

GLOBAL ATTITUDES TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE

A 29-country Global Advisor survey

April 2025

Foreword

It's now over three years since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

As I write, the future of peace talks is uncertain, and the war continues to grind on.

We felt this was an important moment for Ipsos to take stock and look at how international public opinion on the conflict has evolved since 2022.

Our results find more optimism that the war may end in 2025. But the overall mood remains gloomy.

People are conflicted on what now needs to happen – and on how their country should react to military aggression.

In Europe, but also beyond, there's a sense that countries should not be

standing by in the face of Russia's invasion. Yet this stops well short of support for their own troops becoming involved in military action.

And what of public sentiment in the US? We find 37% of Americans expecting the war to end this year, which is line with the 29-country average.

Americans are certainly worried about the current situation: 70% in the US say doing nothing in Ukraine will encourage Russia to take further military action in Europe and Asia, which is higher than the levels recorded in some other NATO countries such as France (63%) and Germany (58%), while very much in line with the prevailing mood in Canada and the UK (74% and 73% respectively).

As our [What Worries the World](#) survey shows, the war in Ukraine is higher up

the priority list of issues for Europeans than it is for people in other parts of the globe. And day-to-day concerns around cost of living are front and centre everywhere. But this report shows that people around the world remain uneasy about both the current situation and its long-term consequences.

We hope it provides useful information to those looking to understand the dynamics of public opinion when it comes to domestic and international security.

Darrell Bricker, Global CEO, Ipsos Public Affairs

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Key findings

Muted optimism on the end of the war

In 27 of the 29 countries surveyed more think the conflict in Ukraine will end in 2025 than six months ago. Italy and Singapore have seen the biggest increase since November 2024 in belief the war will end this year (up 22 percentage points (pp) and 19pp respectively).

Support is needed for countries when they are attacked

Two-thirds (65%) across 29 countries say "my country must support sovereign nations when they are attacked by other countries". That said, all 13 of the NATO members covered in this survey have seen support for defending others fall since 2022.

However, the overall picture is still gloomy

Majorities in many European countries think it is unlikely the war will end by next January. More than two-thirds in Germany (71%), Sweden (67%) and the Netherlands (68%) believe this to be the case.

But support has limits

In 27 of the 29 countries surveyed, a majority say their country should not get involved militarily in Ukraine. Support for not getting involved militarily is highest in Hungary (87%), while on the opposite side, a majority in Sweden *disagree* with this statement (56%)

A lack of action would encourage Russia to go further

Two-thirds (63%) across 29 countries feel doing nothing in Ukraine will encourage Russia to take further military action elsewhere in Europe and Asia. In all but one country (Hungary) people are more likely to think doing nothing will embolden Russia.

