

PUBLIC OPINION

on the war in Ukraine



29 April 2022

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 array of sanctions taken by the EU and its international allies. The key findings presented are based on surveys published since 22 April 2022 in a number of Member States (Austria, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain). Furthermore, relevant surveys are also presented from several non-EU member states, Serbia, Georgia, Ukraine and Russia.

Increased support for NATO membership: The recent surge of public support for NATO in Finland further stabilises. In a most recent poll, 65% of Finns support Finland's accession to the alliance. 13% are opposed to membership and 22% have not yet taken a position on the matter, see [source](#). The war in Ukraine has further increased support for NATO in Czechia as well – 78% of Czechs approve of their country's membership in the alliance, the highest share since 1994, see [source](#).

In favour of NATO enlargement: 69,8% of Spanish respondents are in favour of NATO enlargement with Finland and Sweden, which could be confirmed in June precisely at the Madrid summit, see [source](#).

Increasing support for a ban on Russian fossil energies: In two Italian surveys, respondents appear to support an embargo on Russia gas and oil: 62% of respondents believe that the next sanctions package should include an embargo on gas, [source](#); Strong support can also be found in another survey, where 50% of Italian citizens are in favour of a total embargo of Russian fossil energies, see [source](#). This result is comparable with the results of two recent surveys in Germany: in one, 49% of respondents would support an immediate ban on the import of natural gas and oil from Russia, even if this would have consequences for the German economy, see [source](#); in another survey, 39% of German citizens are in favour of a complete renunciation - even if this could lead to bottlenecks or price increases in the German gas supply, see [source](#).

The war as major cause of concern: In Austria, 72% of citizens surveyed are worried about a refugee crisis, 60% about an expansion of the war and cyber-attacks on important institutions and companies. Furthermore, 46% think a world war is possible, [source](#). The invasion of Ukraine brought also an unprecedented sense of insecurity in Czechia too: 34% consider that it is only a question of time before armed conflict breaks, and 58% think that there is a possibility of armed conflict, [source](#).

Attitudes towards the national government: 45% of German respondents were rather dissatisfied with their chancellor's performance. 37% were very satisfied with Scholz in the international conflict and 18% could not or did not want to rate his actions, see [source](#). In Italy, the situation seems to be different, with 56% of respondents approving the attitude of their country in handling the war in Ukraine. 47% consider the action of the government and PM Draghi in line with their expectations, see [source](#).

Support for refugees: Two thirds (64%) of Czechs support accepting refugees from Ukraine who are seeking shelter in the country. However, some 70% of Czechs express concerns about social welfare guarantees and 52% believe that accepting refugees will result in higher unemployment rates in the country, see [source](#).

Germany divided on military aid: The Bundestag has approved supplying heavy weapons to Ukraine - but Germans public opinion is quite divided on the issue as shown in different polls: in the Politbarometer survey, most of German respondents surveyed (56%) think it right to supply Ukraine with heavy weapons, while 39% were against it. Otherwise, 59% believe that the delivery of such weapons increases the danger of a Russian attack on Western, see [source](#).

DG Communication's Public Opinion Monitoring Unit informs about relevant public opinion insights and analysis focussing on multi-country surveys as well as on survey conducted in individual Member States.

We welcome all comments and input to our work.

If you want to know more about what the Public Opinion Monitoring Unit can do for you in this time of crisis, please contact:

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AUSTRIA

Worries about Ukraine overtake fear of coronavirus

Gallup | 27/04/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: April 2022

For more than two years now, the Corona pandemic has kept the whole world on tenterhooks. Relief seems to be in sight - also due to the decreasing number of infections in recent weeks. Just one month ago, 43% of the population rated fighting the pandemic as the top priority. In the meantime, it is only 34%. The lifting of measures is also seen as positive by 57%, and for 37% the pandemic already seems to be under control.

In the meantime, the war in Ukraine has become a major cause for concern. Already 72% are worried about a refugee crisis, 60% each about an expansion of the war and cyber-attacks on important institutions and companies. Lastly, 46 out of 100 Austrians think a world war is possible.

