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IN ADDITION

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

- Moods on the Job Market in March
- Poles on the War in Ukraine One Year after Its Outbreak
- Poles' Declarations on Potential Electoral Coalitions of Opposition Parties
- Political Party Preferences in March
- Voting Confidence, Electoral Alternatives and Negative Electorates
- Trust in Politicians in March
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- Poles on the Amendment of Electoral Code and Voting Facilities

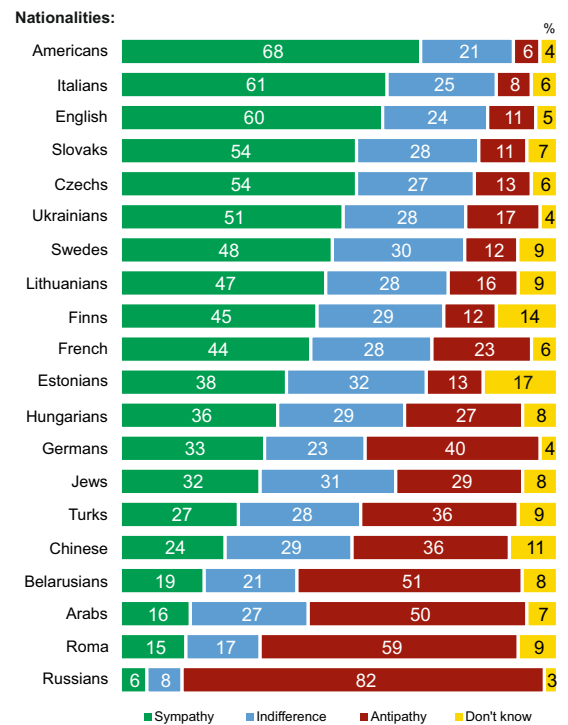
Attitude to nationalities one year after the outbreak of war

This year's ranking of favourite nationalities is headed by the Americans, who are liked by more than two-thirds of respondents. Slightly fewer people have a friendly attitude towards Italians and the English, and more than half speak with sympathy about Slovaks, Czechs and Ukrainians. Nearly half have a positive attitude towards Swedes, Lithuanians and Finns. Aversion to the nations mentioned above is expressed by relatively few respondents. The French, Estonians and Hungarians also attract sympathy more often than dislike. Positive attitude slightly outweighs the negative also in the case of Jews. For the other nationalities included in the survey, dislike prevails. This effect is relatively small in relation to Germans, and greater in the case of Turks and the Chinese. There is a very clear, numerical prevalence of antipathy in relation to Belarusians, Roma and Arabs. The worst attitude is towards Russians, who are widely disliked.

Compared to last year's survey, conducted in January 2022, before Russia's invasion of Ukraine, attitudes towards Russians have dramatically deteriorated. Over the last year, the percentage of people declaring their dislike towards

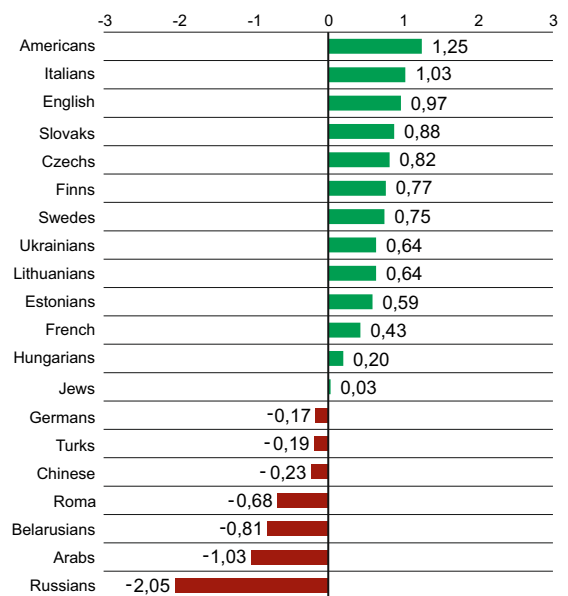
Russians has increased from 38% to 82%, and the share of those who have a positive attitude has decreased from 29% to 6%. Never in the last three decades, when we ask these questions, has the attitude towards any nation changed so

