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Sustainable Actions Index: Consumers, Employees, Citizens CE perspective

Growing concerns about Global Warming

April 2022

Concerns about Global Warming are only growing, as the signs become increasingly visible.

Global temperatures are rising, causing extreme weather conditions.

According to the recent report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the temperature of the atmosphere is constantly increasing and may exceed 1.5 degrees C within 20 years compared to the pre-industrial period, because greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activity do not decrease.

IPCC experts strictly apply the scientific method and transparently disclose how certain specific results are, so it is even more striking how unambiguously they present some of their observations:

> *"(…) It is virtually certain that hot extremes (including heatwaves) have become more frequent and more intense across most land regions since the 1950s, while cold extremes (including cold waves) have become less frequent and less severe, with high confidence that human-induced climate change is the main driver (…)".*

Besides hot extremes, the authors also point to heavy precipitation, agricultural and ecological drought, but the strength of the results vary between types of extremes and regions.

Extreme weather can cause striking tragedies or be a silent killer

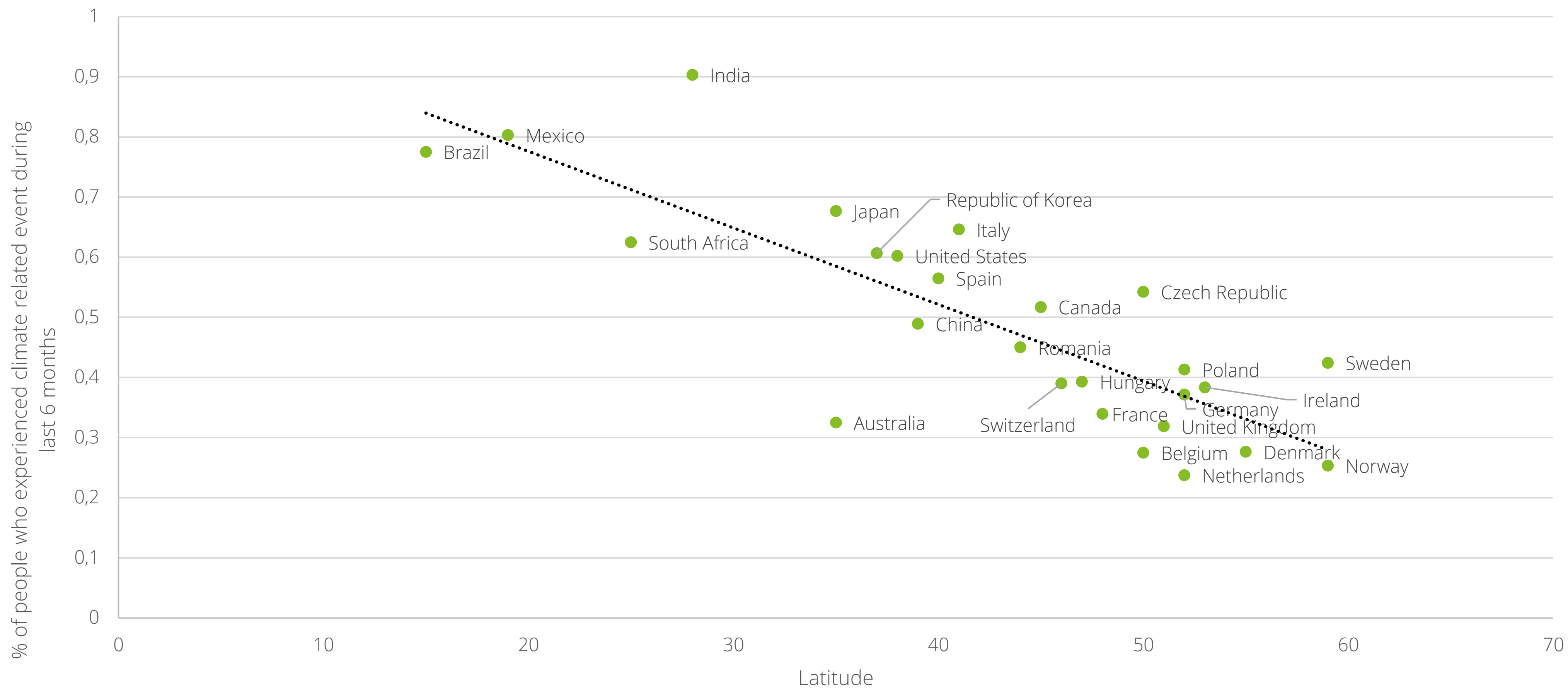
During the last summer, floods in Germany and Belgium killed more than 200 people. Scientists from 8 countries, using published peer-reviewed methods, estimated that as a result of climate change, the likelihood of such events occurring has increased between 1.2 and 9 times (World Weather Attribution, 2021). Heatwaves are less visible than floods, but their death toll can be even higher. Between 1970 and 2019, heatwaves were only 5% of reported disasters, but they had caused 89% of deaths resulting from weather-, climate- and water-related disasters in Europe (World Meteorological Organization, 2021). The 2003 heatwave caused more than 70 000 deaths in Europe, and things may get even worse. Without stopping greenhouse gas emissions and implementing climate adaptation mechanisms, heat-related mortality in Europe would increase by between 60 000 and 165 000 deaths per year by the 2080s (European Environment Agency, 2016). According to scientists, the highest impacts will be in Southern Europe, but would nevertheless be felt in the North.

The new global study by Deloitte shows that climate change is a huge concern among people around the globe.

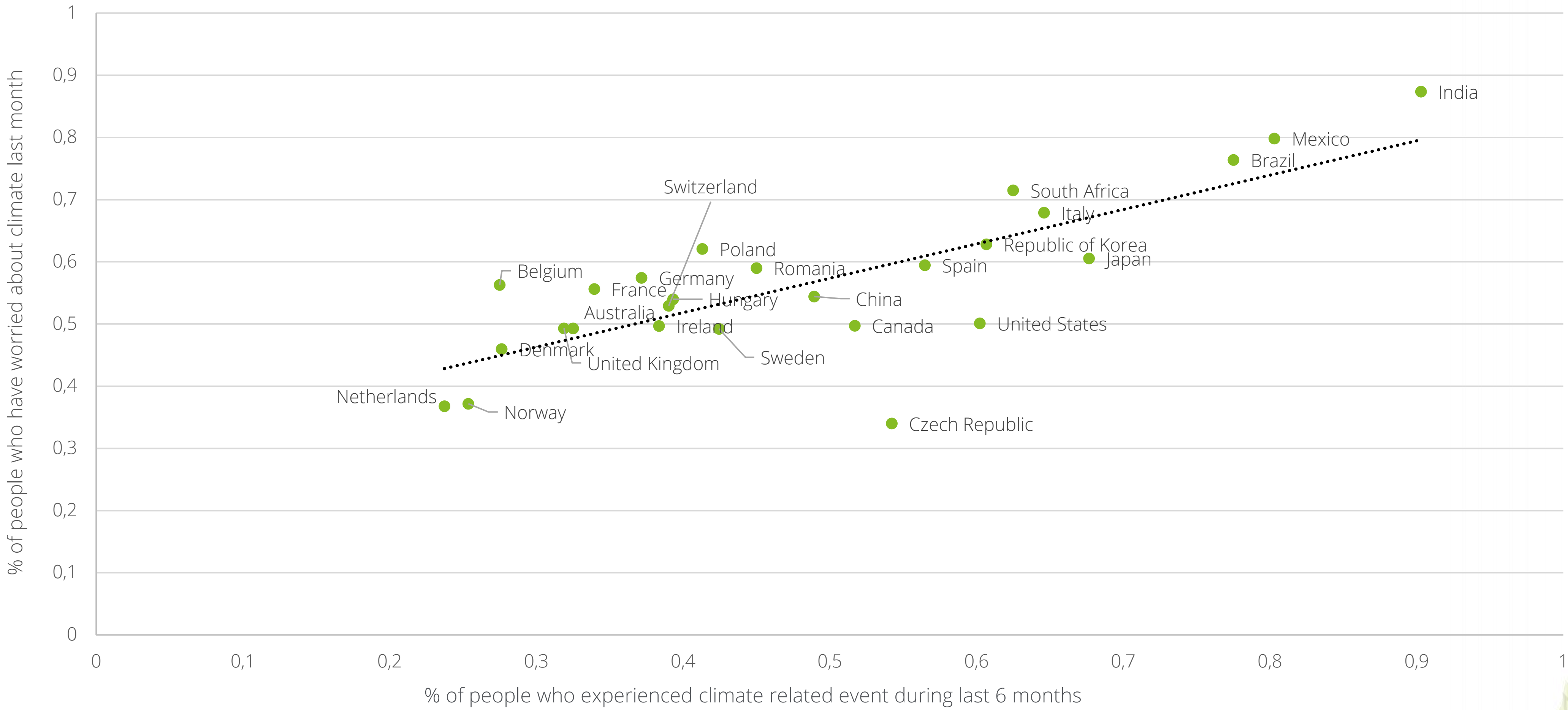
The study collected data from 26 countries with representative samples in each one. Respondents in countries closer to the equator are more often reporting extreme weather events related to climate change. Furthermore, those experiences in their daily lives make them more concerned about climate change. Climate anxiety is higher in countries where more people are exposed to extreme weather. Moreover, even in countries with relatively lower exposure to climate change, like Central or Northern Europe, the share of respondents declaring anxiety related to climate change is as high as 40%-60%.

