

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 364

Public Awareness and Acceptance of CO₂ capture and storage

REPORT

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Eurobarometer 75.1

Public Awareness and Acceptance of CO₂ capture and storage

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
Directorate-General for Energy

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

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INTRODUCTION

This report details the findings of a survey about awareness and acceptance of carbon dioxide (CO₂) capture and storage (CCS) conducted in 12 European Union countries. The countries included in the survey are Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland, France, Greece, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Romania. CCS involves extracting CO₂ in the process of power generation, or from heavy industrial operations (steel, cement etc.), compressing it and storing it permanently in depleted oil or gas fields or saline aquifers. CCS can significantly reduce the level of CO₂ emissions released into the atmosphere that are produced through combustion of fossil fuels. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that the cost of achieving desired climate stabilisation by 2050 will be at least 70% higher if CCS is not available and widely deployed after 2020.

Within the EU, CCS is still unknown when compared with, for example, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. This is due, in part, to the fact that little information is available and the concept requires careful explanation. The survey was therefore undertaken to establish to what extent people's awareness and acceptance of CCS has grown since the first surveys were carried out by various organisations several years ago. Questions about the benefits of CCS, the location of storage sites, trust in different information sources, who should make decisions, and media use preferences, all give an idea of where priorities lie in terms of policy and communications. At European Union level, this knowledge will help to ensure that policy development matches expectations across a wide range of stakeholders, from the public to national governments. For ongoing and planned CCS projects, the results will help the responsible organisations to tailor their communication activities to meet stakeholder requirements, especially members of the public living close to the areas where capture, transport and storage is planned.

This survey examines people's understanding of the issues related to climate change and their awareness and acceptance of CCS. Fieldwork was conducted in February and March 2011. Three questions on measuring how well informed people felt they were with regard to the causes of climate change, the consequences of climate change and the ways that we can fight it were also asked in an earlier Eurobarometer carried out in January and February 2009. Comparisons to these earlier measurements have been made.

In this report, we will start each chapter by describing the total results (based on all respondents in the 12 Member States that are part of the survey). These results are weighted according to the population of each country.

CCS demonstration projects co-financed by the European Union are currently underway in six of these 12 Member States: the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Germany and Poland. There have been different levels of publicity about the projects in these Member States. A summary of the six CCS demonstration projects, which receive co-financing from the European Energy Programme for Recovery (EEPR)¹ as part of the European Economic Recovery Plan, which was implemented in part to boost the fight against climate change and to revitalise Member State economies during the recession, is provided below. There have been different levels of publicity about the projects in these Member States. The other six Member States were chosen as they either have existing CCS projects, or have been planning them, while. Greece was included due to its high domestic coal dependence.

Bulgaria: the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is sponsoring a project that should select an existing coal plant to refurbish it with a CO₂ capture installation. The project also provides for researching a transport route and the storage options. Significant dependence on coal and existing coal resources make Bulgaria one of the candidates to develop CCS in the future.

Czech Republic: the energy mix still features significant presence of coal, and the electricity incumbent CEZ is considering investment in CCS.

Germany: the industrial area of Schwarze Pumpe near the city of Spremberg will host the world's first lignite-fuelled CCS plant using oxy-fuel technology where fuel is burned in almost pure oxygen. Following successful pilot trials at Schwarze Pumpe, apart from oxy-fuel technology, the Jänschwalde project will also demonstrate post-combustion capture where CO₂ is captured from flue gases after fuel combustion. Storage options are evaluated both in depleted gas fields and saline aquifers onshore.

Finland: this is one of the Member States where the largest sources of CO₂ emissions are from industrial installations. CCS is the only option if they want to cut these emissions. Due to limited storage potential onshore, offshore options are being researched, including shipping CO₂ abroad to be used for enhanced oil recovery.

France: several projects in France are ongoing, including the Lacq project. The French Government is keen to develop the CCS technology for industrial applications (mainly steel making).

Greece: there are no plans to develop CCS projects in the immediate future, however, the Government will consider proposing some projects for funding under the European Commission's NER 300 mechanism in 2013. Moreover, the country has a high dependence on coal (over 50%) in its energy mix.

¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/eepr>

Italy: the pilot test plant at Brindisi in Southern Italy was inaugurated on 1 March 2011. Brindisi is the predecessor to the Porto Tolle demonstration project, which will test post-combustion capture on 250 MW of a new 660 MW co-firing hard coal and biomass power plant. CO₂ captured in the plant will be transported for storage in a saline aquifer offshore.

The Netherlands: the ROAD project in large-scale demonstration project in Rotterdam (ROAD) will test post-combustion capture. Captured CO₂ will then be transported for offshore storage in a depleted gas field.

Poland: the Polish Bełchatów project will demonstrate post-combustion capture on approximately one third of the CO₂ stream from a new 858 MW supercritical lignite-fired unit of the existing recently built power plant. Onshore storage is envisaged in a saline aquifer.

Romania: the Getica large-scale project has recently been given the go-ahead and will be operated by a consortium led by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and the Business Environment. The project involves post-combustion capture using innovative chilled ammonia technology and onshore CO₂ storage in saline formations.

Spain: the Compostilla project is located in the León region and will use oxy-fuel capture technology. Location of the onshore storage site (saline aquifer) is still to be decided. Spain is the first Member State to have fully transposed the Directive on the geological storage of carbon dioxide.

UK: the Hatfield project is located in the Yorkshire and Humber region. Development of an offshore storage hub is planned so that in the future additional sources of CO₂, including power stations and industry, in the region can be linked to shared pipelines and storage sites. CO₂ will be stored in depleted oil fields.

Between 9 February and 4 March 2011, TNS Opinion & Social network interviewed 13091 EU citizens in 12 Member States of the European Union (list of countries in following table). The methodology used is that of the Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)². A technical note detailing how the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is included as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals³.

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

³ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

It is worth noting that the fieldwork for the data collected for this survey was undertaken before the earthquake in Japan on 11 March 2011. The resultant radioactive emissions from the Fukushima nuclear power plant could have influenced respondents' attitudes towards nuclear energy as an energy source, had the fieldwork taken place after the earthquake.

The Eurobarometer website can be consulted at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_fr.htm

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the respondents in the 12 Member States who gave their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this survey would quite simply not have been possible.

Note

In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation; the abbreviations used are as follows:

ABBREVIATIONS

TOTAL	The average result of all countries surveyed, weighted according to national population
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
NL	The Netherlands
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
FI	Finland
UK	United Kingdom

Executive Summary

This report outlines people's knowledge, understanding and attitude towards CO₂ capture and storage (CCS) in 12 European Union countries. The key learnings have been summarised in this section and a more detailed account of these findings is provided in the main body of the report.

- Only one in ten (10%) said they had heard of CCS and knew what it was; a further one in five (18%) had heard of it but did not really know what it was. Over half (52%) of respondents in the Netherlands said they had heard of CCS and knew what it was, over five times the average. The next highest level of awareness and understanding of what was meant by CCS was in Germany (13%), Finland (12%) and the UK (11%).
- Respondents in six countries where there is a major EU co-financed CCS project were asked if they had heard of the project in their country. Just under nine out of ten (88%) said they had not heard of the project. However, awareness was significantly higher in the Netherlands where more than a third (35%) had heard of the CCS project.
- Nearly half of the respondents (47%) agree that CCS could help the combat climate change. However, only around a fourth (23%) said that they do not agree with this.
- When asked about what impact CO₂ would have on the environment, however, over a third (35%) indicated that they thought the impact would be 'very high' and just under half (48%) thought it would have 'a fairly high impact'.
- A high proportion of respondents felt that they 'would not benefit' from CCS technology if it was used in their region (38%), whilst just under a quarter (23%) thought that they 'would benefit'.
- Generally, people would be concerned about CCS technology if an underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home. Overall, six in ten (61%) people would be worried, of which just under a quarter (24%) said they would be 'very worried'.
- With regard to the decision-making process about underground CO₂ storage near their homes, the most frequently cited response was that people would like to be consulted. Four in ten (39%) said 'they would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process'. Nearly one-fifth (19%) said that 'they would like non-governmental organisations to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process'.

- For the implementation of CCS, more than three quarters (77%) felt that 'public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO₂', and over two thirds (68%) felt that 'harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂'.
- In terms of where CO₂ storage sites should be located opinion was fairly evenly divided among those who expressed a preference. Just under a quarter indicated that they preferred onshore storage (24%), in areas of low population density. A fifth (20%) preferred an onshore storage site, close to the source where the CO₂ was produced. Similarly, a fifth (21%) preferred CO₂ to be stored offshore, under the seabed.
- For provision of information about CO₂ storage, universities and research institutions were the most trusted, just under half (45%) trusted them. Just under a third (31%) trusted NGOs whilst just under a quarter trusted journalists (24%). The regional and local authorities are named by 23 % of respondents, the national governments by 20 % and the European Union by 14 % as trustworthy to provide information on CCS.
- Around half (49%) of respondents felt well informed about the 'causes of climate change', a seven percentage point drop from the level recorded in 2009.
- A similar pattern emerged in terms of people's feeling about how well informed they felt about 'the consequences of climate change'. The proportion who felt 'very well informed' remained stable (8%), but the proportion who felt 'fairly well informed' declined by seven points (to 41%), driven by an increase in those who felt 'not at all informed' (from 9% to 14%).
- Just under half (46%) felt well informed about 'the ways we can fight climate change'. There was no change in the proportion of respondents who felt 'very well informed' about how they could fight climate change (7%). For this statement, the proportion who felt 'fairly well informed' dropped by five percentage points (to 39%).
- When asked about what they thought the priorities should be for fighting climate change, three in ten (29%) mentioned the 'development of industries supplying environmentally friendly technologies and services' and the same proportion said 'the promotion of cleaner cars powered by electricity or low-carbon fuels'. 25% of the respondents are in favour of 'reducing CO₂ emissions from electricity generation'. Another 14 % ask for 'taxation on CO₂ emissions across the whole economy'. And, last but not least, 10 % think that the main priority should be to secure a reliable energy supply.

- Globally the biggest producers of CO₂ emissions were thought to be 'factories', cited as the main producers of CO₂ by over a third of respondents (35%). Just under three out of ten (28%) indicated that 'power plants that burn fossil fuels' were responsible for producing the most emissions.
- People indicated that television was their main source of information on climate change, cited by over four in five (81%). Just under half of the respondents cited newspapers (44%), whilst over a third (32%) mentioned the Internet as their main source of information.
- In order to measure respondents' knowledge of climate change they were asked what they thought CO₂ was. Half (50%) were able to correctly indicate that it was carbon dioxide. 11% indicated (incorrectly) that they thought it was carbon monoxide, a highly toxic gas.
- When presented with a series of statements that could describe CO₂ the majority described it as 'unhealthy' (74%). 7% erroneously stated that it is 'explosive'.
- In terms of electricity production, respondents had difficulty in assessing how much produced in their country was from coal and how much came from renewable energy sources. Overall around three in ten (28%) people indicated that they 'did not know' what proportion of energy came from coal. Around a quarter (26%) indicated that they 'did not know' what proportion of electricity came from renewable energy sources. In Czech Republic, Germany and the Netherlands, half (50%) of the respondents thought that more than 10% of electricity produced in their countries came from renewable sources.
- There was a high level of recognition of alternative energy sources when people were presented with a list of them. The highest level of recognition was for 'solar photovoltaic' energy, with almost six in ten (58%) indicating that they had heard of it. Over a half (51%) had heard of 'nuclear fusion', whilst just under a half had heard of 'biogas' (48%) or 'geothermal energy' (47%). The lowest recognition was of 'clean coal' (22%) and 'cogeneration' (21%).
- In terms of people's attitudes towards different energy sources, people were more favourable to renewable energy sources. Over nine in ten respondents (94%) were indeed in favour of the use of 'solar energy' in their country and just under nine in ten were in favour of 'wind energy'. Over four in ten (85%) were also in favour of 'hydroelectric energy'. People were least in favour of 'nuclear energy', over half (54%) were opposed to it. Just under half (48%) were opposed to using coal as an energy source.

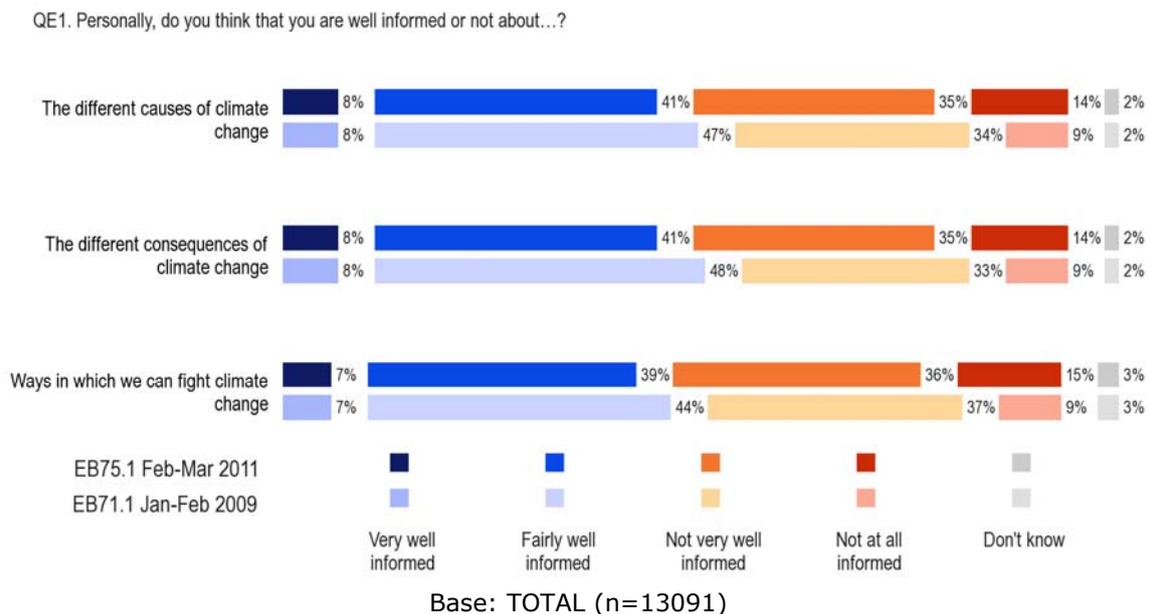
- With regard to the future, six out of ten (60%) agreed that 'capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant'. Over a half (55%) of people felt that 'the storage of CO₂ represents a risk in the future'. Half (49%) felt that 'fossil fuels will still be used after the year 2050 for electricity production in the EU'. Just under half (47%) agreed that 'the storage of CO₂ will help to combat climate change'. Just over quarter (28%) thought that 'CCS would ensure lower and more stable energy prices'.

1. Fighting climate change

1.1 Perceived information

- In general, respondents feel quite well informed about climate change-

Respondents were asked whether they felt they were well informed about different aspects of climate change. Specifically they were asked how well informed they felt they were about 'the causes of climate change', 'the consequences of climate change' and 'the ways in which we can fight climate change'⁴. In each case, they were asked to give their response using a four-point rating scale from 'very well informed' to 'not at all informed'. The same questions were asked in 2009 and the response for both measurements is presented in the chart below (the 2009 figures are presented in paler colours).



Around half (49%) of respondents felt informed about the causes of climate change, a seven percentage point drop from the level recorded in 2009. The proportion of respondents who felt 'very well informed' remained stable at one in twelve (8%), the decline in the proportion who indicated that they were 'fairly well informed' was driven by a six percentage point increase in those who felt 'not at all informed' about the causes of climate change (from 9% to 14%).

⁴ QE1. Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...? 1. The different causes of climate change; 2. The different consequences of climate change; 3. Ways in which we can fight climate change

A similar pattern emerged in terms of people's feeling about how well informed they felt about 'the consequences of climate change'. There was also a weakening of the proportion who felt well informed about 'the consequences of climate change' since 2009. The proportion who felt 'very well informed' remained stable but the proportion who felt 'fairly well informed' declined by seven points, again because of an increase in those who felt 'not at all informed' (from 9% to 14%).

The response pattern over time was also similar in terms of people feeling well informed about the 'ways in which [people] can fight climate change'. Just under half (46%) felt well informed about the ways we can fight climate change. There was no change in the proportion who felt 'very well informed' about how they could fight climate change, 7% on each occasion. The proportion who felt 'fairly well informed' dropped by five percentage points (to 39%), again as a result of a higher proportion who indicated that they were 'not at all informed'.

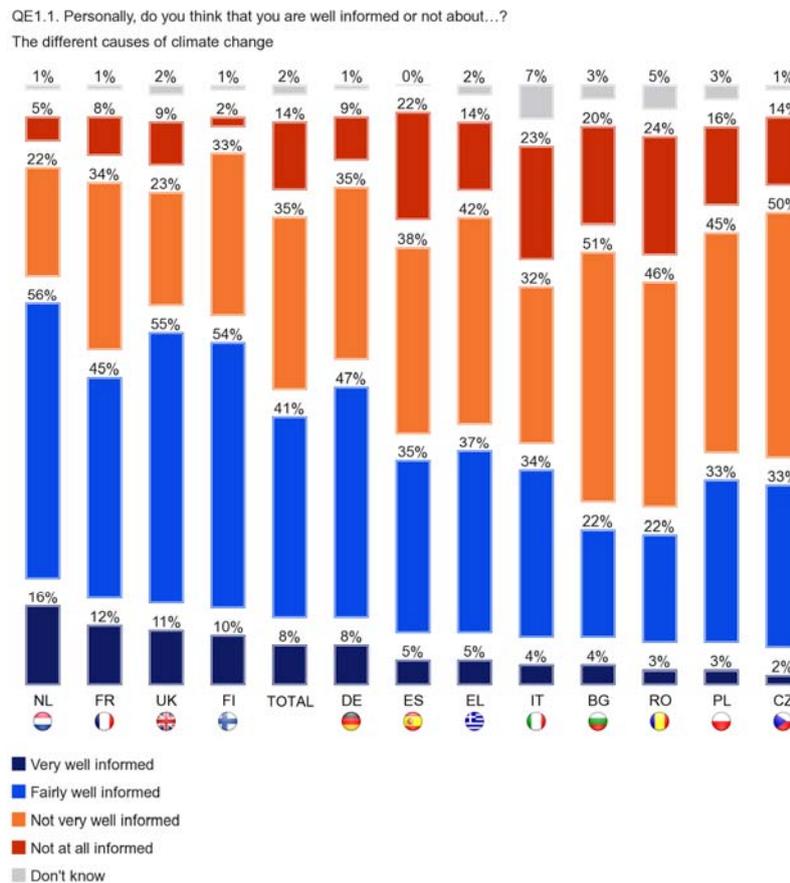
In general, one can observe a decrease in the level of self-perceived awareness about climate change among respondents of the 12 Member States surveyed. In 2009, a majority of the public felt informed about issues related to climate change. This is no longer the case according to the current survey.

A) The causes of climate change - differences between Member States

- Overall people were evenly split in terms of the extent to which they felt well informed about the causes of climate change, although the response varied between individual countries –

In each country respondents were asked to indicate how well informed they felt they were about the different causes of climate change. The response for each country is presented in the chart below, where countries have been ranked from left to right in terms of the proportion of respondents who felt they were 'very well informed' about the causes of climate change.

On average, people were evenly split as to whether they felt well informed or not about the different causes of climate change. Almost half (49%) felt they were well informed about the causes of climate change, of which 8% thought they were 'very well informed'.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

The same proportion (49%) felt that they were not well informed about the causes of climate change, of which almost one in seven (14%) indicated that they were 'not at all informed'.

Within individual countries, the extent to which people felt well informed varied. Almost three quarters (72%) of respondents in the Netherlands considered themselves to be well informed about them. Around one in six (16%) felt they were 'very well informed' and well over half (56%) felt 'fairly well informed'.

The UK and Finland followed the Netherlands in terms of having a high proportion of people who felt well informed about the causes of climate change. In each case, around two thirds (66% and 64% respectively) believed they were informed. Furthermore, in both countries, one in ten felt 'very well informed'. Finland had the smallest proportion of people who felt they were 'not at all informed' about its causes, just one in fifty (2%) indicated this to be the case.

There were only two other countries where more than half of respondents felt well informed about the causes of climate change, France (57%) and Germany (55%).

At the other end of the spectrum people in Romania and Bulgaria felt least well informed about the causes of climate change. In each case just over a quarter of respondents indicated that they felt well informed about its causes (25% and 26% respectively). Furthermore less than one in twenty felt they were 'very well informed' about its causes (3% and 4% respectively). Romania had the highest proportion of people who felt they were 'not at all informed' about the causes of climate change (24% of Romanian respondents). Italy has the second highest proportion of people who felt they were 'not at all informed' about the causes of climate change, also almost a quarter (23%). It is noteworthy that Romania and Italy also recorded a higher level of respondents indicating that they 'did not know' whether or not they were well informed about the causes of climate change (5% and 7% respectively).

B) Socio-demographic analysis

In terms of demographic sub-groups, the key observations to emerge were as follows:

Those respondents who felt more well informed about the causes of climate change than the average were the following:

- Those who have a higher terminal education age compared to those who finished education before the age of 16 (64% vs. 33%);
- Those who are managers (69%) compared to those who are house persons (37%), unemployed (42%) or manual workers (37%)
- Those who used the Internet everyday compared to those who never use it (61% vs. 36%);
- Those who position themselves high on the social staircase compared to those who position themselves low (59% vs. 39%);

It is also interesting to note that older respondents (those who are aged 55 +) see themselves as less informed than the average. More than half of them, indeed, say that they are not well-informed (53%).

QE1.1 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?

The different causes of climate change

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	DK
TOTAL	49%	49%	2%

 Age

15-24	51%	47%	2%
25-39	51%	48%	1%
40-54	53%	45%	2%
55 +	44%	53%	3%

 Education (End of)

15-	33%	63%	4%
16-19	47%	51%	2%
20+	64%	35%	1%
Still studying	58%	40%	2%

 Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	54%	44%	2%
Managers	69%	30%	1%
Other white collars	51%	47%	2%
Manual workers	46%	51%	3%
House persons	37%	60%	3%
Unemployed	42%	56%	2%
Retired	44%	53%	3%
Students	58%	40%	2%

Use of the Internet

Everyday	61%	38%	1%
Often/ Sometimes	46%	51%	3%
Never	36%	61%	3%

Self-positioning on the social staircase

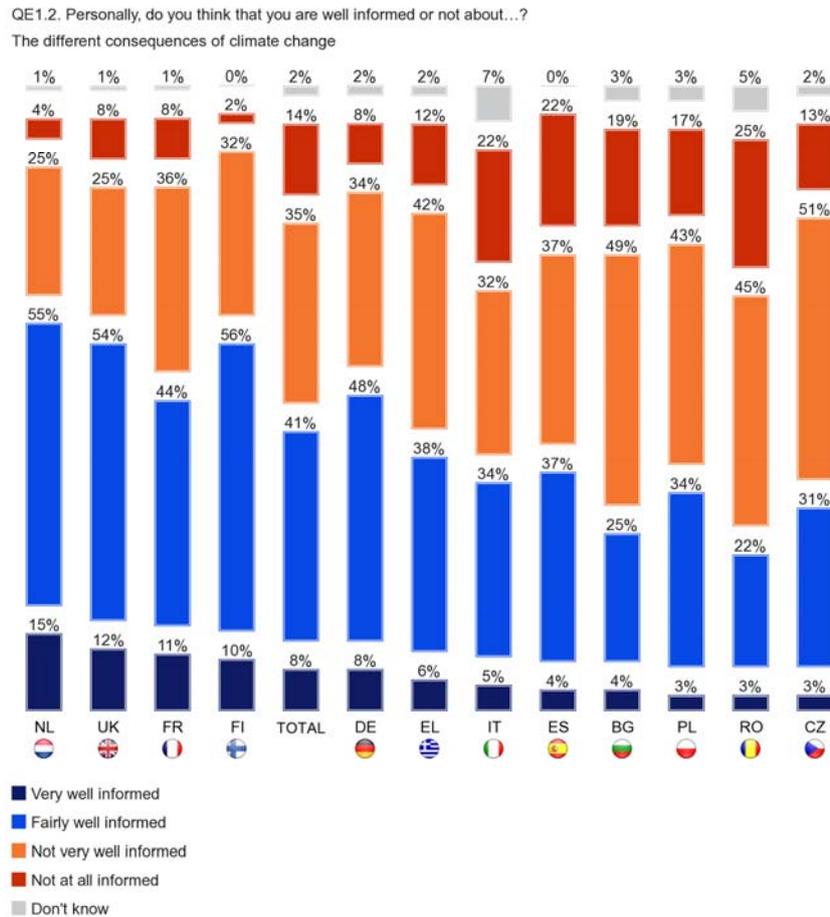
Low (1-4)	39%	58%	3%
Medium (5-6)	48%	50%	2%
High (7-10)	59%	39%	2%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

A) The consequences of climate change - differences between Member States

- Overall people were similarly divided in terms of how well informed they felt about the consequences of climate change –

Respondents were asked how well informed they felt they were about the different consequences of climate change. The response from each country is shown in the chart below, with each country ranked from left to right according to the extent to which people felt 'very well informed' about the consequences of climate change.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

The overall response in terms of people feeling well informed about the different consequences of climate change was very similar to that about the causes of climate change. Again, respondents were evenly split with almost half (49%) feeling well informed about them and the same proportion indicating that they felt they were not well informed.

People in the Netherlands indicated that they felt well informed about the different consequences of climate change to a greater extent than people in other countries. Seven out of ten (70%) respondents in the Netherlands said that they were either 'very well informed' or 'fairly well informed' about them. Indeed, over one in seven (15%) of respondents from the Netherlands felt they were 'very well informed' about the different consequences of climate change.

The Netherlands were closely followed by Finland and the United Kingdom in terms of the proportion of respondents who felt well informed about the different consequences of climate change. In both countries two-thirds (66%) of respondents felt they were well informed about the consequences of climate change. A slightly higher proportion of respondents in the United Kingdom felt they were 'very well informed' about the consequences of climate change, one in eight (12%) compared to one in ten (10%) respondents in Finland.

France and Germany were the only other countries where over half of respondents felt well informed about the consequences of climate change (55% and 56% respectively).

Respondents in Romania and Bulgaria felt least well informed about the consequences of climate change. Fewer than one in three (29%) respondents in Bulgaria reported feeling well informed about the consequences of climate change, compared with only a quarter of those from Romania (25%). In both of these countries, only a small proportion indicated that they were well informed about the consequences of climate change (4% and 3% respectively). Romania also had the highest proportion of respondents who indicated that they were not well informed about the consequences of climate change, seven in ten (70%) felt that way. Bulgaria also had a high proportion of respondents who felt they were not well informed (68%).

It is noteworthy that 7% of Italian respondents indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they were well informed about the consequences of climate change. Furthermore, alongside Spain and Romania, it is only one of three countries where over one in five people (more than 20%) felt that they were 'not at all informed' about the consequences of climate change.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

Those who felt better informed about them than the average resulted in similar skews to those who felt better informed about the causes of climate change:

Those who felt more informed than the average in socio-demographic categories are:

- Those who have a higher terminal education age (64%) or are still studying (59%) compared to those who stopped their education before the age of 16 (33%);
- Those who are employed as managers (69%) or are students (59%) compared to those who are house persons (37%), unemployed (40%) or retired (44%);
- Those who use the Internet everyday (60%) compare to those who never use it (37%);
- Those who said they belong to a higher social grade group (59%) compared to those who said they belong to the lowest one (39%);

QE1.2 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?

The different consequences of climate change

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	DK
TOTAL	49%	49%	2%

 Education (End of)

15-	33%	63%	4%
16-19	46%	52%	2%
20+	64%	34%	2%
Still studying	59%	39%	2%

 Respondent occupation scale

Self-employed	54%	44%	2%
Managers	69%	30%	1%
Other white collars	51%	47%	2%
Manual workers	47%	51%	2%
House persons	37%	60%	3%
Unemployed	40%	58%	2%
Retired	44%	53%	3%
Students	59%	39%	2%

Use of the Internet

Everyday	60%	39%	1%
Often/ Sometimes	46%	51%	3%
Never	37%	60%	3%

Self-positioning on the social staircase

Low (1-4)	39%	58%	3%
Medium (5-6)	50%	48%	2%
High (7-10)	59%	39%	2%

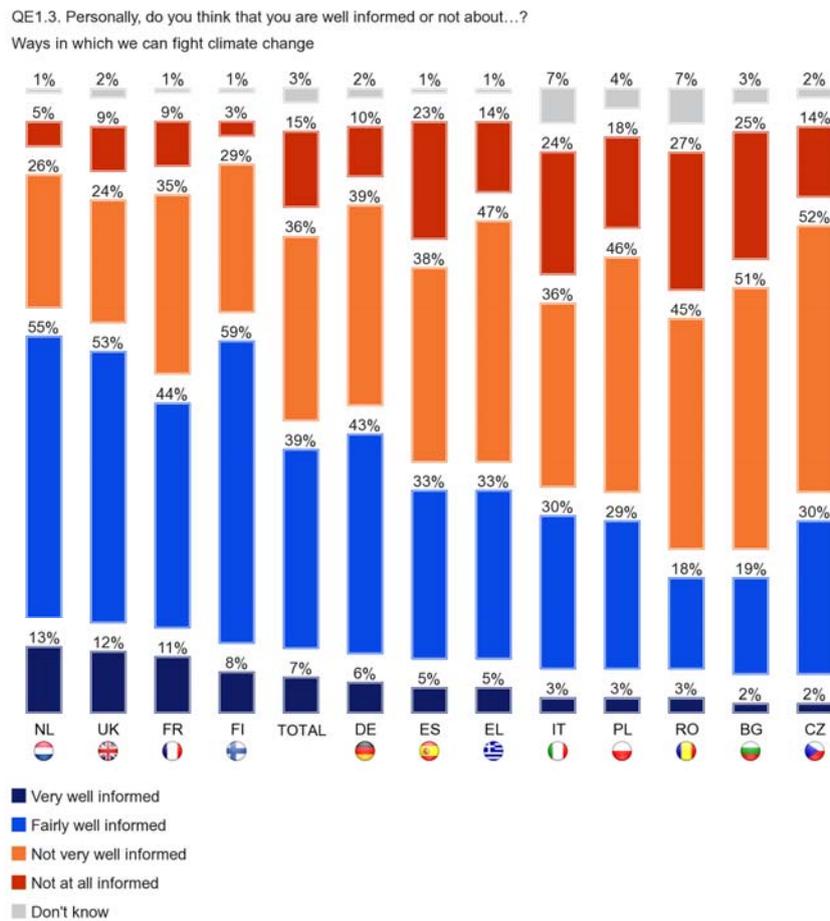
Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

A) Ways in which we can fight climate change – differences between Member States

- Just under half of people felt well informed about the consequences of climate change –

Respondents were asked to indicate how well informed they felt about the different ways one can fight climate change. The response for each country is presented in the chart below which is ranked from left to right according to the proportion who felt 'very well informed' about the ways we can fight climate change.

Compared to the other two statements about climate change a slightly smaller proportion of respondents overall felt that they were well informed about the ways in which we can fight climate change. Just under half (46%) felt well informed compared to just over half (51%) who felt they were not well informed.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Overall twice as many people felt they were 'not at all informed' about the ways we can fight climate change compared to those who felt 'very well-informed' about how to do so, 15% versus 7%.

In three countries, the Netherlands, Finland and the UK, around two thirds of respondents indicated that they felt well informed about the ways in which we can fight climate change. The actual percentages were 68%, 67% and 65% respectively. The Netherlands had the highest proportion of respondents who felt 'very well informed' about the ways of fighting climate change with one in eight (13%) indicating this. The United Kingdom (12%) and France (11%) also had more than one in 10 people who felt 'very well informed' about how one can fight climate change.