Expectation that military action will lead to further attacks

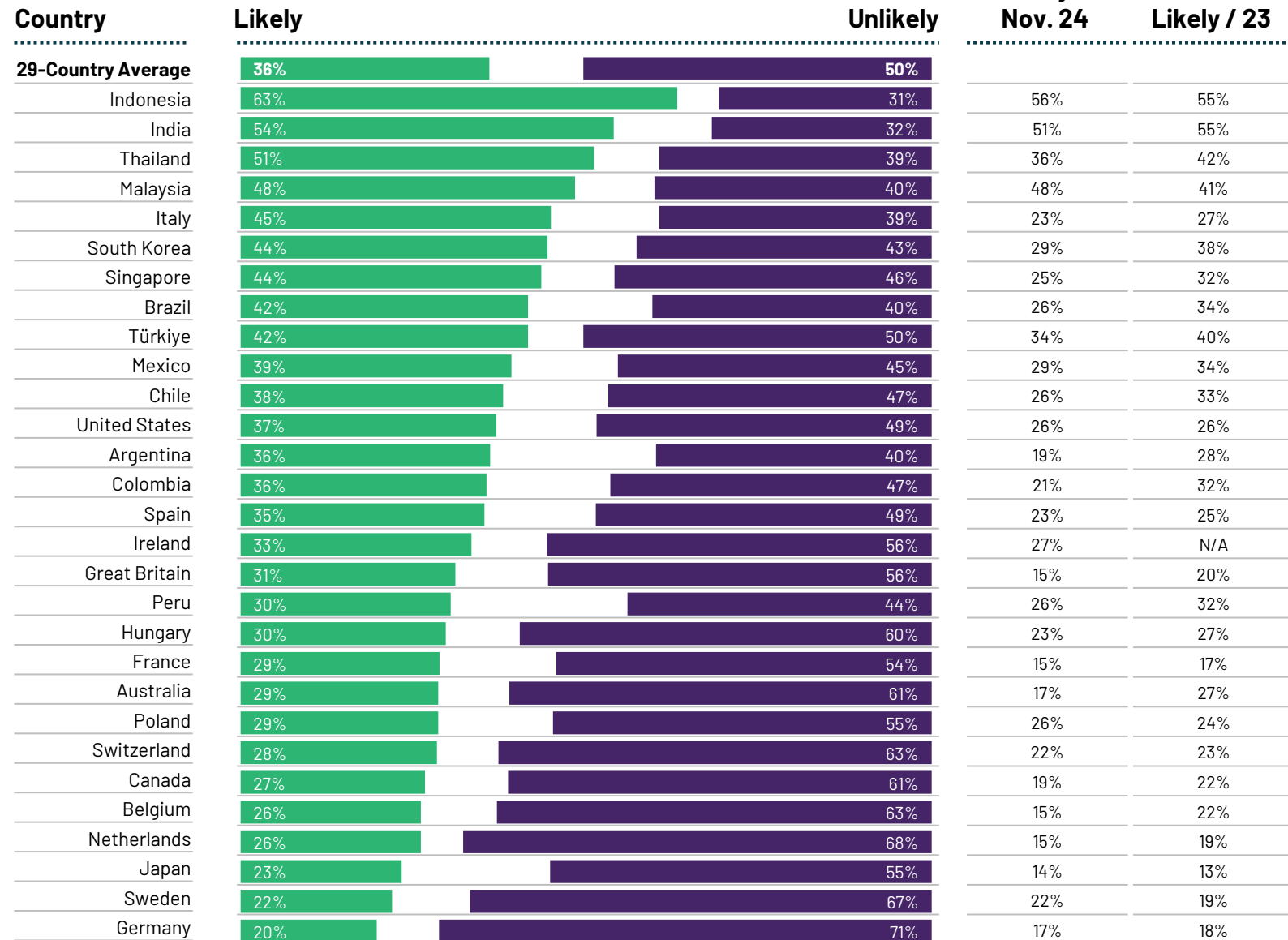
On average 61% believe taking military action in Ukraine will encourage attacks against other countries. Belief is highest in Latin America and Asia. However, in many European and English-speaking countries belief that taking military action will bring further attacks has fallen compared to 2022.

In 28 of the 30 countries people are more likely to think the Ukraine war will end this year than they did six months ago.

Q: For each of the following, please tell me how likely or unlikely you think they are to happen

The war in Ukraine will end in 2025

Base: 23,216 adults across 29 countries, interviewed between 21 March and 2 April 2025.

