



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 2022



Pristina, 2023



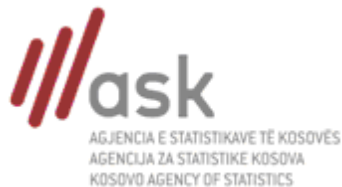


Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosova
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

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 2022



Prishtina, 2023

Publisher: Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS)

Release date: July, 2023

© 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 eighth 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 2022, 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, (grains, legumes, industrial crops, potatoes, fodder crops, vegetables, fruits, vineyards), plant output, livestock and livestock output (milk, dairy products, meat, eggs, honey, etc.), animal slaughter and sale, agricultural inputs (mineral, organic fertilizers, pesticides) and farm expenditures for the reference period (October 31, 2021 - November 1, 2022). The data presented are mainly from the results of this survey, but there are also some data from administrative sources (vineyard data) obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and from the 2014 Agriculture Census.

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, 2023

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 ²	-	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
1. Objectives, methodology and scope of the survey	9
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
2. Use of agricultural land	17
Tab. 1: Used area of agricultural land	17
Tab. 2: Crops on arable land - fields, production and yield.....	18
Tab. 3: Vegetables on arable land - fields, area, open field production, greenhouses, 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
Tab. 7: Area planted with vineyards, production and yield.....	24
Tab. 8: Area of meadows, pastures and common land, production and yield	25
Tab. 9: Irrigated area	26
3. Livestock.....	27
Tab. 1: Number of animals (fund).....	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
Table 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.....	35
Tab. 10.1: Production and use of milk (Continued).....	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
4. Agricultural inputs	48
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
5. Farm expenditures	50
Tab. 1: Structure of expenditures on the farm	50

1. Objectives, methodology and scope of the survey

1.1. Objectives and scope of the survey

The objective of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2022 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 2022 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 2022

As a source for sampling design for the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2022 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 AHS 2022.

1. The holding works 10 acres (1 000 m²) 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 2022, 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 9800 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 ²	≥ 50 m ²	≥ 20 m ²
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	Mitrovice	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	824	478	383	380	211	256	402	2934
2	266	126	143	116	79	129	180	1039
3	246	112	151	145	100	111	166	1031
4	234	110	116	203	126	102	105	996
Total	1570	826	793	844	516	598	853	6000

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

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovice	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	479	399	215	289	168	195	285	2030
2	140	92	79	88	61	97	135	692
3	133	85	68	105	76	57	112	636
4	126	77	45	130	85	51	43	557
Total	878	653	407	612	390	400	575	3915

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	Mitrovica	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	239	144	177	228	105	181	170	1244
2	38	17	26	25	13	24	21	164
3	61	28	44	36	21	35	37	262
4	318	161	163	234	142	142	170	1330
Total	656	350	410	523	281	382	398	3000

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

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtine	Mitrovica	Peje	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	Gjakove	Total
1	133	102	88	164	78	127	105	797
2	22	14	15	18	9	17	9	104
3	28	23	26	24	18	23	21	163
4	112	110	65	105	62	69	72	595
Total	295	249	194	311	167	236	207	1659

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 ²	≥ 50 m ²	≥ 20 m ²
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	101	67	59	40	33	29	71	400
2	51	25	28	23	16	25	31	199
3	48	22	30	29	20	21	31	201
Total	200	114	117	92	69	75	133	800

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	53	56	32	30	27	24	49	271
2	33	18	14	19	15	17	16	132
3	25	10	17	19	15	15	17	118
Total	111	84	63	68	57	56	82	521

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:

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, 2021 – 1 November, 2022).
- In livestock is 1 November 2022 for the number of animals, poultry and bees, while for livestock products (31 October 2021 – 1 November 2022).

1.7. 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 training lasted two days and the surveyors 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, 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

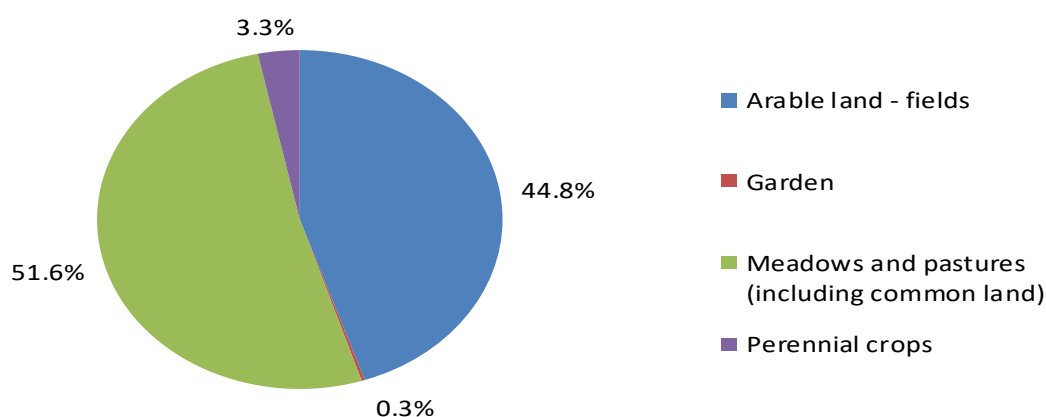
This chapter presents data for agricultural land according to categories of use of arable land - fields, meadows and pastures (including common land), perennial crops¹ and gardens, regardless of the type of ownership. Does not include data on forest land, unused agricultural land and non-agricultural land.

Tab. 1: Used area of agricultural land

Use of agricultural land	Area (ha)
Arable land - fields	188 404.61
– From which vegetables in the open field (first crop)	8 584.37
– From which vegetables in greenhouses (first crop)	583.03
Garden	1 079.94
Plantations of fruits	10 377.25
Plantations of vineyards ²	3 472.34
Seedlings	150.25
Meadows and pastures (including common land)	216 998.06
Total used area of agricultural land	420 482.46

According to the data, total utilized area of agricultural land are 420 482,46 hectares, most of them belong to meadows and pastures (including common land) 216 998,06 ha or (51,6%), while the arable land is 188 404,61 ha or (44,8%), 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



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

² 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).

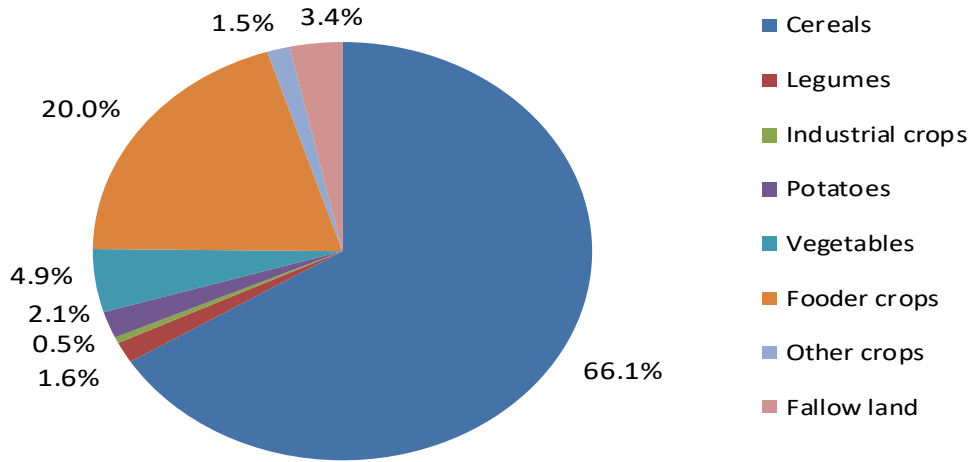
Arable land - the fields includes the following categories: whole grains, legumes, industrial plants, potatoes, fodder plants, vegetables and other crops. Arable land, also includes fallow land³.

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production / output (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Cereals for grain	124 617.49		
Wheat	79 984.16	330 913.02	4.1
Corn	39 797.05	175 226.19	4.4
Barley and barley beer	2 066.50	5 881.88	2.8
Rye	567.29	1 491.74	2.6
Oat	2 044.53	4 715.18	2.3
Other grain cereals	157.97	495.95	3.1
Legumes for grain (dry)	3 052.40		
Beans	2 941.02	5 596.78	1.9
Grain peas	67.69	153.90	2.3
Other legumes	43.69	116.07	2.7
Industrial crops	886.90	1 179.59	1.3
Potatoes	3 884.43	75 500.40	19.4
Vegetables (open field and greenhouses)	9 167.40		
Forage crops	37 614.61		
Lucerne	18 358.66	85 044.20	4.6
Clover	937.72	3 702.67	3.9
Mixture of grass	9 315.79	29 542.46	3.2
Vetch	610.22	2 709.71	4.4
Green corn	7 080.36	120 088.32	17.0
Green wheat	415.19	3 205.39	7.7
Green oat	755.89	5 415.38	7.2
Green barley	56.70	205.42	3.6
Green rye	18.96	176.61	9.3
Other green fodder (vetch)	65.12	273.63	4.2
Roots, fodder cabbage and pumpkins	2 701.02		
Forage fodder	72.66	1 215.27	16.7
Pumpkin	2 628.36	22 551.13	8.6
Flowers and decorative plants	24.59	-	-
Seeds and vegetable seedlings	26.19	-	-
Other crops	19.49	87.56	4.5
Fallow land	6 410.09	-	-

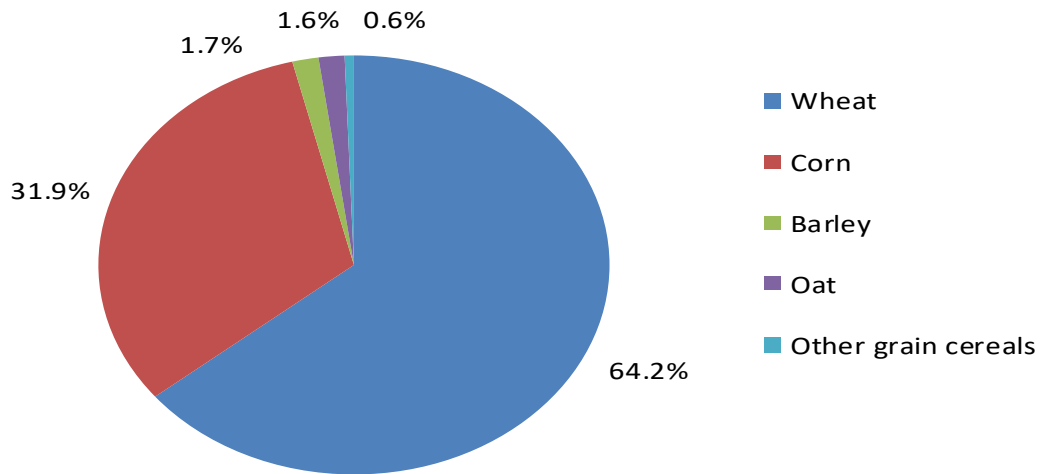
³ In the fallow land are included all areas of arable land which are kept in good agricultural condition (plant circulation) or not. This category does not include areas left out of production for more than five years.

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



Arable land - fields, bulk is grain cereals. Grain cereals are sown in 124 617,49 ha or (66,1%) of arable land area. The second group of crops on arable land - fields are forage crops with 37 614,61 ha or (20,0%) 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 79 984,16 ha (64,2%), followed by area with corn 39 797,05 ha (31,9%) of the area of arable land with cereals.

