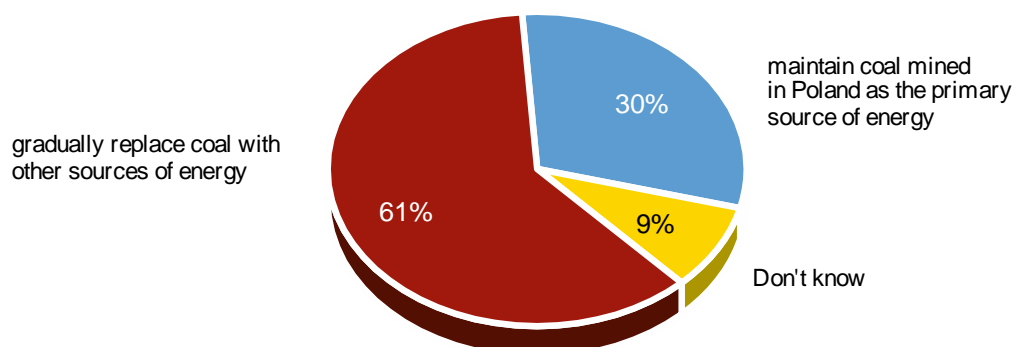


## Future of Polish coal mining industry

At the UN climate change conference, which ended in December 2015, the agreement was made to keep the global warming to 2 degrees Celsius compared to the pre-industrial period. The agreement does not enforce any specific actions to be taken by the states which are parties to it. Instead, it is based on voluntary declarations to reduce greenhouse gas. The agreement does not contain the goal of de-carbonisation, but less far-reaching carbon neutrality, which is consistent with goals of Poland, among others. Poland is the largest producer of coal in the European Union and it is our key source of energy. According to government policy, keeping Polish coal as the source of energy is the foundation of energy security.

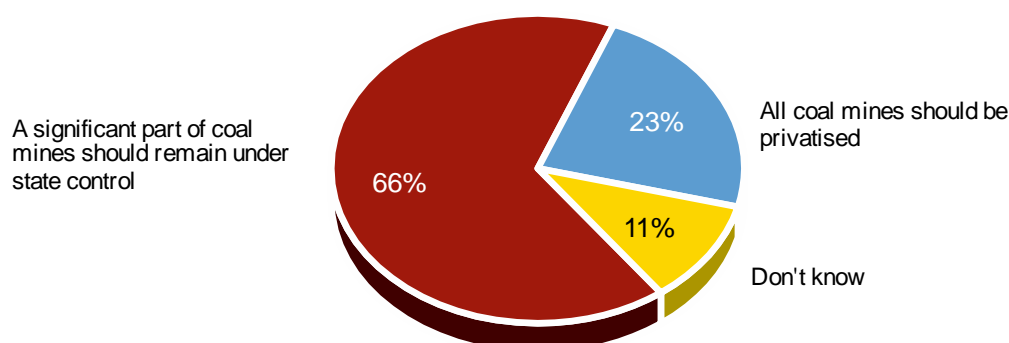
Although coal is presently the most important source of energy for Poland, most respondents (61%) believe that it should gradually be replaced by other sources of energy.

**In the next 20-30 years, should Poland...**



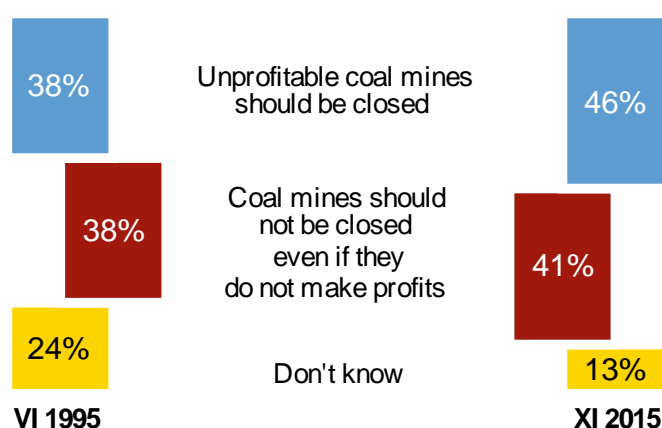
Privatisation of enterprises engaged in mining commodities used for producing energy has been discussed since the beginning of transformation. However, two-thirds of Poles (66%) are of the opinion that a significant part of coal mines should remain under state control.

### Which opinion is closer to your own view?



Polish coal mining industry is plagued by financial problems. Their direct cause is the decrease of global coal prices. Some loss-making mines are threatened with closure and miners face unemployment. Almost half of respondents (46%) support closing unprofitable mines. A significant proportion of respondents (41%), however, believe that mines should not be closed, even if they do not make any profit. In the last twenty years there has been an increase in the number of people who support closing unprofitable mines.

### Which opinion is closer to your own view?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What's Next for Polish Black Coal Mining", December 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2015, N=951. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.