



Flash Eurobarometer 492

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

Report



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

Flash Eurobarometer 492 – Ipsos European Public Affairs

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(DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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Table of contents

Introduction	1
Key findings.....	3
Section 1. Awareness of the euro.....	5
1.1. Self-assessed level of information.....	5
1.2. Awareness of the number of countries currently using the euro	7
1.3. Familiarity with the design of banknotes and coins.....	10
Section 2. Information campaign on the changeover to the euro	12
2.1. Trusted sources of information.....	13
2.2. Preferred topics for information campaign.....	14
2.3. Information actions considered essential.....	16
Section 3. Attitudes towards introducing the euro.....	17
3.1. The impact of adopting the euro in other countries.....	18
3.2. Opinion about adopting the euro.....	19
3.3. Preferred timeframe for the introduction of the euro	26
Section 4. Expectations over introducing the euro.....	28
4.1. Expected date of introduction of the euro.....	28
4.2. Managing the consequences of adopting the euro.....	28
4.3. Other impacts of the euro.....	33
Technical specifications.....	35
Questionnaire	39
Data annex.....	45

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, Cyprus and Malta joined the euro area in January 2007 and 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 23rd 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 May and 27 May 2021, 7 058 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) Due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts and tables do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.
- 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 of the euro

- Around half of respondents **feel informed about the euro**. In five of the countries, a slim majority of respondents feel informed about the euro: Bulgaria and Czechia (both 54%), Sweden (53%), and Hungary and Poland (both 52%). A little under half feel informed in Croatia (46%) and Romania (48%).
- One in three respondents know that there are **19 countries in the euro area**. Respondents in Croatia (43%) are the most likely to answer correctly, while only around a quarter of respondents in Romania (27%) give the right answer.
- The proportion of respondents who answer that they have **used euro banknotes or coins** varies between 81% in Hungary and 89% in Croatia and Sweden. Respondents in Romania are the most likely to have used euro banknotes or coins in their own country, while respondents in Sweden tend to have only used these abroad.
- Less than half know that **euro banknotes look exactly the same** in all countries where the euro is used. Romania (61%), Croatia (57%) and Sweden (54%) remain the only countries where a majority of respondents are aware that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries.
- Four in ten respondents know that **euro coins have partly different designs** from country to country. This ranges from 22% in Romania to 52% in Czechia.

Information campaigns

- **National Central Banks (NCB) remain the most trusted source** of information regarding the changeover, for more than seven in ten overall (73%). Trust in NCBs is particularly high in Sweden (91%) and Czechia (90%). European institutions are the second most trusted source (trusted by 68% overall).
- All of the topics presented for an information campaign are considered essential by more than eight 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 62%).
- When presented with a list of different channels and ways of displaying the information, more than three quarters of respondents (78%) say **dual display of prices in shops is essential**.

Attitudes towards introducing the euro

- Across all countries, at least a slim majority of respondents think the **euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it**; this figure ranges from 52% in Czechia and Bulgaria to 71% in Romania.

- Across the seven countries, 57% are **in favour of introducing the euro**, while 40% are against. There is wide variation at country level: three quarters are in favour of introducing the euro in Romania, but in Czechia and Sweden, a majority of respondents are against the idea of introducing the euro.
- The proportion of respondents who think that **their country is ready to introduce the euro** remains low in each of the countries surveyed. Around a third of respondents in Croatia feel their country is ready (34%), while those in Poland are least likely to think their country is ready to introduce the euro (18%).
- Respondents who believe that the **introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country** outnumber those thinking consequences will be negative (52% vs. 43%). In Poland and Sweden, negative views still outweigh positive views.
- More than half (55%) say that **the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally**, while a smaller proportion (38%) believe it would have negative consequences. In four countries, a majority of respondents say that the personal consequences of introducing the euro would be positive, while more than half in Czechia (61%) believe the introduction of the euro will have negative consequences.
- About one in four 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 the introduction of the euro

- About three in ten (29%) respondents think that the **euro will be introduced in their country within five years**. However, there is considerable variation by country, ranging from 8% in Sweden to 78% in Croatia.
- Over six in ten think that introducing the **euro will increase prices** and this is the majority view in all countries except Hungary. The highest proportions are observed in Czechia (77%), Croatia (71%), Bulgaria (69%) and Poland (66%).
- About seven in ten agree that they are concerned about **abusive price setting during the changeover**, and this is the majority opinion in all countries surveyed, ranging from 53% in Sweden to 82% in Croatia.
- Almost nine in ten agree that they **personally will manage to adapt to the replacement** of the national currency by the euro. The overall level of agreement is around 90% in five countries, but is somewhat lower in Bulgaria (83%) and decreasing to 76% in Czechia.
- 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 (67%), while those in Hungary are the least likely to do so (24%).
- Respondents are more likely to disagree (55%) 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

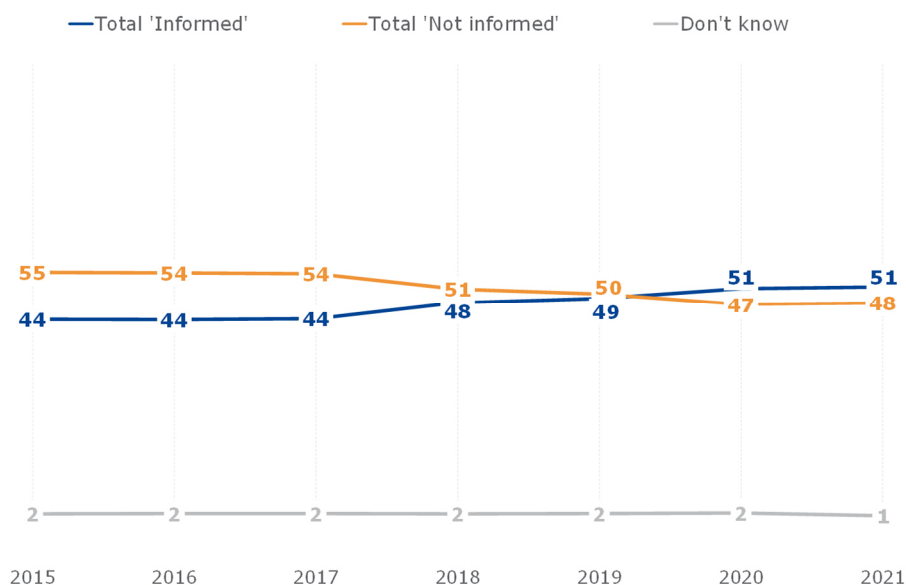
The first section of the report looks at how well-informed respondents feel about the euro in countries that have not yet adopted the currency. It also looks at people's awareness of how many countries already use the euro, and what experience people have had with the currency and where they have used 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, about half of respondents (51%) feel informed about the euro, with a little under half (48%) saying they do not feel informed. This result is stable with the share who felt informed in 2020 (51%).

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

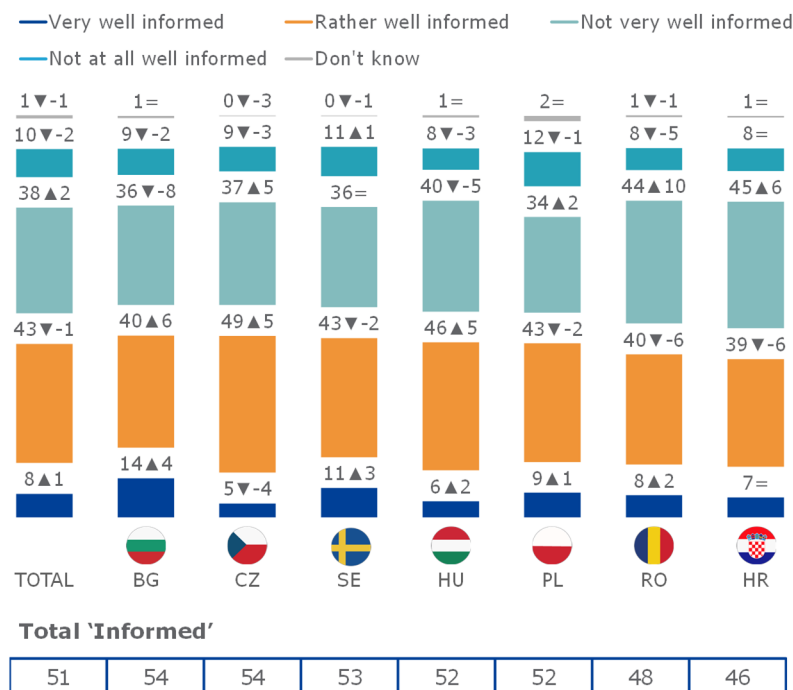


Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

In five of the countries, a slim majority of respondents feel informed about the euro: Bulgaria and Czechia (both 54%), Sweden (53%), and Hungary and Poland (both 52%). A little under half feel informed in Croatia (46%) and Romania (48%).

The most notable change since the 2020 survey has been an increase in the proportion of respondents in Bulgaria who feel informed (+10 pp). There has also been an increase in this figure in Hungary (+7 pp), while in Croatia, a significant decrease in the proportion feeling informed is seen (-6 pp).

Q5 To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel: (%)¹



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

In terms of **socio-demographic differences**, men are more likely than women to feel informed about the euro (63% vs. 40%). Older respondents are more likely to feel informed than their younger counterparts (52%-55% of those aged 40-54 or 55+ feel informed, compared to 45% of those aged 15-24).

The level of education is a key factor in how well-informed people feel: only 28% of those who left education aged 15 or younger feel informed, compared with 56% of those who left at the age of 20 or over. By occupation, self-employed people (67%) are more likely to describe themselves as informed, compared with employees (52%), manual workers (49%) and those not working (46%).

People who have used euro banknotes or coins in the past are more likely to feel informed than those who have not (56% vs. 27%).

¹ Due to rounding, the totals shown in the table do not always exactly add up to the percentages in the chart.

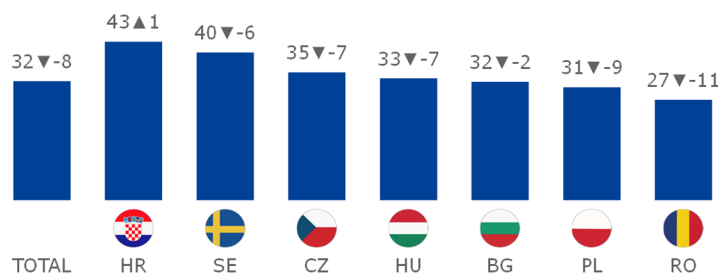
1.2. Awareness of the number of countries currently using the euro

One in three 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, one in three give the correct answer to this question, which is a decrease on the proportion seen in 2020 (from 40% to 32%, -8 percentage points). Respondents in Croatia (43%) are the most likely to answer correctly, while only around one in five respondents in Romania (27%) give the right answer. The proportion of respondents giving the correct answer has decreased markedly in five of the seven countries: Sweden (40%, -6 pp), Czechia (35%, -7 pp), Hungary (33%, -7 pp), Poland (31%, -9 pp) and Romania (27%, -11 pp). In these countries, respondents who thought that the euro area now consists of 13 countries outnumbered those giving the correct response.

