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International public opinion on the Ukraine peace process

Snap polling across Britain, the USA, Germany,
France and Poland
28 November - 2 December 2025

Key insights

- **Support for Ukraine remains steadfast across all five countries polled:** Majorities in Britain, Germany, Poland, the United States and France sympathise with Ukraine, see Russia as the aggressor and believe Ukraine's defence is important to their own countries. With the exception of Poland, these views have stayed remarkably stable since March 2025.
- **International rejection of the US-backed peace deal:** While there is strong desire across Europe and the United States to see an end to the war, few want a rushed peace that rewards Russia or leaves Ukraine vulnerable. Across all five countries, people tend to reject key elements of the US-backed deal, including territorial concessions and reductions in Ukraine's armed forces. Britons and Poles in particular think these conditions would be unacceptable.
- **Wider concern about the US President's role:** Apart from Poland, the other European countries polled tend to believe President Trump has hindered rather than helped the peace process. In the United States, many remain unsure which side he is on, with fewer than a quarter saying he sympathises with Ukraine over Russia.
- **Most think that the stakes extend far beyond Ukraine:** Across all five nations, people believe that if Russia is rewarded with territory, it will embolden further invasions of other European countries. More than two-thirds in every country worry about the prospect of a wider war in Europe in the coming years.
- **Strong desire on both sides of the Atlantic for Europe to become self-reliant on defence:** For many Europeans and Americans, the conflict has strengthened the desire for Europe to become more independent on defence. Clear majorities across the five countries want Europe to invest more in the continent's security, and most want Europe eventually to become self-reliant from NATO.



International support for Ukraine

Fundamental narratives about the conflict have not changed

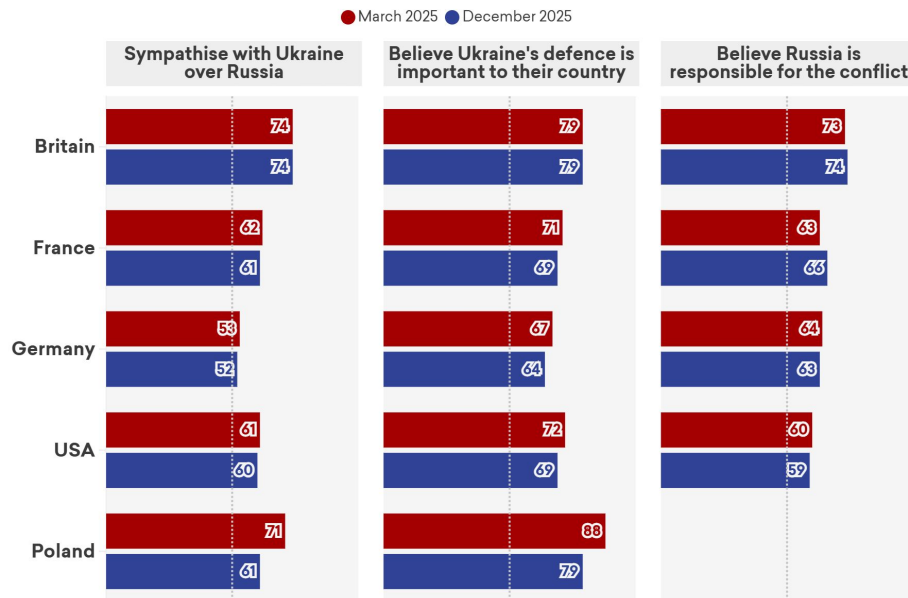
Underpinning public opinion on the war in Ukraine is a shared understanding of the conflict: across the countries polled, majorities sympathise with Ukraine, view Russia as an aggressor, and believe that Ukraine's defence matters to their respective nations.

Seventy-four per cent of Britons, 60 per cent of Americans, 61 per cent of French people and 53 per cent of Germans sympathise with Ukraine over Russia.

Sixty-four per cent of Germans, 64 per cent of Poles, 70 per cent of French people, 79 per cent of Britons and 74 per cent of Americans think it matters to their respective countries that Ukraine defends its sovereignty from Russian aggression.

Only among Poles has there been a significant shift in attitudes, although Poland remains among the most supportive of Ukraine: the proportion of Poles who believe Ukraine's defence is important to them has dropped from 88 per cent to 79 per cent since March, while sympathy for Ukraine has decreased from 71 per cent to 61 per cent.

Across the five countries, majorities sympathise with Ukraine, believe Russia is responsible for the conflict, and believe Ukraine's defence matters to their own nation



Most want to see the conflict through

Across each of the four European countries polled, half or more want to support Ukraine until it has defeated the Russian invasion.

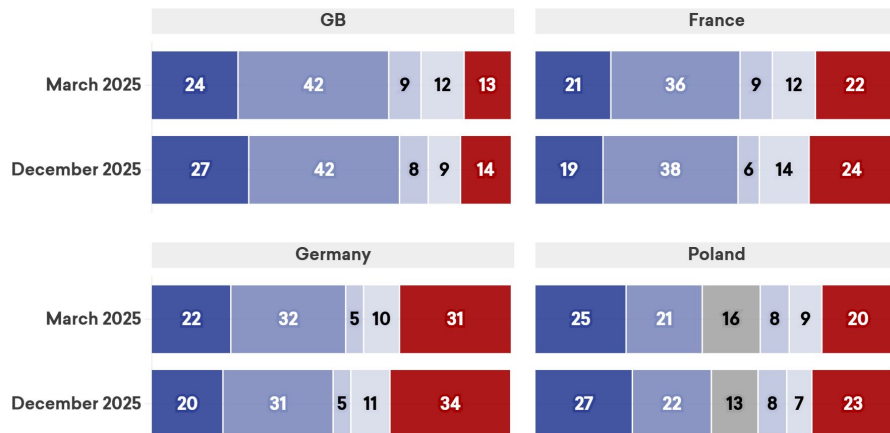
Since March 2025, the proportion of Britons who want to support Ukraine until it has pushed Russia back has risen from 66 per cent to 69 per cent.

