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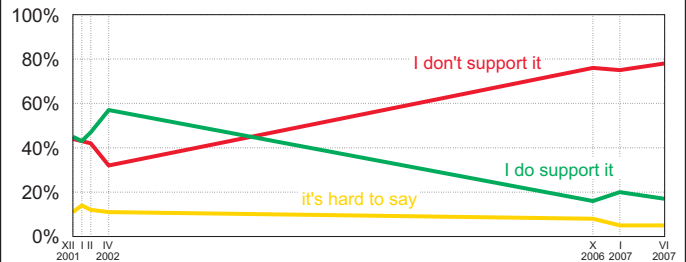
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OPINIONS ON THE POLISH MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ

Polish troops in Afghanistan number 1,161 soldiers. As a part of its mission, NATO has assumed control over two provinces of the country. As many as 900 Polish soldiers are serving in Iraq until the end of 2007 at least, and probably longer.

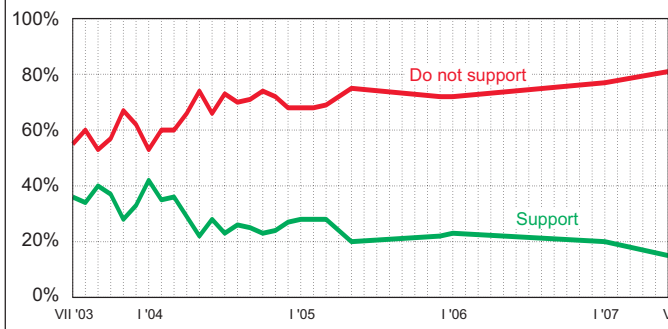
Our research shows that as early as in October 2006, most Polish citizens

DO YOU / OR DO YOU NOT SUPPORT THE PARTICIPATION OF POLISH SOLDIERS IN NATO'S OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN?



The "it's all the same to me" responses in 2001-2002 polls have been combined with the "it's hard to say" responses.

DO YOU / OR DO YOU NOT SUPPORT THE PARTICIPATION OF POLISH SOLDIERS IN THE OPERATION IN IRAQ?

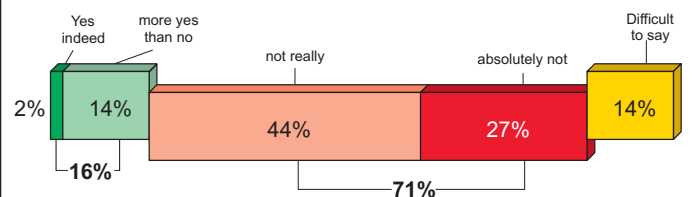


were against Polish soldiers participating in the operation in Afghanistan. As far as military involvement in Iraq is concerned, it did not have any popular support from the start. Currently, the percentages of people opposed to the presence of Polish military troops in the Iraqi and Afghan missions are larger than ever.

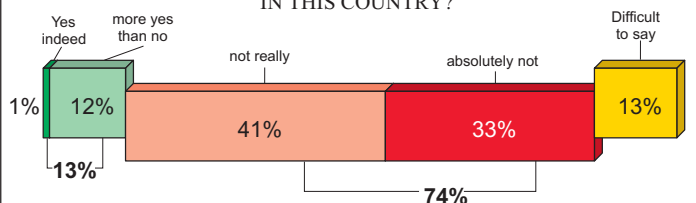
The opposition to Polish military involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan is largely due to scepticism as to its effectiveness. The majority of Poles do not believe that military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq can contribute to peace in these countries.

More information on this subject can be found in CBOS report (in Polish): "Public opinion in January on Polish military involvement in Afghanistan and Iraq", June 2007. Survey executed in June 2007. A representative random sample of adult residents in Poland. N=903

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT NATO'S MILITARY OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN WILL CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE IN THIS COUNTRY?

