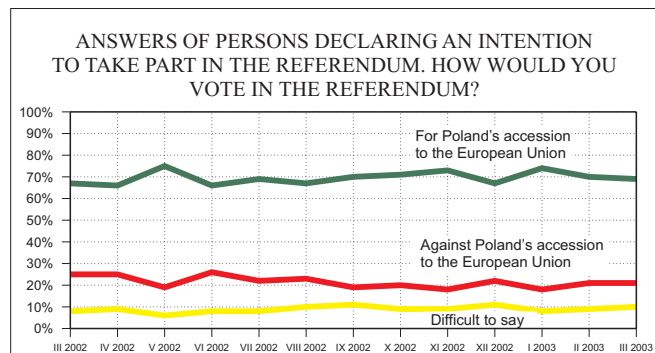
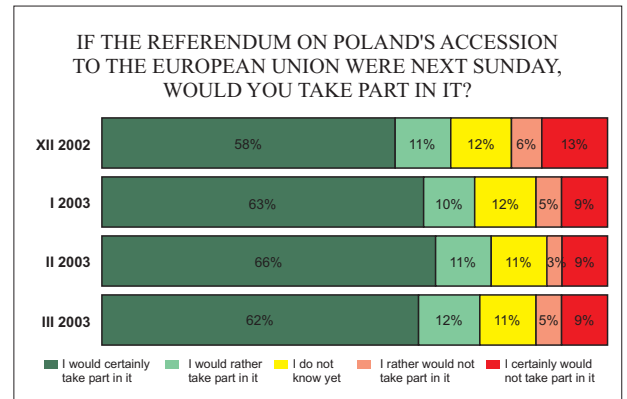


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- SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRATION AND OPINIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
- THE POLES DISSATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY
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SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRATION AND OPINIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Since the negotiations concerning Poland's accession to the European Union were finalised in December 2003, the Poles' interest in participation in the accession referendum has stabilised at the level of approximately three quarters of the respondents. However, not more than two-thirds are certain that they will take part in the referendum. In March this proportion was even a little lower than in February. In the group of



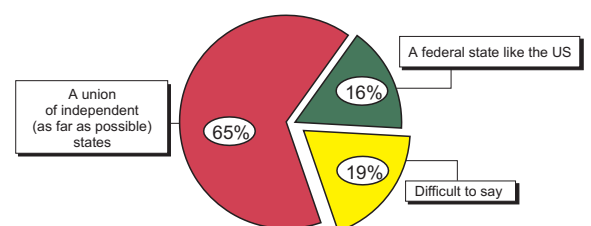
respondents who are going to take part in the referendum ("certainly" or "rather"), the supporters of the integration visibly outnumber the opponents. Approximately one-fifth of the potential participants declare an intention to vote against the integration.

The respondents who are not going to vote or have not

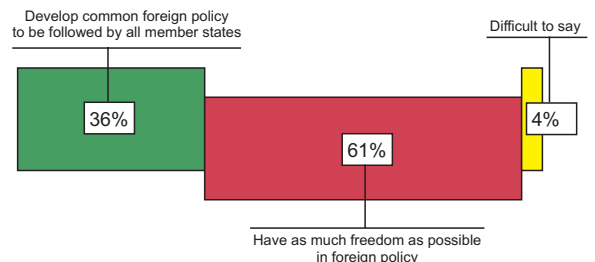
decided yet usually either have no set opinion about the integration (39%) or are against it (34%). Only 27% of this group declare support for the integration. Taking into account the opinions of both those who are going to vote in the referendum and those who have not decided yet or are not going to vote, the proportions of the supporters and opponents of the integration have changed very slightly since 1999.

A vision of the European community as a federal state is not very popular among the respondents. In the opinion of a definite majority of the Poles, after admission of the candidate countries the European Union should head towards a union of independent states. At the same time, most respondents believe that the European Union states

IN WHAT DIRECTION SHOULD THE EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOP AFTER THE EXTENSION?