Fig. 4: Structure of area with legumes

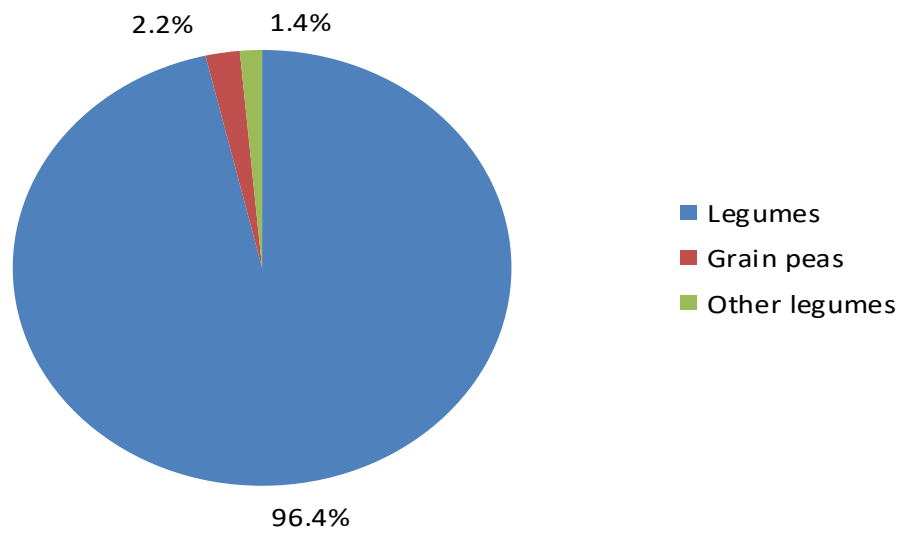
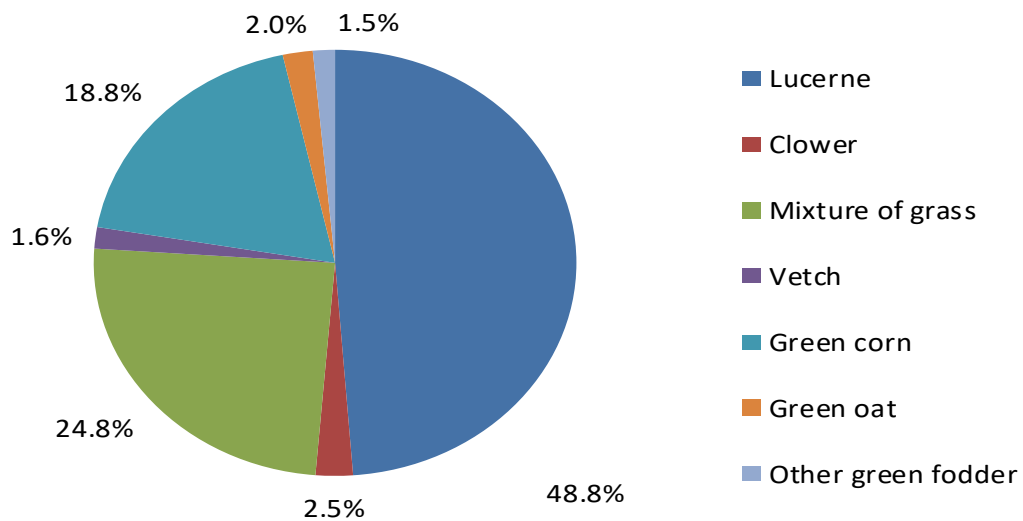


Fig 5: Structure of area with forage and green grain



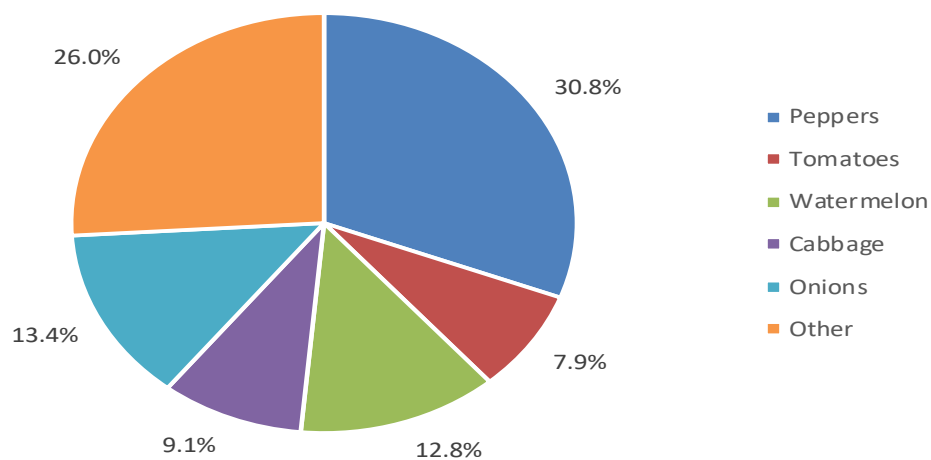
2.2 Vegetables

The total area of vegetables in the open field, greenhouses and gardens is 10 247,34 ha.

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production / output (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Vegetables	10 247.34		
Peppers	3 153.72	55 352.62	17.6
Tomatoes	805.09	20 205.91	25.1
Cucumber	314.83	8 972.96	28.5
Onions	1 376.16	19 190.27	13.9
Garlic	270.27	1 593.70	5.9
Watermelon	1 315.98	27 489.89	20.9
Melon	328.66	4 466.80	13.6
Cabbage	937.19	25 545.88	27.3
Cauliflower	56.78	953.52	16.8
Spinach	162.40	1 556.53	9.6
Salad	84.01	708.04	8.4
Corn squash	926.43	21 975.18	23.7
Parsley	14.10	150.76	10.7
Leek	79.72	1 464.99	18.4
Aubergine	8.92	175.06	19.6
Turnip	4.40	49.77	11.3
Red beet	8.73	67.40	7.7
Carrot	132.34	1 770.38	13.4
Strawberry	241.86	1 685.51	7.0
Other vegetables	25.74	193.77	7.5

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

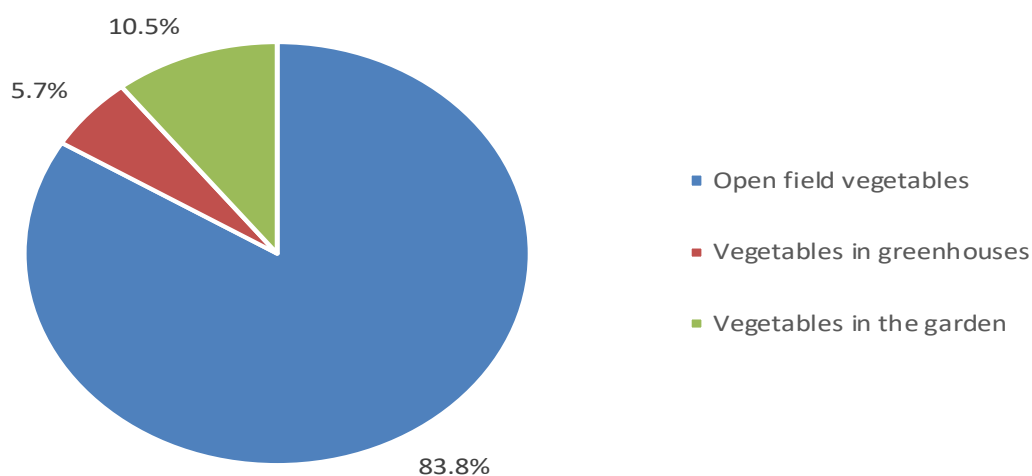


Among the most important vegetables are peppers 3 153,72 ha, onions 1 376,16 ha; watermelon with 1 315,98 ha, cabbage with area 937,19 ha, tomatoes with 805,09 ha and other vegetables 2 659,20 ha.

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)
Vegetables	8 584.37			583.03			1 079.94		
Peppers	2 680.56	45 142.22	16.8	180.49	4 700.93	26.0	292.67	5 509.47	18.8
Tomatoes	380.99	8 292.15	21.8	194.84	6 295.71	32.3	229.25	5 357.05	23.4
Cucumber	123.65	2 863.10	23.2	112.20	4 297.94	38.3	78.98	1 811.92	22.9
Onions	1 136.92	15 708.08	13.8	28.53	432.64	15.2	210.71	3 049.55	14.5
Onions	195.63	1 121.03	5.7	4.21	61.50	14.6	70.43	411.17	5.8
Watermelon	1 290.15	26 940.83	20.9	3.75	102.26	27.3	22.08	446.80	20.2
Melon	309.54	4 191.65	13.5	5.12	83.49	16.3	14.00	191.66	13.7
Cabbage	888.33	24 144.08	27.2	11.05	387.99	35.1	37.81	1 013.82	26.8
Cauliflower	45.02	796.90	17.7	0.96	12.67	13.2	10.80	143.95	13.3
Spinach	114.67	1 058.70	9.2	23.33	245.94	10.5	24.41	251.90	10.3
Salad	58.35	411.91	7.1	12.52	165.97	13.3	13.14	130.16	9.9
Corn squash	914.54	21 648.40	23.7	-	-	-	11.89	326.79	27.5
Parsley	7.06	73.96	10.5	0.56	10.05	17.9	6.48	66.75	10.3
Leek	59.72	1 033.08	17.3	1.07	22.90	21.3	18.92	409.01	21.6
Aubergine	6.28	95.07	15.1	1.23	34.11	27.8	1.41	45.88	32.5
Turnip and reed beet	7.81	57.94	7.4	0.99	8.56	8.7	4.33	50.68	11.7
Carrot	113.97	1 506.93	13.2	0.18	2.87	16.1	18.19	260.58	14.3
Strawberry	229.54	1 574.96	6.9	1.02	10.21	10.0	11.30	100.34	8.9
Other vegetables	21.64	163.96	7.6	0.97	9.67	9.9	3.13	20.15	6.4

Fig 7: Structure of area with vegetables



In total, the main area of vegetables is in the open field with 8 584,37 ha followed by garden with 1 079,94 ha and greenhouses with 583,03 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	200.00	2 807.46	14.0
Cabbage	98.03	2 349.02	24.0
Spinach	150.00	555.61	3.7
Salads (lettuce)	6.00	20.00	3.3
Onions	34.00	242.00	7.1
Other (tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, cauliflower, parsley,	14.9	254	17.0

In total, the second crop area was 502,94 ha, while green corn participates with 39,8%, cabbage by 19,5%, spinach with 29,8%, onion with 6,8% and other crops 3,0%.

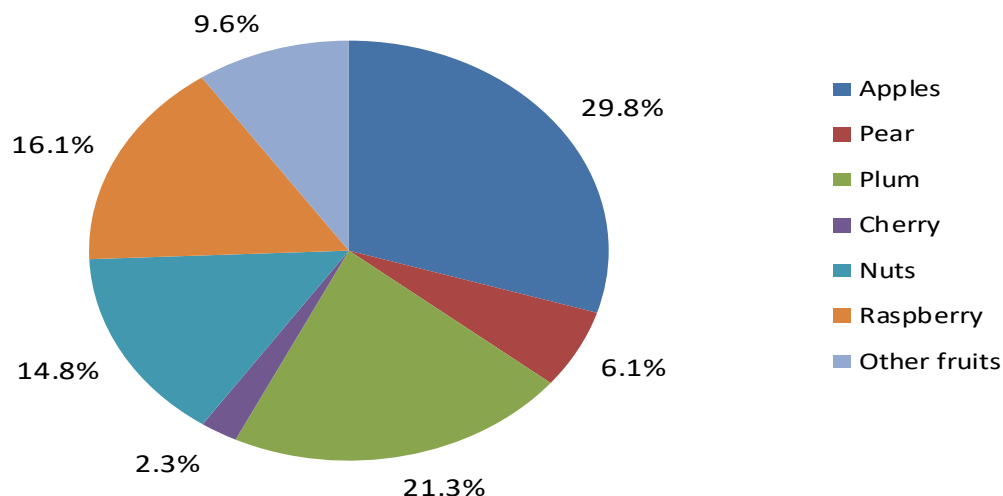
2.4 Fruits

The area of plantations of fruits is 10 377,25 ha, while the area of used agricultural land participates with 2,5%.

