

ability to make difficult decisions, skills to coordinate and supervise the Government as well as determination to achieve his goals. Nearly half of respondents claim (49%) that the Prime Minister does not understand and is indifferent to the problems of an average man. The same number of people think that the Prime Minister does not solve the most pressing problems in the country and cannot make difficult decisions. Also 49% of respondents criticise him for the way he manages the Government and supervises his ministers. Over half of the questioned people (53%) say Donald Tusk is too indecisive and lacks determination to achieve his goals.

The Prime Minister's motivation and priorities are also assessed negatively. The clearly prevailing view among Poles is that Tusk values more his own political career and party interests than serving the country and working for the benefit of Polish society. As much as 52% of respondents claim that Tusk values his image and political career more than serving the country, and the majority of people (55%) also believe that the Prime Minister is more interested in the benefit of his party than of his country.

The content of Donald Tusk's speeches and their credibility is assessed worst of all. The majority of Poles (60%) think that the Prime Minister's speeches are pointless - vague and too general. However, the fact that you cannot rely on Tusk's words and that he does not fulfil his promises are seen as the Prime Minister's main shortcomings. Two thirds of respondents (65%) said that Donald Tusk's words are unreliable, that he makes promises too often and that he should focus more on doing things, rather than on talking about them.

Being a prime minister is one of the greatest challenges for politicians. Typically, the longer a prime minister is in office, the less he/she is popular. Donald Tusk is not an exception. Despite the fact that he is still among the most likeable and trusted Polish politicians, his image among Poles has deteriorated considerably in comparison to the beginning of his work in office.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: „*Opinions about Donald Tusk after three years in office as the Prime Minister*”, July 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2011, N=1164. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

CHANGES IN VOTING METHODS

The conventional voting method is to go in person to a polling station and vote there. However, for some time now, various countries have been introducing alternative methods such as proxy voting, postal voting, electronic voting or using the so called mobile ballot box (a ballot box is brought to the voter's home). After the

political transformation in Poland in 1989, the voting system has been very rigid for about twenty years, allowing only for personal voting in a polling station. Since the early 1990s, there has been a debate about ways to secure the right to universal suffrage by eliminating voting obstacles. Years of effort have resulted in changing the conservative approach. In 2010, the disabled and the elderly were granted the right to proxy vote and this year, the new Election Code gives people staying abroad the right to vote by post in the oncoming elections.

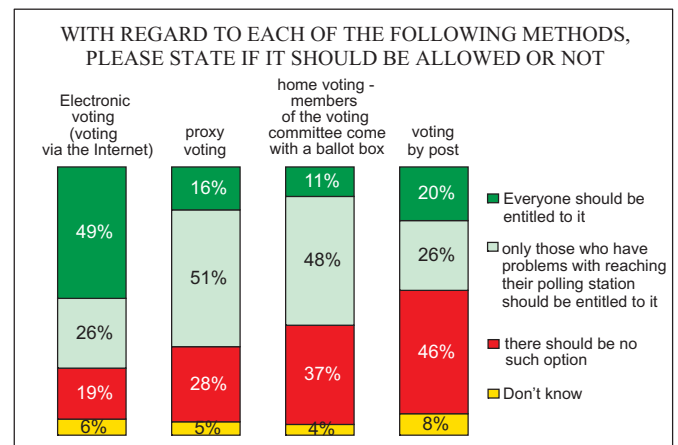
Poles, in general, are open to other methods than personal voting in a polling station. When asked about different possible solutions, respondents said they are rather in favour of incorporating them into Polish election law. We can, however, notice differing degrees of support for these methods in general as well as the target group which should be entitled to use them.

The method that is most supported (75%) is voting via the Internet. In this group, 49% believe that all the voters should be entitled to it and 26% think that only those who have serious problems with reaching their polling station.

Proxy vote has been assessed positively by 67% of Poles. The majority of this group (51%) claim it should be the privilege of people encountering difficulties with reaching their polling station and 16% say that all the voters should have this right.

