



Special Eurobarometer 409

CLIMATE CHANGE

REPORT

Fieldwork: November – December 2013

Publication: March 2014

This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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.

Special Eurobarometer 409 / Wave EB80.2 – TNS Opinion & Social

Special Eurobarometer 409

Climate Change

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social
at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions
and Eurobarometer" Unit)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.....	7
1. Perceptions of climate change as a global problem	7
2. Perceived seriousness of climate change	21
II. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.....	25
1. Responsibility for tackling climate change	25
2. Personal action to tackle climate change	31
3. Types of individual action.....	37
4. Attitudes to the green economy	45
5. Attitudes towards reducing fossil fuel imports	49
III. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE	53
1. Targets for renewable energy	53
2. Energy efficiency targets.....	57
CONCLUSIONS.....	61
ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION

The threat of climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the modern age and preventing it is a key strategic priority for the European Union.

In 1994 the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into effect – making a large contribution towards the establishment of key principles in the international fight against climate change. In particular it defined the principle of “*common but differentiated responsibilities*”, based on the premise that developed countries, as a result of their early industrialisation, were historically responsible for a much larger share of the global greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and should therefore shoulder the greater level of responsibility. It also helped to increase worldwide awareness of the problems linked to climate change. Both developed and developing countries (194 parties in all) agreed to the principles. However, the Convention did not contain commitments, on a country to country basis, in terms of reducing GHGs.

The Kyoto Protocol¹, adopted in 2005, represented an important step forward in the effort to tackle global warming because it included binding, quantified objectives for limiting and reducing GHG emissions, with each country assigned a reduction target, according to its level of industrialisation. Developed countries collectively committed to reducing their GHG emissions by 5% below an agreed base year; the EU15 committed to reducing collective emissions to 8% below 1990 levels; and most Member States that joined the EU after 2004 undertook a similar reduction target². The Protocol’s first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.

In December 2011 the “Durban Platform for Enhanced Action” agreed a roadmap towards a new legal framework by 2015, and a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol which began on 1 January 2013 and will end in 2020. The EU has committed to cutting its emissions to 20% below 1990 levels.

Climate change is one of five headline targets set out in Europe 2020 – the EU’s ten-year growth strategy launched in 2010, prioritising a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy to help deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion³. In addition to the target of reducing GHG emissions by 20% (or even 30% if other major economies commit to undertake their fair share of a global emissions reduction effort), the EU has set targets of creating 20% of energy needs from renewables and increasing energy efficiency by 20%. The EU budget for 2014-2020 (approved in November 2013) allocates at least a fifth of the total EU budget to climate-related spending, further highlighting the importance Europe places on the fight against climate change and efforts to handle the climate crisis.

¹ http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

² 6% in the case of Poland and Hungary; 5% in the case of Croatia; with Malta and Cyprus not listed.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

For 2050, EU leaders have endorsed the objective of reducing Europe's greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% compared to 1990 levels as part of efforts by developed countries as a group to reduce their emissions by a similar degree. The European Commission has published a roadmap for building the low-carbon European economy⁴ that this will require. In parallel, the European Commission and some Member States have developed adaptation strategies to help strengthen resilience to the inevitable adverse effects of climate change and take appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage they can cause, or take advantage of opportunities that may arise.

As Europe takes action to meet the objectives of preventing and minimising the impact of climate change, it is important to understand the attitudes and behaviour of the EU general population. This Eurobarometer Survey provides measures on:

- Perceptions of climate change in relation to other world problems
- Perceptions of the seriousness of climate change
- Opinions on who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change
- Whether they agree or disagree that fighting climate change can boost the economy and jobs within the EU or that reducing the import of fossil fuel from outside the EU benefits the EU economy
- Whether they have taken personal action to fight climate change and what actions they have taken
- How important they think it is for their government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy by 2030
- How important they think it is for their government to provide support for improving energy efficiency

Previous waves of this Eurobarometer Survey were conducted in 2011⁵, 2009⁶ and 2008⁷. This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 23rd of November and 2nd of December 2013. Some 27,919 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of DG CLIMA. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁸. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁹.

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/roadmap/index_en.htm

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_372_en.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_322_en.pdf

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_300_full_en.pdf

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁹ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

The findings of the survey have been analysed firstly at the EU level and then by country. The questionnaire used in the 2013 survey has changed from those used in earlier surveys. Where possible, results have been compared with the 2011 survey.

Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables – such as respondents' gender, age, age at end of education, occupation and ability to pay household bills – have been used to provide further analysis. Other key variables that have been used to provide additional insight are: whether climate change is considered to be the most serious problem facing the world; how serious the problem of climate change is; if personal action has been taken to fight climate change.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Half (50%) of all Europeans think that climate change is one of the world's most serious problems and around one in six Europeans (16%) think it is the single most serious problem. The proportion of people who think that it is one of the most serious problems ranges from 81% in Sweden to 28% in Estonia.
- Compared with 2011, there have been small decreases in the proportion of Europeans thinking climate change is the single most serious problem (-4 percentage points) and the proportion mentioning it as one of the world's most serious problems (-1 point).
- Climate change is perceived to be the third most serious issue facing the world, behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, and the economic situation. In 2011 it was seen as the second most serious, with the economic situation now seen as more serious.
- The majority of Europeans recognise climate change as a serious problem. On a scale of 1-10, where 10 means an "extremely serious problem" and 1 represents "not at all a serious problem" the overall average score for the EU28 stands at 7.3. This compares with a score of 7.4 in 2011. Nine in ten Europeans (90%) think that climate change is a very serious or a serious problem, with 69% scoring it 7-10 and 21% scoring it 5-6." Only a minority (9%) believe that climate change is not a serious problem (scoring it 1-4). These results are similar to those reported in 2011.
- Four in five Europeans (80%) agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU, with around three in ten (31%) saying that they "totally agree". The results are similar to those from 2011.
- Europeans are most likely to think that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with national governments (48%), with slightly smaller proportions thinking responsibility lies with business and industry (41%) and the EU (39%). One in four Europeans (25%) think they have a personal responsibility for tackling climate change. Since 2011 there have been increases in the proportions mentioning national governments (+7 percentage points); business and industry (+6 points); the EU and personal responsibility (+4 points in each).
- Half (50%) of all Europeans report that they have taken some form of action in the past six months to tackle climate change. Since 2011 there has been a small decrease in the proportion claiming to have taken any action over the past six months (-3 percentage points). Respondents in Sweden are the most likely to say that they have taken some form of action (80%), compared with a quarter or less of people in Estonia (25%) and Romania (23%).
- When prompted with a list of specific actions to fight climate change, and with no timescale specified, the proportion reporting that they have taken some form of action rises to 89% of all Europeans, with this figure showing an increase since 2011 (+4 percentage points).

- The action Europeans are most likely to say they have taken is to reduce their waste and regularly recycle it (69%). The other actions most widely undertaken include: trying to cut down on the use of disposable items (mentioned by 51%); buying local and seasonal produce whenever possible (36%); choosing new household appliances mainly because they are more energy-efficient (34%); regularly using environmentally-friendly forms of transport as an alternative to their own car (28%); and improving home insulation to reduce energy consumption (21%).
- Just over nine in ten Europeans (92%) think that it is important for their government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with around half (51%) saying that it is "very important" for their government to do so.
- Nine in ten Europeans (90%) think that it is important for their government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030, with around half (49%) saying it is "very important".
- Seven in ten Europeans (70%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could provide the EU with economic benefits, with around one in four (26%) saying they "totally agree".

I. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The first chapter examines Europeans' general perceptions of climate change. It assesses what the general public think is the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole, and what they consider to be other serious problems (up to a maximum of three). It then looks at how serious a problem Europeans think climate change is at the present time.

1. PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

Respondents were asked what they considered to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole¹⁰.

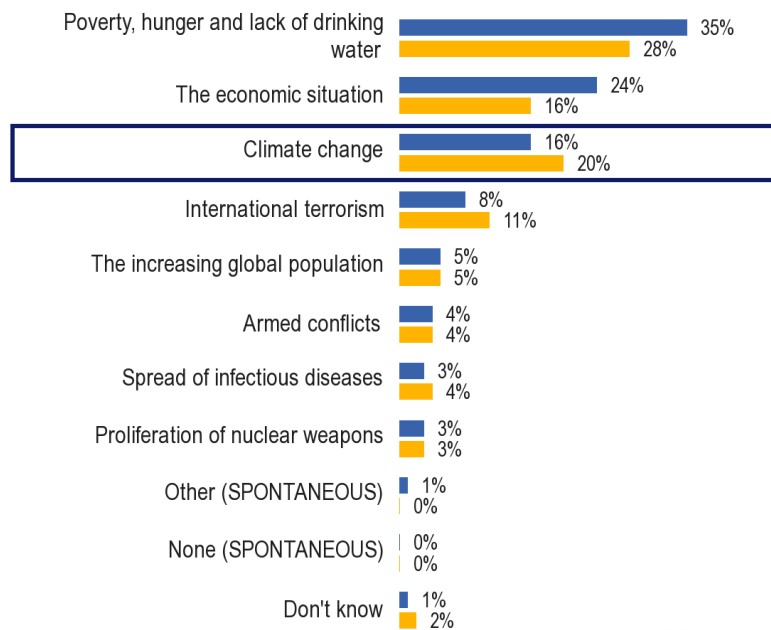
- Around one in six Europeans think climate change is the single most serious problem that the world faces -

The most widespread view is that poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is the single most serious problem facing the world, mentioned by 35% of Europeans, followed by the economic situation, mentioned by around a quarter of Europeans (24%). Around one in six Europeans (16%) think that climate change is the most serious problem. Smaller proportions mention international terrorism (8%), the increasing global population (5%), armed conflicts (4%), the spread of infectious diseases (3%) and the proliferation of nuclear weapons (3%).

Compared with the results from the 2011 survey, there have been increases in the proportions mentioning poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (+7 percentage points from 28% to 35%) and the economic situation (+8 points from 16% to 24%), and decreases, albeit smaller, in the proportions mentioning climate change (-4 points from 20% to 16%) and international terrorism (-3 points from 11% to 8%). Thus, whilst poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water remains most widely cited as the single most serious problem facing the world, climate change has dropped from the second to the third most widely mentioned problem, behind the economic situation.

¹⁰ Q1a "Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?" (ONE ANSWER ONLY) - Climate change; International terrorism; Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water; Spread of infectious diseases; The economic situation; Proliferation of nuclear weapons; Armed conflicts; The increasing global population; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know

QA1a. Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?



■ EB80.2 Nov.-Dec. 2013

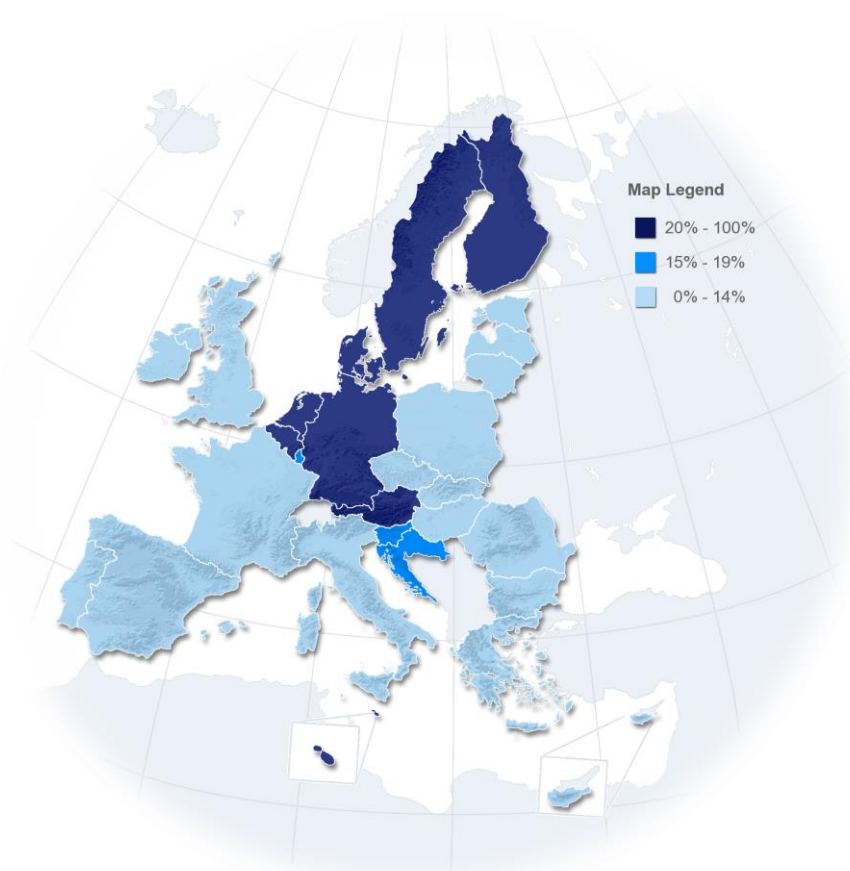
■ EB75.4 June 2011

EU28

There are three Member States where respondents are most likely to think climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world today: Sweden (39%), and Denmark and Malta (30% in each). This broadly reflects the findings in 2011. However, respondents in Luxembourg were also most likely to consider climate change the single most serious problem in 2011, but are now more likely to think poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is the most serious problem. The country with the lowest proportion of respondents mentioning climate change as the most serious problem facing the world is Portugal (6%).

 SE	39%
 DK	30%
 MT	30%
 DE	27%
 BE	24%
 AT	24%
 FI	23%
 NL	20%
 LU	17%
 SI	17%
 EU	16%
 HR	16%
 IT	14%
 FR	14%
 IE	14%
 LT	12%
 UK	12%
 SK	12%
 PL	11%
 CZ	11%
 RO	10%
 HU	10%
 BG	9%
 LV	9%
 EL	9%
 EE	9%
 CY	8%
 ES	8%
 PT	6%

Question: QA1a. Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
Answers: Climate change



A total of 19 Member States rate poverty, lack of food and drinking water as the most serious problem, ranging from a high of 49% of respondents in Portugal to a low of 31% of respondents in Austria.

In the remaining six Member States respondents are most likely to think that the economic situation is the most serious problem facing the world: Italy (47%), Cyprus (46%), the Czech Republic (37%), Lithuania (34%), Latvia (32%) and Estonia (29%).

Countries with the highest mentions of international terrorism being the most serious problem facing the world include the UK (13%), Denmark (11%) and the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Malta and Poland (10% in each). It is least likely to be a view held by respondents in Greece, Spain and Slovenia (2% each), followed by Cyprus and Sweden (3% in each).

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	The economic situation	Climate change	International terrorism	The increasing global population	Armed conflicts	Spread of infectious diseases	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	35%	24%	16%	8%	5%	4%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%
BE	34%	20%	24%	8%	6%	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
BG	35%	28%	9%	9%	2%	9%	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%
CZ	22%	37%	11%	10%	6%	5%	4%	4%	0%	1%	0%
DK	29%	10%	30%	11%	11%	4%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
DE	36%	8%	27%	10%	8%	5%	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%
EE	27%	29%	9%	9%	8%	7%	2%	4%	3%	0%	2%
IE	36%	28%	14%	7%	5%	4%	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%
EL	42%	41%	9%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%
ES	45%	39%	8%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
FR	43%	22%	14%	9%	4%	2%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%
HR	39%	29%	16%	4%	2%	4%	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%
IT	21%	47%	14%	7%	1%	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%
CY	34%	46%	8%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%
LV	26%	32%	9%	10%	3%	7%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%
LT	29%	34%	12%	8%	4%	5%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%
LU	46%	14%	17%	8%	5%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
HU	41%	27%	10%	6%	6%	3%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%
MT	28%	15%	30%	10%	4%	4%	6%	2%	1%	0%	0%
AT	31%	20%	24%	5%	8%	5%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%
NL	39%	9%	20%	9%	12%	6%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%
PL	32%	19%	11%	10%	1%	11%	5%	7%	0%	1%	3%
PT	49%	27%	6%	4%	1%	5%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%
RO	42%	30%	10%	4%	2%	2%	7%	1%	1%	0%	1%
SI	43%	28%	17%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%
SK	36%	34%	12%	6%	3%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
FI	33%	9%	23%	5%	13%	7%	2%	6%	1%	0%	1%
SE	33%	5%	39%	3%	8%	4%	4%	3%	1%	0%	0%
UK	34%	11%	12%	13%	14%	7%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

There have been notable shifts in some countries since 2011 in the proportions citing a particular problem as the most serious one facing the world. The perception that the single most serious problem is:

- *climate change* has increased in Sweden (+9 percentage points to 39%), and Austria (+5 points to 24%) and declined in Luxembourg (-17 points to 17%), Spain (-16 points to 8%), Cyprus (-16 points to 8%), Latvia (-13 points to 9%), Lithuania (-9 points to 12%), Poland (-9 points to 11%) and Slovenia (-8 points to 17%);
- *poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water* has increased in almost every Member State (France and Sweden are the only exceptions), with the most marked increases in Luxembourg (+16 percentage points to 46%), Spain (+15 points to 45%), the UK (+14 points to 34%), Slovenia (+13 points to 43%), Poland (+11 points to 32%) and Slovakia (+10 points to 36%);
- *the economic situation* has increased in 25 Member States (Denmark, Ireland and the UK are the exceptions), with the most notable increases in Italy (+23 percentage points to 47%), Cyprus (+18 points to 46%), Estonia (+17 points to 29%), the Czech Republic (+16 points to 37%), Slovakia (+15 points to 34%) and France (+14 points to 22%);
- *international terrorism* has declined in Bulgaria, Italy and Slovakia (-8 percentage points in each, to 9%, 7% and 6% respectively).

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

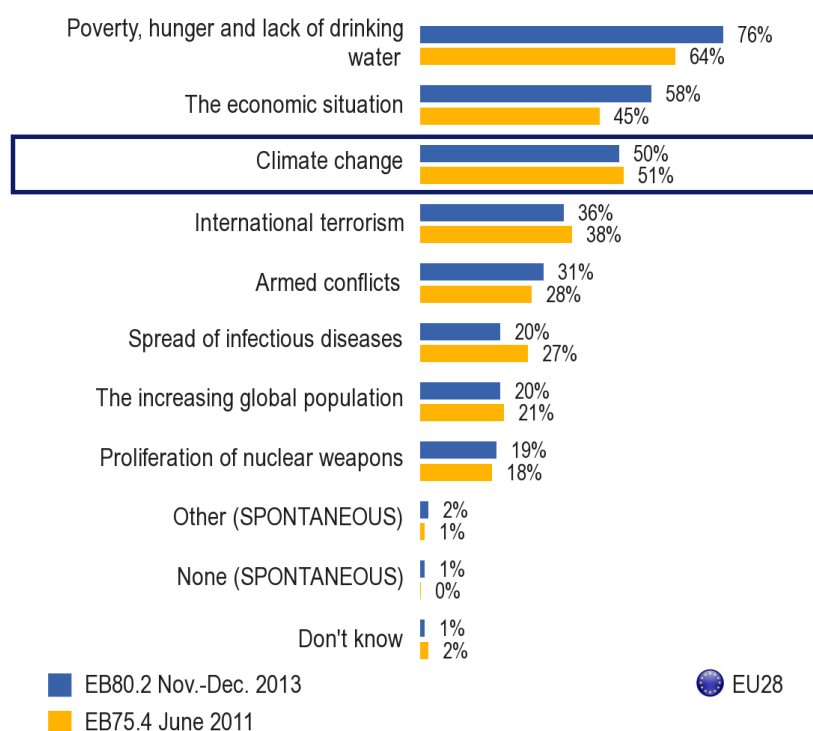
		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		The economic situation		Climate change		International terrorism	
		EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011
	EU28	35%	+7	24%	+8	16%	-4	8%	-3
	BE	34%	+5	20%	+12	24%	=	8%	+1
	BG	35%	+9	28%	+9	9%	-6	9%	-8
	CZ	22%	+2	37%	+16	11%	-5	10%	-5
	DK	29%	+4	10%	-2	30%	-1	11%	=
	DE	36%	+8	8%	+2	27%	+2	10%	=
	EE	27%	+4	29%	+17	9%	-5	9%	-6
	IE	36%	+7	28%	=	14%	+1	7%	=
	EL	42%	+7	41%	+5	9%	-6	2%	-1
	ES	45%	+15	39%	+10	8%	-16	2%	-4
	FR	43%	-1	22%	+14	14%	-6	9%	-1
	HR	39%	*	29%	*	16%	*	4%	*
	IT	21%	+4	47%	+23	14%	-1	7%	-8
	CY	34%	+6	46%	+18	8%	-16	3%	=
	LV	26%	+1	32%	+12	9%	-13	10%	+3
	LT	29%	+9	34%	+9	12%	-9	8%	+1
	LU	46%	+16	14%	+10	17%	-17	8%	+3
	HU	41%	+4	27%	+4	10%	-4	6%	+3
	MT	28%	+7	15%	+3	30%	=	10%	-1
	AT	31%	+6	20%	+5	24%	+5	5%	-1
	NL	39%	+8	9%	+2	20%	+2	9%	+2
	PL	32%	+11	19%	+9	11%	-9	10%	-3
	PT	49%	+5	27%	+2	6%	-1	4%	-5
	RO	42%	+6	30%	+2	10%	-6	4%	-1
	SI	43%	+13	28%	+8	17%	-8	2%	-4
	SK	36%	+10	34%	+15	12%	-6	6%	-8
	FI	33%	+5	9%	+3	23%	+4	5%	-5
	SE	33%	-1	5%	+2	39%	+9	3%	-1
	UK	34%	+14	11%	-2	12%	-6	13%	-3

After respondents had been asked what they thought was the single most serious problem facing the world, they were asked what other problems they considered to be serious, choosing up to three¹¹. Combining the answers from both questions provides an overview of what problems are perceived to be among the most serious that the world is currently facing. The next table summarises these "total mentions":

- Half of Europeans think climate change is one of the most serious problems that the world faces, again placing third behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, and the economic situation -

Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water remains the most frequently mentioned problem facing the world, mentioned by 76% of Europeans. It is again followed by the economic situation, mentioned by just under three in five respondents (58%). Half (50%) of Europeans think that climate change is one of the most serious problems, and around one in three (36%) think that international terrorism is one of the most serious problems. Around three in ten mention armed conflicts (31%) and a fifth cite the spread of infectious diseases (20%), the increasing global population (20%) and the proliferation of nuclear weapons (19%) as one of the most serious problems currently facing the world.