Attitude to other nationalities



Attitude to other nationalities

Average values on the scale from -3 (max. antipathy) to +3 (max. sympathy)



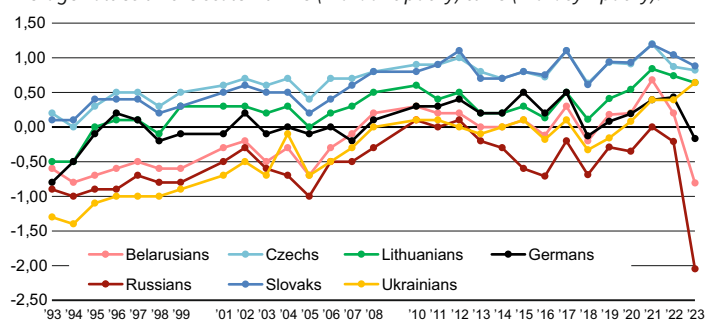
much in one year. The level of antipathy towards Russians is currently at a record high and the level of sympathy is at a record low. We also note the lowest level of sympathy and at the same time the highest level of dislike in the last thirty years in relation to Hungarians. Compared to the previous year, the level of dislike towards this nationality increased by 18 percentage points, while the level of sympathy fell by 21 points. Compared to the previous year, the attitude towards Belarusians has clearly deteriorated (an increase in dislike by 22 percentage points, with a simultaneous decrease in liking by 16 points), Germans (an increase in dislike by 16 points, a decrease in liking by 11 points) and the Chinese (an increase in dislike by 13 percentage points, with a corresponding decrease in sympathy by 11 points). The unfavourable changes towards these nations were influenced - as it seems - by the war taking place beyond our eastern border and the assessment of actions undertaken by individual states.

At the same time, this year there is a very clear improvement in the attitude towards Ukrainians (a 10-point increase in sympathy with a simultaneous 8-point decrease in dislike), Americans (a 10-point increase in sympathy, a 4-point decrease in dislike) and the English (an increase in sympathy by 9 points, a decrease in antipathy by 2 points). Attitudes towards them are currently at a record high, the best in the entire history of our research.

Thus, the war in Ukraine influenced the perception of most nations neighbouring Poland.

Changes in attitude to Poland's neighbours.

Average values on the scale from -3 (max. antipathy) to +3 (max. sympathy).



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Other Nations One Year After the War Outbreak in Ukraine", March 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2023, N=982. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Opinions about the role of the United States

In February, President Joe Biden made an unannounced visit to Kiev and once again visited Poland. In addition to meetings with representatives of the authorities and political elites in Warsaw, the US president gave a speech to Poles in which he thanked for the support for Ukraine

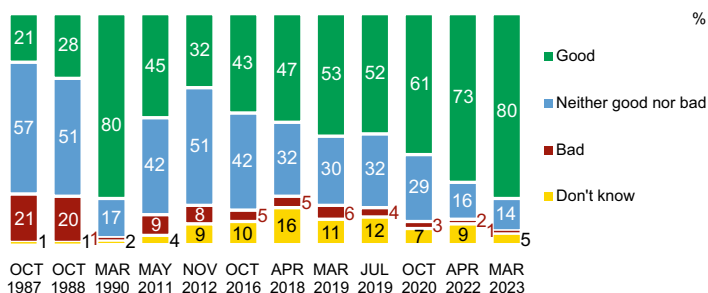
attacked by Russia and for supporting its citizens who found shelter in our country. He reaffirmed further assistance for the defence of Ukraine and confirmed previous declarations regarding possible defence of Polish borders. The importance of this visit is appreciated by almost three-quarters of Poles (71% in total).

