

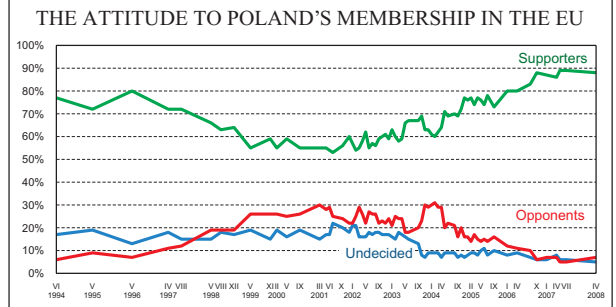
IN THIS ISSUE:

- A SUMMARY OF THE FOUR YEARS OF POLAND'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EU
- THE ATTITUDE TO THE NATO EXPANSION TO THE EAST
- POLES IN THE INTERNET
- PREFERRED TAXES

A SUMMARY OF THE FOUR YEARS OF POLAND'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EU

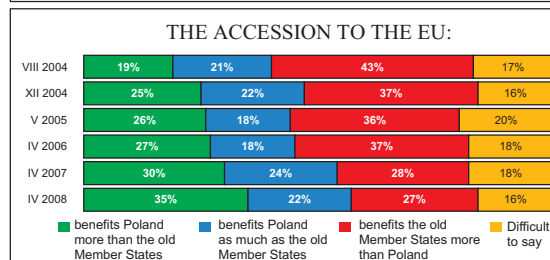
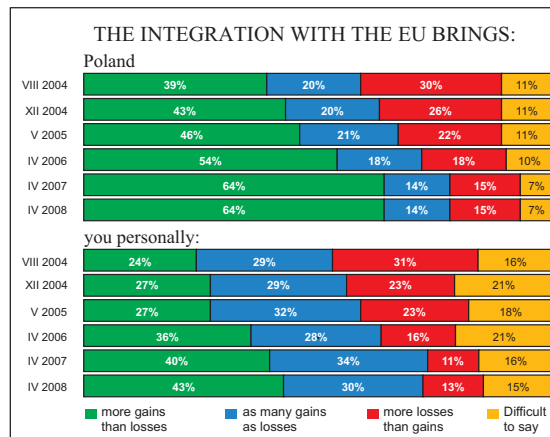
The public support for the membership of Poland in the European Union remains very high. 88% of the Poles currently support the membership, and only 7% oppose it.

In the first three years following the accession of Poland to the European Union, the evaluations of the effects of the membership were improving successively. Year after year, more and more Poles noticed the benefits. Today, four years after the accession, the opinions about its effects seem to have stabilized. The proportion of respondents who believe that the integration has brought Poland more gains than losses is close to two-thirds (four times as many as negative opinions). As in the previous years, personal gains associated with the EU membership are much less common than the belief in the overall positive impact of the integration on Poland. A relatively large proportion of respondents are unable to state clearly whether they have benefited or suffered as a result of the accession. Those who have clear opinions in this respect usually declare that they have benefited as a result of the EU membership. In the first two years after the accession, the belief that it was more beneficial for the "old Member States" than for Poland prevailed. Last year, the opinion that Poland was the main beneficiary of the accession prevailed for the first time. This opinion has strengthened after four years of the membership. At present, more than a third of respondents



believe that the integration of Poland with the European Union has been good primarily for Poland. More than a quarter believe that the old Member States are the main beneficiaries.

For Poland, the accession has been a stimulus to accelerate economic development. The public opinion observed the first positive effects of the integration on the Polish economy already in the first year of the membership. The surveys conducted since the accession show that the percentage who believe in the positive effect of the integration on the Polish economy has been growing year after year. The proportion of respondents expressing positive opinions about economic impact of the integration grew most in the third year of the membership (from 57% to 72%). During the last year, this percentage has increased further, although only



slightly (by 3 percentage points). Today, three quarters of the Poles express positive opinions on the effect of the EU membership on the condition of the Polish economy.