QA1T. Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL



¹¹ Q1b "Which others do you consider to be serious problems?" (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - Climate change; International terrorism; Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water; Spread of infectious diseases; The economic situation; Proliferation of nuclear weapons; Armed conflicts; The increasing global population; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know

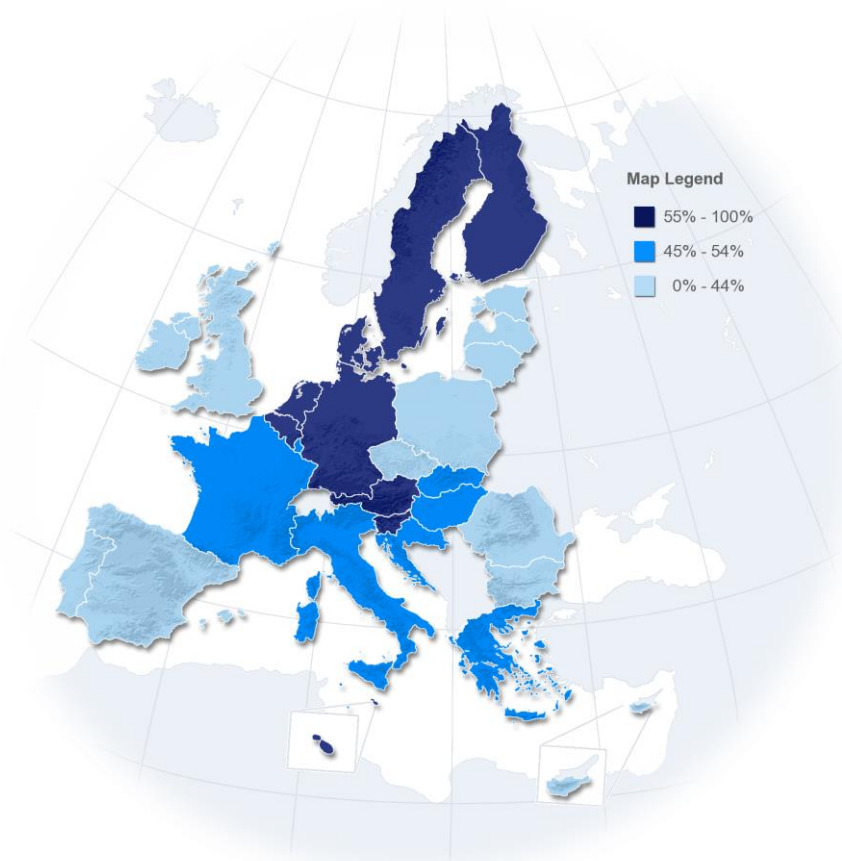
Compared with the results from 2011, there are notable increases in the proportion of respondents who mention poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (+12 percentage points from 64%) and the economic situation (+13 points from 45%); and a notable decline in the proportion who cite the spread of infectious diseases as one of the most serious problems facing the world (-7 points percentage points from 27%). The proportion mentioning climate change as one of the most serious problems remains at a similar level.

At national level, the Member States with the highest proportion of respondents mentioning climate change as one of the most serious problems facing the world are Sweden (81%), Denmark (73%), and Germany and Austria (70% in each). It is least likely to be a view held in Estonia (28%), Latvia and Portugal (33% in each), Bulgaria (35%), and Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic (38% in each).

	SE	81%
	DK	73%
	DE	70%
	AT	70%
	FI	59%
	MT	58%
	NL	57%
	SI	57%
	BE	56%
	EL	53%
	EU	50%
	LU	50%
	HR	50%
	IT	49%
	HU	46%
	FR	46%
	SK	45%
	ES	44%
	UK	44%
	CY	43%
	IE	41%
	LT	41%
	RO	38%
	PL	38%
	CZ	38%
	BG	35%
	PT	33%
	LV	33%
	EE	28%

Question: QA1T. Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL

Answers: Climate change



Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water is mentioned as one of the most serious problems facing the world by the majority of respondents in every Member State. It is more widely cited than any of the other problems in 24 Member States, with the highest mentions in Greece (91%), Cyprus (90%), Spain (88%), Portugal (86%) and Sweden (85%).

The economic situation is most likely to be mentioned as one of the most serious problems by respondents in Cyprus (88%), followed by those in Greece (87%) and Spain (81%), in each case ranked second in terms of mentions behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water. The economic situation is more widely cited than any of the other problems in four Member States: Italy (78%), Lithuania (70%), the Czech Republic (69%) and Latvia (61%), in each case ahead of poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water. The economic situation receives the least mentions from respondents in Sweden (27%), Finland (36%), Germany and Luxembourg (38% in each), the Netherlands (39%), the UK (40%) and Denmark (41%).

International terrorism is most likely to be mentioned as one of the most serious problems facing the world in Malta (48%), followed by Denmark and the UK (45% in each), and receives the least mentions in Slovenia (19%), Cyprus (20%), and Spain and Hungary (21% in each).

QA1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	The economic situation	Climate change	International terrorism	Armed conflicts	Spread of infectious diseases	The increasing global population	Proliferation of nuclear weapons	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	76%	58%	50%	36%	31%	20%	20%	19%	2%	1%	1%
BE	66%	51%	56%	28%	25%	9%	21%	13%	1%	1%	0%
BG	76%	72%	35%	43%	48%	17%	11%	25%	1%	0%	1%
CZ	62%	69%	38%	40%	32%	23%	23%	22%	1%	1%	0%
DK	78%	41%	73%	45%	30%	15%	40%	21%	3%	1%	0%
DE	81%	38%	70%	43%	36%	13%	30%	23%	3%	0%	1%
EE	66%	59%	28%	31%	35%	17%	23%	17%	4%	4%	2%
IE	76%	58%	41%	30%	26%	21%	23%	15%	2%	2%	0%
EL	91%	87%	53%	26%	24%	27%	10%	22%	2%	0%	0%
ES	88%	81%	44%	21%	26%	13%	9%	11%	3%	1%	0%
FR	81%	60%	46%	42%	28%	17%	18%	20%	1%	1%	0%
HR	80%	68%	50%	30%	31%	18%	8%	21%	1%	1%	0%
IT	64%	78%	49%	34%	22%	22%	7%	18%	2%	0%	0%
CY	90%	88%	43%	20%	28%	31%	13%	16%	5%	0%	0%
LV	59%	61%	33%	36%	35%	24%	10%	15%	4%	3%	2%
LT	69%	70%	41%	33%	30%	26%	11%	17%	1%	2%	1%
LU	80%	38%	50%	39%	28%	20%	23%	23%	1%	2%	0%
HU	81%	66%	46%	21%	19%	29%	29%	17%	1%	0%	1%
MT	71%	48%	58%	48%	21%	32%	15%	21%	2%	1%	0%
AT	82%	65%	70%	28%	36%	23%	37%	20%	2%	0%	0%
NL	82%	39%	57%	41%	44%	20%	33%	21%	3%	0%	0%
PL	65%	47%	38%	34%	39%	27%	5%	22%	1%	2%	3%
PT	86%	72%	33%	29%	33%	23%	6%	13%	6%	1%	1%
RO	77%	70%	38%	23%	21%	34%	12%	10%	2%	0%	1%
SI	82%	72%	57%	19%	14%	16%	18%	14%	4%	1%	0%
SK	78%	72%	45%	35%	38%	21%	19%	16%	1%	0%	0%
FI	77%	36%	59%	33%	39%	24%	36%	24%	2%	3%	1%
SE	85%	27%	81%	30%	44%	25%	33%	26%	2%	1%	0%
UK	70%	40%	44%	45%	34%	22%	38%	18%	2%	2%	3%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The most notable shifts in opinion since 2011 are an **increase** in the proportion mentioning:

- *climate change* in Austria (+15 percentage points), Sweden (+13 points) and Finland (+9 points);
- *the economic situation* in Italy (+25 percentage points), France and Slovenia (+19 points in each), Estonia (+18 points), Poland (+16 points), Belgium (+15 points), Bulgaria, Cyprus and Slovakia (+14 points in each), the Czech Republic and Luxembourg (+13 points in each), Spain (+12 points), and Germany, Lithuania, Austria and Portugal (+11 points in each);
- *poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water* in Malta and the UK (+19 percentage points in each), Italy (+18 points), Spain and Cyprus (+17 points in each), Austria, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovenia (+13 points in each), Germany, Lithuania and Slovakia (+12 points in each), Greece, Luxembourg and Romania (+11 points in each), and Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (+10 points in each);
- *international terrorism* in Luxembourg (+11 percentage points) and the Netherlands (+9 points).

There are also notable increases in the proportion mentioning armed conflicts in the Netherlands and Sweden (+14 percentage points in each), Luxembourg (+12 points), Finland (+11 points), and Greece and Malta (+8 points in each), and in the proportion citing the growing global population in the Czech Republic (+10 points), Malta and Austria (+9 points in each), and the UK (+8 points).

The greatest **decreases** since 2011 are:

- *climate change* in Cyprus (-23 percentage points), Latvia (-18 points), Spain and Luxembourg (-12 points in each), Bulgaria (-11 points), Slovenia (-10 points), and Greece and Romania (-8 points in each) and, to varying degrees, in all countries in Eastern Europe;
- *the economic situation* in Ireland (-9 percentage points);
- *international terrorism* in Spain (-11 percentage points), Bulgaria, Estonia, Italy, Cyprus, Slovenia and Slovakia (-10 points in each), and Belgium and the Czech Republic (-7 points).

There are also notable declines in the proportion mentioning:

- *armed conflicts* in Cyprus (-10 percentage points) and Romania (-8 points);
- *the spread of infectious diseases* in Slovakia (-20 points), Bulgaria (-19 points), Slovenia and the Czech Republic (-17 points in each), Belgium and Germany (-16 points in each), Latvia (-15 points), Ireland, Austria, Portugal and Finland (-13 points in each), Estonia and the Netherlands (-12 points in each), and Denmark (-11 points);

- *the increasing global population* in Sweden (-12 points) and Belgium (-11 points); and the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Cyprus (-10 points) and Belgium (-9 points).

QA1T Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL

		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		The economic situation		Climate change		International terrorism	
		EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011
	EU28	76%	+12	58%	+13	50%	-1	36%	-2
	BE	66%	-2	51%	+15	56%	-3	28%	-7
	BG	76%	+10	72%	+14	35%	-11	43%	-10
	CZ	62%	+10	69%	+13	38%	-1	40%	-7
	DK	78%	+8	41%	-5	73%	+6	45%	-1
	DE	81%	+12	38%	+11	70%	+4	43%	+1
	EE	66%	+7	59%	+18	28%	-7	31%	-10
	IE	76%	+7	58%	-9	41%	-4	30%	-1
	EL	91%	+11	87%	+9	53%	-8	26%	+5
	ES	88%	+17	81%	+12	44%	-12	21%	-11
	FR	81%	=	60%	+19	46%	-6	42%	+3
	HR	80%	*	68%	*	50%	*	30%	*
	IT	64%	+18	78%	+25	49%	+7	34%	-10
	CY	90%	+17	88%	+14	43%	-23	20%	-10
	LV	59%	=	61%	+9	33%	-18	36%	+4
	LT	69%	+12	70%	+11	41%	-4	33%	+3
	LU	80%	+11	38%	+13	50%	-12	39%	+11
	HU	81%	+6	66%	+3	46%	-2	21%	+2
	MT	71%	+19	48%	+5	58%	+5	48%	+6
	AT	82%	+13	65%	+11	70%	+15	28%	-1
	NL	82%	+13	39%	+7	57%	+4	41%	+9
	PL	65%	+13	47%	+16	38%	-3	34%	-1
	PT	86%	+8	72%	+11	33%	+5	29%	-5
	RO	77%	+11	70%	+5	38%	-8	23%	-6
	SI	82%	+13	72%	+19	57%	-10	19%	-10
	SK	78%	+12	72%	+14	45%	-6	35%	-10
	FI	77%	+4	36%	+7	59%	+9	33%	-6
	SE	85%	+9	27%	+4	81%	+13	30%	+4
	UK	70%	+19	40%	+1	44%	=	45%	-1

The demographic groups most likely to think that climate change is one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole are those who:

- finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (58%), particularly when compared with those who finished their education at the age of 15 or under (41%) or 16-19 (49%);
- are managers (62%), particularly when compared with house persons (43%) and the unemployed (45%);
- almost never or never struggle to pay household bills (54%), particularly when compared with those who struggle most of the time (40%).

Not surprisingly, when asked subsequently how serious the problem of climate change is, those respondents who rate it as a very serious problem are much more likely to mention it as one of the most serious problems facing the world (61%), than those who rate it as a fairly serious problem (33%) and those who rate it as "not a serious problem" (17%)¹². Similarly, those who have taken personal action in the last six months to fight climate change are more likely than those who have not to cite climate change as one of the most serious problems facing the world (60% versus 40% respectively)¹³.

There are no groups showing a markedly stronger tendency to consider poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water to be one of the most serious problems.

Groups more likely to cite the economic situation as one of the most serious problems that the world faces are:

- people aged 25-39 (62%) and 40-54 (59%), particularly when compared with those aged 15-24 (53%) and those aged 55+ (55%);
- those who finished their full-time education at the age of 15 or under (62%) or aged 16-19 (59%), compared with those who are still studying (51%) and those who left education aged 20 or over (53%);
- the unemployed (65%), compared with all other occupations, most notably managers, students (51% in each) and the retired (54%);
- and those who struggle to pay household bills most of the time (68%) or from time to time (66%), compared with those who almost never struggle (52%).

¹² Defined from Q2 "And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale of 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". " (ONE ANSWER ONLY) At the analysis stage ratings 7-10 were grouped into a category of VERY SERIOUS; 5-6 grouped as FAIRLY SERIOUS; and 1-4 grouped as NOT A SERIOUS PROBLEM

¹³ Defined from Q5 "Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?" – Yes; No; Don't know

QA1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL

	Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	The economic situation	Climate change
EU28	76%	58%	50%
Age			
15-24	75%	53%	49%
25-39	75%	62%	51%
40-54	77%	59%	53%
55 +	77%	55%	47%
Education (End of)			
15-	78%	62%	41%
16-19	75%	59%	49%
20+	76%	53%	58%
Still studying	78%	51%	53%
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72%	62%	53%
Managers	77%	51%	62%
Other white collars	72%	60%	53%
Manual workers	76%	60%	50%
House persons	75%	61%	43%
Unemployed	80%	65%	45%
Retired	77%	54%	47%
Students	78%	51%	53%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	78%	68%	40%
From time to time	74%	66%	47%
Almost never/ Never	77%	52%	54%
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	71%	51%	17%
A fairly serious problem	74%	56%	33%
A very serious problem	77%	59%	61%
Has taken action to fight climate change			
Yes	79%	55%	60%
No	74%	59%	40%

2. PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Respondents were asked to rate how serious a problem climate change is at the moment, choosing their answer from a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 means an "extremely serious problem" and 1 represents "not at all a serious problem"¹⁴. In addition to providing an overall average rating score, at the analysis stage individual scores were grouped together to make up the following sub-groups:

- Ratings of 7-10 – "A very serious problem"
- Ratings of 5-6 – "A fairly serious problem"
- Ratings of 1-4 – "Not a serious problem"

- The majority of Europeans recognise climate change as a very serious problem -

The overall average score for the EU28 stands at 7.3 – Europeans recognise climate change as a very serious problem. This is similar to the score of 7.4 in 2011.

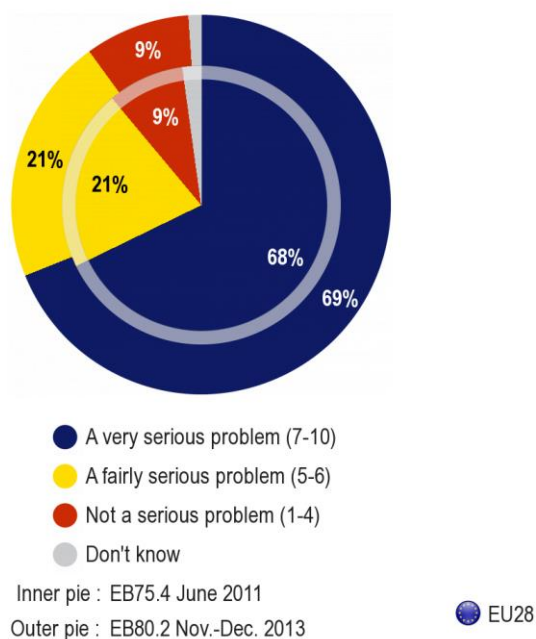
Around seven in ten respondents (69%) say that climate change is a very serious problem (scoring it 7-10), and a further fifth (21%) think that climate change is a fairly serious problem (scoring it 5-6). Only a minority (9%) believe that climate change is not a serious problem (scoring it 1-4).

It is worth noting that, while fewer Europeans now perceive climate change as less of a serious problem than the economic situation, the proportions believing that the problem of climate change is very serious, fairly serious and not serious remain unchanged since 2011.

The table below shows the distribution of banded scores:

¹⁴ Q2 "And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

QA2(2). And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".



The table below shows the average score given by each Member State, compared with the score recorded in 2011.

Member States with the highest scores on this measure are Italy (8.2), Greece and Hungary (8.0 in each), and Spain, Austria and Slovakia (7.9 in each). Those with the lowest overall scores are the UK (6.1), Latvia (6.0) and Estonia (5.6).

Any increases in concern since 2011 are small, with the most notable shifts among respondents in Italy (up from an average score of 7.8 out of 10 in 2011 to 8.2 in 2013) and Sweden (up from 6.9 to 7.3). The greatest declines in concern are in Cyprus (down from an average score of 8.9 in 2011 to 7.6 in 2013), Latvia (down from 7.0 to 6.0) and Romania (down from 8.0 to 7.2).

QA2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

		Average	
		EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011
	EU28	7.3	-0.1
	IT	8.2	0.4
	EL	8.0	-0.6
	HU	8.0	=
	ES	7.9	-0.1
	AT	7.9	0.2
	SK	7.9	-0.3
	PT	7.8	0.1
	SI	7.7	=
	DE	7.6	0.3
	CY	7.6	-1.3
	BG	7.5	-0.3
	MT	7.5	-0.5
	HR	7.4	*
	CZ	7.3	-0.3
	SE	7.3	0.4
	BE	7.2	0.1
	LU	7.2	-0.4
	RO	7.2	-0.8
	FR	7.1	-0.3
	LT	7.0	-0.1
	PL	7.0	-0.3
	DK	6.8	=
	FI	6.6	0.2
	IE	6.5	-0.5
	NL	6.5	=
	UK	6.1	-0.3
	LV	6.0	-1
	EE	5.6	-0.5

There are no major differences across socio-demographic groups in terms of the level of concern about the problem of climate change.

Not surprisingly, the average score is higher among those who have taken personal action to fight climate change (7.7) than among those who have not (6.9). This is also the case among those who think climate change is the single most serious problem that the world faces (8.4) or one of the most serious problems (8.0), compared with those who do not (6.6).

QA2.2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

	Not a serious problem (1-4)	A fairly serious problem (5-6)	A very serious problem (7-10)	Don't know	Average
EU28	9%	21%	69%	1%	7,3
Age					
15-24	10%	24%	65%	1%	7,1
25-39	9%	19%	71%	1%	7,4
40-54	10%	20%	70%	0%	7,4
55 +	9%	22%	67%	2%	7,3
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	9%	19%	70%	2%	7,5
From time to time	8%	20%	71%	1%	7,5
Almost never/ Never	10%	22%	67%	1%	7,2
Climate change					
Biggest problem	2%	9%	89%	0%	8,4
One of the problems	3%	14%	83%	0%	8,0
Not a problem	16%	28%	54%	2%	6,6
Has taken action to fight climate change					
Yes	7%	17%	76%	0%	7,7
No	13%	25%	60%	2%	6,9

II. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Having examined Europeans' general perceptions of climate change as a global problem, this chapter begins with an assessment of who the general public think is responsible for tackling climate change. It then examines whether individuals have taken personal action to combat the problem and what they have done. It concludes with a look at whether Europeans think that actions to combat climate change can benefit the EU economy.

