

27.655 interviews
09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

1.019 interviews
09 > 22 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Just over seven in ten respondents in Czechia consider climate change to be a 'very serious' problem (71% vs the EU average of 79%), an increase of 14 percentage points (pp) since 2017. Moreover, the proportion who see it as the single most serious problem facing the world has almost doubled, with an increase of nine pp to 15%, though remains below the EU average of 23%.

More than four in ten (45%, well below the EU average of 60%) say they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months. However, when given specific examples of climate actions, this rises to 94% (just above the EU average of 93%).

- More than three quarters (76%) say they try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling, above the EU average of 75%.

- Moreover, since 2017, there has been a ten pp increase in the proportion of respondents who take lower energy consumption into account when buying household appliances (51% vs the EU average of 48%).

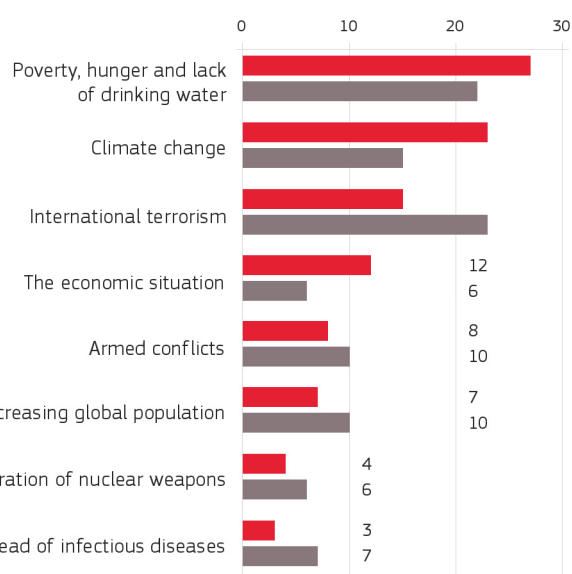
More than half of respondents agree that taking action on climate change will lead to innovation and increased competitiveness of EU companies (63% vs the EU average of 79%), that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (57% vs the EU average of 72%) and that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (74% vs the EU average of 84%).

The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 52%, (vs EU average of 70%).

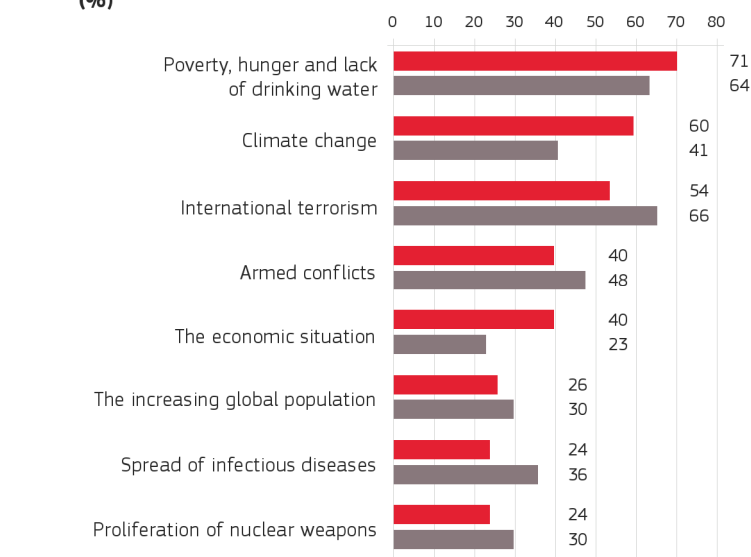
A large majority of respondents in Czechia agree that their national government should set ambitious targets to increase renewable energy use (83% vs the EU average 92%) and support increased energy efficiency measures by 2030 (82% vs the EU average of 89%). Most significantly 89%, (a little under the EU average of 92%) agree with the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050.

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?
(%)



QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)



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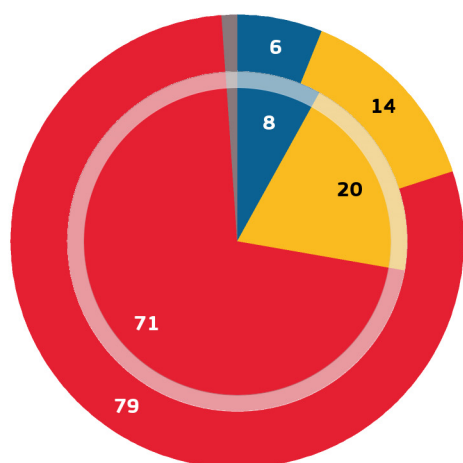
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

CZ  Inner pie

● Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)

● Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)

● Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)