Overall, how would you rate the importance of US President Joe Biden's recent visit to Poland and Ukraine?



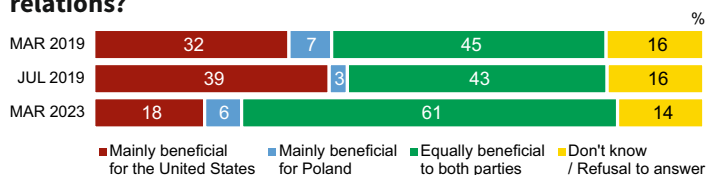
After Joe Biden's visit, four-fifths of respondents (80%) have a positive opinion of Polish-American relations. Other people usually describe them as "neither good nor bad" (14%), and only a few (1%) as bad. Public assessments of Polish-American relations are currently among the best in the history of CBOS research, i.e. since October 1987. A similar distribution of answers was recorded only in March 1990, i.e. at the beginning of the political transformation, which was accompanied by a reversal of political and military alliances.

How do you assess the current Polish-American relations?



Compared to the previous measurement, there has been a significant increase in the number of respondents who believe that Polish-American relations are equally beneficial to both parties (since July 2019, an increase of 18 percentage points to 61%). On the other hand, the proportion of those who believe that the United States is the beneficiary of mutual relations has significantly decreased (a decrease of 21 percentage points to 18%). In addition, the small percentage of respondents who believe that the benefits of these relations mainly accrue to our country has doubled (an increase from 3% to 6%).

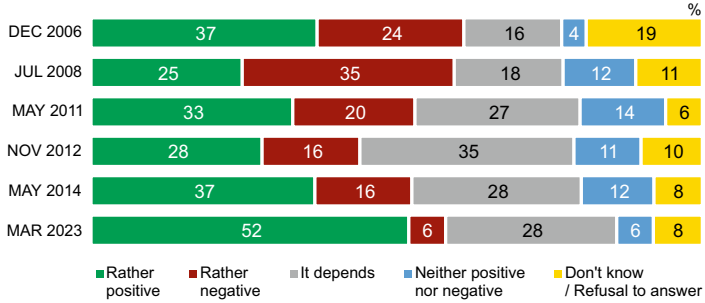
How would you generally describe Polish-American relations?



The United States remains the only superpower, despite the fact that other countries have also become increasingly important in the world's politics and economy in the last three decades. The war in Ukraine and the role played by the USA in supporting Ukraine contributed to a significant improvement in the image of

the United States and its activities on a global scale in Polish society. For the first time since 2006, the percentage of respondents who share the opinion that the United States has a positive influence on the world exceeded more than half (52%).

Overall, do you think the United States has a positive or negative impact on the world?

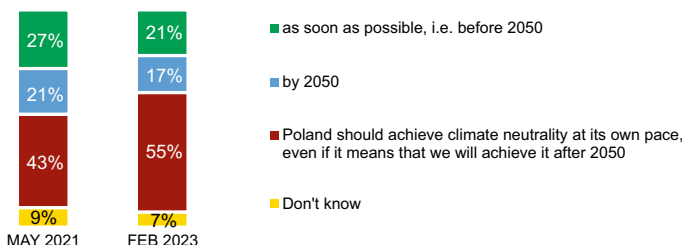


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Assessment of Joe Biden's Visit to Poland and Ukraine, Perception of Polish-American Relations and U.S. Influence on the World", March 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: March 2023, N=993. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Attitudes towards the energy transformation

The war in Ukraine and restrictions on trade with Russia had a significant impact on the functioning of the energy sector. Shortages in the fossil fuel market have led to an increase in their prices to levels not recorded for decades. Despite the turmoil in the fuel market, limited supplies of Russian gas, the objectives of the EU climate policy remain valid. According to the assumptions of the European Green Deal, the European Union is to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. In 2021, the implementation of this goal in relation to Poland was supported by nearly half of the respondents (48%, including 27% of the total who declared that it should take place before the set date). Currently, achieving climate neutrality by 2050 is supported by a much smaller percentage of respondents (38%, including 21% would like to achieve this goal earlier). More than half (55%, 12 points more than almost two years ago) are of the opinion that Poland should reach climate neutrality at its own pace, even if it means that the assumed goal will be achieved after 2050.