France was the only other country where more than half of respondents felt well informed about the ways in which we can fight climate change. Respondents in Germany were equally split: just under half (49%) said they were well informed whilst the same number (49%) indicated that they were not well informed in this regard.

At the other end of the scale, in Romania and Bulgaria just over one in five respondents (21% in both countries) felt they were well informed about ways in which we can fight climate change. In both countries a higher proportion of respondents indicated that they were 'not at all informed' about the ways in which we can fight climate change (27% and 25% respectively). Just under a quarter of respondents in Italy (24%) and Spain (23%) felt they were 'not at all informed' about the ways in which we can fight climate change.

A higher proportion of respondents in Italy and Romania indicated that they did not know whether or not they were well informed about the ways in which we can fight climate change (7% in each country).

B) Socio-demographic analysis

Again, as observed previously for the causes and the consequences of climate change, in terms of the ways we can fight climate change, those who felt better informed than the average were the following:

- Those who had a higher terminal education age (61%) or are still studying (55%) compared to those who stopped their education before the age of 16 (31%);
- Those who are employed as managers (66%) compared to those who are house persons (33%), unemployed (37%) or retired (39%);
- Those who use the Internet everyday (57%) compare to those who never use it (32%);
- Those who said they belong to a higher social grade group (55%) compared to those who said they belong to the lowest one (35%);

QE1.3 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?

Ways in which we can fight climate change

	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'	DK
TOTAL	46%	51%	3%

 **Education (End of)**

15-	31%	65%	4%
16-19	43%	55%	2%
20+	61%	37%	2%
Still studying	55%	43%	2%

 **Respondent occupation scale**

Self-employed	49%	49%	2%
Managers	66%	32%	2%
Other white collars	50%	48%	2%
Manual workers	45%	52%	3%
House persons	33%	63%	4%
Unemployed	37%	61%	2%
Retired	39%	58%	3%
Students	55%	43%	2%

Use of the Internet

Everyday	57%	41%	2%
Often/ Sometimes	44%	54%	2%
Never	32%	64%	4%

Self-positioning on the social staircase

Low (1-4)	35%	62%	3%
Medium (5-6)	46%	51%	3%
High (7-10)	55%	43%	2%

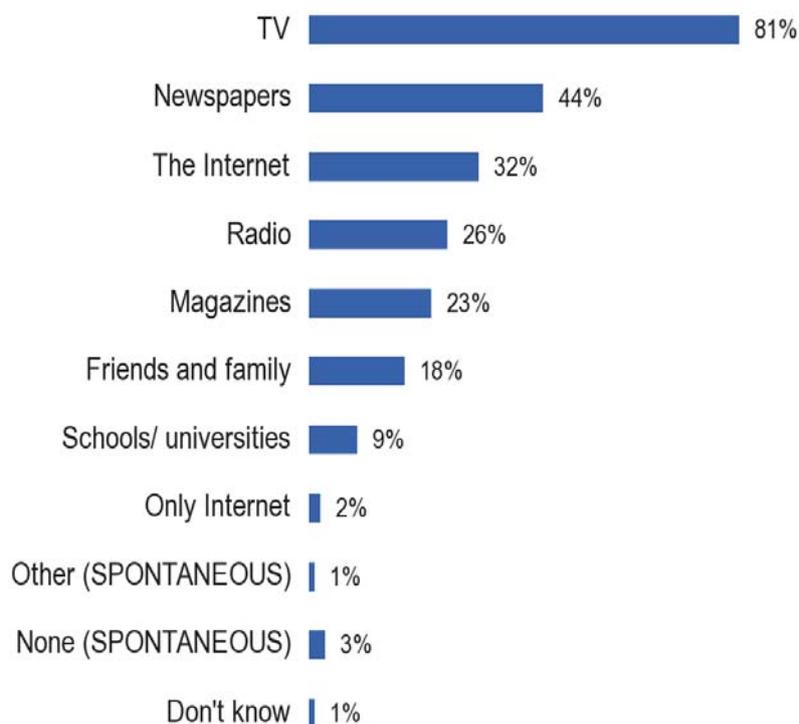
Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

1.2 Sources of information on climate change

- Television was the most popular source of information about climate change, followed by newspapers and the Internet –

Respondents were presented with a list of information sources and asked from which of them they usually get information about climate change⁵. Respondents could mention a number of different information sources in their response. The overall response to this question is presented in the chart below. The overwhelming majority indicated that television was the most usual source, mentioned by over eight in ten (81%). Newspapers were cited by less than half (44%) of respondents, whilst over a third (32%) mentioned the Internet. Interestingly, 2% mention the Internet and no other information source.

QE2. From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Other traditional media were mentioned by a quarter of respondents: over a quarter (26%) mentioned the radio and slightly less than a quarter (23%) cited magazines.

⁵ QE2 From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

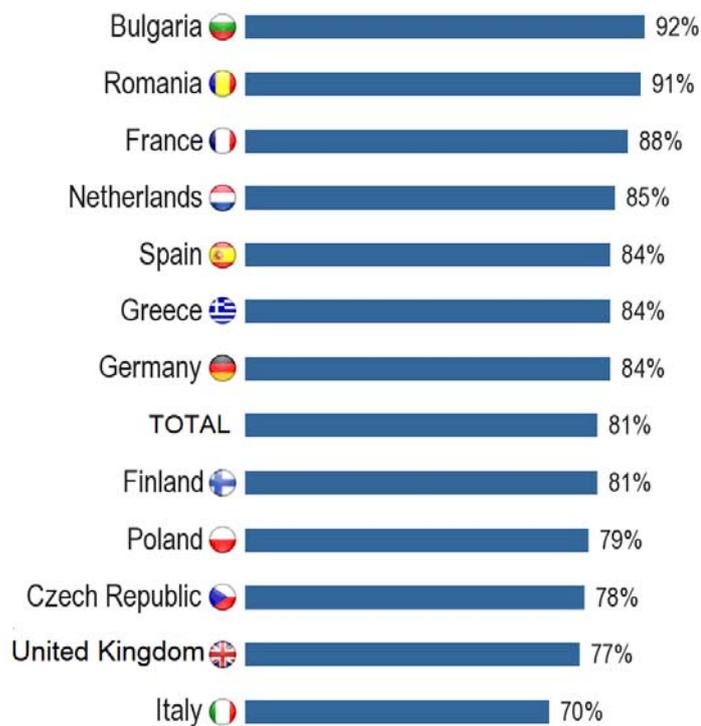
Word-of-mouth sources performed reasonably well with just under one in five respondents (18%) indicating that they got information about climate change from friends and family. Just under one in ten (9%) cited schools/universities as an information source for climate change; clearly this figure is much higher among those who are still studying.

A) Differences between Member States

An above average proportion of respondents cited the television as an information source they usually used to get information on climate change in Bulgaria (92%), Romania (91%) and France (88%). Italy emerged as the country where fewest respondents cited television as an information source they usually used in this regard, being mentioned by seven in ten respondents (70%). This was followed by the UK where just over three quarters (77%) indicated that they usually used it as an information source.

Question: QE2. From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change?

Answers: TV

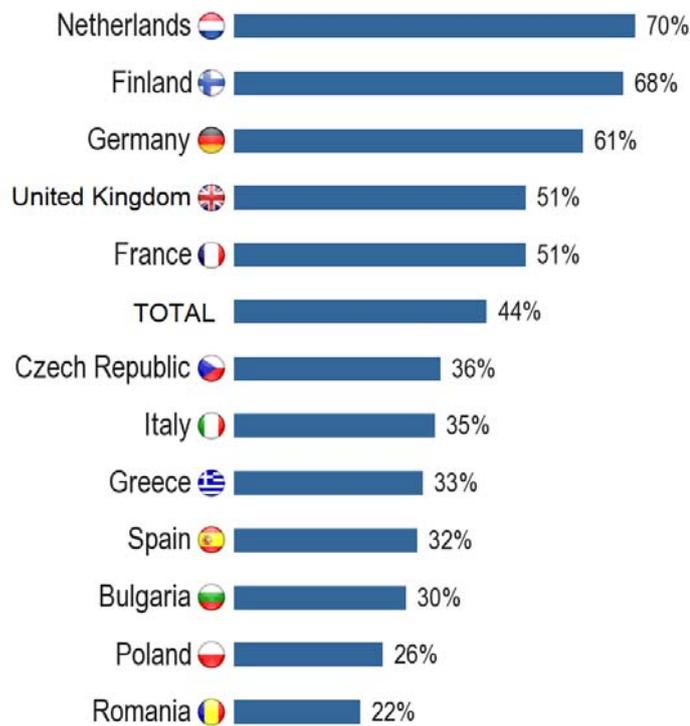


Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

The proportion of respondents who cited newspapers as a source of information that they usually use with regard to climate change was highest in the Netherlands (70%) and Finland (68%). At the other end of the spectrum, just one in five cited newspapers in Romania (22%), and just over a quarter in Poland (26%). Around a third of respondents mentioned newspapers as a source of information on climate change in Greece (33%), Spain (32%) and Bulgaria. (30%).

Question: QE2. From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change?

Answers: Newspapers

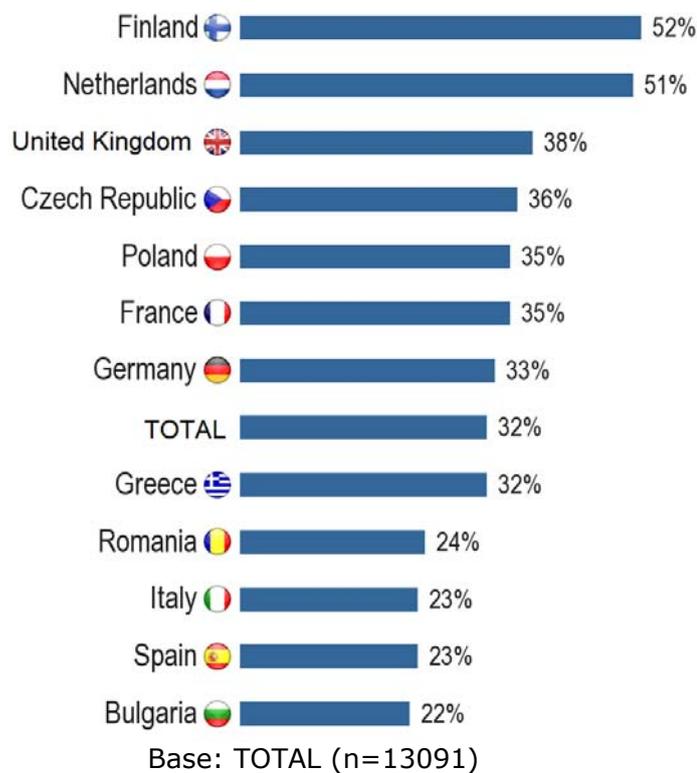


Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

The Internet was mentioned by over half of the respondents in Finland (52%) and the Netherlands (51%) as a source of information that people usually use to get information on climate change. Over a third of people cited it as an information source on climate change in the UK (38%), the Czech Republic (36%), and France and Poland (both 35%). Bulgaria emerged as the country where fewest respondents cited it as an information source about climate change: just over a fifth (22%) mentioned it as a source they usually used. Less than a quarter of respondents mentioned it as a source of information they usually used in Italy and Spain (both 23%) and Romania (24%).

Question: QE2. From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change?

Answers: The Internet



B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There was greater use of the Internet and newspapers as a source of information on climate change by those with a higher terminal education age, those employed as managers and among those more informed about CO₂ and CCS -

In terms of the information sources people use to get information on climate change the key demographic sub-group observations are outlined below.

Whilst television was the most frequently cited source of information on climate change a few sub-groups indicated that they used television in this way to a lesser extent than those in other sub-groups. These were those still studying (70%), and the youngest respondents aged 15-24 (74%).

In terms of using the Internet as a source of information on climate change the following sub-groups indicated that they used the Internet to a greater extent than those in other demographic sub-groups. These were: those in younger age groups (15-39 years old); those who stopped their full-time education at 20 or more or who were still studying; managers, students and 'other white collar' workers; those in higher social grade groups.

Those sub-groups who indicate that they use the Internet as an information source to a lesser extent than average were the following: those aged 55 years and older; those with a terminal education age under 16 years old; those who described their occupation as a house person or were retired.

Those who used newspapers as a source of information on climate change to a greater extent than those in other demographic sub-groups were the following: those with a higher terminal education age (20 years and older); those working as managers; those who had a good knowledge of how to fight climate change.

Those who cite newspapers as a source of information on climate change to a lesser extent than other sub-groups were as follows: those in the younger age group (15-24); those still studying; those whose occupational status was a house person, student or unemployed; those who had difficulty keeping up with household bills; and those who felt they were not informed about how we can fight climate change.

QE2 From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change?
(ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TV	The Internet	Newspapers
TOTAL	81%	32%	44%

 Age			
15-24	74%	49%	32%
25-39	78%	45%	41%
40-54	83%	34%	48%
55 +	84%	14%	48%

 Education (End of)			
15-	83%	9%	35%
16-19	84%	30%	45%
20+	80%	48%	55%
Still studying	70%	54%	32%

 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	78%	39%	48%
Managers	77%	54%	60%
Other white collars	79%	42%	47%
Manual workers	84%	32%	44%
House persons	83%	21%	32%
Unemployed	81%	31%	31%
Retired	85%	13%	48%
Students	70%	54%	32%

Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	79%	23%	27%
From time to time	82%	29%	37%
Almost never	82%	35%	50%

Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	83%	23%	35%
Medium (5-6)	82%	31%	44%
High (7-10)	78%	42%	52%

Information fight climate change			
Informed	84%	45%	58%
Not informed	80%	21%	33%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

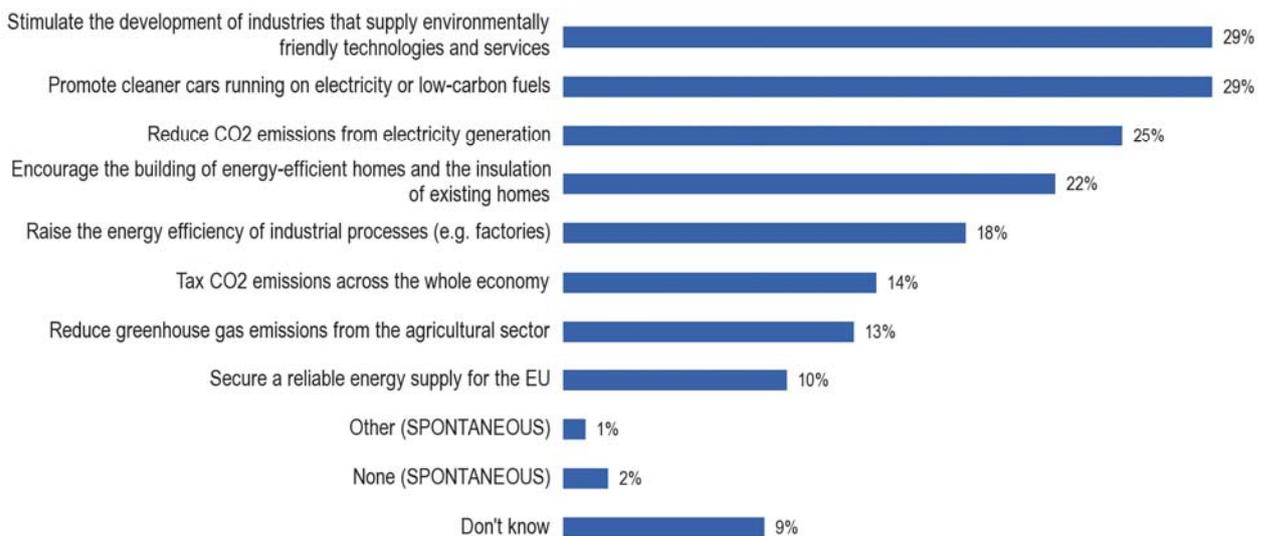
1.3 Priorities to fight climate change

- Development of industries supplying environmentally friendly technologies and services and the promotion of cleaner cars powered by electricity or low-carbon fuels were considered the main priorities in fighting climate change -

Respondents were presented with eight initiatives that could be adopted to reduce CO₂ emissions in order to fight climate change⁶. They were asked which of them should be prioritised, in the European Union as a whole, in order to fight climate change. Respondents were restricted to select a maximum of two initiatives which they would want to prioritise. The overall response is summarised in the chart below.

Three in ten respondents (29%) thought that the 'development of industries supplying environmentally friendly technologies and services' should be prioritised. Exactly the same proportion (29%) suggested that 'the promotion of cleaner cars powered by electricity or low-carbon fuels' should be prioritised.

QE3. In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

A quarter (25%) indicated that the 'reduction of CO₂ emissions from electricity generation' should be prioritised. Slightly fewer than a quarter (22%) suggested that the 'encouragement of building energy efficient homes and insulating existing homes' should be prioritised. Just under a fifth (18%) wanted to prioritise the improvement of 'the energy efficiency of industrial processes', such as factories.

⁶ QE3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

There was a lower level of endorsement for the other initiatives presented to respondents. Just over one in eight (14%) felt that 'taxing CO₂ emissions across the whole economy' should be prioritised. A similar proportion (13%) felt that the reduction of 'greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector' should be prioritised. Only one in ten felt that securing 'a reliable energy supply for the EU' should be prioritised. The lower level of endorsement for some of the less frequently mentioned initiatives may, to some extent, reflect the fact that respondents were asked to select two initiatives for prioritisation; they may feel that more than two of them were worthwhile initiatives.

The decision about which initiatives should be prioritised was not an easy task for all respondents. Almost one in ten (9%) indicated that they 'did not know' which of the initiatives presented to them should be prioritised across the EU. Furthermore, one in fifty (2%) felt that none of the initiatives should be prioritised.

A) Differences between Member States

The proportion of respondents who indicated that the priority for fighting climate change should be the 'stimulation of industries that supply environmentally friendly technologies and services', was highest in Bulgaria (44%) and the Netherlands (42%). Over a third mentioned this should be the priority in Greece (37%) and Germany (35%). The country where fewest respondents cited this as the priority was the UK, where less than a fifth (18%) cited it as a priority for fighting climate change. The UK was followed by Poland (20%) and Romania, where just over a quarter (26%) thought that 'environmentally friendly technologies and services' should be the priority.

There was above average support for promoting 'cleaner cars running on electricity or low carbon fuels' in France (35%), Finland (34%) and Spain (32%). The proportion of respondents who identified this as a priority was lowest in Poland, where one in five (19%) indicated that it should be a priority, followed by just over a quarter in the UK (26%).

The countries that had the highest proportion of respondents who thought that the reduction of CO₂ emissions from electricity generation was a priority were Romania (37%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 32%) and Greece (31%). The countries with the fewest respondents who thought this was a priority were Finland (16%) and Italy (19%). A fifth of respondents identified it as a priority in France, the Netherlands and the UK (all 20%).

As mentioned above almost one in ten (9%) people overall 'did not know' which of these initiatives should be a priority in fighting climate change in the EU. The proportion of respondents who were not able to prioritise initiatives was above average in Romania and Poland (both 16%) and Bulgaria and the UK (12%).

QE3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU?

	Promote cleaner cars running on electricity or low-carbon fuels	Stimulate the development of industries that supply environmentally friendly technologies and services	Reduce CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation	Don't know
TOTAL	29%	29%	25%	9%
 BG	30%	44%	32%	12%
 CZ	30%	30%	30%	6%
 DE	29%	35%	30%	6%
 EL	27%	37%	31%	2%
 ES	32%	31%	24%	8%
 FR	35%	29%	20%	5%
 IT	31%	32%	19%	9%
 NL	31%	42%	20%	2%
 PL	19%	20%	32%	16%
 RO	30%	26%	37%	16%
 FI	34%	32%	16%	1%
 UK	26%	18%	20%	12%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those who felt they were well informed about how to fight climate change felt more strongly about each of the initiatives to reduce CO₂ emissions than those who felt not informed about how to fight climate change -

Respondents who had indicated that they felt they were well informed about the ways in which we can fight climate change gave greater priority to providing 'stimulation to develop industry in supplying environmentally friendly technologies and services' than respondents who felt they were not well informed about the ways to fight climate change. The proportion who prioritised this initiative was around a third (32%) among well-informed compared to over a quarter (27%) among those not well informed.

Those well-informed about the ways to fight climate change were also more likely to indicate that they would prioritise improving 'the energy efficiency of industrial processes (e.g. factories)', 21% and 15% respectively. Those who felt well informed about how to fight climate change prioritised each of the initiatives to fight climate change to a greater extent than those who did not feel well informed about climate change.

Respondents who describe themselves as being well-informed about the ways in which we can fight climate change were more likely to prioritise initiatives related to industry than other initiatives. They were more likely to mention the 'reduction of CO₂ emissions from electricity generation', the 'stimulation of environmentally friendly technologies and services' and the 'promotion of cleaner cars'.

QE3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU?
(ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Promote cleaner cars running on electricity or low-carbon fuels	Stimulate the development of industries that supply environmentally friendly technologies and services	Reduce CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation	Encourage the building of energy-efficient homes and the insulation of existing homes	Raise the energy efficiency of industrial processes (e.g. factories)	Tax CO ₂ emissions across the whole economy	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector	Secure a reliable energy supply for the EU	DK
TOTAL	29%	29%	25%	22%	18%	14%	13%	10%	9%
Information fight climate change									
Informed	32%	32%	26%	25%	21%	16%	14%	10%	3%
Not informed	28%	27%	24%	20%	15%	13%	13%	10%	12%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

In terms of other differences by demographic sub-groups there were few large fluctuations within sub-groups in terms of priorities for tackling climate change. In terms of top two priorities people select to address climate change there were no major observations by key demographic sub groups.

2. Knowledge and perceptions of carbon dioxide

2.1 Carbon dioxide knowledge

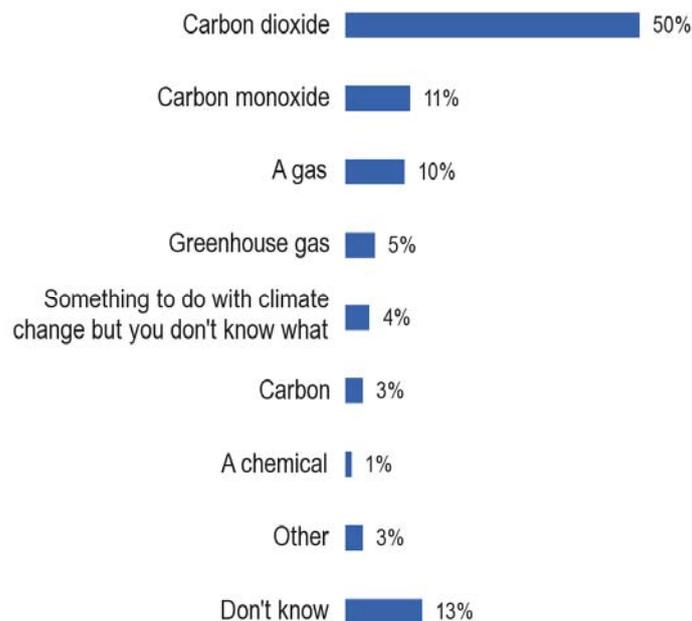
- Half of the respondents correctly identified CO₂ as carbon dioxide -

Respondents were asked a number of questions to measure their knowledge about carbon dioxide⁷. They were asked what CO₂ is, they were also asked about a series of statements that could apply to CO₂ emissions, and finally they were asked about sources of CO₂ emissions and about the impact it would have on the environment. The responses to these questions were presented in this section of the report.

Firstly respondents were asked what they thought CO₂ was. Respondents were not shown an answer list and their response was recorded using a pre-coded answer list. The overall response is presented in the chart below. Respondents who stated that CO₂ is carbon dioxide gave the correct answer; an acceptable response was that it is "a greenhouse gas", "a gas", "a chemical" or "something to do with climate change". The incorrect responses were "carbon monoxide", "water", "carbon", "ozone" or "methane".

Most respondents were able to say something about CO₂. Exactly half (50%) simply indicated that it was carbon dioxide. One in ten (10%) just indicated that it was 'a gas', whilst a further one in twenty (5%) went further by saying it was 'a greenhouse gas'.

QE4. What do you think CO₂ is?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

⁷ QE4. What do you think CO₂ is? (DO NOT READ OUT - OPENED QUESTION)

One in twenty-five (4%) said that it is 'something to do with climate change but didn't know what'. 3% mentioned 'carbon', one percent simply indicated that it was 'a chemical' and 3% mentioned something else.

Over one in ten (11%) incorrectly indicated that CO₂ was carbon monoxide. Furthermore one in eight (13%) admitted that they did not know what CO₂ was. Clearly, there is a majority of respondents who do have a clear knowledge of what CO₂ is.

If one defines the items as *"a gas"*, *"greenhouse gas"*, *"Something to do with climate change but you don't know what"* and *"a chemical"* as not correct but acceptable answers, it is possible to say that another 20% of the respondents have a vague idea about what CO₂ is. Only 17% of the respondents give a wrong answer, and another 13% do not know the answer. To summarise, only 30% of the respondents do not really know what CO₂ is.

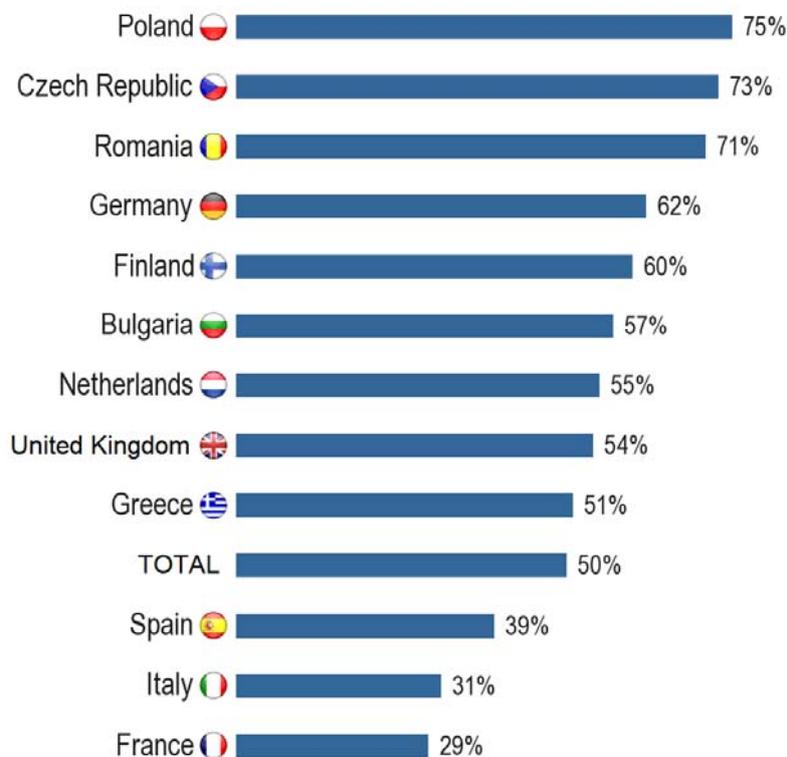
A) Differences between Member States

At a country level, a higher proportion of respondents correctly indicated that CO₂ was carbon dioxide in Poland (75%), the Czech Republic (73%) and Romania (71%) than in other countries. The proportion to correctly identify it as carbon dioxide was lowest in France (29%), Italy (31%) and Spain (39%).

Whilst one in twelve respondents overall indicated that they 'did not know' what CO₂ was, the proportion was particularly high in Bulgaria, where almost a quarter (24%) 'did not know' what it was. Furthermore, around a fifth indicated that they 'did not know' what CO₂ was in Greece (22%), Italy (20%), Spain (19%) and Finland (18%).

Question: QE4. What do you think CO₂ is?

Answers: Carbon dioxide



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those in younger age groups, those with a higher terminal education age and those who use the Internet regularly had a higher recognition that CO₂ was carbon dioxide -

The table below summarises the proportion of respondents who indicate that they thought that CO₂ emissions were carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide or that they did not know what CO₂ was, split by age of respondent, their terminal education age, their self-positioning on the social staircase. Respondents in the youngest age group (15 to 24) were more able to correctly identify that CO₂ was carbon dioxide than those in other age groups. Those in the 55+ age group answered more often that they 'did not know' what CO₂ was than those in other age groups; one in five indeed (20%) indicated that they 'did not know' what it was.

QE4 What do you think CO₂ is?
(DO NOT READ OUT - OPENED QUESTION)

	Carbon monoxide	Carbon dioxide	DK
TOTAL	11%	50%	13%
Age			
15-24	8%	63%	8%
25-39	12%	57%	9%
40-54	12%	53%	9%
55 +	10%	39%	20%
Education (End of)			
15-	10%	25%	29%
16-19	12%	51%	10%
20+	10%	66%	4%
Still studying	6%	69%	6%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	10%	42%	18%
Medium (5-6)	11%	50%	13%
High (7-10)	11%	59%	7%
Information on the Internet			
Yes	10%	66%	4%
No	11%	43%	17%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

In terms of terminal education age, those still studying and those who completed their education aged 20 years old or above were better able to identify CO₂ as carbon dioxide (66%) than those who completed their education at an earlier age (25% among those who finished aged 15 or younger). Those who completed their education aged 15 years old or younger were more inclined to indicate that they 'did not know' what CO₂ was, one in three (29%) compared to around one in eight (13%) overall.

Respondents who used the Internet to get information about climate change are more likely to indicate that CO₂ is carbon dioxide (66%) than those who do not use it (43%).

Those who read newspapers and magazines to get information on climate change were also more likely to mention that CO₂ was carbon dioxide.

This reflects the use of a wider range of media by those who also perceive themselves as having a higher social status in society, or those with a higher terminal education age who are also more likely to be well informed about the causes, consequences and ways of addressing climate change.

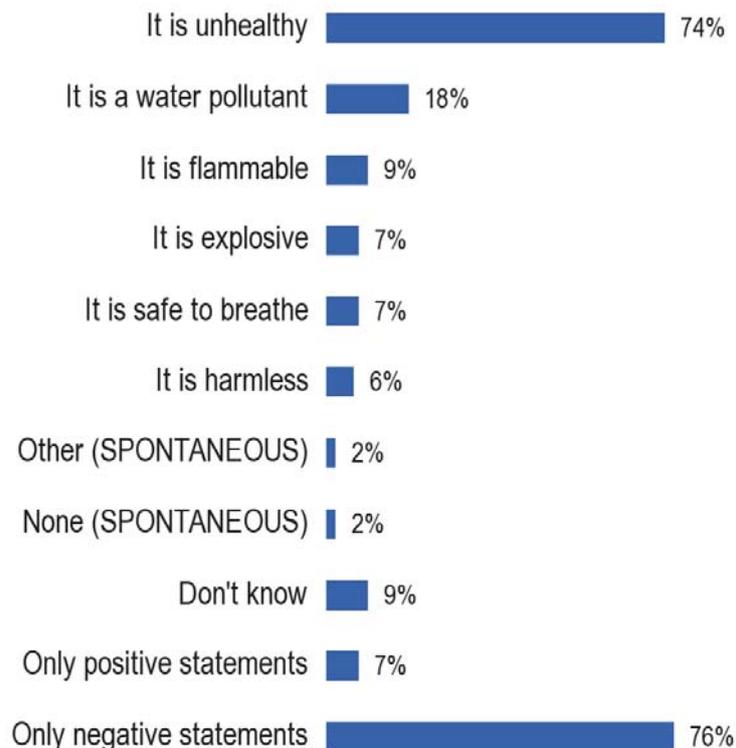
2.2 Carbon dioxide perception

- Most respondents perceived carbon dioxide negatively, three-quarters described it as 'unhealthy'-

Respondents were presented with a series of statements about carbon dioxide and were asked which of them they thought applied to it⁸. The response is presented in the chart below which is ranked in descending order.

