

CONTENTS

Polish-Ukrainian Relations

The future of Ukraine at war

Limiting aid for Ukrainian refugees

Contacts between Poles and Ukrainians

IN ADDITION

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

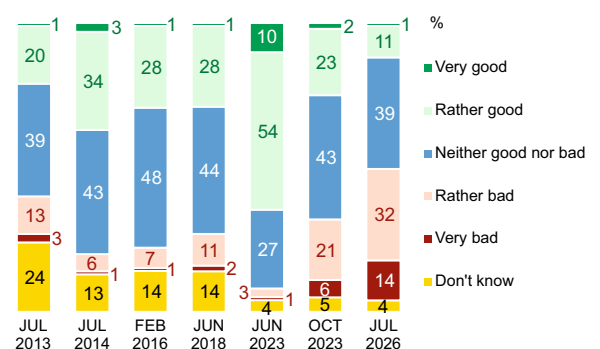
- Outdoor events – they bring Poles together, transcend divisions, and we all enjoy them
- Consumer sentiment in August
- Party preferences in August (CATI)
- How we use social media?
- Poles on reporting irregularities
- Public Assessment of the Justice System
- Poles' leisure time
- Attitudes towards alcohol
- Polish football fans
- Labour market sentiment in July
- Public sentiment in July
- Assessments of the Parliament's and the President's performance in July
- Trust in politicians in July
- Attitudes towards the government in July
- Regional Variations in Assessments of the Current Situation, Attitudes Toward the Government, and Political Views
- How do Poles feel?
- The World Cup Without the Polish National Team
- On Irregularities at Warsaw South Hospital and Other Hospitals

Polish-Ukrainian Relations

In recent months, Polish-Ukrainian relations have deteriorated, prompting a comprehensive study. The controversy was sparked by President Zelensky's decision at the end of May to name a Ukrainian military unit after the "Heroes of the UPA," the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, responsible for mass killings of Polish civilians during World War II. This decision was criticized in Poland, leading President Nawrocki to revoke Zelensky's Order of the White Eagle, the highest state decoration awarded for services to Poland.

Nearly half of respondents view the current Polish-Ukrainian relations negatively (46%), marking an increase of 19 percentage points compared to the last survey in October 2023 and the worst result in the history of our studies. Only 12% view these relations positively (a decrease of 13 percentage points).

How do you assess the current Polish-Ukrainian relations?



What do Poles think about the latest conflict between Poland and Ukraine? The statement that Ukrainians have the right to their heroes, even if they are negatively perceived in Polish history, is controversial—almost as many agree (44%) as disagree (42%). There is almost universal agreement that the Polish state should react when another state glorifies figures responsible for crimes against Poles (84%). A majority believes that President Nawrocki was right to revoke the Order of the White Eagle from the Ukrainian president (59%). However, an equal number of people think this decision brings more losses than benefits to Poland (41%).

Do you agree with the following statements?



Regardless of opinions on the actions of both sides in the Polish-Ukrainian dispute, there is a widely held belief that without addressing past issues, good Polish-Ukrainian relations cannot be built. It is shared by 77% of Poles.

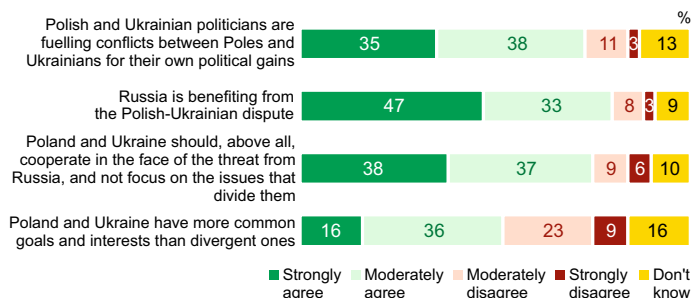
Do you agree with the following statements?



