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TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

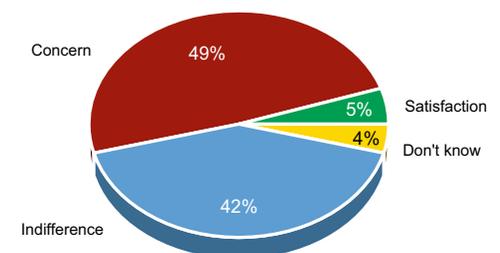
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Polish reactions to the result of British EU referendum

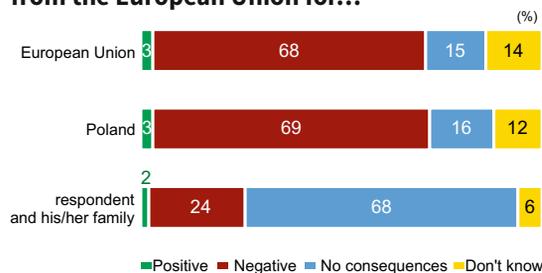
In the June referendum the British voted to leave the European Union. This decision is a cause of concern, especially so since this event will be unprecedented.

A large number of Poles share the Brexit concerns (49%). Most of the others are indifferent towards this event (42%). Only a few (5%) are satisfied with the result of the vote.

Reactions to the result of British referendum on EU membership



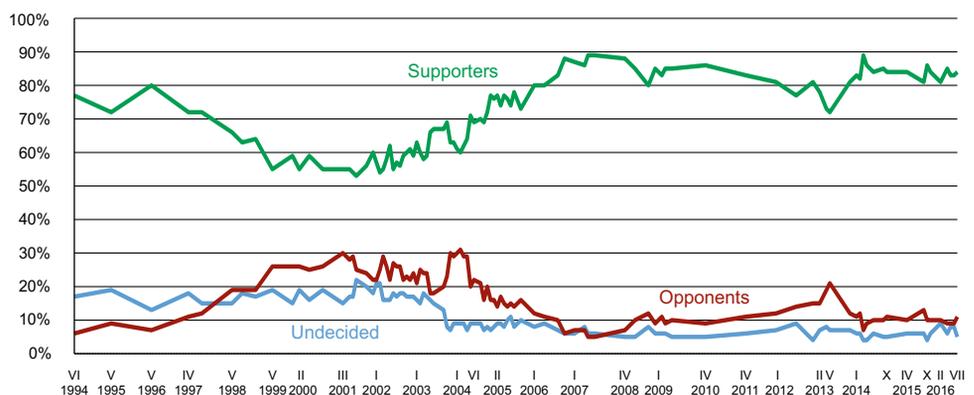
Predicted consequences of Great Britain's exit from the European Union for...



The majority of respondents believe that British exit from the European Union will have negative consequences for Poland (69%) and for the whole EU (68%). Almost a quarter (24%) are afraid of negative consequences of Brexit for themselves and their families.

Social support for Poland's membership in the European Union remains high: 84% of adult Poles support it, while the opponents constitute only 11% of respondents.

Attitude to Poland's membership in the European Union

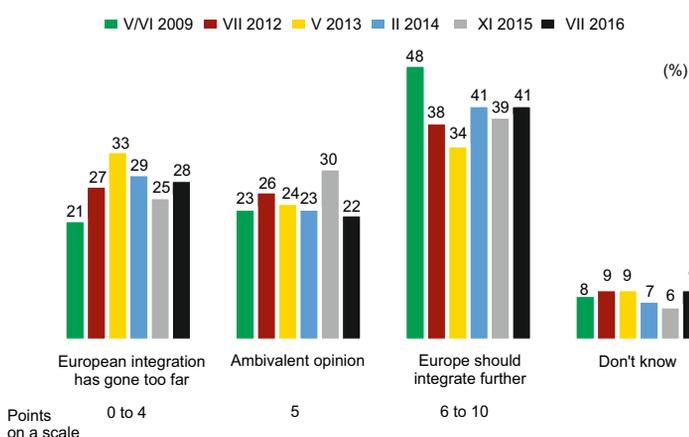


Brexit causes questions about the future of the European Union and European integration. The recurring contentious point is the question whether crises in the EU require more or less integration: are they a signal that the integration has moved too far or the sign of the need for further unification of policies.

