

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 569

# EU challenges and priorities

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**  
SEPTEMBER 2025



Survey conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement” Unit)

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer>

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## Introduction

This Flash Eurobarometer survey provides an overview of EU citizens' perceptions and expectations regarding the future of the European Union (EU). It examines key themes, such as: (1) optimism about the EU's future, (2) perceived strengths and challenges of the EU, (3) priority areas for the EU, (4) EU policy actions and economic cooperation, (5) global challenges impacting the EU, (6) the state of democracy in the EU, (7) the future of the EU's economy and security in the next five years, and (7) values best embodied by the EU – compared to other countries in the world.

On behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of EU citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the 27 Member States of the EU. Between 3 September and 10 September 2025, 25 893 interviews were conducted via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network.

## Notes

- **Survey data are weighted** to population distribution for age by gender, employment and geographic region. The EU27 are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each country.
- **Response percentages exceed 100%** if the question allowed respondents to **select multiple responses**.
- Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between countries and socio-demographic groups, or across survey waves, are **statistically significant**. Only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% confidence level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- The report looks at the most recent **year-on-year changes** at EU and national level. Most of these trends are based on a comparison with **Flash Eurobarometer 550 (conducted in June-July 2024)**.<sup>1</sup> The term **percentage point** is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages rounded to the nearest integer. As noted above, **only trend differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% confidence level) are highlighted in the text**.
- In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation as indicated below.

BE		Belgium	FR		France	NL		Netherlands
BG		Bulgaria	HR		Croatia	AT		Austria
CZ		Czechia	IT		Italy	PL		Poland
DK		Denmark	CY		Rep. of Cyprus*	PT		Portugal
DE		Germany	LV		Latvia	RO		Romania
EE		Estonia	LT		Lithuania	SI		Slovenia
IE		Ireland	LU		Luxembourg	SK		Slovakia
EL		Greece	HU		Hungary	FI		Finland
ES		Spain	MT		Malta	SE		Sweden

<sup>1</sup> (<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3232>)

## Main findings

### Optimism about the future of the EU

A slim majority of respondents (52%) across the EU is optimistic about the future of the EU, with 9% replying they are 'very optimistic' and 43% 'rather optimistic'. Compared to June-July 2024 (Flash Eurobarometer 550), the share of optimistic respondents has decreased by six percentage points (from 58% to 52%).

### Strengths, challenges and priorities of the EU

#### Perceptions about the strengths of the EU

The largest shares of respondents select **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** (36%), **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** (31%) and **the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States** (28%) as main strengths of the EU.

#### Opinions about the EU's current main challenges

Close to half of respondents across the EU (47%) think that **the war in Ukraine** is one of the current main challenges the EU is facing. This challenge is the top-ranking one out of the eleven challenges presented to respondents, followed, at a distance, by **irregular migration** (selected by 38% of respondents). The **cost of living** (29%), **climate change and environmental issues** (29%), and **security and defence issues** (29%) are each mentioned by about three in ten respondents.

#### Views about areas the EU should address as a priority

**Security and defence** and **irregular migration** are the top-ranking priorities for the EU, selected by 34% and 32% of respondents respectively. Additionally, more than a quarter of respondents (27%) think the EU should address **the war in Ukraine** as a priority; a similar share (26%) select **environment and climate change**.

### Views about benefits of EU membership

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) agree that their country benefits (economically, socially and culturally) from being a member of the EU (27% 'totally agree' and 40% 'tend to agree'), whilst more than one in four disagree with this statement (17% 'tend to disagree' and 10% 'totally disagree').

### EU policy actions and economic cooperation

#### EU action on competitiveness, decarbonisation and social fairness

More than eight in ten respondents (82%) agree that **the EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations** (35% 'totally agree' and 47% 'tend to agree'). An almost identical share (81%) agree that **the EU should take action to help EU industries to become more competitive and decarbonise (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions)** (36% 'totally agree' and 45% 'tend to agree').

#### EU cooperation in trade and economic independence

More than eight in ten respondents agree that **the EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards** (37% 'totally agree' and 46% 'tend to agree'). Similarly, a vast majority of respondents across the EU agree that **Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own** (37% 'totally agree' and 42% 'tend to agree').

## Perceived global challenges for the future of the EU

About four in ten respondents (41%) consider **conflicts in the world** to be one of the main global challenges for the future of the EU. This is followed by **irregular migration** (selected by 35% of respondents), **climate change and environmental issues** (31%) and the **risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world** (30%).

## Democracy in the EU

### Satisfaction with democracy

When asked about their degree of **satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU, more than half of respondents reply that they are 'very satisfied' (8%) or 'rather satisfied' (47%)** with it. About four in ten respondents, on the other hand, are 'rather dissatisfied' (26%) or 'very dissatisfied' with it (14%).

Turning to **satisfaction with democracy in their own countries, just over one in two respondents report being 'very satisfied' (10%) or 'rather satisfied' (42%)** with it. In contrast, a little under half of respondents answer that they are not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country (28% are 'rather dissatisfied' and 18% are 'very dissatisfied').

### Importance of civil society for democracy

**Three-quarters of respondents think that the role of civil society (associations, NGOs) is important in promoting and protecting democracy and common values**, including in terms of fostering a well-informed and pluralistic democratic debate (29% 'very important' and 46% 'somewhat important').

### Perceived threats to democracy in the EU

When asked to select the most serious threats to democracy in the EU, **false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline** (37%), **growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions**

(35%) and **propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source** (33%) are selected most frequently.

### Expected strength of the EU's democracy

**About half of respondents (52%) express confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years (9% feel 'very confident' and 43% 'somewhat confident')**. In contrast, over four in ten respondents answer that they are not confident about the strength of the EU's democracy (29% are 'somewhat unconfident' and 15% 'very unconfident'). **Compared to July 2024**, the share of respondents across the EU reporting confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy has decreased (-3 pp, from 55% to 52%).

## Outlook for the EU: economy and security

### Confidence in the EU's economy

**Respondents are equally split between those who feel confident about the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years (48%, of which 8% feel 'very confident' and 40% 'somewhat confident'), and those who do not feel confident about it (48%, of which 32% are 'somewhat unconfident' and 16% are 'very unconfident')**. **Compared to July 2024**, the share of respondents across the EU expressing confidence in the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years has somewhat declined (-2 pp, from 50% to 48%).

### Concerns about the EU's security

**Two-thirds of respondents (66%) are concerned about the EU's security in the next five years (18% are 'very concerned' and 48% 'somewhat concerned')**. On the other hand, three in ten respondents (30%) indicate they are not concerned about the EU's security in the next five years (24% are 'not very concerned' and 6% 'not concerned at all'). **Compared to July 2024**, mentions of concerns about the EU's security in the next five years have slightly increased (+2 pp, from 64% to 66%).

### **Values best embodied by the EU**

A majority of respondents reply that **respect for fundamental rights and values** (55%), **freedom of speech and expression** (55%) and **social equality and welfare** (52%) are values best embodied by the EU. Moreover, around one in two respondents select this response for **tolerance and openness to others** (50%), **solidarity with countries within and outside the EU** (49%), **peace** (49%) and **respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment** (48%). About four in ten respondents answer that **respect for history and its lessons** (39%) is best embodied by the EU in comparison with other

countries. Lower proportions are observed for **representing citizens' economic and trade interests in the world** (34%) and **progress and innovation** (27%). **Compared to June-July 2024**, there is a general (small) increase in the percentage of respondents who believe the EU best embodies most of the values listed in the survey.

## 1. Optimism about the future of the EU

**At the EU level, a slim majority of respondents (52%) are optimistic about the future of the EU**, with 9% replying they are 'very optimistic' and 43% 'rather optimistic'. Fewer respondents report being pessimistic about the future of the EU: 13% are 'very pessimistic' and 30% are 'rather pessimistic'.

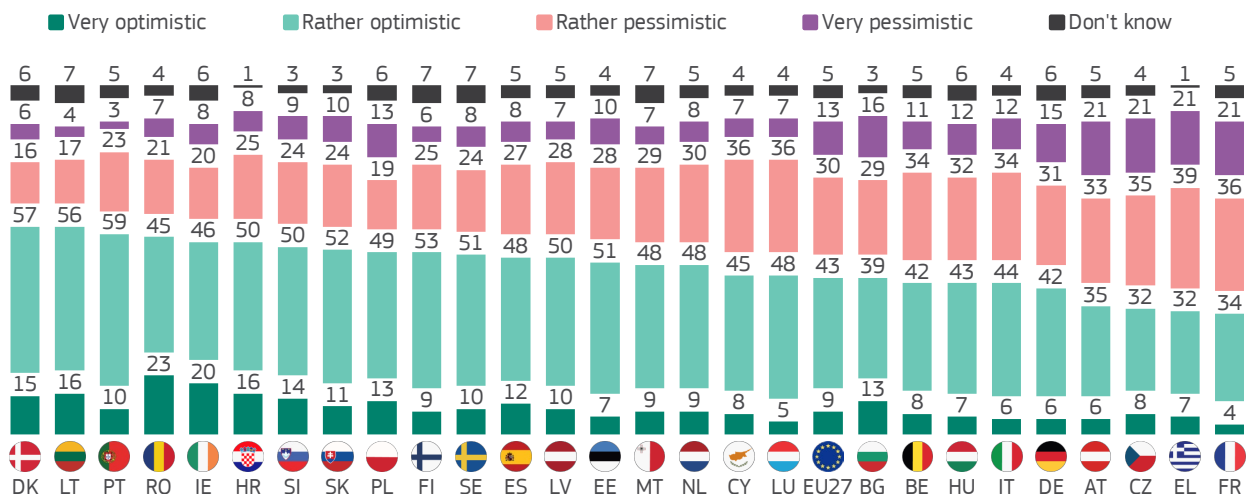
### Individual country results

In most Member States, at least half of respondents report being 'very' or 'rather' optimistic about the future of the EU. Countries

demonstrating the highest level of optimism are Denmark (15% 'very optimistic' and 57% 'rather optimistic') and Lithuania (16% 'very optimistic' and 56% 'rather optimistic').

The lowest levels of optimism about the future of the EU are seen in France (38%, in total, express optimism), Greece (39%), Czechia (40%) and Austria (41%). In these countries, a majority of respondents report being 'very' or 'rather pessimistic' about the future of the EU: 60% in Greece, 57% in France, 56% in Czechia and 54% in Austria.

**Q1** Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the European Union (EU)?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## Flash Eurobarometer 569 EU challenges and priorities

**Compared to June-July 2024 (Flash Eurobarometer 550)**, the average share of respondents being 'very' or 'rather optimistic' about the future of the EU has decreased by six percentage points (from 58% to 52%).

An analysis of individual Member States indicates this decline is widespread. The most substantial decreases in optimism about the future of the EU are observed in Malta (-16 pp, from 73% to 57%), Austria (-10 pp, from 51% to 41%), Italy (-10 pp, from 60% to 50%) and Greece (-9 pp, from 48% to 39%).

### Socio-demographic considerations

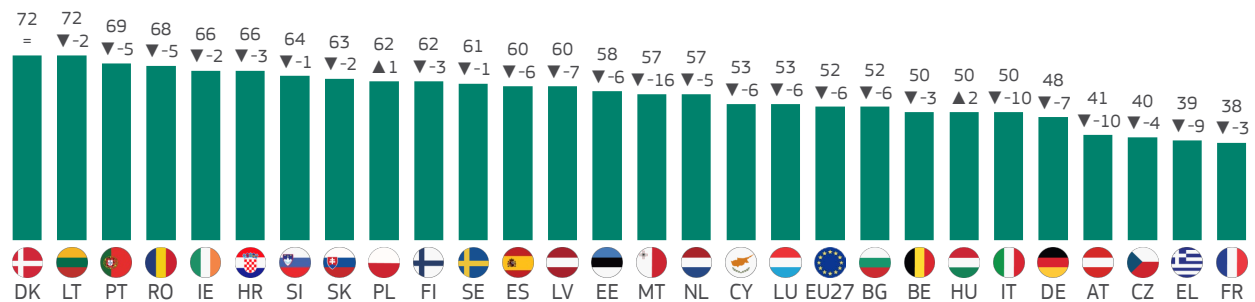
Optimism about the future of the EU is higher among younger respondents (56% optimistic for those aged 15-24 and 53% for those aged 25-39), whilst it is somewhat lower for older respondents (49% for those aged 40-54 and 52% for those aged 55 or above).

When looking at levels of education, respondents who left education aged 16-19 are the least optimistic about the future of the EU (48% optimistic), compared to both those with lower education (50% for those who left education aged 15 or younger) and those with higher education (54% for those who completed their education aged 20 or older).

**Q1** Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the European Union (EU)?

#### % Total 'Optimistic'

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## 2. Strengths, challenges and priorities of the EU

This section discusses EU citizens' perceptions about strengths of the EU, main challenges the EU is facing and areas the EU should prioritise.

### 2.1. Perceptions about the strengths of the EU

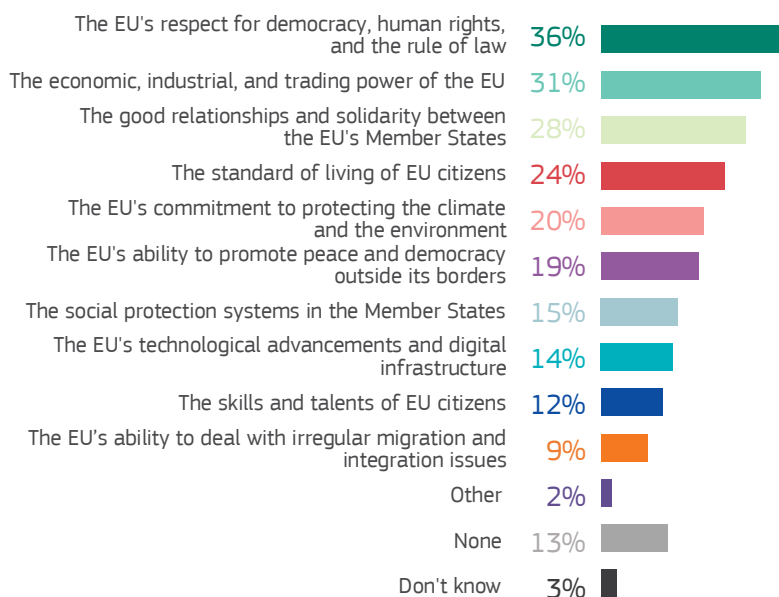
Respondents were presented with a list of ten strengths, and they were asked which of these (if any) are the **main strengths of the EU**.

The largest shares of respondents select **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** (36%), **the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU** (31%) and **the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States** (28%) as main strengths of the EU. Around one in four respondents (24%) select **the standard of living of EU citizens** and one in five (20%) refer to **the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment**; a similar share (19%) select **the EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders**.

Smaller shares select the **social protection systems in the Member States** (15%), **the EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure** (14%), **the skills and talents of EU citizens** (12%) and **the EU's ability to deal with irregular migration and integration issues** (9%). Finally, 13% of respondents reply that **none** of the items listed in the survey are strengths of the EU.

**A comparison with data from June-July 2024 (Flash Eurobarometer 550)** shows mostly stability across the response options with only minor decreases of two to three percentage points. The skills and talents of EU citizens is the only response to register an increase, rising by two percentage points from 10% to 12%. The share replying that none of the items listed in the survey are strengths of the EU, however, has also increased by three percentage points (from 10% to 13%).

**Q2** In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Individual country results

In 16 Member States, **the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law** is the most-selected strength of the EU. This strength is selected by more than 40% of respondents in Luxembourg (43%), Denmark (45%) and Portugal (46%). In the other Member States, the share indicating respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law as one of the main strengths of the EU ranges from 22% in Czechia to 40% in Italy and Sweden. Compared to June-July 2024, the proportion of respondents selecting this strength has decreased in Portugal (-9 pp, from 55% to 46%), Luxembourg (-8 pp, from 51% to 43%), Bulgaria (-6 pp, from 35% to 29%) and Greece (-6 pp, from 41% to 35%).

In five Member States, the most-cited strength is the **economic, industrial and trading power of the EU**; this applies to Ireland (43%), the Netherlands (41%), Lithuania (36%), Slovenia (36%) and France (35%). In the remaining Member States, the share selecting this strength ranges from 21% in Finland to 37% in Luxembourg. In 11 countries, the proportion selecting economic, industrial and trading power as a strength of the EU has decreased, with the largest decreases observed in Estonia (-8 pp, from 39% to 31%), Spain (-7 pp, from 39% to 32%), Croatia (-7 pp, from 41% to 34%), Hungary (-7 pp, from 38% to 31%) and Slovenia (-7 pp, from 43% to 36%).

In another four Member States, **the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States** is the (joint) most-frequently cited strength. The overall highest proportion of respondents sharing this view is observed in Finland (38%), whilst the lowest is found in Italy and Hungary (both 23%). Compared to June-July 2024, the share of respondents selecting the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States has increased in Cyprus (+6 pp, from 31% to 37%), Croatia (+6 pp, from 31% to 37%) Denmark (+5 pp, from 24% to 29%) and Lithuania (+5 pp, from 30% to 35%) and decreased in Greece (-5 pp, from 30% to 25%).

In Poland (37%), Bulgaria (34%) and Latvia (32%), the largest share of respondents think that one of the main strengths of the EU is **the standard of living of EU citizens**. The latter countries are joined by Croatia (36%), Slovenia (35%) and Slovakia (34%). France, Italy and Sweden are found at the other end of the country ranking, with 17% of respondents selecting this strength.

The largest shares of respondents who think that one of the main strengths of the EU is **the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment** are seen in Denmark (31%) and Finland (28%). Respondents in Estonia (11%), on the other hand, are the least likely to mention this strength. Compared to June-July 2024, the share of respondents citing the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment as a strength has declined in eight countries, with the largest drops observed in the Netherlands (-10 pp, from 33% to 23%) and Portugal (-7 pp, from 28% to 21%).





























Across all Member States, fewer than 30% of respondents mention the following as main strengths of the EU:

- **The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders** (from 12% in Estonia and Slovenia to 23% in Romania)
- **The social protection systems in the Member States** (from 11% in Denmark and Estonia to 25% in Luxembourg)
- **The EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure** (from 8% in Germany to 24% in Estonia)
- **The skills and talents of EU citizens** (from 7% in Austria to 20% in Malta)
- **The EU's ability to deal with irregular migration and integration issues** (from 5% in Cyprus to 19% in the Netherlands).

Finally, the share of respondents answering that none of the strengths listed in the survey are strengths of the EU ranges from 5% in Ireland and Portugal to 19% in Austria.

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**Q2** In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		The EU's respect for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law	The economic, industrial, and trading power of the EU	The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The social protection systems in the Member States	The EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's ability to deal with irregular migration and integration issues	None
EU27		36	31	28	24	20	19	15	14	12	9	13
BE		32	29	25	25	19	16	18	13	15	13	13
BG		29	25	25	34	19	13	17	17	13	7	15
CZ		22	27	29	24	13	19	15	13	11	12	17
DK		45	34	29	25	31	19	11	11	11	15	7
DE		38	32	32	24	20	19	14	8	8	7	16
EE		39	31	37	29	11	12	11	24	18	6	13
IE		39	43	35	30	17	16	18	13	17	7	5
EL		35	23	25	28	19	16	18	16	13	7	17
ES		39	32	25	28	22	17	20	14	14	11	8
FR		33	35	25	17	17	20	15	10	14	9	17
HR		36	34	37	36	17	16	20	20	16	10	7
IT		40	26	23	17	22	18	14	15	16	8	15
CY		37	23	37	25	19	15	20	17	8	5	13
LV		32	25	32	32	15	14	15	21	14	8	11
LT		35	36	35	27	18	22	15	20	11	13	7
LU		43	37	27	31	17	18	25	12	9	6	9
HU		38	31	23	20	22	17	14	18	13	8	13
MT		39	34	35	30	25	14	17	16	20	6	8
NL		26	41	30	24	23	20	12	14	9	19	8
AT		36	26	24	26	18	17	16	11	7	7	19
PL		34	31	24	37	23	22	14	21	8	9	10
PT		46	31	36	26	21	20	19	16	14	9	5
RO		35	31	31	30	19	23	16	17	10	9	10
SI		35	36	31	35	18	12	20	21	8	11	10
SK		35	32	30	34	20	17	13	18	9	13	11
FI		48	21	38	24	28	22	15	12	14	10	6
SE		40	26	33	17	25	20	12	12	10	11	10

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'Other' and 'Don't know' not shown.  
(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

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**Q2** In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

		The EU's respect for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law	The economic, industrial, and trading power of the EU	The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The social protection systems in the Member States	The EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's ability to deal with irregular migration and integration issues	None
EU27		▼-2	▼-3	=	▲1	▼-3	▼-2	▼-1	▼-1	▲2	▼-1	▲3
BE		=	▼-3	=	▲1	▼-3	▼-6	=	▲1	▲4	▼-3	▲4
BG		▼-6	▼-5	▼-3	▼-4	▼-1	▼-1	▼-2	▼-2	▲3	▼-1	▲4
CZ		▼-4	▼-3	▲1	▼-1	▼-4	▼-2	▲3	▼-1	▲3	▼-1	▲3
DK		▲2	=	▲5	▲4	▼-6	▼-2	▲1	▼-3	▲1	▼-6	▲1
DE		=	▼-2	▲2	▲2	=	▼-3	▼-3	▼-4	=	▼-1	▲3
EE		▼-2	▼-8	▼-2	=	▲1	▼-2	=	▲2	▲5	▼-2	▲5
IE		▲3	▲4	▼-1	▲1	▼-3	▼-1	▼-2	=	▲1	▼-3	▲1
EL		▼-6	▼-3	▼-5	▼-1	▲1	▼-2	▲1	▼-1	▲4	▼-2	▲3
ES		▼-4	▼-7	▼-4	▲2	=	▼-3	▼-5	▼-1	▲3		▲3
FR		▼-2	▼-1	▼-2	=	▼-6	▼-4	▲2	▼-1	▲2	▼-2	▲4
HR		▲1	▼-7	▲6	▼-1	▼-3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲5	▼-2	▼-1
IT		=	▼-1	=	▲2	▼-3	▼-2	▼-2		▲3		▲3
CY		▼-6	▼-6	▲6	▼-2	▼-3	▼-2	▼-1	▲1	▼-1	▼-2	▲3
LV		▼-3	▼-6	▼-1	▲3	▼-4	▼-1	▼-2	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲2
LT		▼-1	▼-4	▲5	▼-3	▼-3	▼-2	▲1	▼-3	▲2	▲3	▲1
LU		▼-8	▼-2	▼-2	▲5	▲2	▼-8	▲5	▲1	▲4	▼-1	▲3
HU		▲1	▼-7	▲3	▲1	▼-1	=	=	▼-3	▲1	▲2	▲2
MT		▼-1	=	▼-1	▼-1	▼-4	▲1	▲1	▼-7	▲6	▼-2	▲4
NL		▼-4	=	▲2	▲3	▼-10	=	▲2	▼-1	▲3	▼-4	▲1
AT		▲1	▼-6	▼-1	▼-4	▼-5	▼-3	▲3	▼-1	=	▼-3	▲6
PL		▼-1	▼-1	▲1	=	▼-2	▲1	▲1	▼-3	=	=	▲2
PT		▼-9	▼-3	▼-2	=	▼-7	▼-3	=	▲2	▲3	▼-3	▲2
RO		=	▼-6	▲3	=	▼-4	▲4	▲1	▼-2	▼-1	=	▲2
SI		▼-2	▼-7	▲1	▲4	▼-1	▼-4	=	=	=	▼-3	▲3
SK		=	▼-4	▼-4	▼-1	▲1	▼-4	▼-1	▲1	=	▼-3	▲4
FI		▼-3	▼-5	▲4	▲3	▼-2	▼-1	▲2	=	▼-1	▼-1	▲2
SE		▼-1	=	▲2	▲4	▼-4	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼-3	▲2

Note: Responses 'Other' and 'Don't know' not shown.  
(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows some differences by gender. For instance, men are more likely than women to consider the economic, industrial, and trading power of the EU (34% vs 29% of women) and the standard of living of EU citizens (27% vs 22%) as main strengths of the EU.

