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IN ADDITION

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

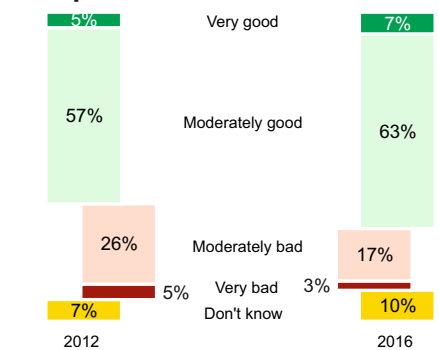
- Opinions about United States Presidential Elections and Polish-American Relations
- Detailed Evaluations of the Government
- Political Party Preferences in November
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- Opinions about Parliament, President and Constitutional Tribunal
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- What Kind of Help Do Older People Need and Who Provides It?
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Public evaluation of the use of European funds

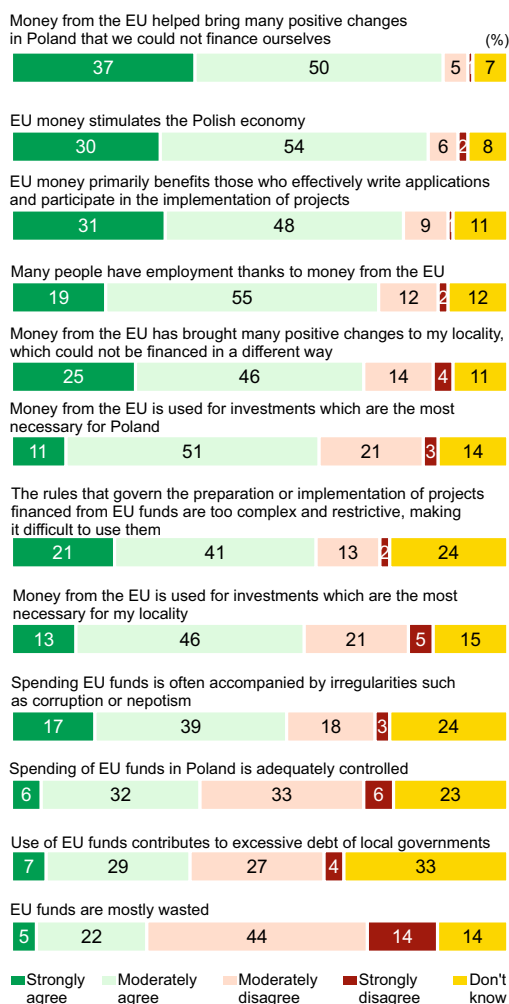
In public opinion Poland is doing a good job using European Union funds: 70% of respondents share this opinion. This conviction is now more widespread than before.

A vast majority of respondents believe that the inflow of EU funds is beneficial for Poland. There is widespread opinion that they allow for the positive changes that we would not be able to finance ourselves (87%) and stimulate the economy (84%). Three-quarters of respondents (74%) indicate that a lot of people have found employment thanks to European funds, slightly fewer believe that they fund investments needed for the country (62%) and their locality (59%).

Is Poland doing a good job using European Union funds?



Do you agree with the following statement?

