European Commission

Special Eurobarometer 479

Report

Future of Europe – Climate change

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Report

Future of Europe – Climate Change

October – November 2018

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INTRODUCTION

Within the Special Eurobarometer on the "Future of Europe", a section aimed to measure the state of the EU public opinion on climate change. The fieldwork of the survey took place towards the end of 2018 where unpredictable weather events, involving heatwaves, flooding, drought, and wildfires across Europe. These events placed a focus on the debate about climate change and its consequences.

The survey reviews the following aspects:

- The perceptions of EU citizens on the link between climate change and human activity;

- The impacts of climate change today and tomorrow, in relation to extreme weather events and the resulting problems that might occur;

- The views of EU citizens on the measures that should be implemented to promote and encourage environmental change, and on the potential benefits of fighting climate change.

Some of the questions were already asked in a special Eurobarometer survey conducted in March 2017[1], allowing to measure evolutions in the European public opinion.

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[1] Special Eurobarometer 459: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/support/docs/report_2017_en.pdf

This survey was carried out by the Kantar Public Brussels network, in the 28 Member States of the European Union, between 24 October and 7 November 2018. A total of 27,339 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face to face at home in their mother tongue. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ('Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer')[2]. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation[3] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

<u>Note:</u> In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States		EU28	

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union

who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

KEY FINDINGS

An overwhelming majority say that climate change is caused by human activity

- A large majority of EU citizens (93%) say that climate change is due to human activity, either entirely (42%) or partly (51%).

Large majorities link extreme weather events to climate change

- Between 53% and 86% of respondents say that various extreme weather events are due to climate change – either 'definitely' or 'to some extent'.

- Around four in ten respondents say specific weather events are *definitely* due to climate change: heat or cold waves (44%), floods (42%), droughts and wildfires (42%) and hurricanes and heavy rainstorms (40%).

- Respondents are slightly less likely to say that landslides (31%) and earthquakes (23%) are *definitely* caused by climate change.

The biggest impact of climate change in the future is seen as increasing food and water shortages

- Looking ahead to the year 2050, the biggest impact of climate change is predicted to be an increase in food and water shortages (mentioned by 31%), followed by concerns over soil degradation and desertification (18%), a rise in mass migration to Europe (16%), a biodiversity loss (13%) and an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics (11%).

There is widespread approval for the implementation of more environmental measures in EU Member States

- Overwhelming majorities agree that more environmental measures should be implemented in EU Member States; specifically:

  - More measures to promote and encourage recycling (93% agree, including 61% who 'strongly agree');

  - More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency (92% agree, including 56% who 'strongly agree');

  - More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy (also 92% and 56% respectively).

There is increasing public approval for the transition to clean energies

- Around four in five (82%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies, even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced.

- There has been an increase in agreement since March 2017 (+3 percentage points), while the proportion that disagree has remained the same.

Respondents agree that measures to fight climate change can bring economic benefits

- More than four in five agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (85%), and that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (83%).

- A lower proportion – but still around two-thirds of EU citizens – agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (69%), and that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (67%).

- Respondents are now more likely to agree with each of the statements than in March 2017, with increases of between 3 and 6 percentage points for the four statements.
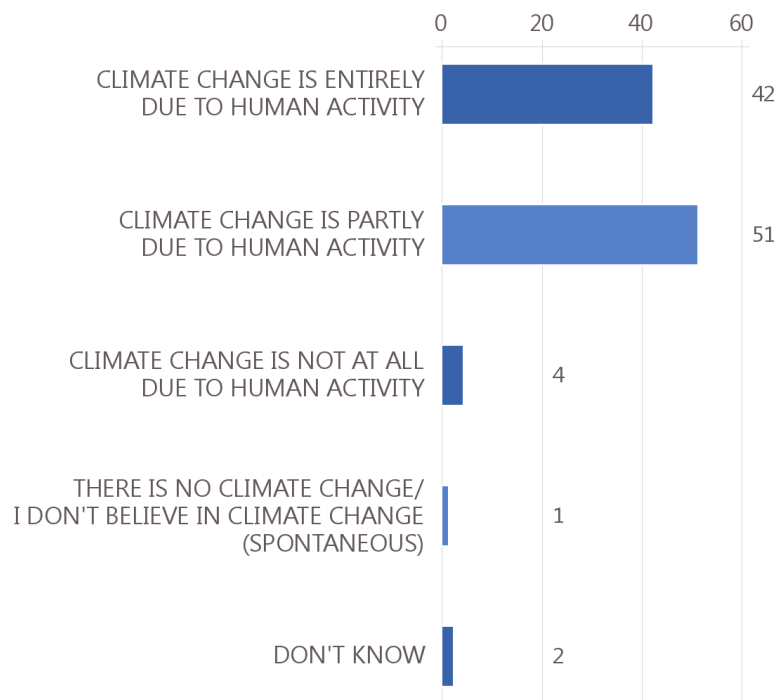
I. IS CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY?

This first section examines overall perceptions of the reasons for climate change – specifically, whether it is entirely, partly or not at all due to human activity.

An overwhelming majority say that climate change is at least partly due to human activity

A large majority of EU citizens (93%) say that climate change is due to human activity, either *entirely* (42%) or *partly* (51%)[4]. 4% of respondents say that climate change is not at all due to human activity, while 1% say spontaneously that they don't believe in climate change, and 2% don't know.

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - EU)

CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENTIRELY DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY	42
CLIMATE CHANGE IS PARTLY DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY	51
CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOT AT ALL DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY	4
THERE IS NO CLIMATE CHANGE/ I DON'T BELIEVE IN CLIMATE CHANGE (SPONTANEOUS)	1
DON'T KNOW	2

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[4] QB1. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? Climate change is entirely due to human activity, Climate change is partly due to human activity, Climate change is not at all due to human activity, There is no climate change / I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know (SPONTANEOUS).

In every country, a large majority of respondents say that climate change is at least partly due to human activity, with the proportions ranging from 99% in Sweden to 84% in Romania. In five EU Member States, at least half of respondents say that climate change is entirely due to human activity: Malta (58%), Cyprus (57%), France (54%), Slovenia (53%) and Greece (50%). Respondents are least likely to say this in Estonia (25%), Lithuania (26%) and Poland (27%).
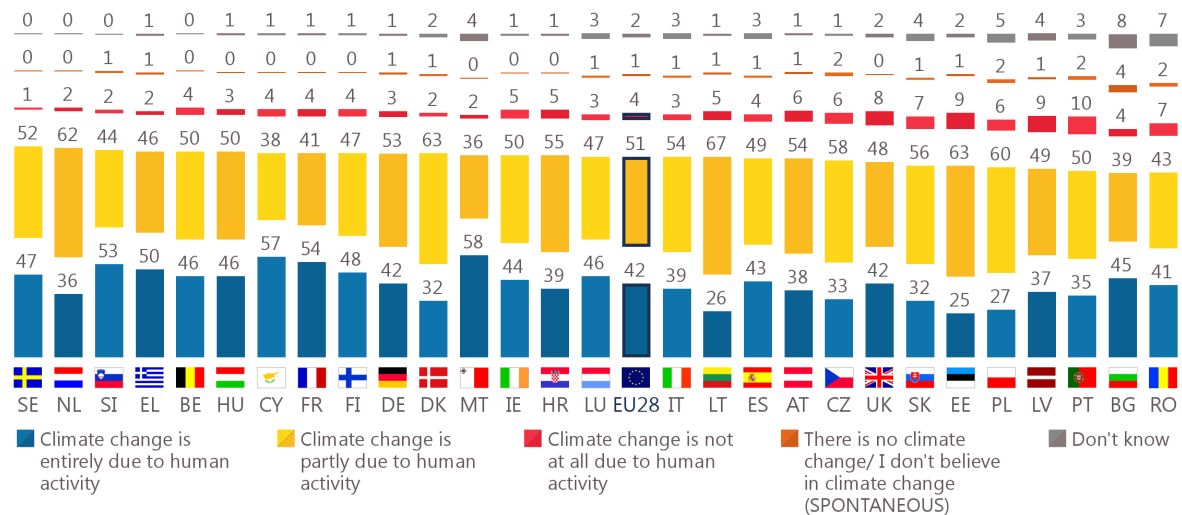
Respondents in Portugal (10%), Estonia and Latvia (9%) are most likely to say that climate change is not at all due to human activity, while respondents in Bulgaria (4%) are most likely to spontaneously say that they don't believe in climate change.

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? (%)

	SE	NL	SI	EL	BE	HU	CY	FR	FI	DE	DK	MT	IE	HR	LU	EU28	IT	LT	ES	AT	CZ	UK	SK	EE	PL	LV	PT	BG	RO
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	5	4	3	8	7
There is no climate change/ I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	2
Climate change is not at all due to human activity	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	5	5	3	4	3	5	4	6	6	8	7	9	6	9	10	4	7
Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'	99	98	97	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	92	91	90	88	88	87	86	85	84	84

- ■ Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'
- ■ Climate change is not at all due to human activity
- ■ There is no climate change/ I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)
- ■ Don't know

Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? (%)

	SE	NL	SI	EL	BE	HU	CY	FR	FI	DE	DK	MT	IE	HR	LU	EU28	IT	LT	ES	AT	CZ	UK	SK	EE	PL	LV	PT	BG	RO
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	5	4	3	8	7
There is no climate change/ I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	2
Climate change is not at all due to human activity	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	5	5	3	4	3	5	4	6	6	8	7	9	6	9	10	4	7
Climate change is partly due to human activity	52	62	44	46	50	50	38	41	47	53	63	36	50	55	47	51	54	67	49	54	58	48	56	63	60	49	50	39	43
Climate change is entirely due to human activity	47	36	53	50	46	46	57	54	48	42	32	58	44	39	46	42	39	26	43	38	33	42	32	25	27	37	35	45	41

- ■ Climate change is entirely due to human activity
- ■ Climate change is partly due to human activity
- ■ Climate change is not at all due to human activity
- ■ There is no climate change/ I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)
- ■ Don't know

Detailed answers

MT		58
CY		57
FR		54
SI		53
EL		50
FI		48
SE		47
HU		46
BE		46
LU		46
BG		45
IE		44
ES		43
UK		42
DE		42
EU28		42
RO		41
IT		39
HR		39
AT		38
LV		37
NL		36
PT		35
CZ		33
SK		32
DK		32
PL		27
LT		26
EE		25

QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENTIRELY DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITY)

Map Legend
50 - 100
43 - 49
36 - 42
0 - 35
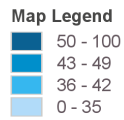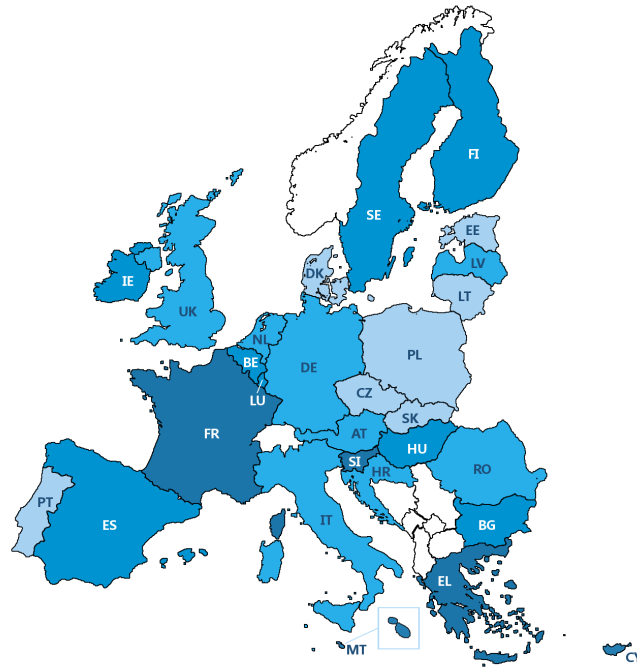
Findings are generally consistent across different **socio-demographic** groups, with large majorities in all groups saying that climate change is at least partly due to human activity. Looking at respondents who say that climate change is *entirely* due to human activity:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they tend to say that climate change is entirely due to human activity: 46% of those aged 15-24 say this, falling to 39% of respondents aged 55 and over.

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they tend to say climate change is entirely due to human activity: 44% of those who completed education aged 20 and over, compared with 39% of those who left education by the age of 15.

- Respondents who use the internet every day are more likely to say climate change is entirely due to human activity (44% compared with 37% of those who use the internet often or sometimes and 34% of those who never use it).

- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to say that climate change is entirely due to human activity (48%) than those in the centre (41%) or on the right (37%).

QB1   Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
       (% - EU)

	Climate change is entirely due to human activity	Climate change is partly due to human activity	Climate change is not at all due to human activity	There is no climate change / I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'
EU28	42	51	4	1	2	93
Age						
15-24	46	47	4	1	2	93
25-39	44	50	4	1	1	94
40-54	42	50	5	1	2	92
55 +	39	52	5	1	3	91
Education (End of)						
15-	39	48	7	1	5	87
16-19	41	51	5	1	2	92
20+	44	52	3	0	1	96
Still studying	45	48	4	1	2	93
Use of the Internet						
Everyday	44	50	4	1	1	94
Often/ Sometimes	37	54	5	1	3	91
Never	34	51	7	2	6	85
Left-right political scale						
Left	48	48	3	0	1	96
Centre	41	53	4	1	1	94
Right	37	54	6	1	2	91

II. THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, TODAY AND TOMORROW

This chapter focuses on specific changes and impacts related to climate change. Firstly, respondents are asked about the link between climate change and extreme weather events, and are then asked to think ahead to the year 2050 and consider the most likely problems that will intensify due to climate change.

1   Extreme weather events and climate change

Large majorities link extreme weather events to climate change

There is a clear consensus that different types of extreme weather events are at least partly due to climate change. Between 53% and 86% of respondents say that various extreme weather events are due to climate change – either 'definitely' or 'to some extent'; while between 23% and 44% say that these events are 'definitely' caused by climate change[5].

Findings are similar for four of the extreme weather events, with around four in ten respondents saying these are *definitely* due to climate change: **heat or cold waves** (44%), **floods** (42%), **droughts and wildfires** (42%) and **hurricanes and heavy rainstorms** (40%). The proportions of those saying that these events are not caused by climate change (either 'not really' or 'not at all') range from 12% to 14%.

Respondents are slightly less likely to say that **landslides** are caused by climate change (31% 'definitely' and 22% 'not really' or 'not at all'), while **earthquakes** are less likely than other events to be seen as caused by climate change (23% vs. 43% both).

