



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 105

Public opinion in the European Union

FIRST RESULTS REPORT

MARCH – APRIL 2026



This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

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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Introduction



This report details the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of spring 2026 (ST105) in the 27 Member States¹ of the European Union (EU27). All the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions are detailed in the data annex. The survey was carried out between 12 March and 5 April 2026.

The war in Ukraine

Since the previous Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2025 (ST104, carried out in October–November 2025), the European Union has continued to stand firmly behind Ukraine as Russia's war of aggression drags on into its fifth year. Since the start of Russia's military aggression, the EU and its Member States have provided €193.3 billion in total assistance to Ukraine². At the European Council of 19 March 2026, leaders reaffirmed continued support for Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders³. The following EU actions in solidarity with Ukraine have been taken since the previous Standard Eurobarometer survey of autumn 2025⁴:

- On 23 October 2025, the EU adopted its 19th package of sanctions against Russia. The package introduced a phased ban on imports of Russian liquefied natural gas (LNG), as well as additional sanctions on Russian banks, crypto exchanges, and shadow fleet vessels. These sanctions were later extended for an additional six months on late December 2025⁵
- On 24 February 2026, exactly four years after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in Ukraine by a vote of 107 in favour, 12 against, and 51 abstentions⁶.
- On 14 March 2026, the Council extended individual restrictive measures against those undermining Ukraine's territorial integrity for a further six months, until 15 September 2026, maintaining more than 2,700 sanctioned entities on the list⁷.

- In December 2025, the EU leaders agreed to provide Ukraine with a €90 billion support loan for 2026–2027, comprising €30 billion in macro-financial assistance and €60 billion for defence and military equipment.
- On 19 March 2026, the European Council urged that the first payment to Ukraine be disbursed by early April and called on partner countries to help close a remaining €30 billion funding gap. Earlier, on 11 February 2026, the European Parliament approved an EU loan package to support Ukraine. Diplomatic efforts to ensure just and lasting peace for Ukraine continued throughout the period. On 6 January 2026, the 'Coalition of the Willing', composed of 35 countries, met in Paris, France, and agreed to a framework for robust security guarantees for Ukraine, including the participation in a proposed US-led ceasefire monitoring mechanism, and binding commitments to support Ukraine in case of future attacks⁸. US-brokered peace talks between Russia and Ukraine continued on multiple tracks but remained inconclusive at the time of the fieldwork.

The Middle East crisis and the conflict in Iran and Lebanon

The Gaza ceasefire brokered in October 2025 has remained in effect since then, though marred by persistent allegations of violations. In November 2025, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2803, endorsing the US-backed Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict, welcoming the establishment of the Board of Peace, and authorising the deployment of an International Stabilisation Force⁹. The Board of Peace met for the first time in Washington on 18 February 2026, attended by 27 countries.

A major escalation reshaped the wider Middle East: in late December 2025 and January 2026, large-scale anti-government protests erupted across Iran, driven by economic crisis and the collapse of the rial. The Iranian security forces' violent repression of protesters resulted in

¹ Some questions were also asked in 11 other countries or territories between 12 March and 1 April 2026: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence), Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

² [EU solidarity with Ukraine - European Commission](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/22/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-extends-economic-sanctions-for-a-further-6-months/)

³ [European Council, 19 March 2026, Ukraine – Consilium: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/19/european-council-19-march-2026-ukraine/](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/19/european-council-19-march-2026-ukraine/)

⁴ [Timeline – EU response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine – Consilium: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions-against-russia/timeline-sanctions-against-russia/](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions-against-russia/timeline-sanctions-against-russia/)

⁵ [Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: Council extends economic sanctions for a further 6 months – Consilium, 22 December 2025:](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/22/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-extends-economic-sanctions-for-a-further-6-months-)

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/22/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-extends-economic-sanctions-for-a-further-6-months/>

⁶ [UN General Assembly resolution on Ukraine, 24 February 2026: https://press.un.org/en/2026/ga12752.doc.htm](https://press.un.org/en/2026/ga12752.doc.htm)

⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/16/russian-hybrid-threats-four-individuals-added-to-eu-sanctions-list-for-information-manipulation-activities/>

⁸ [Paris Declaration – Robust Security Guarantees for a Solid and Lasting Peace in Ukraine – Consilium, 6 January 2026: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/01/06/robust-security-guarantees-for-a-solid-and-lasting-peace-in-ukraine-statement-of-the-coalition-of-the-willing-issued-by-france/](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/01/06/robust-security-guarantees-for-a-solid-and-lasting-peace-in-ukraine-statement-of-the-coalition-of-the-willing-issued-by-france/)

⁹ <https://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16225.doc.htm>

thousands of deaths and drew widespread international condemnation, including from the EU¹⁰.

On 28 February 2026, the US and Israel launched a joint military operation against Iran, killing Ayatollah Ali Khamenei along with other senior officials, and hitting nuclear sites, military and civilian infrastructure. Iran struck back with missiles and drones aimed at Israel and at US and Western military bases across the Gulf – including in Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. It also attacked civilian infrastructure, including oil, gas, and water facilities in Gulf states¹¹. The partial closure of the Strait of Hormuz – through which around 20% of the world's oil and large amounts of liquefied natural gas pass – pushed up energy prices sharply, with knock-on effects for the EU's energy supply and inflation.

At its meeting on 19 March 2026, the European Council called for calm and restraint, condemned Iran's strikes on countries in the region, and expressed solidarity with those affected. It also called for a halt to attacks on energy and water facilities and noted the broader economic impact of the conflict^{12,13}.

That same day, the leaders of France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands – joined by other partner countries, such as the United-Kingdom, Canada and Japan¹⁴ – issued a joint statement on the Strait of Hormuz. They condemned Iran's attacks on ships and civilian infrastructure, called for an immediate stop to strikes on energy sites, and said they were ready to help keep the Strait open to shipping. They also welcomed the International Energy Agency's decision to release emergency oil reserves.

The conflict also involved Lebanon, where hostilities resumed despite a ceasefire agreement that had formally been in place. Hezbollah, the Lebanese Shia political and military organisation, which has close ties with Iran, fired rockets into Israel on 2 March 2026, following months of reported near-daily Israeli strikes and reported ceasefire violations by both Israeli forces and Hezbollah¹⁵. Israel responded with an intensified air campaign and a ground invasion of southern Lebanon, issuing mass evacuation orders for civilians living south of the Litani River¹⁶.

Since early March, thousands of people have been killed or wounded in Lebanon, and more than one million people have been displaced¹⁷. The escalation has also placed

United Nations peacekeepers at significant risk: several members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were killed in separate incidents amid exchanges of fire between Israeli forces and Hezbollah, with investigations ongoing into the circumstances of their deaths¹⁸.

The economy

According to the March 2026 ECB staff macroeconomic projections¹⁹, euro area GDP growth was projected at 0.9% in 2026, while inflation was expected to reach 2.6%, reflecting the impact of the conflict in the Middle East on energy prices. These figures were less favourable than those in the European Commission's Autumn 2025 Economic Forecast, published in November 2025²⁰, which projected GDP growth of 1.4% for the EU and 1.2% for the euro area in 2026, along with inflation of 2.1% in the EU and 1.9% in the euro area.

At 6.0% in March 2026, the EU unemployment rate²¹ was the same than a year earlier. In the euro area, it was 6.2%, down from 6.3% in March 2025.

Bulgaria joined the euro area on 1 January 2026, bringing the total number of euro area Member States to 21.

European security and defence

Since autumn 2025, the EU has taken further steps to strengthen its defence readiness. On 8 December 2025, the Council adopted the European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP), providing €1.5 billion in grants for the period 2025–2027. On 17 February 2026, the Council activated the national escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact for Austria, bringing the total number of Member States benefiting from additional budgetary flexibility for defence spending to 17. These measures complement the Security Action for Europe (SAFE) instrument, adopted in May 2025, which provides up to €150 billion in loans to support Member States' defence investments through common procurement²².

At the European Council of 19 March 2026, leaders reiterated that Europe must become more sovereign and better equipped to deal with threats. They reviewed progress on defence readiness and called for more concrete

¹⁰ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-geneva/eu-statement-special-session-human-rights-situation-iran_en

¹¹ <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/whatsinblue/2026/02/emergency-meeting-on-the-military-escalation-in-the-middle-east.php>

¹² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/european-council/2026/03/19/>

¹³ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/19/european-council-conclusions-on-middle-east/>

¹⁴ [Joint statement from the leaders of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada and others on the Strait of Hormuz: 19 March 2026 – GOV.UK.](https://www.gov.uk/joint-statement-from-the-leaders-of-the-united-kingdom-france-germany-italy-the-netherlands-japan-canada-and-others-on-the-strait-of-hormuz-19-march-2026)

¹⁵ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/lebanon-statement-high-representative-recent-developments_en

¹⁶ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/19/european-council-conclusions-on-middle-east/>

¹⁷ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/lebanon-statement-spokesperson-recent-developments_en

¹⁸ [UN condemns killing of two more peacekeepers in Lebanon | UN News](https://www.un.org/press/en/2026/20260319.unifil.killing.peacekeepers.htm)

¹⁹ [Economic Bulletin Issue 2, 2026, ECB](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/20260319/economic-bulletin-2026-03-19.en.html)

²⁰ [European Economic Forecast Autumn 2025 – Economy and Finance](https://www.eco.finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-autumn-2025)

²¹ [Euro indicators dashboard – Eurostat](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&plugin=1)

²² [European defence readiness – Consilium](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/08/european-defence-industry-programme/)

projects, including the acceleration of production of air defence systems, ammunition, drones and missiles²⁸.

Elections in the EU since the Autumn 2025 survey²³

- In **Czechia**, Andrej Babiš (ANO) was appointed Prime Minister on 9 December 2025, following the October 2025 general elections.
- In **Portugal**, the second round of the presidential election took place on 8 February 2026 resulting in centre left candidate Seguro's victory with 66.7% against 33.3% for Ventura. Turnout reached 50.1%. It was the first presidential runoff in Portugal in forty years.
- In **Slovenia**, parliamentary elections held on 22 March 2026 resulted in incumbent Prime Minister Robert Golob's centre-left Freedom Movement (Svoboda) obtaining 28.6% of the vote and 29 seats, narrowly ahead of the conservative Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) led by Janez Janša, with 28.0% and 28 seats. Neither party secured the 46 seats required for a majority, leaving coalition negotiations ahead. Turnout stood at 69.3%.
- In **Denmark**, snap general elections held on 24 March 2026 resulted in Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen's Social Democrats (SD) obtaining 21.9% of the vote and 38 seats, down from 50 seats in 2022. Neither the left-leaning bloc (84 seats) nor the right-leaning bloc (77 seats) secured the 90 seats needed for a majority in the 179-seat Folketing. The centrist Moderate party, with 14 seats, was expected to play a decisive role in government formation talks.

Other major events at the global level since November 2025

- US trade policy remained a source of uncertainty. A US-EU framework agreement on reciprocal, fair and balanced trade, reached in August 2025, established a headline tariff rate of 15% with exemptions for certain sectors, but continued to weigh on EU export expectations.
- On 3 January 2026, US special forces captured Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro and his wife Cilia Flores during a large-scale military operation in Caracas (Operation Absolute Resolve). The couple was transferred to the United States and

taken into federal custody in New York to face narco-terrorism, drug trafficking and weapons charges under a 2020 indictment. The EU's foreign policy chief Kaja Kallas, while recalling that the EU had long considered Maduro to lack legitimacy, called for restraint and stressed the need to respect international law and the UN Charter^{24,25}.

Caveat on the use of the term 'Majority' in the Standard Eurobarometer

In this report, when describing dichotomous questions (e.g. agree vs disagree; for vs against; positive vs negative, etc.), the term majority is used to refer to the net difference between one response category (or group of categories) and its opposite.

For example, **a majority of respondents agree with statement X in 26 countries** is used when, in each of those countries, the difference between the percentage agreeing (for example, respondents who have answered 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree') and the percentage disagreeing is positive — even if neither side exceeds 50%. This will include cases when 46% agree, 44% disagree, and 10% don't know. When referring specifically to countries where 50% or more of respondents chose a particular answer (e.g. 'agree'), it is indicated: **in 25 countries, at least half of the respondents agree with this statement**.

²³ <https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/publications/observatoire-des-elections-en-europe/2025>

²⁴ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/20/european-council-conclusions/pdf/>

²⁵ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/screen/home>

Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ('Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement' Unit)²⁹. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation²⁶ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered 'sensitive'.

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community	CY (TCC)		
Albania	AL	Kosovo ²⁷	XK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	North Macedonia	MK
Georgia	GE	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME		
The United Kingdom	UK		

European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR, BG	Euro area
CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE	Outside euro area

Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

²⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj/eng>

²⁷ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



I. Europeans and the European Union

1. Trust in national governments, parliaments, and in the European Union

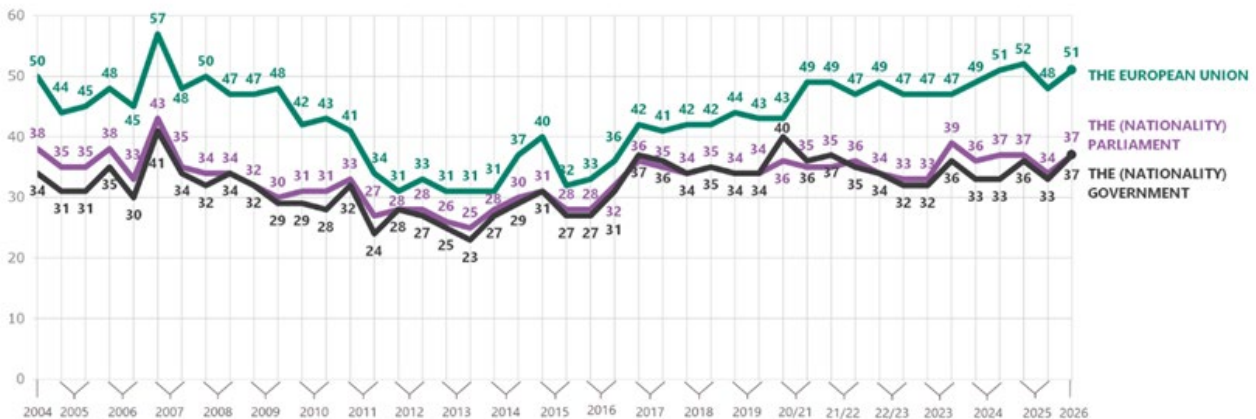
a. Trust in national governments and in the European Union: trend

More than half of EU citizens trust the European Union (51%), after a three-percentage-point increase since autumn 2025 (almost compensating the 4-point decrease observed between the Standard Eurobarometer 103 of spring 2025 and the Standard Eurobarometer 104 of autumn 2025). Trust in the EU remains considerably above that in national political institutions, which has also increased: 37% of citizens trust their national government, up four percentage points (pp), and 37% their national parliaments (+3 pp).

Levels of distrust for the EU (43%, -2 pp), but also for national governments (59%, -4 pp) and national parliaments (58%, -3 pp) have decreased.

Trust in political institutions is almost identical to those observed in the Standard Eurobarometer 103 of spring 2025.

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



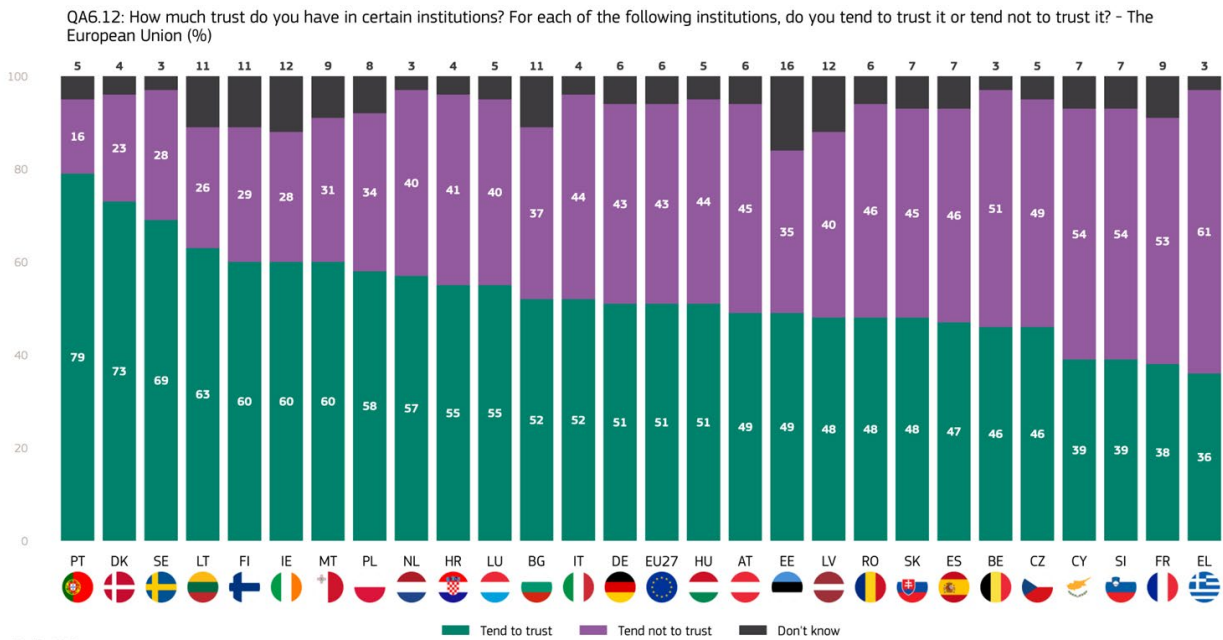
b. Trust in the European Union: national results

In 21 Member States (unchanged compared with autumn 2025 and spring 2025), a majority of the respondents trust the EU.

The highest levels of trust are observed in Portugal (79%), Denmark (73%), and Sweden (69%). In 15 Member States, more than half of the respondents say they trust the EU.

In six Member States, a majority of respondents tend not to trust the EU: Greece (61% 'tend not to trust' vs 36% 'tend to trust'), Slovenia (54% vs 39%), Cyprus (54% vs 39%), France (53% vs 38%), Belgium (51% vs 46%), and Czechia (49% vs 46%).

Compared with the Standard Eurobarometer 104 of autumn 2025, trust in the EU has increased in 13 Member States, declined in 12, and remained unchanged in two. The most important increases are seen in France (38%, +11 pp), Denmark (73%, +9 pp), and Portugal (79%, +8 pp). In contrast, the largest drops are observed in Latvia (48%, -7 pp), Slovakia (48%, -6 pp), Romania (48%, -6 pp), and Hungary (51%, -6 pp).



