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IN ADDITION

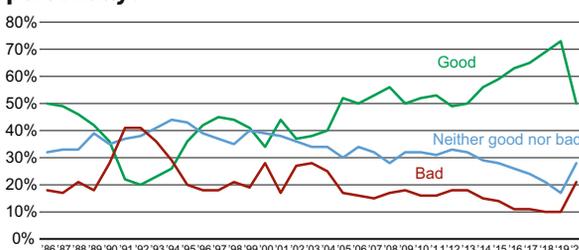
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Admissibility of Abortion and Protests after the Judgment of Constitutional Tribunal
- Attitude towards Vaccination against COVID-19 and Influenza
- Fears during the Pandemic
- Political Party Preferences in December
- Opinions about Parliament, President, Constitutional Tribunal, Police and Catholic Church
- Values in the Times of the Plague
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- Attitude to Government in the First Decade of December
- Moods on the Job Market in the First Decade of December

Evaluation of the year 2020

The year 2020 in the personal dimension is assessed by adult Poles as much worse than the previous six years and is, similarly to 2012, one of the worst in the

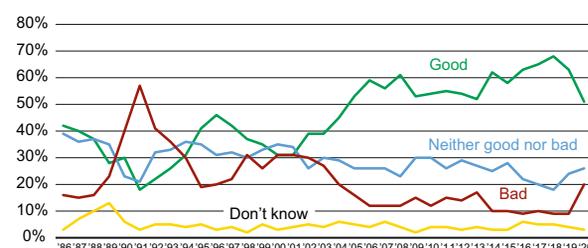
How do you evaluate the passing year for you personally?



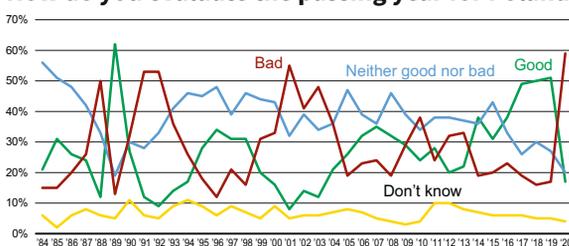
last sixteen years (since 2004). Half of Poles (50%, 23 percentage points less compared to the previous year) said that 2020 was personally good for them, whereas 21% considered the previous year to be bad (11 points more than last year).

With regard to workplaces, the ratings of the past year are also much worse than in the previous year. Slightly more than half of the employed (51%, 12 points less than last year) considered the previous year good for their workplaces. One-fifth (20%, 11 points more than a year ago) assessed the year 2020 as bad for their workplaces.

How do you evaluate the passing year for your workplace? Answers of employees only.



How do you evaluate the passing year for Poland?



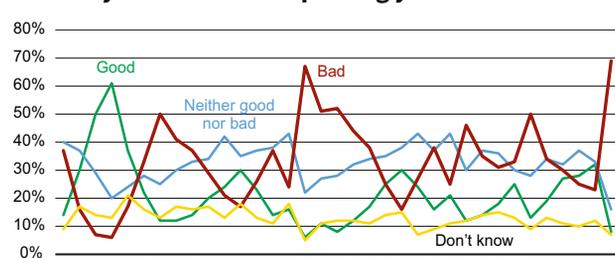
for Poland are the worst in the period since 1984.

Most (59%) respondents believe that the past year 2020 was bad for Poland, while only 17% think it was good. Comparing the latest data with the results from previous studies, it can be seen that the ratings in 2020

Ratings of the year in the global dimension are even worse than for Poland. Over two-thirds (69%) of respondents believe that 2020 was bad for the world. Only 16% assessed it positively.

Compared to the previous year, the deterioration in ratings is dramatic. Moreover, the global assessments of 2020 are the worst in the 35-year history of these studies (the first measurement was in 1986).

How do you evaluate the passing year for the world?



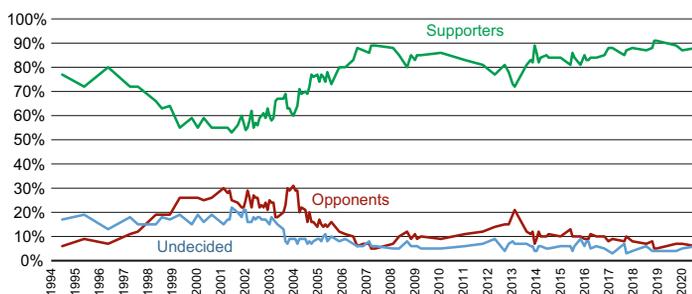
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "What Has 2020 Been Like?", December 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2020, N=1010. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Conditionality of the EU budget

The leaders of the EU Member States agreed to link the disbursement of EU funds to the state of the rule of law. Although introducing the conditionality mechanism in the European Union budget and its effects on our country are not easy subjects for assessment by the broad public opinion, in the last few weeks Poles have had the opportunity to learn about the arguments of supporters and opponents of this solution, including on the one hand, the fear of losing sovereignty by Poland, on the other, the threat of a "creeping Polesxit".

