



**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 2018**



AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TË KOSOVËS  
AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKE KOSOVA  
KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS





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*Kosovo Agency of Statistics*

## Series 2: Agriculture and Environment Statistics

# Some Facts on the Environment 2018



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## **Introduction**

The publication "Some Facts on the Environment" aims at informing different users about the state of the environment in Kosovo from the statistical point of view. The publication is conducted by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, respectively by the Division of Environment Statistics through the use of all available data sources. The data is put together in a manner to facilitate the portrayal of the state of the environment.

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

Suggestions, proposals and remarks about this publication are welcome in order to help us to be more effective to users.

March, 2018

Chief Executive Officer, KAS  
Isa Krasniqi

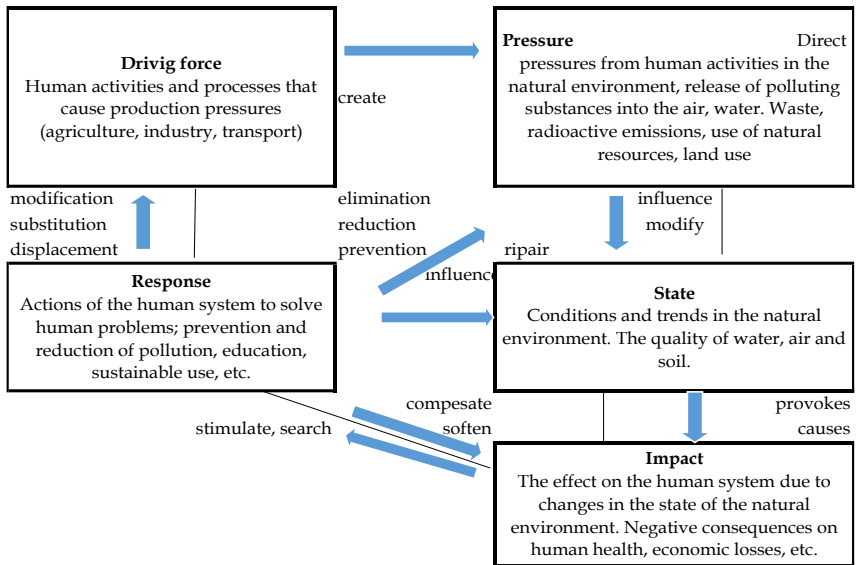
## List of Abbreviations

AHS	Agriculture Household Survey (KAS)
LFS	Labour Force Survey (KAS)
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
NIPH	National Institute for Public Health
KEC	Kosovo Energy Corporation
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MPS	Ministry of Public Services
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAG	Mineral fertilizers (Limestone ammonium nitrate)
NPK	Mineral Fertilizers (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)
URE	Mineral Fertilizers (Nitrogenous Fertilizers)
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
UNDS	United Nations Statistics Division
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
VML	Average value allowed

## List of Symbols

-	Zero
:	Data not available
.	Not applicable
0	The data is less than half of the unit used
ha	hectares
kg	kilogram
$\mu\text{g m}^3$	microgram $\text{m}^3$
t	tons
%	percentage
$\text{SO}_2$	Sulphur Dioxide
PM	Atmospheric aerosol particles
CO	Carbon monoxide
$\text{NO}_2$	Nitrogen oxide
$\text{O}_3$	Ozone
ktoe	Kilo ton oil equivalent

## General information



The DPSIR<sup>1</sup> model is an extension of the model PRS (Pressure, State, Response) adopted by the Group of State 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 socioeconomic 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 CO<sub>2</sub>) which subsequently degrade environmental state (ie, the concentration of mercury in forest soils, the global average temperature), which

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

influence (eg acidification of forests, endocrine disrupting effects on mammals) imposing responses of the society (eg legislative measures, taxes, research programs).

**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 kilometres/mileage of cars with specific coefficients like "average CO<sub>2</sub> 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 decision maker 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<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> 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.

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 ON KOSOVO**

The Republic of Kosovo is located in the south-eastern part of Europe, in the border with Albania in the south-west, Montenegro in the north-west, Serbia in the north-east and Northern Macedonia in the south.

The territory extends within the latitude 41° 51' and 43° 16', and within the longitude 19° 59' and 21° 47'.

The territory of the Republic of Kosovo is characterized by different altitudes. The lowest point in Kosovo is located in the valley of the Drini i Bardhë River, bordering Albania and reaches 270 m above sea level, and the highest point in the west of Kosovo, in Gjeravica, 2.656 m.

