

PUBLIC OPINION

on the war in Ukraine



06 May 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 unprecedented array of sanctions taken by the EU and its international allies.

Headlining this briefing is a Flash Eurobarometer report published by the European Commission on 5 May as well as surveys published since 29 April in several Member States (Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, The Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden). Furthermore, different polls from Ukraine are also presented.

The key findings are:

- **Latest Eurobarometer survey finds high public support for EU economic sanctions:** 80% of Europeans approve the economic sanctions against Russia. 79% of respondents are in favour of sanctions against Russian oligarchs to impose clear economic and political costs on Russia's political elite considered responsible for the invasion, see [publication](#).
- **EU citizens widely in favour of EU support for Ukraine:** the same Eurobarometer survey shows more than nine out of ten respondents (93%) approve providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war; 88% support the idea of welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war, and 80% approve the financial support provided to Ukraine, see [publication](#).
- **Concerns about the war remain high:** 93% of Italian respondents are worried about the evolution of Ukraine's conflict, see [Source](#). In Slovenia, the level of concern about the war in Ukraine remains high: 61% are still worried about the war, see [source](#). The same feeling is seen in Spain, where 75% believe that the conflict will continue over time. 29% are concerned about Russia's possible use of nuclear weapons, see [source](#).
- **Approval for NATO enlargement:** 70% of Spaniards support the expansion of NATO to Sweden and Finland, see [source](#). In Finland itself, a clear majority (61%) would accept permanent NATO bases in Finland during peacetime.
- **Increasing cost of living is main concern:** 90% of Slovenian respondents are concerned about the negative impact on prices because of the war, 92% are worried that prices of energy will rise, and 90% that the prices of basic necessities will increase, see [source](#).

- **Divergent opinions on the transfer of weapons to Ukraine:** Germans' approval of arms deliveries to Ukraine has declined, 46% of respondents are in favour (-9 p.p.). In contrast, the proportion of those who oppose to it has risen to 44% (+11 p.p.), see [here](#). Differently, 64% of Polish respondents are in favour of providing Ukraine with heavy offensive weapons, [source](#). In a Ukrainian survey, 65% of Ukrainian respondents consider the provision of weapons as insufficient, see [source](#). In Italy, most of the respondents are against any further dispatch of weapons, moreover 45% believe that any further decision for the dispatch of weapons must be approved by Italian Parliament, see [Source](#).
- **Trust in government:** 31% of respondents think that the German government is doing too little to support Ukraine. 32% think the amount of support is just right. 23% think the Federal Government is doing too much for Ukraine, see [here](#). In Slovenia, the trust that the government would take the right decisions rose from 25% to 49%, while the share of those trusting the government will be prepared for future global challenges, increased from 26% to 43%, see [here](#).
- **Difference in reception of refugees:** There exists a significantly large difference in the willingness to accept and welcome refugees in Belgium based on their ethnographic and religious background. 59% of respondents are positively inclined towards the reception of refugees from Ukraine. For refugees from Syria or Afghanistan, this is, with 29% in each case, much less. When refugees are Muslim, this number further drops to 25%, see more [here](#).

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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MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

Eurobarometer: Europeans approve EU's response to the war in Ukraine

European Commission | 5 May 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 13 and 20 April 2022

See full report [here](#).

A Flash Eurobarometer survey commissioned by the European Commission in all EU Member States and published on 5 May 2022 shows large consensus among EU citizens in favour of the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The majority of Europeans think that since the war started, the EU has shown solidarity (79%) and has been united (63%) and fast (58%) in its reaction.





























Respondents are widely in favour of the unwavering support to Ukraine and its people. In particular, more than nine out of ten respondents (93%) approve providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war. 88% of Europeans approve the idea of welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war. 80% approve the financial support provided to Ukraine. 66% agree that 'Ukraine should join the EU when it is ready', 71% believe that Ukraine is part of the European family and 89% feel sympathy towards Ukrainians.

