

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY CONDUCTED FOR NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY JUNE 2023

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SURVEY INFORMATION

The presented data are the result of a representative quantitative survey conducted by FOCUS from 21 June to 28 June 2023 through a network of trained interviewers on a representative sample of 1,012 inhabitants of the Slovak Republic aged 18 years and older.

The data were collected by standardized face-to-face interviews recorded in a questionnaire. Respondents were selected by quota sampling. The sampling characteristics were gender, age, education, nationality, size of settlement and region (county) of residence. The sample of respondents is representative of the population of the Slovak Republic aged 18 years and over.

The sample size allows to generalize the basic results of the survey to the population of the Slovak Republic aged 18 years and older, with a maximum deviation of $\pm 3\%$.

The data were processed by statistical methods of SPSS for Windows. All data in the tables are given in percentages.

In the analysis, we use rounding to whole percentages for clarity - so it may happen that the total does not exactly equal 100% (but 99% or 101%).

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORGANISATION CONTROLLING THE SAFETY OF NPPs IN SR

- Almost one-fifth of the respondents (17%) were able to spontaneously give the completely correct or almost correct name of the organisation for safety control of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, with 10% of the respondents naming the completely correct name (i.e. the Nuclear Regulatory Authority) and another 7% of the respondents giving the almost correct name with slight inaccuracies (e.g. "Office for Nuclear Regulation", "Office of Nuclear Regulation", "Nuclear Regulator", etc.).
 - Another 10% of respondents gave only an approximate answer, such as "NPP Regulatory Commission," "Office for Nuclear Energy Control," etc.
 - Incorrect answers (e.g. district and local authorities, ZSE, Labour Inspectorate, etc.) were spontaneously given by 16% of respondents.
 - More than half of the respondents could not recall the name of any such organisation (57%).
- The proportion of respondents in the current survey who were able to spontaneously give the absolutely correct name of the organisation that controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia is similar compared to the last survey conducted in June 2021 (12% in 2021 and 10% in the current survey).
 - There is a consistent proportion of respondents giving the 'almost right answer' (7% in 2021 and the same 7% in the current survey).

There was a slight decrease in the proportion of both approximate (from 13% to 10%) and incorrect answers (from 19% to 16%), which was reflected in an increase in those who could not name any such organisation (from 49% in 2021 to 57% of respondents).

THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY ENTITY IN TERMS OF PROVIDING INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY/NUCLEAR SAFETY

- The most trusted entity when it comes to providing information on nuclear energy, specifically on nuclear safety, is the national nuclear regulator (Nuclear Regulatory Authority) - which is trusted in this respect by almost two thirds of respondents (63%).
 - By a wide margin, respondents also expressed confidence in nuclear power plant operators (36%), international nuclear technology organisations (33%) and scientists (28%).
 - Around a tenth of respondents also trust information on nuclear safety from friends and family, who work in a nuclear power plant (10%) or also information provided by conservation NGOs (7%) and the EU and its competent organisations (6%).
 - The following were named to a lesser extent: Slovak Government (5%); friends and family (4%); local government and local authorities (3%); media (2%); schools and universities (2%); social media/internet (1%).
- Compared to the last survey in 2021, the credibility of the national nuclear safety regulator (ÚJD SR) has slightly increased by 7 percentage points (from 56% in 2021 to 63% today). Nuclear power plant operators have also seen a slight increase in trustworthiness (from 32% to 36%).
 - On the contrary, the decrease in trustworthiness was noted mainly by scientists (from 37% to 28%) and non-governmental conservation organizations (from 16% to 7%); to a lesser extent also by local government and local authorities (from 9% to 3%); friends and family (from 10% to 4%); the EU and its competent organizations (from 11% to 6%); the Government of the Slovak Republic (from 10% to 5%), and schools and universities (from 6% to 2%).

PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORK OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

- In the spontaneous answers to the question what is the role of the ÚJD SR or what does the ÚJD SR do, the most frequent answers were related to the control of the operation or functioning of nuclear power plants (41%). Answers emphasising the supervision of the safety of nuclear power plants were given by about one third of the respondents (32%).
 - This is followed by responses such as control, supervision, surveillance and protection in general (13%); prevention of accidents/radiation leaks (10%); nuclear waste management (9%).
 - The following responses also appeared to a lesser extent: construction of nuclear power plants (3%); public information (3%); research and development (1%); overseeing the safety of nuclear power plant personnel (1%); etc.
 - Almost one fifth of respondents have no idea about the role of the ÚJD (19%).
- Compared to the last survey (2021), there have been slight changes in the perception of the role of the ÚJD SR. The two main areas of activity - operation and safety of nuclear power plants - continue to be the two most spontaneously mentioned areas of work of the organisation. The proportion of respondents spontaneously naming these activities is relatively stable: for the operation of nuclear power plants this is an increase of 3 bp (from 38% in 2019 to 41% in the current survey) and for the safety of nuclear power plants it is a decrease of 2 bp (from 34% to 32%). There has been a slight increase in 'nuclear waste management' (from 4% in 2021 to 9% in the current survey) compared to the last survey. On the other hand, the proportion of

those who were unable to comment on the work of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority has also increased slightly - from 15% in 2021 to 19% in the current survey.

VIEWS ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

- The prevailing opinion among the Slovak population is that Slovak nuclear power plants are safe. Overall, three quarters of the population (76%) are inclined to this view, with 25% of respondents thinking that nuclear power plants in Slovakia are "definitely safe" and 51% thinking that they are "rather safe".
 - The opposite opinion is held by less than a fifth of respondents (18%), i.e. that Slovak nuclear power plants are not safe. While 14% of respondents think they are "rather unsafe" and 4% believe they are "definitely unsafe".
 - 6% of respondents could not answer this question.
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- The view that nuclear power plants are safe persists. Compared to the last survey in 2021, the proportion of such respondents has increased slightly (from 71% in 2021 to 76% in the current survey).
 - Compared to previous surveys, a slight downward trend can be observed among respondents who perceive nuclear power plants as unsafe overall (from 27% and 22% in 2017, 2019 and 2021, respectively, to 18% in the current survey).

OVERSIGHT BY THE ÚJD OVER THE OPERATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

- More than three quarters of respondents think that the Nuclear Regulatory Authority reliably supervises the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia (78%). This view is "definitely" shared by one third of respondents (33%) and "rather" by almost half of respondents (45%).
 - The opposite opinion, i.e. that the ÚJD does not reliably supervise the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, is held by one tenth of respondents (11%). However, 9% of respondents "rather" think so and 2% of respondents "definitely" think so.
 - More than one tenth of respondents could not comment on this question (12%).
- Compared to the last survey in 2021, views on the Authority's oversight of nuclear power plant operations are almost identical. There is a relatively stable share of those who think that the ÚJD performs supervision reliably (from 79% in 2021 to 78% in the current survey) as well as those who think that the ÚJD does not perform supervision reliably (from 10% to 11%).

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

- Almost three quarters of the Slovak population (71%) think that Slovak laws effectively ensure Slovakia's nuclear safety - with 28% of respondents "definitely" thinking so and 43% "rather" thinking so.
 - 16% of respondents disagree with this view - with 13% of respondents 'somewhat' disagreeing and 3% of respondents 'strongly' disagreeing.
 - More than one tenth of respondents were unable to assess this question (13%).
- Opinions that Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia continue to prevail - however, compared to previous surveys, a slight downward trend can be observed (from 76% and 74% in 2019 and 2021, respectively, to 71% in the current survey).
- In the case of the opposite opinion, i.e. that Slovak laws do not effectively ensure nuclear safety, the situation is relatively stable even compared to previous surveys (16% and 15% in 2019 and 2021, respectively, and 16% in the current survey).
- On the other hand, a slightly increasing trend compared to previous surveys can be observed among those who could not comment on the issue of legislative support for nuclear safety (from 8% and 11% in 2019 and 2021, respectively, to 13% in the current survey).

AWARENESS OF HOW TO BEHAVE IN THE EVENT OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

- Only 5% of respondents declare that they know exactly how to behave in the event of a nuclear accident.
- Another more than one quarter of respondents know partly how to behave in such a situation, but do not consider it sufficient (26%).
- One third of respondents have very little information on how to behave in the event of a nuclear accident (34%).
- Almost one third of respondents declare that they are completely uninformed about how to behave in the event of a nuclear accident (32%).

SURVEY RESULTS

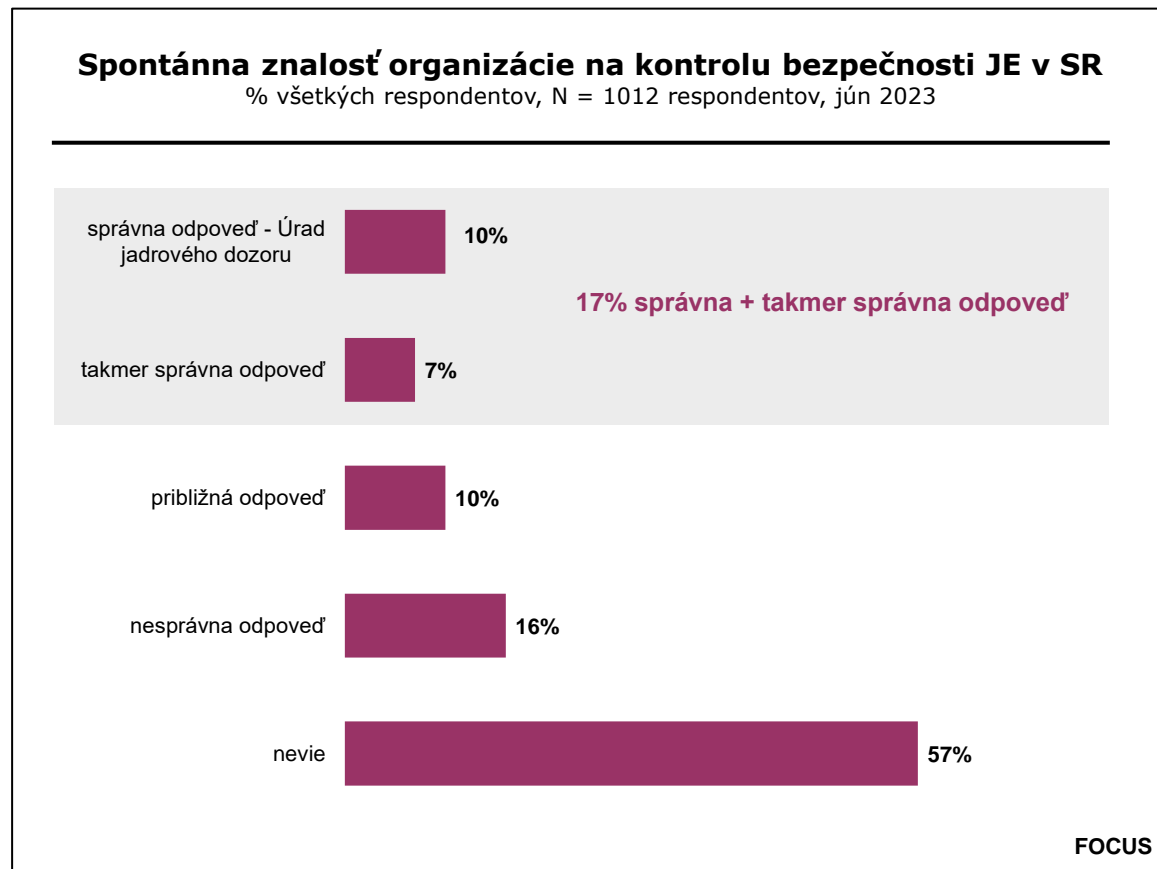
1. SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORGANISATION CONTROLLING SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SR

Almost one-fifth of the respondents (17%) were able to spontaneously give the completely correct or almost correct name of the organisation for safety control of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, while one-tenth of the respondents (10%) named the completely correct name (i.e. the Nuclear Regulatory Authority) and another 7% of the respondents gave the almost correct name with slight inaccuracies (e.g. "Office for Nuclear Regulation", "Office of Nuclear Regulation", "Nuclear Regulator", etc.).

Another tenth of the respondents gave only an approximate answer (10%), such as "Nuclear Regulatory Commission", "Nuclear Energy Control Authority", "Nuclear Safety Commission", "National Nuclear Regulation Authority", etc.

Incorrect answers (such as district and local authorities, Ministry of Health, Government of the Slovak Republic, ZSE, Labour Inspectorate, National Audit Office, etc.) were spontaneously given by 16% of respondents.

More than half of the respondents could not recall any name of this organisation (57%).



A higher proportion of respondents who were able to spontaneously give a completely correct or almost correct name (17% in the whole sample) is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 25-34 (21%) and 35-44 (21%) were able to give the correct or nearly correct name),
- respondents with a university degree (29%),
- creative professionals (29%), entrepreneurs, freelancers (33%),
- respondents living in households with a net monthly income above EUR 2,000 (26%),
- respondents from Trnava region (30%), Nitra region (24%), Prešov region (21%).

A higher proportion of respondents who were able to spontaneously give at least an approximate answer (10% of the whole sample) is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 55 – 64 (15%),
- respondents from Žilina region (14%).