1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Respondents were asked who they thought was responsible for tackling climate change, choosing as many responses as they wished from a list of options presented to them¹⁵.

- Tackling climate change is seen as the responsibility mainly of national governments, business and industry and the EU -

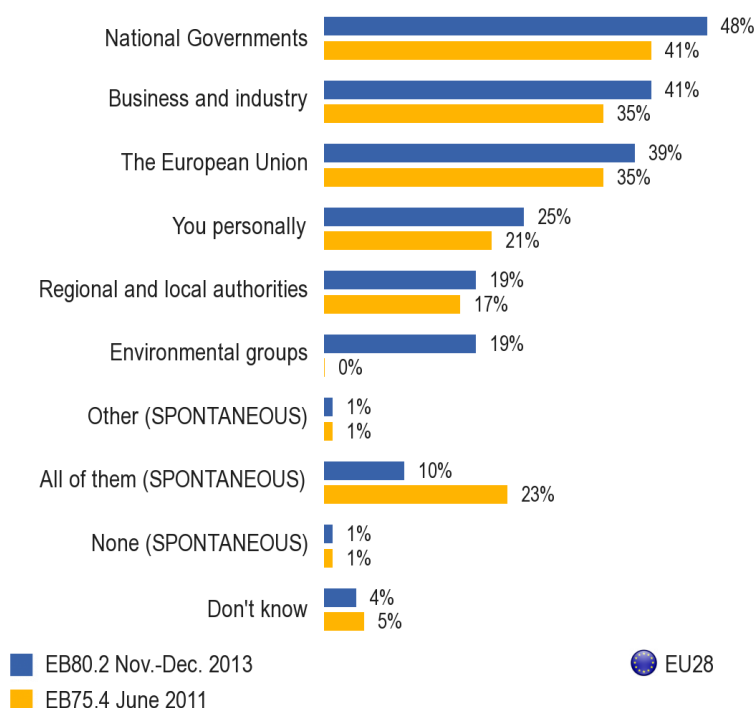
Almost half of Europeans (48%) think that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with national governments. Slightly smaller proportions say responsibility lies with business and industry (41%) and the EU (39%). A quarter (25%) of respondents consider themselves to have personal responsibility for preventing climate change. Just under a fifth think that responsibility lies with regional and local authorities (19%) and a similar proportion mention environmental groups (19%). Only one in ten Europeans (10%) spontaneously say that there is a collective responsibility for tackling the problem, involving all.

Whilst the wording of the question is similar to that used in 2011, the answer list has been extended in 2013 to include "environmental groups". Caution is therefore advised when looking at differences between the results from the two surveys. With this in mind, there have been increases in the proportions mentioning national governments (+7 percentage points from 41% in 2011), business and industry (+6 points from 35%), the EU (+4 points from 35%), personal responsibility (+4 points from 21%) and regional and local authorities (+2 points from 17%). There has been a notable drop in the proportion spontaneously saying that there is a collective responsibility for tackling the problem, involving all (-13 percentage points from 23%).

Adding the proportion of respondents who spontaneously answered "all of them" to this question to the quarter of respondents who consider themselves to have personal responsibility for preventing climate change, means that in effect just over a third (35%) of Europeans accept some form of personal responsibility.

¹⁵ Q3 "In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?" (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) – National Governments; the European Union; Regional and local authorities; Business and industry; You personally; Environmental Groups; Other (SPONTANEOUS); All of them (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know

QA3. In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?



Member States where respondents are most likely to mention that they have personal responsibility are: Sweden (57%), Denmark (51%), the Netherlands (41%) and Belgium (37%), followed by Spain (34%), Finland (32%), and Germany and the UK (31% in each). Countries where respondents are least likely to consider themselves personally responsible for tackling climate change are Bulgaria (9%), and Italy, Romania and Slovakia (10% in each).

There are 15 Member States where respondents are most likely to think that responsibility lies with their national government¹⁶, with the highest mentions in Sweden (71%), Denmark (68%), Malta (61%), Spain (58%), Greece (57%) and the UK (55%). The countries least likely to think that responsibility lies with their national government are Latvia (32%), Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia (34% in each), and Hungary (37%).

There are 11 Member States where respondents are most likely to think that responsibility lies with business and industry¹⁷, with the highest mentions in Slovakia (62%), the Czech Republic (56%), Austria (53%), Germany (52%), and Slovenia and Finland (51% in each). Business and industry is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Ireland (22%), followed by Poland (26%), Malta (28%) and the UK (29%).

¹⁶ Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the UK.

¹⁷ The Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland.

EU responsibility is most widely mentioned in Sweden (59%), Malta (58%) and Denmark (57%), followed by Belgium (51%) and Luxembourg (50%). In both Belgium and Luxembourg, the EU is more widely mentioned than any other body as having responsibility for taking action on climate change. The EU receives the least mentions by respondents in Latvia (20%), followed by Lithuania (22%) and Estonia (25%).

The highest mentions of regional and local authorities having responsibility for fighting climate change are among respondents in Sweden (33%), followed by Austria (29%) and Denmark (27%), with the lowest mentions in Cyprus (10%), Finland (11%), and the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (12% in each).

The countries with the highest mentions of environmental groups having responsibility for tackling the problem are Romania (36%), Lithuania (33%) and Austria (30%). They receive the least mentions by respondents in the Netherlands (9%), followed by those in Germany and Finland (11% in each).

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?

	National Governments	Business and industry	The European Union	You personally	Regional and local authorities	Environmental groups	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	48%	41%	39%	25%	19%	19%	1%	10%	1%	4%
BE	44%	48%	51%	37%	21%	25%	2%	5%	1%	1%
BG	46%	39%	31%	9%	15%	17%	0%	19%	1%	7%
CZ	51%	56%	27%	21%	12%	15%	0%	6%	1%	2%
DK	68%	53%	57%	51%	27%	15%	1%	4%	0%	0%
DE	45%	52%	41%	31%	12%	11%	1%	13%	1%	1%
EE	34%	35%	25%	16%	13%	21%	1%	12%	5%	6%
IE	48%	22%	38%	28%	15%	17%	1%	11%	1%	9%
EL	57%	50%	35%	21%	21%	17%	0%	14%	1%	1%
ES	58%	50%	41%	34%	23%	17%	1%	5%	0%	2%
FR	51%	42%	49%	29%	18%	27%	0%	3%	1%	4%
HR	39%	36%	34%	15%	17%	23%	1%	4%	1%	3%
IT	39%	33%	31%	10%	24%	15%	2%	18%	1%	5%
CY	44%	38%	28%	22%	10%	21%	1%	9%	6%	3%
LV	32%	35%	20%	12%	12%	23%	1%	10%	4%	5%
LT	34%	41%	22%	24%	16%	33%	2%	5%	3%	6%
LU	41%	39%	50%	29%	12%	15%	1%	7%	0%	2%
HU	37%	50%	33%	12%	22%	20%	2%	12%	1%	3%
MT	61%	28%	58%	25%	16%	17%	0%	2%	0%	2%
AT	41%	53%	43%	26%	29%	30%	3%	27%	1%	1%
NL	48%	50%	48%	41%	12%	9%	2%	5%	1%	1%
PL	42%	26%	36%	12%	22%	24%	0%	9%	0%	6%
PT	43%	31%	35%	15%	18%	15%	0%	21%	1%	6%
RO	48%	32%	29%	10%	24%	36%	2%	4%	1%	7%
SI	34%	51%	32%	18%	17%	14%	3%	12%	1%	2%
SK	53%	62%	37%	10%	16%	17%	1%	6%	1%	2%
FI	48%	51%	32%	32%	11%	11%	1%	8%	1%	1%
SE	71%	39%	59%	57%	33%	20%	1%	7%	0%	1%
UK	55%	29%	36%	31%	19%	22%	2%	7%	1%	9%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The next table looks at the national picture now compared with that in 2011. Once again, it is important to bear in mind that the answer list has been extended in 2013 to include "environmental groups" and caution is therefore advised when looking at differences between the results from the two surveys.

There have been some notable shifts in national opinion since 2011. The most marked **increases** in the proportions mentioning that responsibility lies with:

- *national government* are in the Netherlands (+23 percentage points), Austria and Sweden (+21 points in each), Greece (+20 points), Malta and Portugal (+19 points in each), Romania and the UK (+17 points in each), Denmark (+16 points) and Bulgaria (+15 points);
- *business and industry* are in the Netherlands (+25 percentage points), Austria (+20 points), Slovakia (+19 points), Greece (+18 points), Estonia (+15 points), Bulgaria and Denmark (+14 points in each), and the UK (+13 points);
- *the European Union* are in the Netherlands (+20 percentage points), Malta (+18 points), Austria (+16 points), Luxembourg (+15 points), Sweden and the UK (+14 points in each), Denmark (+12 points), and Hungary and Portugal (+11 points in each);
- *themselves personally* are in the Netherlands (+21 percentage points), Austria (+18 points), Ireland (+14 points), Denmark (+13 points), Sweden (+12 points), the UK (+11 points), Portugal (+10 points), Lithuania (+9 points) and Malta (+8 points);
- *regional and local authorities* are in Austria (+16 percentage points), Italy (+13 points), Hungary (+11 points), Denmark and Sweden (+10 points in each), and the Netherlands and the UK (+8 points in each).

There are four Member States that show notable increases in mentions across all five "bodies": the Netherlands, Austria, the UK and Denmark.

Downward shifts in the proportions mentioning that responsibility lies with a particular body are, for the most part, much less marked, with the most notable declines for:

- *personal responsibility* in Slovakia (-15 percentage points)
- *regional and local authorities* in Germany (-11 percentage points)

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?

		National Governments		Business and Industry		The European Union		You personally		Regional and local authorities		Environmental groups		All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	
		EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov-Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011
	EU28	48%	+7	41%	+6	39%	+4	25%	+4	19%	+2	19%	*	10%	-13
	BE	44%	+2	48%	+1	51%	-3	37%	+3	21%	-3	25%	*	5%	-13
	BG	46%	+15	39%	+14	31%	+1	9%	+5	15%	+6	17%	*	19%	-21
	CZ	51%	+5	56%	+10	27%	+1	21%	+2	12%	-4	15%	*	6%	-7
	DK	68%	+16	53%	+14	57%	+12	51%	+13	27%	+10	15%	*	4%	-21
	DE	45%	-5	52%	-5	41%	-7	31%	-5	12%	-11	11%	*	13%	-3
	EE	34%	-1	35%	+15	25%	-6	16%	+3	13%	-1	21%	*	12%	-9
	IE	48%	+9	22%	+4	38%	+2	28%	+14	15%	=	17%	*	11%	-20
	EL	57%	+20	50%	+18	35%	+6	21%	+7	21%	+5	17%	*	14%	-23
	ES	58%	+1	50%	-4	41%	-6	34%	=	23%	-7	17%	*	5%	-2
	FR	51%	-1	42%	+1	49%	=	29%	=	18%	-4	27%	*	3%	-8
	HR	39%	*	36%	*	34%	*	15%	*	17%	*	23%	*	4%	*
	IT	39%	+12	33%	+11	31%	+9	10%	+5	24%	+13	15%	*	18%	-20
	CY	44%	-1	38%	+6	28%	-3	22%	+6	10%	-6	21%	*	9%	-16
	LV	32%	+4	35%	+8	20%	+1	12%	-8	12%	+4	23%	*	10%	-10
	LT	34%	-2	41%	+12	22%	-5	24%	+9	16%	+3	33%	*	5%	-8
	LU	41%	+7	39%	+7	50%	+15	29%	+1	12%	=	15%	*	7%	-25
	HU	37%	+4	50%	+10	33%	+11	12%	+5	22%	+11	20%	*	12%	-19
	MT	61%	+19	28%	+11	58%	+18	25%	+8	16%	+6	17%	*	2%	-26
	AT	41%	+21	53%	+20	43%	+16	26%	+18	29%	+16	30%	*	27%	-14
	NL	48%	+23	50%	+25	48%	+20	41%	+21	12%	+8	9%	*	5%	-37
	PL	42%	+1	26%	-1	36%	=	12%	+1	22%	+5	24%	*	9%	+1
	PT	43%	+19	31%	+10	35%	+11	15%	+10	18%	+5	15%	*	21%	-25
	RO	48%	+17	32%	+9	29%	+4	10%	+4	24%	+5	36%	*	4%	-19
	SI	34%	+6	51%	+11	32%	+2	18%	=	17%	=	14%	*	12%	-24
	SK	53%	+11	62%	+19	37%	+2	10%	-15	16%	+2	17%	*	6%	-7
	FI	48%	+8	51%	+5	32%	-1	32%	-7	11%	=	11%	*	8%	-10
	SE	71%	+21	39%	+9	59%	+14	57%	+12	33%	+10	20%	*	7%	-18
	UK	55%	+17	29%	+13	36%	+14	31%	+11	19%	+8	22%	*	7%	-26

2. PERSONAL ACTION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

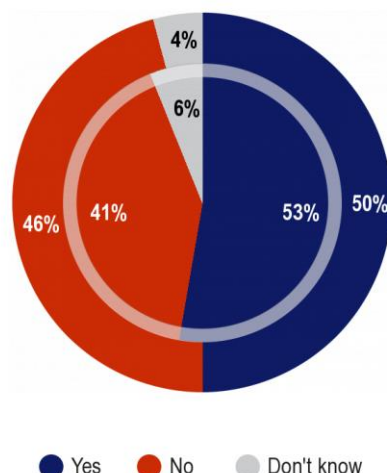
Respondents were asked whether they had personally taken any action to fight climate change over the last six months¹⁸.

- Half of Europeans say they have taken personal action over the past six months to fight climate change -

Half (50%) of all Europeans report that they have taken some form of action in the past six months to tackle climate change. Just under half (46%) report that they have not taken any action, whilst a small minority (4%) do not know. However we will see in Section II.3 that there is a wide gap between stated and actual behaviour, with many more taking individual actions without perhaps connecting this with "climate change" per se.

Compared with the results from the 2011 survey, the 2013 findings show a small drop in the proportion of respondents saying that they *have* taken action (-3 percentage points from 53%); an increase in the proportion reporting that they have taken *no* action (+5 points from 41%); and a decline in the proportion who say that they do not know (-2 points from 6%).

QA5. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?



Inner pie : EB75.4 June 2011

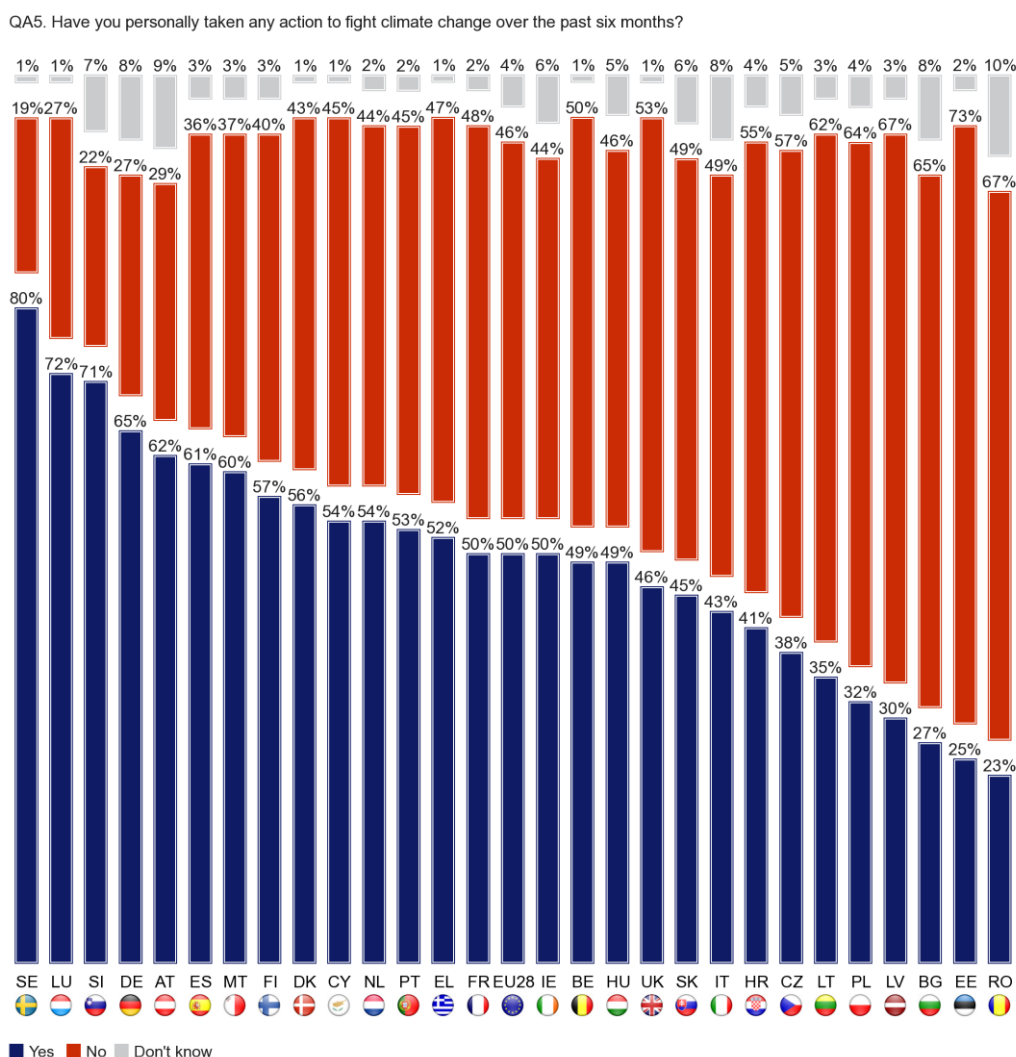
Outer pie : EB80.2 Nov.-Dec. 2013

EU28

¹⁸ Q5 "Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?" – Yes; No; Don't know

The countries with the highest proportion of respondents reporting that they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months are Sweden (80%), Luxembourg (72%), Slovenia (71%), Germany (65%), Austria (62%), Spain (61%) and Malta (60%).

There are 13 countries where the proportion of respondents saying that they have taken personal action to fight climate change over the past six months is lower than the EU average (50%), with the lowest proportions in Romania (23%), Estonia (25%) and Bulgaria (27%). Around a third of respondents in Lithuania (35%), Poland (32%) and Latvia (30%) say they have not taken any action.



The pattern in 2013 is broadly similar to the national picture in 2011, when respondents in Sweden, Slovenia, Luxembourg and Spain were most likely to say they have taken action and those in Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia the least likely to do so.

However, the proportion of respondents saying that they *have* taken any action to fight climate change over the last six months has declined since 2011 in 21 Member States, with the most notable declines in Ireland (-16 points), the UK (-14 points), Bulgaria (-12 points), Cyprus (-11 points), Spain (-10 points), Finland (-8 points), and the Czech Republic and Estonia (-7 percentage points in each). The most notable increase in the proportion saying that they have taken action to fight climate change is among respondents in Sweden (+5 percentage points).

In line with these declines, there have been corresponding increases in the proportions saying that they have *not* taken any action, with the greatest increase in Ireland (+23 percentage points), followed by Bulgaria (+15 points), the UK (+14 points), Cyprus (+11 points), the Czech Republic, Estonia and Spain (+8 points in each), and Finland and Romania (+7 points in each).

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

		Yes		No		Don't know	
		EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011
	EU28	50%	-3	46%	+5	4%	-2
	SE	80%	+5	19%	-5	1%	=
	LT	35%	+3	62%	-1	3%	-2
	DE	65%	+2	27%	+1	8%	-3
	AT	62%	+2	29%	+1	9%	-3
	PL	32%	+2	64%	=	4%	-2
	DK	56%	+1	43%	-1	1%	=
	FR	50%	-1	48%	+1	2%	=
	EL	52%	-2	47%	+2	1%	=
	IT	43%	-2	49%	+4	8%	-2
	LU	72%	-2	27%	+3	1%	-1
	SK	45%	-2	49%	+2	6%	=
	LV	30%	-3	67%	+2	3%	+1
	PT	53%	-3	45%	+4	2%	-1
	SI	71%	-3	22%	=	7%	+3
	HU	49%	-4	46%	+6	5%	-2
	MT	60%	-4	37%	+5	3%	-1
	RO	23%	-4	67%	+7	10%	-3
	BE	49%	-5	50%	+5	1%	=
	NL	54%	-5	44%	+5	2%	=
	CZ	38%	-7	57%	+8	5%	-1
	EE	25%	-7	73%	+8	2%	-1
	FI	57%	-8	40%	+7	3%	+1
	ES	61%	-10	36%	+8	3%	+2
	CY	54%	-11	45%	+11	1%	=
	BG	27%	-12	65%	+15	8%	-3
	UK	46%	-14	53%	+14	1%	=
	IE	50%	-16	44%	+23	6%	-7
	HR	41%	*	55%	*	4%	*

The socio-demographic groups most likely to report having taken personal action to fight climate change are those who:

- are aged 40-54 (54%), particularly when compared with those aged 15-24 (43%) and 55+ (47%);
- finished their full-time education aged 20 or over (59%), particularly when compared with those who finished their education at the age of 15 or under (42%) or who are still studying (47%);
- managers (63%), particularly when compared with manual workers (49%), the unemployed (48%), students (47%), the retired (46%), and house persons (45% in each);
- almost never struggle to pay household bills (53%), compared with those who struggle most of the time (43%) or from time to time (46%), suggesting a link between disposable income and climate action, with those who have lower incomes less likely to report taking action.