At the end of the previous decade supporters of increased integration were numerically twice as numerous as sceptics. The crisis in the Eurozone caused an

increase in scepticism regarding further European integration. Since 2013 the view strengthened that integration had gone too far. In 2014 this trend turned due to the crisis in Ukraine and increased uncertainty about international security. The idea of further deepening of European integration gained in attractiveness. Since then opinions have not changed significantly. At present over two-fifths of respondents (41%) share the opinion that Europe should integrate further while more than a quarter (28%) think that integration has gone too far.

Should Europe integrate further or has integration gone too far?



Support for European integration increases with per capita household income. Among respondents with monthly per capita income below 650 PLN only 28% support deepening EU integration, while in the group of respondents with per capita income above 2000 PLN the corresponding figure is 51%. Age is another factor contributing to support for EU integration: respondents at the age 65 and above support further integration (45%) far more often than opposing it (21%). In the youngest age group the proportions of supporters (39%) and opponents (33%) of further integration are much more balanced. Support for this policy decreases with religiosity. Further unification of Europe enjoys the support of 24% of respondents participating in religious practices several times a week, while it is advocated by 51% of people who never go to church. Political views are slightly less important: people with leftist or centrist views (46%) support these policies slightly more frequently than right-wing Poles (39%). As far as political party electorates are concerned, they can be divided into two groups: voters of Civic Platform (PO) and Modern Party (Nowoczesna) tend to support deeper integration, whereas voters of Law and Justice (PiS) and Kukiz'15 are ambivalent.

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Reactions to the Result of British EU Referendum", July 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2016, N=983. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

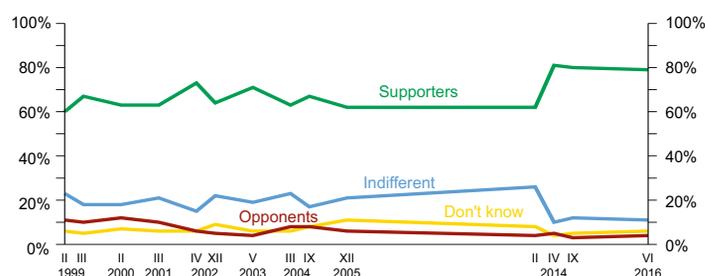
Attitude to NATO and to the presence of allied forces in Poland

On 8-9 July the NATO summit took place in Warsaw. It was a meeting of leaders of all states constituting this organization. Among other decisions, the Warsaw summit approved rotational presence of allied forces on the eastern flank of NATO, i.e. also in Poland.

In the last seventeen years NATO membership enjoyed the support of the vast majority of Poles, but this attitude was never as strong as in the last two years. The increase in support for NATO membership is clearly linked to the situation in eastern Ukraine. In February 2014 support for Poland's NATO membership was similar to the level noted before accession. At that time 62% of Poles advocated it. Rapid increase in support was noted in April 2014, after the "referendum" in the Crimea and its annexation by the Russian Federation: 81% of respondents (a 19-point increase from Feb. 2014) supported NATO membership in the aftermath of these events.

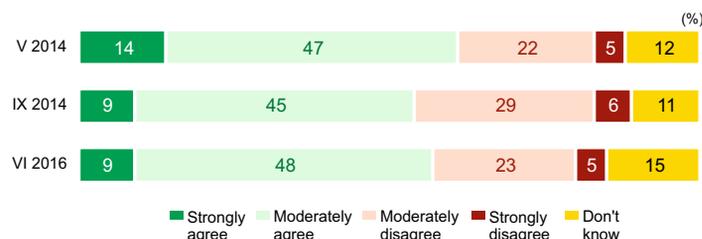
High social support for Poland's NATO membership continues. Before the July summit 79% of Poles approved of Poland's participation in this organization.

Attitude to Poland's membership in NATO



As in previous years, the majority of respondents (57%) think that Poland may be sure of allies' engagement in case of a need to defend our borders, while 28% have doubts about it.

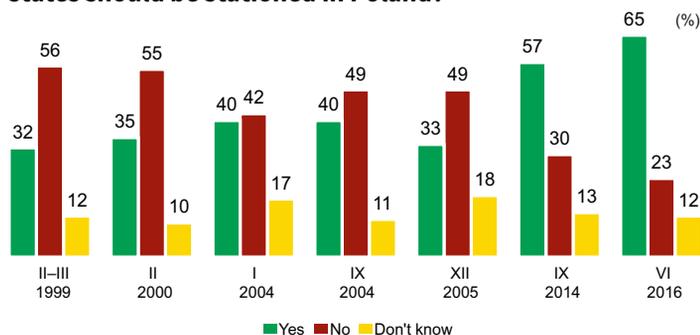
Do you agree that Poland may be sure that NATO allies would engage in case of a need to defend our borders?