A higher proportion of respondents who could not spontaneously name the organisation that controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia (57% in the whole sample) is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- the youngest respondents aged 18-24 (62%), but also the oldest respondents aged 65 and over (62%),
- respondents with lower education: primary education (67%), as well as secondary education without school leaving certificate (62%),
- manual workers (69%), with no economic activity - students, stay-at-home/maternity/parental leave, unemployed (64%),
- respondents living in households with lower net monthly incomes: up to Euro 800 (68%), as well as Euro 801-1,200 (64%),
- respondents living in municipalities with 20 to 50 thousand inhabitants (65%), as well as over 100 thousand inhabitants (63%),
- respondents from Trenčín region (63%), Banská Bystrica region (63%) and Košice region (65%),
- respondents who do not use the internet (73%) or social networks (65%) at all.

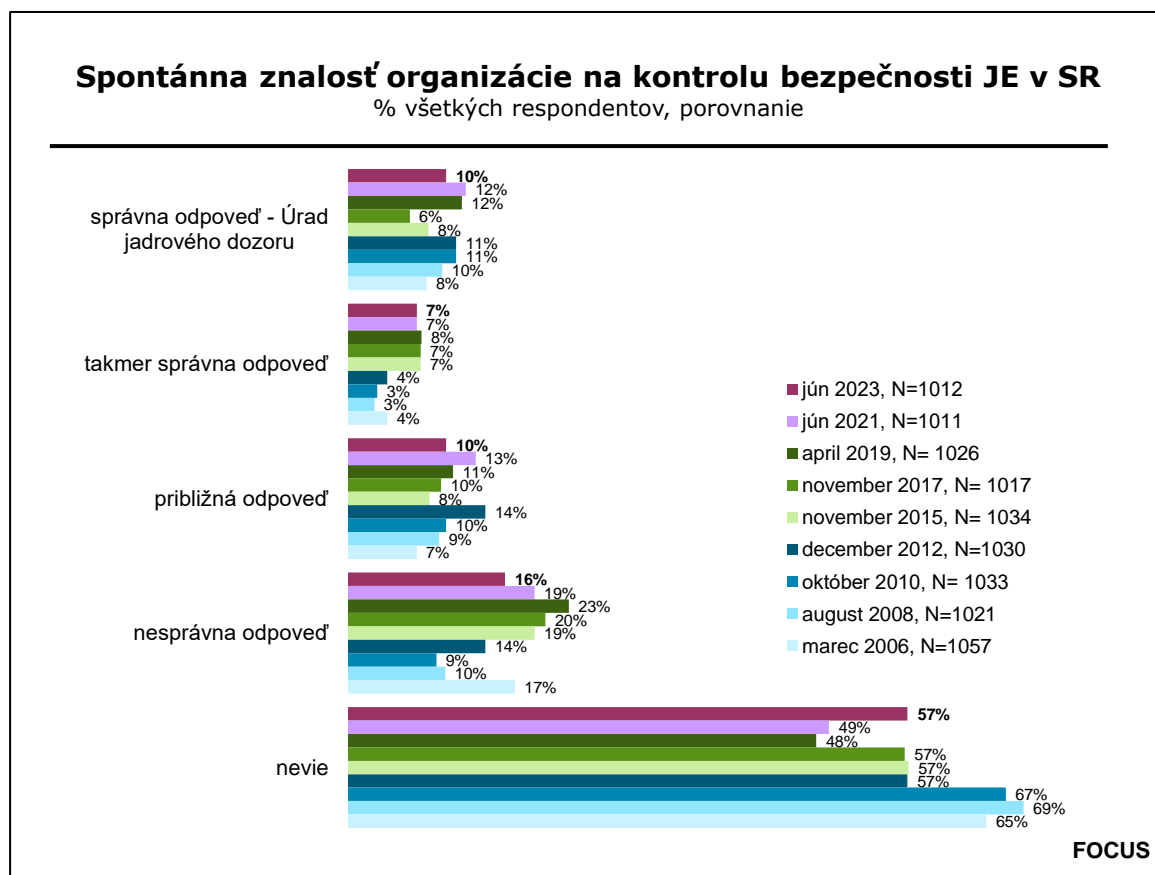
Spontaneous knowledge of the organisation for controlling safety of NPPs in SR according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		Which organisation controls safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia?			
		completely + almost correct answer	approximately correct answer	incorrect answer	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		17.4	9.7	15.7	57.2
GENDER	man	19.3	9.8	16.1	54.8
	Woman	15.5	9.6	15.4	59.5
AGE	18-24 years	12.4	5.6	20.2	61.8
	25-34 years	20.6	7.1	15.9	56.5
	35-44 years	20.5	9.8	15.1	54.6
	45-54 years	18.7	9.9	18.1	53.2
	55-64 years	15.4	15.4	12.4	56.8
	65+	14.4	8.7	14.9	62.0
EDUCATION	Primary education	7.6	6.9	18.3	67.2
	Secondary without GCSE	14.8	9.3	14.4	61.5
	Secondary with GCSE	15.4	12.0	14.8	57.8
	Higher education	28.8	7.9	17.1	46.3
NATIONALITY	Slovak	17.5	9.3	16.0	57.2
	Hungarian	20.0	12.5	13.8	53.8
	Other	3.8	15.4	11.5	69.2
JOB	Manual worker	15.0	8.8	15.3	60.9
	Executive professional, clerk	19.0	9.0	16.7	55.2
	Creative professional	28.6	11.4	20.0	40.0
	Entrepreneur, freelancer	33.3	10.6	6.1	50.0
	Pensioner	12.5	10.0	16.3	61.3
	no economic activity*	10.3	10.3	15.5	63.9
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	8.9	7.8	15.6	67.8
	801 - 1 200 €	11.0	9.5	16.0	63.5
	1 201 - 1 600 €	19.8	7.3	15.3	57.6
	1 601 - 2 000 €	16.2	10.6	19.0	54.2
	2,001 € and more	25.6	10.5	14.4	49.5
	Don't know, not stated	9.6	13.5	9.6	67.3
POPULATION	Less than 2 thousand	20.2	11.6	14.2	54.0
	2 to 5 thous.	20.4	8.3	15.9	55.4
	5-20 thous.	15.3	11.8	19.4	53.5
	20-50 thous.	14.5	6.6	13.8	65.1
	50-100 thous.	15.5	13.4	15.	55.7
	above 100 thousand	14.9	5.2	16.4	63.4
REGION	Bratislava	14.4	10.6	20.5	54.5
	Tnava	30.2	9.4	15.1	45.3
	Trenčín	9.3	12.0	15.7	63.0
	Nitra	20.2	5.4	17.8	56.6
	Žilina	14.7	14.0	15.5	55.8
	Banska Bystrica	15.1	12.6	9.2	63.0
	Prešov	21.2	9.6	15.8	53.4
	Košice	14.7	4.9	15.4	65.0
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	19.1	9.9	16.2	54.8
	Several times a week	15.6	13.5	16.7	54.2
	Less frequently	14.1	7.8	18.8	59.4
	Not at all	10.5	6.5	10.5	72.6
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	19.5	9.6	15.9	55.0
	Several times a week	19.1	13.0	15.3	52.7
	Less frequently	12.1	8.8	18.7	60.4
	Not at all	12.9	8.3	14.3	64.5

*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/ maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

The proportion of respondents in the current survey who were able to spontaneously give the absolutely correct name of the organisation that controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia is similar compared to the last survey in June 2021 (12% in 2021, 10% in the current survey).

The same proportion of respondents giving an "almost correct answer" to the question about the name of the organisation to control the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia (7% in 2021, the same as in the current survey – 7%).

The share of approximate (from 13% to 10%) and incorrect answers (from 19% to 16%) has slightly decreased, which is reflected in the increase of those who cannot name any organisation for safety control of nuclear power plants in Slovakia (in 2021 it was 49% of respondents, in the current survey it is 57% of respondents).



2. THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY ENTITY IN TERMS OF INFORMATION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY / NUCLEAR SAFETY

The most trusted entity when it comes to providing information on nuclear energy, specifically nuclear safety, is the national nuclear safety regulator (Nuclear Regulatory Authority) - trusted by almost two thirds of respondents (63%).

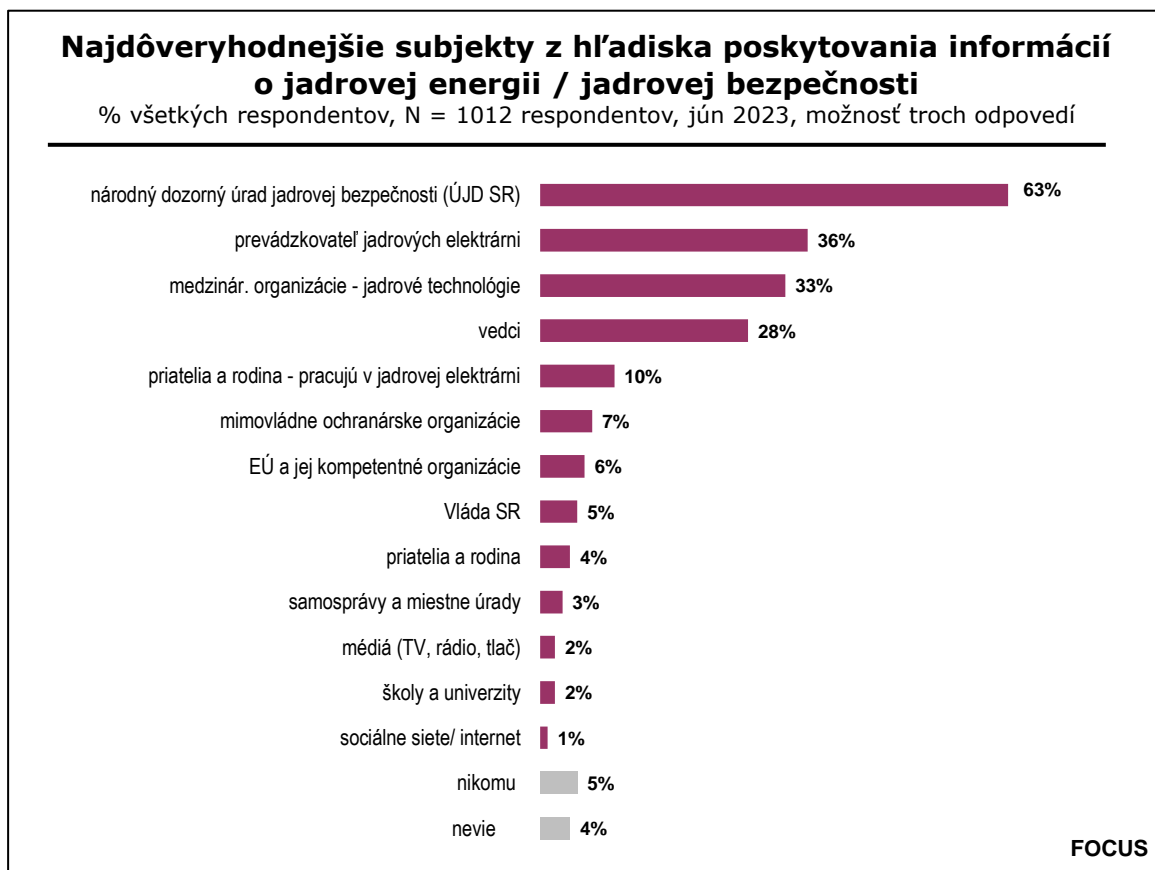
By a wide margin, respondents also expressed confidence in nuclear power plant operators (36%), international nuclear technology organisations (33%) and scientists (28%).

Less than one tenth of respondents also trust information on nuclear safety from friends and family who work in a nuclear power plant (10%), or that provided by conservation NGOs (7%), or by the EU and its competent organisations (6%).

To a lesser extent, the following were named: Government (5%); friends and family (4%); local government and local authorities (3%); media (2%); schools and universities (2%); social networks/ internet (1%).

5% of respondents do not trust anyone in terms of providing information on nuclear energy, nuclear safety.

4% of respondents could not answer the question.



A higher proportion of respondents who trust the national Nuclear Regulator the most in terms of providing nuclear safety information (63%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 45-54 (67%), 55-64 years (69%),
- respondents with university degree (67%),
- creative professionals (71%),
- respondents with higher net monthly income per household: Euro 1,601 – 2,000 (69%), above Euro 2,000 (69%),
- respondents living in municipalities with 2 to 5 thousand inhabitants (68%), but also in towns of 50 to 100 thousand population (68%),
- respondents from Trnava (73%) and Žilina regions (67%).

A higher proportion of respondents who trust nuclear power plant operators the most in terms of providing nuclear safety information (36%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents of Hungarian nationality (50%),
- pensioners (41%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 801 – 1,200 (40%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 5 to 20 thousand population (47%),
- respondents from Bratislava (40%), Trnava (41%), Trenčín (41%) and Banská Bystrica regions (40%),
- respondents, who use internet less frequently (41%) and do not use social networks at all (40%).

