26,669 interviews 15 / 03 > 14 / 04 / 2021	European Commission	Special Eurobarometer 513
1,017 interviews 19 / 03 > 06 / 04 / 2021		Climate Change
Methodology: online	FINLAND	March-April 2021

In Finland, a quarter of respondents (25%, above the EU average of 18%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world. As in 2019, climate change ranks first as the single most serious problem facing the world. Two thirds of respondents (66%, below the EU average of 78%) think that climate change is a very serious problem, down ten percentage points since 2019.

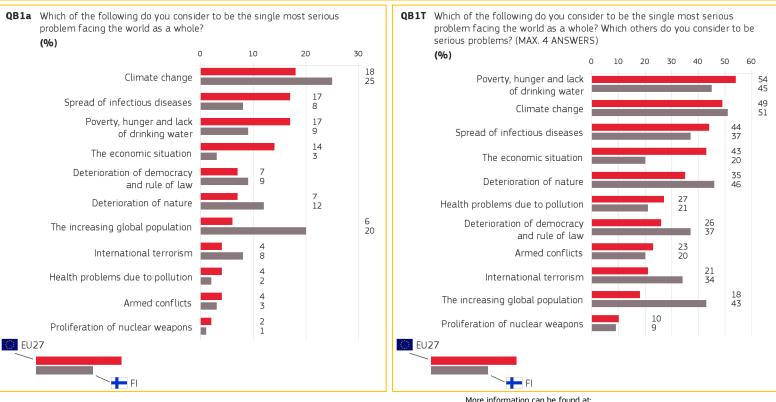
More than six in ten respondents in Finland believe that business and industry (62%, compared with the EU average of 58%) and national governments (61%, compared with the EU average of 63%) are responsible for tackling climate change. In addition, 46% (above the EU average of 41%) say they feel personally responsible for tackling climate change. Moreover, nearly three quarters of respondents (73%, above the EU average of 64%) have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months. This proportion increases to 95% (similar to the EU average of 96%) when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change.

More specifically, respondents in Finland are much more likely to consider the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapt their shopping accordingly (33% vs the EU average of 16%) and to consider the carbon footprint of their transport when planning their holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt their plans accordingly (22% vs the EU average of 11%).

Almost seven in ten respondents in Finland agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (68%, considerably below the EU average of 87%) and 70% (vs the EU average of 74%) agree that the cost of the damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition.

A large proportion of respondents in Finland think it is important that both their national government (75% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (82% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

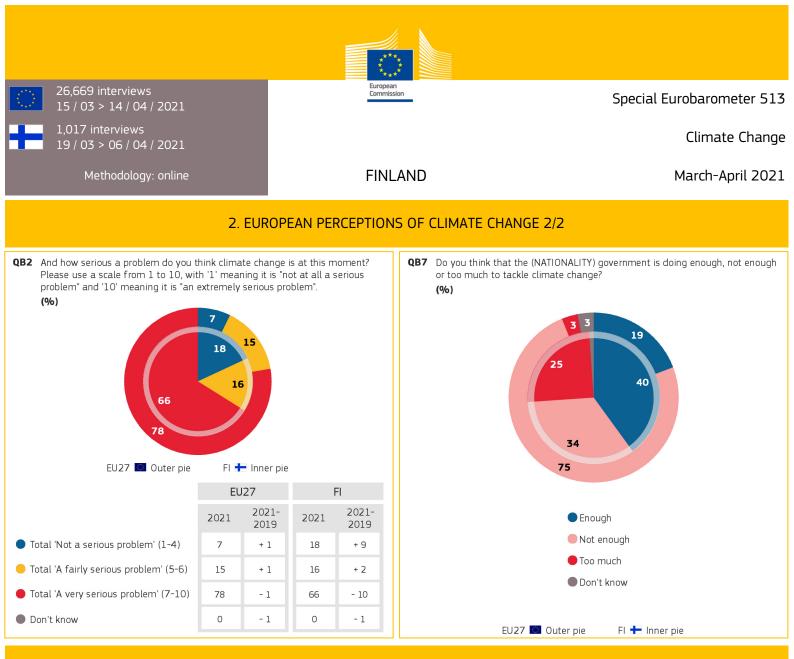
Respondents in Finland are the least likely to agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions in order to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050 (75%, well below the EU average of 90%). On the other hand, three quarters of respondents (75%, equal to the EU average) think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy.