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



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

In terms of **socio-demographic differences**, men are more likely than women to know that 19 EU countries have introduced the euro (41% vs. 25%). Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely to answer correctly than those in older age groups (26% vs. 33%-34% of those aged 25+).

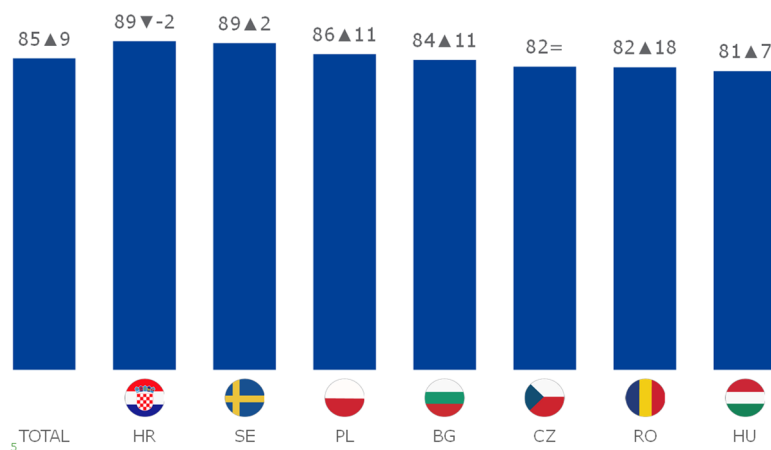
Those who left education aged 15 or younger are less likely to know the correct answer (19% compared with 36% of those who left school aged 20 or older). Respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins in the past are more likely to know the correct answer, compared with those who have not (34% vs. 25%).

85% of respondents have previously used euro banknotes or coins

Respondents were also asked again whether they have used euro banknotes or coins before. 85% say that they have already used euro banknotes or coins; this is a higher proportion than observed in the 2020 survey (74%, +9 pp).

In 2020, the proportion having used euro banknotes or coins varied considerably between countries; in the current survey, however, a more uniform picture is seen. The proportion of respondents who answer that they have used euro banknotes or coins varies between 81% in Hungary and 89% in Croatia and Sweden.

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



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

In terms of **socio-demographic differences**, men are more likely than women to have previously used euros (89% vs. 81%). There are significant differences by age, with those aged 25-39 or 40-54 more likely to have used the euro than both the youngest and oldest respondents (89%-90% vs. 82% of those aged 82% and 80% 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 (61% vs. 89% of those leaving education aged 20 or over). In terms of working status, self-employed workers and (to a lesser extent) employees are more likely to have used euros than both manual workers and employees (95% of manual workers and 90% of self-employed workers versus 75%-76% of manual workers and those not working have used the euro).

The level of urbanisation also shows differences: people living in rural areas and small/medium-sized towns are less likely to have used euros than those living in large towns/cities (80%-83% vs. 89% of those in large towns/cities).

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

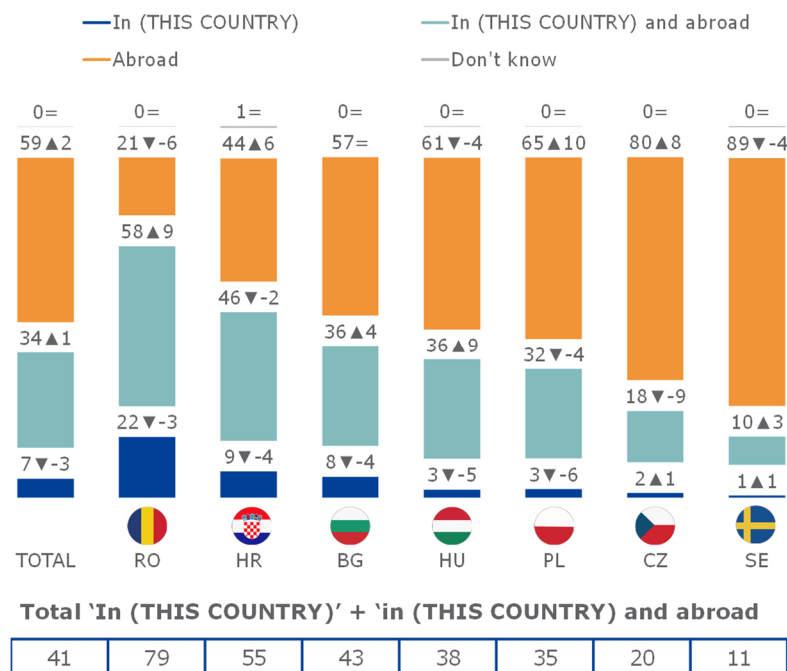
Respondents who have already used euro banknotes and coins were asked where they had used them.

Four in ten overall say that they have used euros in their own country (41% vs. 43% in 2020). Specifically, 7% say they have used them only in their own country, while 34% have used them both in their own country and abroad.

About eight in ten respondents in Romania (79%) have already used euro banknotes or coins in their country (or in both their country and abroad). In Croatia, 55% of respondents report to have already used euro banknotes or coins in their country (or in both their country and abroad).

Also as seen in the 2020 survey, respondents in Sweden are the least likely to have used euro notes or coins at home, with 11% 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...? (% in (OUR COUNTRY) + in (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad)



Base: Base: respondents who have already used euro banknotes or coins (n=6 145)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

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. 34%). 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: 54% 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 38% of those who left education aged 20 or over. Self-employed people are particularly likely to have used euros in their own country (51% vs. 40-44% in other occupation groups).

There is also a difference by the level of urbanisation: people living in rural areas are more likely to have used euros in their own country than those living in small/medium-sized towns and large towns/cities (47% vs. 40%-38% in small/medium-sized towns and large towns/cities).

1.3. Familiarity with the design of banknotes and coins

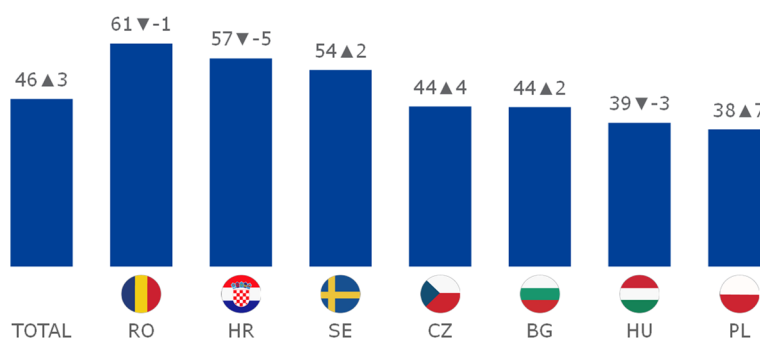
a. Banknote design

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

Less than half of respondents (46%) agree that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries where they are used; this result represents a small increase from the proportion recorded in the 2020 survey (43%, +3 pp).

Romania (61%), Croatia (57%) and Sweden (54%) are the only countries where a majority of respondents are aware that euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries. As in 2020, the proportion knowing this fact about euro banknotes is lowest in Poland (38%); this figure for Poland, nonetheless, is higher than the one observed in 2020 (31%, +7pp).

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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that women (49%) are more likely than men (43%) to know that euro banknotes look the same in all countries that use them. Levels of knowledge vary by age group: awareness is higher among respondents aged 15-24 compared to those in all older age groups (56% vs. 43%-47% for those aged 25+).

Respondents who completed their education aged 20+ are more likely than those who completed their education earlier in life to give the wrong answer (44% vs 27%-35% of those who completed their education aged 19 or younger).

There are differences by working status, with higher levels of awareness observed among manual workers (53%) and employees (45%) than among self-employed workers (41%).

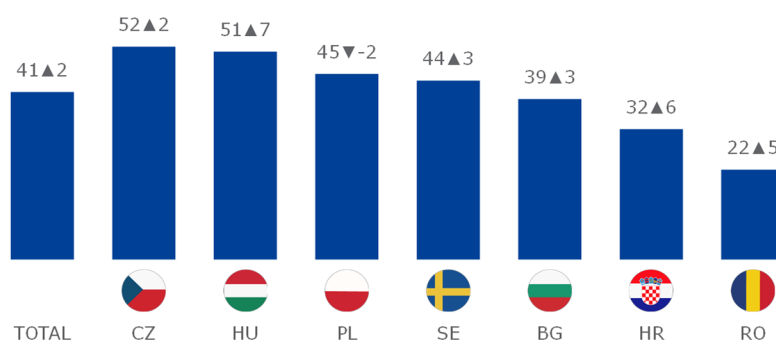
b. Coin design

Four in ten respondents know that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country

Overall, four in ten respondents (41%) are aware that euro coins have partly different designs from country to country. However, this figure varies considerably by country, from 22% in Romania to 52% in Czechia.

Compared with 2020, there has been no significant change at an overall level of correct answers, although there have been some changes at country level, where the proportion giving the correct answer has increased with between five and seven percentage points: Hungary (+7 pp), Croatia (+6 pp) and Romania (+5 pp).

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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men (50%) 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 and 40-54 (45% and 46%, respectively) are the most likely to know this, while those aged 55 or older are the least likely to do so (35%).

The higher respondents' level of education, the more likely they are to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country: 45% of those who left full-time education aged 20 or over give this answer, compared with 27% of those who left aged 15 or younger and 35% of those who completed their education aged 16-19..

Self-employed workers (54%) and employees (44%) are more likely to know this than manual workers and those not in work (36% and 33%, respectively). Prior use of euro banknotes or coins is positively related to awareness. Those who have used them are more likely to know that euro coins vary partly in design from country to country (43% compared with 29% of those who have not used them before).

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

Nearly three quarters of respondents 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 more than seven in ten overall (73%). Trust in NCBs remains lowest in Poland (61%) and Croatia (63%), while it is highest in Sweden (91%) and Czechia (90%).

European institutions are the second most trusted source of information, mentioned by about two thirds of respondents overall (68%). At least half of respondents trust the European institutions across all countries. The highest levels of trust are seen among respondents in Romania (80%), followed by Sweden (72%).

Nine out of ten in Sweden would trust information on the changeover to the euro coming from **tax or fiscal administrations**, compared with 58% on average. Less than half would trust this source in Bulgaria (39%), Hungary (46%) and Croatia (48%).

A majority of 57% express trust in **consumer associations**, ranging from 36% in Hungary to 70% in Czechia. Just over half (53%) express trust in **commercial banks**, ranging from 36% in Croatia to 76% in Czechia.

About one in two of all respondents (51%) would trust **government, national or regional authorities** as sources of information on the changeover to the euro. Again, trust is much higher in Sweden (84%), and lowest in Bulgaria, Croatia and Poland (all 40%).

Almost four in ten (38%) say that they trust **trade unions**. The highest proportion is seen in Sweden (48%) and the lowest in Hungary (27%).

As in the 2020 survey, trust in **journalists** is the lowest of the various sources, with 33% expressing trust in them as a source of information, and with levels of trust particularly low in Hungary (13%).

