

Special Eurobarometer 513

Climate Change

Report

Fieldwork: March - April 2021



This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Project title	Special Eurobarometer 513 Climate, Report
Language version	EN
Catalogue number	ML-03-21-256-EN-N
ISBN	978-92-76-38399-4
DOI	10.2834/437

© European Union, 2021

<https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

Photo credit: Getty Images



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	8
1. Perceptions of climate change as a global problem	9
2. Perceived seriousness of climate change	22
II. TAKING ACTION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE	26
1. Responsibility for tackling climate change	27
2. Personal action to tackle climate change	34
3. Types of individual action	39
III. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES	49
1. Attitudes towards taking action on climate change	51
2. Attitudes towards reducing fossil fuel imports	54
3. Attitudes towards the economic benefits of promoting EU expertise in clean technologies outside the EU	57
4. Attitudes to public financial support for clean energies as opposed to fossil fuel subsidies	60
5. Attitudes to adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change	64
6. Attitudes to tackling climate change and environmental issues as a priority to improve public health	67
7. Attitudes on the trade-off between costs caused by climate change versus the costs of a green transition	69
IV. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE	72
1. Current national governments action to tackle climate change	73
2. Targets for renewable energy	76
3. Energy efficiency targets	83
4. A climate-neutral Europe by 2050	90
5. Investment from the economic recovery plan	93
CONCLUSION	95
Technical Specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION



The European Union has long been a global leader in the fight against climate change, and is committed to becoming the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. In April 2021,¹ the Council of the European Union and European Parliament reached a provisional political agreement that will set into law the objective of a climate-neutral EU by 2050, and a collective, net greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least 55% by 2030 compared with 1990. To meet these targets, the European Commission will present a series of legislative proposals in July 2021. This 'Fit for 55' package marks the first step towards delivering the necessary changes across economic sectors.

Climate-neutrality is at the heart of the European Green Deal,² an ambitious growth strategy, which will bring down European greenhouse gas emissions while fostering a fair, healthy and prosperous society for future generations. Long-term benefits include: new, green jobs; improved competitiveness; economic growth; cleaner air and more efficient public transport systems in cities; new technologies such as electric or plug-in hybrid cars, energy-efficient homes or buildings with intelligent heating and cooling systems; and secure supplies of energy and other resources – making Europe less dependent on imports.

The Green Deal was presented in 2019, amidst strong public support for climate action.³ Two years later, climate change and biodiversity loss continue to represent an urgent and growing threat to human life.⁴ Their effects are already being felt in every region of Europe and across the planet, and are predicted to intensify in the coming years. Water shortages and heatwaves are already damaging livelihoods in the EU, and impacting the health and well-being of Europeans. The risks of heat stress, food and water safety and security threats, as well as the emergence and spread of infectious diseases are set to grow. Economic losses in the EU from climate-related extreme events already average over €12 billion a year, and the cost of taking no action would be even greater.⁵ According to conservative estimates, exposing today's EU economy to global warming of 3°C above pre-industrial levels would result in an annual loss of at least €170 billion.⁶ Over the next century, the EU could see: 400,000 premature deaths per year due to air pollution; 90,000 annual deaths as a result of heatwaves; 40% less available water in southern regions; 2.2 million people exposed to coastal flooding every year.⁷

While the urgency of acting against climate change and biodiversity loss is only increasing, 2020 and 2021 saw the emergence of a new, more immediate threat. The fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic losses quickly overtook other urgent but seemingly less imminent dangers. This Special Eurobarometer provides a first insight into European public attitudes on climate change and biodiversity loss since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results offer a snapshot of how perceptions of urgency have changed and priorities shifted, as well as gauging Europeans' support for the European Green Deal.

This latest edition of the report covers four main areas:

- Perceptions of climate change: where climate change ranks alongside other global challenges, and how serious the problem of climate change is considered to be;
- Taking action on climate change: who has primary responsibility for addressing the problem, and personal steps taken to help tackle climate change;
- Attitudes to actions to fight climate change, the transition to clean energy, reducing fossil fuel imports, improving public health and the costs of climate change for the economy;
- Looking to the future: whether national governments are doing enough to tackle climate change; whether national governments or the European Union should set targets for renewable energy and whether they should support energy efficiency; support for the EU economy to become climate-neutral by 2050; and whether the economic recovery plan should focus on the traditional fossil-fuel led economy or on the new green economy.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 Member States of the European Union between 15 March and 14 April 2021. 26,669 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face or online in their native language on behalf of the Directorate-General for Climate Action.

¹ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/climate-change/>

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

³ In 2019, 92% of respondents agreed 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

⁴ Source : https://ec.europa.eu/clima/change/causes_en

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_19_6715?2nd-language=en

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Methodology used for this survey

The Special Eurobarometer on Climate change was part of the Eurobarometer wave 95.1 and was conducted between 15 March and 14 April 2021. In some countries, **alternatives** to face-to-face interviews were necessary as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Previous rounds of this Special Eurobarometer survey on climate change were carried out in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019. The results of this survey are compared with those of previous surveys where possible.⁸

Where possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit).⁹ However, because of the coronavirus pandemic, it was difficult, and sometimes impossible to conduct face-to-face interviews in a number of EU countries. In these instances, respondents were interviewed online, mostly after being recruited by telephone according to probabilistic methods. In Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Slovakia, face-to-face interviews were feasible but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions. Therefore, additional interviews were conducted online with the Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique. In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland and Sweden face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore, all interviews were conducted online with the CAWI technique. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.¹⁰

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR),¹¹ respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Throughout this report, the comparisons over time are expressed in percentage points. A percentage point is the unit for the arithmetic difference of two percentages. For example, moving up from 40% to 44% is a 4-percentage point increase, but is a 10 percent increase in what is being measured. In each paragraph, the percentage point unit is firstly written out and then abbreviated (following out example, it would have been abbreviated as +4).

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE
Bulgaria	BG
Czechia	CZ
Denmark	DK
Germany	DE
Estonia	EE
Ireland	IE
Greece	EL
Spain	ES
France	FR
Croatia	HR
Italy	IT
Republic of Cyprus	CY *
Latvia	LV
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Hungary	HU
Malta	MT
The Netherlands	NL
Austria	AT
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Romania	RO
Slovenia	SI
Slovakia	SK
Finland	FI
Sweden	SE
Lithuania	LT

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

⁸ However, this survey has not been conducted in the United Kingdom, as it is no longer an EU Member State. This may have had an additional impact on the EU average compared with previous surveys.

⁹ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

¹⁰ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

¹¹ 2016/679

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Europeans consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world

- More than nine in ten Europeans (93%) believe that climate change is a serious problem, including 78% who say it is a very serious problem and 15% a fairly serious problem. These results are stable since 2019.
- Nearly one in five Europeans (18%) think that climate change is the most serious problem facing the world as a whole, slightly ahead of poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, and the spread of infectious diseases. This is the first time that climate change ranks first, ahead of all other global challenges listed;
- Close to half of Europeans (49%) consider climate change to be one of the most serious problems facing the world, behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water. Climate change stays in second position;
- Climate change is considered one of the most serious problems facing the world by at least a quarter of respondents in every EU Member State. It is the most mentioned item in seven countries: Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, Belgium and Finland;
- A majority of respondents currently think that climate change is a very serious problem in the 27 EU Member States.

Almost all Europeans have taken environmentally-friendly action, although they don't believe they bear the main responsibility for tackling climate change

- More than half of Europeans say that national governments (63%), business and industry (58%) and the European Union (57%) are responsible for tackling climate change within the European Union;
- The share of respondents mentioning each of the six actors listed has increased since 2019, most notably for regional and local authorities (43%, +10 percentage points), the European Union and national governments (+8 points), and business and industry (+7 points);
- Around four in ten respondents (41%) say they are personally responsible, but nearly two-thirds of Europeans (64%) say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months (+4 points since 2019);
- More than half of respondents have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months in 20 EU Member States. This ranges from 52% of respondents in Poland to 83% in Portugal;
- In addition, nearly all Europeans (96%) have taken at least one personal action that helps to tackle climate change. The most common action is trying to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling (75%), well ahead of trying to cut down on the consumption of disposable items whenever possible (59%).

- Respondents are likely to adopt dietary habits that contribute to actions against climate change. Indeed, 32% of the respondents buy and eat more organic food and 31% of them buy and eat less meat. This was the first time that these two options were included.

More than six in ten Europeans agree with seven statements highlighting the possible positive impacts of the fight against climate change

- Nearly nine in ten Europeans (87%) agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health;
- Slightly more than eight in ten respondents (81%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies;
- Around three quarters think that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies can help create new jobs in the EU (78%), that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (78%) and that the costs of the damage due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (74%);
- Seven in ten (70%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically, while slightly more than six in ten (62%) believe that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU.

Europeans expect even stronger action from both their national government and the European Union to fight climate change

- Three quarters of respondents (75%) believe that their national government is not doing enough to tackle climate change. This opinion is shared by over half of respondents in all EU Member States except Finland;
- Nearly nine in ten Europeans think it is important that both their national government (88%) and the European Union (87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used and support energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
- Nine in ten respondents (90%) agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050, with at least three quarters of respondents sharing this opinion in each EU Member State;
- Finally, three quarters of Europeans think that funds from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy (75%) rather than in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy (15%). In the 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents also favour the new green economy.

I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



This chapter examines Europeans' perceptions of climate change. It explores whether Europeans perceive climate change as the most serious problem facing the world as a whole or, at least, one of the most serious problems. This chapter concludes by analysing respondents' views on how serious a problem climate change is at this moment.

1. Perceptions of climate change as a global problem

For the first time, climate change ranks first as the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole

Respondents were asked, from a list of 11, which item they consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole:¹²

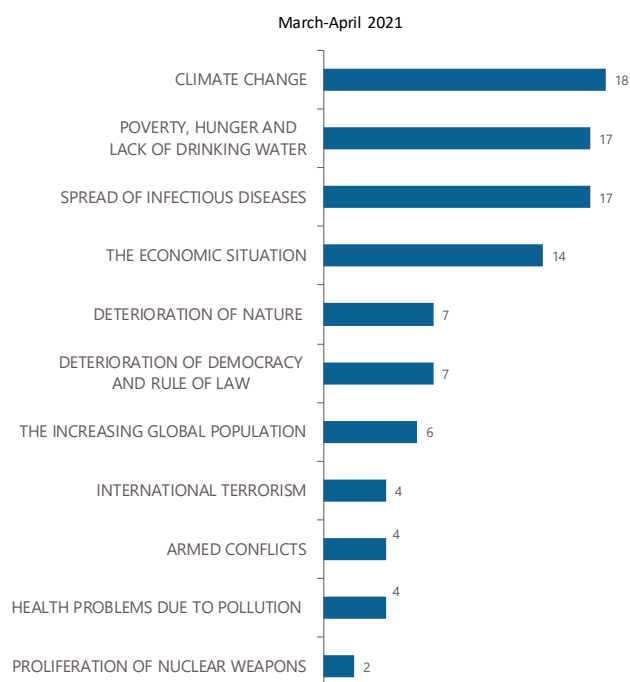
- Nearly one in five Europeans (18%), believe that **climate change** is the most serious problem facing the world, just ahead of **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** (17%) and the **spread of infectious diseases** (17%);
- More than one in ten respondents mention **the economic situation** (14%);
- Less than one in ten Europeans cite the seven other items: **deterioration of nature** (7%, new item), **deterioration of democracy and rule of law** (7%, new item), **the increasing global population** (6%), **international terrorism** (4%), **health problems due to pollution** (4%, new item), **armed conflicts** (4%) and, finally, the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** (2%). Almost a quarter of Europeans (24%) cite either **climate change** or **deterioration of nature**.

This question has been modified since 2019, with the introduction of three new items: *deterioration of nature*, *deterioration of democracy and rule of law*, and *health problems due to pollution*. Therefore, it is not possible to directly compare results registered for this question with those of previous surveys.

However, although this comparison should be made with caution, it is noteworthy that **climate change** is considered the single most serious problem facing the world in this survey, while it ranked second behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water in 2019.

In addition, the **spread of infectious diseases** is up from eighth place to equal second position. This can be explained by the coronavirus pandemic. The economic situation is now also mentioned by 14% of the respondents. It has gained two percentage points compared with 2019. This can also be explained by the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Conversely, **international terrorism** seems to have lost some ground, dropping eleven percentage points from 2019 to 4% in 2021.¹³

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - EU27)



¹² QB1a. Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/default/files/support/docs/report_2019_en.pdf

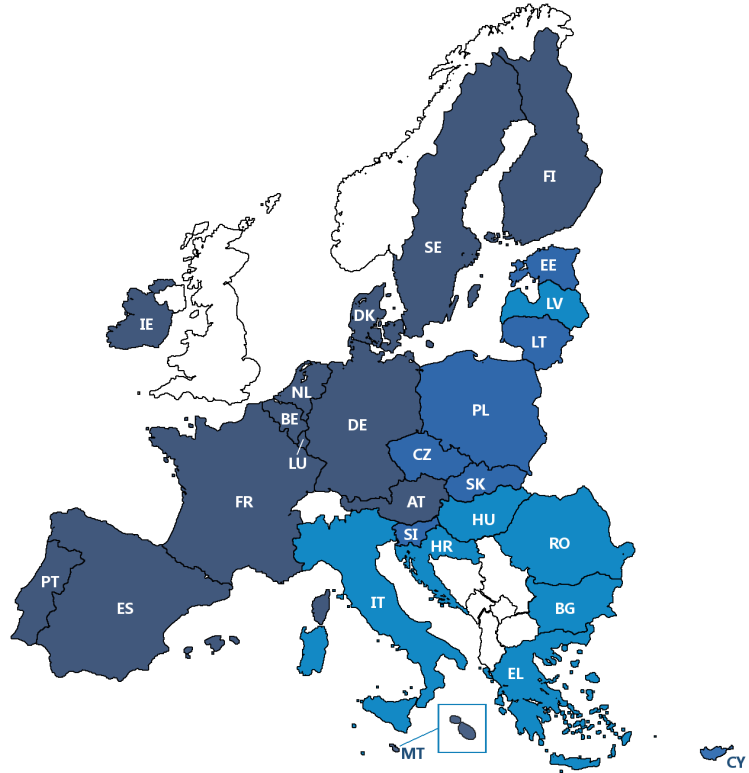
A national analysis reveals that over a quarter of respondents in Sweden (43%), Denmark (35%), the Netherlands (34%), Ireland (31%) and Germany (28%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a

whole, compared with less than one in ten in Bulgaria (5%), Romania (7%) and Italy (7%), Hungary (8%) and Croatia (9%).

SE		43
DK		35
NL		34
IE		31
DE		28
BE		25
FI		25
LU		24
PT		22
MT		19
FR		18
EU27		18
ES		16
AT		15
EE		14
LT		13
SK		12
CZ		12
SI		11
PL		11
CY		11
EL		10
LV		10
HR		9
HU		8
RO		7
IT		7
BG		5

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - CLIMATE CHANGE)

Map Legend
 15 - 100
 11 - 14
 0 - 10



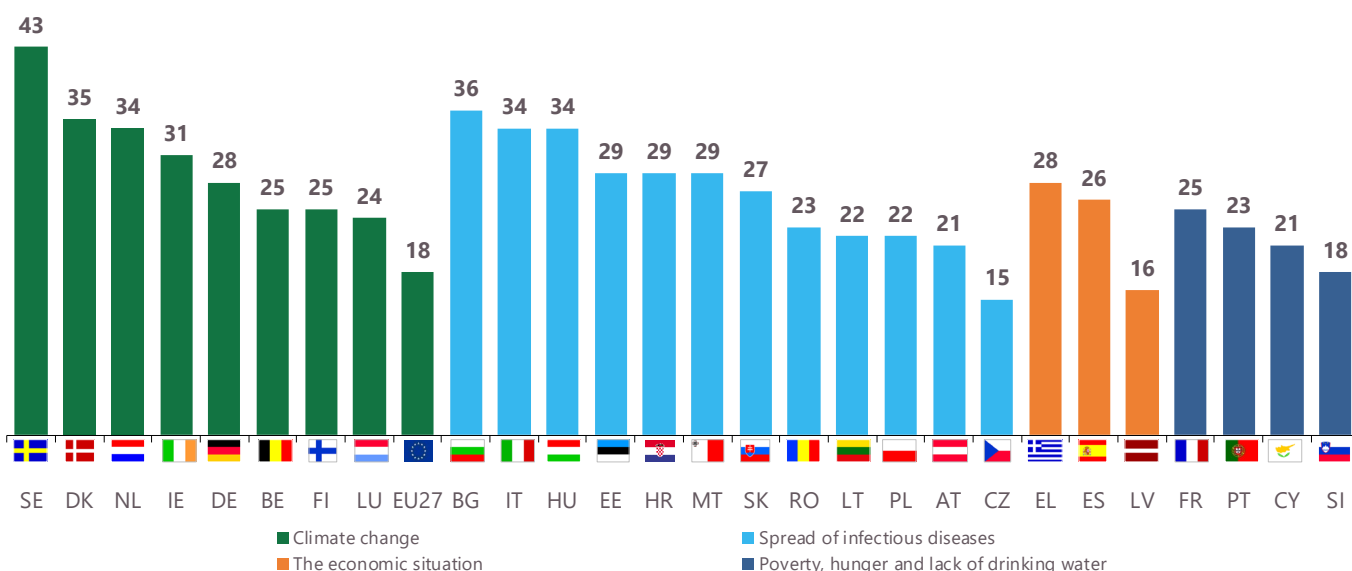
Across all EU Member States, only four items are identified as the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole. In 12 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that the **spread of infectious diseases** is the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole. Over a third of respondents share this opinion in Bulgaria (36%), Hungary (34%) and Italy (34%). Much lower proportions hold this view in Sweden (4%), the Netherlands (6%) and Luxembourg (7%).

Climate change is the most mentioned item in eight EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Sweden (43%), Denmark (35%) and the Netherlands (34%), and the lowest in Bulgaria (5%), Romania (7%) and Italy (7%).

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water tops the ranking in four EU Member States: France (25%), Portugal (23%), Cyprus (21%) and Slovenia (18%).

Finally, **the economic situation** is the most mentioned subject in three EU Member States: Greece (28%), Spain (26%) and Latvia (16%).

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Special Eurobarometer 513

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

		Climate change	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases	The economic situation	Deterioration of nature	Deterioration of democracy and rule of law	The increasing global population	International terrorism	Health problems due to pollution	Armed conflicts	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
EU27		18	17	17	14	7	7	6	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	
BE		25	17	8	8	8	12	12	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	
BG		5	15	36	18	6	4	3	3	6	3	1	0	0	0	
CZ		12	10	15	7	14	11	12	9	1	7	2	0	0	0	
DK		35	8	15	6	3	8	13	6	2	3	1	0	0	0	
DE		28	18	9	6	7	8	9	3	3	7	1	1	0	0	
EE		14	7	29	11	9	10	10	3	1	5	1	0	0	0	
IE		31	15	19	6	6	10	5	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	
EL		10	18	14	28	8	8	3	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	
ES		16	23	15	26	5	5	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	
FR		18	25	8	10	9	8	4	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	
HR		9	17	29	18	6	5	3	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	
IT		7	8	34	31	3	3	2	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	
CY		11	21	11	20	9	7	1	5	4	9	2	0	0	0	
LV		10	8	14	16	9	8	7	5	5	14	4	0	0	0	
LT		13	9	22	12	9	9	4	5	4	10	3	0	0	0	
LU		24	21	7	7	10	10	10	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	
HU		8	15	34	12	8	4	6	3	8	1	1	0	0	0	
MT		19	10	29	9	9	7	3	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	
NL		34	16	6	3	4	8	17	3	4	4	0	1	0	0	
AT		15	15	21	10	7	8	6	4	6	5	3	0	0	0	
PL		11	12	22	13	5	7	3	5	8	9	5	0	0	0	
PT		22	23	8	14	8	14	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	
RO		7	19	23	17	7	6	4	3	7	4	2	0	0	1	
SI		11	18	13	9	16	12	5	3	7	2	2	1	0	1	
SK		12	15	27	12	7	6	3	4	6	5	2	1	0	0	
FI		25	9	8	3	12	9	20	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	
SE		43	10	4	2	4	13	11	7	1	4	1	0	0	0	
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM					3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM						

Six of the eight problems mentioned in the 2019 survey saw changes at a national level of at least ten percentage points. Again, this analysis must be taken with caution as three new items were added, which will have had an impact on the results. This may explain why some items have lower scores:¹⁴

- The proportion of respondents citing **climate change** has decreased in 22 EU Member States, most notably in Malta (19%, -14 percentage points), Denmark (35%, -12), Austria (15%, -12) and Italy (7%, -12);
- The share of respondents mentioning **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** has fallen in all 27 EU Member States, by double digits in 14 countries, particularly in Spain (23%, -22), Luxembourg (21%, -19) and Greece (18%, -17);
- Conversely, the feeling that the **spread of infectious diseases** is the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole has gained ground in the 27 EU Member States, by double digits in 14 countries, most dramatically in Bulgaria (36%, +32), Italy (34%, +30), Estonia and Croatia (29%, +26 in both countries), Hungary (34%, +24) and Malta (29%, +24);

In 15 countries, respondents are now more likely to think **the economic situation** is the single most serious problem facing the world, with the largest increase observed in Spain (26%, +10);

- The proportion of respondents mentioning **international terrorism** has decreased in the 27 EU Member States, by double digits in 15 countries, most notably in Malta (2%, -25), Bulgaria (3%, -22) and Estonia (3%, -19);
- In 26 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to think **armed conflicts** are the most serious problem. This is particularly the case in Estonia (5%, -13).

¹⁴ Once again, this question has been modified since 2019, with the introduction of three new items. Overall, this may have lowered the score of the eight other items compared with 2019. That is why the evolutions

registered for this question compared to previous surveys need to be analysed with caution.

Analysis of the socio-demographic data for the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole shows that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years are more likely than those aged 55 and over to say **climate change** (22% compared with 16%) is the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole, but less likely to share this opinion about the **spread of infectious diseases** (14% compared with 19%);
- Respondents who continued their education up to 20 years old or beyond are the most likely to mention **climate change** (23%, compared with 11% among those who completed their education aged 15 or earlier), but the least likely to cite the **spread of infectious diseases** (13% compared with 25%) and **the economic situation** (11% compared with 20%);
- Managers and students (both 24%) are more likely to cite **climate change** as the single most serious problem facing the world (compared with 12% among housepersons¹⁵). Managers are also the most likely to mention the **deterioration of democracy and rule of law** (10%, compared with 5% of unemployed people). Unemployed people are more likely to cite **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** (22%, compared with 12% of self-employed people), while the same goes for other white-collar workers, housepersons and retired people for the **spread of infectious diseases** (19%, compared with 12% of managers), and for self-employed people (21%) and housepersons (20%) in the case of **the economic situation** (compared with students [10%] and managers and retired people [both 11%]);

Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to mention **climate change** than those who do have such difficulties most of the time (20% compared with 9%), but less likely to cite **the economic situation** (11% compared with 24%);







- Europeans who consider themselves upper middle class are more likely than those who identify as belonging to the working class to cite **climate change** (30% compared with 12%) and **the increasing global population** (10% compared with 4%), but less likely to mention the **spread of infectious diseases** (10% compared with 20%), **the economic situation** (9% compared with 16%) **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** (13% compared with 19%).

In addition, respondents who had taken personal action to fight climate change were more likely to consider **climate change** to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole (21%, compared with 11% of those who had not done so).

¹⁵ A houseperson is someone who manages a household e.g. a housewife or a househusband.

Special Eurobarometer 513

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(% - EU)

	Climate change	International terrorism	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases	The economic situation	Health problems due to pollution	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Armed conflicts	The increasing global population	Deterioration of nature	Deterioration of democracy and rule of law
EU27	18	4	17	17	14	4	2	4	6	7	7
 Gender											
Man	18	4	15	15	15	4	2	5	7	7	8
Woman	17	4	18	18	14	5	2	4	5	7	6
 Age											
15-24	22	3	18	14	13	5	3	4	5	7	5
25-39	19	3	18	13	15	5	2	4	6	8	7
40-54	16	4	15	17	17	5	2	4	6	7	7
55 +	16	5	17	19	13	4	2	5	6	6	7
 Education (End of)											
15-	11	3	19	25	20	5	1	3	2	5	5
16-19	13	5	16	19	17	5	2	5	5	7	6
20+	23	4	16	13	11	4	1	4	8	7	9
Still studying	24	3	17	14	10	5	2	4	5	8	6
 Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	16	4	12	17	21	3	1	4	7	6	8
Managers	24	3	16	12	11	3	1	5	7	7	10
Other white collars	17	3	13	19	17	5	2	4	7	7	6
Manual workers	14	4	18	16	16	6	2	5	5	8	6
Housepersons	12	4	19	19	20	5	1	3	5	6	6
Unemployed	17	4	22	14	18	5	1	4	5	5	5
Retired	17	5	17	19	11	4	2	5	5	6	8
Students	24	3	17	14	10	5	2	4	5	8	6
 Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	9	3	18	16	24	5	3	3	3	8	8
From time to time	12	3	14	21	21	6	2	4	5	6	6
Almost never/ Never	20	4	18	15	11	4	2	5	6	7	8
 Consider belonging to											
The working class	12	4	19	20	16	5	1	5	4	7	6
The lower middle class	16	4	17	17	17	3	2	3	6	7	8
The middle class	18	4	16	17	15	5	2	4	6	6	7
The upper middle class	30	4	13	10	9	2	1	4	10	6	10
The upper class	24	5	12	10	9	5	4	4	10	7	10
Has taken action to fight climate change											
Yes	21	4	17	15	13	4	2	4	6	7	7
No	11	5	16	20	18	5	2	5	6	5	7

Following this question on the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole, respondents were given the opportunity to identify up to three additional serious problems from the same list of 11 items.¹⁶ Combining the results of this and the previous question leads to the following hierarchy:

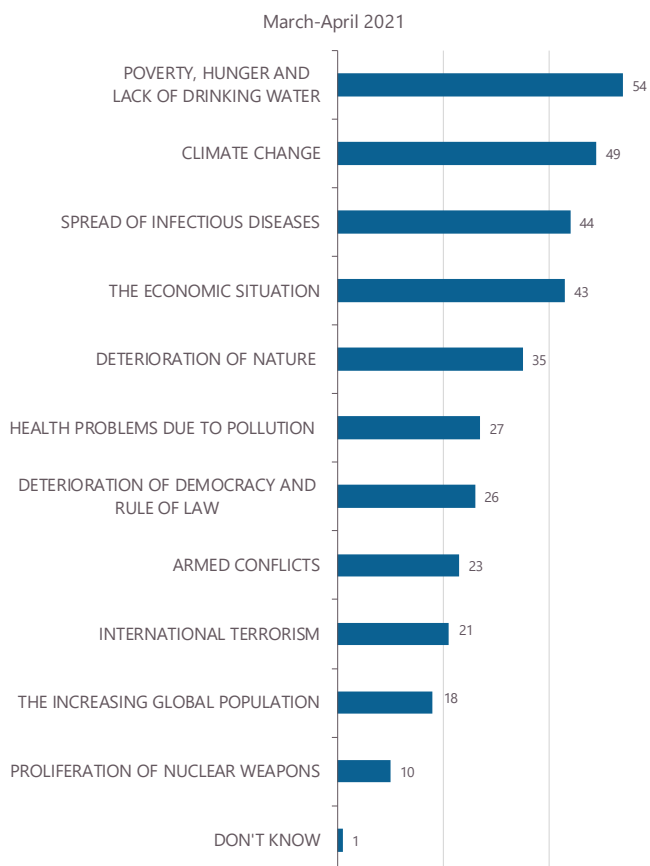
- More than half of Europeans (54%) say that **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** is one of the most serious problems facing the world, substantially ahead of any other item;
- Close to half of respondents (49%) cite **climate change**;
- More than four in ten Europeans believe that the **spread of infectious diseases** (44%) and **the economic situation** (43%) are among the most serious problems facing the world;
- Over a third of respondents mention the **deterioration of nature** (35%, new item), adding up to almost two thirds (66%) of the respondents when combined with those who cite **climate change**;¹⁷
- More than one in five Europeans cite **health problems due to pollution** (27%, new item), the **deterioration of democracy and rule of law** (26%, new item), **armed conflicts** (23%) and **international terrorism** (21%);

- Finally, less than one in five respondents consider **the increasing global population** (18%) and the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** (10%) as among the most serious problems facing the world.

Keeping in mind that this question has been modified since 2019 – with the introduction of three new items – and that any comparison should be made with caution, it is interesting to note that **climate change** still comes second to poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water in this survey, as was the case in 2019. However, the gap between the two topics has substantially narrowed.

As previously observed, the **spread of infectious diseases** has gained ground, up from eighth place to third position. Meanwhile, **international terrorism** and **armed conflicts** have lost ground.

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (% - EU27)



¹⁶ QB1b. Which others do you consider to be serious problems?

¹⁷ “Climate change” and “deterioration of nature” are originally separate items in the survey. The combined result is computed by getting the share of the respondents who cite at least one of the two items among their four choices.

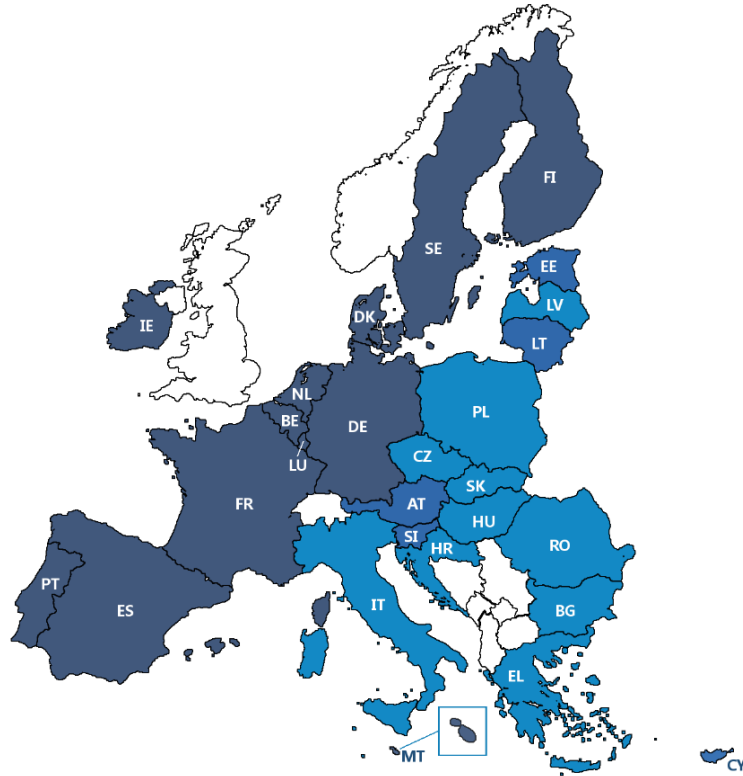
A national analysis reveals that at least seven in ten respondents consider **climate change** to be one of the most serious problems facing the world in Sweden (74%),

Denmark (70%) and the Netherlands (70%). Meanwhile, less than a third hold this view in Romania (26%), Bulgaria (28%) and Latvia (31%).

SE		74
DK		70
NL		70
IE		66
PT		63
MT		62
BE		61
DE		60
LU		58
FR		51
FI		51
EU27		49
ES		48
SI		47
AT		47
LT		44
EE		44
CY		42
EL		41
HR		41
IT		41
PL		41
SK		39
CZ		38
HU		37
LV		31
BG		28
RO		26

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (% - CLIMATE CHANGE)

Map Legend
 48 - 100
 42 - 47
 0 - 41



In seven EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** to be one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole: Portugal (70%), Cyprus (65%), France (64%), Luxembourg (62%), Germany (61%), Slovenia (54%) and Austria (50%). More than six in ten respondents also mention this topic in the Netherlands and Greece (63%) and Spain (62%). On the other hand, fewer than four in ten respondents share this opinion in Latvia (35%), Lithuania (36%), Italy (38%) and Estonia (39%).

Climate change is the most mentioned item in six EU Member States: Sweden (74%), the Netherlands and Denmark (70% in both countries), Ireland (66%), Belgium (61%) and Finland (51%). More than six in ten respondents also cite this item in Portugal (63%) and Malta (62%), while less than a third do so in Romania (26%), Bulgaria (28%) and Latvia (31%).

The spread of infectious diseases tops the ranking of serious problems facing the world in nine EU Member States: Bulgaria (66%), Malta (64%), Hungary (61%), Croatia (60%), Slovakia (55%), Romania (54%), Estonia (53%), Poland (51%) and Lithuania (50%). However, it obtains its highest proportion in Italy (70%), and its lowest in Sweden (25%) and Belgium and the Netherlands (26% in both countries).

The economic situation is the most mentioned subject in five EU Member States: Italy (71%), Greece (70%), Spain (65%), Romania (54%) and Latvia (45%). Over half of respondents also mention this topic in Cyprus (64%), Bulgaria (56%) and Croatia (54%). On the other hand, less than a quarter of respondents hold this view in Sweden (15%), the Netherlands (18%) and Finland (20%).

In Romania, the spread of infectious diseases and the economic situation are in equal first position (54% for both items).

The deterioration of nature is the most mentioned subject in Czechia (49%). Higher proportions of respondents also cite this item in Slovenia (50%), Cyprus (47%) and Finland (46%). At the other end of the scale, fewer than three in ten

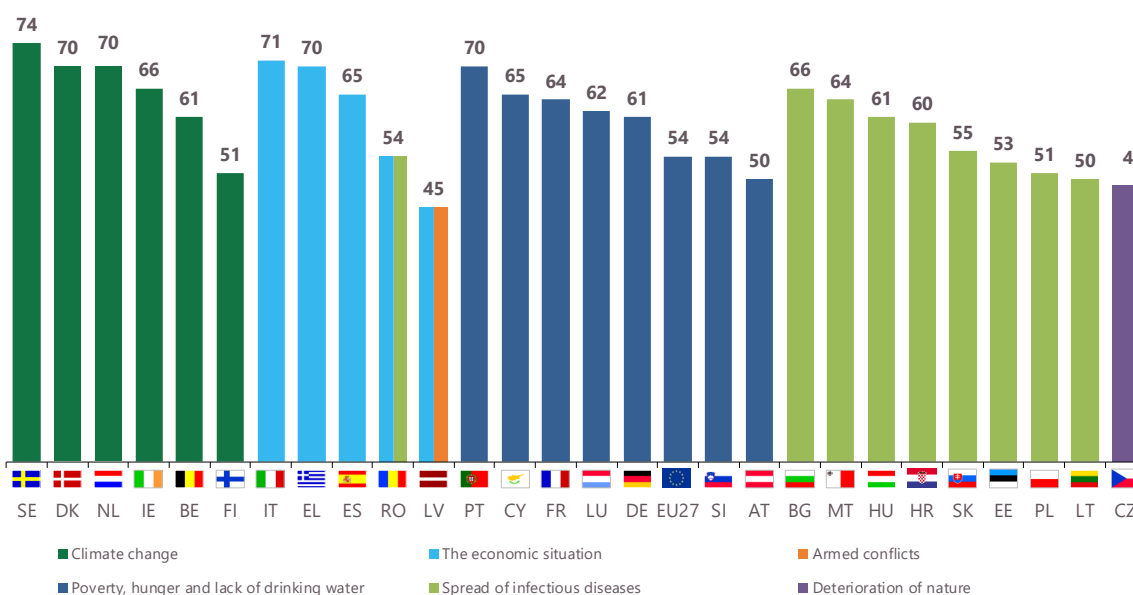
respondents do so in Denmark (23%), Poland (24%) and Italy (27%).

Armed conflicts is in equal first position with the economic situation in Latvia (45% for both items). At least a third of respondents also mention this subject in Lithuania (37%), Czechia (35%) and Sweden (33%), compared with 10% in both Hungary and Malta, and 13% in Romania.

The six other items do not top the ranking of serious problems facing the world as a whole in any of the 27 EU Member States. However:

- **Health problems due to pollution** obtains its highest proportions in Malta (43%) and Italy and Romania (37% in both countries), and its lowest in Czechia (14%) and Portugal and Sweden (both 16%);
- Over half of respondents mention the **deterioration of democracy and rule of law** in Sweden (51%), substantially ahead of Ireland (41%) and Luxembourg and Portugal (39% in both countries), compared with less than one in five in Italy (14%) and Spain and Bulgaria (19% in both countries);
- **International terrorism** registers its highest score in Czechia (38%) and Sweden and Denmark (35% in both countries), and its lowest in Spain (8%), Croatia (12%) and Hungary (14%);
- More than a third of respondents cite **the increasing global population** in Finland (43%), Denmark (37%) and the Netherlands (36%), while at most one in ten respondents hold this view in Cyprus (6%), Croatia (9%) and Malta (10%);
- Finally, the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** achieves its highest scores in Latvia (21%), Lithuania (18%) and Greece (15%), and its lowest in Spain (3%) and Luxembourg (6%).

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Special Eurobarometer 513

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Climate change	Spread of infectious diseases	The economic situation	Deterioration of nature	Health problems due to pollution	Deterioration of democracy and rule of law	Armed conflicts	International terrorism	The increasing global population	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	54	49	44	43	35	27	26	23	21	18	10	0	0	1
BE	54	61	26	31	37	22	36	26	29	33	10	0	0	0
BG	48	28	66	56	34	31	19	19	17	11	9	0	0	1
CZ	45	38	40	29	49	14	33	35	38	33	13	0	0	0
DK	49	70	37	25	23	18	35	24	35	37	7	0	0	0
DE	61	60	30	25	38	23	31	32	20	26	11	2	0	1
EE	39	44	53	38	42	20	32	32	26	30	11	0	0	0
IE	58	66	49	35	34	17	41	22	17	23	11	0	0	0
EL	63	41	44	70	36	23	32	25	17	12	15	0	0	0
ES	62	48	44	65	30	20	19	17	8	12	3	0	0	1
FR	64	51	29	34	44	26	21	20	32	15	9	0	1	1
HR	55	41	60	54	35	29	23	17	12	9	13	0	0	0
IT	38	41	70	71	27	37	14	15	15	11	11	0	0	0
CY	65	42	30	64	47	25	24	31	24	6	13	0	0	0
LV	35	31	44	45	34	26	28	45	26	19	21	0	0	0
LT	36	44	50	41	37	23	25	37	23	12	18	0	0	0
LU	62	58	29	28	43	24	39	25	27	27	6	0	0	0
HU	51	37	61	45	40	35	21	10	14	22	7	0	0	0
MT	44	62	64	43	43	43	22	10	18	10	7	0	0	0
NL	63	70	26	18	38	28	35	30	26	36	8	1	0	0
AT	50	47	48	47	35	28	26	23	26	19	13	1	0	1
PL	40	41	51	42	24	30	29	30	22	13	13	0	0	0
PT	70	63	34	43	34	16	39	24	24	13	10	0	0	0
RO	53	26	54	54	32	37	23	13	15	15	10	0	0	1
SI	54	47	37	36	50	28	33	15	21	18	9	1	1	1
SK	49	39	55	43	41	29	24	28	19	14	11	1	0	0
FI	45	51	37	20	46	21	37	20	34	43	9	0	0	1
SE	57	74	25	15	30	16	51	33	35	31	9	0	0	0
	1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM						

The eight problems that were mentioned in the 2019 survey registered national evolutions of at least ten percentage points. Again, this analysis must be approached with caution as the three additional items listed are likely to have had an impact on the results. This may explain why some items have lower scores:¹⁸

- The share of respondents mentioning **poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water** has fallen in all 27 EU Member States, and by double digits in 26 countries, particularly in Denmark (49%, -27 percentage points), Finland (45%, -27) and Sweden (57%, -23);
- The proportion of respondents citing **climate change** has decreased in 23 EU Member States, and by double digits in 12 countries, most notably in Finland (51%, -22), Hungary (37%, -19), France (51%, -15), Austria (47%, -15) and Italy (41%, -15). Conversely, it has increased slightly in four countries: Ireland (66%, +8), Portugal (63%, +5), Lithuania (44%, +4) and the Netherlands (70%, +1).
- The feeling that the **spread of infectious diseases** is one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole has gained ground in 26 EU Member States, and by double digits in 16 countries, most dramatically in Italy (70%, +39), Spain (44%, +31) and Estonia (53%, +29). Conversely, it has lost ground in Cyprus (30%, -7);
- In 15 countries, respondents are now more likely to think **the economic situation** is one of the most serious problems facing the world, with the largest increases observed in Malta (43%, +26), Austria (47%, +17) and Poland (42%, +14). On the other hand, they are less likely to mention this problem in 11 countries, particularly in Portugal (43%, -24);
- In the 27 EU Member States, respondents are now less likely to think **armed conflicts** is one of the most serious problems, with decreases of at least ten percentage points in 23 countries. This is particularly the case in Croatia (17%, -27), Bulgaria (19%, -26) and Finland (20%, -25);
- The proportion of respondents mentioning **international terrorism** has decreased by at least 15 percentage points in the 27 EU Member States, most notably in Malta (18%, -56), Bulgaria (17%, -47), Portugal (24%, -41), Italy (15%, -41) and Croatia (12%, -41);
- The share of respondents who cite **the increasing global population** has decreased in 21 EU Member States, and by double digits in six countries, particularly in Malta (10%, -31), Austria (19%, -19) and Hungary (22%, -15). However, it has increased slightly in Latvia (19%, +5), Czechia (33%, +3) and Belgium (33%, +2);
- Finally, respondents are less likely to mention the **proliferation of nuclear weapons** in the 27 EU Member States, and by double digits in 25 countries, most notably in Bulgaria (9%, -26), Poland (13%, -22) and Luxembourg (6%, -22).