Poles are aware of the political context of escalating the Polish-Ukrainian dispute: 73% agree that Polish and Ukrainian politicians fuel conflicts between

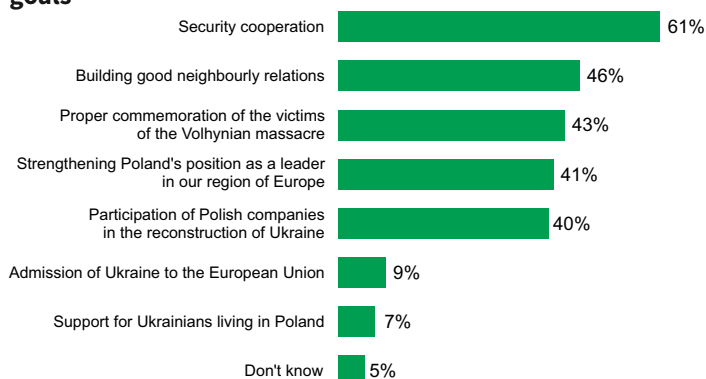
the two countries for their own political gains. Given the widely shared belief that Russia benefits from the Polish-Ukrainian dispute (80%), a significant majority (75%) believe that Poland and Ukraine should cooperate in the face of the threat from Russia, rather than focusing on divisive issues. Moreover, over half of respondents (52%) agree that Poland and Ukraine have more common goals and interests than differences.

Do you agree with the following statements?



Finally, we asked our respondents what they think should be Poland's main goals in relations with Ukraine. The clear priority in public assessment should be cooperation for security, indicated by 61% of respondents. Second is the goal of building good neighbourly relations (46%). Slightly fewer people mentioned key issues such as commemorating the victims of the Volhynia massacre, strengthening Poland's position as a leader in our region of Europe, and involving Polish companies in Ukraine's reconstruction. Only a few respondents considered Ukraine's accession to the European Union and support for Ukrainian refugees in our country as priorities.

What should be Poland's current main goals in relations with Ukraine? Please select a maximum of three main goals



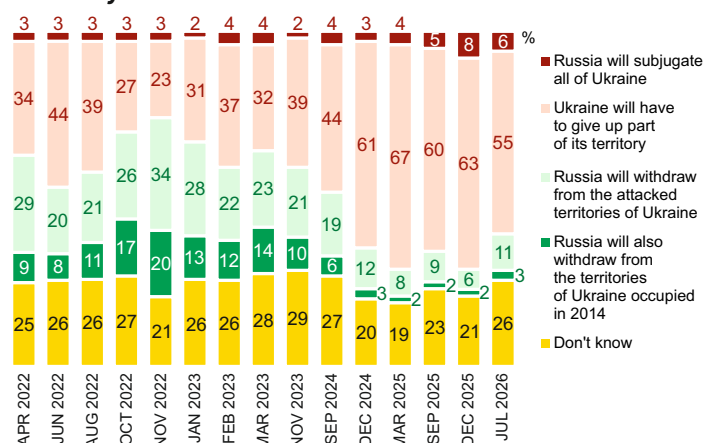
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Polish-Ukrainian Relations" (August 2026) and "The Polish-Ukrainian dispute over intangible assets and more" (July 2026). Fieldwork for national sample: July 2026, N=938. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

The future of Ukraine at war

Since April 2022, we have regularly asked Poles about their predictions regarding the end of the war in Ukraine. Since

December 2024, most respondents have assumed that Ukraine will have to relinquish part of its territory. Currently, 55% hold this view. However, compared to the previous survey in December 2025, there is a noted decrease in pessimism and an increase in optimism. This is evidenced by an 8-point decrease in the number of people convinced of the inevitability of Ukraine losing territory, a slight decrease in the proportion of those believing Russia will take over all of Ukraine (from 8% to 6%). Meanwhile, there is a 6-point increase in the number of Poles who believe the war will end with Russia's withdrawal: a rise from 6% to 11% for those who think Russia will withdraw from territories taken after February 24, 2022, and an increase from 2% to 3% for those who believe Russia will also withdraw from territories occupied in 2014.

