27.655 interviews 09 > 26 / 04 / 2019	European Commission	Special Eurobarometer 490
1.013 interviews 09 > 24 / 04 / 2019		Climate Change
Methodology: face-to-face	Poland	April 2019
1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS		

Seven in ten respondents in Poland consider climate change to be a 'very serious' problem (70% vs the EU average of 79%), an increase of 12 percentage points (pp) since 2017. Although the proportion who consider it to be the single most serious problem facing the world is below average (15% vs the EU average of 23%), this is still an increase of nine pp since 2017.

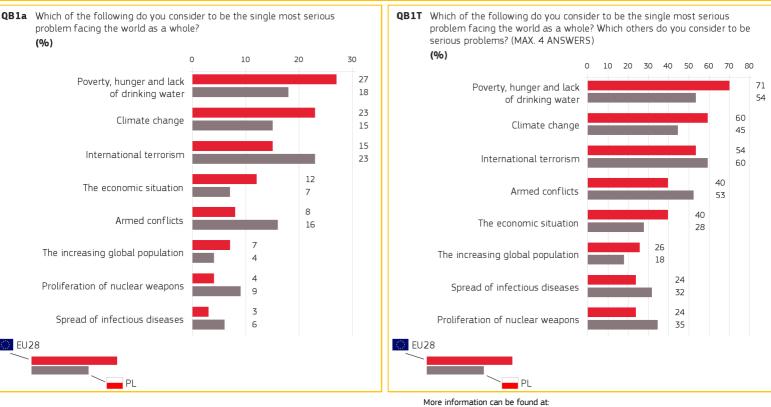
The proportion of respondents who say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months is 40% (below the EU average of 60%) however, when given specific examples of climate actions the proportion increases significantly to 84% (though remains below the EU average of 93%).

• The main actions taken by respondents in Poland are trying to reduce waste and regularly separating it for recycling (56%, an increase of two pp since 2017, but still less than the EU average of 75%), while almost half try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items (47%, an increase of two pp, though less than the EU average of 62%).

More than seven in ten (72%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (equal to the EU average), while eight in ten agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies, an increase of three pp, though still below the EU average 84%.

The proportion of respondents who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 71%, just above the EU average of 70%.

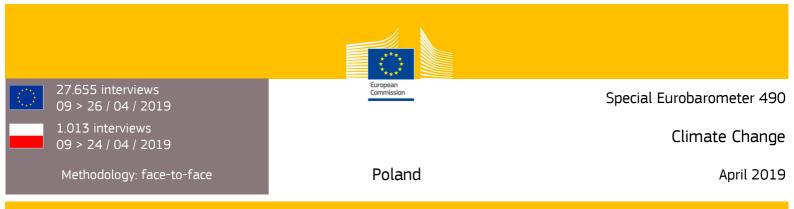
More than eight in ten (87%) think that it is important for their national government to set targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030 (lower than the EU average of 92%). The same proportion (87%) also think it is important for their national government to support measures to improve energy efficiency by 2030 (vs the EU average of 89%). Most importantly, a large majority of respondents (87% vs the EU average of 92%) support the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050.



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2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

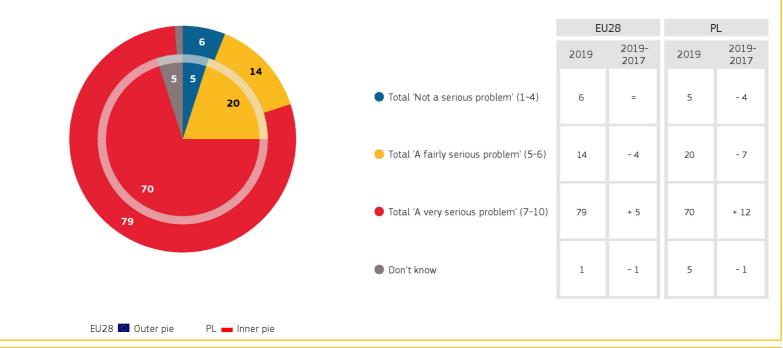
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en



3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

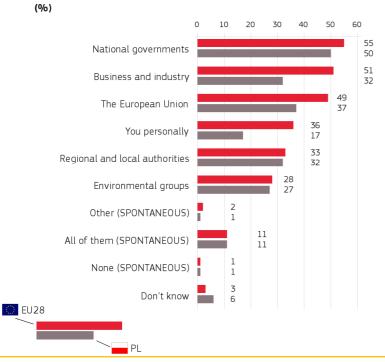
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)