For most items, an overall increase since the 2020 survey was seen, of between 3-12 pp of respondents seeing them as essential. Large increases on several items are seen in several countries, while there have been some decreases on a number of items in Bulgaria.

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	73=	67▼-4	90▲6	63▲6	67▼-6	61▼-3	84▲6	91▲1
European Institutions	68▲12	61▼-6	62▲9	62▲16	54▲2	68▲9	80▲30	72▲7
Tax/fiscal administrations	58▲7	39▼-8	73▲11	48▲14	46▼-5	49▲4	64▲22	90▲5
Consumer associations	57▲7	41▼-12	70▲5	64▲14	36▼-8	61▲9	52▲15	64▲6
Commercial banks	53▲10	45=	76▲11	36▲12	40▼-9	45▲7	66▲29	61▲11
Government, national or regional authorities	51▲3	40▼-3	57▲2	40▲5	42▼-8	40▼-2	62▲19	84▲5
Trade unions, professional organisations, etc.	38▲4	30▼-7	41▲1	35▲10	27▼-4	37▲2	44▲16	48▲2
Journalists	33▲3	27▼-4	25▲4	27▲6	13=	38▲3	40▲4	36▲11
Don't know	5▼-2	10▲2	3▼-2	7▼-1	4▼-2	6=	2▼-7	3=

Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows 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, 86% 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 among those aged 15-24 (21% vs. 32%-36% 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, 83% 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 57% 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: 81% of those who are favourable towards the euro's introduction say they would trust European institutions, compared with 51% of those who are against the introduction of the euro. The exceptions are trust in the National Central Bank and in trade unions, which is similar among those in favour and against joining the euro.

2.2. Preferred topics for information campaign

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

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 equal in importance. There has been an increase of between 3-9 pp on each of the topics at an overall level since the 2020 survey.

More than eight in ten say that each of the other topics are essential: 86% believe that information on **the way in which the euro will be introduced** into the country is essential, closely followed by the proportions mentioning other topics: **social, economic or political implications** (85%), information about **the value of one euro** (85%), **practical implications of the euro** (84%) and information on **how to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected** (82%).

Just over six in ten (62%) say that information on **what the euro banknotes and coins would 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, especially when compared with Hungary. Bulgaria shows large decreases since 2020 in the proportions saying various topics are essential, while the largest increases are seen Croatia and Romania.

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 way the euro will be introduced in (THIS COUNTRY)	86▲5	70▼-18	94▲3	76▲13	64▲2	90▲7	91▲10	87▲7
The social, economic or political implications of the euro	85▲6	75▼-13	90▲3	69▲18	73▲3	91▲5	87▲18	84▲5
The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	85▲8	70▼-19	89=	82▲9	70▲3	89▲7	90▲26	82▲10
The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	84▲9	75▼-11	90▲2	73▲15	71▲8	88▲7	88▲23	81▲9
How to ensure that the rules for the currency conversion into euro are respected	82▲8	67▼-21	91▲3	78▲13	57▲2	83▲8	93▲22	84▲9
What euro banknotes and coins look like	62▲3	45▼-18	67▲4	36▲10	40▼-7	68▲5	75▲6	53▲8
Don't know	2▼-1	3▲2	1▼-1	3▼-1	4▲1	1▼-2	1▼-3	2▼-1

Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that for most of the topics listed, women are more likely than men to find them an essential part of any information campaign for the changeover to the euro. For example, 66% of women find how euro banknotes and coins look like an essential topic, compared to 57% of men.

Older respondents (aged 55 or over) are less likely to see some topics as essential, such as the way the euro will be introduced (82% vs. 86-89% in younger age groups) , practical implications (80% vs. 85-89%) and social, economic or political implications (82% vs. 86%-88%)

There is a greater interest in all of the information amongst those with a higher level of education. For example, 87% 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 75% of those who left education at the age of 15 or below.

2.3. Information actions considered essential

More than 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** (49%), 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 (78% overall). Seven in ten respondents overall think that **dual display of the amount on bills** is essential, and over six in ten (65%) believe it is essential to provide dual display on **pay slips**. As in 2020, respondents in Romania are the most likely to say that dual display is essential (in shops, bills and pay slips), while those in Poland are least likely to say it is essential.

About three quarters (74%) also say that it is essential to provide information on the **internet or social media**, ranging from 61% in Hungary to 81% in Poland. The overall importance of this campaign action is higher than in 2020 (+6 pp).

TV advertisements are also seen as essential by two thirds of respondents, ranging from 52% in Hungary to 77% in Romania. Advertising in **newspapers** (58%) or on **radio** (60%) 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)	78▲3	78▼-1	80▲5	85▲10	80▲8	73▲4	88▼-1	74▼-2
On the internet /social media	74▲6	62▼-9	72▼-5	69▲18	61▼-4	81▲7	76▲17	70▲4
Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas ...)	70▲2	69▼-4	69▲2	76▲9	71▲2	62▲2	85▲1	69▲4
TV advertisements	66=	57▼-11	57▲1	69▲10	52▼-8	72▲2	77▲3	57▼-1
Dual display on your pay slip	65▲4	62▼-4	63▲3	71▲8	67▲4	59▲2	80▲10	62▲2
Radio advertisements	60▲5	44▼-12	45▼-1	52▲14	39▼-6	73▲6	70▲21	42▼-2
Newspaper advertisements	58▲2	40▼-9	47▼-2	51▲11	29▼-9	69▲3	67▲11	55▲3
Leaflets / Brochures	49=	35▼-14	55▲8	36▲5	23▼-9	51▼-2	66▲12	39▼-5
Don't know	3▼-1	5▲2	4=	2▼-2	3=	3▼-3	2▼-1	6▲2

Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that there are no significant 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+ more often find essential than those aged 15-24 or 25-39 (53% of those aged 55+ vs. 40%-46% in the younger two age groups find this form of advertising essential).

While there is little difference by educational level in terms of dual display pricing, there are clear differences in terms of media. 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 (75% of those who left full-time education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 58% of those who left education aged 15 or under).

The main difference by working status is that manual workers less frequently find information on the euro changeover via various many channels essential. For example, 57% of manual workers find TV advertisements essential, compared to between 65%-69% 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

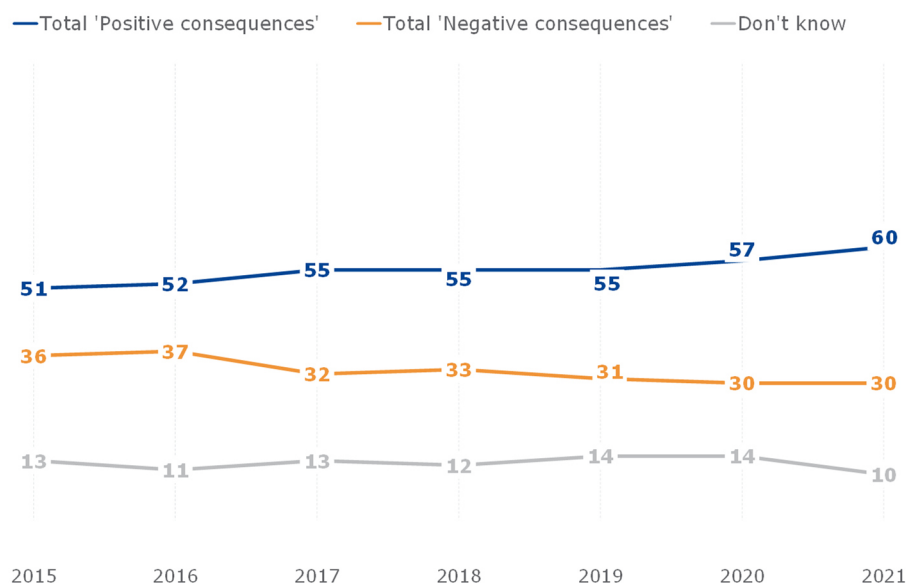
This chapter examines general attitudes towards the euro, both in terms of the perceived impact it is felt to have had in countries which already use the euro, and expectations for what it will mean when their country joins the euro area.

3.1. The impact of adopting the euro in other countries

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

A majority of EU citizens surveyed (60%) think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it; this figure presents an increase of four percentage points over 2020. The proportion saying that the euro has had negative consequences remained stable at 30%, while the proportion saying they 'don't know' whether the euro has had either positive or negative consequences had decreased from 14% to 10% (-4 pp).

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

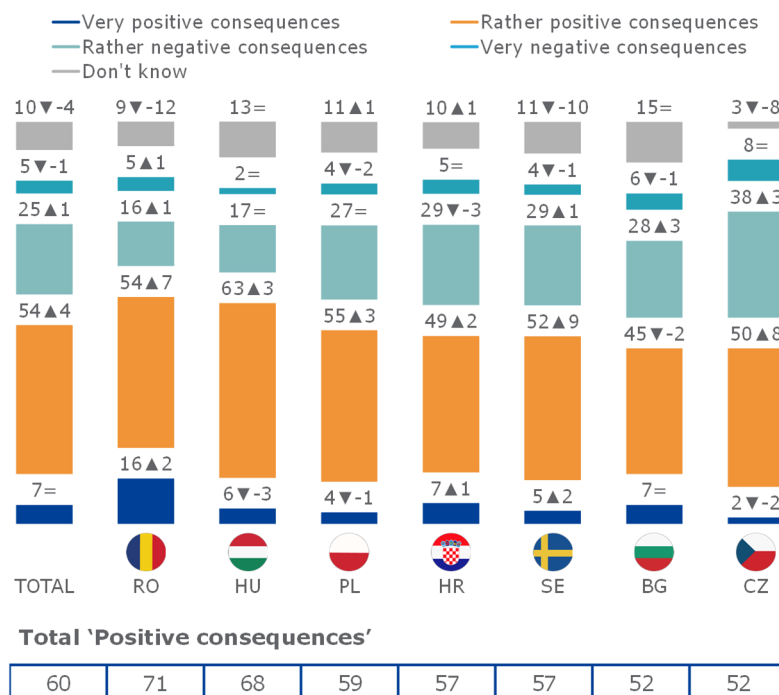


Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

Across all countries, at least a slim majority of respondents think the euro has had positive consequences for those countries already using it; this figure ranges from 52% in Czechia and Bulgaria to 71% in Romania. The proportion saying that the consequences have been 'very positive', however, remains below 10% in all countries, except in Romania, where 16% select this response.

Since the previous Flash Eurobarometer survey in 2020, there has been a notable increase in the proportion who believe the euro has had positive consequences in Sweden (+11 pp), Romania (+9 pp) and Czechia (+5 pp).

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



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men are slightly more likely than women to feel that the euro has had a positive effect in the countries already using it (62% vs. 59%). There are more pronounced differences by age: 75% of 15-24 year olds believe that it has had a positive effect, which compares to 60% of 25-39 year olds, and 58% of those aged 40+.

Respondents' education level has no significant influence on their opinion on the impact of the euro in countries already using the currency, except that those who are still studying are more positive than all of those who completed their education (75% vs. 56%-60% of those who completed their education aged 15 or below, aged 16-19, or aged 20+).