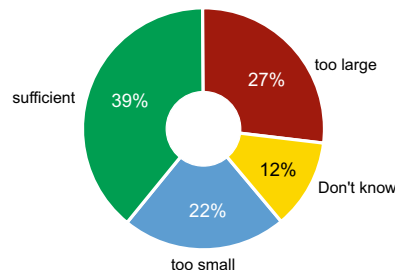
How do you think the war will end?



Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding

Opinions on foreign aid to Ukraine are quite divided. The largest group (39%) believe that the military, financial, and humanitarian aid provided by Western countries is sufficient. Among the others, more people think the aid is too much (27%) rather than insufficient (22%). A significant portion of respondents did not take a stance (12%).

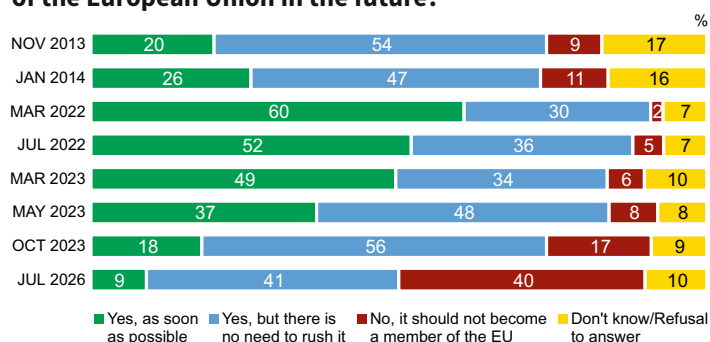
Do you think that the assistance (military, financial, humanitarian) provided to Ukraine by Western countries is:



Although supporters of Ukraine's accession to the European Union still outnumber opponents, there have been significant shifts against Ukraine since October 2023. Currently, only 9% of respondents support Ukraine joining the EU as soon as possible, the lowest ever recorded (a 9-point decrease since October 2023). Meanwhile, 41%

support Ukraine's EU membership but without haste (a 15-point decrease). Opposition to Ukraine joining the EU is at a record high of 40% (a 23-point increase since October 2023).

In your opinion, should Ukraine become a member of the European Union in the future?

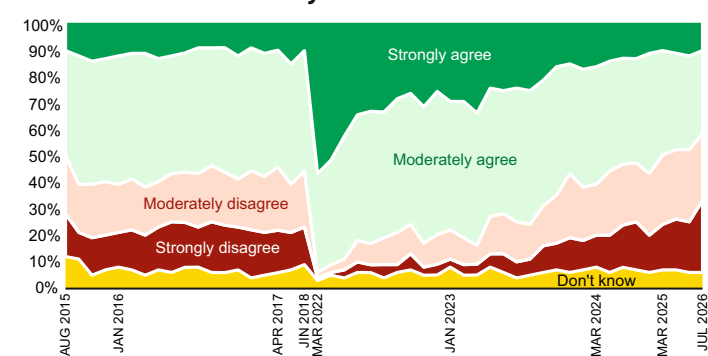


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles on international aid for Ukraine as it fights back, the expected outcome of the war, and Ukraine's accession to the European Union", July 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2026, N=938. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Limiting aid for Ukrainian refugees

In the past six months, Polish attitudes toward aiding Ukrainian refugees have significantly worsened. For the first time in July, opposition to accepting refugees (52%, up by 6 points) surpassed support (42%, down by 6 points). The previous measurement in December 2025 already indicated the worst attitudes toward Ukrainian refugees since our measurements began shortly after the annexation of Crimea over a decade ago. Since then, it has worsened significantly. This reflects a long-term trend observed in recent years. Right after the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in early 2022, support among Poles for accepting Ukrainian refugees reached 94% and remained very high until mid-2023, when we began to notice a clear downward trend.

