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- How Do Poles Cope with Inflation?
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- Moods on the Job Market in the First Half of October
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- Polish Football and World Cup in Qatar
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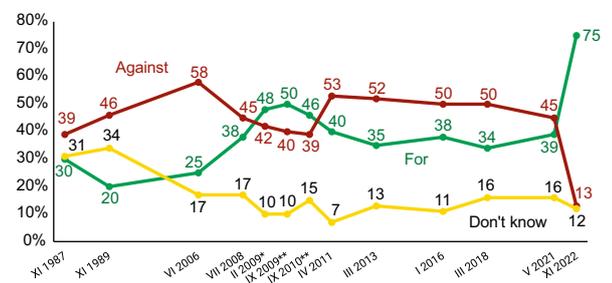
Opinions on the development of nuclear energy

In recent months, the government has intensified its efforts to build nuclear power facilities in Poland. The first such power plant is to be built based on the American technology of the Westinghouse Nuclear company, and the first block of the power station is to be ready by 2033. The energy crisis has shown the relevance of the goals set out in the "Polish Nuclear Energy Program", such as ensuring energy security by diversifying the energy mix and reducing the increase in energy costs for consumers. At the same time, the decarbonisation of the power sector and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change remain an important goal.

The war in Ukraine, which caused problems on the fuel market and increased prices, contributed to the growing acceptance of the development of nuclear power in our country. While the increase in support for the construction of nuclear power plants is understandable, the scale of this increase may surprise. The percentage of supporters of the construction of nuclear power stations in Poland increased from 39% in May 2021 to 75% now, i.e. by as much as 36 percentage points. This means that support for the development of nuclear energy in our country is now much higher than ever before, taking into account the results of CBOS research so far.

In recent years, the attitude of Poles to the construction of nuclear power facilities was generally rather unfavourable. The largest percentage of opponents of their creation was recorded in 2006 (58%). In the following years, public opposition to their construction decreased and in 2009 the supporters of developing nuclear energy gained a slight advantage. The Fukushima disaster in 2011 turned opinions on this subject again. For the following 10 years, the opponents of the construction of nuclear power plants in Poland constituted a larger group than the supporters of this solution. Only the ongoing energy crisis has changed the approach to this issue.

The construction of nuclear power plants has its supporters and opponents. If you were asked to take a clear position on the construction of such facilities in our country, would you be for or against?



*Study commissioned by the British Embassy;

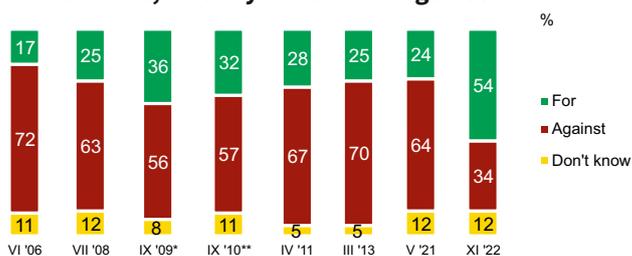
**Study commissioned by the Ministry of Economy

Currently, support for the construction of nuclear power plants in Poland dominates in all socio-demographic groups. However, it still remains significantly lower among women (64%) than among men (87%).

Along with the growing understanding of the need to develop nuclear energy in Poland and support for its development, the attitude to the construction of a

nuclear power plant in the vicinity of the place of residence has changed dramatically over the course of a year and a half. The percentage of those approving of such an investment increased by 30 percentage points and the proportion of opponents decreased by the same amount. Currently, more than half of respondents (54%) would support the decision to build a nuclear power plant near their place of residence, whereas a third would be against (34%). Thus, the general approval for the construction of nuclear power plants in our country is still greater than the support for locating such an investment near the respondent's own place of residence.

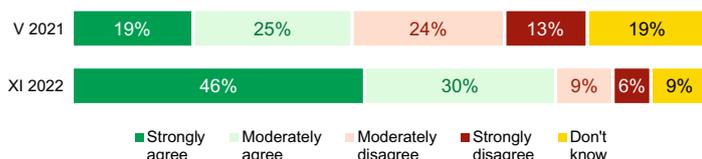
If a nuclear power plant were to be built near your place of residence, would you be for or against?



* Study commissioned by the Ministry of Economy

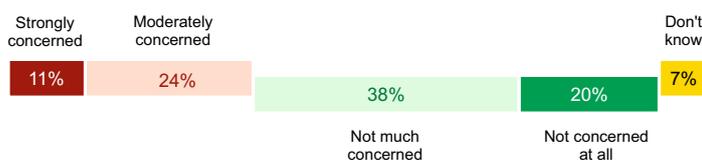
Poles believe that investing in the development of nuclear energy is necessary if we want to move away from coal-based energy: more than three-quarters (76%) share this opinion. This statement did not seem so obvious in May 2021, when only 44% of respondents (32 percentage points less than now) were convinced of the need to develop nuclear energy.

