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IN ADDITION

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

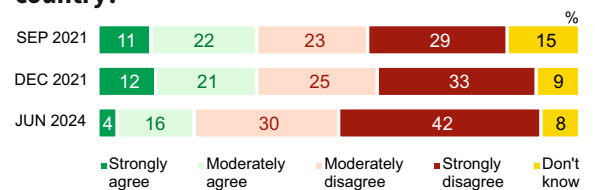
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The situation on the Polish-Belarusian border

In recent weeks, there have been increasingly brutal attempts to illegally cross the Polish-Belarusian border, and as a result of one such situation, a young Polish soldier died. The Polish government considers these incidents to be an element of a hybrid war waged against Poland by the Kremlin-backed regime of Alexander Lukashenko, which brings migrants to the border, among others, from the Middle East and Africa, and encourages them to cross it. These actions are considered to be aimed at threatening security and destabilizing the political situation in Poland, and potentially also in other European Union countries. The crisis has recently become more intense, although it has been going on since 2021. At that time we first asked our respondents about their attitude towards migrants arriving at the Polish-Belarusian border, who are probably not always aware of the role they play in the plans of the Belarusian regime. From the very beginning, Poles were overwhelmingly

reluctant to grant migrants access to the asylum procedure in our country. Currently, the attitude towards migrants has worsened. The vast majority of respondents believe that they should not be able to apply for asylum in Poland (72%), and only one-fifth (20%) have the opposite opinion.

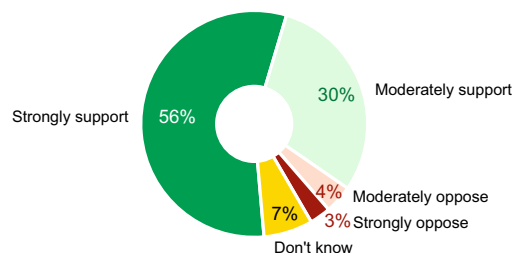
Do you agree that the Polish authorities should enable migrants staying on the Polish-Belarusian border to apply for asylum in our country?



* In September 2021, the question was preceded by the following introduction: "Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia accuse Belarus of organizing the transfer of migrants, including from Afghanistan, as well as from some countries of the Middle East and Africa, to their territories"

Due to the difficult situation on the border, in particular the threat of a potential attack from Russia in the coming years, the Polish government has recently announced the "Eastern Shield" program, under which the Polish border with

Recently, the government announced the "Eastern Shield" program, under which the Polish border with Belarus and the Kaliningrad region of Russia is to be strengthened. Do you support this action?

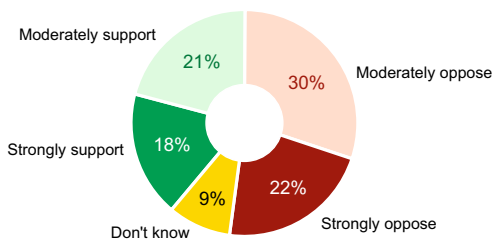


Belarus and the Kaliningrad region of Russia is to be strengthened. We decided to ask respondents what they think about this idea. It turned out that the vast majority (86%) support it, while only 7% are against. It is worth emphasizing that, like no other government project, the "Eastern Shield" enjoys the support of a vast majority of voters of all main political parties in Poland.

The discussion about strengthening the Polish borders with Belarus and the Kaliningrad region included the idea of creating minefields in selected border areas, raised by the military and politicians of both the opposition and the ruling coalition. The idea was controversial, and many people argued that its

implementation was prevented by the Ottawa Treaty, which has been binding on Poland - as well as other NATO countries - since the late 1990s and prohibits the use of anti-personnel mines on the battlefield. We decided to check what respondents think about this. It turns out that approximately half of Poles are against the creation of minefields along Poland's borders (52%), but quite a large group of respondents support such a solution (39%).

Ideas to strengthen our borders include the creation of minefields in selected border areas. Do you support such a solution?