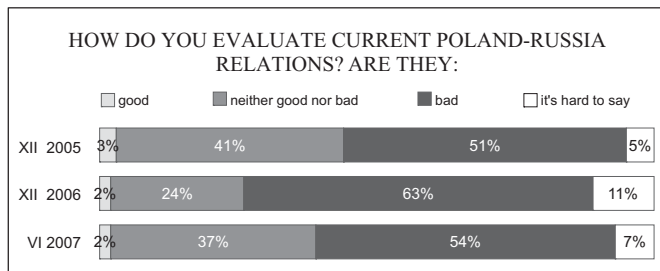


DO YOU BELIEVE THAT EXTENDING THE MILITARY OPERATION IN IRAQ WILL CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE IN THIS COUNTRY?

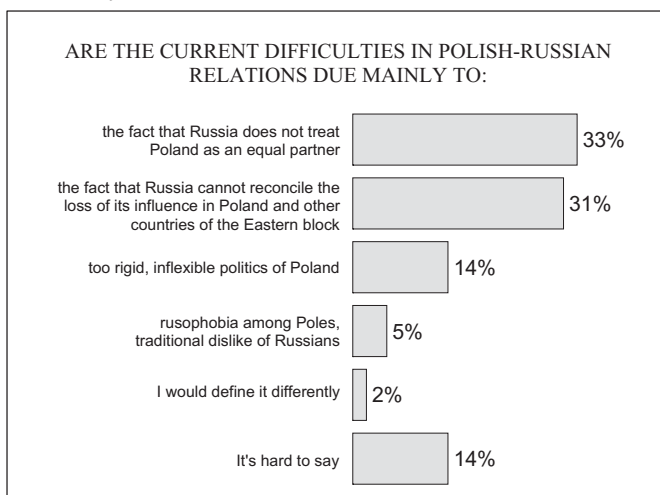


OPINIONS ON POLAND-RUSSIA RELATIONS

During the last six months, the evaluation of Polish-Russian relations has improved, but Poland's relationships with its largest neighbour are still perceived as being poor or "so-so" at the most.



In the respondents' opinion, the bad status of Polish-Russian relations is mainly due to Russia's attitude. They see the reasons for the difficulties mainly in that Russia does not treat Poland as an equal partner, but also in that it cannot reconcile the loss of its influence in Poland. More rarely they indicate that Polish politics are not really flexible, and only a few believe that the roots of bad Polish-Russian relations lie in the traditional animosity between Poles and Russians.



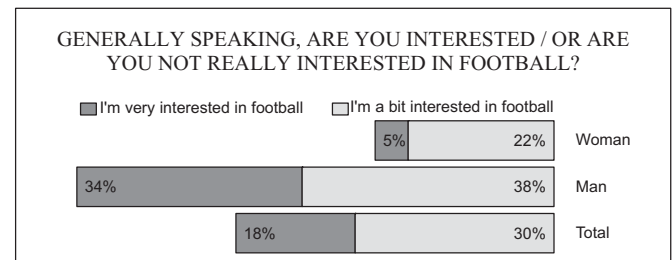
More information on this subject can be found in CBOS report (in Polish): "Poland-Russia. Safety in respect of energy sources and opinions on mutual relations", June 2007. Survey executed in June 2007. Representative random sample of adult residents of Poland. N=903

EURO 2012 - HOPES AND CONCERNS

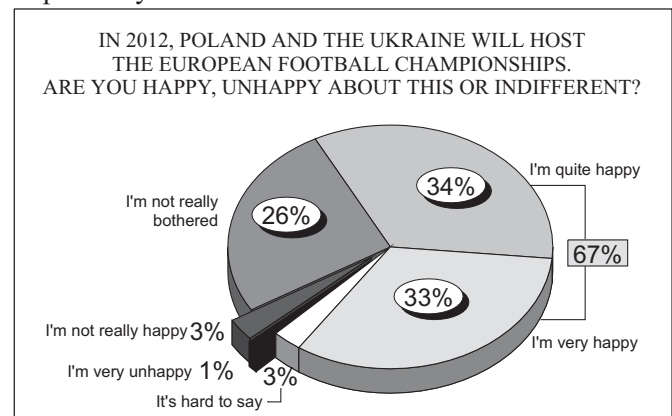
The information that according to UEFA's decision Poland and the Ukraine are to host the 2012