A higher proportion of respondents who trust international nuclear technology organisations the most in terms of providing information on nuclear safety (33%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- respondents aged 18 – 24 years (37%), 25 – 34 years (38%), 35-44 years (37%),
- creative professionals (40%), as well as people with no economic activity – students, stay-at-home/ maternity/parental leave, unemployed (39%),
- respondents with higher net monthly income per household – more than Euro 2,000 (38%),
- respondents living in municipalities with 50-100 thousand population (43%),
- respondents from Bratislava (39%) and Žilina regions (40%),
- respondents, who use social networks several times per week (41%).
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A higher proportion of respondents who trust scientists the most in terms of providing nuclear safety information (28%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 18 – 24 (34%), 45 – 54 years (32%),
- creative professionals (32%), entrepreneurs/ freelancers (32%), as well as people with no economic activity – students, stay-at-home / maternity/ parental leave, unemployed (35%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 1,201 – 1,600 (32%),
- respondents living in municipalities with 2 to 5 thousand population (33%),
- respondents from Žilina region (32%).

A higher proportion of respondents who trust friends and family who work at a nuclear power plant the most in terms of providing nuclear safety information (10%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 35-44 years (12%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality,
- manual workers (13%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 801 – 1,200 (13%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 50 to 100 thousand population (13%),
- respondents from Nitra (16%) and Banská Bystrica regions (25%),
- respondents, who use internet several times a week (16%), but do not use social networks at all (13%).

A higher proportion of respondents who trust conservation NGOs the most in terms of providing information on nuclear safety (7%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 18 - 24 years (11%),
- entrepreneurs/ freelancers (11%),
- respondents living in big cities - population of 100 thousand and more (11%).

A higher proportion of respondents who trust the EU and its competent organisations the most in terms of providing information on nuclear safety (6%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 18 – 24 years (9%), 25 – 34 years (9%),
- respondents with university degree (10%),
- creative professionals (10%), entrepreneurs/ freelancers (9%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 1,201 – 1,600 (11%),
- respondents living in large cities – more than 100 thousand population (10%),
- respondents from Trenčín (10%), Žilina (10%) and Bratislava regions (9%).

The most trusted entities in terms of providing information on nuclear safety according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents					
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		National nuclear safety regulator	NPP operators	Nuclear technology international organiz.	Scientists
SAMPLE		63,0	35,7	33,1	28,1
GENDER	man	64,2	36,3	34,4	28,3
	woman	62,0	35,1	31,9	27,8
AGE	18-24 yrs	59,6	38,2	37,1	33,7
	25-34 yrs	64,1	33,5	38,2	31,2
	35-44 yrs	59,5	35,6	37,1	28,3
	45-54 yrs	67,3	31,0	33,3	31,6
	55-64 yrs	69,2	36,7	30,8	24,3
	65 +	58,7	39,4	25,0	23,1
EDUCATION	Primary education	50,4	36,6	28,2	28,2
	Secondary education without GCSE	61,1	33,9	28,4	24,5
	Secondary education with GCSE	66,1	34,4	36,2	29,9
	University degree	67,1	39,2	35,8	28,8
NATIONALITY	Slovak	63,9	34,7	33,2	28,7
	Hungarian	53,8	50,0	30,0	22,5
	Other	61,5	26,9	38,5	23,1
JOB	Manual worker	60,2	32,0	31,6	25,2
	Executive professional, clerk	63,8	34,3	36,2	28,1
	Creative professional	71,4	39,0	40,0	32,4
	entrepreneur, freelancer	62,1	27,3	28,8	31,8
	Pensioner	63,3	40,8	27,9	25,8
	no economic activity	60,8	39,2	39,2	35,1
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	51,1	30,0	21,1	23,3
	801 – 1,200 €	56,0	39,5	30,5	25,5
	1,201 – 1,600 €	62,7	34,5	33,9	32,2
	1,601 – 2,000 €	69,4	38,4	33,3	30,1
	2,001 € and more	69,0	34,3	37,9	30,0
	Don't know, not stated	53,8	30,8	34,6	13,5
Population	Less than 2 thousand	58,9	31,1	30,1	28,1
	2 to 5 thousand	68,2	36,3	31,2	32,5
	5-20 thous.	65,3	46,5	33,5	29,4
	20-50 thous.	65,8	38,2	33,6	24,3
	50-100 thous.	68,0	39,2	43,3	28,9
	above 100 thous.	56,7	26,1	33,6	24,6
REGION	Bratislava	65,2	40,2	38,6	28,0
	Trnava	72,6	41,5	30,2	19,8
	Trenčín	63,0	40,7	29,6	27,8
	Nitra	64,3	28,7	35,7	29,5
	Žilina	73,6	34,1	39,5	31,8
	Banská Bystrica	52,1	40,3	27,7	28,6
	Prešov	61,6	30,8	31,5	28,8
	Košice	53,8	32,2	30,8	28,7
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	65,2	35,3	35,9	29,7
	Several times per week	64,6	38,5	34,4	30,2
	Less frequently	54,7	40,6	23,4	23,4
	Not at all	53,2	33,1	21,0	19,4
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	65,3	36,0	35,4	30,0
	Several times per week	62,6	29,0	40,5	31,3

Less frequently	59,3	33,0	33,0	29,7
Not at all	59,0	40,1	22,6	20,3

*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/maternity/parental leave (unemployed))

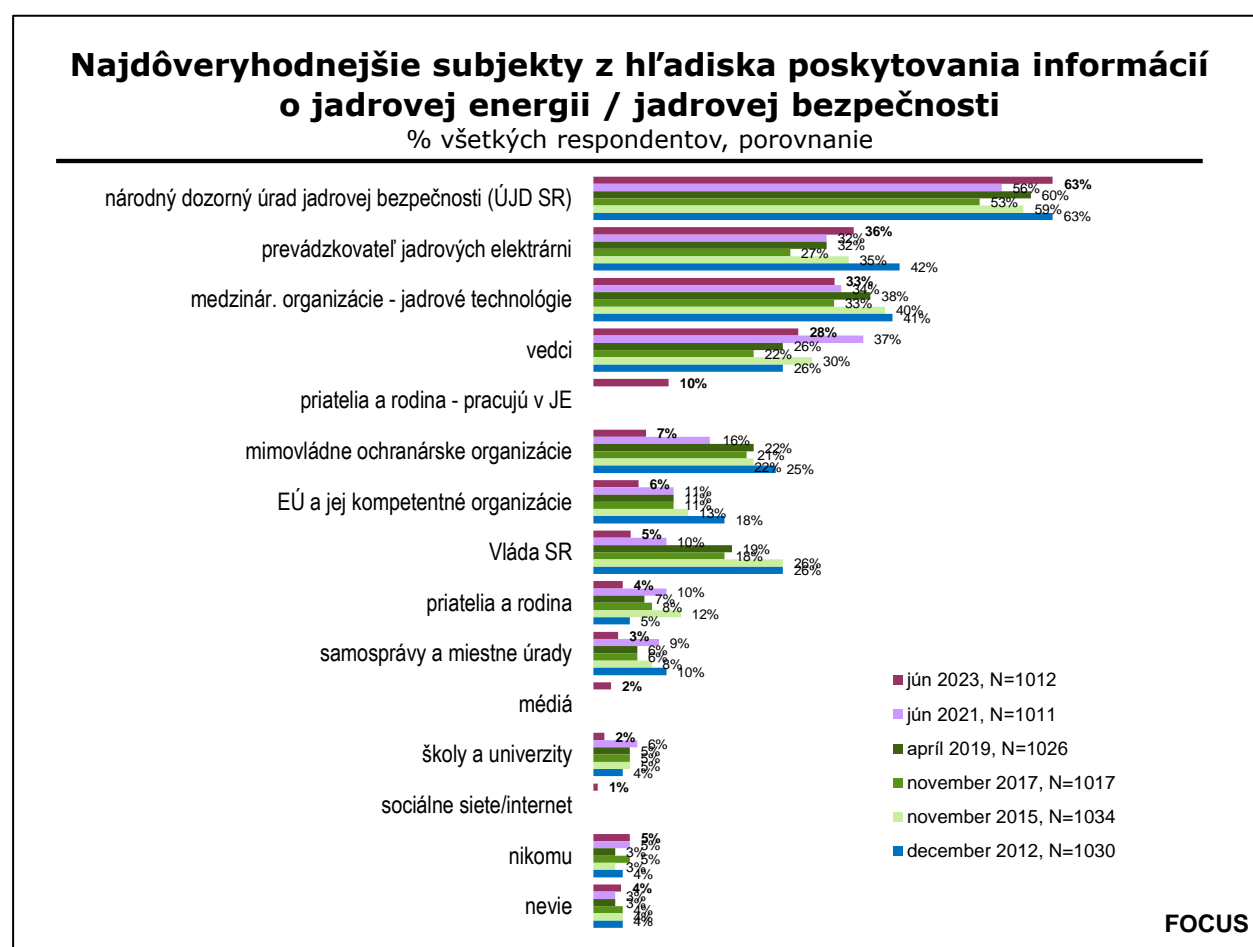
The most trusted entities in terms of providing information on nuclear safety according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		Friends, family – working in NPP	Conservation NGOs	EU and its competent organizations
ENTIRE SAMPLE		10,3	7,2	6,2
GENDER	man	10,0	6,1	7,1
	woman	10,6	8,3	5,4
AGE	18-24 years	10,1	11,2	9,0
	25-34 y	7,1	7,1	9,4
	35-44 y	12,7	6,3	5,4
	45-54 y	9,4	7,0	7,0
	55-64 y	10,1	10,1	3,0
	65 +	11,5	4,3	5,3
EDUCATION	Primary education	9,9	7,6	3,8
	Secondary education without GCSE	11,3	5,4	5,1
	Secondary education with GCSE	10,9	8,3	5,2
	University degree	8,3	7,1	10,4
NATIONALITY	Slovak	8,9	7,2	6,6
	Hungarian	25,0	8,8	3,8
	Other	11,5	3,8	0,0
JOB	Manual worker	12,6	7,5	5,8
	Executive professional, clerk	6,7	9,5	5,2
	creative professional	6,7	4,8	9,5
	entrepreneur, freelancer	7,6	10,6	9,1
	Pensioner	12,1	4,6	4,6
	no economic activity	12,4	8,2	8,2
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	12,2	5,6	4,4
	801 – 1,200 €	12,5	5,0	4,5
	1,201 – 1,600 €	10,2	7,9	11,3
	1,601 – 2,000 €	8,8	7,4	5,1
	2,001 € and more	7,9	8,7	6,9
	Don't know, not stated	17,3	7,7	0,0
POPULATION	Less than 2 thous.	10,9	6,0	4,0
	2 to 5 thous.	7,0	5,1	5,1
	5-20 thous.	11,8	9,4	7,6
	20-50 thous.	11,8	9,2	5,9
	50-100 thous.	13,4	2,1	7,2
	above 100 thous.	6,7	11,2	10,4
REGION	Bratislava	6,1	9,8	9,1
	Trnava	9,4	10,4	1,9
	Trenčín	1,9	6,5	10,2
	Nitra	15,5	3,9	5,4
	Žilina	8,5	6,2	10,1
	Banska Bystrica	25,2	7,6	1,7
	Prešov	4,1	6,8	6,8
	Košice	11,9	7,0	4,2
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	9,6	8,1	7,1
	several times per week	15,6	6,3	4,2
	Less frequently	12,5	4,7	1,6
	Not at all	8,9	4,0	4,8

USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	9,8	8,7	7,5
	Several times per week	9,9	4,6	6,1
	Less frequently	6,6	9,9	4,4
	Not at all	13,4	3,7	3,7

*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home, Maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

Compared to the last survey in 2021, the credibility of the national Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ÚJD SR) has increased by 7 percentage points (from 56% in the last survey in 2021 to the current 63%). Nuclear power plant operators also recorded a slight increase in trustworthiness (from 32% to 36%).

Conversely, scientists (from 37% to 28%) and conservation NGOs (from 16% to 7%) in particular recorded a decline in trustworthiness - both by 9 percentage points. There was also a slight decrease in other monitored entities: local government and local authorities (from 9% to 3%); friends and family (from 10% to 4%); the EU and its competent organisations (from 11% to 6%); the Government of the Slovak Republic (from 10% to 5%), and schools and universities (from 6% to 2%).



* In the current survey, new categories 'friends and family who work in a nuclear power plant', 'media', 'social media and the internet' have been included.