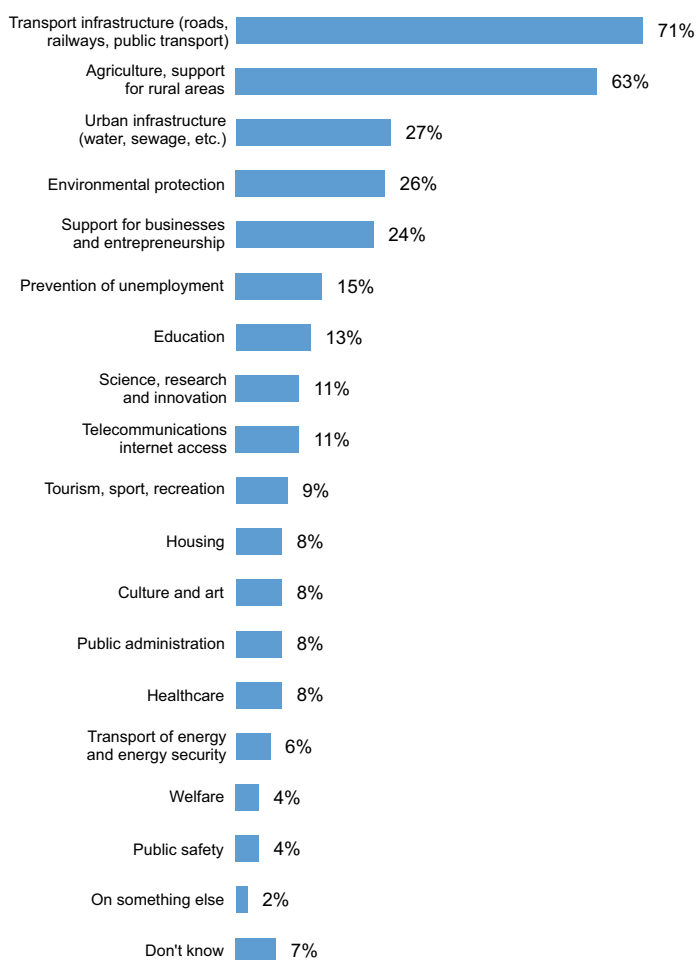


The majority (58%) do not agree with the opinion that EU funds are wasted. Many people, however, see administrative irregularities in the allocation of resources. More than half of respondents (56%) fear that corruption or nepotism often accompany the distribution of EU money. More than one-third (38%) also believe that spending of European funds is not adequately controlled. Another issue is the complexity of regulations: the majority of respondents (62%) consider them to be too restrictive. Four out of five (79%) say that the benefits of EU funds accrue mainly to individuals directly involved in writing proposals and projects. The most difficult aspect to evaluate was the effect of EU funds on the financial situation of local governments, in the context of the need to raise their own contribution to match the investment financed from European funds. As many as one-third of respondents could not take a position on this issue, and the rest are divided almost equally between

those claiming that spending EU funds contributes to excessive debt of local governments (36%) and disagreeing with such an opinion (31%).

In the public perception, EU money is spent primarily on investments in transport infrastructure and subsidies for agriculture and rural areas. About a quarter of respondents noted financing of projects for urban infrastructure, environmental protection and support for companies and entrepreneurs. More than one-tenth list goals such as: combating unemployment, investment in education, science and innovation, and telecommunications and increasing access to the internet.

Based on your experience and observation, where has European Union money been primarily allocated?

