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

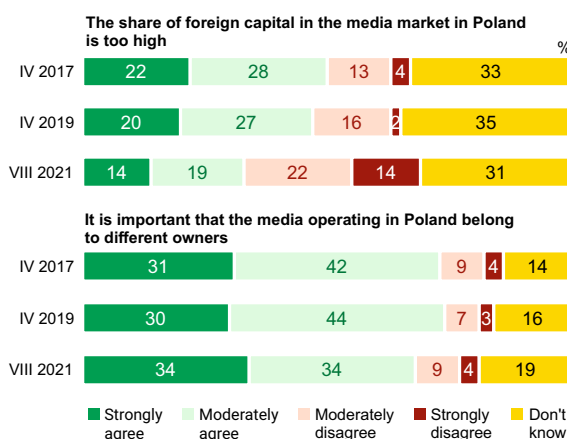
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Media market in Poland

Most people (65%) believe that mass media in Poland are pluralistic: they present different views and opinions. The fact that the media in our country present different points of view is expressed both by people who identify with the right (65%) and supporters of the left (73%).

Most respondents (68%) consider it important that the media operating

Do you agree with the statements:

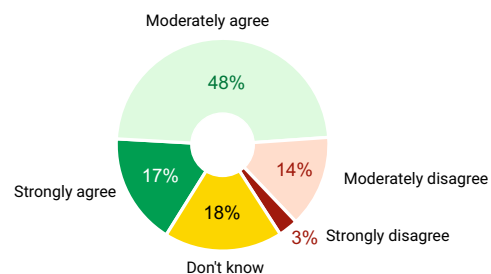


Poland (36%) or do not have an unambiguous opinion on this subject (31%).

Amendments to the Broadcasting Act recently adopted by the Sejm, according to which only media owned by capital from the countries of the European Economic Area could receive a license to broadcast radio and television programs in Poland, are more than twice as often opposed (50%) than approved of (24%).

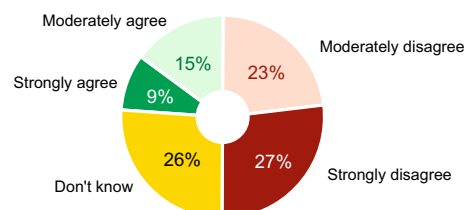
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Media in Poland and License for TVN24", August 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: August 2021, N=1167. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Do you agree with the statement: Mass media in Poland are pluralistic and present different views and opinions.



in Poland belong to different owners. In the studies carried out in 2017-2019, about half believed that the share of foreign capital in the media market in Poland was too high. Currently, this view is shared by only one-third of Poles (33%). The remaining people do not agree with the belief that there is an excessive presence of foreign capital in the media market in

Do you agree that a law should be introduced under which a license for broadcasting radio and television programs in Poland will be granted only to media owned by the capital from the countries of the European Economic Area (European Union countries as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein)?



Views of young Poles

CBOS research shows an increase in the number of left-wing political self-identifications among young people in 2019-2020. The percentage of respondents aged 18 to 24 declaring left-wing political views increased during this period from 17% to 30%, while the percentage of people identifying with the right increased from 23% to 27%. The turn of young Poles to the left is noticeable especially in the context of the general public, where right-wing sympathies (37%) still clearly prevail over the left-wing (20%).

In connection with the observed changes in political identifications, we have looked in more detail at the views of young people on important socio-political issues and how they differ from the views of the general public. A comparison of the declarations of young people with the distribution of opinions among all respondents shows that the young generation of Poles is, above all, more liberal in thinking about the economy and the role of the state, as well as more liberal in terms of their worldview and more pro-European. Compliance with civil rights and freedoms is relatively more important for young people than for all adults.

The ideas of young people about the proper shape of the socio-economic order and the role of the state differ from the opinions of all respondents mainly with regard to taxes and privatization of the economy. Half of the people up to the age of 24 believe that everyone, regardless of how much they earn, should pay the same percentage of income tax. Progressive taxes are supported by 37% of them. At the same time, the vast majority of young people (76%) expect the state to provide a high level of social benefits, such as health care or education. Contrary to the general population, among people aged 18 to 24 supporters of privatization of state-owned enterprises (44%) prevail over people who believe that a significant part of enterprises should remain state-owned (30%). More than two-fifths of young people (43%) believe that job security and protection of existing jobs are more important than the possibility of flexible employment and dismissal of workers depending on the situation of the workplace. The opposite opinion is shared by almost one-third of respondents up to the age of 24 (32%).

