

More than eight in ten respondents in Hungary (85%) believe that climate change is a 'very serious' problem, an increase of two percentage points (pp), and above the EU average of 79%. Almost one in five consider it to be the most serious problem facing the world (17% vs the EU average of 23%), an increase of seven pp since the last survey in 2017.

Almost two thirds of those surveyed say they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (65% vs the EU average of 60%), a significant increase since 2017 (17 pp). When prompted with specific examples of climate actions, the proportion is even higher, at 91% (an increase of seven pp since 2017 and just below the EU average of 93%).

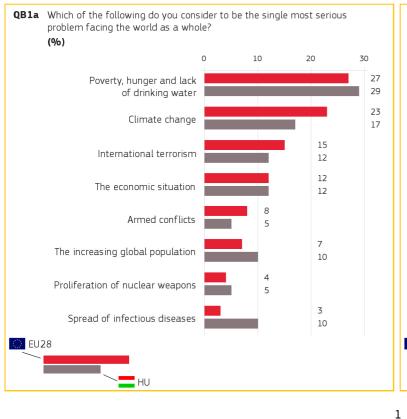
• The most common action taken is trying to reduce waste and regularly separating it for recycling, although the proportion is considerably lower than the EU average (60% vs the EU average of 75%).

• Respondents in Hungary are more likely than in 2017 to take lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance, an increase of seven pp to 44%, just below the EU average of 48%.

Respondents in Hungary are slightly more likely than average to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (76%, above the EU average of 72%), and to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (89% vs the EU average of 84%).

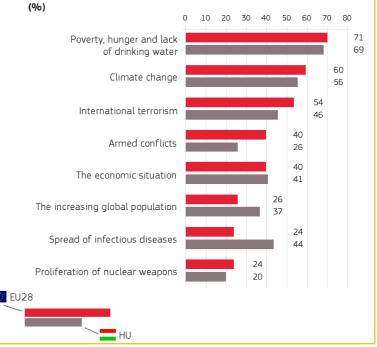
The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 77%, higher than the EU average of 70%.

They are also more likely than the EU average to think that it is important for their government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 (97% vs the EU average of 92%) and provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (93%, above the EU average of 89%). Most importantly, 95% of respondents (above the EU average of 92%) support the aim of building a climate-neutral economy in the EU by 2050.



2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)



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

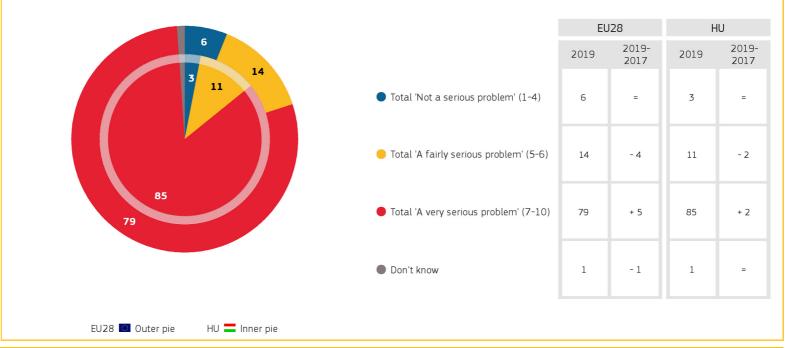
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

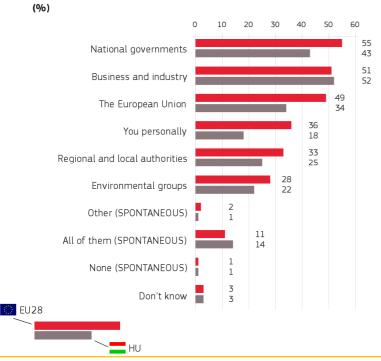
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)