QB2 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
(% - EU)

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know
HEAT OR COLD WAVES	44	42	9	3	2
FLOODS	42	44	9	3	2
DROUGHTS AND WILDFIRES	42	43	10	3	2
HURRICANES AND HEAVY RAINSTORMS	40	43	11	3	3
LANDSLIDES	31	43	17	5	4
EARTHQUAKES	23	30	25	18	4
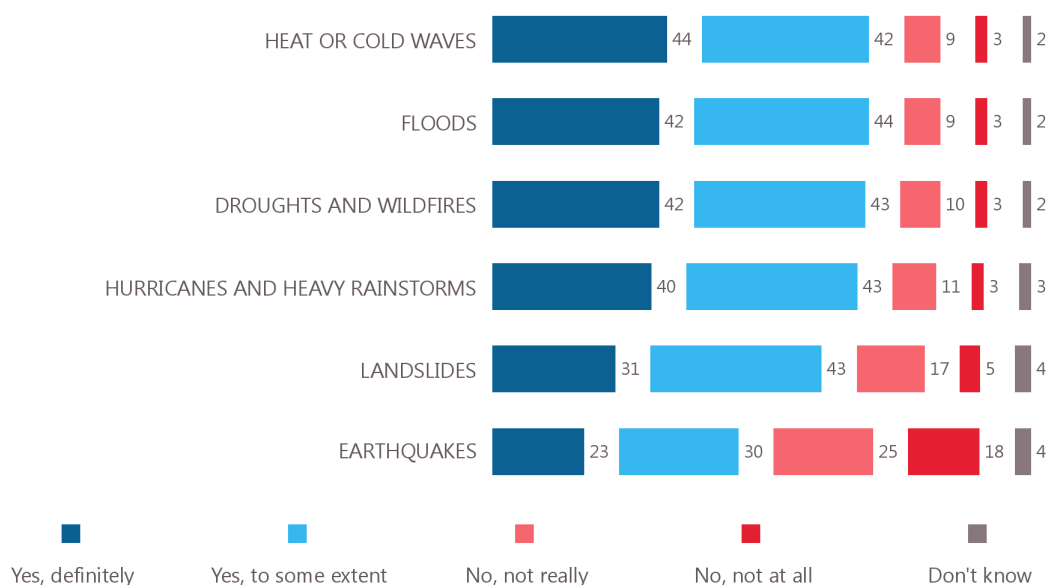
The findings for each of the various weather events will be examined below in more detail at the *country level*.

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[5] QB2. Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change? Heat or cold waves, Droughts and wildfires, Floods, Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms, Earthquakes, Landslides.

In each country, more than seven in ten respondents say that **heat or cold waves** are due to climate change (either 'definitely' or 'to some extent'). At least nine in ten respondents say this in Hungary (94%), Greece (92%), Portugal, Lithuania, Cyprus and Slovenia (all 90%), while fewer than eight in ten hold this view in Estonia (71%), Bulgaria (74%), the United Kingdom (77%) and Latvia (78%). Respondents in Estonia are also the most likely to say that heat or cold waves are not due to climate change (22%).

QB2.1 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Heat or cold waves (%)

	HU	EL	PT	LT	CY	SI	IE	RO	BE	FI	LU	SE	DE	IT	NL	AT	FR	PL	EU28	SK	MT	ES	DK	HR	CZ	LV	UK	BG	EE
Don't know	0	0	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	6	5	4	1	1	5	5	9	7
Total 'No'	6	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12	10	11	12	15	17	17	18	17	22
Total 'Yes'	94	92	90	90	90	90	89	89	89	89	88	88	88	87	87	87	86	86	86	86	84	84	84	84	82	78	77	74	71

■ Total 'Yes' ■ Total 'No' ■ Don't know
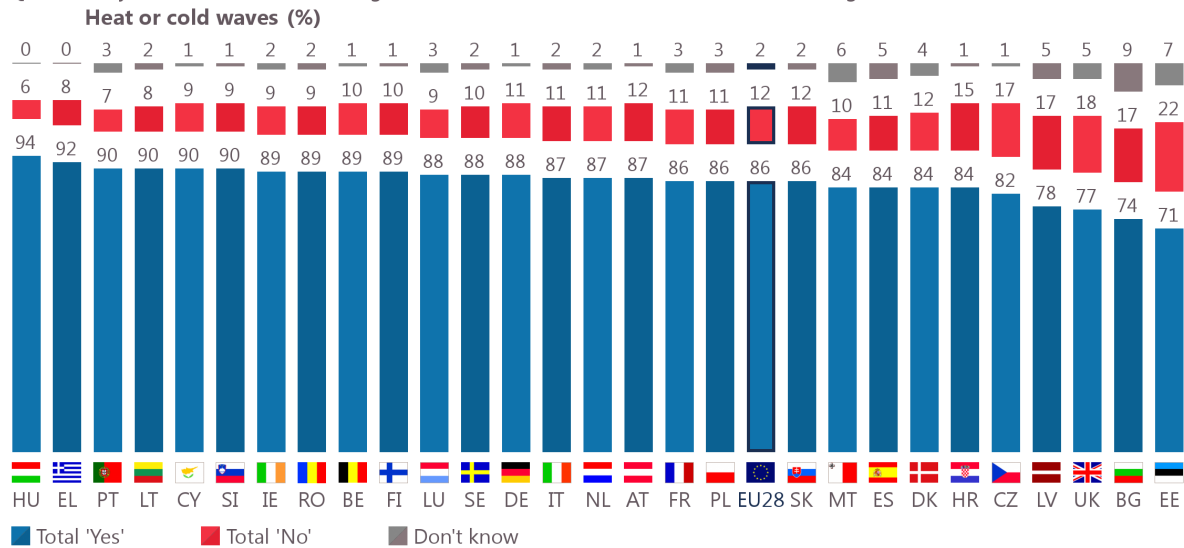
A similar pattern can be seen with regard to **floods**. In every country, at least seven in ten respondents say that floods are caused by climate change (at least 'to some extent'), with the highest proportions seen in Germany, Greece (both 92%), Sweden and Slovenia (both 91%). Respondents in Estonia (70%) and Latvia (77%) are noticeably less likely to say this than those in other countries, with those in Estonia again most likely to say that this type of event is not caused by climate change (24%).

QB2.3 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Floods (%)

	DE	EL	SE	SI	NL	HU	CY	RO	BE	IE	LT	SK	FI	HR	EU28	FR	IT	AT	DK	LU	PL	BG	ES	CZ	MT	UK	PT	LV	EE
Don't know	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	3	4	1	7	3	2	4	6
Total 'No'	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	8	11	11	11	11	12	13	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	16	11	15	16	19	24
Total 'Yes'	92	92	91	91	90	90	90	89	88	88	87	87	87	87	86	86	86	86	85	85	84	84	83	83	82	82	82	77	70

■ Total 'Yes' ■ Total 'No' ■ Don't know
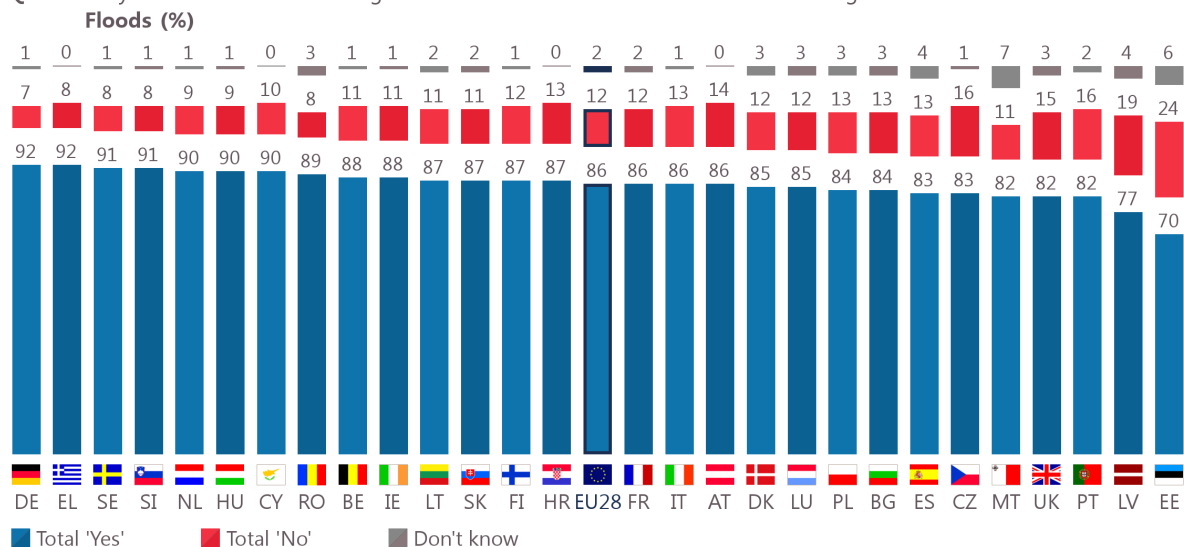
At least three in four respondents in each country say that **droughts and wildfires** are due to climate change ('definitely' or 'to some extent'). In five countries, nine in ten respondents or more say this: Greece (93%), Cyprus (92%), Sweden, Hungary (both 91%) and Germany (90%). The lowest proportions are seen in Estonia (75%), Portugal (76%), the United Kingdom (79%) and Latvia (80%). In Portugal and Estonia, more than one in five respondents say that droughts and wildfires are not caused by climate change (22% and 21% respectively).

QB2.2 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Droughts and wildfires (%)
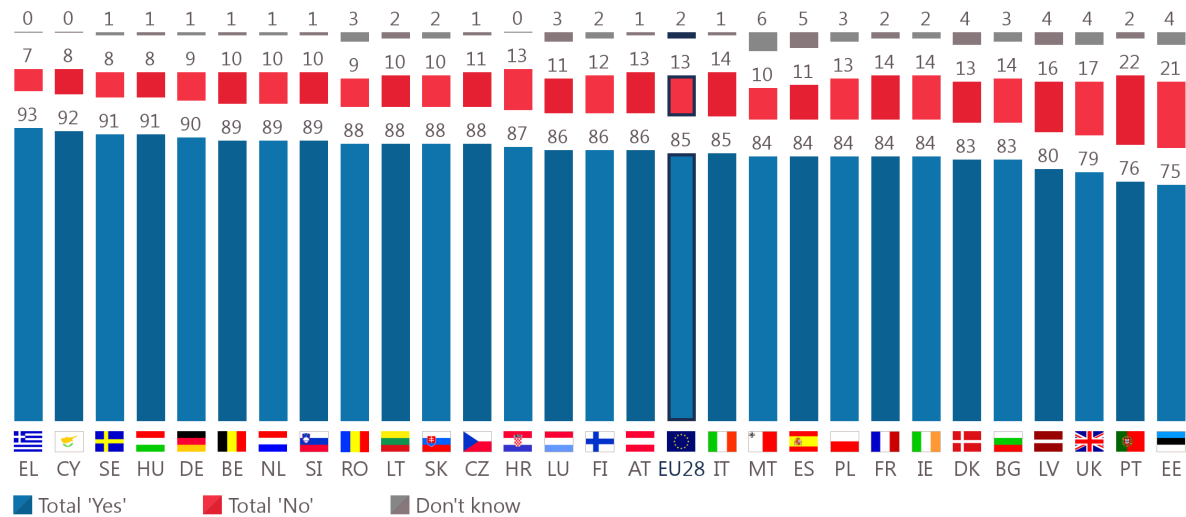
More than two-thirds of respondents in every country say that **hurricanes and heavy rainstorms** are due to climate change, although the proportions are generally a little lower than those seen for the weather events described above. Respondents in Hungary and Lithuania (both 89%) are most likely to say that hurricanes and heavy rainstorms are caused by climate change, while those in Estonia (68%), the United Kingdom (73%), Czechia (74%), and Latvia (75%) are least likely to say this. Respondents in Estonia are again the most likely to say that this type of weather events is not due to climate change (26%), followed by those in Czechia (24%) and in the United Kingdom (22%).

QB2.4 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms (%)
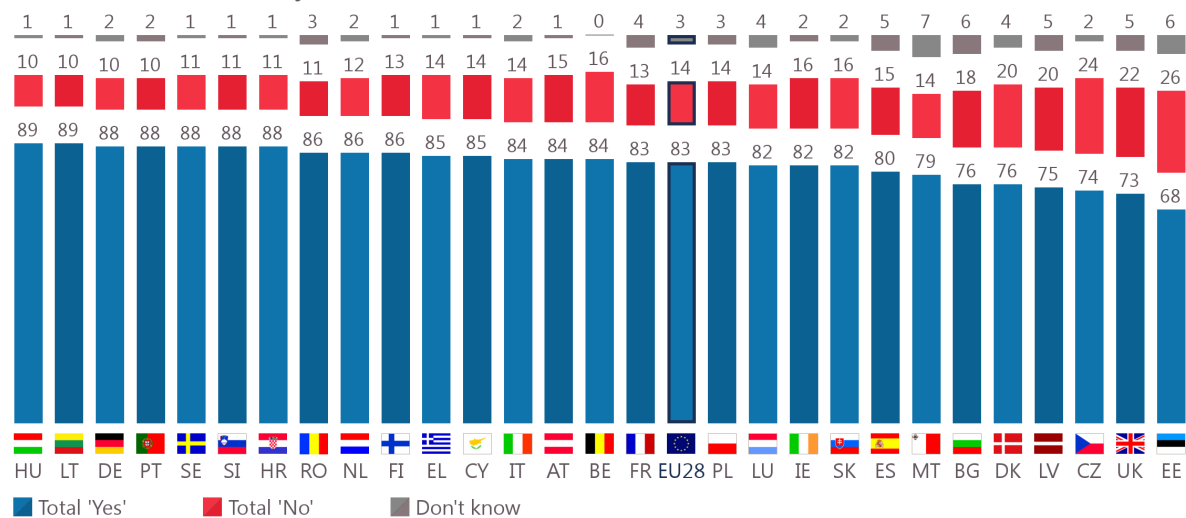
Across the EU as a whole, around three in four respondents say that **landslides** are caused by climate change (at least 'to some extent'). This view is particularly strong in Slovenia (85%), Romania, Croatia (both 84%) and Italy (83%), while the lowest proportion is again seen in Estonia (49%), the one country where less than half of respondents say that landslides are caused by climate change.

Respondents are most likely to say that landslides are not caused by climate change in Estonia (41%), the Netherlands (35%), Sweden (33%), Latvia (31%) and Denmark (30%).

QB2.6 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Landslides (%)

	SI	RO	HR	IT	LT	HU	SK	IE	AT	PT	CY	BG	DE	ES	PL	EU28	EL	LU	BE	CZ	MT	FR	FI	UK	DK	SE	LV	NL	EE
Don't know	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	5	2	5	5	4	1	4	1	1	10	5	3	6	7	4	7	4	10
Total 'No'	14	13	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	19	20	17	20	21	21	22	25	25	28	28	20	25	28	27	30	33	31	35	41
Total 'Yes'	85	84	84	83	81	81	80	80	80	79	79	78	78	74	74	74	74	71	71	71	70	70	69	67	63	63	62	61	49

■ Total 'Yes' ■ Total 'No' ■ Don't know
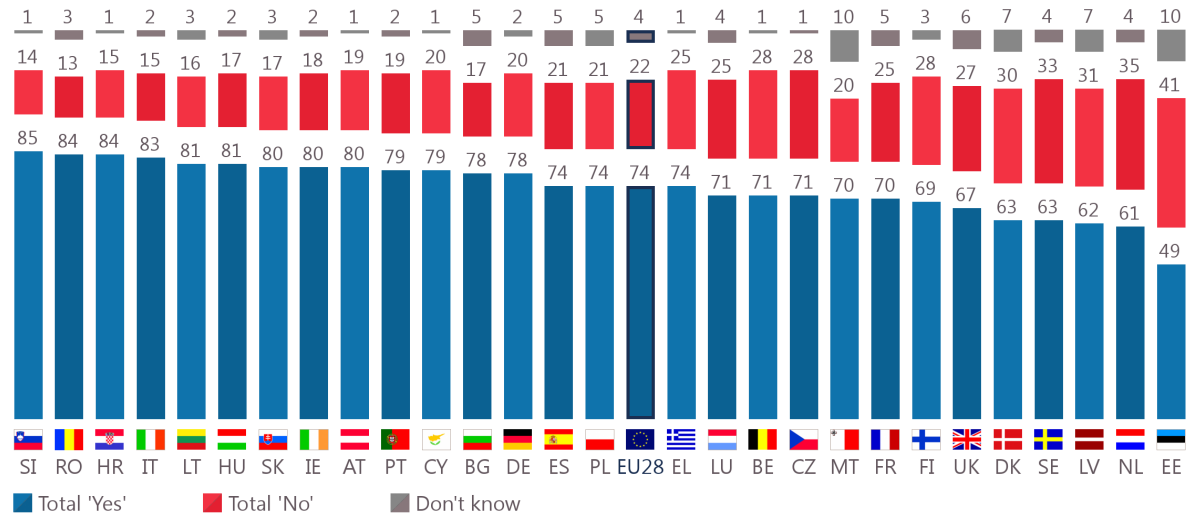
There is more variation by country in the proportions that say **earthquakes** are caused by climate change. 53% of Europeans say that earthquakes are due to climate change. In five countries, at least seven in ten respondents say this: Portugal (74%), Romania (72%), Lithuania, Slovakia and Croatia (all 70%).

