

ABDI (MTS)

FINNS' OPINIONS ON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY, NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY

THE ADVISORY BOARD
FOR DEFENCE INFORMATION



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Abstract

A Survey commissioned by The Advisory Board for Defence Information (ABDI) explored the opinions of Finnish people on Finnish foreign policy and security policy, defence policy and national defence. There are questions on factors affecting safety and citizens' sense pertaining to security over the next five years. There are also questions about the impacts of various organizations on Finland's security. The survey also included questions on factors causing concern, preparations against various threats, the future of the European Union, views on Finland's membership in NATO, confidence in The Defence Force's ability to counter military threats and Finland's military cooperation and attitudes towards cooperation between the European Union and NATO and assistance to Ukraine. Altogether 21 questions were asked.

Commissioned by the ABDI, market research company Taloustutkimus Oy carried out the survey. The survey was carried out as a combination of personal interviews as a part of omnibus research and an internet panel by Taloustutkimus Oy. The sample size was 1,112 people. The target group of the study comprised the entire population between the ages of 15 and 79, with the exception of the Åland Islands.

The report comprises a text section with illustrating figures that also present the time sequence of the questions asked in previous surveys.

Keywords NATO, conscript service, National defence, defence policy, security policy, foreign policy

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Suomalaisten mielipiteitä ulko- ja turvallisuuspolitiikasta, maanpuolustuksesta ja turvallisuudesta

Maanpuolustustiedotuksen suunnittelukunta, tiedotteita ja katsauksia 2024:6

Julkaisija Puolustusministeriö

Yhteisötekijä Maanpuolustustiedotuksen suunnittelukunta MTS

Kieli englanti

Sivumäärä 104

Tiivistelmä

Maanpuolustustiedotuksen suunnittelukunnan (MTS) haastattelututkimuksessa on selvitetty kansalaisten mielipiteitä Suomen ulko-, turvallisuus- ja puolustuspolitiikasta sekä maanpuolustuksesta. Mukana on myös kysymyksiä turvallisuuteen ja turvallisuudentunteeseen vaikuttavista tekijöistä, turvallisuuden kehittämisestä seuraavan viiden vuoden aikana, sekä eri tahojen vaikutuksesta Suomen turvallisuuteen. Lisäksi kysytään huolta aiheuttavista tekijöistä, erilaisiin uhkiin varautumisesta, Euroopan unionin tulevaisuudesta, suhtautumisesta Suomen Nato-jäsenyyteen, Puolustusvoimien kykyyn torjua sotilaallisia uhkia, Suomen sotilaallisesta yhteistyöstä ja suhtautumisesta Euroopan unionin ja Naton väliseen yhteistyöhön, sekä Ukrainan auttamisesta. Kysymyksiä on kaikkiaan 21.

Tutkimuksen teki Taloustutkimus Oy MTS:n toimeksiannosta. Tutkimus toteutettiin yhdistelmänä Omnibus-tutkimuksen henkilökohtaisia haastatteluja sekä Taloustutkimuksen internet-paneelissa. Tutkimuksen otos on 1 112 henkilöä. Tutkimuksen kohderyhmänä on maamme 15–79-vuotias väestö Ahvenanmaan maakuntaa lukuun ottamatta.

Raportti koostuu tekstiosasta ja sitä täydentävistä kuvista, joissa näkyvät myös aiemmin esitettyjen kysymysten aikasarjat. Kuvat on tehty Taloustutkimus Oy:ssa. Osa kysymyksistä muodostaa yhtenäisen aikasarjan vuodesta 1964.

Asiasanat asevelvollisuus, NATO, puolustus, puolustuspolitiikka, turvallisuuspolitiikka, turvallisuus, ulkopolitiikka

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Finländarnas åsikter om utrikes- och säkerhetspolitiken, försvaret och säkerheten

Planeringskommissionen för försvarsinformation, pressmeddelanden och översikter 2024:6

Utgivare Försvarsministeriet

Utarbetad av Planeringskommissionen för försvarsinformation (PFI)
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Planeringskommissionen för försvarsinformation (PFI) har i en intervjuundersökning rätt ut medborgarnas åsikter om den finska utrikes-, säkerhets- och försvarspolitikerna samt om försvaret. Med finns också frågor om faktorer som påverkar säkerheten och känslan av trygghet och om hur säkerheten kommer att utvecklas under de kommande fem åren samt om olika parters inverkan på Finlands säkerhet. Dessutom ingår frågor om faktorer som väcker oro, beredskapen inför olika hot, Europeiska unionens framtid, inställningen till Finlands medlemskap i Nato, förtroendet för Försvarsmaktens förmåga att avvärja militära hot, Finlands militära samarbete samt inställningen till samarbetet mellan Europeiska unionen och Nato och hjälpen till Ukraina. Frågorna var totalt 21.

Undersökningen gjordes av Taloustutkimus Oy på uppdrag av PFI. Undersökningen genomfördes en kombination av en omnibusundersökning med personliga intervjuer och en webbpanel av Taloustukimus. Undersökningen omfattar ett urval på 1 112 personer. Målgrupp för undersökningen är landets befolkning i åldern 15–79 år med undantag av landskapet Åland.

Rapporten består av en textdel och figurer som kompletterar den, där tidsserier med tidigare ställda frågor kan ses. Figurerna har tagits fram av Taloustutkimus Oy. En del av frågorna utgör en enhetlig tidsserie sedan år 1964.

Nyckelord Nato, värnplikt, försvar, försvarspolitik, säkerhetspolitik, säkerhet, utrikespolitik

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FOREWORD

A survey commissioned by the Advisory Board for Defence Information (ABDI) explored the opinions of Finnish people on Finnish foreign, security and defence policy and national defence. The annual survey also included questions about factors affecting safety, the sense of security, and the development of security over the next five years. In addition, questions were asked about factors causing concern, preparedness for various threats, the future of the European Union, attitudes towards Finland's membership in NATO, trust in the Defence Forces' ability to combat military threats and attitudes towards co-operation between the European Union and NATO, and assistance to Ukraine. Altogether 21 questions were asked.

ABDI has conducted opinion polls since its establishment in 1976. The survey also included two questions that were posed by ABDI's predecessor, the Advisory Board for Mental Defence, in its surveys between 1964 and 1975.

Commissioned by ABDI, market research company Taloustutkimus Oy carried out the survey. The survey was carried out as a combination of personal interviews in the Omnibus survey and an internet panel organised by Taloustutkimus Oy, similarly to the interviews conducted in 2023. A total of 556 personal interviews were conducted (50%), and 556 panel responses were received (50%). The respondents comprised 597 women and 512 men. Three respondents reported their gender identity as other than female or male. Before 2020, the survey was conducted only as personal interviews as part of the Omnibus survey.

The target group of the survey was the Finnish population aged above 15, with the exception of the Province of Åland. The survey's sample size was 1,112 persons. The sample was formed by quota sampling in which the target group's quotas were the distribution of age, gender, major region and municipality. The sample was weighted to match the target group. The weighted N values correspond to the Finnish population aged 15 to 79 in thousands (OSF, 31 December 2016).

The personal interviews were conducted between 12 September and 6 October 2024. Taloustutkimus provided 23 trained research interviewers to conduct the interviews. The interviews were conducted at 172 localities, 85 of which were cities,

and the remaining 87 other municipality types. The answers to the panel section were collected between 17 September and 7 October 2024. The error margin of the survey is 3.2 percentage points for the whole population.

The unweighted and weighted data by age group were divided as follows:

Table 1. Division of weighted and unweighted data by age group

Age group	Unweighted N	Unweighted %	Weighted N	Weighted %
15–24 yrs	115	10%	620	13%
25–34 yrs	194	17%	718	15%
35–49 yrs	240	22%	1,077	23%
50–64 yrs	246	22%	1,028	22%
65+ yrs	317	29%	1,302	27%

In the data, under 35-year-olds and over 65-year-olds were slightly underrepresented. Overrepresentation and underrepresentation were corrected with weighting.

The results were divided into three regional groups: Helsinki-Uusimaa/Southern Finland (577 respondents), including the major regions of Helsinki-Uusimaa and Southern Finland; Western Finland (291 respondents), including the major region of Western Finland; and Eastern Finland/Oulu/Lapland (244 respondents), including the major region of Northern and Eastern Finland. The table below shows the numbers and proportions of respondents in unweighted and weighted data at the level of the major regions.

Table 2. Respondent numbers and proportions in weighted and unweighted data at the level of the major regions

Region	Unweighted N	Unweighted %	Weighted N	Weighted %
Helsinki-Uusimaa	338	30%	1,484	31%
Southern Finland	239	21%	1,034	22%
Western Finland	291	26%	1,287	27%
Northern and Eastern Finland	244	22%	940	20%

As for the background variable of party affiliation, it must be noted that the data are more reliable for larger parties compared to those concerning smaller parties, whose supporters represent a smaller proportion of the sample. Only parties whose voting was supported by more than 50 respondents are included in the figures illustrating the results.

Respondents were asked the following question: 'Which party would you vote for if parliamentary elections were held now?' Of all of the respondents, 72 per cent (806 persons) revealed their party affiliation, while 28 per cent (306) declined to do so. In 2023, the corresponding numbers were 74 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

The report comprises a text section with illustrating figures that also present the time sequence of the questions asked in previous surveys. These illustrations were prepared by Taloustutkimus. Some of the questions represent a continuous sequence since 1964. The questions were drawn up by the Research and Work Branches of ABDI. The Research Branch compiled the report for the Work Branch.

The data from this survey, like those of the previous surveys, are stored in the Finnish Social Science Data Archive at the University of Tampere (www.fsd.tuni.fi).

The Survey report is available in Finnish, Swedish and English on the ABDI website at www.defmin.fi/mts.

The survey results published by ABDI are in the public domain. When citing or using the results, it must be mentioned that the data come from a survey conducted by ABDI.

1 Summary

The annual survey commissioned by the Advisory Board for Defence Information (ABDI) once again explored Finns' opinions on foreign and security policy, national defence and security.

The report and its accompanying graphs with demographic breakdowns provide insights into how Finns perceive the present and look towards the future.

No new questions were introduced in this year's survey.

Currently, 80 per cent of respondents expressed support for Finland's NATO membership. Although ABDI's opinion polls generally do not request justifications for opinions, this year respondents had the opportunity to explain their stance on Finland's NATO membership. A total of 991 open responses were received. According to the classification by Taloustutkimus, the three most common reasons for supporting NATO membership were:

- security and protection
- the threat from Russia
- collective defence.

According to the classification by Taloustutkimus, the three most common reasons cited for opposing NATO membership were:

- opposition to military alliances
- preference for peace
- political and economic concerns.

Finns recognise the threats in the geopolitical environment and view the future as less secure. In the current climate, citizens emphasise the importance of maintaining adequate defence appropriations, a credible defence capability, the willingness to defend the country and support for the conscription system. They take a positive stance towards both Finland's NATO membership and military cooperation while recognising the importance of diplomacy and conflict prevention efforts.

Developments in Russia and Russia's war in Ukraine are the greatest concerns among the listed options. Helping Ukraine is considered important.

According to the survey, the perceived positive impact of international organisations (the OSCE, the EU, NATO and the UN) has declined at least slightly since last year. In keeping with last year, NATO remains the most favourably viewed international organisation from the options provided. The EU's positive impact rating is now at its third-lowest level in survey history, while the UN's rating has reached an all-time low. As in the previous year, respondents were most likely to be uncertain about the OSCE's impact.

Among the four countries assessed—the United Kingdom, China, Russia and the United States—the United States continues to have the highest positive impact rating, although this rating has clearly declined since last year while negative perceptions have risen. This year marks the second time the United Kingdom is included in this assessment, and its positive impact rating has also decreased from last year. The results for China are almost identical to last year, with a majority perceiving its influence as negative. While the proportion perceiving Russia's influence negatively has decreased since last year, it remains at a very high level.

Finns also expressed opinions on the management of foreign and defence policy, which are the main policy areas addressed in the survey. Compared to last year, fewer respondents assessed that these areas had been managed well.

1.1 Defence and defence policy

1.1.1 Half support an increase in defence appropriations

Fifty-one per cent (59% in 2023) support an increase in defence appropriations, with 54 per cent (67%) of men and 47 per cent (52%) of women in favour. Support is highest among those over 50, with 64 per cent (72%) in favour, followed by 49 per cent (63%) of those aged 35–49, 31 per cent (38%) of those aged 25–34, and 29 per cent (36%) of those under 25.

Among party supporters, 69 per cent (76%) of Coalition Party supporters are in favour of increasing defence appropriations, followed by 68 per cent (81%) of Finns Party supporters, 65 per cent (81%) of Centre Party supporters, 51 per cent (56%) of SDP supporters, 31 per cent (31%) of Green Party supporters, and 20 per cent (19%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Thirty-three per cent (30% in 2023) would maintain defence appropriations at their current level, with 34 per cent (27%) of men and 33 per cent (33%) of women holding this view. By age, 44 per cent (42%) of those under 25, 41 per cent (46%) of those aged 25–34, 35 per cent (27%) of those aged 35–49, and 27 per cent (22%) of those over 50 prefer the current level.

Support for maintaining the current level of defence appropriations is highest among Green Party supporters at 51 per cent (40% in 2023), followed by 40 per cent (53%) of Left Alliance supporters, 38 per cent (30%) of SDP supporters, 29 per cent (18%) of Finns Party supporters, 27 per cent (14%) of Centre Party supporters, and 24 per cent (22%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Six per cent (4% in 2023) support decreasing defence appropriations, with seven per cent (3%) of men and six per cent (5%) of women favouring this. By age, 11 per cent (4%) of those aged 25–34, seven per cent (7%) of those under 25, six per cent (2%) of those aged 35–49, and four per cent (3%) of those over 50 support reductions.

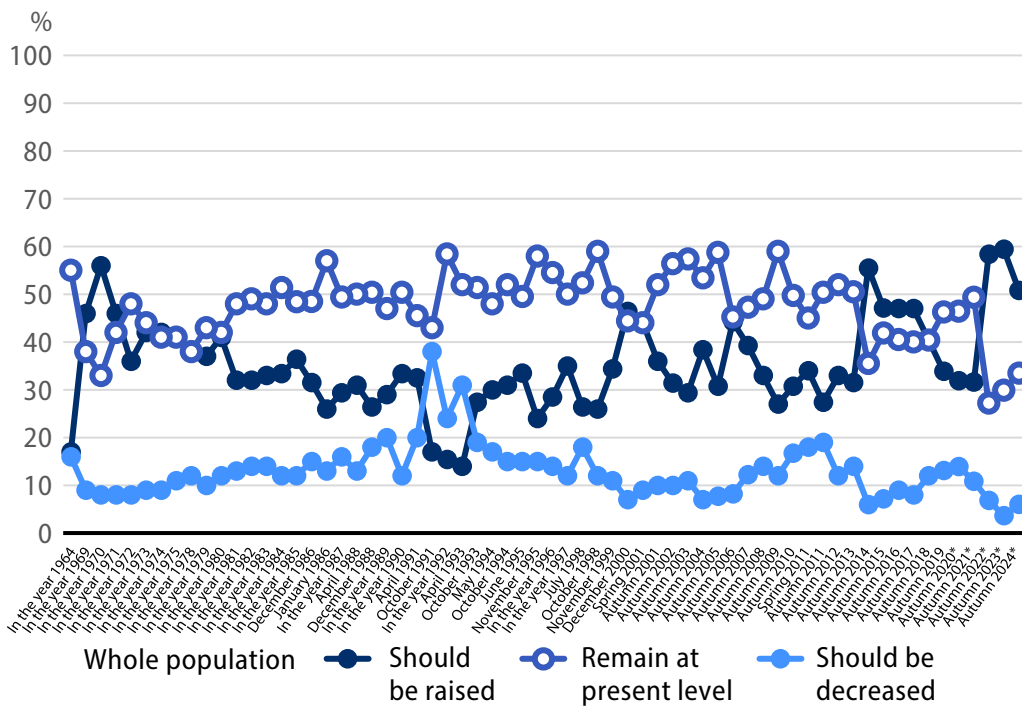
Among Left Alliance supporters, 22 per cent (18% in 2023) favour decreasing defence appropriations, followed by nine per cent (12%) of Green Party supporters, five per cent (0%) of Centre Party supporters, three per cent (5%) of SDP supporters, and one per cent (0% and 0%) of both Coalition and Finns Party supporters.

Ten per cent (7% in 2023) are uncertain about their stance, with 13 per cent (10%) of women and six per cent (4%) of men undecided. By age, 19 per cent (14%) of those under 25, 17 per cent (12%) of those aged 25–34, ten per cent (7%) of those aged 35–49, and five per cent (3%) of those over 50 are undecided.

Among party supporters, 19 per cent (9% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters, nine per cent (9%) of SDP supporters, eight per cent (17%) of Green Party supporters, five per cent (2%) of Coalition Party supporters, four per cent (5%) of Centre Party supporters, and two per cent (1%) of Finns Party supporters are undecided. (Figures 1 and 2)

Figure 2A: Defence appropriations

“What is your opinion on funds allocated to the Defence Forces?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

1.1.2 Confidence in Finland's military defence capability remains very strong

This was the fifth time that the ABDI survey asked: 'Do you trust the Defence Forces' capability to defend Finland against various military threats?'

Eighty-six per cent (89% in 2023) expressed very or fairly high confidence in the Defence Forces' capability to defend Finland against various military threats, with 87 per cent (87%) of women and 86 per cent (91%) of men confident. Confidence is highest among those over 50 at 90 per cent (91%), followed by 86 per cent (92%) of those under 25, 83 per cent (88%) of those aged 35–49, and 80 per cent (82%) of those aged 25–34.

Among political party supporters, 99 per cent (92% in 2023) of Coalition Party supporters have very or fairly high confidence in the Defence Forces' capability, followed by 94 per cent (93%) of Centre Party supporters, 89 per cent (89% and 94%) of both SDP and Finns Party supporters, 81 per cent (91%) of Green Party supporters, and 79 per cent (82%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Ten per cent (9% in 2023) have very or fairly low confidence in the Defence Forces' capability to defend Finland against various military threats, with ten per cent (10% and 8%) of both women and men sharing this view. By age, 14 per cent (16% and 10%) of those aged 25–34 and 35–49, and eight per cent (5% and 7%) of those under 25 and over 50 report low confidence.

Among Left Alliance supporters, 14 per cent (13% in 2023) expressed very or fairly low confidence in the Defence Forces' capability, followed by 13 per cent (5%) of Green Party supporters, ten per cent (4%) of Finns Party supporters, nine per cent (8%) of SDP supporters, four per cent (7%) of Centre Party supporters, and two per cent (8%) of Coalition Party supporters.

One per cent (0% in 2023) have no confidence at all in the Defence Forces' capability, with two per cent (1%) of men and one per cent (0%) of women holding this view.

Two per cent (2% in 2023) are undecided, with two per cent (3%) of women and one per cent (1%) of men unsure. (Figure 3)

1.1.3 The military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas viewed as more threatening

'How would you assess the military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas over the next ten years?' This marked the 14th time that ABDI has posed this question.

Overall, responses to this question were at a similar level to last year.

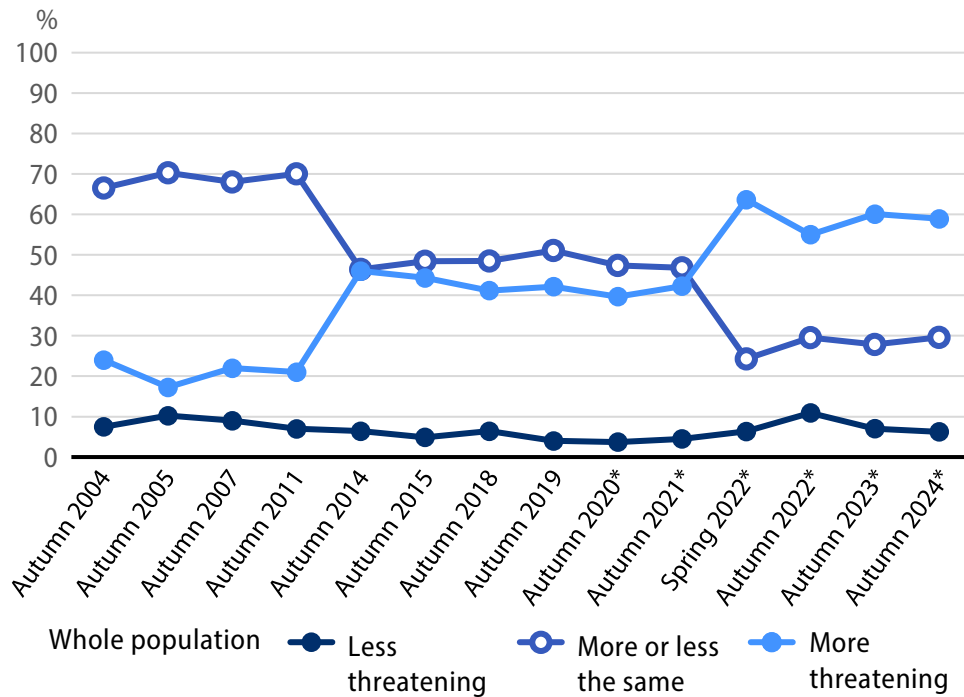
Currently, 59 per cent (60% in 2023) believe the military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas will become 'more threatening' over the next ten years, with 64 per cent of women (64%) and 54 per cent of men (56%) sharing this view. Among respondents aged over 50, 63 per cent (68%) agree with this assessment, followed by 61 per cent (61%) of those aged 35–49, 60 per cent (53%) of those aged 25–34, and 40 per cent (41%) of those under 25.

This year, 30 per cent (28% in 2023) believe the military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas will remain 'the same as at present', with 33 per cent of men (33%) and 27 per cent of women (23%) sharing this opinion. Within the youngest group, those under 25, 42 per cent (35%) hold this view, as well as 29 per cent (24% and 28%) of those over 50 and aged 35–49, and 23 per cent (32%) of those aged 25–34.

Currently, six per cent (7% in 2023) believe the military situation in Finland's neighbouring areas will become 'less threatening' over the next decade. This view is held by nine per cent of men (9%) and four per cent of women (5%).

Five per cent (5% in 2023) are unsure, including six per cent of women (7%) and five per cent of men (3%). (Figures 4 and 5)

Figure 5A: The military situation in Finland’s near environs
 “What is your estimate of the military situation in Finland’s near environs during the next decade?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

1.1.4 Strong confidence in defence policy management

Seventy-eight per cent (83% in 2023) believe defence policy is well managed, including 80 per cent (83%) of men and 77 per cent (81%) of women. Among those over 50, 88 per cent (90%) share this view, as well as 73 per cent (81%) of those aged 35–49, 71 per cent (75%) of those under 25, and 63 per cent (68%) of those aged 25–34.

By political affiliation, support for the management of defence policy is highest among Coalition Party supporters at 94 per cent (97% in 2023), followed by Centre Party supporters at 93 per cent (88%), SDP at 87 per cent (86%), Finns Party at 79 per cent (75%), Green Party at 72 per cent (91%), and Left Alliance at 60 per cent (64%).

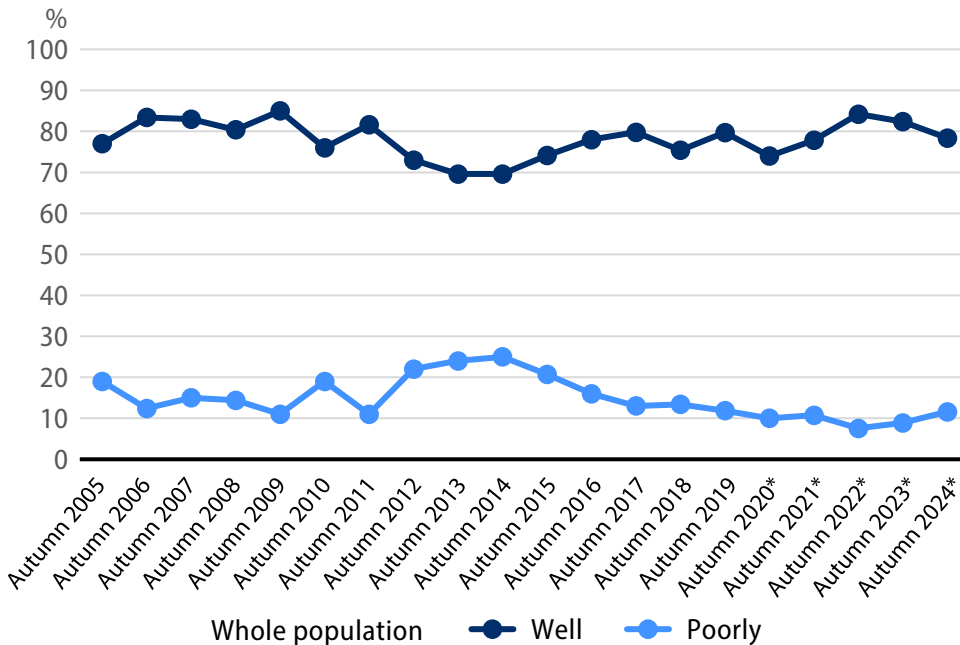
Twelve per cent (8% in 2023) believe defence policy is poorly managed, including 13 per cent (10%) of men and 11 per cent (8%) of women. Among those aged 25–34, 19 per cent (12%) share this view, as well as 15 per cent (14%) of those aged 35–49, eight per cent (6%) of those over 50, and seven per cent (6%) of those under 25.

By political affiliation, 20 per cent (15% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters rate defence policy as poorly managed, followed by Finns Party supporters at 18 per cent (15%), Green Party at 12 per cent (1%), SDP and Centre Party at six per cent (4% and 7%), and Coalition Party supporters at three per cent (2%).

Ten per cent (9% in 2023) are uncertain about their stance, including 13 per cent (11%) of women and seven per cent (7%) of men. (Figures 6 and 7)

Figure 7A. The conduct of defence policy in Finland

“In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finland’s defence policy been conducted in recent years?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

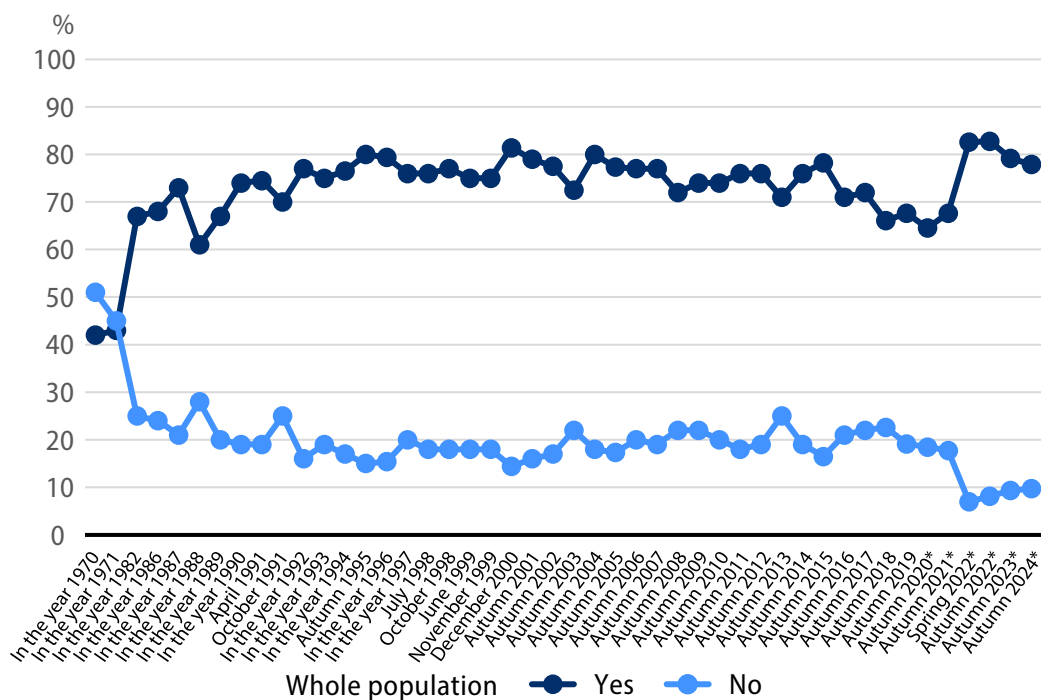
1.2 Willingness to defend the country and conscription

1.2.1 Strong willingness to defend the country

'If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, defend the country militarily in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?'

Figure 9A. The will to defend the nation

"If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Seventy-eight per cent (79% in 2023) responded affirmatively to this question, including 85 per cent (86%) of men and 71 per cent (73%) of women. Among respondents aged over 50, 83 per cent (85%) agreed, followed by 78 per cent (83%) of those aged 35–49, 71 per cent (61%) of those under 25, and 67 per cent (72%) of those aged 25–34.

Among party supporters, support for defending Finland militarily is highest among Coalition Party supporters at 91 per cent (92% in 2023), followed by 87 per cent (94%) of Centre Party supporters, 84 per cent (90%) of Finns Party supporters, 79 per cent (77%) of SDP supporters, 76 per cent (53%) of Green Party supporters, and 55 per cent (45%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Ten per cent (9% in 2023) answered negatively to the question, with 11 per cent (10%) of women and eight per cent (8%) of men disagreeing. Among those under 25, 15 per cent (20%) answered negatively, as did 12 per cent (14%) of those aged 25–34, ten per cent (5%) of those aged 35–49, and seven per cent (7%) of those over 50.

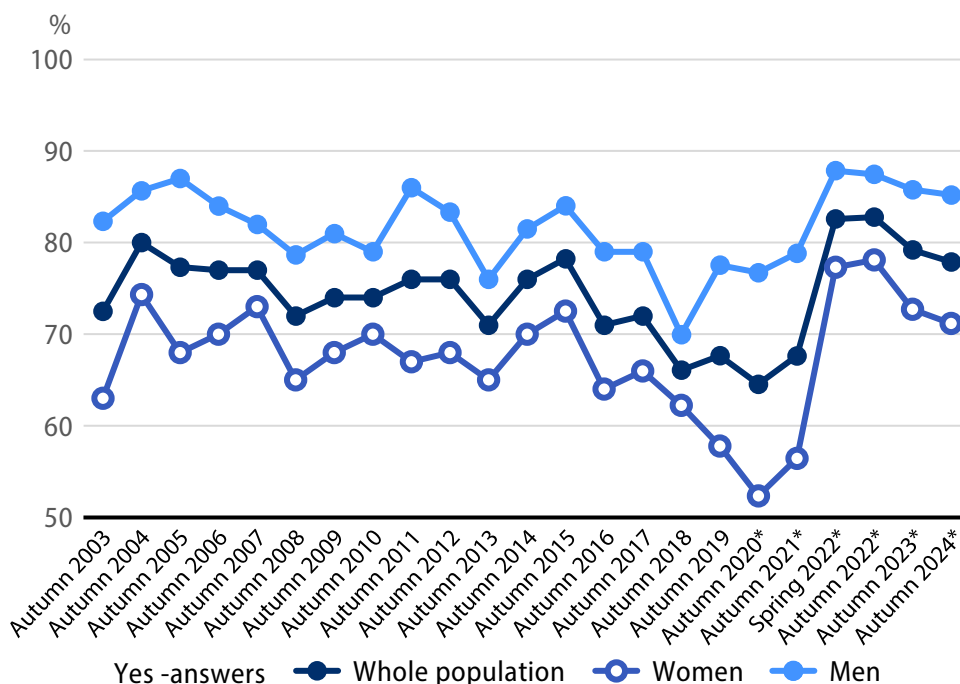
By party affiliation, those who answered negatively included 21% (28% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters, ten per cent (8%) of SDP supporters, eight per cent (3%) of Centre Party supporters, five per cent (5% and 28%) of both Finns Party and Green Party supporters, and four per cent (5%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Twelve per cent (11% in 2023) were uncertain about their stance, with 17 per cent (17%) of women and seven per cent (6%) of men undecided. In terms of age, 20 per cent (13%) of those aged 25–34 were unsure, as were 14 per cent (19%) of those under 25, 12 per cent (11%) of those aged 35–49, and ten per cent (9%) of those over 50.

Undecided respondents by party included 24 per cent (27% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters, 19 per cent (19%) of Green Party, 12 per cent (5%) of Finns Party, ten per cent (15%) of SDP, and five per cent (3% and 3%) of both Coalition and Centre Party. (Figures 8 and 9)

Figure 9B. The will to defend the nation

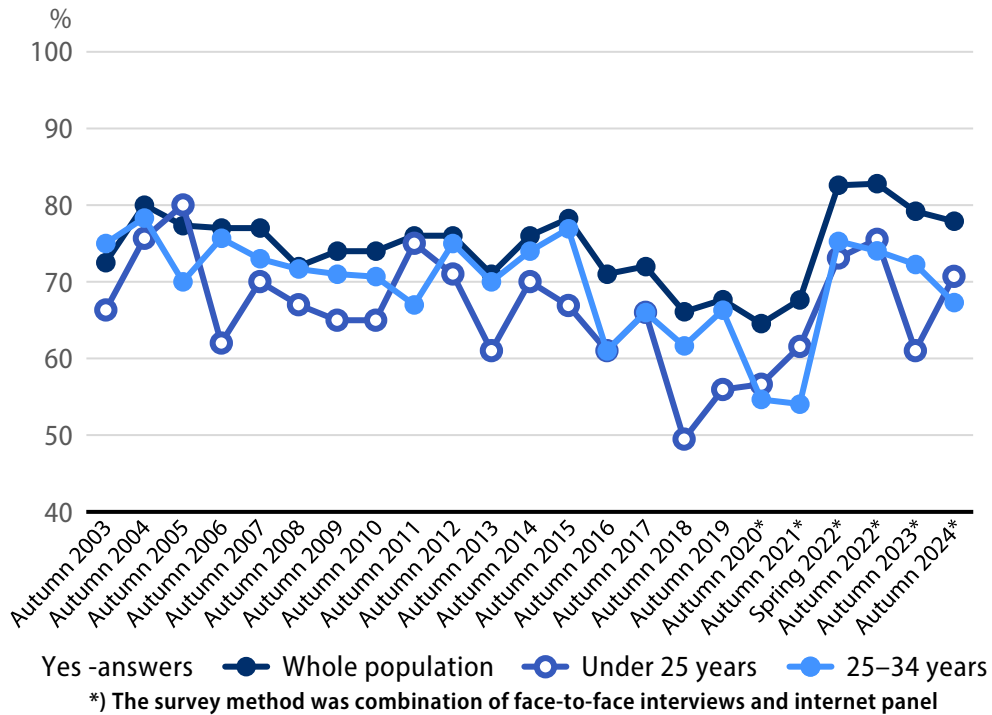
“If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 9C. The will to defend the nation

“If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?”



1.2.2 Stable support for personal willingness to defend the country

‘If Finland were attacked, would you personally be willing to participate in various national defence duties according to your abilities and skills?’

Eighty per cent (83% in 2023) answered affirmatively, with 83 per cent (87%) of men and 78 per cent (79%) of women agreeing. Eighty-five per cent (87%) of respondents aged 35–49 answered affirmatively, as did 82 per cent (84%) of those over 50, 78 per cent (69%) of those under 25, and 70 per cent (84%) of those aged 25–34.

Among party supporters, those answering affirmatively included 91 per cent (89% in 2023) of Finns Party supporters, 90 per cent (95%) of Coalition Party supporters, 89 per cent (89%) of Centre Party supporters, 88 per cent (82%) of Green Party supporters, 79 per cent (77%) of SDP supporters, and 69 per cent (74%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Eleven per cent (8% in 2023) responded negatively to the question, including 11 per cent (9%) of women and ten per cent (7%) of men. Among those aged 25–34, 21 per cent (9%) responded negatively, followed by nine per cent (4% and 9%) of those aged 35–49 and those over 50, and eight per cent (12%) of those under 25.

By party affiliation, those who answered negatively included 16% (17% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters, ten per cent (11%) of SDP supporters, nine per cent (8%) of Green Party supporters, five per cent (5% and 3%) of both Finns Party and Centre Party supporters, and four per cent (0%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Ten per cent (9% in 2023) were uncertain about their stance, including 11 per cent (13%) of women and seven per cent (6%) of men. By age, 14 per cent (19%) of those under 25, ten per cent (7%) of those aged 25–34, nine per cent (7%) of those over 50, and six per cent (9%) of those aged 35–49 were undecided.

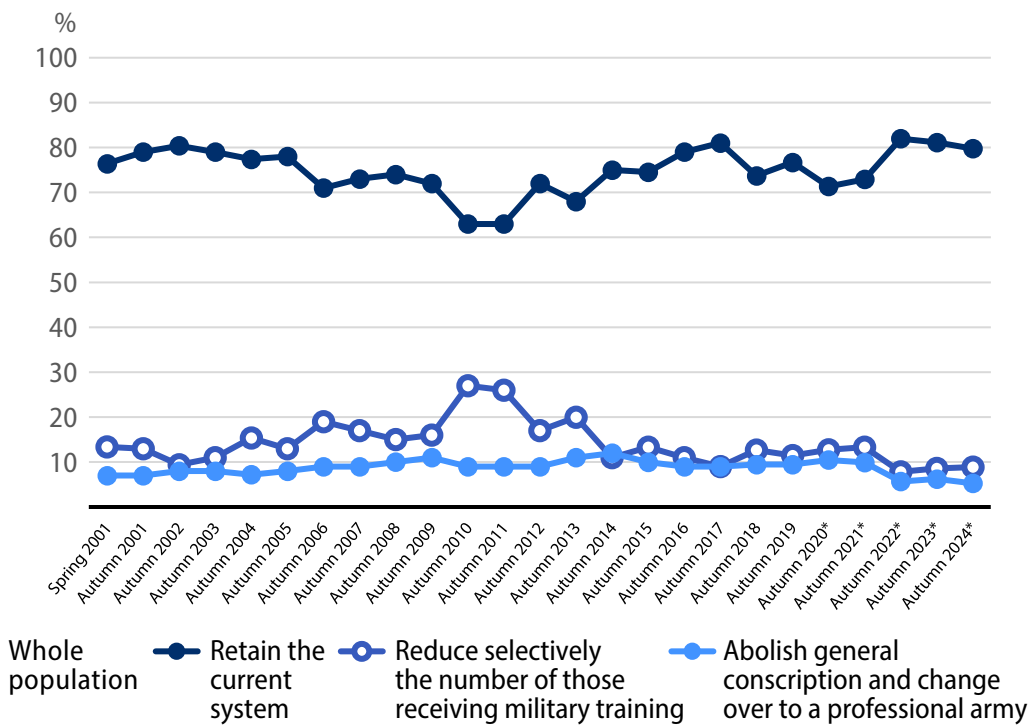
Among party supporters, those undecided included 15 per cent (9% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters, 11 per cent (12%) of SDP supporters, six per cent (4% and 9%) of both Coalition Party and Centre Party supporters, four per cent (6%) of Finns Party supporters, and three per cent (10%) of Green Party supporters. (Figures 10 and 11)

1.2.3 Strong support for conscription

This question presented three options: the current general conscription, which applies to men; a selective reduction of military training; and a transition to a professional army. The question has been included in the survey since 2001.

