



Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Romania April 2019

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Two thirds of respondents in Romania see climate change as a 'very serious' problem (66% vs the EU average of 79%). The proportion who think it is the single most serious problem facing the world is well below average (11% vs the EU average of 23%).

There is a significant increase of nine percentage points (pp) since 2017, in the number of respondents who say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months (29%, though this remains well below the EU average of 60%). When given specific examples of climate actions the proportion rises sharply to almost eight in ten (79%, though is still lower than the EU average of 93%).

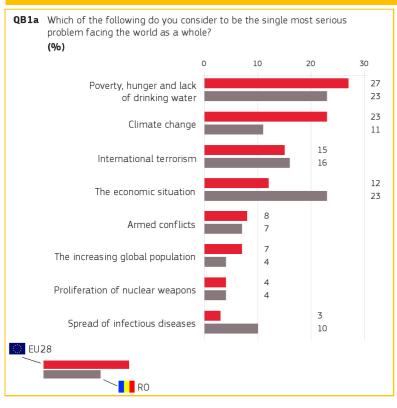
- More than one third of respondents try to cut down their use of disposable items, an increase of six pp since 2017 (35%, as opposed to the EU average of 62%).
- · Roughly a quarter (24%, equal to the EU average) have insulated their home to reduce energy consumption.

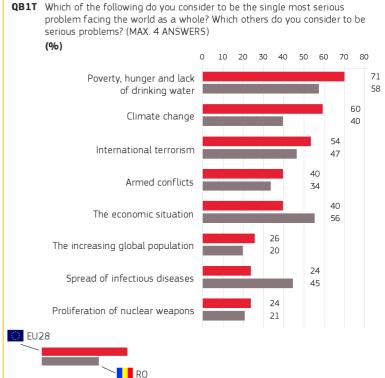
More than seven in ten agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (72%, equal to the EU average). More than eight in ten agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (82%, a 12 pp increase to just below the EU average of 84%).

The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 69%, almost equal to the EU average of 70%.

More than eight in ten think it is important for their government to set targets to increase the use of renewable energy by 2030 (84%, an increase of two pp since 2017, but less than the EU average of 92%), and provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (85%, also a two pp increase since 2017, though still lower than the EU average of 89%). Most importantly, a large majority (86%) of respondents support the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050, though this is below the EU average of 92%.

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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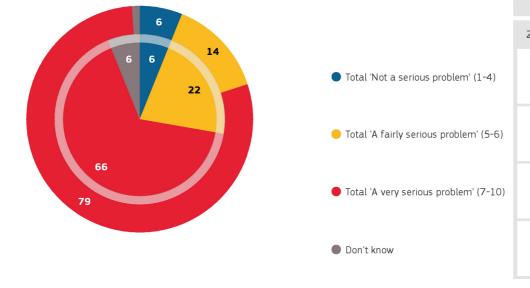
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

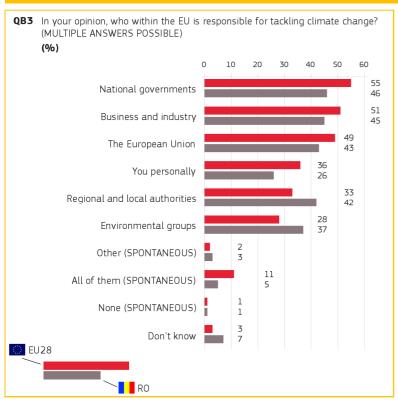
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)



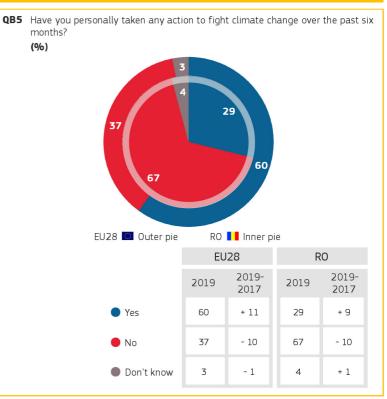
	EU28		RO	
	2019	2019- 2017	2019	2019- 2017
	6	=	6	- 2
	14	- 4	22	- 1
)	79	+ 5	66	- 1
	1	- 1	6	+ 4

