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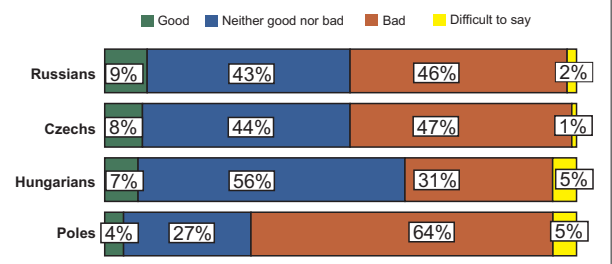
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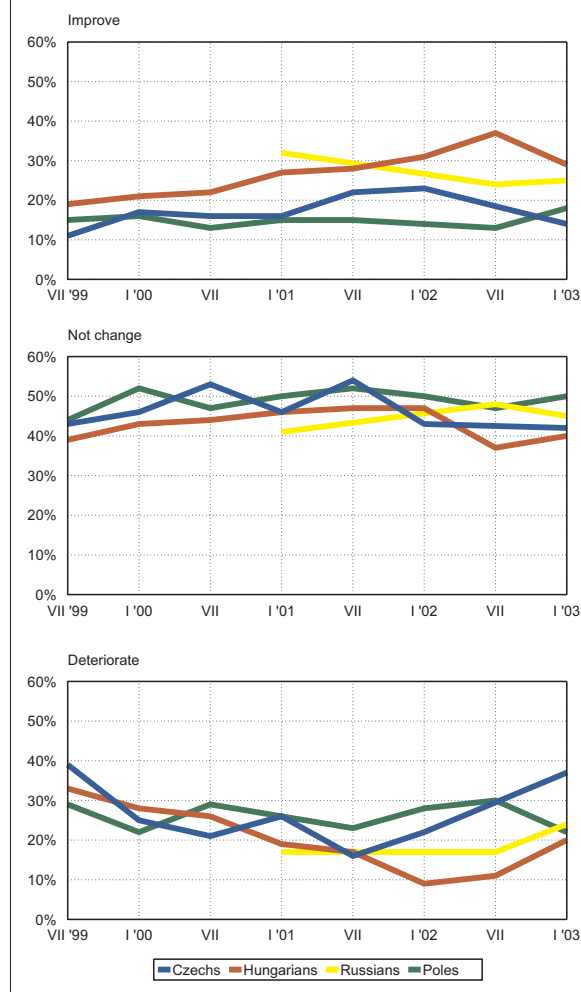
POLES, CZECHS, HUNGARIANS AND RUSSIANS ABOUT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THEIR COUNTRIES

In all four countries listed above the respondents evaluate the condition of the economy as bad. The opinions of the Hungarians are relatively the most positive, whilst the Poles are the most critical. The Hungarians are also the most optimistic about the prospects of their country in the nearest future. The Czechs are the most pessimistic

IN GENERAL, HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION OF YOUR COUNTRY?



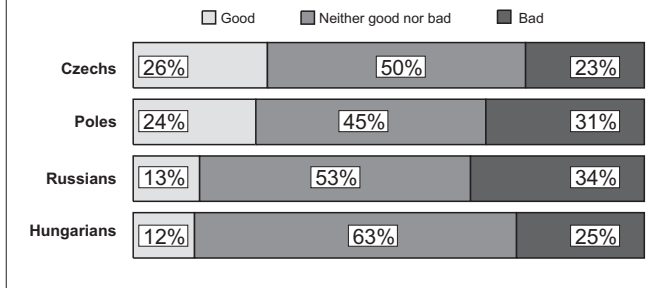
WILL THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF YOUR COUNTRY ... OVER THE NEXT YEAR?



