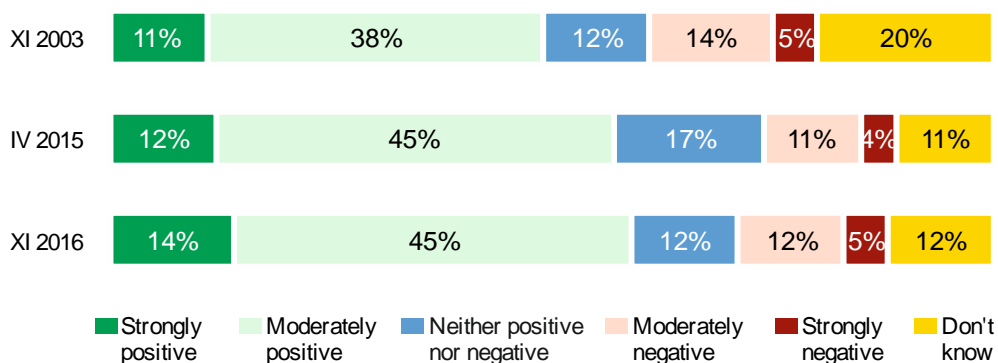


## Perception of globalization of the economy

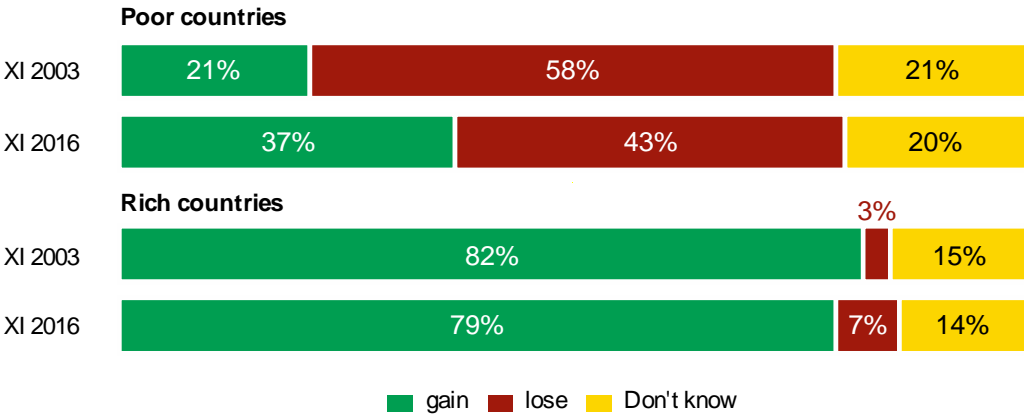
In the opinion of the majority of Poles (59%), the increase in global economic connections and relationships and the related development of international companies conducting their activities in many countries is a positive development. Negative opinions about this process are expressed by 17% of respondents. Some people (12%) describe globalization of the economy as "neither positive nor negative." Currently, the attitude to globalization is more favourable than before Poland's accession to the European Union, and positive opinions have prevailed from 2003 onwards. The favourable attitude to globalization is probably influenced by the positive balance of effects of the opening of the Polish economy to the world, related to the political transformation and integration of Poland into the European Union.

**Economies of different countries are interlinked to an increasingly strong degree, many companies operate in more than one country, and the economy develops freely across borders. Is this a positive phenomenon?**



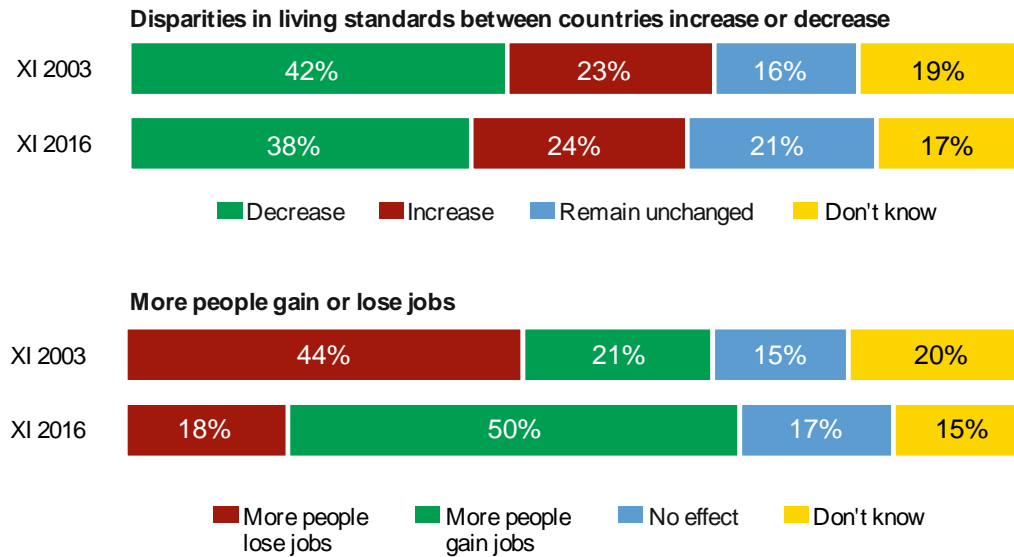
In the last few years the assessment of effects of globalization has improved too. While in 2003 it was seen as a process beneficial for rich countries, and unfavourable for the poor, now the image of globalization is somewhat more nuanced. The proportion of people having positive opinion about its consequences for poor countries has increased by 16 percentage points. Presently, a vast majority of respondents (79%) believe that rich countries benefit as a result of globalization. Opinions about the impact of increasing global economic interdependency on poor countries are divided: 43% of respondents believe that they lose in the processes of globalization, while a slightly smaller group (37%) believe that they gain.

