DG COMM’s Public Opinion Monitoring Unit has assembled a range of recent surveys and polls from across the EU giving insight into how citizens see Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the unprecedented array of sanctions taken by the EU and its international allies. The key findings presented below are based on three multi-countries surveys as well as on surveys conducted since mid-February in a number of Member States (Bulgaria, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain).

- **Vladimir Putin’s popularity** has dropped significantly, according to surveys from Bulgaria and France. After the start of his war, negative opinions have more than doubled among Bulgarian respondents (source). In France, two different surveys show that the French people share an extremely negative opinion of Putin (from 93% to 80%), see polls here and here.

- **Russia is condemned and its invasion perceived as unjustified** by over 75% of Bulgarian respondents, see source. This opinion is shared by 87% of Czech people and 62% in Slovakia, see here. Also in Latvia, the respondents express a strong disagreement towards the Russia’s actions (76.3% against). However, this percentage dropped among Russian speaking respondents to 51.6%. In the same poll 31.5% of Russian speaking respondents indicated that they did not know how to respond to the Russian invasion, while 17% supported the Russian invasion (source).

- **General approval for the EU position and imposition of sanctions:** Various surveys demonstrate a clear and general support for the sanctions against Russia imposed across Europe. as also shown in a YouGov multi-country survey (source), where 65% of Germans, 60% of French and 59% of Italian respondents are supportive of these measures.

- **High solidarity towards the Ukrainian people:** A majority of polled Czech citizens declare that they will support refugees (69%). Personally willing to help the refugees are also the Polish respondents. Polled in 3 different surveys, they clearly state their full support for the Ukrainians, see here.

- **Approval for joining Nato:** For the first time, 53% of Finnish respondents affirm that they would support their country’s application to join the NATO, see source.

- **Approval for further economic sanctions:** two thirds of the German population favour further economic sanctions against Russian interest in Germany, see source.

- **Fears for future escalation of the war:** 76% of polled Spanish citizens are very or quite worried about the war, see source. Furthermore, 90% of the Czech people interviewed fear a long-lasting war conflict, see here. In another multi-country survey, nearly 75% of respondents mentioned that the conflict is a matter of threat for the European as well as their country’s security, see source.

- **Knock-on effect on national politics:** A range of recent national voting intention polls already shows the impact of the war in Ukraine on the standing of governments, specifically relevant in the context of upcoming national elections in France and Hungary.
TGM Research Releases Largest Survey Report Revealing the World’s Reaction to Russia-Ukraine Conflict

As part of this survey, **10,204 respondents from France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom and the United States** were interviewed online.

- In most of the countries, a high percentage of people are familiar with the current situation in Ukraine;
- Nearly 80% of respondents mentioned that the conflict is a matter of threat for the European as well as their country’s security;
- **2 out of 3 Europeans are willing to help** Ukrainian refugees by conducting fundraisers, preparing apartments, and collecting food and clothes for them;
- In the present scenario, around 17% respondents don’t feel safe in their respective countries, about 35% feel this situation could lead to World War III, and **65% consider ongoing refugee problem to be the greatest concern** resulting from this situation;
- Approximately **40% people feel their country is making right decisions in supporting Ukraine and more than 70% are in favor of their countries accepting Ukrainian refugees**.
- 37% of people believe that NATO should send military support for Ukraine.
- Approximately **25% people feel that EU has reacted sufficiently** in this situation.
- More than **50% are in favor of a trade sanction** for Russia and boycott of Russian goods.
- **51% of participants want EU to completely block trade exchange with Russia.**
- **45% are in favour of facilitating the refugee process** for Ukrainian citizens.

*The survey was carried out on February 25-26, 2022 using the method of online interviews in 7 European countries and the United States on a representative sample of 18+.*
European reaction to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

Further economic sanctions are the most supported additional measures in YouGov’s surveys across Europe. Britons are the most in favour of additional economic penalties against Russia (77%), with 65% of Germans, 60% of French people, and 59% of Italians also supportive. (...)

Below are a range of possible measures that the UK could take in response to the Russia-Ukraine situation. To what extent would you support or oppose the government... (%) Sample: 1,818 Britons, 1,006 French respondents, 1,314 Germans, and 1,095 Italians

*Not asked in France

YouGov

While people are most supportive of additional sanctions against Russia, these come at a cost, not just because of a lack of trading with Russia, but because Russia will likely implement its own sanctions in retaliation. One concern is the energy Russia supplies to Europe and the increased costs that will occur if the supply is interrupted. Some 44% of Britons would accept such sanctions if they lead to fuel shortages, with 37% opposed. Germans are split over sanctions that would see oil and gas in short supply (41% support to 40% opposed) while those in Italy tend to oppose them by 48% to 30%, and the French are outright opposed (56% vs 27%). There is similar sentiment towards sanctions that would increase the cost of living, with Britons in favour, Germans split, and the French and Italians opposed. (...
How worried are Europeans about the conflict?