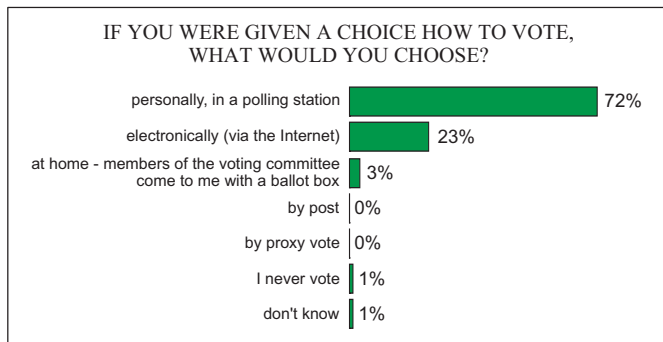
The idea that members of the voting committee should take a ballot box and come to a given voter's home is also relatively well assessed - 59% of respondents support it. Only 11% of people in this group claim that this right should apply to all the voters and 48% mention people who cannot reach their polling station.

The most controversial method is voting via post - 46% of respondents are in favour of it. In this group, 20% think it should be addressed to all the voters and 26% believe only people in special circumstances should be allowed to use it. Nearly half of the surveyed people oppose this method (46%).



Most people are rather conservative about their own approach to how they themselves would prefer to

vote. Even if given a choice, 72% of Poles would like to vote in a polling station. The remainder point to other methods, most popular of which is voting via the Internet (23%). Only a few (3%) prefer a mobile ballot box.

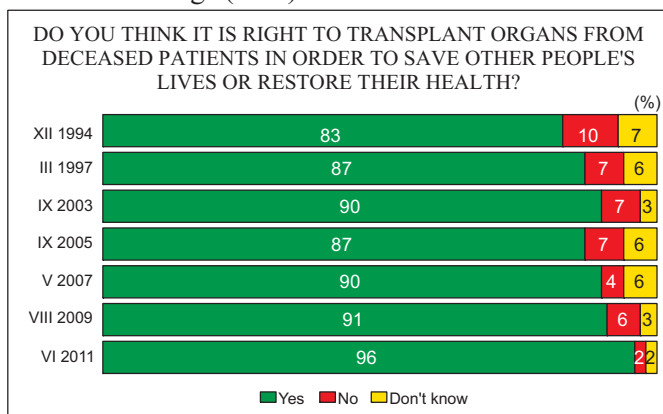


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Changes in voting methods", July 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2011, N=1080. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

Organ transplantation is a groundbreaking discipline in medicine. Organs taken from deceased as well as living donors help to prolong life, improve its quality and may also save it. Ethical problems that often come together with new scientific disciplines are also present in case of organ transplantations. With growing awareness and becoming familiar with this new method of treatment, fears regarding organ transplantation should gradually vanish.

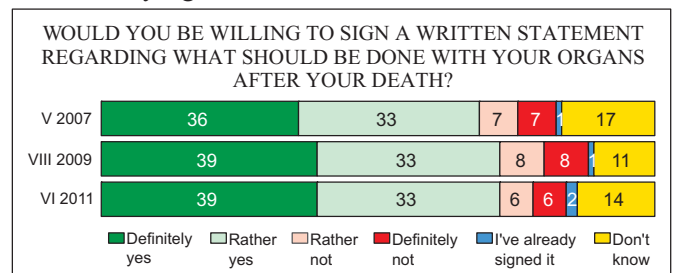
Attitudes to organ transplantations have been investigated by CBOS since the mid 1990s and today, as in the past, people are in favour of it. The antagonists have never constituted more than a tenth of all respondents. This year's survey reveals that public approval for taking and transplanting organs from deceased patients has never been so high (96%).



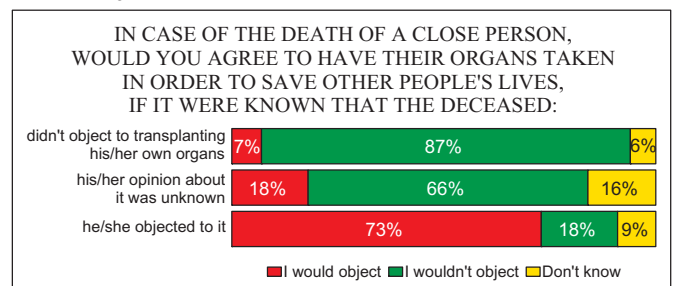
People are nearly as positively disposed towards giving their own organs for transplantations. The idea to have their organs taken after death for transplanting purposes is approved by 85% of respondents.