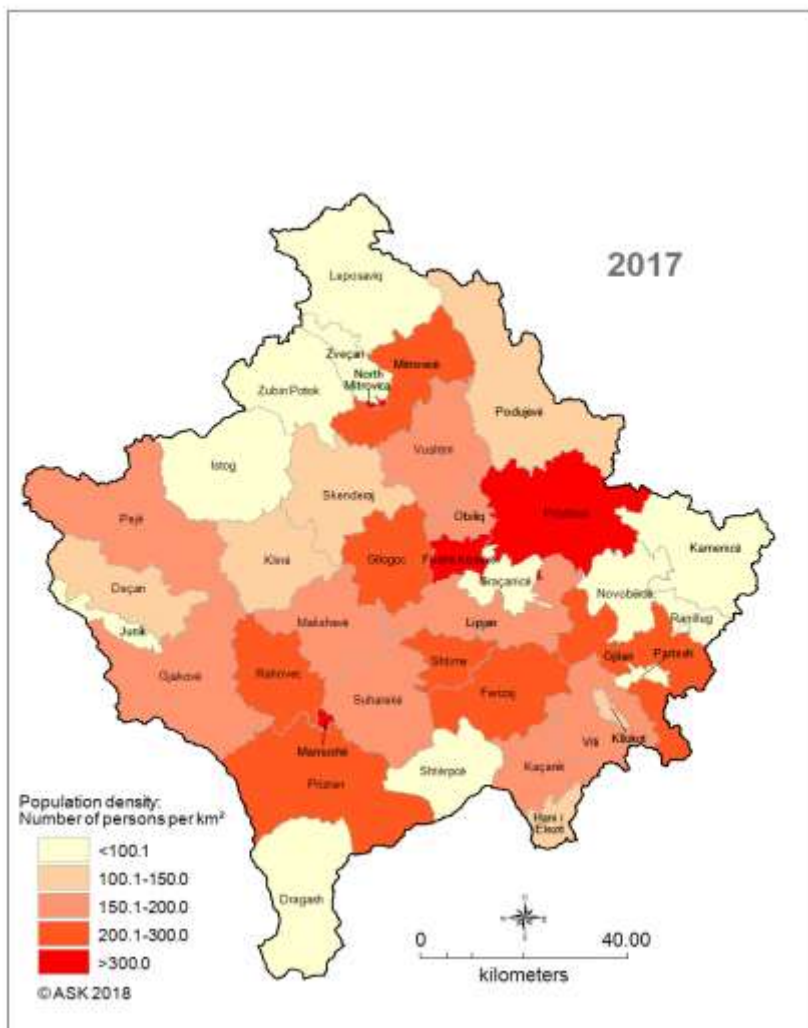
In the hydrographic aspect, Kosovo is divided into river basins: the Drini i Bardhë (White Drini), Ibri, Morava e Binçës and Lepeneci. Kosovo's rivers flows to three watersheds: the Black Sea, the Adriatic Sea and the Aegean Sea.

The climate of the Republic of Kosovo is mostly continental, resulting in warm summers and cold winters, with Mediterranean and continental influences (the average temperature within the country varies from +30°C in summer to -10°C in winter). However, due to uneven elevations in some parts of the country, there are changes in temperature and precipitation distribution. The main local factors influencing the Kosovo climate are: its relief, waters, land and plants.

All forms of atmospheric rainfall are present in Kosovo. The most significant precipitation is 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 rainy days a year.

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**Graph 1. 1: Map of population density in Kosovo**

*Data source: KAS, Cartography 2018*

**Table 1: The air temperature in Prishtina, 2009 – 2018 °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	4,0	-4.1	0.0.	-7.9	7,8	1
March	10,1	0,6	11,8	1,3	11,1	1.0	13,6	1,1	11,7	1,4
April	18,8	6,4	16,7	4,1	17,1	5.0	16,8	4,9	19	6
May	23,5	9,7	21,4	9,8	20,8	9.0	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	28.0	15.0	28,5	14,5	31,7	16,6	28	13,7
August	28,6	14,8	30,4	15.0	30,4	14.0	31,8	15	30,6	15,2
September	24,1	11,2	23,4	10.0	28,1	12,9	27,6	12,1	23,4	9,8
October	16,5	6,1	14,7	5,5	16,5	3,6	21,6	0,5	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	-3.0	-3.0	5,2	-3.9

**Table 1: The air temperature in Prishtina, 2009 – 2018 °C**

(Continued)

Month	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
January	7,9	0,2	4.7	-3.9	5,1	-4.9	-0.3	-9.3	5,9	-3,0
February	12,7	1,6	7,9	-2.1	12,1	4,1	10	-0.2	5,4	-1,2
March	14,6	2,5	9,2	0,6	10,8	2,2	15,9	2,2	10,7	1,5
April	15,7	6,2	15,7	6,2	19,5	7,3	17,4	4,3	21,6	7,0
May	20,5	8,8	:	:	18,8	8,4	22,1	9,6	23,7	10,1
June	24,6	12,5	26,2	16,8	27,5	14,1	28,1	14,3	24,2	13,4
July	27,3	14,6	31,3	17,2	29,4	14,8	30,3	15,6	25,9	15,3
August	28,9	14,8	31,5	15,2	28,3	14,5	31,7	14,4	27,5	14,7
September	22,2	11,5	27,3	13,2	23,9	10,3	24,8	11,7	23,8	9,6
October	17,1	6,6	18,4	7,3	16,3	7,1	19	4,6	19,6	5,9
November	12,2	4,3	16	1	10,6	2,4	11,9	1,6	11,7	2,1
December	6,3	-0,4	7,8	-0,2	6,2	-6,1	7,8	-0,4	4,6	-3,4

Data source: Hydrometeorology Institute of Kosovo, 2018

Table 1 indicates that in 2017 the maximum temperature in August was 31.7 ° C, while in August 2018 was 27.5 ° C.