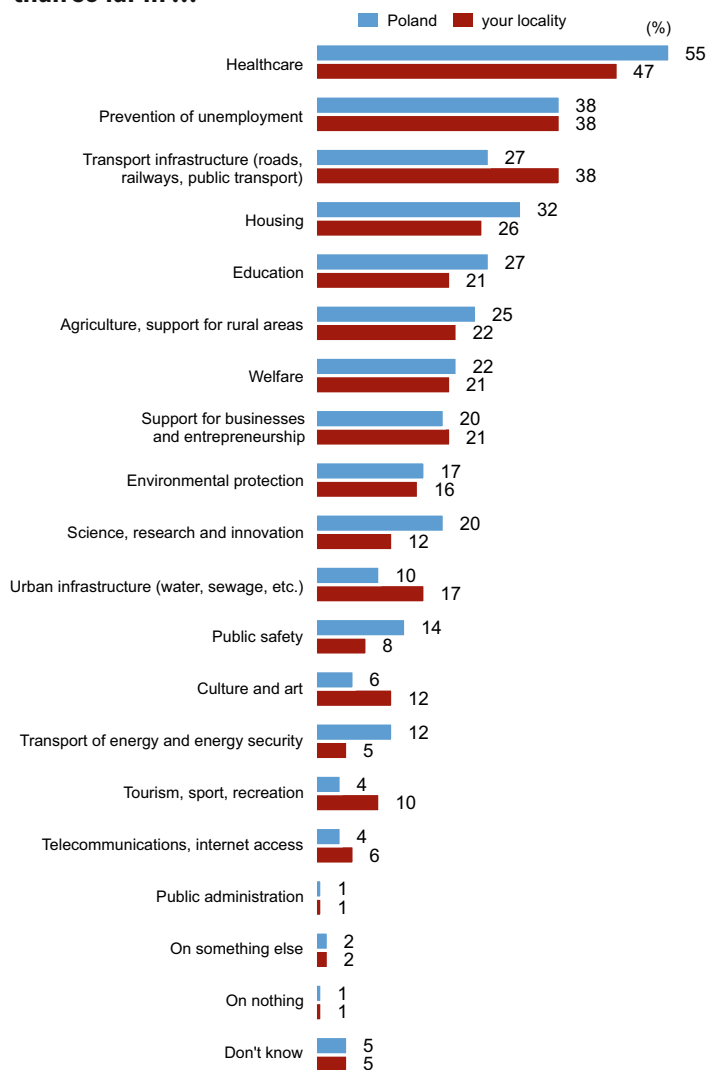


* Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents could choose up to four answers

In public opinion EU funds should be used to finance national healthcare to a greater extent than so far. Almost two out of five respondents believe that insufficient resources are allocated to combating unemployment. It may be surprising to note the high rank of transport investments, which have already benefited from EU aid. It should be noted, however, that these were primarily national projects, and the current preference focuses on local infrastructure. A significant part of respondents would like to see European funds to be allocated to a

greater extent to housing, education, agriculture, welfare and entrepreneurship.

Where should EU funds be allocated to a greater extent than so far in ...



* Percentages do not add up to 100 because respondents could choose up to four answers

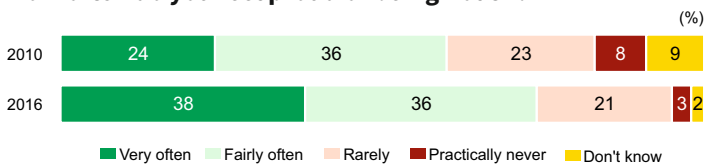
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Public Opinion about Use of European Funds", November 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Patriotism in Poland

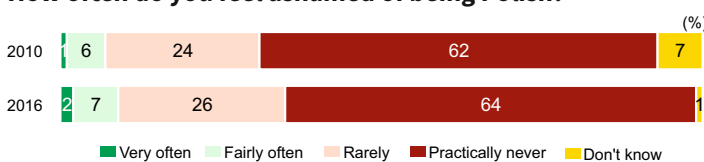
A vast majority of Poles (88%) consider themselves to be patriots.

For three-quarters of respondents (74%) national origin is a source of pride. Respondents overwhelmingly (90%) say they are almost never ashamed of their nationality or that such situations occur rarely. Comparing the trend in declarations of pride and shame related to nationality it can be seen that while the percentage of respondents ashamed of their nationality has remained relatively stable, the percentage of those who very often feel pride in being Polish significantly increased (from 24% to 38%).

How often do you feel proud of being Polish?

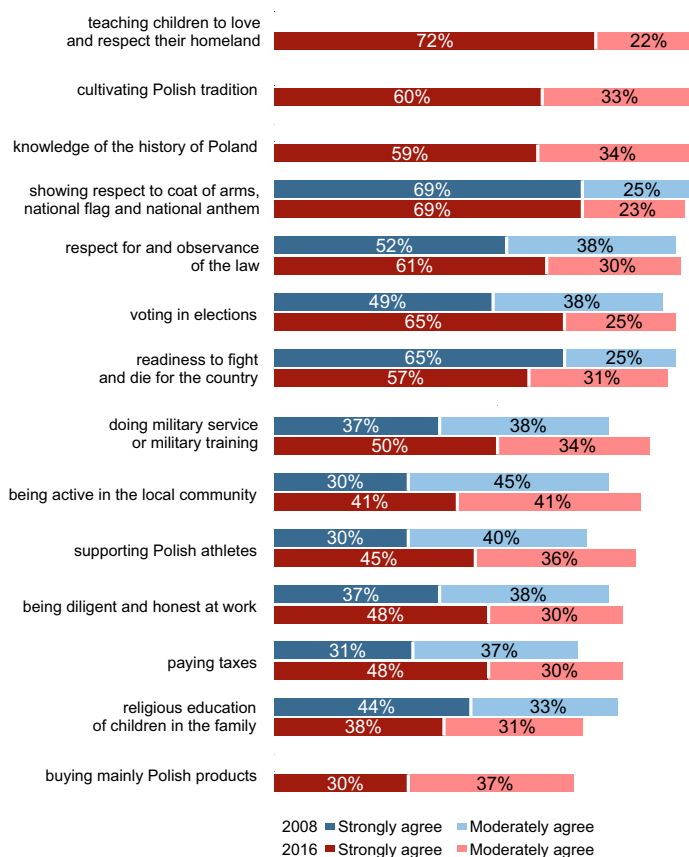


How often do you feel ashamed of being Polish?