In Italy, 87% of people say they are worried about the situation between Russia and Ukraine – including 34% who are third “very worried”. While there are similar numbers of people worried overall in Germany (86%), Great Britain (84%), France (83%), and the United States (80%) – it is Germans are the most concerned with 61% “very worried” by the conflict. When it comes to potential escalation, two in five Germans (41%) think it likely the conflict will spill over into a wider war involving Germany, while 39% say it is unlikely to spread.

The survey was conducted in Great Britain (1813), France (1006), Germany (1314), Italy (1095), USA (1200) between the 24th - 28th February 2022.
Global Views of Russia Deteriorate After Ukraine Invasion

At least two-thirds of adults in 9 countries — the United States, five major European NATO members and three non-NATO allies in the Indo-Pacific region — have unfavourable views of Russia following its invasion of Ukraine. Compared to the week before the invasion, Russia’s unfavourability rating increased by an average of 8 percentage points in the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, (…) along with 10-point upticks (…) Spain and 16- and 19-point gains in France and Italy, respectively. But the United States’ favourability rating has remained largely unchanged, with a 6-point bump in Germany and a 4-point bump in the United Kingdom (…). NATO’s reputation has seen the broadest improvement, particularly among countries that are not members. Favourable views of the alliance climbed 6 points in Japan, 7 points in Australia and Brazil and 11 points in Mexico. France and Germany saw the biggest gains from within the alliance, climbing 8 and 6 percentage points, respectively.

The latest Morning Consult surveys were conducted Feb. 14-20, 2022, and Feb. 21-27, 2022, among at least 250 adults in each country, with unweighted margins of error of plus or minus 1 to 6 percentage points.

Europeans overwhelmingly in favour of defending Ukraine

This Euroskopia poll was conducted between January 31 and February 13 on a sample of 1,000 citizens in each of eight countries, including Italy, Poland, Greece, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Portugal and Spain.

Results show that about 74 percent of respondents think the EU should defend Ukraine in case of a Russian attack: 47 percent of respondents think the EU should only use diplomatic actions, 20 percent say it should consider defensive military action if necessary and 7 percent say it should even weigh military intervention in Russia.
WHAT SHOULD THE EU DO IN THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT?

A clear majority of Europeans in eight EU countries say the EU should defend Ukraine, while a plurality is in favor of limiting the defense to diplomatic actions.

Percentage share of respondents in a Euroskopia poll who say the EU should or should not defend Ukraine against Russia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>YES, with military intervention in Russia and/or defensive military action if necessary</th>
<th>YES, but only with diplomatic actions</th>
<th>DON'T KNOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The poll was conducted between January 31 and February 13, 2022 with a sample size of 1,000 citizens in each of the eight countries. The interviews were conducted by Sigma Dos in Spain, SWG in Italy, Opinionway in France, Insa in Germany, IBRIS in Poland, Pitagórica in Portugal, Prorota in Greece and I&O Research in the Netherlands.

**Source:** Euroskopia poll

**By:** Cornelius Hirsch

**Respondents in Portugal are the most supportive of an EU-coordinated defence of Ukraine, with 78 percent in favor. Portuguese respondents are also the most supportive of a military option. Among the countries surveyed, Greece has the largest percentage who actively don’t support defending Ukraine.**

9 February 2022 | Source

**The crisis of European security: What Europeans think about the war in Ukraine**

Although conducted ahead of the start of Putin’s war, this ECFR survey, covering Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Sweden, contributes relevant insights to the present crisis. The survey was conducted in the last ten days of January 2022, with an overall sample of 5,529 respondents.
### How likely is a Russian invasion of Ukraine this year? In per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very likely</th>
<th>Fairly likely</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Fairly unlikely</th>
<th>Very unlikely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Datapraxis, AnalitIQs, and Dynafo, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu

### To what extent does Russia’s stance on Ukraine pose a security threat in each of these areas? Jointly for seven countries, in per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very large threat</th>
<th>Fairly large threat</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Fairly small threat</th>
<th>Very small threat</th>
<th>No threat at all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy dependence</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military action</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber-warfare</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The graph shows the aggregate numbers for seven countries polled, namely Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Sweden.
Source: Datapraxis, AnalitIQs, and Dynafo, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu

