Republika e Kosovës - Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo
Ministria e Bujqësisë, Pylltarisë dhe Zhvillimit Rural
Ministarstvo Poljoprivrede, Šumarstva i Ruralnog Razvoja
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Developement

GREEN REPORT 2023



Kosovo Green Report 2023

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

December 20, 2023

Foreword

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development as part of the work plan has drawn up the Green Report 2023, a report which is being published for the 11th year in a row and which provides information on the general state of the agricultural sector, on policies and development strategies, public support, trade exchange and many other data which serve as indicators of the development of agriculture in our country.

In Kosovo, agriculture contributes by 7.4% or 658 million € to the overall GDP and is considered one of the most important sectors of our country. Following closely the global developments that have accompanied each country's economy, and also that of our country, we have worked to orient our policies to the areas where the country needs the most, offering an increase in the level of support to create a more sustainable sector.

During this year, the MAFRD continued to carry out activities for the strengthening and promotion of the agricultural sector. We have increased the support of the sector through our programs by committing ourselves to ensure that our farmers and businesses get the maximum and correct support. Thanks to this support, during this year we have seen a significant increase in arable areas. This support has also impacted the increase in the export of agricultural and food products. For the first time, we have a decrease in imports in the amount of imported products, while exports have continued to grow.

For the first time since the implementation of the Rural Development Program began, with the RDP 2022 all successful applicants for grants in agriculture have been supported. This year, support in the form of direct payments has also increased, with which we have managed to mitigate the negative effects of the increased prices of agricultural inputs, caused as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic but also due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This support has increased by over 200% in some crops compared to the previous year.

A lot of work has been done in the legislative part. As a result, several laws have been processed in the Government as well as many by-laws have been approved which support the implementation of agricultural policies and enable greater financial support in achieving our many goals, completing the cycle of the chain in the sector of agriculture. We have approved:

1. Strategy for the Development of Agriculture 2022 - 2028
2. Action Plan of the Strategy for the Development of Agriculture - 2022-2024
3. Strategy for Forestry Development in Kosovo 2022-2030
4. Forestry Development Strategy Action Plan - 2022-2024.

MAFRD, in the framework of its activities with international partners, has raised the level of cooperation, and several agreements and memorandums of cooperation have been signed.

We remain increasingly committed to continuously improving the legislation and achieving our strategic objectives to further strengthen the capacities of the sectors under our responsibility.

Faton Peci

Minister



Introduction

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, according to the work plan, continued this year with the publication of the Green Report for 2023. The Green Report continues to remain one of the most important reports in the agricultural sector at the country level, already for 11 years in a row.

As a Report that reflects the state of the agricultural sector in our country, the Green Report 2023, in its content, continues to present in its chapters data on the general economic environment, agricultural production and its use, forestry, trade, food safety and quality, agricultural policies which include direct payments/subsidies and rural development support/investment grants, as well as the part of the appendices which contains data on legislation. All these data are provided summarized and processed in cooperation with all departments and agencies within the MAFRD, as well as other institutions and agencies outside the umbrella of the ministry.

All these actors mentioned above who contribute to the chapters of their fields within the Green Report, help this report to be as complete as possible until its final approval by the Minister.

The Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics consisting of (**Delvina Hana Bakija, Hakile Xhaferi, Adelina Maksuti, Skender Bajrami, Belgin Dabiqaj and Shkëlqim Duraku**), which drafts and publishes the Green Report, continues to be committed to making the report as substantive as possible and at the service of the sector, as the only source on the state of agricultural statistics in the country. Also this year, Kreshnike Arifi (part of the DEAAS until August 2023) and the student Yllka Dibrani from the Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine engaged as an intern for a certain period in the DEAAS have contributed to the preparation of the Green Report.

Our intention is to continue working with maximum dedication and at the same time we are grateful to all readers and users who in any way contribute to the Green Report.

