



Flash Eurobarometer 508

Introduction of the euro in the Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency

Report

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Survey requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Flash Eurobarometer 508 – Ipsos European Public Affairs

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(DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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Introduction

The Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) is the framework of economic policies covering the European Union (EU) – including both euro area and non-euro area countries. The principal long-term aim of the EMU is the economic convergence for the EU over three successive stages. Once a country reaches the third stage it is permitted to adopt the euro as its official currency.

The adoption of the euro is a requirement of EU membership, and all Member States must adopt the common currency once they have satisfied the necessary criteria defined in the Maastricht Treaty (with the exception of Denmark which has an opt-out from these Treaty provisions). There is no fixed timetable for the introduction of the euro, but the Treaty does require countries to join the euro area at a certain point.

The countries currently awaiting to adopt the common currency are Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Sweden. Of the countries that joined the EU in or after 2004, Slovenia joined the euro area in January 2007; Cyprus and Malta joined in January 2008; Slovakia followed in January 2009; Estonia joined in January 2011; Latvia joined in January 2014; and Lithuania adopted the currency on 1 January 2015.

This survey is the 24th in a series which began in 2004 and has helped the European Commission to track opinion, levels of knowledge and familiarity with the single currency among citizens regarding the future introduction of the common currency in their country.

The report looks at:

- levels of knowledge about and experience of the euro among citizens in the seven countries covered by the survey;
- citizens' feelings about how well they have been informed about the euro and their preferred information channels for learning more about it;
- citizens' perceptions of, and support for, the single currency;
- and their expectations about the adoption of the euro both for themselves and for their country, and any potential positive or negative consequences they imagine.

On behalf of the European Commission Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the seven Member States that have not yet joined the euro area and have no specific opt-out. Between 20 April and 29 April 2022, 7 074 interviews were conducted over the telephone (landline and mobile phones). Survey data are weighted to known population proportions. The total results are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each EU Member State. A technical note on the methods applied to conduct the survey is appended as an annex to this report.

Notes:

- 1) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- 2) The report looks at long-term trends across countries and the most recent year-on-year changes at national level. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- 3) Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- 4) In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

BG  Bulgaria

CZ  Czechia

HR  Croatia

HU  Hungary

PL  Poland

RO  Romania

SE  Sweden

Key findings

Awareness about euro

- Around half of respondents (53%) **feel informed about the euro**. In six countries a majority of respondents feel informed about the euro: Czechia (58%), Hungary (57%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 54%), Sweden (53%), and Croatia (52%). A little under half feel informed in Romania (45%).
- 30% of respondents know that there are **19 countries in the euro area**. Respondents in Croatia (41%) are the most likely to answer correctly, while only around one in five respondents in Romania (23%) give the right answer.
- The proportion of respondents who answer that they have **used euro banknotes or coins** varies between 79% in Hungary and 87% in Croatia. Respondents in Romania are the most likely to have used euro banknotes or coins in their own country, while respondents in Sweden are the most likely to have used them only abroad.
- Less than half know that **euro banknotes look exactly the same** in all countries where the euro is used. Romania (65%) is the only country where a majority of respondents are aware that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries.
- About four in ten respondents know that **euro coins have partly different designs** from country to country. This ranges from 23% in Romania to 72% in Croatia.

Information campaign

- **National Central Banks (NCB) remain the most trusted source** of information regarding the changeover, for about seven in ten overall (69%). Trust in NCBs is particularly high in Sweden (92%). European institutions are the second most trusted source (trusted by 64% overall).
- All of the topics presented for an information campaign are considered essential by more than seven in ten respondents, with the exception of what the notes and coins would look like, which is seen as relatively less important (but still mentioned by 60%).
- When presented with a list of different channels and ways of displaying the information, more than three quarters of respondents (76%) say **dual display of prices in shops is essential**.

Attitudes towards introducing the euro

- At least a slim majority of respondents think the **euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it in all countries except Bulgaria** (46%); apart from Bulgaria, this figure ranges from 54% in Croatia to 72% in Hungary.

- On average, 60% of respondents are in **favour of introducing the euro**, while 38% are against it. However, there is a wide variation at the country level: more than three quarters are in favour of introducing the euro in Romania (77%), while in Bulgaria and Czechia less than half of respondents are in favour (44% in both countries).
- The proportion of respondents who think that **their country is ready to introduce the euro** remains low in each of the countries surveyed. Slightly more than one in three respondents in Croatia feel their country is ready (37%), while those in Hungary are least likely to think their country is ready to introduce the euro (23%).
- On average, respondents who believe that the **introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country** outnumber those thinking the consequences would be negative (55% vs. 41%). In Czechia, negative views continue to outweigh positive views.
- More than half (57%) say that **the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally**, as opposed to 37% who believe it would have negative consequences. In four countries (Hungary, Poland, Romania and Sweden), more than half of respondents say that the personal consequences of introducing the euro would be positive. In Bulgaria, 55% believe the introduction of the euro would have negative consequences.
- Slightly more than a quarter of respondents overall think that the **euro should be introduced in their country as soon as possible**, while 36% believe the euro should be introduced in their country as late as possible or never.

Expectations over introduction the euro

- About three in ten (32%) respondents think that the **euro will be introduced in their country within five years**. There is considerable variation by country in the proportion thinking this, ranging from 9% in Sweden to 86% in Croatia.
- Somewhat more than half of the respondents (56%) think that **introducing the euro will increase prices**. The highest proportions are observed in Croatia (81%), Bulgaria (67%) and Czechia (63%).
- At least two thirds of respondents agree that they are concerned about **abusive price setting during the changeover**. This is the majority opinion in all countries surveyed, ranging from 55% in Sweden to 81% in Croatia.
- More than eight in ten agree that they **personally will manage to adapt to the replacement** of the national currency by the euro. Least agree in Czechia (77%).
- Four in ten respondents agree that adopting the euro will mean **losing control over national economic policy**. Respondents in Sweden are the most likely to agree (62%), while those in Hungary are the least likely to do so (27%).
- Respondents are more likely to disagree (56%) than to agree (43%) that **adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity**.

Section 1. Awareness of the euro

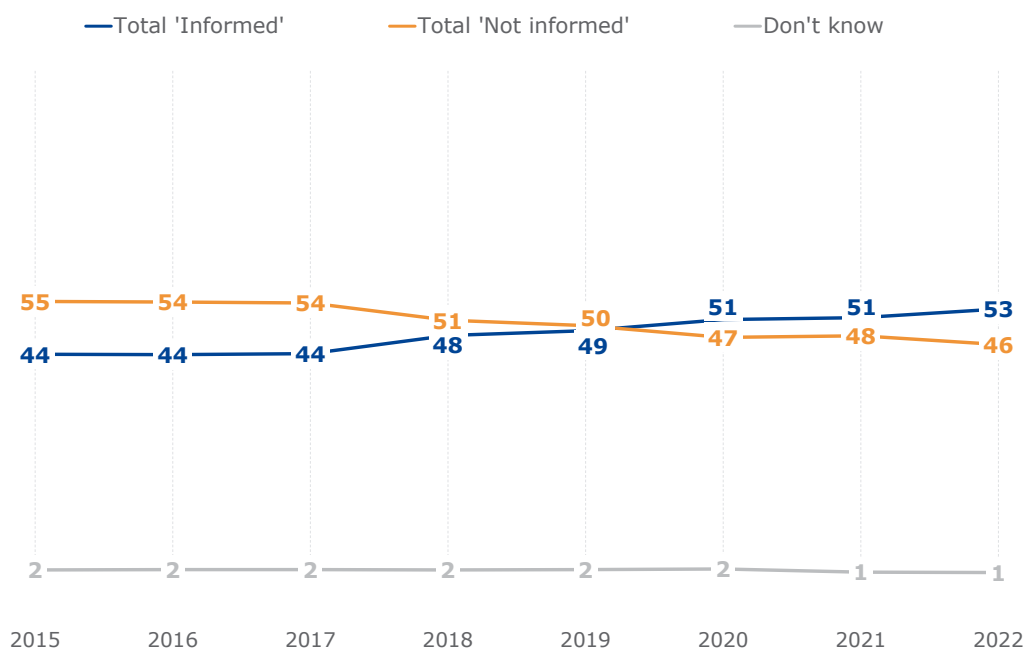
The first section of the report looks at how well-informed respondents feel about the euro in countries that have not yet adopted the currency. It also looks at people's awareness of how many countries already use the euro, and what experience people have had with the currency and where they have used it. Finally, the section examines how familiar respondents are with the design of euro banknotes and coins.

1.1. Self-assessed level of information

As in previous years, around half of respondents feel informed about the euro

Across the survey as a whole, a slim majority of respondents (53%) feel informed about the euro, with a little under half (46%) saying they do not feel informed. This result is stable with the share who felt informed in 2021 (51%).

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel: (% - Total)

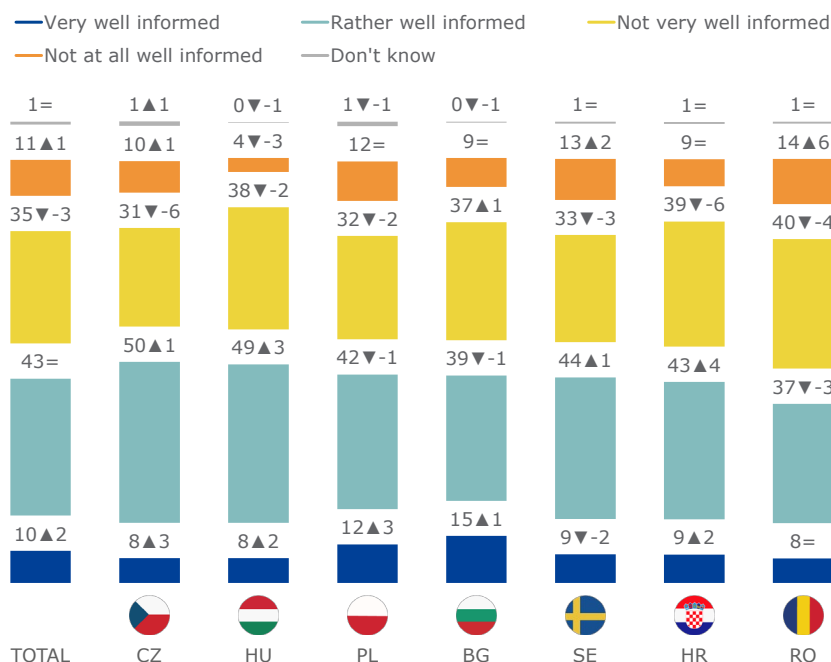


Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

In all countries except Romania, a slim majority of respondents feel informed about the euro: Czechia (58%), Hungary (57%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 54%), Sweden (53%), and Croatia (52%). A little under half feel informed in Romania (45%).

Since the 2021 survey, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who feel informed in Croatia (+6 percentage points) and Hungary (+5 pp).

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel: (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

In terms of **socio-demographic differences**, men (61%) are more likely than women (46%) to feel informed about the euro.

Age is not related to how well informed people feel about the euro. The level of education is, however, a key factor in how well-informed people feel: only 32% of those who left education aged 15 or younger feel informed, compared with 59% of those who completed education at the age of 20 or older. By occupation, self-employed people (63%) are more likely to describe themselves as informed, compared with employees (56%), those not working (49%) and manual workers (46%).

People who have used euro banknotes or coins in the past (57%) are more likely to feel informed than those who have not (31%).

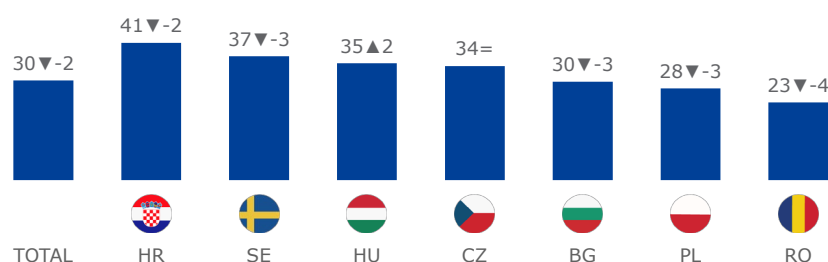
1.2. Awareness of the number of countries currently using the euro

30% of respondents know that there are 19 countries in the euro area

Respondents were asked how many countries they thought were in the euro area. They were provided with four possible options: 6, 13, 19 (which is the correct answer) and all EU countries.

Across all countries, 30% of respondents answered this question correctly. The figure represents a decrease in the proportion seen in 2021 (from 32% to 30%, -2 percentage points). Respondents in Croatia (41%) are the most likely to answer correctly, while less than a quarter of respondents in Romania (23%) give the right answer. In all countries except Croatia, respondents who think that the euro area consists of 13 countries outnumber those giving the correct response. In all countries, the proportion answering correctly has remained about the same compared to 2021.

Q4a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro? (% correct answers '19')



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

In terms of **socio-demographic differences**, men (38%) are more likely than women (23%) to know that 19 EU countries have introduced the euro. Respondents aged 15-24 (23%) are less likely to answer correctly than those in older age groups (29%-32% of those aged 25+).

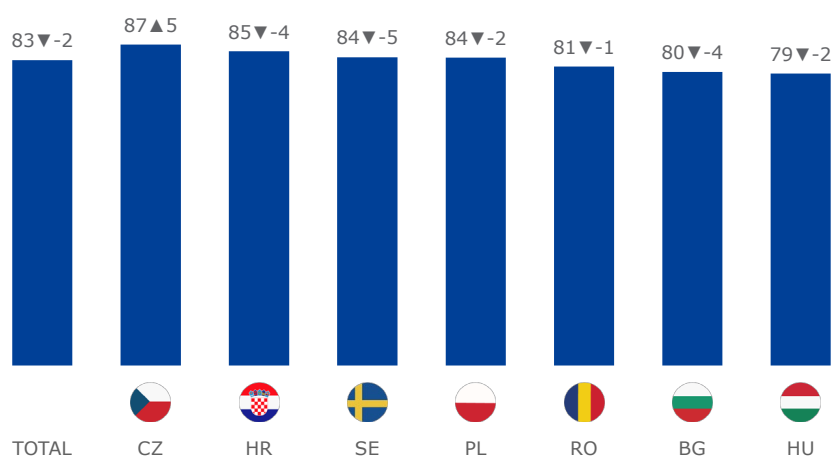
Those who left education aged 20 or older are more likely to know the right answer: 34% of the latter answer correctly, compared with 20% of those who completed education when aged 15 or younger and 24% of those who completed education when aged 16-19. Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins in the past (32%) are more likely to know the correct answer, compared with those who have not (21%).

