



Republika e Kosovës/
Republika Kosova/Republic of Kosovo
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: Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Some Facts on the Environment 2015





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I n t r o d u c t i o n

The publication "Facts on the Environment" aims to inform different users on the environmental status of Kosovo regarding statistics. This modest publication aims to contribute to creating a sustainable information on environmental situation in Kosovo. The publication was prepared by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics by using all available sources of data. They are put together in a way to facilitate the portrayal of the environmental status of Kosovo.

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Interpretations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and should not be attributed in any way to KAS or any other institution.

Suggestions, proposals and remarks for this publication are welcome and help us to be more effective towards the users.

April, 2015

Chief Executive Official, KAS
Isa Krasniqi

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AESHB	-	Agricultural Household Survey (KAS)
AFP	-	Labour Force Survey (KAS)
BE	-	European Union
BPV	-	Gross Domestic Product
ASK	-	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
IKSHP	-	National Institute for Public Health
KEK	-	Kosovo Energy Corporation
MBPZHR	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MMPH	-	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MPS	-	Ministry of Public Services
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
NAG	-	Fertilisers (limestone ammonium nitrate)
NPK	-	Fertilizer (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)
URE	-	Fertilisers (mineral nitrogen fertilizers)
UNMIK	-	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
IUCN	-	World Conservation Organization
UNDS	-	United Nations Division of Statistics
Eurostat	-	Statistical Office of the European Union

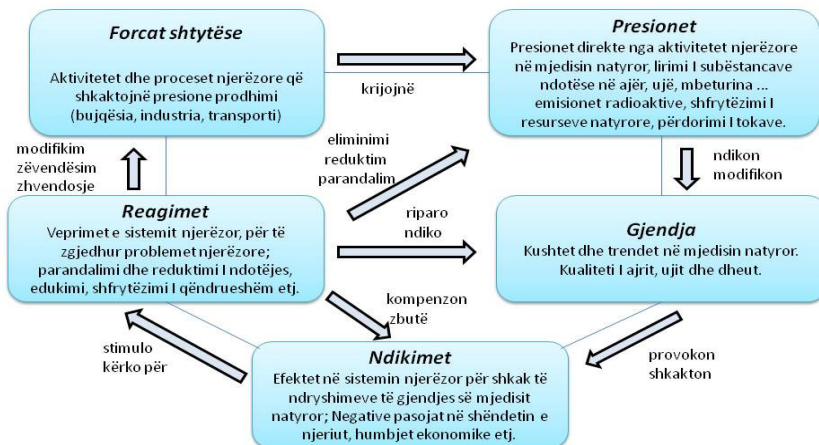
Symbols

-	-	Zero
:	-	No data
.	-	Not applicable
0	-	Data is smaller than half the unit used
1 ha	-	Hectares
kg	-	Kilogram
µg m ³	-	Microgram m ³
t	-	Ton
%	-	Percentage

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General data



The DPSIR model¹ is an extension of the model PRS (Pressure, State, Response) adopted by the Group of States of the Environment (SoE) of the OECD and the European Environment Agency (EEA), also used by EUROSTAT for the organization of environment statistics. This analytical framework allows organizing of the information and integration of socio-economic and ecological elements, by addressing the relationship between the five categories of indicators: Driving forces (eg agricultural practices, industrial production, technology) and Determining pressures (eg toxic emissions, emissions of CO₂) which subsequently degrade environmental state (ie, the concentration of mercury in forest soils, the global average temperature), which influence (eg acidification of forests, endocrine disrupting effects on mammals) imposing responses of the society (eg legislative measures, taxes, research programs).

¹ Source: <http://www.esl.jrc.ec.europa.eu>, DPSIR model –Pressure –State -Response

D Driving force indicators are not responsible/responsive ("elastic"): the monitored phenomena, eg road traffic, directed by powerful economic forces, and therefore it can hardly be expected that these trends will change in the future. For example, politicians can not seriously suggest to the destruction/removal of private cars, if they want to stay in office. However, Driving force indicators are useful in connection with:

- a) calculate a variety of pressure indicators, eg by multiplying the kilometers/mileage of cars with specific coefficients like "average CO₂ per car and km";
- b) help decision-makers to plan actions ("responses") needed to avoid future problems ("pressures"), for example the capacity of roads;
- c) serve as a basis for scenario of development and long term planning.

P Pressure indicators directly show the causes of the problems. A specific feature of pressure indicators is that they should be responsive, ie, a decisionmaker has indeed a chance to reduce the indicator (thus the problem) by launching appropriate action. They will also serve as an incentive for rational solutions, since they demonstrate the effectiveness of political action early enough to hold responsible those who launched the action.

S State indicators, in contrast, are often too slow. For example, a state indicator showing the acidity of forest soils points for emissions of NO_x and SO₂ in the last ten years; politically responsible persons may have retired during this time. On the other hand, state indicators can be used to make an assessment of the situation (*which is the current state of forest lands? Where should apply corrective measures?*), and they are appropriate tools to plan habitat restoration and similar cleaning activities.

I Impact indicators react even slower than state indicators. Where impacts are felt, it is often too late for action. Moreover, it is rarely possible to establish solid statistical correlations between pressure, state and impacts, due to the enormous delays and the influence of non-environmental variables.

The main purpose of impact indicators is the story of DPSIR models, in particular: cause-effect chains, and to facilitate informed discussions about actions to avoid negative impacts in the future. In this sense, they are not statistical "indicators", but scientific "decision models".

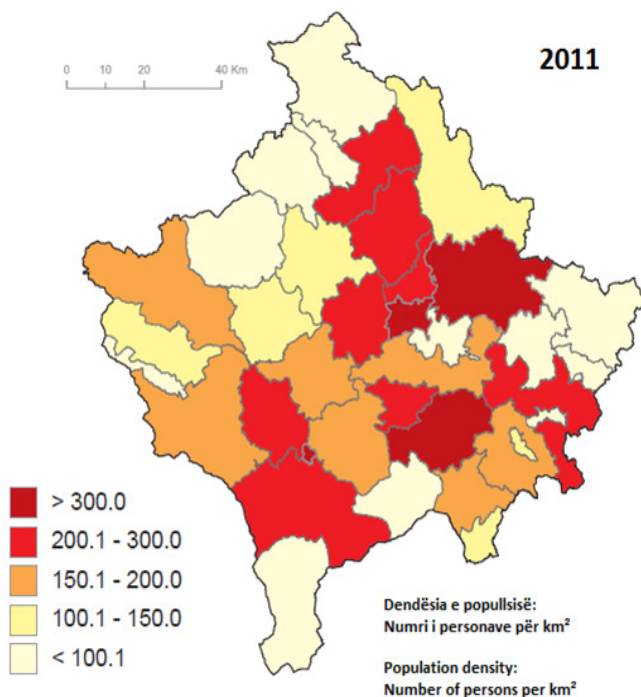
Chapter I

General information about Kosovo

Kosovo is a territory located in the center of the Balkan Peninsula, landlocked. Kosovo borders with Serbia in Northeast, Macedonia (FYROM), Albania in Southwest and Montenegro in Northwest.