Figure 13A. General conscription

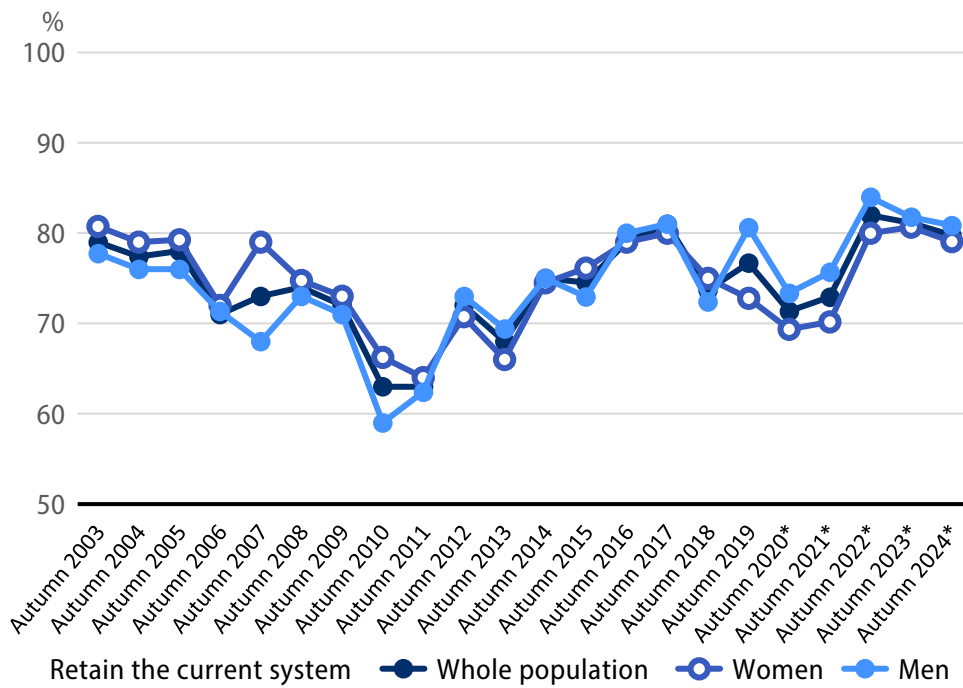
“Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 13B. General conscription

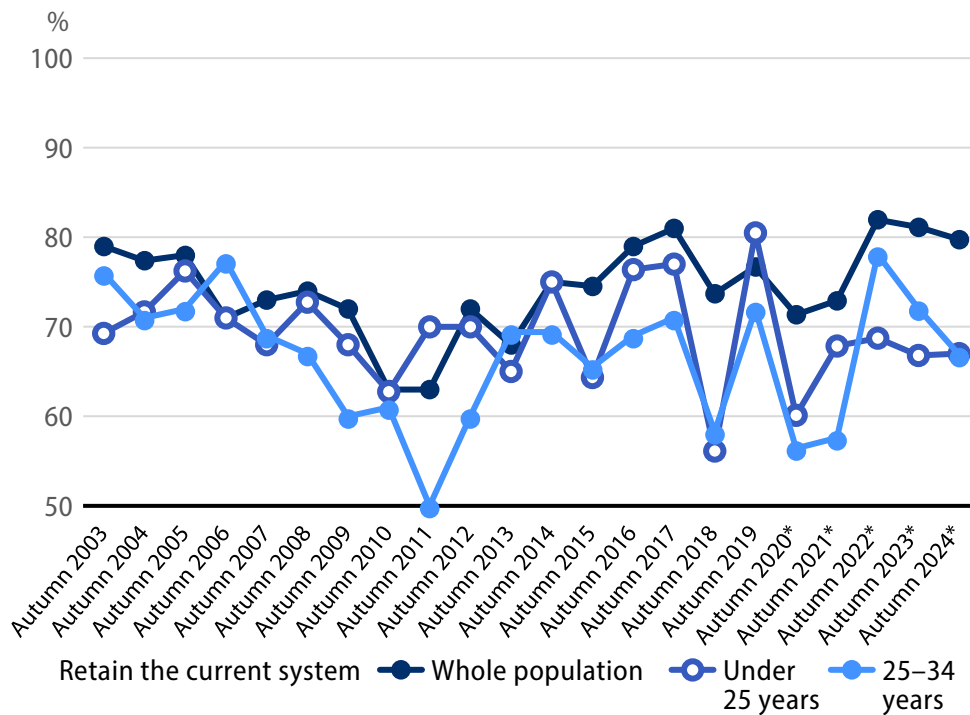
“Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 13C. General conscription

“Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Current model

Four in five, or 80 per cent (81% in 2023), support the current conscription model, with 81 per cent (82%) of men and 79 per cent (81%) of women in favour. Among those over 50, 89 per cent (91%) share this view, as well as 76 per cent (77%) of those aged 35–49, and 67 per cent (72% and 67%) of those aged 25–34 and those under 25.

By party affiliation, 92 per cent (86% in 2023) of Coalition Party supporters are in favour of the current model, followed by 89 per cent (93%) of Centre Party supporters, 88 per cent (88%) of Finns Party supporters, 83 per cent (86%) of SDP supporters, 62 per cent (61%) of Green Party supporters, and 57 per cent (48%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Selective model

Nine per cent (9%) support a selective reduction of military training, including nine per cent (7% and 10%) of both men and women. By age, 16 per cent (15%) of those under 25, 15 per cent (11%) of those aged 25–34, nine per cent (11%) of those aged 35–49, and five per cent (5%) of those over 50 prefer a selective reduction.

Support among party supporters includes 21 per cent (23% in 2023) of Green Party supporters, 14 per cent of Left Alliance (20%), eight per cent of Centre Party (1%), six per cent of SDP (6%), five per cent of Coalition Party (6%), and four per cent of Finns Party (8%).

Professional army

Five per cent (6% in 2023) support a transition to a professional army, including six per cent (6%) of men and four per cent (6%) of women. Among those aged 35–49, ten per cent (6%) share this view, as well as eight per cent (8%) of those aged 25–34, five per cent (14%) of those under 25, and two per cent (3%) of those over 50.

Support for a transition to a professional army is highest among Left Alliance supporters at 15 per cent (24% in 2023), followed by nine per cent (11%) of Green Party supporters, six per cent (6%) of SDP supporters, five per cent (2%) of Finns Party supporters, two per cent (4%) of Centre Party supporters, and one per cent (4%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Six per cent (4% in 2023) are uncertain about their stance, including eight per cent (6%) of women and four per cent (2%) of men. (Figures 12 and 13)

1.2.4 Support for the current defence system

‘In your opinion, on which of the following options should Finland’s defence system be based:

the current conscription model, which applies to men and includes a voluntary service for women; a general conscription applying to both men and women; a voluntary service for both men and women; or a professional army?’

Current model

By age, 54 per cent (53% in 2023) support the current model, including 59 per cent (55%) of women and 50 per cent (51%) of men. Among those over 50, 64 per cent (62%) prefer the current model, as well as 51 per cent (50%) of those aged 35–49, 49 per cent (42%) of those under 25, and 35 per cent (39%) of those aged 25–34.

By political affiliation, support for the current model is highest among Coalition Party supporters at 69 per cent (49% in 2023), followed by Centre Party supporters at 63 per cent (77%), SDP supporters at 57 per cent (58%), Finns Party supporters at 48 per cent (54%), Left Alliance supporters at 27 per cent (28%), and Green Party supporters at 26 per cent (32%).

Conscription for both women and men

Twenty-eight per cent (30% in 2023) support a conscription model for both men and women, with support at 34 per cent (34%) among men and 22 per cent (26%) among women. This model is supported by 38 per cent (35%) of those aged 25–34, 27 per cent (31%) of those over 50, 26 per cent (30%) of those aged 35–49, and 22 per cent (21%) of those under 25.

Among party supporters, 44 per cent (35%) of Green Party supporters favour this model, as do 41 per cent (36%) of Finns Party supporters, 31 per cent (17%) of Centre Party supporters, 28 per cent (29%) of SDP supporters, 26 per cent (40%) of Coalition Party supporters, and 25 per cent (24%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Voluntary service

Ten per cent (10% in 2023) support a voluntary service model for both men and women, with 11 per cent (11%) of women and 9 per cent (9%) of men in favour. This model has the support of 20 per cent (25%) of those under 25, 16 per cent (15%) of those aged 25–34, 13 per cent (11%) of those aged 35–49, and five per cent (4%) of those over 50.

Thirty-three per cent (34%) of Left Alliance supporters favour this model, followed by 20 per cent (25%) of Green Party supporters, seven per cent (7%) of SDP supporters, six per cent (5% and 2%) of both Finns Party and Centre Party supporters, and zero per cent (3%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Transition to a professional army

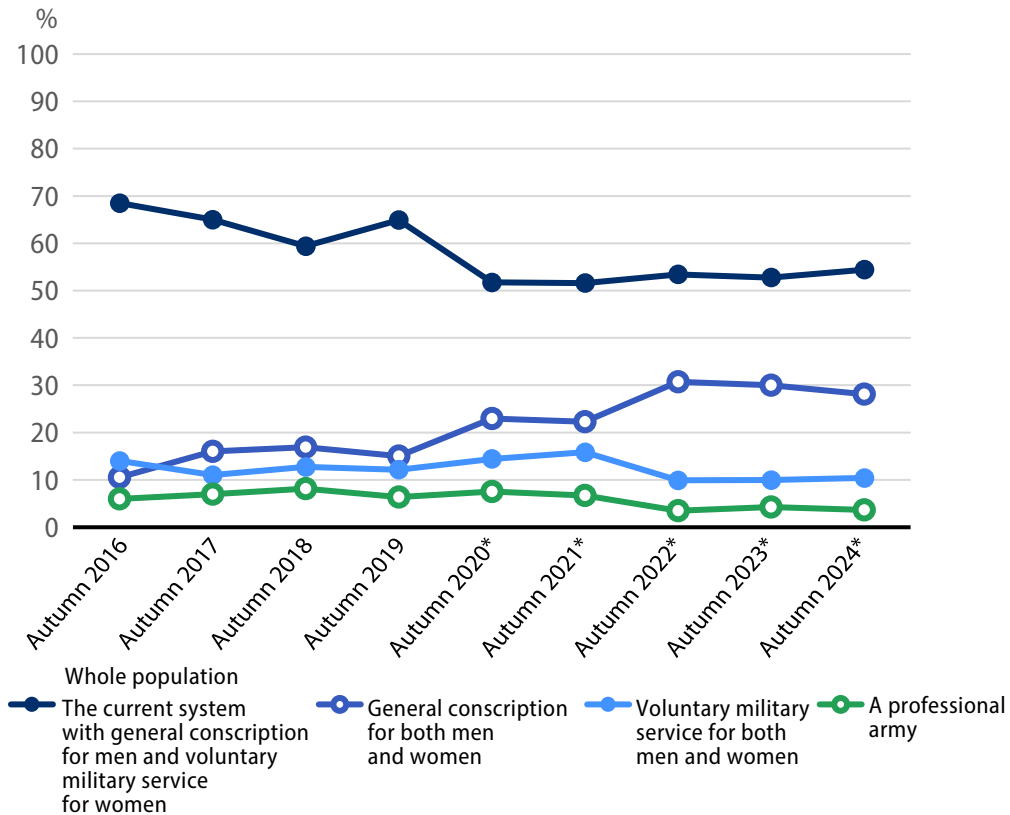
Four per cent (4% in 2023) support a transition to a professional army, including four per cent (5%) of men and three per cent (4%) of women. Among those aged 35–49, eight per cent (5%) support this option, along with five per cent (6%) of those aged 25–34, four per cent (6%) of those under 25, and one per cent (3%) of those over 50.

Ten per cent (14%) of Left Alliance supporters favour this model, followed by seven per cent (5%) of Green Party supporters, four per cent (4%) of SDP supporters, three per cent (4% and 4%) of both Coalition Party and Finns Party supporters, and zero per cent (1%) of Centre Party supporters.

Three per cent (3% in 2023) do not know their stance on these four options, including five per cent (5%) of women and two per cent (1%) of men.

Figure 14A. Finland's defence system

“In your view, should Finland's defence system be based on...”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

1.2.5 Broad support for citizens' service for all

ABDI has now asked nine times about views on citizens' service for both men and women which could be fulfilled through either non-military or military service.

Fifty-nine per cent (61% in 2023) view this positively, including 61 per cent (61%) of men and 56 per cent (60%) of women. Among those under 25, 68 per cent (67%) support it, along with 64 per cent (63%) of those aged 25–34, 58 per cent (57%) of those aged 35–49, and 55 per cent (60%) of those over 50.

Support is highest among Green Party supporters at 73 per cent (65%), followed by 71 per cent (71%) of Left Alliance supporters, 67 per cent (58%) of Finns Party supporters, 61 per cent (60%) of SDP supporters, 58 per cent (61%) of Coalition Party supporters, and 54 per cent (59%) of Centre Party supporters.

Twenty-four per cent (23% in 2023) view citizens' service negatively, including 26 per cent (23%) of men and 23 per cent (22%) of women. Negative views are expressed by 27 per cent (24%) of those aged 35–49, 26 per cent (25%) of those over 50, 21 per cent (17%) of those aged 25–34, and 19 per cent (19%) of those under 25.

Negative views are held by 28 per cent (27%) of Finns Party supporters, 24 per cent (19%) of Coalition Party supporters, 22 per cent (26%) of SDP supporters, 20 per cent (22%) of Centre Party supporters, 16 per cent (21%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 15 per cent (11%) of Green Party supporters.

Seventeen per cent (17% in 2023) are uncertain about their stance, including 21 per cent (18%) of women and 13 per cent (15%) of men. By age, 19 per cent (15%) of those over 50 are unsure, as are 16 per cent (19%) of those aged 35–49, 15 per cent (20%) of those aged 25–34, and 13 per cent (14%) of those under 25.

Uncertainty is highest among Centre Party supporters at 25 per cent (19%), followed by 19 per cent (19%) of Coalition Party supporters, 18 per cent (14%) of SDP supporters, 12 per cent (23% and 18%) of both Green Party and Left Alliance supporters, and five per cent (15%) of Finns Party supporters. (Figure 15)

1.3 NATO, EU and other international cooperation

1.3.1 Eight in ten view Finland's NATO membership positively

Finland became a member of NATO in April 2023, and ABDI now asked about attitudes towards NATO membership for the second time.

Eighty-two per cent (88% in 2023) view Finland's NATO membership positively, with 45 per cent (51%) feeling very positively, and 37 per cent (37%) somewhat positively.

Among women, 83 per cent (87%) view NATO membership positively, as do 82 per cent (88%) of men. By age group, this sentiment is shared by 87 per cent (91%) of those over 50, 83 per cent (88%) of those aged 35–49, 79 per cent (82%) of those under 25, and 72 per cent (81%) of those aged 25–34.

By political affiliation, support for Finland's NATO membership is highest among Coalition Party supporters at 97 per cent (99%), followed by 93 per cent (91%) of Centre Party supporters, 91 per cent (91%) of SDP supporters, 87 per cent (89%) of Green Party supporters, 80 per cent (92%) of Finns Party supporters, and 61 per cent (67%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Twelve per cent (9% in 2023) view Finland's NATO membership negatively, with seven per cent (6%) holding a somewhat negative view, and five per cent (3%) a very negative view.

Among both women and men, 11 per cent (8% and 10%) view NATO membership negatively. By age, 14 per cent (13% and 9%) of those aged 25–34 and 35–49 hold a negative stance, along with ten per cent (6%) of those over 50, and six per cent (12%) of those under 25.

Among party supporters, negativity towards NATO membership is 28 per cent (29%) among Left Alliance supporters, 17 per cent (7%) for the Finns Party, eight per cent (4%) for the Green Party, seven per cent (6%) for the Centre Party, five per cent (7%) for the SDP, and two per cent (0%) for the Coalition Party.

Six per cent (3% in 2023) are undecided, including three per cent (3% and 3%) of both men and women. (Figure 16)

When inquiring about attitudes towards Finland's NATO membership, ABDI asked respondents to provide reasons for their answer for the first time. According to the classification by Taloustutkimus, the top three reasons among those supporting

the membership are *security and protection, the perceived threat from Russia and collective defence*. Among those opposing the membership, the main three reasons are *opposition to military alliances, a preference for peace, and political and economic concerns*. (Figures 17 and 18)

1.3.2 NATO membership, receiving and providing assistance

Finland has been a NATO member since 4 April 2023. A key principle guiding NATO operations is Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which stipulates:

‘The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.’

ABDI asked about views on receiving and providing aid under NATO for the second time.

1.3.2.1 Expectation of receiving assistance through NATO Membership

‘Other NATO countries should be ready to defend Finland if it were to face an armed attack.’

Eighty per cent (84% in 2023) fully agree with this statement, including 81 per cent (81%) of women and 80 per cent (86%) of men. By age, 85 per cent (81%) of those aged 35–49 share this view, followed by 84 per cent (88%) of those over 50, 71 per cent (80%) of those aged 25–34, and 70 per cent (80%) of those under 25.

By political affiliation, 90 per cent (88%) of Coalition Party supporters fully agree with the above statement, as do 89 per cent (86%) of Centre Party supporters, 85 per cent (86%) of SDP supporters, 81 per cent (75%) of Green Party supporters, 80 per cent (84%) of Finns Party supporters, and 77 per cent (71%) of Left Alliance supporters.

Thirteen per cent (13% in 2023) partly agree with the statement, including 13 per cent (14%) of women and 12 per cent (12%) of men. Among those under 25, 19 per cent (14%) share this view, along with 17 per cent (18%) of those aged 25–34, 12 per cent (14%) of those aged 35–49, and ten per cent (10%) of those over 50.

Seventeen per cent (22% in 2023) of Green Party supporters partly agree with the above statement, followed by 14 per cent (14%) of Finns Party supporters, 13 per cent (17%) of Left Alliance supporters, 12 per cent (11%) of SDP supporters, seven per cent (10%) of Centre Party supporters, and six per cent (12%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Three per cent (1% in 2023) partly disagree with the statement, including four per cent (1%) of men and two per cent (1%) of women.

Those fully disagreeing with the statement include one per cent (0% in 2023), with one per cent of both women and men (0% and 0%) expressing this opinion.

Two per cent (2% in 2023) are unsure of their stance, with two per cent (3% and 1%) of both women and men undecided. (Figure 19)

1.3.2.2 Obligation to provide assistance as a NATO member

‘Finland should be ready to defend another NATO country if it were to face an armed attack.’

Sixty-four per cent (65% in 2023) fully agree with this statement, with support from 69 per cent (70%) of men and 60 per cent (60%) of women. By age, 68 per cent (70%) of those aged 35–49, 63 per cent (64% and 67%) of those under 25 and over 50, and 62 per cent (55%) of those aged 25–34 share this view.

Among Coalition Party supporters, 79 per cent (76%) fully agree with this statement, followed by SDP supporters at 70 per cent (66%), Centre Party supporters at 66 per cent (72%), Finns Party and Green Party supporters both at 63 per cent (65% and 70%), and Left Alliance supporters at 59 per cent (54%).

Twenty-seven per cent (26% in 2023) partly agree with the above statement, including 29 per cent (31%) of women and 24 per cent (22%) of men. This view is shared by 27 per cent (30% and 27%) of those aged 25–34 and those over 50, as well as by 26 per cent (25%) of those under 25, and 24 per cent (23%) of those aged 35–49.

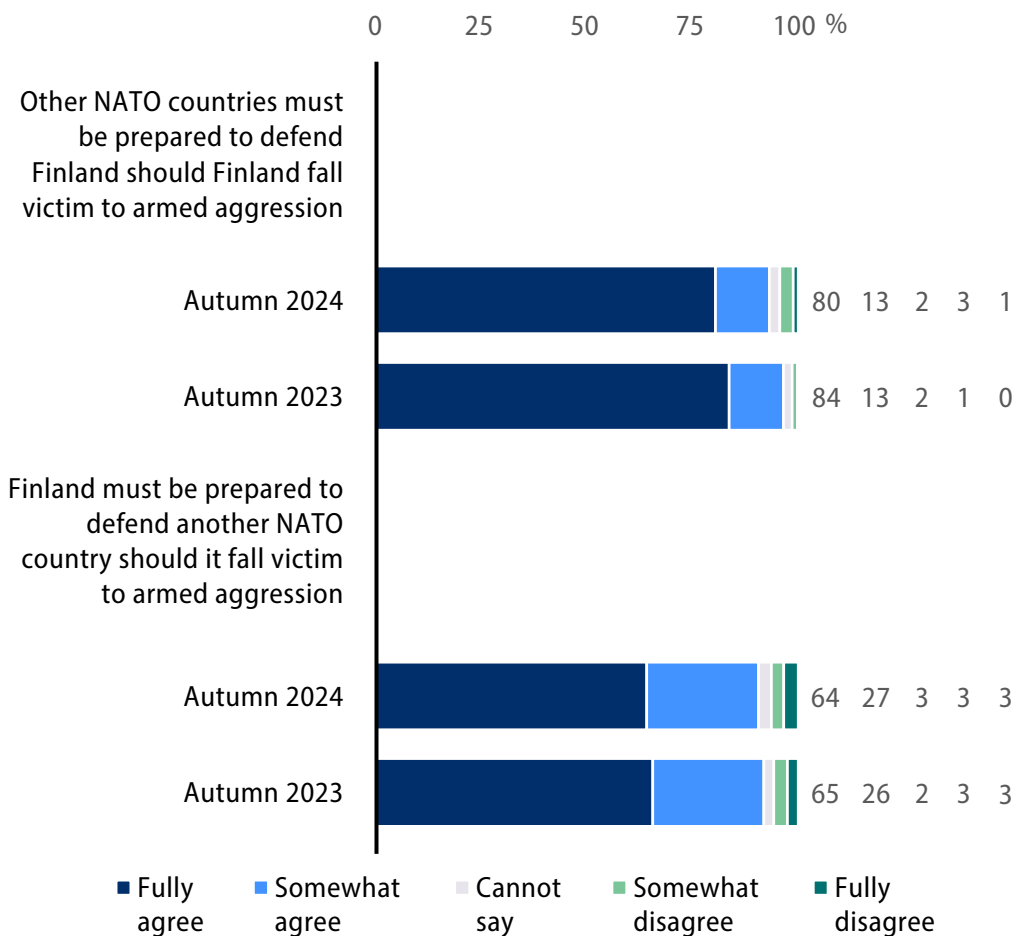
Thirty-two per cent (23% in 2023) of Green Party supporters partly agree with the statement, followed by 27 per cent (26% and 19%) of both SDP and Centre Party supporters, 24 per cent (31%) of Finns Party supporters, 23 per cent (28%) of Left Alliance supporters, and 15 per cent (24%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Those partly disagreeing with the statement include three per cent (3% in 2023), including three per cent of both women and men (3% and 3%).

Those who fully disagree with the statement also include three per cent (3% in 2023), with four per cent (2%) of women and three per cent (3%) of men expressing this sentiment.

Three per cent (2% in 2023) are undecided, including four per cent (4%) of women and two per cent (1%) of men. (Figure 20)

Figure 19A. NATO membership, access to assistance and providing assistance
“What do you think of the following statements?”



1.3.3 European Union and NATO cooperation enjoys strong support

'The European Union and NATO engage in practical cooperation to combat common security threats and improve security. What is your view on the cooperation between the EU and NATO for European security?' ABDI posed this question for the fourth time.

Eighty-one per cent (87% in 2023) view EU-NATO co-operation very or somewhat positively, including 84 per cent (85%) of women and 80 per cent (89%) of men. By age, this sentiment is expressed by 87 per cent (91%) of those over 50, 82 per cent (88%) of those aged 35–49, 81 per cent (83%) of those under 25, and 69 per cent (80%) of those aged 25–34.

By political affiliation, this view is shared by 97 per cent (92%) of Coalition Party supporters, 92 per cent (90% and 96%) of SDP and Centre Party supporters, 89 per cent (95%) of Green Party supporters, and 72 per cent (88% and 73%) of Finns Party and Left Alliance supporters.

Eleven per cent (8%) view EU-NATO co-operation very or somewhat negatively, including 12 per cent (8%) of men and nine per cent (6%) of women. Seventeen per cent (12%) of those aged 25–34 hold a negative view, as do 13 per cent (7%) of those aged 35–49, nine per cent (8%) of those under 25, and eight per cent (6%) of those over 50.

Among party supporters, a negative view is shared by 22 per cent (8%) of Finns Party supporters, 21 per cent (20%) of Left Alliance supporters, seven per cent (2%) of Green Party supporters, six per cent (3%) of Centre Party supporters, three per cent (3%) of SDP supporters, and one per cent (1%) of Coalition party supporters.

Eight per cent (5% in 2023) are uncertain about their stance, with eight per cent (8% and 3%) of both women and men undecided. (Figure 21)

1.3.4 Half report their trust in the EU's future remains unchanged

ABDI has surveyed trust in the future of the European Union ten times by asking: 'How would you describe your level of trust in the future of the European Union? Has your trust strengthened, weakened or remained unchanged?'

Fifty-one per cent (54% in 2023) feel that their trust in the future of the European Union has remained unchanged, with 56 per cent (60%) of women and 46 per cent (49%) of men sharing this view. Among those under 25, 61 per cent (70%) feel this way, as do 51 per cent (57%) of those over 50, 50 per cent (49%) of those aged 35–49, and 43 per cent (41%) of those aged 25–34.

Among party supporters, 61 per cent (60% in 2023) of Centre Party supporters, 59 per cent (52%) of Coalition Party supporters, and 57 per cent (66%, 69% and 63%) of SDP, Green Party and Left Alliance supporters share this view, as do 30 per cent (29%) of Finns Party supporters.

Thirty-six per cent (33% in 2023) feel that their trust in the EU's future has weakened, with 40 per cent (39%) of men and 32 per cent (27%) of women expressing this sentiment. This view is shared by 39 per cent (40% and 39%) of those aged 25–34 and 35–49, 38 per cent (32%) of those over 50, and 20 per cent (18%) of those under 25.

Sixty per cent (63% in 2023) of Finns Party supporters feel this way, as do 31 per cent (32%) of Centre Party supporters, 30 per cent (25%) of Left Alliance supporters, 27 per cent (29%) of Coalition Party supporters, 26 per cent (14%) of Green Party supporters, and 23 per cent (18%) of SDP supporters.

Ten per cent (11% in 2023) report that their trust in the EU's future has strengthened, including 13 per cent (12%) of men and seven per cent (10%) of women. Among those aged 25–34, 13 per cent (16%) share this view, as do 12 per cent (10%) of those under 25, and nine per cent (11% and 10%) of those aged 35–49 and those over 50.

By political affiliation, 17 per cent (15% in 2023) of SDP supporters, 16 per cent (16%) of Green Party supporters, 14 per cent (18%) of Coalition Party supporters, ten per cent (11%) of Left Alliance supporters, eight per cent (6%) of Finns Party supporters, and six per cent (8%) of Centre Party supporters express this sentiment.

Three per cent (2% in 2023) are unsure of their position, with five per cent (2%) of women and one per cent (1%) of men undecided. (Figure 22)

1.3.5 Strong support for Finland's military cooperation

'Finland engages in military cooperation and activities with countries such as Sweden, other Nordic countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as within the European Union and as a NATO ally. What is your view on this cooperation?'

Last year, an additional option – military cooperation with the United Kingdom – was included in the question. The wording 'with NATO' was also updated to 'as a NATO ally'.

Finland's military cooperation continues to receive strong support, although positive sentiment for all military partners declined slightly. The order of partners by level of support is the same as last year.

The results by level of very positive or positive sentiment are as follows:

- Cooperation with all the Nordic countries: 94 per cent (97% in 2023)
- Cooperation with Sweden: 93 per cent (96% in 2023)
- Cooperation the European Union: 89 per cent (91% in 2023)
- Cooperation as a NATO ally: 85 per cent (90% in 2023)
- Cooperation with the United Kingdom: 83 per cent (88% in 2023)
- Cooperation with the United States: 80 per cent (84% in 2023)

(Figures 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29)

1.3.6 Assistance to Ukraine

ABDI asked about assisting Ukraine for the third time.

Due to Russia's aggressive war, the European Union and its member states, including Finland, have assisted Ukraine both financially and militarily, as well as by imposing sanctions on Russia.

The respondents were asked whether, in their opinion, Finland and the European Union should continue to support Ukraine:

- A) Financially
- B) Militarily
- C) By imposing sanctions.

The response options for each item were 'maintain at the current level', 'increase assistance/sanctions' and 'reduce assistance/sanctions'.

1.3.6.1 Broad support for financial assistance

Fifty-three per cent (58% in 2023) think Finland and the European Union should maintain financial assistance to Ukraine at the current level, with 60 per cent (62%) of women and 45 per cent (53%) of men holding this view.

Thirty-two per cent (29% in 2023) support increasing financial assistance to Ukraine, with 39 per cent (37%) of men and 24 per cent (22%) of women in favour.

Eleven per cent (9% in 2023) support reducing financial assistance to Ukraine, including 11 per cent (9% and 9%) of both men and women.

1.3.6.2 Support for military assistance

Forty-five per cent (52% in 2023) think Finland and the European Union should maintain military assistance to Ukraine at the current level, with 55 per cent (59%) of women and 36 per cent (45%) of men expressing this view.

Thirty-seven per cent (36% in 2023) support increasing military assistance to Ukraine, with 47 per cent (45%) of men and 27 per cent (26%) of women in favour.

Eleven per cent (8% in 2023) support reducing military assistance to Ukraine, including 11 per cent (8% and 8%) of both men and women.

1.3.6.3 Support for continued sanctions

Fifty-one per cent (55% in 2023) think Finland and the European Union should increase sanctions against Russia, with 57 per cent (57%) of men and 45 per cent (53%) of women in favour.

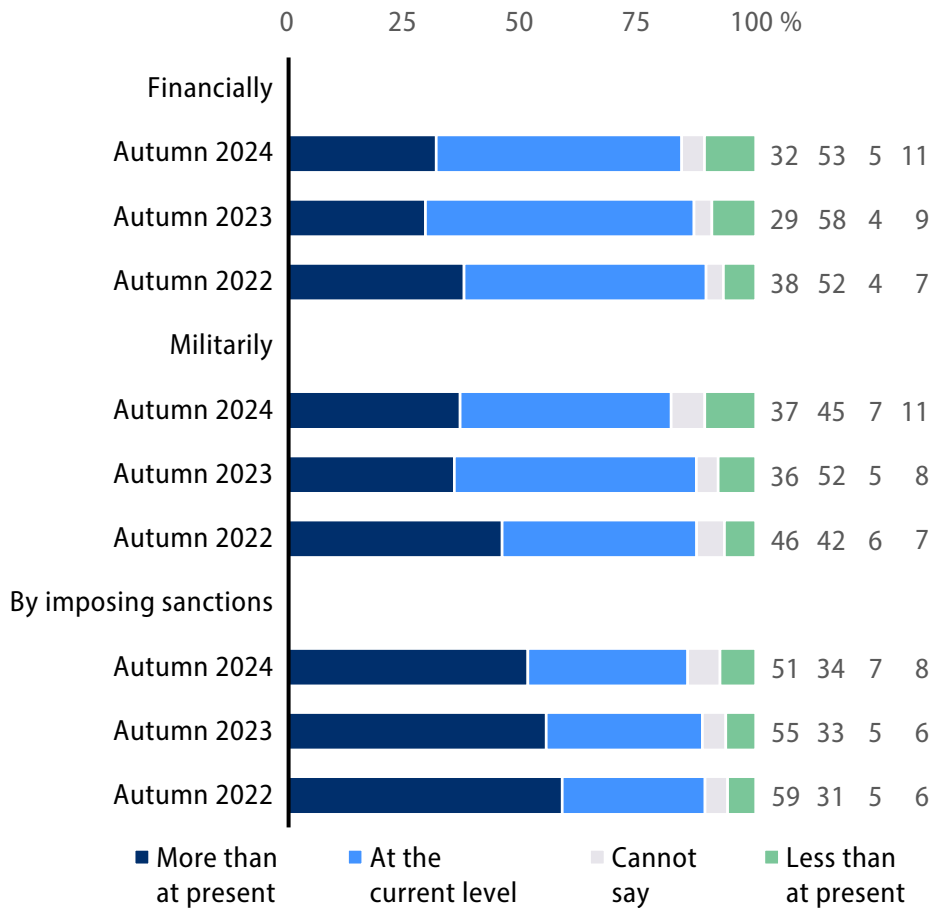
Thirty-four per cent (33% in 2023) support maintaining sanctions at the current level, with 40 per cent (36%) of women and 29 per cent (31%) of men sharing this view.

Eight per cent (6% in 2023) support reducing sanctions, including ten per cent (8%) of men and six per cent (5%) of women.

(Figures 30, 31 and 32)

Figure 30A. Assistance to Ukraine

“Because of the war started by Russia, the European Union and its Member States, including Finland, have helped Ukraine both economically and militarily and by imposing sanctions on Russia. In your opinion, should Finland and the European Union continue to help Ukraine?”



1.4 Foreign and security policy, security

1.4.1 The future is perceived as less secure

ABDI posed the question: ‘Considering the current global situation overall, do you believe that Finland and Finns will live in a safer or less safe world over the next five years compared to today?’

‘Less safe’ was the response of 58 per cent (60% in 2023), including 64 per cent (65%) of women and 53 per cent (55%) of men. Among those aged 35–49, 62 per cent (58%) expressed this view, as did 60 per cent (57%) of those aged 25–34, 59 per cent (67%) of those over 50, and 47 per cent (42%) of those under 25.

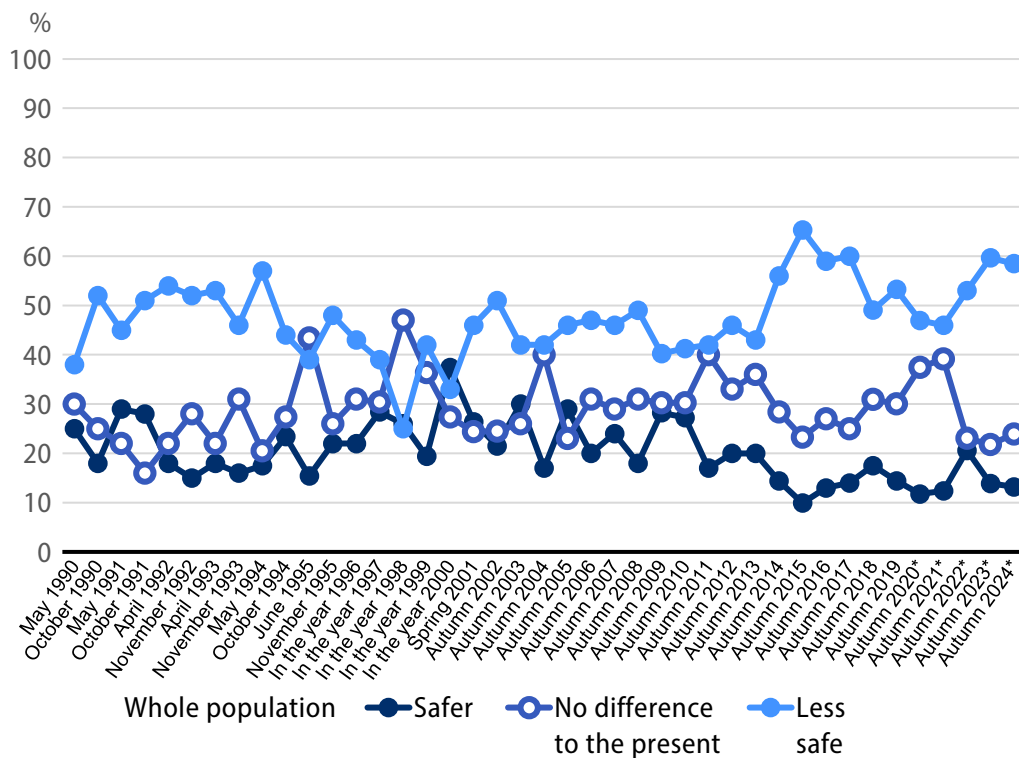
‘No difference from today’ was the response of 24 per cent (22% in 2023), including 27 per cent (24%) of men and 21 per cent (20%) of women. By age, 29 per cent (31%) of those under 25 responded in this way, followed by 25 per cent (25%) of those aged 35–49, 24 per cent (25%) of those aged 25–34, and 22 per cent (17%) of those over 50.

‘Safer’ was the response of 13 per cent (14% in 2023), including 16 per cent (17%) of men and ten per cent (10%) of women.

Four per cent (5% in 2023) did not know their position, with five per cent (5%) of women and four per cent (4%) of men undecided. (Figures 33 and 34)

Figure 34A. A more secure or more insecure future

“Considering the present world situation as a whole, do you believe that during the next five years Finland and Finns will live in a safer or in a less safe world compared to the present?”

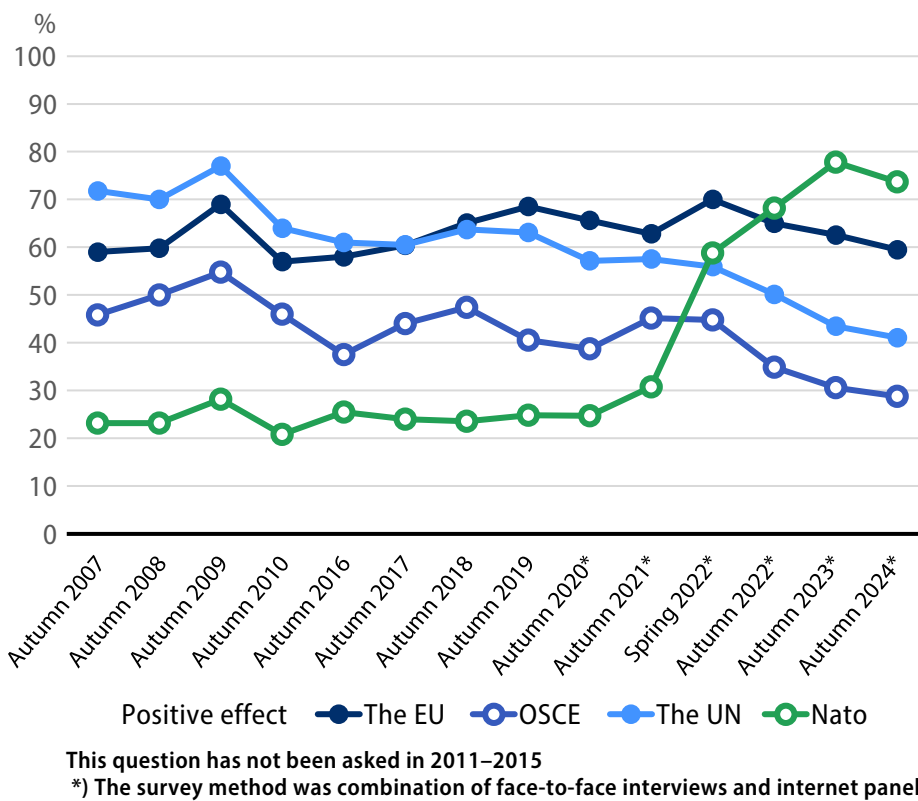


*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

1.4.2 Assessments of various parties' impact on Finland's security

The survey included a question asking respondents to assess international organisations – the EU, the OSCE, NATO and the UN – as well as countries – the United Kingdom, China, Russia and the United States – in terms of whether they affect Finland's security positively, negatively, both positively and negatively, or not at all. This question has been asked 14 times, with the United Kingdom included for the second time.