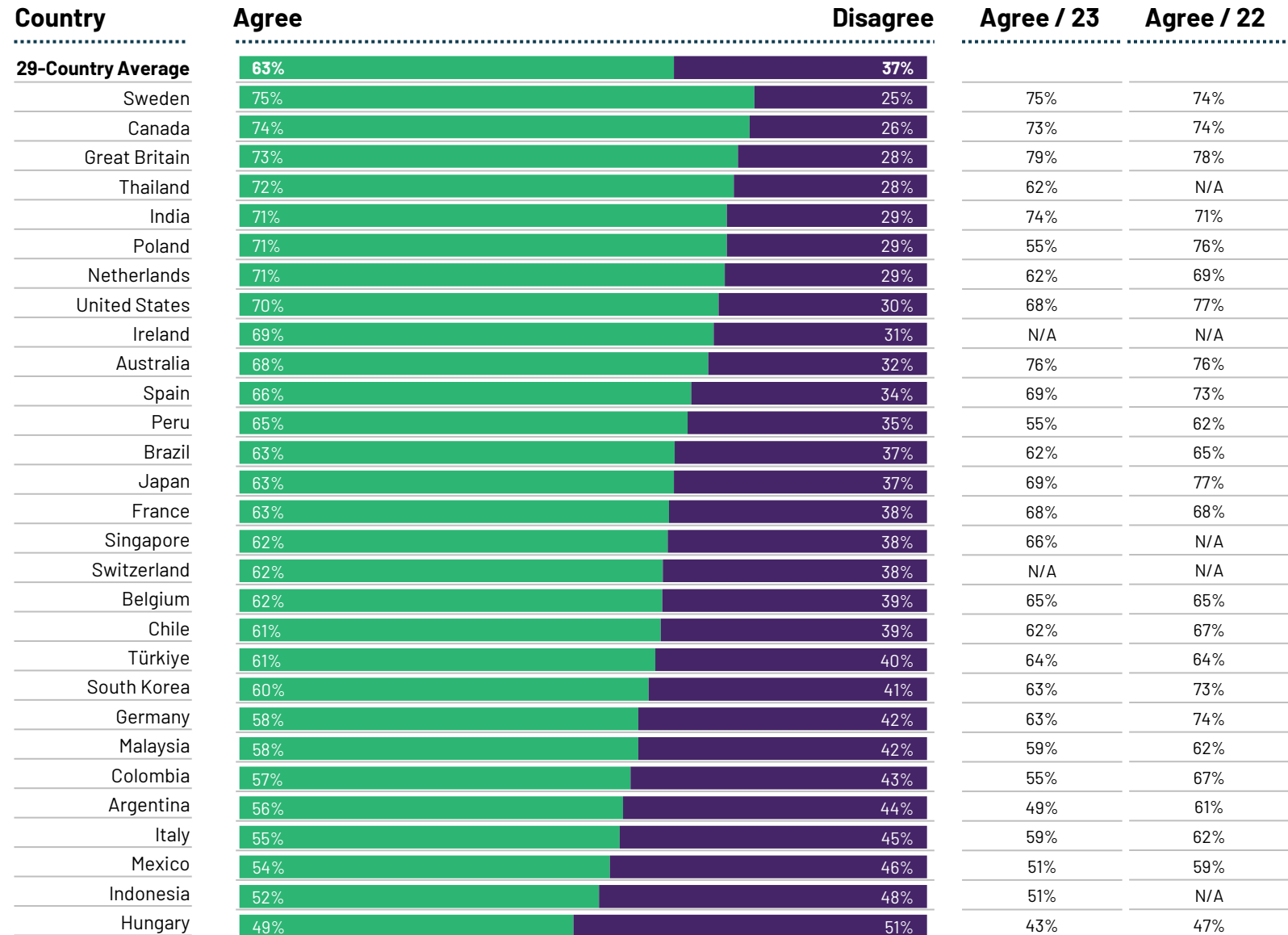


Two-thirds think doing nothing in Ukraine will encourage Russia to take further military action. Netherlands and Poland more likely to agree than in 2023.

Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements

Doing nothing in Ukraine will encourage Russia to take further military action elsewhere in Europe and Asia

Base: 23,216 adults across 29 countries, interviewed between 21 March and 2 April 2025.