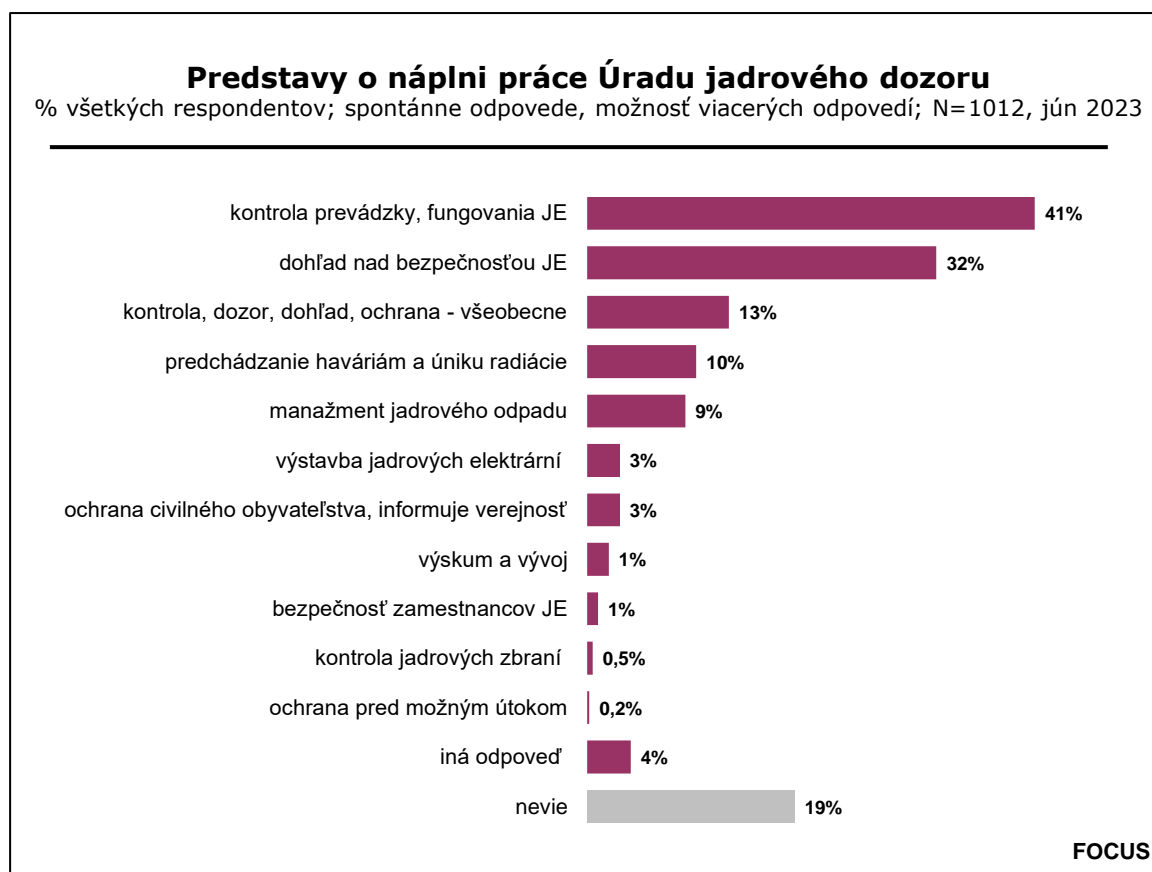
3. PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORK OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY AUTHORITY

In the spontaneous answers to the question what is the role of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, or what does the Authority do, the most frequent answers were related to the control of the operation or functioning of nuclear power plants (41%). Responses emphasising safety oversight of nuclear power plants were given by almost one third of respondents (32%).

By a wide margin, the following definitions are related to the work of the ÚJD SR: control, supervision, surveillance and protection in general (13%); prevention of accidents in nuclear power plants, radiation leakage (10%) or nuclear waste management (9%).

The following answers also appeared to a lesser extent: construction of nuclear power plants (3%); public information, protection of the civilian population (3%); research and development (1%); supervision of the safety of nuclear power plant personnel (1%); also nuclear weapons control (0.5%) and protection of power plants from possible attack (0.2%).

Almost one fifth of respondents have no idea about the role of the ÚJD (19%).



A higher proportion of respondents who spontaneously mentioned controlling the operation, functioning of NPPs (41%) as the role of the ÚJD, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Entrepreneurs, freelancers (47%),
- Respondents with higher net monthly income per household of more than Euro 2,000 (49%),
- Respondents living in smaller municipalities: up to 2 thousand population (45%), 2 to 5 thous. population (46%),
- Respondents from Žilina region (51%),
- respondents, who use internet (46%), as well as social networks (48%) several times per week.

A higher proportion of respondents who spontaneously mentioned NPP safety oversight (32%) as a role of the ÚJD are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents with university degree (38%),
- respondents of Hungarian nationality (46%),
- creative professionals (41%), entrepreneurs, freelancers (39%),
- respondents living in municipalities of population 2 to 5 thousand (36%) and 5 to 20 thousand (37%),
- respondents from Bratislava (37%) and Nitra regions (38%).

A higher proportion of respondents who spontaneously mentioned control, supervision in general (13%) as a role of the ÚJD is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 25 – 34 years (19%), but also 55 – 64 years (17%),
- respondents with secondary education with GCSE (17%),
- manual workers (17%), as well as executive professionals, clerks (19%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 801 – 1,200 (20%),
- respondents living in municipalities with population of 50 – 100 thousand (21%),
- respondents from Prešov region (19%).

A higher proportion of respondents who spontaneously mentioned accident/radiation leakage prevention (10%) as a role of the ÚJD, is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 45 – 54 years (13%),
- executive professionals, clerk (13%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 5 – 20 thousand population (14%),
- respondents from Trnava region (19%).

A higher proportion of respondents who spontaneously mentioned nuclear waste management as a role of the ÚJD (9%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 25 – 34 years (12%),
- respondents with university degree (13%),

- creative professionals (18%),
- respondents with higher net monthly income per household – above Euro 2,000 (12%),
- respondents from Trnava region (15%).

A higher proportion of respondents who have no idea about the role of the ÚJD (19%), are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Younger respondents aged 18-24 (21%), as well as older respondents aged 65+ (25%),
- respondents with primary education (31%),
- people with no economic activity – students, stay-at-home /maternity/parental leave, unemployed (28%), as well as pensioners (21%),
- respondents with lower net monthly income per household: up to Euro 800 (31%), Euro 801 – 1,200 (25%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 20 – 50 thousand population (21%),
- respondents from Košice region (30%),
- respondents, who use internet less frequently (28%) also social networks (25%), resp. not using internet (32%) or social networks (27%) at all.

Selected ideas on the role of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		control of operation, NPP functioning	Oversight over NPP safety	control, supervision in general
ENTIRE SAMPLE		40,6	32,0	13,4
GENDER	Man	42,0	34,0	13,2
	woman	39,3	30,1	13,6
AGE	18-24 years	43,8	30,3	7,9
	25-34 years	37,6	27,6	18,8
	35-44 years	40,5	34,6	12,2
	45-54 years	40,9	32,2	13,5
	55-64 years	42,0	33,7	17,2
	65+	40,4	32,2	9,6
EDUCATION	Primary education	37,4	29,0	6,1
	Secondary ed. without GCSE	45,1	32,7	11,7
	Secondary ed. with GCSE	40,1	29,2	16,9
	University degree	38,3	37,5	13,8
NATIONALITY	Slovak	41,7	30,6	13,9
	Hungarian	32,5	46,3	10,0
	Other	26,9	38,5	7,7
JOB	Manual worker	37,4	27,9	16,7
	Executive professional, clerk	41,0	26,7	19,0
	Creative professional	43,8	41,0	11,4
	entrepreneur, freelancer	47,0	39,4	9,1
	Pensioner	41,7	35,4	9,6
	no economic activity	39,2	33,0	6,2
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	UP TO 800 €	35,6	26,7	15,6
	801 – 1,200 €	34,0	27,0	19,5
	1,201 – 1,600 €	37,3	34,5	11,3
	1,601 – 2,000 €	39,8	34,3	14,4
	2,001 € and more	49,1	33,9	8,3
	Don't know, not stated	44,2	32,7	17,3
POPULATION	Less than 2 thousand	45,4	29,1	12,6
	2 to 5 thous.	45,9	36,3	12,1
	5-20 thous.	37,6	36,5	13,5
	20-50 thous.	30,9	30,3	15,1
	50-100 thous.	43,3	32,0	20,6
	above 100 thous.	36,6	29,9	9,7
REGION	Bratislava	43,2	37,1	9,8
	Trnava	40,6	29,2	12,3
	Trenčín	42,6	30,6	14,8
	Nitra	41,1	38,0	13,2
	Žilina	51,2	32,6	13,2
	Banska Bystrica	36,1	28,6	13,4
	Prešov	34,9	30,1	19,2
	Košice	36,4	29,4	11,2
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	40,7	33,0	14,8
	Several times per week	45,8	34,4	12,5
	Less frequently	42,2	29,7	7,8
	Not at all	35,5	25,8	8,9
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	40,5	32,1	14,7
	Several times per week	48,1	35,1	13,0
	Less frequently	36,3	34,1	14,3

	Not at all	38,2	29,0	10,1
*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/ maternity/ parental leave, unemployed)				
Selected ideas on the role of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023				
Line %		prevention of accidents and radiation leakage	Nuclear waste management	Don't know
SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents				
ENTIRE SAMPLE		10,4	8,5	18,8
GENDER	Man	10,4	9,4	15,9
	woman	10,4	7,7	21,5
AGE	18-24 years	10,1	4,5	21,3
	25-34 years	10,6	11,8	18,8
	35-44 years	8,8	11,2	16,6
	45-54 years	12,9	9,4	15,8
	55-64 years	9,5	8,3	16,0
	65+	10,6	4,3	24,5
EDUCATION	Primary education	9,2	4,6	30,5
	Secondary ed. without GCSE	10,9	7,4	16,7
	Secondary ed. with GCSE	11,5	8,1	17,2
	University degree	8,8	12,5	17,1
NATIONALITY	Slovak	10,5	8,7	18,7
	Hungarian	7,5	6,3	18,8
	Other	15,4	7,7	23,1
JOB	Manual worker	10,2	7,5	19,4
	Executive professional, clerk	12,9	8,1	13,8
	creative professional	6,7	18,1	12,4
	Entrepreneur, freelancer	7,6	10,6	19,7
	Pensioner	12,1	5,4	21,3
	no economic activity	7,2	8,2	27,8
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	5,6	4,4	31,1
	801 – 1,200 €	8,0	7,5	25,0
	1,201 – 1,600 €	11,9	7,9	18,6
	1,601 – 2,000 €	11,1	7,9	15,7
	2,001 € and more	10,8	11,6	13,4
	Don't know, not stated	17,3	7,7	15,4
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thousand	8,6	7,3	17,9
	2 to 5 thous.	13,4	8,9	13,4
	5-20 thous.	13,5	7,1	14,7
	20-50 thous.	11,8	10,5	25,7
	50-100 thous.	6,2	11,3	10,3
	above 100 thous.	8,2	8,2	30,6
REGION	Bratislava	12,1	9,8	17,4
	Trnava	18,9	15,1	13,2
	Trenčín	10,2	6,5	17,6
	Nitra	9,3	10,1	15,5
	Žilina	7,8	3,9	10,9
	Banská Bystrica	10,9	7,6	21,8
	Prešov	7,5	8,2	21,2
	Košice	8,4	7,7	30,1
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	10,4	10,3	15,8
	Several times per week	12,5	6,3	17,7
	Less frequently	9,4	3,1	28,1
	Not at all	8,9	2,4	32,3
	Daily	11,5	9,8	15,7

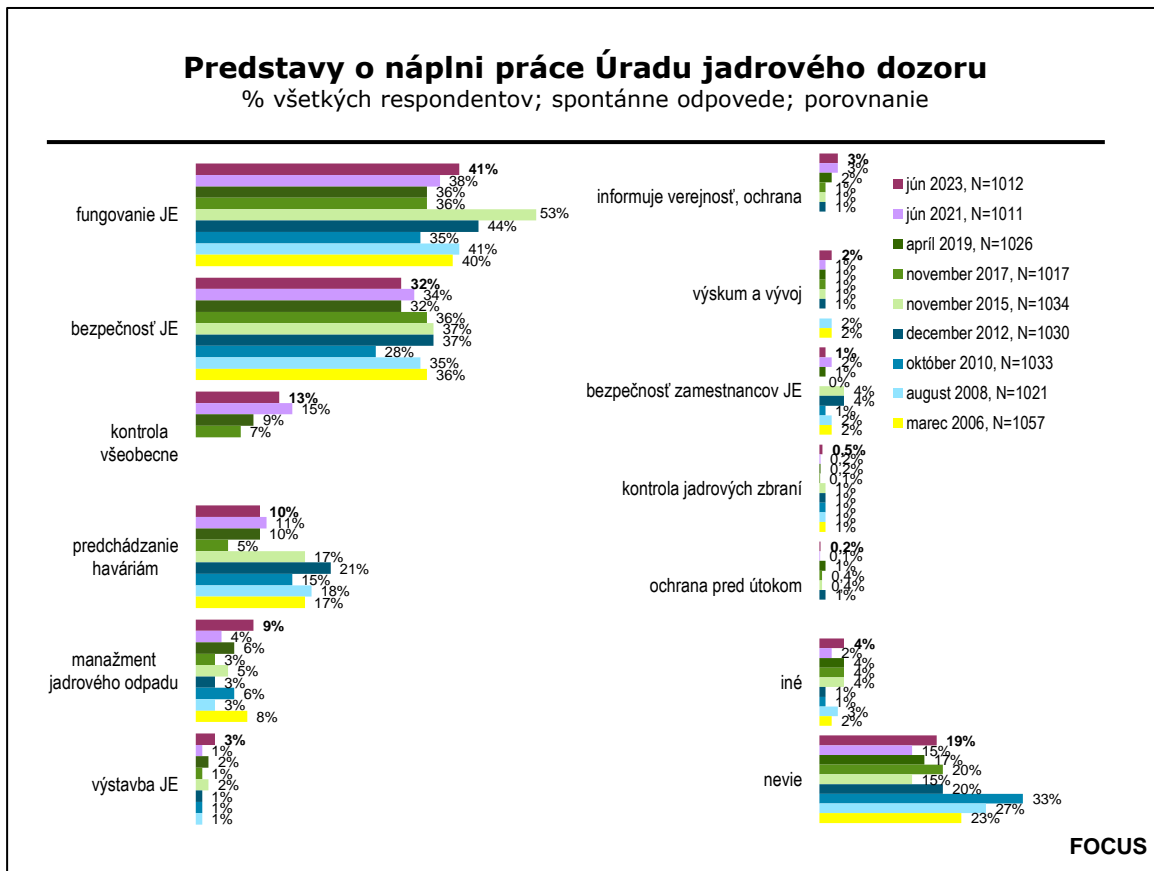
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Several times per week	8,4	9,2	14,5
	Less frequently	5,5	4,4	25,3
	Not at all	10,6	6,5	26,7

*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

Compared to the last survey in 2021, there has been a slight change in the perception of the work of the ÚJD. The two main areas of activity - operation and safety of nuclear power plants - continue to be the two most spontaneously cited areas of work of this organisation. The proportion of respondents spontaneously naming these activities is relatively stable: for the operation of nuclear power plants, an increase of 3 percentage points (from 38% in 2021 to 41% in the current survey); for the safety of nuclear power plants, a decrease of 2 percentage points (from 34% to 32%).