In the last ten years the acceptance of permanent presence of forces of other NATO members has markedly increased. Presently almost two-thirds of respondents (65%) share the opinion that troops of other NATO

member states should be located in on the Polish territory. Opponents of their presence constitute less than a quarter (23%) of respondents. The support for locating forces of other NATO members in Poland is now the highest in the history of CBOS surveys. Supporters of this policy prevailed numerically over opponents after Crimea and Sevastopol were incorporated into Russian Federation and armed conflict started in eastern Ukraine.

Do you agree that armed forces of other NATO member states should be stationed in Poland?



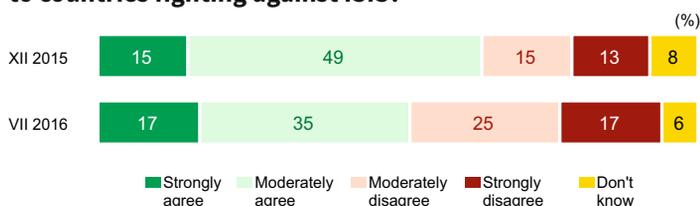
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitude to NATO and Presence of Allied Troops in Poland", July 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2016, N=1002. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Attitude to Polish engagement in the global coalition against the so-called Islamic State

On 17 June 2016 Andrzej Duda, president of Poland, signed a provision for the use of two Polish Military Contingents in the Inherent Resolve operation, conducted within a global coalition against the so-called Islamic State (ISIS). The coalition comprises sixty countries and is led by the United States. This decision fulfils the pledge made in February 2016, when Poland officially declared participation in the coalition fighting the so-called Islamic State in the Middle East.

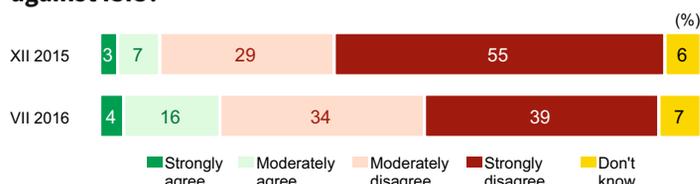
In December 2015 64% of respondents supported aiding countries fighting against ISIS, if such help did not include participation in combat. Presently, when the engagement is effective, the support markedly declined (a 12-point decrease), but the majority (52%) still think that Poland should give non-combat support to countries fighting ISIS.

Do you agree that Poland should give non-combat support to countries fighting against ISIS?



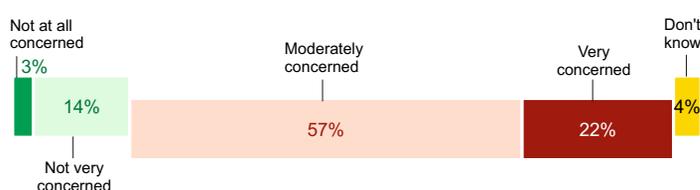
At present, as in December 2015, a vast majority of respondents (73%) think that Poland should not engage in military combat against ISIS. Compared with previous measurement the proportion of opponents of such engagement declined by 11 percentage points, while the proportion of supporters increased from 10% to 20%.

Do you agree that Poland should engage in military combat against ISIS?



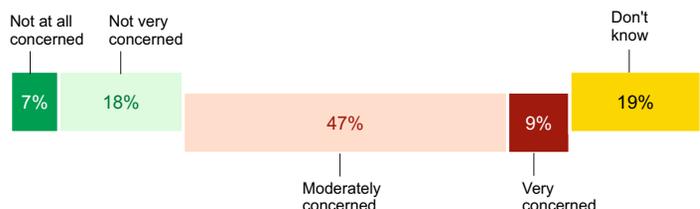
After Poland made the decision to send military contingents supporting the coalition fighting in the Middle East against the so-called Islamic State, threats against Poland appeared on internet sites linked with ISIS. Terrorist attacks taking place in countries engaged in fight against ISIS were justified as revenge for this engagement. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that a vast majority of Poles (79%) are afraid that Poland's participation in operations against ISIS may cause terrorist attacks by Islamist fundamentalists in Poland.

Are you concerned that participation in operations against ISIS may cause terrorist attacks by Islamist fundamentalists in Poland?