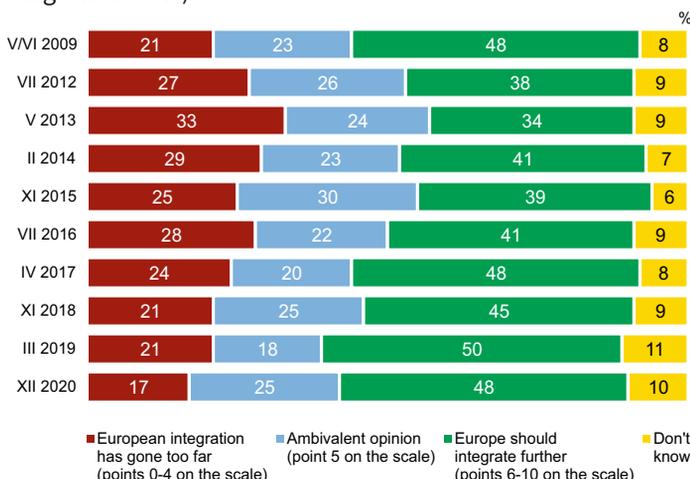
Political emotions related to the threat of Poland's vetoing the EU budget had a very limited impact on attitudes towards the European Union and EU integration. Support for membership remains universal. Our country's membership of the EU is supported by 88% of adult Poles. Only 6% of respondents are against Poland's presence in the Community.

Attitude to Poland's membership in the EU



Poles can generally be described as moderate supporters of the development of European integration. Almost half (48%) believe that Europe should unite more than before. The belief that integration is too far-reaching is expressed by 17% of all respondents.

Some believe that Europe should integrate further. Others think that the European integration has gone too far. What is your opinion? Please define your views on a scale from 0 (European integration has gone too far) to 10 (Europe should integrate further).



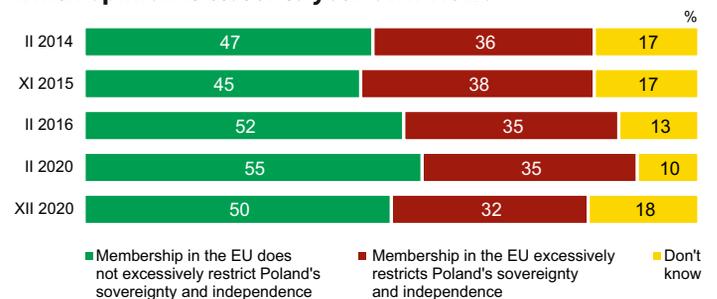
The percentage of people convinced that the unification of Europe has gone too far is now the lowest since we have

examined the issue since 2009, and 4 percentage points lower than in 2018 and 2019. One in four respondents has an ambivalent attitude to deepening integration.

The possibility of shaping a common EU policy is associated with transferring to the EU authorities some competences of nation states. The issue of state sovereignty has often reappeared in Poland in recent years in connection with the reform of the judiciary, and recently in the context of linking the disbursement of EU funds with the assessment of the rule of law in the Member States.

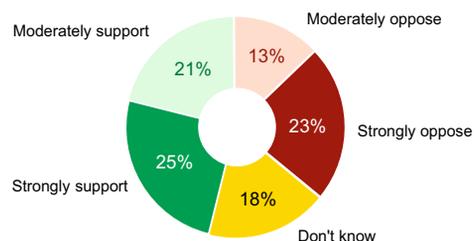
Half of respondents do not feel that EU membership limits Poland's sovereignty too much. Nearly one-third (32%) agree with the opinion that the presence in the EU limits the independence of our country excessively. In recent months, there have been an increase in the number of people who do not have an opinion on this subject (from 10% to 18%).

Which opinion is closer to your own view?



Opinions on the link between EU funds disbursement and compliance with the rule of law are divided, but more people support the introduction of budgetary conditionality (46%) than are against it (36%).

European Union wants the disbursement of EU funds to depend on compliance with the rule of law. Do you support the introduction of such a solution?



Characterizing the opponents of the link between the disbursement of EU funds and the assessment of the rule of law, it can be said that while the vast majority (83%) are supporters of Poland's presence in the EU, at the same time most of them (66%) feel that membership limits the independence of our country to an excessive degree.

