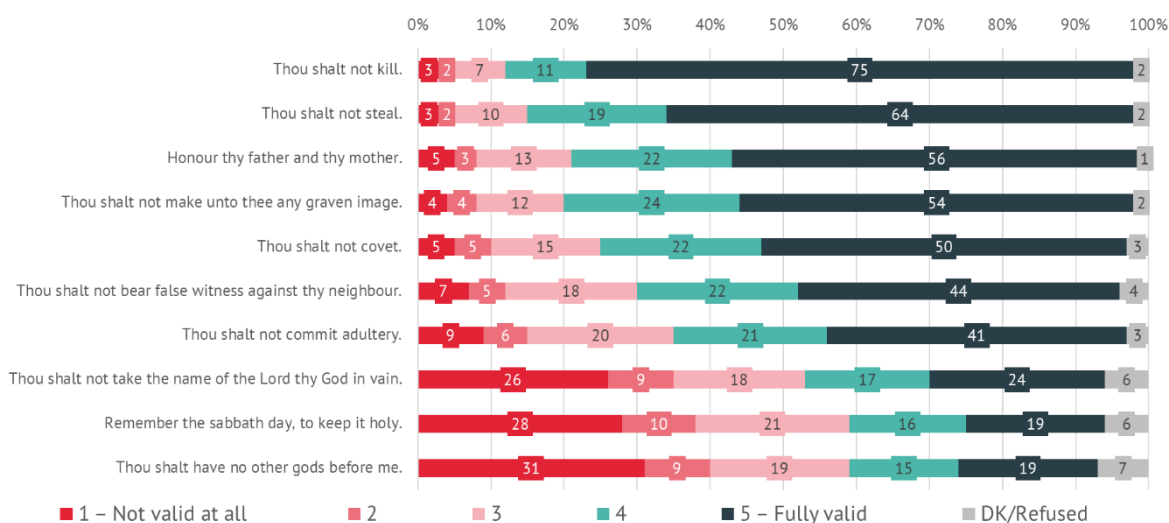
GRAPH 63: WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR INFORMATION WHEN YOU WANT THE MOST AUTHENTIC NEWS ABOUT PUBLIC LIFE AND POLITICS? (%)



3.6. Religion

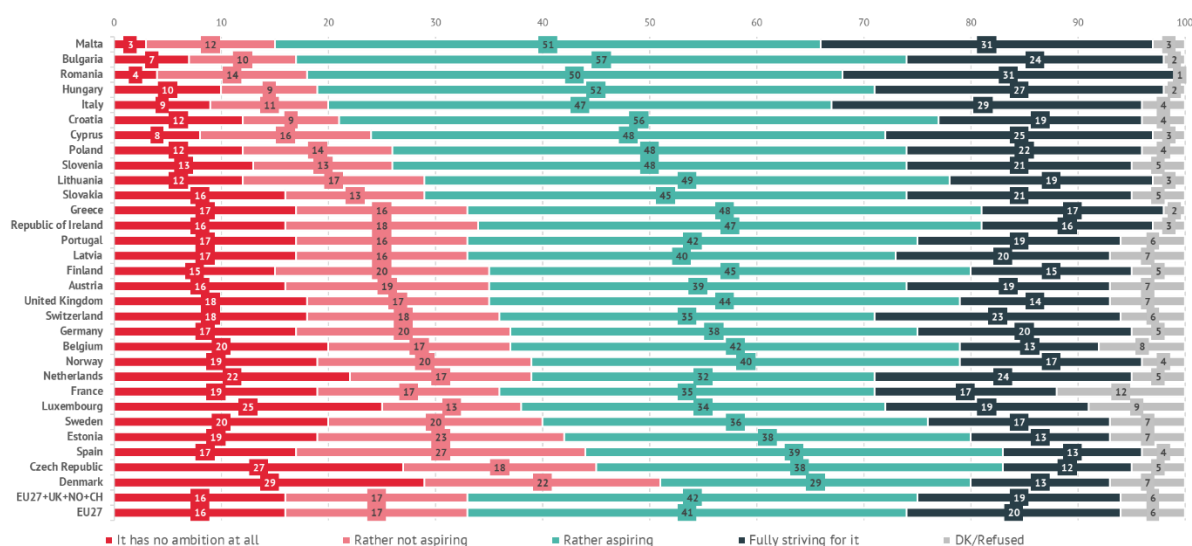
The next chapter of the survey explored religious affiliation and the acceptance of the Ten commandments. Respondents in the EU and in the UK were asked to classify the commandments on a scale of 1 to 5 about their validity for today. The survey results indicate that the European respondents consider the “thou shalt not kill” commandment to be the most normative from among the Ten commandments. It is followed by “thou shalt not steal,” and “thou shalt not lie or damage the honor of others” rule, which 83 and 78 percent of the EU and the UK respondents consider valid in today’s world.