Not surprisingly, there is a strong relationship between respondents perceiving climate change to be a serious problem and reporting that they have taken action to mitigate it. Hence:

- respondents who think climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world or that it is one of the most serious problems are more likely than those who do not think it is a serious problem to have taken personal action (65%, 59% and 40% respectively);
- those who think climate change is a very serious problem are more likely than those who think it is a fairly serious problem or do not think it is a serious problem to have taken personal action (55%, 41% and 34% respectively).

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	50%	46%	4%



Age

15-24	43%	53%	4%
25-39	52%	44%	4%
40-54	54%	41%	5%
55 +	47%	48%	5%



Education (End of)

15-	42%	52%	6%
16-19	48%	47%	5%
20+	59%	37%	4%
Still studying	47%	49%	4%



Socio-professional category

Self-employed	52%	43%	5%
Managers	63%	34%	3%
Other white collars	53%	42%	5%
Manual workers	49%	47%	4%
House persons	45%	49%	6%
Unemployed	48%	49%	3%
Retired	46%	49%	5%
Students	47%	49%	4%



Difficulties paying bills

Most of the time	43%	53%	4%
From time to time	46%	49%	5%
Almost never/ Never	53%	43%	4%

Climate change

Biggest problem	65%	31%	4%
One of the problems	59%	36%	5%
Not a problem	40%	55%	5%

Perception of climate change

Not a serious problem	34%	63%	3%
A fairly serious problem	41%	55%	4%
A very serious problem	55%	40%	5%

3. TYPES OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION

All respondents, including those who reported taking no personal action to fight climate change in the past six months, were shown a list of various actions and asked which, if any, they had taken¹⁹. The actions ranged from relatively easy behaviour and lifestyle choices (e.g. recycling) to ones involving financial investment on both a small and large scale (ranging from the purchase of an environmentally-friendly household appliance to buying a low-energy home). Unlike the question asking respondents if they had taken any personal action in the last six months (reported in the previous section), no time frame was specified.

Whilst, as reported in the previous section, half (50%) of all Europeans say that they have taken some form of action in the past six months to tackle climate change, when prompted with a list of specific actions to fight climate change, and with no timescale specified, the proportion reporting that they have taken some form of action rises to 89% of all Europeans.

- Regular recycling of waste is the most common activity, with over two thirds of Europeans saying they have done this -

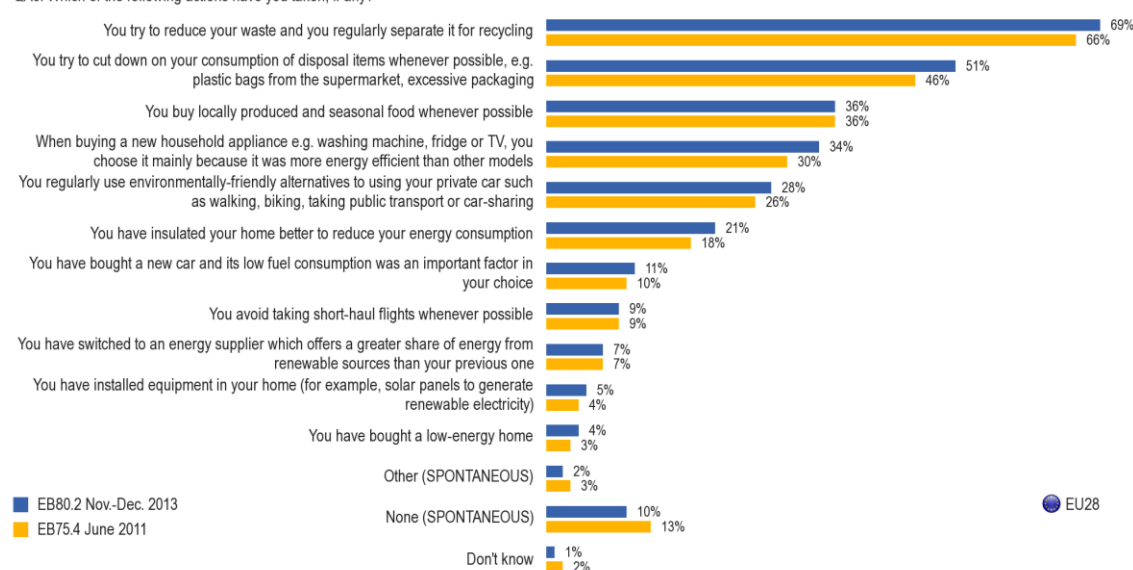
The action Europeans are most likely to say they have taken is to try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling (69%). Half of all Europeans (51%) have tried to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. supermarket plastic bags and excessive packaging. Around one in three (36%) say they buy local and seasonal produce whenever possible, and a similar proportion say they mainly choose a new household appliance because it is more energy-efficient than other models (34%). Around a quarter of Europeans regularly use environmentally-friendly forms of transport as an alternative to their own car (28%), and around one in five have improved their home insulation to reduce energy consumption (21%).

Only a small minority of Europeans have taken any of the other environmentally-friendly measures: 11% report that low fuel consumption was an important factor in their choice of a new car; 9% say that they have avoided taking short-haul flights whenever possible; 7% have switched to an energy supplier providing a greater share of energy from renewable sources; 5% have installed equipment to generate renewable electricity in their home; and 4% say that they have purchased a low-energy home.

¹⁹ Q6 "Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?" (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice; You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing; You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption; You have bought a low-energy home; When buying a new household appliance (for example, washing machine, fridge or TV) you choose it mainly because it was more energy-efficient than other models; 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 (for example, solar panels to generate renewable electricity); You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible; You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible; 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 (for example, plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know

These results are broadly similar to those reported in 2011. There is no change in the proportion of respondents who mention: buying local or seasonal produce whenever possible; avoiding short-haul flights; and switching to an energy supplier that provides more renewable energy. For each of the remaining actions there have been small increases, most notably in the areas of cutting down on disposable items (+5 percentage points from 46% in 2011) and choosing more energy-efficient household appliances (+4 points from 30%). This has led to a small drop since 2011 in the proportion of respondents who say they have not carried out any of the actions (-3 percentage points from 13%) and a corresponding increase in the proportion claiming to have undertaken at least one of these actions (+4 points from 85%).

QA6. Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?



The Member States with the highest proportion of respondents who have taken some form of action²⁰ are Luxembourg and Sweden (98% in each), followed by Denmark and Germany (96% in each), and Slovenia and France (95% in each). Countries where respondents are least likely to have taken action include Romania (61%), Bulgaria (63%), Cyprus (72%), Lithuania (73%) and Portugal (76%).

Reducing waste and recycling on a regular basis is the most widespread action taken in 26 Member States, with the highest proportions of respondents reporting that they have done so in Luxembourg (87%), Sweden (85%), France (80%), and Germany, Slovenia and the UK (79% in each). It is least widely mentioned by respondents in Bulgaria (23%), Romania (29%) and Latvia (33%). Bulgaria and Latvia are the two Member States where other actions are more widely mentioned. In Bulgaria, these include choosing energy-efficient household appliances (28%), cutting down on the consumption of disposable items (27%), improving home insulation to reduce energy consumption (23%) and reducing waste and regularly recycling it (23%). In Latvia, respondents are most likely to mention buying locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible (48%) and cutting down on the consumption of disposable items (36%).

²⁰ Calculated by subtracting the "None" and "Don't know" responses from 100%.

Cutting down on the consumption of disposable items is most commonly reported in Luxembourg (70%), followed by Germany (68%), the Netherlands and Sweden (61% in each), and Slovenia (60%). It is least widely cited by respondents in Cyprus (15%), followed by those in Romania (24%), Bulgaria (27%) and Greece (31%).

Buying locally produced and seasonal food is most widespread in Austria (55%), Sweden (53%), France (49%), and Luxembourg and Latvia (48% in each), and least widely carried out by respondents in Portugal (19%), Cyprus (21%) and Poland (22%).

Countries with the highest incidence of respondents reporting that they have chosen household appliances that are more energy-efficient than others are Denmark (57%), Luxembourg (47%), the Netherlands (45%), Germany and Malta (44% in each), and Belgium (43%). The lowest incidence of such activity is again reported in Portugal (18%), followed by Lithuania (20%), Croatia (22%), Romania (23%), and Ireland, Greece and Latvia (24% in each).

The regular use of environmentally-friendly forms of transport is particularly widespread among respondents in Sweden (61%), followed by those in the Netherlands (48%), Denmark (46%), Germany (43%) and Finland (40%). It is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Bulgaria (8%), Lithuania (9%), Cyprus (11%), Poland (12%), and Portugal and Romania (15% in each).

Countries where respondents are most likely to say that they have improved their home insulation to reduce energy consumption are the UK (38%), Belgium and Estonia (35% in each), Luxembourg (33%) and Denmark (31%). It is an action that has been least widely undertaken in Spain (9%), followed by Austria and Poland (12% in each), Portugal (13%), Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania and Malta (14% in each), and Greece (15%).

In terms of the other actions:

- respondents in Luxembourg, Denmark and Sweden are particularly likely to have bought a fuel-efficient car (31%, 27% and 26% respectively, compared with the EU28 average of 11%);
- respondents in Sweden, Germany, Austria, Finland and Luxembourg are particularly likely to avoid taking short-haul flights (35%, 22%, 22%, 21% and 15% respectively, compared with the EU28 average of 9%);
- those in Belgium, Sweden and the Netherlands are particularly likely to have switched to a more environmentally-friendly energy supplier (18%, 16% and 15% respectively, compared with the EU28 average of 7%);
- respondents in Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Malta are notably more likely to have installed equipment to generate renewable electricity (14%, 12%, 10% and 10% respectively, compared with the EU28 average of 5%);
- and those in Luxembourg and the Netherlands are more likely than those elsewhere to have bought a low-energy home (10% and 7% respectively, compared with the EU28 average of 4%).

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible	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 (for example, solar panels to generate renewable electricity)	You have bought a low-energy home	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	69%	51%	36%	34%	28%	21%	11%	9%	7%	5%	4%	2%	10%	1%
BE	75%	57%	39%	43%	37%	35%	15%	8%	18%	14%	5%	3%	7%	0%
BG	23%	27%	26%	28%	8%	23%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	33%	4%
CZ	70%	50%	29%	41%	22%	18%	9%	10%	5%	3%	1%	1%	8%	0%
DK	72%	58%	46%	57%	46%	31%	27%	12%	12%	12%	5%	1%	4%	0%
DE	79%	68%	44%	44%	43%	21%	18%	22%	12%	9%	4%	1%	4%	0%
EE	58%	54%	43%	37%	31%	35%	10%	7%	5%	2%	4%	2%	9%	1%
IE	67%	50%	28%	24%	17%	27%	10%	3%	12%	7%	3%	2%	9%	2%
EL	62%	31%	35%	24%	23%	15%	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	19%	0%
ES	76%	50%	29%	29%	25%	9%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	11%	1%
FR	80%	55%	49%	37%	24%	28%	14%	4%	3%	4%	6%	3%	5%	0%
HR	46%	38%	40%	22%	27%	20%	7%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	18%	2%
IT	58%	45%	33%	27%	20%	14%	6%	8%	7%	5%	5%	2%	11%	0%
CY	56%	15%	21%	28%	11%	14%	10%	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	27%	1%
LV	33%	36%	48%	24%	27%	18%	7%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	16%	1%
LT	45%	37%	27%	20%	9%	14%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	24%	3%
LU	87%	70%	48%	47%	36%	33%	31%	15%	11%	10%	10%	1%	2%	0%
HU	50%	47%	25%	33%	20%	18%	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	14%	1%
MT	75%	58%	44%	44%	24%	14%	14%	6%	4%	10%	6%	2%	10%	0%
AT	74%	55%	55%	42%	33%	12%	7%	22%	12%	9%	2%	6%	6%	0%
NL	75%	61%	33%	45%	48%	26%	15%	7%	15%	8%	7%	4%	8%	0%
PL	59%	36%	22%	26%	12%	12%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	12%	4%
PT	62%	41%	19%	18%	15%	13%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	5%	24%	0%
RO	29%	24%	26%	23%	15%	24%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	31%	8%
SI	79%	60%	44%	42%	35%	29%	11%	10%	8%	6%	4%	4%	4%	1%
SK	69%	51%	33%	28%	22%	18%	6%	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%	10%	1%
FI	73%	55%	38%	28%	40%	17%	13%	21%	12%	6%	3%	3%	6%	1%
SE	85%	61%	53%	33%	61%	20%	26%	35%	16%	6%	2%	2%	2%	0%
UK	79%	57%	38%	35%	30%	38%	15%	8%	12%	6%	4%	2%	11%	0%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The next chart shows the findings by country, with 2013 results compared with those from 2011.

There have been some notable shifts in the proportions saying that they have taken actions to fight climate change since 2011. The most marked **increases** in the proportion of respondents who mention that they:

- *try to reduce waste and regularly recycle* are in Poland (+18 percentage points), Slovakia (+ 10 points), and Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and Romania (+6 points in each);
- *try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items* are in Slovakia (+15 percentage points), Portugal (+12 points) and Lithuania (+10 points);
- *buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible* are in Latvia and Malta (+10 percentage points in each);
- *mainly choose household appliances because they are more energy-efficient* are in Malta (+13 percentage points), Portugal (+10 points) and Greece (+9 points);
- *regularly use environmentally-friendly forms of transport* are in Spain (+7 percentage points) and Malta (+5 points).

There are fewer downward shifts since 2011, and these shifts tend to be less marked, with the most notable declines for:

- *trying to reduce waste and regularly recycling* in Ireland (-12 percentage points) and Slovenia (-7 points);
- *trying to cut down on their consumption of disposable items* also in Ireland (-12 percentage points) and Slovenia (-8 points), followed by Cyprus (-6 points);
- *buying locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible* in Cyprus (-13 percentage points), and Belgium and Bulgaria (-11 points in each);
- *mainly choosing household appliances because they are more energy-efficient* in Finland (-7 percentage points);
- *regularly using environmentally-friendly forms of transport* in Latvia (-6 percentage points) and Bulgaria (-5 points).

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?

		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling		You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging		You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible		When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing	
		EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013-2011
	EU28	69%	+3	51%	+5	36%	=	34%	+4	28%	+2
	BE	75%	-5	57%	-5	39%	-11	43%	=	37%	+1
	BG	23%	=	27%	+5	26%	-11	28%	+3	8%	-5
	CZ	70%	+1	50%	+8	29%	+1	41%	+2	22%	-1
	DK	72%	+3	58%	-4	46%	+3	57%	+2	46%	-4
	DE	79%	=	68%	+9	44%	-2	44%	+4	43%	=
	EE	58%	-3	54%	=	43%	-1	37%	-3	31%	+3
	IE	67%	-12	50%	-12	28%	-6	24%	=	17%	+2
	EL	62%	=	31%	-5	35%	-2	24%	+9	23%	+2
	ES	76%	+4	50%	+4	29%	+6	29%	+6	25%	+7
	FR	80%	+1	55%	+1	49%	=	37%	+2	24%	+1
	HR	46%	*	38%	*	40%	*	22%	*	27%	*
	IT	58%	+3	45%	+4	33%	-2	27%	-2	20%	-1
	CY	56%	-1	15%	-6	21%	-13	28%	+8	11%	-3
	LV	33%	+6	36%	-1	48%	+10	24%	=	27%	-6
	LT	45%	+6	37%	+10	27%	+4	20%	+2	9%	-1
	LU	87%	-1	70%	-1	48%	-4	47%	-2	36%	-3
	HU	50%	+1	47%	+1	25%	-4	33%	+6	20%	+4
	MT	75%	-1	58%	+8	44%	+10	44%	+13	24%	+5
	AT	74%	+2	55%	-1	55%	=	42%	+5	33%	+3
	NL	75%	+2	61%	+7	33%	+2	45%	+1	48%	-1
	PL	59%	+18	36%	+5	22%	-3	26%	+4	12%	+1
	PT	62%	+6	41%	+12	19%	+5	18%	+10	15%	+3
	RO	29%	+6	24%	+3	26%	-5	23%	+6	15%	+1
	SI	79%	-7	60%	-8	44%	+1	42%	+2	35%	+1
	SK	69%	+10	51%	+15	33%	-3	28%	-2	22%	+1
	FI	73%	+2	55%	+3	38%	+2	28%	-7	40%	-1
	SE	85%	+4	61%	+3	53%	+5	33%	-2	61%	+1
	UK	79%	+1	57%	+9	38%	+4	35%	+7	30%	+3

The socio-demographic groups **least likely** to have taken any action (i.e. answering "None") are those who:

- are in the youngest or oldest age groups: 15-24 year-olds (15%) and those aged 55+ (11%), compared with those aged 25-39 (9%) and 40-54 (8%);
- left their full-time education at the age of 15 or under (15%), particularly when compared with those who finished their education aged 20 or over (6%);
- are unemployed (15%), students and house persons (13% in each), particularly when compared with managers (5%), other non-managerial white collar workers (6%) and the self-employed (9%);
- struggle to pay household bills most of the time (17%), particularly when compared with those who almost never struggle to pay household bills (8%).

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models	None (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	69%	51%	36%	34%	10%
 Age					
15-24	62%	44%	25%	19%	15%
25-39	68%	50%	35%	37%	9%
40-54	71%	55%	40%	40%	8%
55 +	70%	52%	40%	33%	11%
 Education (End of)					
15-	65%	46%	33%	25%	15%
16-19	68%	51%	35%	36%	10%
20+	75%	57%	44%	43%	6%
Still studying	65%	47%	28%	16%	13%
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	68%	52%	43%	42%	9%
Managers	75%	60%	48%	48%	5%
Other white collars	71%	55%	37%	40%	6%
Manual workers	69%	49%	34%	36%	10%
House persons	63%	49%	33%	32%	13%
Unemployed	64%	46%	28%	25%	15%
Retired	69%	50%	38%	31%	12%
Students	65%	47%	28%	16%	13%
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	61%	44%	31%	26%	17%
From time to time	64%	46%	33%	30%	12%
Almost never/ Never	73%	55%	39%	37%	8%

Again, there is a relationship between respondents perceiving climate change to be a serious problem and reporting that they have taken action to mitigate it. Hence:

- respondents who do *not* mention climate change as one of the most serious problems facing the world are more likely to have taken no action to fight it (15%), compared with those who think it is one of the most serious problems or that it is the single most serious problem (6% in each);
- and those who think climate change is not a serious problem are more likely to have taken no action (16%), particularly when compared with those who think it is a *very* serious problem (9%).

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models	None (SPONTANEOUS)
EU28	69%	51%	36%	34%	10%
Climate change					
Biggest problem	74%	61%	44%	39%	6%
One of the problems	75%	59%	43%	40%	6%
Not a problem	62%	43%	30%	28%	15%
Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	59%	39%	26%	26%	16%
A fairly serious problem	65%	46%	33%	32%	13%
A very serious problem	71%	55%	39%	36%	9%

The last two sections of this chapter look at whether Europeans think that actions to combat climate change can benefit the EU economy.

4. ATTITUDES TO THE GREEN ECONOMY

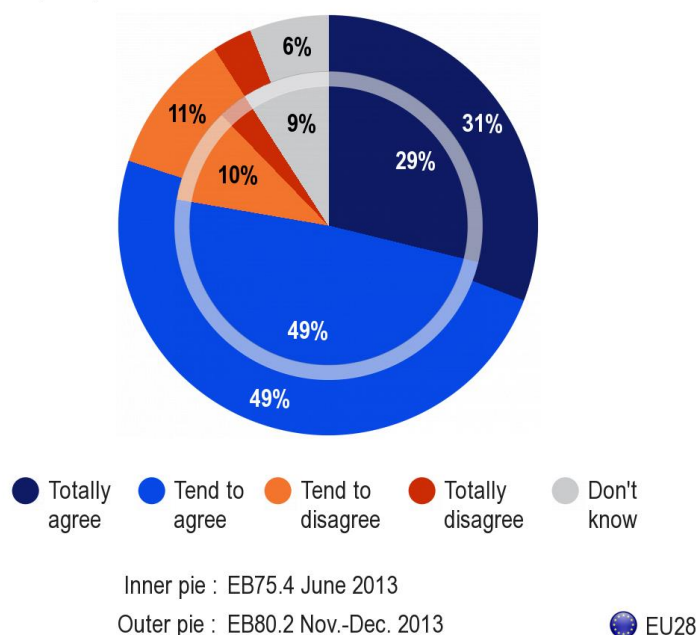
Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed that fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency can boost the EU economy and jobs²¹.