¹⁸ Once again, evolutions registered for this question compared to previous surveys need to be analysed with caution.

Analysis of the socio-demographic data for the **combined results** shows that more than a third of the respondents mention **climate change** in every socio-demographic category:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years (53%) and 25-39 years (52%) are the most likely to cite climate change (compared with 46% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to mention climate change (57%, compared with 38% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (59%) and students (58%) are the most likely to cite climate change, particularly when compared with housepersons (41%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (53%) are more likely than those who have such difficulties most of the time (36%) to mention climate change;
- Respondents who see themselves as upper middle class are far more likely than those who consider themselves working class to say climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole (64% compared with 43%).

As previously, respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change are more likely to mention climate change than those who have not done so (57% compared with 36%).

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems?
TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Climate change	International terrorism	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases	The economic situation	Health problems due to pollution	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Armed conflicts	The increasing global population	Deterioration of nature	Deterioration of democracy and rule of law
EU27	49	21	54	44	43	27	10	23	18	35	26
Gender											
Man	49	21	52	40	44	26	10	24	22	34	28
Woman	49	22	56	46	43	27	10	23	15	35	24
Age											
15-24	53	18	60	40	41	26	12	25	19	38	22
25-39	52	19	53	40	44	27	10	24	19	36	27
40-54	49	21	52	43	46	27	10	22	19	35	27
55 +	46	24	54	48	41	27	9	24	18	32	25
Education (End of)											
15-	38	17	57	57	57	30	8	18	11	31	17
16-19	43	22	52	47	47	29	10	23	17	33	22
20+	57	22	54	37	37	24	9	24	22	36	33
Still studying	58	18	60	37	38	26	12	27	18	39	26
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	48	19	49	43	50	25	9	22	20	36	29
Managers	59	22	55	34	34	23	9	24	23	37	36
Other white collars	52	19	49	45	45	29	11	23	20	35	25
Manual workers	45	19	52	44	47	29	10	23	18	35	23
Housepersons	41	21	54	52	54	28	9	22	14	30	20
Unemployed	44	21	60	46	52	26	9	20	16	34	23
Retired	46	25	55	48	39	27	10	24	17	32	25
Students	58	18	60	37	38	26	12	27	18	39	26
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	36	17	54	45	59	29	12	17	14	33	25
From time to time	42	19	49	51	54	31	10	20	16	33	21
Almost never/ Never	53	22	56	40	38	25	10	25	20	36	28
Consider belonging to											
The working class	43	18	58	48	49	28	9	23	14	34	22
The lower middle class	46	22	55	44	44	26	10	23	17	35	26
The middle class	50	22	53	43	43	27	10	23	19	35	26
The upper middle class	64	23	53	33	30	22	10	25	29	38	35
The upper class	57	28	50	37	28	26	11	21	27	33	37
Has taken action to fight climate change											
Yes	57	20	57	41	40	27	10	23	19	37	28
No	36	24	48	48	49	27	10	24	18	31	23

2. Perceived seriousness of climate change

Over three quarters of Europeans believe that climate change is a very serious problem at this moment

Respondents were asked to say how serious a problem they think climate change is at this moment.¹⁹ In order to answer this question, they were asked to use a scale from one to ten, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". The answers have been divided into three groups: respondents who think that climate change is "a very serious problem" (answers 7 to 10), those who consider it is "a fairly serious problem" (answers 5 and 6), and those who think it is "not a serious problem" (answers 1 to 4).

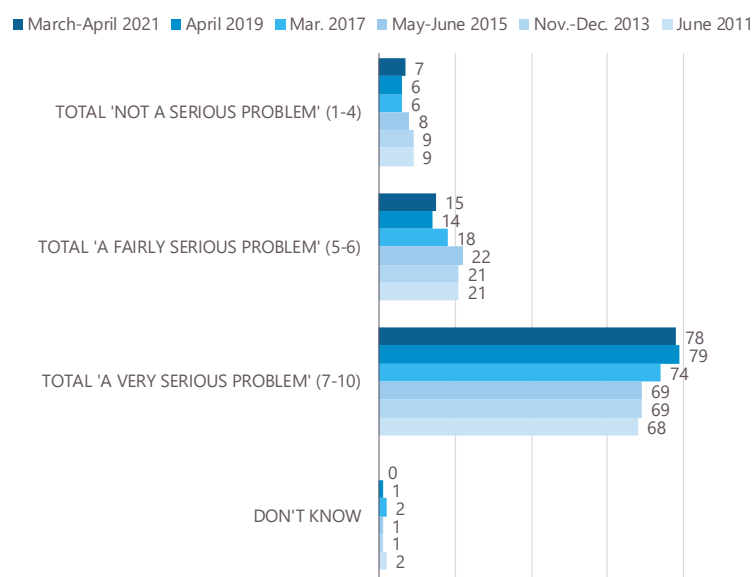
Nearly eight in ten respondents (78%, -1 percentage point since 2019, within the margin of error.²⁰ agree that climate change is a very serious problem, while 15% (+1, within the margin of error) consider it to be a fairly serious problem and 7% (+1, within the margin of error) not a serious problem.

Moreover, close to a third of Europeans (32%, -1 percentage point) answer '10', meaning they consider climate change as an extremely serious problem.

Finally, the average answer is 7.93, slightly down from 8.0 in 2019.

A longer-trend analysis shows that the share of respondents who consider climate change to be a very serious problem has remained stable compared with 2019, with a decrease of only a one percentage point which falls within the margin of error. This remains at the second highest level ever registered and has increased by ten points since 2011.

QB2R 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". (% - EU27)



¹⁹ 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".

²⁰ See Technical Specifications.

A national analysis reveals that the average answer is above eight in 13 EU Member States, with the highest scores in Portugal (8.75), Cyprus (8.40) and Malta (8.26). At the other end of the scale, it is below seven in only two countries: Latvia (6.72) and Estonia (6.96).

In all 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents answer that climate change is **a very serious problem** at this moment (answers 7 to 10), with the highest levels in Portugal (91%), Cyprus (89%) and Malta (86%). Conversely, less than two thirds of respondents share this opinion in Latvia (59%), Estonia (63%) and Czechia (64%).

At least one in five respondents consider climate change to be **a fairly serious problem** (answers 5 and 6) in six EU Member States: Latvia and Poland (24% in both countries), Estonia, Czechia and Romania (21% in the three countries), and Bulgaria (20%). Meanwhile, less than one in ten hold this view in Portugal and Cyprus (7% in both countries), and Malta (8%).

Finally, there are six EU Member States where over one in ten respondents think that climate change is **not a serious problem** (answers 1 to 4): Finland (18%), Latvia (17%), Estonia (16%), Czechia (15%), Austria (12%) and Romania (11%). At the other end of the scale, only 2% of respondents in Portugal share this opinion.

In terms of evolution since 2019, the average score has decreased in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (7.64, -0.66), Malta (8.26, -0.64), Czechia (7.03, -0.57), Finland (7.08, -0.52) and Spain (8.06, -0.44). On the other hand, it has increased in ten countries, particularly in Belgium (8.02, +0.52), Portugal (8.75, +0.45) and Croatia (8.06, +0.36).

At the same time, the proportion of respondents who consider climate change to be a very serious problem has fallen in 14 EU Member States, with the largest decreases occurring in Finland (66%, -10 percentage points), Spain (81%, -8), Denmark (76%, -7) and Czechia (64%, -7). On the other hand, it has risen in nine countries, most notably in Belgium (82%, +9) and Croatia (79%, +7). Finally, it is unchanged in four countries: Italy (84%), Lithuania (72%), Romania (66%) and Latvia (59%).

QB2R 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".

		Not a serious problem (1-4)		A fairly serious problem (5-6)		A very serious problem (7-10)		Don't know	Average
			Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		
EU27		7	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	78	▼ 1	0	7.93
PT		2	▲ 1	7	▼ 4	91	▲ 4	0	8.75
CY		4	▲ 1	7	▼ 6	89	▲ 6	0	8.40
MT		5	▲ 4	8	▲ 2	86	▼ 6	1	8.26
IT		4	▼ 1	12	▲ 2	84	=	0	8.24
EL		5	▲ 2	11	▲ 4	84	▼ 6	0	8.23
FR		5	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	81	▼ 1	1	8.20
IE		8	▲ 4	11	▼ 9	81	▲ 6	0	8.08
LU		5	▼ 3	17	▲ 2	78	▲ 2	0	8.07
ES		4	▲ 1	14	▲ 7	81	▼ 8	1	8.06
HR		5	▼ 2	16	▼ 4	79	▲ 7	0	8.06
HU		5	▲ 2	14	▲ 3	81	▼ 4	0	8.04
BE		6	▲ 1	12	▼ 10	82	▲ 9	0	8.02
DE		8	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	79	▼ 2	0	7.96
BG		4	=	20	▲ 6	75	▼ 4	1	7.91
SK		4	▲ 1	18	▲ 1	77	▼ 1	1	7.89
SE		8	▲ 4	13	▲ 1	79	▼ 5	0	7.86
SI		8	▲ 1	15	▼ 1	77	▲ 1	0	7.82
DK		9	▲ 5	15	▲ 3	76	▼ 7	0	7.64
NL		6	▼ 1	14	▼ 5	80	▲ 6	0	7.59
LT		9	=	19	=	72	=	0	7.55
RO		11	▲ 5	21	▼ 1	66	=	2	7.51
AT		12	▼ 1	19	▲ 4	69	▼ 2	0	7.41
PL		7	▲ 2	24	▲ 4	69	▼ 1	0	7.38
FI		18	▲ 9	16	▲ 2	66	▼ 10	0	7.08
CZ		15	▲ 7	21	▲ 1	64	▼ 7	0	7.03
EE		16	▲ 2	21	▼ 4	63	▲ 4	0	6.96
LV		17	▲ 6	24	▼ 4	59	=	0	6.72

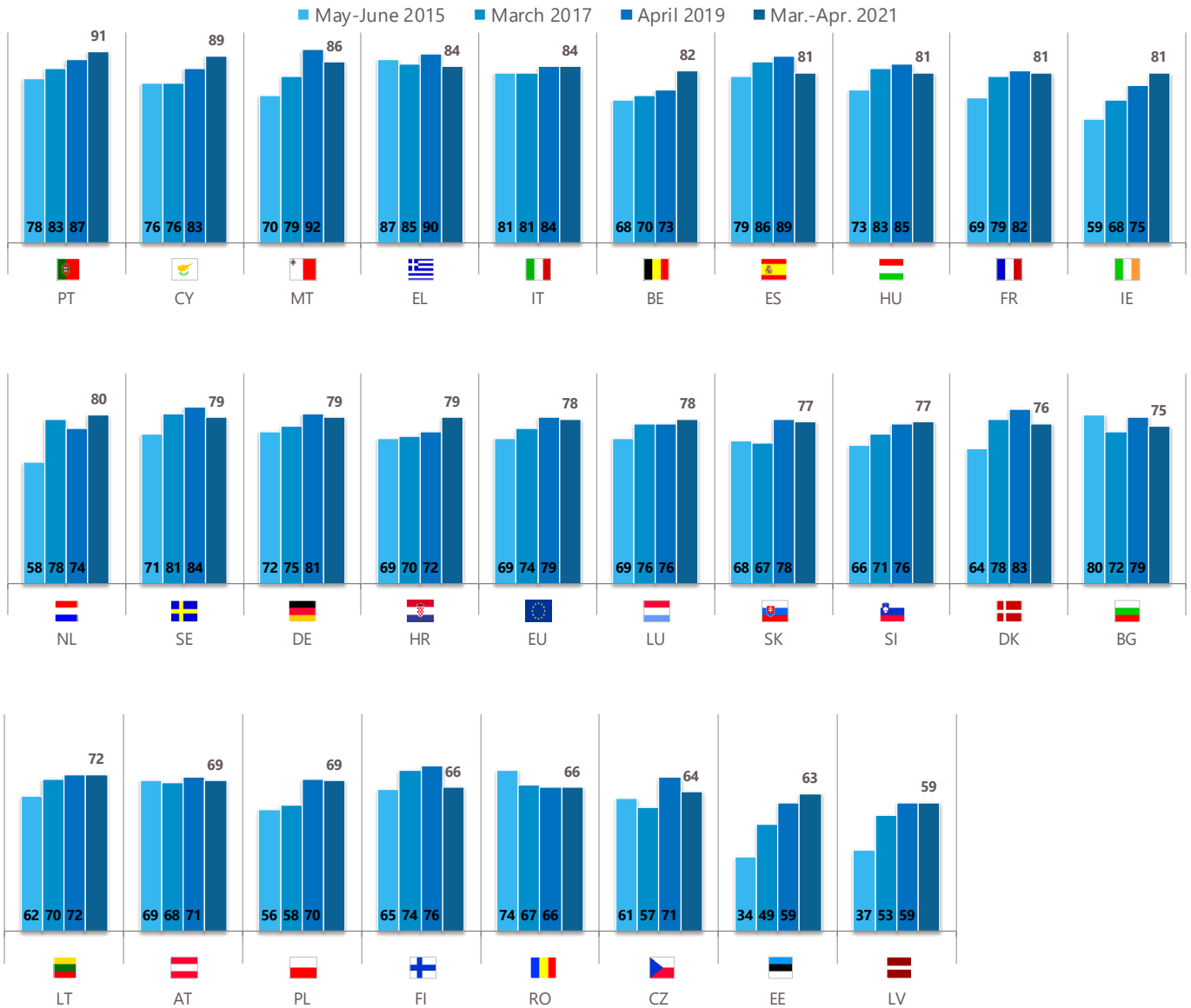
Special Eurobarometer 513

A longer-term analysis reveals that, since 2015, the feeling that climate change is a **very serious problem** at this moment has gained ground in 23 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in 14 countries, most notably in

Estonia (63%, +29 percentage points), Ireland (81%, +22), the Netherlands (80%, +22) and Latvia (59%, +22). Conversely, it has lost ground in three countries, particularly in Romania (66%, -8), Bulgaria (75%, -5) and Greece (84%, -3).

QB2R 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".

(% - A very serious problem (7-10))









Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than seven in ten respondents think that climate change is currently a very serious problem:

- Women (80%) are slightly more likely than men (76%) to say climate change is a very serious problem;
- Respondents aged 15-24 years are the most likely to hold this view (83%, compared with 77% of those aged 40 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are also slightly more likely to view climate change as a very serious problem (81%, compared with 76% of those who finished their education aged 19 or earlier);
- Students (85%), managers (82%) and other white-collar workers (80%) are the most likely to hold this view, particularly when compared with housepersons (73%);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (81%) and upper class (80%) are more likely to share this opinion than those who see themselves as working class (75%).

In addition, and as might be expected, Europeans who think that climate change is the single most serious problem (94%) or one of the most serious problems (90%) facing the world are more likely to view climate change as a very serious problem than those who do not consider it a problem (66%). Moreover, respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change are more likely to see climate change as a very serious problem (84%, compared with 67% of those who have not done so).

QB2R 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".

	Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	Don't know
EU27	7	15	78	0
 Gender				
Man	9	15	76	0
Woman	5	15	80	0
 Age				
15-24	4	13	83	0
25-39	7	14	79	0
40-54	8	15	77	0
55 +	6	16	77	1
 Education (End of)				
15-	6	17	76	1
16-19	7	17	76	0
20+	6	13	81	0
Still studying	4	10	85	1
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	9	15	76	0
Managers	6	12	82	0
Other white collars	6	14	80	0
Manual workers	7	17	76	0
Housepersons	6	20	73	1
Unemployed	7	16	77	0
Retired	6	16	77	1
Students	4	10	85	1
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	7	16	76	1
From time to time	7	17	76	0
Almost never/ Never	6	14	79	1
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	7	17	75	1
The lower middle class	7	15	78	0
The middle class	6	15	79	0
The upper middle class	7	12	81	0
The upper class	9	11	80	0
Climate change				
Biggest problem	1	5	94	0
One of the problems	2	8	90	0
Not a problem	11	22	66	1
Perception of climate change				
Not a serious problem	100	0	0	0
A fairly serious problem	8	47	45	0
A very serious problem	0	0	100	0
Has taken action to fight climate change				
Yes	4	12	84	0
No	11	21	67	1

II. TAKING ACTION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE



This chapter examines how Europeans perceive action on climate change. It first looks at which entities, according to Europeans, are responsible for tackling climate change in the EU. It then focuses on whether Europeans have personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months, before detailing which environmentally-friendly actions they have taken.

1. Responsibility for tackling climate change

More than six in ten Europeans believe that, within the EU, national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, ahead of business and industry and the EU

When asked to identify who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change, by choosing multiple responses from a list of six,²¹ respondents provided the following answers:

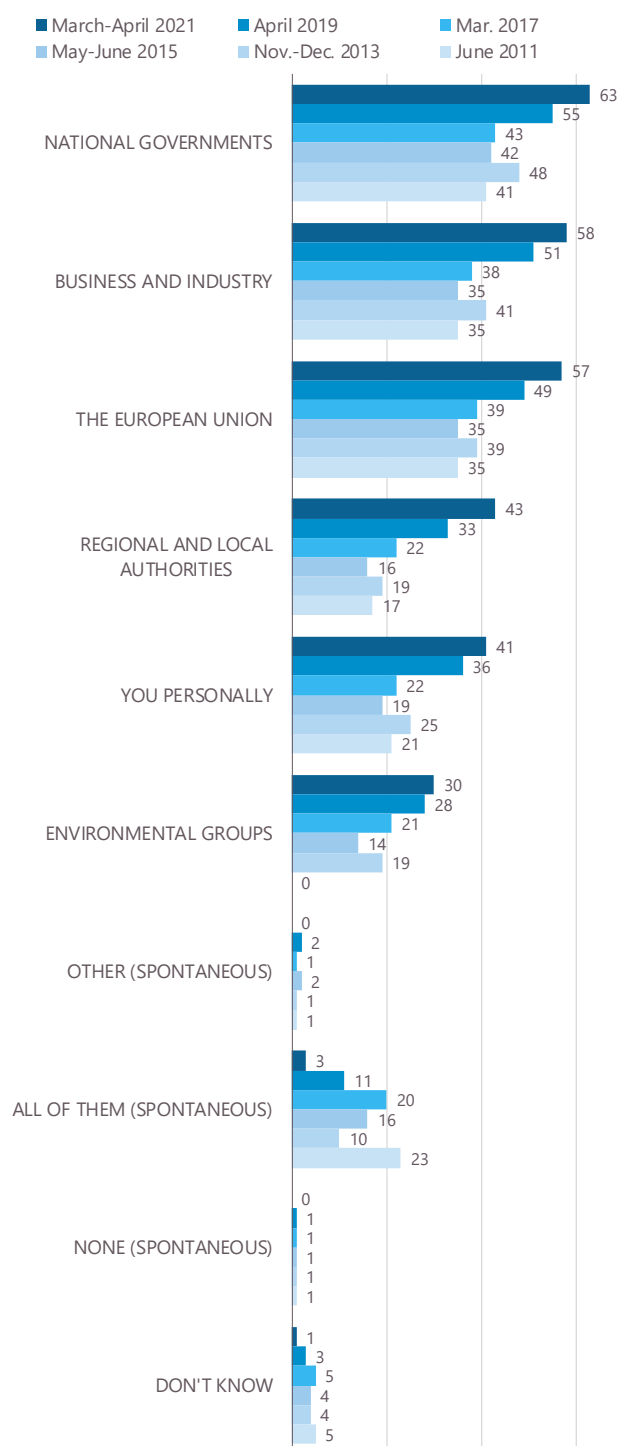
- Nearly two-thirds of Europeans state that **national governments** (63%, +8 percentage points since 2019) are responsible for tackling climate change;
- Close to six in ten respondents think that **business and industry** (58%, +7) and **the European Union** (57%, +8) are responsible for tackling climate change;
- Over four in ten Europeans answer **regional and local authorities** (43%, +10) or **'you personally'** (41%, +5);
- Finally, three in ten respondents believe that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **environmental groups** (30%, +2).

It is also interesting to note that just 3% of respondents *spontaneously* answer that all six actors listed are responsible for tackling climate change, a much lower proportion than in 2019 (-8 percentage points, and -17 since 2017).

Compared to 2019, the proportion of responses increased for each of the six actors: +10 percentage points for regional and local authorities, +8 for national governments and the European Union, +7 for business and industry, +5 for 'you personally' and, to a lesser extent, +2 for environmental groups. This represents the continuation of a trend observed between 2017 and 2019.

In fact, a longer-term analysis reveals that each of the six actors listed has reached its highest level since 2011, following an increase in their previous highest scores registered in 2019.

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)

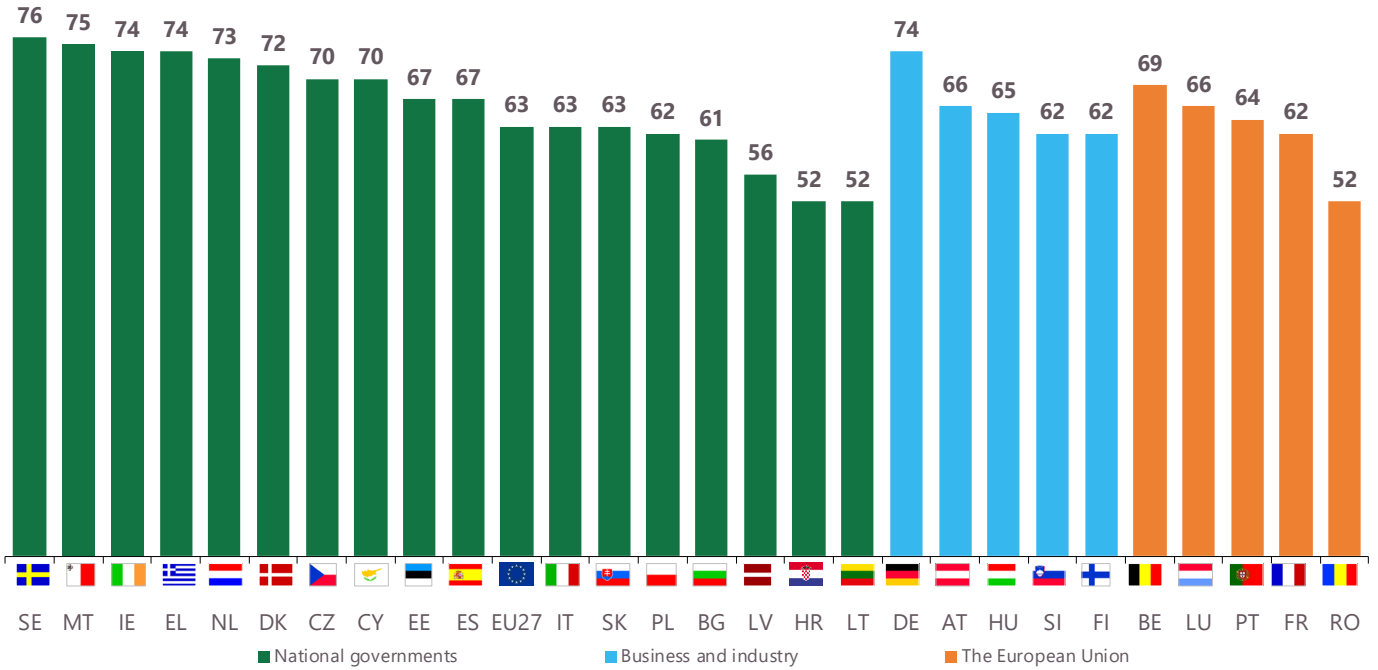


²¹ QB3. In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A national analysis highlights that, in 17 EU Member States, respondents place **national governments** in first position among the actors responsible for tackling climate change, with the highest scores being recorded in Sweden (76%), Malta (75%) and Ireland (74%) and Greece (74%).

At the other end of the scale, slightly more than half of respondents share this opinion in Romania (51%), Slovenia (52%), and Lithuania and Croatia (52% in both countries, where this is the most mentioned actor).

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



In five countries, **business and industry** tops the ranking: Germany (74%), Austria (66%), Hungary (65%), Finland (62%) and Slovenia (62%). More than six in ten respondents also mention this item in the Netherlands (72%), Greece (62%) and Cyprus (61%). Conversely, this proportion is lowest among respondents in Latvia (38%), Czechia (41%) and Poland (43%).

A majority of respondents in five EU Member States think that **the European Union** is one of the actors responsible for tackling climate change in Europe. This is the case in Belgium (69%), Luxembourg (66%), Portugal (64%), France (62%) and Romania (52%). More than two-thirds of respondents also cite this item in the Netherlands (70%) and Cyprus, Malta and Sweden (69% in all three), compared with fewer than four in ten respondents in Lithuania (33%), Latvia (35%), Czechia (37%) and Estonia (39%).

None of the three other actors is ranked in first place among the actors responsible for tackling climate change in any EU Member State. However:

- **Regional and local authorities** register their highest levels among respondents in Malta (53%) and Spain (48%), and their lowest in Czechia (17%), Latvia (25%), Lithuania (27%) and Finland (27%);
- More than half of respondents answer **'you personally'** in six EU Member States, particularly in the Netherlands (57%) and Germany (56%) and Sweden (56%). Meanwhile, less than a quarter of respondents consider themselves personally responsible for tackling climate change in five countries, including Latvia (20%), Bulgaria (21%) and Czechia (22%);
- Finally, more than four in ten respondents mention **environmental groups** in Cyprus (49%), Malta (48%) and Austria (43%), while less than one in five share this opinion in Czechia (10%), Latvia (16%), Denmark (18%) and Finland (19%).

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		National governments	Business and industry	The European Union	Regional and local authorities	You personally	Environmental groups	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		63	58	57	43	41	30	0	3	0	1
BE		60	57	69	35	41	24	0	0	0	0
BG		61	58	46	40	27	23	0	7	1	2
CZ		70	41	37	17	22	10	0	0	0	0
DK		72	56	60	37	41	18	0	0	0	1
DE		63	74	63	46	56	31	0	2	1	0
EE		67	49	39	32	26	20	0	0	0	0
IE		74	56	65	45	52	36	0	0	0	0
EL		74	62	65	43	33	25	0	2	0	1
ES		67	60	58	48	42	32	0	7	0	2
FR		61	52	62	40	46	37	0	1	1	3
HR		52	50	51	36	26	40	0	1	0	0
IT		63	53	56	46	28	32	0	4	0	2
CY		70	61	69	46	46	49	0	3	1	0
LV		56	38	35	25	20	16	0	0	0	0
LT		52	46	33	27	28	27	0	0	0	0
LU		60	58	66	35	54	25	0	0	0	1
HU		60	65	43	37	23	27	0	3	0	2
MT		75	57	69	53	52	48	0	5	0	1
NL		73	72	70	40	57	23	0	0	0	0
AT		60	66	57	46	48	43	0	5	0	1
PL		62	43	41	46	30	31	0	1	0	1
PT		57	48	64	35	43	23	0	0	0	0
RO		51	49	52	46	26	34	0	2	1	3
SI		52	62	53	35	24	25	0	3	0	0
SK		63	60	47	32	26	26	0	3	0	1
FI		61	62	53	27	46	19	0	0	1	0
SE		76	51	69	44	56	22	0	0	0	0

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

In terms of evolution since 2019, all of the actors are mentioned by a greater proportion of respondents in most countries, with the exception of environmental groups.

The share of respondents who believe that **national governments** are responsible for tackling climate change has increased in 24 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in 14 countries, most dramatically in Ireland (74%, +26 percentage points since 2019), Cyprus (70%, +20) and Austria (60%, +19). However, it has decreased slightly in Finland (61%, -4), Portugal (57%, -3) and Sweden (76%, -2).

The proportion of respondents who believe that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **business and industry** has risen in 16 EU Member States, and by double digits in seven countries, most notably Austria (66%, +18 percentage points), Ireland (56%, +17) and Malta (57%, +14). Meanwhile, it has fallen in ten countries, particularly in Czechia (41%, -13) and Portugal (48%, -7). Finally, it remains unchanged in Finland (62%).

In 20 EU Member States, the feeling that **the European Union** is one of the actors responsible for tackling climate change has gained ground since 2019, by at least ten percentage points in nine countries, particularly in Cyprus (69%, +27 percentage points), Ireland (65%, +20), Luxembourg (66%, +14) and Slovenia (53%, +14). Conversely, it has lost ground in five countries: Czechia (37%, -6), Finland (53%, -4), Sweden (69%, -3), Lithuania (33%, -3) and Slovakia (47%, -2). Finally, it remains unchanged in Denmark (60%) and Estonia (39%).

In 18 EU Member States, the share of respondents who mention **regional and local authorities** has increased since 2019, by double digits in 11 countries, most notably in Italy (46%, +20 percentage points), Cyprus (46%, +15), Spain (48%, +14) and Poland (46%, +14). However, it has decreased in seven countries, particularly in Portugal (35%, -14). It remains unchanged in Denmark (37%) and Latvia (25%).

The proportion of respondents who think they are **personally responsible** for tackling climate change has risen in 14 EU Member States, and by double digits in Austria (48%, +15 percentage points), Cyprus (46%, +15), Poland (30%, +13), Malta (52%, +12) and Portugal (43%, +12). However, it has decreased in 11 countries, particularly in Denmark (41%, -11) and Finland (46%, -9). It remains stable in Luxembourg (54%) and Romania (26%).

In 14 EU Member States, the feeling that the responsibility for tackling climate change lies with **environmental groups** has lost ground since 2019, most notably in Latvia (16%, -17 percentage points), ahead of Lithuania (27%, -11), Belgium (24%, -10), Portugal (23%, -10) and Estonia (20%, -10). Meanwhile, it has gained ground in 11 countries, particularly in Cyprus (49%, +23), far ahead of Italy and Spain (32%, +9 in both countries). The figure remains unchanged in Croatia (40%) and Slovenia (25%).

Special Eurobarometer 513

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		National governments		Business and industry		The European Union		Regional and local authorities		You personally		Environmental groups	
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27		63	▲ 8	58	▲ 7	57	▲ 8	43	▲ 10	41	▲ 5	30	▲ 2
BE		60	▲ 6	57	▼ 1	69	▲ 5	35	▼ 1	41	▼ 6	24	▼ 10
BG		61	▲ 13	58	▲ 7	46	▲ 7	40	▲ 11	21	▲ 3	23	▼ 3
CZ		70	▲ 14	41	▼ 13	37	▼ 6	17	▼ 4	22	▲ 3	10	▼ 8
DK		72	▲ 8	56	▼ 2	60	=	37	=	41	▼ 11	18	▼ 5
DE		63	▲ 12	74	▲ 12	63	▲ 11	46	▲ 11	56	▲ 8	31	▲ 8
EE		67	▲ 16	49	▲ 6	39	=	32	▲ 3	26	▼ 7	20	▼ 10
IE		74	▲ 26	56	▲ 17	65	▲ 20	45	▲ 12	52	▲ 9	36	▲ 6
EL		74	▲ 7	62	▼ 2	65	▲ 9	43	▲ 5	33	▲ 1	25	▼ 1
ES		67	▲ 12	60	▲ 8	58	▲ 10	48	▲ 14	42	▲ 6	32	▲ 9
FR		61	▲ 3	52	▼ 1	62	▲ 4	40	▲ 9	46	▲ 5	37	▲ 6
HR		52	▲ 8	50	▲ 4	51	▲ 3	36	▲ 4	26	▼ 4	40	=
IT		63	▲ 18	53	▲ 12	56	▲ 13	46	▲ 20	28	▲ 8	32	▲ 9
CY		70	▲ 20	61	▲ 8	69	▲ 27	46	▲ 15	46	▲ 15	49	▲ 23
LV		56	▲ 10	38	▼ 6	35	▲ 1	25	=	20	▼ 8	16	▼ 17
LT		52	▲ 7	46	▼ 3	33	▼ 3	27	▼ 1	28	▼ 5	27	▼ 11
LU		60	▲ 14	58	▲ 4	66	▲ 14	35	▲ 5	54	=	25	▼ 6
HU		60	▲ 17	65	▲ 13	43	▲ 9	37	▲ 12	23	▲ 5	27	▲ 5
MT		75	▲ 9	57	▲ 14	69	▲ 10	53	▲ 12	52	▲ 12	48	▲ 3
NL		73	▲ 2	72	▲ 5	70	▲ 3	40	▲ 11	57	▼ 3	23	▲ 5
AT		60	▲ 19	66	▲ 18	57	▲ 10	46	▲ 12	48	▲ 15	43	▲ 8
PL		62	▲ 12	43	▲ 11	41	▲ 4	46	▲ 14	30	▲ 13	31	▲ 4
PT		57	▼ 3	48	▼ 7	64	▲ 8	35	▼ 14	43	▲ 12	23	▼ 10
RO		51	▲ 5	49	▲ 4	52	▲ 9	46	▲ 4	26	=	34	▼ 3
SI		52	▲ 15	62	▲ 1	53	▲ 14	35	▲ 8	24	▼ 1	25	=
SK		63	▲ 5	60	▼ 1	47	▼ 2	32	▼ 5	26	▼ 8	26	▼ 7
FI		61	▼ 4	62	=	53	▼ 4	27	▼ 3	46	▼ 9	19	▼ 5
SE		76	▼ 2	51	▼ 6	69	▼ 3	44	▼ 5	56	▼ 6	22	▼ 6







Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years are much more likely than those aged 55 and over to answer **the European Union** (61% compared with 54%), **themselves personally** (44% compared with 37%) or **environmental groups** (35% compared with 29%), but less likely to cite **national governments** (59% compared with 66%);
- Respondents who continued their education up to 20 years old or beyond are the most likely to mention all six actors, particularly **themselves personally** (47%, compared with 32% among those who completed their education aged 15 or earlier), **the European Union** (62% compared with 54%), **national governments** (67% compared with 61%) and **business and industry** (60% compared with 55%);
- Managers are generally the most likely to cite five actors, most notably **themselves personally** (51%, compared with 31% among housepersons), **the European Union** (64%, compared with 53% of the retired) and **national governments** (68%, compared with 59% of both manual workers and housepersons). However, students (35%) and unemployed people (33%) are the most likely to cite **environmental groups**, particularly when compared with housepersons (27%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to mention each actor than those who have such difficulties most of the time, particularly **themselves personally** (44% compared with 34%) and **the European Union** (59% compared with 51%);
- Europeans who consider themselves upper middle class are overall more likely than those who see themselves as working class to cite these six actors. This is particularly the case for **the European Union** (68% compared with 52%) and **themselves personally** (53% compared with 37%).
-

In addition, respondents who believe that climate change is either the most serious problem or among the most serious problems facing the world at this moment are more likely to cite each actor than those who think climate change is not a problem. For instance, 54% of those who see climate change as the most serious problem say they are personally responsible for tackling it, compared with 32% of those who think climate change is not a problem. The same pattern applies to respondents who rate climate change as a very serious problem, and also to those who have taken personal action to fight climate change.

Special Eurobarometer 513

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	National governments	The European Union	Regional and local authorities	Business and industry	You personally	Environmental groups	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	63	57	43	58	41	30	0	3
 Gender								
Man	63	58	41	56	39	29	0	2
Woman	63	57	44	59	42	32	0	3
 Age								
15-24	59	61	42	58	44	35	0	3
25-39	61	59	45	60	43	32	0	3
40-54	63	58	43	58	42	30	0	2
55 +	66	54	42	57	37	29	0	3
 Education (End of)								
15-	61	54	41	55	32	29	0	4
16-19	61	54	42	58	37	30	0	2
20+	67	62	45	60	47	31	0	2
Still studying	60	62	43	58	46	35	0	3
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	62	57	43	57	38	30	0	2
Managers	68	64	46	61	51	31	0	1
Other white collars	63	59	46	60	41	30	0	2
Manual workers	59	54	42	59	42	30	0	2
Housepersons	59	55	38	54	31	27	0	5
Unemployed	64	59	42	59	38	33	0	3
Retired	65	53	41	56	36	29	0	3
Students	60	62	43	58	46	35	0	3
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	61	51	39	58	34	29	0	3
From time to time	60	54	42	56	33	28	0	2
Almost never/ Never	64	59	43	59	44	31	0	3
 Consider belonging to								
The working class	62	52	42	58	37	28	0	4
The lower middle class	61	55	39	57	36	29	0	2
The middle class	63	59	44	58	42	32	0	2
The upper middle class	69	68	46	62	53	31	0	1
The upper class	65	60	43	58	40	22	0	1
Climate change								
Biggest problem	71	68	47	66	54	35	0	2
One of the problems	68	63	49	62	47	35	0	3
Not a problem	57	50	38	53	32	26	0	2
Perception of climate change								
Not a serious problem	40	29	21	38	24	13	0	2
A fairly serious problem	55	47	34	50	30	24	0	2
A very serious problem	68	64	48	63	47	35	0	3
Has taken action to fight climate change								
Yes	69	63	48	64	50	35	0	2
No	53	48	33	47	24	22	0	3

2. Personal action to tackle climate change

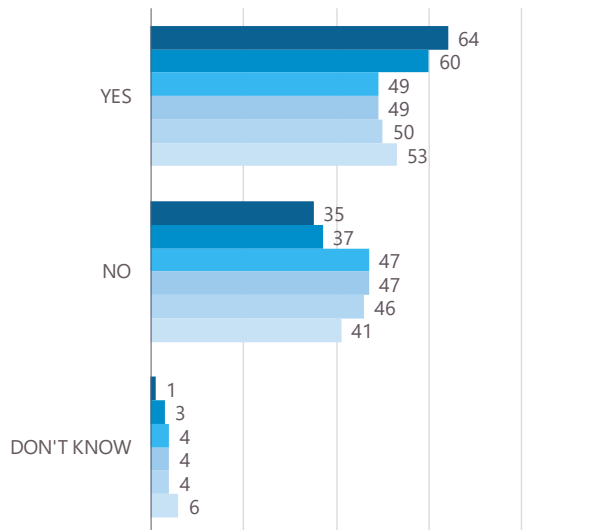
Nearly two thirds of Europeans say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months

When asked if they have personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months,²² more than six in ten respondents (64%, +4 percentage points since 2019) answer positively. Conversely, slightly more than a third (35%, -2) say they have not taken any action, and just 1% (-2) say they do not know.