Respondents aged 55 or above (42%) are more likely to think that one of the main strengths of the EU is the respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law, compared to those in younger age groups (30%-34%). Younger respondents, aged 15-24 (31%) or aged 25-39 (27%), are more likely to think that one of the main strengths of the EU is the standard of living

of EU citizens, compared to those aged 40-54 (24%) and those aged 55 or above (22%). Those aged 15-24 (20%) or 25-39 (17%) are also more likely to mention as a strength the EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure, especially compared to those aged 55 or above (10%).

There are also some differences by level of education. Notably, those who completed their education aged 20 or older are more likely than those who left education aged 16-19 or aged 15 or younger to consider the EU's respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law (39% vs 32%-35%) and the economic, industrial and trading power of the EU (35% vs 21%-28%) among the main strengths of the EU.

## 2.2. Opinions about the EU's current main challenges

EU citizens were asked about the current main challenges facing the EU (they could select up to three challenges from a list of 11).

Close to half of respondents across the EU (47%) think that **the war in Ukraine** is **one of the current main challenges the EU is facing**. This challenge ranks top out of the eleven challenges presented to respondents, followed, at a distance, by **irregular migration** (selected by 38% of respondents).

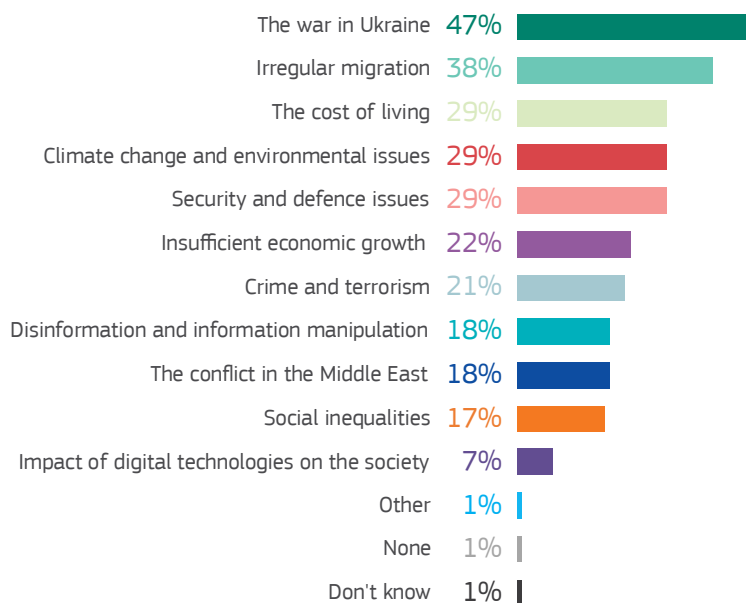
The **cost of living** (29%), **climate change and environmental issues** (29%), and **security and defence issues** (29%) are each mentioned by about three in ten respondents.

Just over one in five respondents select **insufficient economic growth** (22%) and a similar number (21%) select **crime and terrorism**. Somewhat smaller shares of around one in six cite disinformation and information manipulation (18%), the conflict in the Middle East (18%) and social inequalities (17%).

Fewer than one in ten respondents (7%) select the **impact of digital technologies on the society** as one of the main challenges for the EU.

**As in June-July 2024 (Flash Eurobarometer 550)**, the war in Ukraine and irregular migration continue to be the top-ranking concerns. Some caution, however, should be exercised interpreting these trends as one new item was added ('Security and defence issues') and another item was reformulated ('Crime and terrorism').

**Q4** Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing?  
 Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Individual country results

In 21 Member States, **the war in Ukraine** is the most-selected challenge currently being faced by the EU and this challenge is selected by more than 50% of respondents in 14 Member States. Across all countries, the share of respondents selecting the war in Ukraine as a challenge varies between 30% in Greece and 64% in Lithuania.

In four Member States, respondents are most likely to select **irregular migration** as one of the main challenges being faced by the EU; this applies to Cyprus (63%), Greece (47%), Spain (47%) and Austria (41%). In Malta, equal shares of 48% select irregular migration and the war in Ukraine. Irregular migration is also mentioned by 48% of respondents in Lithuania and 47% in Portugal – although in these countries, this challenge is not the top-ranking one. In contrast, in Finland, just 17% of respondents select irregular migration as one of the main challenges of the EU.

The **cost of living** is the top-ranking challenge in Ireland (selected by 53% of respondents). More than four in ten respondents also select this challenge in Cyprus (45%), Greece (45%) and Estonia (43%). In contrast, fewer than two in ten respondents in Lithuania (16%) think that the cost of living is one of the main challenges of the EU.

The challenge of **climate change and environmental issues** is selected by between 13% of respondents in Latvia and 36% of respondents in Denmark.

A slim majority in Lithuania (51%) indicate **security and defence issues** as one of the main challenges being faced by the EU. In the other Member States, the share mentioning this challenge ranges from 16% in Italy to 46% in Finland.

Lower shares indicate **insufficient economic growth** as one of the main challenges of the EU, with the proportion varying between 9% in the Netherlands and 30% in Bulgaria. Similar shares select **disinformation and information manipulation** (between 13% in Cyprus and Portugal and 30% in Romania) and **the conflict in the Middle East** (between 11% in Latvia and 31% in Malta).

Sweden stands out with about four in ten respondents (39%) selecting **crime and terrorism** as one of the main challenges of the EU. In the other Member States, the proportion selecting this challenge ranges from 11% in Lithuania to 28% in Austria.

In all Member States, the remaining two challenges listed in the survey are selected by fewer than a quarter of respondents:

- **social inequalities** (between 10% in Poland and 24% in Greece)
- **impact of digital technologies on the society** (between 4% in Cyprus, Estonia and Portugal and 12% in the Netherlands).

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

**Q4** Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		The war in Ukraine	Irregular migration	The cost of living	Climate change and environmental issues	Security and defence issues	Insufficient economic growth	Crime and terrorism	Disinformation and information manipulation	The conflict in the Middle East	Social inequalities	Impact of digital technologies on the society
EU27		47	38	29	29	29	22	21	18	18	17	7
BE		50	30	28	31	30	19	24	18	22	15	8
BG		48	34	26	23	22	30	22	23	15	19	7
CZ		52	46	22	18	29	20	21	18	13	13	7
DK		61	29	26	36	33	10	20	18	20	12	9
DE		46	38	26	30	34	23	22	17	15	17	7
EE		56	39	43	14	40	27	13	19	12	18	4
IE		49	41	53	22	19	10	23	15	27	11	5
EL		30	47	45	24	21	27	15	21	14	24	7
ES		42	47	32	32	22	19	17	17	22	19	7
FR		44	40	32	30	31	24	25	18	14	16	6
HR		56	40	36	16	30	23	24	17	20	12	8
IT		46	34	34	31	16	29	14	14	28	23	7
CY		33	63	45	26	27	19	19	13	24	15	4
LV		57	35	37	13	31	25	14	25	11	17	7
LT		64	48	16	15	51	13	11	22	13	14	7
LU		49	39	30	29	32	14	23	28	18	15	8
HU		59	28	21	32	21	25	26	20	14	20	6
MT		48	48	35	30	29	14	18	17	31	12	8
NL		51	34	22	35	38	9	19	20	22	13	12
AT		39	41	36	26	24	24	28	15	15	18	7
PL		51	46	24	25	39	15	21	23	15	10	8
PT		52	47	27	28	28	22	22	13	20	19	4
RO		58	26	31	22	27	23	18	30	12	15	10
SI		48	44	30	21	32	23	19	18	27	12	7
SK		47	35	25	21	27	29	19	27	13	21	9
FI		62	17	22	26	46	21	26	18	20	14	7
SE		56	21	23	35	30	14	39	20	20	12	7

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'Other', 'None', 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows that opinions about the current challenges of the EU vary only slightly by gender. Notably, women are more likely to indicate the conflict in the Middle East (21% vs 15% of men) and climate change and environmental issues (31% vs 27%) as main challenges of the EU. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to cite disinformation and information manipulation (21% vs 16% of women) and insufficient economic growth (24% vs 20%) as main challenges.

Larger differences are observed across age groups. Those aged 55 or above (57%) and those aged 40-54 (44%) are more likely than those aged 15-24 (36%) to mention the war in Ukraine. Respondents aged over 40 (40%-41%) are also more likely to mention irregular migration than those aged 39 or younger (31%-35%). Those aged 55 or above (34%) are more likely to select security and defence issues compared to younger respondents (22%-27%).

Those who completed their education aged 20 or older (31%) are more likely to mention security and defence issues as a current main challenge of the EU, compared to those who left education aged 15 or earlier (24%).

### 2.3. Views about areas the EU should address as a priority

EU citizens were also asked **which areas they think the EU should address as a priority** (they could select up to three responses from a list of 15). In the first place comes **security and defence**, selected by 34% of respondents. This is closely followed by **irregular migration**, selected by 32% of respondents.

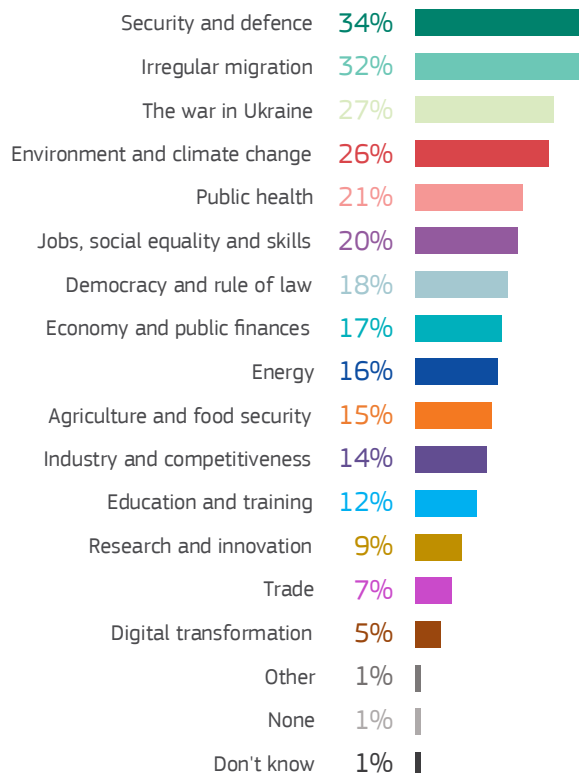
More than a quarter of respondents (27%) think the EU should address **the war in Ukraine** as a priority; a similar share (26%) select **environment and climate change**. **Public health** (21%) and **jobs, social equality and skills** (20%) are each selected by about one in five respondents as priorities for the EU.

Respondents are somewhat less likely to think the EU should prioritise **democracy and the rule of law** (18%), **economy and public finances** (17%), **energy** (16%), **agriculture and food security** (15%), **industry and competitiveness** (14%) or **education and training** (12%).

Finally, the smallest shares think the EU should prioritise **research and innovation** (9%), **trade** (7%) or **digital transformation** (5%).

**Compared to June-July 2024 (Flash Eurobarometer 550)**, there are some fluctuations in preference for EU priorities. Notably, mention of environment and climate change as an EU priority has decreased by seven percentage points (from 33% to 26%).

**Q6** Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Individual country results

The country-level analysis shows a large variation in EU citizens' views about the areas the EU should prioritise.

In 13 Member States, **security and defence** is selected by the largest share of respondents as one of the areas the EU should prioritise. A majority of respondents share this view in Lithuania (58%). In the other Member States, the share of respondents thinking that security and defence should be prioritised by the EU ranges from 24% in Italy to 49% in Finland. Compared to June–July 2024, in nine Member States, the proportion selecting security and defence as a priority for the EU has increased, with the largest increases being observed in Denmark (+12 pp, from 32% to 44%) and the Netherlands (+10 pp, from 34% to 44%).

In another eight Member States, the largest share of respondents think that the EU should prioritise **irregular migration**. In France, irregular migration and security and defence are selected by equal shares (36%). Overall, the proportion selecting irregular migration as an EU priority ranges from 16% in both Finland and Romania to 54% in Cyprus. Compared to June–July 2024, the share of respondents sharing this view has decreased by more than five percentage points in Sweden (-8 pp, from 31% to 23%), Czechia (-6 pp, from 45% to 39%) and Ireland (-6 pp from 41% to 35%), while it has increased in Greece (+8 pp, from 31% to 39%).

In Ireland, **the war in Ukraine** is the top-ranking priority, selected by 37% of respondents. However, the highest proportions of respondents selecting this priority are observed in Lithuania (49%), Estonia (45%) and Finland (43%). In contrast, just 14% of respondents see this as a priority in Greece. Since the previous survey, the share of respondents selecting this priority has increased in eight Member States. The largest increase is observed in Malta (+9 pp, from 23% to 32%). In contrast, the share has decreased by five percentage points in Bulgaria (from 21% to 16%).

The largest share of respondents in Italy (31%) think the EU should prioritise the **environment**

**and climate change**. In Hungary, equal shares select the environment and climate change and democracy and rule of law as a priority (both 27%). Nevertheless, the highest proportions indicating this as a priority are observed in Malta (32%), Sweden (33%) and Denmark (34%) (although this item is not the top-ranking priority in these countries). In contrast, just about one in ten respondents share this view in Estonia (10%) and Latvia (9%). Compared to June–July 2024, in 22 Member States, the proportion of respondents selecting the environment and climate change has declined. The largest decreases are observed in Malta (-16 pp, from 48% to 32%), Austria (-12 pp, from 33% to 21%) and the Netherlands (-11 pp, from 41% to 30%).

The proportion selecting **public health** as one of the areas the EU should prioritise varies between 12% in Lithuania and 26% in Bulgaria and Italy. Compared to the previous survey, the proportion selecting this priority has decreased by six percentage points in Slovenia (from 29% to 23%).

Across all Member States, no more than three in ten respondents think the EU should prioritise:

- **jobs, social equality, and skills** (selected by between 13% of respondents in Poland and 29% in Bulgaria)
- **democracy and rule of law** (between 11% in Czechia and Latvia and 28% in Greece)
- **economy and public finances** (between 11% in Denmark and 30% in Cyprus)
- **energy** (from 8% in Portugal to 24% in Czechia)
- **agriculture and food security** (from 7% in Germany to 30% in Slovakia)
- **industry and competitiveness** (from 6% in Cyprus and Ireland to 21% in Germany).

As was the case in June–July 2024, the proportions mentioning education and training, research and innovation, trade, and the digital transformation are overall the lowest, remaining below 20% across all EU Member States.

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
**EU challenges and priorities**

**Q6** Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Security and defence	Irregular migration	The war in Ukraine	Environment and climate change	Public health	Jobs, social equality and skills	Democracy and rule of law	Economy and public finances	Energy	Agriculture and food security	Industry and competitiveness	Education and training	Research and innovation	Trade	Digital transformation
EU27		34	32	27	26	21	20	18	17	16	15	14	12	9	7	5
BE		35	30	28	29	17	21	16	19	13	15	10	14	8	5	4
BG		25	23	16	25	26	29	21	21	14	17	16	18	7	8	5
CZ		32	39	27	11	17	16	11	18	24	19	19	7	6	8	5
DK		44	25	37	34	14	14	24	11	13	10	10	6	10	12	6
DE		37	32	23	27	16	16	22	18	14	7	21	13	8	8	7
EE		47	28	45	10	15	24	12	18	19	22	18	8	10	5	2
IE		27	35	37	23	25	22	13	21	16	12	6	8	5	15	4
EL		25	39	14	21	24	27	28	26	19	20	12	10	8	4	4
ES		26	40	22	29	24	24	19	16	11	15	11	13	12	6	5
FR		36	36	26	29	21	15	13	19	13	22	14	13	8	6	3
HR		32	33	27	17	19	21	20	19	19	29	16	11	7	8	4
IT		24	26	29	31	26	26	14	17	21	10	13	10	12	7	5
CY		32	54	18	23	23	23	21	30	14	9	6	13	4	5	4
LV		40	28	37	9	18	27	11	21	13	21	15	14	6	6	2
LT		58	34	49	14	12	15	12	17	12	9	9	8	7	7	3
LU		43	31	22	28	15	25	22	15	10	14	14	19	14	4	8
HU		25	18	22	27	23	22	27	12	22	22	18	17	9	5	5
MT		28	42	32	32	22	19	20	18	13	16	8	15	11	6	6
NL		44	35	34	30	14	16	17	13	11	11	10	12	7	5	6
AT		27	36	18	21	25	21	17	18	15	15	19	15	10	8	5
PL		44	37	32	20	19	13	17	13	21	20	12	5	8	5	4
PT		40	38	29	24	24	28	13	16	8	9	13	15	9	4	5
RO		37	16	26	19	21	23	26	20	18	21	11	17	9	8	6
SI		27	34	22	20	23	27	18	19	14	25	18	9	10	6	6
SK		28	20	20	18	24	27	21	17	22	30	17	9	11	6	3
FI		49	16	43	25	14	22	18	18	10	19	13	9	7	6	3
SE		39	23	38	33	19	20	23	14	14	11	7	10	9	9	3

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'Other', 'None', 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

**Q6** Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

		Security and defence	Irregular migration	The war in Ukraine	Environment and climate change	Public health	Jobs, social equality and skills	Democracy and rule of law	Economy and public finances	Energy	Agriculture and food security	Industry and competitiveness	Education and training	Research and innovation	Trade	Digital transformation
EU27		▲5	▼-1	▲2	▼-7	=	=	=	▲2	▼-1	▼-3	▲3	▼-1	▲1	▲1	=
BE		▲4	▼-2	▲5	▼-5	▼-2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼-4	▼-4	▲3	=	▲2	=	=
BG		▼-2	▲1	▼-5	▲3	▼-5	▲2	▼-2	▲1	▼-2	▼-1	▲5	▼-7	▲2	▲3	▲2
CZ		▼-1	▼-6	▼-3	▼-6	=	▲3	▼-1	▲5	▼-4	▼-2	▲6	▲1	▼-1	▲2	▲1
DK		▲12	=	▲3	▼-10	=	▲1	=	▲2	▼-3	▼-2	▲1	▼-3	▲2	▲2	▼-1
DE		▲6	▼-3	▼-1	▼-9	=	▲1	▼-1	▲9	▼-1	▼-5	▲5	▼-3		▲2	▼-2
EE		▼-5	▼-4	▼-1	▼-1	▲4	▲2	▲2	▼-1	▼-3	▲2	=	▼-1	▲3	▲1	=
IE		▲5	▼-6	▲5	▼-7	▲2	▲1	▼-3	▲2	▼-1	▼-4	▲1	▼-2	▼-1	▲9	▲1
EL		=	▲8	=	▼-7	▼-4	▲4	▲1	▼-2	▼-2	▲2	▲4	▼-2	▲2	▼-2	▲1
ES		▲4	▲5	▼-1	▼-6	=	▼-2	▲1	▼-1	=	▼-4	▲1	▼-1	▲1	▲1	=
FR		▲5	=	▲8	▼-5	▲1	▼-1	▼-2	▲2	▼-6	▼-5	▲2	▼-1	▲2	▲1	▼-1
HR		▲3	▲1	▲3	▼-11	▼-4	▼-3	▲1	=	=	▼-4	▲6	=	▲2	▲3	▲1
IT		▲4	▼-1	=	▼-9	=	=	▼-1	=	▲3	▼-3	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼-1
CY		=	▲4	▲6	▼-7	▼-1	▲4	▲1	▼-1	▲4	▼-2	=	▼-1	▼-2	=	=
LV		▼-5	▲3	▼-4	▼-3	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼-2	▲4	=	▲2	=	=	=
LT		▲7	▲2	▲1	▼-4	▼-2	▼-5	▼-1	▼-1	▼-2	▼-1	▲1	▼-1	▲2	▲3	▲1
LU		▲5	=	▲3	▼-9	▲2	▼-5	▲1	▲4	▼-6	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3
HU		▼-1	▼-1	▲4	▼-2	▼-2	▼-3	▼-1	=	▲4	=	▲6	=	▲1	=	=
MT		▲5	▲1	▲9	▼-16	▲3	▼-1	▲4	=	▼-7	▼-5	▲1	=	▲5	▲1	▲2
NL		▲10	▼-2	▲4	▼-11	▼-2	▼-1	▲1	▲2	▼-5	▼-6	▲5	▼-1	▲4	▲1	▼-2
AT		▲1	▼-5	▼-1	▼-12	▲2	▲3	▼-2	▲7	=	▼-2	▲5	▲1		▲3	▼-1
PL		▲6	▼-4	▲2	▼-5	▲4	▼-3	▲2	▼-2	▼-1	▼-2	▲4	▼-1	▲3	▲1	▲1
PT		▲3	▼-1	=	▼-8	=	▼-3	▼-2	▼-1	▼-2	▼-5	▲6	▲1	▲3	=	▲2
RO		▲1	▼-1	▲5	▼-5	▼-5	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼-2	▲3	▲1		▲1	=
SI		▲4	▼-2	▲4	▼-8	▼-6	=	▲1	▲2	▼-4	▼-7	▲7	▲2	▲4	=	▲2
SK		▲1	▼-4	▲1	▼-5	▼-1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼-1	▲5	=	▲1	=	=
FI		▲4	▼-1	▲1	▼-4	▼-1	▲1	▼-4	=	▼-1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=
SE		▲6	▼-8	▲1	▼-6	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼-2	=	▼-1	▲2	=	=	=

Note: Responses 'Other', 'None', 'Don't know' not shown.  
(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

Women (24%) are more likely than men (17%) to think the EU should prioritise public health. A similar pattern is seen for environment and climate change (29% vs 24%), security and defence (36% vs 32%), and jobs, social equality and skills (22% vs 18%). Men, on the other hand, are more likely than women to think the EU should prioritise industry and competitiveness (18% vs 11%), energy (19% vs 13%) and research and innovation (11% vs 7%).

There is also some variation across age groups. The older the respondents, the more likely they are to think the EU should prioritise security and defence: from 27% of those aged 15-24 or aged 25-39, to 40% of those aged 55 or above. Similar differences are observed, for example, for

irregular migration, the war in Ukraine, and environment and climate change. In contrast, respondents aged 15-24 (18%) are somewhat more likely to think that the EU should prioritise education and training (vs 9% of those aged 55 or above). A similar pattern is observed for research and innovation and digital transformation.

There are also some differences across levels of education. Notably, those who completed their education aged 20 or older (35%) are more likely to prioritise security and defence, compared to those who left education aged 15 or earlier (29%). Those who left education aged 15 or earlier are more likely to prioritise public health (23% vs 19% who left education aged 20 or older) and energy (20% vs 16%).

## 2.4. Views about benefits of EU membership

**Two-thirds of respondents (67%) agree that their country benefits (economically, socially and culturally) from being a member of the EU** (27% 'totally agree' and 40% 'tend to agree'), whilst more than one in four disagree with this statement (17% 'tend to disagree' and 10% 'totally disagree').

### Individual country results

The country-level analysis shows that, in all Member States, more than half of respondents 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that their country benefits economically, socially and culturally from being a member of the EU. The highest levels of agreement are observed in Malta (86%), Lithuania (86%), Portugal (82%) and Luxembourg (82%). Moreover, 51% of respondents in Lithuania and 46% in Denmark 'totally agree' with this statement.

In contrast, the lowest agreement rates are found in France (52%) and Czechia (53%). In both countries, 40% of respondents 'totally disagree' or 'tend to disagree' that their country benefits from being a member of the EU.