QA6.12: How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The European Union (%)

		EU27	FR	DK	PT	BG	SE	CY	IT	BE	MT	CZ	FI	LU	IE	DE	HR	NL	PL	SI	AT	EL	ES	EE	LT	HU	RO	SK	LV
Tend to trust	Mar/Apr 2026	51	38	73	79	52	69	39	52	46	60	46	60	55	60	51	55	57	58	39	49	36	47	49	63	51	48	48	48
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▲3	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7
Tend not to trust	Mar/Apr 2026	43	53	23	16	37	28	54	44	51	31	49	29	40	28	43	41	40	34	54	45	61	46	35	26	44	46	45	40
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▼2	▼8	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼4	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲6
Don't know	Mar/Apr 2026	6	9	4	5	11	3	7	4	3	9	5	11	5	12	6	4	3	8	7	6	3	7	16	11	5	6	7	12
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲4	▲1

Mar/Apr 2026

2. Trust in the national government: national results

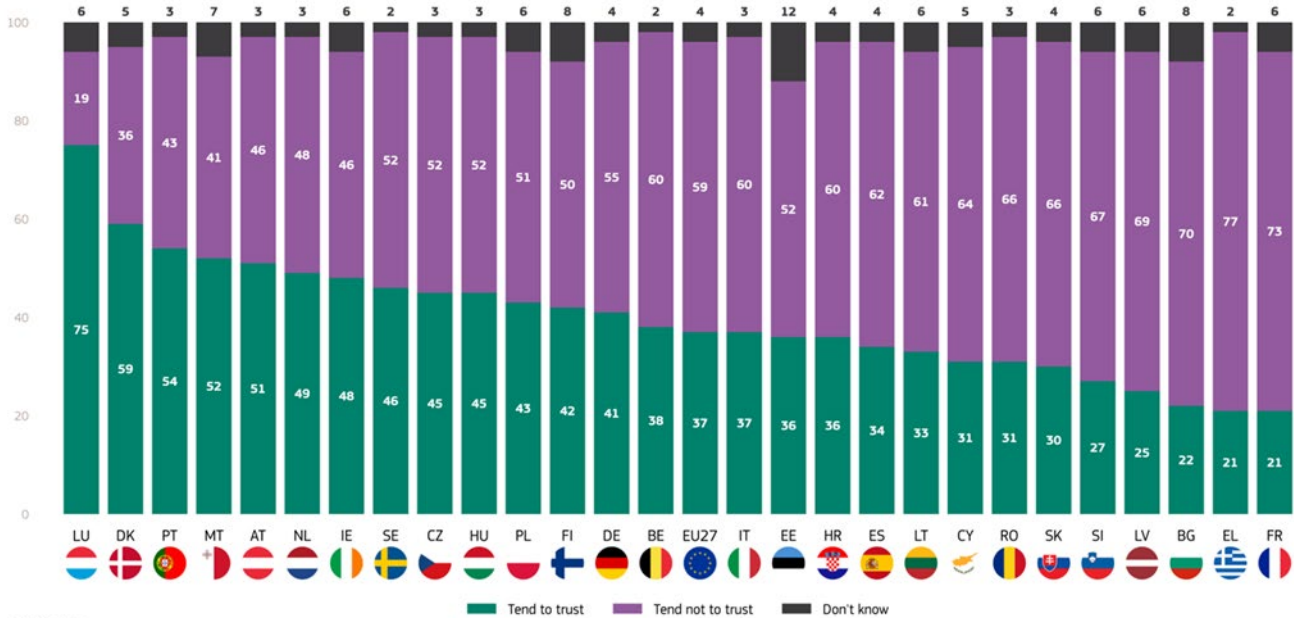
A majority of the population say they tend to trust their national government in seven Member States (up from four in autumn 2025): Luxembourg (75%), Denmark (59%), Portugal (54%), Malta (52%), Austria (51%), the Netherlands (49%) and Ireland (48%) (48% vs 46%).

In contrast, fewer than a quarter of respondents tend to trust their national government in France, Greece (both 21%), and Bulgaria (22%).

Since autumn 2025, trust in the national government has increased in 17 Member States, most strikingly in the Netherlands (49%, +25 percentage points)²⁸, Czechia (45%, +16 pp), France (21%, +12 pp), and Malta (52%, +12 pp).

Trust has decreased in eight countries, most notably in Latvia (25%, -6 pp), Cyprus (31%, -4 pp), Finland (42%, -3 pp) and Bulgaria (22%, -3 pp). Levels of trust have remained unchanged in Estonia and Slovenia.

QA6.10: How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)



QA6.10: How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)

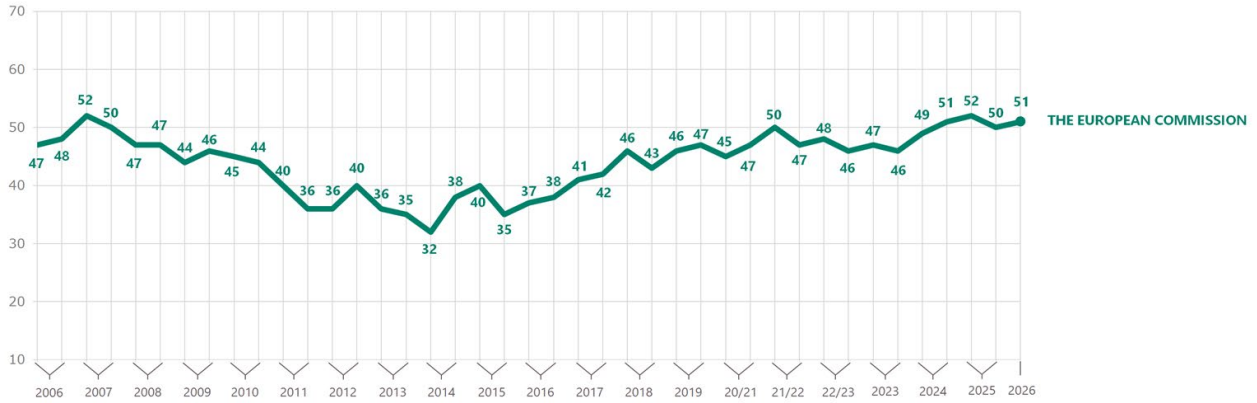
	EU27	NL	CZ	FR	MT	DK	ES	IE	PT	SE	BE	HU	LU	SK	AT	EL	DE	HR	EE	SI	IT	LT	PL	RO	BG	FI	CY	LV	
Tend to trust	Mar/Apr 2026	37	49	45	21	52	59	34	48	54	46	38	45	75	30	51	21	41	36	36	27	37	33	43	31	22	42	31	25
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▲4	▲25	▲16	▲12	▲12	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6
Tend not to trust	Mar/Apr 2026	59	48	52	73	41	36	62	46	43	52	60	52	19	66	46	77	55	60	52	67	60	61	51	66	70	50	64	69
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▼4	▼25	▼15	▼13	▼12	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6	-	▼2	-	▼4	▼2	▼2	-	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	-	▲1	▲5	
Don't know	Mar/Apr 2026	4	3	3	6	7	5	4	6	3	2	2	3	6	4	3	2	4	4	12	6	3	6	6	3	8	8	5	6
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼3	=	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲1	

²⁸ In the Netherlands, general elections were held in October 2025.

a. Trust in the European Commission: trend

Slightly over half of EU citizens trust the **European Commission** (51%, +1 pp since autumn 2025). This is the second highest level ever reached (just one point below the 52% observed in spring 2007 and spring 2025).

QA12 And do you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



3. The image of the European Union

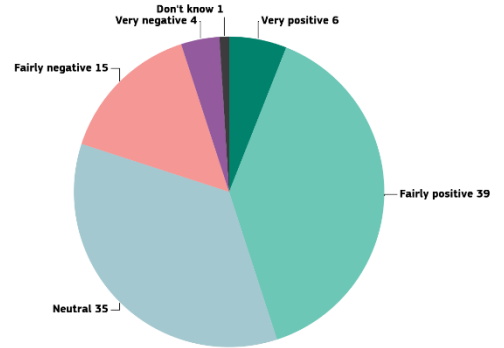
a. The image of the European Union: trend

The proportion of respondents holding a positive image of the EU has increased by three percentage points compared with autumn 2025, to reach 45%.

Meanwhile, the share expressing a neutral view has decreased to 35% (-3 pp).

The proportions holding a negative image (19%) and those responding 'don't know' (1%) remain unchanged.

D78: In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2026 - Oct/Nov 2025)

Mar/Apr 2026

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)



b. The image of the European Union: national results and evolution

A majority of EU citizens hold a positive image of the EU in 21 Member States, with the highest proportion observed in Portugal (69%), followed by Denmark (65%), and Ireland (64%).

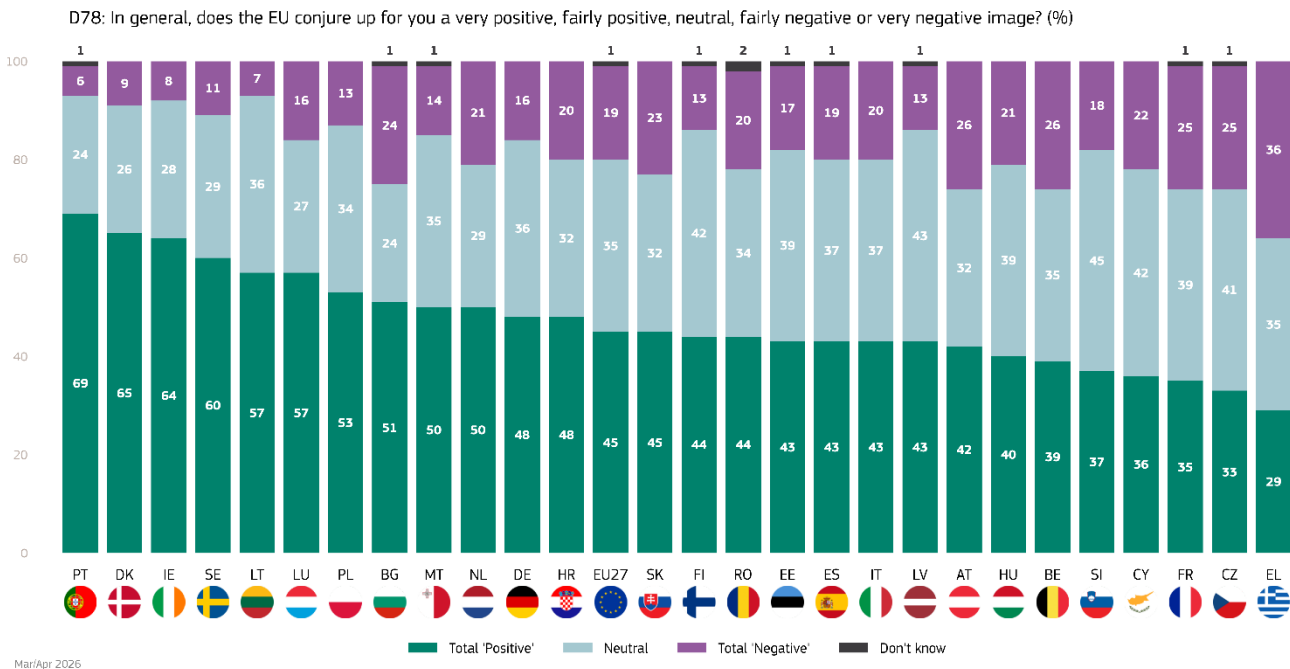
In Slovenia (45%), Cyprus (42%), Czechia (41%), and France (39%), a neutral image of the EU is the most prevalent view, with neutral responses outweighing both positive and negative ones.

In Latvia, public opinion is evenly divided between a positive and a neutral image (43% for both).

Greece stands out as being the only country where a majority of respondents hold a negative image of

the EU (36%, vs 35% neutral and 29% positive). Additionally, at least a quarter of respondents perceive the EU negatively in Austria and Belgium (both 26%), and France and Czechia (both 25%).

Compared with autumn 2025, the proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has risen in 20 Member States, most strikingly in Denmark (65%, +10 pp), Cyprus (36%, +6 pp), and Luxembourg (57%, +6 pp). In contrast, positive perceptions have decreased in six countries, by no more than three percentage points (in Romania, 44%, -3 pp). The proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has remained unchanged in Portugal.



D78: In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)

		EU27	DK	CY	LU	BG	ES	FR	PL	SE	CZ	LT	MT	BE	FI	NL	DE	EE	HR	AT	IE	SK	PT	IT	EL	HU	LV	SI	RO
Total 'Positive'	Mar/Apr 2026	45	65	36	57	51	43	35	53	60	33	57	50	39	44	50	48	43	48	42	64	45	69	43	29	40	43	37	44
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▲3	▲10	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3
Neutral	Mar/Apr 2026	35	26	42	27	24	37	39	34	29	41	36	35	35	42	29	36	39	32	32	28	32	24	37	35	39	43	45	34
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	▼3	▼6	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼4	=	▼8	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼7	▼1	▲2	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼1	▲4	=
Total 'Negative'	Mar/Apr 2026	19	9	22	16	24	19	25	13	11	25	7	14	26	13	21	16	17	20	26	8	23	6	20	36	21	13	18	20
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	=	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼5	▲3	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▼3	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲5	▲1	▼3	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲7	▲5	▲3	▼2	▲4
Don't know	Mar/Apr 2026	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Δ Oct/Nov 2025	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1

4. The future of the European Union

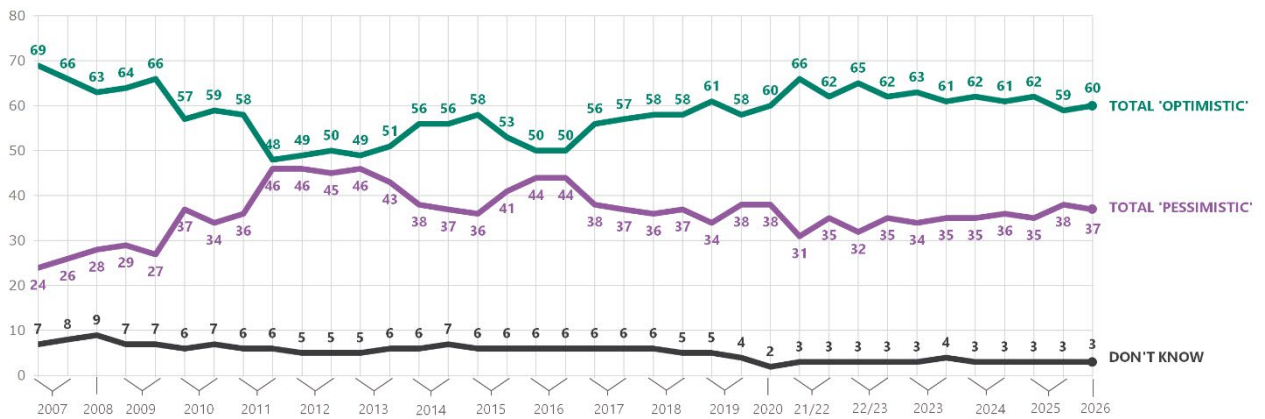
a. The future of the European Union: trend

60% of EU citizens are optimistic about the future of the EU (+1 percentage point compared with autumn 2025).

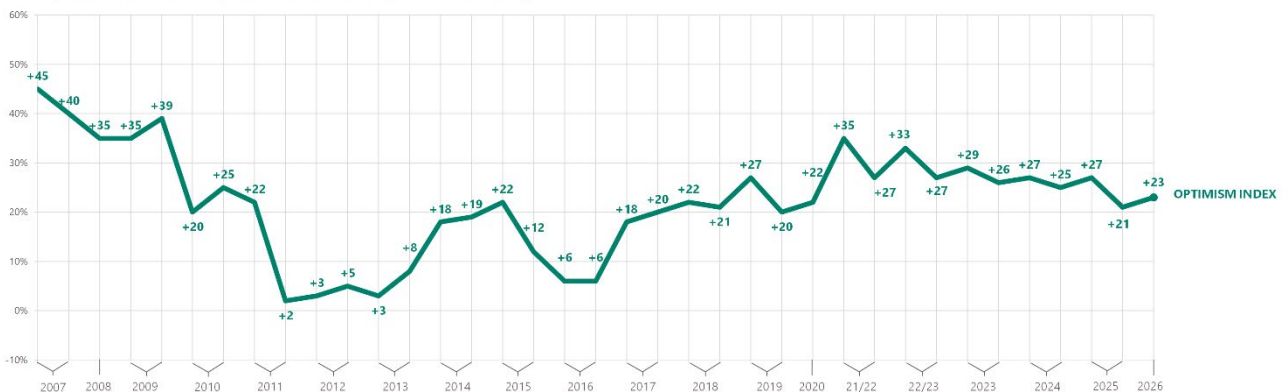
37% are pessimistic (-1 pp), while 3% say they don't know (unchanged).

The optimism index for the future of the European Union has risen by two points and now stands at +23.

