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IN ADDITION

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

- Influence on Public Affairs
- Perception of National Safety and Attitude to NATO
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- Political Sympathies and Antipathies in the Electorates of Major Parties
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Attitude to other nationalities

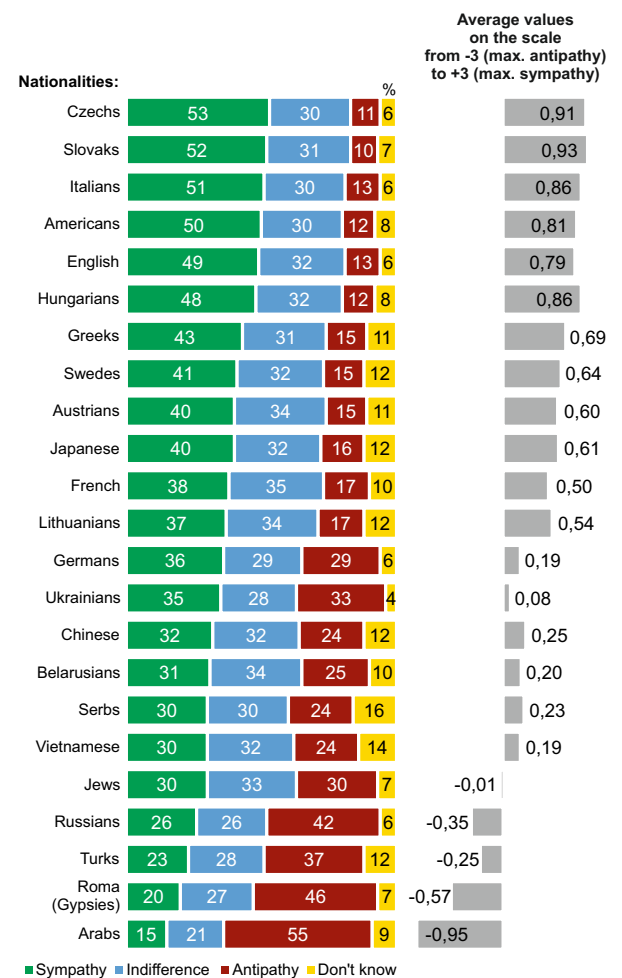
Poles express the most positive attitude to Czechs and Slovaks, who enjoy sympathy of more than half. Fewer people like Italians, Americans, Englishmen and Hungarians. At the same time, relatively few declare negative feelings to the above-mentioned nationalities. Approximately two-fifths of respondents have a positive attitude towards Greeks, Swedes, Austrians, Japanese, French and Lithuanians. In this group, a negative attitude is declared much less frequently than positive. About one-third of respondents are favourable to Germans, Ukrainians, Chinese, Belarusians, Serbs, Vietnamese and Jews. Likewise, for most nations in this group, affection is declared more often than resentment. In case of Ukrainians this spread very small, and in case of Jews, like and dislike are equally often declared.

Resentment prevails over sympathy regarding the other nations included in the survey. About a fourth are sympathetic to Russians and Turks, with negative attitude towards them more prevalent. Most respondents are cautious about Roma and Arabs, and relatively few declare their affection.

Over the past year, we haven't recorded significant changes. It is worth emphasizing, however, that compared to 2019, the attitude of Poles towards Roma, Arabs and Ukrainians has improved significantly. This is primarily due to the large drop in dislike to these nationals (by 11, 10 and 8 percentage points, respectively).

