European Commission

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER **555**

Europeans' attitudes towards EU energy policy

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**

FIELDWORK: April -May 2024

FACE TO FACE EUROBAROMETER

This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER)
and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DGCOMM 'Media monitoring and Eurobarometer' Unit)

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Introduction

The European Green Deal is the EU's strategy for reaching the 2050 climate neutrality goal, established as the political priority of the 2019-2024 European Commission under President von der Leyen. Its core commitment is for Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 and, in doing so, reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030[1]. With energy production and usage accounting for over 75% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, a paradigm shift is needed in this policy sector to deliver on the EU's ambitions in fighting climate change.

The European Green Deal has three key principles for a clean energy transition:

- Ensuring a secure and affordable EU energy supply;
- Developing a fully integrated, interconnected and digitalised EU energy market;
- Prioritising energy efficiency, improving the energy performance of buildings and developing a power sector based largely on renewable sources.[2]

Ongoing challenges, such as Russia's continuing war of aggression in Ukraine, and the energy price crisis it exacerbated in Europe, have confirmed the path towards the EU energy transition goals. As a response to the energy crisis, in 2022, the European Commission introduced the REPowerEU Plan to help the EU save energy, diversify energy supplies and in particular phase out Russian fossil fuel imports, and to increase the production of cleaner energy.

Thanks to REPowerEU, the gas consumption in the EU during the winter of 2022-2023 decreased by 18%. In line with the EU's plan to reduce its reliance on Russian gas, there has been a rapid expansion of renewable energy production. In 2022, for the first time ever, more electricity was produced by wind and solar power in the EU than from gas.[3]

However, to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, substantial additional changes in energy policy will be necessary, encompassing both the production and consumption of energy in Europe.

It becomes clear from this Eurobarometer survey that much has changed since the last time citizens' opinions on EU energy policy were canvassed in 2019.

[1] https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

[2] https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/energy-and-green-deal_en

[3] https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_en

In this context, the current survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Energy to canvas EU citizens' opinion about a range of issues relating to EU energy policy including:

- What a European energy policy means to citizens;
- In which areas the European Union has provided added value for Member States, and whether the EU should have a stronger role in coordination on energy policy;
- What citizens believe the outcomes of implementing the climate neutrality target will be, and what energy measures should be prioritised to help achieve it;
- How EU measures should help to secure more affordable energy, and to make EU businesses more competitive;
- What changes citizens have made to reduce energy consumption in their daily life and at home;
- Whether they have considered joining a renewable energy community;
- Whether EU energy labels have influenced appliance purchases;
- Citizens' opinions about the EU coordination role on energy matters, and what the EU priorities on energy issues should be over the next five years.

Methodology used for this survey

This Special Eurobarometer 555 on energy was part of the Eurobarometer wave 101.4 conducted between 25 April and 22 May 2024. 26415 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in the appropriate national language. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). In all countries, interviews were conducted face-to-face, supplemented with self-completion interviews in Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Finland and Malta. The interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Verian network and can be found as an annex to this report. The interview methods and the confidence intervals are also included there. Analysis of the survey results was performed at both EU and national levels. Additional insights were drawn from socio-demographic and behavioural data, such as age, education, occupation, social status, internet usage, financial stability, urbanisation levels, and metrics based on language learning activities and the number of foreign languages spoken.

Whenever possible, the results of the present survey were compared with the results of the previous survey on the topic, which was carried out between the 9 and 21 May 2019 as part of Eurobarometer wave 91.4[4].

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

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

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

*Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU Member States. However, the acquis communautaire has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and the EU27 average.

[4] https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2238

Key findings

European energy policy means ensuring more affordable energy prices for most citizens.

When asked what European energy policy means to them, the respondents prioritise ensuring affordable energy prices for consumers (40%, + 13 percentage points since 2019) and this ranks in the top three in 25 Member States. Then, at least three in ten say the policy means investing in innovative energy technologies (33%, +9 pp) or reducing energy consumption across Europe (30%, + 2 pp).

When asked to think about the areas where the EU has most added value to Member States, Europeans most often mention supporting further renewable energy investments (35%), investing in innovative energy technologies (27%) and ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible (25%). In addition, supporting further renewable energy investments ranks in the top two responses in every Member State.

There is widespread agreement that implementing a climate neutrality target will have a range of positive outcomes.

More than eight in ten (81%) citizens agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment. Almost as many (79%) agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors or will foster citizens, communities and businesses to play a part of the clean energy transition. Just over three quarters (76%) agree that climate neutrality will reduce dependence on energy imports, while 69% agree it will help to reduce energy bills for households and businesses.

Energy diversification and energy savings should be the main focus to reach climate neutrality by 2050.

In order to reach climate neutrality by 2050, 62% of Europeans think energy sources should be diversified. It is the main priority in 21 Member States.

More than half (54%) think energy savings should be made wherever possible. Less mention electrifying all possible uses of energy (40%), from renewable or low carbon sources or further deploying nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors (32%).

Most respondents say the EU should encourage Member States to support households in energy poverty, reduce energy consumption and make it easier for citizens to produce and consume their energy from renewable sources.

To ensure energy is affordable, at least half of the respondents think the EU should encourage Member States to support measures for households in energy poverty (53%), measures to reduce energy consumption (50%) or measures facilitating the citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community (50%). Almost four in ten (38%) think the EU should encourage Member States to focus on measures for industries and businesses.

When it comes to supporting businesses to be competitive 35% think the EU should favour innovation in clean technologies. Three in ten think incentives for energy savings is most important, while 22% mention supporting investments in the energy sector.

More than three-quarters of Europeans considerably changed their habits to consume less energy at home in the last five years.

More than three quarters of citizens (77%) say they have considerably changed their habits at home to reduce energy consumption. A majority (55%) have considerably changed their habits when it comes to transport, while 41% have done so in the workplace.

In the last five years, 44% have taken measures to reduce energy consumption at home, with the most common means being among them insulating the roof, walls, windows or floor (49%), changing the boiler (27%) and installing solar panels (22%).

The main barriers to taking energy-saving measures at home are financial reasons (37%) and the fact that the decision lies with the home-owner or building co-owners (36%).

Three-quarters of respondents are either unaware of the concept of renewable energy communities or have no intention of joining one, while almost a quarter have either already joined or are considering membership.

Reasons to join a renewable energy community are:

- to lower energy bills or financial advantages (10%).
- to be part of a clean energy transition project (5%)
- to be part of a local community project (4%).

One in five citizens were not aware of renewable energy communities before taking the survey.

A large majority of Europeans say the European energy label influenced their choice of appliance to purchase.

Three quarters of Europeans say that the European energy label influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance in the last five years, a figure that has slightly increased compared to 2019.

The main motivating factors being to save energy and money (50%), while 18% say they favoured more environmentally-friendly appliances.

Across the EU, and within each Member State, over three quarters say the European Union should have a stronger coordination role on energy matters.

77% of Europeans say that the EU should have a stronger coordination role on energy matters, which comprises:

36% saying the EU should have more coordinated and integrated actions at European level; 27% saying the EU should have more coordination, but only on specific energy matters and 14% saying the EU should have a stronger coordination role but only when justified by a crisis.

However, almost one in ten believe the EU should not have any role on energy matters (8%).

The priority for the European Union over the next five years should be to help consumers to access more affordable energy prices.

When given a list of 13 energy-related issues the EU could tackle as a priority over the next five years, Europeans' most favoured are: helping consumers to access more affordable energy prices (30%), decreasing energy consumption across Europe (27%), reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence (26%) and investing in innovative energy technologies (25%). Then, there is also positive support to the EU's climate neutrality objective (21%), as well as international efforts to combat climate change (21%).

I General perceptions of EU energy policy

1. What European energy policy means to citizens

For citizens, European energy policy is primarily about affordable energy.

Respondents were asked what European energy policy means to them[5]. Four in ten say it means **ensuring affordable energy prices for consumers**, and this is the most common answer, which is 13 percentage points higher than in 2019 (Special Eurobarometer 492).[6]

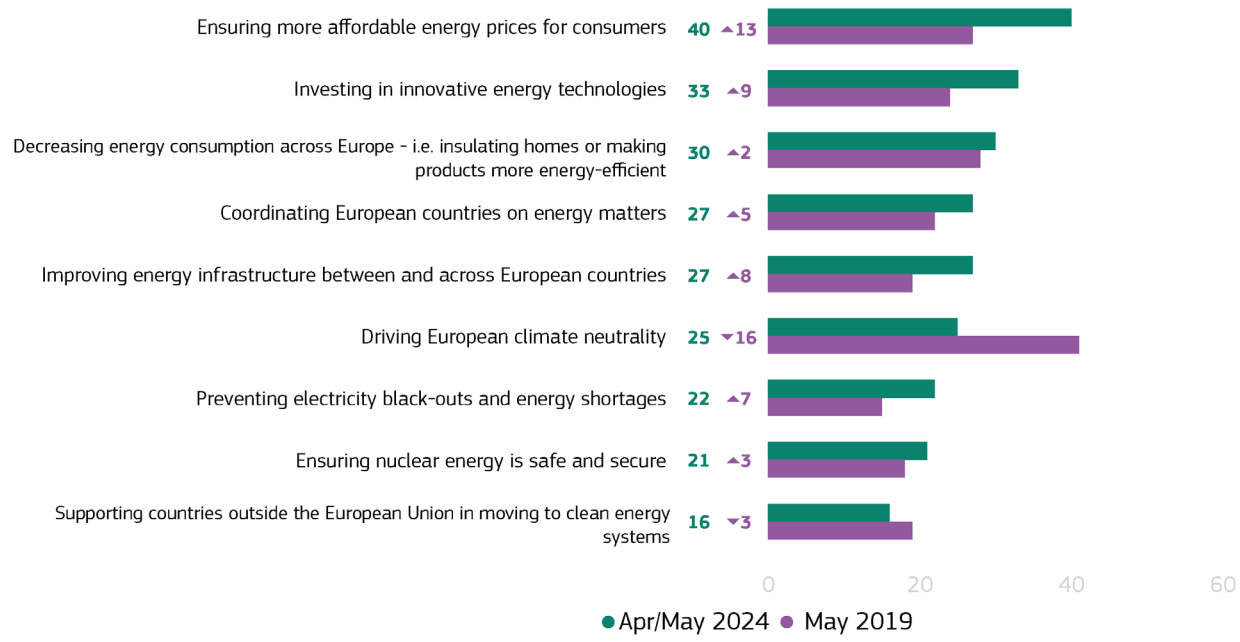
At least three in ten say European energy policy means **investing in innovative energy technologies** (33%, +9 pp) or **decreasing energy consumption across Europe** (30%, +2 pp). Almost three in ten mention **coordinating**

European countries on energy matters (27%, + 5 pp) or **improving energy infrastructure between, and across, European countries** (27% +8 pp), with both options more likely to be mentioned than they were in 2019. One quarter mention **driving European climate neutrality**, a considerable decline since 2019 (25%, - 16 pp).

More than one in five say European energy policy means **preventing electricity blackouts and energy shortages** (22%, +7 pp) or **ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure** (21%, +3 pp), while 16% (-3 pp) say it means **supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems**.

Only 2% (-4 pp) say they don't know.

QC1. What does a European Union energy policy mean to you? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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[5] With the exception of "ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure" and "decreasing energy consumption across Europe - i.e. insulating homes or making products more energy-efficient" all other response options have been modified since the previous survey in 2019. **Trends should therefore be interpreted with caution**.

The proportion of respondents who say that, to them, European energy policy means **ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers** ranks in the top three responses in 25 EU member states and is the most mentioned answer by respondents in 20 Member States. At the national level, it varies noticeably ranging from 51% in Greece, 50% in Lithuania and 48% in Malta to 22% in Sweden, 27% in Poland and 31% in Denmark.

Respondents in Spain (39%), Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden (38% each) are the most likely to say energy policy means **investing in innovative energy technologies**. At the other end of the scale, 19% in Latvia, 21% in Hungary and 23% of respondents in Czechia and Romania say the same. It is the second most mentioned item in nine countries and is the third most mentioned in ten countries.

Decreasing energy consumption across Europe is most widely mentioned by respondents in Hungary (43%), Croatia (39%) and Cyprus (38%). This is the least mentioned by those in Finland, Germany and Lithuania (24% each). It is the second most mentioned in nine countries, and the third most mentioned in seven Member States.

Sweden (49%) is the only country where **coordinating European countries on energy matters** is the most mentioned answer. This option ranks second in Germany and Austria (36% each, joint second in Germany) and third in Hungary (26%).

Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries is the joint most common answer in both the Netherlands (38%) and Denmark (37%). It ranks second in Sweden (40%) and Malta (33%), and third in seven countries.

Driving European climate neutrality is the most mentioned answer in Finland (39%), and the joint most mentioned in Denmark (37%).

No other choice ranks first in any country. **Preventing electricity blackouts and energy shortages** ranks second in Estonia (32%) and third in five countries. **Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure** ranks second in France (33%) and joint second in Czechia (28%).

QC1. What does a European Union energy policy mean to you? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers	40	38	42	43	47	35	41	31	41	51	38	38	46	38	45	40	44	50	45	42	48	32	27	45	36	22	43	43
Investing in innovative energy technologies	33	28	28	30	34	23	36	34	27	35	39	31	32	34	21	25	38	29	35	19	32	38	25	33	23	38	36	30
Decreasing energy consumption across Europe - i.e. insulating homes or making products more energy-efficient	30	29	27	27	38	28	24	33	25	36	28	24	29	39	43	31	36	24	35	34	29	32	32	31	29	28	31	37
Coordinating European countries on energy matters	27	36	24	17	25	21	36	19	22	33	23	20	25	20	26	26	27	19	26	17	31	25	18	26	18	49	20	17
Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	27	30	27	24	23	22	30	37	28	29	28	31	23	27	25	27	27	22	28	26	33	38	20	23	23	40	26	20
Driving European climate neutrality	25	32	24	16	17	15	32	37	19	26	19	39	25	27	25	25	22	19	26	16	19	33	25	23	14	34	18	21
Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	22	34	24	29	15	20	25	24	32	25	23	32	19	30	21	18	17	26	13	22	14	27	20	17	23	22	20	24
Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	21	20	27	22	19	28	16	23	22	18	13	29	33	13	16	21	19	22	28	17	13	29	19	16	20	27	19	30
Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	16	17	14	13	13	11	13	23	8	21	15	16	15	20	19	13	17	13	20	12	21	15	20	17	16	19	15	13

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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Compared to 2019, respondents in 23 EU Member States are at the time of the 2024 survey more likely to say European energy policy means **ensuring affordable energy prices for consumers**. In three countries, the increase is at least 20 percentage points: the Netherlands (32%, +24 percentage points), France (46%, +20 pp) and Luxembourg (45%, +20 pp). The number of those mentioning this item has declined slightly in Cyprus (-1 pp) and Portugal (-1 pp) and remained the same in Bulgaria and Greece.

In 25 countries, respondents are now more likely to mention **investing in innovative energy technologies**, with the largest increases seen in Germany (36%, +18 pp), Slovenia (36%, +16 pp), Denmark (34%, +13 pp) and Slovakia (30%, +13 pp). There is a slight decline in those choosing this option in Greece (35%, -2 pp) and remained unchanged in Latvia (19%, =).

In 17 countries, respondents are now more likely to mention **decreasing energy consumption across Europe,** with the largest increases seen in Portugal (31%, +14pp), Greece (36%, +10pp) and Hungary (43%, +10). A noticeable decline with this answer item is observed in the Netherlands (32%, -19pp) but also less pronounced in Germany (24%, -8pp) and France (29%, -8pp).

In 24 countries, respondents are now more likely to mention **improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries**, with the largest increases seen amongst those in Sweden (40%, +23 pp), Finland (31%, +21 pp) and Malta (33%, +17 pp). In contrast, the number of those choosing this option declined in Portugal (23%, -7 pp) and remained unchanged in Poland and Romania.

When it comes to **coordinating European countries on energy matters,** the trends are mixed. Those selecting this option increased in 13 countries including Malta (31%, +12pp), Ireland (26%, +12 pp) and Spain (23%, +11 pp). In contrast, they decreased in 12 countries including Denmark (19%, -13 pp) and Finland (20%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Romania or Latvia.

Results for the **driving European climate neutrality** item shows a negative trend with a clear decline in all Member States. In five countries, this answer item declined more than 25 percentage points: Sweden (34%, -28pp), The Netherlands (33%, -28pp), Cyprus (17%, -27pp), Spain (19%, -26pp) and Portugal (23%, -25pp).

In 23 countries including Finland (32%, +18 pp), Estonia (32%, +18 pp) and Sweden (22%, +15 pp), respondents are now more likely to say energy policy means **preventing electrical blackouts and energy shortages**. In contrast, in three countries including Malta (14%, -6 pp) respondents are less likely to think this way, while there has been no change in opinion in Luxembourg.

Trends for **ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure** are mixed. Compared to 2019, more respondents chose this option, in 13 countries, including the Netherlands (29%, +13 pp), France (33%, +11 pp) and Denmark (23%, +9 pp), but fewer in 12 countries including Malta (13%, -17 pp) and Lithuania (22%, -14 pp). There has been no change in Croatia or Slovenia.

QC1 What does a European Union energy policy mean to you? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers	Apr/May 2024	40	42	43	35	31	41	41	40	51	38	46	38	44	47	42	50	45	45	48	32	38	27	45	36	43	43	38	22
	Δ May 2019	▲13	▲11	=	▲7	▲11	▲18	▲17	▲8	=	▲2	▲20	▲2	▲14	▼1	▲9	▲13	▲20	▲8	▲9	▲24	▲11	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲9	▲14	▲14	▲15
Investing in innovative energy technologies	Apr/May 2024	33	28	30	23	34	36	27	25	35	39	32	34	38	34	19	29	35	21	32	38	28	25	33	23	36	30	31	38
	Δ May 2019	▲9	▲3	▲11	▲8	▲13	▲18	▲10	▲3	▼2	▲5	▲7	▲7	▲4	▲6	=	▲8	▲9	▲2	▲9	▲8	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲16	▲13	▲4	▲5
Decreasing energy consumption across Europe - i.e. insulating homes or making products more energy-efficient	Apr/May 2024	30	27	27	28	33	24	25	31	36	28	29	39	36	38	34	24	35	43	29	32	29	32	31	29	31	37	24	28
	Δ May 2019	▲2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▲5	▼8	▲3	▲6	▲10	▲8	▼8	▲9	▲9	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲10	▲8	▼19	▼3	▲6	▲14	▼3	▼3	▲10	=	▲5
Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	Apr/May 2024	27	27	24	22	37	30	28	27	29	28	23	27	27	23	26	22	28	25	33	38	30	20	23	23	26	20	31	40
	Δ May 2019	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲18	▲4	▲15	▲10	▲3	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲6	▲2	▲11	▲12	▲7	▲10	▲17	▲15	▲1	=	▼7	=	▲8	▲5	▲21	▲23
Coordinating European countries on energy matters	Apr/May 2024	27	24	17	21	19	36	22	26	33	23	25	20	27	25	17	19	26	26	31	25	36	18	26	18	20	17	20	49
	Δ May 2019	▲5	▼5	▼6	▲1	▼13	▲4	▼6	▲12	▲7	▲11	▲5	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	▲12	▼3	▲3	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▼3	▼7	▲11
Driving European climate neutrality	Apr/May 2024	25	24	16	15	37	32	19	25	26	19	25	27	22	17	16	19	26	25	19	33	32	25	23	14	18	21	39	34
	Δ May 2019	▼16	▼18	▼8	▼14	▼15	▼22	▼16	▼16	▼17	▼26	▼16	▼9	▼15	▼27	▼16	▼14	▼16	▼10	▼11	▼28	▼11	▼6	▼25	▼16	▼22	▼9	▼21	▼28
Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	Apr/May 2024	22	24	29	20	24	25	32	18	25	23	19	30	17	15	22	26	13	21	14	27	34	20	17	23	20	24	32	22
	Δ May 2019	▲7	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲11	▲8	▲18	▲5	▲7	▲13	▲4	▲11	▲6	▲5	▲8	▲8	=	▲3	▼6	▲9	▲7	▲1	▲3	▲10	▲5	▼2	▲18	▲15
Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	Apr/May 2024	21	27	22	28	23	16	22	21	18	13	33	13	19	19	17	22	28	16	13	29	20	19	16	20	19	30	29	27
	Δ May 2019	▲3	▼1	▼6	▲1	▲9	▲2	▲6	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲11	=	▼2	▲7	▼3	▼14	▲7	▲2	▼17	▲13	▼6	▲3	▼2	▲5	=	▼6	▼1	▲7
Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	Apr/May 2024	16	14	13	11	23	13	8	13	21	15	15	20	17	13	12	13	20	19	21	15	17	20	17	16	15	13	16	19
	Δ May 2019	▼3	▼5	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼8	=	▼7	▲5	▼5	▼3	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3	=	▼9	▼8	▲1	▲1	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼9	▼11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ May 2019	▼4	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼2	=	▼5	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	2	1	4	5	3	2	4	6	2	3	4	0	1	3	7	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	2	3	1	3	1
	Δ May 2019	▼4	=	=	▲1	▼9	=	▼9	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼5	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▼5

Mentions of **supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems** increased in 10 countries including Greece (21%, +5 pp), but have declined in 15 countries with the largest seen in Sweden (19%, -11 pp), Finland (16%, -9 pp) and the Netherlands (15%, -9 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Malta or Estonia.

The **socio-demographic analysis** for the 2024 survey doesn't show notable differences in the opinions of men and women participants but highlights the following:

- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to say EU energy policy means **ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers**, and the less likely they are to say it means **driving European climate neutrality** or **supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems**. For example, 44% of those aged 55 and older say energy policy means ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers, compared to 33% of those aged 15-24.
- The longer time respondents spent in education, the less likely they are to say energy policy means **ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers**, and the most likely they are to mention **driving the European climate neutrality** and **improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries**. This is in opposite mirror compared to those who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers and students are more likely than those in other socio-professional categories to say that energy policy means **investing in innovative energy technologies**. All categories besides the two first mentioned are the most likely to mention **ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers.**
- Respondents across all three categories—those facing fewer or more difficulties paying bills—are primarily concerned with **ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers**. Then, those having difficulty paying bills most of the time mention as second option **decreasing energy consumption across Europe**, but those who never, or almost never, have difficulties, would mention **investing in innovative energy technologies**.
- Respondents who identify as working class were the most likely to say energy policy means **ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers** (44%), while those who identified themselves as upper class are the least likely to say this (28%). In contrast, those who identify as upper class are much more likely to mention **decreasing energy consumption across Europe** (42%) than others. Also, those who identify as upper middle class are much more likely to mention **investing in innovative energy technologies** (38%) than others.

Special Eurobarometer 555
Europeans' attitudes towards EU energy policy

QC1 What does a European Union energy policy mean to you? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Coordinating European countries on energy matters	Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	Driving European climate neutrality	Decreasing energy consumption across Europe - i.e. insulating homes or making products more energy-efficient	Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	Investing in innovative energy technologies	Ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers
EU27	27	27	22	25	30	21	16	33	40
Gender									
Man	28	29	22	25	30	21	16	34	39
Woman	26	25	22	25	30	21	16	32	41
Age									
15-24	27	28	17	31	30	21	18	34	33
25-39	27	30	21	28	29	21	16	34	37
40-54	26	28	23	25	30	21	17	34	39
55 +	27	25	24	22	30	21	14	32	44
Education (End of)									
15-	22	21	27	17	28	16	13	29	45
16-19	25	26	24	22	30	21	15	30	42
20+	30	30	21	29	31	23	17	37	37
Still studying	30	30	15	36	30	21	18	40	33
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	27	26	20	26	33	21	17	37	39
Managers	32	31	20	32	34	22	17	40	34
Other white collars	28	32	22	25	31	19	16	36	38
Manual workers	24	26	23	22	29	21	18	30	40
House persons	24	20	26	22	27	18	10	27	42
Unemployed	19	25	21	22	27	21	12	29	45
Retired	27	24	25	22	28	22	14	30	45
Students	28	29	15	36	30	22	18	38	32
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	22	26	25	20	29	22	14	27	44
From time to time	25	26	23	23	29	20	18	30	41
Almost never/ Never	28	28	21	27	30	21	15	35	39
Consider belonging to									
The working class	23	24	24	20	28	20	14	29	44
The lower middle class	28	26	20	24	29	20	16	33	41
The middle class	28	28	22	26	31	21	16	35	39
The upper middle class	29	32	22	34	30	26	17	38	34
The upper class	23	26	26	34	42	23	14	34	28
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?									
Yes	29	29	22	27	32	21	17	36	40
No	20	23	25	21	26	24	13	27	41

2. Energy-related areas where the European Union has added value for the Member states

Citizens most value renewable energy investments support offered by the EU to its Member States.

Respondents were asked in what areas the European Union has provided added value for Member States over the past five years, from a list of ten possible responses.

More than one-third (35%) say **supporting further renewable energy investments** has provided added value, and this is the only policy area mentioned by at least three in ten respondents. This answer is the most mentioned in 22 countries (including a joint one in Italy).

At least one-quarter mention **investing in innovative energy technologies** (27%) or **ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible** (25%), while 24% mention **facilitating the choice for consumers of an energy supplier and the switch from one to another**.

