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Series 2: Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Agriculture Holdings Survey 2019



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



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Zyra e Kryeministrit -Ured Premijera -Office of the Prime Minister
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F o r e w o r d

The Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) has realized Agricultural Holdings Survey (AHS) on an annual basis since 2004. This is the fifth 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 2019, presented in this publication, provide an important source of information on the current state of agriculture in Kosovo (for the reference period of the survey).

In this publication are presented the results in summary form for the use of agricultural land, crops, livestock, agricultural inputs (mineral fertilizers, organic fertilizers, and pesticides) and farm expenditure for the reference period 03 October 2018 – 01 November 2019. The data presented here are mainly the results of this survey, but there are some data from administrative sources (vineyards data) obtained from MAFRD and the Agriculture Census in 2014.

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Suggestions, proposals and comments regarding this publication are welcome.

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Prishtina, June 2020

Chief Executive Officer, KAS
Mr. Isa Krasniqi

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
EO	-	Economic Operator
AC	-	Agriculture Census 2014
DNFA	-	Data Network Farm Accountancy

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.

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1. Objectives, methodology and scope of the survey

1.1. Objectives and scope of the survey

The objective of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2019 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 2019 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. The survey was conducted in the period 01 November – 30 November 2019.

1.2. Framework of the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2019

As a source for sampling design for the Agricultural Holdings Survey 2019 is used the Agriculture Census 2014. The Agriculture Census was conducted in November 2014 in 34 municipalities of Kosovo. Even though the preparations were made, the Census could not be completed in four (4) municipalities in northern Kosovo (Northern Mitrovica, Leposaviç, Zveçan and Zubin Potok), since these municipalities refused to participate.

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

Threshold

Agriculture Census in 2014 included only agricultural holdings which have met at least one of the following criteria and the same threshold has been applied to AH 2019.

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.

1.3. Design of the sampling frame

To make the sampling design, which would lead to an acceptable accuracy for all or at least most of the key variables, the following variables are analyzed:

- The number of cattle,
- The number of dairy cows,
- The number of sheep,
- The number of goats,
- The number of sheep and goats,
- The number of breeding sheep and goats,
- The number of pigs,
- The number of poultry
- The number of beehives,
- Used or utilized agricultural land,
- Arable land (fields)
- Meadows and pastures,
- Grain cereals,
- Grain legumes,
- Industrial plants,
- Potatoes,
- Peppers,
- Onions,
- Cabbage,
- Mixed crops,
- Vineyards,
- Greenhouse,
- Orchards,
- Fruit berries,
- Apples,
- Pears,
- Plums,
- Melon,
- Strawberries.

Different designs were tested for different sampling sizes. Based on tests conducted, it was decided that the sampling design should be of one layer and the sampling size should be 7000 agricultural holdings. For the final design of the sampling are taken into account the following parameters:

- The sampling size 6892,
- Stratification,
- Allocation (distribution).

Stratification is done according to region, class size and farm type. Selection of agricultural holdings for interview is done randomly.

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.

Table 1: Variables and criteria for defining the class sizes

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 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
Greenhouse	≥ 100 m ²	≥ 50 m ²	≥ 20 m ²
Bee hives	≥ 100 bee hives	≥ 50 bee hives	≥ 20 bee hives
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

All agricultural holdings which are smaller than the size of class 3 belong to the class size 4.

Types of Agricultural Holdings (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;
- Used agricultural land.

Table 1: Number of agricultural holdings selected in the sampling by the size of AH and region

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizreni	Ferizaji	Gjilani	Gjakova	Total
1	834	499	461	490	267	352	483	3386
2	308	153	170	144	95	153	186	1209
3	286	130	177	175	121	126	185	1200
4	263	121	124	225	141	110	113	1097
Total	1691	903	932	1034	624	741	967	6892

Table 2: Number of agricultural holdings interviewed by the size of AH and region

Size of Agricultural Holding	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizreni	Ferizaji	Gjilani	Gjakova	Total
1	816	485	459	431	252	343	482	3268
2	305	151	170	115	91	144	186	1162
3	279	129	177	161	116	122	185	1169
4	259	119	124	209	138	110	113	1072
Total	1659	884	930	916	597	719	966	6671

1.4 Definitions

The survey is conducted by using the following definitions:

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

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

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

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

(3) Agricultural production means:

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

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

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

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

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

Fallow land can be:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labour force in agriculture - The labour force of the Agricultural Holding includes all persons who perform agricultural work in the holding during the agricultural year. The labour force also includes people who are retired and who continue to work in the Agricultural Holding.

Reference periods

- The reference period for use of the land is agricultural year (31 October, 2018 – 1 November, 2019).
- In livestock is 1 November 2019 for the number of animals, poultry and bees, while for livestock products (31 October 2018 – 1 November 2019).

1.5. Field procedure

The method of data collection was a face-to-face interview with a questionnaire (Annex 1).

The survey was conducted by surveyors with special service agreement from KAS, where field interviewers were engaged to conduct the survey. Surveyors were previously trained to complete the questionnaire and to conduct the survey.

Regional supervisors with special agreement from KAS have made close field supervision, keeping in touch with the Central Office to solve any problems.

The data control procedure was also performed, which consisted of three levels: (i) control of the questionnaires completed by the supervisors with a special agreement from KAS; (ii) checking questionnaires at the KAS Central Office by the personnel of the Department of Agriculture; and (iii) logical control during data entry..

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.

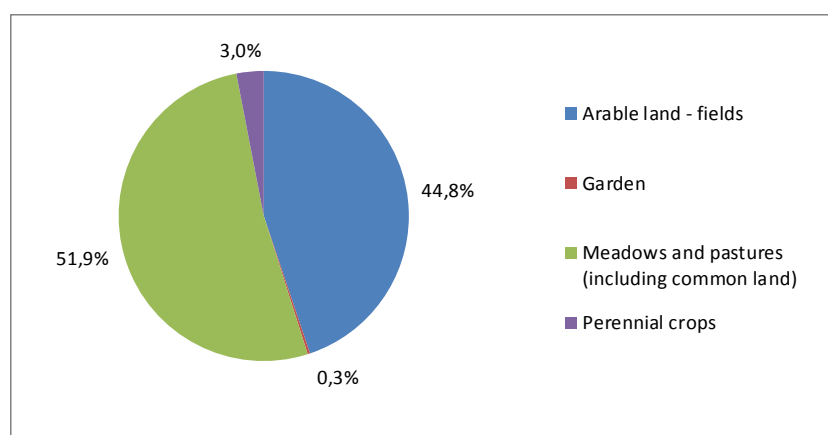
Does not include data on forest land, unused agricultural land and non-agricultural land.

Table 1: Used area of agricultural land

Use of agricultural land	Area (ha)
Arable land - fields	188.364,69
- From which vegetables in the open field (first crop)	8.319,02
- From which vegetables in greenhouses (first crop)	517,65
Garden	1.122,13
Plantations of fruits	9.244,29
Plantations of vineyards ²	3.367,32
Seedlings	110,79
Meadows and pastures (including common land)	217.931,84
Total used area of agricultural land	420.141,05

According to the data, total utilized area of agricultural land are 420 141.05 hectares, most of them belong to meadows and pastures (including common land) 217 931.84 ha or (51.9%), while the arable land is 188 364.69 ha or (44.8%), of which open field vegetables and greenhouse vegetables are included in this category of land.

Graph 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).

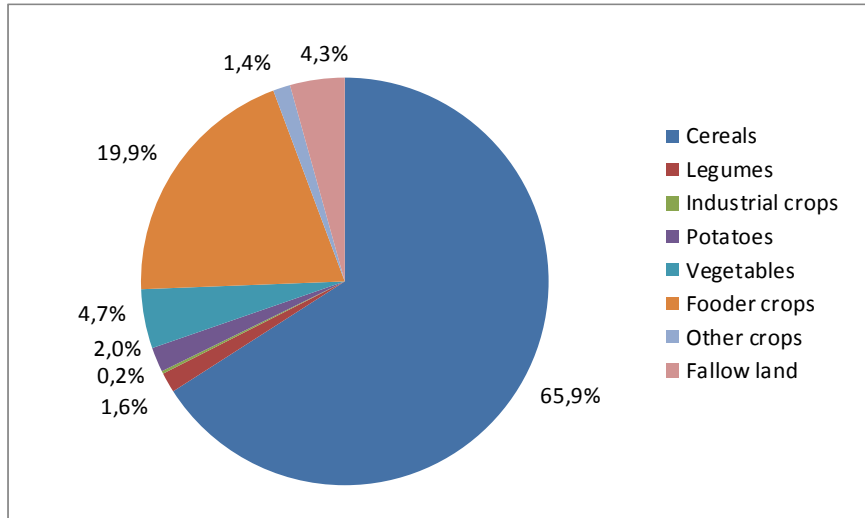
Arable land - the fields includes the following categories: whole grains, legumes, industrial plants, potatoes, fodder plants, vegetables and other crops. Arable land, also includes fallow land³.

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production / output (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Cereals for grain	124.198,96		
Wheat	80.273,26	284.999,44	3,6
Corn	39.440,97	163.930,09	4,2
Barley and barley beer	1.954,30	5.158,61	2,6
Rye	419,83	1.010,48	2,4
Oat	1.974,80	3.954,02	2,0
Other grain cereals	135,80	351,64	2,6
Legumes for grain (dry)	2.997,00		
Beans	2.887,53	6.712,95	2,3
Grain peas	67,00	168,62	2,5
Other legumes	42,47	138,71	3,3
Industrial crops	401,92	575,95	1,4
Potatoes	3.688,19	73.815,60	20,0
Vegetables (open field and greenhouses)	8.836,68		
Forage crops	37.496,72		
Lucerne	18.293,11	84.256,63	4,6
Clover	900,66	3.446,08	3,8
Mixture of grass	9.253,16	31.689,20	3,4
Vetch	660,05	2.978,10	4,5
Green corn	7.082,31	118.503,84	16,7
Green wheat	397,84	3.123,90	7,9
Green oat	775,23	5.714,44	7,4
Green barley	48,69	191,07	3,9
Green rye	22,76	234,22	10,3
Other green fodder (vetch)	62,91	264,42	4,2
Roots, fodder cabbage and pumpkins	2.531,60		
Forage fodder	29,93	538,57	18,0
Pumpkin	2.501,67	23.050,24	9,2
Flowers and decorative plants	16,51	-	-
Seeds and vegetable seedlings	16,79	-	-
Other crops	15,52	74,08	4,8
Fallow land	8.164,80	-	-

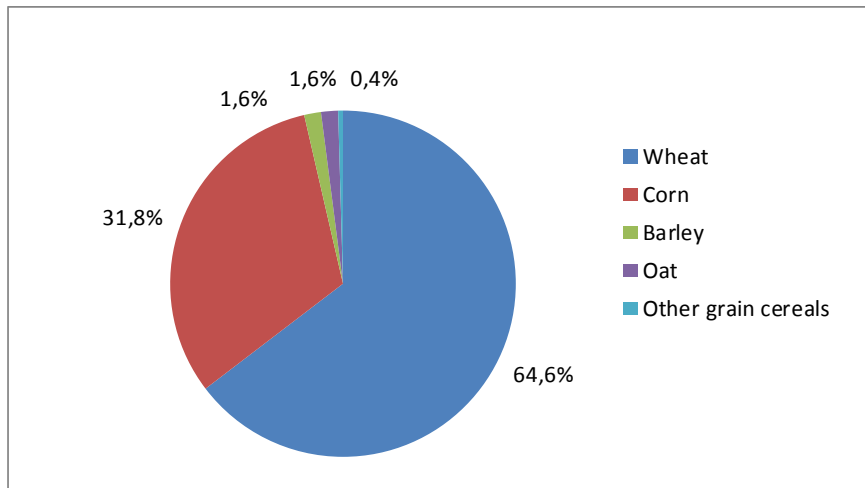
³ In the fallow land are included all areas of arable land which are kept in good agricultural condition (plant circulation) or not. This category does not include areas left out of production for more than five years.