**Table 2: Weather in Prishtina, 2009 – 2018. Number of days**

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rainy and snow days										
January	15	21	14	12	10	13	16	17	8	16
February	8	16	17	16	12	6	14	19	10	14
March	10	16	19	15	8	13	17	17	8	4
April	20	21	13	18	9	12	11	17	10	17
May	13	18	15	10	18	9	10	15	9	12
June	11	14	11	13	8	11	13	7	17	5
July	8	8	14	8	3	10	7	7	9	5
August	3	6	14	13	8	5	7	5	7	1
September	8	10	12	9	11	13	11	9	3	7
October	15	10	6	7	18	5	14	17	5	7
November	16	16	11	6	19	8	11	15	7	8
December	20	16	21	8	13	19	18	20	3	17

*Data source: Hydrometeorology Institute of Kosovo*

**Table 2: Weather in Prishtina, 2009 – 2018. Number of days**  
(Continued)

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainy and snow days						
January	15	10	19	14	10	10
February	14	5	12	14	6	18
March	17	15	14	14	7	23
April	11	19	6	7	10	6
May	16	15	10	17	15	11
June	14	10	12	12	8	17
July	4	15	3	8	9	21
August	3	5	5	10	4	10
September	9	18	11	8	11	4
October	7	11	14	18	8	7
November	9	12	8	10	14	10
December	4	13	2	1	12	13

*Data source: Hydrometeorology Institute of Kosovo, 2018*

Table 2 indicates the total number of days most precipitated in Prishtina by years, in February 2017 the highest number of the most rainy days was in May with 15 days, while in 2018 it was in March with 23 days.

**Table 3: Average rainfall by year 2015-2017**

No.	Climate zone	2015	2016	2017
1	Rrafshi i Kosovës (Kosovo Valley)	696.7 mm(l/m <sup>2</sup> )	754.2 mm(l/m <sup>2</sup> )	591.9 mm(l/m <sup>2</sup> )
2	Rrafshi i Dukagjinit (Dukagjini Valley)	683.9 mm(l/m <sup>2</sup> )	948.7 mm(l/m <sup>2</sup> )	701.1 mm(l/m <sup>2</sup> )

*Data source: Hydrometeorology Institute of Kosovo*

## CHAPTER II

### SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 4 indicates population estimates for 2002-2017. Estimates are based on statistical methods used for estimates, prognoses and projections. Resident population in Kosovo in 2011 was 1.798.645 inhabitants, while women were 863 925 and 875 900 men according to the Census of 2011. Based on the Kosovo population estimation for 2017, the total number of resident population is 1.798.506 inhabitants.

**Table 4: Total population in Kosovo, 2002–2017 (in thousand)**

Year	Total population	Data source
1948	733.034	Census
1961	963.988	Census
1971	1.243.693	Census
1981	1.584.440	Census
1991	1.956.196	Census
2011 <sup>1)</sup>	1.780.021	Census
2012 <sup>2)</sup>	1.815.606	Estimation
2013 <sup>2)</sup>	1.820.631	Estimation
2014 <sup>2)</sup>	1.804.944	Estimation
2015 <sup>2)</sup>	1.771.604	Estimation
2016 <sup>2)</sup>	1.783.531	Estimation
2017 <sup>2)</sup>	1.798.506	Estimation

*Data source: KAS, estimation December 2017*



**Table 5: Total population in Kosovo estimated in 2014-2017**

No	Municipality	Total estimated population (31 December 2014)	Total estimated populatio (31 December 2015)	Total estimated populatio (31 December 2016)	Total estimated populatio (31 December 2017)
1	Deçan	40.847	41.173	41,48	41,808
2	Gjakovë	95.576	94.543	95,215	95,34
3	Gillogoc	60.111	60.175	60,558	61,133
4	Gjilan	87.385	80.525	79,834	80,162
5	Dragash	34.241	34.041	34,237	34,316
6	Istog	39.963	39.604	39,917	40,38
7	Kaçanik	33.784	33.623	33,888	34,206
8	Klinë	39.527	39.208	39,616	40,122
9	Fushë Kosovë	37.735	37.048	37,859	38,607
10	Kamenicë	33.599	31.285	30,891	30,75
11	Mitrovicë	71.636	68.400	68,474	69,346
12	Mitrovica e V.	12.173	12.223	12,25	12,211
13	Leposaviq	13.515	13.561	13,576	13,587
14	Lipjan	58.373	56.643	57,096	57,733
15	Novobërdë	6.953	6.963	7,063	7,16
16	Obiliq	21.056	19.165	18,994	19,144
17	Rahovec	58.214	58.908	59,381	59,102
18	Pejë	97.776	97.890	98,793	99,568
19	Podujevë	86.836	83.424	83,242	83,445
20	Prishtinë	207.062	204.721	207,708	211,755
21	Prizren	184.586	186.986	189,058	191,565
22	Skenderaj	51.553	51.746	52,053	52,343
23	Shtime	27.818	27.238	27,488	27,654
24	Shtërpcë	6.906	6.889	6,84	6,773
25	Suharekë	60.869	59.681	60,196	60,247
26	Ferizaj	107.985	101.174	101,107	103,003
27	Viti	47.434	46.742	47,202	47,615
28	Vushtrri	68.793	64.578	64,915	64,468
29	Zubin Potok	6.537	6.554	6,584	6,616
30	Zveçan	7.341	7.358	7,36	7,376
31	Malishevë	56.889	57.300	58,12	58,269
32	Junik	6.319	6.382	6,437	6,37
33	Mamushë	5.791	5.839	5,895	5,95
34	Hani i Elezit	9.759	9.830	9,922	9,998
35	Graçanicë	11.72	11.900	11,997	12,091
36	Ranillug	3.835	3.839	3,831	3,81
37	Partesh	1.738	1.724	1,716	1,73
38	Klllokot	2.709	2.719	2,738	2,753
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.804.944</b>	<b>1.771.604</b>	<b>1.783.531</b>	<b>1.798.506</b>