However, there are eight countries where a minority of respondents say that earthquakes are caused by climate change: Sweden (28%), Finland (32%), Denmark (33%), the Netherlands (35%), Germany (38%), Estonia (40%), Luxembourg (45%) and Greece (46%).

QB2.5 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Earthquakes (%)

	PT	RO	LT	SK	HR	SI	HU	CY	BG	PL	AT	ES	IE	IT	BE	LV	CZ	EU28	MT	UK	FR	EL	LU	EE	DE	NL	DK	FI	SE
Don't know	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	7	5	2	6	3	3	2	6	2	4	10	7	5	4	3	8	4	4	7	4	5
Total 'No'	22	24	27	27	29	29	30	36	32	34	38	35	38	38	39	40	44	43	39	42	45	50	52	52	58	61	60	64	67
Total 'Yes'	74	72	70	70	70	69	69	63	61	61	60	59	59	59	59	54	54	53	51	51	50	46	45	40	38	35	33	32	28

■ Total 'Yes' ■ Total 'No' ■ Don't know
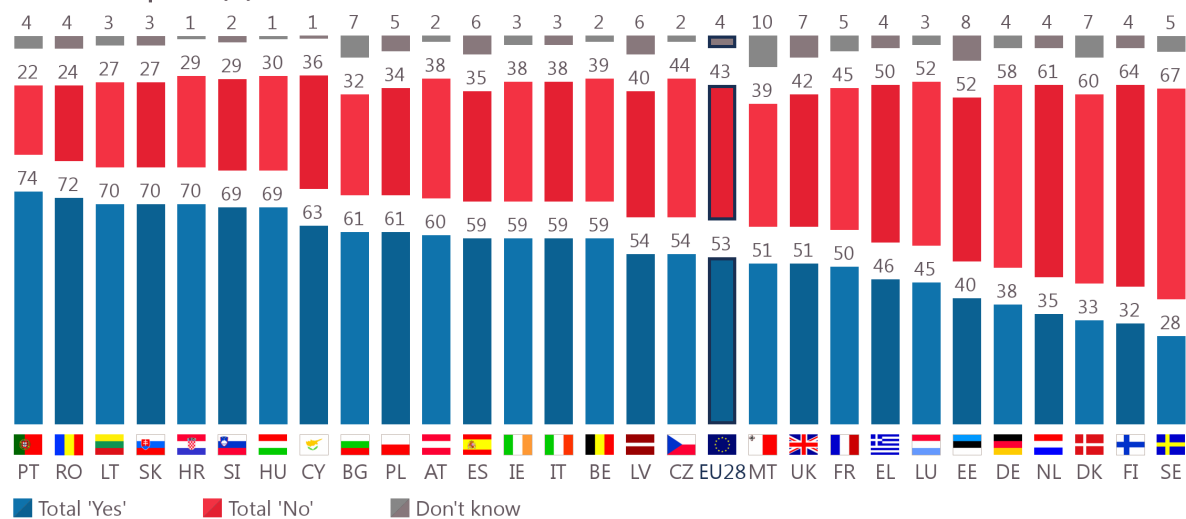
The **socio-demographic** analysis shows a generally consistent pattern, with very few large differences between groups. Differences are as follows:

- Women are more likely than men to say that the various extreme weather events are caused by climate change. The difference is greatest in relation to **earthquakes** (57% vs. 47%) and **landslides** (77% vs. 71%).

- Findings are generally consistent by age group, although respondents aged 15-24 are slightly less likely to say that **hurricanes** (79% vs. 83%-84% in other age groups) and **landslides** (69% vs. 74%-76%) are caused by climate change, while older respondents (aged 40 or over) are slightly less likely than younger respondents to say that **earthquakes** are caused by climate change (51% vs. 54%-56%).

- Respondents who ended their education at the age of 20 or above are less likely to say that **earthquakes** are due to climate change (44% vs. 59% of those who finished education at 15 or below). For the other weather events, however, there is little difference by education.

- Respondents who use the Internet every day are generally as likely as those who never, sometimes or often use it to say that these weather events are caused by climate change. The only exception is **earthquakes**, for which those who use the Internet every day are less likely to say they are caused by climate change (51% vs. 57%-60% of those who use the Internet never, sometimes or often).

- Respondents with no interest in politics are less likely to say that the various weather events are caused by climate change. However, there is one exception: those with no interest in politics are more likely to say that **earthquakes** are due to climate change (61%) than those with a strong, medium or low interest in politics (44%-52%).

- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely than those in the centre or on the right to say that **heat or cold waves**, **droughts** and **floods** are caused by climate change. However, there is no clear difference in relation to the other weather events.

- As might be expected, those who say that climate change is due to human activity (entirely or partly) are more likely to say that the extreme weather events are due to climate change. For example, 89% say that **floods** are due to climate change, compared with 59% of those who do not think climate change is due to human activity. The difference is smaller in relation to **earthquakes** – 54% of those who say that climate change is due to human activity say that earthquakes are due to climate change, compared with 42% of those who do not think climate change is due to human activity.

QB2 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Total 'Yes' (% - EU)

	Heat or cold waves	Floods	Droughts and wildfires	Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms	Landslides	Earthquakes
EU28	86	86	85	83	74	53
Gender						
Man	85	85	84	81	71	47
Woman	87	88	86	84	77	57
Age						
15-24	87	85	86	79	69	54
25-39	88	87	88	84	74	56
40-54	85	87	86	84	76	51
55 +	84	85	84	83	76	51
Education (End of)						
15-	84	84	82	83	77	59
16-19	85	86	85	82	76	57
20+	87	88	87	84	73	44
Still studying	89	86	86	79	69	50
Use of the Internet						
Everyday	86	86	86	83	74	51
Often/ Sometimes	85	86	84	81	76	57
Never	83	84	82	82	76	60
Political interest index						
Strong	89	90	89	86	75	44
Medium	88	88	88	86	77	52
Low	84	87	83	81	69	47
Not at all	82	82	81	78	72	61
Left-right political scale						
Left	89	90	89	85	76	51
Centre	85	87	86	83	75	50
Right	85	85	84	83	73	52
Climate change						
Due to human activity	88	89	88	85	77	54
Not due to hum. activity	54	59	55	54	50	42
Does not exist	31	34	33	30	28	27

2 Future impact of climate change

The biggest impact of climate change in the future is expected to be increasing food and water shortages

Respondents were asked to think ahead to the year 2050 and predict which of a number of changes is the most likely to intensify because of climate change. They were able to give three answers[6].

The chart below shows the overall results for all answers (first, second and third most mentioned concerns).

The most common concern is 'increasing food and water shortages' (mentioned by 63%), followed by 'soil degradation and desertification' (49%), 'a rise in mass migration to Europe' (37%), 'biodiversity loss' (36%) and 'an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics' (34%). The item chosen least frequently is 'damage to buildings and infrastructures' (18%).

QB3T By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

INCREASING FOOD AND WATER SHORTAGES	63
SOIL DEGRADATION AND DESERTIFICATION	49
A RISE IN MASS MIGRATION TO EUROPE	37
BIODIVERSITY LOSS	36
AN INCREASE IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES OR EPIDEMICS	34
DAMAGES TO BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURES	18
OTHER (SPONTANEOUS)	2
DON'T KNOW	4

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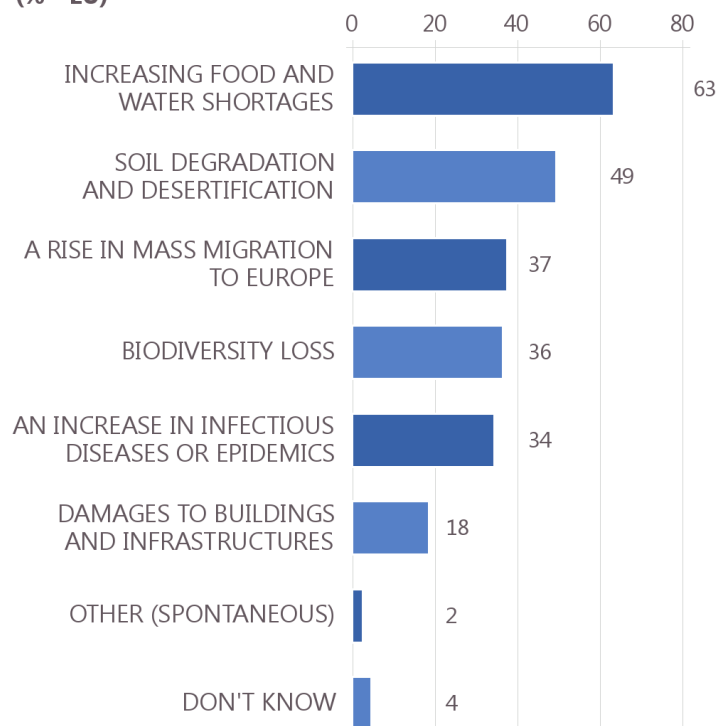
[6] QB3. By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then?

When analysing respondents' most important concerns (first answer given), the rankings remain the same. Around three in ten (31%) say that increasing food and water shortages is a likely problem, followed by soil degradation and desertification (18%), a rise in mass migration to Europe (16%), biodiversity loss (13%) and an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics (11%). Damage to buildings and infrastructures again ranks lowest (6%).

QB3a By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly?

(% - EU)

INCREASING FOOD AND WATER SHORTAGES	31
SOIL DEGRADATION AND DESERTIFICATION	18
A RISE IN MASS MIGRATION TO EUROPE	16
BIODIVERSITY LOSS	13
AN INCREASE IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES OR EPIDEMICS	11
DAMAGES TO BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURES	6
OTHER (SPONTANEOUS)	1
DON'T KNOW	4
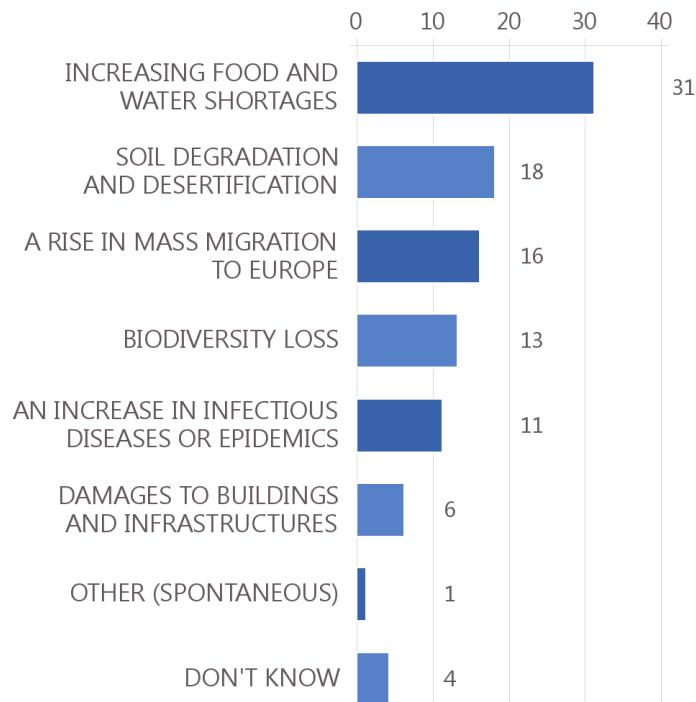
Results are broadly similar across EU Member States. Increasing food and water shortages is seen as the most likely problem in all but two countries – Latvia and Romania – where, respectively, 'an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics' and 'soil degradation and desertification' rank highest.

Respondents in Sweden (77%), the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 73%) are the most likely to say that '**increasing food and water shortages**' are most likely to intensify because of climate change, while respondents in Italy (56%) and Spain (55%) are most likely to rank soil degradation and desertification as among their main concerns.

A '**rise in mass migration to Europe**' is seen as the most likely development among respondents in Czechia (53%), Germany (48%) and Belgium (47%), while '**biodiversity loss**' is mentioned most frequently by respondents in Finland (60%), Sweden (56%), Belgium and the Netherlands (both 49%).

Respondents in Cyprus (54%), Slovenia (50%), Lithuania and Latvia (both 48%) are the most likely to say that '**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**' is among their main concerns, while respondents in Ireland (34%) and Romania (32%) are the most likely to mention '**damage to buildings and infrastructures**'.

QB3T By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Increasing food and water shortages	Soil degradation and desertification	A rise in mass migration to Europe	Biodiversity loss	An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	Damages to buildings and infrastructures
EU28		63	49	37	36	34	18
BE		66	42	47	49	41	17
BG		53	42	29	40	33	20
CZ		69	46	53	31	42	9
DK		64	41	46	39	29	14
DE		70	54	48	29	22	13
EE		67	28	46	44	32	8
IE		64	39	34	30	38	34
EL		65	50	36	40	46	23
ES		60	55	24	43	30	12
FR		63	50	37	48	28	17
HR		67	36	43	46	43	18
IT		57	56	44	27	39	26
CY		64	42	37	34	54	13
LV		47	30	44	43	48	12
LT		58	35	31	48	48	15
LU		58	47	41	45	20	16
HU		70	54	40	31	40	16
MT		54	36	38	35	44	21
NL		73	53	37	49	27	14
AT		64	49	44	34	35	23
PL		56	40	38	22	43	21
PT		72	54	23	39	31	26
RO		48	52	30	36	44	32
SI		73	25	40	34	50	14
SK		66	40	44	25	41	15
FI		67	53	46	60	30	6
SE		77	50	38	56	33	8
UK		65	39	25	32	38	16

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

The *socio-demographic analysis* illustrates that:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to raise '**mass migration to Europe**' as their concern (40% vs. 35%), while women are more likely than men to mention '**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**' (36% vs. 31%).

- Findings are generally consistent by age group, although older respondents are more likely to select '**mass migration to Europe**' as one of their concerns (41% of those aged 55 or over compared with 31% of 15-24 year olds), while those aged 15-24 are the most likely to mention '**biodiversity loss**' (44% vs. 30% of those aged 55 or over).

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say that '**biodiversity loss**' will increase due to climate change (42% who stayed in education until at least 20 years old, compared with 25% who finished education aged 15 or younger). However, the opposite applies to mentions of '**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**' (37% of those who finished education aged 15 or less vs. 31% of those who stayed in education until at least 20 years old).

- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale are more likely than those on the right to mention '**increasing food and water shortages**' (68% vs. 62%) and '**biodiversity loss**' (42% vs. 32%), whereas those on the right are more likely to mention '**mass migration to Europe**' (44% vs. 35%) and '**an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics**' (37% vs. 29%).

QB3T   By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then? TOTAL (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Increasing food and water shortages	Soil degradation and desertification	A rise in mass migration to Europe	Biodiversity loss	An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	Damages to buildings and infrastructures
EU28	63	49	37	36	34	18
Gender						
Man	63	51	40	36	31	17
Woman	63	47	35	35	36	19
Age						
15-24	64	46	31	44	36	19
25-39	62	48	34	38	35	20
40-54	64	50	38	38	34	18
55 +	63	49	41	30	32	16
Education (End of)						
15-	60	47	37	25	37	19
16-19	62	48	38	32	35	18
20+	66	51	38	42	31	16
Still studying	66	49	33	49	33	18
Left-right political scale						
Left	68	54	35	42	29	17
Centre	67	49	39	36	34	16
Right	62	48	44	32	37	19

III. FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

The third and final chapter of the report section on climate change assesses levels of public support for increased measures focused on the environment, such as measures to promote and encourage recycling, energy efficiency and the development of a clean and modern economy. It also examines support for the transition to clean energies, and attitudes to the potential benefits of tackling climate change, such as economic benefits and increased security of energy supplies.