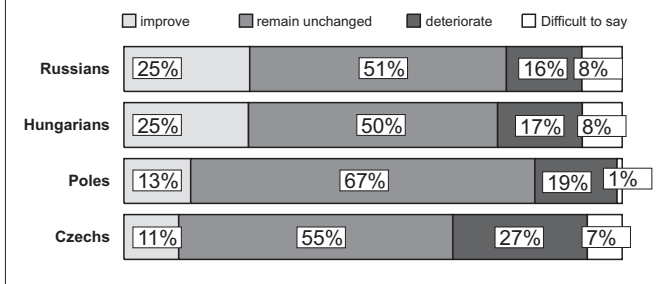
in this respect. In the Czech Republic and in Hungary the level of pessimism in the evaluation of the economic prospects has grown very considerably during the last year. A certain growth of pessimism has taken place also in Russia. In Poland, on the other hand, the economic prospects for the nearest future are now seen in a better light than last year.

As far as the conditions of living are concerned, the Czechs are the most satisfied and the Russians - the least. The opinions of the Poles are polarised the most as compared with the other three countries, much fewer respondents describe the living conditions of their households as average. In Hungary, on the other hand, much more respondents describe their standard of living as "neither good nor bad" than in the other three countries. At the same time, the Czechs are afraid of a deterioration of their living conditions in the nearest future the most frequently, while the Poles expect stabilisation in this respect. The Russians and Hungarians count on an improvement of their standard of living more than twice as frequently as the Poles and Czechs.

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF LIVING OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



DO YOU THINK THAT DURING THE NEXT 12 MONTHS THE CONDITIONS OF LIVING OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD WILL:



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "Evaluations and forecasts of the economic situation and the conditions of living of households in Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia", February 2003, and "Evaluations of the government and the parliamentary opposition in Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia", February 2003. Survey co-ordinated by CEORG. Participants: CBOS (Poland): survey executed 3-6 January 2003, N=1025; CVVM (the Czech Republic): survey executed 6-13 January 2003, N=1086; TARKI (Hungary): survey executed 3-8. January 2003, N=1030, WCIOM (Russia): survey executed 24- 27 January 2003, N=1592.

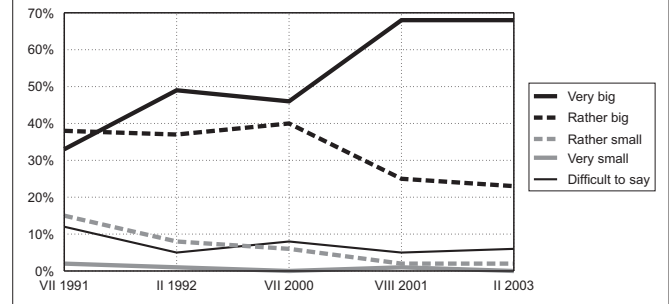
CORRUPTION A BIG OR A SMALL PROBLEM?

The belief that corruption is a serious problem in Poland was already very strong in the early 1990s. In recent years, it has become even more common, to the extent that now almost everybody believes so. Furthermore, nowadays more respondents see this problem as "very big" rather than as "quite big".

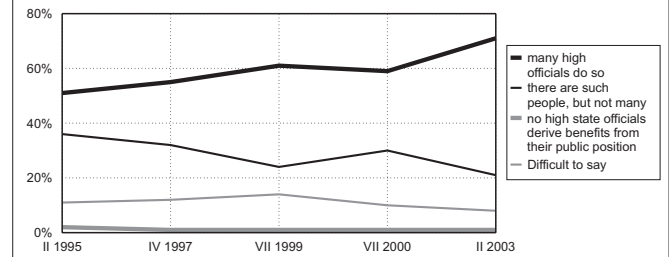
At the same time, a significantly bigger proportion of the respondents believe that many high state officials derive undue benefits from their public positions. The opinion that high state officials and politicians use their power to fill lucrative positions in the state administration and institutions with their friends and relatives is particularly common. Over ninety percent of the respondents believe that it is a common phenomenon (of which 59% believe it to be "very common"). In the opinion of a definite majority of the respondents, both

local and central authorities are equally affected by corruption.