European Football Championships triggered off joyful outbursts combined with calculations of the profits which can be derived from the fact that the countries are to co-organise such an important event. However, after the initial euphoria, came the stage of reflection and the first concerns began being voiced as to whether the country would be able to cope with these preparations and live up to all expectations.

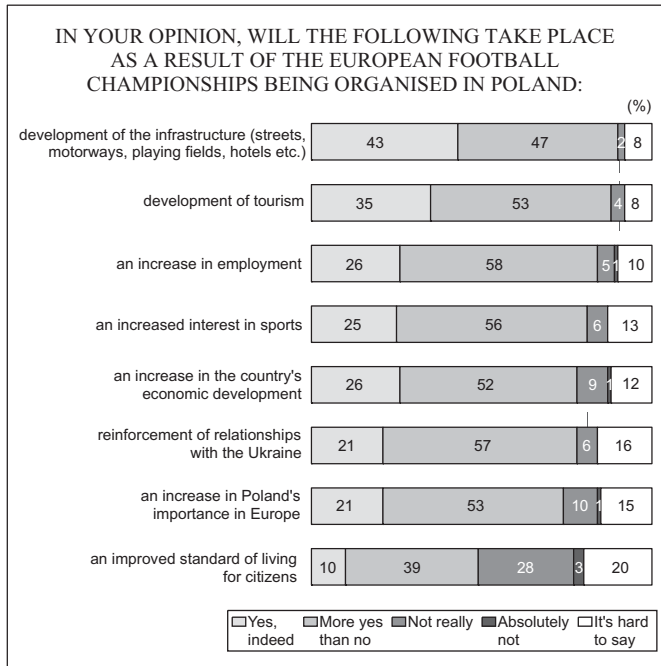
Football is one of the most popular sports' disciplines in Poland especially among men.



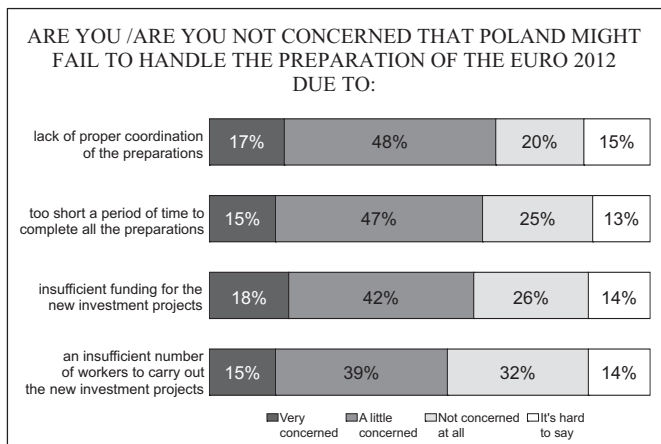
It is not necessary to be a football fan to be happy that Poland is organizing Euro 2012. More people claim that they are happy with the UEFA's decision rather than express any real interest in football.



The Poles have high hopes about the organisation of EURO 2012 in Poland and the Ukraine. These expectations are mainly related to the social and economic development of the country. There is almost a universal belief that Polish infrastructure and tourism will develop as a result of hosting the championships. More than four-fifths of respondents hope that employment will also increase as a result and that there will be more interest in sports. About three-fourths of respondents hope to see an acceleration in economic development, and closer ties being developed with the Ukraine as well as an increase in Poland's importance in Europe. Two-thirds of respondents hope that the organisation of Euro 2012 will have an impact on the improvement of the quality of Polish sports in general. Poles are mostly sceptical about any improvements to the standard of living of the average citizen.