Data source: KAS, Estimation - Population of Kosovo, 2017

**Table 6: Main labour market indicators in percentage, 2017**

Main labor market indicatorss (%)	2 0 1 7		
	Male	Female	Total
Rate of participation in the workforce	63,1	19,8	41,7
Inactivity rate	36,9	80,2	58,3
Employment to population ration (employment rate)	44,6	13	28,9
Unemployment rate	29,3	34,6	30,5
Unemployment rate among young people (age 15-24)	46,5	60,4	50,5
Percentage of young people NEET in the youth population (age 15-24)	24,1	31,8	27,8
Percentage of unsustainable employment in general employment	25,8	18,4	24,1

*Data source: KAS, Labour Force Survey, 2017*

Almost two-thirds of Kosovo's population is of working age (age 15-64). Among working age population, 58.3% are not economically active.

Of the 41.7% of the population, which is economically active, 50.5% are unemployed. This means that 60.4% of economically active persons are employed, creating a ratio of employment to the population (employment rate) of 28.9%.

**Table 7: Employment by economic activity, 2015-2017 in percentage**

Economic activity	2015		2016		2017	
	(in thousand)	(%)	in thousand	(%)	in thousand	(%)
	Total		Total		Total	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,7	2,3	14,2	4, 2	17,5	5
Mining and Quarrying	2,5	0,8	3,6	1, 1	4,6	1,3
Manufacturing	43,9	14,7	44,2	13, 2	47	13,4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,3	1,8	5,5	1, 6	6,7	1,9
Water supply, sewage, waste management	4,4	1,5	6,7	2, 0	4,9	1,4
Construction	28,2	9,5	38,6	11, 5	39,9	11,2
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	42,9	14,4	49,5	14, 8	49,9	14,2
Transportation and storage	8,4	2,8	10,6	3, 2	8,8	2,5
Accommodation and food service activities	19,8	6,6	21,3	6, 4	22,3	6,4
Information and communication	9,6	3,2	7,3	2, 2	6,8	1,9
Financial and insurance activities	5,9	2,0	6,5	1, 9	6,8	1,9
Real estate activities	0,3	0,1	0,3	0, 1	0,3	0,1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,5	1,8	6,6	2, 0	9,3	2,6
Administrative and support service activities	10,7	3,6	11,0	3, 3	2	2,6
					11,1	3,2
					5,5	
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	22,1	7,4	24,8	7, 4	23,7	6,7
Education	36,4	12,2	35,4	10, 6	33,8	9,6
Human health and social work activities	18,6	6,2	18,8	5, 6	23,9	6,8
Art, entertainment and recreation	4,4	1,5	5,6	1, 7	5,5	1,6
Other service activities	12,5	4,2	12,1	3, 6	17	4,9
Household employment activities	7,2	2,4	8,6	2, 6	8,5	2,4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,5	1,2	3,0	0, 9	3,3	0,9

*Data source: KAS, Labour Force Survey, 2017*

Table 7 indicates the percentage change in employment by year and by economic activity.

Employed in agriculture in 2016 were 4.2%, while in 2017 increased by 5%.

