



SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 565

# Climate change

EUROBAROMETER REPORT  
FEBRUARY – MARCH 2025



This survey has been requested by the European Commission Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)  
and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM 'Media monitoring and Eurobarometer' Unit)

This document does not represent the point of View of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for [Europe-Democracy-Esperanto](#)

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to enable more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes).

**If there are no translations, citizens are excluded from the debate.**

This document "Eurobarometer" only existed in English, in a pdf-file . From the initial file, we created a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now available in all official languages.

**It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.**

In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

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# Introduction

## Introduction

The European Union is a trailblazer in climate policy, having committed to becoming the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. The EU aims to foster green economic growth that is decoupled from resource use, ensuring that no person or place is left behind. The European Climate Law sets the legal obligation to reduce net EU greenhouse emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to reach net zero by 2050.

At the heart of achieving these goals lies the 'fit for 55' package—a comprehensive suite of climate policy proposals that combines new initiatives with updates to existing legislation across key sectors, including energy, transport, emissions trading, land use and forestry. To finance the transition the EU has committed 30% of its total expenditure to climate-related initiatives until 2027.<sup>1</sup>

The transition to a green economy is not only an environmental imperative, but also vital for the EU's long-term prosperity. Climate change is already affecting heavily European societies and economies. 2024 was the warmest year on record in Europe<sup>2</sup> and this heating is having significant impacts on health, in summer. In 2023, Europe experienced an estimated 47,690 heat-related deaths, the second-highest toll recorded since 2015, surpassed only by the reported 61,672 deaths in 2022. Southern European countries, notably Greece, Italy and Spain, reported the highest mortality rates.<sup>3</sup> In recognition of the growing human toll, the EU established the European Day for the Victims of the Global Climate Crisis on 15 July 2023, both to commemorate those lost and to raise awareness about building resilience. The 2024 European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA), led by the EEA and supported by the EU Commission, identified 36 major climate risks to Europe, with eight requiring urgent action. It highlights growing threats to ecosystems, human health and infrastructure, particularly in Southern Europe.<sup>4</sup> In response, the EU Commission is preparing a European Climate Adaptation Plan, to be adopted in 2026, aiming to enhance resilience and preparedness across sectors and EU Member States.<sup>5</sup>

The transition to a net-zero economy is designed to provide wide-ranging benefits to citizens and future generations including better and more affordable public transport, a secure supply of cleaner energy, the restoration of biodiversity and cleaner air and new future-proof jobs and skills training for the transition.<sup>6</sup> New initiatives such as the Clean Industrial Deal are anchoring climate policy in Europe's long-term competitiveness by

accelerating investment in clean technologies and strengthening the industrial base. The Affordable Energy Action Plan supports households and businesses through the transition, ensuring energy security and affordability.

These recent policy advancements underscore the EU's ongoing commitment to addressing climate change. This Special Eurobarometer report provides a comprehensive overview of public perception and engagement with these critical issues.

This Special Eurobarometer is the latest in a series focusing on Europeans' attitudes to climate change, the previous being Special Eurobarometer 538 of May-June 2023<sup>7</sup> and Special Eurobarometer 513 of March-April 2021.<sup>8</sup> The report covers following seven main areas:

- European awareness and concern about climate change and related risks.
- Personal exposure to climate related risks and threats.
- Personal actions taken.
- European opinions on which entities are best positioned to tackle climate change.
- Perceived urgency for authorities to prepare for climate change consequences.
- Support for specific climate and energy related policies in Europe, including the EU's climate-neutrality goal by 2050.
- Attitudes towards media and climate-related reporting and disinformation about climate change.

This survey was carried out by the Verian Belgium group in the 27 Member States of the European Union between 18 Feb and 16 March 2025.

## Methodology

This Special Eurobarometer 565 on climate change was part of the Eurobarometer wave EB103.2 and was conducted between 18 February and 10 March 2025. Some 26,319 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in the appropriate national language. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA).

The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>9</sup>. Interviews were conducted face- to-face, either physically in people's

1 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/climate-change/>

2 [https://commission.europa.eu/news-and-media/news/2024-warmest-year-record-europe-finds-european-state-climate-report-2025-04-15\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/news-and-media/news/2024-warmest-year-record-europe-finds-european-state-climate-report-2025-04-15_en)

3 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39134730/>

4 <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/european-climate-risk-assessment>

5 <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eu-adaptation-policy/european-climate-adaptation-plan>

6 [https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)

7 <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2954>

8 <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2273>

9 The Eurobarometer methodological approaches: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer>

homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing), which were only conducted in Denmark, Malta, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report.

Throughout the report, results are compared to Special Eurobarometer 538 of 2023.

**We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have offered their time to take part in this survey.**

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

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviations, as listed below:

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		

European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States EU27

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country 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 EU27 average.

# Key findings

### Many Europeans believe that climate change is caused by human activity.

- Around eight out of ten Europeans (84%) believe that climate change is caused by human activity, with the highest level of agreement in Sweden (96%) and the lowest in Estonia (61%).

### Europeans are highly concerned about climate change and are taking personal action.

- Around eight in ten Europeans (85%) believe climate change is a serious problem, with the highest level of concern in France, Hungary and Sweden (each 92%).
- Women (87% vs 83% men) and the youngest respondents (15-24) (88% vs 83% aged 40-54) are the groups most likely to see climate change as a serious problem. Those exposed to environmental or climate risks show high concern (91%) compared to those not exposed (81%).
- In that regard, almost four in ten Europeans (38%) feel exposed to environmental and climate-related risks, with the highest perceived exposure in Malta (68% feeling exposed<sup>10</sup>) and the lowest exposure in Finland (14%).
- Furthermore, most Europeans (59%) have taken action to fight climate change in the last six months, with the highest engagement in Malta (82%) and the lowest in Romania (29%).

### National governments perceived as best placed to tackle climate change.

- National governments (66%) are seen as best placed to tackle climate change, followed by the European Union (59%) and business and industry (58%).
- The national government ranks first in 21 EU Member States, mentioned most often in Greece and Denmark (each 80%). The European Union ranks first in Croatia (63%) and Belgium (62%), while business and industry are regarded as the best placed entities in six countries, including Finland (71%) and Germany (66%).
- There is a strong perceived urgency for action on climate change across all levels of governance, with 85% of respondents expecting regional and local authorities to act and 88% expecting action from both national governments and the European Union.
- However, most Europeans (67%) believe their national government is not doing enough to tackle climate change, with the highest level of dissatisfaction in France and Sweden (each 77%).
- In Estonia 21% of respondents believe their government is doing too much - the highest score among all EU Member States.

### Nearly eight in ten Europeans see climate action as an economic opportunity

- 90% of respondents believe it is important that national governments take action to improve energy efficiency, followed by regional and local authorities (89%) and the European Union (88%).
- 89% of Europeans consider it important that national governments take action to promote renewable energy, followed by the EU and regional and local authorities (88% each).
- More than eight in ten Europeans (85%) agree that tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life.
- More than seven in ten Europeans (77%) agree that the costs of climate change damage are higher than the costs of investment in the clean transition.
- More than seven in ten Europeans (77%) believe that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation and make EU companies more competitive.
- Around eight in ten Europeans (83%) agree that preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of EU citizens.
- Around eight in ten Europeans (84%) support giving more support to European companies to compete in the global market for clean technologies.

### Europeans show strong support for EU climate goals and clean energy transition, though some countries remain sceptical.

- Eight in ten Europeans (81%) support the EU's goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050.
- Three quarters of Europeans (75%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically.
- Around eight in ten Europeans (79%) agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies, even if it means reducing subsidies for fossil fuels.

### Half of Europeans don't trust the media for information on climate change and feel exposed to disinformation.

- Just over half of Europeans (52%) believe that traditional media in their country does not provide clear information on climate change, with the highest level of dissatisfaction in Malta (72%).
- Almost half of Europeans (49%) believe that it is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media, with the highest agreement in Sweden (67%).

<sup>10</sup> Total of "very exposed" and "somewhat exposed".



# **I. European awareness and concern about climate change**

## 1. General awareness

### Most Europeans believe Climate Change is caused by human activity

Respondents were asked whether they agreed climate change is caused by human activity.<sup>11</sup>

A clear majority of European citizens, more than 8 in 10 respondents, believe that climate change is caused by human activity (84%). In contrast 14% of respondents disagree with the statement and 2% state that they don't know.

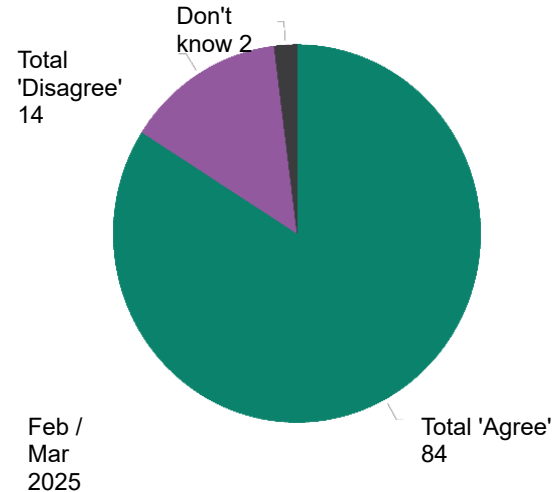
In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree to a greater or lesser extent that climate change is human caused. In six countries, at least 9 in 10 respondents agree with the statement. Sweden (96%), Denmark (93%), Malta (93%), Portugal (92%), Greece (90%) and the Netherlands (90%) belong to this group. Respondents in Estonia (61%) and Romania (69%) show the lowest levels of agreement.

The highest level of disagreement was reported in Estonia, where around a third of respondents (34%) do not believe that climate change is caused by human activity. Romania (28%) and Czechia (25%) follow with relatively high disagreement levels.

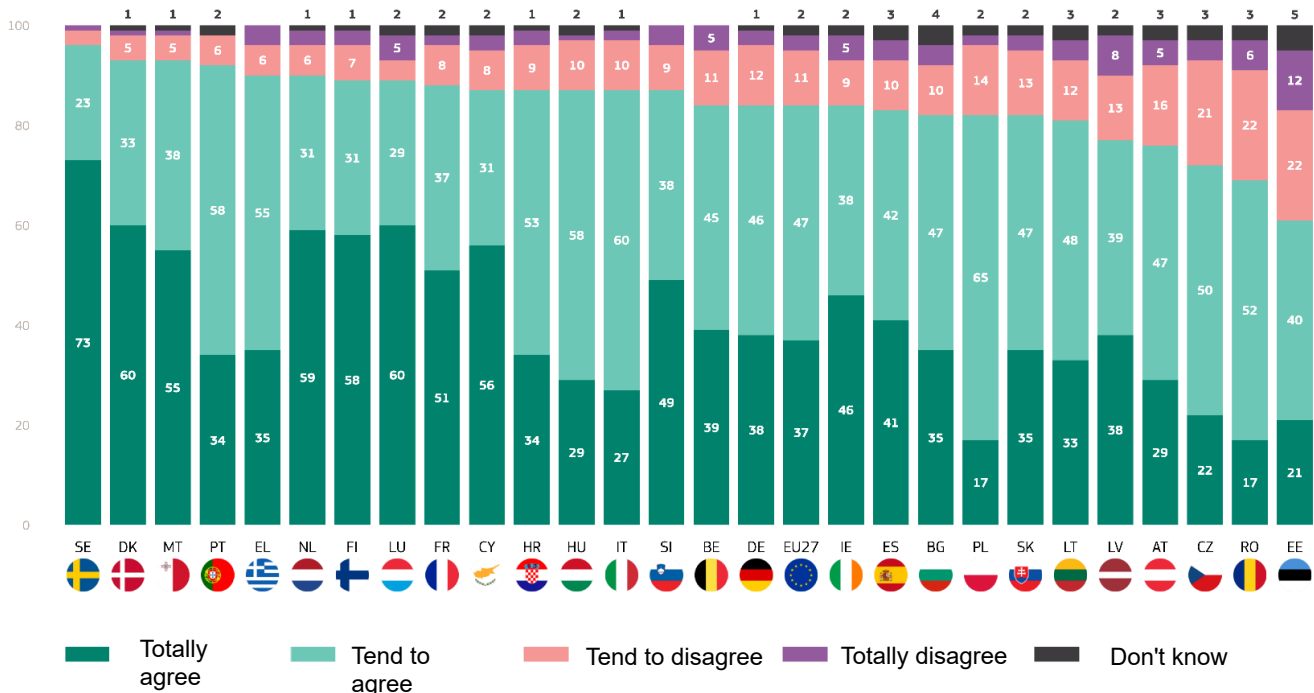
It is noteworthy that in the countries with the highest agreement score, most respondents "totally agree" with

the statement that climate change is caused by human activity (Sweden: 73%, Denmark: 60%, Malta: 55%).

SD1. To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate change? Climate change is caused by human activity (EU27) (%)



SD1: To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate change? Climate change is caused by human activity (%)



<sup>11</sup> SD1. To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate change? Climate change is caused by human activity.

Furthermore, the results were analysed in relation to the socio-demographic<sup>12</sup> categories of respondents and additional factors.

- Men (83%) are marginally less likely than women (86%) to attribute climate change to human causes.
- In terms of age, the highest agreement is among 15-24 year olds (89%), followed by 25-39 (86%). 40-54 (84%) and 55+ (83%)
- In the youngest group (15-24), 10% disagree, compared to 14%, for the oldest group (55+).
- Education has an important bearing on the results. Those still studying are most likely to agree (92%), while respondents who remained in education at age 20 or later (88%) come next. Those who left education at age 16-19 (83%) and finished at 15 or earlier (80%) are least likely to agree.
- Among socio-professional categories, students (93%) register the highest share who agree that climate change is caused by human activity, trailed by managers (88%), other white-collar workers (86%) and manual workers (84%). The self-employed (83%), house persons (81%), unemployed (81%) and retired (82%) all cluster near or slightly below the EU average (84%).
- Subjective urbanisation<sup>13</sup> also makes a difference. Residents of large towns (88%) lead in attributing climate change to human activity, while small/middle-sized towns (86%) follow and rural areas (80%) rank lowest.
- Those who consider climate change “a serious problem” report 92% agreement that climate change is human-driven, whereas those who consider it “not a serious problem” drop to 43% agreement and a majority (55%) in disagreement.
- Exposure to environmental and climate risks shows higher agreement that climate change is human-caused: 91% compared to 81% among those not exposed.
- Clarity of national media exhibits a small difference. Respondents who find their media coverage clear about climate issues post 84% agreement while those who see their media as unclear report 86% agreement.

SD1 To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate change? Climate change is caused by human activity (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	84	14	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	15	2
Woman	86	12	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	89	10	1
25-39	86	13	1
40-54	84	15	1
55+	83	14	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
-15	80	17	3
16-19	83	16	1
20+	88	11	1
Still Studying	92	7	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	83	16	1
Managers	88	11	1
Other white collars	86	13	1
Manual workers	84	15	1
House persons	81	16	3
Unemployed	81	17	2
Retired	82	15	3
Students	93	6	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	80	18	2
Small or middle sized town	86	13	1
Large town	88	10	2
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	92	7	1
Not a serious problem	43	55	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	91	8	1
Not exposed	81	17	2
<b>Nat. Media provide clear info. on C.C.</b>			
Agree	84	14	2
Disagree	86	13	1

<sup>12</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

<sup>13</sup> Personal or psychological perception of being part of an urban environment, regardless of whether one actually lives in a city or not

### Climate change ranks among the three most serious problems facing the world.

A further question sought to measure the extent to which climate change is perceived to be a serious problem in relation to other challenges around the world. Respondents were presented with a list of global issues and were then asked which of these they consider to be the two most serious problems facing the world as a whole.<sup>14</sup>

Around six in ten Europeans believe armed conflicts to be one of the most serious problems (61%), followed by half of Europeans who reported poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water to be one of the two most serious problems worldwide (50%). Climate change ranks third among the most serious problems on the European level, together with the economic situation (both 47%).

In 18 EU Member States, respondents report armed conflicts to be one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole. This group is led by Slovakia (75%), Lithuania (74%) and Germany (69%). Climate change, however, ranks as top choice in four countries: Sweden (77%), Denmark (73%), the Netherlands (65%) and Malta (49%).

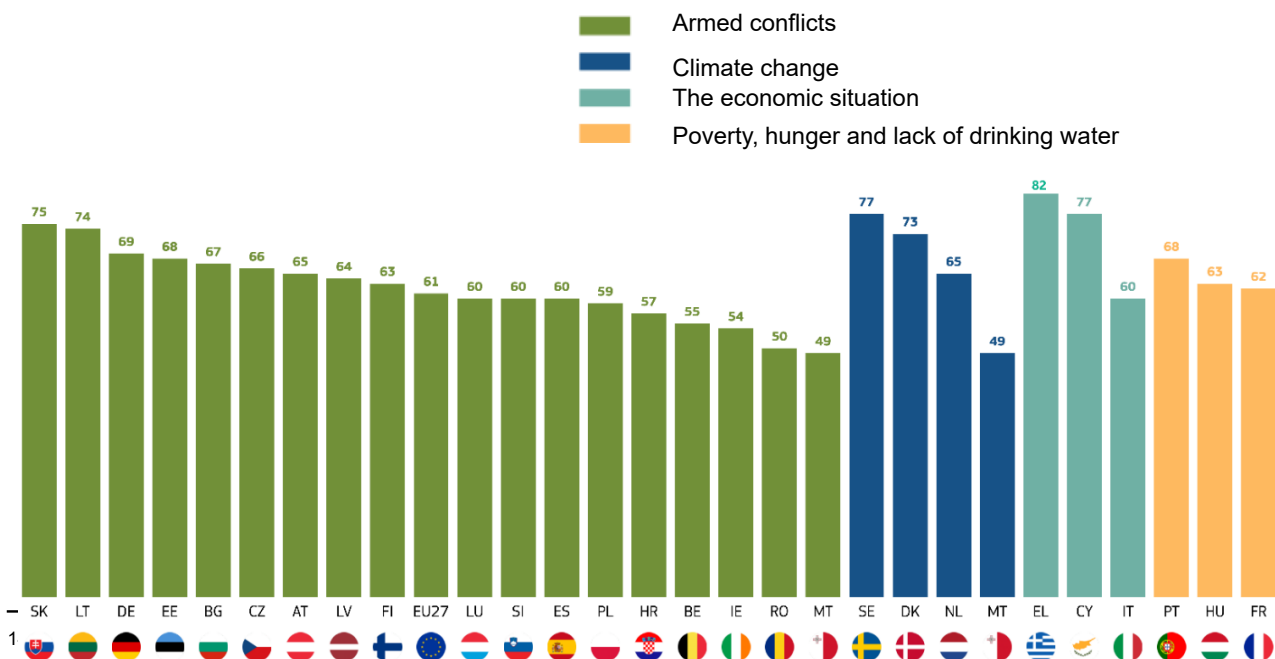
In 5 countries, climate change ranks second among the most serious problems the world is facing. These countries are Finland (59%), Ireland (54%), Romania (50%) and Lithuania (42%).

In 4 countries, climate change ranks as the third most serious problem: France (52%), Luxembourg (50%), Italy (48%) and Slovenia (46%).

In 9 countries, at least half of the respondents consider climate change to be one of the most serious problems the world is facing. Countries in which fewest respondents

regard climate change as being among the most serious problems are Estonia (28%), Czechia (30%), Latvia (30%) and Romania (30%).

QD1ab: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)(%)



QD1ab: Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE (%))

	Armed conflicts	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Climate change	The economic situation	Deteriorati on of democra cy and rule of law	Internation al terrorism	Deteriorati on of nature	Disinforma tion	Spread of infectious diseases	The increasing global population	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	61	50	47	47	38	35	33	30	27	25	0	0	0
BE	55	44	49	36	32	32	29	30	20	27	0	0	0
BG	67	52	33	52	29	37	41	32	44	20	0	0	0
CZ	66	36	30	50	28	41	38	27	38	26	0	1	3
DK	65	52	73	23	47	25	38	43	21	28	0	0	1
DE	69	45	51	45	49	39	28	32	16	30	1	0	0
EE	68	36	28	55	25	25	36	34	33	25	1	0	0
IE	54	42	53	42	33	34	24	40	25	20	1	0	0
EL	52	74	46	81	52	30	41	35	40	23	0	0	0
ES	60	59	43	55	27	27	26	29	23	16	0	0	0
FR	57	62	52	44	36	41	39	25	24	25	0	0	0
HR	57	54	49	51	38	39	46	23	37	24	0	0	0
IT	59	42	48	60	33	36	34	25	39	24	0	0	0
CY	57	74	49	77	27	35	23	34	37	20	1	0	1
LV	64	28	30	43	17	26	24	39	22	13	1	0	1
LT	74	34	42	41	24	31	38	39	31	24	0	0	1
LU	60	57	50	36	39	41	33	33	15	19	0	0	0
HU	48	63	45	58	39	31	54	23	48	38	0	0	0
MT	49	44	49	35	33	43	25	25	24	19	0	1	0
NL	58	47	65	24	49	28	34	45	19	34	1	0	0
AT	65	56	51	50	53	45	44	35	36	44	1	1	0
PL	59	33	25	36	27	28	20	25	26	14	0	0	0
PT	62	68	46	64	28	38	34	23	26	27	1	0	1
RO	50	49	30	48	36	28	33	36	35	21	0	0	0
SI	60	49	46	41	28	44	41	36	24	28	0	0	0
SK	75	62	39	46	36	31	46	41	44	30	0	0	0
FI	63	50	59	22	43	23	35	36	17	32	0	0	0
SE	66	57	77	25	62	28	39	51	21	27	1	0	0

Furthermore, the results were analysed in relation to the socio-demographic<sup>15</sup> categories of the respondents and additional factors.

- Men report armed conflicts (62%) more than women (60%), while women express more concern about poverty/hunger (52%) and climate change (48%) compared to men (48% and 46%

QD1ab Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Climate change	International terrorism	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	Spread of infectious diseases	The economic situation	Disinformation	Armed conflicts	The increasing global population	Deterioration of nature	Deterioration of democracy and rule of law	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	47	35	50	27	47	30	61	25	33	38	0	0	0
Gender													
Man	46	34	48	24	47	32	62	26	32	39	0	0	0
Woman	48	35	52	29	47	29	60	24	33	36	0	0	0
Age													
15-24	51	32	51	26	46	30	59	24	35	32	0	0	0
25-39	47	32	50	26	49	35	57	25	34	39	0	0	0
40-54	45	36	49	26	48	31	61	26	32	39	0	0	0
55+	46	36	51	28	46	27	63	25	32	38	1	0	0
Education (end of)													
-15	39	40	54	31	57	22	62	20	26	31	0	0	1
16-19	43	35	50	28	49	29	60	26	33	36	0	0	0
20+	52	32	49	23	40	35	61	25	34	43	0	0	0
Still Studying	56	30	53	25	47	32	63	24	37	34	0	0	0
Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	47	34	50	26	49	33	61	26	33	41	0	0	1
Managers	51	30	47	22	41	35	61	25	32	44	1	0	0
Other white collars	49	33	47	28	48	34	59	26	35	39	0	0	0
Manual workers	42	38	49	28	51	30	58	27	32	36	0	0	0
House persons	41	32	53	32	53	28	56	23	32	35	0	0	0
Unemployed	43	34	57	26	49	30	60	23	35	32	0	0	0
Retired	46	37	52	28	46	26	64	24	31	37	1	0	0
Students	57	30	52	22	45	32	61	23	36	35	0	0	0
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural area or village	42	37	49	25	48	31	61	26	32	36	1	0	1
Small or middle sized town	46	35	47	27	47	29	61	25	31	36	0	0	0
Large town	53	32	56	28	46	32	60	24	35	41	0	0	0
Perception of climate change													
A serious problem	53	34	52	28	47	31	61	25	35	38	0	0	0
Not a serious problem	12	37	40	22	47	29	58	24	18	37	0	0	0
Exposure to environmental and climate risks													
Exposed	49	32	49	29	49	31	55	25	35	36	0	0	0
Not exposed	46	36	51	25	47	30	64	25	31	39	0	0	0
National media provide clear information on climate change													
Agree	52	35	52	27	46	32	64	26	35	40	0	0	0
Disagree	44	34	49	26	48	29	58	25	31	37	0	0	0

respectively).

<sup>15</sup> For an overview of the data, see the table on the same page

- The 15-24 group shows high concern for poverty/hunger and climate change (both 51%). The 25-39 group and 40-54 group are most concerned about armed conflicts (57% and 61% respectively). The 55+ group highlight armed conflicts (63%) and poverty/hunger (51%).
- Those with education ending at 15 or below are the most concerned about armed conflicts (62%) and least concerned about the increase of global population (20%). Notably, as education level increases, concern for climate change rises, reaching up to 56% among those who are still studying, while concern for poverty and hunger declines from 54% to 49%. Those still studying, considered separately, most frequently selected armed conflict (63%) as a serious problem, followed by climate change (56%) and poverty and hunger (53%).
- Retired individuals are most concerned about armed conflicts (64%). Students report the highest concern about climate change (57%).
- Across all types of urbanisation, armed conflicts remain the top concern ranging between 60% and 61%. Meanwhile, concern about climate change increases from 42% in rural areas to 53% in large towns and concern for poverty and hunger rises from 49% to 55%.
- Regardless of whether people perceive climate change as a serious problem, armed conflicts are the top concern for both groups; cited by 61% of those who view climate change as serious and 58% of those who do not. Their second priorities, however, diverge: those who are concerned about climate change focus on climate change itself (53%), while those who are not place greater importance on the economic situation (47%).
- Regardless of exposure to environmental risks, 55% of the exposed and 64% of the non-exposed identify armed conflicts as the most serious issue. Exposed individuals report higher concern for climate change (49%), equally with poverty and the economic situation, while non-exposed individuals show slightly lower levels of concern about climate change (46%) and economic situation (47%) but rather focus more on poverty (51%).
- Regardless of whether people believe national media provide clear information about climate change, most in both groups see armed conflicts as the most serious issue: 64% among those who agree and 58% among those who disagree. Among those who agree, climate change and poverty are the next most frequently cited concerns, both at 52%. For those who disagree, poverty (49%) and the economic situation (48%) follow, with climate change slightly lower at 44%.

## 2. Concern about climate change

### A clear majority of European citizens believe that climate change is a serious problem at this moment.

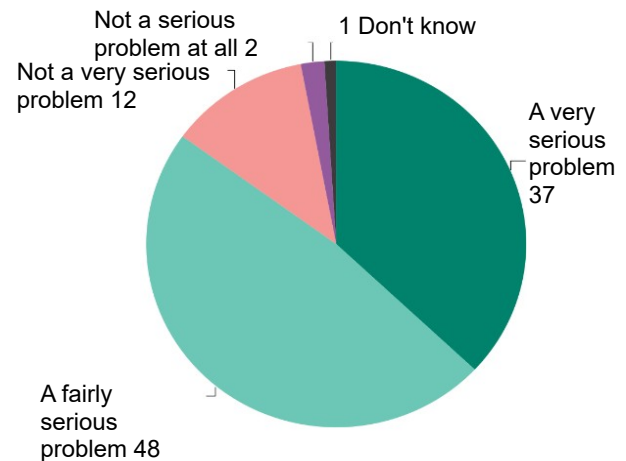
Following the question in which respondents could select climate change as a serious problem facing the world alongside with other problems, respondents were asked specifically how serious a problem they think climate change is at this moment, using a 4-point scale: “a very serious problem”, “a fairly serious problem not a very serious problem” and “not a serious problem at all”.<sup>16</sup> The total ‘a serious problem’, groups the answers “a very serious problem” and “a fairly serious problem”; ‘not a serious problem’ groups the answers “not a very serious problem” and “not a serious problem at all”.

On the EU level, more than 8 in 10 respondents perceive climate change as “a serious problem” (85%), including 37% who state it is “a very serious problem”. In contrast, 14% of European respondents consider that climate change is “not a serious problem”. 1% of respondents answer that they don’t know.

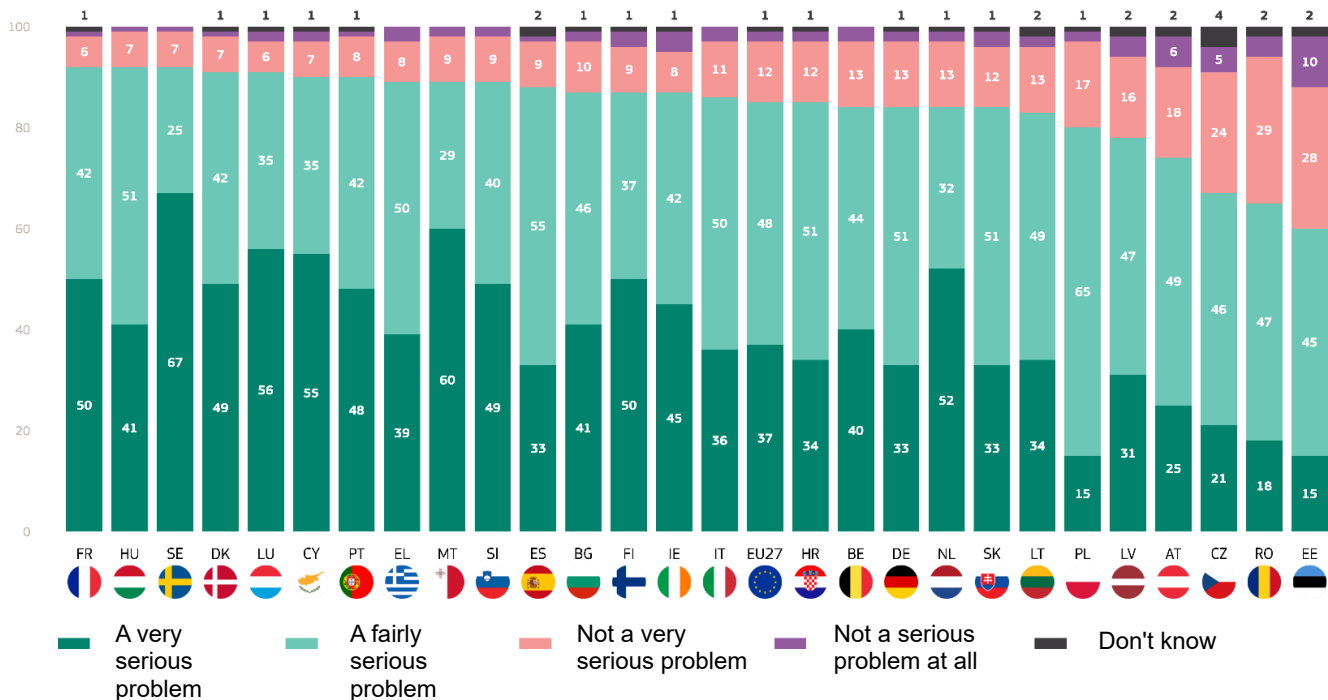
In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents believe climate change is “a serious problem”. In seven countries, at least 9 in 10 respondents share this believe: France (92%), Hungary (92%), Sweden (92%), Denmark (91%), Luxembourg (91%), Cyprus (90%) and Portugal (90%).

In contrast, less than 3 in 10 respondents in Czechia (29%), a third in Romania (33%) and almost 4 in 10 respondents in Estonia (38%) consider that that climate change is “not a serious problem”.

QD2: How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? (%)



QD2: How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? (%)



<sup>16</sup> QD2. How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment?



Looking more closely at national differences: Respondents in Sweden (67%), Malta (60%) and Luxembourg (56%) believe that climate change is “a very serious problem”. At the other end of the scale, the highest shares of respondents who believe climate change is “not a serious problem at all” are from Estonia (10%), Austria (6%) and Czechia (5%).

Furthermore, the results were analysed in relation to the socio-demographic<sup>17</sup> categories of the respondents and additional factors.

- Women (87%) are more likely than men (83%) to consider climate change ‘a serious problem’.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (88%) and those aged 25-39 (86%), are most likely to perceive climate change as ‘a serious problem’. Concern decreases slightly with age, with 83% of those aged 40-54 and 84% of those aged 55+ agreeing that climate change is ‘a serious problem’.
- Respondents who are still studying report the highest agreement (91%), followed by those who remained in education up to age of 20+ (87%), while those who remained in education up to 16-19 years or less than 15 years (all 83%) report slightly lower support.
- Students (91%) express the highest concern about climate change as a serious problem, followed by managers (88%), other white-collar workers (86%) and house persons (83%). Self-employed individuals (82%) report the least concern, along with manual workers (82%) and unemployed individuals (82%).
- Urban residents in large towns (88%) and small or middle-sized towns (86%) are more likely to consider climate change a serious problem than rural residents who show slightly lower concern (80%).
- Those who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show significantly higher support (93%) for the statement compared to those who disagree (43%).
- Respondents who exposed to environmental and climate risks as well those who are not, similarly show a high level of concern for the climate change (91% and 81% respectively).
- Respondents who disagree that national media provide clear information about climate change show slightly more concern (87%), compared to those who agree (84%).

QD2 How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment?