QA14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (% - EU)



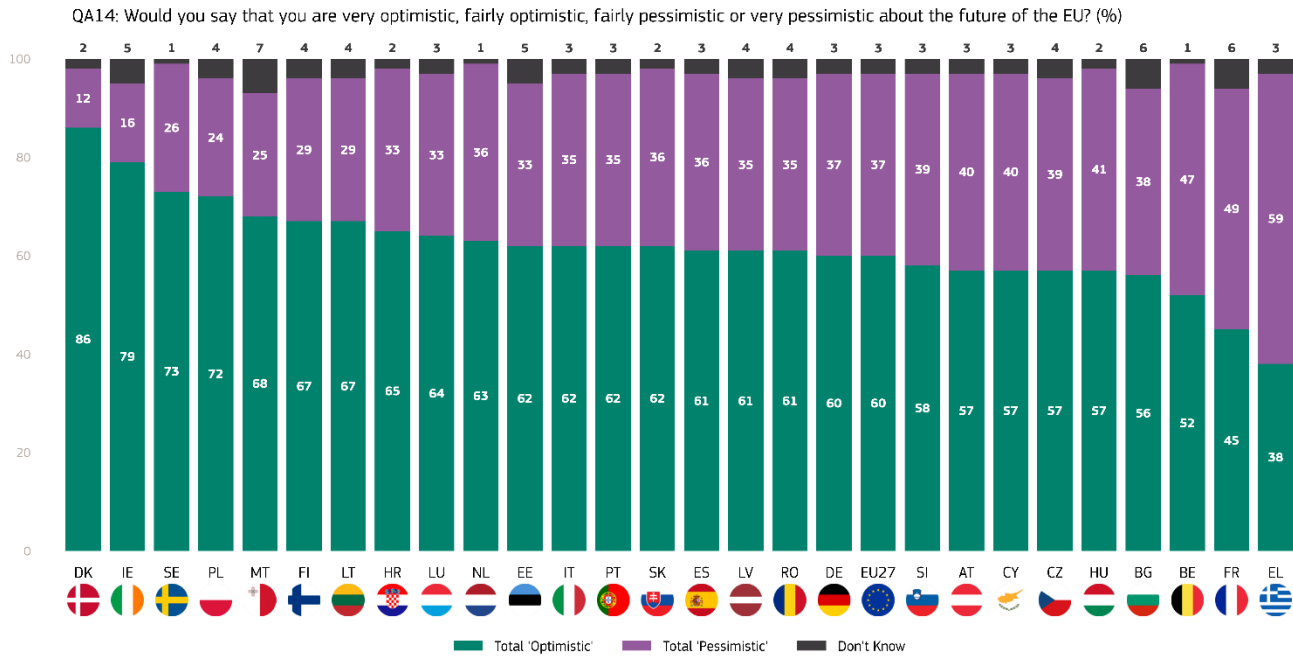
QA14 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC' - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC'))



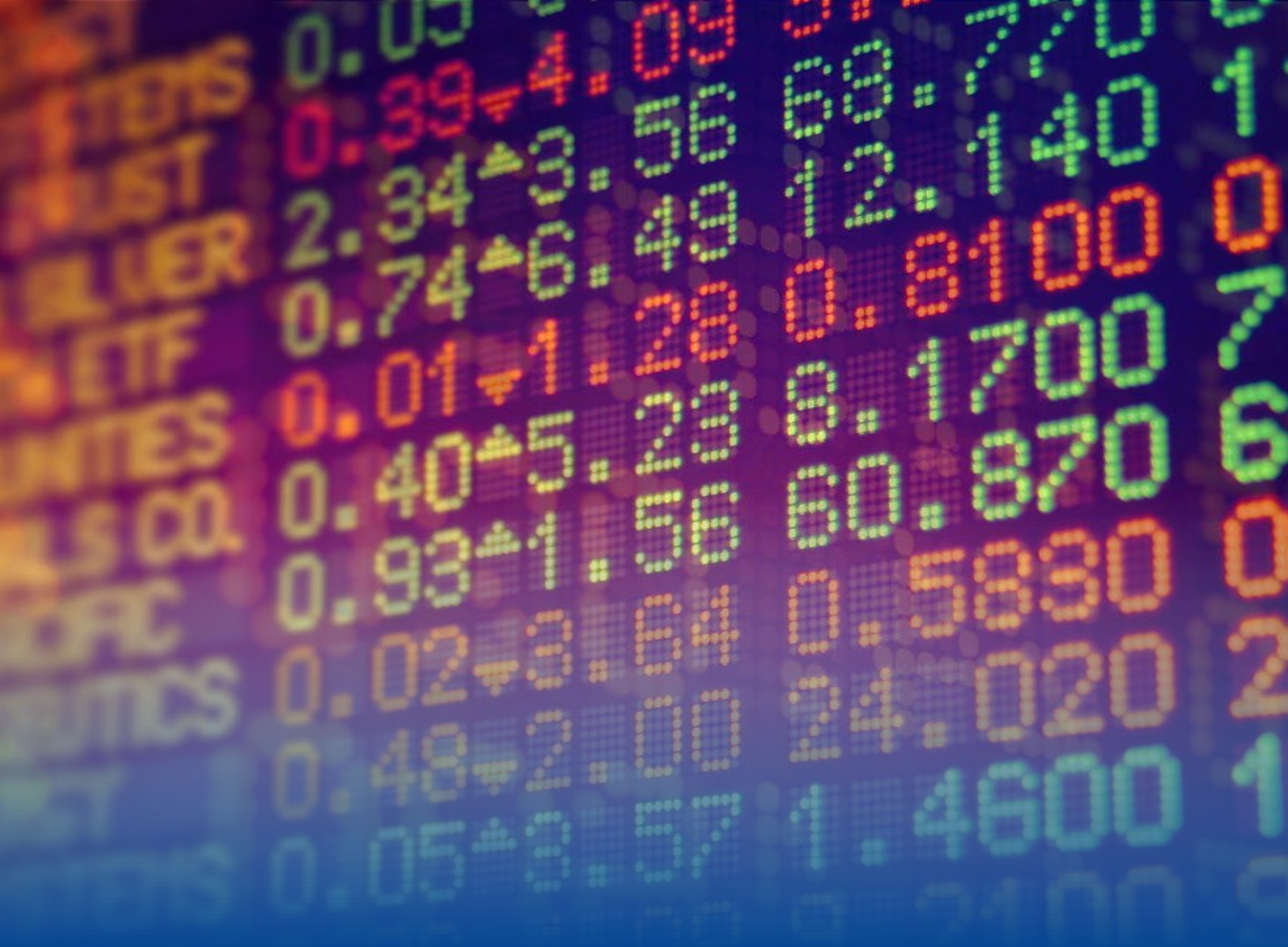
b. The future of the European Union: national results

In 25 Member States, a majority of European citizens are optimistic about the future of the EU. The highest proportions are recorded in Denmark (86%), Ireland (79%), and Sweden (73%).

Pessimistic views are predominant in Greece (59% 'pessimistic' vs 38% 'optimistic'), and France (49% vs 45%). Additionally, at least four in ten respondents are pessimistic about the future of the EU in four other Member States: Belgium (47%), Hungary (41%), as well as Cyprus and Austria (both 40%).



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II. The economic situation

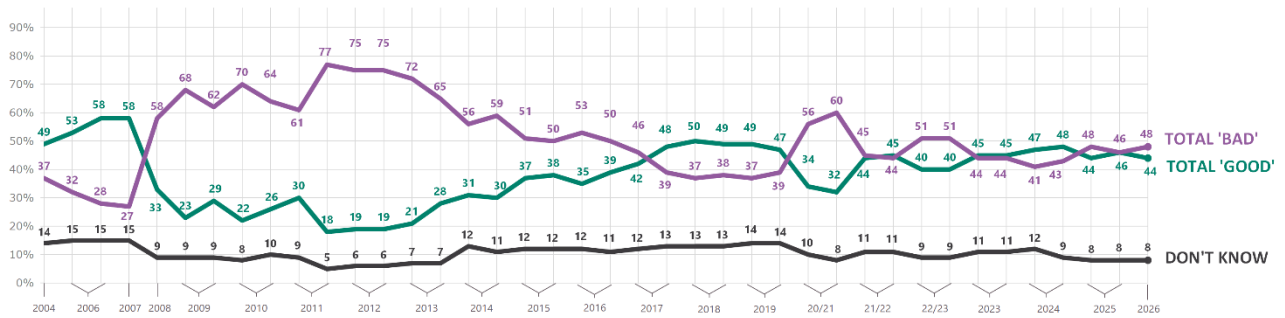
1. Perceptions of the European economy

a. Current situation of the economy at European level: trend and national results

The situation of the European economy is perceived as 'good' by 44% of respondents, while the proportion of respondents who consider the situation of the European economy as 'bad' is 48%.

Compared with autumn 2025, the share of respondents perceiving the situation as 'good' has decreased by two percentage points, while the share considering it 'bad' has increased by two percentage points.

QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy (% - EU)



Perceptions of the current state of the European economy differ significantly across countries.

A majority of respondents in 17 Member States (down from 19 in autumn 2025) perceive the situation as 'good', including more than seven in ten respondents in the Netherlands (71%), and about two thirds in Denmark, Lithuania (both 69%), and Poland (65%). At least half of the respondents in 12 Member States consider the situation positive.

In contrast, a majority of respondents in ten countries consider the situation of the European economy 'bad' (up from eight in autumn 2025), most notably in Belgium (58%), France, Greece (both 57%), and Germany (56%).

Perceptions of the European economy have improved in nine countries since autumn 2025, most markedly in Denmark (69%, +9 pp) and the Netherlands (71%, +5 pp).

In contrast, negative perceptions have increased in 12 Member States, most notably in Latvia (39%, +11 pp), Portugal (40%, +10 pp), Spain (50%, +8 pp), Greece (57%, +6 pp), Italy (55%, +5 pp), and Slovenia (45%, +5 pp).

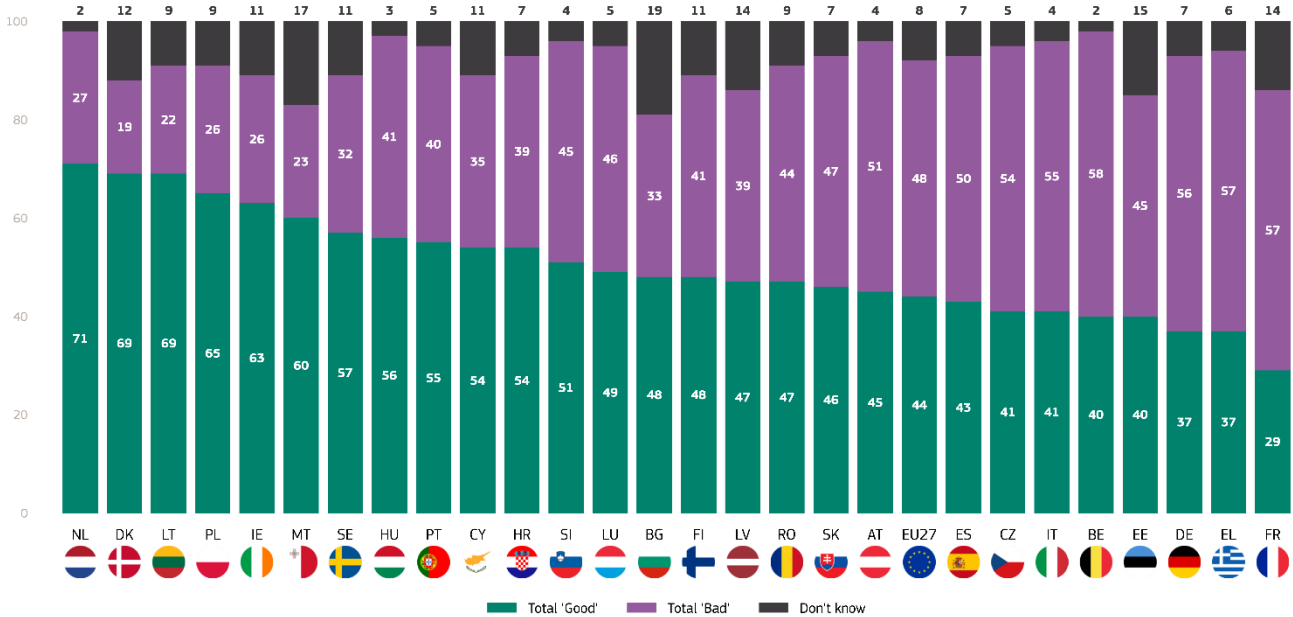
b. Expectations for the economy at European level: trend and national results

The proportion of respondents who expect that the European economic situation will remain the same over the next 12 months has decreased since autumn 2025 (42%, -7 percentage points).

More than a third of Europeans expect that the economic situation will get worse, marking a ten percentage points increase since autumn 2025 (36%, +10 pp), while 15% believe the economic situation will improve (-3 pp).

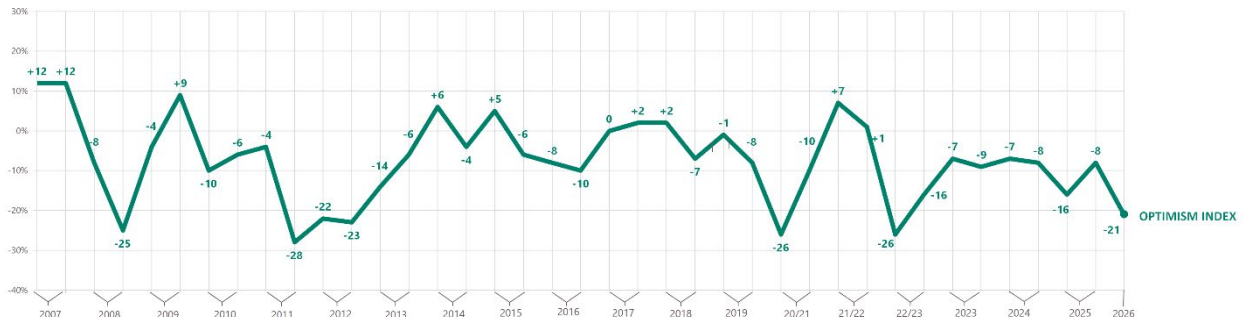
These findings are reflected in the optimism index for the European economic situation which has fallen from -8 in autumn 2025 to -21 in spring 2026, the lowest level observed since summer 2022.

QA1.3: How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? - The situation of the European economy (%)



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QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The economic situation in the EU (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



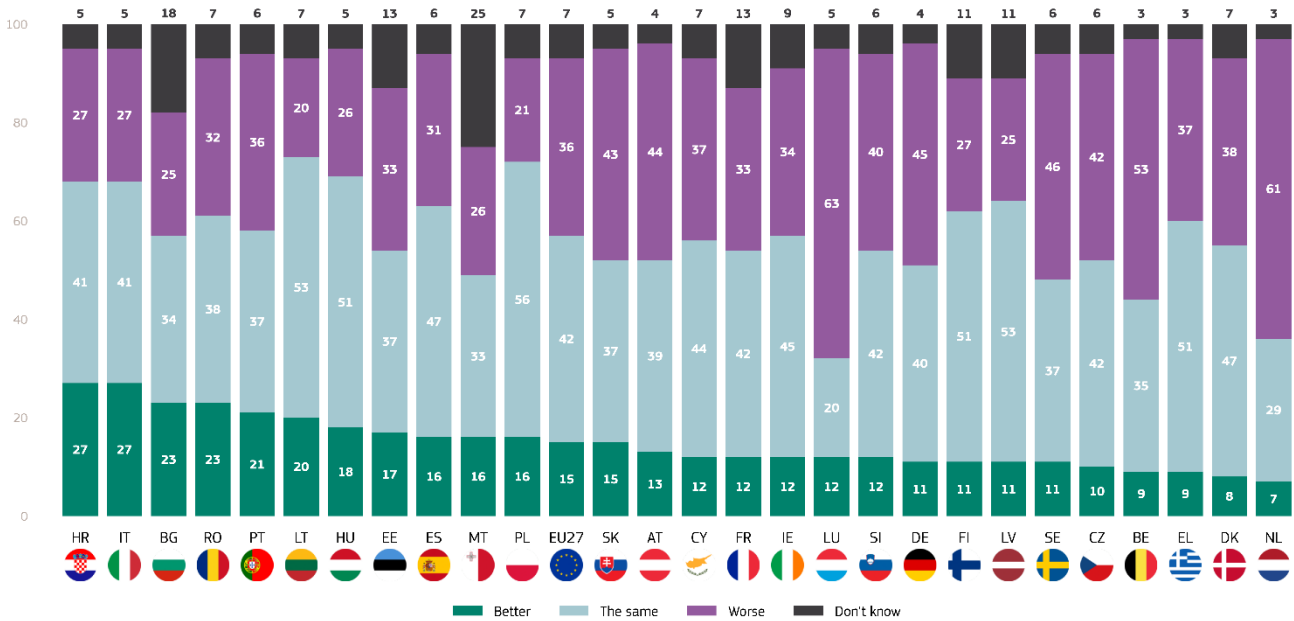
A majority of respondents in 19 Member States expect the European economic situation to remain 'the same' over the next twelve months (down from 23 in autumn 2025). The view that the situation will remain 'the same' is most widespread in Poland (56%), Lithuania, and Latvia (both 53%), as well as Finland, Greece, and Hungary (all 51%).

By contrast, a majority in seven countries expect it will get worse (up from three in autumn 2025). More than six in ten respondents in Luxembourg (63%) and the Netherlands (61%), and more than half of the respondents in Belgium (53%), think that the economic situation in the European Union will get worse over the next twelve months.

In Czechia, views are evenly divided between those who think that the economic situation in the European Union will remain the same and those thinking it will get worse (42% for both).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in 24 Member States (up from 20 in autumn 2025), while optimism never outweighs pessimism in the current wave (down from five Member States in autumn 2025).

QA2.7: What are your expectations for the next twelve months; will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? - The economic situation in the EU (%)



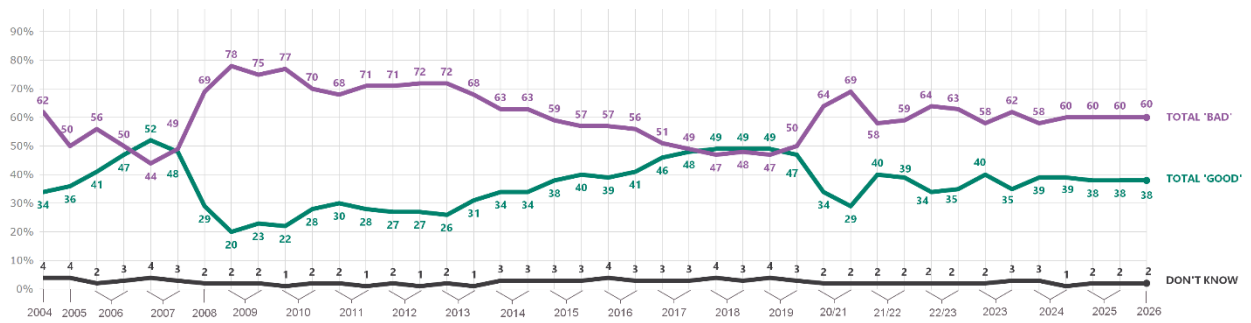
Mar/Apr 2026

2. Perceptions of the national economy

- a. Current situation of the economy at national level: trend and national results

Six in ten respondents in the European Union consider the situation of their national economy to be 'bad', a proportion that has remained unchanged since autumn 2025. The proportion of respondents who judge the situation as 'good' also remains stable at 38%.