Global temperatures are rising, causing extreme weather conditions.

People closer to the equator are more exposed to extreme weather events



Global temperatures are rising, causing extreme weather conditions.



Climate change impacts the economy and our behaviours

Changing climate and anxiety it causes, affects the economy[1]. Extreme weather conditions not only cause loss of life and property but also affect the productivity of the economy. Disasters like floods and hurricanes cause logistic disruption halting the work of factories, while heatwaves can create conditions in which neither machines nor workers can perform with their usual efficiency and thus lead to lower output. Besides such direct effects, however, also more indirect changes in behavior must be considered.

Progress in climate research and increasingly felt climate change

Growing people's fears, changing behaviors and increased pressure to act

Consumer's changing behaviors

Citiziens' pressure for new regulations

ECONOMY

INVESTORS

Green finances, responsible investing

BANKS

Financing the transformation

Credit risk mitigation

NON-FINANCIAL ENTREPRISES

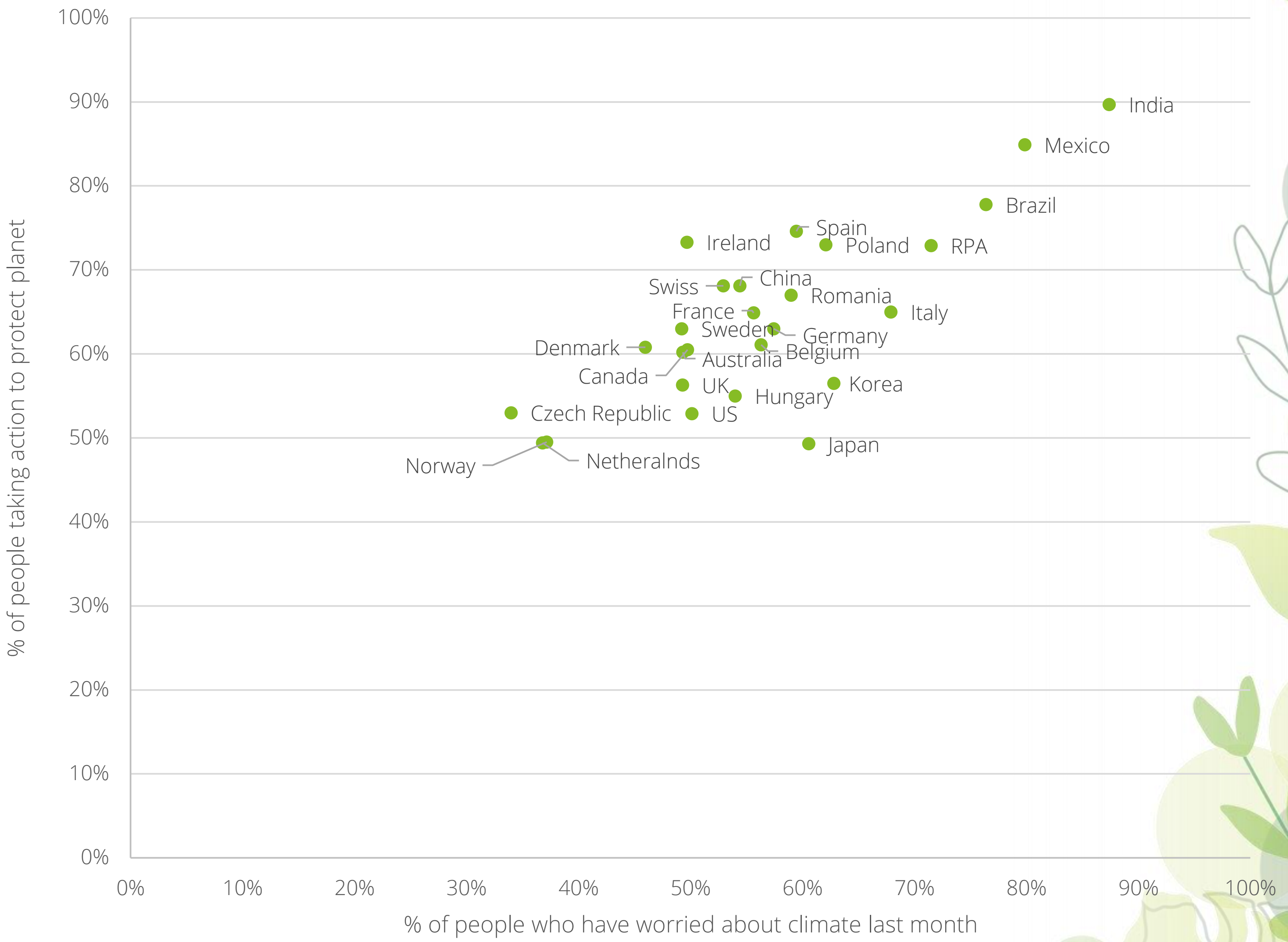
Physical risks (heat waves, droughts, floods)

Źródło: Deloitte

Climate change impacts the economy and our behaviours

As climate change becomes more and more visible, climate-related concerns rise. Concerned citizens are more willing to change their behaviours to protect the climate. Such changes occur on different levels. Many adjust daily routines to live more sustainably. Some of us are even considering climate-related issues while choosing an employer. Simultaneously, a growing number of voters expect actions from policymakers and take climate-related policies into account when voting for their representatives. This creates pressure for new regulations aiming to protect the climate. **People are changing their daily behaviours to help protect the planet.**

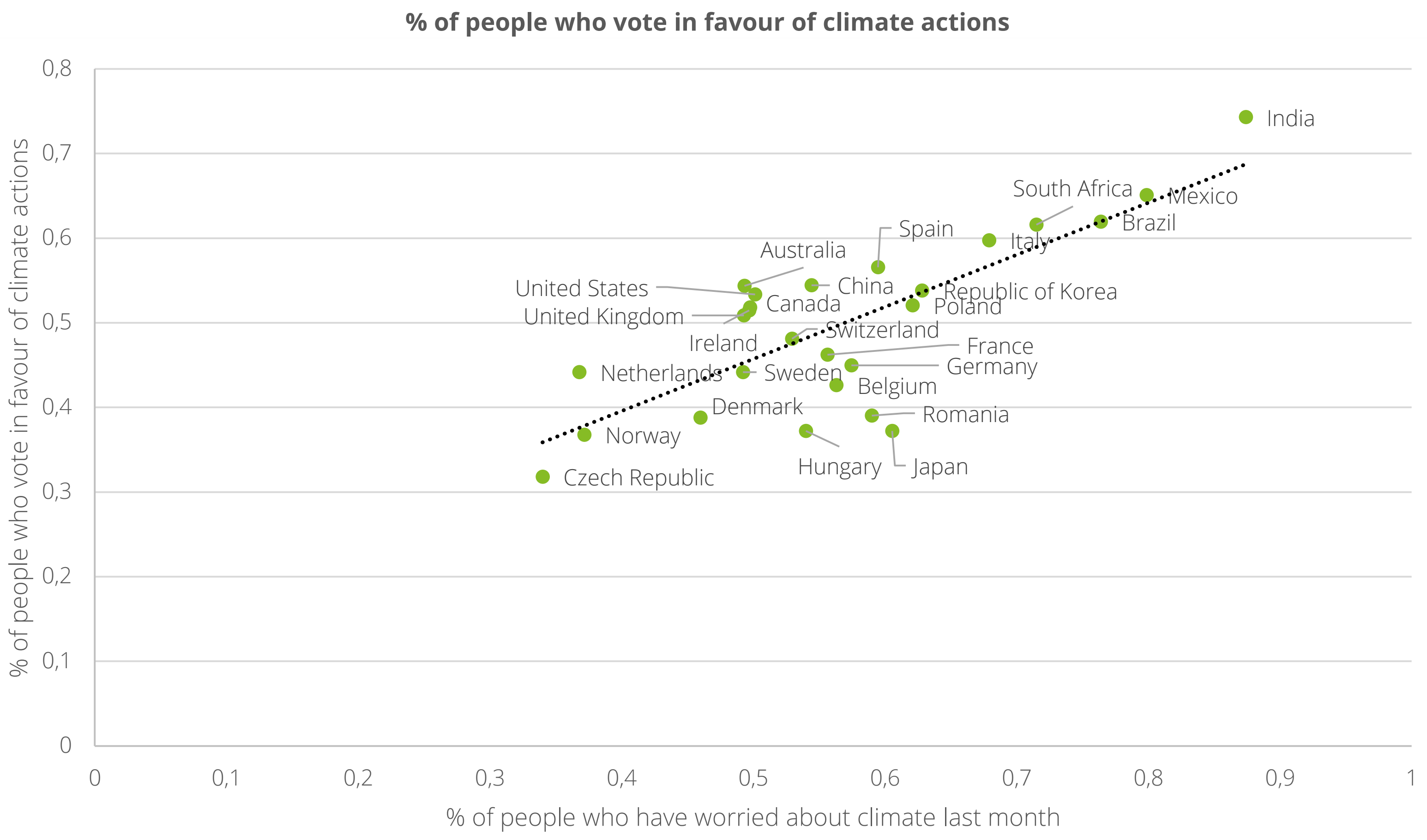
In a survey conducted by Deloitte worldwide, **more than six out of ten respondents declare they have changed their activities and purchasing behaviours to help address climate change.** There is a strong link between the level of climate-related concerns and the probability of declaring taking actions to protect the climate. The association holds both for comparison between and within countries, as shown in the following sections.