A longer-term analysis reveals that the share of respondents who have taken action to fight climate change over the past six months has reached its highest level since this question was first asked in 2011, up from 53% in 2011 to 64% in 2021.

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - EU28)

■ March-April 2021 ■ April 2019 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013 ■ June 2011

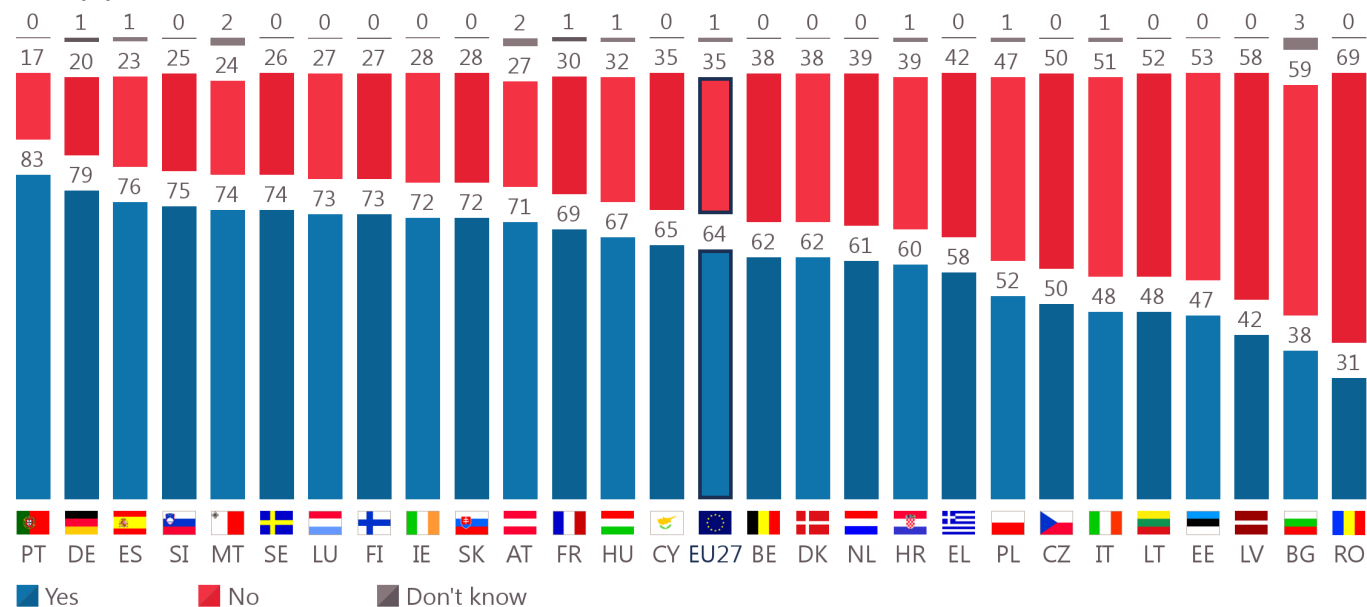


²² QB5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

A national analysis shows that in 20 EU Member States more than half of respondents answer that they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months. Over three quarters of respondents give this answer in Portugal (83%), Germany (79%) and Spain (76%).

Close to half of respondents in Czechia (50%), Italy (48%), Lithuania (48%), Estonia (47%), say that they have taken action to fight climate change, while smaller shares of respondents said so in Romania (31%), Bulgaria (38%) and Latvia (42%).





























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



Special Eurobarometer 513

Since 2019, the proportion of respondents who have taken action to fight climate change has increased in 14 EU Member States, most notably in Poland (52%, +12 percentage points), Ireland (72%, +10) and Portugal (83%, +9). Conversely, it has decreased in 12 countries, particularly in Malta (74%, -14), Denmark (62%, -13) and Sweden (74%, -10). Finally, it has remained the same in Estonia (47%).

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

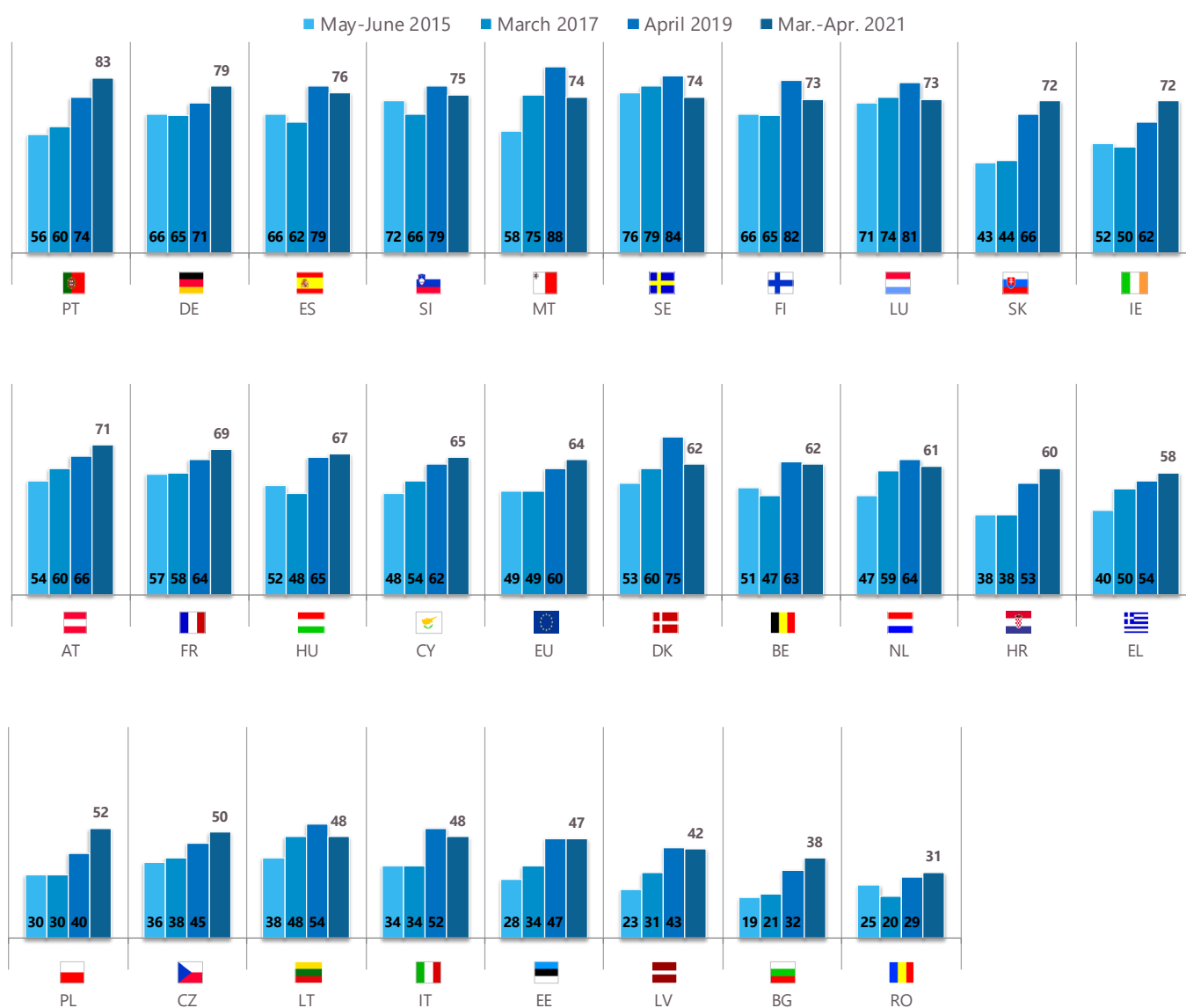
	Yes	Diff: March/April 2021 - April 2019	No	Diff: March/April 2021 - April 2019	Don't know
EU27 	64	▲ 4	35	▼ 2	1
PL 	52	▲ 12	47	▼ 6	1
IE 	72	▲ 10	28	▼ 7	0
PT 	83	▲ 9	17	▼ 8	0
DE 	79	▲ 8	20	▼ 6	1
HR 	60	▲ 7	39	▼ 6	1
BG 	38	▲ 6	59	▲ 3	3
SK 	72	▲ 6	28	▼ 1	0
CZ 	50	▲ 5	50	▼ 2	0
FR 	69	▲ 5	30	▼ 5	1
AT 	71	▲ 5	27	▼ 1	2
EL 	58	▲ 4	42	▼ 3	0
CY 	65	▲ 3	35	▼ 2	0
HU 	67	▲ 2	32	▼ 1	1
RO 	31	▲ 2	69	▲ 2	0
EE 	47	=	53	▲ 5	0
BE 	62	▼ 1	38	▲ 1	0
LV 	42	▼ 1	58	▲ 4	0
ES 	76	▼ 3	23	▲ 3	1
NL 	61	▼ 3	39	▲ 3	0
IT 	48	▼ 4	51	▲ 5	1
SI 	75	▼ 4	25	▲ 6	0
LT 	48	▼ 6	52	▲ 7	0
LU 	73	▼ 8	27	▲ 9	0
FI 	73	▼ 9	27	▲ 10	0
SE 	74	▼ 10	26	▲ 10	0
DK 	62	▼ 13	38	▲ 15	0
MT 	74	▼ 14	24	▲ 13	2

Special Eurobarometer 513

A longer-term analysis highlights that the share of respondents who say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months rose in 26 EU Member States since 2015. This increase reached at least ten percentage points in 21 countries and

exceeded 20 percentage points in Slovakia (72%, +29 percentage points), Portugal (83%, +27), Croatia (60%, +22) and Poland (52%, +22). The share of respondents decreased by two percentage points in Sweden (74%, -2).

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(% - Yes)









Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than half of respondents in every socio-demographic category say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months:

- Women (66%) are slightly more likely than men (62%) to have taken action to fight climate change;
- Respondents aged 25-39 years are the group most likely to have taken action (66%, compared with 61% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are much more likely to have taken action (71%, compared with 55% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (74%) are by far the most likely group to have taken action, most notably when compared with housepersons (59%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to say they have taken action to fight climate change (67%, compared with 55% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (74%) are more likely than those who see themselves as working class (60%) to say they have taken action.

In addition, respondents who think that climate change is the single most serious problem (78%) or one of the most serious problems (71%) facing the world are more likely to say they have taken action to fight climate change than those who do not consider it a problem (54%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to say they have taken action (71%, compared with 40% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	64	35	1
 Gender			
Man	62	38	0
Woman	66	33	1
 Age			
15-24	64	35	1
25-39	66	33	1
40-54	65	34	1
55 +	61	38	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	55	45	0
16-19	60	39	1
20+	71	28	1
Still studying	65	34	1
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	66	34	0
Managers	74	26	0
Other white collars	64	35	1
Manual workers	61	37	2
Housepersons	59	41	0
Unemployed	61	39	0
Retired	60	39	1
Students	65	34	1
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	55	44	1
From time to time	58	42	0
Almost never/ Never	67	32	1
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	60	39	1
The lower middle class	63	36	1
The middle class	64	36	0
The upper middle class	74	26	0
The upper class	67	33	0
Climate change			
Biggest problem	78	22	0
One of the problems	71	28	1
Not a problem	54	45	1
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	40	59	1
A fairly serious problem	53	46	1
A very serious problem	71	28	1

3. Types of individual action

Nearly all Europeans have taken at least one action to help tackle climate change

When asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change,²³ **96% of Europeans (+3 percentage points since 2019) mention at least one action**, establishing the following hierarchy:

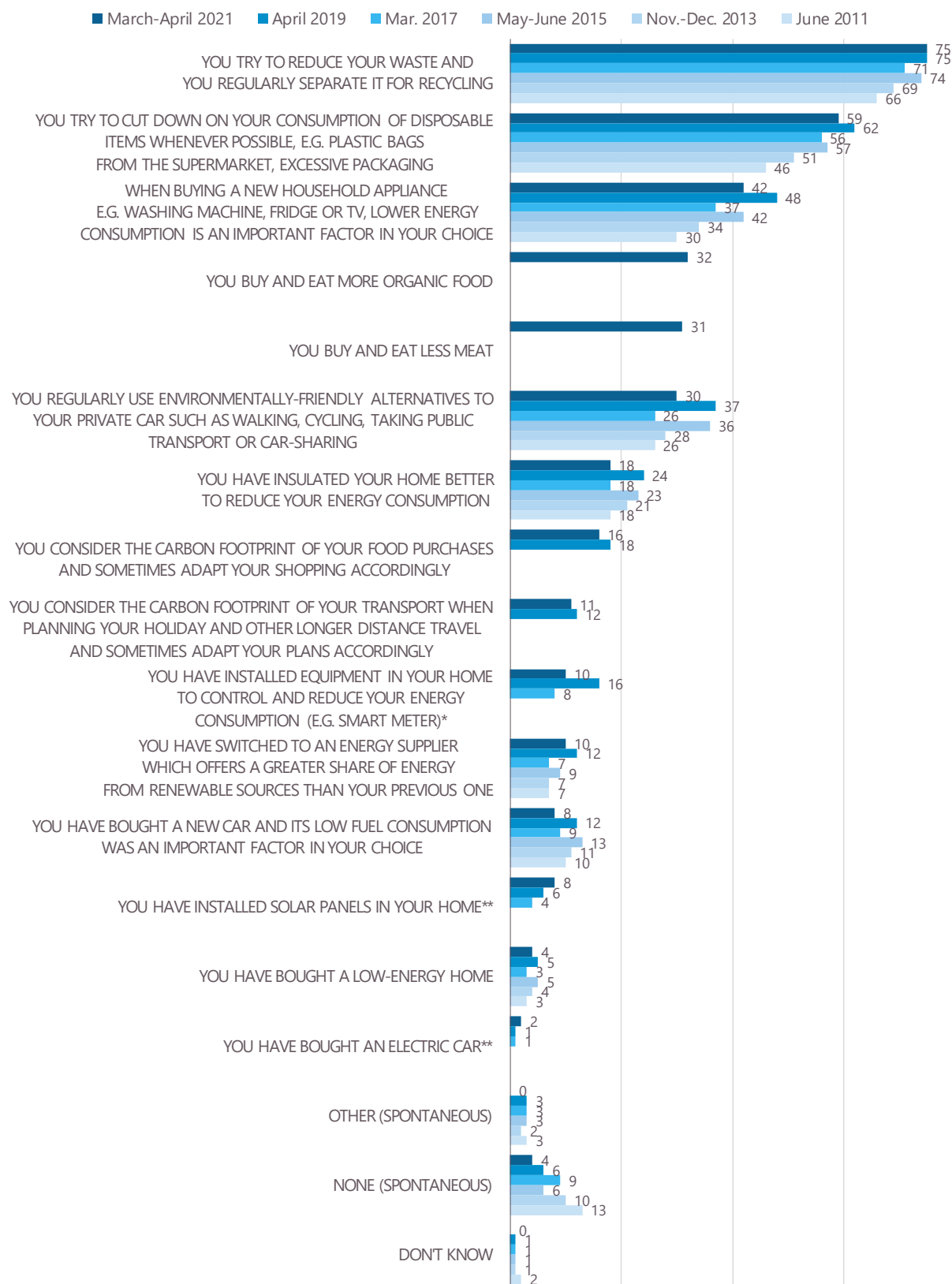
- Three quarters of respondents (75%, unchanged since 2019) **try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling**, far ahead of any other action;
- Close to six in ten Europeans (59%, -3 percentage points) **try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible** (e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging);
- Over four in ten respondents (42%, -6) say that **lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice when buying a new household appliance** (e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV);
- Around a third of Europeans **buy and eat more organic food** (32%, new item), **buy and eat less meat** (31%, new item) or **regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car**, such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing (30%, -7);
- Nearly one in five respondents **have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption** (18%, -6) or **consider the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapt their shopping accordingly** (16%, -2);
- At least one in ten Europeans **consider the carbon footprint of their transport when planning their holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt their plans accordingly** (11%, -1, within the margin of error), **have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than their previous one** (10%, -2) or **have installed equipment in their home to control and reduce their energy consumption** (e.g. smart meter) (10%, -6);
- Less than one in ten respondents **have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice** (8%, -4), **have installed solar panels in their home** (8%, +2), **have bought a low-energy home** (4%, -1, within the margin of error) or **have bought an electric car** (2%, +1, within the margin of error).

In terms of evolution since 2019,²⁴ there have been decreases in the proportions of respondents mentioning ten actions that help tackling climate change. This is most notably the case for regularly using environmentally-friendly alternatives to private cars (-7 percentage points), lower energy consumption as an important factor when buying a new household appliance (-6), insulating the home better to reduce energy consumption (-6) or installing home equipment to control and reduce energy consumption (-6). Conversely, only two actions have gained ground slightly since 2019: installing solar panels at home (+2) and buying an electric car (+1, within the margin of error). Finally, the share of respondents saying they reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling is unchanged. A longer-term analysis reveals that reducing waste and regularly separating it for recycling is the only action that is at its highest level since the question was first asked in 2011. However, this was already the case in 2019. Moreover, the two actions that have gained ground since 2019 have reached their highest score since 2017: up from 4% in 2017 to 8% in 2021 for installing solar panels at home, and up from 1% to 2% for buying an electric car.

²³ QB6. Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). People preferring cars over taking public transport as a deemed safer means of mobility from infection during the pandemic is one possible explanation.

²⁴ This question has been slightly modified since 2019, with the introduction of two new items: *you buy and eat more organic food* and *you buy and eat less meat*. Overall, this may have lowered the score of the 13 other items compared with 2019. That is why the evolutions registered for this question compared with previous surveys need to be analysed with caution.

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU27)



A national analysis reveals that **trying to reduce waste and regularly separating it for recycling** is the most mentioned action that helps to tackle climate change in 25 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Ireland (89%), Czechia (88%) and the Netherlands (87%). Conversely, fewer than six in ten respondents cite this action in Bulgaria (31%), Romania (38%) and Latvia (59%).

Trying to cut down the consumption of disposable items whenever possible is the most mentioned action in Estonia (76%). At least three quarters of respondents also cite this action in Sweden (80%), Ireland (77%) and Portugal (75%), compared with less than one in two respondents in Romania (34%), Bulgaria (39%) and Poland (46%).

Lower energy consumption as an important factor when choosing which new household appliance to buy tops the ranking in Bulgaria (41%). However, the highest proportions of respondents taking this factor into account can be found in Portugal (73%), Czechia (68%) and the Netherlands (65%), and the lowest in Poland (28%), Spain (29%) and Romania and Finland (30% in both countries).

None of the 12 other actions is ranked in first place among the actions personally taken by respondents for tackling climate change in any EU Member State.

However, respondents in Denmark (51%), Slovenia (49%) and Luxembourg and Austria (48% in both countries) are the most likely to say they **buy and eat more organic food**, particularly compared with those in Hungary and Bulgaria (both 12%), and Malta (17%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (55%), Germany (51%), Luxembourg and Sweden (46% in both countries) are the most likely to answer that they **buy and eat less meat**. Those in Romania (12%) and Hungary and Poland (14% in both countries) are the least likely to do this.

More than four in ten respondents **regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car** in the Netherlands (56%), Germany (51%) and Sweden (42%). At the other end of the scale, only 14% say the same in Poland and 16% in both Hungary and Cyprus.

Over a third of respondents **have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption** in the Netherlands and Ireland (37% in both countries) and Estonia (35%), compared with at most one in ten respondents in Finland (8%), Spain (9%) and Italy and Sweden (10% in both countries).

More than a third of respondents **consider the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapt their shopping accordingly** in Ireland (40%), the Netherlands (35%) and Sweden (34%). Just 3% in Bulgaria, 4% in Italy and 5% in both Cyprus and Romania also say they have done this.

Fewer than three in ten respondents in any EU Member State **consider the carbon footprint of their transport when planning their holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt their plans accordingly**, with proportions ranging from 27% in Sweden, 26% in the Netherlands and 22% in Finland to 2% in Italy, Bulgaria and Latvia.

More than one in five respondents say they **have switched to an energy supplier that offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than their previous one** in Belgium (25%), Ireland (23%) and the Netherlands (21%), compared with just 1% in both Bulgaria and Malta, and 2% in both Spain and Cyprus.

Respondents in the Netherlands (43%) are the most likely to say they **have installed equipment in their home to control and reduce their energy consumption**, substantially ahead of those in Malta (29%) and Ireland (21%). Respondents in Bulgaria (2%) and Greece and Cyprus (4% in both countries) are the least likely to say they have done this.

In all 27 EU Member States, less than one in five respondents said that **low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice when buying a new car**, with proportions ranging from 17% in Estonia and 14% in Slovenia to 2% in Spain and 4% in Romania.

Over a third of respondents **have installed solar panels in their home** in the Netherlands (36%), substantially ahead of Belgium (26%) and Greece (20%). At the other end of the scale, just 1% in Latvia and 2% in Romania say they have done this.

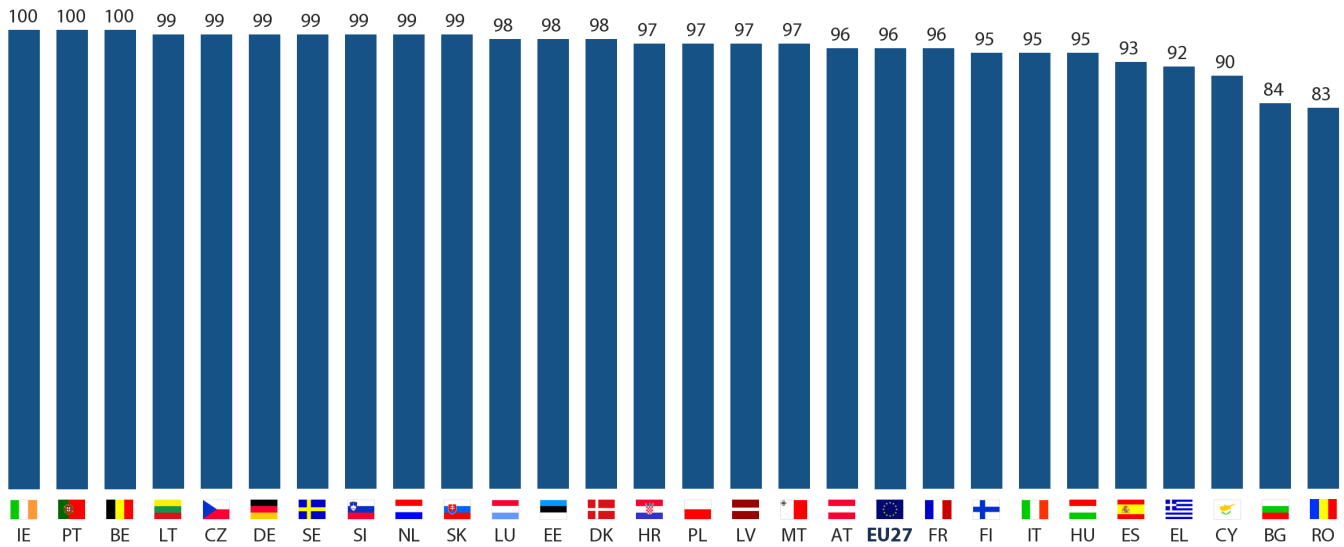
At most one in ten respondents **have bought a low-energy home** in all 27 EU Member States, with proportions varying from 10% in the Netherlands, 9% in Luxembourg and 8% in Belgium to just 1% in Spain, Finland and Slovakia.

Few respondents **have bought an electric car** in any country, with proportions varying between 6% in Luxembourg and 5% in the Netherlands to none in Latvia, Bulgaria and Cyprus.

Finally, at least one in ten respondents in Romania and Bulgaria (16% in both countries), and Cyprus (10%) *spontaneously* say they **have not taken any of these actions**, compared with 0% in Belgium, Ireland and Portugal.

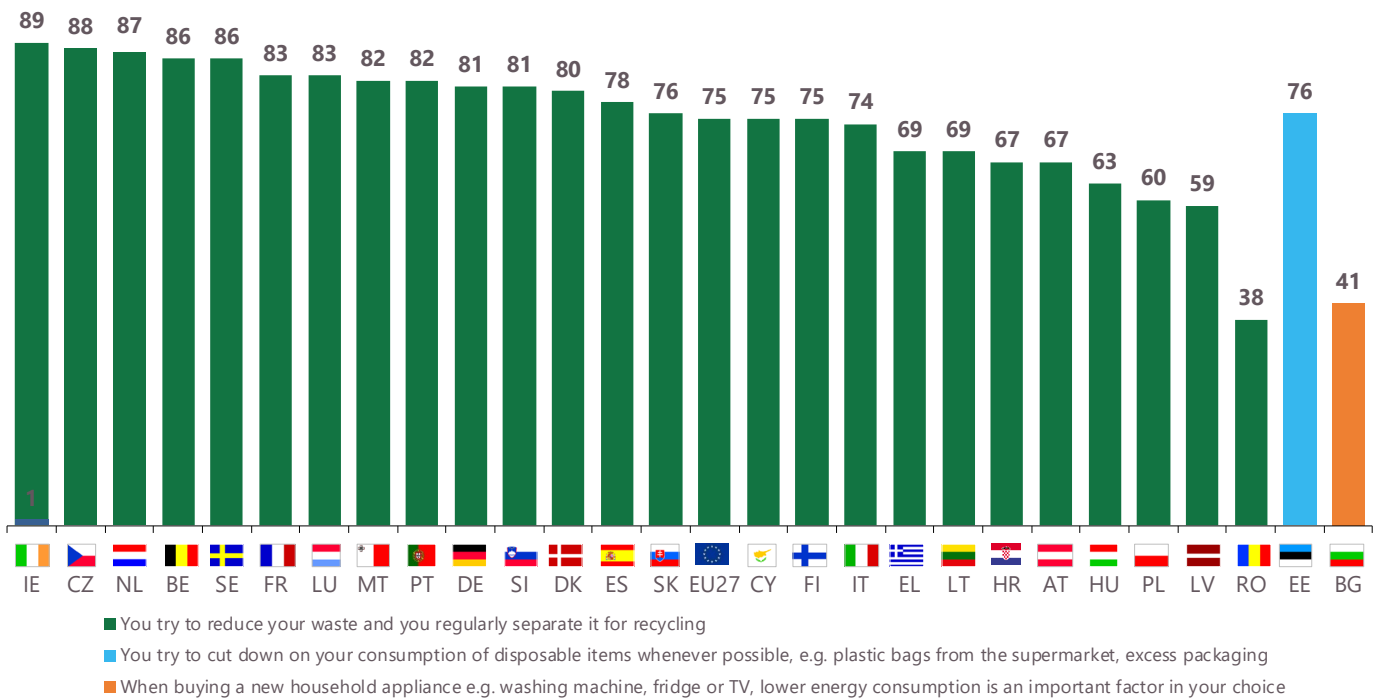
Special Eurobarometer 513

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - TOTAL 'AT LEAST ONE ACTION')



March-April 2021

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Special Eurobarometer 513

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	You buy and eat more organic food	You buy and eat less meat	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You have installed solar panels in your home	You have bought a low-energy home	You have bought an electric car	
EU27		75	59	42	32	31	30	18	16	11	10	10	8	8	4	2	
BE		86	64	57	34	44	39	31	33	17	25	12	10	26	8	3	
BG		31	39	41	12	15	20	31	3	2	7	2	5	3	4	0	
CZ		88	71	68	20	26	35	29	24	12	5	9	12	6	4	7	
DK		80	69	49	51	44	36	17	25	17	13	10	11	8	4	3	
DE		81	74	49	47	51	51	16	22	21	17	10	12	9	3	3	
EE		73	76	62	26	22	35	35	13	6	4	8	17	4	7	7	
IE		89	77	56	33	38	40	37	40	15	23	21	13	11	5	4	
EL		69	66	51	22	21	37	24	6	4	9	4	7	20	4	7	
ES		78	53	29	18	15	26	9	7	3	2	6	2	3	7	7	
FR		83	54	41	41	41	23	22	22	12	10	14	9	3	4	7	
HR		67	50	33	28	18	17	22	7	4	3	5	6	3	2	7	
IT		74	51	36	29	23	17	10	4	2	8	6	7	5	3	4	
CY		75	53	45	22	18	16	23	5	3	2	4	13	19	4	0	
LV		59	58	54	25	17	26	16	7	2	4	12	9	7	2	0	
LT		69	57	51	29	19	28	22	10	6	8	10	9	4	2	7	
LU		83	70	48	48	46	39	15	32	16	7	12	10	13	9	6	
HU		63	55	41	12	14	16	15	16	9	3	8	5	4	5	7	
MT		82	71	58	17	17	26	11	10	4	7	29	11	19	7	7	
NL		87	73	65	40	55	56	37	35	26	21	43	11	36	10	5	
AT		67	60	38	48	33	34	12	20	16	13	14	10	9	3	3	
PL		60	46	28	19	14	14	13	8	4	5	7	6	7	6	2	
PT		82	75	73	35	39	38	29	29	8	11	16	10	17	6	4	
RO		38	34	30	24	12	17	23	5	5	4	5	4	2	2	2	
SI		81	66	57	49	26	35	32	25	10	16	14	14	8	5	2	
SK		76	66	44	26	24	36	19	13	9	3	10	7	3	7	2	
FI		75	68	30	20	36	31	8	33	22	11	7	10	3	7	3	
SE		86	80	41	44	46	42	10	34	27	17	9	13	5	2	4	
		Highest percentage per country								Lowest percentage per country							
		Highest percentage per item								Lowest percentage per item							

Ten of the 13 actions already tested in the previous survey have demonstrated national evolutions of at least ten percentage points since 2019:²⁵

- The proportion of respondents who have **tried to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling** has increased in 11 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (89%, +19 percentage points) and Czechia (88%, +12);
- The share of respondents saying they **try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible** has fallen in 15 EU Member States, particularly in France (54%, -14) and Cyprus (53%, -14). Conversely, it has risen in 12 countries, with the highest increases in Portugal (75%, +22), Ireland (77%, +17), Czechia (71%, +17), Slovakia (66%, +12) and Malta (71%, +10);
- **Taking into account lower energy consumption when buying a new household appliance** has lost ground in 18 EU Member States, by double digits in seven countries, most dramatically in Finland (30%, -21), Sweden (41%, -20) and France (41%, -15). On the other hand, it has gained ground in nine countries, most notably in Portugal (73%, +31), Ireland (56%, +18), Czechia (68%, +17) and Greece (51%, +12);
- In 15 countries, respondents are now less likely to **regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car**, with the largest decreases observed in Sweden (42%, -23), Finland (31%, -17), France (23%, -16), Latvia (26%, -15) and Denmark (36%, -14). Meanwhile, respondents are more likely to use these alternatives in seven countries, particularly in Portugal (38%, +24);
- The proportion of respondents who **have insulated their home better to reduce their energy consumption** has decreased in 18 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (17%, -17), Luxembourg (15%, -15), Latvia (16%, -14), Finland (8%, -14) and France (22%, -11). It has increased in six countries, particularly in Portugal (29%, +11);
- In 14 EU Member States, respondents are now more likely to **consider the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapt their shopping accordingly**. This is particularly the case in Portugal (29%, +24), Ireland (40%, +15) and Czechia (24%, +15). Conversely, respondents are less likely to do so in 12 countries, most notably in Sweden (34%, -13) and Finland (33%, -10);
- The proportion of respondents who **consider the carbon footprint of their transport** has decreased in 11 EU Member States, particularly in Sweden (27%, -15). However, it has increased slightly in 12 countries;
- In 18 EU Member States, respondents are less likely to **have installed equipment in their home to control and reduce their energy consumption**, most notably in Denmark (10%, -15), Finland (7%, -14), Spain (6%, -12) and Luxembourg (12%, -10). Conversely, they are much more likely to have done so in Portugal (16%, +10);
- The share of respondents who **have bought a new car taking its low fuel consumption into account** has fallen in 18 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (11%, -16);
- Finally, in 18 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who **have installed solar panels in their home** has increased, particularly in the Netherlands (36%, +13), Belgium (26%, +13) and Portugal (17%, +13).

²⁵ Once again, this question has been slightly modified since 2019, with the introduction of two new items. That is why the evolutions registered for this question compared with previous surveys need to be analysed with caution.

Special Eurobarometer 513

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice		You buy and eat more organic food		You buy and eat less meat		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption		You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly		You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27		75	=	59	▼ 3	42	▼ 6	32	31	30	▼ 7	18	▼ 6	16	▼ 2	11	▼ 1	10	▼ 2		
BE		86	▲ 8	64	▼ 3	57	▼ 1	34	44	39	▼ 5	31	▼ 4	33	▲ 4	17	=	25	=		
BG		31	▲ 1	39	▲ 4	41	▼ 5	12	15	20	▼ 2	31	=	3	▲ 1	2	=	1	=		
CZ		88	▲ 12	71	▲ 17	68	▲ 17	20	26	35	▲ 6	29	▲ 3	24	▲ 15	12	▲ 7	5	▼ 1		
DK		80	▲ 2	69	▼ 3	49	▼ 13	51	44	36	▲ 14	17	▼ 17	25	▼ 7	17	▼ 4	13	▼ 3		
DE		81	▼ 2	74	▼ 5	49	▼ 14	47	51	51	▼ 5	16	▼ 5	22	▼ 2	21	▼ 1	17	▼ 3		
EE		73	▼ 3	76	▲ 8	62	▲ 4	26	22	35	▼ 2	35	▼ 3	13	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	4	▲ 1		
IE		89	▲ 19	77	▲ 17	56	▲ 18	33	38	40	▲ 4	37	▲ 5	40	▲ 15	15	▲ 2	23	▲ 9		
EL		69	▼ 2	66	▲ 6	51	▲ 12	22	21	37	▲ 8	24	=	6	▲ 4	4	▲ 2	9	▲ 7		
ES		78	▼ 6	53	▼ 6	29	▼ 9	18	15	26	▼ 5	9	▼ 6	7	▼ 3	3	=	2	▼ 2		
FR		83	▼ 3	54	▼ 14	41	▼ 15	41	41	23	▼ 16	22	▼ 11	22	▼ 3	12	=	10	▲ 1		
HR		67	▼ 1	50	▲ 1	33	▼ 6	28	18	17	▼ 3	22	▼ 1	7	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	3	▼ 1		
IT		74	▲ 6	51	▲ 7	36	▼ 3	29	23	17	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	4	▼ 1	2	▼ 2	8	▼ 2		
CY		75	▼ 2	53	▼ 14	45	▼ 10	22	18	16	▼ 3	23	▼ 5	5	▼ 2	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 2		
LV		59	▼ 3	58	▼ 3	54	▼ 9	25	17	26	▼ 15	16	▼ 14	7	▼ 5	2	▼ 3	4	=		
LT		69	▼ 9	57	▲ 9	51	▲ 1	29	19	28	▲ 5	22	▲ 3	10	▲ 3	6	▲ 2	8	▲ 8		
LU		83	▼ 8	70	▼ 7	48	▼ 6	48	46	39	▲ 1	15	▼ 15	32	▲ 4	16	▼ 2	7	▼ 3		
HU		63	▲ 3	55	▲ 2	41	▼ 3	12	14	16	▼ 6	15	▼ 7	16	▲ 4	9	▼ 1	3	▼ 2		
MT		82	▼ 3	71	▲ 10	58	▲ 9	17	17	26	▼ 5	11	▲ 6	10	▼ 3	4	▼ 1	1	=		
NL		87	=	73	▼ 8	65	▼ 7	40	55	56	▼ 7	37	=	35	▼ 1	26	▼ 2	21	▼ 2		
AT		67	▼ 3	60	▼ 1	38	▼ 7	48	33	34	▼ 4	12	▼ 6	20	=	16	▲ 3	13	▼ 2		
PL		60	▲ 4	46	▼ 1	28	▼ 10	19	14	14	▼ 3	13	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	5	▲ 2		
PT		82	▲ 6	75	▲ 22	73	▲ 31	35	39	38	▲ 24	29	▲ 11	29	▲ 24	8	▲ 5	11	▲ 8		
RO		38	▲ 5	34	▼ 1	30	▼ 4	24	12	17	▼ 5	23	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	4	▲ 1		
SI		81	▼ 1	66	▼ 2	57	▲ 3	49	26	35	▼ 8	32	▲ 1	25	▲ 3	10	▲ 3	16	▲ 1		
SK		76	▲ 4	66	▲ 12	44	▲ 8	26	24	36	▲ 7	19	▼ 7	13	▲ 8	9	▲ 7	3	▼ 1		
FI		75	▼ 8	68	▼ 9	30	▼ 21	20	36	31	▼ 17	8	▼ 14	33	▼ 10	22	▼ 4	11	▼ 7		
SE		86	▼ 5	80	▼ 1	41	▼ 20	44	46	42	▼ 23	10	▼ 7	34	▼ 13	27	▼ 15	17	▼ 8		

Special Eurobarometer 513

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	You have installed solar panels in your home	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	You have bought a low-energy home	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	You have bought an electric car	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Don't know	Total 'At least one action'	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27	10	▼ 6	8	▲ 2	8	▼ 4	4	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	0	▼ 3	4	▼ 2	0	96	▲ 3
BE	12	▼ 5	26	▲ 13	10	▼ 8	8	▼ 1	3	=	0	▼ 2	0	▼ 2	0	100	▲ 2
BG	2	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	5	=	4	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 2	16	▼ 6	1	84	▲ 9
CZ	9	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	12	=	4	▲ 2	1	=	0	▼ 4	1	▼ 4	0	99	▲ 5
DK	10	▼ 15	8	▲ 1	11	▼ 16	4	▼ 6	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 12	2	▼ 2	0	98	▲ 2
DE	10	▼ 3	9	▲ 1	12	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 4	1	=	0	99	▲ 1
EE	8	▼ 5	4	▲ 2	17	▼ 2	7	▲ 1	1	=	0	▼ 3	2	▼ 4	0	98	▲ 5
IE	21	▲ 4	11	▲ 4	13	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	4	▲ 1	0	▼ 4	0	▼ 3	0	100	▲ 4
EL	4	▲ 2	20	▲ 5	7	▲ 3	4	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	0	▼ 2	8	▼ 1	0	92	▲ 1
ES	6	▼ 12	3	▲ 1	2	▼ 3	1	▼ 2	1	=	0	▼ 2	7	=	0	93	=
FR	14	▼ 6	3	=	9	▼ 8	4	▼ 5	1	=	0	▼ 3	3	=	1	96	▼ 1
HR	5	=	3	▲ 2	6	▼ 1	2	=	1	▲ 1	0	▼ 5	3	▼ 6	0	97	▲ 6
IT	6	▼ 1	5	▼ 1	7	▼ 1	3	=	4	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	4	▼ 7	1	95	▲ 7
CY	4	▼ 6	19	▼ 2	13	▼ 3	4	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	0	90	▼ 1
LV	12	▼ 4	1	=	9	▼ 9	2	=	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 3	3	▼ 2	0	97	▲ 2
LT	10	▲ 3	4	▲ 3	9	=	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	0	▼ 5	1	▼ 3	0	99	▲ 3
LU	12	▼ 10	13	▲ 3	10	▼ 8	9	▼ 3	6	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	2	=	1	98	=
HU	8	=	4	=	5	▼ 4	5	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	0	▼ 2	5	▼ 3	1	95	▲ 4
MT	29	▲ 5	19	▲ 5	11	▲ 3	7	▲ 4	1	▼ 1	0	=	1	▼ 5	1	97	▲ 4
NL	43	▼ 3	36	▲ 13	11	▼ 8	10	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	0	▼ 3	1	▼ 2	0	99	▲ 2
AT	14	▼ 2	9	▲ 1	10	▼ 2	3	▼ 1	3	=	0	▼ 5	3	▼ 5	1	96	▲ 4
PL	7	▼ 1	7	▲ 5	6	▲ 1	6	▲ 3	2	▲ 2	0	▼ 3	3	▼ 10	1	97	▲ 13
PT	16	▲ 10	17	▲ 13	10	▲ 6	6	▲ 4	4	▲ 3	0	▼ 3	0	▼ 11	0	100	▲ 11
RO	5	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	0	▼ 11	16	▼ 4	1	83	▲ 4
SI	14	=	8	▲ 1	14	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	0	▼ 4	1	▼ 2	0	99	▲ 2
SK	10	▲ 2	3	=	7	=	1	=	2	▲ 1	0	▼ 4	1	▼ 2	0	99	▲ 5
FI	7	▼ 14	3	▼ 1	10	▼ 8	1	▼ 3	3	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	5	▲ 3	0	95	▼ 2
SE	9	▼ 7	5	▲ 2	13	▼ 7	2	=	4	=	0	▼ 4	1	=	0	99	=

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that:

- Women (37%) are much more likely than men (26%) to say they **buy and eat less meat**;
- Respondents aged 55 and over are much more likely than those aged 15-24 years to say **lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice when buying a new household appliance** (44% compared with 24%) and to say they **have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption** (21% compared with 7%);
- Respondents who continued their education up to 20 years old or beyond are the most likely to mention all 15 actions, particularly that **lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice when buying a new household appliance** (52%, compared with 29% among those who completed their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers are generally the group most likely to have taken each action. This is most notably the case for **taking lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance** (55%, compared with 25% among students) and **buying and eating more organic food** (45%, compared with 24% among unemployed people);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills are more likely to mention each action than those who have such difficulties most of the time, particularly **trying to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling** (78% compared with 63%);
- Europeans who consider themselves upper middle class are also more likely than those who identify as working class to cite these 15 actions. This is particularly true for **buying and eating more organic food** (51% compared with 20%) and **buying and eating less meat** (46% compared with 23%).

