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 war against Ukraine as well as its ripple effects. These polls were published from the 10 until the 18 of October 2022. Key findings are based on two multi-countries surveys as well as on surveys conducted in Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland and Spain. A poll from Ukraine is also presented.

**Substantial backing for sanctions and Nato aid continues, but countries remain critical of direct military involvement:** According to a new poll covering 26 countries (among them 9 EU member states), significant numbers – 62% in Poland, 57% in Sweden, 40-50% in France, Germany and Spain – feel that existing sanctions are “not harsh enough” and should be strengthened. Many western voters were willing to pay a price for this, with about half or more favouring sanctions even if their living costs increased slightly. However, another survey found that Germans favour more diplomatic (65%) rather than military (14%) or financial (13%) involvement. 63% continue to support the sanctions, even though a majority believes that the sanctions imposed on Russia harm Germany more than Russia, see source. In Hungary too, half of the population believes that the sanctions imposed by the European Union hurt Europe more than Russia, following this survey.

**Citizens voice fear of nuclear war and possible expansion of the war:** More than half of people in Finland are worried about the possibility of nuclear war and nearly four in 10 respondents said they were worried about a possible expansion of the war in Ukraine to Finland, see source. In Germany, more than two-thirds (69%) of the population is worried about a Russian nuclear strike, while 80% say they fear an expansion of the war to the NATO alliance area, according to this poll. Italians are concerned as well, with 65% saying that they are afraid of a global conflict, see source. A survey conducted among young people in the Netherlands found that the mental health of 24% of them is negatively affected by the war in Ukraine, as young people fear for their future. Poles even considered leaving the country due to security concerns, with 23% saying that this was an option for them, according to this study.

**Westerners are in no mood for concessions to Russia in Ukraine, although levels of support differ:** The same multi-country survey covering 26 countries found that most western respondents show little appetite for much – if any – compromise with the Kremlin over how the conflict might end. A survey in Finland produced similar results with 90% of Fins saying that their country cannot normalise relations with Russia as long as President Vladimir Putin remains in power. However, the multi-country poll also found that three European countries were consistent exceptions: Greece, Hungary and Italy were significantly more likely to favour concessions to Russia. This is supported by another survey conducted in Italy, according to which 50% of the population does not take sides with either Russia or Ukraine and 29% of Italians would push Ukraine to make territorial concessions to end the conflict (see also this and this poll).

**There is no clear majority in favour of Ukraine joining the EU in Germany:** While 55% of Germans supported Ukraine’s accession to the EU in June, this number has fallen to 42% this month. 49% are against Ukraine joining, following this survey.

**Positive opinion of the EU is at an all-time high in 10 of 19 countries surveyed:** A study by the Pew Research Center conducted in spring and covering both EU and non-Member States found that a median of
69% of adults in all countries surveyed have a favourable opinion of the EU. Across the 10 surveyed EU member nations, a median of 72% express a favourable view of the organization.

**Energy and the cost of living remain topics of concern:** For Germans, energy security is the second greatest challenge currently facing their country in foreign policy right after the war in Ukraine, according to a recent poll. A survey in France found that 88% of the population believe that reducing energy consumption is important. Greeks most important concerns are price increases and cost of living (74%), with the war in Ukraine being the fourth most important priority (25%), see source. In Poland, pollsters concluded that 76% of citizens believe that inflation in Poland may exceed 20% in the coming months. In Spain, 95% of those surveyed indicated that inflation and cost of living is their main concern, closely followed by energy dependency (89%), see source.

**Ukrainians support fighting until victory:** More than six months into a war, 70% of all Ukrainians interviewed in early September said their country should continue fighting until it wins the war with Russia. Just over one in four (26%) favoured negotiating to end it as soon as possible. Ukrainians who said their country should fight on until victory were asked a follow-up question about what would have to happen for Ukraine to declare victory. About nine in 10 (91%) said that victory would entail Ukrainian forces retaking all territory that Russia has seized since 2014, including Crimea, see source.

