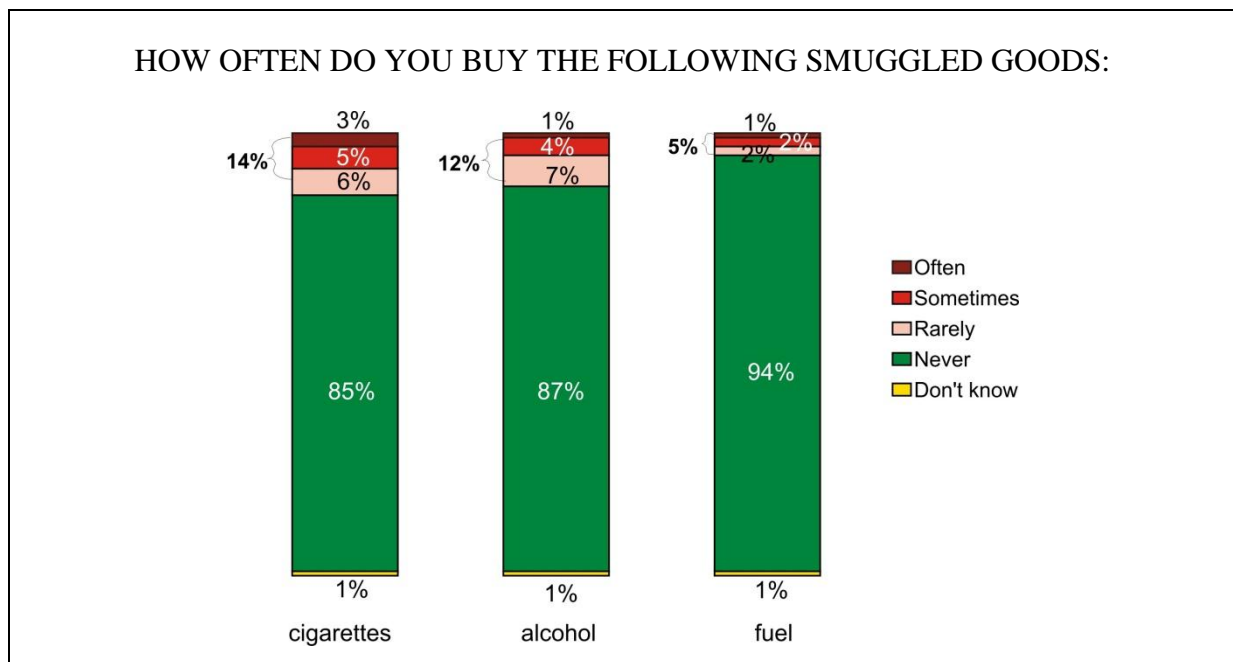


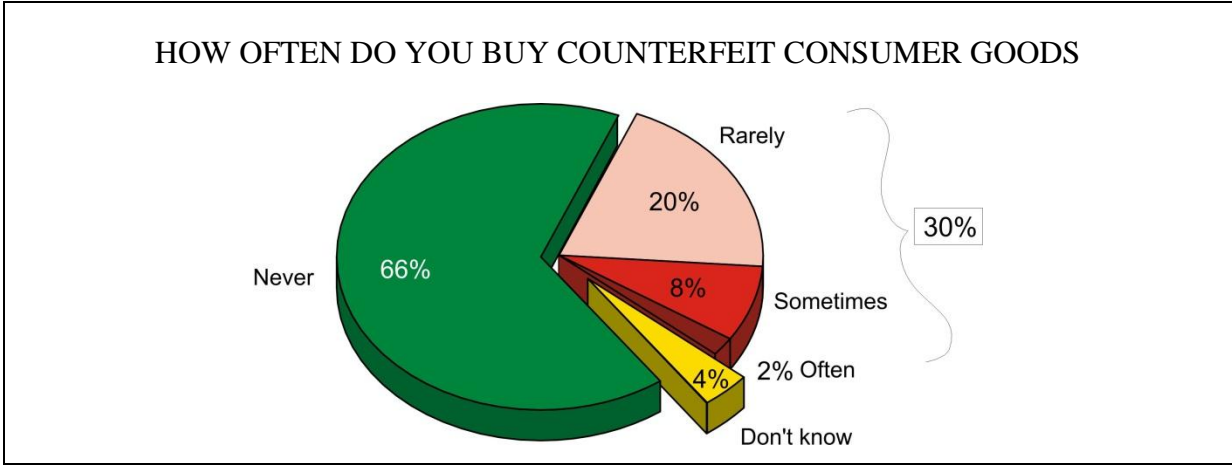
SMUGGLING AND COUNTERFEIT CONSUMER GOODS

Almost a quarter of respondents (23%) admit buying smuggled goods, at least occasionally. Similar groups declare buying cigarettes (14%) and alcohol (12%). In case of cigarettes, the group of respondents who declare frequent purchases is three times larger than the group of frequent buyers of smuggled alcohol. One in twenty Poles (5%) buys smuggled fuel, at least sporadically. A similar group (7%) admit buying other goods, chiefly clothes and cosmetics, rarely foodstuffs and electronics.