In addition, respondents who believe that climate change is either the most serious problem or among the most serious problems facing the world are generally the most likely to have personally taken each action. The same pattern applies to those who rate climate change as a very serious problem.

Finally, it is interesting to note that 58% of respondents who say they have not taken action to fight climate change over the past six months say they **try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling**; and 41% say they try to **cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible**. A possible explanation is that they do not associate these actions with tackling climate change.

Special Eurobarometer 513

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You have bought an electric car	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You have bought a low-energy home	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	You have installed solar panels in your home	You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly	You buy and eat less meat	You buy and eat more organic food	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'At least one action'
EU27	8	2	30	18	4	42	10	10	8	16	11	31	32	75	59	0	4	0	96
Gender																			
Man	10	2	29	18	4	41	10	11	8	15	11	26	29	72	55	0	4	0	95
Woman	7	2	32	18	4	44	10	9	7	18	11	37	36	78	64	0	3	0	96
Age																			
15-24	5	2	36	7	1	24	6	6	6	18	12	33	33	73	58	0	5	1	95
25-39	9	3	31	16	5	44	11	11	7	18	11	32	34	73	58	0	3	0	97
40-54	10	3	29	20	5	48	12	12	9	17	10	29	32	75	60	0	3	0	97
55 +	8	2	29	21	3	44	10	10	7	15	10	33	31	77	60	0	5	1	95
Education (End of)																			
15-	4	1	20	11	1	29	5	6	4	7	4	22	20	71	51	0	9	1	90
16-19	8	2	26	17	3	43	9	9	6	12	8	26	28	72	55	0	4	0	95
20+	11	4	36	23	6	52	13	14	11	22	15	39	40	80	66	0	2	0	98
Still studying	4	2	40	8	1	25	7	7	6	22	15	38	38	76	61	0	4	1	95
Socio-professional category																			
Self-employed	12	5	26	23	5	50	13	12	12	17	10	32	37	78	64	0	3	0	97
Managers	13	4	37	24	7	55	16	16	12	25	16	39	45	79	68	0	1	0	99
Other white collars	9	2	31	18	6	47	10	12	8	16	11	30	33	74	59	0	2	0	98
Manual workers	9	2	28	16	4	41	9	8	6	13	9	24	25	71	53	0	4	0	96
Housepersons	6	2	26	12	1	37	9	6	5	9	6	27	26	75	56	0	7	0	93
Unemployed	4	1	28	12	2	38	6	6	5	14	6	28	24	70	54	0	7	0	93
Retired	8	1	28	21	3	42	9	10	7	14	10	34	31	77	59	0	5	1	94
Students	4	2	40	8	1	25	7	7	6	22	15	38	38	76	61	0	4	1	95
Difficulties paying bills																			
Most of the time	6	1	24	11	2	38	8	7	5	12	7	27	21	63	50	0	8	0	91
From time to time	6	2	23	12	3	34	8	8	6	12	7	26	27	68	51	0	5	0	94
Almost never/ Never	10	3	33	20	4	46	11	11	9	18	12	34	35	78	63	0	3	0	97
Consider belonging to																			
The working class	4	1	22	12	2	33	6	6	4	9	5	23	20	72	54	0	6	0	93
The lower middle class	6	1	30	16	2	44	9	8	5	17	9	30	27	74	57	0	4	1	96
The middle class	10	2	32	19	4	44	11	11	8	17	11	33	36	75	60	0	3	0	96
The upper middle class	15	7	41	27	8	52	17	19	15	27	20	46	51	82	69	0	1	0	98
The upper class	13	8	35	26	8	46	12	18	17	19	18	40	40	74	65	0	3	0	97
Climate change																			
Biggest problem	10	3	43	20	5	47	15	14	11	27	21	48	47	83	71	0	1	0	99
One of the problems	9	3	35	19	4	47	11	11	8	19	11	36	36	81	65	0	2	0	97
Not a problem	8	2	23	16	3	38	8	8	6	11	7	23	25	69	52	0	6	1	94
Perception of climate change																			
Not a serious problem	9	2	21	16	4	35	6	9	7	11	5	18	19	61	41	1	9	0	91
A fairly serious problem	8	2	24	16	3	37	8	10	7	10	7	22	21	67	50	0	5	0	95
A very serious problem	9	2	34	19	4	46	12	10	8	20	13	37	39	80	65	0	3	0	97
Has taken action to fight climate change																			
Yes	10	3	38	20	4	49	12	12	9	22	14	39	40	84	69	0	0	0	100
No	6	1	17	13	3	31	6	7	5	7	5	19	19	58	41	0	10	1	89

III. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES



This chapter focuses on Europeans' attitudes towards fighting climate change and the transition to clean energies, by considering their level of agreement with seven statements relating to the fight against climate change through energy use, energy efficiency, the use of fossil fuels, public health and the costs of climate change.

Close to nine in ten Europeans think that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health

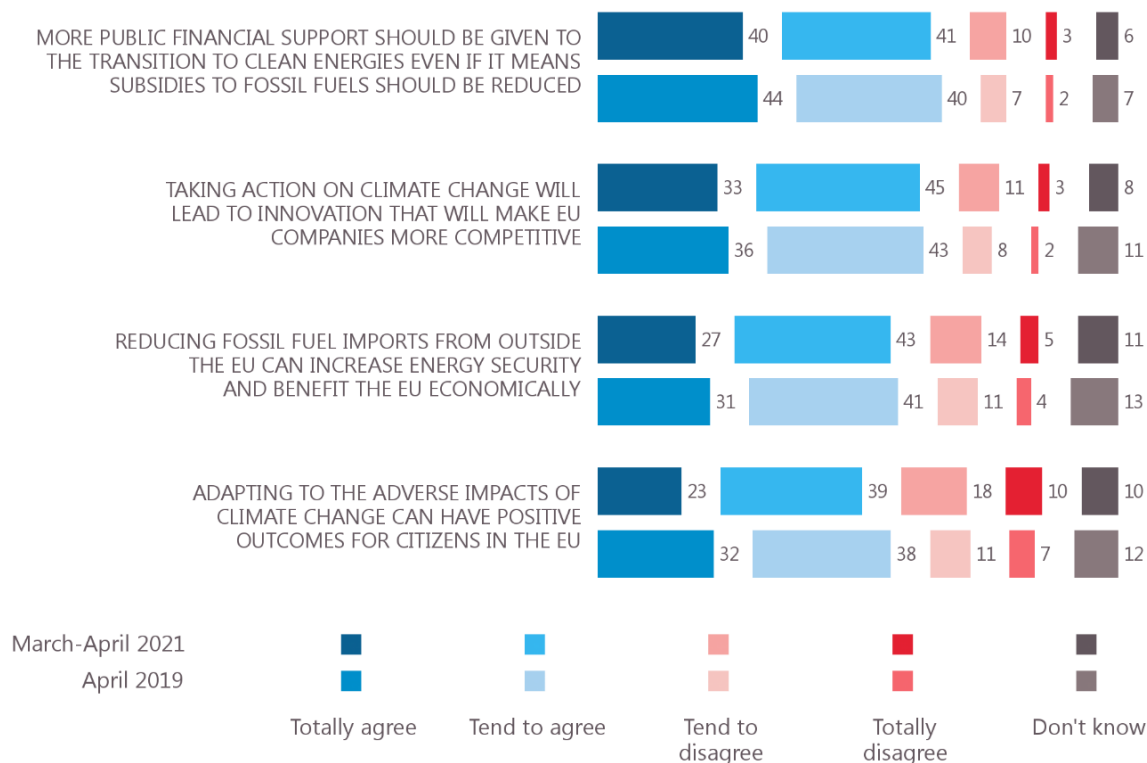
Respondents were asked whether they agree or not with seven statements relating to the fight against climate change.²⁶

- Nearly nine in ten respondents agree that **tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health** (87%, new statement, including 48% who 'totally agree');
- Slightly more than eight in ten Europeans (81%, -3 percentage points since 2019) agree that **more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced**, including 40% who 'totally agree';

- Around three quarters agree with the three other statements: **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU** (78%, -3 percentage points since 2019,²⁷ including 32% who 'totally agree'), **taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive** (78%, -1, including 33% who 'totally agree') and **the costs of the damage due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition** (74%, new statement, with 37% who 'totally agree');
- Seven in ten Europeans agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically** (70%, -2, including 27% who 'totally agree');
- Finally, slightly more than six in ten respondents believe that **adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU** (62%, -8, with 23% who 'totally agree').

These results show that **a large majority of Europeans agree with these seven statements** relating to the fight against climate change, with more than one in five respondents totally agreeing with each statement.

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU27)



²⁶ QB4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 1. Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU; 2. Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health; 3. The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition; 4. Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically; 5. Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that

will make EU companies more competitive; 6. More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced; 7. Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU
²⁷ This statement has been slightly modified since 2019: *promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU* instead of *benefit the EU economically*.

1. Attitudes towards taking action on climate change

More than three quarters of Europeans agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive

Nearly eight in ten respondents (78%, -1 percentage point since 2019, within the margin of error) agree that **taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive**, including a third (33%, -3) who 'totally agree'. Conversely, more than one in ten respondents (14%, +4) disagree with this statement, while 8% (-3) say they do not know.

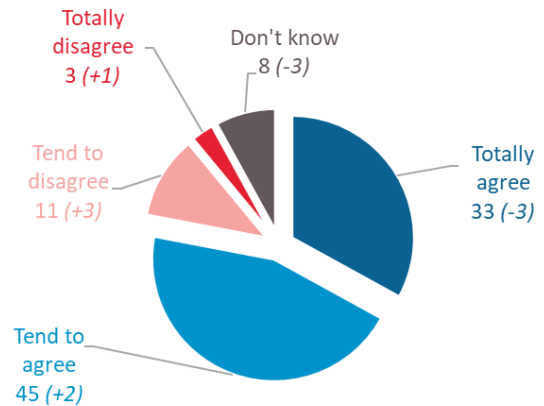
A national analysis reveals that at least two thirds of respondents in all 27 EU Member States agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive, with proportions ranging from 94% in Portugal, 88% in Sweden and 87% in Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg to 66% in Czechia, 67% in Romania and 69% in both Bulgaria and Latvia.

In 18 countries, at least three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, with the highest proportions in Sweden and Malta (44% in both countries), and Spain (43%). At the other end of the scale, at most two in ten respondents give this answer in Latvia (15%), Czechia (17%) and Lithuania (20%).

In Bulgaria, more than one in five respondents say they do not know (22%).

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

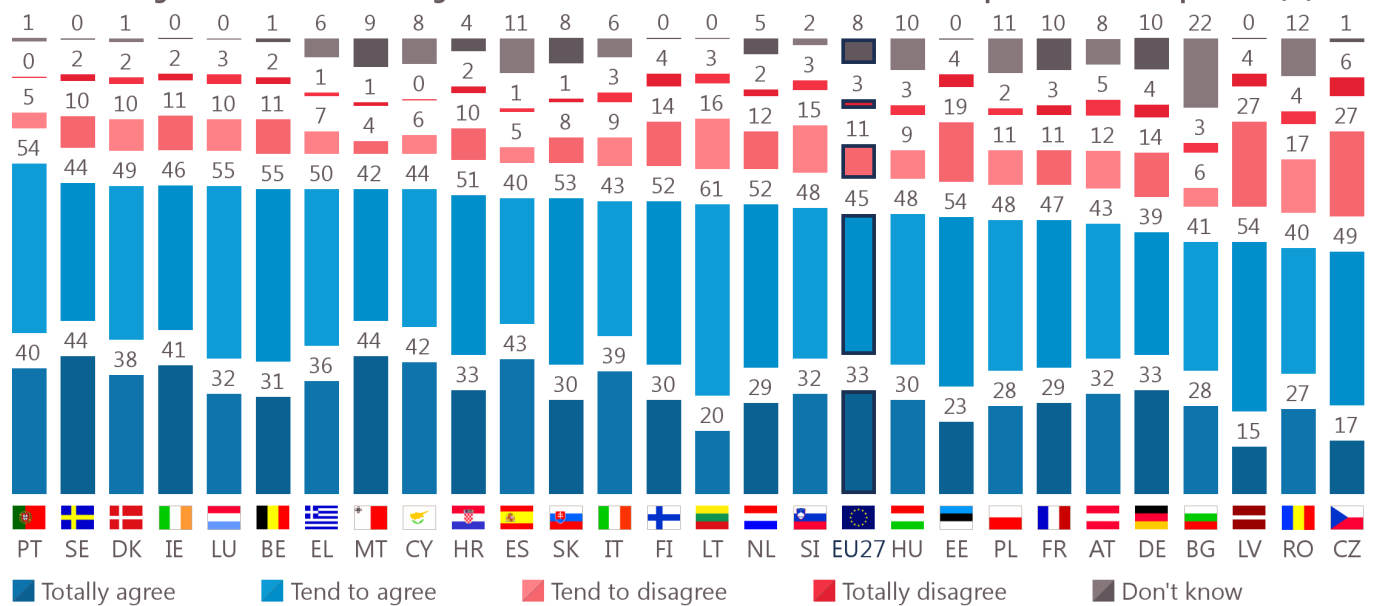
Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (% - EU)



(Mar./Apr. 2021 - April 2019)

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)



Special Eurobarometer 513

In terms of changes since 2019, the share of respondents who agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive has increased in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (77%, +21 percentage points), Luxembourg (87%, +14) and Denmark (87%, +8).

Conversely, it has decreased in eight countries, particularly in Romania (67%, -9). Finally, it remains unchanged in Greece (86%), Slovenia (80%) and Austria (75%).

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019			Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27	33	▼ 3	45	▲ 2	11	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	8	78	▼ 1	14	▲ 4
EE	23	▲ 6	54	▲ 15	19	▲ 7	4	▲ 1	0	77	▲ 21	23	▲ 8
LU	32	▲ 1	55	▲ 13	10	▲ 1	3	=	0	87	▲ 14	13	▲ 1
DK	38	▼ 2	49	▲ 10	10	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	1	87	▲ 8	12	▲ 2
LT	20	▼ 4	61	▲ 10	16	▲ 10	3	▲ 1	0	81	▲ 6	19	▲ 11
NL	29	▼ 1	52	▲ 7	12	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	5	81	▲ 6	14	▼ 4
BE	31	=	55	▲ 4	11	▼ 1	2	=	1	86	▲ 4	13	▼ 1
PT	40	▼ 2	54	▲ 6	5	▲ 4	0	=	1	94	▲ 4	5	▲ 4
CZ	17	▲ 1	49	▲ 2	27	▲ 12	6	▲ 2	1	66	▲ 3	33	▲ 14
HR	33	▼ 2	51	▲ 5	10	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	4	84	▲ 3	12	=
SK	30	▼ 3	53	▲ 6	8	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	8	83	▲ 3	9	▲ 3
LV	15	▼ 6	54	▲ 8	27	▲ 16	4	=	0	69	▲ 2	31	▲ 16
ES	43	▼ 7	40	▲ 8	5	▲ 1	1	=	11	83	▲ 1	6	▲ 1
FR	29	▼ 6	47	▲ 7	11	▲ 1	3	=	10	76	▲ 1	14	▲ 1
HU	30	▼ 6	48	▲ 7	9	▼ 3	3	=	10	78	▲ 1	12	▼ 3
MT	44	▲ 2	42	▼ 1	4	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	9	86	▲ 1	5	▲ 3
SE	44	▼ 4	44	▲ 5	10	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	0	88	▲ 1	12	▲ 5
EL	36	▼ 4	50	▲ 4	7	▲ 3	1	=	6	86	=	8	▲ 3
AT	32	▼ 4	43	▲ 4	12	▼ 3	5	▲ 1	8	75	=	17	▼ 2
SI	32	▼ 4	48	▲ 4	15	▲ 4	3	=	2	80	=	18	▲ 4
IE	41	▼ 6	46	▲ 5	11	▲ 7	2	▲ 2	0	87	▼ 1	13	▲ 9
PL	28	▲ 2	48	▼ 4	11	▲ 2	2	=	11	76	▼ 2	13	▲ 2
IT	39	▼ 2	43	▼ 1	9	▲ 4	3	▲ 2	6	82	▼ 3	12	▲ 6
FI	30	▲ 1	52	▼ 4	14	▲ 8	4	▲ 3	0	82	▼ 3	18	▲ 11
DE	33	▲ 2	39	▼ 6	14	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	10	72	▼ 4	18	▲ 4
CY	42	▼ 8	44	▲ 4	6	▲ 4	0	=	8	86	▼ 4	6	▲ 4
BG	28	▼ 6	41	=	6	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	22	69	▼ 6	9	▲ 2
RO	27	▼ 8	40	▼ 1	17	▲ 4	4	▲ 3	12	67	▼ 9	21	▲ 7







Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than two thirds of respondents in all socio-demographic categories agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive:

- Respondents aged 25-54 years are the most likely to agree with this statement (80%, compared with 75% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to share this opinion (82%, compared with 69% of those who completed their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (83%) and other white-collar workers (82%) are the groups most likely to agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (compared with 72% of housepersons);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class are much more likely to agree with this statement than those who see themselves as working class (84% compared with 73%).

In addition, Europeans who think that climate change is the single most serious problem (87%) or one of the most serious problems (83%) facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not consider it a problem (72%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with this statement (85%, compared with 43% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	78	14	8
 Gender			
Man	80	14	6
Woman	77	13	10
 Age			
15-24	78	14	8
25-39	80	15	5
40-54	80	15	5
55 +	75	14	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	69	12	19
16-19	76	15	9
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	81	12	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	15	4
Managers	83	14	3
Other white collars	82	14	4
Manual workers	75	18	7
Housepersons	72	13	15
Unemployed	79	11	10
Retired	74	12	14
Students	81	12	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	74	14	12
From time to time	77	16	7
Almost never/ Never	78	14	8
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	73	11	16
The lower middle class	76	16	8
The middle class	80	15	5
The upper middle class	84	13	3
The upper class	79	15	6
Climate change			
Biggest problem	87	9	4
One of the problems	83	11	6
Not a problem	72	18	10
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	43	48	9
A fairly serious problem	69	21	10
A very serious problem	85	9	6
Has taken action to fight climate change			
Yes	83	11	6
No	71	18	11

2. Attitudes towards reducing fossil fuel imports

More than two thirds of Europeans think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically

Seven in ten respondents (70%, -2 percentage points since 2019) agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically**, with over a quarter (27%, -4) who 'totally agree'. On the other hand, close to one in five (19%, +4) disagree with this statement, and more than one in ten (11%, -2) 'don't know'.

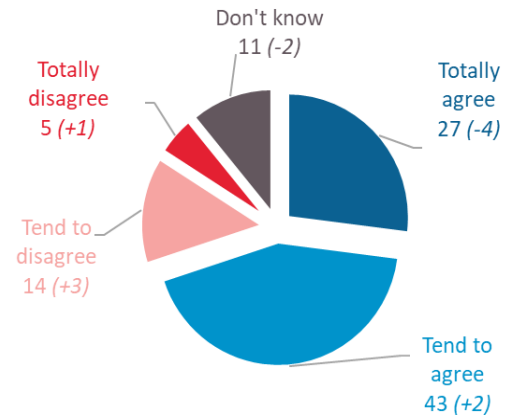
In the 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically. Agreement is most widespread among respondents in Ireland (87%), Portugal (87%) and Sweden (80%). The statement sees its lowest level of support in Bulgaria (58%), France (59%) and Romania (61%).

In eight countries, at least three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, most notably in Ireland (42%) and Spain (41%), substantially ahead of Sweden (34%). Less than one in five respondents hold this view in Czechia (15%), the Netherlands (16%), Latvia (16%) and Finland (19%).

The proportion of respondents who say they don't know is high in Bulgaria (30%) and France (21%) compared with other countries.

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

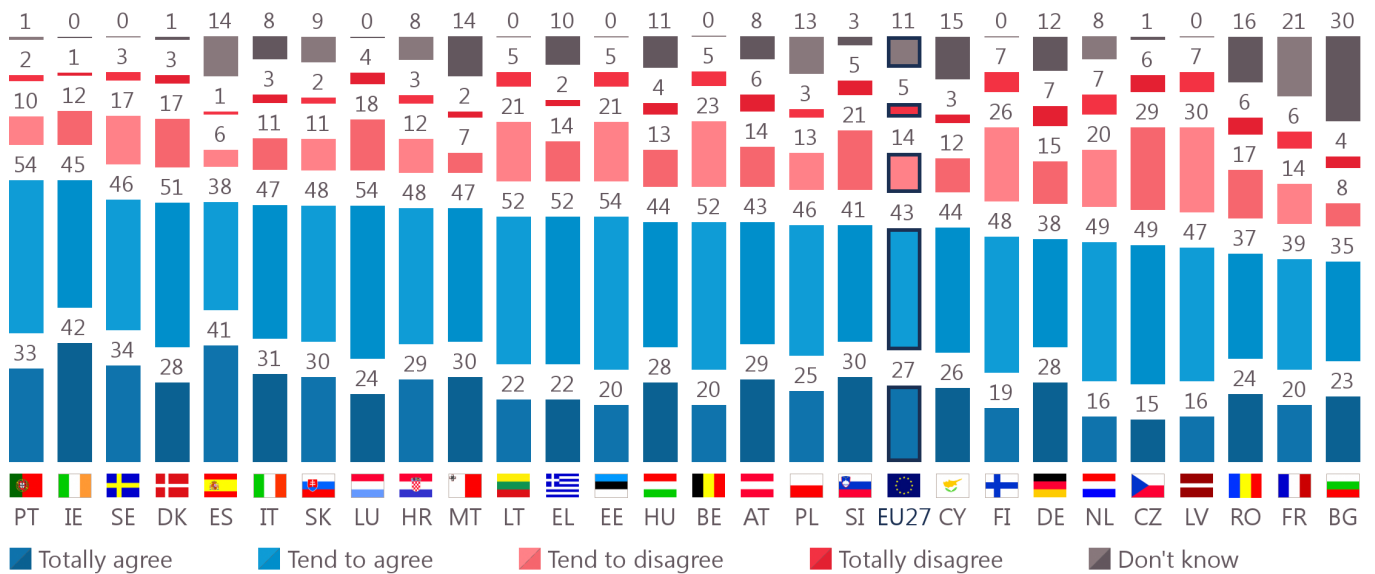
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (% - EU)



(Mar./Apr. 2021 - April 2019)

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

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (%)































Special Eurobarometer 513

Since 2019, the proportion of respondents who agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically has risen in 14 EU Member States, most dramatically in

Estonia (74%, +26 percentage points) and Luxembourg (78%, +11). Meanwhile, it has fallen in 12 countries, particularly in Romania (61%, -11). It has remained the same in Belgium (72%).

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

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (%)

	Totally agree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Tend to agree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Tend to disagree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Totally disagree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27 	27	▼ 4	43	▲ 2	14	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	11	70	▼ 2	19	▲ 4
EE 	20	▲ 8	54	▲ 18	21	▲ 8	5	▼ 1	0	74	▲ 26	26	▲ 7
LU 	24	▼ 2	54	▲ 13	18	▲ 7	4	▼ 1	0	78	▲ 11	22	▲ 6
DK 	28	▼ 3	51	▲ 11	17	▲ 7	3	▲ 1	1	79	▲ 8	20	▲ 8
SE 	34	▲ 2	46	▲ 6	17	▲ 5	3	▼ 3	0	80	▲ 8	20	▲ 2
CZ 	15	▼ 2	49	▲ 9	29	▲ 11	6	▲ 1	1	64	▲ 7	35	▲ 12
LT 	22	=	52	▲ 5	21	▲ 10	5	▲ 3	0	74	▲ 5	26	▲ 13
NL 	16	▼ 5	49	▲ 9	20	▼ 2	7	=	8	65	▲ 4	27	▼ 2
SK 	30	▼ 1	48	▲ 5	11	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	9	78	▲ 4	13	▲ 4
IE 	42	▼ 5	45	▲ 8	12	▲ 6	1	=	0	87	▲ 3	13	▲ 6
FI 	19	▲ 4	48	▼ 1	26	▲ 8	7	▲ 4	0	67	▲ 3	33	▲ 12
LV 	16	▼ 5	47	▲ 7	30	▲ 17	7	▲ 2	0	63	▲ 2	37	▲ 19
ES 	41	▼ 9	38	▲ 10	6	▲ 1	1	▼ 2	14	79	▲ 1	7	▼ 1
AT 	29	▼ 4	43	▲ 5	14	▼ 2	6	▲ 1	8	72	▲ 1	20	▼ 1
PT 	33	▼ 7	54	▲ 8	10	▲ 8	2	▲ 2	1	87	▲ 1	12	▲ 10
BE 	20	▼ 1	52	▲ 1	23	▲ 6	5	=	0	72	=	28	▲ 6
DE 	28	▲ 1	38	▼ 2	15	▼ 1	7	▲ 2	12	66	▼ 1	22	▲ 1
PL 	25	▲ 2	46	▼ 3	13	▲ 3	3	=	13	71	▼ 1	16	▲ 3
HR 	29	▼ 5	48	▲ 3	12	▲ 3	3	=	8	77	▼ 2	15	▲ 3
HU 	28	▼ 10	44	▲ 6	13	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	11	72	▼ 4	17	▲ 2
FR 	20	▼ 3	39	▼ 2	14	▲ 1	6	=	21	59	▼ 5	20	▲ 1
MT 	30	▼ 14	47	▲ 9	7	▲ 5	2	▲ 2	14	77	▼ 5	9	▲ 7
SI 	30	▼ 6	41	▲ 1	21	▲ 7	5	▲ 1	3	71	▼ 5	26	▲ 8
BG 	23	▼ 6	35	=	8	▼ 2	4	▲ 1	30	58	▼ 6	12	▼ 1
EL 	22	▼ 11	52	▲ 5	14	▲ 8	2	▲ 1	10	74	▼ 6	16	▲ 9
IT 	31	▼ 7	47	▲ 1	11	▲ 5	3	1	8	78	▼ 6	14	▲ 6
CY 	26	▼ 14	44	▲ 8	12	▲ 5	3	=	15	70	▼ 6	15	▲ 5
RO 	24	▼ 7	37	▼ 4	17	▲ 4	6	▲ 2	16	61	▼ 11	23	▲ 6

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than six in ten respondents think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically:

- Europeans aged 15-54 years are the most likely to agree with this statement (72%, compared with 66% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to hold this view (73%, compared with 62% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (77%) are the most likely to agree with this statement (compared with 63% of housepersons and 64% of retired people);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills, or have these difficulties from time to time, are the most likely to share this opinion (71%, compared with 64% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class are much more likely than those who see themselves as working class to agree with this statement (74% compared with 64%).

As was the case in previous surveys, Europeans who think that climate change is the single most serious problem (79%) or one of the most serious problems (74%) facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not consider it a problem (65%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with this statement (75%, compared with 46% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

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

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically

(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	19	11
Gender			
Man	71	21	8
Woman	69	17	14
Age			
15-24	72	16	12
25-39	72	19	9
40-54	72	20	8
55 +	66	19	15
Education (End of)			
15-	62	16	22
16-19	69	19	12
20+	73	19	8
Still studying	72	17	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	19	7
Managers	77	18	5
Other white collars	75	18	7
Manual workers	69	21	10
Housepersons	63	18	19
Unemployed	67	18	15
Retired	64	19	17
Students	72	17	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	18	18
From time to time	71	20	9
Almost never/ Never	71	18	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	64	18	18
The lower middle class	68	21	11
The middle class	73	18	9
The upper middle class	74	20	6
The upper class	73	22	5
Climate change			
Biggest problem	79	14	7
One of the problems	74	16	10
Not a problem	65	22	13
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	46	46	8
A fairly serious problem	63	24	13
A very serious problem	75	15	10

3. Attitudes towards the economic benefits of promoting EU expertise in clean technologies outside the EU

Nearly eight in ten Europeans believe that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU

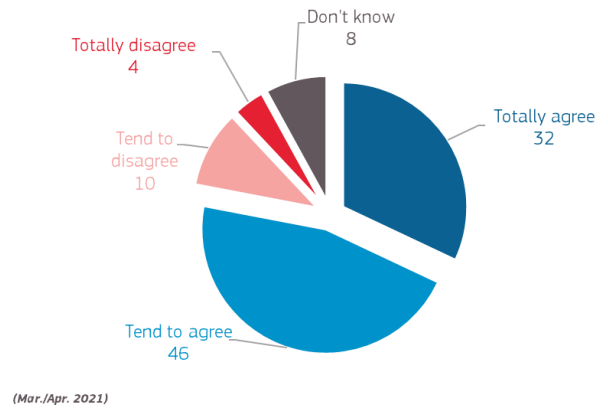
Over three quarters of respondents (78%, -3 percentage points since 2019²⁸) agree that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU**, including close to a third (32%, -6) who 'totally agree'. Conversely, more than one in ten (14%, +6) disagree with this statement, while 8% (-3) 'don't know'.

Across every Member State, at least seven in ten respondents agree that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU, with proportions varying from 95% in Portugal, 90% in Ireland and 89% in Cyprus to 70% in both France and Romania, and 72% in Bulgaria.

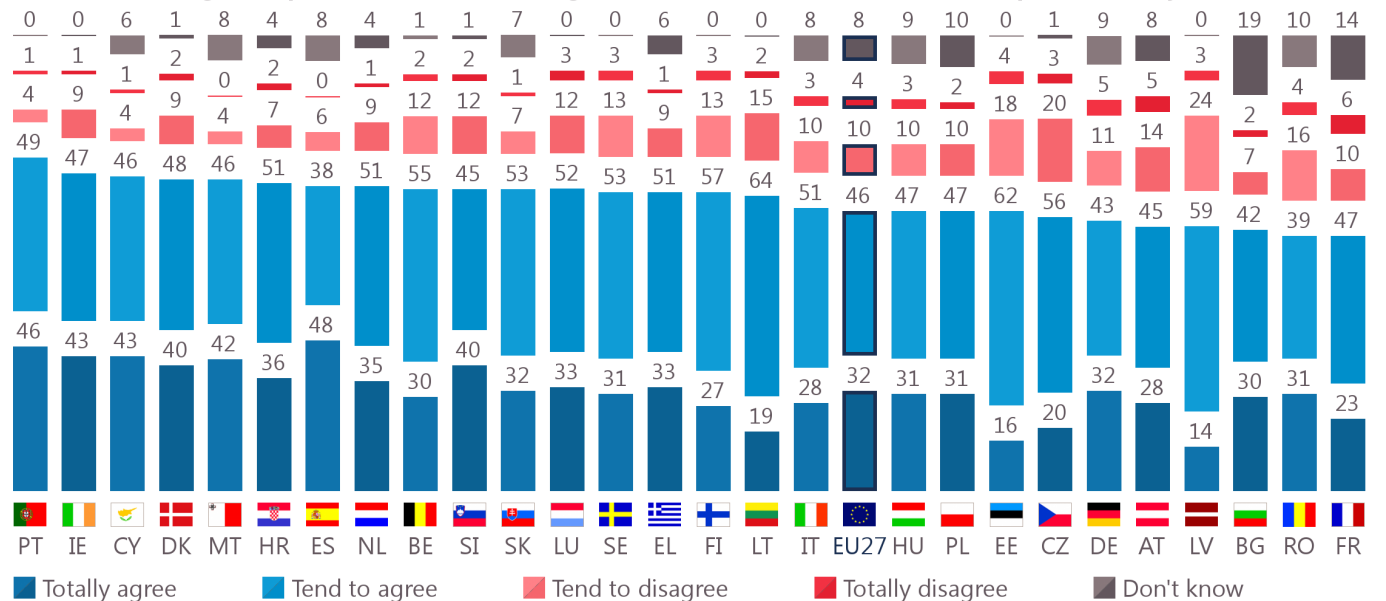
In 19 countries, at least three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, particularly in Spain (48%), Portugal (46%) and Ireland (43%) and Cyprus (43%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in five respondents share this opinion in Latvia (14%), Estonia (16%) and Lithuania (19%).

Close to one in five respondents in Bulgaria (19%) say they do not know.

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU (% - EU)



QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU (%)



²⁸ Once again, this statement has been slightly modified since 2019: *promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU* instead of *benefit the EU economically*.

In terms of changes since 2019, the opinion that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU has gained ground in 13 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (78%, +12 percentage points) and Czechia (76%, +11). On the other hand, it has lost ground in 12 countries, including Romania (70%, -8). It has not changed in Spain (86%) and Belgium (85%).

A longer-term analysis since 2017 shows that the share of respondents agreeing with this statement has increased in 19 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in six countries: Slovakia (85%, +14 percentage points since 2017), Cyprus (89%, +13), Luxembourg (85%, +13), Estonia (78%, +13), Portugal (95%, +11) and Italy (79%, +10). Conversely, it has decreased in seven countries, particularly in Germany (75%, -8) and Austria (73%, -8). It remains unchanged in Bulgaria (72%).

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	32	46	10	4	8	78	14
ES	48	38	6	0	8	86	6
PT	46	49	4	1	0	95	5
IE	43	47	9	1	0	90	10
CY	43	46	4	1	6	89	5
MT	42	46	4	0	8	88	4
DK	40	48	9	2	1	88	11
SI	40	45	12	2	1	85	14
HR	36	51	7	2	4	87	9
NL	35	51	9	1	4	86	10
EL	33	51	9	1	6	84	10
LU	33	52	12	3	0	85	15
DE	32	43	11	5	9	75	16
SK	32	53	7	1	7	85	8
HU	31	47	10	3	9	78	13
PL	31	47	10	2	10	78	12
RO	31	39	16	4	10	70	20
SE	31	53	13	3	0	84	16
BE	30	55	12	2	1	85	14
BG	30	42	7	2	19	72	9
IT	28	51	10	3	8	79	13
AT	28	45	14	5	8	73	19
FI	27	57	13	3	0	84	16
FR	23	47	10	6	14	70	16
CZ	20	56	20	3	1	76	23
LT	19	64	15	2	0	83	17
EE	16	62	18	4	0	78	22
LV	14	59	24	3	0	73	27

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than two thirds of respondents in all socio-demographic categories believe that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU:







- Europeans aged 25-39 years are the most likely to agree with this statement (81%, compared with 75% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to agree with this statement (83%, compared with 68% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (85%) and other white-collar workers (83%) are the group most likely to share this opinion (compared with 72% of housepersons and 73% of retired people);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the group most likely to hold this view (79%, compared with 73% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who see themselves as upper middle class (84%) are much more likely to agree with this statement than those who consider themselves working class (74%) or lower middle class (75%).

In relation to previous statements, respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (86%) or one of the most serious problems (83%) facing the world are more likely to agree that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU than those who do not consider climate change a problem (73%). Moreover, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with this statement (84%, compared with 53% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU

(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	78	14	8
 Gender			
Man	78	15	7
Woman	78	13	9
 Age			
15-24	80	10	10
25-39	81	14	5
40-54	79	15	6
55 +	75	14	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	68	13	19
16-19	77	15	8
20+	83	13	4
Still studying	80	11	9
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	13	6
Managers	85	12	3
Other white collars	83	13	4
Manual workers	77	16	7
Housepersons	72	15	13
Unemployed	76	14	10
Retired	73	13	14
Students	80	11	9
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	73	15	12
From time to time	77	17	6
Almost never/ Never	79	13	8
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	12	14
The lower middle class	75	17	8
The middle class	80	14	6
The upper middle class	84	11	5
The upper class	81	18	1
Climate change			
Biggest problem	86	9	5
One of the problems	83	10	7
Not a problem	73	17	10
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	53	40	7
A fairly serious problem	71	19	10
A very serious problem	84	9	7

4. Attitudes to public financial support for clean energies as opposed to fossil fuel subsidies

Slightly more than eight in ten Europeans believe that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means fossil fuel subsidies should be reduced

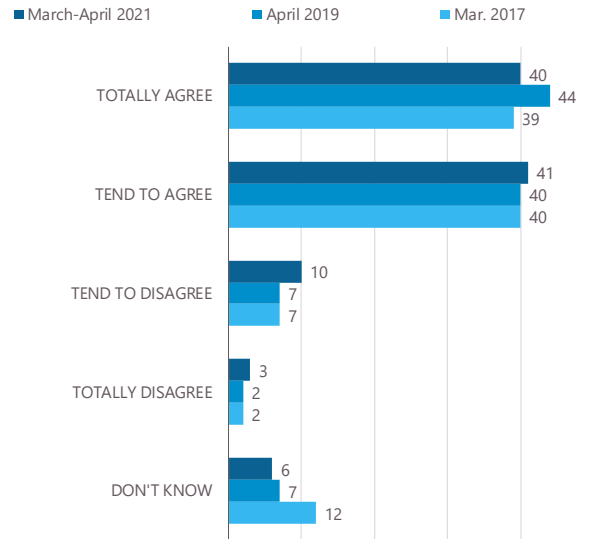
Over eight in ten respondents (81%, -3 percentage points since 2019) agree that **more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies for fossil fuels should be reduced**, with four in ten (40%, -4) totally agreeing. Conversely, more than one in ten respondents (13%, +4) disagree with this statement. Finally, just 6% (-1, within the margin of error) say they do not know.