### If Russia were to invade Ukraine, who should come to Ukraine’s defence? Jointly for seven countries, in per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Should defend</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Should not defend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My own country</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The graph shows the aggregate numbers for seven countries polled, namely Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Sweden. Respondents from France and Germany did not have the option to answer on ‘France’ or ‘Germany’, respectively, apart from responding on their ‘own country’.
Source: Datapraxis, AnalitIQs, and Dynafo, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu
If Russia were to invade Ukraine, who should come to Ukraine’s defence? In per cent.

- **My own country**
- **EU**
- **NATO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>My own country</th>
<th>EU</th>
<th>NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The graph shows the percentage share of respondents who answered "should" for each of the options.
Source: Datapraxis, AnalitIQs, and Dynata, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu

How much do you trust the EU and NATO to protect EU citizens’ interests in the event of a Russian invasion of Ukraine? In per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>The EU</th>
<th>NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The graph shows the percentage share of respondents who answered "trust a great deal" or "trust a fair amount" on each of the options.
Source: Datapraxis, AnalitIQs, and Dynata, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu

If Russia were to invade Ukraine, should my country come to Ukraine’s defence? In per cent.

- **Should defend**
- **Don’t know**
- **Should not defend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Should defend</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Should not defend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Datapraxis, AnalitIQs, and Dynata, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu
Which potential consequences are worth the risk of defending Ukraine in the event of a Russian invasion? Jointly for seven countries, in per cent.

The graph shows the aggregate numbers for seven countries polled, namely Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Sweden. It shows the share of respondents who answered either “definitely (not) worth the risk” or “probably (not) worth the risk” on each of the options.

Source: Datapraxis, AnalitiQs, and Dynata, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu

Is the threat of Russian military action worth the risk of defending Ukraine in the event of a Russian invasion? In per cent.

The graph shows the share of respondents who answered either “definitely (not) worth the risk” or “probably (not) worth the risk”.

Source: Datapraxis, AnalitiQs, and Dynata, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu

Is the threat of an economic downturn worth the risk of defending Ukraine in the event of a Russian invasion? In per cent.

The graph shows the share of respondents who answered either “definitely (not) worth the risk” or “probably (not) worth the risk” on each of the options.

Source: Datapraxis, AnalitiQs, and Dynata, January 2022.
ECFR - ecf.eu
2 March 2022 Euractiv - Source
Bulgarians no longer like Putin (Alpha Research)

Russian President Vladimir Putin’s popularity in Bulgaria has dropped significantly in just four days, a survey published Tuesday 1 March by the sociological agency Alpha Research shows. Bulgaria is traditionally one of the most pro-Russian countries in Europe. From 2020 to 2022, between 55% and 58% of Bulgarians expressed positive assessments of Putin. However, the war in Ukraine has radically changed approval for Putin in Bulgaria as positive ratings for the Russian strongman have almost halved to 32%, while negative ratings have more than doubled, according to the study commissioned by the state Bulgarian National Television.

Over 75% of the Bulgarians surveyed see Russia’s invasion of Ukraine as unjustified. Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelenskiy, who was completely unknown to Bulgarians until recently, was approved by 40%, and 29% had a negative opinion of him. This is despite pro-Russian propaganda on social networks. Despite propaganda and fake news, the EU’s unprecedented and unified move in imposing sanctions on Russia is seen as the right policy by 63% of Bulgarian citizens, with 32% opposed. (...) The most surprising result of the survey is that most people in the poorest EU country are willing to pay the price of sanctions. 47% of Bulgarians declare their readiness to share the cost of the imposed economic sanctions. People are well aware of the severe human, moral, economic and social consequences of the devastating war, which will be felt more and more in the coming months, explains Alpha Research. However, the survey shows that 36%, primarily people with less financial resources, are reluctant or could not pay higher prices.

24 February - Source
Most Czechs condemn Russian attack, would accept refugees

Almost 90 percent of Czechs view Russia’s attack on Ukraine as inexcusable aggression and most of them would agree with the acceptance of refugees from Ukraine. 87 percent of Czechs said they agree with labelling the Russian invasion an inexcusable act of aggression. Only 9 percent of the respondents were opposed to such description of the act.