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Fruits	10 377.25		
Apples	3 090.72	40 028.06	13.0
Pear	629.39	5 648.56	9.0
Quince	94.99	1 329.37	14.0
Medlar	54.08	243.44	4.5
Plum	2 214.01	13 283.69	6.0
Cherry	112.18	561.02	5.0
Sour cherry	241.86	779.46	3.2
Peaches	52.58	320.04	6.1
Apricots	24.48	113.06	4.6
Nuts	1 539.68	3 100.46	2.0
Hazelnut	392.74	169.89	0.4
Raspberry	1 668.09	6 739.75	4.0
Blackberry	33.31	251.24	7.5
Bilberry	97.68	596.10	6.1
Aronia*	99.20	728.01	7.3
Other fruits	32.25	134.89	4.2

* Të dhënat për arrë,lajthi, boronic dhe aronin janë marrë nga subvencionet e MBPZHR, për shkak të numrit të ulët të vrojtimeve në vitin 2022

Fig 8: Structure of the areas with fruits

The most important fruit crop is apples with an area of 3 090,72 ha (29.8%), followed by plums with an area of 2 214,01 ha (21.3%), raspberries with an area of 1 668,09 ha (16.1 %), walnuts with an area of 1 539,68 ha (14.8 %) and pears with an area of 629,39 ha (6.1 %).

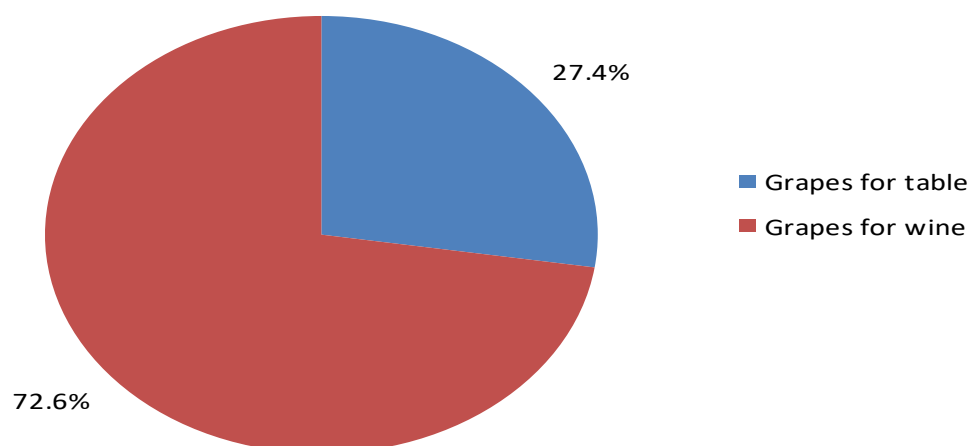
2.5 Vineyards

Vineyards plantation area is 3.472,34 ha, while the area of agricultural land use accounts for (0,8%).

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (tonns)	Yield (t/ha)
Vineyards	3 472.34		
Grapes for table	951.30	7 045.00	7.4
Grapes for wine	2 521.04	16 461.00	6.5

Source: MARD

Fig 9: Structure of the surface by type of grape

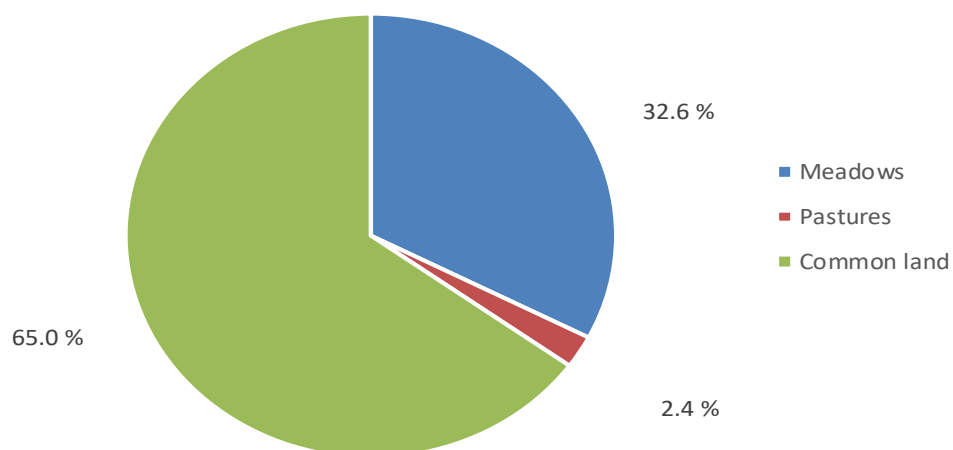
The area of agricultural land cultivated with grapes for wine is 2 521,04 ha, or (72,6%), while table grapes had agricultural land area of 951,30 ha or (27,4%).

2.6 Meadows, pastures and common land

The area of meadows, pastures and joint land was 216 998,06 ha, while the area of used agricultural land participates with (51,6%).

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (tonns)	Yield (t/ha)
Total	216 998.06		
Meadows	70 736.15	240 783.46	3.4
Pastures	5 160.31	-	-
Common land	141 101.60	-	-

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

Of which common land was 141 101,60 ha or (65,0%), while meadows participate with the area of 70 736,15 ha or (32,6%) and pastures with the area of 5.160,31 ha or (2,4%).

2.7 Irrigation

The total area of agricultural land which can be irrigated was 47.100,10 ha, while the irrigated area at least once during the reference period was 34 000,08 ha.

Tab. 9: Irrigated area

Irrigation	Area (ha)
Total area of agricultural land which can be irrigated	47 100.10
Irrigated area at least once during the reference period	34 000.08

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.

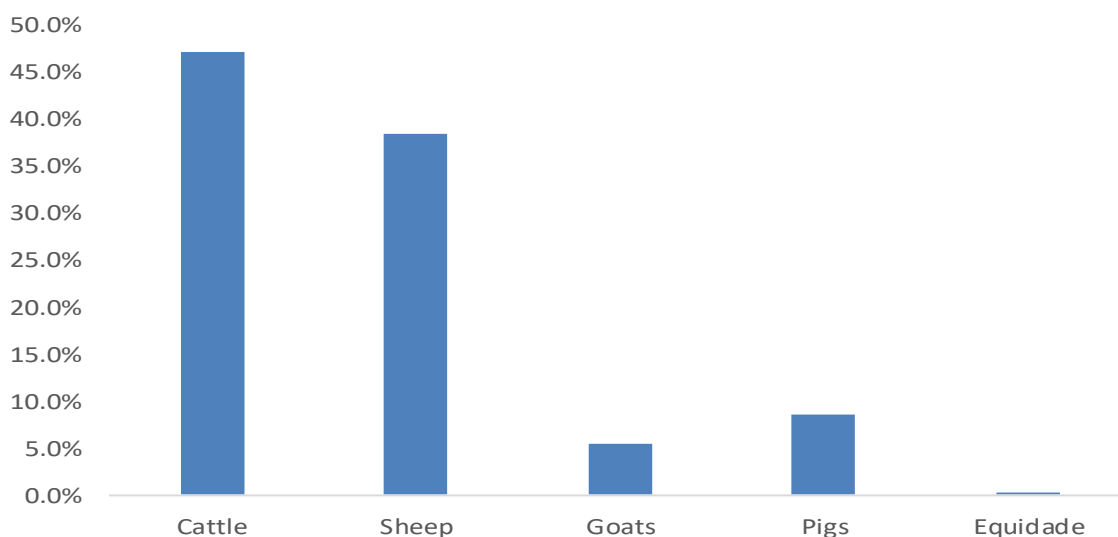
Participation of livestock production in the structure of agricultural production indicates the level of agricultural development in total.

Number of animals which is presented in this publication refers to 1 November 2022.

Tab. 1: Number of animals (fund)

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Equidade	Poultry	Number of bee hives
250 899	204 110	29 378	45 420	1 469	2 614 438	196 122

Fig. 1: Participation of various animal species



3.1 Cattle

According to Agricultural Holdings Survey 2022, the number of cattle is 250.899 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

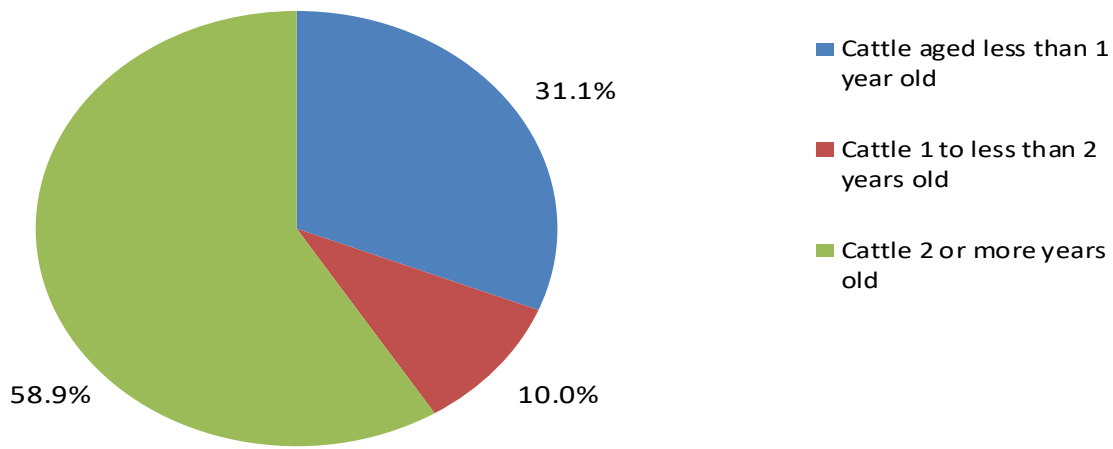
Category	Description		Number / heads
Cattle aged less than 1 year old	Calves for slaughter	Male	30 874
		Female	14 650
	Calves for other purposes / breeding	Male	14 060
		Female	18 457
Cattle 1 to less than 2 years old	Male		13 950
	Female cattle that have not calved yet	Heifers for slaughter	3 488
		Other heifers	7 708
Cattle 2 or more years old	Male		6 619
	Heifers	For slaughter	1 706
		Inseminated for the first time	6 869
	Cows	Milkweed	130 493
		Other	2 025
Total			250 899

According to the percentage, the largest share is the number of dairy cows by 52,01, with 130 493 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 2.025 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	78 041
Cattle 1 to less than 2 years old	25 146
Cattle 2 or more years old	147 712
Total	250 899

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 147 712 heads, or 58,9%.