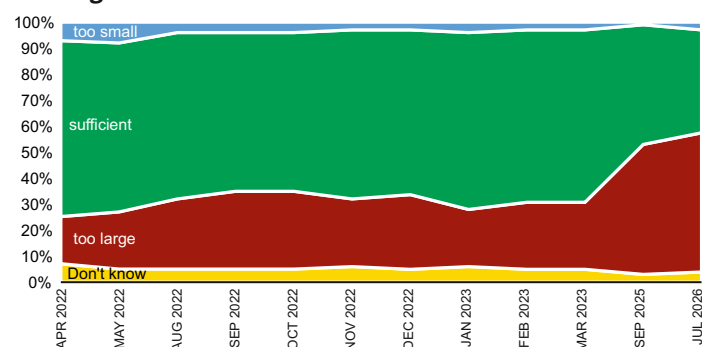
Do you agree that Poland should accept Ukrainian refugees from the areas affected by the conflict?



Respondents were also asked to assess the scale of aid Poland offers refugees from Ukraine. Since we last asked this question in September 2025, the percentage of Poles

considering this aid too large has increased (54% compared to 50% previously), while the number of those finding it appropriate has decreased (40% compared to 46% previously). However, the truly significant, long-term change becomes apparent when comparing these results to those from the first year of the war. In April 2022, the percentage considering aid to Ukrainians too large was significantly lower, by 36 percentage points, than it is now.

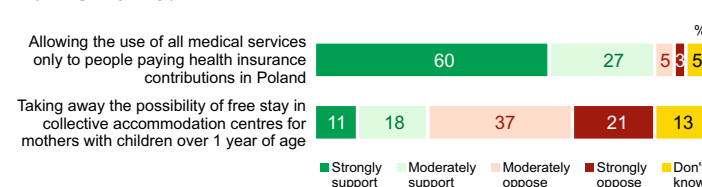
Do you think that the assistance our country offers to refugees from Ukraine is:



In March, a new law came into effect in Poland phasing out provisions from the previous law on aid to Ukrainian citizens due to the armed conflict in their country. Under this law, access to all medical services is only available to those paying health insurance contributions in Poland. Further restrictions took effect on July 1, primarily affecting women and children who fled the war. Mothers with children over one year old, among others, lose the right to funded accommodation in collective housing centres.

While the restriction of medical services to those paying health insurance contributions in Poland is widely supported (87% in our survey), the withdrawal of free accommodation for mothers with children over one year old is criticized: 58% of respondents oppose this measure, while the group supporting it is half as large (29%).

Do you support the following solutions regarding refugees from Ukraine?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles on Cuts to Aid for Refugees from Ukraine", July 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2026, N=938. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

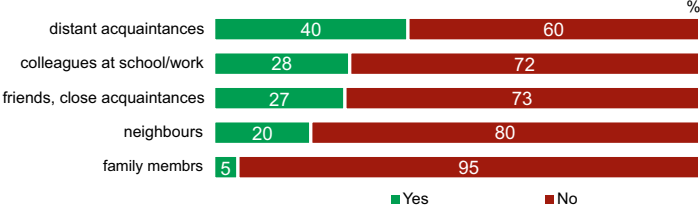
Contacts between Poles and Ukrainians

Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the Ukrainian community in Poland has significantly grown,

now numbering about 1.68 million people and forming the dominant group of foreigners in almost every region. Our study aimed to explore how often and in what contexts Poles interact with Ukrainians, as well as their social distance measured by a variation of the Bogardus scale.

The largest group of respondents, numbering two-fifths, reported having Ukrainians among their acquaintances (40%). More than one in four know Ukrainians as colleagues at school or work (28%) or as friends and close acquaintances (27%). One in five Poles has Ukrainians among their neighbours (20%), and one in twenty has them in their family (5%). Overall, Ukrainians play at least one of these roles in the lives of over half of Poles (55%), meaning they are not just anonymous people passing on the street.