Support for the sanctions imposed on Russia following its military attack against Ukraine is also very high. The vast majority of Europeans (80%) approve the economic sanctions against Russia. 79% of Europeans approve sanctions against Russian oligarchs to impose clear economic and political costs on Russia's political elite responsible for the invasion.

Two thirds of Europeans (67%) approve that the EU finances the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. In addition, 75% consider that the war in Ukraine shows 'we need greater military cooperation within the EU'.

A breakdown for each member state can be seen in the following table:

Q4 For each of the following measures that have been announced by the EU to respond to the war in Ukraine, please tell me if you approve them or not? (% **Total 'Approve'** by country)

		Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war	Financial support to Ukraine	Economic sanctions against Russia	Sanctions against wealthy Russians (oligarchs)	Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine	Banning state-owned Russian media from broadcasting in the EU
EU27		93	88	80	80	79	67	65
BE		90	86	73	79	77	63	66
BG		90	75	55	44	58	30	33
CZ		91	77	72	74	74	60	57
DK		93	89	86	88	85	77	69
DE		92	87	79	82	80	66	65
EE		96	91	88	87	87	87	83
IE		95	90	89	86	87	77	78
EL		95	91	74	53	53	40	32
ES		94	91	83	83	81	66	62
FR		92	85	77	81	79	69	67
HR		96	95	88	82	79	74	67
IT		92	91	78	77	78	59	64
CY		95	90	72	48	46	31	29
LV		93	86	80	71	78	72	64
LT		96	91	88	86	88	84	77
LU		95	89	79	73	67	62	58
HU		90	87	67	59	65	42	53
MT		99	95	92	85	80	74	67
NL		94	89	85	88	84	76	70
AT		92	85	77	70	71	53	56
PL		95	92	90	92	91	86	87
PT		98	96	92	93	90	83	79
RO		93	88	82	81	77	71	66
SI		95	90	77	66	67	49	49
SK		90	77	63	56	63	44	46
FI		96	95	92	91	90	90	84
SE		94	90	88	84	81	74	71

BELGIUM

Flemish people want to receive Ukrainian refugees, but are selective

University of Antwerp and Free University of Brussels | 5 May 2022 | [source 1](#) & [source 2](#)

Fieldwork: 14-31 March 2022

59% of the respondents are positive about the reception of refugees from Ukraine. For refugees from Syria or Afghanistan, this is much less today: 29% each time.

Respondents were also asked which themes would weigh in if there were elections now. Energy is most often mentioned there as the main problem. 24% of the respondents say they are worried about the enormous price increases, while the theme barely appeared in the same survey last year. Moreover, 21% (5% a year ago) are concerned about the economy itself: this includes inflation as a threat to economic growth. Another concern is international security (13% of those surveyed). These are all themes, of course, that are also influenced by the war in Ukraine.

Lastly, 1 in 3 respondents (29%) expect the conflict to escalate to a nuclear war in Ukraine and 18% believe that nuclear weapons will also be used in the West. Less than a fifth think Moscow will eventually withdraw its troops.

ESTONIA

Support for Ukrainian refugees rises among non-Estonians

Turu-uuringute AS | 03/05/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 08-11 April 2022

The average level of support for refugees from both Estonians and non-Estonians has risen from 77% end February to 81% by the end of April. The increase mainly comes from 'residents of other nationalities', usually categorized as Russian speakers, with support rising in this category from 48% to 59%. Estonian speaking citizens' support for the arriving refugees has always been above 90%.

The poll also asked about trusted sources of media. Estonian-language television channels and news portals were the most trusted sources by Estonians, with 71% and 61% respectively. The importance of these channels for non-Estonians has risen since the war began, from 43% to 54%.

Meanwhile, social media and communication with friends or family have fallen in importance for non-Estonians and levels of support have dropped. Social media fell from 37% to 30% and family/friends from 32% to 23%. Looking at Russian TV channels, 30% of non-Estonians said they were important compared to 29% at the end of March. Of the total average, 18% of people said they were important.