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



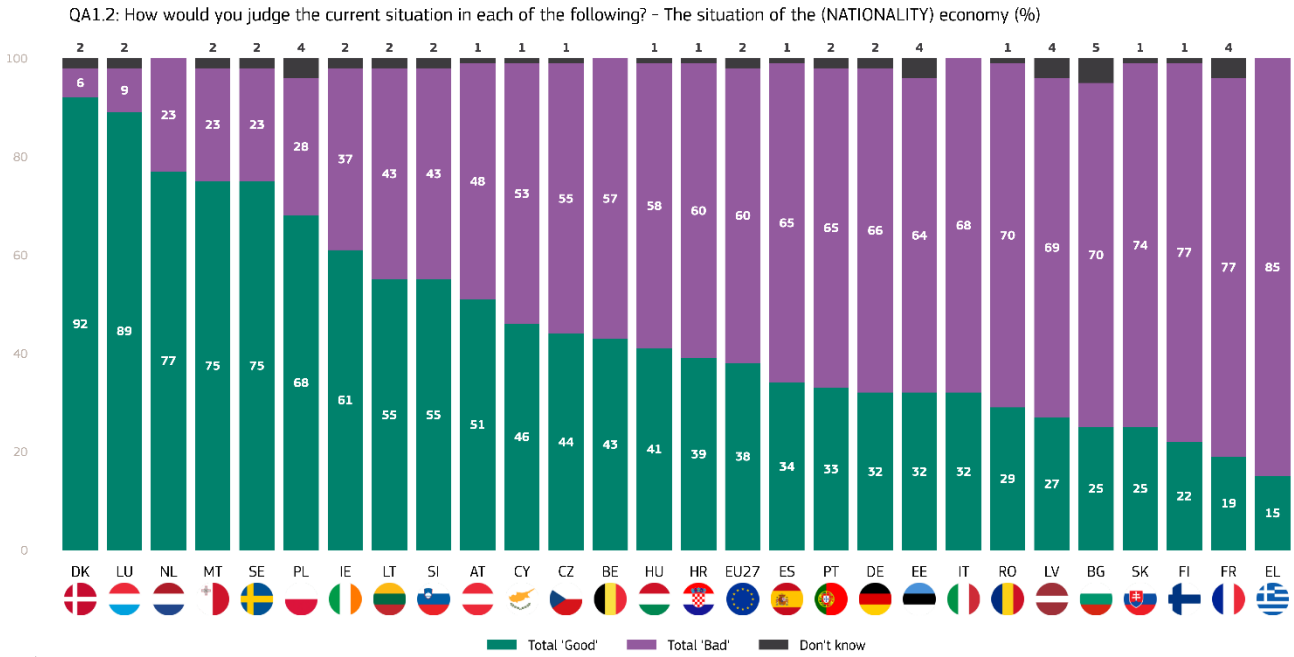
Perceptions of the national economic situation show considerable variation across Member States.

A majority of respondents in ten Member States (up from nine in autumn 2025) have a positive view of their national economy. This is most notable in Denmark (92%), Luxembourg (89%), and the Netherlands (77%).

In the remaining 17 Member States, a majority of respondents consider their national economy negatively. This view is most widespread in Greece (85%), France and Finland (both 77%), as well as Slovakia (74%).

Positive perceptions of the national economy have gained ground in 11 Member States, most notably in Sweden (75%, +10 percentage points), Austria (51%, +5 pp), Slovakia (25%, +5 pp), and France (19%, +5 pp).

In contrast, negative perceptions have increased in 11 Member States, most notably in Lithuania (43%, +8 pp), Italy (68%, +7 pp), Spain (65%, +5 pp), and Slovenia (43%, +5 pp).



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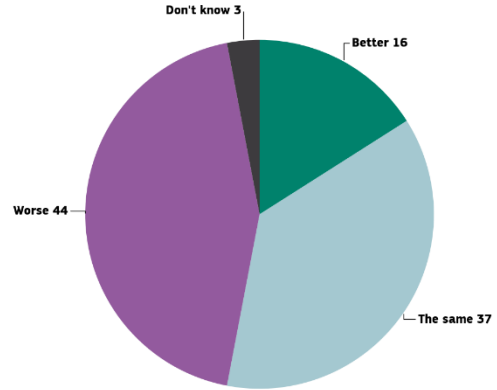
b. Expectations for the economy at national level: trend and national results

Positive expectations for the national economic situation have decreased since autumn 2025.

Fewer than two in ten respondents believe that their national economic situation will improve over the next 12 months (16%, -4 percentage points). More than four in ten respondents (44%, +9 pp) expect the situation to get worse, while fewer than four in ten respondents (37%, -6 pp) expect it to remain the same.

The optimism index for the national economic situation has decreased from -15 in autumn 2025 to -28 in spring 2026, the lowest level observed since summer 2022.

QA2.3: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? - The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU27) (%)

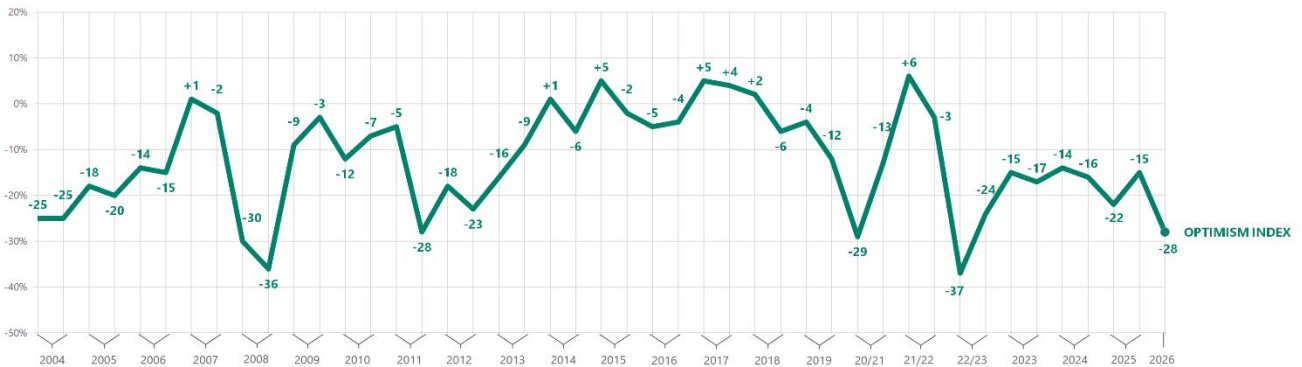


Better	▼ 4
The same	▼ 6
Worse	▲ 9
Don't know	▲ 1

▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2026 - Oct/Nov 2025)

Mar/Apr 2026

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



Standard Eurobarometer 105
Spring 2026

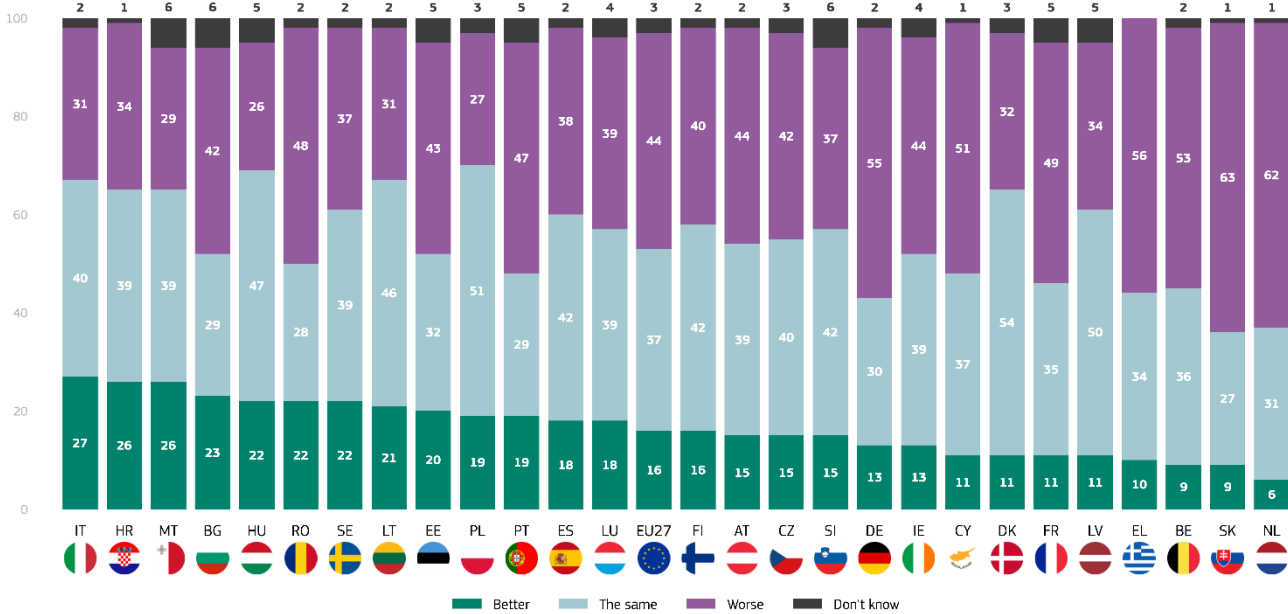
In 14 Member States (up from seven in autumn 2025), a majority of respondents expect the national economic situation **to worsen** over the next 12 months, notably in Slovakia (63%), the Netherlands (62%), and Greece (56%).

In 12 Member States (down from 19 countries in autumn 2025) a majority of respondents think that the national economic situation will **remain the same**. This view is most widely held in Denmark (54%), Poland (51%), and Latvia (50%).

Opinions in Luxembourg are evenly split, with an equal 39% of respondents thinking that the national situation will either worsen or remain the same.

While there is no country in which a majority of respondents expect that the national economic situation will get **better**, at least a quarter of respondents hold this view in Italy (27%), Croatia, Malta (both 26%), and Bulgaria (23%).

QA2.3: What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? - The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Mar/Apr 2026

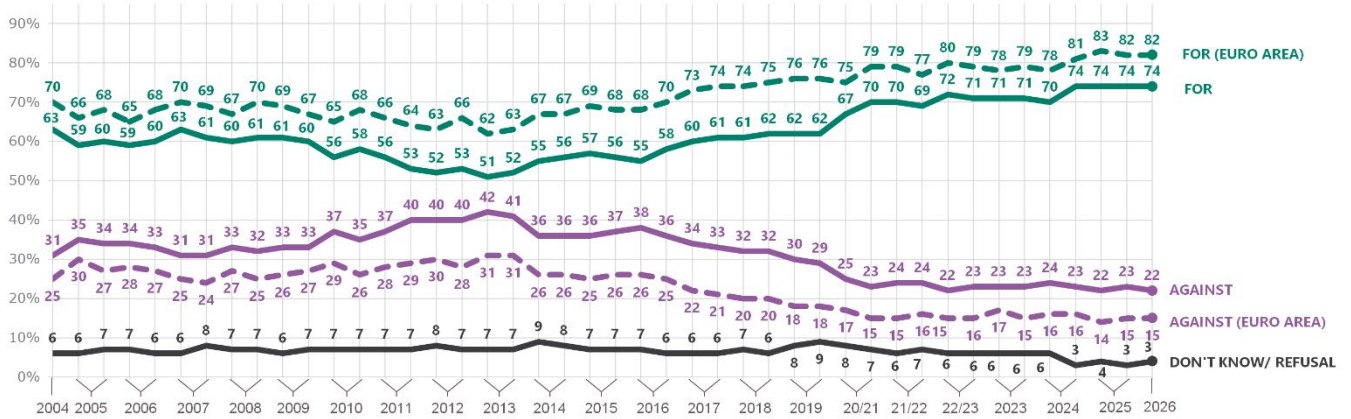
3. Support for the euro: trend and national results

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, remains stable at 74%, confirming the **highest level since the introduction of euro coins and banknotes in January 2002.**

Less than a quarter of respondents (22%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2025) oppose the single currency.

Support for the euro is stronger within the euro area, where it has remained stable at 82%.

QB2.10 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



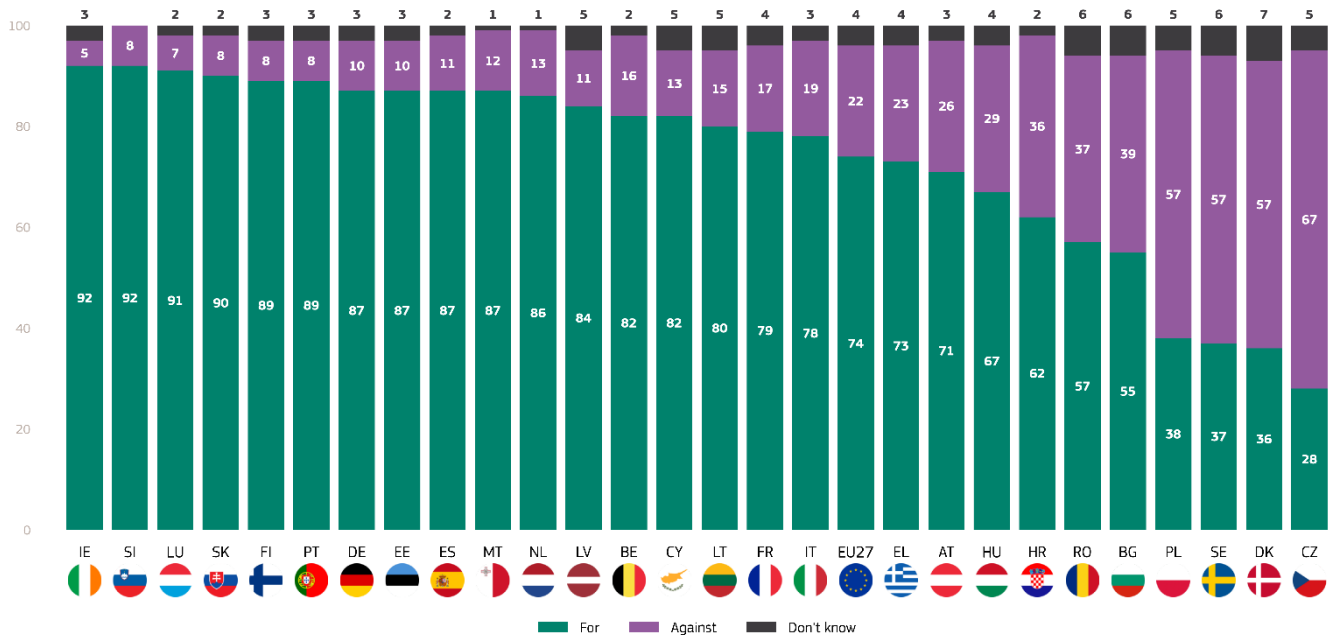
Support for a European economic and monetary union with a single currency, the euro, remains high in a large majority of countries. In 23 Member States (up from 22 in autumn 2025), a majority of respondents support the euro.

In 15 Member States, at least eight in ten respondents are in favour of the economic and monetary union. The highest levels of support are measured in Ireland and Slovenia (both 92%), Luxembourg (91%), as well as Slovakia (90%).

Despite being outside the euro area, a majority of respondents in Hungary (67%) and Romania (57%) are in favour of the euro. In contrast, a majority of respondents in the four other non-euro area Member States are against the euro: Czechia (67%), Denmark, Sweden, and Poland (all 57%).

Support for the single currency and economic union has grown in 11 Member States since autumn 2025, with the largest increase recorded in Bulgaria (55%, +13 pp), which joined the euro area in January 2026.

QB2.10: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)



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III. Citizenship

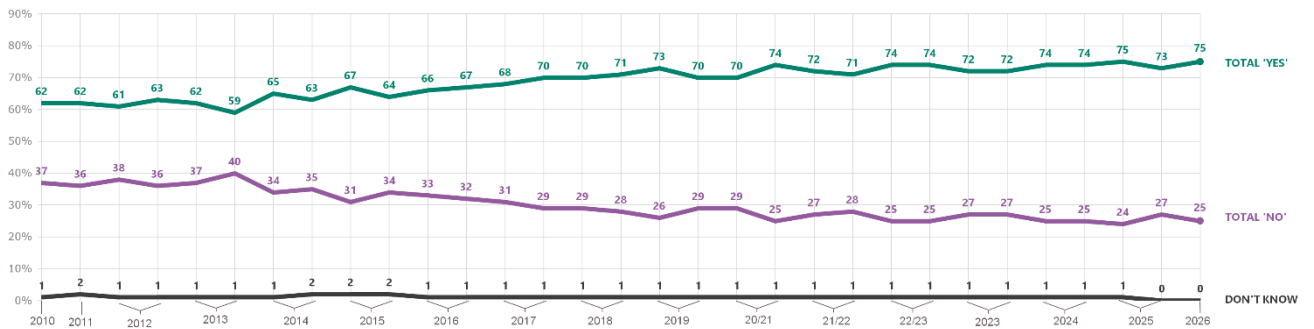
1. Feeling of being a citizen of the EU: trend and national results

Three quarters of EU citizens feel that they are citizens of the EU. This represents a two percentage points increase since autumn 2025.

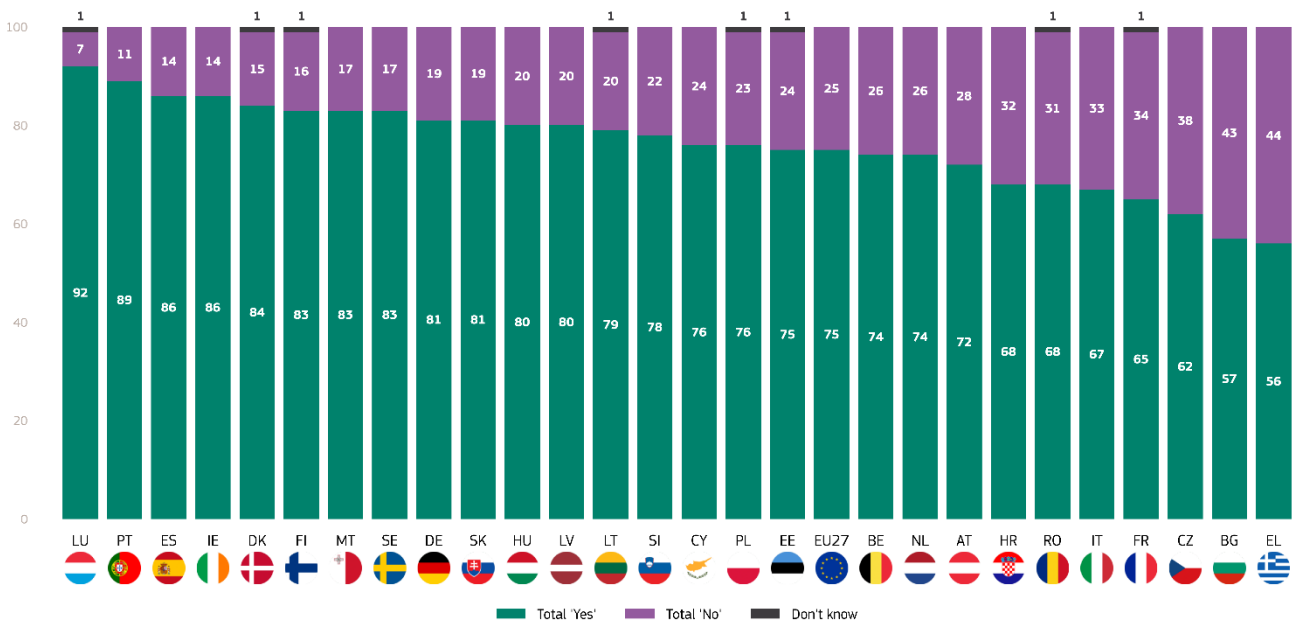
A large majority of citizens in every Member State share this sentiment, most notably in Luxembourg (92%), Portugal (89%), as well as Spain and Ireland (both 86%). The lowest rates are measured in Greece (56%), Bulgaria (57%), and Czechia (62%).

