1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than one in five respondents in Portugal (22%, compared with the EU average of 18%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world. As in 2019, climate change ranks second in Portugal, just behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (23%, above the EU average of 17%). In addition, respondents in Portugal are the most likely in any EU Member State to think that climate change is a very serious problem (91%, largely above the EU average of 78%).

Nearly two thirds of respondents in Portugal believe that the European Union is responsible for tackling climate change (64%, above the EU average of 57%), an increase of eight percentage points since 2019. Moreover, more than four in ten respondents say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change (43%, compared with the EU average of 41%). In addition, respondents in Portugal are the most likely in any EU Member State to say they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (83%, considerably above the EU average of 64%). This proportion increases to 100% (compared with 96% in the EU as a whole) when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change.

More specifically, respondents in Portugal are more likely than the EU average to have taken most of the 15 listed actions to fight climate change, in particular considering lower energy consumption as an important factor in their choice when buying a new household appliance (73% vs the EU average of 42%) and trying to reduce their consumption of disposable items (75% vs the EU average of 59%).

More than nine in ten respondents in Portugal agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (97%, above 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 (91%, above the EU average of 74%). Moreover, these are the highest proportions recorded in any EU Member State.

More than nine in ten respondents in Portugal think it is important that both their national government (97% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (99% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030. Respondents in Portugal are also the most likely in any EU Member State to agree that the EU economy should be climate-neutral by 2050 (99%, above the EU average of 90%). Moreover, nearly nine in ten respondents (87%, largely above 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

Q81a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

- Climate change: 22% (EU27: 18%)
- Spread of infectious diseases: 17% (EU27: 17%)
- Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water: 17% (EU27: 14%)
- The economic situation: 14% (EU27: 14%)
- Deterioration of democracy and rule of law: 7% (EU27: 3%)
- Deterioration of nature: 8% (EU27: 7%)
- The increasing global population: 6% (EU27: 3%)
- International terrorism: 4% (EU27: 3%)
- Health problems due to pollution: 4% (EU27: 3%)
- Armed conflicts: 3% (EU27: 3%)
- Proliferation of nuclear weapons: 2% (EU27: 0%)

Q81t 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) (%)

- Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water: 48% (EU27: 49%)
- Climate change: 49% (EU27: 48%)
- Spread of infectious diseases: 44% (EU27: 43%)
- The economic situation: 43% (EU27: 43%)
- Deterioration of nature: 34% (EU27: 34%)
- Health problems due to pollution: 31% (EU27: 29%)
- Deterioration of democracy and rule of law: 27% (EU27: 23%)
- Armed conflicts: 24% (EU27: 24%)
- International terrorism: 21% (EU27: 18%)
- The increasing global population: 13% (EU27: 13%)
- Proliferation of nuclear weapons: 10% (EU27: 10%)

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

![Pie chart with data](chart1.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU27</th>
<th>PT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘Not a serious problem’ (1-4)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘A fairly serious problem’ (5-6)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ‘A very serious problem’ (7-10)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

![Pie chart with data](chart2.png)

3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU27</th>
<th>PT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2021-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National governments</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and industry</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Union</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional and local authorities</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You personally</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental groups</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SPONTANEOUS)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of them (SPONTANEOUS)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (SPONTANEOUS)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

![Pie chart with data](chart3.png)

More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en
3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

Q86 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: 75%
- You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging: 59%
- When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice: 42%
- You buy and eat more organic food: 32%
- You buy and eat less meat: 31%
- You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing: 30%
- You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption: 29%
- You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly: 18%
- You have installed solar panels in your home: 16%
- You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice: 11%
- You have bought a low-energy home: 6%
- You have bought an electric car: 4%

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

26,669 interviews
15 / 03 > 14 / 04 / 2021 Special Eurobarometer 513
1,035 interviews
19 / 03 > 05 / 04 / 2021 Climate Change
Methodology: online

PORTUGAL

4. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

Q84 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: 8%
- Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health: 2%
- The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition: 10%
- Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU: 10%

More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en
5. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

**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? (%)

- **The (NATIONALITY) government**
  - Very important: 51%
  - Fairly important: 37%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 2%
  - Don't know: 3%

- **The European Union**
  - Very important: 53%
  - Fairly important: 34%
  - Not very important: 3%
  - Not at all important: 3%
  - Don't know: 0%

**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)? (%)

- **The (NATIONALITY) government**
  - Very important: 51%
  - Fairly important: 37%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 2%
  - Don't know: 3%

- **The European Union**
  - Very important: 50%
  - Fairly important: 37%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 3%
  - Don't know: 0%

**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. (%)

- EU27: Outer pie: 47%, Inner pie: 79%
- PT: Outer pie: 20%, Inner pie: 43%

**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? (%)

- EU27: Outer pie: 87%, Inner pie: 75%
- PT: Outer pie: 11%, Inner pie: 15%