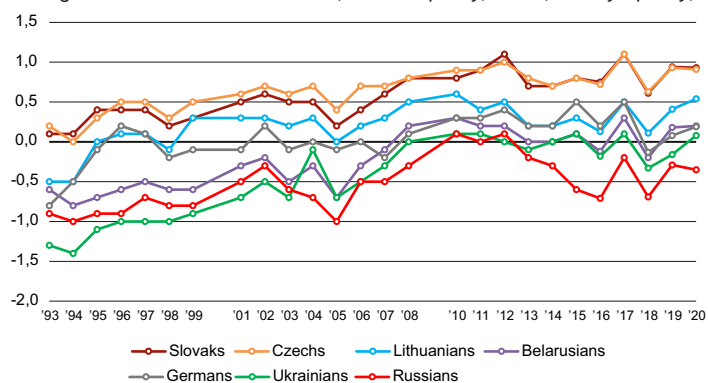
Looking at the current results from the perspective of nearly three decades, we can note a tendency to unify opinions about different nationalities. The attitude of Poles towards the peoples they once disliked has improved over time, and the feelings about the best-liked have cooled somewhat. The improvement concerns, among others, attitudes of Poles to neighbours. Considering the average, the attitude towards Ukrainians, as well as Lithuanians and Germans, has improved the most since 1993.

Attitude to other nationalities



Change in attitude to neighbouring nationalities

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

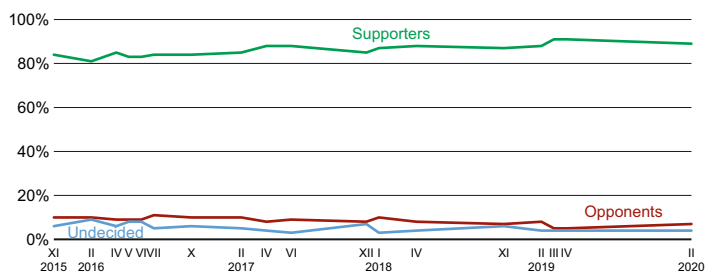


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Other Nations", March 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2020, N=1016. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Perception of European Union and its institutions

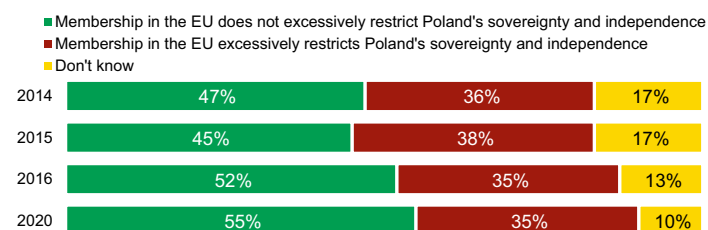
The level of support for Poland's membership in the European Union remains very high: 89% of respondents express approval for Poland's presence in the EU. The opponents of our country's membership in the EU constitute 7% of respondents.

Attitude to Poland's membership in the EU



Most Poles (55%) do not feel that EU membership limits Poland's sovereignty too much. Since February 2016, the percentage of people disagreeing with the claim that our country's sovereignty is diminished by the EU has increased by 3 percentage points, and since November 2015 it has risen by as much as 10 points. Slightly more than a third of respondents (35%) agree with the opinion that presence in the EU limits Poland's independence too much, which is as much as four years ago.

Which opinion is closer to your own view?



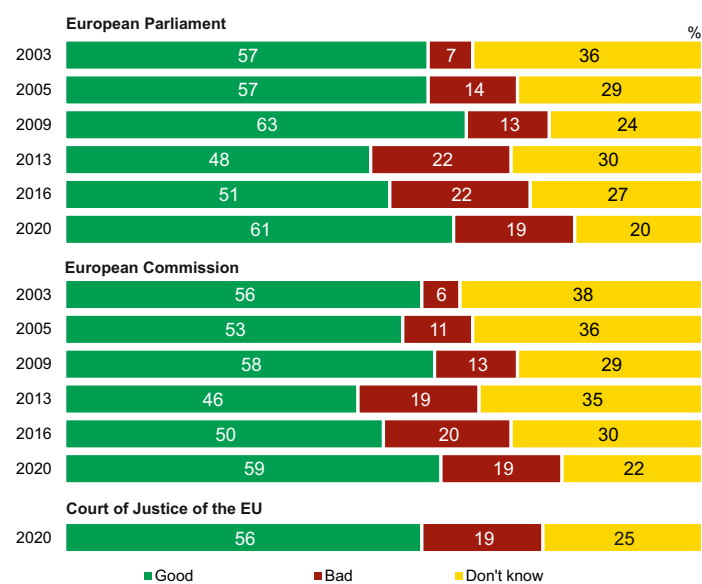
The vast majority of Poles have heard about the main EU institutions: the European Parliament and the European Commission (93% each). Only slightly fewer people (90%

overall) know about the Court of Justice of the European Union. Although knowledge of these EU institutions is quite common, familiarity with their functioning is usually low. Relatively the most people (30%) declare that they know a lot about the European Parliament, slightly fewer claim to have extensive knowledge of the European Commission (27%) and the CJEU (26%).