Graph 2: Structure of arable land - fields with crops



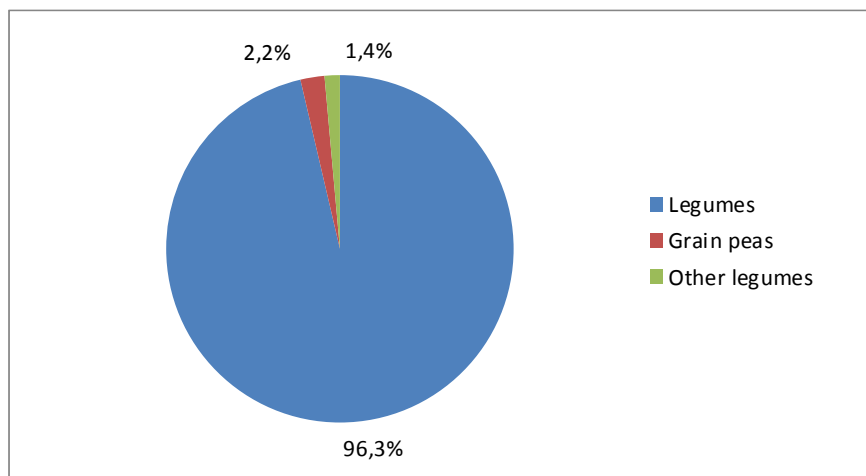
Arable land - fields, bulk is grain cereals. Grain cereals are sown in 124 198,96 ha or (65,9%) of arable land area. The second group of crops on arable land - fields are forage crops with 37 496,72 ha or (19,9%) of arable land area.

Graph 3: Structure of cereal surfaces per grain

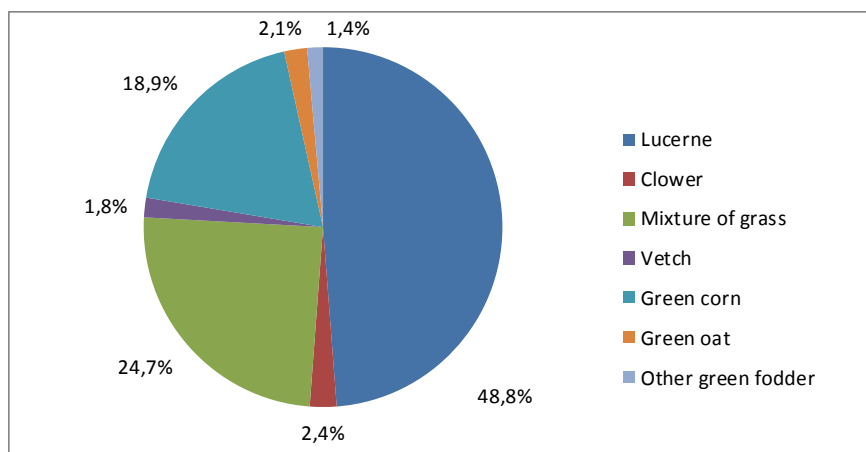


The most important crop of the arable land with cereal is wheat with area 80 273,26 ha (64.6%), followed by area with corn 39 440,97 ha (31,8%) of the area of arable land with cereals.

Graph 4: Structure of area with legumes



Graph 5: Structure of area with forage and green grain



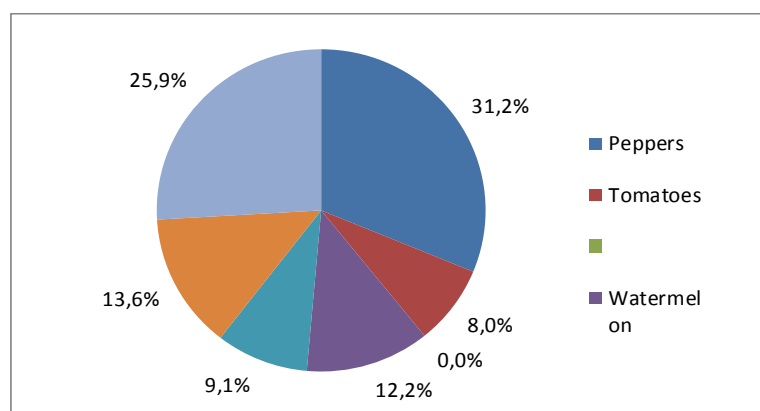
2.2 Vegetables

The total area of vegetables in the open field, greenhouses and gardens is 9 958,80 ha.

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Vegetables	9.958,80		
Peppers	3.108,15	59.403,54	19,1
Tomatoes	794,18	22.466,49	28,3
Cucumber	303,76	9.173,22	30,2
Onions	1.354,03	19.878,82	14,7
Garlic	233,72	1.628,28	7,0
Watermelon	1.216,11	25.208,65	20,7
Melon	313,20	4.409,45	14,1
Cabbage	905,85	25.258,84	27,9
Cauliflower	53,32	1.004,35	18,8
Spinach	197,33	2.053,45	10,4
Salad	88,17	835,26	9,5
Corn squash	898,28	21.569,69	24,0
Parsley	11,18	125,29	11,2
Leek	74,64	1.439,53	19,3
Aubergine	8,08	155,00	19,2
Turnip	4,94	51,92	10,5
Red beet	8,95	80,44	9,0
Carrot	120,90	1.702,90	14,1
Strawberry	234,83	1.676,70	7,1
Other vegetables	29,18	227,31	7,8

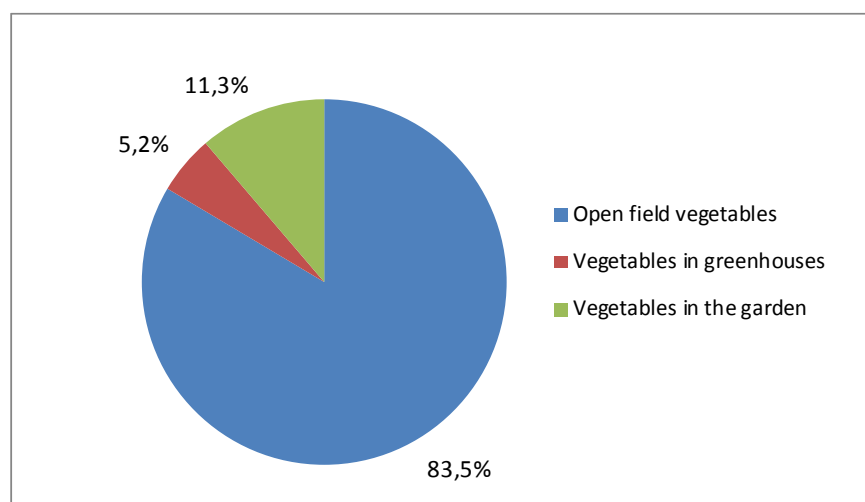
Graph 6: Structure of areas with vegetables in open fields, greenhouses and gardens



Among the most important vegetables are peppers 3 108,15 ha, onions 1 354,03 ha; watermelon with 1 216,11 ha, cabbage with area 905,85 ha, tomatoes with 794,18 ha and other vegetables 2 580,49 ha.

Table 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	8.319,02			517,65			1.122,13		
Peppers	2.645,25	48.640,58	18,4	168,13	4.546,52	27,0	294,77	6.216,44	21,1
Tomatoes	369,30	9.760,06	26,4	171,85	6.659,93	38,8	253,04	6.046,49	23,9
Cucumber	113,07	2.789,03	23,3	102,03	4.129,37	40,5	88,66	2.254,82	25,4
Onions	1.110,04	16.112,39	14,5	24,96	570,72	22,9	219,03	3.195,71	14,6
Garlic	163,77	1.113,91	6,8	3,50	50,97	14,5	66,44	463,40	7,0
Watermelon	1.186,81	24.466,49	20,6	2,32	70,47	30,4	26,97	671,69	24,9
Melon	294,27	4.109,72	14,0	3,67	62,21	16,9	15,26	237,52	15,6
Cabbage	860,46	23.899,25	27,8	9,62	337,29	35,1	35,77	1.022,30	28,6
Cauliflower	46,36	872,79	18,8	0,86	11,98	13,9	6,10	119,57	19,6
Spinach	162,51	1.586,62	9,8	15,99	222,61	13,9	18,84	244,22	13,0
Salad	66,42	575,22	8,7	9,05	134,17	14,8	12,70	125,87	9,9
Corn squash	884,52	21.238,16	24,0	-	-	-	13,76	331,53	24,1
Parsley	4,80	50,41	10,5	0,33	6,33	19,0	6,06	68,54	11,3
Leek	52,70	1.004,25	19,1	1,05	22,75	21,6	20,89	412,53	19,7
Aubergine	4,83	72,75	15,1	1,23	35,46	28,8	2,01	46,79	23,3
Turnip and reed	7,68	64,00	8,3	0,85	8,95	10,5	5,35	59,41	11,1
Carrot	100,23	1.404,63	14,0	0,20	3,47	17,3	20,47	294,80	14,4
Strawberry	219,81	1.540,92	7,0	1,07	13,01	12,2	13,95	122,77	8,8
Other	26,18	194,69	7,4	0,93	13,02	13,9	2,06	19,60	9,5

Graph 7: Structure of area with vegetables

In total, the main area of vegetables is in the open field with 8 319,02 ha followed by garden with 1 122,13 ha and greenhouses with 517,65 ha.

2.3 Second crops

Table 5: Area and production with second crop (after first harvest)

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Green corn	304,04	4.321,75	14,2
Cabbage	81,01	1.999,57	24,7
Spinach	155,19	596,28	3,8
Salads (lettuce)	4,05	13,98	3,5
Onions	26,80	186,27	7,0
Other (tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, cauliflower, parsley,	11,37	203,58	17,9

In total, the second crop area was 582.45 ha, while green corn participates with 52.2%, cabbage by 13.9%, spinach with 26.6 %, onion with 4.6% and other crops 2.7%.

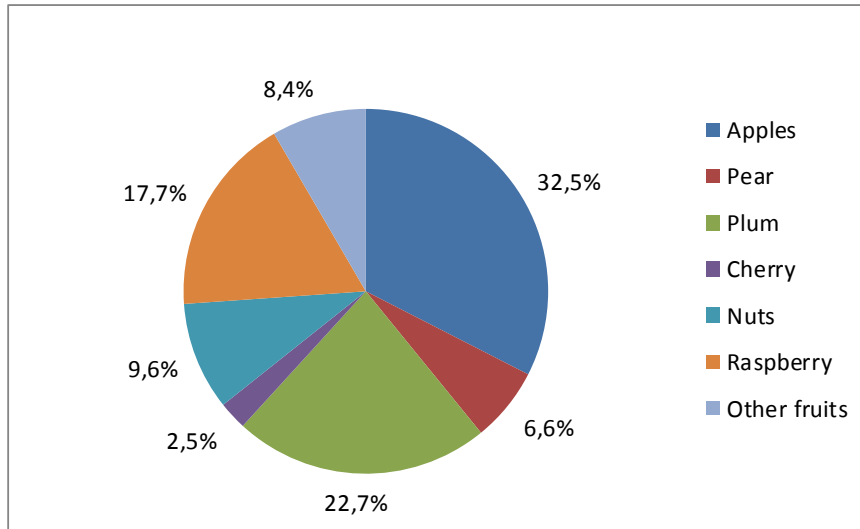
2.4 Fruits

The area of plantations of fruits is 9 244,29 ha, while the area of used agricultural land participates with 2.2%.

Table 6: Fruits-planted area, production and yield

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (ton)	Yield (t/ha)
Fruits	9.244,29		
Apples	3.006,37	33.835,15	11,25
Pear	609,86	5.109,98	8,38
Quince	90,09	1.282,53	14,24
Medlar	50,87	221,66	4,36
Plum	2.096,25	12.744,85	6,08
Cherry	107,31	586,43	5,46
Sour cherry	232,35	776,77	3,34
Peaches	47,49	330,29	6,95
Apricots	21,93	100,00	4,56
Nuts	886,45	2.028,11	2,29
Hazelnut	252,17	79,54	0,32
Raspberry	1.636,82	7.206,40	4,40
Blackberry	30,34	239,02	7,88
Bilberry	56,50	309,63	5,48
Aronia*	88,24	666,16	7,55
Other fruits	31,24	101,24	3,24

* The data for aroni data are obtained from MAFRD subsidies due to the low number of observation in the surveys in 2019.