Do you agree with the opinion that the development of nuclear energy in Poland is necessary if we want to move away from coal-based energy?



Most respondents (58%) declare that they have no concerns about the operation of nuclear power plants in Poland. Slightly more than one-third (35%) express such fears. Women significantly more often (42%) express anxiety related to the construction of nuclear power plants than men (26%).

Are you concerned about the operation of nuclear power plants in Poland or not?

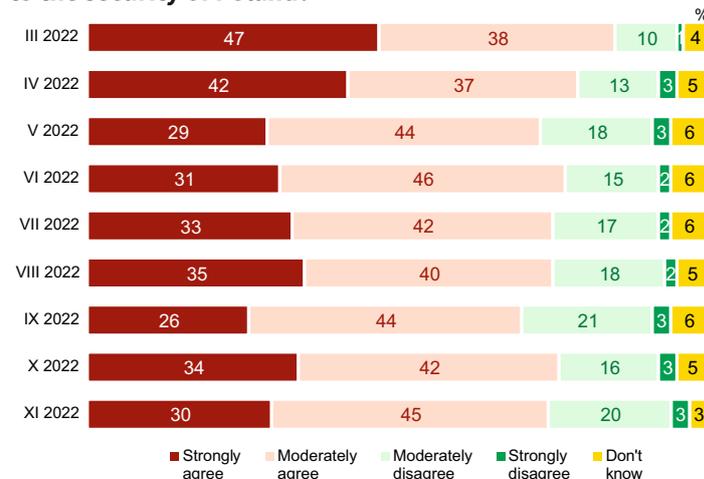


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about Development of Nuclear Energy", December 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2022, N=1038. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

War in Ukraine and help for the refugees

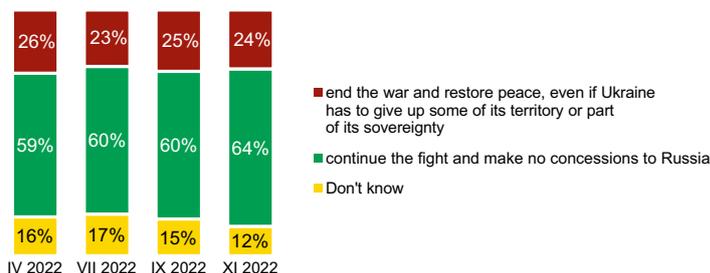
On 15 November 2022, a rocket fell near the Ukrainian border in Przewodów, killing two Polish citizens. The explosion could have influenced the sense of insecurity related to the situation in Ukraine, but responses to the survey conducted in part immediately after the event do not confirm this. Results show that the percentage of people who feel such a threat is still at a similar level. According to three-quarters of Poles (75%), the war in Ukraine threatens the security of their homeland.

Do you agree that the war in Ukraine a threat to the security of Poland?



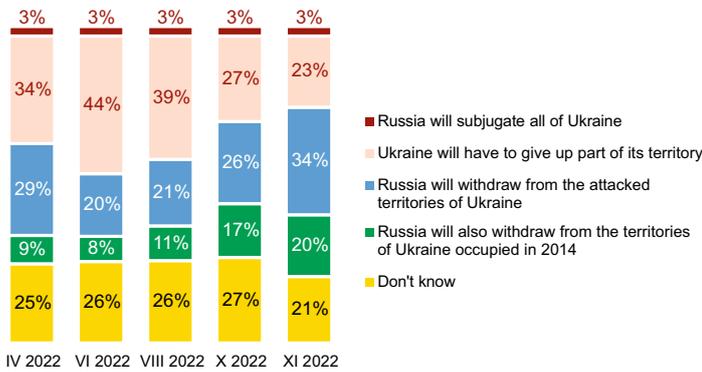
From September to November, the percentage of people who believe that the fight should be continued and no concessions should be made to Russia increased from 60% to 64%. According to one-fourth (24%), efforts should be made to end the war and restore peace, even if Ukraine has to give up some of its territory or part of its sovereignty.

In your opinion, should it be the main aim to ...