There is widespread acceptance that carbon dioxide 'is unhealthy', three quarters (74%) of respondents indicate that this statement is applied to carbon dioxide. Almost one in five (18%) thought that carbon dioxide was 'a water pollutant'. Almost one in ten (9%) believed that CO₂ is 'flammable', and two percent fewer (7%) believe that it is 'explosive'. In fact CO₂ or carbon dioxide is not flammable or explosive. In ordinary atmospheric concentration levels, CO₂ is safe to breathe, healthy and harmless, and not a water pollutant.

QE5. Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

⁸ QE5. Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Only a small proportion of respondents indicated that carbon dioxide was 'safe to breathe' (7%) or it was 'harmless' (6%). Overall, less than one in twelve mentioned only positive statements⁹ about carbon dioxide ('it is harmless' and 'it is safe to breathe'). Over three quarters (76%) only selected a negative statement to apply to carbon dioxide, largely driven by those who indicated that it was 'unhealthy'.

One in fifty respondents (2%) indicated that none of the statements applied to carbon dioxide. Furthermore, almost one in ten (9%) indicated that they did not know which of the statements applied to carbon dioxide.

⁹ 'Positive statements' were defined as followed: "It is safe to breathe" and "It is harmless"; 'Negative statements were defined as followed: "It is flammable", "It is unhealthy", "It is explosive" and "It is a water pollutant".

A) Differences between Member States

At a country level, an above average proportion of respondents described CO₂ as being 'unhealthy' in Greece (86%), France (83%) and Spain (80%). Finland had the fewest number of respondents who described it as 'unhealthy', with just over half (52%) of them describing it as such. There was a gap between Finland and other countries with a below average proportion of respondents who described it as 'unhealthy', these being the UK and Bulgaria (both 67%) and Italy (68%).

In terms of describing the CO₂ emissions as being 'safe to breathe', countries with a higher proportion of respondents who described it as being safe were the Czech Republic (20%), the Netherlands (17%) and Germany (11%). At the other end of the spectrum, countries with the fewest respondents who described CO₂ as being 'safe to breathe' were Greece (1%), Bulgaria and Spain (both 2%).

Whilst around one in ten (9%) overall 'did not know' which statements to choose to describe CO₂ emissions, a higher proportion of respondents 'did not know' which statements to select in Bulgaria (21%), Italy (15%) and Romania (13%). Countries where few respondents 'did not know' which statements to choose to describe CO₂ emissions were the Netherlands (3%), Greece and the Czech Republic (both 4%).

QE5 Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)?

	It is unhealthy	It is a water pollutant	It is flammable	It is safe to breathe	It is explosive	It is harmless	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Only positive statements	Only negative statements
TOTAL	74%	18%	9%	7%	7%	6%	2%	2%	9%	7%	76%
 BG	67%	25%	13%	2%	11%	1%	2%	0%	21%	2%	75%
 CZ	76%	8%	8%	20%	9%	5%	2%	1%	4%	12%	69%
 DE	74%	16%	8%	11%	9%	6%	2%	3%	8%	9%	74%
 EL	86%	28%	14%	1%	13%	2%	3%	0%	4%	2%	91%
 ES	80%	13%	8%	2%	5%	3%	1%	1%	8%	3%	86%
 FR	83%	34%	13%	7%	9%	3%	2%	1%	7%	5%	82%
 IT	68%	20%	10%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	15%	5%	77%
 NL	69%	20%	5%	17%	5%	8%	5%	7%	3%	15%	66%
 PL	75%	11%	8%	5%	11%	7%	1%	2%	8%	6%	78%
 RO	73%	14%	14%	5%	10%	5%	2%	1%	13%	5%	76%
 FI	52%	26%	2%	10%	2%	18%	2%	5%	11%	19%	58%
 UK	67%	13%	8%	10%	5%	11%	3%	2%	10%	13%	69%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There was little variation by demographic sub-group in terms of statements people felt applied to CO₂ -

In terms of the demographic sub-groups, there was little difference in the proportion of respondents who thought that CO₂ was 'unhealthy'. However, those who thought that CO₂ would have a low impact on climate change were less likely to describe CO₂ as 'unhealthy' than those in other sub-groups.

Those with a higher terminal education age were slightly more likely to indicate that CO₂ is 'safe to breathe'.

QE5 Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)?
(ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	It is unhealthy	It is a water pollutant	It is flammable	It is safe to breathe	It is explosive	It is harmless	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Only negative statements	Only positive statements
TOTAL	74%	18%	9%	7%	7%	6%	2%	2%	9%	76%	7%
Education (End of)											
15-	70%	16%	8%	4%	6%	3%	1%	1%	17%	74%	4%
16-19	77%	18%	10%	7%	8%	5%	2%	2%	8%	79%	6%
20+	74%	18%	9%	11%	7%	7%	3%	3%	4%	75%	11%
Still studying	71%	23%	10%	10%	7%	9%	2%	2%	8%	74%	11%
Impact CO₂ on climate change											
High impact	79%	20%	10%	7%	8%	5%	2%	2%	5%	82%	7%
Low impact	59%	13%	8%	16%	7%	16%	2%	5%	5%	62%	19%

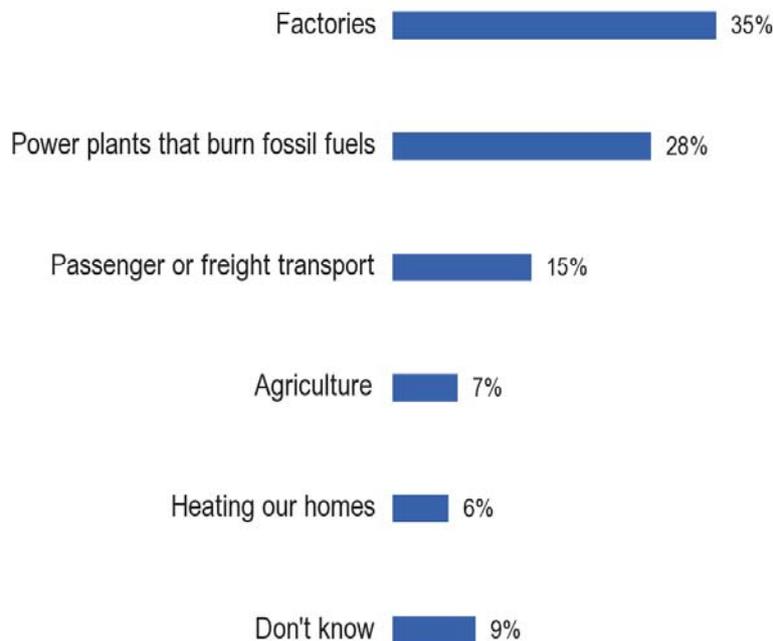
Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

2.3 Carbon dioxide sources

- People were more likely to believe that 'factories' were bigger producers of CO₂ than 'power plants that burn fossil fuels', although in terms of actual CO₂ emissions the latter was the biggest producer of CO₂ emissions -

Respondents were presented with five sources of CO₂ emissions and were asked which of them they thought produced the most CO₂ globally¹⁰. The overall response to this question is presented in the chart below which is ranked in descending order.

QE6. In your opinion, which of the following produces the most carbon dioxide (CO₂) globally?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Over a third (35%) of respondents thought that 'factories' produced the most CO₂, receiving a higher level of mentions than any of the four other options. Just under three out of ten (28%) thought that 'power plants that burn fossil fuels' were responsible for producing the most emissions. There was a big decline, by almost half, in the proportion who mentioned the next most commonly cited source of emissions, 'passenger or freight transport', mentioned by around one in seven (15%).

A smaller proportion of respondents believed that 'agriculture' (7%) or 'heating our homes' (6%) produced the most CO₂ emissions globally.

¹⁰ QE6 In your opinion, which of the following produces the most carbon dioxide (CO₂) globally? (ROTATE)

Again, a significant proportion of respondents had difficulty identifying the source of the most CO₂ emissions globally, with almost one in ten (9%) having indicated that they did not know which of the five produced the most CO₂ globally.

The order that emerges from respondents' answers about which sector produces the most CO₂ emissions globally differs from the actual rank order in terms of CO₂ production. According to the IEA and other sources there has been a fairly consistent ranking in terms of CO₂ output since 2000, with the ranking being as follows:

1. Power stations
2. Passenger/freight transport
3. Factories
4. Heating our homes
5. Agriculture

Whilst respondents indicated that factories accounted for the highest level of production of CO₂, it only ranks third in terms of actual CO₂ production behind power stations and passenger/freight transport.

A) Differences between Member States

Power stations that burn fossil fuels were considered the biggest producers of CO₂ emissions in Bulgaria (34%), Germany (33%), the United Kingdom (34%) and Finland (in Finland factories were equally thought to be the main producer of CO₂ emissions). France (20%), Spain (21%) and Italy (22%) had fewer respondents who identified power plants as the worst producer of CO₂ emissions than other countries. In each of these three countries, around one in five cited power stations as the second highest producer of CO₂ emissions, after factories.

QE6 In your opinion, which of the following produces the most carbon dioxide (CO₂) globally?

	Factories	Power plants that burn fossil fuels	Passenger or freight transport	Agriculture	Heating our homes	Don't know
TOTAL	35%	28%	15%	7%	6%	9%
 BG	19%	34%	24%	2%	2%	19%
 CZ	35%	32%	24%	2%	4%	3%
 DE	31%	33%	13%	11%	6%	6%
 EL	52%	35%	7%	2%	2%	2%
 ES	50%	21%	17%	1%	2%	9%
 FR	44%	20%	17%	8%	6%	5%
 IT	33%	22%	12%	6%	9%	18%
 NL	31%	29%	15%	18%	3%	4%
 PL	35%	30%	14%	3%	10%	8%
 RO	37%	34%	13%	2%	2%	12%
 FI	34%	34%	18%	8%	3%	3%
 UK	21%	34%	15%	10%	9%	11%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those who had indicated that a priority for fighting climate change was to promote cleaner cars were more likely to indicate that passenger or freight transport produced the most CO₂ -

There were no noteworthy differences in the response pattern by demographic sub-group. However, respondents who indicated that they thought that passenger or freight transport produced the most CO₂ globally also indicated that a priority for fighting climate change would be to 'promote cleaner cars running on electricity or low carbon fuels'. Furthermore, respondents who provided an answer to the question about which initiatives should be prioritised to fight climate change in the EU were less likely to indicate that they 'did not know' which was the main producer of CO₂ emissions.

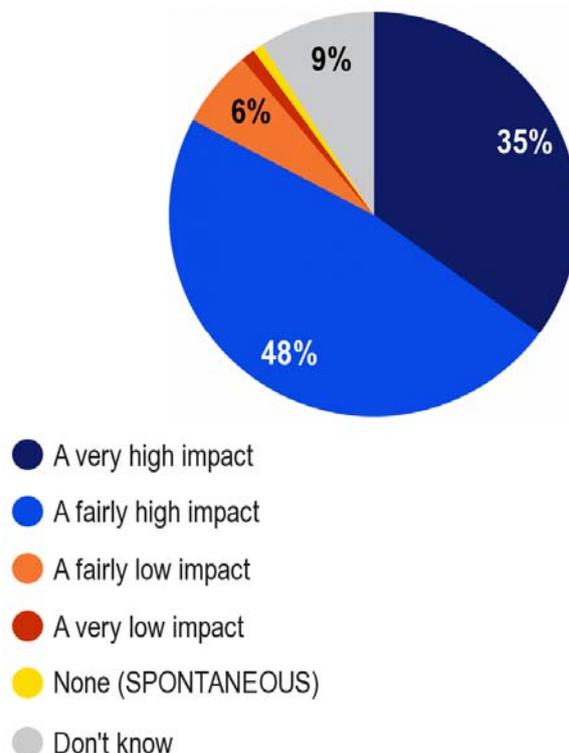
2.4 Impact of carbon dioxide on the environment

- A large majority of people thought that CO₂ emissions had a high impact on climate change and over a third thought it had a 'very high impact' -

Respondents were asked about the impact that CO₂ emissions would have on climate change¹¹. Specifically they were asked what impact they thought CO₂ emissions would have on climate change. They were asked to use a four point rating scale from a very high impact to a very low impact. The response to this question is presented in the chart below.

More than four in five (83%) people thought that the impact of CO₂ emissions would be high. Over a third (35%) indicated that they thought the impact would be 'very high' and just under half (48%) thought that they have 'a fairly high impact'. Only a small proportion of respondents thought that CO₂ emissions would have a low impact on climate change: just over one in twenty (6%) felt that it would have 'a very low impact' on climate change.

QE7. What impact do you think CO₂ emissions have on climate change? Do you think it has ...?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹¹ QE7 What impact do you think CO₂ emissions have on climate change? Do you think it has ...?

A very small proportion (1%) indicated that they thought CO₂ emissions would have no impact on climate change. Those who indicated that they would have no impact did so spontaneously, an option to indicate that they would have no impact had not been included in the answer list. Again a significant proportion of respondents had difficulty indicating the extent to which CO₂ emissions would have an impact on climate change, almost one in ten (9%) indicated that they did not know whether or not they would have an impact.

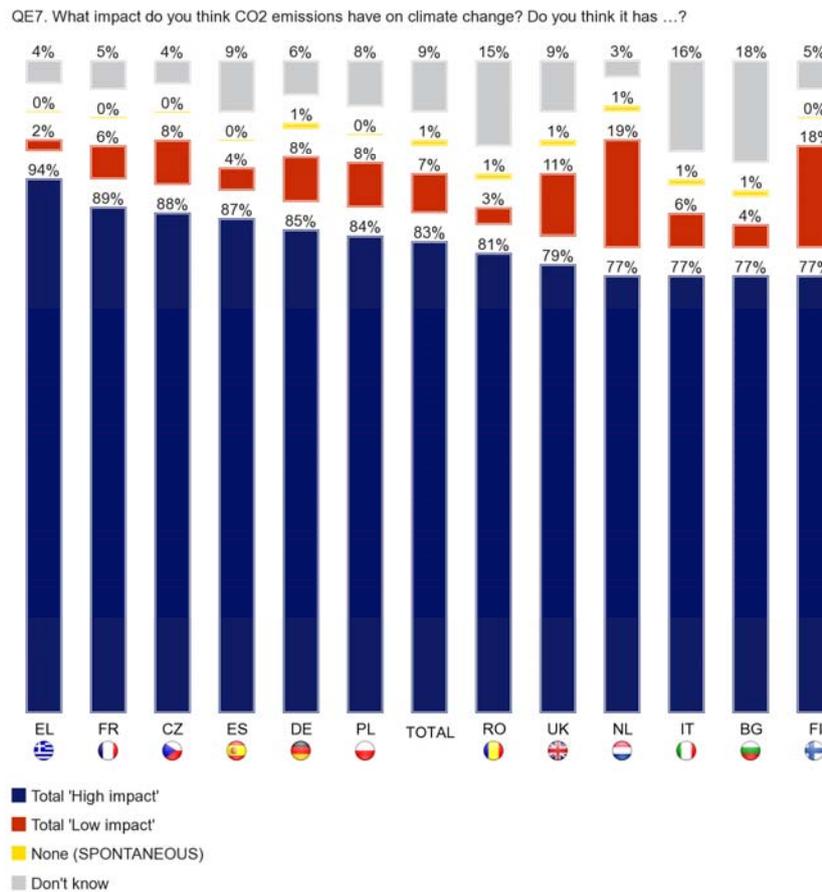
Respondents' assessment of the impact of CO₂ emissions on climate change are consistent with the response to a similar question about CO₂ emissions asked in the 2009 Eurobarometer¹². Almost six in ten respondents (57%) disagreed with the statement, "emissions of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gases have only a marginal impact on climate change".

Those respondents who had indicated that they felt they were well informed about the causes, the consequences and the ways in which we can fight climate change also indicated, to a greater extent than those who did not feel well informed, that CO₂ emissions would have 'a very high impact' on climate change.

¹² Special Eurobarometer 322 on "Europeans' attitudes towards climate change" (August – September 2009) http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_322_en.pdf

A) Differences between Member States

In terms of responses at an individual country level, respondents in Greece (94%), France (89%), the Czech Republic (88%) and Spain (87%) indicated that they thought that CO₂ emissions would have a 'high impact' on climate change. Italy, the Netherlands, Bulgaria and Finland (all 77%) had the smallest proportion of respondents to describe CO₂ emissions as having a 'high impact' on climate change. Bulgaria (18%), Italy (16%) and Romania (15%) had a higher proportion of respondents who 'did not know' what impact CO₂ emissions would have on climate change.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There were few differences by demographic sub-group, although there was consistency in terms of those who thought cleaner cars should be a priority and those who thought that passenger and freight transport were the main producers of CO₂ emissions globally -

There were no differences by demographic sub-group in terms of the impact that people thought CO₂ emissions would have on climate change. However, respondents who indicated that they thought passenger or freight transport produced the most CO₂ globally also indicated that a priority for fighting climate change would be to 'promote cleaner cars running on electricity or low carbon fuels'. Furthermore, respondents who provided an answer to the question about which initiatives should be prioritised to fight climate change in the EU were less likely to indicate that they 'did not know' which was the main producer of CO₂ emissions.

3. Awareness and opinions about electricity production

3.1 Perception about national electricity production

- In most countries people thought that more than 10% of their national electricity production came from coal (France was the only country where the actual electricity produced from coal was less than 10%) -

In each country, respondents were asked about their knowledge of domestic electricity production from coal and from renewable energy sources¹³. They were also asked about alternative energy sources and the extent to which they were in favour of their use as an energy source in their country.

Respondents were asked what proportion of the electricity produced in their country came from coal. Their response to this question is presented in the following table which summarises the proportion of respondents who thought that 10% or less of the electricity produced in their country came from coal, those who thought that it was more than 10% and those who 'did not know' what proportion.

A considerable number of respondents were unsure about the proportion of electricity produced in their country that came from coal; overall almost three in ten did not know what the proportion was.

QE8a(2) According to you, what proportion of total electricity produced in (OUR COUNTRY) currently comes from coal?

	Total '10% or less'	Total 'More than 10%'	Don't know
Total	18%	54%	28%
 BG	9%	49%	42%
 CZ	7%	82%	11%
 DE	7%	75%	18%
 EL	6%	69%	25%
 ES	17%	41%	42%
 FR	52%	26%	22%
 IT	20%	31%	49%
 NL	24%	65%	11%
 PL	2%	76%	22%
 RO	8%	50%	42%
 FI	28%	63%	9%
 UK	13%	62%	25%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹³ QE8a. According to you, what proportion of total electricity produced in (OUR COUNTRY) currently comes from coal?
QE8b. And what proportion comes from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun?

In Italy almost half of respondents (49%) indicated that they 'did not know' what proportion of electricity produced there came from coal.

In Bulgaria, Spain and Romania over four in ten respondents indicated that they 'did not know' what proportion of electricity produced in their country came from coal (42% in each case). A quarter of respondents (25%) in Greece and the United Kingdom indicated that they 'did not know' either. In France and Poland over one in five respondents (22% in each country) 'did not know' what proportion of electricity produced domestically came from coal. Finland had the smallest proportion of respondents who indicated that they 'did not know' the response to this question: less than one in 10 (9%) indicated this.

France had the highest proportion of respondents who thought that 10% or less of the total electricity produced there came from coal. Over fifty percent (52%) of French respondents thought that 10% or less of the electricity produced in France came from coal. Finland had the second-highest proportion of respondents – just under three in ten (28%) - who thought that 10% or less of the electricity produced in Finland came from coal. Poland had the fewest people who thought that 10% or less of the total electricity produced there came from coal, just one in fifty (2%).

In the Czech Republic, more than four out of five (82%) respondents believed that more than 10% of the total electricity produced came from coal, a higher proportion than that measured in any of the other countries. Three quarters of respondents in Poland and Germany indicated that they thought that more than 10% of electricity produced in their country came from coal (76% and 75% respectively). Around two thirds of respondents in Greece and the Netherlands thought that more than 10% of the electricity produced domestically came from coal (69% and 65% respectively). France had the smallest proportion of respondents who thought that more than 10% of the electricity produced there came from coal (26%).

In each country, respondents were asked what proportion of the total electricity produced in their country came from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun. They were asked to indicate if it was '10% or less' or 'more than 10%'.

As with coal a high proportion of respondents found it difficult to indicate the proportion of electricity that was produced from renewable energy in their country. On average around a quarter of respondents (26%) indicated that they did not know what proportion of electricity came from renewable energy sources. In Romania almost half of respondents (48%) indicated that they did not know what proportion came from renewable energy sources, followed by over four in 10 in Bulgaria (45%) and Italy (43%), and over a third in Spain (37%).

In the Czech Republic, Germany and the Netherlands, exactly half (50%) of the respondents thought that more than 10% of electricity produced in their countries came from renewable sources. Slightly less than half of respondents in Finland and France thought that more than 10% of the electricity produced in their countries came from renewable energy sources, (47% and 44% respectively).

QE8b(2) And what proportion comes from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun?

	Total '10% or less'	Total 'More than 10%'	Don't know
Total	37%	37%	26%
 BG	36%	19%	45%
 CZ	40%	50%	10%
 DE	35%	50%	15%
 EL	49%	27%	24%
 ES	24%	39%	37%
 FR	37%	44%	19%
 IT	36%	21%	43%
 NL	44%	50%	6%
 PL	47%	27%	26%
 RO	29%	23%	48%
 FI	48%	47%	5%
 UK	40%	39%	21%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

In Greece, Finland and Poland just under half (49%, 48% and 47% respectively) of respondents thought that 10% or less of the total electricity produced in their countries came from renewable energy sources. In the Netherlands (44%), the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom (both 40%) around four in ten respondents felt that 10% or less of the electricity produced in their countries came from renewable energy sources.

Spain had the smallest proportion of respondents who thought that 10% or less of electricity produced domestically came from renewable energy, under a quarter (24%) of Spanish people held this view. In Finland, the proportion of people who believed that '10% or less' of electricity produced domestically came from renewable sources, was almost the same as the proportion who thought that it was 'more than 10%' (48% compared to 47%).

The actual figures for electricity production in EU countries, and the proportion of electricity produced from coal and from renewable energy sources is presented in the following table.

	% electricity, 2007	Renewables TWh	Coal TWh	Total	Renewables %	Coal %
	BG	2,9	22,4	43,3	6,7	51,73
	CZ	3,4	53,8	88,2	3,85	61
	DE	93,8	299,8	637,1	14,72	47,06
	EL	4,6	34,7	63,5	7,24	54,65
	ES	59,4	73,1	303,3	19,58	24,1
	FR	68,3	24,4	569,8	11,99	4,28
	IT	49,2	44,1	313,9	15,67	14,05
	NL	9,1	24,9	103,2	8,82	24,13
	PL	5,4	145,6	159,3	3,39	91,4
	RO	16	25,1	61,7	25,93	40,68
	FI	24,4	21,4	81,2	30,05	26,35
	UK	20,4	136,7	396,1	5,15	34,51

Source: EU energy and transport in figures, EC, 2010

Broadly, respondents' perceptions about the proportion of electricity produced from coal are in line with actual production. A high proportion of respondents in the Czech Republic (82%), Poland (76%), Germany (75%) and Greece (69%) indicated that more than 10% of electricity was produced from coal in their country. In each of these countries, apart from Germany (47%), more than half of electricity produced in the country was actually produced from coal. In France, where less than 5% of electricity is produced from coal, respondents overestimated the proportion of electricity produced from coal (26%).

Respondents were less accurate about the proportion of electricity produced from renewable resources. In Bulgaria (6.7%), the Czech Republic (3.9%), Greece (7.2%), the Netherlands (8.8%), Poland (3.4%) and the UK (5.2%) less than ten percent of electricity is produced from renewables. However, in each of these countries a large proportion of respondents felt that more than ten percent of electricity produced in their country was produced from renewables: Bulgaria (19%), the Czech Republic (50%), Greece (27%), the Netherlands (50%), Poland (27%) and the United Kingdom (39%).

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There were few differences by demographic sub-group in terms of perceptions of the proportion of energy produced from coal or from renewable sources -

There were no notable differences by demographic sub-group in terms of the proportion of respondents who thought that 10% of the energy produced in their country came from coal.

There were a few differences in terms of the proportion of people who thought that more than 10% of the energy produced in their country came from renewable energy sources. A higher proportion of managers, those who had heard of CCS and who were knowledgeable about CCS thought that 'more than 10%' of energy in their country was produced from renewable energy sources than was the average.

QE8b.2 And what proportion comes from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun?

	Total '10% or less'	Total 'More than 10%'	DK
TOTAL	37%	37%	26%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	44%	35%	21%
Managers	48%	41%	11%
Other white collars	40%	37%	23%
Manual workers	34%	42%	24%
House persons	28%	31%	41%
Unemployed	29%	41%	30%
Retired	36%	34%	30%
Students	36%	42%	22%
Knowledge of CCS			
Yes	55%	41%	4%
Yes, but not really	42%	44%	14%
No	33%	35%	32%
Heard of CCS project			
Yes	52%	40%	8%
No	35%	37%	28%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

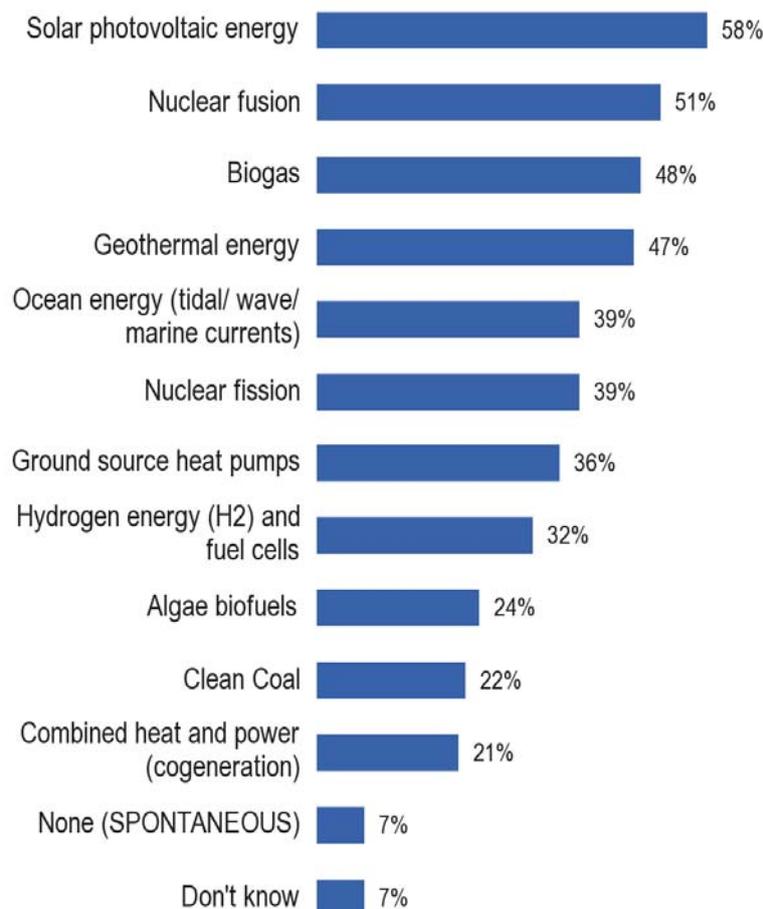
3.2 Awareness about energy production

- In terms of alternative energy production almost six in ten (58%) had heard of solar photovoltaic energy and half (51%) had heard of nuclear fusion -

Respondents were presented with a list of terms that are related to energy production and were asked which, if any of them, they had heard of in the context of energy production¹⁴. The overall response to this question is presented in the chart below, which is ranked in descending order.

Almost six in ten respondents (58%) indicated that they had heard of 'solar photovoltaic energy', the highest level of awareness for any of the terms presented. Just over half (51%) had heard of 'nuclear fusion', whilst just under half reported that they had heard of 'biogas' (48%) or 'geothermal energy' (47%).

QE11. In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹⁴ QE11 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Nearly four in ten (39%) had heard of 'nuclear fission' and the same proportion have heard of 'ocean energy'. Just over a third (36%) indicated that they had heard of 'ground source heat pumps', while almost a third (32%) claimed to be aware of 'hydrogen energy (H₂) and fuel cells'. There was a lower level of awareness of 'algae biofuels', with just under a quarter (24%) claiming to be aware of them. The lowest level of awareness was for 'clean coal' and 'combined heat and power (cogeneration)', 22% and 21% respectively.

An equal number said they did not know (7%) or said none (7%).

There was a higher awareness of CCS amongst those who were aware of different energy sources. The difference between those who were aware of CCS and those who were not was twenty percentage points or more for each energy source.

A) Differences between Member States

In terms of individual countries, there was almost universal awareness of solar energy in Finland (98%). There was a high level of awareness of it in Greece (84%) and Germany (74%). At the other end of the spectrum, respondents in Poland were least aware of solar energy (28%). There were only two other countries where awareness of solar energy was below half, Romania (35%) and the Netherlands (39%).

In terms of awareness of nuclear fusion, there was a high level of awareness of it as an energy source in the Netherlands (79%), the UK (62%) and Germany (58%). The countries where awareness of nuclear fusion was lowest were Poland (31%), Czech Republic (34%), Romania (35%) and Bulgaria (36%).

Awareness of biogas as an energy source varied widely between countries. There was a high level of awareness in the Netherlands (86%), Finland (85%) and Germany (78%). However, there was a low level of awareness in Italy (24%), Spain (25%) and Bulgaria (30%).

In terms of geothermal energy, there was a much higher level of awareness in Finland (94%) than any other country. Nonetheless, there was high awareness of it in Germany (78%) and France (69%). Bulgaria (17%) had the lowest level of awareness of geothermal energy, followed by Italy (25%) and the Czech Republic (27%).

Awareness of nuclear fission as an energy source was highest in Germany (72%) followed by the Netherlands (63%) and the Czech Republic (57%), these being the only countries where over half of respondents were aware of it as an energy source. Less than one in five people in Italy and Romania (both 18%), and less than a quarter of Greeks (23%) were aware of nuclear fission as an energy source.

Awareness of ocean energy as an energy source was over half in three countries: Finland (62%), United Kingdom (58%) and France (56%). At the other end of the scale, just a fifth of respondents were aware of it as an energy source in Bulgaria (19%), Italy and Poland (both 21%).

Awareness of ground source heat pumps as an energy source was highest in Finland (87%), France (74%) and Germany (62%). Less than one in ten respondents were aware of them as an energy source in Bulgaria (8%), Italy and Spain (both 9%).

Awareness of hydrogen energy and fuel cells as an energy source was above half in only one country, the Netherlands (51%). This is followed by just below half in Germany (47%) and just over four in ten in France (44%). Just over one in ten were aware of hydrogen energy and fuel cells in Bulgaria and Romania (11% in both countries). Just under a fifth were aware of them in Italy and Greece (17% in both).

Awareness of algae biofuels was much higher in the Netherlands (61%) than it was in any other country. The next highest level of awareness was in Greece (33%) and Germany (31%). Awareness of it was lowest in Romania (11%), Italy (12%) and Bulgaria (17%).

Awareness of clean coal as an energy source was above half in just one country, Finland (55%), followed by just under half in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria (46% in both countries). Fewer than one in ten were aware of clean coal as an energy source in Italy (7%) and Germany (8%).

There was a higher level of awareness of combined heat and power (cogeneration) as an energy source in Finland (59%) than in any other country. The countries with the next highest levels of awareness were Germany (38%) and the Netherlands (31%). Poland (7%) had the lowest level of awareness of combined heat and power, followed by Italy (12%) and Romania (13%).

Spain (13%) had the highest proportion of respondents who indicated that they were not aware of any of the energy sources presented to them. Poland also had one in ten (10%) who were not aware of any of them. Almost one in five respondents in Romania (18%) indicated that they 'did not know' whether they had heard of any of the energy sources presented to them. In Italy one in eight respondents (12%) indicated that they 'did not know' if they had heard of any of the energy sources.

QE11 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of?

