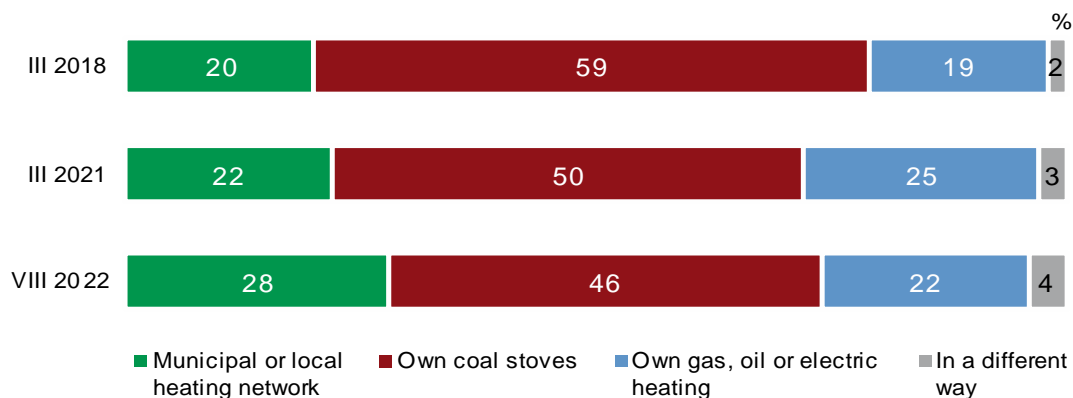


Energy crisis

Although in recent years the percentage of people using their own stoves or coal-fired boilers has clearly decreased, it is still the most popular method of heating in Poland, currently used by 46% of respondents. Slightly more than a quarter (28%, 6 points more than a year and a half ago) use the municipal or local (e.g. housing estate) heating network, and more than one-fifth (22%, 3 points less than in 2021) use their own gas, oil or electric heating. People declaring a different type of heating (4%) use wood, pellets, or, less often, heat pumps.

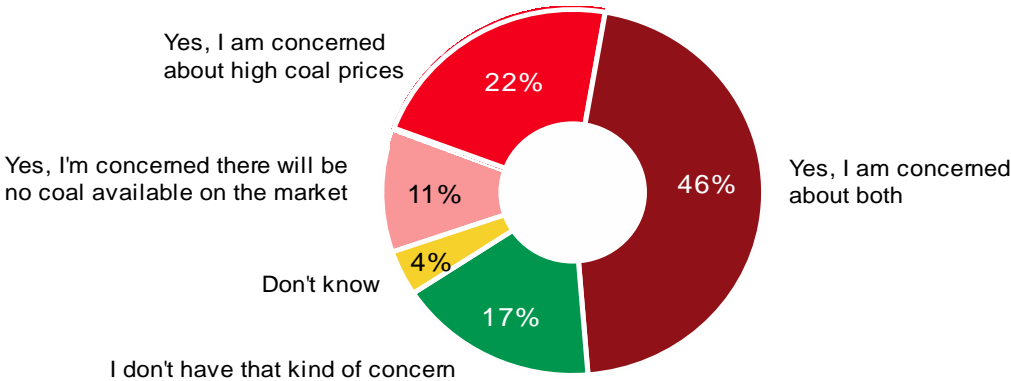
How is your flat / house heated?



At the beginning of the heating season, 40% of respondents who heat their apartments or houses using coal said that they had no coal reserves, while a further 35% admitted that they only had a small supply. The vast majority of respondents (79%) who use coal-fired stoves and boilers predict that their households will have problems with the supply of coal in the coming heating season. Most often, these concerns relate to both the lack of fuel on the market and its excessively high prices (46%). Less often, only excessive prices (22%) or solely the deficit of this fuel on the market (11%) were mentioned.

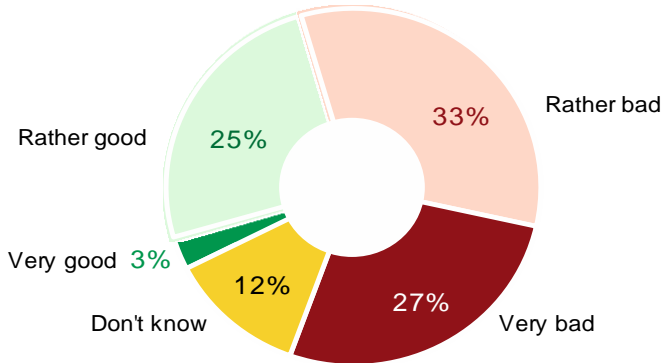
Do you expect that your household will have problems with coal supply this heating season?