**GRAPH 64: HOW VALID DO YOU CONSIDER THESE
COMMANDMENTS AND RULES? (%) EU27+UK**



According to the survey results, Malta (15 percent), Bulgaria (17 percent) and Romania (18 percent) has the lowest proportion of people who do not strive to live according to the guidelines of the Ten commandments. In comparison, 44 percent of the respondents in Spain, 45 percent in Czechia, and 51 percent in Denmark said that they did not strive to live according to these commandments.

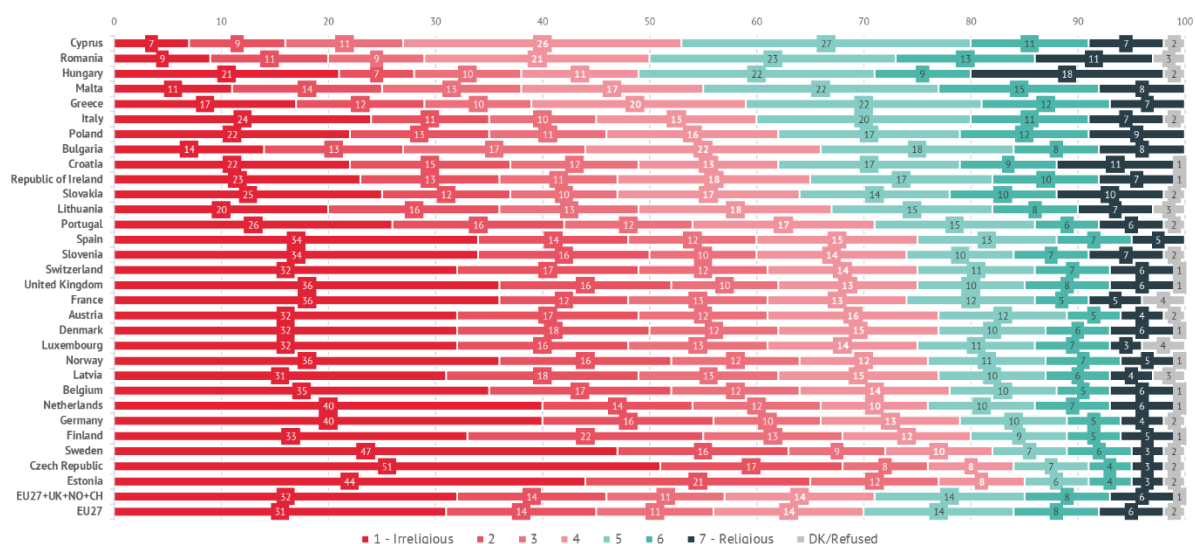
**GRAPH 65: OVERALL, HOW DO YOU FEEL YOU STRIVE TO LIVE
ACCORDING TO THE SPIRIT OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS? (%)**



The lowest proportion of non-religious people are found in Cyprus (7 percent) and in Romania (9 percent), which indicates that the supreme majority of the