The territory of Kosovo is 10908 km². Kosovo is continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Kosovo is densely populated with about 166.9 inhabitants per km², and divided into 38 municipalities. The capital of Kosovo is Pristina.

Figure 1.1: Map of population density in Kosovo



Source: KAS, Cartography

Table 1. 1: Geographic coordinates

Coordinates	Scale ⁰	Minutes'
Northern latitude	43 ^o	16'
Southern latitude	41 ^o	51'
Eastern length	21 ^o	47'
Western length	19 ^o	59'

Source: KAS, Cartography

Kosovo lies in the southern part of the geographical border of the half northern sphere and its climate is mainly continental with some Mediterranean and alpine influences. Key local factors that influence Kosovo's climate are relieve, waters, land and plants.

In Kosovo there are present all forms of precipitation. The most important falls are in the form of rain in the valleys and precipitation in the form of snow in the mountains. In Kosovo there are on average 160 days of rain per year. Municipality of Prishtina is 572 km² and lies in northwestern Kosovo.

Table 1.2: The air temperature in Prishtina, 2009-2013, °C

Month	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
January	3.3	-3.8	4.4	2.5	4.3	-4.1	2.3	-5.2	5.3	-1.4
February	5.5	-2.3	7.2	1.1	5.3	-4.2	0	-7.9	7.8	1
March	10.1	0.6	11.8	1.3	11.1	1	13.6	1.1	11.7	1.4
April	18.8	6.4	20.1	6.1	17.1	5	16.8	4.9	19	6
May	23.5	9.7	21.4	9.8	20.8	9	20.7	9.4	22.8	11
June	24.3	12.7	25.3	12.9	25.4	12.8	28.5	13.7	25	13
July	28.2	14.3	28	15.1	28.5	14.5	31.7	16.6	28	13.7
August	28.6	14.8	30.4	15	30.4	14	31.8	15	30.6	15.2
September	24.1	11.2	23.4	10	28.1	12.9	27.6	12.1	23	9.8
October	16.5	6.1	14.7	5.5	16.5	3.6	21.6	7.5	20.1	6.2
November	13.6	2.4	15.8	5.1	10.5	-2.7	14.1	4.7	13	4.1
December	7.8	0.7	6.7	-1.5	5.8	-1.7	3	-3	5.2	-3.9

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute

Table 1.2 shows that in 2009 the maximum temperature in August was 28.6° C, in August 2010 was 30.4° C, in August 2011 was 30.4° C, in August 2012 was 31.8° C, in August 2013 was 30.6 while the temperature was minimal in January 2009, - 3.8° C, in December 2010, - 1.5° C, in February 2011, - 4.2° C, in February 2012, - 7.9° C and in December 2013, -3.9° C.

Table 1.3: Weather in Pristina, 2009 - 2013. Number of days

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Rain/Snow	Rain/Snow	Rain/Snow	Rain/Snow	Rain/Snow
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
January	16	17	8	16	15
February	14	19	10	14	14
March	17	17	8	4	18
April	11	17	10	17	11
May	10	15	9	12	16
June	13	7	17	5	14
July	7	7	9	5	4
August	7	5	7	1	2
September	11	9	3	7	9
October	14	17	5	7	7
November	11	15	7	8	9
December	18	20	3	17	4

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute

Table 1.3 shows the total number of rainy days in Prishtina according to years, in February 2010 the largest number of rainy days was in December, 20 days, whereas in 2013 it was in March, 18 days.

Chapter II

Social and Economic Indicators

Table 2.1 shows the population estimates for the year 2002-2013. Estimates are based on statistical methods used for estimates, forecasts and projections. The resident population in Kosovo in 2011 was 1,798,645 inhabitants, and 863,925 were women and men were 875,900 according to census 2011. Based on the estimation of the population in Kosovo, the total resident population is 1,820,631.

Table 2. 1: Total population in Kosovo, 2002-2013 (in thousands)

Years	Total population	Women	Men
2002	1 985	982	1 003
2003	2 016	988	1 028
2004	2 041	1 004	1 037
2005	2 070	1 010	1 060
2006	2 099	1 039	1 060
2007	2 126	1 052	1 074
2008	2 180	1 079	1 101
2009	2 207	1 092	1 115
2010	2 007	:	:
2011	1 798	863	875
2012	1 815	:	:
2013	1 820	:	:

Source: KAS, DSP, the total resident population, estimation December 2013

Table 2.2 Total estimated population of Kosovo for 2011-2013

No.	Municipality	Total estimated population of Kosovo for 2011 (31 December 2011)	Total estimated population of Kosovo for 2012 (31 December 2012)	Total estimated population of Kosovo for 2013 (31 December 2013)
1	Deçan	40,392	40,614	40,549
2	Gjakovë	95,363	96,071	96,162
3	Gllgoc	59,160	59,752	59,990
4	Gjilan	90,863	91,413	91,489
5	Dragash	34,308	34,410	34,364
6	Istog	39,727	40,150	40,126
7	Kaçanik	33,664	33,893	33,875
8	Klinë	39,047	39,467	39,555
9	Fushë Kosovë	35,733	36,897	37,843
10	Kamenicë	35,981	35,711	35,261
11	Mitrovicë	84,949	73,160	73,363
12	Mitrovica e V.	:	12,303	12,139
13	Leposaviq	13,712	13,682	13,485
14	Lipjan	58,292	58,909	59,196
15	Novobërdë	6,796	6,891	6,923
16	Obiliq	21,769	22,011	22,105
17	Rahovec	56,932	57,451	57,645
18	Pejë	97,360	98,237	97,706
19	Podujevë	88,877	89,185	89,051
20	Prishtinë	201,804	205,133	207,477
21	Prizren	179,869	181,756	182,449
22	Skënderaj	51,255	51,491	51,361
23	Shtime	27,645	27,940	28,096
24	Shtërpcë	6,942	6,966	6,873
25	Suharekë	60,549	61,190	61,352
26	Ferizaj	109,899	111,141	111,842
27	Viti	47,408	47,636	47,774
28	Vushtri	70,495	71,042	71,212
29	Zubin Potok	6,599	6,592	6,508
30	Zveçan	7,443	7,421	7,319
31	Malishevë	55,470	56,189	56,482
32	Junik	6,151	6,212	6,226
33	Mamushë	5,584	5,695	5,688
34	Hani i Elezit	9,514	9,567	9,613
35	Graçanicë	10,871	11,197	11,359
36	Ranillug	3,853	3,842	3,791
37	Partesh	1,784	1,766	1,731
38	Kilokot	2,585	2,623	2,651
Total		1,798,645	1,815,606	1,820,631