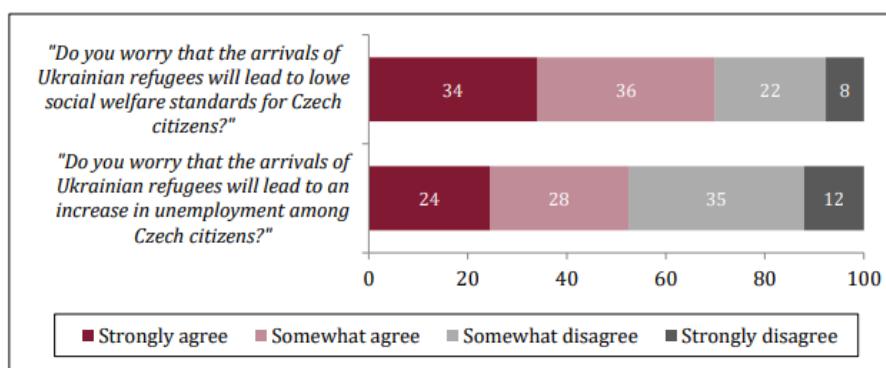
CZECHIA

Russian aggression against Ukraine: Survey of current Czech attitudes

STEM | 25 April | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 25 March-6 April 2022

Societal concerns associated with Ukrainian refugee arrivals



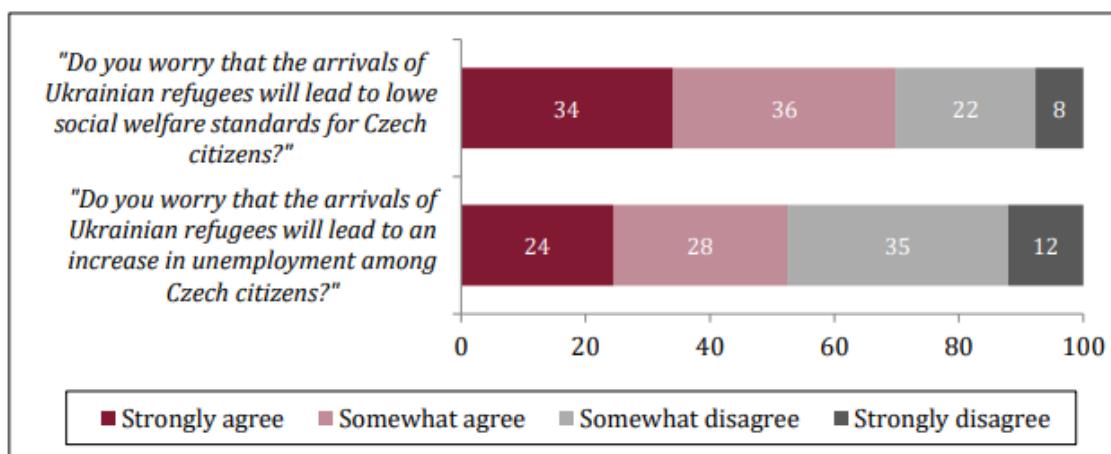
Source: STEM, Trendy 2022/3

The Russian invasion of Ukraine brought an unprecedented sense of insecurity to the Czech Republic – only 9% of Czechs think there is no threat of armed conflict in the Central European region.

The war in Ukraine has driven home the importance of NATO as well – full 78% of Czechs approve of their country's membership in the alliance, which is the highest share since 1994.

Some two thirds (64%) of Czech society support accepting refugees from Ukraine who are seeking shelter in the country. However, Czech citizens are also worried about the impact of refugee arrivals – some 70% of Czechs express concerns about social welfare guarantees and 52% believe that accepting refugees will result in higher unemployment rates in the country.

Societal concerns associated with Ukrainian refugee arrivals



Source: STEM, Trendy 2022/3

FINLAND

Support for NATO membership stabilises: 65% of respondents want Finland to join

28 April 2022 | Kantar | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 22-27 April 2022

Support for Nato membership increased in a recent poll commissioned by Helsingin Sanomat. 65% of Finns support Finland's accession to the Military Alliance. 13% are opposed to membership and 22% have not yet taken a position on the matter.

In the survey, the proportion of women in favour of membership has further increased. 59% of women would like Finland to join NATO, while in the previous survey the share was 50%.

More than 70% of men are still in favour of joining NATO. Support for NATO membership is still highest in the oldest age groups and lowest in the youngest age groups. However, even among those aged 30 or over, more than half are in favour of joining a military alliance.

Support for NATO is highest among conservative voters. 86% of them are in favour of membership and 5% are against. A clear majority of the Social Democrats, the Greens, the Centre Party and the Finns Party also support applying to NATO.

Only less than half of the voters of the Left Alliance are in favour of an alliance. However, the voters of the Left Alliance have more supporters of membership than opponents. 41% of the party's voters are in favour of coalitions and 28% are opposed.

GERMANY

Politbarometer: Majority for delivery of heavy weapons

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen | 29 April 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 26-28 April 2022

After many debates in recent days, the Bundestag on Thursday approved a joint motion by the government and the CDU/CSU on the delivery of heavy weapons to Ukraine. A majority of 56% of those surveyed also now think it is right for Germany to supply Ukraine with heavy weapons such as tanks, while 39% are against it.