**Table 8: GDP by expenditure in current prices, 2010-2017**

	(In million Euros)							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>GDP at current prices</b>	<b>4.402,0</b>	<b>4.814,1</b>	<b>5.058,9</b>	<b>5.326,6</b>	<b>5.567,5</b>	<b>5.807,5</b>	<b>6.070,1</b>	<b>6.413,9</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditures</b>	<b>4.516,5</b>	<b>4.836,4</b>	<b>5.143,9</b>	<b>5.333,1</b>	<b>5.731,4</b>	<b>5.858,5</b>	<b>6.072,1</b>	<b>6.254,3</b>
Consumption expenditure of households	3.768,2	4.003,2	4.281,6	4.446,2	4.802,2	4.942,9	5.194,1	5.369,9
Final consumption expenditure of Government	722,3	802,1	842,1	863,9	910,4	893,9	853,9	862,6
Government of Kosovo	495,7	578,4	625,0	658,8	723,5	772,2	729,6	751,5
Donors (wages)	226,6	223,7	217,1	205,2	186,8	121,7	124,3	111,1
Foreign employees	157,4	155,5	150,9	142,6	129,8	84,6	86,4	77,2
Local employees	69,2	68,2	66,2	62,6	57,0	37,1	37,9	33,9
Final consumption expenditure of NIPSHs	26,0	31,1	20,2	23,0	18,8	21,7	24,0	21,8
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>1.450,6</b>	<b>1.632,4</b>	<b>1.465,1</b>	<b>1.470,9</b>	<b>1.434,9</b>	<b>1.601,3</b>	<b>1.650,1</b>	<b>1.819,7</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	1.301,2	1.475,9	1.316,8	1.322,6	1.293,8	1.498,9	1.550,4	1.728,5
Changes in inventory	149,4	156,5	148,3	148,3	141,0	102,4	99,6	91,1
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-1,5652</b>	<b>-1,6547</b>	<b>-1,5501</b>	<b>-1,4774</b>	<b>-1,5987</b>	<b>-1,6523</b>	<b>-1,652</b>	<b>-1,6601</b>
Export of goods and services	878,0	1.137,7	1.176,5	1.168,1	1.252,8	1.273,9	1.438,5	1.709,3
Export of goods	305,0	324,9	287,0	305,1	324,3	322,5	307,9	378,4
Exports of services	573,0	812,8	889,5	863,0	928,6	951,5	1.130,6	1.330,9
Import of goods and services	2.443,1	2.792,4	2.726,6	2.645,5	2.851,6	2.926,3	3.090,6	3.369,4
Import of goods (FOB)	2.057,1	2.383,9	2.360,0	2.297,1	2.382,9	2.431,8	2.598,7	2.842,6
Import of services	386,1	408,5	366,6	348,4	468,7	495,5	491,8	526,8
<b>GDP per capita (Euro)</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>3,566</b>

*Data source: KAS, Government Accounts (GDP)*

GDP per capita increased from 2.480 euros in 2010 to 3.566 euros in 2017.

## CHAPTER III

### ENERGY

As observed in Table 9, in 2017 the available coal quantity has decreased compared to 2016 by 14.05%, the available oil product volume has increased compared to 2016 by 10.49%.

**Table 9: Overview of the amount of energy resources (primary energy sources) available (ktoe)**

Resources of energy	2016	2017
Coal	1684,57	1447,85
Petroleum products	660,37	729,63
Biomass	368,5	365,16
Hydropower	18,36	15,34
Solar energy	0,39	0,42
Wind energy	0,06	0,05
Electric energy	-43,63	-24,61
Total	2688,62	2533,84

*Data source; Energy Balance in Kosovo, 2017*

**Table 10. Overview of coal quantity as primary resource available (ktoe)**

Coal	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hard coal	0.05	0.07	0	0
Bituminous coal and other	6.61	5.83	0,89	1,2
Coal for coke	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Lignite	1345.32	1548.31	1683,58	1446,5
Coke and half coke	0.01	0.01	0,1	0,15
Coal gas, water gas etc	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Coke turpentine from tar	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Brown coal briquettes	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Pitch	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Turf	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Total	1351.99	1554.22	1684,57	1447,85

*Data source; Energy Balance in Kosovo, 2017*

The quantity of coal available in 2017 was 1447.85 ktoe.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, coal production was 1928.4 thousand tons.

**Table 11. Overview of the quantity of oil products (ktoe)**

<b>Oil products</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Gasoline	69.33	69.11	72,84	66,24
Kerosene (Jetfuel)	2.52	3.95	4,31	5,92
Heavy oils / mazut	31.93	31.41	21,08	24,77
Oil	331.48	388.48	428,06	467,06
LPG	34.44	39.00	38,59	35,73
Oil coke	79.36	88.77	55,04	91,87
Other oil products	0.00	0.00	0,00	0,00
Oil waste	0.00	0.01	0,00	0,00
Bitumen	30.73	43.08	34,71	33,48
Lubricating oils	4.74	5.53	5,75	3,63
Total	584.52	669.31	660,39	728,70

*Data source; Energy Balance in Kosovo, 2017*

## CHAPTER IV

### AGRICULTURE

The total used area of agricultural land in 2017 was 416.072,33 hectares, most of which belonged to meadows and pastures (including common land) 218 314,30 ha or (52.5%) while the arable land 186 954,16 ha or (44.9%), of which vegetables in open field and greenhouse vegetables are included in this category of land (Table 12). The used area of agricultural land in which pesticides have been used is 115.543,24 ha.

**Table 12: Land use**

<b>Agricultural land use</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Arable land	186.954,16
From which vegetables in the open field (first culture)	8.032,97
From which vegetables in greenhouses (first culture)	466,79
Garden	1.198,99
Plantations of trees	6.247,02
Plantations of vineyards	3.199,03
Sapling	158,83
Meadows and pastures (including common land)	218.314,30
Total used area of agricultural land	416.072,33

*Data source: KAS. AHS, 2017*

Table 13 presents the use of different types of manure by group of crops. According to crops, the largest amount of manure was used by crops of cereals 62 404 016 tons.

Manure used by most farmers. NPK, often used for basic fertilization during planting, is the most utilized of all inorganic fertilizers. Most of the rest are URE and NAG that are mainly used for re-fertilization after planting the plant. The average amount of manure used is 476 kg/ha. The average amount of manure used is 11.3 tons/ha (Table 14).

