

## CONTENTS

**The attitude to the Warsaw Uprising after 80 years**

**The situation on the Polish-Belarusian border**

**How to improve the state of public finances?**

**The attitude to civil partnerships**

## IN ADDITION

**TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):**

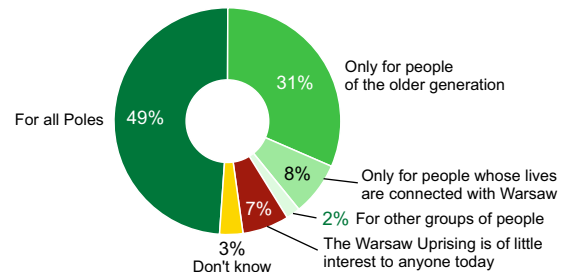
- Political Party Preferences at the End of August (CATI)
- Social Mood in August
- What do Poles Think about their Appearance?
- Moods on the Job Market in July
- Attitude to Government in July
- Social Moods in July
- July Ranking of Trust in Politicians
- Poles on Limiting the Sale of Alcohol at Gas Stations
- What do Poles feel now?
- Voting Reasons in the European Parliament Elections
- Opinions about Parliament and President in July
- Changes in the Popularity of News Television Programs
- Interest in Sports
- Using the Internet in 2024
- Postulated Priorities of Donald Tusk's Government
- Quarterly Balance of Social Moods

## The attitude to the Warsaw Uprising after 80 years

On August 1, 1944, the Warsaw Uprising broke out against the German forces occupying the capital of Poland. The Polish Underground State decided to start it while German forces were retreating from Poland before the Soviets attacked. However, as they approached the city's eastern suburbs, the Red Army suspended combat operations, allowing the Germans to regroup and defeat Polish resistance, and to almost completely destroy the city in retaliation. The uprising lasted 63 days with little external support. It was the largest military effort undertaken by any European resistance movement during World War II.

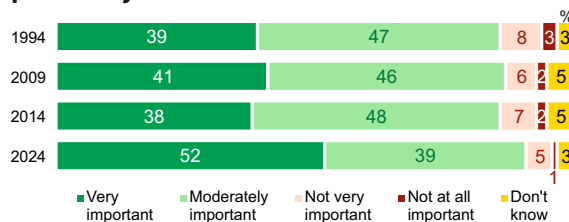
On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of this event, we asked Poles about three issues: who they think the uprising is important for today, what significance they themselves attach to the event, and whether, from today's perspective, they consider this uprising necessary and whether it should have happened. Almost half (49%) of respondents answered that, in their opinion, the Warsaw Uprising is currently important for all Poles. According to less than one-third (31%), the uprising is important only to some Poles, specifically those who belong to the older generation. A much smaller group (8%) consider it a local event and only interesting for people connected with Warsaw, while an even smaller group think that few people are interested in it today (7%).

### In your opinion, for whom is the Warsaw Uprising important today?



As many as 91% of Poles have said that the uprising is important to them personally. In all subsequent measurements since 1994, such answers have clearly dominated, but in 2024, for the first time, more than half of respondents have claimed that the uprising is "very important" to them. This would mean that with the passage of time, the importance of this event not only does not decrease, but actually grows.

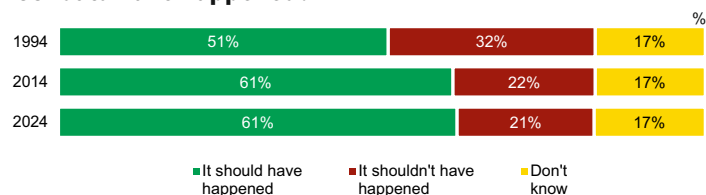
### Is the Warsaw Uprising important for you personally?



This is undoubtedly related to the extremely solemn celebrations of subsequent anniversaries of the uprising in recent decades, not only in Warsaw, but also throughout Poland, which contributed to making the uprising a nationwide symbol of the fighting spirit and sacrifice in the name of the homeland.

Despite the significant role that the uprising plays in the national imagination today, it was undoubtedly a military defeat, responsible for about 200,000 deaths and the razing of Warsaw to the ground. However, when we asked the respondents whether the uprising was necessary and whether it should have happened, the majority (61%) thought so, and only one-fifth (21%) disagreed. A comparison with the results from previous years shows that the view of the uprising's justification has clearly strengthened since the 1990s.