Meanwhile as the conflict wages on, a growing minority of Germans want to see a deadline on their country's support, with the proportion who want to stop supporting Ukraine now rising from 31 to 34 per cent in March, while the proportion who want to see through the Russian invasion has declined from 54 per cent to 51 per cent.

Across Britain, France, Germany and Poland, half or more want to keep supporting Ukraine until it has defeated the Russian invasion

Which of the following comes closest to your view?

- Our country should support Ukraine until it has won back all of the territory it had before Russia invaded Crimea in 2014
- Our country should support Ukraine until it has pushed Russia back to where they stood before Russia's invasion in February 2022
- Don't know
- Our country should support Ukraine for no more than another 3 years
- Our country should support Ukraine for no more than another year
- Our country should stop supporting Ukraine now

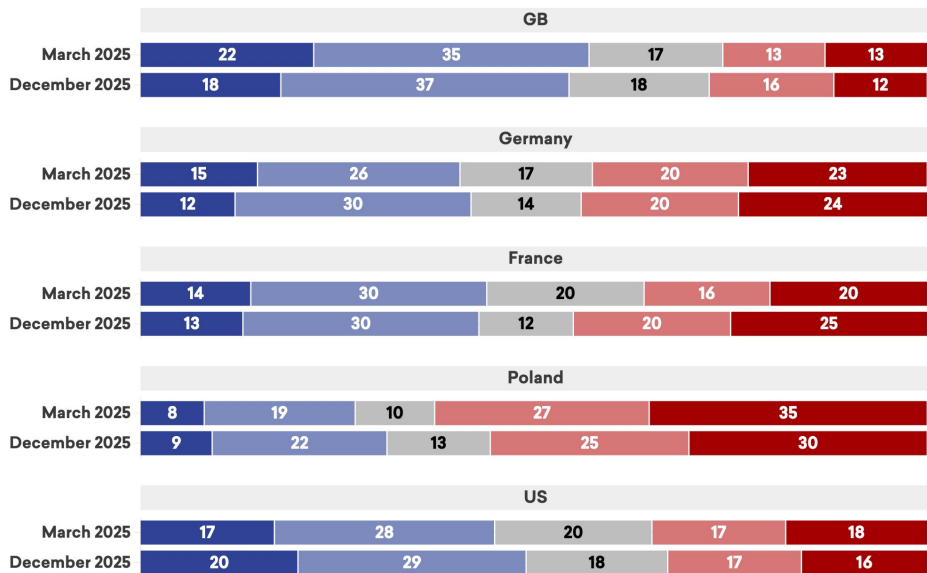


Support for peacekeepers has fallen in France, but risen in Poland and the US

Support for sending peacekeepers to Ukraine has fallen in France, but risen in Poland and the US

If a peace treaty is agreed in Ukraine, to what extent would you support or oppose sending in (country) military personnel to act as peacekeepers?

● Strongly support ● Somewhat support ● Don't Know ● Somewhat oppose ● Strongly oppose



Britain stands out in its strong support for sending peacekeepers - the only country where a majority (55 per cent) support the move.

Support among Americans has risen by 4 points to 49 per cent, while opposition has gone from 34 to 33 per cent.

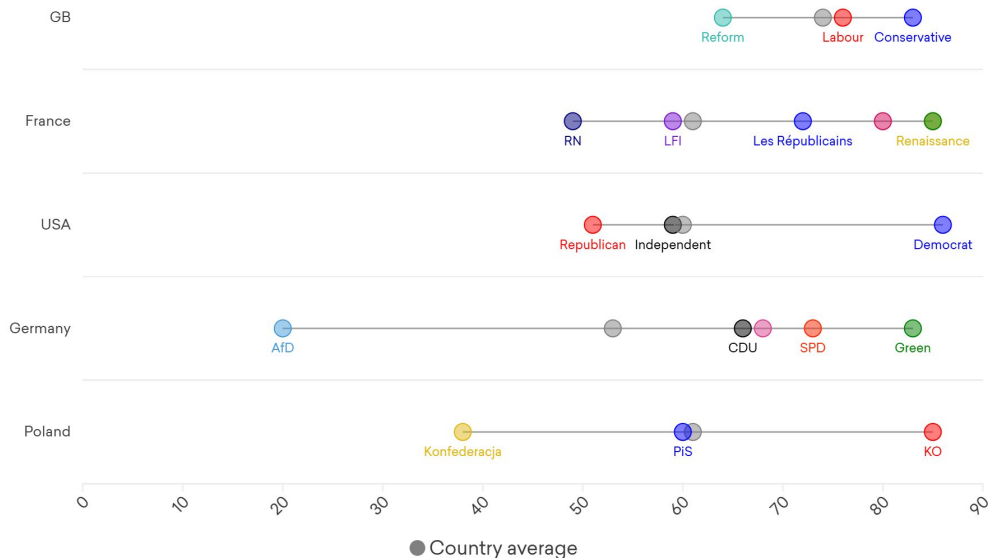
Poland's opposition for the measure has decreased by 7 percentage points from March. However, they remain the most strongly opposed, the majority (55 per cent) of Poles oppose sending Polish military to help keep the peace in Ukraine; just 31 per cent support it.