Young Poles more often than adults in general see the need to abandon coal-based energy as soon as possible (50%). On the other hand, almost one-third (32%) agree with the opinion that Poland should be able to use coal in the energy sector as long as possible.

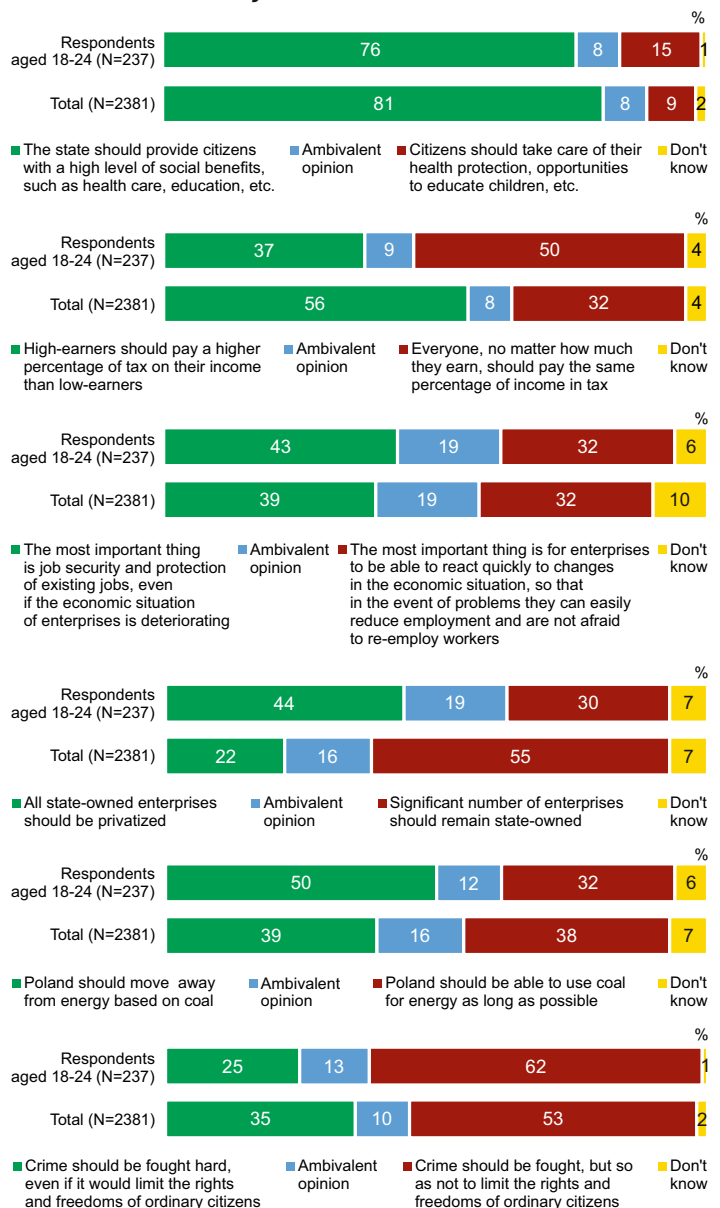
Young people, compared to all respondents, are distinguished by a much more liberal approach to worldview issues. Two-thirds of them (67%) believe that the concordat between Poland and the Holy See is

unnecessary, and the state should not privilege any religion or Church. Most people under the age of 24 (58%) support the legal admissibility of abortion. More than half (55%) believe that the law should allow for same-sex partnerships to enter into formal partnerships.