Source: KAS, Estimation - The population of Kosovo, 2013

Table 2. 3: Employed by economic activities, 2002-2012

Economic activities	(%)										
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture	10.3	17.3	24.7	18.8	21.4	14.6	8.0	6.2	-	-	4.6
Mines	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	1	1.5	1.1	-	-	1.2
Industry	10.7	10.5	8.6	9.6	7.3	10.4	8.7	9.9	-	-	14.3
Energy	4.9	3.5	4.3	3.2	3.6	2.7	5.2	4.5	-	-	3.5
Construction	11.2	11.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	6.6	8.6	7.9	-	-	9.5
Business	17.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	16.4	16.9	17.1	17.4	-	-	13.4
Hotels	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	-	-	4.8
Transport	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.5	5.6	5.8	-	-	5.7
Finances	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.2	-	-	2.2
Business	0.7	0.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	2.6	2.9	-	-	6.8
Public administration	8.7	9.4	6.7	8.2	7.8	9.6	9.7	9.8	-	-	5.0
Education	11.2	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.7	12.1	13.6	13.4	-	-	12.0
Health	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	7.0	6.5	7.0	-	-	7.5
Other	9.2	6.5	6.4	9.7	7.0	8.3	6.7	7.5	-	-	9.7

Source: KAS, Labour Force Survey

Table 2.3 presents the percentage change in employment by years and economic activity.

Those employed in agriculture in 2002 made up about 10.3%, while in 2009 was a decline up to 6.2%, and in 2012 there was another decline to 4.6%.

Public Administration Sector in 2009 employed 9.8% compared to 2002 which was 8.7, but in 2012 there was a decrease in 5.0

The smallest sectors in Kosovo are finance, mining and real estate, business, indicating that the territory still lags far behind in the development toward a modern economy-oriented in services.

Table 2.4: Total number of employees in Public Administration, 2003-2013

	(%)										
Sectors	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
General services	12.0	12.6	12.3	11.8	10.9	10.7	11.4	13.8	19.2	16.5	17.1
Public order and security	18.9	20.8	21.7	23.4	23.5	23.4	22.3	21.8	21.9	18.5	18.1
Education	45.2	43.4	42.7	42.7	43.4	43.8	44.2	43.2	38.0	43.2	42.6
Health	19.5	18.4	17.9	17.6	17.8	17.6	18.2	17.5	16.0	17.1	17.4
Economy	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Culture and recreation	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.3
Housing	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.4
Environment	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: MPS

The largest number of people employed in public administration work in the Education Sector.

While Environment Sector was with the lowest rate of employment for the years 2003 to 2013. There were only 0.3% of the total number of employees who work in this sector (see Table 2.4).

In 2012 the percentage of employees in the environmental sector has reached 0.5%.

Employees in the sector for Culture and Recreation in 2013 reached 1.3% which marked an increase compared to past years.

Table 2.5: GDP by expenditure at current prices 2004-2012

	(In million Euro)									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
GDP at current prices	2.911,8	3.002,8	3.120,4	3.460,8	3.940,3	4.007,8	4.291,1	4.769,8	4.916,4	
Final consumption expenditure	3.212,7	3.367,6	3.466,2	3.810,6	4.344,6	4.301,0	4.557,2	5.019,8	5.256,1	
Final consumption expenditure of households	2.487,6	2.638,4	2.770,8	3.145,9	3.646,7	3.605,4	3.821,9	4.219,8	4.447,6	
Final consumption expenditure of government	701,5	705,5	670,6	641,6	674,4	670,5	709,3	769,0	788,3	
Government of Kosovo	355,5	329,2	340,8	327,3	372,6	409,7	482,7	545,2	571,2	
Donors (wages)	346,0	376,3	329,8	314,3	301,8	260,8	226,6	223,7	217,1	
Foreign employees	247,8	258,4	213,2	196,9	196,9	178,7	157,4	155,5	150,9	
Local employees	98,2	117,9	116,6	117,4	104,9	81,1	69,2	68,2	66,2	
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	23,5	23,7	24,8	23,1	23,6	25,0	26,0	31,1	20,2	
GCF	701,2	722,2	798,3	892,5	1.093,9	1.164,1	1.342,0	1.543,3	1.387,0	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	583,6	592,8	657,1	744,3	937,9	1.026,5	1.192,6	1.386,8	1.238,7	
Changes in inventar	117,7	129,4	141,2	148,3	156,0	137,6	149,4	156,5	148,3	
Net exports	-1.001,4	-1.086,9	-1.144,1	-1.242,3	-1.498,2	-1.457,2	-1.608,1	-1.793,3	-1.726,7	
Exports of goods and services	310,6	332,8	441,4	547,1	608,9	657,0	835,1	943,4	922,1	
Exports of goods	63,8	67,8	122,5	177,2	216,6	177,2	305,0	324,9	287,0	
Exports of services	246,8	265,0	319,0	369,9	392,4	479,8	530,1	618,5	635,1	
Imports of goods and services	1.312,0	1.419,7	1.585,5	1.789,5	2.107,1	2.114,2	2.443,1	2.736,7	2.648,8	
Imports of goods	1.046,9	1.146,3	1.295,6	1.530,1	1.866,3	1.828,9	2.057,1	2.383,9	2.360,0	
Imports of services	265,1	237,3	289,9	259,4	240,8	285,3	386,1	352,8	288,8	
GDP per capita	1,829	1,851	189	2,062	231	2,311	2,436	2,668	2,721	

Source: KAS, Economic Statistics, National Accounts

GDP in Kosovo for the years 2004-2012 has increased in value from 2911.8 to 4916.4 million euros.

GDP per capita has increased from 1,829 euros in 2004 to 2,721 euro in 2012.