DG Communication’s Public Opinion Monitoring Unit informs about relevant public opinion insights and analysis focusing 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:

**Philipp M. Schulmeister**, Head of Public Opinion Monitoring Unit  
philipp.schulmeister@ep.europa.eu or dgcomm-pom@europarl.europa.eu
Positive views of European Union reach new highs in many countries
Pew Research Center | 13 October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 14 February – 3 June 2022
Note: The survey was carried out in Australia, Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The European Union is seen in a broadly favourable light both within the bloc and outside it, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted this spring. A median of 69% of adults across 19 countries surveyed have a favourable opinion of the EU, while 27% have an unfavourable opinion. Across the 10 surveyed EU member nations, a median of 72% express a favourable view of the organization. Among the EU member countries polled, Greeks are the most divided in their views of the bloc.

### EU seen favorably across 19 countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Unfavorable</th>
<th>Favorable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDIUM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Unfavorable</th>
<th>Favorable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDIUM**

Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Positive opinion of the EU is at an all-time high in 10 of the 19 countries surveyed this spring, including in six of the 10 EU countries polled. The share of adults with a favourable view of the bloc has increased significantly over the past year in Germany (+15 percentage points), the UK (+15), Belgium (+10), Sweden (+9), Australia (+6), South Korea (+6) and France (+5). In Poland, which borders Ukraine, favourable views of the EU have increased 5 percentage points since the question was last asked in 2019. And the share of Poles who have a very favourable view of the EU has increased 10 points over the same period, rising from 27% to 37%.

In nearly all of the countries where favourable views of the EU have increased significantly since the question was last asked, the change has been particularly pronounced among those ages 50 and older.

In general, both inside and outside of the bloc, views of the EU are associated with people’s ideological leanings. Those who place themselves on the ideological left often express a more favourable opinion of the EU than their counterparts on the right.

Views also differ by age in some countries. In seven countries, younger adults are more likely than older people to see the EU favourably. The biggest difference is in Singapore, where 69% of adults under age 30 say they have a favourable opinion of the EU, compared with fewer than half (47%) of those 50 and older. This pattern has also remained consistent from past years.
Despite recent political clashes, most people in Poland and Hungary see the EU favourably

Despite clashes between the governments of Poland and Hungary and the European Union, the Polish and Hungarian people express largely positive views of the EU. At least eight-in-ten adults in Poland and six-in-ten in Hungary say the EU promotes peace, democratic values and prosperity. Most in Poland also feel the EU respects their country’s values, understands the needs of Polish citizens and treats Poland fairly, though considerably fewer in Hungary say the EU does the same for their country. In both countries, sizable shares of the public see the EU in a negative light on one measure: 44% of Poles and 42% of Hungarians see the EU as intrusive. A similar share of Hungarians (41%) say the EU is inefficient, though just 13% of Poles agree.
Evaluations of the EU vary widely between supporters and non-supporters of the right-wing populist parties in power in each country. In Poland, supporters of the ruling Law and Justice Party (PiS) are far less likely than non-supporters to say the EU respects Poland’s values (47% vs. 84%), understands the needs of Poland’s citizens (49% vs. 82%) and treats Poland fairly (38% vs. 79%). In Hungary, the pattern is similar. Supporters of the ruling Fidesz party are less likely than non-supporters to say the EU respects their country’s values (42% vs. 71%), understands the needs of Hungarian citizens (33% vs. 56%) and treats Hungary fairly (32% vs. 67%).

**Westerners in no mood for concessions to Russia in Ukraine, poll finds**
YouGov | 14 October 2022 | [Source](#)
Fieldwork: 24 August - 22 September 2022
Note: The survey was carried out in France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Poland, the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, India, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.

Nearly eight months into Vladimir Putin’s war on Ukraine, citizens in core western alliance countries show little appetite for the kind of concessions to Russia that might form part of an eventual agreement to end the fighting, according to a major survey. The YouGov-Cambridge globalism project also found strong support for maintaining, and often toughening and expanding, military and economic measures against Moscow. But while the survey found respondents in most western nations in an uncompromising mood, multiple countries around the world – including some in the west – were markedly more ambivalent, or even sympathetic, towards Russia.