A majority of Czechs are of the view that Czechia should accept all who would flee Ukraine due to the war. The acceptance of refugees was supported by 69 percent of those polled, while 25 percent were against it. In connection with the fighting in Ukraine, Czechs are most afraid of a rise in the prices of food, fuels and other essential goods. Over 90 percent of the respondents expressed fear in this respect. Almost 90 percent said they also fear a long-lasting war conflict with a bloodshed and an overall deterioration of the security situation in Europe. Most people in Czechia, 88 percent, would welcome the installation of peace by diplomatic negotiations. Four-fifths approve the economic sanctions. Only 28 percent of Czechs believe that the EU and NATO should solve the conflict by an armed counter-attack.
For first time, Yle poll shows majority support for Finnish NATO application

An Yle poll suggests that 53 percent of people in Finland would support an application to join the NATO military alliance. Twenty-eight percent opposed an application, while 19 percent said they were unsure. (...). The poll represents a historic change in Finns’ attitudes to NATO membership. Support is up by some 34 percentage points since 2017, when Yle last asked the question.

LE REGARD DES FRANÇAIS SUR LA GUERRE ENTRE LA RUSSIE ET L’UKRAINE

- 94% of French express their solidarity with Ukrainians.
- 87% think Putin is largely responsible for the war (NATO 30%, Biden 25%, Zelensky 23%). 93% think Putin is dangerous.
- 53% think the EU rose to the situation. The US 49%, Macron 58%, Zelensky 79%.
- 84% support economic sanctions, 79% support welcoming refugees, 71% support France supplying weapons to Ukraine. While 53% would support a NATO military intervention in Ukraine, only 37% would support a French military engagement.
- 32% think the conflict will remain limited to RU/UA, 58% believe it will expand to other countries in Eastern Europe and 10% fear that it will reach France.

Russie vs Ukraine : French are worried but they don't want a power struggle with Putin.
(Internal translation from French)

- 80% of French respondents have a bad opinion of Vladimir Putin
- 54% of French were worried since the beginning for the Ukrainian crisis, even before the Russian night attacks;
- A relative majority of French (37%) think that the President Macron has done all in his power to avoid the conflict; 34% don’t have a clear opinion on that, since they are not following the news;
- According to a significant majority of respondents, neither of the presidency candidates could have done better that Macron in this situation.

The survey took place between the 23 and 24 February 2022 among 1005 French people. The main part of the survey was done before the Russian attacks against Ukraine; whereas, the social media analysis has been updated after the attacks.
02 March 2022 - Source
ARD-DeutschlandTREND März 2022: 28/02 – 02/03, n=1.320

- 90 % of Germans think that Russia is an untrustworthy partner for Germany, an increase of 11 points relative to the previous survey.
- 63 % of German respondents think that Ukraine is trustworthy, an increase of 33 points relative to the previous survey.
- 53 % are currently satisfied with the reaction of the German government, while 27 % want to see an even stronger reaction.

02 March 2022- Source (DE)
Yougov survey: 25-27 February 2022 n=1314

- Two thirds of the German population favour taking further economic sanctions against Russian interests in Germany.
- Every second respondent (50%) think that Germany has the moral duty to accept refugees from Ukraine, while 30% have a contrary view on the topic, and does not want to accept refugees.
- At the time of the survey, 86% of Germans state that they are concerned about the current situation between Russia and Ukraine.

28 February 2022 - Source (DE)
RTL Trendbarometer: War in the Ukraine

- 78% are now in favour of arms deliveries to Ukraine
- 50% think that Ukraine should be admitted to the EU
- 56% of German citizens are currently (very) satisfied with Chancellor Olaf Scholz's handling of the Ukraine crisis so far
- In addition, a large majority of 83% think the West should try to stay in touch with Russia and hold talks on disarmament and security in Europe.

1 March 2022
Amárach Research - Source

- 76% are in favour of Ireland holding onto its status as a neutral country
- 57% would support NATO troops entering Ukraine
- 48% are in favour of Ireland joining “joint defence forces” if the European Union would form those
Over 90% of Poles support accepting Ukrainian refugees and 64% say they will help personally. In a poll conducted on Friday by IBRiS for the Rzeczpospolita daily, Poles were asked what their country should do with Ukrainians fleeing their war-torn country. A majority, 58%, said that all refugees should be accepted, while a further 35% said Poland should “accept only those most threatened and in need”.

(...) Even before the invasion, in mid-February, a poll conducted by Kantar for the Institute of Public Affairs (ISP), a think tank, found that 56% of Poles supported accepting refugees from Ukraine if
war broke out, while 22% were against. That majority held among supporters of every main political party.