Chapter III

Energy

In Kosovo, coal production has increased from year to year as in 2006 has been 6532 40 tons, while in 2013 reached 8219 39 tons (Table 3.1)

Table 3. 1: Production of coal and electricity, imports, exports and consumption of electricity, 2006-2013

Year	Production of coal million / ton	Gross production of electricity in PP in GWh	Electricity / GWh		Energy consumption / GWh	
			Import	Export	Public	Commercial
2006	6,532.40	3,970.5	537.9	253.3	1,458.60	696.50
2007	6,715.40	4,309.5	623.3	360.0	1,503.50	887.90
2008	7,842.00	4,505.8	647.6	235.0	1,666.90	1,274.00
2009	7,870.73	5,260.0	767.5	113.9	1,768.72	1,431.95
2010	7,958.09	5,481.0	816.6	350.6	1,873.21	1,607.08
2011	8,212.10	5,696.4	816.2	371.2	2,007.72	1,677.19
2012	8,028.40	5,847.2	625.1	472.8	2,084.00	1,527.63
2013	8,219.39	6,248.3	521.7	856.9	2,130.18	1,575.46

Source: KAS, Economic Statistics (Energy Balance in Kosovo, Q1-2013)

Table 3.2: Coal production (million tonnes) and production rate from 2002 to 2013

Year	Production of coal million / ton	Production rate from year to year in%
2002	5527.90	0.0
2003	6465.90	17.0
2004	5658.30	-12.5
2005	6391.10	13.0
2006	6,532.40	2.2
2007	6,715.40	2.8
2008	7,842.00	16.8
2009	7,870.73	0.4
2010	7,958.09	1.1
2011	8,212.10	3.2
2012	8,028.40	-2.2
2013	8,219.39	2.4

Source: KAS, Economic Statistics (Energy Balance in Kosovo, Q1-2013)

Chapter IV

Agriculture

Table 4.1 presents the use of various types of fertilizers by crop according to group of cultures. According to cultures the great amount of fertilizer is used by grain crops 62,404,016 tons.

Table 4.1. The use of fertilizer by crop group in tonnes in 2013

Group of cultures	Plehu mineral										
	Surface (ha)	NPK		NAG		URE		Other		Total (NPK, NAG, URE, other)	
		kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha
Cereals	136,480	34,874,953	256	5,012,639	37	21,567,236	158	949,188	7	62,404,016	457
Vegetables	12,194	2,836,204	233	466,014	38	1,126,893	92	871,761	71	5,300,872	435
Fruits	6,830	1,291,403	189	162,248	24	220,862	32	796,095	117	2,470,608	362
Fodder	110,342	7,980,855	72	1,024,017	9	3,673,753	33	471,790	4	13,150,415	119
Other	535	85,848	160	50	0	10,937	20	1,131	2	97,967	183
Total	266,381	47,069,263	177	6,664,969	25	26,599,681	100	3,089,965	12	83,423,877	313

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Table 4.2: Use of manure crop group in tonnes in 2013

Group of cultures	Manure		
	Surface (ha)	ton	kg/ha
Cereals	136,480	329,785	2,416
Vegetables	12,194	86,496	7,093
Fruits	6,830	18,752	2,745
Fodder	110,342	215,086	1,949
Other	535	171	320
Total	266,381	650,290	2,441

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Table 4.2 presents the use of manure by crop groups. Fertilizers are used by most farmers.

NPK, often used as fertilizer at planting, is the most used of all fertilizers. Most of the rest are NAG and URE, which are mainly used as top dressing applications after crop germination.

Table 4.3: Number of pets, November 2013

Type of animal	Total number of animals
Cattle	321,384
Calves younger than 6 months	72,435
Bulls and heifers 6 months to 1 year	42,578
Bulls and heifers 1 to 2 years	18,944
Bulls and heifers more than 2 years	7,210
Dairy cattle	178,557
Oxen	1,389
Buffalo	272
Pigs	49,198
Pigs up to 6 months	27,030
Sows for breeding	19,316
Bows for insemination	2,851
Sheeps	143,728
Lambs	30,507
Sheep for breeding	107,991
Rams for reproduction	5,230
Goat	16,684
Horses and donkeys	2,929
Horses	2,656
Donkeys	273
Poultry	2,244,142
Chickens	2,107,713
Other poultry	136,429
Bee (Hives)	93,533

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

The livestock numbers presented in Table 4.3 are from November 2013. Cattle are the most important livestock. Households have a small number of buffalo around 272, then we have a drop to lambs, for breeding sheep, horses, and bee hives.

Table 4.4: Land use

No.	Land use	Sip. (ha)	%
1	Fields and gardens	171,103	44.3
2	Orchards	5,462	1.4
3	Vineyards	1,680	0.4
4	Greenhouse	363	0.1
5	Meadowy	103,973	26.9
6	Total cultivated land	282,582	73.1
7	Grasses	5,433	1.4
8	Wasteland	8,816	2.3
9	Total farmland	296,830	76.8
10	Mountain	73,520	19.0
11	Houseyards	15,652	4.0
12	Other	516	0.2
Total (9+10+11+12)		386,517	100.0

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Agricultural land owned or cultivated by households, accounts for about 73.1% of the total area of agricultural households.

Table 4.5: Irrigation of cultivated land by regions

Regions	Irrigated area (ha)	Not irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
Kosova	48,560	230,211	278,771
Prishtina	5,361	66,336	71,698
Mitrovica	6,532	42,812	49,344
Peja	13,040	20,897	33,937
Gjakova	13,901	18,417	32,318
Prizreni	5,935	25,709	31,644
Ferizaji	2,340	19,237	21,578
Gjilani	1,451	36,802	38,253

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Irrigation, as reported by farmers, is used in about 48,560 acres. By region, the largest share of irrigated land is in Gjakova, Peja and Mitrovica.

Table 4.6: Agricultural land by farm size, 2013

Farm size	Small farms			Large and specialized farms			Total		
	No. of farms	Area (ha)	% of farms	No. of farms	Area (ha)	% of farms	No. of farms	Area (ha)	% of farms
0.01 - 0.5 ha	40,891	13,042	21.5	6	2	1.7	40,897	13,044	21.5
0.51 - 1 ha	52,296	38,947	27.6	8	6	2.2	52,304	38,953	27.5
1.01 - 1.5 ha	43,010	52,118	22.7	13	17	3.6	43,023	52,135	22.6
1.51 - 2 ha	15,030	26,373	7.9	7	12	1.9	15,037	26,385	7.9
2.01 - 3 ha	21,586	52,507	11.4	21	56	5.8	21,607	52,562	11.4
3.01 - 4 ha	5,317	18,266	2.8	27	95	7.5	5,344	18,361	2.8
4.01 - 5 ha	3,550	15,827	1.9	20	91	5.6	3,570	15,918	1.9
5.01 - 6 ha	2,455	13,442	1.3	21	115	5.8	2,476	13,557	1.3
6.01 - 8 ha	2,674	18,365	1.4	31	218	8.6	2,705	18,583	1.4
8.01 - 10 ha	1,094	9,724	0.6	26	237	7.2	1,120	9,961	0.6
Above 10 ha	1,917	30,718	1.0	179	6653	49.9	2,096	37,371	1.1
Total	189,821	289,328	100.0	359	7502	100.0	190,180	296,830	100.0

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of farms by size. Farms are classified into 11 groups based on their area of agricultural land.

Chapter V

Forestry

Table 5.1: Total forestry 2004-2013

Years	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Forest area in hectares	18	390	196	67	512	830	239	302	545	538

Source: Forestry Agency of Kosovo

Table 5.1 notes that the forested area in 2013 was 538.00 acres.