83% respondents have previously used euro banknotes or coins

Respondents were also asked again whether they have used euro banknotes or coins before. 83% say that they have already used euro banknotes or coins; this is about the same proportion as observed in 2021 (85%).

As also was the case in 2021, the share of respondents having used euro banknotes or coins shows limited variation across countries, varying between 79% in Hungary and 87% in Czechia.

Q1a Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?
(% Yes)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

In terms of **socio-demographic differences**, men (86%) are more likely than women (80%) to have previously used euros. There are differences by age, with those aged 25-39 or 40-54 being more likely to have used the euro than both the youngest and oldest respondents (88%-90% vs. 80% of those aged 15-24 and 76% of those aged 55+).

The level of education is also a factor: those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger are less likely to have used euros than those who spent a longer time in education (60% vs. 88% of those leaving education aged 20 or over). In terms of working status, self-employed workers (94%) and (to a lesser extent) employees (90%) are more likely to have used euros than both manual workers (81%) and those not working (75%).

The level of urbanisation also shows differences: people living in rural areas (78%) and small/medium-sized towns (81%) are less likely to have used euros than those living in large towns/cities (88%).

About four in ten respondents have previously used euro banknotes or coins in their own country

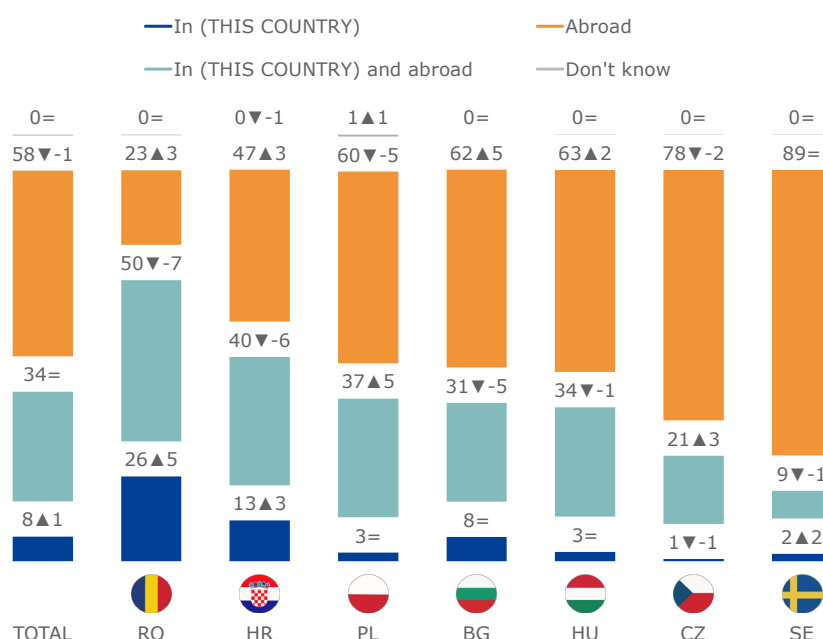
Respondents who have already used euro banknotes and coins were asked where they had used them.

More than four in ten overall say that they have used euros in their own country (42% vs. 41% in 2021). Specifically, 8% say they have used them only in their own country, while 34% have used them both in their own country and abroad.

More than three quarters of respondents who have already used euro banknotes and coins in Romania (77%) have already used euro banknotes or coins in their country (or in both their country and abroad). In Croatia, 53% report having already used euro banknotes or coins in their country (or in both their country and abroad).

Also as seen in the 2021 survey, respondents in Sweden are the least likely to have used euro notes or coins in their own country, with 2% giving this answer. In Sweden, the vast majority of those who have used euro banknotes and coins (89%) say that they did so only when abroad.

Q1b You said you already used euro banknotes or coins. Was it...? (%)



Base: respondents who have already used euro banknotes or coins (n=6 157)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis highlights that men are more likely than women to have already used euro banknotes or coins in their country – either just in their country, or both in their country and abroad (48% vs. 35%). There are no notable differences with regard to respondents' age.

Respondents' who completed their education aged 19 or younger are more likely to have used euros in their country than those who finished their education later in life: 64% of those who left full-time

education aged 15 or under and 48% of those who completed their education aged 16-19 have used euros in their country, compared to 39% of those who left education aged 20 or over. Self-employed people are particularly likely to have used euros in their own country (49% vs. 39-43% in other occupation groups).

1.3. Familiarity with the design of banknotes and coins

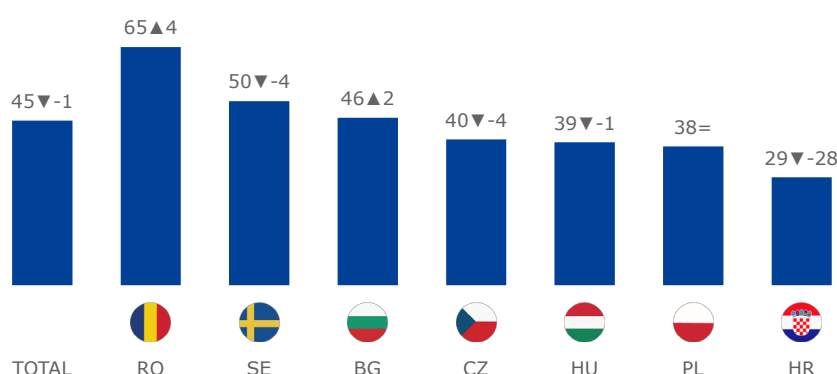
a. Banknote design

Less than half know that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries where the euro is used

Less than half of respondents (45%) agree that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries where they are used; this figure is not significantly different from the one recorded in the 2021 survey (46%).

Romania is the only country where a majority of respondents (65%) are aware that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries. The proportion of respondents knowing this fact about euro banknotes is lowest in Croatia (29%); this figure for Croatia is significantly lower than the one observed in 2021 (57%, -28 pp)¹.

Q2 Which of the following statements do you think is correct?
 (% correct answers 'The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro')



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

¹ The large change observed in Croatia compared to 2021 might be explained by a recent controversy about the design of the upcoming Croatian euro coins (which may have made people believe that the bank notes have different national designs as well). See for example this article:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/feb/09/croatia-scraps-euro-coin-design-over-plagiarism-controversy>

Socio-demographic analysis shows that women (49%) are more likely than men (40%) to know that euro banknotes look the same in all countries which use them. Levels of knowledge vary by age group: awareness is higher among respondents aged 15-24 (54%) than those in all older age groups (42%-47% for those aged 25+).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20+ (47%) are more likely than those who completed their education earlier in life to give the wrong answer (29%-34% of those who completed their education aged 19 or younger).

Respondents living in a large town or city (46%) are more likely to mistakenly believe that euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country (37%-40% of those living in a rural area or small or medium-sized town). Respondents who are self-employed or an employee are more likely than those who are manual workers or not working to provide the wrong answer (46%-49% vs. 36%-40% of the latter two groups).

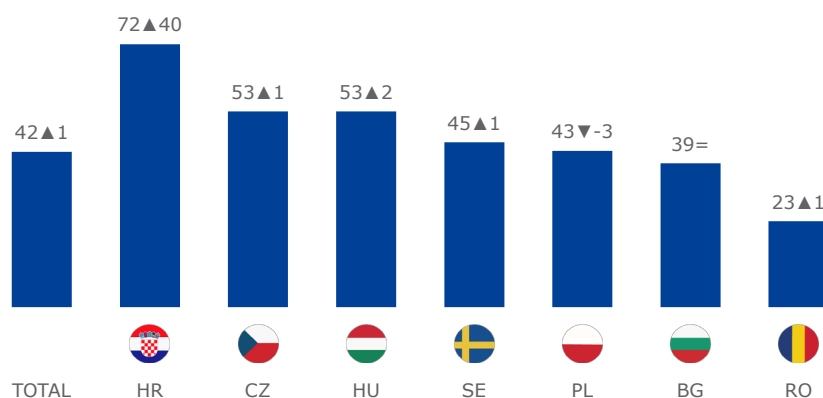
b. Coin design

About four in ten respondents know that coins have partly different designs from country to country

Overall, about four in ten respondents (42%) are aware that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country. However, this figure varies considerably by country, from 23% in Romania to 72% in Croatia.

Compared with 2021, there has been no significant change in the overall proportion of correct answers. At the country level, differences compared to 2021 in the proportion of correct answers tend to be minor, except in Croatia where there is a 40 percentage point increase in the share giving the correct answer.

Q3 Which of the following statements do you think is correct?
(% correct answers 'The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country')



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (51%) are more likely than women (33%) to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country. Levels of knowledge vary by age group as well: respondents aged 25-39 or 40-54 (both 47%) are the most likely to know this, while those aged 55 or older are the least likely to do so (37%).

The higher respondents' level of education, the more likely they are to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country: 46% of those who left full-time education aged 20 or over give this answer, compared with 32% of those who left aged 15 or younger and 33% of those who completed their education aged 16-19.

Self-employed workers (50%) and employees (47%) are more likely to know this than manual workers (41%) and those not working (36%). Prior use of euro banknotes or coins is positively related to awareness. Those who have used them (45%) are more likely to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country compared with 29% of those who have not used them before.

There is also a difference by the level of urbanisation: respondents living in large towns/cities (47%) are more likely to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country than the ones living in small/medium sized towns (40%) and rural areas (38%).

Section 2. Information campaign on the changeover to the euro

This section looks at different elements of the information campaign conducted when a country joins the euro area. It examines who is most trusted to provide information, what information people would find most useful, and the actions that are considered most important for communication.

2.1. Trusted sources of information

Almost seven in ten would trust information on the changeover to the euro if it came from their National Central Bank

The **National Central Banks** (NCBs) remain the most trusted source of information regarding the changeover to the euro, mentioned by about seven in ten overall (69%). Trust in NCBs remains lowest in Poland (51%) and Croatia (56%), while it is highest in Sweden (92%) and Czechia (88%).

European institutions are the second most trusted source of information, mentioned by about two thirds of respondents overall (64%). More than half of respondents trust the European institutions across all countries, except in Bulgaria (42%) and Hungary (47%). The highest levels of trust are seen among respondents in Romania (76%), followed by Sweden (71%).

Close to nine in ten respondents in Sweden (86%) would trust the information on the changeover to the euro coming from **tax or fiscal administrations**, compared with 56% on average. Less than half would trust this source in Bulgaria (34%), Croatia (41%), Hungary (45%) and Poland (48%).

Just over half of the respondents (53%) express trust in **consumer associations**, ranging from 31% in Hungary to 67% in Czechia.

One in two of all respondents (50%) would trust **the government, national or regional authorities** as sources of information on the changeover to the euro. Again, trust is much higher in Sweden (82%) and lowest in Bulgaria (30%), and Croatia, Hungary and Poland (all 41%). The same proportion (50%) express trust in **commercial banks**, ranging from 33% in Croatia to 68% in both Czechia and Romania.


Almost four in ten (38%) say that they trust **trade unions and professional organisations**. The highest proportion is seen in Sweden (48%) and the lowest in Bulgaria (23%).

As in the 2021 survey, trust in **journalists** is the lowest of the various sources, with 32% expressing trust in them as a source of information, and with levels of trust being particularly low in Hungary (11%).

In the current wave, compared to 2021, commercial banks, consumer associations, the European Institutions and National Central Bank are all mentioned somewhat less often as the most trusted source of information regarding the changeover to the euro (all -4 pp), but overall differences are limited. In Bulgaria and Croatia there is a more noticeable decline in trust compared to 2021,

particularly with regard to information from the European Institutions (-19 pp in Bulgaria and -9 pp in Croatia) and journalists (-12 pp and -9 pp).

Q6 Before the euro is introduced in (THIS COUNTRY) there would normally be an information campaign on the changeover. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro? (%)

	TOTAL	BG 	CZ 	HR 	HU 	PL 	RO 	SE 
National Central Bank	69▼-4	63▼-5	88▼-2	56▼-7	66=	51▼-9	86▲2	92▲1
European Institutions	64▼-4	42▼-19	61▼-1	54▼-9	47▼-6	66▼-2	76▼-4	71▼-1
Tax/fiscal administrations	56▼-2	34▼-5	70▼-3	41▼-7	45▼-1	48▼-1	65▲1	86▼-4
Consumer associations	53▼-4	35▼-6	67▼-2	60▼-4	31▼-5	56▼-5	52=	59▼-5
Commercial banks	50▼-4	38▼-7	68▼-9	33▼-3	35▼-5	41▼-4	68▲2	58▼-3
Government, national or regional authorities	50▼-1	30▼-10	57=	41▲1	41▼-1	41▲1	59▼-3	82▼-2
Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	38=	23▼-6	41▼-1	36▲1	25▼-2	37▲1	44▲1	48▼-1
Journalists	32▼-1	16▼-12	21▼-3	18▼-9	11▼-2	41▲3	38▼-2	35▼-1
Don't know	6▲1	14▲4	5▲1	11▲3	3▼-1	7▲1	4▲2	1▼-2

Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis indicate that while there are only minor differences by gender, trust tends to decrease as the age of the respondent increases, as seen in previous surveys. For example, 80% of those aged 15-24 would trust information from the National Central Bank, compared with 65% of those aged 55 or over. An exception is trust in journalists, which is lowest level of trust expressed among those aged 15-24 (25%) compared with 31%-34% in all other age groups.

In most cases, trust in the various institutions rises as levels of education increase, although the extent of these differences varies. For example, 66% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above trust European institutions as a source of information on the changeover, compared with 55% of those who left education by the age of 15.

Respondents who have a favourable attitude towards the introduction of the euro in their country are more likely to trust information from most of these sources. This pattern is particularly pronounced in relation to trust in European Institutions and journalists. 78% of those who are favourable towards the euro's introduction say they would trust European Institutions, compared with 43% of those who are against the introduction of the euro. Similarly, 39% of those who are favourable towards the euro's introduction would trust journalists, compared with 21% of those who are against the introduction of the euro.

2.2. Preferred topic for information campaign

Almost all elements of the information campaign are viewed as essential, especially in Czechia, Poland and Romania








Respondents were asked which topics would be an essential part of any information campaign for the changeover to the euro.