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

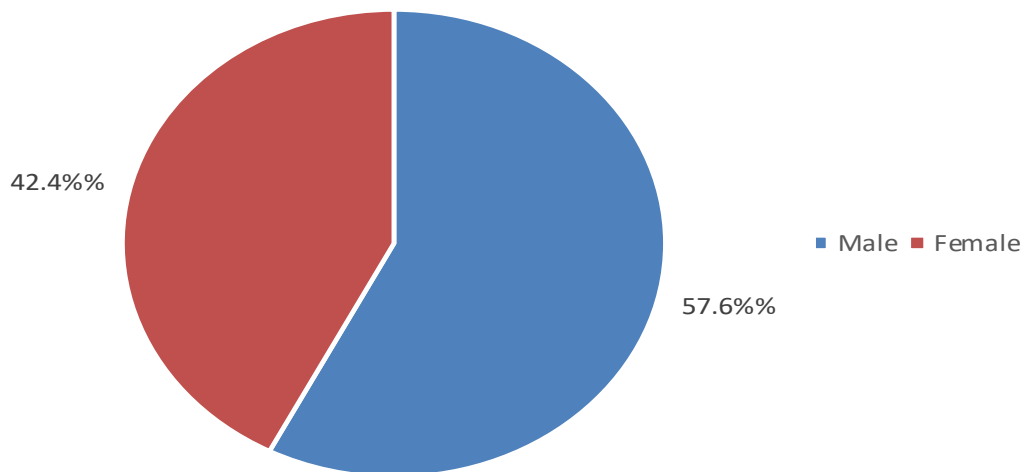
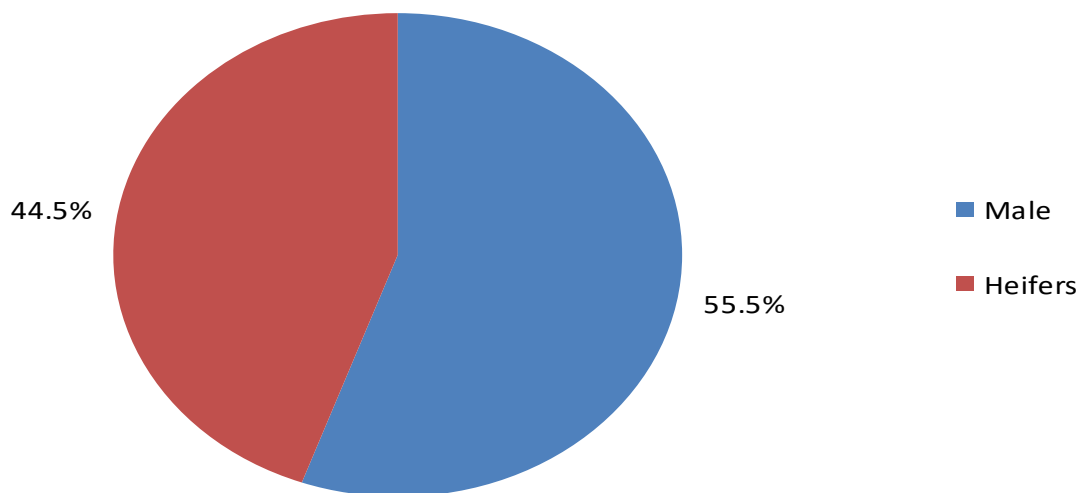
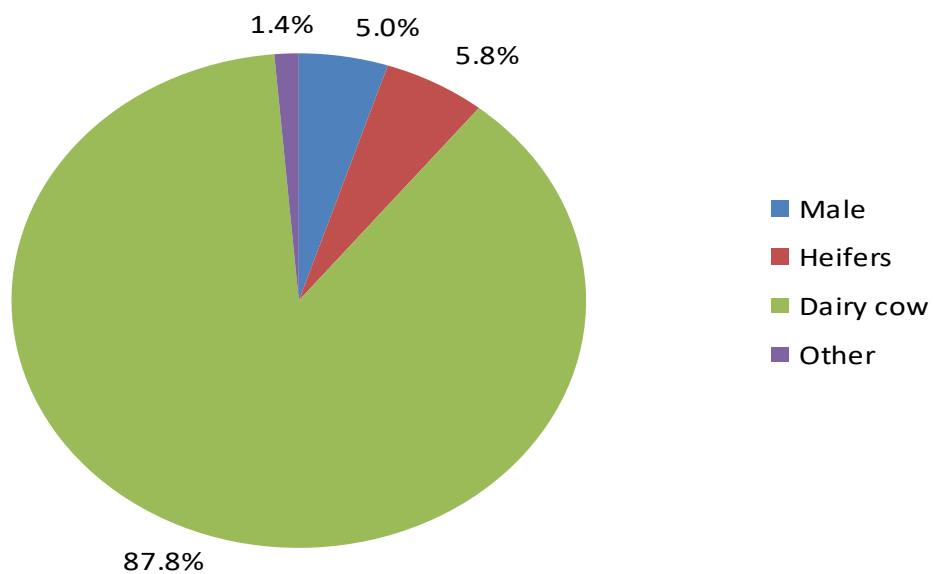


Fig 4: Cattle aged 1 to less than 2 years old, by gender**Fig. 5: Cattle aged 2 and older, by gender and destination**

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 57,6%, while in age group II (cattle 1 to less than 2 years old) the predominance is also male (55,5%), while in age group III females manage to make up the majority with 93,6%, 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 130 493 heads, while the share of dairy cows in the total number of cattle reaches 52,01%.

3.2 Sheep

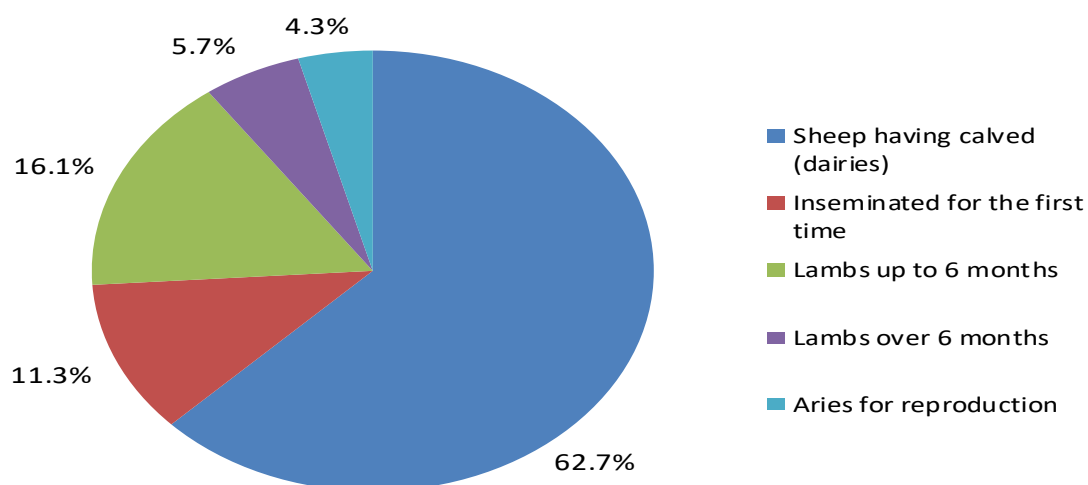
Sheep and sheep production constitute the important part of livestock production, after the cattle. According to the survey, the number of sheep in Kosovo amounts to 204 110 heads.

Tab. 4: Number of sheep by category

Category	Description	Number / heads
Sheep	Sheep having calved (dairies)	128 021
	Inseminated for the first time	22 990
Other	Lambs up to 6 months	32 830
	Lambs over 6 months	11 536
	Aries for reproduction	8 733
Total		204 110

Most of the number of sheep consists of the dairy sheep that have calved, with 128 021 heads or 62,7% from the total number of sheep.

Fig. 6: Structure of the number of sheep



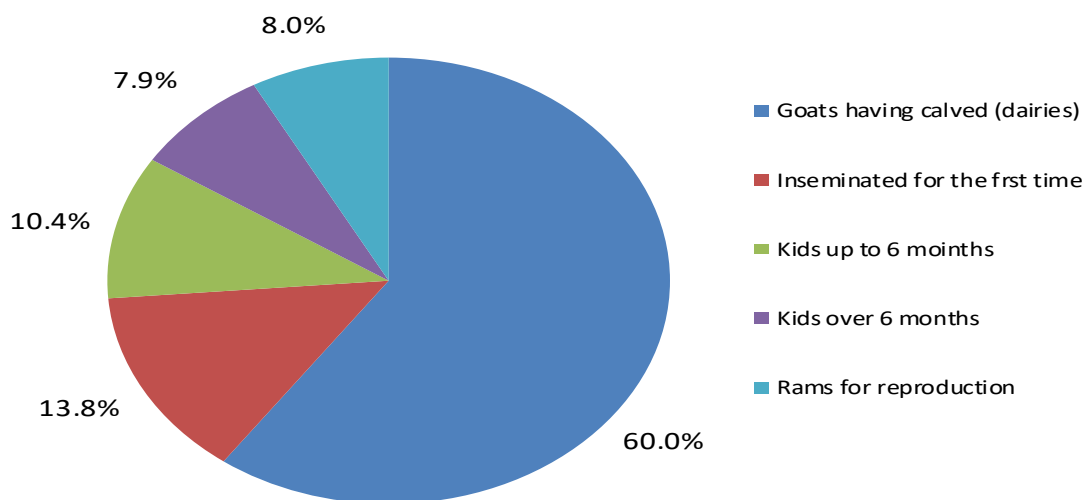
3.3 Goats

Goats and goat production have a small share in livestock production, compared to cattle and sheep. According to the survey, the number of goats in Kosovo reaches 29 378 heads.

Table 5: Number of goats by category

Category	Description	Number / heads
Goats	Goats having calved (dairies)	17 622
	Inseminated for the first time	4 041
Other	Kids up to 6 months	3 047
	Kids over 6 months	2 330
	Rams for reproduction	2 338
Total		29378

Fig. 7: Structure of the number of goats



According to the goat distribution, most of them are dairy goats with 17 622 (60,0%) while kids as an important category make up 5 37 (18,3%), from the total number of goats in Kosovo.

3.4 Pigs

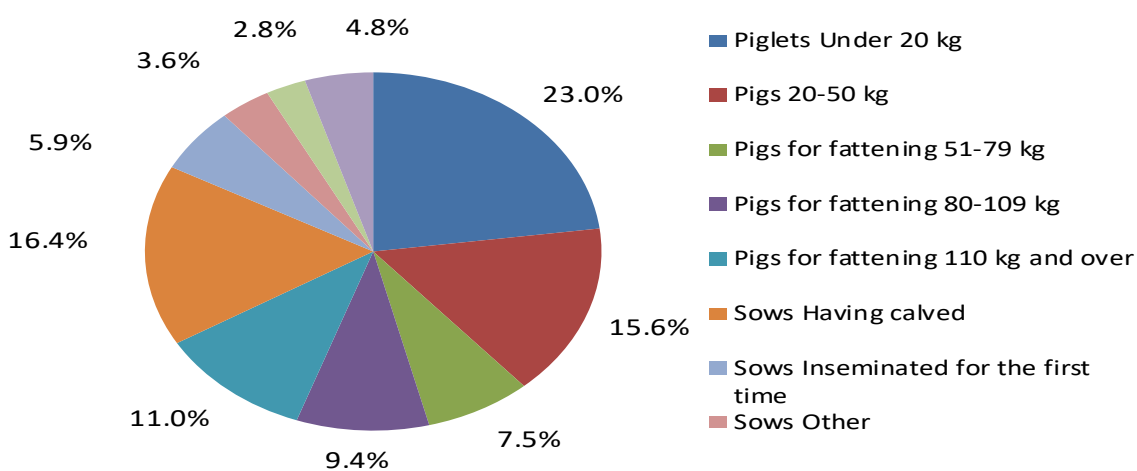
The number of pigs is presented in the table, by weight and destination.

Tab. 6: Number of pigs by weight and destination

Category	Description	Number / heads
Piglets	Under 20 kg	10 424
Pigs	20-50 kg	7 070
Pigs for fattening	51-79 kg	3 422
	80-109 kg	4 264
	110 kg and over	5 004
Sows	Having calved	7 428
	Inseminated for the first time	2 678
	Other	1 639
	Non-breeding	1 294
Boars	For reproduction	2 197
Total		45 420

The number of pigs in Kosovo is 45 420 heads, while the bulk of the number of pigs constitutes piglets weighing under than 20 kg with 10 424 (23,0%).