- Eight in ten Europeans recognise the economic benefits of fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency -

Eight in ten respondents (80%) agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU, with around three in ten (31%) totally agreeing and around half (49%) saying they tend to agree with the statement. Only one in seven respondents (14%) disagree that fighting climate change can help in this way, with most saying that they tend to disagree (11%). A minority (6%) are unable to provide a view. These results are very similar to those in the 2011 survey.

QA4.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU



Member States where respondents are most likely to *totally agree* that fighting climate change can boost the EU economy and jobs are Spain (52%) and Sweden (50%), followed by Malta (44%), Ireland and Cyprus (43% in each), and Greece (42%). The countries with the lowest level of mentions are Estonia and Latvia (14% in each), Poland (18%), and Finland, the Czech Republic and Lithuania (21% in each).

²¹ Q4 "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?" (Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree): "Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU" The other statement included in the question is "Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically".

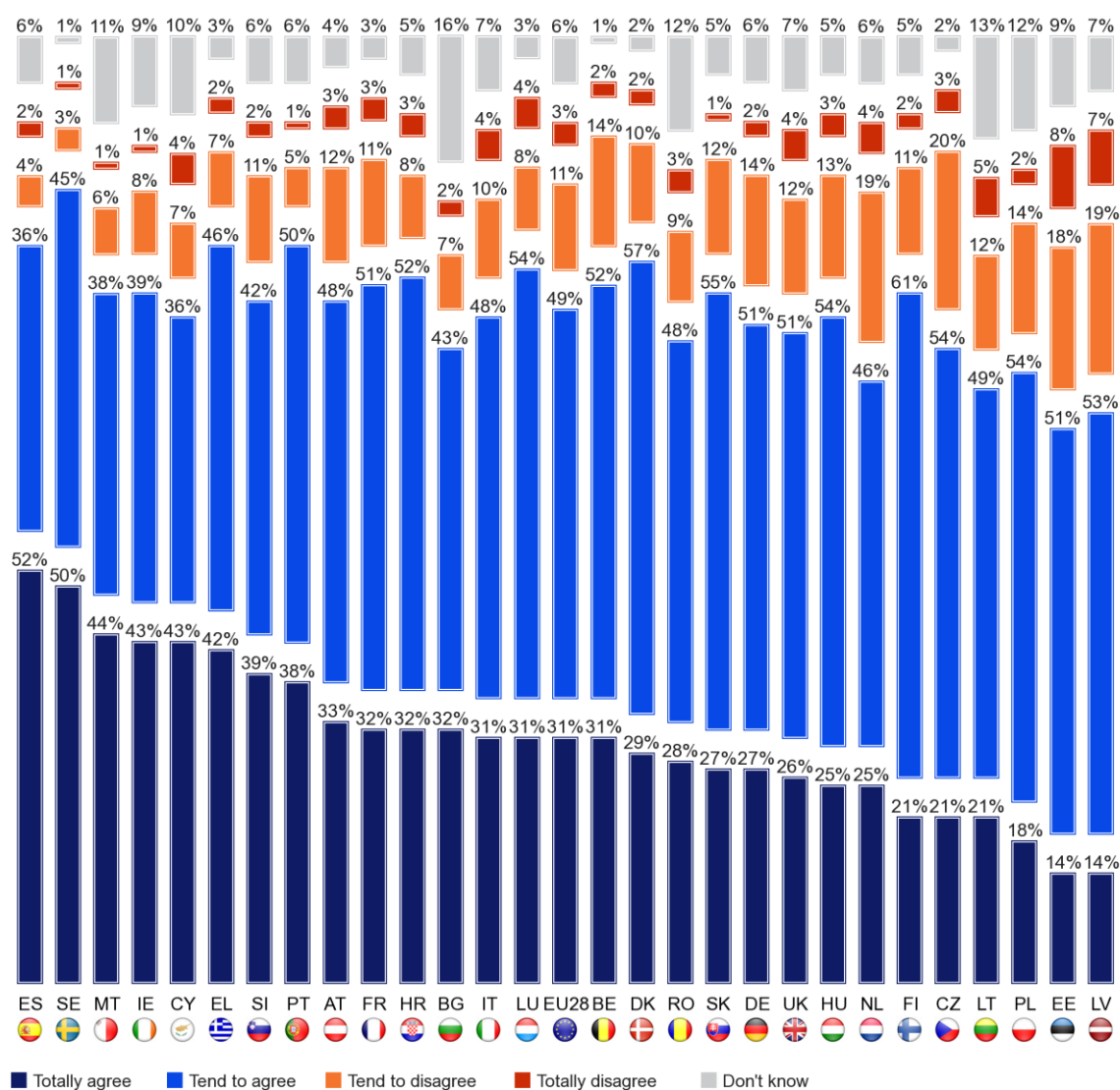
Member States where respondents are most likely to hold the view that fighting climate change can boost the EU economy and jobs (saying that they either totally or tend to agree) are again Sweden (95%), Greece, Spain and Portugal (88% in each), Denmark (86%) and Luxembourg (85%).

Countries where respondents are most likely to *disagree* that fighting climate change benefits the EU economy and jobs (saying that they either totally or tend to disagree) are Estonia and Latvia (26% in each), and the Czech Republic and the Netherlands (23% in each), compared with the EU28 average of 14%.

There are notably high proportions of respondents unable to provide a view in Bulgaria (16%), Lithuania (13%), Romania and Poland (12%), and Malta (11%).

QA4.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU



Shifts in national opinion since 2011 on whether fighting climate change benefits the EU economy and jobs tend to be small. The most notable strengthening of the view that such action does benefit the economy and jobs is among respondents in Romania (+9 percentage points), followed by Hungary and the UK (+6 points in each). Such a view is now notably less widespread in Cyprus (-13 percentage points) and Bulgaria (-6 points).

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		Don't know	
		EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011	EB80.2 Nov. - Dec. 2013	Diff. 2013- 2011
	EU28	80%	+2	14%	+1	6%	-3
	RO	76%	+9	12%	=	12%	-9
	HU	79%	+6	16%	-3	5%	-3
	UK	77%	+6	16%	-2	7%	-4
	IE	82%	+4	9%	=	9%	-4
	LT	70%	+4	17%	+1	13%	-5
	PL	72%	+3	16%	+4	12%	-7
	PT	88%	+3	6%	+2	6%	-5
	SE	95%	+3	4%	-2	1%	-1
	CZ	75%	+2	23%	+5	2%	-7
	ES	88%	+2	6%	=	6%	-2
	IT	79%	+2	14%	+2	7%	-4
	MT	82%	+2	7%	=	11%	-2
	FI	82%	+1	13%	-2	5%	+1
	EL	88%	=	9%	+2	3%	-2
	FR	83%	=	14%	+4	3%	-4
	NL	71%	=	23%	+1	6%	-1
	SI	81%	=	13%	+2	6%	-2
	SK	82%	=	13%	=	5%	=
	DE	78%	-1	16%	+2	6%	-1
	LV	67%	-1	26%	+3	7%	-2
	DK	86%	-2	12%	+3	2%	-1
	BE	83%	-3	16%	+5	1%	-2
	EE	65%	-3	26%	+5	9%	-2
	LU	85%	-3	12%	+4	3%	-1
	AT	81%	-3	15%	+4	4%	-1
	BG	75%	-6	9%	+4	16%	+2
	CY	79%	-13	11%	+9	10%	+4
	HR	84%	*	11%	*	5%	*

The differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups are not particularly marked, with around three-quarters to four-fifths of respondents across all groups agreeing that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU.

There is a strong relationship between perceiving climate change to be a serious problem and agreeing that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can benefit the economy and jobs in the EU: among respondents who do not think that climate change is a serious problem, 59% agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can benefit the economy and jobs in the EU, with this figure rising to 74% among respondents who think it is a fairly serious problem and 85% among those thinking climate change is a very serious problem. Differences are less marked in terms of climate action behaviour, with those who have taken action more likely than those who have not to agree that tackling climate change and using energy more efficiently could have economic benefits (85% and 75% respectively).

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	80%	14%	6%
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	59%	33%	8%
A fairly serious problem	74%	18%	8%
A very serious problem	85%	10%	5%
Has taken action to fight climate change			
Yes	85%	11%	4%
No	75%	17%	8%

5. ATTITUDES TOWARDS REDUCING FOSSIL FUEL IMPORTS

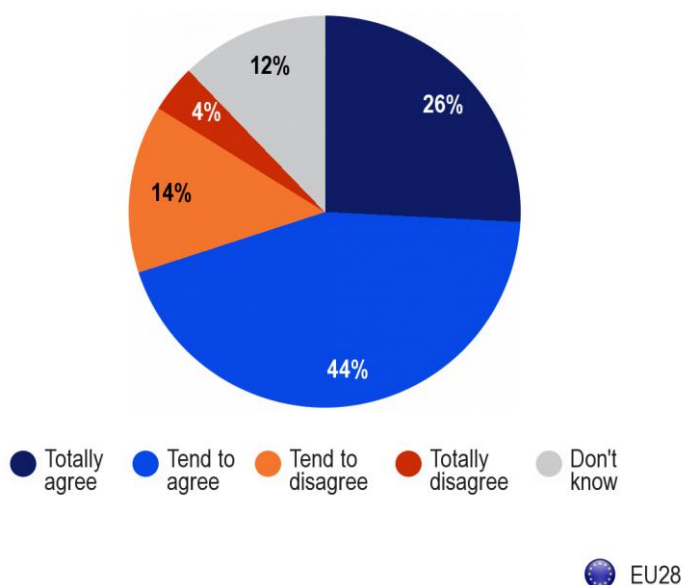
In the 2013 survey, for the first time, respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically²².

- Seven in ten Europeans think that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could provide the EU with economic benefits -

The majority of respondents (70%) agree that the EU could benefit economically if the amount of fossil fuel imported from outside the EU were reduced, with around one in four (26%) totally agreeing and just over two fifths (44%) saying they tend to agree with the statement. Only around one in five respondents (18%) disagree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could provide the EU with economic benefits, with most (14%) tending to disagree. A minority (12%) are unable to provide a view.

QA4.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically



²² Q4 "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?" (Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree): "Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically" The other statement included in the question is "Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU"

Member States where respondents are most likely to *totally agree* that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically are Spain (45%), Austria (40%), Cyprus (38%) and Ireland (37%), followed by Portugal and Malta (34% in each). Countries where respondents are least likely to totally agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could provide this benefit are Latvia (9%), Estonia (10%), and Poland and Finland (13% in each).

Member States where respondents are most likely to hold the view that lessening fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economy (saying that they either totally or tend to agree) are again Portugal (83%), Austria and Greece (81% in each), and Spain (80%).

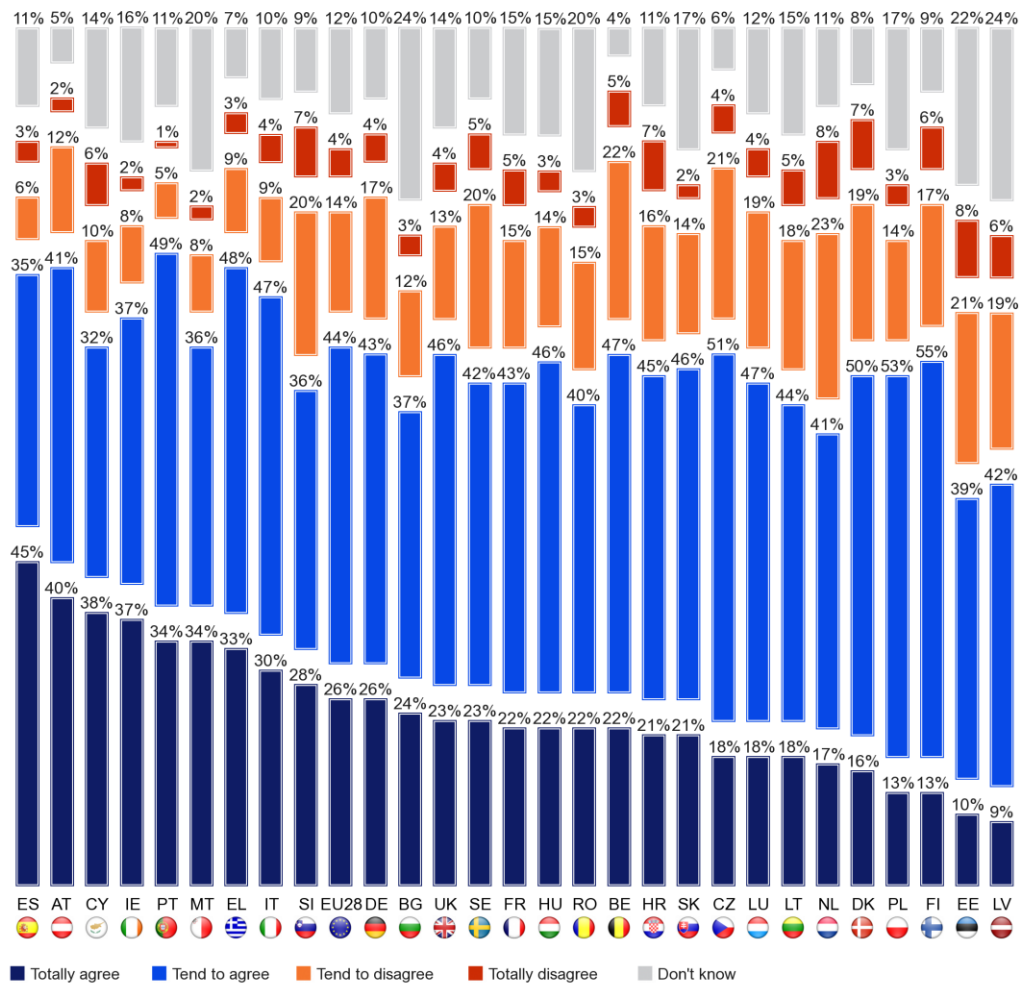
Countries where respondents are most likely to *disagree* that reducing fossil fuel imports could benefit the EU economically (saying that they either totally or tend to disagree) are the Netherlands (31%), Estonia (29%), Belgium and Slovenia (27%), Denmark (26%) and the Czech Republic, Latvia and Sweden (25% in each), compared with the EU28 average of 18%.

There are notably high proportions of respondents unable to provide a view in Bulgaria and Latvia (24% in each), Estonia (22%), and Malta and Romania (20% in each), compared with the EU28 average of 12%.

There are some national similarities between opinions on this measure and on that relating to whether fighting climate change can boost the EU economy and jobs (outlined in the previous section). Respondents in Spain are the most likely of any EU Member State to *totally agree* with each of the measures, and those in Cyprus and Malta are also particularly likely to do so. Respondents in Estonia, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic and Latvia are particularly likely to *disagree* (saying that they either tend to or totally disagree) with each of the measures.

QA4.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically



The differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups are not particularly marked, with the largest difference observed in relation to age, with 68% of those aged 55+ agreeing that reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU, compared with 73% of 25-39 year olds.

Again, there is a strong relationship between opinions on the seriousness of the climate change problem and views on the economic benefits of reducing fossil fuel imports. Among respondents who do not think that climate change is a serious problem, 57% agree that reducing fossil fuel imports could provide economic benefits, with this figure rising to 63% among respondents thinking it is a fairly serious problem and 74% among those thinking climate change is a very serious problem.

Differences are again less marked in terms of climate action behaviour, with those who have taken action to fight it more likely than those who have not to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports could have economic benefits (74% and 66% respectively).

QA4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	70%	18%	12%
Age			
15-24	72%	16%	12%
25-39	73%	17%	10%
40-54	69%	20%	11%
55 +	68%	17%	15%
Perception of climate change			
Not a serious problem	57%	31%	12%
A fairly serious problem	63%	23%	14%
A very serious problem	74%	15%	11%
Has taken action to fight climate change			
Yes	74%	17%	9%
No	66%	19%	15%

III. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

The report has already highlighted that Europeans are most likely to think that responsibility for tackling climate change lies with national governments (mentioned by 48% of respondents), followed by business and industry (41%) and the EU (39%). The final chapter examines how important Europeans think it is for national governments to a) set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy and b) provide support for improving energy efficiency. These measures are new to the 2013 survey.

1. TARGETS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

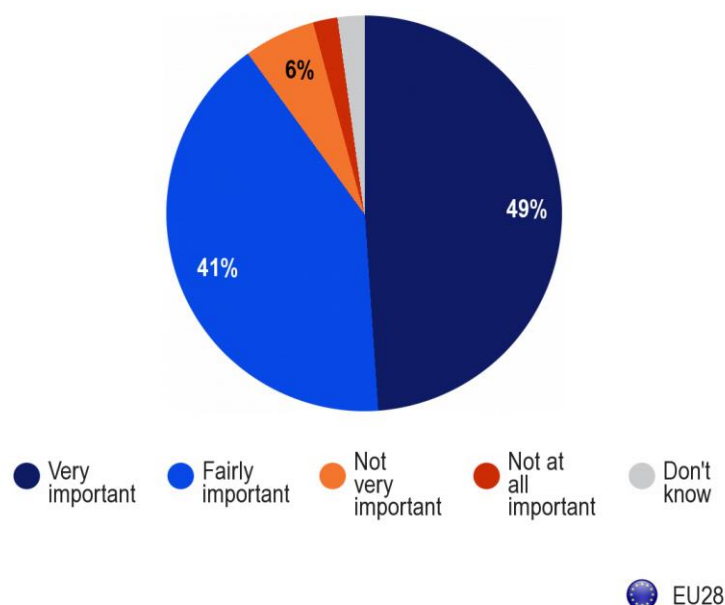
The chapter begins by looking at whether the general public think it is important for national governments to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030²³.

- The vast majority of Europeans think that it is important for national governments to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 -

Nine in ten respondents (90%) think that it is important for their government to set targets to increase renewable energy consumption by 2030, with around half (49%) saying that it is "very important" for their government to do so. Only a small minority (8%) do not think it is important for their government to set such targets, with most saying it is "not very important" (6%) rather than "not at all important" (2%). A very small proportion (2%) are unable to offer an opinion.

²³ Q7 "Now let's look ahead to the future. How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?" (ONE ANSWER ONLY) Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know

QA7. How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

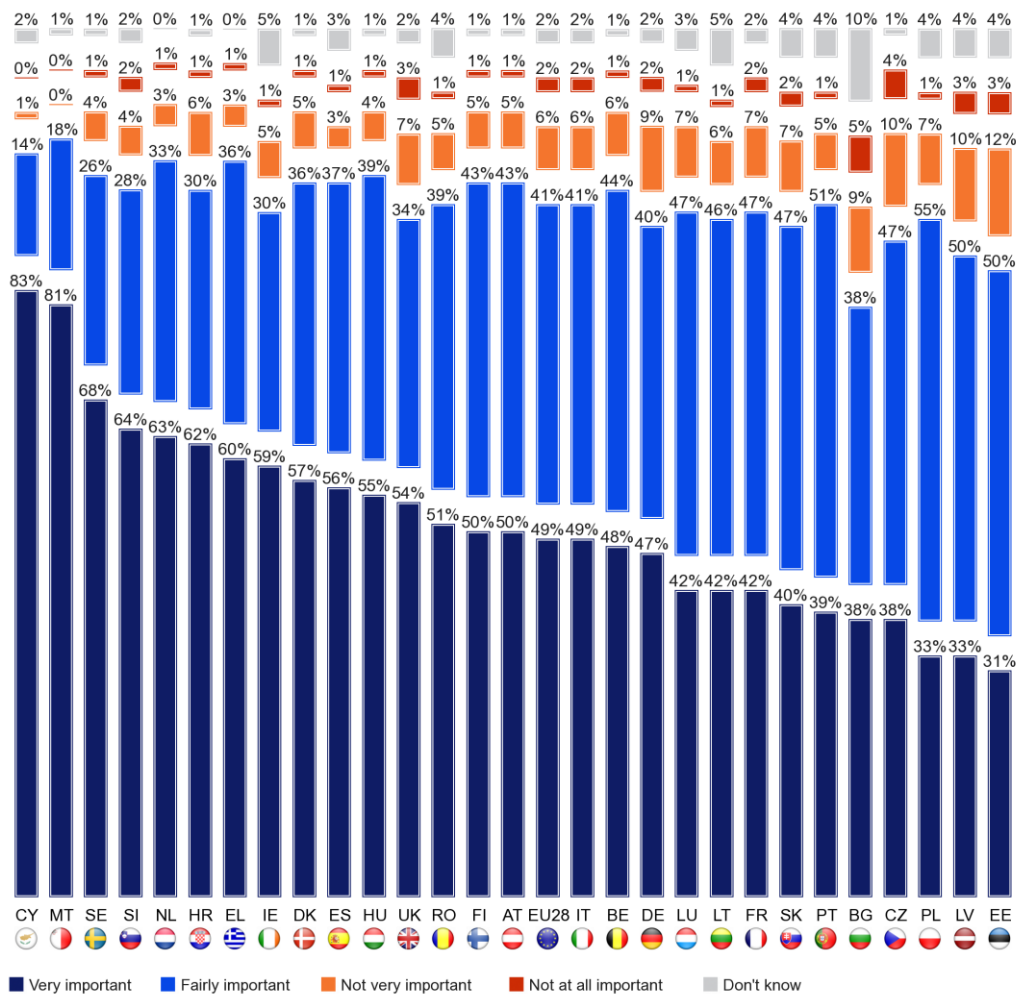


Member States where respondents are most likely to think that it is *very important* for their government to set targets to increase renewable energy consumption are Cyprus (83%) and Malta (81%), followed by Sweden (68%), Slovenia (64%), the Netherlands (63%), Croatia (62%), Greece (60%) and Ireland (59%). The countries least likely to think it is very important for their government to set such targets are Estonia (31%), and Poland and Latvia (33% in each).