Compared to the last survey (2021), there has been a slight increase in the area of "nuclear waste management" (from 4% in 2021 to the current 9%).

However, there has also been a slight increase in the proportion of those who could not say what the work of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority is - from 15% in 2021 to 19% in the current survey.

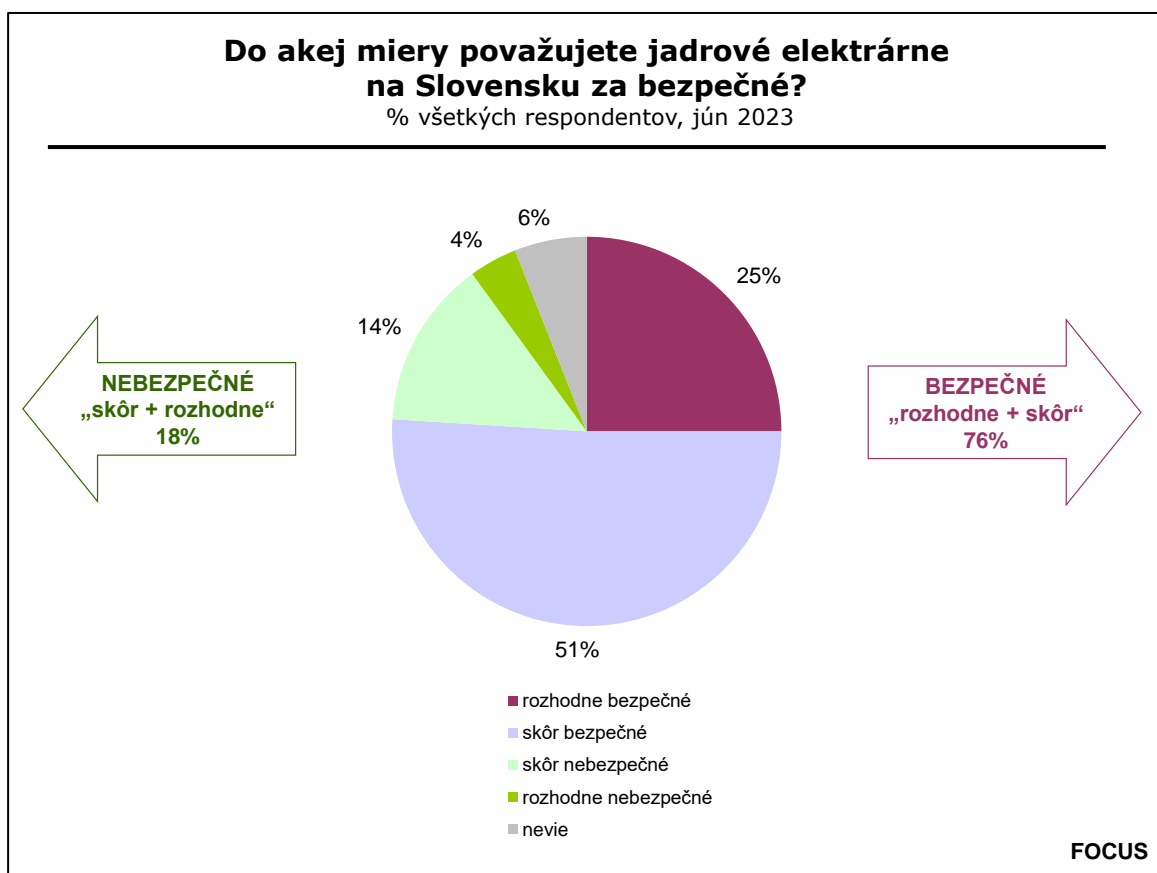


4. VIEWS ON THE SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SLOVAKIA

The prevailing opinion among the Slovak population is that Slovak nuclear power plants are safe. Overall, three quarters of the population are inclined to this view (76%), while 25% of respondents think that nuclear power plants in Slovakia are "definitely safe" and 51% of respondents think they are "rather safe".

The opposite opinion is held by less than one fifth of respondents (18%), i.e. that Slovak nuclear power plants are not safe. With 14% of respondents believing they are 'rather unsafe' and 4% believing they are 'definitely not safe'.

6% of respondents could not answer this question.



A higher proportion of respondents who consider nuclear power plants in the Slovak Republic to be (definitely + rather) safe (76%) is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents with university degree (82%),
- creative professionals (82%), entrepreneurs / freelancers (82%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 5 - 20 thousand population (82%),
- respondents from Trnava region (90%),
- respondents, who use social networks on a daily basis (81%).

On the contrary, a higher proportion of respondents who consider nuclear power plants in the Slovak Republic to be (rather + definitely) unsafe (18%) is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 65+ (21%),
- respondents with secondary education with GCSE (21%),
- respondents with lower net monthly income per household of up to Euro 800 (26%),
- respondents living in smaller municipalities – up to 2 thousand population (23%),
- respondents from Banska Bystrica (27%) and Prešov regions (23%),
- respondents, who do not use internet (32%), or social networks (25%) at all.

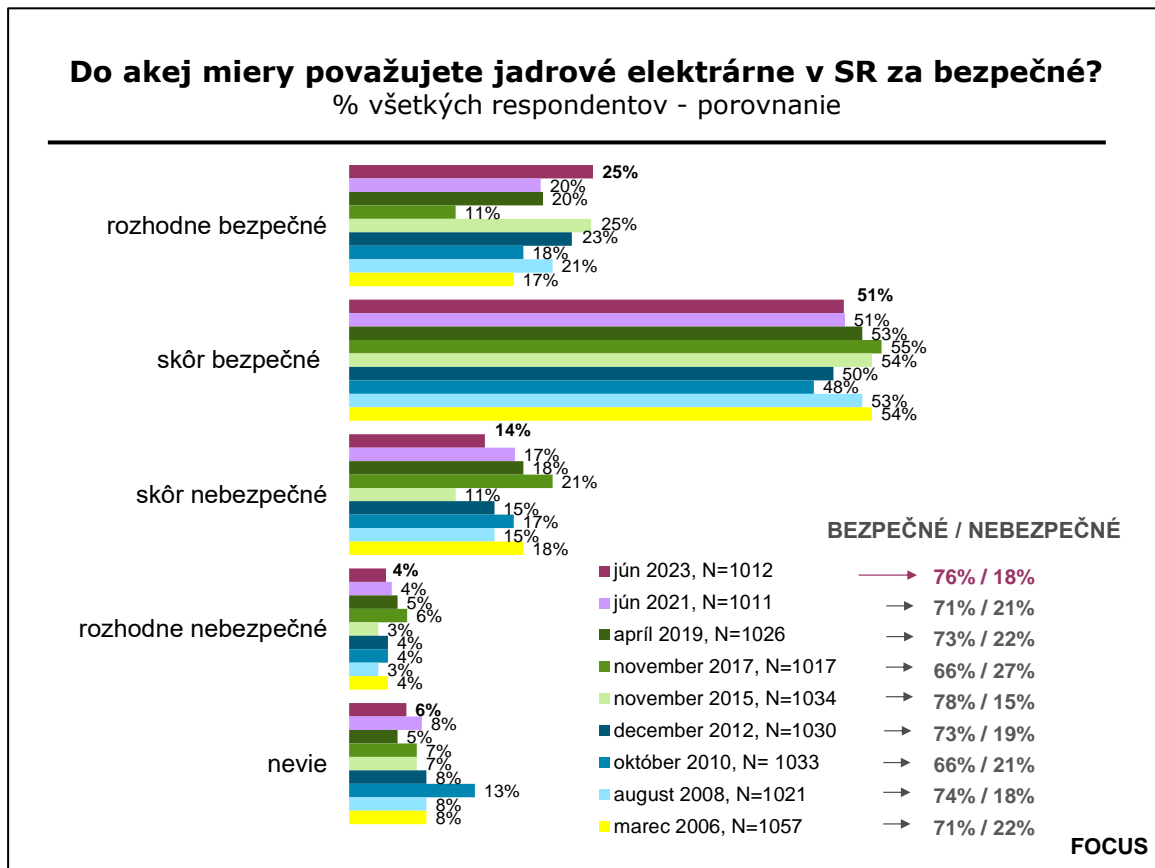
Opinions on the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023		To what extent do you consider nuclear power plants in Slovakia as safe? Are they in your opinion:		
Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		definitely + rather safe	rather + definitely unsafe	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		76,3	17,8	5,9
GENDER	Man	80,0	15,7	4,3
	woman	72,7	19,8	7,5
AGE	18-24 years	75,3	15,7	9,0
	25-34 years	77,1	18,2	4,7
	35-44 years	78,5	17,1	4,4
	45-54 years	76,6	17,5	5,8
	55-64 years	79,9	15,4	4,7
	65 +	70,7	21,2	8,2
EDUCATION	Primary education	68,7	19,1	12,2
	Secondary ed. without GCSE	77,0	16,3	6,6
	Secondary educ. with GCSE	74,7	20,6	4,7
	University degree	82,1	14,2	3,8
NATIONALITY	Slovak	76,2	18,1	5,7
	Hungarian	77,5	13,8	8,8
	Other	76,9	19,2	3,8
JOB	Manual worker	74,5	19,4	6,1
	executive professional, clerk	77,1	19,0	3,8
	creative professional	81,9	12,4	5,7
	entrepreneur, freelancer	81,8	15,2	3,0
	Pensioner	75,0	17,1	7,9
	No economic activity	73,2	19,6	7,2
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	63,3	25,6	11,1
	801 – 1,200 €	76,0	17,0	7,0
	1,201 – 1,600 €	77,4	18,1	4,5
	1,601 – 2,000 €	78,7	19,4	1,9
	2,001 € and more	79,1	14,1	6,9
	Don't know, not stated	71,2	19,2	9,6
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thous.	72,2	22,5	5,3
	2 to 5 thous.	80,3	15,3	4,5
	5-20 thous.	82,4	13,5	4,1
	20-50 thous.	77,0	14,5	8,6
	50-100 thous.	80,4	16,5	3,1
	above 100 thous.	69,4	20,1	10,4
REGION	Bratislava	78,0	18,2	3,8
	Trnava	89,6	9,4	0,9
	Trenčín	78,7	16,7	4,6
	Nitra	76,0	14,0	10,1
	Žilina	79,8	14,7	5,4
	Banska Bystrica	70,6	26,9	2,5
	Prešov	69,9	22,6	7,5
	Košice	71,3	18,2	10,5
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	79,5	15,7	4,8
	Several times per week	76,0	16,7	7,3
	Less frequently	70,3	17,2	12,5
	Not at all	60,5	31,5	8,1
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	80,5	15,4	4,2
	Several times per week	74,0	19,1	6,9

	Less frequently	73,6	14,3	12,1
	Not at all	67,7	24,9	7,4

*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/maternity/ parental leave, unemployed)

The view that nuclear power plants are safe persists. Compared to the last survey in 2021, the proportion of such respondents has increased slightly (from 71% in 2021, to 76% in the current survey) - especially among those who consider them "definitely safe" (from 20% to 25%).

Compared to previous surveys, a slight downward trend can be observed among respondents who perceive nuclear power plants to be unsafe overall (from 27% and 22% in 2017, 2019 and 2021, respectively, to 18% in the current survey) - with the decrease being mainly in the "rather unsafe" responses" (from 21%, resp. 18%, 17% to 14%).