Delvina Hana Bakija



Director of Department for Economic Analysis and Agriculture Statistics

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Table of Contents

List of tables **7**
List of figures **10**
List of acronyms **12**
1 General economic environment **14**
1.1 Level of socio-economic development 16
1.2 Labour and employment 17
1.3 Economic accounts for agriculture 19
1.3.1 Agricultural production 19
1.3.2 Entrepreneurial income 22
1.3.3 Agriculture inputs 23
1.4 Prices of agricultural inputs and products 24
1.4.1 Prices of agricultural inputs 24
1.4.2 Prices of agricultural products 27
Farm gate prices of agricultural products 27
Consumer prices of agricultural products 28
Import prices of agricultural products 30
Comparison of domestic prices with prices in the region and the EU countries 32
1.5 Privatization of agricultural lands 34
1.6 Agricultural businesses - Agroindustry 37
2 Agricultural production and its use **40**
2.1 Use of agricultural land 40
2.2 Crop production 43
2.2.1 Cereals 43
2.2.2 Vegetables 46
2.2.3 Fruits 52
2.2.4 Vineyards and wines 57
Vineyards 57
Wine 62
Physico-chemical analyzes of wine 63
2.2.5 Forage crops and green cereals 64
2.2.6 Industrial crops 66
2.3 Irrigation of agricultural land 66
2.4 Livestock 68
2.4.1 Cattle 68
2.4.2 Sheep and goats 70
2.4.3 Pigs and other farm animals 71
2.4.4 Poultry 72
2.4.5 Beekeeping 73
3 Forestry **74**
4 Trade and consumption trends **84**
4.1 Consumption trends 84

4.2 Overall trade 86
4.3 Trade of agricultural products 86
4.3.1 Trade by country groups 87
Trade with CEFTA countries 88
Trade with the EU countries 90
Trade with third countries 93
4.3.2 Export-Import of agricultural products by chapters (1-24) 94
Export of agricultural products by chapters (1-24) 94
Import of agricultural products by chapters (01-24) 95
5 Food safety, standards and quality 96
5.1 Greenhouse gas emission 100
6 Agricultural Policies, Direct Payments in Agriculture and Rural Development Support 105
6.1 Summary of objectives, programs, measures, budget, grants and subsidies 105
6.2 Direct payments/subsidies 107
6.2.1 Direct payments for agricultural crops, wine and agricultural insurance 113
Agricultural insurance premium 117
6.2.2 Direct payments for livestock and milk 117
6.2.3 Support for agricultural inputs 120
Support for seedlings 120
Support for oil 120
Support for fertilizer 120
6.3 Agro loans and guarantee fund 121
6.3.1 Agro Loans 121
6.3.2 Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund – KCGF 125
6.4 Insurance in the field of agriculture 126
Development and Sale of Index Agricultural Insurance Products 126
Damages/Losses and Compensation Payments 128
Human capacity development 128
Public Awareness Campaigns 129
Agricultural Insurance Information System 130
6.5 Rural development projects - Investment grants 131
6.6 Capacity enhancement and development 134
Education, training and advisory service 134
Promotion, efficiency and structural development 136
6.7 Policies on markets, trade and international policy developments 137
7 Annexes 138
7.1 List of laws and sub-legal acts related to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development 138
National legislation in force for 2022 138
7.1.1 Laws adopted during 2022 138
7.1.2 Administrative Instructions adopted in 2022 139
7.2 Persons responsible for the Green Report, 2023 141