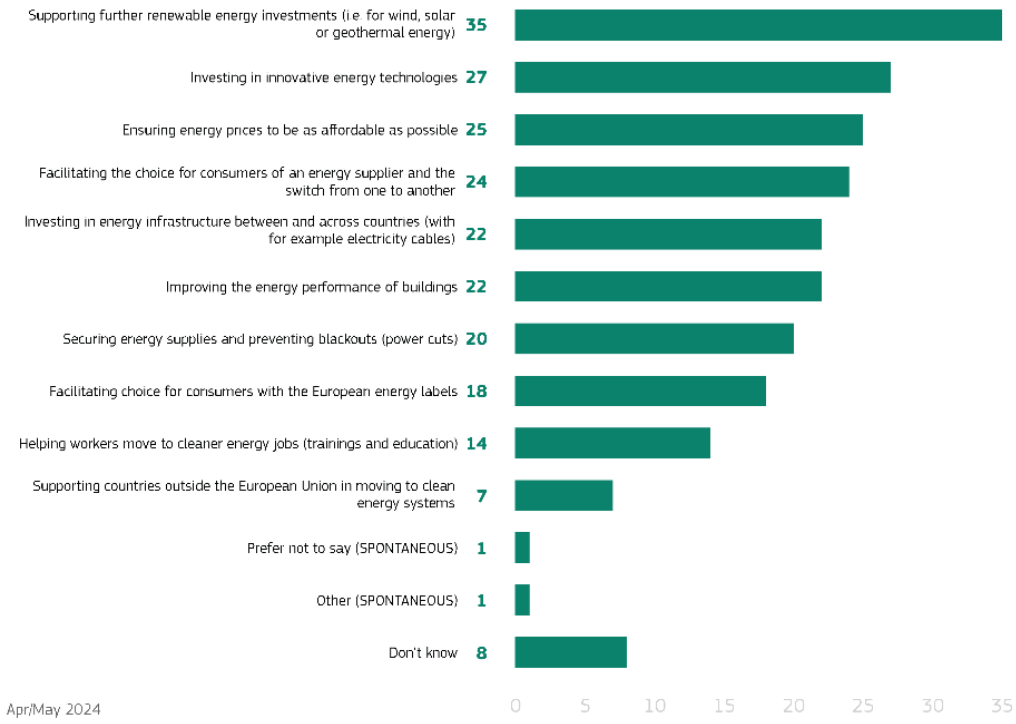
At least one in five say **investing in energy infrastructure between and across countries** or **improving the energy performance of buildings** (22% each) or **securing energy supplies and preventing blackouts** (20%) as areas where the European Union has provided added value to the Member States.

Almost one in five (18%) mention **facilitating choice for consumers with the European energy labels** while 14% chose **helping workers move to cleaner energy jobs**.

Finally, 7% say **supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems** is also an area where the European Union has provided added value for Member States.

It is important to underline that 8% of respondents say they **don't know**, which is the highest proportion for a question in this survey.

QC7. In the past five years, in what areas do you believe the European Union has provided added value for the Member States? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



Respondents in Finland (53%), Ireland (48%) and the Netherlands (46%) are the most likely to say the EU has provided added value for Member States by **supporting further renewable energy investments**, particularly compared to those in Bulgaria (27%) and France and Latvia (28% each). This choice ranks in the top two in every Member State. It is the most mentioned option in 22 countries (joint first in Italy).

Respondents in the Netherlands (41%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say the EU has provided added value by **investing in innovative energy technologies**. More than three in ten in Italy (32%) and Sweden, Cyprus and Lithuania (31%) each also gave this answer, compared to 15% of respondents in Romania, 17% in Latvia and 18% in Hungary. This choice ranks joint first amongst respondents in Italy (32%), and second in six countries; It ranks third in nine countries.

The proportion of respondents who think the European Union has provided added value for Member States by **ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible** ranges from 44% in Lithuania and 39% in Slovakia (a first choice in these countries) to 10% in Finland, 13% in Sweden and 18% in Czechia and the Netherlands. It ranks third in nine countries.

Improving the energy performance of buildings is the top answer in Latvia (37%) and Bulgaria (35%). It ranks second in seven countries, and third in three countries.

Two other areas appear in the top three in at least ten Member States:

- **Facilitating the choice for consumers of an energy supplier and the switch from one to another** ranks second in six countries and third in four countries.
- **Investing in energy infrastructure between and across countries** ranks second in five countries and third in six countries.

QC7. In the past five years, in what areas do you believe the European Union has provided added value for the Member States? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Supporting further renewable energy investments (i.e. for wind, solar or geothermal energy)	35	45	39	27	40	34	39	42	38	38	34	53	28	42	37	48	32	36	38	28	44	46	34	38	33	43	37	34
Investing in innovative energy technologies	27	26	25	25	31	20	27	26	21	27	30	27	26	25	18	23	32	31	26	17	26	41	19	27	15	31	28	24
Ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible	25	24	26	26	30	18	26	21	19	33	22	10	29	29	30	26	26	44	27	23	24	18	20	29	23	13	26	39
Facilitating the choice for consumers of an energy supplier and the switch from one to another	24	23	25	20	17	14	28	21	20	31	25	12	20	25	33	26	28	16	21	23	14	16	20	33	25	17	18	19
Investing in energy infrastructure between and across countries (with for example electricity cables)	22	28	25	20	17	16	21	27	21	20	19	20	15	31	27	26	26	18	17	16	32	25	27	17	24	30	23	25
Improving the energy performance of buildings	22	17	21	35	35	26	18	15	34	35	22	24	25	36	27	25	23	29	31	37	16	13	18	15	22	14	28	31
Securing energy supplies and preventing blackouts (power cuts)	20	26	25	22	10	16	24	18	20	20	19	22	19	23	21	18	15	17	18	11	18	29	19	13	17	17	16	22
Facilitating choice for consumers with the European energy labels	18	18	14	17	21	16	15	16	13	20	17	14	18	18	24	17	23	9	21	14	16	15	16	21	18	16	12	17
Helping workers move to cleaner energy jobs (trainings and education)	14	17	13	15	19	10	11	12	9	23	15	5	15	20	17	18	19	17	17	14	31	6	12	13	17	9	13	15
Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	7	6	5	5	7	4	8	13	5	8	6	8	7	6	6	6	7	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	14	7	6

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals no notable differences in opinion based on gender or age. However, there are other interesting results:

- The longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **supporting further renewable energy investments** or **investing in innovative energy technologies**, and the less likely they are to mention **ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible**. On the first choice, they are 41% who completed education aged 20 or older compared to 28% who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers (42%) are more likely than those in other socio-professional categories to mention **supporting further renewable energy investments**, while housepersons are the least likely to mention it (27%) and **investing in innovative energy technologies** (21%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as upper middle class (45%) are the most likely to mention **supporting further renewable energy investments**, particularly compared to those who consider themselves as working class or lower middle class (32% each).

Special Eurobarometer 555
Europeans' attitudes towards
EU energy policy

QC7 In the past five years, in what areas do you believe the European Union has provided added value for the Member States? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Securing energy supplies and preventing blackouts (power cuts)	Supporting further renewable energy investments (i.e. for wind, solar or geothermal energy)	Investing in energy infrastructure between and across countries (with for example electricity cables)	Improving the energy performance of buildings	Facilitating the choice for consumers of an energy supplier and the switch from one to another	Facilitating choice for consumers with the European energy labels	Helping workers move to cleaner energy jobs (trainings and education)	Ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible	Investing in innovative energy technologies	Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems
EU27	20	35	22	22	24	18	14	25	27	7
Gender										
Man	20	37	23	23	23	18	14	24	29	7
Woman	19	34	21	20	24	17	14	26	25	7
Age										
15-24	19	37	23	20	22	18	16	24	27	9
25-39	20	37	24	21	24	18	14	22	27	8
40-54	19	36	22	23	25	18	15	25	27	7
55 +	20	34	21	22	24	17	13	27	27	7
Education (End of)										
15-	19	28	18	21	24	16	15	28	23	5
16-19	20	33	22	22	25	17	14	28	26	6
20+	20	41	23	22	24	18	13	21	29	8
Still studying	16	39	22	21	19	19	15	24	31	11
Socio-professional category										
Self- employed	19	36	24	24	24	17	15	21	29	8
Managers	21	42	22	23	26	20	14	19	31	8
Other white collars	20	35	25	20	26	19	15	28	29	7
Manual workers	20	34	23	22	25	18	14	25	24	8
House persons	19	27	21	20	24	18	15	27	21	7
Unemployed	24	36	15	21	23	14	11	23	22	6
Retired	20	35	20	22	23	16	13	27	26	6
Students	18	38	23	22	20	18	16	24	30	10
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	18	31	22	20	21	19	14	24	22	8
From time to time	20	31	24	21	25	19	16	26	25	6
Almost never/ Never	20	38	21	22	24	17	13	25	28	8
Consider belonging to										
The working class	20	32	18	24	21	18	13	28	24	7
The lower middle class	19	32	22	21	24	17	13	25	25	7
The middle class	20	37	24	21	26	18	15	24	29	8
The upper middle class	24	45	26	23	24	15	12	21	28	8
The upper class	22	42	19	22	17	19	16	21	32	9
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?										
Yes	21	39	24	23	25	18	14	26	29	7
No	18	27	19	19	23	18	14	23	23	7
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?										
Yes	19	33	30	20	25	20	19	22	25	6
No	20	37	20	23	24	17	13	26	28	8

II Attitudes towards EU climate neutrality target

1. Attitudes towards implementing the EU climate neutrality target

More than three quarters of respondents agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will help the environment, encourage jobs, investments and energy communities in the clean energy transition.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with five statements about implementing an EU climate neutrality target by 2050.

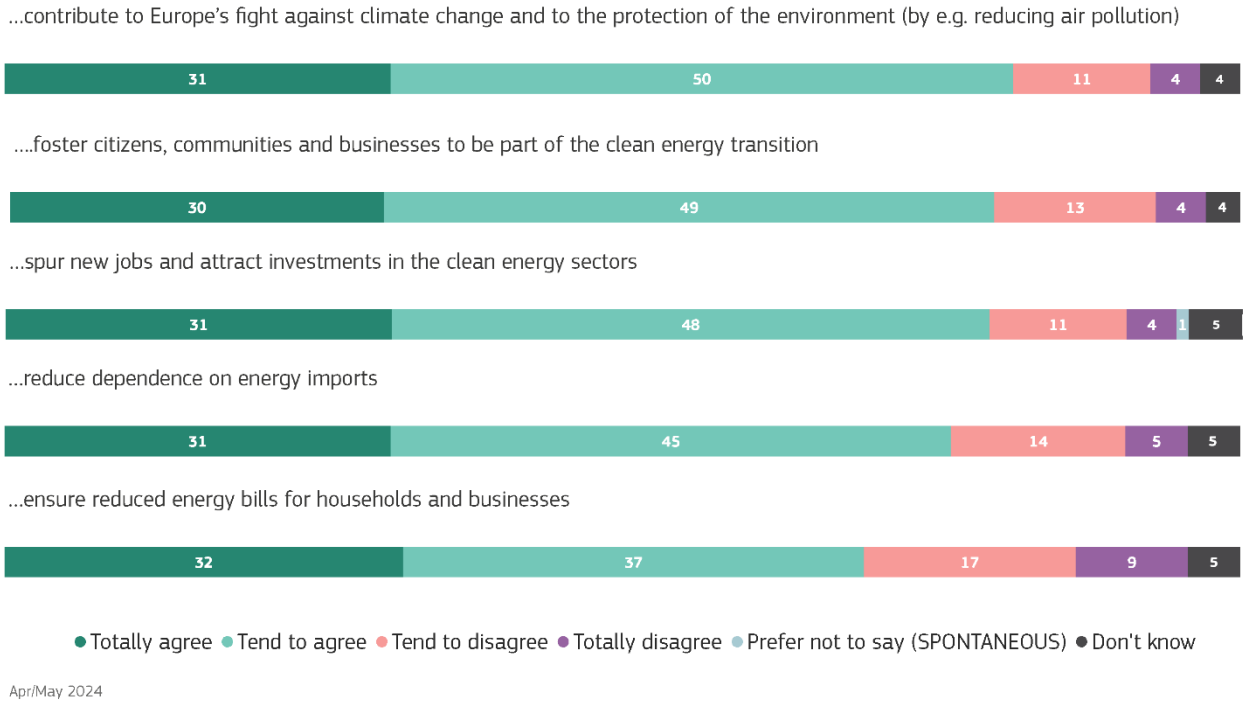
Just over eight in ten (81%) agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will **contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment**, with 31% saying they "totally agree".

Almost as many (79%) agree it will **spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors**, with 31% totally agreeing with this statement. They are equally agreeing (79%) that it will **foster citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition**, including 30% who "totally agree".

Just over three quarters (76%) agree implementing a climate neutrality target will **reduce dependence on energy imports**, including 31% who "totally agree".

And finally, less agreed, 69% think it will **ensure lower energy bills for households and businesses**, with 32% saying they "totally agree" with this statement which is the highest proportion within the results for these five statements.

QC3. The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will... (EU27) (%)



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At the national level, most respondents in each Member State agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will **contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment**, although proportions range from 95% in Malta (91% in Hungary and 89% in Sweden) to 59% in Estonia (60% in Czechia and 65% in Latvia).

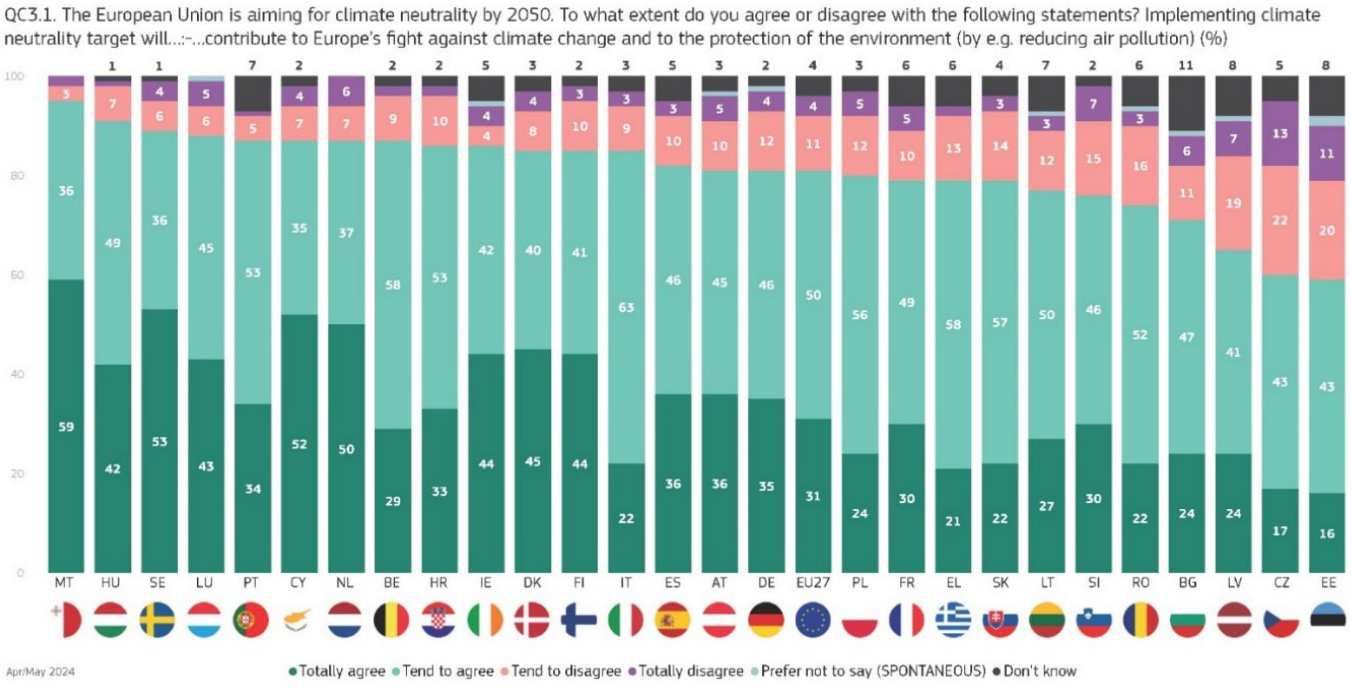
There are four countries where at least half of all respondents "totally agree": Malta (59%), Sweden (53%) Cyprus (52%) and the Netherlands (50%). While at the other end of the spectrum only 16% in Estonia and 17% in Czechia totally agree.

The majority of respondents in every Member State agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will **spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors**, although there is a degree of variation across countries. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Malta (92%) and Ireland and Sweden (88% each), and the lowest in Czechia (58%), Estonia (60%) and Bulgaria (62%).

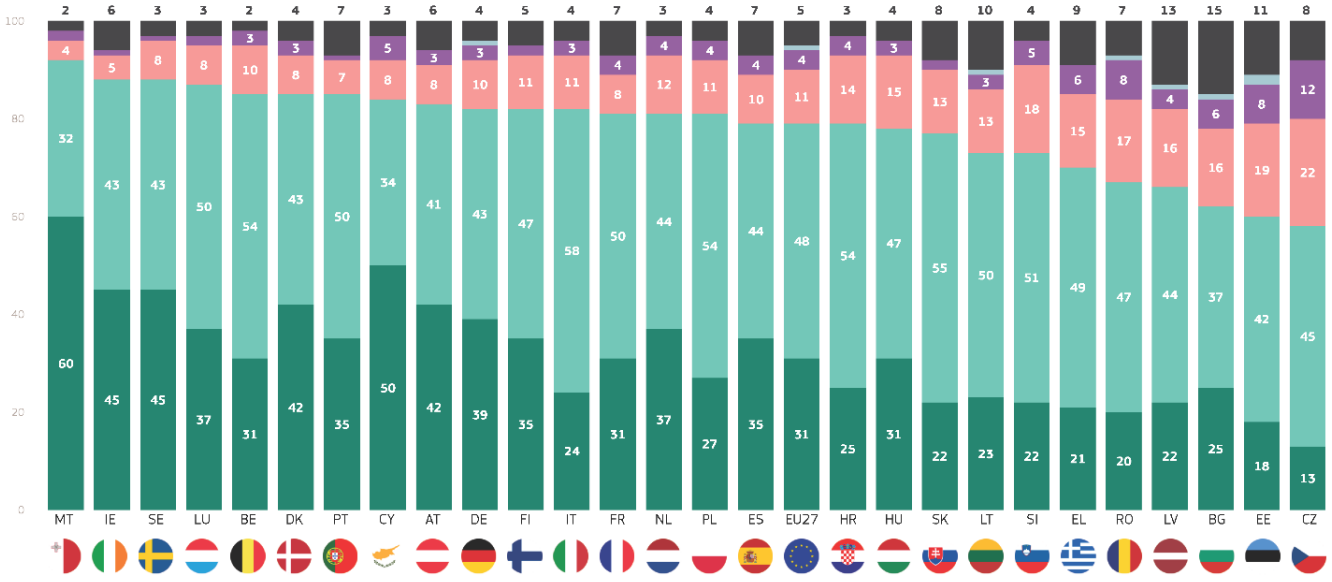
Again, respondents in Malta (60%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they "totally agree", although a majority in Cyprus (50%) also answer this way. In contrast, 13% in Czechia and 18% in Estonia "totally agree".

More than half of the respondents in each country agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will **foster citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition**. Agreement with this statement is, overwhelmingly shared in Malta (95%) followed by 88% in Sweden and 86% in Denmark and Portugal who also show high results. At the other end of the scale, 56% in Czechia, 58% in Estonia and 65% in Latvia agree with this statement.

Once more, respondents in Malta (60%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they "totally agree", and this is particularly the case compared to those in Czechia (11%).



QC3.4. The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...:-...spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors (%)



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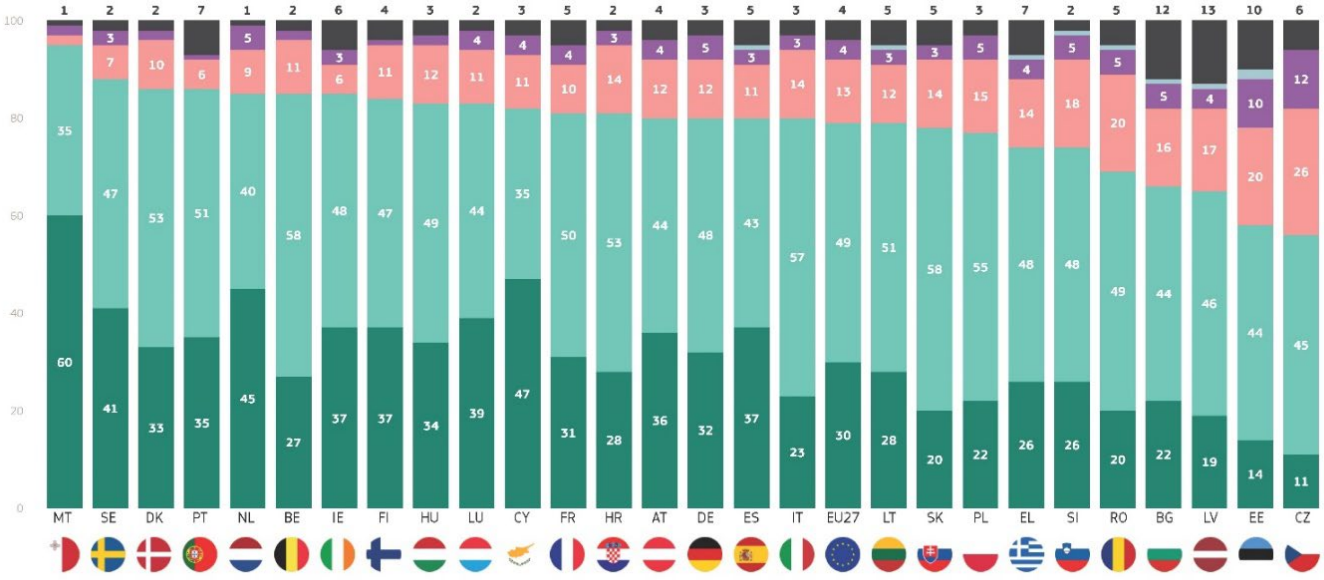
● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

QC3.2. The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...:-....foster citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition (%)



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● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

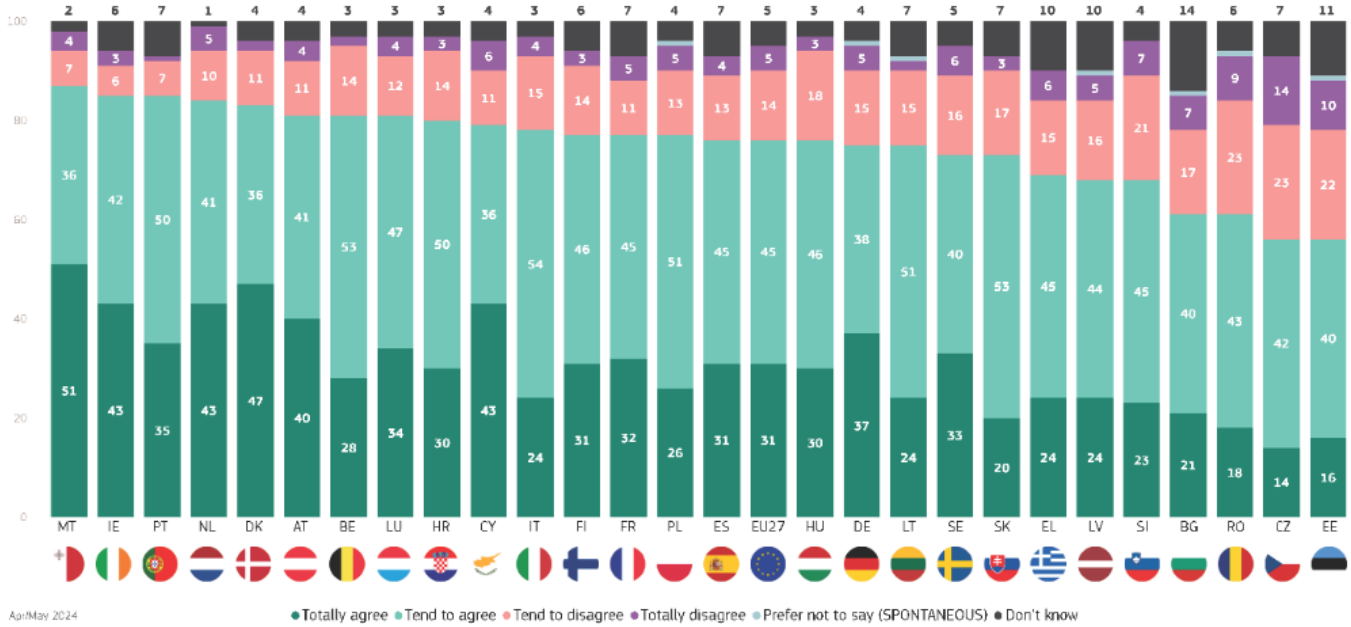
The proportion of respondents who agree that implementing a climate neutrality target **will reduce dependence on energy imports** ranges from 87% in Malta and 85% in Ireland and Portugal to 56% in Estonia and Czechia and 61% in Bulgaria and Romania.

Once again, respondents in Malta (51%) are the most likely to say they "totally agree", particularly compared to those in Czechia (14%).

In 24 countries, a majority of respondents agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will **ensure reduced energy bills for households and businesses**, although levels of agreement range from 87% in Malta, 85% in Cyprus and 82% in Portugal to Czechia (41%), Estonia (43%) and Sweden (49%) in which a minority of respondents agree.

In Malta (56%) and Cyprus (53%), at least half say they "totally agree", compared to 11% in Czechia and 12% of those in Estonia.