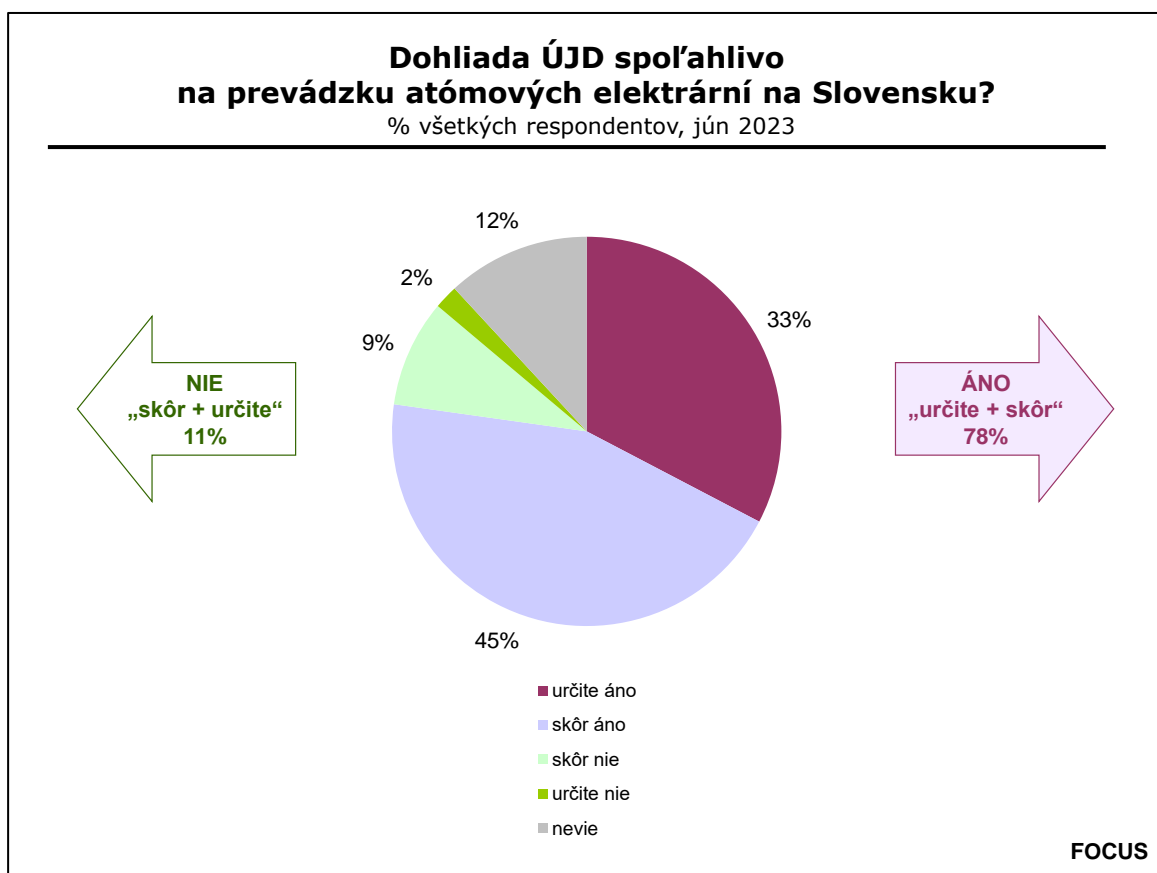


5. OVERSIGHT BY ÚJD OVER THE OPERATION OF NPPS IN SLOVAKIA

More than three quarters of respondents think that the Nuclear Regulatory Authority reliably supervises the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia (78%). This view is "definitely" shared by one third of respondents (33%) and "rather" by almost half of respondents (45%).

The opposite opinion, i.e. that the Nuclear Regulatory Authority does not reliably supervise the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia, is held by one tenth of respondents (11%). However, 9% of respondents "rather" think so and 2% of respondents "definitely" think so.

Around one tenth of respondents were unable to comment on this question (12%).



A higher proportion of respondents who agree (definitely + rather) that the ÚJD reliably oversees the operation of nuclear power plants (78%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents of Hungarian nationality (81%),
- Creative professionals (81%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 1,201-1,600 (82%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 2 - 5 thousand population (83%), 5 - 20 thous. population (87%),
- respondents from Trnava (91%), Trenčín (83%) and Žilina regions (81%),
- respondents, who use Internet (81%), or social networks (80%) several times per week.

A higher proportion of respondents who disagree (rather + definitely) with this view (11%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

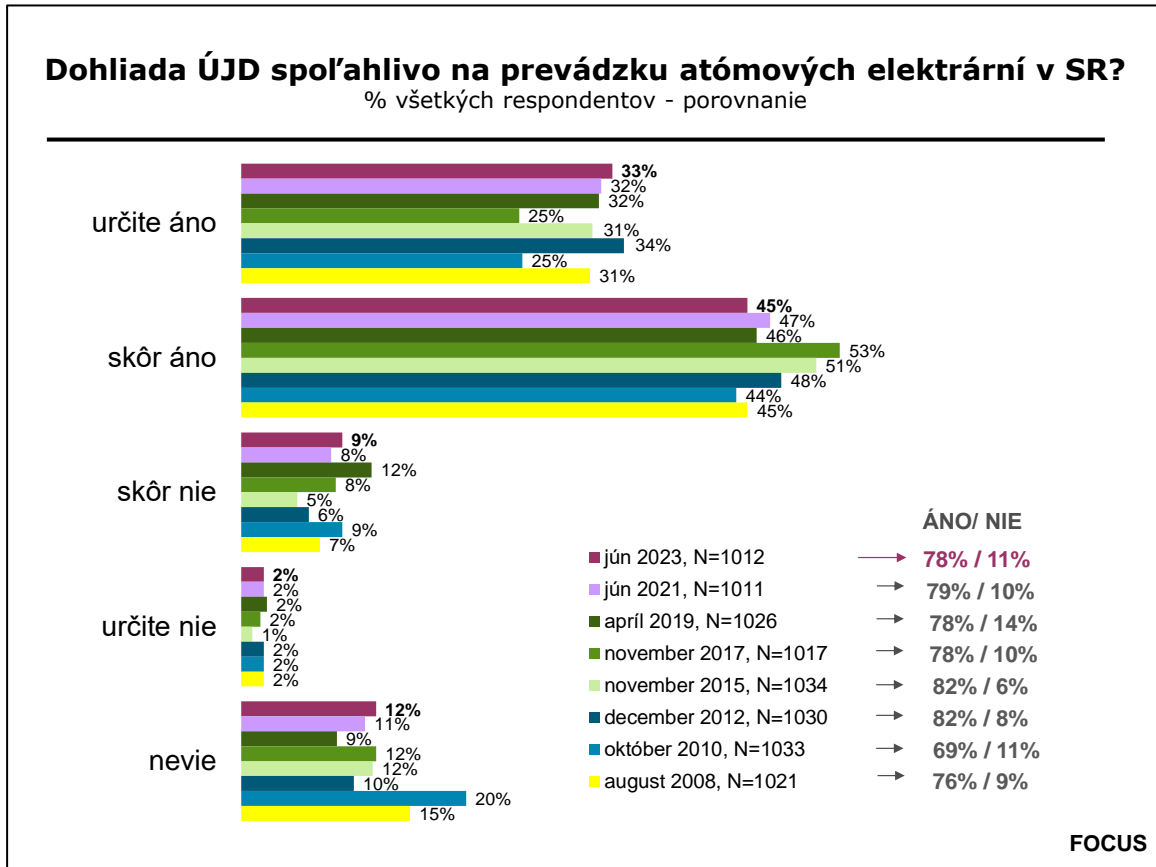
- Respondents with secondary education without GCSE (15%),
- manual workers (14%),
- respondents with lower net monthly income per household of up to Euro 800 (17%),
- respondents living in smaller municipalities – up to 2 thous. population (14%),
- respondents from Bratislava (14%), Banská Bystrica (18%) and Prešov regions (14%),
- respondents, who use Internet (17%), or social networks (14%) less frequently, or do not use Internet (16%) or social networks (14%) at all.

Opinions on the oversight by the ÚJD in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		What do you think, does the Nuclear Regulatory Authority reliably supervise the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia?		
		Definitely yes + rather yes	rather + definitely no	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		77,5	10,9	11,7
GENDER	Man	78,6	10,8	10,6
	woman	76,4	10,9	12,7
AGE	18-24 years	71,9	12,4	15,7
	25-34 years	78,2	9,4	12,4
	35-44 years	78,5	10,7	10,7
	45-54 years	78,4	8,8	12,9
	55-64 years	79,9	12,4	7,7
	65 +	75,5	12,0	12,5
EDUCATION	Primary education	73,3	12,2	14,5
	Secondary educ. without GCSE	74,7	14,8	10,5
	Secondary with GCSE	79,4	8,3	12,2
	University degree	79,6	10,0	10,4
NATIONALITY	Slovak	77,4	10,8	11,8
	Hungarian	81,3	10,0	8,8
	Other	69,2	15,4	15,4
JOB	Manual worker	75,9	14,3	9,9
	executive professional, clerk	79,5	9,0	11,4
	creative professional	81,0	8,6	10,5
	entrepreneur, freelancer	77,3	12,1	10,6
	Pensioner	77,1	9,2	13,8
	no economic activity	75,3	10,3	14,4
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	67,8	16,7	15,6
	801 – 1,200 €	78,5	10,0	11,5
	1,201 – 1,600 €	81,9	8,5	9,6
	1,601 – 2,000 €	79,6	12,5	7,9
	2,001 € and more	78,3	10,1	11,6
	Don't know, not stated	61,5	9,6	28,8
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thous.	73,2	14,2	12,6
	2 to 5 thous.	83,4	10,2	6,4
	5-20 thous.	87,1	6,5	6,5
	20-50 thous.	74,3	9,2	16,4
	50-100 thous.	79,4	9,3	11,3
	above 100 thous.	70,1	12,7	17,2
REGION	Bratislava	78,0	14,4	7,6
	Trnava	90,6	4,7	4,7
	Trenčín	83,3	9,3	7,4
	Nitra	73,6	12,4	14,0
	Žilina	81,4	7,8	10,9
	Banska Bystrica	69,7	17,6	12,6
	Prešov	76,0	14,4	9,6
	Košice	70,6	5,6	23,8
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	79,1	9,5	11,4
	Several times per week	81,3	10,4	8,3
	Less frequently	71,9	17,2	10,9
	Not at all	67,7	16,1	16,1
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	79,8	9,2	11,0
	Several times per week	80,2	9,9	9,9
	Less frequently	72,5	14,3	13,2

Not at all	71,9	14,3	13,8
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*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/Maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

Compared to the last survey in 2021, views on the Authority's oversight of nuclear power plant operations are almost identical. The proportion of those who think that the ÚJD is supervising reliably is relatively stable (from 79% in 2021 to 78% in the current survey), as are those who think that the ÚJD is not supervising reliably (from 10% to 11%).

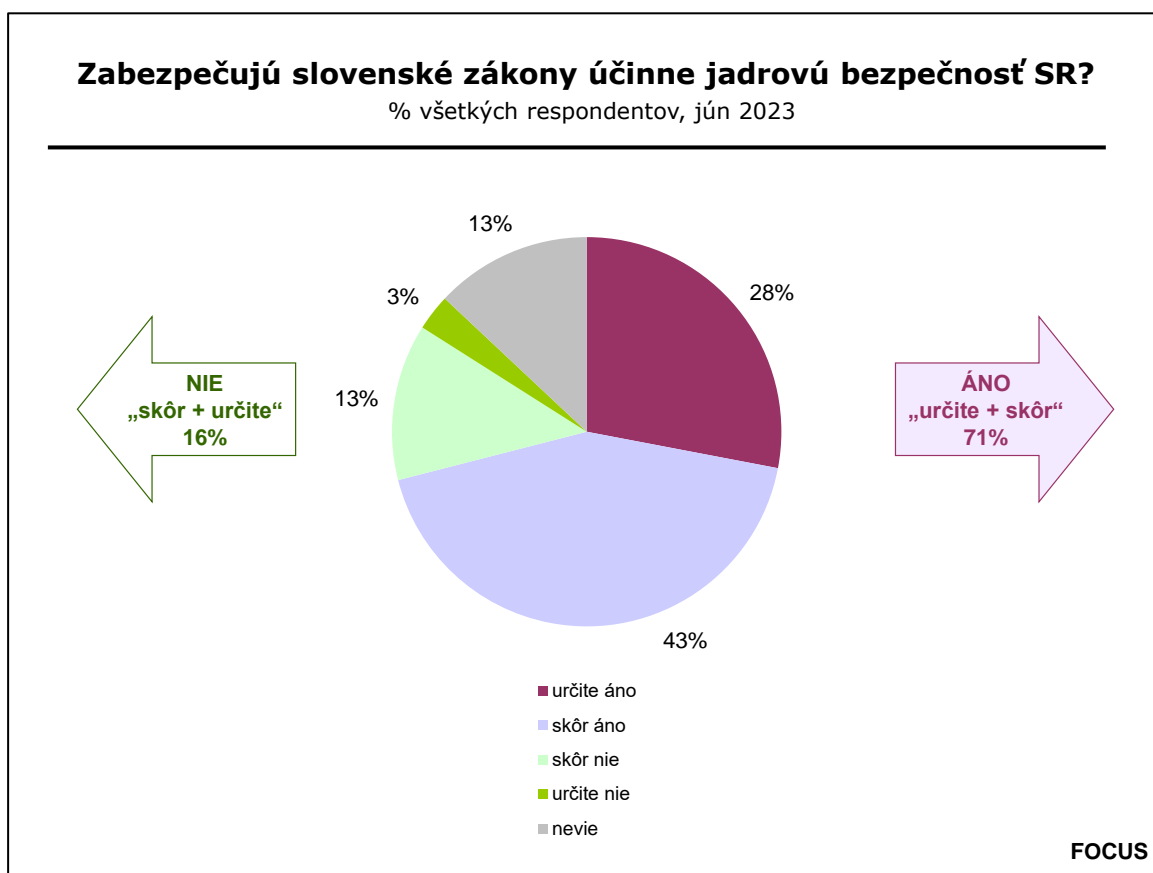


6. LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR SAFETY IN SLOVAKIA

Almost three quarters of the Slovak population (71%) think that Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia. 28% of respondents "definitely" think so and 43% "rather" think so.

