



Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Germany April 2019

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than eight in ten of those surveyed in Germany consider climate change to be a 'very serious' problem (81%), an increase of six percentage points (pp) since 2017 and above the EU average of 79%. The proportion who consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world has risen to 30%, more than doubling since the previous survey in 2017, and is higher than the EU average of 23%.

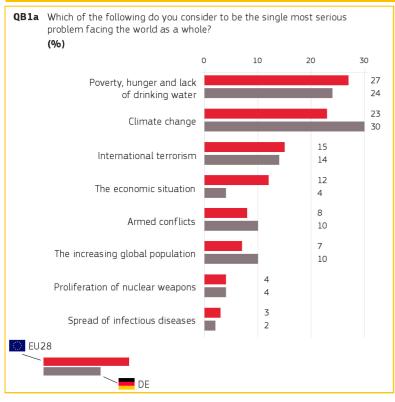
The proportion of respondents who have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months has risen by six pp and is above the EU average at 71%, as opposed to 60% for the EU as a whole. However, when given specific examples of climate actions this rises to almost all respondents (98% vs the EU average of 93%).

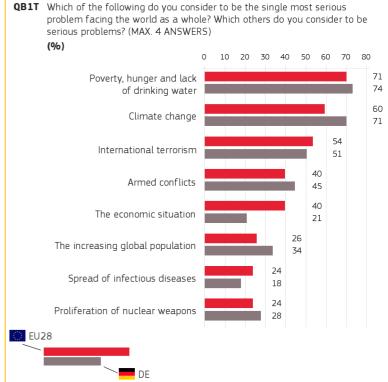
The proportion who take lower energy consumption into account when purchasing a household appliance has increased by 20 pp since 2017 to 63% (significantly above the EU average of 48%). Moreover the proportion who regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car has increased by 15 pp and stands at 56% (vs the EU average of 37%).

A significant majority (81%) agree that more public financial support should be given to enable the transition to clean energies even if this means reducing subsidies for fossil fuels (vs the EU average of 84%). The same proportion agree that promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically, in line with the EU average (also 81%).

Nearly nine in ten respondents in Germany think it is important that their government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 (89% vs the EU average of 92%). More than nine in ten agree that the EU economy should be made climate-neutral by 2050 (91% vs the EU average of 92%).

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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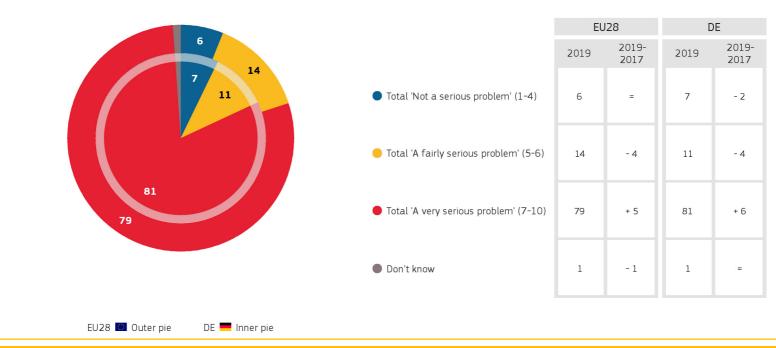
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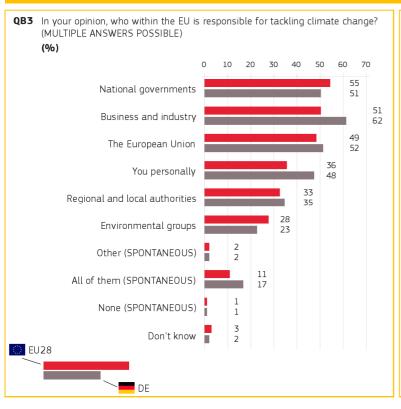
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