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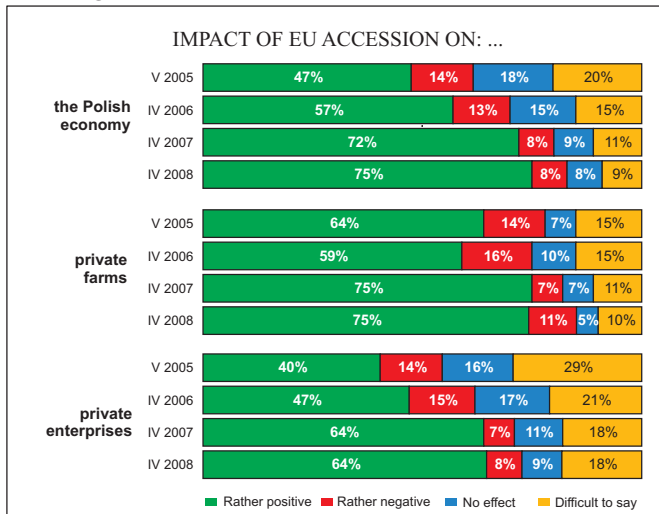
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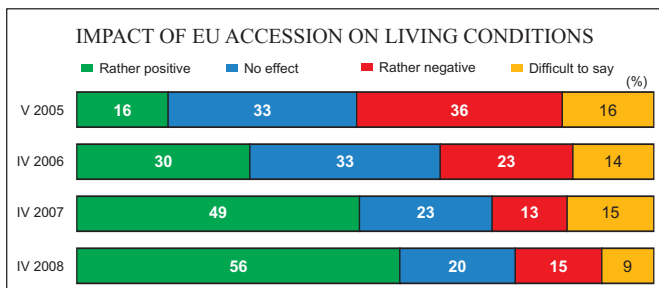
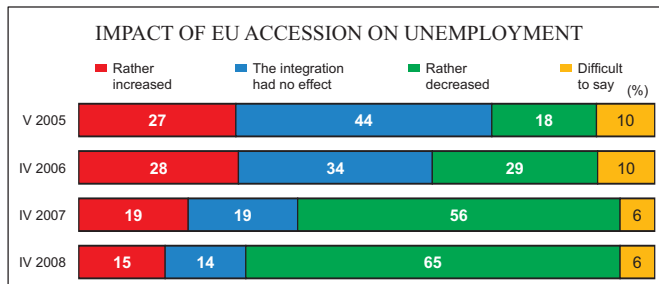
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According to the public opinion, agriculture is the sector which gained the most and the fastest. As in the previous year, three quarters believe in the positive effect. The opinions about the impact of the integration on private businesses have not changed. Almost two-thirds of the respondents believe that they have benefited from the integration.



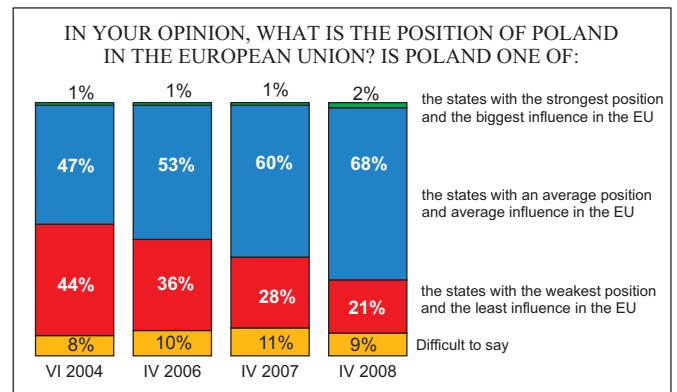
Although improvement of the condition of the Polish economy could be noticed already in the first year of the membership, the Poles initially did not observe any positive changes on the domestic job market. They became visible in the third year of the membership. Presently, four years after the accession, almost two-thirds of respondents believe that the membership has helped reduce unemployment in Poland.



An improvement of the condition of the Polish economy, which could already be noticed a year after the accession, in the following year started to contribute to a noticeable improvement the conditions of living. In the following years, the belief that the accession has had a

positive effect on the conditions of living of the Poles was growing. It has also grown during the last year.

According to the public opinion, the accession has had a positive effect on the position of Poland on the international scene. Now almost three quarters of the respondents (71%) believe that the position of Poland in Europe has improved as a result of its membership in the EU. Year after year, a growing number of the respondents describe Poland as a country with an average position (influence) in the European Union. At the same time, the number of those who believe that Poland is a country of little importance in the EU is decreasing.

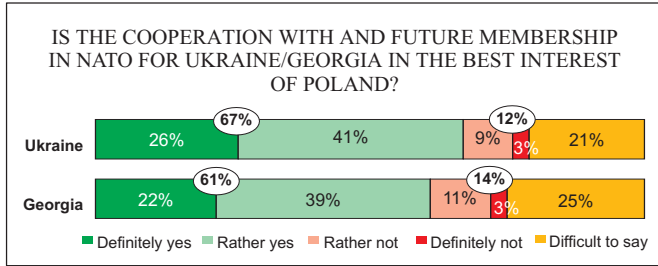


As far as the impact of the accession on civilization and culture is concerned, the biggest proportion of respondents (61%) point to its positive effect on the condition of the natural environment in Poland. More than half (57%) say that it has had a positive effect on the infrastructure. 50% of respondents believe that the EU membership has contributed to improvement in the level of knowledge and education. Almost two-fifths (38%) notice a positive effect on the compliance with the law. The most frequently mentioned negative effect of the EU membership is growing bureaucracy. More than half (46%) have noticed it.