QC3.3. The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...:-...reduce dependence on energy imports (%)



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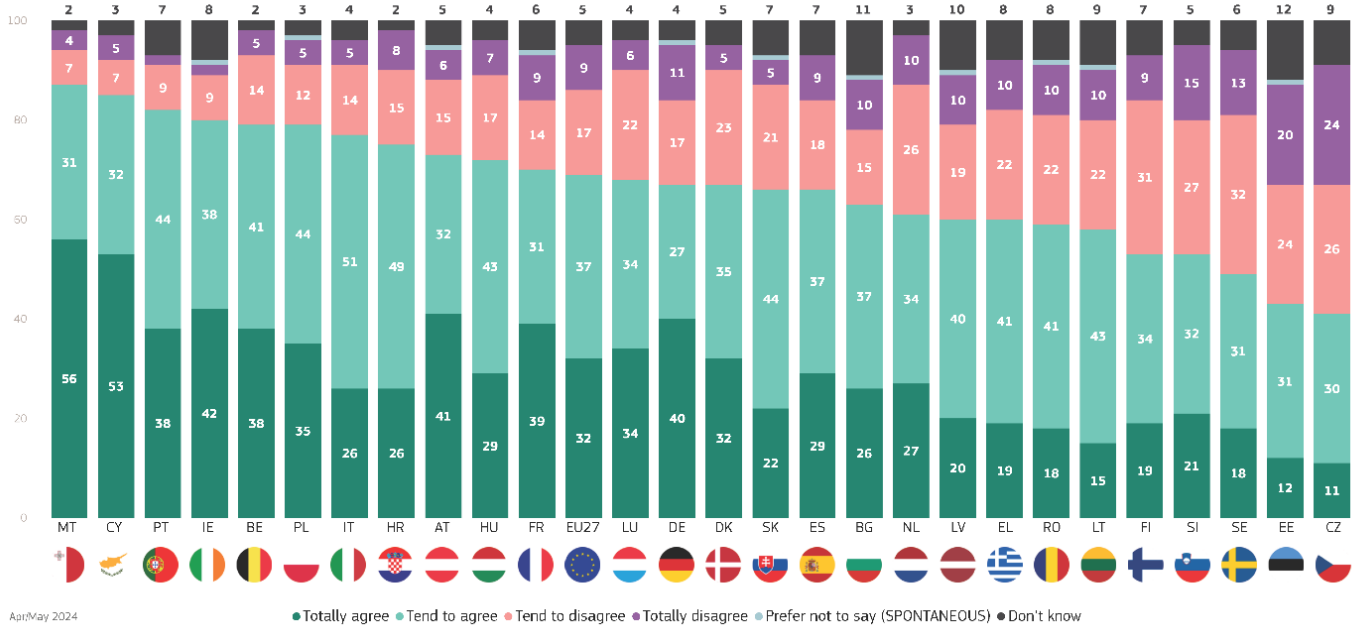
QC3.5. The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...:-...ensure reduced energy bills for households and businesses (%)



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Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- The younger the respondents, the more likely they are to agree with each individual statement, except for reducing energy dependence, where there is only a slight difference. For example, 75% of those aged 15-24 agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will ensure **reduced energy bills for households and businesses,** compared to 69% of those aged 55 and older.
- The longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each individual statement, apart from ensuring reduced energy bills for households and businesses. For instance, 84% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree in the case of **contributing to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment**, compared to 73% who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers and students typically show strong agreement with most statements, except on **ensuring reduced energy bills for households and businesses**. Here, their views differ significantly: Managers are less supportive than the average, while students express the highest level of agreement.
- Housepersons are in opposition to managers and students, with a minimum 10 percentage point difference for each item. However, they agree on **ensuring reduced energy bills** with managers and housepersons showing similar low levels of support, while students strongly agree with this measure.
- The fewer difficulties respondents have paying bills, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 82% of those who never, or almost never, have difficulties paying bills agree in the case of **spurring new jobs and attracting investments in the clean energy sectors**, compared to 70% of those who have difficulties most of the time.
- Respondents who consider themselves members of the working class are consistently the least likely to agree with each statement compared to those who place themselves higher up the social scale.

QC3 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will…
(% - EU)

	…contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment (by e.g. reducing air pollution)	….foster citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition	…reduce dependence on energy imports	…spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors	…ensure reduced energy bills for households and businesses
EU27	81	79	76	79	69
Gender					
Man	82	79	77	81	68
Woman	81	79	75	79	69
Age					
15-24	88	82	77	83	75
25-39	83	80	77	82	68
40-54	82	80	76	80	66
55 +	77	77	74	78	69
Education (End of)					
15-	73	72	70	74	69
16-19	80	78	74	78	69
20+	84	83	78	83	66
Still studying	89	85	80	85	75
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	82	79	75	80	68
Managers	88	86	81	86	66
Other white collars	85	82	79	83	70
Manual workers	79	77	73	77	68
House persons	73	70	68	71	66
Unemployed	77	76	72	75	63
Retired	78	77	74	77	68
Students	89	84	80	84	75
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	71	71	67	70	60
From time to time	80	76	73	77	69
Almost never/ Never	83	82	78	82	69
Consider belonging to					
The working class	77	76	72	75	65
The lower middle class	78	76	72	78	67
The middle class	84	82	78	82	71
The upper middle class	88	84	83	85	67
The upper class	87	84	82	89	74
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?					
Yes	88	86	82	86	73
No	61	60	60	63	56
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?					
Yes	87	80	79	82	76
No	80	80	75	80	67

2. Energy-related measures that should be prioritised to reach climate neutrality by 2050

More than six in ten citizens say diversifying energy sources should be prioritised to reach climate neutrality by 2050.

Respondents were asked which of four energy-related measures should be prioritised to reach climate neutrality by 2050, and they were able to give up to two answers.

Considering their first response, precisely one third think **diversifying energy sources** should be prioritised, while almost as many (31%) say **saving energy wherever possible** should be the priority. Almost one in five (18%) mention **further deploying nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors**, while 14% mention **to electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy**. Just 3% say they don't know.

When asked to nominate a second area to be prioritised, again, **diversifying energy sources** comes first with 31%, but the second mention is 27% with the measure **to electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy** and 24% say **saving energy wherever possible** should be prioritised. More than one in ten (15%) mention **further deploying nuclear energy including small local nuclear reactors**.

To get an overall picture of citizens' priorities, the results from these two questions were combined and are illustrated in the chart below[7]. The results show that more than six in ten (62%) think **diversifying energy sources** should be prioritised, while more than half of all respondents (54%) think **saving energy wherever possible** should be a priority.

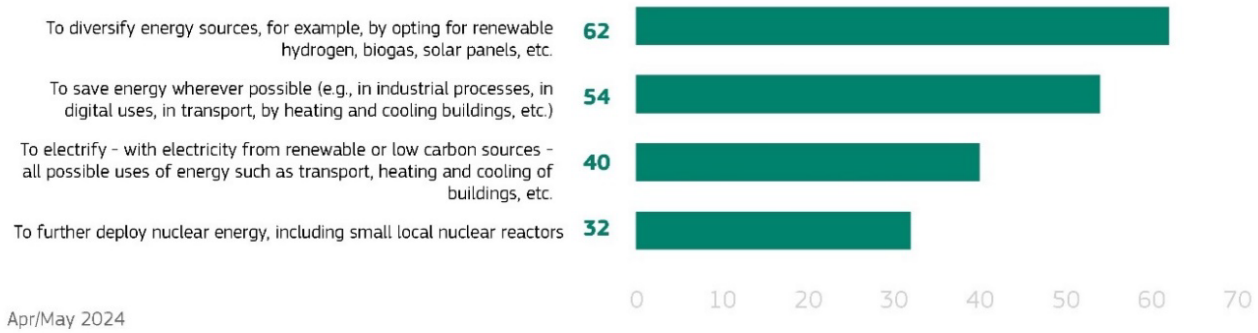
Four in ten mention **electrifying – with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy**, while almost one third (32%) think **further deploying nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors** should be prioritised to reach climate neutrality by 2050.

The national results focus on the overall results (both first and second mentioned priorities).

In every country, more than four in ten think **diversifying energy sources** should be a priority. Proportions range from 78% of respondents in Finland, 77% in Cyprus and 74% in the Netherlands to 43% in Czechia, 45% in Slovenia and 48% in Lithuania and Slovakia. In 21 countries diversifying energy sources is the most mentioned priority.

Saving energy wherever possible is mentioned by at least half of all respondents in 21 countries. Proportions range from 66% of those in Slovenia and 64% in Greece and Slovakia to 42% in Romania, 43% in Estonia and 46% in Latvia. This option ranks second in 21 countries (joint in Lithuania).

QC4T. In your view, to reach climate neutrality by 2050, which energy-related measures should be prioritised? Firstly? And then? (EU27) (%)



[7] Question QC4T presents the aggregate results of QC4a and QC4b

Lithuania (59%) is the only country where respondents most often say **electrifying - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy** should be the priority, but it is also mentioned by more than half in Croatia (55%) and 48% in Malta. In contrast 23% in Finland, 29% in the Netherlands and 32% in Czechia say this should be prioritised.

In the case of **further deploying nuclear energy including small local reactors** the national level results vary considerably: from 52% of respondents in Czechia, 47% in Poland and 43% in Slovakia to 13% in Greece, 14% in Malta and 19% in Cyprus. This choice does not rank first in any country. It ranks second in Czechia and third in eight countries.

QC4T. In your view, to reach climate neutrality by 2050, which energy-related measures should be prioritised? Firstly? And then? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
To diversify energy sources, for example, by opting for renewable hydrogen, biogas, solar panels, etc.	62	62	67	50	77	43	62	65	55	67	65	78	65	50	59	63	62	48	65	64	71	74	56	66	62	65	45	48
To save energy wherever possible (e.g., in industrial processes, in digital uses, in transport, by heating and cooling buildings, etc.)	54	59	52	55	53	56	55	48	43	64	63	58	50	63	56	56	51	48	59	46	60	58	48	52	42	53	66	64
To electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy such as transport, heating and cooling of buildings, etc.	40	34	36	41	36	32	47	37	37	42	35	23	33	55	46	42	46	59	37	36	48	29	39	36	46	45	47	36
To further deploy nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors	32	22	40	35	19	52	27	41	35	13	25	30	33	30	35	24	32	20	31	30	14	36	47	25	37	34	31	43

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic analysis** focusses on the combined results of respondents first and second answers. Highlights include:

- Women are more likely than men to mention **saving energy wherever possible** (56% vs 51% of men) but less likely to mention **further deploying nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors** (28% vs 36%). Furthermore, this item is more widely mentioned by managers and the self-employed (36% each), than students and the unemployed (27% each) and retired persons (29%). This is also reflected by those describing themselves as working class showing less support to this item (29%), than by the ones describing themselves as upper class providing the highest support (41%). Finally, respondents with more years of education are more likely to select this option, with 27% of those who completed their education at age 15 or younger choosing it, compared to 34% of those who completed their education at age 20 or older.
- The longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **diversifying energy sources** with 67% who completed education age 20 compared to 56% who completed aged 15 or younger.
- **Electrifying - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy** is a very steady answer independently of any socio-demographic categories. The small exception could lie with those declaring themselves as belonging to the upper class.
- Respondents who have fewer difficulties paying bills are more likely to choose the prioritisation of **saving energy wherever possible**, with 56% mentioning it, compared to 45% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

QC4T In your view, to reach climate neutrality by 2050, which energy-related measures should be prioritised? Firstly? And then? (% - EU)

	To save energy wherever possible (e.g., in industrial processes, in digital uses, in transport, by heating and cooling buildings, etc.)	To further deploy nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors	To diversify energy sources, for example, by opting for renewable hydrogen, biogas, solar panels, etc.	To electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy such as transport, heating and cooling of buildings, etc.
EU27	54	32	62	40
Gender				
Man	51	36	63	40
Woman	56	28	62	40
Age				
15-24	54	31	65	41
25-39	51	36	64	40
40-54	54	33	64	40
55 +	55	30	60	40
Education (End of)				
15-	55	27	56	39
16-19	53	33	60	41
20+	53	34	67	38
Still studying	57	27	68	41
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	51	36	65	42
Managers	53	36	67	39
Other white collars	54	34	64	40
Manual workers	50	35	62	40
House persons	51	30	59	36
Unemployed	53	27	62	41
Retired	56	29	59	40
Students	57	27	67	41
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	45	34	58	42
From time to time	50	34	63	40
Almost never/ Never	56	31	63	40
Consider belonging to				
The working class	54	29	57	39
The lower middle class	53	34	63	39
The middle class	54	32	64	41
The upper middle class	51	38	69	38
The upper class	61	41	59	35
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	57	31	65	41
No	43	42	58	38
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	50	43	66	36
No	55	29	62	42

III Measures to ensure energy affordability and business competitiveness

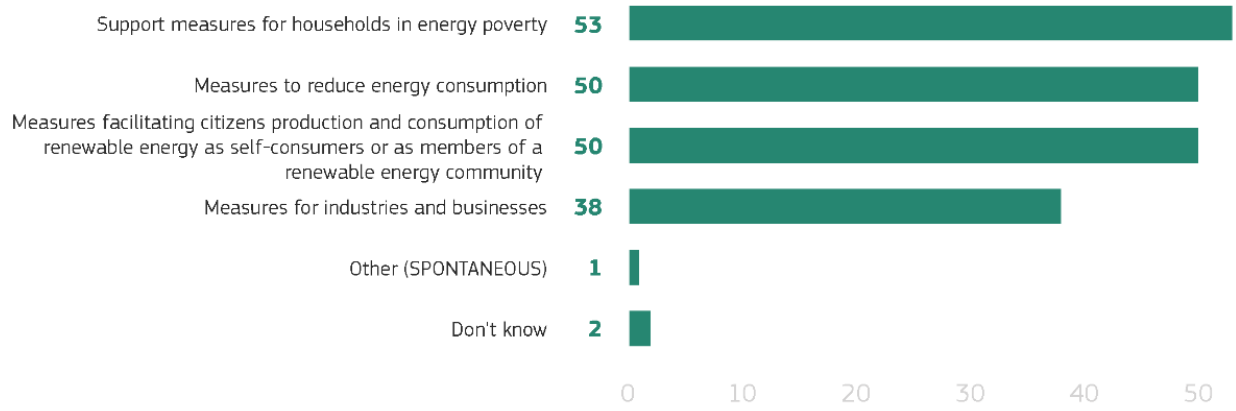
1. What Member States should focus on to ensure affordable energy

A majority of respondents say the EU should encourage Member States to focus on measures that support households in energy poverty, to reduce energy consumption or measures that help citizens to produce or consume energy from renewable sources.

Respondents were asked which of four measures the European Union should encourage Member States to focus on to ensure affordable energy and were able to provide up to two answers.

To get an overall picture of citizens' priorities, the results from these two questions were combined[8]. To ensure energy is affordable, at least half think the EU should encourage Member States to focus on **supporting measures for households in energy poverty** (53%), **measures to reduce energy consumption** or **measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community** (50% each). Almost four in ten (38%) think the EU should encourage a focus on **measures for industries and businesses**.

QC5T. From the list below, what do you think the European Union should encourage its Members States to focus on to ensure that energy is affordable? Firstly? And then? (EU27) (%)



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[8] Question QC5T presents the aggregate results of QC5a and QC5b

The national results focus on the combined first and second responses.

In 16 countries, respondents are most likely to say the European Union should encourage Member States to focus on **supporting measures for households in energy poverty**. The proportion ranges from at least seven in ten in Greece (78%), Cyprus (71%) and Bulgaria (70%) to 22% in Sweden, 26% in Denmark and 27% in Finland. The largest divergence of opinion between countries in this survey, is on support - or the lack of support - for this choice, with a spread of 56 pp between Member States.

There are five countries where respondents most often mention **measures to reduce energy consumption** with Malta (64%), Sweden (59%) and Denmark (58%) with the highest proportions. In contrast fewer than four in ten in Romania (33%), Estonia (35%) and Greece (38%) mention this option.

Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community is the most mentioned option in six Member States. It is most mentioned by respondents in Lithuania and Sweden (60% each) and Croatia and Luxembourg (58% each) and least mentioned by those in Austria (36%) and in Spain, Slovakia and Denmark (44% each).

The proportion of respondents who think the EU should encourage Member States to focus on **measures for industries and businesses** ranges from 57% of respondents in Denmark, 52% in Finland and 50% in Sweden and the Netherlands to 28% in Bulgaria, 30% in Cyprus and 31% in Malta and Latvia.

QC5T. From the list below, what do you think the European Union should encourage its Members States to focus on to ensure that energy is affordable? Firstly? And then? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Support measures for households in energy poverty	53	54	61	70	71	45	41	26	50	78	59	27	54	63	55	66	58	44	51	54	56	37	62	67	65	22	49	58
Measures to reduce energy consumption	50	51	45	43	43	45	56	58	35	38	53	57	48	43	51	46	53	44	49	45	64	55	44	41	33	59	50	55
Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community	50	36	49	47	51	48	53	44	52	45	44	55	47	58	51	46	49	60	58	45	45	54	52	45	56	60	56	44
Measures for industries and businesses	38	44	43	28	30	46	40	57	40	35	36	52	32	34	42	33	35	32	34	31	31	50	38	35	37	50	36	36

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Apr/May 2024

The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the combined results of both first and second responses, and illustrates the following:

Respondents aged 55 and older (35%) are the least likely to think the European Union should encourage Member States to focus on **measures for industry and business**, particularly when compared to those aged 15-39 (41%).

The longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community** or **measures for industries and businesses**, ranging from 42% for those who ended their education before 15 years old to 54% for those who finished at age 20 or older. On the other hand, respondents with more years of education are less likely they are to mention **supporting measures for households in energy poverty.** For instance, 61% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger mention this item compared to 46% who completed education aged 20 or older.

Housepersons (60%) and the unemployed (61%) are the most likely to mention **supporting measures for households in energy poverty**, particularly when compared to managers (44%). On the other hand, managers and self-employed (both at 44%) are the socio-professional categories supporting the most **measures for industries and businesses**, which are supported the less by the unemployed (29%).

The fewer the difficulties respondents have in paying bills, the more likely they are to mention **measures to reduce energy consumption** with 54% choosing this item, compared to 36% who have difficulties most of the time. Moreover, they have opposite support or lack of support for **measures for households in energy poverty** (respondents with fewer difficulties with 48% and most difficulties at 64%).

Respondents who consider themselves to be working class or lower middle class are the most likely to mention **supporting measures for households in energy poverty**, but the least likely to mention any of the other options.

QC5T From the list below, what do you think the European Union should encourage its Members States to focus on to ensure that energy is affordable? Firstly? And then?
(% - EU)

	Measures to reduce energy consumption	Support measures for households in energy poverty	Measures for industries and businesses	Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community
EU27	50	53	38	50
Gender				
Man	50	51	40	51
Woman	50	54	36	48
Age				
15-24	49	54	41	48
25-39	48	52	42	51
40-54	49	53	39	52
55 +	52	53	35	48
Education (End of)				
15-	51	61	32	42
16-19	49	56	37	48
20+	51	46	41	54
Still studying	51	49	41	50
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	46	51	44	53
Managers	51	44	44	56
Other white collars	48	55	40	51
Manual workers	47	55	40	49
House persons	49	60	33	44
Unemployed	50	61	29	47
Retired	54	53	33	47
Students	51	50	42	50
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	36	64	39	46
From time to time	45	61	37	48
Almost never/ Never	54	48	39	50
Consider belonging to				
The working class	48	58	34	45
The lower middle class	47	57	36	50
The middle class	51	51	41	51
The upper middle class	56	40	42	54
The upper class	52	49	39	57
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	53	53	39	51
No	43	55	42	48
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	48	59	42	48
No	51	51	37	50

2. Energy-related measures the EU should take to help businesses to be competitive

More than one third of respondents consider supporting innovation in clean technologies as the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive.

Respondents were asked which of four energy-related measures was the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive.

The most common answer is **supporting innovation in clean technologies** (35%), while three in ten say **promoting energy savings through incentives** is the most important way the EU should help.

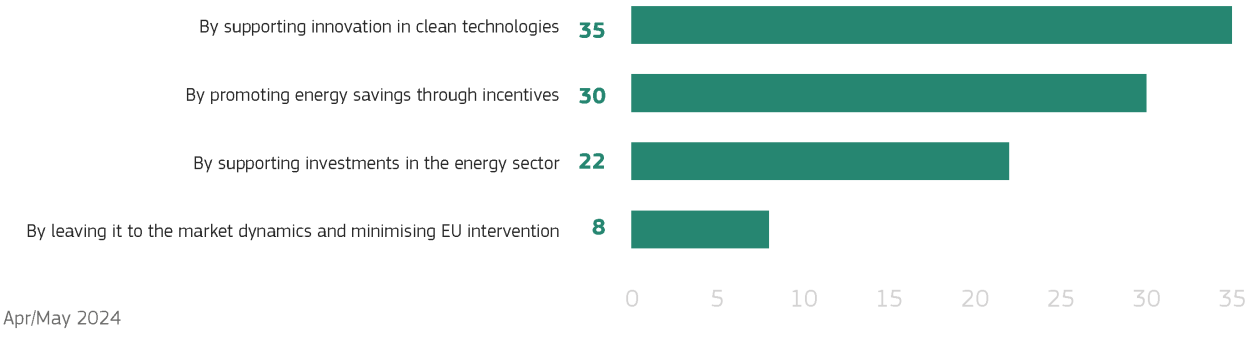
Just over one in five (22%) mention **supporting investments in the energy sector**, while less than one in ten (8%) say the best option is **by leaving it to the market dynamics and minimising EU intervention**.

The national results show that **supporting innovation in clean technologies** ranks first in 11 countries and varies from 53% of respondents in the Netherlands, 50% in Sweden, 48% in Finland and Denmark, and 47% in Luxembourg, to 21% of those in Romania, 22% in Portugal and 24% in Bulgaria.

Promoting energy savings through incentives is the first chosen answer in 12 countries and is most often mentioned by those in Malta (43%), Cyprus (40%) and Italy and Croatia (39% each) and least mentioned by respondents in Denmark (13%) and Estonia, Finland and Sweden (19% each). **Supporting investments in the energy sector** ranks first in four countries and is mostly mentioned in Estonia (34%), Romania, Czechia (32% each) and Portugal (31%) compared to 15% in Slovenia and 17% in the Netherlands, Germany and Malta where it is the least.

Only 8% of respondents mention **leaving it to the market dynamics and minimising EU intervention**. Proportions range from 12% of respondents in Estonia and Lithuania to 4% in Malta and Cyprus.

QC6. From the list of energy-related measures below, what do you think is the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive? (EU27) (%)



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QC6. From the list of energy-related measures below, what do you think is the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
By supporting innovation in clean technologies	35	30	40	24	26	28	40	48	26	31	42	48	40	25	32	30	26	30	47	26	35	53	25	22	21	50	46	29
By promoting energy savings through incentives	30	36	28	36	40	23	30	13	19	36	29	19	26	39	37	36	39	23	25	27	43	21	37	29	30	19	29	33
By supporting investments in the energy sector	22	19	23	25	25	32	17	23	34	23	19	21	18	27	23	24	25	25	19	26	17	17	26	31	32	24	15	26
By leaving it to the market dynamics and minimising EU intervention	8	11	7	8	4	10	9	11	12	5	5	5	6	8	7	5	8	12	7	11	4	7	10	9	11	5	7	7

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals no notable difference in opinion based on gender or age, but does illustrate the following:

- Respondents who completed education aged 20 or older, are most likely to believe that **supporting innovation in clean technologies** is the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive (40%), compared to those who completed their education at a younger age.
- **Supporting innovation in clean technologies** is a particularly popular measure amongst respondents identifying as upper (43%) and upper middle class (41%).
- In the same vein, respondents having never or almost never difficulties paying bills tend to consider this EU measure the most important one for the enhancement of business competitiveness (38%).
- By looking at socio-professional categories, **supporting innovation in clean technologies** has the highest and lowest rates of mentions amongst managers (43%) and housepersons (28%) respectively.