**Table 13. Use of manure by crop group per ton in 2017**

Mineral fertilizer											
Group of crops	Area of soiled soil	NPK		NAG		URE		Other		Total (NPK, NAG, URE, other)	
	Ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha
Cereal	114.484	29.974.627	262	7.896.706	69	18.456.135	161	481.313	4	56.808.782	496
Fodder	15.446	3.308.627	214	1.156.837	75	1.138.234	74	1.298	0	5.604.995	363
Vegetable	7.414	2.740.432	370	1.524.521	206	572.746	77	67.987	9	4.905.686	662
Fruit	1.214	208.974	172	61.640	51	37.779	31	49.017	40	357.410	294
Meadows and pastures	7.790	1.596.832	205	61.624	8	69.268	9	1.714	0	1.729.438	222
Other	7.850	2.082.972	265	700.046	89	1.118.647	143	78.418	10	3.980.083	507
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.198</b>	<b>39.912.464</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>11.401.373</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21.392.810</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>679.747</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73.386.393</b>	<b>476</b>

Data source: KAS. AHS, 2017

**Table 14: Use of manure by crop group per ton in 2017**

Organic fertilizer			
Group of crops	Area in ha	Ton	Ton/ha
Cereal	22.282	292.378	13,1
Fodder	5.446	61.345	11,3
Vegetable	2.023	54.209	26,8
Fruit	587	7.888	13,4
Meadows and pastures	18.482	121.048	6,5
Other	1.151	28.058	24,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.970</b>	<b>564.926</b>	<b>11,3</b>

Data source: KAS. AHS, 2017



**Table 15: Number of animals by species**

Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Number of beehives
259.729	182.278	28.410	41.086	2.326	2.811.385	163.717

*Data source: KAS. AHS, 2017*

The number of animals presented in this publication refers to 1 November, 2017.

**Table 16: Irrigated area**

Irrigation	Area (ha)
Total area of agricultural land that can be irrigated	43.573,59
Irrigated area at least once during the reference period	32.294,10

*Data source: KAS. AHS, 2017*

The irrigated area at least once during the reference period was 32 294.10 ha. The total area of agricultural land which could be irrigated was 43 573.59 ha.

## CHAPTER V

### FORESTRY

Kosovo forests are divided into high forests, low forests, shrubs and degraded forests. The majority of Kosovo's forests consist of low forests (42%), while the high forest is (15%).

**Table 17: Kosovo forests by type and ownership in ha and %**

Type of forest	Ownership			%
	State	Private	Total	
High forests	51000	15000	66000	15
Low forests	116000	63000	179000	42
Degraded forests	34000	48000	82000	20
Shrubs / bushes	67000	36000	103000	23
Total	268000	162000	430000	100

*Data source: Kosovo Forest Agency*

According to the national forest inventory that was realized in 2003, it is estimated that the total forest area is 464,800 ha or 42% of the total area of Kosovo. About 278,880 ha are publicly owned forests owned by the Kosovo Forestry Agency (KFA) and are organized in six geographic regions. Deciduous forests represent 90% of Kosovo's forests and are dominated by oaks and beech, while coniferous forests cover about 7% of forests and are dominated by pine trees, fir trees and hermocai tree.

## CHAPTER VI

### TRANSPORT

An important indicator of air pollution is road transport. In the following tables are presented data on Kosovo's roads, railway transport and the number of flights by month and year.

**Table 18: Roads of Kosovo by category**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
International	78,0	78,0	98	108
Highway	630,4	630,4	630,4	630,4
Regional	1,294,7	1.305,0	1.305,0	1.305,0
Total	2.003,1	2.013,4	2.033,4	2.043,4

*Data source: Department of Kosovo Roads, 2017*

According to the data it is observed that in 2017 in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo there are have 2,043.4 km of roads.

**Table 19: Railway transport**

Year	Number of passengers in thousand	Quantity of goods transported in thousand / ton	Quantity of goods transported in million tons-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
2014	340	848	39
2015	269	736	23
2016	279	250	8
2017	156	431	14

*Data source: Kosovo Railways, 2017*

From the data in Table 19 it is observed that in 2017 the number of passengers was 156 thousand. The amount of freight transported in 2016 was 250 thousand tons, while in 2017 it was 431 tons.

**Table 20. Number of flights by month for the period 2014-2017**

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2014	1232	1431	1941	1390	5994
2015	1269	1528	2150	1387	6334
2016	1433	1676	2174	1564	6847
2017	1372	1767	2384	1646	7169
2018	1560	:	:	:	1560

*Data source: Airport of Kosovo, 2017*

The number of flights in the first quarter of 2018 is 1560 or 13.70% more than in the same quarter last year (Q1 / 2017). The data in this table indicate an increase in the number of flights in 2017.