Respondents living in a large town or city, are more positive about the impact of the euro in countries already using it than those in less urban areas (63% vs. 58%-59% of those living in a rural area or small/medium-sized town).

Those who have used euros, those who feel informed about the euro and those who think the euro would have positive consequences for their country and themselves, as well as those in favour of introducing the euro in their own country, are all more likely to think it has had a positive impact in countries already using it.

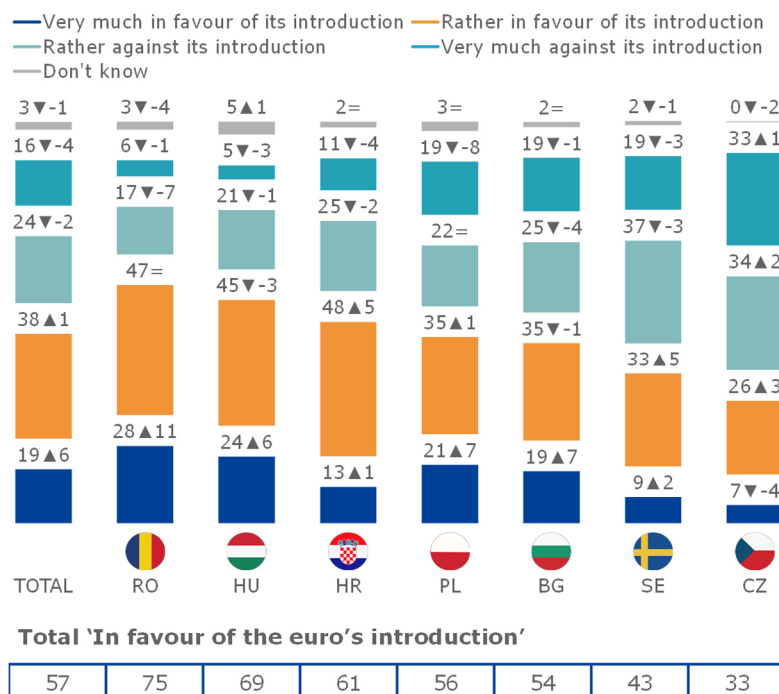
3.2. Opinion about adopting the euro

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

Overall, 57% of respondents are in favour of introducing the euro in their country, but there is wide variation at country level. As in 2020, opinion is most positive in Romania (75% in favour) and Hungary (69%), while it is most negative in Czechia (33%) and Sweden (43%). In the latter two countries, a majority of respondents are against the idea of introducing the euro; in Czechia, one in three respondents even say to be 'very much' against its introduction.

Across all countries, except Czechia, there has been an increase in the proportion in favour of introducing the euro compared to 2020; the largest such increase is observed in Romania (from 63% to 75%, +11 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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that support for introducing the euro in their own country is higher among men (61%) than among women (54%). Analysis by age group shows that support for introducing the euro is highest among 15-24 year olds (63%) and lowest among those aged 25-39 (52%).

Respondents' education level has no significant impact on their attitude to introducing the euro in their own country, except that those still studying are more positive than those who completed their education (66% of those still studying are in favour of introducing the euro in their own country, compared to 51%-57% of those who completed their education at any age). In relation to working status, manual workers are less likely to favour introducing the euro (46%), compared to all other occupation groups, including those not working (57%-61%).

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to support its introduction (62% compared with 52% of those who do not feel informed).

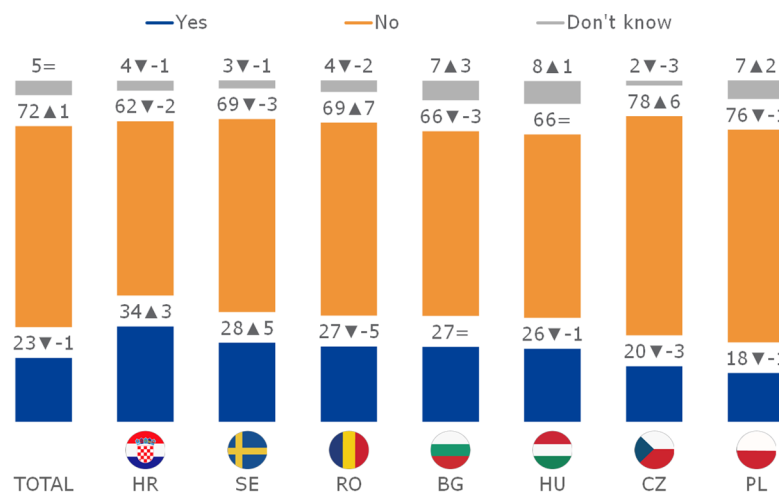
a. Perception of readiness of the country

Around a quarter of respondents think their country is ready to introduce the euro

The proportion of respondents who think that their country is ready to introduce the euro remains low in each of the countries surveyed. In total, 23% reply that they think that their country is ready. Respondents in Croatia (34%) are the most likely to feel their country is ready, while the lowest proportion is found again in Poland (18%).

In two countries, there has been a notable change since 2020 in the proportion thinking their country is ready: Sweden (+5 pp, up to 28%) and Romania (-5 pp, down to 27%).

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



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to say that their country is ready (26% vs. 20%), while there is no clear pattern by age, level of education or occupation.

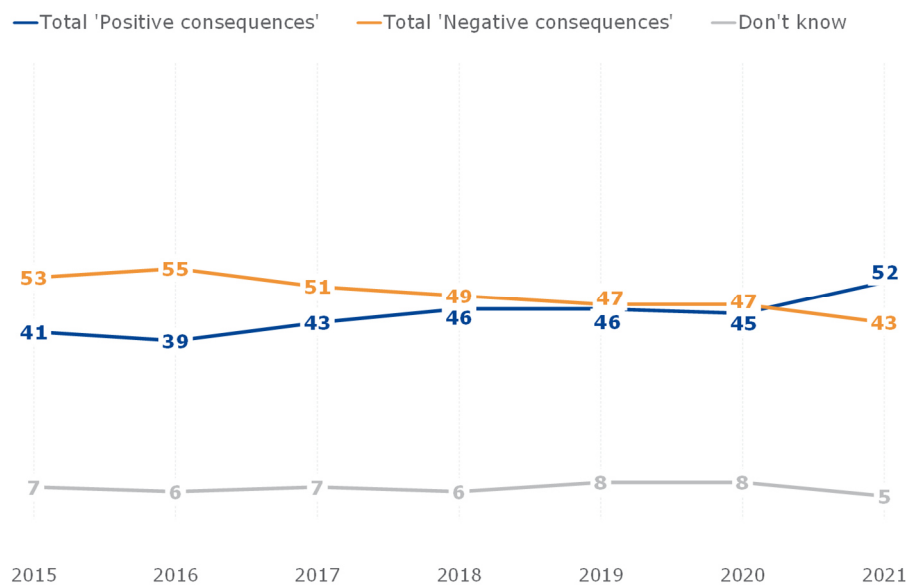
Respondents who are in favour of introducing the euro in their country are much more likely to say it is ready than those who are against its introduction (36% vs. 5%). Respondents who feel informed about the euro are also more likely to say that their country is ready (28% vs. 18% of those who do not 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

In 2020, approximately the same proportions of respondents believed that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country and that it would have negative consequences (45% vs. 47%). In the current wave, positive views outweigh negative views: 52% for 'positive consequences' (+7 pp) vs. 43% for 'negative consequences' (-4 pp).

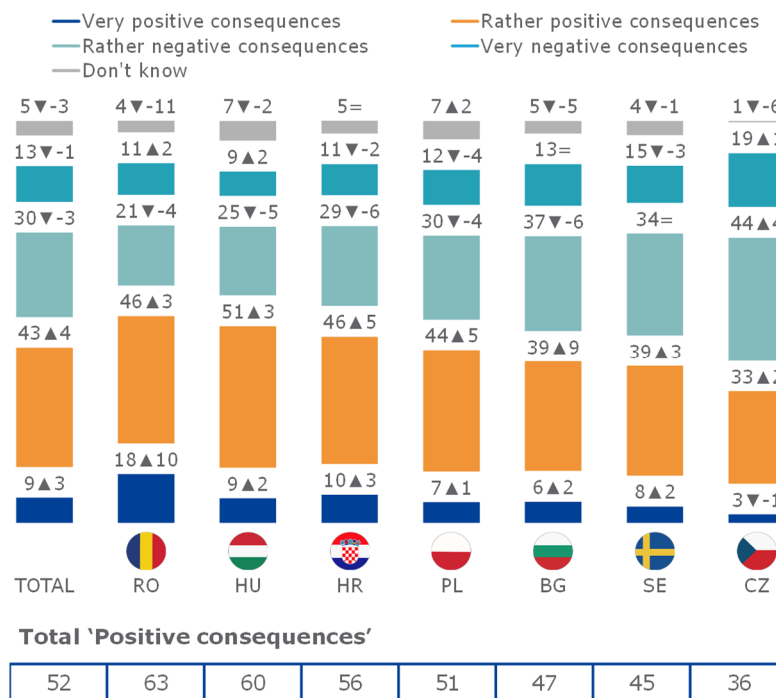
Q10_1 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for (THIS COUNTRY)? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

In four countries, positive views outweigh negative views. Respondents in Romania (63%) and Hungary (60%) are the most likely to say that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences. In Romania, the proportion of positive views increased by 13 percentage points compared to 2020. A significant increase in positive views is also seen in Croatia (56%, +9 pp), Poland (51%, +6 pp) and Sweden (45%, +10 pp). In the latter countries, however, negative views continue to outnumber positive views.

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



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to view the consequences of introducing the euro as positive for their country (56% vs. 49%). Respondents in the 25-39 age group less often see positive consequences than those in all other age groups (45% vs. 51%-56% of those aged 15-24 or 40+). For education there is no clear pattern.

Manual workers (42%) are less likely than employees, self-employed workers and those not working (52%-55%) to say the consequences would be positive. Compared to those in less urban areas, respondents in large towns or cities often think the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences for their country (56% of the latter compared to 49%-51% in rural areas or small/medium-sized towns).

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for their country (57% vs. 47% of those who do not feel informed).