Table 5.2 Use of wood in cubic meters (m³)

Total	For fire	Technical / Industrial	Total used
	m ³	m ³	m ³
Kosovo	412,017	3,616	415,633

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Table 5.2 Represents reported wood utilization. More wood is used for burning than for technical or industrial purposes.

Table 5.3 Use of wood, by region, in cubic meters (m³)

Region	For fire	Technical / Industrial
	m ³	m ³
Prishtina	68,440	273
Mitrovica	107,714	100
Peja	42,365	1,836
Gjakova	44,445	435
Prizeni	67,957	148
Ferizaji	37,671	-
Gjilani	43,426	823
Kosovo	412,017	3,616

Source: ASK. AHS 2013

Chapter VI

Transport

Important indicator of air pollution is road transport. The following tables present data on Kosovo's roads, railway transport and the number of flights by months and years.

Table 6.1: The roads of Kosovo by category

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
International	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	38,0	60,4	80,4
Highway	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4
Regional	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7	1.294,7
Total	1.925,1	1.925,1	1.925,1	1.925,1	1.925,1	1.925,1	1.963,1	1.985,50	2.005,50

Source: Department of Kosovo roads

Table 6.2: Rail transport

Years	Number of passengers in thousands	Amount of goods transported in thousands / ton	The amount of goods transported in million ton-km
2005	317	298	20
2006	401	357	24
2007	417	592	31
2008	339	823	49
2009	375	914	46
2010	377	1,129	67
2011	358	1,001	56
2012	367	826	49
2013	369	904	43

Source: Kosovo Railways

Table 6.2 shows that the railway transport in 2013 has increased the number of passengers to 369 thousands, the amount of goods transported in 2010 was 1.129 thousand tons, while the amount of goods transported in 2010 was 67 million tonnes-km.

Table 6.3. Number of flights by months for the period 2005-2013.

Months/Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	397	356	329	357	392	464	557	556	597
February	301	247	252	296	326	373	420	410	486
March	338	282	299	344	375	413	461	458	582
April	352	308	323	329	437	397	545	532	602
May	364	293	324	383	450	499	504	523	594
June	394	333	372	396	474	535	567	593	613
July	674	508	507	589	698	709	775	809	856
August	679	532	531	635	738	712	743	790	902
September	424	368	388	438	493	540	585	598	621
October	384	302	340	402	463	503	550	556	569
November	315	263	276	354	408	443	484	511	466
December	363	288	380	405	455	555	547	611	417
Total	4,985	4,080	4,321	4,928	5,709	6,143	6,738	6,947	7,305

Source: Kosovo Airport

In this table we see an increased number of flights, especially during 2013.

Table 6.4: Number of passengers by months for the period 2005-2013

Months/Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	71,880	65,983	67,947	77,824	82,511	96,731	107,749	112,961	119,714
February	51,163	48,688	55,741	69,243	70,802	76,734	81,837	80,196	102,217
March	59,490	57,564	67,644	85,577	80,400	87,045	90,585	99,540	126,132
April	66,846	70,148	74,101	81,457	88,950	83,548	112,116	119,484	134,272
May	68,553	63,908	72,173	88,828	95,103	102,349	103,870	114,140	132,610
June	73,694	70,788	86,781	92,521	97,198	111,614	120,058	131,983	141,100
July	130,369	116,589	125,976	140,912	151,225	169,720	185,811	197,331	198,443
August	134,292	123,670	132,556	151,602	160,378	164,054	172,810	196,047	221,196
September	83,216	85,227	89,787	94,168	96,590	116,555	122,949	136,590	140,005
October	69,046	64,819	76,878	87,356	93,367	104,381	115,071	117,935	124,943
November	57,070	54,234	60,161	76,022	80,960	86,474	96,409	97,923	96,528
December	65,460	61,113	80,544	85,129	94,494	106,327	113,037	123,004	91,518
Total	931,079	882,731	990,289	1,130,639	1,191,978	1,305,532	1,422,302	1,527,134	1,628,678

Source: Kosovo Airport

In this table we see an increased number of passengers, especially throughout 2013.

Chapter VII

Air

The data indicators for air 2012

Table 7.1. SO₂ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

Sulfur dioxide, SO ₂ (ug/m ³)													
Locations/m onths	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	per year
Pejë						1.82	2.5	3.52					2.61
Prizren						1.18	1.67	2.29		4.1		5.54	2.95
Gjilan				0.94	1.28	1.93	4.21	4.32	4.72				2.9
Hani I Elezit				2.62	2.43	2.25		3.25	2.51	2.41			2.58
Brezovicë													

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.2. NO₂ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

Nitrogen dioxide, NO ₂ (ug/m ³)													
Locations/m onths	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	per year
Pejë						2.07	2.14	5.35					3.18
Prizren					24.17	13.65	16.17	17.95		23.4		39.23	22.43
Gjilan				22.33	20.62	18.16	26.60	31.18	26.4	26.88		37.08	26.16
Hani I Elezit				16.54	10.92	14.08	16.33	15.22	19.7	20.5	23.5	19.03	17.3
Brezovicë													

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.3 O₃ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

Ozone, O ₃ (ug/m ³)													
Locations/m onths	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	per year
Pejë						39.22	45.69	53.6					46.17
Prizren				72.64	74.56	90.94	99.96	68.38		25.5		27.36	65.62
Gjilan				64.7	62.56	72.32	77.54	76.32	61.1	52.42		25.1	61.51
Hani I Elezit				64.12	72.72	76.32		100.7	71.1	53.6	27.8	30.92	62.16
Brezovicë													

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.4 CO data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

Carbon monoxide, CO (mg/m ³)													
Locations/m onths	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	per year
Pejë						0.06		0.25					0.15
Prizren				0.37	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.2		0.7		1.73	0.51
Gjilan				0.8	0.81	0.81	0.92	1.03	0.99	1.01		0.89	0.91
Hani I Elezit				0.88	0.78	0.13	0.49	1.06	1.11	1.37	1.74		0.95
Brezovicë													

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.5 PM₁₀ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

PM ₁₀ , ug/m ³													
Locations/m onths	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	per year
Pejë						16							16
Prizren				30.39	21.14	10.09		30.13		57.84		100.56	41.7
Gjilan				53.25	48.41	43.48	50.59	53.09	49.2	53.2		160.3	63.9
Hani I Elezit				38.9	31.38	33.8	34.2	31.6	32.3	40.4	46.3	56.9	39.3
Brezovicë													

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.6 PM_{2.5} data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

PM _{2.5} , ug/m ³													
Locations/m onths	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	per year
Pejë						6.9							6.9
Prizren				12.3	7.99	1.8		13.7		43.8		90.6	28.4
Gjilan				16.7	17.17	13.2	18.3	21.8	20.5	22.3		140.6	33.8
Hani I Elezit				17.5	13.03	13.2	15.1	17.2	16.7	24.7	32.6	47.5	21.9
Brezovicë													

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Based on the data from the Table 7.5 and 7.6 we note that the value of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} reached during December 2012, Also the data of the table 7.11 and 7.12 noted that the value of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} reached at the point of measurement in Gjilan.