1   The need for new measures

There is widespread approval for the implementation of more environmental measures in EU Member States

Respondents were asked about the need for more environmental measures in EU Member States[7]. There is widespread approval of the three different types of measures; in each case, more than nine in ten EU citizens agree with more measures being implemented, and this includes over half who strongly agree. Specifically, there is strong approval for:

- **More measures to promote and encourage recycling** (93% agree, including 61% who 'totally agree');

- **More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency** (92% agree, including 56% who 'totally agree');

- **More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy** (also 92% and 56% respectively).

In each case, just four per cent of respondents disagree with more measures being implemented.

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)

| | Totally agree | Tend to agree | Tend to disagree | Totally disagree | Don't know |
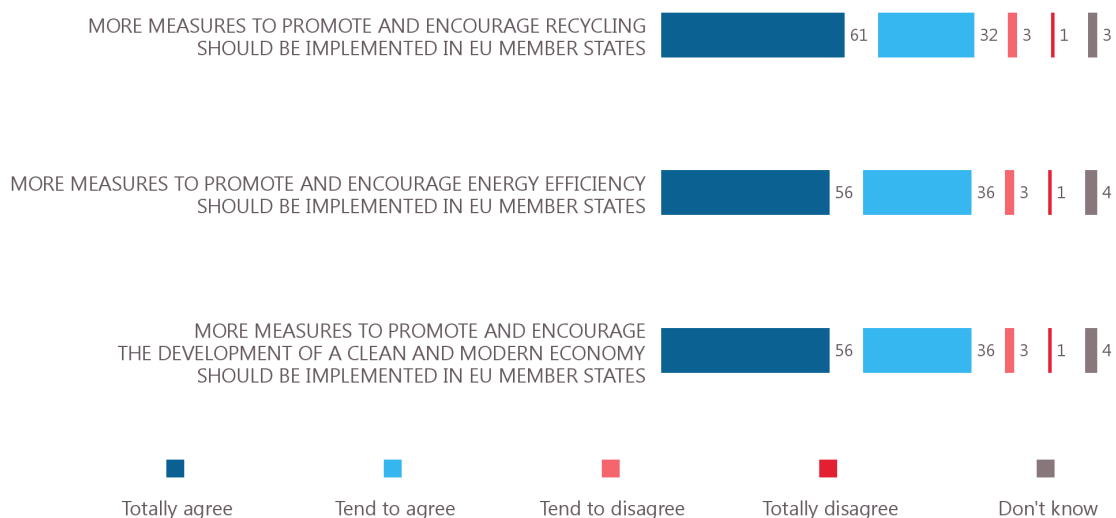
The findings for each of the type of measures will be examined below at the ***country level***.

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[7] QB4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? a) More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States. b) More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States. c) More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

There is consistent agreement across the EU that **more measures to promote and encourage recycling** should be implemented in EU Member States. The proportion in agreement ranges from 99% in Sweden and 98% in Ireland to 89% in both Latvia and Italy. The majority of respondents say they 'totally agree' in all countries, with more than eight in ten 'totally agreeing' in Cyprus (85%) and Sweden (83%). Very few respondents disagree that more measures should be implemented, with the highest proportions seen in Austria (7%), Belgium, Poland, Romania and Italy (all 6%).

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States (%)

	SE	IE	CY	EL	DE	FI	NL	DK	LU	LT	HR	MT	SK	FR	PT	EE	BE	ES	EU28	HU	SI	CZ	AT	UK	BG	PL	RO	LV	IT
Don't know	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	2	3	3	1	6	4	3	3	3	0	4	3	2	2	3	1	6	7	4	4	7	5
Totally disagree	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Tend to disagree	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	0	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	5	3	3	6	2	3	5	6	3	5
Tend to agree	16	28	12	32	29	27	31	27	31	31	38	27	46	32	40	39	38	28	32	32	26	37	38	28	34	40	32	26	37
Totally agree	83	70	85	65	68	70	66	69	64	64	57	67	48	62	54	55	56	65	61	61	67	55	54	63	56	50	58	63	52

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

There is strong agreement that **more measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency** should be implemented in EU Member States. Respondents in Sweden and Ireland are again the most likely to agree (both 97%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Latvia (86%), Czechia (87%) and Italy (88%). In 26 countries, a majority of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement, with, again, more than eight in ten in total agreement in Cyprus (82%) and Sweden (81%). Respondents in Austria and Czechia are the most likely to disagree (both 9%).

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States (%)

	SE	IE	NL	MT	CY	DK	LT	DE	FI	EL	PT	SI	BE	UK	ES	LU	SK	HR	EU28	FR	HU	EE	PL	AT	BG	RO	IT	CZ	LV
Don't know	2	1	0	5	4	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	6	5	5	5	1	4	4	3	5	4	1	7	6	6	4	7
Totally disagree	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	2
Tend to disagree	1	2	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	5	3	5	7	3	5	5	7	5
Tend to agree	16	29	26	27	13	26	41	35	38	32	40	30	44	33	30	42	49	41	36	43	33	44	42	37	36	33	40	47	35
Totally agree	81	68	70	68	82	69	54	60	57	62	54	64	50	60	63	51	44	52	56	49	59	47	48	53	53	56	48	40	51

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

As with the other measures, there are high and consistent levels of agreement with the implementation of **more measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy**. The proportion that agrees with more measures being implemented ranges from 97% in Germany and 96% in each of Lithuania, Ireland and the Netherlands, to 88% in Denmark and Czechia. In all but one country, the majority say they 'totally agree' with this statement, with eight in ten saying this in Cyprus. Respondents in Czechia are most likely to disagree (8%), followed by those in Belgium, Austria and Poland (all 7%).

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States (%)

	DE	LT	IE	NL	EL	SI	ES	PT	CY	HR	MT	LU	SK	FI	EE	EU28	FR	HU	BE	AT	UK	BG	LV	PL	SE	IT	RO	DK	CZ
Don't know	1	3	2	1	4	2	5	4	4	1	6	5	5	4	4	4	2	1	2	7	7	6	3	8	5	5	7	4	
Totally disagree	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Tend to disagree	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	5	6	6	2	3	3	5	2	5	5	4	6
Tend to agree	33	38	30	29	33	30	29	38	14	42	27	41	47	44	39	36	41	36	45	39	34	36	33	42	33	37	33	38	42
Totally agree	64	58	66	67	62	65	65	56	80	52	66	52	46	49	54	56	51	56	47	52	56	54	57	48	56	52	56	50	46

Legend: ■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know
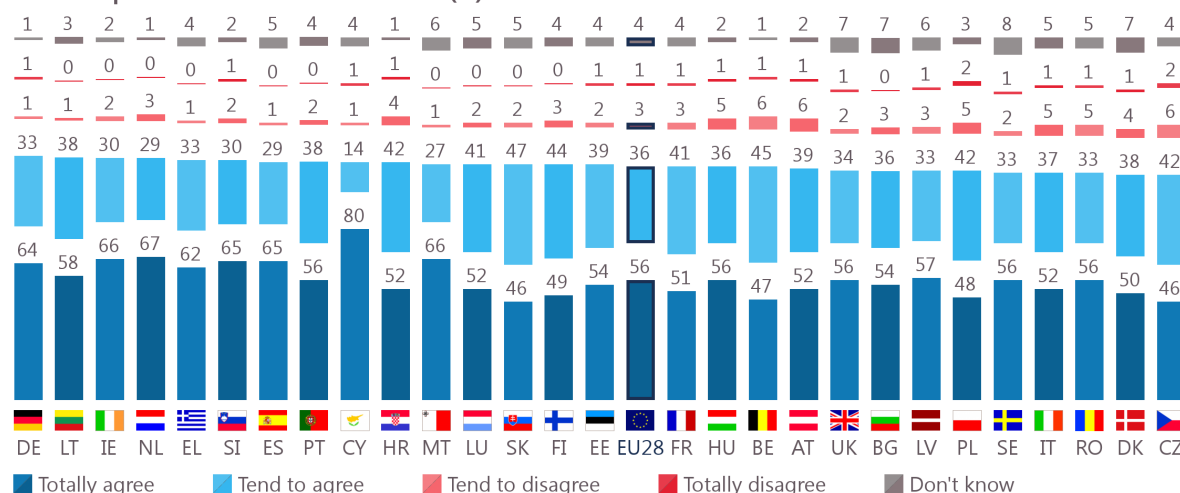
The *socio-demographic analysis* shows consistently strong levels of agreement across the various groups. However, when analysing the results for the answer 'totally agree', the following variations can be observed:

▪ Respondents who completed education aged 20 or more are more likely to 'totally agree' that more measures should be implemented. For example, 62% of those who completed education aged 20 and over 'totally agree' that more measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States, compared with 53% who completed their education aged 15 or younger.

▪ Respondents who never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to 'totally agree' with more measures being implemented. For example, 59% of those who never have difficulties 'totally agree' that more measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented, compared with 49%–52% of those who have these difficulties from time to time or most of the time.

▪ Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale are more likely to 'totally agree' with the implementation of more measures. For example, 64% 'totally agree' that measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States, compared with 52% of those on the right.

▪ Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to be in total agreement with the need to implement these measures. For instance, 69% of those who have a positive image of the EU 'totally agree' that more measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States, compared with 56%–58% of those who have a negative or neutral image of the EU.

- Finally, if respondents say that climate change is due to human activity (entirely or partly), they are more likely to 'totally agree' with measures being implemented. For example, 63% 'totally agree' that more measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented, compared with 39% of those who say that climate change is not due to human activity.

QB4   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
'Totally agree' (% - EU)

	More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States	More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States	More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States
EU28	61	56	56
Education (End of)			
15-	58	53	55
16-19	59	53	55
20+	66	62	59
Still studying	62	55	57
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	55	55
Managers	65	61	59
Other white collars	61	57	58
Manual workers	61	55	56
House persons	59	53	54
Unemployed	60	55	57
Retired	60	55	56
Students	62	55	57
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	52	52
From time to time	56	49	53
Almost never/ Never	63	59	58
Left-right political scale			
Left	68	64	64
Centre	63	57	57
Right	58	52	53
Image of EU			
Positive	69	63	64
Neutral	58	53	52
Negative	56	50	51
Climate change			
Due to human activity	63	58	58
Not due to hum. activity	40	35	40
Does not exist	39	33	34

2 Public financial support to advance the transition to clean energies

There is increasing public approval for the transition to clean energies

Around four in five respondents (82%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. This includes 42% who 'totally agree'. Less than one in ten respondents (9%) disagree with the statement, while the same proportion (9%) do not know[8].

More than two-thirds of respondents agree with the statement in every country. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal and Ireland (both 90%) and Cyprus and Sweden (both 88%). There are four countries where respondents are markedly less likely to agree, although proportions remain relatively high: Latvia (68%), Estonia (70%) and Bulgaria and Czechia (both 71%). In 15 countries, the majority of respondents 'totally agree' with this statement. The level of disagreement is highest in Czechia (18%), while a relatively high number of respondents do not know in Bulgaria (21%), Latvia (19%) and Estonia (18%).

QB5.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)

	PT	IE	CY	SE	ES	HU	HR	EL	NL	MT	FI	AT	BE	IT	SI	UK	RO	EU28	DK	DE	SK	LT	FR	LU	PL	BG	CZ	EE	LV
Don't know	7	4	8	5	10	5	3	9	3	10	6	4	3	10	9	10	10	9	9	7	15	13	10	12	10	21	11	18	19
Totally disagree	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3		5	4	4
Tend to disagree	2	5	3	5	2	7	8	5	8	2	8	10	11	6	7	6	7	7	8	10	4	6	8	9	9	5	13	8	9
Tend to agree	39	35	28	31	33	40	41	43	34	38	41	39	47	42	38	37	40	40	35	41	50	40	40	39	44	39	43	43	38
Totally agree	51	55	60	57	54	47	46	43	52	46	43	45	37	41	45	45	42	42	46	40	30	40	40	39	34	32	28	27	30

■ Totally agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Totally disagree ■ Don't know

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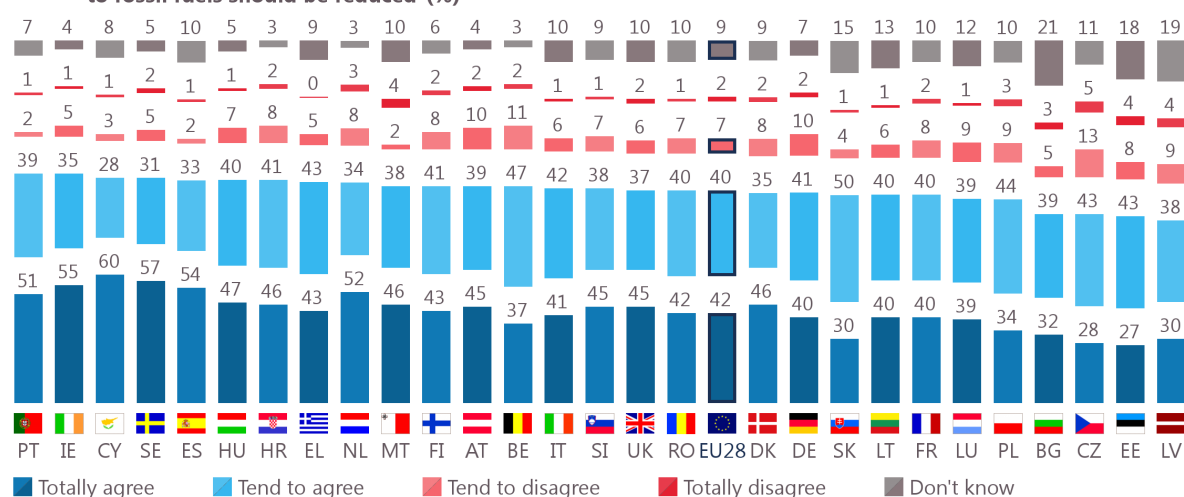
[8] QB5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know.

Attitudes have become more favourable towards increasing financial support for the transition to clean energies. Across the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in agreement since March 2017 (+3 percentage points), while the proportion that disagree has remained the same.

Compared with 2017, respondents in 20 countries are now more likely to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced. The largest increases can be observed in Romania (+12 pp), Slovakia (+9 pp) and Portugal (+8 pp). In five countries, respondents are now less likely to agree, most notably in Malta (−6 pp). There has been no change in three countries.

