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IN ADDITION

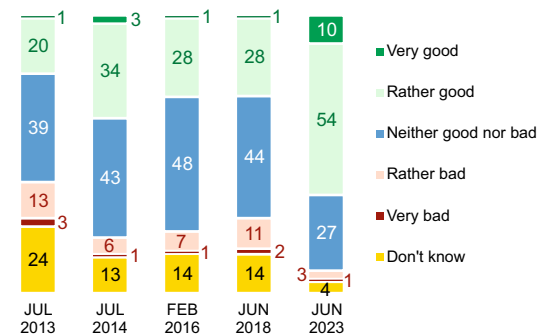
TO THE REPORTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED RECENTLY (IN POLISH):

- Social Moods in May
- Sources of Information about Events in the Country and in the World
- Poles towards the War in Ukraine and the Grain Crisis
- Opinions about TV and Radio Stations
- Psychological Profiles of Political Party Electorates 2023
- Voting Confidence of Political Party Electorates and Preferences of Undecided
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Polish-Ukrainian relations 80 years after the massacre in Volhynia

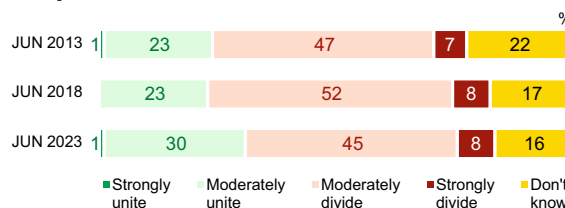
Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 led to a clear improvement of the image of Ukrainians in Polish society and in mutual relations. The percentage of Poles positively evaluating Polish-Ukrainian relations has more than doubled since 2018, from 29% to 64%. It is worth noting that an earlier increase in positive ratings was recorded due to the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014. Only 4% of Poles assess the current Polish-Ukrainian relations as bad.

How do you evaluate the current Polish-Ukrainian relations?



Back in 2018, the assessment of Polish-Ukrainian relations was relatively bad among older respondents. However, as research shows, since the outbreak of the war, older Poles have been among the most favourable to Ukrainians, and the correlation we observed five years ago has now reversed. Among the age groups, the highest percentage of positive assessments is now recorded among respondents aged 45-54 (71%). Above-average percentages of positive

In your opinion, does the common history of Poles and Ukrainians - various events from the past - rather unite or divide both nations?



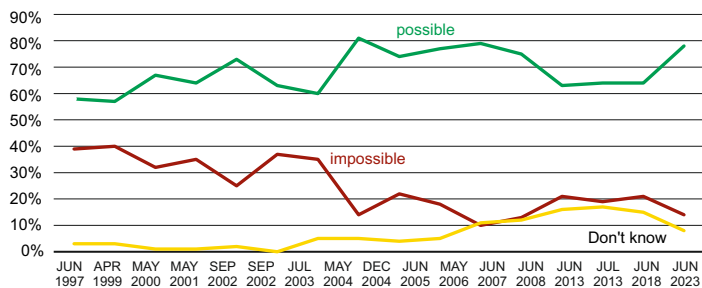
assessments of mutual relations are also observed among residents of big cities (73% in the largest cities compared to 61% in rural areas), the better educated (73% among respondents with higher education compared to 59% with primary or lower secondary education), as well as respondents with higher income per capita (76% among respondents with the highest income vs. 51% among people with the lowest income).

The assessment of the common history of Poles and Ukrainians has also improved noticeably, though less clearly. Currently, almost one-third of Poles (31% compared to 23% five years ago) believe that the events of the past unite our nations, while the opposite belief still prevails (53% now, compared to 60% in 2018).

Despite the prevailing belief that our common history divides Poles and Ukrainians, the vast majority of respondents believe that reconciliation between our nations is possible (78%). This is a significant 14-point increase from the measurement five years ago, when the percentage was 64%, which also illustrates the general, positive change in the attitude of Poles to Ukrainians. The

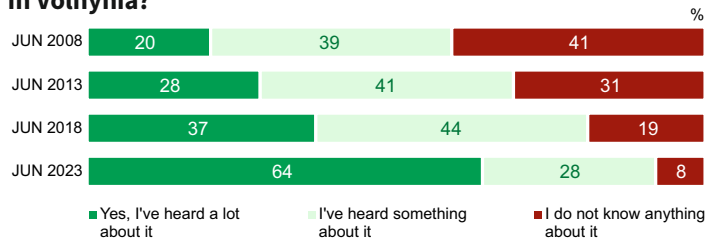
largest share of people who believed in the possibility of reconciliation was recorded in December 2004 (81%), when pro-democratic protests, referred to as the Orange Revolution, were taking place beyond our eastern border.