The countries with the highest overall levels of agreement that it is important for national governments to set such targets (where respondents say it is either very or fairly important) are Malta (99%), Cyprus (97%), and the Netherlands and Greece (96% in each).

Member States where respondents are most likely to think such government targets are not important (saying either not very or not at all important) are Estonia (15%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (14% in each), and Latvia (13%).

QA7. How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?



The differences in opinion across socio-demographic groups are not particularly marked, with the greatest in relation to age, with 46% of those aged 55+ thinking it is *very important* that their government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030, compared with 51% of those aged 40-54.

Not surprisingly, and similar to findings on some of the earlier measures reported on, there is a relationship between opinion on government efforts to fight climate change and perceptions of the seriousness of the problem of climate change. The proportion of respondents who think that it is *very important* for their government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 is higher among:

- respondents who think climate change is the most serious problem facing the world (63%) or one of the most serious problems (57%), compared with those who do not mention it as one of the most serious problems (40%);
- those who think climate change is a very serious problem (55%), particularly when compared with those who do not think it is a serious problem (29%).

Those who have taken action to fight climate change are also more likely than those who have not to think it is very important that their government sets targets to increase renewable energy consumption by 2030 (57% and 40% respectively).

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EU28	49%	41%	6%	2%	2%
Age					
15-24	50%	42%	5%	1%	2%
25-39	49%	41%	6%	2%	2%
40-54	51%	40%	6%	2%	1%
55 +	46%	41%	7%	2%	4%
Climate change					
Biggest problem	63%	31%	4%	1%	1%
One of the problems	57%	37%	4%	1%	1%
Not a problem	40%	45%	9%	3%	3%
Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	29%	42%	17%	8%	4%
A fairly serious problem	37%	48%	10%	2%	3%
A very serious problem	55%	38%	4%	1%	2%
Has taken action to fight climate change					
Yes	57%	37%	4%	1%	1%
No	40%	45%	8%	3%	4%

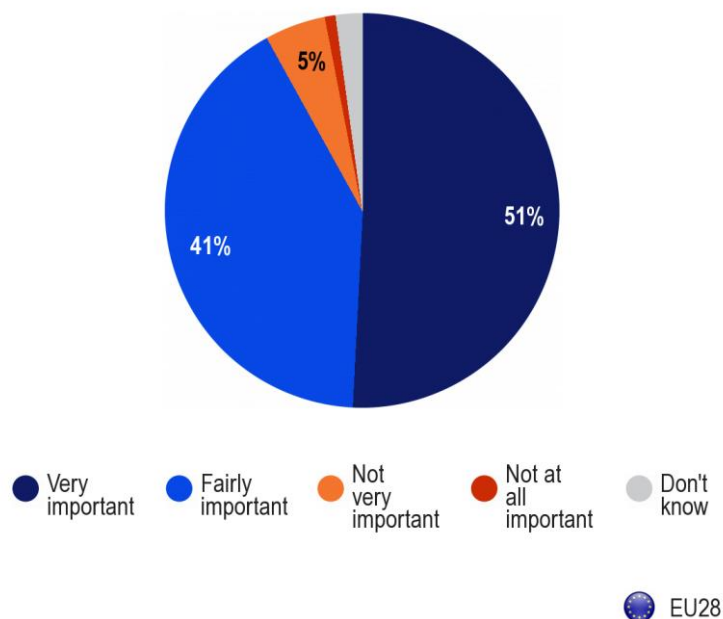
2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS

The chapter concludes with an examination of how important Europeans think it is for their government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030²⁴.

- The vast majority of Europeans also think that it is important for national governments to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 -

Just over nine in ten respondents (92%) think that it is important for their government to provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030, with half (51%) saying that it is "very important" for their government to do so. Only a very small minority (6%) do not think it is important for their government to provide such support, with most saying it is "not very important" (5%) rather than "not at all important" (1%). The remainder (2%) are unable to offer an opinion.

QA8. How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?



As with the measure relating to government target setting (reported in the previous section) there are widespread differences in national opinion in relation to the provision of support by governments for improving energy efficiency by 2030.

²⁴ Q8 "How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?" (ONE ANSWER ONLY) Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know

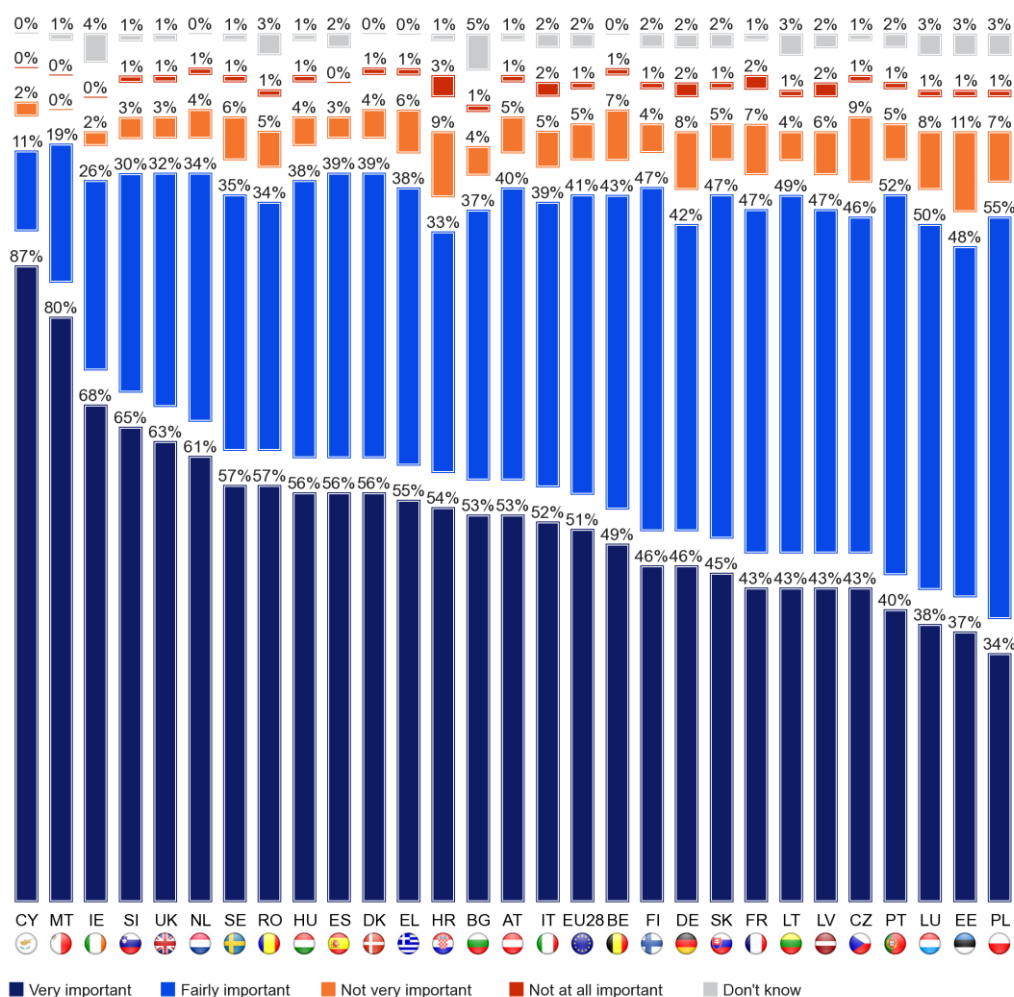
Again, respondents in Cyprus, followed by those in Malta, are the most likely of any of the countries surveyed to think it is *very important* that their government provides support for improving energy efficiency (87% and 80% respectively). They are followed by respondents in Ireland (68%), Slovenia (65%), the UK (63%) and the Netherlands (61%).

The countries least likely to think it is very important for their government to provide support for improving energy efficiency are Poland (34%), Estonia (37%) and Luxembourg (38%). Respondents in Poland and Estonia are also the least likely of those in any Member State to think it is very important for their government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy (outlined in the previous section), along with those in Latvia.

The countries with the highest overall levels of agreement with the idea that it is important for national governments to provide support for improving energy efficiency (where respondents say it is either very or fairly important) are: Malta (99%), Cyprus (98%), the Netherlands, Slovenia, the UK, Denmark and Spain (95% in each), and Ireland (94%). Malta and Cyprus also hold the most widespread views of any Member State that it is important for national governments to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy.

Member States where respondents are most likely to think such government support is not important (saying either not very or not at all important) are Estonia and Croatia (12% in each), the Czech Republic and Germany (10% in each), and France and Luxembourg (9% in each).

QA8. How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?



Socio-demographic breakdowns do not highlight many differences between respondents in the EU. For example, around half of respondents in all age groups think that it is *very important* that national governments provide support for improving energy efficiency (49% - 52% across all age groups).

Unsurprisingly, there is a recurring relationship between attitudes towards the problem of climate and opinion on government efforts to provide support for increasing renewable energy consumption by 2030. The proportion of respondents who think that it is *very important* for their government to provide support to generate greater renewable energy consumption by 2030 is higher among:

- respondents who think that climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world (60%), or one of the most serious problems facing the world (58%), compared with those who do not mention it as one of the most serious problems (43%);
- those who think that climate change is a very serious problem (56%), particularly when compared with those who do not think it is a serious problem (36%).

Those who have taken action to fight climate change are also more likely than those who have not to think it is very important that their government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (57% and 44% respectively).

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EU28	51%	41%	5%	1%	2%

 Age					
15-24	49%	43%	5%	1%	2%
25-39	52%	40%	6%	1%	1%
40-54	51%	41%	5%	2%	1%
55 +	50%	40%	6%	2%	2%

Climate change					
Biggest problem	60%	35%	3%	1%	1%
One of the problems	58%	37%	3%	1%	1%
Not a problem	43%	45%	7%	2%	3%

Perception of climate change					
Not a serious problem	36%	43%	14%	5%	2%
A fairly serious problem	41%	47%	8%	2%	2%
A very serious problem	56%	39%	3%	1%	1%

Has taken action to fight climate change					
Yes	57%	37%	4%	1%	1%
No	44%	45%	7%	2%	2%

CONCLUSIONS

The research shows that most Europeans recognise climate change as a serious problem. However, in the context of all problems that the world currently faces, climate change is ranked behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, and the economic situation. Although since 2011 there have only been small declines in the proportion of Europeans thinking climate change is the single most serious problem, or one of the world's most serious problems, there have been notable increases in the number of Europeans mentioning poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water, and the economic situation.

The increase in the public's concern about the economic situation has meant that climate change has dropped from being perceived as the second most serious problem facing the world to the third. This apparent decline in "share of mind" in favour of climate change relative to more explicitly economic concerns may reflect the prolonged economic downturn across Europe and the fact that the focus of political rhetoric and media attention may have shifted from the longer term issue of climate change to more immediate economic worries.

The findings also clearly show that four out of five Europeans believe efforts to fight climate change can help boost growth and jobs within the EU. In other words, while the economy is seen as a more immediate concern by more Europeans, the majority of them agree that tackling climate issues, reducing our fossil fuel imports and improving energy efficiency can bring important economic benefits. Among the countries where this view is held particularly strongly are Spain, Sweden, Malta, Ireland, Cyprus and Greece, several of which have been strongly affected by the economic crisis.

A relative downgrading in the extent to which Europeans see climate change as a global problem relative to more explicitly economic issues need not be a cause for concern unless it is accompanied by a reduced commitment among Europeans to take personal action to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Whilst this survey in itself can only provide an indicative view of the actions that people are taking, the results do show a small decrease since 2011 in the proportion of Europeans saying that they have taken some form of action to fight climate change in the past six months. However, when Europeans were asked about the specific actions they have taken, the proportion of Europeans who report having taken some form of action has stayed broadly at the same level as in the previous survey.

The findings also suggest a link between the respondent's own economic situation and climate action, with those who say that they struggle to pay bills less likely to report that they have taken action than those who do not struggle. This is important, because individual climate actions can cost money and, when people are struggling financially, they may choose not to spend on measures that are environmentally-friendly, such as purchasing a more energy-efficient household appliance, insulating their home or installing equipment to generate renewable energy. And whilst Europeans perceive climate change to be a significant issue, they are more likely to see responsibility for tackling the problem as lying with national governments, business and industry and the EU than to hold themselves personally accountable.

This reinforces the need for the EU, national governments and other institutions to drive the momentum to fight climate change, and to reinforce messages about the need for behavioural change among individuals to support the effort. The results show that the vast majority of Europeans clearly support government initiatives to tackle the problem.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 402

Climate change

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 23rd of November and the 2nd of December 2013, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 80.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer".

The Special EUROBAROMETER 409 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the 28 European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

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

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.077	23/11/13	1/12/13	8.939.546	2,16%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.026	23/11/13	28/11/13	6.537.510	1,58%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.018	23/11/13	2/12/13	9.012.443	2,18%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.010	23/11/13	2/12/13	4.561.264	1,10%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.600	23/11/13	2/12/13	64.336.389	15,57%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.012	23/11/13	2/12/13	945.733	0,23%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.007	23/11/13	2/12/13	3.522.000	0,85%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.007	23/11/13	1/12/13	8.693.566	2,10%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.013	23/11/13	2/12/13	39.127.930	9,47%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	23/11/13	2/12/13	47.756.439	11,56%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.002	23/11/13	2/12/13	3.749.400	0,91%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.019	23/11/13	28/11/13	51.862.391	12,55%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	23/11/13	2/12/13	838.897	0,20%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.011	23/11/13	2/12/13	1.447.866	0,35%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.023	23/11/13	2/12/13	2.829.740	0,69%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	510	23/11/13	2/12/13	434.878	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.012	23/11/13	2/12/13	8.320.614	2,01%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	23/11/13	2/12/13	335.476	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.037	23/11/13	2/12/13	13.371.980	3,24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.019	23/11/13	2/12/13	7.009.827	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.000	23/11/13	2/12/13	32.413.735	7,85%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.055	23/11/13	2/12/13	8.414.215	2,04%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.013	23/11/13	30/11/13	18.246.731	4,42%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.113	23/11/13	2/12/13	1.759.701	0,43%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.000	23/11/13	2/12/13	4.549.955	1,10%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	971	23/11/13	2/12/13	4.440.004	1,07%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.011	23/11/13	2/12/13	7.791.240	1,89%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.331	23/11/13	2/12/13	51.848.010	12,55%
TOTAL EU28			27.919	2/11/13	17/11/13	413.097.480	100%*

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

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

CLIMATE CHANGE

ASK ALL

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Climate change	1
International terrorism	2
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	3
Spread of infectious diseases	4
The economic situation	5
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	6
Armed conflicts	7
The increasing global population	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	10
DK	11

EB75.4 QD1a TREND MODIFIED

QA1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Climate change	1,
International terrorism	2,
Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water	3,
Spread of infectious diseases	4,
The economic situation	5,
Proliferation of nuclear weapons	6,
Armed conflicts	7,
The increasing global population	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	10,
DK	11,

EB75.4 QD1b TREND MODIFIED

QA2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". (M)

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 Not at all a serious problem					10 An extremely serious problem					DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

EB75.4 QD2

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National Governments	1,
The European Union	2,
Regional and local authorities	3,
Business and industry	4,
You personally	5,
Environmental groups (N)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
All of them (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB75.4 QD3 TREND MODIFIED

QA4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically (N)	1	2	3	4	5

(ITEM 1) EB75.4 QD4.1 - (ITEM 2) NEW

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

Yes 1
 No 2
 DK 3

EB75.4 QD5

QA6	Which of the following actions have you taken, if any?	
	(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice	1,
	You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing	2,
	You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	3,
	You have bought a low-energy home	4,
	When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models	5,
	You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one	6,
	You have installed equipment in your home (for example, solar panels to generate renewable electricity) (M)	7,
	You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible	8,
	You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible	9,
	You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	10,
	You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging	11,
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
	DK	14,
	<i>EB75.4 QD6 TREND MODIFIED</i>	

READ OUT: Now let's look ahead to the future.

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

NEW

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (OUR NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

NEW

TABLES

QA1a Parmi les problèmes suivants, lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ?

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

QA1a Welches der folgenden Probleme ist Ihrer Meinung nach das wichtigste Problem, dem die Welt gegenübersteht?

		Le changement climatique		Le terrorisme international		La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable		La propagation de maladies infectieuses		La situation économique	
		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation	
		Klimawandel		Der internationale Terrorismus		Armut, Hunger und Trinkwassermangel		Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten		Wirtschaftliche Lage	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
%											
	EU 28	16	-4	8	-3	35	7	3	-1	24	8
	BE	a	0	8	1	34	5	2	-1	20	12
	BG	9	-6	9	-8	35	9	2	-2	28	9
	CZ	11	-5	10	-5	22	2	4	-4	37	16
	DK	30	-1	11	0	29	4	1	0	10	-2
	DE	27	2	10	0	36	8	1	-4	8	2
	EE	9	-5	9	-6	27	4	2	-4	29	17
	IE	14	1	7	0	36	7	2	-3	28	0
	EL	9	-6	2	-1	42	7	1	-1	41	5
	ES	8	-16	2	-4	45	15	1	-1	39	10
	FR	14	-6	9	-1	43	-1	2	0	22	14
	IT	14	-1	7	-8	21	4	5	0	47	23
	CY	8	-16	3	0	34	6	2	-4	46	18
	LV	9	-13	10	3	26	1	4	-3	32	12
	LT	12	-9	8	1	29	9	3	-5	34	9
	LU	17	-17	8	3	46	16	2	-1	14	10
	HR	16		4		39		1		29	
	HU	10	-4	6	3	41	4	4	-1	27	4
	MT	30	0	10	-1	28	7	6	-2	15	3
	NL	20	2	9	2	39	8	1	-4	9	2
	AT	24	5	5	-1	31	6	3	-3	20	5
	PL	11	-9	10	-3	32	11	5	-1	19	9
	PT	6	-1	4	-5	49	5	2	-3	27	2
	RO	10	-6	4	-1	42	6	7	2	30	2
	SI	17	-8	2	-4	43	13	1	-4	28	8
	SK	12	-6	6	-8	36	10	2	-7	34	15
	FI	23	4	5	-5	33	5	2	-5	9	3
	SE	39	9	3	-1	33	-1	4	1	5	2
	UK	12	-6	13	-3	34	14	2	0	11	-2

QA1a Parmi les problèmes suivants, lequel considérez-vous comme le problème le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ?

QA1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

QA1a Welches der folgenden Probleme ist Ihrer Meinung nach das wichtigste Problem, dem die Welt gegenübersteht?

