



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosova**  
*Qeveria - Vlada – Government*  
*Zyra e Kryeministrit – Ured Premijera – Office of the Prime Minister*  
**Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija za Statistike Kosova – Kosovo Agency of Statistics**

## **Series 2: Statistics of Agriculture and Environment**

# **Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021**



Prishtina, 2022





**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosova**  
*Qeveria - Vlada – Government*  
*Zyra e Kryeministrit – Ured Premijera – Office of the Prime Minister*  
**Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija za Statistike Kosova – Kosovo Agency of Statistics**

## **Series 2: Statistics of Agriculture and Environment**

# **Agriculture Holdings Survey 2021**



Prishtina, 2022

Publisher: Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS)

Release date: July, 2022

© Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Reuse is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

A lot of information is available on the internet,  
which can be accessed through the KAS website:

<http://ask.rks-gov.net>

## Foreword

---

The Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) has realized Agricultural Holdings Survey (AHS) on an annual basis since 2004. This is the seventh publication of AHS's performance according to the methodology which is harmonized with Eurostat methodology (questionnaire, guide, definitions) which has enabled international comparability of data.

The purpose of this survey is to provide statistical data for the agricultural sector in Kosovo. The results of the Agricultural Holdings Survey in 2021, presented in this publication, provide an important source of information on the current state of agriculture in Kosovo (for the reference period of the survey).

In this publication are presented the results in summary form for the use of agricultural land, crops, livestock, agricultural inputs (mineral fertilizers, organic fertilizers, and pesticides) and farm expenditure for the reference period (31 October 2020 – 01 November 2021). The data presented here are mainly the results of this survey, but there are some data from administrative sources (vineyards data) obtained from MAFRD and the Agriculture Census in 2014.

### Publication was prepared by:

Bajrush Qevani	–	Director of the Department of Agriculture and Environment Statistics,
Violeta Arifi-Gashi	–	Head of Division of Agriculture Statistics,
Selami Zylfiu	–	Officer for Livestock Statistics,
Hasime Bytyqi	–	Officer for Crops Plant Statistics,
Florid Bytyqi	–	Officer for Livestock Statistics,
Servete Muriqi	–	Senior Officer for Methodology.

Suggestions, proposals and comments regarding this publication are welcome.

### Acknowledgments

KAS thanks all other KAS officials, field surveyors and respondents for their cooperation and contribution.

Prishtina, July 2022

Acting Chief Executive Officer, KAS  
Mr. Ilir T. Berisha

## List of Abbreviations

AHS	-	Agricultural Holdings Survey
KAS	-	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
AH	-	Agricultural Household
EU	-	European Union
AHoS	-	Agricultural Household Survey
MAFRD	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
AC	-	Agriculture Census 2014
DNFA	-	Data Network Farm Accountancy
CAPI	-	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
EO	-	Economic Operator

## List of Symbols

:	-	Data is not available
0	-	The data is less than a half-unit used
–	-	Not applicable
ha	-	Hectare
Acr	-	Acre
m <sup>2</sup>	-	Square meter
Kg	-	Kilogram
T	-	Tonns
€	-	Euro
%	-	Percentage
≥	-	Larger or equal

In the tables where figures have been rounded up in recent closer figure, there may be slight discrepancy in the amounts presented.

## List of Contents

	Page
<b>1. Objectives, methodology and scope of the survey .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Tab. 1: Variables and criteria for defining class size in vegetable crops.....	10
Tab. 2: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by the size and region for vegetable crops .....	11
Tab. 3: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by the size of the farm and region for vegetable crops .....	11
Tab. 4: Variables and criteria for defining class size in livestock.....	11
Tab. 5: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by size and region for the livestock sector .....	12
Tab. 6: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by the size of the farm and region for livestock .....	12
Tab. 7: Variables and criterion to define class size for agricultural holdings survey .....	12
Tab. 8: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by the size of AH and region for the agricultural holdings survey.....	13
Tab. 9: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by size the size of AH and region for agricultural holdings .....	13
<b>2. Use of agricultural land .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Tab. 1: Used area of agricultural land.....	17
Fig. 1: Structure of the area of the used agricultural land.....	17
Tab. 2: Crops on arable land - fields, production and yield .....	18
Fig. 2: Structure of arable land - fields with crops .....	19
Fig. 3: Structure of cereal surfaces per grain.....	19
Fig. 4: Structure of area with legumes .....	20
Fig. 5: Structure of area with forage and green grain .....	20
Tab. 3: Vegetables on arable land - fields, area, open field production, greenhouses, gardens .....	21
Fig. 6: Structure of areas with vegetables in open fields, greenhouses and gardens.....	21
Tab. 4: Area and production of vegetables in open fields, greenhouses and gardens .....	22
Tab. 5: Area and production with second crop (after first harvest).....	23
Tab. 6: Fruits-planted area, production and yield.....	23
Fig. 8: Structure of the areas with fruits .....	24
Tab. 7: Area planted with vineyards, production and yield .....	24
Fig. 9: Structure of the surface by type of grape .....	25

Tab. 8: Area of meadows, pastures and common land, production and yield .....	25
Fig. 10: Structure of area of meadows, pastures and common land .....	26
Tab. 9: Irrigated area .....	26
<b>3. Livestock.....</b>	<b>27</b>
Tab. 1: Number of animals (fund) .....	27
Fig. 1: Participation of various animal species .....	27
Tab. 2: Number of cattle by age group, gender and destination.....	28
Tab. 3: Number of cattle by age group .....	28
Tab. 4: Number of sheep by category.....	31
Tab. 5: Number of goats by category.....	32
Tab. 6: Number of pigs by weight and destination.....	33
Tab. 7: Equidae .....	34
Tab. 8: Poultry.....	34
Tab. 9: Bee hives .....	36
Tab. 10: Production and use of milk.....	36
Tab. 10.1: Production and use of milk (Continued).....	36
Tab. 11: Dairy products processed by AH and their usage .....	38
Tab. 12: Animals slaughtered in AH and outside AH .....	40
Tab. 13: Production and use of meat and other animal products in AH .....	43
<b>4. Agricultural inputs .....</b>	<b>48</b>
Tab. 1: Use of mineral fertilizers in agricultural crops.....	48
Tab. 2: Use of organic fertilizers by group of agricultural crops.....	48
Tab. 3: Use of area of agricultural land on which pesticides are used .....	49
<b>5. Farm expenditures .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Tab. 1: Structure of expenditures on the farm .....	50
<b>Agjencia e Statistikave te Kosovës: Përshkrim i shkurtër .....</b>	<b>52</b>

## 1. Objectives, methodology and scope of the survey

### 1.1. Objectives and scope of the survey

The objective of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021 is to provide data on the agricultural state in Kosovo, the use of agricultural land, crops, livestock, agricultural inputs (fertilizers, manure, and pesticides) and farm expenditures. The survey aims to assist in the estimation of the level of development of the agricultural sector in Kosovo and to provide the basis for future monitoring of trends in the sector.

Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021 is conducted in the field in 34 municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo. The survey has not been conducted in four municipalities in the north of the Republic of Kosovo because the Agriculture Census in 2014 (AC) has not been performed in this section and there are no records of agriculture holdings from AC 2014. For four municipalities in the north we have made an estimation based on the information we had available from previous surveys in agriculture, in particular the Agriculture Household Survey 2013 (AHoS). Therefore, the results presented in this publication are representative for the entire territory of Kosovo. Data are presented only at the national level.

### 1.2. Framework of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021

As a source for sampling design for the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021 is used the Agriculture Census 2014. The Agriculture Census was conducted in November 2014 in 34 municipalities of Kosovo. Even though the preparations were made, the Census could not be completed in four (4) municipalities in northern Kosovo (Northern Mitrovica, Leposaviç, Zveçan and Zubin Potok), since these municipalities refused to participate.

Therefore, the Register of Agricultural Holdings of Agriculture Census 2014 includes only the agricultural households in the 34 municipalities of Kosovo. This Register contains all information necessary for the design of the sampling in accordance with the standards of the EU. For the definition of the sampling frame was analyzed limit-threshold that was used in the Agriculture Census 2014. The analysis indicated that the threshold used in AC 2014 may also serve for the purposes of the definition of the sampling frame and there was no need for additional criteria.

#### Threshold

Agriculture Census in 2014 included only agricultural holdings which have met at least one of the following criteria and the same threshold has been applied to AH 2021.

1. The holding works 10 acres (1 000 m<sup>2</sup>) or more of agricultural land used for the cultivation of agricultural crops;
2. The holding produces vegetables, flowers or other agricultural products in greenhouses for sale;
3. The holding keeps one or more cattle or horses;
4. The holding keeps at least 3 adult pigs;
5. The holding keeps at least 4 adult heads of sheep or goats and pigs together,
6. The holding keeps at least 50 adult poultry and female rabbits together;
7. The holding holds at least 20 beehives;
8. The holding produces mushrooms for sale.

During 2021, the Kosovo Agency of Statistic has increased the sampling size of this survey with the aim of increasing the quality of data and facilitating data collection. Also, the sampling design of this survey was done separately as three surveys. The sampling design was done separately for vegetable crops, separately for livestock and separately for the agricultural holdings survey. The sampling size for the crop survey was 6000 AH. The sampling size for the livestock survey was 3000 AH, while the sampling size for the agricultural holdings survey was 800 AH. Some AHs have been selected in all three surveys and some only in two surveys. In conclusion, the sampling size is 8892 AH.

### 1.3. Determining the sampling design for agricultural crops

For vegetable agricultural crops, after several estimates were made and the calculation of sampling errors for most variables, it was decided to be 6000 large agricultural holdings. One-phase sampling design, while the variables that were used to create the strata are the Region (7 regions) and the number of classes (4 classes), a total of 28 strata.

#### Class size

Agricultural Holdings (AH) are divided into four (4) categories, by size class. AH of size 1 are the largest, while those of size 2, 3 and 4 are smaller. The following table indicates which variables are taken as the basis for defining and determining the size of classes.

**Tab. 1: Variables and criteria for defining class size in vegetable crops**

Variable	Criteria for determining the size of the class		
	Class size 1	Class size 2	Class size 3
Used agricultural land	≥ 2000 acre	≥ 1000 acre	≥ 200 acre
Arable land (fields)	≥ 1000 acre	≥ 500 acre	≥ 200 acre
Grain cereals	≥ 850 acre	≥ 250 acre	≥ 120 acre
Grain legumes	≥ 150 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 20 acre
Industrial plants	≥ 200 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Potato	≥ 800 acre	≥ 200 acre	≥ 50 acre
Vineyards	≥ 500 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Other root crops	≥ 300 acre	≥ 150 acre	≥ 50 acre
Orchards	≥ 500 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 30 acre
Greenhouses	≥ 100 m <sup>2</sup>	≥ 50 m <sup>2</sup>	≥ 20 m <sup>2</sup>
Mixed crops	≥ 300 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Fruit berries	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre
Cabbage	≥ 250 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre
Pepper	≥ 250 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Onions	≥ 120 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre
Watermelon and melon	≥ 150 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre

Allocation: Allocation - The optimal allocation was made using the used agricultural land (UAL) as an auxiliary variable for defining the number of selected holdings.

**Tab. 2: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by the size and region for vegetable crops**

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovica	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	720	450	387	344	205	248	394	2748
2	281	134	152	122	84	137	191	1101
3	262	119	160	154	106	118	176	1095
4	248	116	123	215	134	108	112	1056
<b>Total</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>6000</b>

**Tab. 3: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by the size of the farm and region for vegetable crops**

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovica	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	514	333	292	241	167	153	136	1836
2	200	102	124	89	76	81	72	744
3	191	89	123	108	95	60	59	725
4	163	72	89	141	116	65	55	701
<b>Total</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>4006</b>

#### 1.4. Defining the sampling design for livestock

3000 agricultural holdings were selected for the livestock survey. One-phase sampling design, while the variables that were used to create the strata are the Region (7 regions) and the number of classes (4 classes), a total of 28 strata.

**Tab. 4: Variables and criteria for defining class size in livestock**

Variable	Criteria for determining the size of the class		
	Class size 1	Class size 2	Class size 3
Cattle	≥ 35 heads	≥ 20 heads	≥ 8 heads
Sheep and goats	≥ 180 heads	≥ 50 heads	≥ 10 heads
Breeding sheep and breeding goats	≥ 150 heads	≥ 50 heads	≥ 10 heads
Pigs	≥ 30 heads	≥ 15 heads	≥ 8 heads
Poultry	≥ 1000 heads	≥ 500 heads	≥ 250 heads
Chicken (broiler, breeding)	≥ 500 heads	≥ 100 heads	≥ 50 heads
Bee hive	≥ 100 hive	≥ 50 hive	≥ 20 hive

Allocation: Allocation - The optimal allocation was made using the Livestock Unit (U/LSU) as an auxiliary variable for determining the number of selected holdings.

**Tab. 5: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by size and region for the livestock sector**

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovice	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	182	85	153	199	84	148	146	997
2	59	27	41	39	20	36	33	255
3	94	43	69	55	32	54	57	404
4	323	161	164	231	146	156	163	1344
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>3000</b>

**Tab. 6: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by the size of the farm and region for livestock**

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovice	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	113	48	111	149	65	85	40	611
2	42	19	33	27	18	21	7	167
3	63	30	54	43	29	40	10	269
4	217	102	115	150	124	81	52	841
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1888</b>

### 1.5. Defining the sampling design for the agricultural holdings survey

The sampling design for the agricultural holdings survey is based on 7 regions, farm types (2 types) and class sizes (4 classes). The sampling size for the agricultural holdings survey was 800 AH (50% were selected from size class 1 and 50% from size class 2 and 3).

**Tab. 7: Variables and criterion to define class size for agricultural holdings survey**

Variable	Criteria for determining the size of the class		
	Class size 1	Class size 2	Class size 3
Used agricultural land	≥ 2000 acre	≥ 1000 acre	≥ 200 acre
Cattle	≥ 35 heads	≥ 20 heads	≥ 8 heads
Sheep and goats	≥ 180 heads	≥ 50 heads	≥ 10 heads
Breeding sheep and breeding goats	≥ 150 heads	≥ 50 heads	≥ 10 heads
Pigs	≥ 30 heads	≥ 15 heads	≥ 8 heads
Poultry	≥ 1000 heads	≥ 500 heads	≥ 250 heads
Arable land (fields)	≥ 1000 acre	≥ 500 acre	≥ 200 acre
Grain cereals	≥ 850 acre	≥ 250 acre	≥ 120 acre
Grain legumes	≥ 150 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 20 acre
Industrial plants	≥ 200 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Potato	≥ 800 acre	≥ 200 acre	≥ 50 acre
Vineyards	≥ 500 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Other root crops	≥ 300 acre	≥ 150 acre	≥ 50 acre
Orchards	≥ 500 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 30 acre
Greenhouses	≥ 100 m <sup>2</sup>	≥ 50 m <sup>2</sup>	≥ 20 m <sup>2</sup>
Bee hives	≥ 100 hive	≥ 50 hive	≥ 20 hive
Mixed crops	≥ 300 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Fruit berries	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre
Cabbage	≥ 250 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre
Pepper	≥ 250 acre	≥ 100 acre	≥ 50 acre
Onions	≥ 120 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre
Watermelon and melon	≥ 150 acre	≥ 50 acre	≥ 20 acre

## Types of farms

Also, two types of AH for stratification are taken into consideration:

- Type 1 - AH, which can be considered as "Livestock Holding" under the main categories of livestock. The following criteria used for AH type 1 are: cattle> = 1 or sheep> = 4 or goats> = 4 or poultry> = 50;
- Type 2 - All other AH constitute type 2;
- - Allocation: optimal distribution is made taking into account the auxiliary variable.

**Tab. 8: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by the size of AH and region for the agricultural holdings survey**

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovice	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	95	62	63	42	34	32	72	400
2	51	26	29	24	16	25	31	202
3	47	21	29	29	20	21	31	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>800</b>

**Tab. 9: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by size the size of AH and region for agricultural holdings**

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovice	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	61	41	48	22	24	21	28	245
2	38	19	20	19	12	18	9	135
3	27	17	23	22	17	12	14	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>512</b>

## 1.6. Definitions

The survey is conducted by using the following definitions:

**Agricultural Holding is an independent technical and economic production unit, where (1) the household or (2) legal entity (3) performs agricultural activity as main or secondary activity, under a single management, and which uses common means of production (land, livestock, equipment, buildings, etc.).**

- (1) **Household** - means an individual, family or other community of persons (individuals) who live together and are located wholly or partly in a household, and supplied with food stuff and other basic elementary things to live. Members of this group can unite their income to a greater extent or less.

**Agricultural Household** - is a family or community of people where its members are engaged in agricultural production as their primary or secondary activity, with the single management, using the tools of common production, such as land, machinery, buildings, etc. Agricultural household can produce agricultural products for sale, for own consumption or for both.

**(2) Legal entities** - are agricultural cooperatives, individual businesses and other forms of organization with legal entity status which are registered to have agricultural production as their main activity; as well as enterprises, institutions and other legal entities that are registered in another activity, which have branches or other organizational part where agricultural production is made.