Climate change impacts the economy and our behaviours

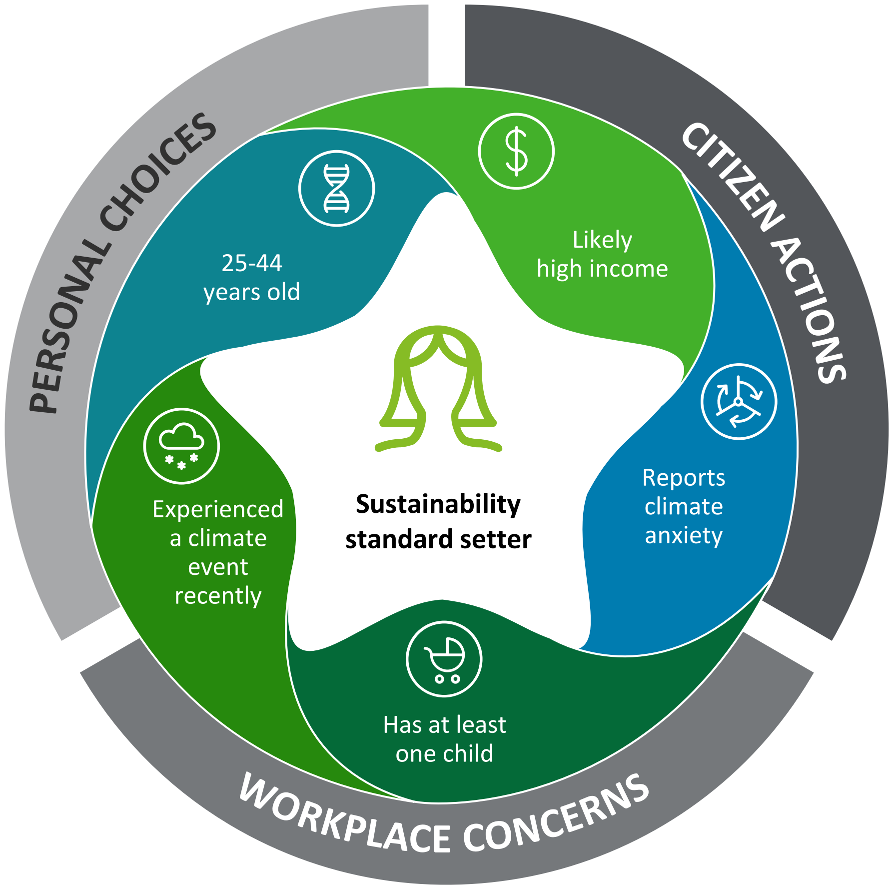
Respondents see the need for implementing systemic solutions to address climate change.

Globally five out of ten respondents are more likely to vote for candidates supporting actions to address climate change. In CE, the share is slightly lower and equal to 43%. Generally, people in the regions affected by climate change in the most severe ways, like India or Central America, are also the most likely to account for climate-related issues in their voting behaviors. In general, there is a strong link between the level of climate-related concerns and the likelihood of accounting for climate when voting. We may suspect that as the visibility of climate change increases, the support for actions addressing the risk related to it will grow.



A sense of climate emergency tends to shape sustainable behaviours

The survey covered a variety of general perceptions and experiences, but also asked explicitly about how sustainability factored into three dimensions of people's lives



Source: Who is setting the pace for personal sustainability? – global results, Deloitte 2022

1 **Personal choices,** covering matters that are more directly under individual control as part of their daily habits and purchasing decisions. Sample questions asked:

- Do they recycle or compost?
- Have they taken measures to reduce energy usage or get their energy from renewable sources?
- Do they try to buy more locally, avoid or consume less meat, or choose more sustainable products?

2 **Citizen actions,** about the political and civic behaviours that people might engage in related to sustainability, climate change, and the environment. Sample questions asked:

- A person's likelihood of voting for a candidate that supports climate actions;
- Their support of regulations aimed at climate protection; their participation in climate protests or demonstrations;
- If they have talked to public officials or their friends and family about climate change and the environment.

3 **Workplace concerns**, related to people's engagement around sustainability related to their jobs. Sample questions asked:

- People's expectations of their employer's sustainability actions,
- Would a potential employer's position on sustainability factor into their decision to accept a job, and if people would consider changing jobs to work for a more sustainable company.

CE perspective – survey results

The results of the Central Europe survey are presented based on data from Poland, Czech Republic, Romania, and Hungary.

We also present the perspective of respondents surveyed in Germany through the report. Over the last 30 years, Germany has been one of the top trade partners for countries in the CE region and thus has had a considerable impact on the local economy. According to ITC, in 2020, Germany accounts for the lion's share of the total export value in CE, precisely 23% in Romania, 28% in Hungary, 29 % in Poland, and 33 % in Czech Republic. It was respectively 9%, 16%, 22%, and 23% of their GDP.

Therefore, the preferences of German consumers are shaping the demand for CE producers to a large extent. The process is further accelerated by a shift in business culture observed in Germany. For example, by the end of 2021, 31 out of the 100 biggest firms in Germany were working with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to reduce their emissions in line with climate science. Those companies have to engage their suppliers, which implies the demand for sustainable changes in the CE region.

Believing and worrying about climate change

More than seven out of ten respondents (**75 percent**.) in Central Europe believe that human activities are causing climate change.

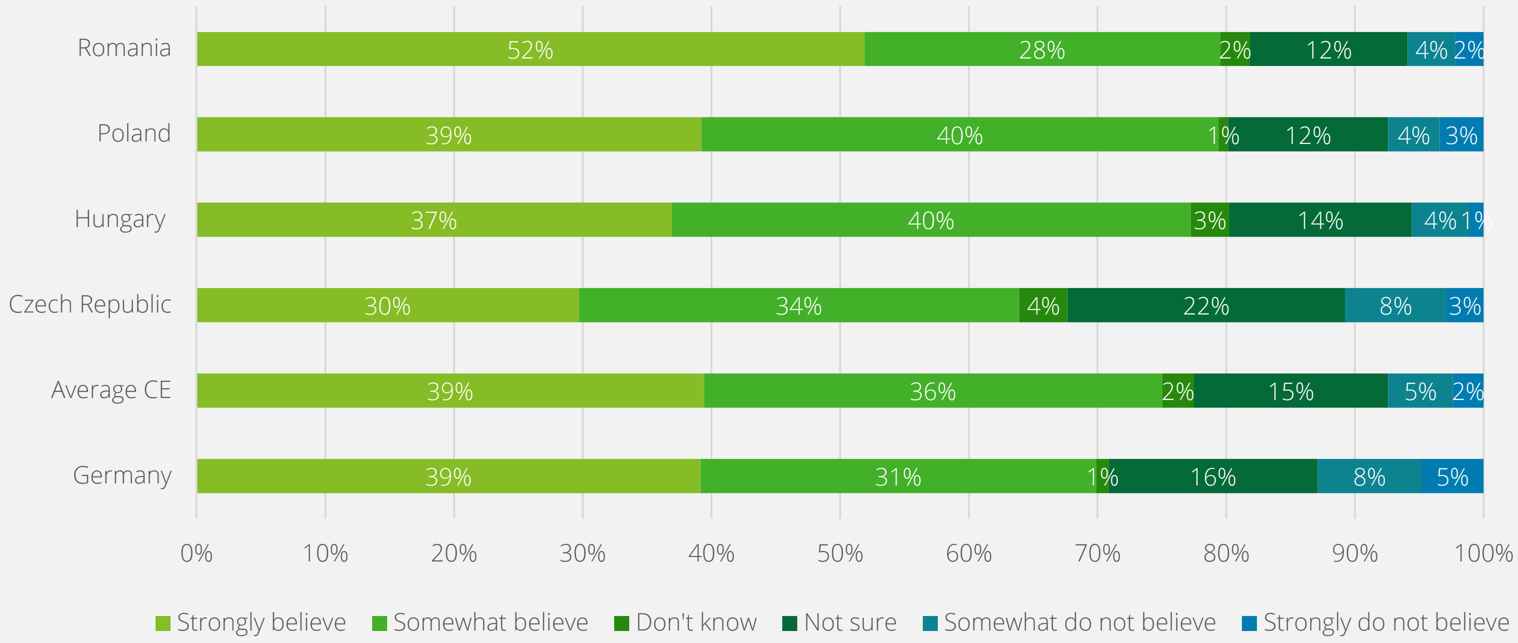
Only **7%** of respondents in CE do not believe human activities cause climate change. The differences between countries for that category are very moderate, as seen in *Figure 1*. In Romania 80% of respondents strongly or somewhat believe that humans play a leading role in climate change (constituting what is referred to as anthropogenic climate change). In Poland the share is equal to **79%**, in Hungary **77%,** and in Czech Republic stands at **64%**. In Germany, the percentage of people who believe that human activity is primarily responsible for climate change stands at a similarly high level as in the CE countries surveyed. The low percentage of people denying the scientific facts underpinning climate change gives hope for substantive discussion and support for actions aimed at protecting our planet.