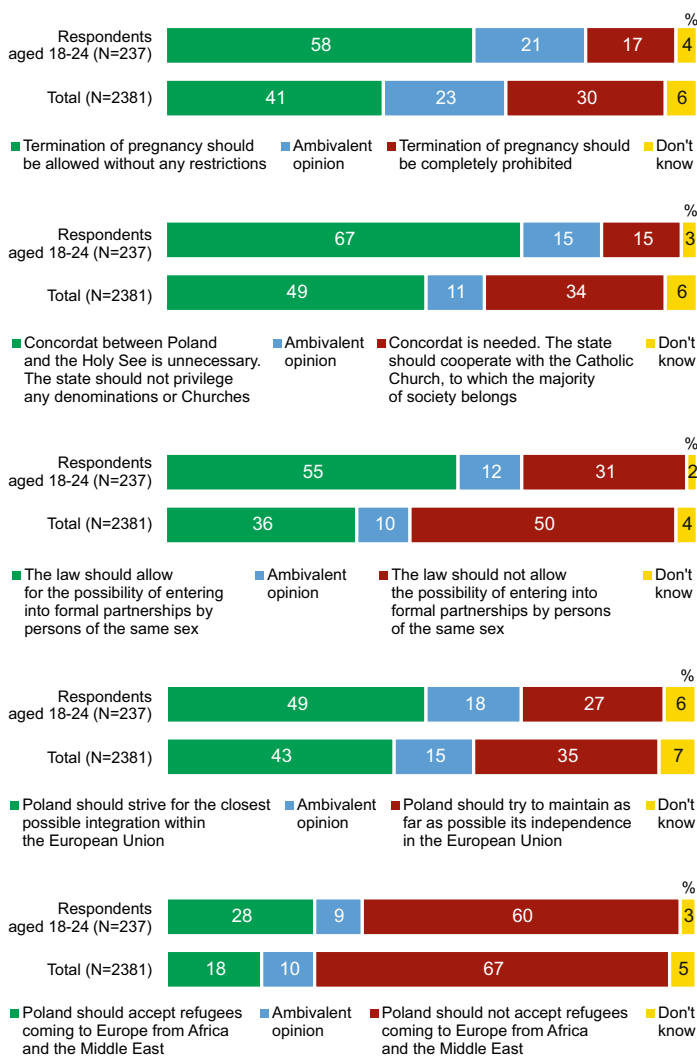
Young Poles support the development of European integration slightly more often than respondents in general. Almost half of them (49%) are in favour of deepening integration. Slightly more than one-fourth (27%) believe, on the contrary, that Poland should strive to remain as independent as possible in the European Union. Young people are less reluctant than the general population to accept refugees from Africa and the Middle East, but also in this age group the opposition dominates (60%).

People up to 24 years of age even more often than the general population express the opinion that the fight against crime cannot justify restricting the rights and freedoms of ordinary citizens: 62% of them are of this opinion.

Pairs of contradictory statements:



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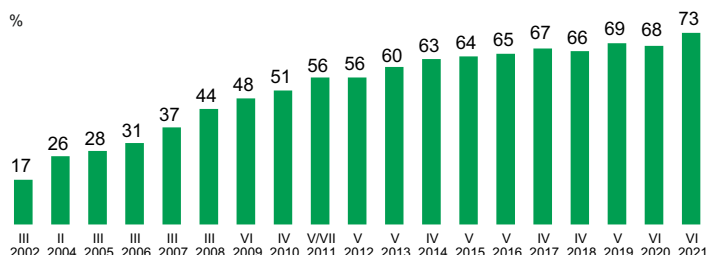
More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Young Poles on Important Socio-Political Issues", August 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2021 (N=1163) and June 2021 (N=1218). The random samples are representative for adult population of Poland.

Internet use

The pandemic facilitates digitization. This year, we have registered a record number of Poles using the Internet. Nearly three-quarters of adults (73%) are online at least once a week, which is 5 percentage points more than in the previous year.