**(3) Agricultural production means:**

- Cultivation of agricultural crops (cereals, potatoes, dried legumes with grain, industrial crops, fodder crops, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, seeds, seedlings, fruits, grapes, mushrooms, etc.);
- Livestock, poultry and other animals (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, chickens, bees, rabbits, etc.); and
- Producing wine from grapes produced in Agricultural Holding.

**Used area of agricultural land** - refers to the total area of arable land - fields, meadows and pastures, perennial crops and gardens used by AH regardless of the type of tenure.

**Arable land - fields** - the area of land which is cultivated regularly with various agricultural crops or planted with a certain sequence of crops (crop rotation systems). The area of arable land used refers to the main area during the agricultural year. Normally, crops vary each year, but they also can be perennial. To distinguish arable land from meadows and pastures the five-year threshold is used. This means that if a plot of land is used for the same crop for five years or more without removing the crop or creating a new one, it is no longer considered as herbal circulation land.

Arable land includes whole grains, legumes, industrial plants, potatoes, fodder crops, flowers and decorative plants, seeds and seedlings, vegetables and other crops of arable land. Arable land also includes fallow land.

**Fallow land** - refers to all the arable land (fields) involved in herbal flow, whether is arable or not, but without any intention to produce crops during the agricultural year. The basic characteristic of fallow land is that it left a year for renewal purposes normally throughout the agricultural year. Fallow land can be:

1. Bare land, generally without plants,
2. Land with spontaneous natural growth, which can be used as livestock feed or plowed,
3. Land sown exclusively for green manure.

Includes all areas of arable land, held under good agricultural and environmental conditions, regardless of whether or not part of crop rotation.

***Excluded, if these areas are left out of production for more than five years.***

**Garden** - the area of land for cultivation of agricultural crops, intended only for family consumption (excluding the cultivation of agricultural products for animal feed, such as pumpkins, corn for animal feed, grown in the garden, etc.) usually separated from the rest of the agricultural land.

**Plant production** - is considered the cultivation of agricultural crops (corn grain, grain legumes (including legumes for seed), industrial crops, potatoes, mixed crop, fodder crops, roots, the greens and pumpkins, flowers and ornamental plants, seeds and seedlings, vegetables, fruits, grapes and mushrooms.

**Keeping animals** - is considered keeping livestock, poultry and other animals (goats, sheep, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, poultry, bees, rabbits, etc.). In the keeping of animals is not considered keeping fish and fishing.

**Harvested area** - is the area in which crops are harvested and the output is taken. Harvested area may be smaller than the area planted in those areas where crop is damaged.

**Total production / output** - is the production taken at the end of harvest / harvesting or production that is saved and reduced (damaged) the amount before the harvest, during harvest, transport, etc. Production is expressed in kilogram - kg

**Perennial crops** - crops that are not grown in herbal turnover (rotation), except meadows and pastures, which occupy the soil for a long period, and productivity of crops over several years. The main crops are vines, fruit trees, berry bushes and perennial production of fruits, except strawberries. Orchards are agricultural area with fruit trees, with certain distance between rows and between troops of trees.

**Plantations of fruits** - are areas with fruit trees, planted in rows and with a certain distance between rows, enabling the use of agricultural machinery and equipment, where agro-technical measures are taken.

**Extensive orchards** - are areas with fruits, semi-intensive or extensive, intended mainly for self-consumption. These include fruits (distributed) located in the yard, in the field, around fences, near roads, in gardens, etc. Extensive orchards area (distributed trunks of the trees) is included only if the area is not included in meadows or any other category of a land.

**Plantations of vineyards** - are areas with grape with a certain distance between rows and between vines, enabling the use of agricultural machinery and equipment, as well as application of agro-technical measures.

**Vineyards** - are areas of land cultivated with grapevines intended for the production of grapes.

**Seedlings** - are areas of land with new plants – seedlings. This includes seedlings of fruit trees, vines trees, ornamental plants and forest tree seedlings.

Includes seedlings that produce seedlings of forest for sale, whether inside or outside the forest land, as well as non-commercial forest seedlings, produced for the needs of the AH, if seedlings are grown outside the forest land. Seedlings for the needs of the AH grown in a forest land are included in the category of forest land.

**Meadows** – is land used (for five years or more) for the cultivation of various grass, through cultivation (planting) or naturally (self-sowing) and are not included in the flow of crops in Agricultural Holdings. Meadows are used for hay or grazing. This includes all areas of meadows used during the reference year.

**Pastures** - are areas used for grazing cattle. Takes part only pasture areas that are used for livestock grazing at least once a year.

**Joint or common land** - the land is not attributable directly to Household Holding, but where common rights are applied. It may consist of pastures, meadows or other land.

In general, common land is used agricultural land owned by a public authority (state and municipality) on which a person may exercise collective rights. These rights are generally exercisable in common with others.

### Reference periods

- The reference period for use of the land is agricultural year (31 October, 2020 – 1 November, 2021).
- In livestock is 1 November 2021 for the number of animals, poultry and bees, while for livestock products (31 October 2020 – 1 November 2021).

## 1.7. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the data of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021

The survey was conducted in the period 01 December 2021 to 30 April 2022. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on statistical activities and due to delays in the recruitment phase of surveyors and in the method of their engagement, the field data collection phase has lasted longer than usual. The results of the Survey of Agricultural Holdings 2021 have not been released according to the planned date. Delays in data collection as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, as well as other phases of data processing and analysis have lasted longer than usual and have affected the AEB 2021 Results to be published late.

## 1.8. Field procedure

The method of data collection was conducted by using the CAPI method (Computer-assisted personal interviewing) by using the tablet and the electronic data collection application which was designed with a "survey solution", the interview was conducted face to face between surveyor - farmer according to the questionnaire (Annex 1).

The survey was conducted by surveyors engaged through the cooperation agreement between KAS and the Employment Agency of the Republic of Kosovo (EARK). The surveyors were previously trained to fill (complete) out the questionnaire and to conduct the survey. The surveyors' training was held in groups of up to 30 people for reasons of anti-Covid measures. The training lasted two days for each group, and additional training was held and they were continuously assisted during the data collection phase.

Data management and control is performed by two levels: (i) control and monitoring during the collection of data in the field by the supervisors, respectively by the personnel of the Division of Agricultural Statistics in the central office of KAS; and (ii) logical control and data processing by the personnel of the Department of Agriculture and Environment Statistics at the central office of KAS.

## 2. Use of agricultural land

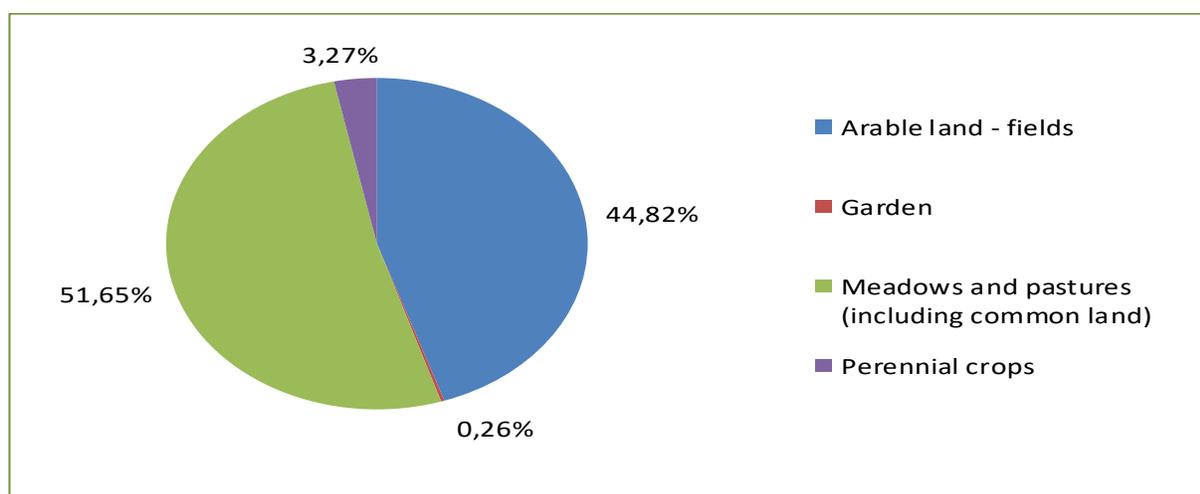
This chapter presents data for agricultural land according to categories of use of arable land - fields, meadows and pastures (including common land), perennial crops<sup>1</sup> and gardens, regardless of the type of ownership. Does not include data on forest land, unused agricultural land and non-agricultural land.

**Tab. 1: Used area of agricultural land**

Use of agricultural land	Area (ha)
Arable land - fields	188.374,71
- From which vegetables in the open field (first crop)	8.490,51
- From which vegetables in greenhouses (first crop)	562,49
Garden	1.089,42
Plantations of fruits	<b>10.144,07</b>
Plantations of vineyards <sup>2</sup>	3.471,23
Seedlings	140,26
Meadows and pastures (including common land)	217.106,91
<b>Total used area of agricultural land</b>	<b>420.326,60</b>

According to the data, total utilized area of agricultural land are 420.326,60 hectares, most of them belong to meadows and pastures (including common land) 217.106,91 ha or (51,65%), while the arable land is 188.374,71 ha or (44,82%), of which open field vegetables and greenhouse vegetables are included in this category of land.

**Fig. 1: Structure of the area of the used agricultural land**



<sup>1</sup> In the perennial crops are included the following categories: fruits plantations, vineyard plantations and seedlings.

<sup>2</sup> Data source for vineyard plantations is MAFRD..

## 2.1 Agricultural output

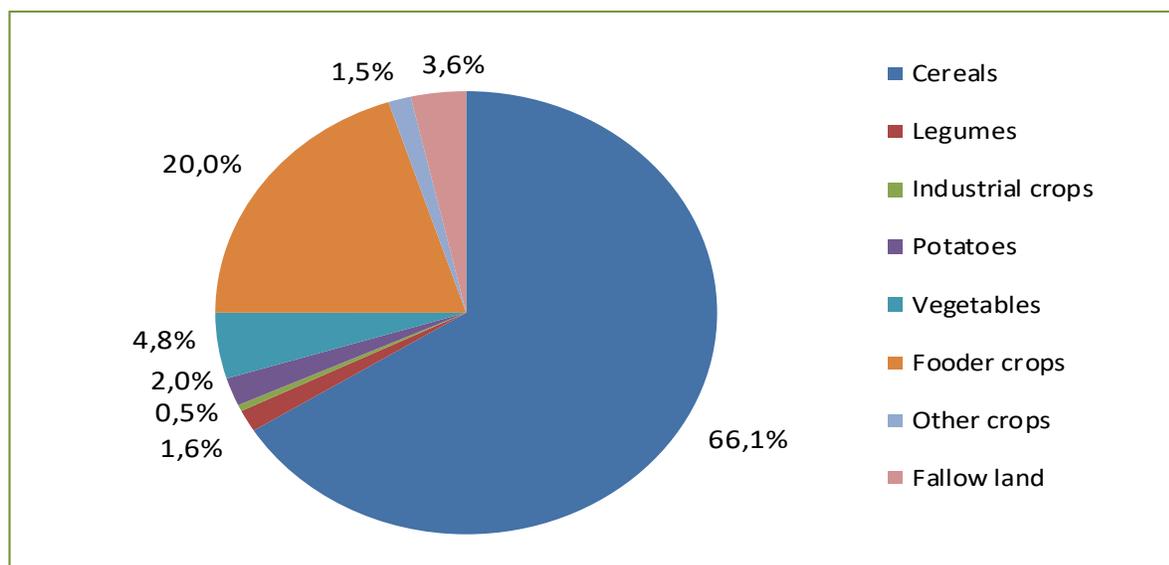
The survey collected data on areas of agricultural land according to categories of use, area planted (in hectares), production (in tonnes) and yield (tonnes per hectare).

Arable land - the fields includes the following categories: whole grains, legumes, industrial plants, potatoes, fodder plants, vegetables and other crops. Arable land, also includes fallow land<sup>3</sup>.

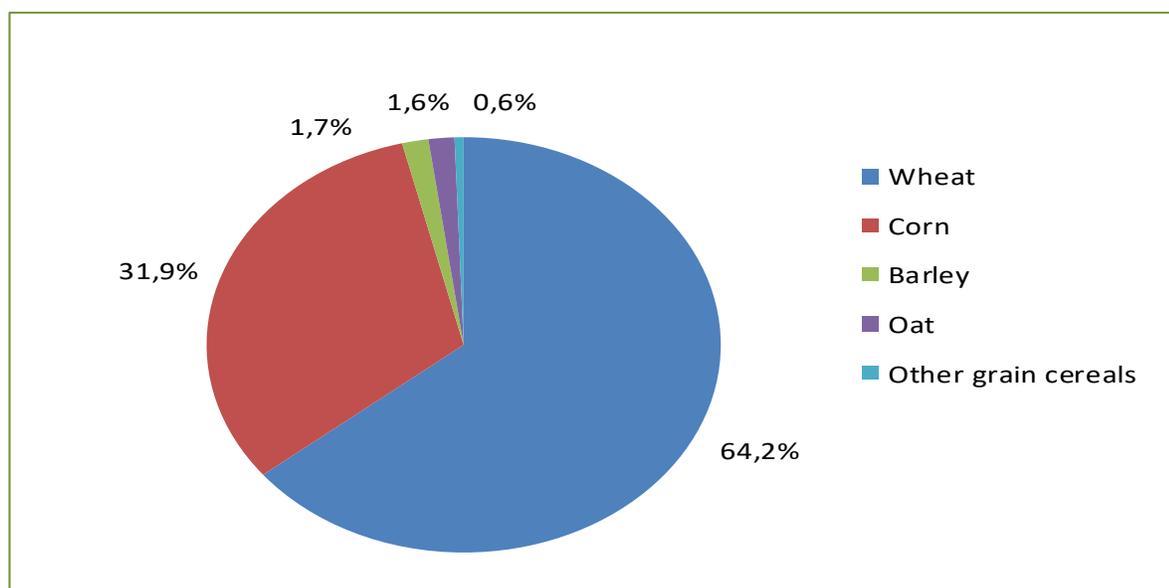
**Tab. 2: Crops on arable land - fields, production and yield**

Crops	Area (ha)	Production / output (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Cereals for grain</b>	<b>124.477,18</b>		
Wheat	79.969,65	322.018,04	4,0
Corn	39.709,67	170.393,15	4,3
Barley and barley beer	2.059,76	5.609,82	2,7
Rye	555,13	1.409,32	2,5
Oat	2.030,25	4.499,93	2,2
Other grain cereals	152,72	441,00	2,9
<b>Legumes for grain (dry)</b>	<b>3.028,95</b>		
Beans	2.913,98	5.349,35	1,8
Grain peas	69,35	137,92	2,0
Other legumes	45,62	115,54	2,5
<b>Industrial crops</b>	<b>884,86</b>	<b>1.022,24</b>	<b>1,2</b>
<b>Potatos</b>	<b>3.853,75</b>	<b>73.984,26</b>	<b>19,2</b>
<b>Vegetables (open field and greenhouses)</b>	<b>9.053,00</b>		
<b>Forage crops</b>	<b>37.626,79</b>		
Lucerne	18.359,70	82.329,93	4,5
Clover	930,55	3.551,05	3,8
Mixture of grass	9.292,91	28.819,13	3,1
Vetch	615,33	2.658,95	4,3
Green corn	7.061,39	118.936,82	16,8
Green wheat	407,31	3.044,00	7,5
Green oat	800,61	5.634,54	7,0
Green barley	56,70	205,42	3,6
Green rye	35,31	316,36	9,0
Other green fodder (vetch)	66,98	258,19	3,9
<b>Roots, fodder cabbage and pumpkins</b>	<b>2.689,10</b>		
Forage fodder	77,19	1.277,59	16,6
Pumpkin	2.611,91	22.326,27	8,5
<b>Flowers and decorative plants</b>	<b>21,85</b>	-	-
<b>Seeds and vegetable seedlings</b>	<b>24,40</b>	-	-
<b>Other crops</b>	<b>17,35</b>	<b>76,72</b>	<b>4,4</b>
<b>Fallow land</b>	<b>6.697,49</b>	-	-

<sup>3</sup> In the fallow land are included all areas of arable land which are kept in good agricultural condition (plant circulation) or not. This category does not include areas left out of production for more than five years.