Fig. 8: Structure of pigs by weight and destination



3.5 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)	1 469

3.6 Poultry

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

Tab. 8: Poultry

Category	Description	Number
Chicken	Birds, broiler (up to 3 months)	322 981
	Egg chicken	1 886 496
	Rooster	256 887
	Other chicken (over 3 months)	15 755
Turkey (queria)	Turkey birds (up to 3 months)	24 822
	Egg turkey	38 524
	Turkey (queria)	19 752
	Other (over 3 months)	3 256
Other poultry	Ducks, geese, etc.	45 965
Total		2 614 438

Fig. 9: Structure of different species of poultry

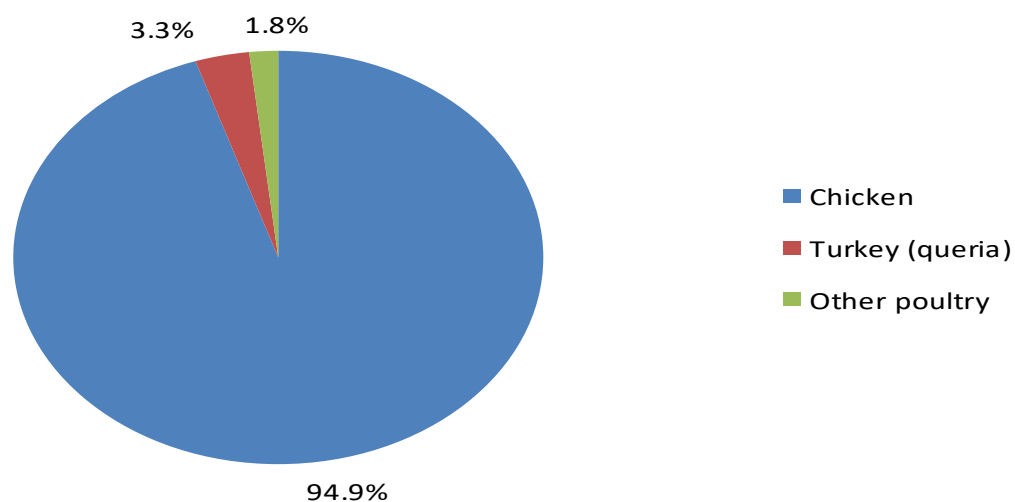
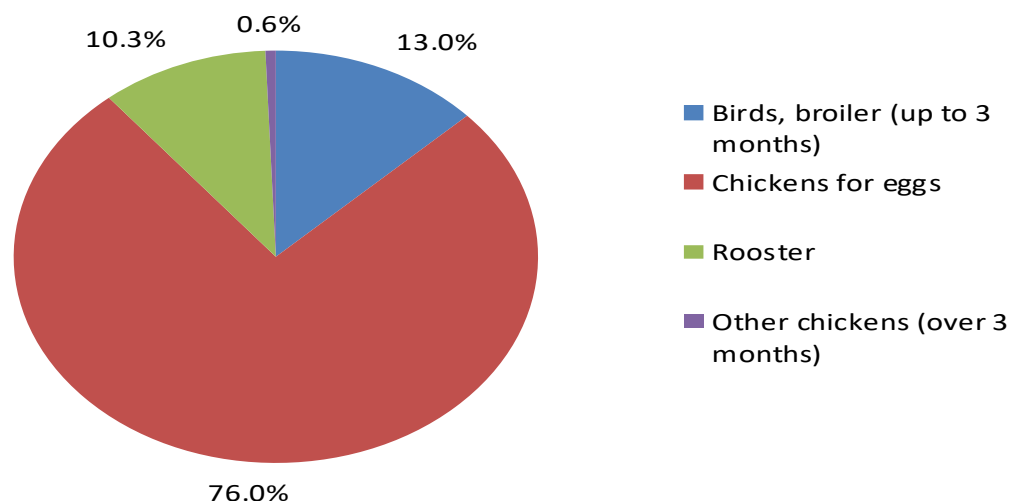


Fig. 10: Structure of the number of chickens

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, 76,0%.

3.7 Bee hives

Tab. 9: Bee hives

Description	Number
Number of bee hives	196 122

3.8 Production and use of milk

From the total amount of milk produced 332 109 445,75 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 (312 512 271,90 L) out of a total of 130 493 dairy cows. From sheep (13 929 637,53 L) from a total of 128 021 dairy sheep, as well as from dairy goats (5 668 536.31L) from a total of 17 622 dairy goats.

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

Type of milk	Total output = b+...i	For animals	For household consumption	Processing in agricultural holding			
				Cream	Butter	Cheese	Other (yogurt, sour milk)
	(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)	(Liters)
Cow's milk	312 511 271.90	12 279 513.63	24 622 471.52	17 463 176.87	10 923 652.07	21 717 609.42	21 461 231.54
Sheep's milk	13 929 637.53	1 356 023.75	2 855 157.81	289 765.71	112 927.57	3 651 055.50	1 570 457.98
Goat's milk	5 668 536.31	734 706.20	806 321.15	46 919.29	7 798.47	1 119 568.38	179 909.53
TOTAL	332 109 445.75	14 370 243.58	28 283 950.47	17 799 861.87	11 044 378.11	26 488 233.31	23 211 599.05

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

Type of milk	Sales	
	Direct to the customer	Dairy
	(Liters)	(Liters)
Cow's milk	83 722 105.70	120 321 510.41
Sheep's milk	3 786 813.75	307 435.46
Goat's milk	2 578 842.01	194 471.29
TOTAL	90 087 761.46	120 823 417.16

11: Amount of milk production in liters

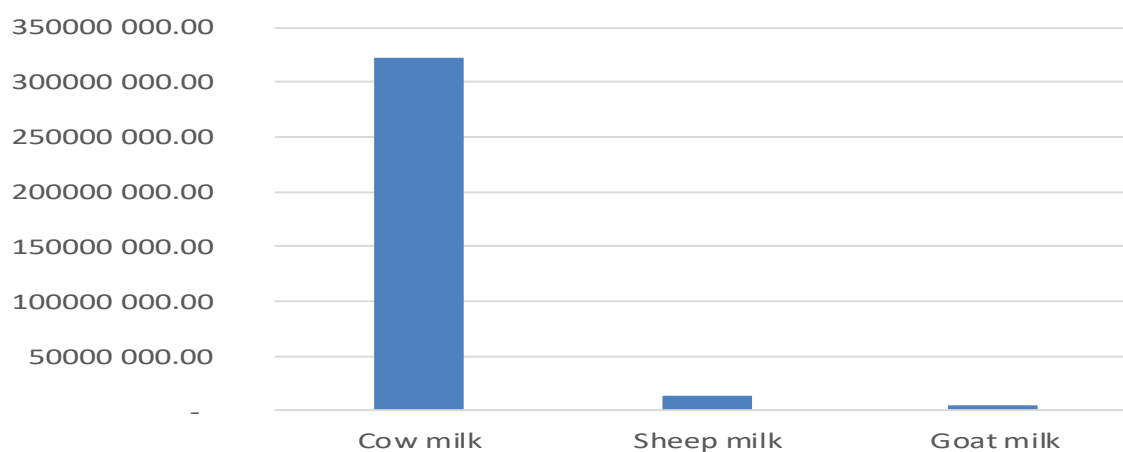


Fig. 12: Use and processing of milk by AH

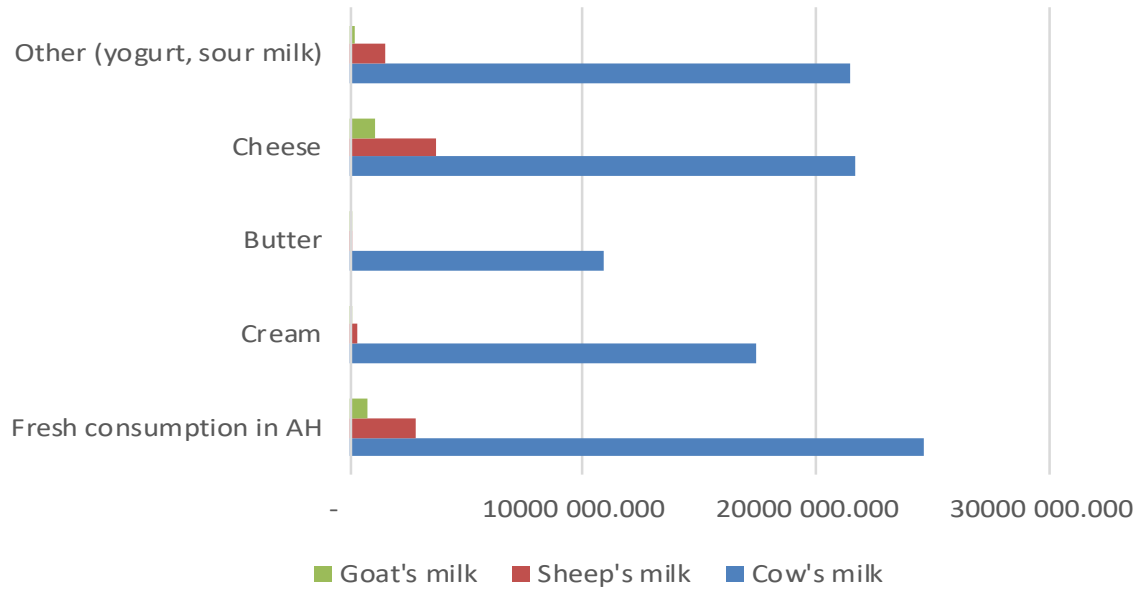
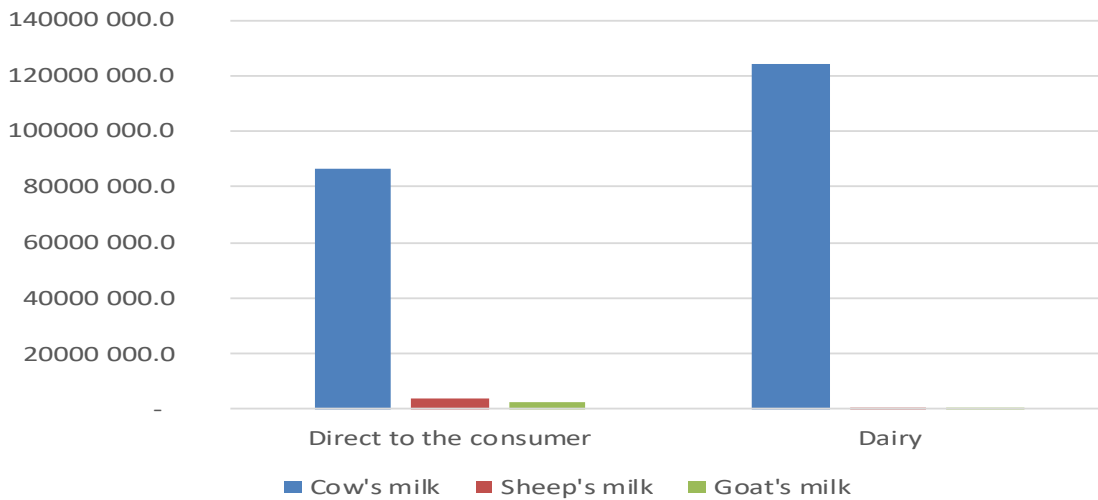


Fig. 13: Milk sale (liter)