QC6 From the list of energy-related measures below, what do you think is the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive?
(% - EU)

	By supporting innovation in clean technologies	By promoting energy savings through incentives	By supporting investments in the energy sector	By leaving it to the market dynamics and minimising EU intervention
EU27	35	30	22	8
Gender				
Man	35	30	23	8
Woman	35	31	21	8
Age				
15-24	37	32	23	5
25-39	34	33	22	8
40-54	36	29	23	9
55 +	35	30	21	8
Education (End of)				
15-	30	32	20	8
16-19	31	33	23	8
20+	40	28	22	7
Still studying	42	28	22	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	32	30	26	10
Managers	43	27	21	6
Other white collars	36	32	23	7
Manual workers	30	33	23	9
House persons	28	35	19	8
Unemployed	39	27	18	8
Retired	35	29	21	8
Students	39	31	22	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	31	33	20	8
From time to time	29	35	23	8
Almost never/ Never	38	28	22	8
Consider belonging to				
The working class	33	31	21	7
The lower middle class	34	32	21	8
The middle class	35	31	23	8
The upper middle class	41	29	22	7
The upper class	43	27	20	8
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	39	32	21	6
No	22	28	27	17
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	31	39	22	6
No	37	28	22	8

IV Actions taken to reduce energy consumption

1. Have citizens changed their habits to reduce energy consumption ?

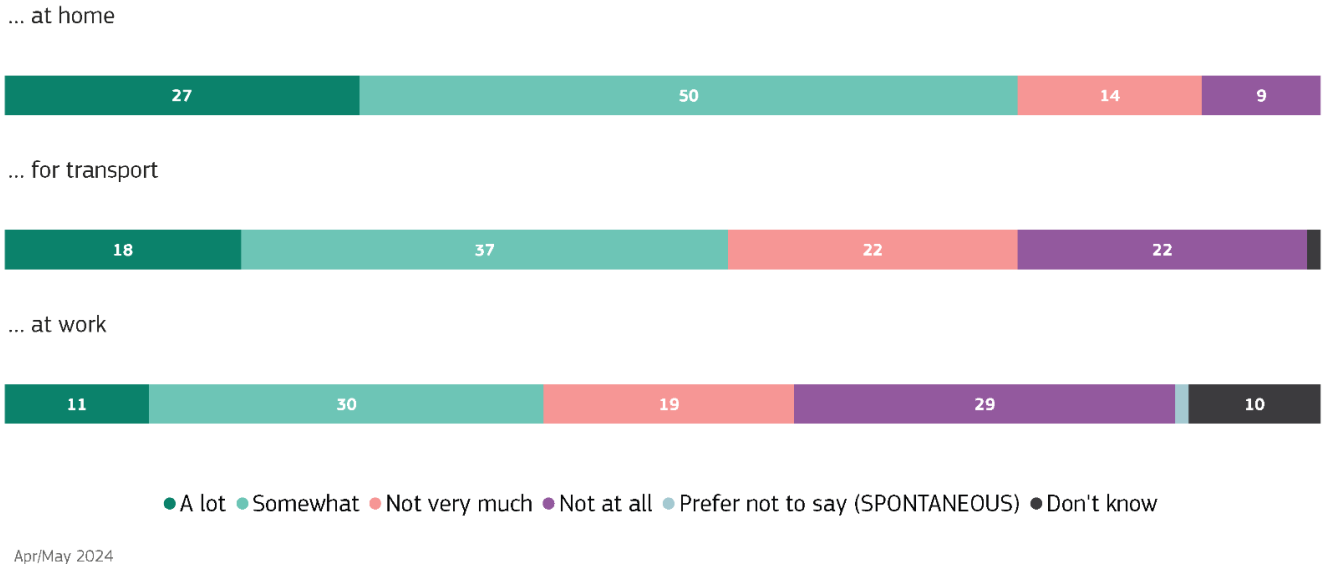
Most respondents have considerably changed their habits to reduce their energy consumption at home and for transport in the past five years.

Respondents were asked how much they have changed their habits to reduce energy consumption over the past five years across various settings. **At home,** more than three quarters (77%) report significant changes, including 27% who say they have changed their habits "a lot". In contrast, 23% say they have not made considerable changes, including 9% who have not changed their habits at all.

When it comes to **transport,** more than half (55%) say they have changed their energy consumption habits, with 18% who have changed their habits "a lot". Meanwhile more than four in ten (44%) have not made considerable changes, and 22% saying they have not changed them at all.

At work, just over four in ten (41%) respondents have significantly changed their energy consumption habits, with 11% saying they have changed them "a lot". Conversely, 48% state that they have not made considerable changes, including 29% who have not changed their habits at all.

QC8. How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ... (EU27) (%)



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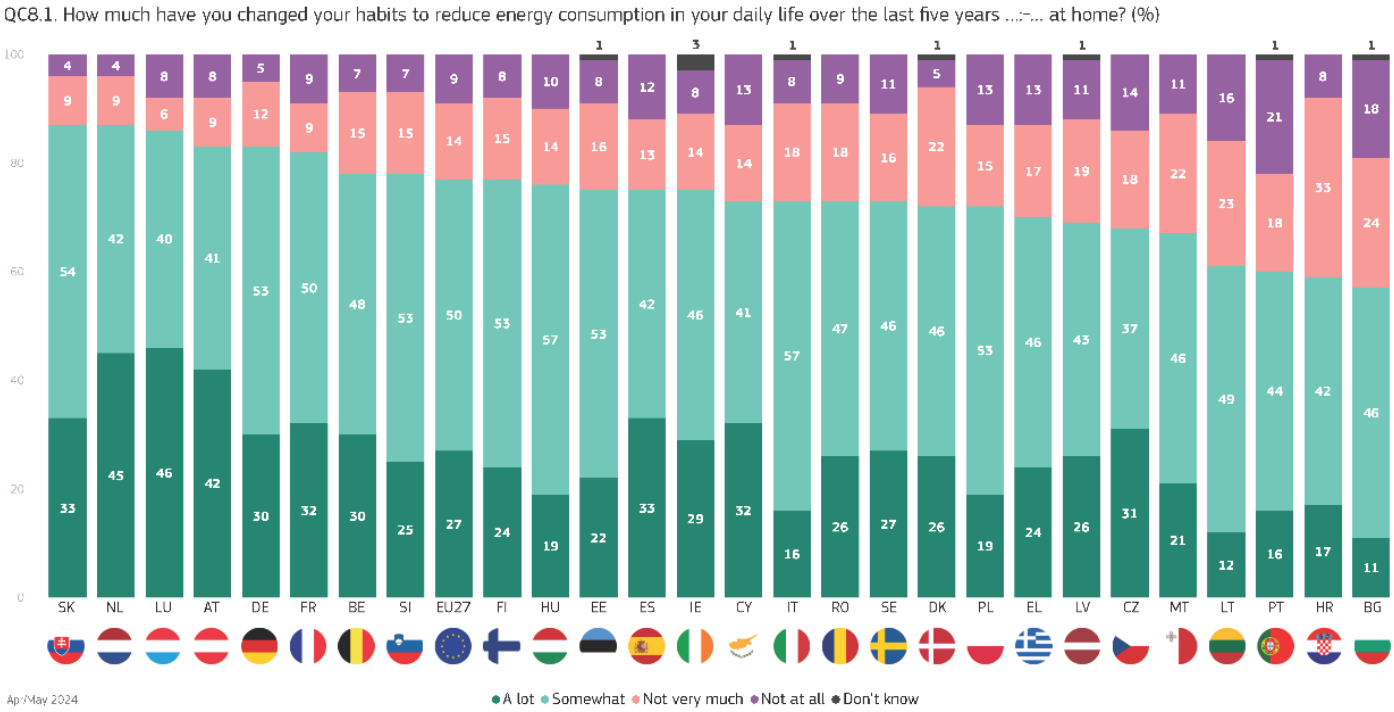
In every Member State, more than half of the respondents report having considerably changed their habits **at home** to reduce energy consumption. These proportions range from 87% of respondents in the Netherlands and Slovakia, and 86% in Luxembourg, to 57% in Bulgaria, 59% in Croatia, and 60% in Portugal.

In Luxembourg (46%), the Netherlands (45%) and Austria (42%), respondents say they have changed their habits **at home** "a lot". In comparison, only 11% of respondents in Bulgaria reported similar levels of change in habits.

Notably, more than one in five respondents in Portugal (21%) say they have not changed their habits **at home** at all.

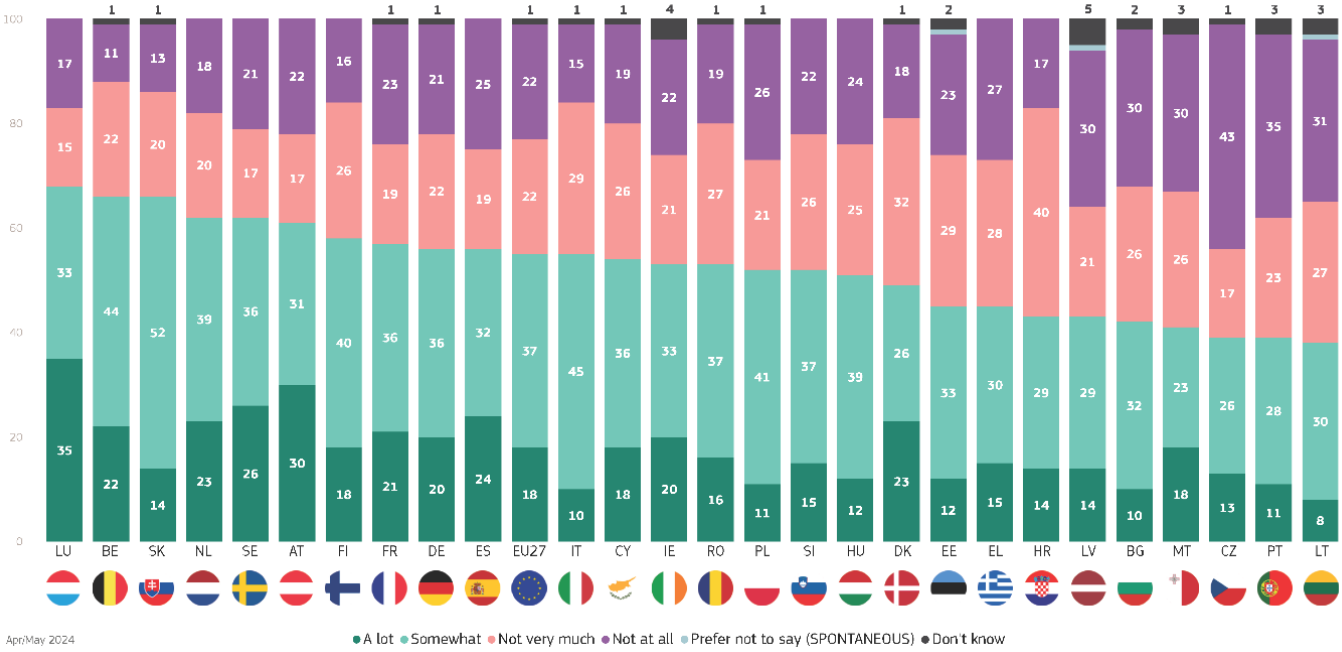


In 17 countries, at least half of respondents say they have considerably changed their **transport** habits over the last five years to reduce energy consumption. The highest proportions are in Luxembourg (68%) and Belgium and Slovakia (66% each). In contrast, 38% in Lithuania and 39% in Portugal and Czechia say the same.

In Luxembourg (35%) and Austria (30%), at least three in ten respondents say they have changed their **transport** habits "a lot", while only 8% in Lithuania and 10% in Italy and Bulgaria report the same.

Respondents in Czechia (43%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they have not changed their transport habits at all.

QC8.2. How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...:-... for transport? (%)

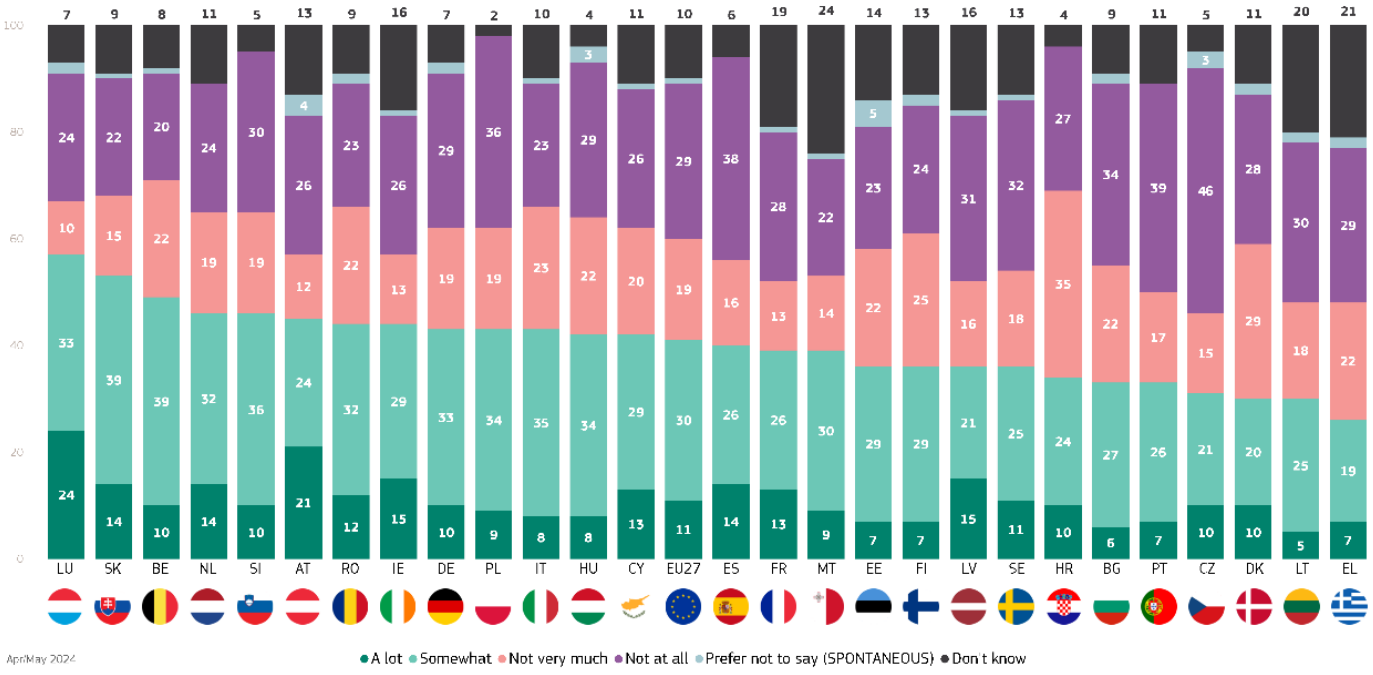


At the national level, the proportion of respondents who say they have considerably changed their habits **at work** in the last five years to reduce energy consumption ranges from 57% in Luxembourg, 53% in Slovakia, and 49% in Belgium to 26% in Greece and 30% in Lithuania and Denmark.

Respondents in Luxembourg (24%) and Austria (21%) are more likely than those in other countries to say they have changed their habits at work "a lot", particularly when compared to respondents in Lithuania (5%).

In contrast, respondents in Czechia (46%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they have not changed their habits at work at all.

QC8.3. How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...:-... at work? (%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no notable differences based on gender, but does show the following:

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say they have changed their habits to reduce energy consumption across all areas. For instance, those who completed their education aged 20 or older, have considerably changed their habits **at home** (81%), compared to those who completed their education at age 15 or younger (67%). Additionally, respondents who finished their education aged 20 or older are twice as likely to have changed their energy consumption at work as those who completed their education at 15 or younger (48% vs 24%).
- Managers are also the most likely to have changed their behaviour across all areas. For example, 84% have changed their habits **at home**, compared to 73% of housepersons and the unemployed.
- Respondents who consider themselves as part of the working class are the less likely to have made changes across areas, particularly compared to those who identify themselves as upper class. For instance, 47% report having changed their energy consumption habits **for transport** compared to the 71% reported by respondents from the upper class. A similar dynamic can be observed with regard to energy consumptions habits **at work** (with 30% vs 52%).

QC8 How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...Total 'Considerably'
(% - EU)

	at home?	for transport?	at work?
EU27	77	55	41
Gender			
Man	75	54	42
Woman	78	55	40
Age			
15-24	74	60	42
25-39	78	55	50
40-54	80	56	50
55 +	76	53	30
Education (End of)			
15-	67	44	24
16-19	77	53	41
20+	81	59	48
Still studying	75	61	39
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	79	56	58
Managers	84	61	62
Other white collars	78	59	53
Manual workers	77	54	49
House persons	73	50	26
Unemployed	73	49	26
Retired	74	50	20
Students	75	60	39
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	74	53	35
From time to time	76	56	43
Almost never/ Never	77	55	41
Consider belonging to			
The working class	70	47	30
The lower middle class	77	54	38
The middle class	79	57	45
The upper middle class	83	62	49
The upper class	85	71	52
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters			
Yes	80	58	44
No	69	45	33
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?			
Yes	83	65	56
No	75	52	36

2. Measures taken to reduce energy consumption at home

More than four in ten respondents say that steps were taken in the past 5 years to reduce energy consumption at home, with insulation being the most common measure.

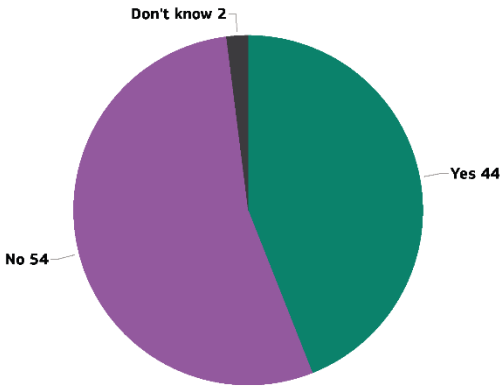
44% of respondents say they took measures to reduce energy consumption in the place where they live to in the last five years, while the majority (54%), say no measures were taken. Additionally, 2% reported that they don't know what measures were taken.

Among those who reported having implemented measures (within 44% of respondents), **insulating the roof, walls, windows or floor** is by far the most common measure taken (49%).

More than one in five respondents mention **changing the boiler** (27%) or **installing solar panels** (22%). **Installing a heat pump** (13%) or **conducting an energy audit** (11%) were the least common measures less, along with **installed thermal panels** which is mentioned by less than one in twenty (4%) citizens.

Additionally, just over one in ten (13%) mention 'other' measures, while 2% say they don't know what measures were taken.

QC9. In the last five years, were any measures undertaken in the place you live in to reduce its energy consumption? (EU27) (%)



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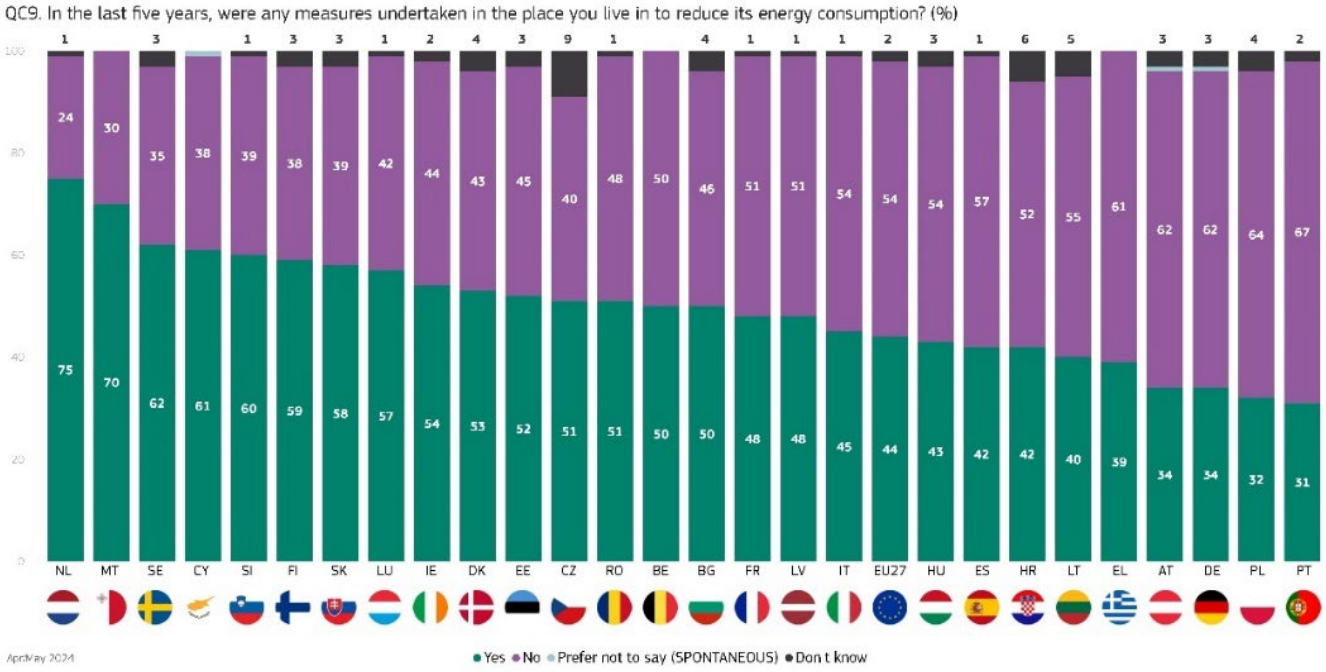


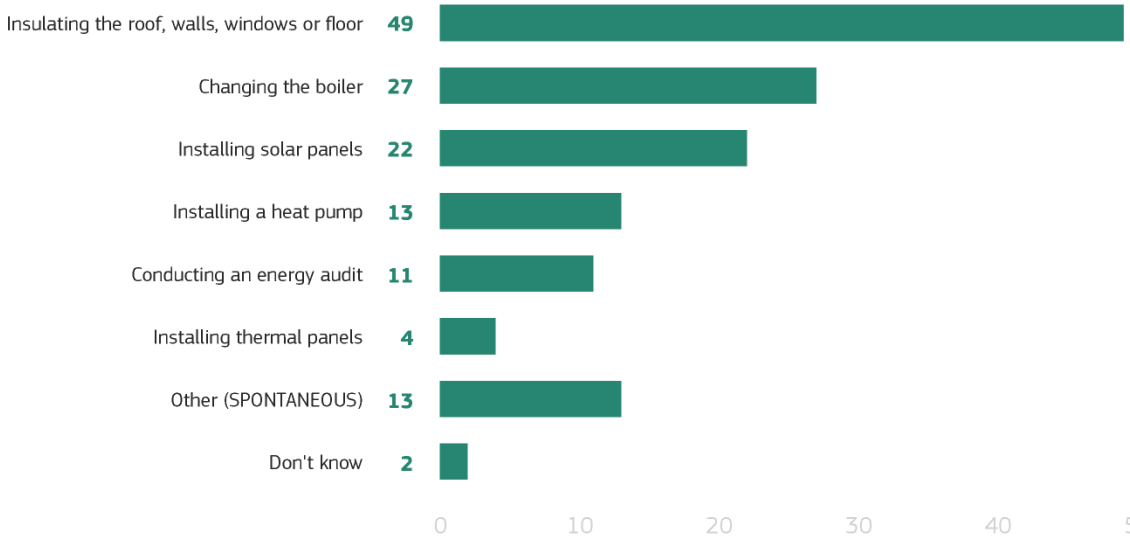
Among the 44% of respondents who took measures to reduce energy consumption at home, more than one in five in each country reported having **insulated their roof, walls, windows, or floor**. The proportion of respondents who did so ranged from 80% in Bulgaria, 75% in Slovenia, and 73% in Hungary, to a low of 24% in Spain

This answer option ranks first in 22 countries and among the top three actions taken in all 27 Member States.

Respondents in Italy (58%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say they have **changed the boiler**. Cyprus is the European country where **installing thermal panels** (56%) has been mentioned the most, followed by Greece (33%). Respondents in the Netherlands are the most likely to mention that they have **installed solar panels** (56%) followed by Malta (41%). The highest share for **installing a heat pump** is observed in Finland (43%), making it the only country where this option is the top choice. **Conducting an energy audit** has the highest score in Malta (43%), also the only country where this option is the top choice.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that more than one third of respondents in Spain (38%) and Portugal (36%) mention spontaneously **other** measures.

QC9a. Which measures were taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Insulating the roof, walls, windows or floor	49	46	50	80	40	58	56	57	64	51	24	38	51	72	73	60	34	70	51	55	25	54	69	37	52	41	75	72
Changing the boiler	27	17	37	33	15	30	28	10	20	12	17	6	19	19	24	38	58	17	38	20	10	19	15	12	36	12	24	30
Installing solar panels	22	36	34	10	40	13	23	14	11	2	15	16	9	35	22	20	31	11	25	6	41	56	25	22	16	20	16	11
Installing a heat pump	13	17	11	3	7	13	8	26	17	5	6	43	10	15	6	11	25	15	14	4	6	15	10	6	9	23	30	5
Conducting an energy audit	11	26	13	8	26	11	17	19	11	9	10	21	9	25	3	11	3	6	17	21	43	16	5	7	3	31	9	10
Installing thermal panels	4	9	3	1	56	3	8	2	4	33	1	2	2	6	4	5	3	4	5	1	8	4	2	2	6	3	3	2
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13	6	7	4	5	8	6	11	10	23	38	17	20	2	2	8	5	6	16	16	13	5	5	36	8	20	3	2
Don't know	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	4	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no significant differences based on gender but does illustrates the following:

- Respondents who completed education aged 16 or older are more likely to say they have **insulated the roof, walls, windows or floor** (50% - 52%) than those who completed aged 15 or younger (41%).
- Housepersons (33%) and the unemployed (36%) are much less likely than other socio-professional groups to have **insulated the roof, walls, windows or floor**, while the self-employed are the most likely to have **installed solar panels.**
- Respondents who never, or almost never, have difficulties paying bills are more likely to have taken measures to **insulate the roof, walls, windows or floor** (52%) or **install solar panels** (24%), compared to those who experience difficulties paying bills from time to time or most of the time (44-42%, 18-16% respectively).
- Respondents who place themselves in the upper class (63%) are the most likely to have **insulated the roof, walls, windows or floor** or to have **installed solar panels** (39%), particularly compared to those who consider themselves as working class (50% and 13%, respectively).

QC9a Which measures were taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Conducting an energy audit	Insulating the roof, walls, windows or floor	Installing a heat pump	Changing the boiler	Installing solar panels	Installing thermal panels
EU27	11	49	13	27	22	4
Gender						
Man	11	49	13	27	24	5
Woman	11	49	12	26	20	4
Age						
15-24	10	40	11	29	24	4
25-39	11	48	15	27	21	5
40-54	12	50	12	26	23	4
55 +	10	51	12	27	22	5
Education (End of)						
15-	7	41	9	27	17	4
16-19	8	50	12	30	19	4
20+	15	52	15	24	25	5
Still studying	10	41	11	25	26	5
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	11	50	18	31	31	5
Managers	16	52	13	27	26	4
Other white collars	10	53	15	29	21	5
Manual workers	11	49	12	25	19	4
House persons	7	33	14	32	20	5
Unemployed	10	36	7	17	15	3
Retired	9	54	11	26	19	4
Students	11	39	11	28	26	5
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	8	42	11	30	16	8
From time to time	9	44	13	32	18	5
Almost never/ Never	12	52	13	25	24	4
Consider belonging to						
The working class	9	50	8	18	13	4
The lower middle class	10	47	12	26	18	5
The middle class	10	49	13	30	23	4
The upper middle class	19	51	20	29	36	5
The upper class	14	63	12	19	39	9
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?						
Yes	12	50	14	27	23	4
No	7	49	10	24	20	4
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?						
Yes	13	47	16	29	26	4
No	10	50	11	26	20	5

3. Reasons for not taking measures to reduce energy consumption at home

Financial reasons and the decision-making power lying with home-owners or building co-owners are the main reasons why measures to reduce energy consumption have not been taken.