Figure 35A. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (I)
 "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"



The positive impact rating for all the international organisations included in the question has decreased at least slightly from last year.

NATO

NATO continues to be perceived as the international organisation with the clearest positive impact among the listed organisations, as was the case last year.

Positive impact: 74 per cent (78% in 2023); no impact: three per cent (2%); negative impact: seven per cent (4%); both positive and negative impact: 13 per cent (14%).
No opinion: four per cent (2%).

European Union

The EU's positive impact rating has fluctuated over the years between 57 and 70 per cent and is now at the third lowest level in the history of the survey.

Positive impact: 59 per cent (63% in 2023); no impact: 13 per cent (12%); negative impact: nine per cent (7%); both positive and negative impact: 15 per cent (15%).
No opinion: five per cent (3%).

United Nations

The positive impact rating of the UN is at its lowest level in the survey's history.

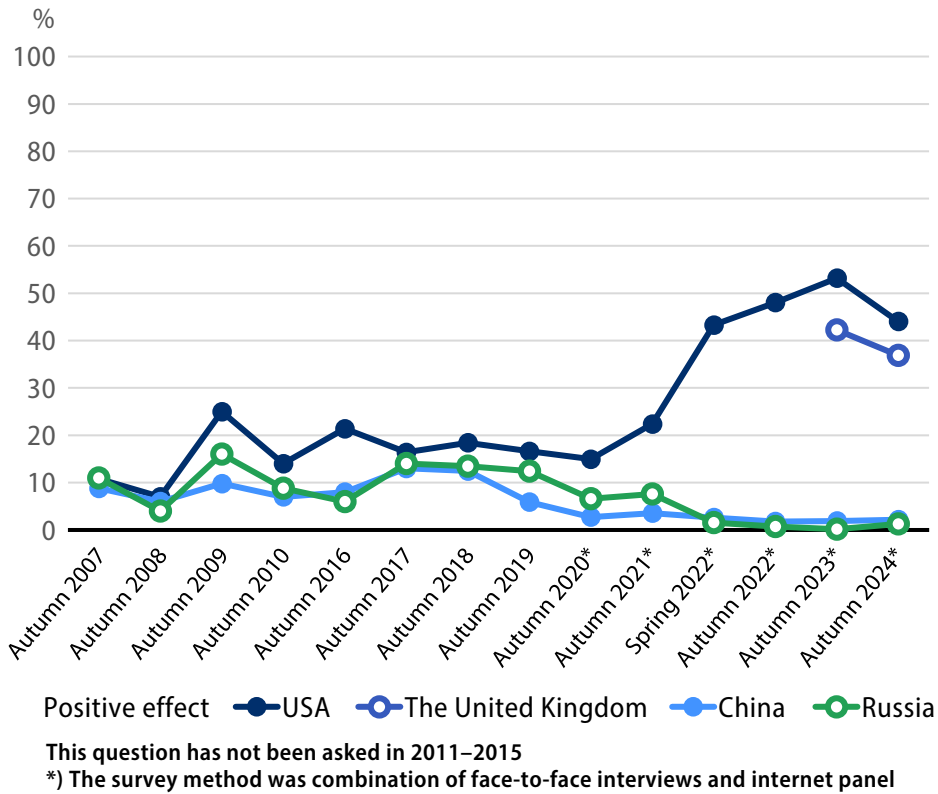
Positive impact: 41 per cent (43% in 2023); no impact: 35 per cent (36%); negative impact: four per cent (3%); both positive and negative impact: nine per cent (7%).
No opinion: 11 per cent (10%).

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

As in the previous year, the OSCE has the highest proportion of respondents who are uncertain about its impact.

Positive impact: 29 per cent (31% in 2023); no impact: 26 per cent (24%); negative impact: three per cent (1%); both positive and negative impact: seven per cent (6%).
No opinion: 35 per cent (38%).

Figure 35B. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (II)
 "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"



United States

The United States remains the country perceived to have the highest positive impact among the listed countries. However, the positive impact rating has clearly declined from last year while the negative impact rating has increased.

Positive impact: 44 per cent (53% in 2023); no impact: eight per cent (7%); negative impact: ten per cent (6%); both positive and negative impact: 29 per cent (26%).
 No opinion: nine per cent (8%).

United Kingdom

This is the second time the United Kingdom has been included in the survey, and its positive impact rating has decreased from last year.

Positive impact: 37 per cent (42% in 2023); no impact: 30 per cent (30%); negative impact: four per cent (2%); both positive and negative impact: nine per cent (7%).
 No opinion: 20 per cent (19%).

China

The results regarding China are nearly identical to last year.

Positive impact: two per cent (2% in 2023); no impact: 16 per cent (15%); negative impact: 51 per cent (51%); both positive and negative impact: 18 per cent (18%).
No opinion: 12 per cent (13%).

Russia

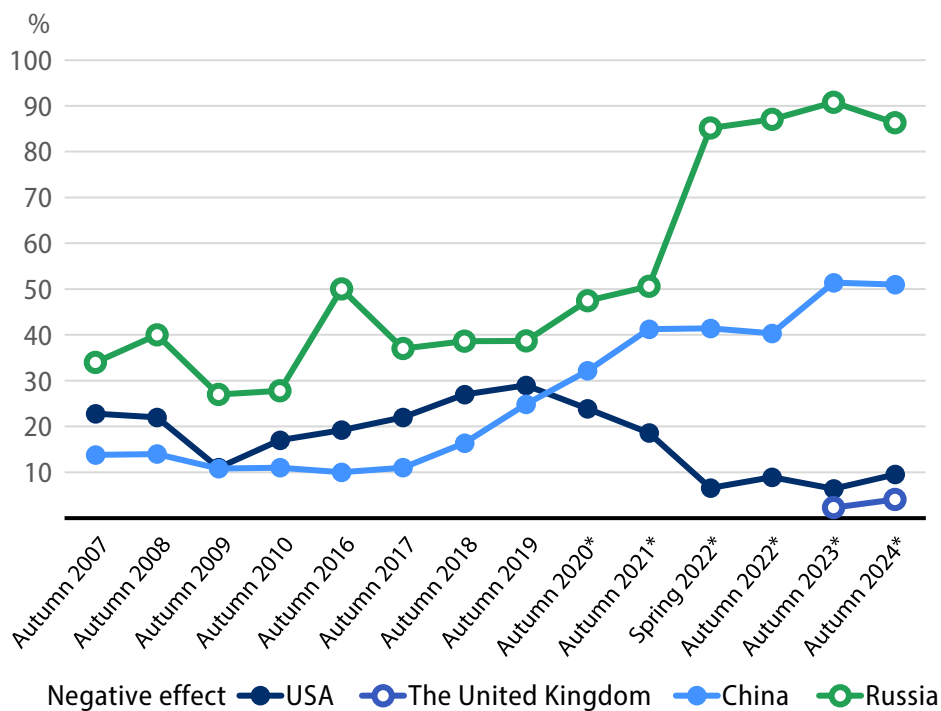
While the rating for Russia's negative impact has decreased since last year, it remains at a very high level.

Positive impact: one per cent (0% in 2023); no impact: five per cent (2%); negative impact: 86 per cent (91%); both positive and negative impact: four per cent (4%).
No opinion: four per cent (3%).

(Figures 35, 36 and 37)

Figure 35C. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (II)

"How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security"



This question has not been asked in 2011–2015

*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

1.4.3 Preparedness is perceived as best for armed attacks, major disasters, various infectious diseases and pandemics

This question has been included in the survey since 2007. Most of the threat scenarios have remained consistent over time. In 2021, hybrid threats (a combination of different methods) were added, and last year, the protection of critical infrastructure (such as telecommunications cables, gas pipelines) was added, with the 'protection' changed this year to 'damaging'.

Compared to last year, the 'top three' perceived areas of preparedness remained unchanged. Preparedness is rated highest for armed attacks, major disasters, and various infectious diseases and epidemics.

Across the board, the percentage of respondents who believe preparedness is good has decreased from last year.

The results for perceived preparedness are as follows (the best preparedness first):

- Armed attack: well prepared: 83 per cent (86% in 2023); poorly prepared: nine per cent (8%)
- Major disasters: well prepared: 74 per cent (80% in 2023); poorly prepared: 14 per cent (11%)
- Various infectious diseases, epidemics: well prepared: 71 per cent (75% in 2023); poorly prepared: 23 per cent (21%)
- Various environmental threats (floods, oil spills, hazardous material transport): well prepared: 68 per cent (72% in 2023); poorly prepared: 22 per cent (15%)
- Energy availability: well prepared: 60 per cent (70% in 2023); poorly prepared: 32 per cent (25%)
- Terrorism: well prepared: 56 per cent (57% in 2023); poorly prepared: 31 per cent (34%)
- Climate change: well prepared: 55 per cent (59% in 2023); poorly prepared: 37 per cent (31%)
- Foreign political pressure: well prepared: 55 per cent (55% in 2023); poorly prepared: 30 per cent (32%)
- Hybrid threats (a combination of different methods): well prepared: 50 per cent (54% in 2023); poorly prepared: 33 per cent (33%)
- Cyberattacks (i.e. attacks on information networks): well prepared: 49 per cent (57% in 2023); poorly prepared: 38 per cent (31%)
- Foreign economic pressure: well prepared: 46 per cent (43% in 2023); poorly prepared: 36 per cent (41%)

- International crime: well prepared: 41 per cent (43% in 2023); poorly prepared: 48 per cent (49%)
- Damaging critical infrastructure (such as telecommunications cables, gas pipelines): well prepared: 35 per cent (36% in 2023); poorly prepared: 51 per cent (49%)
- Economic crisis: well prepared: 35 per cent (40% in 2023); poorly prepared: 55 per cent (53%)

(Figures 38 to 42)

1.4.4 Nordic defence cooperation considered the greatest contributor to Finland's security

This question included eight different factors or phenomena, each assessed in terms of whether they increase or decrease Finland's security. This question has been asked since 2004.

Last year, an item concerning diplomacy and conflict prevention was added, as well as one question regarding the increase in ownership of Finland's business sector by non-EU and non-EEA countries, which was previously referred to as the increase in foreign ownership of Finland's business sector. Finland's NATO membership was previously worded as 'Finland's potential membership in NATO'.

In terms of enhancing security, the list remains in the same order as last year, although the proportion considering each factor as enhancing security somewhat decreased in many cases from the previous year.

The results according to factors increasing Finland's security are as follows:

- Finland's participation in Nordic defence cooperation: increases security: 89 per cent (91% in 2023); decreases security: one per cent (1%); no effect: six per cent (5%).
- Finland's NATO membership: increases security: 80 per cent (87% in 2023); decreases security: eight per cent (6%); no effect: five per cent (4%).
- Diplomacy and conflict prevention: increase security: 78 per cent (81% in 2023); decrease security: two per cent (2%); no effect: 14 per cent (12%).

- Finland's participation in developing EU defence cooperation: increases security: 76 per cent (79% in 2023); decreases security: six per cent (2%); no effect: 12 per cent (12%).
- Finland's EU membership: increases security: 69 per cent (72% in 2023); decreases security: seven per cent (4%); no effect: 19 per cent (21%).
- Finnish participation in international crisis management activities: increases security: 57 per cent (57% in 2023); decreases security: five per cent (5%); no effect: 28 per cent (29%).
- An increase in Finland's international economic interactions: increases security: 57 per cent (56% in 2023); decreases security: six per cent (6%); no effect: 26 per cent (29%).
- An increase in ownership of Finland's business sector by non-EU and non-EEA countries: increases security: 12 per cent (10% in 2023); decreases security: 52 per cent (55%); no effect: 19 per cent (20%).

(Figures 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47)

1.4.5 Developments in Russia and Russia's war in Ukraine are the greatest concerns

This year, respondents were asked to assess the extent to which 22 different phenomena or factors cause concern for the future.

As in the previous year, the two factors causing the greatest concern are developments in Russia and Russia's war in Ukraine, although the percentages indicating concern for both have decreased since last year.

The results for factors causing a lot of or some concern are as follows:

- Developments in Russia: 86 per cent (90% in 2023)
- Russia's war in Ukraine: 83 per cent (88% in 2023)
- Energy availability: 80 per cent (80% in 2023)
- Global refugee situation: 79 per cent (84% in 2023)
- Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: 78 per cent (79% in 2023)
- Organised crime: 77 per cent (82% in 2023)
- Political extremism: 77 per cent (78% in 2023)
- Price increases, i.e. inflation: 77 per cent (82% in 2023)
- Security situation in the Baltic Sea region: 77 per cent (81% in 2023)
- International terrorism: 76 per cent (78% in 2023)
- Cyber threats targeting information networks: 75 per cent (78% in 2023)

- Threat of war: 72 per cent (73% in 2023)
- Societal polarisation: 71 per cent (69% in 2023)
- Various infectious diseases, epidemics: 71 per cent (68% in 2023)
- Developments in the United States: 70 per cent (64% in 2023)
- Climate change: 69 per cent (69% in 2023)
- Societal inequality in Finland: 68 per cent (63% in 2023)
- Situation in the Middle East: 68 per cent (69% in 2023)
- Information influence operations targeting Finland: 66 per cent (71% in 2023)
- Dissolution of arms control agreements: 65 per cent (70% in 2023)
- Racism: 64 per cent (61% in 2023)
- The situation in Afghanistan: 49 per cent (47% in 2023)

(Figures 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53)

1.4.6 Trust in foreign policy management has declined from last year

Once again, ABDI asked respondents how well or poorly they believed Finland's foreign policy had been managed in recent years.

Sixty-seven per cent (79% in 2023) consider foreign policy to be well managed, with 68 per cent (80%) of women and 67 per cent (77%) of men sharing this view. Among respondents aged over 50, 76 per cent (86%) hold this view, along with 66 per cent (77%) of those aged 35–49, 56 per cent (62%) of those aged 25–34, and 52 per cent (78%) of those under 25.

By political affiliation, 90 per cent (91% in 2023) of Coalition Party supporters believe foreign policy is well managed, as do 86 per cent (88%) of Centre Party supporters, 67 per cent (87% and 62%) of both SDP and Finns Party supporters, 61 per cent (80%) of Green Party supporters, and 47 per cent (75%) of Left Alliance supporters.

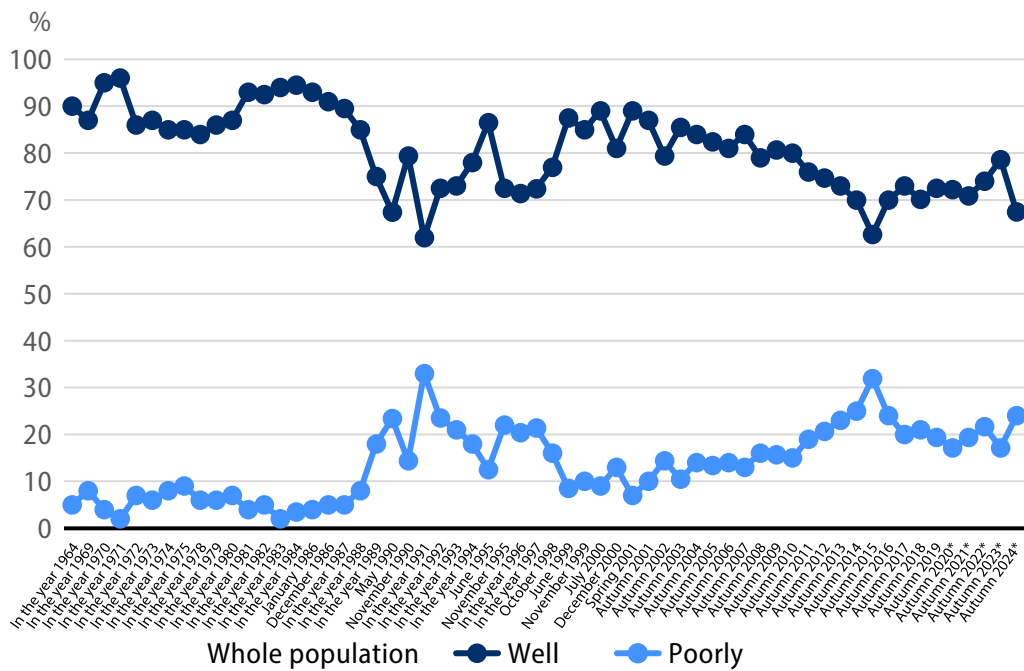
Twenty-four per cent (17% in 2023) believe foreign policy has been poorly managed, with 25 per cent (20%) of men and 23 per cent (15%) of women expressing this sentiment. Among those aged 25–34, 30 per cent (28%) hold this view, along with 27 per cent (20%) of those aged 35–49, 22 per cent (11%) of those under 25, and 21 per cent (13%) of those over 50.

Forty-four per cent (20% in 2023) of Left Alliance supporters believe foreign policy has been poorly managed, as do 32 per cent (14%) of Green Party supporters, 26 per cent (34%) of Finns Party supporters, 25 per cent (10%) of SDP supporters, 11 per cent (10%) of Centre Party supporters, and seven per cent (8%) of Coalition Party supporters.

Nine per cent (4% in 2023) are uncertain about their stance, with ten per cent (6%) of women and seven per cent (3%) of men undecided.

(Figures 54 and 55)

Figure 55A. The conduct of Finnish foreign policy
 “In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finnish foreign policy been conducted in recent years?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

2 The Research Branch, chairpersons and secretariat of ABDI

2.1 Research Branch of ABDI

Chair:	Riku Keski-Rauska, Chief of Archives, PhD
Vice-Chair:	Timo Perälä, Senior Inspector
Members:	Juha Hänninen, Member of Parliament Joonas Immonen, journalist Saara Jantunen-Paju, Senior Specialist, DMilSc Johanna Kelhu, Political Specialist, MPolSc Tuomas Liukko, Director of Public Relations, Lieutenant Colonel (until 21 August 2024) Misa Kangaste, Director of Public Relations, Commodore (from 22 August 2024) Hannu Peurasaari, Special Adviser to Minister Ida-Susanna Pöllänen, Specialist Kari Salmi, Brigadier General Iiro Silvander, Committee Specialist Reija Taupila, Head of Production Markus Teir, Counsellor Marikaisa Tiilikainen, Ministerial Adviser Pekka Tuuri, Organisation Manager
Branch-specific experts:	Katri Pynnöniemi, Associate Professor, DSocSc Miina Kaarkoski, PhD, Docent

2.2 Chairs of ABDI

Chair:	Jarno Limnell, Member of Parliament, DMilSc
Vice-Chair:	Marika Sorja, Parliamentary Assistant
Vice-Chair:	Tuula Väätäinen, Member of Parliament

2.3 Secretariat of ABDI

Secretary

General: Heli Santala, MSocSc (until 31 March 2024)
Markus Kinkku, MPolSc (from 1 September 2024, acting Secretary
General from 1 April to 31 August 2024, General Secretary until
1 September 2024)

Administrative

Assistant: Laura Renvall, MPolSc, MMus (from 6 May 2024)

Appendix

Figure 1. Defence appropriations
 “What is your opinion on funds allocated to the Defence Forces?”

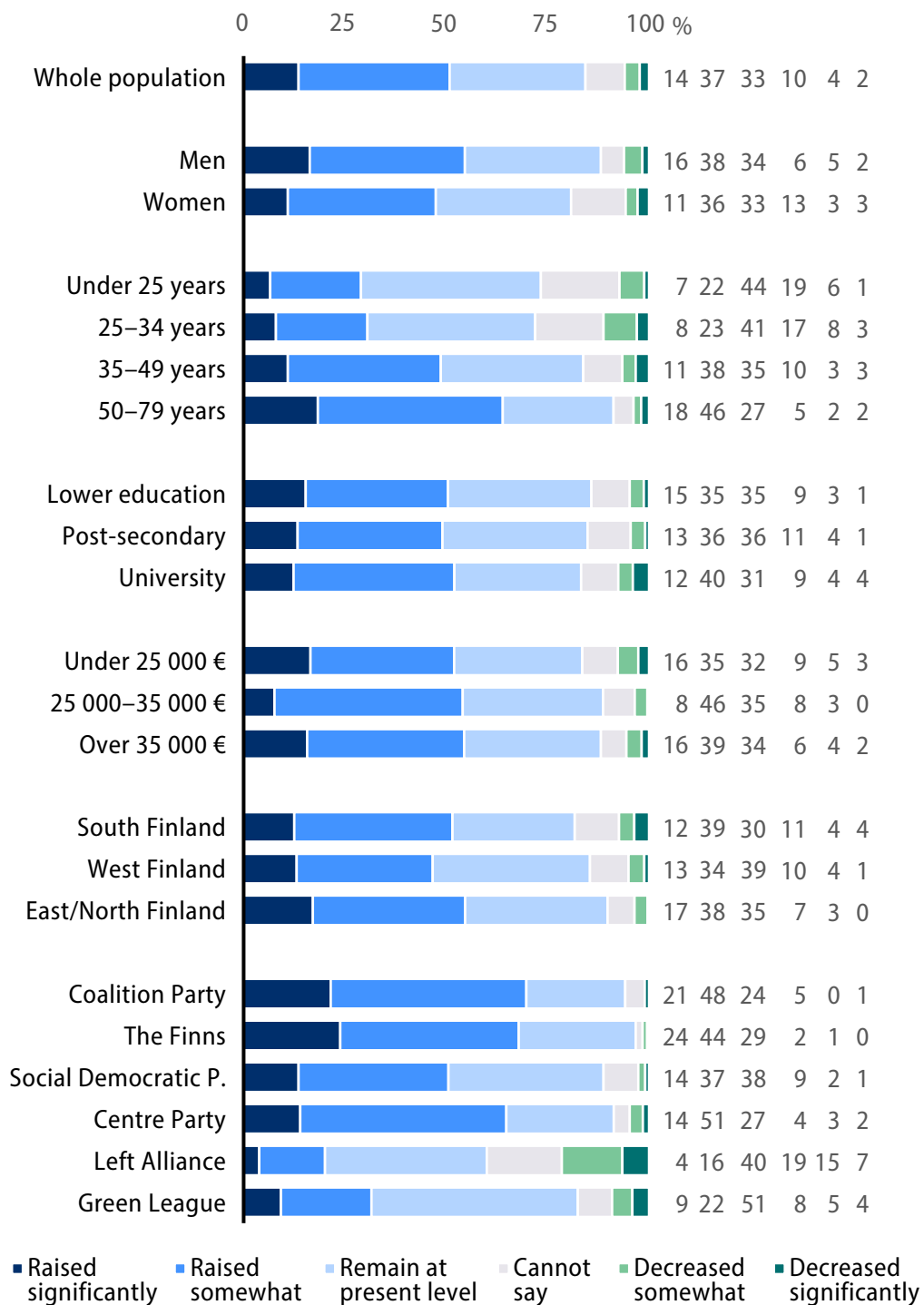
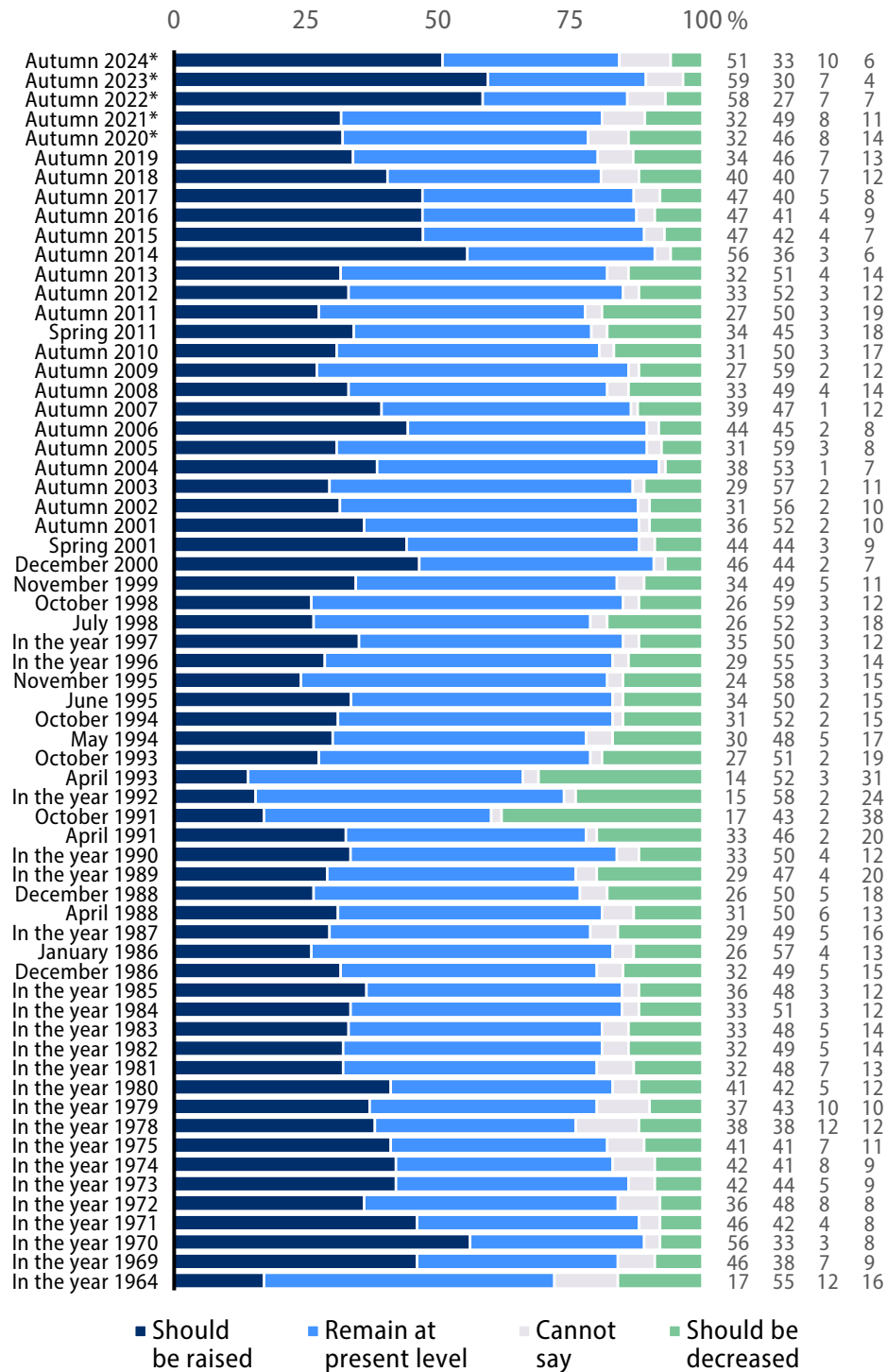
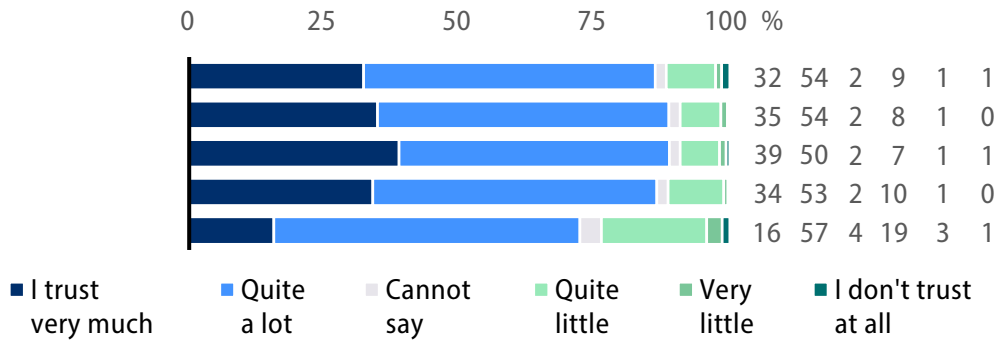


Figure 2. Defence appropriations
 “What is your opinion on funds allocated to the Defence Forces?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 3. Confidence in Finland's military defence capability
 "Do you trust the Defence Forces' ability to defend Finland against various military threats?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

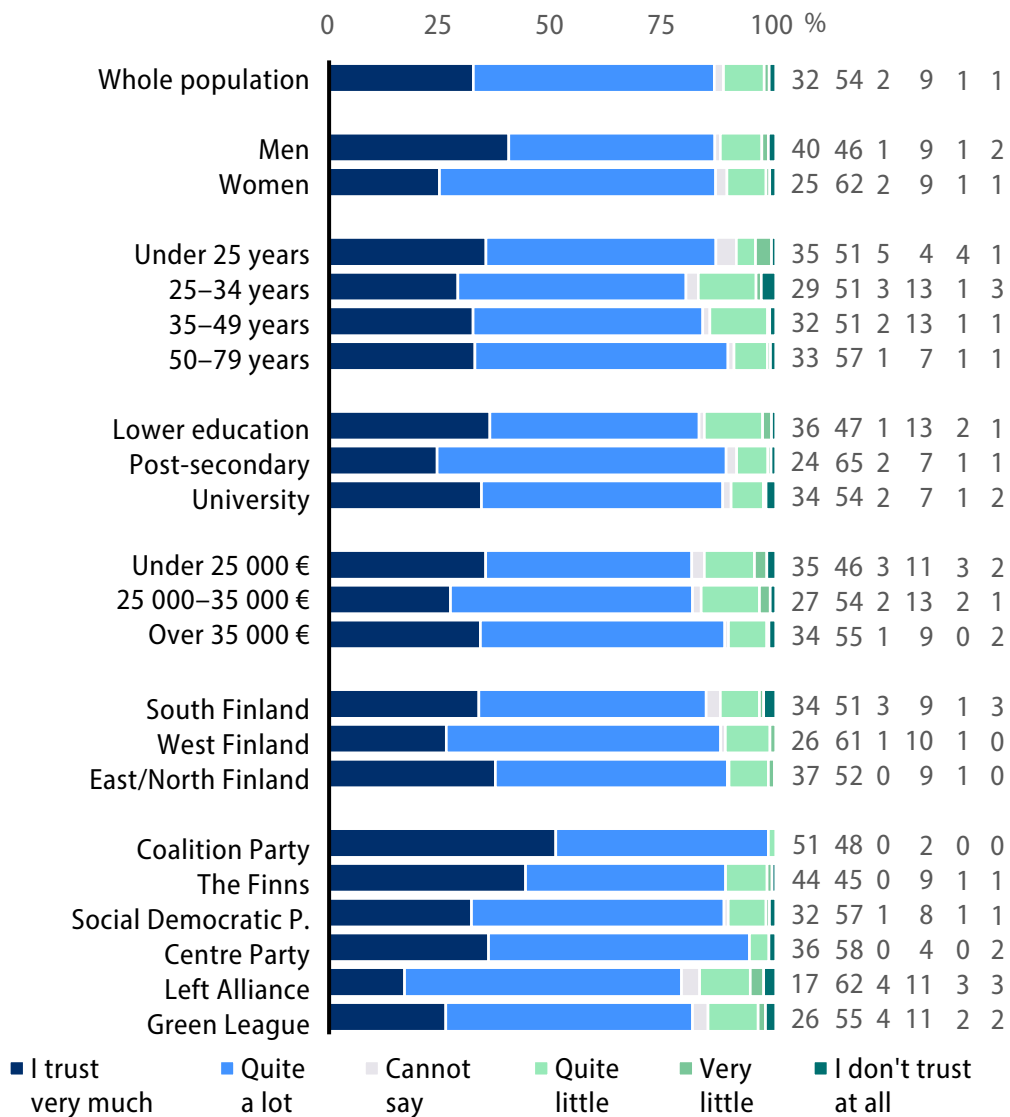


Figure 4. The military situation in Finland’s near environs
 “What is your estimate of the military situation in Finland’s near environs during the next decade?”

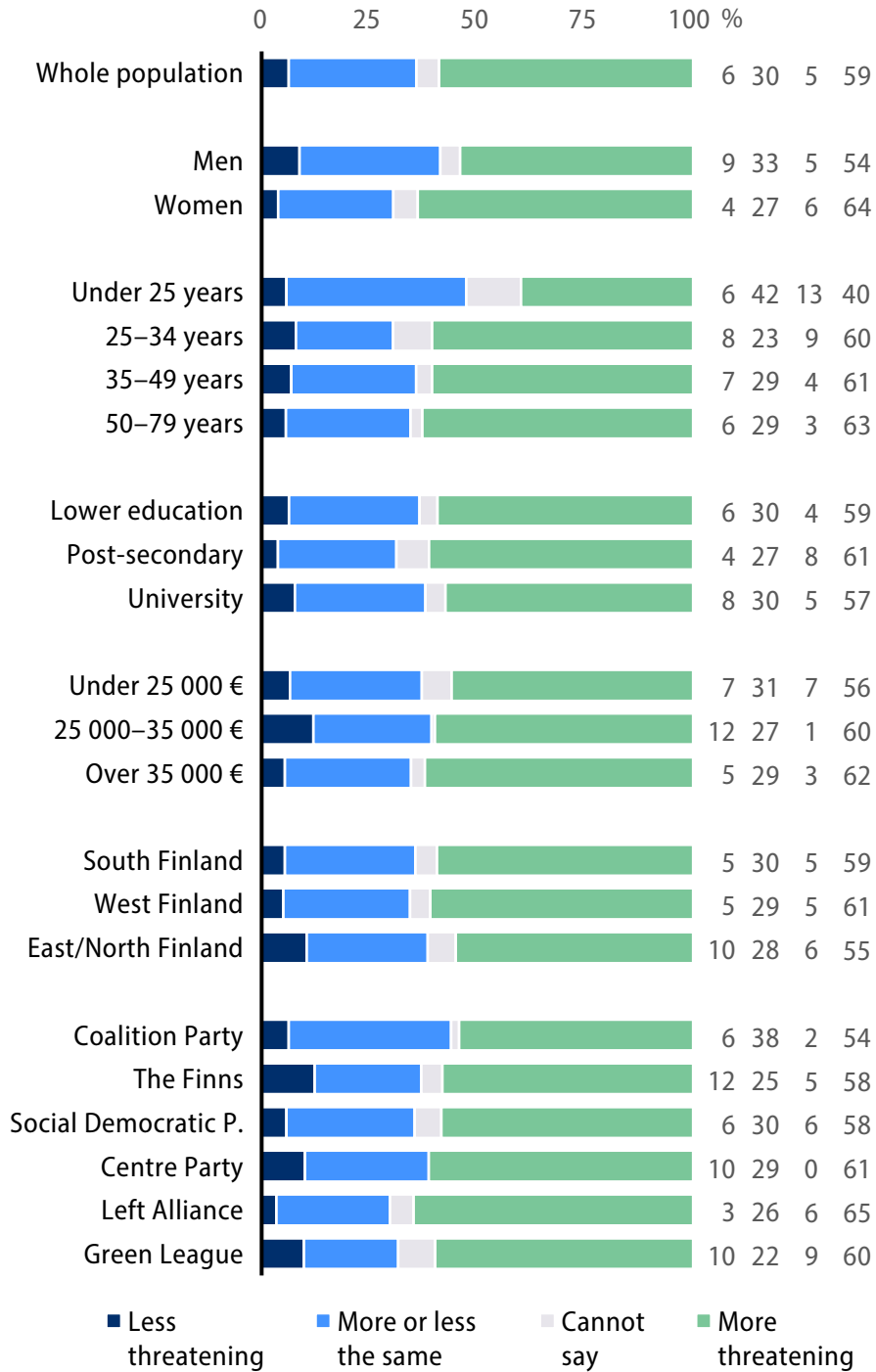
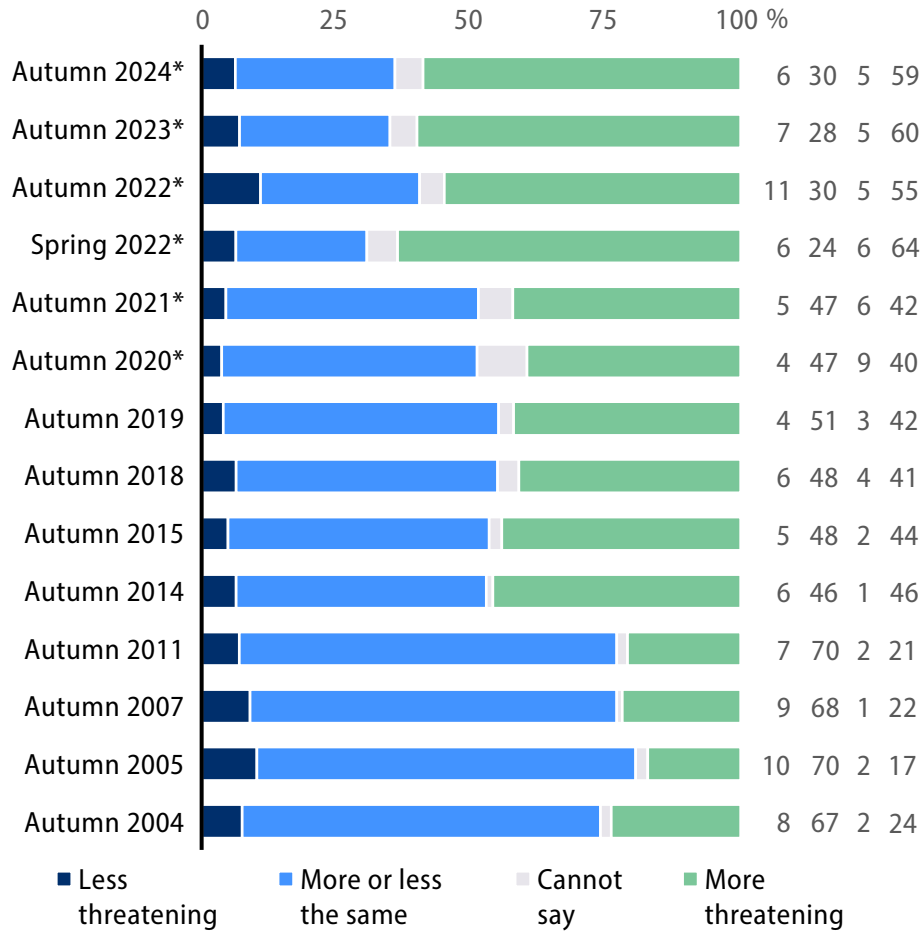


Figure 5. The military situation in Finland’s near environs
 “What is your estimate of the military situation in Finland’s near environs during the next decade?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 6. The conduct of defence policy in Finland

“In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finland’s defence policy been conducted in recent years?”