That the delivery of such weapons, now also from Germany, increases the danger of a Russian attack on Western states is believed by 59% and majorities in almost all party supporter groups. Only the supporters of the Greens are divided on this question. A total of 36% do not believe that there is a higher threat. In general, only 38% think that the war will be limited to Ukraine, while 54% expect Russia to attack other countries as well.

What the German government is doing for Ukraine as a result of the Russian war of aggression is described by 50% (March: 50%) as just about right. For 32% (March: 37%), the German government is supporting Ukraine too little, for 13% (March: 7%) it is doing too much. Finally, a large majority (84%) think Germany can cope with the many refugees from Ukraine, only 14% say it cannot.

DeutschlandTrend: Supply of heavy weapons is controversial

Infratest Dimap | 28 April 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 25-27 April 2022

The Bundestag has said yes to supplying heavy weapons to Ukraine - but Germans are divided on the issue: 45% are in favour and just as many - also 45% - are against. Germans have a differentiated view on the fundamental question of military aid for Ukraine. Asked which of the two positions they would rather support, 52% said: The German government should rather act decisively to show

toughness towards Russia. 40%, on the other hand, argued that the German government should be more cautious so as not to provoke Russia.

As far as sanction measures against Russia are concerned, 45% of respondents feel that they do not go far enough, 34% feel they are appropriate and for 14% they go too far. The debate on how Germany should deal with Russian energy supplies continues. Only one in five supports an immediate import ban on oil and gas. A majority of 54% is in favour of a gradual end to energy imports in the coming years. One in five would even like to stick to the supply of Russian oil and gas in principle - including about twice as many East Germans as West Germans.

Overall, there is no consensus among the population on the government's course in the Ukraine war. According to the survey, a good third of respondents – 36%, one point less than at the beginning of April - consider the policy of the coalition government since the Russian invasion to be appropriate. For 41% (-4), the federal government's reaction does not go far enough, and for one in seven (15%; +4) it already goes too far.

With regard to other sub-aspects, the majority of respondents rate the reception of and support for Ukrainian refugees in Germany as appropriate (75%) and also the financial aid for Ukraine (59 per cent).

German citizens are less unanimous about Germany's diplomatic efforts to settle the conflict, which four out of ten consider adequate (41%), but which the same number (42%) criticise as insufficient.

The work of Chancellor Olaf Scholz is viewed critically by a majority. Currently, only 39% are satisfied with his work, his lowest figure since taking over the chancellorship. At the same time, the Chancellor's actions appear thoughtful to a majority, but also unconvincing in terms of communication. Currently, 64% of those surveyed think that the Chancellor is acting thoughtfully. However, whereas last September two-thirds of those surveyed were sure that Scholz was up to the job of Chancellor, 47% (-19) now come to this conclusion. Instead of six out of ten, 37% are now of the opinion that Scholz can lead the country well through crises. For only about one in four (27%) does the Chancellor currently communicate convincingly. His personal course in the Ukraine war currently appeals to one in three (33%).

However, the assessment of the work of the federal government as a whole is unfavourable: 41% (-6 points compared to the beginning of the month) of eligible voters are currently satisfied, while a majority of 57% (+6) are dissatisfied.

Most Germans unhappy with how Scholz is handling the war in Ukraine

YouGov | 28 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 25-27 April 2022

Most Germans are unhappy with how Chancellor Olaf Scholz is handling the war in Ukraine, according to a survey conducted by the YouGov institute. In the survey, 45% of those queried were rather dissatisfied with the chancellor's performance. Meanwhile 37% indicated they were very satisfied with Scholz in the international conflict and 18% could not or did not want to rate his actions.

A different picture emerged among people who sympathize with Scholz's centre-left Social Democrats (SPD): 59% were satisfied with Scholz and 34% were dissatisfied. The public does not perceive the chancellor as a strong leader. Only 25% of those surveyed attested to his leadership skills in dealing with Russia's attack on Ukraine.

Additionally, 51% agreed with the statement "He acts rather poorly as a leader" (don't know/no answer: 24%). The chancellor's communication skills were rated even more poorly: 56% found that he did not adequately explain his policy, 22% saw it differently. The share responding don't know/no answer was 22%.

Voters of the three parties in the governing coalition rated Scholz similarly in terms of leadership and communication. Overall, the coalition of SPD, Greens and liberal Free Democrats did even worse than the chancellor. Of those asked, 50% were rather or very dissatisfied with its actions in connection with the Ukraine war, 30% were rather or very satisfied. The remaining 20% didn't know or didn't give an answer.