FINLAND

Most Finns would accept permanent NATO presence

Uutisuomalainen | 02 May 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 12-20 April 2022

A clear majority (61%) of Finns would accept that a permanent NATO base or bases will be located in Finland during peacetime. 12% of the respondents would also approve the deployment of nuclear weapons in Finland. About half would approve a base but not nuclear weapons. 23% rejected both bases and nuclear weapons, and 16% did not take a position.

However, the issues somewhat divide the political spectrum and some parties, notably the Left Alliance, currently sitting in the government. Of its supporters, 45% would not want to see NATO bases or nuclear arms in Finland, but 43% would accept a military base. Some 81% of the voters of the National Coalition would be pleased to see NATO bases in the country, and 25% would approve the deployment of nuclear weapons.

GERMANY

Poll: Majority of citizens fear expansion of war - approval of arms deliveries declines

Forsa | 03/05/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 29 April – 02 May 2022

In the debate about the delivery of heavy weapons from Germany to Ukraine, the majority of German citizens see the danger of an expansion of the war. 57% of German citizens fear that the war could spread to other countries in Europe as a result of arms deliveries. 34% do not share this concern. Consistent with this, citizens' approval of arms deliveries to Ukraine has declined. Only 46% of respondents were in favour of Germany supplying offensive weapons and heavy equipment. At the beginning of April, 55% were in favour, according to data published on Tuesday by the opinion research institute Forsa. In contrast, the proportion of German citizens who generally oppose such deliveries has risen from 33 to 44%.

The majority of German citizens surveyed - namely 70% - believe that the war in Ukraine can only be ended through negotiations and a diplomatic solution. 24% believe in a military victory. Further, 31% of respondents think the German government is doing too little to support Ukraine. 32% think the amount of support is just right. 23% think the Federal Government is doing too much for Ukraine.

Lastly, a clear majority of 64% say that the parties should rather pull together on this issue and agree on the right reactions. Only a third of those surveyed are in favour of the parties arguing about Germany's behaviour in the Ukraine war.

Every fifth German believes conspiracy myths about the Ukraine war

Bilendi & respondi | 05/05/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 01-12 April 2022

Overall, just under a fifth of respondents 'tended to agree' with conspiracy ideology statements about the war.

The survey asked for agreement with about a dozen statements. For example, around 12% fully agreed and almost 20% at least partially agreed with the statement that Vladimir Putin is "acting against a global elite that is pulling the strings in the background". That Putin is being made a scapegoat by the West in order to divert attention from the real problems was fully believed by a solid 15% of respondents and partially by around 16%.

Just under 7% fully agreed with the unsubstantiated conspiracy narrative that Ukraine was operating secret laboratories with the US to produce bioweapons, and twice as many partially agreed. The poll also shows a correlation between Corona conspiracy myths and those about the Russian war on Ukraine. Among the unvaccinated and people who are also prepared to protest against Corona measures, agreement with such statements was highest, at around 56% in each case.



EMG Different Observatory

EMG Different | 05 May 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 03 May 2022

A large majority of respondents (93%) are worried about the evolution of Ukraine's conflict. When asked who could be the best mediator in the search for peace, the Italians answered the pope (27%), China (20%), UN (19%), EU (18%). Most of the respondents are against any further dispatch of weapons, moreover 45% believe that any further decree for the dispatch of weapons must be approved by Italian Parliament.

War in Ukraine

Euromedia Research | 01 May 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 27-28 April 2022

40,4% of respondents fear that the conflict will spread to other countries and directly involve Italy, while 30,8% that a third world war can start. Most Italians think that the sanctions that Western countries are inflicting on Russia for the attack on Ukraine are useful, but not decisive in ending the war. Opinion on Ukraine's rapid entry into the EU is split in two, with a slight favourable trend towards entry (2 percentage points). Differently the opinion on Ukraine's entry into NATO is clearer, with the majority against. 46,2% of respondents are opposed to a further shipment of weapons by Italy to Ukraine.