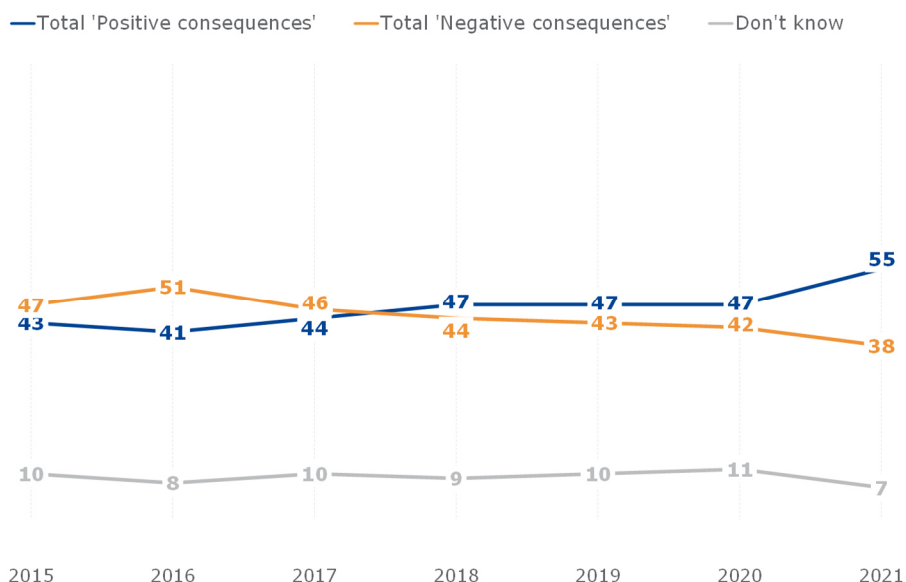
Respondents who are in favour of introducing the euro in their country are much more likely to say the consequences would be positive than those who oppose the introduction of the euro (83% vs. 10%).

c. Consequences of introducing the euro at personal level

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

Compared to 2020, respondents overall are not only more positive about the consequences that the introduction of the euro would have for their country, but also for them personally. More than half (55%, +8 pp) say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally, while a smaller proportion (38%, -3 pp) believe it would have negative consequences.

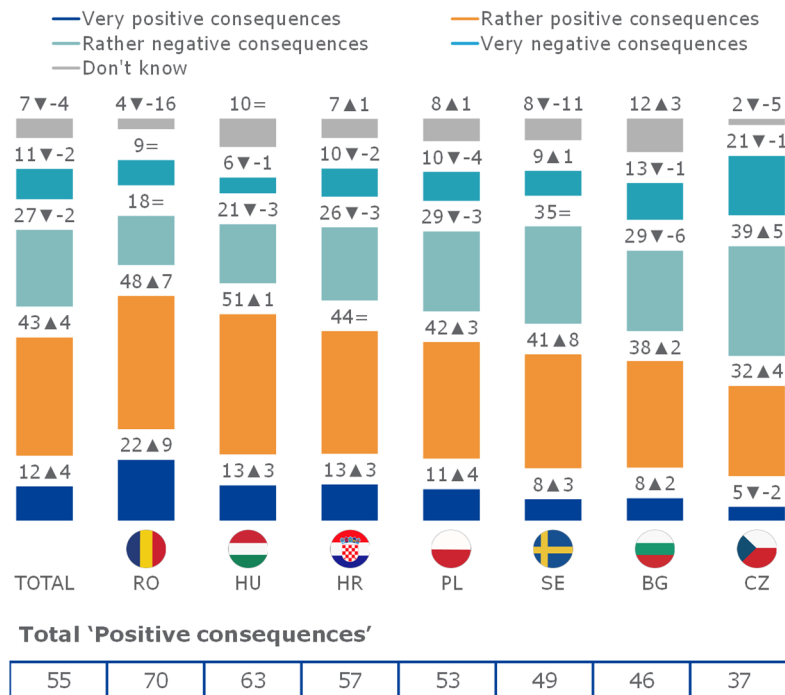
Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for you personally? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

In Romania (70%, +16 pp compared to 2020), a large majority of respondents say that, for them personally, the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences. This view is also shared by a majority of respondents in Hungary (63%), Croatia (57%) and Poland (53%). However, in Czechia, a majority (61%) believe the introduction of the euro will have negative consequences.

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



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally (59% vs. 51%). Respondents aged 15-24 are also more likely than those in other age groups to share this view (63%, compared with 52%-55% 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 are more likely (56%) than those who stopped education by the age of 15 or below (43%) or aged 16-19 (51%) to answer that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally. Self-employed workers (60%), employees (56%) and those not working (53%) are also more likely than manual workers (45%) to expect positive consequences for them personally.

Respondents living in large towns are again more positive: more than half (59%) say that the euro's introduction would have positive consequences for them personally, compared with 52% of both those in small or mid-size towns and in rural villages.

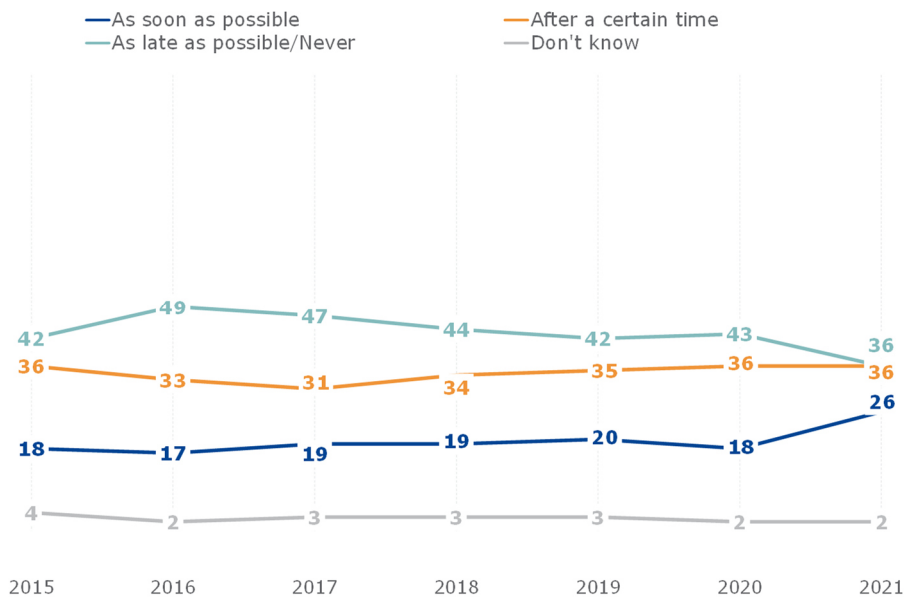
Again, those who feel informed about the euro (61% vs. 49%) and those in favour of its introduction (85% vs. 13%) are more positive about the consequences of the euro's introduction for them personally.

3.3. Preferred timeframe for the introduction of the euro

Over four in ten respondents think the euro should be introduced as late as possible or never

About one in four respondents overall think that the euro should be introduced in their country as soon as possible (26%, +7 pp compared to 2020). More than one in three (36%) believe the euro should be introduced in their country as late as possible or never (-7 pp).

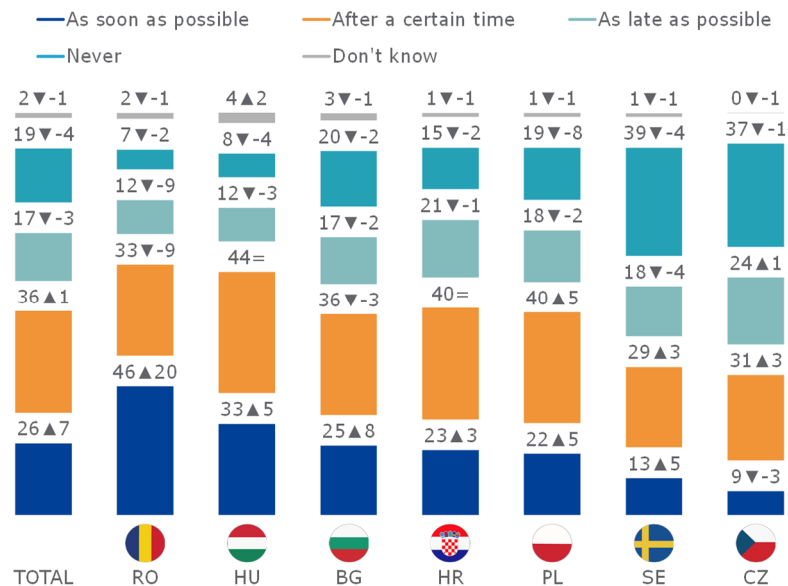
Q12 When would you like the euro to become your currency? (% - Total)



Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

Respondents in Romania are the most likely to want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible; this view is shared by 46%, an increase of 20 percentage points compared to 2020. In Czechia and Sweden, on the other hand, just 9% and 13%, respectively, share this view. In Czechia and Sweden, most respondents say they would like the euro to become their country's currency as late as possible (24% and 18%, respectively) or 'never' (37% and 39%, respectively).

In four countries, views have become more positive about the introduction of the euro, with the proportion saying the euro should be introduced 'as late as possible' or 'never' having decreased significantly. This is the case, for example, in Poland (from 46% in 2020 to 37% now; -9 pp).

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

Base: all respondents (n=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

According to **socio-demographic analysis**, men are more likely than women to want the euro to be introduced as soon as possible (32% vs. 19%), while women are more likely to want it introduced as late as possible or never (39% vs. 34%).

Respondents aged 15-25 are relatively likely to say that they want to see the euro introduced 'after a certain time'; 55% say this, compared to 38% of those aged 26-39 and 32% of those aged 40+.

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'; 56% of those still studying say this, compared to 25%-36% among those who completed their education at any age. Once again, attitudes are particularly negative among manual workers; 47% 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 (32% vs. 19% of those who do not feel informed), and are less likely to want it introduced as late as possible or never (33% vs. 40%). Respondents who have positive views about the euro (e.g. those who are in favour of its introduction and who think it has positive consequences) are much more likely to want it to be adopted more quickly. However, even those with positive views of the euro are more likely to want it introduced 'after a certain time' rather than 'as soon as possible'. For example, among those who think that the euro has had a positive impact in countries already using it, 36% want it introduced as soon as possible in their own country, but 46% think it should happen 'after a certain time'.

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.

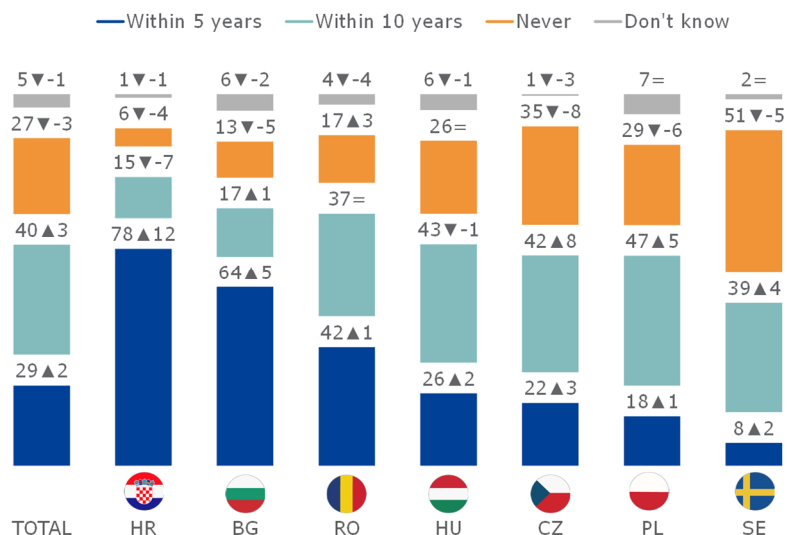
4.1. Expected date of introduction of the euro

About three in ten respondents think the euro will be introduced in their country in the next five years

About three in ten (29%) respondents think that the euro will be introduced in their country within five years. However, there is a large variation by country. In Croatia (78%, +12 pp compared to 2020) and Bulgaria (64%, +5 pp), more than half of those surveyed think the euro will be introduced within the next five years, compared to fewer than one in ten (8%) respondents in Sweden.