	Solar photovoltaic energy	Nuclear fusion	Biogas	Geothermal energy	Ocean energy (tidal/ wave/ marine currents)	Nuclear fission	Ground source heat pumps	Hydrogen energy (H2) and fuel cells	Algae biofuels	Clean Coal	Combined heat and power (cogeneration)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
TOTAL	58%	51%	48%	47%	39%	39%	36%	32%	24%	22%	21%	7%	7%
BG	52%	36%	30%	17%	19%	33%	8%	11%	17%	46%	23%	8%	10%
CZ	62%	34%	70%	27%	32%	57%	30%	24%	28%	46%	20%	4%	3%
DE	74%	58%	78%	78%	44%	72%	62%	47%	31%	8%	38%	2%	3%
EL	84%	27%	34%	40%	24%	23%	17%	17%	33%	27%	15%	8%	2%
ES	56%	56%	25%	30%	29%	28%	9%	20%	24%	18%	14%	13%	9%
FR	72%	55%	42%	69%	56%	35%	74%	44%	28%	18%	21%	4%	2%
IT	55%	40%	24%	25%	21%	18%	9%	17%	12%	7%	12%	8%	12%
NL	39%	79%	86%	30%	48%	63%	54%	51%	61%	20%	31%	2%	1%
PL	28%	31%	49%	42%	21%	25%	28%	21%	24%	42%	7%	10%	10%
RO	35%	35%	37%	32%	29%	18%	13%	11%	11%	35%	13%	8%	18%
FI	98%	57%	85%	94%	62%	35%	87%	43%	23%	55%	59%	0%	0%
UK	52%	62%	45%	39%	58%	40%	29%	39%	19%	35%	20%	9%	5%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- The more educated the more likely the respondents to have heard of the different sources of energy -

Respondents who studied until the age of 20 and older tend to have a better awareness of all alternative energy sources than those who stopped full-time education before the age of 16.

For instance, 64% of them had heard of nuclear fusion, but that figure fell to only 40% of those who stopped their education before the age of 16. It is the same pattern for all the different energy sources. Indeed, 67% of those who studied at least until the age of 20 had heard of solar photovoltaic energy, whereas this applied to only 49% of those who stopped education before the age of 16.

Respondents who had heard of CCS were also more likely to say that they have heard of all the alternative energies listed than those who had not heard of CCS. For instance, 72% of those who had heard about CCS technology had also heard of nuclear fusion, compared to only 51% of those who have not heard of CCS.

QE11 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Solar photovoltaic energy	Nuclear fusion	Biogas	Geothermal energy	Ocean energy (tidal/ wave/ marine currents)	Nuclear fission	Ground source heat pumps	Hydrogen energy (H ₂) and fuel cells	Algae biofuels	Clean Coal	Combined heat and power (cogeneration)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
TOTAL	58%	51%	48%	47%	39%	39%	36%	32%	24%	22%	21%	7%	7%
Age													
15-24	55%	50%	47%	46%	39%	39%	32%	33%	22%	22%	18%	7%	7%
25-39	58%	51%	48%	47%	39%	37%	35%	35%	26%	22%	20%	7%	6%
40-54	60%	55%	51%	51%	42%	43%	40%	35%	27%	21%	24%	6%	6%
55 +	57%	47%	45%	44%	36%	37%	36%	26%	22%	23%	20%	8%	7%
Education (End of)													
15-	49%	40%	32%	31%	26%	28%	23%	19%	15%	17%	14%	12%	11%
16-19	57%	48%	47%	46%	36%	36%	35%	28%	21%	22%	19%	7%	5%
20+	67%	64%	63%	62%	54%	52%	51%	46%	38%	27%	31%	3%	4%
Still studying	63%	55%	52%	51%	45%	47%	36%	41%	26%	24%	21%	4%	6%
Knowledge of CCS													
Yes	73%	78%	80%	72%	71%	71%	67%	64%	58%	37%	51%	1%	1%
Yes, but not really	66%	64%	63%	58%	51%	51%	47%	44%	32%	26%	31%	2%	2%
No	54%	44%	39%	41%	31%	31%	29%	24%	17%	19%	14%	9%	8%
Knowledge of nuclear fusion													
Yes	73%	100%	63%	63%	58%	59%	49%	48%	36%	29%	31%	-	-
No	42%	-	31%	30%	19%	18%	23%	15%	12%	16%	11%	14%	13%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

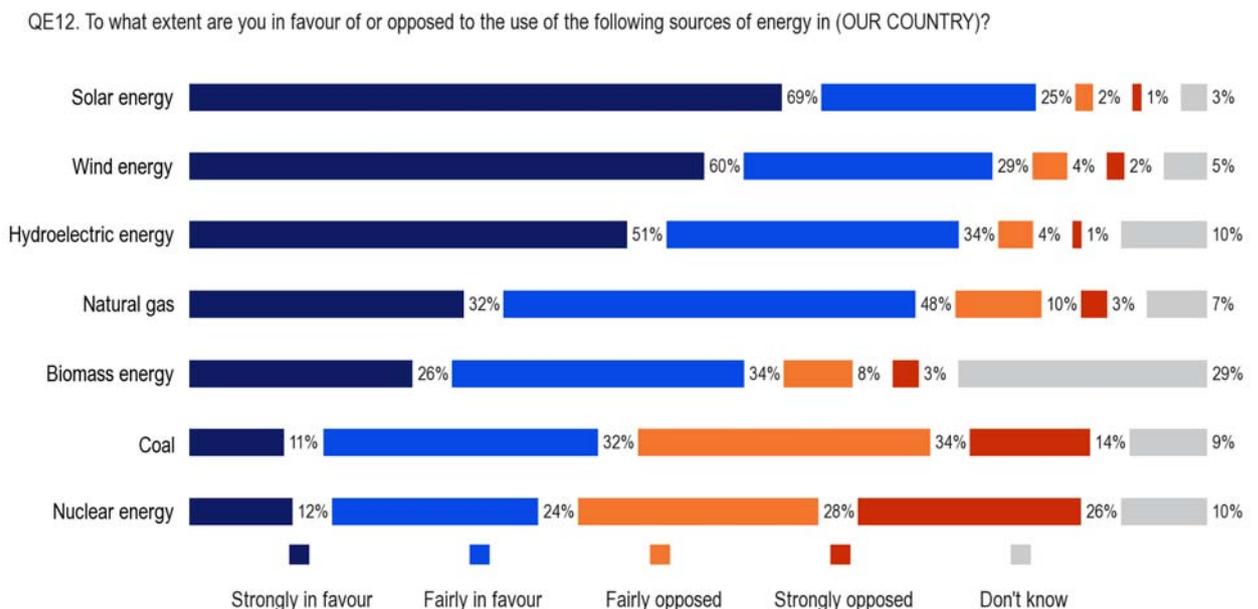
3.3 Opinions about the use of different sources of energy

- People were more favourable to renewable energy than other energy sources, particularly solar (94%), wind (89%) and hydroelectric (85%) -

Respondents were asked to what extent they were in favour of or opposed to the use of a range of different energy sources in their country¹⁵. They were asked to rate this on a four-point scale ranging from 'strongly in favour' to 'strongly opposed'. The response to this question is shown in the chart below which is ranked in terms of the proportion of respondents who indicated that they were in favour of each energy source.

Well over nine in ten respondents (94%) were in favour of the use of 'solar energy' in their country, with seven in ten (69%) being 'strongly in favour' and a further one in four (25%) being 'fairly in favour'. Respondents were also strongly in favour of 'wind energy' with six out of ten (60%) 'strongly in favour' of it and nearly three in ten (29%) 'fairly in favour'. The third most popular energy source was 'hydroelectric energy' where over four in ten (85%) favoured its use, with over half (51%) being strongly in favour of it. All of the renewable energy sources were more popular than other energy sources.

Whilst four out of ten respondents (80%) indicated that they were in favour of using natural gas, the proportion of respondents who were 'strongly in favour' of it was much lower than for the renewable energy sources (32%).



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹⁵ QE12. To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)? 1. Solar energy; 2. Wind energy; 3. Hydroelectric energy; 4. Biomass energy; 5. Coal; 6. Natural gas; 7. Nuclear energy

Nuclear energy was the energy source that was the least popular. More than half (54%) of respondents were opposed to it, almost three in ten (28%) indicated that they were 'fairly opposed' to it and over a quarter (26%) that they were 'strongly opposed' to it, much higher than the level of opposition to other energy sources.

In terms of coal slightly more respondents were opposed to using it as an energy source than were in favour of it. Just under half (48%) of those questioned were opposed to it but only slightly less (43%) were in favour of it. The strength of opposition was not as strong as it was for nuclear energy with around one in seven (14%) being strongly opposed to its use as an energy source.

Biomass energy is interesting in that, while six in ten respondents were in favour of its use, nearly three out of ten (29%) said they 'did not know' whether they were in favour of it or not.

In terms of individual countries, there were some interesting observations. Poland emerged as the country most in favour of natural gas with almost nine in ten respondents being in favour of it (87%), and it had the second highest proportion of respondents in favour of wind energy (94%). Interestingly, Poland had the fewest respondents in favour of hydroelectric power, just over three quarters (77%).

Greece was strongly in favour of renewable sources with unanimous support for solar energy (100%) and had the lowest proportion of people in favour of nuclear energy (8%). Bulgaria emerged as the country most in favour of nuclear energy (62% in favour). On average across all Member States, there was generally strong support for renewable energy sources, the lowest level of support for wind energy being in France (85%) and the lowest support for solar energy in the Czech Republic (87%).

Finland emerged with the highest proportion of respondents in favour of wind energy (96%) and the highest proportion in favour of biomass (84%). Germany emerged as the country with the highest proportion in favour of hydroelectric power, with almost universal support (98%).

Italy was the country least in favour of natural gas (70%) and was just behind Spain (37%) in having a low proportion of respondents in favour of biomass (44%).

The favourability towards different types of energy differed depending on respondents' assessment of whether CO₂ had a high impact on climate change. Those who thought that it had a high impact were more likely to support wind energy than those who did not think it had. Over nine in ten of those who thought that CO₂ has a high impact were in favour of wind energy (92%) compared to over four in five (82%) among those who did not think CO₂ had a high impact on climate change.

Similarly those who thought CO₂ had a high impact on climate change were less likely to be in favour of coal energy (41%), compared to those who did not think it had an impact (54%). They were also less likely to be in favour of nuclear energy (35%) than those who did not think CO₂ had high impact on climate change (57%).

Respondents who believe that CCS would be effective in fighting climate change were more likely to support coal than those who did not think it would be effective, 48% versus 37%. They were also more likely to be in favour of nuclear energy than those who did not think it was effective, 45% versus 33%.

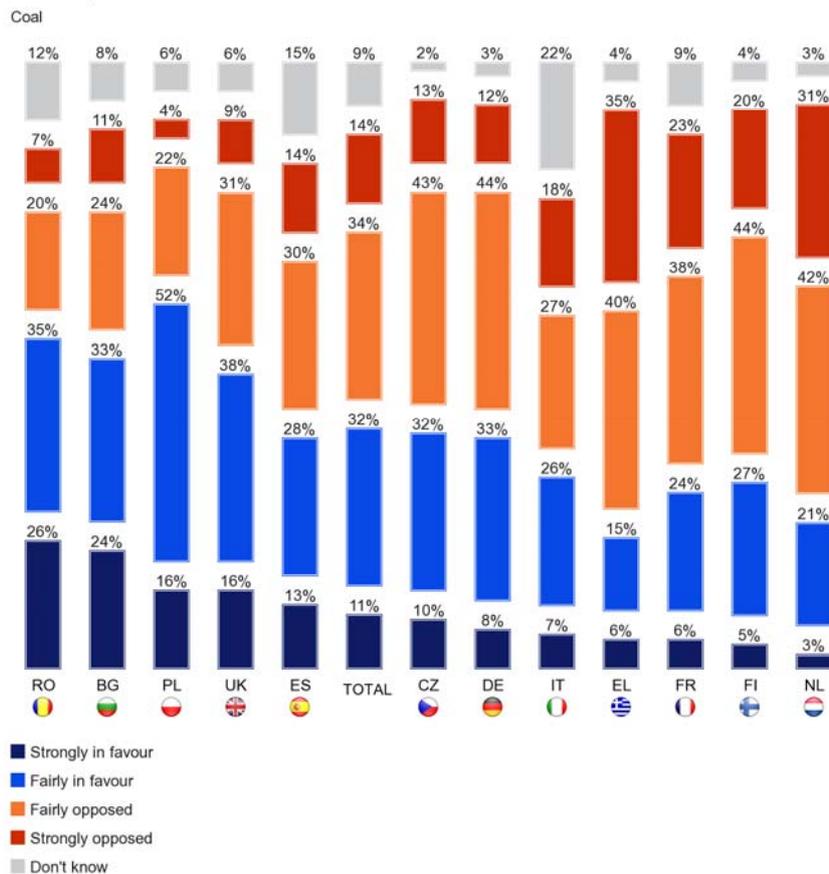
A) Differences between Member States

- Overall people were evenly split in terms of whether they were in favour of coal being used as an energy source -

The extent to which respondents were in favour or opposed to the use of coal as an energy source in their country is presented in the chart below. Countries are ranked in descending order from left to right in terms of the extent to which respondents were 'strongly in favour' of its use as an energy source.

Poland emerged as the country where the use of coal was most strongly endorsed as an energy source, with more than two thirds (68%) being in favour, although over a half were only 'fairly in favour' of it (52%). Slightly more than six out of ten (61%) people in Romania were in favour of the use of coal followed by just under six out of ten (57%) in Bulgaria. In both of these countries over a quarter of respondents were strongly in favour of its use, 26% and 24% respectively.

QE12.5. To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Greece emerged as the country where respondents indicated the most opposition to the use of coal as an energy source, with three quarters (75%) being opposed. Over a third (35%) were 'strongly opposed' and four out of ten (40%) were 'fairly opposed'. This was followed closely by the Netherlands where just under three quarters (73%) expressed some opposition to its use: three in ten (31%) 'strongly opposed' and four in ten 'fairly opposed' its use. In Finland and France, nearly two thirds (64% and 61% respectively) said they were opposed to the use of coal. In both countries at least a fifth of respondents were 'strongly opposed' to the use of coal, 23% in France and 20% in Finland.

It is worth noting that over a fifth (22%) of respondents in Italy indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they were in favour or opposed to the use of coal as an energy source, more than double the average of other countries. A high proportion of respondents also indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they were in favour of its use in Spain (15%) and Romania (12%). In all other countries, less than 10% were unable to express an opinion either in favour of its use or opposed to it.

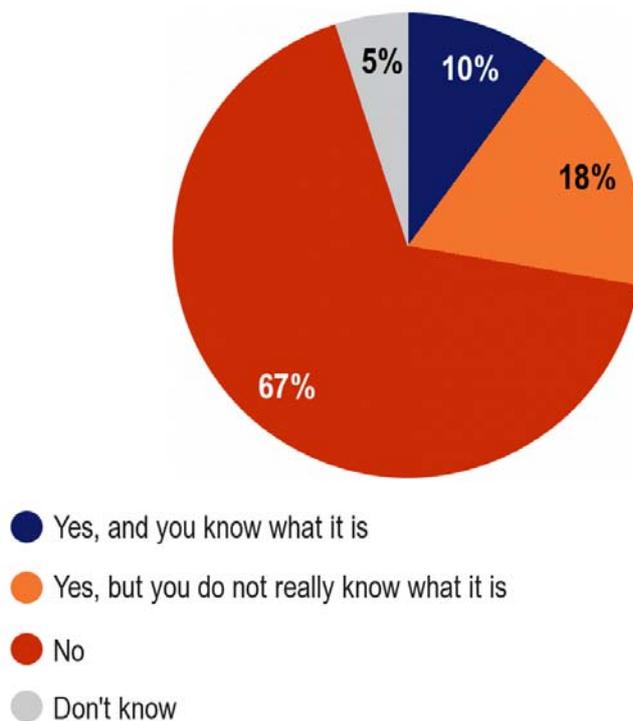
4. Awareness and attitudes towards CCS

4.1 Awareness of CCS technology

- Awareness of CCS technology was low (other than in the Netherlands). Only one in ten expressed confidence in knowing what it was -

Respondents were asked if they had ever heard of 'CO₂ capture and storage, also known as CCS or carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)' and whether they knew what was meant by it¹⁶. Whilst over a quarter of respondents indicated that they had heard of CCS, only one in ten (10%) said they had heard of it and knew what it was. One in five (18%) indicated that they had heard of it but did not really know what it was. The majority, over two thirds (67%), had not heard of CCS. The response for each country is presented in the following chart.

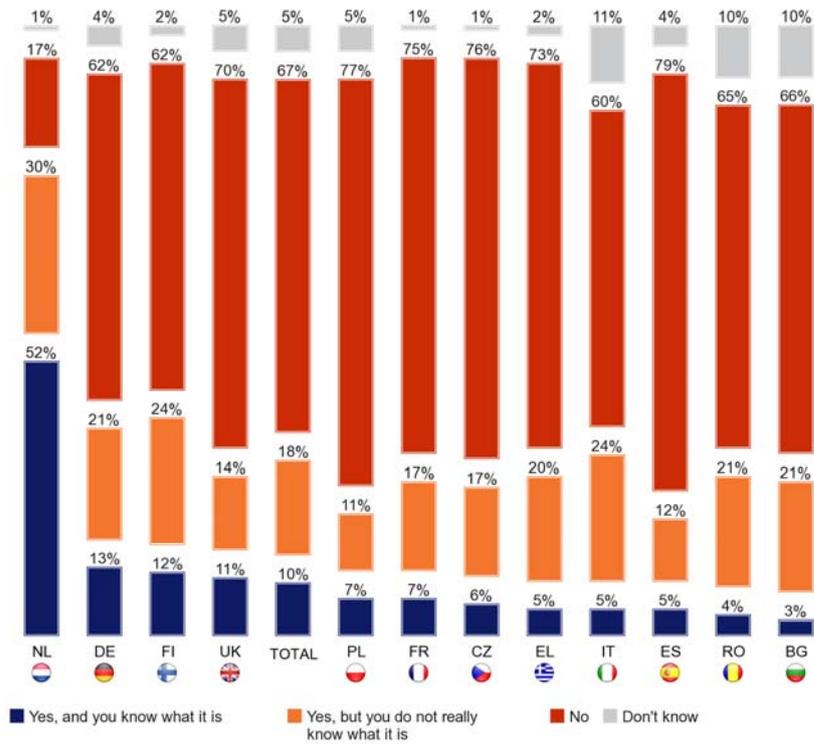
QE9. Have you ever heard of CO₂ capture and storage, also known as carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹⁶ QE9. Have you ever heard of CO₂ capture and storage, also known as carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)?

QE9. Have you ever heard of CO₂ capture and storage, also known as carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Over half (52%) of respondents in the Netherlands said they had heard of CCS and knew what it was. This was a much higher level of awareness than in any of the other countries, over five times as many as the average. Furthermore, three in ten Dutch respondents indicated that they had heard of CCS but did not know what it was. Less than one in five Dutch respondents had not heard of CCS.

The next highest level of awareness and understanding of what is meant by CCS was in Germany (13%), Finland (12%) and the UK (11%). In both Finland and Germany a further over one in five had heard of CCS but did not really know what it was.

In all other countries less than one in ten respondents claimed to have heard of CCS and knew what it was. A higher proportion of respondents in each country indicated that they had heard of CCS but did not know what it was. In Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece at least one in five respondents indicated that they had heard of it but did not know what it was.

Other countries than in the Netherlands two-thirds of respondents or more either indicated that they had not heard of CCS or that they 'did not know' whether or not they had heard of it. Three quarters or more of respondents in Spain (79%), Poland (77%), the Czech Republic (76%) and France (75%) said they had not heard of CCS. Italy (11%), Romania (10%) and Bulgaria (10%) had the highest proportion of respondents who 'did not know' whether they had heard of CCS or not.

Respondents who know something about climate change and know what CO₂ is are also more likely to have heard something about CCS than those who do not. Indeed, 16% of those who say that they are well informed about the ways of fighting climate change have heard about CCS and know what it is, whereas they are only 7% among those who are badly informed. Also, 14% of those who know what CO₂ is have heard about CCS and know what it is whereas they are only 8% of those who do not know what it is.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There were few sub-group differences in terms of awareness of CCS-

There were few demographic sub-group differences in terms of whether people have heard of CCS. With regard to socio-demographic characteristics, the data indicate that men are more likely to know something about CCS. The knowledge of CCS is again related to "active information seeking"¹⁷ and education, as higher educated respondents and those who use the internet more often are more likely to know about CCS.

¹⁷ "Active information seeking" is for instance seeking information through the Internet or newspapers. It is different "passive information seeking" which is receiving information from the television, for instance

4.2 Awareness of the specific CCS projects

- Even in countries where there is a major EU co-financed CCS project, there was low awareness of those projects, again the exception was the Netherlands -

Respondents in the six countries where there is a major EU co-financed CCS project were asked if they had heard of such a project.

Within individual countries there were some small variances to the overall figures, the exception being in the Netherlands, where more than a third (35%) had heard of the EU co-financed CCS project in comparison to fewer than one in ten in Germany (9%), Italy (9%), Poland (8%) and UK (5%). Only 2% of Spanish people had heard of such a project. In Italy, over one in ten (11%) 'did not know' whether or not they had heard of the CCS project.

It is interesting to take a look into regional differences within countries. Only in Poland (Lodzkie), Spain (Castilla/Leon) and Germany (Brandenburg) had substantially more people heard about the CCS project than respondents in other regions of those countries. In the UK, in Italy and the Netherlands the awareness of the CCS project is similar across the different regions.

The level of national awareness of CCS is highest in the Netherlands and Germany. However, in Germany only the CCS region shows a higher share of respondents knowing the project (around 40%), but in the Netherlands the awareness of the CCS project is widespread across the country.

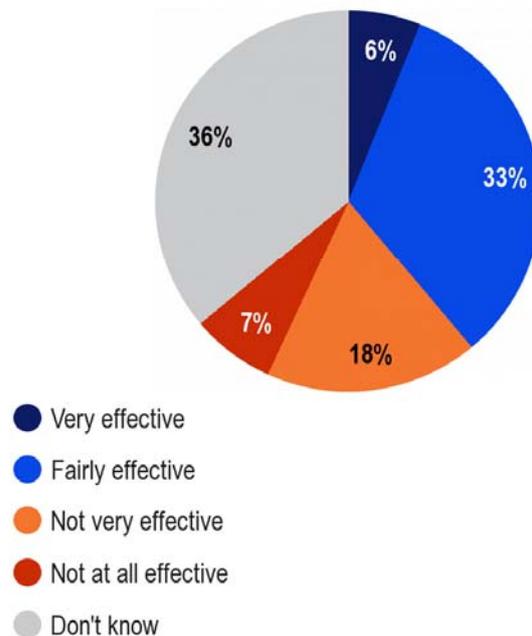
4.3 Opinions about the CCS technology

- Whilst a high proportion of people 'do not know' whether CCS technology is effective in the fight against climate change, a higher proportion thought that it is effective (39%) than those who did not (25%) -

The following definition of the CCS technology was read to the respondents before the next question was asked: "Now let's talk specifically about CCS. CCS is a technology for capturing the carbon dioxide produced by fossil fuel-fired power plants, i.e those burning coal, gas or oil, and some heavy industries such as steel and cement. CO₂ can be stored either onshore (underground) or offshore (under the seabed) at depth of several kilometres".

Respondents were then asked about their opinion of CCS¹⁸. Specifically, they were asked if they thought the CCS technology could be effective in fighting climate change. They were asked to give their response by using a four-point scale ranging from 'very effective' to 'not at all effective'. The overall response is provided in the chart below.

QE13. In your opinion, taking into account all you know about CCS or Carbon capture and storage, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not to fight climate change?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹⁸ QE13 In your opinion, taking into account all you know about CCS or Carbon capture and storage, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not to fight climate change?

Nearly four in ten people felt that CCS could be effective in the fight against climate change. A third (33%) felt CCS technology could be 'fairly effective', while a further one out of every sixteen (6%) believed it could be 'very effective'. A quarter of respondents thought that it would not be effective in fighting climate change, around one in fourteen (7%) thought that CCS was 'not at all effective' in fighting climate change, while just under a fifth (18%) thought it was 'not very effective'.

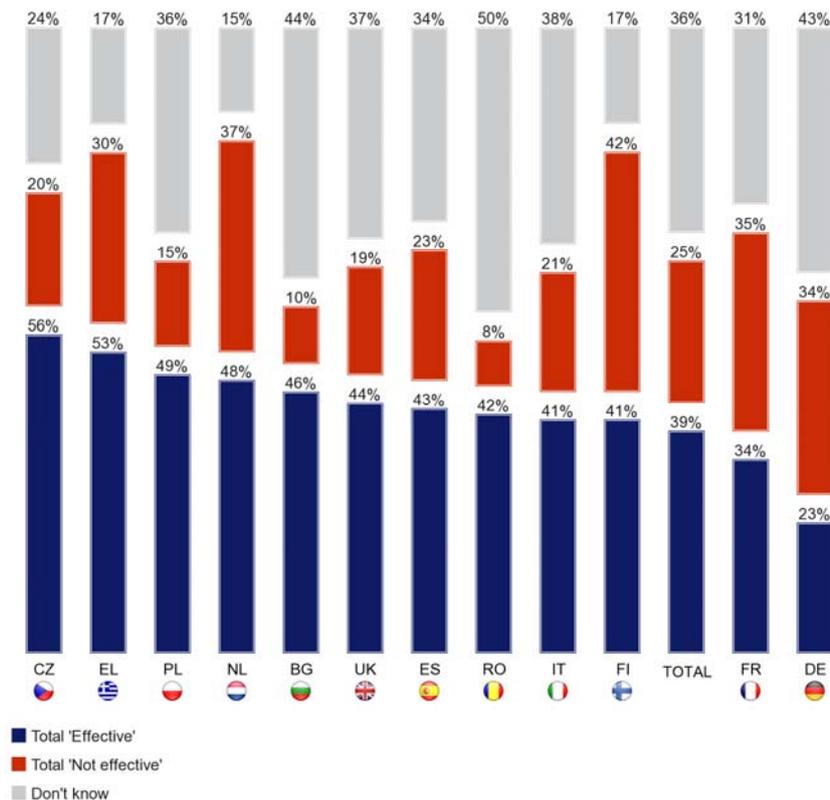
However, well over a third (36%) said that they 'did not know' whether CCS technology could be effective or not to fight climate change.

A) Differences between Member States

At a country level over half of respondents in the Czech Republic (56%) and Greece (53%) thought that CCS would be effective, while just under half of respondents in Poland (49%) thought this. However, less than a quarter of respondents in Germany (23%) thought that it would be effective. In France, just over a third (34%) thought that it would be effective and in Italy and Finland four in ten respondents thought that it would be effective (41% in both cases).

A large proportion of respondents indicated that they 'did not know' whether CCS would be effective. The countries with the highest proportion of respondents who 'did not know' whether or not it would be effective were Romania (50%), Bulgaria (44%) and Germany (43%). Even in countries with the fewest respondents indicating that they 'did not know' whether or not it would be effective, the proportion indicating they 'did not know' was significant. Around one in seven respondents in the Netherlands (15%) indicated that they 'did not know' whether it would be effective and slightly more in Greece and Finland (both 17%).

QE13. In your opinion, taking into account all you know about CCS or Carbon capture and storage, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not to fight climate change?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Respondents who indicated that they knew what CCS was were more likely to think that CCS would be effective than those who did not (54% vs. 35%). Similarly, those who thought that CO₂ has a 'high impact' on climate change also indicated more strongly that CCS would be effective. Indeed, 43 % of the respondents indicate a high impact of CO₂ and say CCS is very effective to fight climate change). On the contrary, 42% of the respondents who said that CO₂ has a 'low impact' on climate change said CCS would not be effective to fight climate change.

There were few demographic sub-group differences in terms of how effective people thought that the CCS technology would be in reducing CO₂ emissions. Those who thought that it would be effective to a greater extent than average were those who were knowledgeable about CCS, those who had heard of a CCS project and those who were favourable to nuclear energy.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those who had some knowledge about CCS technology were more likely to believe that it would be effective in fighting climate change -

Those who left school aged 15 or younger, were below average in terms of the proportion who thought that CCS technology would be effective in fighting climate change. Younger respondents are more likely to see CCS as an effective technology.

QE13 In your opinion, taking into account all you know about CCS or Carbon capture and storage, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not to fight climate change?

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	DK
TOTAL	39%	25%	36%
Age			
15-24	47%	23%	30%
25-39	42%	25%	33%
40-54	39%	27%	34%
55 +	35%	24%	41%
Education (End of)			
15-	29%	23%	48%
16-19	41%	23%	36%
20+	43%	30%	27%
Still studying	47%	27%	26%
Knowledge of CCS			
Yes	54%	38%	8%
Yes, but not really	51%	29%	20%
No	35%	22%	43%
Heard of CCS project			
Yes	53%	35%	12%
No	38%	23%	39%
Knowledge of nuclear fusion			
Yes	42%	30%	28%
No	36%	20%	44%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

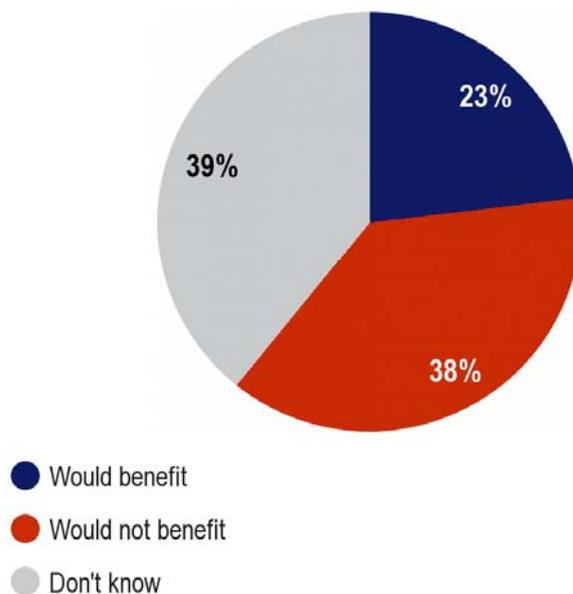
4.4 Benefits from CCS technology

- People were unclear about the benefits of CCS technology. Overall a higher proportion thought that they would not benefit from CCS technology (38%) than thought they would benefit from it (23%) -

Respondents in each country were asked about the benefits of CCS technology¹⁹. They were asked to indicate whether they would benefit from it if it were used in their region.

Overall, just under a quarter (23%) thought that they 'would benefit', if CCS technology were used in their region, while around four out of ten (38%) believed they 'would not benefit'. However, a large proportion, nearly four in ten (39%), 'did not know' whether or not they would benefit if CCS technology were used in their region.

QE14. If CCS or carbon capture and storage technology was used in your region, do you think that you would benefit from it or not?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

¹⁹ QE14. If CCS or carbon capture and storage technology was used in your region, do you think that you would benefit from it or not?