	Total 'Serious problem'	Total 'Not a serious problem'	Don't know
EU27	85	14	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	16	1
Woman	87	12	1
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	88	11	1
25-39	86	13	1
40-54	83	16	1
55+	84	14	2
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	83	15	2
16-19	83	16	1
20+	87	12	1
Still Studying	91	8	
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	82	17	1
Managers	88	12	0
Other white collars.	86	13	1
Manual workers	82	17	1
House persons	83	15	2
Unemployed	82	16	2
Retired	85	13	2
Students	91	8	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	80	18	2
Small or middle sized town	86	13	1
Large town	88	1	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	100	0	0
Not a serious problem	0	100	0
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	93	7	0
Disagree	43	55	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	91	9	0
Not exposed	81	18	1
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	87	12	1
Disagree	84	45	1

<sup>17</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

### Most Europeans consider extreme weather conditions when planning a holiday or deciding where to live.

Respondents were further asked whether they consider the exposure to extreme weather or the likelihood of forest fires when they decide on a holiday destination.<sup>18</sup>

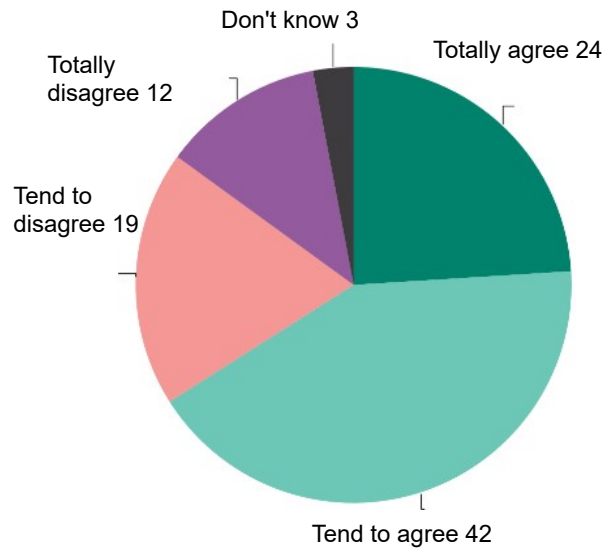
Two thirds of respondents agree (66%), including 42% who “tend to agree” and 24% who “totally agree”. In contrast, 31% of Europeans do not consider extreme weather conditions when deciding on a holiday destination. A small minority of respondents said they did not know (3%).

It is noteworthy that in all EU Member States, the majority of respondents consider this factor. Respondents from Malta (80%), Italy and Slovakia (both 75%) report the highest levels of agreement

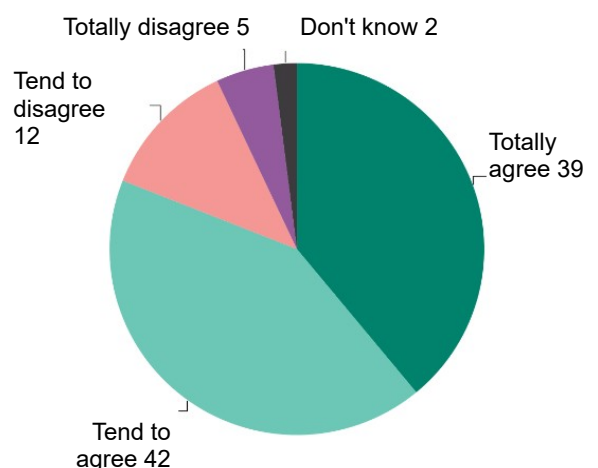
Conversely, respondents from France, Denmark (both 57%) and Bulgaria (54%) appear to consider extreme weather conditions the least among the EU Member States.

When asked about whether they consider the likelihood of floods and exposure to other climate risks when deciding where to live,<sup>19</sup> 81% of Europeans agree. In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents would consider such factors. The highest agreement rate was reported in Slovenia (91%), France and Luxembourg (both 89%). In contrast, respondents in the Netherlands, Poland (both 69%) and Estonia (66%) were the least likely to take such factors into account when deciding where to live.

QD14. 1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? When deciding on a holiday destination, you consider the exposure to extreme weather or the likelihood of forest fires.



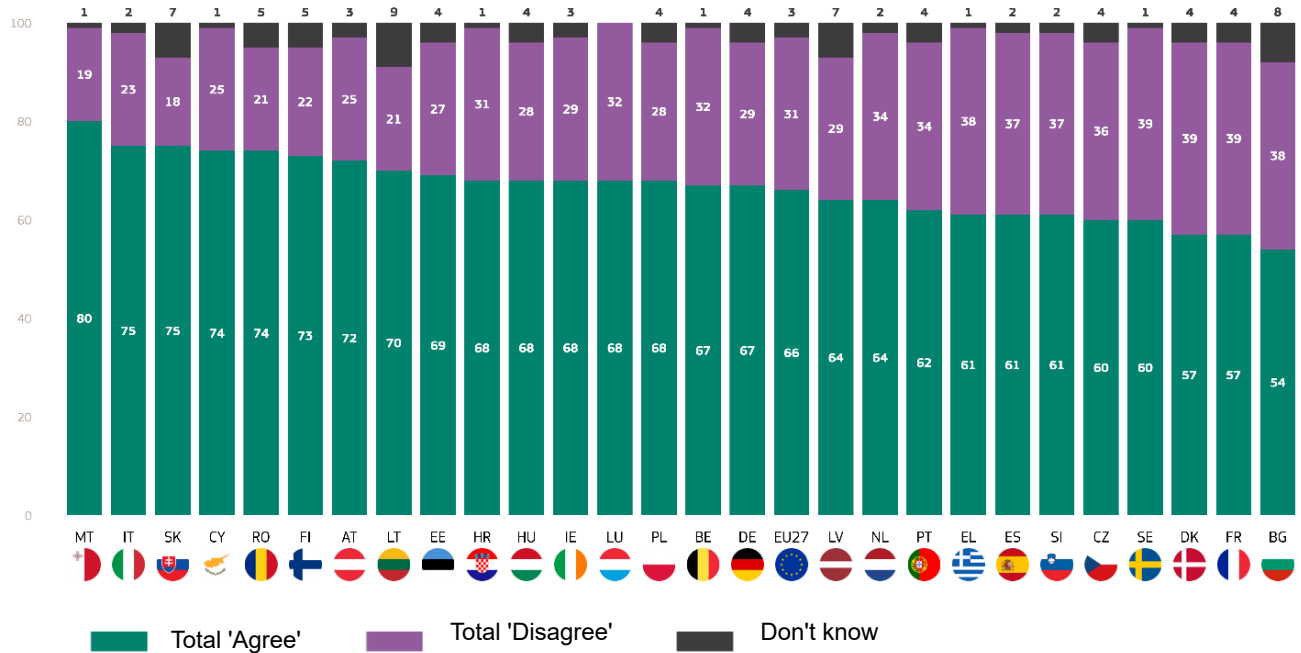
QD14.2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? If deciding where to live, you would consider the likelihood of floods and exposure to other climate risks.



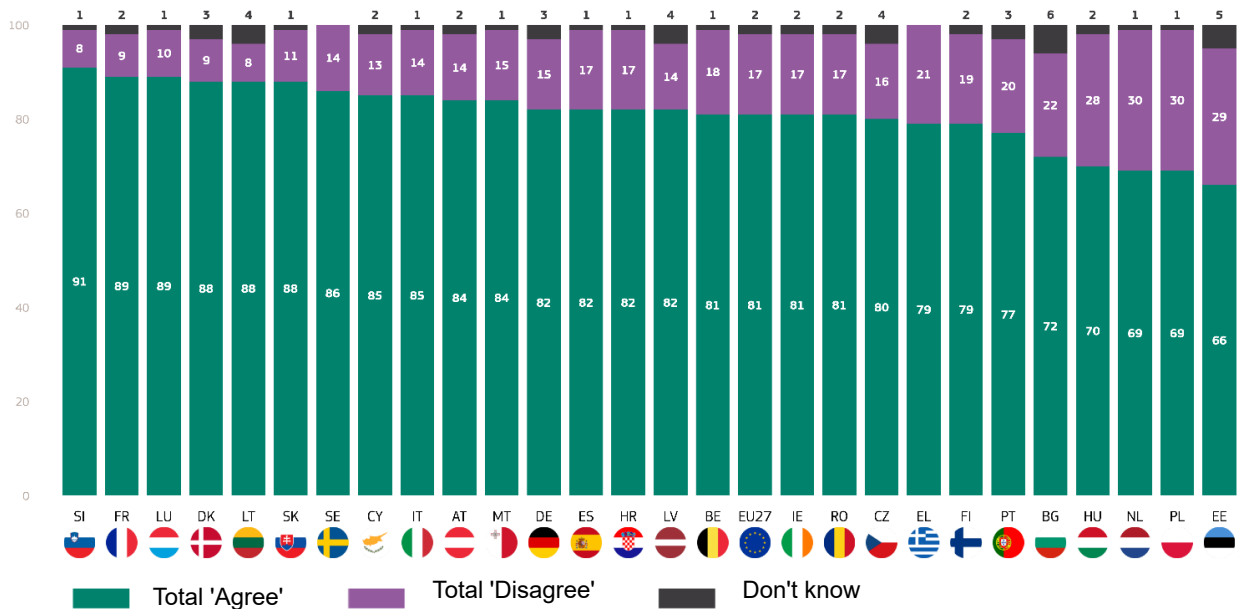
<sup>18</sup> QD14. 1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? When deciding on a holiday destination, you consider the exposure to extreme weather or the likelihood of forest fires.

<sup>19</sup> QD14.2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? If deciding where to live, you would consider the likelihood of floods and exposure to other climate risks.

QD14. 1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? When deciding on a holiday destination, you consider the exposure to extreme weather or the likelihood of forest fires.



QD14.2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? If deciding where to live, you would consider the likelihood of floods and exposure to other climate risks.



When it comes to socio-demographic<sup>20</sup> factors, following observations were made (table for QD14.1):

- Women are more likely to consider these risks (68%) compared to men (63%).
- The 15-24 and 40-54 groups report the highest agreement (both 68%), followed by those aged 25-39 (67%). The 55+ group reports the lowest concern (63%).
- Those still studying (69%) show the highest concern, followed by those who left education at age 20 or later (68%). Respondents who left education at 15 or earlier show the lowest concern (58%).
- Other white-collar workers (71%) and self-employed individuals (69%) express the highest concern. Managers and students also show strong concern (67% and 68%, respectively), while the unemployed (59%) and retired (62%) show the least concern.
- Residents of large towns (68%) and small or middle-sized towns (67%) show high levels of concern, while those in rural areas are less concerned (62%).
- Those who view climate change as a serious problem show the highest agreement (69%), while those who do not consider it a serious problem show lower concern (49%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show higher concern (69%), while those who disagree (50%).
- Those who feel exposed to environmental and climate risks show the highest concern (77%), while those who do not feel exposed show lower concern (59%).
- Those who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show higher concern (63%) compared to those who disagree (69%).

QD14. 1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? When deciding on a holiday destination, you consider the exposure to extreme weather or the likelihood of forest fires. (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	31	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	63	34	3
Woman	68	28	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	68	30	2
25-39	67	32	1
40-54	68	31	1
55+	63	31	6
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	58	34	8
16-19	66	31	3
20+	68	30	2
Still Studying	69	29	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	69	30	1
Managers	67	31	2
Other white collars.	71	28	1
Manual workers	66	33	1
House persons	63	32	5
Unemployed	59	37	4
Retired	62	31	7
Students	68	30	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	62	34	4
Small or middle sized town	67	30	3
Large town	68	30	2
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	69	28	3
Not a serious problem	49	48	3
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	69	28	3
Disagree	50	45	5
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	77	21	2
Not exposed	59	38	3
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	63	35	2
Disagree	69	28	3

<sup>20</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

When it comes to socio-demographic<sup>21</sup> factors, following observations were made (table for QB 14.2):

- Women (83%) are slightly more likely than men (81%) to consider these climate risks when deciding where to live.
- The 15-24 group shows the highest concern (83%), followed by those aged 40-54 (82%). The 55+ group and those aged 25-39 reports slightly less concern (both 81%).
- Respondents with education ending at 15 or below show the lowest concern (77%), while those who ended education at 20 or older and those still studying (both 84%) express the highest concern.
- Students (85%), managers and other white-collar workers (both 84%) show the most concern, while unemployed individuals (75%) show the lowest concern.
- Respondents living in large towns small or middle-sized towns (both 84%) show the highest concern, followed by those living in rural areas or villages (77%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show the highest overlook (85%), while those who disagree express much lowest overlook (65%).
- Those who see climate change as not a serious problem express the lowest concern (63%), while those who consider it "a serious problem" report higher concern (85%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental and climate risks report the highest concern (88%), while those not exposed show lower concern (78%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show higher concern (81%), while those who disagree report slightly less concern (84%).

QD14.2. To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change? If deciding where to live, you would consider the likelihood of floods and exposure to other climate risks. (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	81	18	1
Woman	83	15	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	83	16	1
25-39	81	18	1
40-54	82	17	1
55+	81	16	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	77	20	3
16-19	81	17	2
20+	84	15	1
Still Studying	84	14	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	81	18	1
Managers	84	15	1
Other white collars.	84	15	1
Manual workers	80	18	2
House persons	81	18	1
Unemployed	75	24	1
Retired	81	16	3
Students	85	14	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	77	20	3
Small or middle sized town	84	15	1
Large town	84	15	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	85	13	2
Not a serious problem	63	35	2
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	85	14	1
Disagree	65	33	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	88	11	1
Not exposed	78	20	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	81	18	1
Disagree	84	15	1

21 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

## **II. Exposure to climate-related risks and personal action**

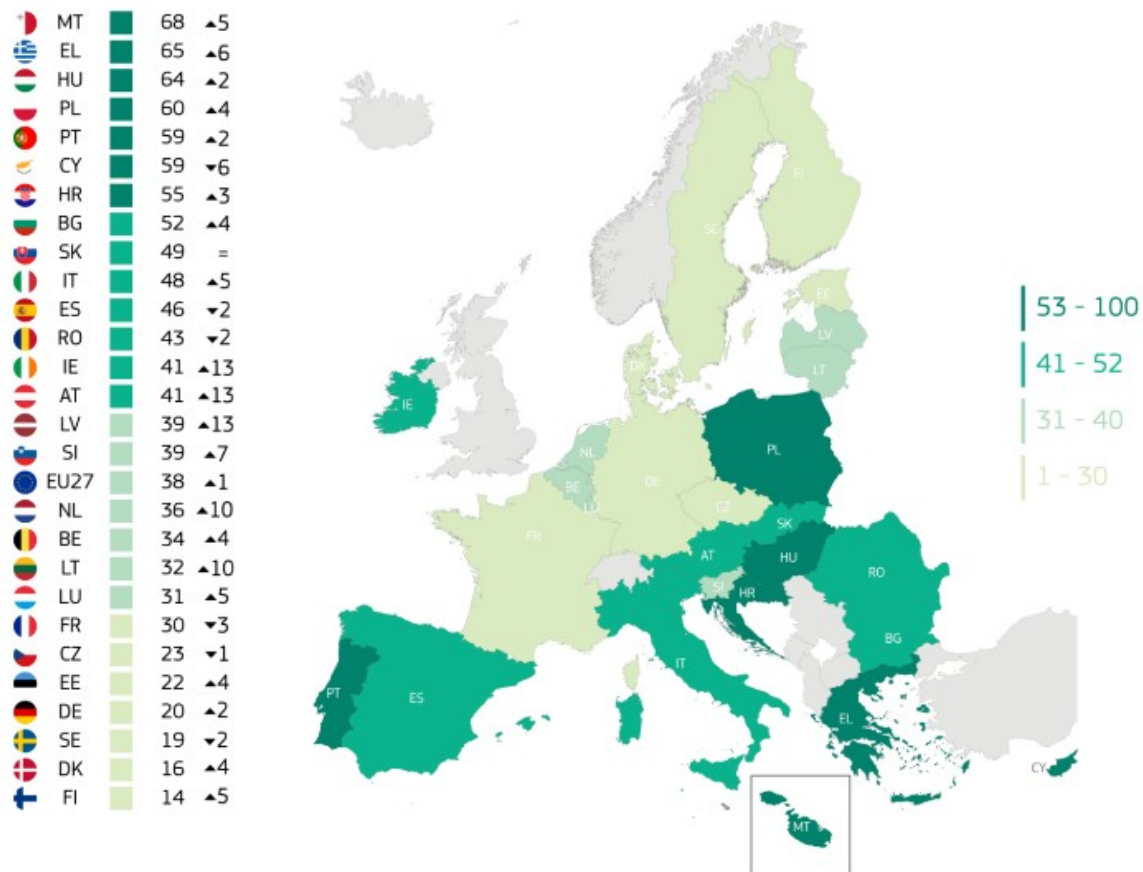
## 1. Exposure and threats

### 4 in 10 Europeans feel exposed to climate change.

Environmental and climate-related risks, such as wildfires, floods, pollution and extreme weather conditions are increasingly affecting individuals and communities. This chapter assesses personal exposure to these risks based on survey data.

Respondents were asked how exposed they are to environmental and climate related risks and threats, using a 4-point scale: “very exposed”, “somewhat exposed”, “not very exposed”, “not exposed at all”.

QD12. How exposed are you personally to environmental and climate related risks and threats? For instance, to fires, floods, pollution or extreme weather conditions. Total 'Exposed' (EU27) (%)



very exposed” and “not exposed at all”.<sup>22</sup> Almost every 4 out of 10 Europeans feel exposed (38%, +1 percentage point since 2023) to such risks and threats, whereas the majority of Europeans, six in ten, does not feel exposed (61%, +1 pp).

In fact, the majority of respondents in 19 EU Member States do not feel exposed (not very or not at all) to such climate change-related threats and risks. Respondents from Finland (86%, -5 pp), Denmark (81%, -7 pp), Sweden

(81%, +2 pp) and Germany (80%, -2 pp) are most likely to report that they do not feel exposed.

Respondents from Lithuania (38%, -3pp), Estonia (31%, -2 pp), Czechia (28%, +2 pp), Denmark (28%, -24 pp) and Finland (28%, -7 pp) reported to feel least exposed with the highest shares stating they do not feel exposed at all. Notably, Denmark saw a radical decline in this category. In 2023, 52% of respondents did not feel exposed at all. This fell to 28% in 2025.

In Denmark, there has been a sharp 17-percentage point increase in the share of respondents who say they are “not very exposed”. This suggests that while fewer people

feel entirely safe from environmental and climate-related risks in Denmark, many have shifted to a perception of being somewhat exposed - indicating a growing awareness or experience of these risks.

Conversely, more than six in ten respondents in Malta (68%, +5 pp), Greece (65%, +6 pp), Hungary (64%, +2 pp) and Poland (60%, +4 pp) do feel exposed to climate change related threats and risks and lead the list with the highest scores in that regard.

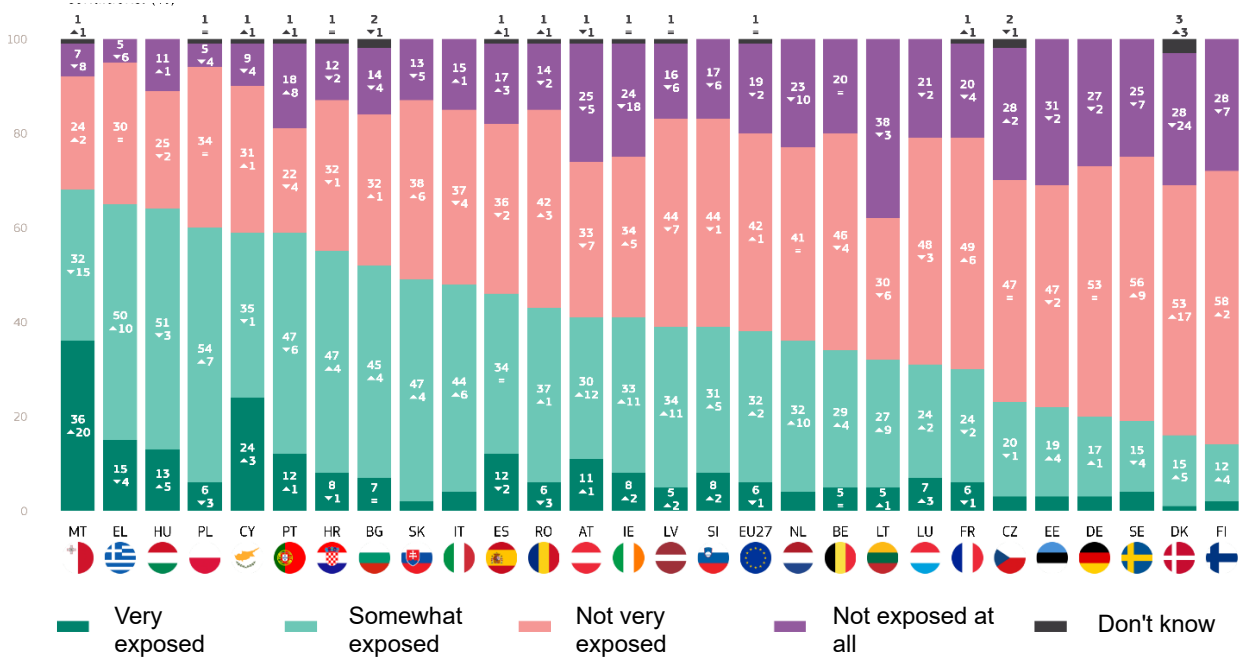
In terms of percentage point changes between 2023 and 2025, respondents in 21 countries feel more exposed than in 2023. In that regard, five countries have shown very

<sup>22</sup> QD12. How exposed are you personally to environmental and climate related risks and threats? For instance, to fires, floods, pollution or extreme weather conditions.

large increases: Ireland (41%, +13 pp), Latvia (39%, +13 pp), Austria (41%, +13 pp), Lithuania (32%, +10 pp) and the Netherlands (36%, +10 pp).

As shown from the map, countries in the south and south-east of Europe have the highest levels of perceived exposure: Malta (68%), Greece (65%), Hungary (64%), Poland (60%), Portugal (59%), Cyprus (59%), Croatia (55%) and Bulgaria (52%). In contrast, northern and western Europe appear to feel less exposed.

QD12. How exposed are you personally to environmental and climate related risks and threats? For instance, to fires, floods, pollution or extreme weather conditions. (%)





## Special Eurobarometer 565 Climate Change

QD12. How exposed are you personally to environmental and climate related risks and threats? For instance, to fires, floods, pollution or extreme weather conditions. (%)

	Very exposed		Somewhat exposed		Not very exposed		Not exposed at all		Don't know		Total 'Exposed'		Total 'Not exposed'	
	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 - May/Jun 2023
EU27	6	-1	32	2	42	1	19	-2	1	0	38	1	61	-1
BE	5	0	29	4	46	-4	20	0	0	0	34	4	66	-4
BG	7	0	45	4	32	1	14	-4	2	-1	52	4	46	-3
CZ	3	0	20	-1	47	0	28	2	2	-1	23	-1	75	2
DK	1	-1	15	5	53	17	28	-24	3	3	16	4	81	-7
DE	3	1	17	1	53	0	27	-2	0	0	20	2	80	-2
EE	3	0	19	4	47	-2	31	-2	0	0	22	4	78	-4
IE	8	2	33	11	34	5	24	-18	1	0	41	13	58	-13
EL	15	-4	50	10	30	0	5	-6	0	0	65	6	35	-6
ES	12	-2	34	0	36	-2	17	3	1	1	46	-2	53	1
FR	6	-1	24	-2	49	6	20	-4	1	1	30	-3	69	2
HR	8	-1	47	4	32	-1	12	-2	1	0	55	3	44	-3
IT	4	-1	44	6	37	-4	15	1	0	-2	48	5	52	-3
CY	24	3	35	-1	31	1	9	-4	1	1	59	2	40	-3
LV	5	2	34	11	44	-7	16	-6	1	0	39	13	60	-13
LT	5	1	27	9	30	-6	38	-3	0	-1	32	10	68	-9
LU	7	3	24	2	48	-3	21	-2	0	0	31	5	69	-5
HU	13	5	51	-3	25	-2	11	1	0	-1	64	2	36	-1
MT	36	20	32	-15	24	2	7	-8	1	1	68	5	31	-6
NL	4	0	32	10	41	0	23	-10	0	0	36	10	64	-10
AT	11	1	30	12	33	-7	25	-5	1	-1	41	13	58	-12
PL	6	-3	54	7	34	0	5	-4	1	0	60	4	39	-4
PT	12	0	47	-6	22	-3	18	8	1	1	59	-6	40	5
RO	6	-3	37	1	42	3	14	-2	1	1	43	-2	56	1
SI	8	2	31	5	44	-1	17	-6	0	0	39	7	61	-7
SK	2	-4	47	4	38	6	13	-5	0	-1	49	0	51	1
fi	2	1	12	4	58	2	28	-7	0	0	14	5	86	-5
SE	4	2	15	-4	56	9	25	-7	0	0	19	-2	81	2

Furthermore, the results were analysed in relation to the socio-demographic<sup>23</sup> categories of the respondents and additional factors.

- Women (40%) are slightly more likely than men (37%) to feel exposed to climate-related risks.
- Respondents aged 40-54 (42%) report the highest exposure, followed by youngest group (15-24) (40%) and 25-39 (38%). The 55+ group reports the lowest exposure (35%).
- Those with education ending at age 15 or below report the lowest exposure (34%), while those who finished their education between 16-19 years and 20+ report slightly higher exposure (both 39%).
- House persons (46%) report the highest exposure, followed by self-employed individuals (44%) and other white-collar workers (43%). Retirees report the least exposure (33%).
- Residents of large towns report the highest exposure (41%), followed by those in small or middle-sized town residents (38%) and rural areas (36%).
- Respondents who view climate change as a serious problem report higher exposure (41%), compared to those who do not see it as a serious problem (23%).
- Those who agree that climate change is caused by human activity report higher exposure (41%), compared to those who disagree (23%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change report lower exposure (34%) than those who disagree (43%).

QD12. How exposed are you personally to environmental and climate related risks and threats? For instance, to fires, floods, pollution or extreme weather conditions. (% - EU)

	Total 'Exposed'	Total 'Not exposed'	Don't know
EU27	38	61	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	37	62	1
Woman	40	59	1
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	40	59	1
25-39	38	61	1
40-54	42	57	1
55+	35	64	1
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	34	65	1
16-19	39	61	0
20+	39	60	1
Still Studying	38	61	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	44	55	1
Managers	39	61	0
Other white collars.	43	57	0
Manual workers	38	61	1
House persons	46	54	0
Unemployed	38	61	1
Retired	33	66	1
Students	38	61	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	36	63	1
Small or middle sized town	38	61	1
Large town	41	58	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	41	58	1
Not a serious problem	23	76	1
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	41	59	0
Disagree	23	76	1
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	34	65	1
Disagree	43	57	0

23 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

## 2. Individual efforts

### Many Europeans are acting against climate change, but fewer than in 2023.

In addition to assessing perceived exposure to climate change-related risks and threats, respondents were asked whether they had personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months.<sup>24</sup>

Most Europeans (59%, -4|3p) say they have taken action to address climate change in the last six months, while 40% report having taken no action (+4 pp). The share of respondents who answered “don’t know” remains unchanged at 1%.

In 21 countries, more than half of respondents report having taken action in the past six months. The highest shares are found in Malta (82%, +8 pp), Finland (79%, -2 pp), Sweden (78%, -3 pp), Denmark (77%, -1 pp), Luxembourg (76%, -6 pp), Slovenia (74%, -1 pp), Germany (72%, -4 pp), Estonia (68%, -8 pp), Cyprus (67%, -12 pp), France (66%, -3 pp), Slovakia (66%, -6 pp), Austria (65%, -2 pp), Hungary (65%, -5 pp), Ireland (63%, -5 pp), Netherlands (63%, -9 pp), Hungary (62%, -1 pp), Belgium (59%, -2 pp), EU27 (59%, -4 pp), Portugal (57%, -11 pp), Lithuania (56%, -1 pp), Estonia (52%, -4 pp), Latvia (51%, -5 pp), Greece (48%, -14 pp), Italy (46%, -6 pp), Czechia (45%, -2 pp), Poland (38%, -1 pp), Bulgaria (33%, -2 pp) and Romania (29%, -2 pp).

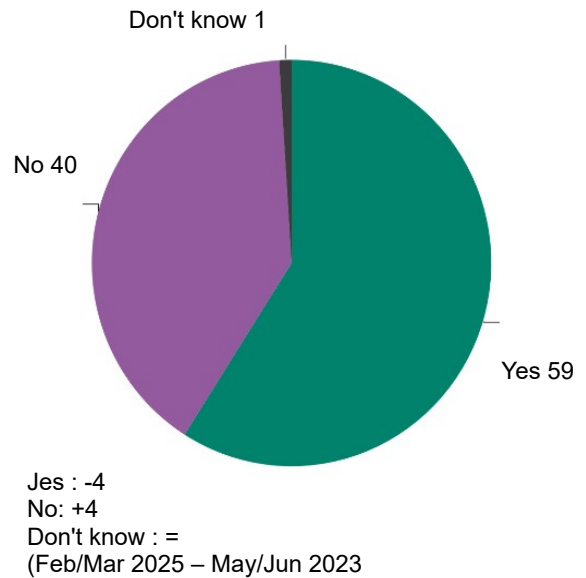
By contrast, in six countries, more than half of respondents report having not taken any action. The highest shares are observed in Romania (68%, -2 pp), Bulgaria (63%, -1 pp), Poland (59%, -1 pp) and Italy (53%, +6 pp).

Ten Member States fall below the EU average of 59% in the share of respondents who reported taking personal action to address climate change: Portugal (57%), Lithuania (56%), Estonia (52%), Latvia (51%), Greece (48%), Italy (46%), Czechia (45%), Poland (38%), Bulgaria (33%) and Romania (29%).

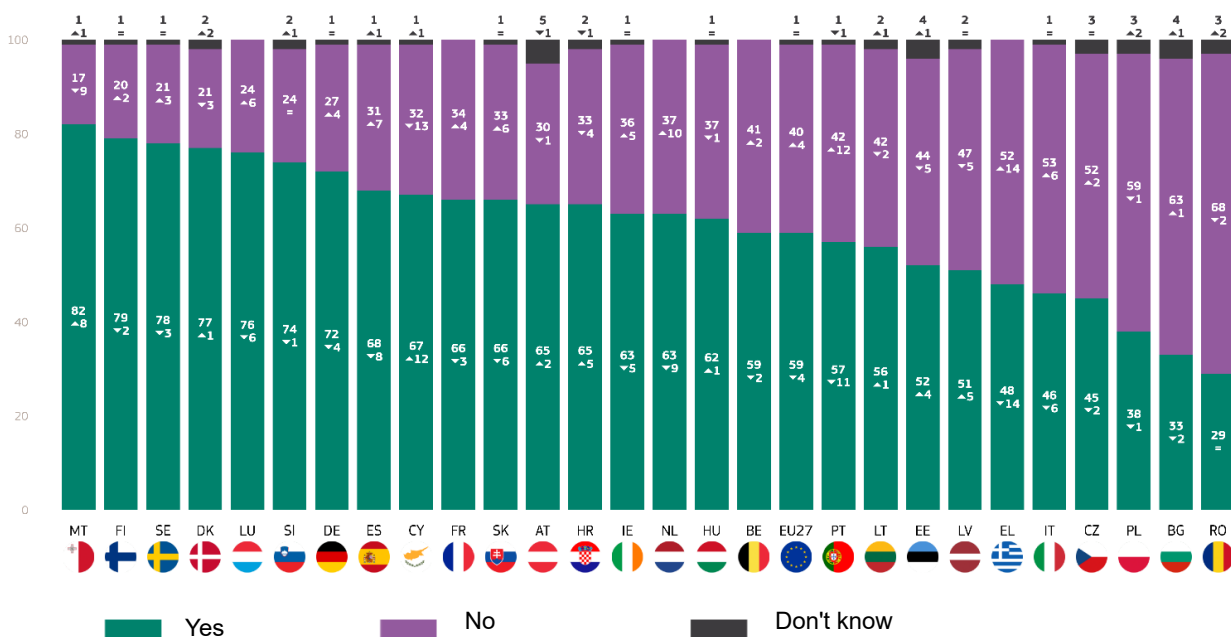
Between 2023 and 2025, the share of respondents reporting personal climate action changed significantly in several countries. The largest increases were reported in Cyprus (67%, +12 pp), Malta (82%, +8 pp), Croatia (65%,

+ 5 pp) and Latvia (51%, + 5 pp). In contrast, responses in 16 countries indicated a decrease compared to 2023 with the sharpest declines in Greece (48%, -14 pp), Portugal (57%, - 11 pp) and the Netherlands (63%, -9 pp).

QD5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (EU27) (%)



QD5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (%)



24 QD5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

Regarding socio-demographic<sup>25</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

Women are more likely to take action (61%) compared to men (58%).