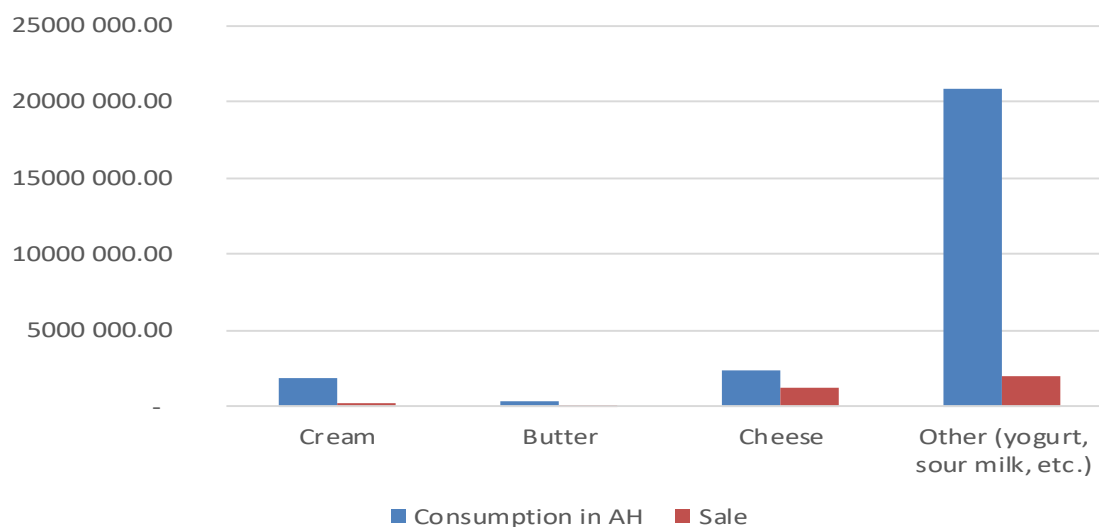
3.9 Dairy products processed by AH

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 (26 488 233,31 L), yogurt, soar milk, etc. (23 211 599,05 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	2 110 479.12	416 111.21	2 603 527.70	19 585 519.90
	Sale	177 799.23	90 106.81	1 326 325.43	1 875 711.64
Sheep's milk	Consumption in AH	46 540.37	7 738.29	600 024.89	1 329 863.82
	Sale	13 411.16	524.70	443 133.82	240 594.16
Goat's milk	Consumption in AH	2 357.69	139.62	69 277.29	160 497.29
	Sale	69.17	3.04	10 691.88	19 412.24

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

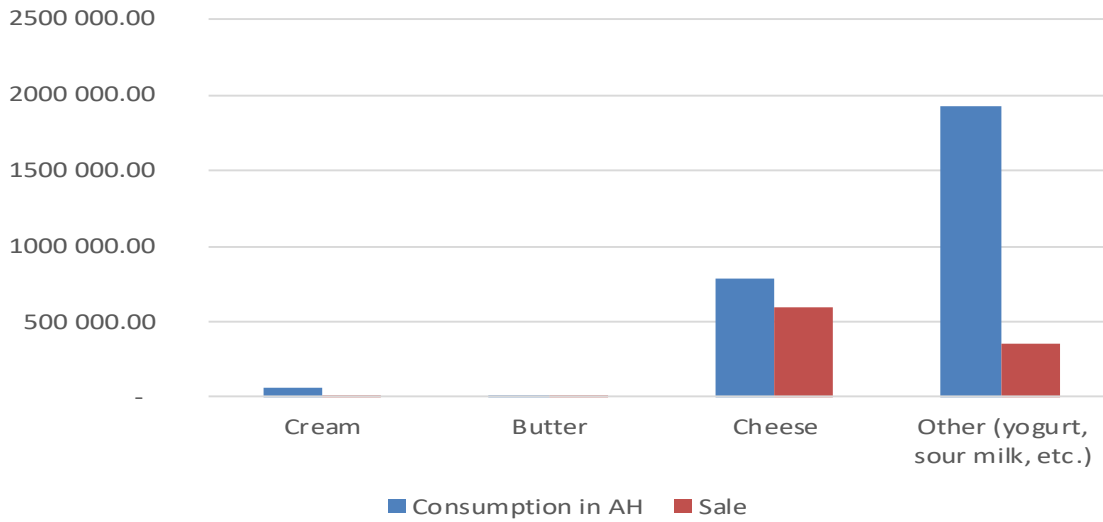
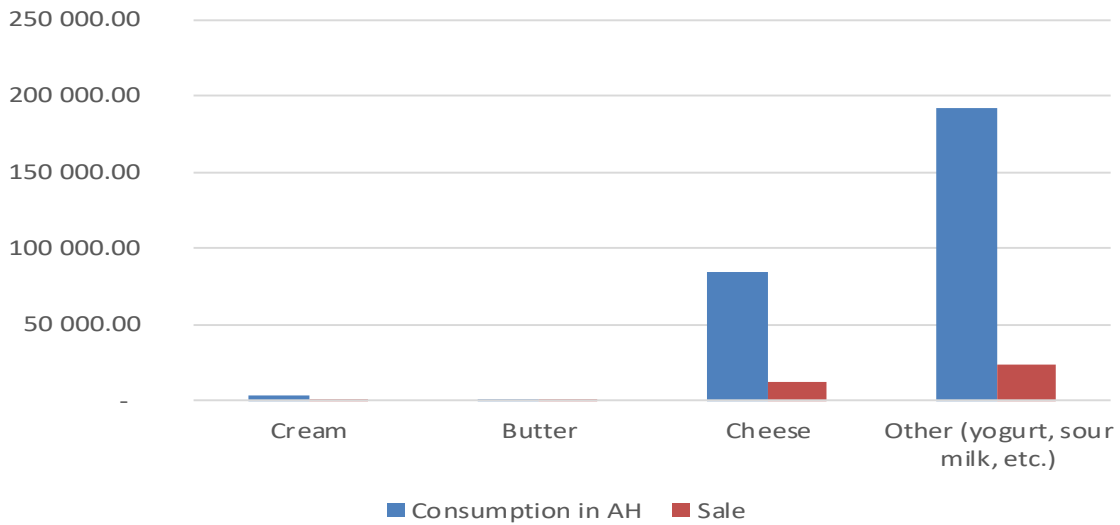


Fig. 16: Goat milk products in kg



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 2022. 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).

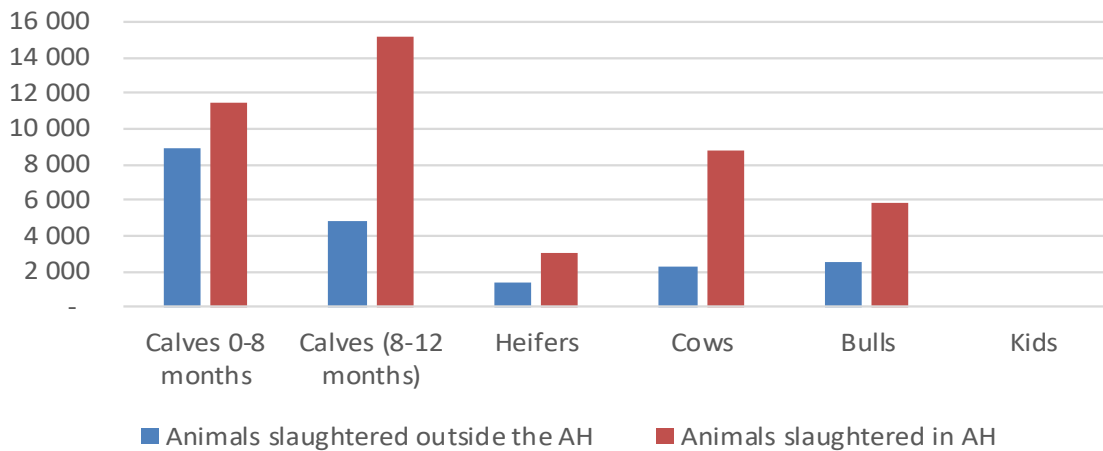
Furthermore, in this part the data on the number of animals slaughtered inside and outside the farms have been aggregated, while the amount of meat production, and use of meat is indicated only by the slaughter that has been done inside the agricultural farms.

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

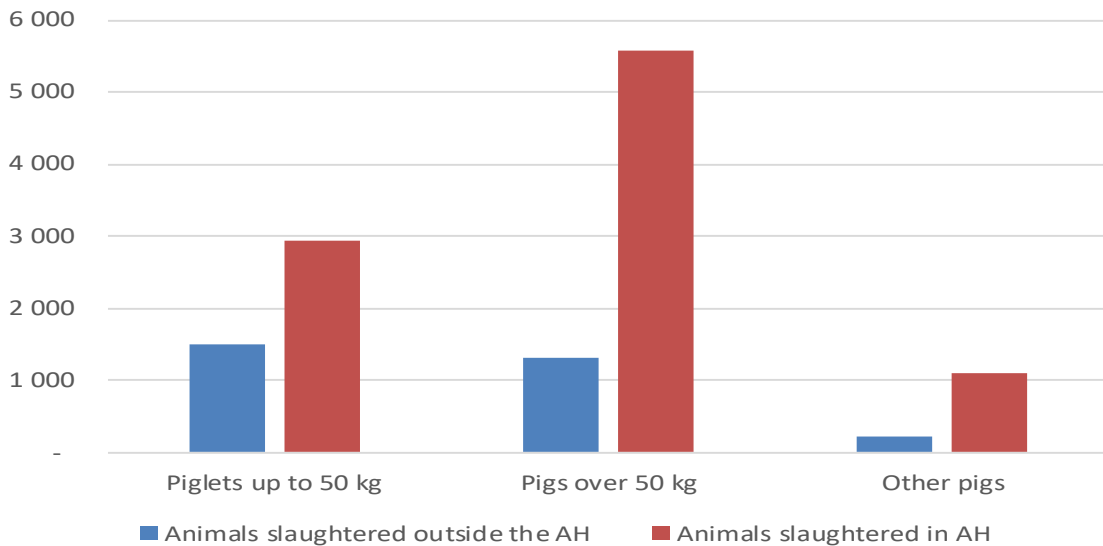
Types of animals	Category	Animals slaughtered outside the AH (slaughterhouse, market, etc.)	Animals slaughtered in AH (for household consumption or for sale)		Carcass weight (meat radius)
			Heads	Live weight	
			Heads	Heads	Kg
Cattle	Calves 0-8 months	8 874	11 483	2 609 565.16	1 376 610.97
	Calves (8-12 months)	4 861	15 131	3 670 649.86	1 954 720.99
	Heifers	1 325	3 041	1 088 823.75	565 090.31
	Cows	2 309	8 818	4 953 236.06	2 548 076.45
	Bulls	2 575	5 837	3 456 653.46	1 796 972.24
	Kids	-	-	-	-
Pigs	Piglet up to 50 kg	1 486	2 948	86 433.85	49 874.10
	Pigs over 50 kg	1 308	5 580	667 958.02	367 376.91
	Other pigs	218	1 086	75 187.25	44 699.90
Sheep	Lamb up to 1 year old	12 830	12 950	402 084.20	210 058.43
	Other sheep	3 971	5 208	405 891.03	207 296.00
Goats	Kids	923	3 993	75 845.06	39 706.38
	Other goats	440	1 878	96 650.81	50 287.10
Poultry	Chickens	569 209	776 189	2 183 452.93	1 254 681.41
	Turkey (queria)	749	9 047	123 805.00	65 621.56
	Other poultry	7 271	15 337	17 996.12	10 308.10

Fig. 17: Slaughter of cattle



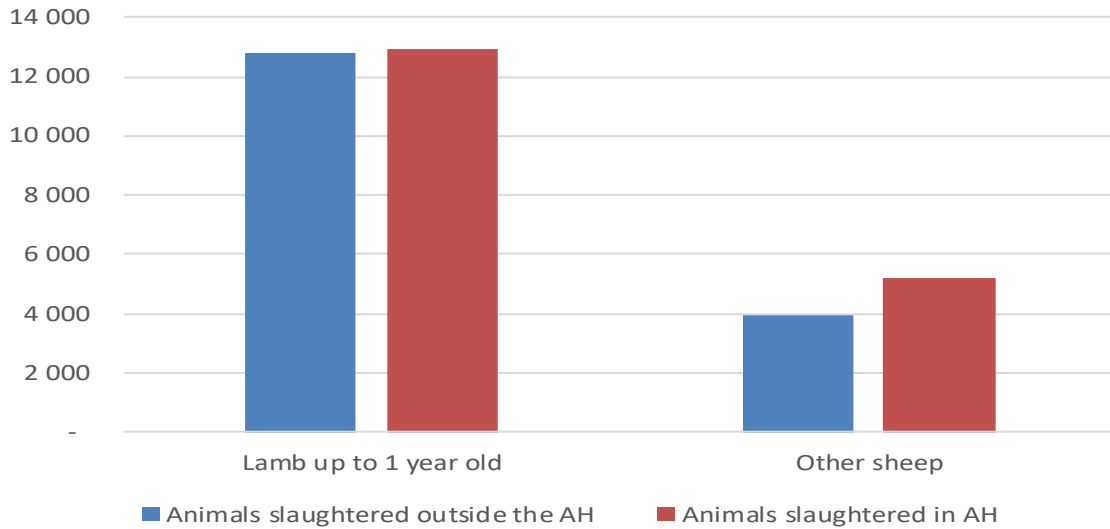
In the slaughter of cattle it is observed that the category of age less than one year (40 349 heads), constitutes the largest part of the slaughter or 62,8% of the total slaughter of cattle. In general, slaughter in the AH makes up the majority of the total number of slaughter compared to slaughter outside the AH (markets and places specifically for slaughtering animals, other than slaughterhouses).