In Polish legal system the default rule is "presumption of permission" - it is assumed that a person does not have to agree to have their organs taken, it is enough that they do not raise objections. In practice, the deciding voice belongs to the family of the deceased. The decision about taking organs for transplantation may be made easier if there is a written statement of the deceased person's will. Three out of five respondents have heard about the possibility of signing such a statement (60%) and, regardless of whether they have heard about it or not, nearly three quarters of the surveyed people declare they would sign it (72%). Two out of a hundred people (2%) have already signed it.



Taking into account that the deciding voice regarding organ transplantations belongs typically to the family, attitudes of respondents towards taking organs from their deceased family members is particularly important. The survey shows that a vast majority of respondents (87%) would not object to having their relatives' organs taken, if the deceased person's attitude to transplantation was positive or even if his/her attitude was unknown (66%). If the deceased was against transplantation, nearly two thirds of respondents (73%) would object to it.

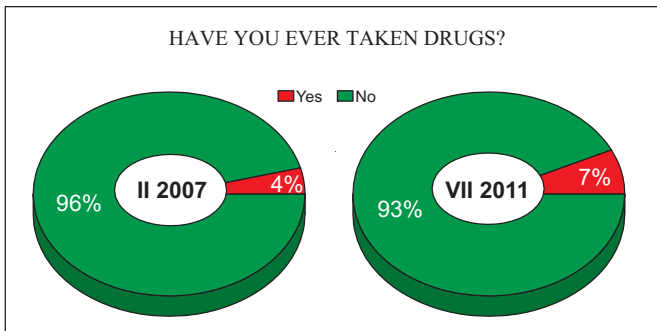


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes to organ transplantations" July 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2011, N=1164. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

DRUGS

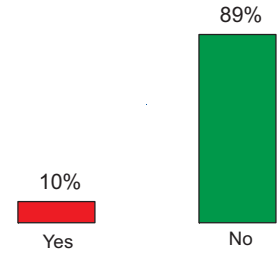
The ongoing debate in Poland about legalising soft drugs has resulted in changing the law about counteracting drug-addiction. An amendment to existing law provides a possibility to discontinue (unconditionally) in some circumstances penal proceedings against people caught with a small amount of drugs intended for personal use.

In the last four years, the percentage of adult Poles who admitted having taken drugs at least once has increased from 4% to 7%.



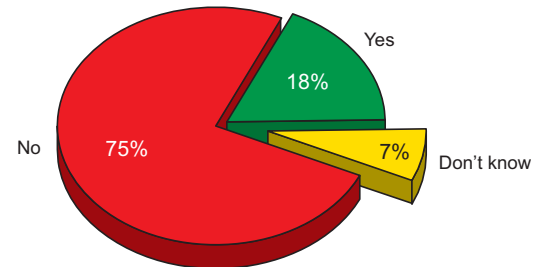
One of the factors that may encourage taking drugs is social environment. One out of ten respondents declares that among their friends or family there is someone who takes drugs. Among people who take drugs themselves, 41% declare that they know people who also use them. Conversely, people who have never taken drugs declare far more often that there is no one among their friends and family who takes drugs (91%).

DO YOU KNOW ANYONE FROM YOUR FRIENDS OR FAMILY WHO TAKES DRUGS?



The majority of Poles are against allowing even small doses of soft drugs. Less than a fifth (18%) support legalising soft drugs for private use.

DO YOU THINK THAT OWNING A SMALL AMOUNT OF SOFT DRUGS FOR PERSONAL USE (SUCH AS MARIJUANA OR HASHISH) SHOULD BE MADE LEGAL IN POLAND?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Drugs", July 2011. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2011, N=1080. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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

- ◆ Perception of Prices
- ◆ Party Preferences in July
- ◆ Opinions About Parliament and President
- ◆ Opinions About Improvements in Voting Accessibility
- ◆ Social Moods in July
- ◆ Attitude to Government
- ◆ Voters' Expectations and Motivations
- ◆ Trust in Politicians in July
- ◆ Romance and Betrayal

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