**Support for maintaining economic sanctions on Russia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Support for maintaining economic sanctions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guardian graphic | Source: YouGov. Top and bottom five countries by support levels

In those same 10 countries, significant numbers – 62% in Poland, 57% in Sweden, 50% in the UK, 40-50% in France, Germany, Spain and the US – also felt existing sanctions were “not harsh enough” and should be strengthened. Many western voters were willing to pay a price for this, with about half or more favouring sanctions even if their living costs increased slightly (support dipped if a “large increase” was implied, but by no more than about 10 points).
Militarily, there was substantial backing for Nato aid to Ukraine’s forces, including the supply of arms, intelligence and out-of-country training; cyber and information warfare aimed at the Russian government; and even for military advisers inside Ukraine (as long as they stayed out of the fighting). A majority in all 10 core western countries also favoured deploying non-violent “hybrid warfare” measures, such as targeting Russian media with alternative information – but there was little core western support (30-40% in most countries, falling to just 20% in Germany) for direct Nato military involvement.

Perhaps most intriguingly, most western respondents showed little appetite for much – if any – compromise with the Kremlin over how the conflict might end. The survey asked whether they would support various concessions to Moscow – an end to sanctions, Russian sovereignty over Crimea, independence for Donetsk and Luhansk, and a guarantee that Ukraine would not join Nato – if Russia agreed to stop fighting and to give up all, most, some or none of its Ukrainian territorial gains. Only 13% of respondents in France, for example, backed recognition of Russian sovereignty over Crimea if Moscow gave
up none of its new Ukrainian territory – but the percentage was not very different (17%) if it surrendered all of it. In Germany, the corresponding figures were 20% for “all” and 17% for “none”; in Sweden 13% and 10%, in Spain 18% and 16%; Poland 12% and 11%, Britain 10% and 6% and the US 15% and 13%.

Three European countries were consistent exceptions in the west. Asked whether Nato was doing too much to help Ukraine, only 7% in Denmark, Poland and the UK answered yes – but the figures in Italy, Greece and Hungary were 22%, 23% and 31%. At 37% and 32%, support in Greece and Hungary for maintaining sanctions on Russia was half some western countries, while barely a fifth of Greek and Hungarian respondents backed Nato sending heavy weapons to Ukraine, against 44% in France, 57% in the UK and 65% in Poland. Italy often fell between Hungary and Greece, on the one hand, and the core western bloc on the other. Similarly, Greece, Hungary and Italy were significantly more likely to favour concessions to Russia.

On the key question of whether Russia was more to blame than the west strong majorities in the core western alliance blame Russia, and correspondingly very low numbers (4% in Poland, 6% in Spain, 7% in France) blame the west. In Greece and Hungary, however, only 37% and 35% said Russia was more to blame, although those percentages were still greater than those pointing the finger at the west.
Strong support for arming Ukraine against Russia; concerns about nuclear war
Kantar Public | 16 October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 12–14 October 2022

More than half of people in Finland are worried about the possibility of nuclear war. Nearly four in 10 respondents said they were worried about a possible expansion of the war in Ukraine to Finland, while two out of 10 said they were not concerned at all by such a prospect. The threat of nuclear war clearly concerns more women than men, and those living in rural areas are more worried about it than those living in cities. Women were also significantly more likely than men to be worried about a possible expansion of the war into Finland.

Meanwhile 90% of those surveyed say that Finland cannot normalise relations with Russia as long as President Vladimir Putin remains in power. Only 6% disagreed with that view. 53% of those polled said that regular Russian citizens are at least somewhat responsible for their country's war of aggression in Ukraine. 84% of respondents agreed with the statement that the only way to end the war in Ukraine is to drive Russian troops out of the country, with only 9% disagreeing. Nearly 80% said that Ukraine should be given heavier weapons to do so. Just over half of respondents said that Ukrainian membership in the EU and Nato should be fast-tracked.

88% of French people believe that reducing energy consumption is important
OpinionWay | October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 21-22 September 2022

While 73% of respondents think that reducing energy consumption is a long-term necessity due to the climate emergency, 15% of respondents think a reduction of energy consumption is necessary for the duration of the war in Ukraine.

Q. Pour vous, l’objectif d’organiser une société plus sobre énergétiquement en France … ?

88% Est une nécessité
73% ...est une nécessité pendant la durée de la guerre en Ukraine
15% ...est une nécessité à long terme en raison de la crise climatique
11% ...n’est pas une nécessité
1% NSP
A majority of Germans (52 per cent) still want Germany to show more international restraint. On the other hand, 41 per cent of those surveyed are in favour of Germany becoming more involved – but this involvement should preferably be diplomatic (65 per cent) rather than military (14 per cent) or financial (13 per cent). This means that the attitude of Germans has hardly changed compared to the previous year (2021: 50 per cent in favour of restraint) – regardless of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the “historical turning point” in German foreign and security policy proclaimed by Chancellor Scholz.