In public opinion, patriotism for the Poles is, first of all, teaching children to love their country, respect for national tradition, knowledge of history of Poland, showing respect to the national symbols (coat of arms, flag and national anthem), respect for the law and its observance and participation in elections. For a vast majority of Poles patriotism means being ready to fight and give their lives for their country and willingness to perform military service or military training. More than three-quarters of respondents associate patriotism with being active in their local community, supporting Polish athletes, being diligent and honest at work and paying taxes. However, noticeably fewer people strongly agree that the latter group of actions are attributes of patriotism. Fewer respondents, although still a majority, agree that patriotism involves religious education of children in the family and buying mainly Polish products.

Do you agree that patriotism consists in...



Percentage of affirmative answers ("strongly agree" and "moderately agree")

Since 2008, understanding of patriotism in Poland has changed a little. It is now much more often associated with supporting Polish athletes (increase by 11 percentage points), paying taxes (+10 points), willingness to do military service or military training (+9 points) and being active in the local community (+7 points). In addition (although the total percentage of affirmative answers has not changed significantly), increased number of respondents strongly believe that patriotism means voting in elections, good performance of professional duties and obedience to the law. Less than in 2008, patriotism is now understood as religious education of children in the family (8-point decline), as well as a willingness to fight and die for the country (down 2 points).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Between Patriotism and Nationalism", November 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2016, N=937. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Online healthcare

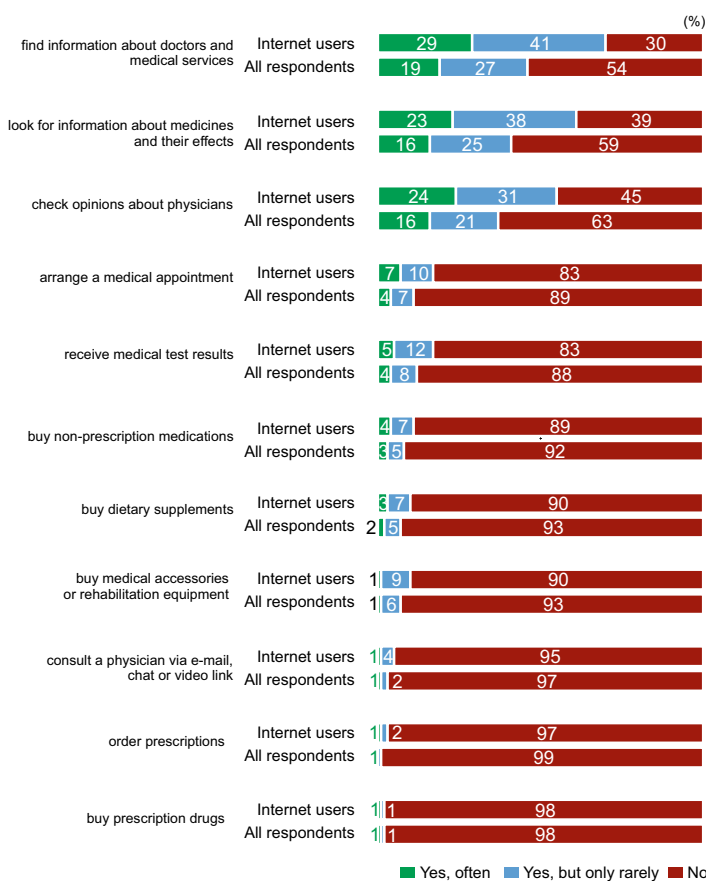
In this and the last decade there has been a dynamic growth in the number of internet users. Currently, two-thirds of Poles (66%) are regular users. At the same time the internet has changed qualitatively, the range of services and applications that can be used online has expanded. Health, understandably, is located in the centre of people's interest and is one of the most important values directing human actions. It is no surprise that a vast majority of internet users do it for medical and health-related purposes.