Graph 8: Structure of the areas with fruits

The most important crops of fruit are apples with area of 3 006,37 ha (32,5%), then plum fruit with the area of 2 096,25 ha (22,7%), raspberries with the area 1 636,82 ha (17,7%), walnuts with an area of 886.45 ha (9.6%) and pear with the area 609,86 ha (6.6%).

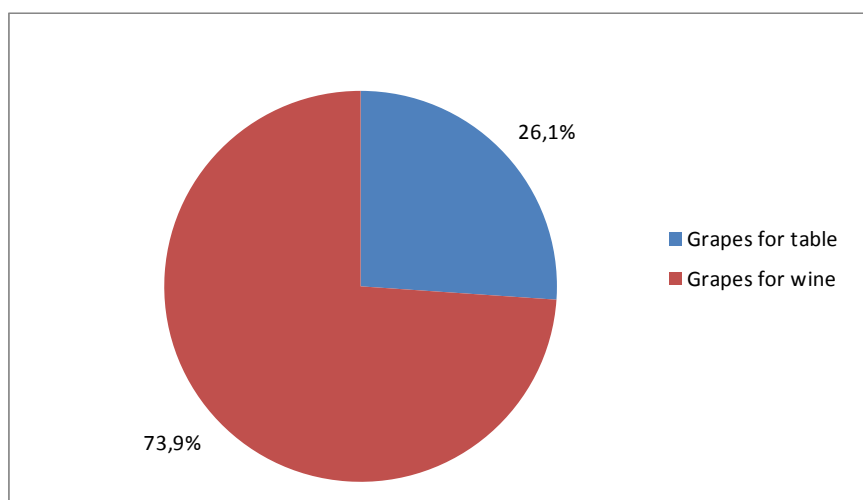
2.5 Vineyards

Vineyards plantation area is 3 367,32 ha, while the area of agricultural land use accounts for (0.8%).

Table 7: Area planted with vineyards, production and yield

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (tonns)	Yield (t/ha)
Vineyards	3.367,32		
Grapes for table	878,45	4.546,30	5,2
Grapes for wine	2.488,87	14.771,57	5,9

Data source: MAFRD

Graph 9: Structure of the surface by type of grape

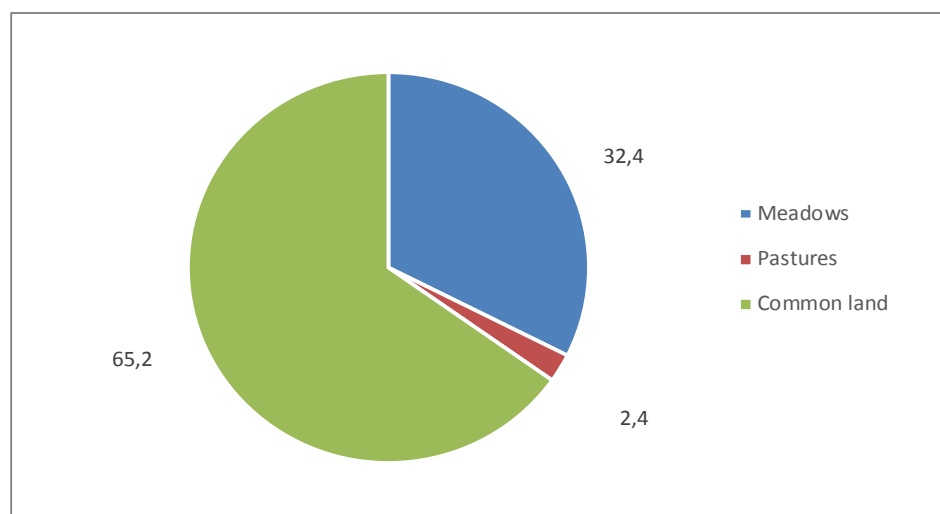
The area of agricultural land cultivated with grapes for wine is 2 488,87 ha, or (73,9%), while table grapes had agricultural land area of 878,45 ha or (26,1%).

2.6 Meadows, pastures and common land

The area of meadows, pastures and joint land was 217 931.84 ha, while the area of used agricultural land participates with (51.9%).

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (tonns)	Yield (t/ha)
Total	217.931,84		
Meadows	70.679,04	249.682,76	3,5
Pastures	5.135,04	-	-
Common land	142.117,75	-	-

Graph 10: Structure of area of meadows, pastures and common lan

Of which common land was 142 117.75 ha or (65.2%), while meadows participate with the area of 70 679.04 ha or (32.4 %) and pastures with the area of 5 135.04 ha or (2.4%).

2.7 Irrigation

The total area of agricultural land which can be irrigated was 45 237.42 ha, while the irrigated area at least once during the reference period was 31 899.99 ha.

Table 9: Irrigated area

Irrigation	Area (ha)
Total area of agricultural land which can be irrigated	45.237,42
Irrigated area at least once during the reference period	31.899,99

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.

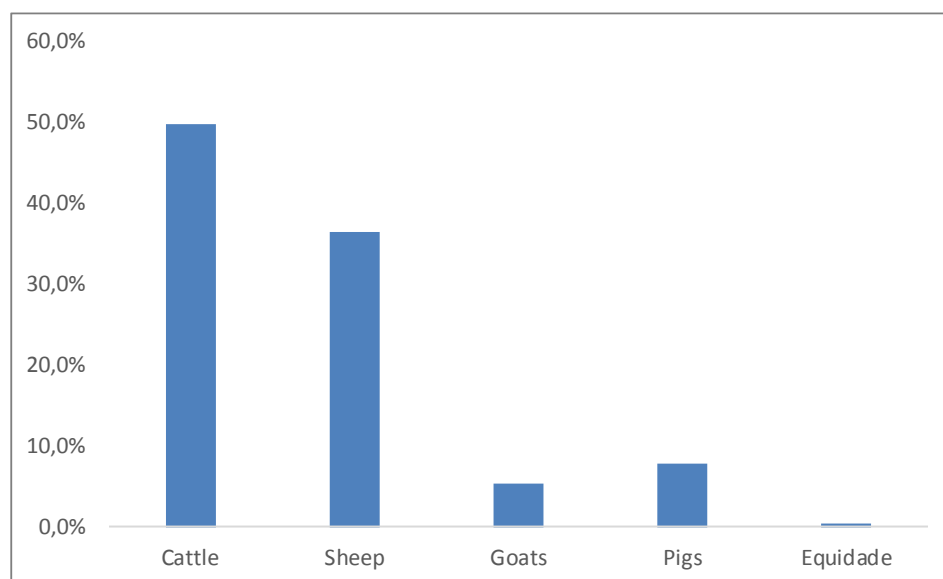
Participation of livestock production in the structure of agricultural production indicates the level of agricultural development in total.

Number of animals which is presented in this publication refers to 1 November, 2019.

Table 1: Number of animals (fund)

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Equidade	Poultry	Number of bee hives
257.733	189.102	27.197	40.538	2.037	2.665.262	219.831

Graph 1: Participation of various animal species



3.1 Cattle

According to Agricultural Holdings Survey 2019, the number of cattle is 257 733 heads (this includes buffaloes, since this category is in the small number in Kosovo).

Table 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	28.988
		Female	15.929
	Calves for other purposes / breeding	Male	14.875
		Female	23.334
Cattle 1 to less than 2 years old	Male		14.852
	Female cattle that have not calved yet	Heifers for slaughter	2.703
		Other heifers	8.594
Cattle 2 or more years old	Male		6.303
	Heifers	For slaughter	1.730
		Inseminated for the frst time	6.398
	Cows	Milkweed	131.939
		Other	2.088
Total			257.733

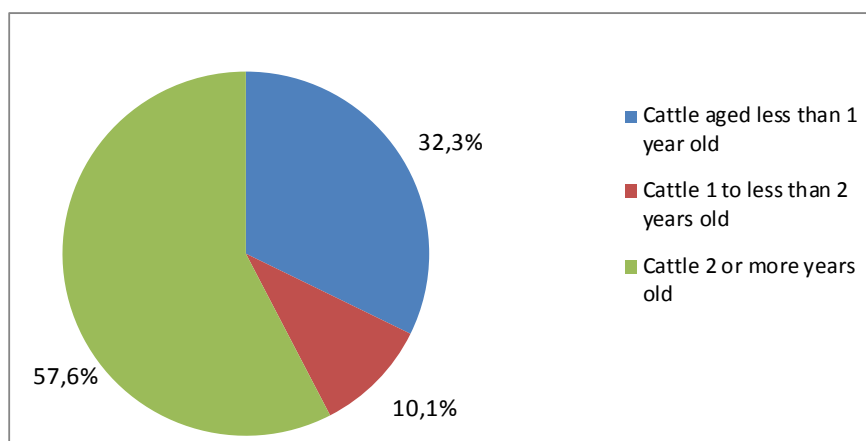
According to the percentage, the largest share is the number of dairy cows by 51.19%, with 131, 939 heads. Also, in this publication are presented the number of other cows which are not dairy and do not participate in reproduction, and their number is 2088 heads.

The presented structure of the cattle is divided by age, in three categories (age group); see table below.

Table 3: Number of cattle by age group

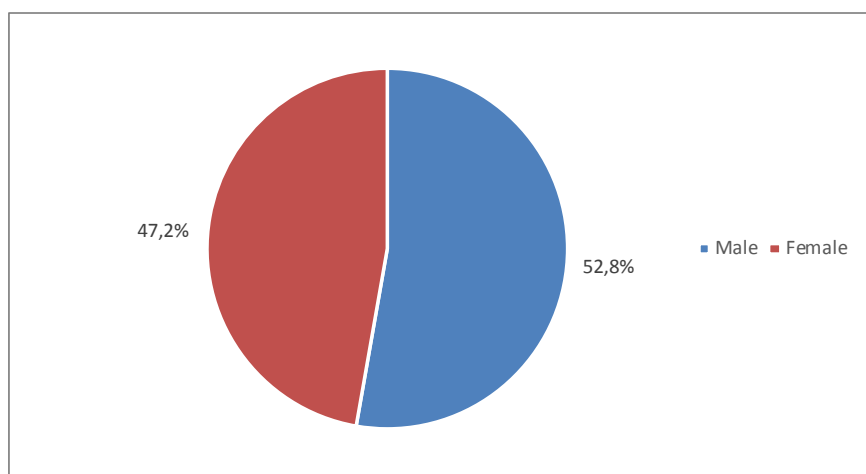
Age group	Number / heads
Cattle aged less than 1 year old	83.126
Cattle 1 to less than 2 years old	26.149
Cattle 2 or more years old	148.458
Total	257.733

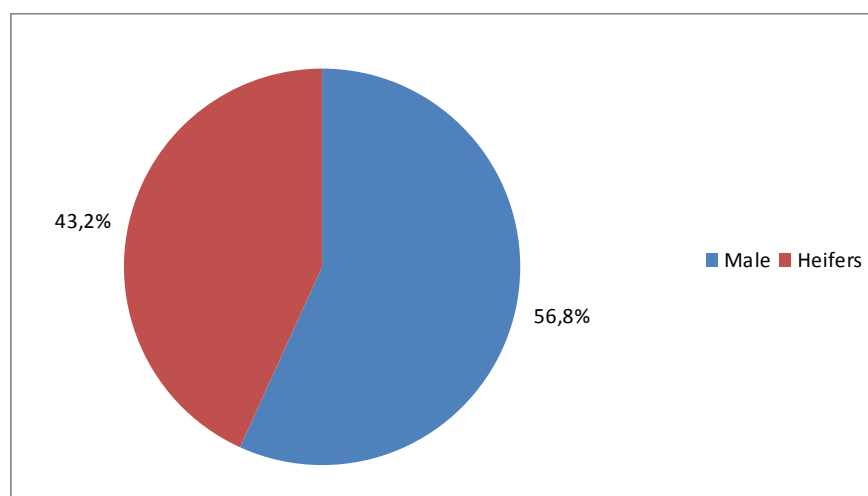
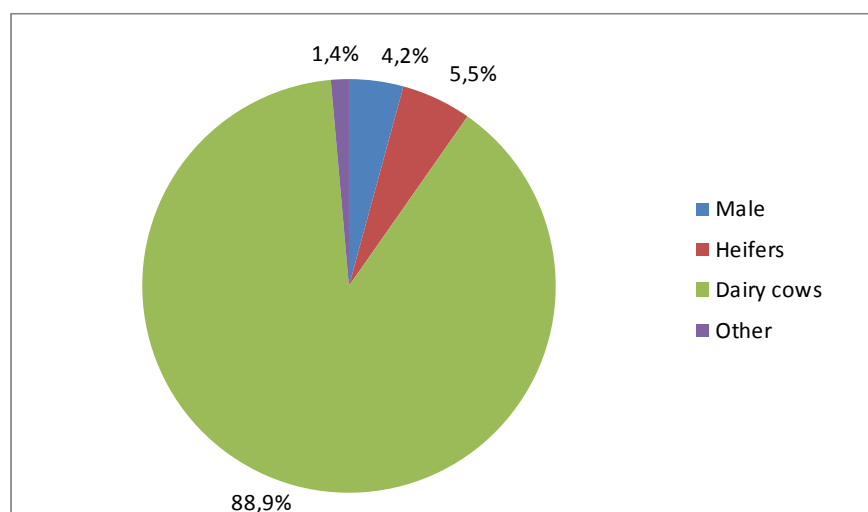
Graph 2: Structure of the number of cattle by age group



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 148,458 (57.6%) heads.

