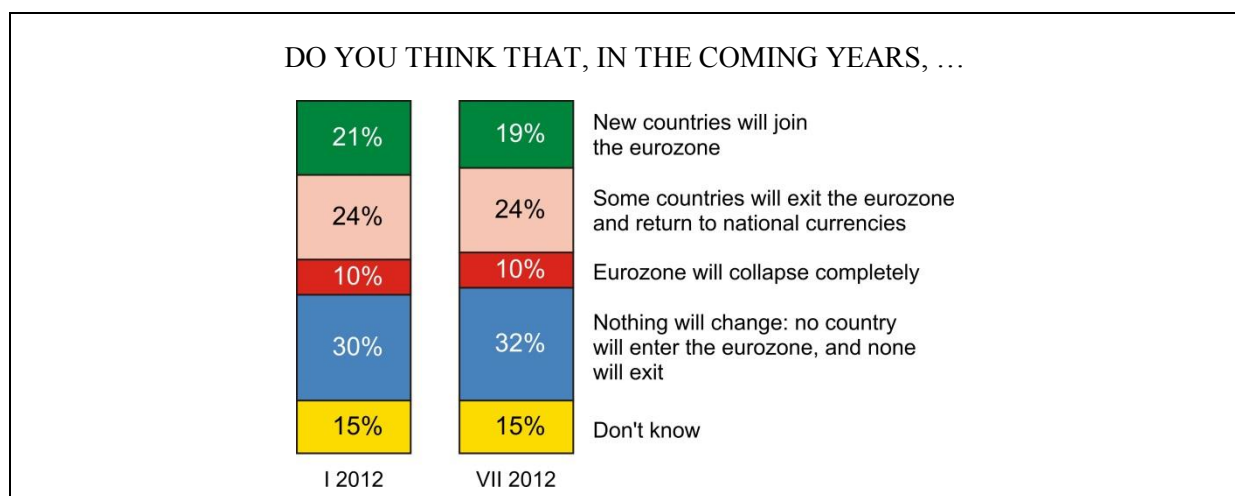
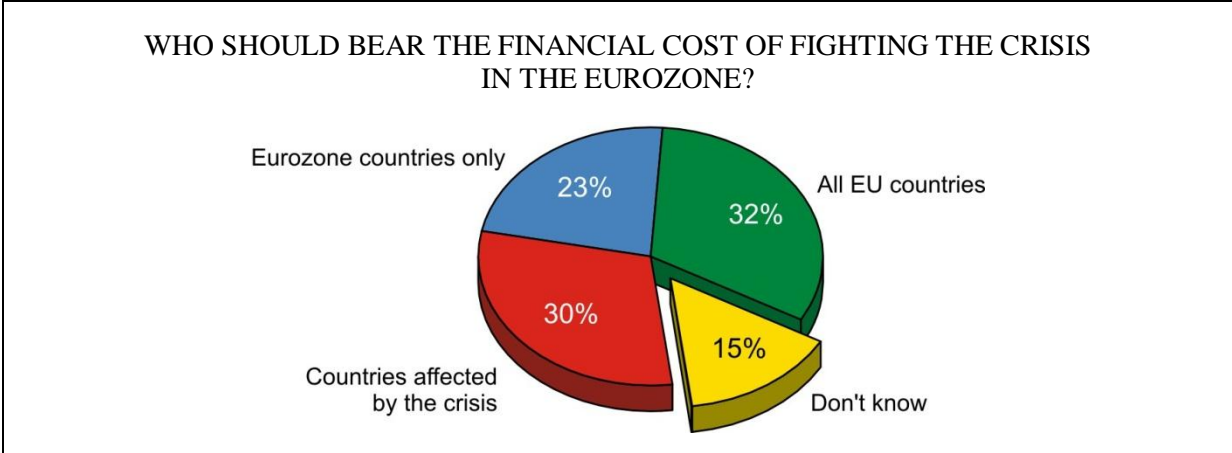


OPINIONS ABOUT THE EUROZONE AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

In spite of the efforts of the European Union member states to combat the financial crisis, the situation in the eurozone is a source of uncertainty. In the opinion of Poles, there are several possible scenarios for the development of the situation in the countries using the common currency. One-third (34%) think that in a short time the eurozone will shrink or collapse. Almost the same proportion (32%) think that the status quo will remain, meaning no country will exit the eurozone, and none will enter. Only one in five (19%) think that the eurozone will admit new members.