Four in ten respondents overall think that the euro will be introduced within ten years in their country, with respondents in Poland (47%), Hungary (43%) and Czechia (42%) 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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

In the **socio-demographic analysis**, men or more likely than women to think that the euro will never be introduced in their country (29% vs 26%). There are some differences by age as well, with older people being more likely to expect that the euro will be introduced within five years (36% among those aged 55 or over, compared with 23%-27% in the younger age groups). The younger

respondents are, the more likely they are to think that the euro will be introduced within 10 years (51% of those aged 15-24 think so, decreasing to 34% of those aged 55+).

Those who left full-time education aged 20 or over are more likely to think it will be introduced within 10 years (41% vs. 24% 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 more quickly. Among those in favour of introducing the euro, 38% expect to see it introduced within five years, compared with 16% of those opposed to the euro.

4.2. Managing the consequences of adopting the euro

a. The impact of the euro on prices

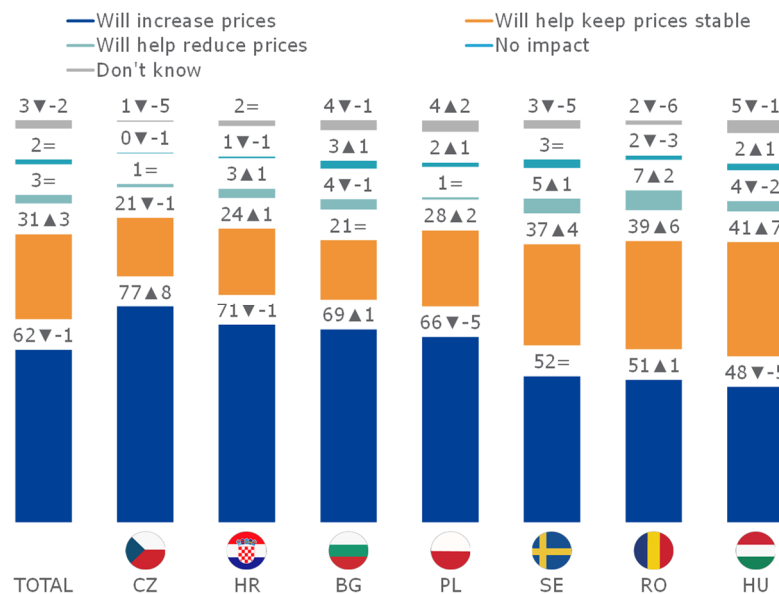
Over six in ten respondents think the euro will increase prices

More than six in ten respondents (62%) think that **introducing the euro will increase prices**. This figure varies at the country level but, in all countries (the exception being Hungary), it is the majority view. The highest proportions can be observed in Czechia (77%, +8 pp compared to 2020), Croatia (71%), Bulgaria (69%) and Poland (66%).

About three in ten (31%) of those surveyed believe that **introducing the euro will help keep prices stable**. Respondents in Hungary (41%), Romania (39%) and Sweden (37%) are the most likely to give this answer. The view that the euro will help keep prices stable has grown in these countries (from +4 pp to +7 pp).

Only 3% think **the introduction of the euro will help reduce prices**, ranging from 1% in Poland and Czechia to 7% 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=7 058)

▼ ▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

According to the **socio-demographic analysis**, women are more likely than men to say that prices will increase with the introduction of the euro (65% vs. 57%), while men are more likely than women to say it will keep prices stable (35% vs 27%). There are also differences by age, with the youngest respondents less likely to think the euro will increase prices (50% of those aged 15-24 vs. 61-66% in the older age groups).

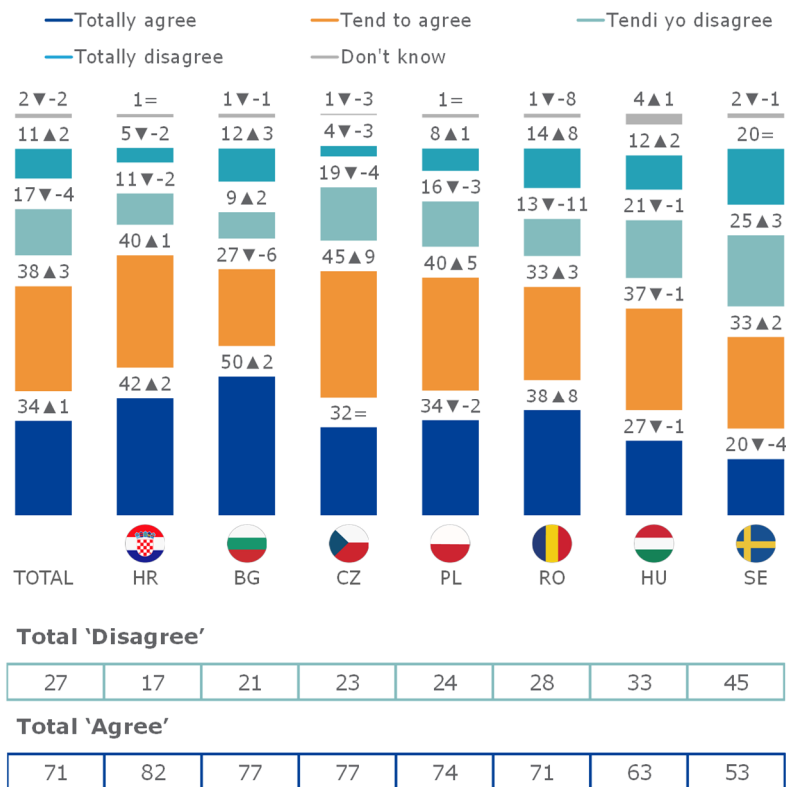
Those with negative attitudes towards the euro are more likely to say that it will increase prices. Among those opposed to the introduction of the euro, 89% think it will bring price increases, compared with 44% of those who are in favour of the euro's introduction.

b. Abusive price setting and cheating

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

About seven in ten (71%) agree that they are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover, while 27% disagree that this will be a problem. In every country, the majority of respondents agree that they are concerned, ranging from 53% in Sweden to 82% in Croatia. Concern has increased in Czechia since the 2020 survey (+9 pp) and Romania (+11 pp).

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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely than men to agree with the statement 'You are concerned about abusive price setting during the changeover' (74% vs 68%). Respondents aged 15-24 are the least likely to be concerned (66%), while those aged 40-54 and 55+ are the most likely to express concern on this issue (73% and 72%, respectively). Self-employed workers are less concerned than employees or manual workers (68% vs. 73%-77%).

Those who feel informed about the euro are slightly less concerned than those who do not feel informed (68% vs. 74%). Respondents who support the euro's introduction in their own country are also less likely to be concerned (63%), compared with those who are opposed to the euro (83%).

c. Perceived ability to manage the changeover

Almost nine in ten respondents agree that they will adapt to the replacement of the national currency with the euro

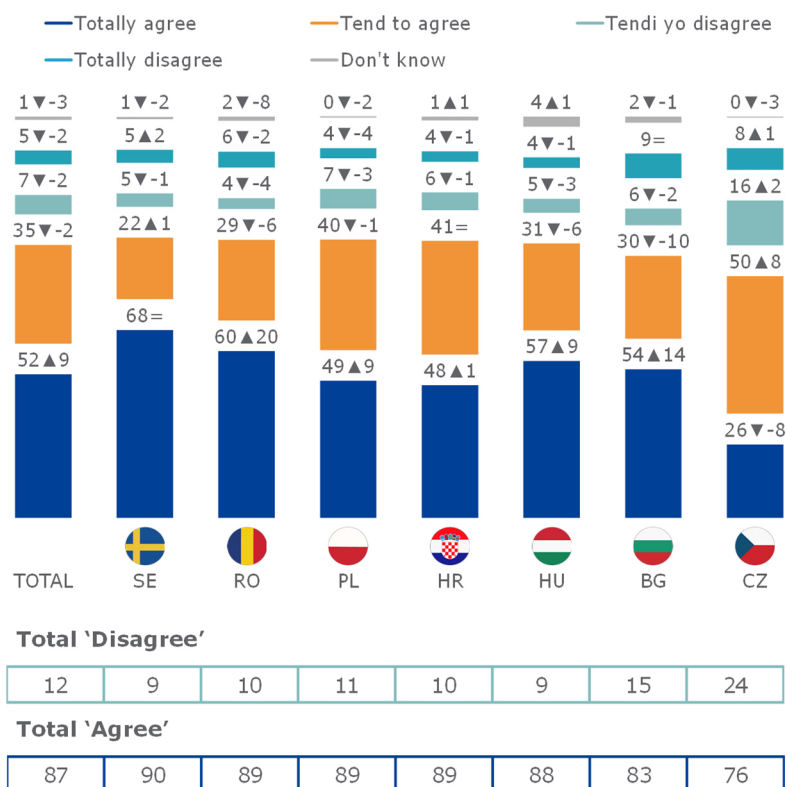
Almost nine in ten, in total, agree that they personally will manage to adapt to the replacement of the national currency by the euro; 52% 'totally agree' that this will be the case. About one in ten (12%) worry about managing to adapt to the euro.

The overall level of agreement is around 90% in five countries, but is somewhat lower in Bulgaria (with 83% agreeing that they will manage) and in Czechia (76%). While 68% of respondents in Sweden 'totally agree' that they will adapt, in Czechia, this figure is just 26%.

In Poland and Romania, the overall level of agreement has increased since 2020 (+8 pp in Poland and +14 pp in Romania).

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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Looking at the socio-demographic analysis, men are more confident than women about their ability to adapt to the replacement of their currency by the euro (91% vs. 83%).

Respondents aged 55 and over (84%) are somewhat less likely to say that they will be able to adapt, compared with younger age cohorts (88-90%).

There is a clear difference by level of education: while 71% of those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger say they will manage to adapt, nine in ten among those who left aged 20 or older give this response. Employees (90%) and the self-employed (92%) are also more likely than manual workers (82%) and those not in employment (83%) to agree that they will manage.

Respondents who have already used euro banknotes or coins are more likely to say that they will manage than those who have not used the euro (89% vs. 74%).