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



Graph 4: Cattle aged 1 to less than 2 years old, by gender**Graph 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 52.8%, while in age group II (cattle 1 to less than 2 years old) the predominance is also male (56.8%), while in age group III females manage to make up the majority with 94.4%, only dairy cows make up 88.9%. 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 131 939 heads, while the share of dairy cows in the total number of cattle reaches 51.19%.

3.2 Sheep

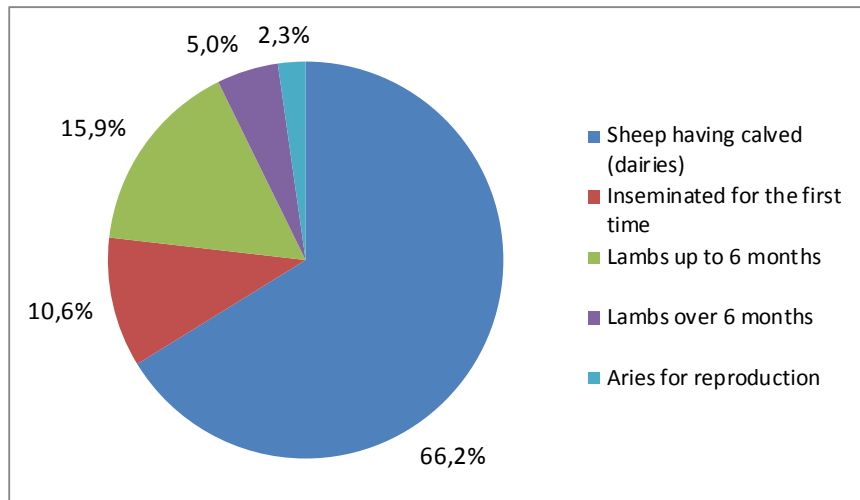
Sheep and sheep production constitute the important part of livestock production, after the cattle. According to the survey, the number of sheep in Kosovo amounts to 189 102 heads.

Table 4: Number of sheep by category

Category	Description	Number / heads
Sheep	Sheep having calved (dairies)	125.222
	Inseminated for the first time	20.026
Other	Lambs up to 6 months	30.079
	Lambs over 6 months	9.513
	Aries for reproduction	4.262
Total		189.102

Most of the number of sheep consists of the dairy sheep that have calved, with 125 222 heads (66.2%) from the total number of sheep.

Graph 6: Structure of the number of sheep



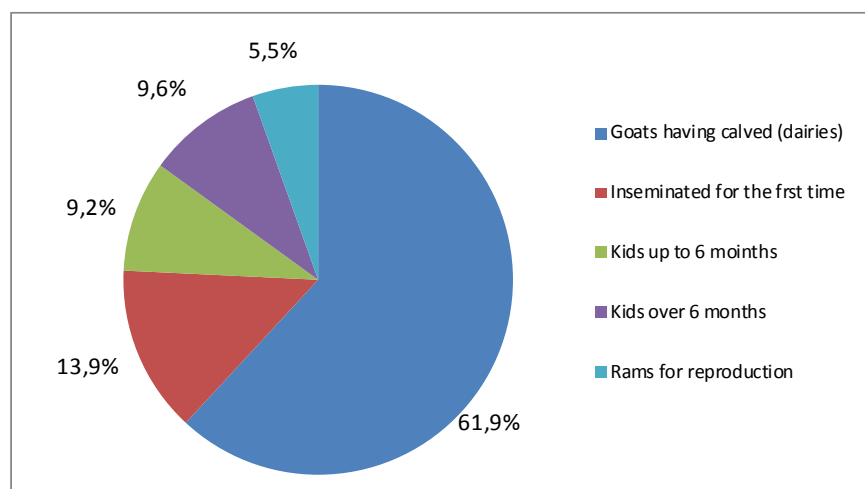
3.3 Goats

Goats and goat production has a small share in livestock production, compared to cattle and sheep. According to the survey, the number of goats in Kosovo reaches 27 197 head.

Table 5: Number of goats by category

Category	Description	Number / heads
Goats	Goats havind calved (dairies)	16.834
	Inseminated for the frst time	3.768
Other	Kids up to 6 moinths	2.508
	Kids over 6 months	2.603
	Rams for reproduction	1.484
Total		27.197

Graph 7: Structure of the number of goats



According to the goat distribution, most of them are dairy goats with 16 834 (61.9%) while kids as an important category make up 5 111 (16.8%), from the total number of goats in Kosovo.

3.4 Pigs

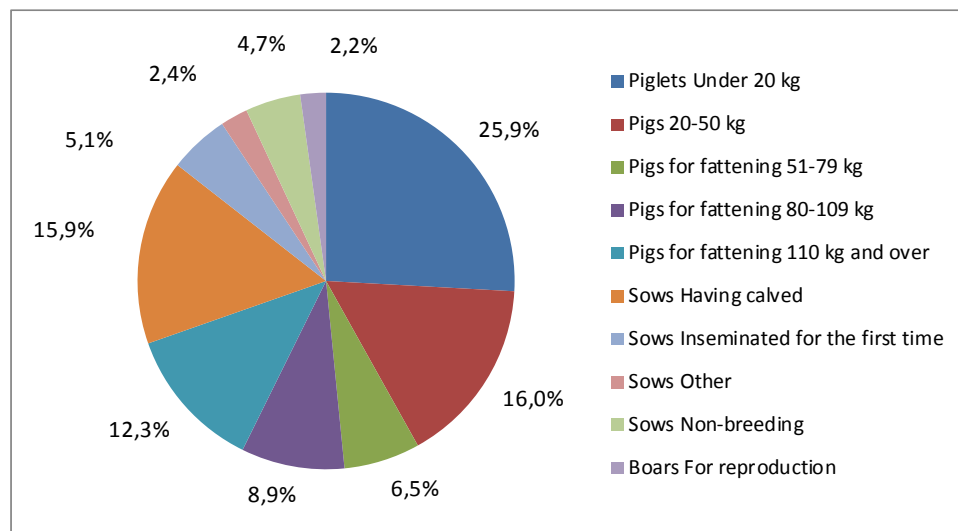
The number of pigs is presented in the table, by weight and destination.

Table 6: Number of pigs by weight and destination

Category	Description	Number / heads
Piglets	Under 20 kg	10.486
Pigs	20-50 kg	6.500
Pigs for fattening	51-79 kg	2.648
	80-109 kg	3.591
	110 kg and over	4.995
Sows	Having calved	6.459
	Inseminated for the first time	2.086
	Other	954
	Non-breeding	1.923
Boars	For reproduction	891
Total		40.533

The number of pigs in Kosovo is 40 533 heads, while the bulk of the number of pigs constitutes piglets weighing under than 20 kg with 10 486 (25.9%)

Graph 8: Structure of pigs by weight and destination



3.4 Equidae

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

Table 7: Equidae

Category	Number / heads
Total equidade (horses, donkeys and mules)	2.037

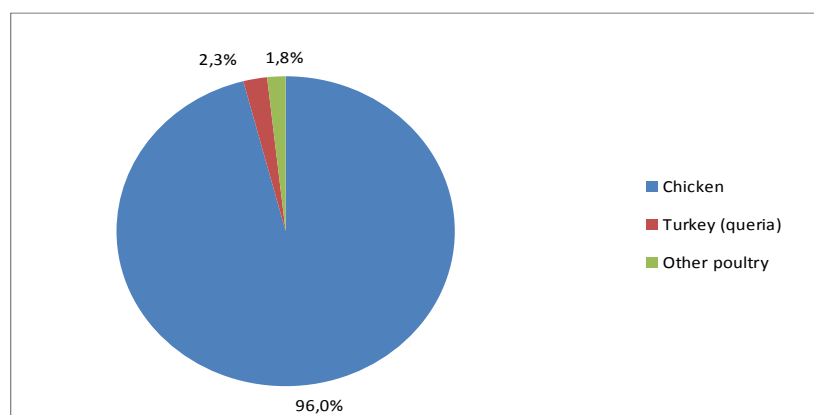
3.5 Poultry

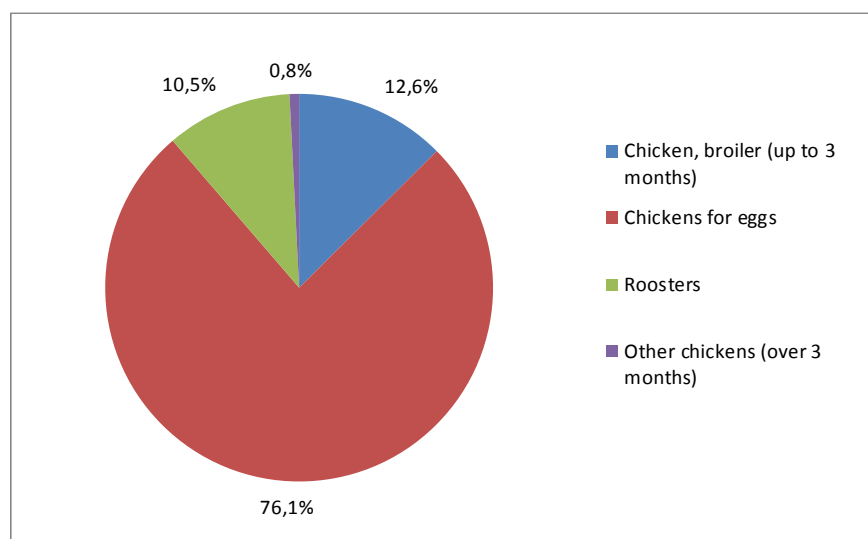
The number of poultry is collected by species, age and destination.

Table 8: Poultry

Category	Description	Number
Chicken	Birds, broiler (up to 3 months)	321.225
	Egg chicken	1.947.476
	Rooster	268.780
	Other chicken (over 3 months)	20.313
Turkey (queria)	Turkey birds (up to 3 months)	13.357
	Egg turkey	32.540
	Turkey (queria)	10.209
	Other (over 3 months)	4.575
Other poultry	Ducks, geese, etc.	46.786
Total		2.665.261

Graph 9: Structure of different species of poultry



Graph 10: Structure of the number of chicken

The graph indicates that for poultry dominate chickens (broilers, egg chickens, turkeys). Whereas, if we look at the structure of chickens only, we find that the highest number of chickens is reached by egg chickens, 76.1%.

3.6 Bee hives

Table 9: Bee hives

Description	Number
Number of bee hives	219.831

3.7 Production and use of milk

From the total amount of milk produced 342 324 637.03 liters, Agricultural Holdings in Kosovo use it for different purposes: for livestock (as feed for calves), for fresh consumption in AH, for processing in AHH 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 (321 189 946 L) out of a total of 131 939 dairy cows. From sheep (15 487 658.59 L) from a total of 125 222 dairy sheep, as well as from dairy goats (5 647 032.40 L) from a total of 16 834 dairy goats.