Many countries are polarised in their attitudes toward the conflict

Polarisation: Sympathy for Ukraine

Which side do you sympathise with more in the conflict between Ukraine and Russia?

Proportion of each voter group who sympathise more with **Ukraine**.



While topline support for Ukraine spans across the five countries polled, the conflict is a political issue in each, with gaps between voter groups: in Germany, only 20 per cent of AfD voters sympathise with Ukraine, while 24 per cent sympathise with Russia. In Poland, just 38 per cent of Konfederacja voters sympathise with Ukraine, compared to 61 per cent of the general public. In the United States, just over half (53 per cent) of Republicans sympathise with Ukraine, compared to 80 per cent of Democrats.

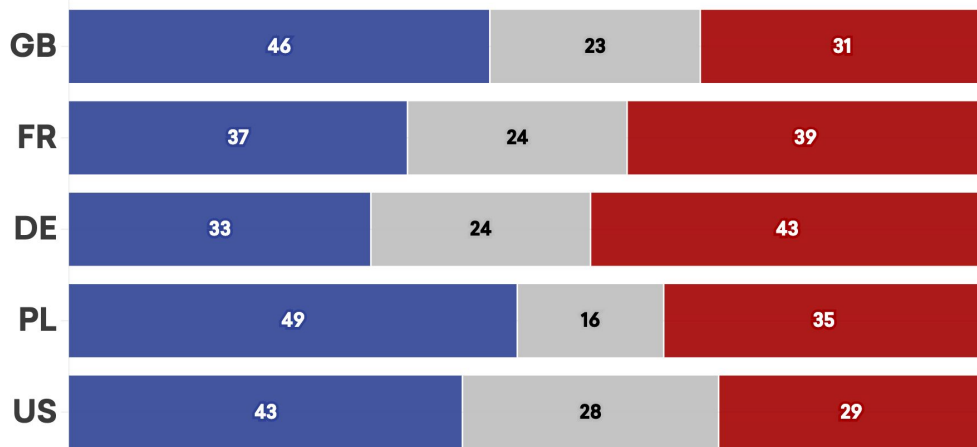
In this respect, Britain stands out in its level of consensus - the only country where clear majorities of every voter group stand with Ukraine - ranging from 64 per cent among 2024 Reform voters to 83 per cent among Conservative voters.

Many think faster action could have averted the worst consequences of the conflict

Britons, Poles, and Americans tend to think consequences could have been avoided if other countries had acted quicker; French people and Germans are more likely to disagree

Which of the following comes closest to your view?

- If other countries had acted more quickly, the worst consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine could have been avoided
- Don't know
- Other countries could not have averted the worst consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine even if they had acted more quickly



A greater proportion of Brits (46 to 31 percent), Poles (49 to 35 percent) and Americans (43 to 29 per cent) think that the worst consequences that arose from Russia invading Ukraine could have been avoided if other countries had acted quicker.

French and German people tend to disagree, with a greater proportion saying that, even with quicker action the consequences could not have been avoided.



An international rejection of the US-backed peace deal

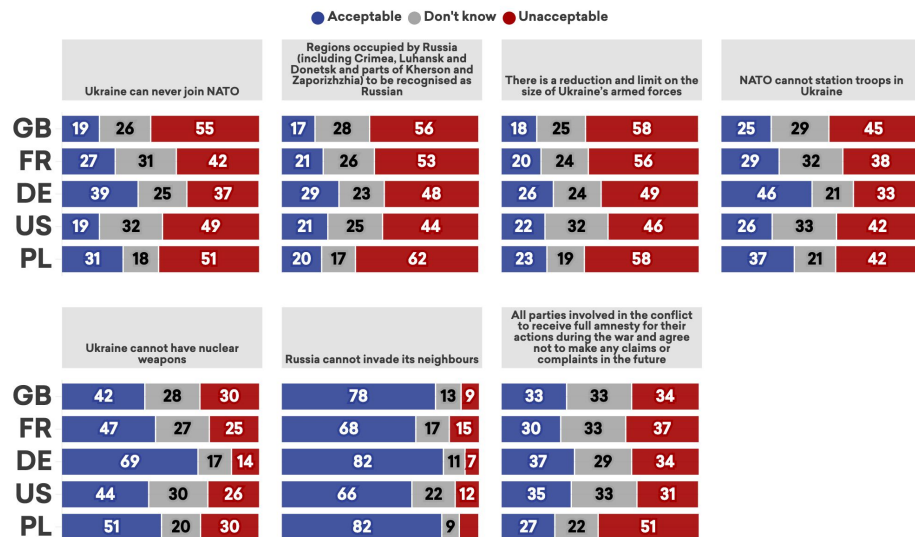
Across the five countries, few accept the Witkoff peace deal

Pluralities across the countries reject key elements of the peace deal. In particular, majorities in France, Britain and Poland - as well as a pluralities of Americans and Germans - believe that recognising occupied territory as Russian or reducing Ukraine's armed forces would be unacceptable conditions for a peace deal.