The 40-54 age group reports the highest share of those who took personal action (62%), followed by those 25-39 (60%). The lowest share is among those who are aged 15-24 (57%).

Respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older report the highest share of personal action (68%), while those who finished their education at 15 or below (47%) report the lowest

Managers are most likely to report having taken action (71%), followed by self-employed individuals (62%). Other white-collar workers (61%) and students (60%). The lowest shares are reported actions were among the unemployed (55%) and house persons (54%).

Residents of large towns report the highest level of action (63%), followed by those in rural areas (58%) and small or middle-sized towns (57%).

Those who view climate change as a serious problem report significantly more likely to report having taken personal action (63%) than those who do not (35%).

Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity report a higher level of action (63%), compared to those who disagree (38%).

Those who feel exposed to environmental, or climate risks report more action (62%) than those who do not (58%).

Those who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change are less likely to report having taken personal action (58%) than those who disagree (63%).

QDS. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	59	40	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	41	1
Woman	61	38	1
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	57	42	1
25-39	60	39	1
40-54	62	37	1
55+	58	41	1
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	47	52	1
16-19	56	43	1
20+	68	31	1
Still Studying	60	39	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	62	37	1
Managers	71	29	0
Other white collars.	61	38	1
Manual workers	56	43	1
House persons	54	45	1
Unemployed	55	44	1
Retired	56	42	2
Students	60	39	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	58	40	2
Small or middle sized town	57	42	1
Large town	63	36	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	63	36	1
Not a serious problem	35	63	2
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	63	36	1
Disagree	38	59	3
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	62	37	1
Not exposed	58	41	1
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	63	36	1
Disagree	58	41	1

<sup>25</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

### Most EU citizens tend to take specific actions against climate change, but declines are seen across all measures since 2023.

Most Europeans have taken action against climate change in the past six months (59%). They were also asked which measures they had taken specifically.<sup>26</sup>

Among Europeans who have taken action against climate change in the past six months, the most common measure continues to be reducing waste and regularly separating it for recycling (64%, -6 percentage points since 2023). This measure is particularly prevalent in Sweden (86%, -5 pp), Denmark (80%, +2 pp), Finland (76%, -3 pp) and Luxembourg (76%, -6 pp).

Around half of Europeans try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible (e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging, plastic cutlery etc.) (49%, -4 pp). This approach is most commonly reported in Sweden (77%, -4 pp), Slovenia (65%, unchanged), Denmark (64%, +1 pp) and Luxembourg (64%, -2 pp).

When buying a new household appliance (e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV), for around a third of Europeans a lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice (34%, -3 pp). Malta (52%, -15 pp), Cyprus (50%, +4 pp) and Slovenia (48%, -3 pp) have the highest score in that category.

About a quarter of Europeans regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to a private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing (26%, -2 pp). Respondents from Sweden (63%, unchanged), the Netherlands (49%, -7 pp) and Denmark (41%, -2 pp) have the highest scores.

Moreover, a quarter of Europeans buy and eat less meat (25%, -6 pp). This measure is most widespread in Sweden (49%, -4 pp), followed by the Netherlands (48%, -10 pp), Denmark (44%, -2 pp) and Luxembourg (43%, -10 pp).

14% (-3 pp) of respondents across the EU have insulated their home better to reduce their energy consumption. Respondents from the Netherlands, Bulgaria (34%, +2 pp) and Cyprus (27%, unchanged) reported the most having taken this action.

One in ten respondents consider the carbon footprint of their transport when planning holidays and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt their plans accordingly (10%, -1 pp). This measure is most widespread in Sweden (36%, -7 pp), followed by the Netherlands (30%, -2 pp), Finland (28%, -2 pp) and Denmark (22%, +1 pp).

9% (-1 pp) of Europeans reported that they have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than their previous one. Respondents in Sweden (21%, -4 pp) and the Netherlands (19%, unchanged) reported the highest shares in that category.

An almost similar amount stated that they have installed solar panels in their home (8%, -1 pp). Respondents from the Netherlands (41%, -2 pp) and Cyprus (30%, +5 pp) reported by far the highest shares in this category.

6% (-1 pp) of respondents across the EU have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice. The highest shares were reported by respondents in Sweden (16%, -1 pp), Luxembourg (15%, -1 pp) and the Netherlands (11%, -1 pp).

Similarly, 5% of respondents reported having installed a heat pump to reduce their energy bill and carbon footprint. The largest shares of respondents reporting this measure are found in Finland and Slovenia (both 20%), followed by Sweden (17%) and the Netherlands and Luxembourg (each 11%).<sup>27</sup>

Three percent have bought an electric car (unchanged since 2023). The highest shares are found in Denmark (13%, +4 pp), Luxembourg (13%, +5 pp), the Netherlands (11%, +2 pp) and Sweden (10%, +1 pp).

The same number of Europeans have bought a low-energy home (3%, -1 pp). Only the shares in Luxembourg (12%, -7 pp) and the Netherlands (11%, -1 pp) exceed 10%.

In total, 8% (+1 pp) of Europeans did not take any action. Romania (23%, +8 pp), Bulgaria (16%, -2 pp) and Portugal (15%, +3 pp) have the highest scores in that category.<sup>28</sup>

Overall, in the past six months, most Europeans have actively engaged in measures to combat climate change, with the most common actions being waste reduction and recycling, cutting down on disposable items and prioritising energy efficiency when purchasing new appliances.

However, overall, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of people taking these actions across the EU.

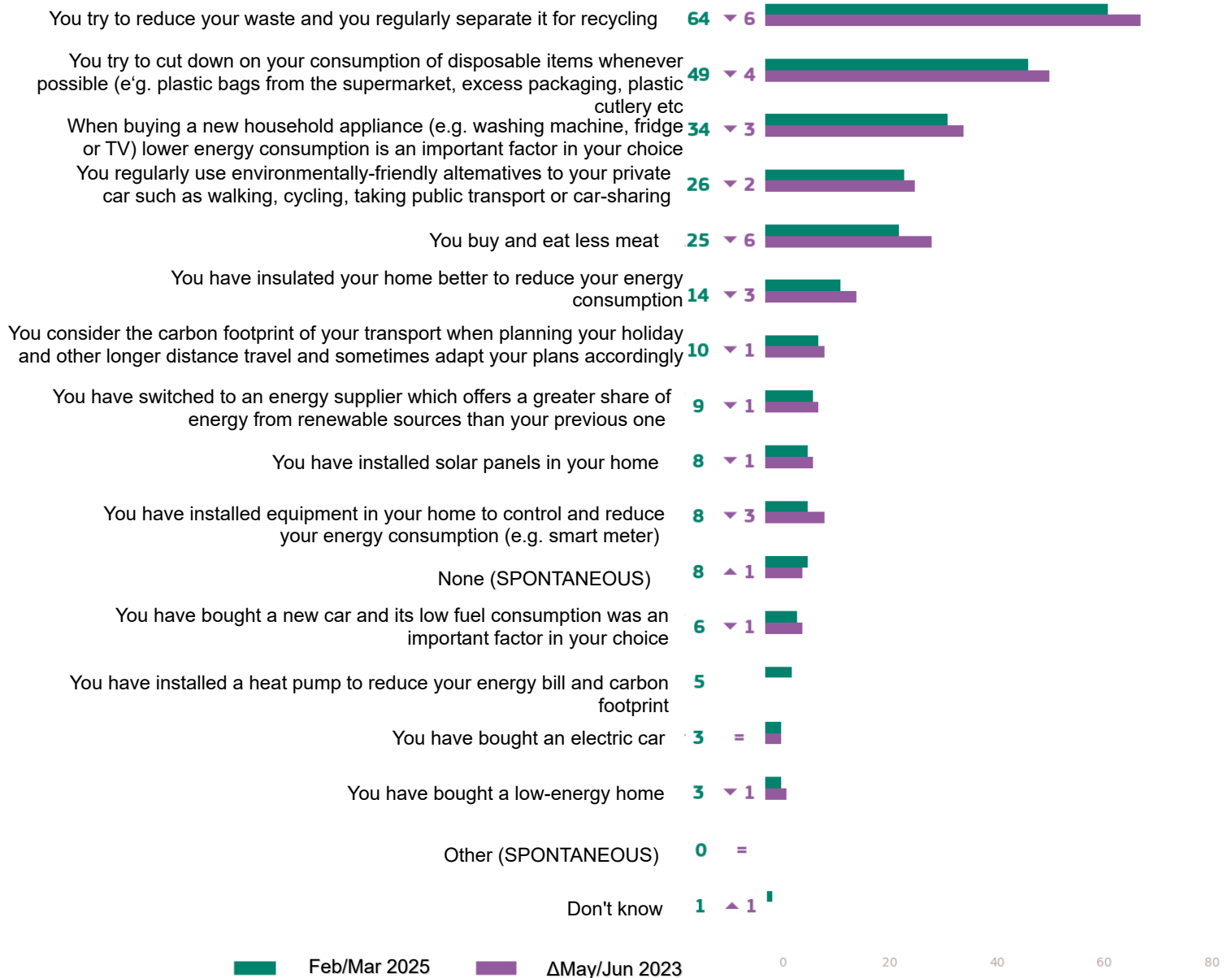
Respondents in some countries report significantly higher levels of adoption of such measures than the EU average. Those in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands stand out for their uptake of various eco-friendly practices, while those in Malta and Cyprus show strong adoption of energy-efficient appliances.

26 QD6. Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply.

27 Note that this answer item was new and therefore has no trend data from 2023.

28 This is a so-called spontaneous answer option. It is only displayed if the respondent wishes to continue the questionnaire without selecting another answer option.

QD6: Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



## QD6: Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing																		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption																		When buying a new household appliance (e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV), lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice																		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling																		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible (e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging, plastic cutlery etc.)																		You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one																		You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)																		You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly																		None (SPONTANEOUS)																		You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice																		You have bought an electric car																		You have bought a low-energy home																		You have installed a heat pump to reduce your energy bill and carbon footprint																		Other (SPONTANEOUS)																		Don't know																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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When it comes to socio-demographic<sup>29</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

- Women (67%) are more likely than men (62%) to separate waste for recycling and they also report higher participation in actions like reducing disposable item usage (52% for women vs 46% for men) and consuming less meat compared to men (29% for women vs 21% for men).
- Respondents who are aged 55+ show higher engagement in environmentally friendly actions like separating waste for recycling (67%) compared to younger age groups (62-63%) and reducing consumption of disposable items (50% compared to 47%-49% among younger respondents). The usage of environmentally friendly transportation is more common among the youngest age group (28% compared to older age groups 24-27%). Those aged 45-54 are most likely to prioritise low energy consumption when purchasing household appliances than other age groups (39% vs 18-36%).
- Respondents who finished education at age 20 or later report higher engagement in all environmentally friendly actions. For example, they are more likely to separate waste for recycling (68%) compared to their counterparts (62%-64%), to reduce consumption of disposable items (55% vs 43%-48%) and to make energy-efficient choices when buying household appliances (41% vs 14%-33%).
- Overall, managers (96%), self-employed and other white-collar workers (both 93%) are more likely to participate in at least one sustainable action compared to other socio-professional groups (86% to 91%). However, students stand out for their higher use of environmentally friendly transportation than other groups (34% vs 19%-33%).
- Overall, urban residents, particularly those in large towns (93%), are more likely to take at least one sustainable action compared to respondents from small-middle sized towns (92%) and to rural area residents (88%).
- Overall, those who view climate change as a serious problem (93%) are more likely to engage in at least one sustainable practice than those who do not (81%).
- Respondents who believe climate change is caused by human activity (93%) are more likely to take at least one action such as reducing waste and using public transport compared to those who disagree (82%).
- Overall, those who feel exposed to environmental and climate risks (93%) report in slightly higher adoption of sustainable actions than those who do not feel exposed (90%).
- Engagement in sustainable actions is equally high among those who agree that the media provides clear climate information and those who disagree (all 92%).

<sup>29</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the next page.



## Special Eurobarometer 565 Climate Change

QD6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (% - EU) Please select all that apply, (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Total 'At least one action'	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible (e.g. reusing)	When buying a new household appliance (e.g. washing machine, refrigerator, etc.)	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing	You buy and eat less meat	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. energy-efficient light bulbs, power strips, etc.)	You have installed solar panels in your home	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You have installed a heat pump to reduce your energy bill and carbon footprint	You have bought an electric car	You have bought a low-energy home	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	91	64	49	34	26	25	14	10	9	8	8	6	5	3	3	8	1
<b>Gender</b>																	
Man	90	62	46	32	24	21	15	10	9	9	9	7	5	4	3	9	1
Woman	92	67	52	35	27	29	14	11	8	8	7	5	4	3	3	7	1
<b>Age</b>																	
15-24	89	63	47	18	28	23	6	11	5	6	6	3	3	3	1	10	1
25-39	93	63	49	35	27	27	13	12	10	9	6	6	4	4	4	6	1
40-54	92	62	48	39	25	22	18	11	9	10	9	7	5	5	4	7	1
55+	91	67	50	36	24	26	16	9	9	8	8	6	5	2	3	8	1
<b>Education (end of)</b>																	
-15	84	64	43	26	16	19	11	3	5	4	4	3	2	1	2	15	1
16-19	91	62	46	33	22	21	14	7	8	7	6	5	4	2	3	8	1
20+	95	68	55	41	33	33	16	17	13	13	11	9	7	6	5	5	0
Still Studying	90	63	48	14	31	24	6	13	4	6	7	2	2	3	1	9	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>																	
Self-employed	93	63	48	42	23	26	19	14	13	11	12	11	6	6	5	7	0
Managers	96	65	56	43	33	32	19	16	15	13	12	8	7	9	6	4	0
Other white collars	93	60	50	40	25	26	16	12	11	9	8	6	5	4	4	6	1
Manual workers	90	63	45	31	20	19	13	7	7	7	5	6	4	2	3	10	0
House persons	86	58	44	35	19	20	14	6	5	4	6	5	5	2	2	13	1
Unemployed	89	64	45	26	29	24	8	10	7	5	4	2	2	2	2	10	1
Retired	90	65	51	34	25	27	16	9	7	6	8	5	5	2	2	9	1
Students	91	64	48	16	34	27	6	12	4	6	7	2	3	3	1	8	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>																	
Rural area or village	88	63	47	30	21	20	17	9	7	9	11	5	5	3	3	11	1
Small or middle sized town	92	64	48	36	24	27	14	10	9	8	7	7	5	3	3	7	1
Large town	93	66	53	36	33	28	11	12	11	8	5	5	4	4	3	7	0
<b>Perception of climate change</b>																	
A serious problem	93	68	52	36	27	27	15	11	9	9	8	6	5	4	3	6	1
Not a serious problem	81	45	31	24	15	13	10	5	7	6	7	5	4	3	4	18	1
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>																	
Agree	93	67	52	35	27	27	15	11	9	9	8	6	5	4	3	6	1
Disagree	32	51	35	27	17	15	12	5	6	5	6	5	3	2	3	17	1
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>																	
Exposed	93	61	47	34	24	24	16	11	9	9	3	6	5	3	3	5	1
Not exposed	90	67	51	34	27	26	14	10	9	8	8	6	4	3	3	9	1
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>																	
Agree	92	69	53	37	29	28	15	12	10	9	9	7	5	3	3	7	1
Disagree	92	61	46	33	23	23	15	9	8	8	8	6	5	4	3	8	0

## **III. Entities best positioned to tackle climate change**

## 1. Government and institutions

### National governments, followed by the EU and then business and industry, are regarded as the best placed entities for tackling climate change.

When asked about who within the EU is best placed to tackle climate change, most Europeans selected national governments (66%) and the European Union (59%), followed by business and industry (58%) and regional and local authorities (44%).<sup>30</sup> Around three in ten respondents believe that civil society and respondents themselves could be best placed to tackle climate change (30% and 28% respectively). A fifth of Europeans reported that schools and universities are among the best entities to tackle climate change (20%). Very few respondents stated that all of the listed institutions (3%) or none were fit to tackle climate change (2%). The proportion of respondents who don't know is 2%.

The national government ranks first in 21 EU Member States as best placed to tackle climate change. Greece and Denmark lead the list with 80% of their respondents believing that the national government is best placed to tackle climate change, followed by Sweden (78%) and Cyprus (74%). The national government ranks second in two countries: Austria (58%) and Slovenia (56%). Countries where the national government ranks third are Finland (68%), Croatia (61%), Belgium (56%), Lithuania (51%).

The European Union only ranks first in Croatia (63%) and Belgium (62%). However, it ranks second best placed entity in 17 countries, including Denmark (73%) and Greece and Finland (each 69%).<sup>31</sup> In six countries the EU ranks third, with Hungary (64%) and Luxembourg (61%) topping the list.

Business and industry are regarded as the best placed entities to tackle climate change in six countries: Finland (71%), Germany (66%), Austria (63%) and Lithuania and Slovenia (each 58%) and Estonia (43%). In another six countries they rank second most important, with the Netherlands and Hungary (each 67%) and France (66%) leading the list. Respondents in 13 EU Member States regard business and industry as the third best placed entity for tackling climate change.

In no EU Member State are regional and local authorities the highest scoring entity best placed to tackle climate change. However, Croatia (62%), Romania (50%) and Poland (49%) regard them second best placed entity for tackling climate change. In five countries regional and local authorities rank third: Greece (65%), Italy (49%), Germany (42%), the Netherlands (37%) and Estonia (31%).

While civil society is not among the three most frequently selected best placed entities for tackling climate change in any EU Member State, in 16 countries the percentage

scores are higher than the EU average (30%). Especially in Hungary and Portugal (each 43%), Malta and Croatia (each 41%) the share of respondents is rather high in comparison to the EU average.

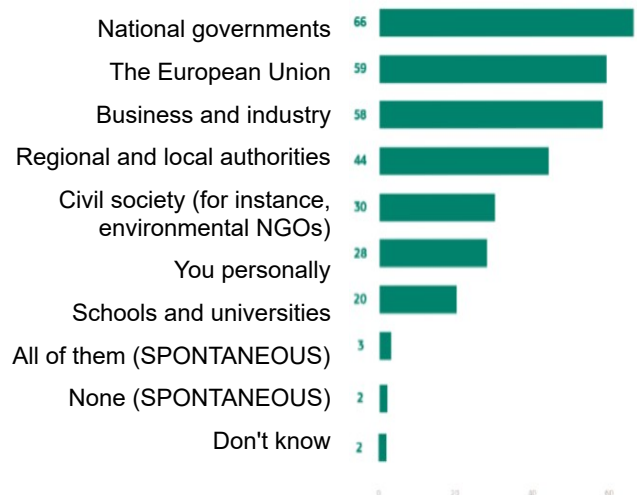
Similarly, while across the EU Member States respondents themselves are not among the three most frequently selected best placed entities, there are 17 countries where the proportion of respondents who consider themselves fit to act against climate change is higher than the EU average (28%). Denmark (41%) and Malta (40%) show the largest deviation from the EU average when it comes to personal capacity to act on climate change.

Schools and universities are not among the three most frequently selected best placed entities across the EU, but in 18 countries the score is higher than the EU average (20%). Cyprus (43%) is by far the EU country that places the greatest emphasis on education in the fight against climate change.

In no EU Member State is the answer option "all of them" among the three most frequently selected best placed entities across the EU. However, Lithuania (14%) lies by far above the EU average of 3%.

The highest percentages in terms of none of the entities being in a good position to tackle climate change are found in Estonia (7%) and Austria (6%).

QD3ab: In your opinion, who within the EU is best placed for tackling climate change? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



<sup>30</sup> QD3ab. In your opinion, who within the EU is best placed for tackling climate change? firstly? And then?

<sup>31</sup> Note that this is a multiple-choice item. Therefore, results by countries' results do not add up to 100%.

QD3ab: In your opinion, who within the EU is best placed for tackling climate change? firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	National governme nts	The European Union	Business and industry	Regional and local authorities	Civil society (for instance, environm ental NGOS)	You personally	Schools and universitie s	All of them (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Don't know	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)
EU27	66	59	58	44	30	28	20	3	2	2	0
BE	56	62	60	36	27	34	21	3	0	1	0
BG	58	48	50	43	35	16	18	7	3	7	0
CZ	66	53	51	39	32	24	21	2	2	9	0
DK	80	73	69	40	33	41	21	2	0	3	0
DE	66	62	66	42	25	34	13	5	3	1	0
EE	43	41	43	31	26	16	20	4	7	10	1
IE	71	56	51	45	27	35	28	4	2	3	0
EL	80	69	60	65	38	25	31	1	1	1	0
ES	64	62	51	35	20	22	19	6	3	2	0
FR	67	53	66	45	30	31	19	1	0	2	0
HR	61	63	59	62	41	31	26	2	0	3	0
IT	71	66	49	49	36	24	25	3	1	1	0
CY	74	65	53	51	37	30	43	2	3	4	0
LV	47	35	31	28	24	21	14	6	4	8	1
LT	51	52	58	44	38	32	23	14	4	4	0
LU	66	61	65	39	32	45	26	2	1	1	0
HU	69	64	67	48	43	26	28	4	1	2	0
MT	70	61	47	46	41	40	35	0	1	1	0
NL	72	67	67	37	22	34	18	0	2	1	1
AT	58	55	63	45	36	39	30	7	6	1	1
PL	61	40	48	49	37	20	17	0	0	0	0
PT	67	60	50	45	43	30	32	3	1	7	0
RO	58	47	48	50	29	26	22	1	1	3	1
SI	56	52	58	38	39	29	29	6	1	2	1
SK	66	65	62	51	39	35	32	0	2	2	0
FI	68	69	71	28	24	29	18	1	1	2	0
SE	78	73	66	38	30	36	21	1	0	1	0

The table below highlights key observations related to socio-demographic<sup>32</sup> factors:

- Men place slightly more trust in institutions overall: 67 % say national governments are best placed to tackle climate change and 60% point to the EU, compared with 65 % and 58% among women. Women, however, give marginally greater weight to civil-society actors (31 0/o vs 29 %) and to their own personal role (29 % vs 28 0/o) in addressing climate change.
- The youngest respondents (15-24) are the most multilateral: 67% identify national governments, 62% the EU and 32% civil-society NGOs, while 23% cite schools and universities and 29% "you personally" as being best placed to tackle climate change. Older respondents are less likely to identify the EU as best placed to tackle climate change (57% among those 55+) and the sense of personal responsibility also ebbs (27% in the oldest group).
- Longer educational attainment widens the circle of actors seen as pivotal. Among those who remained in education up to the age of 20, 69% point to national governments and 62% to the EU, but a sizeable 32% credit civil-society NGOs and 23% schools. By contrast, respondents who left education at age of 15 or earlier give far lower scores to the EU (54%), civil society (23%) and schools (16 %) and are twice as likely to answer "None" (2 % vs 1%).
- Managers lead in assigning responsibility to a broad range of actors: 69% national governments, 61% EU, 44% regional authorities and 34% "you personally". Students mirror that pattern (67 %, 66 %, 40%, 29% respectively), while manual workers keep the focus narrower (national governments 66%, EU 58%, regional 42%). House-persons and the unemployed are most likely to say "None" (3%).
- People living in large towns are more likely than those in rural areas to perceive responsibility for tackling climate change as shared beyond national governments. Specifically, 63% of urban residents name the EU, 62% business 8: industry and 48% regional authorities as best placed actors, compared with 55%, 57% and 42% respectively among rural residents. Rural residents are also twice as likely to say that no actor within the EU is best placed to tackle climate change (2% vs 1%).
- Those who think climate change is a serious problem distribute responsibility more generously (national governments 69%, EU 63%, business 60 %), whereas respondents who consider it as not a serious problem rank every formal actor far lower (only 35% mention the EU) and are seven times more likely to say "None" (7% vs 1%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is human-driven give higher scores across the board (national governments 69 %, EU 62 %, business 60 %) than those who disagree (52%, 39%, 48%), the latter being far more prone to say "None" (7%).
- Feeling exposed to climate impacts nudges people toward regional and local solutions: 46% of the exposed group cite regional/local authorities (vs 42% among the non-exposed) as best placed to tackle climate change and 25% mention schools as important for addressing climate change, seven percentage points higher than the non-exposed (18%).
- Those who disagree that national media give clear climate information lean more on the big institutions-national governments (70%) and the EU (63%)-than those who find coverage clear (64% and 57% respectively), but views converge on personal responsibility (about 30% in both camps).

32 For an overview of this data, see the table on the next page.

QD3ab In your opinion, who within the EU is best placed for tackling climate change? firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	National governments	The European Union	Business and Industry	Regional and local authorities	Civil society (for instance, environmental NGOs)	You personally	Schools and universities	other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	66	59	58	44	30	28	20	0	3	2	2
<b>Gender</b>											
Man	67	60	58	43	29	28	20	0	3	2	2
Woman	65	58	58	44	31	29	20	0	3	1	2
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	67	62	58	43	32	29	23	0	2	0	2
25-39	65	60	60	43	32	30	22	0	3	1	1
40-54	68	58	57	45	31	30	21	0	3	2	1
55+	65	57	58	44	28	27	18	0	4	2	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>											
<15	60	54	53	38	23	19	16	0	6	2	5
16-19	65	57	57	44	30	28	19	0	3	2	2
20+	69	62	61	46	32	32	23	0	2	1	1
Still Studying	69	64	62	42	34	32	26	0	3	0	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	66	62	58	46	33	29	23	0	2	2	1
Managers	69	61	61	44	31	34	23	0	3	2	0
Other white collars.	66	60	59	47	32	28	22	0	3	1	2
Manual workers	66	58	56	42	29	28	19	0	3	2	2
House persons	62	52	54	48	27	23	19	0	4	3	1
Unemployed	64	54	56	44	25	28	17	0	3	3	4
Retired	66	56	58	43	28	27	18	0	4	2	3
Students	67	66	60	40	33	29	24	0	3	0	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>											
Rural area or village	62	55	57	42	30	29	20	0	4	2	2
Small or middle sized town	67	59	56	43	29	26	19	0	3	1	2
Large town	70	63	62	48	32	32	22	0	2	1	2
<b>Perception of climate change</b>											
A serious problem	69	63	60	45	32	30	21	0	3	1	2
Not a serious problem	49	35	46	35	20	21	16	1	2	7	3
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>											
Agree	69	62	60	45	32	30	21	0	3	1	1
Disagree	52	39	48	37	22	20	16	1	3	7	4
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>											
Exposed	66	59	55	46	34	29	25	0	2	1	1
Not exposed	67	59	60	42	28	28	18	0	4	2	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>											
Agree	70	63	61	45	31	30	20	0	3	2	1
Disagree	64	57	57	43	30	28	21	0	3	2	2

## 2. Perceived urgency

### More than 8 in 10 Europeans believe it is urgent for regional and local authorities to take action.

Further, respondents were asked how urgent it is for the regional and local authorities to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change, using a 4-point scale: "very urgent", "fairly urgent", "not very urgent" and "not at all urgent".<sup>33</sup>

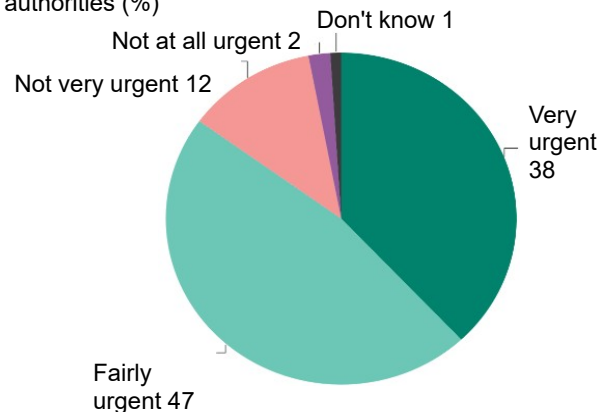
In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents believe that it is indeed urgent for regional and local authorities to take action. Across the EU, more than eight in ten respondents perceive this to be urgent (85%), including 38% stating it to be "very urgent" to act and 47% reporting it to be "fairly urgent". 14% of Europeans do not believe it is urgent for regional and local authorities to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change. This group is composed of 12% of respondents who consider it "not very urgent" and 2% who consider it "not at all urgent". 1% of Europeans don't know how urgent it is for local and regional authorities to act.

The countries with the highest share of respondents who perceive an urgency for local and regional authorities to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change are Portugal (94%), Cyprus (93%), Greece and Sweden (each 92%), Hungary (91%), Luxembourg (91%), Italy (90%), France (89%), Lithuania (89%), Bulgaria (88%), Estonia (88%), Ireland (88%), Malta (88%), Slovenia (88%), Denmark (87%), EU27 (85%), Slovakia (85%), Croatia (84%), Germany (83%), Belgium (80%), Netherlands (80%), Austria (79%), Poland (79%), Czechia (76%), Romania (76%), Latvia (71%), Finland (63%) and Estonia (59%).

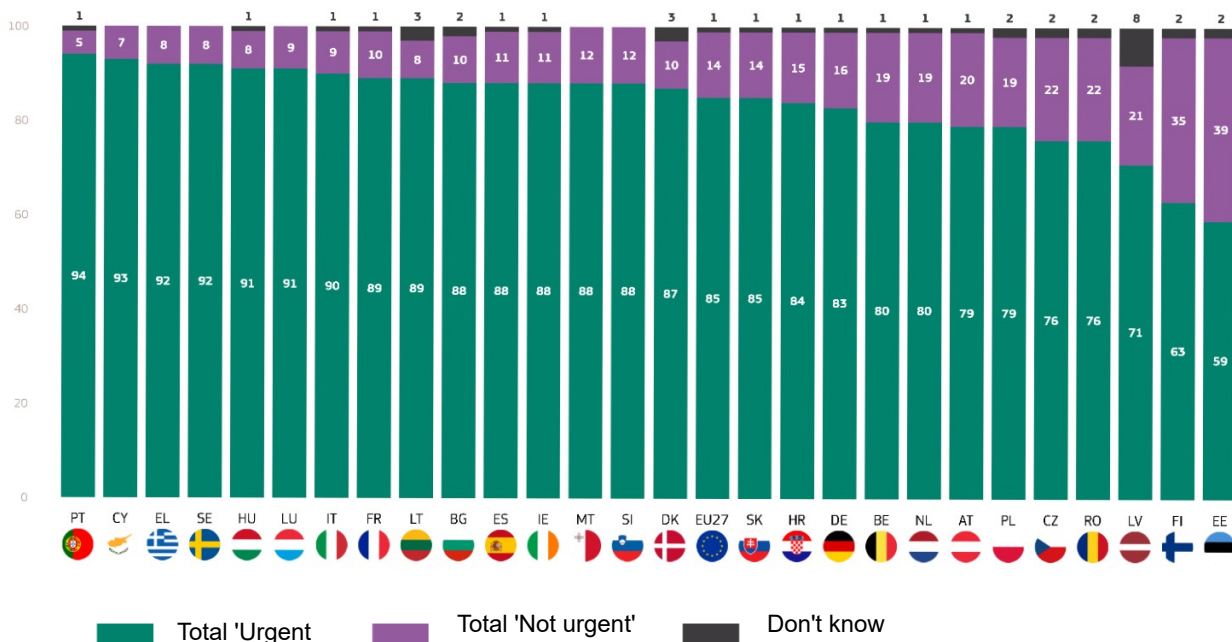
In contrast, more than a third of respondents in Estonia (39%) and Finland (35%) do not believe that there is an urgency for local and regional authorities to act

It is noteworthy that in Latvia, 8% of respondents don't know whether it is urgent for local and regional authorities to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change.

QD13.1: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events - Regional and local authorities (%)



QD13.1: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events. - Regional and local authorities (%)



<sup>33</sup> QD13.1. How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heat-waves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events - Regional and local authorities.

The following insights were gathered regarding socio-demographic<sup>34</sup> factors:

- Women (87%) are slightly more likely than men (84%) to consider the actions of regional and local authorities as urgent.
- The youngest group (15-24) are most likely to say the regional and local authorities' actions are urgent (88%), followed by those aged 25-39 (86%). Among the older age groups, including 40- 54 and 55+, 85% class their action as urgent.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or above and those still studying are the groups that view regional and local authorities' actions as most urgent (both 87%), while those who stayed in education up to the age of 16-19 report a slightly lower level (84%).
- In terms of socio-professional category, it is students (88%) who are most likely to consider regional and local authorities' action as urgent, followed by other white-collar workers (87%). Self-employed individuals and managers follow closely (85%), while unemployed manual workers, retirees and house persons are less likely to do so (84%).
- Residents of large towns (89%) report the highest urgency, followed by those in small or middle-sized towns (86%). Rural area residents express the lowest concern (80%).
- Those who do not perceive climate change as a serious problem class the urgency of regional and local authorities' climate actions significantly lower (53%), compared to those who do see it as a serious issue, where 91% express urgency.
- 89% of respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity rate the local authorities' actions as urgent compared to only 62% among those who disagree.
- 95% of those who feel exposed to environmental risks rate local authority action as urgent, compared to 79% among those who do not feel exposed .
- Respondents who believe that the media provide clear information about climate change classify local authority action with slightly higher urgency (86%) compared to those who do not believe that the national media provides clear information on the topic (85%).