QB5.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')
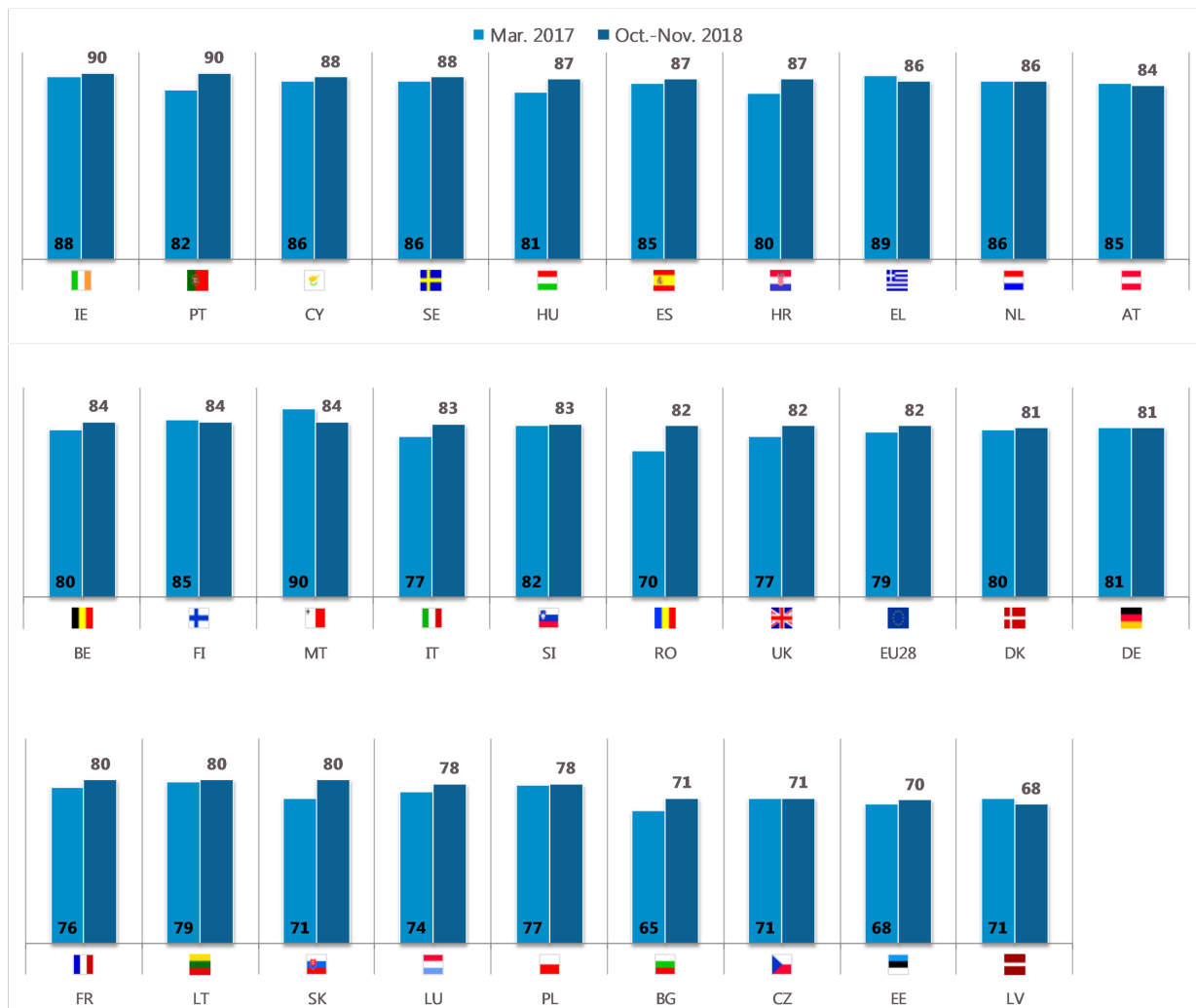
The **socio-demographic analysis** shows consistent levels of agreement across the different age groups. Some differences can be observed for other groups:

- Men are more likely than women to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (84% vs. 80%). Levels of disagreement are similar, and women are more likely than men to give a 'don't know' answer (11% vs. 6%).

- Those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to agree (85% vs. 77% of those who left education by the age of 15). Again, levels of disagreement are consistent, but there are differences in the proportions that do not know (5% of those who finished education at the age of 20 or above vs. 16% of those who left education by the age of 15).

- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale are more likely to agree than those on the right (88% vs. 80%).

- If respondents say that climate change is due to human activity (entirely or partly), they are more likely to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (84% compared with 67% of those who say that climate change is not due to human activity).

QB5.5   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	82	9	9
Gender			
Man	84	10	6
Woman	80	9	11
Education (End of)			
15-	77	7	16
16-19	81	10	9
20+	85	10	5
Still studying	84	8	8
Left-right political scale			
Left	88	7	5
Centre	84	10	6
Right	80	13	7
Climate change			
Due to human activity	84	8	8
Not due to hum. activity	67	20	13
Does not exist	62	20	18

3 Fighting climate change: positive impact for the economy?

Respondents agree that measures to fight climate change can bring economic benefits

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the potential benefits of tackling climate change[9]. These were previously asked in March 2017[10].

More than eight in ten respondents (85%) agree that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU**. A similar proportion (83%) agrees that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**. In each case, less than one in ten respondents disagree (8% and 7% respectively).

A lower proportion – although still around two-thirds of EU citizens – agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (69%), and that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies** (67%). Around one in six respondents disagree with these statements (17% and 18% respectively).

Respondents are now more likely to agree with each of the statements than in March 2017, with increases of between 3 and 6 percentage points for the four statements.

QB5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)
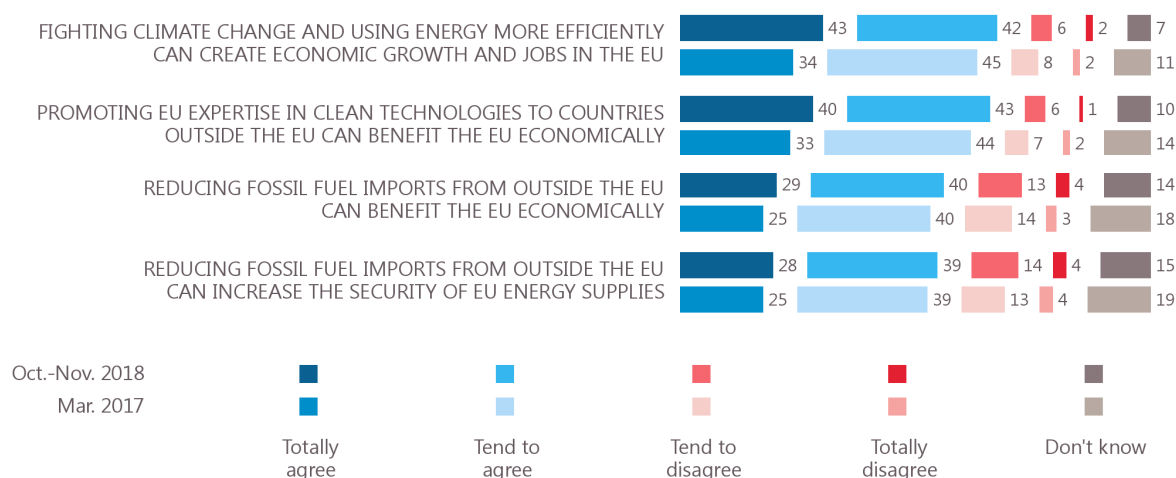
Oct.-Nov. 2018
Mar. 2017

Totally agree   Tend to agree   Tend to disagree   Totally disagree   Don't know

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In most countries, large majorities agree that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU**. Agreement is highest in Sweden (92%), Portugal (91%) and Ireland (90%), while Estonia again shows the lowest level of agreement (64%), followed by Latvia (71%) and Czechia (73%). Respondents in these three countries are also the most likely to disagree with the statement (between 16% and 18%).

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (%)

	SE	PT	IE	CY	ES	EL	BE	FR	DK	SK	IT	LU	RO	EU28	DE	AT	HR	FI	HU	NL	UK	MT	SI	LT	PL	BG	CZ	LV	EE
Don't know	3	6	4	6	8	7	2	7	7	10	8	8	8	7	5	3	2	6	5	4	9	12	6	12	10	16	10	13	18
Total 'Disagree'	5	3	6	5	4	5	10	6	7	5	7	7	7	8	10	12	13	10	11	12	8	6	12	9	11	8	17	16	18
Total 'Agree'	92	91	90	89	88	88	88	87	86	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	84	84	84	83	82	82	79	79	76	73	71	64

■ Total 'Agree' ■ Total 'Disagree' ■ Don't know
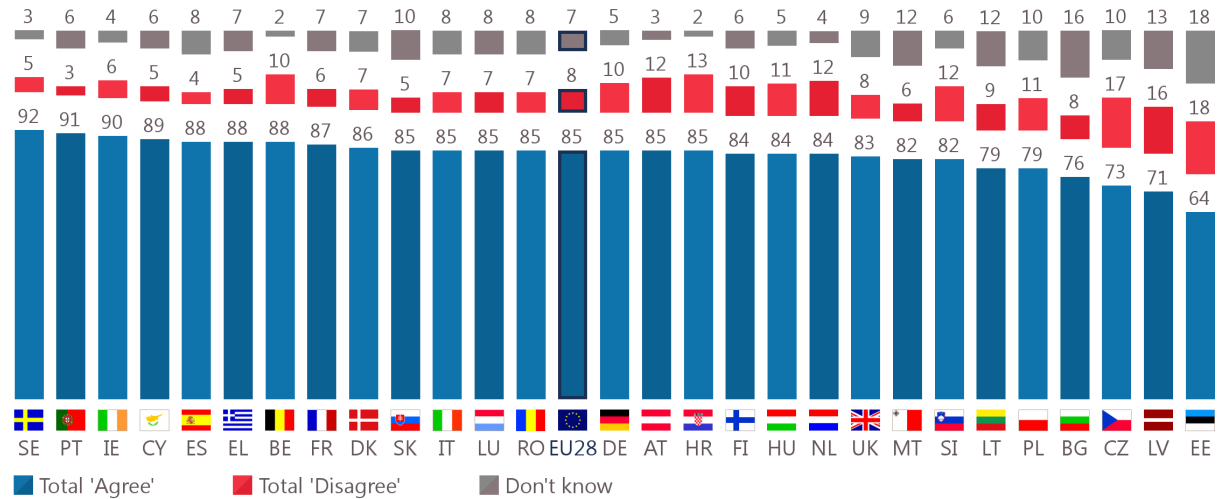
There have been positive shifts in agreement that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU**. Across the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in agreement of 6 percentage points since March 2017, following a stable period between 2011 and 2017.

The largest increases in agreement since 2017 are seen in Romania (+13 pp), Slovakia (+12 pp), Hungary (+11 pp) and the United Kingdom (+10 pp). All but three countries show increases since 2017, the exceptions being Denmark, Finland and Malta where there has been no change.

Longer-term trends also show some large increases in agreement. Since 2011, there have been large rises in agreement in Romania (+18 pp), the Netherlands and Lithuania (both +13 pp) and Ireland and the United Kingdom (both +12 pp). However, there are five countries that show a fall in agreement since 2011: Bulgaria (-5 pp), Estonia (-4 pp), Cyprus and Luxembourg (-3 pp) and Denmark (-2 pp).

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

There are consistent levels of agreement across the EU that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**. Respondents are most likely to agree in the Netherlands (90%), Ireland (89%) and Portugal and Germany (both 88%). The lowest levels of agreement are found in Latvia and Estonia (both 73%) and Bulgaria (75%). Respondents are most likely to disagree with the statement in Austria (14%) and Latvia and Czechia (both 12%).

QB5.2 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 benefit the EU economically (%)

	NL	IE	PT	DE	DK	BE	SE	HU	HR	FI	SI	ES	CY	SK	IT	MT	UK	EU28	RO	PL	AT	EL	LT	LU	FR	CZ	BG	EE	LV
Don't know	5	7	8	7	8	3	9	6	4	8	7	12	12	12	9	13	12	10	10	9	5	13	13	12	14	12	18	20	15
Total 'Disagree'	5	4	4	5	5	10	5	8	10	7	8	4	4	4	7	4	5	7	8	9	14	7	7	9	9	12	7	7	12
Total 'Agree'	90	89	88	88	87	87	86	86	86	85	85	84	84	84	84	83	83	83	82	82	81	80	80	79	77	76	75	73	73

■ Total 'Agree' ■ Total 'Disagree' ■ Don't know
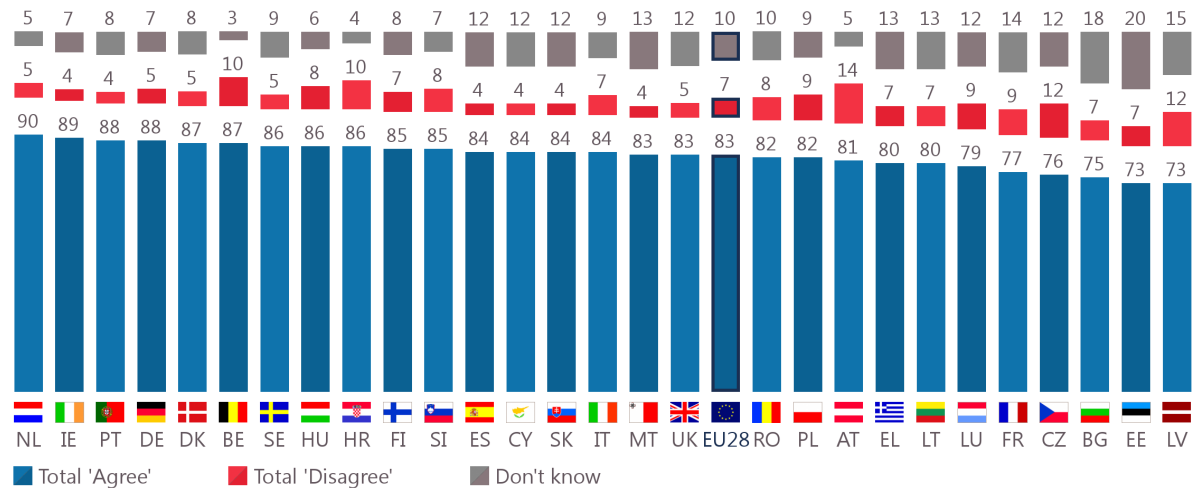
In the EU as a whole, respondents are now more likely to agree than in March 2017 that **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (+6 pp).

All but three countries show increases since 2017, the exceptions being Austria and Finland (where there has been no change) and the Netherlands (where there has been a slight decrease (-1 pp)). The largest increases in agreement since 2017 are seen in Italy (+15 pp), Romania (+14 pp), Slovakia (+13 pp) and Hungary (+11 pp).