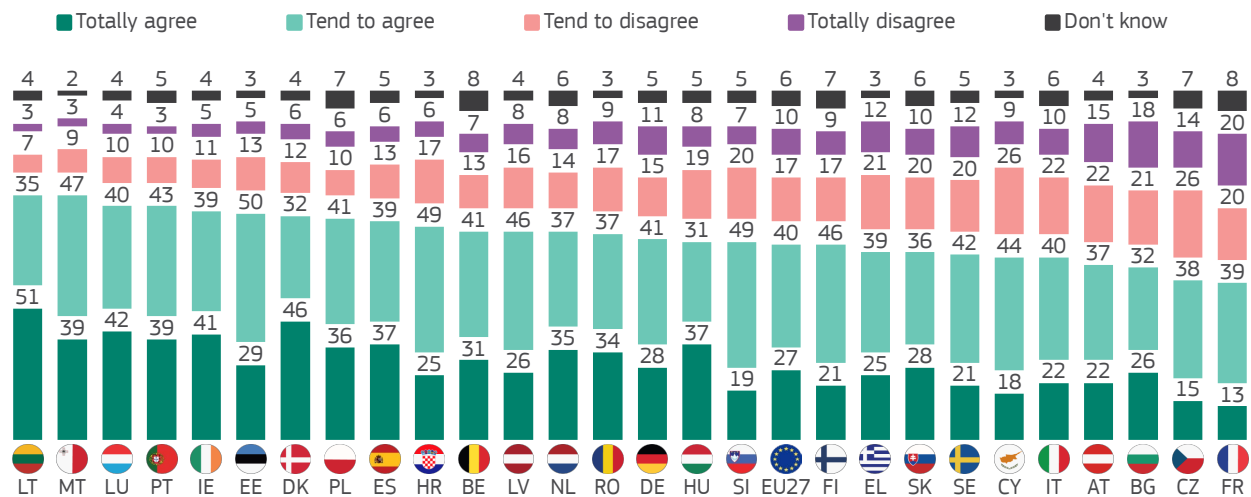
### Socio-demographic considerations

When asked whether they agree that their country benefits (economically, socially and culturally) from being a member of the EU, respondents aged 15-24 (71%) are more likely to agree compared to those aged 40-54 (63%) and those aged 55 or above (66%).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older are also more likely to agree that their country benefits from being a member of the EU (72% vs 60%-61% of respondents who left education aged 16-19 and aged 15 or younger).

**Q7** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

**Overall, [YOUR COUNTRY] benefits (economically, socially and culturally) from being a member of the EU**



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### 3. EU policy actions and economic cooperation

This chapter examines public opinion on the EU's role in industrial competitiveness, decarbonisation, social fairness and international trade cooperation.

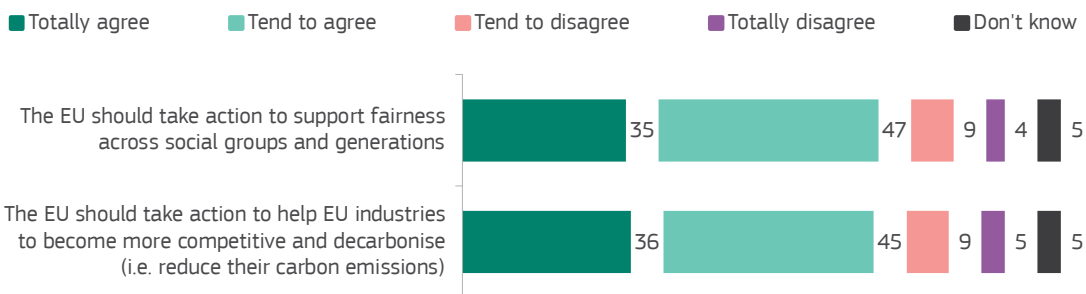
#### 3.1. EU action on competitiveness, decarbonisation and social fairness

**More than eight in ten respondents (82%) agree that the EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and**

**generations** (35% 'totally agree' and 47% 'tend to agree'). In contrast, about one in eight respondents disagree (4% 'totally disagree' and 9% 'tend to disagree').

**An almost identical share (81%) agree that the EU should take action to help EU industries to become more competitive and decarbonise (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions)** (36% 'totally agree' and 45% 'tend to agree'). One in seven respondents disagree with this statement (5% 'totally disagree' and 9% 'tend to disagree').

**Q8** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## Flash Eurobarometer 569

### EU challenges and priorities

#### Individual country results

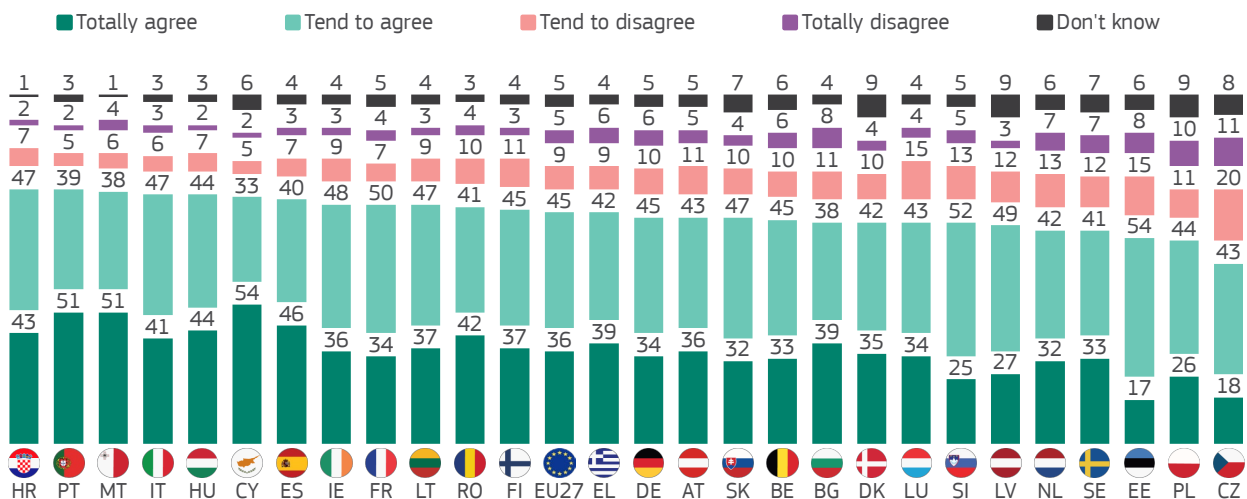
Across all but one Member State (Czechia), at least seven in ten respondents 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that **the EU should take action to help EU industries to become more competitive and decarbonise** (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions). The highest levels of agreement are observed in Croatia (90%), Portugal (90%), Malta (89%), Hungary (88%) and Italy (88%). In Czechia, on the other hand,

61% of respondents, in total, agree with this statement, while 31% disagree.

Similarly, in all Member States, at least three-quarters of respondents agree that **the EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations** (from 74% in Sweden to 91% in Cyprus). In Cyprus, a majority of respondents (54%) 'totally agree' with this statement; the share 'totally agreeing' is just under 50% in Greece (49%) and Malta (48%).

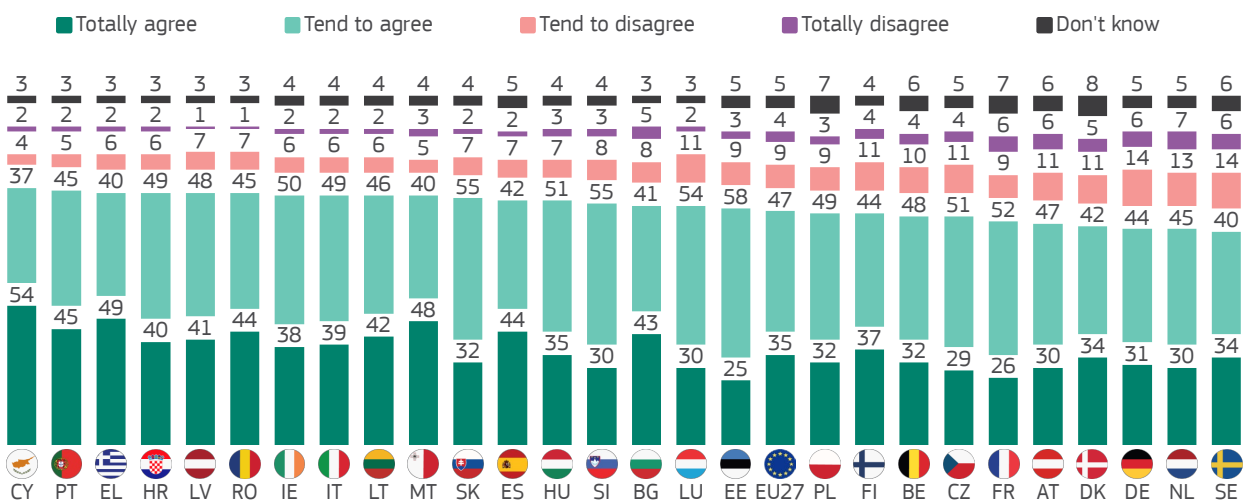
#### Q8\_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should take action to help EU industries to become more competitive and decarbonise (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions)**



#### Q8\_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations**



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

Differences across socio-demographic groups in the level of agreement for the two statements about EU action on competitiveness and decarbonisation, and on social fairness are mostly small. For example, women (83%) are slightly more likely than men (80%) to 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that the EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations.

Some differences are also observed across age groups, with those aged 55 or above (85%) being more likely to think that the EU should take action to help EU industries to become more

competitive and decarbonise (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions), compared to those aged 25-39 (77%) and those aged 15-24 (80%). A similar pattern is observed for the level of agreement that the EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations (84% of those aged 55 or above agree vs 79%-81% of younger respondents).

Respondents who completed their education aged 16-19 are more likely to agree that the EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations, especially when compared to those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (84% vs 79%).

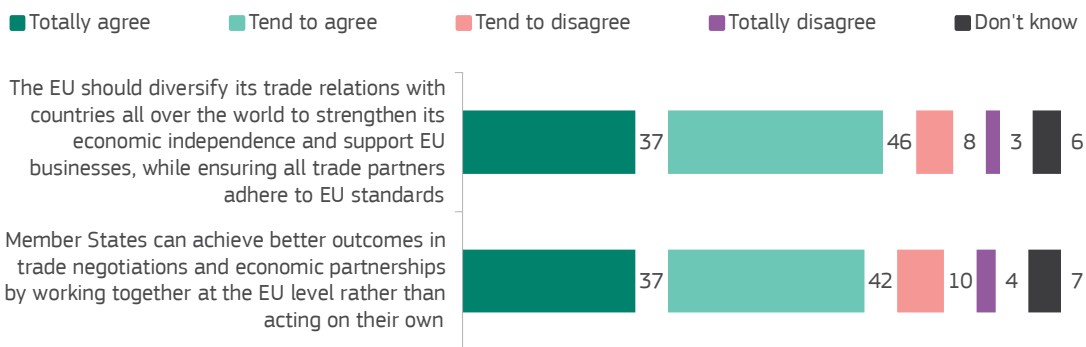
### 3.2. EU cooperation in trade and economic independence

**More than eight in ten respondents agree that the EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards** (37% 'totally agree' and 46% 'tend to agree'). About one in ten respondents disagree with this

statement (3% 'totally disagree' and 8% 'tend to disagree').

Similarly, **a vast majority of respondents across the EU agree that Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own** (37% 'totally agree' and 42% 'tend to agree'). In contrast, about one in seven respondents disagree (4% 'totally disagree' and 10% 'tend to disagree').

**Q9** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

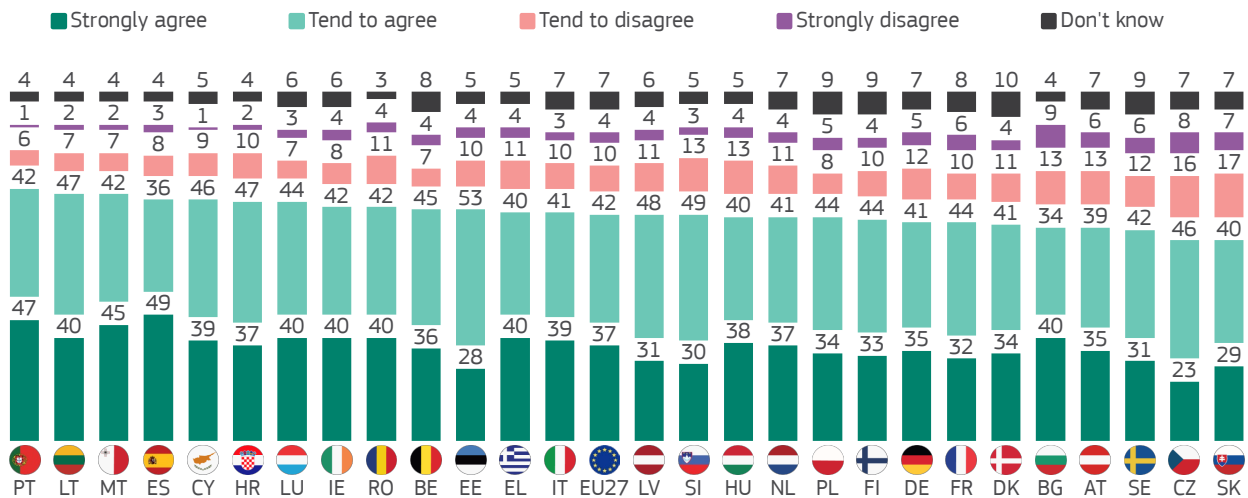
### Individual country results

In all Member States, more than two-thirds of respondents 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that **Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together**

**at the EU level rather than acting on their own**, with the proportion agreeing varying between 69% in Czechia and Slovakia and 89% in Portugal. The share 'totally agreeing' is over 40% in Malta (45%), Portugal (47%) and Spain (49%).

**Q9\_1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own**



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

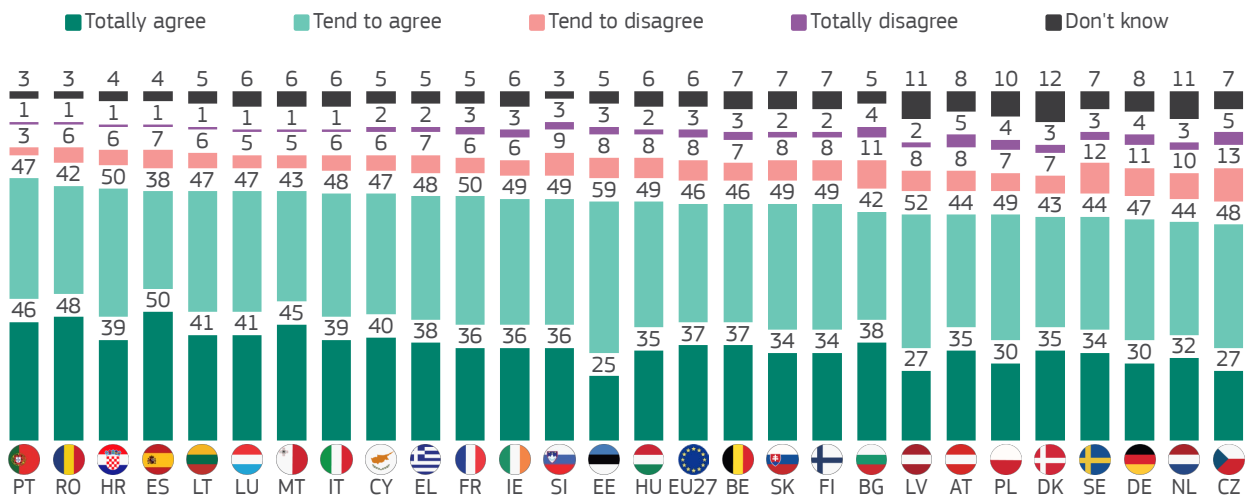
Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

A similar picture emerges for agreement with the statement that **the EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards**, with a vast majority agreeing in all Member States. The highest levels of

agreement are observed in Portugal (93%), Romania (90%) and Croatia (89%), whilst the lowest are found in Czechia (75%) and the Netherlands (76%). For this statement, those 'totally agreeing' outnumbers those who 'tend to agree' in Spain (50% vs 38%). This also applies – albeit to a lesser extent – to Malta (45% vs 39%) and Romania (48% vs 42%).

**Q9\_2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards**



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

Men are slightly more likely to 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that the EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards (85% vs 82% of women).

Older respondents are more likely to support both statements: 82% of those aged 55 or above think that Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own, compared to 74% of those aged 15-24. Similarly, 87% of those aged 55 or above share the view that the EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its

economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards, compared to 78% of those aged 15-24.

Higher education levels also correlate with greater agreement on both statements. Those who completed their education aged 20 or older are more likely to agree that Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own (81% vs 75% of those who left education aged 15 or younger) and that the EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards (85% vs 80%).

## 4. Perceived global challenges for the future of the EU

Respondents were also presented with a list of ten global challenges, and they were asked which of these (they could select up to three) are the most important for the future of the EU.

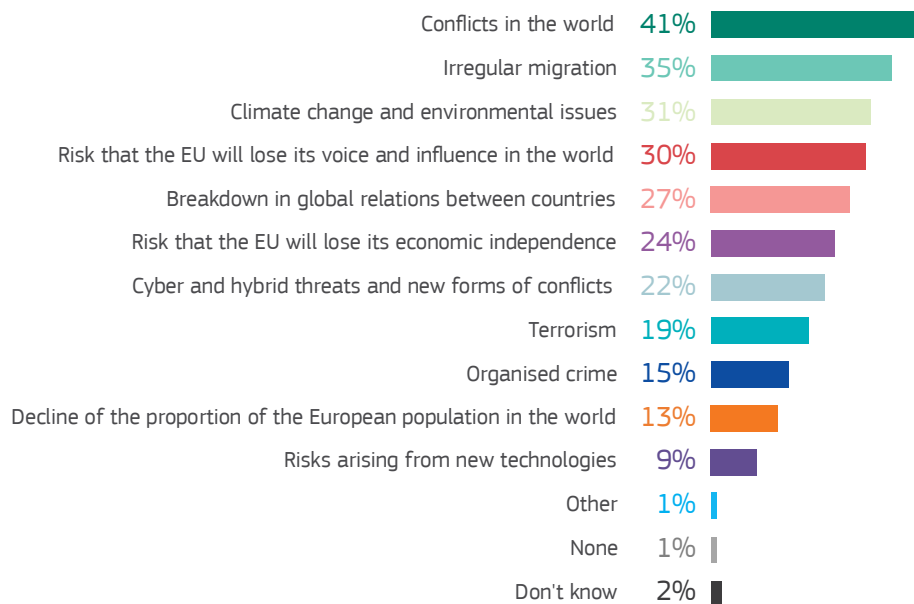
About four in ten respondents (41%) consider **conflicts in the world** to be one of the main global challenges for the future of the EU. This is followed by **irregular migration** (selected by 35% of respondents), **climate change and environmental issues** (31%) and the **risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world** (30%).

Between one in five and about one in four respondents think that the main global challenges for the future of the EU are **breakdown in global relations between countries** (27%), the **risk that the EU will lose its economic independence** (24%), **cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts** (22%).

Smaller shares select **terrorism** (19%), **organised crime** (15%), **the decline of the proportion of the European population in the world** (13%) and **risks arising from new technologies** (9%) as main global challenges for the future of the EU.

**Compared to July 2024** (Flash Eurobarometer 550), the percentages of respondents who indicate climate change and environmental issues (-11 pp, from 42% to 31%) or terrorism (-8 pp, from 27% to 19%) have decreased. Some caution should be exercised, however, interpreting these trends as one new item was included in the 2025 survey (i.e. the risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world).

**Q5** Which of the following do you think are the main global challenges for the future of the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Individual country results

In 15 Member States, **conflicts in the world** is the most-selected global challenge for the future of the EU. This response also ranks first in Spain (41%, jointly with irregular migration) and Slovenia (38%, jointly with irregular migration). Conflicts in the world is selected by about half of respondents in Finland (52%) and Malta (51%). In contrast, about three in ten respondents in Greece (29%) identify this challenge.

In six Member States, respondents are most likely to consider **irregular migration** as one of the main global challenges for the future of the EU. At least half of respondents mention this challenge in Cyprus (57%), compared to about two in ten respondents in Finland (18%) and Sweden (21%).

**Climate change and environmental issues** ranks first in Hungary, with 36% of respondents identifying these as one of the main global challenges for the future of the EU. More than one-third of respondents also share this opinion in Sweden (39%), Denmark (38%), Italy (37%), Spain (35%), the Netherlands (35%), Germany (34%) and Malta (34%). About one in six respondents, on the other hand, select this response in Latvia (16%), Estonia (17%) and Lithuania (17%).

Luxembourg is the only country where the **risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world** is the top-ranking main global challenge for the future of the EU (selected by 40%). In Italy too, four in ten respondents (40%) share this view. In the other Member States, the

proportion selecting this challenge ranges from 20% in Poland to 37% in Belgium.

In Estonia (43%) and Bulgaria (34%), **breakdown in global relations between countries** is the most-selected main global challenges for the future of the EU. Similar shares also mention this in Lithuania (39%), Ireland (37%), Luxembourg (35%), Cyprus (34%) and Romania (34%). Slovenia is found at other end of the country ranking, with 20% of respondents selecting this challenge.

One-third of respondents in Bulgaria (33%) mention the **risk that the EU will lose its economic independence** as one of the main global challenges, compared to 14% in Denmark.





























Similar variation is observed in the proportion of respondents replying that **cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts** is a global challenge for the future of the EU, selected by between 10% of respondents in Cyprus and 35% in Denmark.

Similarly, there is some variation for **terrorism** (between 13% in Italy and 28% in Sweden), **organised crime** (between 7% in Lithuania and 31% in Sweden) and the **decline of the proportion of the European population in the world** (between 7% in Luxembourg and 31% in Greece).

Finally, fewer than one in six respondents across all Member States indicate **risks arising from new technologies** as one of the main global challenges for the future of the EU.

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**EU challenges and priorities**

**Q5** Which of the following do you think are the main global challenges for the future of the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Conflicts in the world	Irregular migration	Climate change and environmental issues	Risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world	Breakdown in global relations between countries	Risk that the EU will lose its economic independence	Cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts	Terrorism	Organised crime	Decline of the proportion of the European population in the world	Risks arising from new technologies
EU27		41	35	31	30	27	24	22	19	15	13	9
BE		44	28	30	37	23	26	22	19	19	9	10
BG		32	32	26	28	34	33	18	20	16	17	7
CZ		34	40	19	23	24	25	20	24	14	15	10
DK		46	24	38	29	27	14	35	21	14	9	10
DE		39	34	34	26	30	27	20	21	17	10	7
EE		42	39	17	34	43	26	24	15	9	21	7
IE		49	38	31	24	37	18	19	22	13	12	9
EL		29	47	27	33	29	28	12	14	13	31	9
ES		41	41	35	29	26	25	20	17	11	14	10
FR		39	35	28	35	26	24	23	23	18	11	8
HR		40	36	20	29	29	30	17	25	20	21	11
IT		44	30	37	40	26	23	16	13	9	13	12
CY		39	57	22	31	34	23	10	23	10	19	8
LV		42	34	16	28	30	22	33	15	10	19	8
LT		48	39	17	25	39	21	30	16	7	18	7
LU		35	34	32	40	35	29	29	15	16	7	9
HU		35	24	36	32	28	25	21	23	14	21	9
MT		51	43	34	30	27	17	18	17	13	21	13
NL		48	28	35	24	25	21	31	18	13	8	14
AT		36	38	28	26	24	30	17	25	20	14	9
PL		43	46	26	20	25	20	28	18	12	17	11
PT		41	44	33	26	24	23	23	23	18	15	7
RO		37	24	26	30	34	23	29	19	15	19	8
SI		38	38	24	32	20	32	22	21	16	15	12
SK		35	32	25	30	26	29	25	19	14	16	10
FI		52	18	33	27	24	19	31	22	20	12	8
SE		42	21	39	21	26	16	25	28	31	8	10

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'Other', 'None', 'Don't know' not shown.  
(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

Women are more likely than men to consider conflicts in the world as one of the main global challenges for the future of the EU (45% vs 36%). On the other hand, men are more likely than women to point to irregular migration as a key challenge (37% vs 32%).