The enthusiasm about the fact that Poland and the Ukraine were asked to host the 2012 Euro Championships does not overshadow the concerns that Poland may fail to meet the requirements relating to the preparation of this great football event. As many as two-thirds admit that they are concerned about the lack of proper coordination of the preparations for the championships. Nearly as many claim that five years is too short a period of time for preparing this event, given Poland's capabilities. The majority of those asked fear that there will be insufficient funds to complete all the necessary preparations. More than half of them foresee difficulties in the organisation of the championships due to a lack of a sufficient number of workers to complete the planned investments.

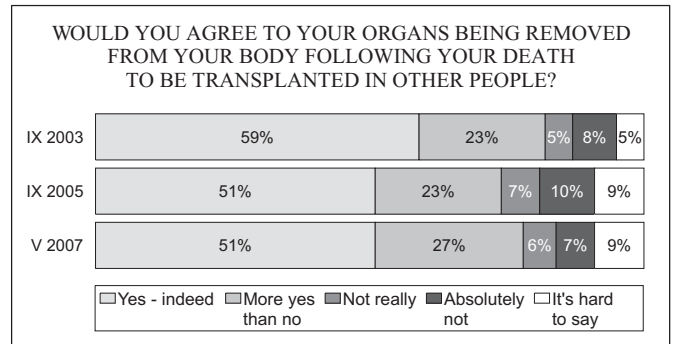


More information on this subject can be found in CBOS report (in Polish): "Euro 2012 hopes and expectations", June 2007. Survey executed in May 2007. Representative random sample of adult residents of Poland. N=946

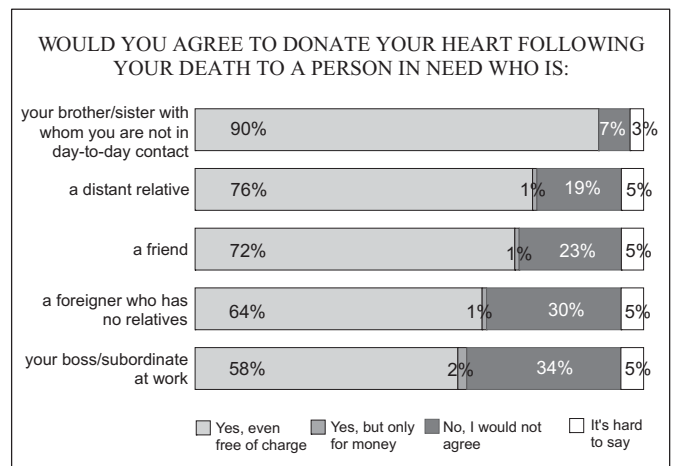
OPINIONS ON ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

The idea of transplantation enjoys high and continual support in Polish society. The support for transplanting organs from the bodies of deceased people in order to save the lives or health of others is expressed by the majority of respondents (90%), of which 63% support it decisively, and more than one-fourth (27%) moderately. The opponents of transplantations are but a small minority (4%).

Positive attitudes are noted also in respect of the declared readiness to donate own organs for transplantation. The vast majority (78%) of respondents admit that they would agree to their organs being removed from their bodies following their death.



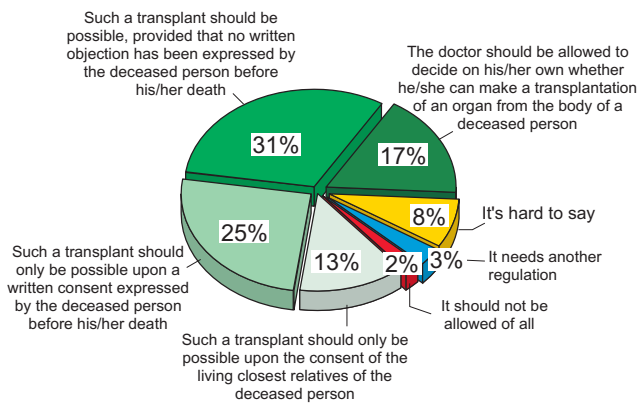
The respondents claim their readiness to donate their hearts primarily to their closest relatives. About three-quarters of respondents would agree to donate their hearts to a distant relative or friend. The majority would also be willing to donate their hearts to a person who is not related to them by blood or bonds of friendship.