Although 68 per cent of the population reject a leading military role for Germany in Europe, there is at the same time a willingness to expand Germany’s own military capacities: 60 per cent of those surveyed are in favour of permanently higher defence spending. More than two-thirds (69 per cent) of Germans are worried about a Russian nuclear strike, 80 per cent about an expansion of the war to the NATO alliance area. Furthermore, 72 per cent see Russia as a military threat to Germany’s security.

When asked about the greatest challenges currently facing German foreign policy, Ukraine is mentioned most frequently with 45 per cent; Russia and Putin account for another 10 per cent of the mentions as the greatest challenge. The energy crisis is the second most frequently cited challenge for Germany’s foreign policy (20 per cent of respondents). 60 per cent of respondents believe that not enough is being done in Europe to become independent of Russian energy supplies. Nevertheless, for the majority of Germans it is irrelevant where the energy for the production of electricity and other products comes from. 55 per cent of respondents believe that it should be sourced from all states, 38 per cent want to buy energy only from democratic states. In the USA, a larger proportion of the population (48 per cent) is in favour of sourcing energy only from democratic states.

A large proportion of German citizens want Germany to step up its diplomatic efforts to end the war in Ukraine, even if that might mean Ukraine having to make compromises with Russia. 26 per cent of respondents were clearly in favour of this, while a further 34 per cent answered “rather yes”. Supporters of the AfD, Left Party and FDP are “definitely” in favour of more diplomatic efforts by the federal government in equal proportions – about four in ten respondents each. Supporters of the other parties represented in the Bundestag are more reserved, fearing possible disadvantages for Ukraine.

57 percent of those surveyed by Forsa believe that the sanctions imposed on Russia harm Germany more than Russia. Only 21 percent believe that the sanctions harm Russia more than Germany. 18 percent believe that they harm both countries in the same way. Nevertheless, only a minority of 30 percent is in favour of easing (18 percent) or completely lifting (12 percent) the sanctions imposed on Russia. A majority of 63 per cent of Germans believe that the sanctions against Russia should remain unchanged (33 per cent) or be tightened (30 per cent). Currently, 45 per cent of respondents say that their fear of an expansion of the war in Ukraine to other countries in Europe and a possible use of nuclear weapons has increased following Russia’s annexation of the territories in eastern Ukraine. 49 percent say their fear has remained unchanged, 4 percent are less afraid than before. Less than a third (30 percent) of German citizens believe that Ukraine is capable of pushing Russia...
out of all occupied territories again and ultimately defeating it. A majority of 62 percent do not believe this. Only 42 per cent of those surveyed (compared to 55 per cent in June) would be in favour of Ukraine joining the European Union. 49 per cent (13 percentage points more than in June) would not agree.

**GREECE**

**Greeks are now less worried about the war in Ukraine than cost of living, the economy and relations with the Republic of Türkiye**
MRB | 14 October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 10 - 12 October 2022

Asked about what concerns them the most, the first answer given by Greek respondents is price increases and cost of living (74%), followed by the development of Greek-Turkish relations (29%) and unemployment (29%). The war in Ukraine and its consequences on their country comes fourth at 25%.

**HUNGARY**

**Every Second Hungarian Thinks EU Sanctions Hurt Europe**
Nézőpont Institute | 15 October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 3 - 5 October 2022

Every second Hungarian is of the opinion that European Union sanctions hurt Europe more than Russia, while only 12% believe the opposite. Among left-wing supporters, 24% said the sanctions hurt Europe more, while 28% said they hurt Russia more, while 43% said both sides suffered equally. At the same time, among supporters of the ruling parties, seven out of ten people said the sanctions hurt Europe more than Russia; only 2% said they hurt Russia more than Europe and 23% said they harmed both sides equally.