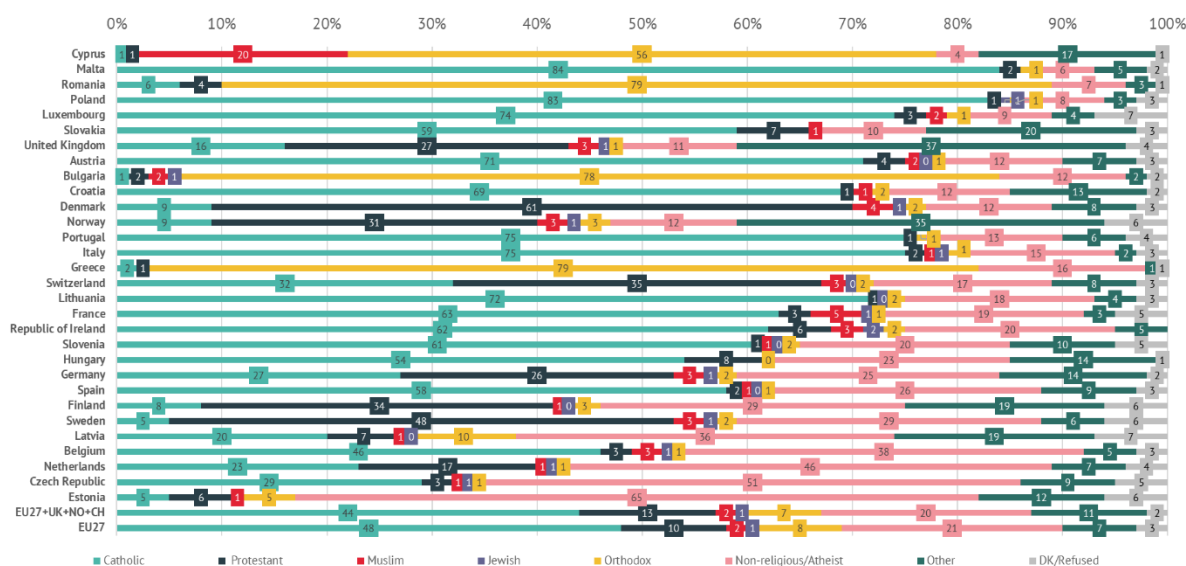
population in these countries consider themselves religious. In comparison, 44 percent of the respondents in Estonia, 47 percent in Sweden, and 51 percent in Czechia said that they did not consider themselves religious.

GRAPH 66: HOW RELIGIOUS DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF TO BE ON A 7-POINT SCALE, WITH 1 BEING IRRELIGIOUS AND 7 BEING RELIGIOUS? (%)



84 percent and 83 percent of the respondents in Malta and in Poland considered themselves Catholic. In contrast, only 1 percent of the respondents in Cyprus and in Bulgaria said that they were Catholic by religion.

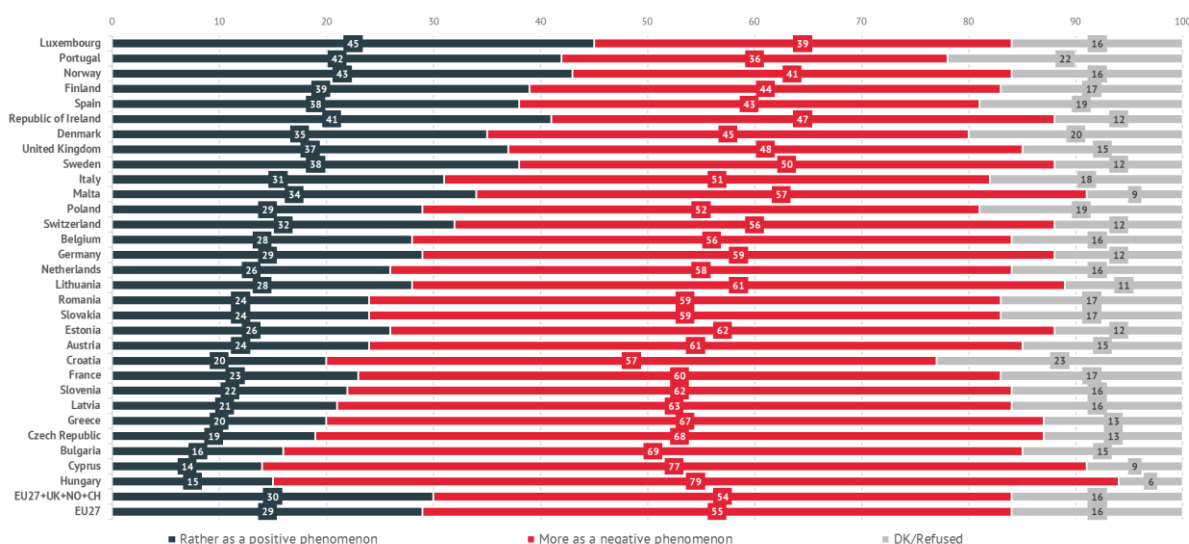
GRAPH 67: WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION? (%)



3.7. Migration

The survey also included questions about the assessment of migration, illegal immigration, and internal migration. 45 percent of the respondents in Luxembourg, 43 percent in Norway, and 42 percent in Portugal had a positive assessment of immigration. In contrast, 16 percent of the Bulgarians, 15 percent of the Hungarians, and only 14 percent of the Cyprians had a favorable outlook on migration.