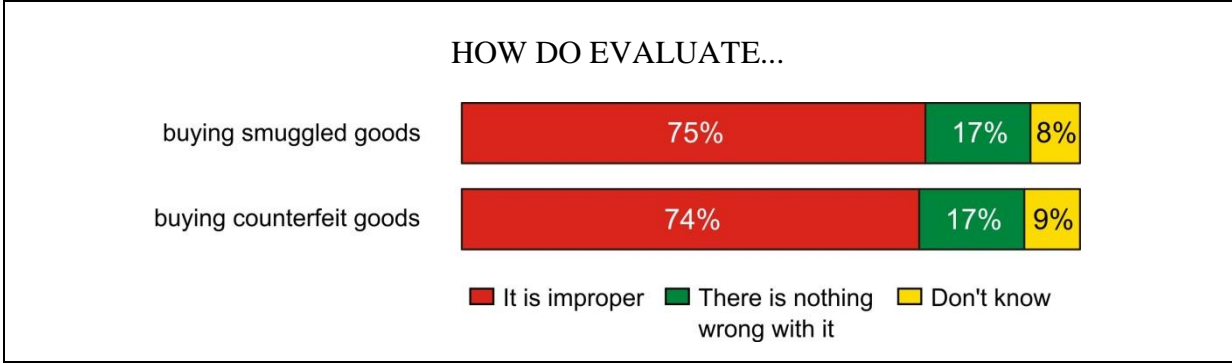


Almost a third of respondents (30%) admit buying counterfeit consumer goods, i.e. products bearing a trademark belonging to another firm (or a very similar misleading mark) and resembling original items. Most do it rarely (20%), and the rest (10%) do it at least from time to time.

Buyers of counterfeit goods usually admit purchasing clothes and shoes (65%), and cosmetics and perfume (24%). Other goods are mentioned far less frequently (1% to 3%), among them car accessories, tools, electronics, computer software, foodstuffs, chemical articles, and cigarettes.

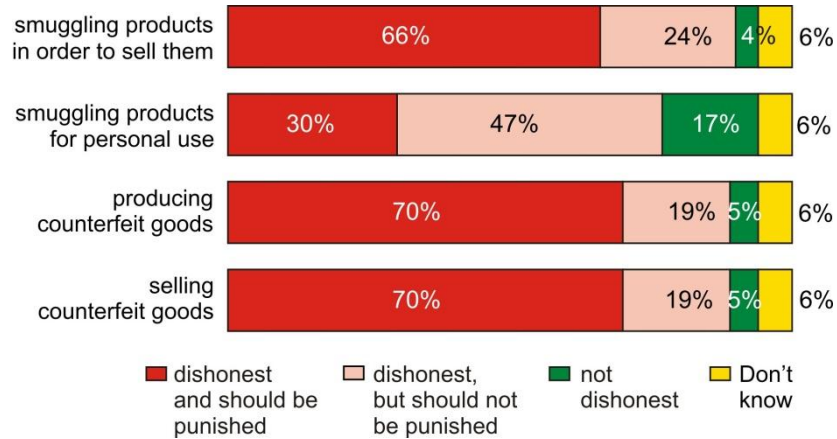


Three-quarters of respondents consider buying smuggled goods to be improper. almost the same proportion (74%) disapprove of buying counterfeit products. In both cases, 17% see nothing wrong in doing this.



A vast majority of respondents (90%) believe that smuggling goods for profit is dishonest, and 66% think, in addition to this, that such actions should be penalised. Bringing products for personal use without paying customs duty is treated more leniently. Although 77% consider it dishonest, a majority of this group (47% of the total) oppose sanctions. Almost one-fifth (17%) do not consider smuggling goods for personal use to be dishonest.

DO YOU THINK THAT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ARE...



Both producing counterfeit goods and their distribution are evaluated with equal criticism. Seven out of ten respondents (70%) support penalising both producers and sellers of counterfeit products, while every fifth (19%) considers these activities to be dishonest, but not necessarily deserving punishment.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Smuggling, counterfeit consumer goods and customs officers", October 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2010, N=1077. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.