

CONTENTS

Vaccinations against Covid -19

Democracy in Poland

Energy transformation: expectations and demands

Attitude to nuclear energy

IN ADDITION

TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

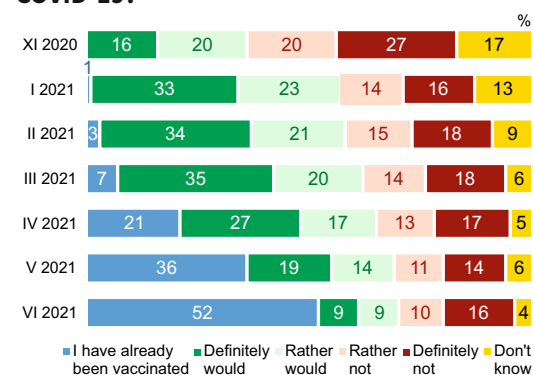
- Opinions about TV and Radio Stations in April
- Influence on Public Affairs
- Political Party Preferences in May
- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Fear of Coronavirus and Evaluation of Government Actions in May
- Attitude to COVID-19 Vaccinations in May
- Moods on the Job Market in May
- Trust in Politicians in May
- Attitude to Government in May
- Social Moods in May
- Subjective Safety
- Socio-Professional Situation of People Aged 18-24 in the Last 30 Years
- Political Party Preferences in June
- Football and UEFA Euro 2020
- Opinions about Parliament and President
- Poles on the Announced Changes in Taxes
- Social Moods in June
- Trust in Politicians in June

Vaccinations against Covid -19

Declarations show that slightly more than half of adult Poles have already been vaccinated with at least one dose (52%), almost one-fifth would like to be vaccinated (18%), and one-fourth have no intention to do so (26%). Very few people have no clear attitude towards vaccination (4%).

Compared to the May measurement, the percentage of people vaccinated with at least one dose has increased significantly, and the percentage of those declaring their intention to vaccinate has decreased. On the other hand, the proportion of people who are reluctant to vaccinate has remained practically unchanged.

Would you like to be vaccinated against COVID-19?



Almost half of respondents declaring their willingness to vaccinate have not yet signed up for a specific date (49%). The reasons most often mentioned in spontaneous statements were lack of time, forgetfulness, "laziness" (21%). A history of coronavirus infection was mentioned less often in this context: some argued that they still had to wait after being ill and recover, while others said that they were still immune and could wait with vaccination (18% in total). Some respondents (17%) intend to wait until autumn to see how the epidemiological situation develops. A similar group of respondents (16%) have not signed up for vaccination so far, despite the declared willingness to use this form of immunization, due to fear of potential complications and adverse post-vaccination reactions (16%). One-tenth of people willing to vaccinate who have not yet signed up for a specific date justify their decision with poor health or diseases that preclude vaccination. The same proportion (10%) have not yet signed up for a specific date due to various problems related to the procedure: some spoke in this context about difficulties in using a computer (they "cannot do it"), others lost the appointment due to their inability to come to vaccination on time. A few people have not yet registered for vaccination due to pregnancy, breastfeeding (4%) or inability to be vaccinated near their place of residence (3%).

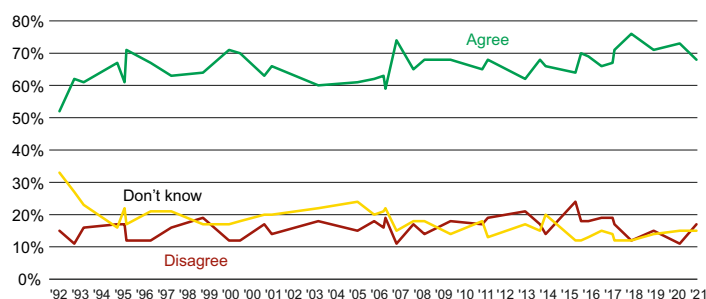
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles on COVID-19 Vaccinations", June 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2021, N=1218. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Democracy in Poland

In all subsequent CBOS studies, starting from the first half of the 1990s, Poles have invariably declared their approval of democracy, expressing their conviction that the democratic system is superior to other forms of government. In April 2021, more than two-thirds of respondents (68%) agreed with the

