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IN ADDITION

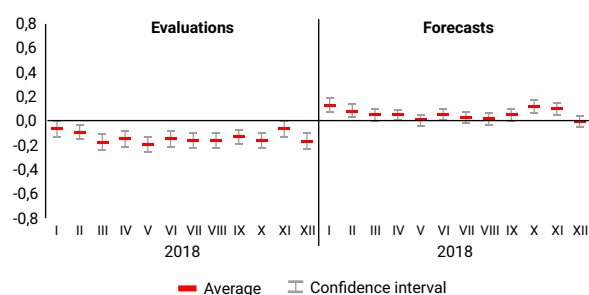
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- The Most Important Event of the Year 2018 for Poland and for the World
- Politician of the Year 2018 in Poland and in the World
- What to Wish Poles for 2019?
- What Will Be the Year 2019?
- Political Party Preferences in January
- Attitude towards Childhood Vaccinations
- Opinions about Parliament, President, National Bank of Poland (NBP) and Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF)
- Voters Decisions in Local Elections 2018
- Social Moods in January
- Trust in Politicians in January
- Attitude to Government in January
- Divorce Experiences

Annual balance of social moods

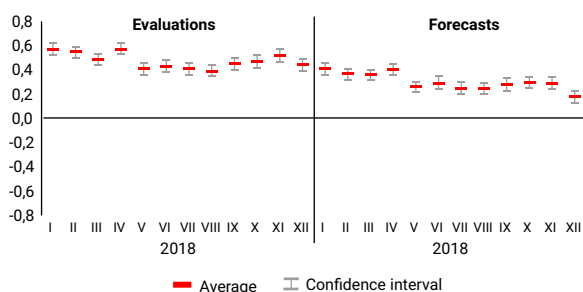
Despite slight fluctuations, both the evaluations and forecasts regarding the political situation in Poland in 2018 remained at a fairly stable level. Average evaluations throughout the year were negative, suggesting a slight prevalence of dissatisfaction over satisfaction, while in the case of forecasts, the values were close to zero, which means that pessimism was balanced with optimism.

Political situation in 2018



Evaluations: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good). Forecasts: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (definite deterioration) to +2 (definite improvement)

Economic situation in 2018.



Evaluations: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good). Forecasts: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (definite deterioration) to +2 (definite improvement)

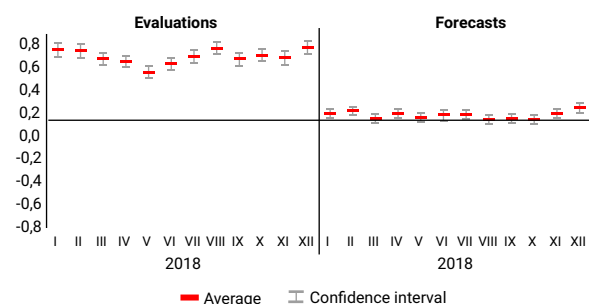
remained fairly stable throughout the year. Respondents rated them as positive, rather than negative. Predictions about the financial situation also remained at an even level, signifying moderate optimism.

The situation in respondents' workplaces was also favourable and relatively stable in 2018. The future in this area was also not a great cause for concern for employees. In general, the majority of professionally active people throughout the whole year positively assessed the situation of the companies in which they were employed, and did not expect the situation to change significantly over the next year. If there were to be any changes, then improvement was predicted, rather than deterioration.

Assessments and forecasts regarding the economic situation in the country throughout the year were positive, with the evaluations usually better than the forecasts. In general, however, both evaluations and forecasts did not change significantly in 2018.

