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Knowledge, Perception, Measures

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PRESENTATION

Energy is fundamental for our lives and underpins all the functioning of society. Over the last few decades, the energy sector has changed drastically. The ever-increasing demand for energy, soaring oil prices, uncertain energy supplies from some areas of the world and fears of global warming are all challenges that are currently the subject of intense debate.

Within the EU, energy demand continues to rise by 1-2% per year. Over 80% of our energy use is based on fossil fuels - gas, oil and coal. In ten years' time, we could be using 10% more energy and, within a generation, we could be importing almost all the oil we use and 80% of our gas[1].

There are two main ways of tackling these challenges related to energy demand: reducing energy demand by changing consumption patterns or using energy in a "greener", more diverse and more efficient manner.

It should be possible to meet these challenges successfully: energy-related problems are relatively recent, many technical options already exist or are under development, and the stakeholders are willing to collaborate on solutions. On the other hand, over and above the costs involved in meeting these challenges, it is necessary to change consumer habits and recognise the urgency of these problems.

In recent years, the European Commission has launched several initiatives, at policy and research level, in order to respond to these challenges. The latest, the Green Paper entitled "A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy"[2] sets out the Commission's vision for an energy strategy for Europe. It is based on three core objectives of energy policy: competitiveness, sustainable development and security of supply.

Energy research is essential in developing a more sustainable energy policy. Most problems and challenges in the energy sector are global in nature and thus common to all Member States. The EU promotes research co-operation between partners from different countries and aims at results that could not be achieved at national or regional level.

Above all, the EU represents 25 countries and 450 million energy consumers. In order to achieve the targets set for policies or research, general public opinion and consumer behaviour play a crucial role. With this in mind, the Research Directorate- General, launched this Eurobarometer survey on EU citizens' knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of energy issues.

This report presents the principal results obtained. These are analysed in terms of the European average and then reviewed on a country-by-country basis. Also, some brief comments are made on the socio-demographic variables of the citizens of the European Union.[3]

[1] Fuelling our future, Explanatory memo on *http://ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/doc/2006_03_08_gp_memo_en.pdf*

[2] The Green Paper "A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy" can be found on *http://ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/index_en.htm*

[3] In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums may show a difference of one point from the sum of the individual cells.

This report consists of five chapters dealing with the following themes:

- **General perception of energy issues**: the place of energy issues in Europeans' daily lives.
- **Knowledge of energy issues:** familiarity with new energy technologies, the energy structure and consumption patterns, and awareness of energy dependency.
- **Attitudes towards energy issues:** acceptance of certain energy sources, willingness to reduce energy consumption.
- **Perceived measures to tackle the challenges:** desirable energy policy measures and energy research sectors.
- **Perceived consequences of energy issues in the future:** fears and expectations of Europeans.

The responses to the two following questions are systematically cross-tabulated with the results of each question. These additional breakdowns are:

- **Reducing energy consumption:** Q15 "Using a scale from 1 to 7, how important do you think it is to reduce energy consumption in (OUR COUNTRY)…?"[4].
- **Belief in technological progress:** QD10.4 "For each of the following statements, how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time? In 2035, thanks to scientific and technological progress, energy use won't harm the environment anymore."

These background variables offer additional insight to the factors underlining the attitudes and opinions of EU citizens. The first breakdown aims to illustrate whether the perceived importance of saving energy affects respondents' opinion. The second breakdown seeks to depict whether believing in technological progress as a solution for environmental problems differentiates public opinion.

Another cross-tabulation was added for certain questions (QD1, QD2, QD15, QD16) in order to see whether environmentally oriented attitudes make a difference in perceptions of energy issues. Three groups of respondents with "materialist" or "post-materialist (i.e. environmentally oriented)" views were picked to illustrate this point:

- "QD12 In your opinion, which two of the following should be given top priority in the (NATIONALITY) Government's energy policy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)"[5]
    1. Guaranteeing low prices for consumers
    2. Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy
    4. Protecting the environment

This survey was conducted in the 25 Member States. The fieldwork was carried out between 5 May and 11 June 2006. 24 815 European citizens were interviewed face-to-face. Further details of the methodology of the survey can be found in the technical note in the annexes to this report.

[4] The responses were regrouped as follows: 1-2 Not important, 3-5 Balanced views, 6-7 Very important

[5] These groups are not exclusive because the question allowed a maximum of two answers. Selecting respondents that exclusively chose one of these items resulted in too small bases to offer statistically reliable analysis. The overlapping of these groups is discussed further in chapter 4.1.

1. SETTING THE CONTEXT

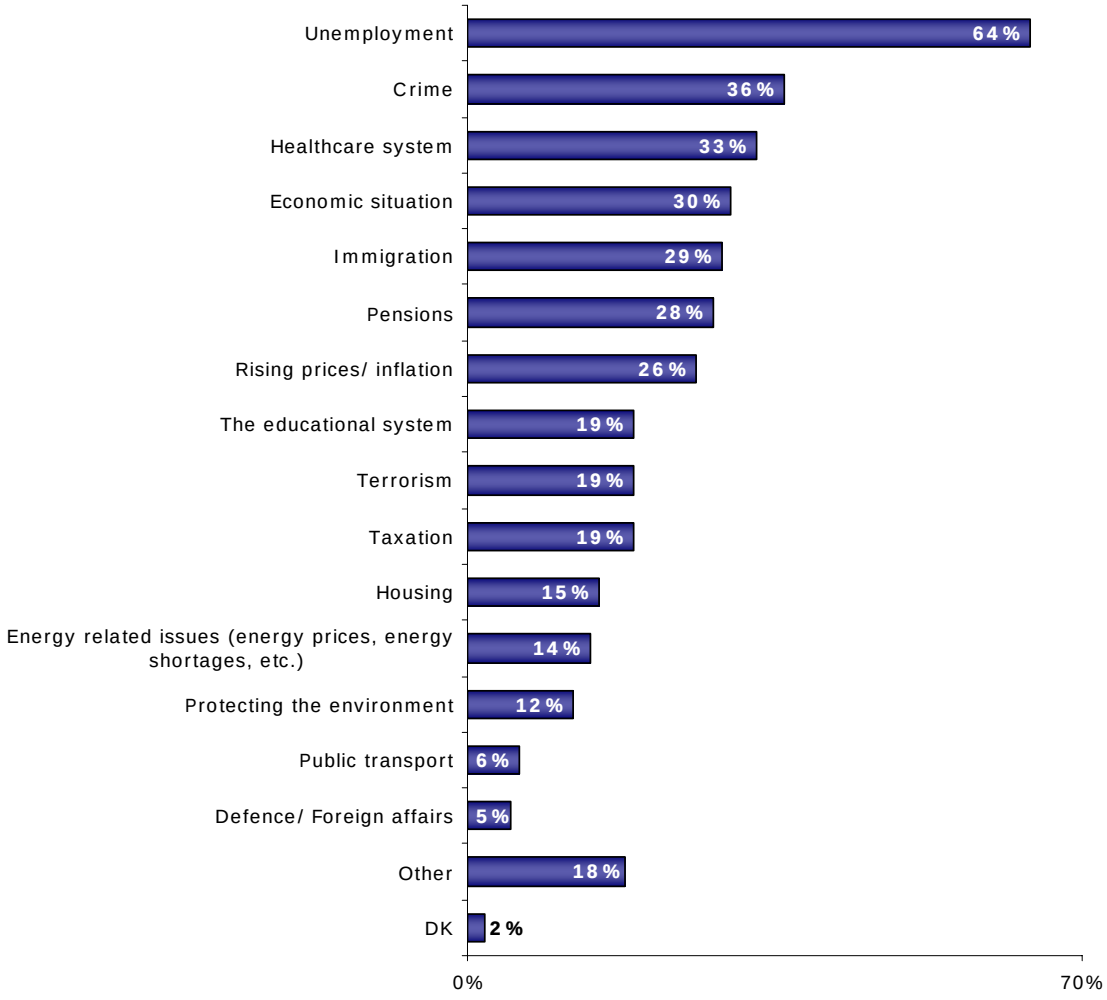
This first chapter gives an insight to European public opinion concerning the issues that are considered as important in the EU Member States and the relative positioning of energy issues in this overall picture.

1.1 Today's most important issues

- Energy-related issues seem to be of secondary importance -

Source questionnaire: QD1

QD1 What are the most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) today? (DO NOT READ OUT MULTIPLE, ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU25



In order to find out where energy issues are situated in the daily life of Europeans, respondents were asked to state spontaneously which issues they consider are the most important facing their country today.

Not surprisingly, the national employment situation worries EU citizens the most, especially in countries where the unemployment rate is high[6]: 92% of Germans, 84% of Poles, 81% of Greeks and 79% of French mention unemployment as one of the most important issues in their country today. On the other hand, only 10% of Danes rank this as an important issue, reflecting the low unemployment rate in that country.

The Irish (67%) and British (65%) are particularly concerned about crime, while many citizens in, again, Ireland (64%), the Czech Republic (63%) and Slovakia (61%) frequently mention the health care system. The economic situation and rising prices appear to worry most respondents in countries with below-EU average GDP such as Greece, Portugal and Hungary.

When comparing the old and new Member States, it can be noted that the employment situation worries more citizens in the new Member States (75%) than in the old EU15 states (61%). Immigration and the educational system are mentioned significantly more often in the EU15, while citizens in the new Member States are more concerned about their health care system.

There are no striking differences between the socio-demographic categories except certain predictable discrepancies based on respondents' age and occupation. Young citizens and students, two overlapping categories, express less concern about health care and pensions, while the elderly and pensioners are most worried about these particular issues.

In the occupational dimension, managers more frequently mention health care, the educational system and pensions while, as one might expect, those who are unemployed rank the employment situation as one of the most important issues in their country.

* * *

Only 14% of EU citizens consider energy issues as one of the most important topics in their country today. This does not necessarily imply a low perception of the importance of this topic but reflects its ranking among other issues that impact more directly upon their daily lives.

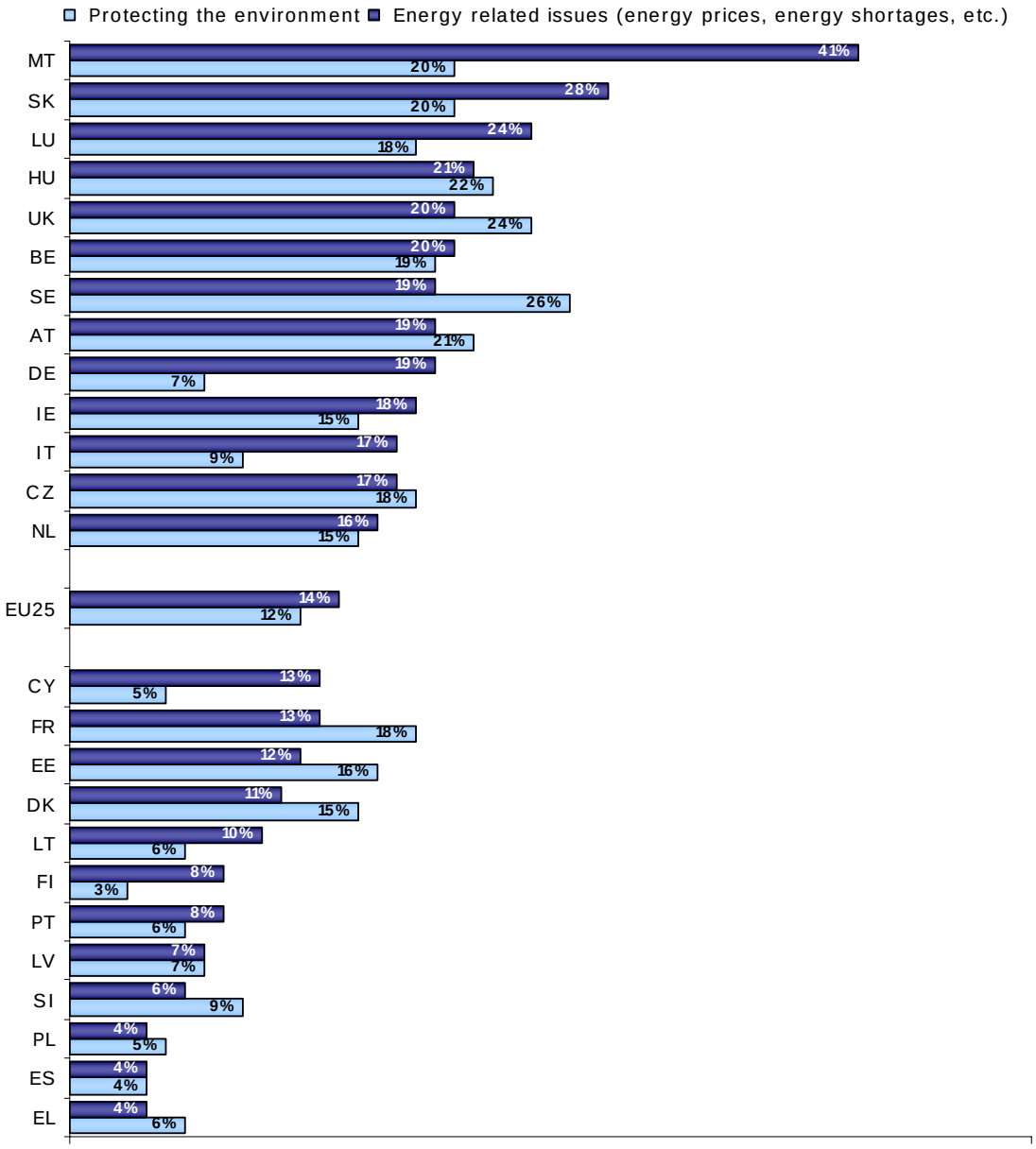
Malta (41%) is by far the top-ranking country in terms of respondents mentioning energy as one of the most important issues in their country. Slovakia (28%) and Luxembourg (24%) follow next with about a quarter of citizens ranking energy as an important issue in their country.

Very few Poles, Spaniards and Greeks (4% in each country) express concern about energy.

A slight difference is perceived in the share of those mentioning energy-related issues in the new Member States (11%) and the old EU15 member states (15%).

[6] EUROSTAT: €uro-indicators– Euro area unemployment unchanged at 8.0%– Press release published on 1st of June 2006 on *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PGP_PRD_CAT_PREREL/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2006/PGE_CAT_PREREL_YEAR_2006_MONTH_06/3-01062006-EN-AP.PDF*

QD1 What are the most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) today?
(DO NOT READ OUT MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU25



The graph presents the country-by-country results for the percentage of respondents mentioning energy-related issues as well as environmental protection. This choice is based on the assumption that people who are aware of the importance of one of these issues would be also aware of the importance of the other since today's energy challenges and protecting the environment are deeply intertwined through global warming and the negative environmental effects of energy production and consumption.

This assumption appears to be true to some extent: in countries where citizens mention energy issues more frequently, they also tend to mention environmental issues more often than Europeans on average, while in countries where the interest in one of these issues is low, it is also marginal for the other.

A deeper analysis, however, shows that respondents who may be seen to be environmentally oriented and those who have more "materialistic" concerns about energy issues, such as low prices or/and continuous supply, mention energy-related issues to an equal extent. The main difference between these two groups is that environmentally oriented respondents tend to mention protecting the environment more often, and refer less frequently to economic and price-related issues than their more "pragmatic" counterparts.

QD1 What are the most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) today? (DO NOT READ OUT MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	EU25	QD12.1 Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	QD12.2 Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	QD12.4 Protecting the environment
Unemployment	64%	69%	65%	63%
Crime	36%	38%	36%	37%
Healthcare system	33%	34%	36%	32%
Economic situation	30%	32%	32%	25%
Immigration	29%	28%	29%	29%
Pensions	28%	29%	29%	26%
Rising prices/ inflation	26%	32%	28%	22%
Taxation	19%	21%	21%	16%
Terrorism	19%	19%	19%	19%
The educational system	19%	16%	20%	22%
Housing	15%	16%	13%	17%
Energy-related issues (energy prices, energy shortages, etc.)	14%	14%	14%	14%
Protecting the environment	12%	10%	11%	18%
Public transport	6%	5%	6%	6%
Defence/ foreign affairs	5%	4%	5%	5%
Other	18%	15%	16%	22%
DK	2%	1%	1%	1%

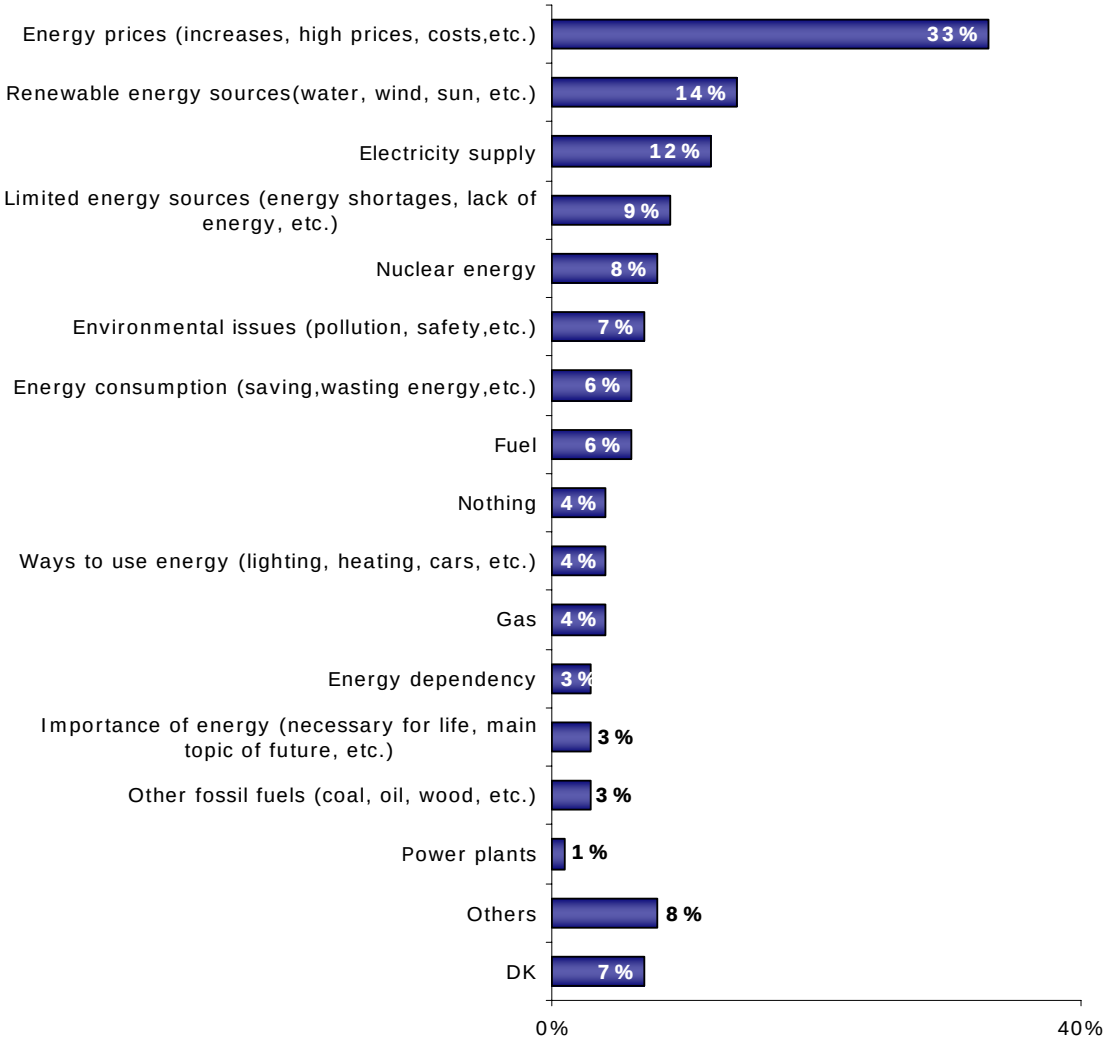
Men aged 25 to 54, people who finished education at the age of 16 or later and managers mention energy issues slightly more often than the other respondents. There is no significant difference between those who consider reducing energy consumption as very important (15% mention energy issues) and those who do not (13%).

1.2 Images of energy issues

Source Questionnaire: QD2

- ***The concept of energy is most often related to high energy prices –***

QD2 When you think about energy related issues, what comes first into your mind? (OPENED QUESTION) - % EU25



The second question seeks to construct a general overview of Europeans' perception when allowed free association[7] with energy-related issues.

As this report was being written, the crude oil price per barrel had just hit a new record which was almost four times higher than the price at the beginning of the year 2002. Given also that energy prices have been rising continuously in the first half of 2006, when the fieldwork for this study was conducted[8], it is no wonder that the notion of price is immediately related to energy issues. This is the first thing to come to mind for one-third of Europeans (33%).

[7] No answer options were suggested to respondents. Spontaneous answers were coded afterwards.
[8] For more information about energy prices, see for example International Energy Agency on *http://www.iea.org/*

14% of respondents mention renewable energy sources as the first thing that comes to mind when they think about energy-related issues. The relatively high perceived importance of renewable energy, considering the nature of the question, features throughout this study.

A reasonable share of respondents associate energy issues with sufficiency of energy, either in terms of electricity supply (12%) or limited energy sources (9%). Of the individual energy sources, nuclear energy is mentioned by 8% of respondents.

The stress on different issues varies somewhat between the old and the new Member States. In the EU15, respondents relate energy issues more often with renewable energy sources (16% compared to 6% in the NMS) while citizens of the new Member States mention energy prices significantly more frequently (53% compared to 29% in the EU15).

QD2 When you think about energy-related issues, what comes first into your mind? (OPENED QUESTION)

	Energy prices (increases, high prices, costs, etc.)	Renewable energy sources (water, wind, sun, etc.)	Electricity supply	Limited energy sources (energy shortages, lack of energy, etc.)	Nuclear energy	Environmental issues (pollution, safety, etc.)	Fuel	Others
EU25	**33%**	**14%**	**12%**	**9%**	**8%**	**7%**	**6%**	**8%**
BE	33%	17%	19%	5%	7%	7%	17%	7%
CZ	70%	8%	4%	8%	6%	9%	3%	15%
DK	21%	15%	2%	13%	5%	20%	3%	**24%**
DE	48%	14%	6%	4%	8%	1%	1%	8%
EE	35%	3%	10%	7%	5%	2%	1%	5%
EL	24%	16%	22%	7%	4%	3%	**38%**	16%
ES	14%	9%	21%	6%	3%	4%	1%	5%
FR	18%	**29%**	19%	9%	22%	13%	26%	11%
IE	18%	11%	7%	6%	3%	7%	22%	7%
IT	32%	14%	-	**17%**	5%	4%	3%	1%
CY	29%	16%	17%	2%	1%	2%	19%	4%
LV	30%	5%	**29%**	4%	1%	1%	4%	10%
LT	38%	1%	19%	2%	8%	0%	1%	8%
LU	24%	13%	13%	8%	6%	5%	7%	7%
HU	53%	4%	15%	7%	0%	1%	2%	7%
MT	54%	12%	17%	-	-	8%	6%	4%
NL	26%	20%	15%	10%	5%	9%	2%	**24%**
AT	31%	26%	20%	5%	10%	2%	3%	17%
PL	50%	6%	13%	9%	2%	2%	1%	10%
PT	33%	12%	23%	3%	2%	3%	6%	1%
SI	27%	19%	25%	6%	2%	5%	3%	11%
SK	**74%**	9%	5%	11%	5%	3%	1%	8%
FI	18%	9%	27%	6%	12%	3%	1%	7%
SE	18%	20%	11%	4%	**30%**	7%	2%	10%
UK	24%	13%	9%	11%	9%	18%	2%	5%

Most often mentioned/country

Highest percentage/item

The country results show that, in almost every country, energy prices are spontaneously mentioned most often as the first thing associated with energy issues. Almost three-quarters of Slovaks (74%) refer to prices, followed by 70% of respondents in the Czech Republic. Half or more of Maltese (54%), Hungarian (53%) and Polish (50%) citizens also relate energy to prices.

Concerning other options, most French (29%) associate energy with renewable energy sources, Spanish (21%) and Finnish (27%) respondents think of energy supply, Greeks (38%) and Irish (22%) refer more often to fuel.

30% of Swedes think first about nuclear power where energy issues are concerned. This relates to an ongoing discussion about the phasing-out of nuclear power in the country: a decision to give up nuclear power was made in 1980, when the anti-nuclear movement was at its peak, but today, as nuclear power covers half the country's electricity needs, alternative solutions to this decision have been put forward.

Again, socio-demographic factors have little influence on public opinion on energy-related issues. Young respondents and students appear to care less about energy prices than their older fellow citizens who, in turn, tend to place less emphasis on renewable energy sources.

However, those who may be seen to be "environmentally oriented" do mention environmental issues and renewable energy sources more often than those who have a more practical approach and associate energy with prices less frequently. Notwithstanding, even in this group, prices are the first thing associated with energy.

QD2 When you think about energy-related issues, what comes first into your mind? (OPENED QUESTION)

	EU25	QD12.1 Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	QD12.2 Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	QD12.4 Protecting the environment
Energy prices (increases, high prices, costs, etc.)	33%	38%	37%	27%
Renewable energy sources (water, wind, sun, etc.)	14%	11%	13%	18%
Electricity supply	12%	13%	11%	12%
Limited energy sources (energy shortages, lack of energy, etc.)	9%	7%	10%	9%
Nuclear energy	8%	7%	8%	10%
Environmental issues (pollution, safety, etc.)	7%	4%	5%	12%
Fuel	6%	6%	5%	7%
Energy consumption (saving, wasting energy, etc.)	6%	5%	6%	6%
Gas	4%	4%	5%	4%
Ways to use energy (lighting, heating, cars, etc.)	4%	4%	4%	3%
Nothing	4%	4%	4%	3%
Other fossil fuels (coal, oil, wood, etc.)	3%	2%	3%	3%
Importance of energy (necessary for life, main topic of future, etc.)	3%	3%	4%	3%
Energy dependency	3%	3%	3%	2%
Power plants	1%	1%	1%	1%
Others	8%	8%	8%	9%
DK	7%	8%	5%	6%

Concluding this context-setting part, it can be said that energy issues do not dominate people's concerns. Understandably, issues that relate more integrally to people's life and welfare, work, safety, economic stability and health rank uppermost in importance.

However, this does not rule out the importance of energy issues in the minds of EU citizens. When respondents think about energy-related issues, they focus on volatile energy prices, insecurity of energy supplies and "the promise" of renewable energy sources. This study will show that energy issues and energy-related research are considered to be of major importance in the EU.

2. KNOWLEDGE

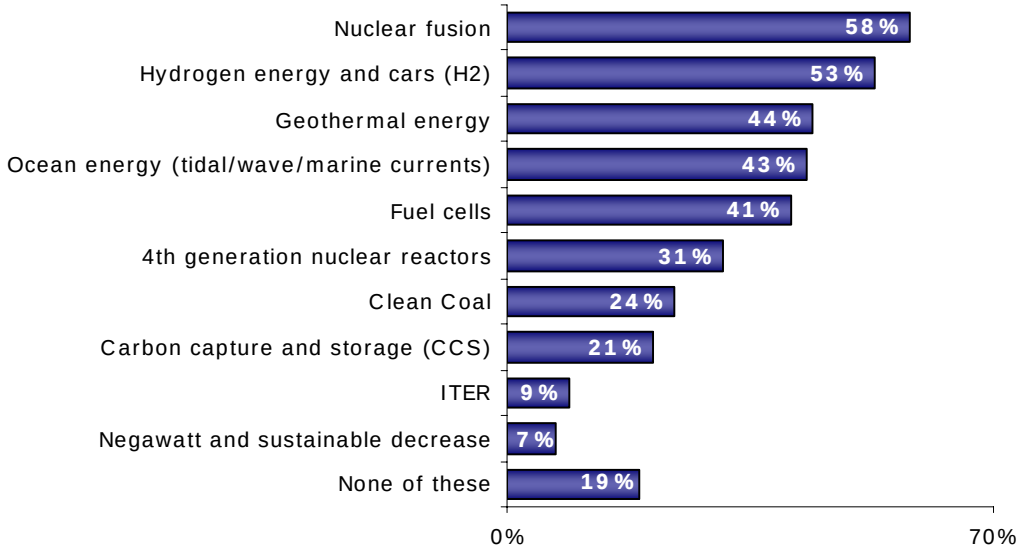
This second chapter examines EU citizens' knowledge of energy-related issues, such as new energy technologies, the energy consumption of different sectors, the energy sources available in their country, and energy dependency at country and at the EU level. At the end, we discuss the information sources that Europeans tend to trust to give them information about energy issues.

2.1 Familiarity with new energy technologies

- ***Over half of EU citizens know of nuclear fusion but only a few have heard of ITER -***

Source questionnaire: QD3

QD3 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU25



At first glance, Europeans appear to be quite familiar with new energy technologies. Over half claim to have heard of nuclear fusion (58%) and hydrogen energy and cars (53%), and more than 2 in 5 respondents have heard of geothermal energy (44%), ocean energy (43%) and fuel cells (41%).

However, every fifth EU citizen (19%) admits that he has not heard of any of these technologies, only 9% recognise the abbreviation 'ITER', and no more than 7% have heard of negawatt and sustainable decrease.

It should be borne in mind that this question does not measure whether respondents know what these technologies are but whether they have heard of them.

This point may be illustrated by their recognition of the terms 'nuclear fusion' and 'ITER', both of which have been present in the media. While the largest share of the poll has heard about nuclear fusion, most likely because nuclear energy per se provokes discussion, only a few have heard about the joint international research programme established to demonstrate the feasibility of nuclear fusion energy. Only 14% of those who have heard about nuclear fusion also recognise ITER, while 88% of those who are familiar with ITER have also heard of nuclear fusion.

QD3 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Nuclear fusion	Hydrogen energy and cars (H2)	Geothermal energy	Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	Fuel cells	4th generation nuclear reactors	Clean Coal	Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	ITER	Negawatt and sustainable decrease	None of these
EU25	**58%**	**53%**	**44%**	**43%**	**41%**	**31%**	**24%**	**21%**	**9%**	**7%**	**19%**
BE	68%	68%	29%	38%	41%	29%	25%	28%	3%	6%	13%
CZ	39%	55%	33%	42%	51%	18%	22%	16%	5%	8%	21%
DK	72%	88%	35%	80%	62%	30%	15%	32%	1%	7%	3%
DE	71%	66%	78%	49%	68%	44%	13%	33%	14%	11%	7%
EE	30%	36%	19%	28%	38%	33%	16%	15%	2%	5%	36%
EL	32%	38%	37%	24%	14%	37%	34%	17%	14%	6%	37%
ES	47%	43%	24%	27%	23%	17%	19%	15%	4%	3%	38%
FR	69%	66%	65%	59%	58%	49%	22%	30%	23%	8%	9%
IE	45%	34%	17%	38%	21%	15%	41%	10%	3%	3%	27%
IT	47%	40%	29%	24%	16%	21%	17%	9%	1%	2%	29%
CY	20%	43%	23%	29%	14%	24%	20%	9%	10%	4%	40%
LV	38%	35%	17%	32%	16%	25%	18%	12%	8%	3%	29%
LT	37%	28%	21%	29%	32%	22%	9%	11%	1%	2%	35%
LU	66%	76%	42%	50%	58%	40%	31%	32%	3%	10%	9%
HU	30%	34%	34%	30%	20%	17%	22%	15%	1%	3%	39%
MT	46%	40%	19%	33%	26%	19%	33%	22%	3%	12%	34%
NL	86%	80%	29%	53%	48%	29%	33%	45%	3%	13%	5%
AT	31%	38%	32%	25%	34%	31%	24%	9%	32%	4%	30%
PL	40%	36%	30%	26%	24%	28%	42%	12%	10%	10%	23%
PT	46%	34%	31%	44%	32%	18%	33%	20%	4%	4%	29%
SI	39%	52%	34%	43%	27%	28%	28%	18%	13%	14%	25%
SK	30%	39%	35%	26%	36%	17%	24%	9%	3%	9%	28%
FI	69%	62%	86%	48%	44%	26%	49%	33%	16%	11%	3%
SE	99%	70%	32%	76%	65%	26%	26%	20%	31%	15%	0%
UK	68%	54%	36%	62%	44%	30%	31%	17%	2%	4%	15%

Better or the same knowledge as the EU average Lower knowledge than the EU average

In the table above, the countries where citizens appear to have better knowledge than in the EU on average can be identified first: German, French, Finnish, Luxembourger and Swedish respondents appear to be most knowledgeable about new energy technologies. By comparison, citizens of Spain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Cyprus are significantly less aware of these technologies, the share of those not having heard of any of them reaching 40% in Cyprus.