All of the topics presented are considered essential by the majority of respondents, with only the more aesthetic elements of what the notes and coins would look like seen as relatively less important. Indeed – with the clear exception of **what the euro banknotes and coins look like** – most of the issues are seen as broadly similar in importance. There has been a decrease of between 2-5 pp on each of the topics at an overall level since the 2021 survey.

More than three quarters say that each of the other topics are essential: 83% believe that **social, economic or political implications** of the euro are essential, followed by the proportions mentioning other topics: information on **the way in which the euro will be introduced** into the country, information about **the value of one euro, practical implications of the euro** (all 81%) and information on **how to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected** (76%). 60% of respondents say that information on **what the euro banknotes and coins look like** would be essential.

In Czechia, Poland and Romania, the view that the various topics are essential is generally more prevalent than in other countries. Bulgaria shows large decreases since 2021 in the proportions saying various topics are essential, while for the other countries the differences compared to 2021 tend to be minor.

Q7 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign on the changeover to the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)? (%)

	TOTAL	BG	CZ	HR	HU	PL	RO	SE
								
The social, economic or political implications of the euro	83▼-3	68▼-7	90=	56▼-13	69▼-4	87▼-4	88▲2	84=
The way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	81▼-5	60▼-11	91▼-3	67▼-9	59▼-5	84▼-5	90▼-2	81▼-7
The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	81▼-3	66▼-9	88▼-3	67▼-7	68▼-3	85▼-3	88▼-1	80▼-1
The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	81▼-4	57▼-13	89=	78▼-4	64▼-6	83▼-6	91▲1	80▼-3
How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	76▼-5	58▼-9	89▼-2	69▼-9	50▼-7	76▼-6	91▼-3	77▼-7
What euro banknotes and coins look like	60▼-2	39▼-6	62▼-5	31▼-5	41=	63▼-4	80▲6	53=
Don't know	2▲1	9▲5	2▲1	5▲1	3▼-2	2▲1	1=	2=

Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that for most of the topics listed, there are no significant differences by gender, except with regard to what the euro banknotes and coins look like, which women (65%) are more likely than men (56%) to find an essential part of the information campaign on the changeover to the euro.

Older respondents (aged 55 or over) are less likely to see some topics as essential, such as the way the euro will be introduced (76% vs. 83-86% in younger age groups), practical implications (76% vs. 82%-88%) and social, economic or political implications (79% vs. 83%-88%)

There is a greater interest in all of the information amongst those with a higher level of education. For example, 86% of those who ended their education at the age of 20 or above say that information on the social, economic or political implications is essential, compared with 66% of those who left education at the age of 15 or below. Similarly, 83% of those who ended their education at the age of 20 or above say that information on the way the euro will be introduced is essential, compared with 69% of those who left education at the age of 15 or below.

2.3. Information actions considered essential

About three quarters of respondents say dual display of prices in shops is essential

Having first discussed the topics which could form the content of the campaign, respondents were also presented with a list of different channels and ways of displaying the information and were asked which of them would be essential.








With the exception of **leaflets and brochures** (46%), a majority of respondents overall say that each of these campaign actions is essential.

In every country covered by the survey, at least seven in ten respondents say that **dual display of prices in shops** is essential (76% overall). Over six in ten respondents (67%) overall think that **dual display of the amount on bills** is essential, and almost the similar proportion (65%) believe it is essential to provide dual display on **pay slips**. As in 2021, respondents in Romania (88%) are the most likely to say that dual display (in shops, bills and pay slips) is essential, while those in Poland (70%) are least likely to say it is essential.

70% also say that it is essential to provide information on the **internet or social media**, ranging from 50% in Bulgaria to 76% in Poland.

TV advertisements are seen as essential by about six in ten respondents (62%), ranging from 43% in Hungary to 73% in Romania. Advertising in **newspapers** (54%) or on **radio** (56%) are also supported by a majority, with respondents in Poland and Romania being the most likely to see these forms of advertising as essential.

Q8 Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential? (%)

	TOTAL	BG	CZ	HR	HU	PL	RO	SE
								
Dual display of prices in shops (in your current national currency and in euro)	76▼-3	74▼-4	75▼-6	83▼-2	78▼-1	70▼-4	88=	71▼-3
On the internet /social media	70▼-4	50▼-12	75▲3	57▼-12	56▼-5	76▼-5	73▼-4	68▼-2
Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...)	67▼-3	64▼-5	69▼-1	77▲1	71=	56▼-6	84▼-2	66▼-3
Dual display on your pay slip	65▼-1	59▼-3	60▼-3	72▲1	63▼-4	58▼-2	84▲5	64▲2
TV advertisements	62▼-5	45▼-12	51▼-6	61▼-7	43▼-9	69▼-3	73▼-3	57=
Radio advertisements	56▼-4	33▼-12	43▼-2	42▼-10	35▼-4	67▼-6	71▲1	45▲3
Newspaper advertisements	54▼-4	30▼-10	44▼-3	40▼-11	26▼-4	65▼-4	64▼-4	53▼-3
Leaflets / Brochures	46▼-3	29▼-6	42▼-13	32▼-4	24▲1	50▼-1	61▼-5	41▲2
Don't know	4▲1	7▲2	5▲1	4▲2	3=	4▲1	2▲1	6=

Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that there are no large differences between men and women in terms of the importance they attach to the various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover.

Age differences also tend to be limited. An exception are leaflets or brochures, which those aged 55 and above (50%) more often find essential than those aged 15-24 (35%). Older respondents attach less importance to the internet/social media: 63% of those aged 55 and older find the latter an essential source of information, compared to 72%-77% in the younger three age groups.

Noteworthy with regard to respondents' education level is that those who left education aged 15 or under (80%) are more likely to think that dual display of the amount on bills is essential than those who left education at the age of 20 or above (65%). Those who left full-time education later show more interest in advertising in newspapers or on radio, and are much more likely to say it is essential to have information online or on social media than those who left education aged 15 or younger (72% vs. 57%).

The main difference by working status is that manual workers less frequently find the various information campaign actions on the euro changeover essential. For example, 55% of manual workers find TV advertisements essential, compared to between 62%-63% in the other employment groups, including those not working.

Generally, those who are in favour of the euro's introduction are more likely to see advertising as essential (on television, radio or in newspapers) and to say it is essential to have information online.

Section 3. Attitudes towards introducing the euro

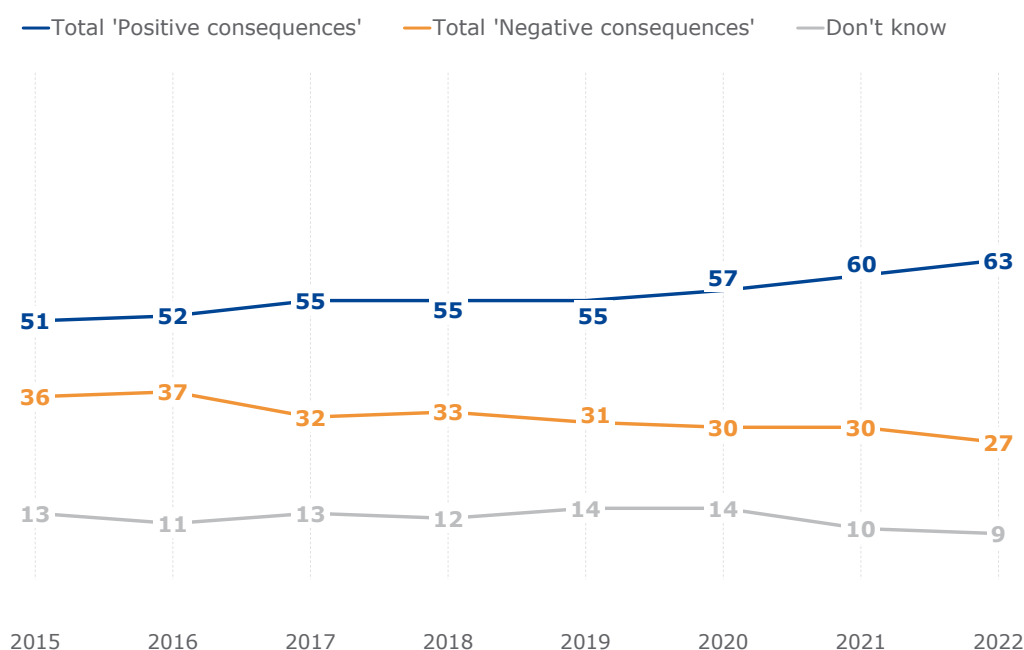
This chapter examines general attitudes towards the euro, both in terms of the perceived impact it is felt to have had in countries which already use the euro, and expectations for what it will mean when their own country joins the euro area.

3.1. The impact of adopting the euro in other countries

The general view is that the introduction of the euro has positive rather than negative consequences in the countries that are already using the euro

A majority of EU citizens surveyed (63%) think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it; this figure presents an increase of three percentage points over 2021 and is now at its highest level since this survey was first conducted in 2015. The proportion saying that the euro has had negative consequences decreased by two percentage points, while the proportion saying they 'don't know' whether the euro has had either positive or negative consequences had decreased from 10% to 9% (-1 pp).

Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro? (% - Total)

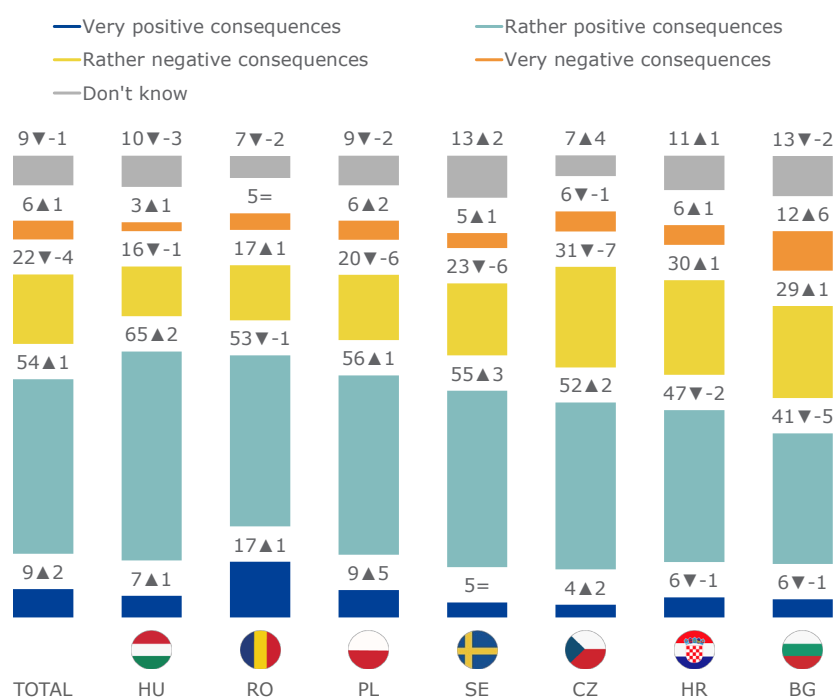


Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

Across all countries except Bulgaria, at least a slim majority of respondents think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it; this figure ranges from 46% in Bulgaria to 72% in Hungary. The proportion saying that the consequences have been 'very positive', however, remains below 10% in all countries, except in Romania, where 17% select this response.

Since the previous Flash Eurobarometer survey in 2021, there has been a significant increase in the proportion who believe the euro has had positive consequences in Poland (+6 pp). In Bulgaria, the proportion who believe the euro has had positive consequences declined since 2021 (-6 pp).

Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (65%) are slightly more likely than women (61%) to feel that the euro has had a positive effect in the countries already using it. There are more pronounced differences by age, with younger respondents being much more likely to feel that the euro has had a positive effect in the countries already using it: 79% of 15-24 year olds believe that it has had a positive effect, compared to 60%-63% of those in the older three age groups.

Respondents' education level is related to their opinion on the impact of the euro in countries already using the currency. Those who completed their education aged 20 or older (64%) are more likely to be positive than those who completed their education aged 15 or below (51%).

Respondents living in a large town or city (66%) are more positive about the impact of the euro in countries already using it than those in less urban areas (61%-62% of those living in a rural area or small/medium-sized town).

Those who have used euros (65%) are more likely to think it has had a positive impact in countries already using it than those who have not used euros (54%). Other groups more likely to think that the euro has had a positive impact in countries already using it include those:

- who feel informed about the euro (68% vs. 58% of those who do not feel informed);
- who think the euro would have positive consequences for their country (90% vs. 30% of those who do not think the euro would have positive consequences for their country);
- who think the euro would have positive consequences for themselves (88% vs. 29% of those who do not think the euro would have positive consequences for themselves); and
- in favour of introducing the euro in their own country (86% vs. 30% of those not in favour of introducing the euro in their own country).

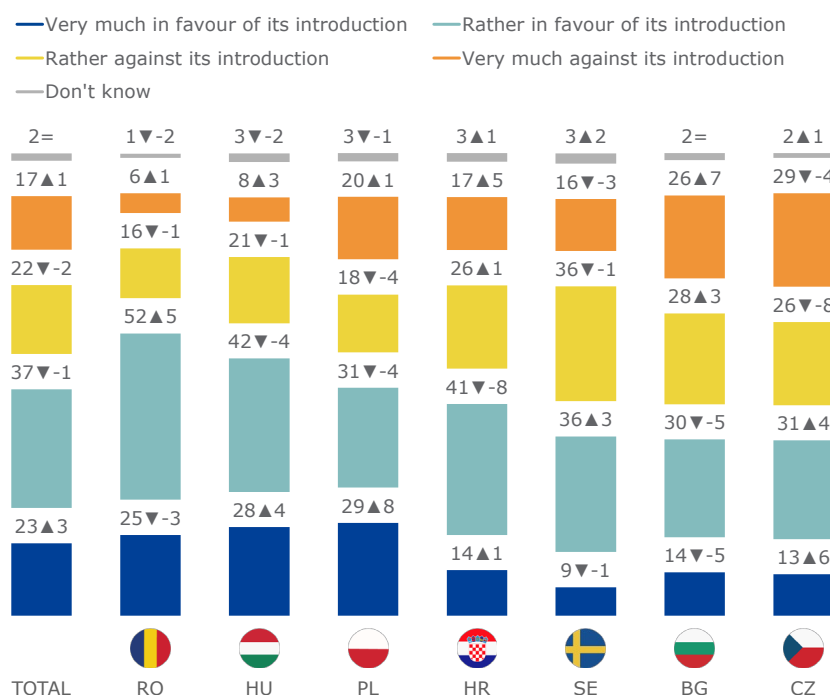
3.2. Opinion about adopting the euro

Support for introducing the euro varies by country - strongest in Hungary and Romania, weakest in Bulgaria, Czechia and Sweden

Overall, 60% of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in their country, but there is wide variation at the country level. As in 2021, opinion is most positive in Romania (77% in favour) and Hungary (69%), while it is most negative in Bulgaria and Czechia (44%, both) and Sweden (45%). In the latter three countries, more than half of respondents are against the idea of introducing the euro; in Bulgaria and Czechia, more than a quarter of respondents even say to be 'very much' against its introduction.