GRAPH 68: DO YOU SEE IMMIGRATION AS A POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE PHENOMENON? (%)



According to survey data, 42 percent of the Swedes, and 47 percent of the Italians do not agree with the resolution that the European Union should settle immigrants in Member States without their consent. The proportion of people opposing forced immigration is the highest in Hungary, where 85 percent of the respondents reject this practice. 79 percent of the population in Czechia do not agree with this proposal.

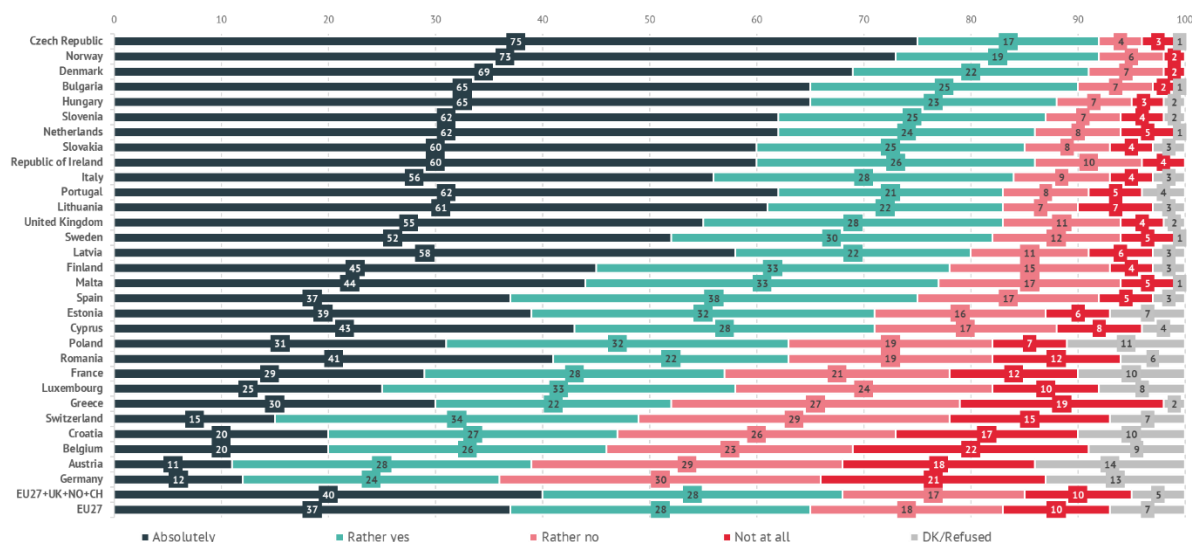
GRAPH 69: DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE NEW EU PACT ON MIGRATION, WHICH ALLOWS ILLEGAL MIGRANTS TO BE

RESETTLED IN YOUR COUNTRY WITHOUT ANY SAY FROM MEMBER STATES? (%)



92% of the Czechs and the Norwegians consider themselves to be part of society's majority. This ratio is 91 percent with the Danish. However, only 36 percent of the respondents in Germany felt that they belonged to the society's majority, which is the lowest value among the countries surveyed.

GRAPH 70: HOW MUCH DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF TO BELONG TO THE MAJOR SOCIETY IN YOUR COUNTRY? (%)



Survey results indicate that the negative consequences of migration are – naturally – experienced less in countries less affected by illegal immigration. Thus, 63 percent of the respondents in Hungary have not felt that the rate of crime would

have increased due to immigration. In contrast, only 9 percent of the respondents in Cyprus said likewise.