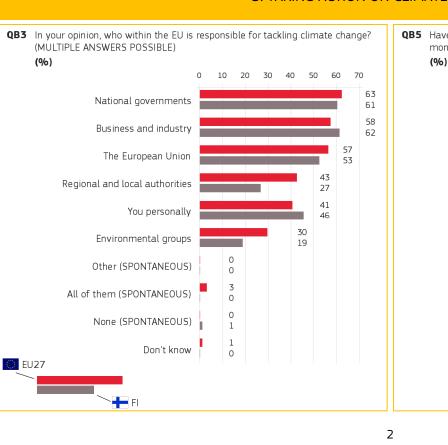


2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support en

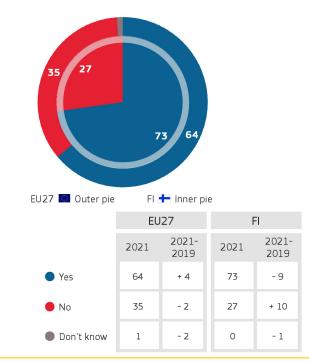
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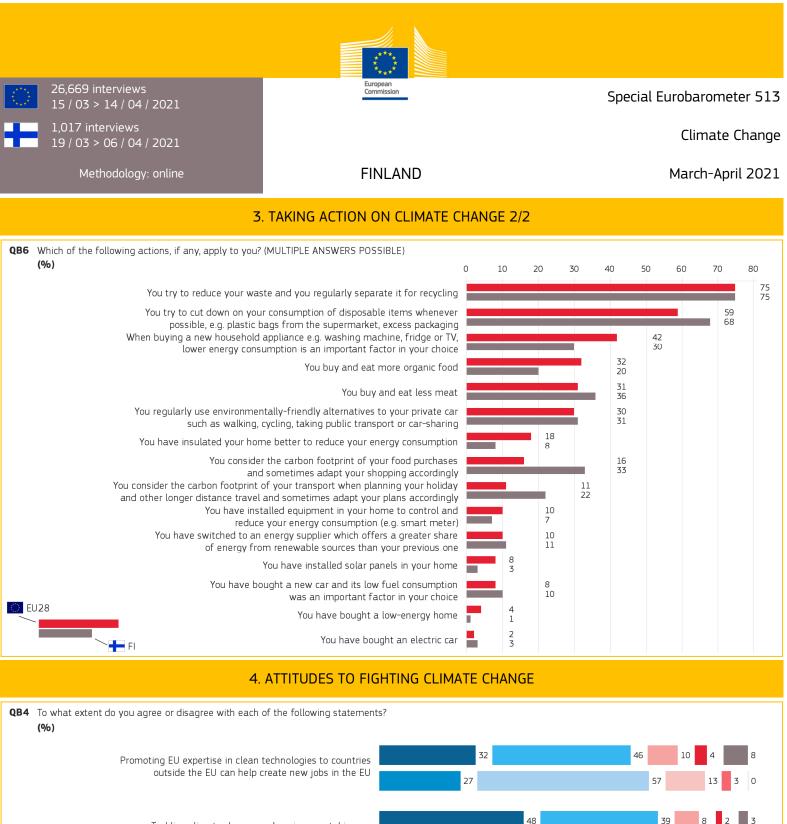


3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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



More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en

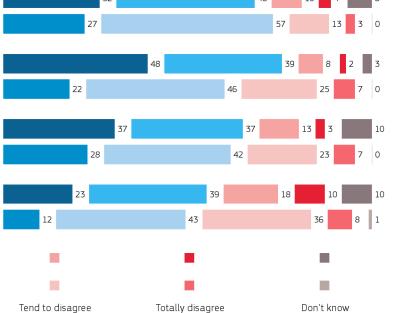


Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health

The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition

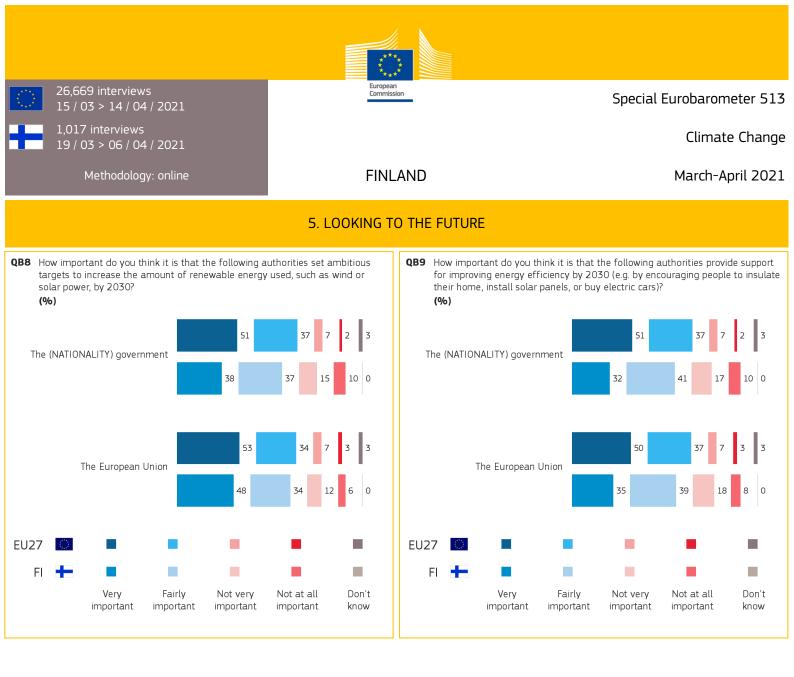
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU





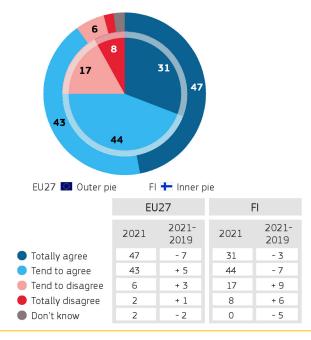
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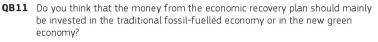
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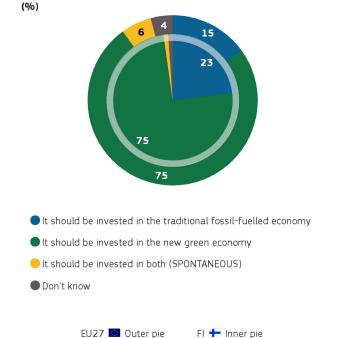


QB10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050.

(%)







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