**What are the effects of economic globalization on rich countries/poor countries?**



Today, relative to the previous measurement, respondents more frequently believe that as a result of globalization more people gain jobs than lose them (50%, an increase of 29 percentage points). The opposite view is held by less than one-fifth of respondents (18%). Slightly fewer people than in 2003 now believe that globalization results in the growth of disparities in living standards of residents of different countries. Still, the prevailing opinion remains that the processes of globalization lead to increasing differences in living standards in the world (38%), not to decreasing them (24%).

## Perceived effects of economic globalization

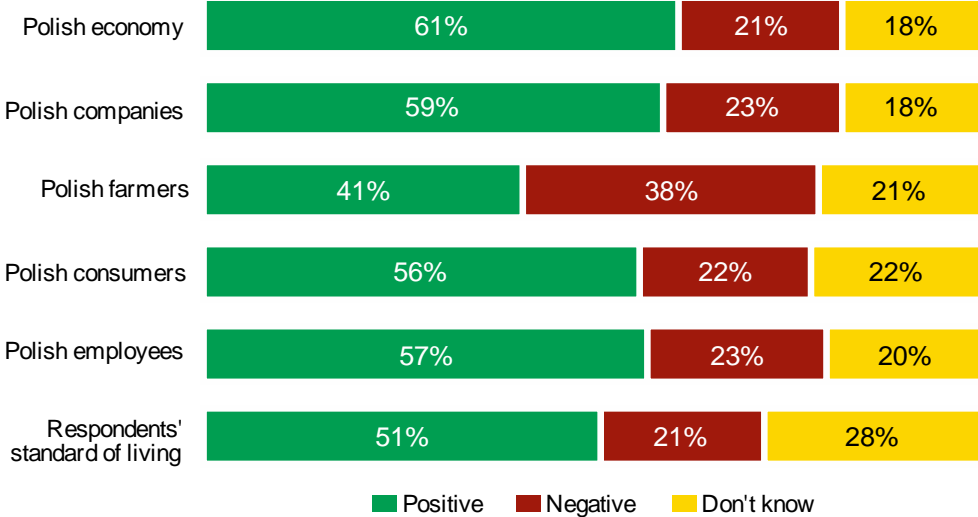


According to the majority of respondents, globalization is beneficial for the Polish economy (61%) and Polish companies (59%). The majority of respondents also believe that globalization (strengthening of economic links between countries, development of international trade, and free movement of capital and technology) is beneficial for Polish employees (57%) and consumers (56%). More than half of respondents (51%) recognize that globalization contributes to the improvement of their standard of living. The most controversial aspect is the effect of economic globalization on Polish agricultural sector. More than two-fifths of respondents (41%) believe that farms gain from this process, but a slightly smaller group (38%) believe that they lose.

The perception of consequences of economic globalization for Poland mainly depends on socio-economic status of the respondents. The most favourable estimates are made by respondents with higher education, people with relatively high income per capita and persons evaluating their material conditions well. The worst are made by respondents with primary education, low income and, above all, by people assessing their financial situation as bad. In addition, positive assessment of globalization is more common among the youth (18-34 years) and urban residents (regardless of the size of town or city). In socio-professional groups, positive consequences of globalization are mostly mentioned by managers and professionals, business owners, as well as students. Least frequently, good consequences were observed by farmers (48% of them believe that globalization is

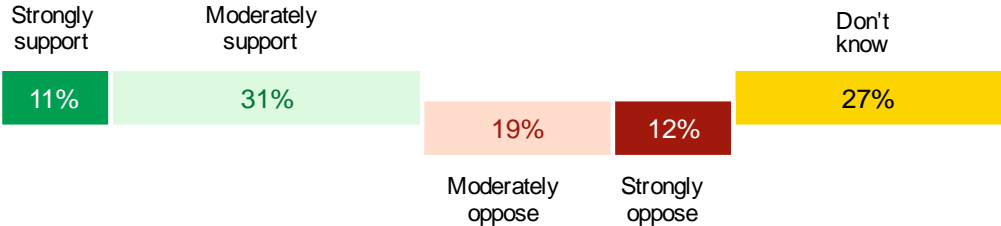
unfavourable for Polish farms, and 43% think that it is detrimental to their standard of living).

**Perceived consequences of economic globalization for...**



Analyses show that concerns about the consequences of globalization for producers and consumers of food in Poland cause the attitude to the recently signed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada to be less positive than the attitude to globalization itself. More respondents, however, support it (42%) than oppose (31%).

**Do you support Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the European Union and Canada?**



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of globalization of the economy", December 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2016, N=1019. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.