The older the respondents, the more likely they are to consider the following two challenges among the main global ones for the future of the EU: irregular migration (from 26% of those aged 15-24, to 37% of those aged 40-54 and 55+) and the risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world (from 22% of those aged 15-24, to 35% of those aged 55+). Furthermore, respondents aged 55 and over are more likely than all other age groups to point to

cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts (24% vs 19%-21% of other groups), while they are less likely than all other groups to cite risks arising from new technologies (7% vs 10%-13% of other groups).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who completed it at younger ages or those still studying to mention the risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world (32% vs 25%-30% of other groups) and cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts (24% vs 19%-21%) as key global challenges for the future of the EU. Respondents who are still studying, in turn, are less likely than all other groups to indicate irregular migration as a key global challenge (28% vs 33%-36% of those who already completed their education).

## 5. Democracy in the EU

This chapter delves into EU citizens' perceptions about democracy in the EU, including satisfaction with it and the perceived importance of civil society for democracy. It further examines the key threats to democracy in the EU and citizens' outlook on the strength of EU democracy over the next five years.

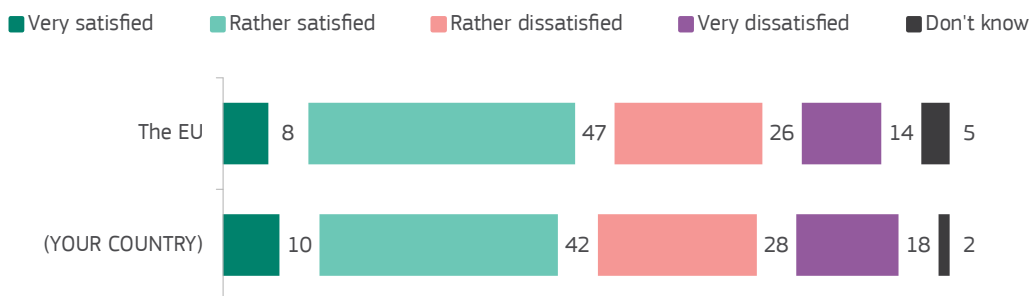
### 5.1. Satisfaction with democracy

When asked about their degree of **satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU, more than half of respondents report being 'very satisfied' (8%) or 'rather satisfied' (47%)** with it. About four in ten respondents, on the other hand, are 'rather dissatisfied' (26%) or 'very dissatisfied' with it (14%).

Turning to **satisfaction with democracy in their own countries, about one in two respondents report being 'very satisfied' (10%) or 'rather satisfied' (42%)** with it. In contrast, a little under half of respondents answer that they are not satisfied with the way democracy works in their country (28% are 'rather dissatisfied' and 18% are 'very dissatisfied').

**Compared to March 2023** (Flash Eurobarometer 522),<sup>2</sup> the level of satisfaction with the way democracy works in their country appears to have increased (+5 pp, from 47% to 52%), although it should be noted that results are not directly comparable as the 2023 survey was conducted via telephone (CATI survey mode).

**Q10** On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in...?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

<sup>2</sup> See:  
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2966>

## Flash Eurobarometer 569

### EU challenges and priorities

#### Individual country results

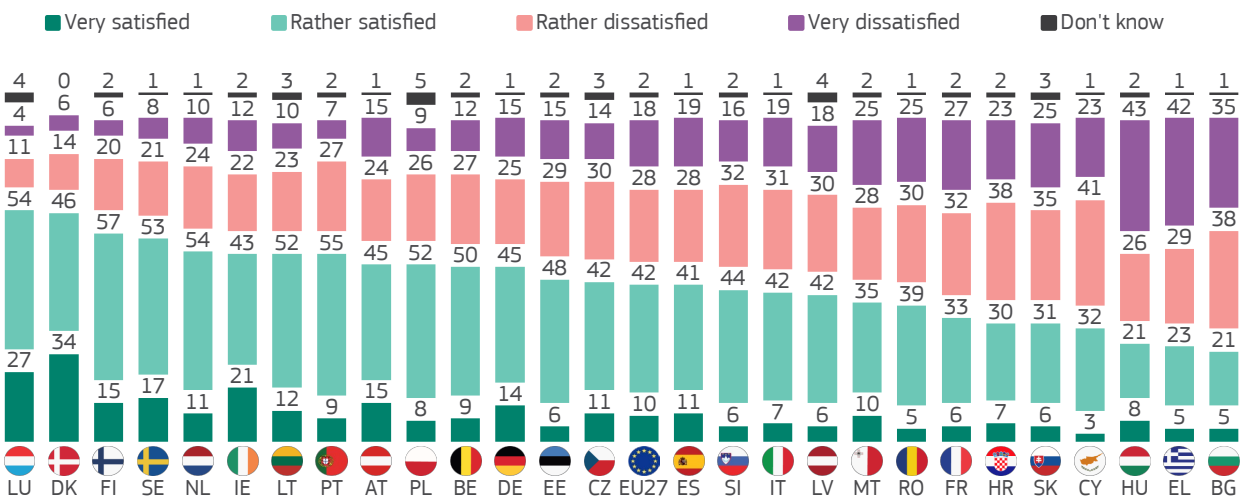
Although in 15 Member States, over half of respondents answer being 'very' or 'rather' satisfied with the way democracy works **in their country** (from 51% in Slovenia to 73% in Lithuania), the proportion reporting to be 'very satisfied' remains low across most countries (ranging from 3% in Cyprus to 34% in Denmark).

The level of satisfaction with the way democracy works in their country drops to below 30% in Bulgaria (26%), Greece (28%) and Hungary (29%). Indeed, in these three countries, more than one-third of respondents report to be 'very

dissatisfied' with the way democracy works in their country – with respondents in Hungary being overall the most likely to be dissatisfied (43% 'very dissatisfied' responses).

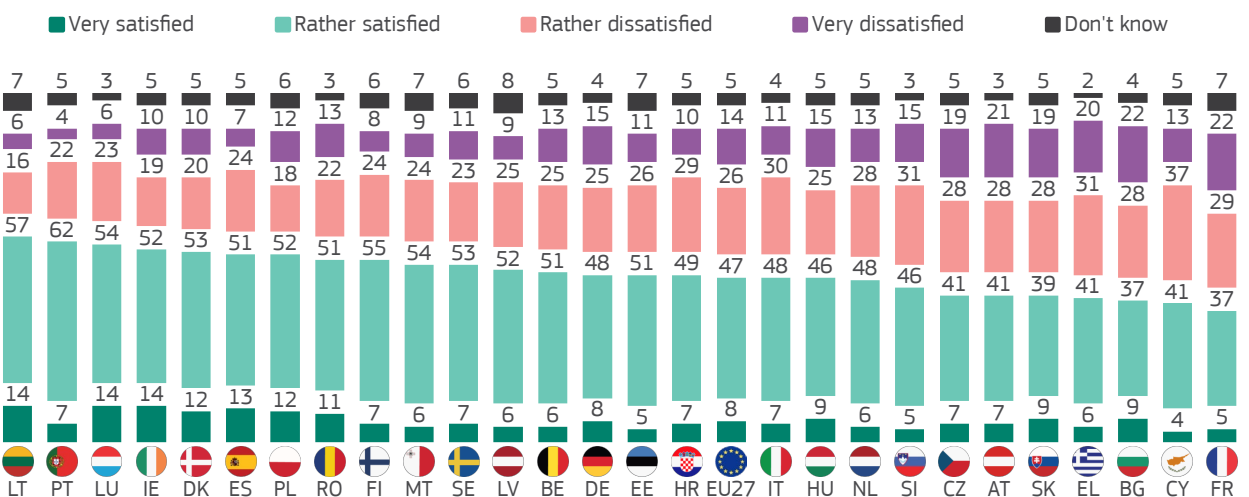
More than two-thirds of respondents in Lithuania (71%), Portugal (69%) and Luxembourg (68%) mention being satisfied with the way democracy works **in the EU**. In seven Member States, on the other hand, the level of satisfaction with democracy in the EU drops to below half of respondents: France (42%), Cyprus (45%), Bulgaria (46%), Greece (47%), Czechia (48%), Austria (48%) and Slovakia (48%).

#### Q10\_1 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... (YOUR COUNTRY)?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

#### Q10\_2 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... the EU?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

#### Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows that respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than all other age groups to be satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (60% vs 52%-56%).

Additionally, respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger are less likely than those who completed it aged 20 or over and those still studying to be satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (50% vs 58% of both groups) and in their country (45% vs 54% and 53% respectively).

## 5.2. Importance of civil society for democracy

**Three-quarters of respondents think that the role of civil society (associations, NGOs) is important in promoting and protecting democracy and common values**, including in terms of fostering a well-informed and pluralistic democratic debate (29% 'very important' and 46% 'somewhat important'). Close to two in ten respondents, on the other hand, do not find it important (12% 'not very important' and 6% 'not at all important').

**Compared to May 2023** (Flash Eurobarometer 528)<sup>3</sup>, it appears that the share of respondents considering the role of civil society important for democracy has decreased (-7 pp compared to 2023); however, it should be noted that results are not directly comparable as the 2023 survey was conducted via telephone (CATI survey mode).

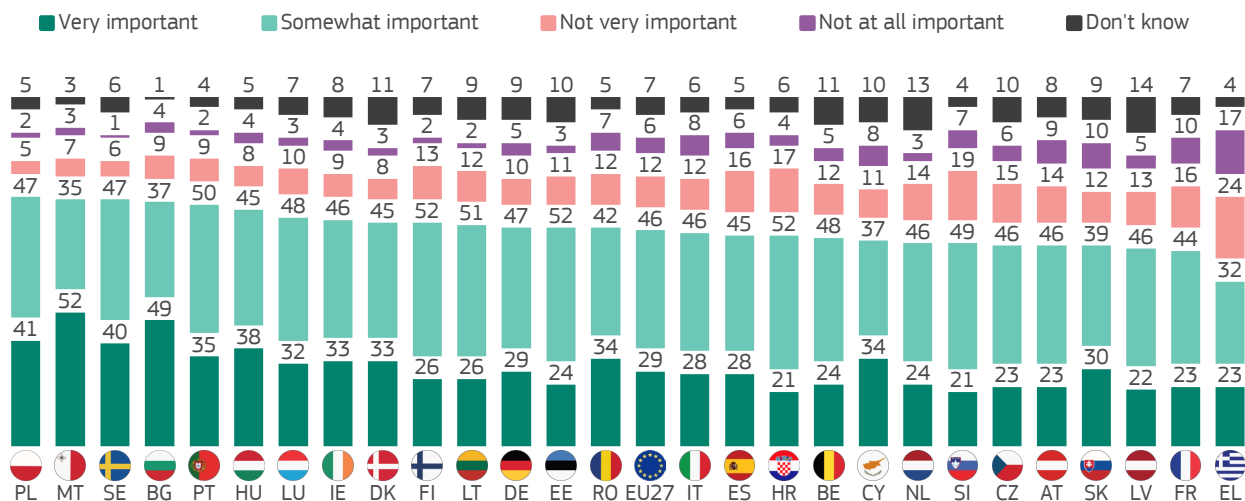
### Individual country results

The proportion who see the role of civil society as 'very' or 'somewhat important' remains above 70% in all but six Member States – Greece (55%), France (67%), Latvia (68%), Czechia (69%), Austria (69%) and Slovakia (69%). The overall highest shares of respondents who think that the role of civil society is important in promoting and protecting democracy and common values are observed in Poland (88%), Malta and Sweden (both 87%). Moreover, in Malta, more than one in two respondents (52%) consider their role as 'very important'.

### Socio-demographic considerations

There is limited variation in the results at the socio-demographic level, though respondents aged 15–24 are a little more likely than the older groups (aged 40–54 and 55+) to perceive the role of civil society as important (78% vs 73% of both groups), while the least educated group of respondents are less likely to share this view compared to those with higher levels of education or those still studying (70% vs 74%–76%).

**Q11** How important is the role of civil society (associations, NGOs) in promoting and protecting democracy and common values, including in terms of fostering a well-informed and pluralistic democratic debate?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

<sup>3</sup> See <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2971>

### 5.3. Perceived threats to democracy in the EU

Respondents were asked to select the most serious threats to democracy in the EU. They could select up to three threats from a list of ten.

The three threats mentioned most frequently by respondents are **false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline** (37%), **growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions** (35%) and **propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source** (33%).

These threats are followed by **covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [their] country, including through financing of domestic actors** (30%) and **lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens** (26%).

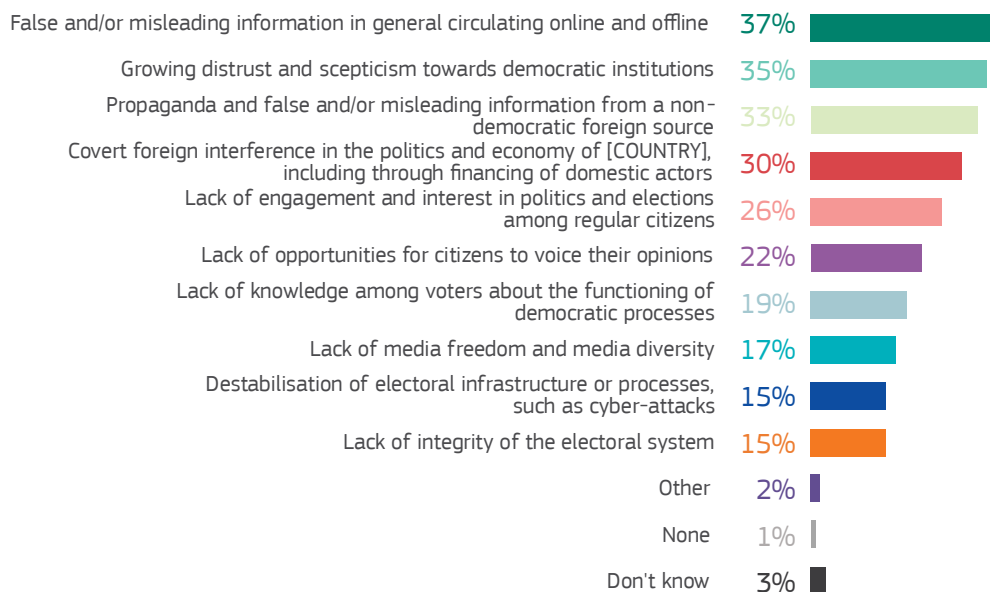
**Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions** (22%) and **lack of knowledge among voters about the functioning of democratic processes** (19%) are each cited by about one in five respondents.

Finally, the smallest shares mention as threats a **lack of media freedom and media diversity** (17%), **the destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks** (15%), and a **lack of integrity of the electoral system** (15%).

Just a handful of respondents (1%) reply that **none** of the threats listed in the survey constitute a serious threat to democracy in the EU.

**Compared to July 2024** (Flash Eurobarometer 550), there have been small increases in the percentage of respondents selecting the following as serious threats to democracy in the EU: false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline (+3 pp, from 34% to 37%), propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source (+2 pp, from 31% to 33%), lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions (+2 pp, from 20% to 22%) and lack of integrity of the electoral system (+3 pp, from 12% to 15%). In contrast, there has been a small decrease in mentions of growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions (-1 p, from 36% to 35%) and the destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks (-2 pp, from 17% to 15%).

**Q12** In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Individual country results

**False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline** ranks first as one of the most serious threats to democracy in the EU in 15 Member States. In Poland (42%), Estonia (40%) and Slovenia (38%), it is the joint highest-ranking threat. In Hungary, close to half (47%) of respondents cite this threat, compared to only one in four (25%) in Bulgaria. Compared to 2024, the share of respondents selecting false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline has increased in Cyprus (+10 pp, from 28% to 38%), Italy (+8 pp, from 25% to 33%), Hungary (+6 pp, from 41% to 47%), Poland (+6 pp, from 36% to 42%) and Denmark (+5 pp, from 35% to 40%).

**Growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions** is the most-selected threat to democracy in the EU in Luxembourg (44%), Spain (41%), Germany (40%) and Italy (40%). On the other hand, 19% of respondents report this threat in Hungary. Since 2024, the share of respondents citing this threat has increased in Ireland (+5 pp, from 29% to 34%), while it has decreased in Portugal (-8 pp, from 44% to 36%), Bulgaria (-7 pp, from 41% to 34%), Poland (-7 pp, from 34% to 27%), Romania (-7 pp, from 41% to 34%), Slovenia (-7 pp, from 44% to 37%), Lithuania (-5 pp, from 34% to 29%) and Hungary (-5 pp, from 24% to 19%).

**Propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source** ranks first in Lithuania (48%) and France (33%, jointly with covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [their] country, including through financing of domestic actors). Just over one in five (22%), on the other hand, share this view in Cyprus. Compared to the previous survey, the share of respondents indicating propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source as a serious threat has increased in Poland (+5 pp, from 37% to 42%).

**Covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [their] country, including through financing of domestic actors** is the most-selected threat in Bulgaria (42%), Slovenia (38%, jointly with false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline), Latvia (37%), and France (33%, jointly with propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source). In all other Member States, the share of respondents indicating this response varies between 23% in Malta and 39% in Slovakia. Since 2024, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents mentioning this threat in Romania (+7 pp, from 27% to 34%), and a decrease in Bulgaria (-6 pp, from 48% to 42%).

**Lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens** ranks first in Cyprus (41%) and Greece (39%). This threat is also identified by 36% of respondents in Italy and Latvia, in contrast with 16% of respondents in Hungary and Romania. Compared to the previous survey, mention of this threat has increased in Slovenia (+6 pp, from 24% to 30%), while it has decreased in Portugal (-7 pp, from 40% to 33%), Lithuania (-5 pp, from 30% to 25%) and Bulgaria (-5 pp, from 29% to 24%).

The share of respondents mentioning a **lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions** as one of the most serious threats to democracy in the EU is the highest in Austria (29%) and the lowest in Lithuania (14%). Since the previous survey, the proportion of respondents indicating a lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions as one of the most serious threats to democracy in the EU has increased in Luxembourg (+7 pp, from 18% to 25%), Bulgaria (+6 pp, from 21% to 27%), Germany (+5 pp, from 21% to 26%), Latvia (+5 pp, from 19% to 24%) and Finland (+5 pp, from 14% to 19%).

**Lack of knowledge among voters about the functioning of democratic processes** is mentioned by close to three in ten (28%) respondents in Malta, while just above one in ten (13%) respondents share this view in Finland. Since 2024, the share of respondents reporting

this as a serious threat has remained mostly stable at the country level.

The proportion of respondents citing a **lack of media freedom and media diversity** as a serious threat ranges from 10% in the Netherlands to 30% in Greece. Compared to the previous survey, the proportion of respondents citing a lack of media freedom and media diversity has increased in France (+6 pp, from 12% to 18%) and Malta (+6 pp, from 17% to 23%).





























In all Member States, less than a quarter of respondents select **the destabilisation of**

**electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks** as a threat. Since 2024, mention of this threat has decreased in Germany (-6 pp, from 20% to 14%), while it has increased in Romania (+5 pp, from 17% to 22%).

**Lack of integrity of the electoral system** is indicated as a threat by a share of respondents varying between 6% in Denmark and 30% in Hungary. Compared to the previous survey, the proportion of respondents indicating this as a serious threat has increased in France (+7 pp, from 13% to 20%), Lithuania (+7 pp, from 13% to 20%), Bulgaria (+5 pp, from 22% to 27%) and Estonia (+5 pp, from 20% to 25%).

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**Q12** In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	Growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions	Propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source	Covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [COUNTRY], including through financing of domestic actors	Lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens	Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	Lack of knowledge among voters about the functioning of democratic processes	Lack of media freedom and media diversity	Destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks	Lack of integrity of the electoral system
EU27		37	35	33	30	26	22	19	17	15	15
BE		35	29	29	31	27	22	22	15	18	14
BG		25	34	28	42	24	27	17	22	12	27
CZ		38	32	24	35	18	25	17	19	14	7
DK		40	30	36	32	24	19	21	11	19	6
DE		37	40	37	26	24	26	21	13	14	7
EE		40	40	39	36	27	21	16	16	12	25
IE		40	34	37	27	28	24	25	13	18	13
EL		31	37	27	29	39	23	21	30	7	18
ES		40	41	29	27	25	18	16	20	14	18
FR		31	27	33	33	28	24	18	18	20	20
HR		37	35	27	34	34	25	25	21	12	15
IT		33	40	25	29	36	25	18	17	14	12
CY		38	39	22	30	41	22	25	16	7	17
LV		34	34	35	37	36	24	16	17	9	11
LT		34	29	48	38	25	14	17	13	15	20
LU		41	44	33	28	29	25	26	13	14	10
HU		47	19	32	28	16	19	16	28	14	30
MT		46	33	29	23	33	23	28	23	11	18
NL		41	38	37	33	21	16	20	10	18	11
AT		38	37	33	29	24	29	23	14	13	9
PL		42	27	42	29	21	19	17	22	16	23
PT		37	36	29	33	33	19	24	15	16	13
RO		43	34	37	34	16	18	23	16	22	18
SI		38	37	27	38	30	25	14	24	9	15
SK		46	31	36	39	21	19	15	20	14	8
FI		43	35	37	27	34	19	13	15	16	10
SE		42	25	39	33	27	19	22	18	17	10

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'Other', 'None', 'Don't know' not shown.  
(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
**EU challenges and priorities**

**Q12** In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU?  
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

▼ ▲ **Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)**

		False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	Growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions	Propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source	Covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [COUNTRY], including through financing of domestic actors	Lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens	Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	Lack of knowledge among voters about the functioning of democratic processes	Lack of media freedom and media diversity	Destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks	Lack of integrity of the electoral system
EU27		▲3	▼-1	▲2	=	▼-1	▲2	=	▲1	▼-2	▲3
BE		▲4	▲1	=	▼-2	▲4	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲1
BG		▼-1	▼-7	▲3	▼-6	▼-5	▲6	=	▲4	▼-2	▲5
CZ		▲2	▼-3	▼-3	▲2	▼-2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼-3	=
DK		▲5	▼-2	▲1	▲4	▼-2	▲1	▲3	▼-1	▼-2	▼-2
DE		▲2	▲1	▲3	▼-4	▲3	▲5	=	▲1	▼-6	▼-1
EE		▲1	=	▼-2	▲2	▼-4	▲3	=	▲3	▲1	▲5
IE		▼-3	▲5	▲1	▼-2	▲2	▲4	▲1	▼-1	▼-1	▲1
EL		▲4	=	▲4	▲1	▼-2	▲4	▼-2	▲4	▼-4	=
ES		▲3	▼-1	=	▼-1	▼-2	▲4	▼-1	▼-1	▼-2	▲4
FR		▼-1	=	▲1	▲3	▼-3	▲3	▼-2	▲6	▲2	▲7
HR		▲2	▼-3	▲2	▼-1	▼-3	▲1	▼-2	▲4	▲1	▲2
IT		▲8	▼-2	▲2	▲2		▼-1	▲2	▼-3	=	▲1
CY		▲10	▼-3	▲2	▲4	▲6	▼-1	▼-1	▼-1	▼-2	=
LV		▲3	▼-3	▼-1	▼-3	▼-2	▲5	▼-1	▲2	▲2	▲5
LT		▼-1	▼-5	▼-2	▲5	▼-5	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲7
LU		▼-1	▼-3	▲1	▲1	▼-2	▲7	▼-2	▲2	▲4	▲5
HU		▲6	▼-5	▲2	▼-3	▼-1	=	▼-2	▲2	▲3	▲4
MT		=	▼-3	=	=	▲1	=	▼-1	▲6	▲3	▲5
NL		▲2	▼-1	▲4	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▼-2	▼-1	▲4
AT		▲1	▼-3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▼-3	=	=	=
PL		▲6	▼-7	▲5	▼-1	▼-1	▲2	=	▲2	▼-2	▲4
PT		▲1	▼-8	▼-1	▲2	▼-7	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2
RO		▲4	▼-7	▲3	▲7	▼-4	▲2	▼-3	=	▲5	▲3
SI		▲1	▼-7	▼-1	=	▲6	▲4	▲2	▼-1	▼-4	▲2
SK		▲1	▼-2	▼-2	▲2	▲2	▼-1	=	▼-1	▲1	▼-1
FI		▲3	▼-2	▼-1	▲2	▲1	▲5	=	▲1	▼-2	▲2
SE		▲2	▼-1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1

Note: Responses 'Other', 'None', 'Don't know' not shown.  
(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

When asked which threats to democracy in the EU are most serious, men (36%) are more likely than women (31%) to indicate propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source.