Russia-Ukraine, the latest news part VIII

Ipsos | 03 May 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 26-27 April 2022

Half of the Italians (46%) say that the invasion of Ukraine has no possible justification, but a third claim that NATO is a threat to Russia. The share of those who support Ukraine remains high (53%), but four out of ten do not take sides. If on one hand the Italians who revealed that they support Russia is minimal (7%), on the other hand the perception of those who are with the Kremlin is much higher (17%).

Turkey (18%), the European Union (16%) and the Vatican (15%) are seen as the international actors who contribute most to the search for a diplomatic solution to the conflict. Two months after their introduction, the sanctions imposed on Russia receive less appreciation every week: the difference between those who approve them and those who oppose them is reduced to only 10 points (46% agreement vs. 36% disagreement). The failure of numerous mediation attempts increases the sense of uncertainty (35%) among Italians, but feelings of anger (40%) and sadness (43%) continue to predominate. Ultimately, almost two out of five Italians believe that Italian news is too biased in favor of Zelensky and Ukraine in general, while less than a third believe that the media are objective.

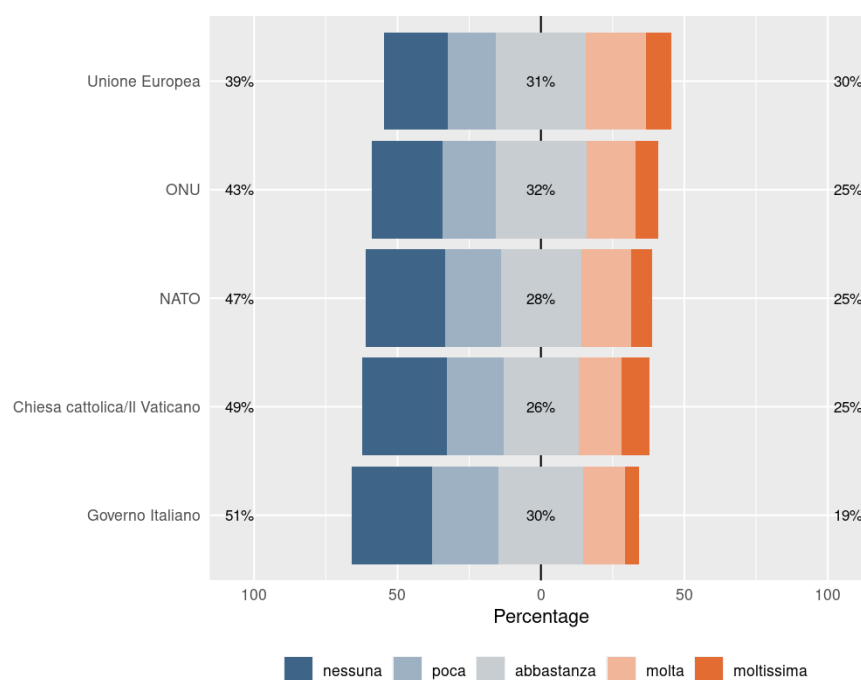
The reaction of the Italians to the war in Ukraine

EICAP – University of Foggia- University of Salento | 1 May 2022 | [Source](#)