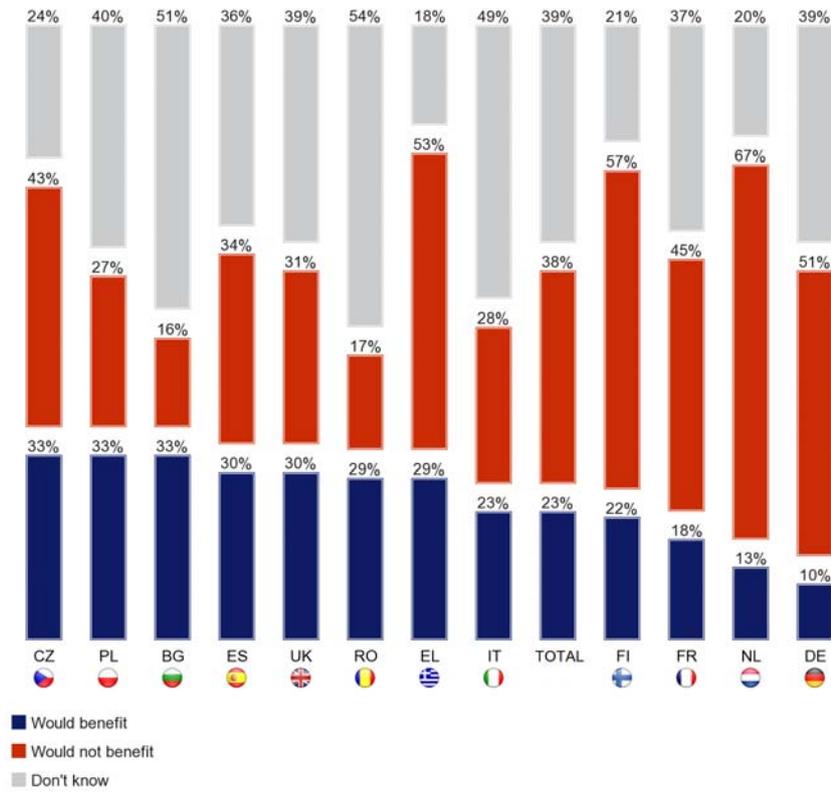
A) Differences between Member States

The highest numbers of people who believed they 'would benefit' from the use of CCS technology, a third (33%), are in Bulgaria, Poland and the Czech Republic. Three in ten felt they would benefit in Spain (30%), the UK (30%), Romania (29%) and (Greece)???. Just under a quarter thought they would benefit in Italy (23%) and Finland (22%). Fewest respondents thought they would benefit in Germany: one person in ten (10%).

The proportion of respondents who felt they 'would not benefit' from CCS technology varied more widely. In the Netherlands over two-thirds (67%) thought they 'would not benefit' if the technology were used in their region. Well over half of respondents in Finland (57%) thought they 'would not benefit' while slightly fewer Greeks (53%) and Germans (51%) held this view. Other high incidences of respondents who believed that they 'would not benefit' from the use of CCS technology were over four in ten in France (45%) and the Czech Republic (43%). Bulgaria (16%) and Romania (17%) had the smallest proportion of respondents who thought they 'would not benefit' from CCS technology.

There was a substantial proportion of respondents who indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they would benefit if CCS technology were used in their region. The proportion who 'did not know' was highest in Romania (54%) and Bulgaria (51%). Just under a half in Italy (49%), and around four in ten in Poland (40%) and Germany (39%), said they 'did not know'. The proportion of respondents who 'did not know' if they would benefit was lowest in the Netherlands but even here one in five (20%) indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they would benefit.

QE14. If CCS or carbon capture and storage technology was used in your region, do you think that you would benefit from it or not?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those who had a positive disposition to CCS were more likely to think that they would benefit from the technology-

The only observation in terms of sub-group demographics was that those who thought that CCS technology would be effective also thought that they would benefit from the technology. Those who have information on climate change are more likely to think that they would benefit from CCS.

The most important finding for anticipating a benefit of CCS is related to those respondents who choose the answer 'Don't know'. This group is different from those who said that they would benefit from CCS and important differences are related to age, education and the use of internet and information coming from the internet. The younger a respondent is, the more he / she anticipates a benefit and did not choose the don't know option. On the other hand, older respondents and respondents who finished school before the age of 16 are more likely to answer don't know on this particular question.

QE14 If CCS or carbon capture and storage technology was used in your region, do you think that you would benefit from it or not?

	Would benefit	Would not benefit	DK
TOTAL	23%	38%	39%
Effectiveness of CCS			
Effective	49%	31%	20%
Not effective	8%	79%	13%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

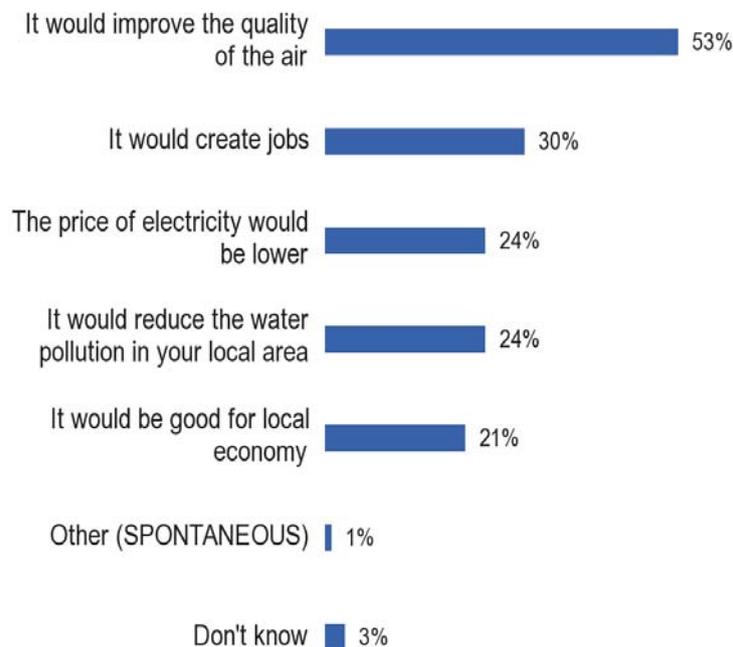
4.5 Reasons for benefiting or not benefiting from the CCS technology

- The main reason why people thought they would benefit from CCS technology was 'an improvement of air quality'. The main reason people thought they would not benefit was that it would 'not have a positive effect on the environment' -

Respondents who had indicated that they thought they would benefit from CCS technology if it was used in their region were asked about the reasons why. Their response is shown in the chart below which is ranked in descending order²⁰.

Over half (53%) of those who thought they would benefit from CCS technology felt that it would 'improve the quality of the air', while three out of ten (30%) believed the reason why they would benefit is that 'it would create jobs'. Just under a quarter (24%) of them thought that CCS technology would 'result in lower electricity prices' and the same proportion (24%) thought that 'it would reduce water pollution in the area'. Slightly more than a fifth (21%) thought that they would benefit from CCS technology because 'it would be good for the local economy'.

QE15a. Why do you think that you would benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region?



Base: Respondents who said they would benefit from CCS (n=3039)

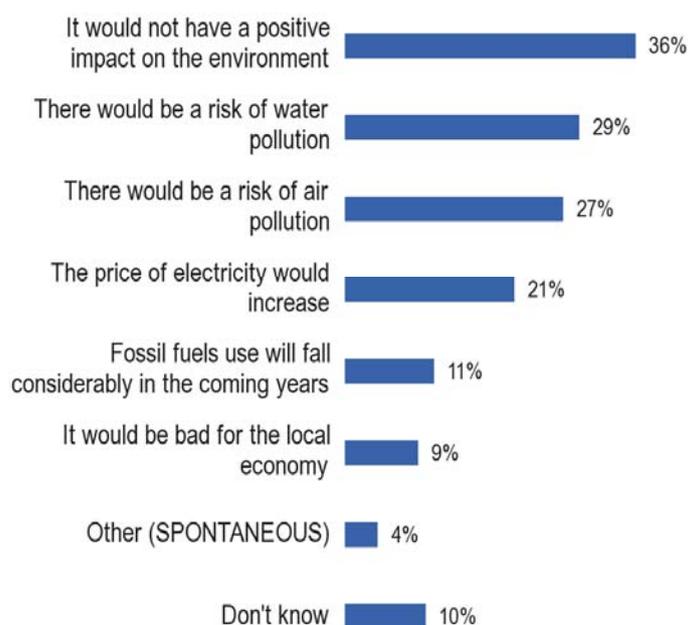
²⁰ QE15a. Why do you think that you would benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Those respondents who felt that they would not benefit from CCS technology if it were used in their region were also asked why not. Their responses are shown in the chart below which is again ranked in descending order²¹.

Over a third (36%) of those who felt that they would not benefit from the use of CCS technology said that 'it would not have a positive effect on the environment'. Almost three in ten (29%) believed they would not benefit because 'there would be a risk of water pollution', while slightly fewer (27%) believed 'there would be a risk of air pollution'. Over a fifth (21%) felt that 'the price of electricity would increase' while more than one in ten (11%) said that it was because 'fossil fuels use would fall considerably in the coming years'. Just under one in ten (9%) felt that CCS technology 'would be bad for the local' economy.

A significant proportion, one in ten (10%), said they 'did not know' why they would not benefit from the use of CCS technology.

QE15b. Why do you think you would not benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region?



Base: Respondents who said they would not benefit from CCS (n=4954)

²¹ QE15b. Why do you think you would not benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

A) Benefits from CCS - differences between Member States

At a country level, the proportion of respondents who thought that the benefit of using CCS technology in their region would be that it would 'improve the quality of the air' was highest in the Czech Republic, Greece and Finland, where seven in ten respondents indicated this to be the case (71% in each country). In three countries, less than half of respondents felt that it would improve air quality, these being Romania (39%), Italy (42%) and the UK (49%).

The proportion of respondents who indicated that a benefit of having CCS technology in their region was that it would 'create new jobs' was highest in Germany (46%), Spain (36%) and the UK (35%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in five thought that it would 'create new jobs' in Italy (19%) and just under a quarter thought that it would do so in the Czech Republic, Bulgaria and Romania (all 24%).

Those who thought that having CCS technology in their region would lower the price of electricity was highest, at over a third, in Italy (37%) and Romania (36%). The proportion of respondents who thought that lower electricity prices would be a benefit was lowest in Spain (12%), Greece (14%) and Finland (15%).

Those who thought that a reduction in the level of water pollution would be a benefit of CCS technology was highest in Romania (45%) and Bulgaria (43%). The proportion who thought there would be a benefit of less water pollution was lowest in the UK (12%), Germany (14%) and the Netherlands (16%).

Although few people overall thought that CCS technology would be 'good for the local economy', the proportion who thought that it would be a benefit in this regard was highest in Germany (35%), Spain (30%) and the UK (27%). By contrast, the countries where the fewest respondents thought that it would be 'good for their local economy' were Finland (7%), Romania (10%) and Italy (12%).

The proportion of respondents who indicated that they 'did not know' what the benefits would be of having CCS technology in their area was highest in the UK, the Netherlands and Romania (all 6%).

A) No benefits from CCS - differences between Member States

At a country level, those who thought that they would not benefit from CCS simply because it 'would not have a positive impact' was highest in Bulgaria (46%), Greece (45%) and the Czech Republic (42%). The proportion of respondents who thought that it 'would not have a positive impact' was lowest in Poland (20%) and Romania (22%).

Those who thought that there would be a 'risk of water pollution' were highest in Greece (43%), France (41%) and Bulgaria (35%). Those least concerned in this regard were in Romania and Poland where less than a fifth were concerned about the 'risk of water pollution' (19% in both countries).

Concerns that CCS technology could create a risk of 'air pollution' were highest in Greece (52%), the only country where over half of respondents were concerned. Concerns about air pollution were also high in Bulgaria (47%) and Spain (44%). By contrast, less than a fifth of respondents in the Netherlands (17%) and Finland (19%) were concerned about the risk of air pollution.

Concerns that CCS technology would result in the price of electricity increasing were highest in Germany (30%) and Finland (26%). Conversely, concerns about electricity price rises were lowest in Greece (5%), the Netherlands and Spain (both 9%).

The proportion of respondents who thought they would not benefit from CCS technology because 'fossil fuel usage will fall considerably' in the future was highest in Italy (25%) and Finland (16%). Few respondents mentioned this as a reason they would not benefit from the technology in Greece (5%), the Netherlands (6%) and Romania, Bulgaria and Spain (all 7%).

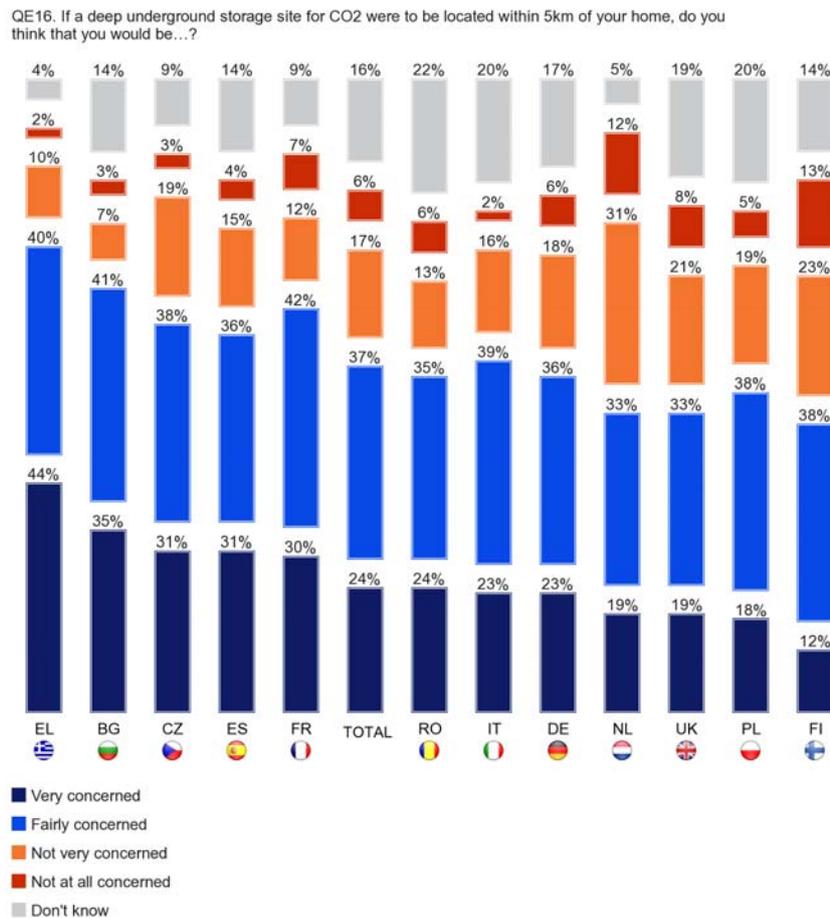
The proportion of respondents who thought it would be 'bad for the local economy' was highest in Greece (16%), Italy (14%) and the Czech Republic (12%). The proportion of respondents who cited this as a reason for not benefiting from the technology was lowest in Bulgaria (5%), Finland (6%) and Germany (7%).

Whilst one in ten people overall (10%) 'did not know' why they would not benefit from CCS technology, the proportion varied from one country to another. It was highest in Romania (22%), the UK and the Netherlands (both 15%) and was lowest in Greece (2%) and Spain and Italy (5%).

4.6 Opinions about the safety of CO₂ storage

- Overall around six in ten people (61%) expressed some concern about the safety of CO₂ storage. Just under a quarter were 'very concerned' about it -

Respondents in each country were asked how concerned they would be if a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home²². They were asked to give their responses, using a four-point rating scale ranging from 'very concerned' to 'not at all concerned'. The response for each country is presented in the chart below which is ranked according to the proportion of respondents in each country who said they were 'very concerned' about such an event.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

²² QE16. If a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of your home, do you think that you would be...?

Overall, six out of ten (61%) people were concerned about the safety of CO₂ storage, of which just under a quarter (24%) said they would be 'very concerned' if a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home. Slightly fewer than four in ten (37%) indicated that they would be 'fairly concerned'. By comparison, less than a quarter (23%) of respondents reported that they were not concerned about the safety of CO₂ storage. Just 17% said that they would be 'not very concerned' and only one person in sixteen (6%) said that they would be 'not at all concerned' if a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home. A significant proportion of respondents, around one in six (16%), indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they would benefit.

Most respondents, more than four out of five (84%), in Greece said that they would be concerned, of which over four in ten (44%) indicated they would be 'very concerned' and only slightly fewer (40%) said that they would be 'fairly concerned' if a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home. The next country with a high proportion of respondents who were concerned was Bulgaria, where over three quarters (76%) indicated some degree of concern. Over a third (35%) of them said they would be 'very concerned'. This was followed by France and the Czech Republic where around seven out of ten (72% and 69% respectively) would be concerned by the nearby location of CO₂ storage. The respondents in most of the other countries indicated levels of concern ranging from a half (50%) in Finland to about two thirds (67%) in Spain.

The respondents in the Netherlands expressed the lowest level of concern, with just over four in ten (43%) who said that they would not be concerned. Of these, three in ten (31%) indicated that they would be 'not very concerned' and one in eight (12%) 'not at all concerned', if a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home.

Finnish people were also less concerned about the nearby location of a storage site than people in most of the other countries were. Over a third (36%) said that they would not be concerned if a deep underground storage site for CO₂ were to be located within 5km of their home. The third country where people indicated rather less concern was the UK where nearly three in ten (29%) said they would not be concerned. In most of the other countries the proportion of people who would not be concerned by the location of a deep underground storage site for CO₂ ranged between 19% and 24%. The exceptions were Bulgaria and Greece where there were much lower levels of concern about the location of CO₂ storage sites, 10% and 12% respectively.

There was a relatively high proportion of people who 'did not know' whether or not they would be concerned about a deep underground storage site for CO₂ being located within 5km of their home. In particular, over a fifth of Romanians (22%), a fifth (20%) of Italians and Polish and only slightly fewer UK citizens (19%) said that they 'did not know' whether or not they would be concerned.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those who felt that CCS technology would not be effective were more concerned about a CO₂ storage site being located close to their home.-

Respondents who had indicated that they knew what CCS was were less worried about the storage of CO₂ within a 5 km distance of their home, compared to those who did not know what CCS was. Respondents who indicated that they trust energy companies were less likely to be worried about having a deep underground storage site located close to their home, compared to those who did not trust energy companies.

Those who had greater than average concern about a CO₂ underground storage site being located close to their home were those who did not think that the technology would be effective and who thought that they would not benefit from the technology. Respondents who do not know anything about CCS were also more likely to be worried.

Among the people who are worried, there is no difference linked to education. Of respondents who finished school at the age of 20 or later, 60% said that they were worried, as did 61% of those who finished school before the age of 16.

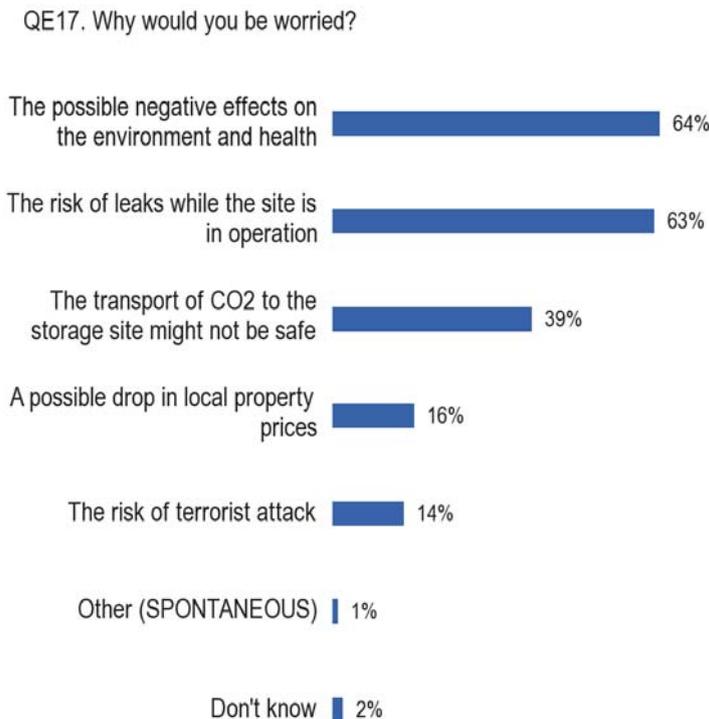
However, those who finished school before the age of 16 tended to answer to a greater extent that they did not know (22%) meaning that a greater number of respondents who finished school at the age of 20 or later were less worried about a local CCS storage site.

4.7 Reasons for being concerned about CO₂ storage

- The two main concerns people had about CO₂ storage were 'effects on the environment and health' and the 'risk of leaks while the site was in operation' -

Respondents who said they were worried about the location of a CO₂ storage site close to their home were asked why they would be worried about them²³.

Almost two-thirds (64%) indicated that 'possible negative effects on the environment and health' was a reason why they would worry about local CO₂ storage. A similar number (63%) cited 'the risk of leaks while the site was in operation' as a concern. Nearly four in ten (39%) mentioned that 'transport of CO₂ to the site may not be safe'. In addition, more than one in six (16%) were concerned about 'a possible drop in local property prices' and around one in seven (14%) worried about 'the risk of terrorist attack'.



Base: Respondents who said that they would be worried in the event of a CO₂ storage site located close to their homes (n=8072)

²³ QE17. Why would you be worried? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A) Differences between Member States

At a country level, respondents who had indicated that they were concerned about local CO₂ storage were most concerned about the possible impact on the environment and health. Respondents in Germany (81%), France (70%) and Finland (70%) were particularly concerned about this. The UK was the only country where less than half (48%) of those who expressed concern about CO₂ storage said that they were concerned about the impact on the environment and health. In Italy, just over half (51%) of those who were worried about CO₂ storage were concerned about this.

Respondents who had indicated that they were worried about CO₂ storage were also concerned about the possibility of leaks. Respondents in France (76%), Greece (74%) and Finland (68%) were particularly concerned about leaks. In all but one country, Poland (48%), more than half of respondents were concerned about leaks. The next lowest level of concern about them was in Romania (53%) and Italy (54%).

Those who said they were worried about CO₂ storage because they were concerned that the transport to the site might not be safe was particularly prevalent in Greece (59%) and Bulgaria (52%). Least concern about transport safety was expressed in Poland (29%), the Netherlands (31%) and the UK (33%).

A higher proportion of respondents in Czech Republic (25%), Finland (25%) and the Netherlands (23%) said they would be worried about CO₂ storage being located in their area because it would adversely affect property prices. Respondents in Romania (11%), Italy (11%) and Poland (12%) expressed least concern about the impact it would have on property prices.

Around one in seven (14%) of those who were worried about the location of CO₂ storage expressed some concern about a terrorist attack on the site. Concern about a terrorist attack was highest in Germany (22%), the Czech Republic (18%) and Bulgaria (18%). Less than one in ten of those who were worried about its location were concerned about a terrorist attack in Finland, Spain and Romania (all 9%).

5. CCS projects and level of decision-making

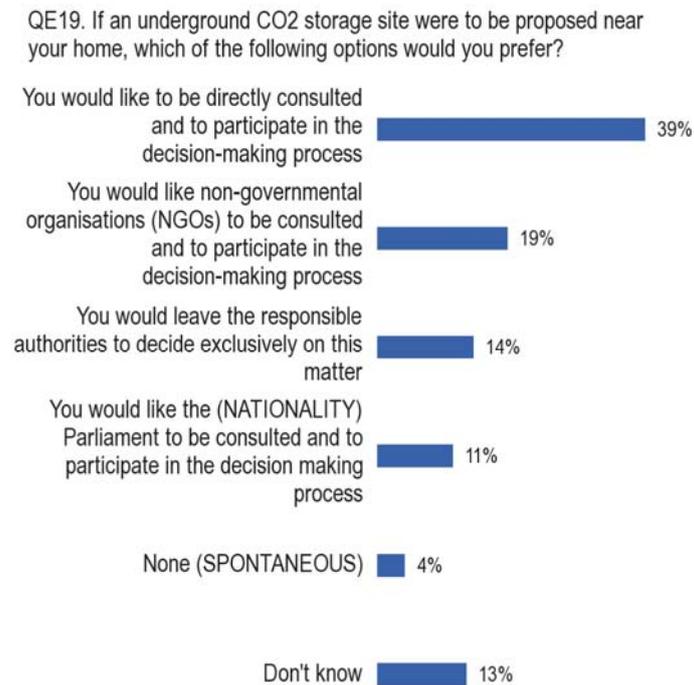
5.1 Level of decision-making for the implementation of CCS projects

- *The majority of respondents would prefer to be consulted and to take part in the decision-making process for the implementation of CCS projects -*

Respondents were asked about who they would like to be involved in the decision-making process about where underground CO₂ storage sites should be located²⁴. Respondents were given a list of options and they had to choose who they would like to be consulted in the decision-making process. The options included: they should be directly consulted themselves, non-governmental organisations should be consulted, their national parliament should be involved, or the responsible authorities should decide on the matter exclusively. Respondents were only allowed to select one of the options presented to them and their response is presented in the following chart.

Four in ten (39%) indicated that 'they would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process'. The second highest number was nearly one-fifth (19%) who expressed a preference that 'they would like non-governmental organisations to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process'. Twice as many indicated that they would like to be directly consulted as the second most commonly chosen response, that NGOs be consulted and participate in the decision-making process.

²⁴ QE19. If an underground CO₂ storage site were to be proposed near your home, which of the following options would you prefer?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

Around one in seven (14%) would prefer 'to leave the decision exclusively to the responsible authorities', while only slightly more than one in ten (11%) would prefer 'their national parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process'. It is worth noting that slightly over one in eight (13%) responded that they 'did not know' which of these options they would prefer. Furthermore, 4% spontaneously indicated that they wanted none of them to be included.

The proportion of people who wanted to be directly involved in the decision-making process about where to site CO₂ storage was higher among those who did not think that CCS technology would be effective than those who think it would be (49% vs. 41%)

Respondents who trust the national government are less likely to mention non-government organisations than those who do not trust their government, 14% versus 20%.

A) Differences between Member States

At a country level there were differences in people's preferences in terms of who they wanted to be involved in decisions about where to locate CO₂ storage near their home, were it to be proposed. The proportion of respondents who would like to be involved themselves in the decision-making process was higher than average in Germany (49%), Greece (45%) and Romania (44%). There was less appetite for personal involvement in Finland (28%), the Czech Republic (28%) and Italy (29%), where three in ten said they would like to be personally involved in the decision.

Preference for non-government organisations (NGOs) to be involved in the decisions about the location of CO₂ storage were highest in France (25%), Finland (also 25%) and Germany (22%). The proportion who wanted NGOs to be involved in the decision-making process was lowest in Romania (11%), Bulgaria and the UK (both 13%).

The proportion of respondents who preferred the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on decisions about where to locate CO₂ storage sites was highest in the Czech Republic (33%) followed by Spain and Bulgaria (both 21%). Respondents in Germany (8%), the Netherlands (10%) and the UK (13%) had a lower preference for letting the responsible authorities decide exclusively on decisions about the location of CO₂ storage sites than respondents in other countries.

Preference for the national parliament to be involved was highest in Finland (19%), the Netherlands (17%) and Spain (15%). The countries who had least interest in their national parliament being involved in the decision-making process were Germany (7%), Romania (8%) and France (9%).

Whilst around one in eight respondents overall (13%) indicated that they 'did not know' who they preferred to be involved in the decision-making process, the proportion who 'did not know' was highest in Poland, UK and Romania (all 19%). At the other end of the spectrum only one in fifty (2%) of respondents in Greece indicated that they 'did not know' which actors they preferred to involve. However, one in ten (10%) Greeks indicated that they wanted 'none' of the actors to be involved in the decision-making process.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those with concerns about CCS showed greater interest in being personally involved in the decision making process about where to locate CO₂ storage sites

-

With regard to socio-demographic characteristics one can say that a relative majority across socio-demographic groups would like to be involved in direct consultation procedures. Especially in the countryside, people are more likely to say that they would like to be consulted directly than people from large cities (45% vs. 35%).

One can also see slight differences regarding the involvement of NGOs in the consultation process as this is especially favoured by better-educated respondents (23%). It is only the case for 13% for those who stopped education before the age of 16.

5.2 Future developments in the energy sector and the role of public authorities

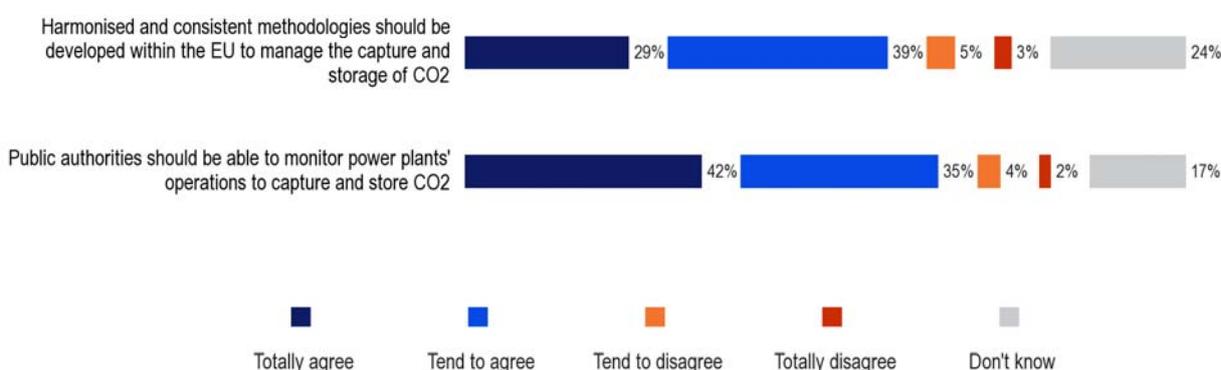
- Overall people broadly agreed that public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO₂ (77%) and over two-thirds agreed that methods to capture CO₂ emissions should be harmonised across the EU -

Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agreed or disagreed with seven statements about both future developments in the energy sector and the role of public authorities. They were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statements using a four-point rating scale ranging from 'totally agree' to 'totally disagree'²⁵.

The response to two of the statements is shown in the following chart. These two statements were that 'harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂' and that 'public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO₂'.

Over two thirds (68%) agreed, to a greater or lesser extent, that 'harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂', of which nearly three out of ten (29%) said that they 'totally agree' and almost four in ten (39%) stated that they 'tend to agree' with this statement. Only around one in twelve (8%) expressed disagreement with this statement. However, nearly a quarter (24%) said they 'do not know' whether they agree or disagree with that statement.

QE21. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

²⁵ QE21. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: 2. Harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂; 4. Public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO₂

More than three quarters (77%) agreed to some extent that 'public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO₂'. Over four in ten (42%) indicated that they 'totally agree' while a further third (35%) said that they 'tend to agree' with this statement.

Again, a large proportion of respondents, one in six (17%), 'do not know' whether they agree or disagree with the statement.

A) Differences between Member States

There is a high consensus on that question across countries. The proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement that 'harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂' was highest in Greece (82%), Finland (also 82%) and the Netherlands (79%). At the other end of the scale fewer than six in ten Romanians (57%) agreed with the statement, while just over six in ten (61%) Italians agreed that there should be harmonised and consistent methodologies. Italy had the highest proportion of respondents who indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not consistent methodologies should be developed, one in ten (10%) of them indicated that they 'did not know'.

The proportion of respondents who agreed that 'public authorities should be able to monitor power plant operations to capture and store CO₂' was highest in the Netherlands (89%), Germany (88%) and the Czech Republic (86%). Agreement with the statement was lowest in Romania where just six in ten (60%) agreed. The next lowest level of agreement with the statement was in Italy where two-thirds (68%) agreed, followed by seven in ten (70%) in Spain. Again Italy had the highest proportion of respondents who 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement, one in ten of them 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those with some knowledge about CCS and those who were positive about it were more likely to favour a consistent approach and to agree that authorities should be able to monitor the capture and storage of CO₂ -

Those who agreed with each of the statements more strongly than the average were also those who were knowledgeable about CCS, who had heard of a CCS project, who thought that the technology would be effective, or that they would benefit from it and those who agreed with the statement that CCS technology helps to combat climate change.

Those whose level of agreement with the statements was lower than the average were those with a low terminal education age. For instance, people who finished education before the age of 16 were 67% to agree that public authorities should be able to monitor power plants operations to capture and store CO₂ whereas they were 84% among the higher educated.

Another important finding is that the lower the education of a respondent the more likely he or she answered that they did not know. For instance, 27% of the lower educated said that they do not know whereas they were only 11% among the higher educated.