75%

in CE believe human activities are causing climate change

Figure 1: *Level of climate change awareness*

Many people believe human activities are causing climate change. Some people do not. Do you believe human activities are causing climate change?



Believing and worrying about climate change

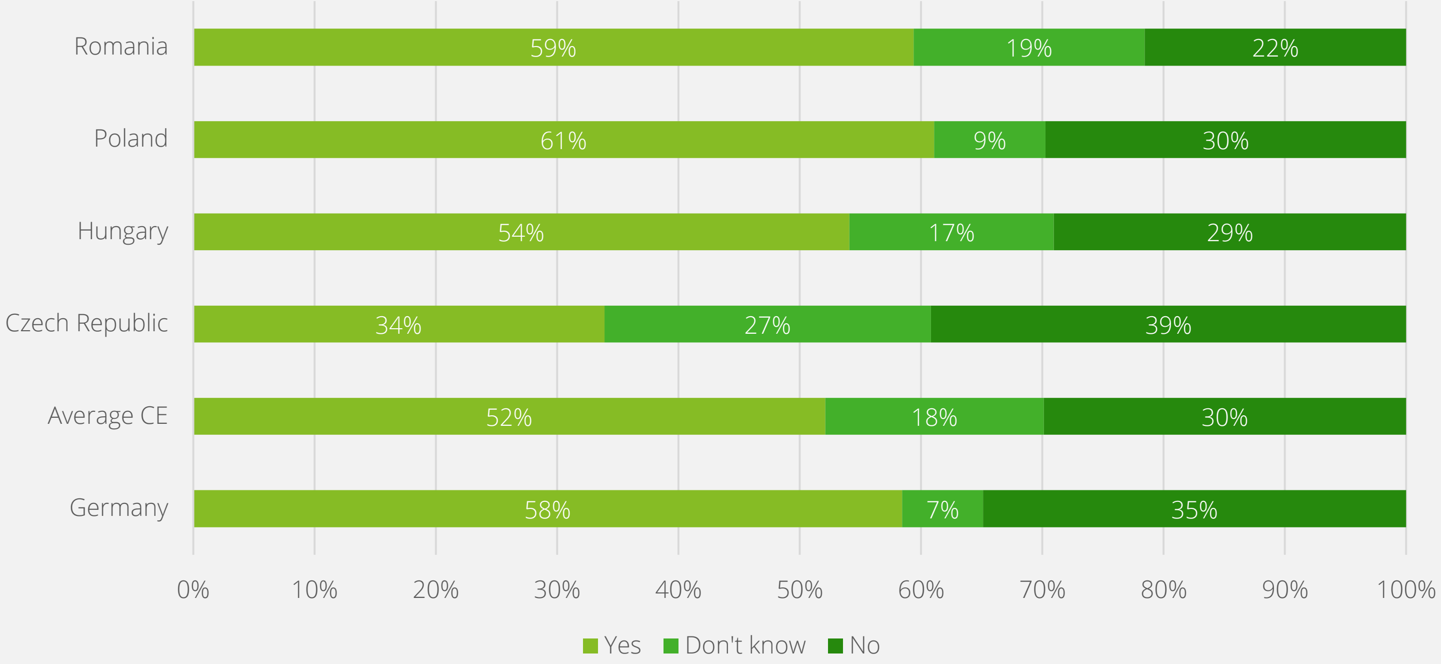
Most of the respondents from CE declare that they are concerned about climate change, but there is an apparent need for education.

On average, **52%** claim to have felt worried or anxious about climate change in the last month. The share is highest in Poland, where six out of ten respondents declare such concerns, and the lowest in Czech Republic, where only slightly more than three out of ten respondents feel the same. In Romania, **59%** of respondents worry about the climate, and in Hungary, **54%** declare the same. To a large extent, the differences between countries are linked to the share of people who did not know how to answer this question. On average, in CE, **18%** of respondents felt unsure, with this figure standing as high as **27%** in Czech Republic. The profile in CE countries is in line with the responses in Germany. The relatively high percentage of people who cannot answer a question about their concerns regarding climate change raises the urgency for further discussion and greater investments into educational activities.

52% of CE respondents have felt climate-related anxiety in the past month, and an average of 18% feel unsure about their climate-related concerns.

Figure 2: *Level of climate anxiety*

In the last month, have you felt worried or anxious about climate change?



Globalization of markets and trade, is the spread of climate-related economic challenges

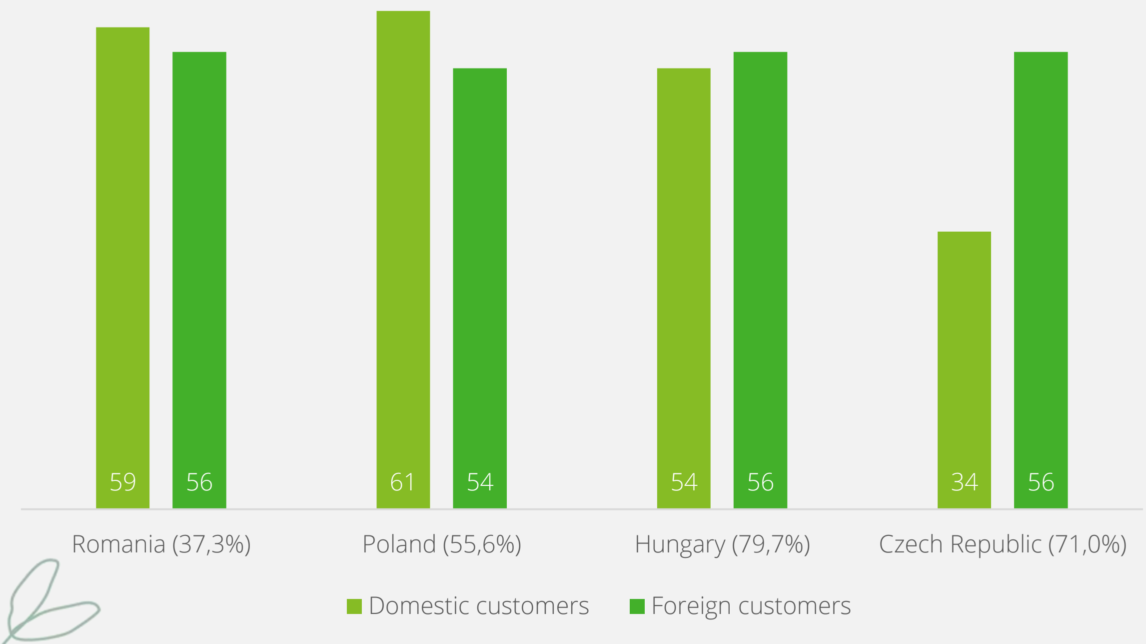
Globalization means that companies have to respond to changing needs not only of domestic, but also foreign customers. It is particularly important in case of economies as open as CE countries (*see box 1*).

The significant dependence of CE economies on exports means that consumer climate concerns in other markets affect Central European firms. Combining the structure of exports from CE countries to different markets with the level of climate concerns of foreign consumers[2], shows how exposed CE markets are on the climate concerns of foreign consumers being part of global economic exchange. This is a factor that needs to be considered in addition to the challenges of climate concerns of local consumers.

So, for example even if domestic customers in Czech Republic currently are less concerned about climate, Czech companies should also take climate anxiety into account, as the country has very open economy.