There has been an increase in the proportion in support for introducing the euro in Czechia (+11 pp). At the same time there has been a decrease in support in Bulgaria (-10 pp) and Croatia (-7 pp).

Q11 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)? (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that support for introducing the euro in their own country is higher among men (63%) than among women (56%). Analysis by age group shows that support for introducing the euro is higher among 15-24 year olds (66%) than in all three older age groups (56%-60%).

Respondents' who completed their education when aged 20 or older are more likely to be in favour of introducing the euro (62% are in favour) than those who completed their education at a younger age (54%-55%). In relation to working status, manual workers are less likely to favour introducing the euro (40%) than those in all other occupation groups, including those not working (59%-62%).

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to support its introduction (64% compared with 54% of those who do not feel informed).

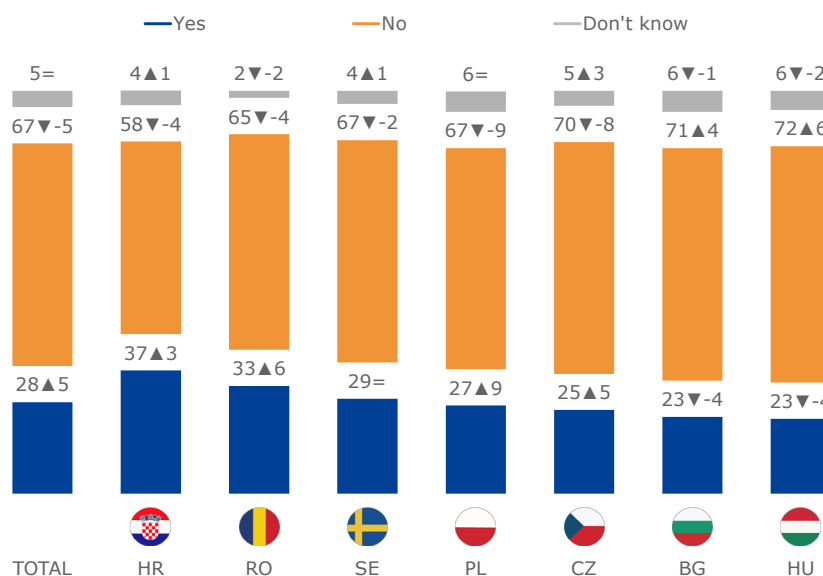
a. Perception of readiness of the country

In five countries at least a quarter of respondents think their country is ready to introduce the euro

Even though the proportion of respondents who think their country is ready to introduce the euro shows an increase (+5 pp) compared to 2021, it still remains low in each country surveyed. Overall, 28% respond that they think their country is ready to introduce the euro. Respondents in Croatia (37%) are again the most likely to feel their country is ready, while the lowest proportion is found in Bulgaria and Hungary (both 23%).

In three countries, there has been a notable increase since 2021 in the proportion thinking their country is ready: Poland (+9 pp, up to 27%), Romania (+6 pp, up to 33%), and Czechia (+5 pp, up to 25%).

Q4b In your opinion, is (THIS COUNTRY) ready to introduce the euro? (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (32%) are more likely than women (24%) to say that their country is ready. While there is no clear pattern by age, respondents with a lower level of education are more likely to think that their country is ready to introduce the euro: 42% of those

who completed their education aged 15 or younger think so, compared to 24%-27% of those who completed their education when aged 16-19 or 20 or older. Respondents who are self-employed are more likely to say that their country is ready than those in any other occupation category (33% vs. 22%-28%).

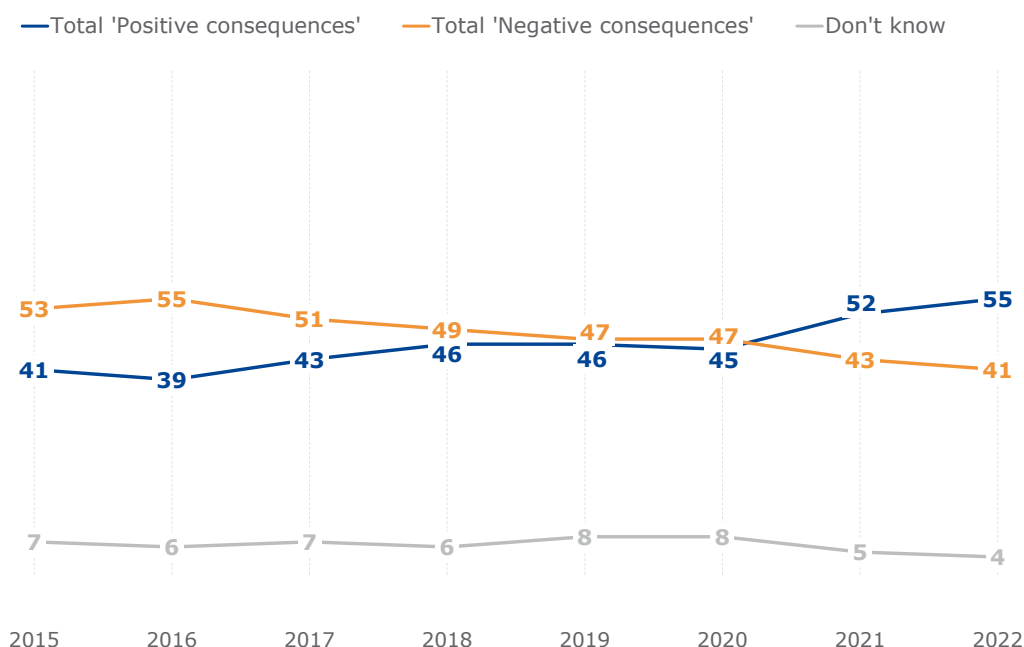
Respondents who are in favour of introducing the euro in their country (42%) are much more likely to say it is ready than those who are against its introduction (6%). Respondents who feel informed about the euro are also more likely to say that their country is ready (32% vs. 23% of those who do not feel informed).

b. Consequences of introducing the euro for the country

A slim majority expect that introducing the euro would have positive consequences for their country

Slightly more than half of respondents (55%) expect that introducing the euro would have positive consequences for their country, compared to 41% who expect negative consequences. The proportion expecting positive consequences has increased by 3 percentage points since 2021 and is now at its highest point since this survey was first conducted in 2015.

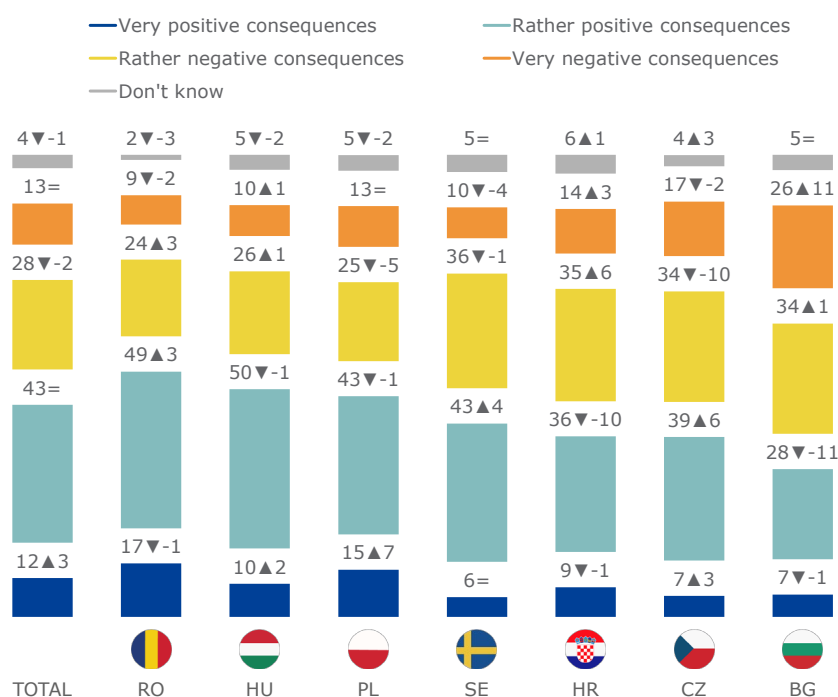
Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for (THIS COUNTRY)? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

In four countries, positive views outweigh negative views. Respondents in Romania (65%) and Hungary (60%) are the most likely to say that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences. A significant increase in positive views compared to 2021 is seen in Czechia (+9 pp, up to 45%), and Poland (+7 pp, up to 58%). In Czechia, however, negative views continue to outnumber positive views. A significant decrease in positive views compared to 2021 is seen in Bulgaria (-12 pp, down to 35%) and Croatia (-11 pp, down to 45%).

Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for (THIS COUNTRY)? (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (58%) are more likely than women (52%) to view the consequences of introducing the euro as positive for their country. Respondents in the 15-24 age group (64%) are more likely to see positive consequences than those in all other age groups (50% of those aged 25-39, and 55% of those aged 40-54 or 55+). Education also makes a difference, as those who have completed their education aged 20 or above (57%) are more likely to see positive consequences than those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (48%) or aged 16-19 (49%).

Manual workers (39%) are less likely than employees, self-employed workers and those not working (all 56%) to say the consequences would be positive. Compared to those in less urban areas, respondents in large towns or cities (59%) more often think that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country compared to 53% in both rural areas and small/medium-sized towns.

Respondents who feel informed about the euro (59%) are more likely to say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for their country compared with those who do not feel informed (50%).

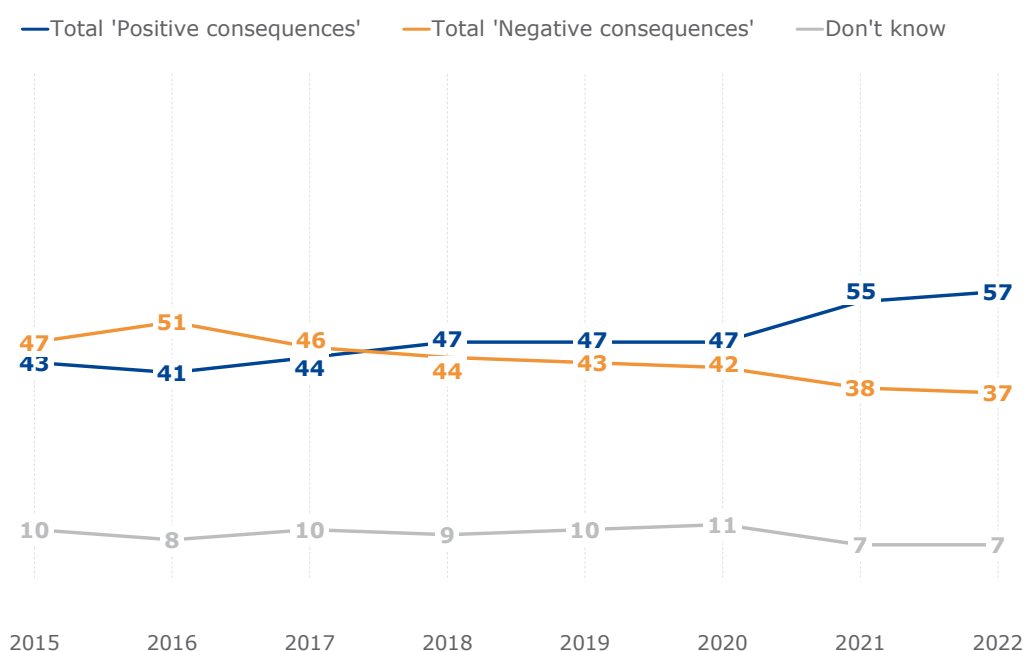
Respondents who are in favour of introducing the euro in their country (85%) are much more likely to say the consequences would be positive than those who oppose the euro's introduction (11%).

c. Consequences of introducing the euro at personal level

A slim majority expect that introducing the euro would have positive consequences for them personally

More than half of respondents (57%) say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally, while a smaller proportion (37%) believe it would have negative consequences. These proportions have stayed about the same since 2021 and remain at their highest level observed since the survey was first conducted in 2015.

Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for you personally? (% - Total)

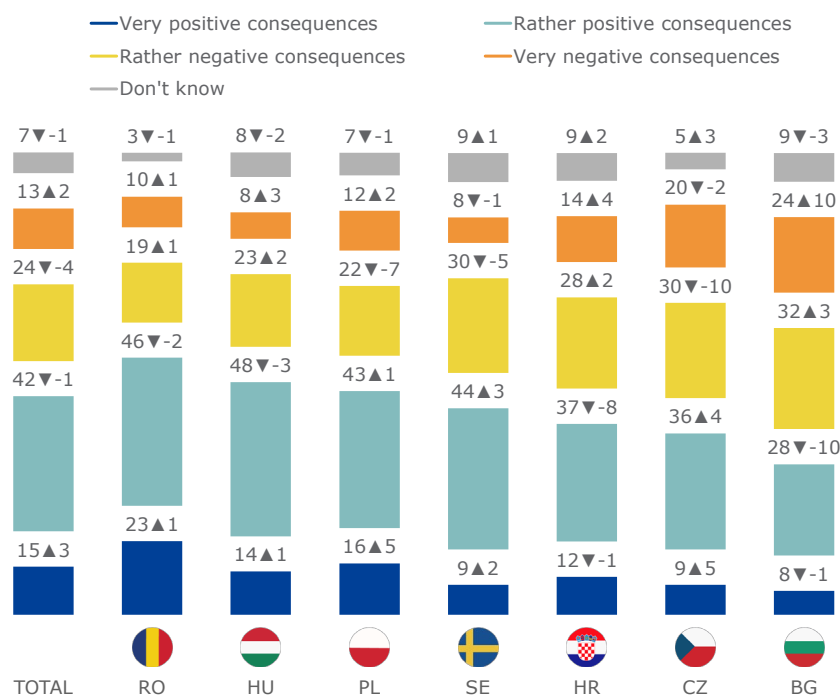


Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

A large majority of respondents in Romania (69%), say that for them personally, the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences. This view is also shared by more than half of respondents in Hungary (62%), Poland (59%) and Sweden (53%). In Bulgaria, a slim majority (55%, +13 pp compared to 2021) believe the introduction of the euro will have *negative* consequences. Apart from

in Bulgaria, the proportion of respondents thinking that the introduction of the euro will have negative consequences for them personally also increased in Croatia (+7 pp, up to 43%) compared to 2021.

Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for you personally? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (62%) are more likely than women (52%) to say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally. Respondents aged 15-24 (68%) are also more likely than those in other age groups to share this view compared with 54%-58% in the older age groups.

There are differences by level of education as well: those who finished full-time education at the age of 20 or above (59%) are more likely than those who stopped education by the age of 15 or below (45%) or aged 16-19 (50%) to answer that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally. Self-employed workers (62%), employees (61%) and those not working (55%) are more likely than manual workers (39%) to expect positive consequences for them personally.

Respondents living in large towns are again more positive: more than half (62%) say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally, compared with 54% of both those in small or mid-size towns and in rural villages.

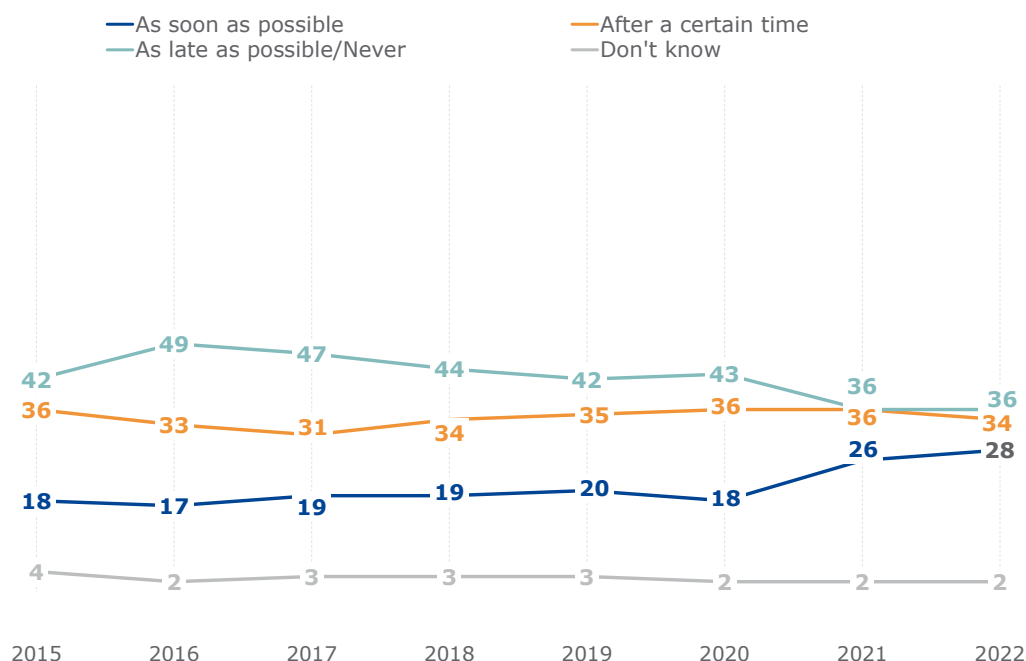
Again, those who feel informed about the euro (63% vs. 51% who do not feel informed) and those in favour of its introduction (86% vs. 12% who are against) are more positive about the consequences of the euro's introduction for them personally.

3.3. Preferred timeframe for the introduction of the euro

Slightly more than one in three respondents think the euro should be introduced as late as possible or never

Slightly more than a quarter of respondents overall think that the euro should be introduced in their country as soon as possible (28%, +3 pp compared to 2021) and about a third (34%) think it should be introduced after a certain time. More than one in three believe the euro should be introduced in their country either as late as possible (17%) or never (19%) – these figures have not changed since 2021.

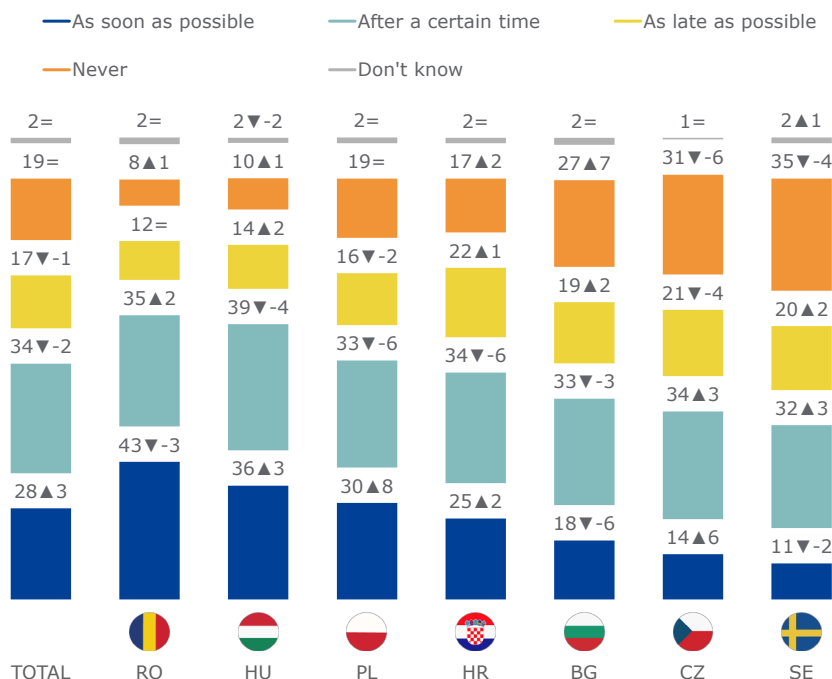
Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

Respondents in Romania (43%) and Hungary (36%) are the most likely to want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible. In Czechia and Sweden, on the other hand, just 14% and 11%, respectively, share this view. In Czechia and Sweden respondents are most likely to say they would like the euro to become their country's currency as late as possible or never (52% and 55%, respectively).

In Czechia, the proportion of respondents who would like the euro to become their country's currency as late as possible or never has decreased since 2021 (from 61% in 2021 to 52% now; -9 pp). In Bulgaria, the share saying this has increased (from 37% in 2021 to 46% now; +10 pp).

Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency? (%)

Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

According to **socio-demographic analysis**, men (34%) are more likely than women (23%) to want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible, while women (40%) are more likely to want it introduced as late as possible or never compared with 32% of men.

Respondents aged 15-25 are relatively likely to say that they want to see the euro introduced 'after a certain time'; 47% say this, compared to 37% of those aged 26-39, 31% of those aged 55+ and 30% of those aged 40-54.

Respondents' education level does not show any clear pattern, except that those still studying tend to be more in favour of introducing the euro 'after a certain time'; 49% of those still studying say this, compared to 22%-35% among those who completed their education at any age. Once again, attitudes are particularly negative among manual workers; 54% want it introduced as late as possible or never.

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to want it introduced as soon as possible (33% vs. 23% of those who do not feel informed), and are less likely to want it introduced as late as possible or never (32% vs. 40%). As may be expected, respondents who have positive views about the euro are much more likely to want it to be adopted quickly. For example, among those who expect positive consequences of the introduction of the euro for themselves, 46% want it to be introduced as soon as possible, compared to 4% who do not expect positive consequences for themselves.

Section 4. Expectations over introducing the euro

The fourth section looks at when people expect the euro will be introduced, and their perceptions regarding the impact the introduction of the euro will have on their countries.

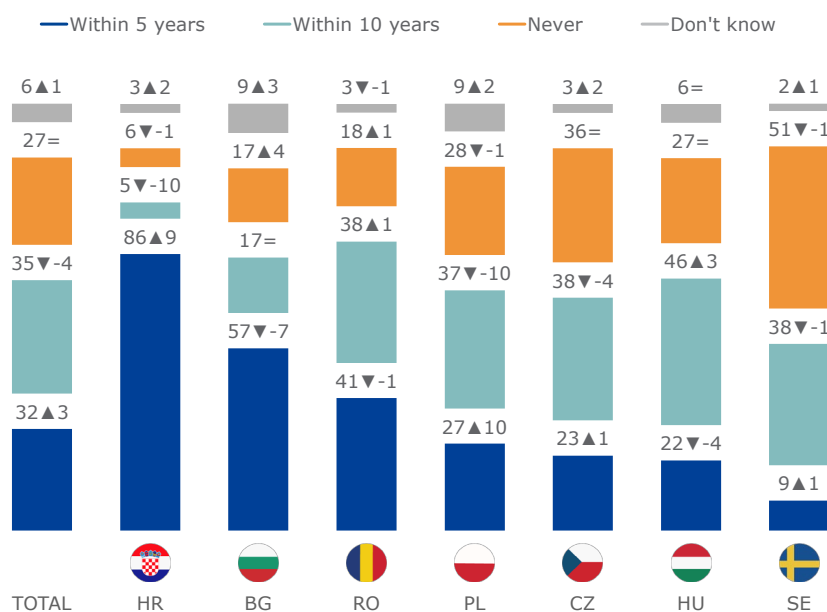
4.1. Expected date of introduction of the euro

About one third of respondents think the euro will be introduced in their country in the next five years

About one third (32%) of respondents think that the euro will be introduced in their country within the next five years. However, there is great variation between countries. Close to nine in ten respondents in Croatia (86%, +9 pp compared to 2021) and a majority of respondents in Bulgaria (57%, -7 pp) think the euro will be introduced within the next five years, compared to fewer than one in ten (9%) respondents in Sweden.

More than one in three overall think that the euro will be introduced within ten years in their country, with respondents in Hungary (46%) being the most likely to give this answer. In Sweden, on the other hand, 51% expect that the euro will never be introduced in their country.

Q4c When do you think the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)? (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men and women are about equally likely to think that the euro will be introduced in their country and by what time. There are some differences by age, with older people being more likely to expect that the euro will be introduced within five years (37% among those aged 55 or over, compared with 25%-31% in the younger age groups). The younger respondents are, the more likely to think that the euro will be introduced within ten years (47% of those aged 15-24 think so, compared to 31% of those aged 55+).

Those who left full-time education aged 20 or over are more likely to think it will be introduced within ten years (36% vs. 29% of those who left education by the age of 15).

Those who hold positive attitudes towards the euro are more likely to believe that it will be introduced quickly. Among those in favour of introducing the euro, 41% expect to see it introduced within five years, compared with 18% of those opposed to the euro.

4.2. Managing the consequences of adopting the euro

a. The impact of the euro on prices

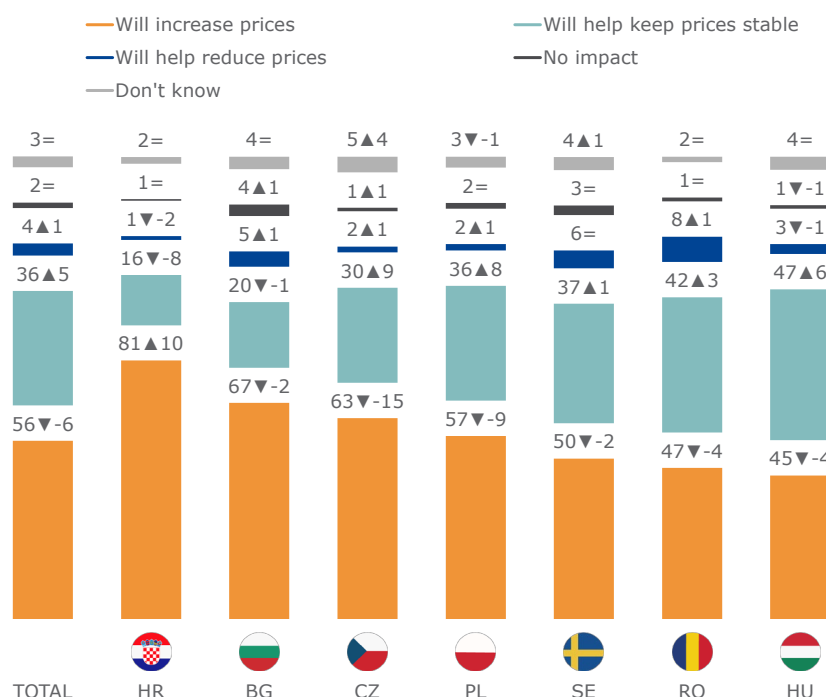
A slim majority of respondents think the euro will increase prices

Somewhat more than half of respondents (56%) think that **introducing the euro will increase prices**. A majority share this view in all countries except Hungary and Romania. The highest proportions can be observed in Croatia (81%, +10 pp compared to 2021), Bulgaria (67%, -2 pp), and Czechia (63%, -15 pp).

Slightly more than one in three (36%) of those surveyed believe that **introducing the euro will help keep prices stable**. Respondents in Hungary (47%), Romania (42%), Sweden (37%) and Poland (36%) are the most likely to give this answer. The view that the euro will help keep prices stable has grown in these countries (from +3 pp to +8 pp), except in Sweden, where it remained the same compared to 2021.

Only 4% think **the introduction of the euro will help reduce prices**, ranging from 1% in Croatia to 8% in Romania.

Q13 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (THIS COUNTRY)? (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

According to the **socio-demographic analysis**, women (58%) are more likely than men (53%) to say that prices will increase with the introduction of the euro. There are also differences by age, with the youngest respondents less likely to think the euro will increase prices (47% of those aged 15-24 vs. 56-58% in the older age groups).

Respondents who completed education aged 20 or older (56%) are less likely to think that introducing the euro will increase prices than those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (63%). Manual workers (24%) are less likely to believe that introducing the euro will keep prices stable than respondents in other occupation groups (35%-37%).