Table 7.7 SO₂ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points, 2013

Sulfur dioxide, SO ₂ (ug/m ³)													
Locations / months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	në vit
Obiliq	15.88	12.72	7.28	2.75	1.47	3.07	4.86	6.83	6.32	7.41	6.88	19.27	7.89
Dardhishte	9.03	7.08	5.08	5.82	8.96	6.26	7.98	10.27	8.66	7.81	5.88	16.29	8.3
Palaj	4.43	4.83	3.17	2.35	1.85	3.05	5.23	7.31	6.17	6.26	7.28	12.51	5.4
Pejë	18.4	7.6	1.36	1.44	0.94	2.25		6.86	8.8	2.78	4.09	7.41	5.63
Prizren	4.77		8.04	5.53	5.19	5.16		7.78	7.99		9.25	11.34	6.98
Gjilan			8.44	7.34	9.38		14.65	14.96	14.99	4.01	1.76	2.44	8.61
Hani I Elezit	6.47		8.04	8.41	8.59	8.57		3.58	9.62	8.33	0.86	1.26	6.43
Brezovicë							10.66	9.04	2.8	2.57	0.89	1.28	4.54

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.8 NO₂ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points, 2013

Nitrogen dioxide, NO ₂ (ug/m ³)													
Locations / months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	në vit
Obiliq	17.16	11.05	9.54	10.81	7.31	11.37	13.2	16.35	13.36	18.03	15.79	22.51	13.87
Dardhishte	13.18	9.01	8.42	10.42	7.56	10.45	11.48	14.13	11.49	16.15	14.44	20.96	12.31
Palaj	8.62	4.96	4.25	3.73	2.86	4.23	5.61	7.87	6.36	9.17	9.26	13.45	6.7
Pejë	3.38	27.02	14.36	10.72	5.85	5.58		7.05	7.71	8.37	2.54	27.77	10.94
Prizren	26.75	23.67	23.33	14.72	14.44	12.61		18.88	20.47		24.89	36.83	21.66
Gjilan	34.67	28.58	27.02	24.03	29.08	0	39.89	35.61	33.18	35.21	27.05	40.1	29.53
Hani I Elezit	18.86	15.92	16.36	28.07	19.72	14.21		21.53	19.98	21.77		39.59	21.6
Brezovicë							6.6	7.56	5	14.72	9.31	3.97	7.87

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.9 O₃ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points, 2013

Ozone, O ₃ (ug/m ³)													
Locations / months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	në vit
Obiliq	38.9	14.3	52.3	63	65.8	62.9	75.1	75.2	55.2	38.7	25	19.9	48.9
Dardhishte	46.3	50.1	67.3	71.8	71.3	63.4	72.8	75.5	57.3	37.9	33.2	28.5	56.3
Palaj	45.3	49.7	66.5	68.2	64.9	57.2	66.7	73.5	58	37	33.7	32	54.4
Pejë	31	40.4	56.8	73	74.8	6739		89.8	66.9	30.6		13.1	54.4
Prizren	77.9	28.6	104.5	126	131.6	125.8	150.3	150.4	110.4	77.3	20	39.8	97.7
Gjilan	20.6	28	43.3	49.8	49.9		64.7	46.2	42.2	20	10.4	5.9	34.6
Hani I Elezit	48	43.9	64.7	67.7	66.7	83.8		92.8	72.4	50.8	38.2	40.1	60.8
Brezovicë							127.5	105.4	60.5	40.3	51.2	51.2	72.7

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.10 CO data (ug/m³), according to measuring points, 2013

Carbon monoxide, CO (mg/m ³)													
Locations / months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	në vit
Obiliq	0.85	0.83	0.7	0.62	0.38	0.26	0.33	0.2	0.14	0.44	0.8	1.52	0.59
Dardhishte	0.87	0.61	0.61	0.6	0.41	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.18	1.81	1.03	1.28	0.66
Palaj	0.6	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.51	0.28	0.21	0.35	0.19	0.28	0.33	0.75	0.45
Pejë	1.03	0.85	0.66	0.11	0.13	0.08		0.08	0.09	0.18	0.71	2.82	0.61
Prizren	0.94	0.88	0.61	0.23	0.19	0.18		0.22	0.35		1.52	1.98	0.71
Gjilan	1.81	1.06	1.08	0.99	0.74		0.74	0.69	0.62	1.36	0.89	2.63	1.2
Hani I Elezit	0.64	0.32	0.52	0.16	0.1	0.14		0.57	0.32	0.44	0.26	0.65	0.38
Brezovicë							1.26	0.36	0.59	0.78	1.07	1.46	0.99

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.11 PM₁₀ data (ug/m³), according to measuring points

PM ₁₀ , ug/m ³													
Locations / months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	në vit
Obiliq	79.4	55.7	49.7	48.8	36.8	28.1	34	43.7	35	70	57.2	98.9	53.1
Dardhishte	59.2	45.2	39.4	49.6	40.2	38.1	34	73.5	45.9	70.3	48.6	88.9	52.8
Palaj	57.6	37.5	35.4	48.8	39.4	29.2	41.2	56.9	48.5	68.6	44.8	71.4	48.3
Pejë	55.2	61.1	33.6	23.5	20.2	16.2	0	16.5	15.6	68.9	56.2	149.9	43.1
Prizren	60.6	54.1	60.8	38.5	31.7	14.9		33.6	18.8		69.7	120.6	50.3
Gjilan	95.8	74	69.2	62.8	54.3		48.8	56.2	42.4	68.9	55.2	153.3	71
Hani I Elezit	42.8	33.8	40.8	45.9	36.6	26.4		35	29.9	35.6	37.5	67.7	39.3
Brezovicë							15.6	13.8	6.6	3.2	4.1	3.7	7.8

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.12 PM_{2.5} data (ug/m³), according to measuring points, 2013

PM _{2.5} , ug/m ³													
Locations / months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	në vit
Obiliq	69.4	46.8	38.3	27	15.2	13.3	16.5	19.5	17.3	43	48.4	92.7	37.3
Dardhishte	47.4	36.5	28	21.8	14.9	14.7	20.6	22.6	18.5	40.9	37.3	76.6	31.6
Palaj	40.4	26.8	23.1	20.3	14.6	12.6	17.5	21.8	18.1	35.7	30.8	57.2	26.6
Pejë	53.8	54.9	27	16.9	8.8	7.8		8.2	8.3	20.1	52.4	132.6	35.5
Prizren	51.2	38.7		13.4	11.3			16.3	6.9		60.5	85.5	35.5
Gjilan	66.8	48.7	39.6	22	17.1		16	19.6	18.4	35.1	37.5	122.2	40.3
Hani I Elezit	35.3	25.2	27.2	16.7	16.7	9		17.4	13.6	22.2	6.8	16.5	18.8
Brezovicë							7.8	11.6	3.1	3.9	2.3	3.4	5.3

Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2013

Table 7.13: Current emissions and limits under the Memorandum of Athens

Pollutants	PPA	PPB	Limit	To be achieved
Dust	902.32	156.35	50	31-Dec-17
SO ₂	251.42	208.55	400	31-Dec-17
NO _x	705.75	835.08	500	31-Dec-17

The report by the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment for New Kosovo Power Plant

As seen from Table 7.13 dust emissions, compared with the limits according to the request of the Athens Memorandum, are too high, especially TCA. Also according to calculations NO_x emission is above the levels required. SO₂ emissions, although according to calculations, are lower than the limit of the Directive.

Table 7.14: Dust emissions measured in rotary kilns in Ferronikel in 2012

Months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Emission of dust mg/m ³		114.4	55.38	44.62	91.22	50.49	64.36	76.9	70.13	86.95	83.2	103.5
VLM	50mg/Nm ³											

Source: AMMK, reports on the state of the environment

The data in Table 14.07 noticed that we have excess dust emissions measured in rotary kilns in Ferronikel compared with VLM throughout 2012.

Table 7.15: Measured emissions of SO₂ in rotary kilns of Ferronikel in 2012

Months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Emission of SO ₂ mg/m ³		1.54	504	1.47	2.03	770	800.8	948.8	848	746	708	807.4
VML	800mg/Nm ³											

Source: AMMK, reports on the state of the environment

Based on the data of Table 15.7 it is observed that higher value of SO₂ in rotary kilns in Ferronickel was reached in August 2012.

Table 7.16: NO_x emissions measured in rotary kilns of Ferronickel in 2012

Months	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Emission of Nox mg/m ³		181	125	269	158	415	95	345	198	190	326	320
VML	400 mg/Nm ³											

Source: AMMK, reports on the state of the environment

From the data in Table 16.7 we note that the highest level of emissions of NO_x was reached in June, while during the other months of the year NO_x emissions had low value.

Table 7.17: Current emissions (mg / Nm³ 6% O₂ dry) and limits under the Memorandum of Athens

Pollutant	Limit	To be achieved
Dust	50	31-Dec-17
SO ₂	400	31-Dec-17
NO _x	500	31-Dec-17

According to the Memorandum on the establishment of the Energy Union (Athens MOU), signed also by Kosovo (22 March 2005), the requirements of Directive 2001/80/EC must be met by December 31, 2017.

Chapter VIII

Water

Table 8.1: Maximum, minimum and average values of annual flows (Q = m³/s) river basins.

NO	BASIN	STATION	RIVER	Q _{MIN}	Q _{MES}	Q _{MAX}
1	DRINI I BARDHË	Berkovë	Istogut	0.48	3.75	186.0
2		Drelaj	Bistrica Pejës	0.32	4.20	83.5
3		Grykë	Bistrica Pejës	0.46	5.95	194.0
4		Kline	Klina	0.00	1.49	49.2
5		Mirushë	Mirusha	0.02	1.21	23.3
6		Deçan	Bistrica e Deçanit	0.60	4.28	58.0
7		Rakovinë	Drini Bardhe	0.80	24.64	358.0
8		Gjakovë	Ereniku	0.06	12.33	542.0
9		Piranë	Toplluha	0.04	3.47	55.4
10		Gjonaj	Drini Bardhë	0.10	48.80	1118.0
11		Prizren	Bistrica e Prizrenit	0.03	4.47	424.0
12	IBRI	Drenas	Drenica	0.02	1.52	32.8
13		Lluzhan	Llapi	0.90	5.01	63.8
14		Nedakovc	Sitnica	0.50	13.62	328.0
15		Millosevë	Llapi	0.00	4.48	82.7
16		Prelez	Ibri	0.80	13.39	452.8
17	Leposaviq	Ibri	0.50	30.85	667.0	
18	MORAVA BINQËS	Konçul	Morava Binçës	0.03	9.21	1012.0
19		Domarovc	Kriva Reka	0.20	2.60	30.8
20		Viti	Morava Binçës	0.05	1.06	18.7
21	LEPENCI	Kaçanik	Nerodime	0.15	4.17	17.5
22		Hani Elezit	Lepenci	0.10	10.49	184.0

Source: AMMK, State of environment in Kosovo in 2010, Hydrometeorology Institute

Hydrography of the flow of the rivers of Kosovo is divided into four river basins: the Drini, Ibri, Morava Binçës and Lepenci. In the table 8.1 we have minimum, medium and maximum of annual flows.

Table 8.2: Watersheds, surface, flowing water quantity and water falls

No.	Basin	S(km ²)	Length in km ²	Q(m ³ /s)	Q(l/s*km ²)	Annual flow (million m ³)	Direction of flow
1	Drini I Bardhë	4649	122	61	14.6	2,200	Adriatik Sea
2	Ibri	4009	42	32.6	8.13	771	Black Sea
3	Morava e Binçës	1564	60	6.1	4.35	33	Black Sea
4	Lepenci	0.685	53	8.7	12.7	307	Aegean Sea
5	Plava	252	-	4.71	18.6	-	Adriatik Sea

Source: State of the Environment in Kosovo, AKMM 2008

Table 8.2 shows the Kosovo river flow that drop in three maritime basins: Black Sea, Adriatic Sea and Aegean Sea. In this table we note the surface (km²), water flow Q (m³/s) calculations and annual flow.

Chapter IX

Biodiversity

Table 9.1: Environmental Hot-Spots by location, activity, surface and potential pollution sources.