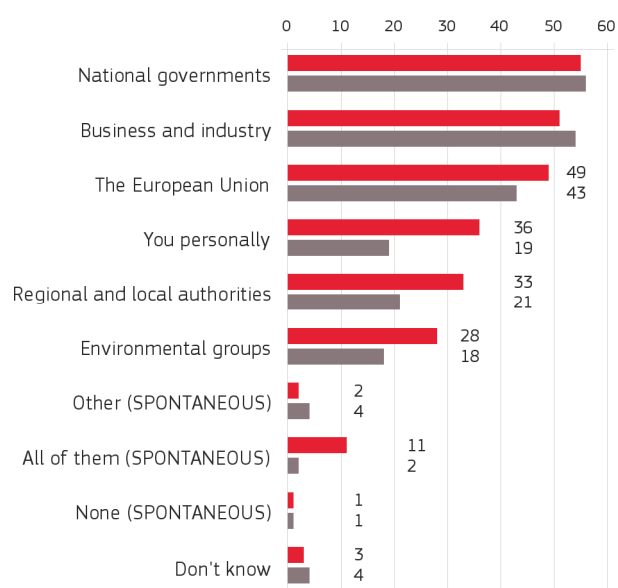
● Don't know

	EU28		CZ	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	6	=	8	- 4
Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	14	- 4	20	- 10
Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	79	+ 5	71	+ 14
Don't know	1	- 1	1	=

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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

(%)

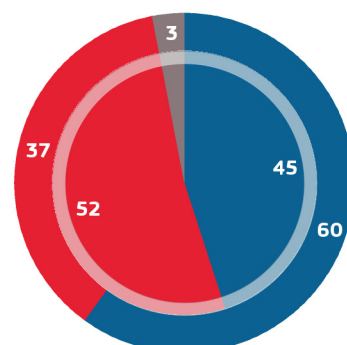


EU28 

CZ 

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

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

CZ  Inner pie

● Yes

● No

● Don't know

	EU28		CZ	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Yes	60	+ 11	45	+ 7
No	37	- 10	52	- 6
Don't know	3	- 1	3	- 1

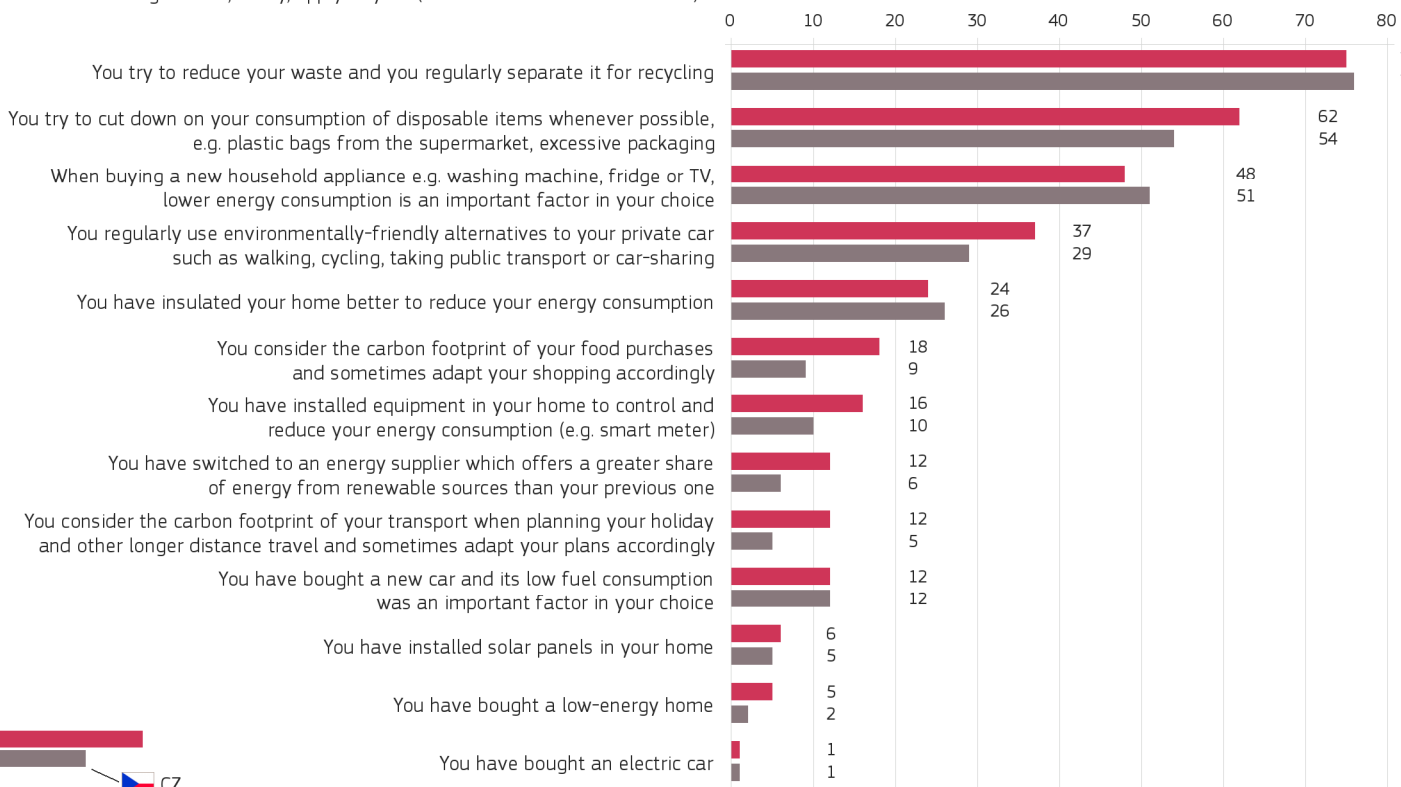
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