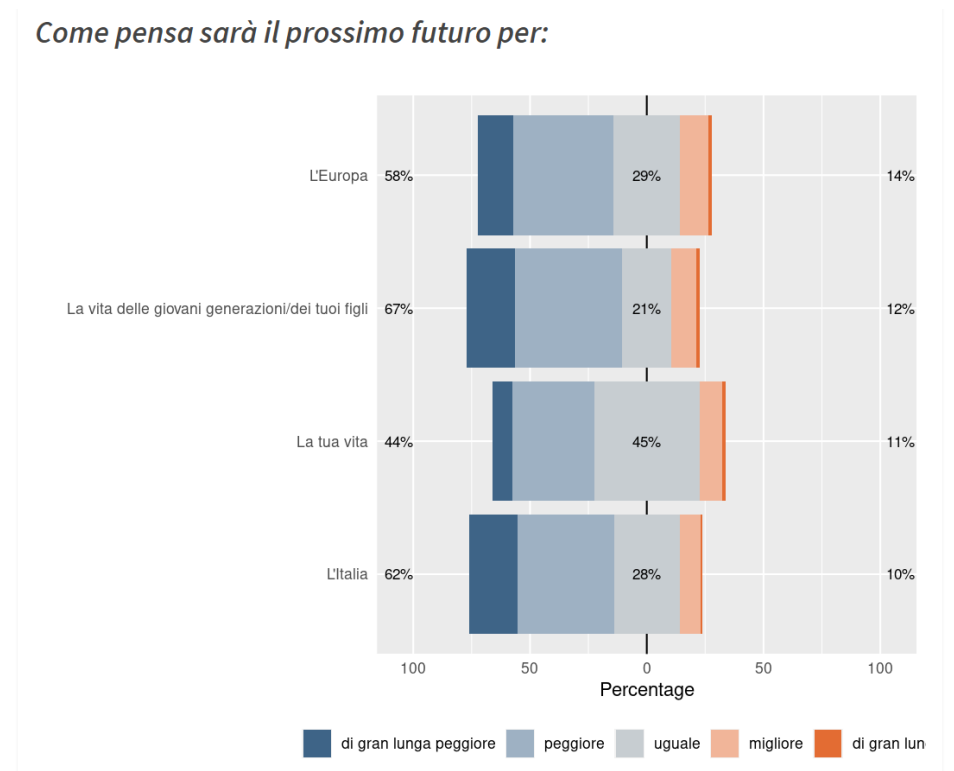
Fieldwork: 15 April 2022

Among the 1010 participants, 69% declared to have implemented at least one of the following solidarity behaviours: I made donations to humanitarian associations (28%), I collected materials for refugees (27%), I signed petitions in favour of peace (19%), I demonstrated in favour of the Ukrainian people (13%), I gave availability to welcome children or refugee families (7%). The European Union is the most trusted institution by Italians to be able to effectively contribute at the resolution of the conflict in Ukraine.

Quanta fiducia ha che le seguenti istituzioni possano contribuire efficacemente alla risoluzione del conflitto in Ucraina?



The majority of Italians see a worse or far worse future for the following entities: EU (58%), the life of the younger generation / of our children (67%), your life (44%), Italy (62%).



LATVIA

Survey: support of Russia among Russian-speakers in Latvia down in April

SKDS | 03/05/2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: April 2022

The support Russian-speaking residents in Latvia have for Russia dropped in April. Due to the war in Ukraine the support of Russia among Russian-speaking residents in Latvia has dropped from 20% to 13% since March. Support of Ukraine, on the other hand, has increased from 25% to 30%.

However, like before, more than half of interviewed Russian-speakers do not give either side any favour, said Kaktiņš. 47% of Russian-speaking respondents said they support neither one or the other. 10% said it is «hard to say».

Among Latvian-speaking residents, the number of residents who support neither has decreased, whether the number of supporters of Ukraine has increased. In March 10% supported neither side, but in April the number of neutrally positioned Latvian-speaking residents was 8%. Support for Ukraine has increased by two percentage points – from 87% to 89%.

THE NETHERLANDS

Nearly half appreciate peace and freedom in the Netherlands more because of war in Ukraine

EenVandaag | 4 May 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 22-26 April 2022

77 years after the Second World War, a large majority (87%) think it is important to commemorate on May 4th and celebrate freedom on May 5th (79%). For many people, National Remembrance and Liberation Day are primarily about the Second World War. This year, the war in Ukraine also affects both days.

Two-thirds (67%) of the participants who plan to be silent for 2 minutes during Remembrance Day then commemorate victims of World War II. Nearly a third (31%) think of acquaintances or family who have experienced the Second World War at 20:00.