16% of respondents disagree with this view. With 13% of respondents "rather" disagreeing and 3% of respondents "definitely" disagreeing.

More than one tenth of respondents were unable to assess this question (13%).



A higher proportion of respondents who agree that Slovak laws (definitely + rather) effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia (71%) is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Older respondents: aged 55 – 64 years (75%), 65 + (75%),
- creative professionals (78%), pensioners (76%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 2-5 thous. population (78%),
- respondents from Trnava (83%) and Žilina regions (80%).

A higher proportion of respondents who disagree (rather + definitely) (16%) are in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Younger respondents – aged 18- 24 years (20%),
- manual workers (20%), no economic activity - students, stay-at-home / Maternity/ parental leave, unemployed (19%),
- respondents from Banska Bystrica (24%) and Prešov regions (21%),
- respondents, who do not use Internet at all (22%).

Opinions on legislative support for nuclear safety in Slovakia according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents				
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1 012 respondents		And what do you think, do Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia?		
		Definitely yes + rather yes	rather + definitely not	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		71,2	15,6	13,1
GENDER	Man	74,3	15,1	10,6
	woman	68,3	16,1	15,5
AGE	18-24 years	62,9	20,2	16,9
	25-34 years	70,0	17,6	12,4
	35-44 y	68,8	16,1	15,1
	45-54 y	71,3	12,3	16,4
	55-64 y	75,1	14,8	10,1
	65 +	75,0	14,9	10,1
EDUCATION	Primary education	71,8	14,5	13,7
	Secondary without GCSE	68,9	16,3	14,8
	Secondary with GCSE	71,6	16,1	12,2
	University degree	72,9	14,6	12,5
NATIONALITY	Slovak	71,3	15,7	13,0
	Hungarian	73,8	13,8	12,5
	Other	61,5	19,2	19,2
JOB	Manual worker	67,7	19,7	12,6
	executive professional, clerk	72,9	15,7	11,4
	creative professional	78,1	10,5	11,4
	entrepreneur, freelancer	74,2	12,1	13,6
	Pensioner	75,8	12,5	11,7
	no economic activity	57,7	18,6	23,7
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	68,9	17,8	13,3
	801 – 1,200 €	74,0	14,0	12,0
	1,201 – 1,600 €	70,1	18,1	11,9
	1,601 – 2,000 €	72,2	19,0	8,8
	2,001 € and more	71,8	11,9	16,2
	Don't know, not stated	61,5	15,4	23,1
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thousand	69,9	17,9	12,3
	2 to 5 thous.	77,7	14,0	8,3
	5-20 thous.	73,5	12,9	13,5
	20-50 thous.	70,4	13,8	15,8
	50-100 thous.	71,1	17,5	11,3
	above 100 thous.	64,9	16,4	18,7
REGION	Bratislava	73,5	15,2	11,4
	Trnava	83,0	10,4	6,6
	Trenčín	73,1	16,7	10,2
	Nitra	67,4	17,8	14,7
	Žilina	79,8	10,1	10,1
	Banska Bystrica	66,4	23,5	10,1
	Prešov	70,5	21,2	8,2
	Košice	59,4	9,8	30,8
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	72,1	14,3	13,6
	Several times per week	71,9	17,7	10,4
	Less frequently	65,6	15,6	18,8
	Not at all	68,5	21,8	9,7
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	73,1	14,5	12,4
	Several times per week	69,5	16,0	14,5
	Less frequently	64,8	15,4	19,8

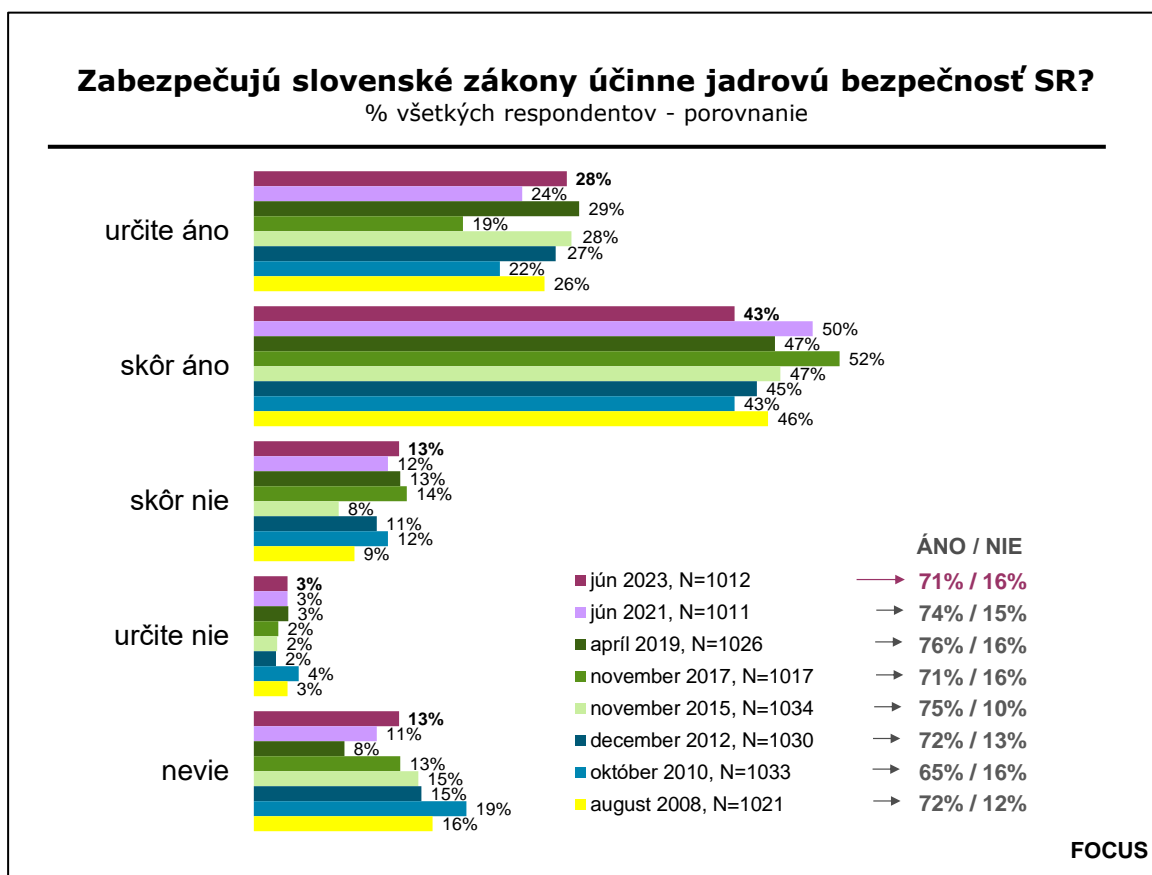
Not at all	70,0	18,4	11,5
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*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

Opinions that Slovak laws effectively ensure nuclear safety in Slovakia continue to prevail - however, compared to previous surveys, a slight downward trend can be observed (from 76% and 74% in 2019 and 2021, respectively, to 71% in the current survey).

In the case of the opposite opinion, i.e. that Slovak laws do not effectively ensure nuclear safety, the situation is relatively stable even compared to previous surveys (16% and 15% in 2019 and 2021, respectively, and 16% in the current survey).

On the other hand, a slightly increasing trend compared to previous surveys can be observed among those who could not comment on the issue of legislative provision of nuclear safety (from 8% and 11% in 2019 and 2021, respectively, to 13% in the current survey).



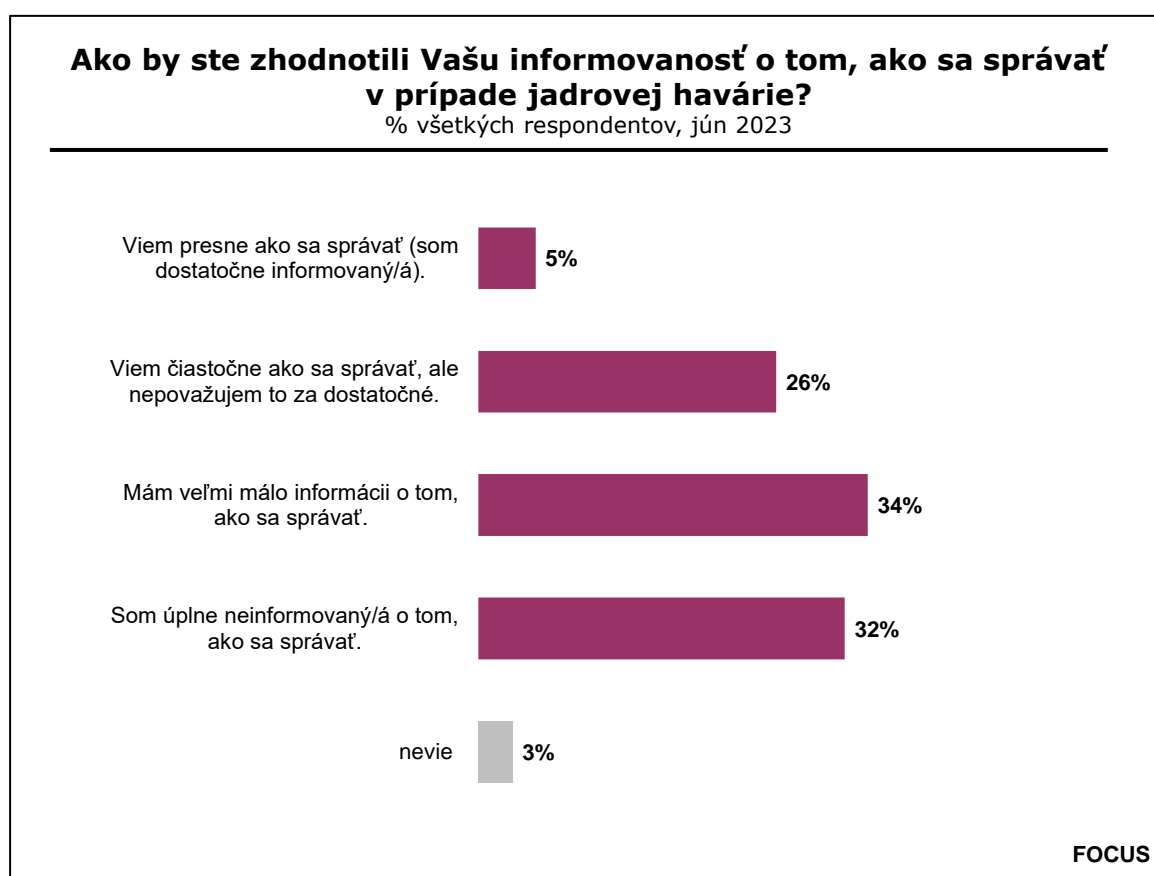
7. AWARENESS ON HOW TO BEHAVE IN CASE OF A NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Only 5% of respondents declare that they know exactly how to behave in case of a nuclear accident.

Another more than one quarter of respondents know partly how to behave in such a situation, however do not consider it to be sufficient (26%).

One third of respondents (34%) has very little information on how to behave in case of a nuclear accident.

Close to one third of respondents are completely uninformed on how to behave in case of a nuclear accident (32%).



A higher proportion of respondents, who know exactly how to behave in case of a nuclear accident (5%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 25 – 34 years (8%), 35 – 44 years (7%),
- creative professionals (7%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 2-5 thous. population (9%), 20 – 50 thous. population (7%),
- respondents from Trnava region (20%),
- respondents, who use Internet several times per week (7%).

A higher proportion of respondents, who know partly how to behave in case of a nuclear accident (26%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 25 – 34 years (29%), 45 – 54 years (29%),
- respondents with university degree (34%),
- creative professionals (39%), entrepreneurs / freelancers (34%),
- respondents with higher net monthly income per household over Euro 2 000 (32%),
- respondents living in municipalities with 5-20 thou. population (29%), with 50 – 100 thous. population (30%),
- respondents from Trnava (29%) and Banska Bystrica regions (31%),
- respondents, who use Internet daily (29%) and social networks (30%) several times per week.