Respondents aged 55 and over are more likely than younger respondents to select the threats of false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline (42% vs 32%-35%), growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions (38% vs 30%-34%), propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source (36% vs 29%-32%) and covert foreign

interference in the politics and economy of [their] country, including through financing of domestic actors (35% vs 23%-29%).

Finally, respondents who are still studying are more likely than those who completed their education aged 15 or younger or 16-19 to cite a lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens (30% vs 24% and 26% respectively); this group, on the other hand, is less likely than those who completed their education aged 16-19 or 20 and older to mention the destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks (11% vs 16% and 17% respectively).

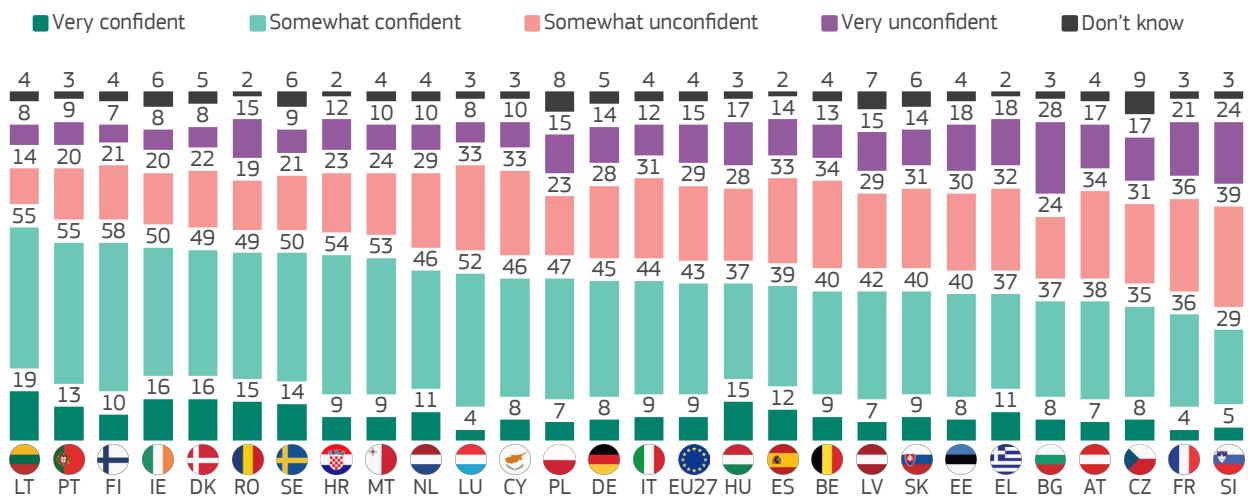
## 5.4. Expected strength of the EU's democracy

**About half of respondents (52%) express confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years** (9% feel 'very confident' and 43% 'somewhat confident'). In contrast, over four in ten respondents answer that they are not confident about the strength of the EU's democracy (29% are 'somewhat unconfident' and 15% 'very unconfident').

## Individual country results

There is a large variation across the Member States in the proportion of respondents having confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years. In Lithuania, about three-quarters of respondents report being confident (19% are 'very confident' and 55% 'somewhat confident'). In Slovenia, on the other hand, fewer than half as many respondents (34%) express confidence in the EU's democracy; moreover, 24% of respondents in Slovenia mention being 'very unconfident'.

**Q13** How confident are you in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## Flash Eurobarometer 569

### EU challenges and priorities

**Compared to July 2024** (Flash Eurobarometer 550), the share of respondents across the EU reporting confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy has decreased (-3 pp, from 55% to 52%).

The individual country results show that the share of respondents expressing confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years has decreased the most in Latvia (-11 pp, from 60% to 49%), Bulgaria (-7 pp, from 52% to 45%), Estonia (-7 pp, from 55% to 48%), France (-7 pp, from 47% to 40%) and Austria (-7 pp, from 52% to 45%).

### Socio-demographic considerations

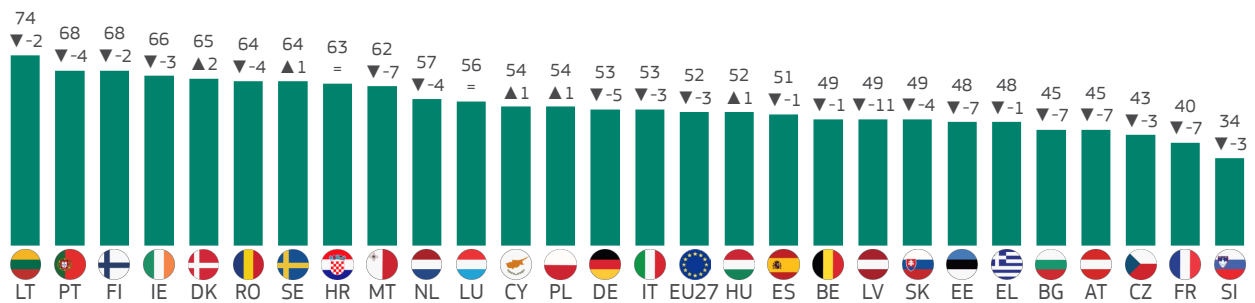
Men (55%) are more likely than women (49%) to express confidence in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years.

The share of respondents reporting to be confident about the strength of the EU's democracy is higher among respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older (55%) than among respondents who completed their education at a younger age (49% for those who completed their education aged 16-19 and 46% for those who did aged 15 or younger).

**Q13** How confident are you in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years?

**% Total 'Confident'**

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## 6. Outlook for the EU: economy and security

This chapter examines EU citizens' confidence in the future performance of the EU's economy in the next five years and their level of concern about the EU's security in the next five years.

### 6.1. Confidence in the EU's economy

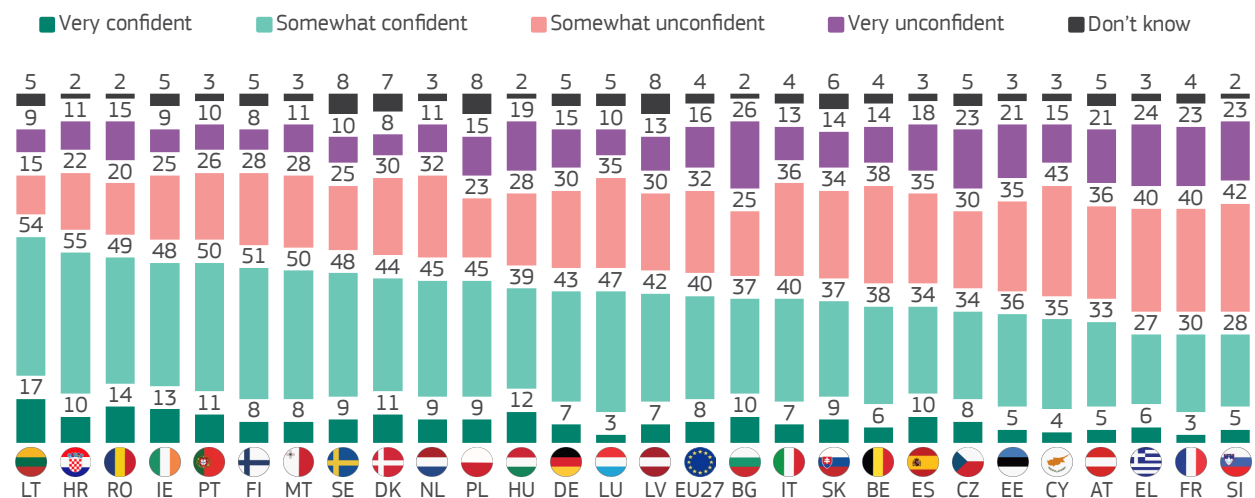
**Respondents are equally split between those who feel confident about the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years (48%, of which 8% feel 'very confident' and 40% 'somewhat confident'), and those who do not feel confident about it (48%, of which 32% are 'somewhat unconfident' and 16% are 'very unconfident').**

### Individual country results

In 14 Member States, at least half of respondents feel 'very' or 'somewhat confident' about the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years. Lithuania stands out with 71% of respondents being confident about the EU's economy (17% are 'very confident' and 54% 'somewhat confident').

In contrast, confidence about the performance of the EU's economy is lowest in Greece, France and Slovenia, where only one-third (33%) of respondents report to be 'very' or 'somewhat confident'. Other Member States at the lower end of the country ranking include Austria (39%) and Cyprus (39%). The largest share of respondents reporting to be 'very unconfident' is observed in Bulgaria (26%).

**Q14** How confident are you in the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

**Compared to July 2024** (Flash Eurobarometer 550), the share of respondents across the EU expressing confidence in the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years has somewhat declined (-2 pp, from 50% to 48%).

Compared to 2024, the share of respondents expressing confidence about the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years has decreased in Austria (-10 pp, from 48% to 38%), Slovenia (-9 pp, from 42% to 33%), France (-8 pp, from 41% to 33%), Bulgaria (-7 pp, from 54% to 47%), Lithuania (-7 pp, from 78% to 71%), Portugal (-7 pp, from 68% to 61%), Ireland (-5 pp, from 66% to 61%), Latvia (-5 pp, from 54% to 49%) and Romania (-5 pp, from 68% to 63%).

### Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows that men (50%) are more likely than women (44%) to feel confident about the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years.

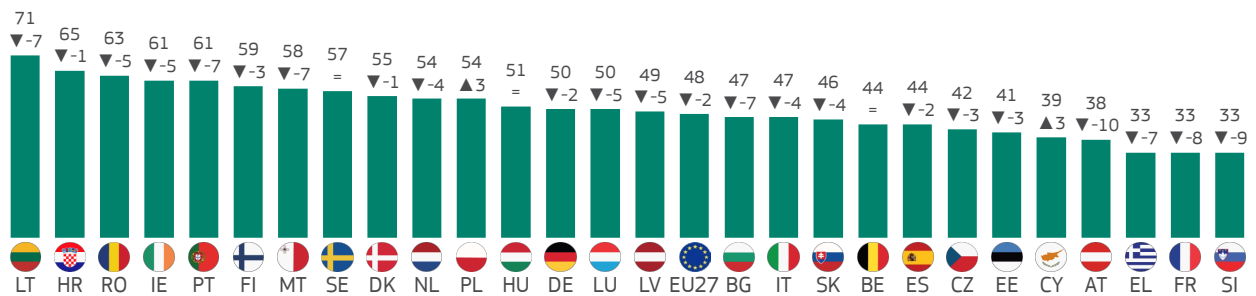
Respondents aged 40-54 (44%) show a lower level of confidence about the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years, compared to those aged 15-24 (50%).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older (49%) and those still studying (50%) are more likely to express confidence about the EU's economy in the next five years compared to those who left school aged 15 or younger (42%).

#### Q14 How confident are you in the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years?

##### % Total 'Confident'

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## 6.2. Concerns about the EU's security

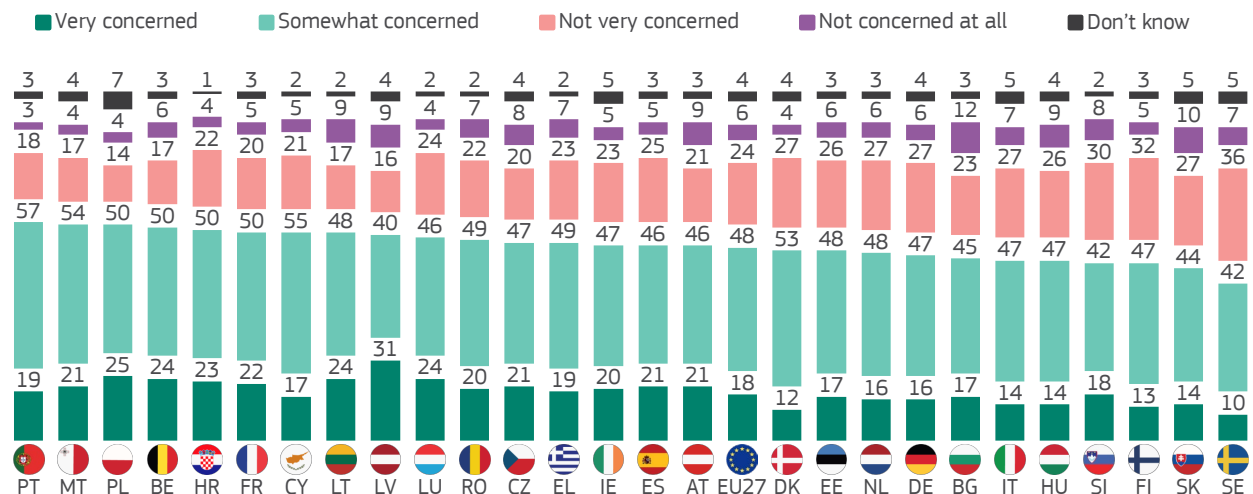
**Two-thirds of respondents (66%) are concerned about the EU's security in the next five years** (18% are 'very concerned' and 48% 'somewhat concerned'). On the other hand, three in ten respondents (30%) indicate they are not concerned about the EU's security in the next five years (24% are 'not very concerned' and 6% 'not concerned at all').

### Individual country results

In all Member States, more than half of respondents are 'very' or 'somewhat concerned' about the EU's security in the next five years. The overall highest levels of concern are observed in Portugal (76%) and Malta (75%). In Sweden, on the other hand, just over half of respondents express concern (10% are 'very concerned' and 42% 'somewhat concerned').

The highest shares of respondents feeling 'very concerned' about the EU's security are observed in Latvia (31), Poland (25%), Belgium (24%), Lithuania (24%) and Luxembourg (24%). In contrast, the share of respondents feeling 'not concerned at all' ranges from 3% in Portugal to 12% in Bulgaria.

**Q15** How concerned are you about the EU's security in the next five years?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## Flash Eurobarometer 569 EU challenges and priorities

**Compared to July 2024** (Flash Eurobarometer 550), mentions of concerns about the EU's security in the next five years have somewhat increased (+2 pp, from 64% to 66%).

Since the previous survey, the share of respondents expressing concern about the EU's security in the next five years has increased in Malta (+9 pp, from 66% to 75%), Belgium (+7 pp, from 67% to 74%), the Netherlands (+5 pp, from 59% to 64%) and Sweden (+5 pp, from 47% to 52%), while it has decreased in Hungary (-5 pp, from 66% to 61%).

### Socio-demographic considerations

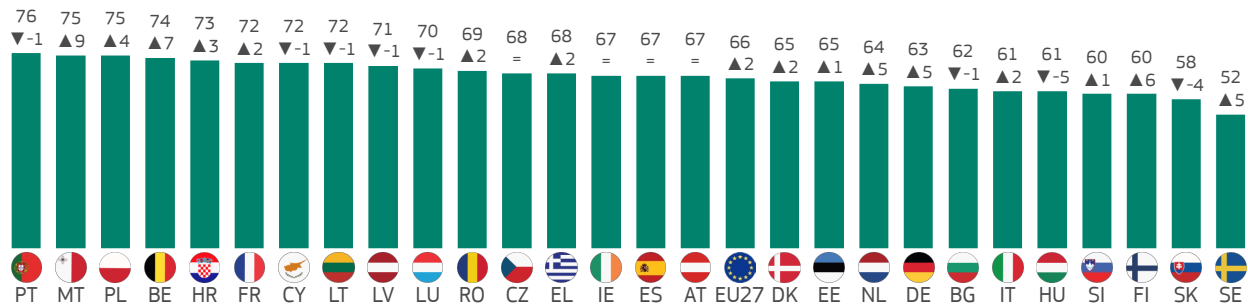
Respondents aged 55 and over (69%) are more likely than those aged 15-24 (61%) to be concerned about the EU's security in the next five years.

Relating to education, those who are still studying (63%) are less likely than those who completed their education aged 20 or above (68%) to feel concerned about the EU's security in the next five years.

**Q15** How concerned are you about the EU's security in the next five years?

**% Total 'Concerned'**

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

## 7. Values best embodied by the EU

Respondents were asked to consider whether certain values are best embodied by the EU, other countries in the world, or both equally.

A majority of respondents reply that **respect for fundamental rights and values** (55%), **freedom of speech and expression** (55%) and **social equality and welfare** (52%) are values best embodied by the EU – in comparison with other countries. Moreover, around one in two respondents select this response for **tolerance and openness to others** (50%), **solidarity with countries within and outside the EU** (49%), **peace** (49%) and **respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment** (48%).

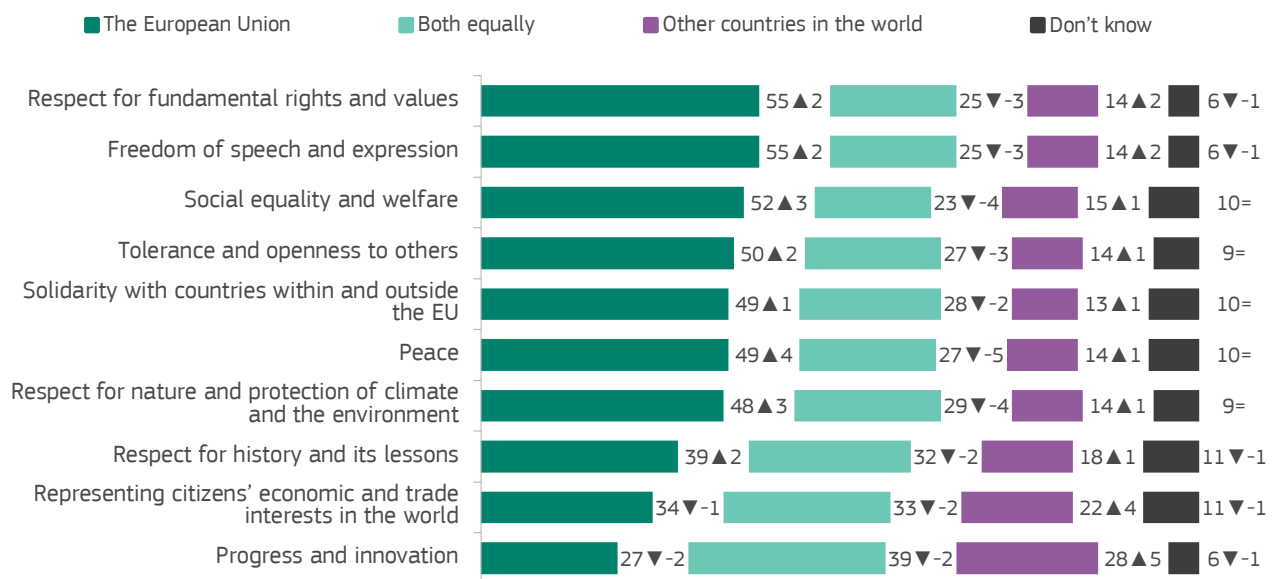
About four in ten respondents answer that **respect for history and its lessons** (39%) is best embodied by the EU in comparison with other countries. A lower proportion is observed for **representing citizens' economic and**

**trade interests in the world** (34% 'best embodied by the EU').

Finally, when it comes to **progress and innovation**, just 27% of respondents answer that the EU best embodies this value, whilst 28% state that it is better represented by other countries in the world and 39% of respondents answer that the EU and other (groups of) countries embody progress and innovation equally.

**Compared to June-July 2024** (Flash Eurobarometer 550), there is a general (small) increase in the percentage of respondents who believe the EU best embodies most of the values listed in the survey. For instance, the share of those selecting peace increases by four percentage points (from 45% to 49%). Progress and innovation is the exception, with a small decrease of two percentage points (from 29% to 27%).

**Q3** For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?



(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

### Individual country results

In 20 Member States, more than 50% of respondents share the view that **respect for fundamental rights and values** is best embodied by the EU compared to other countries. This view is most frequently expressed in Luxembourg (73%) and Finland (70%), while the lowest shares are seen in Bulgaria (34%) and Slovakia (39%). Compared to June-July 2024, the share of respondents thinking that this value is best embodied by the EU has increased by more than five percentage points in Sweden (+9 pp, from 53% to 62%), Denmark (+7 pp, from 49% to 56%) and Lithuania (+6 pp, from 53% to 59%).

For **freedom of speech and expression**, the proportion of respondents indicating that the EU best embodies this value ranges from 35% in Bulgaria to 70% in Luxembourg. In 20 Member States, at least 50% of respondents hold this view. Since June-July 2024, the proportion of respondents sharing this view has increased in Belgium (+9 pp, from 52% to 61%), Denmark (+7 pp, from 51% to 58%), Slovakia (+5 pp, from 38% to 43%) and Spain (+5 pp, from 56% to 61%). In contrast, this share has decreased in Estonia (-6 pp, from 62% to 56%).

Luxembourg and Finland (both 67%) have the highest share of respondents indicating that the EU best embodies **social equality and welfare**. Conversely, the lowest proportions sharing this view are observed in Czechia (31%) and Bulgaria (35%). Since the previous survey, the proportion sharing this view has increased by more than five percentage points in Denmark (+9 pp, from 50% to 59%), Belgium (+6 pp, from 49% to 55%) and Lithuania (+6 pp, from 54% to 60%), whilst it has decreased in Luxembourg (-7 pp, from 74% to 67%).

The proportion selecting **tolerance and openness to others** as being best embodied by the EU ranges from 34% in Czechia to 64% in Luxembourg. Since June-July 2024, a larger share of respondents think that those values are best embodied by the EU in Sweden (+10 pp, from 41% to 51%), Denmark (+8 pp, from 39%

to 47%), Belgium (+6 pp, from 44% to 50%), Italy (+5 pp, from 48% to 53%) and the Netherlands (+5 pp, from 45% to 50%). In contrast, a smaller share now holds this view in Estonia (-6 pp, from 57% to 51%).

In 13 Member States, at least half of respondents share the view that **peace** is best embodied by the EU in comparison to other countries. The proportion of respondents sharing this view varies between 31% in Bulgaria and 62% in Finland. Since June-July 2024, the proportion thinking that peace is a value best embodied by the EU has increased by nine percentage points in Belgium (from 43% to 52%), Denmark (from 38% to 47%) and Lithuania (from 49% to 58%). In contrast, in Luxembourg, this share has decreased by nine percentage points (from 68% to 59%).

Between 37% of respondents in Czechia and 61% in Portugal reply that **solidarity with countries within and outside the EU** is best embodied by the EU. Compared to the previous survey, the proportion of respondents sharing this view has increased in Spain, (+7 pp, from 52% to 59%), Denmark (+6 pp, from 37% to 43%) and Sweden (+5 pp, from 44% to 49%).

In 12 Member States, a majority of respondents think that **respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment** is best embodied by the EU. This applies, for instance, to Finland (63%) and Slovenia (59%). Hungary (33%), on the other hand, has the lowest share of respondents replying that this value is best embodied by the EU. For this value, there are also increases of more than five percentage points compared to the previous survey in Malta (+7 pp, from 44% to 51%), Austria (+6 pp, from 47% to 53%) and Ireland (+6 pp, from 42% to 48%).