In brief, citizens in northern Europe tend to be more familiar with these technologies than their fellow citizens in southern Europe and in the new Member States.

When it comes to individual energy technologies, in nine countries the majority recognises nuclear fusion. This is the case for practically everybody in Sweden (99%) and for 86% of Dutch respondents. In eleven countries, the majority of respondents have heard of hydrogen energy and cars.

QD3 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Nuclear fusion	Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	Hydrogen energy and cars (H2)	Fuel cells	Geothermal energy	Ocean energy (tidal/ wave/ marine currents)	ITER	4th generation nuclear reactors	Clean Coal	Negawatt and sustainable decrease	None of these
EU25	**58%**	**21%**	**53%**	**41%**	**44%**	**43%**	**9%**	**31%**	**24%**	**7%**	**19%**
Sex											
Male	**66%**	**25%**	**63%**	**53%**	**52%**	**51%**	**13%**	**37%**	**27%**	**9%**	**13%**
Female	50%	17%	44%	30%	36%	35%	5%	25%	21%	5%	25%
Age											
15-24	58%	22%	56%	43%	44%	45%	8%	27%	24%	7%	15%
25-39	59%	20%	57%	42%	44%	44%	9%	31%	23%	6%	16%
40-54	62%	22%	55%	45%	48%	45%	9%	34%	24%	7%	16%
55 +	**53%**	**20%**	**46%**	**36%**	**41%**	**40%**	9%	31%	24%	7%	25%
Education (End of)											
15	41%	13%	34%	26%	28%	26%	5%	22%	18%	4%	35%
16-19	57%	19%	52%	41%	43%	41%	8%	31%	23%	6%	17%
20+	**75%**	**31%**	**71%**	**55%**	**61%**	**62%**	**16%**	**42%**	**31%**	**11%**	**7%**
Still Studying	65%	26%	62%	47%	50%	50%	10%	31%	27%	8%	10%
Respondent occupation scale											
Self- employed	65%	22%	58%	46%	50%	46%	12%	35%	24%	9%	16%
Managers	**78%**	**32%**	**75%**	**61%**	**68%**	**67%**	**19%**	**47%**	**30%**	**12%**	**4%**
Other white collars	64%	21%	60%	43%	47%	48%	9%	30%	26%	6%	12%
Manual workers	56%	19%	52%	42%	40%	39%	7%	29%	21%	6%	18%
House persons	43%	15%	35%	24%	30%	26%	4%	20%	15%	3%	37%
Unemployed	48%	18%	47%	37%	36%	35%	5%	27%	23%	6%	23%
Retired	51%	19%	44%	35%	39%	39%	9%	31%	25%	7%	26%
Students	65%	26%	62%	47%	50%	50%	10%	31%	27%	8%	10%
Reducing energy consumption											
Not important	49%	21%	47%	40%	37%	35%	9%	27%	20%	7%	22%
Balanced views	57%	18%	51%	39%	40%	40%	9%	28%	23%	6%	19%
Very important	**62%**	**24%**	**57%**	**44%**	**48%**	**47%**	**10%**	**35%**	**26%**	**8%**	**15%**
Belief in technological progress											
Does believe	57%	21%	53%	40%	43%	44%	9%	31%	26%	7%	18%
Does not believe	**66%**	**24%**	**60%**	**49%**	**51%**	**49%**	**11%**	**35%**	23%	8%	12%

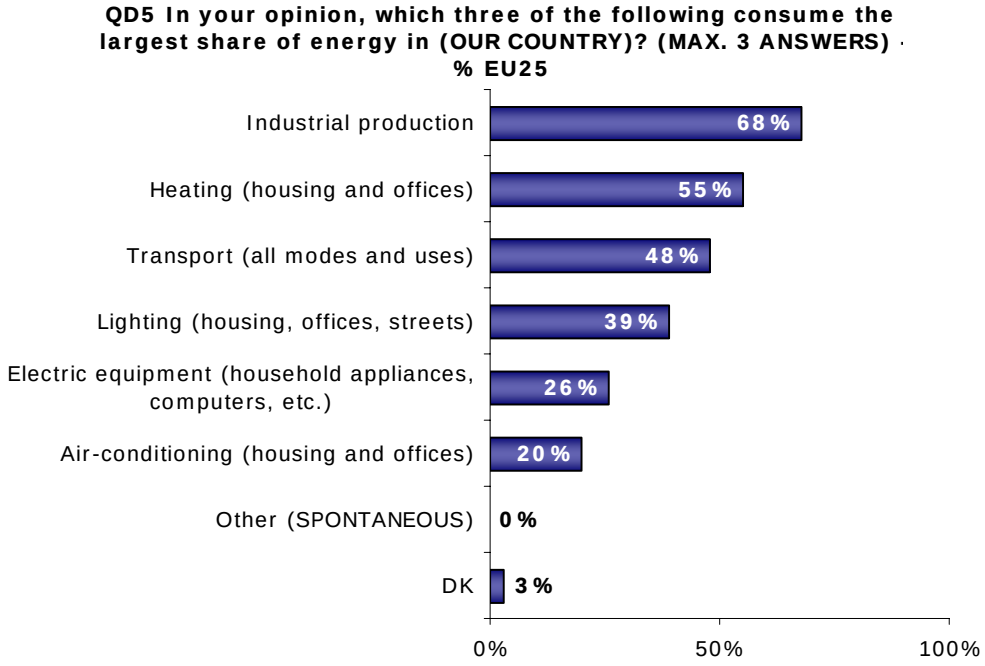
The following attributes apply to a European citizen that is likely to be familiar with new energy technologies:

- Men, the highly educated and those in a managerial position have heard of each technology significantly more often than any other socio-demographic groups. In turn, women, the elderly, those with a low level of education and house persons report significantly more often that they have not heard of any of these technologies.
- Those who consider reducing energy consumption in their country to be very important also tend to be more aware of the new energy technologies. Here, a connection between an interest in energy issues and knowledge might be established.
- Interestingly, those who do not believe that technological progress will prevent environmental damage caused by energy production and consumption in the future report they have heard of these new technologies more often than those who have more faith in technology.

2.2 Sectors consuming the most energy

- EU citizens appear to be fairly aware of the biggest energy eaters -

Source questionnaire: QD5



In 2003, transport, industry and households were the biggest energy consumers within the EU25[9]. Even if the reply options to this question are not directly comparable, it can be said that, **at the EU level, citizens are somewhat aware of the structure of energy use**. 68% name industrial production as one of the three sectors that consume the largest share of energy in their country while 55% mention heating and 48% transport.

However, respondents seem to have a somewhat vague idea of the ranking of energy-consuming sectors: the impact of transport is underestimated while the impact of the sector related to housing (heating, lighting, electric equipment and air-conditioning) is overestimated.

This was also the case in the previous Eurobarometer on energy10 carried out in 2002. In other words, EU citizens are not significantly more knowledgeable about the structure of energy use than four years ago[11].

[9] "A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy"/Fact sheet on *http://ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/doc/2006_03_08_gp_factsheet_en.pdf*
[10] Special Eurobarometer 169 "Energy: Issues, Options, Technologies" 2003. *http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_169.pdf*
[11] These results are not directly comparable because Special EB169 covered only the then 15 Member States and the answer options of question (6a) have been modified.

QD5 In your opinion, which three of the following consume the largest share of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

THREE LARGEST ENERGY CONSUMERS (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % country									
BE		**CZ**		**DK**		**DE**		**EE**	
Industrial production	72%	Industrial production	83%	Industrial production	78%	Industrial production	77%	Industrial production	71%
Transport	59%	Heating	58%	Transport	71%	Heating	57%	Heating	68%
Heating	57%	Transport	56%	Heating	61%	Transport	53%	Transport	46%
EL		**ES**		**FR**		**IE**		**IT**	
Industrial production	68%	Industrial production	53%	Industrial production	75%	Transport	65%	Heating	59%
Heating	54%	Heating	38%	Transport	61%	Industrial production	62%	Industrial production	48%
Transport	38%	Lighting	37%	Heating	55%	Heating	57%	Lighting	42%
CY		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**	
Air-cond.	60%	Industrial production	58%	Industrial production	68%	Industrial production	60%	Industrial production	69%
Lighting	54%	Heating	58%	Heating	67%	Lighting	56%	Heating	64%
Industrial production	52%	Transport	55%	Transport	42%	Heating	50%	Transport	53%
MT		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
Industrial production	64%	Industrial production	73%	Industrial production	78%	Industrial production	74%	Industrial production	72%
Lighting	61%	Transport	53%	Heating	49%	Heating	51%	Lighting	58%
Air-cond.	50%	Heating	50%	Transport	44%	Lighting	45%	Transport	40%
SI		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
Industrial production	75%	Industrial production	74%	Industrial production	89%	Industrial production	90%	Industrial production	65%
Heating	61%	Heating	71%	Heating	80%	Heating	81%	Heating	60%
Transport/Lighting	42%	Transport	50%	Transport	60%	Transport	70%	Transport	56%

In the country-by-country analysis, we concentrate on two main energy consumers: transport and industry. This allows a comparison of the perceptions with the actual situation.

In 22 out of 25 countries, the largest share of respondents name industrial production as one of the three sectors consuming the most energy in their country. In 2002, this was true for Belgium, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden[12]. Finnish (89%) and Swedish (90%) respondents, in particular, seem to be aware of the high energy consumption of this sector.

In fact, transport consumes a higher share of energy in 17 countries. Only Irish respondents mention transport most often (65%) as one of the three sectors consuming the most energy in their country. Citizens of the southern European countries of Spain, Italy, Cyprus and Malta, as well as Luxembourg, do not seem to be knowledgeable about the impact of transport on their energy consumption structure.

[12] ESTAT 2005: Energy, Transport and Environment Indicators, Final Energy Consumption per Sector on *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-DK-05-001*

QD5 In your opinion, which three of the following consume the largest share of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Lighting (housing, offices, streets)	Heating (housing and offices)	Air-conditioning (housing and offices)	Transport (all modes and uses)	Industrial production	Electric equipment (household appliances, computers, etc.)	DK
EU25	**39%**	**55%**	**20%**	**48%**	**68%**	**26%**	**3%**
Sex							
Male	38%	**57%**	19%	**51%**	**70%**	25%	3%
Female	40%	54%	20%	46%	67%	28%	4%
Age							
15-24	47%	52%	19%	46%	61%	35%	3%
25-39	39%	55%	21%	49%	69%	25%	2%
40-54	38%	57%	20%	**51%**	**73%**	24%	2%
55 +	38%	56%	18%	46%	67%	25%	5%
Education (End of)							
15	42%	53%	23%	39%	60%	25%	6%
16-19	40%	55%	20%	48%	70%	28%	2%
20+	33%	**61%**	17%	**60%**	**78%**	22%	1%
Still Studying	44%	49%	17%	47%	63%	35%	3%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	35%	54%	22%	52%	71%	24%	2%
Managers	30%	**64%**	18%	**63%**	**81%**	24%	0%
Other white collars	37%	57%	20%	53%	72%	25%	1%
Manual workers	43%	55%	23%	47%	68%	25%	2%
House persons	38%	51%	24%	39%	59%	26%	7%
Unemployed	44%	56%	18%	42%	64%	29%	4%
Retired	40%	56%	16%	45%	68%	25%	5%
Students	44%	49%	17%	47%	63%	35%	3%
Reducing energy consumption							
Not important	37%	52%	17%	46%	60%	28%	2%
Balanced views	40%	55%	19%	48%	69%	26%	3%
Very important	39%	**57%**	21%	**50%**	**71%**	27%	2%
Belief in technological progress							
Does believe	43%	57%	21%	47%	67%	28%	1%
Does not believe	37%	57%	19%	**54%**	**74%**	26%	2%

As was already seen with the recognition of new energy technologies, gender, age, education and occupation appear to a certain extent to influence the level of knowledge of the structure of energy consumption. On average, men, those aged 40-54, those who have spent a longer time in education and managers tend to mention, more often than other socio-demographic categories, the three sectors consuming the most energy.

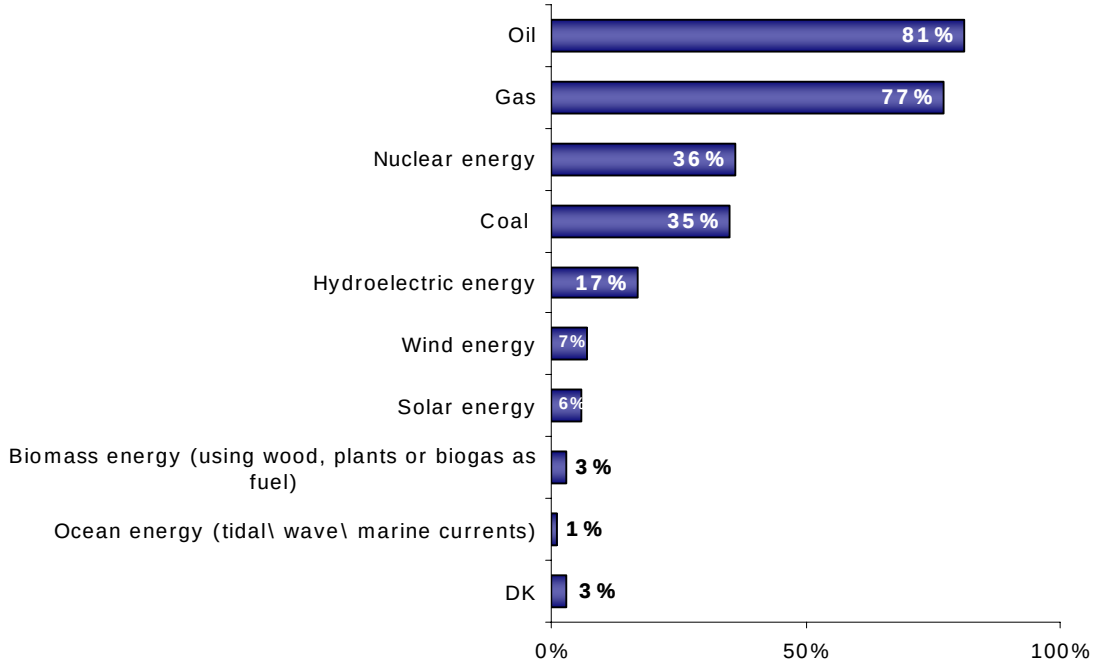
Also, those who consider reducing energy consumption to be very important in their country are more knowledgeable about the sectors that consume a lot of energy, as well as those who do not have faith in technological progress in terms of solving environmental problems caused by energy production and consumption.

2.3 Most used energy sources

- Europeans consider oil and gas as the most used energy sources -

Source questionnaire: QD6

QD6 According to you, which of the following are the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU25



In 2004, the EU25's gross inland consumption consisted of 39% crude oil, 25% natural gas, 15% nuclear energy and 14% hard coal[13]. Taking this into account, citizens appear to be fairly well aware of the most used energy sources at EU level. 81% of respondents mention oil, 77% gas and 36% nuclear energy as one of the three most used sources, followed by coal at 35%.

Renewable energy sources contribute around 6% to total energy consumption14. EU citizens therefore tend to overestimate the share of renewable energy sources to a certain extent.

[13] ESTAT (5/2006): "Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 2004" on *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-NQ-06-005*

[14] DG TREN (3/2006): Fuelling our future, Explanatory memo on *http://ec.europa.eu/energy/green-paper-energy/doc/2006_03_08_gp_memo_en.pdf*

QD6 According to you, which of the following are the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

THREE MOST USED ENERGY SOURCES PER COUNTRY (MAX THREE ANSWERS) - % country									
BE		**CZ**		**DK**		**DE**		**EE**	
Gas	89%	Coal	73%	Oil	94%	Oil	86%	Gas	68%
Oil	87%	Gas	73%	Gas	86%	Gas	79%	Coal	62%
Nuclear energy	65%	Oil	58%	Wind energy	46%	Nuclear energy	54%	Oil	57%
EL		**ES**		**FR**		**IE**		**IT**	
Oil	95%	Oil	79%	Oil	91%	Oil	94%	Gas	79%
Hydroelectric energy	46%	Gas	56%	Gas	86%	Coal	81%	Oil	77%
Gas	42%	Hydroelectric energy	20%	Nuclear energy	78%	Gas	80%	Hydroelectric energy	30%
CY		**LV**		**LT**		**LU**		**HU**	
Solar energy	86%	Gas	84%	Gas	80%	Oil	85%	Gas	89%
Oil	77%	Oil	71%	Oil	76%	Gas	81%	Oil	69%
Gas	22%	Hydroelectric energy	63%	Nuclear energy	49%	Nuclear energy	35%	Nuclear energy	55%
MT		**NL**		**AT**		**PL**		**PT**	
Oil	92%	Gas	96%	Oil	79%	Coal	92%	Oil	73%
Gas	63%	Oil	81%	Gas	70%	Gas	83%	Gas	64%
Coal	33%	Wind energy	36%	Coal	47%	Oil	72%	Hydroelectric energy	61%
SI		**SK**		**FI**		**SE**		**UK**	
Oil	77%	Gas	87%	Oil	85%	Nuclear energy	86%	Gas	93%
Gas	64%	Oil	58%	Nuclear energy	73%	Hydroelectric energy	78%	Oil	81%
Nuclear energy	36%	Coal	51%	Hydroelectric energy	48%	Oil	78%	Coal	46%

At country level, citizens seem to have at least some kind of idea of where their energy comes from. This may be illustrated by the following remarks:

- Oil is mentioned as one of the main energy sources in each country. In countries where nuclear energy is among the top three energy sources, respondents also tend to be aware of the fact, the exception being Slovakia.

- The selection of energy sources is not identical among the old EU15 and the new Member States. Energy supply in the latter country group is significantly more based on coal, which ranks as the most important of the energy sources in the new Member States[15]. Respondents in these countries, especially in Poland (92%), the Czech Republic (73%) and Estonia (62%), appear to be fairly aware of this fact. However, in many southern European countries (Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Slovenia) where coal is one of the three most significant energy sources, citizens tend not to mention it.

In conclusion, in 18 countries, the primary energy source gets the highest share of mentions, but EU citizens tend to have a somewhat vague idea of the importance of the three most used energy sources in their country.

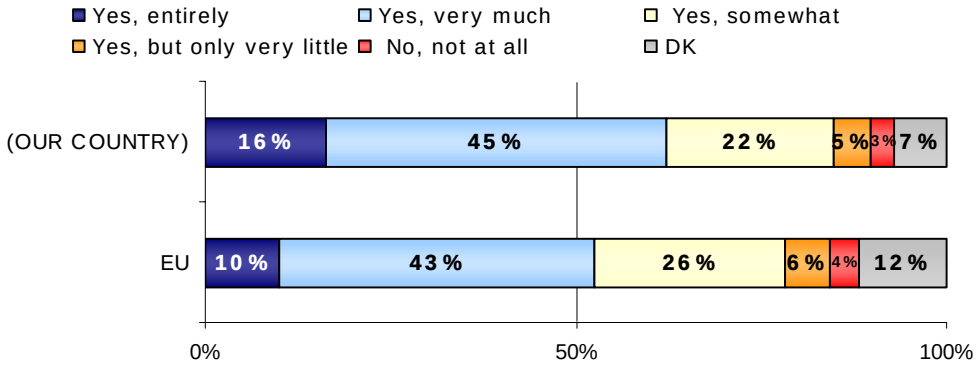
[15] ESTAT 2005: Energy, Transport and Environment Indicators, Gross Inland Consumption of 2002 on *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-DK-05-001*

2.4 Perceptions of energy dependency

- ***The majority of EU citizens think that their country is significantly dependent on imported energy –***

Source questionnaire: QD8

QD8a As far as you know, is (OUR COUNTRY) dependent on energy coming from abroad?
QD8b And would you say the European Union as a whole is dependent on energy coming from abroad?
- % EU25



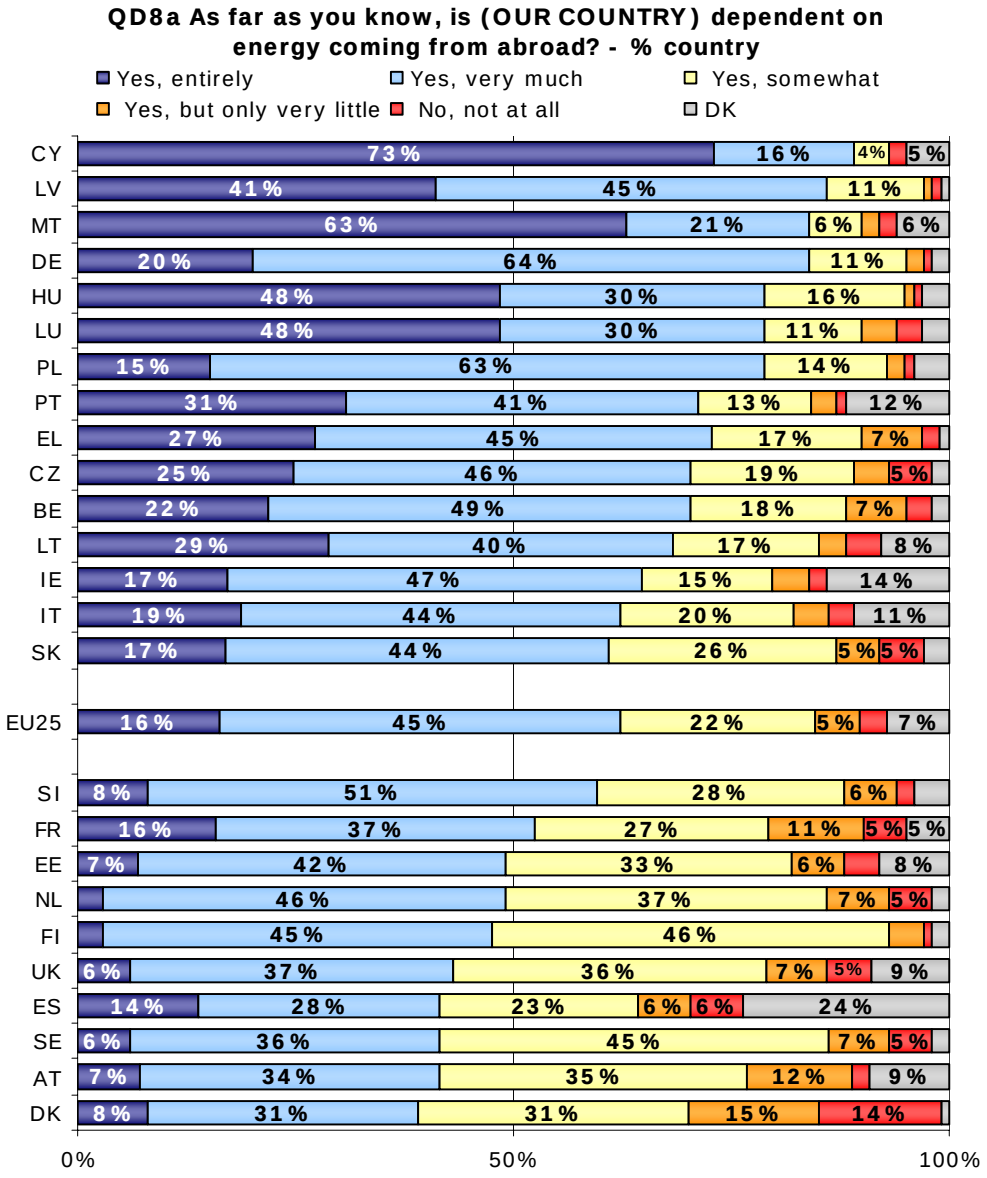
According to recent statistics[16], the EU25's energy dependence rate continued to rise from 52.4% in 2003 to 53.8% in 2004.

EU citizens appear to be somewhat aware of the fact that energy dependency is one of today's most challenging energy questions. 61% of respondents believe that their country is entirely or very much dependent on energy coming from abroad. This figure is slightly lower in terms of the EU as a whole (53%), but still comprises the majority of Europeans.

At country level, Denmark is the only country where energy exports exceed energy imports, while the energy dependence rate is highest in small countries such as Malta, Latvia, Luxembourg, Portugal and Cyprus.

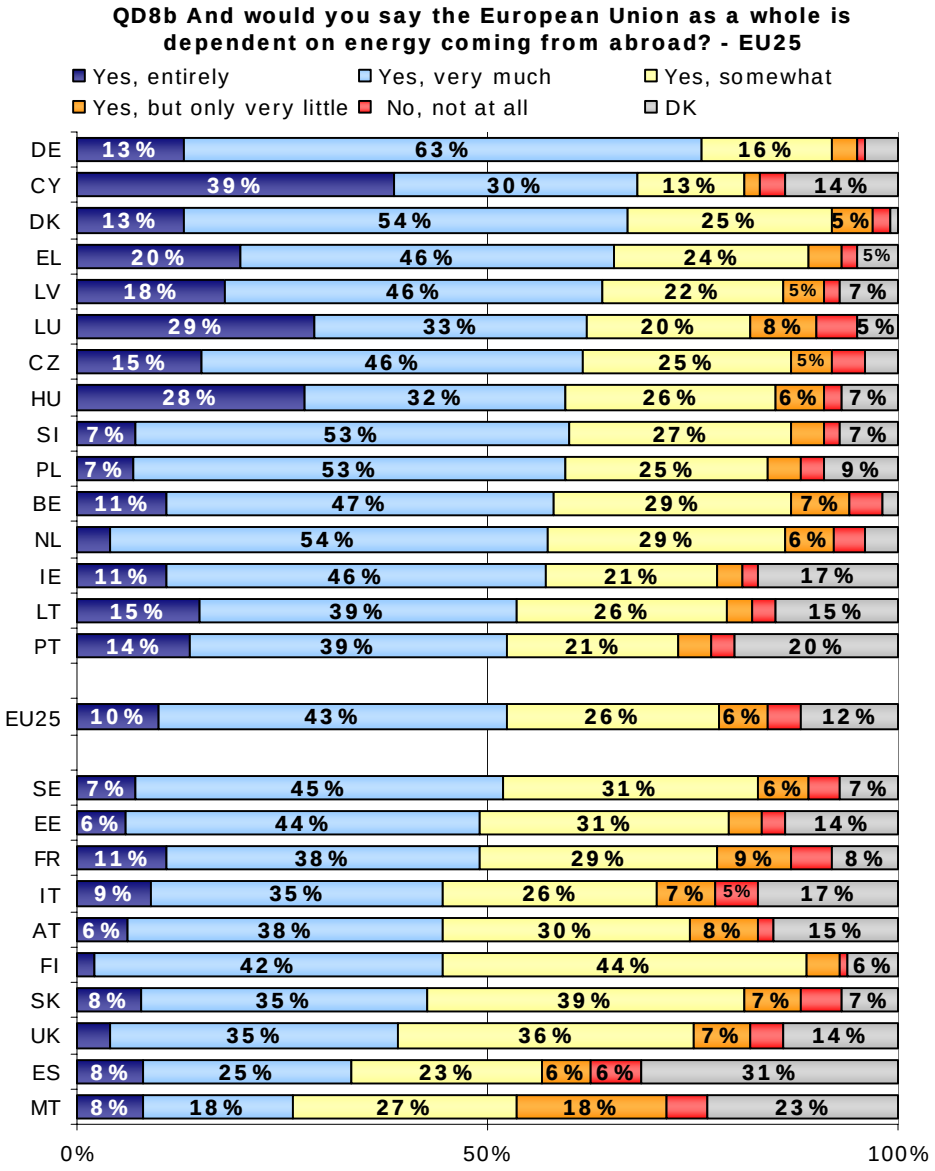
In the light of these facts, EU citizens appear to be fairly knowledgeable of the energy dependence rate of their country. Cyprus (89%), Latvia (86%) and Malta (84%) have the highest number of respondents indicating that their country is entirely or very much dependent on energy coming from abroad. More specifically, in Cyprus and Malta, 73% and 63% of respondents respectively are aware of the fact that their country is *entirely* dependent on energy imports.

[16] ESTAT (5/2006): "Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 2004" on *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-NQ-06-005*



There are also some false beliefs in both directions. Respondents in Italy and Spain appear to have exaggerated expectations of their country's energy independence, since the dependency rate is 88% in Italy and 81% in Spain[17].

[17] ESTAT (5/2006): "Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 2004" on *http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_product_code=KS-NQ-06-005*



In terms of the EU as whole, respondents who consider that their country is highly dependent on energy imports also believe that this is the case EU-wide. In 16 out of 25 countries polled, over 50% of citizens think that the EU is entirely or very much dependent on energy. 39% of Cypriots, 29% of Luxembourger respondents and 28% of Hungarians think that the EU is completely dependent on energy imports.

Maltese respondents are an exception to this pattern. At country level, they are very much aware of their energy dependency while, at the EU level, they have the most optimistic view of the EU's independence in terms of energy. Also Spanish respondents, despite their country's high dependency on energy imports, believe that the EU is somewhat self-sufficient in terms of energy.

There are only slight discrepancies between socio-demographic categories. When considering the percentage of those who think that there exists, to some extent, a dependence on energy imports in their country, gender, age, education and occupation appear to make only a slight difference. Both at country level and at EU level, females, the youngest and the oldest age groups, those with a low level of education and house persons are slightly more likely than other socio-demographic categories to believe that energy self-sufficiency is higher.

		Yes, entirely	Yes, very much	Yes, somewhat	Yes, but only very little	No, not at all	DK
	Reducing energy consumption						
QD8a As far as you know, is (OUR COUNTRY) dependent on energy coming from abroad?	Not important	15%	39%	27%	7%	6%	6%
	Balanced views	15%	43%	26%	6%	4%	7%
	Very important	18%	48%	20%	5%	3%	5%
QD8b And would you say the European Union as a whole is dependent on energy coming from abroad?	Not important	11%	37%	27%	8%	7%	10%
	Balanced views	8%	42%	29%	7%	4%	10%
	Very important	11%	47%	25%	5%	3%	9%

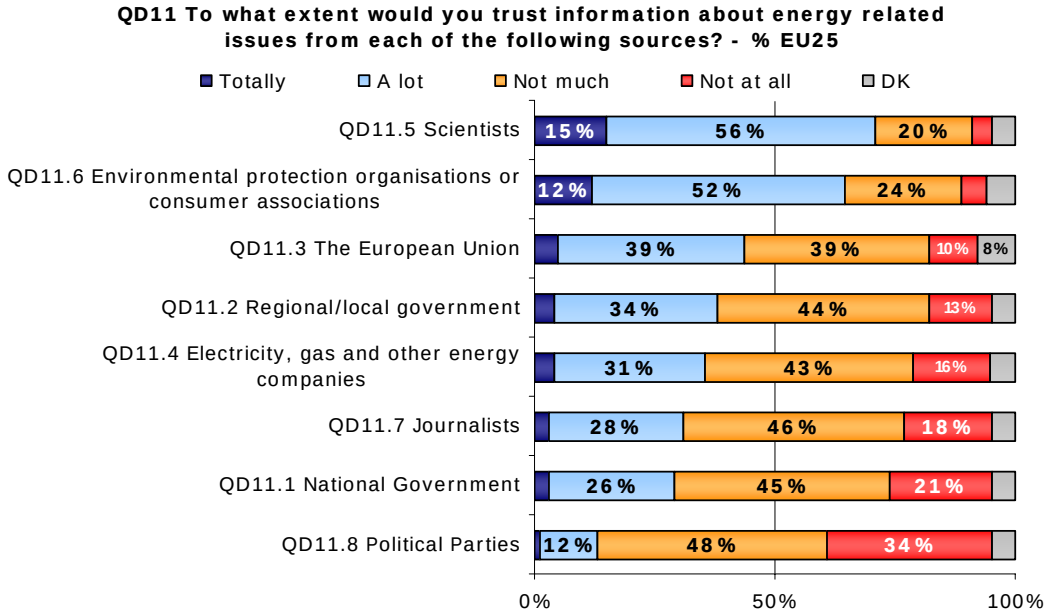
One might expect that those who consider reducing energy consumption to be very important would be more concerned about the level of energy dependency than those who place less importance on this action. This is indeed the case when the figures in the table above are analysed, but the differences remain modest.

In other words, and as a general conclusion, it can be said that energy dependency is a fairly well known phenomenon in Europe.

2.5 Sources of information

- The majority of EU citizens trust above all scientists and environmental protection organisations to give them information about energy issues -

Source questionnaire: QD11



When it comes to information about energy issues, Europeans tend most to trust scientists, who convey a more "neutral" and "specialised" image than the other groups tested (71%). They also tend to trust environmental protection organisations/consumer associations (64%) totally or a lot. On the other hand, political parties enjoy the confidence of only 13% of respondents.