List of tables

Table 1: Gross domestic product by economic activities at current prices, in '000 € 15
Table 2: Key labour market indicators by variables, 2021-2022 (%) 17
Table 3: Employment and unemployment rates, 2021-2022 (%) 18
Table 4: Annual price index of agricultural inputs 2015-2022, (2015=100) 26
Table 5: Annual prices for electricity and oil in € €, 2016–2022 26
Table 6: Average annual wholesale market prices, €/kg 29
Table 7: Average annual retail market prices, €/kg 30
Table 8: Import prices of agricultural products, €/kg 31
Table 9: Value per unit of imported agricultural products, €/kg 32
Table 10: Prices of some products in Kosovo and in some EU countries in 2022, €/kg 33
Table 11: Sales of agricultural land in Kosovo, by regions, 2005-2022 34
Table 12: Sale of agricultural land in Kosovo, 2005-2022 36
Table 13: Number of registered enterprises by economic activities, 2018-2022 37
Table 14: Registered agribusiness enterprises, 2018-2022 38
Table 15: Share of registered enterprises in agriculture, forestry and fishing activities, 2022 38
Table 16: Agricultural land use by categories, ha 40
Table 17: Cereal area, production and yield, 2018-2022 43
Table 18: Supply balance for wheat, 2018-2022 44
Table 19: Supply balance for maize, 2018-2022 45
Table 20: Vegetable area, 2018 – 2022 46
Table 21: Vegetable production, 2018 – 2022 47
Table 22: Vegetable yield, 2018 – 2022 48
Table 23: Area, production and yield of second crops after the first harvest 49
Table 24: Supply balance for tomatoes, 2018-2022 50
Table 25: Supply balance for pepper, 2018-2022 51
Table 26: Supply balance for potatoes, 2018-2022 52
Table 27: Area and production of fruits, 2018 – 2022 53
Table 28: Yield of fruit, 2018 - 2022 54
Table 29: Supply balance for apples, 2018-2022 55
Table 30: Supply balance for plum, 2018-2022 56
Table 31: Supply balance for strawberry, 2018-2022 57
Table 32: Grapes area, production and yield, 2018-2022 57
Table 33: Supply balance for table grapes, 2018-2022 59
Table 34: Table grape varieties, 2022 60
Table 35: Wine grape varieties, 2022 61
Table 36: Wine production 2018-2022, '000 liters 62
Table 37: Wine production by companies, 2022 63
Table 38: Physico-chemical analyses of wine for the period 2018 - 2022 64
Table 39: Area, production, yield of forage crops and green harvested cereals, 2018-2022 65
Table 40: Area and production of industrial crops, 2018-2022 66

Table 41: Irrigation of agricultural lands in municipalities for 2022 67
Table 42: Irrigation forms and the total amount of water spent in the agricultural land areas in Kosovo, 2022 68
Table 43: Cattle stock and structure, 2018-2022 68
Table 44: Supply balance for beef, 2018-2022 69
Table 45: Supply balance for cow milk and dairy products, 2018-2022 70
Table 46: Number of sheep and goats, 2018-2022 70
Table 47: Number of pigs and other farm animals, 2018-2022 71
Table 48: Number of poultry and eggs 2018-2022, in '000 72
Table 49: Number of bee hives, 2018-2022 73
Table 50: Forest area by composition and stand structure , (ha) 74
Table 51: Table on licences 77
Table 52: Consents on establishment, giving for management and MP approval 78
Table 53: Drafting of Management Plans in 2022 79
Table 54: Annual planning in state forests, m3 79
Table 55: Relization of the utilization plan in the state forests, m³ 79
Table 56: Planning and realization of the utilization of state forests 2022 according to RCD 80
Table 57: Forest utilization plan in private property in m³, 2022 80
Table 58: Realization of activities in private forests, 2022 81
Table 59: Raised charges or summonses for January - December 2022 82
Table 60: Overview of wood material confiscated from illegal loggers 82
Table 61: Overview of forest fire cases and affected forest areas in 2022 83
Table 62: Production of seedlings, 2022 83
Table 63: General consumption in Kosovo, 2022 84
Table 64: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups, 2022 84
Table 65: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo, 2022 (%) 85
Table 66: Main source of income for households in Kosovo, 2022 (%) 85
Table 67: General Export-Import, in '000 € 86
Table 68: Export-Import of agricultural products, in '000 € 86
Table 69: Export-Import of agricultural products by groups of countries, 2022 in '000 € 88
Table 70: Export-Import of agricultural products with CEFTA countries, in '000 € 89
Table 71: Export-Import of agricultural products to/from CEFTA countries, in '000 € 90
Table 72: Export-Import of agricultural products with EU countries, in '000 € 91
Table 73: Exports according to EU countries in '000 € (left) and Exports according to EU countries in % (right 92
Table 74: Import according to EU countries, in '000€ (left) and Importi according to EU countries in % (right). 92
Table 75: Imports and Imports from Third Countries, in '000 € 93
Table 76: Export of agricultural products 2018-2022, in '000 € 94
Table 77: Import of agricultural products 2018-2022, in '0000 € 95
Table 78: Distribution of vaccines according to animal diseases 96
Table 79: Taking blood samples for laboratory analysis 96
Table 80: Extermination of animals according to infectious diseases 97
Table 81: Issuance of import permits 97
Table 82: Licensing of business entities 97