QD13.1 How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events.

	Total 'Urgent'	Total 'Not urgent'	Don't know
EU27	85	14	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	84	15	1
Woman	87	12	1
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	88	11	1
25-39	86	13	1
40-54	85	14	1
55+	85	13	2
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	84	14	2
16-19	84	15	1
20+	87	12	1
Still Studying	87	12	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	85	14	1
Managers	85	14	1
Other white collars.	87	12	1
Manual workers	84	15	1
House persons	84	14	2
Unemployed	84	15	1
Retired	84	14	2
Students	88	11	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	80	18	2
Small or middle sized town	86	13	1
Large town	89	10	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	91	8	1
Not a serious problem	53	45	2
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	89	10	1
Disagree	62	36	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	95	4	1
Not exposed	79	20	1
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	86	13	1
Disagree	85	14	1

34 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.



### National governments perceived to have very high urgency to act.

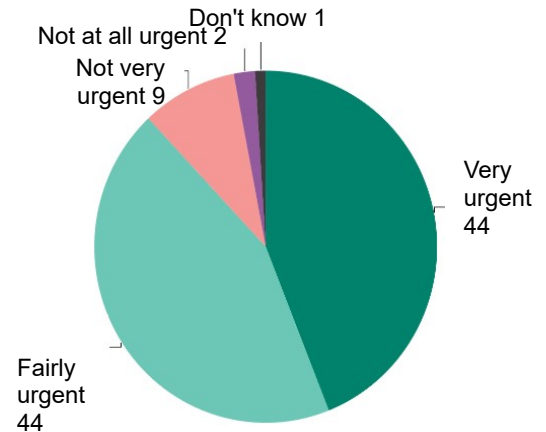
Europeans consider it more urgent for national governments to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change than local and regional authorities.<sup>35</sup> More precisely, 88% of Europeans believe that there is an urgency for their national government to act. This includes 44% of Europeans perceiving it to be “very urgent” and another 44% perceiving it to be “fairly urgent”. 11% of respondents in the EU do not consider it urgent for their national government to act on preparing for climate change, including 9% who believe it to be “not very urgent” and 2% “not at all urgent”. 1% state that they don’t know whether it is urgent for their national government to take action.

In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents see an urgency for their national government to act. In 12 countries, at least 90% of respondents share this view. Respondents from Sweden (96%), Cyprus (95%), Portugal (94%) and Greece (93%) have the largest shares of perceived urgency for their national governments.

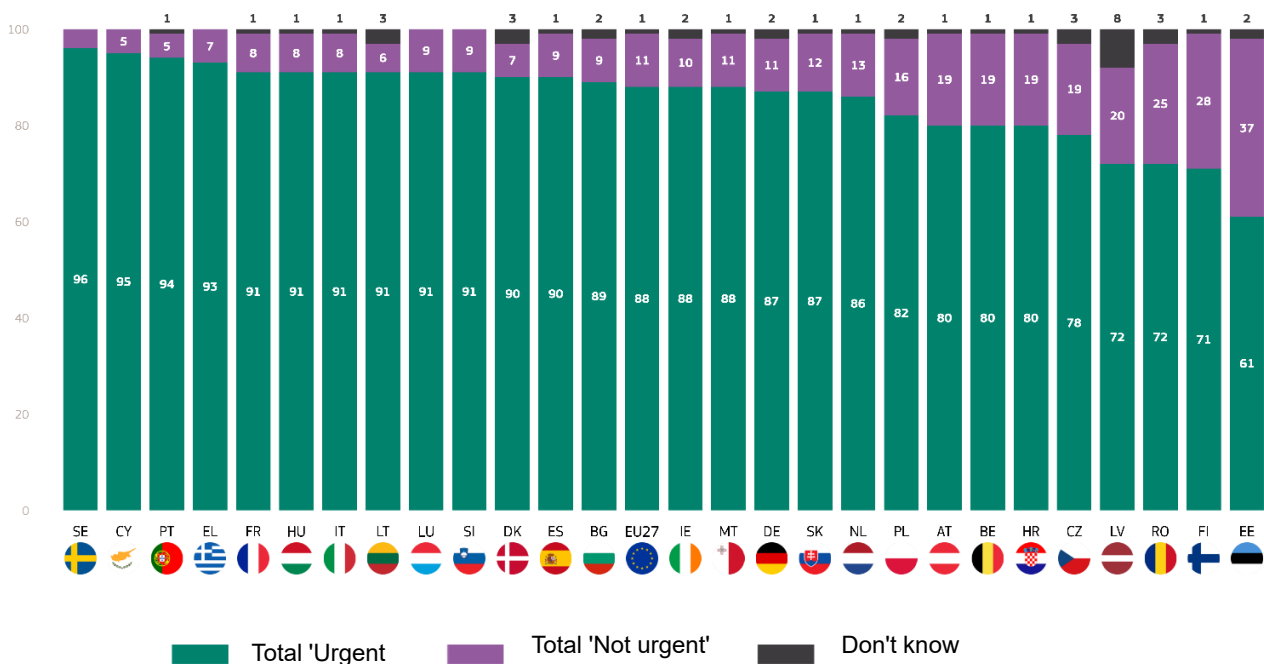
Estonia is by far the country with the smallest share of respondents seeing an urgency for their national government to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change (61%). There, more than a third of respondents believe that their national government does not need to act urgently (37%). Estonia is followed by Finland, with 28% of Finnish respondents not seeing an urgency for their government and Romania, with 25%.

with 25%. In Latvia, a fifth of respondents share this view. It is also worth noting that 8% of Latvian respondents do not know whether their national government needs to act urgently, the highest figure in the EU in this category.

QD13.2: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events. - The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



QD13.2: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events. -The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



35 QD13.2: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events - National governments.

Furthermore, the results were analysed in relation to the socio-demographic<sup>36</sup> categories of respondents and additional factors.

- Women (88%) express slightly more urgency than men (87%) regarding national government action.
- The youngest group (15-24) expresses the highest urgency (89%), while other age groups show a lower level of concern, with 88% of those aged 25-39, 87% of those aged 40-54 or 55+ seeing the issue as urgent.
- Those who finished their education at 20+ (90%) and those still studying (91%) report the highest urgency. Respondents who left education at 19 years or below consider their national government's action slightly less urgency (86%).
- Students (91%), other white collars and managers (both 89%) express the strongest sense of urgency. Manual workers, self-employed, house persons and the unemployed report similar levels (85-86%).
- People in large towns (90%) and small or middle-sized towns (89%) express the highest urgency for national government action, while rural residents show slightly lower urgency (84%).
- Those who see climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower urgency for the need for national governments to act (55%), compared to those who do see it as a serious problem (93%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show a higher level of urgency (92%) than those who disagree (63%).
- Individuals exposed to environmental and climate risks express the highest urgency (94%), while those not exposed report lower urgency (84%) in terms of the need for national governments to act
- Those who agree that the media provides clear information on climate change show the same urgency as those who disagree (all 88%).

QD13.2 How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events.

	Total 'Urgent'	Total 'Not urgent'	Don't know
EU27	88	11	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	87	12	1
Woman	88	10	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	89	10	1
25-39	88	11	1
40-54	87	12	1
55+	87	11	2
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	86	11	3
16-19	86	12	2
20+	90	9	1
Still Studying	91	8	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	86	13	1
Managers	89	11	0
Other white collars.	89	10	1
Manual workers	85	13	2
House persons	85	13	2
Unemployed	86	12	2
Retired	88	10	2
Students	91	8	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	84	14	2
Small or middle sized town	89	10	1
Large town	90	9	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	93	6	1
Not a serious problem	55	42	3
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	92	7	1
Disagree	63	35	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	94	5	1
Not exposed	84	14	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	88	11	1
Disagree	88	11	1

36 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

### Both national governments and the EU are seen as needing to act urgently against climate change consequences.

The third political entity that respondents were asked about in terms of the urgency of their taking action to prepare for the consequences of climate change was the European Union, using the same 4-point scale: “very urgent”, “fairly urgent”, “not very urgent” and “not at all urgent”.<sup>37</sup>

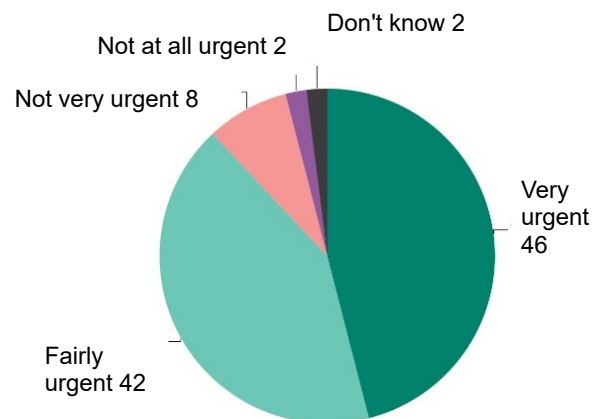
As was the case for national governments, 88% of Europeans believe there it is urgent for the EU to take action. However, for the EU slightly more respondents (46% vs 44% for the national governments) consider it to be “very urgent” to act. 42% of respondents state it is “fairly urgent” for the EU to take action. In contrast, 10% of respondents across the EU believe it is not urgent for the EU to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change, including 8% stating it is “not very urgent” and 2% considering it “not at all urgent”. In addition, 2% of Europeans don’t know whether it is urgent for the EU to act.

In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents see an urgency for the EU to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change. Sweden (95%), Cyprus and Portugal (each 94%) and Greece, Hungary and Luxembourg (each 93%) see the greatest urgency for EU action. In contrast, only seven out of ten respondents in Estonia (70%) and Romania (71%) share this view, making them the countries with the lowest perception of urgency in the EU. There, around a quarter of respondents do not see any urgency for the EU to take action to

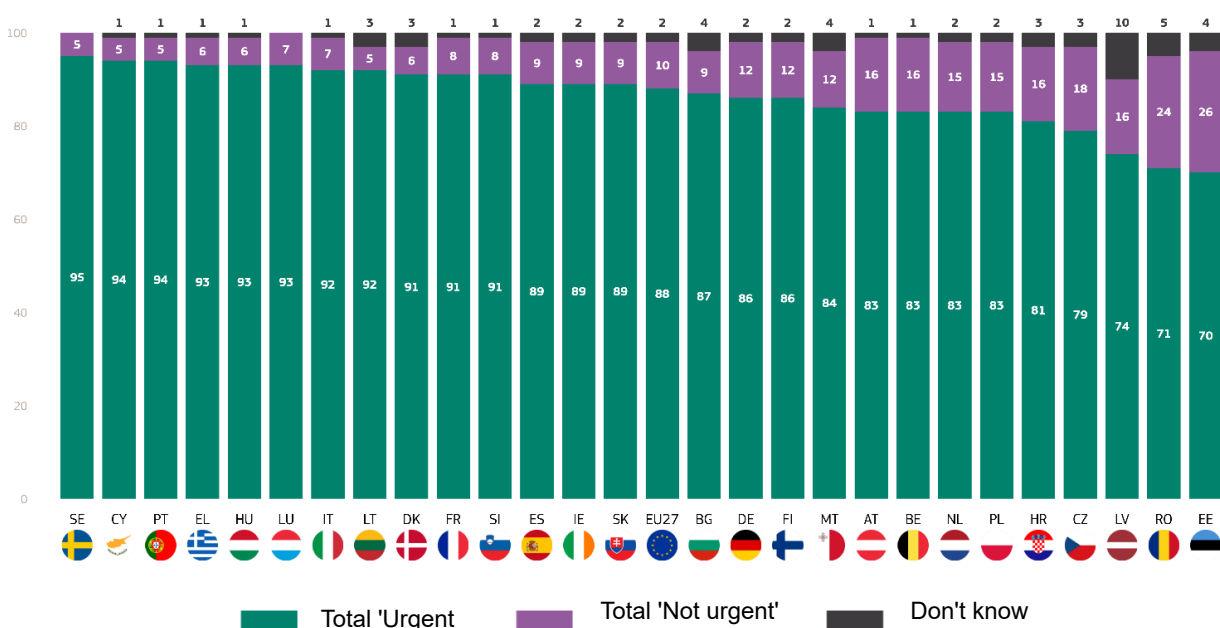
prepare for the consequences of climate change (Estonia: 26%, Romania: 24%).

In Latvia, one in ten respondents (10%) don’t know whether there is an urgency for the EU to take action, making it the country with the biggest share in that category.

QD13.3: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events. - The European Union (%)



QD13. 3: How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events. - The European Union (%)



<sup>37</sup> QD13.3. How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events - European Union.

Regarding socio-demographic<sup>38</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

- Women (88%) are slightly more likely than men (87%) to see it as urgent for the European Union to act on climate change.
- The 15-24 age group shows the highest urgency (90%), while those aged 25-39 (88%) and 40-54 (87%) also show high levels of concern. The 55+ age group is similar at 87%.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or above (92%) and those still studying (92%) report the highest urgency, while those who ended education at age of 16-19 show slightly lower urgency (87%).
- Students (92%) express the strongest sense of urgency, followed by managers and other white-collar workers (89%). House persons show the lowest sense of urgency (85%).
- Those in large towns (90%) and small or middle-sized towns (89%) report the highest urgency, while rural residents show slightly lower concern (84%).
- Respondents who view climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower urgency (55%) compared to those who do perceive it as serious (93%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show the highest urgency (92%), while those who disagree report a much lower level of urgency (62%).
- Those exposed to environmental risks report the highest urgency (94%), while those not exposed show lower urgency (83%).
- Those who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show similar sense of urgency to those who disagree (both 88%).

Overall, national governments and the EU are perceived as the entities for whom it is most urgent to take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change. It is noteworthy that there are rather large differences between EU Member States. For instance, respondents in Estonia give the lowest priority to all three political entities (70% vs 61% vs 59%), while a large share of respondents from Sweden believe that all three organisations need to act urgently (92% vs 96% vs 95%). Also, Latvia shows rather high scores in not knowing about the entities' urgency to act in comparison to the other EU Member States.

QD13.3 How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events.

	Total 'Urgent'	Total 'Not urgent'	Don't know
EU27	88	10	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	87	12	1
Woman	88	10	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	90	8	2
25-39	88	11	1
40-54	87	12	1
55+	87	10	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	87	9	4
16-19	87	11	2
20+	89	10	1
Still Studying	92	7	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	86	13	1
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars.	89	10	1
Manual workers	86	12	2
House persons	85	13	2
Unemployed	86	12	2
Retired	87	10	3
Students	92	7	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	84	14	2
Small or middle sized town	89	10	1
Large town	90	8	2
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	93	6	1
Not a serious problem	55	41	4
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	92	7	1
Disagree	62	35	3
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	94	5	1
Not exposed	83	15	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	88	11	1
Disagree	88	10	2

38 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

### 3. Perceived effectiveness of national governments

#### National governments are not addressing climate change sufficiently.

After having observed the perceived urgency for national governments to take action in preparation for climate change induced risks and threats, this section now turns to the perceived effectiveness of national governments in that regard. Specifically, respondents were asked whether they believe their government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change.<sup>39</sup>

Most Europeans believe that their national government is not doing enough (67%, unchanged since 2023). In contrast, just over a fifth of respondents across the EU think that their national governments is doing enough (23%, unchanged) and 5% think they are doing too much (unchanged). Another 5% of respondents don't know (unchanged).

In no EU Member State do most respondents (more than 50%) believe that their government is doing enough to tackle climate change. However, in seven countries, at least three in ten respondents feel this way, with the largest shares of respondents in Luxembourg (+1 pp) and Poland (+8 pp) with 39% of respondents indicating this answer option each and Denmark (37%, -2 pp). Looking at increases since 2023, it is noteworthy that in 11 countries more respondents selected this category than in the comparison wave in 2023. The highest increase since then was recorded in Cyprus (21%, +10 pp), Poland (39%, +8 PP) and Portugal (24%, +8 pp). In 12 countries, fewer respondents feel that their country is doing enough in comparison to 2023, including Finland (31%, -9 pp) and Greece (13%, -5 pp).

In contrast, in all EU Member States most respondents (more than 50%) believe that their national government is not doing enough - except for in Estonia, where a third of respondents share this view. France (+2 pp) and Sweden (-3 pp) have the highest scores in this category with 77% of respondents selecting this option each, followed by Greece (unchanged) and Croatia (-9 pp) with 76% each. In six countries, around half of respondents believe that their national governments are not doing enough: Finland (54%, +16 pp), Austria (53%, +2 pp), Latvia (-15 PP) and Luxembourg (-3 pp) with 52% each and Denmark (+1 pp) and Poland (-9 pp) with 51% each. In terms of increases over time, it is noteworthy that in 10 EU Member States, more respondents believe that their national governments are not doing enough than in 2023.

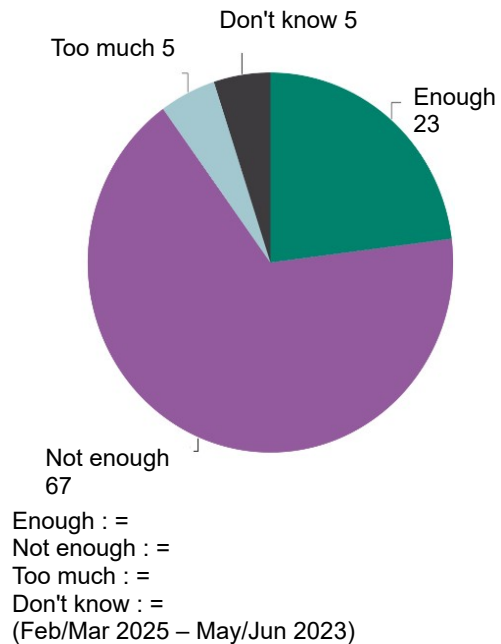
Finland (54%, +16 pp) and Slovakia (75%, +5 PP) lead this list with the highest increases since 2023. In 15 countries, however, fewer respondents feel this way, including Cyprus (67%, -16 pp) and Latvia (52%, -15 pp).

Moreover, in five countries around one in ten respondents believe that their national government is doing too much to

tackle against climate change, including Romania (+4 pp) and Austria (-5 pp) with 12% each, the Netherlands with 11% (unchanged) and Czechia (-1 pp) and Finland (-6 pp) with 10% each. However, Estonia has the highest score in that category. There, just over a fifth of the respondents think that their national government is doing too much to tackle climate change (21%, +4 pp). Since 2023, more respondents in 16 countries are of this opinion, albeit the percentage increase is not large. Cyprus and Estonia experienced the largest increase since 2023, with 5 and 4 percentage point increases respectively. Finland recorded the largest decrease in this category since 2023, with 6 percentage points of respondents less than in the comparison wave.

A rather large number of respondents in Bulgaria (13%, unchanged), Latvia (13%, +6 pp) and Estonia (12%, unchanged) state that they don't know.

QD7: Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change? (EU27) (%)



Overall, this section highlights a widespread sentiment across the EU that national governments are not sufficiently addressing climate change. In no EU Member State do most respondents believe that their national government is doing enough. Some countries have seen notable changes in public opinion since 2023. Luxembourg and Poland stand out with the highest percentage of respondents (39%) who believe their government is doing enough, with Poland showing a significant increase of 8 percentage points. Cyprus experienced the largest increase in respondents who think their government is doing enough, with a 10 percentage point rise. Conversely, Finland saw the largest increase in respondents who believe their government is not doing enough, with a 16 percentage point rise, while also having a significant decrease in those who think the government is doing too much. Estonia stands out for having the highest percentage (21%) of respondents who believe

<sup>39</sup> QD7. Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?

their government is doing too much to tackle climate change. In contrast, France and Sweden both have the highest percentage (77%) of respondents who believe their government is not doing enough.

## Special Eurobarometer 565 Climate Change

QD7: Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change? (%)

	Enough		Not enough		Too much		Don't know	
	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023
EU27	23	0	67	0	5	0	5	0
BE	29	2	63	-3	6	1	2	0
BG	13	0	72	-1	2	1	13	0
CZ	27	-1	55	0	10	-1	8	2
DK	37	-2	51	1	8	2	4	-1
DE	31	-3	55	3	9	-2	5	2
EE	34	0	33	-4	21	4	12	0
IE	25	-3	64	2	5	1	6	0
EL	13	-5	76	0	3	1	8	4
ES	19	7	74	-6	2	0	5	-1
FR	15	-2	77	2	3	1	5	-1
HR	19	7	76	-9	2	1	3	1
IT	20	-1	75	1	3	1	2	-1
CY	21	10	67	-16	6	5	6	1
LV	28	7	52	-15	7	2	13	6
LT	26	0	59	-3	6	0	9	3
LU	39	1	52	-3	3	-1	6	3
HU	24	-1	73	1	0	-1	3	1
MT	24	5	73	-4	1	1	2	-2
NL	18	-3	70	4	11	0	1	-1
AT	30	4	53	2	12	-5	5	-1
PL	39	8	51	-9	5	0	5	1
PT	24	8	65	-9	3	1	8	0
RO	15	-1	68	-1	12	4	5	-2
SI	24	5	68	-8	4	1	4	2
SK	18	-4	75	5	3	0	4	-1
FI	31	-9	54	16	10	-6	5	-1
SE	16	0	77	-3	3	1	4	2



Furthermore, the results were analysed in relation to the socio-demographic<sup>40</sup> categories of respondents and additional factors.

- Men (24%) are slightly more likely than women (22%) to feel that the national government is doing enough.
- The 15-24 group expresses the highest dissatisfaction, with 71% feeling the government is doing not enough. Those aged 55+ are less likely to believe the government is doing not enough (64%).
- Those who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (69%) and those still studying (73%) are more likely to feel the government is doing not enough, compared to those with less years of education (62% for those who ended education at 15 years old or less).
- Students (73%) and unemployed individuals (71%) are the most likely to feel that the government is not doing enough. Self-employed individuals (69%) and managers (70%) are also more likely to feel the government is not doing enough, while manual workers (65%) and retirees (63%) are less likely to feel the government is not doing enough.
- Those living in large towns (70%) are the most likely to feel the government is not doing enough, with only 22% believing it is doing enough. Rural residents show less dissatisfaction, with 64% believing the government is not doing enough.
- Those who perceive climate change as serious problem are more likely to feel that the government is not doing enough (72%), with only 22% believing the government is doing enough. The similar trend is among those who do not consider climate change as a serious problem, with 39% thinking the government is not doing enough compared to 30% thinking that it is enough of actions.
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity are more likely to feel that the government is not doing enough (71%), while those who disagree with this view are more divided, with 45% feeling the government is not doing enough.
- Exposed individuals (73%) are significantly more likely to feel that not enough is being done, compared to those not exposed (62%).
- Those who agree that the media provides clear information on climate change show a similar pattern to the general population, with 67% feeling the government is not doing enough. Those who disagree with the media's clarity (68%) also express dissatisfaction.

QD7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?

(% - EU)

	Enough	Not enough	Too much	Don't know
EU27	23	67	5	5
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	24	65	7	4
Woman	22	69	4	5
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	20	71	4	5
25-39	23	68	6	3
40-54	24	67	6	3
55+	25	64	5	6
<b>Education (end of)</b>				
-15	24	62	5	9
16-19	24	65	6	5
20+	23	69	5	3
Still Studying	20	73	2	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	20	69	8	3
Managers	22	70	6	2
Other white collars	25	66	5	4
Manual workers	25	65	6	4
House persons	23	67	4	6
Unemployed	18	71	6	5
Retired	24	63	6	7
Students	20	73	3	4
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural area or village	24	64	7	5
Small or middle sized town	24	67	5	4
Large town	22	70	4	4
<b>Perception of climate change</b>				
A serious problem	22	72	2	4
Not a serious problem	30	39	25	6
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>				
Agree	22	71	3	4
Disagree	28	45	21	6
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>				
Exposed	21	73	3	3
Not exposed	25	62	7	6
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>				
Agree	25	67	4	4
Disagree	22	68	6	4

<sup>40</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.



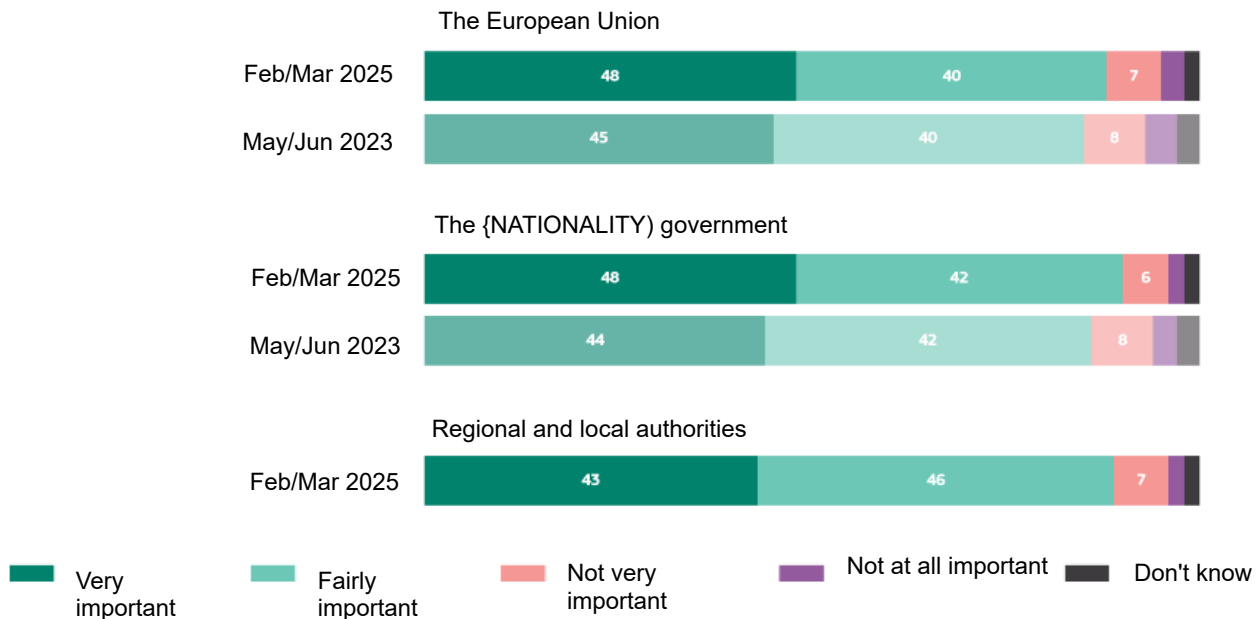
## **IV. Support for climate-related policies and actions**

## 1. Importance of actions to improve energy efficiency

**Europeans believe it is important for all levels of government to take action to improve energy efficiency, tendency increasing.**

among all EU countries. When looking specifically at the share of respondents who regard government action on energy efficiency as “very important,” Cyprus (76%, -3 pp), Malta (73%, -8 pp) and Ireland (66%, +4 DID) have the largest proportions. In contrast, around a fifth of respondents in Czechia (21%, -8 Pp), Estonia (21%, -5 pp) and Romania (19%, -3 DP) regard it as not important

QD9: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)? (%)



In this section, the focus is on how important Europeans believe it is that different government bodies take action to improve energy efficiency—for instance, by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters.<sup>41</sup>

The political body seen as most important in this regard appears to be national governments, with 90% (+4 pp) of respondents across the EU indicating this. Just under one in ten respondents (8%, -3 pp) say it is not important that national governments take action in this area and 2% (-1 DID) say they don't know.<sup>42</sup>

In 16 countries, a clear majority of Europeans (at least nine in ten respondents) consider it very important that their national governments take action to improve energy efficiency. In this regard, respondents in Cyprus (95%, -2 pp) and Slovakia (94%, +9 pp) place the greatest importance on their national governments taking such action, achieving the highest scores in this category

that their national governments take action to improve energy efficiency. It is noteworthy, however, that most Czech, Estonian and Romanian respondents view their national governments as “not very important” for undertaking this task (16% each), while only a small minority regard them as “not at all important” (Czechia: 5%, -4 pp; Estonia: 5%, -3 pp; Romania: 3%, -1 pp). The highest level of uncertainty is recorded in Latvia, where 8% of respondents say they don't know whether it is important for their national government to take such action (+1 pp).

Looking at the changes between 2023 and 2025, there was an 8 percentage points increase in the proportion of Czech respondents who regard government action as important for improving energy efficiency. In contrast, in Malta, the share of respondents who consider government action important fell by six percentage points, while those who do not consider it important rose by seven percentage points.

89% of respondents believe it is important that regional and local authorities take action to improve energy efficiency by, for instance, encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters. This places them as the second most important institution among the three asked about. In contrast, 9% of Europeans believe it is not important for

41 QD9. How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)? - Regional and local authorities, The (NATIONALITY) government, The European Union.

42 Note that respondents could indicate one of the following answer options: “very important”, “fairly important”, “not very important” and “not at all important”.

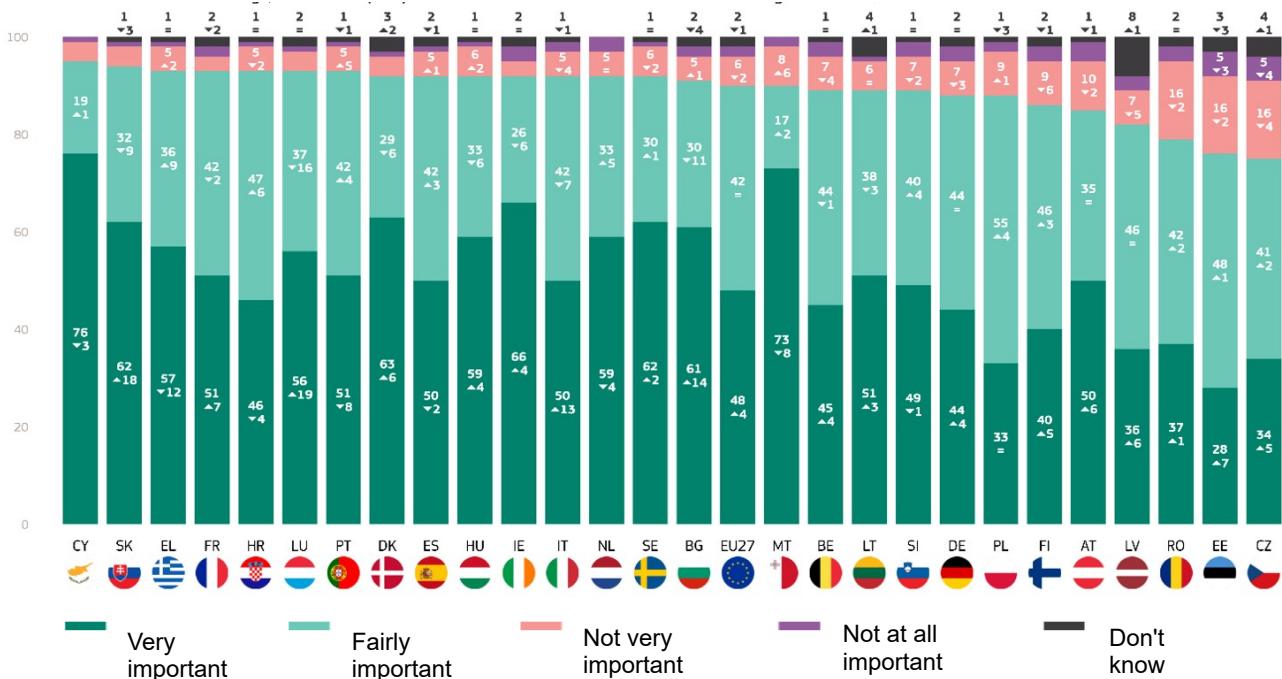
these authorities to take such action and 2% state that they don't know.

Czechia and Estonia (each 74%) and Romania (81%) have the lowest scores in this category.