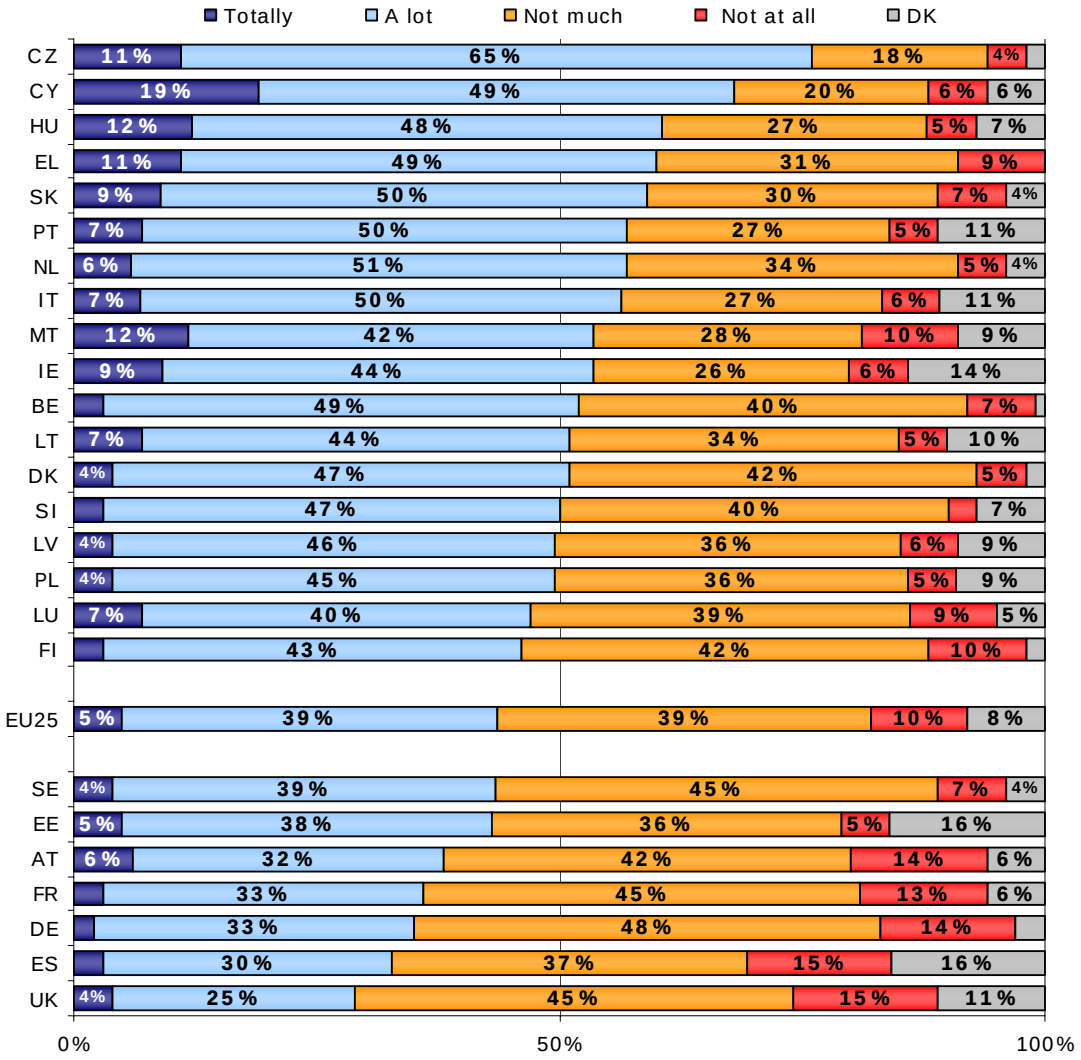
At country level, the majority of respondents in each country believe in the information offered by scientists. This is also the case with environmental protection organisations/consumer associations, except in Lithuania, where 45% of citizens express their trust in the latter.

Other sources of information divide Europeans more in terms of their credibility. Considering authorities, in Sweden 69% of respondents indicate that they trust local/regional authorities and 66% have faith in the national Government while, with the lowest figure of 9%, the French believe in information given by national Government, and 29% of British respondents trust their local authorities. Those who have higher levels of education appear to trust national Governments to a greater extent than those with a lower level of education. This is also the case for managers, other white-collar workers and students. Regional/local authorities enjoy the trust of the young, students and those with a low level of education more often than other socio-demographic groupings.

Considering electricity, gas and energy companies, respondents in the new Member States (44%) appear to trust this source to a greater extent than their fellow-citizens in the EU15 (34%). Young respondents, like students, tend to trust energy companies slightly more than their older counterparts.

Journalists and political parties are widely distrusted by Europeans to give them information about energy-related issues. In every country, less than half of respondents have faith in these information sources. There are no significant discrepancies between the socio-demographic categories.

QD11.3 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?
The European Union - % country



When focusing on the credibility of the EU as an information provider, it can be noted that citizens of the new Member States trust it significantly more often (56% "totally" + "a lot") than respondents in the old Member States (41%). In 13 countries, the majority of respondents are of this view, the Czech Republic topping the table with 76% of respondents trusting the EU.

Of note is that in the largest energy consumers of the EU except Italy, (i.e. in the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany and France[18]), the majority of citizens tend not to trust the EU to give them information about energy-related issues. A young age and a higher level of education appear to be linked with a higher level of trust in the EU.

[18] ESTAT, Statistic aspects of the energy economy 2004
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-NQ-06-005/EN/KS-NQ-06-005-EN.PDF

Finally, it seems that certain attitudes towards energy issues, in this case towards the importance of energy saving and the potential of energy technologies, make a difference as to the extent respondents trust different information sources.

QD11 To what extent would you trust information about energy-related issues from each of the following sources?

TRUST IN…	Reducing energy consumption			Belief in technological progress	
	Not important	Important	Very important	Does believe	Does not believe
QD11.1 National Government	**39%**	31%	28%	**34%**	26%
QD11.2 Regional/local government	**42%**	39%	37%	**43%**	35%
QD11.3 The European Union	46%	44%	45%	**52%**	39%
QD11.4 Electricity, gas and other electricity companies	**41%**	38%	34%	**43%**	30%
QD11.5 Scientists	65%	71%	**75%**	**78%**	71%
QD11.6 Environmental protection organisations or consumer associations	54%	63%	**69%**	**71%**	65%
QD11.7 Journalists	**38%**	29%	32%	**36%**	28%
QD11.8 Political parties	**24%**	14%	12%	**17%**	11%

Those who do not consider saving energy to be important in their country trust national authorities, energy companies, journalists and political parties more often, while those who place a great emphasis on saving energy more often turn to scientists and environmental protection organisations or consumer associations.

Those who believe that technological progress can counteract negative environmental impacts in the future have more faith in each information source than those who have doubts about technology-solving environmental problems.

* * *

In conclusion, energy issues might be seen to have political and economic weight today. Presumably, EU citizens tend to trust those information sources, such as scientists and NGOs, that do not apparently have a direct interest in the energy field in commercial or political terms.

3. ATTITUDES

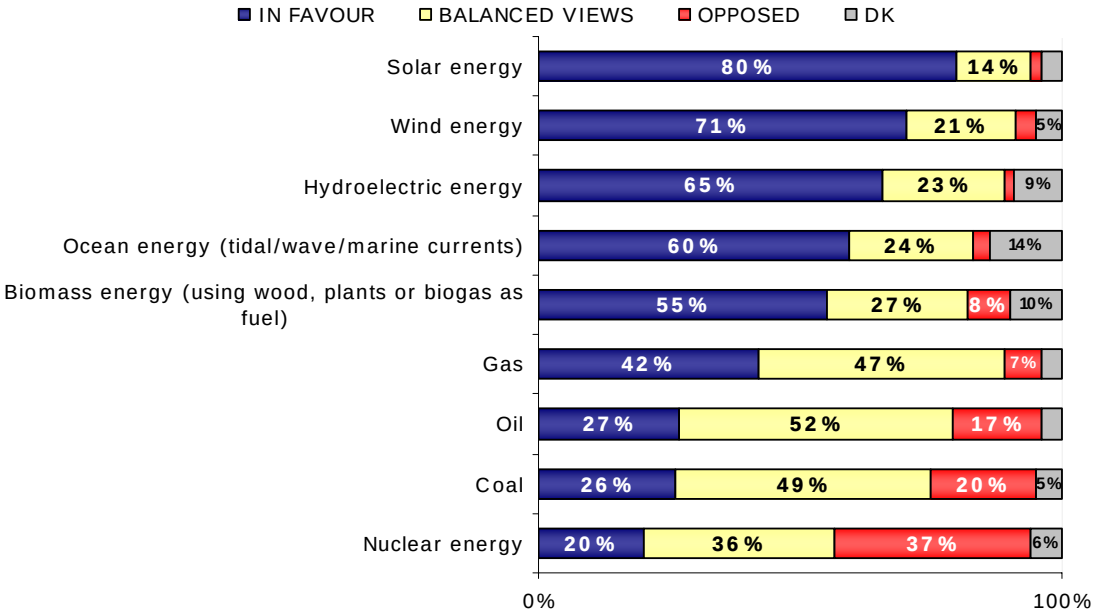
This third chapter deals with EU citizens' attitudes towards different energy sources and towards reducing energy consumption in their country. At the end, the link between positive attitudes towards energy saving and personal behaviour is examined.

3.1 Acceptance of different sources of energy

- EU citizens are most in favour of renewable energy sources while nuclear energy is opposed by many -

Source questionnaire: QD4[19]

QD4 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? - % EU25



EU citizens are highly positive about the use of renewable energy sources: 80% support the use of solar energy, 71% wind energy, 65% hydroelectric energy, 60% ocean energy and 55% biomass energy[20]. Only a marginal number of respondents oppose these energy sources.

As regards fossil fuels, 42% of EU citizens are in favour of the use of gas and about a quarter accept the use of oil (27%) and coal (26%).

Nuclear power divides public opinion as 37% express their opposition towards this energy form.

[19] QD4 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it. Codes 1-2 correspond to "opposed", 3-5 "balanced views" and 6-7 "in favour".

[20] In reply to question QD3 in chapter 2.1, concerning knowledge of new energy technologies, only 53% and 43% of respondents declared that they had heard of hydrogen energy and ocean energy respectively. However, the answers to question QD4 show that respondents do not appear to have any significant difficulties forming an opinion on these energy forms. This may be explained by the fact that these energy forms are introduced in the previous question QD3 and respondents are therefore able to construct an idea of what they are and express their support or opposition towards them in QD4.

Acceptance of renewable energy sources

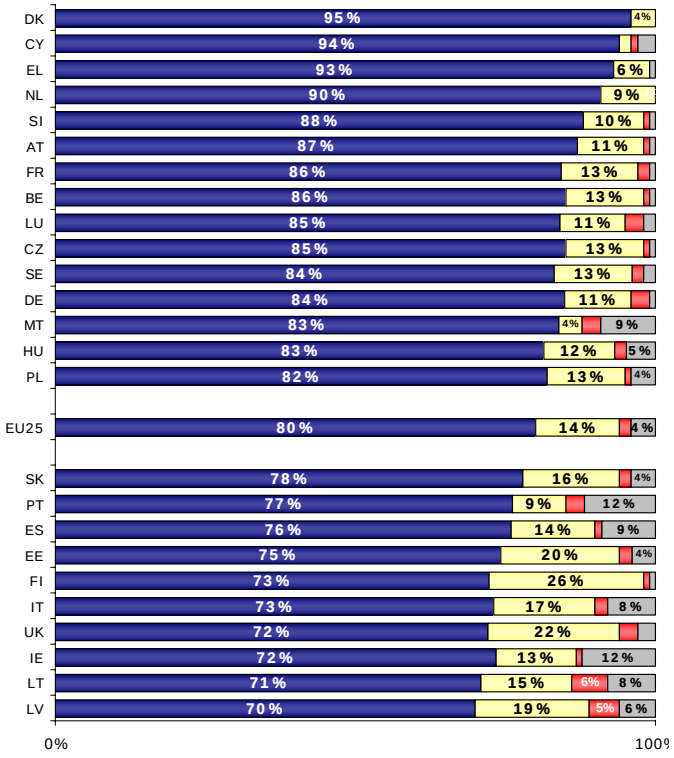
A great majority of citizens across the EU25 are willing to accept the use of solar and wind energy in their country. Danes (95%), Cypriots (94%) and Greeks (93%) express the greatest enthusiasm about these energy sources, but other countries follow closely behind. Opposition to these energy sources is practically non-existent.

The greatest supporters of solar and wind energy are found in the group of those who consider that reducing energy consumption is a very important issue in their country (86% and 76% in favour respectively). Despite their strong support the elderly, those with a lower level of education and house persons are slightly less favorable to these energy forms.

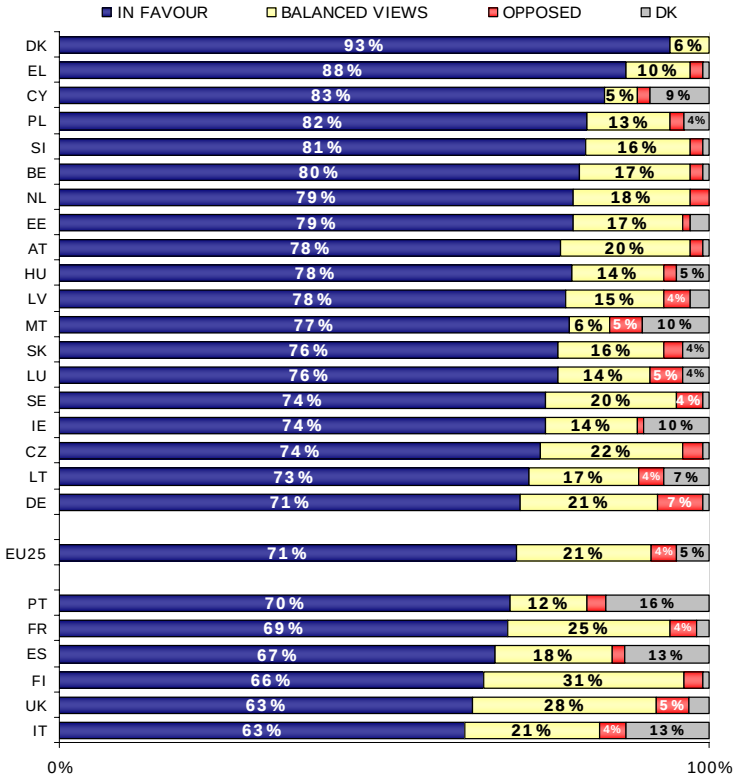
Hydroelectric energy, ocean energy and biomass energy tend to divide European public opinion more. Firstly, respondents appear to be less familiar with these energy sources because the non-reply rates are higher than those concerning solar and wind power. This is especially the case in Malta. Secondly, these energy forms are related to the natural resources of a country: rivers, proximity to sea and wood.

Consequently, based on these factors, the range of the level of acceptance is wide: 85% of respondents in the Czech Republic accept hydroelectric energy, while only 26% of Maltese are of this view. 88% of Danes support the use of ocean energy while less than a quarter of Latvians and Estonians agree with this. 3 in 4 Germans are favourable to biomass energy while only 21% of Maltese share this view.

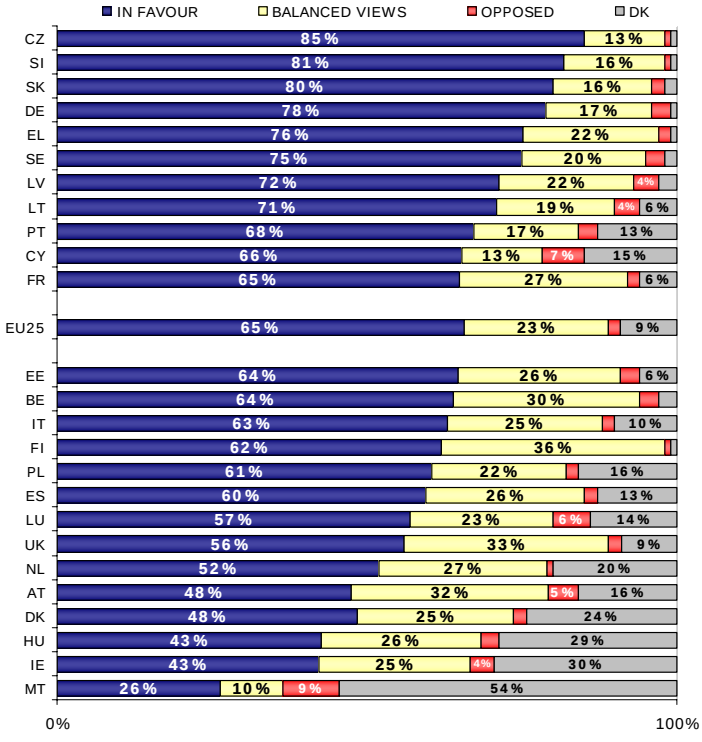
QD4.8 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Solar energy - % country



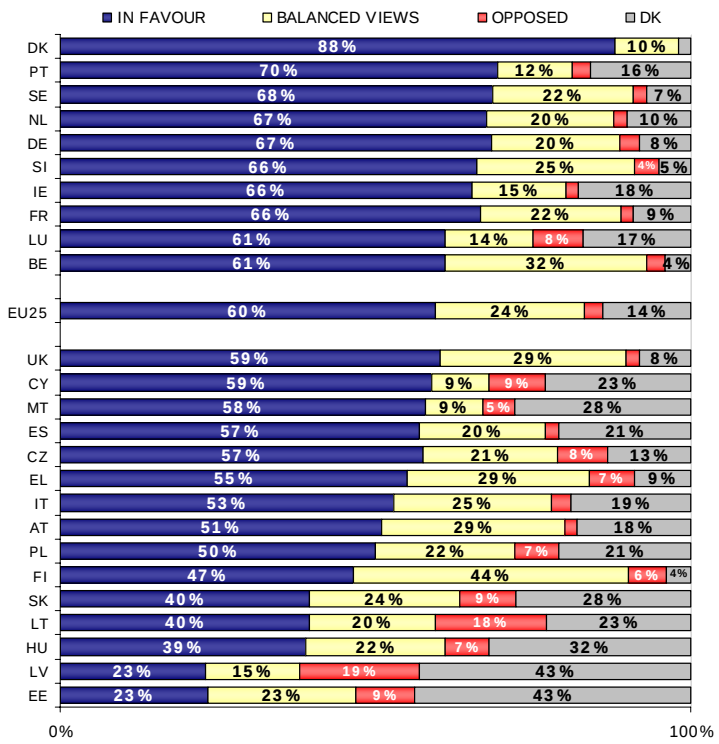
QD4.7 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Wind energy - % country



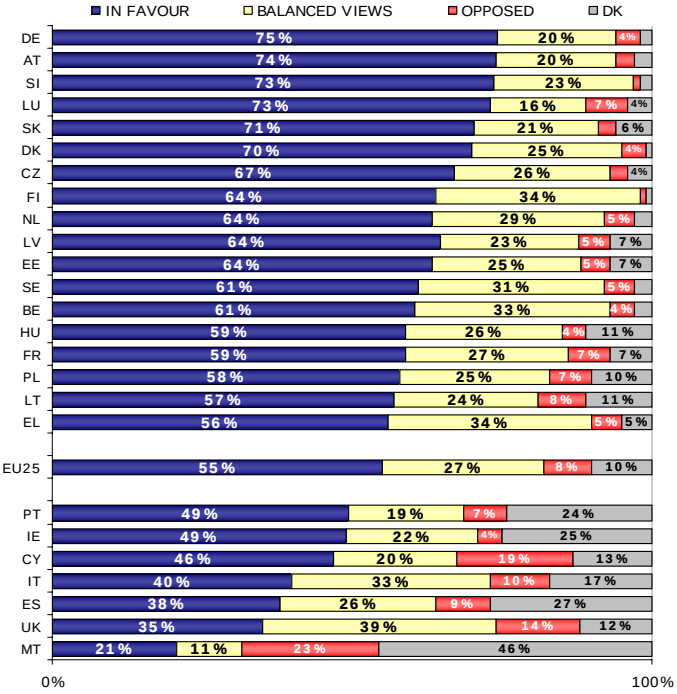
QD4.5 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Hydroelectric energy - % country



QD4.9 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Ocean energy - % country



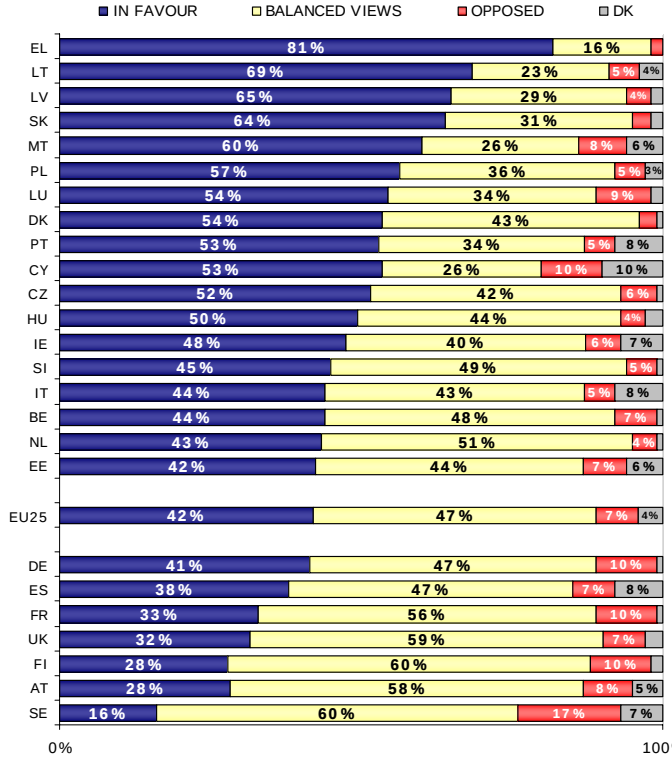
QD4.6 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Biomass energy - % country



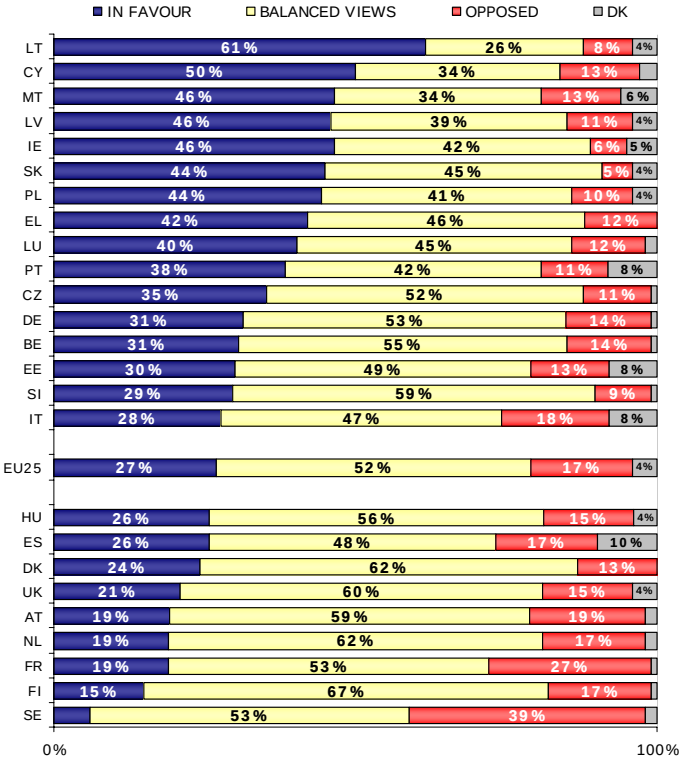
Those who regard saving energy as important are again most in favour of these three energy sources. Whereas with solar and wind power there are no gender differences regarding these energy sources, men outnumber women in their support. This might be explained by their greater familiarity with these energy sources (see sub-chapter 2.1 concerning familiarity with new energy technologies).

Acceptance of fossil fuels

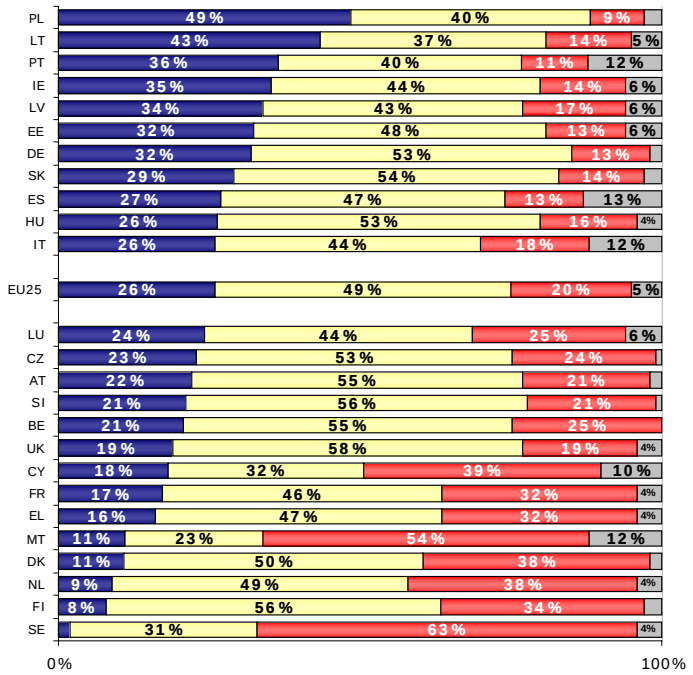
QD4.3 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Gas - % country



QD4.2 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Oil - % country



QD4.1 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Coal - % country



Despite their large share in the energy mix of today, oil, gas and coal are clearly less accepted than renewable energy sources.

Respondents in the new Member States are consistently more positive about the use of fossil fuels in their country. 56% are in favour of gas, 41% of oil and 38% of coal. The respective figures for EU15 are 39% for gas, 26% for oil and 23% for coal.

The acceptance of these energy sources appears to vary to some extent depending on which of them is widely used in a given country. For example, Polish respondents are most likely to accept the use of coal, presumably because it is the most used energy source in their country.

Swedish citizens are the greatest opponents of the use of fossil fuels in their country, and of coal in particular. A debate has been evolving around that country's decision in 1980 to abandon the use of nuclear power, and in relation to this, the disadvantages of using fossil fuels. This might explain citizens' reluctance to resort to these energy sources.

As was the case with support for renewable energy sources, gender, age and education appear to influence acceptance of fossil energy sources. Females, the elderly and those with a low level of education appear to be more in favour of using these energy sources in their country. These are the groups that were also found to be slightly less enthusiastic about renewable energy sources.

Somewhat surprisingly, those who consider saving energy to be very important in their country support the use of fossil fuels more than those who are indifferent to the need to reduce energy consumption.

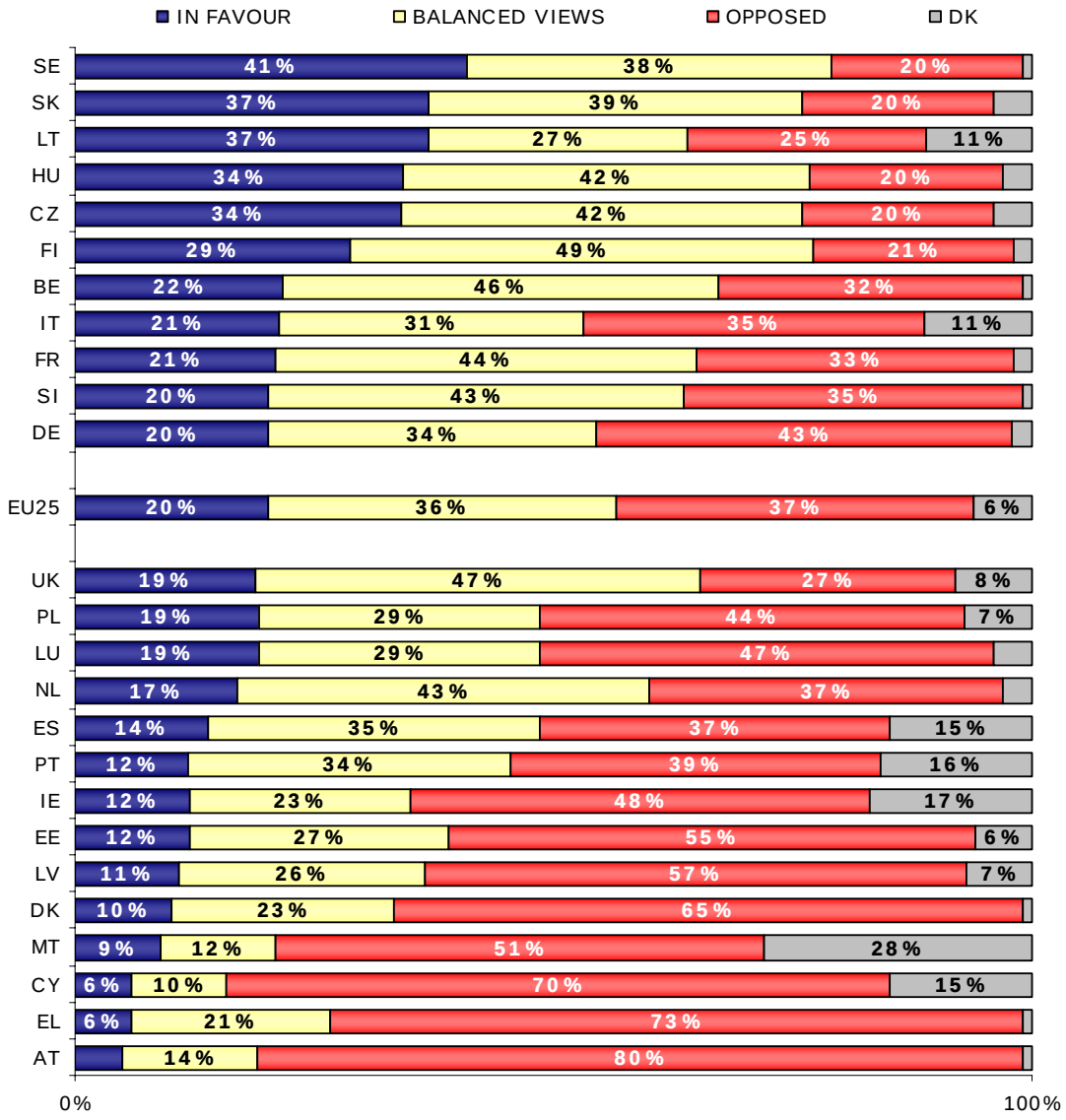
Acceptance of nuclear energy

Nuclear energy provokes the most opposition among EU citizens. An absolute majority of citizens in seven countries is opposed to the use of nuclear power in their country. 80% of Austrians, 73% of Greeks and 70% of Cypriots express their opposition to nuclear energy. These countries do not have nuclear power plant in operation.

Swedish (41%), Slovakian (37%) and Lithuanian (37%) respondents are most in favour of the use of nuclear power in their country. This is understandable since 70% of energy in Lithuania, 56% in Slovakia and 47% in Sweden is produced by nuclear power[21].