Figure 3: *Level of climate anxiety of domestic and foreign customers (anxiety in foreign markets weighted with the export shares)*

Share of respondents who declare to have felt worried about climate change in the last month



Actions to protect the planet

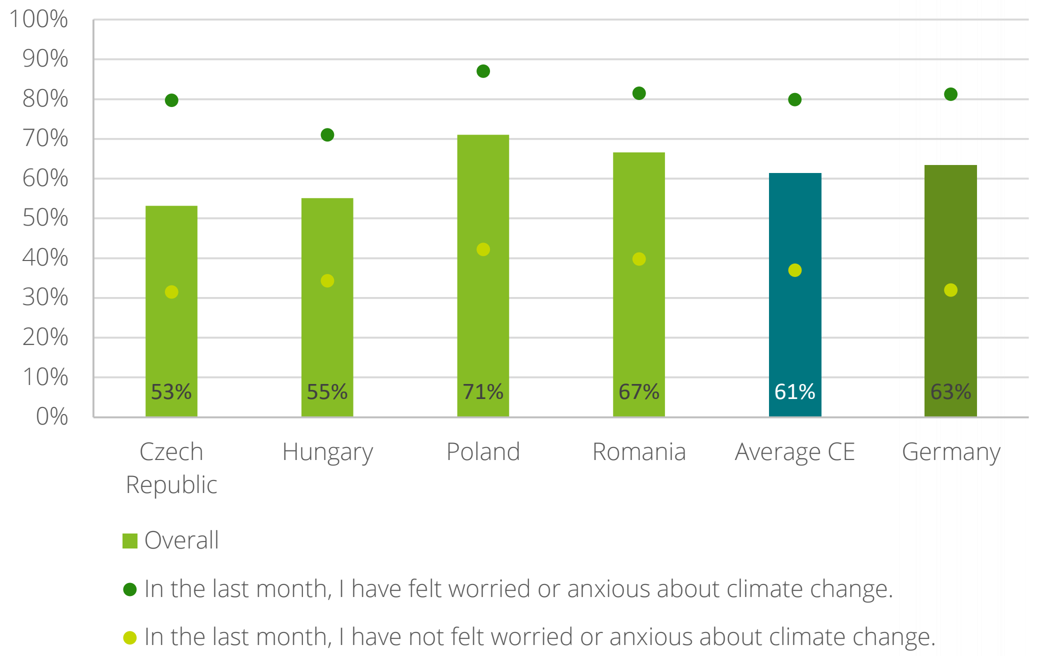
Actions to protect the planet

On average six out of ten respondents – **61%** in CE countries declare adjusting their activities and purchasing behaviours to help address climate change.

The differences between reported willingness to change behaviour in a more climate-friendly direction (across CE countries) appeared relatively low; *see Figure 4*. The correlation between climate concerns and statements of climate-friendly behavior is high, and one-fifth of the differences can be attributed to the difference in the share of respondents who are concerned about climate change. Poles are more likely to declare adjusting their behavior, with as many as 71% of respondents doing so. The level is very similar in Romania, at 67%. In Hungary and Czech Republic, we observe slightly fewer declarations of behavior adjustment, 55 and 53%, respectively. However, since these two countries have one of the most open economies, local producers should take into account the consumers abroad. The results for Germany almost perfectly overlap with the CE average, with 63% of respondents declaring adjustment of their activities and purchase behaviors to help address climate change.

Figure 4: *Share of consumers taking action to protect planet*

Have you ever changed your activities or purchase behaviors to help address climate change? (%-Yes)



Actions to protect the planet

The declaration of changing behaviour is strongly correlated with the concerns about climate change.

Even if we control for gender, age, household size, presence of children in a household, and labour market status, respondents who declare that they are worried about climate change are more likely to report adjusting their behaviour. The differences are similar across countries in Central Europe. The likelihood of making an effort to change behaviour amongst those who say they are concerned about climate is around one-third higher than amongst those who say they are not.

Analysis on the CE level also shows a statistically significant link between the declaration of sustainable behaviour and age. The younger respondents are slightly more likely to report adjusting their behaviors to address climate change.

The actions taken by the citizens of Central European countries to protect the climate are similar. The most common actions include: saving energy, not wasting food or water, and limiting purchases to necessary products only.

In each CE country, reducing energy usage and food waste were two the most frequent pro-ecological behaviors.

In Czech Republic, 72% of respondents declare that they always or often reduce energy use in their homes.

In Hungary, 75% claim to do so, whilst in Poland this numer is equal to 78%, and in Romania 71%. Seven out of ten respondents declare they reduce food waste. Similar shares try to buy things only on a need-basis. Almost six out of ten respondents limit water usage. Quite surprisingly, only five out of ten respondents declare they recycle or compost house waste.

In the CE countries, an average of 26% of respondents limit their meat consumption or do not eat meat at all. Partial or complete vegetarianism is a significantly more frequent choice in Germany - 36% of Germans surveyed limit or do not eat meat at all.

Actions to protect the planet

The group of people in CE who declare that they do not undertake any activity for environmental protection is marginal – no more than **1.5%** of respondents declared no pro-ecological action in CE countries .

For each action, respondents who worried about climate were more likely to engage.

This holds true even when controlling for gender, age, household size, presence of children in a household, and labour market status. On the CE level, climate-related concerns have the strongest relationship with a declaration regarding buying sustainable products. The probability of such declaration is 20 p.p. higher among respondents worried about the climate. For the two top categories, reducing energy usage and food waste, the increases were 10 p.p. and 9 p.p. respectively.

For most of these actions, older people are more willing to participate.

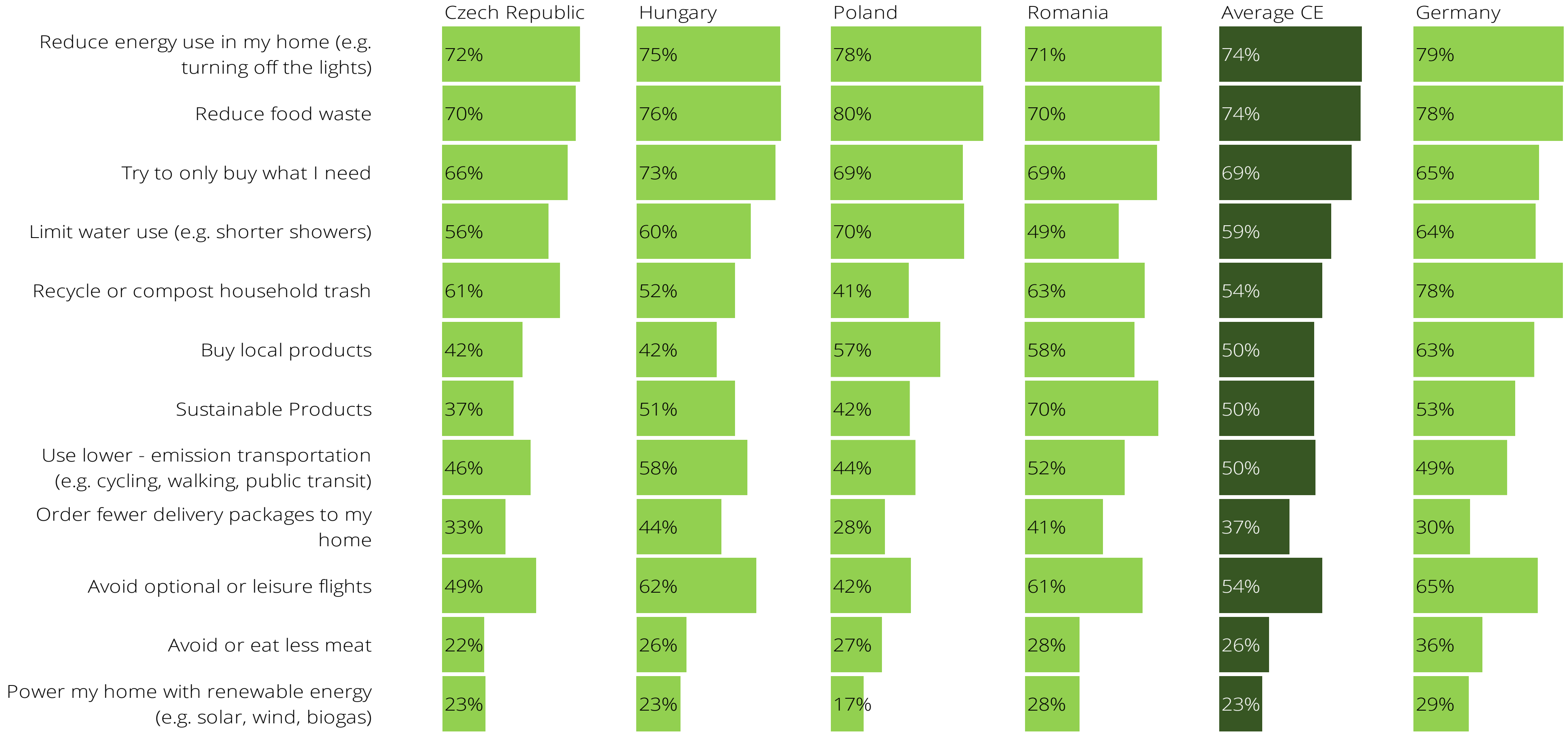
In the case of reducing energy usage, being ten years older corresponds to an increase in the probability of doing so (always or often) by five p.p., ceteris paribus. The corresponding estimate is similar (5.6 p.p.) for reducing food waste. We see the opposite only for limiting leisure flights and using renewable energy. At first sight, this may seem contradictory with the observation that younger respondents were more willing to declare that they adjusted their behaviour.