No.	Location	Activity in the past	Surface/area	Potential sources of pollution				
				Heavy metals	Chemicals	Oils	Organic materials	Other=
1	The object of the former Agro-Culture enterprise Shiroke, Municipality Suhreke	Depo për mbeturina të pesticideve dhe fertilizues	0.04 ha	-	+	-	-	-
2	The object of the former factory of vehicles in Peja	Depo për kemikale të rrezikshme industriale	0.12 ha	-	+	+	-	-
3	Municipal Sanitary Landfill in Podujeve	Deponi e mbeturinave	8.72 ha	-	+	+	+	+
4	Municipal Sanitary Landfill in Peja	Deponi e mbeturinave	4.85 ha	-	+	+	+	+
5	Regional Sanitary Landfill in Giljan	Deponi e mbeturinave	20.50 ha	-	+	+	+	+
6	Regional Sanitary Landfill in Prizren	Deponi e mbeturinave	20.94 ha	-	+	+	+	+
7	Regional Sanitary Landfill -Obiliq	Deponi e mbeturinave	33.65 ha	-	+	+	+	+
8	Regional Sanitary Landfill in Mitrovica	Deponi e mbeturinave	3.60 ha	-	+	+	+	+
9	Factory for production of tires and leaflets-Suhareké	Mbetje të Vajrave dhe kontaminimi i tokës	17.7 ha	-	+	+	-	-
10	Mitrovica Industrial Park	Deponitë industriale	115.10 ha	+	+	-	-	-
11	Industrial landfill Ferronikel - Çikatovë - Glogovc	Deponia e Skories industriale të Feronikelit	24 ha sip.zona e ndikimit 71.37 ha	+	-	-	-	-
12	Mine dump near the dam Badovc	Deponia me metale të rënda	2.85 ha	+	-	-	-	-
13	Sterile material landfill in Kishnicë	Deponia me metale të rënda	10.23 ha	+	-	-	-	-
14	Mareci 1 landfill and landfill Mareci 2, Torrent "The Boy", Mining Artane	Deponia me metale të rënda	2.38 ha	+	-	-	-	-
15	Landfill in Kelmend - Mitrovica	Deponia me metale të rënda	23.78 ha	+	-	-	-	-
16	Radioactive material in industrial combine in Trepça, Mitrovica	Objekti -Deponim me metale radioaktive Nitrat Toriumi	0.04 ha	-	-	-	-	+
17	Radioactive material in Mitrovica, First Tunnel	Objekti -Deponim me metale radioaktive, Sronciumi Torium dhe Americium	0.03 ha	-	-	-	-	+
18	Industrial landfills in Zveqan	Deponia me metale të rënda	62.28 ha	+	-	-	-	-
19	Industrial landfills in Leposaviq	Deponia me metale të rënda	20.31 ha	+	-	-	-	-
20	The ash dump in PP A	Deponitë industriale termoenjgjetike	181.97 ha	+	+	+	-	+
21	The ash dump in PP B	Deponitë industriale termoenjgjetike dhe areali i ndikimit	192.94 ha	+	+	+	-	+
22	Phenol reservoirs	Rezervaret me fenole	177.64 ha	+	x	x	-	x
23	Mine dump in Deva - Gjakova	Deponia me metale të rënda	5.23 ha	+	-	-	-	-
24	Mines in Golesh - The municipality of Lipjan	Eksploatimi dhe përpunimi i metaleve të rënda	15.13 ha	+	-	+	-	-
25	Hani i Elezit, Industrial Complex 'SharrCem'	Dy deponi me materie të osbestit	0.60 ha	+	+	-	-	+

Source: AMMK 2011

In the data presented in table 9.1 it is noted that potential hotspots are from industrial and mining activities, some are active some are not but they own hazardous materials or contaminated areas.

Table 9.2: Overall table of activity hotspots, surface and percentage

Activity	Surface in km²	Percentage from the total of hotspots	Area covered at Kosovo in km²
Mineral landfill	2.66	26.6	0.024
Ash landfill	3.01	30.1	0.027
Industrial landfill	2.7	27.08	0.024
Waste landfill	0.93	9.3	0.008
Radioactive material	0.67	6.7	0.006
Total	9.97	100	0.091

Source: AMMK

The table 9.2 notice that the greater part of these hotspots are landfills 30.1%, 27.8% industrial landfill and 26.6% landfill minerals. Total hotspots occupy an area covering 0,091%.

Chapter X

Waste

Municipal waste 2013

In Kosovo, the 2013 data show that the average municipal waste generated was 317 kg per capita per year. While significant differences are observed between regions, eg in other regions in Kosovo the amount of municipal waste collected was 242 kg per capita per year (Tab.10.2). In Kosovo waste collection door to door was 69 percent, while in collective housing was 31 percent.

In Prishtina and its region the amount of municipal waste was 1.4 kg per day per capita.

Table 10.1: The amount of municipal waste collected by dumpsite 2013

Place of collection	Collective dwellings	Door to door	Total
Unit	1000 ton		
Prishtina and the region ¹	101,108	154,499	255,607
Other regions	127,684	191,526	319,210
Total Kosovo	228,792	346,025	574,817

Source: KAS, AMK 2014

Total amount of municipal waste collected in Kosovo in 2013 was 574,817 tons.

Table 10.2: The amount of municipal waste per person in 2013

Place of collection	Amount collected	Population ²	Waste/kg/inhabitants/year	Waste / inhabitants / day
Unit	1000/ton		kg/inhabitants	
Prishtina and the region	255,607	493,947	517	1.4
Other regions	317,520	1,314,548	242	0.7
Total Kosovo³	573,127	1,808,495	317	0.9

Source: KAS, AMK 2014

² KAS final data from the Census of Population and Housing in Kosovo 2011.

³ Total Kosovo; Not included data for municipalities; Zveqan, Zubin Potok, Leposaviq and a part of municipality of Mitrovica.

Industrial waste 2013

AMI data from 2013 show that of the industry, ie the sectors of the following activities;

1. B - Mining and quarrying,
2. C - Production,
3. D - Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply,
4. E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and land revitalization activities

In total were generated 302,205 tonnes of waste and 624 tonnes of hazardous waste (of the total).

Table 10.3 Total amount of waste generated by industry sectors (survey 1 and 2)

Survey	Type of industry	Total waste generated	Hazardous Waste (out of total)	Total waste processed ¹
		Ton		
1	B, C, D, E	297,240	469	296,529
2		4,965	155	4,949
Total		302,205	624	301,478

Source: KAS, AMK 2014

Table 10.3 shows that the largest amount of waste generated has been from the Survey 1. Also from the table we noticed that the biggest amount of hazardous waste generated was from Survey 1.

Table 10.4 Waste generated NACE group (survey 1, 2)

NACE Rev. 2		Waste generated		Total
		Survey 1 (10+)	Survey 2 (0-9)	
Sections	Divisions	Ton		
B	05-09	51,387	422	51,809
CA	10-12	8,393	295	8,688
CB	13-15	95	25	121
CC	16-18	722	609	1,331
CD	19	-	-	-
CE	20	55	40	95
CF	21	-	-	-
CG	22+23	194,687	665	195,352
CH	24+25	1,426	60	1,486
CI	26	-	2	2
CJ	27	39	5	44
CK	28	91	44	136
CL	29+30	3	-	3
CM	31-33	134	75	209
D	35	379	21	400
E	36-39	39,828	2,700	42,528
Total		297,240	4,965	302,205

Source: KAS, AMK 2014

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Kosovo Agency of Statistics, a brief 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 12.12.2011 the Agency operates in the frames of the Prime Minister's Office. Office is funded by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, but also by donors for specific projects and for technical professional support.

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.

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