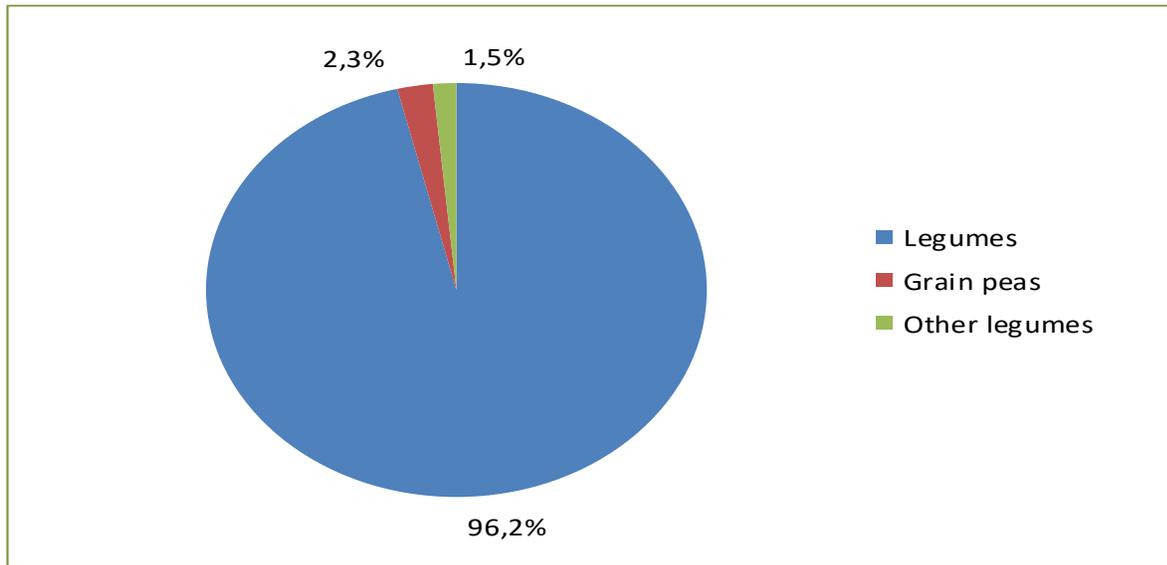
**Fig. 2: Structure of arable land - fields with crops**

Arable land - fields, bulk is grain cereals. Grain cereals are sown in 124.477,18 ha or (66,1%) of arable land area. The second group of crops on arable land - fields are forage crops with 37.626,79 ha or (20,9%) of arable land area.

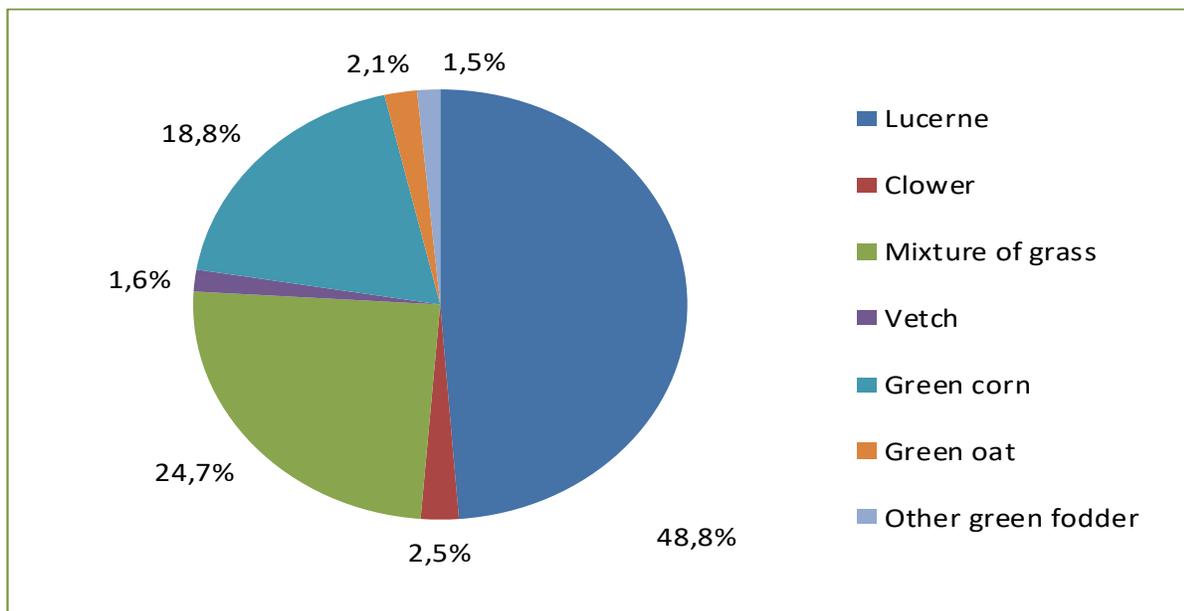
**Fig. 3: Structure of cereal surfaces per grain**

The most important crop of the arable land with cereal is wheat with area 79.969,65 ha (64,2%), followed by area with corn 39.709,67 ha (31,9%) of the area of arable land with cereals.

**Fig. 4: Structure of area with legumes**



**Fig. 5: Structure of area with forage and green grain**



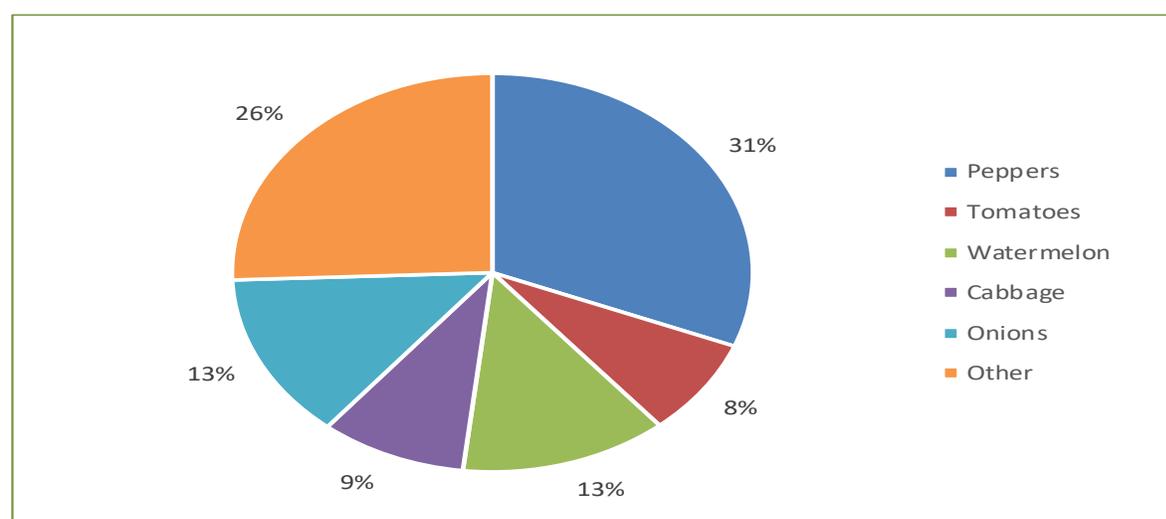
## 2.2 Vegetables

The total area of vegetables in the open field, greenhouses and gardens is 10.142,42 ha.

**Tab. 3: Vegetables on arable land - fields, area, open field production, greenhouses, gardens**

Crops	Area (ha)	Production / output (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>10.142,42</b>		
Peppers	3.146,37	52.381,35	16,6
Tomatoes	799,98	19.163,10	24,0
Cucumber	304,83	8.479,65	27,8
Onions	1.368,76	17.791,83	13,0
Garlic	262,94	1.470,60	5,6
Watermelon	1.309,03	25.971,10	19,8
Melon	320,62	4.103,21	12,8
Cabbage	923,14	24.122,94	26,1
Cauliflower	52,17	884,78	17,0
Spinach	153,76	1.407,60	9,2
Salad	81,78	634,72	7,8
Corn squash	917,97	20.895,79	22,8
Parsley	12,27	130,41	10,6
Leek	77,77	1.397,65	18,0
Aubergine	8,28	143,53	17,3
Turnip	4,96	45,17	9,1
Red beet	7,14	50,88	7,1
Carrot	129,07	1.584,57	12,3
Strawberry	238,40	1.438,98	6,0
Other vegetables	23,19	161,77	7,0

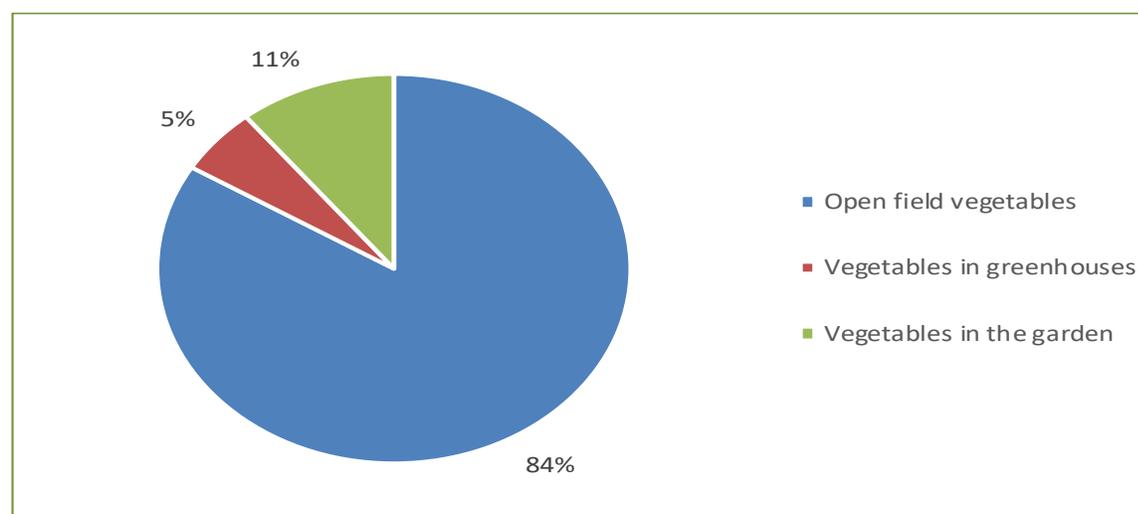
**Fig. 6: Structure of areas with vegetables in open fields, greenhouses and gardens**



Among the most important vegetables are peppers 3.146,37 ha, onions 1.368,76 ha; watermelon with 1.309,03 ha, cabbage with area 923,14 ha, tomatoes with 799,98 ha and other vegetables 2.595,14 ha.

**Tab. 4: Area and production of vegetables in open fields, greenhouses and gardens**

Crops	In the arable land - fields								
	In the open field			In greenhouses			In the garden		
	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>8.490,51</b>			<b>562,49</b>			<b>1.089,42</b>		
Peppers	2.670,78	42.726,60	16,0	178,30	4.457,98	25,0	297,29	5.196,77	17,5
Tomatoes	373,07	7.597,23	20,4	190,29	6.276,16	33,0	236,62	5.289,70	22,4
Cucumber	121,64	2.630,19	21,6	107,25	4.075,10	38,0	75,94	1.774,36	23,4
Onions	1.125,71	14.485,70	12,9	27,31	385,42	14,1	215,74	2.920,72	13,5
Onions	192,05	1.040,07	5,4	3,79	49,55	13,1	67,10	380,98	5,7
Watermelon	1.285,86	25.451,59	19,8	3,09	82,38	26,6	20,09	437,13	21,8
Melon	303,09	3.843,56	12,7	4,50	70,86	15,8	13,03	188,80	14,5
Cabbage	877,08	22.811,82	26,0	10,22	344,98	33,7	35,83	966,14	27,0
Cauliflower	43,35	733,99	16,9	0,81	10,42	12,9	8,02	140,37	17,5
Spinach	112,11	969,69	8,6	20,31	192,34	9,5	21,34	245,57	11,5
Salad	56,22	365,68	6,5	11,22	142,81	12,7	14,34	126,23	8,8
Corn squash	904,47	20.585,17	22,8	-	-	-	13,50	310,62	23,0
Parsley	5,84	58,04	9,9	0,43	7,36	17,1	5,99	65,01	10,8
Leek	55,49	977,74	17,6	1,01	20,61	20,4	21,26	399,30	18,8
Aubergine	5,19	71,38	13,8	1,03	27,26	26,5	2,07	44,89	21,7
Turnip and reed	6,00	39,42	6,6	0,90	6,84	7,6	5,20	49,23	9,5
Carrot	107,41	1.302,56	12,1	0,16	2,42	15,0	21,50	279,60	13,0
Strawberry	224,94	1.342,91	6,0	0,97	9,04	9,3	12,48	87,04	7,0
Other vegetables	20,21	133,96	6,6	0,90	8,87	9,8	2,08	18,94	9,1

**Fig. 7: Structure of area with vegetables**

In total, the main area of vegetables is in the open field with 8.490,51 ha followed by garden with 1.089,42 ha and greenhouses with 562,49 ha.

## 2.3 Second crops

**Tab. 5: Area and production with second crop (after first harvest)**

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Green corn	210,31	2.875,24	13,7
Cabbage	90,66	2.090,18	23,1
Spinach	141,59	425,61	3,0
Salads (lettuce)	5,81	17,01	2,9
Onions	31,66	208,19	6,6
Other (tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, cauliflower, parsley,	15,24	250,60	16,4

In total, the second crop area was 495,27 ha, while green corn participates with 42.5%, cabbage by 18,3%, spinach with 28,6%, onion with 6,4% and other crops 3,1%.

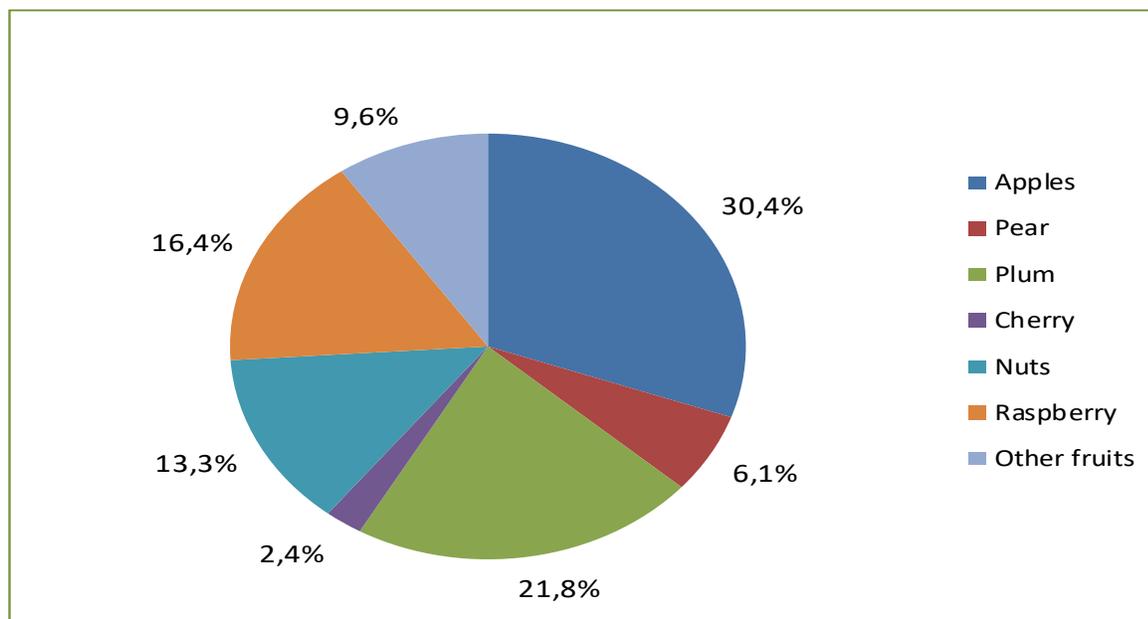
## 2.4 Fruits

The area of plantations of fruits is 10.144,07 ha, while the area of used agricultural land participates with 2,41%.

**Tab. 6: Fruits-planted area, production and yield**

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>10.144,07</b>		
Apples	3.083,06	37.380,89	12,12
Pear	618,35	4.953,03	8,01
Quince	93,04	1.266,30	13,61
Medlar	53,28	213,12	4,00
Plum	2.210,16	11.246,89	5,09
Cherry	110,27	485,15	4,40
Sour cherry	240,27	705,32	2,94
Peaches	50,65	261,92	5,17
Apricots	23,51	94,07	4,00
Nuts	1.351,92	2.107,92	1,56
Hazelnut	390,99	101,07	0,26
Raspberry	1.665,19	5.840,22	3,51
Blackberry	32,21	222,84	6,92
Bilberry	93,08	468,63	5,03
Aronia*	98,01	655,89	6,69
Other fruits	30,07	90,32	3,00

\* Data on walnut, hazelnut, cranberry and chokeberry were obtained from MAFRD subsidies, especially for cranberry and chokeberry, the number of surveys was low in 2021.

**Fig. 8: Structure of the areas with fruits**

The most important crops of fruit are apples with area of 3.083,06 ha (30,4%), then plum fruit with the area of 2.210,16 ha (21,8%), raspberries with the area 1.665,19 ha (16,4%), walnuts with an area of 1.351,92 ha (13,3%) and pear with the area 618,35 ha (6,1%).

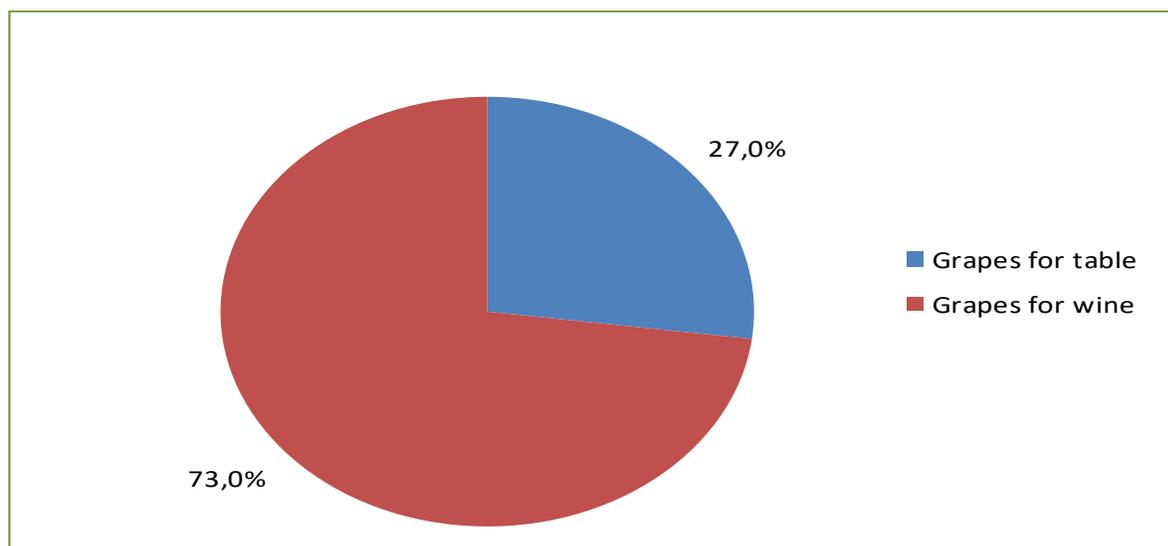
## 2.5 Vineyards

Vineyards plantation area is 3.471,23 ha, while the area of agricultural land use accounts for (0,83%).

