Belgium

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than seven in ten respondents in Belgium think that climate change is a ‘very serious’ problem (73%), an increase of 3 percentage points (pp) but below the EU average of 79%. Almost a quarter (23%, in line with the EU average of 23%) see it as the single most serious problem facing the world – an increase of six pp since 2017.

Belgium is one of only two countries where respondents most often say that the EU is responsible for tackling climate change (64%, significantly above the EU average of 49%).

More than six in ten of those surveyed say that they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (63%, just above the EU average of 60%), which is an increase of 16 pp since 2017. However, when given specific examples of the kinds of actions, which count as climate actions, this proportion increases to 98% (vs the EU average of 93%).

- Respondents in Belgium are now much more likely than they were in 2017 to say that they regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car (44%, which represents an increase of +14 pp since 2017, and is significantly higher than the EU Average of 37%).

- The proportion of respondents who take lower energy consumption into account when buying household appliances has increased by 12 pp since 2017 and now stands at 58%, well above the EU average of 48%.

The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU is 79%, again, significantly above the EU average of 70%.

The proportion of respondents in Belgium who 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 is in-line with the EU average (93% for Belgium and 92% for the EU as a whole).

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

More information can be found at:
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

Q82 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’.

(%)
5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

Q86 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (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 disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excessive packaging
- When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice
- You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing
- You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption
- You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly
- You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)
- You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one
- You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly
- You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice
- You have installed solar panels in your home
- You have bought a low-energy home
- You have bought an electric car

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 (%)

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 (%)
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 (%)

- Totally agree: 44, 36
- Tend to agree: 40, 49
- Tend to disagree: 7, 7
- Totally disagree: 2, 3
- Don’t know: 7, 5

**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 (%)

- Totally agree: 51, 38
- Tend to agree: 13, 28
- Tend to disagree: 11, 12
- Totally disagree: 5, 4
- Don’t know: 7, 5

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? (%)

- Very important: 52, 55
- Fairly important: 40, 52
- Not very important: 6, 5
- Not at all important: 5, 6
- Don’t know: 3, 4

**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. (%)

- Totally agree: 47, 54
- Tend to agree: 46, 50
- Tend to disagree: 4, 3
- Totally disagree: 5, 5
- Don’t know: 5, 5

More information can be found at: [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en)