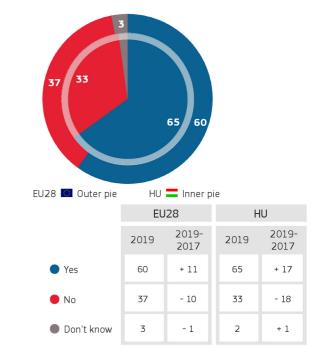


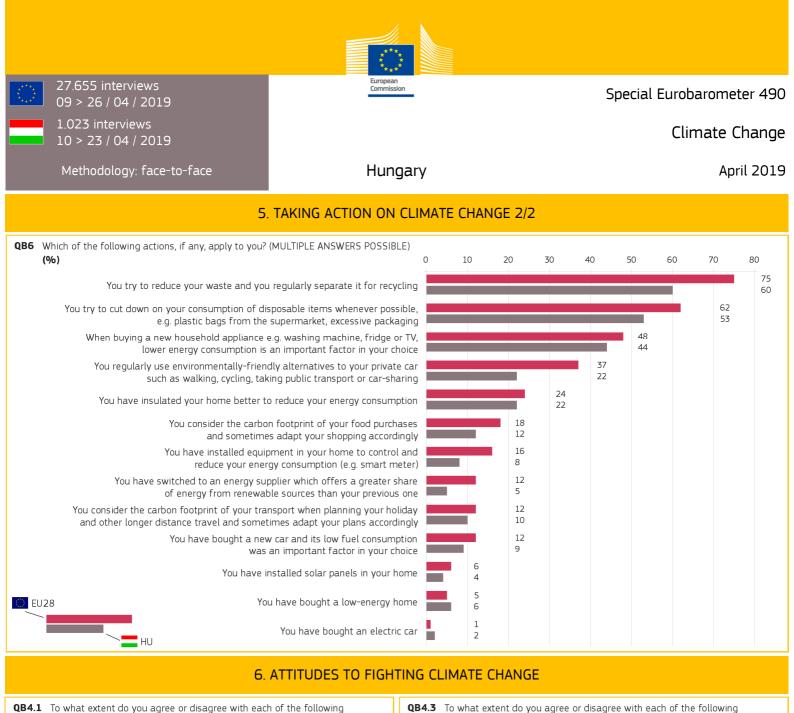
4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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



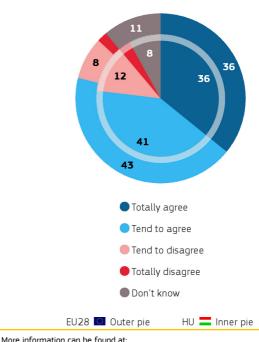
QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(%)





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

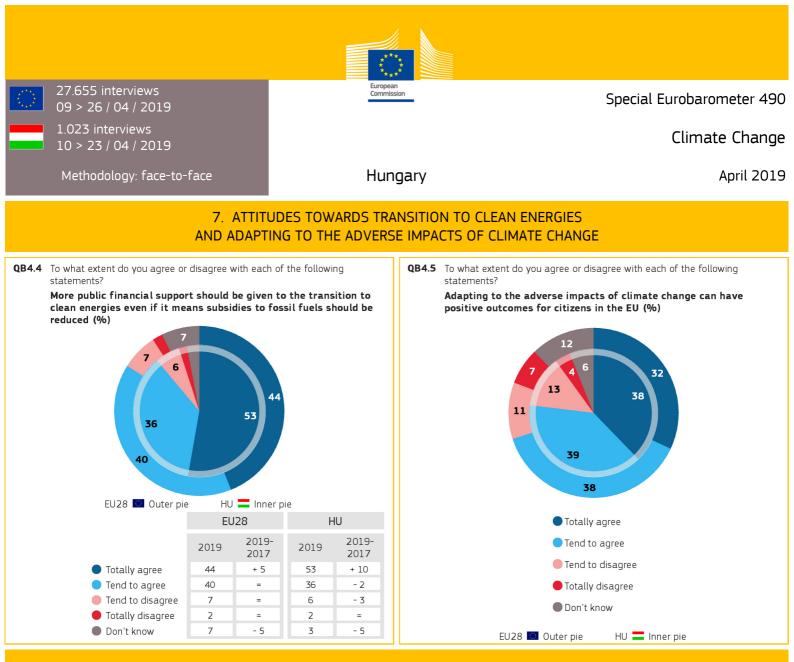
> Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)



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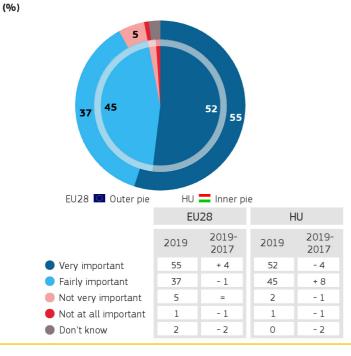
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%) 6 43 43 EU28 🖸 Outer pie HU 💳 Inner pie EU28 HU 2019-2019-2019 2019 2017 2017 Totally agree 38 + 5 42 + 15 Tend to agree 43 43 - 5 - 1 Tend to disagree 6 8 - 3 - 1 🛑 Totally disagree 2 = 1 - 2 Don't know 11 - 3 6 - 5

statements

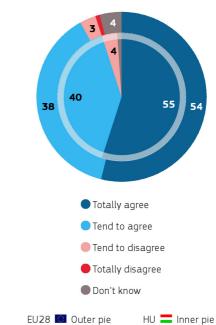


8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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



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



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