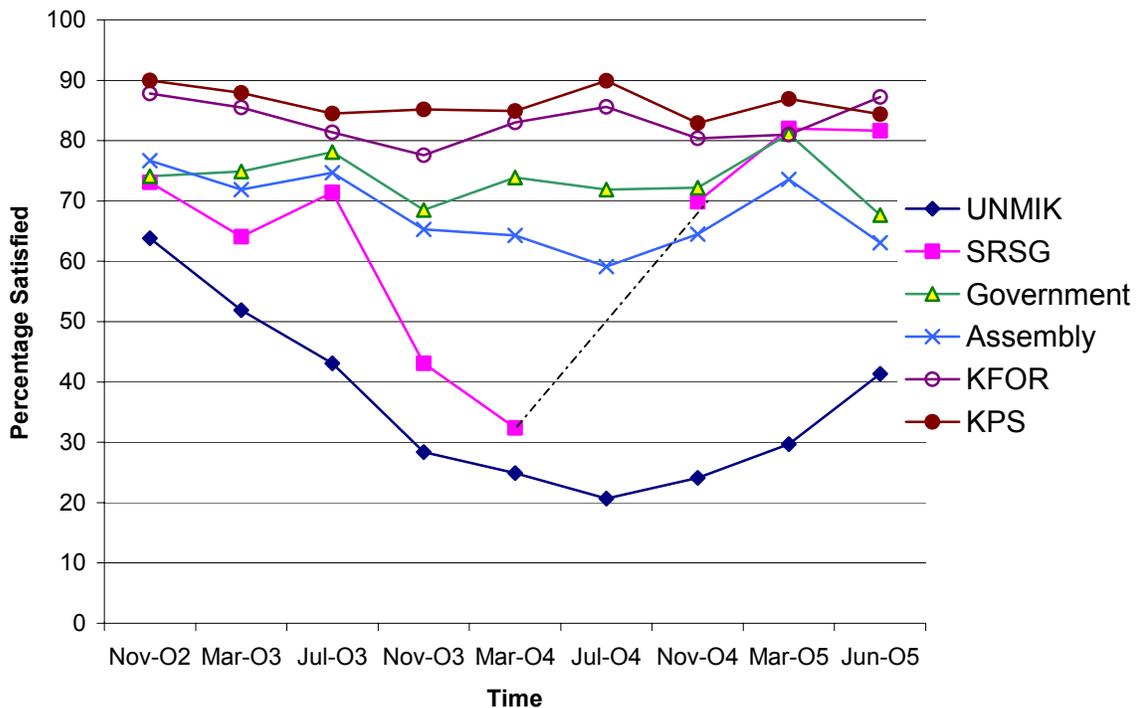


Fast Facts on Kosovo Early Warning Report # 10

Key Findings:

- As compared to March 2004, satisfaction with the performance of the Assembly and Government of Kosovo has decreased while satisfaction with UNMIK and KFOR has increased. Overall, satisfaction with KFOR exceeded satisfaction with the KPS for the first time since November 2002.

Satisfaction with Main Institutions



Kosovo Early Warning Reports

The Kosovo Early Warning System Project is a component of UNDP's regional early warning framework. The project aims to build the capacity of local analysts to foresee potential crises, and to advise crisis prevention policies. Early Warning Reports are produced quarterly. The project is co-funded by USAID and UNDP and implemented by Riinvest Institute.

This Fact sheet is based on statistical analysis of an opinion poll conducted from second half of June 2005, by Riinvest Institute. A local Serb NGO conducted the opinion poll in Serbian communities.

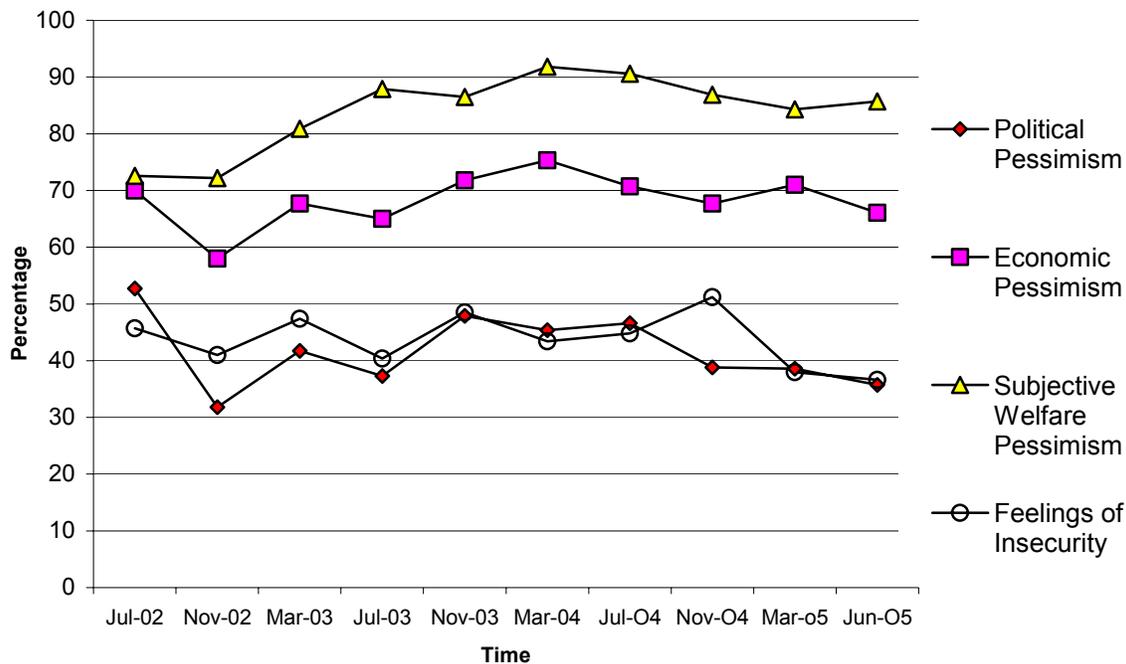
The survey was based in face-to-face interviews, and included 1,267 respondents: 922 Albanians, 196 Serbs, and 149 respondents from Other minorities (45 Bosnian, 15 Gorani, 38 Turk, 30 Ashkali, Roma 3, and 16 Egyptian). The sample was stratified on bases of geographic regions that are based on telephone area codes (7) and urban rural ratio (1:1).