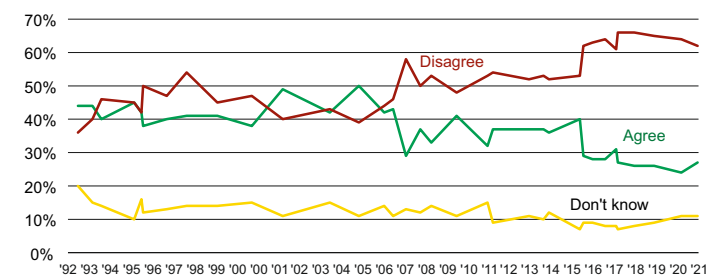
statement that democracy is superior to other systems of exercising power. The percentage of supporters of democracy is now slightly lower than it was in 2018-2020, when support for democracy regularly exceeded 70%, reaching a record 76% in May 2018.

Do you agree that democracy is superior to all other forms of government?



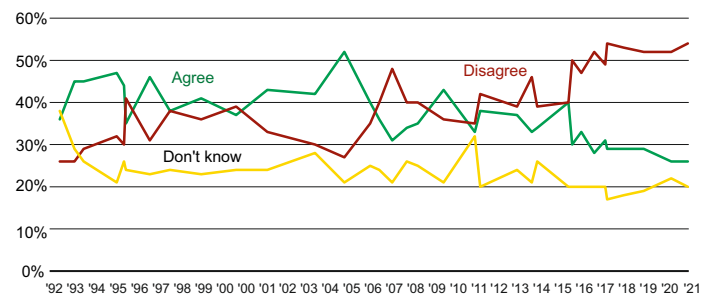
Since 2016, the level of identification with the democratic system has been higher than in previous years (starting from 1992): the percentage of people who are not indifferent to whether the government is democratic or not systematically exceeds 60%. In April this year, 62% said it mattered to them whether government is democratic or not.

Do you agree that, for people like you, it does not really matter whether the government is democratic or undemocratic?



Social consent to undemocratic forms of exercising power is currently the lowest in the history of CBOS research. Only slightly more than one-fourth (26%) agree with the statement that sometimes undemocratic rule may be more desirable than democracy. More than half (54%) are of the opposite opinion.

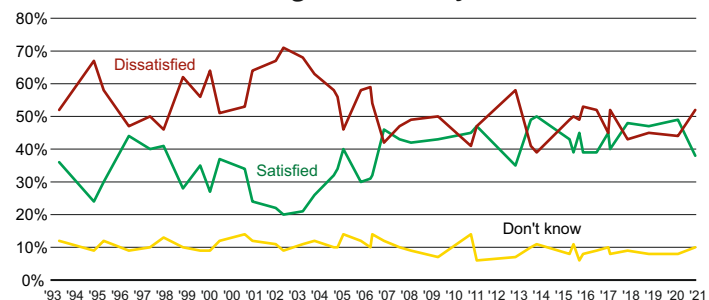
Do you agree that undemocratic government can sometimes be better than democratic?



In recent years, i.e. from 2018 to July 2020, not only have we recorded record-breaking rates of approval for the democratic order, but also positive assessments of the functioning of democracy in Poland prevailed at that time. In the last few months, however, the assessment of the

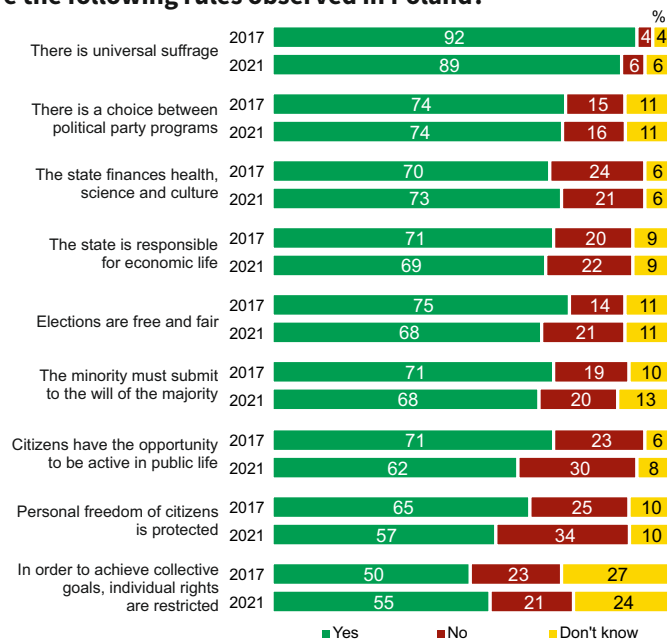
condition of Polish democracy has deteriorated significantly. People dissatisfied with the way democracy works in our country are in majority (52% dissatisfied, 38% satisfied).

