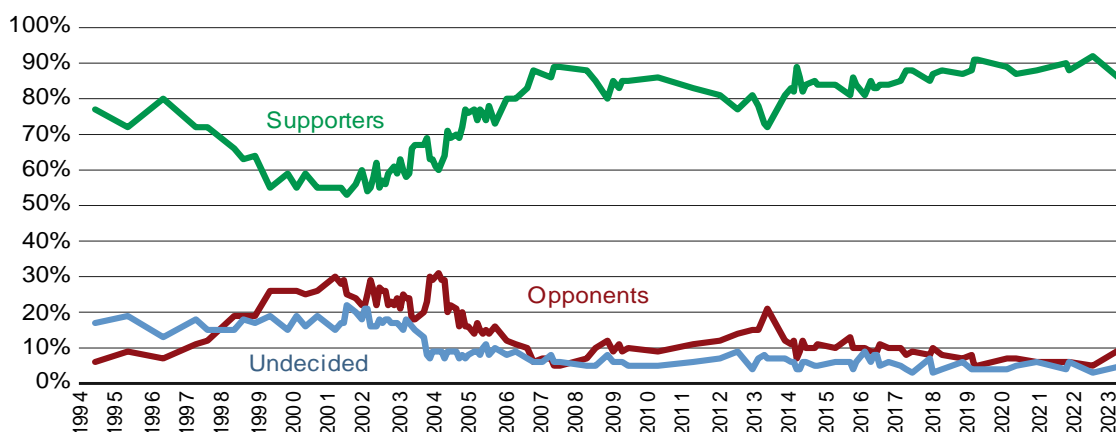


Opinions on Poland's membership in the European Union

In June 2022, we recorded record-high support for Poland's membership of the European Union, reaching 92%. The results of this year's April survey show that acceptance of EU membership has decreased, although it still remains very high (85%). One-tenth are against the presence in the Community, i.e. 5 points more than almost a year ago.

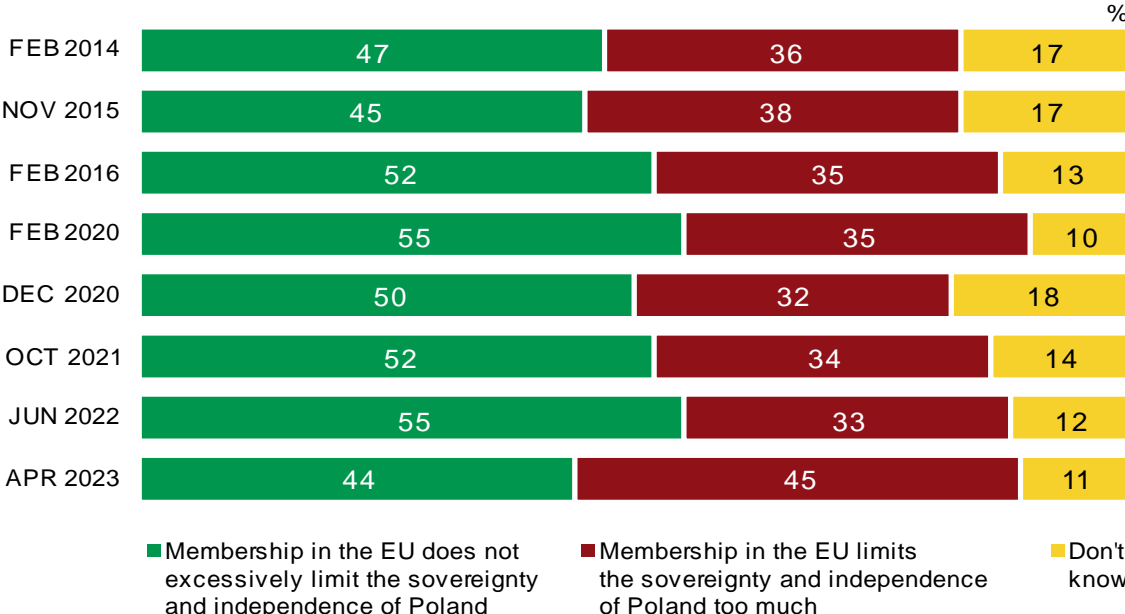
Attitude towards Poland's membership in the EU



The possibility of shaping a common policy in the EU is related to the transfer of part of the competences of member states to EU bodies. Strengthening integration therefore means limiting the sovereignty of member states (or transferring it) in many areas. The issue of

sovereignty was often raised in Poland during the rule of Law and Justice (PiS), e.g. in the context of changes in the judiciary and the reservations of EU bodies regarding the observance of the rule of law. Despite the disputes surrounding these issues, the perception of Poland's sovereignty in the EU did not change much until 2022. Then, the prevailing opinion was that EU membership did not limit Poland's independence too much. Now that has changed. Currently, about the same number of people believe that the presence in the EU does not significantly violate the sovereignty of our country (44%, 11 points less than in June 2022) and the opposite opinion (45%, 12 points more than before).

Which opinion is closer to your own view?

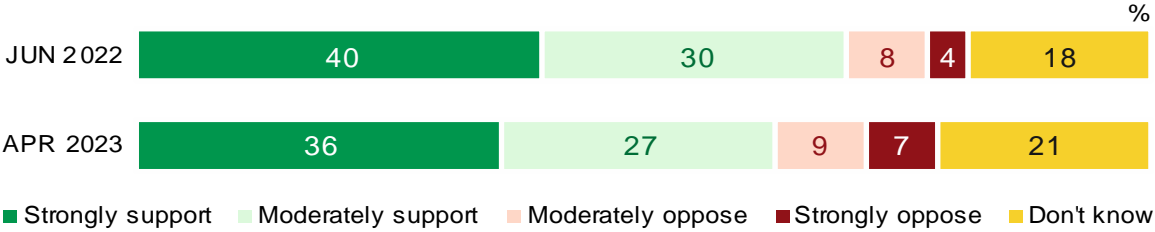


The start of payments to Poland from the EU Reconstruction Fund is delayed. Another amendment to the law on the Supreme Court is to bring an end to the dispute with the European Commission regarding the disciplinary system for judges. It stipulates that disciplinary cases of judges will be resolved by the Supreme Administrative Court (in place of today's Chamber of Professional Responsibility of the Supreme Court) and clarifies the application of the test of judge's independence. The entry into force of the amended regulations is questionable, because due to legal doubts - at the request of the president - their compliance with the Constitution is to be examined by the Constitutional Tribunal.

Most respondents (63% in total) support Poland withdrawing some of the changes in the judiciary so that payments to Poland from the EU Reconstruction Fund could be made, but

this support is slightly lower than in May last year, when it reached 70%. At the same time, 16% are against concessions, compared to 12% previously.

Do you support Poland's withdrawal from some changes in the judiciary so that it would be possible to start payments for Poland from the EU Reconstruction Fund?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Poland's Membership in European Union", May 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: April 2023, N=1081. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.