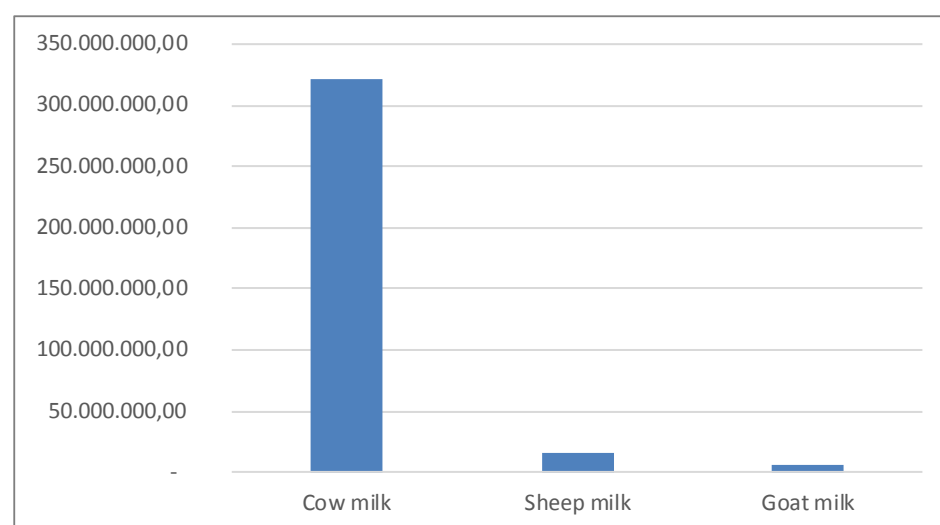
Table 10 Production and use of milk

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	321.189.946,04	12.299.335,06	25.627.446,10	14.736.243,02	8.015.110,68	19.108.824,38	22.057.226,15
Sheep's milk	15.487.658,59	4.405.798,32	1.639.299,37	353.152,69	125.577,08	4.369.184,60	2.055.869,16
Goat's milk	5.647.032,40	731.919,05	803.262,32	46.741,30	7.768,88	1.115.321,24	179.227,03
TOTAL	342.324.637,03	17.437.052,43	28.070.007,80	15.136.137,01	8.148.456,65	24.593.330,22	24.292.322,34

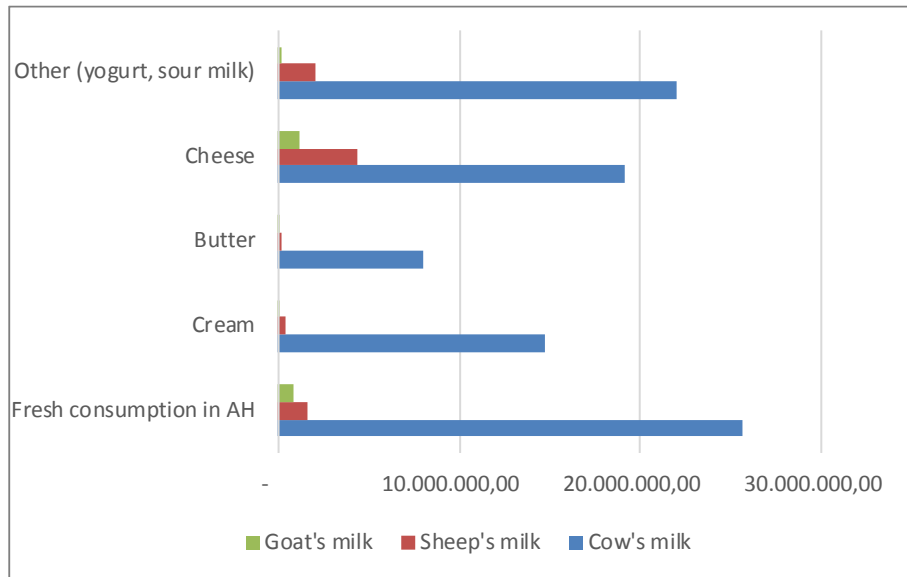
Table 10.1. Production and use of milk (Continued)

Type of milk	Sales	
	Direct to the customer	Dairy
	(Liters)	(Liters)
Cow's milk	95.682.830,22	123.662.929,67
Sheep's milk	2.196.924,37	341.853,05
Goat's milk	2.569.059,02	193.733,55
TOTAL	100.448.813,61	124.198.516,26

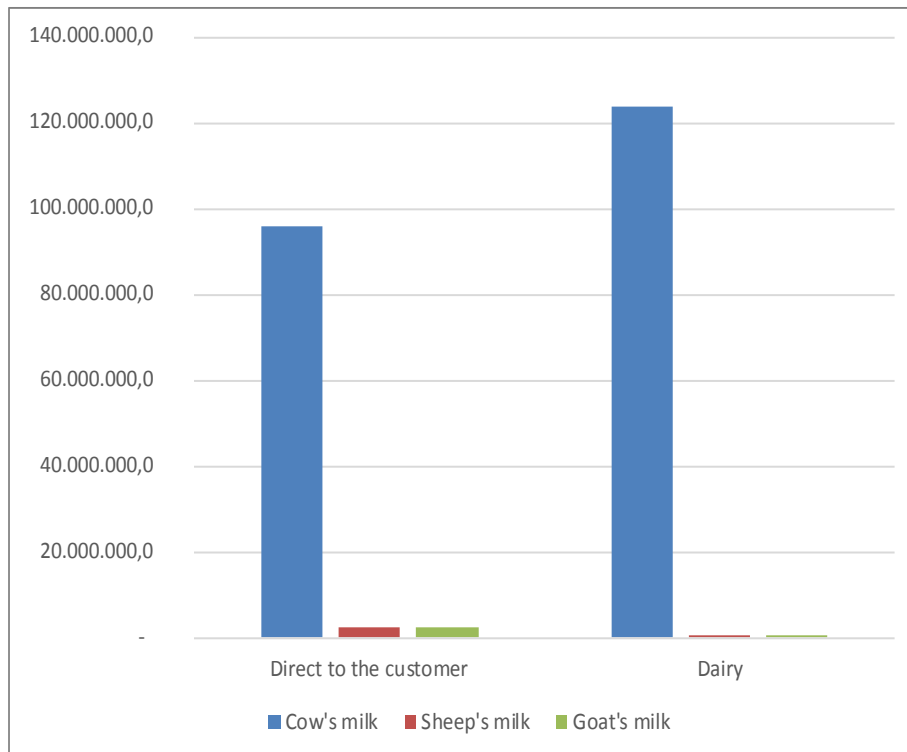
Graph 11 Amount of milk production in liters in Kosovo



Graph 12 Use and processing of milk by AH



Graph 13 Milk sale (liter)



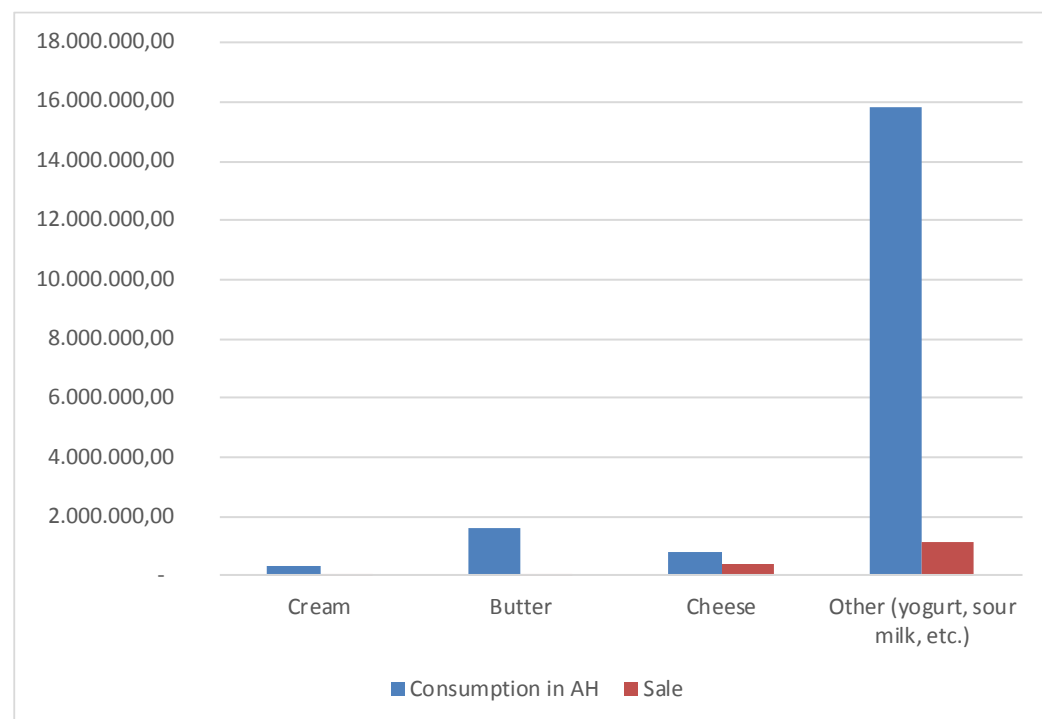
3.8 Dairy products processed by AH

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 (24,593,330.22 L), yogurt, soar milk, etc. (24,292,322.34 L), while the other quantity is distributed to other products.

Table 11 Dairy products processed by AH

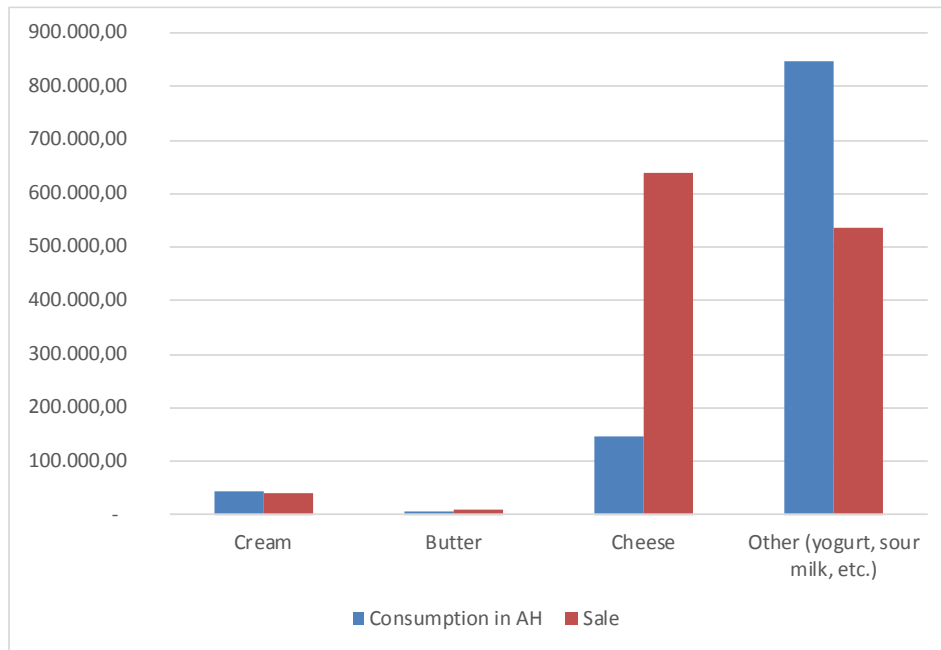
Type of milk	Use	Cream	Butter	Cheese	Other (yogurt, sour milk, etc.)
		(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)
Cow's milk	Consumption in AH	351.370,32	1.642.509,30	812.137,04	15.790.199,11
	Sale	67.876,44	7.051,12	371.417,10	1.154.294,73
Sheep's milk	Consumption in AH	43.653,09	6.222,77	147.064,66	849.089,47
	Sale	39.478,11	8.381,85	638.364,20	535.672,09
Goat's milk	Consumption in AH	304,51	3.517,84	17.912,13	28.627,98
	Sale	188,41	2.491,36	33.990,55	8.132,95

Graph 14 Cow milk products in kg

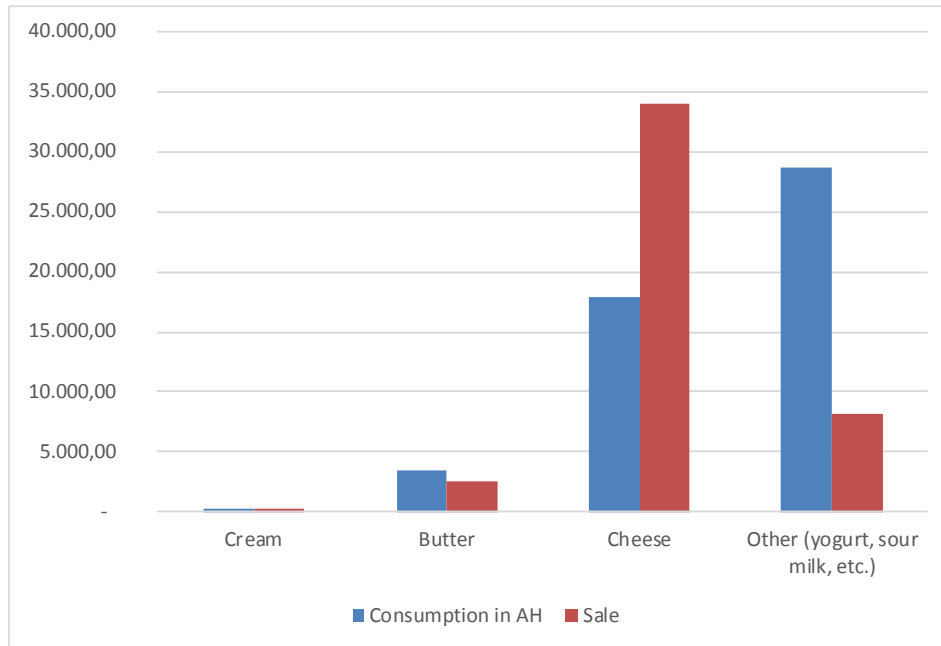


In the processing of cow's milk products, consumption in AHH in most products dominates compared to sales, while looking at the amount of production in kg other products (yogurt, soar milk, etc.) make up the bulk.