QB5.2 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 benefit the EU economically
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')
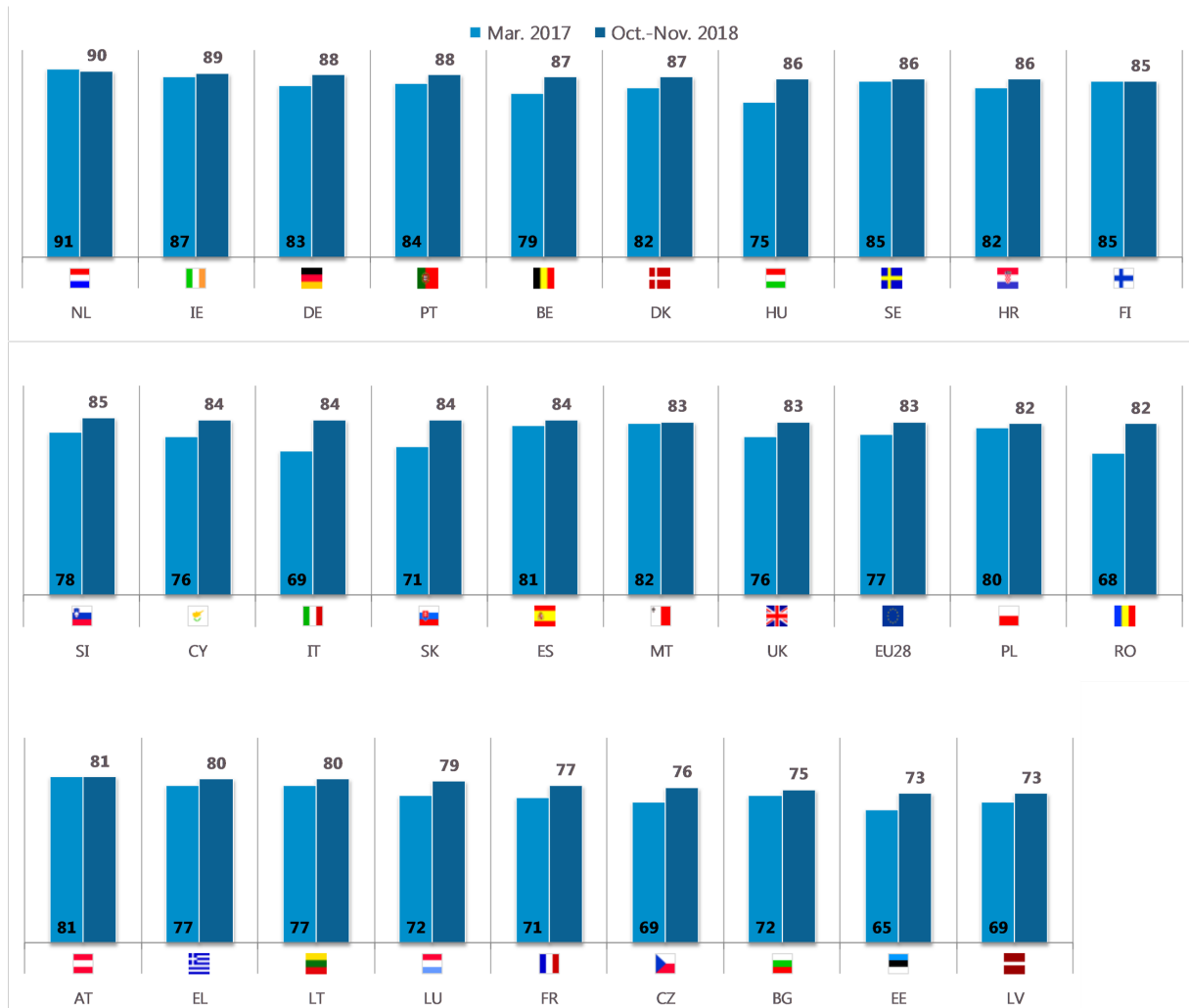
There is some variation across Member States in the proportions that agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**. In particular, Portugal stands out as having a high level of agreement (85%), while agreement is much lower than in other countries in Estonia (40%). As well as in Portugal, more than three-quarters of respondents agree with the statement in Italy and Ireland (both 78%), Romania and Austria (both 77%) and Belgium (76%). Levels of disagreement are highest in the Netherlands (32%), Estonia (28%) and Latvia (26%).

QB5.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

	PT	IT	IE	RO	AT	BE	ES	SK	EL	HR	UK	HU	MT	EU28	DK	SE	PL	SI	CY	DE	FI	LT	LU	FR	BG	CZ	NL	LV	EE
Don't know	10	12	11	13	8	5	17	17	13	8	14	13	19	14	14	11	15	11	17	13	13	19	16	17	26	18	12	21	32
Total 'Disagree'	5	10	11	10	15	19	9	9	13	18	13	14	10	17	18	21	18	22	17	22	23	18	21	22	14	23	32	26	28
Total 'Agree'	85	78	78	77	77	76	74	74	74	74	73	73	71	69	68	68	67	67	66	65	64	63	63	61	60	59	56	53	40

■ Total 'Agree' ■ Total 'Disagree' ■ Don't know
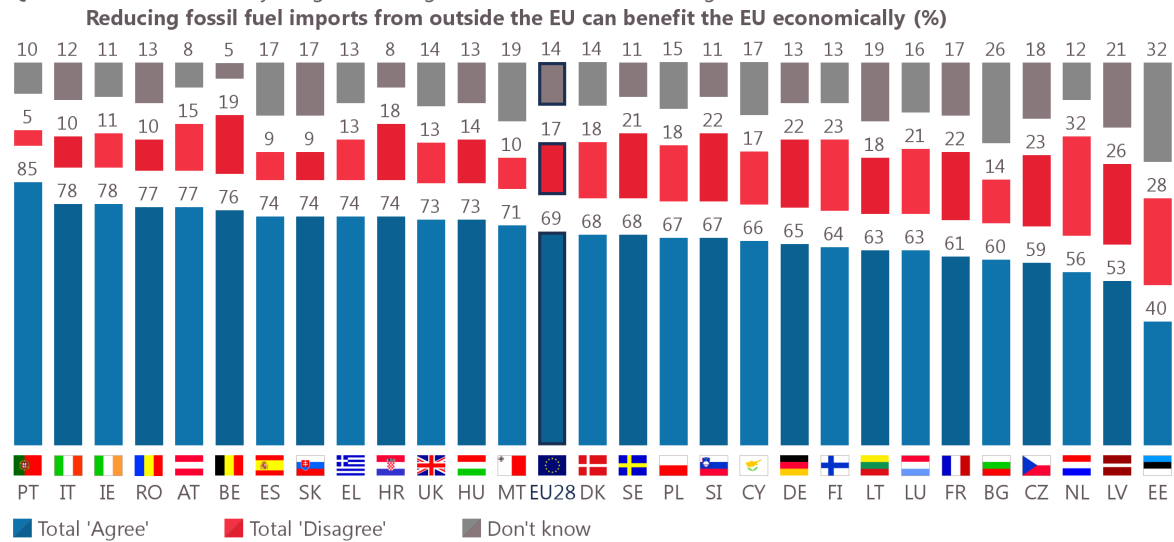
In the EU as a whole, there has been an increase in agreement since March 2017 that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (+4 pp). Agreement decreased between 2013 and 2015 (-5 pp) and then was stable between 2015 and 2017; as a result, the current level of agreement is similar to what was observed in 2013.

Agreement has increased since 2017 in 21 countries, with the largest increases seen in Belgium (+16 pp), the United Kingdom (+15 pp), Romania, Hungary (both +14 pp) and Slovakia (+13 pp). Five countries show decreases in agreement since 2017, the largest being the Netherlands (-5 pp), while there has been no change in two countries.

Longer-term trends show that agreement has increased since 2013 in 16 countries but has decreased in 12 countries. The largest increase can be seen in Romania (+15 pp), while Czechia (-10 pp) and Estonia (-9 pp) show the largest decreases in agreement.

QB5.3   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')
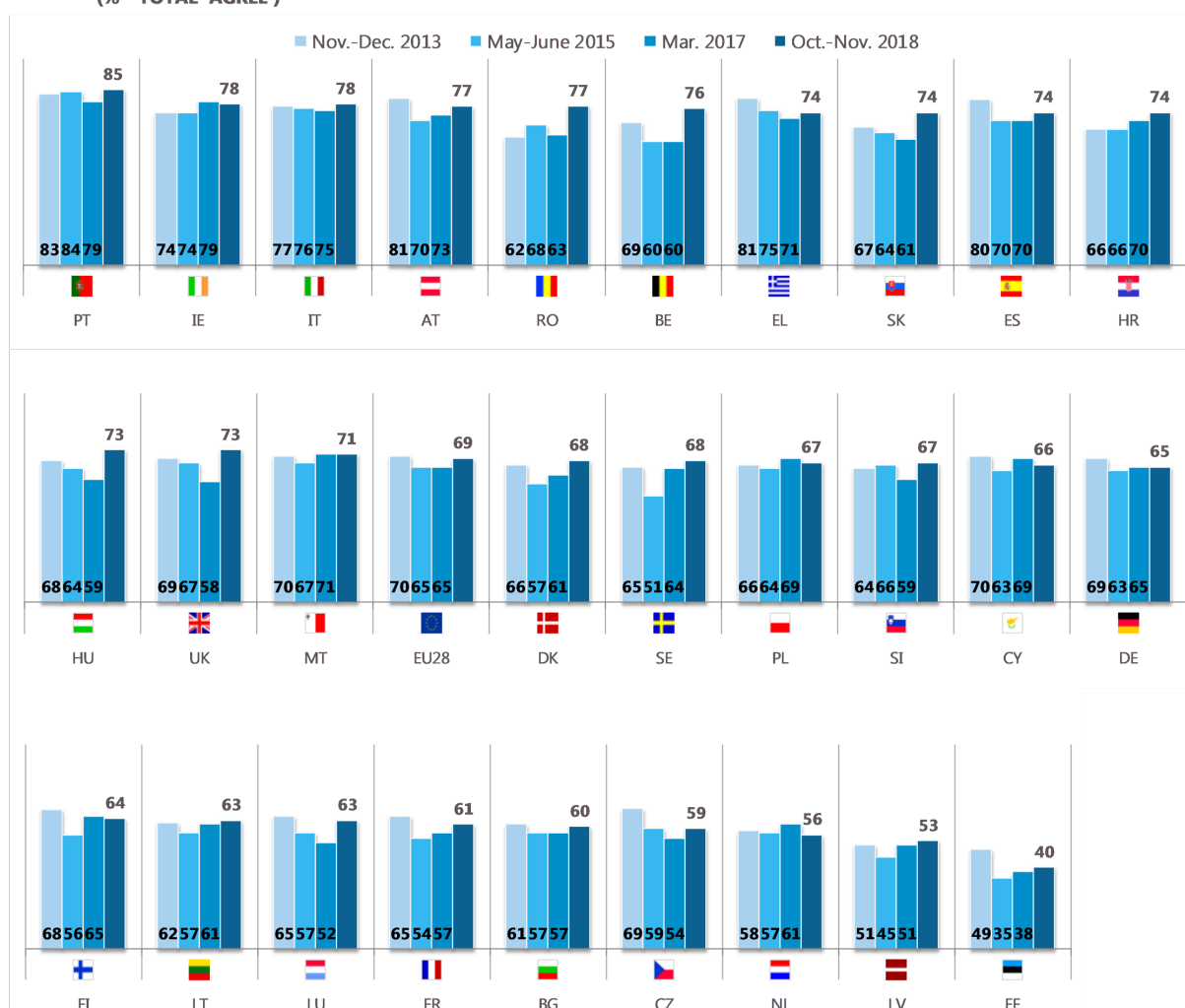
In all but two countries, the majority of respondents agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies**. The highest level of agreement is again seen in Portugal (86%), followed by Romania and Ireland (both 77%) and Austria (76%). Less than half of respondents agree in Estonia (42%) and the Netherlands (47%). Respondents in the Netherlands are the most likely to disagree with the statement (39%), followed by respondents in Finland (30%), Estonia (26%) and Belgium and Germany (both 25%).

QB5.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (%)

	PT	RO	IE	AT	ES	IT	SE	HR	EL	HU	MT	SK	DK	UK	BE	EU28	SI	PL	CY	LT	CZ	LU	DE	BG	LV	FR	FI	NL	EE
Don't know	11	13	11	8	17	14	9	7	14	12	19	18	13	15	6	15	12	15	20	19	17	18	13	27	21	21	15	14	32
Total 'Disagree'	3	10	12	16	9	12	17	19	13	15	9	10	16	15	25	18	21	19	15	17	20	20	25	13	21	22	30	39	26
Total 'Agree'	86	77	77	76	74	74	74	74	73	73	72	72	71	70	69	67	67	66	65	64	63	62	62	60	58	57	55	47	42

■ Total 'Agree'   ■ Total 'Disagree'   ■ Don't know

Since March 2017, there has been an increase in agreement of +3 pp in the EU as a whole. This follows a marginal decrease (-1 pp) between 2015 and 2017.

Agreement has increased since 2017 in 21 countries, with the largest increases seen in Luxembourg (+15 pp), Romania (+14 pp), Belgium (+12 pp), Hungary (+11 pp) and the United Kingdom (+10 pp). Four countries show decreases in agreement since 2017, the largest being Finland (-5 pp), while there has been no change in three countries.

Longer-term trends show that agreement has increased since 2015 in 22 countries, decreased in five and remained the same in one. The largest increases can be seen in Sweden (+12 pp), Romania, Denmark and Latvia (all +10 pp).

QB5.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

Legend: ■ May-June 2015 ■ Mar. 2017 ■ Oct.-Nov. 2018

Country	May-June 2015	Mar. 2017	Oct.-Nov. 2018
PT	85	77	86
IE	74	78	77
RO	67	63	77
AT	72	71	76
IT	75	72	74
ES	71	72	74
SE	62	67	74
HR	66	69	74
EL	75	67	73
HU	66	62	73
MT	67	71	72
SK	65	63	72
DK	61	66	71
UK	67	60	70
BE	60	57	69
SI	68	62	67
EU28	65	64	67
PL	66	66	66
CY	62	60	65
LT	56	64	64
CZ	60	54	63
DE	65	66	62
LU	55	47	62
BG	54	56	60
LV	48	56	58
FR	52	57	57
FI	50	60	55
NL	48	49	47
EE	37	39	42

We now turn to ***socio-demographic analysis*** of the statements about the potential benefits of tackling climate change. In general, there are only minor differences between different socio-economic groups, and these differences tend to reflect the proportion of 'don't know' answers as much as differing levels of agreement or disagreement. The main variations are as follows:

- Respondents aged 55 years or over are less likely to agree with the four statements, with a greater proportion giving 'don't know responses'. For example, 66% of those aged 55 or over agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically** (compared with 71-72% in the other age groups).

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with the statements. This applies specifically to the statements on **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently to create economic growth and jobs**, and **promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU**. In each case, respondents who left education earlier are more likely to give a 'don't know' answer. There is little variation by level of education in relation to the statements on **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU**.

- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political scale are more likely to agree with the statements than those on the right. For example, 74% of those on the left agree that **reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically**, compared with 71% in the centre and 67% on the right.

- If respondents say that climate change is due to human activity (entirely or partly), they are more likely to agree with the statements. The biggest difference concerns agreement that **fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU** (87% agree compared with 66% of those who say that climate change is not due to human activity).

QB5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU	Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies
EU28	85	83	69	67
Age				
15-24	86	85	71	72
25-39	86	85	72	70
40-54	87	85	71	68
55 +	82	81	66	63
Education (End of)				
15-	80	77	66	64
16-19	84	82	70	67
20+	89	88	70	67
Still studying	88	85	72	71
Left-right political scale				
Left	90	88	74	70
Centre	87	87	71	70
Right	83	84	67	68
Climate change				
Due to human activity	87	85	71	68
Not due to hum. activity	66	72	58	58
Does not exist	54	66	62	57

CONCLUSION

The survey highlights clear and widespread public concern on climate change across the EU.

Firstly, almost all respondents think that climate change is at least partly due to human activity, and this view is consistent across different countries and among different socio-demographic groups. **Respondents are also likely to see the link between climate change and extreme weather events**. This applies in particular to heat or cold waves, floods, droughts and wildfires, and hurricanes and heavy rainstorms, although there is more doubt over the link between climate change and both landslides and earthquakes.

There is strong public support for implementing more environmental measures in EU Member States. More than nine in ten respondents agree – and more than half strongly agree – that there should be more measures to promote and encourage each of the following: recycling, energy efficiency and the development of a clean and modern economy. A large majority (around four in five) also agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced.

Respondents also recognise the potential benefits of measures that fight climate change. More than four in five agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU, and that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically. Around two in three agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically, and that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies.

Looking ahead to the year 2050, the biggest impact of climate change is predicted to be an increase in food and water shortages, followed by concerns over soil degradation and desertification, a rise in mass migration to Europe, biodiversity loss and an increase in infectious diseases or epidemics.

Comparisons between countries show some variations. **Respondents in Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia and Sweden are among those who are most likely to say that climate change is due to human activity, and who also see a link between climate change and extreme weather events.** Respondents in Sweden, Ireland and Portugal are strongest in their support for more environmental measures and in asserting the economic benefits of measures that fight climate change. There have been large increases in agreement in relation to the benefits of fighting climate change since these questions were last asked in March 2017, most notably in Romania, Slovakia and Hungary.