**Tab. 7: Area planted with vineyards, production and yield**

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (tonns)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Vineyards</b>	<b>3.471,23</b>		
Grapes for table	938,26	7.435,21	7,9
Grapes for wine	2.532,97	19.091,33	7,5

Data source: MAFRD

**Fig. 9: Structure of the surface by type of grape**

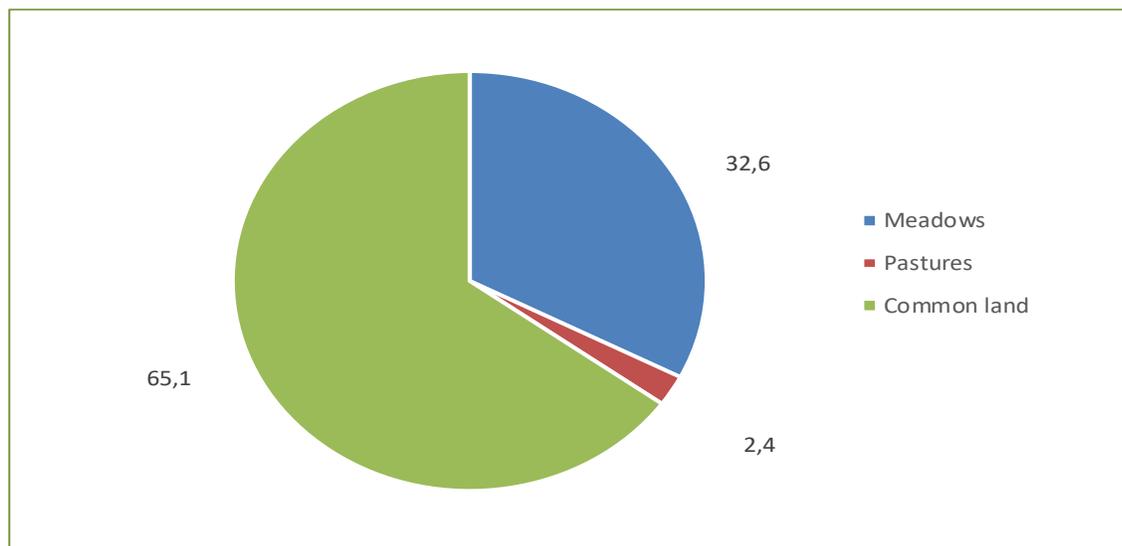
The area of agricultural land cultivated with grapes for wine is 2.532,97 ha, or (73,0%), while table grapes had agricultural land area of 938,26 ha or (27,0%).

## 2.6 Meadows, pastures and common land

The area of meadows, pastures and joint land was 217.106,91 ha, while the area of used agricultural land participates with (51,65%).

**Tab. 8: Area of meadows, pastures and common land, production and yield**

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (tonns)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.106,91</b>		
Meadows	70.723,05	233.322,58	3,3
Pastures	5.152,18	-	-
Common land	141.231,68	-	-

**Fig. 10: Structure of area of meadows, pastures and common land**

Of which common land was 141.231,68 ha or (65,1%), while meadows participate with the area of 70 723,05 ha or (32,6%) and pastures with the area of 5.152,18 ha or (2,4%).

## 2.7 Irrigation

The total area of agricultural land which can be irrigated was 46.100,12 ha, while the irrigated area at least once during the reference period was 32 040,14 ha.

**Tab. 9: Irrigated area**

Irrigation	Area (ha)
Total area of agricultural land which can be irrigated	<b>46.100,12</b>
Irrigated area at least once during the reference period	<b>32.040,14</b>

### 3. Livestock

Livestock represents the most intensive branch of agricultural production with multiple counts as for producers and consumers alike.

Livestock production is the basis for intensive agricultural production. The development of livestock production provides the basis for building a wide range of processing capacity.

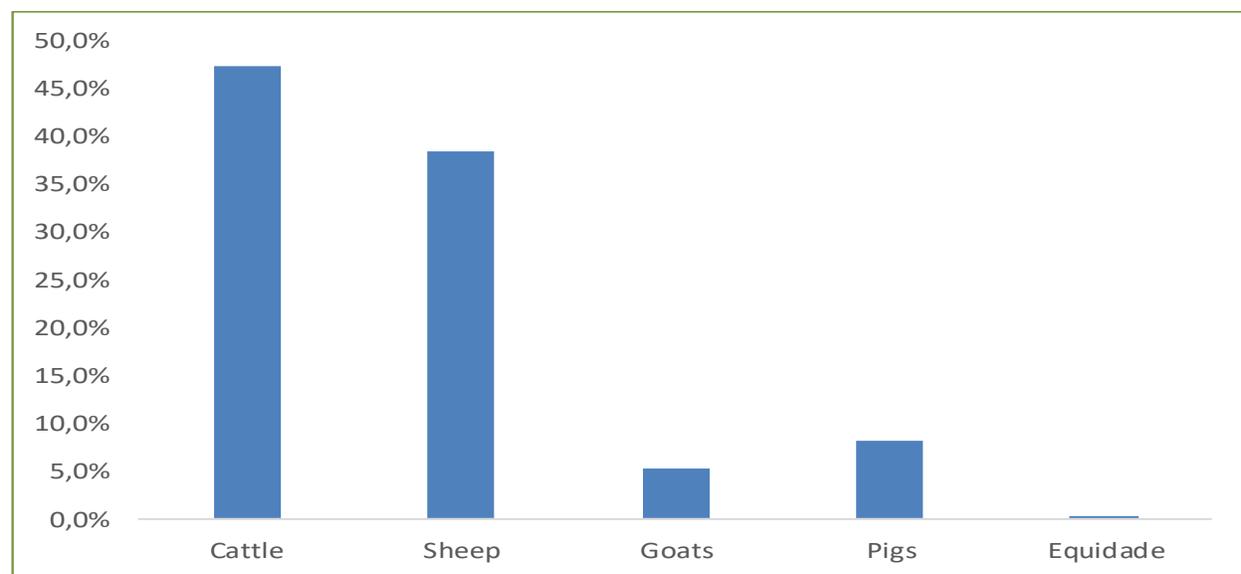
Participation of livestock production in the structure of agricultural production indicates the level of agricultural development in total.

Number of animals which is presented in this publication refers to 1 November 2021.

**Tab. 1: Number of animals (fund)**

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Equidade	Poultry	Number of bee hives
260.528	211.354	30.039	47.384	1.864	2.788.435	219.077

**Fig. 1: Participation of various animal species**



### 3.1 Cattle

According to Agricultural Holdings Survey 2021, the number of cattle is 260.528 heads (this includes buffaloes, since this category is in the small number in Kosovo).

**Tab. 2: Number of cattle by age group, gender and destination**

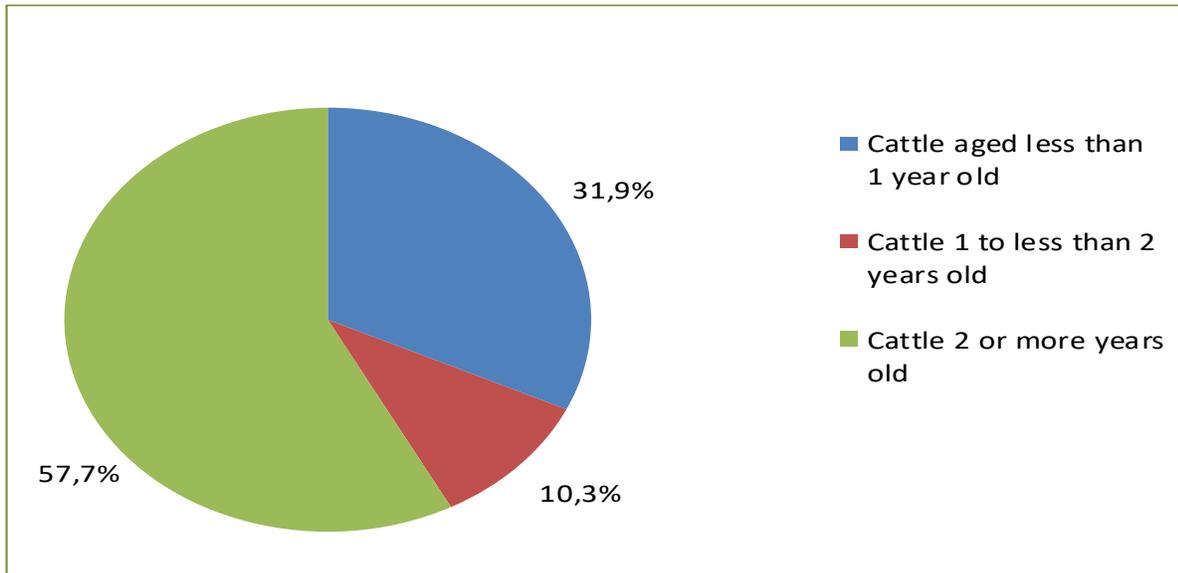
Category	Description		Number / heads
Cattle aged less than 1 year old	Calves for slaughter	Male	32.667
		Female	15.666
	Calves for other purposes / breeding	Male	15.380
		Female	19.525
Cattle 1 to less than 2 years old	Male		14.513
	Female cattle that have not calved yet	Heifers for slaughter	3.705
		Other heifers	8.618
	Cattle 2 or more years old	Male	
Heifers		For slaughter	1.810
		Inseminated for the first time	7.080
Cows		Milkweed	132.076
		Other	2.037
<b>Total</b>			<b>260.528</b>

According to the percentage, the largest share is the number of dairy cows by 50,70%, with 132.076 heads. Also, in this publication are presented the number of other cows which are not dairy and do not participate in reproduction, and their number is 2.037 heads. The presented structure of the cattle is divided by age, in three categories (age group); see table below.

**Tab. 3: Number of cattle by age group**

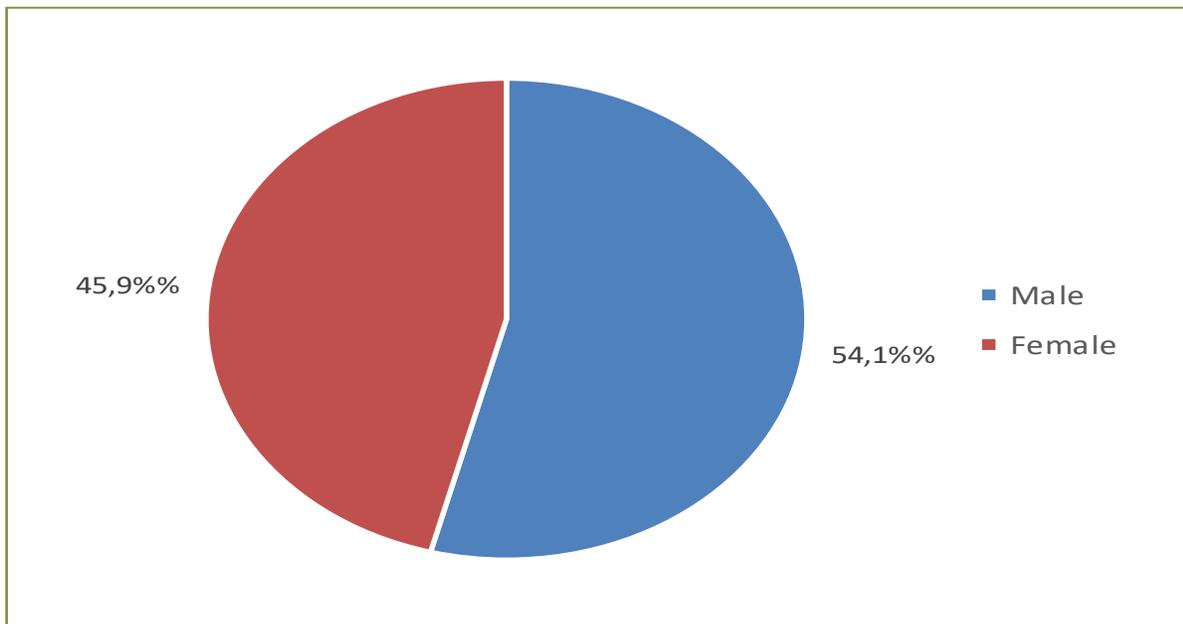
Age group	Number / heads
Cattle aged less than 1 year old	83.238
Cattle 1 to less than 2 years old	26.836
Cattle 2 or more years old	150.454
<b>Total</b>	<b>260.528</b>

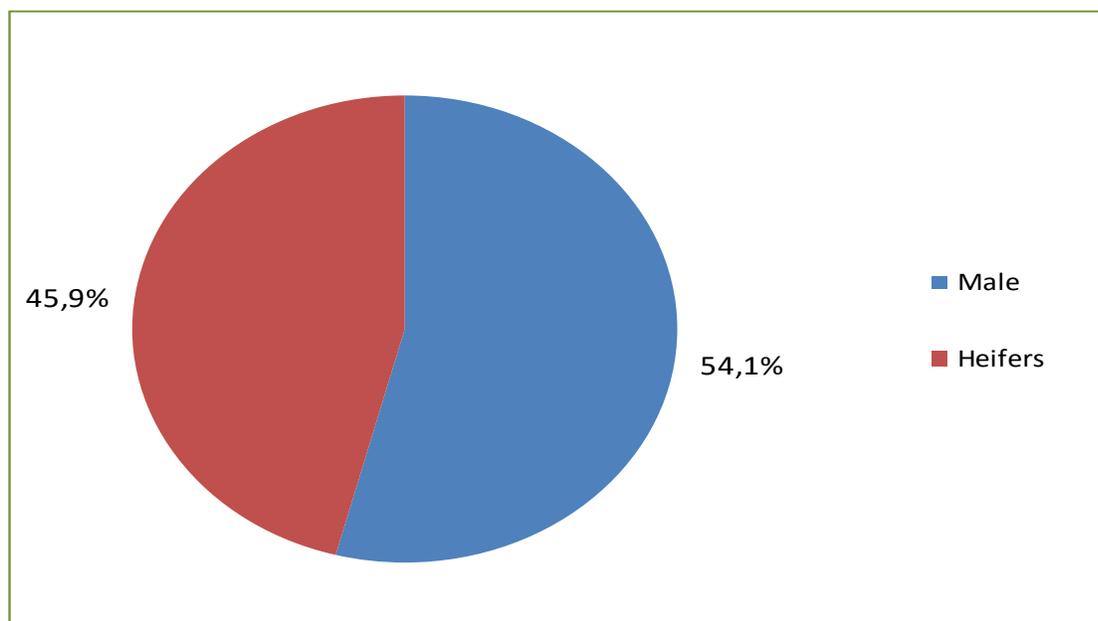
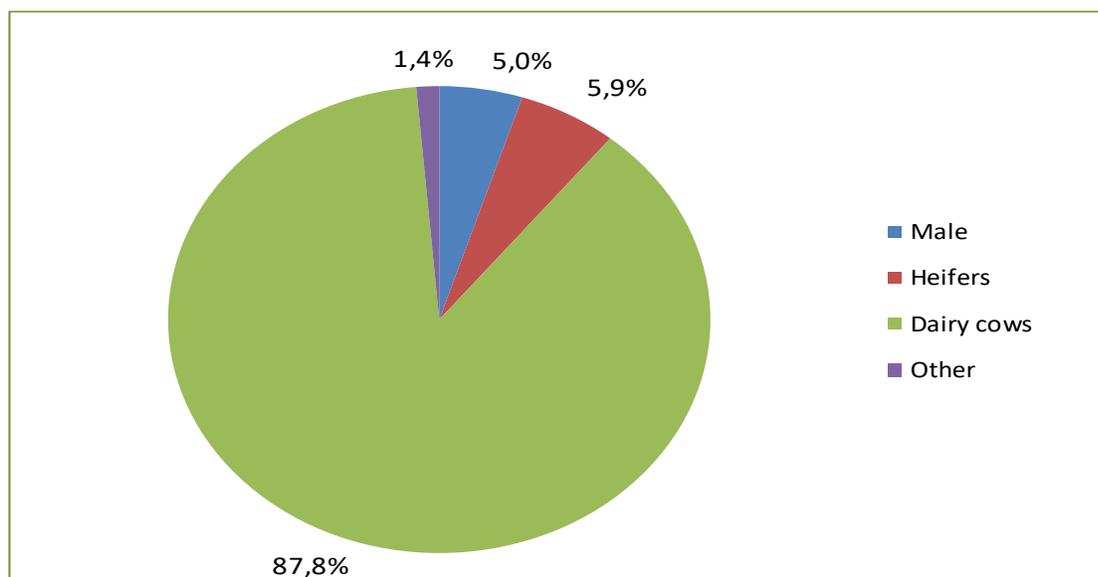
**Fig. 2: Structure of the number of cattle by age group**



The table and graph indicate that most of the number of cattle according to age is the number of cattle aged 2 or more years of age, with 150.454 heads, or 57,7%.