Smaller proportions think that **respect for history** and its lessons is best embodied by the EU, ranging from 27% in Bulgaria and Hungary to 50% in Portugal and 51% in Luxembourg. Compared to June-July 2024, this sentiment is now more prominent in Belgium (+9 pp, from 32% to 41%).





























Similar shares are observed for **representing citizens' economic and trade interests in the world** (from 27% in Greece to 47% in Lithuania). Since June-July 2024, the share of respondents selecting this response has increased by six percentage points in Denmark (from 38% to 44%) and Lithuania (from 41% to 47%). Conversely, a decrease of eight percentage points is observed in Croatia (from 40% to 32%).

Consistent with the EU average, across all countries, the smallest share of respondents reply that the EU best embodies **progress and innovation** (from 19% in Luxembourg to 38% in Lithuania). Compared to the previous Flash Eurobarometer, the proportion of respondents indicating that the EU best embodies the value of progress and innovation has decreased in Croatia (-6 pp, from 30% to 24%), Cyprus (-6 pp, from 27% to 21%), Greece (-5 pp, from 27% to 22%), Poland (-5 pp, from 39% to 34%) and Slovenia (-5 pp, from 32% to 27%).

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**Q3** For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?

**Response 'The European Union'**

		Respect for fundamental rights and values	Freedom of speech and expression	Social equality and welfare	Tolerance and openness to others	Solidarity with countries within and outside the EU	Peace	Respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment	Respect for history and its lessons	Representing citizens' economic and trade interests in the world	Progress and innovation
EU27		55	55	52	50	49	49	48	39	34	27
BE		56	61	55	50	52	50	41	41	31	26
BG		34	35	35	37	31	38	37	27	29	23
CZ		44	39	31	34	39	37	43	30	31	23
DK		56	58	59	47	47	43	47	34	44	29
DE		56	54	55	50	46	47	46	37	35	24
EE		58	56	57	51	54	49	58	43	34	28
IE		53	48	55	52	52	48	48	39	43	36
EL		47	50	43	47	38	39	40	34	27	22
ES		64	61	59	58	54	59	53	45	40	35
FR		53	56	46	47	47	47	44	41	29	21
HR		57	52	52	56	49	57	53	46	32	24
IT		57	59	52	53	49	51	49	48	30	25
CY		47	51	50	49	41	44	48	34	28	21
LV		51	50	47	46	48	49	50	38	32	22
LT		59	58	60	56	58	48	57	44	47	38
LU		73	70	67	64	59	59	58	51	43	19
HU		41	40	40	41	36	42	33	27	31	22
MT		61	59	61	59	50	50	51	43	38	26
NL		56	62	57	50	50	51	47	33	39	32
AT		57	54	56	52	49	48	53	37	31	23
PL		51	46	50	51	53	49	54	32	38	34
PT		64	64	58	61	58	61	52	50	44	32
RO		45	46	42	45	47	45	45	35	37	31
SI		56	57	51	53	53	58	59	40	37	27
SK		39	43	39	40	38	41	41	32	31	23
FI		70	68	67	58	62	55	63	44	35	33
SE		62	60	58	51	54	49	54	39	38	27

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting 'The European Union', the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking statement for each country is shown in dark green (and white font)

(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

**Q3** For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?

**Response 'The European Union'**

▼ ▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

		Respect for fundamental rights and values	Freedom of speech and expression	Social equality and welfare	Tolerance and openness to others	Solidarity with countries within and outside the EU	Peace	Respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment	Respect for history and its lessons	Representing citizens' economic and trade interests in the world	Progress and innovation
EU27		▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲2	▼-1	▼-2
BE		▲6	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲9	=	▲9	▼-4	=
BG		▼-2	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼-1	▼-2	=
CZ		▲4	▲3	▼-4	=	▼-1	▲2	=	▲2	▼-1	▼-1
DK		▲7	▲7	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲9	▲4	▲3	▲6	▼-2
DE		▼-1	▼-1	▲3	▲1	▼-1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼-2
EE		▼-4	▼-6	▼-3	▼-6	▼-4	▼-1	▼-2	▲1	▼-1	▼-2
IE		▲4	▼-1	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲6	▲1	▼-5	=
EL		=	▲4	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼-2	▼-5
ES		▲4	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲4	▲5	▲1	=	▼-3
FR		▲3	▲3	=	▲4	▼-1	▲2	▲3	▲4	=	▼-2
HR		▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▼-8	▼-6
IT		▲2	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲1	▼-3
CY		▼-1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼-4	▼-3	▼-1	▲3	▼-4	▼-6
LV		▲4	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▼-1	▼-3
LT		▲6	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲2	▲9	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲4
LU		▼-2	▼-2	▼-7	▼-2	▲1	▼-9	▲4	▲5	▼-5	▼-2
HU		▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▼-2	▼-2
MT		▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲7	▼-1	▼-5	▼-4
NL		▲2	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲3	▲5	▲3	▼-1
AT		▲1	▼-1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲6	▼-1	▼-2	▲1
PL		=	▼-1	▲2	▼-2	▲1	▲4	▼-1	▲1	▼-4	▼-5
PT		▲1	▼-1	▼-4	▼-2	▲2	▼-1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼-5
RO		=	▼-1	▲3	=	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	▼-2	▼-5
SI		▼-3	▼-3	▼-1	▼-1	▼-4	▼-2	▲5	=	▼-3	▼-5
SK		=	▲5	=	▲3	▲1	▲4	▼-1	=	▼-1	▼-3
FI		▲2	=	▼-2	▲2	▼-3	=	▲1	▲4	▼-4	▼-1
SE		▲9	▲4	▲5	▲10	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲6	=	▲1

(%) Base: n=25 893 – All respondents

### Socio-demographic considerations

For all the values presented in this survey, men are more likely than women to think that the EU best embodies these; for example, 51% of men, compared to 45% of women, reply that the EU best embodies respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment in comparison with other countries.

The youngest and oldest respondents are more likely to share the view that the EU best embodies social equality and welfare: 54% of those aged 55 and over and 53% of those aged 15-24 share this view, compared to 49%-50% of those aged 24-54. The same pattern applies for freedom of speech and expression. Additionally, older respondents (aged 55 and

over) are most likely to think that the EU best embodies solidarity with countries within and outside the EU (52% vs 46% of those aged 15-24) and tolerance and openness to others (53% vs 48%).

For almost all values presented in the survey, respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or older are more likely to answer that these are best embodied by the EU. This applies, for instance, to freedom of speech and expression (57% of those who completed their education aged 20 or older vs 47% of those who left school aged 15 or younger), tolerance and openness to others (53% vs 43%) and respect for fundamental rights and values (58% vs 48%).

## Technical specifications

Between 3 and 10 September 2025, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 569 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, 'Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement' unit. Flash Eurobarometer 569 covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 Member States of the European Union, and aged 15 years and over.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who have agreed to take part in research. Sampling

quota were set based on age (15-24 year-olds, 25-34 year-olds, 35-44 year-olds, 45-54 year-olds, 55-64 year-olds and 65+ year-olds), gender and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).

### Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The 'margin of error' quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.





























Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances  
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	±6.0	±8.3	±12.0	±13.9	±12.0	±8.3	±6.0
n=100	±4.3	±5.9	±8.5	±9.8	±8.5	±5.9	±4.3
n=200	±3.0	±4.2	±6.0	±6.9	±6.0	±4.2	±3.0
n=500	±1.9	±2.6	±3.8	±4.4	±3.8	±2.6	±1.9
n=1000	±1.4	±1.9	±2.7	±3.1	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
n=1500	±1.1	±1.5	±2.2	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
n=2000	±1.0	±1.3	±1.9	±2.2	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
**EU challenges and priorities**

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of EU27 population)
EU27		<b>25 893</b>	<b>03.09.2025-10.09.2025</b>	<b>383 603 764</b>	<b>100%</b>
BE		1 005	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	9 892 796	2.58%
BG		1 013	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	5 534 456	1.44%
CZ		1 011	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	9 172 797	2.39%
DK		1 009	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	5 022 981	1.31%
DE		1 014	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	71 818 299	18.72%
EE		1 011	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	1 154 359	0.30%
IE		1 004	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	4 338 938	1.13%
EL		1 012	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	9 041 201	2.36%
ES		1 024	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	42 189 318	11.00%
FR		1 024	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	56 855 864	14.82%
HR		1 008	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	3 319 752	0.87%
IT		1 042	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	51 784 963	13.50%
CY		506	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	818 909	0.21%
LV		1 003	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	1 579 066	0.41%
LT		1 001	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	2 467 008	0.64%
LU		502	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	566 303	0.15%
HU		1 029	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	8 199 448	2.14%
MT		511	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	493 961	0.13%
NL		1 026	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	15 228 902	3.97%
AT		1 010	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	7 842 929	2.04%
PL		1 021	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	31 082 980	8.10%
PT		1 038	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	9 275 958	2.42%
RO		1 007	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	16 034 437	4.18%
SI		1 034	03.09.2025-10.09.2025	1 811 104	0.47%
SK		1 009	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	4 557 290	1.19%
FI		1 008	03.09.2025-08.09.2025	4 771 619	1.24%
SE		1 011	03.09.2025-09.09.2025	8 748 126	2.28%

## Questionnaire

ASK ALL

**Q1 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the European Union (EU)?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very optimistic	1
Rather optimistic	2
Rather pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q2 In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU? Please select up to three answers.**

(MAX. THREE ANSWERS, RANDOMISE 1-10) (CODES 12 & 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

The standard of living of EU citizens	1
The social protection systems in the Member States	2
The economic, industrial, and trading power of the EU	3
The EU's respect for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law	4
The skills and talents of EU citizens	5
The EU's ability to deal with irregular migration and integration issues	6
The EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure	7
The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	8
The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	9
The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	10
Other	11
None	12
Don't know	998

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
**EU challenges and priorities**

ASK ALL

**Q3 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?**

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE - RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-10)

(STATEMENTS)

- Q3\_1 Respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment
- Q3\_2 Social equality and welfare
- Q3\_3 Peace
- Q3\_4 Progress and innovation
- Q3\_5 Respect for fundamental rights and values
- Q3\_6 Tolerance and openness to others
- Q3\_7 Respect for history and its lessons
- Q3\_8 Solidarity with countries within and outside the EU
- Q3\_9 Freedom of speech and expression
- Q3\_10 Representing citizens' economic and trade interests in the world

(RESPONSE SCALE)

The European Union	1
Other countries in the world	2
Both equally	3
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q4 Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing? Please select up to three answers.**

(MAX. THREE ANSWERS, RANDOMISE 1-11) (CODES 13 & 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

Social inequalities	1
Insufficient economic growth	2
The cost of living	3
The war in Ukraine	4
The conflict in the Middle East	5
Climate change and environmental issues	6
Irregular migration	7
Crime and terrorism	8
Impact of digital technologies on the society	9
Disinformation and information manipulation	10
Security and defence issues	11
Other	12
None	13
Don't know	998

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
**EU challenges and priorities**

ASK ALL

**Q5 Which of the following do you think are the main global challenges for the future of the EU? Please select up to three answers.**

(MAX. THREE ANSWERS, RANDOMISE 1-11) (CODES 13 & 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

Risks arising from new technologies	1
Climate change and environmental issues	2
Irregular migration	3
Conflicts in the world	4
Terrorism	5
Cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts	6
Organised crime	7
Breakdown in global relations between countries	8
Decline of the proportion of the European population in the world	9
Risk that the EU will lose its economic independence	10
Risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world	11
Other	12
None	13
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q6 Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority? Please select up to three answers.**

(MAX. THREE ANSWERS, RANDOMISE 1-15) (CODES 17 & 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

Irregular migration	1
The war in Ukraine	2
Security and defence	3
Economy and public finances	4
Industry and competitiveness	5
Agriculture and food security	6
Environment and climate change	7
Education and training	8
Jobs, social equality and skills	9
Energy	10
Trade	11
Research and innovation	12
Digital transformation	13
Public health	14
Democracy and rule of law	15
Other	16
None	17
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?**  
**Overall, [YOUR COUNTRY] benefits (economically, socially and culturally) from being a member of the EU.**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE, RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-2)

(STATEMENTS)

Q8\_1 The EU should take action to help EU industries to become more competitive and decarbonise (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions)

Q8\_2 The EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE, RANDOMISE STATEMENTS 1-2)

(STATEMENTS)

Q9\_1 Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own

Q9\_2 The EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
**EU challenges and priorities**

ASK ALL

**Q10 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in...**

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q10\_1 (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q10\_2 The EU

Very satisfied	1
Rather satisfied	2
Rather dissatisfied	3
Very dissatisfied	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q11 How important is the role of civil society (associations, NGOs) in promoting and protecting democracy and common values, including in terms of fostering a well-informed and pluralistic democratic debate?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Somewhat important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q12 In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU? Please select up to three answers.**

(MAX. THREE ANSWERS, RANDOMISE 1-10) (CODES 12 & 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	1
Propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source	2
Destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks	3
Covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [COUNTRY], including through financing of domestic actors	4
Lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens	5
Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	6
Lack of integrity of the electoral system	7
Lack of media freedom and media diversity	8
Growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions	9
Lack of knowledge among voters about the functioning of democratic processes	10
Other	11
None	12
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q13 How confident are you in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very confident	1
Somewhat confident	2
Somewhat unconfident	3
Very unconfident	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q14 How confident are you in the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very confident	1
Somewhat confident	2
Somewhat unconfident	3
Very unconfident	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL





























**Q15 How concerned are you about the EU's security in the next five years?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very concerned	1
Somewhat concerned	2
Not very concerned	3
Not concerned at all	4
Don't know	998





























## Data annex

Q1 Please tell me if you are very optimistic, rather optimistic, rather pessimistic or very pessimistic regarding the future of the European Union (EU)?

		Very optimistic	Rather optimistic	Rather pessimistic	Very pessimistic	Don't know
EU27		9▼-2	43▼-4	30▲2	13▲4	5=
BE		8▲1	42▼-4	34▲2	11▲2	5▼-1
BG		13▲1	39▼-7	29=	16▲5	3▲1
CZ		8▲2	32▼-6	35▲1	21▲3	4=
DK		15▼-1	57▲1	16▼-1	6=	6▲1
DE		6▼-3	42▼-4	31▲3	15▲4	6=
EE		7▲1	51▼-7	28▲6	10▲2	4▼-2
IE		20▼-2	46=	20▲1	8▲2	6▼-1
EL		7▼-4	32▼-5	39▲6	21▲4	1▼-1
ES		12=	48▼-6	27▲2	8▲4	5=
FR		4▼-5	34▲2	36▼-4	21▲8	5▼-1
HR		16▼-1	50▼-2	25▲3	8▲1	1▼-1
IT		6▼-2	44▼-8	34▲7	12▲4	4▼-1
CY		8=	45▼-6	36▲7	7▼-2	4▲1
LV		10▼-1	50▼-6	28▲5	7▲3	5▼-1
LT		16▲2	56▼-4	17▲1	4=	7▲1
LU		5▲1	48▼-7	36▲5	7▲2	4▼-1
HU		7▼-2	43▲4	32▼-2	12=	6=
MT		9▼-4	48▼-12	29▲13	7▲1	7▲2
NL		9▲4	48▼-9	30▲4	8▲3	5▼-2
AT		6▼-3	35▼-7	33▲1	21▲9	5=
PL		13=	49▲1	19▼-2	13▲1	6=
PT		10=	59▼-5	23▲3	3=	5▲2
RO		23▼-3	45▼-2	21▲1	7▲3	4▲1
SI		14▲2	50▼-3	24▼-1	9▲3	3▼-1
SK		11▼-2	52=	24=	10▲2	3=
FI		9▲2	53▼-5	25▲2	6▲1	7=
SE		10▲1	51▼-2	24=	8=	7▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities





























Q2 In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		The EU's respect for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law	The economic, industrial, and trading power of the EU	The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	The EU's ability to promote peace and democracy outside its borders	The social protection systems in the Member States	The EU's technological advancements and digital infrastructure	The skills and talents of EU citizens	The EU's ability to deal with irregular migration and integration issues	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		36▼-2	31▼-3	28=	24▲1	20▼-3	19▼-2	15▼-1	14▼-1	12▲2	9▼-1	2=	13▲3	3▼-1
BE		32=	29▼-3	25=	25▲1	19▼-3	16▼-6	18=	13▲1	15▲4	13▼-3	1▼-1	13▲4	5▲1
BG		29▼-6	25▼-5	25▼-3	34▼-4	19▼-1	13▼-1	17▼-2	17▼-2	13▲3	7▼-1	1=	15▲4	3▼-1
CZ		22▼-4	27▼-3	29▲1	24▼-1	13▼-4	19▼-2	15▲3	13▼-1	11▲3	12▼-1	2=	17▲3	4=
DK		45▲2	34=	29▲5	25▲4	31▼-6	19▼-2	11▲1	11▼-3	11▲1	15▼-6	1=	7▲1	5=
DE		38=	32▼-2	32▲2	24▲2	20=	19▼-3	14▼-3	8▼-4	8=	7▼-1	2=	16▲3	2▼-1
EE		39▼-2	31▼-8	37▼-2	29=	11▲1	12▼-2	11=	24▲2	18▲5	6▼-2	1=	13▲5	2▼-2
IE		39▲3	43▲4	35▼-1	30▲1	17▼-3	16▼-1	18▼-2	13=	17▲1	7▼-3	1=	5▲1	4▲1
EL		35▼-6	23▼-3	25▼-5	28▼-1	19▲1	16▼-2	18▲1	16▼-1	13▲4	7▼-2	1=	17▲3	2▲1
ES		39▼-4	32▼-7	25▼-4	28▲2	22=	17▼-3	20▼-5	14▼-1	14▲3	11=	1▼-1	8▲3	2▼-1
FR		33▼-2	35▼-1	25▼-2	17=	17▼-6	20▼-4	15▲2	10▼-1	14▲2	9▼-2	1=	17▲4	3▼-2
HR		36▲1	34▼-7	37▲6	36▼-1	17▼-3	16▲3	20▲1	20▲1	16▲5	10▼-2	2▲1	7▼-1	1▼-1
IT		40=	26▼-1	23=	17▲2	22▼-3	18▼-2	14▼-2	15=	16▲3	8=	1=	15▲3	2▼-2
CY		37▼-6	23▼-6	37▲6	25▼-2	19▼-3	15▼-2	20▼-1	17▲1	8▼-1	5▼-2	1=	13▲3	2=
LV		32▼-3	25▼-6	32▼-1	32▲3	15▼-4	14▼-1	15▼-2	21▲3	14▲5	8▲1	1▼-1	11▲2	4=
LT		35▼-1	36▼-4	35▲5	27▼-3	18▼-3	22▼-2	15▲1	20▼-3	11▲2	13▲3	1=	7▲1	3▲1
LU		43▼-8	37▼-2	27▼-2	31▲5	17▲2	18▼-8	25▲5	12▲1	9▲4	6▼-1	2=	9▲3	3▼-1
HU		38▲1	31▼-7	23▲3	20▲1	22▼-1	17=	14=	18▼-3	13▲1	8▲2	3▲1	13▲2	4▼-1
MT		39▼-1	34=	35▼-1	30▼-1	25▼-4	14▲1	17▲1	16▼-7	20▲6	6▼-2	1▼-1	8▲4	2=
NL		26▼-4	41=	30▲2	24▲3	23▼-10	20=	12▲2	14▼-1	9▲3	19▼-4	4▲1	8▲1	4=
AT		36▲1	26▼-6	24▼-1	26▼-4	18▼-5	17▼-3	16▲3	11▼-1	7=	7▼-3	1▼-1	19▲6	4▲2
PL		34▼-1	31▼-1	24▲1	37▲1	23▼-2	22▲1	14▲1	21▼-3	8=	9=	1=	10▲2	3▼-1
PT		46▼-9	31▼-3	36▼-2	26=	21▼-7	20▼-3	19=	16▲2	14▲3	9▼-3	1=	5▲2	4▲2
RO		35=	31▼-6	31▲3	30=	19▼-4	23▲4	16▲1	17▼-2	10▼-1	9=	2=	10▲2	2=
SI		35▼-2	36▼-7	31▲1	35▲4	18▼-1	12▼-4	20=	21=	8=	11▼-3	2=	10▲3	2=
SK		35=	32▼-4	30▼-4	34▼-1	20▲1	17▼-4	13▼-1	18▲1	9=	13▼-3	1=	11▲4	3▲1
FI		48▼-3	21▼-5	38▲4	24▲3	28▼-2	22▼-1	15▲2	12=	14▼-1	10▼-1	1=	6▲2	4▼-2
SE		40▼-1	26=	33▲2	17▲4	25▼-4	20=	12▲1	12▲1	10=	11▼-3	3=	10▲2	5▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_1 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Respect for nature and protection of climate and the environment**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		48▲3	29▼-4	14▲1	9=
BE		41=	31▼-3	14=	14▲3
BG		37▲2	39▼-7	17▲6	7▼-1
CZ		43=	31▼-2	18▲4	8▼-2
DK		47▲4	31▼-5	8▼-3	14▲4
DE		46▲1	29▼-3	14=	11▲2
EE		58▼-2	24▲1	8▲2	10▼-1
IE		48▲6	36▼-1	10▼-3	6▼-2
EL		40▲3	33▼-8	17▲4	10▲1
ES		53▲5	28▼-4	13▲1	6▼-2
FR		44▲3	26▼-5	19▲2	11=
HR		53▲4	31▼-4	9=	7=
IT		49▲5	28▼-4	14▼-1	9=
CY		48▼-1	35=	8▼-1	9▲2
LV		50▲3	32▼-4	10▲5	8▼-4
LT		57▲4	29=	9▲1	5▼-5
LU		58▲4	24▼-3	8▲1	10▼-2
HU		33=	43▼-1	16▲2	8▼-1
MT		51▲7	27▼-10	12▲2	10▲1
NL		47▲3	31▼-7	12▲2	10▲2
AT		53▲6	23▼-6	13▼-1	11▲1
PL		54▼-1	29▼-2	11▲3	6=
PT		52▲1	32▼-1	8=	8=
RO		45▲1	36▼-3	14▲3	5▼-1
SI		59▲5	25▼-2	9▼-2	7▼-1
SK		41▼-1	36▼-2	16▲3	7=
FI		63▲1	23▼-3	5=	9▲2
SE		54▲5	26▼-2	9▼-3	11=

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_2 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Social equality and welfare**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27	 ---->	52▲3	23▼-4	15▲1	10=
BE	 ---->	55▲6	24▼-3	10▼-3	11=
BG	 ---->	35▲2	30▼-7	24▲3	11▲2
CZ	 ---->	31▼-4	26▼-1	29▲7	14▼-2
DK	 ---->	59▲9	22▼-8	7▼-3	12▲2
DE	 ---->	55▲3	21▼-2	14=	10▼-1
EE	 ---->	57▼-3	20=	11▲3	12=
IE	 ---->	55▲1	28=	10=	7▼-1
EL	 ---->	43▲1	29▼-7	20▲6	8=
ES	 ---->	59▲2	21▼-5	13▲2	7▲1
FR	 ---->	46=	22▼-3	20▲3	12=
HR	 ---->	52▲2	29▼-1	11=	8▼-1
IT	 ---->	52▲4	22▼-6	15▲2	11=
CY	 ---->	50▲3	26▼-6	15▲2	9▲1
LV	 ---->	47▲1	26=	16▲4	11▼-5
LT	 ---->	60▲6	21▼-3	11=	8▼-3
LU	 ---->	67▼-7	16▲4	8▲1	9▲2
HU	 ---->	40▲2	28▼-3	22▲2	10▼-1
MT	 ---->	61▲2	23▼-3	7▼-2	9▲3
NL	 ---->	57▲3	24▼-7	10▲3	9▲1
AT	 ---->	56▲1	18▼-2	15=	11▲1
PL	 ---->	50▲2	26▼-3	15▲1	9=
PT	 ---->	58▼-4	26▼-1	8▲2	8▲3
RO	 ---->	42▲3	32▼-5	19▲4	7▼-2
SI	 ---->	51▼-1	22=	15▲1	12=
SK	 ---->	39=	24▼-5	24▲4	13▲1
FI	 ---->	67▼-2	19=	5▲1	9▲1
SE	 ---->	58▲5	21▼-3	9▼-3	12▲1