In your opinion, is reconciliation between Poles and Ukrainians:



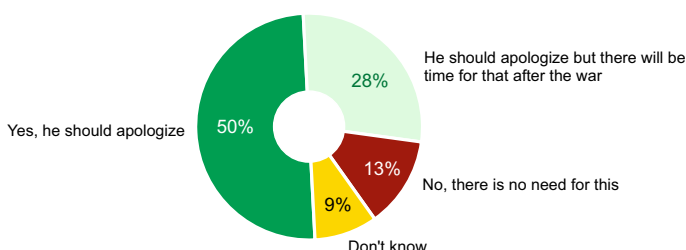
The percentage of Poles who have heard of the Volhynian massacre is growing rapidly - just over half of respondents (59%) had heard of it fifteen years ago, and now it is almost the entire society (92%). Even if we compare the current result to five years ago, there is a clear, 11-point increase. It is also noteworthy that there has been an almost 30-point increase in the percentage of respondents declaring that they have heard a lot about the Volhynia crimes, from 37% in 2018 to 64% now. This sharp uptick is probably related to the increased presence of Ukrainians in Poland, which contributed to more frequent mentioning of topics related to Ukraine in the Polish public debate.

Have you heard about the crimes that took place in 1943 in Volhynia?



Half of respondents believe that in connection with the approaching 80th anniversary of the Volhynia massacre, the president of Ukraine should officially apologize for the crimes committed at that time on behalf of his nation. Another 28% think he should apologize, but there will be time for that after the war, while 13% of respondents do not see the need for an apology from the Ukrainian president.

Do you think that in view of the approaching 80th anniversary of the Volhynia massacre, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky should formally apologize on behalf of his nation for the crimes committed at that time?



The belief that President Zelensky should apologize on the 80th anniversary of the Volhynia massacre is more common among older respondents (60% of people aged 65 and over, compared to 42% of those aged 18 to 24), the less educated (55% of respondents with primary or lower secondary education compared to 42% with higher education), and also more often among those taking part in religious practices (64% among people participating several times a week, compared to 38% among those not practicing at all).

More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Polish-Ukrainian relations 80 years after the massacre in Volhynia", July 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2023, N=1055, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

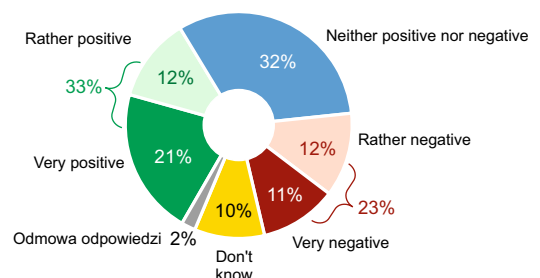
Political moods before the autumn parliamentary elections

On the anniversary of the first partially free elections to the parliament in 1989, on June 4, an anti-government protest march was held in Warsaw on the initiative of the Civic Platform (PO). The turnout exceeded the expectations of the organizers as, according to various estimates, it was attended by 300,000 - 500,000 participants. Therefore, it could have been one of the most numerous manifestations in the history of the Poland after 1989. At the same time, much smaller protests, in terms of scale, also took place in other cities.

Among all respondents, 3% admit to participating in the June 4 march in Warsaw, and another 3% declare that they took part in protests in other cities. In total, therefore, 6% identify with the goals of this manifestation to such an extent that they actively participated in it or would have liked to participate.

The march on June 4 more often aroused positive (33%) rather than negative (23%) emotions in Poles. Almost one-third of adults (32%), however, remained indifferent to the June 4 march and it did not evoke any emotions in them.

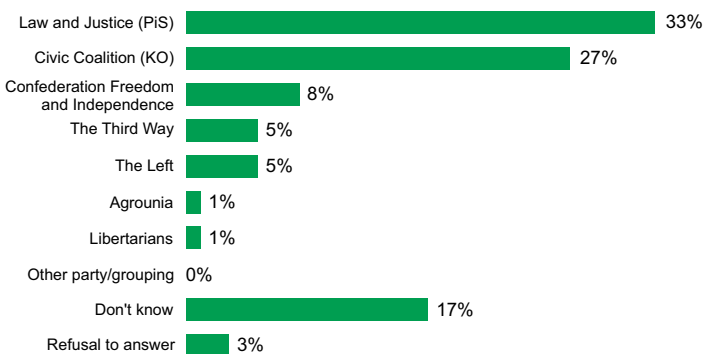
What emotions did you have in relation to the march on June 4?