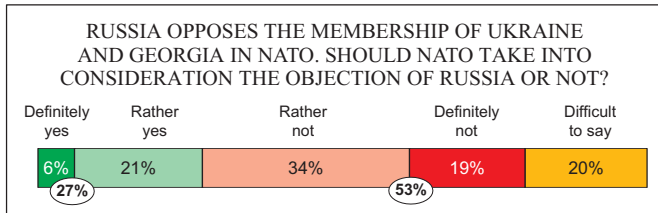
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish) *A summary of the four years of Poland's membership in the EU*, April 2008. Survey executed in April 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N=1101.

THE ATTITUDE TO THE NATO EXPANSION TO THE EAST

During the recent NATO summit in Bucharest, Poland and the United States were the main supporters of the idea of cooperation and future membership of Ukraine and Georgia in NATO. A majority of the respondents believe that the position of Poland with respect to the future NATO membership for Ukraine and Georgia is consistent with the best interest of Poland.



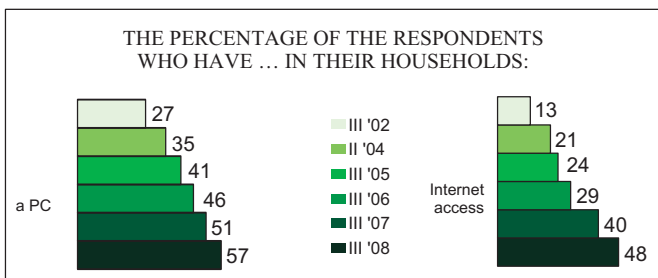
Russia opposes the expansion of NATO to the East. Only slightly more than a quarter of respondents believe that the opinion of Russia on the membership of Ukraine and Georgia in NATO should be taken into consideration. Twice as many believe that NATO should ignore Russian objection.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *Is the expansion of NATO to the East in the interest of Poland?*, April 2008. Survey executed in April 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 1101.

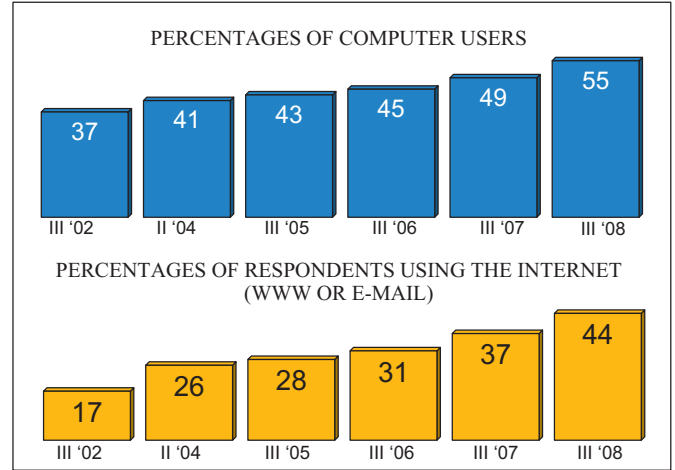
POLES IN THE INTERNET

The number of people who have PC computers in their households is growing every year. It more than doubled in the last five years, reaching 57%. The number who have Internet access at home is growing even faster. The percentage of respondents who can use the Internet at home grew almost fourfold from March 2002 to March 2008. Almost half of adult Poles now have Internet access at home.



The percentage who use a computer is growing steadily. At present, more than half of adult Poles do. Almost half (48%) declare using a computer at home. Almost a third of grown-ups (30%) use a computer at work or school, whereas 15% use it in other places (e.g. in an Internet café, at friends', in the library).

The percentage of respondents using the Internet is also growing every year. More than two-fifths of adult Poles are Internet users.



The Internet is gaining importance as a channel for distribution of goods and services. During the month preceding the survey, more than every third Internet user bought something in the Net (35%, i.e. 15% of all adult Poles). Four out of ten Internet users downloaded free software, music or films (40%, i.e. 18% of all respondents). Almost two-fifths of users (38%, i.e. 17% of all respondents) used on-line banking services in the last month. Using paid content available through the Internet, such as e.g. newspaper archives or photographs, is less common. However, it is gaining some popularity. 12% of the Internet users (i.e. 5% of all respondents) paid for content in the month preceding the survey.

Virtual communities are becoming one of the most popular forms of Internet use. Their members establish or renew their contacts, present their works, comment on news, exchange information and socialize. More and more Internet users join professional communities. Almost half of Internet users (47%, i.e. 21% of all adult Poles) have registered on some community portal (e.g. Nasza-klasa, MySpace, GoldenLine or similar). A large number of relatively older Internet users who use community portals is a completely new phenomenon. The users of such portals usually want to renew old contacts.