One quarter of Europeans (-2 pp) say they do not feel that they are a citizen of the EU.

QC2.1 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion.
You feel you are a citizen of the EU (% - EU)



QC2.1: For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to your own opinion. - You feel you are a citizen of the EU (%)





IV. The main concerns of Europeans

1. Main concerns for the EU: trend

The conflict in the Middle East now tops the list of issues seen as most important for the EU, mentioned by a quarter of respondents (25%), after a steep 16-percentage-point increase since autumn 2025.

The international situation comes second (23%, +4 pp), followed by **Russia's invasion of Ukraine** (20%), which registered the steepest decline among issues, along with immigration (both -6 pp).

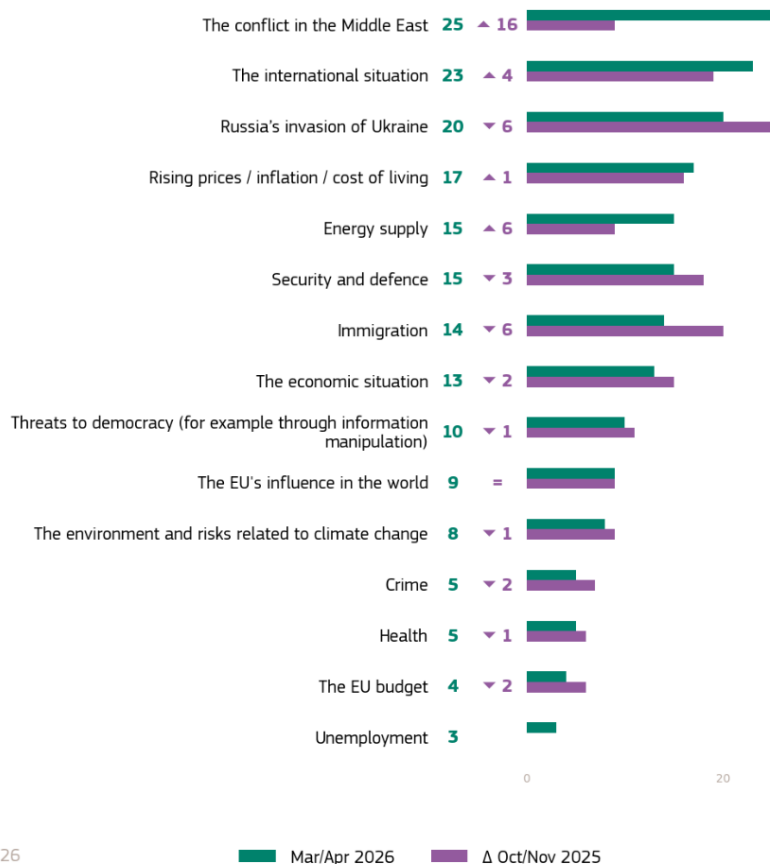
Rising prices / inflation / cost of living, mentioned by 17% of respondents (+1 pp), is in fourth position.

Energy supply and **security and defence** are level in fifth place, each mentioned by 15% of respondents; however, their trends diverge, with **energy supply** up six percentage points and **security and defence** down three percentage points since autumn 2025.

Immigration follows in seventh position (14%, -6 pp), while **the economic situation**, in eighth, is mentioned by 13% (-2 pp).

Other issues are mentioned by no more than one in ten respondents. **Threats to democracy** (for example through information manipulation) is cited by 10% (-1 pp), while the **EU's influence in the world** is mentioned by 9% (unchanged). **The environment and risks related to climate change** follow at 8% (-1 pp). Crime (5%, -2 pp), **health** (5%, -1 pp), **the EU budget** (4%, -2 pp) and **unemployment** (3%, not asked in autumn 2025²⁹) complete the list.

QA5: What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



Mar/Apr 2026

Mar/Apr 2026 Δ Oct/Nov 2025

²⁹ Unemployment was included in the Standard Eurobarometer of spring 2025 (ST103), where it was mentioned by 4% of respondents

2. Main concerns at national level: national results

The small gaps between the top-ranked concerns at EU level reflect important variation across Member States, with the Middle East conflict ranking first in a majority of Member States, while the international situation and Russia's invasion of Ukraine lead in several others.

The conflict in the Middle East, which ranks first at EU level, is also the most frequently mentioned issue in **15 Member States**. The highest proportions are recorded in **Greece (38%)**, in **Ireland and Croatia (both 36%)**, followed closely by **Bulgaria, Cyprus and the Netherlands (all 35%)**.

The international situation, second at EU level, comes first in **five Member States**, led by Latvia (27%).

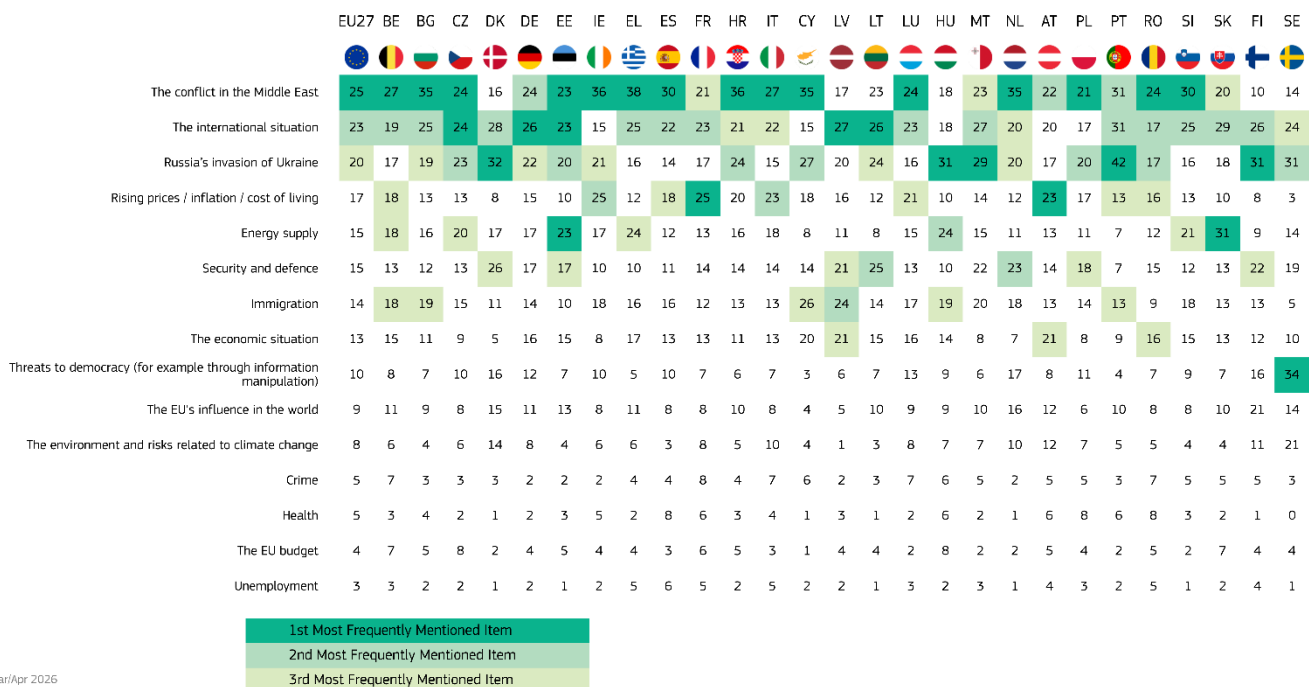
Russia's invasion of Ukraine, now in third place at EU level, remains the top concern in five countries, in particular in Portugal (42%).

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living, ranked fourth at EU level, comes first in France (25%) and Austria (23%).

Energy supply, in fifth place at EU level together with **security and defence**, is the most frequently mentioned issue in Slovakia (31%) and Estonia (23%). While **threats to democracy (for example through information manipulation)** is in ninth place at EU level, it is the most important concern in Sweden (34%).

None of the remaining nine issues is ranked first in any Member State.

QAS: What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



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3. Main concerns at national level: trend

The international context and its impact on energy prices reinforce the predominance of economic concerns as most important issues at national level: rising prices / inflation / cost of living remains first (36%, +5 percentage points since autumn 2025), with twice as many mentions than the economic situation (18%, -1 pp).

At 14%, the international situation rises from eighth to third place, after a 5-point increase. Housing (13%, unchanged), now shares fourth place with the conflict in the Middle East, which registers the most important increase (13%, +10 percentage points).

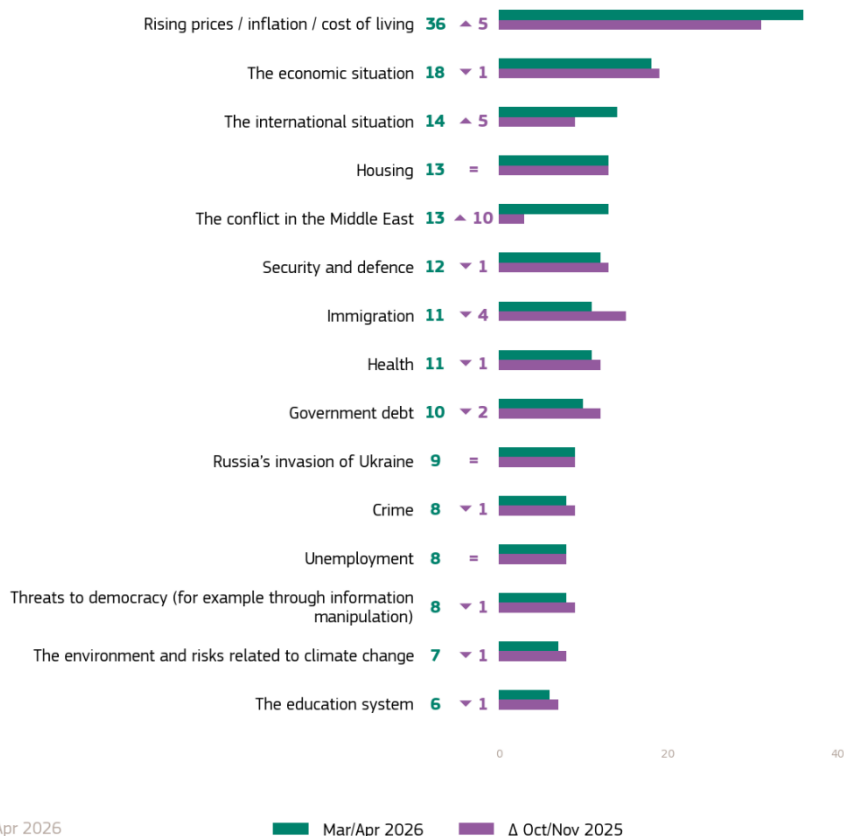
Security and defence (12%, -1 pp) is in sixth place, above immigration (11%, -4 pp) and health (11%, -1 pp), which share seventh position.

Government debt is in ninth place (10%, -2 pp), followed by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, in tenth (9%, =).

Three topics then share eleventh place: crime (8%, -1 pp), unemployment (8%, =), and threats to democracy (for example through information manipulation) (8%, -1 pp).

The environment and risks related to climate change (7%, -1 pp) and the education system (6%, -1 pp) are the least frequently mentioned topics.

QA3: What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



4. Main concerns at national level: national results

In a large majority of Member States, rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the most important concern at national level. Other topics also rank first, in a limited number of countries.

Rising prices / inflation / cost of living, leading concern at national level across the EU, ranks first in 20 Member States, with the highest proportions recorded in Croatia (58%), Greece (53%), and Bulgaria (52%).

The international situation, which is third at EU level, comes first in Denmark (29%).

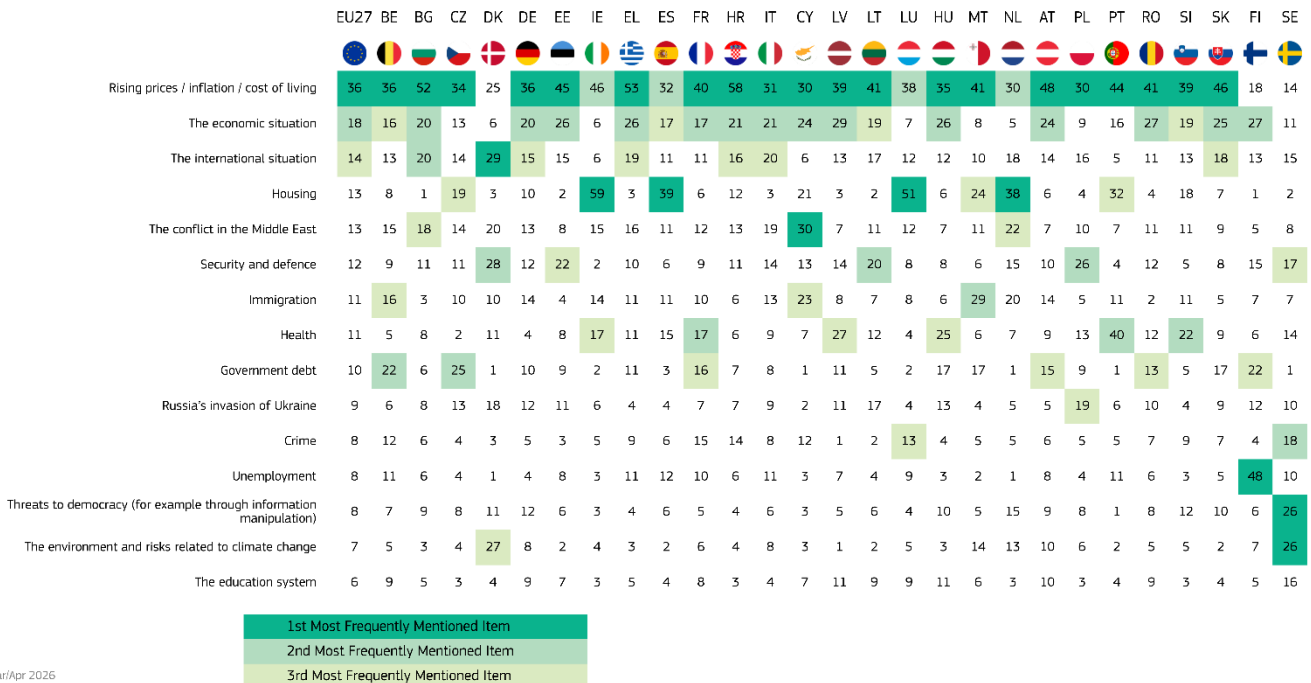
In equal fourth place at EU level, **housing** ranks first in four countries: Ireland (59%), Luxembourg (51%), Spain (39%), and the Netherlands (38%).

The conflict in the Middle East, tied with housing in fourth position at EU level, is the most frequently mentioned issue in Cyprus (30%).

Unemployment ranks first in Finland (48%). **Threats to democracy (for example through information manipulation)** stands out in Sweden, where it shares first place with **the environment and risks related to climate change** (both 26%) - two items that sit at the bottom of the hierarchy at EU level.

None of the remaining issues ranks as the top concern in any Member State.

QA3: What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)





V. Security and defence of the EU

1. Concerns about the EU's security and defence

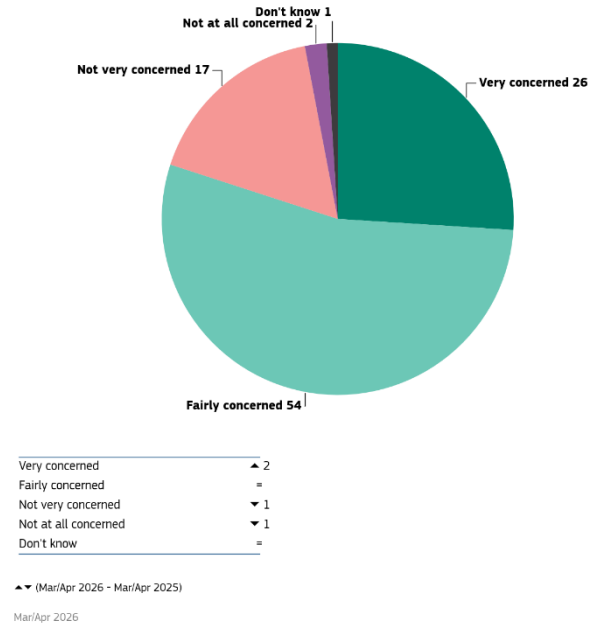
Four in five respondents (80%) express concern about the EU's defence and security in the next five years, a proportion that has increased by two percentage points since spring 2025, including 26% (+2 pp) who report being 'very concerned'.

Conversely, fewer than one in five respondents say they are not concerned (19%, -2 pp), while 1% say that they 'don't know'.