[21] See Nuclear Energy Institute on *http://www.nei.org/index.asp?catnum=2&catid=352*

QD4.4 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Nuclear Energy - % country



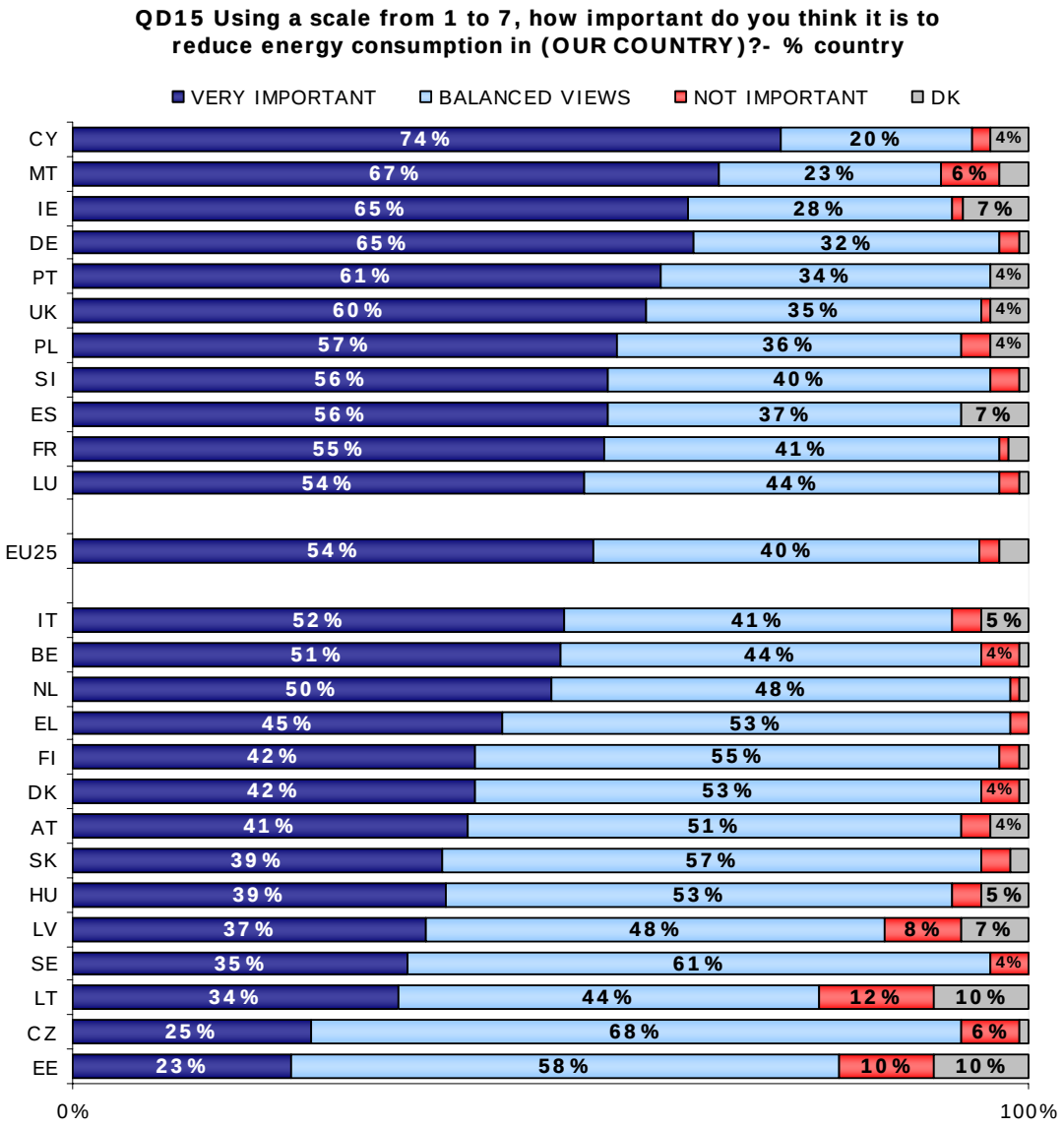
Males, the elderly, the self-employed and managers are slightly more positive in their views about the use of nuclear energy, but support remains low even among these groups.

In contrast to acceptance of renewable and fossil energy sources, those who do not consider reducing energy consumption as important are slightly more favourable to the use of nuclear energy in their country than those who stress the importance of energy saving.

3.2 Importance of reducing energy consumption

- ***Europeans consider that reducing energy consumption is very important -***

Source questionnaire: QD15[22]



The need to regulate energy consumption is recognised by a large share of EU citizens. The majority, 54%, of EU citizens belong to the group considering this action to be very important (grades 6 or 7 on the proposed scale). A third of respondents (32%) accord this the highest level of importance (grade 7).

At country level, in 13 countries the absolute majority considers energy saving to be very important. Respondents in the old EU15 (56%) rate this action as very important, more often than do their fellow citizens in the new Member States (47%).

[22] Codes 1-2 correspond to "not important", 3-5 "balanced views" and 6-7 "very important".

The small island states, Cyprus (74%) and Malta (67%), top the rankings. Considering that these countries are entirely dependent on energy imports, namely oil, and are therefore subject to volatile energy prices, it is quite understandable that using less energy is considered to be crucial in these countries.

Estonians (23% very important), citizens of the Czech Republic (25%) and Latvians (34%) place less emphasis on energy saving in their country but, even in these countries, the share of those who do not consider reducing energy consumption to be important remains marginal.

Socio-demographic characteristics tend to have little effect on respondents' opinion. The only group that can be separated showing a slightly lower emphasis on the importance of energy saving is the group of young respondents and, in parallel, students. This result could be interpreted as slightly alarming since today's energy challenges will touch the lives of young Europeans in particular in the future.

QD15 Using a scale from 1 to 7, how important do you think it is to reduce energy consumption in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' would mean reducing energy consumption is "not at all important" and '7' would mean that it is "extremely important".

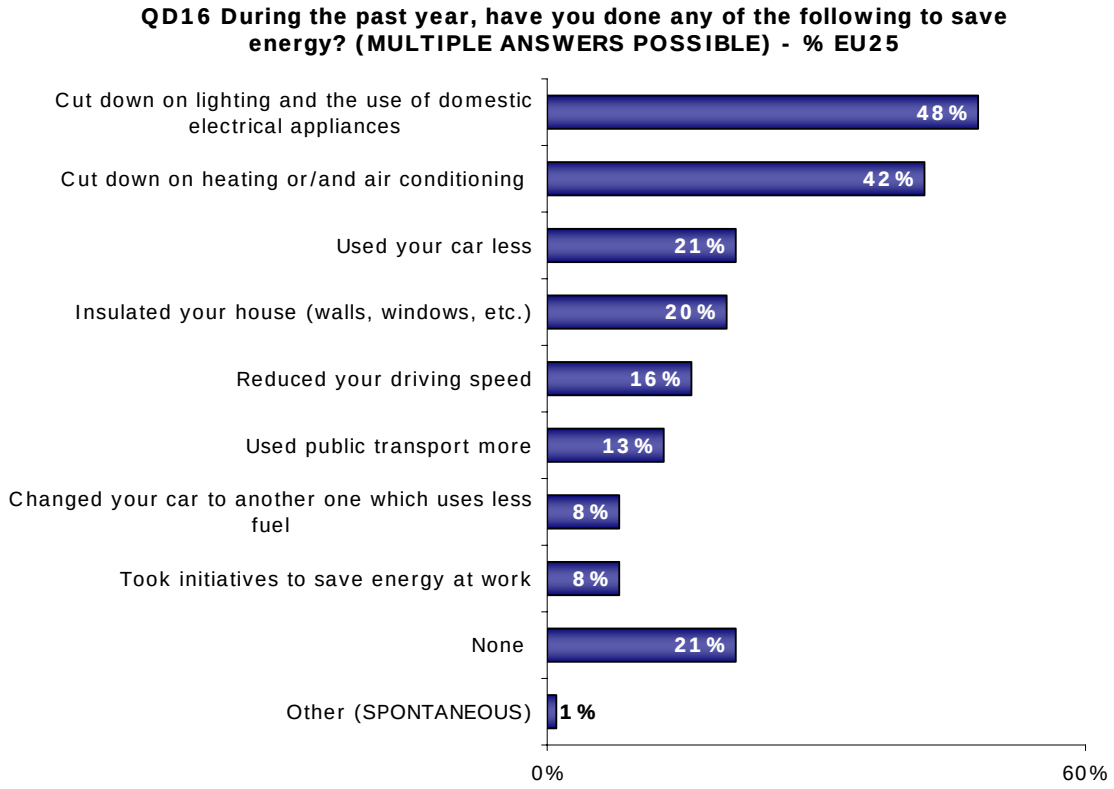
	EU25	QD12.1 Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	QD12.2 Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	QD12.3 Protecting the environment
1 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	1%	1%	1%	1%
2	1%	1%	1%	1%
3	4%	4%	5%	3%
4	12%	14%	13%	12%
5	24%	24%	26%	24%
6	22%	22%	22%	23%
7 EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	32%	31%	31%	**36%**
DK	3%	3%	2%	1%

When this question is cross-tabulated with "materialist" or, on the contrary, more "environmentally oriented" views, it is observed that those who regard protecting the environment as a high priority rank the importance of reducing energy consumption slightly higher than those who prioritise actions for guaranteeing low prices for consumers or the continuous supply of energy. However, in all these groups the importance of saving energy is emphasised.

3.3 Attitudes versus Behaviour

- ***EU citizens claim to save energy at home –***

Source questionnaire: QD16



In general, it appears that EU citizens save energy at home by cutting down on lighting and/or the use of electrical appliances (48%) or heating/air-conditioning (42%). It should be borne in mind that a strong motivation for cutting down energy use is most likely to be rising energy prices that are communicated so painfully through domestic electricity invoices.

This notion, however, does not seem to apply to car use, despite the fact that fuel prices have gone up along with the prices of crude oil. Only every fifth EU citizen has used a car less, 16% have reduced their driving speed and 13% have used more public transport during the past year.

Despite the fact that EU citizens assign a lot of importance to reducing energy consumption in their country, 21% of respondents admit that that they have not done anything to save energy during the past year. This implies an inconsistency between attitudes and behaviour.

QD16 During the past year, have you done any of the following to save energy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Cut down on lighting and the use of domestic electrical appliances	Cut down on heating and/or air conditioning	Used your car less	Insulated your house (walls, windows, etc.)	Reduced your driving speed	Used public transport more	Took initiatives to save energy at work	Changed your car to another one which uses less fuel	None
EU25	**48%**	**42%**	**21%**	**20%**	**16%**	**13%**	**8%**	**8%**	**21%**
BE	47%	55%	24%	25%	25%	17%	9%	7%	12%
CZ	39%	27%	15%	36%	8%	14%	6%	9%	23%
DK	**60%**	36%	17%	24%	16%	13%	10%	11%	18%
DE	55%	59%	**36%**	20%	**27%**	18%	9%	12%	14%
EE	45%	13%	14%	**47%**	4%	15%	8%	14%	15%
EL	29%	33%	12%	15%	5%	16%	1%	2%	**41%**
ES	45%	27%	8%	5%	5%	9%	4%	2%	37%
FR	49%	56%	29%	26%	36%	13%	9%	10%	10%
IE	35%	41%	18%	15%	12%	10%	8%	5%	28%
IT	36%	36%	16%	11%	9%	9%	8%	4%	22%
CY	55%	53%	21%	8%	20%	4%	8%	6%	22%
LV	48%	7%	8%	28%	4%	12%	5%	6%	25%
LT	36%	8%	7%	28%	2%	11%	4%	7%	33%
LU	49%	**60%**	25%	30%	24%	**24%**	9%	**15%**	14%
HU	48%	28%	9%	21%	4%	11%	3%	6%	26%
MT	71%	47%	13%	5%	11%	9%	10%	7%	15%
NL	52%	53%	23%	28%	20%	12%	9%	8%	16%
AT	38%	24%	26%	24%	11%	20%	9%	12%	25%
PL	53%	23%	9%	22%	6%	6%	4%	6%	23%
PT	46%	25%	9%	8%	6%	6%	4%	2%	36%
SI	33%	27%	14%	18%	10%	8%	4%	8%	36%
SK	52%	50%	15%	37%	5%	9%	9%	7%	15%
FI	45%	36%	28%	16%	10%	15%	6%	9%	20%
SE	44%	37%	22%	16%	12%	18%	7%	**15%**	22%
UK	53%	49%	26%	26%	16%	19%	**12%**	10%	17%

Done the most Done the second most

Looking first at the percentages of those who indicate that they have not taken any of the actions listed to save energy during the last year, the French (10% "none"), Belgians (12%), Luxembourgers (14%) and Germans (14%) have excelled most in saving energy at least in one of the ways mentioned above during the past year. On the contrary, a significant share of people living in Southern European countries recognise not having done any of these things (41% of Greeks, 37% of Spaniards, and 36% of Slovenes and Portuguese).

Citizens in Luxembourg seem to have excelled in taken energy-saving initiatives during the past year: the share of those mentioning each individual action outnumbers the EU average. The French and Germans have also carried out each action at least as frequently as EU citizens on average.

Respondents in the new Member States appear to be less prepared to take such energy-saving initiatives. This is especially the case in terms of cutting down heating/air-conditioning (25% against 45% in the EU15), driving less (10% against 24%) or at slower speed (6% against 18%), and using public transport (9% against 14%).

When individual actions are singled out, citizens of most countries have either cut down the use of lighting or electrical appliances or cut down heating and/or air conditioning. 60% of Danes report they have cut down lighting or the use of domestic appliances, while the same share of Luxembourgers have cut down on heating and/or air-conditioning.

Estonians (47%) report most often that they have improved the insulation of their houses during the past year, and citizens of the Czech Republic (36%) and Latvia (28%) also mention this option second most often.

The same socio-demographic pattern that was observed in the level of importance given to saving energy can be observed here: 31% of the young, the highest share of all socio-demographic categories, report that they have done none of these things in order to save energy. The only action where young respondents outnumber their older counterparts is using public transport more (19% against 12-13% in the older age categories).

* * *

The question of whether certain attitudes lead to action, in this case whether considering saving energy as important leads to behaviour seeking to save energy, is always an interesting one. This relation can be approached from two different viewpoints.

First, there is the question of whether positive attitudes towards energy saving imply concrete actions at country or at individual level.

Secondly, in the context of energy prices as the greatest concern of respondents when they think about energy (QD2), the motivation behind doing something to save energy could be related to cutting costs rather than positive attitudes towards reducing energy consumption.

When the energy-saving actions (QD16) of EU citizens are compared with their attitudes towards the importance of cutting down energy use in their country (QD15) at country level, no clear link can be established, i.e. respondents in countries where a high importance is given to energy saving do not report that they have done significantly more to save energy during the past year than respondents in countries where there is less enthusiasm for energy saving.

However, when the group that considers energy saving as very important in their countries is examined, it can be seen that this group reports significantly more often that they have taken at least one of these actions (83%) than their fellow citizens who do not consider cutting down energy consumption as important (69%).

Concerning the motivations behind saving energy, it should be noted that a high number of those who do not consider cutting down energy consumption as important report that they have also taken at least one action in order to save energy.

A further insight to motivations can be given by looking at the table below:

QD16 During the past year, have you done any of the following to save energy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	EU25	QD12.1 Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	QD12.2 Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	QD12.4 Protecting the environment
Cut down on heating and/or air conditioning	42%	41%	42%	46%
Cut down on lighting and the use of domestic electrical appliances	48%	47%	48%	50%
Insulated your house (walls, windows, etc.)	20%	18%	20%	21%
Took initiatives to save energy at work	8%	5%	8%	10%
Used your car less	21%	18%	20%	26%
Reduced your driving speed	16%	13%	15%	20%
Changed your car to another one which uses less fuel	8%	6%	8%	9%
Used public transport more	13%	11%	12%	17%
None	21%	23%	20%	17%
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1%	1%	1%	1%
DK	2%	1%	1%	1%

Those who consider protecting the environment as a national energy policy priority report that they have carried out each of these energy-saving actions more often than the EU citizen on average. However, those who prioritise guaranteeing low prices and/or continuous supply of energy are not significantly behind their "environmentally-oriented" counterparts, except in activities concerning car use, where the difference in behaviour seems more pronounced.

This analysis can be concluded as follows:

- Respondents who place most importance on reducing energy consumption in their country and who consider environmental protection as a priority in national energy policy are somewhat more likely to report that they have personally put effort into energy saving.

- However, the motivations underlying energy-saving actions are not only related to these attitudes but also very much to concerns regarding rising energy prices and continuous energy supply.

4. MEASURES

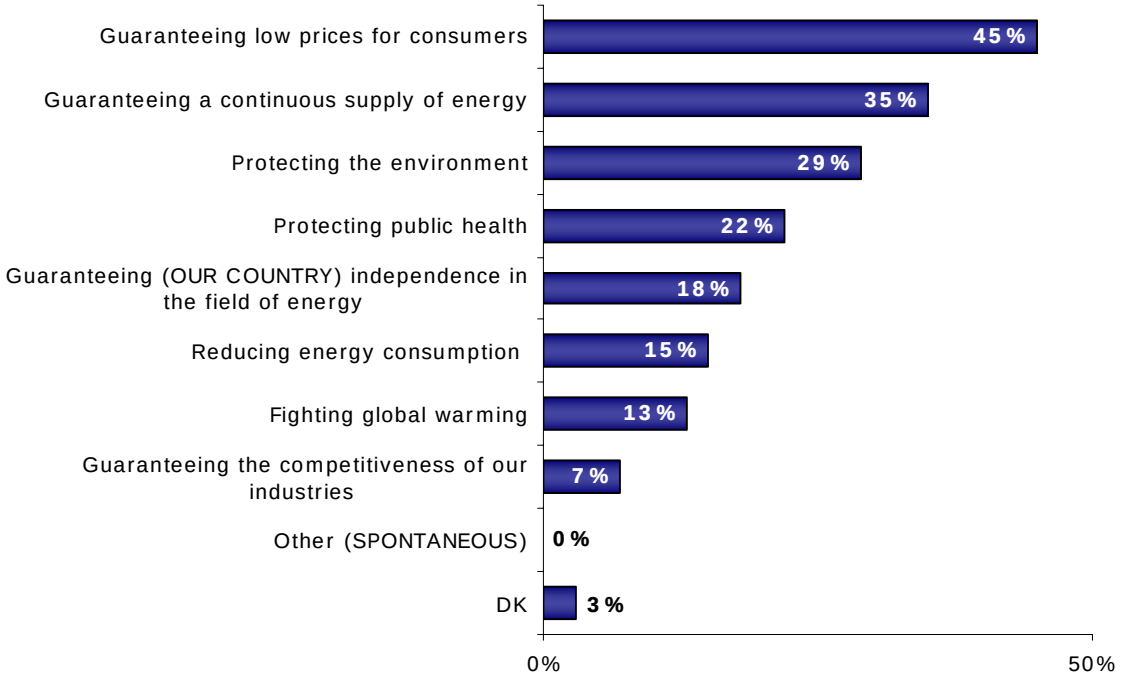
In this chapter, we examine what kind of measures EU citizens expect their national Governments to take into account in their energy policy. Public opinion on EU-funded energy research and its target areas is also discussed.

4.1 Priorities of national energy policies

Source questionnaire: QD12

- Guaranteeing low energy prices and the continuous supply of energy should be priorities of national Governments -

QD12 In your opinion, which two of the following should be given top priority in the (NATIONALITY) Government's energy policy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - % EU25



The prevalence of the issue of energy prices, which was already observed in sub-chapter 1.2 about respondents' associations with energy issues, is reinforced when the respondents are asked to name the priority measures that their national Governments should take in their energy policy. 45% of EU citizens mention guaranteeing low prices for consumers as a national energy policy priority.

Continuous energy supply is also ranked high: over a third (35%) of EU citizens regard this action as a national priority. This echoes the results reported in chapter 1.2 where the third highest share mention energy supply as something that comes to mind when thinking of energy issues.

Environmental issues, protecting the environment and fighting global warming, are mentioned by a reasonable share of respondents, 29% and 13% respectively. It is worth pointing out that reducing energy consumption is mentioned only by 15% of respondents in this context although, when asked about the importance of cutting energy consumption in their country, 54% rank this action as very important.

It appears, therefore, that when spontaneously considering energy issues (QD2), EU citizens think about issues that they also consider as being in need of action: prices and supply.

QD12 In your opinion, which two of the following should be given top priority in the (NATIONALITY) Government's energy policy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	Protecting the environment	Protecting public health	Guaranteeing (OUR COUNTRY) independence in the field of energy	Reducing energy consumption	Fighting global warming	Guaranteeing the competitiveness of our industries
EU25	**45%**	**35%**	**29%**	**22%**	**18%**	**15%**	**13%**	**7%**
BE	48%	35%	32%	24%	14%	14%	16%	10%
CZ	46%	24%	34%	28%	21%	18%	8%	14%
DK	14%	33%	58%	25%	17%	16%	19%	12%
DE	46%	45%	24%	22%	20%	18%	9%	9%
EE	45%	52%	33%	13%	19%	8%	2%	8%
EL	68%	29%	23%	34%	16%	7%	8%	6%
ES	53%	27%	28%	23%	8%	12%	10%	2%
FR	41%	16%	45%	26%	19%	18%	20%	9%
IE	42%	41%	22%	28%	17%	13%	13%	7%
IT	48%	34%	22%	20%	23%	11%	8%	7%
CY	63%	24%	28%	37%	13%	18%	7%	3%
LV	52%	35%	29%	19%	21%	12%	5%	9%
LT	55%	49%	16%	25%	13%	9%	4%	6%
LU	45%	34%	33%	18%	12%	21%	15%	10%
HU	54%	43%	23%	17%	20%	9%	4%	16%
MT	63%	36%	30%	22%	8%	12%	6%	13%
NL	27%	50%	24%	28%	10%	28%	20%	6%
AT	35%	44%	19%	25%	31%	17%	11%	9%
PL	53%	41%	23%	19%	23%	10%	4%	7%
PT	66%	29%	21%	19%	26%	6%	7%	7%
SI	51%	28%	32%	32%	12%	15%	9%	6%
SK	57%	33%	24%	15%	26%	13%	6%	11%
FI	27%	52%	34%	13%	26%	13%	13%	15%
SE	28%	34%	43%	19%	16%	16%	20%	17%
UK	31%	37%	36%	20%	10%	20%	29%	4%

Most mentions/country Second most mentions/country

In most countries, respondents mention guaranteeing low prices and a continuous supply of energy most frequently. Southern European countries – Greece (68%), Portugal (66%), Cyprus (63%) and Malta (63%) in particular – rank low energy prices as a priority for national energy policy.

In five Northern European countries – Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and the United Kingdom – the share of mentions concerning prices is not in the two highest scores.

The majority of citizens in Estonia and Finland (52%) consider guaranteeing continuous energy supply as a national priority. This could be related to both countries being dependent on gas imports from Russia and to the recent incidence of disruption in gas supply from Russia through Ukraine to Europe.

Danish (58%), French (45%) and Swedish (43%) citizens consider protecting the environment as one of the two highest priorities of their national Government in terms of energy policy. In these countries, respondents mention environmental issues more often than Europeans on average in terms of both the most important issues facing their country today and spontaneous associations regarding energy issues (QD1 and QD2, Chapter 1).

QD12 In your opinion, which two of the following should be given top priority in the (NATIONALITY) Government's energy policy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	EU25	Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	Guaranteeing (OUR COUNTRY) independence in the field of energy	Protecting the environment	Protecting public health	Fighting global warming	Guaranteeing the competitiveness of our industries	Reducing energy consumption	Other
Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	45%	100%	39%	29%	28%	33%	18%	22%	20%	30%
Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	35%	30%	100%	21%	18%	17%	17%	24%	21%	1%
Guaranteeing (OUR COUNTRY) independence in the field of energy	18%	12%	11%	100%	8%	7%	10%	16%	11%	2%
Protecting the environment	29%	18%	15%	14%	100%	23%	27%	11%	21%	20%
Protecting public health	22%	16%	11%	9%	17%	100%	11%	11%	8%	5%
Fighting global warming	13%	5%	6%	7%	12%	7%	100%	4%	11%	4%
Guaranteeing the competitiveness of our industries	7%	4%	5%	7%	3%	4%	3%	100%	4%	-
Reducing energy consumption	15%	7%	9%	9%	11%	6%	12%	8%	100%	14%

A closer look at which combinations of responses citizens chose allows us roughly to distinguish two groups:

Respondents concerned about prices and supply: Citizens who rank one of these measures as a priority often tend to choose the other measure as well.

Respondents who are environmentally-oriented: Respondents who select one of the statements regarding environmental protection, fighting global warming or reducing energy consumption as a priority, are slightly more inclined to choose a further response out of these three than other respondents. However, even in this group, most respondents choose guaranteeing low prices or continuous supply as second option. This once more reinforces the assumption that energy issues are considered to relate more to these matters than to the environment.

Socio-demographic analysis reveals no striking differences. Females, those with a low level of education, manual workers, house persons, the unemployed and retired persons tend to cite guaranteeing low prices slightly more often as a priority for national Government. This could be, to some degree, related to their level of income.

When the focus is placed on young respondents, who previously showed a certain indifference to reducing energy consumption, they consider guaranteeing continuous supply and energy independence to be of less importance than their older counterparts, while they place a significantly greater emphasis on protecting the environment than the elderly.

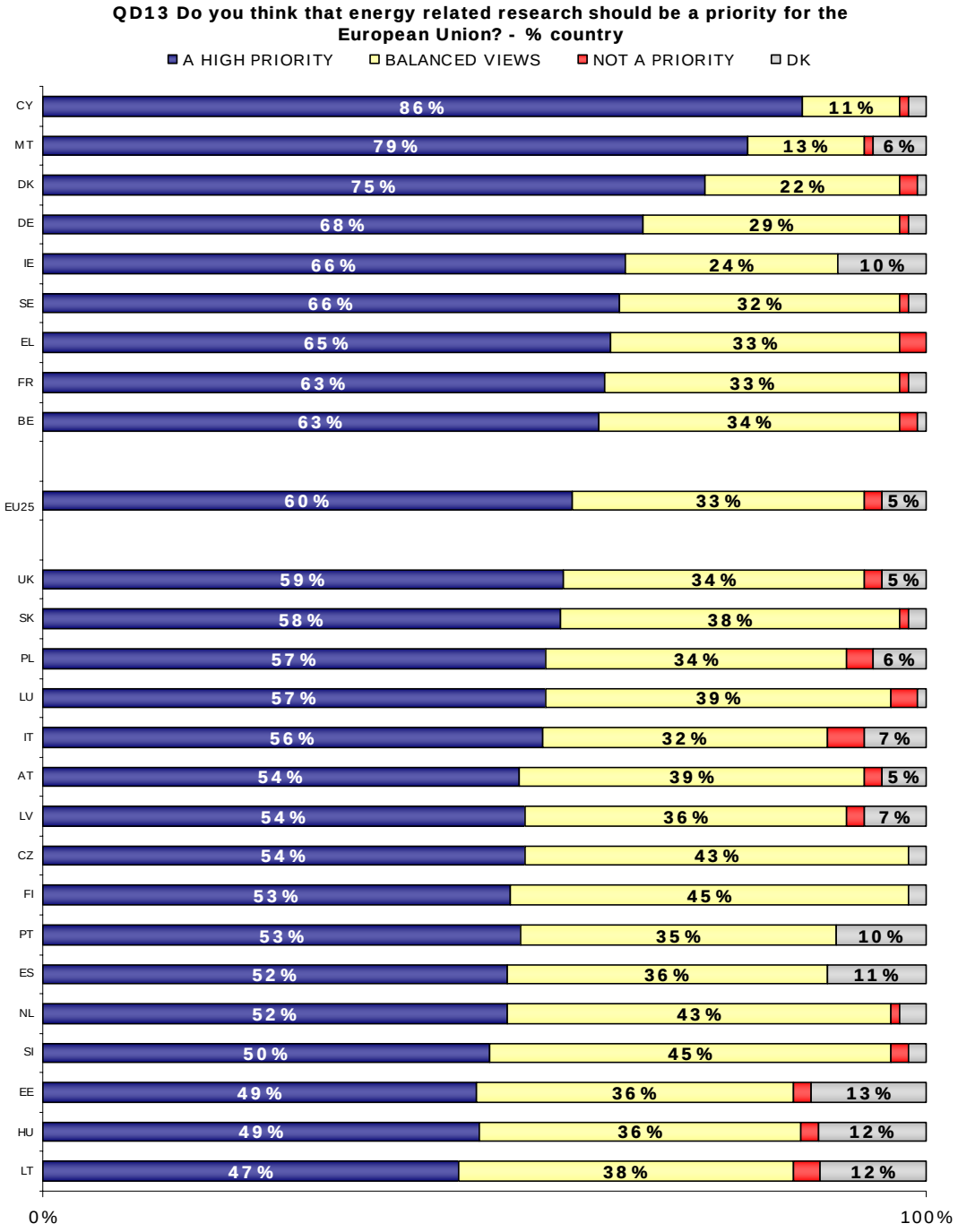
Occupational groups of managers and other white-collar workers can be identified as somewhat environmentally oriented, since they tend to choose the options of protecting the environment, fighting global warming and reducing energy consumption more often than the other occupational groups.

Those who consider reducing energy consumption as very important reveal here clear environmentally-oriented views: they mention environmental protection (31%) and fighting global warming (15%) more often than those who place less importance on energy saving. Of note is, however, that despite the fact that they consider energy saving as very important, only 20% mention this as a priority that national Governments should consider in their energy policies.

4.2 Importance of energy-related research in the EU

- EU citizens give a high importance to energy-related research -

Source questionnaire: QD13, QD14[23]



[23] QD13 Do you think that energy related research should be a priority for the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean energy related research "should not be a priority at all", '7' would mean energy related research "should be a very high priority". Codes 1-2 correspond to not a priority, 3-5 balanced views and 6-7 a high priority.

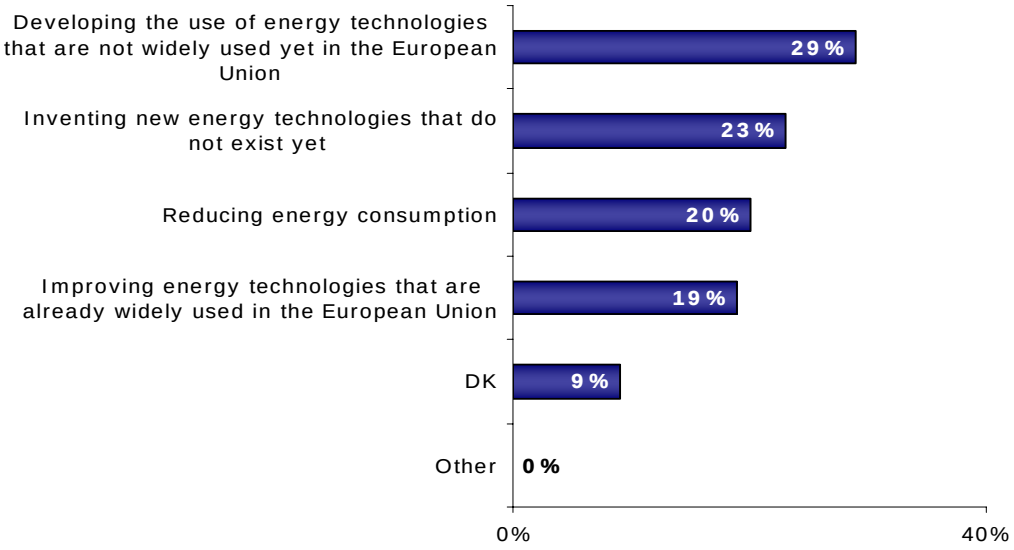
Another obvious measure to meet the energy challenges, research, receives quite unreserved support among EU citizens: 60% consider this to be a high priority and only very marginal shares in each country assign no importance to research.

In every country, approximately half or more respondents think that the EU should consider energy-related research as a high priority. This is, in particular, the case in Cyprus (86%), Malta (79%) and Denmark (75%). Even in the countries where there is less support for EU research – Lithuania (47%), Hungary (49%) and Estonia (49%) – about half of respondents consider that energy research should be a high priority.

Gender, age, education and occupation appear again to have an influence on the support for energy research in the EU. Males, highly educated persons, the self-employed and managers, categories that are likely to overlap, give higher importance to energy-related research than the other socio-demographic categories.

Young respondents appear again to be somewhat indifferent and report a lower proportion of "high priority" than their older counterparts. This can be seen in parallel with the lack of interest of young people in saving energy that was observed in chapter 3.

QD14 In your opinion, which area of research in the field of energy should be funded in priority by the European Union? - % EU25



Following on the question about the importance of research, respondents were asked to define in which area they would like to target EU energy research funding. Public opinion on the preferred research sector appears to be somewhat divided. The largest share, 29%, opts for research on energy technologies that are not yet widely used. This could be considered to relate to renewable energy sources, which received a reasonable number of spontaneous mentions on energy issues (QD2 in chapter 1).

Inventing new energy technologies ranks second with a share of 23%. The selection of these two research areas implies that presently widely used energy technologies might not be considered as an answer to future energy challenges. This presumption is further examined in the last chapter dealing with future perspectives.

QD14 In your opinion, which area of research in the field of energy should be funded in priority by the European Union?

	Developing the use of energy technologies that are not widely used yet in the European Union	Inventing new energy technologies that do not exist yet	Reducing energy consumption	Improving energy technologies that are already widely used in the European Union	Other	DK
EU25	**29%**	**23%**	**20%**	**19%**	**0%**	**9%**
BE	33%	32%	18%	15%	0%	2%
CZ	31%	32%	11%	22%	0%	4%
DK	33%	32%	16%	15%	1%	3%
DE	30%	24%	23%	19%	-	3%
EE	16%	32%	12%	21%	1%	18%
EL	34%	30%	5%	29%	0%	2%
ES	24%	12%	23%	19%	1%	21%
FR	34%	31%	18%	12%	0%	5%
IE	26%	18%	15%	26%	0%	14%
IT	37%	20%	12%	18%	-	13%
CY	21%	28%	19%	22%	0%	10%
LV	27%	22%	16%	26%	-	9%
LT	19%	23%	16%	27%	0%	15%
LU	27%	33%	20%	13%	0%	6%
HU	33%	21%	13%	25%	0%	9%
MT	22%	19%	20%	25%	0%	14%
NL	21%	30%	24%	19%	1%	4%
AT	26%	28%	21%	18%	0%	6%
PL	24%	21%	25%	21%	-	9%
PT	35%	13%	13%	27%	-	12%
SI	28%	24%	25%	20%	-	4%
SK	22%	35%	13%	26%	-	5%
FI	32%	23%	21%	20%	1%	3%
SE	34%	23%	16%	22%	0%	4%
UK	24%	21%	25%	19%	0%	11%

Most often mentioned research area/country

The country table above further reveals the division of opinion among EU citizens. In most countries, the largest share of respondents mentions developing energy technologies that are not yet widely used but, in most cases, only with a marginal difference compared to any other research sector.