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EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_3 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Peace**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		49▲4	27▼-5	14▲1	10=
BE		52▲9	26▼-8	11▼-1	11=
BG		31▲3	33▼-11	28▲9	8▼-1
CZ		39▲2	34=	19=	8▼-2
DK		47▲9	35▼-7	8▼-3	10▲1
DE		46=	28▼-3	15▲3	11=
EE		54▼-1	24▼-3	12▲4	10=
IE		52▲3	31▼-2	10▼-1	7=
EL		38=	31▼-4	21▲5	10▼-1
ES		54▲4	26▼-4	10▼-1	10▲1
FR		47▲2	25▼-5	17▲2	11▲1
HR		49▲1	31▼-1	11▲1	9▼-1
IT		49▲6	24▼-7	15▲1	12=
CY		41▼-3	29▼-2	16▲2	14▲3
LV		48=	28▼-4	14▲5	10▼-1
LT		58▲9	23▼-7	11=	8▼-2
LU		59▼-9	19=	10▲4	12▲5
HU		36▲3	31▼-2	22▲1	11▼-2
MT		50▲2	24▼-7	13▲3	13▲2
NL		50▲7	29▼-12	11▲3	10▲2
AT		49▲1	22▼-3	17▲1	12▲1
PL		53▲4	31▼-3	10▼-1	6=
PT		58▼-1	29▼-2	7▲3	6=
RO		47▲4	32▼-5	17▲5	4▼-4
SI		53▼-2	23▼-3	14▲4	10▲1
SK		38▲4	31▼-7	20▼-1	11▲4
FI		62=	25▼-1	6▲1	7=
SE		54▲5	26▼-3	10▼-1	10▼-1

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EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_4 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Progress and innovation**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		27▼-2	39▼-2	28▲5	6▼-1
BE		26=	38▼-4	27▲4	9=
BG		23=	39▼-10	34▲11	4▼-1
CZ		23▼-1	37▼-6	33▲7	7=
DK		29▼-2	45=	16▲1	10▲1
DE		24▼-2	38▼-1	31▲5	7▼-2
EE		28▼-2	41▼-2	22▲4	9=
IE		36=	42=	17▲2	5▼-2
EL		22▼-5	43▼-3	30▲8	5=
ES		35▼-3	33▼-2	29▲7	3▼-2
FR		21▼-2	39▼-2	33▲5	7▼-1
HR		24▼-6	44▲3	28▲4	4▼-1
IT		25▼-3	39▼-2	32▲6	4▼-1
CY		21▼-6	46▼-1	27▲6	6▲1
LV		22▼-3	46▼-3	23▲6	9=
LT		38▲4	35▼-3	21=	6▼-1
LU		19▼-2	36▼-1	38▲3	7=
HU		22▼-2	47▼-1	24▲3	7=
MT		26▼-4	35▼-12	33▲14	6▲2
NL		32▼-1	37▼-7	22▲8	9=
AT		23▲1	33▼-8	36▲4	8▲3
PL		34▼-5	40▲2	21▲2	5▲1
PT		32▼-5	40▼-3	23▲6	5▲2
RO		31▼-5	43▼-1	22▲7	4▼-1
SI		27▼-5	31▼-1	37▲6	5=
SK		23▼-3	40▼-4	32▲8	5▼-1
FI		33▼-1	45=	14▲2	8▼-1
SE		27▲1	41▼-2	20=	12▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_5 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Respect for fundamental rights and values**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		55▲2	25▼-3	14▲2	6▼-1
BE		56▲6	25▼-6	11=	8=
BG		34▼-2	37▼-6	23▲8	6=
CZ		44▲4	30▼-4	20▲3	6▼-3
DK		56▲7	30▼-6	6▼-3	8▲2
DE		56▼-1	23=	14▲1	7=
EE		58▼-4	22▲2	11▲2	9=
IE		53▲4	31▼-3	11▲1	5▼-2
EL		47=	28▼-5	18▲5	7=
ES		64▲4	21▼-3	10▲1	5▼-2
FR		53▲3	24▼-3	18▲3	5▼-3
HR		57▲2	27▼-3	10=	6▲1
IT		57▲2	23▼-3	14▲1	6=
CY		47▼-1	31=	12▼-2	10▲3
LV		51▲4	26▼-5	13▲3	10▼-2
LT		59▲6	24▼-3	9▼-2	8▼-1
LU		73▼-2	15=	8▲2	4=
HU		41▲3	33▼-3	18=	8=
MT		61▲2	22▼-5	10▲3	7=
NL		56▲2	28▼-5	9▲2	7▲1
AT		57▲1	19▼-3	16▲1	8▲1
PL		51=	31▲1	14▲1	4▼-2
PT		64▲1	25▼-5	5=	6▲4
RO		45=	33▼-3	18▲5	4▼-2
SI		56▼-3	22▼-2	14▲4	8▲1
SK		39=	32▼-3	21▲3	8=
FI		70▲2	19▼-3	5=	6▲1
SE		62▲9	21▼-6	9▼-4	8▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_6 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Tolerance and openness to others**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		50▲2	27▼-3	14▲1	9=
BE		50▲6	28▼-5	10▼-2	12▲1
BG		37=	33▼-8	21▲7	9▲1
CZ		34=	30▼-4	23▲4	13=
DK		47▲8	31▼-7	10▼-2	12▲1
DE		50▲1	25▼-3	15▲2	10=
EE		51▼-6	24=	12▲4	13▲2
IE		52▲2	32▲1	10=	6▼-3
EL		47▲2	29▼-5	17▲3	7=
ES		58▲3	26=	10=	6▼-3
FR		47▲4	25▼-4	17=	11=
HR		56▲4	29▼-2	10▼-2	5=
IT		53▲5	25▼-3	14▼-2	8=
CY		49▲2	27▼-3	11▼-2	13▲3
LV		46▲3	28▼-2	15▲6	11▼-7
LT		56▲5	26▼-2	10▼-1	8▼-2
LU		64▼-2	19▲2	9▲2	8▼-2
HU		41▲3	31=	20▼-1	8▼-2
MT		59=	23▼-4	10▲4	8=
NL		50▲5	27▼-10	11▲2	12▲3
AT		52▲3	22▼-6	16▲2	10▲1
PL		51▼-2	31▲2	12▲1	6▼-1
PT		61▼-2	26▼-1	7▲1	6▲2
RO		45=	33▼-3	17▲4	5▼-1
SI		53▼-1	25▼-2	13▲2	9▲1
SK		40▲3	29▼-6	20▲1	11▲2
FI		58▲2	26▼-2	6▲1	10▼-1
SE		51▲10	25▼-7	10▼-3	14=

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_7 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Respect for history and its lessons**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		39▲2	32▼-2	18▲1	11▼-1
BE		41▲9	30▼-7	14▼-2	15=
BG		27▼-1	33▼-5	31▲5	9▲1
CZ		30▲2	32=	25▼-1	13▼-1
DK		34▲3	37▼-5	11=	18▲2
DE		37▲1	34=	16=	13▼-1
EE		43▲1	28▼-5	15▲4	14=
IE		39▲1	37▼-4	14▲2	10▲1
EL		34▲1	35▼-2	22▲1	9=
ES		45▲1	29▼-3	15▲2	11=
FR		41▲4	26▼-3	23▲2	10▼-3
HR		46=	34=	12▼-1	8▲1
IT		48▲4	27▼-5	15▲1	10=
CY		34▲3	34▼-7	17=	15▲4
LV		38▲3	35▼-2	16▲3	11▼-4
LT		44▲5	35▼-3	11▼-1	10▼-1
LU		51▲5	28▼-1	10▼-1	11▼-3
HU		27▲2	41▼-4	21▲1	11▲1
MT		43▼-1	32▼-2	13▲1	12▲2
NL		33▲5	36▼-8	18▲3	13=
AT		37▼-1	31▼-1	19=	13▲2
PL		32▲1	41▲4	20▼-2	7▼-3
PT		50▲2	34▼-3	9▲1	7=
RO		35▲3	38▼-5	20▲4	7▼-2
SI		40=	29▼-4	18▲1	13▲3
SK		32=	33▼-2	25▲1	10▲1
FI		44▲4	37▼-1	6▼-3	13=
SE		39▲6	31▼-4	14▼-2	16=

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_8 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Solidarity with countries within and outside the EU**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		49▲1	28▼-2	13▲1	10=
BE		50▲3	26▼-4	11▼-1	13▲2
BG		38▲1	32▼-7	20▲5	10▲1
CZ		37▼-1	32▼-4	19▲7	12▼-2
DK		43▲6	33▼-6	8▼-3	16▲3
DE		47▼-1	29▼-1	13=	11▲2
EE		49▼-4	22=	10▲3	19▲1
IE		48=	34=	10=	8=
EL		39=	31▼-3	20▲4	10▼-1
ES		59▲7	23▼-5	11=	7▼-2
FR		47▼-1	28=	14▲2	11▼-1
HR		57▲1	28▲1	10▲1	5▼-3
IT		51▲2	24▼-4	13=	12▲2
CY		44▼-4	30▼-2	13▲2	13▲4
LV		49▲1	27▼-5	11▲5	13▼-1
LT		48▲2	27▼-3	11▲1	14=
LU		59▲1	24▼-1	6▼-2	11▲2
HU		42▲1	29▼-2	18▲3	11▼-2
MT		50▲3	28▼-3	10▲1	12▼-1
NL		51▲4	28▼-7	11▲3	10=
AT		48▲1	26▼-2	15=	11▲1
PL		49▲1	32=	10▼-1	9=
PT		61▲2	27▼-4	7▲1	5▲1
RO		45=	31▼-6	17▲5	7▲1
SI		58▼-4	22=	10▲2	10▲2
SK		41▲1	30▼-6	17▲2	12▲3
FI		55▼-3	24=	6=	15▲3
SE		49▲5	25▼-4	11▼-1	15=

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q3\_9 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?





























**Freedom of speech and expression**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		55▲2	25▼-3	14▲2	6▼-1
BE		61▲9	24▼-5	10▼-2	5▼-2
BG		35=	30▼-8	25▲6	10▲2
CZ		39▲3	28▼-7	23▲3	10▲1
DK		58▲7	29▼-6	7▼-2	6▲1
DE		54▼-1	23▼-2	16▲4	7▼-1
EE		56▼-6	21▲1	14▲4	9▲1
IE		48▼-1	30▼-3	16▲5	6▼-1
EL		50▲4	27▼-8	17▲4	6=
ES		61▲5	22▼-4	11=	6▼-1
FR		56▲3	21▼-5	16▲3	7▼-1
HR		52▲1	31▼-1	12=	5=
IT		59▲4	24▼-4	12=	5=
CY		51▲1	29▼-3	10▼-2	10▲4
LV		50▲1	25▼-3	15▲3	10▼-1
LT		58▲3	23▼-5	10▲1	9▲1
LU		70▼-2	17=	8▲2	5=
HU		40▲2	34▼-1	18=	8▼-1
MT		59▲1	20▼-6	13▲5	8=
NL		62▲4	24▼-5	9=	5▲1
AT		54▼-1	21▼-4	17▲3	8▲2
PL		46▼-1	32=	17▲2	5▼-1
PT		64▼-1	26=	6=	4▲1
RO		46▼-1	33▼-5	17▲6	4=
SI		57▼-3	22▼-2	15▲4	6▲1
SK		43▲5	30▼-4	19▼-2	8▲1
FI		68=	18▼-4	7▲2	7▲2
SE		60▲4	22▼-4	10▼-1	8▲1

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EU challenges and priorities





























Q3\_10 For each of these values, do you think they are best embodied by the EU, by other countries (or groups of countries) in the world or by both equally?

**Representing citizens' economic and trade interests in the world**

		The European Union	Both equally	Other countries in the world	Don't know
EU27		34▼-1	33▼-2	22▲4	11▼-1
BE		31▼-4	35▼-1	19▲2	15▲3
BG		29▼-2	34▼-9	27▲10	10▲1
CZ		31▼-1	31=	27▲4	11▼-3
DK		44▲6	31▼-6	9▼-2	16▲2
DE		35=	32▼-1	22▲3	11▼-2
EE		34▼-1	34▼-3	18▲3	14▲1
IE		43▼-5	37▲5	12▲1	8▼-1
EL		27▼-2	34▼-5	28▲8	11▼-1
ES		40=	30▼-2	21▲5	9▼-3
FR		29=	31▼-3	28▲8	12▼-5
HR		32▼-8	39▲5	22▲5	7▼-2
IT		30▲1	32▼-5	25▲5	13▼-1
CY		28▼-4	36=	21=	15▲4
LV		32▼-1	35▼-2	18▲6	15▼-3
LT		47▲6	25▼-6	15▲2	13▼-2
LU		43▼-5	25=	17▲4	15▲1
HU		31▼-2	35▼-1	23▲3	11=
MT		38▼-5	30▼-4	19▲7	13▲2
NL		39▲3	36▼-9	14▲4	11▲2
AT		31▼-2	29▼-4	26▲2	14▲4
PL		38▼-4	35▲1	19▲4	8▼-1
PT		44▲2	33▼-5	14▲3	9=
RO		37▼-2	34▼-4	22▲7	7▼-1
SI		37▼-3	28=	24▲2	11▲1
SK		31▼-1	32▼-6	28▲6	9▲1
FI		35▼-4	38▲3	15▲3	12▼-2
SE		38=	29=	14▼-2	19▲2





























Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q4 Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		The war in Ukraine	Irregular migration	The cost of living	Climate change and environmental issues	Security and defence issues	Insufficient economic growth	Crime and terrorism	Disinformation and information manipulation	The conflict in the Middle East	Social inequalities	Impact of digital technologies on the society	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		47	38	29	29	29	22	21	18	18	17	7	1	1	1
BE		50	30	28	31	30	19	24	18	22	15	8	1	0	1
BG		48	34	26	23	22	30	22	23	15	19	7	1	1	1
CZ		52	46	22	18	29	20	21	18	13	13	7	2	3	1
DK		61	29	26	36	33	10	20	18	20	12	9	2	0	1
DE		46	38	26	30	34	23	22	17	15	17	7	2	0	1
EE		56	39	43	14	40	27	13	19	12	18	4	1	0	0
IE		49	41	53	22	19	10	23	15	27	11	5	1	0	1
EL		30	47	45	24	21	27	15	21	14	24	7	1	1	1
ES		42	47	32	32	22	19	17	17	22	19	7	2	0	1
FR		44	40	32	30	31	24	25	18	14	16	6	1	1	0
HR		56	40	36	16	30	23	24	17	20	12	8	1	0	0
IT		46	34	34	31	16	29	14	14	28	23	7	1	1	1
CY		33	63	45	26	27	19	19	13	24	15	4	1	0	1
LV		57	35	37	13	31	25	14	25	11	17	7	0	0	1
LT		64	48	16	15	51	13	11	22	13	14	7	1	0	1
LU		49	39	30	29	32	14	23	28	18	15	8	2	0	0
HU		59	28	21	32	21	25	26	20	14	20	6	2	0	2
MT		48	48	35	30	29	14	18	17	31	12	8	2	0	0
NL		51	34	22	35	38	9	19	20	22	13	12	1	1	1
AT		39	41	36	26	24	24	28	15	15	18	7	1	1	1
PL		51	46	24	25	39	15	21	23	15	10	8	1	1	1
PT		52	47	27	28	28	22	22	13	20	19	4	1	0	1
RO		58	26	31	22	27	23	18	30	12	15	10	1	1	1
SI		48	44	30	21	32	23	19	18	27	12	7	1	1	1
SK		47	35	25	21	27	29	19	27	13	21	9	1	1	1
FI		62	17	22	26	46	21	26	18	20	14	7	1	0	1
SE		56	21	23	35	30	14	39	20	20	12	7	2	0	1





























Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q5 Which of the following do you think are the main global challenges for the future of the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Conflicts in the world	Irregular migration	Climate change and environmental issues	Risk that the EU will lose its voice and influence in the world	Breakdown in global relations between countries	Risk that the EU will lose its economic independence	Cyber and hybrid threats and new forms of conflicts	Terrorism	Organised crime	Decline of the proportion of the European population in the world	Risks arising from new technologies	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		41	35	31	30	27	24	22	19	15	13	9	1	1	2
BE		44	28	30	37	23	26	22	19	19	9	10	1	1	1
BG		32	32	26	28	34	33	18	20	16	17	7	1	1	2
CZ		34	40	19	23	24	25	20	24	14	15	10	2	3	3
DK		46	24	38	29	27	14	35	21	14	9	10	2	0	2
DE		39	34	34	26	30	27	20	21	17	10	7	2	0	2
EE		42	39	17	34	43	26	24	15	9	21	7	1	1	1
IE		49	38	31	24	37	18	19	22	13	12	9	1	0	1
EL		29	47	27	33	29	28	12	14	13	31	9	1	1	1
ES		41	41	35	29	26	25	20	17	11	14	10	2	1	2
FR		39	35	28	35	26	24	23	23	18	11	8	1	0	1
HR		40	36	20	29	29	30	17	25	20	21	11	1	0	1
IT		44	30	37	40	26	23	16	13	9	13	12	1	1	1
CY		39	57	22	31	34	23	10	23	10	19	8	1	0	2
LV		42	34	16	28	30	22	33	15	10	19	8	1	1	2
LT		48	39	17	25	39	21	30	16	7	18	7	1	0	2
LU		35	34	32	40	35	29	29	15	16	7	9	1	0	2
HU		35	24	36	32	28	25	21	23	14	21	9	1	0	2
MT		51	43	34	30	27	17	18	17	13	21	13	1	0	1
NL		48	28	35	24	25	21	31	18	13	8	14	2	1	2
AT		36	38	28	26	24	30	17	25	20	14	9	2	1	1
PL		43	46	26	20	25	20	28	18	12	17	11	1	1	2
PT		41	44	33	26	24	23	23	23	18	15	7	0	0	2
RO		37	24	26	30	34	23	29	19	15	19	8	1	1	2
SI		38	38	24	32	20	32	22	21	16	15	12	1	1	1
SK		35	32	25	30	26	29	25	19	14	16	10	1	1	3
FI		52	18	33	27	24	19	31	22	20	12	8	1	0	2
SE		42	21	39	21	26	16	25	28	31	8	10	1	0	2

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q6 Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Security and defence	Irregular migration	The war in Ukraine	Environment and climate change	Public health	Jobs, social equality and skills	Democracy and rule of law	Economy and public finances	Energy	Agriculture and food security	Industry and competitiveness	Education and training	Research and innovation	Trade	Digital transformation	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		-----> 34▲5	32▼-1	27▲2	26▼-7	21=	20=	18=	17▲2	16▼-1	15▼-3	14▲3	12▼-1	9▲1	7▲1	5=	1=	1▲1	1=
BE		-----> 35▲4	30▼-2	28▲5	29▼-5	17▼-2	21▲1	16▲1	19▲2	13▼-4	15▼-4	10▲3	14=	8▲2	5=	4=	2▲1	1=	2▲1
BG		-----> 25▼-2	23▲1	16▼-5	25▲3	26▼-5	29▲2	21▼-2	21▲1	14▼-2	17▼-1	16▲5	18▼-7	7▲2	8▲3	5▲2	1=	0▼-1	1=
CZ		-----> 32▼-1	39▼-6	27▼-3	11▼-6	17=	16▲3	11▼-1	18▲5	24▼-4	19▼-2	19▲6	7▲1	6▼-1	8▲2	5▲1	1=	2▲2	1=
DK		-----> 44▲12	25=	37▲3	34▼-10	14=	14▲1	24=	11▲2	13▼-3	10▼-2	10▲1	6▼-3	10▲2	12▲2	6▼-1	1=	1=	2=
DE		-----> 37▲6	32▼-3	23▼-1	27▼-9	16=	16▲1	22▼-1	18▲9	14▼-1	7▼-5	21▲5	13▼-3	8=	8▲2	7▼-2	1=	1▲1	2▲1
EE		-----> 47▼-5	28▼-4	45▼-1	10▼-1	15▲4	24▲2	12▲2	18▼-1	19▼-3	22▲2	18=	8▼-1	10▲3	5▲1	2=	1▲1	0=	0▼-1
IE		-----> 27▲5	35▼-6	37▲5	23▼-7	25▲2	22▲1	13▼-3	21▲2	16▼-1	12▼-4	6▲1	8▼-2	5▼-1	15▲9	4▲1	2▲1	0=	1=
EL		-----> 25=	39▲8	14=	21▼-7	24▼-4	27▲4	28▲1	26▼-2	19▼-2	20▲2	12▲4	10▼-2	8▲2	4▼-2	4▲1	1▲1	0▼-1	1=
ES		-----> 26▲4	40▲5	22▼-1	29▼-6	24=	24▼-2	19▲1	16▼-1	11=	15▼-4	11▲1	13▼-1	12▲1	6▲1	5=	2▲1	1▲1	1▼-1
FR		-----> 36▲5	36=	26▲8	29▼-5	21▲1	15▼-1	13▼-2	19▲2	13▼-6	22▼-5	14▲2	13▼-1	8▲2	6▲1	3▼-1	1▲1	1=	1=
HR		-----> 32▲3	33▲1	27▲3	17▼-11	19▼-4	21▼-3	20▲1	19=	19=	29▼-4	16▲6	11=	7▲2	8▲3	4▲1	1▲1	0=	0▼-1
IT		-----> 24▲4	26▼-1	29=	31▼-9	26=	26=	14▼-1	17=	21▲3	10▼-3	13▲5	10▲1	12▲2	7▲1	5▼-1	1=	0=	1=
CY		-----> 32=	54▲4	18▲6	23▼-7	23▼-1	23▲4	21▲1	30▼-1	14▲4	9▼-2	6=	13▼-1	4▼-2	5=	4=	1▲1	0▼-1	1=
LV		-----> 40▼-5	28▲3	37▼-4	9▼-3	18=	27=	11▲1	21▲2	13▼-2	21▲4	15=	14▲2	6=	6=	2=	0▼-1	0=	1▼-1
LT		-----> 58▲7	34▲2	49▲1	14▼-4	12▼-2	15▼-5	12▼-1	17▼-1	12▼-2	9▼-1	9▲1	8▼-1	7▲2	7▲3	3▲1	0▼-1	0=	1=
LU		-----> 43▲5	31=	22▲3	28▼-9	15▲2	25▼-5	22▲1	15▲4	10▼-6	14▲1	14▲3	19▲1	14▲2	4▲2	8▲3	1▲1	0=	1▼-1
HU		-----> 25▼-1	18▼-1	22▲4	27▼-2	23▼-2	22▼-3	27▼-1	12=	22▲4	22=	18▲6	17=	9▲1	5=	5=	1=	0=	2=
MT		-----> 28▲5	42▲1	32▲9	32▼-16	22▲3	19▼-1	20▲4	18=	13▼-7	16▼-5	8▲1	15=	11▲5	6▲1	6▲2	2▲1	0=	0=
NL		-----> 44▲10	35▼-2	34▲4	30▼-11	14▼-2	16▼-1	17▲1	13▲2	11▼-5	11▼-6	10▲5	12▼-1	7▲4	5▲1	6▼-2	2▲1	1=	2▲1
AT		-----> 27▲1	36▼-5	18▼-1	21▼-12	25▲2	21▲3	17▼-2	18▲7	15=	15▼-2	19▲5	15▲1	10=	8▲3	5▼-1	1=	0▼-1	1=
PL		-----> 44▲6	37▼-4	32▲2	20▼-5	19▲4	13▼-3	17▲2	13▼-2	21▼-1	20▼-2	12▲4	5▼-1	8▲3	5▲1	4▲1	0=	1=	2=
PT		-----> 40▲3	38▼-1	29=	24▼-8	24=	28▼-3	13▼-2	16▼-1	8▼-2	9▼-5	13▲6	15▲1	9▲3	4=	5▲2	1=	1▲1	1=
RO		-----> 37▲1	16▼-1	26▲5	19▼-5	21▼-5	23=	26▲3	20▲1	18▲1	21▼-2	11▲3	17▲1	9=	8▲1	6=	1▲1	0=	1=
SI		-----> 27▲4	34▼-2	22▲4	20▼-8	23▼-6	27=	18▲1	19▲2	14▼-4	25▼-7	18▲7	9▲2	10▲4	6=	6▲2	1=	0▼-1	1=
SK		-----> 28▲1	20▼-4	20▲1	18▼-5	24▼-1	27▲1	21▲1	17=	22=	30▼-1	17▲5	9=	11▲1	6=	3=	1▲1	1=	1=
FI		-----> 49▲4	16▼-1	43▲1	25▼-4	14▼-1	22▲1	18▼-4	18=	10▼-1	19▲1	13=	9▲1	7=	6▲1	3=	1=	0=	2=
SE		-----> 39▲6	23▼-8	38▲1	33▼-6	19▲5	20▲1	23▲1	14▲1	14▼-2	11=	7▼-1	10▲2	9=	9=	3=	2▲1	0▼-1	2▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 569 – EU challenges and priorities





























Fieldwork: 03.09-10.09.2025 / %, Base (EU27): n=25 893 – All respondents

▼▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?