GRAPH 71: HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED AN INCREASE IN CRIME IN YOUR COUNTRY DUE TO IMMIGRATION? (%)



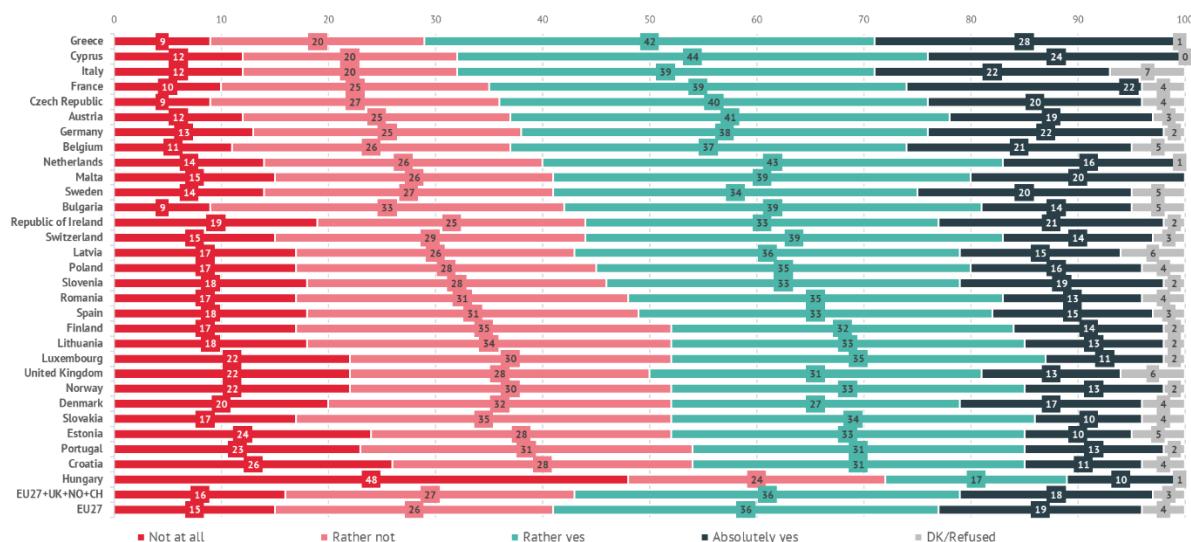
In Austria, only 18 percent of the respondents said that they have not experienced an increase in the number of cultural conflicts due to immigration. In contrast, 68 percent of the respondents in Hungary have not sensed an increase of intercultural tension as a result of immigration.

GRAPH 72: HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED MORE FREQUENT RELIGIOUS OR CULTURAL CONFLICTS IN YOUR COUNTRY AS A RESULT OF IMMIGRATION? (%)



72 percent of the Hungarians have not experienced a decrease in their sense of security in Hungary. In contrast, only 29 percent of the respondents in Greece said that they did not feel themselves in danger as a result of immigration in their own country.

**GRAPH 73: HAVE YOU EVER FELT UNSAFE IN YOUR COUNTRY
BECAUSE OF IMMIGRATION? (%)**



Hungary (9 percent), Cyprus (11 percent) and Austria (12 percent) has the lowest proportion of people who do not think the values of immigrant communities differ from those of European societies. This ratio is 29 and 33 percent in the United Kingdom and in Ireland.

**GRAPH 74: HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK THE VALUES OF
IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES DIFFER FROM THOSE OF EUROPEAN
SOCIETIES? (%)**