Firstly, this disparity may result from differing starting points. For example, the older generations may already be restricting consumption to a degree where they will have less space for further adjustment in the face of climate change.

Second, the inspiration for actions may be different for different age groups. The presented sustainable behaviours coincide with economically motivated ones (like reducing energy or food waste), which may instead be the driving factor. The decision-making involved in running a household, its waste management, energy, or water charges, are costs primarily borne by the older generations, which may be a further explanatory factor. Thirdly, declarations from respondents may not always overlap perfectly with actual behaviour.

How often do you do the following (% of always/often):

Figure 5: *Sustainable actions taken by respondents*



Respondents who selected 'does not apply' when asked about a specific environmental-friendly action were not included in the sample.

Demand for green economy

The meaning of a sustainable product or service varies between countries.

In Czech Republic and Hungary, respondents put most attention to social responsibility. For respondents in Romania, social factors were the second most important, with local production being the top factor. In Poland, the usage of recycled materials was the most important. **That implies that producers should emphasize a different aspect of sustainability to meet consumer expectations (depending on the region).**

What signifies a "sustainable" product or services to you?

Figure 6: *Definition of sustainable products and services across countries*

	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Average CE	Germany
Made in a socially responsible way (e.g. fair wages, diverse employees, etc.)	83%	76%	45%	80%	71%	39%
Locally produced	75%	72%	29%	86%	65%	62%
Made from recycled or repurposed resources or materials	52%	44%	61%	70%	57%	66%
Made from natural materials (e.g. biodegradable)	58%	45%	57%	65%	56%	60%
It will last a long time	56%	65%	30%	44%	48%	49%
Uses less energy or resources to make	44%	48%	52%	35%	45%	54%
Sustainably/organically farmed	31%	41%	47%	23%	36%	55%
Nothing, it's just marketing	11%	4%	5%	3%	6%	5%

The meaning of a sustainable product or service varies between countries.

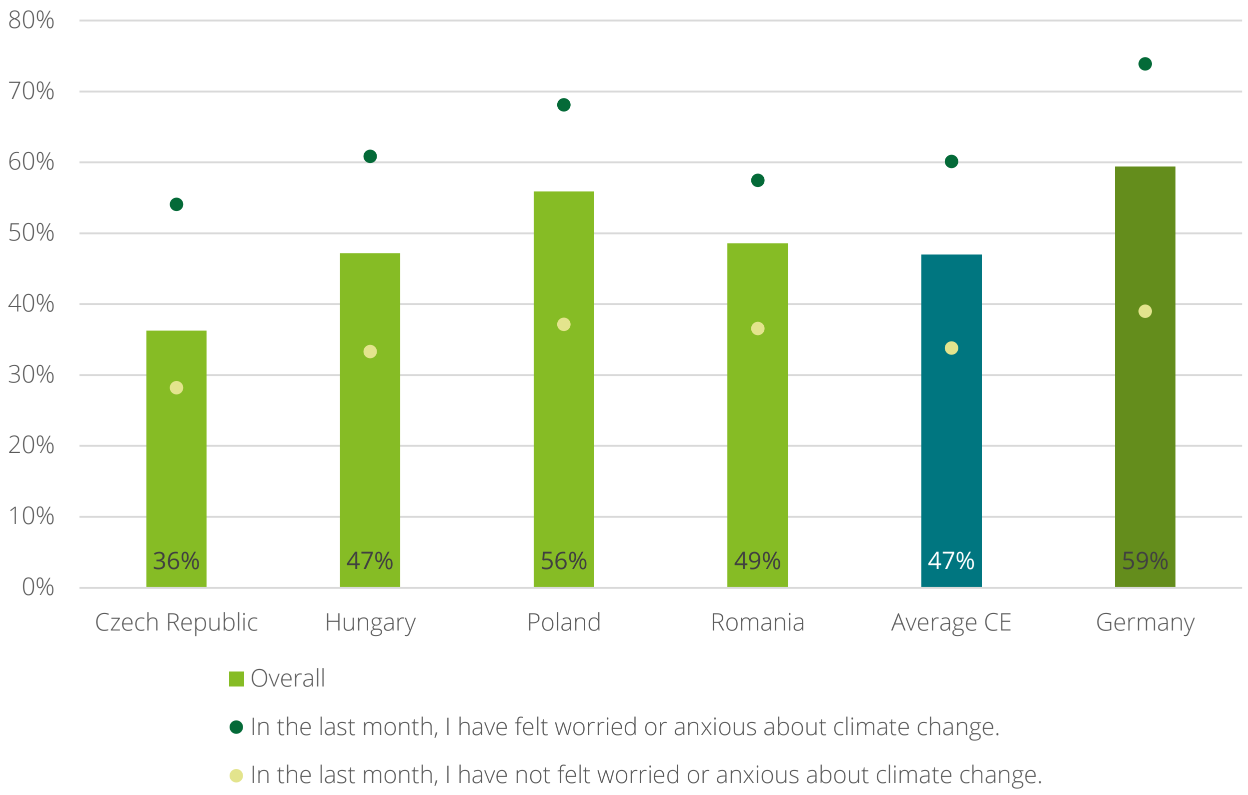
Based on their definition of sustainability, almost half of respondents purchased sustainable goods or services in the last four weeks. Among CE countries, Poles were most likely to declare buying sustainable goods or services, with 56% declaring doing so in the last four weeks.

Respondents who declare that they worry about climate change are more likely to declare buying sustainable goods and services. The relationship holds even if we control for gender, age, household size, presence of children in a household, and labour market status. The relationship is the strongest in Hungary, where for respondents worried about climate the probability of making sustainable purchases increase by 31 p.p. The link is the weakest in Romania, where being worried about climate corresponds to a 23 p.p. increase in the probability of sustainable purchasing.

Younger respondents are slightly more likely to buy sustainable products or services. On average, in CE, being ten years older corresponds to a drop in probability of purchasing sustainable products or services by four p.p., ceteris paribus. This means that due to a shift in preferences for the younger cohort, and an expected increase in their income in the coming years, the potential for a green economy will be higher.

Figure 7: *Share of respondents declaring that they have made sustainable purchase*

Based on your definition, did you purchase sustainable goods or services in the last four weeks? (% Yes)