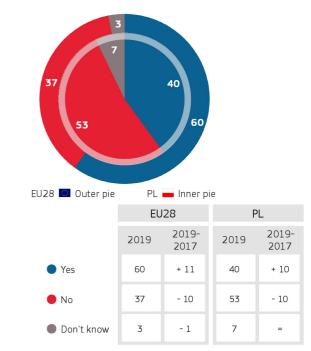


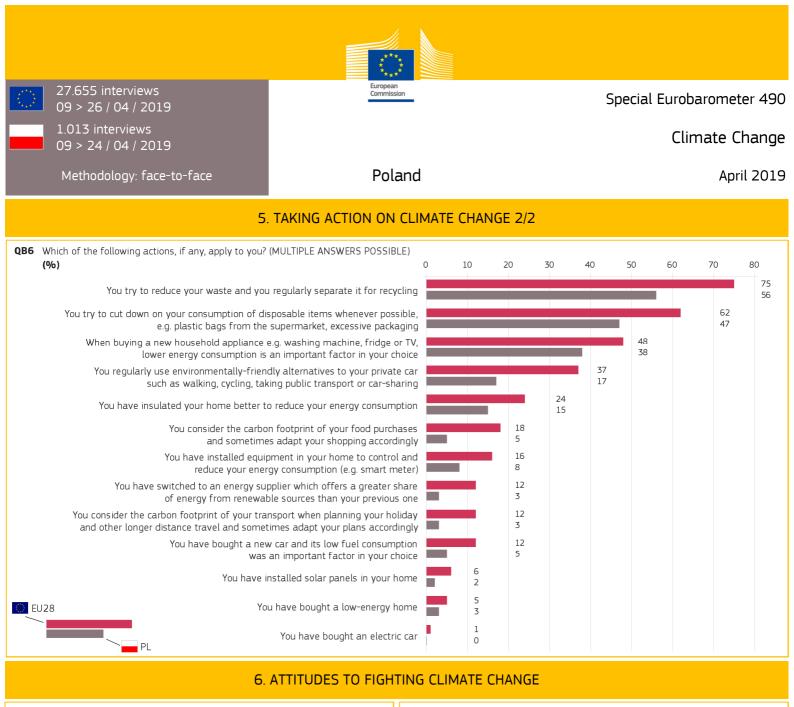
4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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



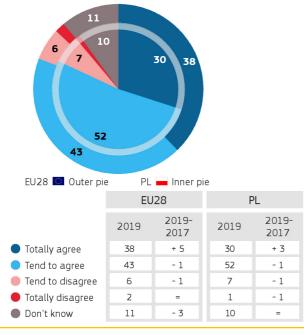
QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?
(%)





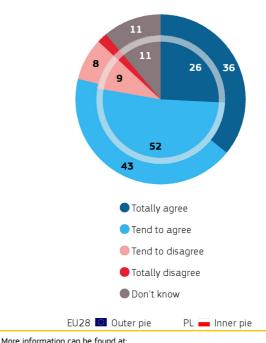
QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



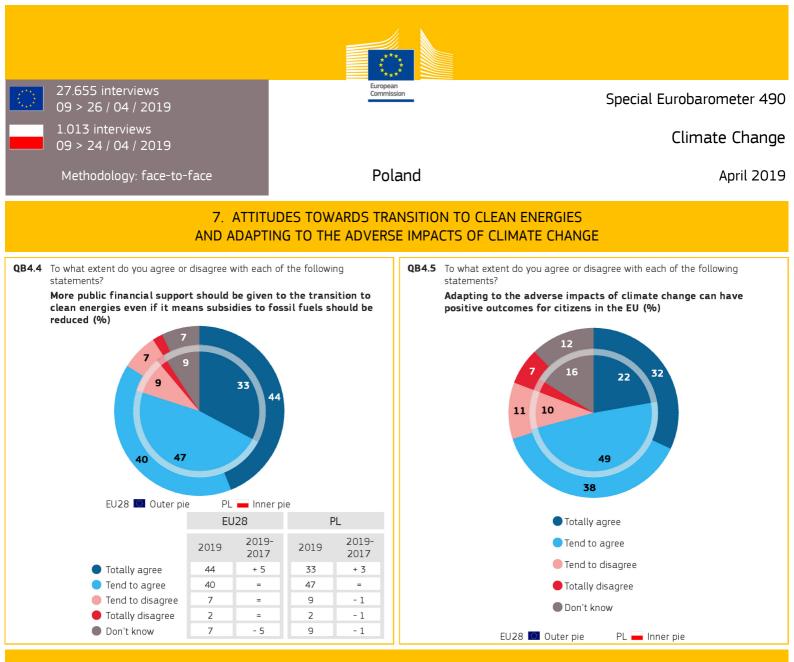


QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

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

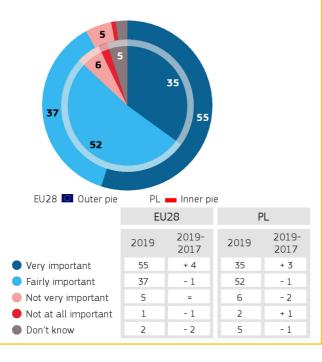


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8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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.
 (%)
 - Totally agree
 Tend to agree
 Tend to disagree
 Totally disagree
 Don't know

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

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