Graph 15 Sheep milk products in kg



Graph 16 Goat milk products in kg



From sheep and goat milk products, as it is observed, the sale is higher in cheese compared to the consumption in AH, at the same time the production of cheese occupies an important place in these two groups. Yogurt, soar milk is consumed more in AH than it is sold.

3.9 Animals slaughtered in AH

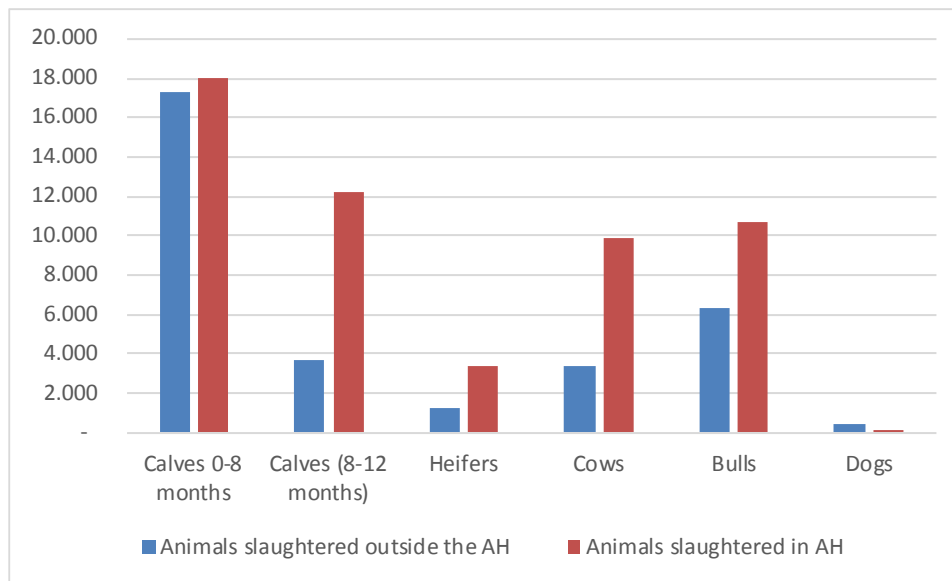
The table of animal slaughter indicates only the number of animals that were slaughtered by the Agricultural Holdings in Kosovo in 2019. The data also include animals that were slaughtered outside agricultural holdings such as (market, places specifically for animal slaughter, etc.). While the slaughter 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.

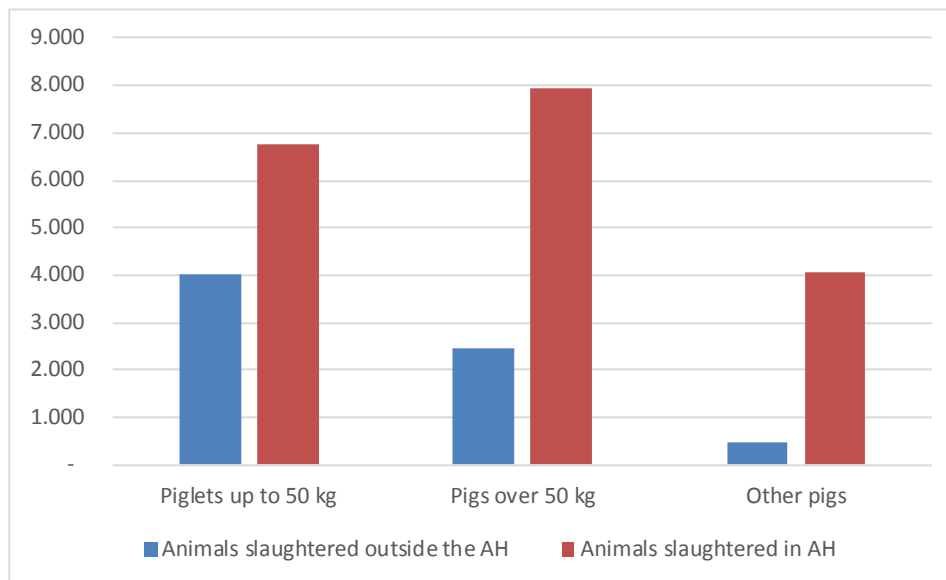
Table 12 Animals slaughtered in AH and outside AH

Types of animals	Category	Animals slaughtered outside the AH (slaughterhouse, market, etc.)	Animals slaughtered in AH (for household consumption or for sale)		
			Heads	Live weight	Carcass weight (meat radius)
		Heads	Heads	Kg	Kg
Cattle	Calves 0-8 months	17.322	18.026	3.750.069,43	1.945.476,11
	Calves (8-12 months)	3.725	12.255	3.909.992,54	2.089.990,96
	Heifers	1.283	3.377	1.237.860,06	632.495,09
	Cows	3.390	9.932	5.084.002,41	2.578.057,07
	Bulls	6.311	10.706	7.270.999,98	3.746.672,23
	Dogs	396	152	80.755,99	39.844,46
Pigs	Piglets up to 50 kg	4.022	6.763	254.220,64	143.125,18
	Pigs over 50 kg	2.471	7.954	1.048.181,05	574.958,58
	Other pigs	488	4.060	505.580,98	288.904,52
Sheep	Lamb up to 1 year old	33.294	9.312	332.895,47	181.550,64
	Other sheep	9.419	7.308	494.803,78	248.046,58
Goats	Kids	4.275	5.902	84.946,89	44.217,58
	Other goats	719	1.560	70.309,75	35.152,23
Poultry	Chickens	832.196	627.757	1.473.117,00	892.431,00
	Turkey (queria)	720	7.494	96.448,03	53.132,92
	Other poultry	11.452	17.798	32.615,13	17.814,18

Graph 17 Slaughter of cattle

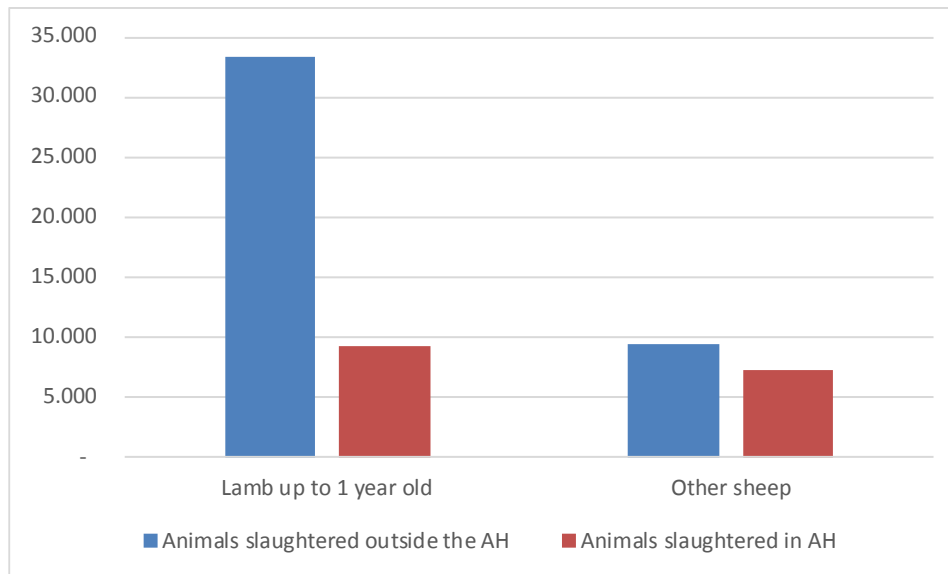
In the slaughter of cattle it is observed that the category of age less than one year (51,328 heads), constitutes the largest part of the slaughter or 59.1% of the total slaughter of cattle.

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).

Graph 18 Slaughter of pigs

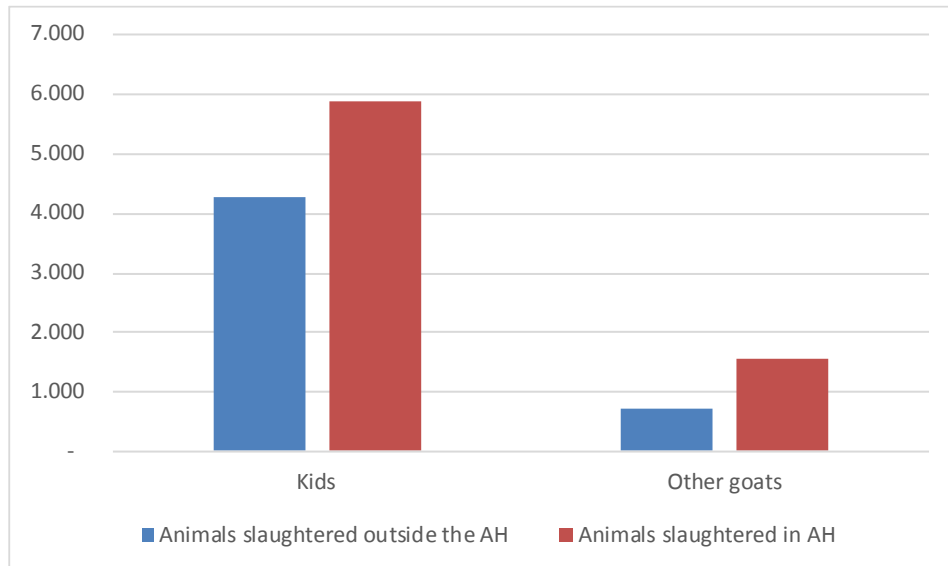
In terms of pig slaughter, as observed, the Agricultural holdings prefer to slaughter more pigs weighing more than 50 kg; slaughters in the AH are larger compared to those outside the AH.

Graph 19 Slaughter of sheep

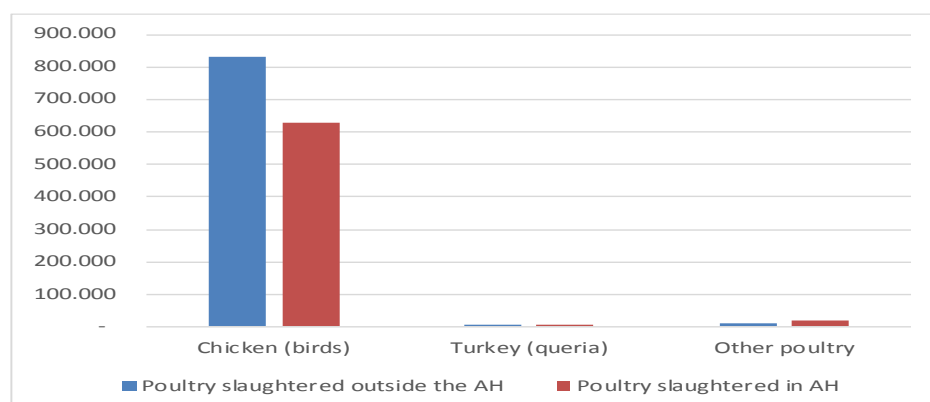


Sheep have another slaughter characteristic, as indicated in the graph above the slaughter of sheep outside the AH is higher, while looking at the group of lambs up to 1 year old make up the majority of the slaughter.