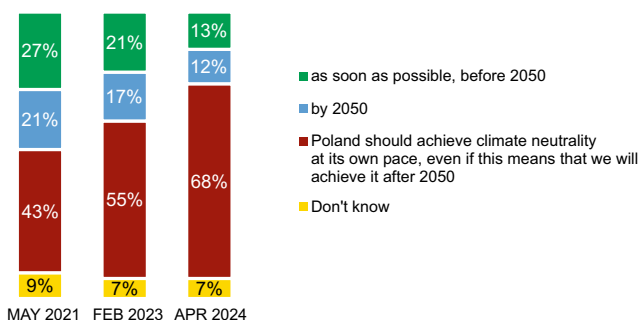


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About the War in Ukraine and the Situation on the Eastern Border", June 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: June 2024, N=1055. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Energy policy

According to the European Green Deal, by 2050 the European Union is to achieve climate neutrality (net zero greenhouse gas emissions). In recent years, public support for Poland's implementation of this goal has been decreasing. In 2021, almost half of respondents were in favour of achieving climate neutrality in 2050 or earlier (48% in total), in 2023 almost two-fifths (38%), and currently only one-fourth (25%) support it, i.e. about half as many people as three years ago. During this time, the percentage of people convinced that Poland should achieve climate neutrality at its own pace, even if it means that the assumed goal will be achieved after 2050, increased from 43% to 68%.

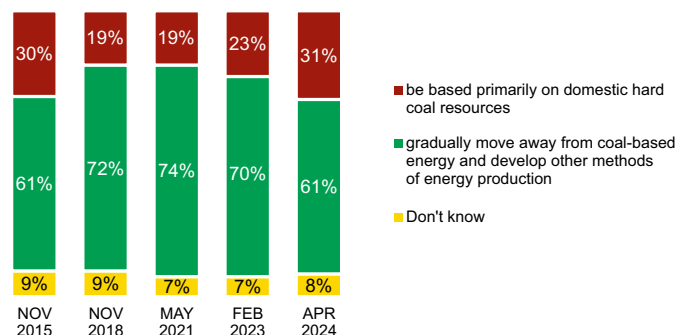
By 2050, European Union countries are to achieve climate neutrality, i.e. limit emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide. In your opinion, should Poland strive to achieve this goal:



Most Poles understand the need for energy transformation, i.e. moving away from coal to more

ecological methods of energy production. However, support for gradually abandoning coal-based energy is currently lower than it was in 2018-2023. It is declared by 61% of respondents, which is 9 percentage points less than a year ago. The belief that energy production should be based mainly on domestic hard coal resources is expressed today by 31% of respondents, 8 points more than in 2023. This year's results are almost the same as those recorded in 2015 and indicate a certain regression in thinking about the energy transformation. It seems that Poles are scared of the pace and costs of changes in the energy sector, especially those borne by the citizens themselves.

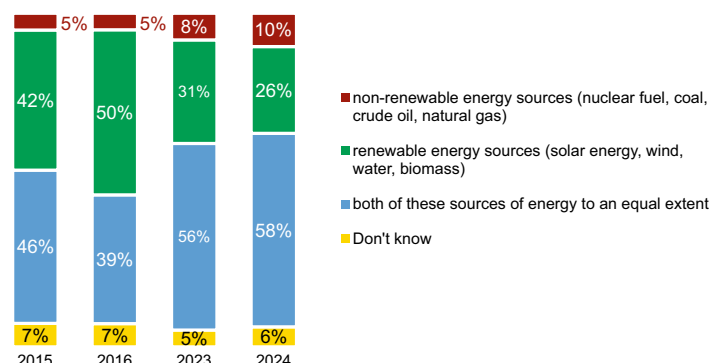
Currently, the basic energy raw material in Poland is hard coal. In your opinion, in the next 10-20 years, should energy production in Poland:



* In 2015-2018, we asked about changes over the next 20-30 years

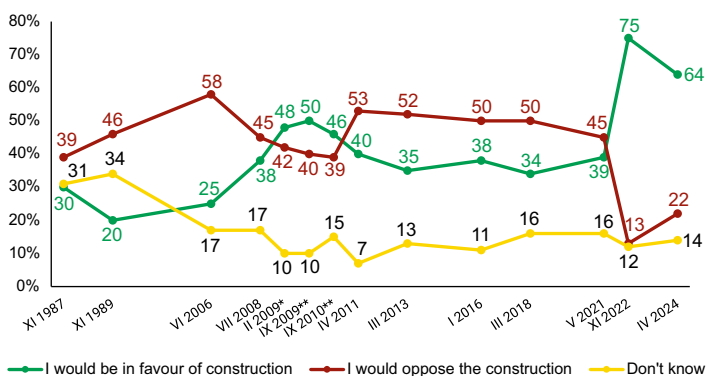
While the idea of moving away from coal and developing other methods of energy production is still met with favourable public acceptance, the focus only on the development of renewable energy sources is controversial. Poles are becoming more and more conservative in this matter. In 2016, half of respondents believed that renewable energy sources should be primarily developed, but currently only slightly more than one-fourth support investing mainly in renewable energy sources (26%, 24 percentage points less than 8 years ago and 5 points less than a year ago). Like last year, the prevailing belief is that both renewable and non-renewable energy sources should be used (currently expressed by 58% of respondents). One-tenth believe that we should focus on non-renewable energy sources.