It is interesting to see that Lithuanian (27%), Irish (26%) and Maltese (25%) citizens choose improving energy technologies that are already widely in use as the preferred research area. This could be seen to refer to fossil fuels and, indeed, in these countries acceptance of oil and gas as energy sources is clearly above the EU average (see chapter 3.1).

Of interest also is that a quarter of Poles and Britons indicate reducing energy consumption as a priority target for EU funding. Also, these countries are high above the EU average in terms of considering reduced energy consumption a very important issue in their countries.

5. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

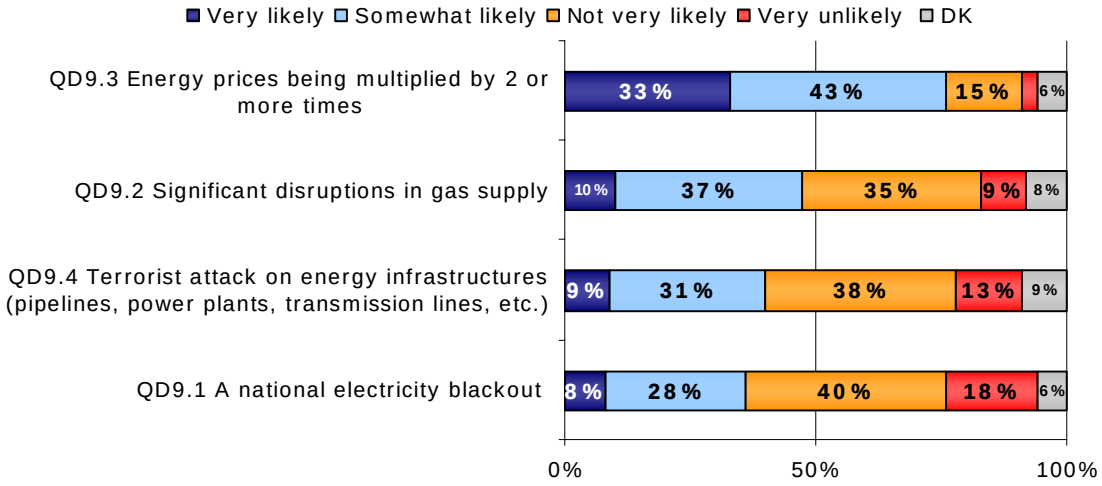
This last chapter deals with EU citizens' expectations regarding the future energy situation. The time perspective varies from three years for threats related to the energy field to three decades for future energy sources and possible societal changes related to energy.

5.1 Threats in the near future

- EU citizens think that it is likely that energy prices will increase significantly-

Source questionnaire: QD9

QD9.4 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years? - % EU25



Negative incidents that are perceived to be likely to happen in the near future appear to relate clearly to current price concerns and country-specific factors. However, in general, the eventuality of most of these incidents does not significantly worry Europeans.

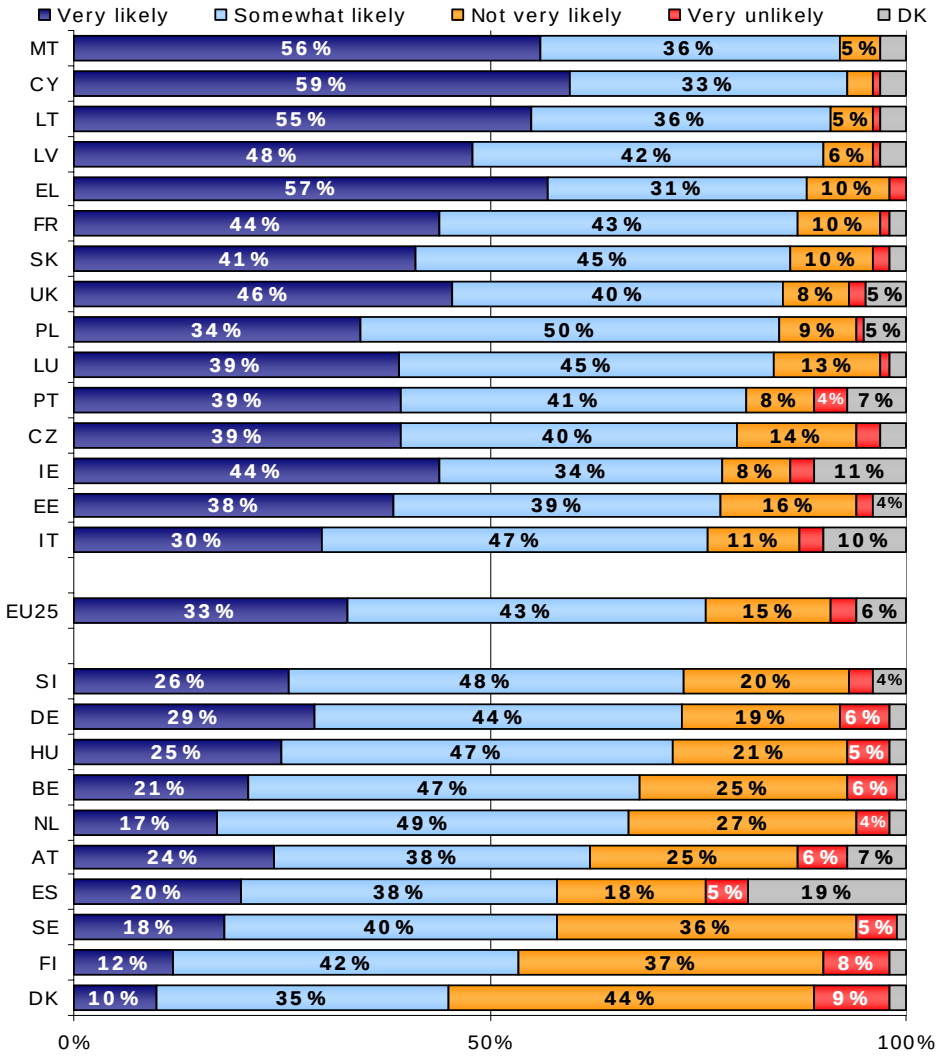
Volatile energy prices are most likely to be behind the opinion of 76% of EU citizens who consider it likely that energy prices will double in the next three years. Such an increase in such a short time might seem exaggerated, but when respondents' widespread concern about energy prices, already perceived in chapters 1.2 and 4.1, is taken into account, this figure is not surprising.

Almost half of EU citizens (47%) consider that a significant disruption in gas supply is likely to happen within three years. The Russian-Ukrainian gas crisis in January 2006 might still be fresh in people's minds. Considering that 80% of Russian gas exports to Europe are delivered via Ukraine and the high dependence of the EU on these gas imports, this result comes as no surprise either.

A reasonable share of respondents also believes that terrorist attacks on the energy infrastructure (40%) or a national energy blackout (36%) are possible in the next three years. Overall, this indicates that many EU citizens consider that it is possible that energy issues will cause problems in the near future if the challenges that they pose are not met.

- ***The majority in every country, except Denmark, fear that energy prices will double in three years' time –***

QD9.3 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years? Energy prices being multiplied by 2 or more times - % country



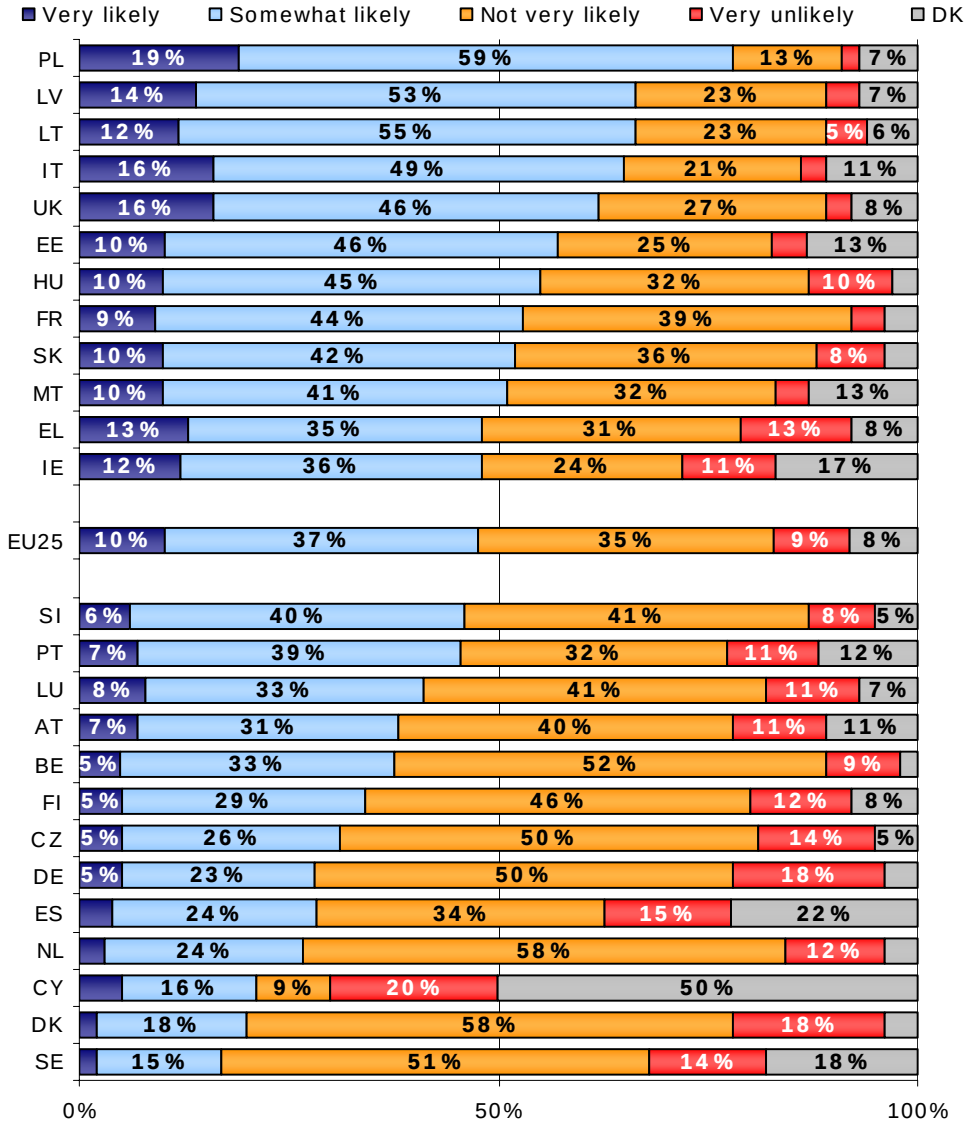
- Respondents in the new Member States (82% likely) appear to have a greater fear of rising energy prices than respondents in the EU15 (75%). These countries also rate guaranteeing low energy prices as a higher priority for their Governments than is the case in the old Member States (QD12, Chapter 4.1).

- Respondents in Cyprus (59%), Greece (57%) and Malta (56%) most often consider price increases as very likely. These countries top the graph with the highest shares of respondents indicating that guaranteeing low energy prices should be a priority of national energy policy.

- Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland and Sweden) have the lowest shares of respondents concerned about rising prices. In these countries, citizens appear not to associate energy issues with prices as often (QD2 chapter 1.2) and require less action from their government on this issue (QD12 chapter 4.1) than do Europeans on average.

- ***Countries touched by the Russian-Ukrainian gas crisis express most concern over disruptions in gas supply –***

QD9.2 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years? Significant disruptions in gas supply - % country



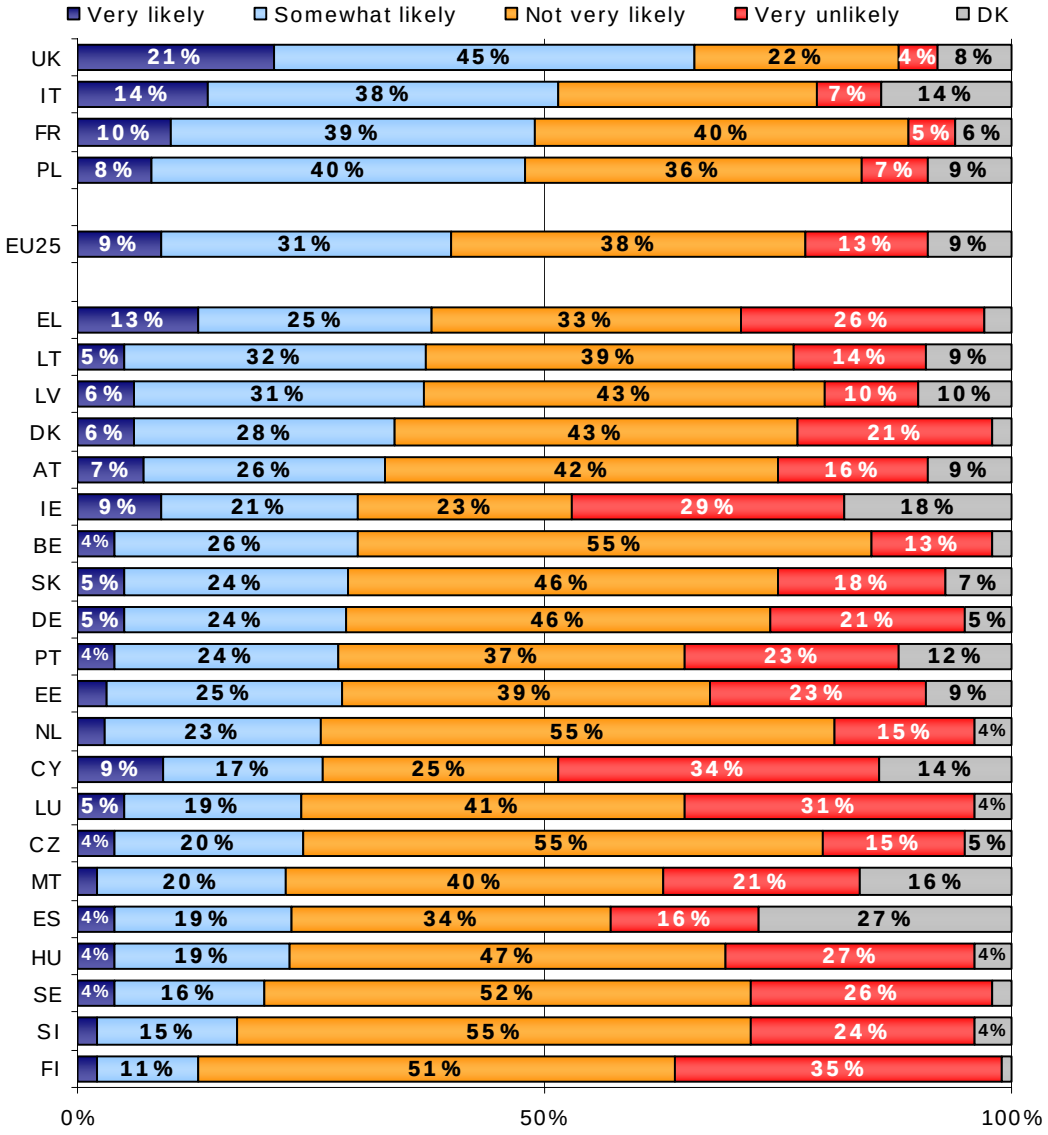
- In January 2006, a gas crisis was experienced at close hand in Poland (78% likely), Latvia (67%) and Lithuania (67%), countries that border on either Russia or Ukraine and that are dependent on Russian gas supplies.

- Citizens of two Nordic countries, Sweden (17%) and Denmark (20%), are only slightly concerned about the possibility of disruptions in their gas supplies.

- A significantly high percentage of Cypriots (50%) express no opinion on this issue. Gas, except in the form of bottled gas, is not used in the country and this largely explains their difficulties in evaluating this threat.

- Terrorist attacks are feared by those who have recent experiences of them -

QD9.4 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years? Terrorist attack on energy infrastructures - % country



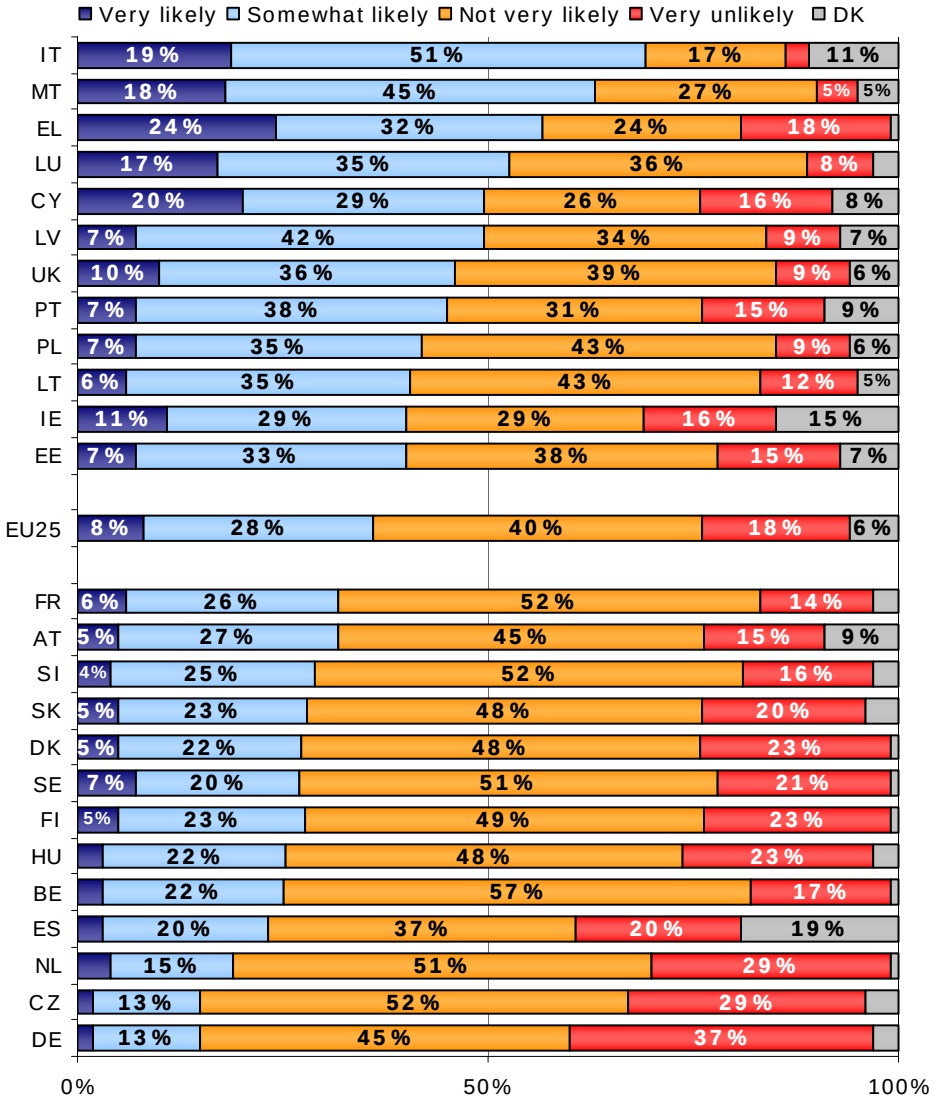
- The fieldwork of this study was carried out less than a year after the terrorist attacks in London's public transport network. This incident appears to have had an impact on respondents in the United Kingdom, with 66% of citizens considering it likely that terrorists would attack energy infrastructures in their country.

- A relative majority of respondents in all countries, except the United Kingdom, Italy and France, think that terrorist attacks against energy infrastructures are not very likely.

- Citizens of Finland (13%), Slovenia (17%) and Sweden (20%) appear not to fear terrorist attacks on their energy infrastructures.

- ***Italians appear to remember the 2003 energy blackout –***

QD9.1 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years? A national electricity blackout - % country



- In September 2003, an overload on electricity transit lines through Switzerland caused a national energy blackout in Italy[24]. More than five years later, 70% of Italians consider that this could happen again within a three-year period.

- In general, a national energy blackout is not considered likely to happen: in 19 countries, a relative majority of citizens think that this incident is not likely to happen in their country.

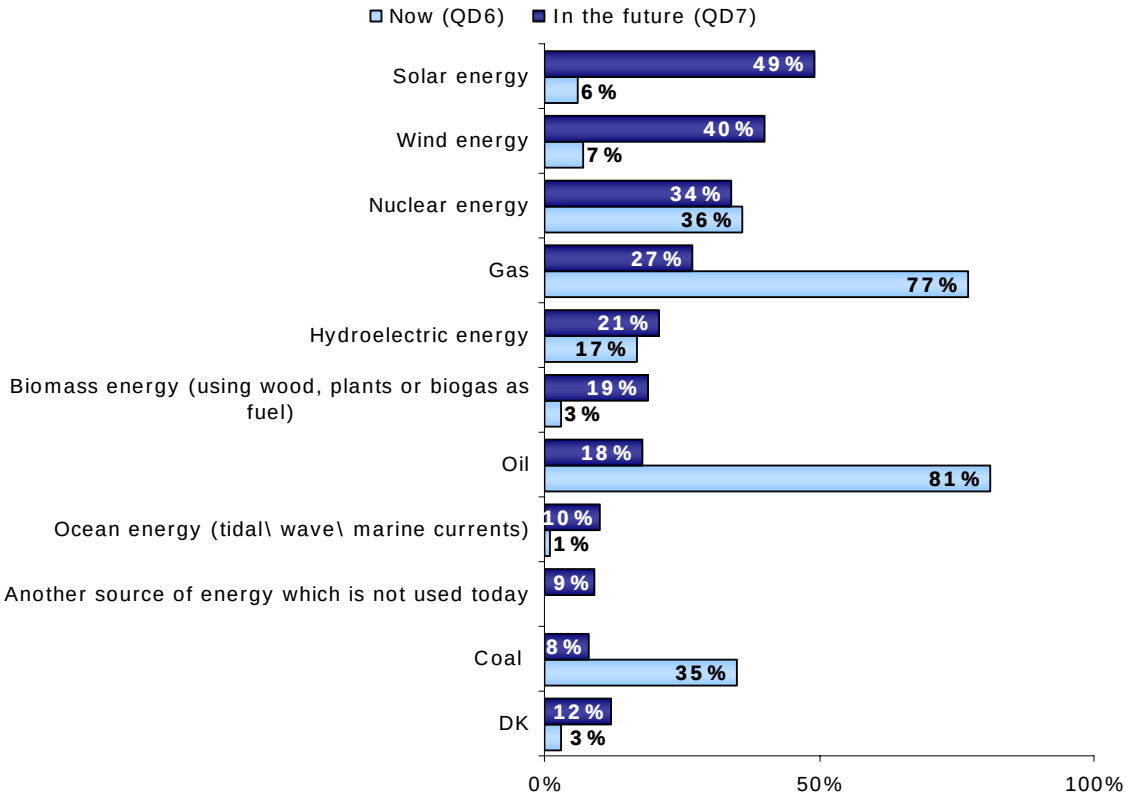
[24] See more "Blackout in Italy on 28 September 2003"
http://www.bfe.admin.ch/themen/00612/00619/index.html?lang=en&dossier_id=00796

5.2 Future energy sources

Source questionnaire: QD7

- ***Europeans appear to see renewable energy as a solution for future energy needs–***

QD7 And thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU25



Looking at respondents' expectations concerning future energy sources, a tendency that may be implicitly observed throughout this report becomes clearly visible: the perceived potential of renewable energy sources.

EU citizens expect that the use of fossil fuels, in particular oil (-63 percentage points[25]) and gas (-50 points) will drop drastically and will be replaced by renewable energy, in particular solar (+43 points) and wind (+33 points) energy.

Two other observations may be drawn from the relation between perceived energy sources of today and the future. Firstly the future energy mix is expected be more diversified than it is today, i.e. instead of being largely based on two main sources, oil and gas, it is expected to be based on several sources of more equal importance.

[25] Difference between perceived current energy sources (QD6) and future energy sources (QD7)

QD7 And thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

THREE MOST USED ENERGY SOURCES IN 30 YEARS PER COUNTRY (MAX THREE ANSWERS) - % country

BE		*	CZ		*	DK		*	DE		*	EE		*
Solar energy	60%	+54	Nuclear energy	58%	+9	Wind energy	77%	+31	Solar energy	59%	+52	Wind energy	50%	+36
Wind energy	59%	+49	Solar energy	40%	+39	Solar energy	46%	+40	Wind energy	44%	+35	Nuclear energy	31%	+29
Nuclear energy	40%	-25	Hydroelect. energy	30%	+10	Gas	43%	-43	Nuclear energy	32%	-22	Solar energy	28%	+26
EL			ES			FR			IE			IT		
Gas	77%	+35	Solar energy	37%	+33	Solar energy	64%	+60	Wind energy	61%	+55	Solar energy	39%	+31
Solar energy	61%	+27	Wind energy	27%	+21	Nuclear energy	55%	-23	Solar energy	39%	+38	Gas	29%	-50
Wind energy	38%	+28	Oil	20%	-59	Wind energy	47%	+43	Gas	27%	-53	Nuclear energy	26%	+15
CY			LV			LT			LU			HU		
Solar Energy	78%	-8	Hydroelect. energy	46%	-17	Nuclear energy	38%	-11	Solar energy	59%	+41	Solar energy	57%	+56
Wind energy	41%	+35	Gas	40%	-44	Gas	34%	-46	Wind energy	39%	+27	Wind energy	48%	+46
Oil	34%	-43	Wind energy	37%	+30	Wind energy	31%	+29	Nuclear energy	37%	+2	Nuclear energy	47%	-8
MT			NL			AT			PL			PT		
Solar energy	69%	+43	Wind energy	64%	+28	Solar energy	53%	+40	Solar energy	44%	+42	Wind energy	32%	+21
Wind energy	49%	+46	Solar energy	53%	+43	Wind energy	44%	+31	Wind energy	38%	+36	Hydroelect. energy	31%	-30
Oil	34%	-58	Nuclear energy	44%	+15	Biomass energy	36%	+20	Gas	26%	-57	Solar energy	30%	+21
SI			SK			FI			SE			UK		
Solar energy	48%	+46	Nuclear energy	46%	+2	Nuclear energy	69%	-4	Hydroelect. energy	56%	-22	Nuclear energy	48%	+14
Biomass energy	42%	+34	Hydroelect. energy	41%	+10	Biomass energy	45%	+31	Nuclear energy	53%	-33	Solar energy	46%	+43
Hydroelect. energy	35%	0	Solar energy	38%	+37	Hydroelect. energy	33%	-15	Wind energy	48%	+38	Wind energy	45%	+41

* Difference between perceived current energy sources (QD6) and future energy sources (QD7)

Secondly, despite the strong opposition expressed to nuclear energy as a source of energy (chapter 3.1), its share is expected to stay approximately the same in the future. In other words, respondents appear to consider nuclear energy as 'a necessary evil' and an integral part of the future energy mix.

Solar energy is expected to be a key energy source in the future. Respondents in all countries except Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Sweden place it among the three energy sources most likely to be used in their country in 30 years' time. The expected rise in the use of solar energy is huge and varies from an increase of 21 percentage points in Portugal to 60 points in France. Cypriots, who presently perceive the share of solar power in their energy mix to be very high, expect a dip in this figure.

Other anticipated future energy sources include wind energy, with similar expansion expectations as solar energy, hydroelectric energy and nuclear energy.

Citizens of the new Member States are slightly less enthusiastic about the potential of renewable energy sources and trust more in coal than EU15 respondents do. Nevertheless, renewable energy sources still receive strong support in these countries.

Some energy forms, namely nuclear energy and renewable energies, appear to generate different opinions between the socio-demographic categories.

Males, highly educated respondents and managers believe more often that nuclear power will have a significant place in the energy mix in their country in 30 years' time.

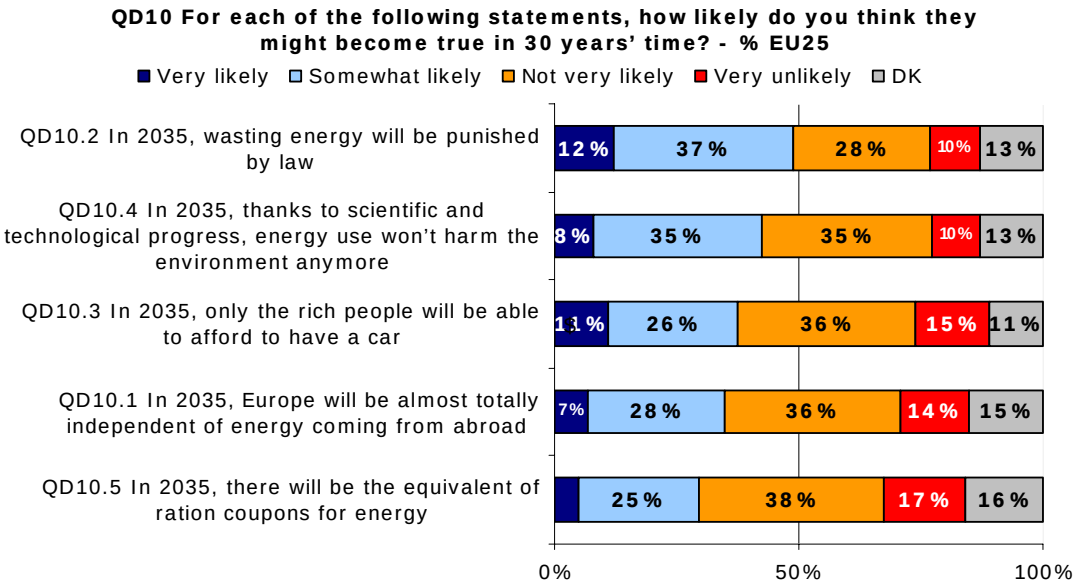
Elderly respondents seem to be more careful in their expectations concerning renewable energy forms. This might be due to the lower level of familiarity with these energy technologies that was already observed in the recognition of new energy technologies (QD3, chapter 2.1).

Finally, those who consider that cutting energy consumption is a very important issue in their country tend to suggest renewable energy sources more often that those who assign it less importance. Also, those who consider that technology might be the answer to overcoming the negative environmental impact of energy production and consumption have more faith in renewable energy sources in the future than those who do not believe in technological solutions.

5.3 Energy and Society in 2035

- ***EU citizens are divided about the future when the time perspective is longer–***

Source questionnaire: QD10



In order to map out EU citizens' perceptions of the consequences of today's energy challenges in society, they were asked to imagine the situation in 30 year's time.

Respondents are divided on each of the statements presented here. This appears to imply that they may have difficulty in reflecting on these situations in a long-term perspective. This assumption is reinforced by high "Don't Know" rates in some countries.

The following remarks can be made in regard to each statement:

- QD10.2 Legal sanctions over wasting energy are considered to be the most likely "action to come into force" in 30 years' time. A relative majority of respondents in 19 countries believe that this might be true in the future, with Cyprus topping the table with 69% of respondents considering this to be likely. Those who consider reducing energy consumption as important (54%) are significantly more likely to expect legal norms regarding energy consumption in the future.

- QD10.4 Respondents in the 10 new Member States have more faith in technological progress in terms of preventing negative environmental impacts (53% likely, against 41% in the EU15). Respondents in countries that express more environmental concerns related to energy (Denmark 64% unlikely, Germany 59%, Finland 60%, Sweden 58%) are also less optimistic about technology solving environmental problems in the future.

- QD10.3 Less than half of respondents in each country are convinced that they would not be able to afford to have a car in 30 years' time. Opinions on this statement appear to be somewhat related to the economic status of respondents: 46% of unemployed and 42% manual workers believe that this might be true in the future, while only 29% of managers share this view.

- QD10.1 EU citizens have fairly pessimistic views about the development of the EU's energy dependency. Only the absolute majority of Cypriots (59%) believe that Europe will meet the challenge of energy dependency in 30 years' time.

- QD10.5 Regulating energy consumption by ration coupons does not appear a very likely action in the future. The absolute majority in each country considers it unlikely in 30 years' time.

* * *

In conclusion, it appears that most EU citizens do not believe that the energy situation will cause drastic changes in 30 years' time. The most widely expected change is legal regulation of energy consumption.

However, equally, EU citizens do not believe that the current situation will improve significantly. In 30 years' time, they still expect that Europe will be dependent on energy imports and that technological innovations will not have brought a solution to the problem of preventing negative environmental impacts.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions may be drawn from the results of this study:

Energy issues are considered to be important but not at first glance.