Most people who have heard of individual EU institutions assess their performance well. For each of them, the percentage of positive opinions is about three times higher than the negative. The level of approval ranges from 56% to 61%.

The assessments of the functioning of the European Parliament and the European Commission have improved significantly in recent years. Over the past four years, the percentage of people expressing approval about the activities of the EP has increased by 10 percentage points, and over the past seven years by a total of 13 points. The proportion of people satisfied with the functioning of the EC has increased by 9 points since 2016, and since 2013 it has risen by a total of 13 percentage points.

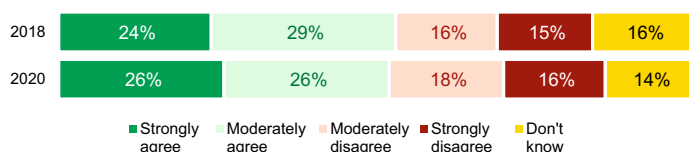
What is your opinion about the activities of the ...?



On December 20, 2017, the European Commission launched the procedure under Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union towards Poland. As part of it, the EC expects Poland to retract some of the changes in the judiciary, which can, in EC opinion, threaten the rule of law in our country. So far, however, the EU Council has not determined the risk of a serious breach of EU values by Poland. In the absence of the effects of the procedure of art. 7 of TEU, disputed issues related to changes in the judiciary are submitted to the EU Court of Justice. In 2018, the EC challenged before the CJEU the provisions regarding the retirement age of Supreme Court and common court judges. As a result, Poland changed the provisions questioned by the EC. In the case lodged in October 2019, the EC questioned the independence and impartiality of the Supreme Court Disciplinary Board, as well as provisions regarding disciplinary proceedings.

CBOS research shows that in the dispute regarding changes in the Polish justice system, the European Union enjoys relatively high level of authority. This is probably due to the rather cautious policy of EU bodies that focuses on dialogue rather than confrontation. In total, 52% of respondents believe that Poland should take into account the recommendations and provisions of the European Union institutions regarding judicial reform. The opposite view is expressed by 34% of respondents (3 percentage points more than in 2018).

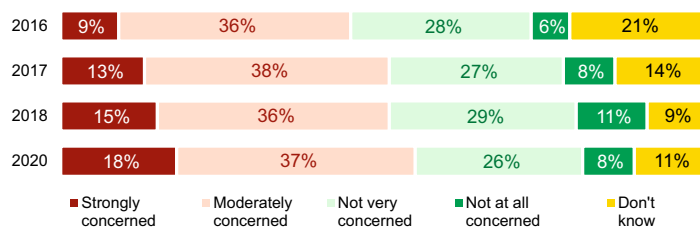
European Union has reservations regarding the reform of the judiciary in Poland. Do you agree that Poland should take into account the recommendations and resolutions of the European Union bodies regarding judicial reform?



If EU authorities determine that Poland does not comply with EU values, they may impose various types of sanctions. In accordance with the procedure in art. 7, the European Council's determination of a serious and persistent violation of EU values may lead to the suspension of certain rights of Member States, including the right to vote of its representative in the Council of the EU. Failure to comply with CJEU judgments may lead to financial penalties. Moreover, there are proposals for creating a mechanism linking the receipt of money from EU funds with the assessment of the state of rule of law in a given country.

Concerns about the introduction of sanctions against Poland are now expressed slightly more often than in previous years. A total of 55% of respondents have them (4 percentage points more than in 2018 and 10 points more than in 2016).