**ITALY**

**Russia-Ukraine, the latest news and polls: Italians’ opinions**
IPSOS | 14 October 2022 | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 11-12 October 2022

The level of concern of Italians for the Russia-Ukraine war remains very high: only one interviewee in ten does not define himself as worried. The renewed tensions significantly increase the number of those who think that hostilities will also extend to other countries, it is now one in five Italians who believe that we are approaching a world war. The nuclear threat is once again worrying, in fact, the use of nuclear weapons is considered probable by one in three interviewees and uncertainty is also growing in this regard.
The possible consequences of the war for Italy frighten one in four respondents, however the fear of the economic consequences of the war remains prevalent with 55% of the interviewees declaring themselves worried. Forecast of the end of the war is still far away with the 70% of respondents stating that the war will continue at least several months. Half of the Italians do not take sides with either Russia or Ukraine and support for Kyiv is decreasing to below 50%.

Support for sanctions applied to Russia is decreasing (42%), more than one in five of the Italians do not have an opinion on this matter and less than one in five respondents believe that the sanctions imposed actually succeed in weakening Moscow.

One in four Italians believe that weapons should continue to be sent to Kyiv, while the 29% of respondents would push Ukraine to make territorial concessions to end the conflict.
**Italians and political news**  
IPSO | 11 October 2022 | [Source](#) (internal translation)  
Fieldwork: 10 October 2022

60% of Italians believe that the time has come for Zelensky to make a deal with Putin and only 27% think that Zelensky must be supported continuously without debating.

**Emg Different Observatory**  
EMG Different | 10 October 2022 | [Source](#) (internal translation)  
Fieldwork: 06 October 2022

To the question "In your opinion, what should be done to fight the energy crisis?" Italian respondents replied: 48% implementing renewable energies, 24% switching to the next generation of nuclear power and 7% to open new regasification plant. 75% of the Italians declare that they have changed their habits in energy consumption in the last 3 months by being more attentive to energy consumption, only 19% declare that they have not changed their habits. 43% of respondents are against continuing to support European economic sanctions against Russia, while 38% are in favour. Half of Italians are against sending weapons to Ukraine, only 23% support this option. The vast majority of Italians (65%) are afraid of a global conflict, only 17% say they are not worried.
Russian-Ukrainian war
ProgerIndexResearch | 13 October 2022 | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 12 October 2022

45.8% of respondents believe that it is right to demonstrate for peace, 17.1% think it is right to demonstrate against the Russian invasion and 22.2% think that it is not right to demonstrate at all. More than half (54.1%) are against Zelensky’s decision to not open negotiations with Putin, only 38.5% are in favour. The majority (54.4%) of Italians believe that the West must negotiate with Putin and find a compromise, only 37.6% believe that Zelensky must be supported until Putin’s total withdrawal from Ukraine.

Italians and foreign policy
IAI-LAPS | 18 October 2022 | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 07-13 September 2022

The temporary welcoming of Ukrainian refugees collects a very large majority of support (80%), but only 58% of Italians think that Putin is the main responsible of the conflict, and 57% are opposed to sending more weapons to the Ukraine.

The absolute majority of Italians agree that Russia is the first responsible for the invasion of Ukraine; however, a quarter of all survey respondents place the greatest responsibility on the United States (17%) or NATO (9%).

The accession of Ukraine to the Euro-Atlantic institutions is supported by over three quarters of the interviewees, but the opinions on how it should be articulated in practice are very different: while 39% are in favour of Kyiv’s entry into both NATO and EU, another 29% support only the entry in EU. The 23% of respondents it’s opposed to any kind of integration of Ukraine. A large majority (61%) are in favor of economic sanctions against the Russian Federation, while 57% say they are against sending weapons to Kyiv. 68% believe that sending troops to Eastern Europe increases the risk of an escalation in the conflict with Russia and 61% think it reduces the likelihood of peace in Ukraine. These positions reflect widespread concerns about the conflict: the risk of nuclear war and further tensions with the Russian Federation are in fact considered the second and third main threats to national security, overcome only by climate change.
Young people are deeply worried about the future
EenVanDaag | 11 October 2022 | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 29 September - 5 October 2022

The war in Ukraine is the 6th most important worry for young people in the Netherlands. 24% of respondents said that it affects their mental health negatively. "Due to climate change and the war in Ukraine, it feels like there is no future anymore, as if the world will soon be destroyed," writes a participant in the study.