Another survey, carried out by IBRiS for Polsat News and published yesterday, asked people in Poland if they are **personally willing to help Ukrainians**.

Almost **64% said yes** (including **37% who said “definitely” and 27% “probably”**), while only 10% said no (including 2.5% “definitely” and 7.7% “maybe”). Around a quarter (26%) said they were unsure. The strongest willingness to help was found among men (70%), the youngest age group of 18-29-year-olds (81%), people in large cities (71%) and those with higher education (73%).

27 February 2022 - **Source**
**Six out of ten Slovaks blame Russia for the war in Ukraine.**

More than 62 percent of respondents said Russia was responsible for the war. Meanwhile, 25 percent of those polled believe the US is to be blamed for the conflict.

The claim that the US and the NATO were escalating the tension in Europe is one of the narratives frequently stressed by the pro-Kremlin websites in Slovakia. (...) After the invasion, 8.9 percent of Slovaks polled blamed NATO for the war, while 7.8 percent said Ukraine was responsible and 5 percent said the EU was to be blamed.

About a quarter of those polled is convinced that there will be no war in Slovakia in the near future as a consequence of the war in Ukraine. Nearly half of those polled said they believed war was unlikely, while 13 percent said it was likely and 3 percent definitely expect war to break out in Slovakia.

2 March 2022 - **Source**
**Concern about the war in Ukraine**

The last part of the Sigma Dos poll for Antena 3 Noticias is dedicated to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which celebrates its seventh day of the contest on Wednesday. The survey reveals that **75.7% of Spaniards are very or quite worried about the war**.

In addition, a large majority, 46.7% believe that NATO should intervene in the conflict, while 28% think otherwise. Finally, 78.3% of respondents are pessimistic about the impact of the conflict on gas supplies in Europe and believe that the war will take its toll in this regard.
The majority of Swedes want us to join NATO

Q: Do you think that Sweden should be or should not be a member of the NATO?

"Tycker du eller tycker du inte att Sverige ska vara medlem i försvarsalliansen NATO?"

Källa: Demoskop • Undersökningen omfattar 1 017 intervjuer under perioden 25 februari – 1 mars 2022 och är genomförd som en webbundersökning.
90% of the respondents feel hope when they think about the situation in Ukraine. Only 5% experience disappointment. Compared to the pre-war times, the share of those who feel hope has tripled. The record high level of hope is observed in almost all the regions of Ukraine.

88% of the respondents believe that Ukraine will be able to repel Russia's attack. This number is increasing almost daily. Today, only 10% are not confident in this. The belief in Ukraine’s victory prevails in all regions of the country.

98% of the respondents support the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. 93% support the activities of the President, and 84% support the actions of local mayors.

80% of the respondents said they were ready to defend the territorial integrity of Ukraine with weapons in hand. Compared to the pre-war times, this figure has significantly increased (it was 59% in 2020).

The support for Ukraine's accession to the European Union and NATO is the highest over the history of our surveys: 86% support accession to the EU and 76% support joining NATO. Compared to the pre-war period, the support for EU and NATO accession has increased by more than 20 percentage points.

61% of the respondents believe that Ukraine will become a member of the EU in the nearest future (within 1 or 2 years). 13% believe that our country will become a member of the EU in 5 years, while 6% believe it will happen later. 17% are not sure in their estimates. Only 4% do not believe that Ukraine will become a member of the EU. Compared to last year, the share of those who do not believe in Ukraine's European integration has decreased significantly (it was 26% in November 2021).
Наскільки Ви впевнені, що Україна зможе відбити напад Росії?
In Poland, France and Hungary - these two will have elections coming up in April, the Ukrainian situation seems to have an impact on the internal political equilibrium as shown in the latest voting intention polls.

FRANCE 4 March 2022 - Source
Support for Macron shown rising amid Ukraine war crisis

A new poll Friday showed a surge in support for French President Emmanuel Macron ahead of presidential elections next month, a day after he confirmed he was running for a second term. The survey measuring voting intentions from the BVA polling group found he had gained a massive five points in the last fortnight ahead of the first round of voting on April 10, with voters seemingly impressed by his handling of the Ukraine war crisis.