What's more, majorities of Britons and Americans think these concessions would signal a victory for Russia: 51 per cent of Americans think a reduction in Ukraine's armed forces or territorial concessions would indicate victory for Russia; nearly two-thirds of Britons (64 per cent) think that recognising occupied regions as Russian would signal victory for Russia, and 62 per cent say the same about a ban on Ukraine joining NATO.

Across countries, people tend to think that land concessions and limits to armed forces are unacceptable conditions for a peace deal

For each of the following possible conditions in a Ukraine-Russia peace plan, please indicate to what extent you think it would be acceptable or unacceptable?

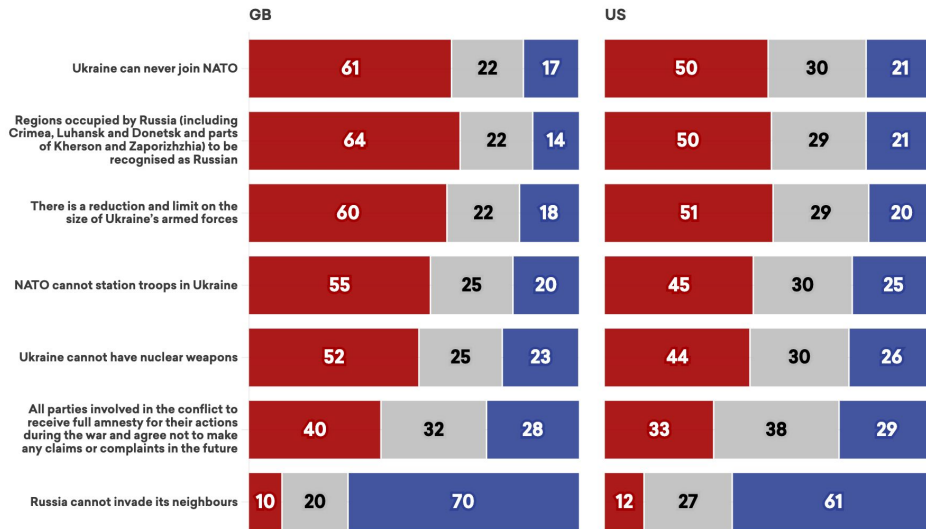


Many think the peace deal would hand victory to Russia

Most Britons and Americans think many of the conditions proposed in the peace plan indicate victory for Russia

For each of the following possible conditions in a Ukraine-Russia peace plan, please indicate to what extent you think it would or would not indicate victory for Russia?

● Indicate victory for Russia ● Don't know ● Would not indicate victory for Russia



For many Britons and Americans, the Witkoff peace deal would constitute a victory for Russia, and reward its aggression.

Nearly two-thirds of Britons (64 per cent) and half of Americans believe that recognising occupied territories as part of Russia would signal a Russian victory.

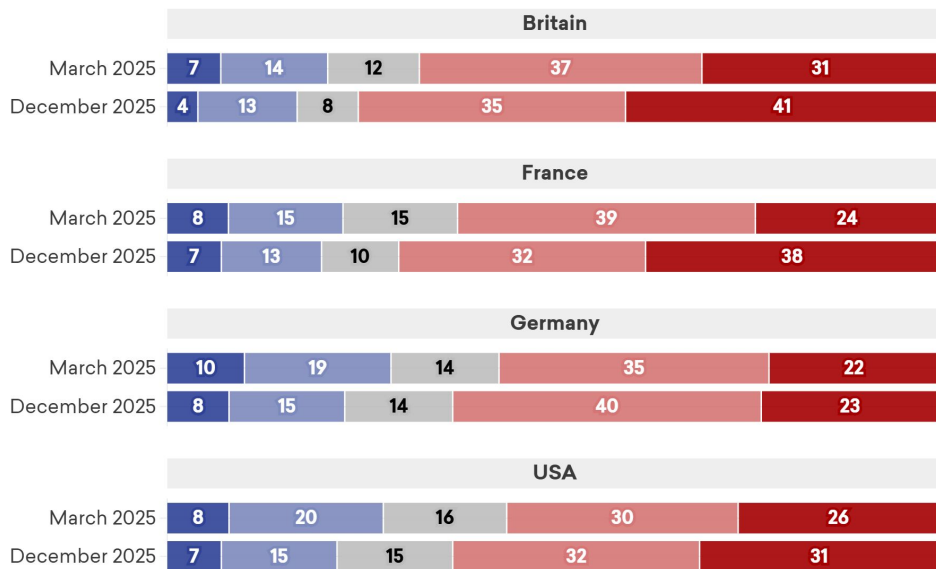
Three in five Britons (61 per cent), and half of Americans believe that a ban on Ukraine joining NATO would constitute a Russian victory.

Across the countries, dwindling numbers think Russia would keep to a ceasefire

On both sides of the Atlantic, scepticism toward Russia has grown

If there is a ceasefire how likely do you think it is that Russia will stick to it?

● Very likely ● Somewhat likely ● Don't know ● Not very likely ● Not at all likely



Germans, French people, Americans and Britons share a belief that Russia would not stick to any ceasefire.

In each of the four countries, fewer than three in ten believe it is likely that Russia would keep to a ceasefire. This scepticism has grown since March, with people on both sides of the Atlantic now significantly more likely to say that Russia would break any ceasefire.