Respondents who said that no measures have been taken to reduce energy consumption where they live were asked the reasons why.

Almost four in ten say measures were not taken because of **financial reasons** (37%) or that the **decision is with their home-owner or with the building co-owners** (36%). Additionally, more than one in ten (16%) say they **have no time to devote to this**, while 10% mention **technical reasons or exemptions**.

Looking at the national results, the proportion of respondents who have not taken measures because of **financial reasons** varies significantly between Member States: from 76% in Hungary, 68% in Greece and 62% in Bulgaria to 16% in Sweden, 17% in Finland and 18% in France and Luxembourg. In 20 Member States, this is the most common answer.

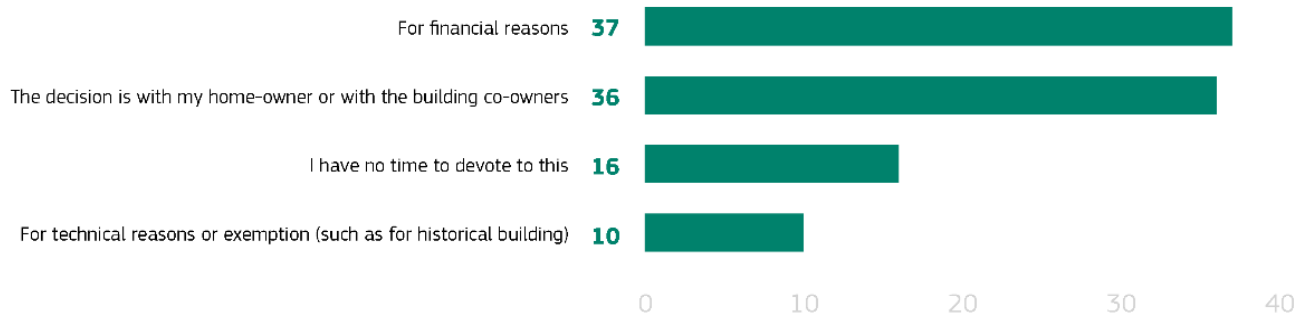
The proportion of respondents who say that the **decision is with their home-owner or with the building co-owners** ranks first in eight countries (joint first in Latvia). This answer option also varies greatly, with the highest percentage in Sweden (64%) and the lowest in Romania (6%).

The proportion who says they **don't have time to devote to this** ranges from 30% in Czechia and 29% in Cyprus and Croatia to 6% in Sweden, 8% in Germany and 9% in France. In twelve countries, this option was the second most common given answer.

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- The older the respondents, the more likely they are to say they have not taken measures in the place where they live to reduce energy consumption due to **financial reasons**, and are also less likely to say it is because **the decision is with their home-owner or with the building co-owners**. For example, 43% of those aged 55 and older say it is for **financial reasons,** compared to 23% of those aged 15-24.
- Respondents who completed education at age 15 or younger are more likely to mention **financial reasons** (51%) but less likely to say **the decision is with their home-owner or with the building co-owners** (27%) compared with those who finished their education20 or older (21% and 52% respectively).

QC9b. What are the reasons why measures weren't taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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- Across socio-professional categories, the unemployed and students (49% each) are the most likely to say **the decision is with their home-owner or with the building co-owners**, while housepersons (45%) and the retired (44%) are the most likely to mention **financial reasons**. The self-employed (27%) are the most likely to say they **have no time to devote to this**.
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely than those who have fewer difficulties to mention **the decision is with their home-owner** (46%) **or with the building co-owners** or **financial reasons** (44%) as reasons not to implement measures to reduce energy consumption. However, they are less likely to mention that they **have no time to devote to this** (8%).
- Respondents who identify as working class are almost twice as likely to cite financial reasons for not taking these measures, compared to those who identify as upper class (40% vs 22%).
- Respondents living in a rural village are much more likely than those in towns and cities to mention **financial reasons** (44%), and much less likely to say **the decision is with their home-owner or with the building co-owners** (22%) than those living in towns and cities.

QC9b. What are the reasons why measures weren't taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
For financial reasons	37	43	44	62	54	46	25	22	43	68	39	17	18	52	76	46	50	44	18	35	36	19	39	46	52	16	48	39
The decision is with my home-owner or with the building co-owners	36	36	31	9	20	20	60	41	37	13	20	41	61	13	9	34	20	23	38	35	17	39	24	23	6	64	19	17
I have no time to devote to this	16	10	14	24	29	30	8	11	19	23	26	14	9	29	11	16	19	16	24	27	21	15	22	18	24	6	11	24
For technical reasons or exemption (such as for historical building)	10	14	9	6	7	11	8	8	7	2	7	6	4	13	9	3	16	3	11	10	17	9	21	8	20	10	11	8

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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QC9b What are the reasons why measures weren't taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	The decision is with my home-owner or with the building co-owners	For financial reasons	For technical reasons or exemption (such as for historical building)	I have no time to devote to this
EU27	36	37	10	16
Gender				
Man	35	35	11	18
Woman	37	38	10	14
Age				
15-24	46	23	8	17
25-39	42	32	11	16
40-54	35	37	12	18
55 +	30	43	10	14
Education (End of)				
15-	27	51	7	15
16-19	36	39	11	16
20+	37	30	12	17
Still studying	52	21	6	12
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	25	34	12	27
Managers	38	25	13	17
Other white collars	37	38	11	18
Manual workers	37	36	13	17
House persons	31	45	9	14
Unemployed	49	35	4	12
Retired	31	44	9	13
Students	49	23	7	15
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	46	44	5	8
From time to time	33	43	12	15
Almost never/ Never	36	32	10	18
Consider belonging to				
The working class	41	40	6	13
The lower middle class	39	38	9	13
The middle class	32	36	13	19
The upper middle class	30	25	15	20
The upper class	39	22	19	19
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	22	44	9	21
Small/ mid size town	39	35	12	14
Large town	45	31	9	15
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	38	36	10	15
No	30	39	12	21
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	23	47	21	16
No	40	34	8	16

V Actions taken to empower consumers

1. Joining a renewable energy community

A majority of Europeans have heard of renewable energy communities, but fewer than one quarter have joined or considered joining one

More than one in five respondents (23%) say they have joined or considered joining a renewable energy community. Including 10% for **lower energy bills or financial advantages** and 5% to **be part of a clean energy transition project**. Additionally, 4% of respondents say it was **to take part in a local community project**, while 4% say it was **for another reason**.

The large majority (75%) say they have not joined or considered joining a renewable energy community. This includes 55% who were **aware of these communities but had not considered joining one**, and 20% who were **not aware of renewable energy communities before taking the survey**.

Across all Member States, respondents are most likely to say that they were **aware of renewable energy communities but are not considering joining one**. The proportion of respondents saying so ranges from 76% in Greece, 70% in France and 66% in Czechia to 37% in Romania and 41% in Belgium and Croatia.

In 22 countries, the second most common answer is that respondents **were not aware of renewable energy communities** before the survey with respondents in Netherlands (28%), Austria and Sweden (26% each) being the most likely to say so. Conversely, those in Greece (12%) and Malta, Ireland and Cyprus (13% each) are the least lik

Looking at the country results, only a minority of respondents in each country say they have joined or considered joining a renewable energy community. Respondents in Croatia (43%), Romania (42%) and Poland (37%) are the most likely to say having done so while those in Greece (12%), France (13%) and Lithuania and Germany (14% each) are the least likely to say so.

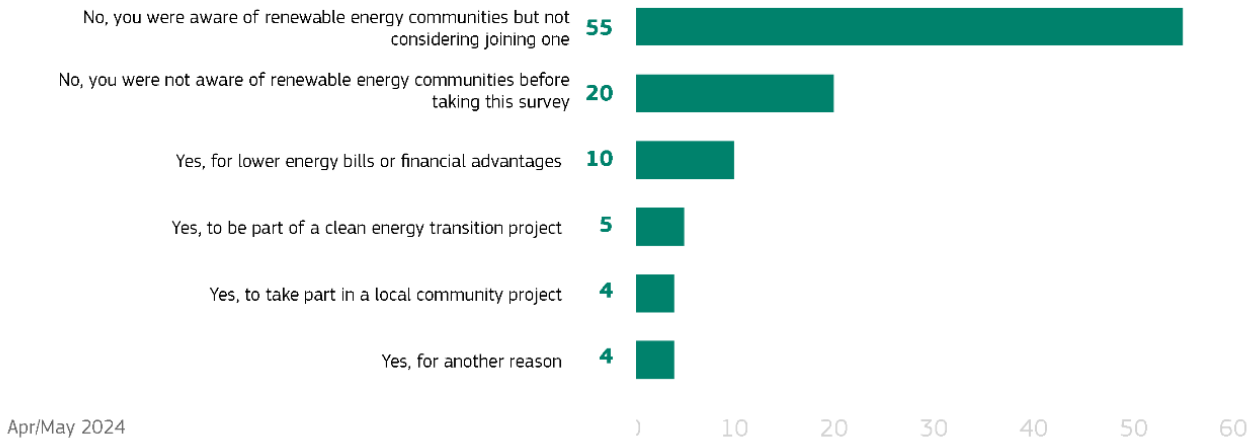
The primary reason given by respondents who had joined a renewable energy community was to **lower energy bills or financial advantage**, with this option ranking second in six countries The proportion of respondents who say so ranges from 25% in Slovakia, 21% in Croatia and 20% in Bulgaria to 4% in Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

With the exception of Luxembourg and Poland (both at 10%), less than one in ten respondents in all the Member States say they joined a renewable energy community to **be part of a clean energy transition project.**

Fewer than one in ten respondents in any country say they have joined or considered joining, a renewable energy community **to take part in a local community project**, with those in Romania (9%) being the most likely to give this answer.

Romania (11%) is the only country where at least one in ten say they joined or considered joining for **another reason**.

QC10. Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community? (EU27) (%)



QC10. Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
No, you were aware of renewable energy communities but not considering joining one	55	42	41	47	57	66	59	61	56	76	52	59	70	41	43	61	52	65	52	52	60	42	42	65	37	58	52	43
No, you were not aware of renewable energy communities before taking this survey	20	26	25	17	13	17	25	21	17	12	19	19	16	15	24	13	17	17	14	20	13	28	19	16	18	26	23	18
Yes, for lower energy bills or financial advantages	10	9	14	20	13	7	4	4	8	8	13	9	7	21	13	12	13	8	18	12	17	9	12	7	15	4	12	25
Yes, to be part of a clean energy transition project	5	7	7	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	5	5	2	7	9	7	7	2	10	2	3	8	10	2	7	7	5	6
Yes, to take part in a local community project	4	8	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	6	7	2	6	1	3	2	3	5	8	2	9	2	3	2
Yes, for another reason	4	6	9	6	8	3	4	5	6	1	6	3	2	9	3	3	4	3	2	6	2	4	6	5	11	2	3	3

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following insights:

- Respondents aged 25-54 (27%) are the most likely to have joined, or considered joining, a renewable energy community, particularly compared to those aged 55 and older (19%).
- Respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are more likely (65%) than those who completed at 20 or at an older age (51%) to be aware of renewable energy communities and not consider joining one.
- Managers are the most likely to have ever joined, or considered joining, a renewable energy community (29%), while the unemployed and the retired are the least likely (18% each).
- The likelihood of having joined or considered joining a renewable energy community is also dependent on respondents' self-perceived socio-professional status. Among those who identify as upper class, 36% have joined one of these communities, compared to just 18% of those who identify as working class.

QC10 Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?
(% - EU)

	Yes, for lower energy bills or financial advantages	Yes, to be part of a clean energy transition project	Yes, to take part in a local community project	Yes, for another reason	No, you were aware of renewable energy communities but not considering joining one	No, you were not aware of renewable energy communities before taking this survey
EU27	10	5	4	4	55	20
Gender						
Man	9	5	4	5	54	21
Woman	10	5	4	4	57	19
Age						
15-24	8	6	4	5	58	17
25-39	10	6	5	5	53	20
40-54	11	6	5	5	50	21
55 +	9	4	3	3	58	21
Education (End of)						
15-	10	3	3	3	65	14
16-19	10	5	4	5	55	20
20+	10	6	5	4	51	23
Still studying	7	6	3	4	61	17
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	11	7	5	4	46	25
Managers	11	7	6	5	46	24
Other white collars	12	6	5	4	51	21
Manual workers	10	5	5	6	55	18
House persons	11	4	5	5	57	16
Unemployed	9	3	2	4	63	17
Retired	8	3	3	3	60	20
Students	8	6	3	5	59	17
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	9	4	3	5	63	13
From time to time	11	6	6	5	54	17
Almost never/ Never	9	5	4	4	54	22
Consider belonging to						
The working class	9	3	3	3	65	15
The lower middle class	9	5	4	5	57	18
The middle class	10	6	5	5	51	22
The upper middle class	10	8	5	5	46	24
The upper class	18	9	3	6	43	19
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?						
Yes	11	5	5	4	54	20
No	7	4	4	7	55	21
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?						
Yes	42	21	18	19	0	0
No	0	0	0	0	73	27

QC10T Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community? (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	23	75	0	2
Gender				
Man	24	74	0	2
Woman	23	75	0	2
Age				
15-24	24	74	0	2
25-39	27	72	0	1
40-54	27	71	1	1
55 +	19	79	0	2
Education (End of)				
15-	19	79	0	2
16-19	25	74	0	1
20+	25	74	0	1
Still studying	20	78	0	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	27	71	1	1
Managers	29	70	0	1
Other white collars	27	72	0	1
Manual workers	26	73	0	1
House persons	25	73	0	2
Unemployed	18	80	1	1
Retired	18	80	0	2
Students	22	76	0	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	21	76	1	2
From time to time	28	71	0	1
Almost never/ Never	22	76	0	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	80	0	2
The lower middle class	23	75	0	2
The middle class	26	73	0	1
The upper middle class	28	70	0	2
The upper class	36	62	1	1
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	25	74	0	1
No	22	76	0	2

2. Consulting EU energy labels when buying appliances

A large majority of respondents say the European energy label influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance, particularly to save energy and money.

Three quarters of respondents say that in the last five years, the European energy label influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance, which is one percentage point more than in 2019. Half of all respondents say it influenced their choice of appliance, with their main motivation being **to save energy and money**, and this is by far the most common answer (50%).

Almost one in five (18%) say it influenced their choice of appliance, with their main motivation being to **select a more environmentally friendly appliance**, while fewer than one in ten (7%) say it influenced their appliance choice for **other reasons**.

Finally, almost a quarter (24%) say the European energy label **has not influenced their choice.**

Looking at the national results, more than six in ten respondents in every Member State say that the European energy label has had an influence on their choice of appliance in the last five years. Proportions range from 88% in Luxembourg and Malta and 87% in Hungary to 63% in Sweden and Finland and 66% in Portugal and Spain.

Looking at the more detailed responses, in 26 Member States, the energy label significantly influenced appliance choices, with the **main motivation being to save energy and money.** This is particularly the case in Malta (79%), Slovenia (64%) and Slovakia (59%). In Sweden, this reason ranked second, with a 32%.

Notably, Sweden is the only country where respondents most often respond that the European energy label **did not influence their choice** (35%). This response ranked as the second most common in 19 countries (including Germany and Italy) and the third most common in six others.

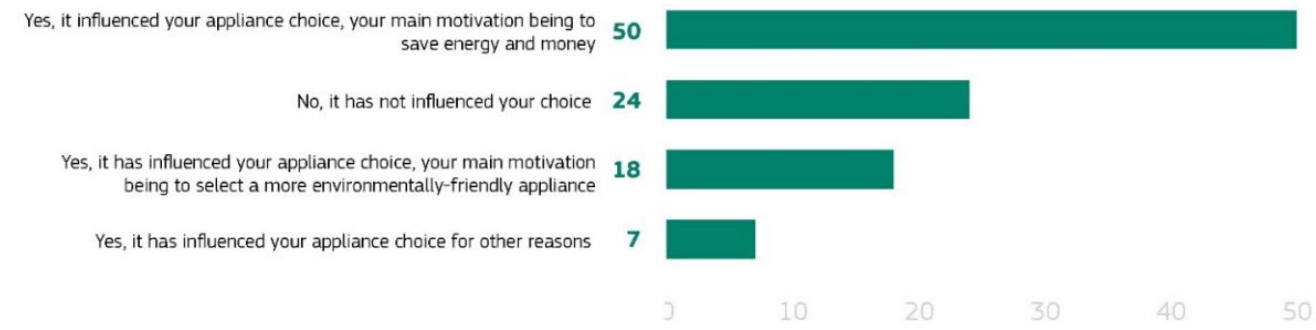
The second main motivation influencing the appliance choice is **selecting a more environmentally friendly appliance**, ranking as the second most mentioned answer in eight countries.

Since 2019, the results have remained stable, with respondents in the EU only slightly more likely to say the European energy label influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance. However, we do observe national differences. In twelve Member States, we see an increase ranging from 13 percentage points in Romania and Malta to 2% in Hungary. On the other hand, in eleven Member states less citizens mention that the label influenced their purchase of appliance. The biggest decrease is observed in Portugal (-8 pp) and the slightest in Austria and France (both -1 pp). In four countries, there are no differences in the results of the two surveys.

Given that the clear majority of respondents indicated the European energy label influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance., it is perhaps not surprising that there are relatively few differences in the **socio-demographic analysis**. However, the following points are worth noting:

- Respondents aged 25-54 are the most likely to say yes (79% and 81%), particularly compared to those aged 15-24 (64%).

QC11. In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance? (EU27) (%)



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- Those who completed education at age 16 or older (77% and 81%) are also much more likely to say yes than those who completed their education at age 15 or younger (63%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to say yes (86%), particularly compared to students (64%) and the unemployed (68%). In the same vein, managers are the most likely to report that their purchase choice was motivated by environmental-friendly appliances (27%), especially compared to the unemployed (13%).

QC11. In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Yes, it influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to save energy and money	50	40	47	45	51	55	49	53	52	48	48	38	58	50	57	55	54	56	55	51	79	42	49	50	41	32	64	59
No, it has not influenced your choice	24	18	21	21	24	24	22	17	25	31	32	35	20	19	13	24	20	27	11	27	12	24	28	31	22	35	16	13
Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to select a more environmentally-friendly appliance	18	30	16	20	13	14	22	23	10	18	12	20	16	15	23	13	20	6	29	12	4	28	14	11	21	27	15	21
Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice for other reasons	7	8	15	11	6	6	7	6	9	1	6	5	5	15	7	5	5	9	4	7	5	5	9	6	14	4	4	6

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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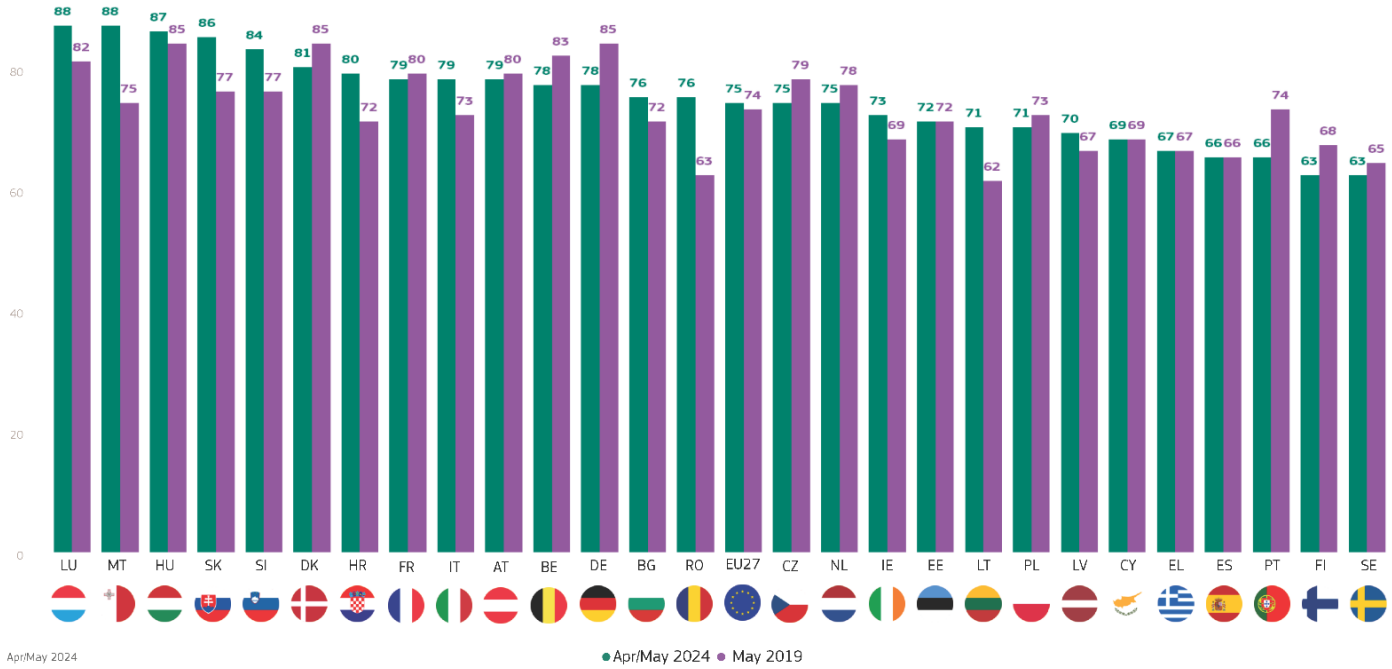
QC11T. In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance?:- Total 'Yes' (%)



Apr/May 2024 ● Apr/May 2024 ● May 2019

QC11 In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance?
(% - EU)

	Yes, it influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to save energy and money	Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to select a more environmentally-friendly appliance	Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice for other reasons	No, it has not influenced your choice
EU27	50	18	7	24
Gender				
Man	49	18	8	24
Woman	51	19	6	23
Age				
15-24	42	17	6	31
25-39	51	20	8	21
40-54	52	21	8	19
55 +	51	17	6	25
Education (End of)				
15-	46	11	6	35
16-19	52	17	8	22
20+	53	22	7	18
Still studying	42	18	4	31
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	53	21	7	19
Managers	52	27	7	14
Other white collars	55	20	7	18
Manual workers	49	18	9	24
House persons	50	18	7	24
Unemployed	47	13	8	30
Retired	51	14	6	27
Students	41	18	5	31
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	46	16	8	28
From time to time	48	19	8	24
Almost never/ Never	52	18	6	23
Consider belonging to				
The working class	50	13	7	28
The lower middle class	49	18	7	25
The middle class	51	20	7	21
The upper middle class	49	24	8	18
The upper class	50	22	8	20
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	53	20	6	20
No	41	16	9	33
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	50	24	10	16
No	51	16	6	26

QC11T In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	75	24	0	1
Gender				
Man	75	24	0	1
Woman	76	23	0	1
Age				
15-24	64	31	1	4
25-39	79	21	0	0
40-54	81	19	0	0
55 +	74	25	0	1
Education (End of)				
15-	63	35	1	1
16-19	77	22	0	1
20+	81	18	0	1
Still studying	64	31	0	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	81	19	0	0
Managers	86	14	0	0
Other white collars	82	18	0	0
Manual workers	75	24	0	1
House persons	75	24	0	1
Unemployed	68	30	0	2
Retired	72	27	0	1
Students	64	31	1	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	70	28	1	1
From time to time	75	24	0	1
Almost never/ Never	76	23	0	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	70	28	1	1
The lower middle class	74	25	0	1
The middle class	78	21	0	1
The upper middle class	81	18	0	1
The upper class	80	20	0	0
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	79	20	0	1
No	66	33	0	1
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	84	16	0	0
No	73	26	0	1

VI Expectations of the EU role in coordinating energy matters and addressing energy issues

1. Role of the European Union in coordinating energy matters

More than three quarters of surveyed citizens, and a majority in each Member State, say the European Union should have a stronger coordination role on energy matters.

A large majority of respondents (77%) say the European Union should have a stronger coordination role on energy matters. More than one third (36%) say the European Union **should have more coordinated and integrated actions at European level**. Additionally, 27% believe **it should have more coordination, but only on specific energy matters (such as interconnections between Member States, nuclear safety issues, etc.).** Meanwhile, more than one in ten (14%) say that the European Union should have a stronger coordination role **but only when justified by a crisis**.