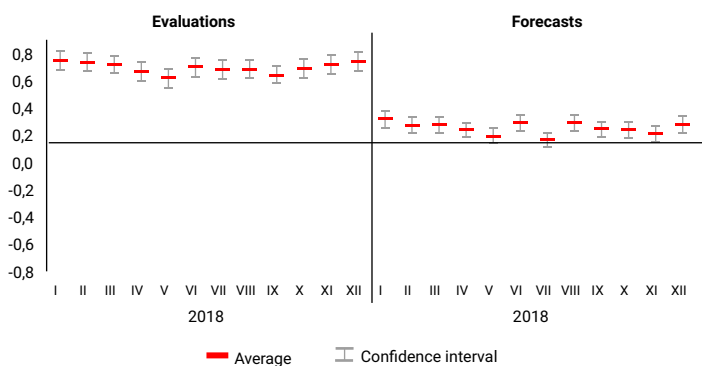
Assessment of the material conditions of households

Material living conditions in households in 2018



Evaluations: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good). Forecasts: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (definite deterioration) to +2 (definite improvement)

Situation in respondents' workplaces in 2018



Evaluations: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (very bad) to +2 (very good).
Forecasts: average on a 5-point scale from -2 (definite deterioration) to +2 (definite improvement)

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Social Moods – Annual Summary", January 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: January to December 2018. The random address samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

Thirtieth anniversary of the Round Table negotiations

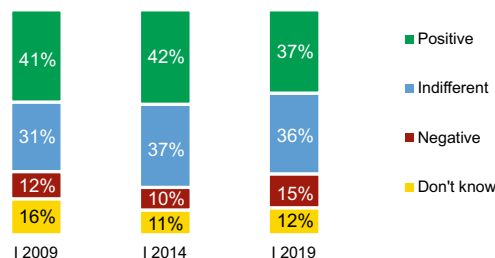
Thirty years ago, on 6 Feb. 1989, the Round Table negotiations began. They were part of the process that ultimately led to the transformation of the Polish People's Republic into the present system. The talks between the government and the opposition were held for two months, until 5 Apr. 1989, in three main negotiating teams (economy and social policy, political reforms and trade union pluralism). They resulted in decisions concerning, inter alia, holding partly free elections to the Sejm in June 1989, establishing the Senate and the office of the President of Poland, as well as changes in the law enabling the opposition to access the media and the official registration of "Solidarity". This event has become an essential component of the founding myth of the democratic Polish state.

Research shows that the perception of the symbolic importance of talks between the government and the opposition sides in the first months of 1989 is changing. Ten years ago, 40% of respondents asked to indicate the moment marking the end of communism in Poland chose the Round Table negotiations. Currently, this percentage is clearly lower at 22%. In turn, the significance attributed to the first completely free parliamentary election of 1991 increased. In 2009, 9% of respondents recognized it as the end of communism in Poland, and today 25% do. In this year's study, it was the most often chosen answer.

Currently, 37% of respondents describe their attitude to the agreements concluded at the Round Table as positive, almost the same (36%) as indifferent, and 15% describe it as negative. Although the declared attitude to the agreements has not changed in recent years in a

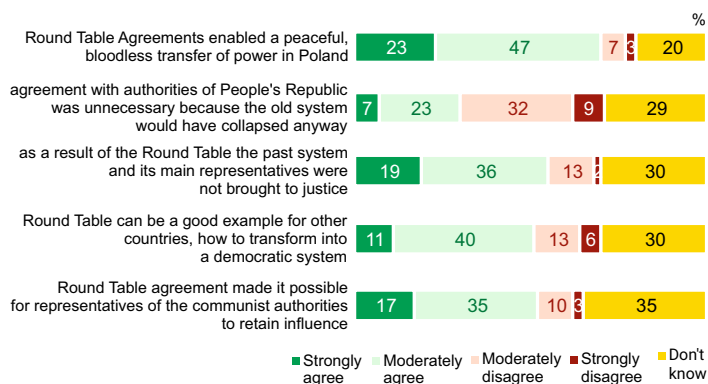
fundamental way, there is a slight decrease in positive ratings (by 5 percentage points compared to 2014), and a corresponding rise in negative attitudes (by 5 points compared to 2014).

What is your present attitude to the agreements concluded at the Round Table?



Over two-thirds of respondents (70%) agree that the Round Table agreements allowed a peaceful, bloodless transfer of power in Poland. Half of them (51%) also think that the Round Table may be a good example for other countries, how to transform into a democratic system. At the same time, a large proportion of respondents see the costs of agreement between the opposition and the government side. Slightly more than half believe that, as a result of the Round Table in Poland, the previous system and its main representatives were not brought to justice (55%), and that these agreements made it possible for the representatives of the communist authorities to retain influence (52%). A relatively small percentage of respondents (30%) agree with the statement that the agreement with the authorities of the People's Republic was unnecessary, because the old system would have collapsed anyway; 41% of respondents are of the opposite opinion.