SHOULD THE EUROPEAN UNION STATES DEVELOP COMMON FOREIGN POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED BY ALL MEMBER STATES?



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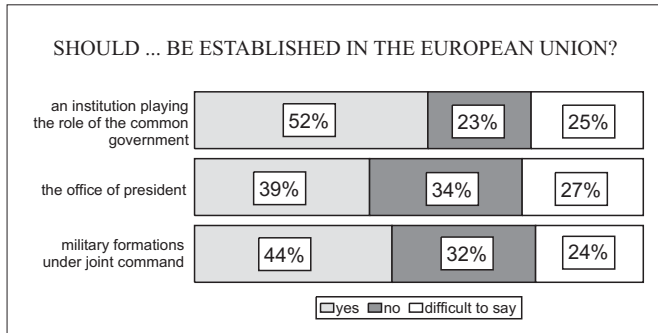
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should have as much freedom as possible in their foreign policy.

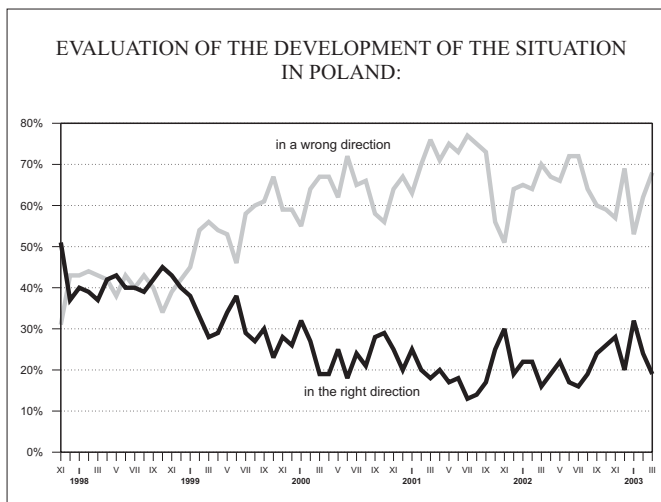


Despite their declared strong support for the idea of the European Union as a union of independent states, as well as for maximum freedom of the member states in defining their foreign policy, the Poles generally accept the establishment of community institutions, such as the common government or president. Furthermore, quite a large proportion of the respondents accept the organisation of the EU military units under joint command.

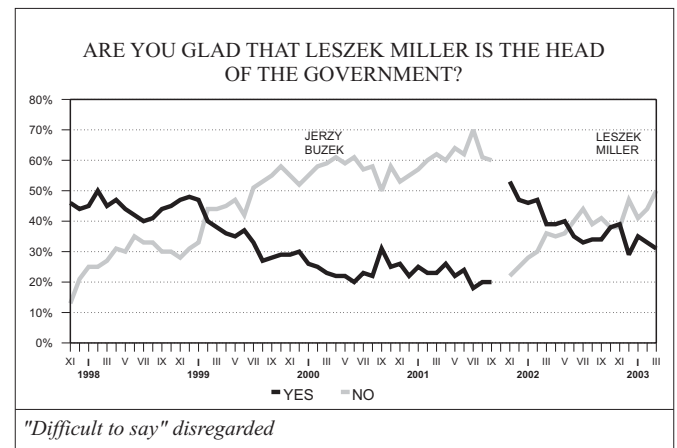
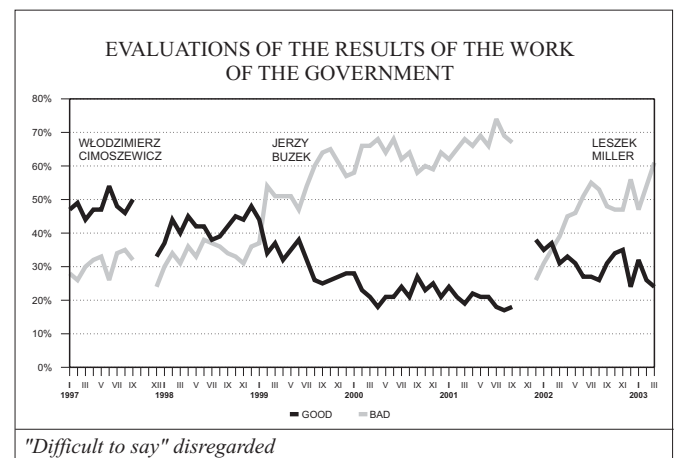
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "Support for the integration with the European Union", March 2003, and "What kind of Union do we want?", March 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=975.