Do you think that currently we should focus on the development of:



The war in Ukraine has resulted in an unprecedented increase in approval of nuclear energy. After less than two years, its level has decreased slightly, but compared to the previous trend it is still very high. Currently, almost two-thirds of respondents are in favour of the construction of nuclear power plants in Poland (64%, a decrease of 11 percentage points since the previous measurement in November 2022), while more than one-fifth of respondents are against it (22%, an increase of 9 points).

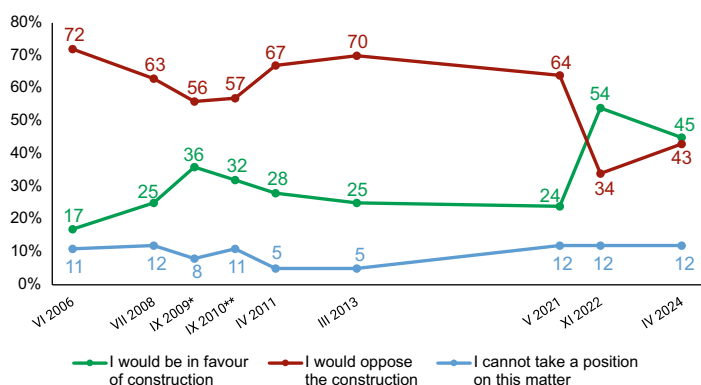
The construction of nuclear power plants has its supporters and opponents. If you were asked to take a clear position on the construction of such power plants in our country, would you be for or against?



* Research commissioned by the British Embassy
** Research commissioned by the Ministry of Economy

There are some concerns about nuclear power plants, which may stem from the Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters, but also the general association of this technology with weapons of mass destruction. Therefore, approval of the presence of a nuclear power plant near the place of residence is noticeably lower than support for the development of nuclear energy. More than two-fifths of respondents (45%) would be in favour of building such a power plant in their area, and almost the same number (43%) would be against it.

If a nuclear power plant were to be built near your residence, would you be for or against this decision?



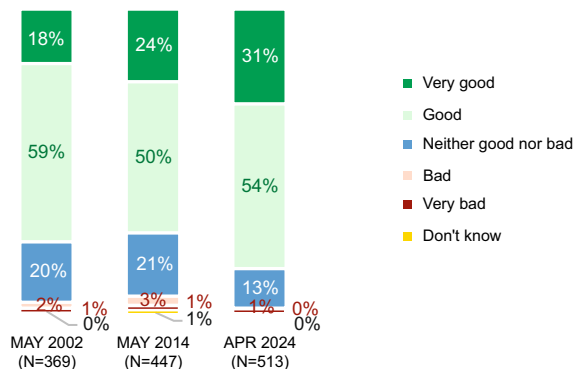
* Research commissioned by the Ministry of Economy
** In 2009-2011, the answer "Don't know"

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Public Opinion on Energy Policy", June 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: April 2024, N=1079. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Experience of mobbing

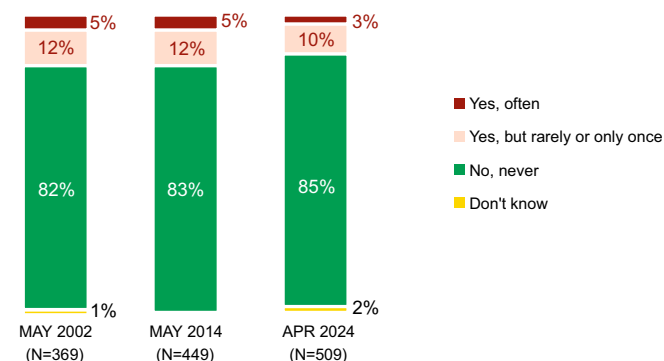
The vast majority of employees in Poland feel good in their workplace (85%), one-eighth say that they feel neither good nor bad (13%), and very few feel bad (1%). Over the last decade, these ratings have improved significantly. The number of respondents who feel good in their workplace has increased by 11 percentage points, the number of those who feel average decreased by 8 points and the proportion of the dissatisfied fell by 3 points.

How do you usually feel in your workplace?