Fig. 18: Slaughter of pigs



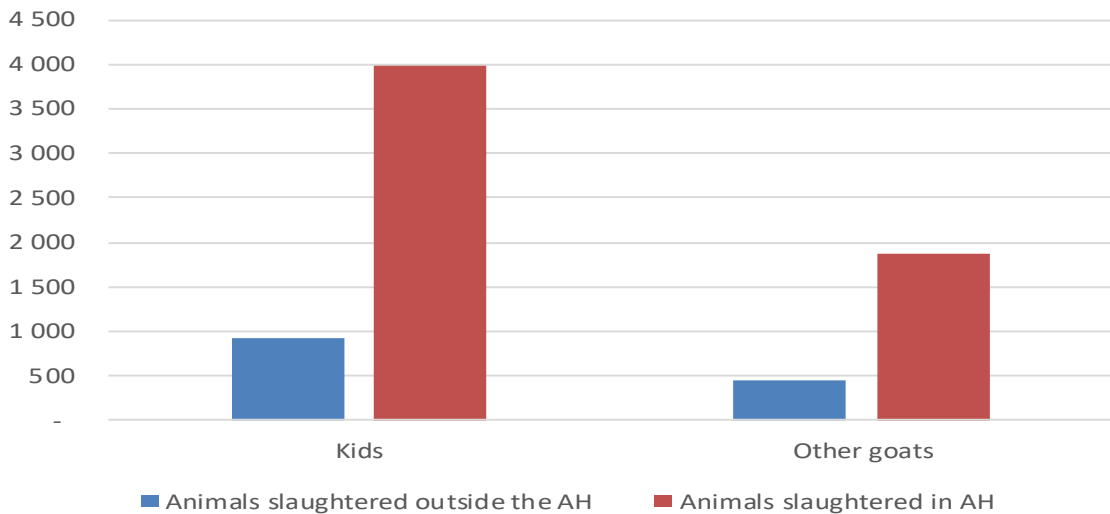
In terms of pig slaughter, as observed, the Agricultural holdings prefer to slaughter more pigs weighing more than 50 kg; slaughters in the AH are larger compared to those outside the AH.

Fig. 19: Slaughter of sheep

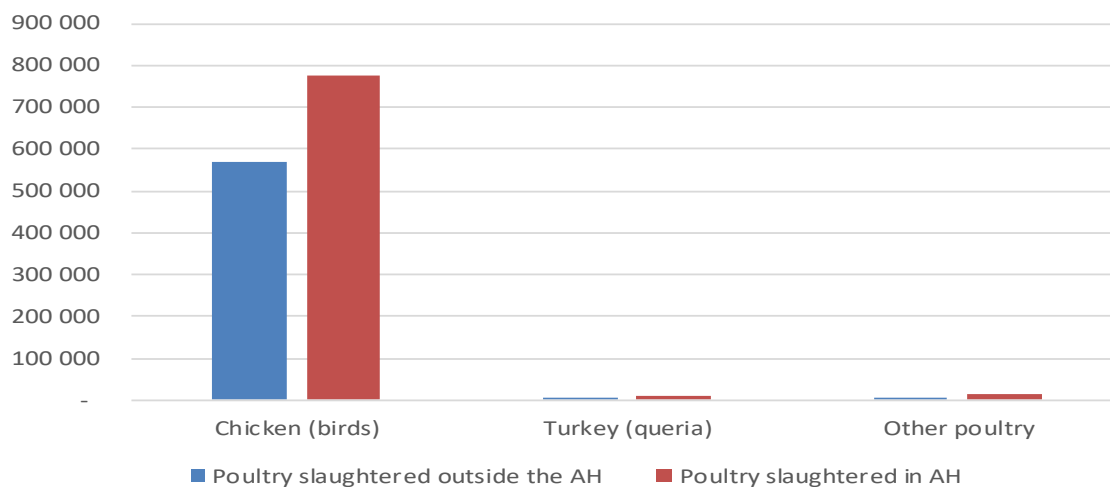


Sheep have another characteristic of slaughter in terms of age, viewed in the group age lambs up to 1 year make up the majority of slaughter, as shown in the graph above sheep slaughter in AH is higher, while slaughter of lambs up to 1 years old is the highest outside the AH.

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 (9 525 535,34 kg) of the total (10 541 380,85 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	8 241 470.96	7 434 648.71	806 822.25
Pork meat	461 950.91	452 151.99	9 798.92
Sheep meat	417 354.43	260 147.84	157 206.59
Goat meat	89 993.48	66 240.79	23 752.70
Poultry	1 330 611.07	1 312 346.02	18 265.05
Eggs (egg,, piece)	349 001 760.00	152 345 659.17	196 656 100.83
Fur	183 699.00	7 676.25	176 022.75
Honey	1 765 098.00	314 523.46	1 450 574.54

Fig. 22: Meat production in AH

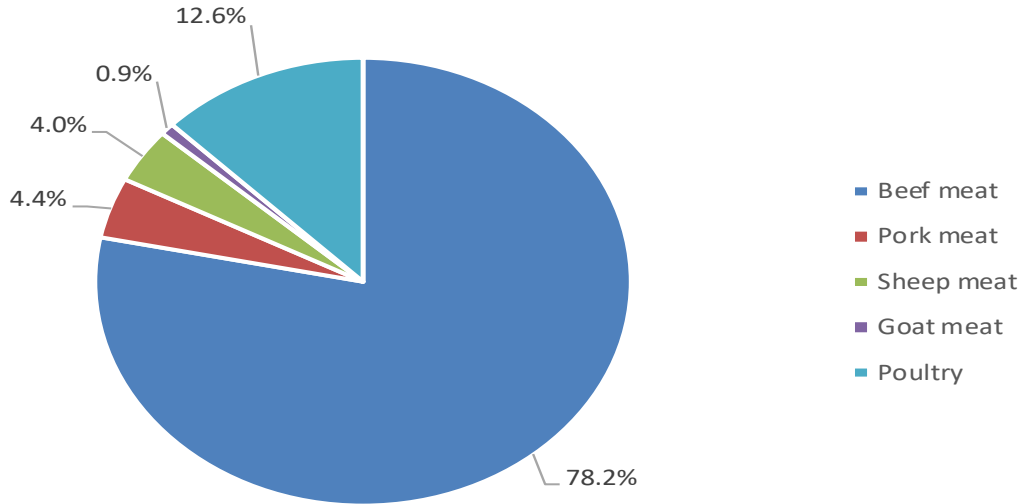
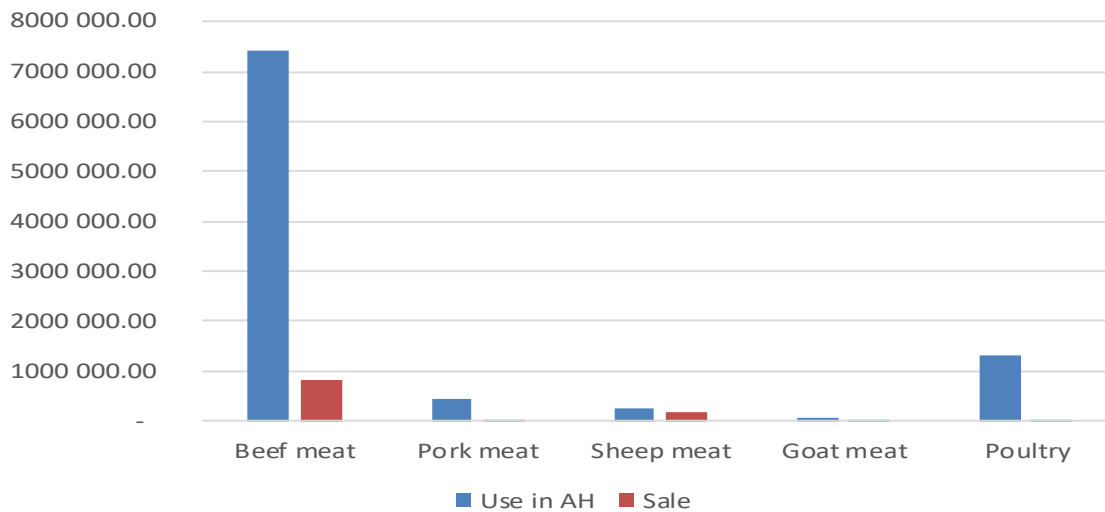


Fig. 23: Use of meat (kg) in AH



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 78,2% 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