### Do you think that the Warsaw Uprising was necessary and it should have happened?

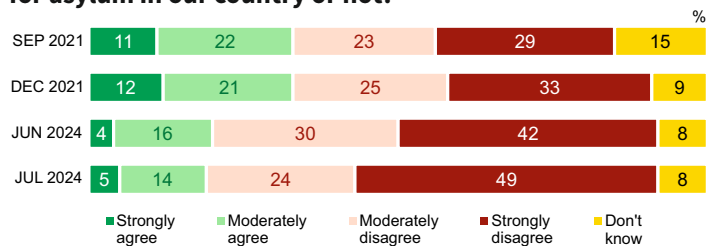


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "The Warsaw Uprising – what Place does it Occupy in the Consciousness of Poles after 80 years?", July 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2024, N=1076. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

## The situation on the Polish-Belarusian border

The situation on the Polish-Belarusian border remains tense. Attempts to cross it illegally occur regularly. They are considered to be an element of hybrid warfare waged against Poland by the Kremlin-backed regime of Alexander Lukashenko, which brings migrants, including from the Middle East and Africa, to the border area and encourages them to force it. From the very beginning, Poles have been overwhelmingly reluctant to grant migrants access to the asylum procedure in our country. Currently, attitudes towards migrants have worsened even more. Almost three-quarters believe that they should not be able to apply for asylum in Poland (73%), while less than one-fifth (19%) hold the opposite opinion.

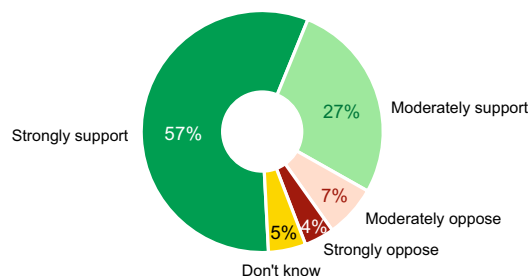
### Do you agree that the Polish authorities should allow migrants staying on the Polish-Belarusian border to apply for asylum in our country or not?



\* In September 2021, the question was preceded by the following introduction: "Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia accuse Belarus of organising the transfer of migrants, including from Afghanistan, some countries of the Middle East and Africa, to their territories"

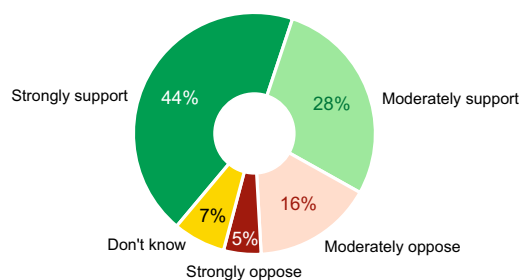
Following reports of the arrest of Polish soldiers who fired warning shots at migrants attempting to cross the border illegally, and the killing of a soldier by one of the migrants, there were calls for greater permissibility of using weapons by officers defending Polish borders. When we began our study, a bill had already been submitted to the Sejm to guarantee soldiers, police officers and Border Guard officers broader powers in this regard. The bill was finally adopted after introducing Senate amendments at the end of July, after the study had been conducted. We decided to ask respondents what they thought about this idea. The vast majority of Poles supported it (84%), and only one-ninth (11%) were against it.

### Do you support increasing the permissibility of using weapons by soldiers, police officers or Border Guards guarding Polish borders?



We also asked respondents to comment on the idea of closing all border crossings with Belarus. The idea was raised by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Radosław Sikorski at the end of June. Unlike the change in the regulations on the admissibility of using weapons on the border, this solution did not come into effect, but in the period in which we conducted the study it was still mentioned in the public debate. Our data shows that a clear majority of respondents would support closing the border with Belarus (72%), while one-fifth would oppose it (21%).

### Due to the growing tension on the Polish-Belarusian border, the government is considering closing all border crossings connecting us with Belarus. Would you support such a solution?

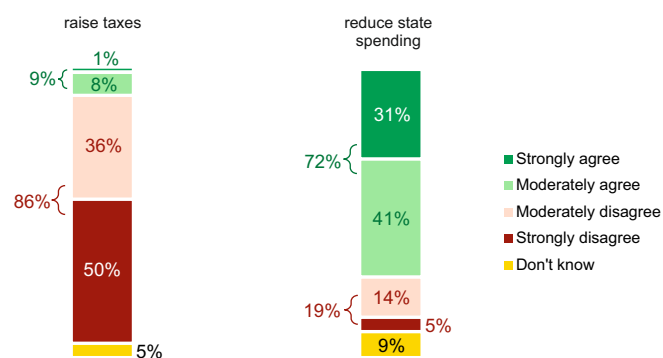


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "About the Situation on the Polish-Belarusian Border", August 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2024, N=1076. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

# How to improve the state of public finances?

The EU Council, based on the recommendation of the European Commission, imposed an excessive deficit procedure on Poland, as well as several other EU countries. Such a procedure can be launched if the public finance sector deficit in a given EU Member State exceeds 3% of GDP or public debt is higher than 60% of GDP. According to data from the Central Statistical Office, the deficit of the general government sector in 2023 in relation to GDP was much higher (5.1%). Initiating the excessive deficit procedure means that a corrective action plan must be presented. In the July survey, we decided to ask our respondents about their acceptance of possible actions aimed at improving the state of public finances. According to the majority of respondents (72%), in the current financial situation of the country, a better solution would be to limit expenditure, rather than increase the tax burden. Only 9% of respondents support raising taxes.