- When today's challenging issues are considered as a whole, EU citizens rate energy issues (14%) far below unemployment (64%), crime (36%) and healthcare systems (30%), which relate more integrally to their daily life, economic stability, safety and health.
- As soon as the focus turns to energy issues, Europeans place great importance on reducing energy consumption in their country (54% consider this as very important) and on EU-driven energy-related research (60% rate this as a high priority).
- The main factor underlying this perceived importance of energy issues appears to be energy prices. A third (33%) of Europeans spontaneously relate energy issues with prices and 45% consider that their government should make guaranteeing low energy prices a top priority in their energy policies.

EU citizens perceive great future promise in the use of renewable energies, and nuclear energy also has its place in the future energy mix.

- In relation to the present energy structure in their countries, citizens are reluctant to accept the use of fossil fuels (less than half of them are in favour of gas, oil and coal) but are highly favourable of renewable energies (all forms, 55% or over). Only 1 in 5 citizens supports the use of nuclear power.
- When looking to three decades ahead, Europeans anticipate a fundamental swing towards the use of renewable energies, in particular solar (+43 percentage points) and wind (+33 percentage points) energy. Despite the opposition to nuclear energy, it is expected be a substantial part of the energy mix in the future (34% rank it as one of the three most used energy sources in 30 years' time).
- The prevalence of renewable energy forms in Europeans' minds is also confirmed by the fact that 14% of them spontaneously link energy issues with renewable energy and also show a preference for directing the EU's research funding into developing new energy technologies that are not yet widely used (29%) or discovered (23%).

Citizens appear to opt for changing the energy structure, enhancing research and development and guaranteeing the stability of the energy field rather than saving energy as the way to meet energy challenges.

- Despite the fact that reducing energy consumption is perceived as an important action *per se*, when specifically seeking solutions for energy challenges, Europeans tend to prioritise other actions: 15% of respondents rank reducing energy consumption as a top priority for their national energy policies and 20% would direct research funding towards saving energy.

The possible future consequences of energy issues do not generate deep fears in Europeans' minds.

- EU citizens appear to have difficulties in relating energy issues to situations in the future. This might be due to the overall place of energy issues in their lives: energy is associated with present and practical issues, such as prices and secure supply, which also generate the most concern among Europeans: 76% consider a significant price increase and 47% disruptions in gas supply likely to occur within a three-year timeframe.

- Europeans appear not to fear great societal changes, such as the rationing of energy consumption or not being able to afford a car, as a consequence of energy issues in the future. However, they do not seem to expect great improvements in 30 year's time either: 35% believe in energy independence in Europe and 43% in technology solving the related environmental problems in the future.

Europeans appear to be fairly familiar with energy issues, although their knowledge seems somewhat vague.

- EU citizens are fairly aware of the main energy sources used in their country, even if they have difficulties in ranking the three main sources. When it comes to the sectors consuming the most energy, as was observed four years ago, the share of transport is underestimated but is still recognised as one of the three sectors consuming the most energy.
- Europeans appear to be knowledgeable of the level of energy dependence, with 61% believing that their country is entirely or very much dependent on energy imports and 53% saying the same about the EU as whole.

Energy issues touch everybody and it is therefore hard to distinguish clear groups with differing perceptions. Nevertheless, the following remarks can be made:

- Citizens of the new Member States are more concerned about energy prices, give more support to the use of fossil fuels and assign less importance to reducing energy consumption, both in general and in their individual actions. They have less knowledge of energy issues. This might be understood in the context of the energy structure and the economic situation in these countries. In contrast, Nordic countries are least concerned about energy prices and place more emphasis on secure supply and environmental aspects.
- Gender, age, education and occupation appear to influence citizens' opinion to a certain extent: males, the highly educated and those in managerial position seem to be more knowledgeable of energy issues. They are also slightly more in favour of the use of renewable energies and nuclear energy.
- Young respondents reveal a certain indifference to the importance of reducing energy consumption and to a personal commitment to save energy.
- Respondents who place a high importance on reducing energy consumption as one of the key actions to be taken in national energy policy tend to be more knowledgeable about energy issues and tend to prioritise environmental protection and fighting global warming more often. They also report that they have put more effort into saving energy in the past year. However, there is no significant difference compared to those who place less importance on energy saving.
- Finally, EU citizens appear to approach energy issues with a practical orientation that is related to concerns about energy prices and energy supply. This is also confirmed by looking at the "environmentally oriented" group of respondents who associate energy issues more often with the environment and put more effort into energy-saving actions but still place a great emphasis on practical issues, such as energy prices.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°262

"Energy Technologies: Knowledge, Perception, Measures"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 5th of May and the 11th of June 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°262 is part of wave 65.3 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The other parts of EUROBAROMETER 65.3 have also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey). In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.057	08/05/2006	05/06/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.110	06/05/2006	26/05/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.021	08/05/2006	08/06/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.529	10/05/2006	06/06/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	06/05/2006	05/06/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	05/05/2006	05/06/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.006	06/05/2006	06/06/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.034	10/05/2006	07/06/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	08/05/2006	08/06/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.024	08/05/2006	01/06/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	09/05/2006	01/06/2006	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	09/05/2006	11/06/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.025	05/05/2006	04/06/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	05/05/2006	02/06/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.002	05/05/2006	29/05/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	05/05/2006	03/06/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.020	11/05/2006	05/06/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.011	09/05/2006	31/05/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	13/05/2006	05/06/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	05/05/2006	31/05/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.009	10/05/2006	06/06/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.103	10/05/2006	26/05/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.013	05/05/2006	05/06/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.006	10/05/2006	07/06/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.337	05/05/2006	05/06/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.031	05/05/2006	18/05/2006	6.695.512
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	05/05/2006	04/06/2006	18.145.036
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	08/05/2006	31/05/2006	3.682.826
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.002	09/05/2006	02/06/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL			28.855	05/05/2006	11/06/2006	442.463.487

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

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:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

QD1	What are the most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) today?

(DO NOT READ OUT – RECODE IN THE LIST - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(599-615)

Crime	1,
Public transport	2,
Economic situation	3,
Rising prices\inflation	4,
Taxation	5,
Unemployment	6,
Terrorism	7,
Defence\Foreign affairs	8,
Housing	9,
Immigration	10,
Healthcare system	11,
The educational system	12,
Pensions	13,
Protecting the environment	14,
Energy related issues (energy prices, energy shortages, etc.)	15,
Other (SPECIFY)	16,
DK	17,

EB65.3 NEW

ASK QD1o IF "OTHER" in QD1

QD1o	Which other?

(WRITE DOWN ALL OTHER SPIONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

10 | 2 | **(616,617-636)**

EB65.3 NEW

QD2	When you think about energy related issues, what comes first into your mind?

(WRITE DOWN ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

10 | 2 | **(637,638-657)**

EB65.3 NEW

QD3	In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(658-668)
Nuclear fusion	1,
Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	2,
Hydrogen energy and cars (H2)	3,
Fuel cells	4,
Geothermal energy	5,
Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	6,
ITER	7,
4th generation nuclear reactors	8,
Clean Coal	9,
Negawatt and sustainable decrease	10,
None of these	11,

EB65.3 NEW

QD4	Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed to this energy source" and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE – ROTATE)

		(READ OUT)	Strongly opposed						Strongly in favour	DK
(669)	1	Coal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(670)	2	Oil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(671)	3	Gas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(672)	4	Nuclear energy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(673)	5	Hydroelectric energy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(674)	6	Biomass energy (using wood, plants or biogas as fuel)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(675)	7	Wind energy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(676)	8	Solar energy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(677)	9	Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

EB65.3 NEW

QD5	In your opinion, which three of the following consume the largest share of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

	(678-685)
Lighting (housing, offices, streets)	1,
Heating (housing and offices)	2,
Air-conditioning (housing and offices)	3,
Transport (all modes and uses)	4,
Industrial production	5,
Electric equipment (household appliances, computers, etc.)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB65.3 NEW

QD6	According to you, which of the following are the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

	(686-695)
Coal	1,
Oil	2,
Gas	3,
Nuclear energy	4,
Hydroelectric energy	5,
Biomass energy (using wood, plants or biogas as fuel)	6,
Wind energy	7,
Solar energy	8,
Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	9,
DK	10,

EB65.3 NEW

QD7	And thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

	(696-706)
Coal	1,
Oil	2,
Gas	3,
Nuclear energy	4,
Hydroelectric energy	5,
Biomass energy (using wood, plants or biogas as fuel)	6,
Wind energy	7,
Solar energy	8,
Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	9,
Another source of energy which is not used today	10,
DK	11,

EB65.3 NEW

QD8a	As far as you know, is (OUR COUNTRY) dependent on energy coming from abroad?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(707)
Yes, entirely	1
Yes, very much	2
Yes, somewhat	3
Yes, but only very little	4
No, not at all	5
DK	6

EB65.3 NEW

QD8b	And would you say the European Union as a whole is dependent on energy coming from abroad?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(708)
Yes, entirely	1
Yes, very much	2
Yes, somewhat	3
Yes, but only very little	4
No, not at all	5
DK	6

EB65.3 NEW

QD9	How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK
(709)	1	A national electricity blackout	1	2	3	4	5
(710)	2	Significant disruptions in gas supply	1	2	3	4	5
(711)	3	Energy prices being multiplied by 2 or more times	1	2	3	4	5
(712)	4	Terrorist attack on energy infrastructures (pipelines, power plants, transmission lines, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 NEW

QD10	For each of the following statements how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK
(713)	1	In 2035, Europe will be almost totally independent of energy coming from abroad	1	2	3	4	5
(714)	2	In 2035, wasting energy will be punished by law	1	2	3	4	5
(715)	3	In 2035, only the rich people will be able to afford to have a car	1	2	3	4	5
(716)	4	In 2035, thanks to scientific and technological progress, energy use won't harm the environment anymore	1	2	3	4	5
(717)	5	In 2035, there will be the equivalent of ration coupons for energy	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 NEW

QD11	To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
(718)	1	National Government	1	2	3	4	5
(719)	2	Regional\ local government	1	2	3	4	5
(720)	3	The European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(721)	4	Electricity, gas and other energy companies	1	2	3	4	5
(722)	5	Scientists	1	2	3	4	5
(723)	6	Environmental protection organisations or consumer associations	1	2	3	4	5
(724)	7	Journalists	1	2	3	4	5
(725)	8	Political Parties	1	2	3	4	5

EB65.3 NEW

QD12	In your opinion, which two of the following should be given top priority in the (NATIONALITY) Government's energy policy?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(726-735)
Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	1,
Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	2,
Guaranteeing (OUR COUNTRY) independence in the field of energy	3,
Protecting the environment	4,
Protecting public health	5,
Fighting global warming	6,
Guaranteeing the competitiveness of our industries	7,
Reducing energy consumption	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB65.3 NEW

QD13	Do you think that energy related research should be a priority for the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean energy related research "should not be a priority at all", '7' would mean energy related research "should be a very high priority".

(736)

Not a priority at all						A very high priority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

DK	8

EB65.3 NEW

QD14	In your opinion, which area of research in the field of energy should be funded in priority by the European Union?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(737)
Improving energy technologies that are already widely used in the European Union	1
Developing the use of energy technologies that are not widely used yet in the European Union	2
Inventing new energy technologies that do not exist yet	3
Reducing energy consumption	4
Other (SPECIFY)	5
DK	6

EB65.3 NEW

ASK QD14o IF "OTHER" IN QD14

DQ14o	Which other?

10	2	**(738,739-758)**

EB65.3 NEW

QD15	Using a scale from 1 to 7, how important do you think it is to reduce energy consumption in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' would mean reducing energy consumption is "not at all important" and '7' would mean that it is "extremely important".

(759)

Not at all important						Extremely important
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

DK	8

EB65.3 NEW

QD16	During the past year, have you done any of the following to save energy?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(760-770)

Cut down on heating or\and air conditioning	1,
Cut down on lighting and the use of domestic electrical appliances	2,
Insulated your house (walls, windows, etc.)	3,
Took initiatives to save energy at work	4,
Used your car less	5,
Reduced your driving speed	6,
Changed your car to another one which uses less fuel	7,
Used public transport more	8,
None	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB65.3 NEW

TABLES

QD1 What are the most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) today? (DO NOT READ OUT MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Crime	Public transport	Economic situation	Rising prices/ inflation	Taxation	Unemployment	Terrorism	Defence/ Foreign affairs	Housing	Immigration	Healthcare system	The educational system	Pensions	Protecting the environment	Energy related issues (energy prices, energy shortages, etc.)	Other	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	36%	6%	30%	26%	19%	64%	19%	5%	15%	29%	33%	19%	28%	12%	14%	18%	2%
BE	1057	58%	8%	23%	29%	33%	69%	17%	4%	22%	40%	15%	12%	30%	19%	20%	16%	1%
CZ	1110	44%	8%	31%	35%	22%	62%	6%	3%	28%	9%	63%	15%	47%	18%	17%	9%	1%
DK	1021	21%	4%	5%	4%	8%	10%	19%	9%	5%	30%	22%	15%	12%	15%	11%	50%	3%
D-W	1028	24%	1%	32%	27%	27%	91%	8%	1%	2%	19%	40%	22%	39%	6%	18%	19%	0%
DE	1529	25%	1%	33%	30%	28%	92%	9%	2%	2%	20%	42%	25%	39%	7%	19%	19%	0%
D-E	501	32%	2%	39%	41%	33%	95%	14%	3%	1%	25%	48%	38%	43%	11%	22%	16%	-
EE	1000	44%	6%	20%	32%	17%	37%	2%	4%	8%	6%	38%	22%	23%	16%	12%	33%	3%
EL	1000	22%	3%	53%	48%	16%	81%	4%	5%	3%	14%	37%	25%	28%	6%	4%	9%	-
ES	1006	25%	1%	15%	16%	10%	49%	37%	2%	34%	46%	9%	6%	13%	4%	4%	13%	3%
FR	1034	31%	3%	24%	22%	14%	79%	12%	4%	22%	29%	20%	24%	21%	18%	13%	40%	1%
IE	1000	67%	13%	15%	47%	14%	12%	10%	4%	34%	26%	64%	16%	14%	15%	18%	10%	1%
IT	1024	36%	10%	45%	41%	21%	50%	24%	5%	7%	32%	19%	11%	23%	9%	17%	3%	3%
CY	505	39%	8%	41%	43%	9%	51%	4%	3%	8%	13%	10%	10%	11%	5%	13%	64%	-
LV	1002	14%	3%	40%	44%	18%	43%	2%	3%	27%	5%	33%	23%	30%	7%	7%	18%	3%
LT	1025	46%	2%	33%	46%	33%	44%	2%	1%	14%	16%	35%	15%	29%	6%	10%	17%	2%
LU	501	45%	12%	26%	50%	29%	69%	9%	5%	46%	33%	18%	33%	18%	18%	24%	20%	2%
HU	1002	25%	9%	47%	42%	26%	76%	4%	3%	22%	7%	50%	19%	34%	22%	21%	12%	0%
MT	500	23%	2%	38%	43%	16%	55%	3%	2%	15%	26%	9%	7%	25%	20%	41%	24%	2%
NL	1020	53%	10%	35%	18%	10%	32%	33%	6%	10%	36%	38%	24%	22%	15%	16%	36%	1%
AT	1011	43%	9%	39%	45%	18%	78%	12%	4%	8%	50%	33%	24%	37%	21%	19%	2%	1%
PL	1000	27%	4%	29%	10%	13%	84%	3%	2%	8%	1%	45%	7%	18%	5%	4%	17%	1%
PT	1000	39%	5%	54%	51%	25%	76%	4%	4%	7%	12%	40%	20%	27%	6%	8%	2%	1%
SI	1009	13%	3%	34%	21%	34%	61%	2%	5%	17%	4%	23%	19%	20%	9%	6%	12%	3%
SK	1103	45%	9%	39%	63%	25%	79%	10%	3%	33%	9%	61%	28%	42%	20%	28%	9%	0%
FI	1013	10%	1%	7%	8%	9%	58%	1%	0%	2%	2%	26%	4%	11%	3%	8%	52%	2%
SE	1006	33%	5%	25%	6%	18%	71%	12%	9%	10%	21%	41%	34%	16%	26%	19%	34%	2%
UK	1337	65%	13%	17%	16%	22%	30%	44%	13%	29%	55%	50%	33%	43%	24%	20%	10%	3%

QD2 When you think about energy related issues, what comes first into your mind? (OPENED QUESTION)

	TOTAL	Nuclear energy	Electricity supply	Fuel	Gas	Other fossil fuels (coal, oil, wood, etc.)	Renewable energy sources(water, wind, sun, etc.)	Power plants	Energy consumption (saving,wasting energy,etc.)	Limited energy sources (energy shortages, lack of energy, etc.)	Ways to use energy (lighting, heating, cars, etc.)	Importance of energy (necessary for life, main topic of future, etc.)	Energy dependency	Environmental issues (pollution, safety,etc.)	Energy prices (increases, high prices, costs,etc.)	Nothing	Others	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	8%	12%	6%	4%	3%	14%	1%	6%	9%	4%	3%	3%	7%	33%	4%	8%	7%
BE	1057	7%	19%	17%	5%	0%	17%	2%	7%	5%	7%	3%	1%	7%	33%	2%	7%	5%
CZ	1110	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	8%	1%	7%	8%	2%	2%	1%	9%	70%	1%	15%	7%
DK	1021	5%	2%	3%	1%	7%	15%	0%	1%	13%	1%	-	3%	20%	21%	3%	24%	3%
D-W	1028	9%	7%	2%	2%	2%	15%	1%	4%	5%	1%	2%	2%	1%	45%	2%	8%	1%
DE	1529	8%	6%	1%	2%	1%	14%	1%	4%	4%	1%	2%	2%	1%	48%	2%	8%	1%
D-E	501	7%	3%	0%	-	0%	11%	0%	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	60%	2%	10%	1%
EE	1000	5%	10%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	7%	0%	2%	1%	2%	35%	11%	5%	19%
EL	1000	4%	22%	38%	13%	3%	16%	0%	2%	7%	2%	2%	0%	3%	24%	2%	16%	1%
ES	1006	3%	21%	1%	2%	4%	9%	1%	6%	6%	5%	10%	0%	4%	14%	-	5%	19%
FR	1034	22%	19%	26%	6%	1%	29%	2%	5%	9%	6%	3%	1%	13%	18%	1%	11%	6%
IE	1000	3%	7%	22%	7%	4%	11%	-	4%	6%	4%	0%	1%	7%	18%	1%	7%	24%
IT	1024	5%	-	3%	1%	0%	14%	0%	9%	17%	1%	1%	8%	4%	32%	6%	1%	9%
CY	505	1%	17%	19%	1%	1%	16%	0%	3%	2%	3%	2%	-	2%	29%	2%	4%	12%
LV	1002	1%	29%	4%	8%	4%	5%	3%	2%	4%	8%	1%	1%	1%	30%	7%	10%	9%
LT	1025	8%	19%	1%	2%	4%	1%	7%	1%	2%	5%	3%	2%	0%	38%	2%	8%	19%
LU	501	6%	13%	7%	5%	1%	13%	3%	5%	8%	7%	3%	2%	5%	24%	0%	7%	17%
HU	1002	0%	15%	2%	6%	2%	4%	2%	5%	7%	3%	2%	2%	1%	53%	0%	7%	5%
MT	500	-	17%	6%	-	4%	12%	-	-	-	-	2%	-	8%	54%	-	4%	9%
NL	1020	5%	15%	2%	9%	6%	20%	2%	5%	10%	14%	5%	2%	9%	26%	0%	24%	3%
AT	1011	10%	20%	3%	5%	5%	26%	3%	13%	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%	31%	1%	17%	17%
PL	1000	2%	13%	1%	4%	2%	6%	4%	3%	9%	9%	4%	5%	2%	50%	15%	10%	1%
PT	1000	2%	23%	6%	2%	0%	12%	-	3%	3%	0%	5%	3%	3%	33%	2%	1%	19%
SI	1009	2%	25%	3%	6%	12%	19%	3%	9%	6%	10%	4%	1%	5%	27%	1%	11%	5%
SK	1103	5%	5%	1%	2%	1%	9%	1%	11%	11%	5%	6%	1%	3%	74%	1%	8%	3%
FI	1013	12%	27%	1%	1%	9%	9%	4%	3%	6%	5%	3%	3%	3%	18%	0%	7%	18%
SE	1006	30%	11%	2%	1%	7%	20%	2%	1%	4%	6%	0%	2%	7%	18%	2%	10%	13%
UK	1337	9%	9%	2%	10%	5%	13%	0%	7%	11%	2%	2%	2%	18%	24%	6%	5%	8%

QD3 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Nuclear fusion	Carbon capture and storage (CCS)	Hydrogen energy and cars (H2)	Fuel cells	Geothermal energy	Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	ITER	4th generation nuclear reactors	Clean Coal	Negawatt and sustainable decrease	None of these
UE25 EU25	24815	58%	21%	53%	41%	44%	43%	9%	31%	24%	7%	19%
BE	1057	68%	28%	68%	41%	29%	38%	3%	29%	25%	6%	13%
CZ	1110	39%	16%	55%	51%	33%	42%	5%	18%	22%	8%	21%
DK	1021	72%	32%	88%	62%	35%	80%	1%	30%	15%	7%	3%
D-W	1028	71%	32%	67%	68%	77%	49%	14%	44%	13%	12%	8%
DE	1529	71%	33%	66%	68%	78%	49%	14%	44%	13%	11%	7%
D-E	501	74%	35%	61%	67%	85%	50%	14%	43%	14%	10%	4%
EE	1000	30%	15%	36%	38%	19%	28%	2%	33%	16%	5%	36%
EL	1000	32%	17%	38%	14%	37%	24%	14%	37%	34%	6%	37%
ES	1006	47%	15%	43%	23%	24%	27%	4%	17%	19%	3%	38%
FR	1034	69%	30%	66%	58%	65%	59%	23%	49%	22%	8%	9%
IE	1000	45%	10%	34%	21%	17%	38%	3%	15%	41%	3%	27%
IT	1024	47%	9%	40%	16%	29%	24%	1%	21%	17%	2%	29%
CY	505	20%	9%	43%	14%	23%	29%	10%	24%	20%	4%	40%
LV	1002	38%	12%	35%	16%	17%	32%	8%	25%	18%	3%	29%
LT	1025	37%	11%	28%	32%	21%	29%	1%	22%	9%	2%	35%
LU	501	66%	32%	76%	58%	42%	50%	3%	40%	31%	10%	9%
HU	1002	30%	15%	34%	20%	34%	30%	1%	17%	22%	3%	39%
MT	500	46%	22%	40%	26%	19%	33%	3%	19%	33%	12%	34%
NL	1020	86%	45%	80%	48%	29%	53%	3%	29%	33%	13%	5%
AT	1011	31%	9%	38%	34%	32%	25%	32%	31%	24%	4%	30%
PL	1000	40%	12%	36%	24%	30%	26%	10%	28%	42%	10%	23%
PT	1000	46%	20%	34%	32%	31%	44%	4%	18%	33%	4%	29%
SI	1009	39%	18%	52%	27%	34%	43%	13%	28%	28%	14%	25%
SK	1103	30%	9%	39%	36%	35%	26%	3%	17%	24%	9%	28%
FI	1013	69%	33%	62%	44%	86%	48%	16%	26%	49%	11%	3%
SE	1006	99%	20%	70%	65%	32%	76%	31%	26%	26%	15%	0%
UK	1337	68%	17%	54%	44%	36%	62%	2%	30%	31%	4%	15%

QD4.1 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Coal

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	10%	10%	15%	18%	16%	11%	15%	5%	4,2
BE	1057	12%	13%	16%	21%	18%	10%	11%	0%	3,9
CZ	1110	13%	11%	18%	21%	14%	8%	15%	1%	4,0
DK	1021	17%	21%	21%	20%	9%	5%	6%	2%	3,2
D-W	1028	7%	7%	17%	20%	17%	12%	18%	2%	4,4
DE	1529	7%	6%	16%	19%	18%	13%	19%	2%	4,5
D-E	501	5%	6%	12%	18%	21%	13%	24%	1%	4,8
EE	1000	8%	5%	9%	20%	19%	12%	20%	6%	4,6
EL	1000	19%	13%	13%	20%	14%	10%	6%	4%	3,5
ES	1006	6%	7%	11%	16%	20%	14%	13%	13%	4,5
FR	1034	15%	17%	17%	17%	12%	6%	11%	4%	3,6
IE	1000	8%	6%	10%	15%	19%	14%	21%	6%	4,7
IT	1024	9%	9%	11%	14%	19%	13%	13%	12%	4,3
CY	505	30%	9%	12%	13%	7%	6%	12%	10%	3,3
LV	1002	8%	9%	12%	18%	13%	11%	23%	6%	4,6
LT	1025	9%	5%	10%	12%	15%	12%	31%	5%	4,9
LU	501	15%	10%	13%	17%	14%	7%	17%	6%	4,0
HU	1002	7%	9%	17%	18%	18%	10%	16%	4%	4,3
MT	500	43%	11%	9%	6%	8%	6%	5%	12%	2,5
NL	1020	18%	20%	19%	20%	10%	5%	4%	4%	3,2
AT	1011	12%	9%	20%	18%	17%	11%	11%	2%	4,0
PL	1000	4%	5%	9%	14%	17%	16%	33%	3%	5,2
PT	1000	6%	5%	8%	15%	17%	22%	14%	12%	4,8
SI	1009	8%	13%	19%	20%	17%	12%	9%	1%	4,0
SK	1103	7%	7%	13%	21%	20%	16%	13%	3%	4,4
FI	1013	12%	22%	23%	20%	13%	5%	3%	3%	3,3
SE	1006	45%	18%	14%	13%	4%	1%	1%	4%	2,2
UK	1337	8%	11%	18%	26%	14%	7%	12%	4%	4,0

QD4.2 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Oil

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	8%	9%	14%	20%	18%	12%	15%	4%	4,4
BE	1057	7%	7%	11%	22%	22%	15%	16%	1%	4,6
CZ	1110	5%	6%	11%	21%	20%	12%	23%	1%	4,8
DK	1021	4%	9%	18%	26%	18%	10%	14%	0%	4,3
D-W	1028	7%	9%	14%	21%	20%	14%	14%	1%	4,4
DE	1529	6%	8%	14%	19%	20%	15%	16%	1%	4,5
D-E	501	5%	6%	12%	14%	21%	18%	23%	0%	4,9
EE	1000	7%	6%	11%	20%	18%	13%	17%	8%	4,6
EL	1000	6%	6%	9%	16%	21%	16%	26%	-	4,9
ES	1006	9%	8%	12%	17%	19%	13%	13%	10%	4,3
FR	1034	13%	14%	19%	21%	13%	9%	10%	1%	3,7
IE	1000	2%	4%	9%	14%	19%	17%	29%	5%	5,2
IT	1024	9%	9%	11%	16%	20%	13%	15%	8%	4,4
CY	505	8%	5%	6%	12%	16%	12%	38%	3%	5,2
LV	1002	5%	6%	8%	15%	16%	15%	31%	4%	5,1
LT	1025	5%	3%	5%	9%	12%	16%	45%	4%	5,6
LU	501	8%	4%	11%	14%	20%	16%	24%	2%	4,8
HU	1002	7%	8%	18%	20%	18%	11%	15%	4%	4,3
MT	500	7%	6%	14%	11%	9%	13%	33%	6%	4,9
NL	1020	8%	9%	17%	25%	20%	12%	7%	2%	4,0
AT	1011	11%	8%	16%	24%	19%	9%	10%	2%	4,0
PL	1000	5%	5%	8%	16%	17%	16%	28%	4%	5,1
PT	1000	7%	4%	8%	14%	20%	21%	17%	8%	4,8
SI	1009	3%	6%	12%	23%	24%	16%	13%	1%	4,7
SK	1103	2%	3%	9%	15%	21%	26%	18%	4%	5,1
FI	1013	4%	13%	21%	27%	19%	9%	6%	1%	3,9
SE	1006	18%	21%	22%	21%	10%	4%	2%	2%	3,1
UK	1337	5%	10%	15%	27%	18%	8%	13%	4%	4,2

QD4.3 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Gas

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	3%	4%	9%	17%	21%	18%	24%	4%	5,1
BE	1057	5%	2%	8%	15%	25%	20%	24%	1%	5,1
CZ	1110	3%	3%	7%	13%	22%	17%	35%	1%	5,4
DK	1021	1%	2%	7%	16%	20%	18%	36%	1%	5,5
D-W	1028	6%	5%	9%	19%	21%	19%	21%	1%	4,9
DE	1529	5%	5%	9%	18%	20%	19%	22%	1%	4,9
D-E	501	5%	5%	8%	13%	19%	22%	28%	0%	5,2
EE	1000	4%	3%	7%	17%	20%	17%	25%	6%	5,1
EL	1000	1%	1%	2%	5%	9%	23%	58%	0%	6,2
ES	1006	4%	3%	9%	17%	21%	19%	19%	8%	5,0
FR	1034	5%	5%	14%	20%	22%	16%	17%	1%	4,7
IE	1000	2%	4%	6%	12%	22%	19%	29%	7%	5,4
IT	1024	2%	3%	6%	15%	22%	21%	23%	8%	5,2
CY	505	8%	2%	7%	7%	12%	14%	39%	10%	5,4
LV	1002	2%	2%	4%	11%	14%	18%	47%	2%	5,8
LT	1025	3%	2%	4%	7%	12%	16%	53%	4%	5,9
LU	501	5%	4%	8%	8%	18%	21%	33%	2%	5,3
HU	1002	2%	2%	10%	15%	19%	17%	33%	3%	5,4
MT	500	5%	3%	4%	10%	12%	17%	43%	6%	5,6
NL	1020	1%	3%	7%	20%	24%	22%	21%	1%	5,1
AT	1011	4%	4%	10%	23%	25%	13%	15%	5%	4,7
PL	1000	3%	2%	5%	12%	19%	19%	38%	3%	5,6
PT	1000	3%	2%	5%	11%	18%	25%	28%	8%	5,5
SI	1009	2%	3%	7%	17%	25%	24%	21%	1%	5,2
SK	1103	1%	2%	5%	10%	16%	31%	33%	2%	5,7
FI	1013	2%	8%	10%	22%	28%	20%	8%	2%	4,6
SE	1006	7%	10%	18%	22%	20%	10%	6%	7%	4,0
UK	1337	3%	4%	12%	25%	22%	13%	19%	3%	4,8

QD4.4 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Nuclear energy

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	25%	12%	11%	13%	12%	9%	11%	6%	3,5
BE	1057	21%	11%	15%	16%	15%	10%	12%	1%	3,7
CZ	1110	12%	8%	12%	17%	13%	10%	24%	4%	4,4
DK	1021	53%	12%	7%	9%	7%	4%	6%	1%	2,4
D-W	1028	30%	15%	12%	11%	11%	8%	10%	3%	3,2
DE	1529	29%	14%	12%	11%	11%	9%	11%	2%	3,3
D-E	501	23%	11%	11%	13%	13%	11%	17%	1%	3,8
EE	1000	43%	12%	10%	10%	7%	6%	6%	6%	2,7
EL	1000	59%	14%	7%	8%	6%	3%	3%	1%	2,1
ES	1006	23%	14%	10%	13%	12%	8%	6%	15%	3,3
FR	1034	20%	13%	14%	16%	14%	10%	11%	2%	3,7
IE	1000	36%	12%	6%	8%	9%	5%	7%	17%	2,8
IT	1024	25%	10%	9%	9%	13%	10%	11%	11%	3,6
CY	505	62%	8%	4%	3%	3%	1%	5%	15%	1,8
LV	1002	45%	12%	9%	10%	7%	4%	7%	7%	2,5
LT	1025	18%	7%	8%	8%	11%	9%	28%	11%	4,4
LU	501	34%	13%	10%	10%	9%	7%	12%	4%	3,2
HU	1002	12%	8%	9%	15%	18%	13%	21%	3%	4,5
MT	500	44%	7%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	28%	2,3
NL	1020	24%	13%	14%	15%	14%	9%	8%	3%	3,4
AT	1011	69%	11%	6%	5%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1,8
PL	1000	30%	14%	10%	10%	9%	7%	12%	7%	3,3
PT	1000	26%	13%	14%	13%	7%	6%	6%	16%	3,0
SI	1009	22%	13%	13%	18%	12%	10%	10%	1%	3,6
SK	1103	11%	9%	10%	15%	14%	20%	17%	4%	4,5
FI	1013	10%	11%	12%	19%	18%	16%	13%	2%	4,3
SE	1006	13%	7%	9%	13%	16%	16%	25%	1%	4,6
UK	1337	17%	10%	15%	19%	13%	9%	10%	8%	3,7

