

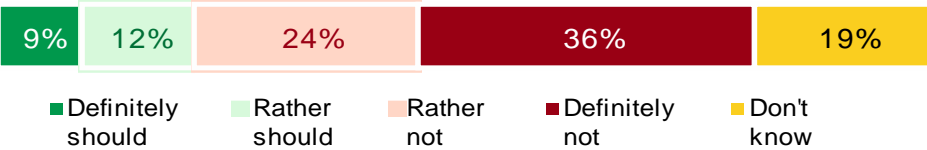
Opinions about the dispute with the EU and membership in this organization

The dispute between the Polish authorities and the European Union has intensified recently. The issue of the greatest importance is the change in the judiciary. The reservations of the European Commission regarding the reform of the justice system in Poland were once again shared by the Court of Justice of the EU, stating in the judgment of 15 July 2021, *inter alia*, that the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court "does not fully guarantee independence and impartiality, and in particular is not protected against direct or indirect influence of the Polish legislative and executive authorities". Another issue evoking a lot of emotions in which a decision unfavourable for Poland was issued concerns the suspension of coal extraction in the Turów mine. The Polish authorities question the decisions and judgments of the CJEU in both of these cases. The issue of the so-called resolutions against the LGBT ideology adopted by local government authorities at various levels is currently less prominent, as some local authorities have already withdrawn them. The Polish-European Union dispute was exacerbated by the judgment of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal, which ruled that some provisions of the EU Treaty are inconsistent with the Polish Constitution, confirming the supremacy of the Constitution over EU law. In addition, due to reservations regarding compliance with the rule of law, the European

Commission is delaying the approval of the Polish National Reconstruction Plan and the transfer of money from the Reconstruction Fund to Poland.

The uniformity of opinions in Polish society is greatest regarding the decision to suspend the operation of the Turów mine until the case is considered by the CJEU. Most respondents (60%) believe that Poland should not suspend mining. The opposite opinion is expressed by slightly more than one-fifth (21%).

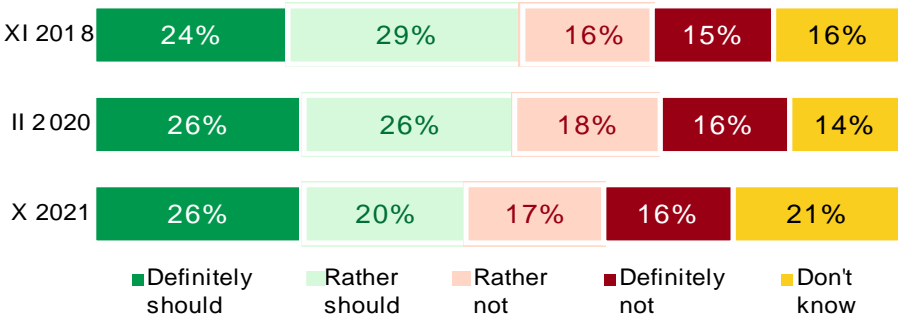
Should the state authorities suspend extraction in the Turów mine pending a hearing by the Court of Justice of the European Union or not?



The other two issues are more controversial, and each of them shows a greater willingness to make concessions than in the case of the Turów mine.

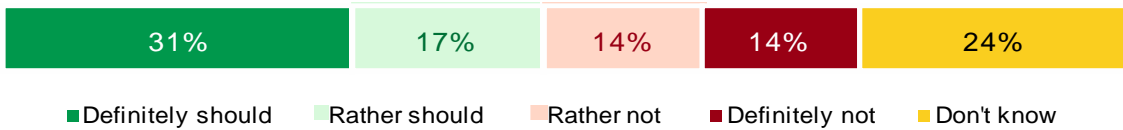
Overall, 46% of respondents believe that Poland should take into account the recommendations and decisions of EU bodies regarding the reform of the judiciary. Every third respondent (33%) is against it. In previous studies carried out in 2018 and 2020, the percentage of supporters of concessions was slightly higher than today (53% and 52%, respectively).

Should the state authorities take into account the recommendations and decisions of the European Union bodies regarding the reform of the judiciary or not?



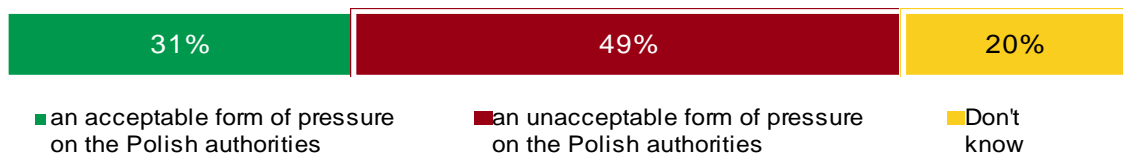
Almost half of Poles (48%) believe that local government authorities should withdraw from the adopted resolutions "against LGBT ideology". More than a quarter (28%) are of the opposite opinion.

Should local authorities withdraw from the adopted resolutions "against LGBT ideology" or not?



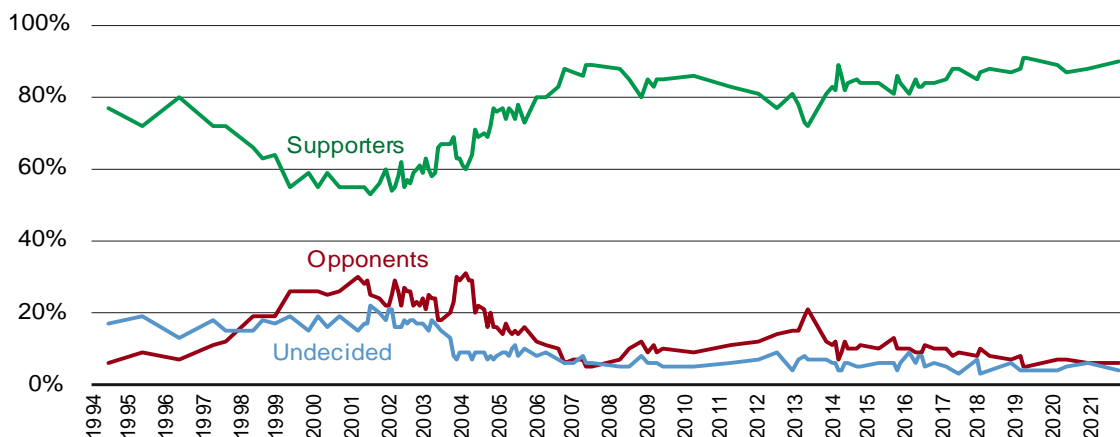
Almost half of the people (49%) believe that the delay by the European Commission of the approval of the National Reconstruction Plan and the payment of money for Poland from the EU Reconstruction Fund is an unacceptable form of pressure on the Polish authorities. The EC's activity is approved by nearly one-third (31%).

Is the delay by the European Commission of the approval of the National Reconstruction Plan and the payment of money for Poland from the EU Reconstruction Fund:



Despite the escalating dispute between Poland and the European Union, public support for Poland's membership in the EU remains very high. Our country's membership in this organization is supported by 90% of adult Poles. Only 6% are against our presence in the Community.

Attitude towards Poland's membership in the EU



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about Dispute with the EU and Membership in This Organization", October 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2021, N=1161. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.