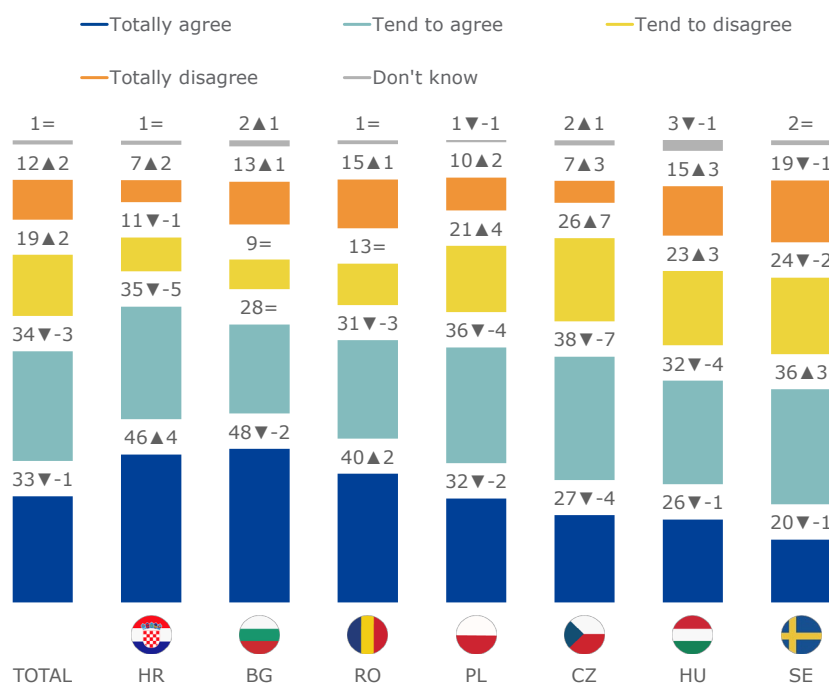
Those with negative attitudes towards the euro are more likely to say that it will increase prices. Among those opposed to the introduction of the euro, 85% think it will bring price increases, compared with 36% of those in favour of the euro's introduction.

b. Abusive price setting and cheating

There is widespread concern over the possibility of abusive price setting during changeover

About two thirds of respondents (67%) agree that they are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover, versus about a third (31%) who disagree that this will be a problem. In every country, the majority of respondents agree that they are concerned, ranging from 55% in Sweden to 81% in Croatia. Since 2021, overall concern about abusive price setting during the changeover has decreased (-4 pp); the largest decreases are observed in Czechia (-11pp, down to 66%), Poland (-6pp, down to 69%), and Hungary (-5 pp, down to 58%).

Q14_2 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that women (69%) are more likely than men (65%) to agree with the statement 'You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover'. Respondents aged 15-24 are the least likely to be concerned (59%), while those aged 40-54 and 55+ are the most likely to express concern on this issue (68% and 71%, respectively). Self-employed workers (63%) are less concerned than employees (67%) or manual workers (70%). Education level does not make a significant difference.

Those who feel informed about the euro (65%) are slightly less concerned than those who do not feel informed (70%). Respondents who support the euro's introduction in their own country are also less likely to be concerned (59%), compared with those who are opposed to the euro (81%).

c. Perceived ability to manage the changeover

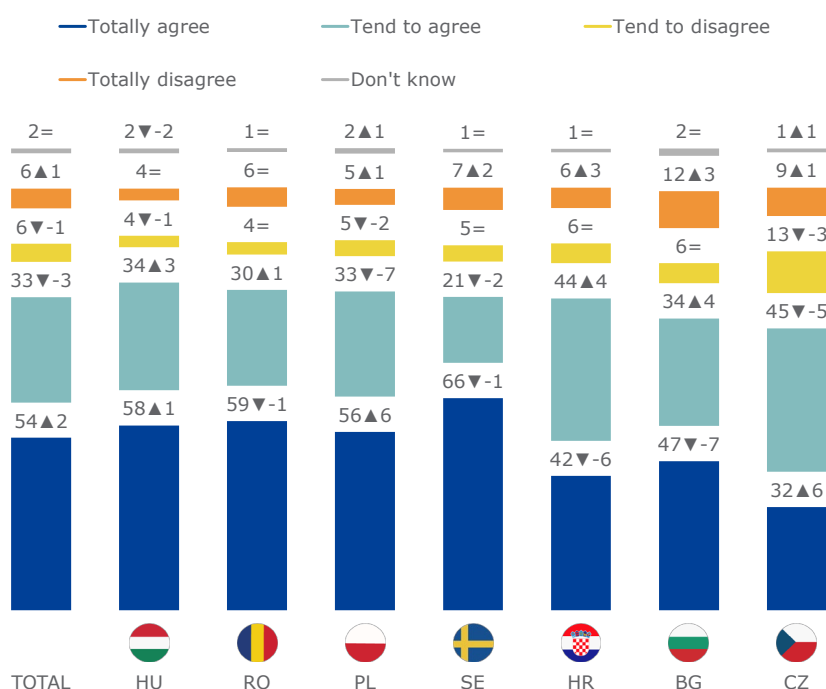
The vast majority of respondents agree that they will adapt to the replacement of the national currency with the euro

Almost nine in ten (87%), in total, agree that they personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the national currency by the euro; 54% 'totally agree' that this will be the case. About one in ten (12%) worry about managing to adapt to the euro.

The vast majority of respondents agree in all countries: the smallest shares are observed in Bulgaria (where 80% agree that they will manage) and in Czechia (77%). There is more variation in the share *totally* agreeing that they will manage to adapt: while 66% of respondents in Sweden totally agree, in Czechia, this figure is just 32%.

In Hungary, the overall level of agreement has increased somewhat since 2021 (+4 pp).

Q14_1 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
You personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Looking at the socio-demographic analysis, men (90%) are more confident than women (84%) about their ability to adapt to the replacement of their currency by the euro. Respondents aged 55 and over (83%) are somewhat less likely to say that they will be able to adapt, compared with younger age cohorts (88%-92%).

There is a clear difference by level of education: while 69% of those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger say they will manage to adapt, 90% of those who left aged 20 or older give this response. Employees (91%) and the self-employed (92%) are more likely than manual workers (73%) and (to a lesser extent) those not working (84%) to agree that they will manage.

Respondents who have already used euro banknotes or coins (89%) are more likely to say that they will manage to adapt than those who have not used the euro (75%).

There is a clear connection between favourable attitudes to the introduction of the euro and the likelihood of a respondent feeling confident in coping when it is introduced. More than nine in ten of those who believe the euro has had a positive impact in countries which already use it (95%), expect it to have positive consequences for their country (97%) or themselves personally (97%), or are in favour of the introduction of the euro in their country (also 98%) feel confident they will adapt. This compares with less than three quarters (69-73%) of those who have unfavourable attitudes towards the euro.

4.3. Other impacts of the euro

There are divergent views on the likely impact of the euro on national control of economic policy and on national identity

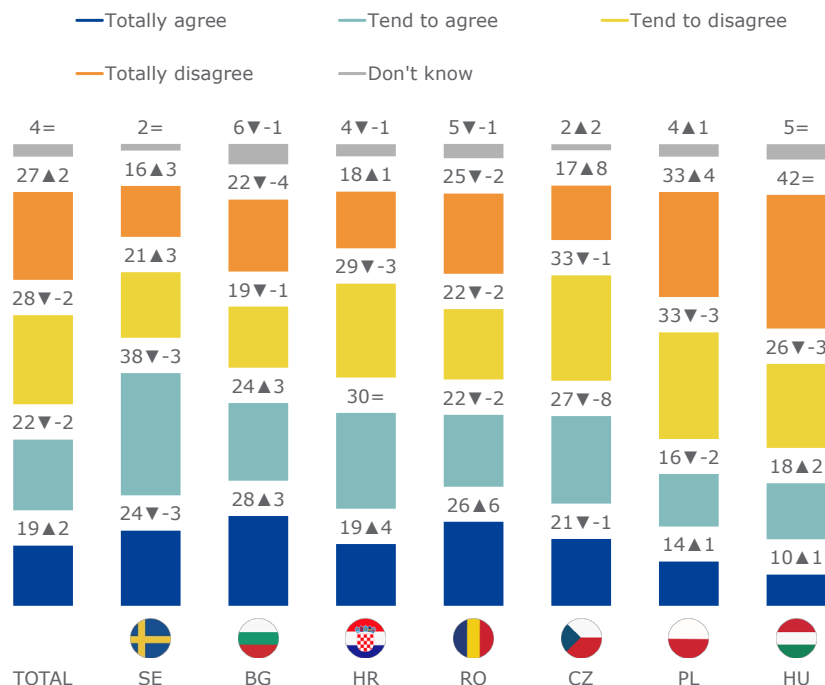
A little over four in ten respondents (41%) agree that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy, while a majority (55%) disagree. This is an issue that elicits strong views: 19% 'totally agree' that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy, while 27% 'totally disagree'. The results at an overall level are in line with the 2021 survey findings.

As in 2021 respondents in Sweden are the most likely to **agree that control over national economic policy will be lost** (62%). A majority also agree with the statement in Bulgaria (52% vs. 41% who disagree). Opinion is split in Croatia (49% agree vs. 47% who disagree), Czechia (48% vs. 50%) and Romania (49% vs. 47%). In Hungary and Poland a clear majority disagree that there will be a loss of control (68% and 66% disagree in these two countries, respectively).

There have been changes in the responses to this question in some countries since 2021, with people more likely to agree in Bulgaria (+6 pp), Romania (+ 5 pp), Croatia (+4 pp), and Hungary (+3 pp), and respondents less likely to agree in Czechia (-9 pp), Sweden (-6 pp), and Poland (-1 pp).

Q14_3 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

Socio-demographic analysis reveals that men (43%) are more likely to agree than women (39%) that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy. There are no significant differences between different age groups.

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to disagree that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy: 60% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above disagree, compared to 42%-47% of those who left education at the age of 15 or younger or when between 16 and 19 years old.

In terms of occupation, manual workers (59% agree) are more likely to be concerned about losing control of the national economy than other occupation groups (which range from 38%-41%), including those not working.

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to disagree that control will be lost (59% vs. 51% of those who do not feel informed).

There is a strong relation between unfavourable attitudes to the euro and the tendency of respondents to agree that control will be lost. For example, 64% of respondents who expect the euro to have negative consequences for their country agree with the statement, compared with 25% of those who think the introduction of the euro will be positive for their country.

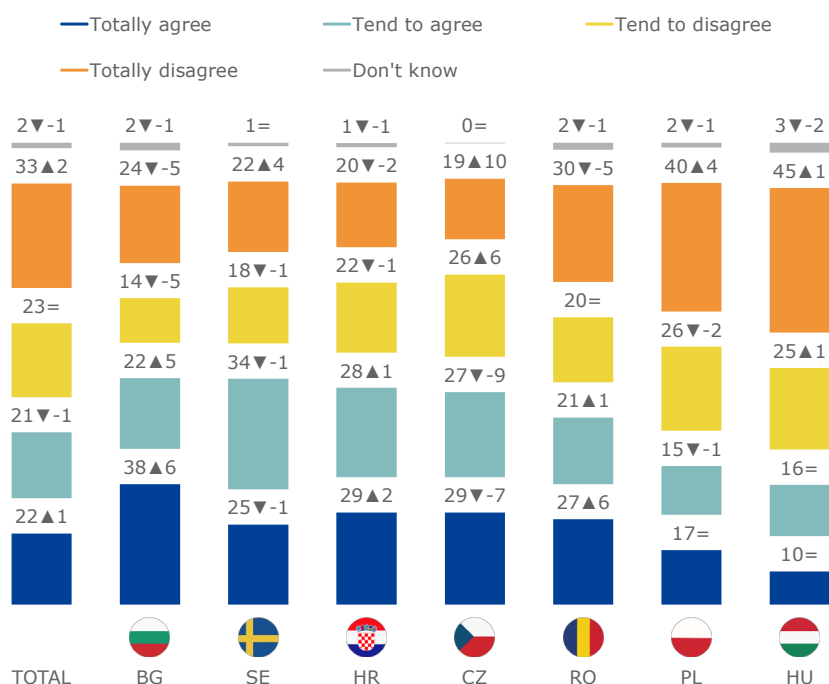
Respondents are more likely to disagree (56%) than to agree (43%) that **adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity**. The proportion that totally disagrees (33%) is also higher than the proportion that totally agrees (22%).

There are notable country differences, but the belief that a part of the national identity will be lost is a majority view in four of the seven countries: Bulgaria (60%), Sweden (59%), Croatia (57%), and Czechia (55%). This is in contrast to Romania, Poland and Hungary, where more than half disagree that their country will lose a part of its identity (51%, 66% and 71%, respectively).

In Bulgaria (+11 pp) and Romania (+6 pp) respondents are now more likely to agree than in 2021, while in Czechia (-16 pp) they are less likely to do so.

Q14_4 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

Adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity
(%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that men and women and respondents from different age groups are about equally likely to agree or disagree that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of national identity.

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to disagree that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of national identity: 60% of those who left education aged 20 or older disagree, compared to 48% of those who left education at the age of 15 or younger. In terms of occupation, manual workers are more likely to be concerned about the loss of national identity (62% agree), compared to self-employed workers (37%), employees (39%) and those not working (45%).

There is a difference by urbanisation: respondents living in large towns mostly disagree that the introduction of the euro will lead to a loss of national identity (58%), but this proportion is lower in small and mid-size towns and rural areas (both 54%).

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to disagree that the euro will lead to a loss of national identity (59% vs. 52% of those who do not feel informed).

Once again, there is a strong relation between unfavourable attitudes to the euro and the tendency of respondents to agree that part of the national identity will be lost. For example, 63% of respondents who expect the euro to have negative consequences for their country agree with the statement, compared with 28% of those who think the introduction of the euro will be positive for their country.

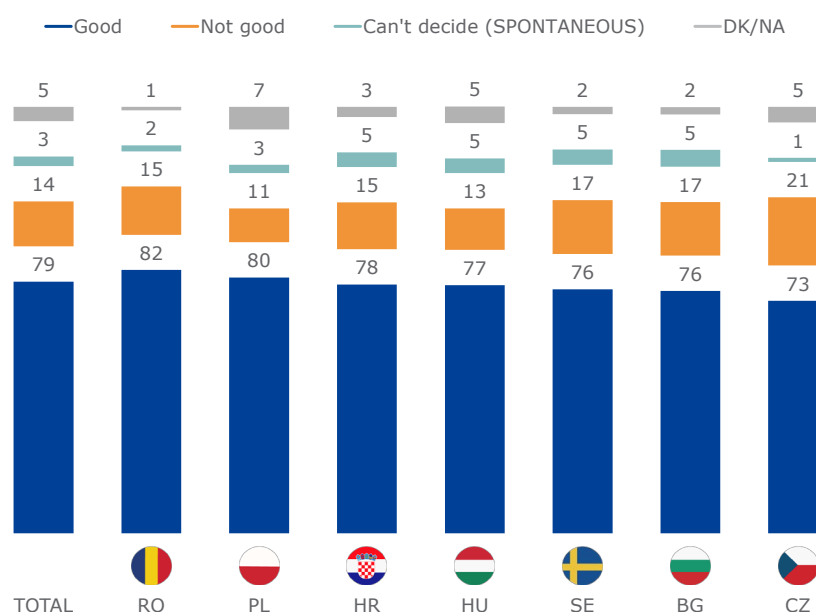
Section 5. EU recovery plan

This section investigates respondents' perception of the EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis. This set of questions is new in the current survey.