THE POLES DISSATISFIED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

March was the second month of continuous decline in social moods. Not even a fifth of the respondents believe now that the situation in Poland is heading in the right direction. At the same time, as many as 38% expect a deterioration within the next year, while only one-tenth expect some changes for better (down by 4 percentage points in relation to the previous month and by 8 points in relation to the beginning of this year).



The decline in social moods is accompanied by lower ratings of the government and the Prime Minister. The support for the government has dropped to 24% (the lowest figure since the beginning of the term of the present cabinet). At the same time, a third of the respondents (33%) declare being in opposition to the government. The persons whose attitude to the present government is indifferent constitute the largest (39%) and growing group. Moreover, in March the evaluations of the work of the government dropped to one of the lowest levels in the history of this cabinet. Also, the Prime Minister Leszek Miller has not met with such disapproval as now since coming into the office. At the same time, nearly two-thirds of the respondents (62%, by 4 percentage points more than a month ago) do not believe that the policy of the present government could contribute to an improvement of the economic situation.



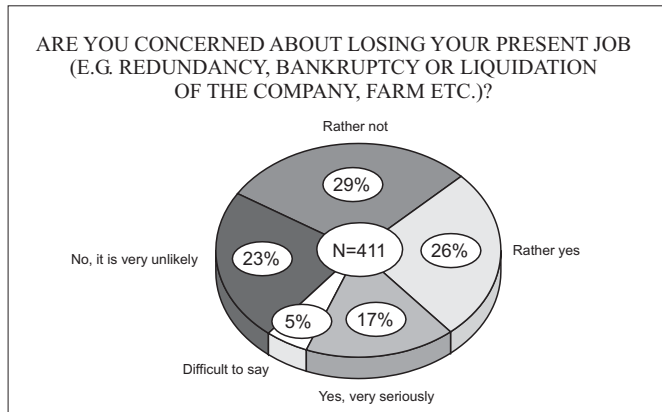
More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "A decline in social moods", March 2003, and "Further decrease of the ratings of the government and the Prime Minister", March 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=975.

EVALUATIONS OF THE LABOUR MARKET

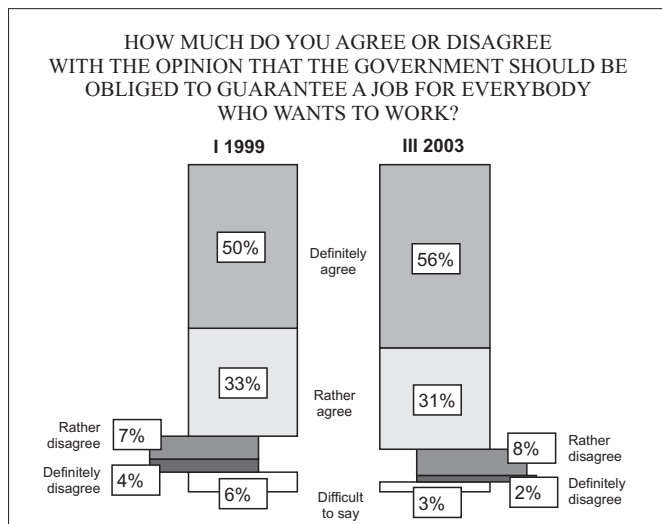
The high unemployment rate in Poland is accompanied by the general belief that in the nearest

future the situation will deteriorate further rather than improve in this respect. For two years now, from 40% to 50% of the working population have been afraid of losing their jobs. Although the proportion of those who have such fears has been decreasing slowly over the last two months, they still constitute over two-fifths of the working population. 17% of all working persons are "very seriously" concerned about losing their jobs.