Are you concerned that not taking into account the opinions and expectations of the European Union directed at Poland may result in the introduction of sanctions against Poland?



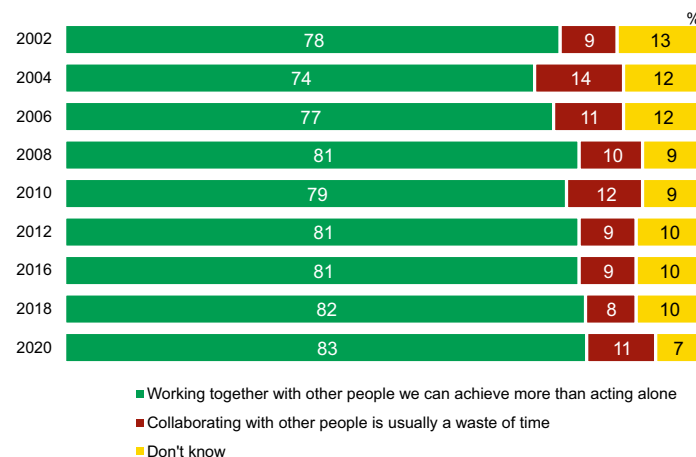
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Perception of European Union and Its Institutions", March 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2020, N=958. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Willingness to cooperate

The vast majority of respondents (83%) believe that working together with others we can achieve more than

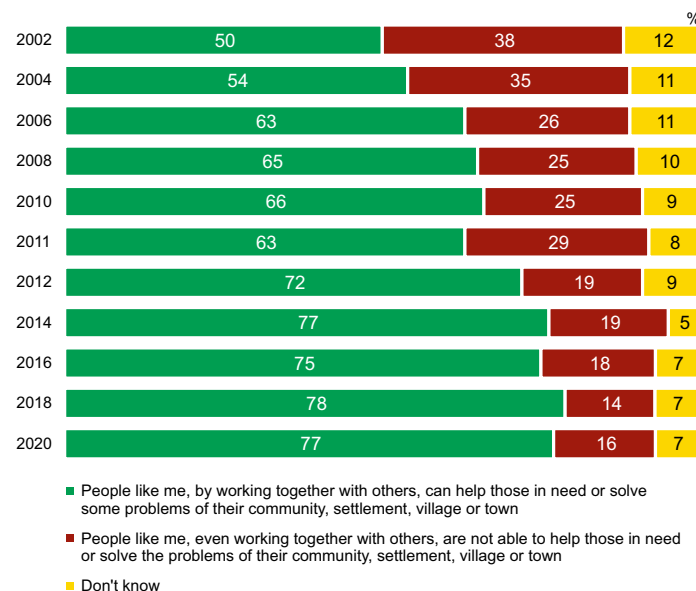
acting alone. Only about one-tenth (11%) of respondents are of the opposite opinion.

Which of the following opinions is closer to your own view?



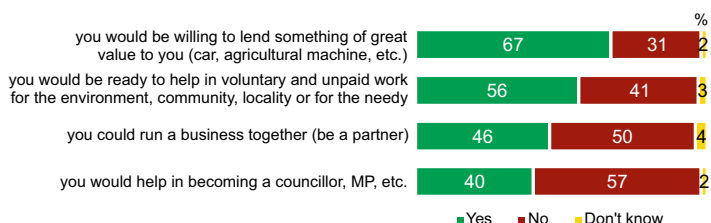
It is also common to believe that joint action is an effective way of solving problems in the immediate environment of the respondents. Roughly three-quarters (77%) believe that people like them, by working together with others, can help those in need or solve problems of their community or locality, whereas 16% are sceptical about this. In case of this indicator, we observe a clear upward trend: in the 18 years since the first measurement, the percentage of respondents believing in the usefulness of cooperation in their immediate environment has increased by 27 percentage points.

Which of the following opinions is closer to your own view?



As in previous years, respondents relatively often declare knowing someone to whom they would be willing to lend something valuable (67%). Over half (56%) say that they know a person they could support for free in their work for the environment, the community or the needy. Slightly fewer (46%) respondents would be ready to enter into a business with someone they know, and still fewer (40%) would join a friend's election campaign. In the span of two decades these indicators are subject to quite slight fluctuations and their hierarchy is unchanged.