A higher proportion of respondents, who have little information on how to behave in case of a nuclear accident (34%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Respondents aged 35 – 44 years (40%),
- respondents with secondary education with GCSE (38%),
- no economic activity - students, stay-at-home / Maternity/ parental leave, unemployed (38%),
- respondents with net monthly income per household of Euro 1,601 – 2,000 (39%),
- respondents living in municipalities of 5-20 thous. population (29%), with 50 – 100 thous. population (30%),
- respondents from Trenčín (41%) and Prešov regions (33%),
- respondents, who use Internet less frequently (38%) and social networks (38%) several times per week.

A higher proportion of respondents, who are completely uninformed on how to behave in case of a nuclear accident (32%), is in the following socio-demographic categories:

- Younger respondents aged 18-24 years (42%), but also older, aged 65 + (38%),
- respondents with lower education: with primary education (46%), secondary education without GCSE (37%),
- manual workers (42%), pensioners (37%),
- respondents with lower net monthly income per household – up to Euro 800 (50%),
- respondents living in larger municipalities of more than 100 thous. population (46%),
- respondents from Bratislava (41%), Košice (46%) and Nitra regions (37%),
- respondents, who do not use Internet (55%), or social networks (43%) at all, or use them less frequently (40%).

Awareness on how to behave in case of a nuclear accident according to selected socio-demographic characteristics of respondents						
FOCUS, 21/6 – 28/6/2023 Line % SAMPLE: 1,012 respondents		I know exactly	I know only partly	I have little information	I am completely uninformed	Don't know
ENTIRE SAMPLE		5,0	25,7	34,2	32,3	2,8
GENDER	Man	6,5	27,1	35,2	28,5	2,6
	woman	3,6	24,4	33,2	35,9	2,9
AGE	18-24 years	3,4	20,2	32,6	41,6	2,2
	25-34 years	7,6	29,4	31,8	29,4	1,8
	35-44 years	6,8	23,9	40,0	25,9	3,4
	45-54 years	4,1	29,2	31,0	33,3	2,3
	55-64 years	3,0	27,8	37,3	30,2	1,8
	65 +	4,3	22,1	31,3	38,0	4,3
EDUCATION	Primary education	5,3	22,1	22,9	45,8	3,8
	Secondary educ. without GCSE	4,3	21,0	35,0	37,0	2,7
	Secondary education with GCSE	4,9	24,7	38,0	29,4	2,9
	University degree	5,8	34,2	33,3	24,6	2,1
NATIONALITY	Slovak	5,3	25,8	34,3	31,9	2,6
	Hungarian	0,0	25,0	36,3	33,8	5,0
	Other	11,5	23,1	23,1	42,3	0,0
JOB	Manual worker	6,8	21,8	33,0	35,4	3,1
	executive professional, clerk	3,8	27,1	35,7	30,5	2,9
	creative professional	6,7	39,0	34,3	19,0	1,0
	entrepreneur, freelancer	6,1	34,8	28,8	27,3	3,0
	Pensioner	3,3	21,7	34,2	37,1	3,8
	no economic activity	4,1	23,7	38,1	33,0	1,0
NET MONTHLY INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD	Up to 800 €	1,1	15,6	32,2	50,0	1,1
	801 – 1,200 €	6,5	21,5	34,0	34,5	3,5
	1,201 – 1,600 €	3,4	28,2	36,2	29,9	2,3
	1,601 – 2,000 €	5,6	24,1	38,9	31,0	0,5
	2,001 € and more	6,5	32,1	32,5	26,4	2,5
	Don't know, not stated	1,9	23,1	21,2	38,5	15,4
POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITY	Less than 2 thous.	4,6	23,5	35,8	33,4	2,6
	2 to 5 thous.	8,9	22,3	35,0	31,2	2,5
	5-20 thous.	3,5	29,4	35,3	27,1	4,7
	20-50 thous.	6,6	28,3	33,6	28,3	3,3
	50-100 thous.	5,2	29,9	37,1	26,8	1,0
	above 100 thous.	1,5	23,9	26,9	46,3	1,5
REGION	Bratislava	1,5	24,2	29,5	40,9	3,8
	Trnava	19,8	29,2	29,2	17,9	3,8
	Trenčín	5,6	21,3	40,7	27,8	4,6
	Nitra	2,3	21,7	37,2	37,2	1,6
	Žilina	5,4	27,9	30,2	33,3	3,1
	Banska Bystrica	5,0	31,1	37,0	22,7	4,2
	Prešov	4,1	24,0	43,2	27,4	1,4
Košice	0,0	26,6	26,6	46,2	0,7	
USE OF INTERNET	Daily	5,5	28,6	34,5	29,0	2,5
	Several times per week	7,3	26,0	36,5	29,2	1,0
	Less frequently	0,0	21,9	37,5	31,3	9,4
	Not at all	3,2	10,5	29,0	54,8	2,4
USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS	Daily	6,1	27,1	35,1	29,0	2,8
	Several times per week	6,1	29,8	38,2	24,4	1,5
	Less frequently	3,3	23,1	30,8	39,6	3,3

Not at all	2,3	20,7	30,9	42,9	3,2
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*No economic activity (student, stay-at-home/ Maternity/parental leave, unemployed)

FIRST LEVEL DATA SORTING

All data in tables are given percentages

Number of respondents: 1 012

Data collection period: 21/6 – 28/6/2023

1. In your opinion, which organisation controls the safety of nuclear power plants in Slovakia? Please state the name of this organisation. Spontaneous answers. Only one answer.

Completely correct answer (Nuclear Regulatory Authority)	10.0
Almost correct answer (with minor inaccuracies) (Nuclear Supervision Authority; Authority of Nuclear Regulation; Authority for Nuclear Regulation; Authority for supervision of nuclear power plants; Nuclear Safety Authority; Authority of Nuclear Supervision; Control Authority for Nuclear Power Plants; Nuclear Regulatory; Regulatory Office for Nuclear Safety; National Nuclear Energy Supervisory Authority; ...)	7.4
Approximate answer (Oversight of Nuclear Power Plants; Commission for Control of Nuclear Power Plants; Office for Control of Nuclear Energy; Nuclear Power Sector Authority; National Nuclear Control Authority; Organization for control of NPP safety; Commission for Nuclear Safety; Office for Nuclear Energy Sector;...)	9.7
Wrong answer (Government of SR; District and Local Offices; Ministry, power utility; ZSE; Ministry of Environment of SR; Labour Inspectorate; Ministry of Health; JAVIS; Ministry of Economy; State; Slovenské elektrárne; Audit Authority; Ministry of Defence; Police; some kind of nuclear energy institute; National Audit Authority; EMA; VUJE; ...)	15.7
Don't know	57.2

2. Which three of the following would you trust most when it comes to providing information on nuclear energy, specifically nuclear safety? I will read you the whole list first and then select up to three entities that you would trust the most.

National regulator for nuclear safety (Nuclear Regulatory Authority of SR)	63.0
Operators of nuclear power plants	35.7
International organizations dealing with the use of nuclear energy for peaceful uses (e.g. International Atomic Energy Agency)	33.1
Scientists	28.1
Friends and family members working in an NPP	10.3
NGOs (e.g. Greenpeace)	7.2
European Union and its competent organizations	6.2
Government of SR	5.1
Friends and family	4.0
Local governments and local authorities	3.4
Media (TV, radio, printed press)	2.4
Schools and Universities	1.5
Social networks/ Internet	0.6
Someone else	0.0
Nobody	5.0
Don't know	3.8

3. What do you think is the work of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority, or what does the Nuclear Regulatory Authority do? Spontaneous answers - multiple choice.

Control of operation, functioning of NPPs (control the operation of nuclear power plants; supervise the operation of nuclear power plants; ensure the smooth operation, safety and performance of electricity generation in nuclear power plants; check the functionality of reactors; check the state of cooling; demand that everything in the plant is working properly; that operating conditions and safety are observed; control of the operation and functionality of equipment; monitoring of the plant; control of the work and functioning of nuclear power plants; compliance with regulations - so that there is no nuclear risk;...)	40,6
Supervision over the safety of NPPs (ensure the exercise of state supervision over nuclear safety of nuclear facilities; supervise the safety of nuclear power plants; control the safety of nuclear power plants and their operation; control the safety in the plant - make measurements, inspections, outputs from measurements; prevent accidents and deal with crisis situations; supervise the nuclear safety of the state; supervise the safe use of nuclear energy;...)	32,0
Control, regulation, oversight, protection, management - in general	13,4
Preventing accidents / radiation leaks into the environment (control radioactivity leakage; emergency planning and preparedness for the population; control air quality; monitor and estimate the risk of radiation hazards in the territory of the Slovak Republic; measure the harmful substances in the air, soil and water; make sure that radioactive substances do not leak into the air; monitor air pollution by nuclear power plants; assess the environmental impact of nuclear power plants;...)	10,4
Nuclear waste management (provide state supervision of radioactive waste management; supervise nuclear waste; control waste disposal; inspect nuclear power plants for proper radioactive waste management; supervise fuel management; ensure that nuclear fuel is well stored; control how radioactive waste is managed; control spent fuel management, ...)	8,5
Construction of nuclear power plants – oversight, permits, projects (issues commissioning permits; supervises the construction of nuclear power plants; prepares design documentation for nuclear facilities and supervises their construction; supervises the construction of nuclear plant facilities, designs nuclear facilities; cooperates in signing contracts, selecting nuclear power contractors; issues permits, makes inspections, assesses and evaluates their condition; ...)	3,1
Public information, protection of civilian population (protects citizens from the possibility of a release from a nuclear power plant; management in the event of a nuclear disaster; anticipate and take action in the event of a disaster; inform the population in a timely manner; ensure that the population is not at risk of unreasonable doses from ionising radiation; warn the population how they must protect themselves in the event of a power plant accident;...)	2,9
Research & Development (nuclear energy research; innovations; development of new technology ...)	1,6
Safety of NPP staff (supervises the safety of individuals when working with radioactive substances; trains employees on safety; also supervises the safety of employees in the power plant; supervises the working conditions of people in this sector;...)	1,4
Nuclear weapons control (controls nuclear weapons and their location; work with nuclear weapons in the event of a threat; oversee the risk of nuclear weapons in our environment;...)	0,5
Protection against potential attack (protects the nuclear power plant against some attack, ...)	0,2
Other answer (electricity production; sets energy prices; international communication; just taking money for doing nothing; follows what the EU mandates and acts accordingly; electricity production; ensures - that it is mainly used for peaceful purposes; ensures the operation of the plant; assists the plant when needed; makes nuclear safety laws, makes regulations for the safe operation of NPPs;...)	4,4
Don't know	18,8

4. To what extent do you consider nuclear power plants in Slovakia to be safe? Are they - in your opinion:

definitely safe	25,2
rather safe	51,1
rather unsafe	14,0
Definitely unsafe	3,8
Don't know	5,9

5. What do you think, does the Nuclear Regulatory Authority reliably supervise the operation of nuclear power plants in Slovakia?

Definitely yes	32,8
Rather yes	44,7
rather no	8,5
definitely no	2,4
Don't know	11,7

6. And what do you think, do the Slovak laws effectively ensure the nuclear safety of Slovakia?

Definitely yes	27,9
Rather yes	43,4
Rather no	12,9
definitely no	2,7
Don't know	13,1

7. How would you rate your awareness of how to behave in the event of a nuclear accident?

I know exactly how to behave (I am informed well)	5,0
I know partially how to behave, but don't consider it sufficient	25,7
I have very little information on how to behave	34,2
I am completely uninformed on how to behave	32,3
Don't know	2,8

RESPONDENTS DATA

GENDER

Man	48,5
Woman	51,5

AGE

18 – 24 years	8,8
25 - 34 years	16,8
35 – 44 years	20,3
45 – 54 years	16,9
55 – 64 years	16,7
65 +	20,6

EDUCATION /highest level completed/

Primary	12,9
Secondary without GCSE (apprentice)	25,4
Secondary with GCSE	37,9
University degree	23,7

NATIONALITY

Slovak	89,5
Hungarian	7,9
Other	2,6

MAIN EMPLOYMENT /work, from which the respondent has the main income/

Manual worker	29,1
Executive professional / junior clerk, clerk	20,8
creative (university educated) professional	10,4
entrepreneur, freelancer	6,5
Pensioner	23,7
no economic activity (student; stay-at-home or maternity/parental leave; unemployed)	9,6

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

One	10,0
Two	37,3
Three	20,9
Four	20,7
Five +	11,2

NET MONTHLY income per household

Up to 800 €	8,9
801 – 1,200 €	19,8
1,201 – 1,600 €	17,5
1,601 – 2,000 €	21,3
2,001 € and more	27,4
Don't know, not stated	5,1

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Less than 2 thous.	29,8
2 – 5 thous.	15,5
5 - 20 thous.	16,8
20 – 50 thous.	15,0
50 – 100 thous.	9,6
above 100 thous.	13,2

REGION

Bratislava	13,0
Trnava	10,5
Trenčín	10,7
Nitra	12,7
Žilina	12,7
Banska Bystrica	11,8
Prešov	14,4
Košice	14,1

USE OF INTERNET

Daily	71,9
Several times per week	9,5
Less frequently	6,3
Not at all	12,3

USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

Daily	56,6
Several times per week	12,9
Less frequently	9,0
Not at all	21,4