Do you agree with the following statements:



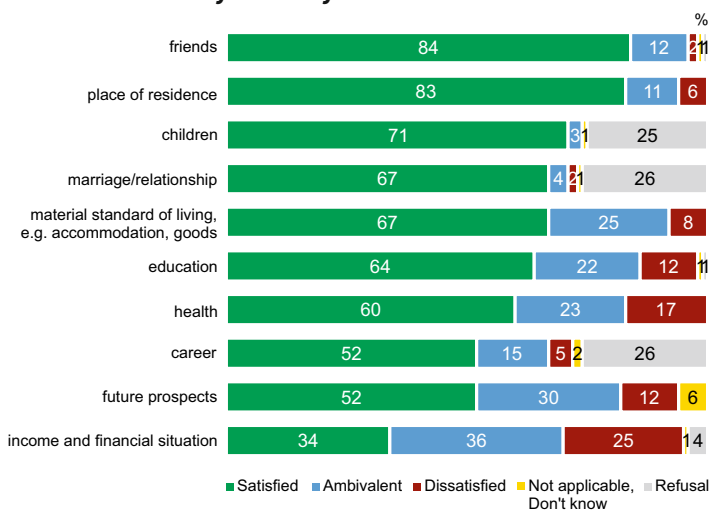
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "30th Anniversary of Round Table Agreement", January 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: January 2019, N=928. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Satisfaction with life

Most Poles are satisfied with their social and family relationships. The vast majority declare satisfaction with friends (84%). There is also a sense of satisfaction with

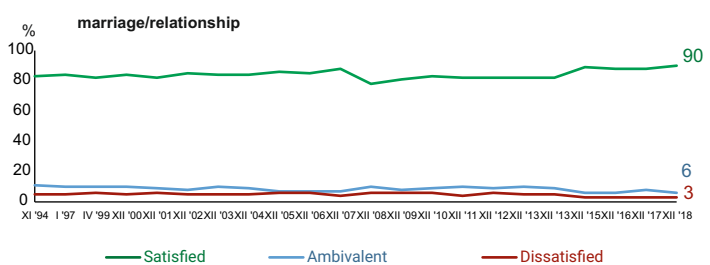
children (71% among all respondents, and 95% among parents) and with marriage or an informal, permanent relationship (67% on the total, and 90% among those in relationships). More than eight out of ten Poles (83%) are satisfied with the place where they live. Satisfaction with material conditions (e.g. housing, equipment) is declared by two-thirds of respondents (67%). Poles are less likely to derive satisfaction from their income and financial situation. One-third (34%) are satisfied with them, a quarter (25%) are dissatisfied, and 36% describe their satisfaction with income as average. Almost two-thirds of Poles (64%) feel satisfaction with their education and qualifications, and more than half (52% of all, and 71% of current or former employees) are satisfied with their professional work. Six out of ten adults (60%) declare satisfaction with their health condition. About half of Poles (52%) are optimistic about their future prospects. Ambivalent feelings about what will happen in their lives are expressed by less than one-third of respondents (30%), and pessimistic predictions are voiced by one-eighth (12%).

How satisfied are you with your...