Most Internet users use chat software. More than two-thirds of Internet users (68%, i.e. 30% of all adults) have communicated with someone during the last months using this channel. Using the Net to make telephone calls is also becoming increasingly popular. Almost two-fifths of grown-up Internet users (38%, i.e. 17% of all respondents) talked on the telephone in the month preceding the survey using Internet chat software such as e.g. Skype. Almost a third of all adult Internet users (31%, i.e. 14% of all respondents) participated in discussion forums.

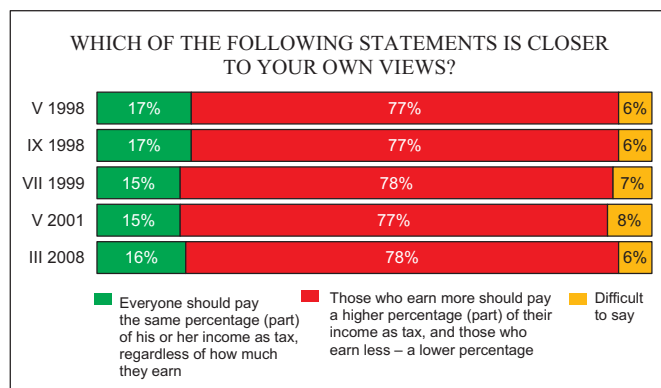
The traditional media (the press, radio and television) use the Internet to provide access to their content. Most Internet users (58%, i.e. 26% of all adult

respondents) read the Internet versions of daily newspapers or magazines. Almost two-fifths of the Internet users (37%, i.e. 16% of all respondents) listen to the radio through the Internet, and more or less one in six (17%, i.e. 8% of all the respondents) watch Internet TV.

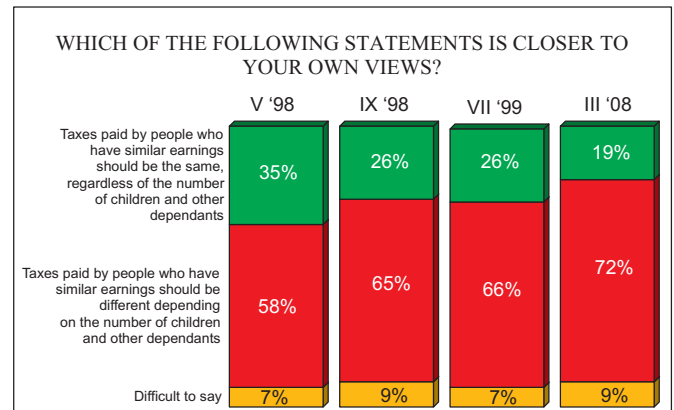
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *The Poles in the Net*, April 2008. Survey executed in March 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 1205.

PREFERRED TAXES

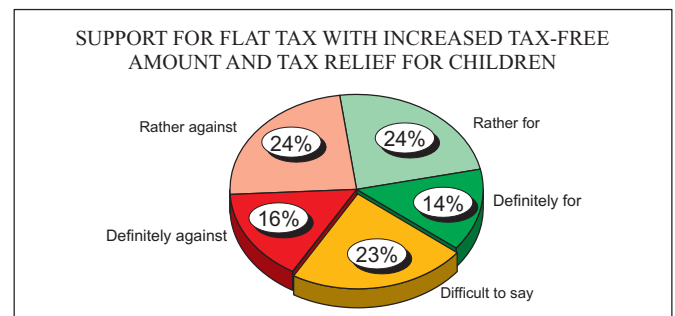
For years, the Poles have declared support for a progressive tax system. The principle that the rich pay higher taxes than the poor seems well established and consistent with the public view of what is fair.



Another principle, which, according to the public opinion, should be taken into consideration in the tax system, is the connection between the amount of tax paid and the number of dependants. This idea is currently partly implemented in the form of a tax relief for children. The public support for the pro-family tax system is now even higher than a few years ago. Almost three quarters of grown-up Poles support it.



The government of Donald Tusk declares an intention to introduce flat-rate tax in the future. In an effort to convince the public opinion, the Prime Minister spoke about family-friendly flat-rate tax. The introduction of a flat rate would be accompanied by an increase of the tax-free amount and the tax relief for children would be maintained. Although the Poles are generally against flat-rate tax, a significant proportion would be willing to accept it under certain conditions.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): *What taxes would Poles like to pay*, April 2008. Survey executed in March 2008. A representative random sample of adult Poles. N = 1205.

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

- ◆ Evaluations of the foreign policy of Donald Tusk's government
- ◆ The Poles about the proposed changes in the political system
- ◆ Methods of financing political parties
- ◆ Political party preferences in April
- ◆ Evaluations of the work of the President, the Sejm and the Senate
- ◆ The attitude to the government in April
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