%		La prolifération d'armes nucléaires		Les conflits armés		L'augmentation de la population mondiale		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas	
		Proliferation of nuclear weapons		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Die Verbreitung von Nuklearwaffen		Bewaffnete Konflikte		Das Anwachsen der Weltbevölkerung		Sonstige (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	3	0	4	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	-1
	BE	a	-2	3	-1	6	-5	1	1	0	0	0	-1
	BG	4	-2	9	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	CZ	4	1	5	0	6	3	0	0	1	1	0	-1
	DK	3	1	4	1	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	-1
	DE	3	0	5	2	8	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	EE	4	-1	7	-2	8	1	3	1	0	0	2	1
	IE	3	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	EL	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	ES	1	-2	2	-1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	FR	4	2	2	0	4	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1
	IT	2	-1	2	-3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	CY	1	-3	1	-2	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
	LV	4	0	7	2	3	0	2	2	1	1	2	1
	LT	3	-1	5	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1
	LU	2	-2	4	1	5	-4	1	0	1	1	0	0
	HR	4		4		2		0		1		0	
	HU	2	0	3	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	MT	2	-3	4	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	NL	2	-1	6	2	12	-5	2	1	0	0	0	-1
	AT	3	0	5	-2	8	0	1	-1	0	0	0	-2
	PL	7	0	11	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	-1
	PT	2	0	5	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	-1
	RO	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	-2
	SI	3	-1	1	-1	3	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	SK	2	1	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FI	6	-1	7	3	13	1	1	-1	0	0	1	1
	SE	3	1	4	1	8	-7	1	0	0	0	0	0
	UK	2	-1	7	0	14	5	1	1	1	1	3	-1

QA1b Et voyez-vous d'autres problèmes sérieux ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA1b Welche Probleme halten Sie darüber hinaus noch für besonders wichtig? (MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

		Le changement climatique		Le terrorisme international		La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable		La propagation de maladies infectieuses		La situation économique	
		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation	
		Klimawandel		Der internationale Terrorismus		Armut, Hunger und Trinkwassermangel		Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten		Wirtschaftliche Lage	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
%											
	EU 28	35	3	28	0	41	4	17	-6	34	4
	BE	a	-4	20	-8	32	-8	8	-14	31	4
	BG	26	-5	35	-1	41	0	15	-17	45	6
	CZ	27	4	30	-3	40	7	19	-13	32	-4
	DK	43	7	35	0	49	4	14	-11	31	-3
	DE	43	2	34	1	45	4	12	-12	30	8
	EE	20	-1	23	-3	39	2	16	-8	30	1
	IE	27	-6	23	-1	40	0	19	-10	31	-8
	EL	44	-2	24	6	49	4	27	6	46	4
	ES	35	3	19	-7	43	2	13	-5	42	1
	FR	32	0	33	4	39	2	16	-7	37	4
	IT	36	9	27	-2	44	14	17	-3	31	1
	CY	34	-9	17	-10	56	12	29	-1	42	-4
	LV	24	-5	27	2	34	0	20	-12	31	-2
	LT	29	4	26	2	40	2	23	-4	37	1
	LU	33	5	31	8	34	-5	18	-5	24	4
	HR	34		26		42		17		39	
	HU	36	2	15	-1	40	1	25	-3	40	-1
	MT	28	4	37	5	42	11	26	2	33	2
	NL	37	1	32	6	42	4	18	-10	30	4
	AT	46	9	24	1	51	7	20	-10	45	6
	PL	28	6	25	2	34	2	23	1	29	7
	PT	27	6	26	1	37	3	21	-11	45	9
	RO	28	-3	20	-5	35	4	27	1	41	3
	SI	40	-3	17	-7	39	0	15	-13	44	10
	SK	34	1	29	-2	43	4	19	-13	38	-1
	FI	37	6	28	-1	45	0	23	-7	27	4
	SE	43	5	27	5	52	10	21	-6	22	2
	UK	33	6	33	3	38	6	20	2	29	1

QA1b Et voyez-vous d'autres problèmes sérieux ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QA1b Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA1b Welche Probleme halten Sie darüber hinaus noch für besonders wichtig? (MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

	%	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires		Les conflits armés		L'augmentation de la population mondiale		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas	
		Proliferation of nuclear weapons		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Die Verbreitung von Nuklearwaffen		Bewaffnete Konflikte		Das Anwachsen der Weltbevölkerung		Sonstige (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
 EU 28		16	1	27	3	15	0	1	0	1	1	1	-1
 BE		a	-7	22	0	15	-6	1	0	0	0	0	-1
 BG		21	4	39	5	9	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
 CZ		19	5	27	2	17	7	1	1	1	1	0	-1
 DK		19	5	26	3	29	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
 DE		21	7	32	5	22	-2	2	2	0	0	0	-1
 EE		13	0	29	-1	15	-2	1	0	4	4	2	-2
 IE		12	2	22	-1	18	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
 EL		20	-5	23	8	9	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0
 ES		10	-3	24	-1	8	-1	2	1	1	1	0	-2
 FR		16	-6	25	2	14	-5	0	-1	1	1	1	-2
 IT		15	-1	19	-3	6	-1	2	2	0	0	1	1
 CY		15	-7	27	-8	11	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0
 LV		11	-1	28	-1	7	-3	2	2	2	2	3	1
 LT		14	2	25	3	8	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
 LU		21	6	24	11	19	0	1	-1	1	1	1	0
 HR		17		27		6		1		0		0	
 HU		15	4	17	5	23	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
 MT		19	3	16	5	12	6	1	0	1	1	1	-5
 NL		19	6	38	13	21	-1	2	1	0	0	0	-1
 AT		17	0	31	6	29	8	1	0	0	0	0	-1
 PL		15	2	29	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
 PT		12	-3	28	-1	5	0	4	3	1	1	1	0
 RO		9	0	20	-8	10	0	1	0	0	0	8	2
 SI		12	-3	13	1	16	2	2	0	1	1	0	-2
 SK		14	3	33	6	16	6	1	1	0	0	0	-1
 FI		18	-1	32	8	24	4	1	-1	2	2	0	-1
 SE		23	4	40	13	25	-4	1	0	0	0	1	0
 UK		16	6	28	4	26	5	2	1	2	2	1	-4

QA1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lesquels considérez-vous comme les problèmes le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? TOTAL

QA1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL

QA1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lesquels considérez-vous comme les problèmes le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? TOTAL

	%	Le changement climatique		Le terrorisme international		La pauvreté, la faim et le manque d'eau potable		La propagation de maladies infectieuses		La situation économique	
		Climate change		International terrorism		Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water		Spread of infectious diseases		The economic situation	
		Klimawandel		Der internationale Terrorismus		Armut, Hunger und Trinkwassermangel		Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten		Wirtschaftliche Lage	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
 EU 28		50	-1	36	-2	76	12	20	-7	58	13
 BE		a	-3	28	-7	66	-2	9	-16	51	15
 BG		35	-11	43	-10	76	10	17	-19	72	14
 CZ		38	-1	40	-7	62	10	23	-17	69	13
 DK		73	6	45	-1	78	8	15	-11	41	-5
 DE		70	4	43	1	81	12	13	-16	38	11
 EE		28	-7	31	-10	66	7	17	-12	59	18
 IE		41	-4	30	-1	76	7	21	-13	58	-9
 EL		53	-8	26	5	91	11	27	5	87	9
 ES		44	-12	21	-11	88	17	13	-7	81	12
 FR		46	-6	42	3	81	0	17	-8	60	19
 IT		49	7	34	-10	64	18	22	-3	78	25
 CY		43	-23	20	-10	90	17	31	-5	88	14
 LV		33	-18	36	4	59	0	24	-15	61	9
 LT		41	-4	33	3	69	12	26	-8	70	11
 LU		50	-12	39	11	80	11	20	-5	38	13
 HR		50		30		80		18		68	
 HU		46	-2	21	2	81	6	29	-4	66	3
 MT		58	5	48	6	71	19	32	0	48	5
 NL		57	4	41	9	82	13	20	-12	39	7
 AT		70	15	28	-1	82	13	23	-13	65	11
 PL		38	-3	34	-1	65	13	27	-1	47	16
 PT		33	5	29	-5	86	8	23	-13	72	11
 RO		38	-8	23	-6	77	11	34	4	70	5
 SI		57	-10	19	-10	82	13	16	-17	72	19
 SK		45	-6	35	-10	78	12	21	-20	72	14
 FI		59	9	33	-6	77	4	24	-13	36	7
 SE		81	13	30	4	85	9	25	-5	27	4
 UK		44	0	45	-1	70	19	22	3	40	1

QA1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lesquels considérez-vous comme les problèmes le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? TOTAL

QA1T - Which of the following do you consider to be the most serious problems facing the world as a whole? TOTAL

QA1T - Parmi les problèmes suivants lesquels considérez-vous comme les problèmes le plus sérieux pour le monde dans son ensemble ? TOTAL

	%	La prolifération d'armes nucléaires		Les conflits armés		L'augmentation de la population mondiale		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas	
		Proliferation of nuclear weapons		Armed conflicts		The increasing global population		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Die Verbreitung von Nuklearwaffen		Bewaffnete Konflikte		Das Anwachsen der Weltbevölkerung		Sonstige (SPONTAN)		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
 EU 28		19	1	31	3	20	-1	2	1	1	1	1	-1
 BE		a	-9	25	-1	21	-11	1	0	1	1	0	-1
 BG		25	2	48	6	11	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
 CZ		22	6	32	2	23	10	1	1	1	1	0	-1
 DK		21	5	30	4	40	4	3	2	1	1	0	-1
 DE		23	5	36	7	30	-2	3	2	0	0	1	0
 EE		17	-1	35	-3	23	-1	4	2	4	4	2	1
 IE		15	3	26	-1	23	1	2	1	2	2	0	-1
 EL		22	-6	24	8	10	-3	2	0	0	0	0	0
 ES		11	-5	26	-2	9	-1	3	2	1	1	0	0
 FR		20	-3	28	2	18	-7	1	0	1	1	0	-1
 IT		18	-1	22	-5	7	-1	2	1	0	0	0	-1
 CY		16	-10	28	-10	13	-2	5	0	0	0	0	0
 LV		15	-1	35	1	10	-3	4	4	3	3	2	1
 LT		17	1	30	5	11	0	1	-1	2	2	1	-1
 LU		23	5	28	12	23	-5	1	-1	2	2	0	0
 HR		21		31		8		1		1		0	
 HU		17	4	19	5	29	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
 MT		21	0	21	8	15	9	2	0	1	1	0	-1
 NL		21	6	44	14	33	-6	3	1	0	0	0	-1
 AT		20	0	36	4	37	9	2	-1	0	0	0	-2
 PL		22	3	39	5	5	0	1	1	2	2	3	-1
 PT		13	-4	33	1	6	1	6	4	1	1	1	-1
 RO		10	0	21	-8	12	2	2	1	0	0	1	-2
 SI		14	-4	14	-1	18	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
 SK		16	4	38	7	19	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
 FI		24	-2	39	11	36	4	2	-1	3	3	1	1
 SE		26	5	44	14	33	-12	2	1	1	1	0	0
 UK		18	6	34	4	38	8	2	1	2	2	3	-1

QA2.1 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

QA2.1 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

QA2.1 Und was denken Sie, inwieweit der Klimawandel aktuell ein ernstes Problem darstellt? Bitte benutzen Sie eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei 1 bedeutet, dass der Klimawandel überhaupt kein ernstes Problem ist, und 10 bedeutet, dass er ein äußerst ernstes Problem ist.

		1 Pas un problème Sérieux		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Not at all a serious problem		2		3		4		5		6	
		1 Überhaupt kein ernstes Problem		2		3		4		5		6	
		%	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2
	EU 28	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	0	11	1	10	-1
	BE	a	0	1	0	2	-1	4	-1	9	-3	14	3
	BG	0	0	1	0	2	-1	4	1	9	2	14	6
	CZ	1	-1	1	0	3	0	4	0	14	5	9	1
	DK	2	0	2	1	3	-3	5	0	14	-1	15	3
	DE	1	-1	1	0	3	-1	4	0	10	-2	7	-4
	EE	8	1	3	1	8	2	8	2	23	3	12	0
	IE	1	0	1	1	5	2	7	4	18	4	13	-4
	EL	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	2	6	2
	ES	1	0	0	-1	1	0	2	1	6	1	7	-3
	FR	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	16	6	11	-1
	IT	0	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	5	1	7	-3
	CY	2	2	0	0	2	1	3	3	10	6	11	7
	LV	5	2	4	3	5	1	7	3	23	9	13	2
	LT	3	0	2	1	3	0	2	-2	16	1	10	2
	LU	1	0	1	0	2	-1	3	-1	14	3	11	3
	HR	2		1		2		3		13		11	
	HU	1	0	0	-1	1	0	3	1	5	-3	8	0
	MT	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	12	4	12	2
	NL	2	0	1	-1	4	-1	4	-2	13	2	17	3
	AT	0	-1	1	1	2	0	4	1	7	1	9	-3
	PL	3	2	2	1	4	1	5	2	11	-1	10	0
	PT	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	0	8	-3	8	0
	RO	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	12	5	11	2
	SI	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	-1	8	-1	11	1
	SK	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	8	2	7	-1
	FI	3	0	1	-2	4	-2	7	1	12	-3	15	3
	SE	1	-1	1	0	2	-3	4	-1	10	0	10	-2
	UK	3	0	4	2	5	1	7	-1	19	2	15	2

QA2.1 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

QA2.1 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

QA2.1 Und was denken Sie, inwieweit der Klimawandel aktuell ein ernstes Problem darstellt? Bitte benutzen Sie eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei 1 bedeutet, dass der Klimawandel überhaupt kein ernstes Problem ist, und 10 bedeutet, dass er ein äußerst ernstes Problem ist.

		7		8		9		10 Un problème extrêmement sérieux		Ne sais pas		Moyenne	
		7		8		9		10 An extremely serious problem		Don't know		Average	
		7		8		9		10 Ein äußerst ernstes Problem		Weiß nicht		Durchschnitt	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	18	1	20	0	11	1	20	-1	1	-1	7.3	-0.1
	BE	a	3	24	2	10	1	11	-3	0	-1	7.2	0.1
	BG	14	0	18	-4	14	-3	21	-2	3	1	7.5	-0.3
	CZ	17	3	20	3	12	2	19	-11	0	-2	7.3	-0.3
	DK	21	4	20	2	7	-1	11	-5	0	0	6.8	0
	DE	15	-1	20	0	11	3	27	5	1	1	7.6	0.3
	EE	17	1	9	-2	4	-2	6	-6	2	0	5.6	-0.5
	IE	22	3	15	-3	8	1	8	-5	2	-3	6.5	-0.5
	EL	16	5	25	6	19	-1	24	-16	0	0	8	-0.6
	ES	19	3	23	0	14	0	26	-1	1	0	7.9	-0.1
	FR	21	1	19	-1	8	-1	16	-4	1	-1	7.1	-0.3
	IT	14	-3	25	2	15	2	31	6	0	-1	8.2	0.4
	CY	13	6	20	4	12	-5	27	-23	0	-1	7.6	-1.3
	LV	15	-2	12	-5	4	-3	10	-11	2	1	6	-1
	LT	14	2	19	0	12	4	17	-6	2	-2	7	-0.1
	LU	22	9	18	-3	9	1	18	-12	1	1	7.2	-0.4
	HR	15		19		11		23		0		7.4	-
	HU	15	1	24	4	13	2	29	-5	1	1	8	0
	MT	16	-1	22	-2	10	3	21	-9	1	-2	7.5	-0.5
	NL	29	3	20	-2	5	-1	4	-1	1	0	6.5	0
	AT	14	-2	20	-6	13	2	29	8	1	-1	7.9	0.2
	PL	17	0	20	0	10	2	16	-4	2	-3	7	-0.3
	PT	13	-2	24	1	16	-1	24	3	1	0	7.8	0.1
	RO	17	3	17	1	12	-2	18	-13	4	-2	7.2	-0.8
	SI	16	2	20	-3	11	-1	26	0	1	1	7.7	0
	SK	16	2	24	3	13	2	27	-10	1	1	7.9	-0.3
	FI	23	2	19	2	6	-1	9	-1	1	1	6.6	0.2
	SE	24	2	23	2	8	1	17	2	0	0	7.3	0.4
	UK	21	0	13	1	4	-1	7	-5	2	-1	6.1	-0.3

QA2.2 Et dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que le changement climatique est un problème sérieux actuellement ? Veuillez utiliser une échelle de 1 à 10 où '1' signifie que ce n'est "pas du tout un problème sérieux" et '10' que c'est "un problème extrêmement sérieux".

QA2.2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious

QA2.2 Und was denken Sie, inwieweit der Klimawandel aktuell ein ernstes Problem darstellt? Bitte benutzen Sie eine Skala von 1 bis 10, wobei 1 bedeutet, dass der Klimawandel überhaupt kein ernstes Problem ist, und 10 bedeutet, dass er ein äußerst ernstes Problem ist.

%		Un problème pas sérieux (1-4)		Un problème moyennement sérieux (5-6)		Un problème très sérieux (7-10)		Ne sais pas		Moyenne	
		Not a serious problem (1-4)		A fairly serious problem (5-6)		A very serious problem (7-10)		Don't know		Average	
		Kein ernstes Problem (1-4)		Ein recht ernstes Problem (5-6)		Ein sehr ernstes Problem (7-10)		Weiß nicht		Durchschnitt	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	9	0	21	0	69	1	1	-1	7.3	-0.1
	BE	a	-2	22	-1	70	4	0	-1	7.2	0.1
	BG	7	1	23	8	67	-10	3	1	7.5	-0.3
	CZ	9	-1	23	6	67	-4	1	-1	7.3	-0.3
	DK	11	-3	29	2	60	1	0	0	6.8	0
	DE	9	-1	18	-5	72	5	1	1	7.6	0.3
	EE	26	5	35	3	37	-8	2	0	5.6	-0.5
	IE	14	6	31	1	53	-4	2	-3	6.5	-0.5
	EL	3	2	12	4	85	-6	0	0	8	-0.6
	ES	4	0	13	-2	82	2	1	0	7.9	-0.1
	FR	8	1	27	5	64	-5	1	-1	7.1	-0.3
	IT	3	-4	12	-2	85	7	0	-1	8.2	0.4
	CY	8	7	21	13	71	-19	0	-1	7.6	-1.3
	LV	20	7	36	11	42	-19	2	1	6	-1
	LT	10	-1	26	2	62	0	2	-1	7	-0.1
	LU	8	-1	25	6	66	-6	1	1	7.2	-0.4
	HR	8		24		68		0		7.4	-
	HU	6	1	13	-3	80	1	1	1	8	0
	MT	6	4	24	6	69	-8	1	-2	7.5	-0.5
	NL	12	-3	29	3	58	0	1	0	6.5	0
	AT	7	1	15	-3	77	3	1	-1	7.9	0.2
	PL	14	6	21	-1	63	-2	2	-3	7	-0.3
	PT	6	2	16	-4	77	2	1	0	7.8	0.1
	RO	10	6	23	7	63	-12	4	-1	7.2	-0.8
	SI	7	2	19	-1	73	-2	1	1	7.7	0
	SK	5	2	15	1	80	-3	0	0	7.9	-0.3
	FI	16	-2	27	0	56	2	1	0	6.6	0.2
	SE	8	-5	20	-2	72	7	0	0	7.3	0.4
	UK	19	2	34	3	45	-4	2	-1	6.1	-0.3

QA3 Selon vous, dans l'UE, qui est chargé de s'attaquer au changement climatique ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA3 Wer ist Ihrer Meinung nach innerhalb der EU für die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	Les gouvernements nationaux		L'Union européenne		Les autorités régionales et locales		Les entreprises et l'industrie		Vous personnellement	
		National Governments		The European Union		Regional and local authorities		Business and industry		You personally	
		Nationale Regierungen		Die Europäische Union		Regionale und lokale Behörden		Wirtschaft und Industrie		Sie persönlich	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
 EU 28		48	7	39	4	19	2	41	6	25	4
 BE		a	2	51	-3	21	-3	48	1	37	3
 BG		46	15	31	1	15	6	39	14	9	5
 CZ		51	5	27	1	12	-4	56	10	21	2
 DK		68	16	57	12	27	10	53	14	51	13
 DE		45	-5	41	-7	12	-11	52	-5	31	-5
 EE		34	-1	25	-6	13	-1	35	15	16	3
 IE		48	9	38	2	15	0	22	4	28	14
 EL		57	20	35	6	21	5	50	18	21	7
 ES		58	1	41	-6	23	-7	50	-4	34	0
 FR		51	-1	49	0	18	-4	42	1	29	0
 IT		39	12	31	9	24	13	33	11	10	5
 CY		44	-1	28	-3	10	-6	38	6	22	6
 LV		32	4	20	1	12	4	35	8	12	-8
 LT		34	-2	22	-5	16	3	41	12	24	9
 LU		41	7	50	15	12	0	39	7	29	1
 HR		39		34		17		36		15	
 HU		37	4	33	11	22	11	50	10	12	5
 MT		61	19	58	18	16	6	28	11	25	8
 NL		48	23	48	20	12	8	50	25	41	21
 AT		41	21	43	16	29	16	53	20	26	18
 PL		42	1	36	0	22	5	26	-1	12	1
 PT		43	19	35	11	18	5	31	10	15	10
 RO		48	17	29	4	24	5	32	9	10	4
 SI		34	6	32	2	17	0	51	11	18	0
 SK		53	11	37	2	16	2	62	19	10	-15
 FI		48	8	32	-1	11	0	51	5	32	-7
 SE		71	21	59	14	33	10	39	9	57	12
 UK		55	17	36	14	19	8	29	13	31	11