In each EU Member State, more than two thirds of respondents agree that more public financial support should be used for the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies for fossil fuels are reduced. Respondents in Portugal (95%), Ireland (91%) and Belgium (90%) and Malta (90%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Romania (67%), Bulgaria (67%), Finland (72%) and Latvia (72%) are the least likely to do so.

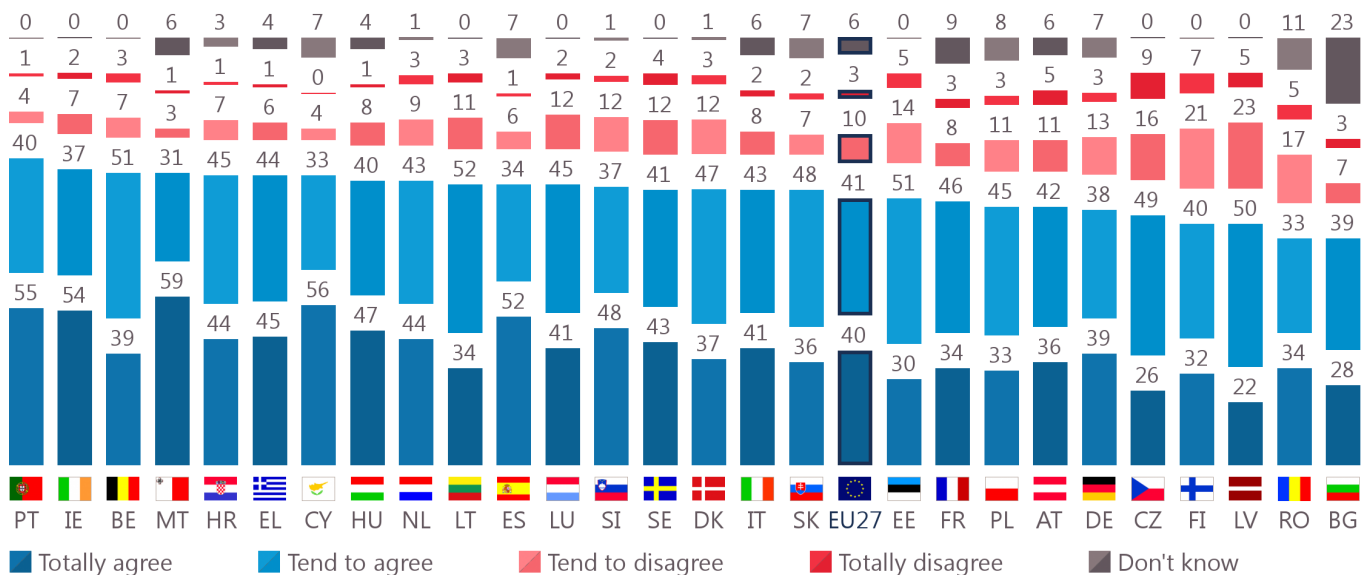
In 24 EU Member States, at least three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, and more than half do so in Malta (59%), Cyprus (56%), Portugal (55%), Ireland (54%) and Spain (52%). At the other end of the scale, less than three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this idea in Latvia (22%), Czechia (26%) and Bulgaria (28%).

Nearly a quarter of respondents in Bulgaria (23%), 11% in Romania and 9% in France answer 'don't know.'

QB4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced
 (% - EU27)



QB4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)



Since 2019, the proportion of respondents who agree that more public financial support should go to the clean energy transition even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels are reduced has fallen in 16 EU Member States, most dramatically in Romania (67%, -15 percentage points) and Finland (72%, -13). Meanwhile, it has risen in ten countries, most notably in Luxembourg (86%, +8). It remains stable in France (80%).

Considering that green economy is deemed relatively recent in Romania,²⁹ the pandemic might have had a negative impact on this trend and probably in the people’s priorities in policy or public spending.

In Finland, a national opinion study finds that there had already been a slight decrease in urban dwellers’ concern for the climate (three percentage points between 2019 and 2020).³⁰ It seems that positive opinions on climate change in Finland are more likely to be widespread when they do not cost or imply trade-offs on individuals or groups. For example,

Finns consider an increase in energy prices more important than emission reductions and climate change mitigations.³¹ As climate change policy transitions from abstract goals to more concrete instruments, the accompanied economic impact on certain sectors and individuals become clearer; therefore, public opinion is more likely to shift depending on how people associate themselves in the more diverse climate change discourse. For example, the debate between the Finnish government and its climate experts on whether to continue tax on peat or to outrightly ban peat, in view of meeting the carbon-neutral target, might have further divided public opinion on climate change.³²

QB4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27	40	▼ 4	41	▲ 1	10	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	6	81	▼ 3	13	▲ 4	
LU	41	▲ 8	45	=	12	▲ 4	2	▼ 1	0	86	▲ 8	14	▲ 3	
EE	30	▲ 3	51	▲ 4	14	▲ 7	5	▲ 3	0	81	▲ 7	19	▲ 10	
NL	44	=	43	▲ 7	9	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	1	87	▲ 7	12	▼ 4	
PT	55	▲ 10	40	▼ 3	4	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	0	95	▲ 7	5	▲ 3	
BE	39	▲ 3	51	▲ 2	7	▼ 3	3	▲ 1	0	90	▲ 5	10	▼ 2	
HR	44	▲ 2	45	=	7	=	1	▼ 1	3	89	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	
CZ	26	▼ 4	49	▲ 5	16	▲ 6	9	▲ 3	0	75	▲ 1	25	▲ 9	
IE	54	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	7	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	0	91	▲ 1	9	▲ 5	
LT	34	▼ 8	52	▲ 9	11	▲ 7	3	▲ 3	0	86	▲ 1	14	▲ 10	
SK	36	=	48	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	7	84	▲ 1	9	▲ 3	
FR	34	▼ 6	46	▲ 6	8	=	3	=	9	80	=	11	=	
DK	37	▼ 13	47	▲ 11	12	▲ 5	3	▲ 2	1	84	▼ 2	15	▲ 7	
EL	45	▼ 1	44	▼ 1	6	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	4	89	▼ 2	7	▲ 4	
LV	22	▼ 10	50	▲ 8	23	▲ 15	5	▲ 2	0	72	▼ 2	28	▲ 17	
HU	47	▼ 6	40	▲ 4	8	▲ 2	1	▼ 1	4	87	▼ 2	9	▲ 1	
MT	59	▲ 1	31	▼ 3	3	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	6	90	▼ 2	4	▲ 3	
PL	33	=	45	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	8	78	▼ 2	14	▲ 3	
IT	41	▼ 1	43	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	6	84	▼ 3	10	▲ 4	
DE	39	▼ 1	38	▼ 3	13	▲ 4	3	▼ 1	7	77	▼ 4	16	▲ 3	
ES	52	▼ 16	34	▲ 12	6	▲ 4	1	=	7	86	▼ 4	7	▲ 4	
AT	36	▼ 7	42	▲ 3	11	=	5	▲ 3	6	78	▼ 4	16	▲ 3	
SI	48	▼ 3	37	▼ 1	12	▲ 6	2	=	1	85	▼ 4	14	▲ 6	
SE	43	▼ 13	41	▲ 8	12	▲ 7	4	▲ 2	0	84	▼ 5	16	▲ 9	
BG	28	▼ 5	39	▼ 1	7	=	3	▲ 1	23	67	▼ 6	10	▲ 1	
CY	56	▼ 15	33	▲ 9	4	▲ 3	0	=	7	89	▼ 6	4	▲ 3	
FI	32	▼ 5	40	▼ 8	21	▲ 13	7	▲ 5	0	72	▼ 13	28	▲ 18	
RO	34	▼ 8	33	▼ 7	17	▲ 8	5	▲ 3	11	67	▼ 15	22	▲ 11	

²⁹ <https://www.zf.ro/zf-24/romania-afla-locul-10-europa-consumul-energie-verde-23-8-consumul-19336556>

³⁰ <https://www.yit.fi/ytimesta/kaupunkilaisten-ilmastohuoli>

³¹ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-11712963>

³² <https://www.kaleva.fi/sitran-selvitys-turpeen-energiakayton-kieltamista/2633685>

Special Eurobarometer 513

However, a longer-term analysis reveals that, since 2017, the opinion that more public financial support should go to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels are reduced has gained ground in 20 EU Member States, and by double digits in Portugal (95%, +13 percentage points),

Estonia (81%, +13), Slovakia (84%, +13), Luxembourg (86%, +12) and Belgium (90%, +10). It has lost ground in five countries, particularly in Finland (72%, -13) and Austria (78%, -7). It has not changed in Malta (90%) and Greece (89%).







Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over seven in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories consider that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced:

- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to agree with this statement (84%, compared with 73% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers and other white-collar workers (both 85%) are the group most likely to share this opinion (compared with 77% of retired people and 78% of both manual workers and housepersons);
- Respondents who see themselves as upper middle class (86%) are more likely than those who consider themselves working class (76%) to hold this view.

In relation to previous statements, respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (90%) or one of the most serious problems (85%) facing the world are more likely to agree with this statement than those who do not consider it a problem (75%). Moreover, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to share this opinion (88%, compared to 46% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	81	13	6
 Gender			
Man	80	15	5
Woman	81	11	8
 Age			
15-24	82	11	7
25-39	82	14	4
40-54	81	14	5
55 +	80	12	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	73	12	15
16-19	80	14	6
20+	84	13	3
Still studying	84	10	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	83	14	3
Managers	85	12	3
Other white collars	85	12	3
Manual workers	78	16	6
Housepersons	78	13	9
Unemployed	83	10	7
Retired	77	13	10
Students	84	10	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	78	12	10
From time to time	79	15	6
Almost never/ Never	82	12	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	76	12	12
The lower middle class	80	14	6
The middle class	83	13	4
The upper middle class	86	11	3
The upper class	82	18	0
Climate change			
Biggest problem	90	7	3
One of the problems	85	10	5
Not a problem	75	17	8
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	46	47	7
A fairly serious problem	72	20	8
A very serious problem	88	7	5

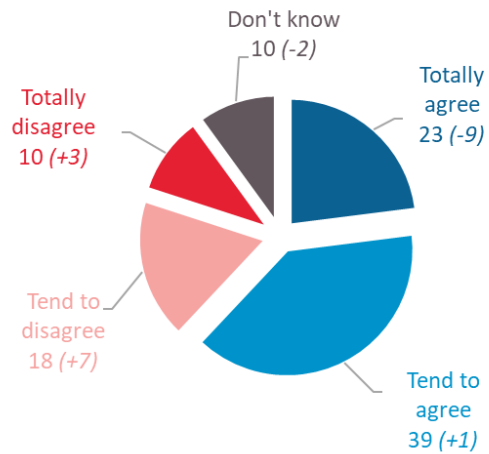
5. Attitudes to adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change

More than six in ten Europeans consider that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU

More than six in ten respondents (62%, -8 percentage points since 2019) agree with the statement that **adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU**, including nearly a quarter (23%, -9) who 'totally agree'. Conversely, close to three in ten respondents (28%, +10) disagree with this statement, with 10% (+3) totally disagreeing. Finally, a tenth of respondents (10%, -2) are unable to give an opinion. This change may be related to the shift in people's opinion towards favouring climate change as the most serious problem over economic or health issues, which was not the case two years ago.

QB4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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



(Mar./Apr. 2021 - April 2019)

A **national analysis** highlights that in 26 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU. In these countries, respondents in Ireland (85%), Denmark (82%) and Malta (81%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Estonia (48%), Italy (51%), and Czechia (53%) are the least likely to agree.

Moreover, around one in five respondents in Italy (21%) totally disagree with this statement.

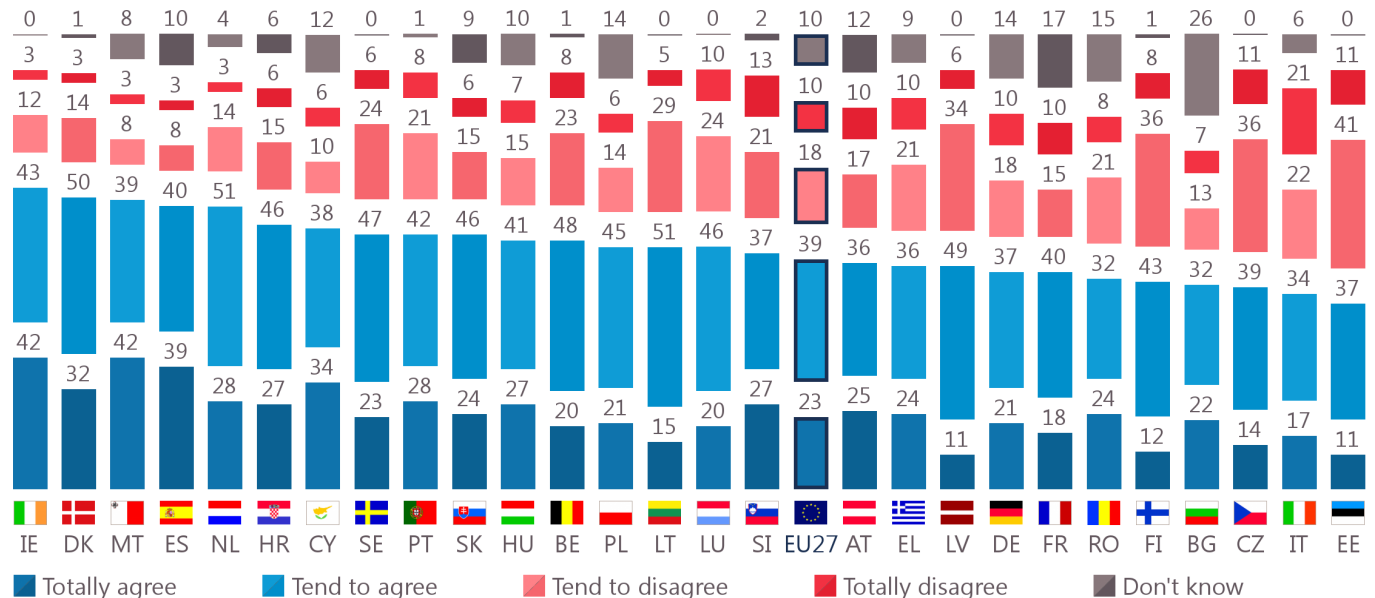
Finally, slightly more than a quarter of respondents in Bulgaria (26%) say they do not know, followed by those in France (17%), Romania (15%), Germany and Poland (14%).

Around three in ten respondents 'totally agree' in five countries: Ireland (42%), Malta (42%), Spain (39%), Cyprus (34%) and Denmark (32%).

In Estonia and Italy around half of respondents agree with this statement.

QB4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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































Special Eurobarometer 513

In terms of evolutions since 2019, the share of respondents who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU has decreased in 21 EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (70%, -17 percentage points), Romania (56%, -13), Belgium (68%, -11) and Italy (51%, -11).

On the other hand, it has increased in five countries, particularly in Estonia (48%, +9), though it remains the minority view. Finally, the level of agreement remains unchanged in the Netherlands (79%).

QB4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Totally agree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Tend to agree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Tend to disagree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Totally disagree	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27 	23	▼ 9	39	▲ 1	18	▲ 7	10	▲ 3	10	62	▼ 8	28	▲ 10
EE 	11	▲ 1	37	▲ 8	41	▲ 21	11	▼ 7	0	48	▲ 9	52	▲ 14
LU 	20	▼ 2	46	▲ 6	24	▲ 13	10	▼ 1	0	66	▲ 4	34	▲ 12
LV 	11	▼ 10	49	▲ 12	34	▲ 18	6	▼ 3	0	60	▲ 2	40	▲ 15
CZ 	14	▼ 2	39	▲ 3	36	▲ 17	11	▼ 1	0	53	▲ 1	47	▲ 16
LT 	15	▼ 9	51	▲ 10	29	▲ 16	5	▲ 2	0	66	▲ 1	34	▲ 18
NL 	28	▼ 4	51	▲ 4	14	▲ 3	3	=	4	79	=	17	▲ 3
DK 	32	▼ 16	50	▲ 15	14	▲ 8	3	▲ 1	1	82	▼ 1	17	▲ 9
DE 	21	▼ 3	37	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	10	=	14	58	▼ 2	28	▲ 2
HR 	27	▼ 6	46	▲ 4	15	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	6	73	▼ 2	21	▲ 3
IE 	42	▼ 9	43	▲ 6	12	▲ 8	3	▲ 2	0	85	▼ 3	15	▲ 10
ES 	39	▼ 16	40	▲ 13	8	▲ 4	3	=	10	79	▼ 3	11	▲ 4
CY 	34	▼ 7	38	▲ 4	10	▲ 4	6	▼ 1	12	72	▼ 3	16	▲ 3
SE 	23	▼ 13	47	▲ 9	24	▲ 12	6	▲ 1	0	70	▼ 4	30	▲ 13
BG 	22	▼ 4	32	▼ 1	13	=	7	▲ 1	26	54	▼ 5	20	▲ 1
FR 	18	▼ 9	40	▲ 4	15	▲ 3	10	▼ 1	17	58	▼ 5	25	▲ 2
PL 	21	▼ 1	45	▼ 4	14	▲ 4	6	▲ 3	14	66	▼ 5	20	▲ 7
SK 	24	▼ 8	46	▲ 3	15	▲ 7	6	▲ 4	9	70	▼ 5	21	▲ 11
FI 	12	▼ 6	43	▲ 1	36	▲ 17	8	▼ 2	1	55	▼ 5	44	▲ 15
AT 	25	▼ 5	36	▼ 1	17	▲ 2	10	▲ 2	12	61	▼ 6	27	▲ 4
SI 	27	▼ 7	37	▲ 1	21	▲ 7	13	▲ 3	2	64	▼ 6	34	▲ 10
MT 	42	▼ 5	39	▼ 2	8	▲ 6	3	▲ 3	8	81	▼ 7	11	▲ 9
EL 	24	▼ 8	36	▼ 1	21	▲ 9	10	▲ 3	9	60	▼ 9	31	▲ 12
HU 	27	▼ 11	41	▲ 2	15	▲ 2	7	▲ 3	10	68	▼ 9	22	▲ 5
BE 	20	▼ 8	48	▼ 3	23	▲ 10	8	▲ 3	1	68	▼ 11	31	▲ 13
IT 	17	▼ 8	34	▼ 3	22	▲ 6	21	▲ 7	6	51	▼ 11	43	▲ 13
RO 	24	▼ 8	32	▼ 5	21	▲ 7	8	▲ 3	15	56	▼ 13	29	▲ 10
PT 	28	▼ 13	42	▼ 4	21	▲ 18	8	▲ 8	1	70	▼ 17	29	▲ 26

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than half of respondents agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU:

- Respondents aged 25-39 years (67%) and 40-54 years (65%) are more likely to agree with this statement (compared with 58% of those aged 55 and over, and 60% of those aged 15-24 years);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to hold this view (67%, compared with 57% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (70%) are the most likely to share this opinion (compared with 57% of retired people and 58% of housepersons);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to agree with this statement (63%, compared with 57% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper class or upper middle class (both 67%) are more likely to hold this view than those who see themselves as lower middle class (60%).

In addition, Europeans who consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world (69%) are more likely to agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU than those who do not consider it a problem (60%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with the statement (65%, compared with 42% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	62	28	10
Gender			
Man	63	28	9
Woman	61	27	12
Age			
15-24	60	29	11
25-39	67	26	7
40-54	65	27	8
55 +	58	28	14
Education (End of)			
15-	57	23	20
16-19	60	29	11
20+	67	26	7
Still studying	62	28	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	60	34	6
Managers	70	25	5
Other white collars	64	30	6
Manual workers	65	26	9
Housepersons	58	29	13
Unemployed	63	25	12
Retired	57	26	17
Students	62	28	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	31	12
From time to time	61	31	8
Almost never/ Never	63	26	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	22	16
The lower middle class	60	29	11
The middle class	63	29	8
The upper middle class	67	27	6
The upper class	67	27	6
Climate change			
Biggest problem	69	23	8
One of the problems	63	28	9
Not a problem	60	28	12
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	42	47	11
A fairly serious problem	61	27	12
A very serious problem	65	26	9

6. Attitudes to tackling climate change and environmental issues as a priority to improve public health

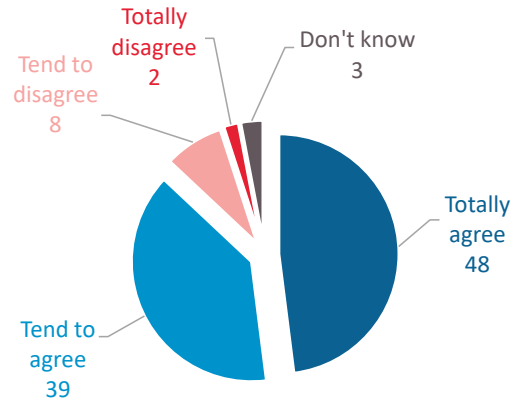
Nearly nine in ten Europeans think that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health

Almost nine in ten respondents (87%) agree that **tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health**, including nearly half (48%) who 'totally agree'. Just one in ten respondents (10%) disagree with this statement, while 3% say they do not know.

In all 27 EU Member States, over two thirds of respondents agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health, with the highest proportions in Portugal (97%), Greece (94%) and Malta (93%), and the lowest in Finland (68%), Romania (71%) and Estonia (76%).

At least a third of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement in 24 countries. Over two thirds hold this view in Malta (71%), Portugal (68%) and Cyprus (67%), while less than three in ten do so in Finland (22%), Estonia (24%) and Latvia (28%).

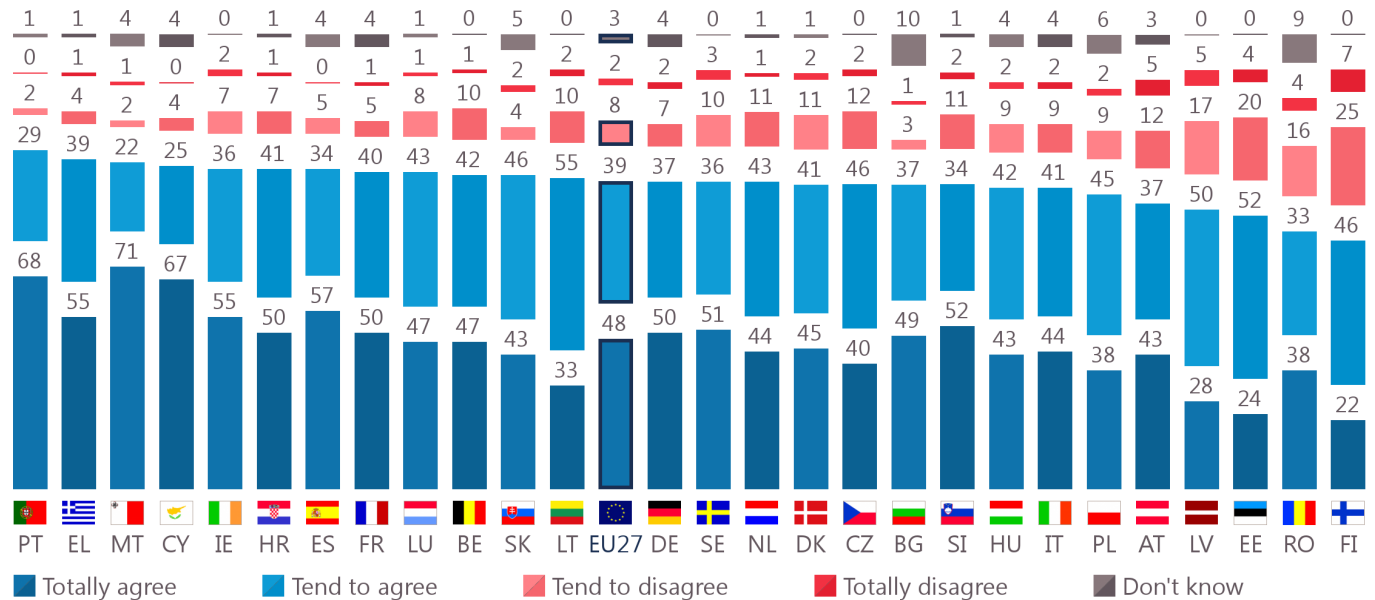
QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (% - EU)



(Mar./Apr. 2021)

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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









Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than eight in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories think that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health:

- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to hold this view (88%, compared with 82% of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier);
- Managers (89%) are slightly more likely than retired people (84%) to agree with this statement;
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (88%) are most likely to share this opinion, particularly when compared with those who have such difficulties from time to time (83%).

Respondents who previously answered that climate change is the single most serious problem (95%) or one of the most serious problems (92%) facing the world are more likely to agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health than those who do not consider climate change a problem (80%). Finally, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to agree with this statement (93%, compared with 47% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health
(% - EU)

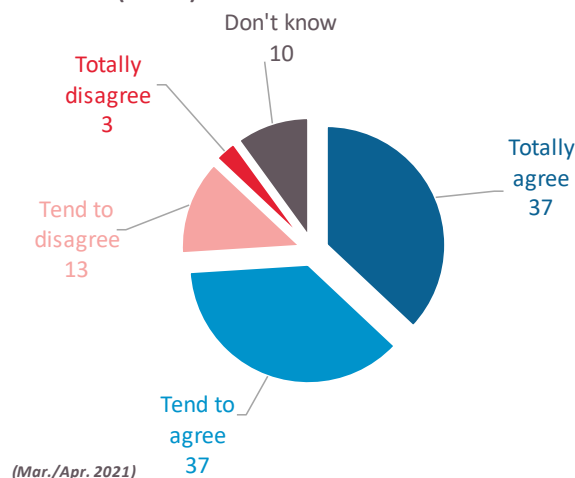
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	87	10	3
 Gender			
Man	85	12	3
Woman	88	8	4
 Age			
15-24	87	10	3
25-39	88	10	2
40-54	87	11	2
55 +	85	9	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	82	9	9
16-19	87	10	3
20+	88	10	2
Still studying	88	9	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	87	12	1
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars	88	10	2
Manual workers	87	10	3
Housepersons	85	10	5
Unemployed	87	10	3
Retired	84	9	7
Students	88	9	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	10	5
From time to time	83	14	3
Almost never/ Never	88	9	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	87	7	6
The lower middle class	85	10	5
The middle class	87	11	2
The upper middle class	89	10	1
The upper class	87	12	1
Climate change			
Biggest problem	95	4	1
One of the problems	92	6	2
Not a problem	80	15	5
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	47	49	4
A fairly serious problem	78	17	5
A very serious problem	93	5	2

7. Attitudes on the trade-off between costs caused by climate change versus the costs of a green transition

Close to three quarters of Europeans believe that the costs of damage caused by climate change are much higher than the cost of the investment needed for a green transition

More than seven in ten respondents (74%) agree with the statement that **the cost of damage due to climate change is much higher than the cost of investment needed for a green transition**, with nearly four in ten (37%) totally agreeing. On the other hand, more than one in ten respondents (16%) disagree with this statement, and one in ten (10%) answer 'don't know'.

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (% - EU)

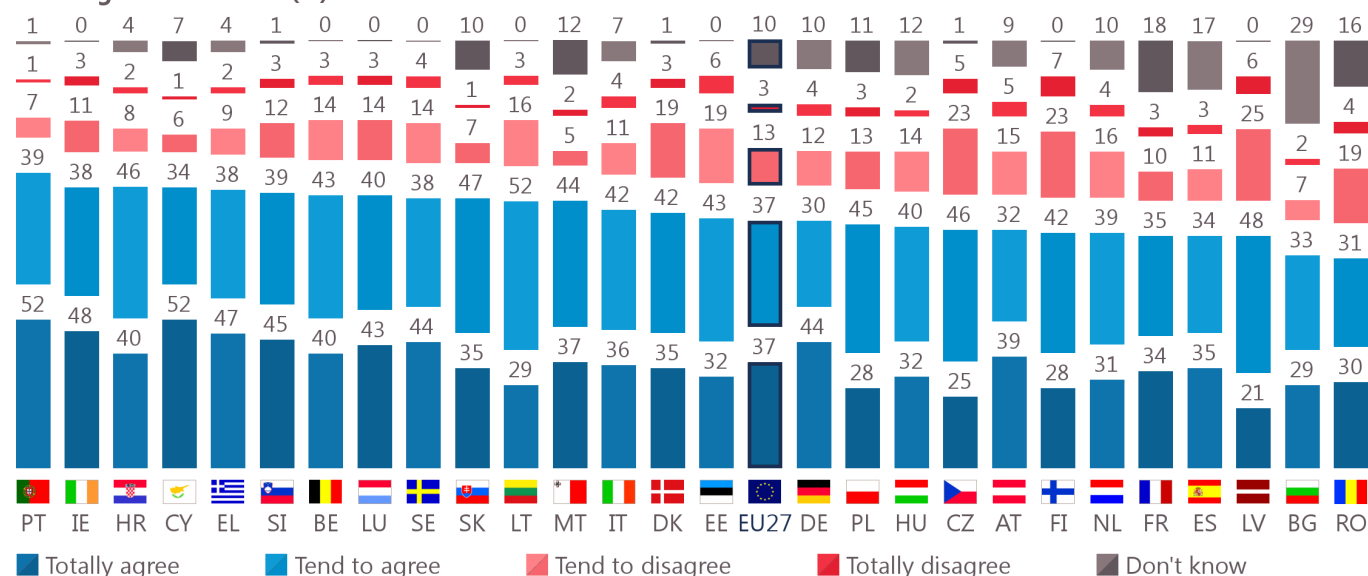


A **national analysis** shows that more than six in ten respondents in the 27 EU Member States agree that the costs of damage due to climate change is much higher than the cost of the investment needed for a green transition, with proportions varying from 91% in Portugal and 86% in Ireland, Croatia and Cyprus, to 61% in Romania, 62% in Bulgaria and 69% in France, Spain and Latvia.

At least three in ten respondents 'totally agree' with this assertion in 21 EU Member States, the highest levels being in Portugal (52%), Cyprus (52%) and Ireland (48%). On the other hand, respondents in Latvia (21%), Czechia (25%), Poland (28%) and Finland (28%) are the least likely to give this answer.

Close to three in ten respondents in Bulgaria (29%) say they do not know.





























QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (%)



Special Eurobarometer 513

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		37	37	13	3	10	74	16
PT		52	39	7	1	1	91	8
IE		48	38	11	3	0	86	14
HR		40	46	8	2	4	86	10
CY		52	34	6	1	7	86	7
EL		47	38	9	2	4	85	11
SI		45	39	12	3	1	84	15
BE		40	43	14	3	0	83	17
LU		43	40	14	3	0	83	17
SK		35	47	7	1	10	82	8
SE		44	38	14	4	0	82	18
LT		29	52	16	3	0	81	19
MT		37	44	5	2	12	81	7
IT		36	42	11	4	7	78	15
DK		35	42	19	3	1	77	22
EE		32	43	19	6	0	75	25
DE		44	30	12	4	10	74	16
PL		28	45	13	3	11	73	16
HU		32	40	14	2	12	72	16
CZ		25	46	23	5	1	71	28
AT		39	32	15	5	9	71	20
NL		31	39	16	4	10	70	20
FI		28	42	23	7	0	70	30
ES		35	34	11	3	17	69	14
FR		34	35	10	3	18	69	13
LV		21	48	25	6	0	69	31
BG		29	33	7	2	29	62	9
RO		30	31	19	4	16	61	23

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than six in ten respondents believe that the cost of damage caused by climate change is much higher than the cost of the investment needed for a green transition:

- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to hold this view (78%, compared with 62% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers (81%) are the group most likely to share this opinion (compared with 66% of housepersons);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to agree with this statement (75%, compared with 68% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (79%) are more likely to hold this view than those who see themselves as working class (67%).

Respondents who previously answered that climate change is the single most serious problem (86%) or one of the most serious problems (80%) facing the world are more likely to agree that the cost of damage caused by climate change is much higher than the cost of the investment needed for a green transition. This view was held by only two thirds of those who do not consider it a problem (66%). Moreover, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are also more likely to share this opinion (82%, compared to 36% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? **The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition**
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	74	16	10
Gender			
Man	74	18	8
Woman	74	14	12
Age			
15-24	73	15	12
25-39	75	18	7
40-54	75	17	8
55 +	71	15	14
Education (End of)			
15-	62	16	22
16-19	73	16	11
20+	78	15	7
Still studying	76	14	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	76	19	5
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	78	16	6
Manual workers	72	18	10
Housepersons	66	18	16
Unemployed	70	15	15
Retired	70	14	16
Students	76	14	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	68	16	16
From time to time	73	18	9
Almost never/ Never	75	15	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	14	19
The lower middle class	72	16	12
The middle class	76	17	7
The upper middle class	79	16	5
The upper class	74	24	2
Climate change			
Biggest problem	86	8	6
One of the problems	80	11	9
Not a problem	66	21	13
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	36	56	8
A fairly serious problem	62	25	13
A very serious problem	82	9	9

IV. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



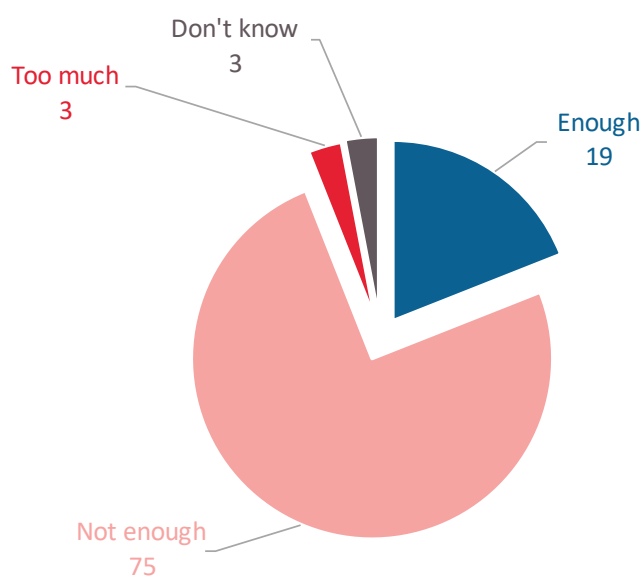
This final chapter focuses on Europeans' views on the future of climate change and climate action in Europe. It first assesses whether Europeans think that their national governments are doing enough to tackle climate change, before looking into the relative importance of national governments and the European Union in setting ambitious targets to increase renewable energy use and providing support for improving energy efficiency by 2030. It then looks at Europeans' support for the goal of making the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050. Finally, it focuses on whether Europeans believe that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the traditional fossil fuelled economy or in the new green economy.

1. Current national governments action to tackle climate change

Three quarters of Europeans think that their national government is not doing enough to tackle climate change

When asked whether they believe that their national government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change,³³ a large majority of respondents (75%) answer that **their government is not doing enough**. On the other hand, close to one in five respondents (19%) think that their government is doing enough, and just 3% say it is doing too much. Finally, 3% say they do not know.

QB7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change? (% - EU)



(Mar./Apr. 2021)

³³ QB7. Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?

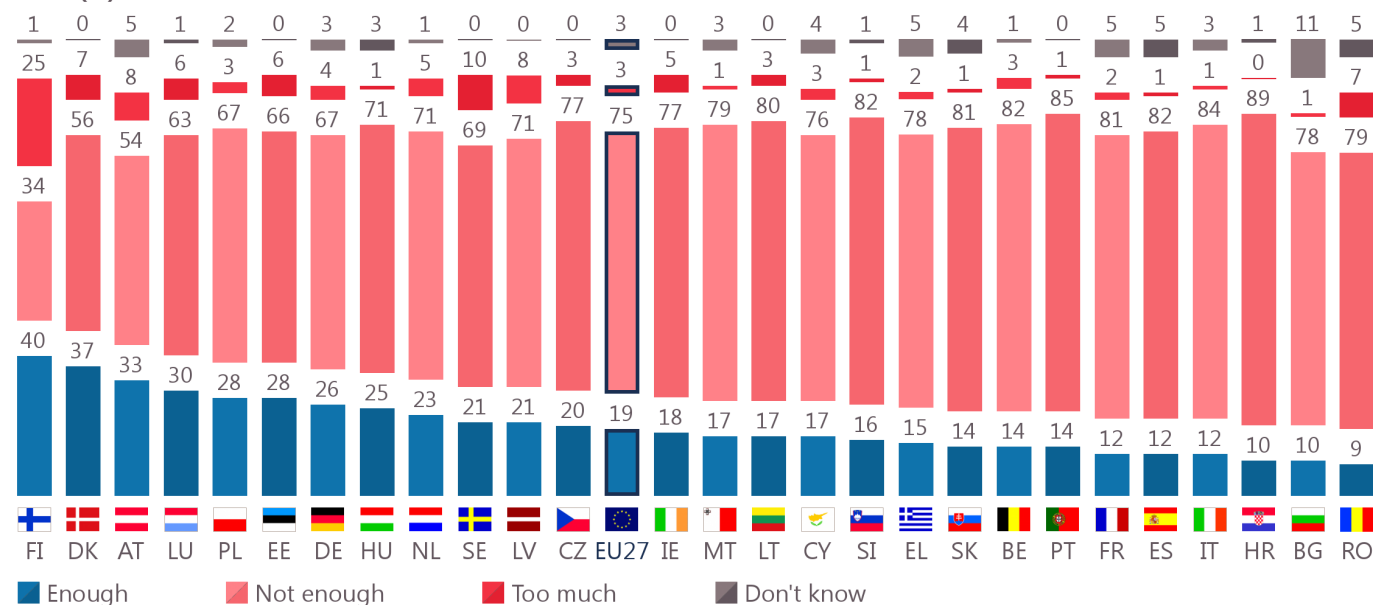
A national analysis reveals that, in 26 EU Member States, more than half of respondents think that their national government is **not doing enough** to tackle climate change. Within these countries, this proportion is highest among respondents in Croatia (89%), Portugal (85%) and Italy (84%), and lowest in Austria (54%), Denmark (56%) and Luxembourg (63%).

A quarter of respondents think that their national government is **doing too much** to tackle climate change in Finland (25%), substantially ahead of Sweden (10%). By contrast, 0% hold this view in Croatia and just 1% in eight EU Member States.

Slightly more than one in ten respondents say they do not know in Bulgaria (11%).

Finland is the only country where the largest group of respondents think that their national government is **doing enough** to tackle climate change (40% versus 34% 'not enough' and 25% 'too much'). At least three in ten respondents also hold this view in Denmark (37%), Austria (33%) and Luxembourg (30%). At the other end of the scale, 9% of respondents in Romania and 10% in both Bulgaria and Croatia share this opinion.

QB7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change? (%)










Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over two thirds of respondents in all socio-demographic categories think that their national government is not doing enough to tackle climate change:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years (79%) and 25-39 years (78%) are more likely to share this opinion (compared with 71% of those aged 55 and over);
- Students (81%) are the group most likely to give this answer (compared with 69% of retired people);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the most likely to agree with this statement (79%, compared with 74% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties).

Respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (86%) or one of the most serious problems (81%) facing the world are more likely to answer that their government is not doing enough to tackle climate change than those who do not consider it a problem (68%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are far more likely to give this answer (84%, compared with 31% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?
(% - EU)

	Enough	Not enough	Too much	Don't know
EU27	19	75	3	3
 Gender				
Man	20	73	4	3
Woman	17	77	2	4
 Age				
15-24	14	79	3	4
25-39	17	78	3	2
40-54	18	76	4	2
55 +	22	71	3	4
 Education (End of)				
15-	18	72	2	8
16-19	19	75	3	3
20+	19	75	4	2
Still studying	13	81	3	3
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	19	76	4	1
Managers	18	77	3	2
Other white collars	16	79	3	2
Manual workers	20	74	3	3
Housepersons	17	76	3	4
Unemployed	16	77	4	3
Retired	23	69	3	5
Students	13	81	3	3
 Marital status				
Married	20	74	3	3
Single living with a partner	17	77	3	3
Single	15	79	3	3
Divorced or separated	18	76	3	3
Widow	23	69	1	7
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	13	79	3	5
From time to time	16	78	3	3
Almost never/ Never	20	74	3	3
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	20	73	2	5
The lower middle class	18	76	3	3
The middle class	18	76	3	3
The upper middle class	19	75	4	2
The upper class	22	72	5	1
Climate change				
Biggest problem	12	86	1	1
One of the problems	16	81	1	2
Not a problem	23	68	5	4
Perception of climate change				
Not a serious problem	38	31	27	4
A fairly serious problem	28	63	5	4
A very serious problem	13	84	1	2

2. Targets for renewable energy

Nearly nine in ten Europeans consider it important that both their national government and the European Union set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030

Respondents were asked how important they think it is that two authorities, their national government and the European Union, set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030:³⁴

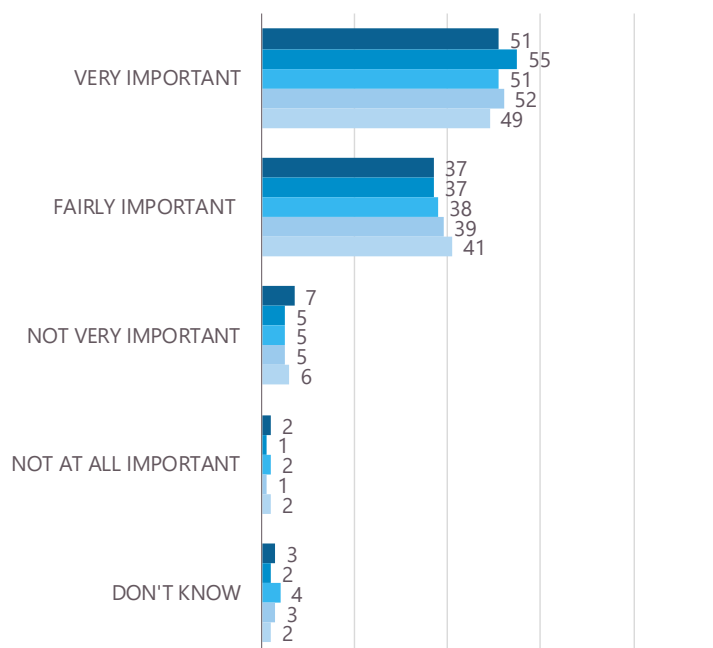
- Close to nine in ten Europeans (88%, -4 percentage points since 2019³⁵) think it is important that **their national government** sets such ambitious targets, with more than half (51%, -4) who answer 'very important'. Conversely, around one in ten respondents (9%, +3) do not think it is important, while 3% (+1, within the margin of error) answer 'don't know';

- A similar proportion (87%, new authority tested) consider it important that **the European Union** sets such targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030, including more than half (53%) answering 'very important'. On the other hand, one in ten respondents (10%) have the opposite view. Finally, just 3% of respondents answer 'don't know'.

QB8.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

The (NATIONALITY) government
(% - EU28)

■ March-April 2021 ■ April 2019 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013



³⁴ QB8. How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030? 1. The (NATIONALITY) government; 2. The European Union

³⁵ This question has been slightly modified since 2019. *The (NATIONALITY) government* has been replaced by *the following authorities* in the question text, in order to be able to test the European Union as well.

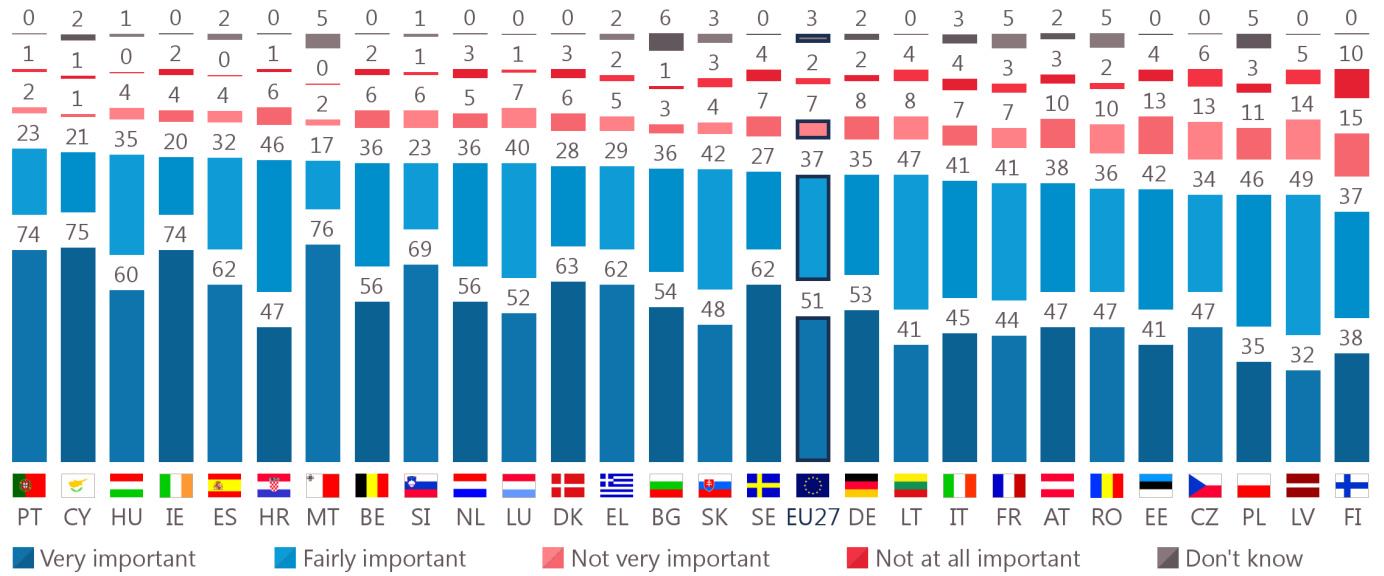
The national government

A national analysis reveals that at least three quarters of respondents in all 27 EU Member States consider it important that their national government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030. Nearly all respondents share this opinion in Portugal (97%), Cyprus (96%) and Hungary (95%), while this proportion is the lowest in Finland (75%), Poland, Czechia and Latvia (81% in all three countries).

In 15 EU Member States, more than half of respondents answer 'very important'. Over seven in ten respondents give this answer in Malta (76%), Cyprus (75%), Portugal (74%) and Ireland (74%), compared with fewer than four in ten in Latvia (32%), Poland (35%) and Finland (38%).

QB8.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



Special Eurobarometer 513

In terms of evolutions since 2019, the share of respondents who say it is important that their national government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 has decreased in 20 EU Member States,

most notably in Finland (75%, -14 percentage points). Conversely, it has increased in six countries, with the greatest increase registered in Bulgaria (90%, +7). It remains stable in Belgium (92%).

QB8.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

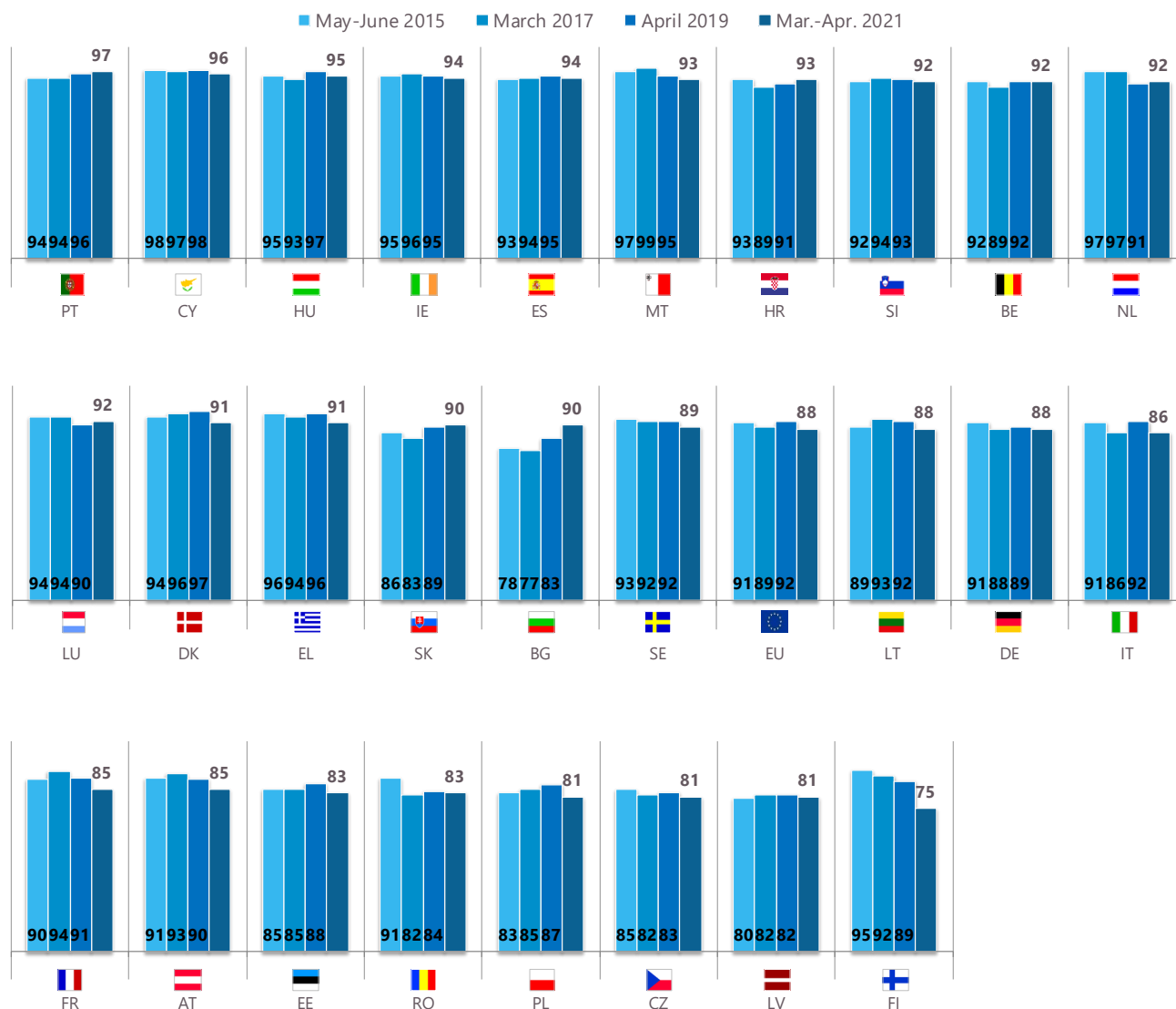
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		51	▼ 4	37	=	7	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	3	88	▼ 4	9	▲ 3
BG		54	▲ 13	36	▼ 6	3	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	6	90	▲ 7	4	▼ 3
HR		47	▲ 5	46	▼ 3	6	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0	93	▲ 2	7	=
LU		52	=	40	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	1	▼ 1	0	92	▲ 2	8	▲ 1
NL		56	▼ 8	36	▲ 9	5	=	3	=	0	92	▲ 1	8	=
PT		74	▲ 28	23	▼ 27	2	=	1	▲ 1	0	97	▲ 1	3	▲ 1
SK		48	▲ 17	42	▼ 16	4	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	3	90	▲ 1	7	=
BE		56	▲ 4	36	▼ 4	6	=	2	=	0	92	=	8	=
DE		53	▲ 1	35	▼ 2	8	=	2	=	2	88	▼ 1	10	=
IE		74	▲ 13	20	▼ 14	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 2	0	94	▼ 1	6	▲ 3
ES		62	▼ 4	32	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	0	=	2	94	▼ 1	4	▲ 2
LV		32	▼ 8	49	▲ 7	14	▲ 4	5	▲ 1	0	81	▼ 1	19	▲ 5
RO		47	▼ 1	36	=	10	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	5	83	▼ 1	12	=
SI		69	▲ 4	23	▼ 5	6	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	1	92	▼ 1	7	▲ 2
CZ		47	▲ 7	34	▼ 9	13	▲ 3	6	▲ 1	0	81	▼ 2	19	▲ 4
CY		75	▼ 11	21	▲ 9	1	=	1	▲ 1	2	96	▼ 2	2	▲ 1
HU		60	▲ 8	35	▼ 10	4	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	1	95	▼ 2	4	▲ 1
MT		76	▲ 11	17	▼ 13	2	▲ 1	0	▼ 2	5	93	▼ 2	2	▼ 1
SE		62	▼ 9	27	▲ 6	7	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	0	89	▼ 3	11	▲ 3
LT		41	▼ 5	47	▲ 1	8	▲ 3	4	▲ 3	0	88	▼ 4	12	▲ 6
EE		41	▲ 1	42	▼ 6	13	▲ 7	4	▲ 3	0	83	▼ 5	17	▲ 10
EL		62	▲ 1	29	▼ 6	5	▲ 3	2	▲ 2	2	91	▼ 5	7	▲ 5
AT		47	▼ 4	38	▼ 1	10	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	2	85	▼ 5	13	▲ 4
DK		63	▼ 12	28	▲ 6	6	▲ 4	3	▲ 2	0	91	▼ 6	9	▲ 6
FR		44	▼ 12	41	▲ 6	7	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	5	85	▼ 6	10	▲ 3
IT		45	▼ 3	41	▼ 3	7	▲ 3	4	▲ 3	3	86	▼ 6	11	▲ 6
PL		35	=	46	▼ 6	11	▲ 5	3	▲ 1	5	81	▼ 6	14	▲ 6
FI		38	▼ 8	37	▼ 6	15	▲ 7	10	▲ 8	0	75	▼ 14	25	▲ 15

Special Eurobarometer 513

A longer-term analysis reveals that, since 2015,³⁶ the opinion that it is important for the national government to set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 has lost ground in 18 EU Member States, most dramatically in Finland (75%, -20 percentage points),

substantially ahead of Romania (83%, -8) and Austria (85%, -6). On the other hand, it has gained ground in five countries, most notably in Bulgaria (90%, +12). It remains stable in Hungary (95%), Croatia (93%), Belgium and Slovenia (92% in both countries).

QB8.1 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?
(% - Total 'Important')









³⁶ This question has been slightly modified since 2017. The word *ambitious* has been added in the question text.

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than eight in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories think that it is important for their national government to set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years (91%) are more likely to consider it important (compared with 86% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to hold this view (89%, compared with 83% of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier);
- Students (92%) are the group most likely to share this opinion (compared with 85% of housepersons);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (91%) are more likely than those who see themselves as upper class (85%) to answer it is important.

Moreover, respondents who previously answered that climate change is the single most serious problem (95%) or one of the most serious problems (93%) facing the world are more likely to answer that it is important that their national government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 than those who do not consider climate change a problem (81%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are much more likely to say it is important (93%, compared with 47% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB8.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	88	9	3
 Gender			
Man	87	11	2
Woman	88	9	3
 Age			
15-24	91	7	2
25-39	89	10	1
40-54	87	11	2
55 +	86	10	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	83	10	7
16-19	87	10	3
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	92	6	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	87	12	1
Managers	90	8	2
Other white collars	90	9	1
Manual workers	86	12	2
Housepersons	85	11	4
Unemployed	86	11	3
Retired	86	9	5
Students	92	6	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	86	11	3
From time to time	85	13	2
Almost never/ Never	89	8	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	87	8	5
The lower middle class	86	11	3
The middle class	88	10	2
The upper middle class	91	8	1
The upper class	85	14	1
Climate change			
Biggest problem	95	4	1
One of the problems	93	6	1
Not a problem	81	15	4
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	47	50	3
A fairly serious problem	82	14	4
A very serious problem	93	5	2

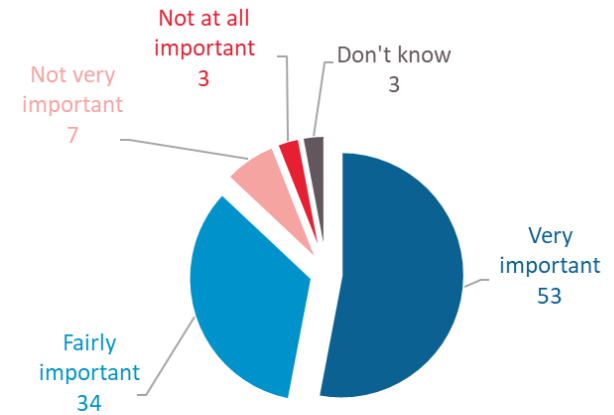
The European Union

In the 27 EU Member States, over three quarters of respondents believe that it is important that the European Union sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030. Nearly all respondents hold this view in Portugal (99%), Ireland (96%) and Cyprus (96%), compared with 79% in Romania, 81% in Czechia, and 82% in both Austria and Finland.

At least half of respondents say it is 'very important' that the European Union sets such ambitious targets in 17 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Portugal (80%), Ireland (78%) and Malta (78%). By contrast, 38% of respondents in Poland, 44% in Latvia, and 45% in both France and Italy answer 'very important'.

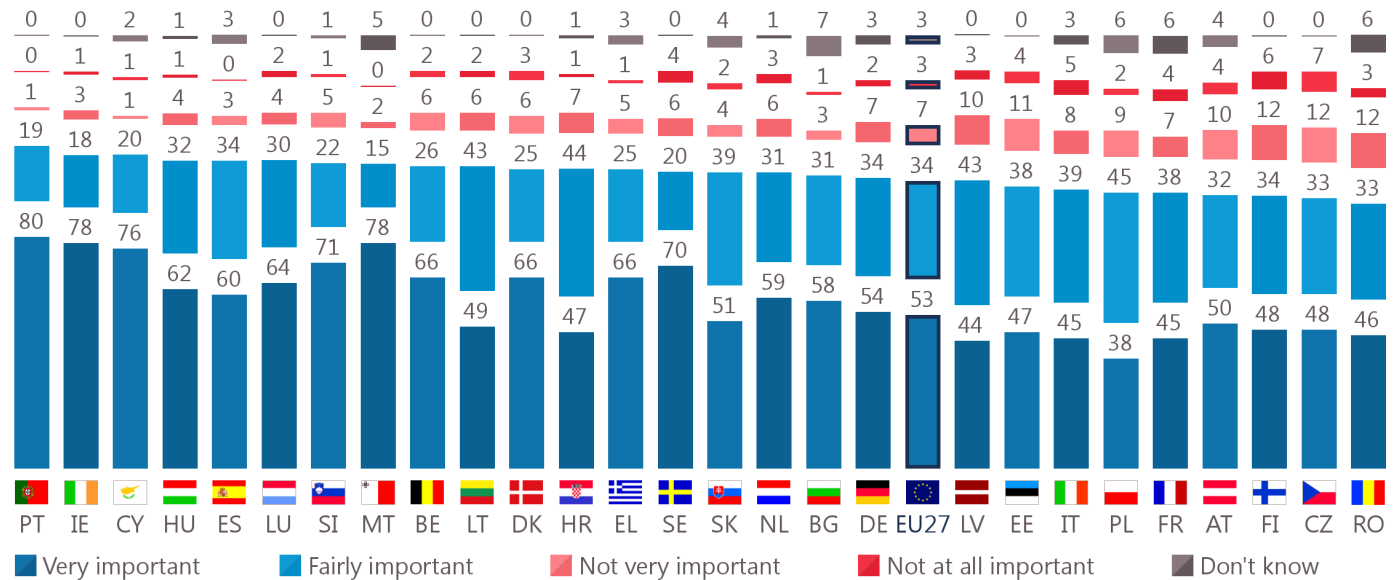
In 25 Member States, there is a difference of only four percentage points between the importance respondents give to national government versus the EU setting renewable energy targets. The two exceptions are Finland (82% for the EU compared with 75% for the national government) and Latvia (87% and 81%).

QB8.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
The European Union (% - EU)



(Mar./Apr. 2021)

QB8.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
The European Union (%)



Across all social-demographic categories, at least eight in ten respondents consider that it is important that the European Union sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030:

- Respondents aged 15 to 24 years (90%) are more likely to believe it is important (compared with 85% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to share this opinion (89%, compared with 80% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Students (92%) are the group most likely to hold this view (compared with 83% of retired people);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to consider it important (89%, compared with 84% of those who have such difficulties most of the time or from time to time);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (91%) are more likely than those who see themselves as working class (85%) or lower middle class (85%) to say it is important.

In relation to previous answers, respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (95%) or one of the most serious problems (92%) facing the world are more likely to say it is important that the European Union sets ambitious targets than those who do not consider it a problem (81%). Finally, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are more likely to share this opinion (93%, compared with 46% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB8.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

The European Union (% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	87	10	3
Gender			
Man	86	11	3
Woman	88	8	4
Age			
15-24	90	7	3
25-39	88	10	2
40-54	87	10	3
55 +	85	10	5
Education (End of)			
15-	80	12	8
16-19	86	11	3
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	92	6	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	87	11	2
Managers	90	8	2
Other white collars	90	8	2
Manual workers	85	12	3
Housepersons	85	10	5
Unemployed	86	10	4
Retired	83	11	6
Students	92	6	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	84	12	4
From time to time	84	13	3
Almost never/ Never	89	8	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	85	9	6
The lower middle class	85	11	4
The middle class	88	10	2
The upper middle class	91	7	2
The upper class	87	12	1
Climate change			
Biggest problem	95	4	1
One of the problems	92	6	2
Not a problem	81	14	5
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	46	49	5
A fairly serious problem	81	14	5
A very serious problem	93	5	2

3. Energy efficiency targets

Nearly nine in ten Europeans think that it is important that both their national government and the European Union support energy efficiency improvements by 2030

Respondents were asked how important they think it is that the same two authorities (their national government and the European Union) provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars):³⁷

- Almost nine in ten Europeans (88%, -1 percentage point since 2019, within the margin of error) answer that it is important that **their national government** provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with slightly more than half (51%, unchanged) saying 'very important'.³⁸ Meanwhile, close to one in ten respondents (9%, +1, within the margin of error) say it is not important, and 3% answer 'don't know';
- Around the same proportion (87%, new authority tested) believe that it is important that **the European Union** provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with half of respondents (50%) answering 'very important'. Conversely, one in ten respondents (10%) believe that it is not important, while 3% say they do not know.

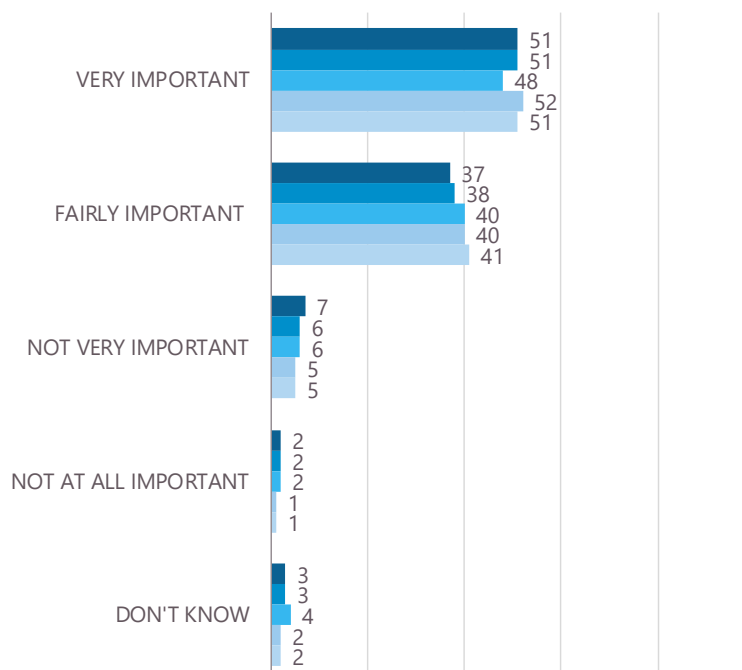
The national government

In all 27 EU Member States, more than seven in ten respondents think it is important that their national government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with the highest proportions in Portugal (99%), Hungary (95%) and Cyprus (95%), and the lowest levels in Finland (73%), Czechia (82%) and Latvia (82%).

QB9.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

The (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU28)

■ March-April 2021 ■ April 2019 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ May-June 2015 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2013



³⁷ QB9. How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)? 1. The (NATIONALITY) government; 2. The European Union

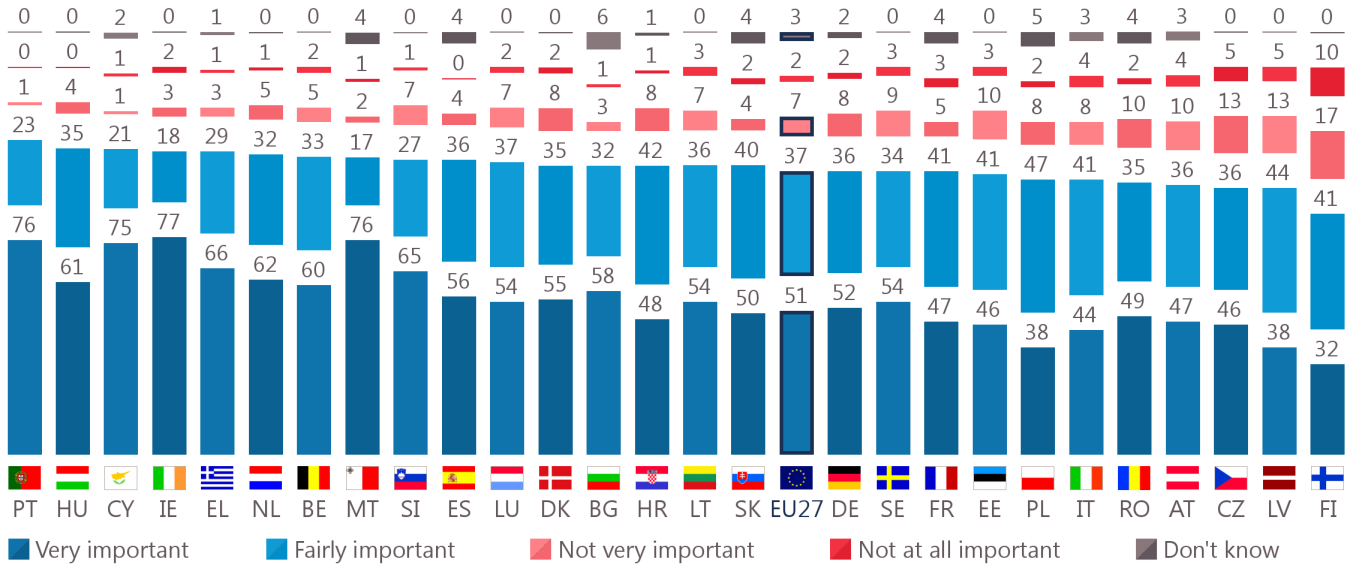
³⁸ This question has been slightly modified since 2019. *The (NATIONALITY) government* has been replaced by *the following authorities* in the question text, in order to be able to test the European Union as well.

At least half of respondents answer that it is 'very important' that their national government provides such support, with more than three quarters of respondents giving this answer in

Ireland (77%) and Malta (76%) and Portugal (76%). By contrast, fewer than four in ten respondents say it is 'very important' in Finland (32%), Poland (38%) and Latvia (38%).

QB9.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



Special Eurobarometer 513

Since 2019, the proportion of respondents who believe it is important that their national government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 has decreased in 13 EU Member States, particularly in Finland (73%, -10 percentage points) and Italy (85%, -6).

In contrast, it has increased in 12 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (91%, +7). It remains unchanged in Spain (92%) and Czechia (82%).

QB9.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

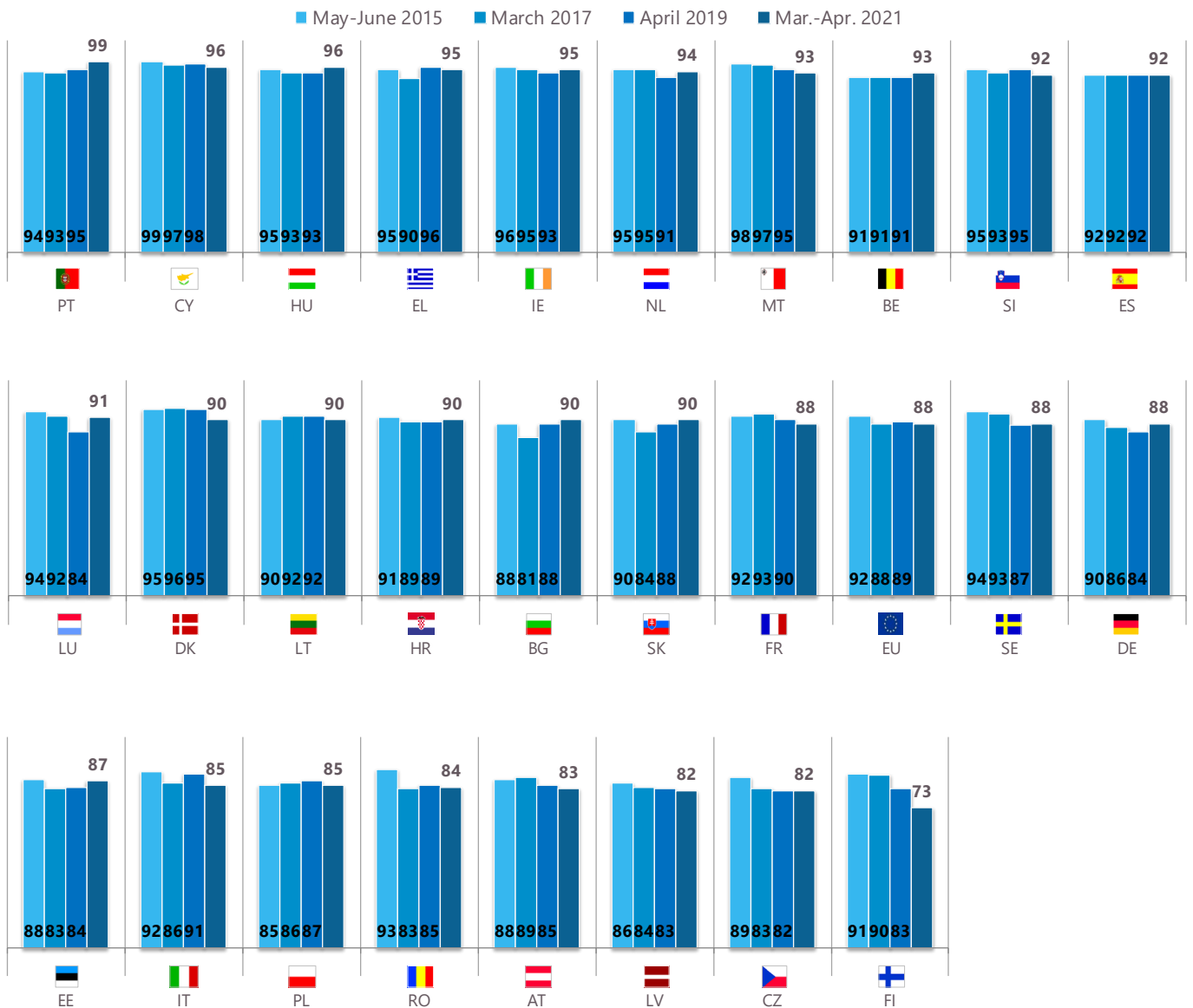
		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		51	=	37	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	2	=	3	88	▼ 1	9	▲ 1
LU		54	▲ 7	37	=	7	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	0	91	▲ 7	9	▼ 4
DE		52	▲ 7	36	▼ 3	8	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	2	88	▲ 4	10	▼ 4
PT		76	▲ 37	23	▼ 33	1	▼ 2	0	=	0	99	▲ 4	1	▼ 2
EE		46	▲ 11	41	▼ 8	10	=	3	▲ 2	0	87	▲ 3	13	▲ 2
HU		61	▲ 7	35	▼ 4	4	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	0	96	▲ 3	4	▼ 3
NL		62	▲ 7	32	▼ 4	5	▼ 1	1	▼ 2	0	94	▲ 3	6	▼ 3
BE		60	▲ 14	33	▼ 12	5	▼ 2	2	=	0	93	▲ 2	7	▼ 2
BG		58	▲ 9	32	▼ 7	3	▼ 1	1	=	6	90	▲ 2	4	▼ 1
IE		77	▲ 17	18	▼ 15	3	▼ 2	2	▲ 2	0	95	▲ 2	5	=
SK		50	▲ 13	40	▼ 11	4	▼ 2	2	▲ 1	4	90	▲ 2	6	▼ 1
HR		48	▲ 4	42	▼ 3	8	=	1	▼ 1	1	90	▲ 1	9	▼ 1
SE		54	▼ 1	34	▲ 2	9	=	3	=	0	88	▲ 1	12	=
CZ		46	▲ 13	36	▼ 13	13	▲ 2	5	=	0	82	=	18	▲ 2
ES		56	▼ 3	36	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	0	▼ 2	4	92	=	4	▼ 1
EL		66	▲ 6	29	▼ 7	3	=	1	▲ 1	1	95	▼ 1	4	▲ 1
LV		38	▼ 3	44	▲ 2	13	▲ 4	5	▲ 1	0	82	▼ 1	18	▲ 5
RO		49	▲ 1	35	▼ 2	10	=	2	=	4	84	▼ 1	12	=
FR		47	▼ 5	41	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	4	88	▼ 2	8	=
CY		75	▼ 3	21	▲ 1	1	=	1	▲ 1	2	96	▼ 2	2	▲ 1
LT		54	▲ 3	36	▼ 5	7	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	0	90	▼ 2	10	▲ 3
MT		76	▲ 13	17	▼ 15	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	4	93	▼ 2	3	=
AT		47	▼ 1	36	▼ 1	10	=	4	▲ 2	3	83	▼ 2	14	▲ 2
PL		38	▲ 2	47	▼ 4	8	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	5	85	▼ 2	10	▲ 3
SI		65	▲ 2	27	▼ 5	7	▲ 4	1	=	0	92	▼ 3	8	▲ 4
DK		55	▼ 16	35	▲ 11	8	▲ 4	2	▲ 2	0	90	▼ 5	10	▲ 6
IT		44	▼ 5	41	▼ 1	8	▲ 3	4	▲ 3	3	85	▼ 6	12	▲ 6
FI		32	▼ 3	41	▼ 7	17	▲ 4	10	▲ 8	0	73	▼ 10	27	▲ 12

Special Eurobarometer 513

A longer-term analysis since 2015 shows that the share of respondents saying it is important that their national government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 has fallen in 18 EU Member States, most dramatically in Finland (73%, -18 percentage points), ahead of

Romania (84%, -9), Italy (85%, -7) and Czechia (82%, -7). However, it has risen in four countries, particularly in Portugal (99%, +5). Finally, it has remained the same in Greece (95%), Spain (92%), Latvia, Slovakia (both 90%) and Poland (85%).

QB9.1 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)? (% - Total 'Important')









Across all **socio-demographic categories**, over eight in ten respondents believe that it is important that their national government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030:

- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to answer that it is important (89%, compared with 84% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Students (92%), managers (91%) and other white-collar workers (90%) are the groups more likely to share this opinion (compared with 84% of housepersons);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to consider it important (90%, compared to 85% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (91%) are more likely to hold this view than those who see themselves as lower middle class (85%).

In addition, respondents who previously said that climate change is the single most serious problem (95%) or one of the most serious problems (93%) facing the world are more likely to think their national government should help improve energy efficiency than those who do not consider it a problem (83%). Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are much more likely to say it is important (93%, compared with 57% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB9.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?
The (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	88	9	3
 Gender			
Man	88	10	2
Woman	88	9	3
 Age			
15-24	90	7	3
25-39	89	10	1
40-54	88	9	3
55 +	88	9	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	84	9	7
16-19	88	10	2
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	92	6	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	11	1
Managers	91	8	1
Other white collars	90	8	2
Manual workers	86	12	2
Housepersons	84	11	5
Unemployed	87	9	4
Retired	88	8	4
Students	92	6	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	11	4
From time to time	86	12	2
Almost never/ Never	90	8	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	87	8	5
The lower middle class	85	12	3
The middle class	89	9	2
The upper middle class	91	7	2
The upper class	87	12	1
Climate change			
Biggest problem	95	4	1
One of the problems	93	6	1
Not a problem	83	13	4
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	57	40	3
A fairly serious problem	82	14	4
A very serious problem	93	5	2

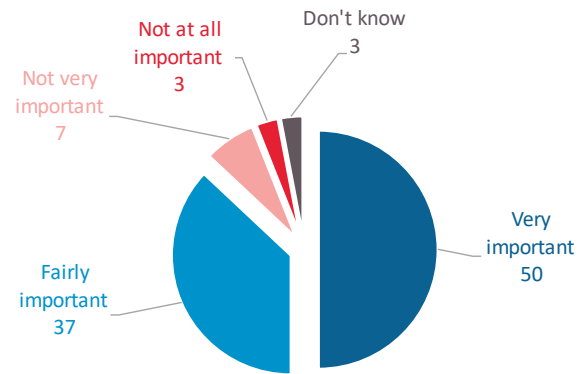
The European Union

A **national analysis** reveals that over seven in ten respondents in every EU Member State consider it important that the European Union provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with proportions varying from 98% in Portugal and 96% in both Ireland and Cyprus to 74% in Finland, 79% in Austria, and 80% in both Czechia and Romania.

In 16 EU Member States, at least half of respondents believe that it is 'very important' that the European Union provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030. More than three quarters share this opinion in Malta (78%), Portugal (77%) and Ireland (77%), compared with 35% in Finland, 39% in Poland and 42% in Italy.

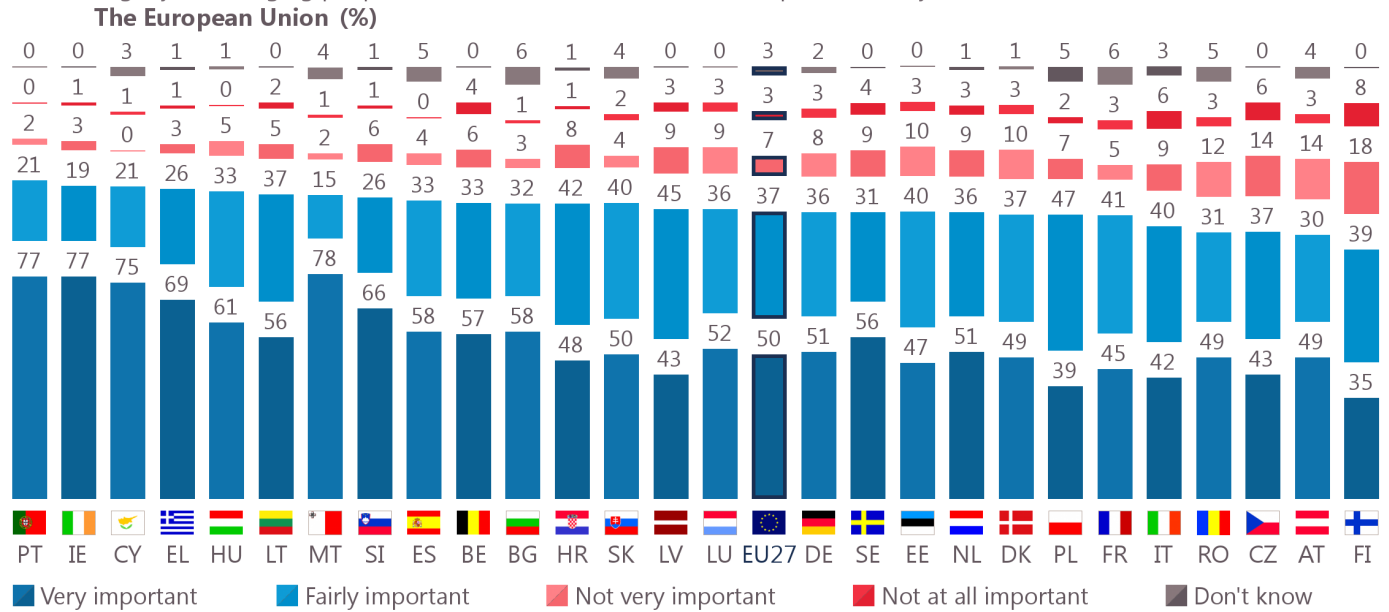
In 25 Member States, there is a difference of only four percentage points between the importance respondents give to national governments vs. the EU supporting energy efficiency improvements by 2030. The gap is greater in Latvia (88% for the EU compared with 82% for the national government), but the same gap is narrower in the Netherlands (87% for the EU vs 94% for the national government).