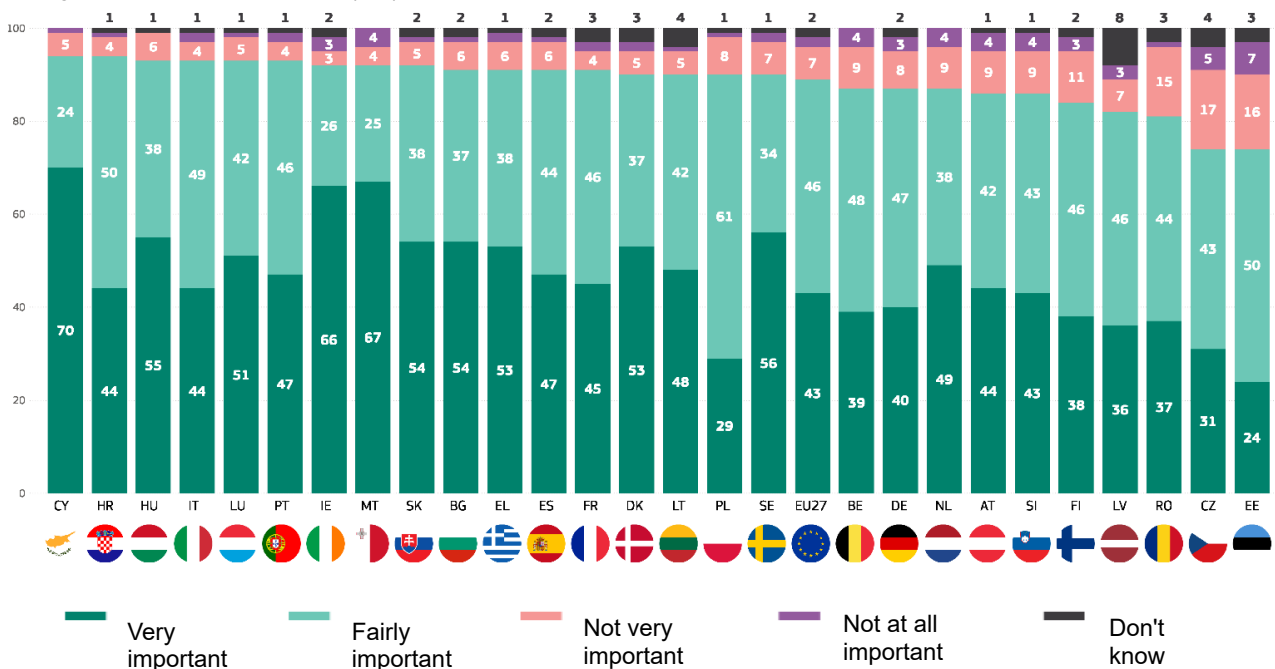
It is noteworthy that in all EU Member States, the majority

These same three countries also have the highest

QD9.2: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)?- The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



QD9.1. How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)?- Regional and local authorities (9%)



of respondents consider regional and local authorities important actors in tackling climate change. The highest scores were recorded in Cyprus and Croatia (each 94%). Overall, in 17 EU Member States, at least nine in ten respondents view them as important actors. Conversely,

proportions of respondents who regard it as not important

that regional and local authorities take action (Estonia: 23%, Czechia: 22% and Romania: 16%).<sup>43</sup>


Europeans also attach great importance to the European Union taking action to improve energy efficiency, albeit somewhat less than to national governments and regional and local authorities. Overall, 88% (+3 DD) of respondents consider it important that the EU takes such action, while 10% (-2 pp) regard it as not important. A further 2% (-1 pp) of respondents indicate that they don't know.

In 12 countries, at least nine in ten respondents consider it important that the EU takes action to improve energy efficiency by, for instance, encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters. The list is led by Greece (-2 pp), Croatia (+2 pp), Portugal (-3 DID) and Cyprus (-3 pp), all at 94%. When focusing on the level of importance, Cyprus (76%, -5 pp), Ireland (70%, +8 pp) and Malta (69%, -14 pp) record the highest shares in the "very important" category.

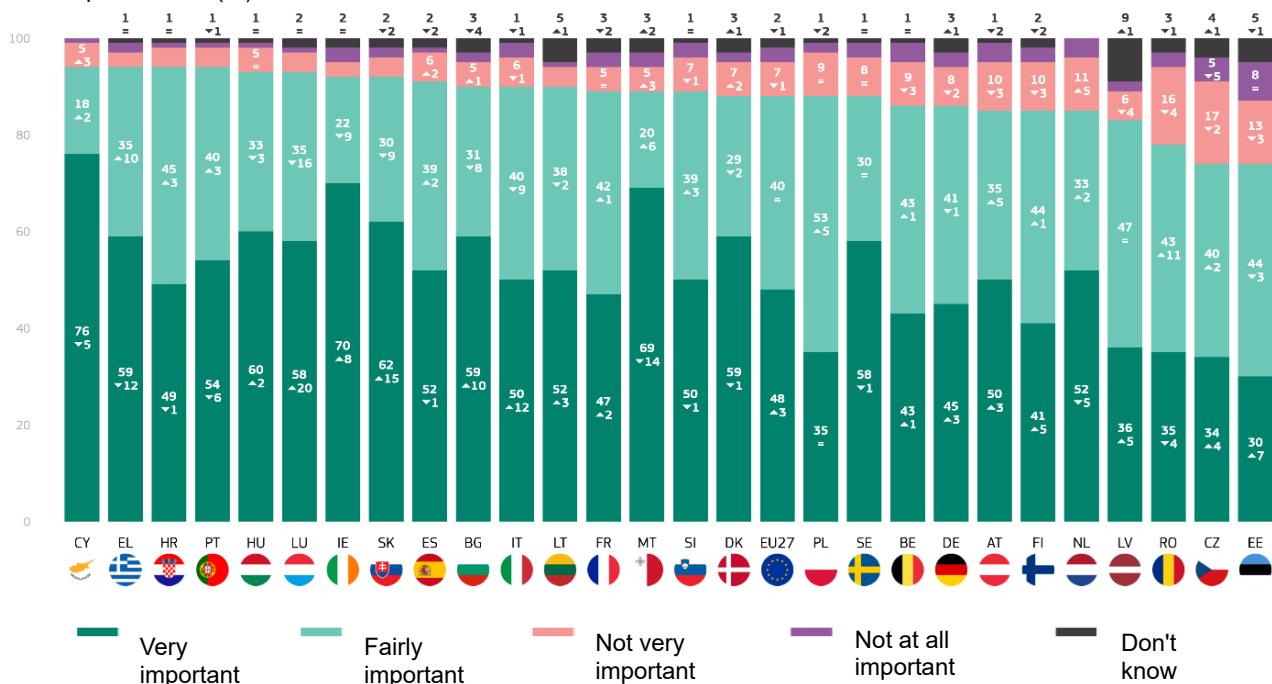
The countries with the highest shares in the totals "not important" category are Czechia (22%, -7 pp), Estonia (21%, -3 pp) and Romania (19%, -6 pp). However, in these countries, most respondents consider the EU to be "not very important," while only a small proportion regard it as "not at all important" (Czechia: 17% vs. 5%, Estonia: 13% vs. 8%, Romania: 16% vs. 3%).

Regarding larger changes over time, Austria (85%, +8 pp) and Romania (78%, +7 pp) experienced the highest increase since 2023 in the share of respondents who consider it important that the EU takes measures to improve energy efficiency. Overall, more respondents in

18 countries believe it is important for the EU to take such action compared to 2023.

This section overall highlights that most Europeans perceive their national governments, the EU and regional and local authorities and  important actors in taking action to improve energy efficiency. It is noteworthy that both national governments and the EU saw an increase in perceived importance compared to 2023.

QD9.3: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings install heat pumps and use smart meters)?- The European Union (%)



<sup>43</sup> Note that the response option 'regional and local authorities' was added in this survey and therefore no trend data is available for the year 2023.

QD 9.2: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)? - The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

	Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023
EU27	48	4	42	0	6	-2	2	-1	2	-1	90	4	8	-3
BE	45	4	44	-1	7	-4	3	1	1	0	89	3	10	-3
BG	61	14	30	-11	5	1	2	0	2	4	91	3	7	1
CZ	34	5	41	2	16	-4	5	-4	4	1	75	7	21	-8
DK	63	6	29	-6	4	-2	1	0	3	2	92	0	5	-2
DE	44	4	44	0	7	-3	3	-1	2	0	88	4	10	-4
EE	28	7	48	1	16	-2	5	-3	3	3	76	8	21	-5
IE	66	4	26	-6	3	-1	3	3	2	0	92	-2	6	2
EL	57	-12	36	9	5	2	1	1	1	0	93	-3	6	3
ES	50	-2	42	3	5	1	1	-1	2	-1	92	1	6	0
FR	51	7	42	-2	3	-2	2	-1	2	2	93	5	5	-3
HR	46	4	47	6	5	-2	1	0	1	0	93	2	6	-2
IT	50	13	42	-7	5	4	2	-1	1	-1	92	6	7	5
CY	76	-3	19	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	95	-2	5	2
LV	36	6	46	0	7	5	3	-2	8	1	82	6	10	-7
LT	51	3	38	-3	6	0	1	-1	4	1	89	0	7	-1
LU	56	19	37	-16	4	-3	1	0	2	0	93	3	5	-3
HU	59	4	33	-6	6	2	1	0	1	0	92	-2	7	2
MT	73	-8	17	2	8	6	2	1	0	-1	90	-6	10	7
NL	59	-4	33	5	5	0	3	1	0	2	92	1	8	1
AT	50	6	35	0	10	-2	4	-3	1	-1	85	6	14	-5
PL	33	0	55	4	9	1	2	-2	1	3	88	4	11	-1
PT	51	-8	42	4	5	5	1	0	1	-1	93	-4	6	5
RO	37	1	42	2	16	-2	3	-1	2	0	79	3	19	-3
SI	49	-1	40	4	7	-2	3	-1	1	0	89	3	10	-3
SK	62	18	32	-9	4	-2	1	-4	1	3	94	9	5	-6
FI	40	5	46	3	9	-6	3	-1	2	-1	86	8	12	-7
SE	62	2	30	1	6	-2	1	-1	1	0	92	3	7	-3

QD 9.3: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)? - The European Union (%)

	Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023
EU27	48	3	40	0	7	-1	3	-1	2	-1	88	3	10	-2
BE	43	1	43	1	9	-3	4	1	1	0	86	2	13	-2
BG	59	10	31	-8	5	1	2	1	3	-4	90	3	10	-2
CZ	34	4	40	2	17	-2	5	-5	4	1	74	2	13	-2
DK	59	-1	29	-2	7	2	2	0	3	1	88	2	7	2
DE	45	3	41	-1	8	-2	3	-1	3	1	86	6	22	-7
EE	30	7	44	-3	13	-3	8	0	5	-1	74	-3	9	2
IE	70	8	22	-9	3	-2	3	3	2	0	92	2	11	-3
EL	59	-12	35	10	3	0	2	2	1	0	94	4	21	-3
ES	52	-1	39	2	6	2	1	-1	2	-2	91	-1	6	1
FR	47	2	42	1	5	0	3	-1	3	-2	89	-2	5	2
HR	49	-1	45	3	4	-2	1	0	1	0	94	1	7	1
IT	50	12	40	-9	6	-1	3	-1	1	-1	90	3	8	-1
CY	76	-5	18	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	94	2	5	-2
LV	36	5	47	0	6	-4	2	-2	9	1	83	3	9	-2
LT	52	3	38	-2	4	-1	1	-1	5	1	90	-3	6	3
LU	58	20	35	-16	4	-3	1	-1	2	0	93	5	8	-6
HU	60	2	33	-3	5	0	1	1	1	0	93	1	5	-2
MT	69	-14	20	6	5	3	3	3	3	2	89	4	5	-4
NL	52	-5	33	2	11	5	4	0	0	-2	85	-1	6	1
AT	50	3	35	5	10	-3	4	-3	1	-2	85	-8	8	6
PL	35	0	53	5	9	0	2	-3	1	-2	88	-3	15	5
PT	54	-6	40	3	4	4	1	0	1	-1	94	8	14	-6
RO	35	-4	43	11	16	-4	3	-2	3	-1	78	5	11	-3
SI	50	-1	39	3	7	-1	3	-1	1	0	89	-3	5	4
SK	62	15	30	-9	4	-2	2	-2	2	-2	92	7	19	-6
FI	41	5	44	1	10	-3	3	-1	2	-2	85	2	10	-2
SE	58	-1	30	0	8	0	3	1	1	0	88	6	6	-4

The socio-demographic<sup>44</sup> analysis regarding the regional and local authorities resulted in the following insights:

- Women (90%) are slightly more likely than men (88%) to find it important for authorities to encourage energy efficiency actions.
- The 15-24 group expresses the highest importance (92%), while those aged 55+ express the least (88%). Other age groups, including 25-39 (90%) and 40-54 (89%), also place high importance on energy efficiency.
- Respondents still studying show the strongest support for energy efficiency actions (92%), followed by those who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (90%). Respondents with education ending at 15 years old or younger report slightly lower importance (87%).
- Managers, other white-collar workers and students (all 91%) show the highest agreement. Self-employed individuals (88%), manual workers (89%), house persons (86%) and retirees (88%) show strong support but slightly less engagement.
- Those living in large towns (93%) show the highest support for energy efficiency actions, followed by those in small or middle-sized towns (90%) and rural areas (86%).
- People who view climate change as a not serious problem (65%) place lower importance on energy efficiency actions compared to those who do perceive climate change as serious (94%).
- Those who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show the highest importance (93%), while those who disagree report lower importance (70%).
- Those exposed to environmental and climate risks show a high level of support for energy efficiency actions (94%), while those not exposed report slightly lower importance (86%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change are less likely to see energy efficiency as important (89%), compared to those who disagree (90%).

QD9.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters?

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	89	9	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	88	11	1
Woman	90	8	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	92	7	1
25-39	90	9	1
40-54	89	10	1
55+	88	9	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	87	10	3
16-19	89	9	2
20+	90	9	1
Still Studying	92	6	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	88	11	1
Managers	91	8	1
Other white collars.	91	7	2
Manual workers	89	10	1
House persons	86	12	2
Unemployed	86	11	3
Retired	88	9	3
Students	91	7	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	86	12	2
Small or middle sized town	90	8	2
Large town	93	6	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	94	5	1
Not a serious problem	65	32	3
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	93	6	1
Disagree	70	27	3
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	94	5	1
Not exposed	86	12	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	90	9	1
Disagree	89	10	1

<sup>44</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

The socio-demographic<sup>45</sup> analysis regarding the national government resulted in the following insights:

- Women (90%) are slightly more likely than men (89%) to consider their national government action on energy efficiency important.
- The 15-24 age group shows the highest support (93%) for their national government's involvement in energy efficiency, followed by those aged 25-39 (91%). Older groups, such as 40-54 (89%) and 55+ (88%), report slightly lower levels of support.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (91%) and those still studying (95%) show the highest support, while those who finished their education at 15 years or less show lower support (87%).
- Students (94%) express the highest importance, followed by managers and other white-collar workers (91%). Unemployed (87%) and house persons (86%) report slightly lower support.
- People in large towns (92%) are most likely to find it important for the national government to act on energy efficiency, followed by those in small or middle-sized towns (91%) and rural areas (86%).
- Those who view climate change as a not serious problem show lower support for government action on energy efficiency (63%), while those who do consider climate change serious show much higher importance (94%).
- Those who agree that climate change is caused by human activity are more likely to see energy efficiency as important (94%) than those who disagree (68%).
- Those exposed to environmental and climate risks report higher importance for government action (93%) compared to those not exposed (87%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show the same support for energy efficiency action compared to those who disagree (all 90%).

QD9.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)?

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	90	8	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	89	10	1
Woman	90	8	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	93	6	1
25-39	91	8	1
40-54	89	10	1
55+	88	10	2
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	87	10	3
16-19	89	9	2
20+	91	8	1
Still Studying	95	4	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	88	11	1
Managers	91	8	1
Other white collars.	91	8	1
Manual workers	89	10	1
House persons	86	12	2
Unemployed	87	9	4
Retired	89	8	3
Students	94	5	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	86	11	3
Small or middle sized town	91	8	1
Large town	92	7	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	94	5	1
Not a serious problem	63	34	3
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	94	5	1
Disagree	68	29	3
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	93	6	1
Not exposed	87	11	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	90	9	1
Disagree	90	9	1

<sup>45</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.



The socio-demographic<sup>46</sup> analysis regarding the European Union resulted in the following insights:

- Women (89%) are slightly more likely than men (87%) to find it important for the European Union to encourage energy efficiency.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (91%), show the highest support for energy efficiency actions by the European Union. Support decreases slightly with age, with 89% of those aged 25-39 and 88% of those aged 40-54. Older groups (55+) show the least support at 87%.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (89%) and those still studying (92%) report the highest importance, while those with 15 years or less education show slightly lower support (85%).
- Students (92%) express the highest importance, followed by managers and other white-collar workers (89% and 90% respectively). Manual workers (88%) self-employed individuals and retired (both 87%) also show support, while house persons (85%) and unemployed individuals (84%) report lower support.
- Urban residents in large towns (91%) and small or middle-sized towns (89%) are the most likely to find it important for the European Union to encourage energy efficiency, while rural residents (84%) express slightly lower support.
- Those who view climate change as a not serious problem show significantly lower support for the European Union's energy efficiency actions (59%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (93%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity express higher importance (93%) for the European Union's involvement in energy efficiency, while those who disagree report lower support (63%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks show higher importance (93%) for energy efficiency measures, compared to those not exposed (85%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show a similar sense of urgency (89%), compared to those who disagree (88%).

QD9.3 How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)?

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	88	10	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	87	12	1
Woman	89	9	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	91	8	1
25-39	89	10	1
40-54	88	11	1
55+	87	10	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	85	11	4
16-19	88	10	2
20+	89	10	1
Still Studying	92	7	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	87	12	1
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars.	90	9	1
Manual workers	88	10	2
House persons	85	13	2
Unemployed	84	13	3
Retired	87	10	3
Students	92	7	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	84	14	2
Small or middle sized town	89	9	2
Large town	91	8	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	93	6	1
Not a serious problem	59	37	4
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	93	6	1
Disagree	63	33	4
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	93	6	1
Not exposed	85	13	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	89	10	1
Disagree	88	10	2

46 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

## 2. Importance of actions to increase renewable energy

### Most Europeans see national governments, the EU and local authorities as key to promoting renewable energy.

After having been asked about energy efficiency, respondents were asked to assess how important it is that their national government, the EU or regional and local authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power, using a 4-point scale: “very important”, “fairly important”, “not very important” and “not at all important”.<sup>47</sup>

Most Europeans think it is important (total of answers “very important” and “fairly important”) that their national governments take action to increase renewable energy (89%, +2 percentage points since 2023)<sup>48</sup> and this opinion is shared by a majority of the respondents in all EU Member States. Less than one in ten respondents (9%, -1 pp) think it is not important and 2% answer that they don’t know (-1 pp). In 14 countries, at least nine in ten respondents attach importance to their national governments taking measures to increase renewable energy, with the highest proportions observed in Malta (94%, -4 pp), Denmark (94%, +1 pp), Spain (94%, +3 pp), Croatia (94%, +3 pp), Cyprus (94%, -3 pp), Hungary (94%, unchanged) and Portugal (94%, -4 pp). When only examining the shares of countries where respondents consider it “very important” that their national government take action to increase renewable energy Sweden (75%, +5 pp), Malta (74%, -9 pp), Denmark (73%, +8 pp) and Cyprus (73%, -5 pp) have the largest shares.

In contrast, more than a third of respondents in Estonia (35%, +10 pp) and a fifth of respondents in Czechia (22%, -3 pp) and Romania (21%, unchanged) think it’s not important (total of answers “not very important” and “not at

all important”) that their national government take action to increase renewable energy. It is noteworthy, however, that in these countries, respondents select primarily the answer “not very important” (Estonia: 20%, +4 pp; Romania: 18%, +1 pp; Czechia: 17%, +3 pp), while fewer select “not at all important” (Estonia: 15%, +6 pp; Czechia: 5%, -6 pp; Romania: 3%, unchanged).

Looking at noteworthy changes between 2023 and 2025, importance attached to national governments increasing renewable energy has dropped 11 percentage points in Malta (87%) and ten percentage points in Estonia (62%). However, in 13 countries more respondents consider it important that their national governments take such action than in 2023.

Europeans also attach great importance to the European Union taking action to increase renewable energy. 88% (+1 pp) of respondents consider it important that the EU takes action in this area, while 10% (unchanged) do not consider it important. 2% (-1 pp) of respondents indicate that they don’t know.

In all EU Member States, at least half of respondents consider it important that the EU takes action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power. Furthermore, in 12 countries, at least nine in ten respondents consider such EU action important. The list is led by Luxembourg (95%, +4 pp); Portugal (94%, +3 pp) and Cyprus (94%, -3 pp). When looking at the intensity of opinion, Cyprus (75%, +6 pp), Sweden (75%, -1 pp) and Denmark (73% +5 pp) record the highest shares of respondents who say it is “very important” that the EU takes action in this area.

The countries with the highest shares of respondents who consider EU action on renewable energy to be ‘not important’ are Estonia (31%, +9 pp), Czechia (23%, -1 pp) and Romania (22%, -2 pp). In terms of how this is perceived, most respondents in these countries say it is “not very important” that the EU takes action to increase renewable energy, while relatively few consider it “not at all important” (Czechia: 17% vs 6%, Estonia: 18% vs 13%, Romania: 18% vs 4%). It is noteworthy, however, that in Estonia the difference between these two categories is relatively small. More than one in ten respondents there say it is “not at all important” that the EU takes action to increase renewable energy.

In Latvia (11%, +2 pp) and Estonia (7%, +1 pp), the shares of respondents who say they don’t know how important it is that the EU takes action to increase renewable energy are the highest among all EU Member States.

Regarding larger changes over time, Malta has experienced a decline of 11 percentage points in the share of respondents who consider it important that the EU takes action to increase renewable energy, while the share of those who consider such action not important has risen (10%, +8 pp). Estonia has also seen a significant drop in the perceived importance of EU action in this area (62%, -10 pp). At the same time, the share of respondents in Estonia who say it is not important that the EU takes action to increase renewable energy has increased compared to 2023 (31%, +9 pp).

Regarding regional and local authorities, 88% of Europeans consider it important that these bodies take action to increase renewable energy. One in ten respondents considers such action not important (10%) and 2% state that they don’t know.

In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents believe it is important that regional and local authorities take action to increase renewable energy.

However, there are large differences between countries. Spain, Croatia, Hungary and Portugal (94% each) report the highest shares of respondents assigning importance to such action by regional and local authorities, while Estonia has by far the lowest share at 56%.

47 QD8. How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power? - The national government, the EU, the regional or local authorities.

48 Note that respondents could indicate one of the following answer options: “very important”, “fairly important”, “not very important” and “not at all important”.

When looking at the level of perceived importance, it is noteworthy that in Malta (69%), Cyprus (65%) and Ireland (63%), many respondents say it is “very important” that regional and local authorities take action-putting them more than 20 percentage points above the EU average of 42% in this category.

The countries with the highest shares of respondents who consider action by regional and local authorities “not important” for increasing renewable energy are Estonia (38%), Czechia (24%) and Romania (21%). In Estonia, this includes 15% who say it is “not at all important” that regional and local authorities take action in this area.

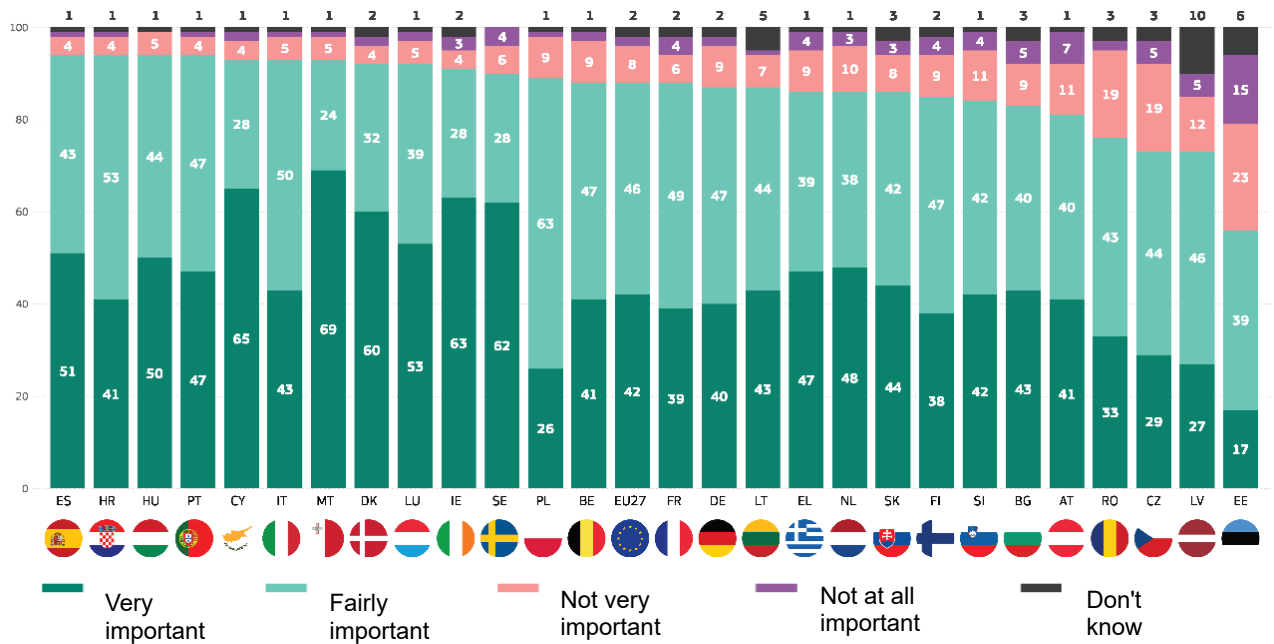
show higher percentages of respondents who do not consider important for these bodies to take such action.

Overall, this section shows that most Europeans consider it important that national governments, the European Union and regional and local authorities take action to promote renewable energy. However, there are regional variations- for instance, Estonia, Czechia and Romania

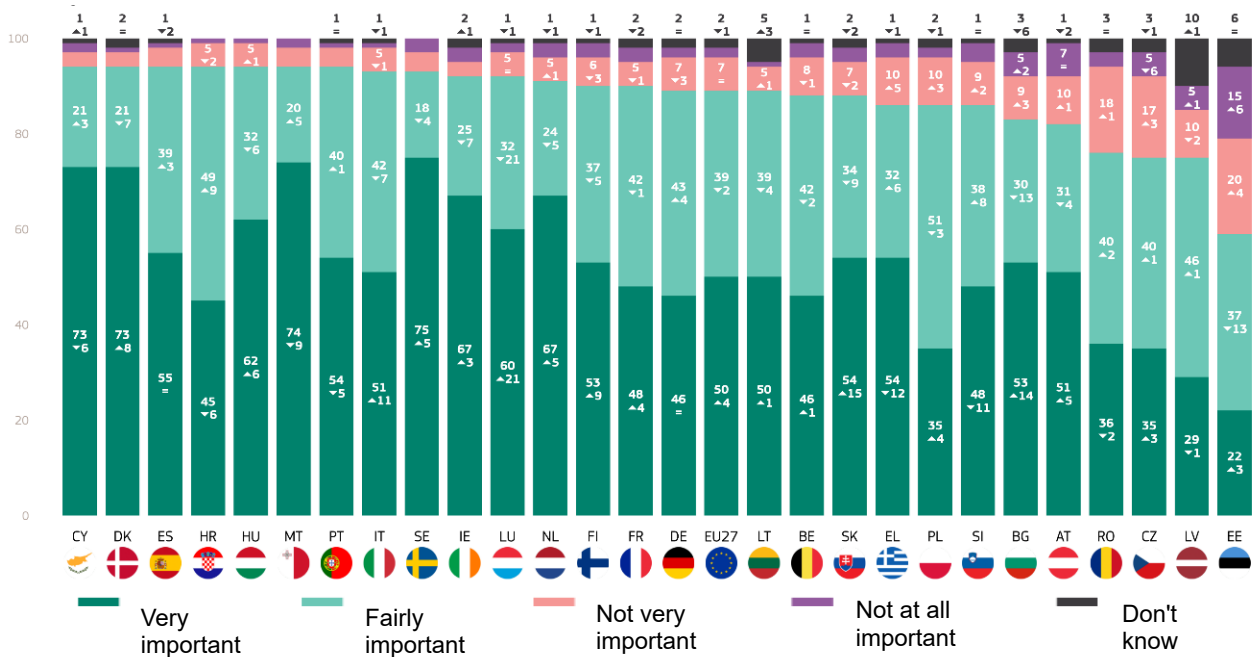
QD8.2. How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power? : - The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

	Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023
EU27	50	4	39	-2	7	0	2	-1	2	-1	89	2	9	-1
BE	46	1	42	-2	8	-1	3	2	1	0	88	-1	11	1
BG	53	14	30	-13	9	3	5	2	3	-6	83	1	14	5
CZ	35	3	40	1	17	3	5	-6	3	-1	75	4	22	-3
DK	73	8	21	-7	3	-1	1	0	2	0	94	1	4	-1
DE	46	0	43	4	7	-3	2	-1	2	0	89	4	9	-4
EE	22	3	37	-13	20	4	15	6	6	0	59	-10	35	10
IE	67	3	25	-7	3	0	3	3	2	1	92	-4	6	3
EL	54	-12	32	6	10	5	3	2	1	-1	86	-6	13	7
ES	55	0	39	3	4	0	1	-1	1	-2	94	3	5	-1
FR	48	4	42	-1	5	-1	3	0	2	-2	90	3	8	-1
HR	45	-6	49	9	5	-2	1	0	0	-1	94	3	6	-2
IT	51	11	42	-7	5	-1	1	-2	1	-1	93	4	6	-3
CY	73	-6	21	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	94	-3	5	2
LV	29	-1	46	1	10	-2	5	1	10	1	75	0	15	-1
LT	50	1	39	-4	5	1	1	-1	5	3	89	-3	6	0
LU	60	21	32	-21	5	0	2	1	1	-1	92	0	7	1
HU	62	6	32	-6	5	1	1	0	0	-1	94	0	6	1
MT	74	-9	20	5	4	3	2	2	0	-1	94	-4	6	5
NL	67	5	24	-5	5	1	3	0	1	-1	91	0	8	1
AT	51	5	31	-4	10	1	7	0	1	-2	82	1	17	1
PL	35	4	51	-3	10	3	2	-3	2	-1	86	1	12	0
PT	54	-5	40	1	4	4	1	0	1	0	94	-4	5	4
RO	36	-2	40	2	18	1	3	-1	3	0	76	0	21	0
SI	48	-11	38	8	9	2	4	1	1	0	86	-3	13	3
SK	54	15	34	-9	7	-2	3	-2	2	-2	88	6	10	-4
FI	53	9	37	-5	6	-3	3	0	1	-1	90	4	9	-3
SE	75	5	18	-4	4	0	3	0	0	-1	93	1	7	0

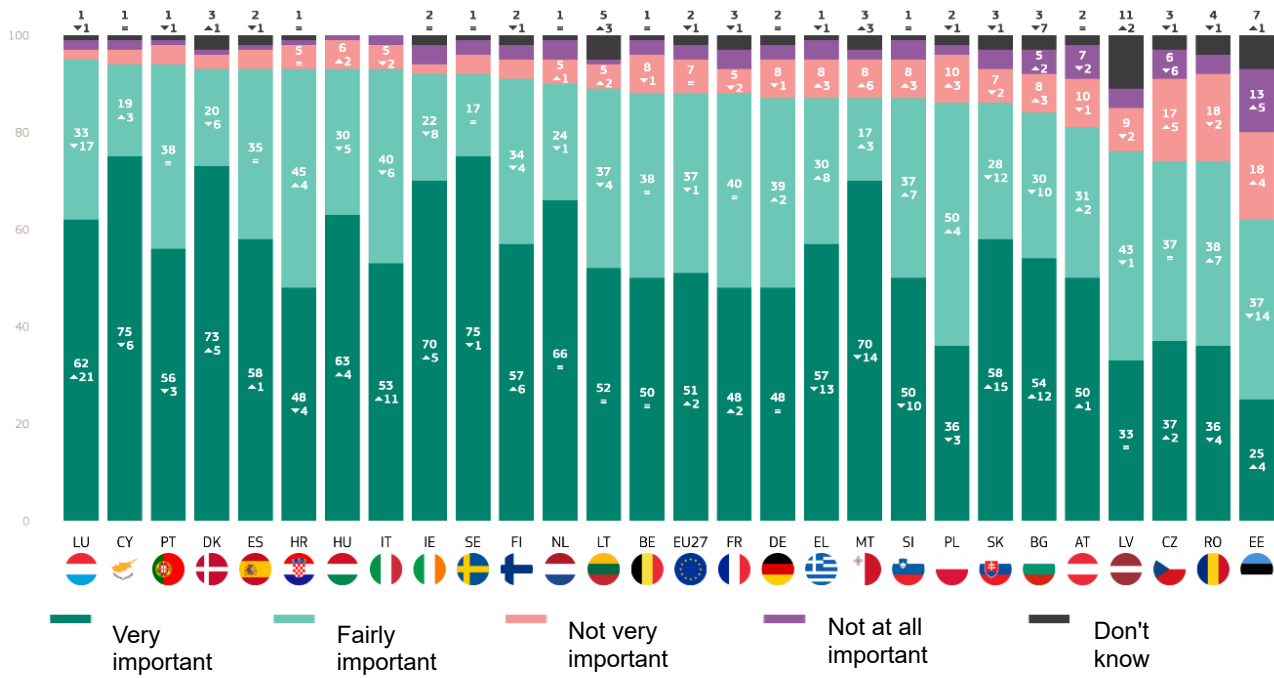
QD8.1. How Important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power?: - Regional and local authorities (%)



QD8.2: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power? - The (NATIONALITY) government (%)



QD8.3: How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy such as wind and solar power? - The European Union (%)



Lastly, the results were examined through the lens of socio-demographic<sup>49</sup> and other climate-related factors:

- Women (89%) are slightly more likely than men (87%) to consider it important for regional and local authorities to take action to increase renewable energy.
- Younger individuals, especially those aged 15-24 (90%), show the highest support for renewable energy initiatives, with support slightly decreasing with age: 89% among 25-39-year-olds, 88% among 40-54-year-olds and 87% among those 55+.
- Higher education levels correlate with increased support for renewable energy, with 92% of respondents still studying and 89% of individuals who ended their education at 20+ reporting that it is important for regional and local authorities to encourage renewable energy. Those who ended education at 15 years or less show slightly lower support (86%).
- Students (92%) express the strongest importance for renewable energy actions by regional and local authorities, followed by other white-collar workers (90%), managers and manual workers (both 89%). Self-employed individuals and retired (both 87%) also show strong support, while house persons (85%) and unemployed individuals (82%) show comparatively lower support.
- Urban residents in large towns (90%) and small or middle-sized towns (89%) are most likely to consider it important for regional and local authorities to encourage renewable energy, while those in rural areas (85%) express somewhat lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem (59%) report significantly lower support for renewable energy action by regional and local authorities compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (93%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity (93%) show much stronger support for renewable energy initiatives by regional and local authorities, while those who disagree report lower support for such action by these entities (62%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks show higher support (93%) for renewable energy measures by regional and local authorities, compared to those not exposed (85%).
- Respondents who agree that national media provides clear information about climate change (89%) show a lower sense of urgency for renewable energy action by regional and local authorities compared to those who disagree (88%).