Graph 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.

Graph 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.

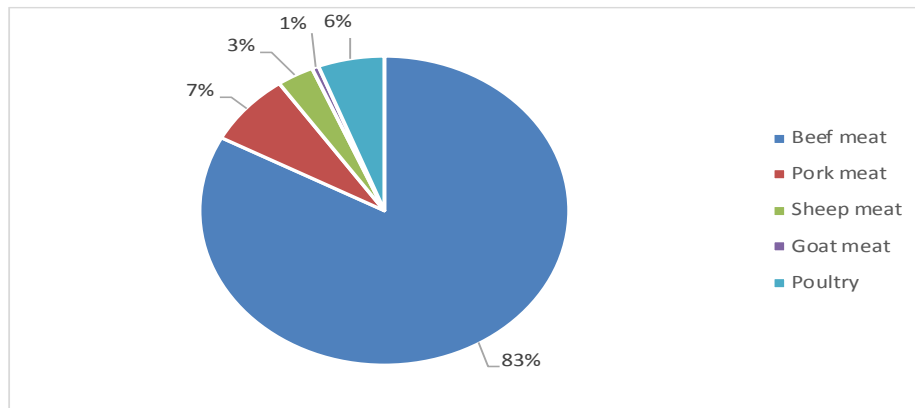
3.10 Production and use of meat and other animal products in AH

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 (11,468,563.42 kg) of the total (13,321,488.96 kg) meat produced in AH by total slaughter (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry).

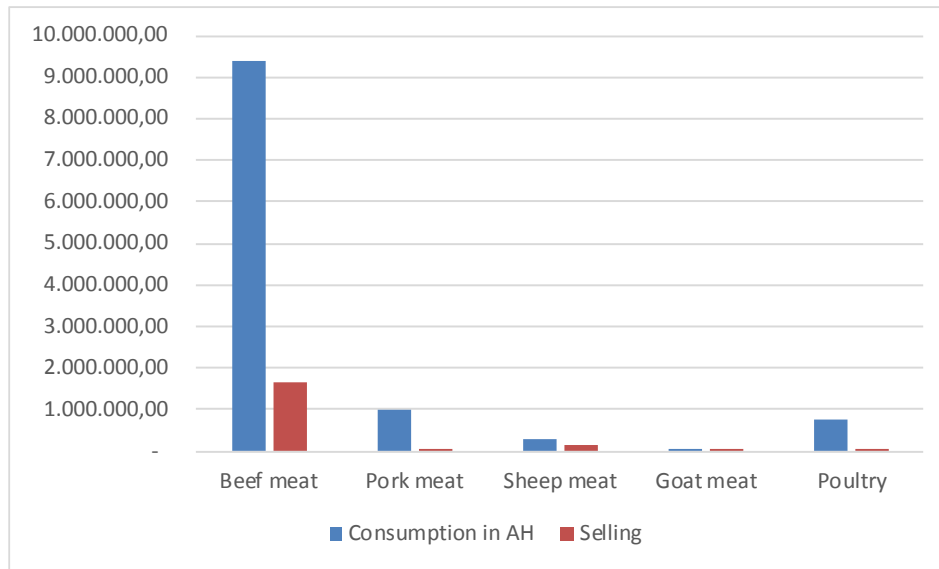
Table 13 Production and use of meat and other animal products in AH

Type of animal output (Kg)	Total output	Consumption in agricultural holdings	Selling	Total €
	a	b	c	d
Beef meat	11.032.535,92	9.400.847,63	1.631.688,29	11.382.657,52
Pork meat	1.006.988,28	975.558,12	31.430,16	159.665,20
Sheep meat	429.597,22	280.667,00	148.930,22	940.047,52
Goat meat	79.369,81	56.833,71	22.536,10	161.719,06
Poultry	772.997,74	754.656,96	18.340,78	82.460,12
Eggs (egg,, piece)	212.931.785,41	97.207.259,26	115.724.526,16	8.910.788,51
Fur	161.783,44	5.285,60	156.497,84	169.017,67
Honey	1.596.160,00	332.305,13	1.263.854,87	9.645.740,35

Graph 22 Meat production in AH

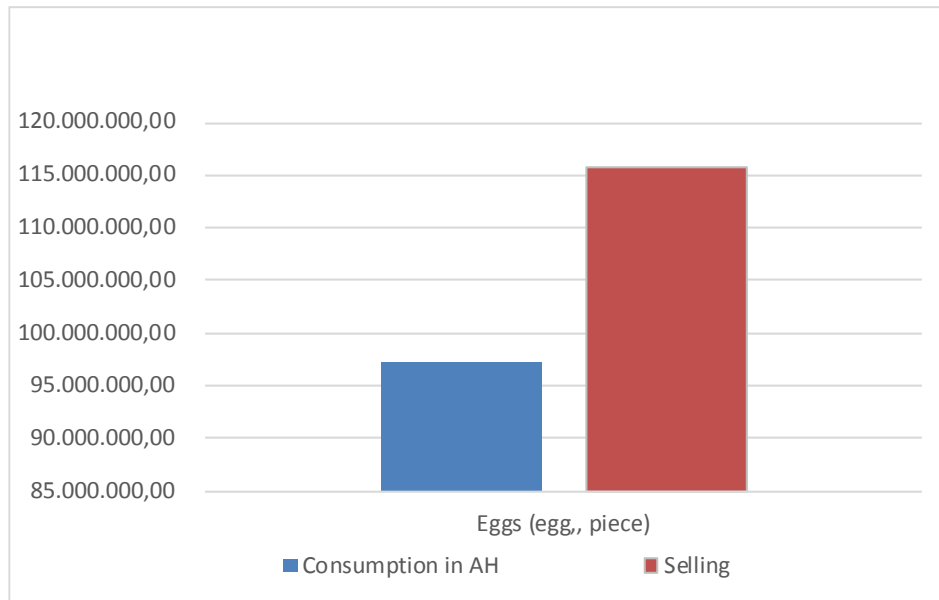


Graph 23 Use of meat (kg) in AH

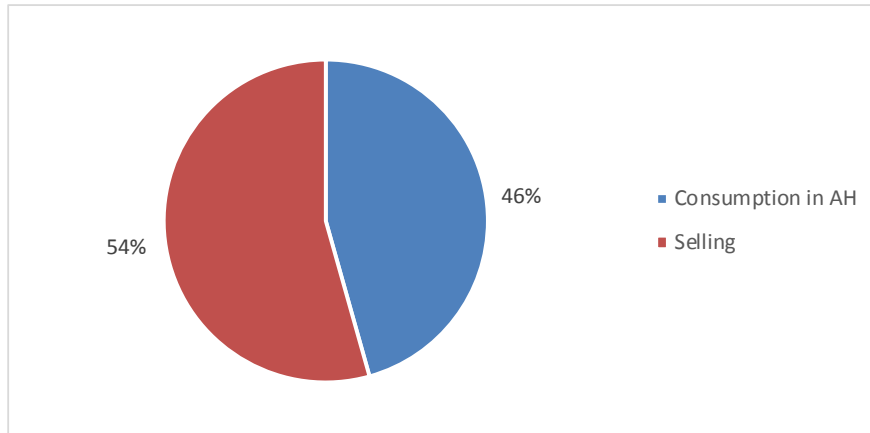


In terms of meat production, beef accounts for the largest amount of meat produced from slaughter in the AH, in total from produced meat accounts for 83% of the total amount of meat. While the meat produced is mainly consumed within the AH, a small amount of meat is sold by Agricultural Holdings.

Graph 24 Consumption and sale of eggs

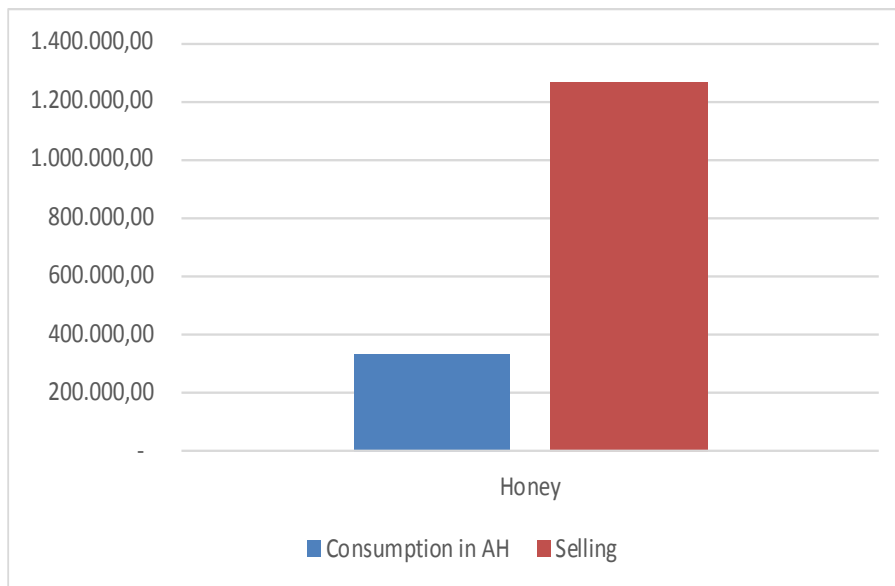


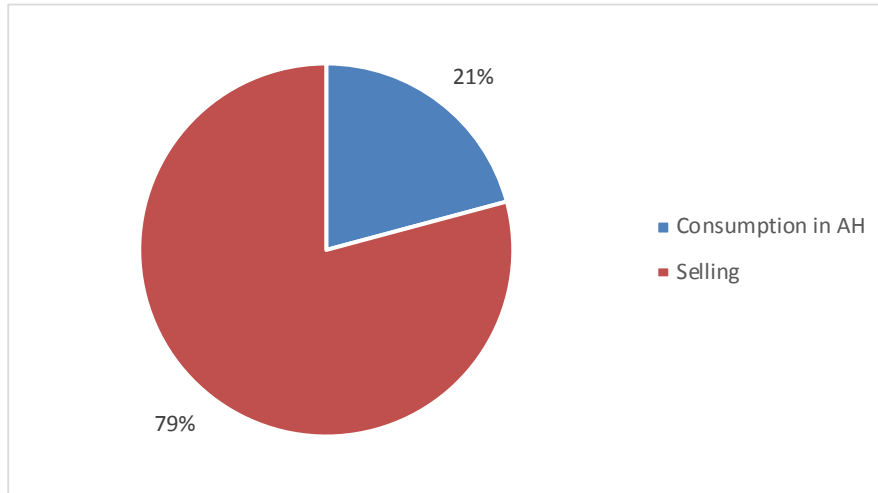
Graph 25 Consumption and sale of eggs in percentage



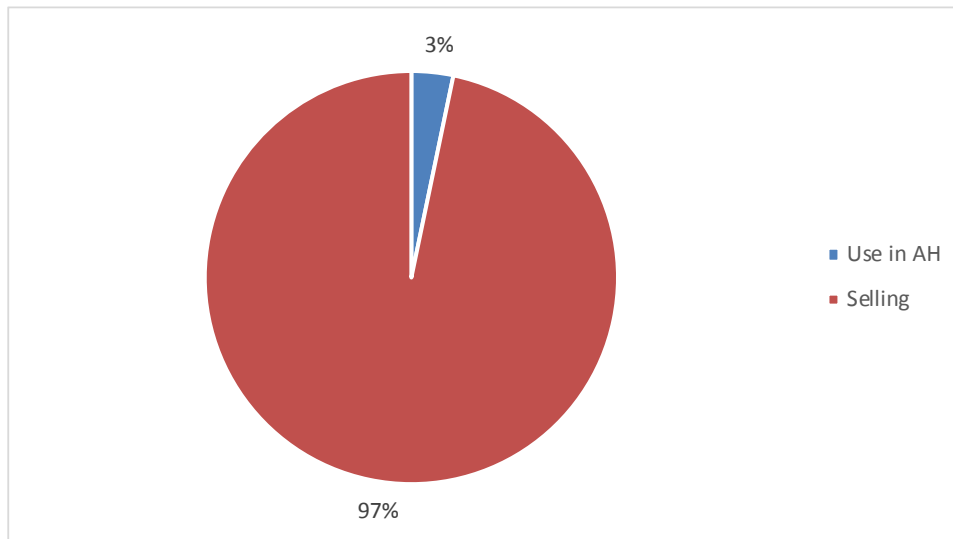
In the graph above in consumption and egg sales, sales account for the largest amount of eggs produced in the AH which is 54% compared to consumption within the AH which is 46%.