But a large group also commemorates others. Half (51%) think of victims of all wars on 4 May. Three in ten (31%) think specifically of victims of the war in Ukraine. "The stories of my own family from the Second World War are the closest to me. But this year I will undoubtedly also think about Ukraine, especially the people in Mariupol."

Also on May 5, the war in Ukraine plays a role for many people. Half (45%) say they appreciate peace and freedom in the Netherlands more because of that war, a third (34%) say that they are therefore more concerned with Liberation Day this year.

POLAND

Poles on the transfer of heavy weapons to Ukraine

SW Research | 1 May | [Source](#) (Internal translation)

Fieldwork: 26-27 April 2022

In a survey on the transfer of weapons to Ukraine, participants were asked whether, in their opinion, NATO countries should provide Ukraine with heavy offensive weapons. The question was answered positively by 64.5% and negatively by 12.7% of respondents.

The study also shows that supporting Ukraine in the form of heavy offensive weapons is more often supported by men (68%) than women (61%). Taking into account the age of respondents, the idea is more likely to be supported by respondents over 35 years old (two thirds of them).

SLOVAKIA

Most Slovaks oppose Russian gas import ban

Focus Agency | 2 May 2022 | [source](#)

Two-thirds of respondents (62%) are against banning Russian gas and oil at the cost of higher prices. 25% of those surveyed spoke out in favour of a shutdown in the coming years. Seven percent are in favour of an immediate shutdown and 6% of those surveyed could not give an answer.

Most supporters of decoupling Russian gas and oil belong to voters in progressive Slovakia. Of these, 26% are asked for an immediate separation. On the contrary, most of the opponents of this idea are among the republic's voters. Up to 93% are against it.

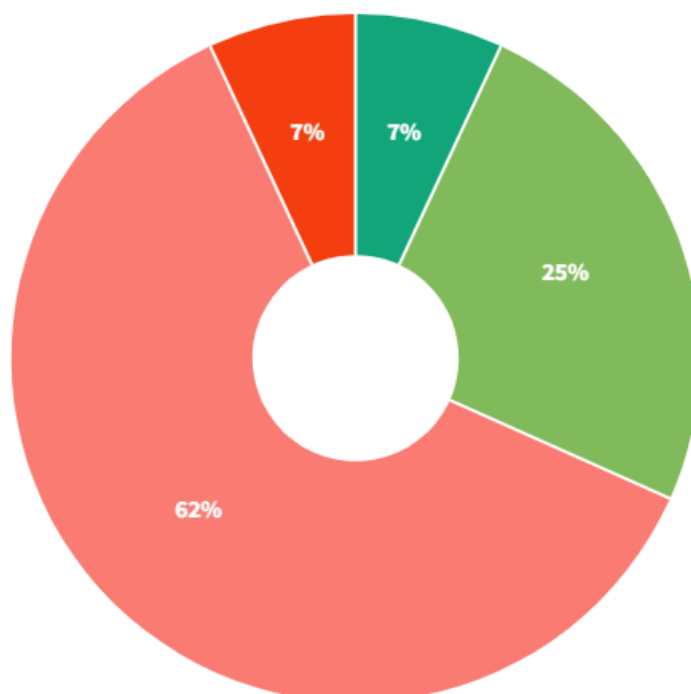
In the coming years, 45% of OĽaNO voters, 43% of SaS voters and 38% of KDH voters want to be switched off.

The lowest support for the Russian gas cut-off is found among Republican voters, Smer (81%) and Hlas (69%).

Slovakia's dependency on Russian energy

Should Slovakia disconnect from Russian gas and oil even at the cost of higher prices?

■ Yes, immediately ■ Yes, in the next few years ■ No, it shouldn't ■ Don't know



Source: Focus agency poll for TV Markíza

SLOVENIA

Slovenians remain worried about Ukraine war, poll shows

STA | 5 May 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork | 25-27 April 2022

A survey carried out by pollster Mediana shows that the level of concern about the war in Ukraine remains high but practically unchanged - 61% of Slovenians were worried about the war in April and 60% in March. Some 90% are also concerned about the negative impact on prices as a result of the war, although the shares are lower than in March.