A narrow majority is against a complete renunciation of Russian natural gas

Forsa | 27/04/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 27/04/2022

Overall, German citizens feel relatively strongly affected by inflation. Two thirds feel inflation very strongly (25 %) or strongly (40 %) in their everyday lives. Only a minority of respondents feel less strongly (29 %) or even not at all (3 %). People with a monthly household net income of less than 4,000 euros state more frequently than respondents with higher incomes that they feel inflation (very) strongly in their everyday lives.

The increased prices - especially for fuel - even lead to restrictions in consumption for a majority of the respondents (63 %). 63 percent of the respondents state that they are currently trying not to spend so much money on fuel. The majority (56%) also try to limit their energy consumption (heating and electricity). German citizens also try to save money in other everyday situations: on new purchases (47%), on food (33%) and on holidays (30%).

The constraints of inflation in everyday life also seem to influence people on the issue of Russian energy imports: Germany continues to purchase fossil energies, such as natural gas, from Russia. However, only 39% of German citizens are in favour of a complete renunciation - even if this could lead to bottlenecks or price increases in the German gas supply. Supporters of the Greens in particular are in favour (59%). A narrow majority (56 %), however, is against a complete renunciation of Russian natural gas.

Current survey of German voters on measures to achieve independence from Russian energy

YouGov | 22 April | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 8-12 April 2022

Half of Germans, 49% of the German population would support an immediate ban on the import of natural gas and oil from Russia, even if this would have consequences for the German economy. Two out of five respondents (39%) would reject this.

Germans are for faster implementation of the EU climate package. In order to distance themselves from Russian energy, eleven EU states, including Germany, now want to bring forward the EU climate package and have called for faster implementation. German voters are more in favour of bringing forward the climate package than rejecting it: almost two out of three respondents (64%) are in favour, while 24% reject the demand for faster implementation. Voters of Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen are most often in favour of the demand (87%), the second most frequent voters of the SPD (80%).

ITALY

Politics, Russia, embargo and nuclear power

Bidimedia 28 April 2022 | [f Source](#)

Fieldwork: 7-8 April 2022

50% of respondents would be in favour of a total embargo on Russian oil and gas, while 42% disagree.

When asked if a total embargo of Russian oil and gas had the cost of having to ration the use of energy in the coming months, the difference between those in favour 46% and those against 44% is smaller.

Survey Emg

EMG | 28 April 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 25/04/2022

43% of respondents are considering positively the role and choices of Europe in the war in Ukraine. Besides, 55% of respondents think that in the conflict Europe should prioritise the diplomatic negotiations.

What's more, regarding the sanctions to Russia, 62% of respondents believe that the next package of sanctions should also include an embargo on gas.

Slightly less respondents than in the previous survey are worried that the war in Ukraine could escalate in a nuclear conflict: they are 62% (-7 p.p.).

The Italians and the political news

Ipsos | 26 April 2022 | [source](#)

In this latest Ipsos survey, 56% of respondents approve the attitude that Italy has towards the war. In addition, the action of the government and the PM Draghi is considered by 47% in line with their expectations.

LATVIA

Survey: War makes Latvians consider their role in state defence

Norstat | 25/04/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: April 2022

War in Ukraine has led 41% of Latvia's population to consider their role in state protection, according to survey data conducted by the Ministry of Defence (AM) published April 25.

The survey was conducted in April 2022 in cooperation with the research agency Norstat Latvija. 1000 adult residents of Latvia participated.

41% of respondents indicated that the war in Ukraine has led them to assess their role in strengthening the protection of the country. Of these, 18% said they were considering the importance of every person's role in protecting the country, not just the armed forces. 23% indicated that although the war in Ukraine has generally led to an assessment of their role in the defence of the State, there are circumstances that prevent all of them from being involved.

27% of respondents found that their capacity and knowledge would not help protect the country.

According to 32% of those surveyed, the war in Ukraine has not led them to consider their role in strengthening the defence of the country – in their view it is only a professional army task, the Ministry informed.

POLAND

How long will the war in Ukraine last?

CBOS | 27 April | [Source](#) (internal translation)

Fieldwork: 28 March – 7 April

In the opinion of the public, the war in Ukraine cannot be ended soon. According to 69% of respondents, the conflict will last even longer, at least a few months. Only 14% believe that the end of hostilities is only a matter of weeks.