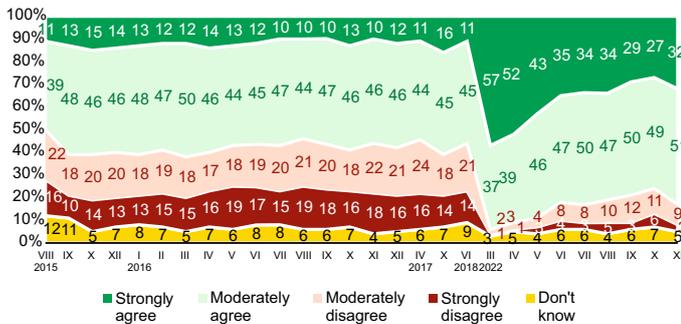
Since June, the conviction among Poles of a favourable end to the war has been steadily growing. The November survey also confirms this trend. More than a third of respondents (34%) say that Russia will withdraw from the attacked territories of Ukraine. This is an increase of 8 percentage points over the previous survey and a record high since we have asked this question. One in five respondents (20%, an increase of 3 points) believe that Russia will also withdraw from the territories it occupied in 2014.

How do you think the war will end?



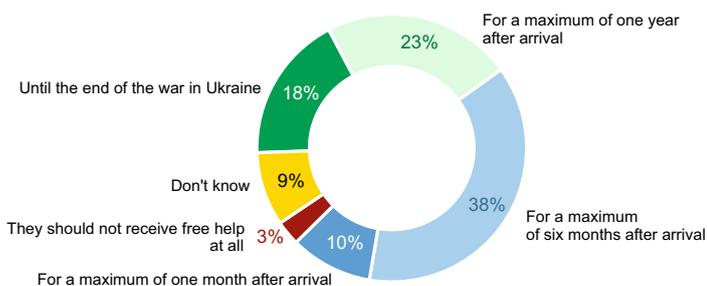
Since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, we have observed a gradual decline in support for accepting Ukrainian refugees (apart from the July survey). In November, however, the acceptance of refugees increased from 76% in October to 83% today, and at the same time the percentage of people who do not support their acceptance decreased from 17% to 12%.

Do you agree that Poland should accept Ukrainian refugees from the areas affected by the conflict?



The vast majority of Poles support free help for Ukrainians from the Polish state, but in their opinion it should be limited in time. The plurality, at almost two-fifths (38%), believe that Ukrainian refugees should receive free assistance for a maximum of six months after their arrival in our country. Almost a quarter (23%) support it for at most a year after arrival, while less than a fifth (18%) say it should be offered until the end of the war. One in ten (10%) would provide free assistance for a month at most, and 3% would not provide it at all.

How long do you think Ukrainian refugees accepted by Poland should receive free assistance from the state?

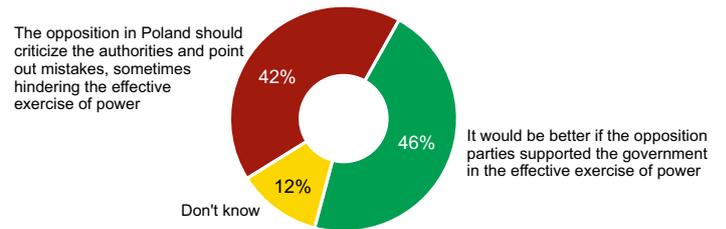


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about the War in Ukraine and Help for Refugees", December 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2022, N=1038. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Perception of the opposition

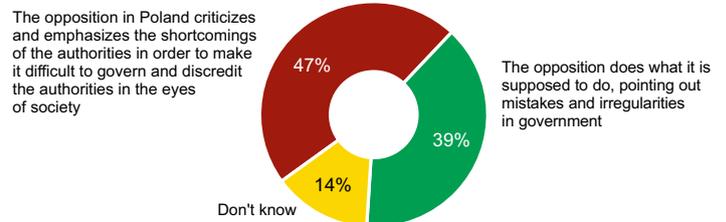
Poles seem to have a strong conviction that in politics agreement is better than conflict, and cooperation is better than competition. Sometimes, however, this may prevent the public from understanding and accepting the logic of the parliamentary democratic system: a slightly larger proportion of respondents are convinced that in today's Poland it would be better if the opposition supported the authorities in exercising power (46%) rather than being a critical reviewer of the ruling elites, sometimes even hindering effective governance (42%).

Which view is closer to your own opinion?



Opinions on the current motivations of the opposition in Poland turned out to be quite critical. Almost half of respondents (47%) are of the opinion that the opposition, by criticizing and emphasizing the shortcomings of the government, is primarily trying to discredit it in the eyes of society and make it difficult to govern, while a smaller part of less than two-fifths (39%) believe that, by pointing out the authorities' mistakes and irregularities in governance, the opposition is doing its due.

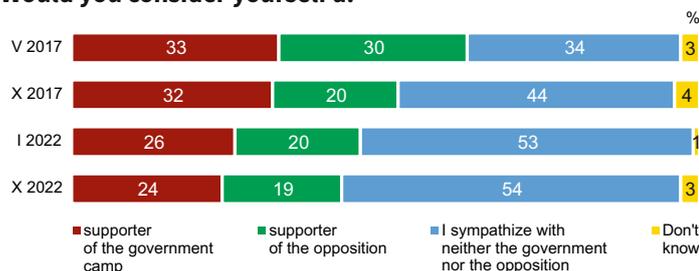
Which view is closer to your own opinion?