For two-fifths of respondents, the march on June 4 in Warsaw was primarily a manifestation of citizens dissatisfied with the current government (40%). Slightly more than one-fifth of adult Poles (22%) interpreted this event as an individual political success of the main initiator of this march, i.e. Donald Tusk, the leader of the Civic Coalition. Less than one-fifth (19%) paid attention primarily to the political dimension of this manifestation, namely to the fact that - in their opinion - it was a manifestation in defence of democracy, for Poland's membership in the EU and in defence of European values. The same percentage of respondents (19%) were most satisfied with the statement that it was simply a march of supporters of the opposition. Only one-ninth (11%) agreed that the June 4 march in Warsaw was primarily a march of hatred aimed at the authorities and their supporters.

The turnout success of the June 4 March is related to the increase in support for the main opposition force. From May to June, support for the Civic Coalition increased by 4 percentage points, from 23% to 27%. June is the third month in a row in which we note a decrease in the distance between the ruling party and the strongest opposition group. The advantage of the ruling camp over its most dangerous competitor is currently 6 percentage points, while in March this year it was even 20 points in CBOS research.

Which party/grouping candidate would you vote for in the elections to the Sejm?



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS reports in Polish: "Opinions about the march on 4 June", July 2023, and "Political Party Preferences in June". Fieldwork for national sample: June 2023, N=1056, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

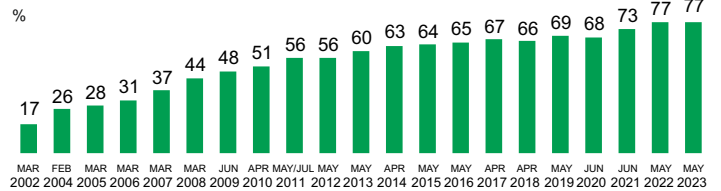
Internet use

The percentage of adults using the Internet has remained stable since last year. Currently, similarly to May 2022, regular online presence (at least once a week) is declared by more than three-quarters of all adults (77%). In recent years, a noticeable increase in the number of adult

Internet users occurred during the second and third year of the coronavirus epidemic in Poland.

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

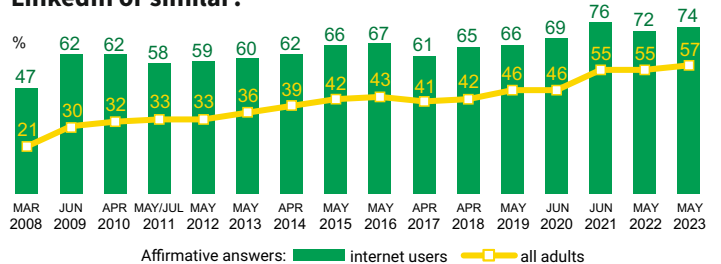
Affirmative answers



Online presence depends primarily on age. Internet use is universal among people under 45, and very common among those aged 45 to 54. Internet users include more than half of people aged 55 to 64 and almost half of those aged 65 to 74. Among older respondents, Internet users account for less than a third.

A record high percentage of Poles (57%, i.e. three-quarters of Internet users), declare having an account on a social networking site. The vast majority of them (89%) browsed the resources of social networking sites in the month preceding the survey.

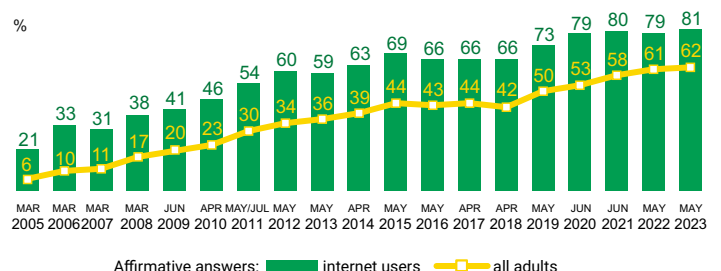
Do you have an account on any social networking site, e.g. Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, GoldenLine, LinkedIn or similar?



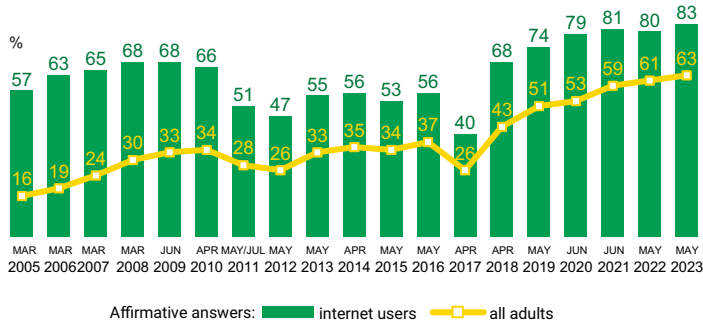
The most frequently declared on-line activities include reading Internet information portals (during the month preceding the survey, 83% of Internet users, i.e. 64% of all adults, did so); chatting with friends via instant messengers (83% and 63%, respectively), using online banking (81% and 62%, respectively), online shopping (64% and 49%, respectively), watching TV, movies or TV series (58% and 44%, respectively) and dealing with official matters via the Internet (44 and 34%, respectively).