More than half of Poles believe that Putin will not want to attack their country

United Surveys | 26 April | [Source](#) (internal translation)

Fieldwork: 22-23 April

In the latest United Surveys poll, the institute asked respondents whether they thought Vladimir Putin would want to attack Poland. 28.4% of the respondents allowed for such a possibility (5.6% chose the answer "definitely yes", and 22.8% - "rather yes"). 54.5% of the respondents were of the opposite opinion (38.7% - "rather not", 15.8% - "definitely not").

That latest poll also shows that 39% of women believe that Putin will want to attack Poland and 32% is of the opposite opinion. When it comes to male respondents, only 19% of them believe that Putin may attack our country and as much as 74% believe that this will not happen.

The institute asked a similar question in the survey on March 4. As it turns out, more people then believed that Putin would want to attack their country - 43.2%, and 38% of the respondents were of the opposite opinion. Comparing results of both studies, it appears that although the war in Ukraine continues, Poles are less afraid of a possible attack by the Russian troops.

This is how the West should be helping Ukraine

United Surveys | 25 April | [Source](#) (internal translation)

Fieldwork: 22-23 April

Most Poles claim that the West should support Ukraine more than it is doing now. In the United Surveys poll, they were asked: "How do you think Western countries should help Ukraine win the war with Russia - this refers to economic sanctions and military aid, for example in arming the Ukrainian army?" Most of the respondents, 78.2%, believe that the West should support Ukraine even more. According to 12.2% of respondents, the West should continue to help in the way it is doing today. Finally, 4.6% of respondents believe that the West should not help Ukraine at all.

Would Germany and France help Poland in the event of Russian aggression?

Social Changes | 24 April | [Source](#) (internal translation)

Fieldwork: 15-18 April

When asked a question "If Russia invaded Poland, could we count on German help, including a military support?", 27% of respondents answered positively. According to 50% of respondents, one should not count on the help from Germany.

Respondents were also asked whether, in the event of Russian aggression, Poland would be supported - including a military assistance - by France. The results are only slightly better than for Germany. 27 percent of Poles believe in the French aid, whereas 47 percent chooses a negative answer.

Half of Poles believe that the actions of the government and the National Bank are the main cause of inflation

SW Research | 23 April | [Source](#) (internal translation)

Fieldwork: 19-20 April

SW Research asked respondents what, in their opinion, was the main reason for the increase in inflation in Poland. 38.8% of respondents pointed to government policy. 17.3% of respondents considered that the main reason for the rise in inflation was Russia's aggression towards Ukraine. 14.6% of respondents believe that the reasons for the increase in inflation are the mistakes of the NBP (National Bank of Poland). 12.6% of respondents indicate the effect of the EU's energy transformation policy and 8.7% believe that inflation is a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

SLOVAKIA

Survey : Growing number of people support Slovakia 's Western orientation

TASR | 23 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 31/03- 07/04/2022

In comparison with the period after the annexation of Crimea in 2014, the proportion of people convinced that Slovakia should stand on the side of the West, that is of the European Union and NATO, has increased. Respondents regard Russia as the most dangerous country for Slovakia, and its position has worsened in the eyes of Slovaks, according to the survey: "How are you, Slovakia?"

In connection with the war between Russia and Ukraine, 38.9 percent of respondents replied that Slovakia should stand "entirely" or "mainly" on the side of the West, 45.7 percent inclined to the view that Slovakia "should endeavour to occupy a balanced position between Russia and the West", while 8.5 percent replied that Slovakia should stand "entirely" or "mainly" on the side of Russia.

In comparison with similar research in 2014 after the Russian annexation of Crimea, the proportion of people who want Slovakia to be geopolitically oriented towards Russia has remained unchanged at a little more than 8 percent. However, the proportion of respondents, who want Slovakia to stand on the side of the West has increased from 25.8 to 38.9 percent.

Slovak respondents view Russia as the most dangerous country. More than half (50.4 percent) put it first as a dangerous country, while two-thirds (65.7 percent) put it in first, second or third place among dangerous countries. The second most dangerous country is the USA with 25.6 percent of respondents putting it first, while the third is Ukraine with 8.6 percent putting it first. Russia was already considered a dangerous country for Slovakia in past surveys, but in 1996, Hungary was considered more dangerous.

The survey was carried out in the period from March 31 to April 7 on a sample of 1,000 people, by the survey company MNFORCE and the communication agency Seesame in cooperation with the Institute of Sociology and Institute of Social Communication Research of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

SPAIN

70% of Spaniards support expanding NATO and 53% see the UN as useful

DYM survey | 28 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 20-22 April 2022

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has been a boost for international organizations. In the current scenario, 69.8% of Spanish respondents are in favour of NATO enlargement, with the entry of Finland and Sweden, which could be confirmed in June precisely at the Madrid summit. Likewise, 53% consider that the UN is useful in guaranteeing international peace and security.