**Fig. 3: Cattle aged less than 1 year old, by gender**



**Fig. 4: Cattle aged 1 to less than 2 years old, by gender****Fig. 5: Cattle aged 2 and older, by gender and destination**

According to the tables and graphs presented above, it can be seen that cattle in different age groups have different gender structure. In age group I (cattle less than 1 year old) is a male predominance of 54,1%, while in age group II (cattle 1 to less than 2 years old) the predominance is also male (54,1%), while in age group III females manage to make up the majority with 93,7%, only dairy cows make up 87,8%. Of the cattle, the most important role is played by dairy cows, which represent the main specificity of keeping cattle, due to milk production. The number of dairy cows was 132.076 heads, while the share of dairy cows in the total number of cattle reaches 53,41%.

### 3.2 Sheep

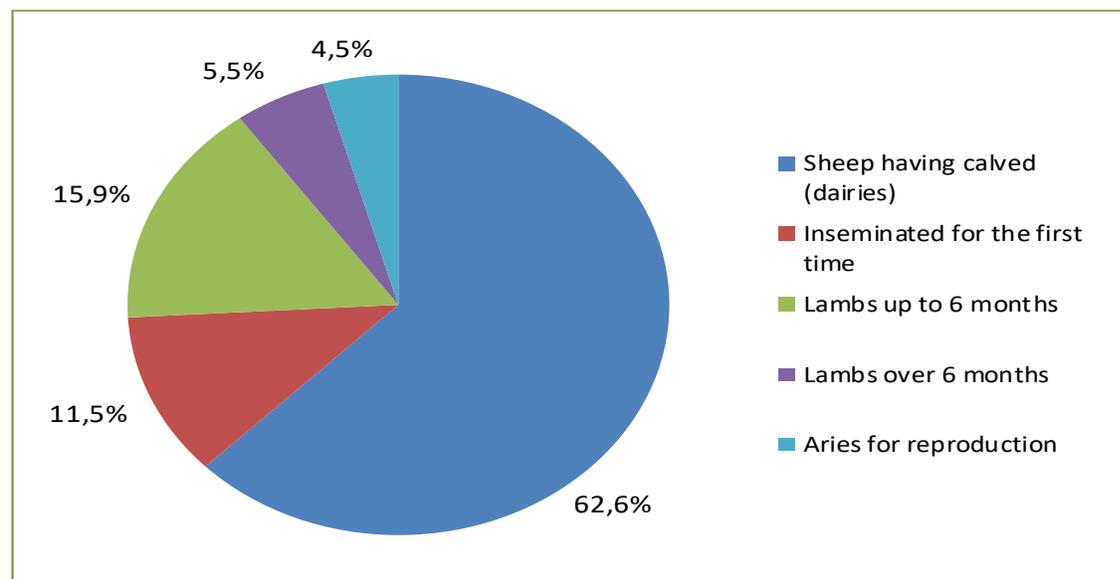
Sheep and sheep production constitute the important part of livestock production, after the cattle. According to the survey, the number of sheep in Kosovo amounts to 211.354 heads.

**Tab. 4: Number of sheep by category**

Category	Description	Number / heads
Sheep	Sheep having calved (dairies)	132.339
	Inseminated for the first time	24.327
Other	Lambs up to 6 months	33.642
	Lambs over 6 months	11.598
	Aries for reproduction	9.448
<b>Total</b>		<b>211.354</b>

Most of the number of sheep consists of the dairy sheep that have calved, with 132.339 heads (62,4%) from the total number of sheep.

**Fig. 6: Structure of the number of sheep**



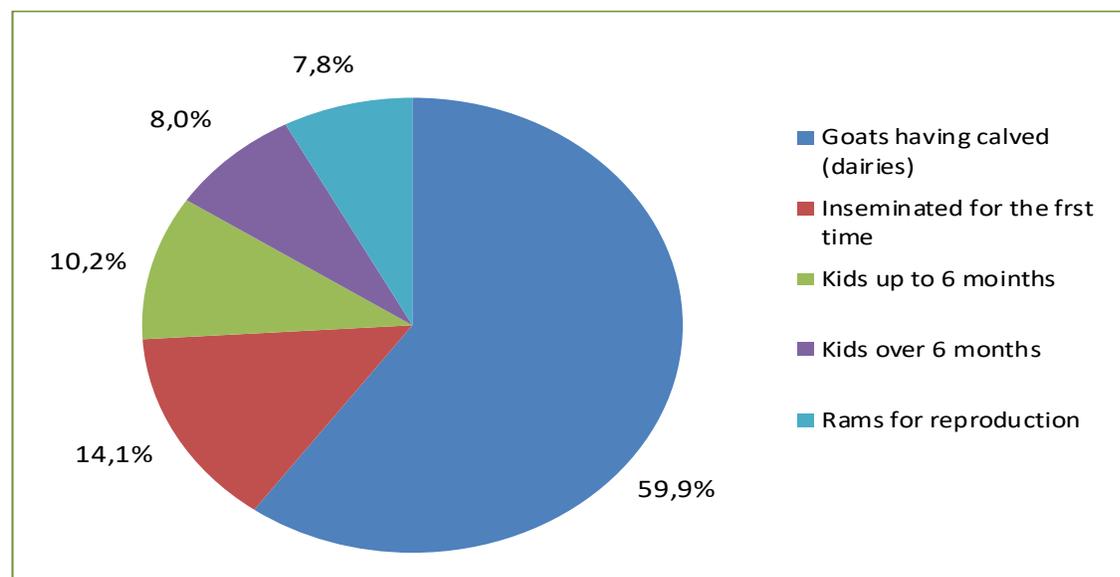
### 3.3 Goats

Goats and goat production has a small share in livestock production, compared to cattle and sheep. According to the survey, the number of goats in Kosovo reaches 30.039 heads.

**Tab. 5: Number of goats by category**

Category	Description	Number / heads
<b>Goats</b>	Goats havind calved (dairies)	18.008
	Inseminated for the frst time	4.226
<b>Other</b>	Kids up to 6 moinths	3.078
	Kids over 6 months	2.389
	Rams for reproduction	2.338
<b>Total</b>		<b>30.039</b>

**Fig. 7: Structure of the number of goats**



According to the goat distribution, most of them are dairy goats with 18.008 (59,9%) while kids as an important category make up 5.467 (18,2%), from the total number of goats in Kosovo.

### 3.4 Pigs

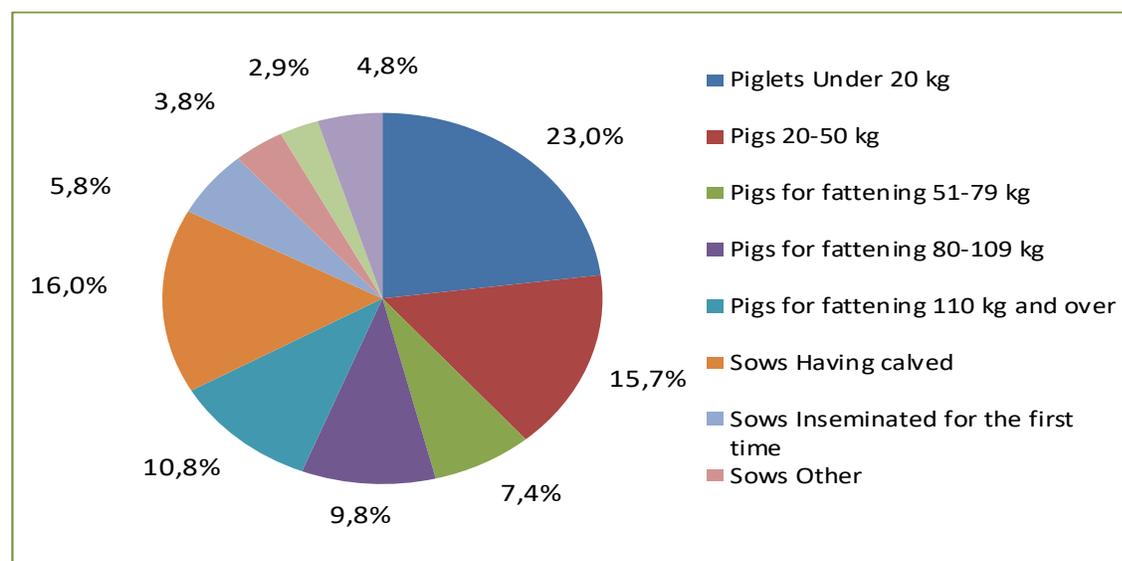
The number of pigs is presented in the table, by weight and destination.

**Tab. 6: Number of pigs by weight and destination**

Category	Description	Number / heads
<b>Piglets</b>	Under 20 kg	10.891
<b>Pigs</b>	20-50 kg	7.453
<b>Pigs for fattening</b>	51-79 kg	3.501
	80-109 kg	4.667
	110 kg and over	5.112
<b>Sows</b>	Having calved	7.605
	Inseminated for the first time	2.751
	Other	1.783
	Non-breeding	1.363
<b>Boars</b>	For reproduction	2.258
<b>Total</b>		<b>47.384</b>

The number of pigs in Kosovo is 47.384 heads, while the bulk of the number of pigs constitutes piglets weighing under than 20 kg with 10.891 (23,0%).

**Fig. 8: Structure of pigs by weight and destination**



### 1.5 Equidae

Equidae are presented in a single number, as a total of equidae, which includes horses, donkeys and mules.

**Tab. 7: Equidae**

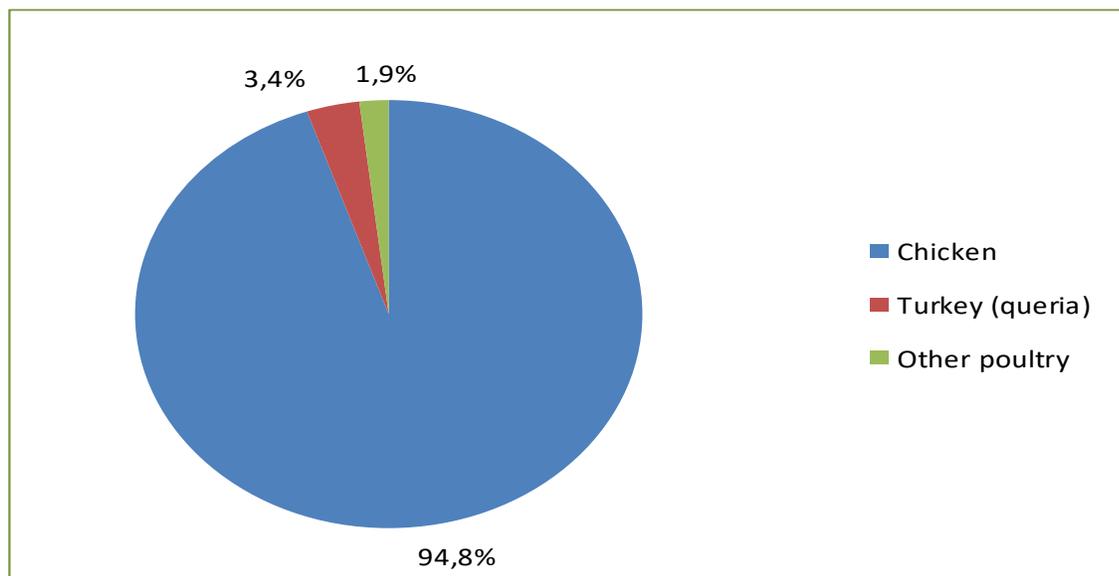
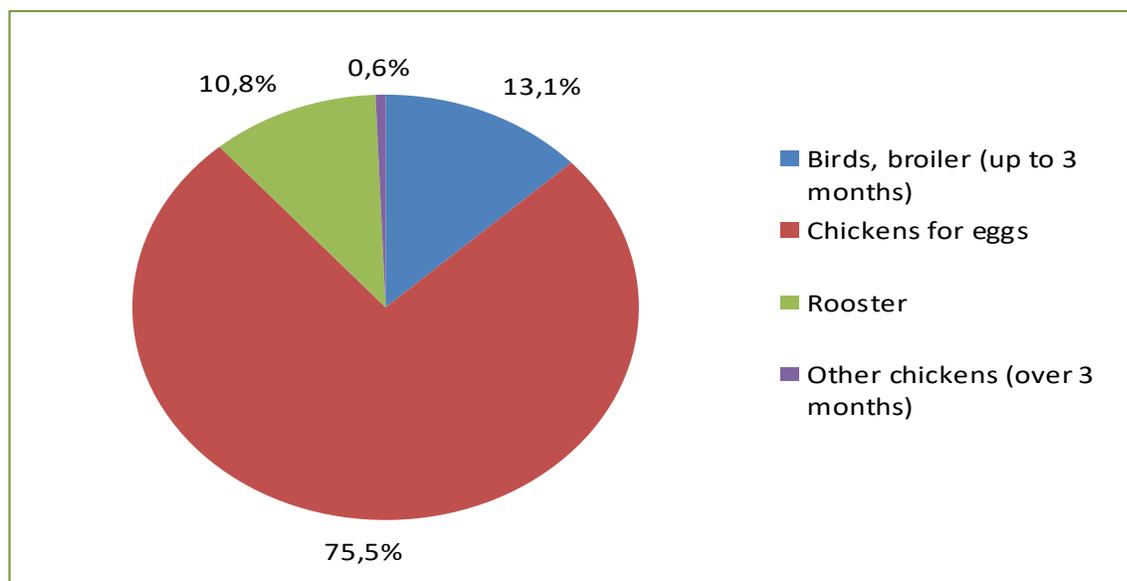
Category	Number / heads
Total equidade (horses, donkeys and mules)	1.864

### 3.6 Poultry

The number of poultry is collected by species, age and destination.

**Tab. 8: Poultry**

Category	Description	Number
<b>Chicken</b>	Birds, broiler (up to 3 months)	346.038
	Egg chicken	1.995.697
	Rooster	284.153
	Other chicken (over 3 months)	16.798
<b>Turkey (queria)</b>	Turkey birds (up to 3 months)	26.824
	Egg turkey	41.722
	Turkey (queria)	21.923
	Other (over 3 months)	3.593
<b>Other poultry</b>	Ducks, geese, etc.	51.687
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.788.435</b>

**Fig. 9: Structure of different species of poultry****Fig. 10: Structure of the number of chicken**

The graph indicates that for poultry dominate chickens (broilers, egg chickens, turkeys). Whereas, if we look at the structure of chickens only, we find that the highest number of chickens is reached by egg chickens, 75,5%.

### 3.7 Bee hives

**Tab. 9: Bee hives**

Description	Number
Number of bee hives	<b>219.077</b>

### 3.8 Production and use of milk

From the total amount of milk produced 344.601.643,62 liters, Agricultural Holdings in Kosovo use it for different purposes: for livestock (as feed for calves), for fresh consumption in AH, for processing in AH in various products (cream, butter, cheese, yogurt, etc.), as well as a quantity of milk produced is sold by Agricultural Holdings (directly to the consumer or dairy).

In Kosovo, milk is produced by dairy cows (322.352.779,40 L) out of a total of 132.076 dairy cows. From sheep (15.644.043,71 L) from a total of 132.339 dairy sheep, as well as from dairy goats (6.604.820,51 L) from a total of 18 008 dairy goats.