QD8.1 How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power? Regional and local authorities (% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	88	10	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	87	12	1
Woman	89	9	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	90	8	2
25-39	89	10	1
40-54	88	11	1
55+	87	11	2
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	86	11	3
16-19	87	11	2
20+	89	10	1
Still Studying	92	7	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	87	12	1
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars.	90	9	1
Manual workers	89	10	1
House persons	85	13	2
Unemployed	82	15	3
Retired	87	10	3
Students	92	7	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	85	13	2
Small or middle sized town	89	9	2
Large town	90	9	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	93	6	1
Not a serious problem	59	39	2
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	93	6	1
Disagree	62	36	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	93	6	1
Not exposed	85	13	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	89	10	1
Disagree	88	11	1

49 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

Lastly, the results were examined through the lens of socio-demographic<sup>50</sup> and other climate related factors:

- Women (90%) are slightly more likely than men (88%) to think it is important for their government to take action on increasing renewable energy, such as wind and solar power.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (92%), express the highest level of support for government action on renewable energy. Support decreases slightly with age, with 90% of those aged 25-39, 89% of those aged 40-54 and 88% of those aged 55+.
- Individuals with more education show higher support for government action on renewable energy. Among those who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older, 91% find it important, while those who finished their education at 15 or below show slightly lower support (87%).
- Students (94%) express the strongest support for renewable energy actions by national governments, followed by managers and other white-collar workers (both 91%). Support is slightly lower among manual workers (88%), house persons and unemployed individuals (both 86%).
- Urban residents in large towns (91%) and small or middle-sized towns (90%) are most likely to consider it important for their government to take action on renewable energy. Rural area residents (85%) show somewhat lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem (60%) show significantly lower support (38%) for government action on renewable energy compared to those who do consider climate change a serious problem (94%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity (93%) express higher support for renewable energy measures by national governments, compared to those who disagree (64%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks show higher support (93%) for renewable energy measures by national governments, compared to those not exposed (86%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show slightly less support (89%) for renewable energy actions by national governments than those who disagree (91%).

QD8.2 How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power? The (NATIONALITY) government (% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	89	9	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	88	11	1
Woman	90	8	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	92	6	2
25-39	90	9	1
40-54	89	10	1
55+	88	10	2
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	87	10	3
16-19	88	11	1
20+	91	8	1
Still Studying	94	5	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	88	11	1
Managers	91	8	1
Other white collars.	91	8	1
Manual workers	88	11	1
House persons	86	13	1
Unemployed	86	11	3
Retired	88	10	2
Students	94	5	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	85	13	2
Small or middle sized town	90	9	1
Large town	91	8	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	94	5	1
Not a serious problem	60	38	2
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	93	6	1
Disagree	64	34	2
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	93	6	1
Not exposed	86	12	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	91	8	1
Disagree	89	10	1

50 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.



Lastly, the results were examined through the lens of socio-demographic<sup>51</sup> and other climate related factors:

- Women (90%) are slightly more likely than men (86%) to find it important for the European Union to encourage renewable energy, such as wind and solar power.
- Younger respondents, particularly those aged 15-24 (91%), show the highest support for renewable energy actions by the European Union. Support decreases slightly with age, with 89% of those aged 25-39, 88% of those aged 40-54 and 87% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (89%) and those still studying (94%) express the highest importance for renewable energy actions, while those who ended education at the age of 15 years or less report slightly lower support (86%).
- Students (94%) report the highest importance for the European Union action on renewable energy, followed by managers, manual workers (both 88%) and other white-collar workers (90%). Support is slightly lower among self-employed individuals (86%) and retired individuals (87%), while unemployed people (85%) and house persons (86%) report lower support.
- Urban residents in large towns (91%) and small or middle-sized towns (89%) are most likely to consider it important for the European Union to encourage renewable energy. Rural residents (84%) show somewhat lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem (58%) show significantly lower support for renewable energy actions by the EU compared to those who do consider climate change a serious problem (94%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity (93%) express higher support for renewable energy measures by the EU, compared to those who disagree (61%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks show higher support (93%) for renewable energy actions by the EU, compared to those not exposed (86%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show slightly less support (88%) for renewable energy actions by the EU than those who disagree (90%).

QD8.3 How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power? The European Union (% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU27	88	10	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	86	12	2
Woman	90	8	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	91	7	2
25-39	89	10	1
40-54	88	10	2
55+	87	10	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	86	10	4
16-19	87	1	2
20+	89	10	1
Still Studying	94	5	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	86	13	1
Managers	88	1	1
Other white collars.	90	9	1
Manual workers	88	1	1
House persons	86	12	2
Unemployed	85	12	3
Retired	87	10	3
Students	94	5	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	84	13	3
Small or middle sized town	89	9	2
Large town	91	8	1
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	94	5	1
Not a serious problem	58	39	3
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	93	6	1
Disagree	61	36	3
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	93	6	1
Not exposed	86	12	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	90	9	1
Disagree	88	4	1

51 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.



### 3. Opinions on climate change priorities

#### Broad European support for climate change measures, but clear scepticism in some countries.

In this section, Europeans' priorities about different climate change measures will be presented.

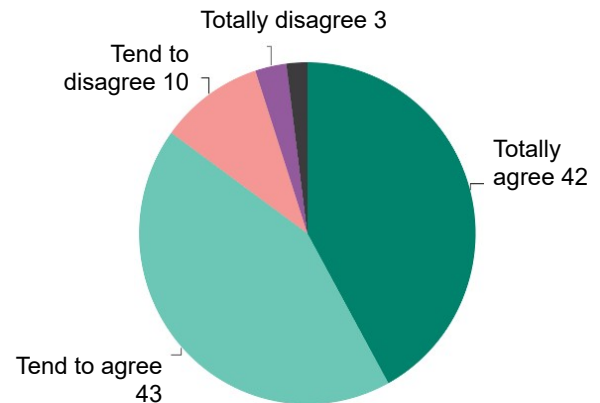
first, respondents were asked whether tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life, using a 4-point scale: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree".<sup>52</sup> Across the European Union, 85% of respondents agree that tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life, including 43% who "tend to agree" and 42% who "totally agree". In contrast, 13% of Europeans disagree (10% "tend to disagree" and 3% "totally disagree") and 2% state that they don't know.

In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree with the statement. In seven countries, at least nine in ten respondents agree, with Greece (94%), Cyprus and Hungary (each 92%) have the highest score in that category. In contrast, Estonia (61%) and Latvia (69%) have the lowest score in agreeing that tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life.

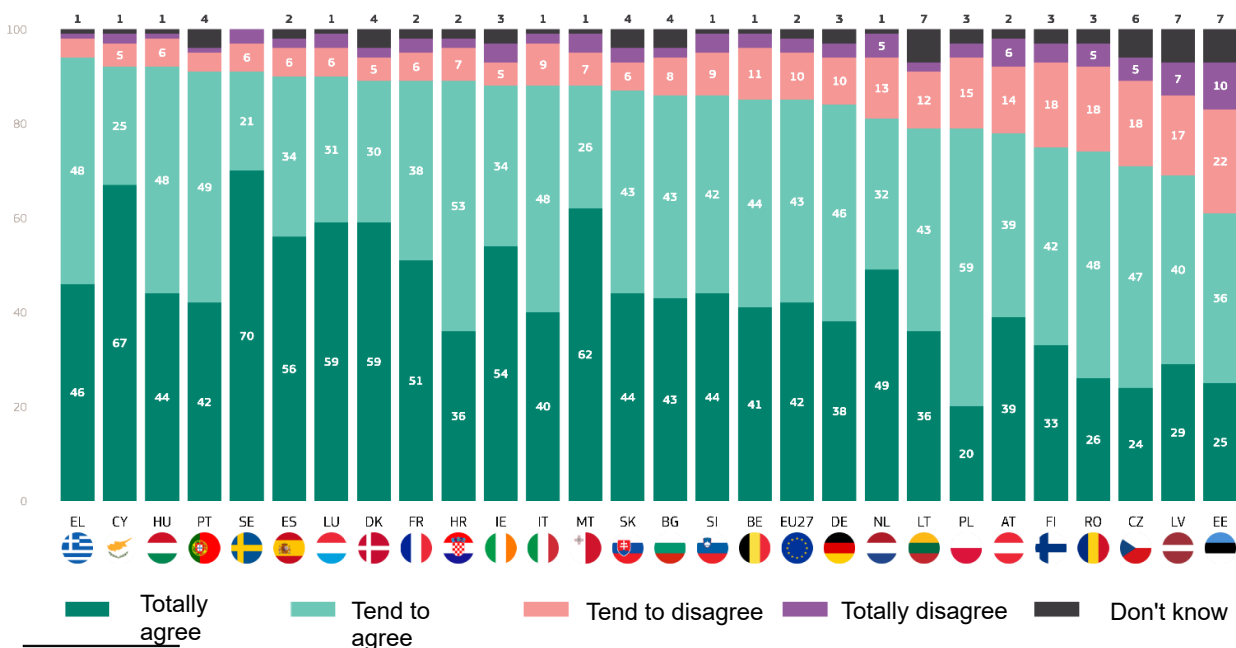
In contrast, almost a third of respondents in Estonia disagree with the statement (32%), thereby being the country with the highest disagreement score. More than a fifth of respondents in Finland (22%), Romania (23%), Czechia (23%) and Latvia (24%) also do not agree that tackling climate change should be a priority to improve

public health and quality of life. In Lithuania and Estonia, 7% each report that they don't know.

QD4.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life (%)



QD4.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life (%)



<sup>52</sup> QD4.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life.

Furthermore, respondents were asked whether they agree that the costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition, using a 4-point scale: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree".<sup>53</sup> More than seven in ten Europeans (77%, +4 pp) agree with that statement including 43% (+3 pp) who "tend to agree" and 34% (+1 pp) who "totally agree". 14% (-2 pp) of respondents disagree, including only 3% (-1 pp) who "totally disagree" and 11% (-1 pp) who "tend to disagree". It is noteworthy that for this question almost one in ten respondents stated that they don't know (9%, -3 pp).

Across the EU Member States, most (over 50%) of respondents agree with the statement - except for in Estonia, where 46% of respondents agree. However, majorities differ in size between EU Member States. The biggest share of agreement was recorded in Cyprus (86%, -1 pp), Croatia (86%, +3 pp) and Portugal (86%, +4 pp). In Latvia, agreement lies at 62% (+3 pp).

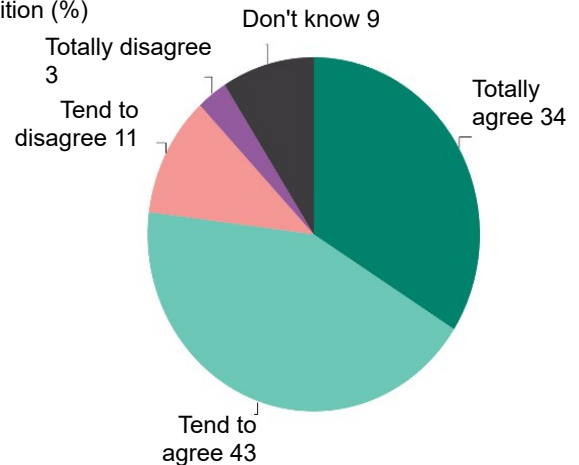
Among the countries agreeing that the costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition, the strongest support can be observed in Malta (56%, +4 pp) and Cyprus (55%, -1 pp), where more than half of the respondents "totally agreed" with the statement.

In contrast, in four countries around a fifth of respondents disagree with the statement: Czechia (25%, -4 pp), Romania (24%, -10 pp), Latvia (22%, -1 pp) and Austria (20%, -5 pp). However, almost four in ten respondents disagree in Estonia (38%, +11 pp), thereby being the country with the biggest share of respondents disagreeing that the costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition. This share includes 11% of respondents who "totally disagree".

Additionally, this question resulted in many respondents indicating not knowing whether the costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition. In 12 EU Member States, at least one in ten respondents stated that they don't know. Bulgaria (18%, -2 pp), Estonia (16%, -5 pp) and Latvia (16%, -2 pp) lead the list.

In terms of changes since 2023, it can be observed that Romania (+13 pp) and Finland (+11 pp) experienced large increases in agreement. Simultaneously, Romania's disagreement score declined by 10 percentage points and Finland's by 8 percentage points. In contrast, more respondents from Estonia disagree that the costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition than in 2023 (+11 pp).

QD4.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (%)



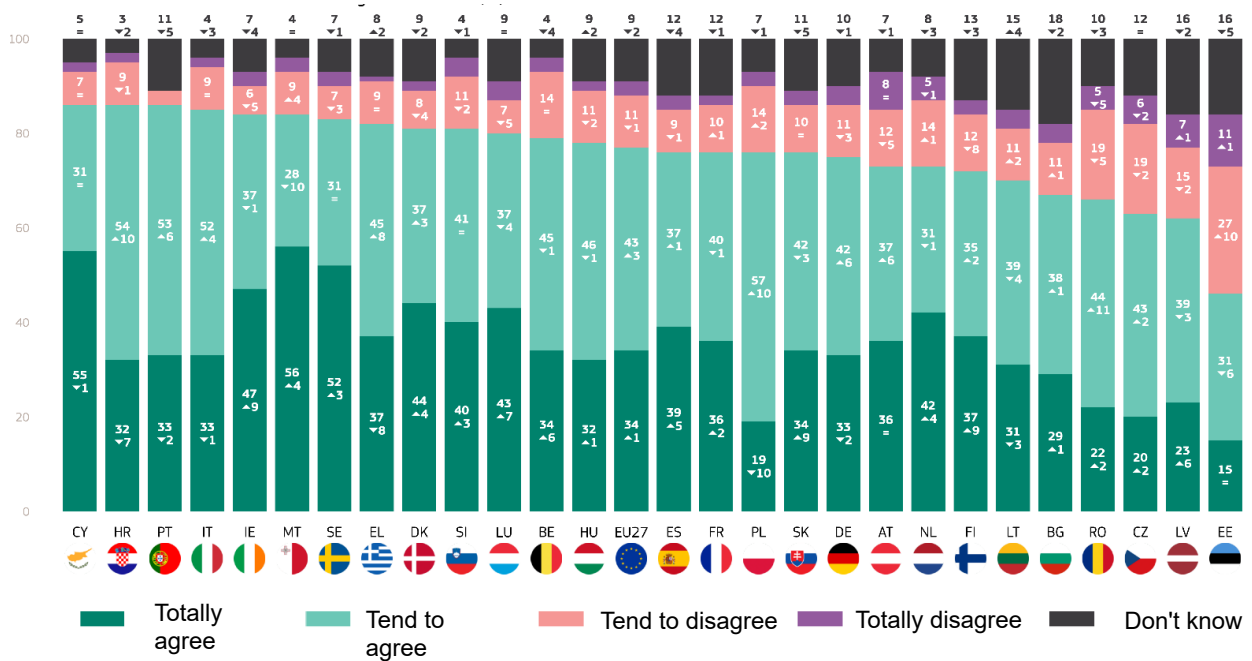
Totally agree : +1  
 Tend to agree : +1  
 Tend to disagree : -1  
 Totally disagree : =  
 Don't know : -2  
 (Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023)

<sup>53</sup> QD4.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition.

QD4.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023
EU27	34	1	43	3	11	-1	3	-1	9	-2	77	4	14	-2
BE	34	6	45	-1	14	0	3	-1	4	-4	79	5	17	-1
BG	29	1	38	1	11	1	4	-1	18	-2	67	2	15	0
CZ	20	2	43	2	19	-2	6	-2	12	0	63	4	25	-4
DK	44	4	37	3	8	-4	2	-1	9	-2	81	7	10	-5
DE	33	-2	42	6	11	-3	4	0	10	-1	75	4	15	-3
EE	15	0	31	-6	27	10	11	1	16	-5	46	-6	38	11
IE	47	9	37	-1	6	-5	3	1	7	-4	84	8	9	-4
EL	37	-8	45	8	9	0	1	-2	8	2	82	0	10	-2
ES	39	5	37	1	9	-1	3	-1	12	-4	76	6	12	-2
FR	36	2	40	-1	10	1	2	-1	12	-1	76	1	12	0
HR	32	-7	54	10	9	-1	2	0	3	-2	86	3	11	-1
IT	33	-1	52	4	9	0	2	0	4	-3	85	3	11	0
CY	55	-1	31	0	7	0	2	1	5	0	86	-1	9	1
LV	23	6	39	-3	15	-2	7	1	16	-2	62	3	22	-1
LT	31	-3	39	-4	11	2	4	1	15	4	70	-7	15	3
LU	43	7	37	-4	7	-5	4	2	9	0	80	3	11	-3
HU	32	1	46	-1	11	-2	2	0	9	2	78	0	13	-2
MT	56	4	28	-10	9	4	3	2	4	0	84	-6	12	6
NL	42	4	31	-1	14	1	5	-1	8	-3	73	3	19	0
AT	36	0	37	6	12	-5	8	0	7	-1	73	6	20	-5
PL	19	-10	57	10	14	2	3	-1	7	-1	76	0	17	1
PT	33	-2	53	6	3	2	0	-1	11	-5	86	4		
RO	22	2	44	11	19	-5	5	-5	10	-3	66	13	24	-10
SI	40	3	41	0	11	-2	4	0	4	-1	81	3	15	-2
SK	34	9	42	-3	10	0	3	-1	11	-5	76	6	13	-1
FI	37	9	35	2	12	-8	3	0	13	-3	72	11	15	-8
SE	52	3	31	0	7	-3	3	1	7	-1	83	3	10	-2

QD4.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (%)



Regarding socio-demographic<sup>54</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

- Women (88%) are significantly more likely than men (83%) to agree that tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life in the EU.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 and 25-39 (both 87%), show the highest support for prioritizing climate change to improve public health. Support decreases slightly with age, with 85% of those aged 40-54 and 85% of those aged 55+ agreeing with the statement.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (87%) and those still studying (89%) report the highest importance, while those with who left education at 15 years or less report slightly lower support (83%).
- Students (90%) express the highest importance, followed by managers and other white-collar workers (both 87%). Retired individuals (86%), manual workers (84%) and house persons (83%) also show support, while self-employed individuals (81%) and unemployed individuals (80%) report lower support.
- Urban residents in large towns (88%) and small or middle-sized towns (87%) are more likely to find it important for the European Union to prioritize tackling climate change, while rural residents (81%) show slightly lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower support (46%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (93%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity express higher support (92%) for the statement, while those who disagree report much lower support (51%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks (91%) show higher support compared to those not exposed (82%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show a lower sense of urgency (87%), compared to those who disagree (85%).

QD4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life (% EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	85	13	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	15	2
Woman	88	10	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	87	11	2
25-39	87	12	1
40-54	85	13	2
55+	85	12	3
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	83	13	4
16-19	85	13	2
20+	87	12	1
Still Studying	89	9	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	81	17	2
Managers	87	12	1
Other white collars.	87	11	2
Manual workers	84	14	2
House persons	83	13	4
Unemployed	80	17	3
Retired	86	11	3
Students	90	8	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	81	16	3
Small or middle sized town	87	11	2
Large town	88	10	2
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	93	6	1
Not a serious problem	46	50	4
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	92	7	1
Disagree	51	45	4
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	91	8	1
Not exposed	82	16	2
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	87	12	1
Disagree	85	13	2

54 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

Regarding socio-demographic<sup>55</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

- Women (77%) are slightly more likely than men (76%) to agree that the costs of the damages due to climate change are higher than the costs of investments needed for a green transition.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 25-39 (79%), and 40-54 and 15-24 (both 78%), show the highest agreement. The agreement decreases slightly with age: 55+ (74%) are less likely to agree.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older and those still studying (all 80%) show higher agreement with the statement than those who ended education at the age of 15 or less (70%).
- Students (81%) express the highest agreement, followed by managers (80%) and other white-collar workers (79%). Self-employed individuals (76%) and manual workers (76%) also show strong support, while house persons (74%) and retired individuals (73%) show lower levels of agreement.
- Urban residents in large towns (80%) and small or middle-sized towns (79%) are more likely to agree that the costs of climate change damages outweigh the costs of green transition investments, compared to rural residents (70%).
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem are significantly less likely to agree (43%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (83%).
- Those who agree that climate change is caused by human activity (83%) are much more likely to agree that the costs of damages due to climate change are greater than the costs of green transition investments, compared to those who disagree (46%).
- Respondents who are exposed to environmental and climate risks are more likely to agree (85%) compared to those who are not exposed (72%).
- Respondents who agree that national media provide clear information on climate change (78%) show the same support for the statement that the costs of damages are much higher than the costs of investments for a green transition.

QD4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition (% EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	7	14	9
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	76	16	8
Woman	7	12	11
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	78	12	10
25-39	79	14	7
40-54	78	16	6
55+	74	14	12
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	70	15	15
16-19	75	15	10
20+	80	14	6
Still Studying	80	9	11
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	76	18	6
Managers	80	15	5
Other white collars.	79	14	7
Manual workers	76	15	9
House persons	74	15	11
Unemployed	74	15	11
Retired	73	13	14
Students	81	10	9
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	70	18	12
Small or middle sized town	79	13	8
Large town	80	12	8
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	83	9	8
Not a serious problem	43	47	10
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	83	9	8
Disagree	46	44	10
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	85	9	6
Not exposed	72	17	11
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	78	13	9
Disagree	78	15	7

55 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

Respondents were then asked whether they believe that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive.<sup>56</sup> More than seven in ten Europeans (77%, +2 percentage points since 2023) agree with that statement, including 48% (+2 pp) who “tend to agree” and 29% (unchanged) who “totally agree”. 16% (unchanged) of respondents disagree, including only 4% (unchanged) who “totally disagree” and 12% (unchanged) who “tend to disagree”. It is noteworthy that for this question almost one in ten respondents stated that they don’t know (7%, -2 pp).

Across the EU Member States, most (over 50%) of respondents agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive. However, majorities differ in size between EU Member States. The biggest share of agreement was recorded in Italy (88%, +1 pp), Portugal (88%, +2 pp) and Sweden (88%, +2 pp). In contrast, a very slim majority in Estonia agreed with 52% (+1 pp).

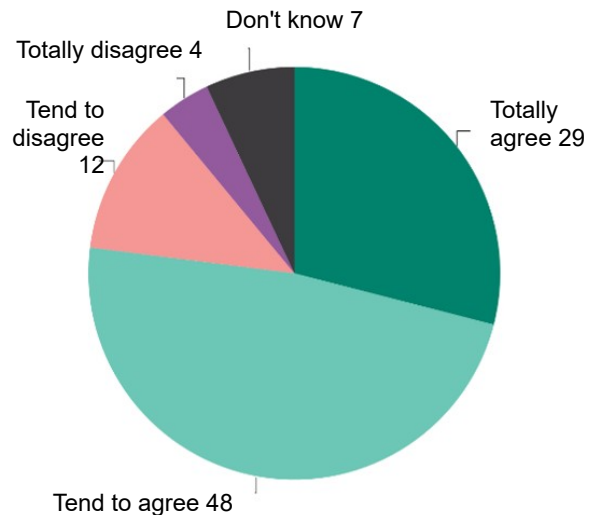
Among the countries agreeing that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive, the strongest support can be observed in Malta (50%, +6 pp), Sweden (46%, -6 pp) and Ireland (45%, +6 pp), where half or almost half of the respondents “totally agreed” with the statement.

Conversely, a third of respondents disagree in Estonia (34%, +5 pp), thereby being the country with the biggest share of respondents disagreeing that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive. Estonia is followed by Czechia (27%, -7 pp), Romania (22%, -9 pp) and Latvia (20%, -4 pp). When examining the level of disagreement, Estonia is by far the country with the highest share in “totally disagreeing” that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (12%, +2 pp).

Additionally, as in the previous section, many respondents indicate that they do not know whether the costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition. In 6 EU Member States, at least one in ten respondents state that they don’t know. Latvia (16%, -4 pp), Lithuania (16%, +1 pp) and Estonia (14%, -6 pp) have the highest shares in that regard.

In terms of changes since 2023, it can be observed that respondents in Romania (70% +11 pp) and Slovakia (80%, +9 pp) agree much more than in 2023. Simultaneously, Romania’s disagreement score declined by 9 percentage points and Slovakia’s by 3 percentage point. In contrast, compared to 2023, more respondents from Estonia do not believe that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (+5 pp). The share of general disagreement also rose in Greece (13% (+5 pp), Malta (13%, +8pp) and Cyprus (12%, +5 pp), albeit scores are still low.

QD4.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (EU27) (%)



Totally agree : =  
Tend to agree : +2  
Tend to disagree : =  
Totally disagree : =  
Don't know : -2  
(Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023)

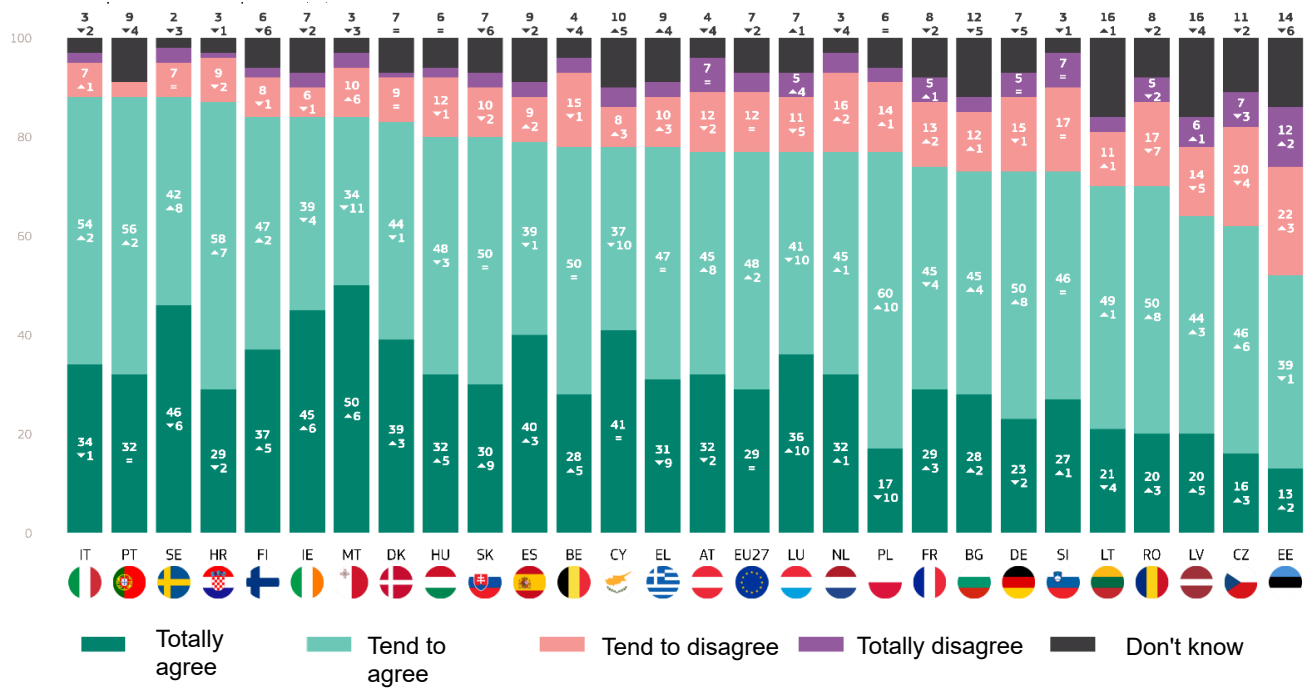
<sup>56</sup> QD4.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive.

QD4.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive.(%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023	Feb/ Mar 2025	Diff. Feb/Mar 2025 – May/Jun 2023
EU27	29	0	48	2	12	0	4	0	7	-2	77	2	16	0
BE	28	5	50	0	15	-1	3	0	4	-4	78	5	18	-1
BG	28	2	45	4	12	1	3	-2	12	-5	73	6	15	-1
CZ	16	3	46	6	20	-4	7	-3	11	-2	62	9	27	-7
DK	39	3	44	-1	9	0	1	-2	7	0	83	2	10	-2
DE	23	-2	50	8	15	-1	5	0	7	-5	73	6	20	-1
EE	13	2	39	-1	22	3	12	2	14	-6	52	1	34	5
IE	45	6	39	-4	6	-1	3	1	7	-2	84	2	9	0
EL	31	-9	47	0	10	3	3	2	9	4	78	-9	13	5
ES	40	3	39	-1	9	2	3	-2	9	-2	79	2	12	0
FR	29	3	45	-4	13	2	5	1	8	-2	74	-1	18	3
HR	29	-2	58	7	9	-2	1	-2	3	-1	87	5	10	-4
IT	34	-1	54	2	7	1	2	0	3	-2	88	1	9	1
CY	41	0	37	-10	8	3	4	2	10	5	78	-10	12	5
LV	20	5	44	3	14	-5	6	1	16	-4	64	8	20	-4
LT	21	-4	49	1	11	1	3	1	16	1	70	-3	14	2
LU	36	10	41	-10	11	-5	5	4	7	1	77	0	16	-1
HU	32	5	48	-3	12	-1	2	-1	6	0	80	2	14	-2
MT	50	6	34	-11	10	6	3	2	3	-3	84	-5	13	8
NL	32	1	45	1	16	2	4	0	3	-4	77	2	20	2
AT	32	-2	45	8	12	-2	7	0	4	-4	77	6	19	-2
PL	17	-10	60	10	14	1	3	-1	6	0	77	0	17	0
PT	32	0	56	2	3	2	0	0	9	-4	88	2	3	2
RO	20	3	50	8	17	-7	5	-2	8	-2	70	11	22	-9
SI	27	1	46	0	17	0	7	0	3	-1	73	1	24	0
SK	30	9	50	0	10	-2	3	-1	7	-6	80	9	13	-3
FI	37	5	47	2	8	-1	2	0	6	-6	84	7	10	-1
SE	46	-6	42	8	7	0	3	1	2	-3	88	2	10	1



QD4.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)



Regarding socio-demographic<sup>57</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

- Women (78%) are slightly more likely than men (77%) to agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that makes EU companies more competitive.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (81%), express the highest agreement that innovation resulting from climate change action will make the EU more competitive. Agreement decreases with age, with 80% of those aged 25-39, 79% of those aged 40-54 and 74% of those aged 55+ agreeing with the statement.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older and those still studying (81% and 82% respectively) show the highest agreement while those who finished education at the age of 15 or less express lower agreement (73%).
- Managers (82%) express the highest agreement, followed by students (81%) and other white-collar workers (80%). Manual workers and self-employed individuals (both 78%) and house persons (75%) also agree, while retired individuals (74%) and unemployed individuals (73%) show slightly lower agreement.
- Urban residents in large towns (82%) and small or middle-sized towns (79%) are more likely to find it important, while rural residents (72%) express slightly lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show much lower agreement with the statement (45%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (83%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity express higher agreement (83%) with the statement, while those who disagree report much lower support (49%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks (85%) show higher agreement with the statement compared to those not exposed (74%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change express the same agreement for the statement as those who disagree (all 79%).

QD4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive. (% EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	77	16	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	77	17	6
Woman	78	14	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	81	12	7
25-39	80	16	4
40-54	79	16	5
55+	74	17	9
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	73	15	12
16-19	76	17	7
20+	81	16	3
Still Studying	82	12	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	78	18	4
Managers	82	15	3
Other white collars.	80	15	5
Manual workers	78	16	6
House persons	75	15	10
Unemployed	73	18	9
Retired	74	16	10
Students	81	13	6
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	72	19	9
Small or middle sized town	79	15	6
Large town	82	13	5
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	83	11	6
Not a serious problem	45	46	9
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	83	11	6
Disagree	49	43	8
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	85	11	4
Not exposed	74	18	8
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	79	15	6
Disagree	79	16	5

<sup>57</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

Next, respondents were asked whether preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU, using a 4-point scale: “totally agree”, “tend to agree”, “tend to disagree” and “totally disagree”.<sup>58</sup> Across all EU Member States, 83% of respondents agree with the statement, including 49% of “tend to agree” and 34% who “totally agree”. In contrast, 13% of Europeans do not agree that preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU, including 10% who “tend to disagree” and 3% who “totally disagree”. 4% of respondents stated that they don’t know.