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 it has had a positive impact in countries which already use it (94%), expect it to have positive consequences for their country (97%) or themselves personally (96%), or are in favour of the introduction of the euro in their country (also 97%) feel confident they will adapt. This compares with around three quarters (72-75%) 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

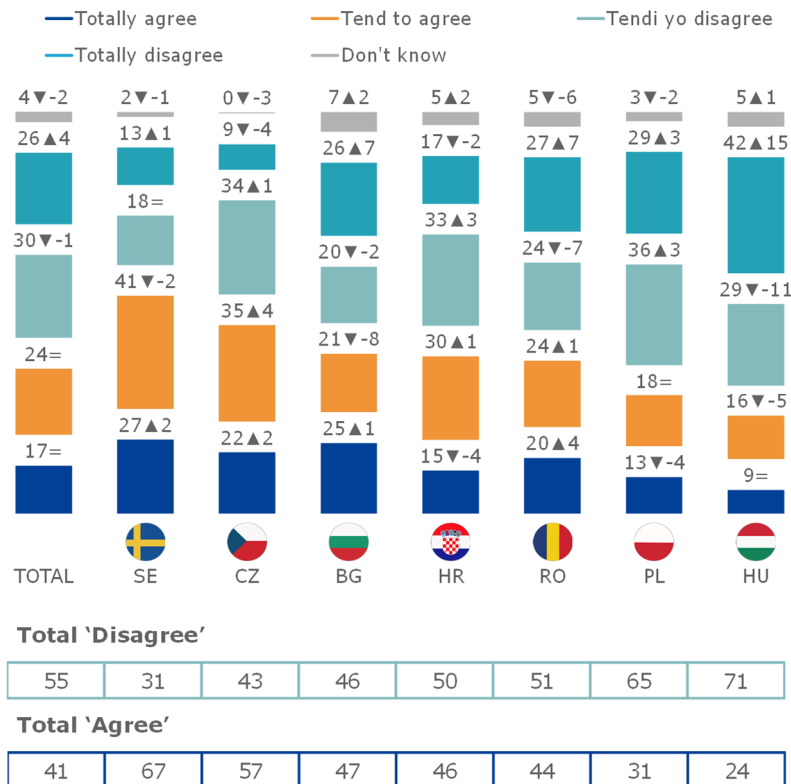
Four in ten respondents (41%) agree that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy, while a majority (55%) disagree. This is an issue that elicits strong views: 17% 'totally agree' that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy, while 26% 'totally disagree'. The results at an overall level are in line with the 2020 survey findings, although a small increase is seen in the proportion 'totally disagreeing' (-4 pp).

As in 2020, respondents in Sweden are the most likely to **agree that control over national economic policy will be lost** (67%), and more than half of respondents agree with the statement in Czechia (57%). Opinion is split in Bulgaria (47% agree, 46% disagree) and Croatia (46% agree, 50% disagree), while in Poland and Hungary, a clear majority disagree that there will be a loss of control (65% and 71%, respectively).

There have been changes in the responses to this question in some countries since 2020, with people more likely to agree in Czechia (+6 pp), and respondents less likely to agree in Bulgaria (-7 pp) and Hungary (-5 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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

Socio-demographic analysis reveals no clear differences by gender. Respondents aged 25-39 are more likely than those in other age groups to agree that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy (46% vs 38%-41% of those aged 15-24 or 40+).

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to disagree that adopting the euro will mean losing control over national economic policy: more than half of those who left education at the age of 20 or above disagree (59%), compared with 47%-48% 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 are more likely to be concerned about losing control of the national economy (56% agree) than other occupation groups (which range from 36-42%).

Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to disagree that control will be lost (58% vs. 52% 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 24% of those who think the introduction of the euro will be positive for their country.

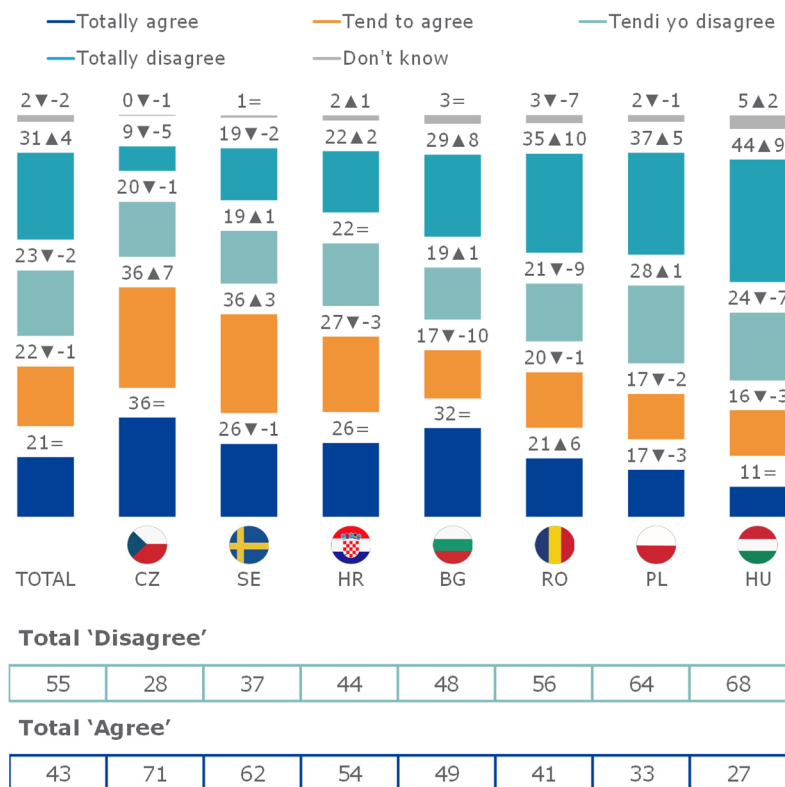
Respondents are more likely to disagree (55%) than to agree (43%) that **adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity**. The proportion that 'totally disagree' (31%, +4 pp compared to 2020) is also higher than the proportion that 'totally agree' (21%).

There are notable country differences, but the belief that a part of identity will be lost is a majority view in three of the seven countries: Czechia (71%), Sweden (62%) and Croatia (54%). This is in contrast to Romania, Poland and Hungary, where a clear majority disagrees that their country will lose a part of its identity (between 56% and 68%). Opinion is split in Bulgaria (49% agree, 48% disagree); in this country, respondents are now less likely to agree than in 2020 (-10 pp).

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=7 058)

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

In the **socio-demographic analysis**, younger respondents are more likely to agree that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a part of its identity (47% among both 15-24 and 25-39 year olds, compared with 40% of those aged 55+).

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to disagree that adopting the euro will lead to a loss of national identity: more than half of those who left education at the age of 20 or above disagree (58%), compared with 38% of those who left education at the age of 15 or below. In terms of occupation, manual workers are more likely to be concerned about the loss of national

identity (60%), when compared with self-employed workers (39%), employees (42%) and those not working (43%).

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 (59%), but this proportion is lower in small and mid-size towns (53%) and rural areas (50%).








Respondents who feel informed about the euro are more likely to disagree that the euro will lead to a loss of national identity (58% vs. 51% 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, 64% of respondents who expect the euro to have negative consequences for their country agree with the statement, compared with 27% of those who think the introduction of the euro will be positive for their country.

Technical specifications

Between 20 and 27 May 2021, 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 492 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	7 058	20.5.2021-27.5.2021	83 644 140	100%
BG 	1 012	20.5.2021-26.5.2021	5 949 224	7.11%
CZ 	1 003	20.5.2021-27.5.2021	8 983 737	10.74%
HR 	1 012	20.5.2021-24.5.2021	3 476 694	4.16%
HU 	1 001	20.5.2021-26.5.2021	8 348 190	9.98%
PL 	1 005	20.5.2021-26.5.2021	32 096 067	38.37%
RO 	1 009	20.5.2021-26.5.2021	16 297 460	19.48%
SE 	1 016	20.5.2021-26.5.2021	8 492 768	10.15%

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 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 ± 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 |
- FL336 Q2a; FL349 Q2a; FL377 Q2a; FL400 Q2a; FL402 Q2a; FL418 Q2a modified; FL440 Q1a; FL453 Q1a; FL465 Q1a; FL479 Q1a; FL487 Q1a*
- 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 |
- FL336 Q2b; FL349 Q2b; FL377 Q2b; FL400 Q2b; FL402 Q2b; FL418 Q2b+c modified; FL440 Q1b; FL453 Q1b; FL465 Q1b; FL479 Q1b; FL487 Q1b*
- 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 |
- FL336 Q3; FL349 Q3; FL377 Q3; FL400 Q3; FL402 Q3; FL418 Q3; FL440 Q2; FL453 Q2; FL465 Q2; FL479 Q2; FL487 Q2*
- 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 |
- FL336 Q4; FL349 Q4; FL377 Q4; FL400 Q4; FL402 Q4; FL418 Q4; FL440 Q3; FL453 Q3; FL465 Q3; FL479 Q3; FL487 Q3*

	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</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</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</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</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*

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*

- 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*
- 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*
- 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*

- 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*
- 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*
- 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*

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

Data annex








Q1a Have you already used euro banknotes or coins?

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	85▲9	15▼-9	0=
BG  ----->	84▲11	16▼-11	0=
CZ  ----->	82=	18=	0=
HR  ----->	89▼-2	11▲2	0=
HU  ----->	81▲7	19▼-7	0=
PL  ----->	86▲11	14▼-11	0=
RO  ----->	82▲18	18▼-18	0=
SE  ----->	89▲2	11▼-1	0▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All








▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

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	7▼-3	59▲2	34▲1	0=
BG 	8▼-4	57=	36▲4	0=
CZ 	2▲1	80▲8	18▼-9	0=
HR 	9▼-4	44▲6	46▼-2	1=
HU 	3▼-5	61▼-4	36▲9	0=
PL 	3▼-6	65▲10	32▼-4	0=
RO 	22▼-3	21▼-6	58▲9	0=
SE 	1▲1	89▼-4	10▲3	0=

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=6145 - % If already used euro banknotes or coins at Q1a
 ▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)








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	46▲3	40▲2	14▼-5
BG  ----->	44▲2	35▲2	21▼-4
CZ  ----->	44▲4	52▲5	4▼-9
HR  ----->	57▼-5	30▲5	13=
HU  ----->	39▼-3	50▲5	11▼-2
PL  ----->	38▲7	45▼-3	17▼-4
RO  ----->	61▼-1	22▲8	17▼-8
SE  ----->	54▲2	43▲3	4▼-5

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)








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	45▲3	41▲2	14▼-5
BG  ----->	38▲3	39▲3	22▼-6
CZ  ----->	44▲9	52▲2	4▼-11
HR  ----->	53▼-3	32▲6	16▼-3
HU  ----->	35▼-5	51▲7	15▼-2
PL  ----->	37▲3	45▼-2	18▼-2
RO  ----->	63▲5	22▲5	15▼-10
SE  ----->	54▲3	44▲3	2▼-6

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)








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

	6	13	19	All EU countries	Don't know
TOTAL	8▲2	44▲8	32▼-8	5=	11▼-2
BG  ----->	6▼-3	31▲3	32▼-2	4=	26▲1
CZ  ----->	8▲1	53▲15	35▼-7	2▼-4	3▼-5
HR  ----->	7▼-1	39▲2	43▲1	2▼-3	9▲1
HU  ----->	9▲2	48▲6	33▼-7	2▼-2	8▲1
PL  ----->	9▲1	49▲10	31▼-9	2▼-3	11▲1
RO  ----->	10▲7	31▲4	27▼-11	16▲10	16▼-9
SE  ----->	5▲2	49▲11	40▼-6	4▼-3	2▼-4

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)