People have far greater trust in Ukraine: nearly two-thirds (65 per cent) of Americans and Germans believe that Ukraine would keep to a ceasefire, along with 68 per cent of French people and 73 per cent of Britons.

Britain and Poland lead in rejecting Ukraine concessions in US-backed peace deal

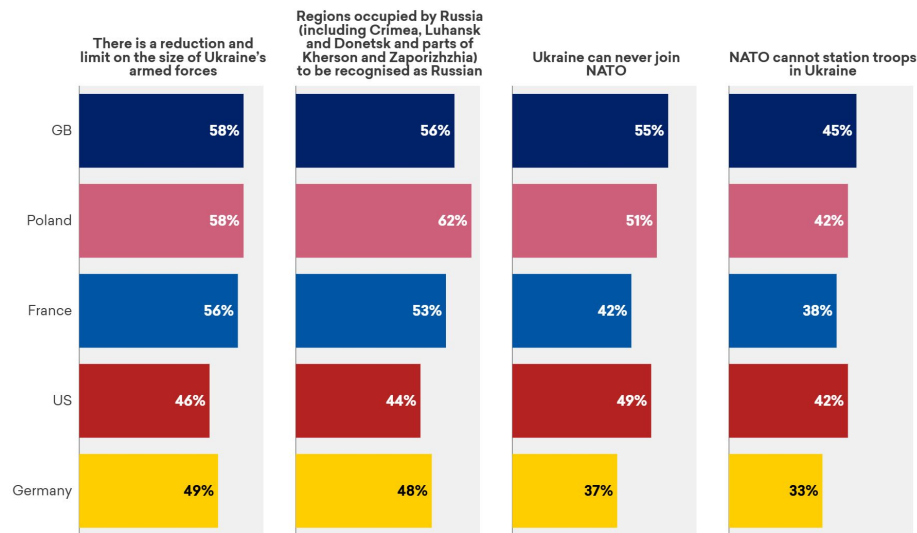
Compared to Americans, and residents of France and Germany, the British and Polish publics are even more likely to reject key concessions in the US-backed peace deal.

Fifty-eight per cent of Britons and Poles think it would be unacceptable for Ukraine to reduce its armed forces, compared to 56 per cent of French people, 49 per cent of Germans and 46 per cent of Americans.

Three in five (62 per cent) Poles and 56 per cent of Britons reject the recognition of occupied regions as Russian, compared to 53 per cent of French people, 48 per cent of Germans and 44 per cent of Americans.

Britain and Poland are more opposed to key elements of the US-backed peace deal than other countries

Proportion who believe each condition is unacceptable

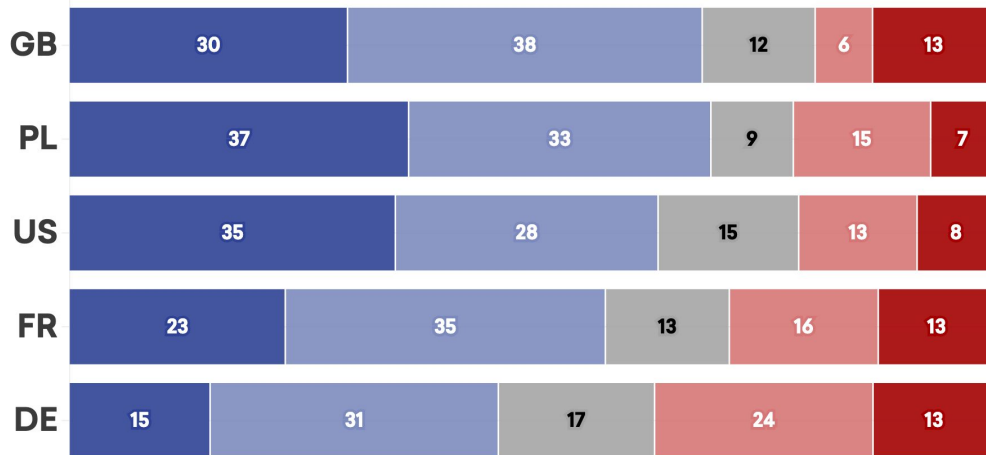


Widespread fear that Russia won't stop at Ukraine

Across Europe and the US, majorities fear that if successful in capturing Ukrainian territory, Russia will attempt to invade other European countries

If Russia succeeds in capturing Ukrainian territory, how likely do you think that Russia will try to invade other European countries in the next few years?

● Very likely ● Somewhat likely ● Don't Know ● Not very likely ● Not at all likely



Across Europe and the United States, the stakes of this conflict go beyond Ukraine: in each of these countries, most believe that Russia would invade other European countries if it succeeds in capturing Ukrainian territory.

Most Britons (68 per cent), Poles (70 per cent), French people (58 per cent) and Americans (63 per cent) think it is likely that Russia will invade other European countries in coming years if it succeeds in capturing Ukrainian territory. While Germans are less likely to hold this view, nearly half (46 per cent) believe that further invasions would be likely, compared to 37 per cent who think this is unlikely.

More broadly, majorities in European countries and the United States are worried about the prospect of war in Europe in coming years. Most Germans (66 per cent), French people (76 per cent), Poles (68 per cent), Britons (68 per cent) and Americans (57 per cent) are worried about the prospect of war in Europe.