Across all EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree that preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU. In four countries the shares of agreement are especially large with at least nine in ten respondents generally agreeing: Greece and Portugal (each 92%) and Spain and Ireland (90%). However, there are considerable differences between countries. In Estonia, for example, only 59% agree with this statement, which is more than 30 percentage points apart from Greece and Portugal.

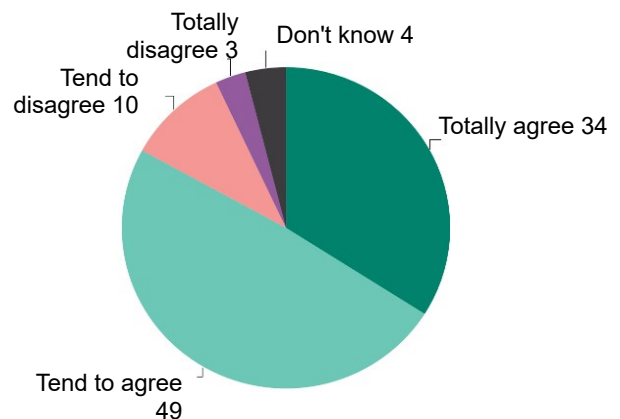
Looking at the countries with the highest scores in the ‘strongly agree’ category, Sweden (62%) and Malta (57%) are at the top of the list and appear to agree most strongly that better preparation for the negative effects of climate change will improve the lives of EU citizens.

In terms of disagreement, Estonia shows the largest share of respondents not agreeing that preparation for the negative effects of climate change will improve the lives of EU citizens (32%). Just over a fifth of respondents in Czechia (23%) and Romania (23%) disagree as well. In

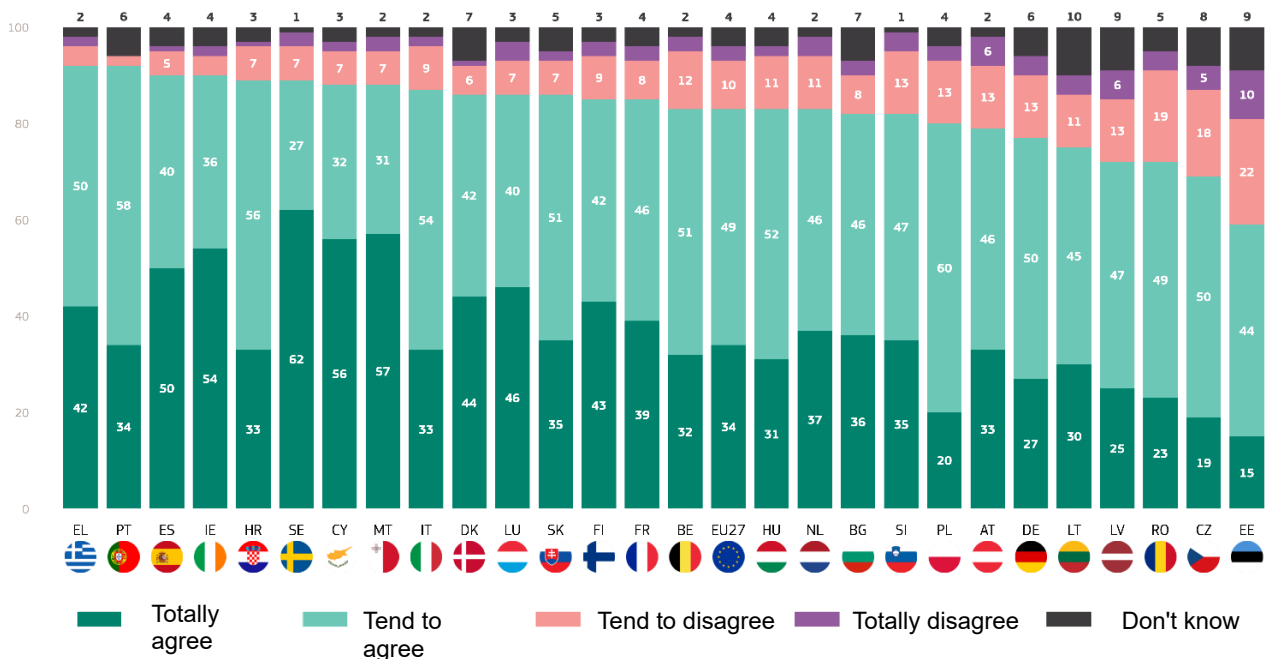
Estonia, one in ten respondents “totally disagrees” with the statement, thereby having the highest score in that category.

As in the previous sections, many respondents to this question indicated that they did not know. The highest score was reached in Lithuania (10%), followed by Estonia (9%) and Latvia (9%).

QD4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU (%)



QD4.4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? — Preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU (%)



<sup>58</sup> QD4.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU.

Furthermore, the results were analysed with regard to their relationship to socio-demographic<sup>59</sup> categories and additional factors:

- Women (84%) are slightly more likely than men (82%) to agree that preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of EU citizens.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 and 25-39 (both 86%), show the highest support for the statement that preparing for climate change. Support decreases slightly with age, with 83% of those aged 40-54 and 81% of those aged 55+ agreeing with the statement.
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (86%) and those still studying (87%) report the highest importance, while those who left education at the age of 15 years or less (79%) report slightly lower support.
- Students (88%) express the highest importance, followed by managers (86%) and other white-collar workers (85%). Self-employed individuals (83%), house persons, manual workers (both 82%) and retired individuals (81%) also show support, while unemployed individuals (77%) report lower support.
- Urban residents in large towns (86%) and small or middle-sized towns (84%) are more likely to find it important for the European Union to prepare better for climate change, while rural residents (78%) show slightly lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower support (49%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (89%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity express higher support (88%) for the statement, while those who disagree report much lower support (54%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks (89%) show higher support compared to those not exposed (79%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show a lower sense of urgency (83%), compared to those who disagree (84%).

QD4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU. (% EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	83	13	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	82	15	3
Woman	84	14	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	86	10	4
25-39	86	14	3
40-54	83	14	3
55+	81	14	5
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	79	14	7
16-19	81	14	5
20+	86	12	2
Still Studying	87	8	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	83	14	3
Managers	86	12	2
Other white collars.	85	12	3
Manual workers	82	14	4
House persons	82	12	6
Unemployed	77	18	5
Retired	81	13	6
Students	88	8	4
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	78	17	5
Small or middle sized town	84	12	4
Large town	86	14	3
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	89	8	3
Not a serious problem	49	44	7
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	88	9	3
Disagree	54	40	6
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	89	8	3
Not exposed	79	16	5
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	84	13	3
Disagree	83	14	3

59 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

finally, respondents were asked whether European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services, using a 4-point scale: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree".<sup>60</sup> The European average is 84% in agreement, including 49% of respondents who "tend to agree" and 35% who "totally agree". Conversely, 12% of Europeans do not think that European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services. This score includes 9% who "tend to disagree" and 3% who "totally disagree". 4% of respondents stated that they don't know.

In all countries, a majority of respondents generally agree that European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services. Greece, Croatia and Malta have the highest levels of agreement (90% each). In contrast, two thirds of respondents in Estonia agree (66%). There are 24 percentage points between these countries.

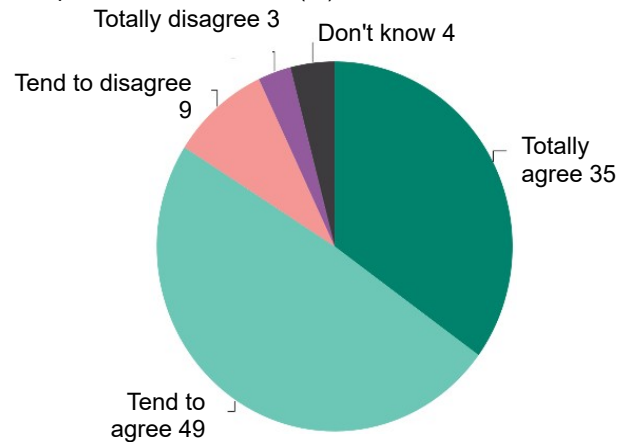
Malta (62%) and Cyprus (54%) have the highest score in the "totally agree" category. Thus, respondents from these countries appear to be the most supportive of the idea that European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services.

In terms of disagreement, close to a quarter of respondents in Estonia don't think that European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services (24%). This is the highest score in the

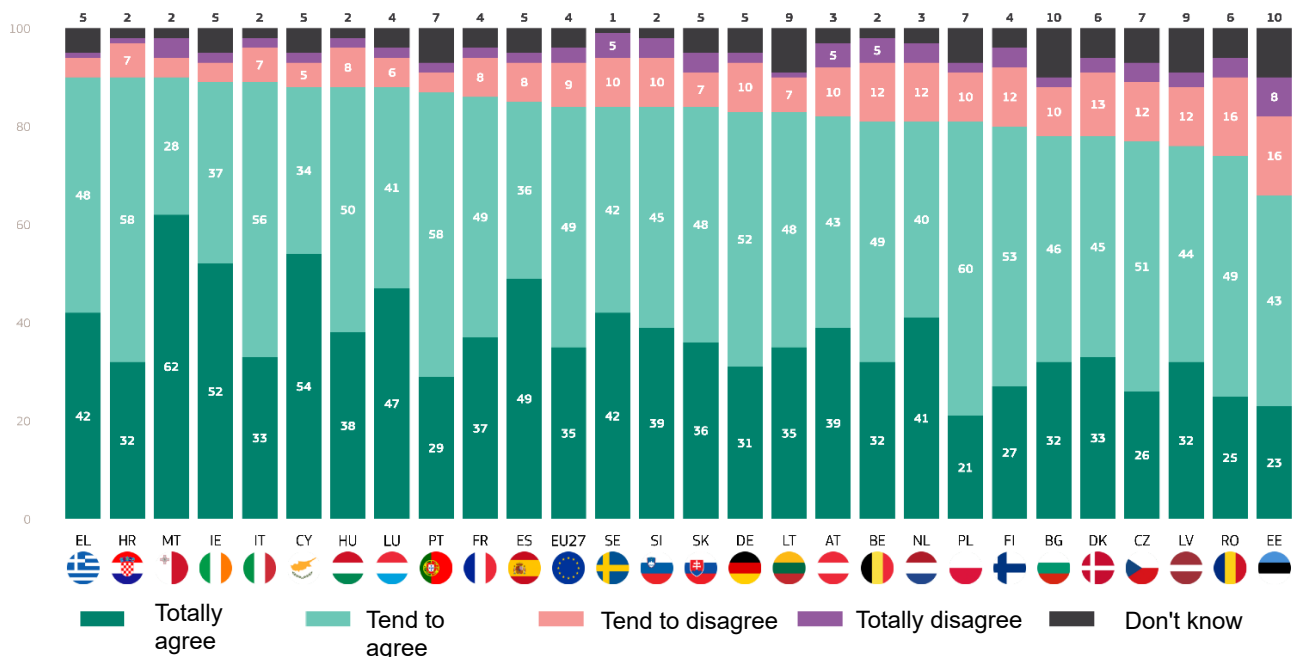
disagreement category. Romania follows with a fifth of respondents disagreeing (20%).

Regarding the share of Europeans who don't know, Estonia and Bulgaria (each 10%) have the highest scores, followed by Lithuania and Latvia with 9% of respondents indicating not knowing.

QD4.5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services (%)



QD4.5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services (%)



<sup>60</sup> QD4.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services.

The following insights were gathered regarding socio-demographic<sup>61</sup> factors:

Women (85%) are slightly more likely than men (83%) to agree that European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services.

Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (86%) and those aged 25-39 (87%), show the highest support for giving more support to European companies. Support decreases with age, with 84% of those aged 40-54 and 81% of those aged 55+ agreeing with the statement.

Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (87%) , those still studying as well as those who remained in education up to the age of 16-19 (all 84%) show the highest importance, while those ended education at 15 years old or less (78%) show slightly lower support.

Students (88%) express the highest support, followed by other white-collar workers (87%) and managers (85%). Self-employed individuals (83%), manual workers (84%) and unemployed individuals (83%) also express support, while retired individuals (81%) and house persons (82%) report slightly lower support.

Urban residents in large towns (88%) and small or middle-sized towns (85%) are the most likely to find it important for European companies to receive more support, while rural residents (79%) show slightly lower support.

Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show much lower support (58%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (88%).

Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity express higher support (89%) for the statement, while those who disagree report much lower support (62%).

Respondents exposed to environmental risks (89%) show higher support compared to those not exposed (82%).

Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change express lower support (84%) for the statement, compared to those who disagree (85%).

QD4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services. (% EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	84	12	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	83	13	4
Woman	85	10	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	86	9	5
25-39	87	14	2
40-54	84	13	3
55+	81	13	6
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	78	12	10
16-19	84	12	4
20+	87	14	2
Still Studying	84	10	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	83	14	3
Managers	85	13	2
Other white collars.	87	10	3
Manual workers	84	13	3
House persons	82	12	6
Unemployed	83	12	5
Retired	81	12	7
Students	88	7	5
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	79	15	6
Small or middle sized town	85	14	4
Large town	88	9	3
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	88	8	4
Not a serious problem	58	36	7
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	89	8	3
Disagree	62	32	6
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	89	8	3
Not exposed	82	13	5
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	85	14	4
Disagree	84	13	3

61 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

This section highlights the varying levels of support for climate change measures across different EU Member States. Greece, Cyprus and Hungary stand out with consistently high agreement rates on the importance of tackling climate change and supporting green initiatives, reflecting a strong consensus in these countries. In contrast, Estonia is notable for its high disagreement rates across multiple measures, indicating a significant portion of the population is sceptical about the benefits of climate change actions. Portugal and Italy show high agreement rates on the potential for innovation and competitiveness through climate action, suggesting optimism about the economic benefits of such measures. Malta and Ireland exhibit strong support for providing more assistance to European companies in the clean technology market, emphasizing the importance of economic support for green initiatives in these countries. Overall, this section paints a picture of broad European support for climate change measures, recognising their importance for public health, economic innovation and competitiveness. However, it also reveals notable differences between countries, with some, like Estonia, showing higher levels of scepticism.

#### 4. Support for climate neutrality by 2050

##### Most Europeans support the EU's climate neutrality goal, but some exhibit notable opposition.

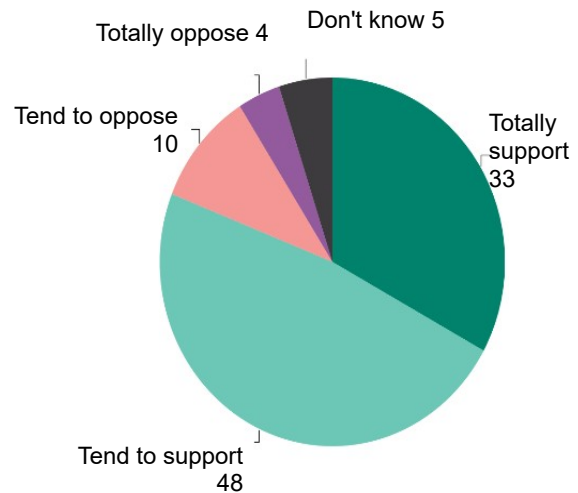
This section outlines the extent to which Europeans support the EU's goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050.<sup>62</sup>

Overall, 81% of Europeans support the EU's goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050, i.e. an economy with net zero greenhouse gas emissions. This score includes 48% of respondents who tend to support and a third of all respondents who "totally support". Conversely, 14% of Europeans do not support the EU's goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050, including 10% who tend to oppose and 4% who "totally oppose". 5% of Europeans indicate that they don't know.

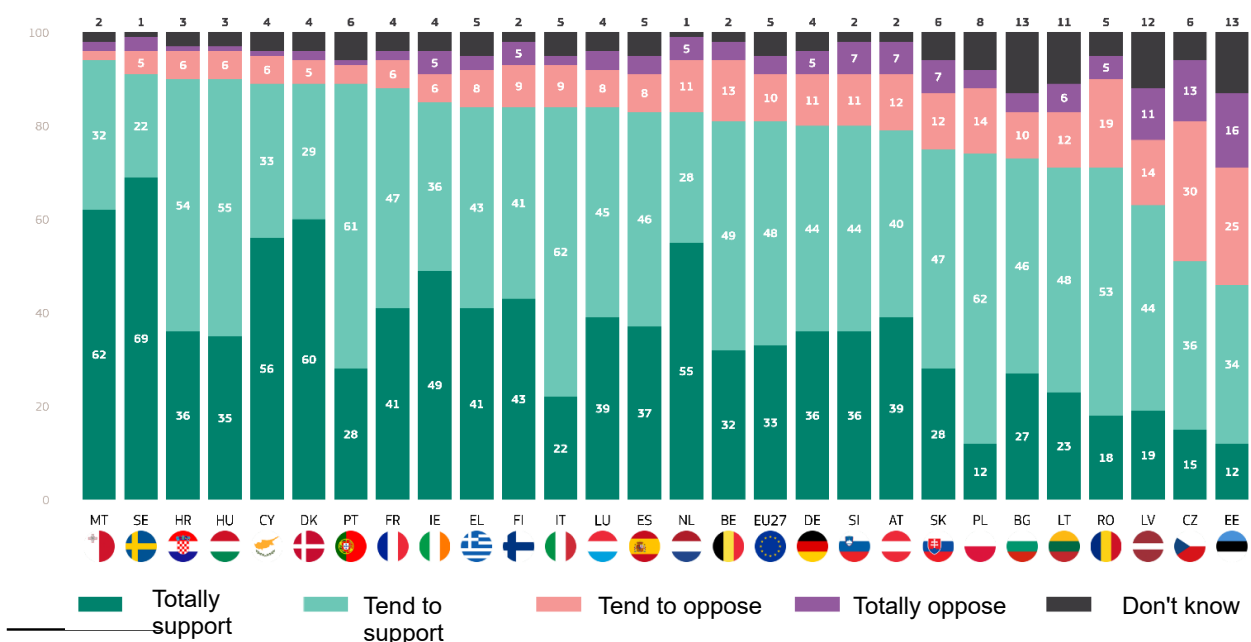
In all EU Member States the majority of respondents support the climate neutrality goal, except for Estonia where support lies at 46%. The biggest shares of general support are recorded in Malta (94%), followed by Sweden (91%) and Croatia and Cyprus (90%). In addition, when taking into account the level of support, it is also Sweden (69%) and Malta (62%) with the highest scores in the category "totally support".

In contrast, in Estonia and Czechia there seems to be less of a consensus on the matter of the EU's climate neutrality goals. The public seems to be torn, with 41% of Estonian respondents and 43% of Czech respondents stating that they are opposed to the EU's climate neutrality goals.

QD 10. The following question is about climate neutrality. The EU has the objective to be climate-neutral by 2050 — an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent do you support or oppose the EU objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050? (%)



QD10: The following question is about climate neutrality. The EU has the objective to be climate-neutral by 2050 — an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent do you support or oppose the EU objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050? (%)



<sup>62</sup> QD 10. The following question is about climate neutrality. The EU has the objective to be climate-neutral by 2050 - an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent do you support or oppose the EU objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050?



This survey item also resulted in large shares of respondents indicating that they don't know whether they support or oppose the EU's climate neutrality scores. In Estonia and Bulgaria 13% of respondents selected that answer option and 12% in Latvia as well as 11% in Lithuania.

Overall, the majority of Europeans support the EU's climate neutrality goal. However, there are notable differences between countries, with some, like Estonia and Czechia, showing higher levels of scepticism.

The following insights were gathered regarding socio-demographic<sup>63</sup> factors:

- Women (83%) are slightly more likely than men (81%) to support the EU's goal of becoming climate-neutral by 2050.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (86%), show the highest support for the EU's climate-neutrality objective. Support decreases with age, with 83% of those aged 25-39, 81% of those aged 40-54 and 79% of those aged 55+ supporting the goal.
- Those still studying (90%) and respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (86%) report the highest support, while those who ended education at the age of 15 years or less show lower support (74%).
- Students (90%) express the highest support, followed by managers (87%) and other white-collar workers (84%). Self-employed individuals (81%), manual workers (79%), house persons (77%), unemployed individuals (79%) and retired individuals (79%) also show support.
- Urban residents in large towns (86%) and small or middle-sized towns (82%) are more likely to support the EU's climate-neutrality objective, while rural residents (76%) show slightly lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower support (44%) for the EU's climate-neutrality objective, compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (88%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show higher support (87%) for the EU's goal, while those who disagree report much lower support (47%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks (90%) show higher support for climate neutrality compared to those not exposed (77%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show a higher sense of support (82%) for the EU's climate-neutrality goal, compared to those who disagree (83%).

QD10: The following question is about climate neutrality. The EU has the objective to be climate-neutral by 2050 - an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent do you support or oppose the EU objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050? (%)

	Total 'Support'	Total 'Oppose'	Don't know
EU27	81	14	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	81	16	3
Woman	83	12	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	86	10	4
25-39	83	14	3
40-54	81	15	4
55+	79	15	6
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	74	17	9
16-19	79	16	5
20+	86	11	3
Still Studying	90	6	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	81	15	4
Managers	87	12	1
Other white collars.	84	12	4
Manual workers	79	17	4
House persons	77	16	7
Unemployed	79	16	5
Retired	79	14	7
Students	90	7	3
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	76	18	6
Small or middle sized town	82	14	4
Large town	86	10	4
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	88	8	4
Not a serious problem	44	50	6
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	87	9	4
Disagree	47	46	7
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	90	7	3
Not exposed	7	18	5
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	82	14	4
Disagree	83	14	3

63 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

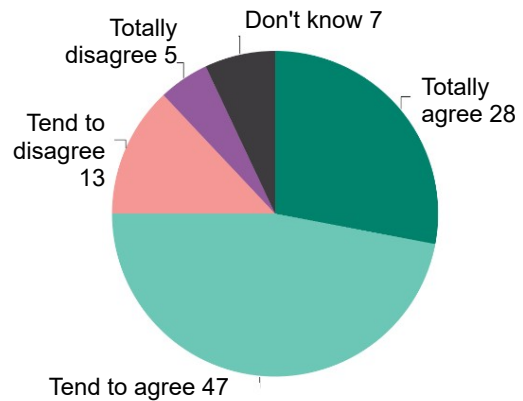
## 5. Opinions on fossil fuels

### Most Europeans show willingness to reduce fossil fuels and invest in clean energy transition, but some remain sceptical.

This section turns to the stance of Europeans on fossil fuels. first, respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically, using a 4-point scale: “totally agree”, “tend to agree”, “tend to disagree” and “totally disagree”.<sup>64</sup> Across the EU, 75% of respondents agree with the statement. This score includes 47% of Europeans who “tend to agree” and 28% of Europeans who “totally agree”. In contrast, 18% of respondents don’t think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically. This score is made up of 13% of respondents who “tend to disagree” and 5% who “totally disagree”. 7% of Europeans indicate that they don’t know.

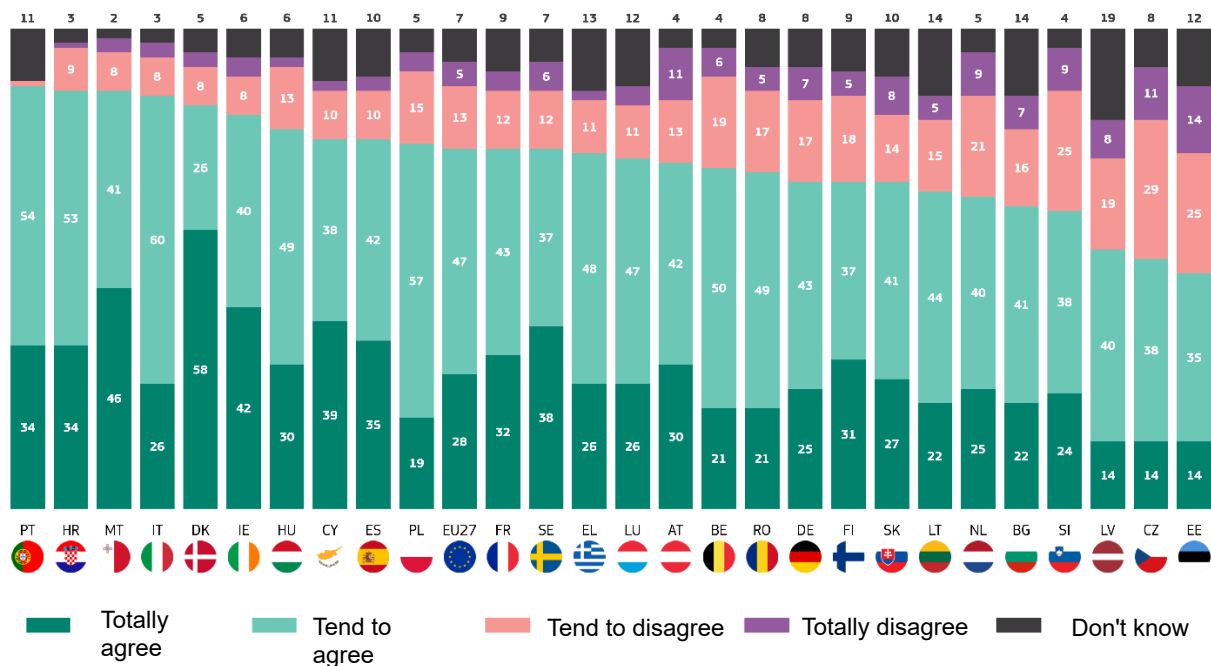
In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU

QD11.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (%)



reducing fossil fuel imports from third countries will increase energy security and bring economic benefits to the EU. Malta (46%) and Ireland (42%) follow with just

QD11.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically. (%)



economically, - except for in Estonia. There, 49% of respondents agree with the statement. The highest scores in general agreement were recorded in Portugal (88%) and Croatia (each 87%). However, in terms of strongest agreement, Denmark tops the list with more than half of all respondents (58%) “totally agreeing” that

less than half of respondents. In 13 countries at least a fifth of respondents don't think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically. The largest proportions of disagreement are recorded in the Czechia (40%), Estonia (39%) and Slovenia (34%), where the proportion of disagreement is around a third or more of respondents. The Netherlands (30%) record high disagreement scores, as well.

<sup>64</sup> QD11.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically

In 10 countries, at least one in ten respondents doesn't know whether they agree or disagree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically. The biggest share in that regard was recorded in Latvia, with 19% of respondents indicating that they don't know, followed by Lithuania and Bulgaria (each 14%).

Regarding socio-demographic<sup>65</sup> factors, the following observations were made:

Women (75%) are slightly more likely than men (73%) to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically.

Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (78%), show the highest support for reducing fossil fuel imports. Support slightly decreases with age, with 77% of those aged 25-39, 75% of those aged 40-54 and 71% of those aged 55+ supporting the statement.

Those still studying (82%) and respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (76%) report the highest support, while those who ended education at the age of 15 years or less show lower support (68%).

Students (81%) express the highest support, followed by managers (78%) and other white-collar workers (77%). Self-employed individuals (76%), manual workers (73%), house persons (74%), retired individuals (70%) and unemployed individuals (69%) show lower support.

Urban residents in large towns (78%) and small or middle-sized towns (76%) are more likely to support reducing fossil fuel imports, while rural residents (68%) show slightly lower support.

Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower support (45%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (79%).

Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show higher support (79%) for reducing fossil fuel imports, while those who disagree report much lower support (48%).

Respondents exposed to environmental risks (84%) show higher support for reducing fossil fuel imports compared to those not exposed (68%).

Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show a higher sense of support (75%) for reducing fossil fuel imports, compared to those who disagree (76%).

QD11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	18	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	73	21	6
Woman	75	16	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	78	14	8
25-39	77	18	5
40-54	75	20	5
55+	71	19	10
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	68	17	15
16-19	73	20	7
20+	76	19	5
Still Studying	82	11	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	76	20	4
Managers	78	18	4
Other white collars.	77	17	6
Manual workers	73	20	7
House persons	74	18	8
Unemployed	69	22	9
Retired	70	18	12
Students	81	12	7
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	68	24	8
Small or middle sized town	76	16	8
Large town	78	16	6
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	79	14	7
Not a serious problem	45	47	8
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	79	14	7
Disagree	48	44	8
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	84	11	5
Not exposed	68	23	9
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	75	19	6
Disagree	76	48	6

65 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

QD11.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced or stopped (%)

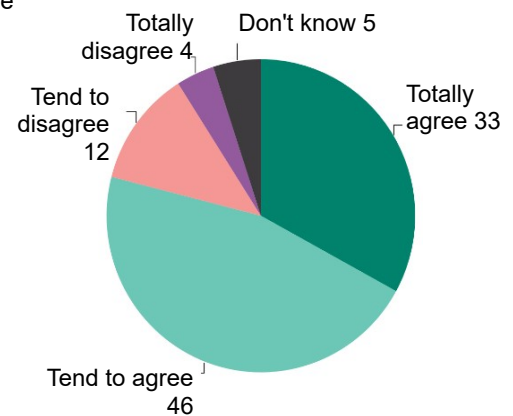
## Special Eurobarometer 565 Climate Change

Furthermore, respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree 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 or stopped, using a 4-point scale: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree".<sup>66</sup>

Europeans agree with this statement by 79%, including 46% who "tend to agree" and a third who "totally agree" (33%). In contrast, 16% of respondents don't think 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 or stopped. This score is made up of 12% of respondents who "tend to disagree" and 4% who "totally disagree". 5% of Europeans state that they don't know.

Across all EU Member States, except for in Estonia, most Europeans (more than 50%) 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 or stopped. There seems to be less consensus on this issue in Estonia than in most other EU Member States. There, 48% of respondents agree and 41% disagree.

In terms of level of agreement, Malta (60%), Cyprus (57%)

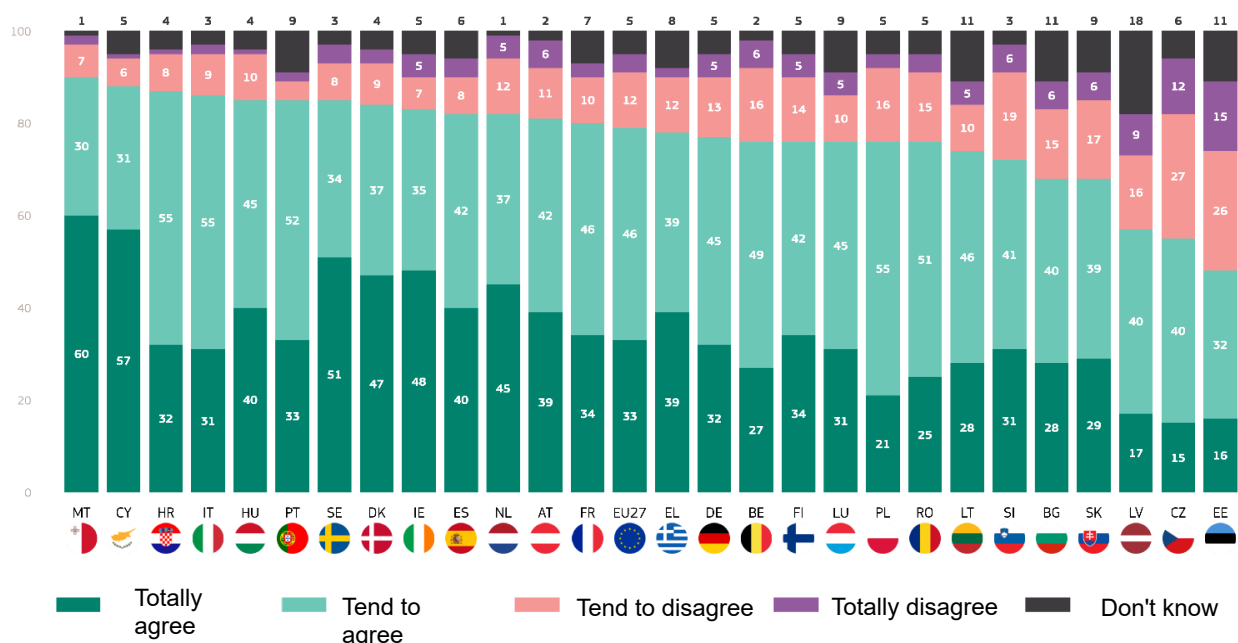


transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced or stopped.