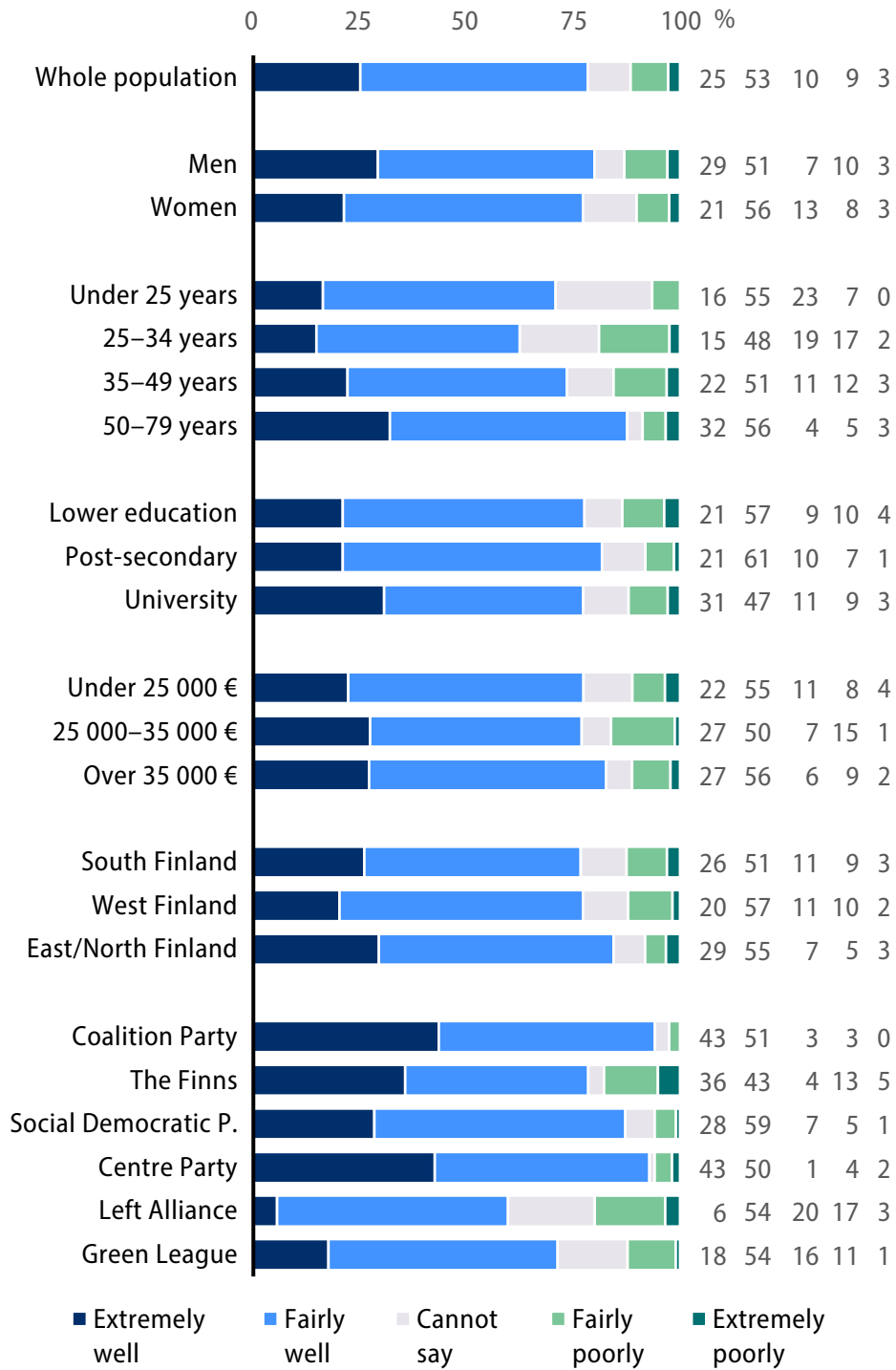
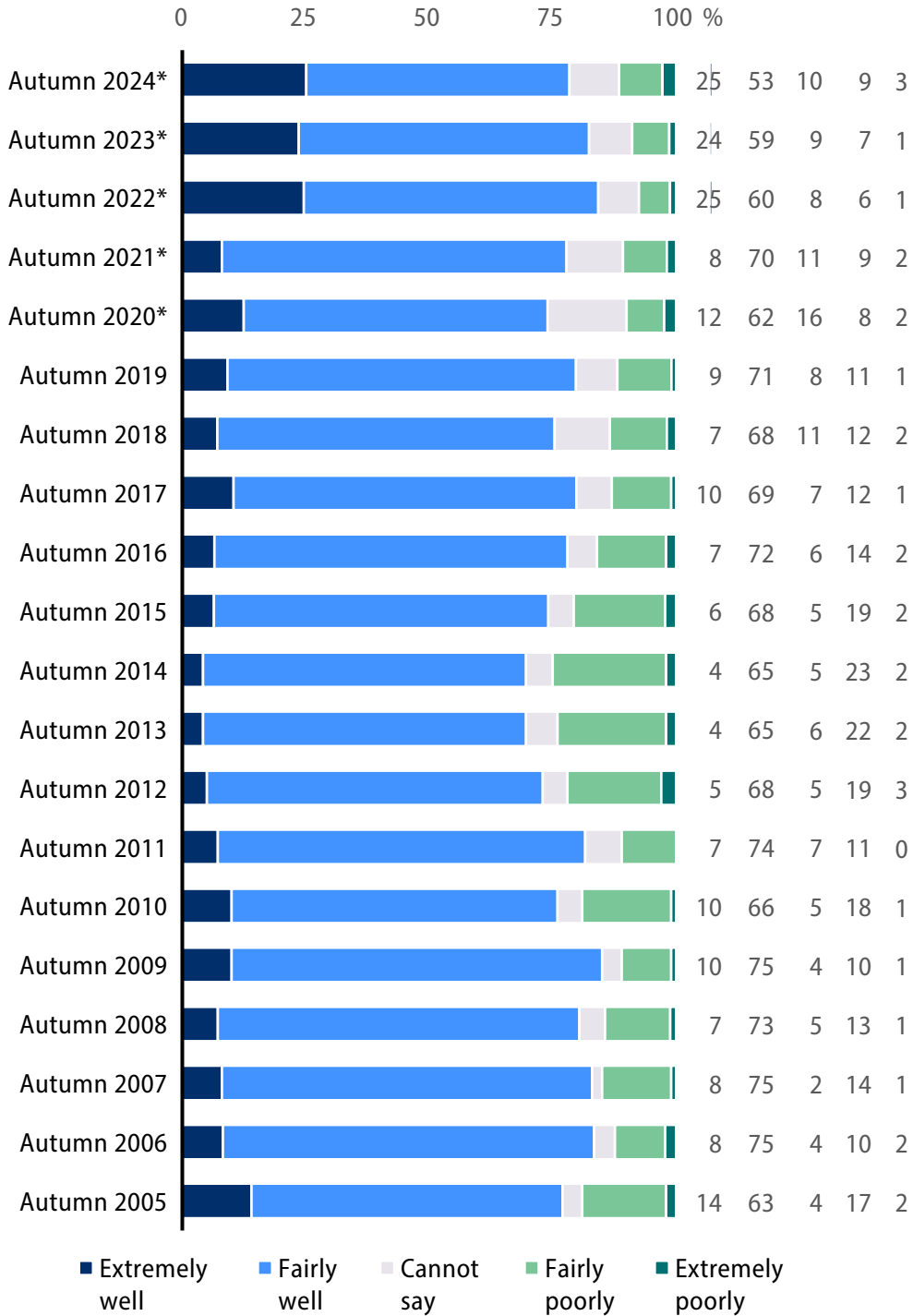


Figure 7. The conduct of defence policy in Finland

“In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finland’s defence policy been conducted in recent years?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 8. The will to defend the nation

“If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?”

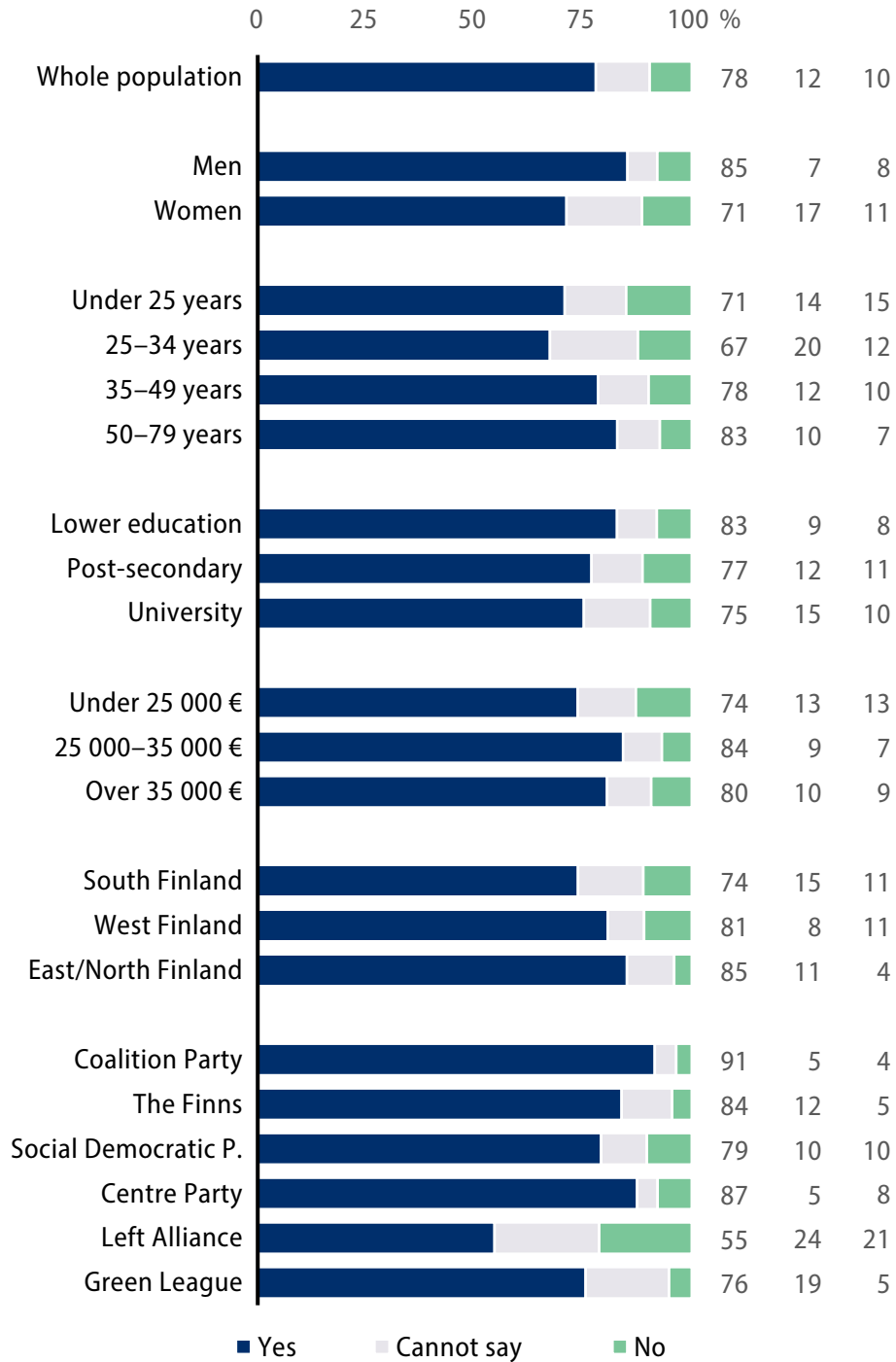
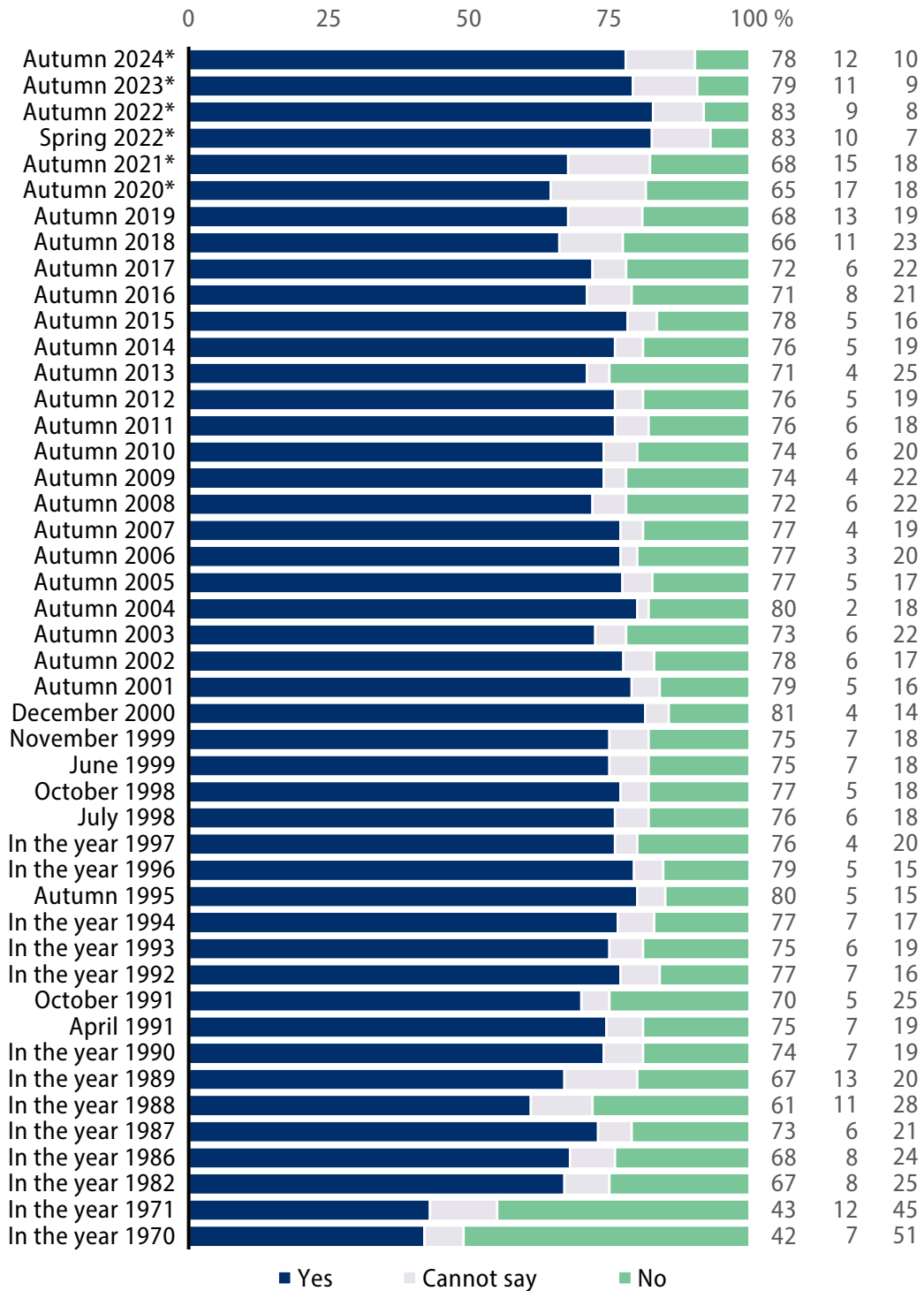


Figure 9. The will to defend the nation

“If Finland were attacked, should Finns, in your opinion, take up arms to defend themselves in all situations, even if the outcome seemed uncertain?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 10. The will to defend the country (personal level)
 “If Finland is attacked, would you personally be ready to take part in national defence tasks according to your competences and skills?”

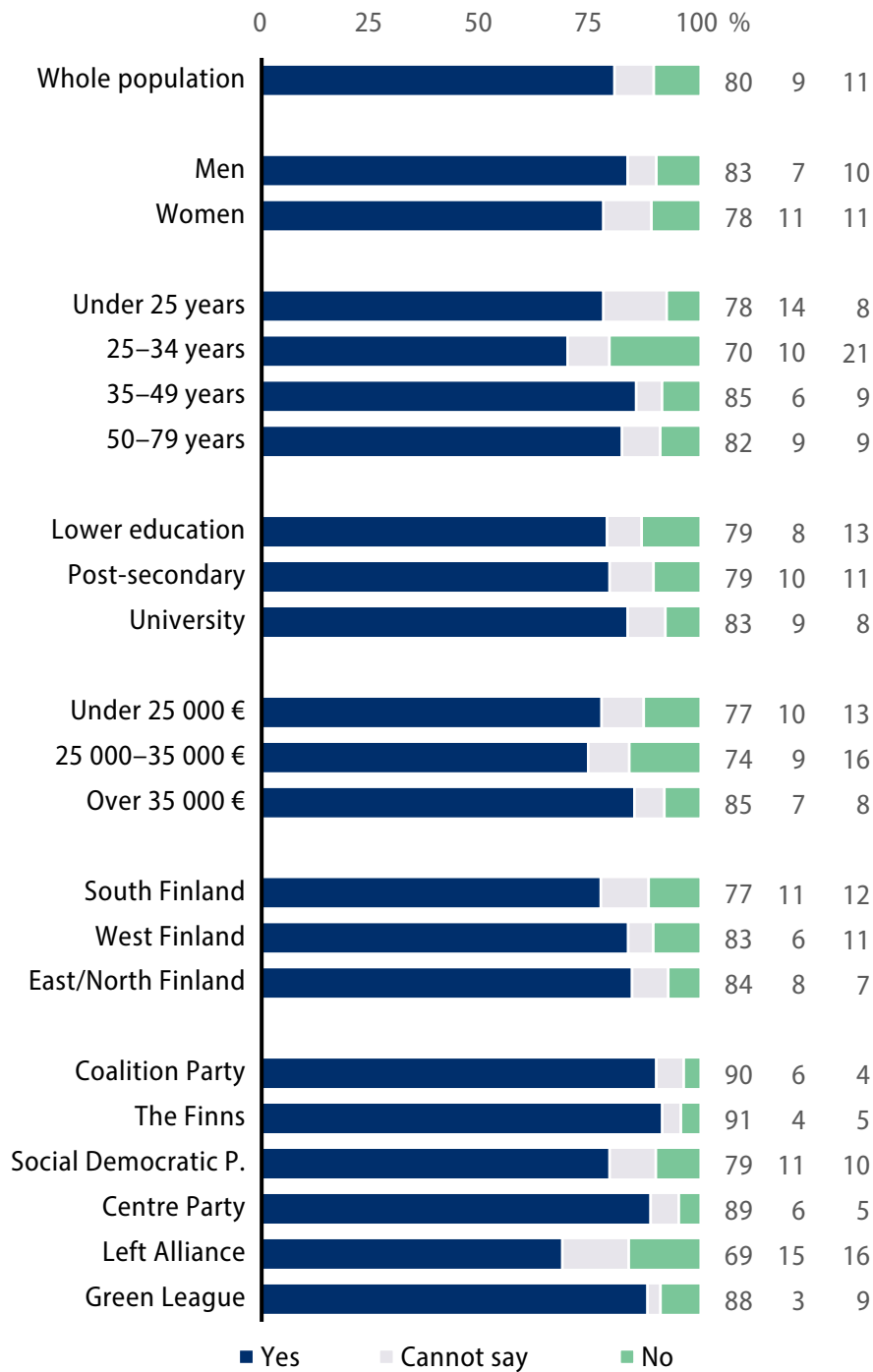
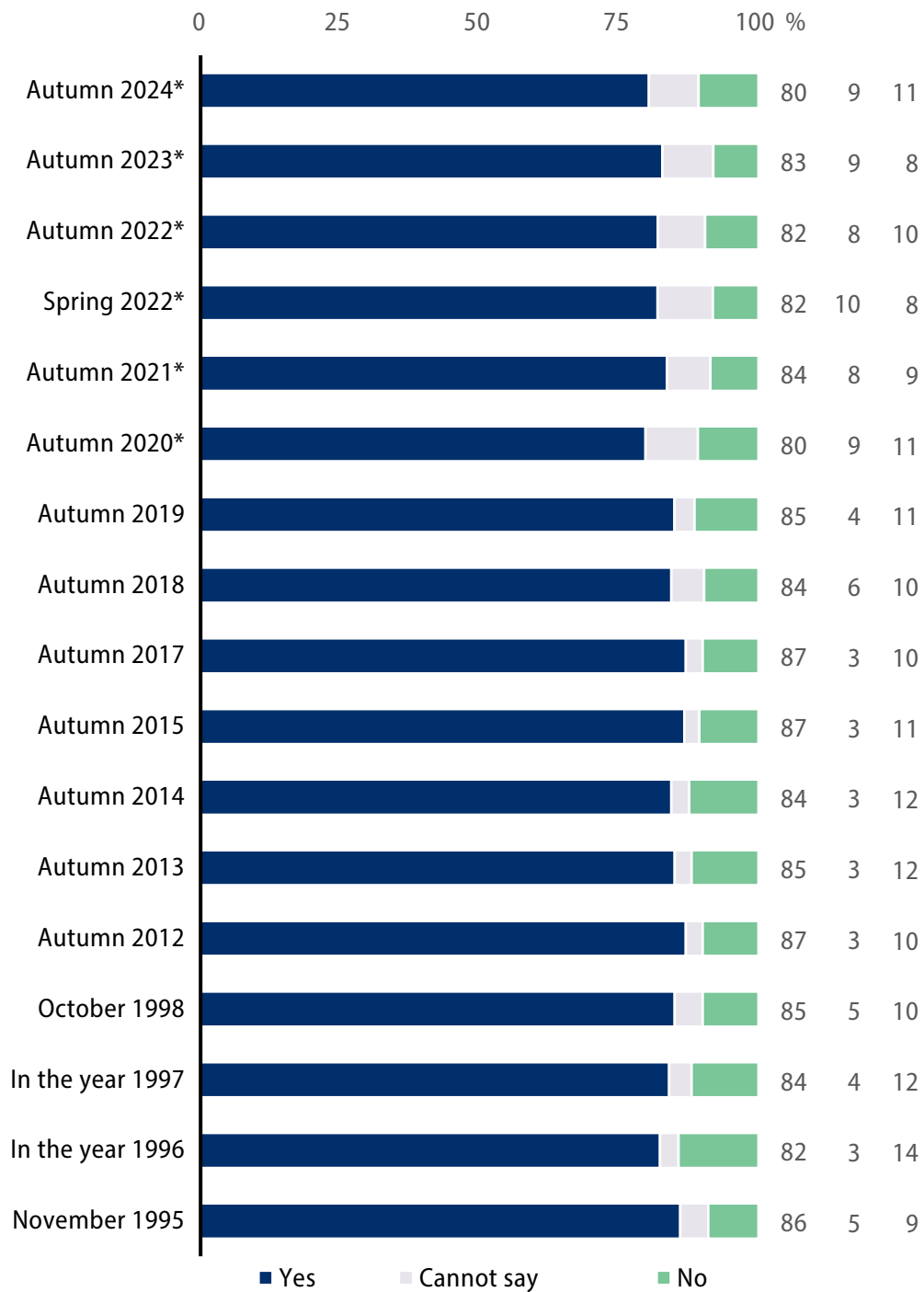


Figure 11. The will to defend the country (personal level)
 “If Finland is attacked, would you personally be ready to take part in national defence tasks according to your competences and skills?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 12. General conscription

“Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?”

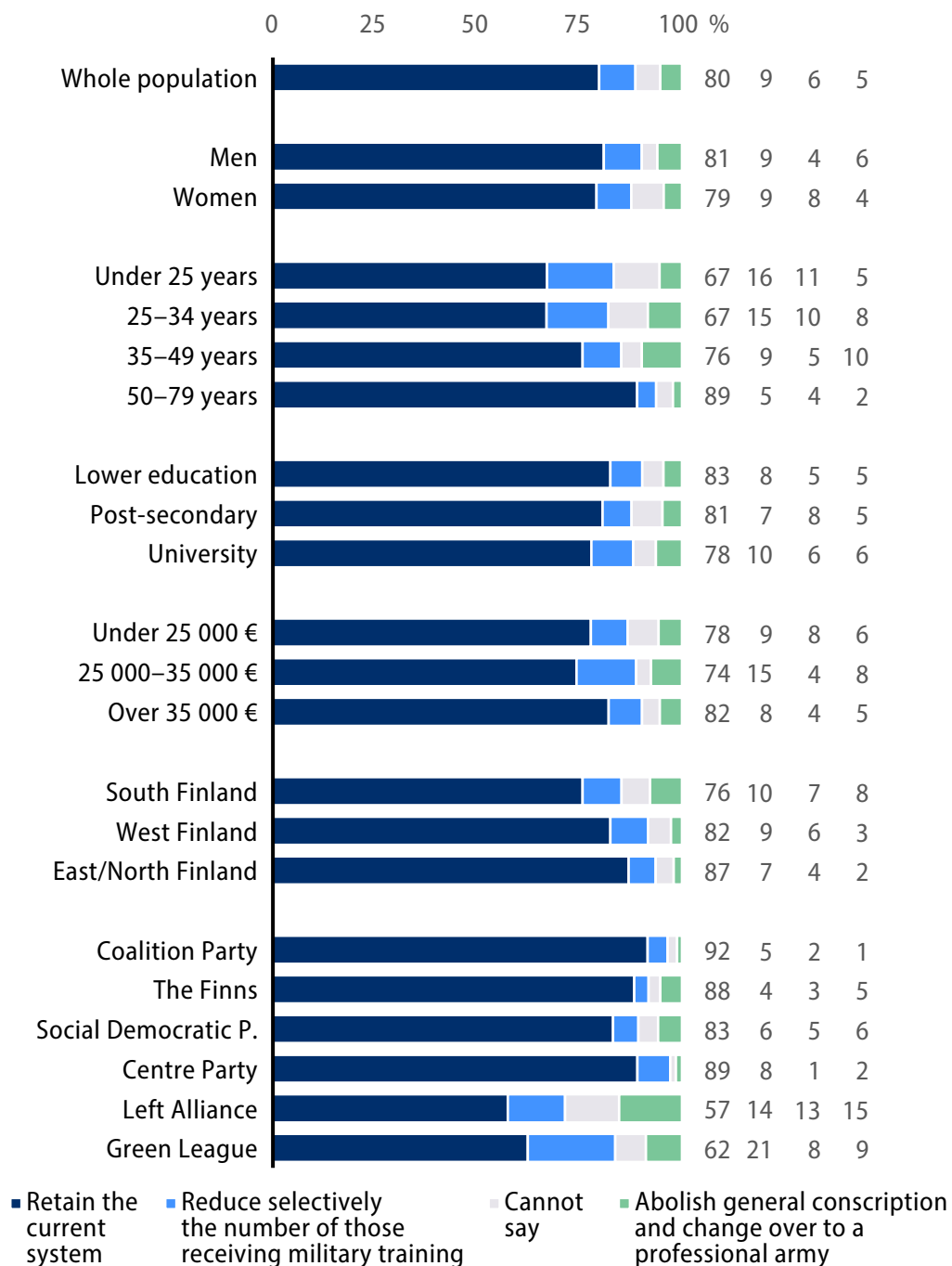
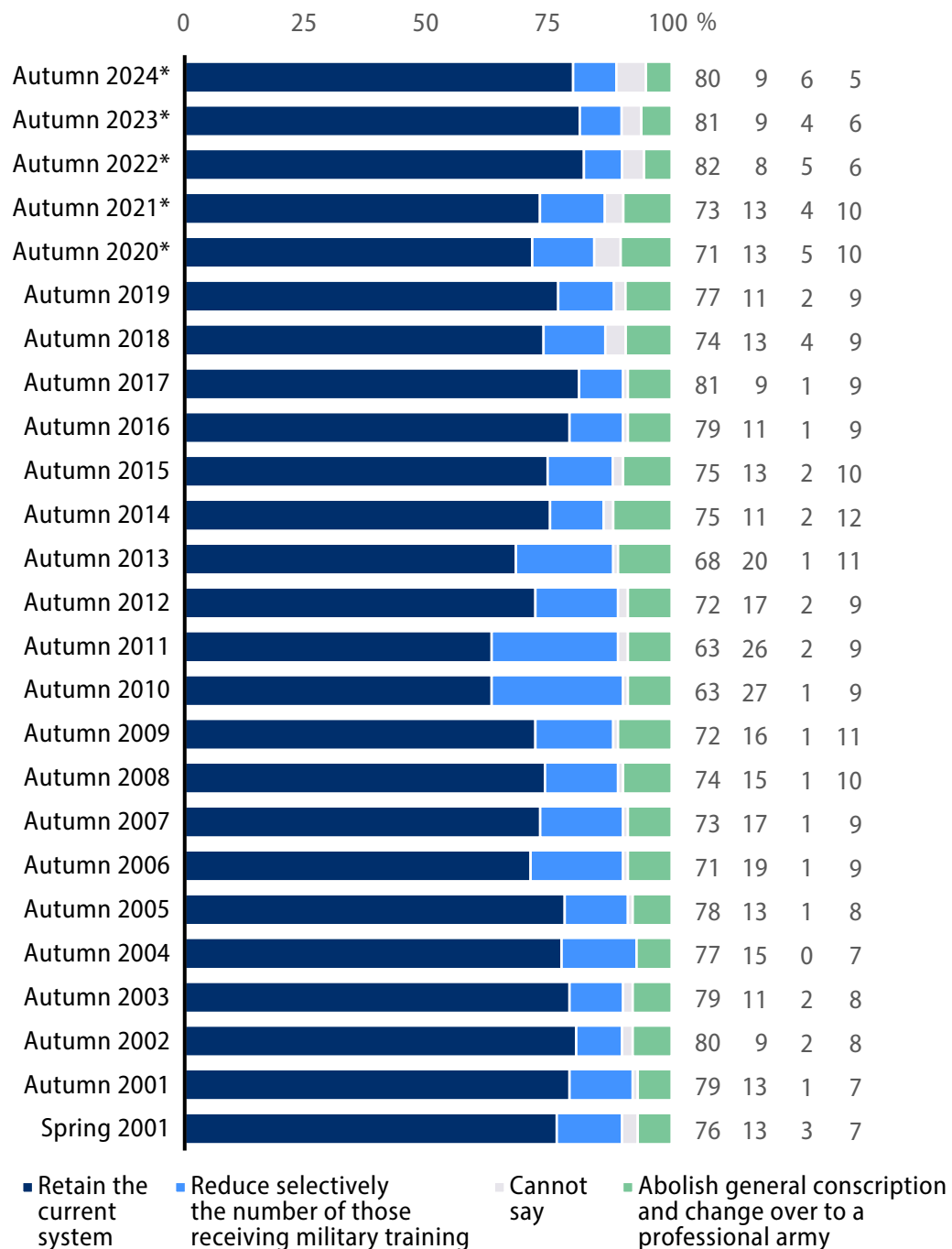


Figure 13. General conscription

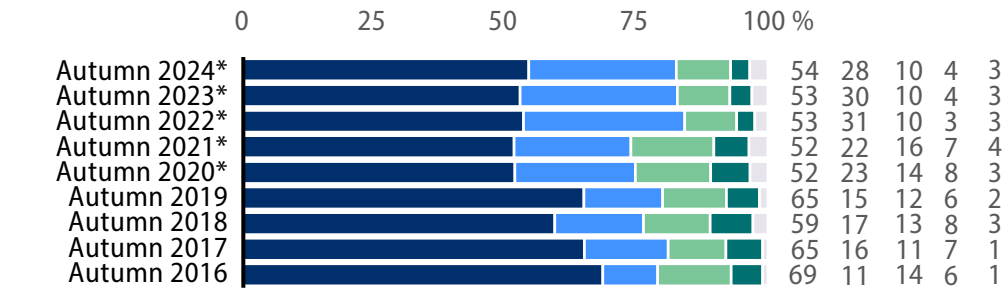
“Based on a general, compulsory military service for men, Finnish military defence provides military training for as many of the same age group as possible, thus producing a large reserve personnel. Should the current system be retained or should we change over to a selective conscript service where only a part of the same age group receives military training? Or should we change over to a professional army?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

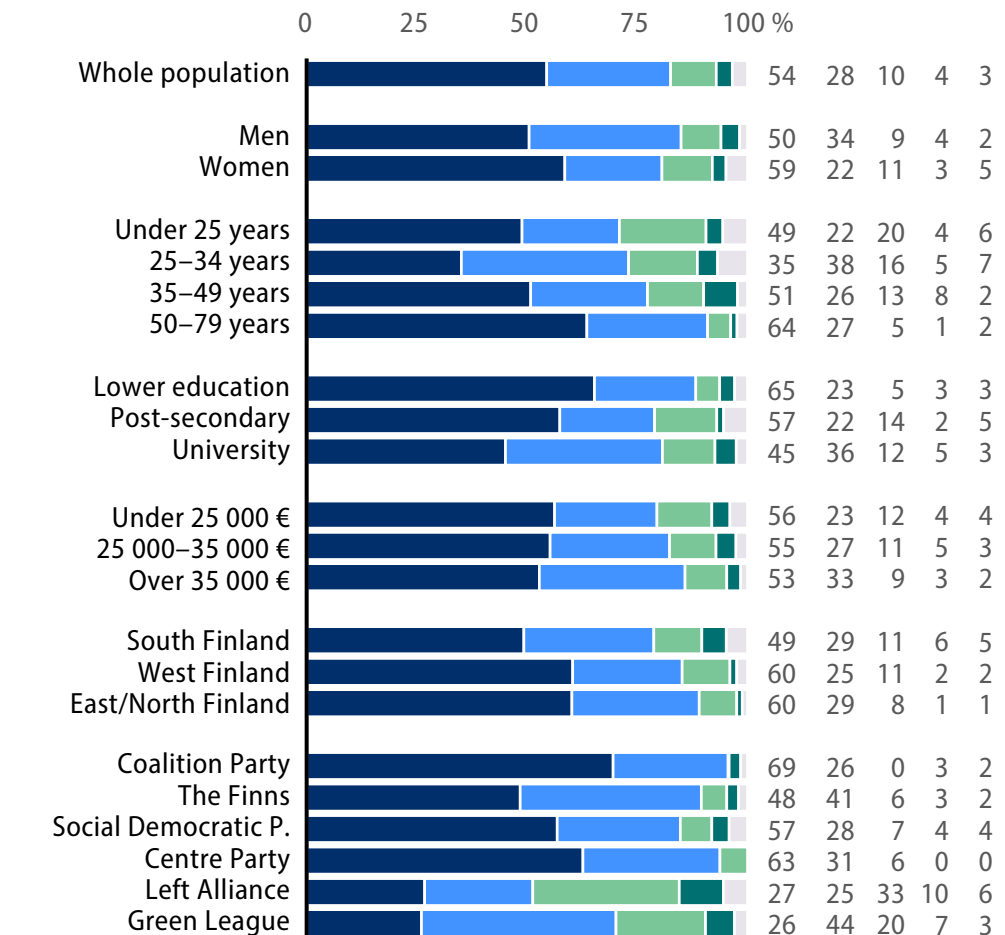
Figure 14. Finland's defence system

"In your view, should Finland's defence system be based on..."