## CHAPTER VII

### AIR

#### Air quality data, 2017

**Table 21. Data of SO<sub>2</sub> (ug/m<sup>3</sup>) by measuring point**

Location of the monitoring	SO <sub>2</sub>	CO	NO <sub>2</sub>	O <sub>3</sub>	PM10	PM2.5
	Annual average					
IHMK	5,42	2,04	30,4	30,4	33,25	26
Rilindje	10,66	1,94	39,16	39,16	33,13	26,55
Drenas	19,27	2,45	19,97	19,97	42,77	28,09
Mitrovicë	30,6	1,11	17,86	17,86	36,02	28,4
Pejë	:	:	:	:	28,2	19,22
Prizren	22,95	2,13	21,93	21,93	12,88	6,91
Hani i Elezit	16,16	1,65	20,7	20,7	26,86	17,83
Gjilan	7,26	3,12	33,5	33,5	64,77	23,67
Palaj	23,85	:	24,13	21,13	30,95	22,85
Obiliq	31,95	0,77	23,00	23,00	51,21	44,37
Dardhisht	:	2,14	21,9	21,9	51,65	35,03

*Data source: Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo, 2017*

**Table 22: Annual average values, Pristina agglomeration at five monitoring points, 2018**

Location of the monitoring	Monthly average values of PM10, in AKS1	Monthly average values of PM2.5 in AKS1	Monthly average values of Ozone in AKS1	Monthly average values of NO <sub>2</sub> in AKS1	Monthly average values of SO <sub>2</sub> in AKS1	Monthly average values of CO in AKS1
Average, 2018						
IHMK	40,36	29,3	36,32	36,11	20,98	2,45
Rilindje	37,01	25,80	35,13	41,46	35,10	2,61
Palaj 3	22,42	15,43	50,87	10,66	15,81	1,85
Obiliq	43,17	32,01	61,40	17,90	63,82	0,97
Dardhishtë	37,61	27,00	62,55	17,35	:	2,39

*Data source: Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo, 2018*

**Table 23: Annual average values in six areas of Kosovo, 2018**

Location of the monitoring	Monthly average values of PM10, in AKS1	Monthly average values of PM2.5 in AKS1	Monthly average values of Ozone in AKS1	Monthly average values of NO <sub>2</sub> in AKS1	Monthly average values of SO <sub>2</sub> in AKS1	Monthly average values of CO in AKS1
Average value, 2018						
Drenas	40,55	24,41	:	12,69	35,20	1,39
Mitrovicë	40,15	26,90	38,56	9,60	51,74	1,67
Pejë	29,23	21,96	:	:	:	:
Prizren	28,88	21,70	57,28	24,83	39,28	1,00
Hani Elezit	71,71	27,08	46,50	55,82	28,02	2,46
Gjilan	61,23	28,18	19,42	36,47	23,45	2,35

*Data source: Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo, 2018*

Monthly average values of SO<sub>2</sub>: from the data of the monitoring stations for the concentration measurement of SO<sub>2</sub> there is no exceedance of the MAR (Maximum Allowed Rate) over the entire period of January-December 2017 (Tab.21).

Monthly average values of CO: from CO concentration measurement data (from all stations that monitored this parameter) there is no exceedance of MAR.

Monthly average values of NO<sub>2</sub>: from the data for the NO<sub>2</sub> concentration measurement during January-December 2017 there were slight exceedance of the MAR and that at the monitoring station at IHMK Rilindja, Mitrovica, Prizren, Obiliq, Dardhishte and Hani i Elezit (Tab. 21).

Monthly average values of O<sub>3</sub>: O<sub>3</sub> concentration data during January-December 2017 did not exceed MAR in any of the monitoring stations.

Monthly average values of PM<sub>10</sub>: during the year 2017, from the data for the concentration measurement of PM<sub>10</sub>, there was an exceedance of MAR as a monthly average.

Monthly average values of PM<sub>2.5</sub>: during January-December 2017, based on HIK data, there were significant exceedance of MAR for PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Prishtina - HIK and Rilindja (January, February, November and December), Drenas and Mitrovica (January, February and November), Palaj (November).

## CHAPTER VIII

### WATER

**Table 24: Water spent by households connected to water companies**

Year	Water spent <sup>1)</sup> mil m <sup>3</sup> /year	Households <sup>3)</sup>	Population in households <sup>4)</sup>
2011 <sup>2)</sup>	42,53	204,652 <sup>2)</sup>	1,138,549 <sup>2)</sup>
2012	43,73	222.760	1.300.918
2013	43,58	239.959	1.362.967
2014	46,72	253.517	1.424.766
2015	50,37	271.124	1.550.558
2016	52,33	290.518	1.597.849
2017	49,19	300.930	1.567.845

*Data source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2017*

1. The data on spent water are from WRA from 2011 to 2017.
2. Data for 2011 by households and populated households are from the Population Census.
3. Households, are from WRA, 2012 -2017.
4. Data are estimated by taking the average household size according to the Labour Force Survey for 2012-2017.

**Table 25: Public supply of households with drinking water in Kosovo (unit=106m<sup>3</sup>)**

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Unit	mil m <sup>3</sup> / year							
Water supply - Households	41,88	42,52	43,72	43,58	46,72	50,37	52,33	49,19
Water Supply - Industrial activities	5,54	5,53	5,85	5,73	4,85	4,75	5,08	5,61
Water Supply - Institutions	8,66	4,63	4,33	4,44	4,27	4,63	4,66	5,13
Total	56,08	52,68	53,9	53,75	55,84	59,74	62,07	59,93

*Data source: WRA, Water Regulatory Authority*

**Table 26. Water production**

Water production for the public sector	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Unit mil/m <sup>3</sup> year	139,5	146,4	138,1	134,5	131,8	137,0	143,7	154,2

*Data source: WRA, Water Regulatory Authority*

**Table 27. Percentage of population coverage with services in the period 2013-2018**

Year	Water supply (public supply)	Waste water (sewage)
2013	82%	60%
2014	84%	62%
2015	87%	65%
2016	91%	69%
2017	94%	74%

*Data source: WRA, Water Regulatory Authority*



Service coverage has been steadily improving. In 2017, the average coverage of the population with water supply services reached 94%, which is higher by 12% compared to 2013, while the average coverage for wastewater services is 74% and in this period five-year increase has risen by 14%.