By contrast, respondents in Latvia, Czechia, and in particular Estonia consistently rank below other countries in terms of support for environmental measures, recognising the economic benefits of environmental measures and in seeing a link between climate change and human activity. **Overall, however, findings tend to be consistent across the EU, with large majorities recognising the dangers of climate change and supporting environmental measures**.

Similarly, findings are consistent across different socio-demographic groups. **There is a slight tendency for younger and more educated people to show greater support for environmental measures**, and for greater support among those on the left of the political scale than those on the right. Again, however, it is important to stress that these are small variations within a consistent picture across the EU, in which there is widespread acknowledgement of the problems associated with climate change and support for a greater focus on measures aimed at environmental protection.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 24th of October and the 7th of November 2018, Kantar Public Brussels on behalf on Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 90.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 90.2 includes the SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 479 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,034	25/10/2018	07/11/2018	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,021	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,015	25/10/2018	06/11/2018	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,003	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,510	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,017	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,001	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,004	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,011	24/10/2018	03/11/2018	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,013	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,017	25/10/2018	07/11/2018	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,015	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	506	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	25/10/2018	06/11/2018	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,000	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	506	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,020	25/10/2018	05/11/2018	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	505	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,022	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,035	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,034	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,007	25/10/2018	05/11/2018	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,009	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,020	24/10/2018	04/11/2018	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	998	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,003	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,011	24/10/2018	06/11/2018	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,002	24/10/2018	05/11/2018	52,651,777	12.20%
		TOTAL EU28	27,339	24/10/2018	07/11/2018	431,452,219	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview)* was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), Kantar Public applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed here.

Readers are reminded that survey results are <u>estimations</u>, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows   *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	**1.4**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

QB1 **Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Climate change is entirely due to human activity	1
Climate change is partly due to human activity	2
Climate change is not at all due to human activity	3
There is no climate change / I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

NEW

QB2: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6
QB2: DISPLAY '99' ON SCREEN INSTEAD OF 'DK'

QB2 **Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK
1	Heat or cold waves	1	2	3	4	5
2	Droughts and wildfires	1	2	3	4	5
3	Floods	1	2	3	4	5
4	Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms	1	2	3	4	5
5	Earthquakes	1	2	3	4	5
6	Landslides	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB3a: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 6

QB3a **By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Increasing food and water shortages	1
Biodiversity loss	2
An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	3
Soil degradation and desertification	4
A rise in mass migration to Europe	5
Damages to buildings and infrastructures	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

NEW

QB3b: DO NOT PROPOSE ANSWER GIVEN IN QB3a (EXCEPT FOR CODE 7)

QB3b: IF "DK" IN QB3a THEN SKIP QB3b
QB3b: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 6
QB3b: MAX. 2 ANSWERS
QB3b: DISPLAY '96' ON SCREEN INSTEAD OF 'OTHER'

QB3b **And then?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Increasing food and water shortages	1,
Biodiversity loss	2,
An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	3,
Soil degradation and desertification	4,
A rise in mass migration to Europe	5,
Damages to buildings and infrastructures	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

QB4: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

QB4: DISPLAY '99' ON SCREEN INSTEAD OF 'DK'

QB4 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5
2	More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5
3	More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB5   **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**
(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (M)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically	1	2	3	4	5
4	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies	1	2	3	4	5
5	More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced	1	2	3	4	5

EB87.1 QC4

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QB1 Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(%)

		Climate change is entirely due to human activity	Climate change is partly due to human activity	Climate change is not at all due to human activity	There is no climate change / I don't believe in climate change (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Climate change is due to human activity'
EU28		42	51	4	1	2	93
BE		46	50	4	0	0	96
BG		45	39	4	4	8	84
CZ		33	58	6	2	1	91
DK		32	63	2	1	2	95
DE		42	53	3	1	1	95
EE		25	63	9	1	2	88
IE		44	50	5	0	1	94
EL		50	46	2	1	1	96
ES		43	49	4	1	3	92
FR		54	41	4	0	1	95
HR		39	55	5	0	1	94
IT		39	54	3	1	3	93
CY		57	38	4	0	1	95
LV		37	49	9	1	4	86
LT		26	67	5	1	1	93
LU		46	47	3	1	3	93
HU		46	50	3	0	1	96
MT		58	36	2	0	4	94
NL		36	62	2	0	0	98
AT		38	54	6	1	1	92
PL		27	60	6	2	5	87
PT		35	50	10	2	3	85
RO		41	43	7	2	7	84
SI		53	44	2	1	0	97
SK		32	56	7	1	4	88
FI		48	47	4	0	1	95
SE		47	52	1	0	0	99
UK		42	48	8	0	2	90

QB2.1 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Heat or cold waves (%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		44	42	9	3	2	86	12
BE		48	41	8	2	1	89	10
BG		39	35	12	5	9	74	17
CZ		43	39	13	4	1	82	17
DK		26	58	10	2	4	84	12
DE		40	48	9	2	1	88	11
EE		20	51	18	4	7	71	22
IE		45	44	7	2	2	89	9
EL		59	33	6	2	0	92	8
ES		46	38	8	3	5	84	11
FR		45	41	9	2	3	86	11
HR		41	43	12	3	1	84	15
IT		56	31	8	3	2	87	11
CY		60	30	7	2	1	90	9
LV		35	43	13	4	5	78	17
LT		42	48	6	2	2	90	8
LU		42	46	7	2	3	88	9
HU		57	37	5	1	0	94	6
MT		39	45	7	3	6	84	10
NL		37	50	8	3	2	87	11
AT		43	44	9	3	1	87	12
PL		38	48	9	2	3	86	11
PT		41	49	5	2	3	90	7
RO		53	36	7	2	2	89	9
SI		47	43	7	2	1	90	9
SK		40	46	10	2	2	86	12
FI		35	54	8	2	1	89	10
SE		33	55	8	2	2	88	10
UK		35	42	13	5	5	77	18

QB2.2   Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Droughts and wildfires (%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		42	43	10	3	2	85	13
BE		44	45	9	1	1	89	10
BG		43	40	8	6	3	83	14
CZ		44	44	9	2	1	88	11
DK		28	55	10	3	4	83	13
DE		41	49	8	1	1	90	9
EE		23	52	17	4	4	75	21
IE		42	42	11	3	2	84	14
EL		58	35	5	2	0	93	7
ES		43	41	8	3	5	84	11
FR		41	43	11	3	2	84	14
HR		46	41	9	4	0	87	13
IT		50	35	11	3	1	85	14
CY		58	34	6	2	0	92	8
LV		38	42	12	4	4	80	16
LT		38	50	8	2	2	88	10
LU		37	49	9	2	3	86	11
HU		54	37	7	1	1	91	8
MT		38	46	9	1	6	84	10
NL		38	51	8	2	1	89	10
AT		42	44	10	3	1	86	13
PL		41	43	11	2	3	84	13
PT		37	39	19	3	2	76	22
RO		53	35	7	2	3	88	9
SI		44	45	8	2	1	89	10
SK		39	49	8	2	2	88	10
FI		30	56	10	2	2	86	12
SE		38	53	7	1	1	91	8
UK		32	47	12	5	4	79	17

QB2.3 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Floods (%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		42	44	9	3	2	86	12
BE		47	41	9	2	1	88	11
BG		46	38	8	5	3	84	13
CZ		40	43	12	4	1	83	16
DK		31	54	9	3	3	85	12
DE		39	53	6	1	1	92	7
EE		21	49	18	6	6	70	24
IE		47	41	9	2	1	88	11
EL		61	31	6	2	0	92	8
ES		43	40	9	4	4	83	13
FR		42	44	9	3	2	86	12
HR		47	40	10	3	0	87	13
IT		52	34	10	3	1	86	13
CY		56	34	7	3	0	90	10
LV		34	43	14	5	4	77	19
LT		41	46	8	3	2	87	11
LU		40	45	9	3	3	85	12
HU		53	37	8	1	1	90	9
MT		37	45	9	2	7	82	11
NL		38	52	7	2	1	90	9
AT		42	44	9	5	0	86	14
PL		36	48	11	2	3	84	13
PT		41	41	14	2	2	82	16
RO		54	35	6	2	3	89	8
SI		49	42	6	2	1	91	8
SK		38	49	10	1	2	87	11
FI		27	60	9	3	1	87	12
SE		34	57	6	2	1	91	8
UK		34	48	11	4	3	82	15

QB2.4 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Hurricanes and heavy rainstorms (%)

	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28	40	43	11	3	3	83	14
BE	44	40	14	2	0	84	16
BG	40	36	13	5	6	76	18
CZ	34	40	17	7	2	74	24
DK	22	54	15	5	4	76	20
DE	37	51	8	2	2	88	10
EE	21	47	20	6	6	68	26
IE	42	40	13	3	2	82	16
EL	51	34	11	3	1	85	14
ES	39	41	10	5	5	80	15
FR	38	45	10	3	4	83	13
HR	51	37	9	2	1	88	11
IT	53	31	10	4	2	84	14
CY	51	34	10	4	1	85	14
LV	32	43	15	5	5	75	20
LT	42	47	8	2	1	89	10
LU	39	43	10	4	4	82	14
HU	55	34	9	1	1	89	10
MT	36	43	12	2	7	79	14
NL	33	53	10	2	2	86	12
AT	42	42	11	4	1	84	15
PL	38	45	11	3	3	83	14
PT	39	49	7	3	2	88	10
RO	50	36	8	3	3	86	11
SI	48	40	8	3	1	88	11
SK	36	46	12	4	2	82	16
FI	31	55	10	3	1	86	13
SE	30	58	8	3	1	88	11
UK	31	42	17	5	5	73	22

QB2.5 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Earthquakes (%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		23	30	25	18	4	53	43
BE		31	28	24	15	2	59	39
BG		30	31	21	11	7	61	32
CZ		22	32	25	19	2	54	44
DK		9	24	31	29	7	33	60
DE		10	28	33	25	4	38	58
EE		11	29	29	23	8	40	52
IE		28	31	23	15	3	59	38
EL		24	22	26	24	4	46	50
ES		27	32	20	15	6	59	35
FR		21	29	25	20	5	50	45
HR		31	39	17	12	1	70	29
IT		34	25	20	18	3	59	38
CY		34	29	24	12	1	63	36
LV		26	28	23	17	6	54	40
LT		30	40	17	10	3	70	27
LU		18	27	32	20	3	45	52
HU		38	31	22	8	1	69	30
MT		21	30	24	15	10	51	39
NL		10	25	33	28	4	35	61
AT		26	34	24	14	2	60	38
PL		27	34	24	10	5	61	34
PT		30	44	13	9	4	74	22
RO		41	31	16	8	4	72	24
SI		36	33	18	11	2	69	29
SK		30	40	14	13	3	70	27
FI		9	23	33	31	4	32	64
SE		8	20	30	37	5	28	67
UK		21	30	25	17	7	51	42

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QB2.6 Do you think that the following extreme weather events are due to climate change?
Landslides (%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		31	43	17	5	4	74	22
BE		33	38	23	5	1	71	28
BG		41	37	10	7	5	78	17
CZ		28	43	21	7	1	71	28
DK		15	48	24	6	7	63	30
DE		25	53	17	3	2	78	20
EE		13	36	26	15	10	49	41
IE		36	44	14	4	2	80	18
EL		36	38	19	6	1	74	25
ES		34	40	14	7	5	74	21
FR		27	43	19	6	5	70	25
HR		43	41	12	3	1	84	15
IT		47	36	12	3	2	83	15
CY		43	36	14	6	1	79	20
LV		23	39	22	9	7	62	31
LT		37	44	12	4	3	81	16
LU		28	43	20	5	4	71	25
HU		45	36	15	2	2	81	17
MT		30	40	14	6	10	70	20
NL		18	43	22	13	4	61	35
AT		36	44	13	6	1	80	19
PL		30	44	16	5	5	74	21
PT		37	42	16	3	2	79	19
RO		52	32	9	4	3	84	13
SI		44	41	10	4	1	85	14
SK		33	47	12	5	3	80	17
FI		20	49	22	6	3	69	28
SE		15	48	22	11	4	63	33
UK		23	44	20	7	6	67	27

QB3a By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly?
(%)

	Increasing food and water shortages	Biodiversity loss	An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	Soil degradation and desertification	A rise in mass migration to Europe	Damages to buildings and infrastructures	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	31	13	11	18	16	6	1	4
BE	28	20	12	12	22	5	1	0
BG	25	17	10	19	13	7	1	8
CZ	34	8	13	16	23	3	1	2
DK	28	17	8	14	23	4	3	3
DE	34	10	6	19	23	4	1	3
EE	38	15	9	8	19	2	3	6
IE	31	12	12	14	13	13	1	4
EL	29	15	14	19	14	6	1	2
ES	28	18	11	24	8	3	2	6
FR	29	20	9	17	16	6	0	3
HR	33	19	13	11	19	4	0	1
IT	25	9	13	23	16	8	1	5
CY	27	11	22	20	16	2	1	1
LV	24	19	19	9	17	4	2	6
LT	24	21	20	13	13	4	2	3
LU	26	17	8	18	18	4	6	3
HU	36	8	11	21	17	5	1	1
MT	25	11	18	13	18	8	1	6
NL	36	21	7	16	14	3	2	1
AT	30	10	10	18	19	8	2	3
PL	24	8	18	18	17	7	1	7
PT	41	13	9	15	9	7	0	6
RO	18	16	19	21	9	12	0	5
SI	43	10	16	6	17	4	2	2
SK	34	11	12	13	20	4	1	5
FI	26	26	8	16	21	1	1	1
SE	39	20	5	16	14	3	1	2
UK	38	11	12	14	9	6	4	6

QB3T   By 2050, which of the following is the most likely to intensify because of climate change? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Increasing food and water shortages	Soil degradation and desertification	A rise in mass migration to Europe	Biodiversity loss	An increase in infectious diseases or epidemics	Damages to buildings and infrastructures	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		63	49	37	36	34	18	2	4
BE		66	42	47	49	41	17	1	0
BG		53	42	29	40	33	20	2	8
CZ		69	46	53	31	42	9	1	2
DK		64	41	46	39	29	14	5	3
DE		70	54	48	29	22	13	2	3
EE		67	28	46	44	32	8	5	6
IE		64	39	34	30	38	34	3	4
EL		65	50	36	40	46	23	3	2
ES		60	55	24	43	30	12	3	6
FR		63	50	37	48	28	17	2	3
HR		67	36	43	46	43	18	0	1
IT		57	56	44	27	39	26	1	5
CY		64	42	37	34	54	13	2	1
LV		47	30	44	43	48	12	3	6
LT		58	35	31	48	48	15	3	3
LU		58	47	41	45	20	16	8	4
HU		70	54	40	31	40	16	1	1
MT		54	36	38	35	44	21	1	6
NL		73	53	37	49	27	14	3	1
AT		64	49	44	34	35	23	4	3
PL		56	40	38	22	43	21	2	7
PT		72	54	23	39	31	26	1	6
RO		48	52	30	36	44	32	1	5
SI		73	25	40	34	50	14	4	2
SK		66	40	44	25	41	15	2	5
FI		67	53	46	60	30	6	1	1
SE		77	50	38	56	33	8	2	2
UK		65	39	25	32	38	16	6	6