Interviewers first asked respondents about their opinion on the **loans provided by the EU to help interested Member States keep people in employment**. The vast majority of respondents (79%) think that such EU loans are a good thing, while 14% think they are a bad thing. 3% of respondents cannot decide whether such loans are good or not good and 5% say they do not know.

The proportion of respondents approving of EU loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment is around or above three quarters in all Member States that have not yet adopted the common currency. This figure ranges from 73% in Czechia to 80% in Poland and 82% in Romania.

Q15_1 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... **loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment?** (%)

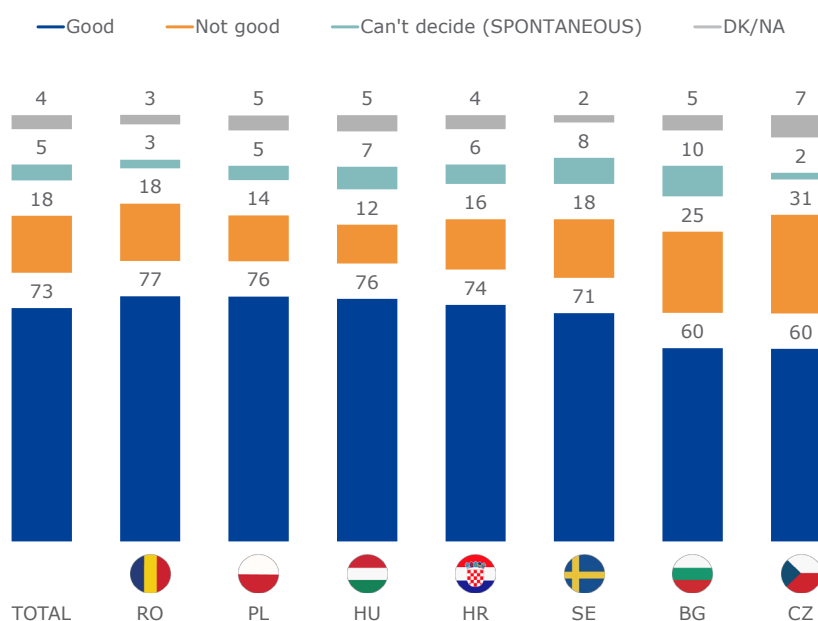


Base: all respondents (n=7 074)

Respondents were subsequently asked whether they thought it was good or not good to provide a **recovery plan of € 750 billion supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms**. Almost three quarters of respondents (73%) think such a recovery plan is a good thing, versus 18% who think it is a bad thing. About one in ten either 'can't decide' (5%) or 'don't know' (4%).

A majority of respondents in all non euro-area countries think that it was good to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms. The lowest rates of approval are observed in Bulgaria and Czechia (both 60%). Approval of the recovery plan is highest among respondents in Romania (77%), and Hungary and Poland (both 76%).

Q15_2 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... **a recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms?** (%)



Base: all respondents (n=7 074)








Support for the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis is high across socio-demographic groups, although some important differences can be observed. Notably, younger respondents are more likely to support the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis. For example, 85% of those aged 15-24 think it was good to provide loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment, compared to 76%-78% in the older three age groups. Respondents who completed their education later in life are more likely to think that it was good to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion – 74% of those who completed their education aged 20 or above think so, compared to 62% of those who completed their

education aged 15 or younger and 69% of those who completed their education aged 16-19. Manual workers are *less* likely to support the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis – 66% of manual workers think it was good to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion, whereas for all other occupation categories approval is at 72% or higher.

Technical specifications

Between 20 April and 29 April 2022, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 492 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit. Flash Eurobarometer 508 covers the population of EU citizens, aged 15 years and over, and residents in one of the seven Member States that have not yet joined the euro area and have no specific opt-out.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). In each country, respondents were called both on landlines and mobile phones. The telephone numbers sampled and contacted were generated via Random Digit Dialling (RDD) methods. The basic sample design applied in all countries is a random (probability) design. In households contacted via a landline phone, the respondent was drawn at random from all household members (aged 15 years and over) following the "most recent birthday rule".

	Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of 'Total' population)
Total	7 074	20.04-29.04.2022	83 373 734	100%
BG 	1 016	20.04-26.04.2022	5 917 534	7.10%
CZ 	1 001	20.04-29.04.2022	8 982 036	10.77%
HR 	1 000	20.04-27.04.2022	3 461 468	4.15%
HU 	1 005	20.04-26.04.2022	8 313 539	9.97%
PL 	1 012	20.04-28.04.2022	31 982 941	38.36%
RO 	1 001	20.04-29.04.2022	16 174 719	19.40%
SE 	1 039	20.04-27.04.2022	8 541 497	10.24%

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.

The maximum margin of sampling error when comparing individual country results between surveys is ± 8.8 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 500 and ± 6.2 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 1 000.

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

Questionnaire

	ASK ALL	
Q1a	Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL336 Q2a; FL349 Q2a; FL377 Q2a; FL400 Q2a; FL402 Q2a; FL418 Q2a modified; FL440 Q1a; FL453 Q1a; FL465 Q1a; FL479 Q1a; FL487 Q1a; FL492 Q1a</i>	
	ASK IF Q1A=1	
Q1b	You said you already used euro banknotes or coins. Was it...?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	In (THIS COUNTRY)	1
	Abroad	2
	In (THIS COUNTRY) and abroad	3
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
	<i>FL336 Q2b; FL349 Q2b; FL377 Q2b; FL400 Q2b; FL402 Q2b; FL418 Q2b+c modified; FL440 Q1b; FL453 Q1b; FL465 Q1b; FL479 Q1b; FL487 Q1b; FL492 Q1b</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q2	Which of the following statements do you think is correct?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro	1
	The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL336 Q3; FL349 Q3; FL377 Q3; FL400 Q3; FL402 Q3; FL418 Q3; FL440 Q2; FL453 Q2; FL465 Q2; FL479 Q2; FL487 Q2; FL492 Q2</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q3	And which of these following statements do you think is correct?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro	1
	The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL336 Q4; FL349 Q4; FL377 Q4; FL400 Q4; FL402 Q4; FL418 Q4; FL440 Q3; FL453 Q3; FL465 Q3; FL479 Q3; FL487 Q3; FL492 Q3</i>	

	ASK ALL	
Q4a	According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	6	1
	13	2
	19	3
	All EU countries	4
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	<i>FL336 Q5a; FL349 Q5a; FL377 Q5a; FL400 Q5a; FL402 Q5a; FL418 Q5a; FL440 Q4a; FL453 Q4a; FL465 Q4a; FL479 Q4a; FL487 Q4a; FL492 Q4a</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q4b	In your opinion, is (THIS COUNTRY) ready to introduce the euro?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
	<i>FL336 Q5b; FL349 Q5b; FL377 Q5b; FL400 Q5b (modified); FL402 Q5b; FL418 Q5b; FL440 Q4b; FL453 Q4b; FL465 Q4b; FL479 Q4b; FL487 Q4b; FL492 Q4b</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q4c	When do you think the euro will be introduced in [THIS COUNTRY]?	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Within 5 years	1
	Within 10 years	2
	Never	3
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
	<i>FL336 Q5c; FL349 Q5c; FL377 Q5c; FL400 Q5c; FL402 Q5c; FL418 Q5c modified; FL440 Q4c; FL453 Q4c; FL465 Q4c; FL479 Q4c; FL487 Q4c; FL492 Q4c</i>	
	ASK ALL	
Q5	To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:	
	(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
	Very well informed	1
	Rather well informed	2
	Not very well informed	3
	Not at all well informed	4
	Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
	<i>FL336 Q6; FL349 Q6; FL377 Q6; FL400 Q6; FL402 Q6; FL418 Q6; FL440 Q5; FL453 Q5; FL465 Q5; FL479 Q5; FL487 Q5; FL492 Q5</i>	

ASK ALL

Q6 Before the euro is introduced in [THIS COUNTRY] there would normally be an information campaign on the changeover. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro?

(READ OUT; MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE RESPONSES 1 TO 8)

Government, national or regional authorities	1
Tax/fiscal administrations	2
National Central Bank	3
European Institutions	4
Commercial banks	5
Journalists	6
Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	7
Consumer associations	8
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	9

*FL336 Q8; FL349 Q8; FL377 Q8; FL400 Q8; FL402 Q8; FL418 Q8 modified;
FL440 Q6; FL453 Q6; FL465 Q6; FL479 Q6; FL487 Q6; FL492 Q6*

ASK ALL

Q7 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign on the changeover to the euro in [THIS COUNTRY]?

(READ OUT; MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE RESPONSES 1 TO 6)

The way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	1
The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	2
What euro banknotes and coins look like	3
How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	4
The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	5
The social, economic or political implications of the euro	6
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	7

*FL336 Q10; FL349 Q10; FL377 Q10; FL400 Q10; FL402 Q10; FL418 Q10
modified; FL440 Q7; FL453 Q7; FL465 Q7; FL479 Q7; FL487 Q7; FL492 Q7*

- ASK ALL
- Q8 Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential?**
- (READ OUT; MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (RANDOMISE RESPONSES 1 TO 8)
- | | |
|---|---|
| Dual display of prices in shops (in your current national currency and in euro) | 1 |
| Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...) | 2 |
| Dual display on your pay slip | 3 |
| Leaflets / Brochures | 4 |
| TV advertisements | 5 |
| Radio advertisements | 6 |
| Newspaper advertisements | 7 |
| On the internet /social media | 8 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 9 |
- FL336 Q11; FL349 Q11; FL377 Q11; FL400 Q11; FL402 Q11; FL418 Q11 modified; FL440 Q8; FL453 Q8; FL465 Q8; ; FL479 Q8; FL487 Q8; FL492 Q8*
- ASK ALL
- Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro?**
- (READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very positive consequences | 1 |
| Rather positive consequences | 2 |
| Rather negative consequences | 3 |
| Very negative consequences | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q12; FL349 Q12; FL377 Q12; FL400 Q12 (modified); FL402 Q12; FL418 Q12; FL440 Q9; FL453 Q9; FL465 Q9; FL479 Q9; FL487 Q9; FL492 Q9*
- ASK ALL
- Q10 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for....?**
- (RESPONSE SCALE)
- Q10_1** [THIS COUNTRY]
- Q10_2** You personally
- (COLUMNS)
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Very positive consequences | 1 |
| Rather positive consequences | 2 |
| Rather negative consequences | 3 |
| Very negative consequences | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q13; FL349 Q13; FL377 Q13; FL400 Q13; FL402 Q13; FL418 Q13; FL440 Q10; FL453 Q10; FL465 Q10; FL479 Q10; FL487 Q10; FL492 Q10*

- ASK ALL
- Q11 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)?**
- (READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|---|---|
| Very much in favour of its introduction | 1 |
| Rather in favour of its introduction | 2 |
| Rather against its introduction | 3 |
| Very much against its introduction | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q14; FL349 Q14; FL377 Q14; FL400 Q14; FL402 Q14; FL418 Q14; FL440 Q11; FL453 Q11; FL465 Q11; FL479 Q11; FL487 Q11; FL492 Q11*
- ASK ALL
- Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency?**
- (READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| As soon as possible | 1 |
| After a certain time | 2 |
| As late as possible | 3 |
| Never | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q15; FL349 Q15; FL377 Q15; FL400 Q15; FL402 Q15; FL418 Q15; FL440 Q12; FL453 Q12; FL465 Q12; FL479 Q12; FL487 Q12; FL492 Q12*
- ASK ALL
- Q13 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (THIS COUNTRY)?**
- (READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Will increase prices | 1 |
| Will help keep prices stable | 2 |
| Will help reduce prices | 3 |
| No impact (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- FL336 Q18; FL349 Q18 (published as Q16); FL377 Q16; FL400 Q16; FL402 Q16; FL418 Q16; FL440 Q13; FL453 Q13; FL465 Q13; FL479 Q13; FL487 Q13; FL492 Q13*

ASK ALL

Q14 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE ITEMS 1-4)

Q14_1 You personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro

Q14_2 You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover

Q14_3 Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy

Q14_4 Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Totally agree 1

Tend to agree 2

Tend to disagree 3

Totally disagree 4

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

FL336 Q21; FL349 Q21 (published as Q19); FL377 Q19; FL400 Q19 (except item 1, NEW);

FL402 Q19; FL418 Q19; ; FL440 Q14; FL453 Q14; FL465 Q14; FL479 Q14; FL487 Q14;

FL492 Q14

ASK ALL

Q15 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis?

Do you think it was good or not good to provide...

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q15_1 Loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment?

Q15_2 A recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms?

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Good 1

Not good 2








Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS) 3

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 4








New

Data annex

Q1a Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	83▼-2	17▲2	0=
BG 	80▼-4	20▲4	0=
CZ 	87▲5	13▼-5	0=
HR 	85▼-4	15▲4	0=
HU 	79▼-2	21▲2	0=
PL 	84▼-2	16▲2	0=
RO 	81▼-1	19▲1	0=
SE 	84▼-5	16▲4	1▲1

Q1b You said you already used euro banknotes or coins. Was it...?








	In (THIS COUNTRY)	Abroad	In (THIS COUNTRY) and abroad	Don't know
TOTAL	8▲1	58▼-1	34=	0=
BG 	8=	62▲5	31▼-5	0=
CZ 	1▼-1	78▼-2	21▲3	0=
HR 	13▲3	47▲3	40▼-6	0▼-1
HU 	3=	63▲2	34▼-1	0=
PL 	3=	60▼-5	37▲5	1▲1
RO 	26▲5	23▲3	50▼-7	0=
SE 	2▲2	89=	9▼-1	0=

Flash Eurobarometer 508 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency








Fieldwork: 20/04 - 29/04/2022 / (%) Base: n=6 157 - Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins (Q1a)

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2021 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 492, May 2021)








Q2 Which of the following statements do you think is correct?