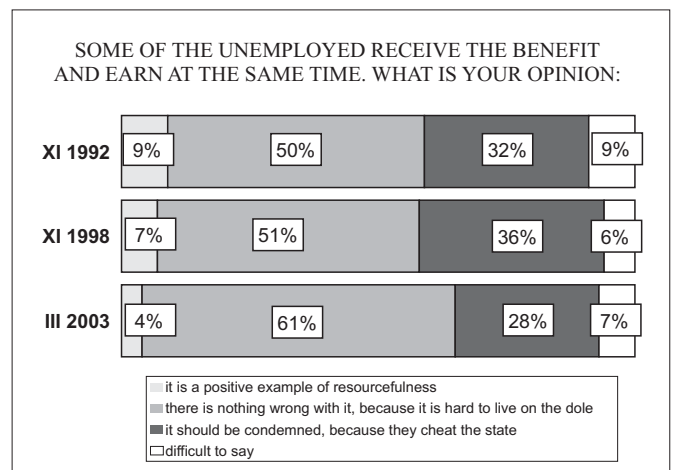
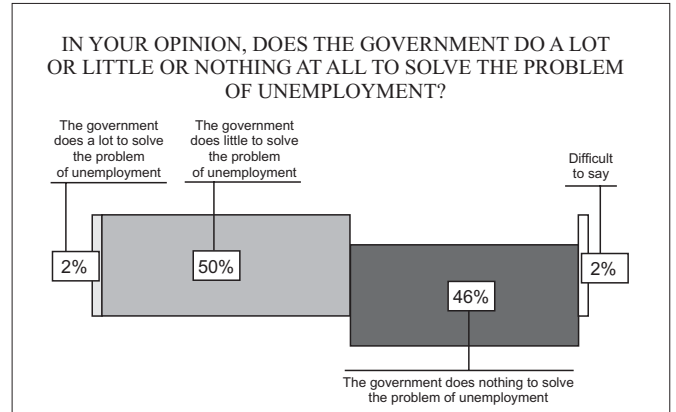
The lower the respondents' education and position at work, the bigger their fear of losing a job. The fear of losing a job is particularly strongly differentiated by the socio-occupational groups. Managers, the intelligentsia and the self-employed (except farmers) are hardly ever very seriously afraid of losing work (2%-3%), while in the other groups from 15% to 35% of the respondents describe such risk as very serious.



Almost everybody believes that the government should guarantee the employment. This belief has become even stronger during the last four years, when the unemployment rate was growing. At the same time, nearly half of the respondents think that the government does not do anything to solve the problem of unemployment.



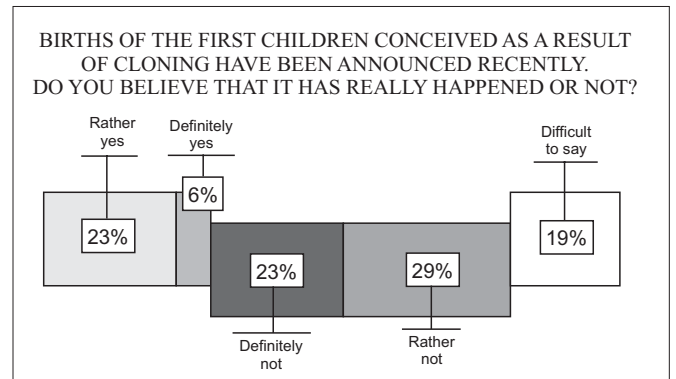
The common opinion that people who lose their jobs at the same time lose their security is accompanied by a moral consent for deceiving the state. The Poles consider it justified when people who receive unemployment benefit at the same time earn money.



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS reports (in Polish): "Looking for a job the opinions and experiences of the Poles", March 2003. Survey executed in February 2003, a representative random-address sample of the adult population of Poland N=1006 and "The Poles about the reasons and results of the unemployment", March 2003, "The Poles about the situation on the job market and the threat of unemployment", March 2003, a representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=975.