Almost 92% are worried that prices of energy will rise, and 90% that the prices of basic necessities will increase, down three and four points, respectively. A total of 58.8% expect security in Europe to generally decrease, down from 58%, and 44% expect a humanitarian crisis, down from almost 46%.

The number of those who expect the number of tourists to decrease as a result of the war meanwhile dropped considerably, by 8 points to 23%.

The share of those who believe the war will have no negative consequences for Slovenia's residents remains under 1%. Some 32% of those polled on the other hand said that they were very worried about the Covid epidemic, down around five points.

The survey also shows that trust that the government would take the right decisions has almost doubled. Trust that good decisions would be taken for the state rose from 25% to 49%, while the share of those trusting the government will be prepared for future global challenges increased from 26% to 43%.

Mediana attributed the steep rise to the respondents being still under the impression of the 24 April general election while being surveyed.

SPAIN

What worries Spaniards?

DYM survey | 29 April 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: mid-April 2022

The war in Ukraine and Russia is a matter of particular concern. 74.6% believe that the conflict will continue over time. On this issue, concern about Russia's possible use of nuclear weapons amounts to a disturbing 29.3% think that it may use them; even 11.8% of respondents are convinced Putin will make use of them.

The role of international organizations does not generate much trust among Spanish respondents. A small majority (53%) believe that the UN plays an important role in the maintenance of world peace and security. On the other hand, 32.9% thinks that the actions of this organism are totally sterile and ineffective. The expansion of the NATO defence organization to countries such as Sweden and Finland is seen as a good thing by, 69.8% of respondents. Only 12.5% are against.



SWEDEN

NATO application: great uncertainty among Social Democrats.

Euractiv | 5 May 2022| [Source](#)

The survey shows that leading Social Democrats are still wavering on the NATO issue, as 22 out of 25 MPs questioned gave the answer option “unsure” to all questions in the survey. There is great uncertainty within the ruling Social Democrats’ parliamentary group regarding the question of potential Swedish membership in NATO, according to a poll conducted by the daily Aftonbladet on Wednesday. The survey shows that leading Social Democrats are still wavering on the NATO issue, as 22 out of 25 MPs questioned gave the answer option “unsure” to all questions in the survey.

Earlier, it was reported that there is greater internal opposition to NATO in the Social Democrat women’s federation board, led by Minister for Climate and Environment Annika Strandhäll. A majority of the board stands firm on a ‘no’ to NATO, SvD reported.

The Social Democrats party board is expected to decide on a Swedish application to NATO on 24 May. The Riksdag parties’ joint security policy analysis will be presented on 13 May by Foreign Minister Ann Linde.

UKRAINE

The tenth national survey: ideological markers of the war

Rating group | 3 May 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 27 April 2022

Full results [here](#)

As a part of the Tenth national survey during the war, the Sociological Group “Rating” has conducted comprehensive research of the ideological markers of the Ukrainian society.

The full-scale Russian aggression against Ukraine has significantly affected the perceptions of ideological issues, especially those related to the “shared” Soviet history. The results of many years of observations in Ukraine and Russia confirmed the shift of public opinion in opposite directions regarding the historical past. An example of this is the rate of nostalgia for the collapse of the USSR: in Russia, it has mostly been increasing over the past ten years (since 2010, this indicator increased from 55% to 63%), while in Ukraine, it decreased (from 46% in 2010 to 11% in 2022). As a result, Ukrainian national heroes and symbols have begun replacing once significant and imposed by Soviet propaganda historical figures. Thus, as of the end of April 2022, the lowest level of nostalgia for the collapse of the USSR over the history of observations was recorded in Ukraine (11%). The vast majority of the respondents – 87% – do not miss the USSR.

At the end of February 2022, as a result of Russian aggression, a dramatic change took place in the ideological views of the Ukrainian society on any markers related to Russia. A “decommunization” and “de-Russification” of public opinion happened. Everything “Soviet” is now often perceived as the Russian one, and, consequently, the hostile one. The main reason for this is the use of Soviet symbols and speculations regarding the “common” historical past by Russian propaganda in the war against Ukraine.