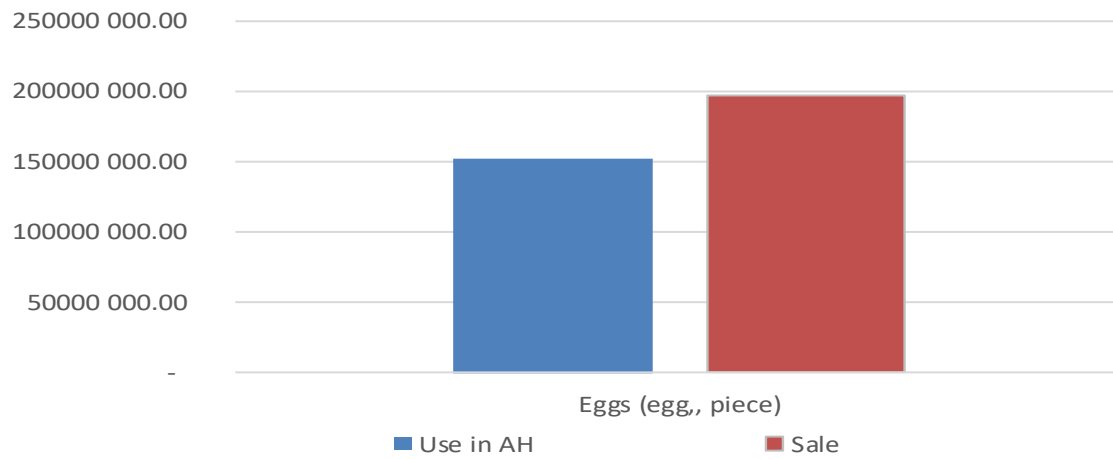
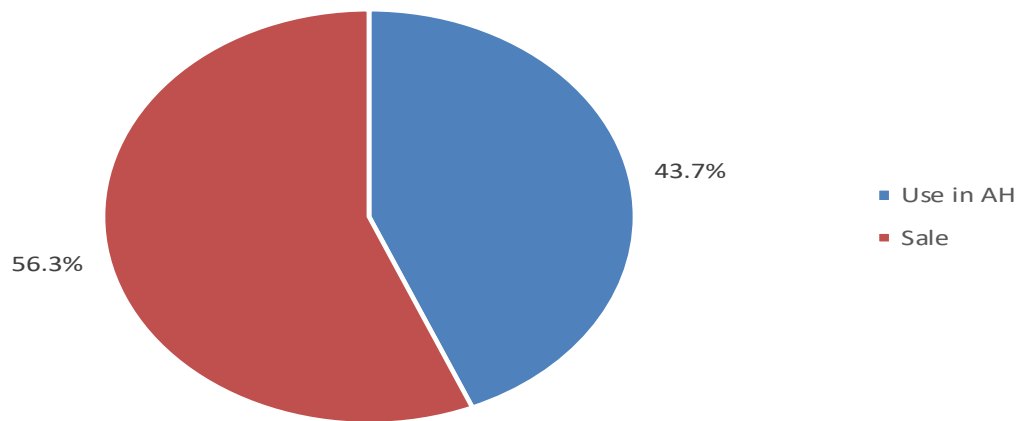
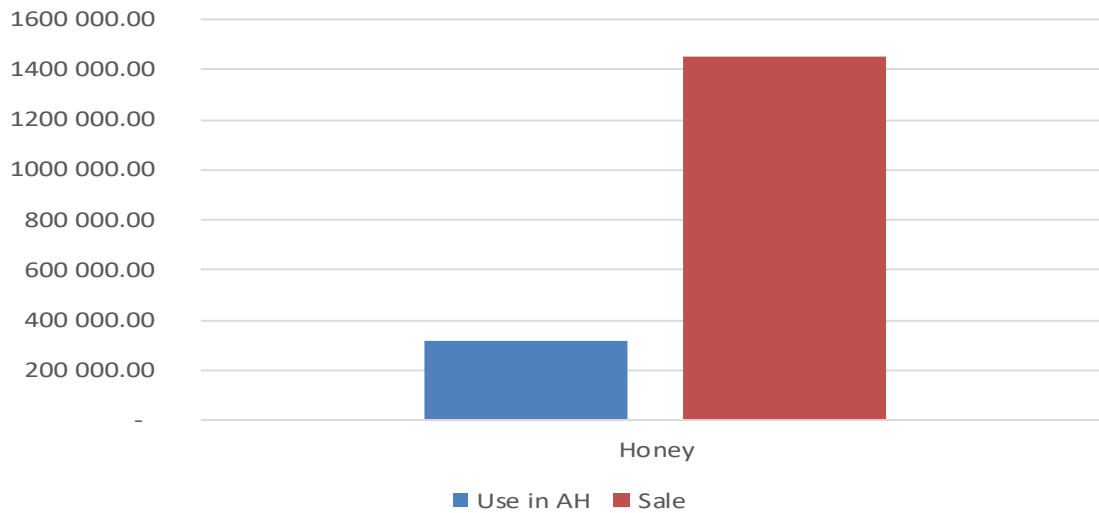
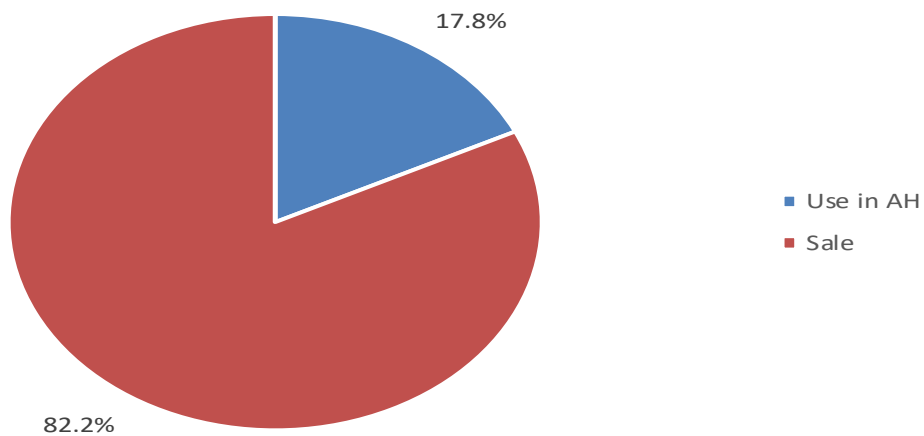


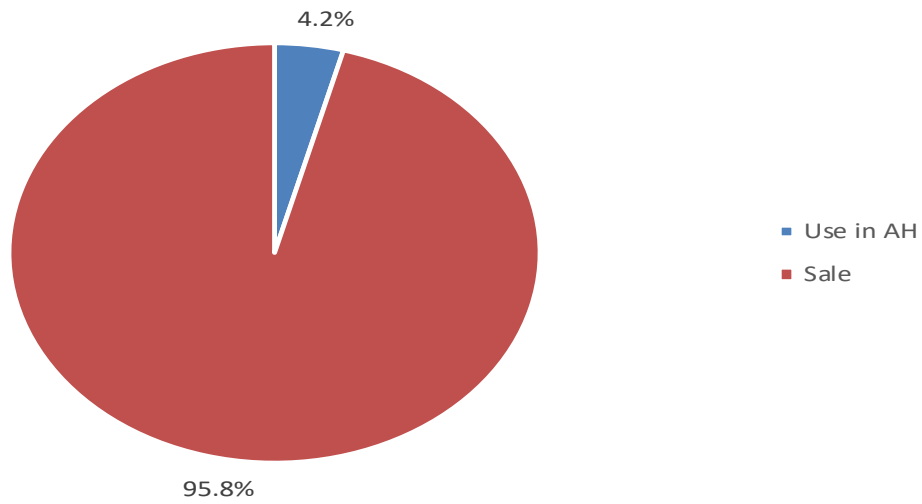
Fig. 25: Consumption and sale of eggs in percentage



In the graph above in consumption and egg sales, sales account for the largest amount of eggs produced in the AH which is 56,3% compared to consumption within the AH which is 43,7%.

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 82,2% of the total quantity compared to the amount of consumption within the AH which constitutes only 17,8 %.

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 95,8% while the use in the AH is 4,2 %.

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	118 000	28 662 224	243	5 143 032	44	21 720 397	184	1 885 513	16	57 411 165	487
Fooder crops	14 000	2 843 259	203	876 304	63	1 341 741	96	84 250	6	5 145 553	368
Vegetable	10 000	4 192 867	419	1 822 456	182	453 774	45	187 075	19	6 656 171	666
Fruits	7 609.25	1 670 058	219	179 012	24	200 732	26	171 889	23	2 221 692	292
Meadows and pastures	19 300	2 723 345	141	676 249	35	1 920 093	99	226 223	12	5 545 909	287
Other	5 000.69	1 975 049	395	385 065	77	690 769	138	156 172	31	3 207 055	641
Total	173 911	42 066 802	242	9 082 117	52	26 327 504	151	2 711 121	16	80 187 544	461

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

Organic fertilizer			
Group of crops	Area in ha	Tonns	Tonns/ha
Cereals	36 089	497 677	13.8
Fooder crops	6 014	77 308	12.9
Vegetables	5 106	96 133	18.8
Fruits	5 541	71 408	12.9
Meadows and pastures	9 232	104 127	11.3
Other	1 718	29 656	17.3
Total	63 700	876 309	13.8

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 461 kg/ha. Whereas, the average amount of manure used is 13,8 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	122 501.30

The used area of agricultural land on which pesticides are used is 122 501,30 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	50 486 529.66	26.2%
Organic fertilizers	4 657 713.85	2.4%
Chemicals - pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.)	8 639 697.04	4.5%
Seeds and seedlings (excluding resale materials)	10 706 834.73	5.6%
Animal feed and supplemental food	22 821 830.28	11.8%
Purchase of animals and poultry	11 599 143.81	6.0%
Veterinary services, herbs, semen, fees for fertilization, etc.	4 875 051.79	2.5%
Wages and salaries, in cash	6 419 179.00	3.3%
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.	6 528 007.30	3.4%
Fuels (petroleum, gasoline, oil, wood, natural gas, etc.), for the activities of the agricultural holding	27 988 276.18	14.5%
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural machines, equipment and agricultural vehicles	8 427 823.44	4.4%
Contracted services and rent for vehicle use - ordinary work, contracted work, vehicle rental, truck transportation, harvesting, spraying of agricultural crops, seed production, packaging, etc.	9 514 417.99	4.9%
Maintenance and regular repair of buildings and fences of the agricultural holding	2 720 676.50	1.4%
Rent granted for the use of land and buildings (including community pastures and grazing fees)	4 921 194.23	2.6%
Electricity for the needs of the agricultural holding	5 579 838.50	2.9%
Expenditures of the agricultural holding to pay the loan interest, eg bank loans (do not include principal payment)	2 164 835.75	1.1%
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)	4 755 980.25	2.5%
Total operating expenditures of the agricultural holding for the last 12 months	192 807 030	100%

Kosovo Agency of Statistics: --- short description

Kosovo Agency of Statistics is a professional institution which deals with collection, processing and publication of official statistical data. As such acts since 1948 and has passed through several historical stages, structured according to state regulation of those times

On 2 August 1999, the Agency has resumed his professional work (after nine years of interruption of all statistical series detrimental to the interest of Kosovo), as an independent institution under the Ministry of Public Administration. Since 01.07.2020 the Agency operates in the frames of the Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers. Office is funded by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, but also by donors for specific projects and for technical professional support.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics acts according to the Law No. 04/L-036 which entered into force on 12.12.2011 and Amendment of Law No. 06/L-058 which entered into force on 17.01.2019 . Programme of Official Statistics 2018/2022 is in implementation for the development of statistical system in correlation with the European Union statistics (EUROSTAT).

Kosovo Agency of Statistics has this organizational structure: production departments; Department of Economic statistics, Department of National Accounts, Department of Agriculture and Environment statistics and Department of Social statistics. Support Departments; Department of Methodology and Information Technology, Department of Policy Planning, Coordination and Communication, Department of Census and survey and Department of Administration. Within the Agency are also established Regional Offices; Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj

In KAS are employed in total 156 workers, of whom 115 at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 41. Agency's educational qualifying structure is as follows: 123 with university education,15 with with non-tertiary education, and 18 with secondary education

We have professional and technical cooperation with all Ministries of the Government of Kosovo, especially with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Central Bank of Kosovo, with international institutions, EUROSTAT, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Sweden's SIDA, DFID, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, and with the statistical institutions of the countries in the region.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics almost completely covers the territory of Kosovo, based on the statistical structure of the enumeration areas as the basic unit and sole in the country from which it gets first hand information. All surveys conducted in the field use the extension of the samples in these enumeration areas but also a statistical methodology according to international recommendations. During the collection of statistical data and reports from reporting entities are involved professionals, technicians, administrators, servants of the country offices, field enumerators from regional offices, etc.

In 2011, the project of Population Census , Households and Dwellings was successfully implemented, and in 2014 was successfully carried out the Agriculture Census. The result obtained from these censuses will have an important role in the development policies.

The mission of the Agency; to meet the needs of users with qualitative statistical data, objective, in time and space so that users have reliable base to conduct regular analysis in the interest of planning and project development at the municipal and country level. To support government institutions, scientific institutes, research academies, businesses in order to provide proper information for decision-makers and other users in Kosovo.

- **Address:** **KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS,**
Str. "Zenel Salihu", no. 4, 10000 Prishtina

- **Telephone:** +383 (0) 38 200 31 129
- **Chief Executive:** +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>