



Special Eurobarometer 513

Climate Change

LITHUANIA

March-April 2021

#### 1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than one in ten respondents in Lithuania consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world (13%, compared with the EU average of 18%). Climate change now ranks second behind the spread of infectious diseases (22% vs the EU average of 17%), up one place from third most serious problem facing the world in 2019. In addition, more than seven in ten respondents (72% vs the EU average of 78%) think that climate change is a very serious problem.

More than half of respondents in Lithuania (52%, below the EU average of 63%) believe that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, an increase of seven percentage points since 2019. Nearly three in ten respondents say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change (28%, below the EU average of 41%). A minority of respondents in Lithuania (48%, below the EU average of 64%) say they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months, but this proportion rises to almost all respondents (99%, compared with the EU average of 96%) when given specific examples of climate actions.

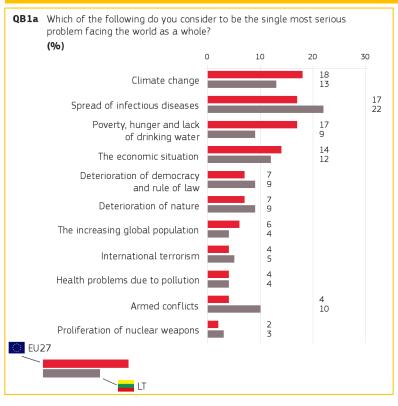
More specifically, respondents in Lithuania are generally less likely than the EU average to have taken any action to fight climate change. On the other hand, they are more likely to take lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance (51% vs the EU average of 42%).

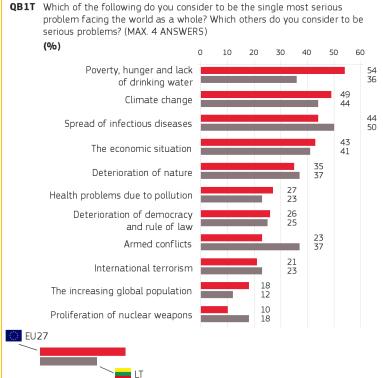
More than eight in ten respondents in Lithuania agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (88%, similar to the EU average of 87%) and that the cost of damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition (81%, above the EU average of 74%).

A large proportion of respondents in Lithuania think it is important that both their national government (88%, equal to the EU average) and the European Union (92% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

Over nine in ten respondents in Lithuania (92% vs the EU average of 90%) agree that the EU economy should be climate-neutral by 2050. And nearly eight in ten respondents (78% vs the EU average of 75%) think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy.

## 2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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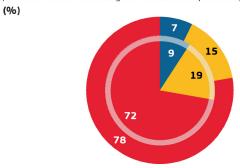
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## 2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

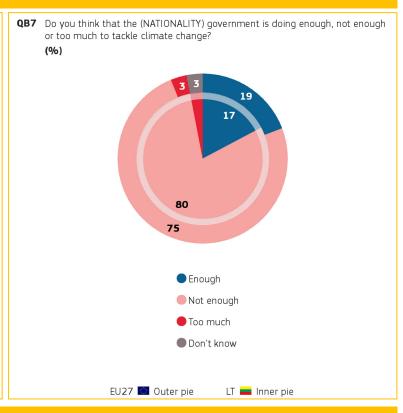
**QB2** And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".



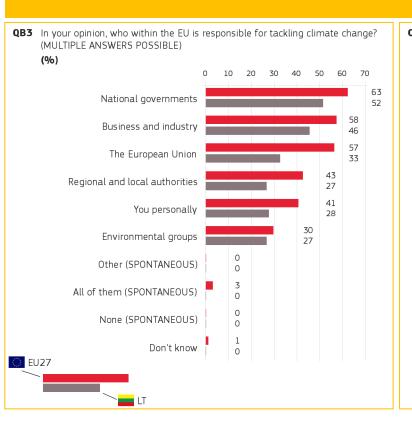
EU27 Outer pie

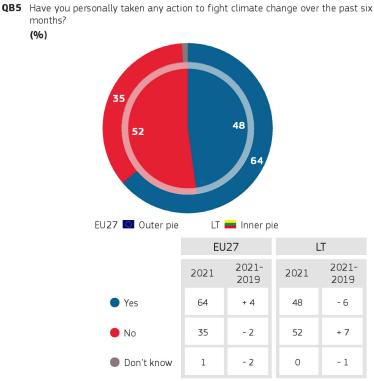
	EU27		LT	
	2021	2021- 2019	2021	2021- 2019
● Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	7	+ 1	9	=
O Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	15	+ 1	19	=
Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	78	- 1	72	=
Don't know	0	- 1	0	=

LT Inner pie



## 3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2







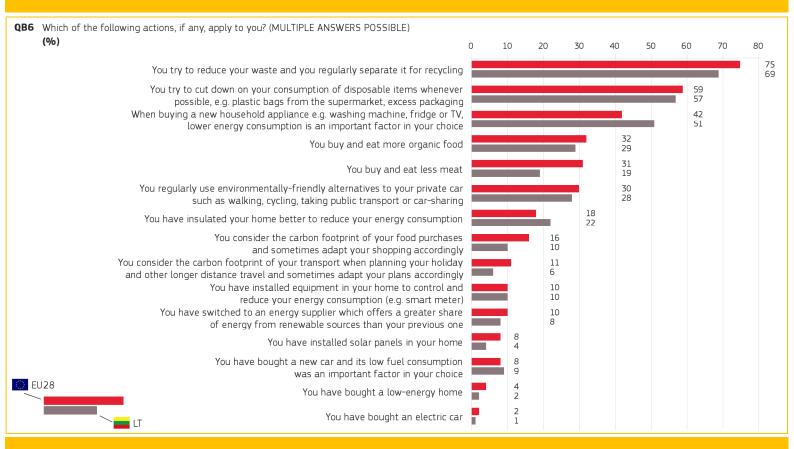
Methodology: online

Climate Change

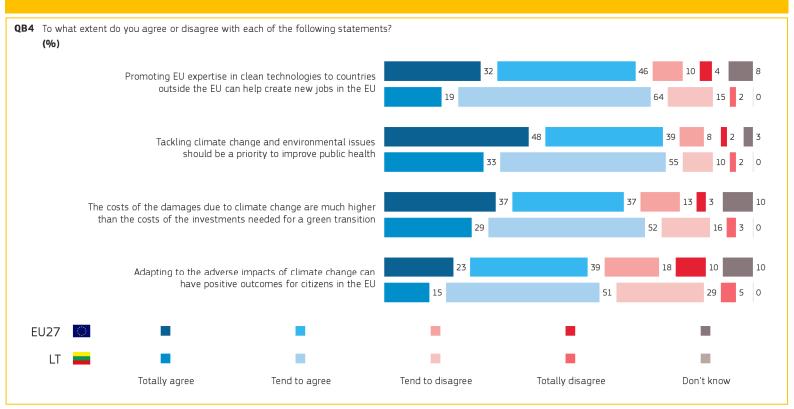
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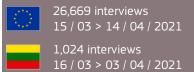
### 3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2



#### 4. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE







Methodology: online

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# 5. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