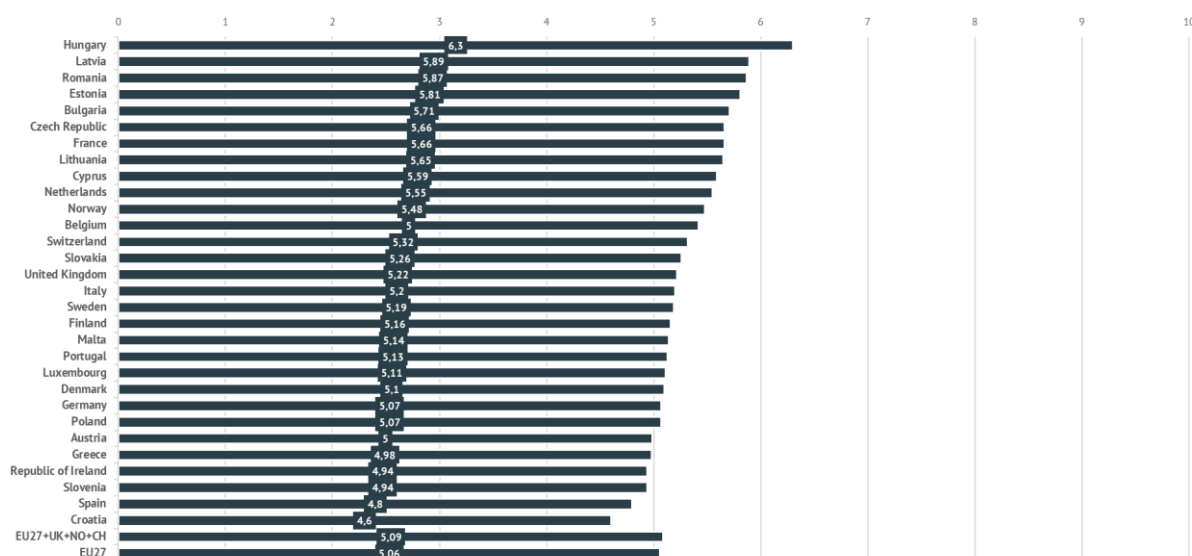


3.8. Attitude

The last chapter of the study presents the general attitudes of European citizens to various topics. We will examine the scale distribution first. Right-wing ideology plays a more significant role in Hungary, where the average score is 6.3. In contrast, the lowest right-wing orientation can be observed in Croatia, with a 4.6 average score.

**GRAPH 75: WHERE WOULD YOU PLACE YOURSELF ON THE
FOLLOWING SCALES?**

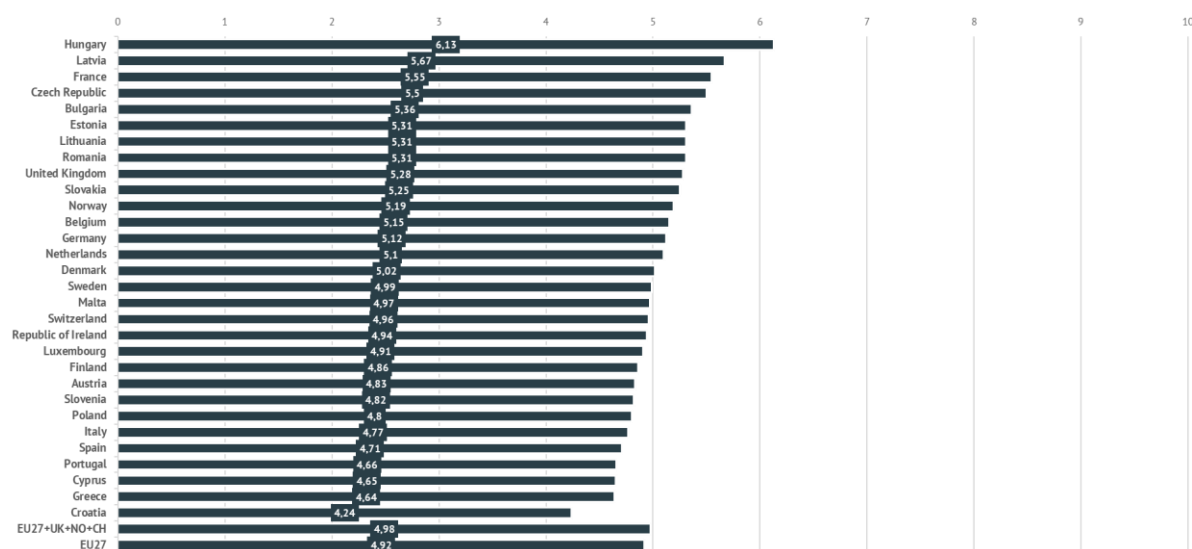
(AVERAGES ON A SCALE OF 1-10: 0=LEFT, 10=RIGHT)



Conservatism is most significant in Hungary (6.13 average score), Latvia (5.67 average score), and France (5.55 average score). The lowest value is again seen in Croatia (4.24 average score).