Kaczyński and Sasin responsible for the energy crisis.
IBRiS | 17 October | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 7-8 October 2022

Almost half of the respondents hold the authorities solely responsible for the energy crisis in Poland: the IBRiS survey asked the following question "Is the current government camp directly and exclusively responsible for the energy crisis in Poland?" The opinions of the respondents are divided almost equally: 48.5 percent think so, and 48.6 percent don’t.

However, in individual groups - supporters of the government camp, opposition and undecided ones - responsibility for the energy crisis is assessed completely differently. 90 percent of the United Right voters believe that the government is not to blame in this matter, and only 8 percent believe that it is. In the group of supporters of the opposition, the proportions are opposite: 79 percent blame the authority and 19 percent don’t. Among the undecided, it is 36 and 51 percent, respectively.
Who is responsible for the lack of coal? Poles identified the main culprit
IBRIS | 16 October | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: unknown

According to 50.7 percent of respondents the government who introduced the embargo on Russian coal is responsible for the current problems with coal supplies. 17 percent of those surveyed believe that the difficulties they are currently struggling with stem from the EU’s climate policy. Decarbonisation, which the European Union has been pushing for years, came under fire shortly after Russia attacked Ukraine and decided to blackmail energy. However, according to 16 percent, the coal shortages were the responsibility of previous governments that restricted mining. Almost 8 percent of respondents indicate other causes of problems with the availability of coal.

Every fifth Pole considered leaving the country due to the situation in the region
SW Research | 16 October 2022 | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: unknown

77.5 percent of respondents believe that inflation in Poland may exceed 20% in the coming months, 9.2% are of the opposite opinion, and 13.3 percent have no opinion on this issue. The increase in the pace of price increases in the coming months is more often mentioned by women (80%) than by men (74%). The fear of accelerating inflation decreases with the age of respondents (84% - respondents up to 24 years of age, 76% - subjects who turned 50).

Spaniards’ main worries: inflation and standard of living & energy dependency
EL País | 12 October | Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 7-9 October 2022

For 95% of Spanish people ‘the inflation and cost of living’ is their main issue. This is closely followed by ‘energy dependency’ 89%.

Almost half of Spaniards consider the EU to be the most capable actor to deal with inflation and standard of living (48%). In contrast, 37% think that this issue can be dealt with at a national level.
Regarding energy dependency, 59% of Spanish citizens think that the EU has more capacity to face this issue than the national government, while only 27% think that it’s the Spanish government who has more capacity in this regard.

**Inflación y dependencia energética en la Unión Europea**

En concreto, con respecto al coste de la vida y la dependencia energética, ¿quién crees que tiene más capacidad para resolver estos problemas? Y, en todo caso, ¿dirías que en nuestro país estos problemas son mayores, iguales a menores que en el resto de la Unión Europea? (úl. sobre la población general)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>¿Quién tiene más capacidad para resolver estos problemas?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La inflación y el coste de la vida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La dependencia energética</td>
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<th>¿En nuestro país estos problemas son mayores, iguales o menores que en el resto de la UE?</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ukrainians Support Fighting Until Victory
Gallup | 18 October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 2-11 September 2022
Note: Gallup collected these data across all regions of Ukraine, including the Donbas, as the country's military successfully retook swathes of Russian-held territory but before the recent retaliatory missile attacks across the country.

More than six months into a war, a clear majority -- 70% of all Ukrainians interviewed in early September -- say their country should continue fighting until it wins the war with Russia. Just over one in four (26%) favour negotiating to end it as soon as possible.

Majorities of Ukrainians from all major demographic subgroups favour continued fighting to win the war. However, there are substantial differences in the levels of support among these groups. One of the largest divides is by gender, with 76% of Ukrainian men in favour of fighting the war until it is won, compared with 64% of women who say the same.

Support for continuing to fight is stronger in regions farthest from the ground war and weaker in parts of Ukraine where people are closest to the action. Backing for the war effort is highest in places such as the country’s capital, Kyiv (83%), and in the West (82%), Central (78%) and North (75%) regions of the country. Much smaller majorities in the country’s East (56%) and South (58%) support continuing the war.

Ukrainians who said their country should fight on until victory were asked a follow-up question about what would have to happen for Ukraine to declare victory. About nine in 10 (91%) said that victory would entail Ukrainian forces retaking all territory that Russia has seized since 2014, including Crimea.