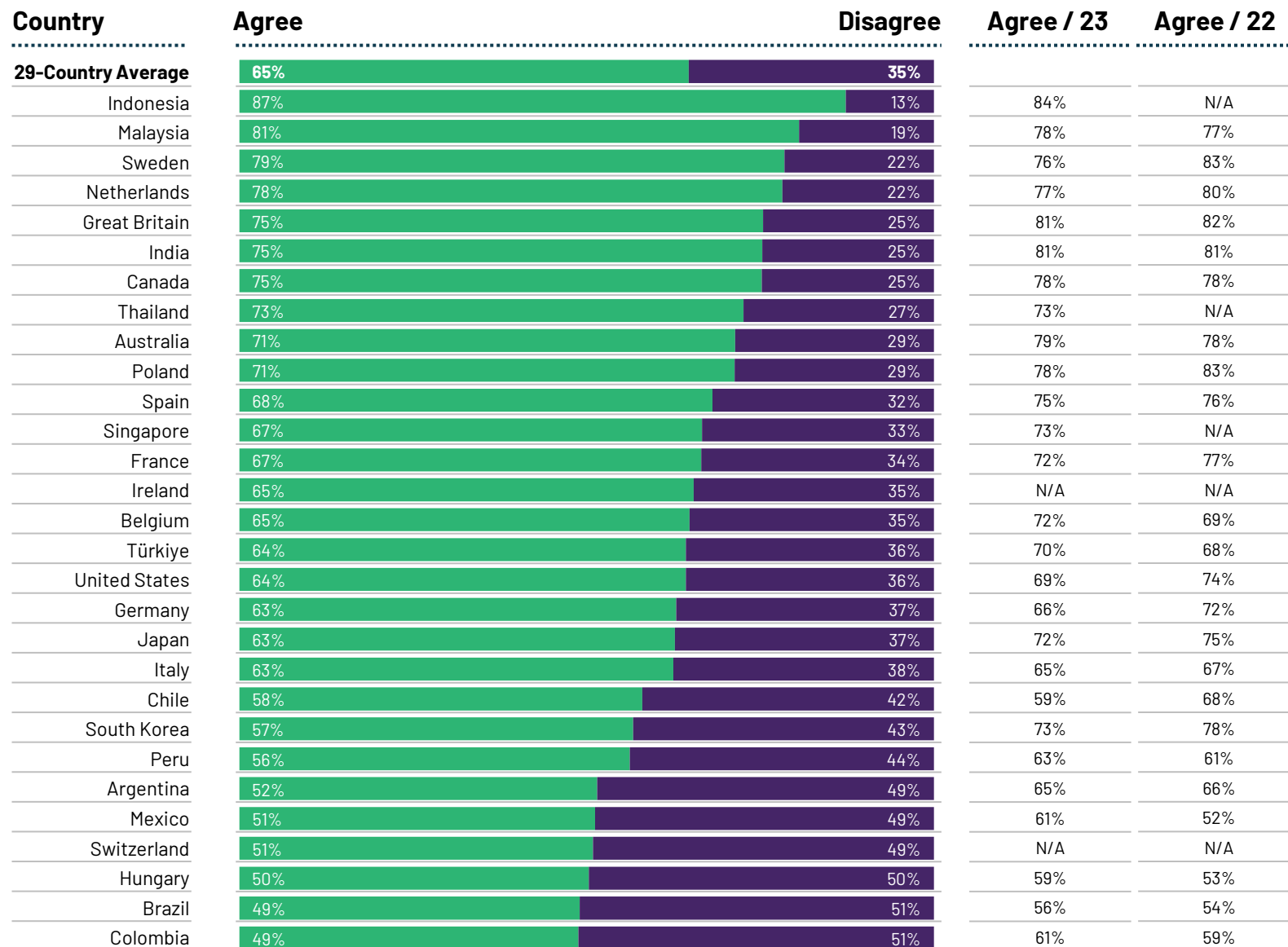


Support for helping other countries under attack falls since 2022 in all 13 NATO countries covered.

Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements

[COUNTRY] must support sovereign countries when they are attacked by other countries