In addition to US-led coalition, operations against ISIS are also conducted by Russia, which supports the government of Bashar al-Assad. Uncoordinated operations by NATO members and Russia on the Syrian territory lead many observers to express concern that an incident may, as unintended consequence, cause open conflict between NATO and Russia. The majority of CBOS respondents (56%) are likewise concerned about this possibility.

Are you concerned that NATO operations in Syria may lead to a conflict with Russia?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions on Poland's Engagement in the Operations of Global Coalition to Counter so-called Islamic State", July 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2016, N=983. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

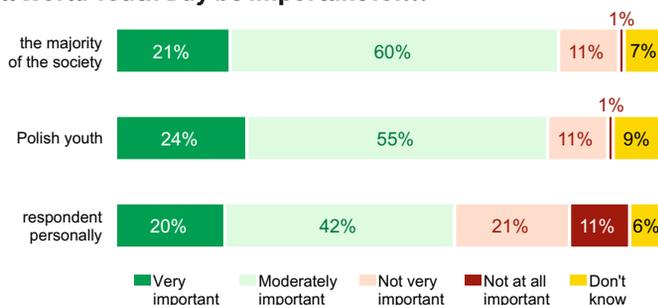
Opinions about World Youth Day Kraków 2016

On 26-31 July 2016 World Youth Day was held in Poland. It was the second time that this event took place in Poland. It was conceived and initiated by Pope John Paul II. The first WYD was held in Rome in 1985, and subsequently every two or three years, as a rule alternately in Europe and in another continent.

In addition to events involving Pope Francis in the Kraków archdiocese, youth from around the world participated in events in various dioceses on 20-25 July. During this time young people were hosted in homes around Poland and parishes and dioceses organized pilgrims' time by preparing cultural, educational and religious events. The organization of WYD required engagement of many, not only religious, institutions as well as individual people (as volunteers, hosts of pilgrims, organizers of events, and in other functions). According to declarations collected before WYD, 3% of Poles were in some way personally involved in preparation, organization or in running this event.

No more than a tenth of respondents declared participation in some event related to WYD: 4% declared participation in the Holy Mass with Pope Francis, 2% wanted to participate in another meeting with the pope, while 4% were going to take part in a WYD event without pope's presence. Although a vast majority of Poles did not intend to go to any event organized in WYD, over two-thirds (68%) planned to follow them on television, radio or the internet.

Will World Youth Day be important for...



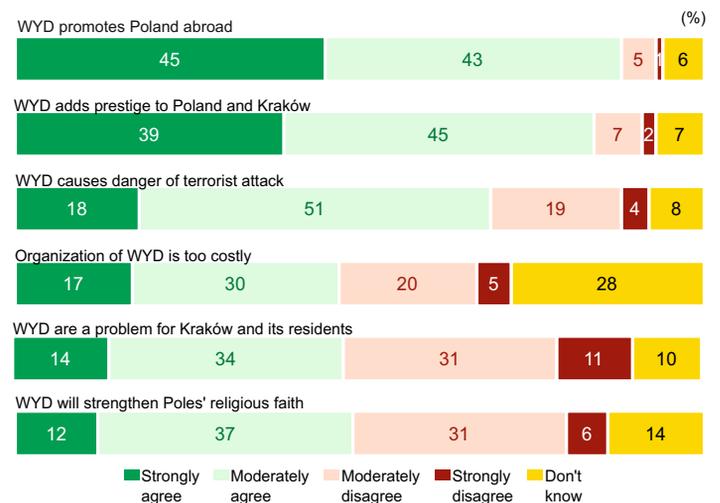
A large majority considered WYD as an important event for the whole Polish society (81%) and for the youth in Poland (79%). Less frequently (62%), respondents considered WYD as important for them personally.

Regardless of personal engagement and the perception of this event in religious terms, respondents appreciate the significance of the decision to host WYD in Poland in Kraków and appreciate the potential for international promotion of the host country. The conviction that WYD serves to promote Poland internationally is nearly universal. Likewise, respondents are convinced that hosting WYD adds prestige to Poland and Kraków (85%).

Almost half of respondents (49%) hope that WYD will increase Poles' religious faith.

As with other mass events of this type, there appeared concerns about financial expenses and organizational problems for the city and its inhabitants. Almost half of respondents (47%) complained that WYD costs too much and is a problem for Kraków and its residents (48%). Terrorist acts in Europe cast a shadow over WYD: the event was accompanied by concerns about the threat of a terrorist attack, voiced by 69% of respondents. The fears were usually moderate in strength.

Do you agree with the following statements?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Poles about World Youth Day in Krakow", July 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2016, N=983. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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