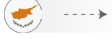














**Overall, [YOUR COUNTRY] benefits (economically, socially and culturally) from being a member of the EU**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27		27	40	17	10	6
BE		31	41	13	7	8
BG		26	32	21	18	3
CZ		15	38	26	14	7
DK		46	32	12	6	4
DE		28	41	15	11	5
EE		29	50	13	5	3
IE		41	39	11	5	4
EL		25	39	21	12	3
ES		37	39	13	6	5
FR		13	39	20	20	8
HR		25	49	17	6	3
IT		22	40	22	10	6
CY		18	44	26	9	3
LV		26	46	16	8	4
LT		51	35	7	3	4
LU		42	40	10	4	4
HU		37	31	19	8	5
MT		39	47	9	3	2
NL		35	37	14	8	6
AT		22	37	22	15	4
PL		36	41	10	6	7
PT		39	43	10	3	5
RO		34	37	17	9	3
SI		19	49	20	7	5
SK		28	36	20	10	6
FI		21	46	17	9	7
SE		21	42	20	12	5

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities


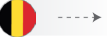
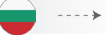

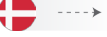
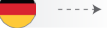
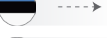
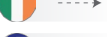
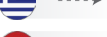
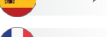
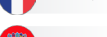
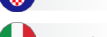
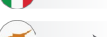
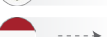
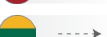
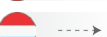
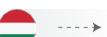

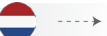
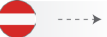
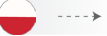

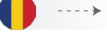
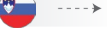
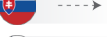
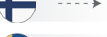
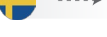

Q8\_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should take action to help EU industries to become more competitive and decarbonise (i.e. reduce their carbon emissions)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27		36	45	9	5	5
BE		33	45	10	6	6
BG		39	38	11	8	4
CZ		18	43	20	11	8
DK		35	42	10	4	9
DE		34	45	10	6	5
EE		17	54	15	8	6
IE		36	48	9	3	4
EL		39	42	9	6	4
ES		46	40	7	3	4
FR		34	50	7	4	5
HR		43	47	7	2	1
IT		41	47	6	3	3
CY		54	33	5	2	6
LV		27	49	12	3	9
LT		37	47	9	3	4
LU		34	43	15	4	4
HU		44	44	7	2	3
MT		51	38	6	4	1
NL		32	42	13	7	6
AT		36	43	11	5	5
PL		26	44	11	10	9
PT		51	39	5	2	3
RO		42	41	10	4	3
SI		25	52	13	5	5
SK		32	47	10	4	7
FI		37	45	11	3	4
SE		33	41	12	7	7

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EU challenges and priorities





























Q8\_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
**The EU should take action to support fairness across social groups and generations**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27		35	47	9	4	5
BE		32	48	10	4	6
BG		43	41	8	5	3
CZ		29	51	11	4	5
DK		34	42	11	5	8
DE		31	44	14	6	5
EE		25	58	9	3	5
IE		38	50	6	2	4
EL		49	40	6	2	3
ES		44	42	7	2	5
FR		26	52	9	6	7
HR		40	49	6	2	3
IT		39	49	6	2	4
CY		54	37	4	2	3
LV		41	48	7	1	3
LT		42	46	6	2	4
LU		30	54	11	2	3
HU		35	51	7	3	4
MT		48	40	5	3	4
NL		30	45	13	7	5
AT		30	47	11	6	6
PL		32	49	9	3	7
PT		45	45	5	2	3
RO		44	45	7	1	3
SI		30	55	8	3	4
SK		32	55	7	2	4
FI		37	44	11	4	4
SE		34	40	14	6	6

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EU challenges and priorities

Q9\_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?





























**Member States can achieve better outcomes in trade negotiations and economic partnerships by working together at the EU level rather than acting on their own**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27		37	42	10	4	7
BE		36	45	7	4	8
BG		40	34	13	9	4
CZ		23	46	16	8	7
DK		34	41	11	4	10
DE		35	41	12	5	7
EE		28	53	10	4	5
IE		40	42	8	4	6
EL		40	40	11	4	5
ES		49	36	8	3	4
FR		32	44	10	6	8
HR		37	47	10	2	4
IT		39	41	10	3	7
CY		39	46	9	1	5
LV		31	48	11	4	6
LT		40	47	7	2	4
LU		40	44	7	3	6
HU		38	40	13	4	5
MT		45	42	7	2	4
NL		37	41	11	4	7
AT		35	39	13	6	7
PL		34	44	8	5	9
PT		47	42	6	1	4
RO		40	42	11	4	3
SI		30	49	13	3	5
SK		29	40	17	7	7
FI		33	44	10	4	9
SE		31	42	12	6	9

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities














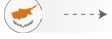














Q9\_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

**The EU should diversify its trade relations with countries all over the world to strengthen its economic independence and support EU businesses, while ensuring all trade partners adhere to EU standards**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27		37	46	8	3	6
BE		37	46	7	3	7
BG		38	42	11	4	5
CZ		27	48	13	5	7
DK		35	43	7	3	12
DE		30	47	11	4	8
EE		25	59	8	3	5
IE		36	49	6	3	6
EL		38	48	7	2	5
ES		50	38	7	1	4
FR		36	50	6	3	5
HR		39	50	6	1	4
IT		39	48	6	1	6
CY		40	47	6	2	5
LV		27	52	8	2	11
LT		41	47	6	1	5
LU		41	47	5	1	6
HU		35	49	8	2	6
MT		45	43	5	1	6
NL		32	44	10	3	11
AT		35	44	8	5	8
PL		30	49	7	4	10
PT		46	47	3	1	3
RO		48	42	6	1	3
SI		36	49	9	3	3
SK		34	49	8	2	7
FI		34	49	8	2	7
SE		34	44	12	3	7














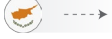














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EU challenges and priorities

Q10\_1 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... **(YOUR COUNTRY)?**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
EU27		10	42	28	18	2
BE		9	50	27	12	2
BG		5	21	38	35	1
CZ		11	42	30	14	3
DK		34	46	14	6	0
DE		14	45	25	15	1
EE		6	48	29	15	2
IE		21	43	22	12	2
EL		5	23	29	42	1
ES		11	41	28	19	1
FR		6	33	32	27	2
HR		7	30	38	23	2
IT		7	42	31	19	1
CY		3	32	41	23	1
LV		6	42	30	18	4
LT		12	52	23	10	3
LU		27	54	11	4	4
HU		8	21	26	43	2
MT		10	35	28	25	2
NL		11	54	24	10	1
AT		15	45	24	15	1
PL		8	52	26	9	5
PT		9	55	27	7	2
RO		5	39	30	25	1
SI		6	44	32	16	2
SK		6	31	35	25	3
FI		15	57	20	6	2
SE		17	53	21	8	1


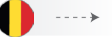
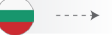
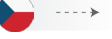
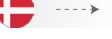
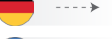
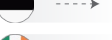
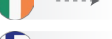
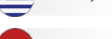
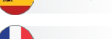
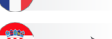
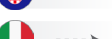
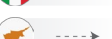
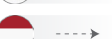
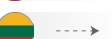
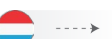
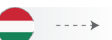
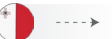

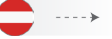
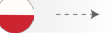
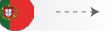
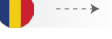
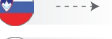
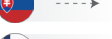
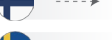
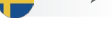
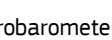
Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q10\_2 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... **the EU?**

		Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
EU27		8	47	26	14	5
BE		6	51	25	13	5
BG		9	37	28	22	4
CZ		7	41	28	19	5
DK		12	53	20	10	5
DE		8	48	25	15	4
EE		5	51	26	11	7
IE		14	52	19	10	5
EL		6	41	31	20	2
ES		13	51	24	7	5
FR		5	37	29	22	7
HR		7	49	29	10	5
IT		7	48	30	11	4
CY		4	41	37	13	5
LV		6	52	25	9	8
LT		14	57	16	6	7
LU		14	54	23	6	3
HU		9	46	25	15	5
MT		6	54	24	9	7
NL		6	48	28	13	5
AT		7	41	28	21	3
PL		12	52	18	12	6
PT		7	62	22	4	5
RO		11	51	22	13	3
SI		5	46	31	15	3
SK		9	39	28	19	5
FI		7	55	24	8	6
SE		7	53	23	11	6

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EU challenges and priorities

Q11 How important is the role of civil society (associations, NGOs) in promoting and protecting democracy and common values, including in terms of fostering a well-informed and pluralistic democratic debate?

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EU27		29	46	12	6	7
BE		24	48	12	5	11
BG		49	37	9	4	1
CZ		23	46	15	6	10
DK		33	45	8	3	11
DE		29	47	10	5	9
EE		24	52	11	3	10
IE		33	46	9	4	8
EL		23	32	24	17	4
ES		28	45	16	6	5
FR		23	44	16	10	7
HR		21	52	17	4	6
IT		28	46	12	8	6
CY		34	37	11	8	10
LV		22	46	13	5	14
LT		26	51	12	2	9
LU		32	48	10	3	7
HU		38	45	8	4	5
MT		52	35	7	3	3
NL		24	46	14	3	13
AT		23	46	14	9	8
PL		41	47	5	2	5
PT		35	50	9	2	4
RO		34	42	12	7	5
SI		21	49	19	7	4
SK		30	39	12	10	9
FI		26	52	13	2	7
SE		40	47	6	1	6



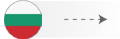


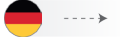
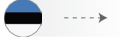
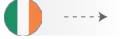
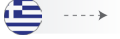
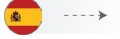

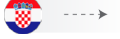

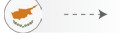
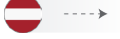
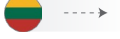
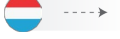
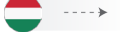

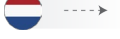
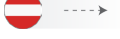




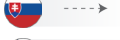
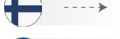
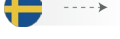
Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q12 In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	Growing distrust and scepticism towards democratic institutions	Propaganda and false and/or misleading information from a non-democratic foreign source	Covert foreign interference in the politics and economy of [COUNTRY], including through financing of domestic actors	Lack of engagement and interest in politics and elections among regular citizens	Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	Lack of knowledge among voters about the functioning of democratic processes	Lack of media freedom and media diversity	Destabilisation of electoral infrastructure or processes, such as cyber-attacks	Lack of integrity of the electoral system	Other	None	Don't know
EU27		37▲3	35▼-1	33▲2	30=	26▼-1	22▲2	19=	17▲1	15▼-2	15▲3	2=	1=	3▼-2
BE		35▲4	29▲1	29=	31▼-2	27▲4	22▲2	22▲2	15=	18▲1	14▲1	2▼-1	1▼-1	5▼-1
BG		25▼-1	34▼-7	28▲3	42▼-6	24▼-5	27▲6	17=	22▲4	12▼-2	27▲5	1▼-1	1▼-1	2=
CZ		38▲2	32▼-3	24▼-3	35▲2	18▼-2	25▲3	17▲2	19▲3	14▼-3	7=	3=	2=	3▼-2
DK		40▲5	30▼-2	36▲1	32▲4	24▼-2	19▲1	21▲3	11▼-1	19▼-2	6▼-2	2=	1=	8=
DE		37▲2	40▲1	37▲3	26▼-4	24▲3	26▲5	21=	13▲1	14▼-6	7▼-1	4▲1	2=	3▼-2
EE		40▲1	40=	39▼-2	36▲2	27▼-4	21▲3	16=	16▲3	12▲1	25▲5	1=	0▼-1	1▼-2
IE		40▼-3	34▲5	37▲1	27▼-2	28▲2	24▲4	25▲1	13▼-1	18▼-1	13▲1	2=	0▼-1	3=
EL		31▲4	37=	27▲4	29▲1	39▼-2	23▲4	21▼-2	30▲4	7▼-4	18=	1=	1=	1▼-3
ES		40▲3	41▼-1	29=	27▼-1	25▼-2	18▲4	16▼-1	20▼-1	14▼-2	18▲4	3=	2=	2▼-2
FR		31▼-1	27=	33▲1	33▲3	28▼-3	24▲3	18▼-2	18▲6	20▲2	20▲7	3▲2	1▼-1	3▼-2
HR		37▲2	35▼-3	27▲2	34▼-1	34▼-3	25▲1	25▼-2	21▲4	12▲1	15▲2	2▲1	0▼-1	2=
IT		33▲8	40▼-2	25▲2	29▲2	36=	25▼-1	18▲2	17▼-3	14=	12▲1	1=	1=	2▼-2
CY		38▲10	39▼-3	22▲2	30▲4	41▲6	22▼-1	25▼-1	16▼-1	7▼-2	17=	1=	0▼-2	4▼-1
LV		34▲3	34▼-3	35▼-1	37▼-3	36▼-2	24▲5	16▼-1	17▲2	9▲2	11▲5	1=	1=	2▼-3
LT		34▼-1	29▼-5	48▼-2	38▲5	25▼-5	14▲2	17▲2	13▲2	15=	20▲7	2▲1	0=	2▼-1
LU		41▼-1	44▼-3	33▲1	28▲1	29▼-2	25▲7	26▼-2	13▲2	14▲4	10▲5	2=	1=	3▼-1
HU		47▲6	19▼-5	32▲2	28▼-3	16▼-1	19=	16▼-2	28▲2	14▲3	30▲4	3=	1=	5=
MT		46=	33▼-3	29=	23=	33▲1	23=	28▼-1	23▲6	11▲3	18▲5	4▲2	0▼-2	1▼-2
NL		41▲2	38▼-1	37▲4	33=	21▲1	16▲3	20▲3	10▼-2	18▼-1	11▲4	3=	2=	4▼-3
AT		38▲1	37▼-3	33▲1	29▲2	24▲1	29▲4	23▼-3	14=	13=	9=	3=	1=	3▲1
PL		42▲6	27▼-7	42▲5	29▼-1	21▼-1	19▲2	17=	22▲2	16▼-2	23▲4	1=	0▼-1	3▼-1
PT		37▲1	36▼-8	29▼-1	33▲2	33▼-7	19▲4	24▲1	15▲1	16▲1	13▲2	1=	1=	4▲1
RO		43▲4	34▼-7	37▲3	34▲7	16▼-4	18▲2	23▼-3	16=	22▲5	18▲3	2=	1=	2▼-1
SI		38▲1	37▼-7	27▼-1	38=	30▲6	25▲4	14▲2	24▼-1	9▼-4	15▲2	2▼-1	1=	2▼-2
SK		46▲1	31▼-2	36▼-2	39▲2	21▲2	19▼-1	15=	20▼-1	14▲1	8▼-1	1=	1=	4=
FI		43▲3	35▼-2	37▼-1	27▲2	34▲1	19▲5	13=	15▲1	16▼-2	10▲2	1▼-1	1=	4▼-1
SE		42▲2	25▼-1	39▲3	33▲3	27▲2	19▲1	22▲1	18▲1	17▲2	10▲1	2=	1=	4▼-3



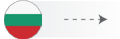


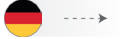
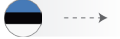
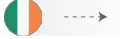
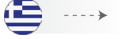
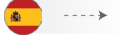

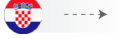

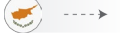
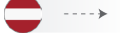
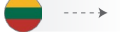
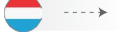
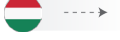

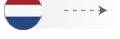
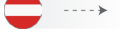




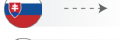
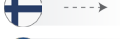
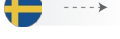
Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q13 How confident are you in the strength of the EU's democracy in the next five years?

		Very confident	Somewhat confident	Somewhat unconfident	Very unconfident	Don't know
EU27		9▼-1	43▼-2	29▲1	15▲2	4=
BE		9▲3	40▼-4	34▲2	13=	4▼-1
BG		8▼-4	37▼-3	24▲1	28▲7	3▼-1
CZ		8=	35▼-3	31=	17=	9▲3
DK		16=	49▲2	22▼-2	8▲2	5▼-2
DE		8▼-1	45▼-4	28▲3	14▲1	5▲1
EE		8▼-1	40▼-6	30▲3	18▲3	4▲1
IE		16▼-3	50=	20▲1	8=	6▲2
EL		11▼-2	37▲1	32=	18▲2	2▼-1
ES		12=	39▼-1	33▼-2	14▲3	2=
FR		4▼-4	36▼-3	36▲4	21▲5	3▼-2
HR		9▼-1	54▲1	23▲2	12▼-2	2=
IT		9▲2	44▼-5	31▲2	12▲2	4▼-1
CY		8▼-4	46▲5	33▼-3	10▲1	3▲1
LV		7▼-1	42▼-10	29▲5	15▲5	7▲1
LT		19▲1	55▼-3	14▼-2	8▲2	4▲2
LU		4▼-1	52▲1	33▼-1	8▲1	3=
HU		15▲1	37=	28▲1	17▼-2	3=
MT		9▼-1	53▼-6	24▲7	10▲1	4▼-1
NL		11▼-1	46▼-3	29▲3	10▲1	4=
AT		7▼-1	38▼-6	34▲1	17▲5	4▲1
PL		7▼-2	47▲3	23▼-2	15▼-2	8▲3
PT		13▼-1	55▼-3	20=	9▲2	3▲2
RO		15▼-6	49▲2	19▼-2	15▲7	2▼-1
SI		5▼-1	29▼-2	39=	24▲4	3▼-1
SK		9=	40▼-4	31▲2	14▲1	6▲1
FI		10▲1	58▼-3	21▲1	7▲1	4=
SE		14▲2	50▼-1	21▼-1	9▼-1	6▲1

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EU challenges and priorities

Q14 How confident are you in the performance of the EU's economy in the next five years?

		Very confident	Somewhat confident	Somewhat unconfident	Very unconfident	Don't know
EU27		8=	40▼-2	32=	16▲3	4▼-1
BE		6▲1	38▼-1	38=	14▲1	4▼-1
BG		10▼-1	37▼-6	25▲1	26▲6	2=
CZ		8▼-1	34▼-2	30▲3	23▼-3	5▲3
DK		11=	44▼-1	30▲1	8▲1	7▼-1
DE		7▼-1	43▼-1	30=	15▲3	5▼-1
EE		5=	36▼-3	35▲1	21▲2	3=
IE		13▼-4	48▼-1	25▲2	9▲2	5▲1
EL		6▼-2	27▼-5	40▲3	24▲4	3=
ES		10▲1	34▼-3	35▼-4	18▲5	3▲1
FR		3▼-5	30▼-3	40▲1	23▲7	4=
HR		10=	55▼-1	22=	11=	2▲1
IT		7▲2	40▼-6	36▲3	13▲3	4▼-2
CY		4=	35▲3	43▼-2	15=	3▼-1
LV		7▲1	42▼-6	30▼-1	13▲5	8▲1
LT		17=	54▼-7	15▲1	9▲3	5▲3
LU		3▼-1	47▼-4	35=	10▲4	5▲1
HU		12=	39=	28▼-1	19▲1	2=
MT		8▼-1	50▼-6	28▲6	11▲4	3▼-3
NL		9▲1	45▼-5	32▲2	11▲2	3=
AT		5▼-3	33▼-7	36=	21▲9	5▲1
PL		9▲1	45▲2	23▼-3	15▼-1	8▲1
PT		11▼-1	50▼-6	26▲1	10▲4	3▲2
RO		14▼-5	49=	20▼-2	15▲7	2=
SI		5▼-1	28▼-8	42▲4	23▲6	2▼-1
SK		9▲2	37▼-6	34▲3	14=	6▲1
FI		8▲1	51▼-4	28▲2	8▲1	5=
SE		9▼-1	48▲1	25=	10=	8=





























Flash Eurobarometer 569 – EU challenges and priorities

Fieldwork: 03.09-10.09.2025 / %, Base (EU27): n=25 893 – All respondents

▼▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

Flash Eurobarometer 569  
EU challenges and priorities

Q15 How concerned are you about the EU's security in the next five years?

		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not concerned at all	Don't know
EU27	 ---->	18▲1	48▲1	24▼-2	6=	4=
BE	 ---->	24▲5	50▲2	17▼-7	6=	3=
BG	 ---->	17▼-1	45=	23▼-3	12▲4	3=
CZ	 ---->	21▼-3	47▲3	20▼-2	8▲1	4▲1
DK	 ---->	12▼-1	53▲3	27▼-1	4=	4▼-1
DE	 ---->	16▲1	47▲4	27▼-4	6=	4▼-1
EE	 ---->	17▲1	48=	26▼-2	6▲1	3=
IE	 ---->	20=	47=	23=	5▼-1	5▲1
EL	 ---->	19=	49▲2	23▼-1	7▼-1	2=
ES	 ---->	21▲2	46▼-2	25▼-1	5=	3▲1
FR	 ---->	22=	50▲2	20▼-1	5▼-1	3=
HR	 ---->	23▲4	50▼-1	22=	4▼-2	1▼-1
IT	 ---->	14▲3	47▼-1	27▼-3	7▲2	5▼-1
CY	 ---->	17▼-4	55▲3	21=	5=	2▲1
LV	 ---->	31▲3	40▼-4	16▼-4	9▲4	4▲1
LT	 ---->	24▲6	48▼-7	17=	9▲1	2=
LU	 ---->	24▲7	46▼-8	24▲1	4▲1	2▼-1
HU	 ---->	14▼-4	47▼-1	26▲5	9=	4=
MT	 ---->	21▲2	54▲7	17▼-10	4=	4▲1
NL	 ---->	16▲5	48=	27▼-5	6=	3=
AT	 ---->	21▲1	46▼-1	21▼-2	9▲2	3=
PL	 ---->	25▲2	50▲2	14▼-3	4▼-3	7▲2
PT	 ---->	19▲2	57▼-3	18▼-2	3▲1	3▲2
RO	 ---->	20▲2	49=	22▼-3	7▲1	2=
SI	 ---->	18▲1	42=	30▼-2	8▲2	2▼-1
SK	 ---->	14=	44▼-4	27=	10▲3	5▲1
FI	 ---->	13▲2	47▲4	32▼-6	5▲1	3▼-1
SE	 ---->	10=	42▲5	36▼-2	7▼-2	5▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 569 – EU challenges and priorities

Fieldwork: 03.09-10.09.2025 / %, Base (EU27): n=25 893 – All respondents

▼▲ Trend 2025-2024 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 550, June-July 2024)