## In the current financial situation in Poland, do you agree that it is necessary to:

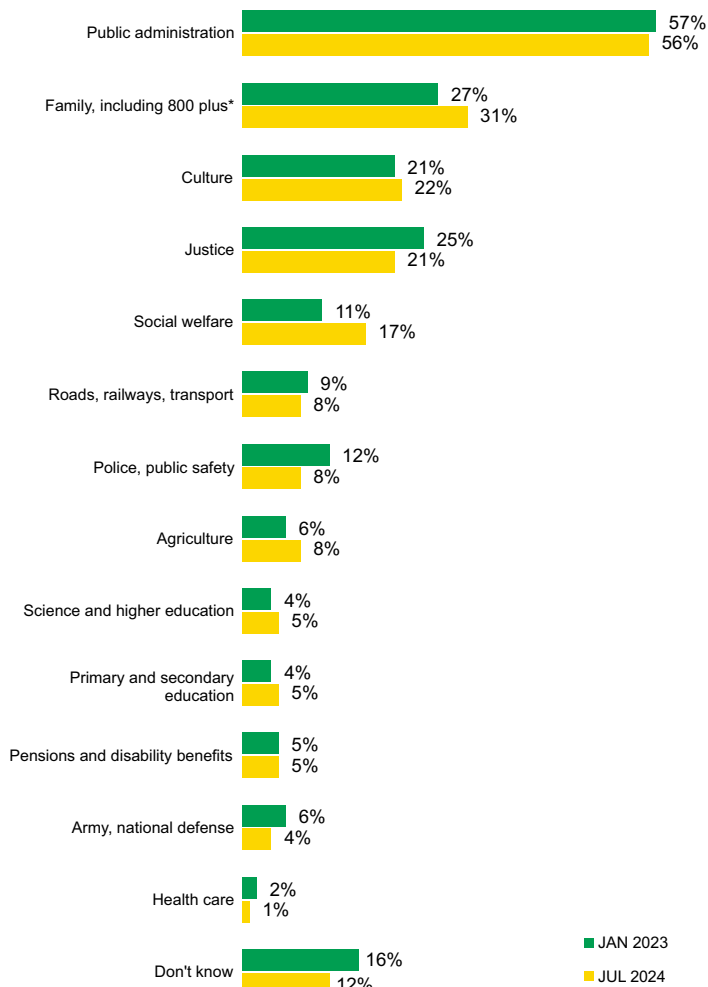


We asked a similar questions in January 2023, when the country's financial situation was better than it is now, but inflation was still high and Poles were suffering from rising prices. At that time, 75% of respondents expressed support for limiting expenditure (which is 3 percentage points more than now), while only 2% expressed support for increasing the tax burden (which is 7 points less than now).

After a year and a half, we also asked in which areas they would look for savings if it turned out to be necessary to limit state expenditure. Respondents could choose a maximum of three. The indications are quite similar to 2023. By far the largest number of people believe that it would be possible to save money on public administration expenditure (56%). Nearly one-third (31%) mention family support expenditure in this context, including the payment of child benefit under the Family 800 plus program (formerly 500 plus). More than one in five

respondents would look for savings primarily in areas such as culture (22%) or the justice system (21%). A relatively large percentage of people (17%) see opportunities to save on social welfare spending. Less than 10% indicated the remaining areas listed in the question.

## If it were necessary to reduce state spending, in which areas should savings be sought?

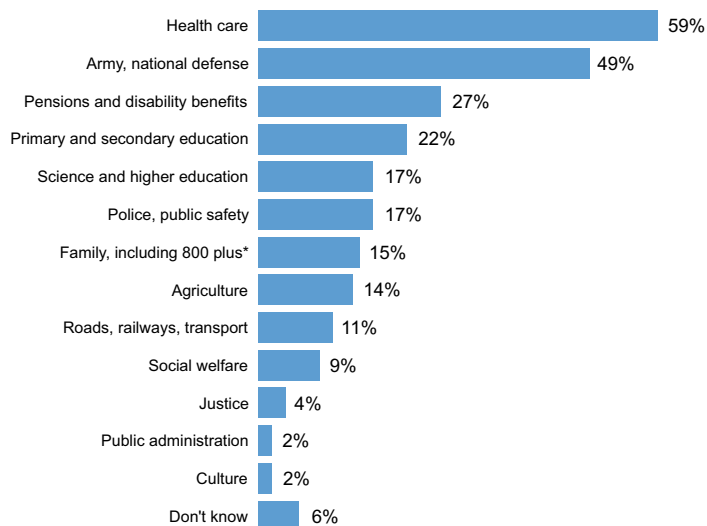


\*In January 2023: "Family, including 500 plus".

The percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could choose more than one answer.

In the July survey, in addition to asking about areas where savings could be sought, we asked an additional, "mirror" question about areas and goals that should not be cut. According to the public, the priority areas that should not be cut include health care (indicated by 59% of respondents) and the army, i.e. national defense (49%). Other items were mentioned much less frequently. A significant percentage of respondents indicated the need to maintain spending on pensions and disability benefits (27%): this was the third most frequently selected item. Next, as requiring financing at least at the current level, were such areas as: primary and secondary education (22%), science and higher education (17%) and police and public safety (17%).

## In which areas should spending not be reduced at present?



\*In January 2023: "Family, including 500 plus".

The percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents could choose more than one answer.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "How to Improve the State of Public Finances?", August 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2024, N=1076. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

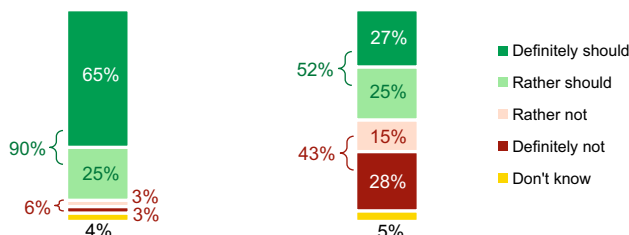
## The attitude to civil partnerships

Recently, the government's legislative agenda included the draft law on civil partnerships, according to which registered civil partnerships would be available to same-sex and different-sex couples and would guarantee some of the rights coming with marriage. In the July survey, we asked what Poles thought about the possibility of entering into such formal partnerships.

### Should there be a possibility for entering into formal civil partnerships between:

a woman and a man living together in a relationship

two people of the same sex living together in a relationship

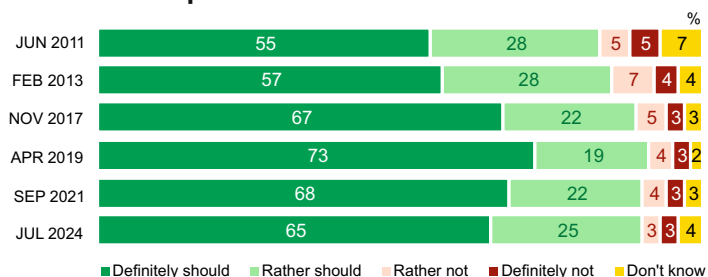


The attitude towards the legalization of civil partnerships differs depending on whether they would be same-sex or different-sex partnerships. The vast majority of respondents (90%, compared to only 6% who disagreed)

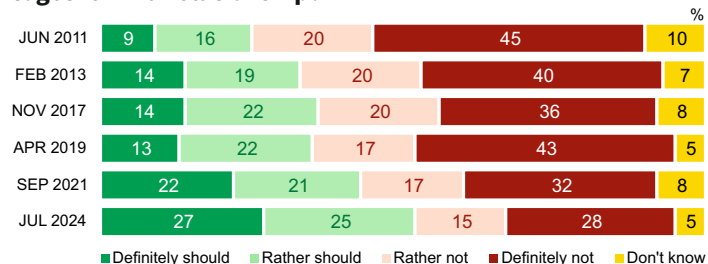
approve of the possibility of formalizing civil partnerships between a woman and a man. Fewer, at just over half (52%), support the legalization of such partnerships for same-sex couples, while over two-fifths (43%) believe that there should be no such possibility.

We have measured attitudes towards civil partnerships since 2011. The legalisation of heterosexual civil partnerships has never been controversial. The highest level of opposition was recorded in 2013 (11%). In the case of same-sex partnerships, in all previous surveys, opposition to the possibility of formalising them prevailed, although it is worth noting that over time this attitude has weakened in favour of strengthening approval, which has basically doubled since the first survey on this topic. Since the previous survey in 2021, the percentage of people favourably disposed towards the legalisation of same-sex civil partnerships has increased by 9 percentage points, while the percentage expressing disapproval has decreased by 6 points. Most importantly, however, for the first time in the history of our surveys, support outweighs opposition.

### Should there be a possibility for entering into formal civil partnerships between a woman and a man living together in a relationship?



### Should there be a possibility for entering into formal civil partnerships between two people of the same sex living together in a relationship?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude towards Civil Partnerships", July 2024. Fieldwork dates for the sample: July 2024, N=1076. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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