Wider concerns about President Trump's influence

While there is an international consensus that the United States has played a key role in the peace process, **pluralities across Germany, France and Britain believe that the US president has hindered peace in Ukraine.**

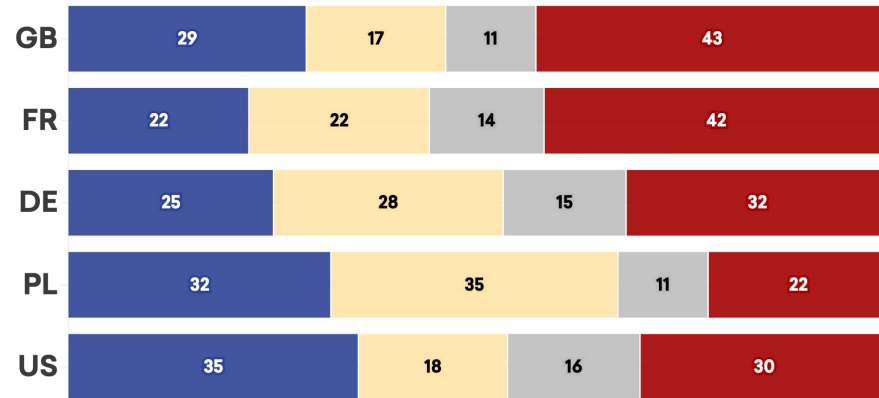
In the US, 30 per cent feel that Trump has been a hindrance to peace, while 35 per cent say he's helped peace.

Britons, Germans and French people tend to think Tump has hindered the peace process; Poles and Americans tend to think he has helped

Since Russia invaded Ukraine, do you think the following have helped or hindered Ukraine to defend itself against Russia?

(Donald Trump)

● Helped ● Neither helped nor hindered ● Don't know ● Hindered



Americans have serious doubts about which side President Trump is on

Only a fifth of Americans believe that Trump sympathises more with Ukraine than with Russia.

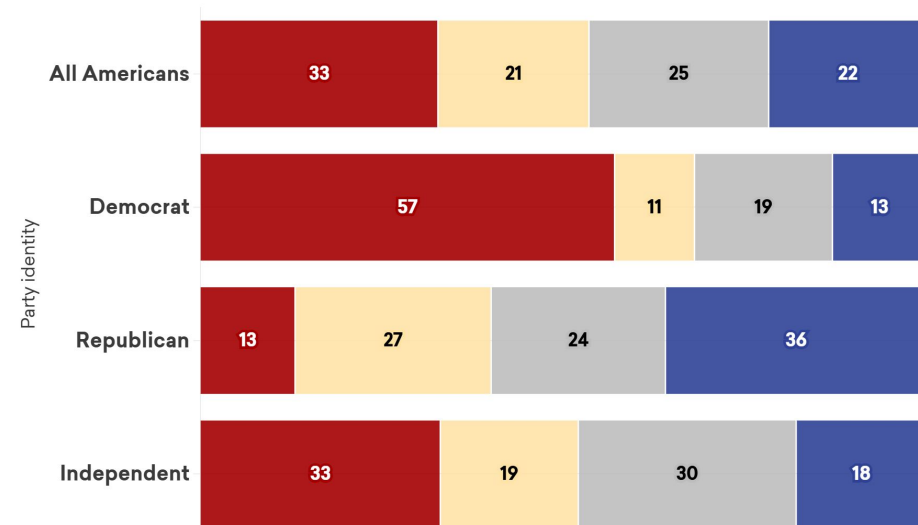
Asked which side President Trump sympathises with, only 22 per cent of Americans say Ukraine, while 33 per cent say he sympathises with Russia. A further 21 per cent say he sympathises with both sides equally, while 25 per cent say he sympathises with neither side.

Even among Republicans, barely a third (36 per cent) say that Trump sympathises more with Ukraine. Among Democrats, only 13 per cent think Trump sympathises with Ukraine, while 57 per cent say he sympathises more with Russia.

Less than a quarter of Americans think that Trump sympathises with Ukraine in the conflict

Which side do you think President Trump sympathizes with more in the conflict between Ukraine and Russia?

● Russia ● Both ● Neither ● Ukraine

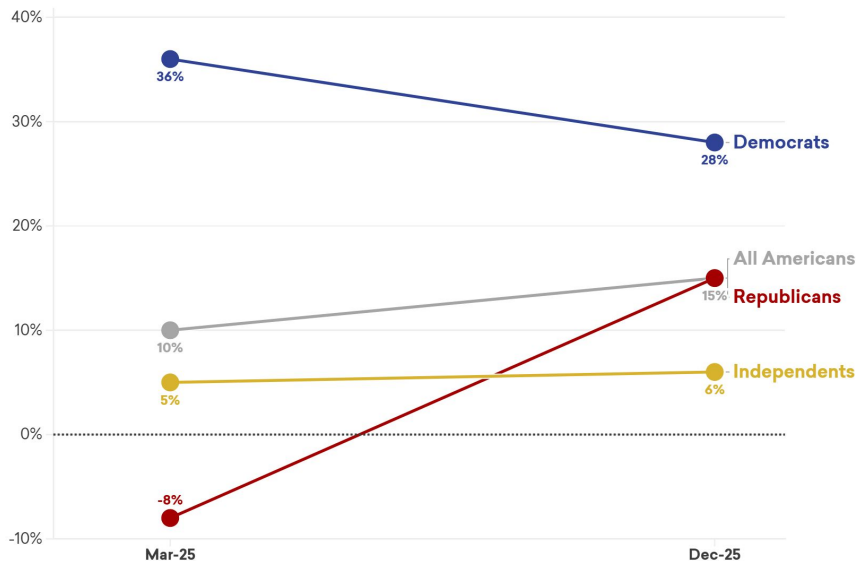


Changing attitudes among US Republicans?