For more information on the Kosovo Early Warning System contact: early.warning.ks@undp.org
Kosovo Early Warning Report #10 will be published in August 2005.

Fast Facts on Kosovo Early Warning Report # 10

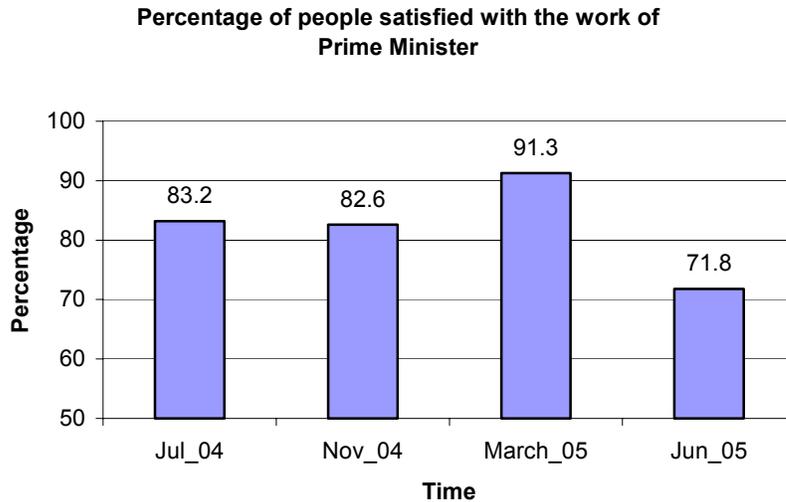
- Perceptions of economic, political, and security indicators have remained fairly stable with slight decrease in pessimism as compared to March 2004. The only exception is that feelings of subjective welfare pessimism increased slightly from March 2005 to June 2005.

Trends in Perceptions of Political, Economic, and Security Indicator



- Majority of Kosovans regardless of ethnicity still perceive UNMIK as primary responsible for both political (57%) and economic situation (58%), whereas only 22% of respondents consider the PISG to be responsible for the political situation and 37% regard the PISG as the institution responsible for the economic situation in Kosovo.
- Similar to indicators of pessimism where high degree of pessimism about economy was reported, Kosovans are also much more prone to protest due to economic situation (64%) than due to political situation (48%).
- Majority of respondents have unfavorable perceptions of current business conditions (60%) and current employment opportunities (77%).
- Thirty percent of respondents reported that they have a family member living abroad, while 14 % reported that they receive remittances from their family members living abroad. Average amount of money received from remittances is 240 Euros per month.
- Around 40% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with municipal administrative services. Slow delivery of service” and “complicated procedures” were cited as the primary reasons for dissatisfaction.

Fast Facts on Kosovo Early Warning Report # 10



- Around 37% of Kosovans support decentralization while 22% oppose it. Accordingly, 36% of K-Albanians, 35% of K-Serbs, and 46% of Other communities think that there is a need for decentralization.
- The three main concerns for all ethnic groups have remained the same as in March 2004, however their ranking has changed for K-Serbs and Other communities.

Paramount problems facing Kosovo by ethnicity

Problems	K-Albanian	K-Serb	Other communities
1.	Uncertainty over the final status of Kosovo	Public and personal security	Unemployment
2.	Unemployment	Interethnic relations	Poverty
3.	Poverty	Unemployment	Uncertainty over the final status of Kosovo

- Around 70 percent of respondents think that organized crime is present at a medium and/or large scale in Kosovo. Organized crime is associated with economic crime and serious crimes (murders, kidnapping, etc.)
- Around 36% of Kosovans have heard about existence of intelligence services of political parties, while others do not know (61%) or did not respond (3%).
- Just over 20% of respondents disapprove of the existence of political party intelligence services and think that they should be disbanded, around 5% think that existence of "services" are reasonable, 10% think that "services" should merge into KPS, while others do not have an opinion.