By 2050, European Union countries are to achieve climate neutrality: reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide. Should Poland try to achieve this goal:

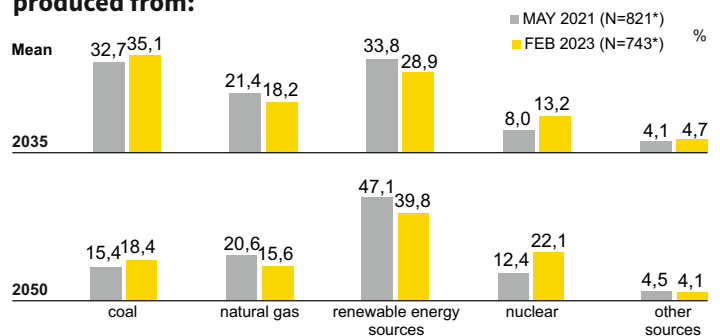


The energy transformation in Poland has been slow so far. The share of coal in the energy mix in Poland is still very high: according to the data of the Energy Market Agency, in 2021 a total of 72% of electricity came from coal, and in 2022 it was 69%. The war in Ukraine and the reduction of gas supplies from Russia caused the share of gas in the power sector to fall from 8% in 2021 to 3% in 2022. On the other hand, the share of renewable energy sources in electricity production increased, exceeding 20% in 2022.

Research carried out in 2021 and - again - in 2023, shows that Poles expect a significant decrease in energy production from coal in the next years, although they assume that also in 2050 some of the electricity generated will come from coal. The responses also show that energy sources should be diversified. In the public opinion, renewables should be developed first of all, and in 2050 they are to have the largest share in the energy mix. Poles also see room for other energy sources – gas (especially in the short term) and nuclear (especially in the longer term).

The unstable situation on the fuel market has had a significant impact on the thinking about the development of the energy sector in Poland. Compared to 2021, the postulated share of electricity from coal has increased slightly, while the expected share of energy generated from gas has decreased. Declarations from 2021 indicated a certain scepticism in the approach to the development of nuclear energy in Poland. Currently, this ambivalence has significantly decreased. The expected level of the use of nuclear energy has clearly increased, especially in the longer term. Declarations show that in 2050 it should be the second most important source of electricity. Along with the increase in the expected share of nuclear energy in the energy mix, the pressure on the development of renewable energy has decreased. However, as mentioned, it is still the preferred source of electricity in 2050.

What percentage of electricity in 2035/2050 should be produced from:

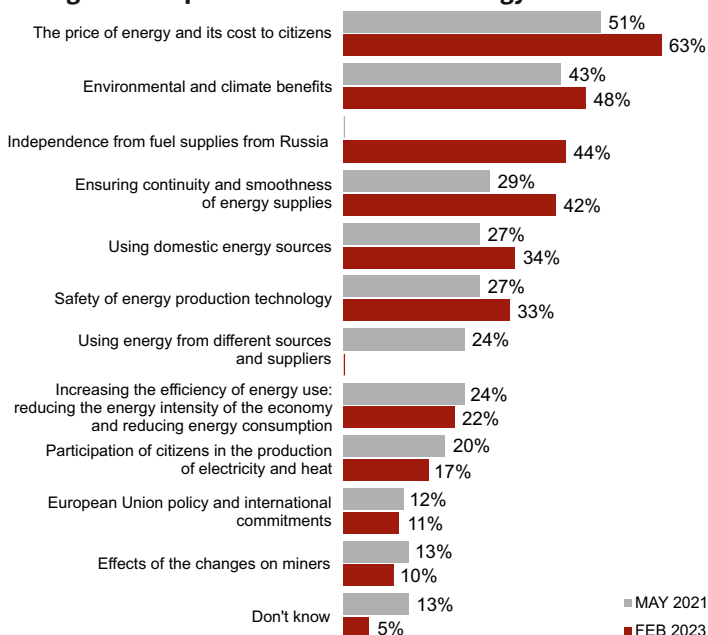


* Respondents unable to answer this question were omitted. They constituted 29% of the total in 2021 and 24% in 2023.

