

26,669 interviews  
15 / 03 > 14 / 04 / 2021

1,044 interviews  
24 / 03 > 04 / 04 / 2021

Methodology: online

## 1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Over one in ten respondents in Czechia see climate change as the single most serious problem facing the world (12%, compared with the EU average of 18%). As in 2019, climate change ranks third in Czechia, behind the spread of infectious diseases (15% vs 17% in the EU as a whole) and the deterioration of nature (14% vs the EU average of 7%). Nearly two thirds of respondents consider climate change to be a very serious problem (64%, below the EU average of 78%), a decrease of seven percentage points since 2019.

Seven in ten respondents in Czechia believe that national governments (70% vs the EU average of 63%) are responsible for tackling climate change, an increase of 14 percentage points since 2019, far ahead of any other actor. Around one in five respondents in Czechia consider that they are personally responsible for tackling climate change (22%, below the EU average of 41%). Half of respondents say they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (50%, below the EU average of 64%), but this proportion rises to almost all respondents when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change (99%, compared with the EU average of 96%).

On average, respondents in Czechia are much more likely to see lower energy consumption as an important factor when buying a new household appliance (68% vs the EU average of 42%) or to try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling (88% vs the EU average of 75%). They are also more likely to try to reduce their consumption of disposable items (71% vs the EU average of 59%) and to have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption (29% vs the EU average of 18%).

More than eight in ten respondents in Czechia (86%, similar to the EU average of 87%) agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health. Just over seven in ten respondents (71%, compared with the EU average of 74%) agree that the cost of the damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition.

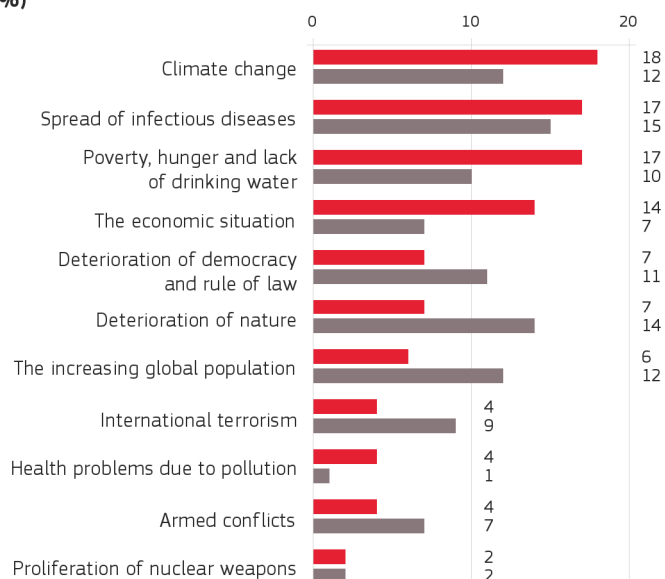
More than eight in ten respondents in Czechia think it is important that both their national government (81% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (81% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

Nearly nine in ten respondents in Czechia (87% vs the EU average of 90%) agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions in order to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050. More than three quarters of respondents (77% vs the EU average of 75%) think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy.

## 2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

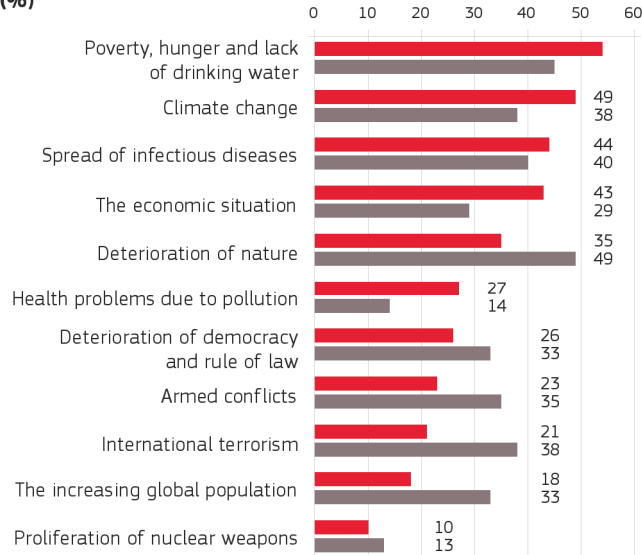
**QB1a** Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(%)



**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)

(%)



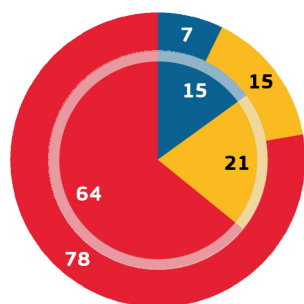
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## 2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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