Evaluation of functioning of democracy in Poland

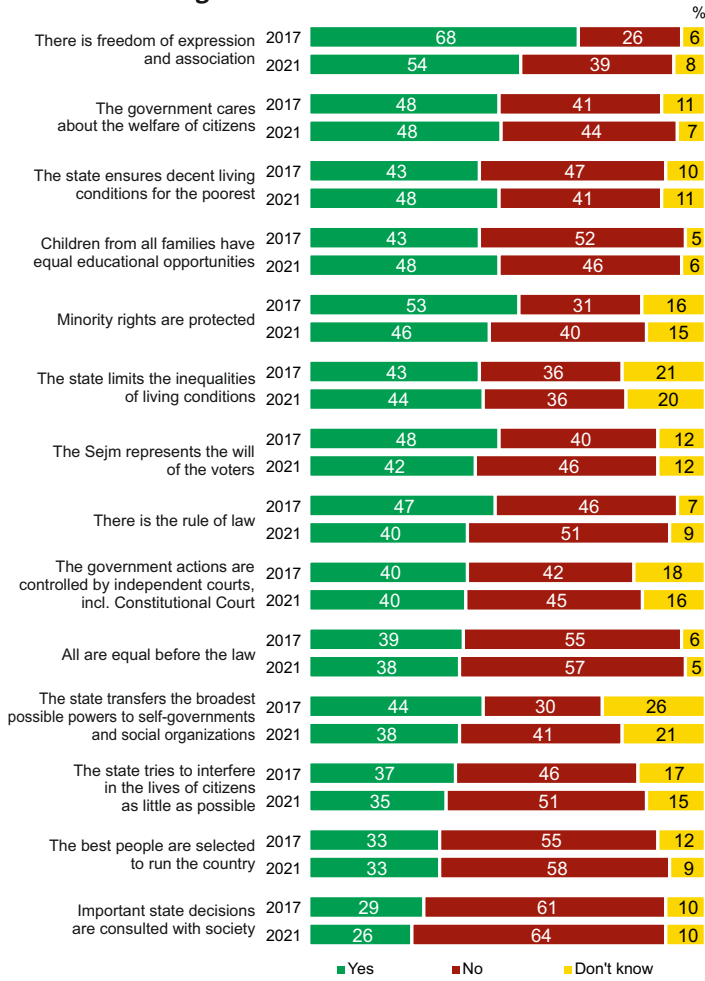


Over the last four years, there have been changes in the assessment of the implementation of certain democratic principles in our country. This applies primarily to the principles of liberalism: there is a deterioration in the perception of the freedom of expression and association in Poland, of the personal freedom of citizens, of the level of protection of the rights of minorities, and of citizens' opportunity to be active in the public sphere. At the same time, there is an increase in the percentage of people declaring that in Poland the rights of an individual are limited in order to achieve collective goals. Other standards of the democratic state have also deteriorated. Fewer people believe that our country is governed by the rule of law, that the Sejm represents the will of voters, and that important state decisions are consulted with society. Moreover, there is an increase in the number of citizens questioning freedom and fairness of elections. On the other hand, there is a noticeable improvement in the components of democracy related to social policy, which we observed already four years ago: ensuring equal opportunities to obtain education, regardless of material status, and decent living conditions for the most disadvantaged.

Are the following rules observed in Poland?