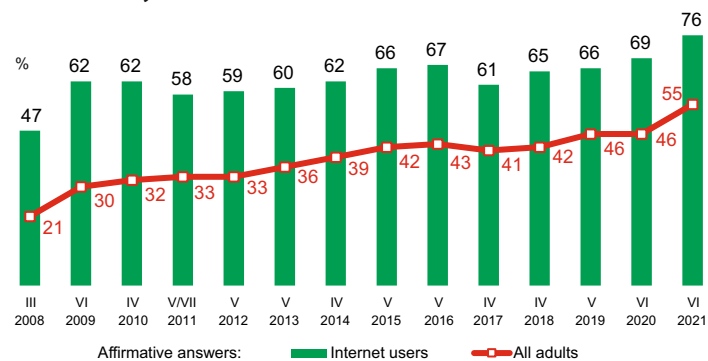
Do you use the Internet (websites, e-mail, instant messaging, etc.) at least once a week?

Affirmative answers



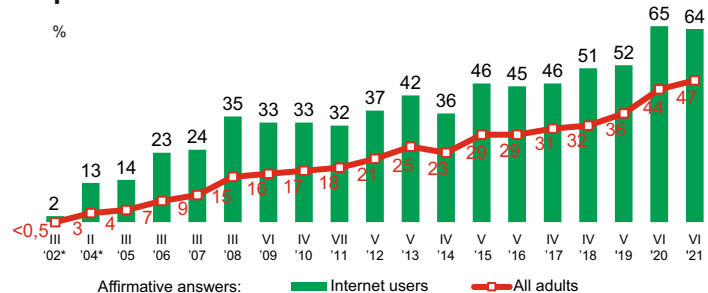
Since the previous measurement in 2020, the number of users of social networking services has significantly increased. They are currently used by three-quarters of internet users (76%), i.e. more than half of all respondents (55%, i.e. the most since we started monitoring it).

Do you have an account on any social networking site, e.g. Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, Nasza Klasa, GoldenLine, LinkedIn or similar?



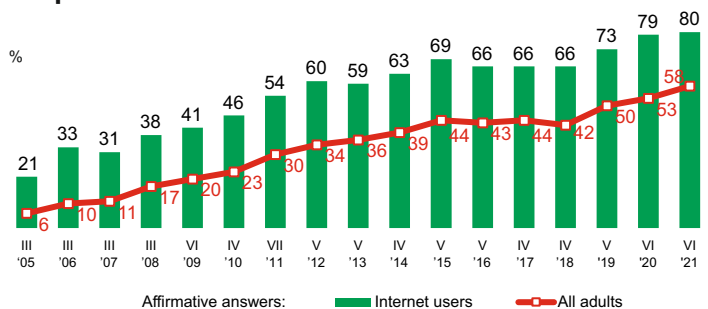
Online shopping is becoming more and more popular. In the month preceding the survey, online purchases were made by almost two-thirds of users (64%, i.e. 47% of all adults), as in the previous year. The high percentage of online shoppers is in line with the earlier trend of increasing popularity of online shopping, but its surge last year is probably due to the epidemic, which convinced or forced new users into that activity.

Respondents who bought something online during the previous month.



Since last year, there has been a very high percentage of users of electronic banking. Currently it is at the highest level compared to previous surveys. At present, eight out of ten internet users (80%), i.e. almost three fifths of adult Poles (58%), have an online bank account.

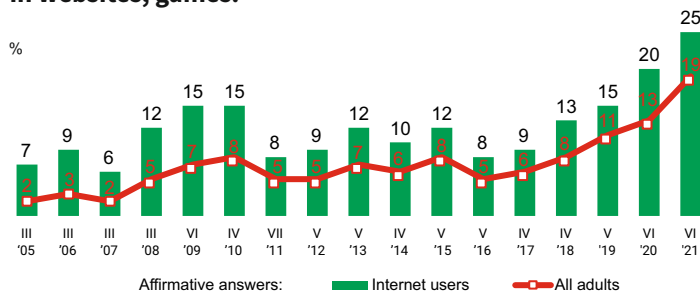
Respondents who used online banking services during the previous month.



Services and content available online for a fee, such as subscriptions to newspapers, access to multimedia, and

membership in services or games, are now more popular than ever before. In the month preceding the survey, nearly one-fifth of Internet users (25%, i.e. 19% of all respondents) paid for services of this type.

Respondents who used the content available on the Internet for a fee during the previous month, such as newspapers, photos, videos, paid membership in websites, games.