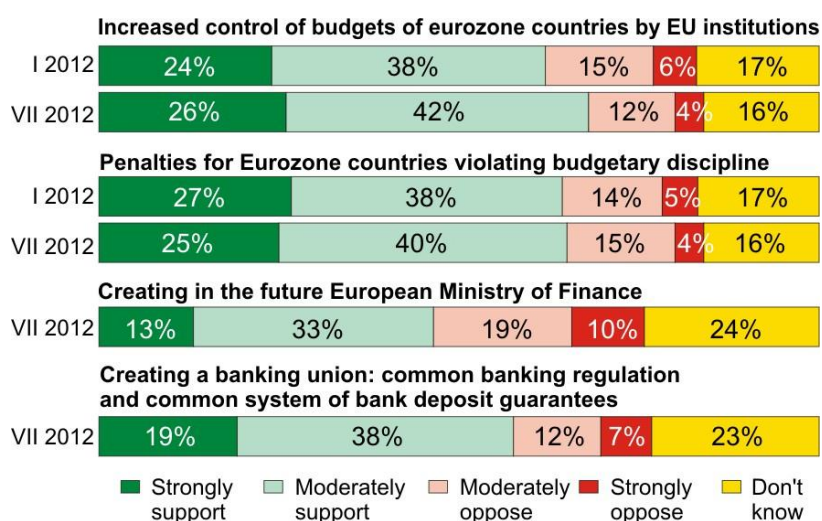


In general, the public opinion believes that the countries in crisis should not be left to fend for themselves, but should be able to count on financial support from other EU countries. The opinions as to whether all EU countries should contribute, or the eurozone countries only, is divided. Surprisingly perhaps, more people accept the idea that all EU countries should bear the financial consequences of crisis (32%) than assign this burden to the eurozone only (23%). In the public opinion, it is probably a question of both solidarity between member states and common EU interest. Less than one-third (30%) believe that the affected countries should be left to themselves to deal with the crisis.



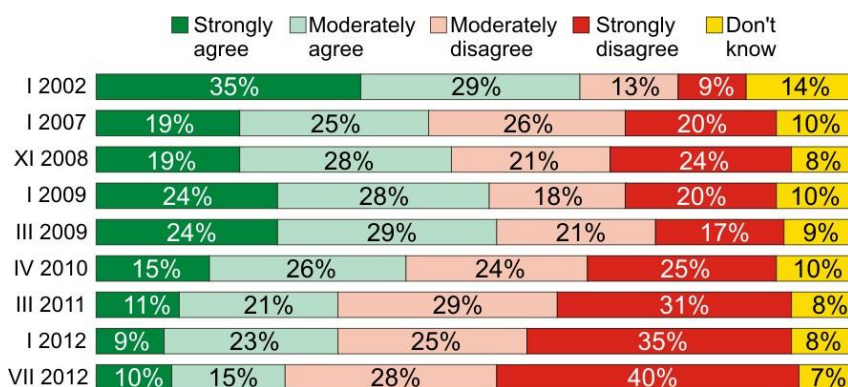
Poles react positively to the planned and proposed steps aimed at preventing financial crises in the eurozone. The majority accept the fundamental rules of the fiscal pact concerning budgetary restrictions on the countries using the euro. Over two-thirds (68%) support increased control over member state budgets by EU institutions. The support for this measure rose in the last 6 months by 6 percentage points. Almost two-third (65%) agree for the EU to impose penalties on member states violating budgetary discipline (allowing excessive budget deficit or public debt). Moreover, almost half of respondents (46%) support further fiscal integration and creating a future European Ministry of Finance. The creation of a banking union, whose harbinger is the recent decision to found common banking regulation and perhaps, in the future, a common system of bank deposit guarantees, is supported by 57% of adult Poles.

SUPPORT FOR...



The continuing uncertainty about the future of the euro has contributed to the increased scepticism about the introduction of the common currency in Poland. In the last half a year, the proportion of opponents of introducing the euro has increased by 8 points and now, at 68%, is the highest recorded so far. Only a quarter of respondents support introducing the euro (25%, 7 points less than at the beginning of the year 2012).

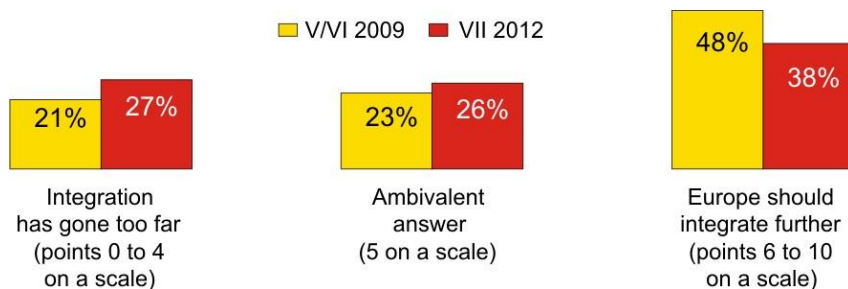
WOULD YOU AGREE TO REPLACE POLISH ZLOTY WITH THE EURO?



The difficulties in the eurozone not only contribute to the scepticism about the introduction of the euro, but have other far-reaching consequences. The conviction that further integration is desirable weakens. While three years ago almost half of Poles tended to agree that Europe should integrate further, by now less than two-fifths share this view (38%). Compared with the previous survey, more people now think that integration has gone too far (increase from 21% to 27%). However, the proponents of deeper integration are still more numerous.

SHOULD EUROPE INTEGRATE FURTHER, OR HAS INTEGRATION GONE TOO FAR ALREADY?

Answers on a scale from 0 to 10



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "*Opinions about the eurozone and European integration*", July 2012. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2012, N=960. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.