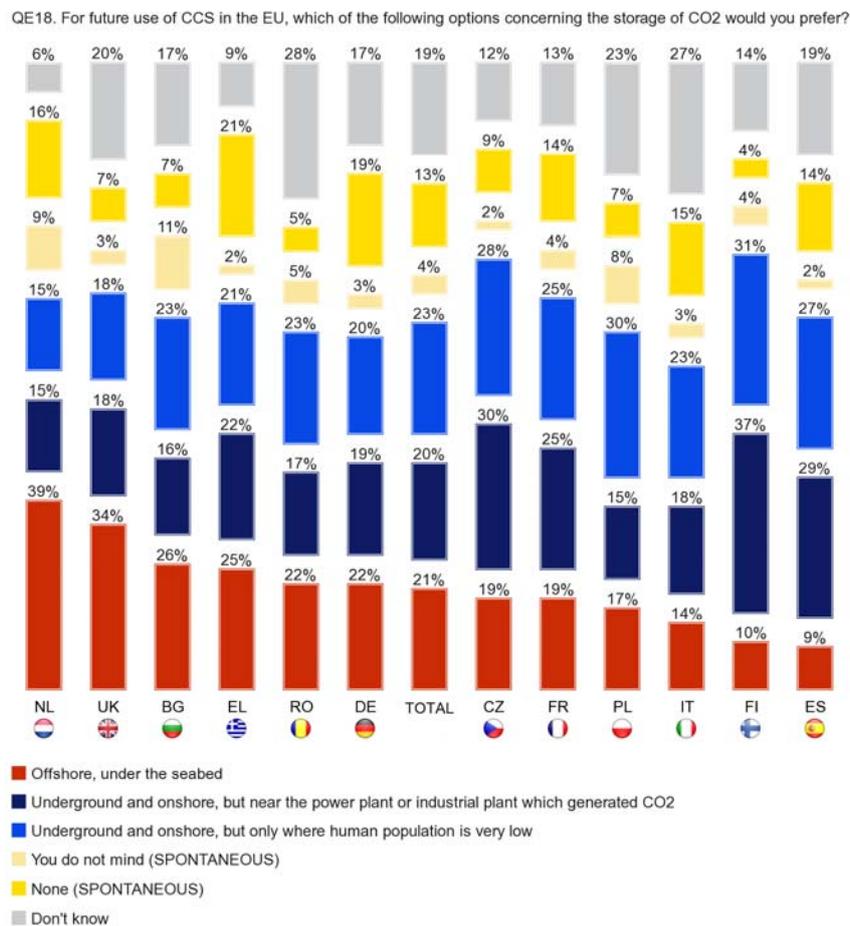
This is something that is also true for ones perceived social status, or the daily use of the internet or information search on the internet.

6. The future use of CCS in the European Union

6.1 Best options for storing CO₂

- Public opinion was almost evenly divided about the best ways to store captured CO₂ emissions: under the seabed, in areas of low population density and near the facility that produced the emissions -

Respondents were asked about the future storage of CO₂ in the EU and specifically what their preference was in terms of its storage location²⁶. The options they were given to choose were, 'offshore, under the seabed', 'underground and onshore, but near the power plant or industrial plant which generated the CO₂' or 'underground and onshore, but only where human population is very low'. The results are presented in the chart below.



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

²⁶ QE18. For future use of CCS in the EU, which of the following options concerning the storage of CO₂ would you prefer?

On average one in five respondents (19%) 'did not know' which of the three options presented to them they preferred. One in eight (13%) spontaneously indicated that they did not want any of them.

One in twenty-five (4%) spontaneously indicated that they did not mind where CO₂ was stored. Opinion was evenly divided across the three storage options among the remaining respondents. Just under a quarter indicated that they preferred onshore storage, in areas of low population density. A fifth (20%) preferred onshore storage close to the source where the CO₂ was produced. Similarly a fifth (21%) preferred CO₂ to be stored offshore under the seabed.

In terms of individual countries' results, almost four in ten respondents (39%) in the Netherlands would prefer storage to be offshore, under the seabed, the highest proportion in any country. The UK had the second highest proportion of respondents who favoured offshore storage of CO₂ with just over a third (34%) who preferred this option. In a number of countries around a quarter of respondents preferred offshore storage: Bulgaria (26%); Spain (25%), Romania and Germany (both 22%), the Czech Republic and France (both 19%). Respondents in Finland and Spain gave the least endorsement for offshore storage (10% and 9% respectively).

The countries with the highest number of respondents preferring CO₂ to be stored underground and onshore, but near the power plant or industrial plant where CO₂ was generated, were Finland where over a third (37%) preferred this, the Czech republic with three out of ten (30%), and Spain with nearly three out of ten (29%). In the other countries the respondents for this option ranged from over one in six (15%) in the Netherlands and Poland to a quarter (25%) in France.

Finland also had the highest proportion of respondents who preferred onshore storage, but only where human population is low. Just over three out of ten (31%) respondents in Finland would prefer this solution. A similar number (30%) of Polish respondents prefer this option, followed closely by the Czech Republic (28%) and Spain (27%). In the other countries the proportion of respondents who prefer this option ranged from over one in six (15%) in the Netherlands to a quarter (25%) in France.

Romania (28%) and Italy (27%) had the highest proportion of respondents who 'did not know' which of the storage options they preferred. Greece (21%) and Germany (19%) had the highest proportion of respondents who did not want any of the options presented to them. There was a higher preference for CO₂ to be stored underground near to the facility where it was produced among those who thought they would benefit from CCS technology. Respondents who answered 'Don't know' are not informed about how to fight climate change, they do not look for information on the internet and they did not know about the EU co-financed CCS project in their country.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There were few differences between socio-demographic categories in terms of preferences for where CO₂ should be stored -

There were few observations in terms of socio-demographic groups in terms of preferences for where CO₂ should be stored once it had been captured. Nevertheless, one can observe interesting differences when looking at the age or the level of education of the respondents.

Indeed, older respondents were more likely to say that they did not know (22%) compared to other age categories.

The more educated the respondents are the more likely they were to answer that CO₂ should be stored "underground and onshore, but near the power plant or industrial plant which generated CO₂ ": 24% of those who finished school at the age of 20 or later compared to only 14% of those who finished it before the age of 16. On the contrary, people with lower education were also more likely to say that they did not know compared to those with higher education (27% vs. 15%).

QE18 For future use of CCS in the EU, which of the following options concerning the storage of CO₂ would you prefer?

	Underground and onshore, but only where human population is very low	Offshore, under the seabed	Underground and onshore, but near the power plant or industrial plant which generated CO ₂	You do not mind (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
TOTAL	23%	21%	20%	4%	13%	19%
Age						
15-24	23%	23%	23%	5%	10%	16%
25-39	22%	21%	23%	4%	13%	17%
40-54	22%	20%	23%	4%	13%	18%
55 +	23%	21%	16%	4%	14%	22%
Education (End of)						
15-	23%	19%	14%	3%	14%	27%
16-19	23%	22%	21%	4%	13%	17%
20+	23%	21%	24%	4%	13%	15%
Still studying	22%	21%	26%	5%	11%	15%

Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

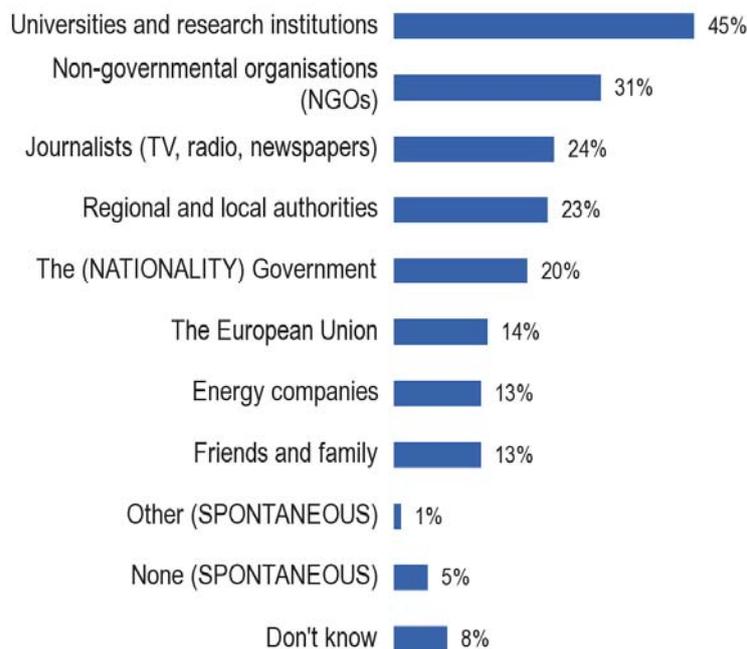
6.2 Sources of information about CCS

- Universities and research institutions were the most trusted sources of information about CCS , followed by NGOs and journalists -

Respondents were asked which organisations they trusted the most in terms of providing them with information about CCS. They were presented with a list of institutions and asked to identify which three of them they trusted²⁷. The results are presented in the chart below with the responses presented in descending order.

Overall universities and research institutions emerged as the organisations that the highest proportion of respondents trusted in terms of providing them with information about CCS, just under half (45%) selected them. Just under a third (31%) indicated that they trusted NGOs whilst just under a quarter trusted journalists (24%) and a similar proportion (23%) trusted regional and local authorities. One in five (20%) indicated that they trusted their national government. Just over one in eight trusted The European Union (14%), energy companies (13%) or friends and family (13%).

QE20. Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about CCS?



Base: TOTAL (n=13091)

²⁷ QE20. Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about CCS? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

A) Differences between Member States

At a country level, the proportion of respondents who indicated that they trusted universities and research institutions the most in terms of providing information about CCS was highest in the Netherlands (68%), Finland (67%) and Greece (66%). The proportion of respondents who trusted universities and research institutions least were in Poland (34%) and Romania (35%), where just over a third of respondents indicated that they trusted them.

The proportion of respondents who trusted NGOs was highest in France (43%), Germany (42%) and Greece (38%), where around four in ten people indicated that they trusted NGOs most in terms of providing information about CCS. The proportion of respondents who trusted NGOs the least were in Romania (16%) and Poland (20%), where a fifth or less of respondents indicated that they trusted them.

The level of trust for journalists was highest in Romania (37%), the Netherlands (35%) and Bulgaria (32%), where a third of respondents indicated that they trusted journalists most with regard to information about CCS. Journalists were trusted least in Greece (12%), Italy (15%) and Poland (17%).

The proportion of respondents who trusted regional or local authorities the most in terms of information about CCS was highest in Finland (39%), Romania (34%) and France (31%). The proportion of respondents who trusted them the least were in Poland (16%), Germany (18%) and Greece, Spain and the Netherlands (all 19%).

National Governments were trusted the most in terms of providing information about CCS in Bulgaria (34%), the UK (27%) and the Netherlands (also 27%). National Governments were trusted the least in this regard in Germany (11%) the Czech Republic, Greece, and Poland (all 14%).

The European Union was trusted most for providing information about CCS in Bulgaria (31%), Romania (23%) and Italy (21%). Less than one in ten respondents in Germany (7%) and the UK (9%) trusted the European Union the most in this regard.

Friends and family were trusted the most to provide information about CCS in Bulgaria (20%), the Czech Republic and Germany (both 18%). Friends and family were trusted least in this regard in Italy (7%) and the Netherlands (8%).

The proportion of respondents who trusted none of the organisations was highest in Italy where almost one in ten (9%) indicated that they trusted none of them. The proportion of respondents who 'did not know' which organisation they trusted was highest in Poland, where almost one in five (17%) respondents gave this reply. This was followed by the UK where one in ten respondents (11%) 'did not know' which organisation they trusted most in this regard.

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- Those who trusted their government were less likely to want other organisations to be involved in the decision-making process -

Those who would prefer NGOs to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process about where to locate CO₂ storage sites trust NGOs, universities and research institutions. Those who wanted their national government to be consulted in the decision-making about the location of CO₂ storage sites mentioned NGOs and universities or research institutions less frequently in terms of them being trusted to give information about CCS.

Similarly those who indicated that they would leave the matter with the 'responsible authorities' do not at the same trust NGOs to give them the best and most valuable information about CCS.

Respondents who trusted their governments were less likely to want universities or research institutions to be involved in the decision-making process about where to locate CO₂ storage sites. Universities and NGOs were trusted to a greater extent by those who were knowledgeable about CCS than those in other sub-groups. Universities and research institutions were also more widely trusted by those who used the Internet to search for information and by those who had heard of an EU co-financed CCS project.

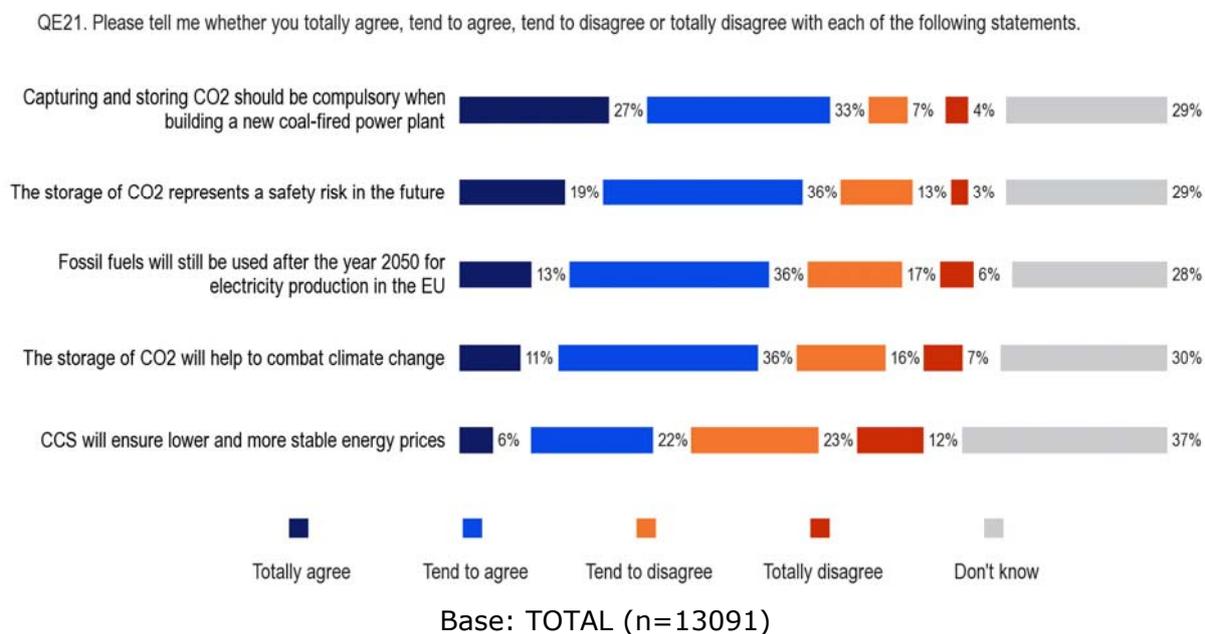
A longer education leads to higher trust in the European Union, as well as research institutions and universities. Respondents who trust the EU and academic and research institutions are more likely to use the internet daily, especially to look for information. NGOs also gained most trust among those who studied the longest and those who were still studying when the survey was carried out.

6.3 Future developments in the energy sector and the role of CCS

- Six in ten people (60%) agreed that CCS should be compulsory for the building of new coal-fired power plants. Over half (55%) agreed that CO₂ represents a safety risk for the future-

Respondents were asked about the impact of CCS technology for the future. They were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with five statements about the technology²⁸. They were asked to give their response by using a four-point rating scale ranging from 'totally agree' to 'totally disagree'. The responses to the statements are shown in the chart below, which is ranked according to the proportion of respondents who 'totally agreed' with each statement.

Overall six out of ten (60%) of respondents agreed to some extent that 'capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant'. Over a quarter of respondents (27%) said that they 'totally agreed', while one-third (33%) indicated that they 'tend to agree' with the statement. Only just over one in ten (11%) disagreed with this statement, of which one in twenty-five (4%) totally agreed with the statement. A high proportion of respondents 'did not know' whether they agreed or disagreed with the statements about the future use of CCS technology. Three in ten (29%) respondents indicated that they 'did not know' whether capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory.



²⁸ QE21. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: 1. Fossil fuels will still be used after the year 2050 for electricity production in the EU; 3. The storage of CO₂ will help to combat climate change; 5. The storage of CO₂ represents a safety risk in the future; 6. CCS will ensure lower and more stable energy prices; 7. Capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant

Over a half (55%) of respondents agreed that 'the storage of CO₂ represents a risk in the future', of which just under one in five (19%) said that they 'totally agree' and over a third (35%) said they 'tend to agree'. Just one in six (16%) disagreed with the statement. Again three in ten (29%) indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement.

Half of respondents (49%) agreed that 'fossil fuels will still be used after the year 2050 for electricity production in the EU'. One in eight (13%) 'totally agreed' with the statement while just under a quarter (23%) did not agree. Just under three in ten 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement.

Just under half of people (47%) agreed that 'the storage of CO₂ will help to combat climate change' with one in ten 'agreeing strongly' with the statement. Just under a quarter (23%) disagreed with the statement with around one in twelve (7%) indicating that they 'totally disagreed' with the statement. However, three out of ten respondents 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement.

Just over a quarter of respondents (28%) agreed that 'CCS will ensure lower and more stable energy prices', although only one in twenty (6%) 'totally agreed' with the statement. More than a third (35%) disagreed that it would 'ensure lower and more stable energy prices' of which just under a quarter (23%) said they 'tend to disagree' and one in eight (12%) indicated that they 'totally disagree'.

Most of the respondents in this survey think that the storage of CO₂ could be effective to fight climate change (54 %). On the other hand only around 25 % of the respondents think that it is neither effective nor helps to fight climate change. The relationship between the two items represents a stable relationship, where effectiveness and the storage of CO₂ are recognised as two related concepts.

A) Differences between Member States

The proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement that 'fossil fuels will still be used after the year 2050 for electricity production in the EU' was highest in Finland (69%), followed by Germany and the Netherlands (both 60%). The lowest level of agreement with this statement was in France (37%) and Italy (38%). A high proportion of respondents indicated that they 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement. Almost three in ten indicated that they 'did not know' whether they agreed with it in Greece and the Czech Republic (both 29%).

The proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement that 'the storage of CO₂ will help to combat climate change' was highest in Greece (61%), Bulgaria and Finland (both 60%). At the other end of the spectrum over a third of respondents in Germany (35%) agreed with the statement, followed by over four in ten of respondents in France (43%). Germany had the highest proportion of respondents who 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement, over a third (35%) of them 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement.

Agreement with the statement that 'the storage of CO₂ represents a safety risk in the future' was highest in France (64%), Greece (63%), the Czech Republic and Germany (both 60%). Agreement with this statement was lowest in Romania where just under four in ten (39%) agreed with the statement. The next lowest level of agreement was in Bulgaria, Italy and Finland (all 49%). The proportion of people who 'did not know' whether they agreed with the statement was highest in Finland and the Netherlands (both 28%).

The proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement that 'carbon capture and storage would ensure lower and more stable energy prices' was highest in Greece, Italy and Poland (all 37%), although just over a third of respondents agreed with the statement. The lowest level of agreement with the statement was in Germany (14%), France (18%) and the Netherlands (21%), where just over a fifth agreed with the statement. A high proportion of respondents 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with this statement. Overall over a third of respondents (37%) 'did not know' whether they agreed with the statement and the proportion was particularly high in Germany (56%) and Finland (52%), where over half of respondents 'did not know' whether they agreed with it or not.

The level of agreement with the statement that 'capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant' was highest in the Czech Republic where over three quarters of respondents (77%) agreed with the statement. Agreement with the statement was also strong in Greece (72%) and Finland (68%). At least half the respondents in each country agreed with the statement, the lowest level of agreement being in Romania where exactly half (50%) of respondents agreed with the statement. The next lowest level of agreement with it was in France and Italy (both 57%). The highest proportion of respondents who 'did not know' whether or not they agreed with the statement was in the Netherlands (22%).

B) Socio-demographic analysis

- There was a lower level of caution about CCS technology among those who had greater knowledge about it -

Respondents who had indicated that they thought CCS was effective were also more likely to agree that 'fossil fuels will still be used in the production of electricity after the year 2050'. They were also more likely to agree that a consistent methodology should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂ and that 'the storage of CO₂ will help to combat climate change'. They were more likely to disagree that the storage of CO₂ represents a 'safety risk in the future' but they were more likely to agree that CCS will 'ensure lower and more stable energy prices' and that 'capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant'.

In terms of sub-groups those who were more likely to agree with the statement that it should be compulsory to use CCS when building a new power plant were those who had greater reservations about the technology. Those who thought it should be compulsory were not convinced that CCS was effective or that they would benefit from it. They were also more concerned about CCS and disagreed with the statement that 'CCS helps to combat climate change'.

Those who agreed more strongly with the statement that CCS represents a safety risk for the future were found among those who were knowledgeable about CCS; had heard of a CCS project; felt that CCS was effective; that they would benefit from CCS and that they trusted the European Union. Those who were below average in terms of thinking that it presented a safety risk for the future were those with a younger terminal education age; house persons.

Again, the level of education of respondents helps to differentiate them. The agreement with the policy statements is stronger when the respondents have a higher level of education. Respondents who have a lower level of education tended to opt out and use the don't know answer.

CONCLUSION

Information about climate change

Across all countries, there was a reasonably good understanding of the main issues relating to climate change. Around half of people felt they were well informed about 'the causes of climate change', 'the consequences of climate change' and 'the ways in which we can fight climate change'. For each of these measures the proportion who felt well informed had fallen since the 2009 study, mainly as a result of a higher proportion who indicated that they were 'not at all informed'. It is probably more difficult for those with a poor understanding of the basic issues relating to climate change to have a good understanding and hold educated opinions about CCS. People identified the 'development of industries supplying environmentally friendly technologies and services' and 'the promotion of cleaner cars powered by electricity or low-carbon fuels' as their preferences in terms of priorities for fighting climate change. 'Reducing CO₂ emissions from electricity generation' was considered to be the third most important priority, despite being identified as the main producer of CO₂ emissions globally by the International Energy Agency. This suggests a need for further awareness raising about the causes of climate change as most did not identify CO₂ emissions as the priority.

Awareness and knowledge of CCS

Awareness of CCS was low. Whilst over a quarter (28%) were aware of it, only one in ten (10%) said they had heard of it and 'knew what it was'. Two-thirds (67%) had not heard of CCS. Awareness of CCS was lower than for all of the other energy technologies mentioned. There was a good level of awareness of CCS in the Netherlands, but a low level in other European countries. Germany, Finland and the UK were the only other countries where more than one in ten were aware of CCS and knew what it was. Other than in the Netherlands, there was low awareness of EU co-financed CCS projects in the countries where they are ongoing. Furthermore, people were divided about whether CCS is effective: whilst almost four in ten think it will be effective, one in four people do not think it will be effective and over a third did not know whether it will be effective or not. On the other hand, those respondents who know what CO₂ is are more likely to evaluate CCS as an effective technology.

Around four in ten respondents are a potential source of support of the technology, as they tend to be rather informed about the causes and consequences of climate change, but they just did not know about CCS. Of those who consider that they are very well informed about the ways of fighting climate change, a relative majority says that CCS is effective (46%). A brief, neutral description of CCS was given to respondents as part of the survey, and the percentage who felt that storing CO₂ will help to combat climate change increased considerably by the end of the survey. Clearly, there is a big opportunity for information and education across all European countries to improve awareness and understanding of CCS.

Interestingly, respondents in the Netherlands, where there is higher awareness and knowledge of CCS, had the second lowest proportion of respondents who thought that it would be beneficial. In contrast, however, the proportion of people who were unconcerned about a local underground storage site was highest in the Netherlands. Only in Poland, Germany and Spain were more respondents in the region where an EU co-financed CCS project is situated knowledgeable about CCS. In the other countries (UK, Italy and the Netherlands), awareness is not higher in the target region.

There was less concern about a CO₂ storage facility being located near to their home in countries where an EU co-financed CCS project exists. Again, information about the risks and safety precautions associated with CCS storage needs to be communicated in other European countries, particularly if they are about to adopt CCS technology.

Management of CCS projects

There was generally strong endorsement that 'public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO₂'; over three-quarters of people agreed with this statement. There was also strong endorsement that CCS technology should be 'harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO₂'. Essentially people would prefer a consistent approach to CCS and that the process is regularly monitored by the relevant authorities.

Broadly speaking people were evenly split in terms of their preference as to where CO₂ should be stored. Just under a quarter (23%) indicated that they preferred onshore storage, in areas of low population density. A fifth (20%) preferred onshore storage close to the source where the CO₂ was produced, and a fifth (21%) preferred CO₂ to be stored offshore under the seabed. The remaining respondents 'did not know' which option they preferred. The high proportion of 'don't knows', the lack of a preference among some respondents and the evenly split response over the three main options, suggests that there is little real understanding of the relative benefits of each alternative.

The majority of people, four in ten (39%), indicated that 'they would [personally] like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process'. NGOs were the second most preferred organisation people would like to be involved in the decision-making process about where to site CO₂ storage facilities. The organisations that people wanted to be involved in the process largely depended on whether they trusted their own government. Those who did trust their government were indeed less likely to want other organisations to be involved in the decision making process. Overall one in five people trusted their government to give them information about CCS.

Another important result of this special Eurobarometer about CCS is that the information about this technology (CCS) is linked to specific information sources. Researchers and Universities, and also NGOs, are seen as reliable sources on robust information on CCS. Again, this is something that has been observed for the broader issue of climate change. Respondents in the Netherlands, Finland and Greece trust universities and research institutions the most in terms of providing information about CCS. However, in France, and Germany, they trusted most NGOs to provide information.

People found it difficult to agree or disagree with a series of statements about the future management of CO₂ emissions. Between three in ten and over a third (37%) indicated that they did not know whether they could agree or disagree with each of the statements. There was stronger endorsement with the statement that 'capturing and storing CO₂ should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant', and that 'the storage of CO₂ represents 'a safety risk for the future'. People were less confident that it would 'ensure lower and more stable prices' or that 'storage of CO₂ would help combat climate change'.

Level of support for CCS

Of the 83% who think CO₂ emissions have a high impact on climate change, 52% are opposed to the use of coal in their country. However, of this same 83%, 43% think CCS will be effective in fighting climate change. This indicates that if people are well informed of the extent of national coal use, they are more likely to support CCS as a technology to mitigate the CO₂ generated during coal production. Those who mentioned that they have heard of CCS and know what it is are less worried about a CO₂ storage site located within 5km of their homes (please calculate a percentage for this).

Awareness and attitudes to different energy sources

Across Europe, people had an inaccurate picture of the amount of electricity produced from coal in their own country or the proportion produced from renewable energy sources. Around a quarter indicated that they did not know what proportion of electricity was produced from each source, but in all countries people strongly overestimated the proportion that is currently produced from renewable energy sources.

Generally, people show awareness of alternative energy sources. Almost six in ten were aware of 'solar photovoltaic energy', half had heard of 'nuclear fusion' (51%) and just under half had heard of 'biogas' (48%) and 'geothermal energy' (47%). Even among the lesser known energy sources, a quarter had heard of 'algae biofuels' (24%). Just over one in five had heard of 'cogeneration' (22%). People were also more favourable towards energy produced from renewable energy sources: solar energy (94%), wind energy (89%), and hydroelectric energy (85%). Coal was the second least favoured energy source after nuclear energy. The proportion of respondents opposed to coal was greatest in Greece (75%), the Netherlands (74%), Finland (64%) and France (61%).

Media Use

Whilst television was cited most frequently as the source of information used most to find out about climate change, the Internet is likely to be the most important medium for finding information in the future. Internet usage was more heavily skewed to those still studying, those with a higher terminal education age and those in a higher social grade; because of this profile, its importance is likely to continue growing. Furthermore, Internet penetration and frequency of use could potentially grow more strongly in countries where there is currently less knowledge and understanding of the issues related to climate change. Newspapers by contrast were more popular with those in older age groups.

Communicating with Stakeholders

This survey on awareness of CCS reveals the fact that the knowledge, perception and awareness of rather complex topics, such as climate change and actions/measures to fight and combat it are clearly related to the education of a person. The better educated people are, the more they look for information, and the more they know about certain aspects of climate change and particularly about CO₂. Those respondents typically use different sources of information, and trust institutions and the information provided by them. Overall, they are more likely to inform themselves, and to use information sources where one has to be more active, such as the internet. Following this argument, it is interesting to note that a lack of knowledge about certain aspects of climate change, CO₂ and CCS is linked to a distrust of both information and institutions. People in this category also tend to perceive CCS as not being efficient to fight climate change.

Correlations drawn from the results (knowledge of high CO₂ impact on climate change linked to health concerns, for example) clearly demonstrate the need to communicate the facts about CO₂ properties and the lack of risk regarding CO₂ storage. Furthermore, the better informed people are about climate change, the more supportive of CCS they are likely to be, highlighting the importance of explaining climate change if we seek wide-scale implementation of CCS. Knowledge of climate change issues tends to colour responses: people who are more informed are likely to be more opinionated about how to mitigate climate change. Nearly half of respondents think fossil fuels will remain in the energy mix beyond 2050; if this proves to be the case, this is a further rationale for using CCS to reduce CO₂ emissions. It is also clear that there are considerable differences when looking at socio-demographic factors. Projects should consider the socio-demographic background of locals to determine the most effective means of communication and the strongest messages. How well educated are people? Is there a high level of unemployment or a high number of house persons? The perceived local benefits of CCS also vary between Member States, for example, German, Spanish and British respondents were most likely to cite job creation as one of the benefits. There are large national differences in terms of which people trust most to give them information about CCS, which also needs taking into account.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 364

Public Awareness and Acceptance of CO2 capture and storage”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 9 February and 4 March 2011, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 75.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Speechwriting”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 364 is part of wave 75.1 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 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+
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1001	09/02/2011	21/02/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1014	09/02/2011	21/02/2011	9.012.443
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1622	09/02/2011	23/02/2011	64.409.146
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	09/02/2011	23/02/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1004	09/02/2011	27/02/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1035	09/02/2011	28/02/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1027	09/02/2011	24/02/2011	51.862.391
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1012	11/02/2011	01/03/2011	13.371.980
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	09/02/2011	23/02/2011	32.413.735
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1053	09/02/2011	21/02/2011	18.246.731
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1001	09/02/2011	04/03/2011	4.440.004
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1322	12/02/2011	28/02/2011	51.848.010
TOTAL			13.901	09/02/2011	04/03/2011	347.627.822

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

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

ASK QE ONLY IN DE, UK, IT, ES, NL, PL, FI, FR, EL, CZ, BG AND RO

QE1 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK
--	---------------------	--------------------	----------------------	------------------------	---------------------	----

1	The different causes of climate change	1	2	3	4	5
2	The different consequences of climate change	1	2	3	4	5
3	Ways in which we can fight climate change	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QE3

QE2 From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

TV	1,
Radio	2,
The Internet	3,
Newspapers	4,
Magazines	5,
Friends and family	6,
Schools\ universities	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

NEW

QE3	In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU?
-----	---

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

Reduce CO2 emissions from electricity generation	1,
Promote cleaner cars running on electricity or low-carbon fuels	2,
Stimulate the development of industries that supply environmentally friendly technologies and services	3,
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector	4,
Raise the energy efficiency of industrial processes (e.g. factories)	5,
Tax CO2 emissions across the whole economy	6,
Secure a reliable energy supply for the EU	7,
Encourage the building of energy-efficient homes and the insulation of existing homes	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

QE4	What do you think CO2 is?
-----	---------------------------

(DO NOT SHOW CARD – DO NOT READ OUT – PRE-CODED OPEN ENDED QUESTION – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Carbon monoxide	1
Carbon dioxide	2
Greenhouse gas	3
A gas	4
A chemical	5
Water	6
Carbon	7
Ozone	8
Methane	9
Something to do with climate change but you don't know what	10
Other	11
DK	12

NEW

QE5 Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO2)?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE)

It is flammable	1,
It is safe to breathe	2,
It is unhealthy	3,
It is harmless	4,
It is explosive	5,
It is a water pollutant	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

NEW

QE6 In your opinion, which of the following produces the most carbon dioxide (CO2) globally?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Power plants that burn fossil fuels	1
Farming	2
Factories	3
Passenger or freight transport	4
Heating our homes	5
DK	6

NEW

QE7 What impact do you think CO2 emissions have on climate change? Do you think it has ...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A very high impact	1
A fairly high impact	2
A fairly low impact	3
A very low impact	4
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QE8a	According to you, what proportion of total electricity produced in (OUR COUNTRY) currently comes from coal?
------	---

QE8b	And what proportion comes from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	QE8a	QE8b
	From coal	From renewable energy sources
0%.	1	1
Between 1 and 10%	2	2
Between 11 and 20%	3	3
Between 21 and 30%	4	4
Between 31 and 50%	5	5
More than 50%	6	6
DK	7	7

NEW

QE9	Have you ever heard of CO2 capture and storage, also known as carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)?
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, and you know what it is	1
Yes, but you don't really know what it is	2
No	3
DK	4

NEW

ASK QE10 ONLY IN DE, IT, NL, PL, ES AND UK

QE10	Have you ever heard of (CCS PROJECT)?
------	---------------------------------------

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

NEW

QE11	In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (M)
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Nuclear fusion	1,
Combined heat and power (cogeneration) (N)	2,
Hydrogen energy (H2) and fuel cells (M)	3,
Biogas (N)	4,
Geothermal energy	5,
Ocean energy (tidal\ wave\ marine currents)	6,
Algae biofuels (N)	7,
Solar photovoltaic energy (N)	8,
Nuclear fission (N)	9,
Clean Coal	10,
Ground source heat pumps (N)	11,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	12,
DK	13,

EB65.3 QD3 TREND MODIFIED

QE12	To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	DK
1	Solar energy	1	2	3	4	5
2	Wind energy	1	2	3	4	5
3	Hydroelectric energy	1	2	3	4	5
4	Biomass energy	1	2	3	4	5
5	Coal	1	2	3	4	5
6	Natural Gas	1	2	3	4	5
7	Nuclear energy	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Now let's talk specifically about carbon capture and storage or CCS. Carbon capture and storage, or CCS, is a technology for capturing the carbon dioxide produced by fossil fuel-fired power plants, i.e those burning coal, gas or oil, and some heavy industries such as steel and cement. CO2 can be stored either onshore (underground) or offshore (under the seabed) at depth of several kilometres.