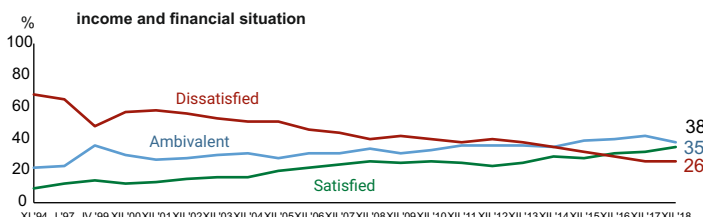
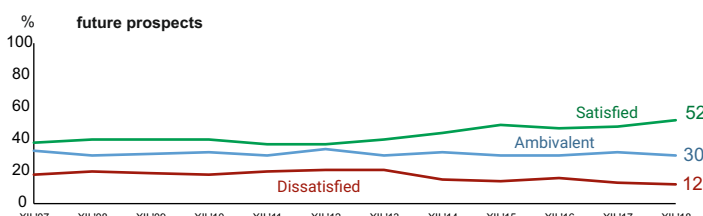
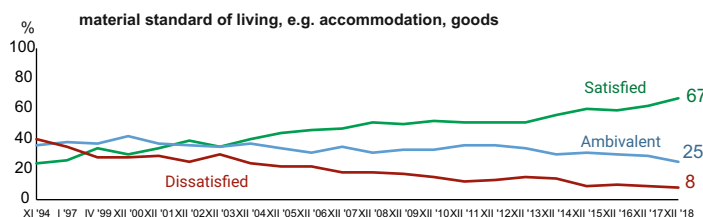
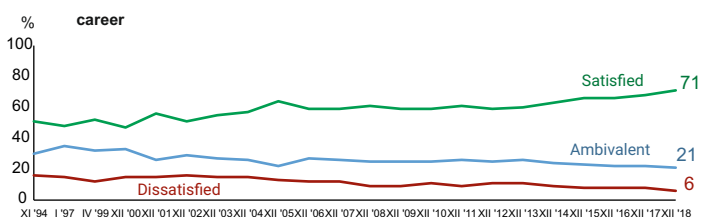
Over the past year, the level of Poles' satisfaction with the majority of dimensions of life included in the analysis has increased. In case of five dimensions out of ten, it is the highest registered so far. The record percentage of respondents currently declare a sense of satisfaction in the material sphere (income and living conditions), their professional work, marriage or relationship, as well as prospects for the future.

How satisfied are you with your...



Not applicable, refusals and "don't know" excluded from calculation

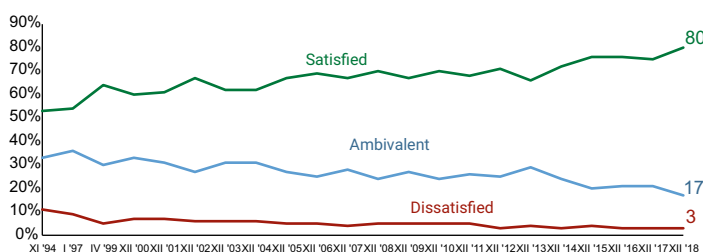
How satisfied are you with your...



Not applicable, refusals and "don't know" excluded from calculation

Poles feel overall satisfaction with life more often than a year ago and more than ever before in our research, starting from 1994. Currently, eight out of ten adults are satisfied (80%, an increase of 5 percentage points from December 2017). Medium satisfaction is declared by almost one-sixth (17%, a decrease by 4 points), while 3% are dissatisfied (no change).

Are you satisfied with your life in general?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Life Satisfaction", January 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2018, N=942. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

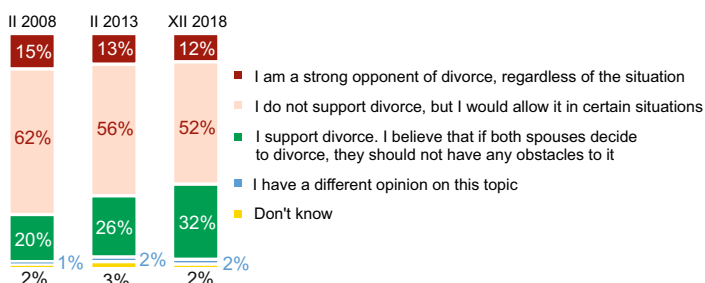
Attitude towards divorce

In Poland, about a third of marriages break apart. The ratio of marriages to divorces has remained at a similar level since 2014.