■ The current system with general conscription for men and voluntary military service for women
 ■ General conscription for both men and women
 ■ Voluntary military service for both men and women
 ■ A professional army
 ■ Cannot say

*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

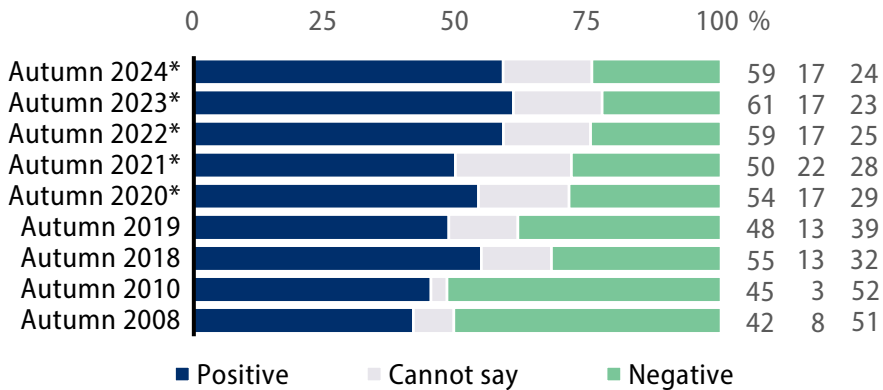


■ The current system with general conscription for men and voluntary military service for women
 ■ General conscription for both men and women
 ■ Voluntary military service for both men and women
 ■ A professional army
 ■ Cannot say

*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 15. General civic service

“Finland is instituting a general civic service for both men and women. The civic service could be completed as military or non-military service”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

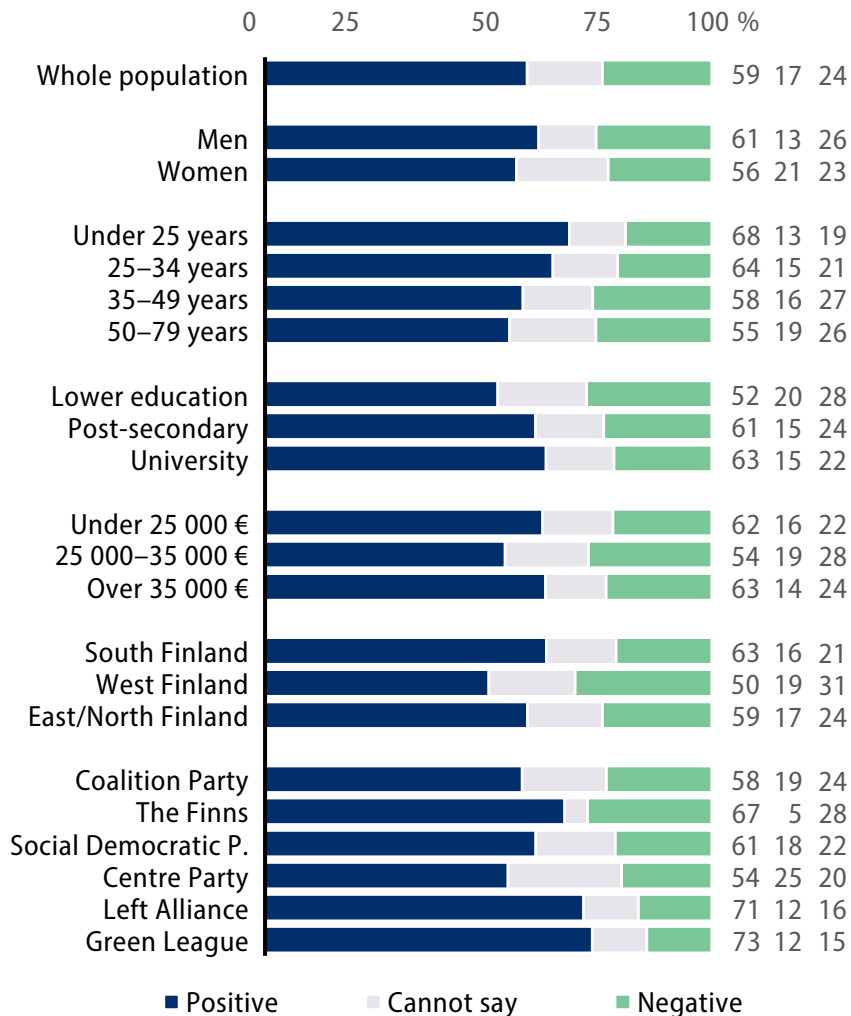
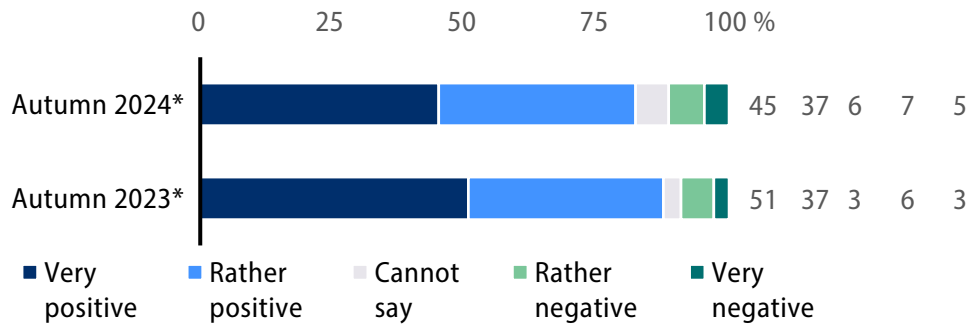


Figure 16. Finland's membership in NATO
 "What is your view of Finland's membership in NATO?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

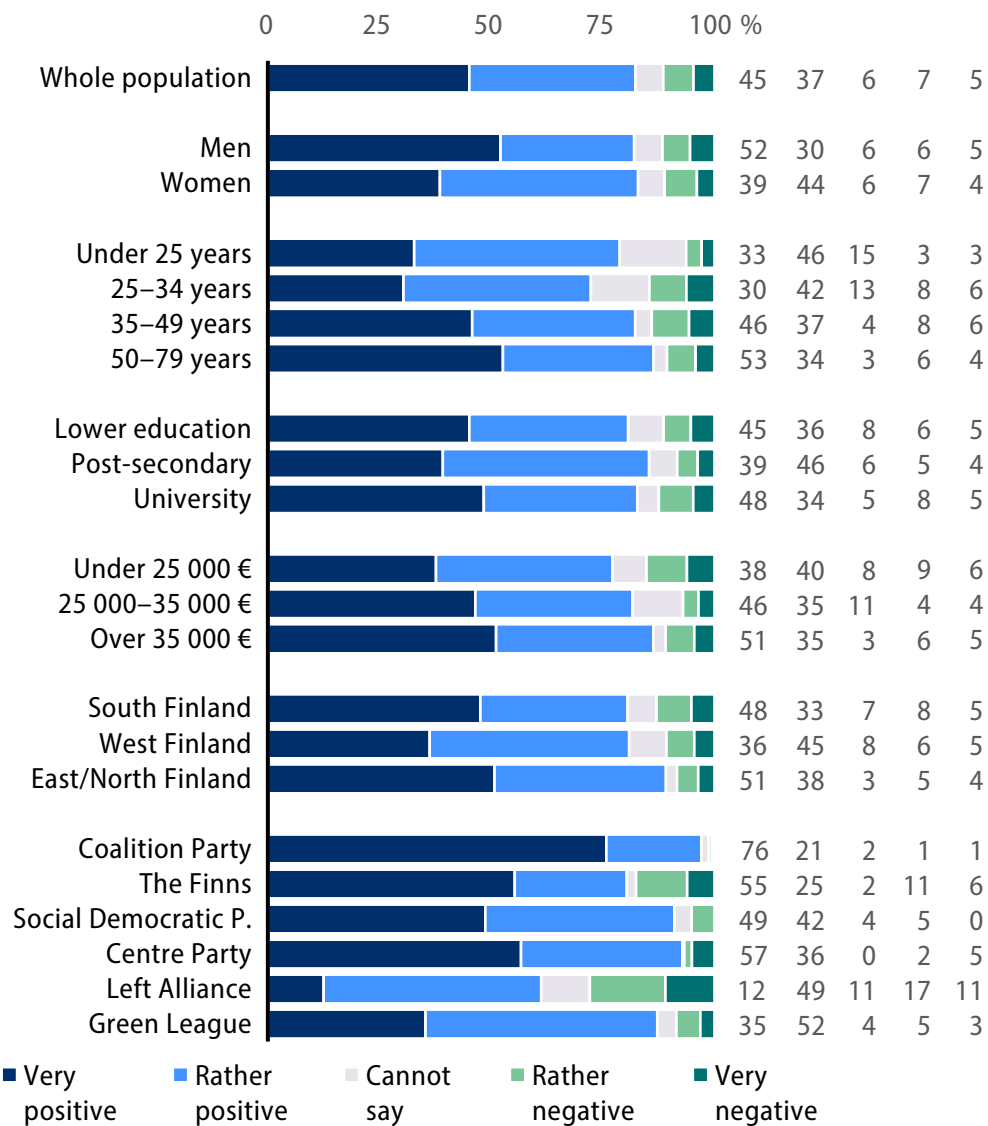


Figure 17. Finland's membership in NATO
 "What is your view of Finland's membership in NATO?"
 Views positively, why

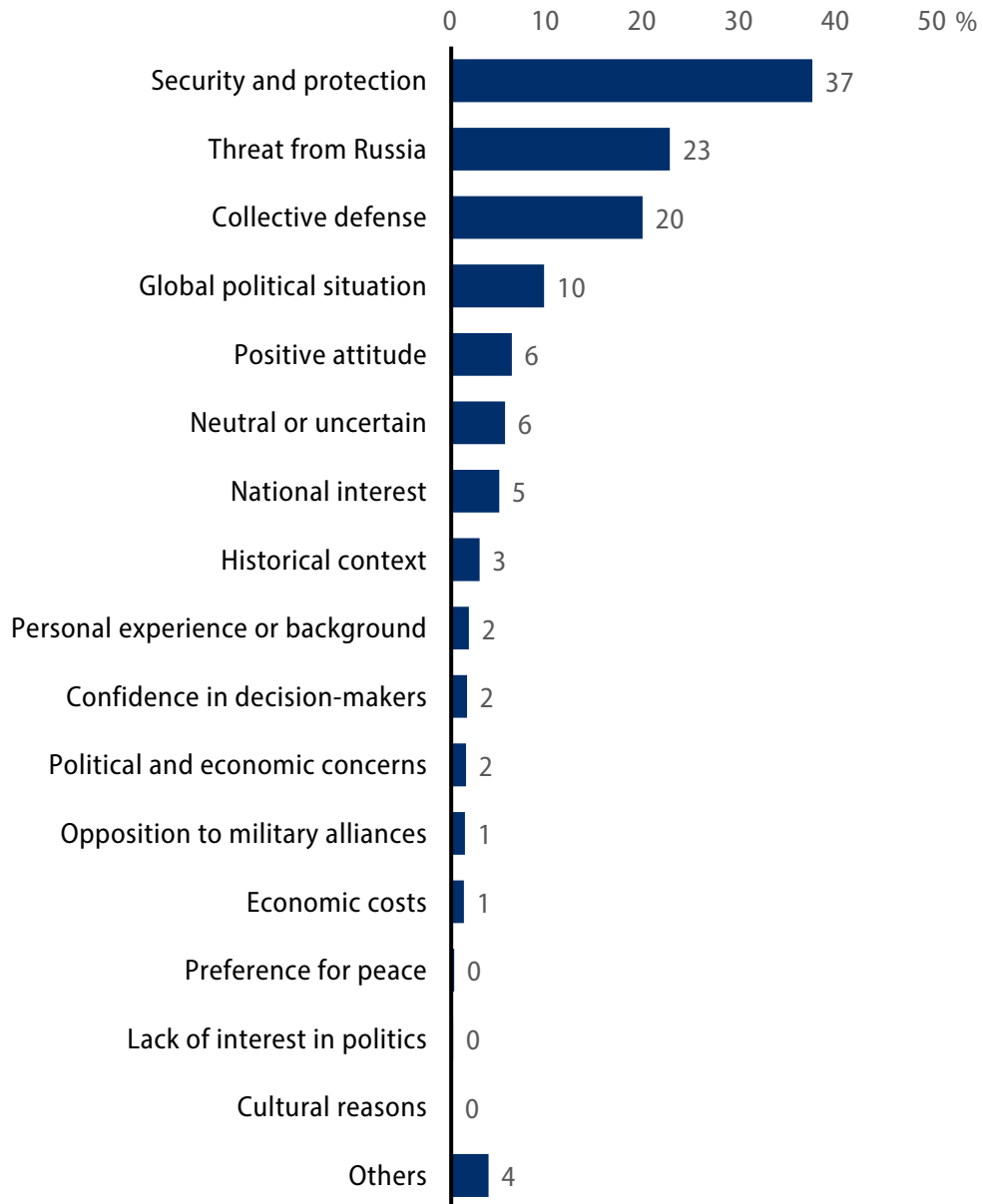


Figure 18. Finland's membership in NATO
 "What is your view of Finland's membership in NATO?"
 Views negatively, why

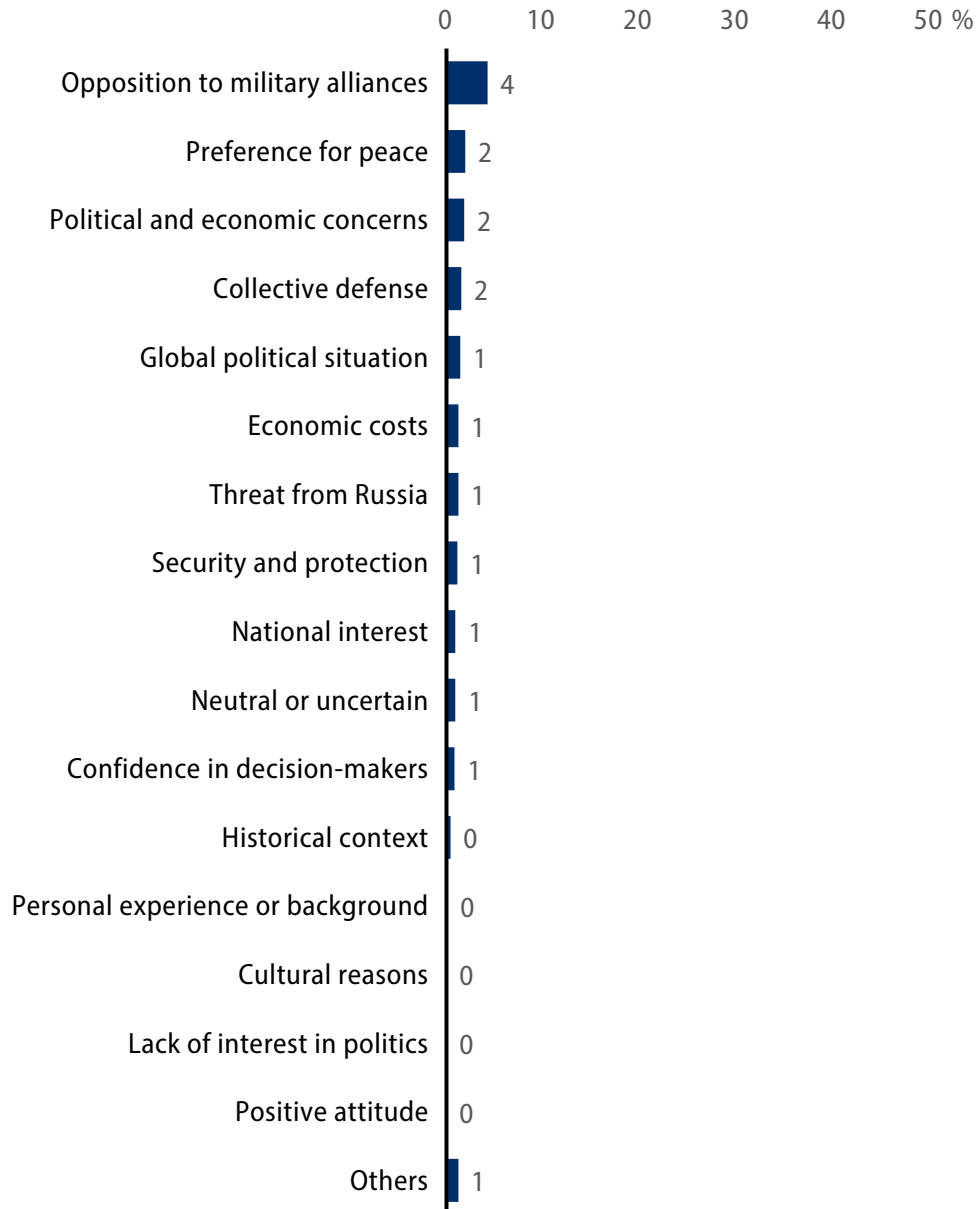


Figure 19. Other NATO countries must be prepared to defend Finland should Finland fall victim to armed aggression
 “What do you think of the following statements?”

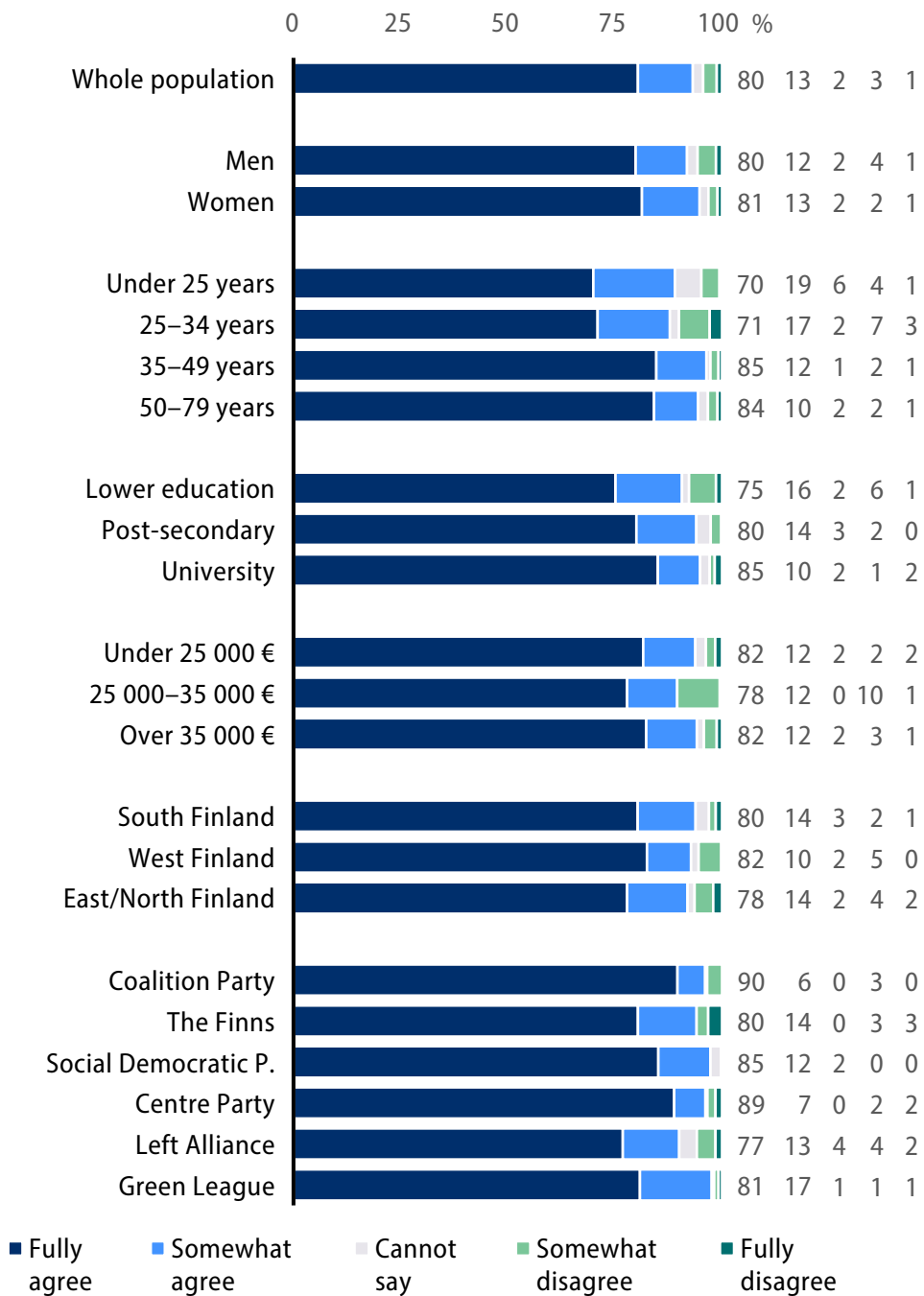


Figure 20. Finland must be prepared to defend another NATO country should it fall victim to armed aggression
 “What do you think of the following statements?”

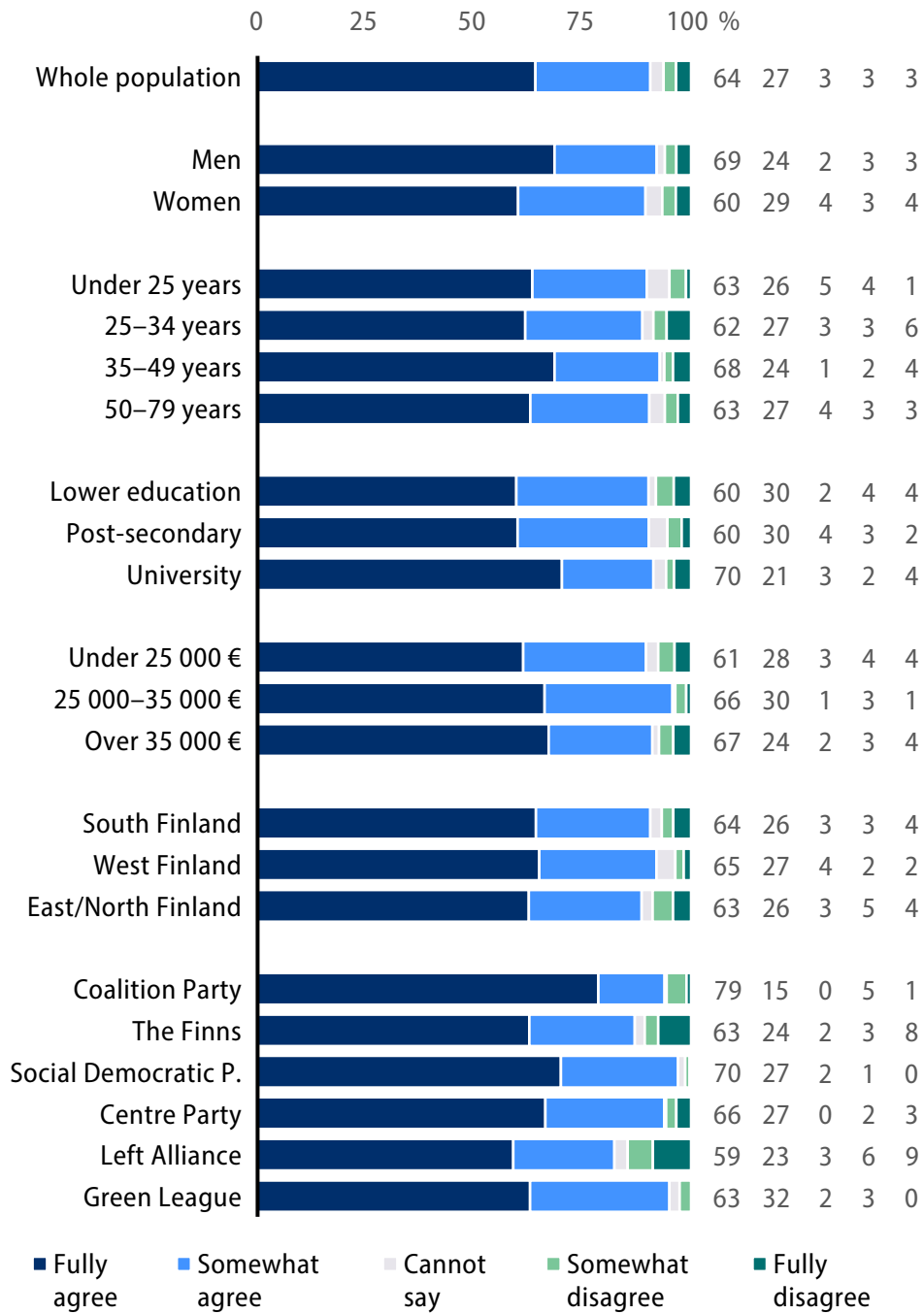
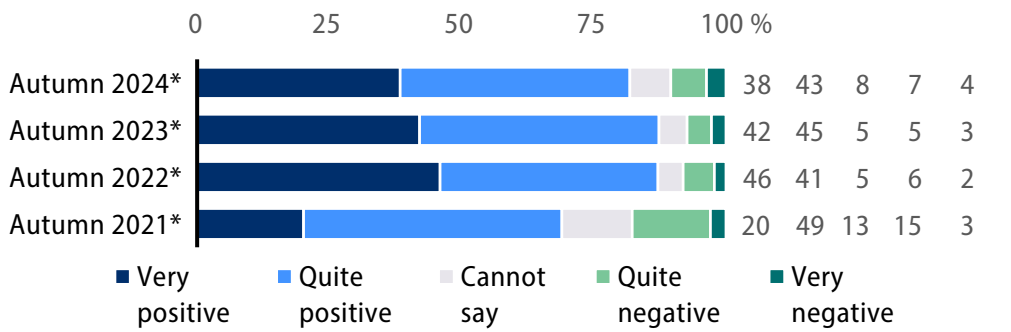


Figure 21. Cooperation between the European Union and NATO
 “What is your view on the cooperation between the European Union and NATO to increase European security?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

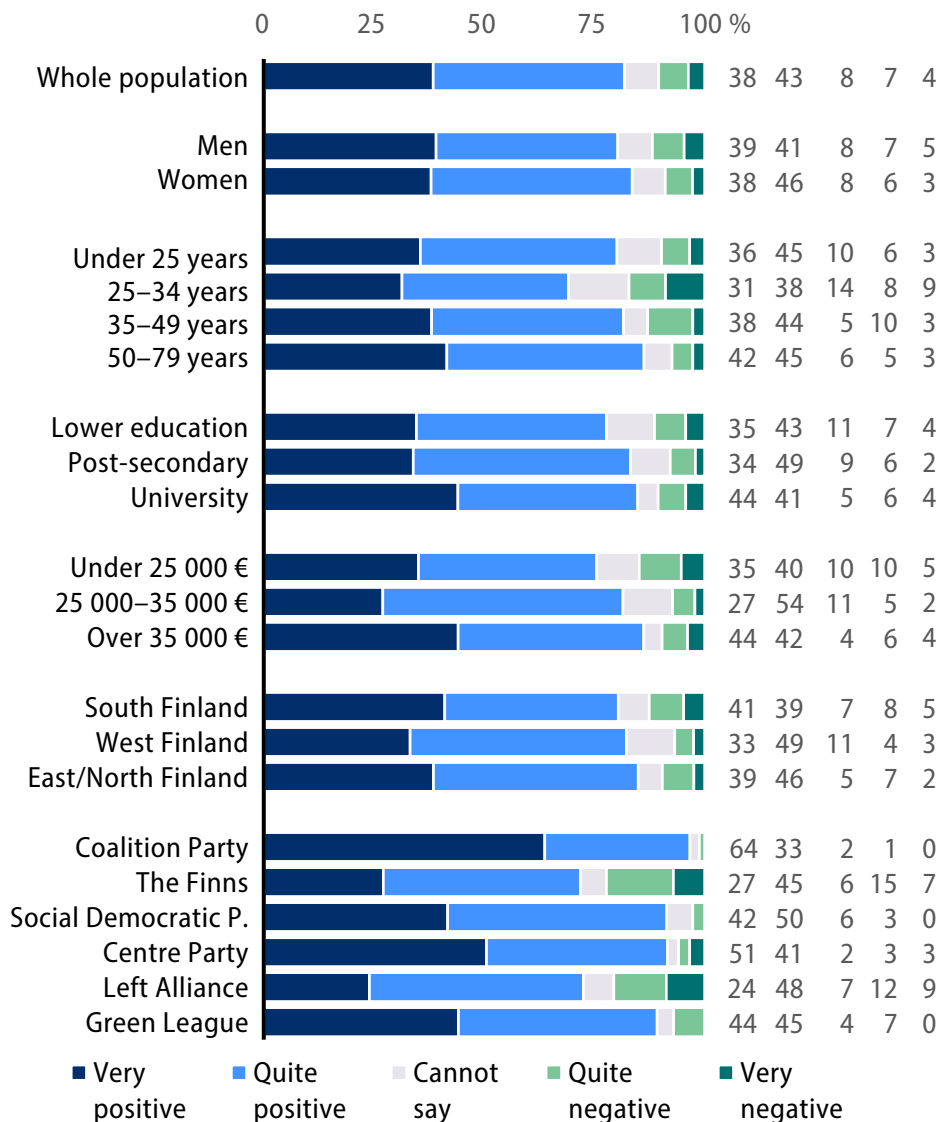
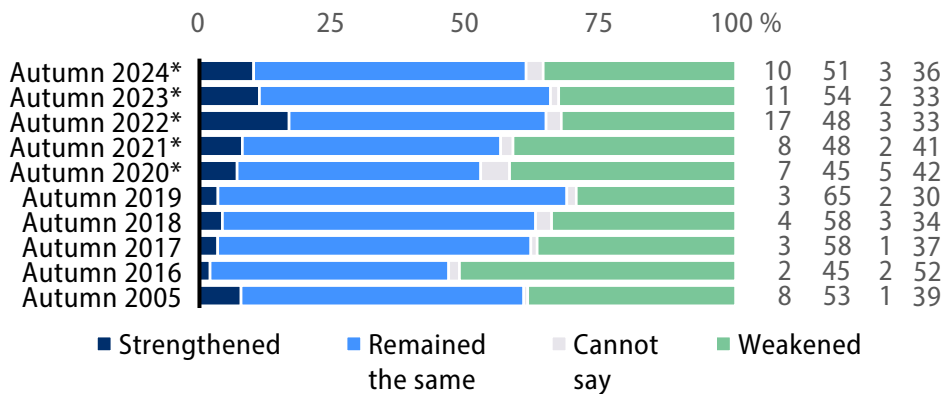


Figure 22. Confidence in the future of the European Union

“What kind of confidence do you have in the future of the European Union? In the last two years, has your confidence been strengthened, weakened or has it remained the same?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

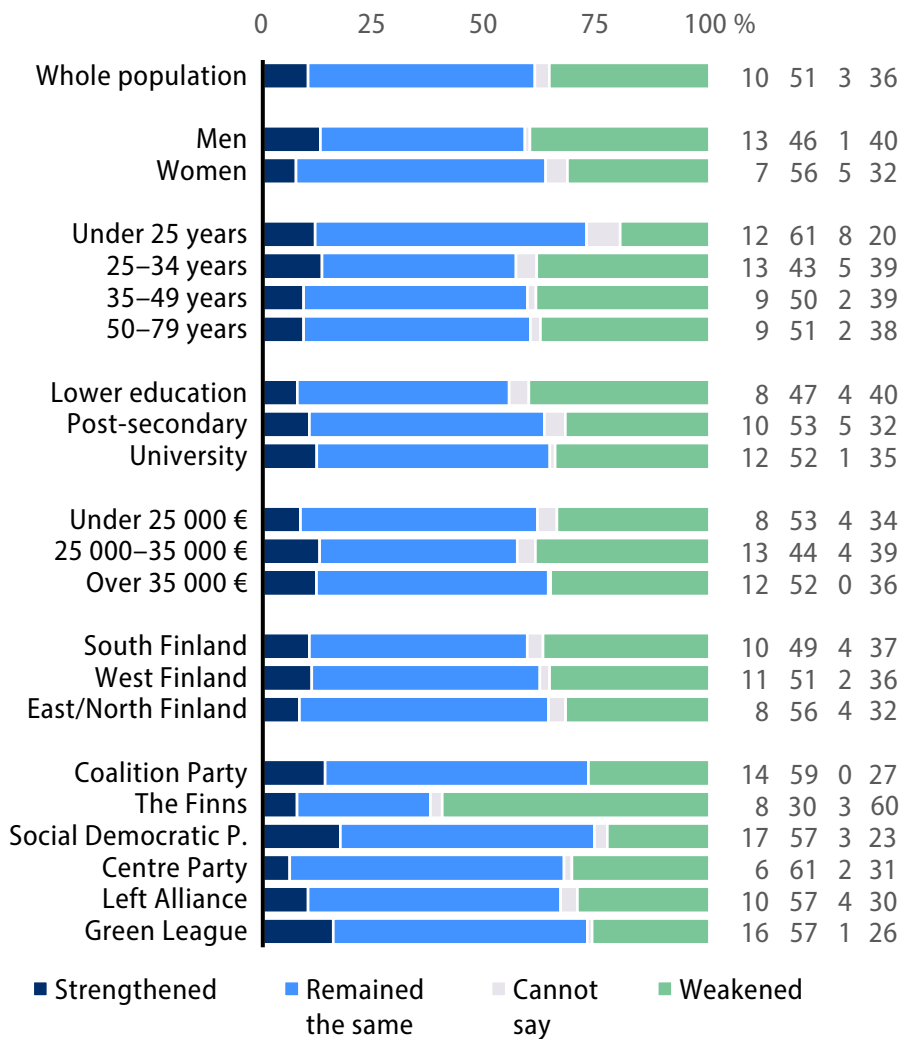
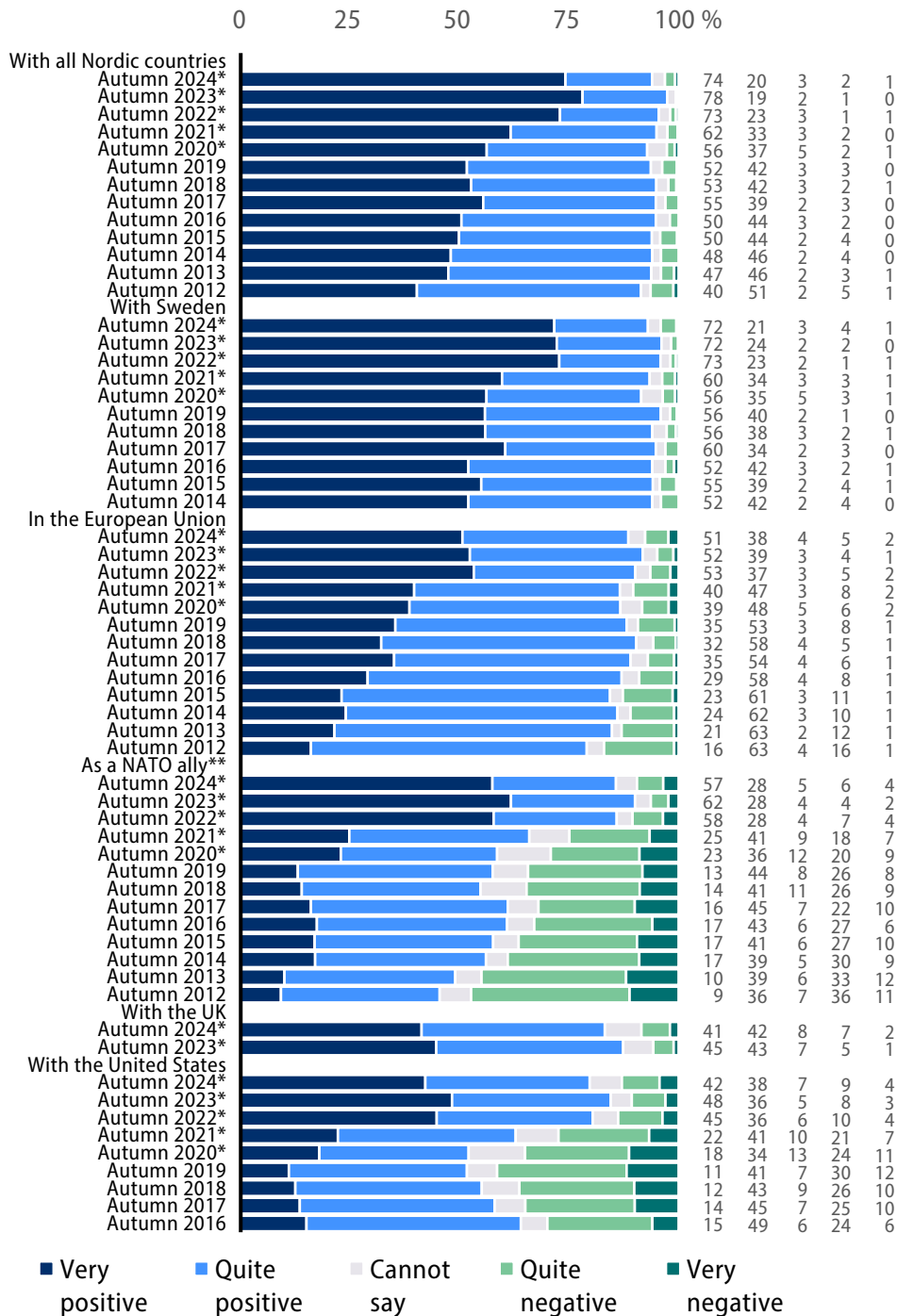


Figure 23. Military cooperation

“Finland engages in military cooperation and activities with, for example, Sweden, the other Nordic countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and as a member of NATO. What is your view on cooperation?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel
 **) 2012–2022 With Nato

Figure 24. Military cooperation with all Nordic countries

“Finland conducts military cooperation with all Nordic countries. What is your view on cooperation?”

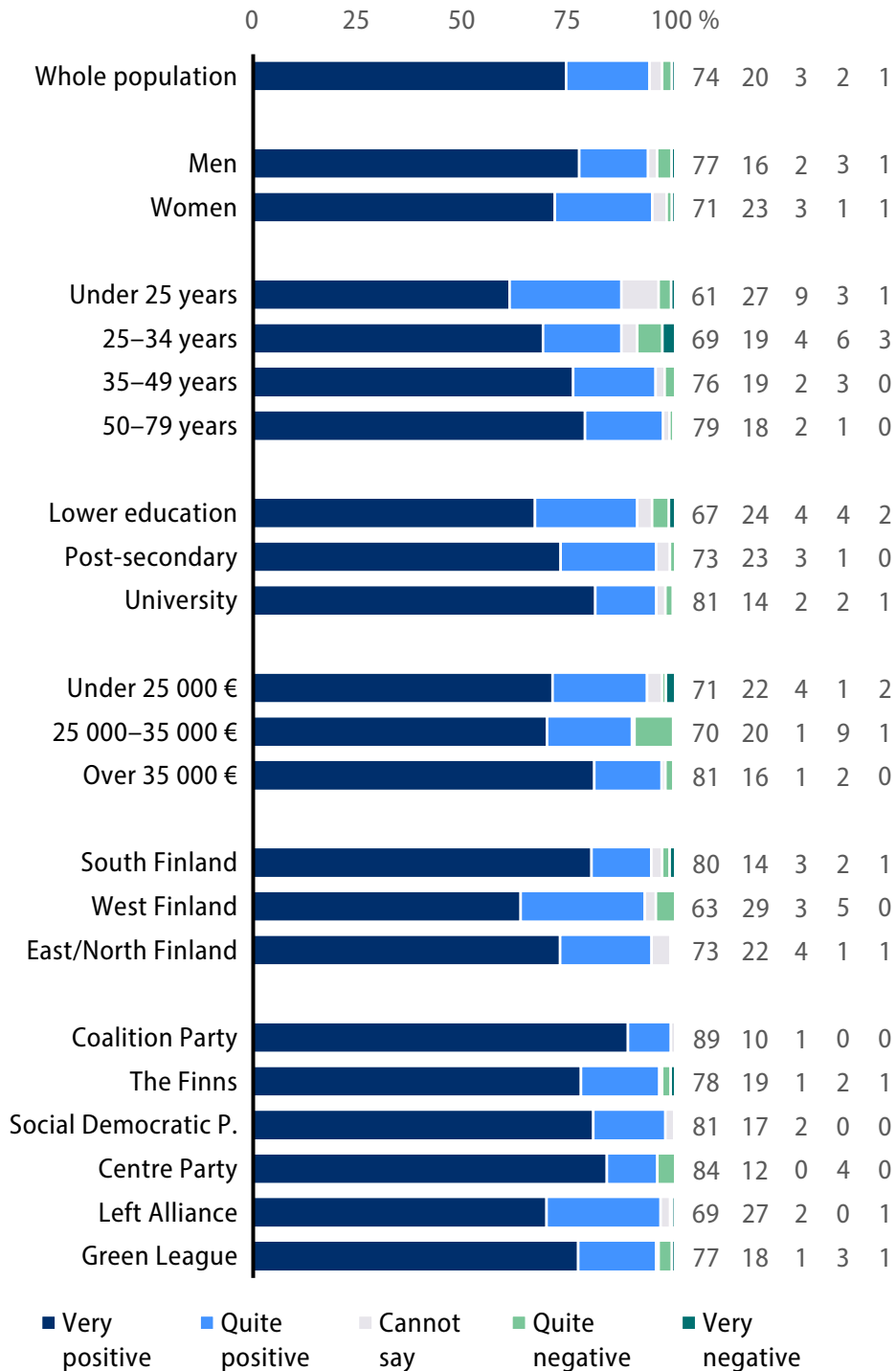


Figure 25. Military cooperation with Sweden
 “Finland conducts military cooperation with Sweden. What is your view on cooperation?”

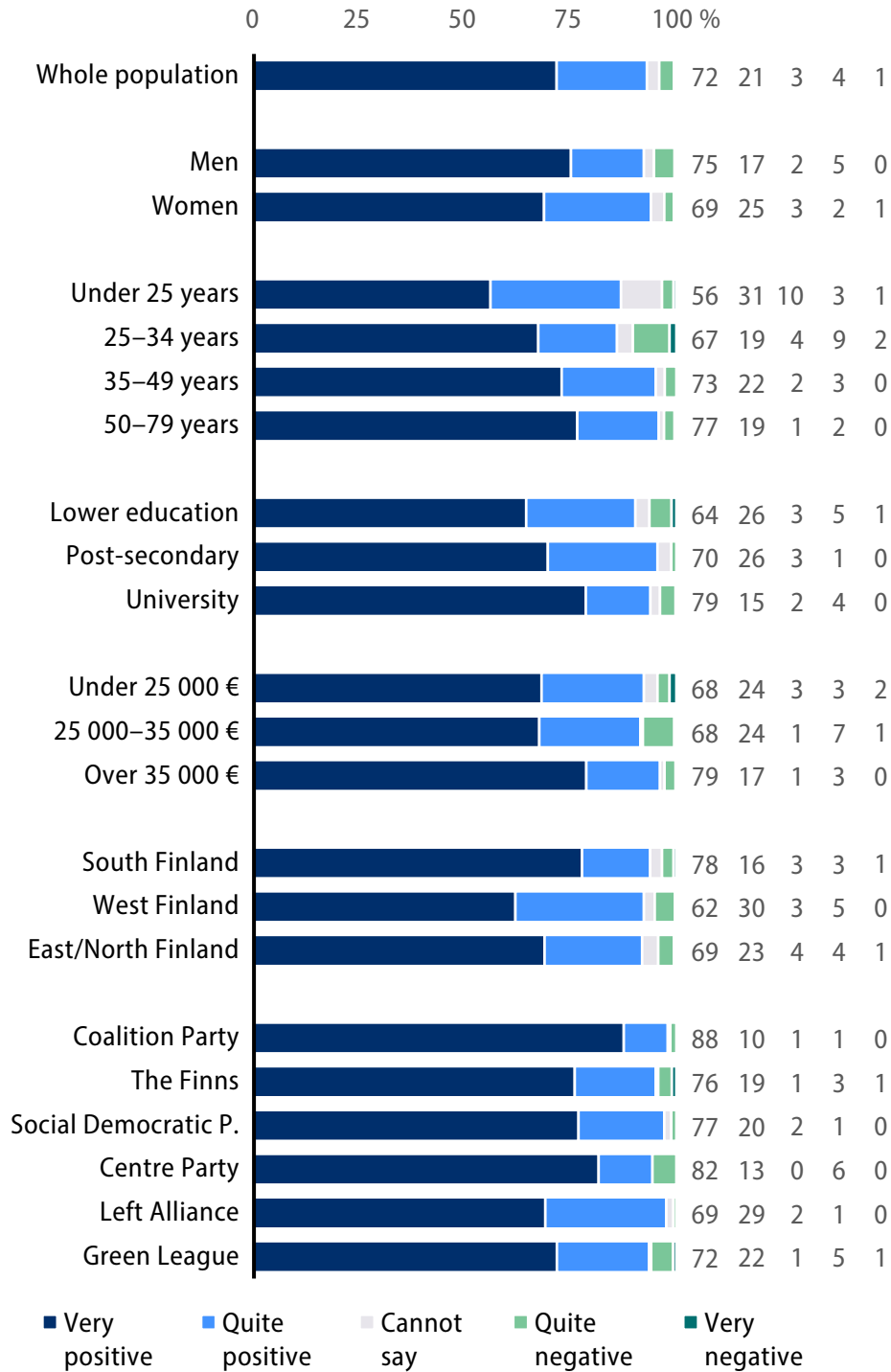


Figure 26. Military cooperation in the European Union
 “Finland conducts military cooperation with the European union. What is your view on cooperation?”