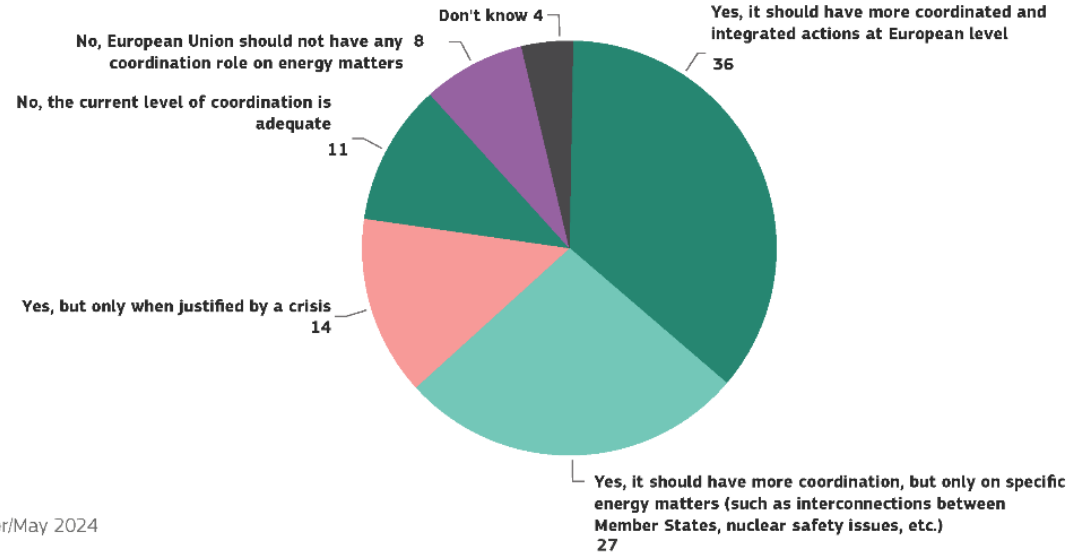
Almost one in five (19%) say the European Union should not have a stronger coordination role on energy matters, including 11% who agree that **the current level of coordination is adequate**. Additionally, 8% say that **the European Union should not have any role on energy matters**.

Looking at the national results, most respondents in each Member State say **the European Union should have a stronger coordination role on energy matters**. This view is most widespread among respondents in Luxembourg and Malta (88% each), and in Greece and Sweden (87% each), while lower levels of agreement are seen in Czechia (58%), Estonia (61%) and in Austria (66%).

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- The younger the respondents, the more likely they are to say **the European Union should have a stronger coordination role on energy matters**, with 82% of those aged 15-24, compared to 74% of those aged 55 and older.
- The longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say **the European Union should have a stronger role**, with 81% of those who completed education aged 20 or older, compared to 69% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.

QC2. Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters? (EU27) (%)



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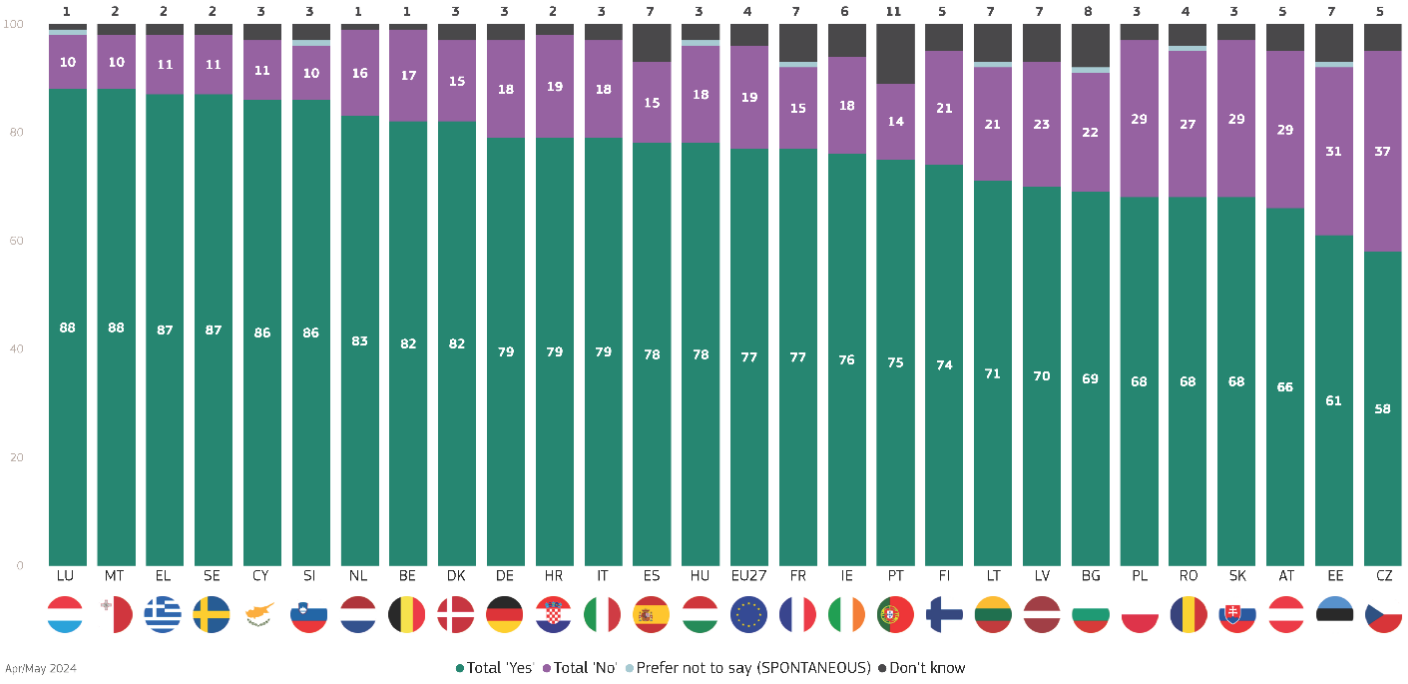
- Students (85%) and managers (83%) are the most likely to agree that **the European Union should have a stronger role**, particularly compared to house persons (68%).
- Respondents with fewer difficulties paying bills are more likely to say that **the European Union should have a stronger role**, with 78% of those who never, or almost never, have difficulties, compared to 70% of those who have difficulties most of the time.
- The higher the respondents place themselves on the socio-professional scale, the more likely they are to say that **the European Union should have a stronger role**, with 84% of those who identify themselves as upper middle and upper class, compared to 71% who identify themselves as working class.
- Respondents living in cities are more likely to answer yes than those living in rural areas.

QC2T. Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters? (%)



QC2 Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters? (% - EU)

	Yes, it should have more coordinated and integrated actions at European level	Yes, it should have more coordination, but only on specific energy matters (such as interconnections between Member States, nuclear safety issues, etc.)	Yes, but only when justified by a crisis	No, the current level of coordination is adequate	No, European Union should not have any coordination role on energy matters
EU27	36	27	14	11	8
Gender					
Man	36	27	14	12	8
Woman	35	27	14	11	8
Age					
15-24	41	28	13	10	4
25-39	33	29	15	12	7
40-54	35	28	14	12	9
55 +	36	25	13	11	9
Education (End of)					
15-	35	22	12	10	9
16-19	32	27	16	12	9
20+	39	29	13	11	6
Still studying	46	27	12	9	4
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	34	27	14	11	10
Managers	42	29	12	11	5
Other white collars	34	31	14	12	6
Manual workers	30	27	17	12	10
House persons	30	25	13	12	11
Unemployed	36	25	12	11	7
Retired	37	24	13	11	8
Students	44	28	12	8	5
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	27	26	17	10	11
From time to time	33	25	16	12	9
Almost never/ Never	38	28	12	11	7
Consider belonging to					
The working class	34	23	15	11	9
The lower middle class	33	28	14	11	9
The middle class	37	28	14	12	7
The upper middle class	40	32	12	8	7
The upper class	40	29	14	10	4
Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	32	25	15	12	10
Small/ mid size town	36	27	14	11	8
Large town	39	29	13	11	5
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?					
Yes	47	35	18	0	0
No	0	0	0	59	41
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?					
Yes	30	33	18	12	6
No	38	26	12	11	8

QC2T Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters? (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	19	0	4
Gender				
Man	77	20	0	3
Woman	77	18	0	5
Age				
15-24	82	14	0	4
25-39	78	18	1	3
40-54	77	20	0	3
55 +	74	20	0	6
Education (End of)				
15-	69	20	1	10
16-19	74	21	1	4
20+	81	17	0	2
Still studying	85	13	0	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	75	21	1	3
Managers	83	16	0	1
Other white collars	79	18	0	3
Manual workers	74	22	0	4
House persons	68	23	1	8
Unemployed	74	18	0	8
Retired	74	19	1	6
Students	85	13	0	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	70	21	1	8
From time to time	75	21	0	4
Almost never/ Never	78	18	0	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	71	20	1	8
The lower middle class	75	20	1	4
The middle class	79	19	0	2
The upper middle class	84	15	0	1
The upper class	84	14	1	1
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	71	22	1	6
Small/ mid size town	77	19	0	4
Large town	81	16	0	3
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?				
Yes	100	0	0	0
No	0	100	0	0
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?				
Yes	81	18	0	1
No	76	19	0	5

2. Energy-related EU priorities in the next five years

Among several options, helping consumers access more affordable energy prices is seen as the top priority the European Union should tackle in energy-related issues over the next five years.

When asked to identify the most important energy-related issues from a list of 13, the most common answer (30%) is **helping consumers access more affordable energy prices**.

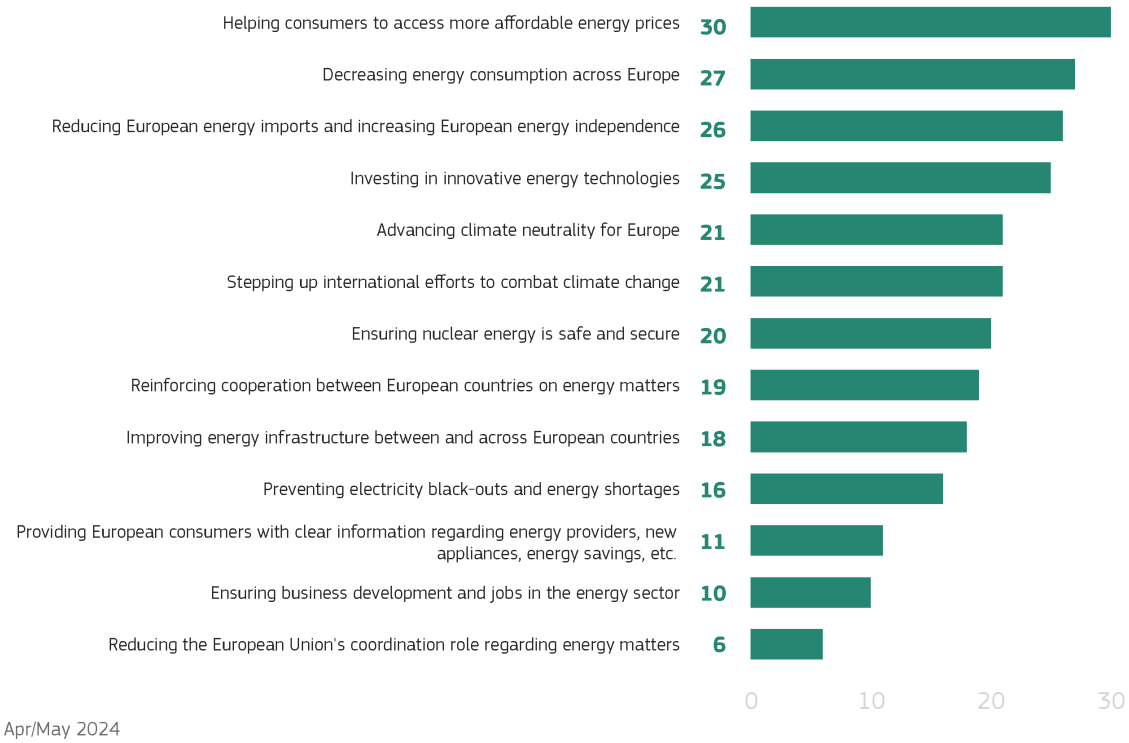
Almost as many (27%) mention **decreasing energy consumption across Europe**, while 26% mention **reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence**. Additionally, one quarter of respondents believe that **investing in innovative energy technologies** should be a priority.

At least one in five mention **advancing climate neutrality for Europe** (21%), **stepping up international efforts to combat climate change** (21%), or **ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure** (20%). Meanwhile, almost one in five (19%) say that **reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters** should be a priority, while 18% favour **improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries. Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages** was mentioned by 16% of the respondents.

Just over one in ten respondents (11%) mention **providing European consumers with clear information regarding energy providers, new appliances, energy savings, etc**., and 10% indicate the importance of **ensuring business development and jobs in the energy sector**.

Finally, **reducing the European Union's coordination role regarding energy matters** was the least common to be considered a priority, mentioned just by a 6% of the respondents.

QC12. In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority over the next five years? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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A version of this question was asked in 2019, but significant changes to the answer options and the basic samples originating from 28 EU Member States would suggest a cautious comparison with the current results. However, some response options can be compared to the previous results from 2019.

Compared to 2019, respondents in 2024 are more likely to prioritise **reducing European energy imports** and **increasing European energy independence** (26%, +13 percentage points). However, they are much less likely to prioritise **investing in innovative energy technologies** (25%, -22 pp), **providing European consumers with clear information regarding energy providers, new appliances, energy savings, etc**. (11%, -15 pp), and **stepping up international efforts to combat climate change** (21%, -12 pp).

Respondents in 2024 are also slightly less likely to prioritise **improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries** (18%, -4 pp) and **decreasing energy consumption across Europe** (27%, -3 pp) for the next five years, compared to 2019.

Looking at national differences in the 2024 survey, in three countries, at least four in ten respondents say the European Union should prioritise **helping consumers to access more affordable energy prices**, with the highest shares in Greece (45%), Estonia (42%) and Latvia (41%)., compared to the lowest shares in Sweden (14%), Denmark (15%), and Poland (19%). In 18 Member States, this is the most common answer given.

The proportion of respondents who say **decreasing energy consumption across Europe** should be a priority ranges from 36% in Slovakia and 34% in Cyprus and Italy to 15% in Estonia, to 18% in Romania, and 19% in Latvia and Ireland. This option ranks first in five countries.

Across the European Union, six countries selected first **reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence** with Finland (38%), Sweden and Austria (35% each) being the most likely. In contrast those in Cyprus (14%), Lithuania (17%) and Romania, Spain and Greece (19% each) are the least likely to think these should be a priority.

Investing in innovative energy technologies is the second most mentioned priority in eight countries (joint second in Slovenia, Italy, Croatia and France) and ranks third in five countries.

Advancing climate neutrality for Europe ranks second in two countries (joint second in Finland) and third in two countries (joint third in Croatia).

Stepping up international efforts to combat climate change is the first mentioned priority in Sweden (37%) and ranks second in Luxembourg. (25%)

Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure is the only other priority that ranks first in any country, ranking joint first in Czechia (29%), it ranks second in France and Romania (joint second in both cases) and third in eight countries.

Reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters ranks third in two countries.

Preventing electricity blackouts and energy shortages ranks second in Estonia (32%) and third in three countries (joint third in Austria and Croatia).

Investing in innovative energy technologies is the second most mentioned priority in eight countries (joint second in Slovenia, Italy, Croatia and France) and ranks third in five countries.

QC12. In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority over the next five years? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Helping consumers to access more affordable energy prices	30	34	33	33	34	25	31	15	42	45	32	31	35	27	38	39	28	36	33	41	35	20	19	36	27	14	31	29
Decreasing energy consumption across Europe	27	27	23	25	34	23	30	32	15	27	27	20	24	26	31	19	34	23	33	19	32	23	23	22	18	29	30	36
Reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence	26	35	30	21	14	29	26	29	21	19	19	38	26	26	20	28	29	17	33	22	23	34	26	22	19	35	30	26
Investing in innovative energy technologies	25	18	20	22	29	18	24	28	25	24	31	25	27	26	18	27	29	32	22	19	20	29	15	27	17	34	30	22
Advancing climate neutrality for Europe	21	26	21	14	13	13	27	25	9	22	15	31	20	23	23	22	18	16	20	13	20	32	20	21	12	31	16	19
Stepping up international efforts to combat climate change	21	22	16	17	18	13	21	26	8	22	19	25	24	23	28	20	21	17	25	11	23	28	16	20	14	37	16	16
Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	20	16	24	24	21	29	17	27	23	15	14	26	27	11	20	18	20	19	23	21	15	26	21	14	19	22	21	28
Reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters	19	18	17	16	18	12	25	25	18	25	16	21	15	17	18	16	19	17	24	17	17	24	17	17	12	25	17	15
Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	18	18	16	17	18	16	22	20	19	20	17	13	15	19	16	17	18	15	17	19	21	21	16	18	16	22	18	16
Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	16	27	20	23	13	20	18	15	32	19	18	15	14	23	15	17	12	19	13	17	29	18	16	11	17	14	13	20
Providing European consumers with clear information regarding energy providers, new appliances, energy savings, etc.	11	10	12	13	16	11	10	11	11	15	12	13	12	15	7	14	10	14	8	13	10	8	13	15	10	9	11	13
Ensuring business development and jobs in the energy sector	10	9	9	13	12	7	5	9	11	22	13	5	9	19	16	12	13	9	7	12	5	6	9	11	16	3	7	9
Reducing the European Union's coordination role regarding energy matters	6	8	4	6	7	6	4	4	7	6	6	2	5	10	12	5	6	4	7	5	5	3	8	10	11	3	3	4

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the top four responses. There are no notable differences based on age or gender, but the analysis does illustrate the following:

- The longer the respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say **reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence,** or **investing in innovative energy technologies** should be a priority but are less likely they are to say this about **helping consumers access more affordable energy prices**. For example, 28% of those who completed their education by age 20 or older say that **investing in innovative energy technologies** should be a priority, compared to 19% of those who completed their education at age 15 or younger. Conversely, only 27% of those with higher education levels (completed their education at age 20 or older) prioritise **helping consumers access more affordable energy prices**, compared to 36% of those with lower education levels (completed their education at age 15 or younger).
- Managers (33%) are more likely than other socio-professional groups to say that **reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence** should be a priority, particularly in contrast to housepersons (19%).
- Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (40%) are more likely to say **helping consumers access more affordable energy prices**, compared to those who experience difficulties paying bills less often. Conversely, those who never or almost never have such difficulties are the most likely to mention **reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence** (28%) or **investing in innovative energy technologies** (27%).
- The lower respondents place themselves on the socio-professional scale, the more likely they are to prioritise **helping consumers access more affordable energy prices**. For example, 35% of those who identify themselves as working class think it should be a priority, compared to 14% of those who identify themselves as upper class.
- Finally, respondents living in rural areas are slightly less likely those living in small, medium or large town to choose the priorities of **Reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters** and **Advancing climate neutrality for Europe.**

QC12 In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority over the next five years? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters	Reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence	Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	Advancing climate neutrality for Europe	Decreasing energy consumption across Europe	Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	Stepping up international efforts to combat climate change
EU27	19	26	16	21	27	20	21
Gender							
Man	20	27	16	22	26	22	20
Woman	18	25	17	20	28	19	22
Age							
15-24	18	25	14	29	26	16	23
25-39	19	25	16	22	28	21	21
40-54	19	26	16	20	26	21	21
55 +	19	26	18	19	27	21	20
Education (End of)							
15-	16	22	17	13	30	18	16
16-19	19	25	18	19	27	22	19
20+	21	30	15	24	26	21	24
Still studying	19	26	13	33	27	15	27
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	19	28	13	21	26	21	21
Managers	22	33	14	27	25	23	26
Other white collars	21	27	17	21	27	20	21
Manual workers	18	23	16	18	25	22	19
House persons	17	19	22	15	30	17	16
Unemployed	17	24	19	16	27	21	18
Retired	18	26	18	19	29	21	20
Students	18	26	12	32	27	15	25
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	17	21	17	19	22	22	18
From time to time	19	23	17	20	28	20	19
Almost never/ Never	19	28	16	22	27	21	22
Consider belonging to							
The working class	17	22	17	16	27	19	18
The lower middle class	18	24	15	21	27	20	20
The middle class	20	28	16	22	27	21	22
The upper middle class	23	33	16	30	26	24	24
The upper class	17	27	20	30	22	21	25
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural village	16	24	17	18	26	21	19
Small/ mid size town	19	27	15	21	28	20	21
Large town	22	27	17	25	26	21	23
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?							
Yes	21	28	15	23	28	20	23
No	12	20	19	15	24	24	14
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?							
Yes	19	26	16	23	28	20	19
No	19	26	16	21	27	21	22

QC12 In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority over the next five years? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

	Investing in innovative energy technologies	Helping consumers to access more affordable energy prices	Reducing the European Union's coordination role regarding energy matters	Ensuring business development and jobs in the energy sector	Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	Providing European consumers with clear information regarding energy providers, new appliances, energy savings, etc.	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	25	30	6	10	18	11	0	0	2
Gender									
Man	26	28	6	10	19	10	0	0	1
Woman	23	31	5	10	17	12	0	0	2
Age									
15-24	27	25	6	11	18	11	0	0	2
25-39	25	28	6	12	18	11	0	0	1
40-54	26	30	6	10	18	11	0	0	1
55 +	23	32	5	8	18	12	1	0	3
Education (End of)									
15-	19	36	5	9	17	12	1	0	5
16-19	23	32	6	10	18	11	0	0	2
20+	28	27	5	10	19	11	0	0	1
Still studying	32	23	5	10	17	12	0	0	2
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	26	32	6	11	20	12	1	1	1
Managers	30	25	5	9	18	8	0	0	0
Other white collars	26	29	6	12	19	10	0	0	1
Manual workers	23	32	6	11	18	12	0	0	1
House persons	21	30	8	10	15	11	1	1	3
Unemployed	21	29	4	10	14	11	0	1	4
Retired	23	33	5	8	17	12	1	0	4
Students	30	23	5	11	19	11	0	0	2
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	21	40	7	10	15	13	1	1	2
From time to time	22	31	7	12	17	10	0	0	2
Almost never/ Never	27	28	5	9	19	11	0	0	2
Consider belonging to									
The working class	22	35	6	10	16	12	1	1	4
The lower middle class	22	32	6	10	18	14	0	0	2
The middle class	26	28	6	10	18	10	0	0	1
The upper middle class	31	22	4	8	19	9	0	0	0
The upper class	30	14	7	13	21	14	0	0	0
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	23	32	6	10	17	12	0	0	3
Small/ mid size town	25	29	5	10	19	11	0	0	2
Large town	27	29	6	10	18	10	0	0	1
Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?									
Yes	27	29	5	10	19	11	0	0	1
No	20	33	9	11	14	12	1	1	3
Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?									
Yes	21	21	7	10	18	8	0	0	1
No	26	33	5	10	18	12	0	0	2

Conclusion

The results of this Special Eurobarometer on citizens' attitudes towards energy and European Union energy policy show several clear themes. Citizens want affordable energy, and they consider the issues of decreasing energy consumption, renewable energy sources and supporting innovative energy technologies as priorities.

Therefore, when asked what a European energy policy means to them, four in ten say it is ensuring affordable energy prices for consumers. This is also the most common response in 20 EU Member States. Additionally, one third say it means investing in innovative energy technologies, while three in ten respondents say it means decreasing energy consumption across Europe.

Citizens recognise the added value to the Member States the European Union provides regarding affordable energy, renewable sources of energy and innovative energy technologies. Over one third acknowledge the EU's role in supporting further renewable energy investments. More than a quarter say it has delivered value by investing in innovative energy technologies and ensuring energy prices are as affordable as possible.

Regarding the climate neutrality target, a large majority agree this will have a range of positive benefits. Around eight in ten agree it will contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment, spur new jobs, attract investments in the clean energy sector and encourage citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition. Additionally, over three quarters agree that implementing a climate neutrality target will reduce dependence on energy imports.

Two clear priorities emerge for reaching climate neutrality by 2050 for what concerns energy measures. More than six in ten support diversifying energy sources while just over half mention saving energy wherever possible. Diversifying energy sources is the most mentioned priority in 21 Member States.

Reducing consumption and promoting renewable energy also appear as key areas where citizens think the European Union should encourage Member States to act to assure energy affordability. Around half of all respondents think that the European Union should support measures for households in energy poverty, measures to reduce energy consumption, and efforts to facilitate self-sufficient production and consumption of renewable energy.

When asked about the energy-related measures the European Union should take to help businesses be competitive, familiar themes emerge. Just over one third of respondents say the European Union should support innovation in clean technologies, while three in ten think it should support energy savings through incentives. These actions rank in the top three priorities in every Member State.

As well as prioritising action from the European Union to facilitate energy savings, citizens also take personal action to reduce their energy consumption. More than three quarters mention to have considerably changed their habits at home in the last five years and more than half have adjusted their transport habits. Finally, just over four in ten did so at work to reduce their energy consumption.

In addition, more than four in ten say they have taken measures at the place where they live to consume less energy, with nearly half insulating the roof, walls, windows or floor, which is the most common action in 22 Member States. Just over one quarter have changed their boiler, while just over one in five had installed solar panels. The most common barriers to take measures are financial reasons and the decision resting with the home-owner or the building co-owners.

When asked about their engagement in renewable energy communities, almost one quarter of respondents say they have joined or considered joining one, though three quarters say they have not. In fact, one in five say this survey made them aware of renewable energy communities for the first time. For those who have joined or considered joining, the most common reason was lower bills or to make financial gains.

The European energy label has had considerable impact on citizens' purchasing behaviour and is consistent with the results of the 2019 survey. Three quarters of respondents say that in the last five years, the European energy label has influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance, with saving energy and money being the primary motivation for half. Nationally, more than six in ten respondents in each Member State say that in the last five years, the European energy label has influenced their choice when purchasing an appliance.

Citizens see a clear role for the European Union in coordinating energy matters. In fact, more than three quarters say it should have a stronger role, including more than one third who think the European Union should have more coordinated and integrated actions at the European level. Nationally, over half of the respondents in each Member State say the European Union should have a stronger coordination role in energy matters, while fewer than one in ten say the European Union should not have any role in energy matters.

Looking to the future, the themes of affordability, reduced consumption and innovative technologies are, once again, at the forefront. When asked what the European Union should tackle as a priority over the next five years, three in ten say helping consumers access more affordable energy prices, a top priority in 18 Member States. Additionally, more than one quarter mention decreasing energy consumption across Europe or reducing energy imports and increasing European

energy independence. Lastly, one quarter also say that investing in innovative technologies should be a priority.