## CHAPTER IX

### BIODIVERSITY

Kosovo is known for its rich biodiversity. The geographic position, geological, pedological, hydrological, relief and climate factors are some of the factors that have enabled Kosovo to have a rich biological and landscape diversity with a good variety of floristic, vegetative and faunistic diversity'

**Table 28: Nature protected areas**

Category	Name	No. of zones	Area /ha
I	Nature reserve	11	846.92
	RN Botanical	6	
	RN Zoological	2	
	RN Special	3	
II	National park	1	39.000.00
III	Nature monument	82	6.296.93
	MN Speleological	4	
	MN Hydrology	15	
	MN Geomorphological	7	
	MN Botantics	55	
	MN Memorial	1	
	Regional park-protected landscap	2	1.683.49
V	Forest park	1	15.00
Total		97	47.842.34

Data source: AMMK

The national network of protected areas consists of 97 natural areas with a surface of 47.842.34 ha or 4.39% of the territory of Kosovo.

## CHAPTER X

### WASTE

In Kosovo in 2016 a total of 395.291 tons of municipal waste was collected.

Data from 2016 show that the average municipal waste collected in Kosovo was 223 kg per inhabitant per year or 0.61 kg of waste per inhabitant per day.

**Table 29: Quantity of municipal waste collected, 2016**

Place of collection	Quantity collected	Population	Collected wastes	
Unit	1000/Tons		kg/inhabitant/year	kg/inhabitant/day
Prishtina and reagon	105.851	480.040	221	0,60
Other regions	289.440	1.291.564	224	0,61
Total Kosovo	395.291	1.771.604	223	0,61

*Data source, KAS, MWS 2016*

In Kosovo in 2017 a total of 409,781 tons of municipal waste was collected.

Data from 2017 show that the average municipal waste collected in Kosovo was 228 kg per inhabitant per year or 0.62 kg of waste per inhabitant per day.

**Table 30: Quantity of municipal waste collected, 2017**

Place of collection	Quantity collected	Population	Collected waste	
Unit	1000/Tons		kg/inhabitant/year	kg/inhabitant/day
Prishtina and reagon	115.228	491.068	235	0,64
Other regions	294.553	1.307.427	225	0,62
Total Kosovo	409.781	1.798.495	228	0,62

*Data source, KAS, MWS 2017*

The total amount of municipal waste collected in Kosovo in 2017 was 409,781 tons per year.

**Table 31 Quantity of municipal waste collected, 2007-2017**

Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	in 1000 tons										
Prishtina and the region	182	198	218	222	230	249	255	95	105	105	115
Other regions	148	153	187	293	352	358	320	152	214	289	294
Total Kosovo	330	351	405	515	582	607	575	247	319	395	409
Unit	in kg/inhabitant, v										
Prishtina and the region	364	396	436	511	488	515	517	193	214	221	235
Other regions	93	96	117	226	278	269	242	119	163	224	225
Total Kosovo	157	167	193	297	335	334	317	140	177	223	228
Unit	in kg/inhabitant, d										
Prishtina and the region	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6
Other regions	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6
Total Kosovo	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6

Data source, KAS, MWS 2017

The results from IWS 2017 indicate that the quantity of industrial waste generated was 2,606,203 tons, while the amount of waste sent elsewhere is 967,552 tons, waste disposal 1,674,327 tons, recycled waste 3,193 tons, burnt waste 232 tons and total processed waste 2,608,128 tons.

**Table 32: Total quantity of industrial waste generated by industry sectors B.C.D.E.F.G-U, 2017**

NACE Rev.2	Waste generated	Waste treatment by generating companies			Waste sent elsewhere	Total processed waste <sup>1</sup>
		Burnt	Recycled	Disposal		
		Ton				
B	90.292	5	8	88.693	1.606	90.312
CA	220.021	7	2	40.320	179.702	220.031
CB	119	3	10	:	102	115
CC	68.311	51	3.024	:	65.115	68.189
CE	63	1	:	:	62	63
CF	2	:	:	:	2	2
CG	43.282	23	107	682	41.717	42.528
CH	80.648	63	2	80.000	609	80.674
CI	5	:	:	:	5	5
CK	3	:	:	:	3	3
CL	65.004	:	:	:	65.004	65.004
CM	19.069	24	3	7	19.039	19.073
D	1.358.037	:	:	1.128.008	230.028	1.358.036
E	270.151	:	19	270.123	19	270.161
F	323.731	33	12	66.494	256.941	323.481
G-U	67.468	22	6	0	67.424	67.452
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2.606.203</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>3.193</b>	<b>1.674.327</b>	<b>967.552</b>	<b>2.605.128</b>

Data source: KAS, IWS 2017

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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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