QB9.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?
The European Union(% - EU)



(Mar./Apr.2021)

QB9.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?









Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than eight in ten respondents across all socio-demographic categories think that it is important that the European Union provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030:

- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to say it is important (88%, compared with 82% of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier);
- Managers and students (both 90%) are the groups most likely to share this opinion (compared with 84% of housepersons);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to answer that it is important (89%, compared to 83% of those who have such difficulties most of the time).

In relation to their national government, respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (95%) or one of the most serious problems (91%) facing the world are more likely to consider it important that the European Union provides such support than those who do not consider climate change a problem (81%). Moreover, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are far more likely to view EU support as important (92%, compared to 52% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

QB9.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

The European Union (% - EU)

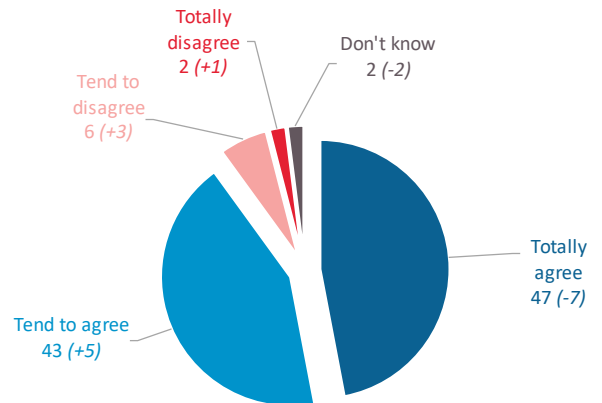
	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	87	10	3
 Gender			
Man	86	11	3
Woman	88	8	4
 Age			
15-24	89	8	3
25-39	88	10	2
40-54	86	11	3
55 +	86	10	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	82	10	8
16-19	86	11	3
20+	88	10	2
Still studying	90	8	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	86	12	2
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	89	9	2
Manual workers	85	12	3
Housepersons	84	10	6
Unemployed	86	9	5
Retired	85	10	5
Students	90	8	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	83	12	5
From time to time	84	13	3
Almost never/ Never	89	8	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	85	9	6
The lower middle class	85	12	3
The middle class	88	10	2
The upper middle class	89	9	2
The upper class	86	13	1
Climate change			
Biggest problem	95	4	1
One of the problems	91	7	2
Not a problem	81	14	5
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	52	44	4
A fairly serious problem	80	15	5
A very serious problem	92	6	2

4. A climate-neutral Europe by 2050

Nine in ten Europeans think that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050

A large majority of respondents (90%, -2 percentage points since 2019) agree that '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',³⁹ with nearly half (47%, -7) answering they 'totally agree'. On the other hand, less than one in ten respondents (8%, +4) disagree with this statement, while just 2% (-2) say they do not know.

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.

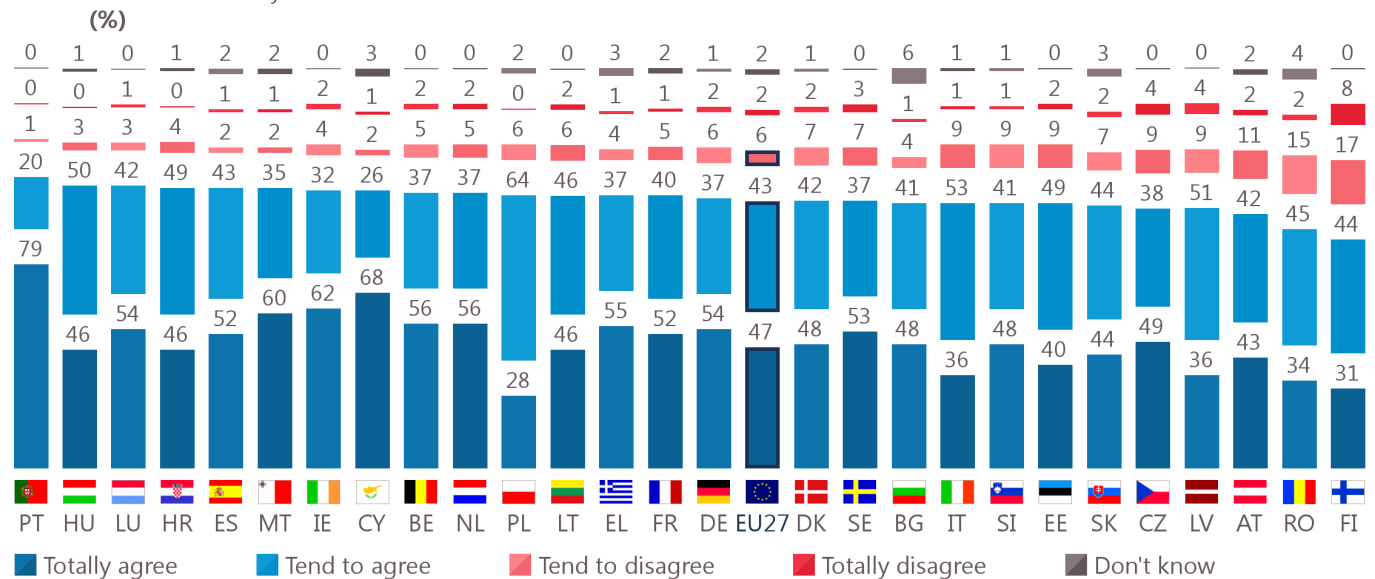


(Mar./Apr. 2021)

A national analysis reveals that, in all 27 EU Member States, at least three quarters of respondents 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. This proportion is highest among respondents in Portugal (99%), Hungary (96%) and Luxembourg (96%), and lowest in Finland (75%), Romania (79%) and Austria (85%).

In 12 EU Member States, more than half of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, with proportions varying from 79% in Portugal, 68% in Cyprus and 62% in Ireland to 28% in Poland, 31% in Finland and 34% in Romania.

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.



³⁹ 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.

Regarding changes since 2019, the share of respondents who agree that the EU economy should be made climate-neutral by 2050 has decreased in 14 EU Member States, most notably in Finland (75%, -10 percentage points) and Romania (79%, -7). Conversely, it has increased in nine countries, particularly in Luxembourg (96%, +8) and Poland (92%, +5). It has remained the same in Spain (95%), Belgium (93%), Lithuania (92%) and Germany (91%).

It is interesting to note that the proportion of respondents who 'totally agree' with this statement has fallen in 20 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in eight countries: Romania (34%, -17 percentage points), Cyprus (68%, -16), Spain (52%, -16), Denmark (48%, -16), Italy and Latvia (36%, -14 in both countries), Austria (43%, -11) and Slovenia (48%, -10). Conversely, it has risen in five countries, most dramatically in Portugal (79%, +28). It remains stable in Germany (54%) and Czechia (49%).

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. (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'
		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		47	▼ 7	43	▲ 5	6	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	2	90	▼ 2	8	▲ 4
PT		79	▲ 28	20	▼ 26	1	▲ 1	0	=	0	99	▲ 2	1	▲ 1
LU		54	▲ 7	42	▲ 1	3	▼ 3	1	▼ 1	0	96	▲ 8	4	▼ 4
HU		46	▼ 9	50	▲ 10	3	▼ 1	0	=	1	96	▲ 1	3	▼ 1
HR		46	▼ 5	49	▲ 7	4	=	0	▼ 1	1	95	▲ 2	4	▼ 1
ES		52	▼ 16	43	▲ 16	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	2	95	=	3	▲ 2
MT		60	▼ 2	35	=	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	2	95	▼ 2	3	▲ 2
IE		62	▲ 6	32	▼ 4	4	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	0	94	▲ 2	6	▲ 2
CY		68	▼ 16	26	▲ 12	2	▲ 2	1	▲ 1	3	94	▼ 4	3	▲ 3
NL		56	▼ 2	37	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	0	93	▲ 1	7	=
BE		56	▲ 9	37	▼ 9	5	=	2	▲ 1	0	93	=	7	▲ 1
PL		28	▼ 3	64	▲ 8	6	▲ 1	0	▼ 1	2	92	▲ 5	6	=
LT		46	▼ 7	46	▲ 7	6	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	0	92	=	8	▲ 4
FR		52	▼ 3	40	▲ 2	5	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	2	92	▼ 1	6	▲ 2
EL		55	▼ 5	37	▲ 2	4	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	3	92	▼ 3	5	▲ 4
DE		54	=	37	=	6	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	1	91	=	8	▲ 3
SE		53	▼ 2	37	▲ 1	7	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	0	90	▼ 1	10	▲ 3
DK		48	▼ 16	42	▲ 12	7	▲ 3	2	▲ 2	1	90	▼ 4	9	▲ 5
EE		40	▲ 2	49	▲ 2	9	▲ 5	2	=	0	89	▲ 4	11	▲ 5
BG		48	▼ 7	41	▲ 6	4	▲ 3	1	▲ 1	6	89	▼ 1	5	▲ 4
IT		36	▼ 14	53	▲ 11	9	▲ 4	1	▲ 1	1	89	▼ 3	10	▲ 5
SI		48	▼ 10	41	▲ 7	9	▲ 5	1	▼ 1	1	89	▼ 3	10	▲ 4
SK		44	▼ 2	44	▼ 1	7	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	3	88	▼ 3	9	▲ 5
LV		36	▼ 14	51	▲ 16	9	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	0	87	▲ 2	13	▲ 5
CZ		49	=	38	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	4	▲ 3	0	87	▼ 2	13	▲ 5
AT		43	▼ 11	42	▲ 9	11	▲ 3	2	▲ 1	2	85	▼ 2	13	▲ 4
RO		34	▼ 17	45	▲ 10	15	▲ 6	2	▲ 1	4	79	▼ 7	17	▲ 7
FI		31	▼ 3	44	▼ 7	17	▲ 9	8	▲ 6	0	75	▼ 10	25	▲ 15

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over eight in ten respondents across all socio-demographic categories agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum in order to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050. Little variation is registered between socio-demographic categories. However, there is more variation when focusing on the ‘totally agree’ answers:

- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are more likely to ‘totally agree’ with this statement (53%, compared with 41% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Managers and students (both 55%) are the most likely to ‘totally agree’ (compared with 40% of both manual workers and housepersons);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (50%) or who have these difficulties most of the time (49%) are the most likely to answer ‘totally agree’ (compared with 38% of those who have such difficulties from time to time);
- Respondents who see themselves as upper middle class (56%) are more likely than those who consider themselves lower middle class (44%) to ‘totally agree’.

In addition, respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (97%) facing the world are more likely to agree that the EU economy should be made climate-neutral by 2050 than those who do not consider climate change a problem (87%). Finally, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are much more likely to agree with this statement (95%, compared to 58% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

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. (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
EU27	47	43	6	2	2
Gender					
Man	46	44	7	2	1
Woman	49	43	5	1	2
Age					
15-24	50	41	6	1	2
25-39	46	45	6	2	1
40-54	46	45	7	1	1
55 +	48	42	6	1	3
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	46	43	8	2	1
Managers	55	37	6	1	1
Other white collars	47	46	5	1	1
Manual workers	40	50	7	2	1
Housepersons	40	49	7	1	3
Unemployed	49	42	6	2	1
Retired	48	42	6	1	3
Students	55	38	5	1	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	49	39	7	2	3
From time to time	38	50	9	2	1
Almost never/ Never	50	42	5	1	2
Consider belonging to					
The working class	45	46	4	2	3
The lower middle class	44	46	7	1	2
The middle class	48	43	7	1	1
The upper middle class	56	36	6	2	0
The upper class	50	33	13	4	0
Climate change					
Biggest problem	66	31	2	1	0
One of the problems	56	38	4	1	1
Not a problem	36	51	9	2	2
Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	17	41	25	15	2
A fairly serious problem	28	59	9	2	2
A very serious problem	59	36	4	0	1

5. Investment from the economic recovery plan

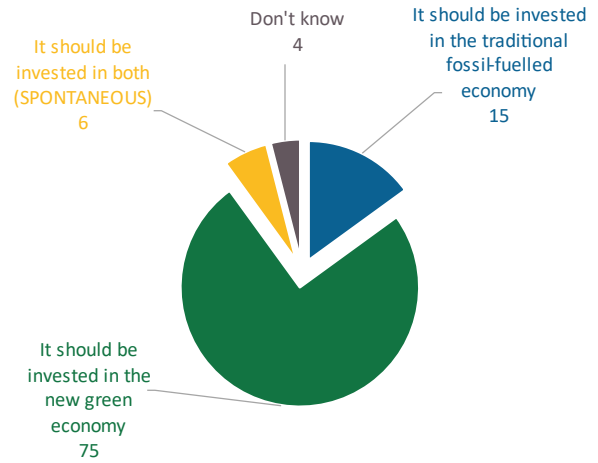
Three quarters of Europeans think that money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy

When asked whether they 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,⁴⁰ an overwhelming majority of respondents answer that it should mainly be invested in **the new green economy** (75%). Conversely, 15% say it should mainly be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy. Moreover, 6% *spontaneously* answer that the money from the economic recovery plan should be invested in both the traditional fossil-fuelled economy and the new green economy, while 4% answer 'don't know'.

In the 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents believe that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in **the new green economy**, with the highest levels in Ireland (88%), Portugal (87%), Denmark (87%) and Belgium (87%), and the lowest in Romania (54%), Bulgaria (63%), Poland (66%) and Latvia (66%).

However, in nine EU Member States at least one in five respondents consider that this money should mainly be invested in **the traditional fossil-fuelled economy**. At least a quarter of respondents share this opinion in Romania (34%), Latvia (33%) and Poland (25%), compared with less than one in ten in Spain and Malta (7% in both countries), and Cyprus (9%).

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?

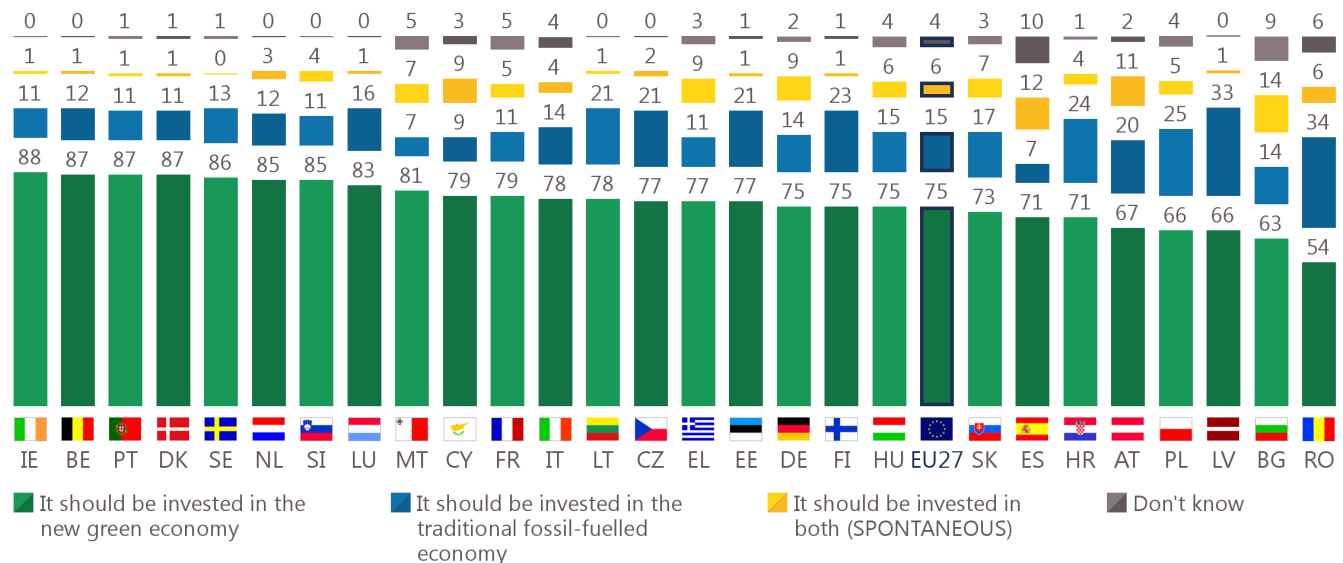


(Mar./Apr. 2021)

More than one in ten respondents *spontaneously* say the money from the economic recovery plan should be invested in **both the traditional fossil-fuelled economy and the new green economy** in three EU Member States: Bulgaria (14%), Spain (12%) and Austria (11%). By contrast, no respondents give this *spontaneous* answer in Sweden, and 1% (within the margin of error) do so in nine countries.

It is noteworthy that one in ten respondents in Spain (10%) are unable to form an opinion.

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? (%)



⁴⁰ 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?

Respondents were given the following statement before being asked this question: *The EU Member States have agreed on a €750 billion economic recovery plan, including both grants (€390bn) and loans (€360bn), to address the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic.*

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over six in ten respondents in every socio-demographic category think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years (79%) and 25-39 years (78%) are more likely to say that this money should mainly be invested in the new green economy (compared with 72% of those aged 55 and over);
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond are much more likely to share this opinion (80%, compared with 65% of those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier);
- Students (83%) and managers (80%) are the groups most likely to think this way (compared with 69% of housepersons and 71% of retired people);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (76%) are more likely to hold this view (compared to 69% of those who have such difficulties most of the time);
- Respondents who see themselves as upper middle class (81%) are more likely than those who consider themselves working class (69%) to think this money should mainly be invested in the new green economy.

The same pattern as for most previous questions applies. Respondents who believe that climate change is the single most serious problem (88%) or one of the most serious problems (83%) facing the world are more likely than those who do not consider it a problem (66%) to consider that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy. Similarly, respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem are much more likely to think this way (83%, compared with 36% of those who do not see climate change as a serious problem).

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? (% - EU)

	It should be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy	It should be invested in the new green economy	It should be invested in both (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	15	75	6	4
Gender				
Man	17	74	6	3
Woman	13	76	6	5
Age				
15-24	12	79	5	4
25-39	15	78	5	2
40-54	17	75	5	3
55 +	15	72	7	6
Education (End of)				
15-	14	65	9	12
16-19	18	72	7	3
20+	14	80	5	1
Still studying	10	83	3	4
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	15	77	6	2
Managers	15	80	4	1
Other white collars	16	77	5	2
Manual workers	18	73	6	3
Housepersons	14	69	8	9
Unemployed	12	73	11	4
Retired	15	71	7	7
Students	10	83	3	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	69	9	6
From time to time	18	73	5	4
Almost never/ Never	14	76	6	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	15	69	8	8
The lower middle class	15	75	6	4
The middle class	15	77	5	3
The upper middle class	14	81	4	1
The upper class	21	78	1	0
Climate change				
Biggest problem	8	88	3	1
One of the problems	10	83	5	2
Not a problem	21	66	8	5
Perception of climate change				
Not a serious problem	48	36	9	7
A fairly serious problem	24	64	7	5
A very serious problem	9	83	5	3
Has taken action to fight climate change				
Yes	11	81	6	2
No	22	66	6	6

CONCLUSION



Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

The report begins by examining Europeans' perceptions of climate change. For the first time since this question was included in the survey, Europeans identify climate change as the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole. Moreover, close to half of Europeans consider that climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world, just behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, but ahead of the spread of infectious diseases. It is a striking result in the context of the coronavirus pandemic, showing the high level of concern around climate change despite the most serious world health crisis in decades. Indeed, the proportion of Europeans who think climate change is a very serious problem has remained stable since 2019, at nearly eight in ten.

The second part of this report explores Europeans' opinions on the need to take action against climate change. More than half of respondents believe national governments (63%), business and industry (58%), and the EU (57%) are responsible for tackling climate change within Europe. In fact, following the trend observed between 2017 and 2019, the share of respondents mentioning each of the six actors listed has increased since 2019. A greater share of European citizens consider the EU as well as business and industry to be responsible (+8 and +7 percentage points respectively since 2019). Similarly, national governments as well as regional and local authorities have experienced a considerable increase in mentions (+8 and +10 percentage points respectively since 2019).

In addition, nearly two thirds of Europeans say they have personally taken action to fight climate change over the past six months, the highest level since 2011. A more specific question on the actions taken to fight climate change reveals that nearly all Europeans have taken at least one action that helps to tackle climate change (96%). Three quarters have tried to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling, while close to six in ten have tried to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible. However, most of these actions to counter climate change have lost ground since 2019, particularly the regular use of environmentally-friendly alternatives to private cars (-7 percentage points). This may be a consequence of the coronavirus pandemic.

Europeans' attitudes to fighting climate change and the transition to clean energy is covered in the third chapter of the report. It was found that most Europeans see the fight against climate change as an opportunity both for EU citizens and for

the European economy. Nearly nine in ten respondents agree that tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health, and more than six in ten believe that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for EU citizens. On the economy, large majorities of respondents think that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies can help create new jobs; that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive; and that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically. In this context, there is also widespread agreement that more public financial support should go towards the transition to clean energy sources, and that the cost of the damage caused by climate change is much higher than the cost of the investment needed for a green transition.

Finally, the report looks into opinions on the responsibilities of national governments and the EU for tackling climate change. Three quarters of Europeans think that their national government is not currently doing enough to tackle climate change. Equally, nearly nine in ten respondents say it is important for both their national government and the European Union to set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030, while the same proportion thinks that both their national government and the EU should provide support for increasing levels of energy efficiency by 2030.

In addition, nine in ten Europeans agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050. Logically enough, three quarters of respondents also think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy rather than in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy.

Finally, a broad overview of the socio-demographic results reveals an interesting yet not unexpected pattern in Europeans' attitudes to the fight against climate change, based on their perceptions of it. Respondents who consider climate change to be the single most serious problem or one of the most serious problems facing the world are more likely to support any action or policy that aims to help tackle climate change than those who do not view climate change as a problem. The same goes for respondents who view climate change as a very serious problem.

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

Technical Specifications

Between the 15th March and 14th April 2021, Kantar carried out wave 95.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 95.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands. In this country, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km² grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27	
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium	1.034	24/03/2021	10/04/2021	9.188.369	2,45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.033	17/03/2021	11/04/2021	5.995.194	1,60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.044	24/03/2021	04/04/2021	8.956.740	2,39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.048	16/03/2021	12/04/2021	4.848.611	1,29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.505	16/03/2021	14/04/2021	71.728.398	19,10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.019	16/03/2021	31/03/2021	1.073.224	0,29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1.026	24/03/2021	06/04/2021	3.896.482	1,04%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1.012	22/03/2021	12/04/2021	9.187.524	2,45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.016	17/03/2021	11/04/2021	40.006.943	10,65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.018	16/03/2021	06/04/2021	52.732.499	14,04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.027	16/03/2021	11/04/2021	3.488.460	0,93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.032	16/03/2021	12/04/2021	52.397.331	13,95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	16/03/2021	04/04/2021	734.695	0,20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.009	16/03/2021	12/04/2021	1.568.124	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.024	16/03/2021	03/04/2021	2.300.257	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	513	22/03/2021	11/04/2021	503.275	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.046	17/03/2021	01/04/2021	8.351.017	2,22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	520	16/03/2021	03/04/2021	426.055	0,11%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1.004	15/03/2021	10/04/2021	14.165.638	3,77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.025	16/03/2021	05/04/2021	7.580.083	2,02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.039	16/03/2021	08/04/2021	32.139.021	8,56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.035	19/03/2021	05/04/2021	8.869.051	2,36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.045	17/03/2021	05/04/2021	16.372.216	4,36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.026	19/03/2021	12/04/2021	1.767.202	0,47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Czechia	1.003	16/03/2021	12/04/2021	4.592.379	1,22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.017	19/03/2021	06/04/2021	4.488.064	1,20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.045	18/03/2021	04/04/2021	8.149.850	2,17%
TOTAL EU27			26.669	15/03/2021	14/04/2021	375.506.702	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

** Recruitments in Belgium, Czechia, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and Slovakia are carried out by Kantar Belgium, Kantar Czechia, Kantar Greece, Ronin International, Kantar Portugal and Kantar Slovakia. Non-probabilistic sample in Greece was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel.

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1.034	1.034
BG	Bulgaria	1.033	1.033
CZ	Czechia	1.044	1.044
DK	Denmark	1.048	1.048
DE	Germany	1.505	1.505
EE	Estonia	1.019	1.019
IE	Ireland	1.026	1.026
EL	Greece	532	1.012
ES	Spain	1.016	1.016
FR	France	1.018	1.018
HR	Croatia	1.027	1.027
IT	Italy	1.032	1.032
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504	504
LV	Latvia	1.009	1.009
LT	Lithuania	1.024	1.024
LU	Luxembourg	513	513
HU	Hungary	1.046	1.046
MT	Malta	329	520
NL	Netherlands	725	1.004
AT	Austria	1.025	1.025
PL	Poland	1.039	1.039
PT	Portugal	1.035	1.035
RO	Romania	1.045	1.045
SI	Slovenia	508	1.026
SK	Slovakia	710	1.003
FI	Finland	1.017	1.017
SE	Sweden	1045	1.045
TOTAL EU27			26.669

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face to face in people's homes or on their door step and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was not feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used.

For face-to-face all interviews conducted, hygiene and physical distancing measures were respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, in order to stay outside and maintain social distance.

Face-to-face and online interviewing

In Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Slovakia, face-to-face interviewing was feasible but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the impact of COVID-19 restrictions: many potential respondents are reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydroalcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, additional interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

Online interviewing

In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland and Sweden face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore, all interviews were conducted online with CAWI technique.

Recruitment for online interviews

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way the entire phone owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones a dual frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia.

In Finland, Denmark, and Sweden, RDD samples were not used, instead the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these three countries the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

In the Netherlands, a proprietary panel called "Nipobase" was used, drawing a random sample from their panel. This panel uses a mix of probability based sampling to recruit panellists and non-probabilistic approaches to maximise representation where the probability based approach under-represents, such as in the younger age groups. Nipobase uses a mix of offline and online modes. Offline modes are typically RDD samples and online modes are typically recruitment via targeted websites and social media platforms.

Please note that for some countries where the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, we had to further supplement the samples drawn probabilistically (either face-to-face or phone-to-web) with non-probabilistic panels. This was effectively a 'last resort' option when no other probabilistic design was feasible.

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

In Greece, the sample was supplemented with a randomly drawn sample (57 interviews) from Kantar's LifePoints non-probabilistic sample panel; in Lithuania (127 interviews), from Norstat's panel. The LifePoints panel is Kantar's proprietary panel, used exclusively for Kantar clients and the lead source for Kantar's online work, generating close to 30 million completes per year. Members are recruited via online advertising across a wide range of web and social media sites. Adverts are placed with websites with very high footfalls to ensure maximised reach.

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 95.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE**	20,8%	EL**	22,4%	LU**	24,4%	PT**	38,3%
BG*	45,7%	ES*	30,9%	HU*	60,2%	RO*	52,7%
CZ**	37,3%	FR*	29,4%	MT*	84,4%	SI*	52,0%
DK**	16,3%	HR*	48,3%	MT**	43,9%	SI**	47,7%
DE*	20,5%	IT*	21,8%	NL*	60,9%	SK*	59,8%
EE**	28,2%	CY*	41,8%	NL**	47,9%	SK**	26,5%
IE**	21,6%	LV**	24,7%	AT*	43,3%	FI**	32,5%
EL*	29,5%	LT**	37,7%	PL*	45,8%	SE**	41,1%

* CAPI ** CAWI without taking into account recruitment phase (for EL and LT, only probabilistic sample)

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples

of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

Questionnaire

Q1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Q1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Q1a	Q1b
	Most serious problem	Other serious problems
Climate change	1	1,
International terrorism	2	2,
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	3	3,
Spread of infectious diseases	4	4,
The economic situation	5	5,
Health problems due to pollution (N)	6	6,
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	7	7,
Armed conflicts	8	8,
The increasing global population	9	9
Deterioration of nature (N)	10	10
Deterioration of democracy and rule of law (N)	11	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12	12
None (SPONTANEOUS)	13	13
DK	14	14

1 QU

EB91.3 Q1a&b (MODIFIED)

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

Q2 **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".**

(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Not at all a serious problem										10 An extremely serious problem	DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

1 QU EB91.3 Q2

Q3 **In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?**

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National governments	1,
The European Union	2,
Regional and local authorities	3,
Business and industry	4,
You personally	5,
Environmental groups	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10

1 QU EB91.3 Q3

**Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021**

Q4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU(M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health(N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (N)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically	1	2	3	4	5
5	Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive	1	2	3	4	5
6	More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced	1	2	3	4	5
7	Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU	1	2	3	4	5

3.5 QU EB91.3 Q4 (items 1 is modified, items 2 and 3 are new)

Q5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Yes 1
- No 2
- DK 3

1 QU EB91.3 Q5

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

Q6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	1,
You have bought an electric car	2,
You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	3,
You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	4,
You have bought a low-energy home	5,
When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	6,
You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	7,
You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)	8,
You have installed solar panels in your home	9,
You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly	10,
You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly	11,
You buy and eat less meat (N)	12,
You buy and eat more organic food (N)	13,
You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	14,
You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17
DK	18
<i>EB91.3 Q6 TREND MODIFIED (items 12 and 13 are new)</i>	

1 QU

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

Q7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Enough	1
Not enough	2
Too much	3
DK	4

1 QU NEW

READ OUT: Now let's look ahead to the future.

Q8 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	4	5
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5

1 QU ITEM 1 - EB91.3 Q7 (SLIGHTLY MODIFIED ('Authorities' added in the question text))
ITEM 2 NEW

Q9 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	The (NATIONALITY) government	1	2	3	4	5
2	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5

1 QU ITEM 1 - EB91.3 Q8 (SLIGHTLY MODIFIED ('Authorities' added in the question text))
ITEM 2 NEW

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

Q10 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.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

1 QU EB91.3 Q9

Read: The EU Member States have agreed on a €750 billion economic recovery plan, including both grants (€390bn) and loans (€360bn), to address the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

Q11 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?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

It should be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy	1
It should be invested in the new green economy	2
It should be invested in both (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

1 QU NEW

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021





























Tables

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation		Health problems due to pollution		Proliferation of nuclear weapons	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		18	-5	4	-11	17	-10	17	14	14	2	4	4	2	-2
BE		25	2	3	-9	17	-15	8	6	8	-3	2	2	1	-2
BG		5	-5	3	-22	15	-8	36	32	18	3	6	6	1	-5
CZ		12	-3	9	-14	10	-12	15	8	7	1	1	1	2	-4
DK		35	-12	6	-8	8	-8	15	14	6	5	2	2	1	-1
DE		28	-2	3	-11	18	-6	9	7	6	2	3	3	1	-3
EE		14	-2	3	-19	7	-10	29	26	11	4	1	1	1	-4
IE		31	5	2	-15	15	-13	19	15	6	-5	1	1	2	-2
EL		10	-1	2	-6	18	-17	14	9	28	1	3	3	2	-3
ES		16	-2	1	-6	23	-22	15	14	26	10	3	3	0	-2
FR		18	-5	8	-9	25	-13	8	6	10	1	5	5	2	0
HR		9	-2	3	-12	17	-14	29	26	18	-2	5	5	2	-5
IT		7	-12	2	-14	8	-7	34	30	31	1	6	6	2	-3
CY		11	-3	5	-9	21	-8	11	3	20	2	4	4	2	-4
LV		10	-1	5	-15	8	-9	14	9	16	1	5	5	4	-3
LT		13	-1	5	-11	9	-10	22	11	12	0	4	4	3	-7
LU		24	1	5	-6	21	-19	7	4	7	2	2	2	1	-4
HU		8	-9	3	-9	15	-14	34	24	12	0	8	8	1	-4
MT		19	-14	2	-25	10	-5	29	24	9	4	10	10	1	-1
NL		34	7	3	-13	16	-8	6	5	3	0	4	4	0	-3
AT		15	-12	4	-9	15	-7	21	16	10	1	6	6	3	-1
PL		11	-4	5	-18	12	-6	22	16	13	6	8	8	5	-4
PT		22	3	2	-11	23	-14	8	6	14	-3	3	3	0	-3
RO		7	-4	3	-13	19	-4	23	13	17	-6	7	7	2	-2
SI		11	-8	3	-13	18	-12	13	9	9	-2	7	7	2	-2
SK		12	-1	4	-9	15	-11	27	18	12	-2	6	6	2	-5
FI		25	-8	8	-5	9	-8	8	6	3	0	2	2	1	-6
SE		43	-7	7	-2	10	-8	4	3	2	-1	1	1	1	-1

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)

		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Deterioration of nature		Deterioration of democracy and rule of law		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021
EU27		4	-4	6	-1	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
BE		4	-3	12	2	8	8	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
BG		3	-8	3	0	6	6	4	4	0	-1	0	0	0
CZ		7	-3	12	2	14	14	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
DK		3	-2	13	1	3	3	8	8	0	-1	0	0	0
DE		7	-3	9	-1	7	7	8	8	1	0	0	0	0
EE		5	-13	10	1	9	9	10	10	0	-1	0	-1	0
IE		3	-1	5	0	6	6	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
EL		4	-1	3	1	8	8	8	8	0	-1	0	0	0
ES		3	-4	2	0	5	5	5	5	0	-1	0	0	1
FR		3	-1	4	0	9	9	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
HR		3	-7	3	1	6	6	5	5	0	0	0	-1	0
IT		2	-4	2	-3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
CY		9	0	1	-1	9	9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
LV		14	-4	7	3	9	9	8	8	0	-1	0	0	0
LT		10	-4	4	2	9	9	9	9	0	-1	0	0	0
LU		3	-3	10	4	10	10	10	10	0	-1	0	0	0
HU		1	-4	6	-4	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
MT		1	-1	3	-6	9	9	7	7	0	-1	0	-1	0
NL		4	-5	17	1	4	4	8	8	1	0	0	0	0
AT		5	-4	6	-4	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
PL		9	-7	3	-1	5	5	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
PT		3	-2	3	1	8	8	14	14	0	-1	0	0	0
RO		4	-3	4	0	7	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	1
SI		2	-4	5	-2	16	16	12	12	1	0	0	-1	1
SK		5	-6	3	-2	7	7	6	6	1	1	0	0	0
FI		3	-5	20	5	12	12	9	9	0	-1	0	0	0
SE		4	-2	11	0	4	4	13	13	0	0	0	0	0





























Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation		Health problems due to pollution		Proliferation of nuclear weapons	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		32	-6	17	-22	38	-7	27	5	29	1	22	22	8	-12
BE		35	-6	26	-13	37	-5	18	0	23	-6	20	20	9	-12
BG		23	-4	14	-27	33	-5	30	-4	39	4	26	26	8	-21
CZ		25	-1	29	-15	36	-6	25	-5	22	5	12	12	11	-13
DK		35	-2	29	-13	41	-19	23	4	18	4	16	16	6	-14
DE		32	-9	17	-20	43	-7	22	6	19	2	21	21	10	-14
EE		30	-1	23	-19	32	-9	24	2	28	7	19	19	9	-10
IE		35	2	15	-21	43	2	30	5	28	-3	17	17	9	-7
EL		31	-11	15	-25	45	-1	30	-4	41	-3	20	20	13	-16
ES		32	-12	7	-33	39	-1	30	18	40	2	17	17	3	-13
FR		33	-10	23	-20	39	-8	21	3	24	-6	22	22	7	-12
HR		32	-7	10	-29	39	-1	31	2	36	1	24	24	11	-12
IT		34	-3	13	-27	30	-12	37	10	40	4	31	31	10	-7
CY		31	0	19	-26	44	-2	19	-10	43	3	22	22	11	-16
LV		21	-11	21	-17	27	-11	30	4	29	0	21	21	17	-7
LT		31	5	18	-23	27	-12	27	-9	29	-3	19	19	15	-12
LU		33	-10	21	-14	41	-1	23	3	22	0	23	23	4	-19
HU		30	-9	11	-22	36	-4	28	-6	33	3	27	27	6	-9
MT		43	7	17	-30	34	-9	35	-1	34	22	33	33	6	-15
NL		36	-6	23	-16	47	-8	20	3	15	-2	24	24	8	-14
AT		32	-4	22	-6	35	-11	27	-5	37	16	22	22	11	-12
PL		30	-2	17	-22	28	-9	28	1	29	7	22	22	8	-18
PT		41	1	21	-32	47	0	26	5	30	-20	14	14	9	-7
RO		19	-11	12	-19	34	-2	31	-5	38	4	31	31	8	-9
SI		36	-1	18	-18	36	-9	25	-1	27	2	21	21	7	-13
SK		27	-6	15	-19	34	-7	29	-1	31	5	24	24	9	-15
FI		26	-13	26	-19	36	-19	29	9	17	-2	19	19	8	-12
SE		31	-4	28	-14	47	-15	21	0	13	-3	14	14	8	-13

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Deterioration of nature		Deterioration of democracy and rule of law		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27 	19	-14	13	-6	28	28	19	19	0	-1	0	0	0
BE 	23	-9	20	-1	29	29	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
BG 	16	-18	9	-5	29	29	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
CZ 	28	-11	21	1	35	35	21	21	0	-1	0	0	0
DK 	22	-13	24	-8	20	20	27	27	0	-1	0	0	0
DE 	26	-10	17	-8	30	30	23	23	1	-1	0	0	0
EE 	28	-11	19	-3	33	33	22	22	0	-2	0	-1	0
IE 	19	-6	19	-5	28	28	30	30	0	-1	0	-1	0
EL 	22	-6	10	-8	28	28	24	24	0	-1	0	0	0
ES 	13	-21	10	-1	25	25	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
FR 	17	-12	11	-6	35	35	14	14	0	-1	1	1	1
HR 	14	-20	7	-5	29	29	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
IT 	13	-15	9	-8	23	23	11	11	0	-1	0	0	0
CY 	23	-13	4	-1	38	38	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
LV 	31	-6	12	2	25	25	20	20	0	-2	0	-2	0
LT 	28	-9	8	-4	28	28	15	15	0	-1	0	0	0
LU 	22	-7	17	-3	33	33	28	28	0	-3	0	-1	0
HU 	9	-12	16	-11	32	32	17	17	0	-1	0	0	0
MT 	9	-5	7	-25	34	34	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
NL 	26	-15	19	-7	34	34	26	26	0	-2	0	0	0
AT 	19	-15	13	-15	28	28	19	19	1	-4	0	-1	0
PL 	21	-17	10	-5	19	19	22	22	0	-1	0	0	0
PT 	21	-11	10	-2	26	26	25	25	0	-1	0	0	0
RO 	10	-18	11	-5	26	26	17	17	0	-1	0	-1	0
SI 	14	-10	13	-8	34	34	22	22	1	-2	0	-1	0
SK 	22	-17	11	-9	33	33	18	18	0	-2	0	0	0
FI 	17	-20	23	-4	34	34	29	29	0	-1	0	0	1
SE 	29	-16	20	-4	27	27	38	38	0	-3	0	0	0





























Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation		Health problems due to pollution		Proliferation of nuclear weapons	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		49	-11	21	-33	54	-17	44	20	43	3	27	27	10	-14
BE		61	-3	29	-21	54	-20	26	6	31	-9	22	22	10	-13
BG		28	-8	17	-47	48	-12	66	28	56	7	31	31	9	-26
CZ		38	-3	38	-28	45	-19	40	4	29	6	14	14	13	-17
DK		70	-14	35	-21	49	-27	37	17	25	10	18	18	7	-15
DE		60	-11	20	-31	61	-13	30	12	25	4	23	23	11	-17
EE		44	-2	26	-37	39	-19	53	29	38	10	20	20	11	-12
IE		66	8	17	-35	58	-10	49	20	35	-6	17	17	11	-9
EL		41	-12	17	-30	63	-17	44	5	70	-2	23	23	15	-18
ES		48	-14	8	-38	62	-22	44	31	65	11	20	20	3	-15
FR		51	-15	32	-28	64	-21	29	9	34	-5	26	26	9	-13
HR		41	-9	12	-41	55	-15	60	28	54	-1	29	29	13	-17
IT		41	-15	15	-41	38	-19	70	39	71	6	37	37	11	-10
CY		42	-3	24	-34	65	-10	30	-7	64	6	25	25	13	-20
LV		31	-11	26	-31	35	-19	44	14	45	2	26	26	21	-10
LT		44	4	23	-33	36	-22	50	3	41	-3	23	23	18	-19
LU		58	-8	27	-19	62	-20	29	7	28	1	24	24	6	-22
HU		37	-19	14	-32	51	-18	61	17	45	4	35	35	7	-13
MT		62	-6	18	-56	44	-13	64	23	43	26	43	43	7	-16
NL		70	1	26	-29	63	-16	26	7	18	-3	28	28	8	-17
AT		47	-15	26	-15	50	-17	48	11	47	17	28	28	13	-14
PL		41	-4	22	-38	40	-14	51	19	42	14	30	30	13	-22
PT		63	5	24	-41	70	-13	34	12	43	-24	16	16	10	-9
RO		26	-14	15	-32	53	-5	54	9	54	-2	37	37	10	-11
SI		47	-9	21	-30	54	-20	37	7	36	0	28	28	9	-15
SK		39	-7	19	-27	49	-17	55	17	43	3	29	29	11	-20
FI		51	-22	34	-24	45	-27	37	15	20	-2	21	21	9	-18
SE		74	-11	35	-16	57	-23	25	2	15	-4	16	16	9	-14





























Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? TOTAL (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Deterioration of nature		Deterioration of democracy and rule of law		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27		23	-17	18	-8	35	35	26	26	0	-2	0	0	1
BE		26	-13	33	2	37	37	36	36	0	0	0	0	0
BG		19	-26	11	-6	34	34	19	19	0	-1	0	-1	1
CZ		35	-13	33	3	49	49	33	33	0	-1	0	0	0
DK		24	-15	37	-6	23	23	35	35	0	-2	0	0	0
DE		32	-13	26	-8	38	38	31	31	2	0	0	0	1
EE		32	-23	30	-1	42	42	32	32	0	-3	0	-1	0
IE		22	-6	23	-5	34	34	41	41	0	-2	0	-1	0
EL		25	-8	12	-8	36	36	32	32	0	-2	0	0	0
ES		17	-24	12	-1	30	30	19	19	0	-1	0	0	1
FR		20	-12	15	-6	44	44	21	21	0	-1	1	0	1
HR		17	-27	9	-5	35	35	23	23	0	0	0	0	0
IT		15	-18	11	-11	27	27	14	14	0	-1	0	-1	0
CY		31	-14	6	-1	47	47	24	24	0	-1	0	0	0
LV		45	-9	19	5	34	34	28	28	0	-3	0	-2	0
LT		37	-14	12	-2	37	37	25	25	0	-2	0	-1	0
LU		25	-10	27	0	43	43	39	39	0	-3	0	-1	0
HU		10	-16	22	-15	40	40	21	21	0	-1	0	0	0
MT		10	-5	10	-31	43	43	22	22	0	-1	0	-1	0
NL		30	-20	36	-7	38	38	35	35	1	-1	0	0	0
AT		23	-20	19	-19	35	35	26	26	1	-5	0	-1	1
PL		30	-23	13	-5	24	24	29	29	0	-1	0	0	0
PT		24	-13	13	0	34	34	39	39	0	-2	0	-1	0
RO		13	-21	15	-5	32	32	23	23	0	-1	0	-1	1
SI		15	-14	18	-10	50	50	33	33	1	-2	1	0	1
SK		28	-21	14	-11	41	41	24	24	1	-1	0	0	0
FI		20	-25	43	0	46	46	37	37	0	-1	0	0	1
SE		33	-17	31	-4	30	30	51	51	0	-3	0	0	0

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB2R 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".
(%)

		Not a serious problem (1-4)		A fairly serious problem (5-6)		A very serious problem (7-10)		Don't Know
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27		7	1	15	1	78	-1	0
BE		6	1	12	-10	82	9	0
BG		4	0	20	6	75	-4	1
CZ		15	7	21	1	64	-7	0
DK		9	5	15	3	76	-7	0
DE		8	1	13	2	79	-2	0
EE		16	2	21	-4	63	4	0
IE		8	4	11	-9	81	6	0
EL		5	2	11	4	84	-6	0
ES		4	1	14	7	81	-8	1
FR		5	-1	13	1	81	-1	1
HR		5	-2	16	-4	79	7	0
IT		4	-1	12	2	84	0	0
CY		4	1	7	-6	89	6	0
LV		17	6	24	-4	59	0	0
LT		9	0	19	0	72	0	0
LU		5	-3	17	2	78	2	0
HU		5	2	14	3	81	-4	0
MT		5	4	8	2	86	-6	1
NL		6	-1	14	-5	80	6	0
AT		12	-1	19	4	69	-2	0
PL		7	2	24	4	69	-1	0
PT		2	1	7	-4	91	4	0
RO		11	5	21	-1	66	0	2
SI		8	1	15	-1	77	1	0
SK		4	1	18	1	77	-1	1
FI		18	9	16	2	66	-10	0
SE		8	4	13	1	79	-5	0





























Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		National governments		The European Union		Regional and local authorities		Business and industry		You personally		Environmental groups		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		All of them (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27		63	8	57	8	43	10	58	7	41	5	30	2	0	-2	3	-8	0	-1	1
BE		60	6	69	5	35	-1	57	-1	41	-6	24	-10	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0
BG		61	13	46	7	40	11	58	7	21	3	23	-3	0	-1	7	-10	1	0	2
CZ		70	14	37	-6	17	-4	41	-13	22	3	10	-8	0	-4	0	-2	0	-1	0
DK		72	8	60	0	37	0	56	-2	41	-11	18	-5	0	-1	0	-18	0	0	1
DE		63	12	63	11	46	11	74	12	56	8	31	8	0	-2	2	-15	1	0	0
EE		67	16	39	0	32	3	49	6	26	-7	20	-10	0	-3	0	-15	0	-2	0
IE		74	26	65	20	45	12	56	17	52	9	36	6	0	-2	0	-15	0	0	0
EL		74	7	65	9	43	5	62	-2	33	1	25	-1	0	-3	2	-11	0	-1	1
ES		67	12	58	10	48	14	60	8	42	6	32	9	0	0	7	-7	0	0	2
FR		61	3	62	4	40	9	52	-1	46	5	37	6	0	-1	1	-4	1	0	3
HR		52	8	51	3	36	4	50	4	26	-4	40	0	0	-1	1	-7	0	-1	0
IT		63	18	56	13	46	20	53	12	28	8	32	9	0	-1	4	-10	0	-1	2
CY		70	20	69	27	46	15	61	8	46	15	49	23	0	-1	3	-10	1	0	0
LV		56	10	35	1	25	0	38	-6	20	-8	16	-17	0	-4	0	-5	0	-1	0
LT		52	7	33	-3	27	-1	46	-3	28	-5	27	-11	0	-4	0	-12	0	-1	0
LU		60	14	66	14	35	5	58	4	54	0	25	-6	0	-2	0	-11	0	-1	1
HU		60	17	43	9	37	12	65	13	23	5	27	5	0	-1	3	-11	0	-1	2
MT		75	9	69	10	53	12	57	14	52	12	48	3	0	-1	5	-20	0	-1	1
NL		73	2	70	3	40	11	72	5	57	-3	23	5	0	-1	0	-2	0	-1	0
AT		60	19	57	10	46	12	66	18	48	15	43	8	0	-3	5	-10	0	0	1
PL		62	12	41	4	46	14	43	11	30	13	31	4	0	-1	1	-10	0	-1	1
PT		57	-3	64	8	35	-14	48	-7	43	12	23	-10	0	-1	0	-23	0	0	0
RO		51	5	52	9	46	4	49	4	26	0	34	-3	0	-3	2	-3	1	0	3
SI		52	15	53	14	35	8	62	1	24	-1	25	0	0	-3	3	-13	0	0	0
SK		63	5	47	-2	32	-5	60	-1	26	-8	26	-7	0	-2	3	-4	0	0	1
FI		61	-4	53	-4	27	-3	62	0	46	-9	19	-5	0	-1	0	-5	1	1	0
SE		76	-2	69	-3	44	-5	51	-6	56	-6	22	-6	0	-2	0	-4	0	0	0





























Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		32	46	10	4	8	78	14
BE		30	55	12	2	1	85	14
BG		30	42	7	2	19	72	9
CZ		20	56	20	3	1	76	23
DK		40	48	9	2	1	88	11
DE		32	43	11	5	9	75	16
EE		16	62	18	4	0	78	22
IE		43	47	9	1	0	90	10
EL		33	51	9	1	6	84	10
ES		48	38	6	0	8	86	6
FR		23	47	10	6	14	70	16
HR		36	51	7	2	4	87	9
IT		28	51	10	3	8	79	13
CY		43	46	4	1	6	89	5
LV		14	59	24	3	0	73	27
LT		19	64	15	2	0	83	17
LU		33	52	12	3	0	85	15
HU		31	47	10	3	9	78	13
MT		42	46	4	0	8	88	4
NL		35	51	9	1	4	86	10
AT		28	45	14	5	8	73	19
PL		31	47	10	2	10	78	12
PT		46	49	4	1	0	95	5
RO		31	39	16	4	10	70	20
SI		40	45	12	2	1	85	14
SK		32	53	7	1	7	85	8
FI		27	57	13	3	0	84	16
SE		31	53	13	3	0	84	16

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021





























QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		48	39	8	2	3	87	10
BE		47	42	10	1	0	89	11
BG		49	37	3	1	10	86	4
CZ		40	46	12	2	0	86	14
DK		45	41	11	2	1	86	13
DE		50	37	7	2	4	87	9
EE		24	52	20	4	0	76	24
IE		55	36	7	2	0	91	9
EL		55	39	4	1	1	94	5
ES		57	34	5	0	4	91	5
FR		50	40	5	1	4	90	6
HR		50	41	7	1	1	91	8
IT		44	41	9	2	4	85	11
CY		67	25	4	0	4	92	4
LV		28	50	17	5	0	78	22
LT		33	55	10	2	0	88	12
LU		47	43	8	1	1	90	9
HU		43	42	9	2	4	85	11
MT		71	22	2	1	4	93	3
NL		44	43	11	1	1	87	12
AT		43	37	12	5	3	80	17
PL		38	45	9	2	6	83	11
PT		68	29	2	0	1	97	2
RO		38	33	16	4	9	71	20
SI		52	34	11	2	1	86	13
SK		43	46	4	2	5	89	6
FI		22	46	25	7	0	68	32
SE		51	36	10	3	0	87	13

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?





























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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27		37	37	13	3	10	74	16
BE		40	43	14	3	0	83	17
BG		29	33	7	2	29	62	9
CZ		25	46	23	5	1	71	28
DK		35	42	19	3	1	77	22
DE		44	30	12	4	10	74	16
EE		32	43	19	6	0	75	25
IE		48	38	11	3	0	86	14
EL		47	38	9	2	4	85	11
ES		35	34	11	3	17	69	14
FR		34	35	10	3	18	69	13
HR		40	46	8	2	4	86	10
IT		36	42	11	4	7	78	15
CY		52	34	6	1	7	86	7
LV		21	48	25	6	0	69	31
LT		29	52	16	3	0	81	19
LU		43	40	14	3	0	83	17
HU		32	40	14	2	12	72	16
MT		37	44	5	2	12	81	7
NL		31	39	16	4	10	70	20
AT		39	32	15	5	9	71	20
PL		28	45	13	3	11	73	16
PT		52	39	7	1	1	91	8
RO		30	31	19	4	16	61	23
SI		45	39	12	3	1	84	15
SK		35	47	7	1	10	82	8
FI		28	42	23	7	0	70	30
SE		44	38	14	4	0	82	18

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

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

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		27	-4	43	2	14	3	5	1	11	70	-2	19	4
BE		20	-1	52	1	23	6	5	0	0	72	0	28	6
BG		23	-6	35	0	8	-2	4	1	30	58	-6	12	-1
CZ		15	-2	49	9	29	11	6	1	1	64	7	35	12
DK		28	-3	51	11	17	7	3	1	1	79	8	20	8
DE		28	1	38	-2	15	-1	7	2	12	66	-1	22	1
EE		20	8	54	18	21	8	5	-1	0	74	26	26	7
IE		42	-5	45	8	12	6	1	0	0	87	3	13	6
EL		22	-11	52	5	14	8	2	1	10	74	-6	16	9
ES		41	-9	38	10	6	1	1	-2	14	79	1	7	-1
FR		20	-3	39	-2	14	1	6	0	21	59	-5	20	1
HR		29	-5	48	3	12	3	3	0	8	77	-2	15	3
IT		31	-7	47	1	11	5	3	1	8	78	-6	14	6
CY		26	-14	44	8	12	5	3	0	15	70	-6	15	5
LV		16	-5	47	7	30	17	7	2	0	63	2	37	19
LT		22	0	52	5	21	10	5	3	0	74	5	26	13
LU		24	-2	54	13	18	7	4	-1	0	78	11	22	6
HU		28	-10	44	6	13	1	4	1	11	72	-4	17	2
MT		30	-14	47	9	7	5	2	2	14	77	-5	9	7
NL		16	-5	49	9	20	-2	7	0	8	65	4	27	-2
AT		29	-4	43	5	14	-2	6	1	8	72	1	20	-1
PL		25	2	46	-3	13	3	3	0	13	71	-1	16	3
PT		33	-7	54	8	10	8	2	2	1	87	1	12	10
RO		24	-7	37	-4	17	4	6	2	16	61	-11	23	6
SI		30	-6	41	1	21	7	5	1	3	71	-5	26	8
SK		30	-1	48	5	11	3	2	1	9	78	4	13	4
FI		19	4	48	-1	26	8	7	4	0	67	3	33	12
SE		34	2	46	6	17	5	3	-3	0	80	8	20	2

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?





























Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		33	-3	45	2	11	3	3	1	8	78	-1	14	4
BE		31	0	55	4	11	-1	2	0	1	86	4	13	-1
BG		28	-6	41	0	6	1	3	1	22	69	-6	9	2
CZ		17	1	49	2	27	12	6	2	1	66	3	33	14
DK		38	-2	49	10	10	1	2	1	1	87	8	12	2
DE		33	2	39	-6	14	3	4	1	10	72	-4	18	4
EE		23	6	54	15	19	7	4	1	0	77	21	23	8
IE		41	-6	46	5	11	7	2	2	0	87	-1	13	9
EL		36	-4	50	4	7	3	1	0	6	86	0	8	3
ES		43	-7	40	8	5	1	1	0	11	83	1	6	1
FR		29	-6	47	7	11	1	3	0	10	76	1	14	1
HR		33	-2	51	5	10	1	2	-1	4	84	3	12	0
IT		39	-2	43	-1	9	4	3	2	6	82	-3	12	6
CY		42	-8	44	4	6	4	0	0	8	86	-4	6	4
LV		15	-6	54	8	27	16	4	0	0	69	2	31	16
LT		20	-4	61	10	16	10	3	1	0	81	6	19	11
LU		32	1	55	13	10	1	3	0	0	87	14	13	1
HU		30	-6	48	7	9	-3	3	0	10	78	1	12	-3
MT		44	2	42	-1	4	2	1	1	9	86	1	5	3
NL		29	-1	52	7	12	-2	2	-2	5	81	6	14	-4
AT		32	-4	43	4	12	-3	5	1	8	75	0	17	-2
PL		28	2	48	-4	11	2	2	0	11	76	-2	13	2
PT		40	-2	54	6	5	4	0	0	1	94	4	5	4
RO		27	-8	40	-1	17	4	4	3	12	67	-9	21	7
SI		32	-4	48	4	15	4	3	0	2	80	0	18	4
SK		30	-3	53	6	8	2	1	1	8	83	3	9	3
FI		30	1	52	-4	14	8	4	3	0	82	-3	18	11
SE		44	-4	44	5	10	4	2	1	0	88	1	12	5

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?





























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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		40	-4	41	1	10	3	3	1	6	81	-3	13	4
BE		39	3	51	2	7	-3	3	1	0	90	5	10	-2
BG		28	-5	39	-1	7	0	3	1	23	67	-6	10	1
CZ		26	-4	49	5	16	6	9	3	0	75	1	25	9
DK		37	-13	47	11	12	5	3	2	1	84	-2	15	7
DE		39	-1	38	-3	13	4	3	-1	7	77	-4	16	3
EE		30	3	51	4	14	7	5	3	0	81	7	19	10
IE		54	2	37	-1	7	4	2	1	0	91	1	9	5
EL		45	-1	44	-1	6	3	1	1	4	89	-2	7	4
ES		52	-16	34	12	6	4	1	0	7	86	-4	7	4
FR		34	-6	46	6	8	0	3	0	9	80	0	11	0
HR		44	2	45	0	7	0	1	-1	3	89	2	8	-1
IT		41	-1	43	-2	8	3	2	1	6	84	-3	10	4
CY		56	-15	33	9	4	3	0	0	7	89	-6	4	3
LV		22	-10	50	8	23	15	5	2	0	72	-2	28	17
LT		34	-8	52	9	11	7	3	3	0	86	1	14	10
LU		41	8	45	0	12	4	2	-1	0	86	8	14	3
HU		47	-6	40	4	8	2	1	-1	4	87	-2	9	1
MT		59	1	31	-3	3	2	1	1	6	90	-2	4	3
NL		44	0	43	7	9	-2	3	-2	1	87	7	12	-4
AT		36	-7	42	3	11	0	5	3	6	78	-4	16	3
PL		33	0	45	-2	11	2	3	1	8	78	-2	14	3
PT		55	10	40	-3	4	2	1	1	0	95	7	5	3
RO		34	-8	33	-7	17	8	5	3	11	67	-15	22	11
SI		48	-3	37	-1	12	6	2	0	1	85	-4	14	6
SK		36	0	48	1	7	2	2	1	7	84	1	9	3
FI		32	-5	40	-8	21	13	7	5	0	72	-13	28	18
SE		43	-13	41	8	12	7	4	2	0	84	-5	16	9

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021





























QB4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		23	-9	39	1	18	7	10	3	10	62	-8	28	10
BE		20	-8	48	-3	23	10	8	3	1	68	-11	31	13
BG		22	-4	32	-1	13	0	7	1	26	54	-5	20	1
CZ		14	-2	39	3	36	17	11	-1	0	53	1	47	16
DK		32	-16	50	15	14	8	3	1	1	82	-1	17	9
DE		21	-3	37	1	18	2	10	0	14	58	-2	28	2
EE		11	1	37	8	41	21	11	-7	0	48	9	52	14
IE		42	-9	43	6	12	8	3	2	0	85	-3	15	10
EL		24	-8	36	-1	21	9	10	3	9	60	-9	31	12
ES		39	-16	40	13	8	4	3	0	10	79	-3	11	4
FR		18	-9	40	4	15	3	10	-1	17	58	-5	25	2
HR		27	-6	46	4	15	2	6	1	6	73	-2	21	3
IT		17	-8	34	-3	22	6	21	7	6	51	-11	43	13
CY		34	-7	38	4	10	4	6	-1	12	72	-3	16	3
LV		11	-10	49	12	34	18	6	-3	0	60	2	40	15
LT		15	-9	51	10	29	16	5	2	0	66	1	34	18
LU		20	-2	46	6	24	13	10	-1	0	66	4	34	12
HU		27	-11	41	2	15	2	7	3	10	68	-9	22	5
MT		42	-5	39	-2	8	6	3	3	8	81	-7	11	9
NL		28	-4	51	4	14	3	3	0	4	79	0	17	3
AT		25	-5	36	-1	17	2	10	2	12	61	-6	27	4
PL		21	-1	45	-4	14	4	6	3	14	66	-5	20	7
PT		28	-13	42	-4	21	18	8	8	1	70	-17	29	26
RO		24	-8	32	-5	21	7	8	3	15	56	-13	29	10
SI		27	-7	37	1	21	7	13	3	2	64	-6	34	10
SK		24	-8	46	3	15	7	6	4	9	70	-5	21	11
FI		12	-6	43	1	36	17	8	-2	1	55	-5	44	15
SE		23	-13	47	9	24	12	6	1	0	70	-4	30	13





























Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

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

		Yes		No		Don't know
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021
EU27		64	4	35	-2	1
BE		62	-1	38	1	0
BG		38	6	59	3	3
CZ		50	5	50	-2	0
DK		62	-13	38	15	0
DE		79	8	20	-6	1
EE		47	0	53	5	0
IE		72	10	28	-7	0
EL		58	4	42	-3	0
ES		76	-3	23	3	1
FR		69	5	30	-5	1
HR		60	7	39	-6	1
IT		48	-4	51	5	1
CY		65	3	35	-2	0
LV		42	-1	58	4	0
LT		48	-6	52	7	0
LU		73	-8	27	9	0
HU		67	2	32	-1	1
MT		74	-14	24	13	2
NL		61	-3	39	3	0
AT		71	5	27	-1	2
PL		52	12	47	-6	1
PT		83	9	17	-8	0
RO		31	2	69	2	0
SI		75	-4	25	6	0
SK		72	6	28	-1	0
FI		73	-9	27	10	0
SE		74	-10	26	10	0





























Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice		You have bought an electric car		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption		You have bought a low-energy home		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		8	-4	2	1	30	-7	18	-6	4	-1	42	-6
BE		10	-8	3	0	39	-5	31	-4	8	-1	57	-1
BG		5	0	0	-1	20	-2	31	0	4	2	41	-5
CZ		12	0	1	0	35	6	29	3	4	2	68	17
DK		11	-16	3	2	36	-14	17	-17	4	-6	49	-13
DE		12	-2	3	2	51	-5	16	-5	3	-2	49	-14
EE		17	-2	1	0	35	-2	35	-3	7	1	62	4
IE		13	-1	4	1	40	4	37	5	5	-2	56	18
EL		7	3	1	1	37	8	24	0	4	3	51	12
ES		2	-3	1	0	26	-5	9	-6	1	-2	29	-9
FR		9	-8	1	0	23	-16	22	-11	4	-5	41	-15
HR		6	-1	1	1	17	-3	22	-1	2	0	33	-6
IT		7	-1	4	2	17	-2	10	-3	3	0	36	-3
CY		13	-3	0	-1	16	-3	23	-5	4	-2	45	-10
LV		9	-9	0	-1	26	-15	16	-14	2	0	54	-9
LT		9	0	1	1	28	5	22	3	2	1	51	1
LU		10	-8	6	2	39	1	15	-15	9	-3	48	-6
HU		5	-4	1	-1	16	-6	15	-7	5	-1	41	-3
MT		11	3	1	-1	26	-5	11	6	7	4	58	9
NL		11	-8	5	1	56	-7	37	0	10	-2	65	-7
AT		10	-2	3	0	34	-4	12	-6	3	-1	38	-7
PL		6	1	2	2	14	-3	13	-2	6	3	28	-10
PT		10	6	4	3	38	24	29	11	6	4	73	31
RO		4	-1	2	1	17	-5	23	-1	2	1	30	-4
SI		14	1	2	1	35	-8	32	1	5	-1	57	3
SK		7	0	2	1	36	7	19	-7	1	0	44	8
FI		10	-8	3	1	31	-17	8	-14	1	-3	30	-21
SE		13	-7	4	0	42	-23	10	-7	2	0	41	-20

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one		You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)		You have installed solar panels in your home		You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly		You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly		You buy and eat less meat	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		10	-2	10	-6	8	2	16	-2	11	-1	31	31
BE		25	0	12	-5	26	13	33	4	17	0	44	44
BG		1	0	2	-1	3	-1	3	1	2	0	15	15
CZ		5	-1	9	-1	6	1	24	15	12	7	26	26
DK		13	-3	10	-15	8	1	25	-7	17	-4	44	44
DE		17	-3	10	-3	9	1	22	-2	21	-1	51	51
EE		4	1	8	-5	4	2	13	-1	6	1	22	22
IE		23	9	21	4	11	4	40	15	15	2	38	38
EL		9	7	4	2	20	5	6	4	4	2	21	21
ES		2	-2	6	-12	3	1	7	-3	3	0	15	15
FR		10	1	14	-6	3	0	22	-3	12	0	41	41
HR		3	-1	5	0	3	2	7	3	4	1	18	18
IT		8	-2	6	-1	5	-1	4	-1	2	-2	23	23
CY		2	-2	4	-6	19	-2	5	-2	3	-1	18	18
LV		4	0	12	-4	1	0	7	-5	2	-3	17	17
LT		8	8	10	3	4	3	10	3	6	2	19	19
LU		7	-3	12	-10	13	3	32	4	16	-2	46	46
HU		3	-2	8	0	4	0	16	4	9	-1	14	14
MT		1	0	29	5	19	5	10	-3	4	-1	17	17
NL		21	-2	43	-3	36	13	35	-1	26	-2	55	55
AT		13	-2	14	-2	9	1	20	0	16	3	33	33
PL		5	2	7	-1	7	5	8	3	4	1	14	14
PT		11	8	16	10	17	13	29	24	8	5	39	39
RO		4	1	5	-1	2	-1	5	1	5	2	12	12
SI		16	1	14	0	8	1	25	3	10	3	26	26
SK		3	-1	10	2	3	0	13	8	9	7	24	24
FI		11	-7	7	-14	3	-1	33	-10	22	-4	36	36
SE		17	-8	9	-7	5	2	34	-13	27	-15	46	46

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021


QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You buy and eat more organic food		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'At least one action'
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	
EU27		32	32	75	0	59	-3	0	-3	4	-2	0	96	3
BE		34	34	86	8	64	-3	0	-2	0	-2	0	100	2
BG		12	12	31	1	39	4	0	-2	16	-6	1	84	9
CZ		20	20	88	12	71	17	0	-4	1	-4	0	99	5
DK		51	51	80	2	69	-3	0	-12	2	-2	0	98	2
DE		47	47	81	-2	74	-5	0	-4	1	0	0	99	1
EE		26	26	73	-3	76	8	0	-3	2	-4	0	98	5
IE		33	33	89	19	77	17	0	-4	0	-3	0	100	4
EL		22	22	69	-2	66	6	0	-2	8	-1	0	92	1
ES		18	18	78	-6	53	-6	0	-2	7	0	0	93	0
FR		41	41	83	-3	54	-14	0	-3	3	0	1	96	-1
HR		28	28	67	-1	50	1	0	-5	3	-6	0	97	6
IT		29	29	74	6	51	7	0	-2	4	-7	1	95	7
CY		22	22	75	-2	53	-14	0	-1	10	1	0	90	-1
LV		25	25	59	-3	58	-3	0	-3	3	-2	0	97	2
LT		29	29	69	-9	57	9	0	-5	1	-3	0	99	3
LU		48	48	83	-8	70	-7	0	-2	2	0	1	98	0
HU		12	12	63	3	55	2	0	-2	5	-3	1	95	4
MT		17	17	82	-3	71	10	0	0	1	-5	1	97	4
NL		40	40	87	0	73	-8	0	-3	1	-2	0	99	2
AT		48	48	67	-3	60	-1	0	-5	3	-5	1	96	4
PL		19	19	60	4	46	-1	0	-3	3	-10	1	97	13
PT		35	35	82	6	75	22	0	-3	0	-11	0	100	11
RO		24	24	38	5	34	-1	0	-11	16	-4	1	83	4
SI		49	49	81	-1	66	-2	0	-4	1	-2	0	99	2
SK		26	26	76	4	66	12	0	-4	1	-2	0	99	5
FI		20	20	75	-8	68	-9	1	-1	5	3	0	95	-2
SE		44	44	86	-5	80	-1	0	-4	1	0	0	99	0

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

QB7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?





























(%)

		Enough	Not enough	Too much	Don't know
EU27		19	75	3	3
BE		14	82	3	1
BG		10	78	1	11
CZ		20	77	3	0
DK		37	56	7	0
DE		26	67	4	3
EE		28	66	6	0
IE		18	77	5	0
EL		15	78	2	5
ES		12	82	1	5
FR		12	81	2	5
HR		10	89	0	1
IT		12	84	1	3
CY		17	76	3	4
LV		21	71	8	0
LT		17	80	3	0
LU		30	63	6	1
HU		25	71	1	3
MT		17	79	1	3
NL		23	71	5	1
AT		33	54	8	5
PL		28	67	3	2
PT		14	85	1	0
RO		9	79	7	5
SI		16	82	1	1
SK		14	81	1	4
FI		40	34	25	1
SE		21	69	10	0

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB8.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?





























The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		51	-4	37	0	7	2	2	1	3	88	-4	9	3
BE		56	4	36	-4	6	0	2	0	0	92	0	8	0
BG		54	13	36	-6	3	-2	1	-1	6	90	7	4	-3
CZ		47	7	34	-9	13	3	6	1	0	81	-2	19	4
DK		63	-12	28	6	6	4	3	2	0	91	-6	9	6
DE		53	1	35	-2	8	0	2	0	2	88	-1	10	0
EE		41	1	42	-6	13	7	4	3	0	83	-5	17	10
IE		74	13	20	-14	4	1	2	2	0	94	-1	6	3
EL		62	1	29	-6	5	3	2	2	2	91	-5	7	5
ES		62	-4	32	3	4	2	0	0	2	94	-1	4	2
FR		44	-12	41	6	7	2	3	1	5	85	-6	10	3
HR		47	5	46	-3	6	1	1	-1	0	93	2	7	0
IT		45	-3	41	-3	7	3	4	3	3	86	-6	11	6
CY		75	-11	21	9	1	0	1	1	2	96	-2	2	1
LV		32	-8	49	7	14	4	5	1	0	81	-1	19	5
LT		41	-5	47	1	8	3	4	3	0	88	-4	12	6
LU		52	0	40	2	7	2	1	-1	0	92	2	8	1
HU		60	8	35	-10	4	2	0	-1	1	95	-2	4	1
MT		76	11	17	-13	2	1	0	-2	5	93	-2	2	-1
NL		56	-8	36	9	5	0	3	0	0	92	1	8	0
AT		47	-4	38	-1	10	3	3	1	2	85	-5	13	4
PL		35	0	46	-6	11	5	3	1	5	81	-6	14	6
PT		74	28	23	-27	2	0	1	1	0	97	1	3	1
RO		47	-1	36	0	10	-1	2	1	5	83	-1	12	0
SI		69	4	23	-5	6	3	1	-1	1	92	-1	7	2
SK		48	17	42	-16	4	-1	3	1	3	90	1	7	0
FI		38	-8	37	-6	15	7	10	8	0	75	-14	25	15
SE		62	-9	27	6	7	1	4	2	0	89	-3	11	3

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

QB8.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

The European Union (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		53	34	7	3	3	87	10
BE		66	26	6	2	0	92	8
BG		58	31	3	1	7	89	4
CZ		48	33	12	7	0	81	19
DK		66	25	6	3	0	91	9
DE		54	34	7	2	3	88	9
EE		47	38	11	4	0	85	15
IE		78	18	3	1	0	96	4
EL		66	25	5	1	3	91	6
ES		60	34	3	0	3	94	3
FR		45	38	7	4	6	83	11
HR		47	44	7	1	1	91	8
IT		45	39	8	5	3	84	13
CY		76	20	1	1	2	96	2
LV		44	43	10	3	0	87	13
LT		49	43	6	2	0	92	8
LU		64	30	4	2	0	94	6
HU		62	32	4	1	1	94	5
MT		78	15	2	0	5	93	2
NL		59	31	6	3	1	90	9
AT		50	32	10	4	4	82	14
PL		38	45	9	2	6	83	11
PT		80	19	1	0	0	99	1
RO		46	33	12	3	6	79	15
SI		71	22	5	1	1	93	6
SK		51	39	4	2	4	90	6
FI		48	34	12	6	0	82	18
SE		70	20	6	4	0	90	10

Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

QB9.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?





























The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		51	0	37	-1	7	1	2	0	3	88	-1	9	1
BE		60	14	33	-12	5	-2	2	0	0	93	2	7	-2
BG		58	9	32	-7	3	-1	1	0	6	90	2	4	-1
CZ		46	13	36	-13	13	2	5	0	0	82	0	18	2
DK		55	-16	35	11	8	4	2	2	0	90	-5	10	6
DE		52	7	36	-3	8	-2	2	-2	2	88	4	10	-4
EE		46	11	41	-8	10	0	3	2	0	87	3	13	2
IE		77	17	18	-15	3	-2	2	2	0	95	2	5	0
EL		66	6	29	-7	3	0	1	1	1	95	-1	4	1
ES		56	-3	36	3	4	1	0	-2	4	92	0	4	-1
FR		47	-5	41	3	5	-1	3	1	4	88	-2	8	0
HR		48	4	42	-3	8	0	1	-1	1	90	1	9	-1
IT		44	-5	41	-1	8	3	4	3	3	85	-6	12	6
CY		75	-3	21	1	1	0	1	1	2	96	-2	2	1
LV		38	-3	44	2	13	4	5	1	0	82	-1	18	5
LT		54	3	36	-5	7	1	3	2	0	90	-2	10	3
LU		54	7	37	0	7	-2	2	-2	0	91	7	9	-4
HU		61	7	35	-4	4	-2	0	-1	0	96	3	4	-3
MT		76	13	17	-15	2	1	1	-1	4	93	-2	3	0
NL		62	7	32	-4	5	-1	1	-2	0	94	3	6	-3
AT		47	-1	36	-1	10	0	4	2	3	83	-2	14	2
PL		38	2	47	-4	8	2	2	1	5	85	-2	10	3
PT		76	37	23	-33	1	-2	0	0	0	99	4	1	-2
RO		49	1	35	-2	10	0	2	0	4	84	-1	12	0
SI		65	2	27	-5	7	4	1	0	0	92	-3	8	4
SK		50	13	40	-11	4	-2	2	1	4	90	2	6	-1
FI		32	-3	41	-7	17	4	10	8	0	73	-10	27	12
SE		54	-1	34	2	9	0	3	0	0	88	1	12	0

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021





























QB9.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

The European Union (%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27		50	37	7	3	3	87	10
BE		57	33	6	4	0	90	10
BG		58	32	3	1	6	90	4
CZ		43	37	14	6	0	80	20
DK		49	37	10	3	1	86	13
DE		51	36	8	3	2	87	11
EE		47	40	10	3	0	87	13
IE		77	19	3	1	0	96	4
EL		69	26	3	1	1	95	4
ES		58	33	4	0	5	91	4
FR		45	41	5	3	6	86	8
HR		48	42	8	1	1	90	9
IT		42	40	9	6	3	82	15
CY		75	21	0	1	3	96	1
LV		43	45	9	3	0	88	12
LT		56	37	5	2	0	93	7
LU		52	36	9	3	0	88	12
HU		61	33	5	0	1	94	5
MT		78	15	2	1	4	93	3
NL		51	36	9	3	1	87	12
AT		49	30	14	3	4	79	17
PL		39	47	7	2	5	86	9
PT		77	21	2	0	0	98	2
RO		49	31	12	3	5	80	15
SI		66	26	6	1	1	92	7
SK		50	40	4	2	4	90	6
FI		35	39	18	8	0	74	26
SE		56	31	9	4	0	87	13





























Special Eurobarometer 513 March-April 2021

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. (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019		March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019	March/April 2021	Diff. March/April 2021 - April 2019
EU27		47	-7	43	5	6	3	2	1	2	90	-2	8	4
BE		56	9	37	-9	5	0	2	1	0	93	0	7	1
BG		48	-7	41	6	4	3	1	1	6	89	-1	5	4
CZ		49	0	38	-2	9	2	4	3	0	87	-2	13	5
DK		48	-16	42	12	7	3	2	2	1	90	-4	9	5
DE		54	0	37	0	6	2	2	1	1	91	0	8	3
EE		40	2	49	2	9	5	2	0	0	89	4	11	5
IE		62	6	32	-4	4	1	2	1	0	94	2	6	2
EL		55	-5	37	2	4	3	1	1	3	92	-3	5	4
ES		52	-16	43	16	2	1	1	1	2	95	0	3	2
FR		52	-3	40	2	5	3	1	-1	2	92	-1	6	2
HR		46	-5	49	7	4	0	0	-1	1	95	2	4	-1
IT		36	-14	53	11	9	4	1	1	1	89	-3	10	5
CY		68	-16	26	12	2	2	1	1	3	94	-4	3	3
LV		36	-14	51	16	9	3	4	2	0	87	2	13	5
LT		46	-7	46	7	6	3	2	1	0	92	0	8	4
LU		54	7	42	1	3	-3	1	-1	0	96	8	4	-4
HU		46	-9	50	10	3	-1	0	0	1	96	1	3	-1
MT		60	-2	35	0	2	1	1	1	2	95	-2	3	2
NL		56	-2	37	3	5	-1	2	1	0	93	1	7	0
AT		43	-11	42	9	11	3	2	1	2	85	-2	13	4
PL		28	-3	64	8	6	1	0	-1	2	92	5	6	0
PT		79	28	20	-26	1	1	0	0	0	99	2	1	1
RO		34	-17	45	10	15	6	2	1	4	79	-7	17	7
SI		48	-10	41	7	9	5	1	-1	1	89	-3	10	4
SK		44	-2	44	-1	7	4	2	1	3	88	-3	9	5
FI		31	-3	44	-7	17	9	8	6	0	75	-10	25	15
SE		53	-2	37	1	7	2	3	1	0	90	-1	10	3

Special Eurobarometer 513
March-April 2021

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? (%)

		It should be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy	It should be invested in the new green economy	It should be invested in both (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		15	75	6	4
BE		12	87	1	0
BG		14	63	14	9
CZ		21	77	2	0
DK		11	87	1	1
DE		14	75	9	2
EE		21	77	1	1
IE		11	88	1	0
EL		11	77	9	3
ES		7	71	12	10
FR		11	79	5	5
HR		24	71	4	1
IT		14	78	4	4
CY		9	79	9	3
LV		33	66	1	0
LT		21	78	1	0
LU		16	83	1	0
HU		15	75	6	4
MT		7	81	7	5
NL		12	85	3	0
AT		20	67	11	2
PL		25	66	5	4
PT		11	87	1	1
RO		34	54	6	6
SI		11	85	4	0
SK		17	73	7	3
FI		23	75	1	1
SE		13	86	0	1