QE13 In your opinion, taking into account all you know about CCS or Carbon capture and storage, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not to fight climate change?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very effective	1
Fairly effective	2
Not very effective	3
Not at all effective	4
DK	5

NEW

QE14 If CCS or carbon capture and storage technology was used in your region, do you think that you would benefit from it or not?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

NEW

ASK QE15a IF "WOULD BENEFIT FROM CCS", CODE 1 IN QE14 – OTHERS GO TO QE15b

QE15a Why do you think that you would benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region?

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

It would reduce the water pollution in your local area	1,
The price of electricity would be lower	2,
It would create jobs	3,
It would improve the quality of the air	4,
It would be good for local economy	5,
Other (SPECIFY – SPONTANEOUS)	6,
DK	7,

NEW

ASK QE15ao IF "OTHER", CODE 6 IN QE15a - OTHERS GO TO QE16

QE15ao Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN – CODE AT THE OFFICE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

--

NEW

ASK QE15b IF "WOULD NOT BENEFIT FROM CCS", CODE 2 IN QE14 – OTHERS GO TO QE16

QE15b Why do you think you would not benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region?

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

The price of electricity would increase	1,
Fossil fuels use will fall considerably in the coming years	2,
It would not have a positive impact on the environment	3,
It would be bad for the local economy	4,
There would be a risk of water pollution	5,
There would be a risk of air pollution	6,
Other (SPECIFY – SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

ASK QE15bo IF "OTHER", CODE 7 IN QE15b - OTHERS GO TO QE16

QE15bo Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN – CODE AT THE OFFICE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Empty box for writing answers to QE15bo.

NEW

ASK ALL

QE16 If a deep underground storage site for CO2 were to be located within 5km of your home, do you think that you would be...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Very worried | 1 |
| Fairly worried | 2 |
| Not very worried | 3 |
| Not at all worried | 4 |
| DK | 5 |

NEW

ASK QE17 IF "WORRIED", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QE16 – OTHERS GO TO QE18

QE17 Why would you be worried?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|---|----|
| The transport of CO2 to the storage site might not be safe | 1, |
| The risk of leaks while the site is in operation | 2, |
| The risk of terrorist attack | 3, |
| The possible negative effects on the environment and health | 4, |
| A possible drop in local property prices | 5, |
| Other (SPECIFY – SPONTANEOUS) | 6, |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| DK | 8, |

NEW

ASK QE17o IF "OTHER", CODE 6 IN QE17 - OTHERS GO TO QE18

QE17o Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN – CODE AT THE OFFICE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

--

NEW

ASK ALL

QE18 For future use of CCS in the EU, which of the following options concerning the storage of CO2 would you prefer?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Offshore, under the seabed	1
Underground and onshore, but near the power plant or industrial plant which generated CO2	2
Underground and onshore, but only where human population is very low	3
You do not mind (SPONTANEOUS)	4
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QE19	If an underground CO2 storage site were to be proposed near your home, which of the following options would you prefer?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	1
You would like non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	2
You would like the (NATIONALITY) Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	3
You would leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter	4
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QE20	Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about CCS?
------	--

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

The (NATIONALITY) Government	1,
Regional and local authorities	2,
Energy companies	3,
The European Union	4,
Universities and research institutions	5,
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	6,
Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers)	7,
Friends and family	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

QE21	Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally Agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Fossil fuels will still be used after the year 2050 for electricity production in the EU	1	2	3	4	5
2	Harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO2	1	2	3	4	5
3	The storage of CO2 will help to combat climate change	1	2	3	4	5
4	Public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO2	1	2	3	4	5
5	The storage of CO2 represents a safety risk in the future	1	2	3	4	5
6	CCS will ensure lower and more stable energy prices	1	2	3	4	5
7	Capturing and storing CO2 should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

TABLES

QE1.1 Personnellement, pensez-vous que vous êtes bien informé(e) ou pas bien informé(e) sur ... ?

Les différentes causes du changement climatique

QE1.1 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?

The different causes of climate change

QE1.1 Was denken Sie wie gut Sie persönlich über folgende Themen informiert sind?

Die verschiedenen Ursachen des Klimawandels

		Très bien informé(e)		Plutôt bien informé(e)		Pas très bien informé(e)		Pas du tout informé(e)		NSP		Total 'Informé(e)'		Total 'Pas informé(e)'	
		Very well informed		Fairly well informed		Not very well informed		Not at all informed		DK		Total 'Informed'		Total 'Not informed'	
		Sehr gut informiert		Ziemlich gut informiert		Nicht sehr gut informiert		Überhaupt nicht informiert		WN		Gesamt 'Informiert'		Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'	
%		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		75.1	EB	75.1	EB	75.1	EB	75.1	EB	75.1	EB	75.1	EB	75.1	EB
			71.1		71.1		71.1		71.1		71.1		71.1		71.1
	TOTAL	8	0	41	-6	35	1	14	5	2	0	49	-6	49	6
	BG	4	1	22	-6	51	5	20	0	3	0	26	-5	71	5
	CZ	2	-1	33	-2	50	0	14	4	1	-1	35	-3	64	4
	DE	8	-2	47	-11	35	8	9	4	1	1	55	-13	44	12
	EL	5	-5	37	-8	42	6	14	5	2	2	42	-13	56	11
	ES	5	0	35	-9	38	-3	22	12	0	0	40	-9	60	9
	FR	12	5	45	-6	34	0	8	1	1	0	57	-1	42	1
	IT	4	0	34	-3	32	-5	23	7	7	1	38	-3	55	2
	NL	16	0	56	-8	22	4	5	4	1	0	72	-8	27	8
	PL	3	-1	33	-5	45	0	16	6	3	0	36	-6	61	6
	RO	3	0	22	-6	46	0	24	7	5	-1	25	-6	70	7
	FI	10	-3	54	-10	33	12	2	0	1	1	64	-13	35	12
	UK	11	-6	55	-1	23	1	9	5	2	1	66	-7	32	6

QE1.2 Personnellement, pensez-vous que vous êtes bien informé(e) ou pas bien informé(e) sur ... ?

Les différentes conséquences du changement climatique

QE1.2 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?

The different consequences of climate change

QE1.2 Was denken Sie wie gut Sie persönlich über folgende Themen informiert sind?

Die verschiedenen Auswirkungen des Klimawandels

		Très bien informé(e)		Plutôt bien informé(e)		Pas très bien informé(e)		Pas du tout informé(e)		NSP		Total 'Informé(e)'		Total 'Pas informé(e)'	
		Very well informed		Fairly well informed		Not very well informed		Not at all informed		DK		Total 'Informed'		Total 'Not informed'	
		Sehr gut informiert		Ziemlich gut informiert		Nicht sehr gut informiert		Überhaupt nicht informiert		WN		Gesamt 'Informiert'		Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'	
%		EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1
	TOTAL	8	0	41	-7	35	2	14	5	2	0	49	-7	49	7
	BG	4	0	25	-4	49	4	19	0	3	0	29	-4	68	4
	CZ	3	0	31	-3	51	0	13	3	2	0	34	-3	64	3
	DE	8	-1	48	-11	34	7	8	4	2	1	56	-12	42	11
	EL	6	-3	38	-11	42	8	12	4	2	2	44	-14	54	12
	ES	4	-1	37	-9	37	-3	22	13	0	0	41	-10	59	10
	FR	11	3	44	-5	36	3	8	-1	1	0	55	-2	44	2
	IT	5	1	34	-4	32	-4	22	6	7	1	39	-3	54	2
	NL	15	0	55	-8	25	6	4	2	1	0	70	-8	29	8
	PL	3	-2	34	-5	43	0	17	8	3	-1	37	-7	60	8
	RO	3	-1	22	-5	45	0	25	7	5	-1	25	-6	70	7
	FI	10	-2	56	-9	32	11	2	0	0	0	66	-11	34	11
	UK	12	-5	54	-1	25	2	8	4	1	0	66	-6	33	6

QE1.3 Personnellement, pensez-vous que vous êtes bien informé(e) ou pas bien informé(e) sur ... ?
 Les manières dont nous pouvons lutter contre le changement climatique

QE1.3 Personally, do you think that you are well informed or not about...?
 Ways in which we can fight climate change

QE1.3 Was denken Sie wie gut Sie persönlich über folgende Themen informiert sind?
 Möglichkeiten, wie wir den Klimawandel bekämpfen können

		Très bien informé(e)		Plutôt bien informé(e)		Pas très bien informé(e)		Pas du tout informé(e)		NSP		Total 'Informé(e)'		Total 'Pas informé(e)'	
		Very well informed		Fairly well informed		Not very well informed		Not at all informed		DK		Total 'Informed'		Total 'Not informed'	
		Sehr gut informiert		Ziemlich gut informiert		Nicht sehr gut informiert		Überhaupt nicht informiert		WN		Gesamt 'Informiert'		Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'	
%		EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1	EB 75.1	Diff. EB 71.1
	TOTAL	7	<i>0</i>	39	<i>-5</i>	36	<i>-1</i>	15	<i>6</i>	3	<i>0</i>	46	<i>-5</i>	51	<i>5</i>
	BG	2	<i>-1</i>	19	<i>1</i>	51	<i>1</i>	25	<i>1</i>	3	<i>-2</i>	21	<i>0</i>	76	<i>2</i>
	CZ	2	<i>-1</i>	30	<i>-2</i>	52	<i>1</i>	14	<i>2</i>	2	<i>0</i>	32	<i>-3</i>	66	<i>3</i>
	DE	6	<i>-2</i>	43	<i>-10</i>	39	<i>5</i>	10	<i>5</i>	2	<i>2</i>	49	<i>-12</i>	49	<i>10</i>
	EL	5	<i>-3</i>	33	<i>-5</i>	47	<i>2</i>	14	<i>5</i>	1	<i>1</i>	38	<i>-8</i>	61	<i>7</i>
	ES	5	<i>1</i>	33	<i>-13</i>	38	<i>-2</i>	23	<i>14</i>	1	<i>0</i>	38	<i>-12</i>	61	<i>12</i>
	FR	11	<i>3</i>	44	<i>-3</i>	35	<i>-2</i>	9	<i>2</i>	1	<i>0</i>	55	<i>0</i>	44	<i>0</i>
	IT	3	<i>0</i>	30	<i>-5</i>	36	<i>-4</i>	24	<i>8</i>	7	<i>1</i>	33	<i>-5</i>	60	<i>4</i>
	NL	13	<i>1</i>	55	<i>-5</i>	26	<i>1</i>	5	<i>3</i>	1	<i>0</i>	68	<i>-4</i>	31	<i>4</i>
	PL	3	<i>-1</i>	29	<i>-5</i>	46	<i>-2</i>	18	<i>8</i>	4	<i>0</i>	32	<i>-6</i>	64	<i>6</i>
	RO	3	<i>0</i>	18	<i>-5</i>	45	<i>-1</i>	27	<i>6</i>	7	<i>0</i>	21	<i>-5</i>	72	<i>5</i>
	FI	8	<i>-2</i>	59	<i>-6</i>	29	<i>6</i>	3	<i>1</i>	1	<i>1</i>	67	<i>-8</i>	32	<i>7</i>
	UK	12	<i>-5</i>	53	<i>-2</i>	24	<i>1</i>	9	<i>6</i>	2	<i>0</i>	65	<i>-7</i>	33	<i>7</i>

QE2 De quelles sources d'information parmi les suivantes recevez-vous habituellement des informations sur le changement climatique ? (ROTATION - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE2 From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change? (ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE2 Aus welchen der folgenden Informationsquellen bekommen Sie meistens Informationen über den Klimawandel? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La télévision	Radio	Internet	Les journaux	Les magazines	Les amis et la famille
		TV	Radio	The Internet	Newspapers	Magazines	Friends and family
		Fernsehen	Radio	Internet	Zeitungen	Zeitschriften	Freunden und Familienangehörigen
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	81	26	32	44	23	18
	BG	92	15	22	30	5	26
	CZ	78	26	36	36	21	24
	DE	84	29	33	61	37	26
	EL	84	18	32	33	19	39
	ES	84	17	23	32	11	15
	FR	88	40	35	51	29	15
	IT	70	14	23	35	22	18
	NL	85	37	51	70	37	19
	PL	79	20	35	26	17	10
	RO	91	25	24	22	10	21
	FI	81	36	52	68	30	21
	UK	77	28	38	51	16	14

QE2 De quelles sources d'information parmi les suivantes recevez-vous habituellement des informations sur le changement climatique ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE2 From which of the following information sources do you usually get information on climate change? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE2 Aus welchen der folgenden Informationsquellen bekommen Sie meistens Informationen über den Klimawandel? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les écoles/ universités	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP	Seulement Internet
		Schools/ universities	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Only Internet
		Schulen/ Hochschulen	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN	Nur Internet
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL		9	3	1	2
 BG		6	3	1	1
 CZ		8	4	1	4
 DE		10	3	1	1
 EL		10	2	0	3
 ES		7	5	0	2
 FR		10	1	0	1
 IT		5	4	3	3
 NL		15	1	0	1
 PL		7	5	2	5
 RO		6	3	2	1
 FI		21	0	0	2
 UK		13	3	1	4

QE3 Pour lutter contre le changement climatique, à quels aspects parmi les suivants la priorité doit-elle être accordée dans l'UE ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QE3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE3 Um den Klimawandel zu bekämpfen, welche der folgenden Aspekte sollte die EU als Priorität setzen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Réduire les émissions de CO2 dues à la production d'électricité	Promouvoir les voitures plus propres, qui fonctionnent à l'électricité et aux carburants à faible émission de carbone	Stimuler le développement d'industries qui fournissent des technologies et des services respectant l'environnement	Réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre du secteur agricole
		Reduce CO2 emissions from electricity generation	Promote cleaner cars running on electricity or low-carbon fuels	Stimulate the development of industries that supply environmentally friendly technologies and services	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector
		Die Reduktion von CO2- (Kohlendioxid-) Emissionen im Laufe der Energieproduktion	Die Förderung von ökologischen, elektrisch bzw. mit kohlenstoffarmen Brennstoffen betriebenen Autos	Die Förderung der Entwicklung von Branchen, die umweltfreundlichen Technologien und Dienstleistungen unterstützen	Die Beschränkung von Treibhausgas-Emissionen im Agrarsektor
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	25	29	29	13
	BG	32	30	44	11
	CZ	30	30	30	15
	DE	30	29	35	14
	EL	31	27	37	20
	ES	24	32	31	9
	FR	20	35	29	17
	IT	19	31	32	14
	NL	20	31	42	15
	PL	32	19	20	11
	RO	37	30	26	10
	FI	16	34	32	18
	UK	20	26	18	11

QE3 Pour lutter contre le changement climatique, à quels aspects parmi les suivants la priorité doit-elle être accordée dans l'UE ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPNSES)

QE3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE3 Um den Klimawandel zu bekämpfen, welche der folgenden Aspekte sollte die EU als Priorität setzen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Augmenter l'efficacité énergétique des activités industrielles (p. ex. les usines)	Taxer les émissions de CO2 dans toute l'économie	Garantir un approvisionnement énergétique fiable de l'UE	Soutenir la construction d'habitations économes en énergie et l'isolation des habitations existantes
		Raise the energy efficiency of industrial processes (e.g. factories)	Tax CO2 emissions across the whole economy	Secure a reliable energy supply for the EU	Encourage the building of energy-efficient homes and the insulation of existing homes
		Die Steigerung der Energieleistung von industriellen Verfahren (z.B. Fabriken)	Die Besteuerung von CO2-Emissionen in der ganzen Wirtschaft	Die Sicherung von zuverlässigen Energielieferungen an die EU	Die Förderung vom Bau von energieeffizienten Gebäuden und Insulierungen in bestehenden Gebäuden
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	18	14	10	22
	BG	13	9	7	11
	CZ	18	14	9	14
	DE	19	21	12	16
	EL	14	14	18	15
	ES	21	14	11	16
	FR	14	16	10	37
	IT	10	14	7	19
	NL	32	14	5	21
	PL	12	9	7	26
	RO	12	12	3	11
	FI	34	13	13	24
	UK	24	11	12	28

QE3 Pour lutter contre le changement climatique, à quels aspects parmi les suivants la priorité doit-elle être accordée dans l'UE ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QE3 In order to fight climate change, which of the following aspects should be prioritised in the EU? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE3 Um den Klimawandel zu bekämpfen, welche der folgenden Aspekte sollte die EU als Priorität setzen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	1	2	9
	BG	0	0	12
	CZ	0	2	6
	DE	0	1	6
	EL	1	2	2
	ES	1	0	8
	FR	1	0	5
	IT	2	3	9
	NL	3	1	2
	PL	0	2	16
	RO	1	1	16
	FI	1	1	1
	UK	1	3	12

QE4.1 D'après vous, qu'est-ce que le CO2 ? (NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – NE PAS LIRE – QUESTION OUVERTE PRECODEE)

QE4.1 What do you think CO2 is? (DO NOT READ OUT - OPENED QUESTION)

QE4.1 Wie glauben Sie, was ist CO2? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Du monoxyde de carbone	Du dioxyde de carbone	Un gaz à effet de serre	Un gaz	Une substance chimique	De l'eau	Du carbone
		Carbon monoxide	Carbon dioxide	Greenhouse gas	A gas	A chemical	Water	Carbon
		Kohlenmonoxid	Kohlendioxid	Ein Treibhausgas	Ein Gas	Eine Chemikalie	Wasser	Kohlenstoff
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	11	50	5	10	1	0	3
	BG	8	57	1	4	1	0	2
	CZ	10	73	3	4	1	1	0
	DE	6	62	8	6	1	1	2
	EL	2	51	1	8	8	1	3
	ES	12	39	3	15	1	0	2
	FR	12	29	7	23	0	0	5
	IT	20	31	6	8	4	0	3
	NL	15	55	7	5	1	1	3
	PL	8	75	1	2	1	0	0
	RO	4	71	2	7	2	0	1
	FI	6	60	5	3	0	0	1
	UK	11	54	2	11	0	1	3

QE4.1 D'après vous, qu'est-ce que le CO2 ? (NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – NE PAS LIRE – QUESTION OUVERTE PRECODEE)

QE4.1 What do you think CO2 is? (DO NOT READ OUT - OPENED QUESTION)

QE4.1 Wie glauben Sie, was ist CO2? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		De l'ozone	Du méthane	Quelque chose qui concerne le changement climatique, mais vous ne savez pas quoi	Autre	NSP
		Ozone	Methane	Something to do with climate change but you don't know what	Other	DK
		Ozon	Methan	Es hat etwas mit dem Klimawandel zu tun, aber ich weiß nicht genau was	Sonstiges	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	0	0	4	3	13
	BG	0	0	3	0	24
	CZ	1	0	5	0	2
	DE	0	0	4	2	8
	EL	0	0	2	2	22
	ES	1	0	4	4	19
	FR	1	0	3	9	11
	IT	0	0	6	2	20
	NL	0	0	4	4	5
	PL	0	0	2	1	10
	RO	0	0	1	0	12
	FI	0	0	4	3	18
	UK	0	0	3	5	10

QE4.2 D'après vous, qu'est-ce que le CO2 ? (NE PAS MONTRER CARTE – NE PAS LIRE – QUESTION OUVERTE PRECODEE)

QE4.2 What do you think CO2 is? (DO NOT READ OUT - OPENED QUESTION)

QE4.2 Wie glauben Sie, was ist CO2? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Réponse correcte	Mauvaises réponses	Autre	NSP
		Correct answer	Wrong answers	Other	DK
		Richtige Antwort	Falsche Antworten	Sonstiges	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	50	34	3	13
	BG	57	19	0	24
	CZ	73	24	0	3
	DE	62	28	2	8
	EL	51	25	2	22
	ES	40	37	4	19
	FR	29	52	9	10
	IT	31	47	2	20
	NL	55	36	4	5
	PL	75	14	1	10
	RO	71	17	0	12
	FI	60	19	3	18
	UK	54	31	5	10

QE5.1 Parmi les affirmations suivantes, d'après vous, lesquelles s'appliquent au dioxyde de carbone (CO₂) ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE5.1 Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE5.1 Welche der folgenden Aussagen betreffen Ihrer Meinung nach Kohlendioxid (CO₂)? (ROTIEREN – MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Il est inflammable	Il peut être respiré sans danger	Il est mauvais pour la santé	Il est inoffensif	Il est explosif	Il pollue l'eau
		It is flammable	It is safe to breathe	It is unhealthy	It is harmless	It is explosive	It is a water pollutant
		Es ist brennbar	Es ist ungefährlich bei einatmen	Es ist ungesund	Es ist ungefährlich	Es ist explosiv	Es ist ein Wasserschadstoff
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	9	7	74	6	7	18
	BG	13	2	67	1	11	25
	CZ	8	20	76	5	9	8
	DE	8	11	74	6	9	16
	EL	14	1	86	2	13	28
	ES	8	2	80	3	5	13
	FR	13	7	83	3	9	34
	IT	10	4	68	2	4	20
	NL	5	17	69	8	5	20
	PL	8	5	75	7	11	11
	RO	14	5	73	5	10	14
	FI	2	10	52	18	2	26
	UK	8	10	67	11	5	13

QE5.1 Parmi les affirmations suivantes, d'après vous, lesquelles s'appliquent au dioxyde de carbone (CO₂) ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE5.1 Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE5.1 Welche der folgenden Aussagen betreffen Ihrer Meinung nach Kohlendioxid (CO₂)? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP	Affirmations positives seules	Affirmations négatives seules
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Only positive statements	Only negative statements
		Sonstige (SPONTAN)	WN	Nur positive Aussagen	Nur negative Aussagen
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	2	9	7	76
	BG	2	21	2	75
	CZ	2	4	12	69
	DE	2	8	9	74
	EL	3	4	2	91
	ES	1	8	3	86
	FR	2	7	5	82
	IT	2	15	5	77
	NL	5	3	15	66
	PL	1	8	6	78
	RO	2	13	5	76
	FI	2	11	19	58
	UK	3	10	13	69

QE5.2 Parmi les affirmations suivantes, d'après vous, lesquelles s'appliquent au dioxyde de carbone (CO₂) ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE5.2 Which of the following statements do you think apply to carbon dioxide (CO₂)? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE5.2 Welche der folgenden Aussagen betreffen Ihrer Meinung nach Kohlendioxid (CO₂)? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Affirmations qui s'appliquent	Affirmations qui ne s'appliquent pas
		Statements that apply	Statements that do not apply
		Betreffende Aussagen	Nicht betreffende Aussagen
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	82	18
	BG	73	19
	CZ	87	18
	DE	84	18
	EL	89	22
	ES	85	13
	FR	89	19
	IT	77	14
	NL	84	17
	PL	80	22
	RO	79	22
	FI	68	21
	UK	78	20

QE6 A votre avis, qu'est-ce qui produit le plus de dioxyde de carbone (CO2) dans le monde parmi les propositions suivantes ? (ROTATION)

QE6 In your opinion, which of the following produces the most carbon dioxide (CO2) globally? (ROTATE)

QE6 Welche der folgenden Dinge produzieren Ihrer Meinung nach am meisten Kohlendioxid (CO2) auf globaler Ebene? (ROTIEREN)

	Les centrales électriques qui utilisent des combustibles fossiles	L'agriculture	Les usines	Le transport de passagers ou de marchandises	Le chauffage domestique	NSP
	Power plants that burn fossil fuels	Agriculture	Factories	Passenger or freight transport	Heating our homes	DK
	Kraftwerke, die fossile Brennstoffe brennen	Landwirtschaft	Fabriken	Personen- und Warenbeförderung	Heizung in unseren Häusern	WN
%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL	28	7	35	15	6	9
 BG	34	2	19	24	2	19
 CZ	32	2	35	24	4	3
 DE	33	11	31	13	6	6
 EL	35	2	52	7	2	2
 ES	21	1	50	17	2	9
 FR	20	8	44	17	6	5
 IT	22	6	33	12	9	18
 NL	29	18	31	15	3	4
 PL	30	3	35	14	10	8
 RO	34	2	37	13	2	12
 FI	34	8	34	18	3	3
 UK	34	10	21	15	9	11

QE7 D'après vous, quel est l'impact des émissions de CO2 sur le changement climatique ? Pensez-vous qu'elles ont ... ?

QE7 What impact do you think CO2 emissions have on climate change? Do you think it has ...?

QE7 Welchen Einfluß haben Ihrer Meinung nach CO2-Emissionen auf den Klimawandel? Glauben Sie, sie haben...

		Un impact très important	Un impact assez important	Un impact assez faible	Un impact très faible	Aucun (SPONTANÉ)	NSP	Total 'Impact important'	Total 'Impact faible'
		A very high impact	A fairly high impact	A fairly low impact	A very low impact	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Total 'High impact'	Total 'Low impact'
		Einen sehr hohen Einfluß	Einen ziemlich hohen Einfluß	Einen ziemlich niedrigeren Einfluß	Einen sehr niedrigeren Einfluß	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN	Gesamt 'Hohen Einfluß'	Gesamt 'Niedrigeren Einfluß'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	35	48	6	1	1	9	83	7
	BG	38	39	3	1	1	18	77	4
	CZ	31	57	7	1	0	4	88	8
	DE	34	51	6	2	1	6	85	8
	EL	54	40	2	0	0	4	94	2
	ES	41	46	3	1	0	9	87	4
	FR	39	50	5	1	0	5	89	6
	IT	32	45	5	1	1	16	77	6
	NL	24	53	14	5	1	3	77	19
	PL	30	54	7	1	0	8	84	8
	RO	42	39	2	1	1	15	81	3
	FI	14	63	16	2	0	5	77	18
	UK	33	46	8	3	1	9	79	11

QE8a.1 A votre avis, quelle proportion de l'électricité totale produite en (NOTRE PAYS) provient actuellement du charbon ?

QE8a.1 According to you, what proportion of total electricity produced in (OUR COUNTRY) currently comes from coal?

QE8a.1 Welcher Anteil der gesamten Stromproduktion in Deutschland stammt zur Zeit, Ihrer Meinung nach, aus Kohle?

		0%.	Entre 1 et 10%	Entre 11 et 20%	Entre 21 et 30%	Entre 31 et 50%	Plus de 50%	NSP
		0%.	Between 1 and 10%	Between 11 and 20%	Between 21 and 30%	Between 31 and 50%	More than 50%	DK
		0	Zwischen 1 und 10%	Zwischen 11 und 20%	Zwischen 21 und 30%	Zwischen 31 und 50%	Mehr als 50%	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	2	16	15	14	13	12	28
	BG	1	7	13	14	13	10	42
	CZ	0	6	15	21	24	22	12
	DE	0	7	16	24	24	11	18
	EL	1	6	9	13	20	26	25
	ES	1	16	14	11	9	7	42
	FR	8	45	16	7	1	1	22
	IT	4	16	14	9	5	4	48
	NL	4	20	21	17	16	11	11
	PL	0	2	4	8	14	50	22
	RO	1	7	9	11	11	19	42
	FI	0	28	28	22	11	2	9
	UK	1	12	21	19	13	9	25

QE8a.2 A votre avis, quelle proportion de l'électricité totale produite en (NOTRE PAYS) provient actuellement du charbon ?

QE8a.2 According to you, what proportion of total electricity produced in (OUR COUNTRY) currently comes from coal?

QE8a.2 Welcher Anteil der gesamten Stromproduktion in Deutschland stammt zur Zeit, Ihrer Meinung nach, aus Kohle?

		Total '10% ou moins'	Total 'Plus de 10%'	NSP
		Total '10% or less'	Total 'More than 10%'	DK
		Gesamt '10% oder weniger'	Gesamt 'Mehr als 10%'	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL		18	54	28
 BG		9	49	42
 CZ		7	82	11
 DE		7	75	18
 EL		6	69	25
 ES		17	41	42
 FR		52	26	22
 IT		20	31	49
 NL		24	65	11
 PL		2	76	22
 RO		8	50	42
 FI		28	63	9
 UK		13	62	25

QE8b.1 Et quelle proportion est issue de sources d'énergie renouvelables comme le vent, l'eau et le soleil ?

QE8b.1 And what proportion comes from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun?

QE8b.1 Und welcher Anteil stammt aus erneuerbaren Energiequellen wie Wind, Wasser und Sonne?

		0%.	Entre 1 et 10%	Entre 11 et 20%	Entre 21 et 30%	Entre 31 et 50%	Plus de 50%	NSP
		0%.	Between 1 and 10%	Between 11 and 20%	Between 21 and 30%	Between 31 and 50%	More than 50%	DK
		0	Zwischen 1 und 10%	Zwischen 11 und 20%	Zwischen 21 und 30%	Zwischen 31 und 50%	Mehr als 50%	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	2	35	22	10	4	1	26
	BG	4	32	10	3	4	2	45
	CZ	1	39	32	13	4	1	10
	DE	1	34	35	11	4	1	14
	EL	5	44	19	6	2	1	23
	ES	1	23	21	12	5	1	37
	FR	1	36	24	14	5	1	19
	IT	4	32	14	5	1	1	43
	NL	0	44	26	16	6	2	6
	PL	3	44	18	5	3	1	26
	RO	5	24	9	5	5	4	48
	FI	0	48	26	15	5	1	5
	UK	1	38	22	11	5	2	21

QE8b.2 Et quelle proportion est issue de sources d'énergie renouvelables comme le vent, l'eau et le soleil ?