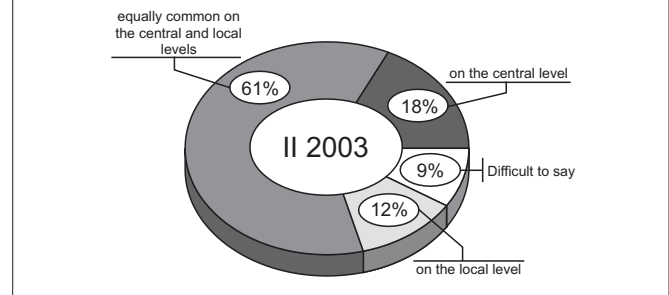
IN YOUR OPINION, IS CORRUPTION A BIG OR A SMALL PROBLEM IN POLAND?



FROM TIME TO TIME ONE HEARS ABOUT HIGH STATE OFFICIALS WHO DERIVE UNDUER BENEFITS FROM THEIR PUBLIC POSITIONS. DO YOU AGREE THAT NOWADAYS:



IN YOUR OPINION, WHERE ARE THE CASES OF DERIVING UNDUER BENEFITS FROM PUBLIC ROLES MORE COMMON:

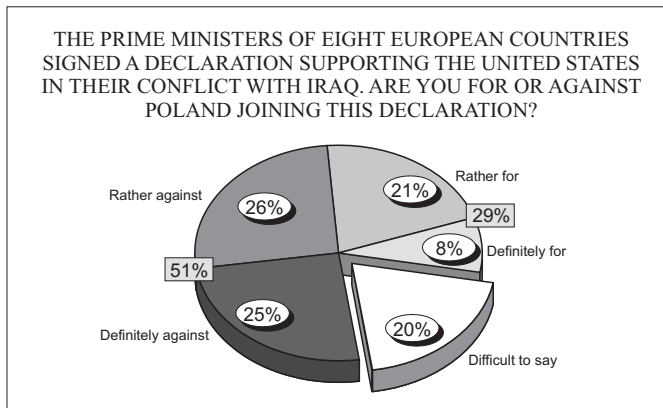
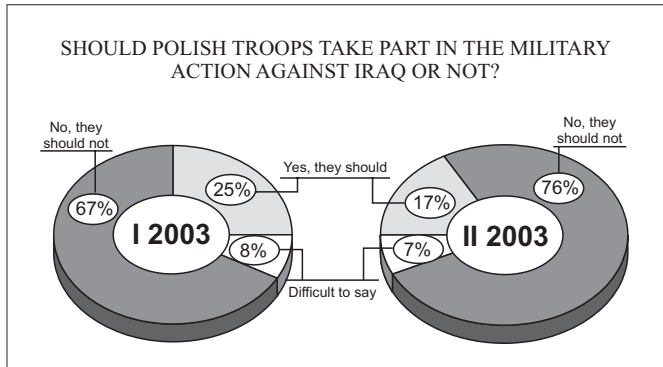
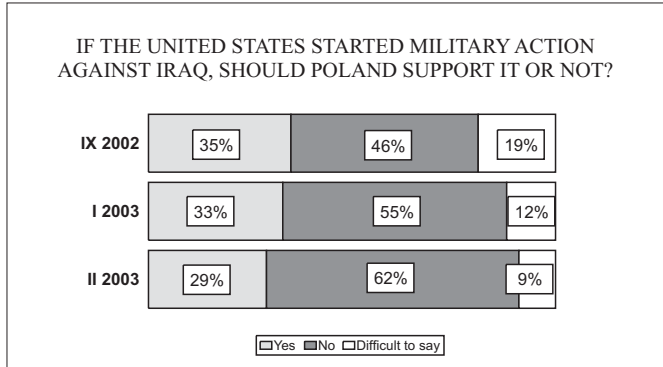


More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The Poles about corruption, lobbying and "buying" laws", February 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1006 persons.