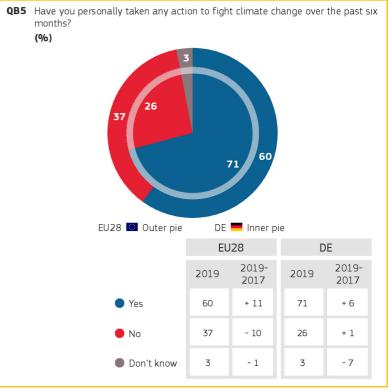
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)



4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









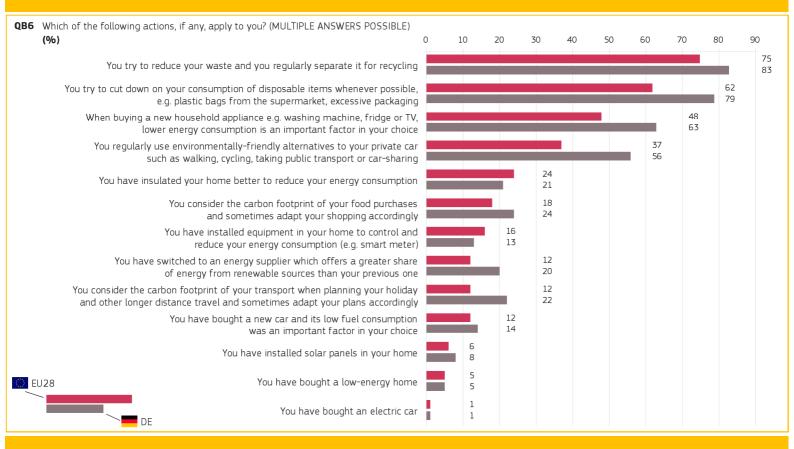
Methodology: face-to-face

Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

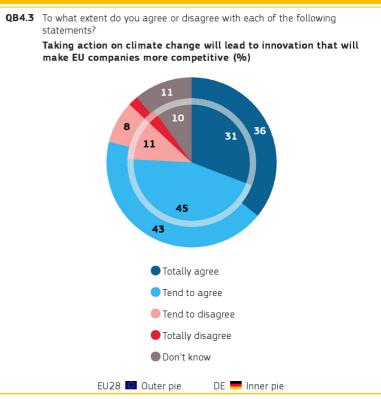
Germany April 2019

5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

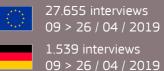
QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%) EU28 Outer pie DE <a>Inner pie EU28 DE 2019-2019-2019 2019 2017 2017 Totally agree 38 + 5 39 + 1 Tend to agree 42 - 3 - 1 Tend to disagree 6 7 - 1 + 1 Totally disagree 2 = 2 Don't know 11 - 3 10 + 1







AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

Germany

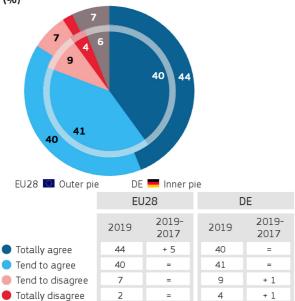
Climate Change

April 2019

7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES

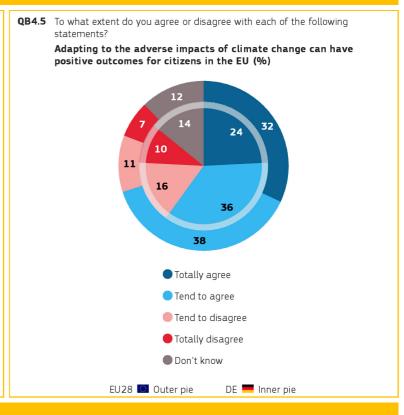
QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following

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



- 5

6



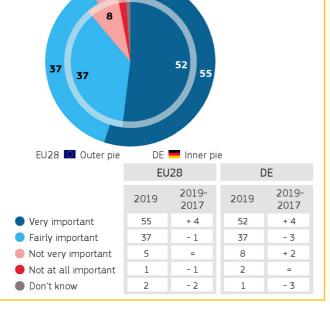
8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

- 2

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

Don't know

(%)



QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the