	The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro	The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country	Don't know
TOTAL	45▼-1	42▲1	14=
BG 	46▲2	36▲1	19▼-3
CZ 	40▼-4	52=	8▲4
HR 	29▼-28	61▲31	10▼-3
HU 	39▼-1	50=	11=
PL 	38=	44▼-1	18▲1
RO 	65▲4	23▲1	13▼-4
SE 	50▼-4	44▲2	6▲2








Q3 And which of these following statements do you think is correct?

	The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro	The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country	Don't know
TOTAL	44▼-1	42▲1	14=
BG 	43▲4	39=	18▼-4
CZ 	36▼-8	53▲1	10▲7
HR 	17▼-36	72▲40	12▼-4
HU 	32▼-3	53▲2	15=
PL 	40▲4	43▼-3	17▼-1
RO 	66▲3	23▲1	11▼-4
SE 	49▼-4	45▲1	6▲4








Q4a According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

	6	13	19	All EU countries	Don't know
TOTAL	10▲2	43▼-1	30▼-2	6▲1	11=
BG 	7▲2	34▲3	30▼-3	4▼-1	25▼-1
CZ 	9▲2	51▼-2	34=	2=	4▲1
HR 	8▲1	35▼-4	41▼-2	4▲1	13▲4
HU 	10▲1	47▼-1	35▲2	2=	6▼-2
PL 	12▲3	47▼-1	28▼-3	3▲1	11=
RO 	12▲2	30▼-1	23▼-4	19▲3	16▼-1
SE 	6▲1	49▲1	37▼-3	4=	4▲2








Q4b In your opinion, is (THIS COUNTRY) ready to introduce the euro?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	28▲5	67▼-5	5=
BG 	23▼-4	71▲4	6▼-1
CZ 	25▲5	70▼-8	5▲3
HR 	37▲3	58▼-4	4▲1
HU 	23▼-4	72▲6	6▼-2
PL 	27▲9	67▼-9	6=
RO 	33▲6	65▼-4	2▼-2
SE 	29=	67▼-2	4▲1








Q4c When do you think the euro will be introduced in [THIS COUNTRY]?

	Within 5 years	Within 10 years	Never	Don't know
TOTAL	32▲3	35▼-4	27=	6▲1
BG 	57▼-7	17=	17▲4	9▲3
CZ 	23▲1	38▼-4	36=	3▲2
HR 	86▲9	5▼-10	6▼-1	3▲2
HU 	22▼-4	46▲3	27=	6=
PL 	27▲10	37▼-10	28▼-1	9▲2
RO 	41▼-1	38▲1	18▲1	3▼-1
SE 	9▲1	38▼-1	51▼-1	2▲1








Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

	Very well informed	Rather well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all well informed	Don't know
TOTAL	10▲2	43=	35▼-3	11▲1	1=
BG 	15▲1	39▼-1	37▲1	9=	0▼-1
CZ 	8▲3	50▲1	31▼-6	10▲1	1▲1
HR 	9▲2	43▲4	39▼-6	9=	1=
HU 	8▲2	49▲3	38▼-2	4▼-3	0▼-1
PL 	12▲3	42▼-1	32▼-2	12=	1▼-1
RO 	8=	37▼-3	40▼-4	14▲6	1=
SE 	9▼-2	44▲1	33▼-3	13▲2	1=








Q6 Before the euro is introduced in [THIS COUNTRY] there would normally be an information campaign on the changeover. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro?

		Government, national or regional authorities	Tax/fiscal administrations	National Central Bank	European Institutions	Commercial banks	Journalists	Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	Consumer associations	Don't know
TOTAL		50▼-1	56▼-2	69▼-4	64▼-4	50▼-4	32▼-1	38=	53▼-4	6▲1
BG		30▼-10	34▼-5	63▼-5	42▼-19	38▼-7	16▼-12	23▼-6	35▼-6	14▲4
CZ		57=	70▼-3	88▼-2	61▼-1	68▼-9	21▼-3	41▼-1	67▼-2	5▲1
HR		41▲1	41▼-7	56▼-7	54▼-9	33▼-3	18▼-9	36▲1	60▼-4	11▲3
HU		41▼-1	45▼-1	66=	47▼-6	35▼-5	11▼-2	25▼-2	31▼-5	3▼-1
PL		41▲1	48▼-1	51▼-9	66▼-2	41▼-4	41▲3	37▲1	56▼-5	7▲1
RO		59▼-3	65▲1	86▲2	76▼-4	68▲2	38▼-2	44▲1	52=	4▲2
SE		82▼-2	86▼-4	92▲1	71▼-1	58▼-3	35▼-1	48▼-1	59▼-5	1▼-2








Q7 In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign on the changeover to the euro in [THIS COUNTRY]?

		The way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	What euro banknotes and coins look like	How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	The social, economic or political implications of the euro	Don't know
TOTAL		81▼-5	81▼-4	60▼-2	76▼-5	81▼-3	83▼-3	2▲1
BG		60▼-11	57▼-13	39▼-6	58▼-9	66▼-9	68▼-7	9▲5
CZ		91▼-3	89=	62▼-5	89▼-2	88▼-3	90=	2▲1
HR		67▼-9	78▼-4	31▼-5	69▼-9	67▼-7	56▼-13	5▲1
HU		59▼-5	64▼-6	41=	50▼-7	68▼-3	69▼-4	3▼-2
PL		84▼-5	83▼-6	63▼-4	76▼-6	85▼-3	87▼-4	2▲1
RO		90▼-2	91▲1	80▲6	91▼-3	88▼-1	88▲2	1=
SE		81▼-7	80▼-3	53=	77▼-7	80▼-1	84=	2=








Q8 Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential?

		Dual display of prices in shops (in your current national currency and in euro)	Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...)	Dual display on your pay slip	Leaflets / Brochures	TV advertisements	Radio advertisements	Newspaper advertisements	On the internet /social media	Don't know
TOTAL		76▼-3	67▼-3	65▼-1	46▼-3	62▼-5	56▼-4	54▼-4	70▼-4	4▲1
BG		74▼-4	64▼-5	59▼-3	29▼-6	45▼-12	33▼-12	30▼-10	50▼-12	7▲2
CZ		75▼-6	69▼-1	60▼-3	42▼-13	51▼-6	43▼-2	44▼-3	75▲3	5▲1
HR		83▼-2	77▲1	72▲1	32▼-4	61▼-7	42▼-10	40▼-11	57▼-12	4▲2
HU		78▼-1	71=	63▼-4	24▲1	43▼-9	35▼-4	26▼-4	56▼-5	3=
PL		70▼-4	56▼-6	58▼-2	50▼-1	69▼-3	67▼-6	65▼-4	76▼-5	4▲1
RO		88=	84▼-2	84▲5	61▼-5	73▼-3	71▲1	64▼-4	73▼-4	2▲1
SE		71▼-3	66▼-3	64▲2	41▲2	57=	45▲3	53▼-3	68▼-2	6=








Q9 What consequences do you think the introduction of the euro has had in the countries that are already using the euro?

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	9▲2	54▲1	22▼-4	6▲1	9▼-1
BG 	6▼-1	41▼-5	29▲1	12▲6	13▼-2
CZ 	4▲2	52▲2	31▼-7	6▼-1	7▲4
HR 	6▼-1	47▼-2	30▲1	6▲1	11▲1
HU 	7▲1	65▲2	16▼-1	3▲1	10▼-3
PL 	9▲5	56▲1	20▼-6	6▲2	9▼-2
RO 	17▲1	53▼-1	17▲1	5=	7▼-2
SE 	5=	55▲3	23▼-6	5▲1	13▲2








Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for....? THIS COUNTRY

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	12▲3	43=	28▼-2	13=	4▼-1
BG 	7▼-1	28▼-11	34▲1	26▲11	5=
CZ 	7▲3	39▲6	34▼-10	17▼-2	4▲3
HR 	9▼-1	36▼-10	35▲6	14▲3	6▲1
HU 	10▲2	50▼-1	26▲1	10▲1	5▼-2
PL 	15▲7	43▼-1	25▼-5	13=	5▼-2
RO 	17▼-1	49▲3	24▲3	9▼-2	2▼-3
SE 	6=	43▲4	36▼-1	10▼-4	5=








Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for....? You personally

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	15▲3	42▼-1	24▼-4	13▲2	7▼-1
BG 	8▼-1	28▼-10	32▲3	24▲10	9▼-3
CZ 	9▲5	36▲4	30▼-10	20▼-2	5▲3
HR 	12▼-1	37▼-8	28▲2	14▲4	9▲2
HU 	14▲1	48▼-3	23▲2	8▲3	8▼-2
PL 	16▲5	43▲1	22▼-7	12▲2	7▼-1
RO 	23▲1	46▼-2	19▲1	10▲1	3▼-1
SE 	9▲2	44▲3	30▼-5	8▼-1	9▲1

Q11 Generally speaking, are you personally more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (THIS COUNTRY)?

		Very much in favour of its introduction	Rather in favour of its introduction	Rather against its introduction	Very much against its introduction	Don't know
TOTAL		23▲3	37▼-1	22▼-2	17▲1	2=
BG		14▼-5	30▼-5	28▲3	26▲7	2=
CZ		13▲6	31▲4	26▼-8	29▼-4	2▲1
HR		14▲1	41▼-8	26▲1	17▲5	3▲1
HU		28▲4	42▼-4	21▼-1	8▲3	3▼-2
PL		29▲8	31▼-4	18▼-4	20▲1	3▼-1
RO		25▼-3	52▲5	16▼-1	6▲1	1▼-2
SE		9▼-1	36▲3	36▼-1	16▼-3	3▲2








Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency?

	As soon as possible	After a certain time	As late as possible	Never	Don't know
TOTAL	28▲3	34▼-2	17▼-1	19=	2=
BG 	18▼-6	33▼-3	19▲2	27▲7	2=
CZ 	14▲6	34▲3	21▼-4	31▼-6	1=
HR 	25▲2	34▼-6	22▲1	17▲2	2=
HU 	36▲3	39▼-4	14▲2	10▲1	2▼-2
PL 	30▲8	33▼-6	16▼-2	19=	2=
RO 	43▼-3	35▲2	12=	8▲1	2=
SE 	11▼-2	32▲3	20▲2	35▼-4	2▲1








Q13 What impact, if any, do you think the introduction of the euro will have on prices in (THIS COUNTRY)?

	Will increase prices	Will help keep prices stable	Will help reduce prices	No impact	Don't know
TOTAL	56▼-6	36▲5	4▲1	2=	3=
BG 	67▼-2	20▼-1	5▲1	4▲1	4=
CZ 	63▼-15	30▲9	2▲1	1▲1	5▲4
HR 	81▲10	16▼-8	1▼-2	1=	2=
HU 	45▼-4	47▲6	3▼-1	1▼-1	4=
PL 	57▼-9	36▲8	2▲1	2=	3▼-1
RO 	47▼-4	42▲3	8▲1	1=	2=
SE 	50▼-2	37▲1	6=	3=	4▲1








Q14_1 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
You personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	54▲2	33▼-3	6▼-1	6▲1	2=
BG 	47▼-7	34▲4	6=	12▲3	2=
CZ 	32▲6	45▼-5	13▼-3	9▲1	1▲1
HR 	42▼-6	44▲4	6=	6▲3	1=
HU 	58▲1	34▲3	4▼-1	4=	2▼-2
PL 	56▲6	33▼-7	5▼-2	5▲1	2▲1
RO 	59▼-1	30▲1	4=	6=	1=
SE 	66▼-1	21▼-2	5=	7▲2	1=








Q14_2 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	33▼-1	34▼-3	19▲2	12▲2	1=
BG 	48▼-2	28=	9=	13▲1	2▲1
CZ 	27▼-4	38▼-7	26▲7	7▲3	2▲1
HR 	46▲4	35▼-5	11▼-1	7▲2	1=
HU 	26▼-1	32▼-4	23▲3	15▲3	3▼-1
PL 	32▼-2	36▼-4	21▲4	10▲2	1▼-1
RO 	40▲2	31▼-3	13=	15▲1	1=
SE 	20▼-1	36▲3	24▼-2	19▼-1	2=








Q14_3 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	19▲2	22▼-2	28▼-2	27▲2	4=
BG  ----->	28▲3	24▲3	19▼-1	22▼-4	6▼-1
CZ  ----->	21▼-1	27▼-8	33▼-1	17▲8	2▲2
HR  ----->	19▲4	30=	29▼-3	18▲1	4▼-1
HU  ----->	10▲1	18▲2	26▼-3	42=	5=
PL  ----->	14▲1	16▼-2	33▼-3	33▲4	4▲1
RO  ----->	26▲6	22▼-2	22▼-2	25▼-2	5▼-1
SE  ----->	24▼-3	38▼-3	21▲3	16▲3	2=








Q14_4 Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?
Adopting the euro will mean that (THIS COUNTRY) will lose a part of its identity

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
TOTAL	22▲1	21▼-1	23=	33▲2	2▼-1
BG 	38▲6	22▲5	14▼-5	24▼-5	2▼-1
CZ 	29▼-7	27▼-9	26▲6	19▲10	0=
HR 	29▲2	28▲1	22▼-1	20▼-2	1▼-1
HU 	10=	16=	25▲1	45▲1	3▼-2
PL 	17=	15▼-1	26▼-2	40▲4	2▼-1
RO 	27▲6	21▲1	20=	30▼-5	2▼-1
SE 	25▼-1	34▼-1	18▼-1	22▲4	1=

Q15_1 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment?

	Good	Not good	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
TOTAL	79	14	3	5
BG  ----->	76	17	5	2
CZ  ----->	73	21	1	5
HR  ----->	78	15	5	3
HU  ----->	77	13	5	5
PL  ----->	80	11	3	7
RO  ----->	82	15	2	1
SE  ----->	76	17	5	2

Q15_2 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... a recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms?

	Good	Not good	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
TOTAL	73	18	5	4
BG 	60	25	10	5
CZ 	60	31	2	7
HR 	74	16	6	4
HU 	76	12	7	5
PL 	76	14	5	5
RO 	77	18	3	3
SE 	71	18	8	2