The energy crisis related to the war in Ukraine made Poles pay even more attention to the price of energy and its cost to citizens than two years ago: 63% of respondents (12 points more than in 2021) listed this issue as one of the most important points to be considered in the process of energy transformation. The second most important consideration that should be taken into account, in the

public opinion, are the benefits for the natural environment and climate - they were indicated by 48% of respondents (5 points more than before). The priorities also include becoming independent of fuel supplies from Russia (mentioned by 44% of respondents). In the survey carried out two years ago, general questions were asked about the diversification of fuel supplies - about the use of energy from various sources and suppliers. Then this answer was chosen by 24% of respondents. Ensuring the continuity and liquidity of energy supplies was considered almost as important as becoming independent from fuel supplies from Russia (42% of respondents indicated this, 13 points more than in 2021). Among the issues perceived as very important were also: the use of domestic energy sources (indicated by 34% of respondents, 7 points more than two years ago) and the security of energy production technologies (indicated by 33% of respondents, 6 points more than before). In view of the importance of the above-mentioned issues, in the opinion of the public, the following are less important: improving energy efficiency, participation of citizens in energy production, European Union policy and international commitments, and the effects of transformation on miners.

What is most important to consider when introducing changes in the production and use of energy?



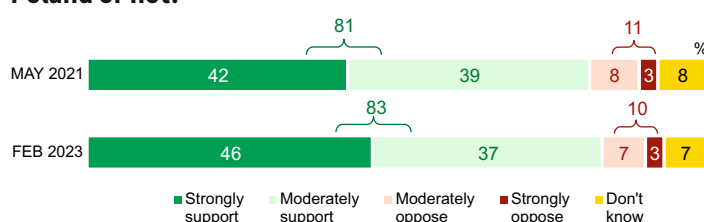
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards the Energy Transition", March 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2023, N=982. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Attitude to the development of wind energy

In Poland, regulations on the construction of wind farms have been liberalized. Currently, the distance between the wind farm and residential buildings cannot be less than 700 meters. Before the new regulations, wind turbines could be placed at a distance from residential buildings at least 10 times greater than their height, in practice it was 1500-2000 meters.

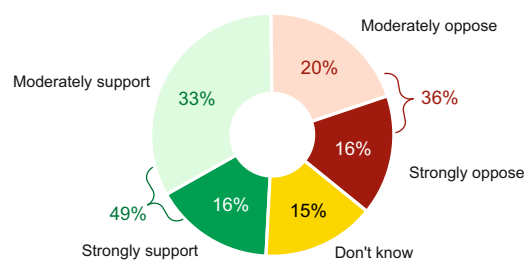
The vast majority of Poles (83%) support the development of onshore wind energy, and only a few (10%) take the opposite position in this matter.

Do you support the development of onshore wind farms in Poland or not?



The amendment to the regulations setting the minimum distance between turbines and residential buildings at 700 meters is supported by nearly half of respondents (49%), while more than one-third (36%) are against it. Opposition does not necessarily stem from reluctance to liberalize the 10H rule. It may also be related to the fact that the distance was originally supposed to be 500 meters.

The amendment to the parliamentary act stipulates that the distance between a wind farm and residential buildings cannot be less than 700 meters. Do you support such a solution or are you against it?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about Wind Energy", March 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2023, N=982. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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Circulation: 50 copies

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