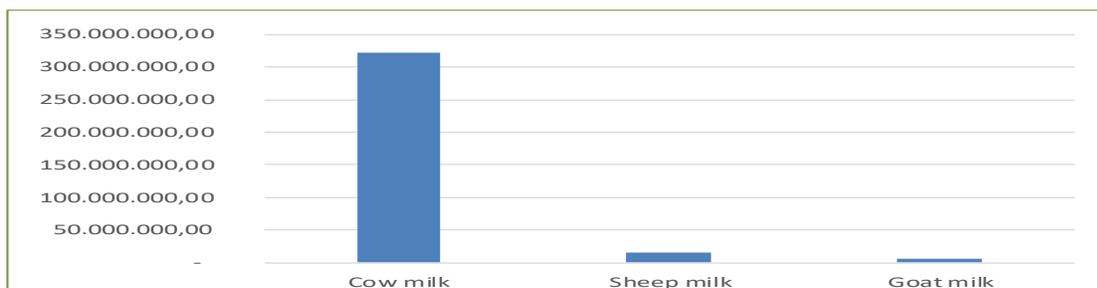
**Tab. 10: Production and use of milk**

Type of milk	Total output = b+...i (litra)	For animals (Liters)	For household consumption (Liters)	Processing in agricultural holding			
				Cream	Butter	Cheese	Other (yogurt, sour milk)
				(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)
Cow's milk	322.352.779,40	12.343.863,47	25.720.227,49	14.789.593,99	8.044.128,52	19.178.005,81	22.137.081,95
Sheep's milk	15.644.043,71	5.823.808,15	1.765.273,89	495.916,19	109.789,90	4.851.327,46	1.919.680,60
Goat's milk	6.604.820,51	1.912.830,47	1.005.551,13	54.669,05	9.086,55	2.097.068,33	209.625,57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344.601.643,62</b>	<b>20.080.502,09</b>	<b>28.491.052,51</b>	<b>15.340.179,22</b>	<b>8.163.004,97</b>	<b>26.126.401,61</b>	<b>24.266.388,12</b>

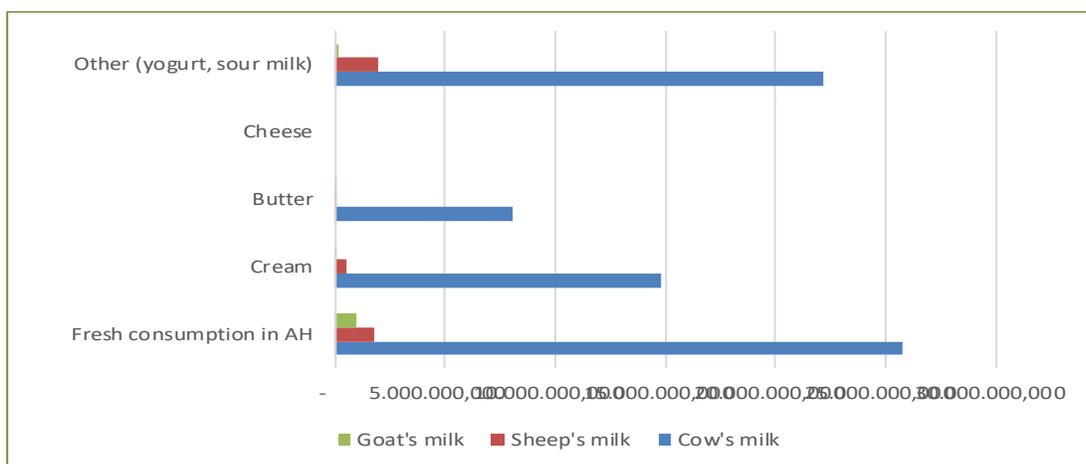
**Tab. 10.1: Production and use of milk (Continued)**

Type of milk	Sales	
	Direct to the customer	Diary
	(Liters)	(Liters)
Cow's milk	96.029.239,53	124.110.637,89
Sheep's milk	505.067,95	173.179,56
Goat's milk	1.089.396,88	226.592,52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97.623.704,36</b>	<b>124.510.409,98</b>

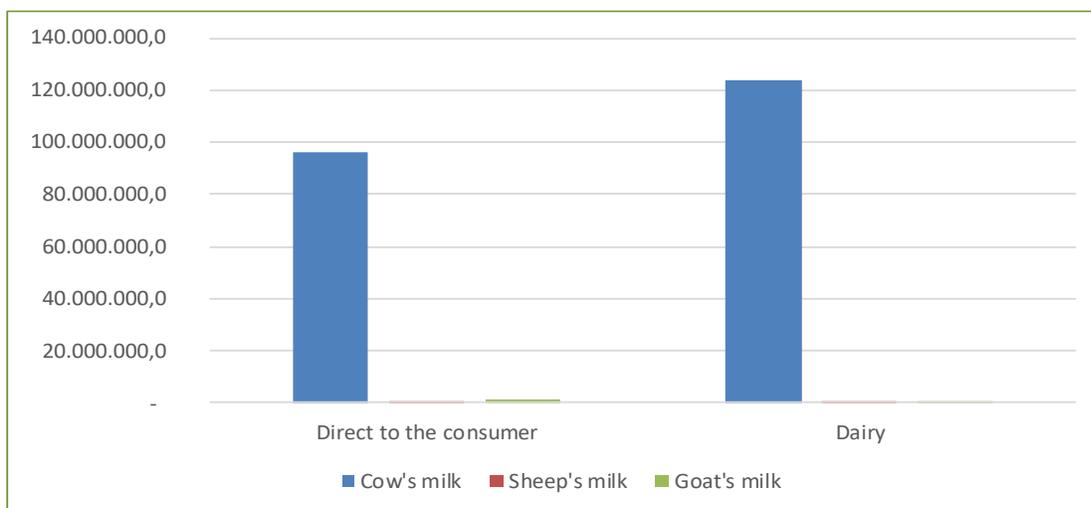
**Fig. 11: Amount of milk production in liters**



**Fig. 12: Use and processing of milk by AH**



**Fig. 13: Milk sale (liter)**



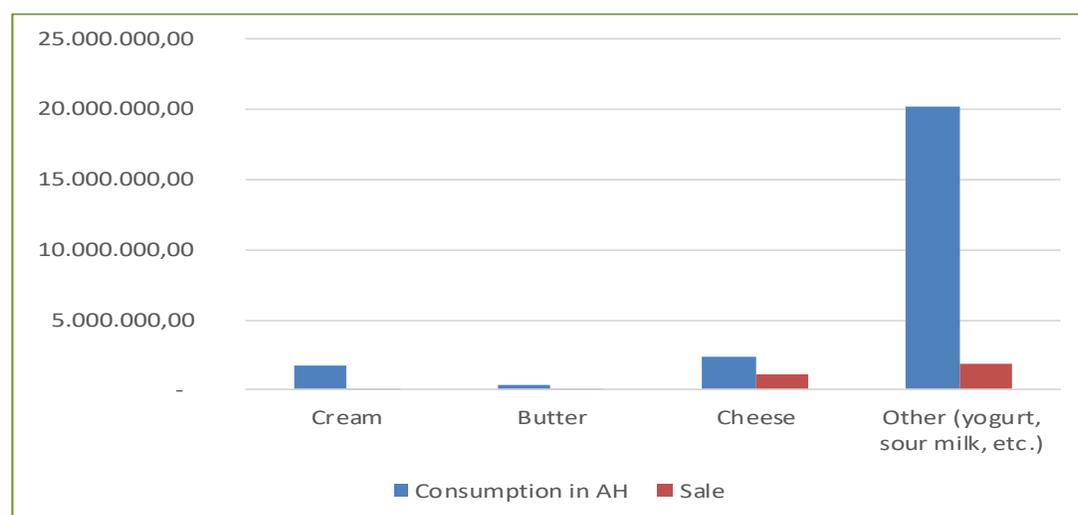
### 3.9 Dairy products processed by AH

The processing of milk produced in Agricultural Farms is mainly dedicated to products such as cream, butter, cheese, yogurt, soar milk, etc. Most of the milk for processing is dedicated to cheese (26.126.401,61 L), yogurt, soar milk, etc. (24.266.388,12 L), while the other quantity is distributed to other products.

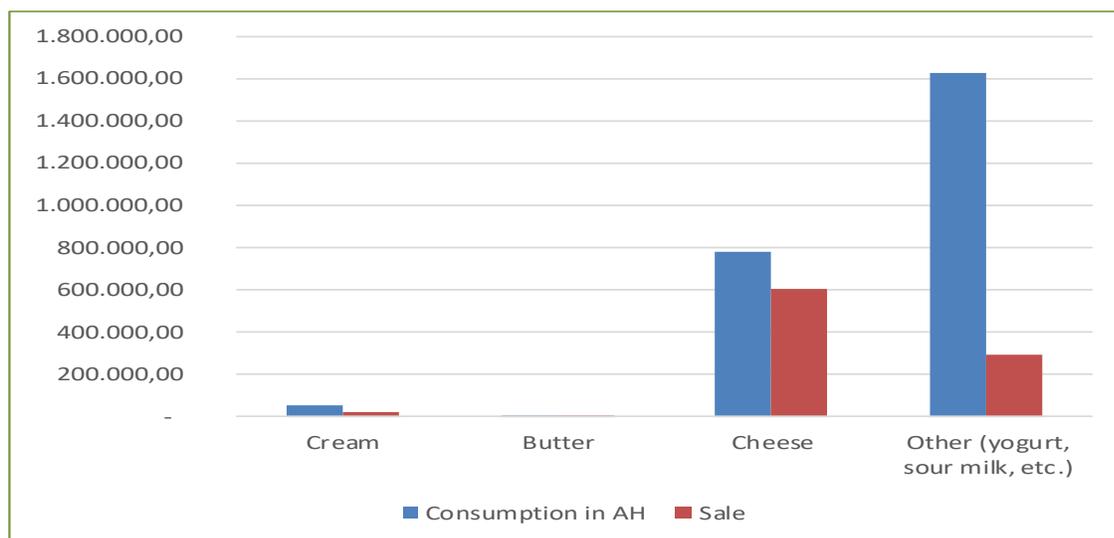
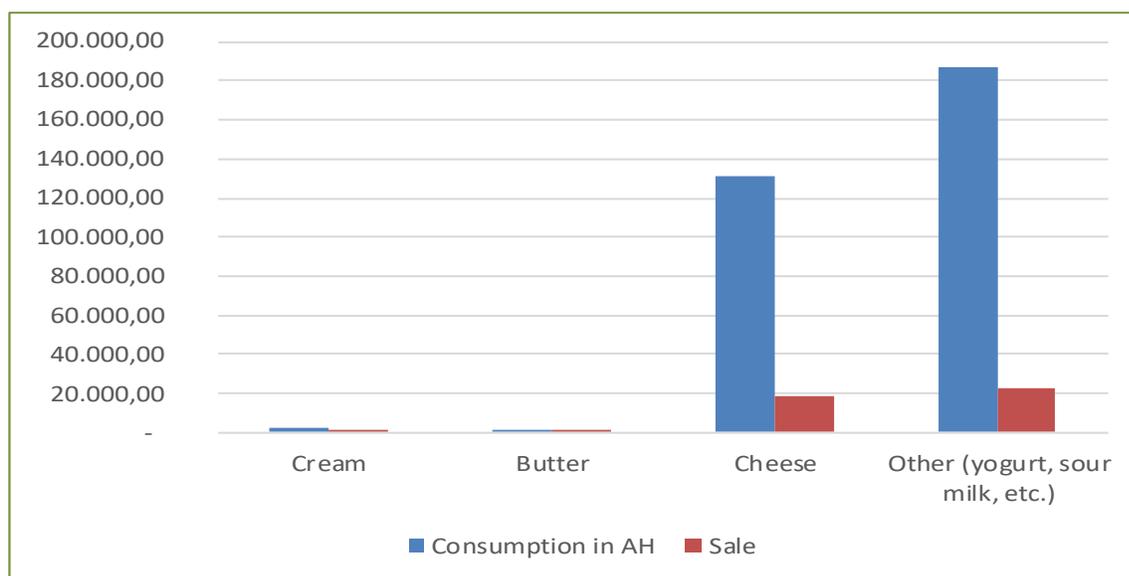
**Tab. 11: Dairy products processed by AH and their usage**

Type of milk	Use	Cream	Butter	Cheese	Other (yogurt, sour milk, etc.)
		(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)
Cow's milk	Consumption in AH	1.793.182,17	310.150,20	2.333.780,66	20.202.300,99
	Sale	144.764,63	62.626,48	1.136.525,15	1.934.780,96
Sheep's milk	Consumption in AH	49.896,01	7.507,22	783.420,08	1.625.585,54
	Sale	21.926,34	526,19	602.673,48	294.095,07
Goat's milk	Consumption in AH	2.749,95	164,34	131.261,50	187.006,97
	Sale	77,76	1,88	18.529,10	22.618,60

**Fig. 14: Cow milk products in kg**



In the processing of cow's milk products, consumption in AHH in most products dominates compared to sales, while looking at the amount of production in kg other products (yogurt, soar milk, etc.) make up the bulk.

**Fig. 15: Sheep milk products in kg****Fig. 16: Goat milk products in kg**

Of the sheep and goat milk products, as can be observed, the consumption in AH is higher than the products produced from milk compared to the sale, at the same time the production of other products (yogurt, soar milk etc.) is significantly higher than other products.

### 3.10 Animals slaughtered in AH

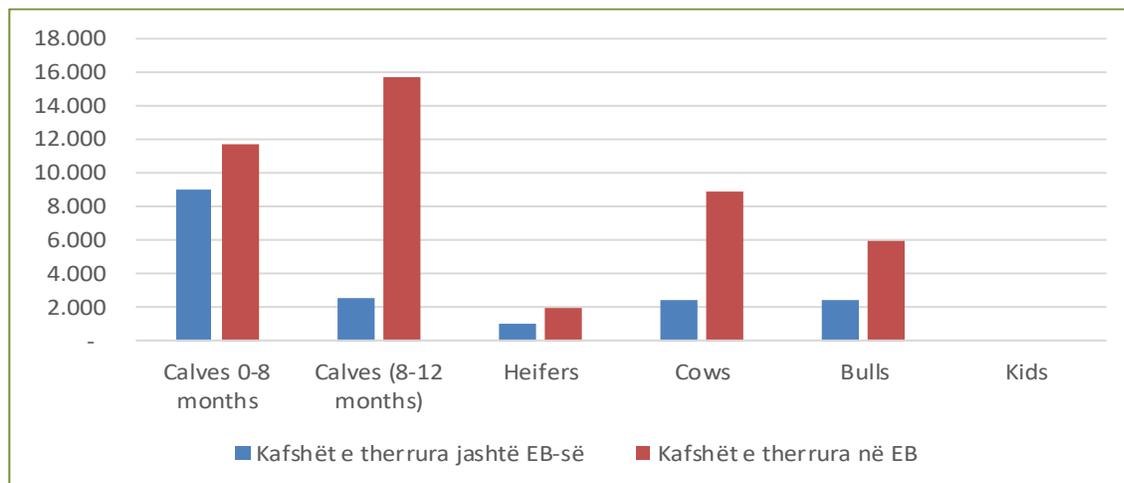
The table of animal slaughter indicates only the number of animals that were slaughtered by the Agricultural Holdings in Kosovo in 2021. The data also include animals that were slaughtered outside agricultural holdings such as (market, places specifically for animal slaughter, etc.). While the slaughter of animals in the slaughterhouse is not included in the data below, (this section is special and these data will be published in a publication dedicated to slaughter in the slaughterhouse).

Furthermore, in this part the data on the number of animals slaughtered inside and outside the farms have been aggregated, while the amount of meat production, and use of meat is indicated only by the slaughter that has been done inside the agricultural farms.

The table indicates the number of animals and poultry slaughtered in the Agricultural Holdings for cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry divided by age, weight and category.

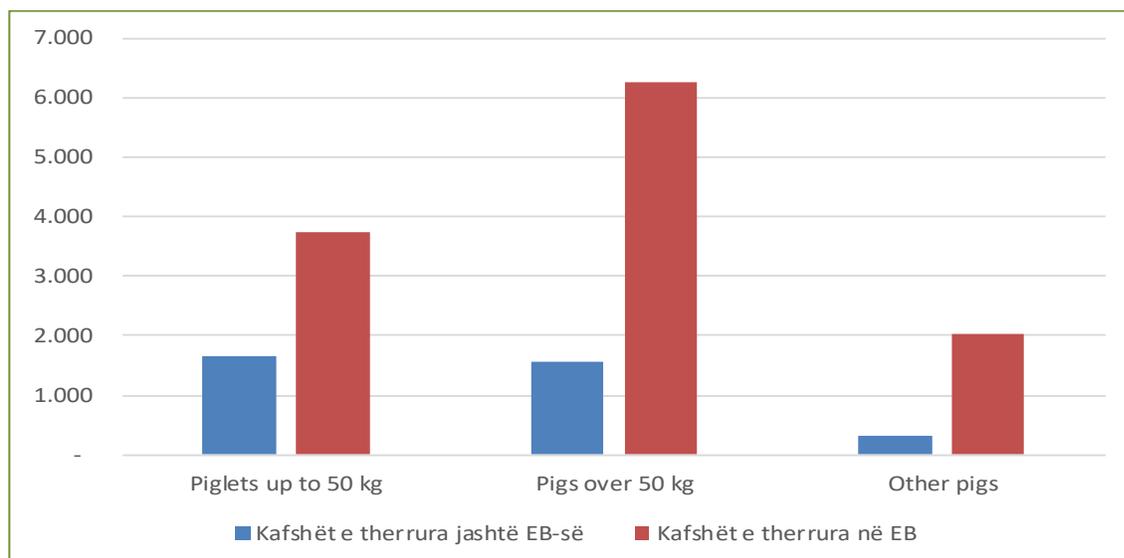
**Tab. 12: Animals slaughtered in AH and outside AH**

Types of animals	Category	Animals slaughtered outside the AH	Animals slaughtered in AH		
			Heads	Live weight	Carcass weight (meat radius)
		Heads	Heads	Kg	Kg
Cattle	Calves 0-8 months	9.007	11.773	2.709.333,17	1.442.793,68
	Calves (8-12 months)	2.561	15.727	3.752.230,86	1.998.165,09
	Heifers	1.069	1.921	687.798,37	356.961,53
	Cows	2.426	8.852	4.989.763,89	2.566.867,33
	Bulls	2.405	5.902	3.483.715,91	1.811.040,90
	Kids	-	-	-	-
Pigs	Gica deri në 50 kg	1.665	3.744	97.800,06	56.432,63
	Derra mbi 50 kg	1.563	6.264	769.083,73	422.996,05
	Other pigs	323	2.028	137.913,12	81.991,33
Sheep	Lamb up to 1 year old	12.880	13.764	427.347,47	218.983,09
	Other pigs	3.820	5.989	466.801,28	238.403,99
Goats	Kids	1.052	5.060	91.054,70	47.668,93
	Other goats	964	2.733	140.672,67	73.191,53
Poultry	Chickens	596.872	696.822	1.960.190,93	1.126.387,98
	Turkey (queria)	945	8.670	118.636,69	62.882,16
	Other poultry	7.856	16.020	18.797,71	10.767,25