Table 83: Activities of the inspectorate during the year 2022 98
Table 84: Activities of the Border Phytosanitary Sector 98
Table 85: Activities carried out by the Food Microbiology Sector 98
Table 86: Samples tested in Food Chemistry sector 99
Table 87: Tested parameters according to devices 99
Table 88: Type and number of analyzes of the pathology sector 99
Table 89: Number of samples tested, 2022 100
Table 90: Agricultural emissions and projected emissions in some EU countries 102
Table 91: GHG emissions from the agriculture sector in Kosovo, 2021 103
Table 92: Direct payments per unit, DPP 2022 106
Table 93: Direct payments 2018-2022, in € 109
Table 94: Direct payments by gender in 2022, in € 111
Table 95: Direct payments by type of farmer in 2022, in € 112
Table 96: Direct payments by sector, 2018-2022 114
Table 97: Direct payments by sectors, 2018-2022 117
Table 98: Direct payments for seedlings by region, 2022 120
Table 99: Agro-loans 2018 – 2022 122
Table 100: Regional distribution of approved loans, 2021 125
Table 101: Index and Traditional Insurance Products for Kosovo for 2022 127
Table 102: Projected budget of RDP, 2022 132
Table 103: Projecs approved under RDP, 2022 133
Table 104: Activities conducted in the information advisory centers 135
Table 105: Field activities conducted by advisors 135
Table 106: Companies licensed to provide advice on agriculture and rural development 136

List of figures

Figure 1: Agriculture share in Gross Domestic Product 2018-2022, (in %) 16
Figure 2: Key labour market indicators, 2021-2022 (%) 18
Figure 3: Crop and livestock output in mil. €, 2018-2022 19
Figure 4: Share of agricultural crops in total plant production, 2022....20
Figure 5: Sale of meat by category (left) and livestock products (right), 2022....20
Figure 6: Crop output in mil. €, 2018-2022....21
Figure 7: Livestock in mil. €, 2018-2022 21
Figure 8: Livestock products in mil. €, 2018-2022....22
Figure 9: Agricultural production, intermediate consumption and gross value added in mil. €, 2018-2022 22
Figure 10: Aggregate revenues in agriculture in mil. €, 2018-2022 23
Figure 11: Intermediate consumption structure, 2022 23
Figure 12: Agriculture inputs by categories, 2022 24
Figure 13: Annual price index of agricultural inputs 2015-2022, (2015=100)....25
Figure 14: Average annual prices of agricultural products on the farm, €/kg....28
Figure 15: Average price for sold areas of agricultural land and total value of sales 2005-2022....35
Figure 16: Sale of agricultural land in ha, 2005-2022....35
Figure 17: Number of enterprises registered by economic activities, 2018-2022....37
Figure 18: Turnover, number of employees and number of active businesses in the agricultural sector by region (%), 2022....39
Figure 19: Arable land-fields and meadows and pastures....41
Figure 20: Vegetables, gardens and nurseries, fruit tree plantations and vineyards....41
Figure 21: Agricultural land use by categories, 2022 42
Figure 22: Area of vineyards per ha, 2018-2022....58
Figure 23: Grape production in tons, 2018-2022 58
Figure 24: Wine production 2018-2022, '000 liters....62
Figure 25: Land use classes in Kosovo (% of the total land area) 74
Figure 26: Export, Import and Trade Balance of agricultural products (1-24), in '000 €....87
Figure 27: Share of agricultural products in total exports (left), Share of agricultural products in total imports (right) 87
Figure 28: Export by country group (left), Import by country group (right), 2022 in % 88
Figure 29: CEFTA share in agricultural export (left), CEFTA share in agricultural import (right) 89
Figure 30: Exports according to CEFTA countries (left), Imports according to CEFTA countries (right), 2022....90
Figure 31: EU share in agricultural exports (left), EU share in agricultural imports (right)....91
Figure 32: Exports to Third Countries, (left) and Imports from Third Countries), in % 93
Figure 33: Number of beneficiaries and rejected in 2022....107
Figure 34: Direct payments 2018-2022, in 1000 € 107
Figure 35: Increase in direct payments per unit in 2022 compared to 2021 108
Figure 36: Direct payments by sectors 2022, in mil. € 110
Figure 37: Number of applicants and beneficiaries by gender in 2022....110
Figure 38: Number of beneficiaries and rejected by gender in 2022 110