Technical Specifications

Between 25 April and 22 May 2024, Verian (former Kantar Public) on behalf of Verian Belgium, carried out the wave 101.4 of the Eurobarometer survey, on the request and through the coordination of the European Commission Directorate-General for Communication.

Wave 101.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas[9].

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available or busy, the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

[9] Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,019	26-04-2024	15-05-2024	9,801,547	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,018	25-04-2024	19-05-2024	5,533,938	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,019	29-04-2024	12-05-2024	9,075,934	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,003	27-04-2024	22-05-2024	4,984,048	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,603	29-04-2024	21-05-2024	72,405,020	19.0%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,002	26-04-2024	16-05-2024	1,141,759	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,006	26-04-2024	16-05-2024	4,250,998	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,007	25-04-2024	18-05-2024	9,019,518	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,000	30-04-2024	20-05-2024	41,533,486	10.9%
FR	France	MCM France	1,002	26-04-2024	16-05-2024	56,365,353	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,005	26-04-2024	14-05-2024	3,301,831	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,037	29-04-2024	10-05-2024	51,632,657	13.5%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	25-04-2024	16-05-2024	772,320	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,010	26-04-2024	17-05-2024	1,582,326	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,014	26-04-2024	14-05-2024	2,429,823	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	507	26-04-2024	16-05-2024	555,900	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,012	29-04-2024	17-05-2024	8,205,783	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	500	29-04-2024	21-05-2024	473,015	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,011	30-04-2024	15-05-2024	15,081,342	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,007	29-04-2024	14-05-2024	7,788,036	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,007	26-04-2024	15-05-2024	31,079,533	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,029	01-05-2024	17-05-2024	9,113,419	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,042	26-04-2024	15-05-2024	15,981,575	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,003	25-04-2024	15-05-2024	1,799,078	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,023	27-04-2024	14-05-2024	4,554,569	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,006	25-04-2024	16-05-2024	4,722,540	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,019	29-04-2024	16-05-2024	8,541,497	2.2%
		TOTAL EU27	26,415	25-04-2024	22-05-2024	381,726,845	100%

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

Interviewing mode per country

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

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,019		1,019
BG	Bulgaria	1,018		1,018
CZ	Czechia	820	199	1,019
DK	Denmark	700	303	1,003
DE	Germany	1,475	128	1,603
EE	Estonia	1,002		1,002
IE	Ireland	1,006		1,006
EL	Greece	1,007		1,007
ES	Spain	1,000		1,000
FR	France	1,002		1,002
HR	Croatia	1,005		1,005
IT	Italy	1,037		1,037
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	1,010		1,010
LT	Lithuania	1,014		1,014
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,012		1,012
MT	Malta	349	151	500
NL	Netherlands	1,011		1,011
AT	Austria	1,007		1,007
PL	Poland	1,007		1,007
PT	Portugal	1,029		1,029
RO	Romania	1,042		1,042
SI	Slovenia	1,003		1,003
SK	Slovakia	1,023		1,023
FI	Finland	708	298	1,006
SE	Sweden	1,019		1,019
	TOTAL EU27	25,336	1,079	26,415

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 101.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian (former Kantar Public), are:

	COUNTRIES	RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	61.3%
BG	Bulgaria	48.3%
CZ	Czechia	51.4%
DK	Denmark	30.9%
DE	Germany	31.9%
EE	Estonia	78.9%
IE	Ireland	36.5%
EL	Greece	30.7%
ES	Spain	31.3%
FR	France	41.1%
HR	Croatia	45.9%
IT	Italy	28.5%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	63.5%
LV	Latvia	37.8%
LT	Lithuania	47.9%
LU	Luxembourg	29.1%
HU	Hungary	58.2%
MT	Malta	60.2%
NL	Netherlands	81.6%
AT	Austria	41.9%
PL	Poland	46.1%
PT	Portugal	49.4%
RO	Romania	59.8%
SI	Slovenia	41.0%
SK	Slovakia	53.6%
FI	Finland	35.9%
SE	Sweden	80.6%

Margins of error

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)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	**1,4**	**1,9**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

Questionnaire

QC1 What does a European Union energy policy mean to you?

Coordinating European countries on energy matters	1
Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	2
Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	3
Driving European climate neutrality	4
Decreasing energy consumption across Europe - i.e. insulating homes or making products more energy-efficient	5
Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	6
Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	7
Investing in innovative energy technologies	8
Ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers	9
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	11
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	12

QC2 Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?

Yes, it should have more coordinated and integrated actions at European level	1
Yes, it should have more coordination, but only on specific energy matters (such as interconnections between Member States, nuclear safety issues, etc)	2
Yes, but only when justified by a crisis	3
No, the current level of coordination is adequate	4
No, the European Union should not have any coordination role on energy matters	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC3 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will…

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Prefer not to say (SP)	DK (SP)
...contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment (by e.g. reducing air pollution)	1	2	3	4	5	6
....foster citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition	1	2	3	4	5	6
...reduce dependence on energy imports	1	2	3	4	5	6
...spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors	1	2	3	4	5	6
...ensure reduced energy bills for households and businesses	1	2	3	4	5	6

QC4 In your view, to reach climate neutrality by 2050, which energy-related measures should be prioritised? 4a) Firstly? 4b) And then?

To save energy wherever possible (e.g. in industrial processes, in digital uses, in transport, by heating and cooling buildings, etc)	1
To further deploy nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors	2
To diversify energy sources, for example, by opting for renewable hydrogen, biogas, solar panels	3
To electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy such as transport, heating and cooling of buildings, etc	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC5 From the list below, what do you think the European Union should encourage its Members States to focus on to ensure that energy is affordable? 5a) Firstly? 5b) And then?

Measures to reduce energy consumption	1
Support measures for households in energy poverty	2
Measures for industries and businesses	3
Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC6 From the list of energy-related measures below, what do you think is the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive?

By supporting innovation in clean technologies	1
By promoting energy savings through incentives	2
By supporting investments in the energy sector	3
By leaving it to the market dynamics and minimising EU intervention	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC7 In the past five years, in what areas do you believe the European Union has provided added value for the Member States

Securing energy supplies and preventing blackouts (power cuts)	1
Supporting further renewable energy investments (i.e. for wind, solar or geothermal energy)	2
Investing in energy infrastructure between and across countries (with for example electricity cables)	3
Improving the energy performance of buildings	4
Facilitating the choice for consumers of an energy supplier and the switch from one to another	5
Facilitating choice for consumers with the European energy labels	6
Helping workers move to cleaner energy jobs (trainings and education)	7
Ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible	8

Investing in innovative energy technologies	9
Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	12
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	13

QC8 How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...

	A lot	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	Prefer not to say (SP)	DK (SP)
... at home?						
... for transport?						
... at work?						

QC9 In the last five years, were any measures undertaken in the place you live in to reduce its energy consumption?

Yes	1
No	2
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	3
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	4

QC9a. Which measures were taken?

Conducting an energy audit	1
Insulating of the roof, walls, windows or floor	2
Installing a heat pump	3
Changing the boiler	4
Installing solar panels	5
Installing thermal panels	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	8
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	9

QC9b. What are the reasons why measures weren't taken?

The decision is with my home-owner or with the building co-owners	1
For financial reasons	2

For technical reasons or exemption (such as for historical building)	3
I have no time to devote to this	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC10 Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?

Yes, to be part of a clean energy transition project	1
Yes, to take part in a local community project	2
Yes, for another reason	3
No, you were aware of renewable energy communities but not considering joining one	4
No, you were not aware of renewable energy communities before taking this survey	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC11 In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance?

Yes, it influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to save energy and money	1
Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to select a more environmentally-friendly appliance	2
Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice for other reasons	3
No, it has not influenced your choice	4
No, you were not aware of renewable energy communities before taking this survey	5
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	7

QC12 In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority <u>over the next five years</u>?

Reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters	1
Reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence	2
Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	3
Advancing climate neutrality for Europe	4
Decreasing energy consumption across Europe	5
Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	6
Stepping up international efforts to combat climate change	7
Investing in innovative energy technologies	8
Helping consumers to access more affordable energy prices	9
Reducing the European Union's coordination role regarding energy matters	10
Ensuring business development and jobs in the energy sector	11
Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	12
Providing European consumers with clear information regarding energy providers, new appliances, energy savings, etc.	13
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14
Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	15
Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	16

Data Annex

QC1 What does a European Union energy policy mean to you? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Coordinating European countries on energy matters		Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries		Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages		Driving European climate neutrality		Decreasing energy consumption across Europe - i.e. insulating homes or making products more energy-efficient		Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	
	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019
EU27	27	5	27	8	22	7	25	-16	30	2	21	3
BE	24	-5	27	7	24	1	24	-18	27	-4	27	-1
BG	17	-6	24	7	29	1	16	-8	27	-4	22	-6
CZ	21	1	22	7	20	-1	15	-14	28	-5	28	1
DK	19	-13	37	18	24	11	37	-15	33	5	23	9
DE	36	4	30	4	25	8	32	-22	24	-8	16	2
EE	22	-6	28	15	32	18	19	-16	25	3	22	6
IE	26	12	27	10	18	5	25	-16	31	6	21	-1
EL	33	7	29	3	25	7	26	-17	36	10	18	4
ES	23	11	28	11	23	13	19	-26	28	8	13	-1
FR	25	5	23	10	19	4	25	-16	29	-8	33	11
HR	20	1	27	9	30	11	27	-9	39	9	13	0
IT	27	2	27	6	17	6	22	-15	36	9	19	-2
CY	25	-1	23	2	15	5	17	-27	38	4	19	7
LV	17	0	26	11	22	8	16	-16	34	5	17	-3
LT	19	-3	22	12	26	8	19	-14	24	1	22	-14
LU	26	-3	28	7	13	0	26	-16	35	2	28	7
HU	26	1	25	10	21	3	25	-10	43	10	16	2
MT	31	12	33	17	14	-6	19	-11	29	8	13	-17
NL	25	-3	38	15	27	9	33	-28	32	-19	29	13
AT	36	3	30	1	34	7	32	-11	29	-3	20	-6
PL	18	-1	20	0	20	1	25	-6	32	6	19	3
PT	26	-1	23	-7	17	3	23	-25	31	14	16	-2
RO	18	0	23	0	23	10	14	-16	29	-3	20	5
SI	20	2	26	8	20	5	18	-22	31	-3	19	0
SK	17	-3	20	5	24	-2	21	-9	37	10	30	-6
FI	20	-7	31	21	32	18	39	-21	24	0	29	-1
SE	49	11	40	23	22	15	34	-28	28	5	27	7

	Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems		Investing in innovative energy technologies		Ensuring more affordable energy prices for consumers		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019
EU27	16	-3	33	9	40	13	1	-1	0	-4	2	-4
BE	14	-5	28	3	42	11	0	0	0	0	1	0
BG	13	1	30	11	43	0	1	0	1	-1	4	0
CZ	11	-1	23	8	35	7	1	-1	2	-2	5	1
DK	23	3	34	13	31	11	3	2	1	1	3	-9
DE	13	-8	36	18	41	18	1	-1	0	-2	2	0
EE	8	0	27	10	41	17	2	-1	1	-3	4	-9
IE	13	-7	25	3	40	8	1	-2	0	-2	6	1
EL	21	5	35	-2	51	0	1	0	0	-4	2	1
ES	15	-5	39	5	38	2	1	0	0	-2	3	-4
FR	15	-3	32	7	46	20	1	-2	1	-3	4	-3
HR	20	2	34	7	38	2	0	-1	0	-2	0	-3
IT	17	-3	38	4	44	14	0	-1	0	-3	1	-3
CY	13	-2	34	6	47	-1	1	0	0	-1	3	0
LV	12	2	19	0	42	9	2	0	1	-4	7	-2
LT	13	1	29	8	50	13	1	-1	1	-2	4	1
LU	20	3	35	9	45	20	0	-3	1	0	2	0
HU	19	3	21	2	45	8	0	-1	0	-5	1	0
MT	21	0	32	9	48	9	0	-1	0	-1	1	-5
NL	15	-9	38	8	32	24	0	-1	0	-2	1	-1
AT	17	-8	28	4	38	11	1	-1	1	0	2	1
PL	20	1	25	5	27	1	0	-2	1	-2	1	-5
PT	17	1	33	3	45	-1	0	-2	0	-2	7	3
RO	16	-5	23	1	36	1	1	0	0	-4	2	-1
SI	15	-2	36	16	43	9	1	-2	0	-2	3	1
SK	13	-1	30	13	43	14	0	-1	0	-2	1	-2
FI	16	-9	31	4	38	14	0	-1	0	-1	3	0
SE	19	-11	38	5	22	15	0	-2	0	-2	1	-5

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QC2 Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?

(%)

	Yes, it should have more coordinated and integrated actions at European level	Yes, it should have more coordination, but only on specific energy matters (such as interconnections between Member States, nuclear safety issues, etc.)	Yes, but only when justified by a crisis	No, the current level of coordination is adequate	No, European Union should not have any coordination role on energy matters	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	36	27	14	11	8	0	4
BE	41	31	10	11	6	0	1
BG	24	27	18	13	9	1	8
CZ	17	24	17	22	15	0	5
DK	43	29	10	10	5	0	3
DE	38	28	13	11	7	0	3
EE	21	22	18	20	11	1	7
IE	45	20	11	12	6	0	6
EL	46	27	14	7	4	0	2
ES	48	20	10	9	6	0	7
FR	44	20	13	6	9	1	7
HR	31	33	14	14	6	0	2
IT	34	33	12	10	8	0	3
CY	59	16	10	7	5	0	3
LV	32	24	14	14	8	1	7
LT	33	27	11	16	5	1	7
LU	57	23	8	5	5	1	1
HU	21	41	17	14	4	0	3
MT	62	19	7	6	4	0	2
NL	40	33	10	8	8	0	1
AT	23	25	18	18	11	0	5
PL	15	32	21	17	12	0	3
PT	43	19	13	8	6	0	11
RO	21	23	25	15	11	1	4
SI	51	25	10	5	5	1	3
SK	26	27	14	23	6	0	4
FI	25	33	16	15	6	0	5
SE	35	42	10	9	2	0	2

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QC2T Should the European Union have a stronger coordination role on energy matters?
(%)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	19	0	4
BE	82	17	0	1
BG	69	22	1	8
CZ	58	37	0	5
DK	82	15	0	3
DE	79	18	0	3
EE	61	31	1	7
IE	76	18	0	6
EL	87	11	0	2
ES	78	15	0	7
FR	77	15	1	7
HR	79	19	0	2
IT	79	18	0	3
CY	86	11	0	3
LV	70	23	0	7
LT	71	21	1	7
LU	88	10	1	1
HU	78	18	1	3
MT	88	10	0	2
NL	83	16	0	1
AT	66	29	0	5
PL	68	29	0	3
PT	75	14	0	11
RO	68	27	1	4
SI	86	10	1	3
SK	68	29	0	3
FI	74	21	0	5
SE	87	11	0	2

QC3.1 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...

...contribute to Europe's fight against climate change and to the protection of the environment (by e.g. reducing air pollution) (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	31	50	11	4	0	4	81	15
BE	29	58	9	2	0	2	87	11
BG	24	47	11	6	1	11	71	17
CZ	17	43	22	13	0	5	60	35
DK	45	40	8	4	0	3	85	12
DE	35	46	12	4	1	2	81	16
EE	16	43	20	11	2	8	59	31
IE	44	42	4	4	1	5	86	8
EL	21	58	13	2	0	6	79	15
ES	36	46	10	3	0	5	82	13
FR	30	49	10	5	0	6	79	15
HR	33	53	10	2	0	2	86	12
IT	22	63	9	3	0	3	85	12
CY	52	35	7	4	0	2	87	11
LV	24	41	19	7	1	8	65	26
LT	27	50	12	3	1	7	77	15
LU	43	45	6	5	1	0	88	11
HU	42	49	7	1	0	1	91	8
MT	59	36	3	2	0	0	95	5
NL	50	37	7	6	0	0	87	13
AT	36	45	10	5	1	3	81	15
PL	24	56	12	5	0	3	80	17
PT	34	53	5	1	0	7	87	6
RO	22	52	16	3	1	6	74	19
SI	30	46	15	7	0	2	76	22
SK	22	57	14	3	0	4	79	17
FI	44	41	10	3	0	2	85	13
SE	53	36	6	4	0	1	89	10

QC3.2 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...

....foster citizens, communities and businesses to be part of the clean energy transition (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	30	49	13	4	0	4	79	17
BE	27	58	11	2	0	2	85	13
BG	22	44	16	5	1	12	66	21
CZ	11	45	26	12	0	6	56	38
DK	33	53	10	2	0	2	86	12
DE	32	48	12	5	0	3	80	17
EE	14	44	20	10	2	10	58	30
IE	37	48	6	3	0	6	85	9
EL	26	48	14	4	1	7	74	18
ES	37	43	11	3	1	5	80	14
FR	31	50	10	4	0	5	81	14
HR	28	53	14	3	0	2	81	17
IT	23	57	14	3	0	3	80	17
CY	47	35	11	4	0	3	82	15
LV	19	46	17	4	1	13	65	21
LT	28	51	12	3	1	5	79	15
LU	39	44	11	4	0	2	83	15
HU	34	49	12	2	0	3	83	14
MT	60	35	2	2	0	1	95	4
NL	45	40	9	5	0	1	85	14
AT	36	44	12	4	0	4	80	16
PL	22	55	15	5	0	3	77	20
PT	35	51	6	1	0	7	86	7
RO	20	49	20	5	1	5	69	25
SI	26	48	18	5	1	2	74	23
SK	20	58	14	3	0	5	78	17
FI	37	47	11	1	0	4	84	12
SE	41	47	7	3	0	2	88	10

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QC3.3 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...

...reduce dependence on energy imports (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	31	45	14	5	0	5	76	19
BE	28	53	14	2	0	3	81	16
BG	21	40	17	7	1	14	61	24
CZ	14	42	23	14	0	7	56	37
DK	47	36	11	2	0	4	83	13
DE	37	38	15	5	1	4	75	20
EE	16	40	22	10	1	11	56	32
IE	43	42	6	3	0	6	85	9
EL	24	45	15	6	0	10	69	21
ES	31	45	13	4	0	7	76	17
FR	32	45	11	5	0	7	77	16
HR	30	50	14	3	0	3	80	17
IT	24	54	15	4	0	3	78	19
CY	43	36	11	6	0	4	79	17
LV	24	44	16	5	1	10	68	21
LT	24	51	15	2	1	7	75	17
LU	34	47	12	4	0	3	81	16
HU	30	46	18	3	0	3	76	21
MT	51	36	7	4	0	2	87	11
NL	43	41	10	5	0	1	84	15
AT	40	41	11	4	0	4	81	15
PL	26	51	13	5	1	4	77	18
PT	35	50	7	1	0	7	85	8
RO	18	43	23	9	1	6	61	32
SI	23	45	21	7	0	4	68	28
SK	20	53	17	3	0	7	73	20
FI	31	46	14	3	0	6	77	17
SE	33	40	16	6	0	5	73	22

QC3.4 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...

...spur new jobs and attract investments in the clean energy sectors (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	31	48	11	4	1	5	79	15
BE	31	54	10	3	0	2	85	13
BG	25	37	16	6	1	15	62	22
CZ	13	45	22	12	0	8	58	34
DK	42	43	8	3	0	4	85	11
DE	39	43	10	3	1	4	82	13
EE	18	42	19	8	2	11	60	27
IE	45	43	5	1	0	6	88	6
EL	21	49	15	6	0	9	70	21
ES	35	44	10	4	0	7	79	14
FR	31	50	8	4	0	7	81	12
HR	25	54	14	4	0	3	79	18
IT	24	58	11	3	0	4	82	14
CY	50	34	8	5	0	3	84	13
LV	22	44	16	4	1	13	66	20
LT	23	50	13	3	1	10	73	16
LU	37	50	8	2	0	3	87	10
HU	31	47	15	3	0	4	78	18
MT	60	32	4	2	0	2	92	6
NL	37	44	12	4	0	3	81	16
AT	42	41	8	3	0	6	83	11
PL	27	54	11	4	0	4	81	15
PT	35	50	7	1	0	7	85	8
RO	20	47	17	8	1	7	67	25
SI	22	51	18	5	0	4	73	23
SK	22	55	13	2	0	8	77	15
FI	35	47	11	2	0	5	82	13
SE	45	43	8	1	0	3	88	9

QC3.5 The European Union is aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Implementing climate neutrality target will...

...ensure reduced energy bills for households and businesses (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	32	37	17	9	0	5	69	26
BE	38	41	14	5	0	2	79	19
BG	26	37	15	10	1	11	63	25
CZ	11	30	26	24	0	9	41	50
DK	32	35	23	5	0	5	67	28
DE	40	27	17	11	1	4	67	28
EE	12	31	24	20	1	12	43	44
IE	42	38	9	2	1	8	80	11
EL	19	41	22	10	0	8	60	32
ES	29	37	18	9	0	7	66	27
FR	39	31	14	9	1	6	70	23
HR	26	49	15	8	0	2	75	23
IT	26	51	14	5	0	4	77	19
CY	53	32	7	5	0	3	85	12
LV	20	40	19	10	1	10	60	29
LT	15	43	22	10	1	9	58	32
LU	34	34	22	6	0	4	68	28
HU	29	43	17	7	0	4	72	24
MT	56	31	7	4	0	2	87	11
NL	27	34	26	10	0	3	61	36
AT	41	32	15	6	1	5	73	21
PL	35	44	12	5	1	3	79	17
PT	38	44	9	2	0	7	82	11
RO	18	41	22	10	1	8	59	32
SI	21	32	27	15	0	5	53	42
SK	22	44	21	5	1	7	66	26
FI	19	34	31	9	0	7	53	40
SE	18	31	32	13	0	6	49	45

QC4a In your view, to reach climate neutrality by 2050, which energy-related measures should be prioritised? Firstly?
(%)

	To save energy wherever possible (e.g., in industrial processes, in digital uses, in transport, by heating and cooling buildings, etc.)	To further deploy nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors	To diversify energy sources, for example, by opting for renewable hydrogen, biogas, solar panels, etc.	To electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy such as transport, heating and cooling of buildings, etc.	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	31	18	33	14	1	0	3
BE	28	23	34	13	0	0	2
BG	32	20	24	16	1	0	7
CZ	32	34	18	11	1	0	4
DK	26	29	34	8	1	0	2
DE	30	15	35	17	1	0	2
EE	23	22	33	13	2	2	5
IE	32	13	36	14	0	0	5
EL	35	7	39	14	1	0	4
ES	39	12	34	12	0	0	3
FR	29	21	32	12	1	1	4
HR	41	14	23	22	0	0	0
IT	30	18	32	16	1	1	2
CY	30	8	44	13	0	1	4
LV	28	18	37	10	1	1	5
LT	28	11	23	29	2	2	5
LU	36	19	34	9	0	0	2
HU	28	16	34	20	0	0	2
MT	37	7	43	11	0	0	2
NL	27	21	41	10	0	1	0
AT	31	14	35	11	2	4	3
PL	30	25	26	15	0	0	4
PT	29	14	35	14	0	0	8
RO	24	14	39	18	1	1	3
SI	44	17	20	16	0	1	2
SK	43	20	22	11	1	1	2
FI	25	17	49	6	0	0	3
SE	24	21	38	16	0	0	1

QC4b And then?
(%)

	To save energy wherever possible (e.g., in industrial processes, in digital uses, in transport, by heating and cooling buildings, etc.)	To further deploy nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors	To diversify energy sources, for example, by opting for renewable hydrogen, biogas, solar panels, etc.	To electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy such as transport, heating and cooling of buildings, etc.	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	24	15	31	27	0	0	3
BE	25	18	33	23	0	0	1
BG	24	17	29	27	0	0	3
CZ	26	19	26	23	1	1	4
DK	23	12	32	30	0	0	3
DE	25	12	29	31	0	1	2
EE	22	15	25	27	2	3	6
IE	26	12	28	30	0	0	4
EL	30	7	29	30	0	1	3
ES	25	13	33	24	0	0	5
FR	23	12	36	23	1	1	4
HR	21	17	28	33	0	1	0
IT	21	15	31	31	0	0	2
CY	24	11	35	24	2	3	1
LV	19	12	29	28	0	2	10
LT	23	9	27	32	2	2	5
LU	24	12	32	29	0	2	1
HU	28	19	26	27	0	0	0
MT	24	6	29	38	1	0	2
NL	31	15	33	19	0	1	1
AT	30	9	30	26	0	2	3
PL	19	23	31	24	0	0	3
PT	26	12	34	25	0	0	3
RO	19	24	25	30	0	1	1
SI	22	14	26	32	1	2	3
SK	22	23	26	26	0	1	2
FI	35	14	29	17	1	0	4
SE	30	12	28	29	0	0	1

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QC4T In your view, to reach climate neutrality by 2050, which energy-related measures should be prioritised? Firstly? And then?