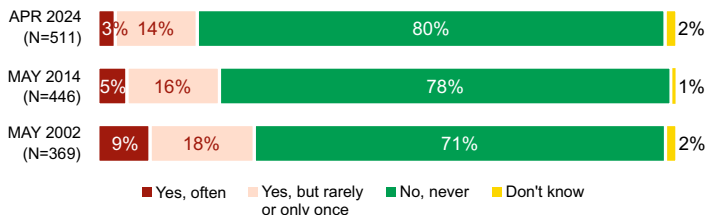
Approximately one-eighth of employees in Poland (13%) claim that they have been harassed by their superior in the last five years, and only a few claim that it happened often (3%). Over the last decade, the percentage of employees experiencing harassment from their superiors has decreased slightly, from 17% to 13%.

In the last five years, have you been harassed at work by your manager, supervisor or boss?



We also asked our respondents whether in the last five years there had been situations in which they were forced to accept any conditions at work or do something that they considered unfair or inappropriate. Less than one-fifth of employees (17%) reported that such situations had occurred during that time, including 3% admitting that they were frequent. Over the last decade, the share of employees admitting that such situations have occurred has decreased slightly from 21% to 17%, while a larger, more visible positive change can be seen from a longer perspective spanning over twenty years: the proportion went down from 27% in 2002 to 17% currently.

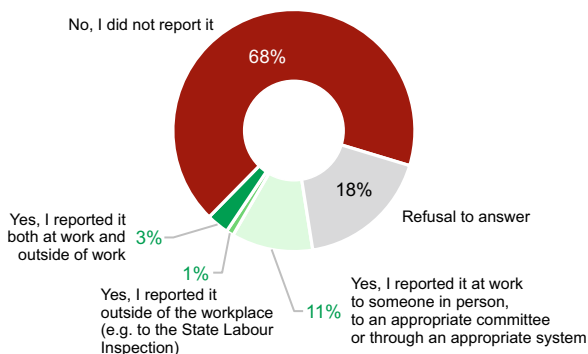
In the last five years, have you ever been forced to accept any conditions at work or do something that you felt was unfair or inappropriate?



We asked respondents who had been treated improperly in the last five years - either by their superiors or by co-workers - whether they had reported the matter. In case of multiple situations, we asked about the last one. The vast majority of those experiencing improper treatment did not report these cases (68%). The rest generally reported them at work, either in person to an appropriate committee or through a dedicated system (14% in total), while the cases were less frequently reported outside of the workplace (4%).

Please recall the last time you were treated inappropriately at work by your superiors or colleagues. Have you reported this matter?

RESPONSES OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED IMPROPERLY BY SUPERVISORS OR CO-WORKERS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS (N=203)



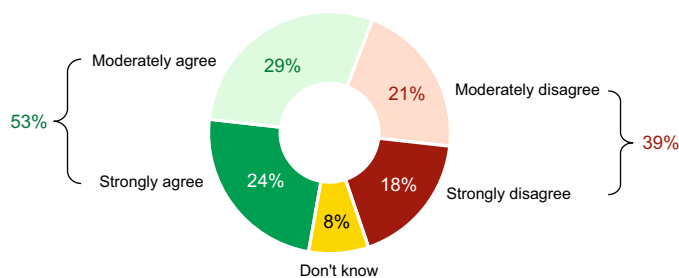
Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About mobbing - Poles' experiences", June 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: April 2024, N=1079. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Online voting

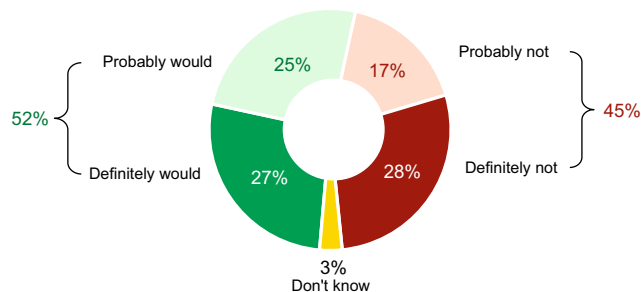
In some European countries, e.g. Estonia, Belgium or Switzerland, it is possible to vote in elections online. This option is not available in Poland. A pilot for this method of voting may be the presidential elections in 2025, although it would then be an option available only to Poles living abroad. How do Poles feel about online voting? More than half of them (53%) are in favour of being able to participate in elections online, while two-fifths (39%) are against it.

Do you agree that it should be possible to vote in elections online in Poland?



If it were possible to vote online, more than half of Poles (52%) would do it, and more than two fifths (45%) would not. Almost two-thirds of people using the Internet declare their willingness to vote online (63%).

If it were possible, would you vote in the elections online?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "E-voting", June 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: May/June 2024, N=1038. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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Circulation: 50 copies

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