Figure 39: Number of beneficiaries and rejected by type of farmer in 2022 112
Figure 40: Average subsidy amount per beneficiary in 2022 116
Figure 41: The average of subsidized units per beneficiary in 2022 116
Figure 42: Average subsidy amount per beneficiary in 2022 119
Figure 43: The average of subsidized units per beneficiary in 2022 119
Figure 44: Total amount and number of agro-loans disbursed (mil. € and '000) 122
Figure 45: The amount of agro-loans from banks and MFIs, mil. € 123
Figure 46: Number of agro-loans from banks and MFIs, '000 € 124
Figure 47: Interest rate on agricultural loans by banks and MFIs, % 124
Figure 48: Loan distribution share, % 126
Figure 49: Total insured area in ha and no. of insured farmers 128

List of acronyms

ADA	Agency for Development of Agriculture
AFK	Agency for Finance in Kosovo
AHS	Agricultural Household Survey
AIIS	Agricultural Insurance Information System
ARBK	Business Registration Agency
ARDP	Agriculture and Rural Development Plan
BKT	Banka Kombëtare Tregtare
BPB	Banka Private për Biznes
CBK	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CNVP	Connecting Natural Values and People
DAPM	Department of Agricultural Policy and Markets
DEAAS	Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics
DPD	Direct Payments Program
DTAS	Department of Technical Advisory Services
DVW	Department of Viticulture and Wines
ESR	EU's Effort Sharing Regulation
EU	European Union
FDS	Forest Development Strategy
FVA	Food and Veterinary Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gg	Giga grams
GHG	Emission of greenhouse gases
GRK	Government of the Republic of Kosovo
GVA	Gross Value Added
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRF	Registered Financial Institutions
JHA	Joint Hunting Area
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
KCGF	Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund
KEP	Kosovo Enterprise Program
KFA	Kosovo Forestry Agency
KGMAMF	Kosovo Grameen Missione Arcobaleno Microcredit Fund
KNSARD	Kosovo's National Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development
KRK	Kosovo Rural Credit
LAG	Local Action Groups
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MAIC	Municipal Advisory Information Centers
MFI	Micro Financial Institutions
MP	Management Plans
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NEET	Neither in Employment nor Education or Training
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NIF	Farm Identification Number
NLB	NLB Banka
NTFP	Non-timber forest products

PAK	Privatization Agency of Kosovo
PCB	Procredit Bank
PFI	Partner Financial Institutions
PT	Aptitude (Proficiency) Test
RBKO	Raiffeisen Bank
RCD	Regional Coordinating Directorates
RDP	Rural Development Program
SIDA	Swedish Agency for International Cooperation and Development
SOE	Socially Owned Enterprise
TBC	Tuberculosis disease
TEB	Turkish Economy Bank
UA	Administrative Instruction
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WVI	KosInvest World Vision

1 General economic environment

Kosovo, like any country around the globe, during 2022 has continued to face the consequences of global issues that have accompanied the economy of each country, either through price increases, or through monetary policies and other changes that have been reflected as a result of these crises. However, despite the challenges and problems, the data show that the real growth for 2022 stood at 5.2%.