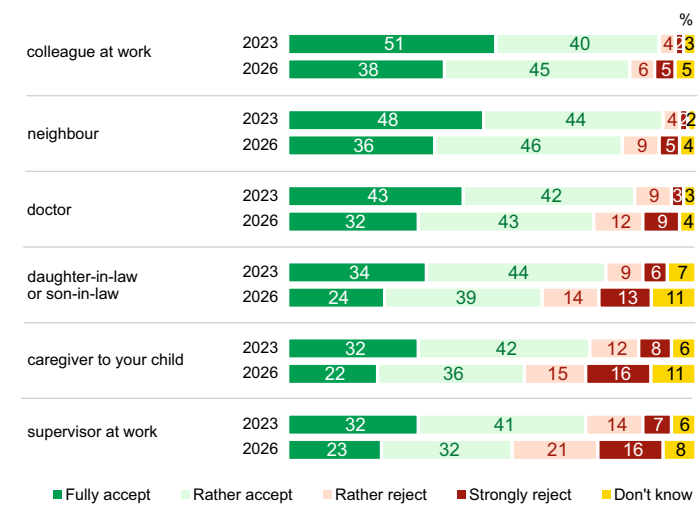
Do you know people of Ukrainian nationality as:



We deepened our analysis using a variant of the Bogardus scale, which is used in sociology and social psychology to study the distance to a specific social group. We asked respondents what types of relationships with Ukrainians they would be willing to accept, starting from more formal ones and gradually moving to those requiring greater trust: from colleagues, neighbours, bosses, or doctors, to in-laws or child caregivers. We previously asked these questions in 2023 when the general attitude of Poles toward Ukrainians was much better, and we were curious how the changes have affected social distance.

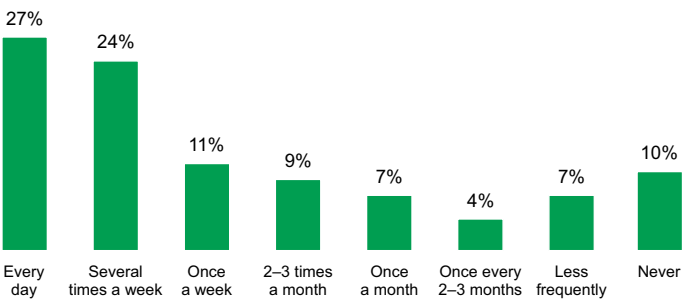
The level of acceptance for Ukrainians in all mentioned roles has clearly decreased, though it remains relatively high. Over half of Poles still declare acceptance for Ukrainians in each role. Currently, Ukrainians are most widely accepted as colleagues (83%, an 8-point decrease since 2023) and neighbours (82%, a 10-point decrease). A significant majority of Poles also have no objection to visiting a Ukrainian doctor (75%, a 10-point decrease). Over half would accept a Ukrainian as their in-law (63%, a 15-point decrease), child caregiver (58%, a 16-point decrease), or boss (55%, an 18-point decrease).

What would your attitude be towards a Ukrainian as your:



We asked respondents one more question about how often they have formal contact with Ukrainians working in our country, for example, in a shop, clinic, or providing various services. It turned out that more than one in four Poles comes into contact with people from Ukraine working in Poland every day (27%), and this was the most common response. Only slightly fewer people deal with Ukrainians several times a week (24%). Furthermore, 11% stated that they have contact with them once a week, 9% see them two or three times a month, 7% do it once a month, 4% see them once every two or three months, and 7% meet Ukrainians even less frequently. Only one in ten Poles does not come into contact with Ukrainians working in Poland at all (10%).

How often do you meet people from Ukraine working in Poland, e.g., in a store, clinic, or providing various services?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Contacts between Poles and Ukrainians and the social distance towards them", July 2026. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2026, N=938. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.