In six countries, more than a fifth of respondents disagree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energy, even if this means reducing or eliminating subsidies for fossil fuels. These countries include Bulgaria (21%), Slovakia (23%), Slovenia (25%), Latvia (25%), Czechia (39%) and Estonia (41%). It is worth noting two things: (1) this group shows large variations in disagreement scores, with 20 percentage points between Estonia and Bulgaria and (2) countries with high disagreement scores seem to be located in Eastern and Central Europe.

In terms of level of disagreement, in Czechia (12%) and Estonia (15%) more than one in ten respondents "totally

QD11.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced or stopped (%)



and Sweden (51%) show the strongest support since they have the largest shares of respondents "totally agreeing" more public financial support should be given to the

disagree" with the statement.

Regarding respondents indicating that they don't know, in four countries more than one in ten selected this answer option: Latvia (18%), Estonia, Lithuania and Bulgaria (each 11%).

<sup>66</sup> QD11.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced or stopped.

Lastly, the results were examined through the lens of socio-demographic<sup>67</sup> and other climate related factors:

- Women (80%) are slightly more likely than men (78%) 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 or stopped.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (84%), show the highest support for the transition to clean energies. Support decreases slightly with age, with 82% of those aged 25-39, 79% of those aged 40-54 and 77% of those aged 55+ supporting the statement.
- Those still studying (86%) and respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 or older (83%) report the highest support, while those who ended education at the age of 15 years or less show lower support (72%).
- Students (87%) express the highest support, followed by managers and other white-collar workers (both 82%). Self-employed individuals (78%), manual workers (79%), house persons (75%), unemployed individuals (75%) and retired individuals (76%) also show support, but at a lower level.
- Urban residents in large towns (84%) and small or middle-sized towns (81%) are more likely to support the transition to clean energies, while rural residents (73%) show slightly lower support.
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show significantly lower support (48%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (85%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show higher support (85%) for the transition to clean energies, while those who disagree report much lower support (51%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental risks (89%) show higher support for the transition to clean energies compared to those not exposed (74%).
- Respondents who agree that the media provides clear information about climate change show the same sense of urgency (80%) compared to those who disagree (80%).

QD11.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels? - More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced or stopped

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	79	16	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	78	18	4
Woman	80	14	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	84	11	5
25-39	82	14	4
40-54	79	17	4
55+	77	17	6
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	72	18	10
16-19	78	17	5
20+	83	14	3
Still Studying	86	9	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	78	19	3
Managers	82	15	3
Other white collars.	82	14	4
Manual workers	79	17	4
House persons	75	17	8
Unemployed	75	19	6
Retired	76	16	8
Students	87	9	4
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	73	21	6
Small or middle sized town	81	15	4
Large town	84	12	4
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	85	11	4
Not a serious problem	48	46	6
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	85	11	4
Disagree	51	43	6
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	89	8	3
Not exposed	74	20	6
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	80	16	4
Disagree	80	16	4

67 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

## **V. Climate change in the media**



## 1. Climate change in traditional media

### Europeans are divided on whether the media provides clear and accurate information about climate change.

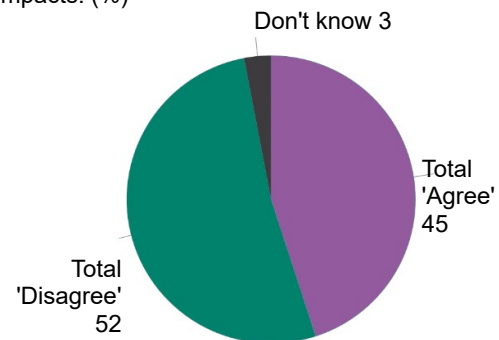
This section deals with how traditional media communicates information about climate change. Respondents were asked whether traditional (NATIONALITY) media provides clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts, using a 4-point scale: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree".<sup>68</sup>

Just over half of Europeans disagree with the statement (52%), including 39% who "tend to disagree" and 13% who "totally disagree". In contrast 45% of respondents believe that traditional media in their country provides clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts. This score is made up of 36% of respondents who "tend to agree" and 9% who "totally agree". 3% of Europeans indicate that they don't know.

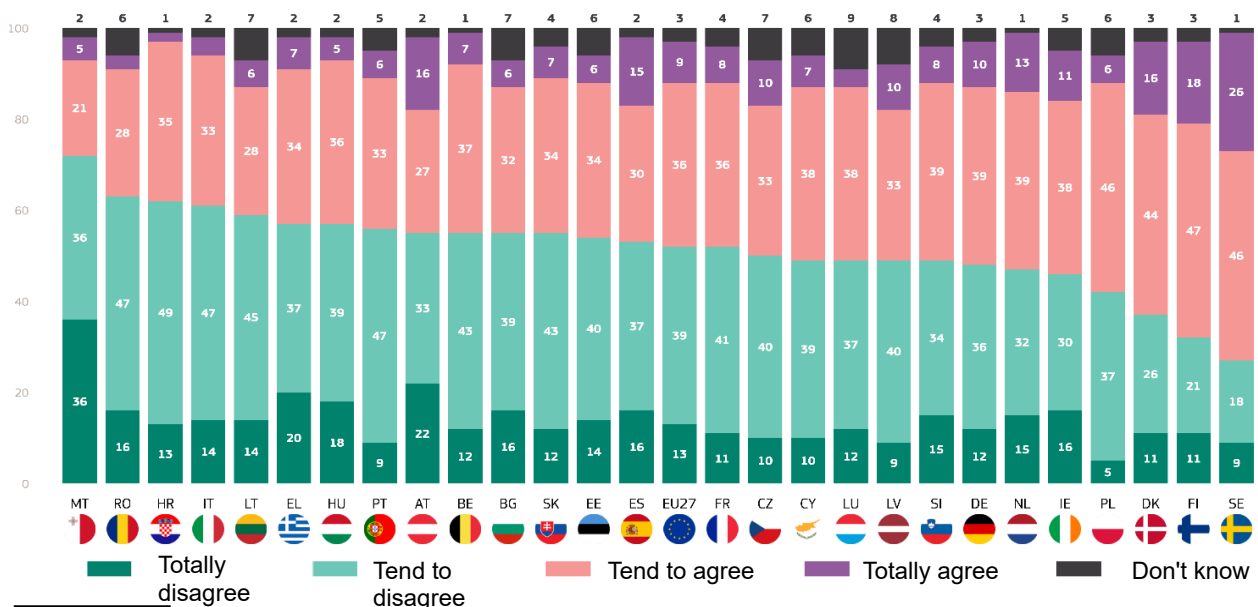
In five countries the majority of respondents believes that that traditional media in their country provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts: Sweden (72%), Finland (65%), Denmark (60%), and Poland and the Netherlands (both 52%). When examining the countries with the highest score in the category "totally agree", Sweden (26%) shows the highest agreement. More than a quarter of respondents there believe that their traditional media is providing clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts. Sweden is followed by Finland (18%), Denmark (16%) and Austria (16%).

In contrast, in 17 countries the majority of respondents believe that the traditional media in their countries do not provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts. Malta leads this list by far with 72% of respondents disagreeing and just over a quarter of respondents agreeing. Romania (63%) and Croatia (62%) follow with the second and third highest disagreement rate among the EU Member States. The countries most sceptical about the clarity of information on climate change from their national traditional media are Malta (36%), Austria (22%) and Greece (20%), as they have the highest scores in the "totally disagree" category. The EU Member States with the largest share of respondents indicating that they don't know are Luxembourg (9%) and Slovenia (8%).

QD15.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change? - Traditional (NATIONALITY) media provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts. (%)



QD15.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change? - Traditional (NATIONALITY) media provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts. (%)



68 QD15.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change? - Traditional (NATIONALITY) media provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts.

Furthermore, the results were analysed with regard to their relationship to socio-demographic<sup>69</sup> categories and additional factors:

- Women and men report same levels of agreement regarding traditional national media providing clear information on climate change (both 45%).
- Those aged 40 and older show the highest agreement on traditional local media providing clear information on climate change (both 46%). Slightly fewer of those aged 25-39 agree with the statement (43%).
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 20 (48%), those who remained until age of 16-19 and those still studying (44%) report the highest agreement, while those ended education at 15 years or less report slightly lower agreement (42%).
- Respondents who remained in education up to the age of 16-19 (53%) and those still studying (52%) report the highest agreement while those who ended education at the age of 15 years or at 20 years or older show slightly lower agreement (both 50%).
- Students (43%) express lower agreement compared to managers (48%) and unemployed individuals (50%). Self-employed individuals (40%) report the least agreement, followed by manual workers (43%), house persons (44%), other white-collar workers (44%) and retired individuals (47%).
- Urban residents in large towns (48%) are more likely to agree with the statement, compared to those in small or middle-sized towns (44%) and rural areas (45%).
- Those who view climate change as not a serious problem show higher disagreement (57%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (51%).
- Those who agree that climate change is caused by human activity show slightly higher agreement (46%) with the statement compared to those who disagree (42%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental and climate risks report higher disagreement (57%) with the statement, compared to those not exposed (48%).

QD15.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change? - Traditional (NATIONALITY) media provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts. (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	45	52	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	45	52	3
Woman	45	51	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	45	52	3
25-39	43	54	3
40-54	46	51	3
55+	46	50	4
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	42	50	8
16-19	44	53	3
20+	48	50	2
Still Studying	44	52	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	40	58	2
Managers	48	50	2
Other white collars.	44	54	2
Manual workers	43	54	3
House persons	44	50	6
Unemployed	50	47	3
Retired	47	48	5
Students	43	54	3
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	45	51	4
Small or middle sized town	44	53	3
Large town	48	49	3
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	46	51	3
Not a serious problem	39	57	4
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	46	51	3
Disagree	42	54	4
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	41	57	2
Not exposed	48	48	4
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	100	0	0
Disagree	0	100	0

69 For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

## 2. The role of disinformation

### Europeans vary in their perception of how easy it is to distinguish reliable information from disinformation about climate change on social media.

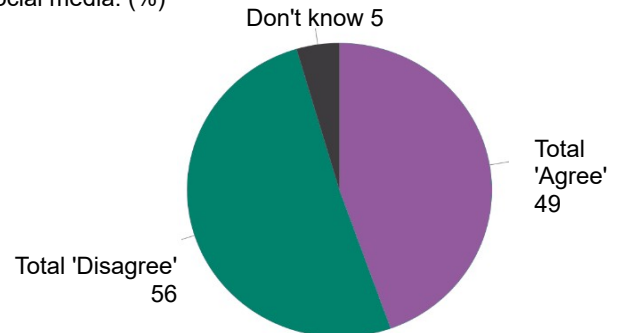
Next, respondents were asked whether it is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media, using a 4-point scale: “totally agree”, “tend to agree”, “tend to disagree” and “totally disagree”.<sup>70</sup>

Just under half of Europeans believe that it is indeed difficult (49%). This score is made up of 34% of respondents who “tend to agree” and 15% who “totally agree”. Conversely, 46% of Europeans believe that it is not difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media, including 32% of respondents who “tend to disagree” and 14% who “totally disagree”. 5% of Europeans stated that they don’t know.

The countries where most respondents find it difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media are Sweden (67%), Greece and the Netherlands (each 62%) and Denmark (61%). In nine countries, at least a fifth of respondents “totally agree” with the statement. In Sweden (35%), Denmark (30%) and the Netherlands (28%) the share of respondents who “totally agrees” is the highest among the EU Member States.

In contrast, in seven countries the majority of respondents do not find it difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media. Italy leads the list with 59% respondents disagreeing with the statement, first is Italie (59%), followed by Austria (54%) and Spain and Lithuania (each

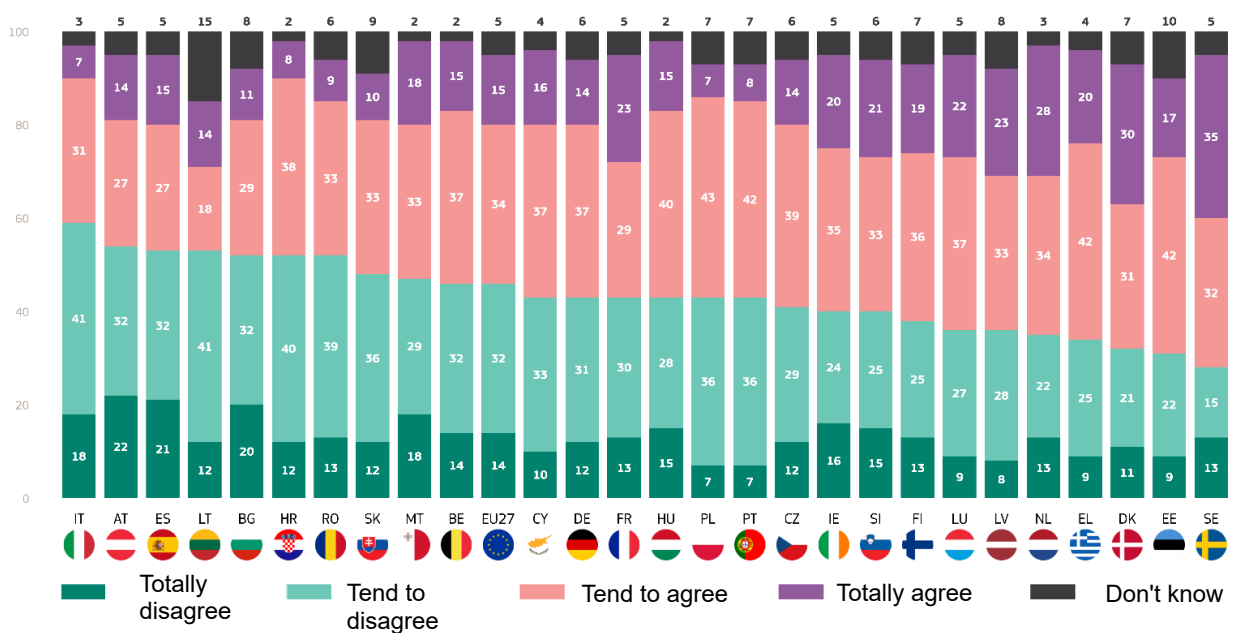
QD 15.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change?- It is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media. (%)



53%). When considering the level of disagreement, around a fifth of respondents in Austria (22%), Spain (21%) and Bulgaria (20%) “totally disagree” with the statement, thereby stating that they do not find it difficult at all to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media.

The countries with the largest share of respondents who don’t know are Lithuania (15%) and Estonia (10%).

QD 15.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change?- It is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media. (%)



<sup>70</sup> QD 15.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change?- It is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media.

Lastly, the results were examined through the lens of socio-demographic<sup>71</sup> and other climate related factors:

- Women (48%) are slightly less likely than men (49%) to agree that it is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media.
- Younger people, particularly those aged 15-24 (48%), show marginally less support for the statement. Support remains consistent among those aged 25-39 (49%) and 40-54 (49%) and older respondents (55+) (49%).
- Respondents with more years of education (52% of those with 20+ years of education and 49% of those still studying) report the highest agreement, while those with 15 years or less education (43%) report slightly lower support.
- Managers express a higher level of agreement (52%), followed by unemployed (50%) and manual workers as well as students (both 49%). While retired individuals, house persons and other white collars (all 48%) report slightly lower levels of agreement.
- Urban residents in large towns (50%) and rural residents (50%) report higher support, while small or middle-sized towns (48%) show lower levels of agreement.
- Those who do not view climate change as a serious problem show slightly lower levels of agreement with the statement (44%) compared to those who do consider it a serious problem (49%).
- Respondents who agree that climate change is caused by human activity report higher levels of agreement with the statement (49%) than those who disagree (46%).
- Respondents exposed to environmental and climate risks (45%) report lower agreement compared to those who are not exposed (52%).
- Respondents who agree that national media provides clear information about climate change show higher support for the statement (55%), compared to those who disagree (45%).

QD15.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change? It is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	49	46	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	49	47	4
Woman	48	46	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	48	50	2
25-39	49	49	2
40-54	49	49	2
55+	49	42	9
<b>Education (end of)</b>			
-15	43	44	13
16-19	48	47	5
20+	52	45	3
Still Studying	49	49	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	48	49	3
Managers	52	46	2
Other white collars.	48	51	1
Manual workers	49	48	3
House persons	48	46	6
Unemployed	50	46	4
Retired	48	40	12
Students	49	49	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	50	43	7
Small or middle sized town	48	48	4
Large town	50	46	4
<b>Perception of climate change</b>			
A serious problem	49	46	5
Not a serious problem	44	50	6
<b>Climate change is caused by human activity</b>			
Agree	49	47	4
Disagree	46	47	7
<b>Exposure to environmental and climate risks</b>			
Exposed	45	52	3
Not exposed	52	42	6
<b>National media provide clear information on climate change</b>			
Agree	55	41	4
Disagree	45	52	3

<sup>71</sup> For an overview of this data, see the table on the same page.

# Conclusion

The 2025 Climate Change Special Eurobarometer survey, conducted between February and March 2025, provides a comprehensive overview of European attitudes and actions towards climate change. The report covers several key areas, highlighting the significant awareness and concern about climate change among Europeans.

A large majority of Europeans believe that climate change is caused by human activity (84%), with the highest agreement in Sweden (96%) and the lowest in Estonia (61%). This awareness is coupled with a high level of concern, particularly among women and younger people, with 85% of Europeans considering climate change a serious problem.

The report also delves into Europeans' perception of their own exposure to climate-related risks and the actions taken by individuals. Close to four in ten Europeans feel exposed to environmental and climate-related risks (38%), with the highest perceived exposure in Malta, where 68% of respondents feel exposed and the lowest in Finland (14%). At the same time, the trend of taking personal action to combat climate change has slightly decreased since 2023, with 59% of Europeans having taken action in the last six months (-4 percentage points). Actions most frequently taken include reducing waste, cutting down on disposable items and prioritising energy efficiency when purchasing new appliances.

In 2025, EU citizens see national governments as best placed to tackle climate change, followed by the European Union and business and industry. There is a strong sense of urgency, with 88% of respondents saying it is important for their national government to take immediate action. However, most Europeans (67%) believe their national government is not doing enough to tackle climate change, this opinion being the most widespread in France and Sweden (both 77%).

Furthermore, there is broad support among EU citizens for climate-related policies and actions. The survey reveals that Europeans recognise the importance of improving energy efficiency and increasing renewable energy sources. Specifically, 90% of respondents believe that national governments should take action to improve energy efficiency for instance by encouraging measures such as home insulation, installation of heat pumps and the use of smart meters. This sentiment is echoed across the EU, with particularly high support in countries like Cyprus and Slovakia. Similarly, 89% of Europeans consider it is important that national governments take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power. This opinion is consistent across all EU Member States, with the highest rates of total 'important' registered in Malta, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary and Portugal (all at 94%). The European Union is also seen as a crucial player in promoting renewable energy, with 88% of respondents considering it important that the EU take such actions.

Furthermore, most EU citizens (81%), support the EU's goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050, with the highest support observed in Malta (94%) and the lowest in Estonia (46%). Furthermore, this Special Eurobarometer survey indicates that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU is seen as a critical step towards increasing energy

security and benefiting the EU economically for EU citizens. About 75% of respondents agree that reducing these imports will have positive economic and energy security impacts. This view is particularly strong in countries like Portugal (88%), Croatia and Malta (both 87%). Furthermore, about 79% of EU citizens agree that more public financial support should be given to clean energy transitions, even if it means reducing or stopping subsidies for fossil fuels. This sentiment is particularly widespread in Malta (90%), Cyprus (88%) and Croatia (87%).

The role of media in conveying information about climate change is also examined in this Special Eurobarometer survey. Just over half of the respondents (52%) believe that their traditional national media does not provide clear information on climate change, its causes and impacts. Additionally, close to half EU citizens find it difficult to distinguish reliable information from disinformation about climate change on social media (49%).

Several EU Member States stand out in terms of their attitudes and reported behaviour towards climate change. Sweden is notable for its high level of awareness and concern about climate change, with 96% of respondents in Sweden agreeing that climate change is caused by human activity, the highest agreement rate among all EU countries. Additionally, 92% of respondents in Sweden believe that climate change is a serious problem, reflecting a strong national consensus on the issue. This concern translates into robust support for climate policies, with 91% of respondents backing the EU's goal of becoming climate neutral by 2050. Moreover, 88% of respondents in Sweden agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation and make EU companies more competitive. Sweden also stands out for its media clarity, with 72% of respondents in this country believing that their traditional national media provides clear information on climate change.

Estonia, on the other hand, exhibits significant scepticism regarding climate change. 61% of respondents in Estonia agree that climate change is caused by human activity, the lowest agreement rate in the EU. Furthermore, it's the only country where less than half of respondents (46%) support the EU's climate neutrality goal by 2050. Estonia also has the highest percentage (21%) of respondents who believe their national government is doing too much to tackle climate change.

Overall, the Special Eurobarometer 565 survey highlights a broad support among EU citizens for various climate-related policies, including improving energy efficiency and increasing renewable energy sources. There is a clear call for national governments, the European Union and business and industry to take urgent action. Additionally, the report indicates a high level of awareness about climate change across the EU, with significant concern particularly among women and younger people. Despite some national differences, the general sentiment across the EU is one of concern and a desire for effective measures to combat climate change, underscoring the importance of continued efforts towards achieving climate neutrality and enhancing environmental and public health outcomes.

# Comments

(Pierre Dieumegard)

It's a shame that the initial pdf file is a juxtaposition of images, rather than text that can be copied and pasted: on the one hand it makes for a large file, and on the other it forces you to redo the text when preparing it for machine translation. In other words, the various paragraphs of the report are not really made up of text, but of small blocks containing a kind of image of the words in the text. On the one hand, this makes for a heavy file, and on the other, it is impossible to search for text or copy/paste interesting sentences.

There are many editorial errors, which show that the document was not carefully proofread before publication.

- Errors in the data appendix file. For example, there are inconsistencies in the numbering of tables QD9.n between the report and the data appendix. Similarly, on page 41 of the appendix, QD9.2 should be used instead of QD9.1.

- For questions QD4 and QD11, the socio-demographic tables in the report are missing the end of the title (pages 67, 69, 71, 77, 79 in the original pdf file).

- \_ It's a shame that, contrary to Eurobarometer's usual practice, the .xlsx files are not available (checked on 26 August 2025): the numerical values had to be copied to produce the tables of socio-demographic values, which probably led to errors.

- The answers to question QD6 show a decline in public support for the changes needed for the ecological transition.

In terms of content: as usual, there is great variability between countries, greater than between social groups.

This is clearly stated in the first sentence of paragraph IV.3: 'Broad European support for climate change measures, but clear scepticism in some countries.' It is good that this is stated, because the web page <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3472> only talks about European support for the Commission's policy, without saying anything about the countries that do not support it;

Estonians in particular are particularly 'climate inactive'. They do not believe that climate change is a serious problem (QD2), they find that the authorities (regional, national or European) are not very competent (QD13), and they think that the national authorities are doing too much for the climate (QD7). For them, it is not important to support renewable energies (QD11), and they have very little support for the European goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 (QD10).

It is difficult to develop European policy with such differences of opinion between countries. And this is not going to change quickly, since we do not yet have a

common language that is fair for debate between inhabitants of different countries.

In short, in order to coordinate democratically, we need to develop the use of the international language Esperanto.

# Technical Specifications

Between 18 February and 16 March 2025, Verian Belgium carried out the wave 103.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Public Opinion & Citizens Engagement" Unit.

The Wave 103.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples 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 coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geocoding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. 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. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members - randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.



## Special Eurobarometer 565 Climate Change

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORKS DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1003	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	9801547	2,60 %
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1018	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	5533938	1,40 %
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1005	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	9075934	2,40 %
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1004	18-02-2025	16-03-2025	4984048	1,30 %
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1510	19-02-2025	10-03-2025	72405020	19,00 %
EE	Estonia	B&B Research OÜ	1006	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	1141759	0,30 %
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1007	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	4250998	1,10 %
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1003	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	9019518	2,40 %
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1004	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	41533486	10,90 %
FR	France	MCM France	1003	18-02-2025	12-03-2025	56365353	14,80 %
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1022	19-02-2025	10-03-2025	3301831	0,90 %
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1019	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	51632657	13,50 %
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	500	18-02-2025	12-03-2025	772320	0,20 %
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1008	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	1582326	0,40 %
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1014	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	2429823	0,60 %
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	507	19-02-2025	10-03-2025	555900	0,10 %
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1017	19-02-2025	03-03-2025	8205783	2,10 %
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	18-02-2025	13-03-2025	473015	0,10 %
Ni.	Netherlands	MGM Netherlands	1021	18-02-2025	07-03-2025	156381342	4,00 %
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1008	18-02-2025	08-03-2025	7788036	2,00 %
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1008	18-02-2025	07-03-2025	31079533	8,10 %
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1053	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	9113419	2,40 %
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1039	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	15981575	4,20 %
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1010	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	1 199078	0,50 %
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1006	18-02-2025	05-03-2025	4554569	1,20 %
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1001	18-02-2025	11-03-2025	4722540	1,20 %
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1020	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	8541497	2,20 %
		Total EU27	26319	18-02-2025	16-03-2025	381726845	100,00 %
It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.							

## Interviewing mode per country

	COUNTRIES	N OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N OF INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1003		1003
BG	Bulgaria	1018		1018
CZ	Czechia	1005		1005
DK	Denmark	672	332	1004
DE	Germany	1510		1510
EE	Estonia	1006		1006
IE	Ireland	1007		1007
EL	Greece	1003		1003
ES	Spain	1004		1004
FR	France	1003		1003
HR	Croatia	1022		1022
IT	Italy	1019		1019
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	500		500
LV	Latvia	1008		1008
LT	Lithuania	1014		1014
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1017		1017
MT	Malta	336	167	503
Ni.	Netherlands	746	275	1021
AT	Austria	1008		1008
PL	Poland	1008		1008
PT	Portugal	1053		1053
RO	Romania	1039		1039
SI	Slovenia	1010		1010
SK	Slovakia	1006		1006
FI	Finland	736	265	1001
SE	Sweden	773	247	1020
		25033	1286	26319

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Denmark, Malta, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden).

## Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 103.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian Belgium, are:

	COUNTRIES	CAPi responses rates
BE	Belgium	47,60 %
BG	Bulgaria	44,70 %
CZ	Czechia	56,20 %
DK	Denmark	54,30 %
DE	Germany	35,20 %
EE	Estonia	43,70 %
IE	Ireland	40,90 %
EL	Greece	31,10 %
ES	Spain	36,60 %
FR	France	43,30 %
HR	Croatia	41,10 %
IT	Italy	32,10 %
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	66,10 %
LV	Latvia	29,30 %
LT	Lithuania	43,30 %
LU	Luxembourg	28,50 %
HU	Hungary	60,00 %
MT	Malta	78,20 %
Ni.	Netherlands	85,40 %
AT	Austria	44,80 %
PL	Poland	48,60 %
PT	Portugal	48,40 %
RO	Romania	46,90 %
SI	Slovenia	35,00 %
SK	Slovakia	55,30 %
FI	Finland	32,30 %
SE	Sweden	79,60 %

CAPi : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances  
(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 %	

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, 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:

999 Don't know

## Questionnaire

**SD1) To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate change? Climate change is caused by human activity.**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 1 Totally agree
- 2 Tend to agree
- 3 Tend to disagree
- 4 Totally disagree
- 999 Don't know

**SD2) Which of the following applies to the place where you live?**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT- ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 1 It is owned outright by you/ your household
- 2 It is owned by you/ your household with a mortgage
- 3 You/ your household are tenants or subtenants paying rent at the prevailing or market rate
- 4 Your accommodation is rented at a reduced rate (lower price than the market price)
- 5 Your accommodation is provided free
- 999 Don't know(New)

Trend EB73.3 QASO

**Q1a) Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? firstly?**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 1 Climate change
- 2 International terrorism
- 3 Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water
- 4 Spread of infectious diseases
- 5 The economic situation
- 6 Disinformation
- 7 Armed conflicts
- 8 The increasing global population
- 9 Deterioration of nature
- 10 Deterioration of democracy and rule of law
- 996 Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- 998 None (SPONTANEOUS)

Q1b) And then?

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

- 1 Climate change
- 2 International terrorism
- 3 Poverty, hunger and lack Of drinking water
- 4 Spread of infectious diseases
- 5 The economic situation
- 6 Disinformation
- 7 Armed conflicts
- 8 The increasing global population
- 9 Deterioration of nature
- 10 Deterioration Of democracy and rule of law
- 996 Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- 998 None (SPONTANEOUS)

999 Don't know

**Q2) How serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment?**

SHOW SCREEN - ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 1 A very serious problem
- 2 A fairly serious problem
- 3 Not a very serious problem
- 4 Not a serious problem at all
- 999 Don't know

**Q3a) In your opinion, who within the EU is best placed for tackling climate change? firstly?**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

- 1 The European Union
- National governments
- Regional and local authorities
- Business and industry
- You personally
- Civil society (for instance, environmental NGOs)
- Schools and universities
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- All of them (SPONTANEOUS)
- 996 Other (SPONTANEOUS)

998 None (SPONTANEOUS)

999 Don't know

**Q3b) And then? Please select all that apply.**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

1 The European Union

National governments

Regional and local authorities

Business and industry

You personally

Civil society (for instance, environmental NGOs)

Schools and universities

Other (SPONTANEOUS)

All of them (SPONTANEOUS)

996 Other (SPONTANEOUS)

998 None (SPONTANEOUS)

999 Don't know

**Q4) To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

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

Tackling climate change should be a priority to improve public health and quality of life

1 2 3 4 999

The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition

1 2 3 4 999

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

1 2 3 4 999

Preparing better for the adverse impacts of climate change will improve the lives of citizens in the EU

1 2 3 4 999

European companies should be given more support to compete in the global market for clean technologies, products and services'

1 2 3 4 999

TREND E3993 0C4, modified

**Q5) Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?**

ONE ANSWER ONLY

1 Yes

2 No

999 Don't know

TREND E3993 0C5, modified

**Q6) Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? Please select all that apply.**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

1 You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice

2 You have bought an electric car

3 You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing

4 You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption

5 You have bought a low-energy home

6 When buying a new household appliance (e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV), lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice

7 You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one

8 You have installed a heat pump to reduce your energy bill and carbon footprint (New)

9 You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)

10 You have installed solar panels in your home

11 You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly

12 You buy and eat less meat

13 You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling

14 You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible (e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging, plastic cutlery etc.) (M)

996 Other (SPONTANEOUS)

998 None (SPONTANEOUS)

999 Don't know

TREND E3993 0C6, modified

1 2 3 4 999

TREND E3993 0C9, modified

**Q7) Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

1 Enough

2 Not enough

3 Too much

999 Don't know

Trend E3993 0C7

#### Q8 intro

Now let's look ahead to the future.

**Q8) How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to increase renewable energy, such as wind and solar power?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

Very important // Fairly important // Not very important//  
Not at all important

Regional and local authorities (new)

1 2 3 4 999

The (NATIONALITY) government

1 2 3 4 999

The European Union

1 2 3 4 999

TREND E3993 0C8, modified

**Q9) How important do you think it is that the following authorities take action to improve energy efficiency, for instance by encouraging people to insulate their homes and buildings, install heat pumps and use smart meters)?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

Very important // Fairly important // Not very important//  
Not at all important

Regional and local authorities (new)

1 2 3 4 999

The (NATIONALITY) government

1 2 3 4 999

The European Union

**Q10) The following question is about climate neutrality. The EU has the objective to be climate-neutral by 2050 - an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent do you support or oppose the EU objective of becoming climate-neutral by 2050?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

1 Totally support

2 Tend to support

3 Tend to oppose

4 Totally oppose

999 Don't know

**Q11) To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on fossil fuels?**

SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

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

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU will increase energy security and benefit the EU economically.

1 2 3 4 999

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

1 2 3 4 999

#### Q12 intro

Let us now turn to the exposure to risks and threats.

**Q12) How exposed are you personally to environmental and climate related risks and threats? For instance, to fires, floods, pollution or extreme weather conditions.**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY

1 Very exposed

2 Somewhat exposed

3 Not "very exposed"

4 Not exposed at all

999 Don't know

Trend 99.3 QCI4

**Q13) How urgent do you think it is that the following authorities take action to prepare for the consequences of climate change? For instance, being prepared for rising temperatures, heatwaves, flooding, sea-level rise, or extreme weather events.**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

Very urgent // Fairly urgent // Not very urgent // Not at all urgent // Don't know

Regional and local authorities

1 2 3 4 999

The (NATIONALITY) government

1 2 3 4 999

The European Union

1 2 3 4 999

**Q14) To what extent do you agree with the following statements related to different risks resulting from climate change?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

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

When deciding on a holiday destination, you consider the exposure to extreme weather or the likelihood of forest fires

1 2 3 4 999

If deciding where to live, you would consider the likelihood of floods and exposure to other climate risks

1 2 3 4 999

#### **Q15 intro**

The next question is about information and media.

**Q15) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about information on climate change?**

READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM

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

Traditional (NATIONALITY) media provide clear information on climate change and its causes and impacts

1 2 3 4 999

It is difficult to differentiate between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media

1 2 3 4 999





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