QB4.1   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More measures to promote and encourage recycling should be implemented in EU Member States (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		61	32	3	1	3	93	4
BE		56	38	4	2	0	94	6
BG		56	34	3	0	7	90	3
CZ		55	37	3	2	3	92	5
DK		69	27	2	0	2	96	2
DE		68	29	2	0	1	97	2
EE		55	39	2	1	3	94	3
IE		70	28	1	0	1	98	1
EL		65	32	1	0	2	97	1
ES		65	28	3	0	4	93	3
FR		62	32	2	1	3	94	3
HR		57	38	3	1	1	95	4
IT		52	37	5	1	5	89	6
CY		85	12	0	0	3	97	0
LV		63	26	3	1	7	89	4
LT		64	31	1	1	3	95	2
LU		64	31	1	1	3	95	2
HU		61	32	5	0	2	93	5
MT		67	27	0	0	6	94	0
NL		66	31	2	1	0	97	3
AT		54	38	6	1	1	92	7
PL		50	40	5	1	4	90	6
PT		54	40	2	1	3	94	3
RO		58	32	6	0	4	90	6
SI		67	26	3	2	2	93	5
SK		48	46	2	0	4	94	2
FI		70	27	2	0	1	97	2
SE		83	16	0	0	1	99	0
UK		63	28	2	1	6	91	3

QB4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More measures to promote and encourage energy efficiency should be implemented in EU Member States (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		56	36	3	1	4	92	4
BE		50	44	3	2	1	94	5
BG		53	36	3	1	7	89	4
CZ		40	47	7	2	4	87	9
DK		69	26	2	0	3	95	2
DE		60	35	2	1	2	95	3
EE		47	44	3	1	5	91	4
IE		68	29	2	0	1	97	2
EL		62	32	2	0	4	94	2
ES		63	30	2	0	5	93	2
FR		49	43	2	2	4	92	4
HR		52	41	4	2	1	93	6
IT		48	40	5	1	6	88	6
CY		82	13	1	0	4	95	1
LV		51	35	5	2	7	86	7
LT		54	41	1	1	3	95	2
LU		51	42	2	0	5	93	2
HU		59	33	5	0	3	92	5
MT		68	27	0	0	5	95	0
NL		70	26	3	1	0	96	4
AT		53	37	7	2	1	90	9
PL		48	42	5	1	4	90	6
PT		54	40	2	1	3	94	3
RO		56	33	5	0	6	89	5
SI		64	30	3	0	3	94	3
SK		44	49	2	0	5	93	2
FI		57	38	2	1	2	95	3
SE		81	16	1	0	2	97	1
UK		60	33	1	0	6	93	1

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More measures to promote and encourage the development of a clean and modern economy should be implemented in EU Member States (%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		56	36	3	1	4	92	4
BE		47	45	6	1	1	92	7
BG		54	36	3	0	7	90	3
CZ		46	42	6	2	4	88	8
DK		50	38	4	1	7	88	5
DE		64	33	1	1	1	97	2
EE		54	39	2	1	4	93	3
IE		66	30	2	0	2	96	2
EL		62	33	1	0	4	95	1
ES		65	29	1	0	5	94	1
FR		51	41	3	1	4	92	4
HR		52	42	4	1	1	94	5
IT		52	37	5	1	5	89	6
CY		80	14	1	1	4	94	2
LV		57	33	3	1	6	90	4
LT		58	38	1	0	3	96	1
LU		52	41	2	0	5	93	2
HU		56	36	5	1	2	92	6
MT		66	27	1	0	6	93	1
NL		67	29	3	0	1	96	3
AT		52	39	6	1	2	91	7
PL		48	42	5	2	3	90	7
PT		56	38	2	0	4	94	2
RO		56	33	5	1	5	89	6
SI		65	30	2	1	2	95	3
SK		46	47	2	0	5	93	2
FI		49	44	3	0	4	93	3
SE		56	33	2	1	8	89	3
UK		56	34	2	1	7	90	3

QB5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can create economic growth and jobs in the EU (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1
EU28		43	9	42	-3	6	-2	2	0	7	-4	85	6	8	-2
BE		36	6	52	2	9	-3	1	-2	2	-3	88	8	10	-5
BG		36	3	40	3	6	1	2	1	16	-8	76	6	8	2
CZ		25	6	48	2	14	-3	3	0	10	-5	73	8	17	-3
DK		49	2	37	-2	6	1	1	0	7	-1	86	0	7	1
DE		41	10	44	-4	8	-1	2	-1	5	-4	85	6	10	-2
EE		18	4	46	2	14	0	4	-1	18	-5	64	6	18	-1
IE		54	8	36	-6	5	0	1	1	4	-3	90	2	6	1
EL		42	4	46	-3	5	-1	0	-1	7	1	88	1	5	-2
ES		55	7	33	-4	3	1	1	1	8	-5	88	3	4	2
FR		45	7	42	-2	4	-3	2	-1	7	-1	87	5	6	-4
HR		36	3	49	-2	10	3	3	0	2	-4	85	1	13	3
IT		43	12	42	-3	6	-1	1	-2	8	-6	85	9	7	-3
CY		61	18	28	-14	4	-1	1	0	6	-3	89	4	5	-1
LV		30	10	41	-4	11	-4	5	0	13	-2	71	6	16	-4
LT		33	10	46	-6	7	-1	2	0	12	-3	79	4	9	-1
LU		43	7	42	-4	5	-2	2	0	8	-1	85	3	7	-2
HU		40	12	44	-1	10	-4	1	-3	5	-4	84	11	11	-7
MT		41	0	41	0	4	0	2	0	12	0	82	0	6	0
NL		38	1	46	1	10	-1	2	0	4	-1	84	2	12	-1
AT		37	4	48	1	10	-3	2	0	3	-2	85	5	12	-3
PL		35	10	44	-7	8	-3	3	1	10	-1	79	3	11	-2
PT		50	6	41	-2	2	0	1	1	6	-5	91	4	3	1
RO		45	15	40	-2	6	-8	1	-1	8	-4	85	13	7	-9
SI		42	3	40	0	9	-1	3	1	6	-3	82	3	12	0
SK		30	5	55	7	5	-4	0	-1	10	-7	85	12	5	-5
FI		38	3	46	-3	8	1	2	0	6	-1	84	0	10	1
SE		62	4	30	0	4	0	1	-1	3	-3	92	4	5	-1
UK		44	14	39	-4	7	-1	1	-1	9	-8	83	10	8	-2

QB5.2 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 benefit the EU economically (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1
EU28	40	7	43	-1	6	-1	1	-1	10	-4	83	6	7	-2
BE	33	8	54	0	8	-4	2	-1	3	-3	87	8	10	-5
BG	31	-5	44	8	6	3	1	0	18	-6	75	3	7	3
CZ	22	1	54	6	10	-1	2	-1	12	-5	76	7	12	-2
DK	47	0	40	5	4	-1	1	0	8	-4	87	5	5	-1
DE	47	9	41	-4	4	-2	1	-1	7	-2	88	5	5	-3
EE	25	6	48	2	6	-1	1	-1	20	-6	73	8	7	-2
IE	51	8	38	-6	4	0	0	-1	7	-1	89	2	4	-1
EL	35	9	45	-6	6	-1	1	-1	13	-1	80	3	7	-2
ES	47	3	37	0	3	0	1	1	12	-4	84	3	4	1
FR	31	1	46	5	7	-2	2	-2	14	-2	77	6	9	-4
HR	35	3	51	1	8	-1	2	0	4	-3	86	4	10	-1
IT	37	9	47	6	6	0	1	-1	9	-14	84	15	7	-1
CY	52	17	32	-9	3	-2	1	0	12	-6	84	8	4	-2
LV	27	4	46	0	9	-1	3	0	15	-3	73	4	12	-1
LT	37	8	43	-5	5	0	2	1	13	-4	80	3	7	1
LU	33	5	46	2	8	-2	1	-1	12	-4	79	7	9	-3
HU	40	13	46	-2	6	-5	2	-1	6	-5	86	11	8	-6
MT	39	-3	44	4	2	0	2	2	13	-3	83	1	4	2
NL	48	1	42	-2	4	0	1	0	5	1	90	-1	5	0
AT	38	7	43	-7	11	2	3	1	5	-3	81	0	14	3
PL	37	10	45	-8	7	-1	2	0	9	-1	82	2	9	-1
PT	47	4	41	0	3	1	1	1	8	-6	88	4	4	2
RO	41	13	41	1	7	-8	1	-3	10	-3	82	14	8	-11
SI	40	2	45	5	7	-3	1	-1	7	-3	85	7	8	-4
SK	30	5	54	8	3	-5	1	-1	12	-7	84	13	4	-6
FI	35	0	50	0	6	2	1	0	8	-2	85	0	7	2
SE	47	-2	39	3	4	-1	1	0	9	0	86	1	5	-1
UK	44	11	39	-4	4	0	1	-1	12	-6	83	7	5	-1

QB5.3　To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1
EU28	29	4	40	0	13	-1	4	1	14	-4	69	4	17	0
BE	28	13	48	3	15	-12	4	0	5	-4	76	16	19	-12
BG	25	-1	35	4	10	3	4	1	26	-7	60	3	14	4
CZ	17	1	42	4	19	0	4	-1	18	-4	59	5	23	-1
DK	26	0	42	7	14	2	4	-2	14	-7	68	7	18	0
DE	28	1	37	-1	18	2	4	0	13	-2	65	0	22	2
EE	9	0	31	2	21	4	7	-1	32	-5	40	2	28	3
IE	43	4	35	-5	9	2	2	0	11	-1	78	-1	11	2
EL	34	10	40	-7	10	-2	3	0	13	-1	74	3	13	-2
ES	38	4	36	0	6	-1	3	1	17	-4	74	4	9	0
FR	20	2	41	2	16	0	6	1	17	-5	61	4	22	1
HR	31	4	43	0	16	2	2	-3	8	-3	74	4	18	-1
IT	34	5	44	-2	9	2	1	-2	12	-3	78	3	10	0
CY	37	8	29	-11	12	5	5	1	17	-3	66	-3	17	6
LV	18	3	35	-1	17	-2	9	3	21	-3	53	2	26	1
LT	28	10	35	-8	14	1	4	0	19	-3	63	2	18	1
LU	22	7	41	4	17	-2	4	-3	16	-6	63	11	21	-5
HU	33	12	40	2	12	-3	2	-5	13	-6	73	14	14	-8
MT	29	-7	42	7	7	-1	3	0	19	1	71	0	10	-1
NL	23	-1	33	-4	26	3	6	2	12	0	56	-5	32	5
AT	32	2	45	2	13	-1	2	-1	8	-2	77	4	15	-2
PL	27	6	40	-8	14	1	4	1	15	0	67	-2	18	2
PT	44	5	41	1	4	1	1	0	10	-7	85	6	5	1
RO	37	13	40	1	8	-9	2	-2	13	-3	77	14	10	-11
SI	28	2	39	6	16	-5	6	0	11	-3	67	8	22	-5
SK	25	5	49	8	8	-5	1	-2	17	-6	74	13	9	-7
FI	18	-3	46	2	20	5	3	0	13	-4	64	-1	23	5
SE	30	3	38	1	16	1	5	-1	11	-4	68	4	21	0
UK	32	11	41	4	10	-5	3	0	14	-10	73	15	13	-5

QB5.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can increase the security of EU energy supplies (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1
EU28	28	3	39	0	14	1	4	0	15	-4	67	3	18	1
BE	23	9	46	3	20	-8	5	-1	6	-3	69	12	25	-9
BG	25	0	35	4	9	1	4	1	27	-6	60	4	13	2
CZ	18	2	45	7	16	-4	4	-1	17	-4	63	9	20	-5
DK	31	2	40	3	13	1	3	-1	13	-5	71	5	16	0
DE	27	0	35	-4	18	1	7	3	13	0	62	-4	25	4
EE	10	0	32	3	19	2	7	1	32	-6	42	3	26	3
IE	42	3	35	-4	10	2	2	0	11	-1	77	-1	12	2
EL	32	8	41	-2	12	-2	1	-2	14	-2	73	6	13	-4
ES	36	-1	38	3	7	2	2	0	17	-4	74	2	9	2
FR	20	1	37	-1	16	4	6	1	21	-5	57	0	22	5
HR	33	8	41	-3	16	2	3	-2	7	-5	74	5	19	0
IT	31	2	43	0	10	1	2	0	14	-3	74	2	12	1
CY	37	13	28	-8	11	2	4	1	20	-8	65	5	15	3
LV	19	3	39	-1	15	1	6	2	21	-5	58	2	21	3
LT	27	7	37	-7	13	3	4	0	19	-3	64	0	17	3
LU	20	4	42	11	17	-6	3	-4	18	-5	62	15	20	-10
HU	34	12	39	-1	13	-2	2	-4	12	-5	73	11	15	-6
MT	31	-3	41	4	7	0	2	0	19	-1	72	1	9	0
NL	18	0	29	-2	28	1	11	3	14	-2	47	-2	39	4
AT	33	7	43	-2	13	-1	3	0	8	-4	76	5	16	-1
PL	23	2	43	-2	15	-2	4	1	15	1	66	0	19	-1
PT	43	6	43	3	2	-2	1	0	11	-7	86	9	3	-2
RO	37	12	40	2	8	-8	2	-2	13	-4	77	14	10	-10
SI	30	2	37	3	15	-5	6	0	12	0	67	5	21	-5
SK	25	3	47	6	9	-3	1	-1	18	-5	72	9	10	-4
FI	16	-1	39	-4	26	7	4	0	15	-2	55	-5	30	7
SE	40	4	34	3	13	-1	4	-2	9	-4	74	7	17	-3
UK	32	10	38	0	11	0	4	1	15	-11	70	10	15	1

QB5.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1	EB90.2	Diff. EB90.2 - EB87.1
EU28	42	3	40	0	7	0	2	0	9	-3	82	3	9	0
BE	37	6	47	-2	11	-3	2	0	3	-1	84	4	13	-3
BG	32	2	39	4	5	0	3	1	21	-7	71	6	8	1
CZ	28	1	43	-1	13	1	5	1	11	-2	71	0	18	2
DK	46	-1	35	2	8	1	2	0	9	-2	81	1	10	1
DE	40	0	41	0	10	2	2	-1	7	-1	81	0	12	1
EE	27	0	43	2	8	2	4	0	18	-4	70	2	12	2
IE	55	8	35	-6	5	0	1	0	4	-2	90	2	6	0
EL	43	3	43	-6	5	2	0	-1	9	2	86	-3	5	1
ES	54	1	33	1	2	0	1	0	10	-2	87	2	3	0
FR	40	4	40	0	8	0	2	-1	10	-3	80	4	10	-1
HR	46	10	41	-3	8	-1	2	0	3	-6	87	7	10	-1
IT	41	6	42	0	6	0	1	-1	10	-5	83	6	7	-1
CY	60	10	28	-8	3	1	1	1	8	-4	88	2	4	2
LV	30	1	38	-4	9	0	4	1	19	2	68	-3	13	1
LT	40	5	40	-4	6	1	1	0	13	-2	80	1	7	1
LU	39	8	39	-4	9	0	1	-1	12	-3	78	4	10	-1
HU	47	4	40	2	7	-2	1	-1	5	-3	87	6	8	-3
MT	46	-2	38	-4	2	1	4	4	10	1	84	-6	6	5
NL	52	2	34	-2	8	1	3	1	3	-2	86	0	11	2
AT	45	7	39	-8	10	1	2	0	4	0	84	-1	12	1
PL	34	4	44	-3	9	-1	3	0	10	0	78	1	12	-1
PT	51	6	39	2	2	-1	1	0	7	-7	90	8	3	-1
RO	42	9	40	3	7	-7	1	-2	10	-3	82	12	8	-9
SI	45	-1	38	2	7	-1	1	-1	9	1	83	1	8	-2
SK	30	3	50	6	4	-3	1	-1	15	-5	80	9	5	-4
FI	43	2	41	-3	8	3	2	0	6	-2	84	-1	10	3
SE	57	-3	31	5	5	0	2	0	5	-2	88	2	7	0
UK	45	8	37	-3	6	-1	2	0	10	-4	82	5	8	-1