US Republicans have become more likely to support sending peacekeepers to Ukraine

If a peace treaty is agreed in Ukraine, to what extent would you support or oppose sending in US military personnel to act as peacekeepers?

Net support (proportion who would support this, minus those who would oppose it)



While the key attitudes of US Republicans on the conflict have remained stable since March, they now show a far greater openness to the US playing an active role in peacekeeping after the conflict.

The proportion of US Republicans who support sending US military personnel to act as peacekeepers in Ukraine has risen from 40 per cent to 52 per cent, while opposition has fallen from 48 per cent to 37 per cent. This represents an increase in net support from -8 to +15, in line with the US average.

For some Republicans, there may be a perception that President Trump is out-of-step with their views on the conflict. While most (53 per cent) Republicans sympathise with Ukraine in the conflict, only 36 per cent believe that Donald Trump also sympathises with Ukraine.

**When the war is over:
What the five countries
want for Europe going
forward**

Support for using frozen Russian assets to rebuild Ukraine

Strong international support for using frozen Russian assets to rebuild Ukraine

Around \$250 billion worth of Russian assets have been frozen in the European Union since in 2022 due to sanctions following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Which of the following comes closest to your view?

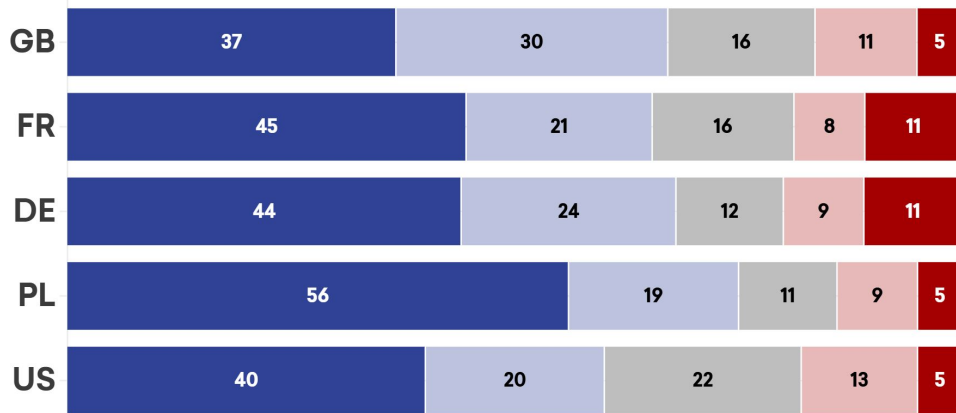
● All the frozen Russian assets should be invested in rebuilding Ukraine

● Most of the frozen Russian assets should be invested in rebuilding Ukraine, but some should be returned or spent in a different way

● Don't know

● Some of the frozen Russian assets should be invested in rebuilding Ukraine, but most should be returned or spent in a different way

● All the frozen Russian assets should be returned or spent in another way



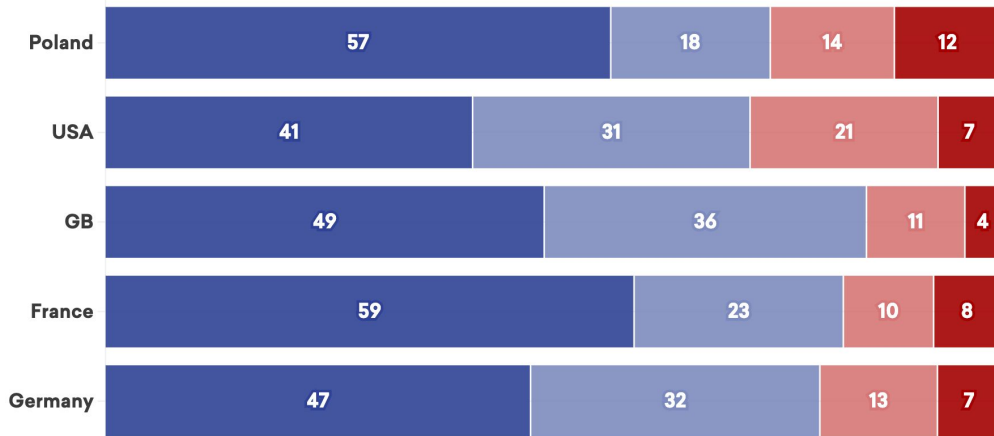
In each of the five countries polled, majorities support using frozen Russian assets to rebuild Ukraine - including pluralities in each country who believe that *all* of the \$250 billion should be invested in Ukraine's reconstruction.

On both sides of the Atlantic, majorities want Europe to become self-reliant

Across Poland, France, Germany, Britain and the US, majorities want to see Europe become self-reliant on defence

Which of the following comes closest to your view? Please use a scale of 1 to 4 where 1 means you agree with the first statement and 4 with the second statement.

● 1 - Europe needs to eventually become fully self-reliant in terms of defence ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 - Europe does not ever need to be fully self-reliant in terms of defence



On both sides of the Atlantic, there's a strong desire for Europe to become self-reliant on defence, rather than relying on NATO.