Although the changes in the scale of online activity compared to last year are small, some of them have reached the highest levels in history. This applies e.g. to online banking or instant messaging.

Have you used internet banking services in the last month?



In the last month, have you talked with your friends via a messenger, e.g. Messenger (Facebook), WhatsApp, SKYPE, Hangouts (Google), GG (Gadu-Gadu)



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Using Internet in 2023", June 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2023, N=1056, mixed-mode interviews. The random sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

Conversation topics in Poland

As part of the new CBOS Flash project, conducted using the telephone interview method (CATI), we explored what issues are discussed by Poles in everyday conversations.

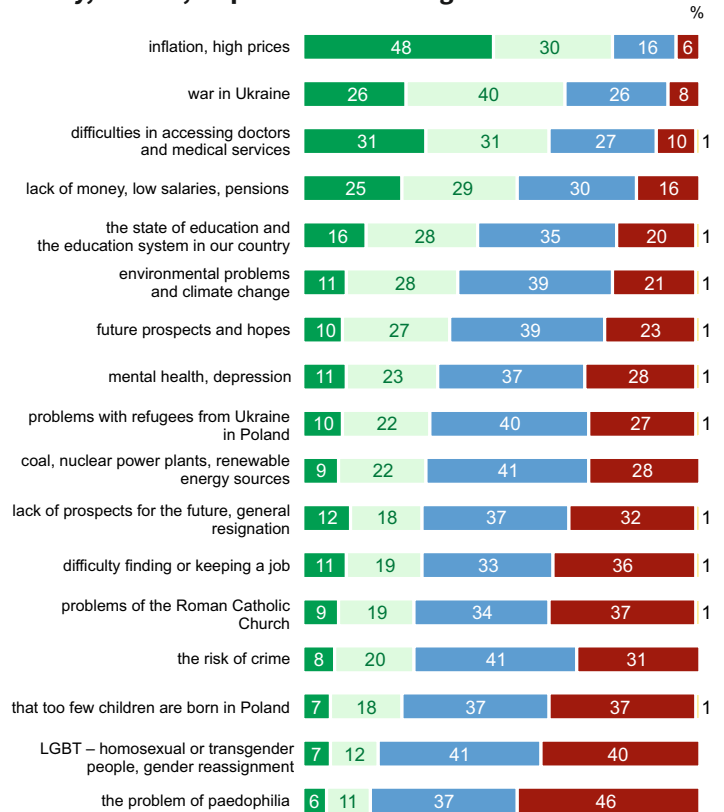
Respondents were presented with 21 topics and asked to indicate whether and how often they had discussed each of them in their close environment (e.g. in the family, among friends, acquaintances or neighbours) in the two weeks preceding the survey.

At that time, the attention of Poles was mostly focused on inflation, which was often discussed by more than three-quarters of respondents (78%). Relatively many respondents also said that in their environment people often talked about low wages, pensions and the lack of money (54%), while difficulties on the labour market - problems with finding or keeping a job - appeared noticeably less frequently in relation to other economic issues (30%). Second in terms of frequency of appearing in conversations was the war in Ukraine (66%). The issue of Ukrainian refugees in Poland was less frequently discussed (32%). The third most commonly discussed topic are difficulties in accessing doctors and medical services (62%).

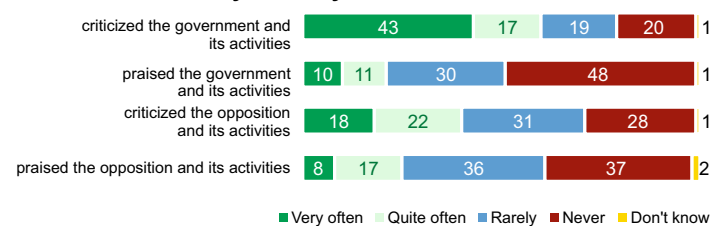
Politics also ranks high in everyday conversations, although it appears to a much greater extent in negative

than positive terms. Both the activities of the government and the political opposition were more often criticized than praised, although the proportions in this respect are more unfavourable for the ruling camp than for the opposition (60% of critical opinions against 21% of positive ones for the government; 40% positive vs. 25% negative for the opposition).

In the last two weeks, how often have you talked about the following issues in your close environment, e.g. with your family, friends, acquaintances or neighbours:



How often in the last two weeks in your close environment have you and your interlocutors:



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS Flash publication in Polish: "Conversational topics in Poland", July 2023. Fieldwork for national sample: June 2023, N=1000, CATI interviews. The quota sample is representative for adult population of Poland.

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