The attitude to linking the disbursement of EU funds with the observance of the rule of law is determined by the political orientation: this solution is supported by the majority of respondents declaring left-wing (83%) or centrist (57%) political views. It is opposed by respondents who identify with the right (63%).

Poles are divided in the assessment of the decision to link the disbursement of EU funds to the state of the rule of law. More than two fifths (42%) believe that the introduction of the "money for the rule of law" mechanism had political reasons, namely hostility to governments of some EU Member States. However, slightly fewer people (38%) believe that the adoption of this solution was dictated by concern for the rule of law in the Member States. Two-fifths (40%) believe that the conditionality mechanism is an acceptable form of pressure on authorities that violate the rule of law. Almost the same number (37%) share the opinion that this is an unacceptable form of pressure on democratically elected authorities in the Member States.

Does the introduction of such a mechanism primarily ...



Is the introduction of such a mechanism ...



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Opinions about EU Budget Conditionality", December 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: December 2020, N=1010. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

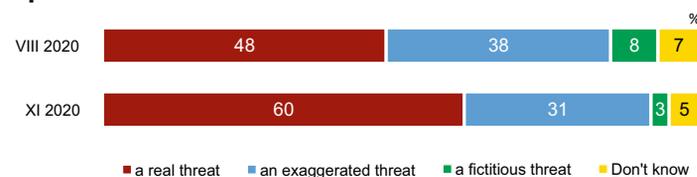
How many coronasceptics are there in Poland?

Already in March, during the first wave of COVID-19, there were indicators of rebellion both against the restrictions introduced by the government and against the epidemic itself. The Internet, and especially its segment loosely called the alt-internet, has become the main forum connecting coronasceptics. With regard to the pandemic, the alt-internet environment is very diverse, ranging from people who simply consider government reactions to be exaggerated, through those who deny the epidemic but not the virus, to those who say there is no disease at all. These theories find fertile ground especially among former rebels against official science and knowledge, incl. anti-vaxxers, people who believe in the dangers of electromagnetic radiation or 5G and 6G systems.

The development of the epidemic in the autumn and winter season has reduced skepticism towards the threat of the spread of the coronavirus. In August, during the period of eased restrictions and a relatively small number of cases, Poles were divided over whether the coronavirus

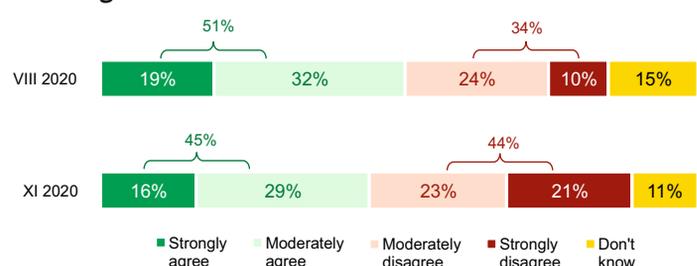
epidemic actually posed a threat to Poles' health. Less than half believed that it was a real threat (48%), while a slightly smaller percentage believed that the coronavirus epidemic was an exaggerated threat (38%) or even a fictitious threat (8%). Opinions were different in November, close to the apex of the second wave of cases. Most respondents were inclined to conclude that the coronavirus epidemic posed a real threat to the health of Poles (60%, an increase by 12 percentage points compared to August), while the minority argued that it was an exaggerated threat (31%, a decrease by 7 points) or a fictitious threat (3%, a decrease by 5 points).

In your opinion, how big of a threat is the coronavirus epidemic for the health of Poles:



People who believe that the coronavirus epidemic is, to a greater or lesser extent, a conspiracy against the so-called ordinary people attribute different goals to these hidden activities. One popular conspiracy theory is that politicians, the media, and pharmaceutical companies are exaggerating the threat of coronavirus for their own ends. In August, over half of Poles (51%) agreed with the statement that this was the case, whereas slightly more than a third (34%) did not agree with this. In November, Poles' opinions on this subject were already divided: almost the same percentage agreed with the statement that the pharmaceutical lobbies, politicians and the media around the world are deliberately exaggerating the threats related to coronavirus (45%), and rejected it (44%).

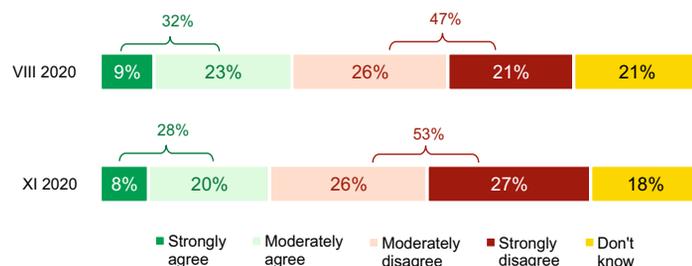
Do you agree that pharmaceutical lobbies, politicians and the media around the world are deliberately exaggerating the dangers of the coronavirus?