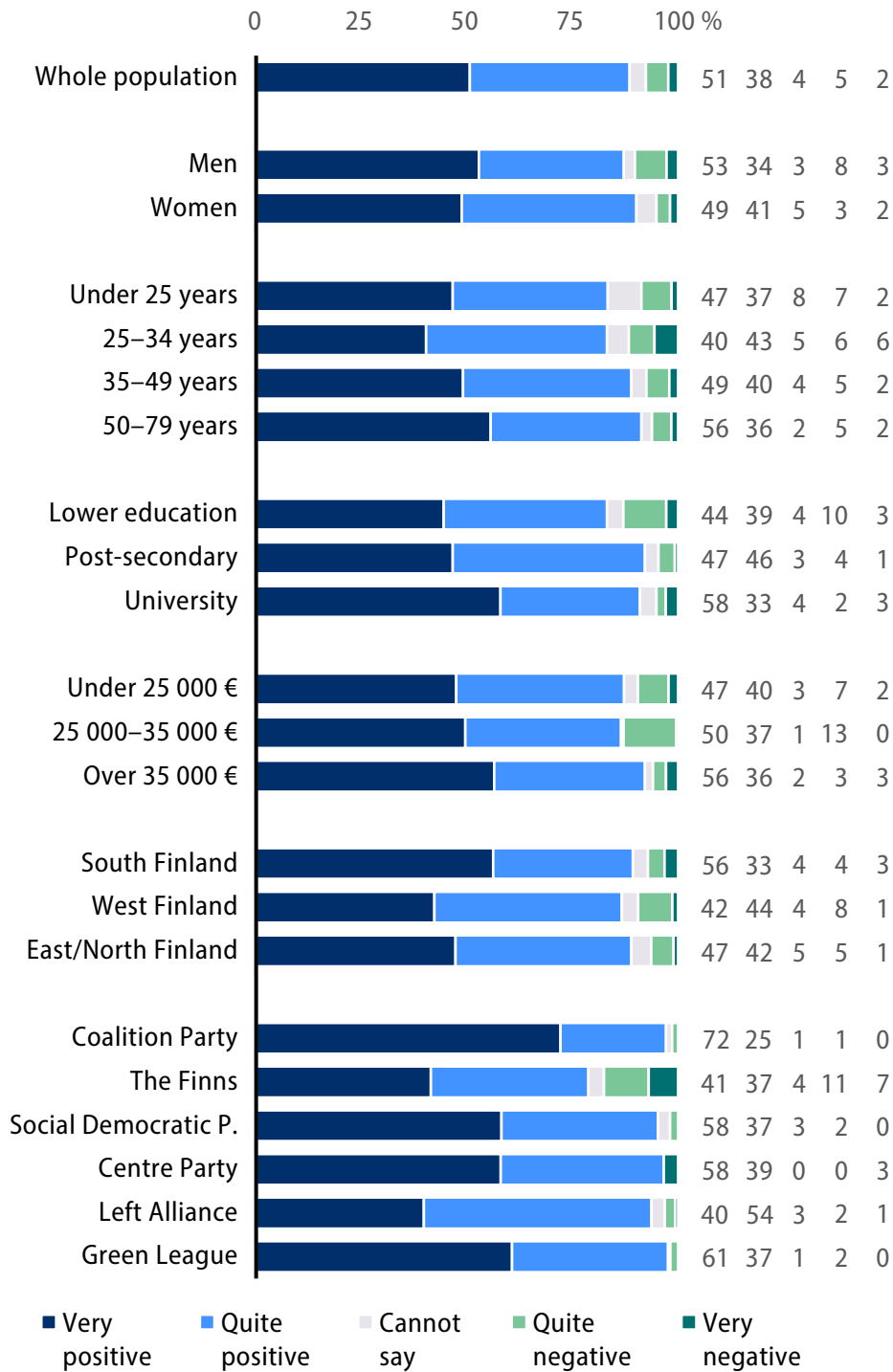


Figure 27. Military cooperation as a NATO ally
 “Finland conducts military cooperation as a NATO ally. What is your view on cooperation?”

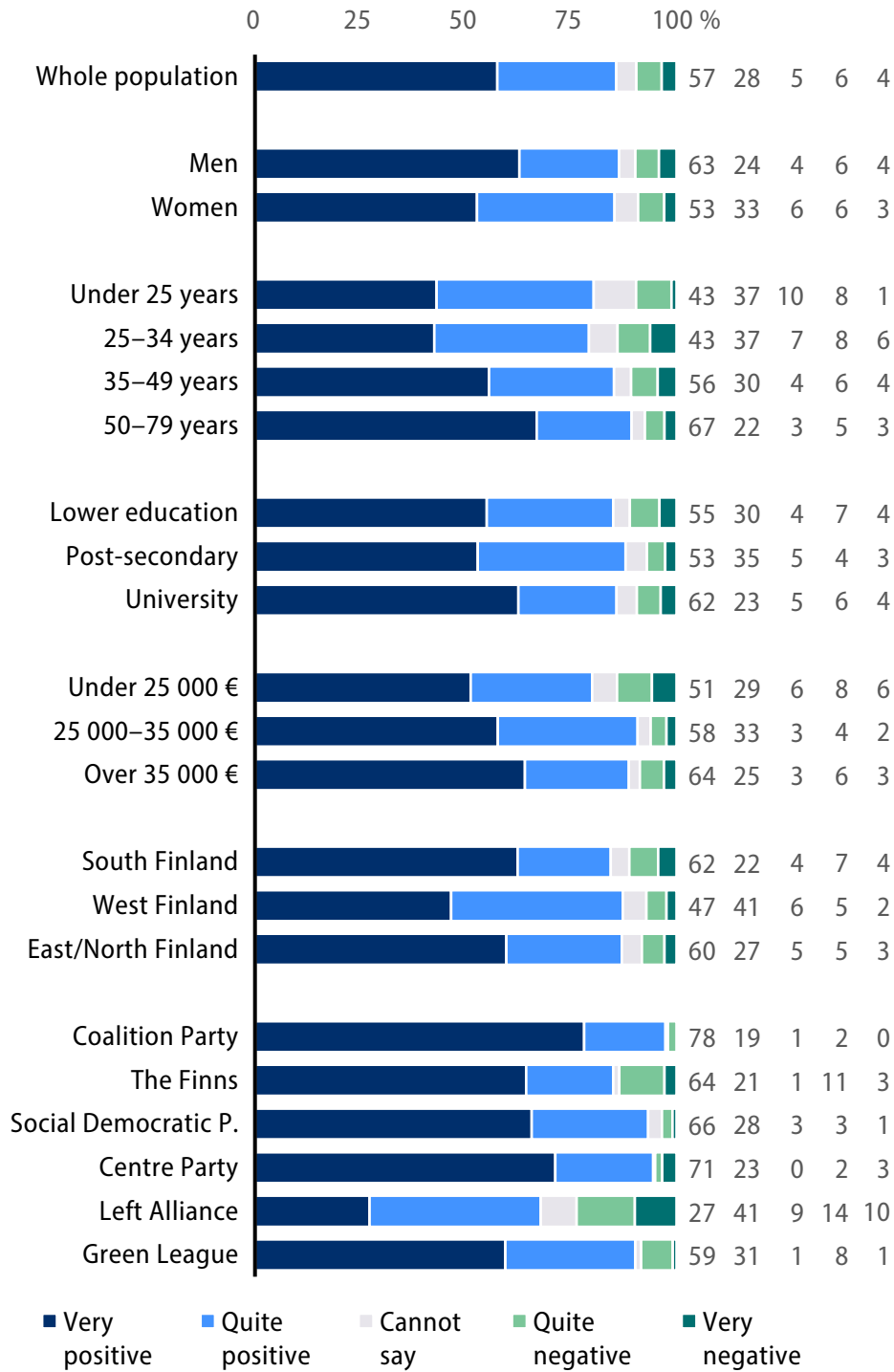


Figure 28. Military cooperation with the UK
 “Finland conducts military cooperation with the UK. What is your view on cooperation?”

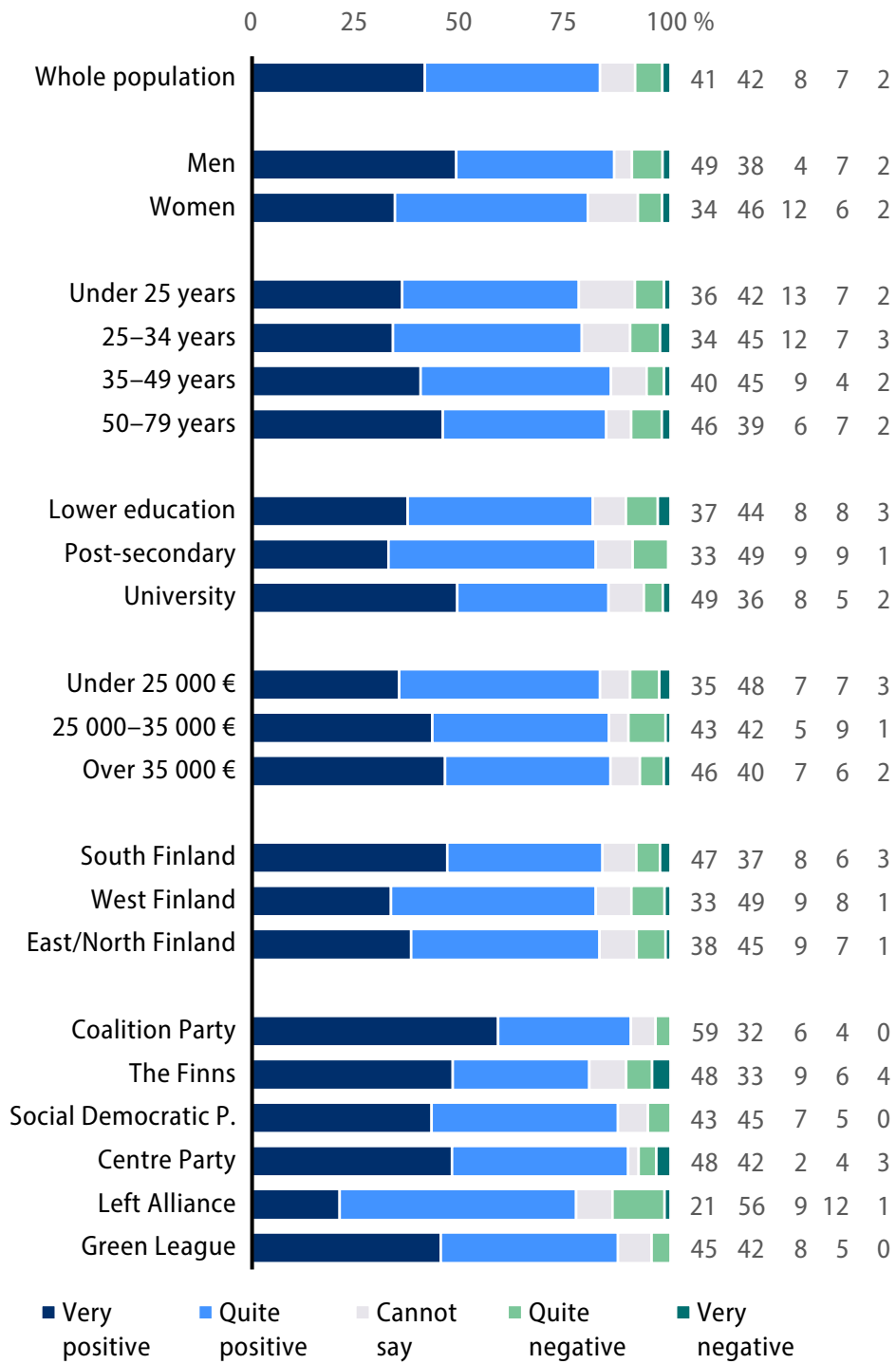


Figure 29. Military cooperation with the United States
 “Finland conducts military cooperation with the United States. What is your view on cooperation?”

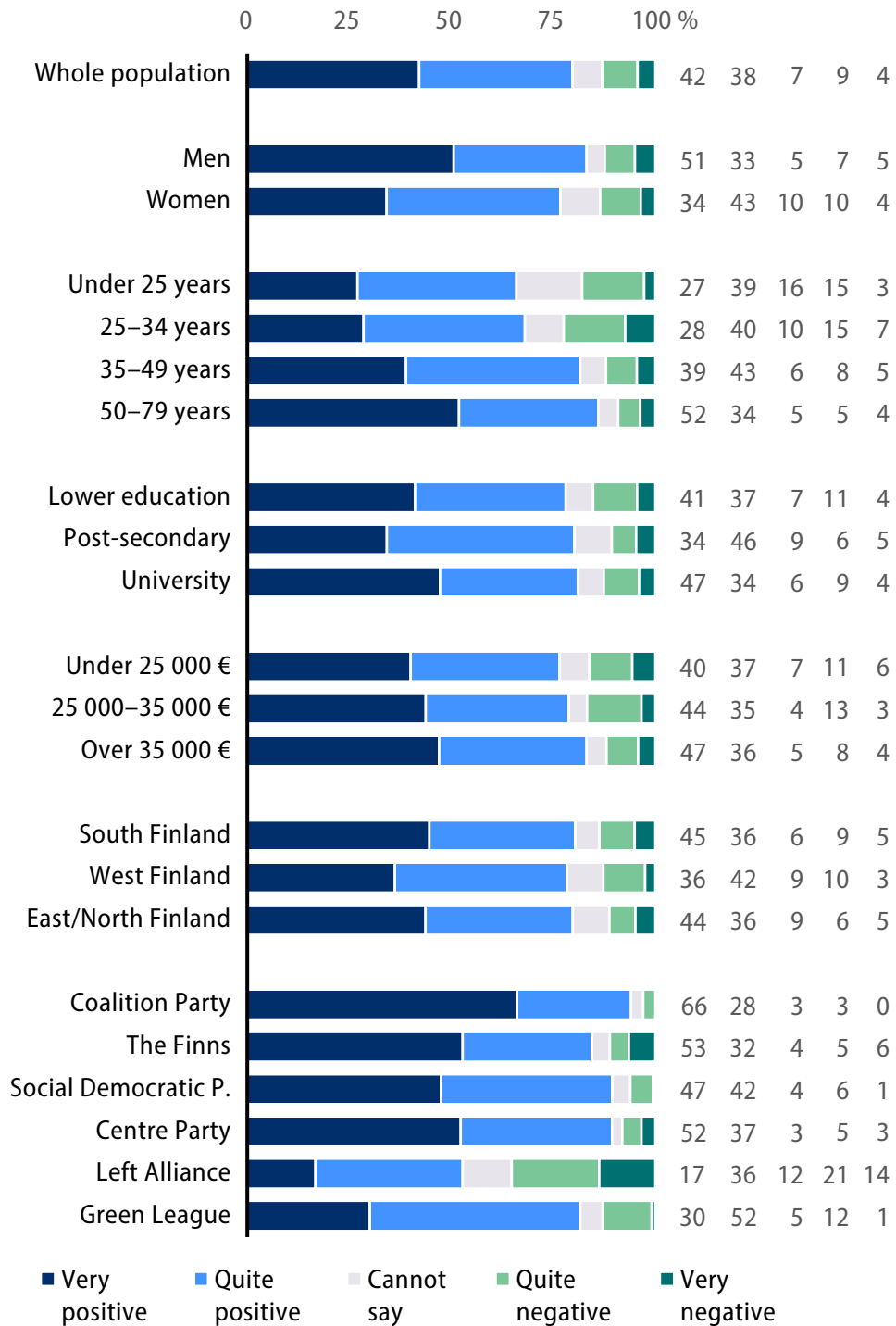


Figure 30. Assistance to Ukraine

“Because of the war started by Russia, the European Union and its Member States, including Finland, have helped Ukraine both economically and militarily and by imposing sanctions on Russia. In your opinion, should Finland and the European Union continue to help Ukraine?”

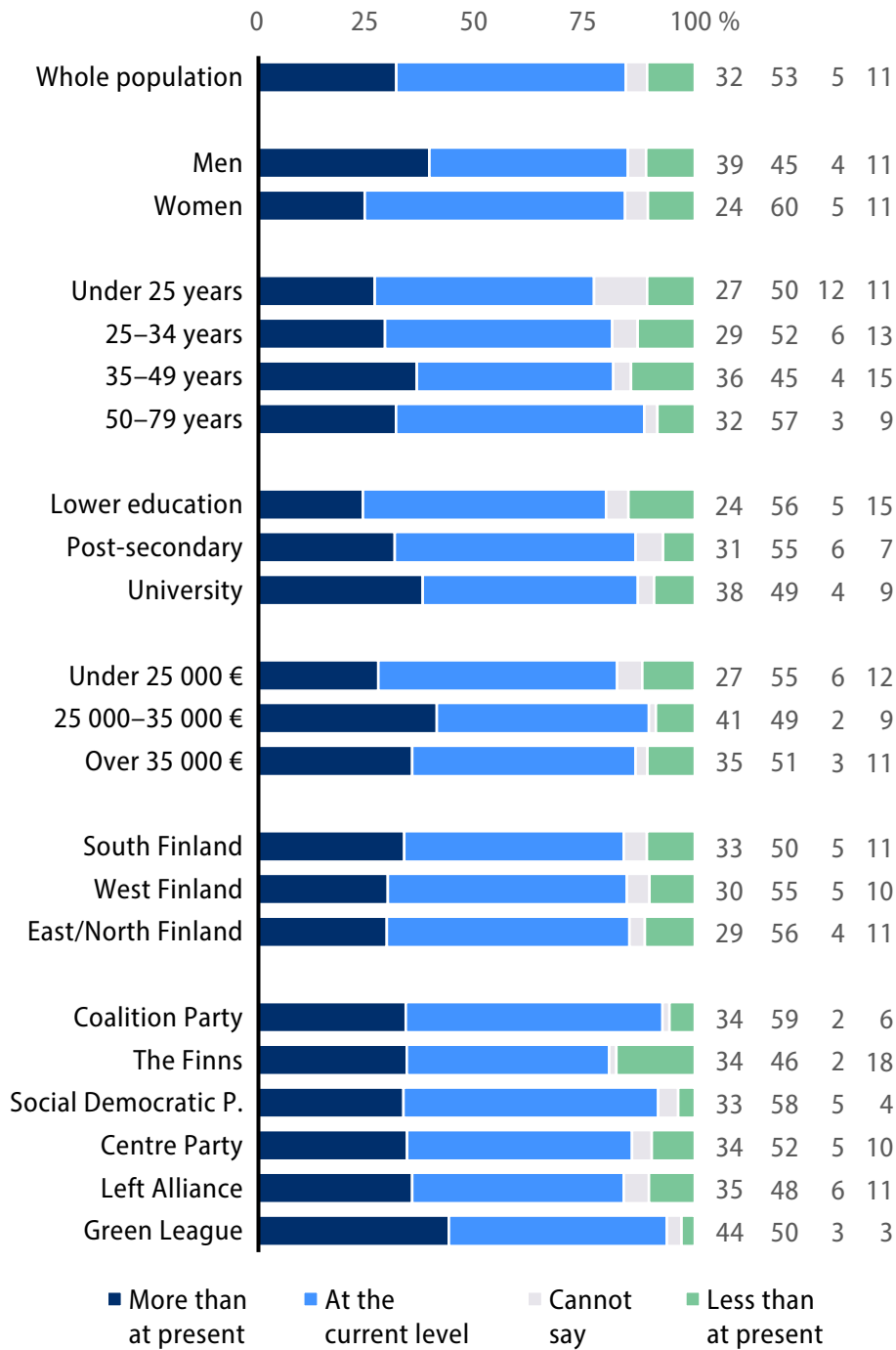


Figure 31. Assistance to Ukraine militarily

“Because of the war started by Russia, the European Union and its Member States, including Finland, have helped Ukraine both economically and militarily and by imposing sanctions on Russia. In your opinion, should Finland and the European Union continue to help Ukraine?”

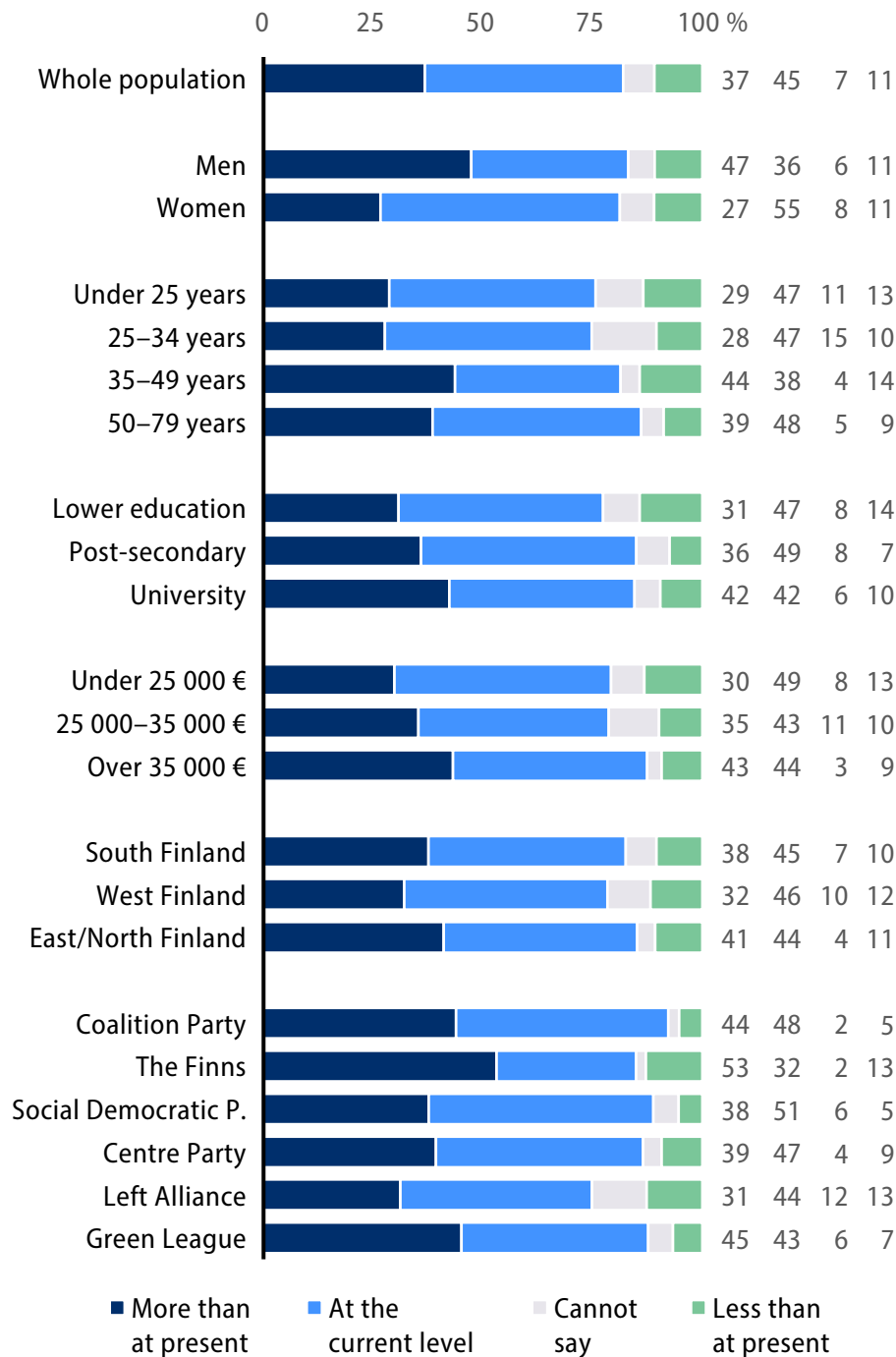


Figure 32. Assistance to Ukraine by imposing sanctions

“Because of the war started by Russia, the European Union and its Member States, including Finland, have helped Ukraine both economically and militarily and by imposing sanctions on Russia. In your opinion, should Finland and the European Union continue to help Ukraine?”

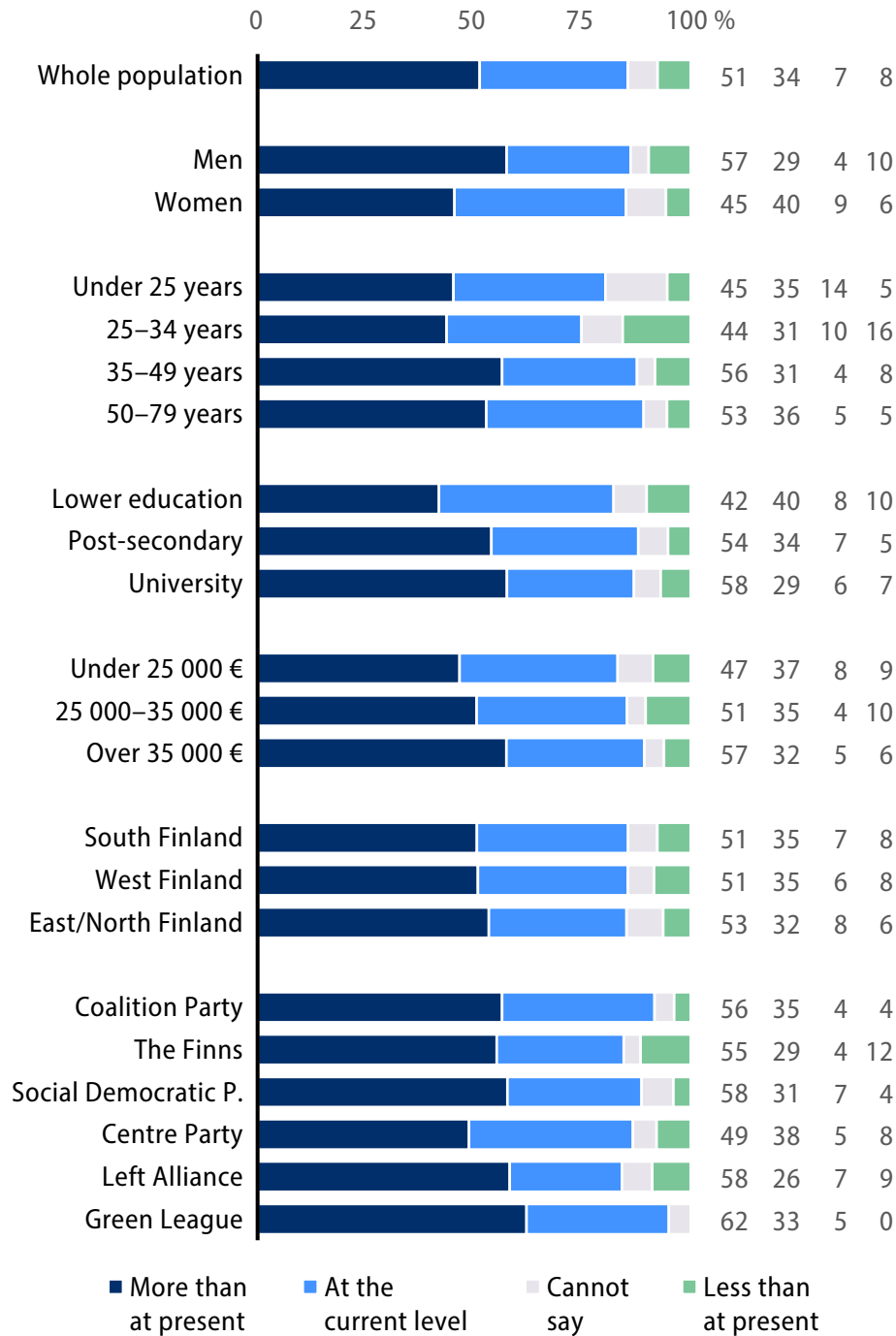


Figure 33. A more secure or more insecure future

“Considering the present world situation as a whole, do you believe that during the next five years Finland and Finns will live in a safer or in a less safe world compared to the present?”

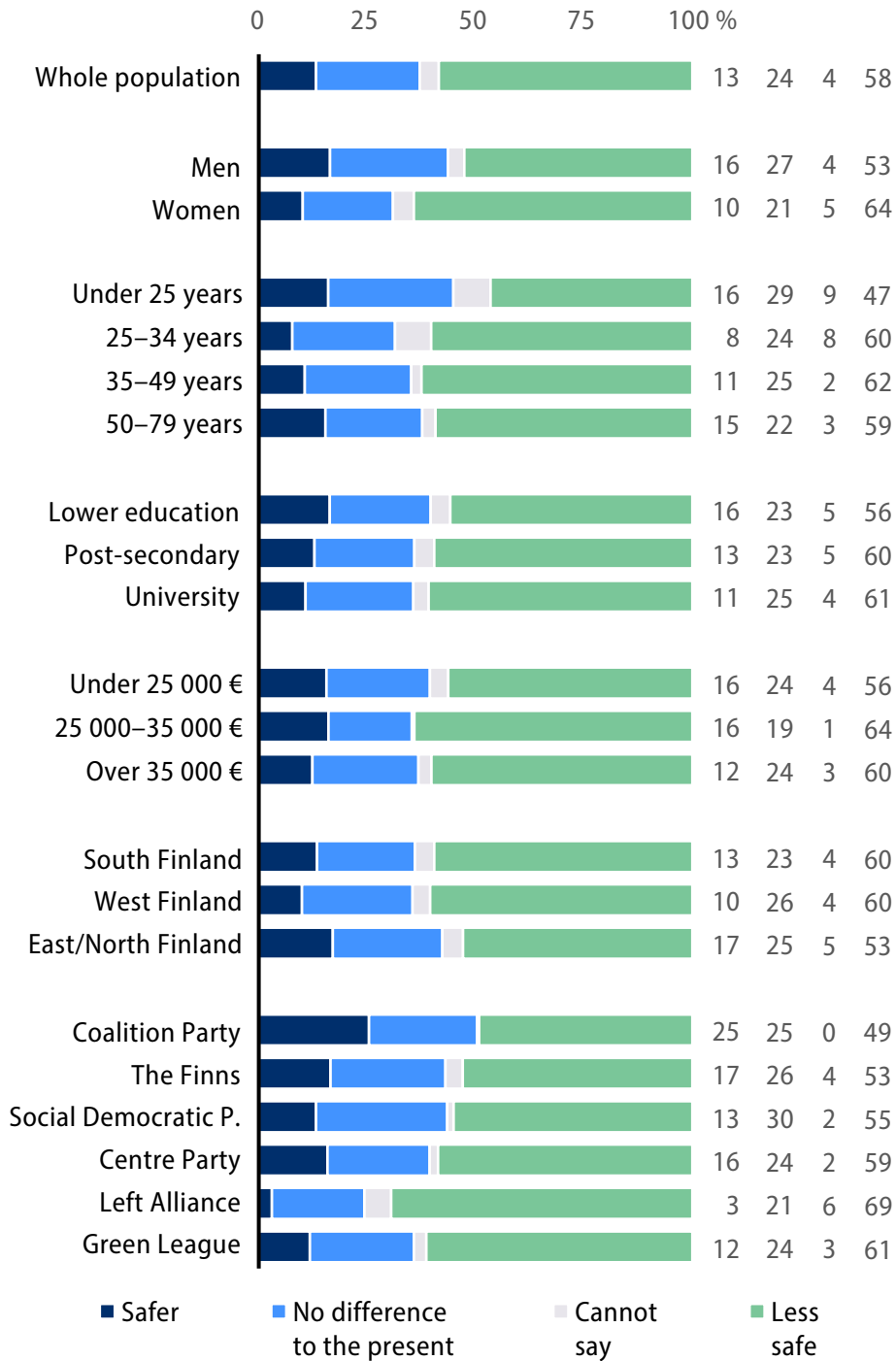
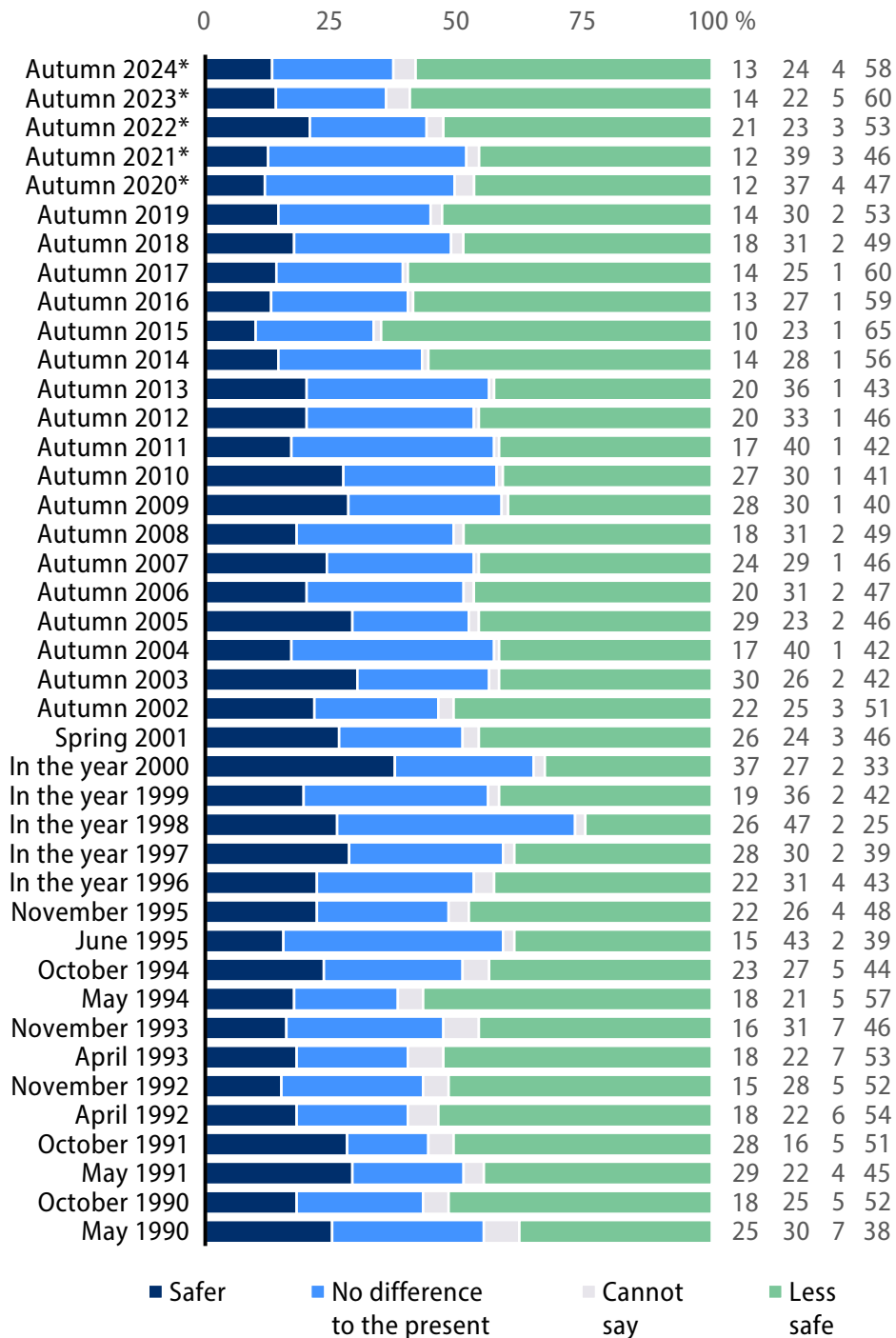


Figure 34. A more secure or more insecure future

“Considering the present world situation as a whole, do you believe that during the next five years Finland and Finns will live in a safer or in a less safe world compared to the present?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 35. The impact of various factors on Finland's security
 "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"