Strong supporters of divorces constitute a group almost three times larger than their ardent opponents. Currently,

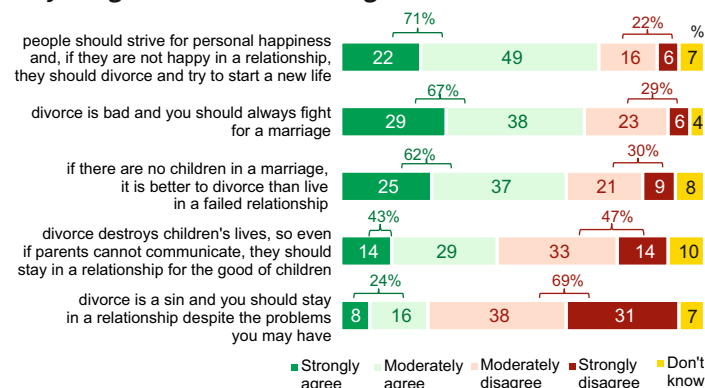
less than one-eighth (12%) are strong opponents of divorce, whereas a third (32%, increase by 6 points from 2013 and 10 points from 2008) assume that if both spouses decide to dissolve their marriage in court, they should not have any obstacles to doing so. Still the biggest, though decreasing, group of respondents (52%, drop by 4 points) are moderate supporters of divorces, who generally do not support it, but in some situations deem it acceptable.

What is your attitude to divorce?



Detailed opinions of Poles about divorces are quite diverse and ambiguous. Although nearly three-fourths of respondents think that personal happiness is the most important, and if a person is not happy in the current relationship, he or she should divorce and try to start a new life (71%), almost equally often (67% of responses) the opinion is shared that divorce is wrong and you should always fight for a marriage.

Do you agree with the following statements:



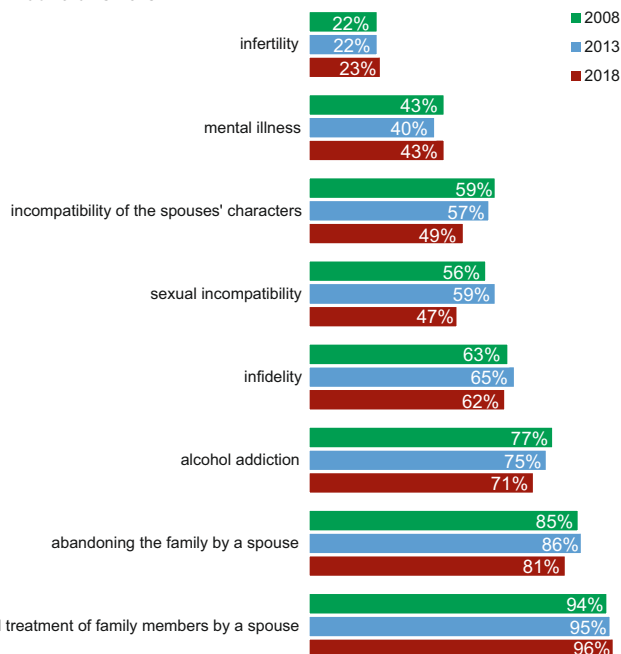
Most respondents have no doubt that when there are no children in a marriage, it is better to divorce than to live in a failed relationship (62% of indications), but when the spouses have children, the matter is not so obvious. The opinions of supporters and opponents of the statement that due to the devastation that divorce causes in children's lives, even when parents are unable to communicate, they should remain in a relationship for the benefit of their charges are spread almost equally (43%

and 47% respectively). On the other hand, the majority of Poles (69%) disagree with the statement that the relationship should be continued for religious reasons and despite the problems, divorced is not right, because it is a sin. Only one in four respondents shares this belief (24%).

In public opinion, the main and sufficient reasons for the dissolution of marriage are: brutal treatment of family members by a spouse (in this case, consent to divorce reaches as much as 96%), leaving the family (81%) and alcohol addiction of a spouse (71%). Less than two-thirds of respondents consider infidelity to be a sufficient reason (62%), and almost half cite in this context the incompatibility of the spouses' characters (49%) and their sexual incompatibility (47%). The arguments that are less frequently seen as justifying divorce are: mental illness (43%) or venereal disease (35%) of a spouse and the inability of one of the married people to have children (23%). While in the last decade the general consent to divorce has increased quite significantly, opinions on the reasons that may be a sufficient for terminating the marriage in court are unchanged, and in many cases even greater rigor is observed.

Do you think that a sufficient reason for divorce is:

Total affirmative answers



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Attitudes towards Divorce", January 2019. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2018, N=942. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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