| 26,669 interviews 15 / 03 > 14 / 04 / 2021 | European Commission | Special Eurobarometer 513 |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1,027 interviews 16 / 03 > 11 / 04 / 2021 | | Climate Change |
| Methodology: face-to-face | CROATIA | March-April 2021 |
| 1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS | | |

Close to one in ten respondents in Croatia (9%) believe that climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world, a lower proportion than the EU average (18%). As in 2019, climate change ranks fourth in Croatia. However, close to eight in ten respondents (79% vs the EU average of 78%) consider climate change to be a very serious problem, an increase of seven percentage points since 2019.

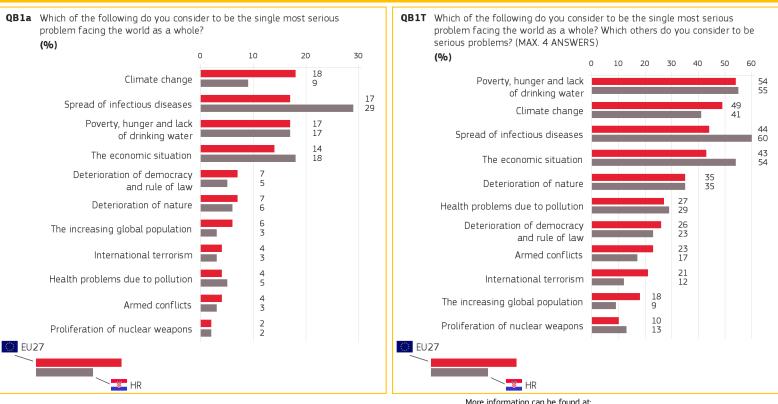
More than half of respondents in Croatia think that national governments (52%, below the EU average of 63%) and the European Union (51%, below the EU average of 57%) are responsible for tackling climate change. These two actors have gained eight and three percentage points respectively since 2019. Just over a quarter of respondents (26%, largely below the EU average of 41%) say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change. However, six in ten respondents (60%, compared with the EU average of 64%) have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months, and this proportion rises to 97% (similar to the EU average of 96%) when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change.

Respondents in Croatia are less likely than the EU average to have taken any action to fight climate change, with the exception of being slightly more likely to have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption (22%, compared with the EU average of 18%).

Just over nine in ten respondents in Croatia (91%, compared with the EU average of 87%) agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health. Moreover, nearly nine in ten respondents (86%, above the EU average of 74%) agree that the cost of damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition.

More than nine in ten respondents in Croatia think it is important that both their national government (93% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (91% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

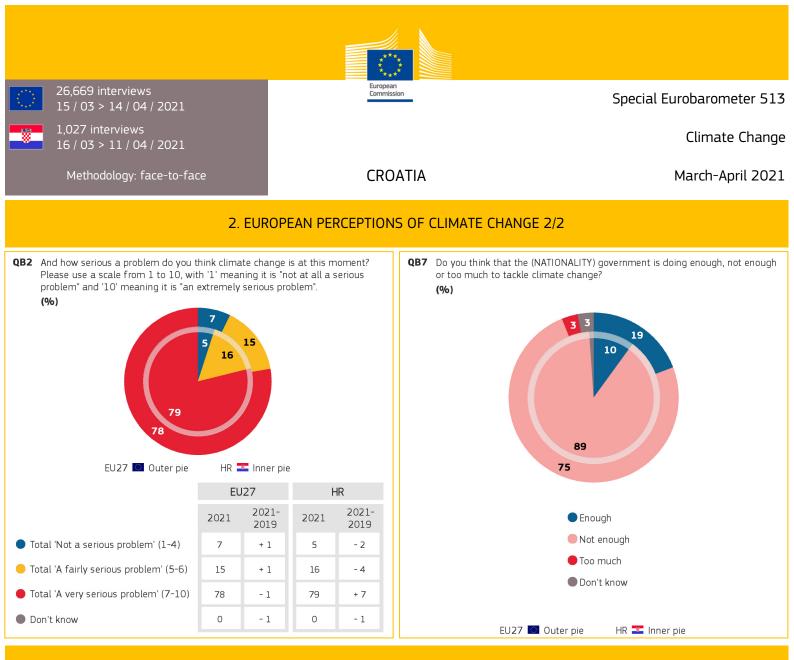
More than nine in ten respondents in Croatia (95%, above the EU average of 90%) agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions in order to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050. Finally, just over seven in ten respondents (71%, compared with the EU average of 75%) think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy.