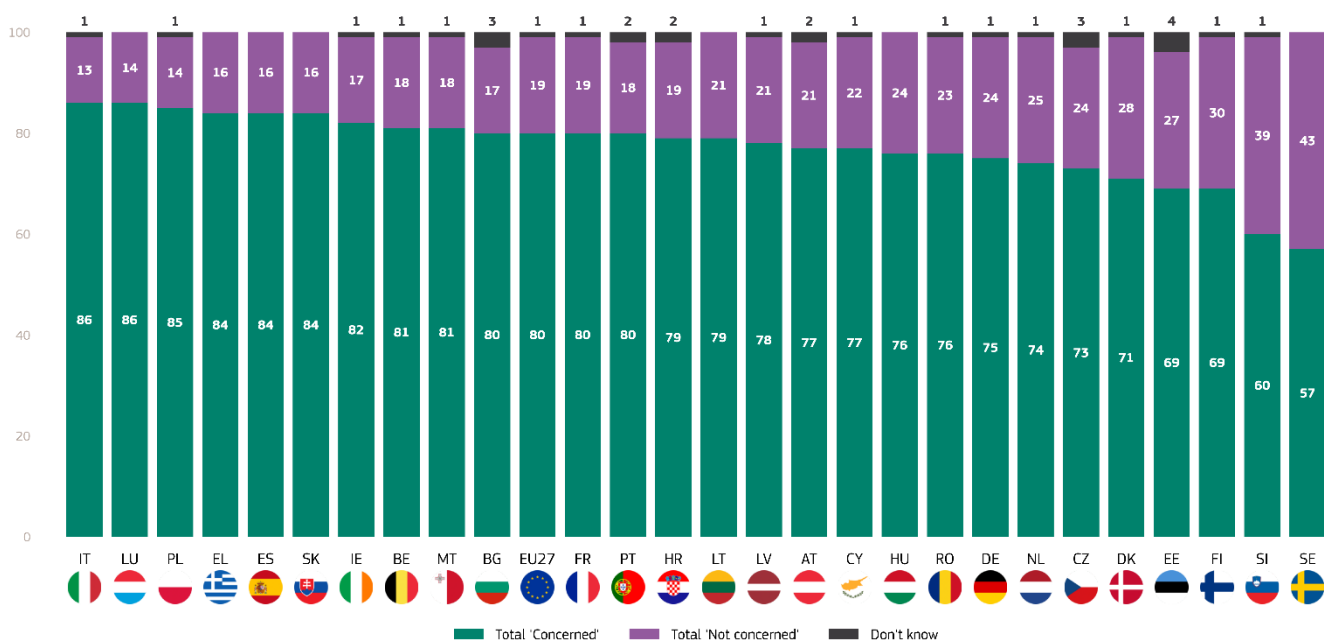
In all Member States, a majority of respondents feel concerned, with the highest levels of concern recorded in Italy and Luxembourg (both 86%), Poland (85%), as well as Greece, Spain, and Slovakia (all 84%). At the other end of the scale, concern is lowest in Sweden (57%), Slovenia (60%), as well as Finland and Estonia (both 69%).

Sweden (43%) and Slovenia (39%) are the only Member States where more than a third of respondents say they are not concerned about the EU's defence and security in the next five years.

QB13: Please tell me how concerned you are about the EU's security and defence in the next five years. (EU27) (%)



QB13: Please tell me how concerned you are about the EU's security and defence in the next five years. (%)



Mar/Apr 2026

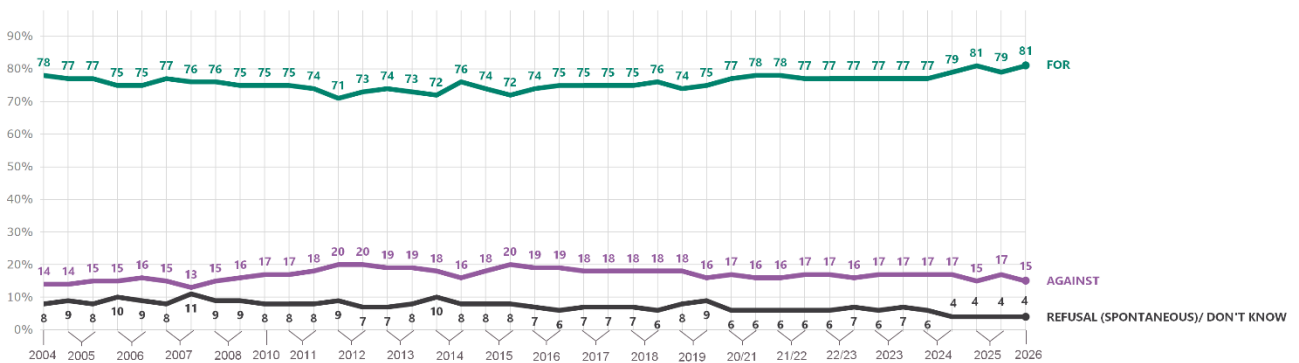
2. Defence and security of the EU

- a. Support for a common security and defence policy among EU Member States: trend

Support for a common security and defence policy among EU Member States has increased by two percentage points to 81%, now back at the same level as in spring 2025, the highest level in the past two decades.

Conversely, fewer than one in five respondents (15%, -2 pp) oppose a common security and defence policy among EU Member States.

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common security and defence policy among Member States (% - EU)



b. Support for a common security and defence policy among EU Member States: national results and evolutions

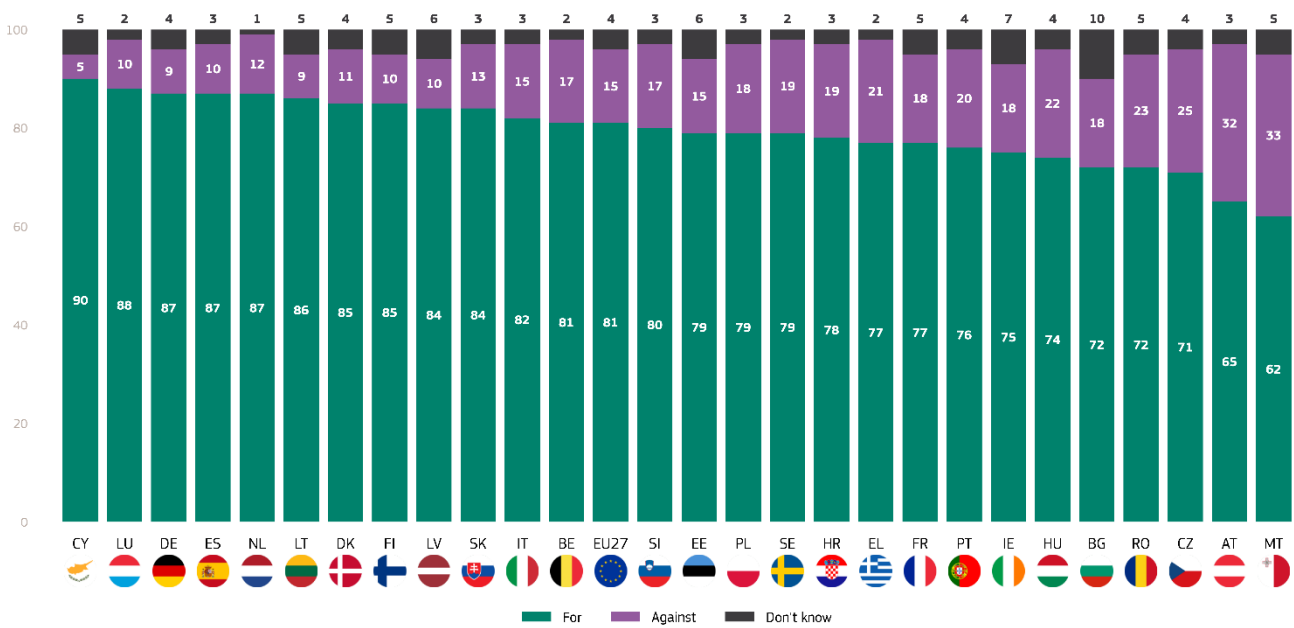
An absolute majority of respondents in each Member State are in favour of a common security and defence policy among EU Member States.

Support is highest in Cyprus (90%), Luxembourg (88%), as well as Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands (all 87%), and lowest in Malta (62%) and Austria (65%).

Support has increased in 16 Member States since autumn 2025, with the largest increases recorded in Ireland (75%, +9 pp), Slovakia (84%, +8 pp), Bulgaria (72%, +8 pp), and Romania (72%, +6 pp).

Conversely, support has decreased in eight countries since autumn 2025, with the largest decrease recorded in Malta (62%, -7 pp).

QB2.2: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. - A common security and defence policy among Member States (%)



Mai/Apr 2026

3. Russia’s invasion of Ukraine

- a. Satisfaction with the response of national governments and the EU to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine: trend

Satisfaction with the response of the EU and national governments to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has increased slightly and continues to represent the view of a majority of respondents.

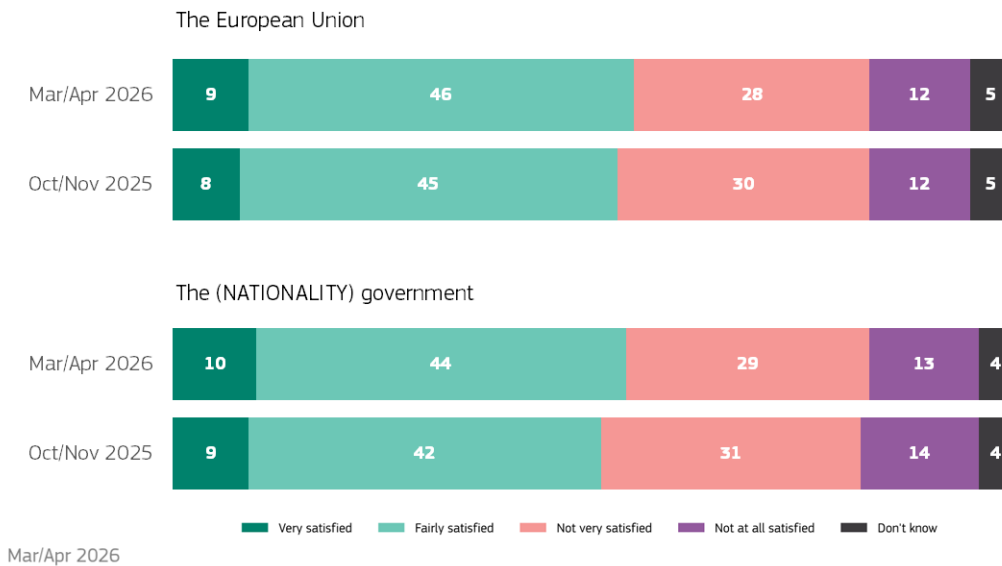
More than half of European citizens are satisfied with the **EU’s** response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine (55%, +2 pp), including 9% (+1 pp) saying they are ‘very satisfied’.

Satisfaction with the response of the **national government** has increased by three percentage points since autumn 2025, with 54% of respondents saying they are satisfied. This includes one in ten who say they are ‘very satisfied’ (10%, +1 pp).

In 24 Member States, a majority of respondents express satisfaction with the response of the EU, with the strongest levels of satisfaction recorded in Portugal (81%), Denmark and Poland (both 74%), and Ireland (67%).

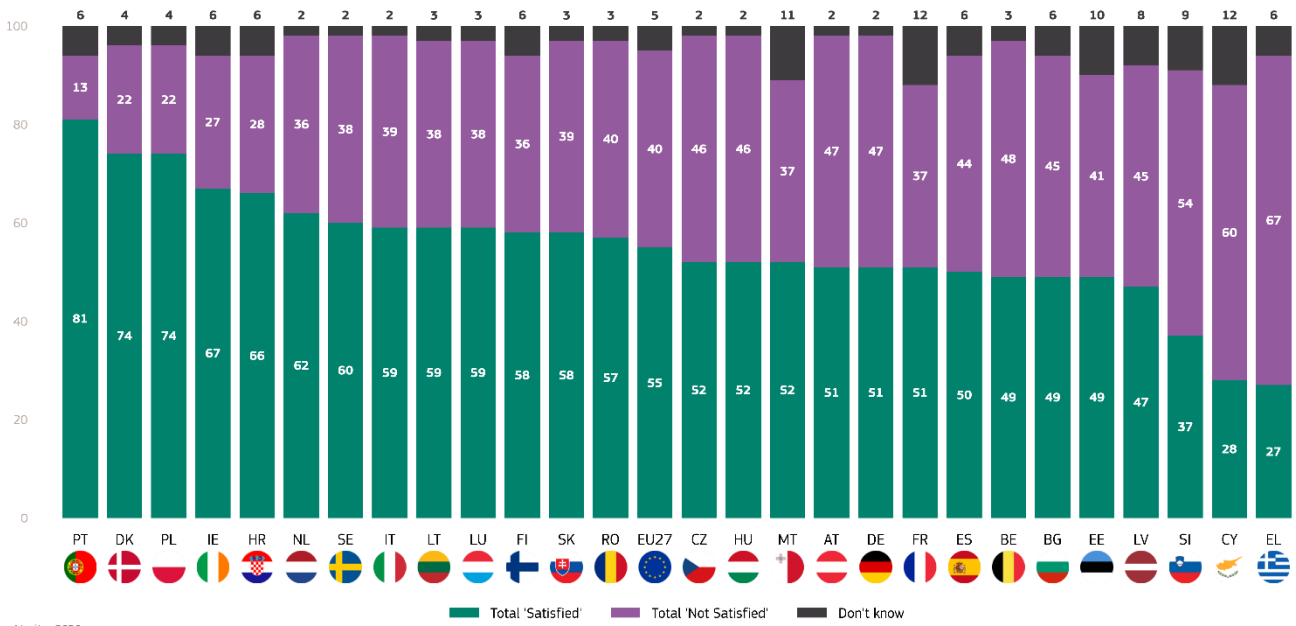
In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents express satisfaction with the response of the national government, with the strongest levels of satisfaction recorded in Denmark and Finland (both 85%), Portugal (75%), and Sweden (74%).

QD1: In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? (EU27) (%)



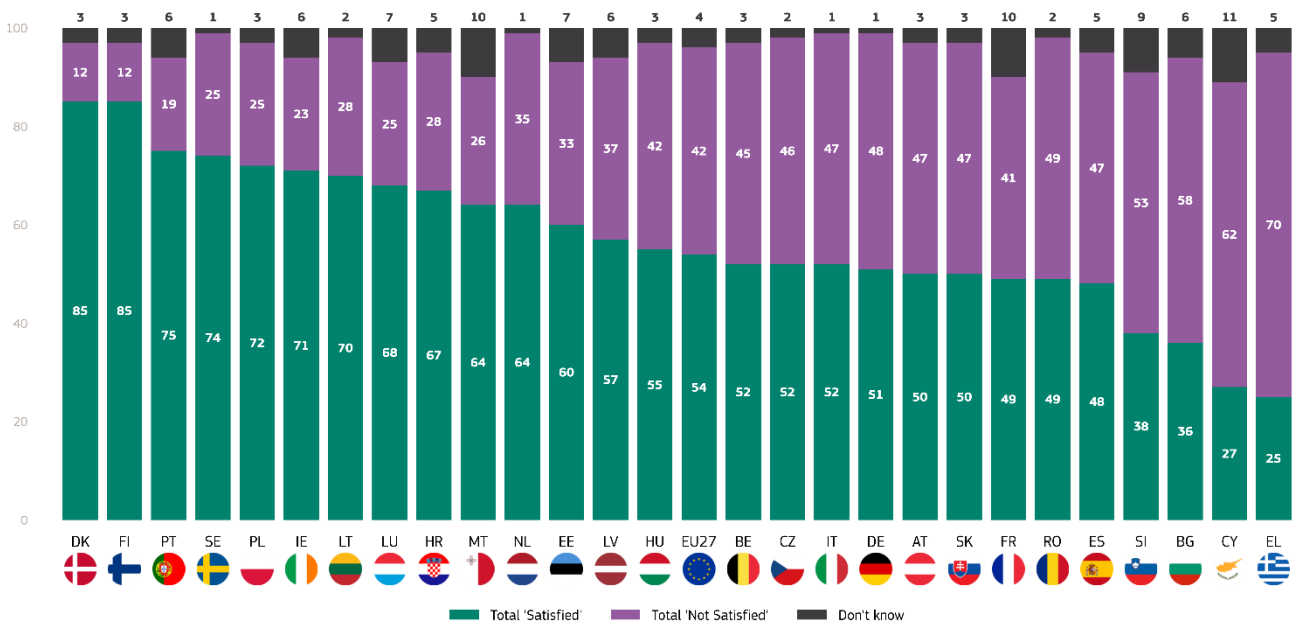
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QD1.2: In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? - The European Union (%)



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QD1.1: In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...? - The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



Mar/Apr 2026

b. Is Russia's invasion of Ukraine a threat?

Over three quarters of European citizens agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (76%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2025). Similarly, seven in ten European citizens agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country (70%, -3 pp).

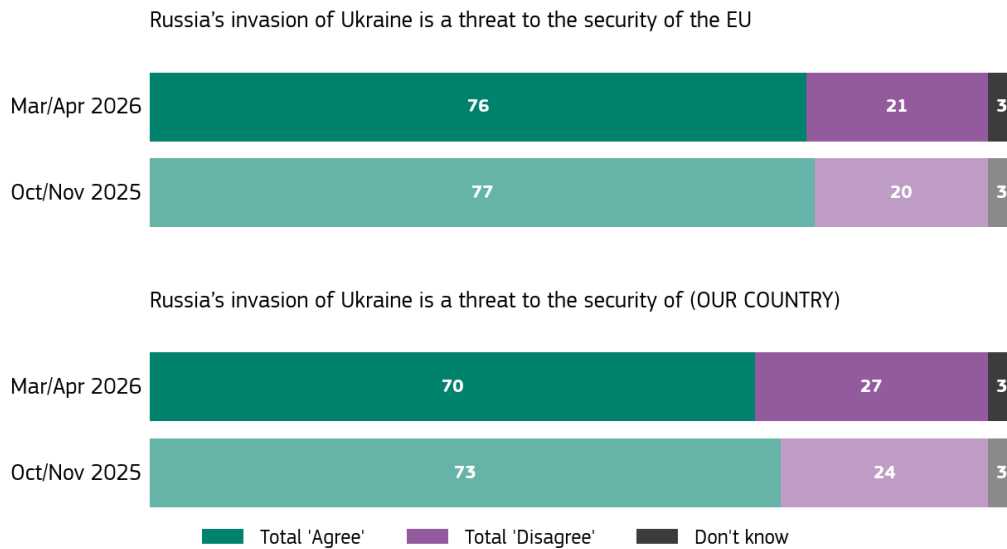
In 26 Member States, more than half of the respondents agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU, with the strongest levels of agreement observed in Sweden (94%), Finland (93%), and Portugal (92%).

In contrast, Cyprus is the only country where less than half of the respondents agree (46%).

In 24 Member States, more than half of the respondents agree that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of their country, with the strongest levels of agreement observed in Sweden (87%), Finland (86%), Denmark and Poland (both 85%).