When in May 2017, i.e. about a year and a half into the government of PiS (Law and Justice), we examined for the first time the political identification of citizens in a bipolar system, dividing potential voters into supporters of the government camp versus supporters of the opposition, Poles were divided into three similarly numerous groups. The percentages of sympathizers of the ruling camp, supporters of the opposition and people located outside this division were more or less similar. However, already in October 2017, this arrangement changed. The number of declarations supporting the opposition clearly decreased, the group of supporters of the government camp decreased only slightly, and thus the importance of the so-called passive audience, i.e. respondents who do not identify with either side of the political front, rose. In the next measurement, after almost four and a half years, in January 2022, we recorded a decrease in support for the authorities, and at the same time the percentage of

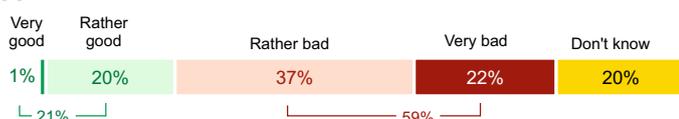
people unfavourable to both the government and the opposition increased significantly. Declarations in October 2022 confirm that the division into government and opposition is irrelevant to thoughts and emotions of more than half of Poles.

Would you consider yourself a:



In general, the parliamentary opposition does not have good ratings among Poles. Its work is evaluated positively by 21% of respondents, almost all of them moderately positive, while it is badly rated by 59% (including 22% strongly negative). Negative assessments of the opposition come not only from supporters of the ruling party, but also relatively many supporters of the opposition (32%) have a critical opinion about its actions or lack of them.

How do you assess the activities of the parliamentary opposition?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Position of Opposition", November 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2022, N=1041. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

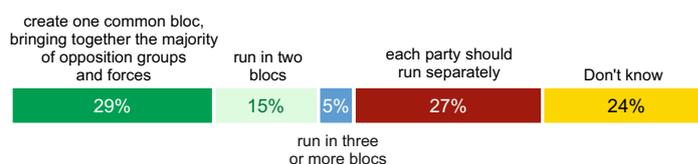
Composition of the opposition in parliamentary elections

Discussions are underway regarding the opposition's electoral strategy ahead of next year's parliamentary elections. Some of the opposition parties would like to build one broad bloc of opposition parties, which, in their opinion, would have a chance to win the largest number of seats. Others prefer two opposition lists, a centre-left and a centre-right.

Among all eligible voters, the plurality (29%) support the idea of creating one broad bloc on the opposition side,

bringing together the majority of opposition groups. Almost half as many (15%) support the idea of the opposition fielding two blocs, and few (5%) believe that the opposition's start within three or more electoral coalitions is the optimal variant. More than a quarter of all respondents (27%) believe that opposition parties should compete for votes as separate political entities, and almost a quarter of respondents (24%) do not have a precise opinion on this matter.

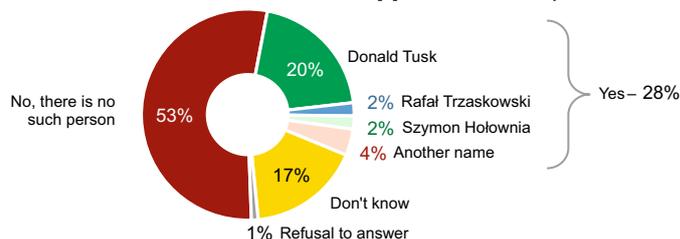
In your opinion, in the next year's elections to the Sejm, should opposition parties and groups:



The advocates of a broad agreement and the creation of a single, joint electoral list are primarily found among voters of the largest opposition party, Civic Coalition (PO). This solution is supported by more than half of its electorate (56%). The declared voters of the Left (41%) and Szymon Hołownia's Poland 2050 (38%) are less likely to support the creation of a single coalition list of oppositional groups and forces.

The personal leadership of the opposition remains an open question for the majority of eligible voters. According to more than half of respondents, there is currently no politician in Poland who could be considered the leader of the opposition (53%), and a further 17% have no opinion on the matter. Only slightly more than a quarter of respondents see a person who, in their opinion, is qualified to lead the entire opposition (28%). For most of these people, Donald Tusk is the natural leader (20% of all respondents).

In your opinion, is there a politician in Poland who could be considered as the leader of the opposition? If so, who?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Coalition Dilemmas of the Opposition", November 2022. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2022, N=1041. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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