QE8b.2 And what proportion comes from renewable energy sources such as wind, water and sun?

QE8b.2 Und welcher Anteil stammt aus erneuerbaren Energiequellen wie Wind, Wasser und Sonne?

		Total '10% ou moins'	Total 'Plus de 10%'	NSP
		Total '10% or less'	Total 'More than 10%'	DK
		Gesamt '10% oder weniger'	Gesamt 'Mehr als 10%'	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	37	37	26
	BG	36	19	45
	CZ	40	50	10
	DE	35	50	15
	EL	49	27	24
	ES	24	39	37
	FR	37	44	19
	IT	36	21	43
	NL	44	50	6
	PL	47	27	26
	RO	29	23	48
	FI	48	47	5
	UK	40	39	21

QE9 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de captage et de stockage du CO₂, également appelés captage et stockage du carbone ou captage et séquestration du carbone (CSC) ?

QE9 Have you ever heard of CO₂ capture and storage, also known as carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)?

QE9 Haben Sie schon mal von CO₂-Abscheidung und Speicherung bzw. CO₂-Abscheidung und Sequestrierung, auf englisch Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage, kurz CCS gehört?

		Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est	Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment ce que c'est	Non	NSP	Total 'Oui'
		Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you do not really know what it is	No	DK	Total 'Yes'
		Ja, und Sie wissen, worum es sich dabei handelt	Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau, worum es sich dabei handelt	Nein	WN	Gesamt 'Ja'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	10	18	67	5	28
	BG	3	21	66	10	24
	CZ	6	17	76	1	23
	DE	13	21	62	4	34
	EL	5	20	73	2	25
	ES	5	12	79	4	17
	FR	7	17	75	1	24
	IT	5	24	60	11	29
	NL	52	30	17	1	82
	PL	7	11	77	5	18
	RO	4	21	65	10	25
	FI	12	24	62	2	36
	UK	11	14	70	5	25

QE10 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de (PROJET CSC) ?

QE10 Have you ever heard of (CCS PROJECT)?

QE10 Haben Sie schon vom CCS-PROJEKT gehört?

		Oui	Non	NSP
		Yes	No	DK
		Ja	Nein	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	8	88	4
	DE	9	88	3
	ES	2	96	2
	IT	9	80	11
	NL	35	64	1
	PL	8	90	2
	UK	6	92	2

QE11 Dans le cadre de la production d'énergie, de quelles techniques avez-vous déjà entendu parler parmi suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE11 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE11 Von welchen der folgenden Dinge haben Sie im Zusammenhang mit Energieerzeugung schon einmal etwas gehört? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La fusion nucléaire	La production combinée d'électricité et de chaleur (cogénération)	L'énergie hydrogène (H2) et les piles à combustible	Le biogaz	L'énergie géothermique	L'énergie des océans (marées/ vagues/ courants marins)
		Nuclear fusion	Combined heat and power (cogeneration)	Hydrogen energy (H2) and fuel cells	Biogas	Geothermal energy	Ocean energy (tidal/ wave/ marine currents)
		Kernfusion	Kraft-Wärme-Kopplung	Wasserstoff-Energie (H2) und Brennstoffzellen	Biogas	Energie aus Erdwärme	Meeresenergie (Flut-/ Wellen-/ Meeresströmung)
	%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	51	21	32	48	47	39
	BG	36	23	11	30	17	19
	CZ	34	20	24	70	27	32
	DE	58	38	47	78	78	44
	EL	27	15	17	34	40	24
	ES	56	14	20	25	30	29
	FR	55	21	44	42	69	56
	IT	40	12	17	24	25	21
	NL	79	31	51	86	30	48
	PL	31	7	21	49	42	21
	RO	35	13	11	37	32	29
	FI	57	59	43	85	94	62
	UK	62	20	39	45	39	58

QE11 Dans le cadre de la production d'énergie, de quelles techniques avez-vous déjà entendu parler parmi suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE11 In the context of energy production, which, if any, of the following have you heard of? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE11 Von welchen der folgenden Dinge haben Sie im Zusammenhang mit Energieerzeugung schon einmal etwas gehört? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les algocarburants	L'énergie photovoltaïque solaire	La fission nucléaire	Le charbon propre	Les pompes à chaleur géothermiques	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Algae biofuels	Solar photovoltaic energy	Nuclear fission	Clean Coal	Ground source heat pumps	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Algen-Biobrennstoff	Photovoltaische Sonnenenergie	Kernspaltung	Clean Coal - nachhaltige Kohlenutzung	Wärmepumpenheizung	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	24	58	39	22	36	7	7
	BG	17	52	33	46	8	8	10
	CZ	28	62	57	46	30	4	3
	DE	31	74	72	8	62	2	3
	EL	33	84	23	27	17	8	2
	ES	24	56	28	18	9	13	9
	FR	28	72	35	18	74	4	2
	IT	12	55	18	7	9	8	12
	NL	61	39	63	20	54	2	1
	PL	24	28	25	42	28	10	10
	RO	11	35	18	35	13	8	18
	FI	23	98	35	55	87	0	0
	UK	19	52	40	35	29	9	5

QE12.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

L'énergie solaire

QE12.1 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Solar energy

QE12.1 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Solarenergie

		Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
		Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
		Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	69	25	2	1	3	94	3
	BG	84	11	0	1	4	95	1
	CZ	52	35	8	4	1	87	12
	DE	75	20	3	1	1	95	4
	EL	89	11	0	0	0	100	0
	ES	72	23	1	1	3	95	2
	FR	60	36	1	1	2	96	2
	IT	63	25	3	2	7	88	5
	NL	87	11	1	1	0	98	2
	PL	63	32	2	0	3	95	2
	RO	72	21	0	0	7	93	0
	FI	83	16	1	0	0	99	1
	UK	68	27	1	1	3	95	2

QE12.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

L'énergie éolienne

QE12.2 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Wind energy

QE12.2 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Windenergie

	Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
	Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL	60	29	4	2	5	89	6
 BG	83	12	0	1	4	95	1
 CZ	52	38	7	1	2	90	8
 DE	68	26	4	1	1	94	5
 EL	78	16	1	0	5	94	1
 ES	61	27	2	1	9	88	3
 FR	46	39	7	4	4	85	11
 IT	47	33	7	2	11	80	9
 NL	72	21	4	2	1	93	6
 PL	59	35	2	1	3	94	3
 RO	72	18	2	0	8	90	2
 FI	75	21	3	1	0	96	4
 UK	61	30	4	2	3	91	6

QE12.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

L'énergie hydroélectrique

QE12.3 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Hydroelectric energy

QE12.3 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Wasserkraft

	Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
	Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL	51	34	4	1	10	85	5
 BG	61	22	2	2	13	83	4
 CZ	46	38	7	1	8	84	8
 DE	74	24	1	0	1	98	1
 EL	69	25	2	1	3	94	3
 ES	44	39	3	1	13	83	4
 FR	40	45	5	1	9	85	6
 IT	36	44	6	3	11	80	9
 NL	49	30	2	1	18	79	3
 PL	39	38	4	1	18	77	5
 RO	64	20	4	0	12	84	4
 FI	69	27	3	1	0	96	4
 UK	53	31	2	1	13	84	3

QE12.4 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

L'énergie de la biomasse

QE12.4 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Biomass energy

QE12.4 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Biomasse

	Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
	Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL	26	34	8	3	29	60	11
 BG	39	25	6	2	28	64	8
 CZ	32	47	10	3	8	79	13
 DE	31	43	15	4	7	74	19
 EL	21	31	14	7	27	52	21
 ES	16	21	6	2	55	37	8
 FR	33	41	6	3	17	74	9
 IT	16	28	10	7	39	44	17
 NL	43	36	7	2	12	79	9
 PL	33	37	6	1	23	70	7
 RO	34	19	7	2	38	53	9
 FI	38	46	8	1	7	84	9
 UK	16	30	5	2	47	46	7

QE12.5 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Le charbon

QE12.5 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Coal

QE12.5 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Kohle

		Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
		Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
		Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	11	32	34	14	9	43	48
	BG	24	33	24	11	8	57	35
	CZ	10	32	43	13	2	42	56
	DE	8	33	44	12	3	41	56
	EL	6	15	40	35	4	21	75
	ES	13	28	30	14	15	41	44
	FR	6	24	38	23	9	30	61
	IT	7	26	27	18	22	33	45
	NL	3	21	42	31	3	24	73
	PL	16	52	22	4	6	68	26
	RO	26	35	20	7	12	61	27
	FI	5	27	44	20	4	32	64
	UK	16	38	31	9	6	54	40

QE12.6 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Le gaz naturel

QE12.6 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Natural gas

QE12.6 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Erdgas

	Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
	Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL	32	48	10	3	7	80	13
 BG	41	40	9	2	8	81	11
 CZ	32	53	11	2	2	85	13
 DE	33	50	13	2	2	83	15
 EL	47	37	11	4	1	84	15
 ES	32	46	10	4	8	78	14
 FR	21	59	12	3	5	80	15
 IT	25	45	8	4	18	70	12
 NL	46	38	12	2	2	84	14
 PL	34	53	6	1	6	87	7
 RO	33	38	15	4	10	71	19
 FI	30	52	13	2	3	82	15
 UK	37	47	8	2	6	84	10

QE12.7 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à l'utilisation des sources d'énergie suivantes en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

L'énergie nucléaire

QE12.7 To what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the use of the following sources of energy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Nuclear energy

QE12.7 Inwieweit sind Sie für oder gegen den Gebrauch der folgenden Energiequellen in (UNSER LAND)?

Atomenergie

		Tout à fait favorable	Plutôt favorable	Plutôt opposé(e)	Tout à fait opposé(e)	NSP	Total 'Favorable'	Total 'Opposé(e)'
		Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	Total 'In favour'	Total 'Opposed'
		Voll und ganz dafür	Eher dafür	Eher dagegen	Voll und ganz dagegen	WN	Gesamt 'Dafür'	Gesamt 'Dagegen'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	12	24	28	26	10	36	54
	BG	29	33	18	9	11	62	27
	CZ	18	31	30	14	7	49	44
	DE	5	16	36	40	3	21	76
	EL	3	5	18	69	5	8	87
	ES	9	15	29	36	11	24	65
	FR	12	35	31	16	6	47	47
	IT	9	19	24	31	17	28	55
	NL	19	29	26	23	3	48	49
	PL	17	27	28	16	12	44	44
	RO	19	22	19	18	22	41	37
	FI	20	32	28	18	2	52	46
	UK	17	32	24	16	11	49	40

QE13 A votre avis, en prenant en considération tout ce que vous savez sur le CSC ou le captage et le stockage du carbone, pourriez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce procédé pourrait être efficace ou non pour lutter contre le changement climatique ?

QE13 In your opinion, taking into account all you know about CCS or Carbon capture and storage, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not to fight climate change?

QE13 Aufgrund Ihres Wissens über CO₂-Abscheidung und Speicherung oder CCS sprechen, könnte es Ihrer Meinung nach effektiv sein oder nicht, den Klimawandel auf diese Weise zu bekämpfen?

		Très efficace	Assez efficace	Pas vraiment efficace	Pas du tout efficace	NSP	Total 'Efficace'	Total 'Pas efficace'
		Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'
		Sehr wirksam	Ziemlich wirksam	Nicht sehr wirksam	Überhaupt nicht wirksam	WN	Gesamt 'Wirksam'	Gesamt 'Nicht wirksam'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	6	33	18	7	36	39	25
	BG	11	35	8	2	44	46	10
	CZ	8	48	17	3	24	56	20
	DE	3	20	23	11	43	23	34
	EL	10	43	21	9	17	53	30
	ES	8	35	16	7	34	43	23
	FR	4	30	22	13	31	34	35
	IT	5	36	16	5	38	41	21
	NL	7	41	28	9	15	48	37
	PL	6	43	13	2	36	49	15
	RO	13	29	7	1	50	42	8
	FI	4	37	32	10	17	41	42
	UK	7	37	16	3	37	44	19

QE14 Si la technologie du CSC ou du captage et du stockage du carbone était utilisée dans votre région, pensez-vous que vous en bénéficieriez ou non ?

QE14 If CCS or carbon capture and storage technology was used in your region, do you think that you would benefit from it or not?

QE14 Wenn CCS oder CO₂-Abscheidung und Speicherung in Ihrer Gegend gebraucht würde, glauben Sie, dass Sie davon profitieren würden?

		Bénéficierait	Ne bénéficierait pas	NSP
		Would benefit	Would not benefit	DK
		Würde davon profitieren	Würde davon nicht profitieren	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	23	38	39
	BG	33	16	51
	CZ	33	43	24
	DE	10	51	39
	EL	29	53	18
	ES	30	34	36
	FR	18	45	37
	IT	23	28	49
	NL	13	67	20
	PL	33	27	40
	RO	29	17	54
	FI	22	57	21
	UK	30	31	39

QE15a Pourquoi pensez-vous que vous bénéficieriez de l'usage de la technologie de CSC dans votre région ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPOSES)

QE15a Why do you think that you would benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE15a Warum glauben Sie, dass Sie vom Gebrauch der CCS-Technologie profitieren würden? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Cela réduirait la pollution de l'eau là où vous vivez	Le prix de l'électricité serait plus bas	Cela créerait des emplois	Cela améliorerait la qualité de l'air	Ce serait bon pour l'économie locale	Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP
		It would reduce the water pollution in your local area	The price of electricity would be lower	It would create jobs	It would improve the quality of the air	It would be good for local economy	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Es würde die Wasserverschmutzung in Ihrer Gegend reduzieren	Der Strompreis wäre niedriger	Es würde neue Arbeitsstellen schaffen	Es würde die Luftqualität steigern	Es wäre vorteilhaft für die lokale Gemeinschaft	Andere (EINTRAGEN - SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	24	24	30	53	21	0	3
	BG	43	20	24	64	14	0	1
	CZ	19	18	24	71	17	0	1
	DE	14	15	46	53	35	0	1
	EL	32	14	27	71	16	1	0
	ES	20	12	36	60	30	0	2
	FR	31	27	31	54	25	1	0
	IT	33	37	19	42	12	0	1
	NL	16	17	26	57	24	7	6
	PL	21	24	25	55	13	0	4
	RO	45	36	24	39	10	0	6
	FI	24	15	30	71	7	1	1
	UK	12	23	35	49	27	1	6

QE15b Pourquoi pensez-vous que vous ne bénéficieriez pas de l'usage de la technologie de CSC dans votre région ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QE15b Why do you think you would not benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE15b Warum glauben Sie, dass Sie vom Gebrauch der CCS-Technologie nicht profitieren würden? (ROTIEREN – MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Le prix de l'électricité augmenterait	L'utilisation des combustibles fossiles va baisser considérablement dans les prochaines années	Cela n'aurait pas d'impact positif sur l'environnement	Ce serait mauvais pour l'économie locale
		The price of electricity would increase	Fossil fuels use will fall considerably in the coming years	It would not have a positive impact on the environment	It would be bad for the local economy
		Der Strompreis würde steigern	Fossile Brennstoffe wären nicht wichtig in der Zukunft	Es würde keinen positiven Einfluß auf die Umwelt haben	Es wäre schlecht für die lokale Wirtschaft
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	21	11	36	9
	BG	19	7	46	5
	CZ	25	10	42	12
	DE	30	12	39	7
	EL	5	5	45	16
	ES	9	7	41	8
	FR	24	9	32	10
	IT	13	25	37	14
	NL	9	6	40	8
	PL	23	11	20	11
	RO	25	7	22	11
	FI	26	16	37	6
	UK	23	10	31	9

QE15b Pourquoi pensez-vous que vous ne bénéficieriez pas de l'usage de la technologie de CSC dans votre région ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QE15b Why do you think you would not benefit from the use of CCS technology in your region? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QE15b Warum glauben Sie, dass Sie vom Gebrauch der CCS-Technologie nicht profitieren würden? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 ANTWORTEN)

		Il existerait un risque de pollution de l'eau	Il existerait un risque de pollution atmosphérique	Autre (SPONTANE)	NSP
		There would be a risk of water pollution	There would be a risk of air pollution	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Es gäbe die Gefahr von Wasserverschmutzung	Es gäbe die Gefahr von Luftverschmutzung	Andere (EINTRAGEN - SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL		29	27	4	10
 BG		35	47	1	6
 CZ		21	28	1	7
 DE		29	25	3	10
 EL		43	52	1	2
 ES		30	44	2	5
 FR		41	22	3	12
 IT		25	27	3	5
 NL		24	17	14	15
 PL		19	25	3	14
 RO		19	25	0	22
 FI		30	19	4	7
 UK		22	22	6	15

QE16 Si un site de stockage souterrain profond de CO2 devait être situé dans un rayon de 5 km de votre habitation, pensez-vous que vous seriez ... ?

QE16 If a deep underground storage site for CO2 were to be located within 5km of your home, do you think that you would be...?

QE16 Wenn sich ein tiefer Lagerungsort für CO2 im etwa 5 Kilometer von Ihrem Wohnort lokalisiert befinden sollte, glauben Sie, Sie wären...?

		Très inquiet(e)	Plutôt inquiet(e)	Plutôt pas inquiet(e)	Pas du tout inquiet(e)	NSP	Total 'Inquiet(e)'	Total 'Pas inquiet(e)'
		Very concerned	Fairly concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK	Total 'Worried'	Total 'Not worried'
		Sehr beunruhigt	Ziemlich beunruhigt	Nicht sehr beunruhigt	Gar nicht beunruhigt	WN	Gesamt 'Beunruhigt'	Gesamt 'Nicht beunruhigt'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL		24	37	17	6	16	61	23
 BG		35	41	7	3	14	76	10
 CZ		31	38	19	3	9	69	22
 DE		23	36	18	6	17	59	24
 EL		44	40	10	2	4	84	12
 ES		31	36	15	4	14	67	19
 FR		30	42	12	7	9	72	19
 IT		23	39	16	2	20	62	18
 NL		19	33	31	12	5	52	43
 PL		18	38	19	5	20	56	24
 RO		24	35	13	6	22	59	19
 FI		12	38	23	13	14	50	36
 UK		19	33	21	8	19	52	29

QE17 Pourquoi seriez-vous inquiet(e) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE17 Why would you be worried? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE17 Warum wären Sie beunruhigt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Le transport de CO2 jusqu'au site de stockage pourrait ne pas être sûr	Le risque de fuites lorsque le site est en activité	Le risque lié à un attentat terroriste	Les effets négatifs potentiels sur l'environnement et la santé
		The transport of CO2 to the storage site might not be safe	The risk of leaks while the site is in operation	The risk of terrorist attack	The possible negative effects on the environment and health
		Die Beförderung von CO2 zum Lagerungsort könnte gefährlich sein	Das Risiko vom Gasaustritt während die Anlage im Betrieb wäre	Das Risiko von Terrorangriffen	Die möglichen negativen Einflüsse auf die Umwelt und Gesundheit
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	39	63	14	64
	BG	52	58	18	65
	CZ	46	63	18	69
	DE	49	64	22	81
	EL	59	74	17	69
	ES	36	63	9	66
	FR	35	76	14	70
	IT	41	54	15	52
	NL	31	60	10	63
	PL	29	48	12	56
	RO	36	53	9	58
	FI	36	68	9	70
	UK	33	66	12	48

QE17 Pourquoi seriez-vous inquiet(e) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QE17 Why would you be worried? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE17 Warum wären Sie beunruhigt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Une diminution potentielle des prix de l'immobilier local	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		A possible drop in local property prices	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Die mögliche Herabsetzung der lokalen Immobilienpreise	Andere (EINTRAGEN - SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	16	1	0	2
	BG	14	0	0	1
	CZ	25	0	0	1
	DE	20	0	0	1
	EL	16	1	1	0
	ES	14	1	0	2
	FR	17	2	0	1
	IT	11	1	1	2
	NL	23	3	0	1
	PL	12	1	1	6
	RO	11	0	0	4
	FI	25	2	0	0
	UK	18	3	1	3

QE18 Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du CSC dans le futur dans l'UE, quelle possibilité parmi les suivantes préféreriez-vous pour le stockage du CO2 ?

QE18 For future use of CCS in the EU, which of the following options concerning the storage of CO2 would you prefer?

QE18 Welche der folgenden Optionen der CO2-Speicherung würden Sie im künftigen Gebrauch der CCS-Technologie in der EU bevorzugen?

		En mer, en-dessous des fonds marins	Un stockage terrestre souterrain, mais près de la centrale électrique ou de l'usine qui émet le CO2	Un stockage terrestre souterrain, mais seulement où la densité de population est très faible	Cela n'a pas d'importance pour vous (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Offshore, under the seabed	Underground and onshore, but near the power plant or industrial plant which generated CO2	Underground and onshore, but only where human population is very low	You do not mind (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Unter dem Seeboden	Unterirdisch und an Land, aber in der Nähe vom Kraftwerk bzw. von der Fabrik, das/ die CO2 produzieren würde	Unterirdisch und an Land, aber nur in einer gering besiedelten Gegend	Es ist Ihnen egal (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	21	20	23	4	13	19
	BG	26	16	23	11	7	17
	CZ	19	30	28	2	9	12
	DE	22	19	20	3	19	17
	EL	25	22	21	2	21	9
	ES	9	29	27	2	14	19
	FR	19	25	25	4	14	13
	IT	14	18	23	3	15	27
	NL	39	15	15	9	16	6
	PL	17	15	30	8	7	23
	RO	22	17	23	5	5	28
	FI	10	37	31	4	4	14
	UK	34	18	18	3	7	20

QE19 Si un site de stockage souterrain de CO2 devait être proposé près de chez vous, quelle possibilité parmi les suivantes préféreriez-vous ? (ROTATION)

QE19 If an underground CO2 storage site were to be proposed near your home, which of the following options would you prefer? (ROTATE)

QE19 Wenn sich ein tiefer Lagerungsort für CO2 im etwa 5 Kilometer von Ihrem Wohnort lokalisiert befinden sollte, welche der folgenden Optionen würden Sie bevorzugen? (ROTIEREN)

		Vous aimeriez être consulté(e) directement et participer au processus de prise de décision	Vous aimeriez que des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) soient consultées et participent au processus de prise de décision	Vous aimeriez que le parlement (NATIONALITE) soit consulté et participe au processus de décision	Vous laisseriez les autorités compétentes décider seules à ce propos	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		You would like to be directly consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	You would like non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be consulted and to participate in the decision-making process	You would like the (NATIONALITY) Parliament to be consulted and to participate in the decision making process	You would leave the responsible authorities to decide exclusively on this matter	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sie möchten direkt gefragt und am Entscheidungsprozess beteiligt werden	Sie möchten, dass Nichtregierungsorganisationen gefragt und am Entscheidungsprozess beteiligt werden	Sie möchten, dass das (NATIONALITÄT) Parlament gefragt und am Entscheidungsprozess beteiligt wird	Die Entscheidung würden Sie ausschließlich den zuständigen Behörden überlassen	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	39	19	11	14	4	13
	BG	37	13	13	21	5	11
	CZ	28	19	11	33	3	6
	DE	49	22	7	8	4	10
	EL	45	16	14	13	10	2
	ES	38	16	15	21	1	9
	FR	42	25	9	13	4	7
	IT	29	21	13	14	6	17
	NL	41	18	17	10	8	6
	PL	35	16	11	16	3	19
	RO	44	11	8	16	2	19
	FI	28	25	19	20	1	7
	UK	40	13	11	13	4	19

QE20 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me citer les trois qui vous inspireraient le plus confiance pour vous informer à propos du CSC. (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QE20 Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about CCS? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QE20 Welchen drei der folgenden Gremien würden Sie am meisten vertrauen, wenn es um die Übermittlung von Informationen bez. CO2 geht? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

		Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	Les autorités régionales et locales	Les sociétés énergétiques	L'Union européenne	Les universités et les instituts de recherche	Les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)
		The (NATIONALITY) Government	Regional and local authorities	Energy companies	The European Union	Universities and research institutions	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
		Der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	Den regionalen und lokalen Behörden	Energieunter- nehmen	Die Europäische Union	Hochschulen und Forschungs- zentren	Nichtregierungsorg- anisationen
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL		20	23	13	14	45	31
 BG		34	24	17	31	39	26
 CZ		14	20	14	12	58	32
 DE		11	18	10	7	59	42
 EL		14	19	11	18	66	38
 ES		24	19	7	13	40	27
 FR		20	31	18	13	43	43
 IT		23	28	18	21	37	26
 NL		27	19	7	13	68	31
 PL		14	16	8	15	34	20
 RO		25	34	19	23	35	16
 FI		26	39	22	17	67	28
 UK		27	21	13	9	39	28

QE20 Dans la liste suivante, veuillez me citer les trois qui vous inspireraient le plus confiance pour vous informer à propos du CSC. (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QE20 Which three of the following would you trust most to give you information about CCS? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QE20 Welchen drei der folgenden Gremien würden Sie am meisten vertrauen, wenn es um die Übermittlung von Informationen bez. CO2 geht? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 ANTWORTEN)

		Les journalistes (télévision, radio, presse)	Les amis et la famille	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Journalists (TV, radio, newspapers)	Friends and family	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Journalisten (Fernsehen, Radio, Zeitungen)	Freunden und Familienangehörigen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	24	13	1	5	8
	BG	32	20	1	4	8
	CZ	22	18	0	4	4
	DE	31	18	1	4	7
	EL	12	15	2	9	1
	ES	22	12	1	6	6
	FR	29	11	1	3	5
	IT	15	7	1	6	7
	NL	35	8	2	3	2
	PL	17	12	0	4	17
	RO	37	14	0	3	7
	FI	28	10	1	0	2
	UK	23	11	1	5	11

QE21.1 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Les combustibles fossiles seront encore utilisés pour la production d'électricité dans l'UE après 2050

QE21.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Fossil fuels will still be used after the year 2050 for electricity production in the EU

QE21.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Nach dem Jahre 2050 werden fossile Brennstoffe immer noch für die Stromproduktion in der EU genutzt werden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	13	36	17	6	28	49	23
	BG	14	44	13	5	24	58	18
	CZ	9	39	24	5	23	48	29
	DE	19	41	19	4	17	60	23
	EL	12	39	22	7	20	51	29
	ES	14	32	14	8	32	46	22
	FR	8	29	20	7	36	37	27
	IT	8	30	16	8	38	38	24
	NL	16	44	20	8	12	60	28
	PL	13	44	13	2	28	57	15
	RO	12	34	12	4	38	46	16
	FI	18	51	21	4	6	69	25
	UK	15	37	17	5	26	52	22

QE21.2 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Des méthodes harmonisées et cohérentes devraient être élaborées dans l'UE pour gérer le captage et le stockage du CO2

QE21.2 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Harmonised and consistent methodologies should be developed within the EU to manage the capture and storage of CO2

QE21.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es sollten einheitliche und kohärente Methoden innerhalb der EU entwickelt werden, um die CO2-Abscheidung und -Speicherung zu leiten

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	29	39	5	3	24	68	8
	BG	30	42	3	2	23	72	5
	CZ	34	43	7	2	14	77	9
	DE	46	29	5	3	17	75	8
	EL	46	36	5	3	10	82	8
	ES	22	41	6	3	28	63	9
	FR	28	44	3	1	24	72	4
	IT	23	38	7	3	29	61	10
	NL	40	39	6	3	12	79	9
	PL	21	47	5	2	25	68	7
	RO	21	36	6	1	36	57	7
	FI	34	48	5	3	10	82	8
	UK	23	39	6	3	29	62	9

QE21.3 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Le stockage du CO2 contribuera à lutter contre le changement climatique

QE21.3 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

The storage of CO2 will help to combat climate change

QE21.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

CO2-Speicherung wird zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels beitragen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	11	36	16	7	30	47	23
	BG	20	40	6	3	31	60	9
	CZ	12	45	18	6	19	57	24
	DE	9	26	24	11	30	35	35
	EL	17	44	15	8	16	61	23
	ES	13	33	15	9	30	46	24
	FR	9	34	20	9	28	43	29
	IT	9	36	13	6	36	45	19
	NL	14	41	19	12	14	55	31
	PL	14	45	9	3	29	59	12
	RO	19	33	9	2	37	52	11
	FI	14	46	18	5	17	60	23
	UK	10	39	14	4	33	49	18

QE21.4 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Les pouvoirs publics devraient pouvoir surveiller les activités de captage et de stockage du CO2 menées par les centrales électriques

QE21.4 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Public authorities should be able to monitor power plants' operations to capture and store CO2

QE21.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Öffentliche Behörden sollte imstande sein, die Tätigkeiten von Kraftwerken zu überwachen, so dass CO2-Abscheidung und Speicherung möglich ist

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	42	35	4	2	17	77	6
	BG	40	38	3	2	17	78	5
	CZ	48	38	4	1	9	86	5
	DE	67	21	2	1	9	88	3
	EL	53	32	4	2	9	85	6
	ES	28	42	4	3	23	70	7
	FR	42	39	2	1	16	81	3
	IT	30	38	7	3	22	68	10
	NL	56	33	4	1	6	89	5
	PL	33	45	5	0	17	78	5
	RO	24	36	6	2	32	60	8
	FI	54	32	2	1	11	86	3
	UK	36	38	3	2	21	74	5

QE21.5 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Le stockage du CO2 représente un risque pour la sécurité dans le futur

QE21.5 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

The storage of CO2 represents a safety risk in the future

QE21.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

CO2-Speicherung stellt ein künftiges Sicherheitsrisiko dar

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	19	36	13	3	29	55	16
	BG	19	30	12	3	36	49	15
	CZ	17	43	19	2	19	60	21
	DE	25	35	12	3	25	60	15
	EL	23	40	17	2	18	63	19
	ES	18	37	12	2	31	55	14
	FR	28	36	10	2	24	64	12
	IT	14	35	12	3	36	49	15
	NL	20	38	23	5	14	58	28
	PL	14	41	13	2	30	55	15
	RO	11	28	15	4	42	39	19
	FI	13	36	24	4	23	49	28
	UK	15	39	11	3	32	54	14

QE21.6 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Le CSC garantira des prix énergétiques plus bas et plus stables

QE21.6 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

CCS will ensure lower and more stable energy prices

QE21.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

CCS wird niedrigere und stabilere Energiepreise garantieren

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
	TOTAL	6	22	23	12	37	28	35
	BG	6	24	14	7	49	30	21
	CZ	4	25	36	11	24	29	47
	DE	4	10	31	25	30	14	56
	EL	8	29	24	12	27	37	36
	ES	6	25	17	11	41	31	28
	FR	3	15	30	17	35	18	47
	IT	8	29	16	5	42	37	21
	NL	3	18	31	16	32	21	47
	PL	7	30	18	5	40	37	23
	RO	10	25	12	3	50	35	15
	FI	3	21	35	17	24	24	52
	UK	6	26	20	7	41	32	27

QE21.7 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Le captage et le stockage du CO2 devraient être obligatoires lors de la construction d'une nouvelle centrale électrique au charbon

QE21.7 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

Capturing and storing CO2 should be compulsory when building a new coal-fired power plant

QE21.7 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

CO2-Abscheidung und Speicherung sollte bei jedem Bau eines neuen Kohlekraftwerks obligatorisch sein

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1	EB 75.1
 TOTAL	27	33	7	4	29	60	11
 BG	33	33	3	2	29	66	5
 CZ	41	36	7	2	14	77	9
 DE	35	24	7	7	27	59	14
 EL	34	38	9	4	15	72	13
 ES	22	36	5	3	34	58	8
 FR	21	36	9	5	29	57	14
 IT	23	34	7	4	32	57	11
 NL	35	31	14	8	12	66	22
 PL	26	39	6	2	27	65	8
 RO	21	29	7	1	42	50	8
 FI	29	39	10	4	18	68	14
 UK	24	34	7	3	32	58	10