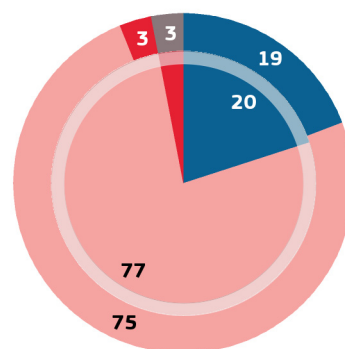


EU27  Outer pie CZ  Inner pie

● Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)  
● Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)  
● Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)  
● Don't know

| EU27 |           | CZ   |           |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 2021 | 2021-2019 | 2021 | 2021-2019 |
| 7    | + 1       | 15   | + 7       |
| 15   | + 1       | 21   | + 1       |
| 78   | - 1       | 64   | - 7       |
| 0    | - 1       | 0    | - 1       |

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

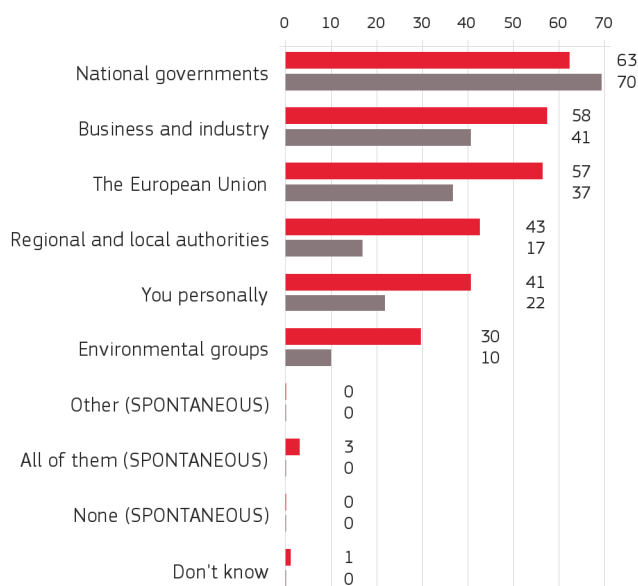


● Enough  
● Not enough  
● Too much  
● Don't know

EU27  Outer pie CZ  Inner pie

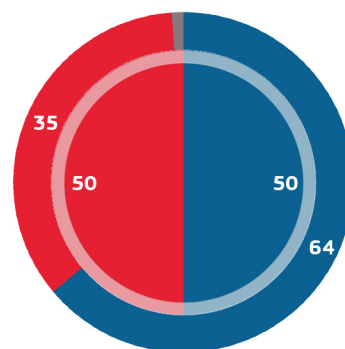
## 3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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



EU27   
CZ 

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



EU27  Outer pie CZ  Inner pie

● Yes  
● No  
● Don't know

| EU27 |           | CZ   |           |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 2021 | 2021-2019 | 2021 | 2021-2019 |
| 64   | + 4       | 50   | + 5       |
| 35   | - 2       | 50   | - 2       |
| 1    | - 2       | 0    | - 3       |