Graph 26 Consumption and sale of honey (kg)



Graph 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 79% of the total quantity compared to the amount of consumption within the AH which constitutes only 21%.

Graph 28 Use and sale of wool in percentage

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

4. Labour Force in Agriculture

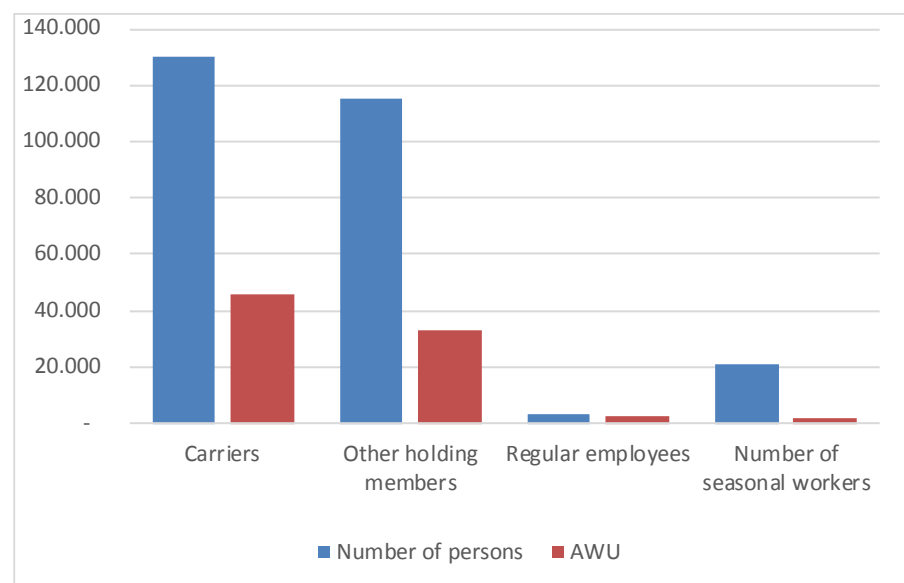
The Agriculture Holdings Survey collected data on employment in agriculture depending on their engagement in production, full-time, part-time or occasional.

Agricultural work during 2019 expressed in Annual Work Unit (1 AWU is equal to 1,800 hours of work per year). According to AHS 2019, the agricultural work totals 82,657 AWU. In the structure of agricultural work, legal entities represent only 3.2% of AWU.

Table 1 Labour force in agriculture

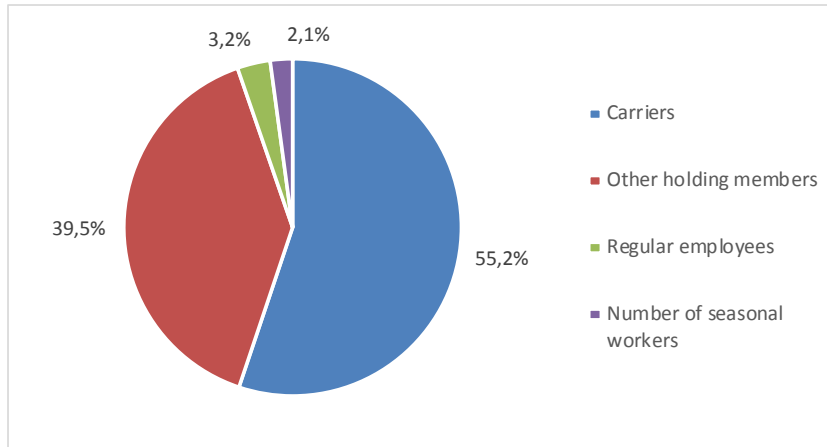
	Labour force	Number of persons	AWU
Household members working in the agricultural holding	Carriers	130,333	45,589
	Other holding members	115,265	32,688.72
Other employees (holding)	Regular employees	3,553	2,614.11
	Number of seasonal workers	21,030	1,765.59
Total		270,181	82,657

Graph 1 Agricultural Labor (AWU) and the number of workers by type of agricultural labour force



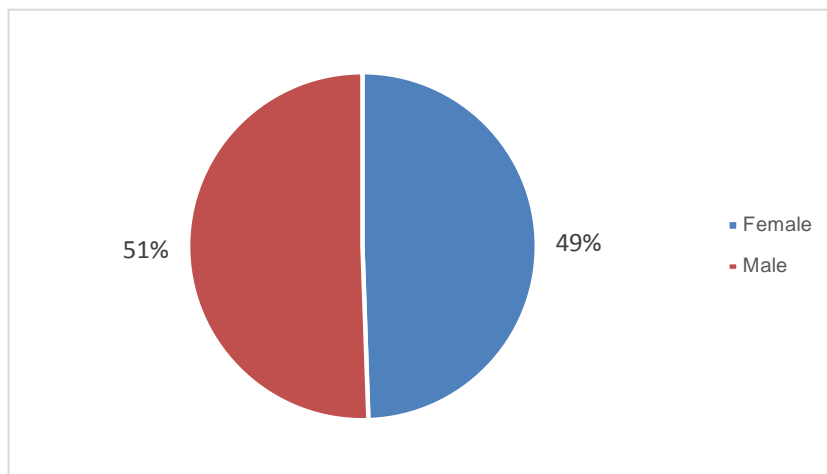
According to Graph 1 structure of agricultural work in AH, it is observed that most of the number of persons employed in AH as well as agricultural work expressed in AWU is dominated by bearers and other household members.

Graph 2 Agricultural work (AWU) in Agricultural Holdings by type of labour force

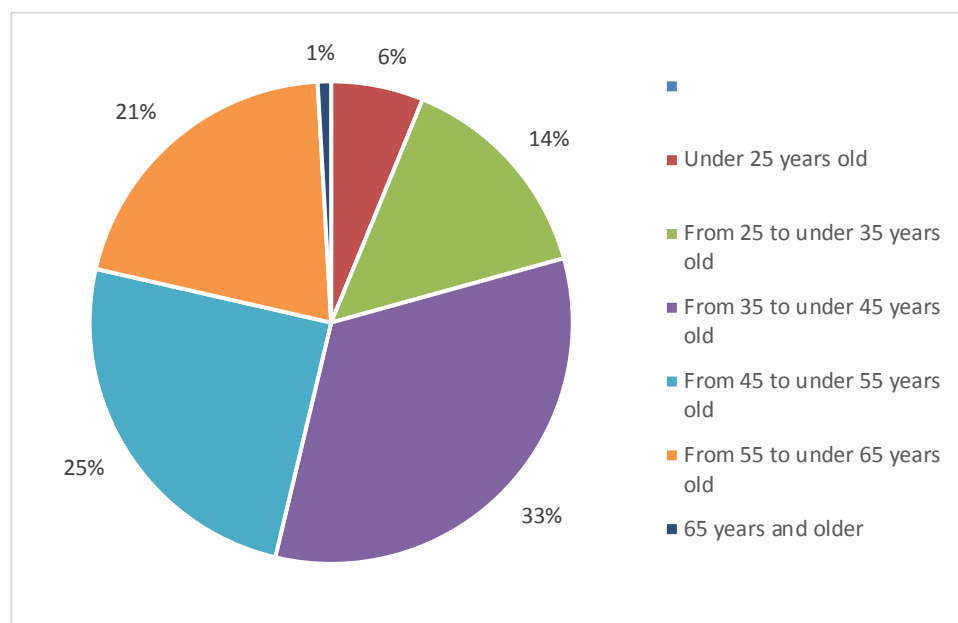


Most of the agricultural work in the Agricultural Households is performed by the household labour force, according to Graph 2 it is observed that most of the AWU are carriers by 55.2% and other household members make up 39.5%, while other groups have a low share.

Graph 3 Carrier household members working in AH



Looking at the household members of the carrier working in the AH, the rest of the workforce is almost equal, with male participation making up 51% and female 49%.

Graph 4 Carrier age structure

According to Graph 4, the structure of the age group of carriers, it is observed that the age group 35 to under 45 years is the largest group and constitutes 33% of this structure, while the next group is the age from 45 to under 55 years, which constitutes 25%.

5. Agricultural inputs

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

5.1 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.

Table 1: Use of mineral fertilizers in agricultural crops

Mineral fertilizer											
Group of crops	Area of fertilized land 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	113.170	28.276.839	250	5.454.174	48	20.571.643	182	1.446.487	13	55.749.143	493
Fooder crops	14.828	2.899.854	196	751.255	51	1.452.067	98	49.903	3	5.153.078	348
Vegetable	7.058	3.075.995	436	1.329.346	188	426.067	60	118.580	17	4.949.989	701
Fruits	4.082,71	893.045,54	219	115.993	28	163.386	40	109.645	27	1.282.068	314
Meadows and pastures	21.170	3.035.227	143	729.308	34	1.780.117	84	111.148	5	5.655.801	267
Other	10.180,78	3.939.950	387	466.436	46	1.107.176	109	248.676	24	5.762.237	566
Total	170.489	42.120.910	247	8.846.512	52	25.500.456	150	2.084.439	12	78.552.316	461

Table 2: Use of organic fertilizers by group of agricultural crops

Organic fertilizer			
Group of crops	Area in ha	Tonns	Tonns / ha
Cereals	30.033	440.618	14,7
Fooder crops	5.564	71.810	12,9
Vegetables	3.334	66.747	20,0
Fruits	2.077	29.209	14,1
Meadows and pastures	14.974	189.529	12,7
Other	3.673	70.818	19,3
Total	59.655	868.730	14,6

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 14.6 tonns / ha.

5.2 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.).

Table 3: Use of area of agricultural land on which pesticides are used

Pesticides	Area (ha)
Used area of agricultural land treated with pesticides	119.050,93

The used area of agricultural land on which pesticides are used is 119 050,93 ha.

6. 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.

Table 1: Structure of expenditures on the farm

Types of expenditure	Total	
	Euro	%
Mineral fertilizers	31.190.823,8	18,6%
Organic fertilizers	1.480.213,0	0,9%
Chemicals - pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.)	7.907.473,6	4,7%
Seeds and seedlings (excluding resale materials)	15.435.103,2	9,2%
Animal feed and supplemental food	19.354.007,8	11,6%
Purchase of animals and poultry	10.992.521,6	6,6%
Veterinary services, herbs, semen, fees for fertilization, etc.	4.944.325,3	3,0%
Wages and salaries, in cash	7.852.513,1	4,7%
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.	596.990,3	0,4%
Fuels (petroleum, gasoline, oil, wood, natural gas, etc.), for the activities of the agricultural holding	25.286.467,0	15,1%
Repairs and maintenance of agricultural machines, equipment and agricultural vehicles	7.129.825,4	4,3%
Contracted services and rent for vehicle use - ordinary work, contracted work, vehicle rental, truck transportation, harvesting, spraying of agricultural crops, seed production, packaging, etc.	14.353.900,2	8,6%
Maintenance and regular repair of buildings and fences of the agricultural holding	1.605.600,3	1,0%
Rent granted for the use of land and buildings (including community pastures and grazing fees)	4.878.679,2	2,9%
Electricity for the needs of the agricultural holding	3.898.658,4	2,3%
Expenditures of the agricultural holding to pay the loan interest, eg bank loans (do not include principal payment)	4.338.646,1	2,6%
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)	6.250.743,5	3,7%
Total operating expenditures of the agricultural holding for the last 12 months	167.496.492	100,00%

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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 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.

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 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, UNVEF, 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.

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