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2



RO III Inner pie

EU28 Outer pie







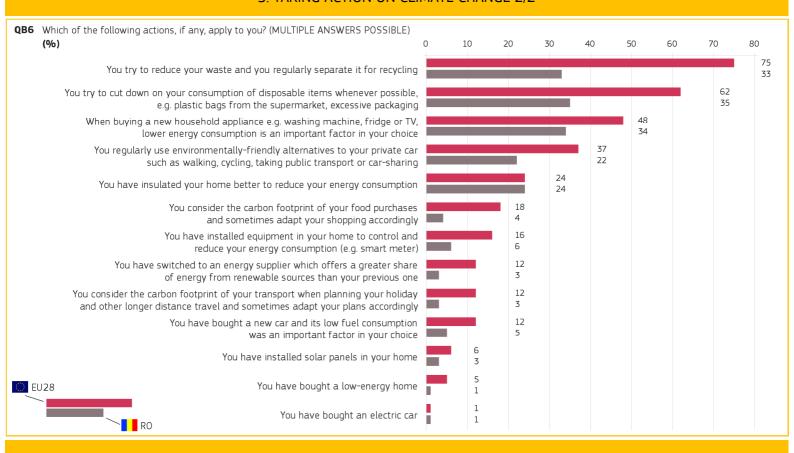
Methodology: face-to-face

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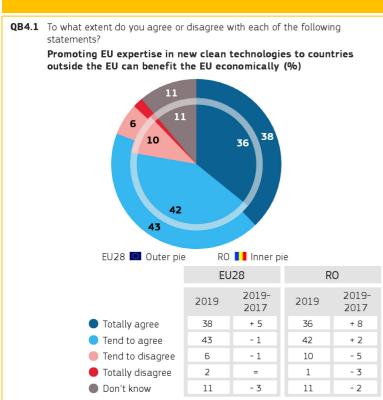
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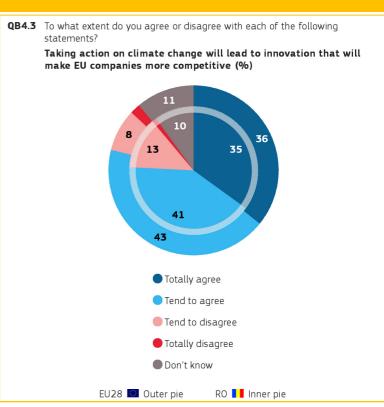
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

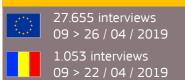


6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE









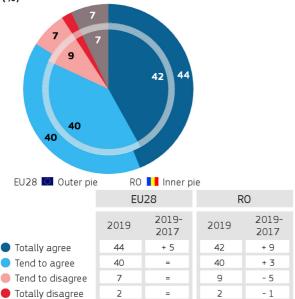
Climate Change

Methodology: face-to-face Romania April 2019

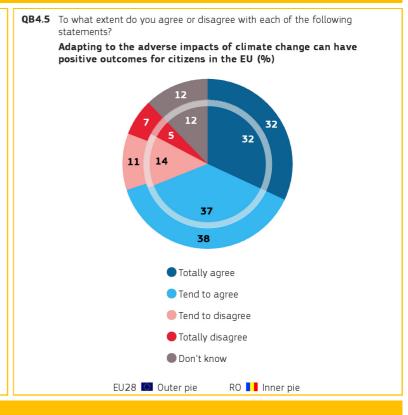
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)



- 5



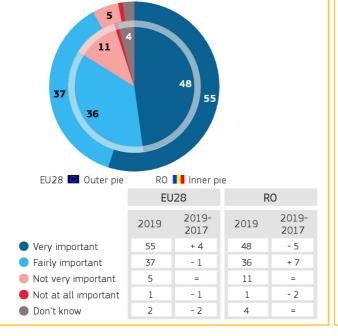
8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

Don't know

(%)



QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050. (%)