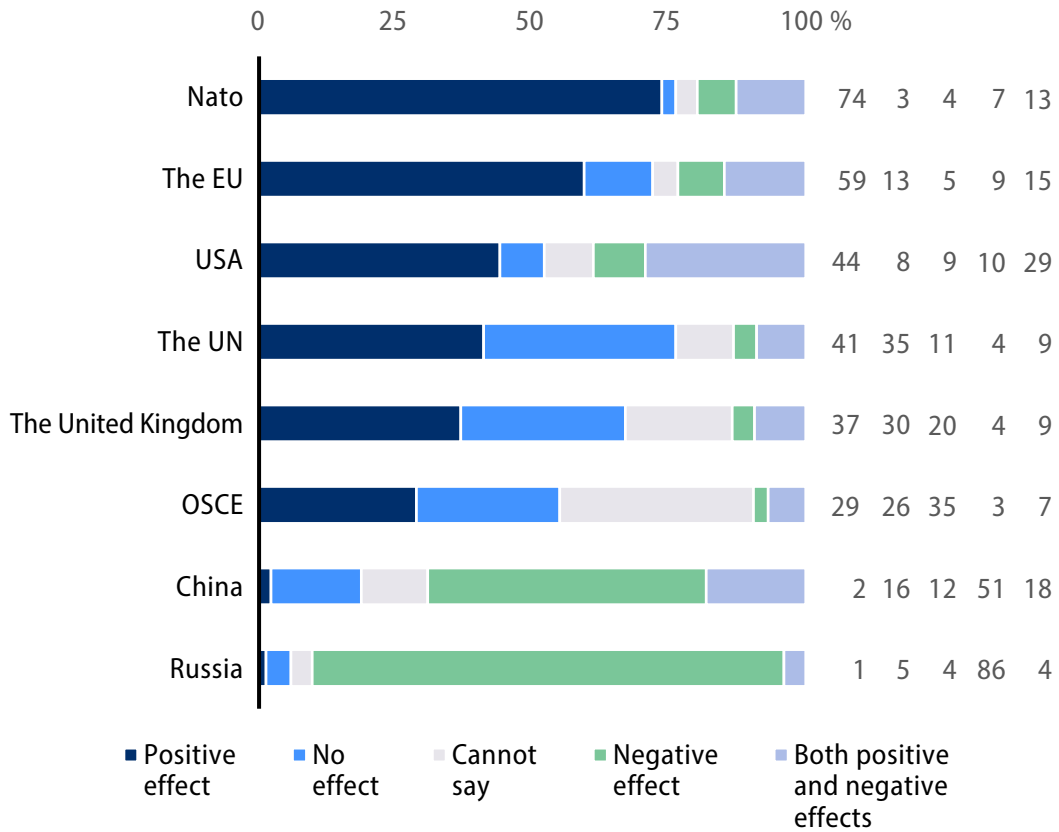
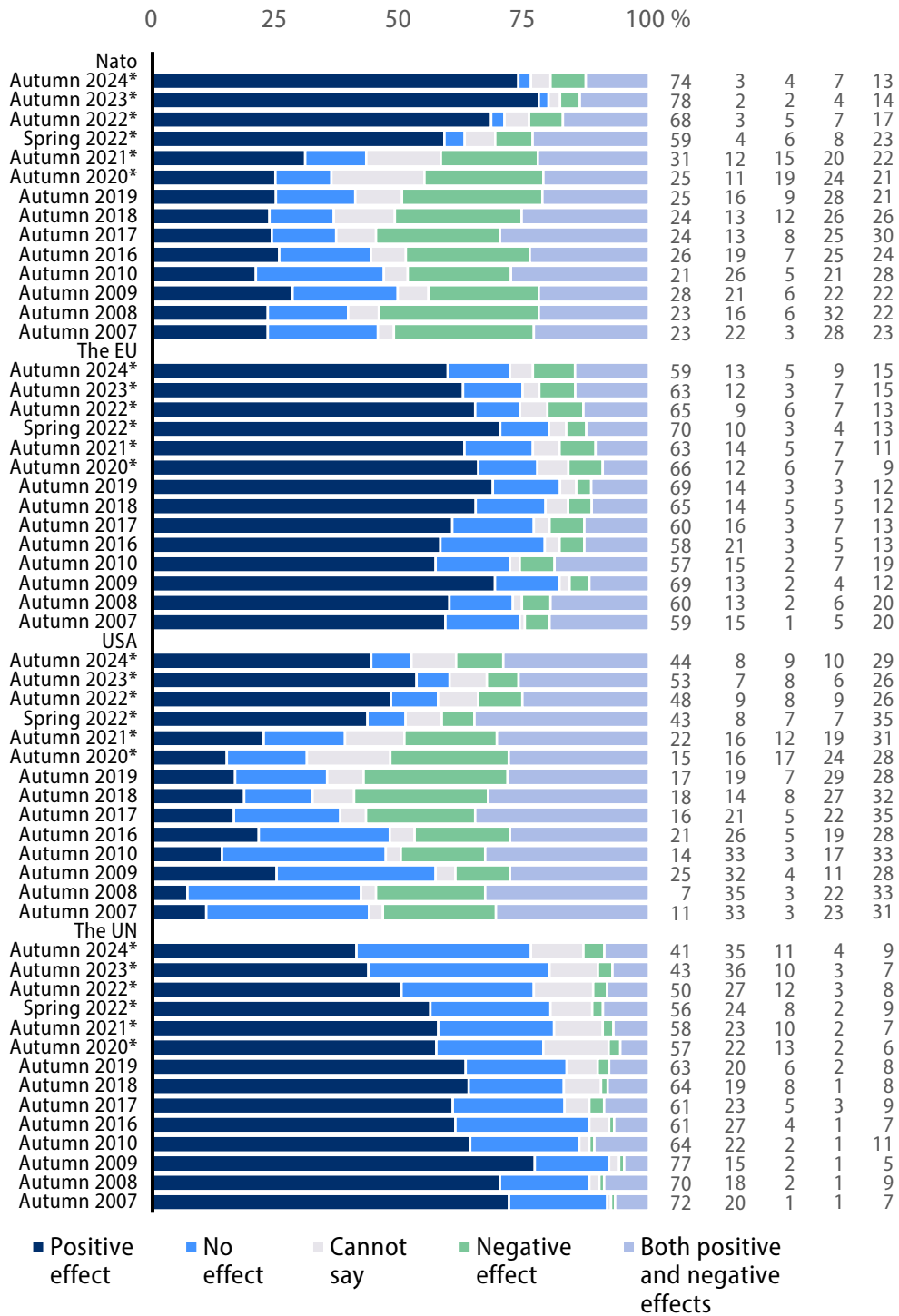
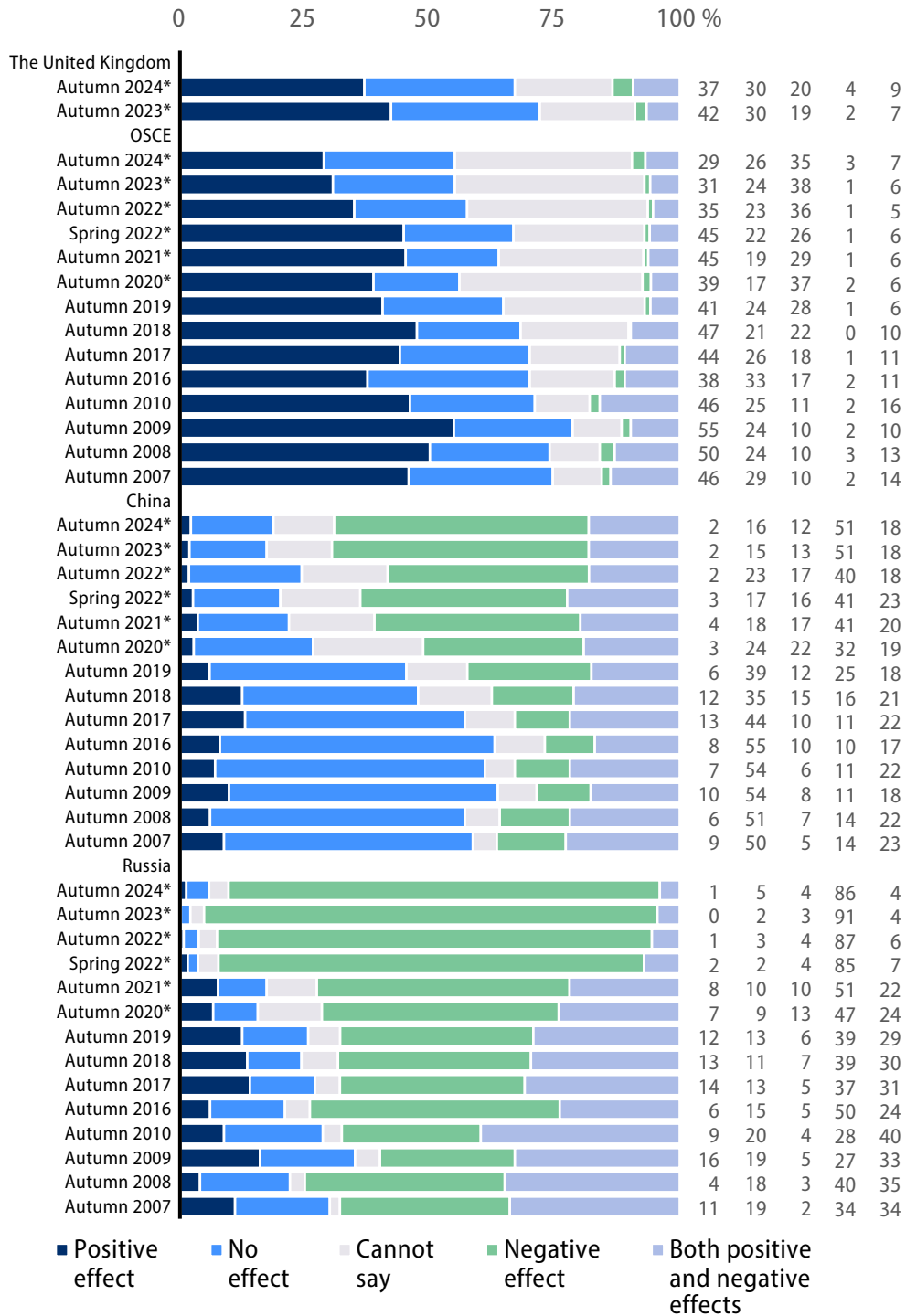


Figure 36. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (I)
 "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 37. The impact of various factors on Finland's security (II)
 "How do you assess the impact of the following factors on Finland's security?"



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 38. Preparedness for various threats
 “How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?”

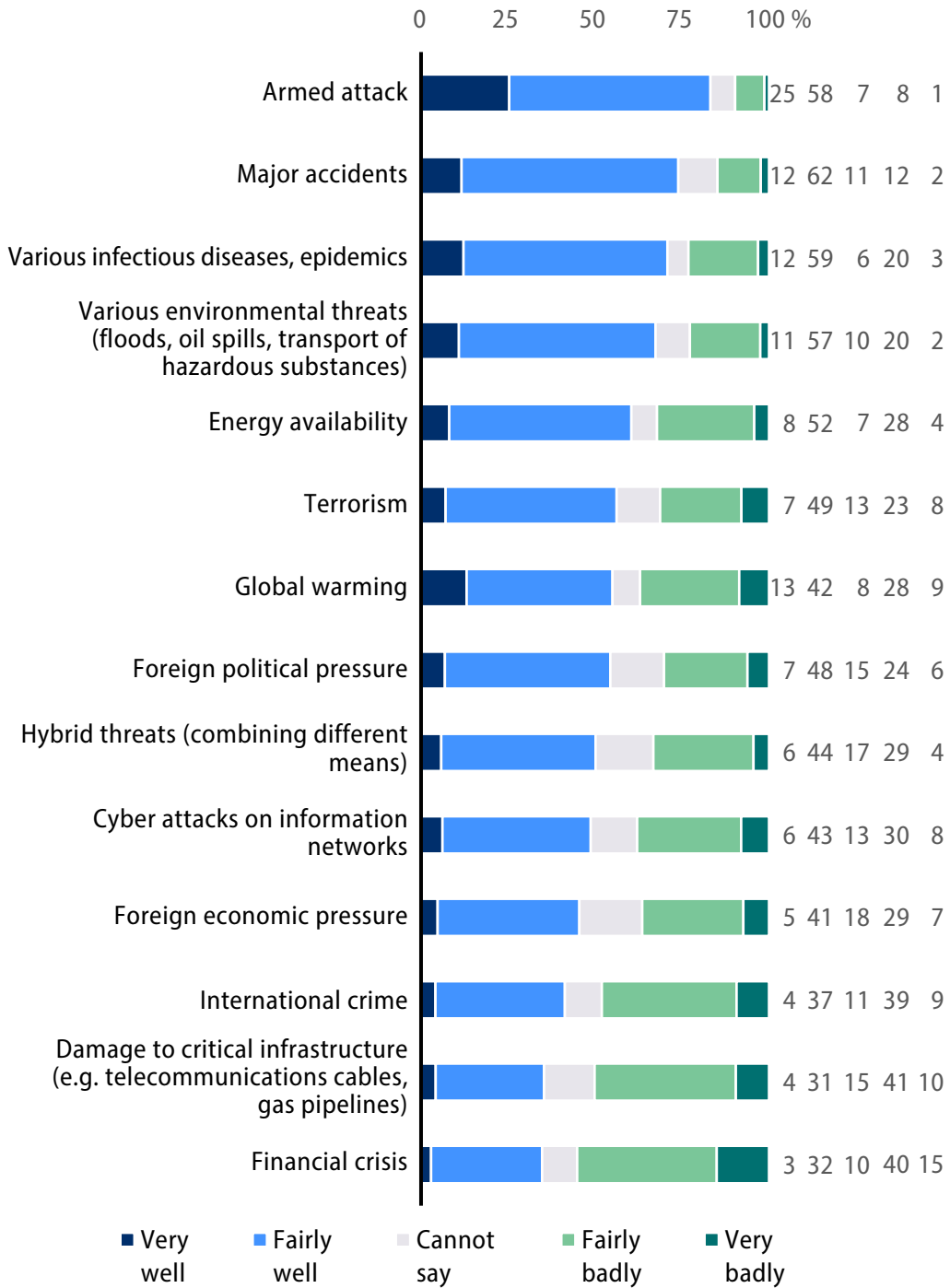
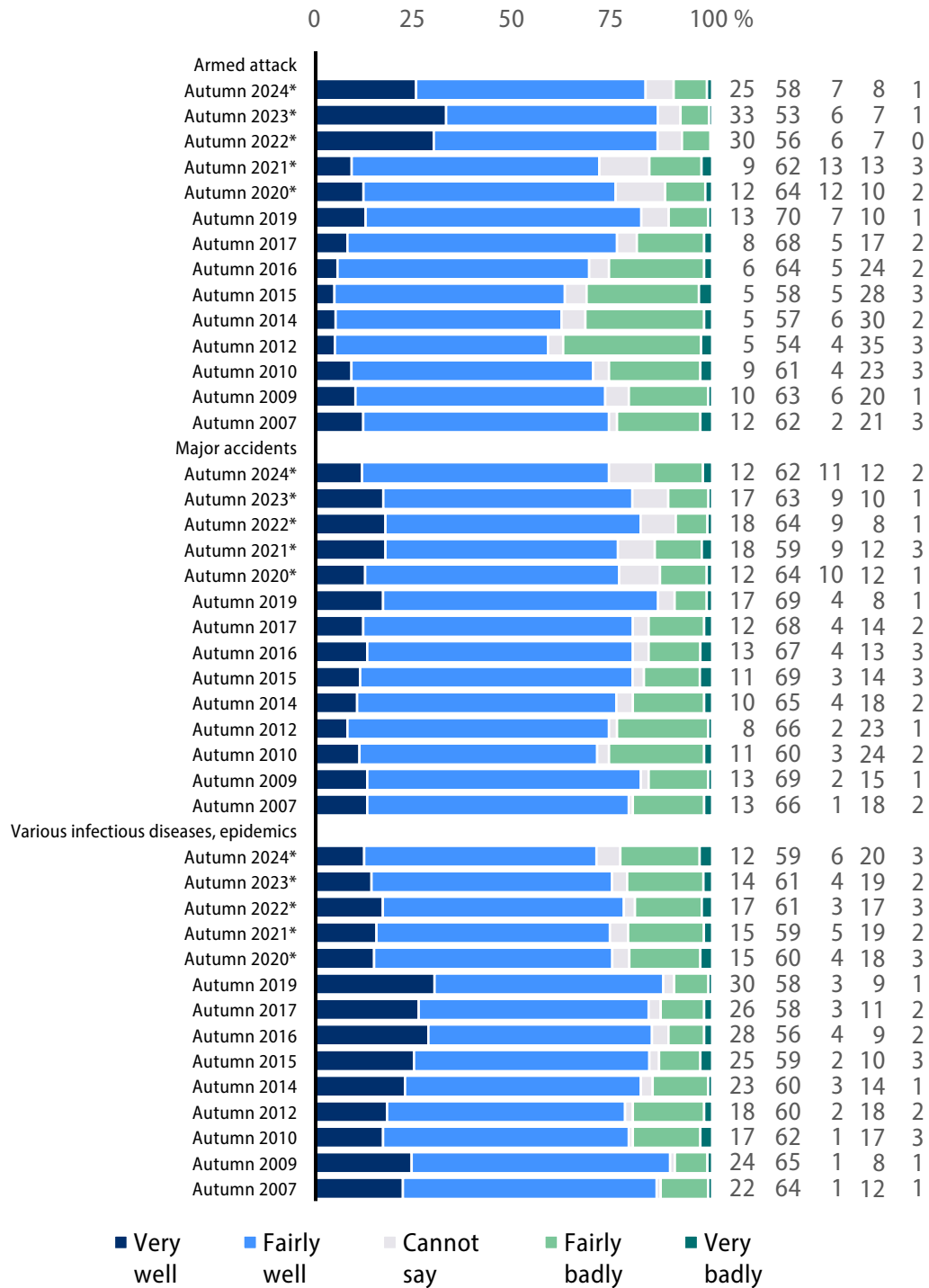
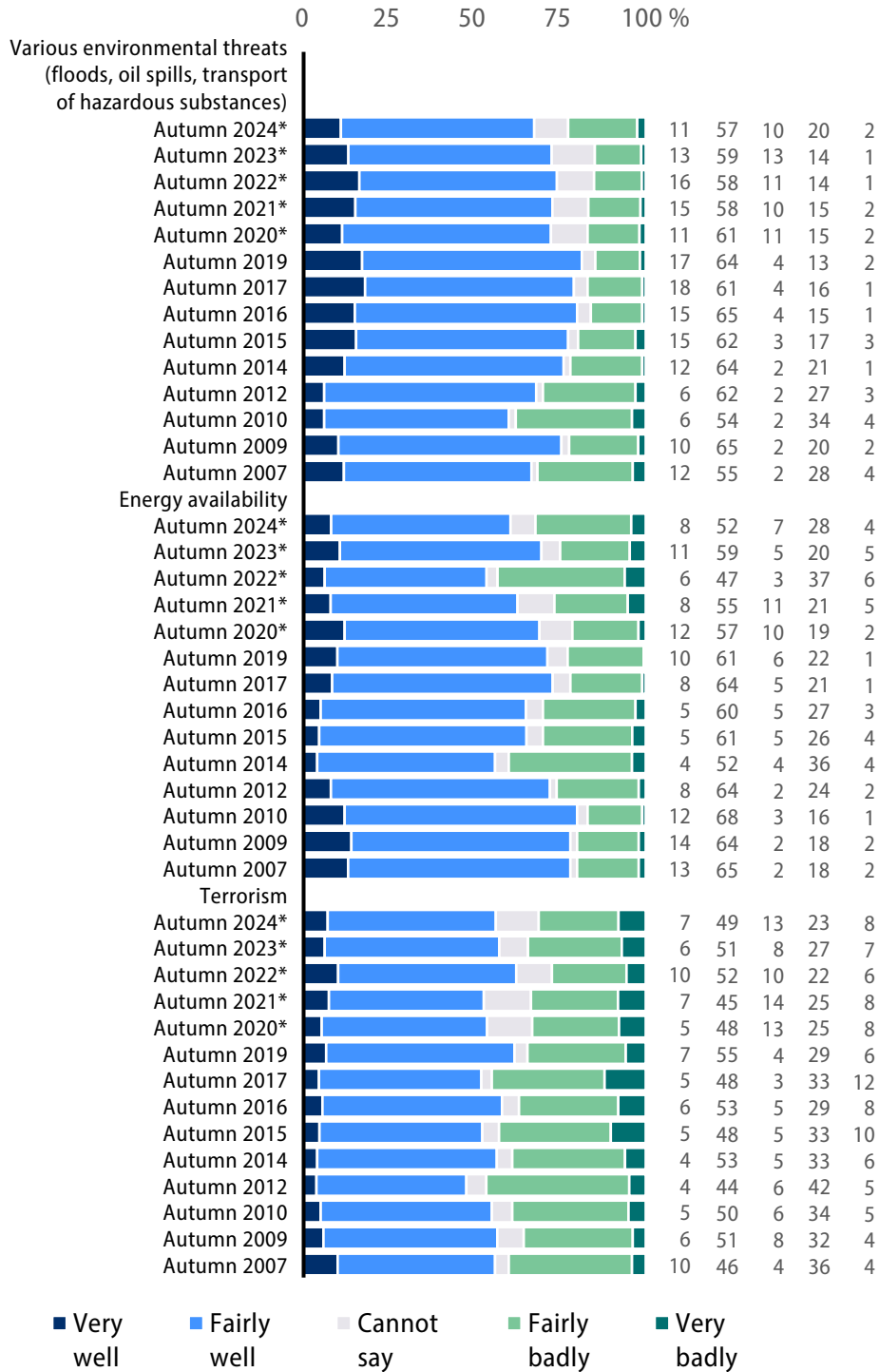


Figure 39. Preparedness for various threats (I)
 “How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?”



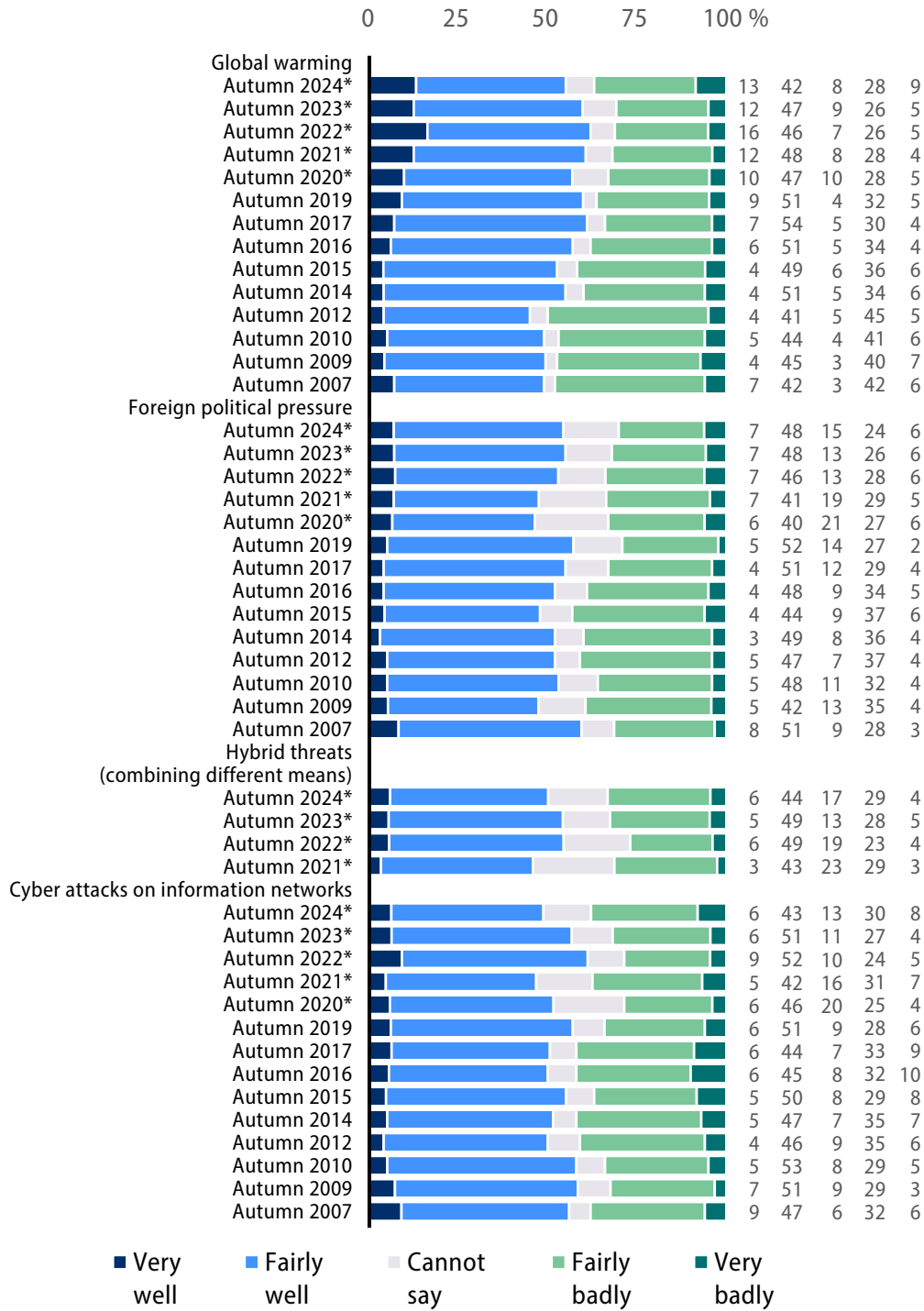
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 40. Preparedness for various threats (II)
 “How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?”



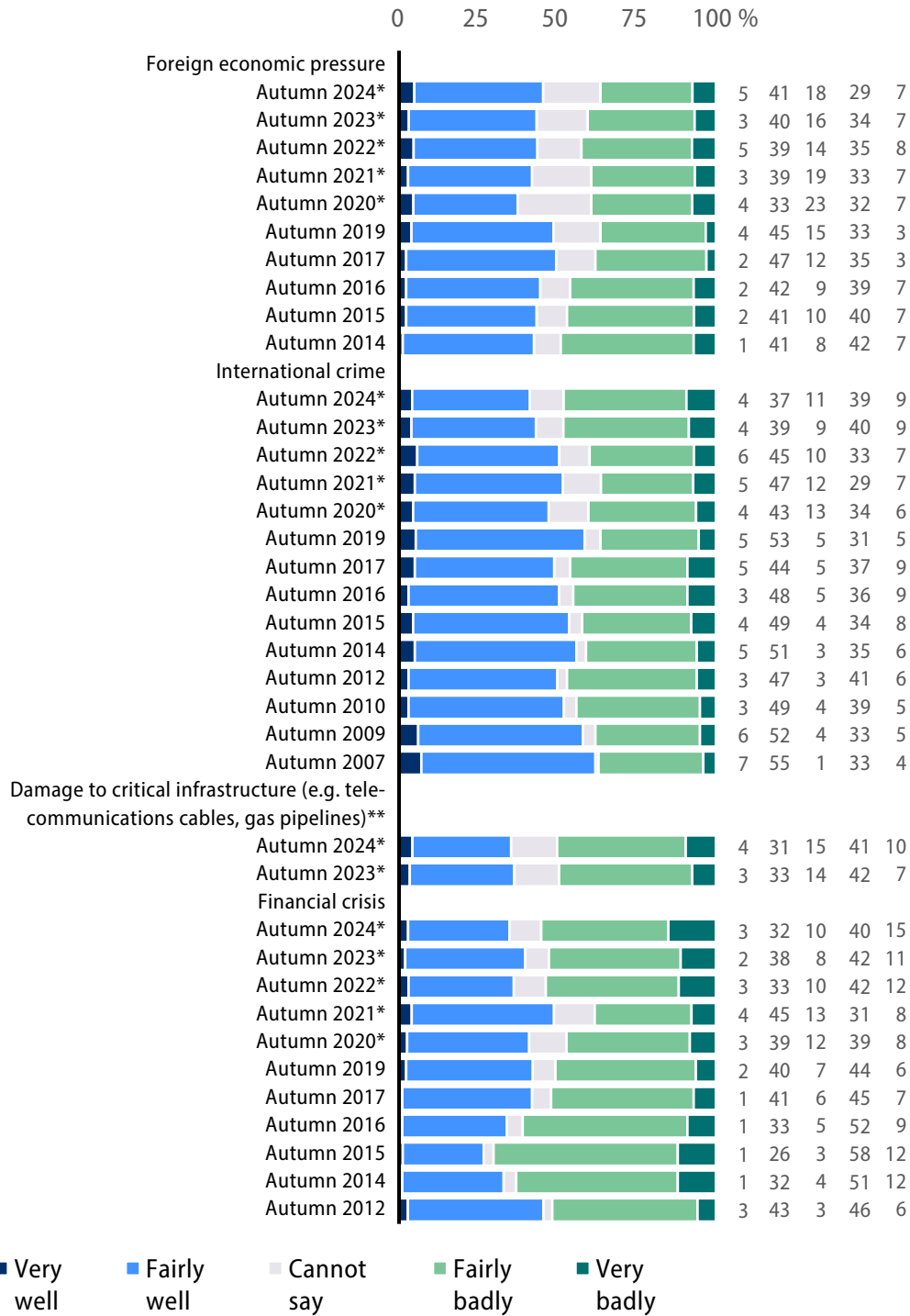
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 41. Preparedness for various threats (III)
 “How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 42. Preparedness for various threats (IV)
 “How well do you think Finland has prepared for the following security threats?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

***) Autumn 2023: Protection of critical infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications cables, gas pipelines)

Figure 43. Factors affecting security

“How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?”

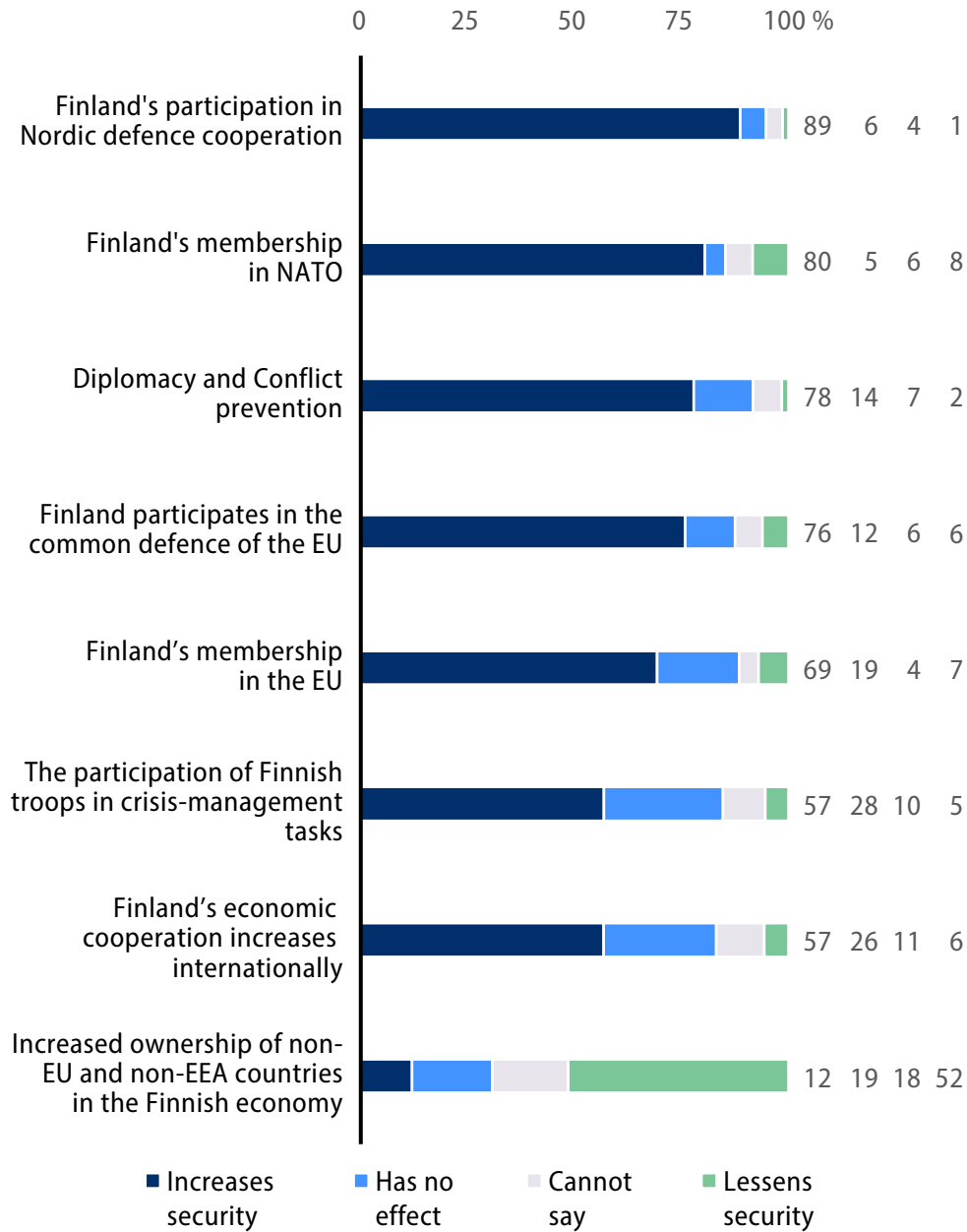
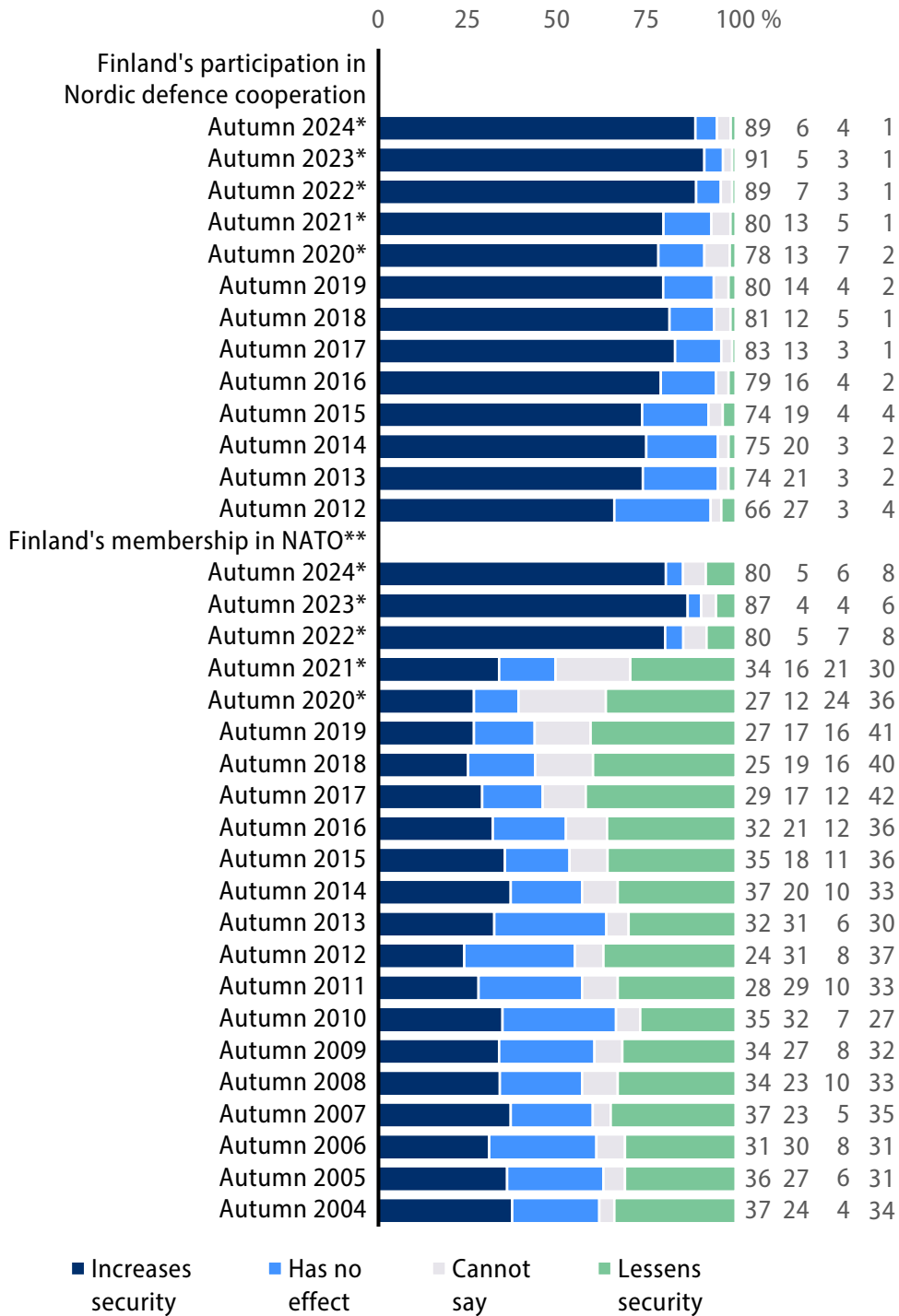


Figure 44. Factors affecting security (I)

“How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?”