Are the following rules observed in Poland?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude to Democracy and Opinions about Its Functioning", May 2021 and "The Principles of Democracy", June 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2021, N=1131. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

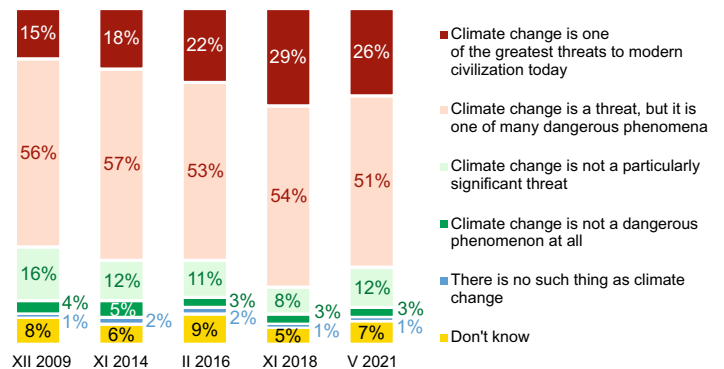
Energy transformation: expectations and demands

One of the greatest challenges facing the modern world in the decades to come is preventing climate change. The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015, provides for "limiting the increase in global average temperature to levels well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and making efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this will significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change". The implementation of this goal requires the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide, e.g. by reducing the combustion of fossil fuels. The European Green Deal states that the EU economy is to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2050.

The vast majority of Poles (77%) perceive climate change as a threat, and more than half (51%) believe that it is only one of many dangerous phenomena. Slightly more than one-fourth (26%) believe that climate change is one of the

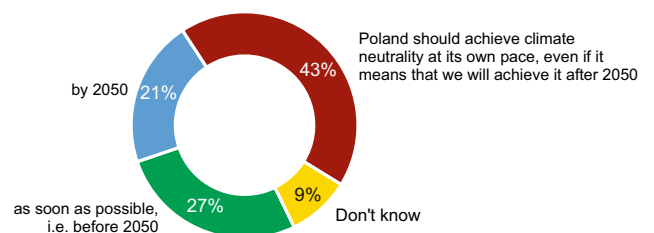
greatest threats to modern civilization. Only a few question the threat of climate change (3%) or even deny it (1%). CBOS research from 2009-2018 showed a growing awareness of the dangers of climate change. At present, the perceived importance of this problem has slightly decreased. Perhaps it was due to the ongoing pandemic, which changed the hierarchy of perceived threats to civilization, bringing to the fore the problems related to it.

What is your personal opinion on climate change? Which of the following statements best reflects your view on this issue?



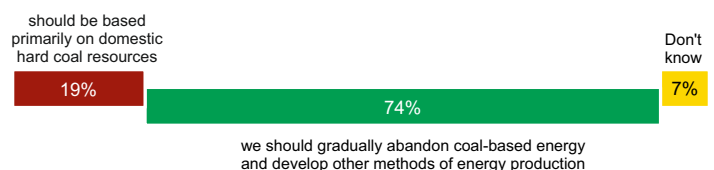
Poles' opinions on the pace of our country's route to climate neutrality are divided. Almost half of respondents (48% in total) believe that Poland should achieve climate neutrality by 2050, including 27% who think that it should be done it as soon as possible, i.e. even before that date. A slightly smaller percentage (43%) believe, however, that Poland should strive towards climate neutrality at its own pace, even if it means that we will achieve this goal later.

By 2050, European Union countries are to achieve climate neutrality: reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide. Should Poland try to achieve this goal:



In general, Poles understand and accept the need for energy transformation, understood as abandoning coal in favour of more ecological methods of energy production. The gradual withdrawal from coal-based energy is supported by nearly three-quarters of respondents (74%). Almost one-fifth (19%) believe that energy generation should be based mainly on domestic hard coal resources.

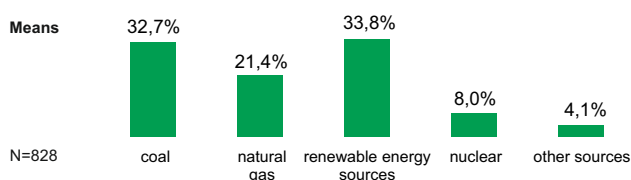
Currently, the basic energy resource in Poland is hard coal. In the next 10–20 years, energy generation in Poland...



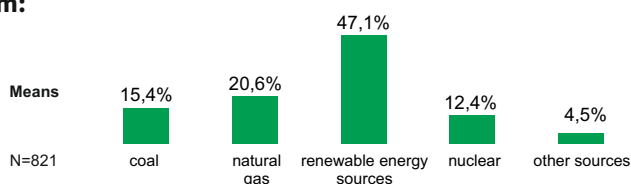
Although its share in the energy mix in Poland is decreasing, coal is still the main source of energy. In 2020, a total of 70% of electricity came from coal, 18% from renewable sources, and 10% from natural gas. The Polish model of energy transformation assumes a further departure from coal in favour of renewable energy sources and the development of nuclear energy. The intermediate fuel is to be gas, which produces less carbon dioxide emissions than coal.