In Poland, it suffices that a given person was not opposed to such transplants while alive in order for organs to be transplanted and, therefore, presumed consent is enough. In practice, doctors ask for the consent

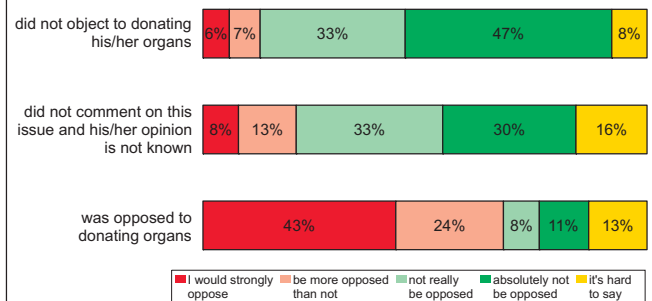
of the closest relatives of the potential donor, and even though there are no legal grounds for that, doctors usually refrain from removing organs if the close relatives of the deceased are opposed to it. Some changes in the legislation are planned which will involve implementing the principle of active consent, recorded in a register, which would accelerate medical action and facilitate, if not eliminate, any potential negotiations with the families of deceased donors. Public opinion on the issue of registered consent is split. Most often, the respondents would give such initiative to the doctor (48% in total), although only 17% accept the fact that the doctor may make a completely independent decision.

IT OFTEN TRANSPIRES THAT SAVING A LIFE DEPENDS ON WHETHER A LIFE-SAVING ORGAN (HEART, LIVER) REMOVED FROM THE BODY OF ANOTHER, DECEASED PERSON CAN BE GIVEN AS A TRANSPLANT WHICH REQUIRES A QUICK DECISION. WHAT SHOULD THE LEGAL REGULATIONS BE ALLOWING A DOCTOR TO PERFORM A TRANSPLANTATION?



The decisive majority of respondents declare that in the event of the death of a person who is close to them, they would agree to his/her organs being removed if they knew that this person would not have been opposed to it. However, if the deceased person objected to the donation of organs, the majority would respect his/her will and would not agree to removal of the organs. In the event that the position of the deceased person is not known, the majority of people would not be opposed to his/her organs being removed in order to save someone else's life.

IN THE EVENT OF THE DEATH OF A PERSON WHO IS CLOSE TO YOU, WOULD YOU BE OPPOSED TO THE REMOVAL OF HIS/HER ORGANS IN ORDER TO SAVE THE LIFE OF ANOTHER PERSON IF YOU KNEW THAT THE DECEASED:



More information on this subject can be found in CBOS report (in Polish): "Opinions on organ transplants", June 2007. Survey executed in May 2007. Representative random sample of adult residents of Poland. N=946

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

- ◆ Global public opinion supports new powers of the UN
- ◆ Vulgarisms in everyday life
- ◆ The public image of the Polish school
- ◆ Political party preferences in June
- ◆ Opinions about euthanasia i.e. help in dying
- ◆ Opinions about the Pis-Sammobrona-LPR coalition after a year of its being in power
- ◆ Protests of physicians
- ◆ Stabilization of the government ratings
- ◆ Social moods in June
- ◆ Trust in politicians in June
- ◆ About the European integration model and the European Constitution
- ◆ About wealth and wealthy people
- ◆ Opinions about activity of president and parliament
- ◆ Opinions about anti-miscile shield

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