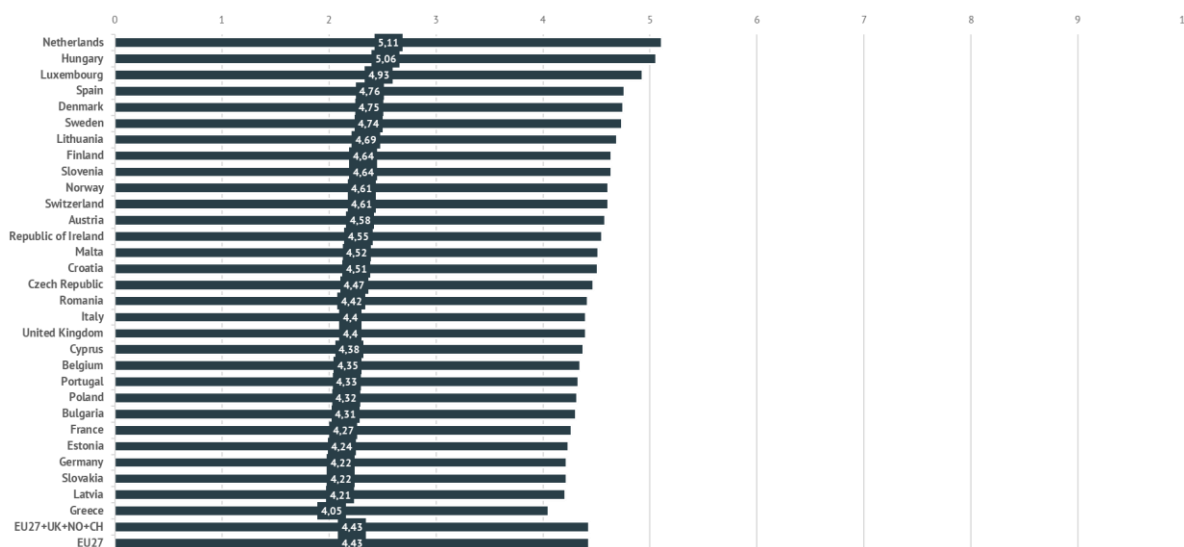
**GRAPH 76: WHERE WOULD YOU PLACE YOURSELF ON THE
FOLLOWING SCALES?**

(AVERAGES ON A SCALE OF 1-10: 0=LIBERAL, 10=CONSERVATIVE)



The level of satisfaction with life is the highest in the Netherlands (5.11 average score), in Hungary (5.06 average score) and in Luxembourg (4.93 average score), and the lowest in Greece (4.05 average score).

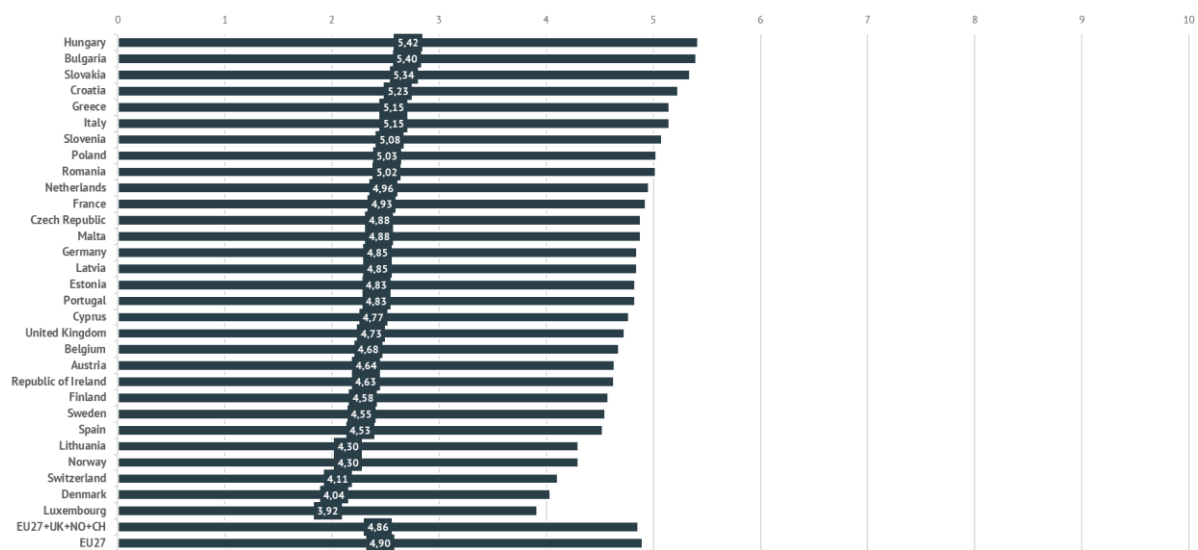
GRAPH 77: OVERALL, HOW SATISFIED OR NOT SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE?
(AVERAGES ON A SCALE OF 0-7: 0=EXTREMELY DISSATISFIED, 7=FULLY SATISFIED)



Hungary has the largest proportion of people agreeing with the statement that “The way people in this country behave towards each other is outrageous,” with a 5.42 average score. People in Luxembourg share this sentiment the least, with a low, 3.92 average score.