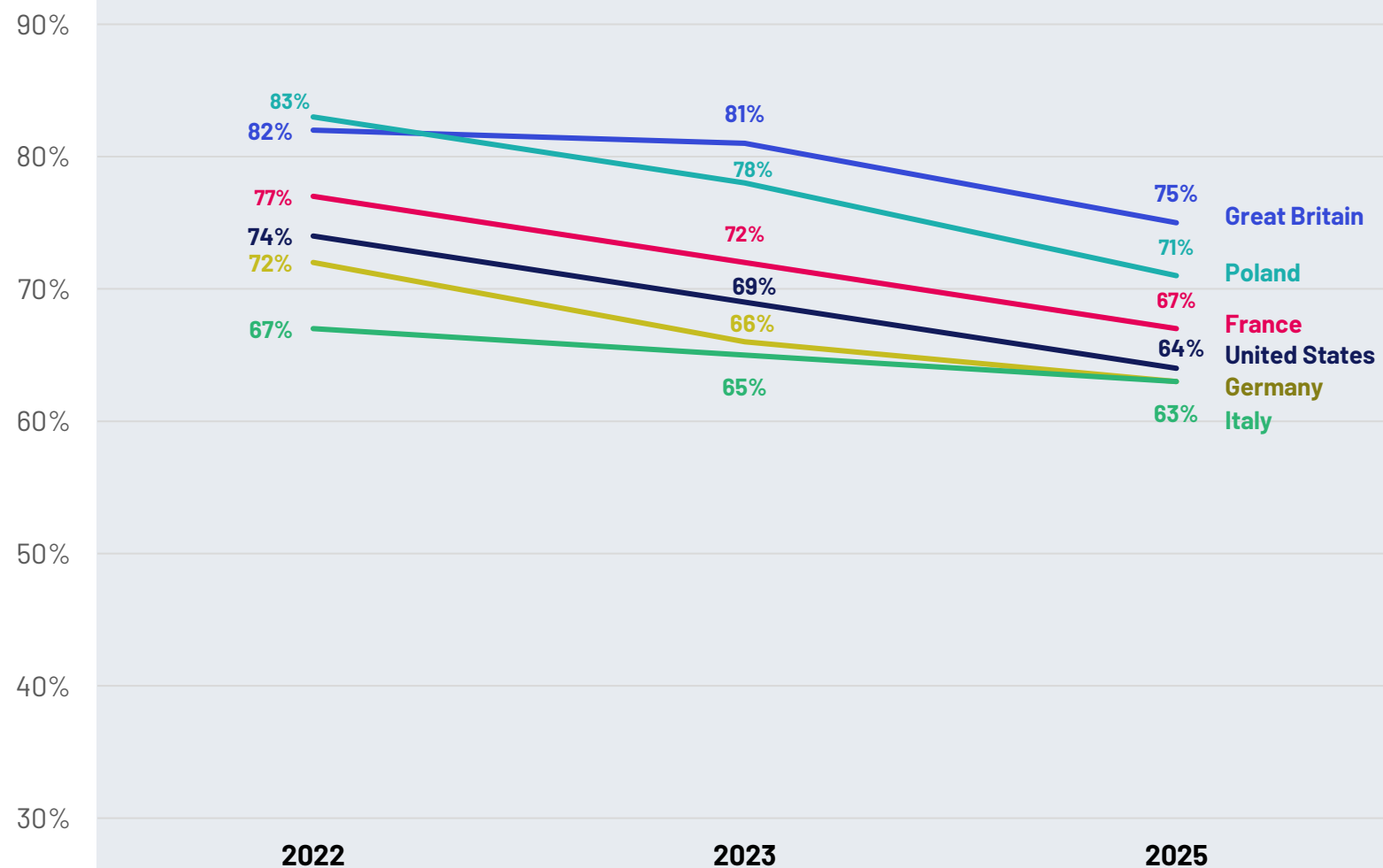
Base: 23,216 adults across 29 countries, interviewed between 21 March and 2 April 2025.



Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements

[COUNTRY] must support sovereign countries when they are attacked by other countries