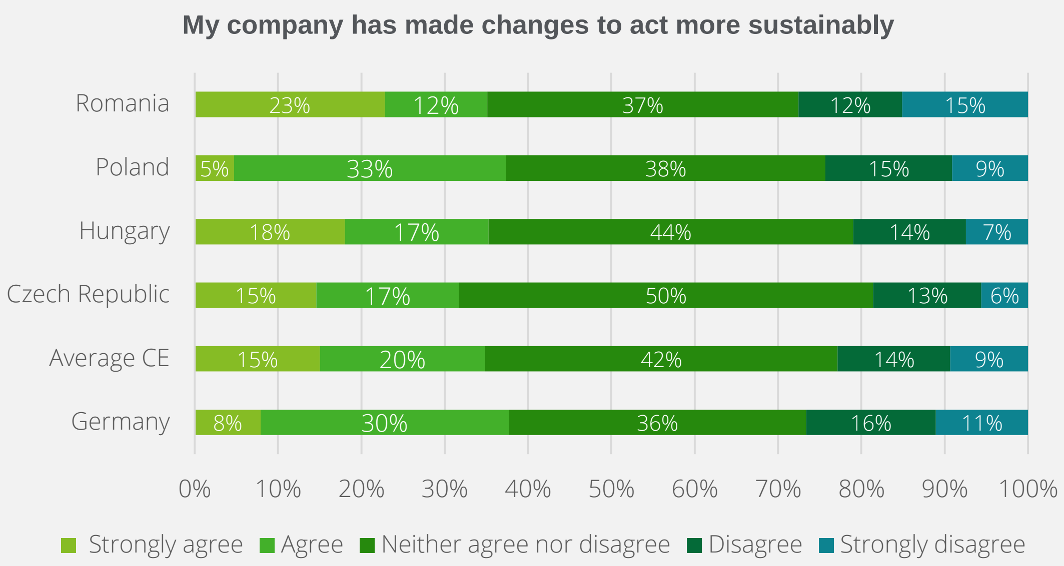


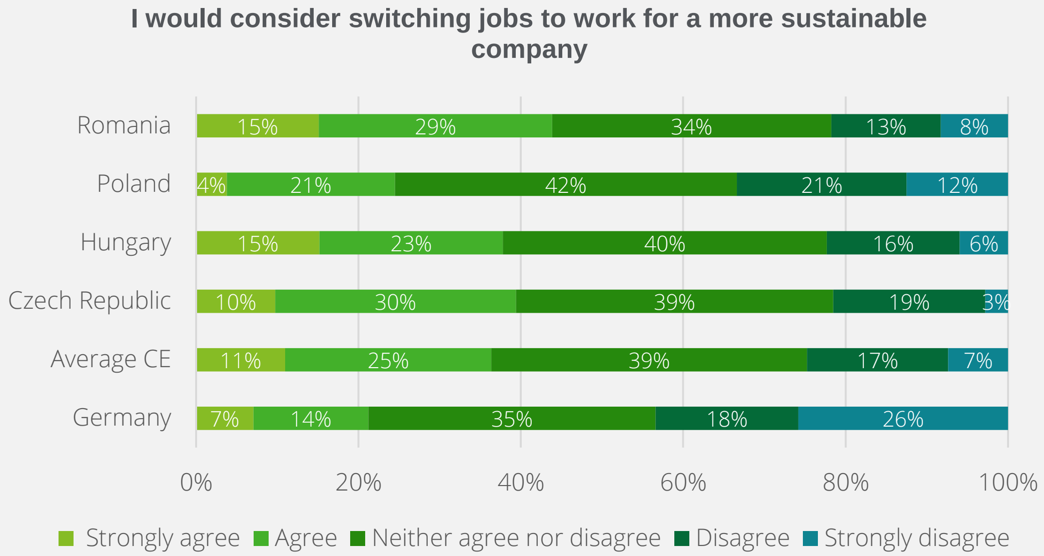
Climate and labour market

On average, one in three respondents declare that his or her company has made some changes to act sustainably. Four out of ten respondents neither agree nor disagree whether such actions were taken. That share is lower among respondents worried about the climate, who may also pay more attention to that aspect in their daily life. On average, such respondents are also slightly more likely to work for sustainable companies.

Only age differentiates results in a statistically significant way. Younger respondents appeared to be more willing and likely to consider switching jobs to a more sustainable employer, although this was not associated with any statistically significant correlation regarding worries about climate. This result may be in part influenced by higher labour market mobility in younger cohorts. Poland stood as an exception, where willingness to switch to a more sustainable employer appeared to be correlated with climate concerns.

Some employees would even consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company. With an ageing society, decreasing labour force, and increasing challenges to find proper suitable staffing, sustainable action may become a significant advantage. Almost four out of ten of the respondents in CE declare that they would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company. Such declarations are most frequent in Romania (44%) and Czech Republic (40%). On average, respondents in CE appear to be more sensitive to corporate sustainability efforts than in Germany, where only 21% would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable firm.





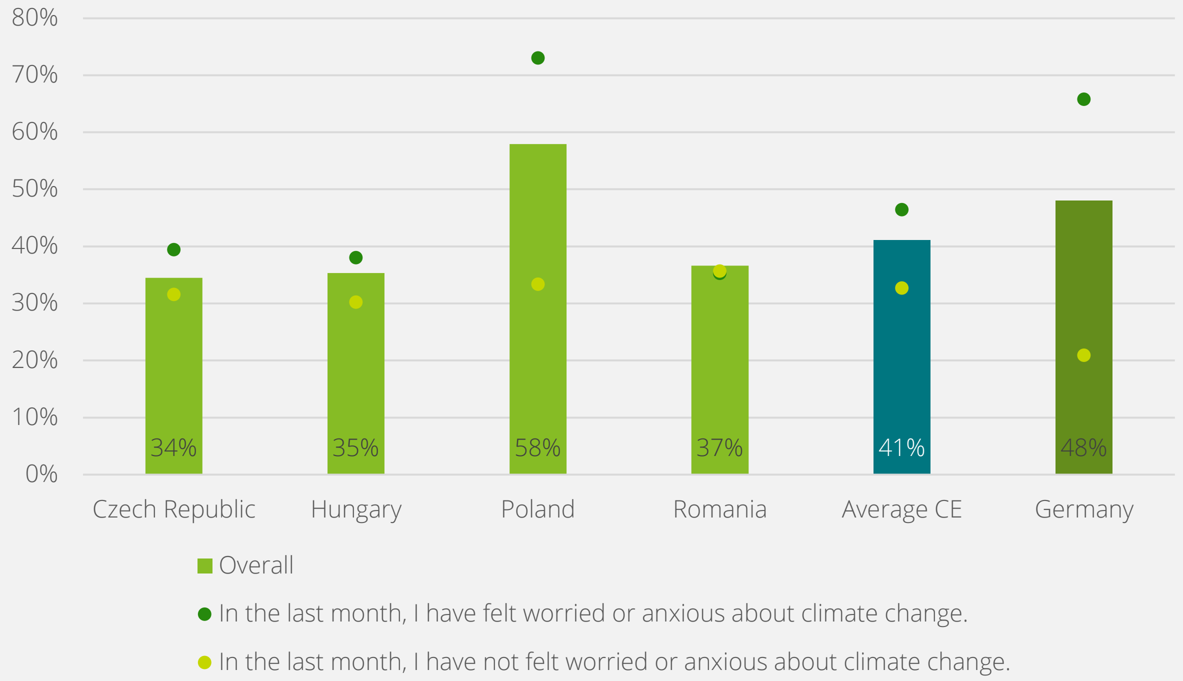
Climate and voting behaviours

Four out of ten of respondents in CE declare being more likely to vote for a candidate supporting action to address climate change. Moreover, such a pro-climate attitude seems to be more than empty words.

On average, **41%** of respondents declare support for new regulations aimed at climate protection, even if they might make some goods or services more expensive or unavailable.

In each country, such declarations are positively correlated with climate concerns. Among the respondents who are worried about climate change, the probability of supporting regulations that are aimed at protecting the climate increase by 14 p.p. Gender, labour market status, and age do not differentiate results in a statistically significant way.

I am more likely to vote for a candidate that supports actions to address climate change.
(% of agree or strongly agree)



Country level snapshot

Czech Republic

In Czech Republic, 64% of respondents believe that human activities are causing climate change. Another 26% do not know or are not sure. 11% declare that they do not believe in the causal link between human behavior and climate change. One-third of respondents have felt worried or anxious about the climate in the last month.

More than half of the respondents (53%) declare that they have changed their activities or purchasing behaviour to help address climate change. When asked about particular sustainable behaviour, the three most common actions among Czech respondents were: reducing energy usage (72%), reducing food waste (70%), and trying to buy only what is necessary (66%).

In Czech Republic, the sustainability of a product or service is mainly associated with social responsibility (e.g., fair wage, diverse employees, etc.) and local production. One-third of respondents declared sustainable purchases in the last four weeks.

40% of respondents declared that they would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company, and 32% declared that their company had already made changes to act more sustainable. One-third of respondents declared that they are more willing to vote for candidates that support actions to address climate change.

Hungary

In Hungary, 77% of respondents believe that human activities are causing climate change. Another 17% do not know or are not sure. Only 5% declare that they do not believe in the causal link between human behavior and climate change. More than a half of the respondents (54%) have felt worried or anxious about climate in the last month.

More than half of the respondents (55%) declare that they have changed their activities or purchasing behaviour to help to address climate change. When asked about particular sustainable behaviour, the three most common actions among Hungarian respondents were: reducing energy usage (75%), reducing food waste (76%), and trying to buy only what is necessary (71%).

In Hungary, sustainable products or services are mainly associated with being made in a socially responsible way (e.g., fair wage, diverse employees, etc.) and local production. Almost half of respondents (47%) declared they made sustainable purchases in the last four weeks.

38% of respondents declared that they would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company, and 35% declared that their company had already made changes to act more sustainable. The same share of respondents declare that they are more willing to vote for candidates that support actions to address climate change.

Poland

In Poland, 79% of respondents believe that human activities are causing climate change. Another 13% do not know or are not sure. Only 7 % declare that they do not believe in the causal link between human behavior and climate change. 61% of respondents have felt worried or anxious about the climate in the last month.

Seven out of ten respondents declare that they have changed their activities or purchasing behavior to help to address climate change. When asked about particular sustainable behavior, the three most common actions among Polish respondents were: reducing food waste (80%), reducing energy usage (78%), and limiting water use (70%).

In Poland, sustainable products or services are mainly associated with use of recycled or natural materials. 56% of respondents declared making sustainable purchases in the last four weeks.

25% of respondents declared that they would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company, and 38% declared that their company had already made changes to act more sustainable. As many as 58% of respondents declared that they are more willing to vote for candidates that support actions to address climate change.

Romania

In Romania, 80% of respondents believe that human activities are causing climate change, whilst 14% do not know or are not sure. Less than 6% declare that they do not believe in the causal link between human behavior and climate change. Six out of ten respondents have felt worried or anxious about the climate in the last month.