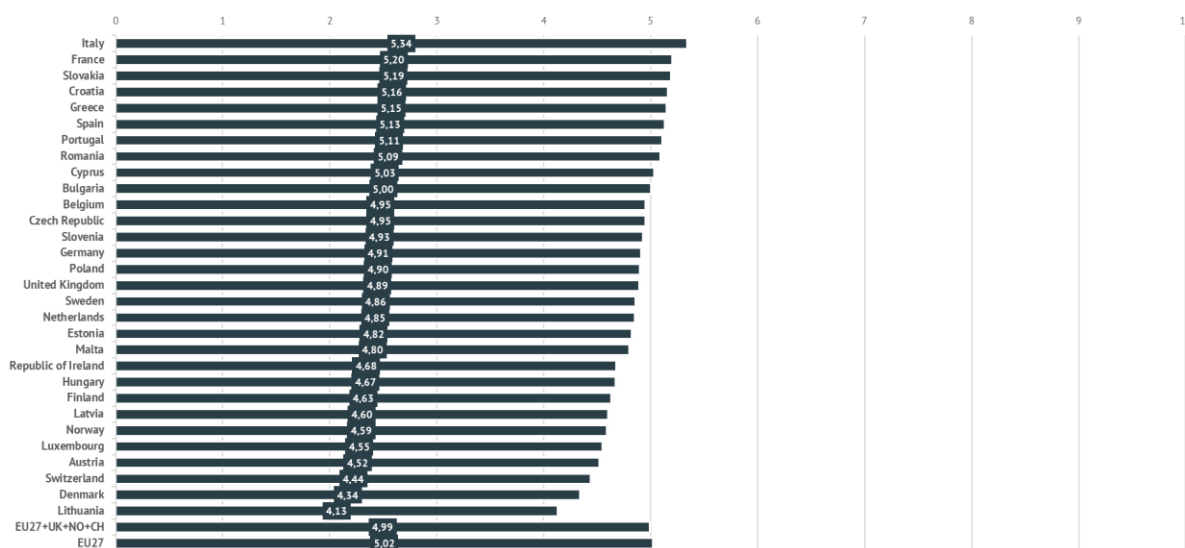
GRAPH 78: PLEASE TELL US HOW MUCH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. THE WAY PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY BEHAVE TOWARDS EACH OTHER IS OUTRAGEOUS

(AVERAGES ON A SCALE OF 1-7: 1=NOT AT ALL, 7=TO A LARGE
EXTENT)



People in Italy are most likely to see that the future looks increasingly bleak (5.34 average score), while the respondents in Lithuania are the least likely to think so (4.13 average score).

**GRAPH 79: PLEASE TELL US HOW MUCH YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE
WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. *THE FUTURE LOOKS
INCREASINGLY BLEAK (AVERAGES ON A SCALE OF 1-7: 1=NOT AT
ALL, 7=TO A LARGE EXTENT)***



Only 27 percent of the respondents in Sweden oppose LGBTQ sensitivity courses being held in schools and kindergartens. In contrast, 72 percent of the respondents in Hungary disagree with such sensitivity courses being held there, which is the highest rejection ratio in Europe.

GRAPH 80: DO YOU RATHER AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT? LGBTQ SENSITIVITY COURSES SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS (%)



In Finland, half of the respondents (50 percent) feel pride when thinking about the situation of their country, which is the highest ratio among the European countries. 43 percent of the respondents in Lithuania, and 36 percent in Hungary feel pride about the state of their country. In contrast, Germany has the lowest proportion of people who feel this pride, only 11 percent of the Germans expressed satisfaction about the current situation of their country.

GRAPH 81: WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU FEEL THE MOST?

(%)