Declarations of respondents indicate that the internet is used primarily to search for information: general information about physicians and medical services (70% of internet users), slightly less frequently on medicines and their effects (61%). Moreover, it is used to check opinions on doctors (55%).

The scale of internet use to contact medical institutions is much smaller. Medical appointments online were mentioned by 17% of internet users, and the same proportion receive test results online. Only very few people consult a doctor online, e.g. via e-mail, chat or video link (5%), or order a prescription for drugs in this way (3%).

The scale of internet use to purchase drugs and medical equipment is limited. Roughly one in ten internet users buys non-prescription medicines online, a similar proportion order dietary supplements and declare purchasing medical accessories and rehabilitation equipment. Very few internet users (2%) sometimes buy prescription drugs online.

Do you ever do the following activities online



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Health Online", November 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2016, N=981. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

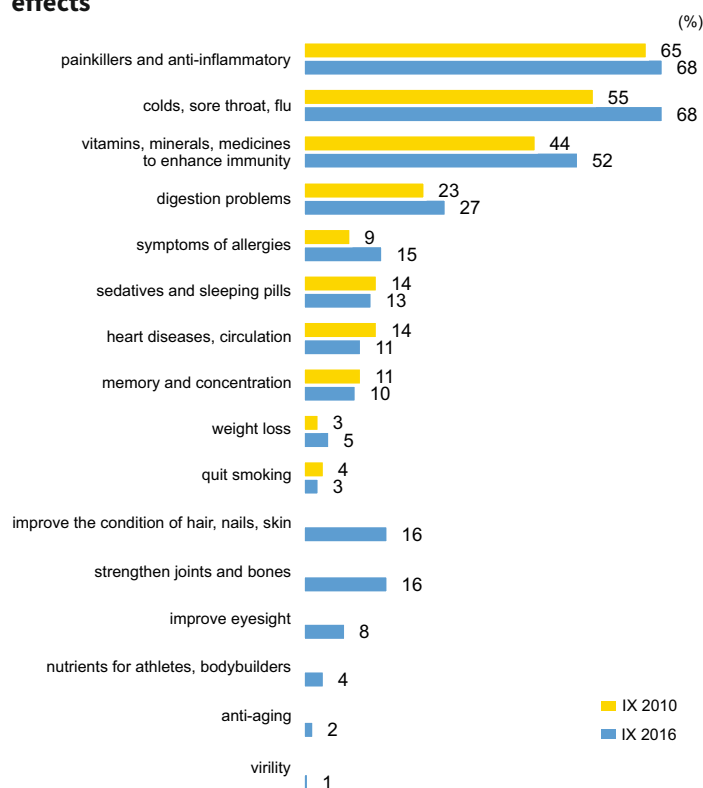
Non-prescription (OTC) medicines

Poland is a country with a relatively high consumption of non-prescription medicines (OTC, over-the-counter medicines). Their marketing accounts for the largest share of the total advertising expenditure, which is a unique situation in Europe. In recent years, the value of the market has grown and it is predicted that in the coming years it will increase further. The consumption of dietary supplements is also high. They are considered as food, not pharmaceutical products, which makes it easier to register, market and distribute them.

During the year preceding the survey, non-prescription drugs and dietary supplements were used by nearly nine out of ten adults. Most often they were painkillers and anti-inflammatory medicines, as well as drugs used to alleviate symptoms of colds or flu. More than half of respondents used vitamins, minerals and drugs designed to improve overall immunity. Over a quarter of adults took OTC drugs to soothe digestive problems.

Comparison of current data with results from six years ago shows that, overall, consumption of non-prescription medicines and dietary supplements rose in case of some types and stayed similar in other cases. The strongest growth in popularity has been recorded in case of drugs for colds and flu, vitamins, minerals and medicines enhancing immunity, as well as drugs alleviating symptoms of allergies.

Use of non-prescription (OTC) medicines in 12 months prior to the survey for the following ailments/with the following effects



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Over the Counter Medications and Dietary Supplements", November 2016. Fieldwork for national sample: September 2016, N=981. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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