According to the data of the Central Bank of Kosovo for the year 2022, the budget revenues marked the net value of €2.48 billion , which represents an annual increase of 13.7%. This increase is attributed to the high rate of inflation and the efforts undertaken to formalize the economy. Budget expenditures also increased by 10.5% and reached the value of €2.49 billion. The Kosovo budget recorded a primary budget deficit of 0.1% of GDP. Within the framework of tax revenues, all categories have recorded an increase. The highest increase was recorded in direct tax revenues, which reached the value of €413.8 million, and indirect tax revenues that increased by 12.3% and reached the value of €1.87 billion. Non-tax revenues increased by 13% in the amount of €266.8 million. As for budget expenditures, the category that recorded the highest growth was that of current expenditures, which recorded an increase of 13%, while capital expenditures recorded a slight decrease of 0.1%.

As for inflation, the annual average in 2022 stood at 11.6%. Calculating here also the value of food and energy goods in the consumer's basket, which were among the main causes of the acceleration of inflation for 2022, and which were translated into elevated import and consequently consumption prices[1].

During 2022, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased by 5.2%. GDP per capita was €5.037, while GDP at current prices in 2022 was 8.936 million. €.

Economic activities with real growth during 2022 were: Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle and motorcycle repair (10.8%), Information and communication (9.2%), Professional, scientific and technical activities (7%), Administrative and support activities (6.7%), Financial and insurance activities (6.4%), Manufacturing (5.6%), Transport and storage (5.4%), Arts, entertainment and recreation (4.7%), Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (4.5%) , Real estate business (4.1%), Hotels and restaurants (3.7%), Health and social work activities (3.6%), Education (3.2%), Water supply (3%), Extractive industry (2.9%) , Other services (2.6%) and Electricity and gas supply (1.4%). While the economic activities with a decrease during 2022 were: Construction (3.1%), Public and defense administration and Compulsory social insurance (0.5%).

Real growth according to the main components of GDP with the expenditure approach for 2022, was marked in the categories: Import of services (21.3%), Export of services (20%), Export

[1] CBK-Annual Report 2022

of goods (16.1%), Final consumption expenditure (4%), Import of goods (2.2%) and Government final consumption expenditure (0.2%). However, the main components of GDP with a decrease were: Changes in inventory (10.6%) and Gross capital formation (3.8%)).

Table 1: Gross domestic product by economic activities at current prices, in '000 €

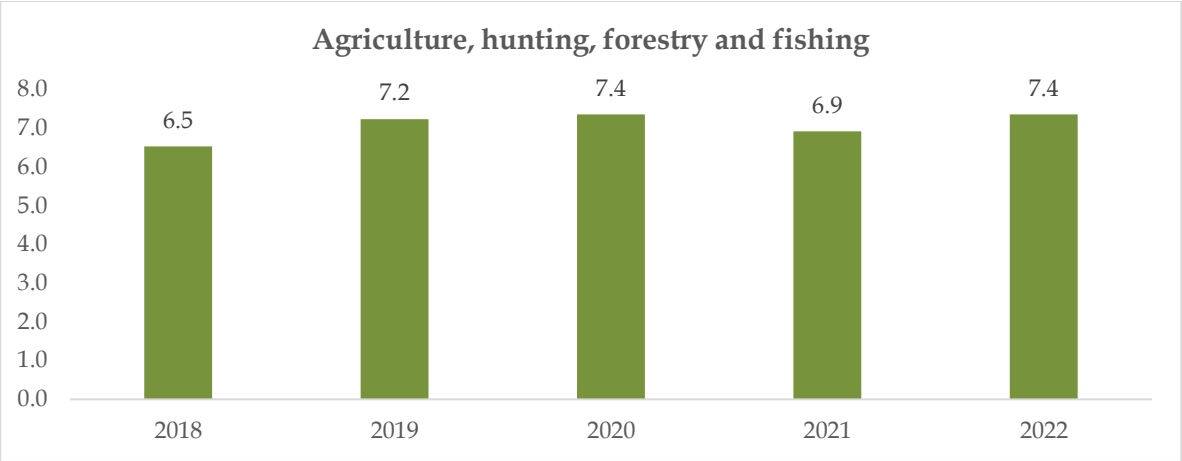
Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	435,728	510,773	498,526	550,948	657,626
B Extractive industry	145,613	141,292	134,574	148,345	137,493
C Processing industry	875,803	907,614	904,149	1,025,892	1,177,447
D Electricity and gas supply	233,085	238,927	264,917	288,349	338,570
E Water supply	47,734	46,478	43,089	45,905	49,219
F Construction	559,677	577,092	519,420	675,879	761,288
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	833,724	900,211	867,439	1,084,213	1,278,434
H Transport and storage	298,045	309,376	262,999	341,917	395,463
I Hotels and restaurants	129,050	146,705	110,855	163,847	188,105
J Information and communication	124,441	130,784	134,577	150,124	178,262
K Financial and insurance activities	237,273	272,558	277,337	294,751	348,642
L Real estate activities	474,820	490,441	493,438	512,555	544,622
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	97,762	99,929	107,358	113,918	121,612
N Administrative and support activities	49,338	52,125	49,589	54,486	58,984
O Public administration and defencen; compulsory social security	386,556	419,183	444,284	436,988	448,001
P Education	254,655	258,019	257,380	270,776	274,076
Q Health and social work activities	143,698	154,599	180,459	184,884	184,744
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	28,855	17,284	13,228	14,228	14,361
S Other services	23,935	25,245	26,905	27,760	28,472
T Activities of households as employers	-	-	-	-	-
GVA at basic prices	5,379,793	5,698,635	5,590,522	6,385,766	7,185,421
Taxes on products	1,341,373	1,419,039	1,278,134	1,654,901	1,856,280
Subsidies on products	(49,644)	(61,502)	(97,055)	(82,791)	(105,525)
Gross Domestic Product	**6,671,522**	**7,056,172**	**6,771,601**	**7,957,876**	**8,936,177**