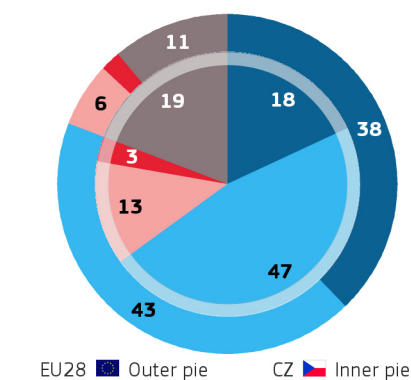
QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)

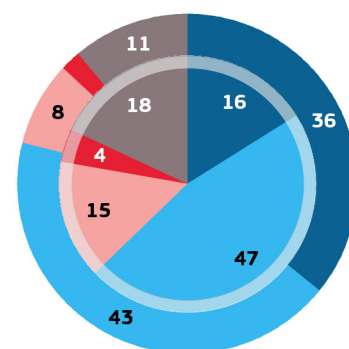


EU28 Outer pie CZ Inner pie

	EU28		CZ	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	38	+ 5	18	- 3
Tend to agree	43	- 1	47	- 1
Tend to disagree	6	- 1	13	+ 2
Totally disagree	2	=	3	=
Don't know	11	- 3	19	+ 2

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

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



EU28 Outer pie CZ Inner pie

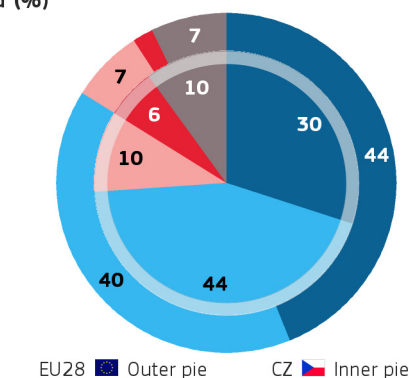
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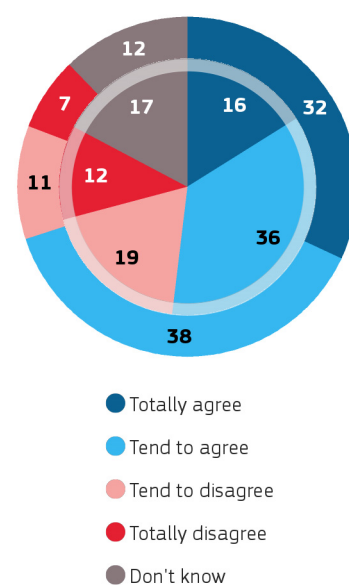
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)



	EU28		CZ	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	44	+ 5	30	+ 3
Tend to agree	40	=	44	=
Tend to disagree	7	=	10	- 2
Totally disagree	2	=	6	+ 2
Don't know	7	- 5	10	- 3

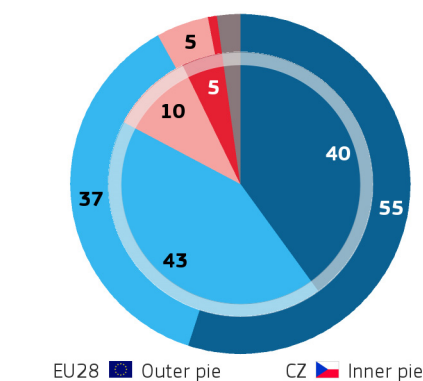
QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)



EU28 CZ

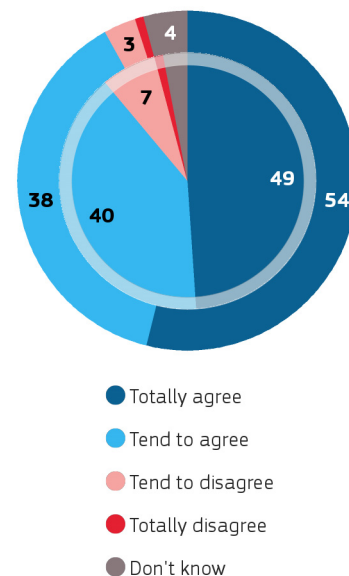
8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)



	EU28		CZ	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Very important	55	+ 4	40	+ 5
Fairly important	37	- 1	43	- 4
Not very important	5	=	10	- 1
Not at all important	1	- 1	5	+ 2
Don't know	2	- 2	2	- 2

QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050.
(%)



EU28 CZ