Answers of persons using their own coal stoves (N = 475)



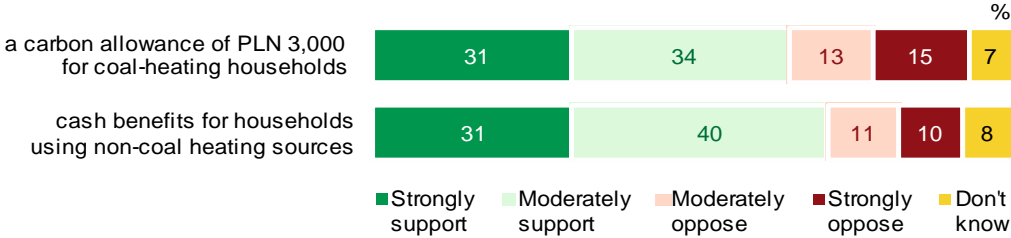
Most respondents (regardless of how they heat their homes) negatively evaluate the government's actions aimed at limiting the increase in electricity and heating costs (60%), while the proportion of the satisfied with the government's activities in this area is less than half of the size of the number of the dissatisfied (28%).

How do you evaluate the government's actions aimed at limiting the increase in electricity and heating costs?



In order to mitigate the increase in energy prices, the government introduced monetary allowances for households using various heating sources. Users are entitled to the allowance regardless of their income. Overall, two-thirds of adult Poles (65%) support the introduction of a carbon allowance for coal-heating households, and the introduction of cash allowances for households using heating sources other than coal is met with even greater public acceptance (71%).

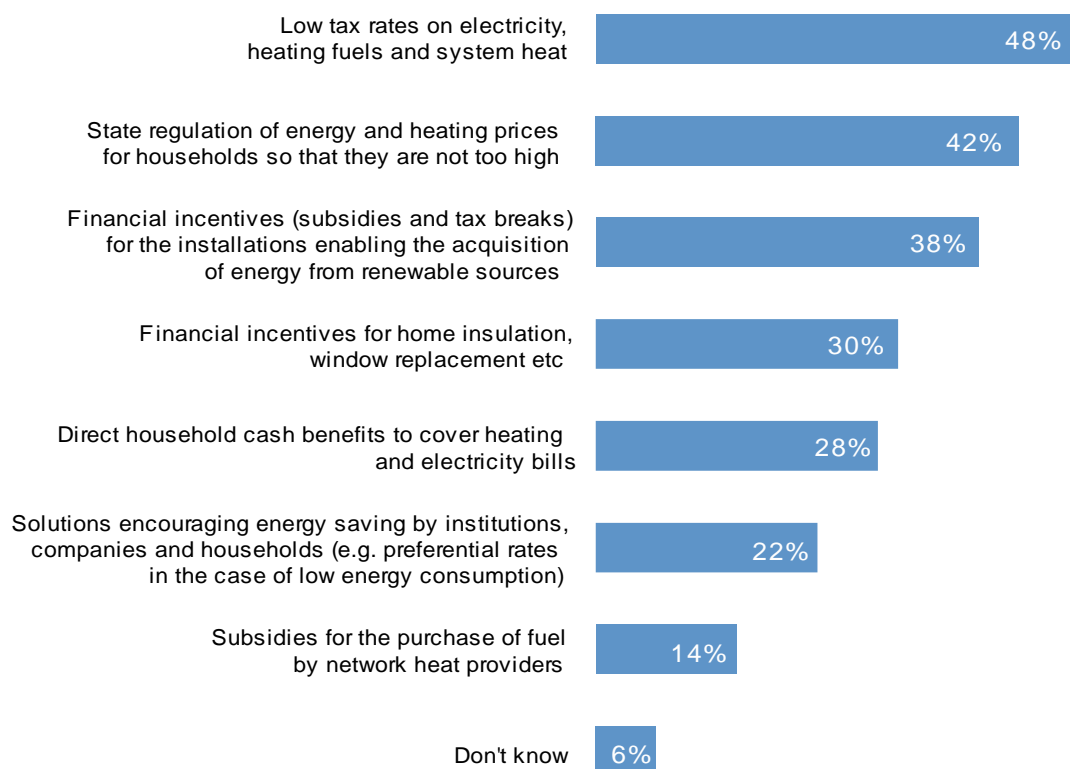
Do you support policies aimed at limiting the excessive increase in heating costs, such as:



Respondents who support the introduction of cash allowances for households due to the increase in heating costs are divided as to whether they should be granted to all households or only to those with low income. Almost half believe that they should be available to all households, regardless of income (49%), and a slightly smaller group believe that they should be given only to those on low income (47%).

Direct cash supplements for households are assessed positively, but are not among the most preferred state instruments in the face of rising heating and electricity prices. Generally, Poles believe that the state should first of all ensure low tax rates on electricity, heating fuels and system heat (48%), secondly that it should regulate the prices of energy and heating (42%), and thirdly, it should provide financial incentives (subsidies and tax relief) for the installations enabling the acquisition of energy from renewable sources (38%).

What should be the state policies towards the energy crisis and rising prices of heating and electricity?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles towards Energy Crisis", September 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2022, N=1043. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.