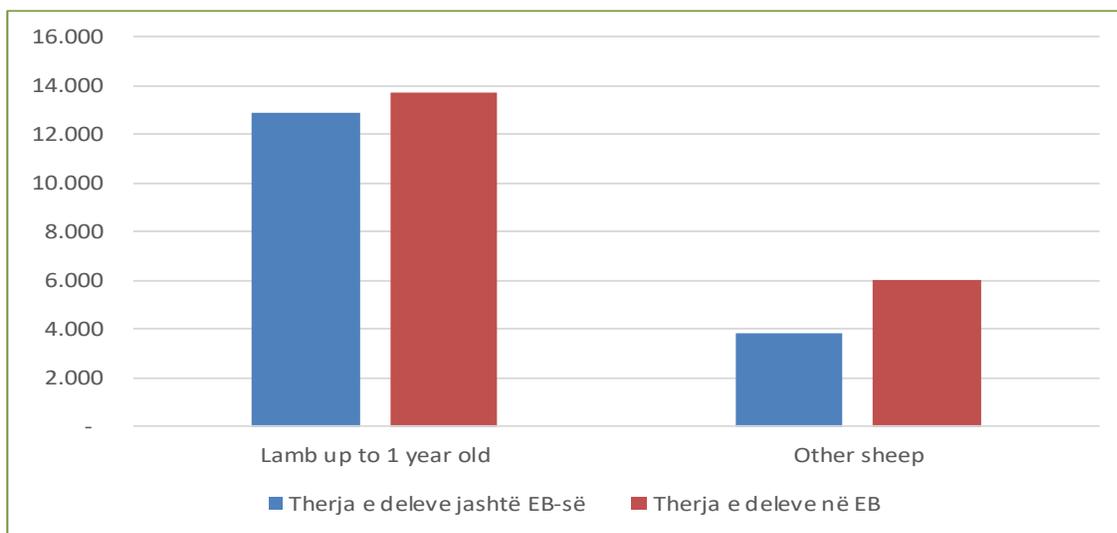
**Fig. 17: Slaughter of cattle**

In the slaughter of cattle it is observed that the category of age less than one year (39.068 heads), constitutes the largest part of the slaughter or 63,38% of the total slaughter of cattle.

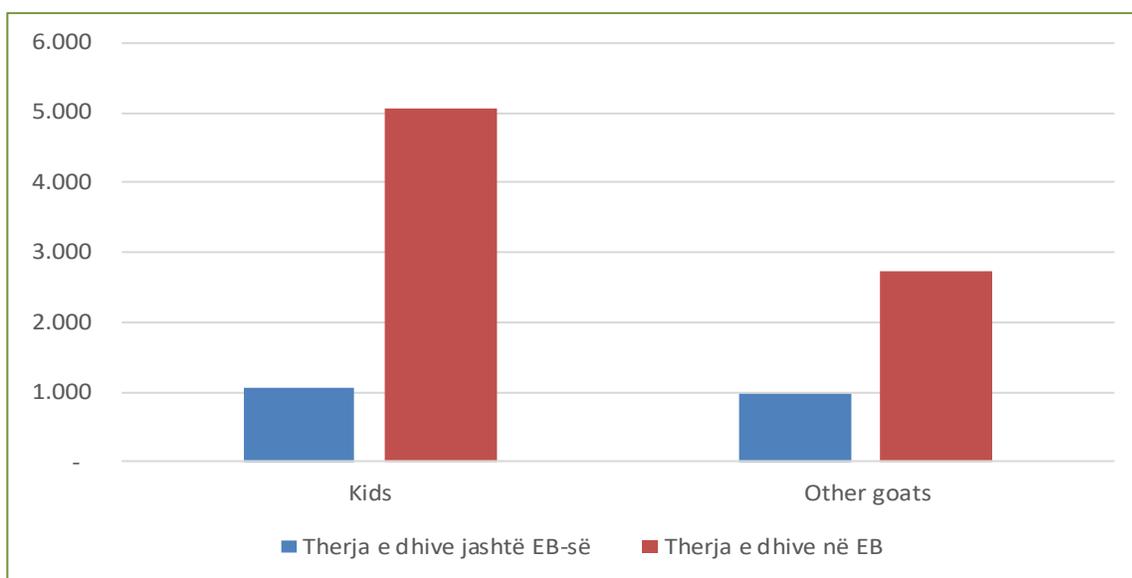
In general, slaughter in the AH makes up the majority of the total number of slaughter compared to slaughter outside the AH (markets and places specifically for slaughtering animals, other than slaughterhouses).

**Fig. 18: Slaughter of pigs**

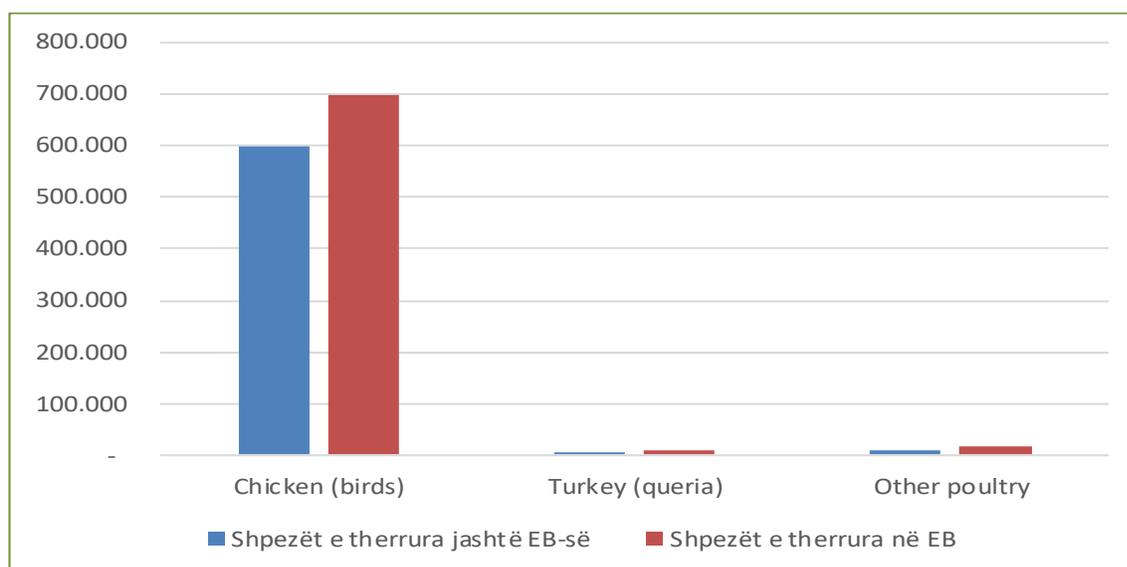
In terms of pig slaughter, as observed, the Agricultural holdings prefer to slaughter more pigs weighing more than 50 kg; slaughters in the AH are larger compared to those outside the AH.

**Fig. 19: Slaughter of sheep**

Sheep have another characteristic of slaughter in terms of age, viewed in the group age lambs up to 1 year make up the majority of slaughter, as shown in the graph above sheep slaughter in AH is higher, while slaughter of lambs up to 1 years old is the highest outside the AH.

**Fig. 20: Slaughter of goats**

In goat slaughter the main group of slaughter is kids, while slaughter inside the AH constitutes the largest amount of slaughter compared to slaughter outside the AH.

**Fig. 21: Slaughter of poultry**

In the poultry group, chicken slaughter is the largest group of slaughters compared to other categories of poultry, while poultry slaughtered outside the AH within the poultry category (birds) constitute the largest amount of slaughter.

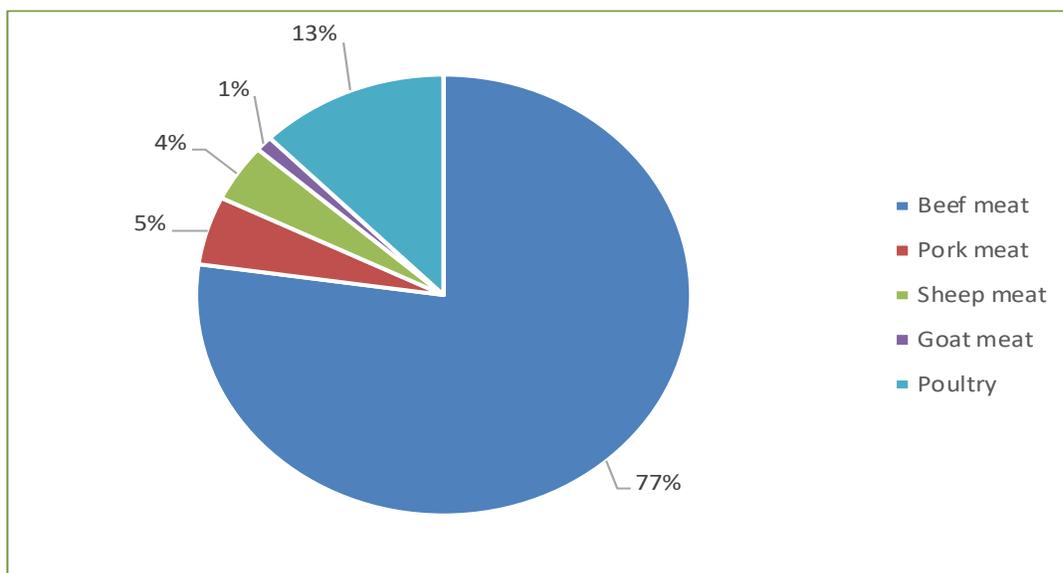
### 3.11 Production and use of meat and other animal products in AH

The table below includes only the amount of meat produced from the slaughter of animals within the Agricultural Holdings, here it can be seen that the largest amount of meat is used by the Agricultural Holdings themselves (9.751.060,72 kg) of the total (10.801.871,22 kg) meat produced in AH by total slaughter (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry).

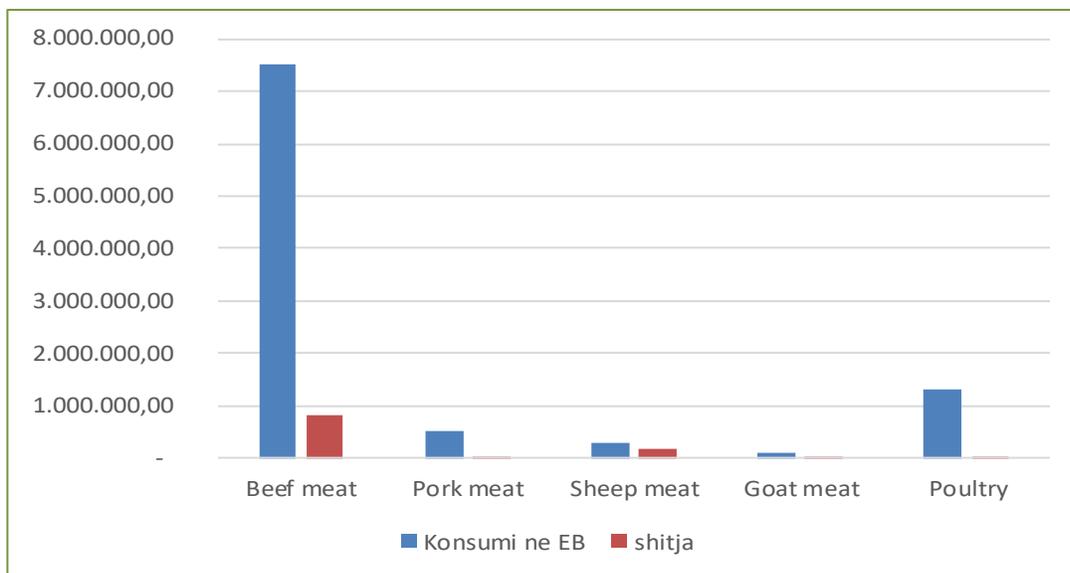
**Tab. 13: Production and use of meat and other animal products in AH**

Type of animal output (Kg)	Total output	Consumption in agricultural holdings	Sale
	a	b	c
Beef meat	8.342.805,30	7.526.062,64	816.742,66
Pork meat	543.027,18	531.508,46	11.518,71
Sheep meat	457.387,08	285.101,23	172.285,85
Goat meat	120.860,46	88.960,80	31.899,66
Poultry	1.337.791,20	1.319.427,58	18.363,61
Eggs (egg,, piece)	355.234.066,00	155.066.174,87	200.167.891,13
Fur	200.786,30	8.390,27	192.396,03
<b>Honey</b>	2.604.825,53	464.154,81	2.140.670,72

**Fig. 22: Meat production in AH**

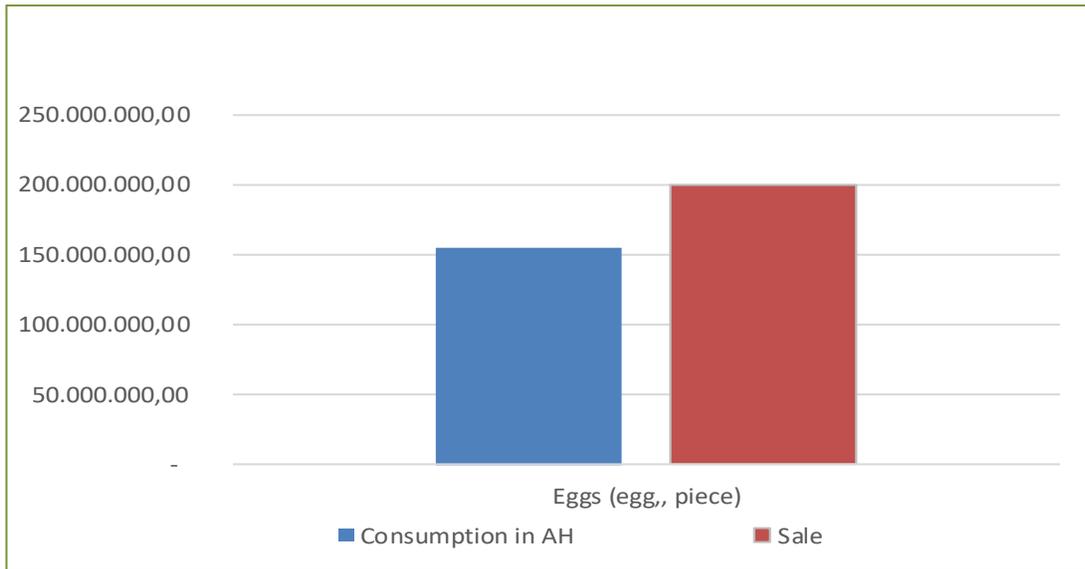


**Fig. 23: Use of meat (kg) in AH**

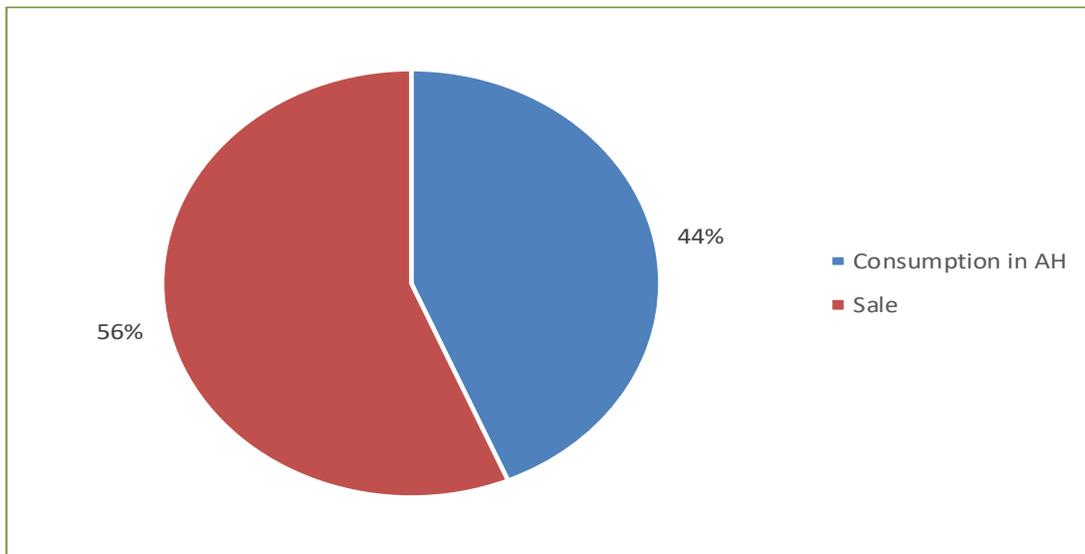


In terms of meat production, beef accounts for the largest amount of meat produced from slaughter in the AH, in total from produced meat accounts for 77% of the total amount of meat. While the meat produced is mainly consumed within the AH, a small amount of meat is sold by Agricultural Holdings.