QD4.5 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Hydroelectric energy

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	1%	1%	2%	7%	14%	21%	44%	9%	6,0
BE	1057	1%	2%	3%	13%	14%	20%	44%	3%	5,8
CZ	1110	1%	0%	1%	3%	9%	15%	70%	1%	6,5
DK	1021	1%	1%	2%	15%	8%	11%	37%	24%	5,7
D-W	1028	2%	1%	2%	4%	12%	26%	52%	1%	6,1
DE	1529	2%	1%	2%	4%	11%	25%	53%	1%	6,1
D-E	501	2%	2%	2%	5%	9%	22%	57%	0%	6,1
EE	1000	2%	1%	3%	9%	14%	19%	45%	6%	5,9
EL	1000	1%	1%	2%	7%	13%	22%	54%	1%	6,1
ES	1006	1%	1%	2%	6%	18%	22%	38%	13%	5,9
FR	1034	1%	1%	3%	9%	15%	22%	43%	6%	5,9
IE	1000	2%	2%	4%	9%	12%	16%	27%	30%	5,6
IT	1024	1%	1%	2%	6%	17%	23%	40%	10%	6,0
CY	505	5%	2%	2%	4%	7%	13%	53%	15%	6,0
LV	1002	2%	2%	4%	7%	11%	17%	55%	3%	6,0
LT	1025	2%	2%	3%	6%	10%	15%	56%	6%	6,0
LU	501	5%	1%	3%	9%	11%	20%	37%	14%	5,6
HU	1002	1%	2%	5%	9%	12%	11%	32%	29%	5,6
MT	500	7%	2%	2%	3%	5%	5%	21%	54%	5,1
NL	1020	1%	0%	2%	9%	16%	21%	31%	20%	5,8
AT	1011	3%	2%	6%	9%	17%	16%	32%	16%	5,5
PL	1000	1%	1%	3%	8%	11%	16%	45%	16%	6,0
PT	1000	2%	1%	2%	5%	10%	22%	46%	13%	6,1
SI	1009	0%	1%	2%	4%	10%	24%	57%	1%	6,3
SK	1103	1%	1%	2%	5%	9%	23%	57%	2%	6,3
FI	1013	0%	1%	3%	12%	21%	30%	32%	1%	5,7
SE	1006	1%	2%	2%	7%	11%	21%	54%	2%	6,1
UK	1337	1%	1%	3%	11%	19%	19%	37%	9%	5,8

QD4.6 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Biomass energy (using wood, plants or biogas as fuel)

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	4%	4%	4%	9%	14%	18%	37%	10%	5,5
BE	1057	2%	2%	5%	11%	17%	19%	42%	3%	5,7
CZ	1110	1%	2%	3%	8%	15%	16%	51%	4%	6,0
DK	1021	2%	2%	4%	8%	13%	18%	52%	1%	5,9
D-W	1028	1%	2%	2%	6%	12%	22%	52%	2%	6,1
DE	1529	2%	2%	2%	6%	12%	22%	53%	2%	6,0
D-E	501	3%	3%	2%	6%	10%	21%	55%	1%	6,0
EE	1000	4%	1%	4%	10%	11%	21%	43%	7%	5,8
EL	1000	3%	2%	5%	12%	17%	17%	39%	5%	5,6
ES	1006	5%	4%	3%	8%	15%	18%	20%	27%	5,2
FR	1034	4%	3%	5%	9%	13%	18%	41%	7%	5,6
IE	1000	2%	2%	3%	7%	12%	18%	31%	25%	5,7
IT	1024	5%	5%	6%	10%	17%	16%	24%	17%	5,1
CY	505	14%	5%	4%	9%	7%	14%	32%	13%	4,9
LV	1002	2%	3%	4%	8%	11%	15%	49%	7%	5,9
LT	1025	5%	3%	5%	7%	12%	13%	44%	11%	5,6
LU	501	4%	3%	4%	3%	9%	21%	52%	4%	5,9
HU	1002	2%	2%	4%	7%	15%	13%	46%	11%	5,8
MT	500	17%	6%	2%	3%	6%	7%	14%	46%	4,0
NL	1020	3%	2%	5%	7%	17%	24%	40%	3%	5,7
AT	1011	1%	2%	2%	5%	13%	18%	56%	3%	6,1
PL	1000	4%	3%	4%	10%	11%	16%	42%	10%	5,7
PT	1000	5%	2%	3%	6%	10%	20%	29%	24%	5,5
SI	1009	0%	1%	3%	7%	13%	23%	50%	2%	6,1
SK	1103	2%	1%	3%	7%	11%	24%	47%	6%	6,0
FI	1013	0%	1%	4%	11%	19%	31%	33%	1%	5,8
SE	1006	2%	3%	4%	11%	16%	24%	37%	3%	5,7
UK	1337	7%	7%	9%	15%	15%	13%	22%	12%	4,7

QD4.7 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Wind energy

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	2%	2%	3%	6%	12%	19%	52%	5%	6,0
BE	1057	1%	1%	2%	5%	10%	18%	62%	1%	6,3
CZ	1110	2%	1%	3%	7%	12%	14%	60%	1%	6,1
DK	1021	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	9%	84%	0%	6,7
D-W	1028	4%	3%	2%	6%	11%	22%	50%	1%	5,9
DE	1529	4%	3%	3%	7%	11%	21%	50%	1%	5,8
D-E	501	5%	4%	6%	9%	11%	15%	50%	-	5,6
EE	1000	1%	0%	2%	5%	10%	18%	61%	3%	6,3
EL	1000	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	17%	71%	1%	6,5
ES	1006	1%	1%	1%	4%	13%	23%	44%	13%	6,1
FR	1034	2%	2%	4%	8%	13%	18%	51%	2%	5,9
IE	1000	1%	0%	1%	2%	11%	22%	52%	10%	6,3
IT	1024	2%	2%	3%	6%	12%	18%	45%	13%	6,0
CY	505	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	10%	73%	9%	6,6
LV	1002	2%	2%	3%	5%	7%	15%	63%	3%	6,2
LT	1025	2%	2%	3%	5%	9%	13%	60%	7%	6,2
LU	501	4%	1%	1%	5%	8%	16%	60%	4%	6,2
HU	1002	1%	1%	2%	3%	9%	13%	65%	5%	6,4
MT	500	3%	2%	0%	1%	5%	13%	64%	10%	6,4
NL	1020	2%	1%	3%	4%	11%	19%	60%	0%	6,2
AT	1011	1%	1%	2%	4%	14%	19%	59%	1%	6,2
PL	1000	1%	1%	1%	4%	8%	15%	67%	4%	6,4
PT	1000	2%	1%	1%	3%	8%	21%	49%	16%	6,3
SI	1009	1%	1%	2%	4%	10%	22%	59%	1%	6,2
SK	1103	1%	2%	2%	5%	9%	22%	54%	4%	6,2
FI	1013	1%	2%	4%	10%	17%	29%	37%	1%	5,8
SE	1006	2%	2%	3%	5%	12%	20%	54%	1%	6,1
UK	1337	2%	3%	4%	9%	15%	19%	44%	3%	5,7

QD4.8 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Solar energy

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	1%	1%	1%	4%	9%	18%	62%	4%	6,3
BE	1057	0%	1%	1%	4%	8%	19%	67%	1%	6,5
CZ	1110	1%	0%	2%	3%	8%	11%	74%	1%	6,5
DK	1021	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	9%	86%	0%	6,8
D-W	1028	2%	1%	1%	3%	7%	20%	64%	1%	6,3
DE	1529	2%	1%	1%	3%	7%	19%	65%	1%	6,3
D-E	501	2%	1%	2%	2%	5%	18%	68%	-	6,3
EE	1000	1%	1%	3%	6%	11%	15%	60%	4%	6,2
EL	1000	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	13%	80%	1%	6,7
ES	1006	1%	0%	1%	3%	10%	21%	55%	9%	6,4
FR	1034	1%	1%	1%	4%	8%	17%	69%	1%	6,4
IE	1000	1%	0%	1%	2%	10%	20%	52%	12%	6,3
IT	1024	1%	1%	1%	4%	12%	17%	56%	8%	6,2
CY	505	1%	-	0%	1%	1%	4%	90%	3%	6,9
LV	1002	2%	3%	3%	7%	9%	13%	57%	6%	6,0
LT	1025	3%	3%	2%	4%	9%	13%	58%	8%	6,1
LU	501	3%	0%	1%	5%	5%	16%	69%	2%	6,4
HU	1002	1%	1%	1%	3%	8%	12%	71%	5%	6,5
MT	500	1%	2%	0%	1%	3%	12%	71%	9%	6,6
NL	1020	0%	0%	1%	2%	6%	18%	72%	0%	6,5
AT	1011	1%	0%	1%	3%	7%	13%	74%	1%	6,5
PL	1000	0%	1%	1%	3%	9%	15%	67%	4%	6,4
PT	1000	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	22%	55%	12%	6,3
SI	1009	0%	1%	1%	1%	8%	16%	72%	1%	6,6
SK	1103	1%	1%	2%	5%	9%	20%	58%	4%	6,3
FI	1013	0%	1%	2%	8%	16%	28%	45%	1%	6,0
SE	1006	1%	1%	1%	3%	9%	19%	65%	2%	6,4
UK	1337	1%	2%	2%	7%	13%	22%	50%	3%	6,1

QD4.9 Are you in favour or opposed to the use of these different sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean that you are "strongly opposed" to this energy source and '7' would mean that you are "strongly in favour" of it.

Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)

	TOTAL	STRONGLY OPPOSED	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	STRONGLY IN FAVOUR	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	2%	1%	3%	8%	13%	18%	42%	14%	5,9
BE	1057	2%	1%	5%	13%	14%	17%	44%	4%	5,7
CZ	1110	7%	1%	3%	8%	10%	10%	47%	13%	5,7
DK	1021	0%	0%	1%	3%	6%	11%	77%	2%	6,6
D-W	1028	2%	1%	3%	7%	11%	21%	47%	8%	6,0
DE	1529	2%	1%	3%	7%	10%	20%	47%	8%	5,9
D-E	501	3%	2%	3%	9%	8%	19%	51%	6%	5,9
EE	1000	6%	3%	5%	8%	10%	6%	17%	43%	4,8
EL	1000	4%	3%	3%	10%	16%	19%	36%	9%	5,6
ES	1006	1%	1%	1%	6%	13%	20%	37%	21%	6,0
FR	1034	1%	1%	3%	7%	12%	15%	51%	9%	6,0
IE	1000	1%	1%	1%	5%	9%	19%	47%	18%	6,2
IT	1024	2%	1%	3%	8%	14%	20%	33%	19%	5,8
CY	505	6%	3%	2%	3%	4%	9%	50%	23%	5,9
LV	1002	12%	7%	4%	6%	5%	5%	18%	43%	4,2
LT	1025	12%	6%	5%	7%	8%	9%	31%	23%	4,9
LU	501	6%	2%	3%	4%	7%	10%	51%	17%	5,9
HU	1002	5%	2%	4%	8%	10%	9%	30%	32%	5,4
MT	500	4%	1%	1%	2%	6%	10%	48%	28%	6,1
NL	1020	1%	1%	2%	6%	12%	21%	46%	10%	6,1
AT	1011	1%	1%	2%	9%	18%	17%	34%	18%	5,8
PL	1000	5%	2%	4%	7%	11%	13%	37%	21%	5,6
PT	1000	2%	1%	1%	3%	8%	21%	49%	16%	6,3
SI	1009	2%	2%	4%	7%	14%	20%	46%	5%	5,9
SK	1103	5%	4%	5%	11%	8%	12%	28%	28%	5,2
FI	1013	2%	4%	6%	18%	20%	24%	23%	4%	5,2
SE	1006	1%	1%	3%	6%	13%	18%	50%	7%	6,1
UK	1337	1%	1%	3%	9%	17%	17%	42%	8%	5,9

QD5 In your opinion, which three of the following consume the largest share of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Lighting (housing, offices, streets)	Heating (housing and offices)	Air-conditioning (housing and offices)	Transport (all modes and uses)	Industrial production	Electric equipment (household appliances, computers, etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	39%	55%	20%	48%	68%	26%	0%	3%
BE	1057	49%	57%	14%	59%	72%	26%	0%	1%
CZ	1110	31%	58%	5%	56%	83%	30%	0%	0%
DK	1021	45%	61%	3%	71%	78%	28%	0%	1%
D-W	1028	32%	56%	19%	53%	77%	32%	0%	1%
DE	1529	32%	57%	19%	53%	77%	32%	0%	1%
D-E	501	32%	60%	19%	51%	78%	31%	-	1%
EE	1000	39%	68%	6%	46%	71%	19%	0%	4%
EL	1000	35%	54%	37%	38%	68%	32%	0%	0%
ES	1006	37%	38%	24%	33%	53%	13%	0%	10%
FR	1034	39%	55%	25%	61%	75%	22%	0%	1%
IE	1000	40%	57%	14%	65%	62%	27%	0%	3%
IT	1024	42%	59%	37%	33%	48%	21%	0%	6%
CY	505	54%	48%	60%	34%	52%	39%	0%	1%
LV	1002	46%	58%	2%	55%	58%	41%	-	2%
LT	1025	40%	67%	2%	42%	68%	31%	0%	3%
LU	501	56%	50%	19%	43%	60%	44%	1%	1%
HU	1002	45%	64%	8%	53%	69%	24%	0%	2%
MT	500	61%	44%	50%	21%	64%	28%	1%	0%
NL	1020	43%	50%	17%	53%	73%	39%	0%	0%
AT	1011	37%	49%	27%	44%	78%	33%	1%	1%
PL	1000	45%	51%	6%	36%	74%	26%	-	4%
PT	1000	58%	32%	24%	40%	72%	20%	-	7%
SI	1009	42%	61%	14%	42%	75%	17%	0%	1%
SK	1103	40%	71%	8%	50%	74%	34%	0%	1%
FI	1013	19%	80%	6%	60%	89%	22%	0%	0%
SE	1006	25%	81%	5%	70%	90%	15%	0%	0%
UK	1337	43%	60%	12%	56%	65%	36%	-	3%

QD6 According to you, which of the following are the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear energy	Hydroelectric energy	Biomass energy (using wood, plants or biogas as fuel)	Wind energy	Solar energy	Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	35%	81%	77%	36%	17%	3%	7%	6%	1%	3%
BE	1057	19%	87%	89%	65%	3%	3%	10%	6%	0%	0%
CZ	1110	73%	58%	73%	49%	20%	1%	1%	1%	-	1%
DK	1021	45%	94%	86%	2%	2%	8%	46%	6%	0%	0%
D-W	1028	41%	87%	78%	56%	6%	1%	8%	7%	0%	1%
DE	1529	45%	86%	79%	54%	6%	1%	9%	7%	0%	0%
D-E	501	60%	84%	82%	44%	6%	1%	11%	5%	0%	-
EE	1000	62%	57%	68%	2%	28%	19%	14%	2%	-	5%
EL	1000	23%	95%	42%	2%	46%	6%	10%	34%	0%	0%
ES	1006	14%	79%	56%	19%	20%	1%	6%	4%	0%	9%
FR	1034	6%	91%	86%	78%	12%	3%	4%	4%	0%	1%
IE	1000	81%	94%	80%	2%	11%	3%	6%	1%	0%	2%
IT	1024	22%	77%	79%	11%	30%	2%	3%	8%	1%	6%
CY	505	21%	77%	22%	-	8%	14%	6%	86%	-	1%
LV	1002	33%	71%	84%	2%	63%	8%	7%	1%	0%	2%
LT	1025	25%	76%	80%	49%	29%	4%	2%	0%	1%	3%
LU	501	15%	85%	81%	35%	9%	8%	12%	18%	1%	2%
HU	1002	40%	69%	89%	55%	3%	4%	2%	1%	-	2%
MT	500	33%	92%	63%	0%	2%	1%	3%	26%	-	4%
NL	1020	20%	81%	96%	29%	3%	3%	36%	10%	0%	1%
AT	1011	47%	79%	70%	7%	21%	16%	13%	13%	1%	5%
PL	1000	92%	72%	83%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	3%
PT	1000	15%	73%	64%	2%	61%	1%	11%	9%	2%	8%
SI	1009	34%	77%	64%	36%	35%	8%	0%	2%	0%	1%
SK	1103	51%	58%	87%	44%	31%	5%	1%	1%	-	2%
FI	1013	23%	85%	30%	73%	48%	14%	4%	2%	0%	1%
SE	1006	10%	78%	6%	86%	78%	12%	10%	2%	0%	1%
UK	1337	46%	81%	93%	34%	11%	1%	4%	3%	1%	3%

QD7 And thinking about energy in 30 years, which do you think will be the three most used energy sources in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear energy	Hydroelectric energy	Biomass energy (using wood, plants or biogas as fuel)	Wind energy	Solar energy	Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	Another source of energy which is not used today	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	8%	18%	27%	34%	21%	19%	40%	49%	10%	9%	12%
BE	1057	4%	16%	35%	40%	19%	23%	59%	60%	10%	11%	1%
CZ	1110	14%	16%	27%	58%	30%	24%	24%	40%	2%	13%	7%
DK	1021	6%	26%	43%	10%	9%	41%	77%	46%	27%	2%	2%
D-W	1028	11%	13%	29%	32%	25%	31%	43%	57%	8%	12%	7%
DE	1529	11%	13%	28%	32%	26%	31%	44%	59%	8%	13%	6%
D-E	501	11%	13%	24%	33%	28%	30%	50%	65%	9%	15%	1%
EE	1000	15%	17%	23%	31%	24%	25%	50%	28%	2%	14%	13%
EL	1000	7%	36%	77%	8%	28%	6%	38%	61%	3%	5%	1%
ES	1006	3%	20%	15%	14%	15%	3%	27%	37%	4%	2%	35%
FR	1034	2%	13%	19%	55%	18%	24%	47%	64%	13%	11%	5%
IE	1000	10%	20%	27%	17%	19%	16%	61%	39%	17%	7%	16%
IT	1024	7%	22%	29%	26%	23%	11%	21%	39%	9%	9%	21%
CY	505	4%	34%	30%	7%	23%	7%	41%	78%	9%	11%	11%
LV	1002	11%	31%	40%	20%	46%	28%	37%	23%	2%	3%	9%
LT	1025	6%	30%	34%	38%	28%	13%	31%	28%	4%	14%	15%
LU	501	4%	21%	35%	37%	11%	30%	39%	59%	4%	13%	7%
HU	1002	6%	11%	25%	47%	13%	24%	48%	57%	3%	7%	10%
MT	500	6%	34%	22%	2%	5%	3%	49%	69%	16%	10%	15%
NL	1020	4%	16%	30%	44%	13%	23%	64%	53%	16%	15%	2%
AT	1011	5%	12%	23%	26%	24%	36%	44%	53%	5%	11%	12%
PL	1000	21%	16%	26%	22%	11%	16%	38%	44%	5%	7%	16%
PT	1000	4%	20%	29%	13%	31%	5%	32%	30%	13%	4%	30%
SI	1009	3%	13%	27%	23%	35%	42%	29%	48%	5%	15%	7%
SK	1103	7%	18%	35%	46%	41%	37%	23%	38%	3%	10%	7%
FI	1013	3%	19%	24%	69%	33%	45%	29%	32%	6%	16%	3%
SE	1006	2%	9%	10%	53%	56%	41%	48%	36%	12%	15%	1%
UK	1337	9%	23%	29%	48%	21%	9%	45%	46%	20%	8%	9%

QD8a As far as you know, is (OUR COUNTRY) dependent on energy coming from abroad?

	TOTAL	Yes, entirely	Yes, very much	Yes, somewhat	Yes, but only very little	No, not at all	DK	Yes
UE25 EU25	24815	16%	45%	22%	5%	3%	7%	89%
BE	1057	22%	49%	18%	7%	3%	2%	95%
CZ	1110	25%	46%	19%	4%	5%	2%	94%
DK	1021	8%	31%	31%	15%	14%	1%	86%
D-W	1028	21%	64%	10%	2%	1%	2%	97%
DE	1529	20%	64%	11%	2%	1%	2%	97%
D-E	501	18%	63%	14%	1%	3%	2%	95%
EE	1000	7%	42%	33%	6%	4%	8%	88%
EL	1000	27%	45%	17%	7%	2%	1%	97%
ES	1006	14%	28%	23%	6%	6%	24%	70%
FR	1034	16%	37%	27%	11%	5%	5%	90%
IE	1000	17%	47%	15%	4%	2%	14%	83%
IT	1024	19%	44%	20%	4%	3%	11%	87%
CY	505	73%	16%	4%	-	2%	5%	93%
LV	1002	41%	45%	11%	1%	1%	1%	98%
LT	1025	29%	40%	17%	3%	4%	8%	88%
LU	501	48%	30%	11%	4%	3%	3%	94%
HU	1002	48%	30%	16%	1%	1%	3%	96%
MT	500	63%	21%	6%	2%	2%	6%	92%
NL	1020	3%	46%	37%	7%	5%	2%	92%
AT	1011	7%	34%	35%	12%	2%	9%	89%
PL	1000	15%	63%	14%	2%	1%	4%	94%
PT	1000	31%	41%	13%	3%	1%	12%	87%
SI	1009	8%	51%	28%	6%	2%	4%	93%
SK	1103	17%	44%	26%	5%	5%	3%	92%
FI	1013	3%	45%	46%	4%	1%	2%	97%
SE	1006	6%	36%	45%	7%	5%	2%	93%
UK	1337	6%	37%	36%	7%	5%	9%	87%

QD8b And would you say the European Union as a whole is dependent on energy coming from abroad?

	TOTAL	Yes, entirely	Yes, very much	Yes, somewhat	Yes, but only very little	No, not at all	DK	Yes
UE25 EU25	24815	10%	43%	26%	6%	4%	12%	85%
BE	1057	11%	47%	29%	7%	4%	2%	94%
CZ	1110	15%	46%	25%	5%	4%	4%	91%
DK	1021	13%	54%	25%	5%	2%	1%	97%
D-W	1028	14%	63%	15%	3%	1%	4%	95%
DE	1529	13%	63%	16%	3%	1%	4%	95%
D-E	501	11%	61%	20%	3%	2%	3%	95%
EE	1000	6%	44%	31%	4%	3%	14%	84%
EL	1000	20%	46%	24%	4%	2%	5%	94%
ES	1006	8%	25%	23%	6%	6%	31%	63%
FR	1034	11%	38%	29%	9%	5%	8%	87%
IE	1000	11%	46%	21%	3%	2%	17%	81%
IT	1024	9%	35%	26%	7%	5%	17%	78%
CY	505	39%	30%	13%	2%	3%	14%	83%
LV	1002	18%	46%	22%	5%	2%	7%	90%
LT	1025	15%	39%	26%	3%	3%	15%	83%
LU	501	29%	33%	20%	8%	5%	5%	90%
HU	1002	28%	32%	26%	6%	2%	7%	92%
MT	500	8%	18%	27%	18%	5%	23%	71%
NL	1020	4%	54%	29%	6%	4%	4%	92%
AT	1011	6%	38%	30%	8%	2%	15%	82%
PL	1000	7%	53%	25%	4%	3%	9%	89%
PT	1000	14%	39%	21%	4%	3%	20%	77%
SI	1009	7%	53%	27%	4%	2%	7%	91%
SK	1103	8%	35%	39%	7%	5%	7%	89%
FI	1013	2%	42%	44%	4%	1%	6%	93%
SE	1006	7%	45%	31%	6%	4%	7%	89%
UK	1337	4%	35%	36%	7%	4%	14%	82%

QD9.1 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years?

A national electricity blackout

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	8%	28%	40%	18%	6%	36%	58%
BE	1057	3%	22%	57%	17%	1%	25%	74%
CZ	1110	2%	13%	52%	29%	4%	16%	81%
DK	1021	5%	22%	48%	23%	1%	28%	71%
D-W	1028	2%	13%	43%	38%	3%	15%	81%
DE	1529	2%	13%	45%	37%	3%	15%	82%
D-E	501	2%	12%	52%	32%	2%	14%	84%
EE	1000	7%	33%	38%	15%	7%	40%	53%
EL	1000	24%	32%	24%	18%	1%	57%	42%
ES	1006	3%	20%	37%	20%	19%	23%	57%
FR	1034	6%	26%	52%	14%	3%	32%	66%
IE	1000	11%	29%	29%	16%	15%	40%	45%
IT	1024	19%	51%	17%	3%	11%	69%	20%
CY	505	20%	29%	26%	16%	8%	50%	42%
LV	1002	7%	42%	34%	9%	7%	49%	44%
LT	1025	6%	35%	43%	12%	5%	41%	55%
LU	501	17%	35%	36%	8%	3%	52%	44%
HU	1002	3%	22%	48%	23%	3%	26%	72%
MT	500	18%	45%	27%	5%	5%	63%	32%
NL	1020	4%	15%	51%	29%	1%	18%	80%
AT	1011	5%	27%	45%	15%	9%	31%	59%
PL	1000	7%	35%	43%	9%	6%	42%	52%
PT	1000	7%	38%	31%	15%	9%	45%	46%
SI	1009	4%	25%	52%	16%	3%	29%	68%
SK	1103	5%	23%	48%	20%	4%	28%	67%
FI	1013	5%	23%	49%	23%	1%	27%	72%
SE	1006	7%	20%	51%	21%	1%	27%	72%
UK	1337	10%	36%	39%	9%	6%	46%	47%

QD9.2 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years?

Significant disruptions in gas supply

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	10%	37%	35%	9%	8%	48%	44%
BE	1057	5%	33%	52%	9%	2%	37%	61%
CZ	1110	5%	26%	50%	14%	5%	31%	64%
DK	1021	2%	18%	58%	18%	4%	20%	76%
D-W	1028	5%	23%	50%	18%	4%	28%	68%
DE	1529	5%	23%	50%	18%	4%	28%	68%
D-E	501	6%	21%	52%	18%	3%	27%	70%
EE	1000	10%	46%	25%	4%	13%	57%	30%
EL	1000	13%	35%	31%	13%	8%	48%	44%
ES	1006	4%	24%	34%	15%	22%	28%	50%
FR	1034	9%	44%	39%	4%	4%	53%	43%
IE	1000	12%	36%	24%	11%	17%	48%	35%
IT	1024	16%	49%	21%	3%	11%	66%	23%
CY	505	5%	16%	9%	20%	50%	21%	29%
LV	1002	14%	53%	23%	4%	7%	67%	26%
LT	1025	12%	55%	23%	5%	6%	67%	27%
LU	501	8%	33%	41%	11%	7%	41%	52%
HU	1002	10%	45%	32%	10%	3%	55%	42%
MT	500	10%	41%	32%	4%	13%	51%	36%
NL	1020	3%	24%	58%	12%	4%	26%	70%
AT	1011	7%	31%	40%	11%	11%	38%	51%
PL	1000	19%	59%	13%	2%	7%	78%	16%
PT	1000	7%	39%	32%	11%	12%	46%	42%
SI	1009	6%	40%	41%	8%	5%	47%	48%
SK	1103	10%	42%	36%	8%	4%	52%	44%
FI	1013	5%	29%	46%	12%	8%	34%	58%
SE	1006	2%	15%	51%	14%	18%	17%	65%
UK	1337	16%	46%	27%	3%	8%	62%	30%

QD9.3 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years?

Energy prices being multiplied by 2 or more times

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	33%	43%	15%	3%	6%	76%	18%
BE	1057	21%	47%	25%	6%	1%	68%	31%
CZ	1110	39%	40%	14%	3%	3%	79%	18%
DK	1021	10%	35%	44%	9%	2%	45%	53%
D-W	1028	27%	44%	21%	6%	2%	71%	27%
DE	1529	29%	44%	19%	6%	2%	73%	25%
D-E	501	37%	45%	12%	5%	0%	82%	18%
EE	1000	38%	39%	16%	2%	4%	77%	18%
EL	1000	57%	31%	10%	2%	0%	88%	12%
ES	1006	20%	38%	18%	5%	19%	59%	22%
FR	1034	44%	43%	10%	1%	2%	87%	11%
IE	1000	44%	34%	8%	3%	11%	78%	11%
IT	1024	30%	47%	11%	3%	10%	76%	14%
CY	505	59%	33%	3%	1%	3%	92%	5%
LV	1002	48%	42%	6%	1%	3%	89%	7%
LT	1025	55%	36%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
LU	501	39%	45%	13%	1%	2%	84%	14%
HU	1002	25%	47%	21%	5%	2%	72%	26%
MT	500	56%	36%	5%	0%	3%	92%	6%
NL	1020	17%	49%	27%	4%	2%	66%	32%
AT	1011	24%	38%	25%	6%	7%	62%	31%
PL	1000	34%	50%	9%	1%	5%	84%	11%
PT	1000	39%	41%	8%	4%	7%	80%	13%
SI	1009	26%	48%	20%	3%	4%	74%	23%
SK	1103	41%	45%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
FI	1013	12%	42%	37%	8%	2%	53%	45%
SE	1006	18%	40%	36%	5%	1%	57%	41%
UK	1337	46%	40%	8%	2%	5%	85%	10%

QD9.4 How likely do you think each of the following incidents might happen in (OUR COUNTRY) in the next three years?

Terrorist attack on energy infrastructures (pipelines, power plants, transmission lines, etc.)

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	9%	31%	38%	13%	9%	40%	51%
BE	1057	4%	26%	55%	13%	2%	30%	68%
CZ	1110	4%	20%	55%	15%	5%	24%	70%
DK	1021	6%	28%	43%	21%	2%	34%	64%
D-W	1028	5%	24%	44%	21%	5%	29%	65%
DE	1529	5%	24%	46%	21%	5%	29%	66%
D-E	501	6%	21%	50%	19%	3%	27%	70%
EE	1000	3%	25%	39%	23%	9%	28%	62%
EL	1000	13%	25%	33%	26%	3%	38%	58%
ES	1006	4%	19%	34%	16%	27%	23%	50%
FR	1034	10%	39%	40%	5%	6%	49%	45%
IE	1000	9%	21%	23%	29%	18%	30%	52%
IT	1024	14%	38%	28%	7%	14%	51%	35%
CY	505	9%	17%	25%	34%	14%	26%	59%
LV	1002	6%	31%	43%	10%	10%	37%	53%
LT	1025	5%	32%	39%	14%	9%	37%	54%
LU	501	5%	19%	41%	31%	4%	24%	71%
HU	1002	4%	19%	47%	27%	4%	22%	73%
MT	500	2%	20%	40%	21%	16%	23%	61%
NL	1020	3%	23%	55%	15%	4%	26%	71%
AT	1011	7%	26%	42%	16%	9%	33%	58%
PL	1000	8%	40%	36%	7%	9%	48%	42%
PT	1000	4%	24%	37%	23%	12%	28%	59%
SI	1009	2%	15%	55%	24%	4%	18%	79%
SK	1103	5%	24%	46%	18%	7%	29%	64%
FI	1013	2%	11%	51%	35%	1%	13%	86%
SE	1006	4%	16%	52%	26%	2%	20%	78%
UK	1337	21%	45%	22%	4%	8%	66%	26%

QD10.1 For each of the following statements, how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time?

In 2035, Europe will be almost totally independent of energy coming from abroad

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	7%	28%	36%	14%	15%	35%	50%
BE	1057	6%	32%	47%	13%	3%	37%	60%
CZ	1110	7%	20%	49%	16%	10%	26%	64%
DK	1021	5%	23%	55%	14%	4%	28%	69%
D-W	1028	5%	20%	39%	29%	8%	25%	67%
DE	1529	5%	20%	40%	29%	7%	25%	69%
D-E	501	5%	19%	42%	31%	2%	24%	73%
EE	1000	7%	27%	34%	14%	19%	34%	47%
EL	1000	15%	34%	32%	14%	5%	49%	46%
ES	1006	3%	20%	31%	11%	36%	22%	41%
FR	1034	6%	35%	41%	7%	11%	42%	48%
IE	1000	15%	34%	22%	9%	21%	49%	30%
IT	1024	9%	38%	24%	8%	21%	46%	33%
CY	505	24%	35%	16%	5%	20%	59%	21%
LV	1002	9%	31%	33%	10%	18%	40%	42%
LT	1025	7%	31%	32%	11%	18%	39%	43%
LU	501	10%	26%	38%	16%	10%	35%	54%
HU	1002	5%	21%	40%	18%	17%	26%	58%
MT	500	8%	41%	16%	5%	30%	49%	21%
NL	1020	9%	25%	48%	13%	4%	34%	61%
AT	1011	7%	22%	35%	19%	17%	28%	54%
PL	1000	5%	29%	35%	9%	22%	34%	43%
PT	1000	7%	36%	26%	9%	23%	43%	34%
SI	1009	4%	33%	44%	8%	10%	37%	52%
SK	1103	8%	31%	39%	12%	10%	39%	51%
FI	1013	3%	27%	46%	19%	4%	30%	66%
SE	1006	7%	25%	52%	12%	3%	32%	64%
UK	1337	14%	28%	35%	9%	13%	42%	44%

QD10.2 For each of the following statements, how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time?