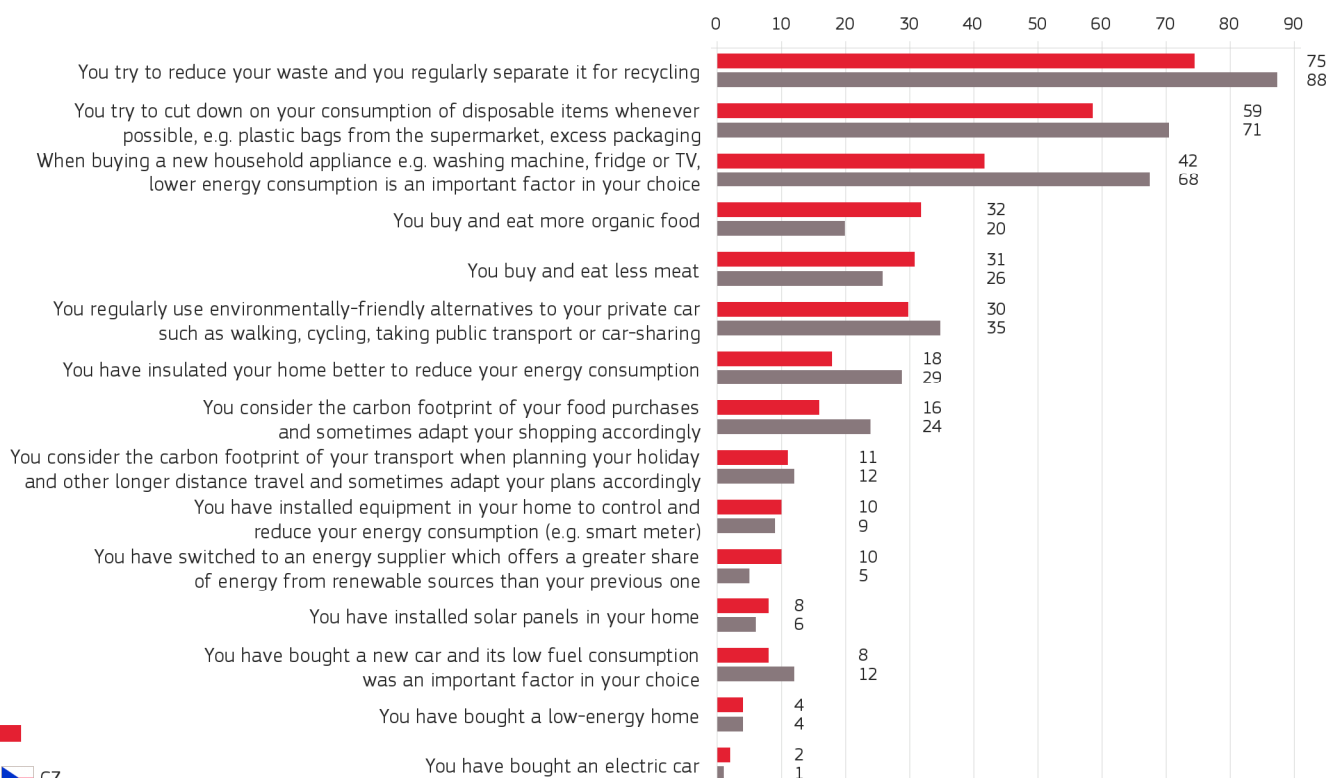
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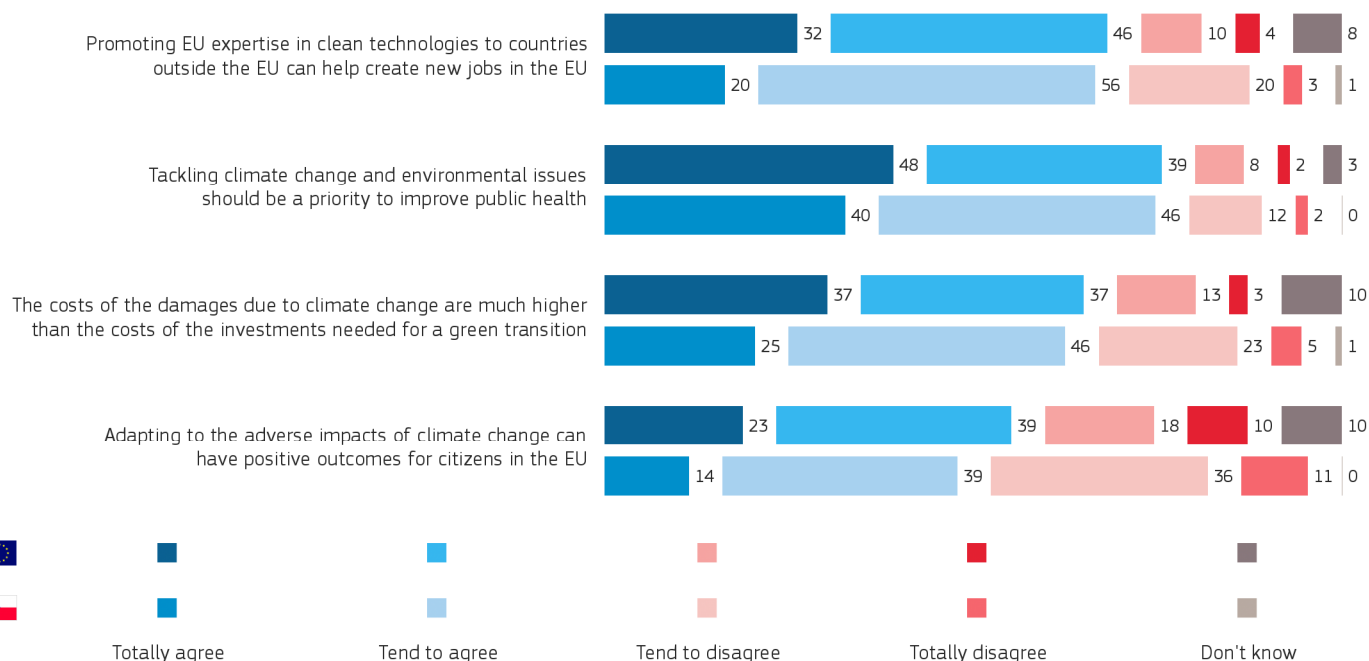
### 3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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