In contrast, less than half of the respondents agree in Cyprus (27%), Greece (48%), and Bulgaria (49%).

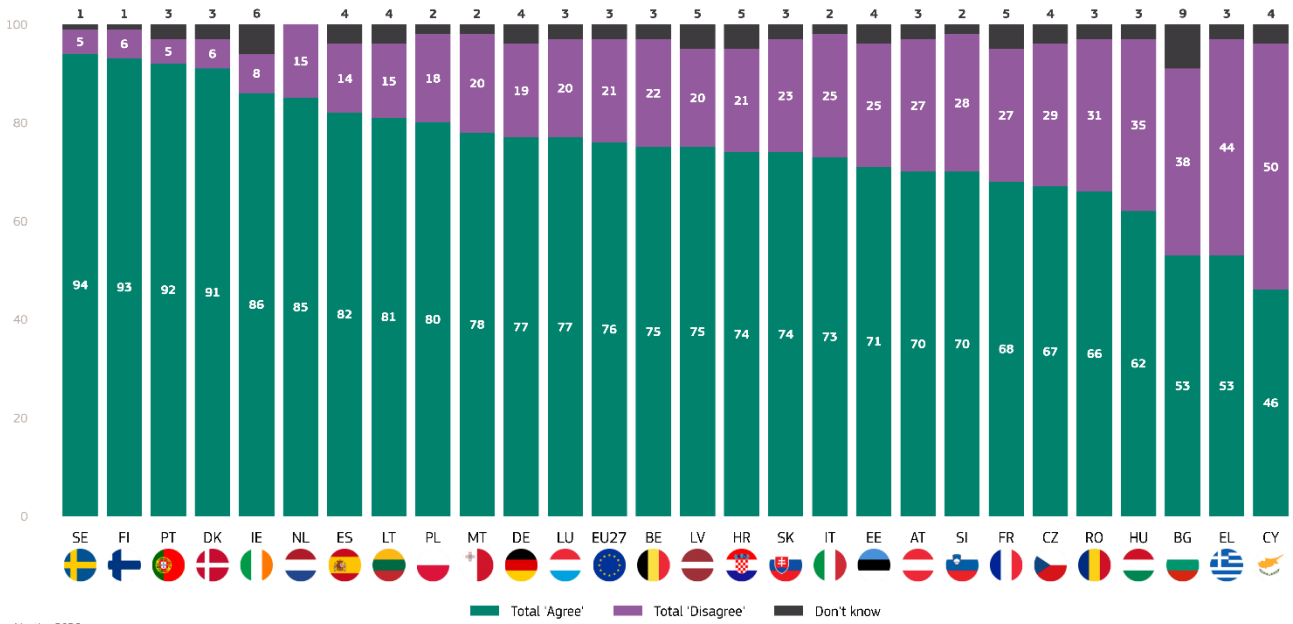
QD3: Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)



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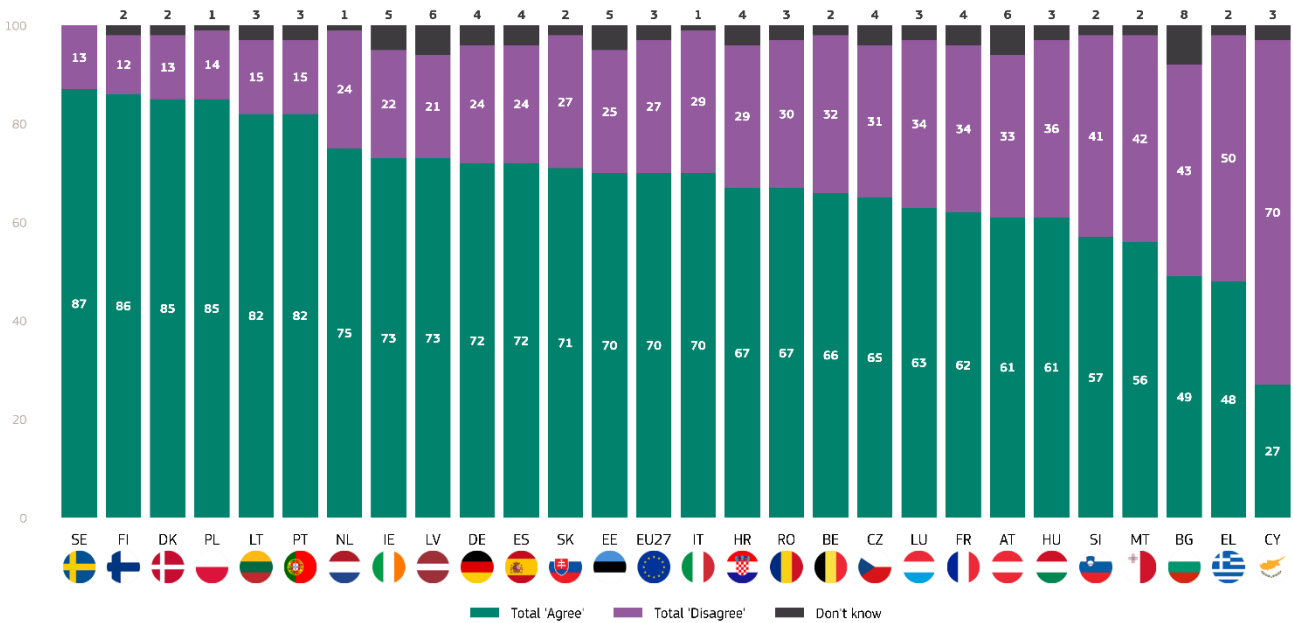
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QD3.1: Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. - Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU (%)



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QD3.2: Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. - Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Mar/Apr 2026



VI. EU's policies and priorities



1. The EU is a place of stability in a troubled world: trend and national results

More than seven in ten Europeans agree that the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world.

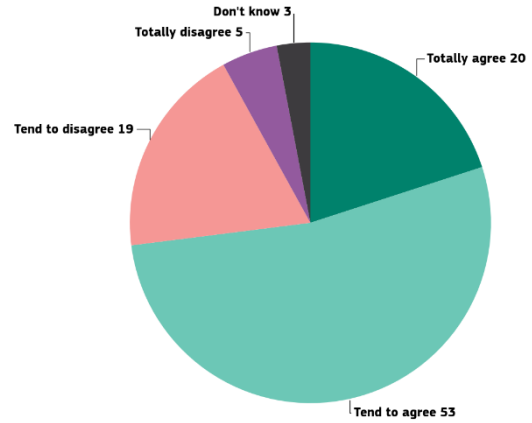
A large majority of respondents agree that the European Union represents a place of stability in a troubled world (73%, +6 percentage points). This includes one in five who totally agree (+2 pp) and over half who tend to agree (53%, +4 pp).

By contrast, around one quarter of respondents disagree (24%, -6 pp), including close to one in five who tend to disagree (19%, -4 pp) and 5% who totally disagree (-2 pp). A small proportion of respondents say they do not know (3%, unchanged).

In all 27 Member States, a majority of respondents consider the EU to be a place of stability in a troubled world. The highest levels of agreement are recorded in Portugal (93%), Denmark (85%), and Sweden (83%).

Although agreement is less widespread at the opposite end of the spectrum, over half of respondents still agree in Estonia (57%), the Netherlands (61%), as well as Hungary and Czechia (both 63%).

QB3.4: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (EU27) (%)

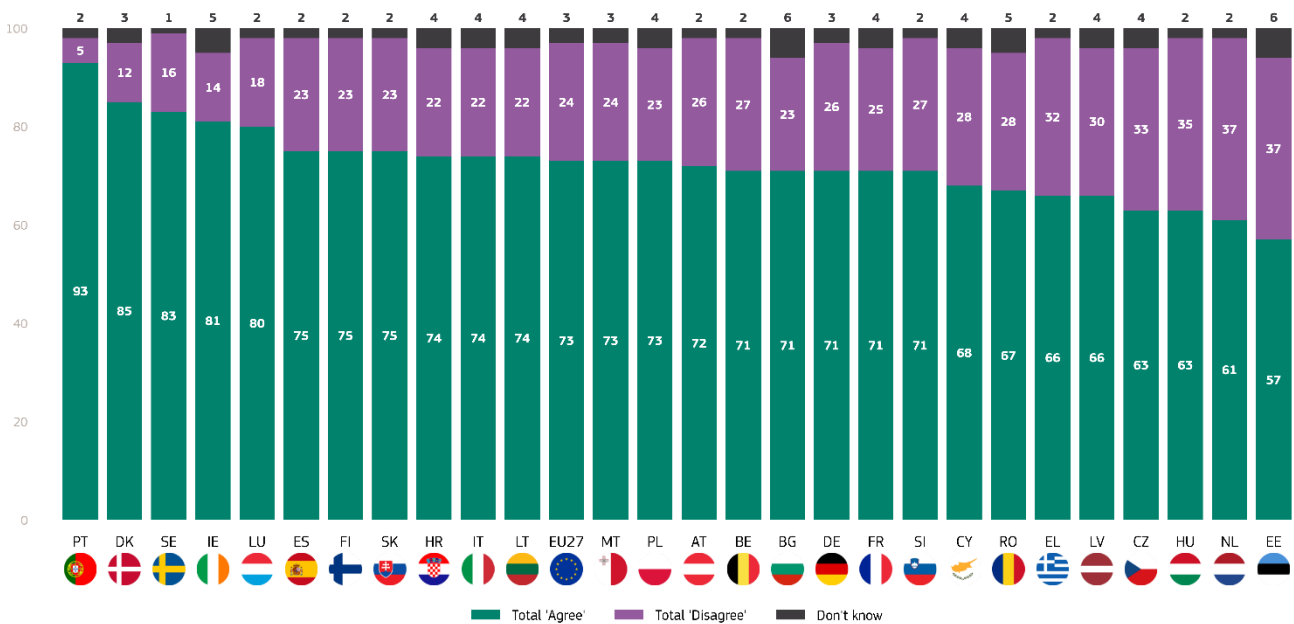


Totally agree	▲ 2
Tend to agree	▲ 4
Tend to disagree	▼ 4
Totally disagree	▼ 2
Don't know	=

▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2026 - Oct/Nov 2025)

Mar/Apr 2026

QB3.4: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)



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2. Online safety

a. Protection of users' rights: national results

At EU level, opinions are divided as to whether large online platforms are doing enough to protect users' rights, such as freedom of expression.

Just over half of EU citizens say that large online platforms are doing enough (51%), including 16% who say 'yes, definitely' and 35% who say 'yes, to some extent'.

By contrast, 43% consider that platforms are not doing enough, including 29% who say 'no, not really' and 14% who say 'no, definitely not'. A further 6% say they do not know.

At national level, agreement that platforms are doing enough to protect users' rights is the majority view in 18 Member States. This view is most widespread in Hungary (71%), Poland (64%), and Portugal (63%), where clear majorities agree with the statement.

By contrast, agreement is the minority view in eight countries, with the lowest rates in Sweden (34%), Denmark (41%), and Germany (42%), where a majority of respondents consider that platforms are not doing enough.

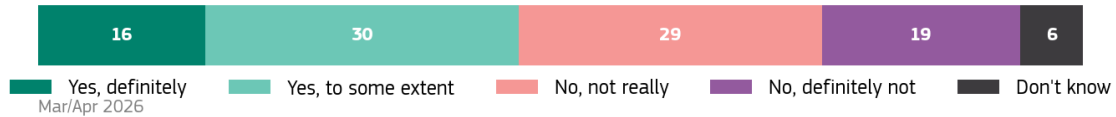
Opinion is evenly divided in Luxembourg (49% total 'yes', 49% total 'no').

QB11: Do you think that large online platforms (such as social media, search engines, and online marketplaces) are doing enough to... (EU27) (%)

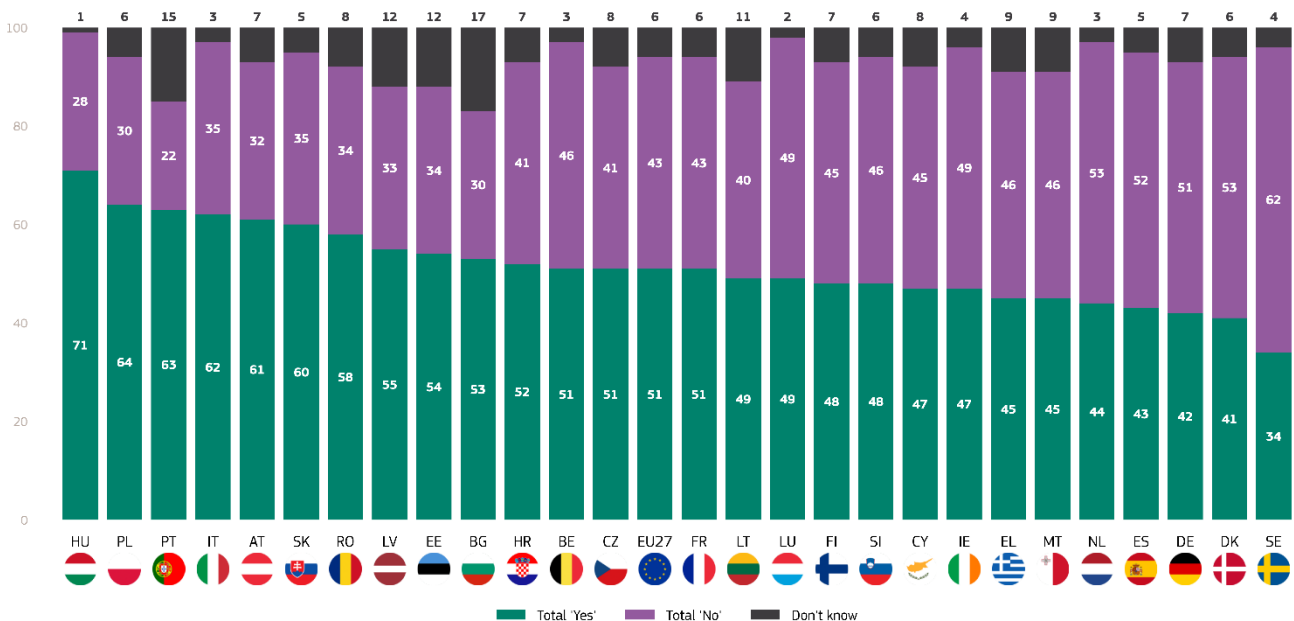
...protect users' rights (for example, free expression)



...remove harmful or illegal content (for example, hate speech, scams, or fake products)



QB11.2: Do you think that large online platforms (such as social media, search engines, and online marketplaces) are doing enough to... - ...protect users' rights (for example, free expression) (%)



b. Removal of harmful or illegal content:
national results

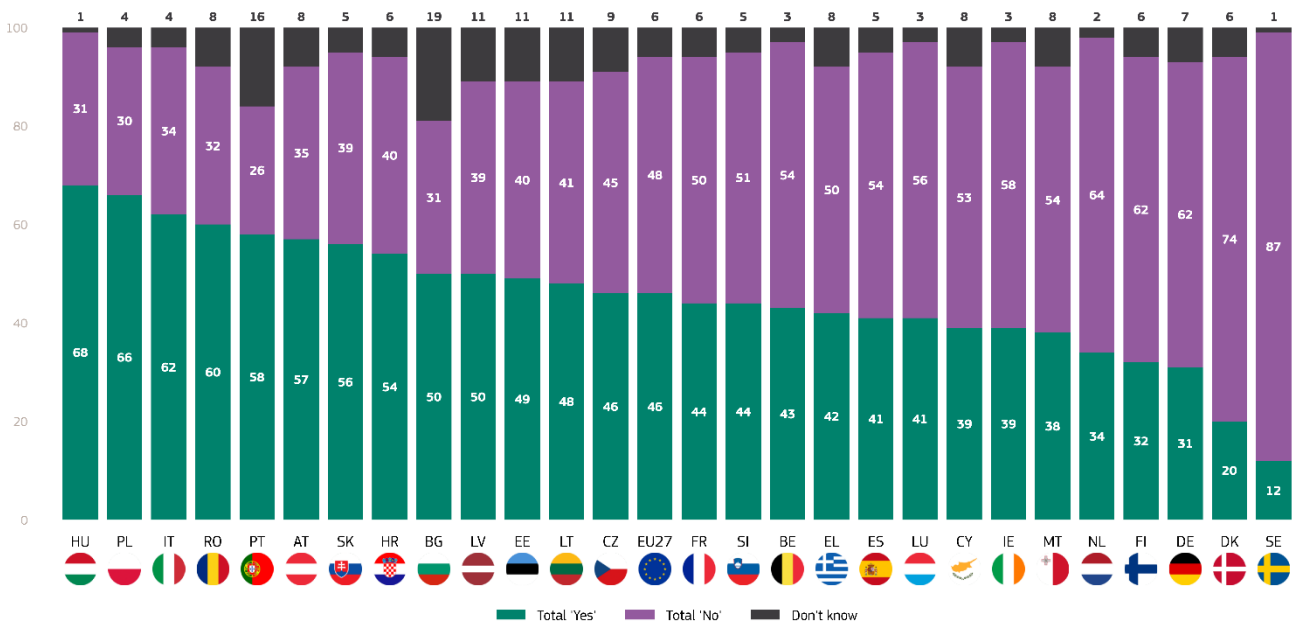
Views are also divided when it comes to agreeing whether large online platforms are doing enough to remove harmful or illegal content, such as hate speech, scams or fake products or not.

At EU level, 46% of respondents agree that platforms are doing enough, including 16% who say ‘yes, definitely’ and 30% who say ‘yes, to some extent’. At the same time, nearly half disagree (48%), with 29% saying ‘no, not really’ and 19% saying ‘no, definitely not’. 6% of respondents say they do not know.

Across Member States, highest rates of agreement are observed in Hungary (68%), Poland (66%), and the Netherlands (62%), where a clear majority consider that large online platforms are doing enough to remove harmful or illegal content. Overall, a majority of respondents agree with this statement in 14 countries.

In contrast, a minority of respondents consider that large online platforms are doing enough to remove harmful or illegal content in 13 Member States. Agreement is the lowest in Sweden (12%), Denmark (20%), and Germany (31%), where a clear majority of respondents consider that large online platforms are not doing enough.