THE PROBLEM OF IRAQ

Opposition to the possible armed intervention in Iraq increased significantly at the end of the last year and the beginning of this year, to stabilise or even decrease a little subsequently. About half (48%, as compared to 51% in January) of the respondents still believe that the attack on Iraq should not take place under any circumstances. Over one-third (36%, as compared with 37% in January) accept such a possibility if the UN inspectors find out that

Iraq has mass destruction weapons and 6% (4% in January) are of the opinion that the armed intervention should take place regardless of the results of the UN inspection. At the same time, however, more and more people believe that even if such intervention takes place, Poland should not support it and, first and foremost, Polish troops should not take part in it. The opinions about this issue are getting more and more definite and the percentage of the undecided respondents is decreasing.

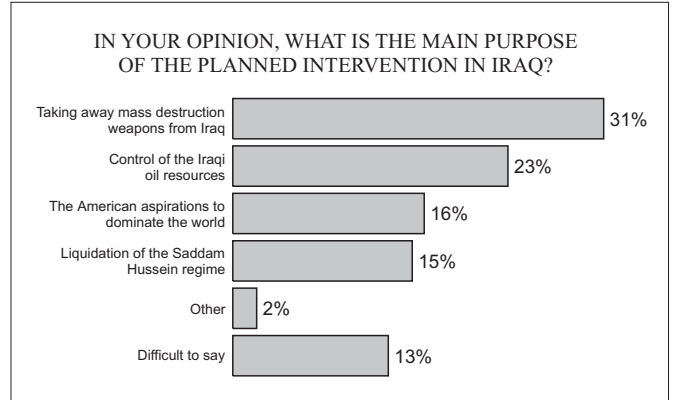


Opposition to sending Polish soldiers to the Persian Gulf is growing even among those who think that Poland should support the United States if they started military action in Iraq. Between January and February, the percentage of supporters of the intervention believing that sending Polish troops to the Gulf should be a consequence of Poland's support for the United States dropped from 73% to 54%.

Most respondents disapprove of the signing of the declaration of the eight states supporting the United

States' policy towards Iraq by the Polish Prime Minister. Majority of the respondents believe that this declaration reflects of a normal difference of opinion rather than a growing political division in Europe.

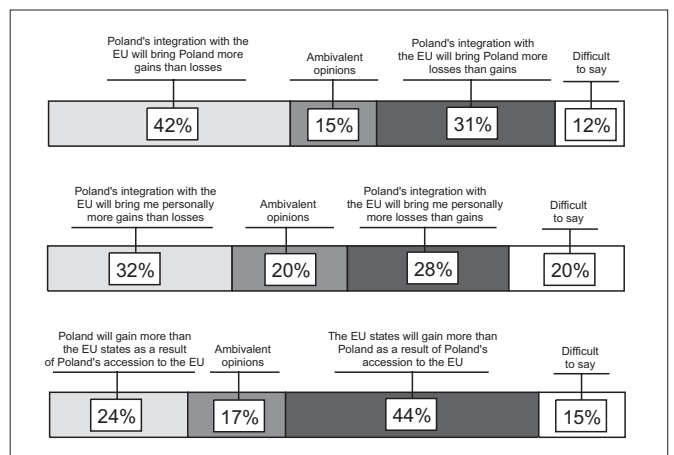
Not even a third of the respondents believe disarmament of Iraq to be the real main purpose of the planned intervention in Iraq.



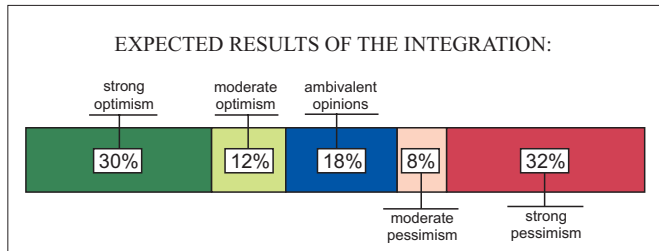
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Disapproval of the possible armed intervention in Iraq", February 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1006 persons.

FORESEEN EFFECTS OF THE INTEGRATION WITH THE EU

The belief that Poland will gain more than lose as a result of the integration with the European Union has strengthened a little during the last year. On the other hand, the proportion of the respondents who are afraid that they personally will lose rather than gain has grown and the optimists outnumber the pessimists only slightly. Although the prevailing opinion is that Poland's membership in the EU will bring Poland more gains than losses, at the same time the respondents tend to believe that the present member states will be the main beneficiaries of the integration.