It suggested Macron would finish first with 29 percent in the first round and would then triumph in a second run-off vote irrespective of his opponent, with far-right candidate Marine Le Pen seen as his closest challenger. (...) A poll on Thursday by the Kantar group showed the proportion of voters expressing confidence in him had risen five points to 45 percent, its highest level since August 2017. The war has also served to weaken some of his opponents such as Le Pen, Zemmour and Melenchon who have all either defended Russian leader Vladimir Putin in the past or promoted their proximity with him. Antoine Bristielle, a public opinion expert at the Jean-Jaures Foundation, a Paris think-tank, said the Ukraine crisis meant the campaign was focused on "international issues which are an area of strength for Emmanuel Macron. "It's better for him than social issues or questions around household income," he said. But many observers are now beginning to fear that the war will eclipse discussion of domestic issues which voters are known to be concerned about, such as crime, unemployment or immigration.

Some pollsters predict that abstention rates, which hit a record in 2017, could be even higher in this year's vote on April 10 and 24.

FRANCE 3 March 2022 - Source
Macron rides high in polls ahead of expected candidacy

(…) Macron engaged in intense if unsuccessful attempts to persuade Putin to call off the war in a long face-to-face meeting in the Kremlin and numerous telephone calls. Some critics have called him naive, but his supporters are giving him credit for the last-ditch diplomatic attempts to avert war in Europe. Although foreign affairs are not usually a decisive factor in French politics, Mujtaba Rahman, managing director for Europe for the consultancy Eurasia Group, agreed that Macron's prominence on the world stage had boosted his ratings. "It's a home run now for Macron," he said. "There's no desire to remove a sitting president in the middle of a war on our continent." Macron's insistence on the need to reinforce the EU's economic and strategic autonomy in the face of rival world powers has also been dramatically vindicated. (…) A Harris opinion poll this week on how French voters view the war found that 58 per cent of respondents thought Macron had been fully or fairly equal to the challenge of the Ukraine crisis double or more than double the percentages for his main rivals. They include the far-left Jean-Luc Mélenchon, Marine Le Pen and Eric Zemmour on the far right, and the conservative, Valérie Pécresse. An added bonus for Macron in a country that shows overwhelming support for Ukraine is that three of his main rivals Mélénchon,
Le Pen and Zemmour have a history of openly admiring Putin and had accused the west of exaggerating the threat of an invasion. Zemmour even said once that he would dream of a "French Putin" to revive the nation. However, analysts said the "pro-Putin" labels, and the U-turns by Macron’s rivals in condemning the Russian leader's invasion now that Ukrainians are being killed, are unlikely to reduce their standing in the polls by more than a couple of percentage points. And Mélenchon has continued rising in the polls even since Putin launched the invasion.

An Elabe poll published on Tuesday shows Macron maintaining his longstanding lead with 25 per cent of voting intentions for the first round on April 10, followed by Le Pen, Zemmour, Mélenchon and Pécresse with 17, 14, 12.5 and 12 per cent, respectively. Macron would also win the second-round runoff on April 24 against any rival, with Le Pen being his strongest challenger, the poll suggests. Even before the war, polls showed that Macron was already on course for victory. Tax cuts and labour reforms enacted before the pandemic had already produced results, including more interest from foreign investors and a drop in unemployment to 7.4 per cent, now at its lowest for more than a decade. 'There's no desire to remove a sitting president in the middle of a war on our continent'.

HUNGARY 2 March 2022 - Source
Ukraine war benefiting Fidesz - Median

Initial reports connected with the war in Ukraine have largely benefitted Hungary’s ruling parties, according to a survey by polling company Median published on Wednesday. The poll published by the news portal hvg360, conducted from 22-26 February, found increased support for the ruling alliance. Fidesz and its Christian Democrat ally had an advantage of 4 percentage points before the war started, while this lead swelled to 12 points in February, according to Median’s poll. Meanwhile, the united opposition has lost 2 percentage points since December. At the same time, the proportion of those expressing an intention either not to vote or uncertainty over how to increased from 13 percent to 20 percent. Expectations regarding the united opposition’s chances have waned, Median found. Last December, 63 percent expected Fidesz to win, while in the latest poll 67 percent did. Fully 45 percent of opposition supporters were confident their side would win the April 3 election, the poll found. Median said Fidesz had an advantage among the elderly, villagers, the less educated and people on low incomes, while the opposition was preferred among young people, residents of big cities, graduates and the wealthier. At the end of February, more people considered the country was headed in the wrong direction than the other way round (47-44 percent).

POLAND 2 March 2022 - Source
Poll: Poles have a positive opinion of the president’s actions in the face of war

Almost 65 percent Poles have a positive opinion of President Andrzej Duda’s actions in connection with Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. A similar number of respondents (61.1%) speaks equally favorably about Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki - according to the IBRiS survey for Radio ZET.