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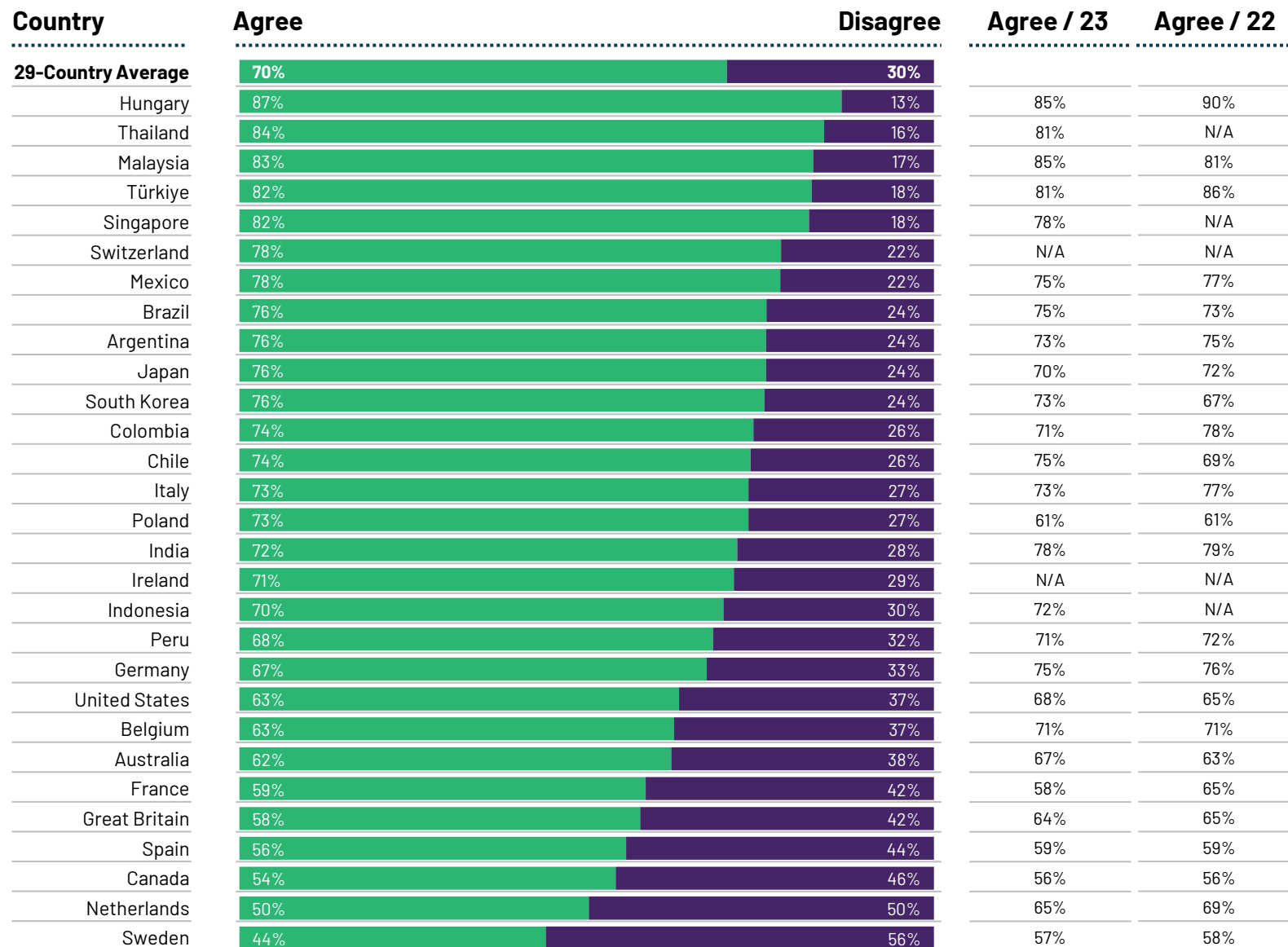


Western and Northern Europe less likely to feel their country should not get militarily involved.

Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements

[COUNTRY] should avoid getting involved militarily in this conflict in Ukraine

Base: 23,216 adults across 29 countries, interviewed between 21 March and 2 April 2025.