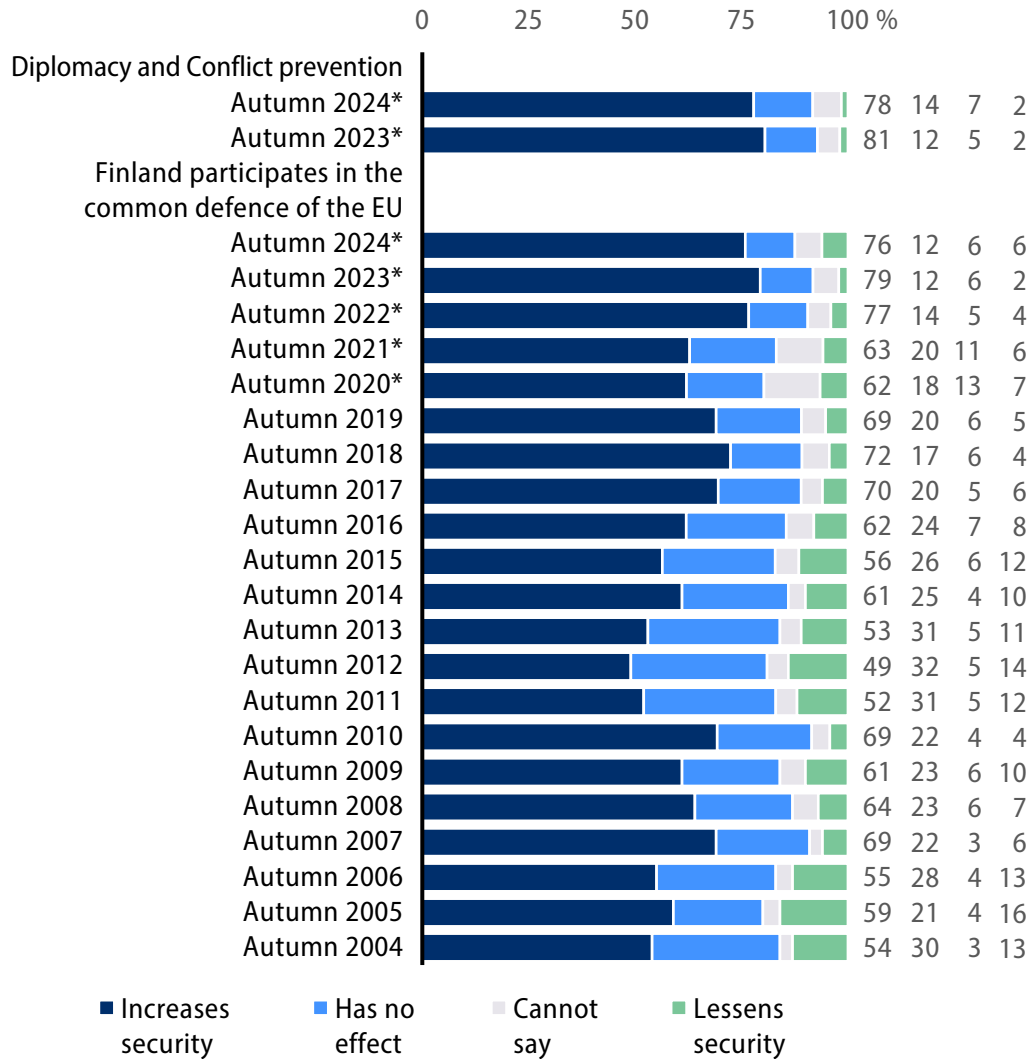


*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

***) 2004–2021 Finland's possible membership in Nato

Figure 45. Factors affecting security (II)

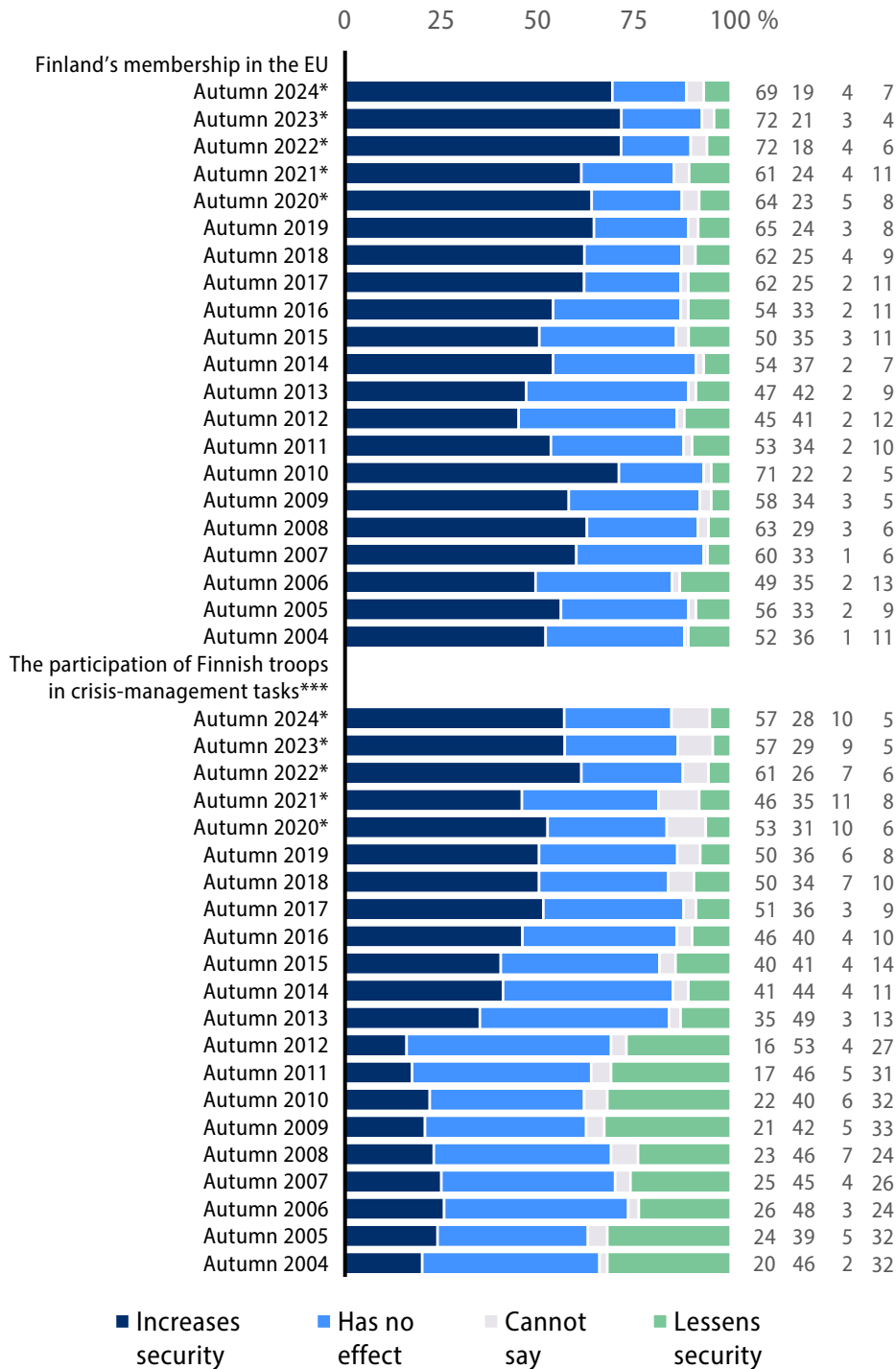
“How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 46. Factors affecting security (III)

“How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?”

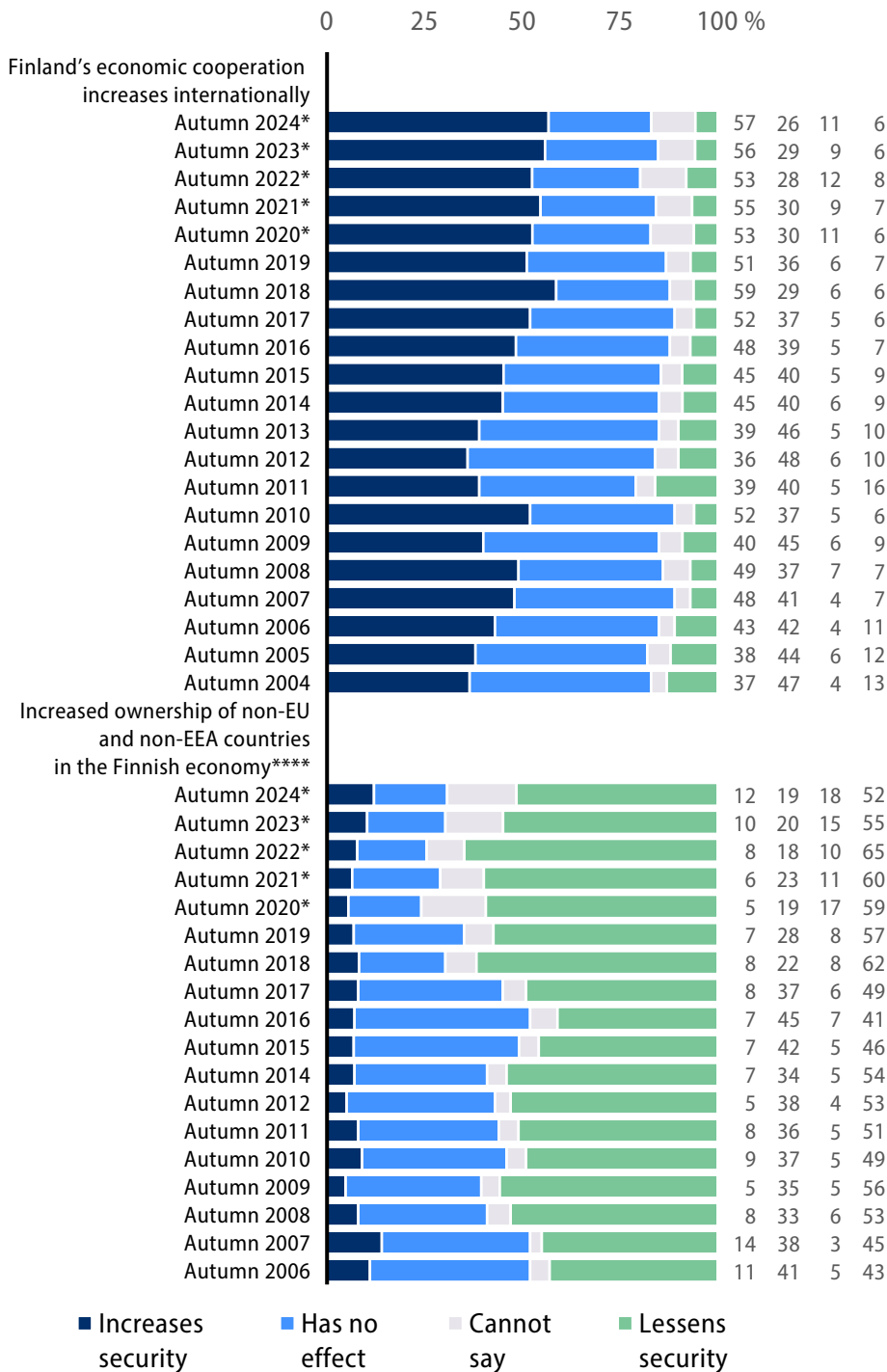


*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

***) 2004–2012 The participation of Finnish troops in crisis-management tasks in war zones

Figure 47. Factors affecting security (IV)

“How do you assess the following phenomena and factors? How do they affect the security of Finland and Finns?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel
 *****) 2006–2022 Increase of foreign ownership in Finland's economy

Figure 48. Factors causing concern among the citizens
 “How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?”

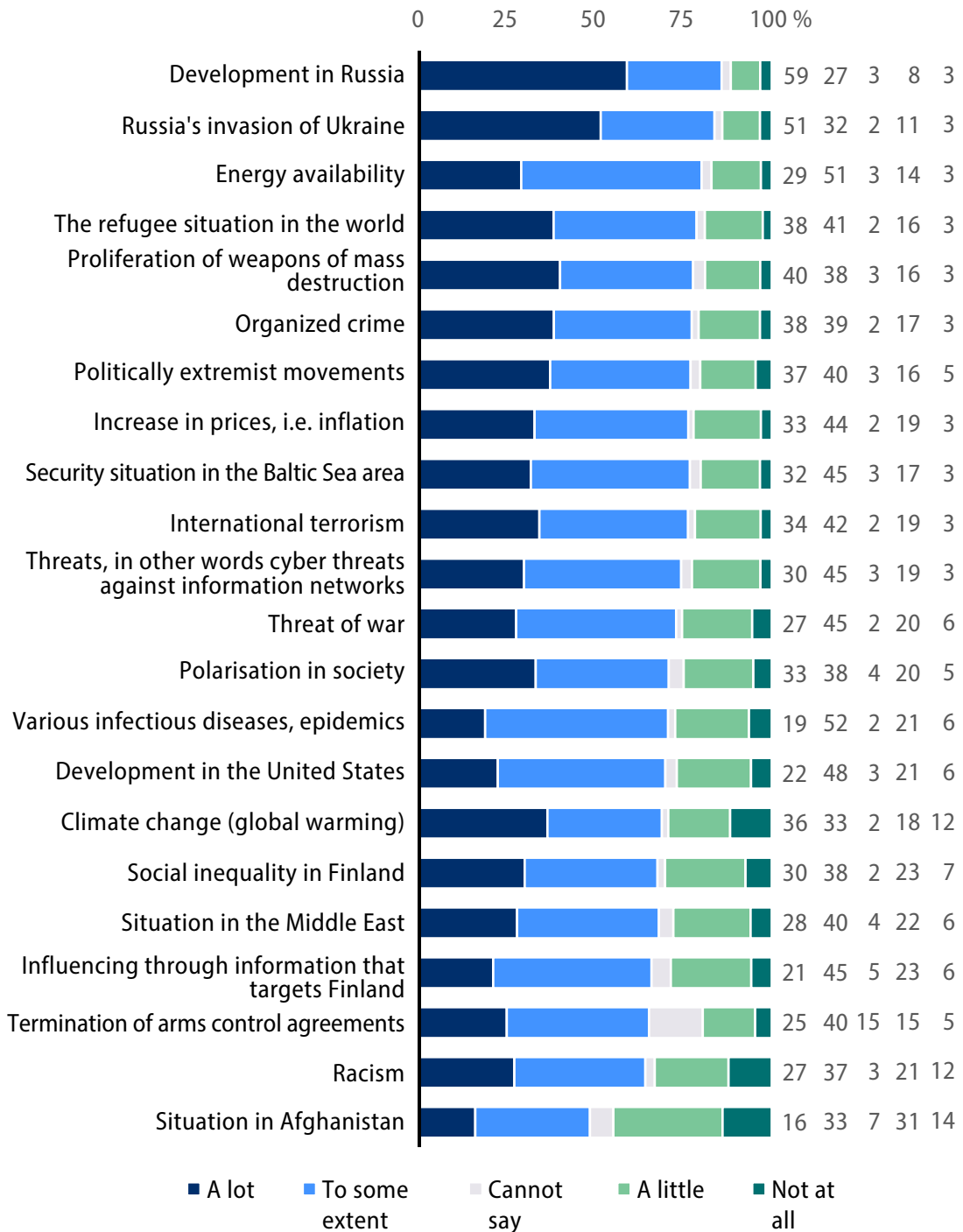
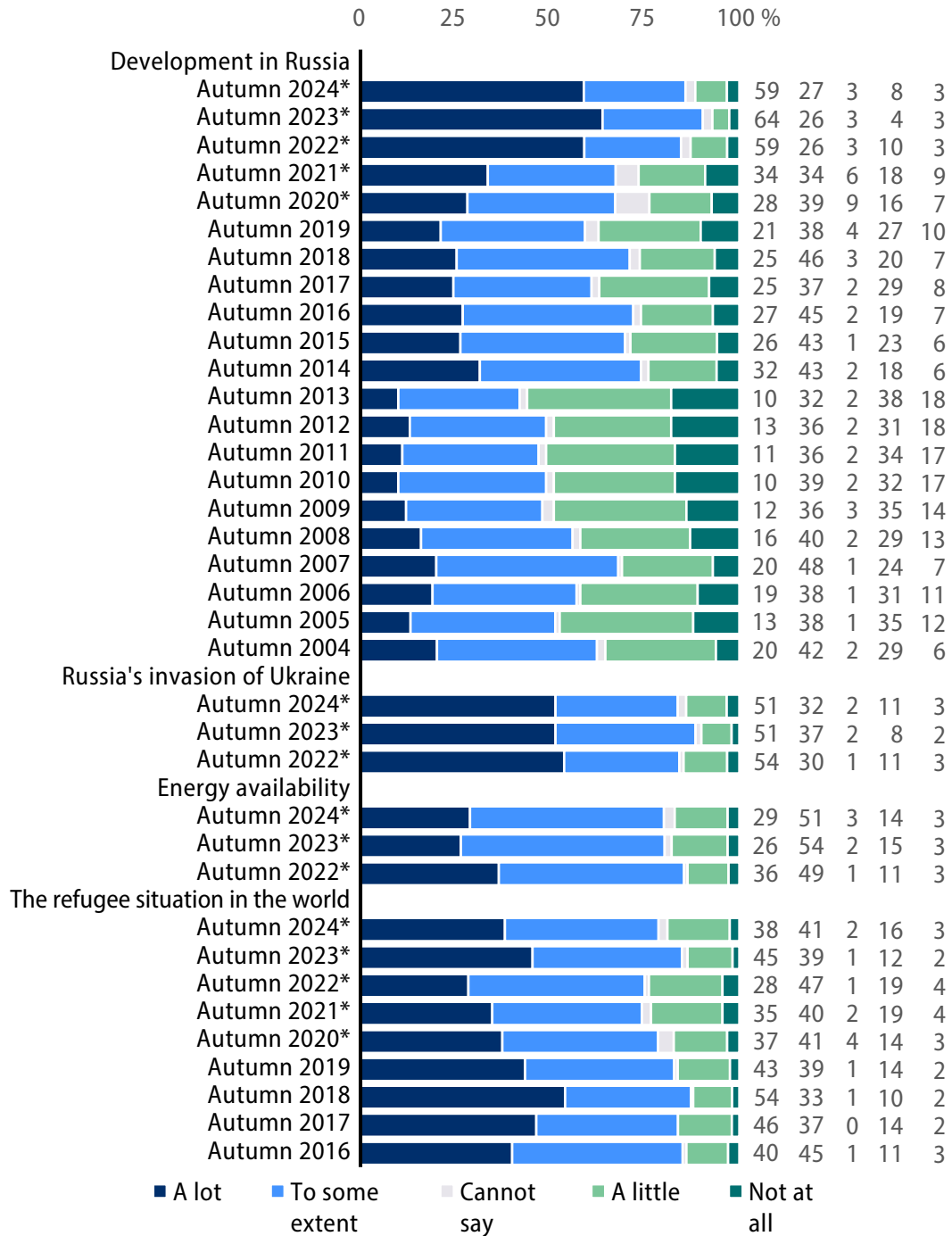
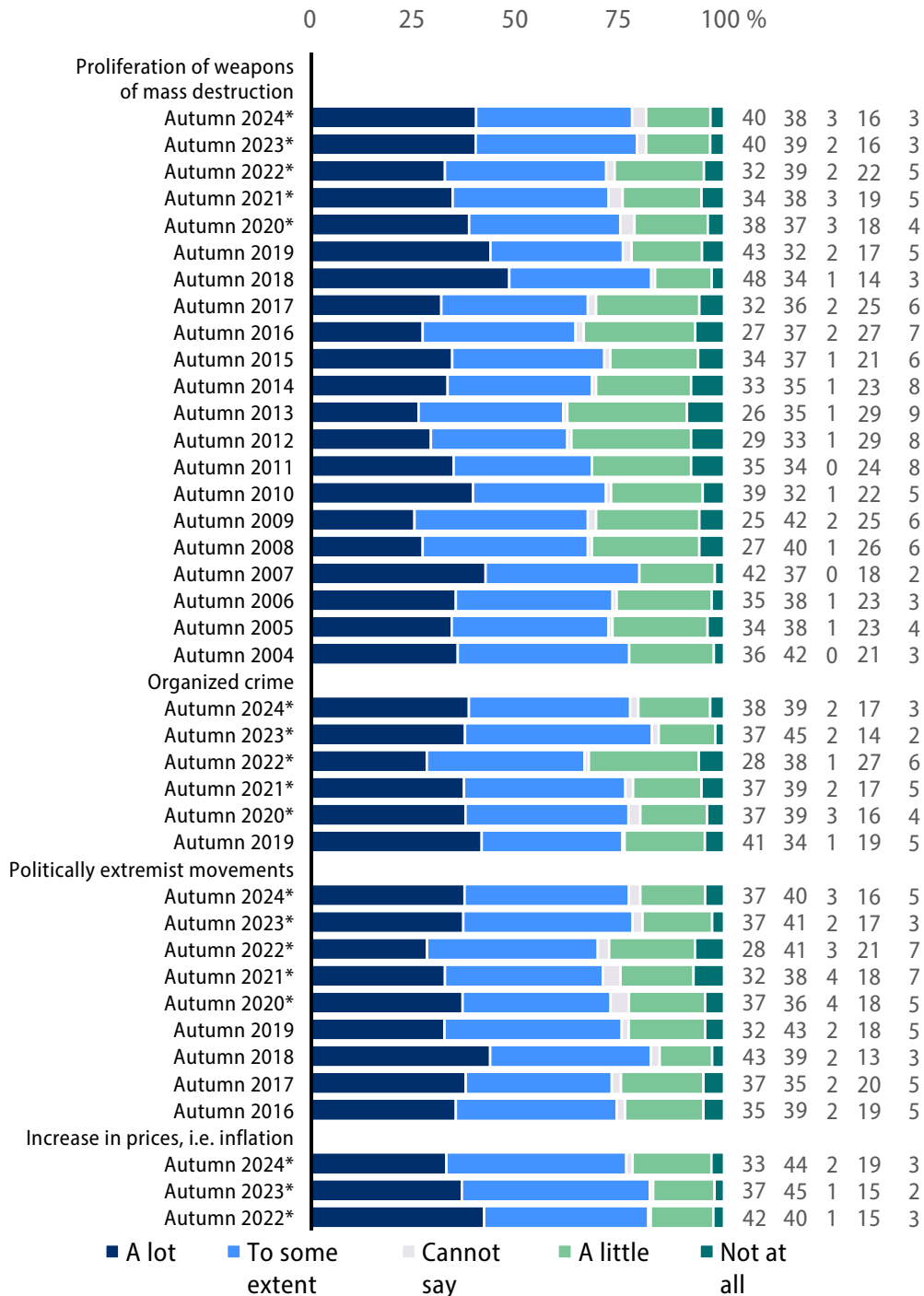


Figure 49. Factors causing concern among the citizens (I)
 “How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?”



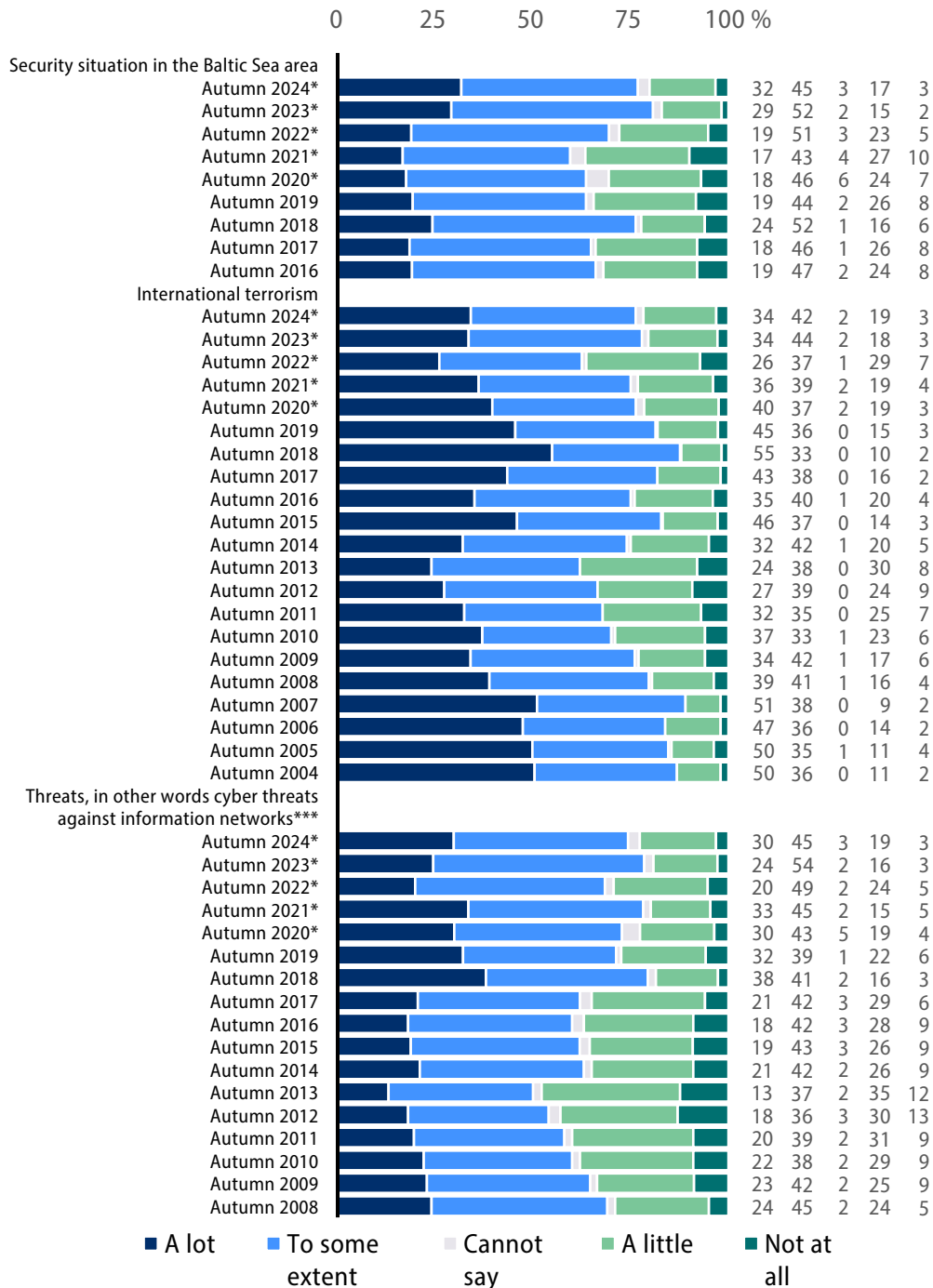
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 50. Factors causing concern among the citizens (II)
 “How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?”



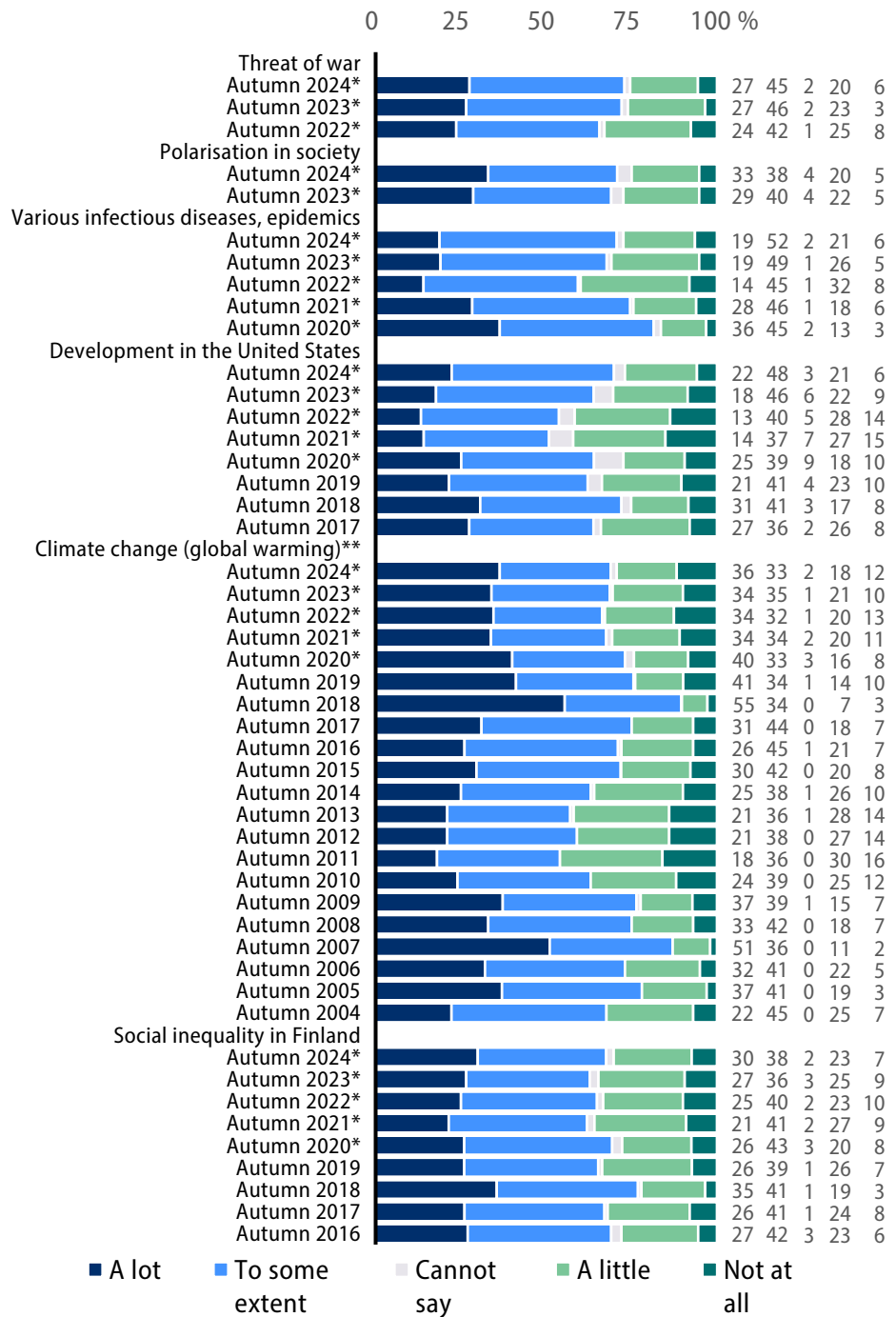
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

Figure 51. Factors causing concern among the citizens (III)
 “How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?”



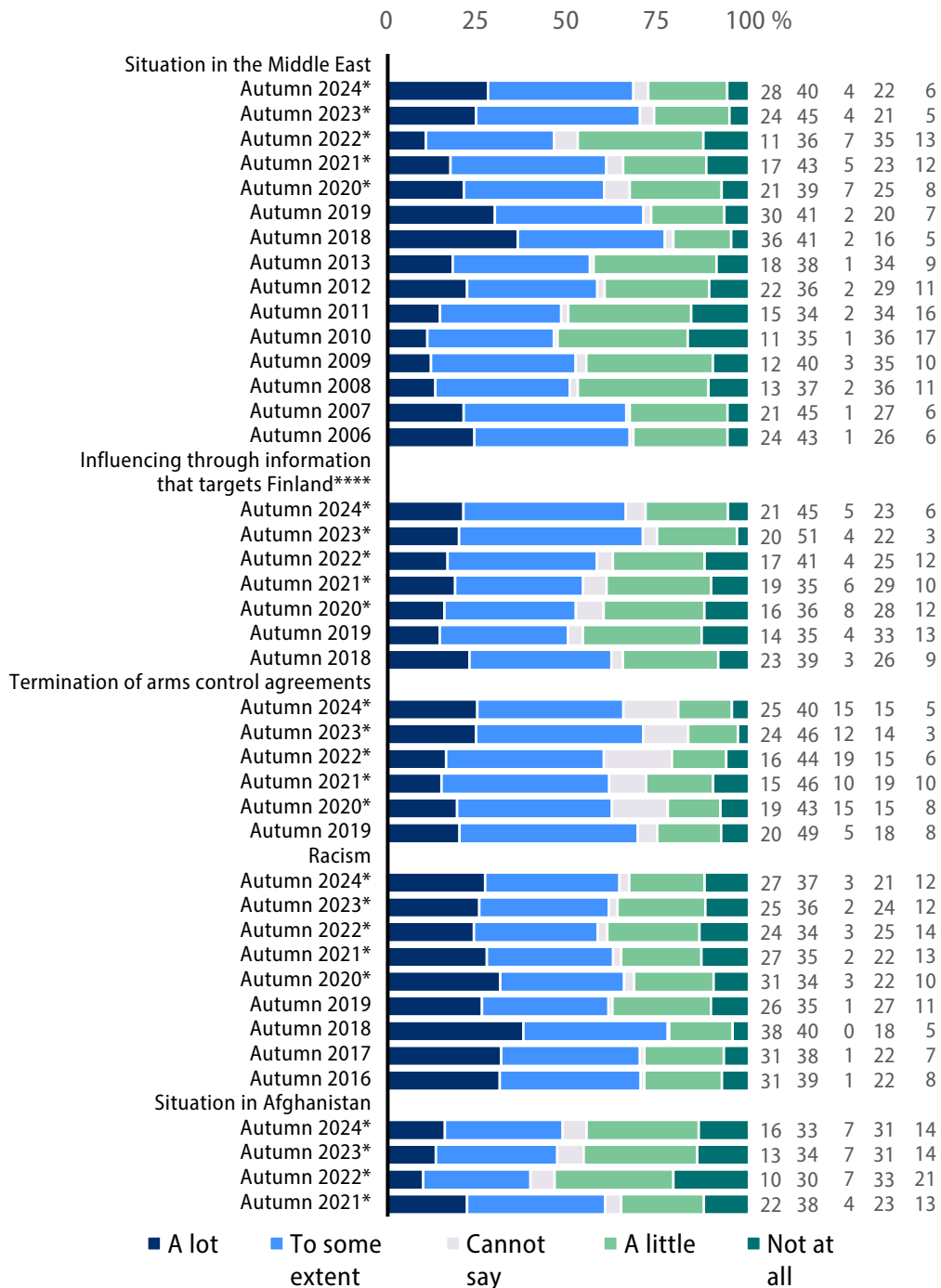
*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel
 ***) 2008–2012 Cyber threats against information networks

Figure 52. Factors causing concern among the citizens (IV)
 “How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel
 **) 2004–2015 Global warming

Figure 53. Factors causing concern among the citizens (V)
 “How would you assess the following phenomena and actors? To what extent do they make you worry about the future?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel
 *****) 2018–2021 State-sponsored fake news reporting directed at Finland, 2022 Systematic disinformation campaign against Finland

Figure 54. The conduct of Finnish foreign policy

“In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finnish foreign policy been conducted in recent years?”

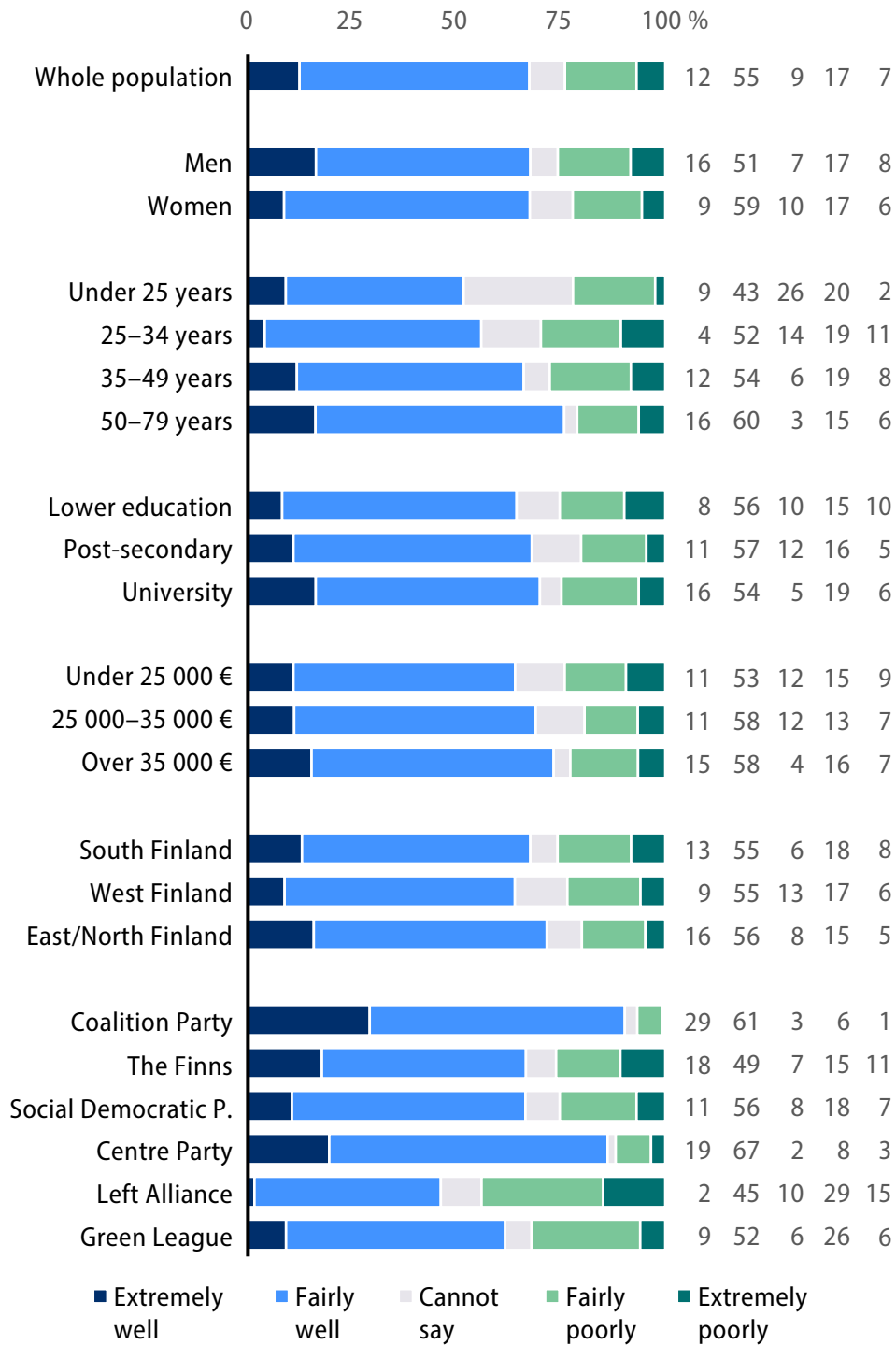
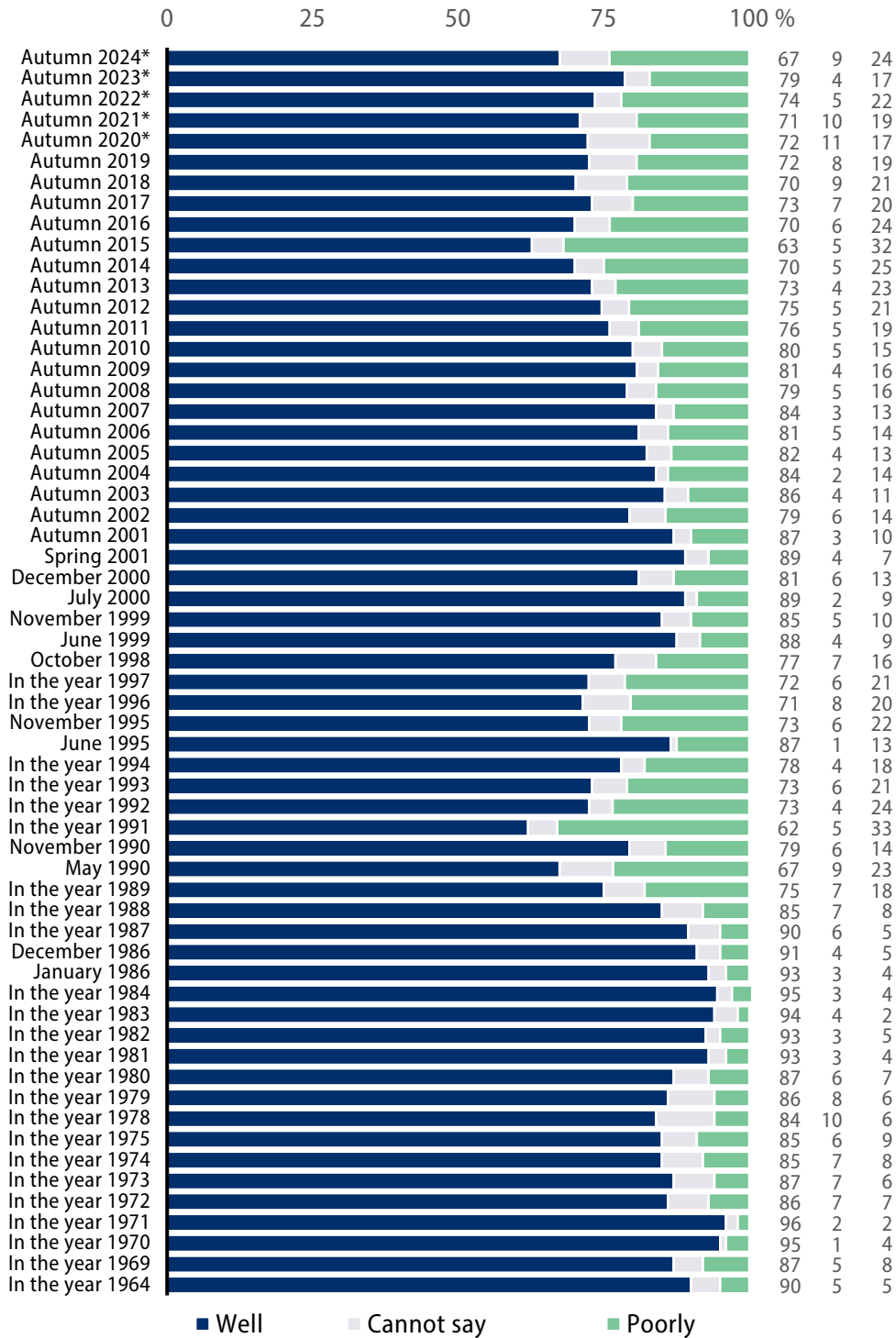


Figure 55. The conduct of Finnish foreign policy

“In your opinion, how well or how poorly has Finnish foreign policy been conducted in recent years?”



*) The survey method was combination of face-to-face interviews and internet panel

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ABDI investigates, on an annual basis, the opinions and attitudes of Finns towards security policy and the factors influencing them and conducts at least one extensive survey that covers the entire adult population in Finland. The questions cover foreign and security policy and national defence. Some of the questions represent a continuous sequence since the 1960s. The surveys by ABDI are in the public domain and accessible to all.

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