The idea that the coronavirus pandemic was caused artificially in order to reduce the population of humanity living on Earth has a lower level of acceptance among Poles. In August, nearly one-third agreed (32%), while less than half (47%) rejected it. Here, too, the conspiratorial vision of reality lost some of its popularity after the experience of the second wave of cases. The belief that the coronavirus and its epidemic are a product of the deliberate actions of people who want to reduce the

population of people living on Earth, and not the result of the forces of nature, was shared in November by slightly more than a quarter of respondents (28%, a decrease by 4 percentage points), while the majority rejected it (53%, an increase of 6 points).

Do you agree that the coronavirus pandemic was caused artificially to reduce the population of humanity on Earth?



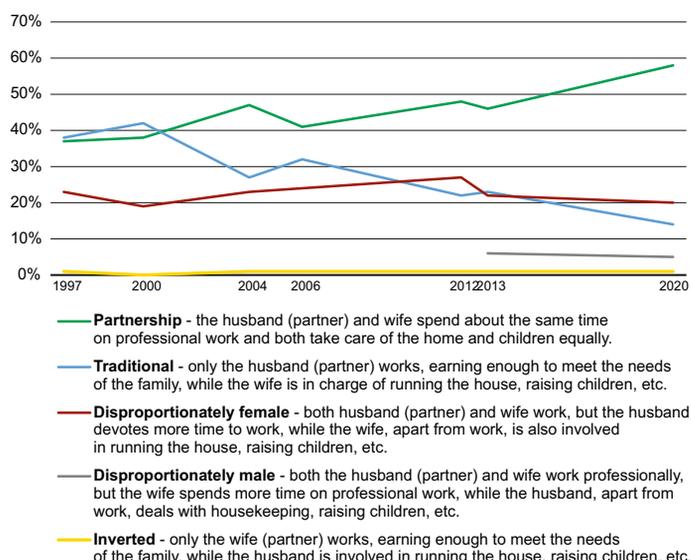
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Coronavirus Scepticism – Who Does Not Believe in the Epidemic Threat", December 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2020, N=1149. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Models of family life

More than half of adult Poles (58%) consider the partnership model of relationship the best. The second choice, with a fifth of the votes (20%), is a solution in which both spouses (partners) work, and the woman additionally takes care of running the house, raising children, etc. Less popular is the traditional model, in which only the husband works and the wife takes care of the home and children: 14% of respondents choose it as the best situation for the family. Other models have far fewer followers.

Compared to the survey carried out in 2013, support for the partnership model has increased significantly. For a long time the percentage of supporters of this solution remained at a similar level (approx. 41% to 48% in the years 2004-2013), and has increased by 12 points since the last measurement. At the same time, fewer people than a few years ago choose the models which burden mainly women. The percentage of supporters of the traditional model has decreased over the past seven years from 23% to 14%, and from a longer time perspective, even more spectacularly (it was chosen by 42% in 2000).

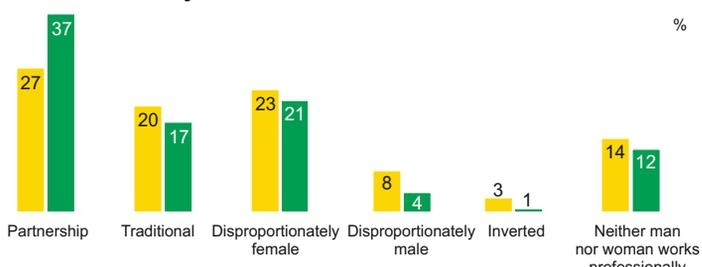
Preferred family model.



Expectations about the best arrangement of home and work duties for the family are usually different from reality. According to declarations, the preferred partnership model is implemented by less than two fifths of people in a stable relationship (37%). The disproportionately female model is implemented by over one-fifth of respondents (21%). The percentage of people living in the traditional model is slightly lower (17%). Four out of one hundred respondents declare the implementation of the disproportionately male model, and one person in a hundred live in the inverted model. Additionally, in 12% of cases, neither the man nor the woman works professionally, and 7% of respondents live in another way.

Compared to 2013, the percentage of respondents declaring that they follow the partnership model has increased by 10 percentage points.

Practiced family model.



Responses of married people and people living in a stable relationship (N=641).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Models of Married Life", December 2020. Fieldwork for national sample: October 2020, N=1040. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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