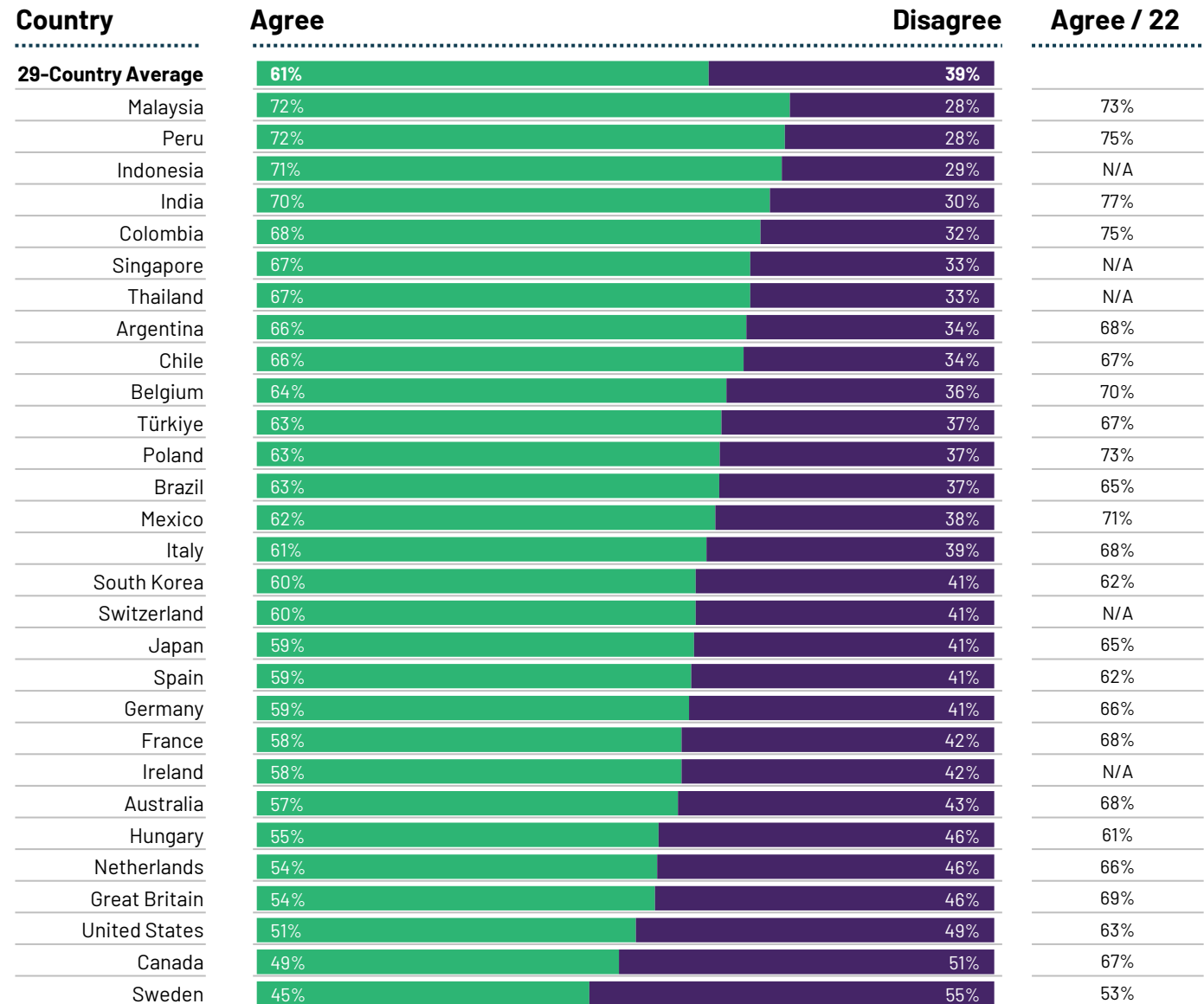


Belief that military action in Ukraine will lead to further attacks falls in European and Anglophone countries.

Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements

Taking military action in Ukraine will encourage attacks on other countries

Base: 23,216 adults across 29 countries, interviewed between 21 March and 2 April 2025.



METHODOLOGY

These are the results of a 29-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, March 21, and Friday, April 4, 2025. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 23,216 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Malaysia, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 2,000 individuals in Japan, 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Chile,

Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Türkiye. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa,

Thailand, and Türkiye are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of their population.

India’s sample represents a large subset of its urban population – social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1-3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country’s sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. “The Global Country Average” reflects the average result for all the countries and markets

in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/- 1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of “don’t know” or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where N=1,000 being accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of where N=500 being accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos’ use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

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