In 2035, wasting energy will be punished by law

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	12%	37%	28%	10%	13%	49%	38%
BE	1057	13%	43%	32%	10%	2%	56%	42%
CZ	1110	5%	23%	43%	20%	9%	28%	63%
DK	1021	14%	42%	33%	9%	2%	56%	42%
D-W	1028	10%	34%	31%	18%	8%	43%	49%
DE	1529	9%	34%	32%	18%	7%	43%	50%
D-E	501	7%	33%	38%	17%	5%	41%	55%
EE	1000	12%	35%	25%	12%	17%	47%	37%
EL	1000	18%	40%	26%	14%	2%	58%	39%
ES	1006	9%	34%	20%	7%	30%	42%	28%
FR	1034	17%	44%	26%	5%	7%	61%	31%
IE	1000	24%	38%	13%	5%	20%	62%	18%
IT	1024	11%	34%	26%	9%	20%	45%	35%
CY	505	28%	41%	12%	7%	13%	69%	19%
LV	1002	18%	40%	20%	5%	17%	58%	26%
LT	1025	12%	35%	28%	10%	16%	46%	38%
LU	501	15%	39%	27%	12%	8%	53%	39%
HU	1002	12%	36%	26%	9%	16%	48%	35%
MT	500	19%	40%	13%	7%	21%	59%	20%
NL	1020	11%	35%	37%	13%	4%	46%	50%
AT	1011	11%	27%	32%	13%	18%	38%	44%
PL	1000	9%	40%	27%	7%	18%	49%	34%
PT	1000	13%	43%	17%	6%	21%	56%	23%
SI	1009	8%	46%	30%	6%	10%	54%	36%
SK	1103	8%	36%	34%	12%	11%	43%	46%
FI	1013	7%	33%	41%	17%	3%	39%	58%
SE	1006	7%	36%	41%	13%	3%	43%	54%
UK	1337	17%	39%	28%	5%	10%	56%	34%

QD10.3 For each of the following statements, how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time?

In 2035, only the rich people will be able to afford to have a car

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	11%	26%	36%	15%	11%	38%	51%
BE	1057	11%	27%	43%	17%	1%	39%	60%
CZ	1110	6%	19%	41%	25%	8%	25%	66%
DK	1021	3%	11%	51%	33%	2%	14%	84%
D-W	1028	14%	34%	31%	13%	7%	48%	44%
DE	1529	15%	34%	32%	13%	6%	49%	45%
D-E	501	17%	33%	36%	11%	3%	50%	48%
EE	1000	10%	21%	36%	17%	15%	31%	53%
EL	1000	17%	29%	29%	25%	1%	45%	54%
ES	1006	5%	13%	34%	20%	28%	18%	54%
FR	1034	16%	31%	38%	10%	5%	47%	48%
IE	1000	12%	23%	30%	19%	17%	34%	49%
IT	1024	10%	29%	30%	14%	17%	39%	44%
CY	505	21%	23%	18%	26%	11%	44%	44%
LV	1002	16%	26%	31%	14%	14%	41%	45%
LT	1025	10%	25%	30%	23%	12%	35%	53%
LU	501	11%	29%	33%	20%	7%	40%	54%
HU	1002	7%	24%	30%	24%	14%	32%	54%
MT	500	8%	24%	37%	11%	19%	33%	48%
NL	1020	7%	20%	47%	22%	3%	27%	70%
AT	1011	18%	28%	29%	11%	14%	46%	40%
PL	1000	8%	25%	37%	15%	14%	33%	53%
PT	1000	14%	26%	26%	15%	18%	40%	42%
SI	1009	6%	31%	44%	12%	8%	36%	56%
SK	1103	17%	32%	30%	12%	9%	49%	42%
FI	1013	6%	28%	43%	21%	2%	34%	64%
SE	1006	6%	23%	50%	19%	2%	29%	69%
UK	1337	13%	24%	43%	11%	10%	37%	53%

QD10.4 For each of the following statements, how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time?

In 2035, thanks to scientific and technological progress, energy use won't harm the environment anymore

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	8%	35%	35%	10%	13%	43%	45%
BE	1057	5%	38%	45%	11%	1%	43%	56%
CZ	1110	7%	39%	39%	6%	8%	46%	46%
DK	1021	4%	31%	48%	16%	2%	34%	64%
D-W	1028	5%	29%	41%	17%	8%	35%	58%
DE	1529	6%	29%	42%	17%	6%	34%	59%
D-E	501	6%	27%	48%	17%	2%	33%	65%
EE	1000	11%	36%	29%	9%	15%	47%	38%
EL	1000	16%	49%	26%	7%	2%	65%	33%
ES	1006	6%	30%	24%	7%	33%	36%	31%
FR	1034	5%	34%	44%	9%	7%	39%	54%
IE	1000	11%	34%	21%	9%	24%	45%	30%
IT	1024	13%	39%	24%	6%	18%	51%	30%
CY	505	20%	38%	17%	7%	18%	59%	24%
LV	1002	12%	43%	27%	7%	12%	55%	33%
LT	1025	10%	41%	28%	7%	14%	51%	35%
LU	501	7%	27%	44%	11%	10%	35%	55%
HU	1002	9%	39%	29%	6%	17%	48%	35%
MT	500	9%	55%	12%	4%	20%	64%	16%
NL	1020	6%	32%	41%	16%	4%	39%	57%
AT	1011	8%	23%	35%	16%	18%	32%	50%
PL	1000	12%	45%	22%	3%	18%	57%	25%
PT	1000	8%	36%	23%	9%	24%	44%	32%
SI	1009	5%	40%	42%	4%	9%	45%	46%
SK	1103	8%	37%	36%	9%	10%	46%	45%
FI	1013	4%	33%	44%	15%	3%	37%	60%
SE	1006	7%	32%	48%	10%	3%	39%	58%
UK	1337	6%	33%	41%	10%	10%	39%	50%

QD10.5 For each of the following statements, how likely do you think they might become true in 30 years' time?

In 2035, there will be the equivalent of ration coupons for energy

	TOTAL	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Not very likely	Very unlikely	DK	Likely	Unlikely
UE25 EU25	24815	5%	25%	38%	17%	16%	30%	54%
BE	1057	5%	32%	45%	15%	3%	37%	60%
CZ	1110	2%	10%	47%	33%	8%	12%	80%
DK	1021	5%	28%	49%	14%	3%	34%	63%
D-W	1028	4%	20%	43%	22%	11%	24%	66%
DE	1529	4%	19%	44%	24%	9%	23%	68%
D-E	501	3%	17%	44%	32%	4%	19%	76%
EE	1000	3%	19%	32%	25%	20%	22%	57%
EL	1000	12%	35%	28%	20%	5%	46%	48%
ES	1006	3%	18%	27%	17%	35%	21%	44%
FR	1034	5%	29%	44%	12%	10%	34%	56%
IE	1000	8%	27%	24%	17%	24%	35%	41%
IT	1024	7%	30%	26%	12%	24%	37%	39%
CY	505	10%	29%	13%	20%	29%	38%	32%
LV	1002	9%	30%	31%	9%	21%	39%	40%
LT	1025	4%	18%	35%	26%	17%	22%	61%
LU	501	3%	18%	39%	28%	12%	21%	67%
HU	1002	4%	18%	32%	21%	24%	22%	53%
MT	500	6%	29%	22%	13%	30%	35%	36%
NL	1020	2%	17%	50%	24%	7%	20%	74%
AT	1011	10%	24%	35%	13%	18%	34%	48%
PL	1000	4%	23%	37%	18%	19%	26%	55%
PT	1000	6%	28%	28%	12%	26%	34%	40%
SI	1009	6%	37%	40%	8%	8%	43%	48%
SK	1103	4%	22%	42%	19%	12%	27%	61%
FI	1013	2%	23%	50%	23%	2%	25%	72%
SE	1006	2%	19%	53%	23%	4%	20%	76%
UK	1337	7%	33%	40%	8%	12%	40%	48%

QD11.1 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

National Government

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	3%	26%	45%	21%	5%
BE	1057	2%	38%	46%	13%	1%
CZ	1110	8%	46%	32%	13%	1%
DK	1021	7%	50%	37%	5%	1%
D-W	1028	1%	22%	55%	20%	1%
DE	1529	1%	22%	55%	21%	1%
D-E	501	2%	19%	53%	26%	1%
EE	1000	4%	29%	47%	10%	9%
EL	1000	8%	38%	38%	16%	0%
ES	1006	2%	21%	44%	22%	11%
FR	1034	1%	8%	47%	42%	3%
IE	1000	7%	39%	35%	10%	10%
IT	1024	4%	35%	37%	15%	9%
CY	505	16%	43%	27%	10%	5%
LV	1002	3%	31%	46%	15%	6%
LT	1025	2%	21%	46%	26%	5%
LU	501	11%	47%	32%	6%	4%
HU	1002	7%	32%	44%	13%	4%
MT	500	8%	35%	36%	14%	8%
NL	1020	8%	52%	33%	4%	3%
AT	1011	6%	36%	43%	10%	5%
PL	1000	3%	20%	45%	25%	7%
PT	1000	5%	31%	44%	12%	9%
SI	1009	2%	24%	61%	8%	5%
SK	1103	3%	26%	50%	18%	3%
FI	1013	5%	47%	40%	7%	1%
SE	1006	8%	58%	29%	3%	2%
UK	1337	2%	19%	50%	26%	5%

QD11.2 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

Regional\ local government

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	4%	34%	44%	13%	5%
BE	1057	3%	40%	45%	11%	1%
CZ	1110	11%	52%	28%	7%	2%
DK	1021	4%	47%	42%	5%	3%
D-W	1028	1%	29%	52%	16%	1%
DE	1529	1%	29%	53%	16%	1%
D-E	501	1%	27%	55%	17%	1%
EE	1000	6%	33%	43%	7%	11%
EL	1000	6%	43%	38%	13%	1%
ES	1006	4%	24%	42%	19%	11%
FR	1034	4%	42%	43%	8%	3%
IE	1000	6%	38%	34%	11%	11%
IT	1024	5%	36%	37%	13%	10%
CY	505	10%	39%	34%	13%	5%
LV	1002	3%	37%	42%	11%	6%
LT	1025	3%	20%	53%	17%	7%
LU	501	12%	44%	33%	6%	5%
HU	1002	7%	37%	42%	10%	4%
MT	500	8%	29%	34%	16%	14%
NL	1020	6%	47%	39%	5%	4%
AT	1011	7%	40%	40%	9%	5%
PL	1000	4%	27%	45%	17%	7%
PT	1000	5%	38%	39%	9%	9%
SI	1009	2%	30%	56%	7%	5%
SK	1103	4%	39%	41%	13%	4%
FI	1013	4%	48%	40%	6%	2%
SE	1006	7%	62%	27%	2%	3%
UK	1337	1%	21%	55%	17%	5%

QD11.3 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

The European Union

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	5%	39%	39%	10%	8%
BE	1057	3%	49%	40%	7%	1%
CZ	1110	11%	65%	18%	4%	2%
DK	1021	4%	47%	42%	5%	2%
D-W	1028	2%	32%	49%	13%	4%
DE	1529	2%	33%	48%	14%	3%
D-E	501	2%	35%	44%	17%	2%
EE	1000	5%	38%	36%	5%	16%
EL	1000	11%	49%	31%	9%	0%
ES	1006	3%	30%	37%	15%	16%
FR	1034	3%	33%	45%	13%	6%
IE	1000	9%	44%	26%	6%	14%
IT	1024	7%	50%	27%	6%	11%
CY	505	19%	49%	20%	6%	6%
LV	1002	4%	46%	36%	6%	9%
LT	1025	7%	44%	34%	5%	10%
LU	501	7%	40%	39%	9%	5%
HU	1002	12%	48%	27%	5%	7%
MT	500	12%	42%	28%	10%	9%
NL	1020	6%	51%	34%	5%	4%
AT	1011	6%	32%	42%	14%	6%
PL	1000	4%	45%	36%	5%	9%
PT	1000	7%	50%	27%	5%	11%
SI	1009	3%	47%	40%	3%	7%
SK	1103	9%	50%	30%	7%	4%
FI	1013	3%	43%	42%	10%	2%
SE	1006	4%	39%	45%	7%	4%
UK	1337	4%	25%	45%	15%	11%

QD11.4 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

Electricity, gas and other energy companies

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	4%	31%	43%	16%	5%
BE	1057	3%	45%	42%	9%	1%
CZ	1110	13%	49%	26%	11%	1%
DK	1021	6%	50%	38%	5%	2%
D-W	1028	1%	20%	47%	31%	1%
DE	1529	1%	20%	47%	32%	1%
D-E	501	1%	17%	47%	35%	0%
EE	1000	7%	34%	42%	7%	9%
EL	1000	10%	41%	38%	10%	1%
ES	1006	2%	23%	42%	21%	11%
FR	1034	4%	37%	43%	13%	4%
IE	1000	8%	35%	35%	11%	10%
IT	1024	5%	34%	39%	11%	10%
CY	505	11%	33%	38%	10%	8%
LV	1002	7%	46%	34%	6%	7%
LT	1025	7%	34%	43%	8%	9%
LU	501	14%	45%	30%	7%	4%
HU	1002	7%	36%	42%	11%	4%
MT	500	5%	44%	33%	10%	9%
NL	1020	5%	35%	48%	9%	3%
AT	1011	12%	39%	34%	9%	6%
PL	1000	3%	35%	43%	11%	8%
PT	1000	7%	36%	36%	9%	11%
SI	1009	4%	38%	46%	7%	5%
SK	1103	10%	42%	34%	12%	2%
FI	1013	5%	46%	40%	7%	1%
SE	1006	3%	25%	58%	11%	3%
UK	1337	3%	26%	51%	15%	5%

QD11.5 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

Scientists

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	15%	56%	20%	4%	5%
BE	1057	14%	64%	18%	3%	1%
CZ	1110	35%	57%	6%	1%	1%
DK	1021	17%	64%	16%	1%	2%
D-W	1028	10%	61%	22%	3%	3%
DE	1529	11%	61%	23%	3%	2%
D-E	501	13%	57%	26%	4%	1%
EE	1000	27%	50%	16%	1%	6%
EL	1000	41%	49%	8%	2%	-
ES	1006	9%	49%	24%	6%	11%
FR	1034	14%	56%	23%	4%	4%
IE	1000	19%	51%	15%	4%	10%
IT	1024	17%	54%	16%	5%	8%
CY	505	39%	46%	9%	4%	2%
LV	1002	16%	55%	20%	2%	6%
LT	1025	19%	54%	18%	2%	6%
LU	501	13%	52%	25%	5%	5%
HU	1002	23%	51%	17%	3%	5%
MT	500	14%	50%	23%	2%	11%
NL	1020	19%	63%	14%	1%	3%
AT	1011	18%	52%	23%	3%	4%
PL	1000	11%	61%	18%	2%	7%
PT	1000	18%	54%	16%	3%	10%
SI	1009	14%	61%	21%	1%	4%
SK	1103	22%	54%	15%	5%	4%
FI	1013	14%	63%	20%	2%	1%
SE	1006	12%	64%	20%	1%	3%
UK	1337	12%	54%	23%	4%	6%

QD11.6 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

Environmental protection organisations or consumer associations

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	12%	52%	24%	5%	6%
BE	1057	9%	54%	31%	5%	1%
CZ	1110	19%	59%	16%	4%	2%
DK	1021	9%	55%	31%	3%	2%
D-W	1028	10%	57%	26%	4%	2%
DE	1529	10%	57%	27%	4%	2%
D-E	501	8%	56%	30%	5%	1%
EE	1000	14%	46%	27%	3%	9%
EL	1000	29%	52%	15%	5%	0%
ES	1006	10%	47%	22%	9%	12%
FR	1034	18%	57%	19%	3%	3%
IE	1000	21%	47%	15%	5%	12%
IT	1024	15%	51%	19%	7%	9%
CY	505	29%	44%	16%	6%	5%
LV	1002	10%	53%	27%	3%	7%
LT	1025	7%	38%	37%	7%	11%
LU	501	15%	51%	24%	5%	5%
HU	1002	9%	43%	34%	7%	7%
MT	500	18%	58%	14%	2%	9%
NL	1020	11%	54%	27%	5%	3%
AT	1011	23%	53%	18%	2%	4%
PL	1000	6%	53%	28%	4%	9%
PT	1000	19%	51%	17%	3%	10%
SI	1009	10%	58%	26%	2%	4%
SK	1103	18%	54%	21%	4%	3%
FI	1013	7%	57%	30%	4%	1%
SE	1006	7%	51%	32%	7%	2%
UK	1337	10%	48%	30%	4%	8%

QD11.7 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

Journalists

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	3%	28%	46%	18%	5%
BE	1057	2%	34%	50%	13%	1%
CZ	1110	5%	39%	37%	19%	1%
DK	1021	2%	25%	50%	21%	2%
D-W	1028	2%	31%	47%	18%	2%
DE	1529	2%	29%	47%	20%	1%
D-E	501	1%	23%	48%	28%	1%
EE	1000	4%	20%	55%	16%	6%
EL	1000	6%	37%	40%	18%	-
ES	1006	2%	32%	40%	13%	13%
FR	1034	1%	21%	53%	22%	3%
IE	1000	8%	38%	31%	12%	12%
IT	1024	3%	31%	41%	16%	9%
CY	505	9%	27%	40%	20%	4%
LV	1002	3%	27%	51%	14%	4%
LT	1025	5%	34%	40%	15%	6%
LU	501	4%	31%	45%	15%	5%
HU	1002	2%	16%	54%	25%	4%
MT	500	5%	25%	47%	14%	9%
NL	1020	2%	32%	51%	12%	4%
AT	1011	6%	32%	42%	15%	5%
PL	1000	4%	41%	38%	9%	7%
PT	1000	5%	40%	34%	9%	11%
SI	1009	4%	35%	47%	9%	5%
SK	1103	3%	24%	46%	24%	3%
FI	1013	2%	32%	51%	14%	1%
SE	1006	1%	15%	55%	27%	2%
UK	1337	1%	16%	51%	28%	5%

QD11.8 To what extent would you trust information about energy related issues from each of the following sources?

Political Parties

	TOTAL	Totally	A lot	Not much	Not at all	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	1%	12%	48%	34%	5%
BE	1057	1%	15%	55%	29%	1%
CZ	1110	2%	22%	43%	32%	1%
DK	1021	2%	27%	60%	10%	1%
D-W	1028	1%	10%	55%	33%	1%
DE	1529	1%	9%	54%	35%	1%
D-E	501	0%	8%	51%	40%	0%
EE	1000	1%	8%	51%	30%	9%
EL	1000	1%	17%	46%	35%	0%
ES	1006	1%	16%	47%	26%	11%
FR	1034	0%	4%	44%	49%	2%
IE	1000	3%	23%	39%	22%	12%
IT	1024	3%	19%	42%	27%	9%
CY	505	4%	12%	39%	38%	7%
LV	1002	1%	6%	48%	40%	5%
LT	1025	1%	7%	38%	46%	7%
LU	501	2%	19%	49%	24%	6%
HU	1002	3%	11%	48%	33%	5%
MT	500	3%	15%	45%	30%	8%
NL	1020	1%	23%	56%	15%	4%
AT	1011	5%	19%	49%	22%	5%
PL	1000	2%	8%	34%	51%	5%
PT	1000	3%	13%	42%	32%	10%
SI	1009	0%	12%	63%	20%	5%
SK	1103	1%	9%	41%	45%	3%
FI	1013	1%	19%	59%	20%	1%
SE	1006	1%	14%	59%	24%	2%
UK	1337	1%	7%	52%	35%	5%

QD12 In your opinion, which two of the following should be given top priority in the (NATIONALITY) Government's energy policy? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Guaranteeing low prices for consumers	Guaranteeing a continuous supply of energy	Guaranteeing (OUR COUNTRY) independence in the field of energy	Protecting the environment	Protecting public health	Fighting global warming	Guaranteeing the competitiveness of our industries	Reducing energy consumption	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	45%	35%	18%	29%	22%	13%	7%	15%	0%	3%
BE	1057	48%	35%	14%	32%	24%	16%	10%	14%	1%	1%
CZ	1110	46%	24%	21%	34%	28%	8%	14%	18%	-	1%
DK	1021	14%	33%	17%	58%	25%	19%	12%	16%	0%	1%
D-W	1028	45%	44%	21%	25%	22%	9%	9%	18%	0%	1%
DE	1529	46%	45%	20%	24%	22%	9%	9%	18%	0%	1%
D-E	501	53%	48%	19%	22%	20%	8%	7%	19%	-	1%
EE	1000	45%	52%	19%	33%	13%	2%	8%	8%	1%	5%
EL	1000	68%	29%	16%	23%	34%	8%	6%	7%	0%	1%
ES	1006	53%	27%	8%	28%	23%	10%	2%	12%	0%	9%
FR	1034	41%	16%	19%	45%	26%	20%	9%	18%	0%	2%
IE	1000	42%	41%	17%	22%	28%	13%	7%	13%	0%	6%
IT	1024	48%	34%	23%	22%	20%	8%	7%	11%	0%	4%
CY	505	63%	24%	13%	28%	37%	7%	3%	18%	-	2%
LV	1002	52%	35%	21%	29%	19%	5%	9%	12%	-	3%
LT	1025	55%	49%	13%	16%	25%	4%	6%	9%	1%	5%
LU	501	45%	34%	12%	33%	18%	15%	10%	21%	-	3%
HU	1002	54%	43%	20%	23%	17%	4%	16%	9%	-	3%
MT	500	63%	36%	8%	30%	22%	6%	13%	12%	0%	2%
NL	1020	27%	50%	10%	24%	28%	20%	6%	28%	0%	2%
AT	1011	35%	44%	31%	19%	25%	11%	9%	17%	-	1%
PL	1000	53%	41%	23%	23%	19%	4%	7%	10%	-	4%
PT	1000	66%	29%	26%	21%	19%	7%	7%	6%	-	4%
SI	1009	51%	28%	12%	32%	32%	9%	6%	15%	0%	1%
SK	1103	57%	33%	26%	24%	15%	6%	11%	13%	0%	4%
FI	1013	27%	52%	26%	34%	13%	13%	15%	13%	0%	1%
SE	1006	28%	34%	16%	43%	19%	20%	17%	16%	0%	1%
UK	1337	31%	37%	10%	36%	20%	29%	4%	20%	-	5%

QD13 Do you think that energy related research should be a priority for the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 7, '1' would mean energy related research "should not be a priority at all", '7' would mean energy related research "should be a very high priority".

	TOTAL	NOT A PRIORITY AT ALL	2	3	4	5	6	A VERY HIGH PRIORITY	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	1%	1%	3%	9%	21%	23%	37%	5%	5,8
BE	1057	1%	1%	3%	11%	20%	22%	41%	1%	5,8
CZ	1110	0%	0%	5%	14%	24%	18%	36%	2%	5,6
DK	1021	1%	1%	2%	5%	15%	24%	51%	1%	6,1
D-W	1028	1%	0%	4%	7%	18%	23%	45%	2%	6,0
DE	1529	1%	0%	4%	7%	18%	22%	46%	2%	6,0
D-E	501	1%	1%	3%	8%	18%	19%	49%	1%	6,0
EE	1000	1%	1%	2%	13%	21%	16%	33%	13%	5,7
EL	1000	1%	2%	5%	8%	20%	24%	41%	0%	5,8
ES	1006	0%	0%	2%	8%	26%	23%	29%	11%	5,8
FR	1034	0%	1%	2%	10%	21%	25%	38%	2%	5,8
IE	1000	0%	-	1%	5%	18%	26%	40%	10%	6,1
IT	1024	1%	3%	4%	7%	21%	23%	33%	7%	5,6
CY	505	1%	0%	2%	3%	6%	12%	74%	2%	6,5
LV	1002	1%	1%	3%	14%	19%	19%	35%	7%	5,6
LT	1025	1%	2%	5%	14%	19%	17%	30%	12%	5,5
LU	501	2%	1%	5%	11%	23%	23%	34%	1%	5,6
HU	1002	1%	1%	5%	12%	19%	16%	33%	12%	5,6
MT	500	1%	0%	1%	4%	8%	29%	50%	6%	6,2
NL	1020	0%	1%	4%	13%	26%	27%	25%	3%	5,5
AT	1011	1%	1%	5%	12%	22%	17%	37%	5%	5,7
PL	1000	1%	2%	4%	9%	21%	23%	34%	6%	5,7
PT	1000	0%	0%	5%	8%	22%	35%	18%	10%	5,6
SI	1009	1%	1%	4%	14%	27%	26%	24%	2%	5,5
SK	1103	0%	1%	2%	12%	24%	30%	28%	2%	5,7
FI	1013	0%	0%	4%	10%	31%	28%	25%	2%	5,6
SE	1006	0%	1%	1%	11%	20%	28%	38%	2%	5,9
UK	1337	1%	1%	3%	12%	19%	19%	40%	5%	5,8

QD14 In your opinion, which area of research in the field of energy should be funded in priority by the European Union?

	TOTAL	Improving energy technologies that are already widely used in the European Union	Developing the use of energy technologies that are not widely used yet in the European Union	Inventing new energy technologies that do not exist yet	Reducing energy consumption	Other	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	19%	29%	23%	20%	0%	9%
BE	1057	15%	33%	32%	18%	0%	2%
CZ	1110	22%	31%	32%	11%	0%	4%
DK	1021	15%	33%	32%	16%	1%	3%
D-W	1028	18%	31%	25%	22%	-	4%
DE	1529	19%	30%	24%	23%	-	3%
D-E	501	24%	27%	22%	25%	-	2%
EE	1000	21%	16%	32%	12%	1%	18%
EL	1000	29%	34%	30%	5%	0%	2%
ES	1006	19%	24%	12%	23%	1%	21%
FR	1034	12%	34%	31%	18%	0%	5%
IE	1000	26%	26%	18%	15%	0%	14%
IT	1024	18%	37%	20%	12%	-	13%
CY	505	22%	21%	28%	19%	0%	10%
LV	1002	26%	27%	22%	16%	-	9%
LT	1025	27%	19%	23%	16%	0%	15%
LU	501	13%	27%	33%	20%	0%	6%
HU	1002	25%	33%	21%	13%	0%	9%
MT	500	25%	22%	19%	20%	0%	14%
NL	1020	19%	21%	30%	24%	1%	4%
AT	1011	18%	26%	28%	21%	0%	6%
PL	1000	21%	24%	21%	25%	-	9%
PT	1000	27%	35%	13%	13%	-	12%
SI	1009	20%	28%	24%	25%	-	4%
SK	1103	26%	22%	35%	13%	-	5%
FI	1013	20%	32%	23%	21%	1%	3%
SE	1006	22%	34%	23%	16%	0%	4%
UK	1337	19%	24%	21%	25%	0%	11%

QD15 Using a scale from 1 to 7, how important do you think it is to reduce energy consumption in (OUR COUNTRY)? '1' would mean reducing energy consumption is "not at all important" and '7' would mean that it is "extremely important".

	TOTAL	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	2	3	4	5	6	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24815	1%	1%	4%	12%	24%	22%	32%	3%	5,6
BE	1057	2%	2%	4%	13%	27%	24%	27%	1%	5,5
CZ	1110	3%	3%	7%	26%	35%	14%	11%	1%	4,7
DK	1021	2%	2%	6%	18%	29%	22%	20%	1%	5,2
D-W	1028	1%	1%	4%	11%	20%	21%	42%	1%	5,8
DE	1529	1%	1%	3%	10%	19%	22%	43%	1%	5,9
D-E	501	1%	1%	3%	7%	18%	22%	47%	1%	6,0
EE	1000	7%	3%	10%	23%	25%	10%	13%	10%	4,5
EL	1000	1%	1%	8%	14%	31%	26%	19%	0%	5,3
ES	1006	0%	0%	3%	8%	26%	27%	29%	7%	5,7
FR	1034	1%	0%	3%	12%	26%	24%	31%	2%	5,7
IE	1000	0%	1%	2%	7%	19%	24%	41%	7%	6,0
IT	1024	1%	2%	6%	13%	22%	23%	29%	5%	5,5
CY	505	1%	1%	2%	6%	12%	14%	60%	4%	6,2
LV	1002	4%	4%	7%	19%	22%	15%	22%	7%	5,0
LT	1025	7%	5%	10%	17%	17%	11%	23%	10%	4,7
LU	501	1%	1%	4%	13%	27%	25%	29%	1%	5,6
HU	1002	2%	1%	9%	20%	24%	12%	27%	5%	5,2
MT	500	1%	5%	2%	9%	12%	24%	43%	3%	5,8
NL	1020	0%	1%	5%	11%	32%	29%	21%	1%	5,5
AT	1011	1%	2%	6%	17%	28%	16%	25%	4%	5,3
PL	1000	1%	2%	5%	11%	20%	20%	37%	4%	5,7
PT	1000	-	0%	2%	10%	22%	32%	29%	4%	5,8
SI	1009	1%	2%	4%	13%	23%	26%	30%	1%	5,6
SK	1103	1%	2%	6%	17%	34%	23%	16%	2%	5,2
FI	1013	1%	1%	7%	14%	34%	25%	17%	1%	5,2
SE	1006	1%	3%	8%	21%	32%	19%	16%	0%	5,0
UK	1337	1%	0%	3%	12%	20%	20%	40%	4%	5,8

QD16 During the past year, have you done any of the following to save energy? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	Cut down on heating or\ and air conditioning	Cut down on lighting and the use of domestic electrical appliances	Insulated your house (walls, windows, etc.)	Took initiatives to save energy at work	Used your car less	Reduced your driving speed	Changed your car to another one which uses less fuel	Used public transport more	None	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24815	42%	48%	20%	8%	21%	16%	8%	13%	21%	1%	2%
BE	1057	55%	47%	25%	9%	24%	25%	7%	17%	12%	3%	0%
CZ	1110	27%	39%	36%	6%	15%	8%	9%	14%	23%	2%	2%
DK	1021	36%	60%	24%	10%	17%	16%	11%	13%	18%	1%	1%
D-W	1028	57%	51%	19%	9%	37%	28%	12%	18%	15%	2%	1%
DE	1529	59%	55%	20%	9%	36%	27%	12%	18%	14%	2%	1%
D-E	501	68%	68%	25%	9%	33%	21%	10%	17%	7%	1%	0%
EE	1000	13%	45%	47%	8%	14%	4%	14%	15%	15%	1%	6%
EL	1000	33%	29%	15%	1%	12%	5%	2%	16%	41%	1%	0%
ES	1006	27%	45%	5%	4%	8%	5%	2%	9%	37%	2%	3%
FR	1034	56%	49%	26%	9%	29%	36%	10%	13%	10%	1%	1%
IE	1000	41%	35%	15%	8%	18%	12%	5%	10%	28%	2%	2%
IT	1024	36%	36%	11%	8%	16%	9%	4%	9%	22%	1%	5%
CY	505	53%	55%	8%	8%	21%	20%	6%	4%	22%	1%	0%
LV	1002	7%	48%	28%	5%	8%	4%	6%	12%	25%	-	2%
LT	1025	8%	36%	28%	4%	7%	2%	7%	11%	33%	1%	3%
LU	501	60%	49%	30%	9%	25%	24%	15%	24%	14%	1%	1%
HU	1002	28%	48%	21%	3%	9%	4%	6%	11%	26%	2%	1%
MT	500	47%	71%	5%	10%	13%	11%	7%	9%	15%	1%	0%
NL	1020	53%	52%	28%	9%	23%	20%	8%	12%	16%	2%	1%
AT	1011	24%	38%	24%	9%	26%	11%	12%	20%	25%	1%	1%
PL	1000	23%	53%	22%	4%	9%	6%	6%	6%	23%	1%	3%
PT	1000	25%	46%	8%	4%	9%	6%	2%	6%	36%	-	3%
SI	1009	27%	33%	18%	4%	14%	10%	8%	8%	36%	3%	1%
SK	1103	50%	52%	37%	9%	15%	5%	7%	9%	15%	1%	1%
FI	1013	36%	45%	16%	6%	28%	10%	9%	15%	20%	3%	0%
SE	1006	37%	44%	16%	7%	22%	12%	15%	18%	22%	4%	0%
UK	1337	49%	53%	26%	12%	26%	16%	10%	19%	17%	1%	2%