The three items presented above were used to construct a composite scale of optimism versus pessimism concerning the results of Polish accession to the European Union. The optimists defined by this scale outnumber the pessimists only negligibly.

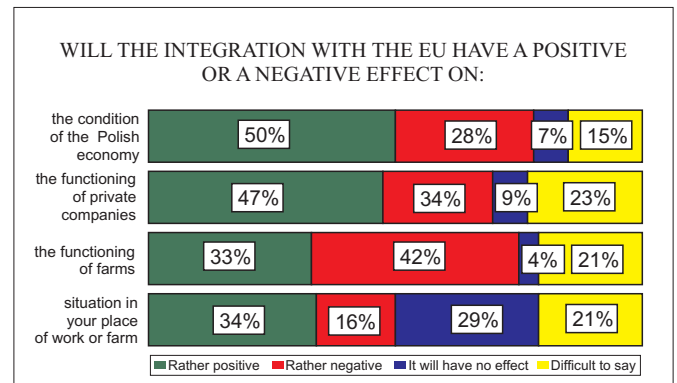


Young people (up to 34 years of age), particularly students, as well as the respondents with higher or secondary education, with the highest incomes and satisfied with their financial situation are the most optimistic about Poland's accession to the EU. Pessimism is the most common in the countryside, among the respondents aged over 45, pensioners, the unemployed, persons with the lowest incomes and those who are dissatisfied with their financial situation.

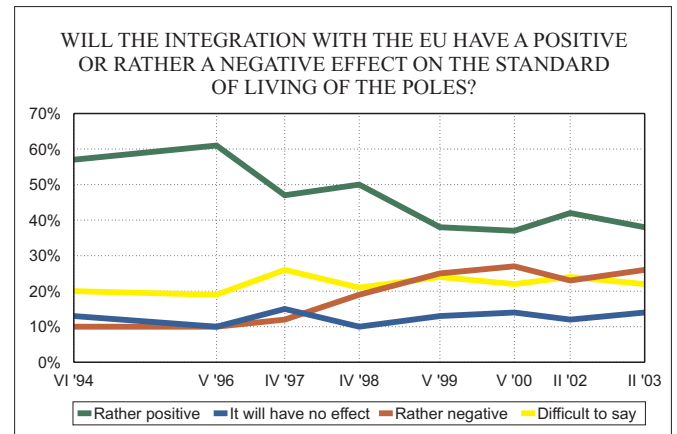
The opponents of the integration are much more consistent in their opinions than the supporters. As many as 86% of the opponents are pessimistic about the results of the integration, of which 76% are strongly pessimistic. On the other hand, only two-thirds (66%) of those who are going to vote in the referendum for the integration express optimism and 50% of this group are very optimistic.

As far as the socio-economic effects of the integration are concerned, the prevailing opinion is that the integration will have a positive effect on the condition of the Polish economy and on the functioning of private companies. On the other hand, most respondents expect negative implications for farms. At the same time, the number of workers who expect a positive impact of the integration on their place of work is twice as big as the

number of those who are afraid that the consequences will be negative.



The forecasts concerning the unemployment rate after Poland's accession to the EU have not changed during the last year, but the expectations concerning the standard of living are somewhat less optimistic than a year ago.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "Optimism and pessimism in thinking about the effects of the European integration", February 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1006 persons.

In addition to the reports referred to above, the following have been published recently (in Polish):

- ◆ Social support for the integration with the European Union
- ◆ Opinions on the work of the committee investigating "Rywingate"
- ◆ Opinions on the accession referendum
- ◆ Political party preferences in February
- ◆ The tasks of the new local authorities
- ◆ Job market in Poland and the threat of unemployment
- ◆ Social moods in February
- ◆ The government ratings dropped again
- ◆ Opinions on the planned start of the new TV station *Trwam*
- ◆ The attitude to the political parties

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