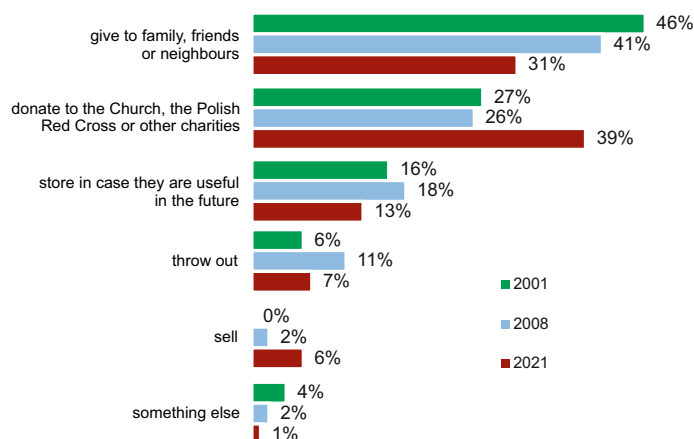


More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Use of the Internet", July 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2021, N=1218. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Use of second-hand goods

Poles usually donate unnecessary things that are still usable to the Church, Polish Red Cross or other charity organizations (39%). The second most popular solution is to give them to family, friends or neighbours (31%). Almost one-eighth (13%) keep unnecessary things that can be used in the future. Less commonly, they throw them away (7%) or sell (6%).

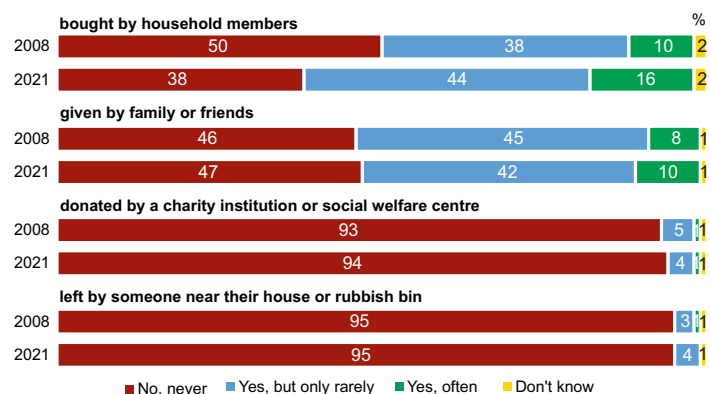
What do you usually do with things that are unnecessary in your household but still usable?



„Don't know” omitted.

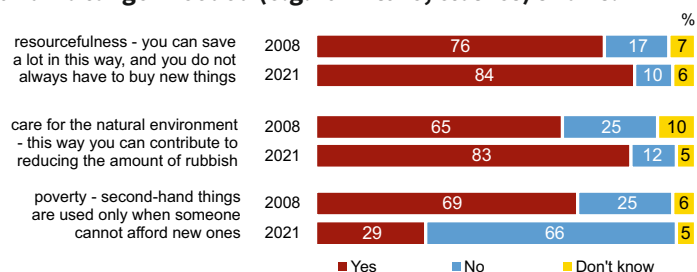
Overall, more than two-thirds of respondents (70%) use second-hand items. Most Poles (60%) declare that they buy second-hand goods at least from time to time. This is an increase by 12 percentage points compared to 2008. Most respondents also admit to using second-hand items given to them by family and friends (52%). Respondents still very rarely declare that they use second-hand items given by charities or social welfare centres (5%), or left by other people near their homes or rubbish bins (4%).

Does your household use second-hand things (e.g. furniture, clothes):



Since 2008, the way Poles think about using second-hand items has completely changed. The percentage of respondents who perceive the use of used things as a symptom of poverty decreased drastically from 69% to 29%. Since 2008, the belief has spread that the use of second-hand goods is a manifestation of concern for the environment (an increase by 18 points, from 65% to 83%). At the same time, the view that using things second-hand goods is indicative of resourcefulness has also strengthened (84%, an increase by 8 points).

Do you think that the use of things used by someone else and no longer needed (e.g. furniture, clothes) shows:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Second-hand Goods", August 2021. Fieldwork for national sample: July 2021, N=1166. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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