The absolute majority (89%) of the respondents support the recognition of the actions of Russian troops in Ukraine as the genocide of Ukrainian people. 76% support the ban on the use of symbols Z and V that are marked on Russian military equipment and 74% support for the ban on the “St. George's” ribbon in Ukraine. It is noteworthy that over the past 5 years, the support for the latter initiative increased from 45% to 74%. (...) Dictatorship (41%) and fascism (37%) are the main characteristics used by Ukrainians to describe the current political regime in Russia. Another 10% describe the Russian regime as Nazism.

Today, 92% of the respondents consider themselves Ukrainians by nationality. 5% consider themselves Russians, and 3% identify as other ethnicities. Interestingly, from 2008 to 2014, there was a stable distribution of ethnic identification: about 83% considered themselves Ukrainians, while about 15%, Russians. After the occupation of Crimea and a part of Donbass in 2014, the number of respondents who identified as Russians decreased to 11%, and the number of those who identified as Ukrainians increased to 87%-88%. At the same time, the share of those who considered themselves Russians has been gradually declining over the past eight years.

The ninth national survey: assessment of the international partnership

Rating Group | 28 April 2022 | [Source](#)

Fieldwork: 26 April 2022

The ninth national poll conducted by the Sociological Group “Rating” on April 26, 2022, showed that 80% of respondents believe that things in Ukraine are moving in the right direction. Only 10% disagreed with this assessment, while another 10% could not make an assessment. The assessment of the direction of things in the country as a correct one continues to dominate in all the regions of Ukraine and across all the age groups.

The assessment of international assistance from Ukraine’s Western partners have improved over the past 1.5 months. In particular, the respondents pointed to the positive dynamics in the provision of diplomatic, humanitarian, and financial assistance. About 60% consider diplomatic and humanitarian aid sufficient (this share was about 50% in early March). 46% consider financial support sufficient (39% in March).

The assessment of the provision of weapons to Ukraine almost has not changed: 29% consider it sufficient and 65%, insufficient. The assessment of economic sanctions against Russia has deteriorated: only 20% consider them sufficient (this share was 33% in March).

Over the past two months, Ukrainians' attitudes toward the leaders of Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Turkey, Lithuania, and France have improved significantly. 92% of the respondents have a positive attitude to Polish President Duda, 87%, to British Prime Minister Johnson, 86%, to US President Biden, 76%, to Turkish President Erdoğan, 75%, to Lithuanian President Nausėda, and 75%, to French President Macron. 66% have a positive attitude towards the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen. At the same time, the attitude towards German Chancellor Scholz has deteriorated: 30% have a positive attitude towards him, while 54% have a negative attitude (in January 2022, the share of the latter ones was 23%). 26% report a positive attitude towards German President Steinmeier, while 44% have negative attitude towards him. The absolute majority of the respondents have a negative attitude towards the leaders of Belarus (96%) and Russia (98%).



NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Sweden Democrats support down since start of Ukraine war

SVT/Novus poll | 04 May 2022 | [source](#)

Fieldwork: 4 April – 1 May 2022

The other statistically significant difference seen in polling figures since the war started is the Social Democrats' increase of just over two percent between February and March, where their polling figures went up from 29.3 percent to 32 percent. The Social Democrats have, however, seen a minor decline in the most recent poll, with their support dropping from 32 percent to 31.8 percent between March and April.

Things aren't looking great for the Liberals and the Green Party either – the two parties fighting to remain above the 4 percent line needed to retain their seats in parliament, although their figures are within the margin of error, so are not statistically significant.

The Liberals have climbed 0.4 percent from their lowest point of 2.1 percent since their new party leader, Johan Persson, was appointed, but they still have a long way to go to reach 4 percent. The Greens are still at 3.3 percent, unchanged since the last poll.