QA3 Selon vous, dans l'UE, qui est chargé de s'attaquer au changement climatique ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA3 Wer ist Ihrer Meinung nach innerhalb der EU für die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	Les groupes environnementaux Environmental groups Umweltschutzgruppen		Autre (SPONTANE) Other (SPONTANEOUS) Sonstige (SPONTAN)		Tous (SPONTANE) All of them (SPONTANEOUS) Alle davon (SPONTAN)		Aucun (SPONTANE) None (SPONTANEOUS) Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Ne sais pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		80.2	EB 75.4	80.2	EB 75.4	80.2	EB 75.4	80.2	EB 75.4	80.2	EB 75.4
 EU 28		19	19	1	0	10	-13	1	0	4	-1
 BE		a	25	2	1	5	-13	1	-1	1	-1
 BG		17	17	0	0	19	-21	1	0	7	2
 CZ		15	15	0	0	6	-7	1	0	2	-2
 DK		15	15	1	1	4	-21	0	-1	0	-1
 DE		11	11	1	1	13	-3	1	-1	1	-1
 EE		21	21	1	0	12	-9	5	-1	6	-2
 IE		17	17	1	0	11	-20	1	1	9	2
 EL		17	17	0	0	14	-23	1	0	1	0
 ES		17	17	1	1	5	-2	0	-1	2	-1
 FR		27	27	0	0	3	-8	1	-1	4	-1
 IT		15	15	2	1	18	-20	1	0	5	-3
 CY		21	21	1	1	9	-16	6	4	3	1
 LV		23	23	1	1	10	-10	4	-2	5	0
 LT		33	33	2	-2	5	-8	3	-1	6	-8
 LU		15	15	1	1	7	-25	0	0	2	1
 HR		23		1		4		1		3	
 HU		20	20	2	1	12	-19	1	0	3	-3
 MT		17	17	0	0	2	-26	0	0	2	-2
 NL		9	9	2	1	5	-37	1	-1	1	0
 AT		30	30	3	2	27	-14	1	-2	1	-2
 PL		24	24	0	0	9	1	0	-1	6	-5
 PT		15	15	0	-1	21	-25	1	0	6	-1
 RO		36	36	2	1	4	-19	1	0	7	-7
 SI		14	14	3	2	12	-24	1	0	2	0
 SK		17	17	1	0	6	-7	1	0	2	0
 FI		11	11	1	0	8	-10	1	0	1	0
 SE		20	20	1	1	7	-18	0	0	1	0
 UK		22	22	2	1	7	-26	1	-1	9	2

QA4.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

Lutter contre le changement climatique et utiliser l'énergie plus efficacement peut développer l'économie et les emplois dans l'UE

QA4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU

QA4.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels und eine effizientere Energienutzung können die Wirtschaft und den Arbeitsmarkt in der EU ankurbeln

		Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		Ne sais pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
%															
	EU 28	31	2	49	0	11	1	3	0	6	-3	80	2	14	1
	BE	31	-1	52	-2	14	4	2	1	1	-2	83	-3	16	5
	BG	32	-2	43	-4	7	3	2	1	16	2	75	-6	9	4
	CZ	21	5	54	-3	20	6	3	-1	2	-7	75	2	23	5
	DK	29	-12	57	10	10	2	2	1	2	-1	86	-2	12	3
	DE	27	-6	51	5	14	3	2	-1	6	-1	78	-1	16	2
	EE	14	-3	51	0	18	2	8	3	9	-2	65	-3	26	5
	IE	43	9	39	-5	8	1	1	-1	9	-4	82	4	9	0
	EL	42	0	46	0	7	1	2	1	3	-2	88	0	9	2
	ES	52	12	36	-10	4	-1	2	1	6	-2	88	2	6	0
	FR	32	-5	51	5	11	4	3	0	3	-4	83	0	14	4
	IT	31	8	48	-6	10	1	4	1	7	-4	79	2	14	2
	CY	43	-9	36	-4	7	5	4	4	10	4	79	-13	11	9
	LV	14	-3	53	2	19	1	7	2	7	-2	67	-1	26	3
	LT	21	9	49	-5	12	0	5	1	13	-5	70	4	17	1
	LU	31	-9	54	6	8	0	4	4	3	-1	85	-3	12	4
	HR	32		52		8		3		5		84		11	
	HU	25	2	54	4	13	-2	3	-1	5	-3	79	6	16	-3
	MT	44	10	38	-8	6	2	1	-2	11	-2	82	2	7	0
	NL	25	-3	46	3	19	1	4	0	6	-1	71	0	23	1
	AT	33	3	48	-6	12	2	3	2	4	-1	81	-3	15	4
	PL	18	5	54	-2	14	4	2	0	12	-7	72	3	16	4
	PT	38	13	50	-10	5	2	1	0	6	-5	88	3	6	2
	RO	28	4	48	5	9	0	3	0	12	-9	76	9	12	0
	SI	39	5	42	-5	11	1	2	1	6	-2	81	0	13	2
	SK	27	1	55	-1	12	1	1	-1	5	0	82	0	13	0
	FI	21	-3	61	4	11	-1	2	-1	5	1	82	1	13	-2
	SE	50	-4	45	7	3	-2	1	0	1	-1	95	3	4	-2
	UK	26	0	51	6	12	-2	4	0	7	-4	77	6	16	-2

QA4.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes ?

La réduction d'importations d'énergies fossiles ne provenant pas de l'UE pourrait être bénéfique à l'économie de l'UE

QA4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU could benefit the EU economically

QA4.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Die EU könnte wirtschaftlich profitieren, wenn weniger fossile Brennstoffe von außerhalb der EU importiert würden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	Ne sais pas	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2
	EU 28	26	44	14	4	12	70	18
	BE	22	47	22	5	4	69	27
	BG	24	37	12	3	24	61	15
	CZ	18	51	21	4	6	69	25
	DK	16	50	19	7	8	66	26
	DE	26	43	17	4	10	69	21
	EE	10	39	21	8	22	49	29
	IE	37	37	8	2	16	74	10
	EL	33	48	9	3	7	81	12
	ES	45	35	6	3	11	80	9
	FR	22	43	15	5	15	65	20
	IT	30	47	9	4	10	77	13
	CY	38	32	10	6	14	70	16
	LV	9	42	19	6	24	51	25
	LT	18	44	18	5	15	62	23
	LU	18	47	19	4	12	65	23
	HR	21	45	16	7	11	66	23
	HU	22	46	14	3	15	68	17
	MT	34	36	8	2	20	70	10
	NL	17	41	23	8	11	58	31
	AT	40	41	12	2	5	81	14
	PL	13	53	14	3	17	66	17
	PT	34	49	5	1	11	83	6
	RO	22	40	15	3	20	62	18
	SI	28	36	20	7	9	64	27
	SK	21	46	14	2	17	67	16
	FI	13	55	17	6	9	68	23
	SE	23	42	20	5	10	65	25
	UK	23	46	13	4	14	69	17

QA5 Avez-vous personnellement pris des actions pour contribuer à la lutte contre le changement climatique au cours des six derniers mois ?

QA5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

QA5 Haben Sie in den letzten sechs Monaten persönlich etwas zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels beigetragen?

		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		Ne sais pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		80.2	EB 75.4	80.2	EB 75.4	80.2	EB 75.4
	EU 28	50	-3	46	5	4	-2
	BE	a	-5	50	5	1	0
	BG	27	-12	65	15	8	-3
	CZ	38	-7	57	8	5	-1
	DK	56	1	43	-1	1	0
	DE	65	2	27	1	8	-3
	EE	25	-7	73	8	2	-1
	IE	50	-16	44	23	6	-7
	EL	52	-2	47	2	1	0
	ES	61	-10	36	8	3	2
	FR	50	-1	48	1	2	0
	IT	43	-2	49	4	8	-2
	CY	54	-11	45	11	1	0
	LV	30	-3	67	2	3	1
	LT	35	3	62	-1	3	-2
	LU	72	-2	27	3	1	-1
	HR	41		55		4	
	HU	49	-4	46	6	5	-2
	MT	60	-4	37	5	3	-1
	NL	54	-5	44	5	2	0
	AT	62	2	29	1	9	-3
	PL	32	2	64	0	4	-2
	PT	53	-3	45	4	2	-1
	RO	23	-4	67	7	10	-3
	SI	71	-3	22	0	7	3
	SK	45	-2	49	2	6	0
	FI	57	-8	40	7	3	1
	SE	80	5	19	-5	1	0
	UK	46	-14	53	14	1	0

QA6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous avez acheté une nouvelle voiture et sa faible consommation était un facteur important dans votre choix		Au lieu d'utiliser votre voiture privée, vous optez régulièrement pour des solutions respectueuses de l'environnement comme la marche, le vélo, les transports publics ou le covoiturage		Vous avez mieux isolé votre maison pour réduire la consommation d'énergie	
		You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice		You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to using your private car such as walking, biking, taking public transport or car-sharing		You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption	
		Sie haben ein neues Auto gekauft und der Kraftstoffverbrauch war ein entscheidendes Kaufkriterium		Sie nutzen regelmäßig umweltfreundliche Alternativen zur Fortbewegung mit Ihrem Auto, wie z.B. zu Fuß gehen, Fahrrad fahren, die Nutzung öffentlicher Verkehrsmittel oder Carsharing		Sie haben die Wärmedämmung Ihres Hauses/ Ihrer Wohnung verbessert, um Ihren Energieverbrauch zu senken	
%		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	11	1	28	2	21	3
	BE	a	-4	37	1	35	3
	BG	3	1	8	-5	23	8
	CZ	9	1	22	-1	18	-1
	DK	27	6	46	-4	31	2
	DE	18	2	43	0	21	5
	EE	10	0	31	3	35	4
	IE	10	2	17	2	27	-1
	EL	5	2	23	2	15	3
	ES	5	3	25	7	9	4
	FR	14	1	24	1	28	2
	IT	6	-4	20	-1	14	2
	CY	10	0	11	-3	14	4
	LV	7	3	27	-6	18	5
	LT	4	-1	9	-1	14	5
	LU	31	4	36	-3	33	3
	HR	7		27		20	
	HU	4	1	20	4	18	1
	MT	14	6	24	5	14	3
	NL	15	2	48	-1	26	3
	AT	7	-5	33	3	12	-1
	PL	3	-1	12	1	12	3
	PT	2	1	15	3	13	6
	RO	6	1	15	1	24	6
	SI	11	3	35	1	29	7
	SK	6	0	22	1	18	-4
	FI	13	-4	40	-1	17	1
	SE	26	7	61	1	20	3
	UK	15	3	30	3	38	8

QA6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous avez acheté une maison qui consomme peu d'énergie You have bought a low-energy home Sie haben ein Niedrigenergiehaus oder -wohnung gekauft		Lorsque vous achetez un nouveau bien d'équipement comme une machine à laver, un réfrigérateur ou une télévision, vous le choisissez principalement parce qu'il a une efficacité énergétique supérieure aux autres modèles When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, you choose it mainly because it was more energy efficient than other models Beim Kauf eines neuen Haushaltsgeräts, wie z.B. einer Waschmaschine, eines Kühlschranks oder Fernsehers, entscheiden Sie sich hauptsächlich für ein bestimmtes Model, da es weniger Energie als andere verbraucht	
%		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	4	1	34	4
	BE	a	-1	43	0
	BG	1	0	28	3
	CZ	1	0	41	2
	DK	5	1	57	2
	DE	4	2	44	4
	EE	4	0	37	-3
	IE	3	0	24	0
	EL	2	1	24	9
	ES	2	0	29	6
	FR	6	2	37	2
	IT	5	1	27	-2
	CY	3	1	28	8
	LV	1	0	24	0
	LT	1	0	20	2
	LU	10	4	47	-2
	HR	1		22	
	HU	3	1	33	6
	MT	6	0	44	13
	NL	7	0	45	1
	AT	2	1	42	5
	PL	3	1	26	4
	PT	2	0	18	10
	RO	2	0	23	6
	SI	4	1	42	2
	SK	1	-1	28	-2
	FI	3	1	28	-7
	SE	2	0	33	-2
	UK	4	2	35	7

QA6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	Vous avez opté pour un fournisseur fournissant une plus grande part d'énergie provenant de sources renouvelables You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one Sie haben zu einem Energieanbieter gewechselt, der einen größeren Teil der Energie aus erneuerbaren Quellen bezieht als Ihr alter Anbieter		Vous avez installé chez vous des appareils pour produire votre électricité (p.ex. des panneaux solaires) You have installed equipment in your home (for example, solar panels to generate renewable electricity) Sie haben in Ihrem Haus Anlagen installiert (z.B. eine Solaranlage zur Erzeugung von erneuerbarem Strom)	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
 EU 28		7	0	5	1
 BE		a	3	14	5
 BG		1	1	1	1
 CZ		5	1	3	0
 DK		12	4	12	2
 DE		12	-2	9	3
 EE		5	1	2	-2
 IE		12	2	7	4
 EL		2	0	2	1
 ES		3	1	3	0
 FR		3	1	4	-1
 IT		7	-1	5	2
 CY		2	1	4	-4
 LV		1	-1	2	1
 LT		1	0	1	0
 LU		11	0	10	1
 HR		3		3	
 HU		2	1	2	1
 MT		4	2	10	5
 NL		15	-4	8	2
 AT		12	4	9	2
 PL		2	1	3	2
 PT		2	0	1	0
 RO		2	1	2	1
 SI		8	3	6	-2
 SK		2	0	1	0
 FI		12	1	6	-11
 SE		16	-2	6	-8
 UK		12	-1	6	3

QA6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous achetez de la nourriture de saison et produite localement dès que c'est possible		Vous évitez de prendre des vols court-courriers chaque fois que c'est possible		Vous essayez de réduire vos déchets et vous les triez régulièrement pour les recycler	
		You buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible		You avoid taking short-haul flights whenever possible		You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling	
		Sie kaufen, wann immer möglich, saisonale und lokal produzierte Lebensmittel		Sie vermeiden, wann immer möglich, Kurzstreckenflüge		Sie versuchen, Ihren Abfall zu reduzieren und Sie trennen Ihren Abfall regelmäßig zum Recycling	
		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	36	0	9	0	69	3
	BE	a	-11	8	-8	75	-5
	BG	26	-11	1	-1	23	0
	CZ	29	1	10	2	70	1
	DK	46	3	12	1	72	3
	DE	44	-2	22	-1	79	0
	EE	43	-1	7	0	58	-3
	IE	28	-6	3	0	67	-12
	EL	35	-2	3	-2	62	0
	ES	29	6	3	1	76	4
	FR	49	0	4	0	80	1
	IT	33	-2	8	3	58	3
	CY	21	-13	3	0	56	-1
	LV	48	10	3	0	33	6
	LT	27	4	3	1	45	6
	LU	48	-4	15	-1	87	-1
	HR	40		3		46	
	HU	25	-4	5	1	50	1
	MT	44	10	6	3	75	-1
	NL	33	2	7	-3	75	2
	AT	55	0	22	1	74	2
	PL	22	-3	3	0	59	18
	PT	19	5	3	2	62	6
	RO	26	-5	2	-1	29	6
	SI	44	1	10	3	79	-7
	SK	33	-3	5	0	69	10
	FI	38	2	21	3	73	2
	SE	53	5	35	7	85	4
	UK	38	4	8	-1	79	1

QA6 Avez-vous entrepris une ou plusieurs des actions suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QA6 Which of the following actions have you taken, if any? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QA6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen haben Sie, wenn überhaupt, ergriffen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous essayez de réduire votre consommation de produits jetables chaque fois que c'est possible, p.ex. les sacs plastiques de supermarchés, les emballages superflus You try to cut down on your consumption of disposal items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging Sie versuchen, wann immer möglich, Ihren Verbrauch an Einwegartikeln, wie z.B. Tragetaschen aus Plastik aus dem Supermarkt oder unnötiges Verpackungsmaterial, zu senken		Autre (SPONTANE) Other (SPONTANEOUS) Sonstige (SPONTAN)		Aucun (SPONTANE) None (SPONTANEOUS) Nichts davon (SPONTAN)		Ne sais pas Don't know Weiß nicht	
%		EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4	EB 80.2	Diff. EB 75.4
	EU 28	51	5	2	-1	10	-3	1	-1
	BE	a	-5	3	1	7	1	0	0
	BG	27	5	0	0	33	5	4	-3
	CZ	50	8	1	1	8	-3	0	-2
	DK	58	-4	1	-1	4	-3	0	-1
	DE	68	9	1	0	4	-1	0	-1
	EE	54	0	2	1	9	3	1	-1
	IE	50	-12	2	0	9	3	2	-3
	EL	31	-5	3	-2	19	-1	0	-1
	ES	50	4	1	-2	11	-5	1	1
	FR	55	1	3	-1	5	-1	0	-1
	IT	45	4	2	0	11	-4	0	-1
	CY	15	-6	3	1	27	-1	1	1
	LV	36	-1	2	2	16	-6	1	-4
	LT	37	10	3	0	24	1	3	-3
	LU	70	-1	1	0	2	-1	0	-1
	HR	38		1		18		2	
	HU	47	1	3	0	14	-3	1	0
	MT	58	8	2	2	10	-1	0	-2
	NL	61	7	4	-1	8	-1	0	-1
	AT	55	-1	6	3	6	-1	0	-1
	PL	36	5	3	0	12	-12	4	-1
	PT	41	12	5	2	24	-7	0	0
	RO	24	3	1	-2	31	-2	8	-5
	SI	60	-8	4	-2	4	0	1	1
	SK	51	15	2	0	10	-3	1	0
	FI	55	3	3	-4	6	2	1	1
	SE	61	3	2	-1	2	-2	0	0
	UK	57	9	2	-2	11	2	0	-1

QA7 Dans quelle mesure est-il important pour vous personnellement que le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) fixe des objectifs visant à augmenter la quantité d'énergies renouvelables comme l'énergie éolienne ou solaire consommées d'ici à 2030 ?

QA7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

QA7 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Ansicht nach, dass die (NATIONALE) Regierung Ziele festlegt, um den Anteil der Nutzung erneuerbarer Energien wie beispielsweise Wind- und Solarenergie bis 2030 zu erhöhen?

		Très important	Plutôt important	Plutôt pas important	Pas du tout important	Ne sais pas	Total 'Important'	Total 'Pas important'
		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
		Sehr wichtig	Ziemlich wichtig	Nicht sehr wichtig	Überhaupt nicht wichtig	Weiß nicht	Gesamt 'Wichtig'	Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'
		EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2
%								
	EU 28	49	41	6	2	2	90	8
	BE	a	44	6	1	1	92	7
	BG	38	38	9	5	10	76	14
	CZ	38	47	10	4	1	85	14
	DK	57	36	5	1	1	93	6
	DE	47	40	9	2	2	87	11
	EE	31	50	12	3	4	81	15
	IE	59	30	5	1	5	89	6
	EL	60	36	3	1	0	96	4
	ES	56	37	3	1	3	93	4
	FR	42	47	7	2	2	89	9
	IT	49	41	6	2	2	90	8
	CY	83	14	1	0	2	97	1
	LV	33	50	10	3	4	83	13
	LT	42	46	6	1	5	88	7
	LU	42	47	7	1	3	89	8
	HR	62	30	6	1	1	92	7
	HU	55	39	4	1	1	94	5
	MT	81	18	0	0	1	99	0
	NL	63	33	3	1	0	96	4
	AT	50	43	5	1	1	93	6
	PL	33	55	7	1	4	88	8
	PT	39	51	5	1	4	90	6
	RO	51	39	5	1	4	90	6
	SI	64	28	4	2	2	92	6
	SK	40	47	7	2	4	87	9
	FI	50	43	5	1	1	93	6
	SE	68	26	4	1	1	94	5
	UK	54	34	7	3	2	88	10

QA8 Dans quelle mesure est-il important, pour vous personnellement, que le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) procure des aides pour augmenter l'efficacité énergétique d'ici à 2030 (par exemple en encourageant les gens à isoler leur habitation ou à acheter des ampoules économiques) ?

QA8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency (for example, by encouraging people to insulate their home or purchase low energy light bulbs) by 2030?

QA8 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Ansicht nach, dass die (NATIONALE) Regierung die Verbesserung der Energieeffizienz unterstützt (z. B. Förderung der Wärmedämmung von Wohngebäuden oder Kauf von Energiesparlampen)?

		Très important	Plutôt important	Plutôt pas important	Pas du tout important	Ne sais pas	Total 'Important'	Total 'Pas important'
		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
		Sehr wichtig	Ziemlich wichtig	Nicht sehr wichtig	Überhaupt nicht wichtig	Weiß nicht	Gesamt 'Wichtig'	Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'
%		EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2	EB 80.2
	EU 28	51	41	5	1	2	92	6
	BE	a	43	7	1	0	92	8
	BG	53	37	4	1	5	90	5
	CZ	43	46	9	1	1	89	10
	DK	56	39	4	1	0	95	5
	DE	46	42	8	2	2	88	10
	EE	37	48	11	1	3	85	12
	IE	68	26	2	0	4	94	2
	EL	55	38	6	1	0	93	7
	ES	56	39	3	0	2	95	3
	FR	43	47	7	2	1	90	9
	IT	52	39	5	2	2	91	7
	CY	87	11	2	0	0	98	2
	LV	43	47	6	2	2	90	8
	LT	43	49	4	1	3	92	5
	LU	38	50	8	1	3	88	9
	HR	54	33	9	3	1	87	12
	HU	56	38	4	1	1	94	5
	MT	80	19	0	0	1	99	0
	NL	61	34	4	1	0	95	5
	AT	53	40	5	1	1	93	6
	PL	34	55	7	1	3	89	8
	PT	40	52	5	1	2	92	6
	RO	57	34	5	1	3	91	6
	SI	65	30	3	1	1	95	4
	SK	45	47	5	1	2	92	6
	FI	46	47	4	1	2	93	5
	SE	57	35	6	1	1	92	7
	UK	63	32	3	1	1	95	4