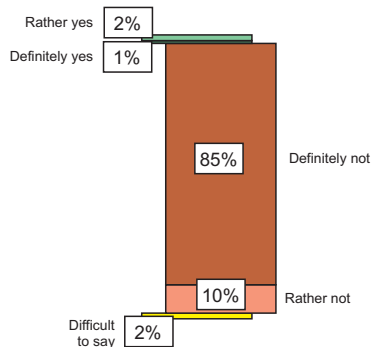
THE POLES ABOUT CLONING

Over three quarters of the respondents claim that they know what cloning is about. At the same time, the Poles usually do not believe that it is possible at the moment. Less than a third of the respondents tend to believe in the news about the births of human clones.

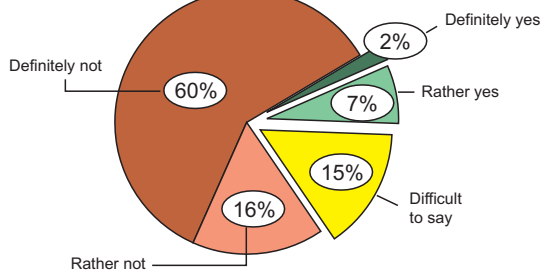


Very few respondents would like to be cloned. Furthermore, most do not believe that they would like to spend time in the company of their copies.

IF NEEDED, WOULD YOU LIKE OR AGREE TO BE CLONED, I.E. WOULD YOU ACCEPT PRODUCTION OF AN EMBRYO BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS, AS A RESULT OF WHICH A CHILD IDENTICAL WITH YOU WOULD BE BORN?

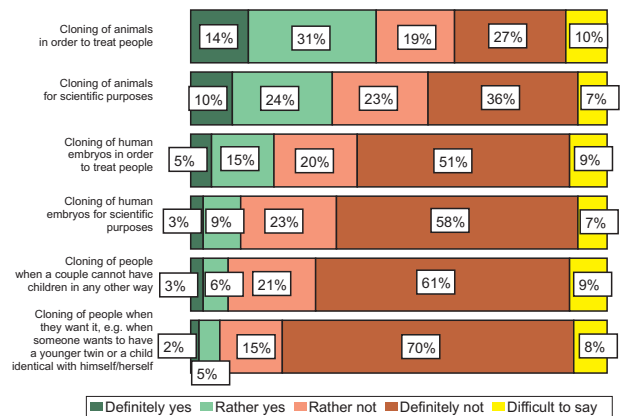


IF YOU WERE CLONED, DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD LIKE TO SPEND TIME WITH THE COPY OF YOURSELF?



Cloning of animals is perceived differently than cloning of people. The Poles generally do not accept cloning of people, whether motivated by a desire to have a biological copy of oneself or treated as a method of procreation in the case of infertile couples. Most Poles also oppose cloning of human embryos for therapeutic or scientific purposes. Cloning of animals meets with much less opposition. However, it is considered acceptable more frequently if the purpose is therapeutic rather than scientific.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT CLONING (ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION) SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTABLE IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:



More information on this subject can be found in the CBOS report (in Polish): "The attitudes to cloning", March 2003. Survey executed in February 2003. A representative random-address sample of the general adult population of Poland. N=1006.

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

- ◆ Trust in politicians in February
- ◆ Observing the rights of employees by the employers and the effectiveness of trade unions in their enforcement
- ◆ Opinions on the work of political institutions
- ◆ How should we evaluate Stalin?
- ◆ Political party preferences in March
- ◆ About "Rywingate"
- ◆ Increase of anti-war feelings
- ◆ The Poles about biofuels
- ◆ Opinions on the work of the Parliament, President and local authorities
- ◆ Trust in politicians in March
- ◆ Trade unions: number of members, composition, attitudes
- ◆ The attitudes of the Poles, Danish and Dutch to the EU extension

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