In the case of the UN, the support is less, but also relevant. Compared to more than half of the citizens who have a positive opinion of the United Nations, there are 32.9% of Spaniards who do not consider it a guarantor of international security and stability.

The survey also questioned the respondents about their emotional state: 34.4% of Spaniards believe "safe or probable" that a nuclear attack by Russia will occur, compared to 27.9% who point out that it will not happen. PSOE voters (15.9% see it as safe) are the most convinced that Putin will resort to this type of tool, while those of Ciudadanos (8.3%) are the ones who see it as a more distant possibility.

55% of Spanish public fear Russia's war on Ukraine may lead to World War III: Survey

Anadolu Agency 26 April 2022 [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 11-18/04/2022, sample: 2518 by CIS

More than half of the Spanish public consider there is a risk that a World War III may break out as a result of Russia's war on Ukraine, a survey said Tuesday. According to the latest survey by the Center for Sociological Research (CIS), 55% of Spaniards think the world may face a worldwide large-scale military conflict due to the Russia-Ukraine war. The concern of Spanish people on the matter was raised by five points compared to March. The number of respondents who believe that there is no risk of a global conflict has decreased from 41.5% to 36.5%.

To confront future threats, 45.3% believe that Madrid should raise military spending, while 47% believe that it should not increase the spending or that it should even reduce it, similar to percentages in the previous survey. Half of the Spaniards believe that the Russian army during the war is using weapons of mass destruction banned by the international community, while the vast majority of them say Moscow is committing war crimes against humanity (90%), the Russian army is deliberately attacking the civilian population (85.2%), and President Vladimir Putin should be tried in an international court (88%). Meanwhile, Spain continues to be listed in fifth place among those best valued by citizens for their position during the Russia-Ukraine war, while Ukraine tops the list.

Regarding the repercussion that this conflict may have in Spain, the majority (57.1%) think it will affect the supply of food and other essential products, and 50.7% believe that the Spanish government would have to adopt "strong measures." The survey also showed that 40.1% of Spanish people assess Spain's receipt of refugees from Ukraine "very positively," with 51% of them "quite positively."

Survey: A third of PSOE voters do not support sending weapons to Ukraine

DYM survey | 27 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 20-22 April 2022

Overall, respondents of a survey conducted by DYM approve of the main measures of the Spanish coalition plan. However, not all measures are met with the same consensus. For example, the shipment of Spanish weapons to Ukraine generates rejection in one in four voters, compared to 60% who approve it.

While the percentages of approval of the rest of the measures – negotiations to cap gas prices, the 20 cents for gasoline and the subsidy to transporters – exceeded 83% among the voters of PSOE and Unidas Podemos, the shipment of weapons pleased two out of three socialists (68%) and only one in three Unidas Podemos (38.5%).

GEORGIA

IRI survey shows majority of Georgians consider EU most important economic partner

Prime-News, 28 April 2022 [Source](#)

Fieldwork 4-24/03/2022; sample 1486

The European Union has been named as the most important economic partner of Georgia by 54 percent of citizens of the country in a new nationwide survey conducted by the International Republican Institute.

In the IRI poll, the EU is closely followed by the United States as the second most important economic partner, as named by 53 percent of those asked. Ukraine was third with 45 percent.

The survey also showed 43 percent of responders said strengthening the country's economy would be the main benefit of joining the EU, while 83 percent of the respondents named Russia as the country posing the greatest economic threat to Georgia.

Economic development was picked as one of the biggest challenges for the country's democratic development and future with 47 percent, with 76 percent of those responding to the survey saying the Georgian economy had regressed over the past year. The majority of respondents named unemployment (40 percent) and high prices (18 percent) the most important problem facing the Georgian population.

SERBIA

A majority of Serbians are against joining the EU.

Ipsos | 21 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: mid - April 2022

For the first time in two decades, the number of Serbians who are against joining the European Union is higher than those who want to become a member, according to a new survey.

The survey, which was conducted by Ipsos and first published in Blic newspaper. It reveals that 44% of participants are against membership while 35% are in favour.

Ipsos' Marko Uljarevic told Blic that it was the first time the number of those opposed to EU membership outstripped those in favour.

Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić said the findings are similar to the mood in the ruling Serbian Progressive Party. "I believe that Serbia has a place in the European Union, I believe that we should continue our European path and that we should fight for our dignified path to Europe," he added. "We should keep our independence in decision-making, at least until we become a member of the EU."