In Romania, 67% of the respondents declare that they have changed their activities or purchasing behavior to help to address climate change. When asked about particular sustainable behavior, the three most common actions among Romanian respondents were: reducing energy usage (71%), reducing food waste (70%), and sustainable purchases (70%).

In Romania, sustainable products or services are mainly associated with social responsibility (e.g., fair wage, diverse employees, etc.) and local production. Almost half of respondents (49%) declared making sustainable purchases in the last four weeks.

44% of respondents declared that they would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company, and 35% declared that their company had already made changes to act more sustainable.
A slightly higher share (37%) of respondents declare that they are more willing to vote for candidates that support actions to address climate change.

Germany

In Germany, 70% of respondents believe that human activities are causing climate change. Another 17% do not know or are not sure. 13% declare that they do not believe in the causal link between human behavior and climate change. 58% of respondents have felt worried or anxious about the climate in the last month.

In Germany, 63% of the respondents declare that they have changed their activities or purchasing behavior to help address climate change. When asked about particular sustainable behavior, the three most common actions among German respondents were: reducing energy usage (79%), recycling or composting household waste (78%), and reducing food waste (78%).

In Germany, sustainable products or services are mainly associated with being made from recycled or natural materials. 59% of respondents declared making sustainable purchases in the last four weeks.

21% of respondents declared that they would consider switching jobs to work for a more sustainable company, and 38% declared that their company had already made changes to act more sustainable. Almost half (48%) of respondents declare that they are more willing to vote for candidates that support actions to address climate change.

Footnotes

[1] **Assigning a specific number to the cost of climate change is still a challenging task**. Estimates available in the literature differ substantially. For example, a landmark study from 2006, The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review points out that the cost of inactions would be at least 5% but could be as high as 20% of global GDP each year, now and forever. Solomon Hsiang and Edward Miguel (both at the University of California, Berkeley) and Marshall Burke (Stanford University), in a study published in Nature in 2015, estimated that by 2100, global GDP would fall by 23 percent due to climate change. In turn, Esteban Rossi-Hansberg and Jose Luis Cruz Alvarez (both Princeton University), in their study from 2021, predict that by 2200 global GDP will decrease due to global warming by about 4 percent. The researchers point out the high uncertainty of the obtained results and point out that even losses as high as 12 percent of GDP cannot be excluded.

The direct cost of global warming is very unevenly distributed. First, it will be mostly born by future generations, with the highest losses around 2200, as shown for example by Kotlikoff et al in their 2021 paper. Second, the cost differs substantially between regions. Poorer, hotter countries are more vulnerable to climate change and will experience more direct negative impacts.

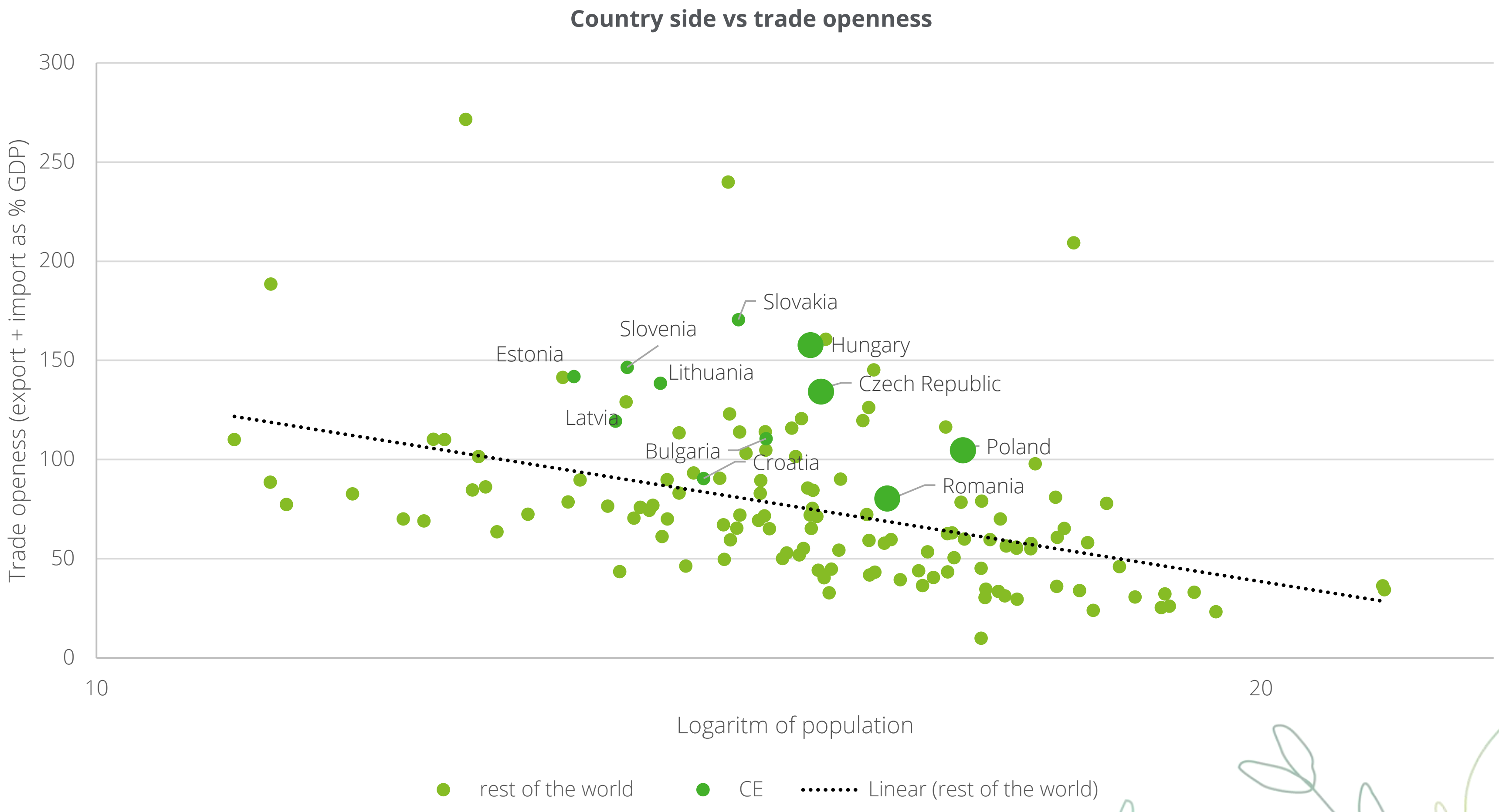
There is a consensus in the literature that the direct cost for Central Europe will be much smaller compared to global averages. Hsiang and Miguel even estimate a positive impact on the economy in CE. More recent studies point out relatively small but adverse effects. For example, Alvarez and Rossi-Hansberg estimate 1% losses in terms of GDP for the CEE region (compared to 4% globally). Laurence Kotlikoff (Boston University) and co-authors show that, depending on the model calibration, the cost of global warming may vary between 4 and 17% of GDP globally. In their estimation, the cost for CE was significantly lower and varied between 1 and 6% of GDP in the time horizon up to 2030. Richard Tol, known for his skepticism regarding the economic cost of climate change, estimates that the global cost is around 5% and that in CE the cost will be close to zero.

[2] Thanks to the global nature of the Deloitte study, we can use information on the structure of exports and level of climate anxiety on a given market, to construct profiles of average foreign customers for each country. Countries surveyed in the study cover respectively 71% of exports in the case of Romania, 83% for Poland, 73% for Hungary, and 75% for Czech Republic (we use Trade Map constructed by International Trade Center; the data are available here). For export to countries not covered in the study, we assumed an average value of concerns in the global survey.

Footnotes

BOX 1: trade openness of CE countries

Economic openness fosters faster economic growth. More open economies tend to grow faster, as strong external competition pushes companies to innovate and the most successful ones can benefit from economies of scale and scope in foreign markets[3], although some covets regarding structure of export apply[4]. Usually, smaller countries with smaller domestic markets tend to be more open and this same relationship holds in CE. Nevertheless, the degree of trade openness of CE countries is well above the level that could be expected judging only by their population.



[3]Guillemette, Y., et al. (2017), "A revised approach to productivity convergence in long-term scenarios", *OECD Economics Department Working Papers*, No. 1385, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/0b8947e3-en.

[4]Ramzan M., Sheng B., Shahbaz M., Song J. & Jiao Z. (2019) Impact of trade openness on GDP growth: Does TFP matter?, The Journal of International Trade & Economic Development, 28:8, 960 995, DOI: 10.1080/09638199.2019.1616805

Objectives and methodology

GOALS

Finding out what people think about the condition of the natural environment and actions taken to protect the environment

METHODOLOGY

Method
CAWI: surveys online

Researched population
Representative sample of each country citizens 15+

Size of the sample
PL n=1000, CZ n=1003, RO n=1002, HU n=1002

TIMING

Duration of the interview: 12 minutes
Time: October 2021

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