(%)

	To save energy wherever possible (e.g., in industrial processes, in digital uses, in transport, by heating and cooling buildings, etc.)	To further deploy nuclear energy, including small local nuclear reactors	To diversify energy sources, for example, by opting for renewable hydrogen, biogas, solar panels, etc.	To electrify - with electricity from renewable or low carbon sources - all possible uses of energy such as transport, heating and cooling of buildings, etc.	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	54	32	62	40	1	1	3
BE	52	40	67	36	0	0	2
BG	55	35	50	41	1	0	7
CZ	56	52	43	32	1	1	4
DK	48	41	65	37	1	0	2
DE	55	27	62	47	1	0	2
EE	43	35	55	37	2	2	5
IE	56	24	63	42	1	0	5
EL	64	13	67	42	1	0	4
ES	63	25	65	35	0	0	3
FR	50	33	65	33	1	1	4
HR	63	30	50	55	0	0	0
IT	51	32	62	46	1	1	2
CY	53	19	77	36	0	1	4
LV	46	30	64	36	1	1	5
LT	48	20	48	59	2	1	5
LU	59	31	65	37	0	0	2
HU	56	35	59	46	0	0	1
MT	60	14	71	48	0	0	2
NL	58	36	74	29	0	1	0
AT	59	22	62	34	3	4	3
PL	48	47	56	39	0	0	4
PT	52	25	66	36	0	0	8
RO	42	37	62	46	1	1	3
SI	66	31	45	47	0	1	2
SK	64	43	48	36	1	1	2
FI	58	30	78	23	0	0	3
SE	53	34	65	45	0	0	1

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QC5a From the list below, what do you think the European Union should encourage its Members States to focus on to ensure that energy is affordable? Firstly?
(%)

	Measures to reduce energy consumption	Support measures for households in energy poverty	Measures for industries and businesses	Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	27	29	16	25	0	1	2
BE	22	33	19	25	0	0	1
BG	22	42	9	22	1	1	3
CZ	28	23	18	25	1	0	5
DK	30	11	29	23	1	0	6
DE	32	21	18	25	1	1	2
EE	16	27	17	32	1	2	5
IE	23	41	11	21	0	0	4
EL	17	51	11	20	0	0	1
ES	30	32	12	24	0	0	2
FR	23	33	14	22	1	2	5
HR	19	35	16	29	0	0	1
IT	33	30	11	24	0	0	2
CY	24	42	8	23	0	1	2
LV	22	33	11	26	0	2	6
LT	22	19	12	40	0	3	4
LU	24	26	14	33	1	1	1
HU	28	29	17	25	0	0	1
MT	37	34	9	19	0	0	1
NL	28	16	26	29	0	0	1
AT	26	31	20	17	1	3	2
PL	23	31	16	28	0	0	2
PT	18	45	11	22	0	0	4
RO	18	34	17	27	1	1	2
SI	28	22	13	34	0	1	2
SK	32	31	13	23	0	0	1
FI	28	11	27	32	0	0	2
SE	32	9	24	32	0	1	2

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QC5b And then?
(%)

	Measures to reduce energy consumption	Support measures for households in energy poverty	Measures for industries and businesses	Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	24	25	23	26	0	0	2
BE	23	28	25	24	0	0	0
BG	22	30	20	26	0	0	2
CZ	18	23	30	24	1	1	3
DK	30	15	29	23	0	1	2
DE	25	21	22	29	1	1	1
EE	21	25	25	23	1	2	3
IE	24	26	23	26	0	0	1
EL	21	27	24	25	0	1	2
ES	23	28	25	21	0	0	3
FR	26	22	19	26	1	1	5
HR	23	28	19	30	0	0	0
IT	20	29	24	26	0	0	1
CY	19	30	22	29	0	0	0
LV	26	22	22	21	0	1	8
LT	23	27	22	22	1	1	4
LU	25	25	21	26	0	2	1
HU	23	26	25	26	0	0	0
MT	27	23	22	26	0	0	2
NL	28	22	24	25	0	0	1
AT	26	25	26	20	0	2	1
PL	21	31	23	24	0	0	1
PT	25	24	25	24	0	0	2
RO	16	32	21	30	0	0	1
SI	22	29	23	23	0	1	2
SK	23	28	24	22	0	0	3
FI	30	17	26	24	0	0	3
SE	27	14	27	29	0	1	2

QC5T From the list below, what do you think the European Union should encourage its Members States to focus on to ensure that energy is affordable? Firstly? And then?

(%)

	Measures to reduce energy consumption	Support measures for households in energy poverty	Measures for industries and businesses	Measures facilitating citizens production and consumption of renewable energy as self-consumers or as members of a renewable energy community	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	50	53	38	50	0	1	2
BE	45	61	43	49	0	0	1
BG	43	70	28	47	1	1	4
CZ	45	45	46	48	1	0	5
DK	58	26	57	44	1	0	6
DE	56	41	40	53	0	1	2
EE	35	50	40	52	1	2	5
IE	46	66	33	46	0	0	4
EL	38	78	35	45	0	0	0
ES	53	59	36	44	0	0	2
FR	48	54	32	47	1	2	4
HR	43	63	34	58	0	0	1
IT	53	58	35	49	0	0	1
CY	43	71	30	51	0	1	2
LV	45	54	31	45	1	2	6
LT	44	44	32	60	0	3	4
LU	49	51	34	58	1	1	1
HU	51	55	42	51	0	0	1
MT	64	56	31	45	0	0	1
NL	55	37	50	54	0	0	1
AT	51	54	44	36	1	3	2
PL	44	62	38	52	0	0	2
PT	41	67	35	45	0	0	4
RO	33	65	37	56	1	1	2
SI	50	49	36	56	0	1	2
SK	55	58	36	44	0	0	1
FI	57	27	52	55	0	0	2
SE	59	22	50	60	0	0	2

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QC6 From the list of energy-related measures below, what do you think is the most important way the European Union should help businesses to be competitive? **(%)**

	By supporting innovation in clean technologies	By promoting energy savings through incentives	By supporting investments in the energy sector	By leaving it to the market dynamics and minimising EU intervention	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	35	30	22	8	0	1	4
BE	40	28	23	7	0	0	2
BG	24	36	25	8	0	0	7
CZ	28	23	32	10	0	1	6
DK	48	13	23	11	1	0	4
DE	40	30	17	9	1	1	2
EE	26	19	34	12	1	1	7
IE	30	36	24	5	0	0	5
EL	31	36	23	5	0	0	5
ES	42	29	19	5	0	1	4
FR	40	26	18	6	1	2	7
HR	25	39	27	8	0	0	1
IT	26	39	25	8	0	0	2
CY	26	40	25	4	0	2	3
LV	26	27	26	11	1	0	9
LT	30	23	25	12	1	2	7
LU	47	25	19	7	0	1	1
HU	32	37	23	7	0	0	1
MT	35	43	17	4	0	0	1
NL	53	21	17	7	0	1	1
AT	30	36	19	11	0	1	3
PL	25	37	26	10	0	0	2
PT	22	29	31	9	0	0	9
RO	21	30	32	11	1	1	4
SI	46	29	15	7	0	0	3
SK	29	33	26	7	1	0	4
FI	48	19	21	5	0	0	7
SE	50	19	24	5	0	0	2

QC7 In the past five years, in what areas do you believe the European Union has provided added value for the Member States? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) **(%)**

	Securing energy supplies and preventing blackouts (power cuts)	Supporting further renewable energy investments (i.e. for wind, solar or geothermal energy)	Investing in energy infrastructure between and across countries (with for example electricity cables)	Improving the energy performance of buildings	Facilitating the choice for consumers of an energy supplier and the switch from one to another	Facilitating choice for consumers with the European energy labels	Helping workers move to cleaner energy jobs (trainings and education)	Ensuring energy prices to be as affordable as possible	Investing in innovative energy technologies	Supporting countries outside the European Union in moving to clean energy systems	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	20	35	22	22	24	18	14	25	27	7	1	1	8
BE	25	39	25	21	25	14	13	26	25	5	0	0	3
BG	22	27	20	35	20	17	15	26	25	5	0	1	11
CZ	16	34	16	26	14	16	10	18	20	4	0	1	13
DK	18	42	27	15	21	16	12	21	26	13	2	1	11
DE	24	39	21	18	28	15	11	26	27	8	1	1	6
EE	20	38	21	34	20	13	9	19	21	5	2	2	9
IE	18	48	26	25	26	17	18	26	23	6	0	1	8
EL	20	38	20	35	31	20	23	33	27	8	1	1	5
ES	19	34	19	22	25	17	15	22	30	6	1	0	8
FR	19	28	15	25	20	18	15	29	26	7	1	2	14
HR	23	42	31	36	25	18	20	29	25	6	0	0	1
IT	15	32	26	23	28	23	19	26	32	7	0	2	4
CY	10	40	17	35	17	21	19	30	31	7	0	1	4
LV	11	28	16	37	23	14	14	23	17	8	1	1	13
LT	17	36	18	29	16	9	17	44	31	10	0	1	4
LU	18	38	17	31	21	21	17	27	26	8	0	1	7
HU	21	37	27	27	33	24	17	30	18	6	0	0	4
MT	18	44	32	16	14	16	31	24	26	8	0	0	5
NL	29	46	25	13	16	15	6	18	41	8	2	1	7
AT	26	45	28	17	23	18	17	24	26	6	2	3	9
PL	19	34	27	18	20	16	12	20	19	8	0	0	5
PT	13	38	17	15	33	21	13	29	27	8	0	0	9
RO	17	33	24	22	25	18	17	23	15	4	1	1	5
SI	16	37	23	28	18	12	13	26	28	7	1	1	6
SK	22	34	25	31	19	17	15	39	24	6	0	1	3
FI	22	53	20	24	12	14	5	10	27	8	1	1	12
SE	17	43	30	14	17	16	9	13	31	14	1	1	14

QC8.1 How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...

... at home? (%)

	A lot	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Considerably'	Total 'Not considerably'
EU27	27	50	14	9	0	0	77	23
BE	30	48	15	7	0	0	78	22
BG	11	46	24	18	0	1	57	42
CZ	31	37	18	14	0	0	68	32
DK	26	46	22	5	0	1	72	27
DE	30	53	12	5	0	0	83	17
EE	22	53	16	8	0	1	75	24
IE	29	46	14	8	0	3	75	22
EL	24	46	17	13	0	0	70	30
ES	33	42	13	12	0	0	75	25
FR	32	50	9	9	0	0	82	18
HR	17	42	33	8	0	0	59	41
IT	16	57	18	8	0	1	73	26
CY	32	41	14	13	0	0	73	27
LV	26	43	19	11	0	1	69	30
LT	12	49	23	16	0	0	61	39
LU	46	40	6	8	0	0	86	14
HU	19	57	14	10	0	0	76	24
MT	21	46	22	11	0	0	67	33
NL	45	42	9	4	0	0	87	13
AT	42	41	9	8	0	0	83	17
PL	19	53	15	13	0	0	72	28
PT	16	44	18	21	0	1	60	39
RO	26	47	18	9	0	0	73	27
SI	25	53	15	7	0	0	78	22
SK	33	54	9	4	0	0	87	13
FI	24	53	15	8	0	0	77	23
SE	27	46	16	11	0	0	73	27

QC8.2 How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...

... for transport? (%)

	A lot	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Considerably'	Total 'Not considerably'
EU27	18	37	22	22	0	1	55	44
BE	22	44	22	11	0	1	66	33
BG	10	32	26	30	0	2	42	56
CZ	13	26	17	43	0	1	39	60
DK	23	26	32	18	0	1	49	50
DE	20	36	22	21	0	1	56	43
EE	12	33	29	23	1	2	45	52
IE	20	33	21	22	0	4	53	43
EL	15	30	28	27	0	0	45	55
ES	24	32	19	25	0	0	56	44
FR	21	36	19	23	0	1	57	42
HR	14	29	40	17	0	0	43	57
IT	10	45	29	15	0	1	55	44
CY	18	36	26	19	0	1	54	45
LV	14	29	21	30	1	5	43	51
LT	8	30	27	31	1	3	38	58
LU	35	33	15	17	0	0	68	32
HU	12	39	25	24	0	0	51	49
MT	18	23	26	30	0	3	41	56
NL	23	39	20	18	0	0	62	38
AT	30	31	17	22	0	0	61	39
PL	11	41	21	26	0	1	52	47
PT	11	28	23	35	0	3	39	58
RO	16	37	27	19	0	1	53	46
SI	15	37	26	22	0	0	52	48
SK	14	52	20	13	0	1	66	33
FI	18	40	26	16	0	0	58	42
SE	26	36	17	21	0	0	62	38

QC8.3 How much have you changed your habits to reduce energy consumption in your daily life over the last five years ...

... at work? (%)

	A lot	Somewhat	Not very much	Not at all	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Considerably'	Total 'Not considerably'
EU27	11	30	19	29	1	10	41	48
BE	10	39	22	20	1	8	49	42
BG	6	27	22	34	2	9	33	56
CZ	10	21	15	46	3	5	31	61
DK	10	20	29	28	2	11	30	57
DE	10	33	19	29	2	7	43	48
EE	7	29	22	23	5	14	36	45
IE	15	29	13	26	1	16	44	39
EL	7	19	22	29	2	21	26	51
ES	14	26	16	38	0	6	40	54
FR	13	26	13	28	1	19	39	41
HR	10	24	35	27	0	4	34	62
IT	8	35	23	23	1	10	43	46
CY	13	29	20	26	1	11	42	46
LV	15	21	16	31	1	16	36	47
LT	5	25	18	30	2	20	30	48
LU	24	33	10	24	2	7	57	34
HU	8	34	22	29	3	4	42	51
MT	9	30	14	22	1	24	39	36
NL	14	32	19	24	0	11	46	43
AT	21	24	12	26	4	13	45	38
PL	9	34	19	36	0	2	43	55
PT	7	26	17	39	0	11	33	56
RO	12	32	22	23	2	9	44	45
SI	10	36	19	30	0	5	46	49
SK	14	39	15	22	1	9	53	37
FI	7	29	25	24	2	13	36	49
SE	11	25	18	32	1	13	36	50

QC9 In the last five years, were any measures undertaken in the place you live in to reduce its energy consumption?

(%)

	Yes	No	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	44	54	0	2
BE	50	50	0	0
BG	50	46	0	4
CZ	51	40	0	9
DK	53	43	0	4
DE	34	62	1	3
EE	52	45	0	3
IE	54	44	0	2
EL	39	61	0	0
ES	42	57	0	1
FR	48	51	0	1
HR	42	52	0	6
IT	45	54	0	1
CY	61	38	1	0
LV	48	51	0	1
LT	40	55	0	5
LU	57	42	0	1
HU	43	54	0	3
MT	70	30	0	0
NL	75	24	0	1
AT	34	62	1	3
PL	32	64	0	4
PT	31	67	0	2
RO	51	48	0	1
SI	60	39	0	1
SK	58	39	0	3
FI	59	38	0	3
SE	62	35	0	3

QC9a Which measures were taken? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Conducting an energy audit	Insulating the roof, walls, windows or floor	Installing a heat pump	Changing the boiler	Installing solar panels	Installing thermal panels	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	11	49	13	27	22	4	13	0	2
BE	13	50	11	37	34	3	7	0	0
BG	8	80	3	33	10	1	4	0	0
CZ	11	58	13	30	13	3	8	1	2
DK	19	57	26	10	14	2	11	0	1
DE	17	56	8	28	23	8	6	0	1
EE	11	64	17	20	11	4	10	0	1
IE	11	60	11	38	20	5	8	0	3
EL	9	51	5	12	2	33	23	0	0
ES	10	24	6	17	15	1	38	1	3
FR	9	51	10	19	9	2	20	1	4
HR	25	72	15	19	35	6	2	0	1
IT	3	34	25	58	31	3	5	0	0
CY	26	40	7	15	40	56	5	0	0
LV	21	55	4	20	6	1	16	1	1
LT	6	70	15	17	11	4	6	0	2
LU	17	51	14	38	25	5	16	0	1
HU	3	73	6	24	22	4	2	0	0
MT	43	25	6	10	41	8	13	1	1
NL	16	54	15	19	56	4	5	0	0
AT	26	46	17	17	36	9	6	1	1
PL	5	69	10	15	25	2	5	0	1
PT	7	37	6	12	22	2	36	1	1
RO	3	52	9	36	16	6	8	0	0
SI	9	75	30	24	16	3	3	0	0
SK	10	72	5	30	11	2	2	0	1
FI	21	38	43	6	16	2	17	0	2
SE	31	41	23	12	20	3	20	0	3

QC9b What are the reasons why measures weren't taken?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	The decision is with my home-owner or with the building co-owners	For financial reasons	For technical reasons or exemption (such as for historical building)	I have no time to devote to this	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	36	37	10	16	5	1	4
BE	31	44	9	14	9	0	1
BG	9	62	6	24	2	2	4
CZ	20	46	11	30	2	1	3
DK	41	22	8	11	14	1	9
DE	60	25	8	8	3	0	1
EE	37	43	7	19	5	1	5
IE	34	46	3	16	4	3	5
EL	13	68	2	23	4	0	2
ES	20	39	7	26	5	0	9
FR	61	18	4	9	7	1	3
HR	13	52	13	29	0	0	4
IT	20	50	16	19	2	1	4
CY	20	54	7	29	2	0	2
LV	35	35	10	27	4	0	4
LT	23	44	3	16	7	1	13
LU	38	18	11	24	12	0	3
HU	9	76	9	11	1	0	2
MT	17	36	17	21	5	1	10
NL	39	19	9	15	20	0	2
AT	36	43	14	10	8	2	4
PL	24	39	21	22	0	0	4
PT	23	46	8	18	8	2	5
RO	6	52	20	24	3	0	2
SI	19	48	11	11	14	1	1
SK	17	39	8	24	3	1	15
FI	41	17	6	14	12	1	13
SE	64	16	10	6	8	0	6

QC10 Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?
(%)

	Yes, for lower energy bills or financial advantages	Yes, to be part of a clean energy transition project	Yes, to take part in a local community project	Yes, for another reason	No, you were aware of renewable energy communities but not considering joining one	No, you were not aware of renewable energy communities before taking this survey	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	10	5	4	4	55	20	0	2
BE	14	7	3	9	41	25	0	1
BG	20	5	2	6	47	17	1	2
CZ	7	3	2	3	66	17	0	2
DK	4	3	3	5	61	21	0	3
DE	4	3	3	4	59	25	1	1
EE	8	3	3	6	56	17	1	6
IE	12	7	2	3	61	13	0	2
EL	8	2	1	1	76	12	0	0
ES	13	5	3	6	52	19	0	2
FR	7	2	2	2	70	16	0	1
HR	21	7	6	9	41	15	0	1
IT	13	7	6	4	52	17	0	1
CY	13	4	3	8	57	13	1	1
LV	12	2	2	6	52	20	0	6
LT	8	2	1	3	65	17	1	3
LU	18	10	3	2	52	14	0	1
HU	13	9	7	3	43	24	0	1
MT	17	3	3	2	60	13	1	1
NL	9	8	5	4	42	28	1	3
AT	9	7	8	6	42	26	1	1
PL	12	10	8	6	42	19	1	2
PT	7	2	2	5	65	16	1	2
RO	15	7	9	11	37	18	1	2
SI	12	5	3	3	52	23	1	1
SK	25	6	2	3	43	18	0	3
FI	9	5	1	3	59	19	0	4
SE	4	7	2	2	58	26	0	1

QC10T Have you ever joined or considered joining a renewable energy community?
(%)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	23	75	0	2
BE	33	66	0	1
BG	33	64	1	2
CZ	15	83	0	2
DK	15	82	0	3
DE	14	84	1	1
EE	20	73	1	6
IE	24	74	0	2
EL	12	88	0	0
ES	27	71	0	2
FR	13	86	0	1
HR	43	56	0	1
IT	30	69	0	1
CY	28	70	1	1
LV	22	72	0	6
LT	14	82	1	3
LU	33	66	0	1
HU	32	67	0	1
MT	26	72	1	1
NL	26	70	1	3
AT	30	68	1	1
PL	37	61	0	2
PT	16	81	1	2
RO	42	56	1	1
SI	24	75	0	1
SK	36	61	0	3
FI	18	78	0	4
SE	15	84	0	1

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QC11 In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance? **(%)**

	Yes, it influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to save energy and money	Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice, your main motivation being to select a more environmentally-friendly appliance	Yes, it has influenced your appliance choice for other reasons	No, it has not influenced your choice	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024
EU27	50	18	7	24	0	1
BE	47	16	15	21	0	1
BG	45	20	11	21	1	2
CZ	55	14	6	24	0	1
DK	53	23	6	17	0	1
DE	49	22	7	22	0	0
EE	52	10	9	25	1	3
IE	55	13	5	24	0	3
EL	48	18	1	31	1	1
ES	48	12	6	32	0	2
FR	58	16	5	20	0	1
HR	50	15	15	19	0	1
IT	54	20	5	20	0	1
CY	51	13	6	24	0	6
LV	51	12	7	27	0	3
LT	56	6	9	27	0	2
LU	55	29	4	11	0	1
HU	57	23	7	13	0	0
MT	79	4	5	12	0	0
NL	42	28	5	24	0	1
AT	40	30	8	18	0	4
PL	49	14	9	28	0	0
PT	50	11	6	31	0	2
RO	41	21	14	22	1	1
SI	64	15	4	16	0	1
SK	59	21	6	13	0	1
FI	38	20	5	35	0	2
SE	32	27	4	35	1	1

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QC11T In the last five years, has the European energy label had an influence on your choice when purchasing an appliance?

(%)

	Total 'Yes'		Total 'No'		Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019	Apr/May 2024	Diff. Apr/May 2024 - May 2019
EU27	75	28	24	6	0	0	1	-1
BE	79	33	20	9	0	0	1	1
BG	76	34	21	9	1	1	2	-3
CZ	75	30	24	9	0	0	1	0
DK	82	36	17	8	0	0	1	-1
DE	78	26	22	11	0	0	0	-1
EE	71	33	25	6	1	1	3	1
IE	73	23	24	3	0	0	3	2
EL	67	32	31	11	1	1	1	0
ES	66	21	32	7	0	0	2	1
FR	79	32	20	5	0	0	1	-2
HR	80	34	19	-1	0	0	1	0
IT	79	26	20	7	0	0	1	-1
CY	69	27	24	9	1	1	6	5
LV	70	27	27	2	0	0	3	2
LT	71	33	27	1	0	0	2	1
LU	88	44	11	-3	0	0	1	-1
HU	87	36	13	3	0	0	0	-1
MT	88	52	12	2	0	0	0	-4
NL	75	37	24	6	0	0	1	-2
AT	79	30	18	5	0	0	3	1
PL	71	17	28	11	0	0	1	-2
PT	66	33	31	13	1	1	2	0
RO	76	30	22	-3	1	1	1	0
SI	83	46	16	-1	0	0	1	0
SK	86	40	13	1	0	0	1	-1
FI	63	23	35	6	0	0	2	2
SE	63	23	35	6	1	1	1	0

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QC12 In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority over the next five years? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Reinforcing cooperation between European countries on energy matters	Reducing European energy imports and increasing European energy independence	Preventing electricity black-outs and energy shortages	Advancing climate neutrality for Europe	Decreasing energy consumption across Europe	Ensuring nuclear energy is safe and secure	Stepping up international efforts to combat climate change
	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024
EU27	19	26	16	21	27	20	21
BE	17	30	20	21	23	24	16
BG	16	21	23	14	25	24	17
CZ	12	29	20	13	23	29	13
DK	25	29	15	25	32	27	26
DE	25	26	18	27	30	17	21
EE	18	21	32	9	15	23	8
IE	16	28	17	22	19	18	20
EL	25	19	19	22	27	15	22
ES	16	19	18	15	27	14	19
FR	15	26	14	20	24	27	24
HR	17	26	23	23	26	11	23
IT	19	29	12	18	34	20	21
CY	18	14	13	13	34	21	18
LV	17	22	17	13	19	21	11
LT	17	17	19	16	23	19	17
LU	24	33	13	20	33	23	25
HU	18	20	15	23	31	20	28
MT	17	23	29	20	32	15	23
NL	24	34	18	32	23	26	28
AT	18	35	27	26	27	16	22
PL	17	26	16	20	23	21	16
PT	17	22	11	21	22	14	20
RO	12	19	17	12	18	19	14
SI	17	30	13	16	30	21	16
SK	15	26	20	19	36	28	16
FI	21	38	15	31	20	26	25
SE	25	35	14	31	29	22	37

QC12 In your opinion, which of the following energy-related issues should the European Union tackle as a priority over the next five years? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	Investing in innovative energy technologies	Helping consumers to access more affordable energy prices	Reducing the European Union's coordination role regarding energy matters	Ensuring business development and jobs in the energy sector	Improving energy infrastructure between and across European countries	Providing European consumers with clear information regarding energy providers, new appliances, energy savings, etc.	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Prefer not to say (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024	Apr/May 2024
EU27	25	30	6	10	18	11	0	0	2
BE	20	33	4	9	16	12	0	0	1
BG	22	33	6	13	17	13	0	0	4
CZ	18	25	6	7	16	11	0	0	3
DK	28	15	4	9	20	11	1	1	3
DE	24	31	4	5	22	10	0	0	2
EE	25	42	7	11	19	11	1	1	3
IE	27	39	5	12	17	14	0	0	3
EL	24	45	6	22	20	15	0	0	1
ES	31	32	6	13	17	12	0	0	3
FR	27	35	5	9	15	12	1	0	3
HR	26	27	10	19	19	15	0	0	0
IT	29	28	6	13	18	10	0	0	1
CY	29	34	7	12	18	16	0	0	1
LV	19	41	5	12	19	13	1	1	4
LT	32	36	4	9	15	14	0	0	2
LU	22	33	7	7	17	8	0	0	1
HU	18	38	12	16	16	7	0	0	1
MT	20	35	5	5	21	10	0	0	1
NL	29	20	3	6	21	8	0	0	0
AT	18	34	8	9	18	10	2	1	2
PL	15	19	8	9	16	13	0	0	2
PT	27	36	10	11	18	15	0	0	5
RO	17	27	11	16	16	10	0	1	3
SI	30	31	3	7	18	11	0	0	2
SK	22	29	4	9	16	13	0	0	0
FI	25	31	2	5	13	13	0	0	2
SE	34	14	3	3	22	9	0	0	1