Declarations regarding respondents' preferred directions of change in the energy sector show that Poles expect a significant decrease in the production of energy from coal within the next several years and the development of renewable energy sources. According to expectations, in 2050 renewable sources should be the main source of electricity, supplying nearly half of its production. At the same time, in public opinion, a part of the electricity generated in 2050 should still come from coal. Responses show a certain scepticism in the approach to the development of nuclear energy in Poland. It seems that Poles are a bit more afraid of the energy obtained from the atom than from coal, which, despite the awareness of the need for decarbonisation, is a familiar source of energy. In the public consciousness, gas has a permanent place in the energy generation system. According to averaged data, it should be the source of about one-fifth of the electricity produced in the future.

What percentage of electricity in 2035 should be produced from:



What percentage of electricity in 2050 should be produced from:



Respondents unable to answer this question were omitted. They constituted 29% of the total.

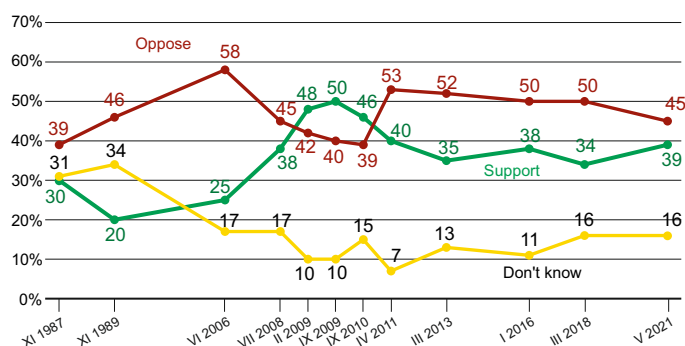
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Energy Transition – Expectations and Demands", June 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2021, N=1163. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Attitude to nuclear energy

There are plans to build at least two nuclear power plants in Poland. It is assumed that their share in electricity production in Poland will amount to approximately 20% –25% in the first half of the 2040s. The first reactor is to be ready in 2033.

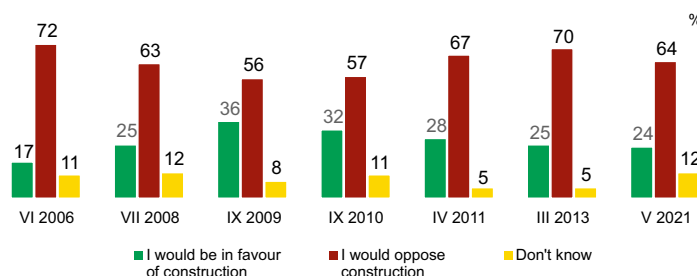
The catastrophe in Fukushima in 2011 intensified Poles' sceptical attitude towards nuclear energy, which since then has outweighed support. Currently, however, this rejection is smaller than a few years ago. Two fifths of respondents (39%) are in favour of building nuclear power plants in Poland, and 45% are against it.

Construction of nuclear power plants has its supporters and opponents. Are you for or against building nuclear power plants in Poland?



The support for the development of nuclear energy is lower if the power plant were to be located close to respondents' place of residence. One quarter (24%) would support the construction of such a facility in their neighbourhood, while two thirds would oppose (64%).

If a nuclear power plant were to be built near your place of residence, would you be for or against it?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude to Nuclear Energy", June 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2021, N=1163. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

For more information on CBOS services and publications please contact:

CBOS

5/7, Świętojska, 00-236 Warsaw, Poland

Phones: (48) 22 629 35 69, 22 628 37 04 Fax: (48) 22 629 40 89

e-mail: sekretariat@cbos.pl www.cbos.pl

Circulation: 50 copies

CBOS EXPERTISE

in providing professional, accurate and timely research has made us the leading authority in political, social and consumer research in Poland.

All sources must be credited when any part of this publication is reproduced

© COPYRIGHT BY CBOS, 2021