### 4. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

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



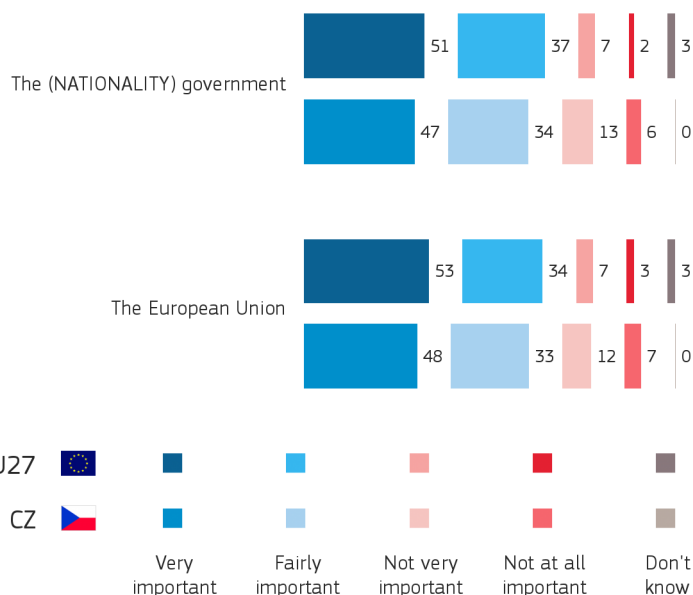
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## 5. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

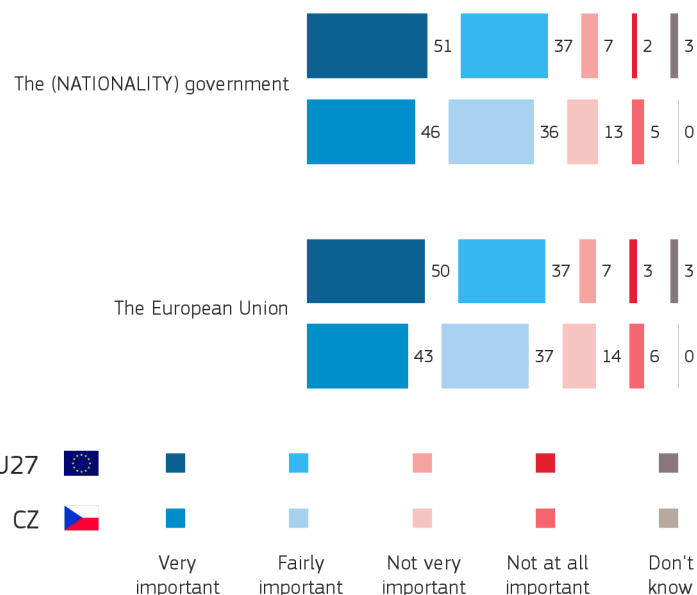
**QB8** How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(%)



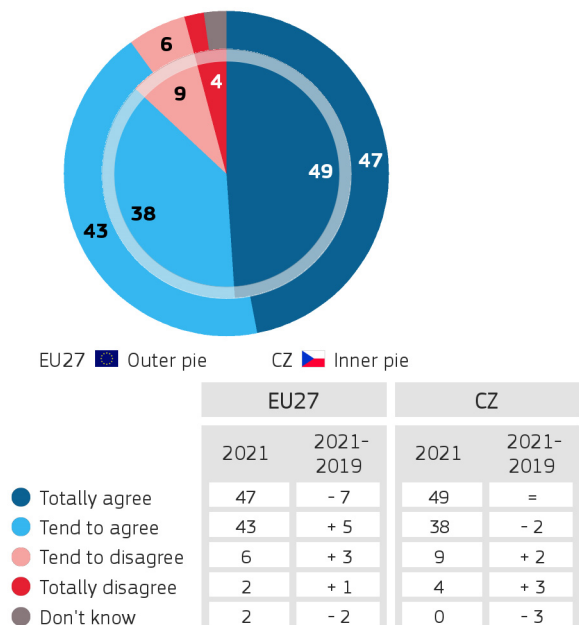
**QB9** How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

(%)



**QB10** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050.

(%)



**QB11** Do you think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy or in the new green economy?

(%)