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

	Yes	No	Don't know
TOTAL	23▼-1	72▲1	5=
BG  ----->	27=	66▼-3	7▲3
CZ  ----->	20▼-3	78▲6	2▼-3
HR  ----->	34▲3	62▼-2	4▼-1
HU  ----->	26▼-1	66=	8▲1
PL  ----->	18▼-1	76▼-1	7▲2
RO  ----->	27▼-5	69▲7	4▼-2
SE  ----->	28▲5	69▼-3	3▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)





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

	Within 5 years	Within 10 years	Never	Don't know
TOTAL	29▲2	40▲3	27▼-3	5▼-1
BG  ----->	64▲5	17▲1	13▼-5	6▼-2
CZ  ----->	22▲3	42▲8	35▼-8	1▼-3
HR  ----->	78▲12	15▼-7	6▼-4	1▼-1
HU  ----->	26▲2	43▼-1	26=	6▼-1
PL  ----->	18▲1	47▲5	29▼-6	7=
RO  ----->	42▲1	37=	17▲3	4▼-4
SE  ----->	8▲2	39▲4	51▼-5	2=

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)








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	8▲1	43▼-1	38▲2	10▼-2	1▼-1
BG  ---->	14▲4	40▲6	36▼-8	9▼-2	1=
CZ  ---->	5▼-4	49▲5	37▲5	9▼-3	0▼-3
HR  ---->	7=	39▼-6	45▲6	8=	1=
HU  ---->	6▲2	46▲5	40▼-5	8▼-3	1=
PL  ---->	9▲1	43▼-2	34▲2	12▼-1	2=
RO  ---->	8▲2	40▼-6	44▲10	8▼-5	1▼-1
SE  ---->	11▲3	43▼-2	36=	11▲1	0▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 492 - Introduction of the euro in the Member States not yet having adopted the common currency / Fieldwork: 20/05 - 27/05/2021 / Base: n=7058 - % All

▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)








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		51▲3	58▲7	73=	68▲12	53▲10	33▲3	38▲4	57▲7	5▼-2
BG		40▼-3	39▼-8	67▼-4	61▼-6	45=	27▼-4	30▼-7	41▼-12	10▲2
CZ		57▲2	73▲11	90▲6	62▲9	76▲11	25▲4	41▲1	70▲5	3▼-2
HR		40▲5	48▲14	63▲6	62▲16	36▲12	27▲6	35▲10	64▲14	7▼-1
HU		42▼-8	46▼-5	67▼-6	54▲2	40▼-9	13=	27▼-4	36▼-8	4▼-2
PL		40▼-2	49▲4	61▼-3	68▲9	45▲7	38▲3	37▲2	61▲9	6=
RO		62▲19	64▲22	84▲6	80▲30	66▲29	40▲4	44▲16	52▲15	2▼-7
SE		84▲5	90▲5	91▲1	72▲7	61▲11	36▲11	48▲2	64▲6	3=

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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		86▲5	85▲8	62▲3	82▲8	84▲9	85▲6	2▼-1
BG		70▼-18	70▼-19	45▼-18	67▼-21	75▼-11	75▼-13	3▲2
CZ		94▲3	89=	67▲4	91▲3	90▲2	90▲3	1▼-1
HR		76▲13	82▲9	36▲10	78▲13	73▲15	69▲18	3▼-1
HU		64▲2	70▲3	40▼-7	57▲2	71▲8	73▲3	4▲1
PL		90▲7	89▲7	68▲5	83▲8	88▲7	91▲5	1▼-2
RO		91▲10	90▲26	75▲6	93▲22	88▲23	87▲18	1▼-3
SE		87▲7	82▲10	53▲8	84▲9	81▲9	84▲5	2▼-1

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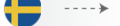
Q8 Here is a list of various possible information campaign actions on the euro changeover. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential?

		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		78▲3	70▲2	65▲4	49=	66=	60▲5	58▲2	74▲6	3▼-1
BG		78▼-1	69▼-4	62▼-4	35▼-14	57▼-11	44▼-12	40▼-9	62▼-9	5▲2
CZ		80▲5	69▲2	63▲3	55▲8	57▲1	45▼-1	47▼-2	72▼-5	4=
HR		85▲10	76▲9	71▲8	36▲5	69▲10	52▲14	51▲11	69▲18	2▼-2
HU		80▲8	71▲2	67▲4	23▼-9	52▼-8	39▼-6	29▼-9	61▼-4	3=
PL		73▲4	62▲2	59▲2	51▼-2	72▲2	73▲6	69▲3	81▲7	3▼-3
RO		88▼-1	85▲1	80▲10	66▲12	77▲3	70▲21	67▲11	76▲17	2▼-1
SE		74▼-2	69▲4	62▲2	39▼-5	57▼-1	42▼-2	55▲3	70▲4	6▲2

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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		7=	54▲4	25▲1	5▼-1	10▼-4
BG		7=	45▼-2	28▲3	6▼-1	15=
CZ		2▼-2	50▲8	38▲3	8=	3▼-8
HR		7▲1	49▲2	29▼-3	5=	10▲1
HU		6▼-3	63▲3	17=	2=	13=
PL		4▼-1	55▲3	27=	4▼-2	11▲1
RO		16▲2	54▲7	16▲1	5▲1	9▼-12
SE		5▲2	52▲9	29▲1	4▼-1	11▼-10

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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	9▲3	43▲4	30▼-3	13▼-1	5▼-3
BG  ----->	8▲2	39▲3	34=	15▼-3	4▼-1
CZ  ----->	3▼-1	33▲2	44▲4	19▲1	1▼-6
HR  ----->	10▲3	46▲5	29▼-6	11▼-2	5=
HU  ----->	9▲2	51▲3	25▼-5	9▲2	7▼-2
PL  ----->	7▲1	44▲5	30▼-4	12▼-4	7▲2
RO  ----->	18▲10	46▲3	21▼-4	11▲2	4▼-11
SE  ----->	6▲2	39▲9	37▼-6	13=	5▼-5

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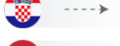




Q10_2 Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for...? You personally

	Very positive consequences	Rather positive consequences	Rather negative consequences	Very negative consequences	Don't know
TOTAL	12▲4	43▲4	27▼-2	11▼-2	7▼-4
BG  ----->	8▲2	38▲2	29▼-6	13▼-1	12▲3
CZ  ----->	5▼-2	32▲4	39▲5	21▼-1	2▼-5
HR  ----->	13▲3	44=	26▼-3	10▼-2	7▲1
HU  ----->	13▲3	51▲1	21▼-3	6▼-1	10=
PL  ----->	11▲4	42▲3	29▼-3	10▼-4	8▲1
RO  ----->	22▲9	48▲7	18=	9=	4▼-16
SE  ----->	8▲3	41▲8	35=	9▲1	8▼-11

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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		19▲6	38▲1	24▼-2	16▼-4	3▼-1
BG		19▲7	35▼-1	25▼-4	19▼-1	2=
CZ		7▼-4	26▲3	34▲2	33▲1	0▼-2
HR		13▲1	48▲5	25▼-2	11▼-4	2=
HU		24▲6	45▼-3	21▼-1	5▼-3	5▲1
PL		21▲7	35▲1	22=	19▼-8	3=
RO		28▲11	47=	17▼-7	6▼-1	3▼-4
SE		9▲2	33▲5	37▼-3	19▼-3	2▼-1

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▼▲ Evolution 2021-2020 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 487, May-June 2020)

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	26▲7	36▲1	17▼-3	19▼-4	2▼-1
BG  ----->	25▲8	36▼-3	17▼-2	20▼-2	3▼-1
CZ  ----->	9▼-3	31▲3	24▲1	37▼-1	0▼-1
HR  ----->	23▲3	40=	21▼-1	15▼-2	1▼-1
HU  ----->	33▲5	44=	12▼-3	8▼-4	4▲2
PL  ----->	22▲5	40▲5	18▼-2	19▼-8	1▼-1
RO  ----->	46▲20	33▼-9	12▼-9	7▼-2	2▼-1
SE  ----->	13▲5	29▲3	18▼-4	39▼-4	1▼-1

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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	62▼-1	31▲3	3=	2=	3▼-2
BG  ----->	69▲1	21=	4▼-1	3▲1	4▼-1
CZ  ----->	77▲8	21▼-1	1=	0▼-1	1▼-5
HR  ----->	71▼-1	24▲1	3▲1	1▼-1	2=
HU  ----->	48▼-5	41▲7	4▼-2	2▲1	5▼-1
PL  ----->	66▼-5	28▲2	1=	2▲1	4▲2
RO  ----->	51▲1	39▲6	7▲2	2▼-3	2▼-6
SE  ----->	52=	37▲4	5▲1	3=	3▼-5

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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	52▲9	35▼-2	7▼-2	5▼-2	1▼-3
BG  ----->	54▲14	30▼-10	6▼-2	9=	2▼-1
CZ  ----->	26▼-8	50▲8	16▲2	8▲1	0▼-3
HR  ----->	48▲1	41=	6▼-1	4▼-1	1▲1
HU  ----->	57▲9	31▼-6	5▼-3	4▼-1	4▲1
PL  ----->	49▲9	40▼-1	7▼-3	4▼-4	0▼-2
RO  ----->	60▲20	29▼-6	4▼-4	6▼-2	2▼-8
SE  ----->	68=	22▲1	5▼-1	5▲2	1▼-2

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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	34▲1	38▲3	17▼-4	11▲2	2▼-2
BG  ----->	50▲2	27▼-6	9▲2	12▲3	1▼-1
CZ  ----->	32=	45▲9	19▼-4	4▼-3	1▼-3
HR  ----->	42▲2	40▲1	11▼-2	5▼-2	1=
HU  ----->	27▼-1	37▼-1	21▼-1	12▲2	4▲1
PL  ----->	34▼-2	40▲5	16▼-3	8▲1	1=
RO  ----->	38▲8	33▲3	13▼-11	14▲8	1▼-8
SE  ----->	20▼-4	33▲2	25▲3	20=	2▼-1

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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	17=	24=	30▼-1	26▲4	4▼-2
BG 	25▲1	21▼-8	20▼-2	26▲7	7▲2
CZ 	22▲2	35▲4	34▲1	9▼-4	0▼-3
HR 	15▼-4	30▲1	33▲3	17▼-2	5▲2
HU 	9=	16▼-5	29▼-11	42▲15	5▲1
PL 	13▼-4	18=	36▲3	29▲3	3▼-2
RO 	20▲4	24▲1	24▼-7	27▲7	5▼-6
SE 	27▲2	41▼-2	18=	13▲1	2▼-1

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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	21=	22▼-1	23▼-2	31▲4	2▼-2
BG 	32=	17▼-10	19▲1	29▲8	3=
CZ 	36=	36▲7	20▼-1	9▼-5	0▼-1
HR 	26=	27▼-3	22=	22▲2	2▲1
HU 	11=	16▼-3	24▼-7	44▲9	5▲2
PL 	17▼-3	17▼-2	28▲1	37▲5	2▼-1
RO 	21▲6	20▼-1	21▼-9	35▲10	3▼-7
SE 	26▼-1	36▲3	19▲1	19▼-2	1=

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