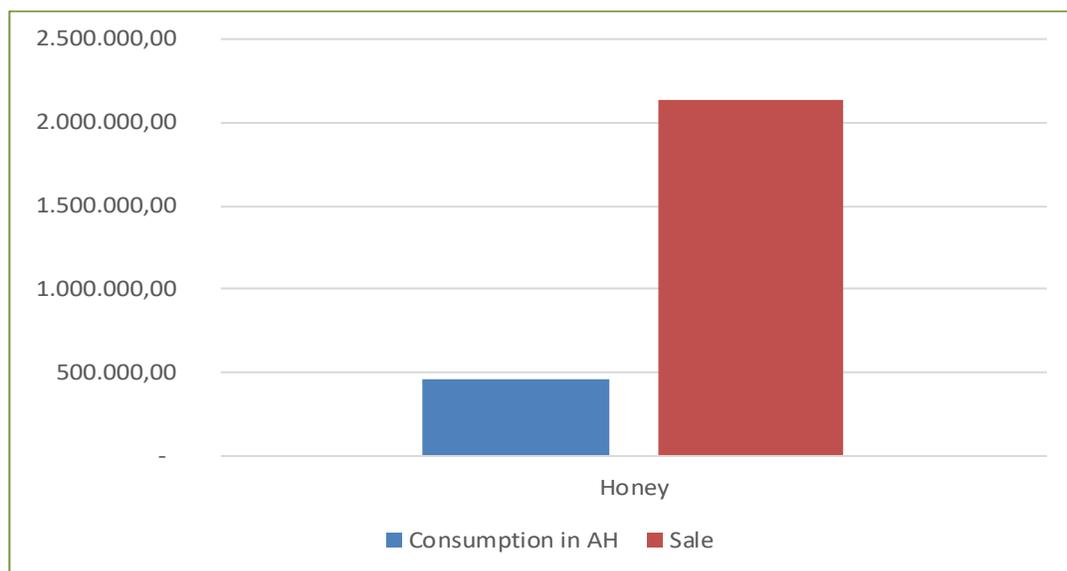
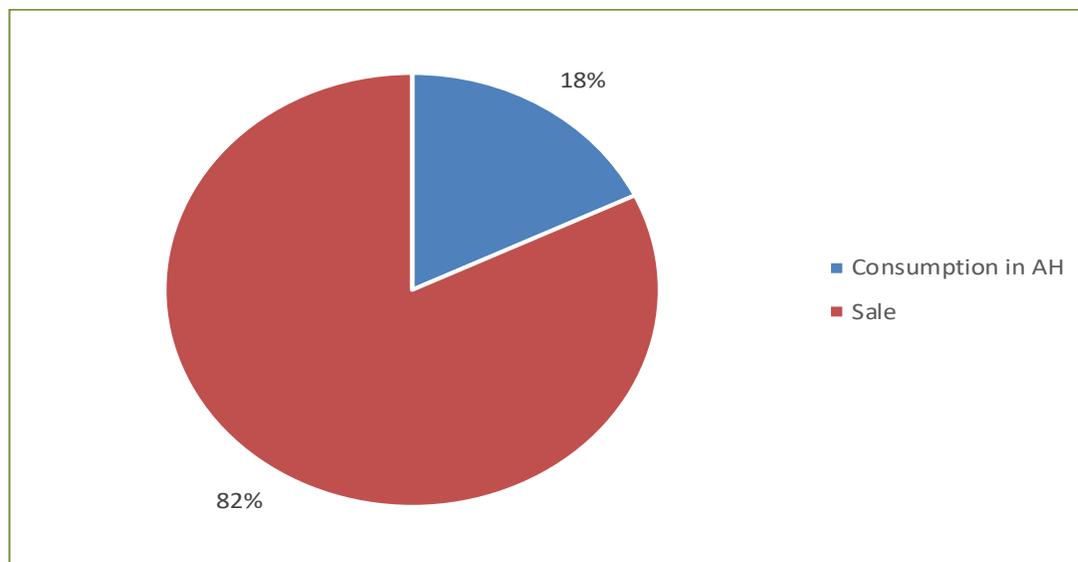
**Fig. 24: Consumption and sale of eggs**



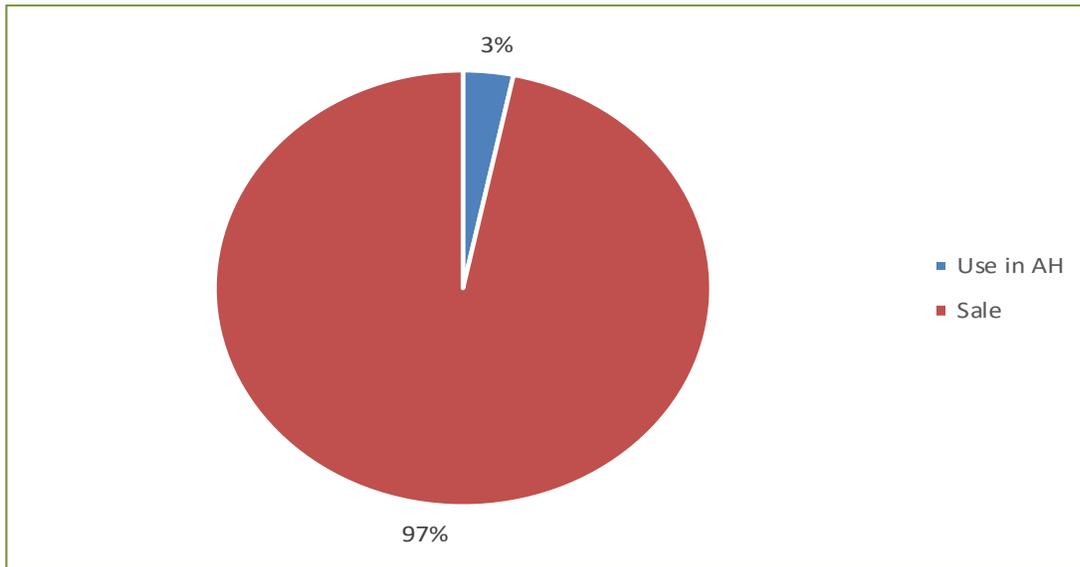
**Fig. 25: Consumption and sale of eggs in percentage**



In the graph above in consumption and egg sales, sales account for the largest amount of eggs produced in the AH which is 54% compared to consumption within the AH which is 46%.

**Fig. 26: Consumption and sale of honey (kg)****Fig. 27: Consumption and sale of honey in percentage**

In the consumption and sale of honey we observe that from the total quantity of honey produced, the sale of honey constitutes 82% of the total quantity compared to the amount of consumption within the AH which constitutes only 18%.

**Fig. 28: Use and sale of wool in percentage**

From the total amount of wool produced we notice that the percentage of sales is much higher compared to the use within the AH, so the sale is 97% while the use in the AH is 3%.

## 4. Agricultural inputs

The survey collected data on agricultural inputs, mineral fertilizers, manure and pesticides.

### 4.1 Use of mineral and organic fertilizers

Table 1 presents the use of different types of mineral fertilizers and Table 2 the use of organic fertilizer. Mineral fertilizers are used by most farmers. NPK, often used for basic fertilization during planting, is the most used of all inorganic fertilizers. Most of the rest are URE and, NAG which are mainly used for re-fertilization after plant germination.

**Tab. 1: Use of mineral fertilizers in agricultural crops**

Mineral fertilizer											
Group of crops	Area of fertilized land	NPK		NAG		URE		Other		Total (NPK, NAG, RE, other)	
		Ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg
Cereals	117.081	28.245.971	241	5.046.413	43	21.402.933	183	1.810.680	15	56.505.997	483
Fooder crops	14.998	2.999.062	200	899.090	60	1.420.153	95	80.906	5	5.399.212	360
Vegetable	9.563	3.992.037	417	1.729.346	181	408.920	43	169.087	18	6.299.390	659
Fruits	6.063,60	1.301.873	215	157.595	26	170.537	28	145.861	24	1.775.866	293
Meadows and pastures	20.689	2.802.052	135	702.793	34	1.936.258	94	225.887	11	5.666.990	274
Other	5.270,82	2.052.010	389	401.380	76	714.803	136	160.537	30	3.328.730	632
<b>Total</b>	<b>173.665</b>	<b>41.393.005</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>8.936.617</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26.053.605</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2.592.958</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>78.976.185</b>	<b>455</b>

**Tab. 2: Use of organic fertilizers by group of agricultural crops**

Organic fertilizer			
Group of crops	Area in ha	Tonns	Tonns/ha
Cereals	35.949	508.468	14,1
Fooder crops	5.991	80.006	13,4
Vegetables	4.588	88.000	19,2
Fruits	5.022	69.891	13,9
Meadows and pastures	10.193	117.624	11,5
Other	1.711	31.321	18,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.454</b>	<b>895.309</b>	<b>14,1</b>

Tables 1 and 2 indicate the use of mineral and organic fertilizers in agricultural crops. The fertilized area, quantity, average use of mineral fertilizers and manure per hectare are indicated. It is important to note that quantities are given in gross value. This means that there is no direct information about the net use of active substances in various mineral fertilizers. The average amount of mineral fertilizer used is 455 kg / ha. Whereas, the average amount of manure used is 14,1 tonns / ha.

## 4.2 Pesticides

In this survey, data were collected on the total utilized area of agricultural land, in which pesticides were used: (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, other pesticides: rodenticide - against rodents, acaricides - against spiders, etc.).

**Tab. 3: Use of area of agricultural land on which pesticides are used**

Pesticides	Area (ha)
Used areas of agricultural land treated with pesticides	<b>122.138,02</b>

The used area of agricultural land on which pesticides are used is 122.138,02 ha.

## 5. Farm expenditures

Data on expenditures of Agricultural Holdings were collected during the Survey by trying to fill the existing vacuum in economic statistics, at the farm and agricultural holding level. Gradually, such farm-level economic data will be made available through the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) in line with EU definitions.

**Tab. 1: Structure of expenditures on the farm**

Types of expenditure	Total	
	Euro	%
Mineral fertilizers	37.984.104,47	22,26
Organic fertilizers	3.681.878,92	2,16
Chemicals - pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.)	8.004.181,76	4,69
Seeds and seedlings (excluding resale materials)	13.514.338,34	7,92
Animal feed and supplemental food	20.508.520,79	12,02
Purchase of animals and poultry	13.296.044,45	7,79
Veterinary services, herbs, semen, fees for fertilization, etc.	4.751.932,76	2,78
Wages and salaries, in cash	5.661.736,42	3,32
In-kind payment: includes all work performed in exchange for goods / services expressed in monetary value € (all crop output, livestock, manual labour and machinery), etc.	2.266.460,83	1,33
Fuels (petroleum, gasoline, oil, wood, natural gas, etc.), for the activities of the agricultural holding	24.482.687,42	14,34
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural machines, equipment and agricultural vehicles	7.480.087,93	4,38
Contracted services and rent for vehicle use - ordinary work, contracted work, vehicle rental, truck transportation, harvesting, spraying of agricultural crops, seed production, packaging, etc.	11.906.756,55	6,98
Maintenance and regular repair of buildings and fences of the agricultural holding	1.757.711,42	1,03
Rent granted for the use of land and buildings (including community pastures and grazing fees)	4.618.631,56	2,71
Electricity for the needs of the agricultural holding	5.230.029,06	3,06
Expenditures of the agricultural holding to pay the loan interest, eg bank loans (do not include principal payment)	2.286.453,73	1,34
All other operating expenses of the agricultural economy such as transport of goods, packing materials, irrigation fees, legal fees and accounts, etc. (no amortization is included)	3.240.168,09	1,90
<b>Total operating expenditures of the agricultural holding for the last 12 months</b>	<b>170.671.725</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

**Cataloging in publication – (CIP)**  
**National Library of Kosovo “Pjetër Bogdani”**

63:311(496.51)"2021"

Agricultural Holdings Survey : 2021 / release prepared by Bajrush Qevani ... [etj.]. – E-publication. - Prishtina : Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2022. - 1 e-source (49 f.) : illustr. ; 28 cm. - (Agriculture and Environment Statistics ; Series 2)

Agriculture -- Statistics -- Kosovo -- 2021

1. Qevani, Bajrush 2. Arifi-Gashi, Violeta 3. Zylfiu, Selami 4. Bytyqi, Hasime 5. Bytyqi, Florid 6. Muriqi, Servete

**ISBN 978-9951-22-842-8**

## Agjencia e Statistikave te Kosovës: Përshkrim i shkurtër

---

**Agjencia e statistikave të Kosovës** është institucion profesional i cili merret me grumbullimin, përpunimin dhe publikimin e të dhënave zyrtare të statistikave. Si i tillë vepron që nga viti 1948 i cili ka kaluar nëpër disa faza historike, i strukturuar sipas rregullimit shtetëror të asaj kohe.

Më 2 Gusht 1999, Agjencioni ka rifilluar punën e vet profesionale (pas 9 viteve të ndërprerjes të të gjitha serive statistikore në dëm të interesit të Kosovës), si institucion i pavarur në kuadër të Ministrisë së Administratës Publike. Që nga data 12.12.2011 ky Agjencion vepron në kuadër të Kryeministrisë së Kosovës. Agjencioni financohet nga Buxheti i Republikës së Kosovës por edhe nga donatorët për projekte të veçanta dhe për ndihmë teknike profesionale.

**Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës** vepron sipas Ligjit Nr. 04/L-036 i cili ka hyrë në fuqi me 12.12.2011 si dhe Ndryshim Plotësimin e Ligjit Nr. 06/L-058 i cili ka hyrë në fuqi me 17.01.2019. Programi i Statistikave Zyrtare, 2018/2022 është në implementim për zhvillimin e sistemit statistikor në korrelacion me Statistikat e Bashkësisë Evropiane (EUROSTAT-it).

**Agjencia e statistikave të Kosovës ka këtë strukturë organizative: Departamentet prodhuese; Departamenti i statistikave ekonomike dhe llogarive kombëtare, Departamenti i statistikave të bujqësisë dhe mjedisit, dhe Departamenti i statistikave sociale. Departamentet mbështetëse; Departamenti i metodologjisë dhe teknologjisë informative, Departamenti për politika, planifikim, koordinim dhe komunikim, Departamentii i Regjistrimit dhe Anketimit si dhe Departamenti i administratës. Në kuadër të Agjencionit veprojnë edhe; Zyrat Rajonale;** Gjakovë, Gjiilan, Mitrovicë, Pejë, Prizren, Prishtinë, dhe Ferizaj.

Të punësuar janë gjithsej 156 punëtorë, prej tyre, 115 në seli të Agjencionit, gjersa në Zyrat Rajonale, 41 Agjencioni ka këtë strukturë kualifikuese, 123 me shkollim universitar, 15 me shkollim të lartë, ndërsa 18 me shkollim të mesëm.

Kemi bashkëpunim profesional dhe teknik me të gjitha Ministrinë e Qeverisë së Kosovës, sidomos me Ministrin e Ekonomisë dhe Financave, Bankën Qendrore të Kosovës, me institucionet ndërkombëtare, EUROSTAT-in, Fondin Monetar Ndërkombëtare, Bankën Botërore, SIDA e Suedisë, DFID, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, dhe me statistikatat e shteteve në rajon.

**Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës** mbulon gati krejtësisht territorin e Republikës së Kosovës, duke u organizuar në strukturimin e qarqeve statistikore dhe njërive raportuese si njësi bazë dhe të vetme në shkallë vendi nga të cilat merr informatat e dorës së parë. Te gjitha anketat e zhvilluara në terren përdorin shtrirjen e mostrës në këto qarqe statistikore por edhe metodologjinë sipas rekomandimeve ndërkombëtare. Gjatë grumbullimit të të dhënave statistikore dhe raporteve nga njësitë raportuese angazhohen; profesionistë, teknikë, administratorë, civilë të zyrave të vendit, regjistruar terreni nga Zyrat Rajonale etj.

Në vitin 2011 është realizuar me sukses projekti i Regjistrimit të Popullsisë Ekonomike Familjar dhe Banesave, ndërsa në vitin 2014 është realizuar po ashtu me sukses Regjistrimi i Bujqësisë. Rezultatet e fituara nga këto regjistrime do të kenë një rol të rëndësishëm për hartimin e Politikave zhvillimore.

**Misioni i Agjencionit;** të përmbush nevojat e shfrytëzuesve me të dhëna statistikore kualitative, objektive, në kohë dhe hapësirë në mënyrë që shfrytëzuesit të kenë bazë të besueshme që të bëjnë analiza të rregullta në interes të planifikimit dhe zhvillimit gjatë hartimit të projekteve në shkallë vendbanimi, komune dhe vendi. Të përkrah institucionet qeveritare, institutet, shkencën, akademinë, bizneset si dhe hulumtuesit e pavarur etj. në mënyrë që t'u sigurojë informata të duhura për vendim-marrësit si dhe përdoruesit tjerë në Kosovë.

**Address:**

**KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS**  
Rr. "Zenel Salihu", nr. 4, 10000 Prishtinë

**Telephone:**

+383 (0) 38 200 31 129

**CEO:**

+383 (0) 38 200 31 112

**Fax:**

+383 (0) 38 235 033

**E-mail:**

infoask@rks-gov.net

**Web page:**

<http://ask.rks-gov.net>

ISBN 978-9951-22-842-8



9 789951 228428