QB11.1: Do you think that large online platforms (such as social media, search engines, and online marketplaces) are doing enough to... - ...remove harmful or illegal content (for example, hate speech, scams, or fake products) (%)



Mar/Apr 2026

3. The EU's budgetary priorities: national results

More than two in five EU citizens (41%) would like the EU budget to be spent firstly on **employment, social affairs and public health**. In first position at EU level, this area also ranks first in ten Member States, most notably in Greece (71%), Portugal (66%), and Spain (63%).

Security and defence ranks second at EU level (38%) and is the most frequently mentioned priority in thirteen Member States, with the highest rates in Denmark (60%), the Netherlands (56%), and Latvia (53%).

Education, training, youth, culture and media ranks third at EU level (37%) and is the most frequently mentioned area in Cyprus (52%), Malta (50%), and Romania (33%).

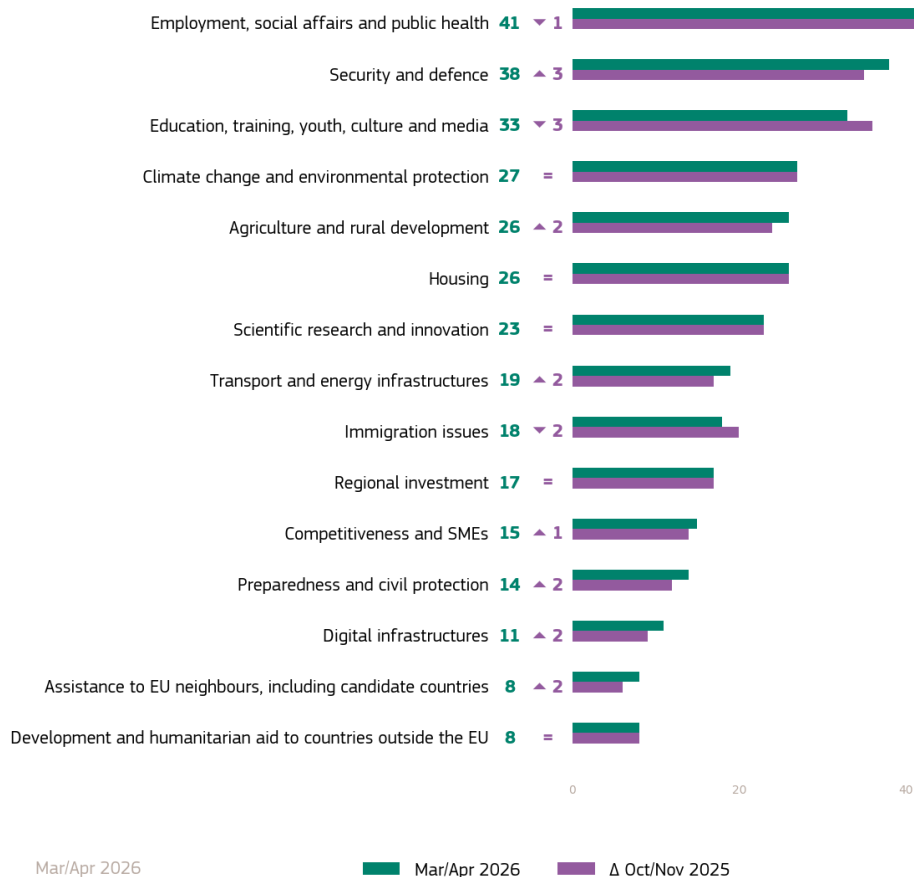
Climate change and environmental protection is the fourth most mentioned area at EU level (27%) and ranks first in Sweden (59%).

Housing, in sixth position at EU level (26%), is the most given answer in Ireland (59%).

Finally, **scientific research and innovation** in seventh position at the EU level (23%) represents the main choice in Italy (37%).

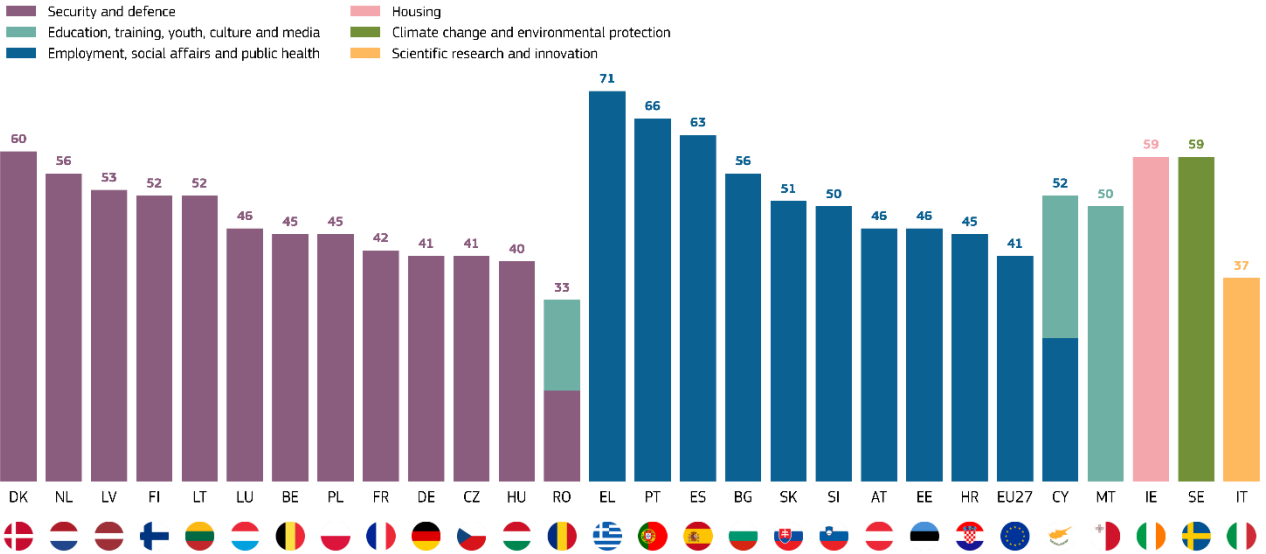
None of the remaining areas represents the most frequently mentioned priority in any Member State.

QE3ab: And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



Standard Eurobarometer 105 Spring 2026

QE3ab: And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



Mari/Apr 2026

QE3ab: And on which of the following would you like EU budget to be spent? Firstly? Any others? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Employment, social affairs and public health	41	36	56	35	33	36	46	43	71	63	39	45	36	52	41	50	37	38	43	30	46	26	66	32	50	51	47	40
Security and defence	38	45	27	41	60	41	41	27	29	23	42	29	34	43	53	52	46	40	23	56	32	45	29	33	20	27	52	39
Education, training, youth, culture and media	33	34	36	22	26	33	41	35	46	44	38	31	28	52	38	44	40	26	50	32	35	16	43	33	31	36	21	29
Climate change and environmental protection	27	27	16	11	57	29	11	24	22	16	33	25	31	15	8	12	26	28	26	42	30	20	21	13	20	15	32	59
Agriculture and rural development	26	24	41	27	14	18	35	19	48	24	37	40	21	37	40	29	20	33	19	13	37	23	26	31	48	42	28	24
Housing	26	21	9	40	5	31	14	59	15	55	25	24	8	51	19	17	41	18	20	29	21	17	40	13	34	27	9	6
Scientific research and innovation	23	24	12	23	31	19	21	14	24	25	22	19	37	20	16	14	22	16	24	27	19	11	13	14	15	15	33	45
Transport and energy infrastructures	19	16	26	28	22	26	26	26	18	10	12	22	24	10	19	17	18	20	30	18	21	16	11	22	19	24	19	31
Immigration issues	18	24	8	11	17	17	9	24	16	12	21	15	31	16	13	16	17	22	15	22	14	14	16	13	10	11	7	12
Regional investment	17	20	32	20	9	17	13	18	11	9	13	25	16	2	17	23	14	17	33	12	42	18	22	20	12	41	24	17
Competitiveness and SMEs	15	12	23	14	13	22	18	8	31	11	14	17	11	11	12	6	16	19	10	8	21	9	11	13	23	14	24	15
Preparedness and civil protection	14	12	13	12	19	10	19	5	19	5	9	9	14	9	18	12	12	15	11	14	16	31	23	20	7	9	16	21
Digital infrastructures	11	10	8	12	15	16	10	8	6	5	5	8	14	5	6	8	7	8	17	18	14	10	5	10	8	8	12	8
Assistance to EU neighbours, including candidate countries	8	7	8	5	9	4	6	7	5	10	5	14	9	4	6	7	7	16	6	8	8	13	7	13	5	7	7	8
Development and humanitarian aid to countries outside the EU	8	8	6	5	14	5	4	8	7	5	5	12	11	4	4	4	8	11	6	10	9	12	10	12	5	5	3	11

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item

2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Mari/Apr 2026



Conclusion

The spring 2026 edition of the Standard Eurobarometer (ST105) offers a comprehensive analysis of public opinion across the European Union. Key findings indicate sustained high levels of EU support, public concerns impacted by the international context, and a worsening outlook on the economic situation.

Trust in the European Union has increased by three percentage points since autumn 2025 and is now at 51%, the second highest level since spring 2007. A majority of respondents say they trust the EU in 21 Member States. Similarly, **more than half of European citizens (51%, +1 pp) trust the European Commission**, which is also the second highest level since spring 2007. Likewise, trust in national governments (37%, +4 pp) and in national parliaments (37%, +3 pp) have also increased.

A majority of EU citizens hold a positive image of the EU, a proportion that has also increased since autumn 2025 (45%, +3 pp). A positive image of the EU is dominant in 21 Member States, and Greece is the only country where a majority of citizens hold a negative view of the EU. Moreover, **60% of respondents are optimistic about the future of the EU (+1 pp)**, an optimistic outlook shared by a majority of citizens in 25 Member States.

Public opinion is relatively more worried regarding the current economic situation in the EU, with 48% (+2 pp) judging the current situation as 'bad', and 44% (-2 pp) judging the current situation as 'good'. Looking ahead, **expectations for the next 12 months regarding the economic situation in the EU have deteriorated**. The proportion of respondents who expect that the situation will remain the same has decreased (42%, -7 pp), while more than a third of Europeans expect the situation to worsen, marking a ten-percentage-point increase since autumn 2025 (36%, +10 pp).

Europeans' opinions on the current national economic situation have remained stable, with six respondents in ten rating it as 'bad' for the fourth time in a row. A majority view the current situation as positive in ten Member States, while a majority hold negative views in the other 17. Overall, variations are extremely pronounced between countries. **Pessimism about the national economic situation in the next 12 months has also increased**, and a majority now expect the situation to worsen in the next 12 months (44%, +9 pp, while stability was the dominant expectation in autumn 2025).

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, remains stable at 74%, confirming the highest level since the introduction of euro coins and banknotes in January 2002. In 23 Member States, a majority of respondents support the euro. This

proportion has most notably increased in Bulgaria (55%, +13 pp), which joined the euro area in January 2026.

Three quarters of respondents feel they are 'citizens of the EU', marking an increase compared with autumn 2025 (+2 pp) and equalling the highest level on this question since it was first asked in 2010. A majority of citizens in every Member State share this sentiment.

In spring 2026, **the main concerns of Europeans focus on international issues at the EU level, and on economic issues at the national level**. The **conflict in the Middle East** now tops the list of issues seen as most important for the EU, mentioned by a quarter of respondents (25%), after a steep 16-percentage-point increase since autumn 2025, and is the most frequently mentioned issue in 15 Member States. The second and third most frequently cited issues facing the EU are the international situation and Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

At the national level, Europeans' main concerns continue to be dominated by economic issues: **rising prices / inflation / cost of living remains the top concern**, a position held since winter 2021–2022 (ST96). It is the most frequently mentioned issue in 20 Member States. The economic situation follows in second place.

Four in five EU citizens feel concerned about the EU's defence and security in the next five years, and this opinion is shared by a majority of respondents in every Member State.

Support for a common defence and security policy among Member States has gained ground, with more than eight in ten EU citizens in favour of such a policy, equalling the highest level ever reached on this indicator. This opinion is shared by more than six in ten respondents in each Member State.

A majority of citizens are satisfied with the way both the EU and their national governments have responded to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the level of satisfaction has slightly increased since autumn 2025. At least seven in ten European citizens agree **that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a threat to the security of the EU and of their country**.

More than seven in ten Europeans agree that **the European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world**. At least half of respondents in every Member State agree with this statement.

In terms of **digital policy**, 51% of respondents **think large online platforms are doing enough to protect users' rights**, such as freedom of expression, while 43% say they are not doing enough. **Views, when it comes to**

whether large online platforms are doing enough to remove harmful or illegal content, such as hate speech, scams or fake products, are divided between 46% of respondents thinking they are doing enough, and 48% considering they are not doing enough.

Finally, **citizens would like the EU budget to be spent primarily on social issues. Employment, social affairs, and public health** comes first, mentioned by more than

four in ten EU citizens. It is followed by **defence and security**, and by **education, training, culture, and media**, both cited by at least a third of respondents. Other important areas are **climate change and environmental protection, agriculture and rural development, and housing**, each mentioned by more than a quarter of citizens.

Technical Specifications

Between 12 March and 5 April 2026, Verian Belgium carried out the wave 105.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, 'Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement' Unit.

The wave 105.2 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 105 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 105 survey has also been conducted in 11 other countries or territories: eight candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye, Georgia), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo³⁰ and in the United Kingdom.

In these countries and territories, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum.

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas³¹.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random, and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by

standard 'random route' procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In these two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

³⁰ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

³¹ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,014	12-03-26	31-03-26	9,892,796	2.58%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,015	12-03-26	01-04-26	5,534,456	1.44%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,036	12-03-26	26-03-26	9,172,797	2.39%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,001	12-03-26	05-04-26	5,022,981	1.31%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,515	12-03-26	01-04-26	71,818,299	18.72%
EE	Estonia	B&B Research OÜ	1,000	12-03-26	01-04-26	1,154,359	0.30%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,005	12-03-26	01-04-26	4,338,938	1.13%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,001	12-03-26	01-04-26	9,041,201	2.36%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,005	12-03-26	31-03-26	42,189,318	11.00%
FR	France	MCM France	1,024	12-03-26	01-04-26	56,855,864	14.82%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,002	13-03-26	31-03-26	3,319,752	0.87%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,027	12-03-26	26-03-26	51,784,963	13.50%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	506	12-03-26	01-04-26	818,909	0.21%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,006	12-03-26	01-04-26	1,579,066	0.41%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,031	12-03-26	30-03-26	2,467,008	0.64%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	506	12-03-26	01-04-26	566,303	0.15%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,025	12-03-26	30-03-26	8,199,448	2.14%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	502	12-03-26	01-04-26	493,961	0.13%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,012	12-03-26	30-03-26	15,228,902	3.97%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,004	12-03-26	01-04-26	7,842,929	2.04%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,025	16-03-26	01-04-26	31,082,980	8.10%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,052	12-03-26	01-04-26	9,275,958	2.42%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,054	12-03-26	31-03-26	16,034,437	4.18%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,009	12-03-26	31-03-26	1,811,104	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,003	12-03-26	30-03-26	4,557,290	1.19%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,009	12-03-26	01-04-26	4,771,619	1.24%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,026	12-03-26	01-04-26	8,748,126	2.28%
TOTAL EU27			26,415	12-03-26	05-04-26	383,603,764	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar Public UK Limited	1,037	12-03-26	31-03-26	56,616,994	
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	516	12-03-26	30-03-26	233,547	
TR	Türkiye	Çözüm Araştırma	1,036	13-03-26	31-03-26	67,060,744	
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,017	12-03-26	31-03-26	1,521,912	
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	545	13-03-26	27-03-26	510,084	
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1,025	13-03-26	31-03-26	5,651,475	
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1,005	12-03-26	01-04-26	2,291,065	
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,013	12-03-26	31-03-26	2,987,440	
XK	Territory of Kosovo	Index Kosovo	1,015	12-03-26	31-03-26	1,357,100	
MD	Moldova	CBS AXA	1,014	12-03-26	24-03-26	2,038,956	
GE	Georgia	GORBI	1,002	12-03-26	27-03-26	2,972,988	
TOTAL			36,640	12-03-26	05-04-26	526,846,069	

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Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ('online face-to-face' or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing) were conducted in Cyprus, Denmark, Malta, Finland and Sweden.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,014		1,014
BG	Bulgaria	1,015		1,015
CZ	Czechia	1,036		1,036
DK	Denmark	644	357	1,001
DE	Germany	1,515		1,515
EE	Estonia	1,000		1,000
IE	Ireland	1,005		1,005
EL	Greece	1,001		1,001
ES	Spain	1,005		1,005
FR	France	1,024		1,024
HR	Croatia	1,002		1,002
IT	Italy	1,027		1,027
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	426	80	506
LV	Latvia	1,006		1,006
LT	Lithuania	1,031		1,031
LU	Luxembourg	506		506
HU	Hungary	1,025		1,025
MT	Malta	332	170	502
NL	Netherlands	1,012		1,012
AT	Austria	1,004		1,004
PL	Poland	1,025		1,025
PT	Portugal	1,052		1,052
RO	Romania	1,054		1,054
SI	Slovenia	1,009		1,009
SK	Slovakia	1,003		1,003
FI	Finland	706	303	1,009
SE	Sweden	729	297	1,026
	TOTAL EU27	25,208	1,207	26,415
UK	United Kingdom	1,037		1,040
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	516		524
TR	Türkiye	1,036		1,035
MK	North Macedonia	1,017		1,013
ME	Montenegro	545		523
RS	Serbia	1,025		1,037
AL	Albania	1,005		1,007
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,013		1,003
XK	Territory of Kosovo	1,015		1,005
MD	Moldova	1,014		1,012
GE	Georgia	1,002		1,002
	TOTAL	35,433	1,207	36,616

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 105.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian, are:

	COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates
BE	Belgium	49.8%
BG	Bulgaria	41.6%
CZ	Czechia	60.5%
DK	Denmark	53.2%
DE	Germany	31.5%
EE	Estonia	59.6%
IE	Ireland	56.3%
EL	Greece	33.1%
ES	Spain	34.5%
FR	France	35.0%
HR	Croatia	49.1%
IT	Italy	32.3%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	79.1%
LV	Latvia	61.2%
LT	Lithuania	42.1%
LU	Luxembourg	28.7%
HU	Hungary	56.2%
MT	Malta	87.2%
NL	Netherlands	95.4%
AT	Austria	47.0%
PL	Poland	49.3%
PT	Portugal	47.3%
RO	Romania	47.2%
SI	Slovenia	53.1%
SK	Slovakia	52.2%
FI	Finland	21.1%
SE	Sweden	80.9%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

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Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	



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