Clear majorities across Poland, France, Germany and the UK want to see greater investment and collaboration in defence across Europe, and for the continent to eventually become self-reliant.

This desire is also strongly held in the US, with two-thirds (67 per cent) of Americans saying Europe should invest in building its own defence capabilities and more than seven in ten (72 per cent) saying Europe should eventually become self-reliant in defence.

But few have lost faith in NATO

Many Europeans see NATO as essential to their countries' security

Which of the following comes closest to your view?

- NATO is essential to the defence of our country
- NATO is important but not essential to the defence of our country
- Don't know
- NATO is not important to the defence of our country



Despite a widespread desire for Europe to become self-reliant from NATO, majorities of each country view the organisation as important to their country's security.

In each of the European countries polled, fewer than one-in-ten believe that NATO is unimportant to their respective countries' security. Even in the US, only 11 per cent believe NATO is unimportant to America's defence, while 65 per cent believe it is important.

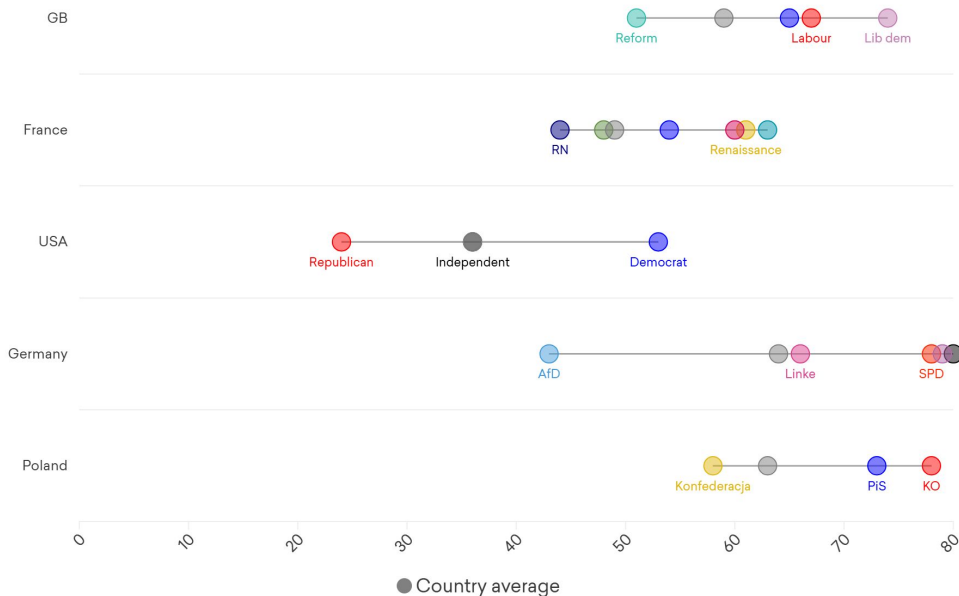
In Britain, Germany and Poland, clear majorities see NATO as *essential* to the defence of their countries, alongside half of French people.

NATO is politically divisive in many countries

Polarisation: The Importance of NATO

Which of the following comes closest to your view?

Proportion of each voter group who think NATO is essential to the defence of their country



Across many of the countries polled, voter groups are divided in their attitudes toward the NATO alliance.

Voters of right-leaning or populist parties tend to be far more sceptical about the importance of NATO to their country's defence.

The notable exception is Poland: Poles have a notably strong consensus about the importance of NATO to their defence - the only country where a clear majority of every voter group (including nearly three in five Konfederacja voters) believe that NATO is *essential* to their country's defence.

Germany is perhaps the most polarised on NATO, with barely two in five AfD voters saying that NATO is important to Germany's defence, compared to nearly two-thirds of the overall German public.

Appendix

Methodology

More in Common conducted polling in the UK, Germany, France, and US.

- **UK polling:** Fieldwork 2-4 March 2025, N = 1,093, representative of GB adults (English language online questionnaire)
- **Germany polling:** Fieldwork 3-5 March 2025, N = 1,513, representative of German adults (German language online questionnaire)
- **France polling:** Fieldwork 4-5 March 2025, N = 1,503, representative of French adults (French language online questionnaire)
- **US polling:** Fieldwork 2-5 March 2025, N = 1,965, representative of American adults (English language online questionnaire)

More in Common is a member of the British Polling Council and abides by their rules.

In addition, Ibris conducted polling for More in Common in Poland

- Fieldwork 3-5 March 2025, N = 1,000, representative of Polish adults (Polish language mixed modes CATI/CAWI interviews)

More in Common conducted polling in the UK, Germany, France, and US.

- **UK polling:** Fieldwork 28-01 December 2025, N = 2,114 representative of GB adults (English language online questionnaire)
- **Germany polling:** Fieldwork 28 November - 01 December 2025, N = 1,615 representative of German adults (German language online questionnaire)
- **France polling:** Fieldwork 28 November - 01 December 2025 N = 1,519, representative of French adults (French language online questionnaire)
- **US polling:** Fieldwork 27 November -01 December 2025, N = 1,533, representative of American adults (English language online questionnaire)

In addition, Opinia24 conducted polling for More in Common in Poland

Fieldwork 28 November - 2 December 2025, N = 1,000, representative of Polish adults (Polish language mixed modes CATI/CAWI interviews)

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