Do you know anyone outside of your family to whom...



Slightly less than a quarter of Poles (23%) do not know anyone whom they would be willing to help in any of the indicated areas. Over three-quarters (77%) see this possibility in at least one sphere, including 24% ready to help in all four.

Persons with a higher socioeconomic status, residents of large cities and young people (up to 34 years of age) show the greatest readiness to cooperate.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Is it Worth to Cooperate?", March 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2020, N=958. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

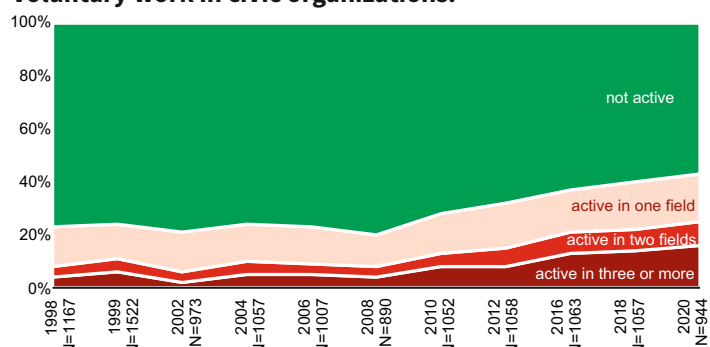
Activity in civic organizations

According to the declarations, Poles are most willing to devote their time to voluntary work in charitable organizations. The largest proportion help children (15%), slightly fewer support adults, including the sick, disabled, old, poor and homeless (11.2%). Every tenth respondent (10.8%) is active in PTAs (parental committee, parents' council), school or university foundation, or in any other organization active in the field of education. Categories of civic organizations and groups in which at least 5% of Poles are involved include: sports associations and clubs (6.8%), religious and church movements as well as parish communities (6.5%), animal protection associations (5.5%), youth organizations, e.g. scouts (5.2%), artistic associations such as choir, orchestra, dance or theatre group (5.2%), associations of gardeners, fishermen, hunters (5%), and women's organizations (5%). Fewer people spend time working in organizations active in environmental protection (4.8%), district and housing self-government (4.7%), self-help organizations, including associations of the disabled, the unemployed, anonymous alcoholics (4.6%), in the Volunteer Fire Brigade, Voluntary Mountain Rescue or other rescue associations (4.4%), trade unions (4.3%), pensioners' organizations or seniors' clubs (4.1%), city or regional

cultural associations (4.1%), organizations supporting health care institutions (3.9%), municipal self-governments (3.8%), committees established to solve a specific issue (3%), professional associations and self-governments (3%), scientific societies (2.9%), tourist associations (2.7%), employee self-government (2.2%), voivodship and county self-government (2.1%). Even fewer people volunteer in international friendship societies (1.7%), clubs of collectors (1.5%), organizations of war veterans (1.3%). Poles rarely get involved in the activities of political parties or associations (0.9%). Moreover, 3.3% of Poles volunteer in other organizations, associations, movements, clubs or foundations.

In order to estimate the overall level of voluntary activity in civic organizations and monitor its changes, a summary indicator was created showing the number of areas of activity. It allows the identification of people who are not active at all in civic organizations and those who work in at least one of them. Among the latter we distinguish people active in one field, two and three or more. This year's survey shows that more than half of adult Poles (57%) are not active in any civic organization. Almost a fifth (18%) declare devoting their free time to voluntary activities in one field, one-eleventh eleven (9%) volunteer in two, and every sixth respondent (16%) in three or more. Compared to 2018, the share of socially engaged respondents has increased. The rise in involvement in the work of civic organizations is, however, particularly evident from a longer time perspective.

Voluntary work in civic organizations:



Voluntary activity is facilitated by: above-average religious practice, higher education, high professional position, and relatively high income.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Activity in Social Organizations", March 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: February 2020, N=958. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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