UKRAINE

71% of Ukrainian respondents consider NATO's assistance to Ukraine insufficient

Info Sapience | 25 April | [source](#) (Internal translation)

Fieldwork: 18-19 April 2022

According to the survey, 83% of Ukrainians oppose the official recognition by part of Russia of the previously occupied areas of Donbas and 82% of Ukrainians against the official recognition of Crimea as part of Russia as a condition for the end of the war. At the same time, the share of those who oppose the ban on Ukraine's accession to NATO increased from 45% to 50%.

Of all Ukraine's partners, the vast majority of Ukrainians are satisfied only with the help of Poland (90%). Also, the majority are satisfied with the help of the United States (54% are satisfied against 41% dissatisfied) but dissatisfied with the help of the EU (41% vs. 53%, respectively), Germany (24% vs. 69%) and NATO (20% vs. 71%).

Furthermore, the share of negative attitudes towards Russia from 2021 increased from 72% to 96%, and to China – from 26% to 56%.

Ukraine is recovering: the share of those who continue to work or study despite the war has increased from 53% in March to 64% in April.

Info Sapiens | 23 April 2022 | [source](#) (Internal translation)

Fieldwork: 10-14 April 2022

According to the survey, if in March only 53% of those who worked /studied before the war continue their work / study, now, in April, there are already 64%.

In the private sector, the situation is worse than in the public sector: In the private sector 58% continue to work against 73% in the public sector.

The efficiency of work /study is also increasing: if in March 15% said that they began to work or study better than before the war, now there are 20%. At the same time, 41% still say that they work or study less or worse.

RUSSIA

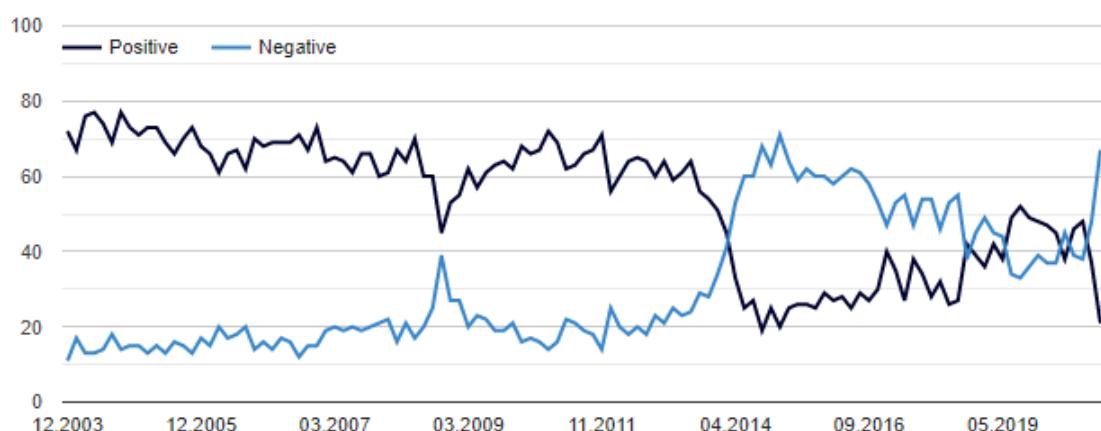
International relations

Levada | 27 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: March 24 – 30

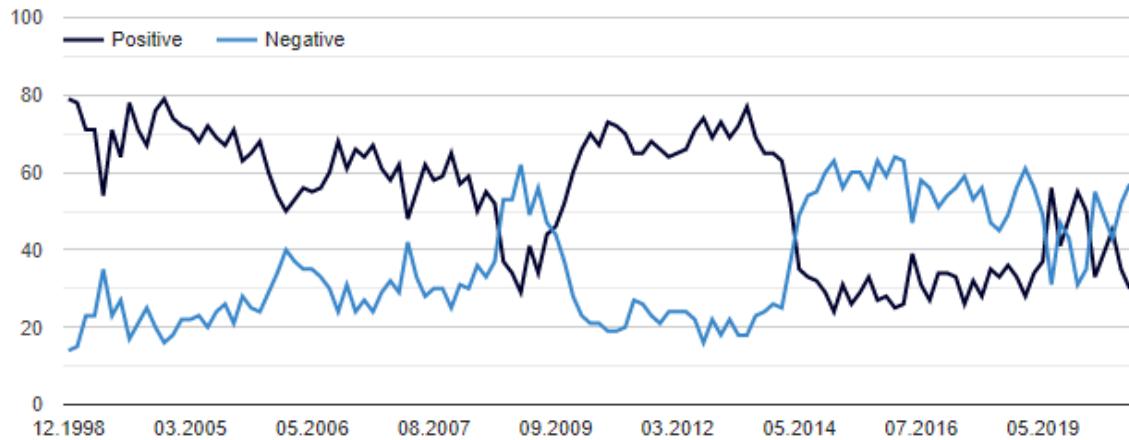
The attitude towards the European Union continues to deteriorate: if in February 37% of respondents treated the EU “well”, 48% “badly”, then in March positive ratings decreased by almost half (to 21%), negative ones increased to 67% (the level of January 2015). Young people aged 18-24 have the best attitude towards the European Union (35%), the worst – respondents 55 years and older (11% positive, 78% negative). For the complete overview, please see the figure below:

ATTITUDE TO THE EU



The attitude towards Ukraine has been deteriorating over the past months as well, and in March this negative trend continued. Today, 30% of respondents treat Ukraine “well”, 57% “badly”. In relation to Ukraine, there is no serious difference in age groups. The largest share (35%) of those who “feel good” about Ukraine is concentrated among respondents aged 18-24, the smallest (27%) – among respondents 55 years and older.

ATTITUDE TO UKRAINE



Approval of institutions, ratings of parties and politicians

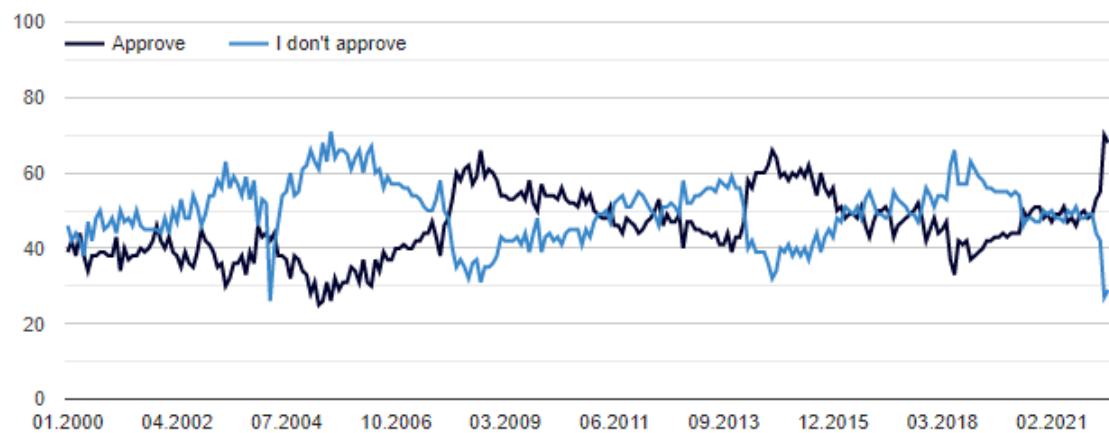
Levada | 27 April 2022 | [source](#) (Internal translation)

Fieldwork: 21-27 April 2022

Approval of the president Putin's activities practically did not change and amounted to 82% (in March - 83%). In April however, approval of the activities of the Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin slightly decreased. If in March this figure was at the level of 71%, then in April - 69%.

Further, 68% of respondents approve of the activities of the government, 29% - do not approve. In March, 70% approved, 27% did not approve. For the general overview, please see below:

APPROVAL OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT





NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

President Alar Karis deemed most reliable politician by Estonian people

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The people of Estonia deem Estonian President Alar Karis, former president Kersti Kaljulaid and MEP Marina Kaljurand the most reliable political figures, it appears from the results of a survey by pollster Kantar Emor. The top three politicians deemed most reliable are thus either directly or indirectly linked to the presidential institution. Kaljurand was the most popular presidential candidate in 2016 and has retained a part of that popularity.

Prime Minister Kaja Kallas placed fourth, having seen her score for perceived reliability nearly double compared with January 2022. At the end of last year, topical issues in the society concerned the health crisis and energy prices skyrocketing with public criticism first and foremost targeted and the government's decisions or lack thereof in many people's eyes. The prime minister was the person to bear the largest portion of the criticism. With Russia's attack on Ukraine, these problems took a back seat and Kallas has been successful in her role as prime minister in the new aggravating security crisis, which is also expressed in growth in her perceived reliability.

Over two-thirds of people in Estonia do not trust leaders of the opposition Estonian Conservative People's Party (EKRE) Mart Helme and Martin Helme, who are continuously only found trustworthy by EKRE voters. Lack of trust in the politicians who used to be deemed the least reliable previously has grown even further compared with January, with the prime minister being the exception in this regard.