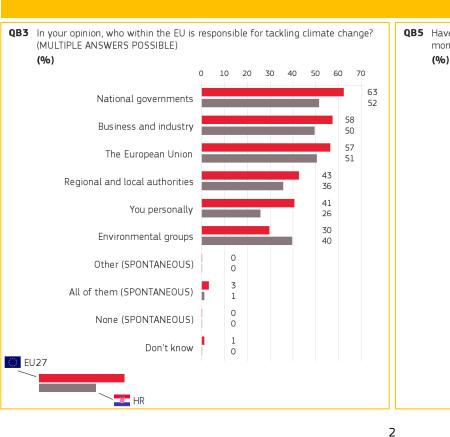


2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en

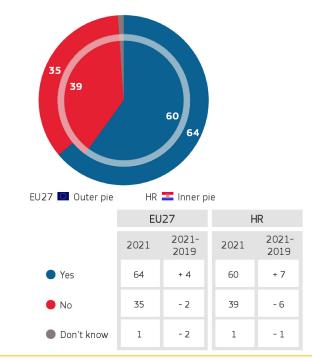
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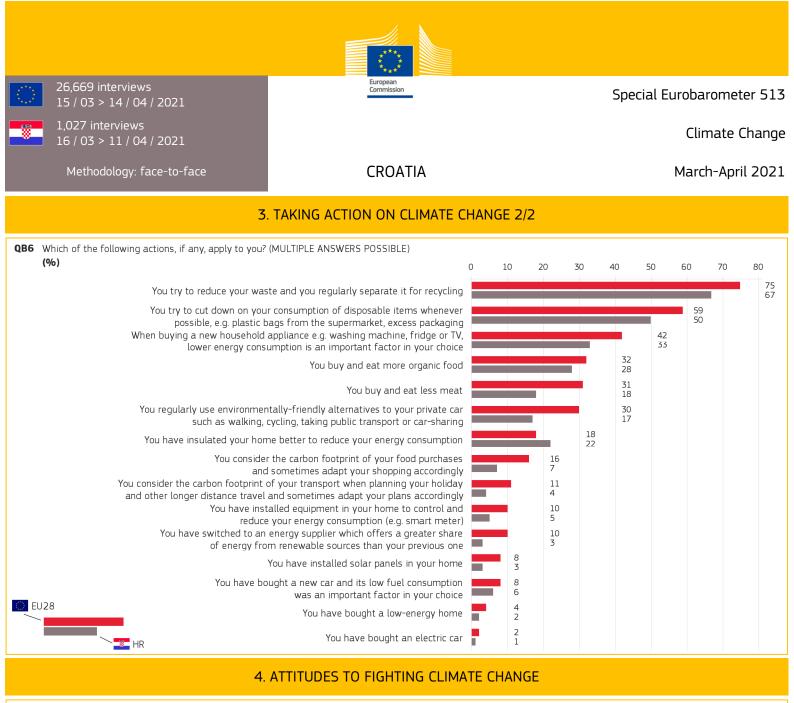


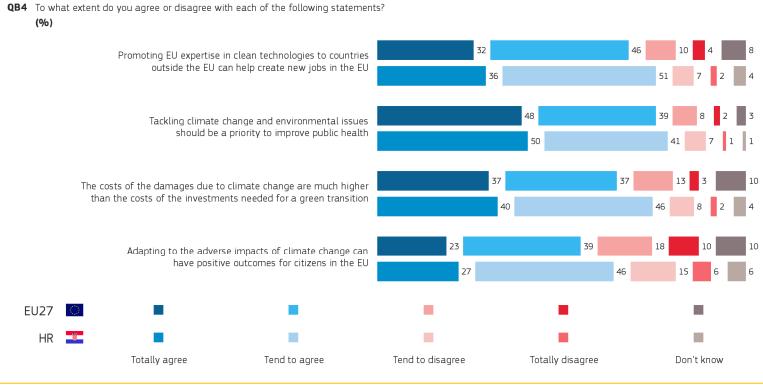
3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?



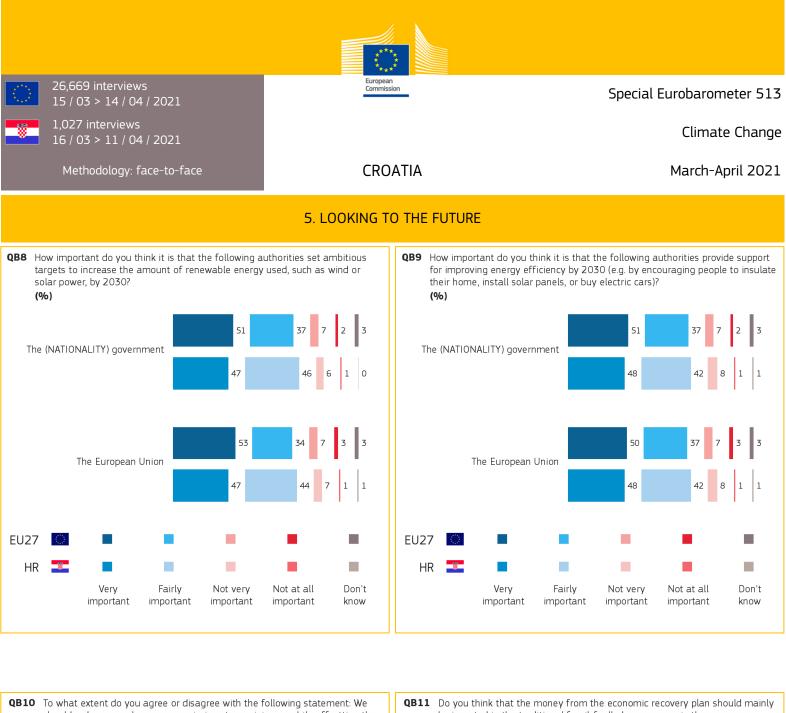
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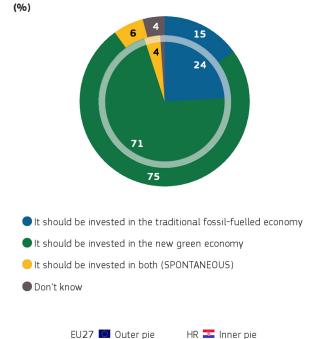
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should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050.



QB11 Do you think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy or in the new green economy?



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