Source: KAS - Gross Domestic Product 2018-2022

The data published by KAS on the gross domestic product according to economic activities, show the share of agriculture in the gross domestic product.

If we analyze the share of the category or activity of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, we notice that the largest share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing for the period 2018-2022, in the Gross Domestic Product was in 2020 and 2022 from (7.4%), followed by 2019 with 7.2%, and 2021 with a share of 6.9%. While, the lowest share of this category or activity in the Gross Domestic Product for the period 2018-2022, is presented in 2018 with 6.5%.

Figure 1: Agriculture share in Gross Domestic Product 2018-2022, (in %)



Source: KAS - Gross Domestic Product 2018-2022

1.1 Level of socio-economic development

Given the fact that the agricultural sector has played and continues to play a very important role in the economic development of our country, and considering the situation with the recent global crises, it has been observed that agriculture has a key role and is related to each link of the economic development system.

In Kosovo, agriculture contributes 7.4% to GDP, or €658 million. If we refer to the utilized area of agricultural land for the year 2022, according to the data reported by KAS it was 420,482 ha, of which the largest part of 51.6% consists of meadows and pastures, followed by arable land with a percentage of 44.8% , as well as the percentage of 3.6% or 15,079 ha which are: gardens, tree plantations, vineyards and nurseries.

Regarding the support that MAFRD offers through two annual programs, that for Direct Payments/subsidies and the Rural Development Program/investment grants during the year 2022, referring to the Program of Direct Payments/subsidies, a total of 26 categories were supported with a total spent budget of €57.5 thousand, which compared to 2021 the support has almost doubled.

As for the Rural Development Program/investment grants, where Measure 1, Measure 3, Measure 5 and Measure 7 are supported for the year 2022, with a total amount of approved projects of €24.2 million, as public support in relation to the total amount of projects of €36 million.

Regarding the trade exchange of Kosovo with other countries, in 2022 the export value of agricultural products was €118.9 million, which represents an increase of 28.4% compared to the previous year. The trade balance continues to be negative since the import value in 2022 was around €1.2 billion, with an increase of 24.0% compared to 2021.

Despite the great importance of the development of agriculture for the provision of food in our country and the development of rural areas, for a sustainable development of this sector,

many challenges continue to be presented, such as undeveloped infrastructure, insufficient access to markets, the insufficient application of technology and the quality of education and social service. The level of rural development is related to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, through the use of natural resources, such as agriculture and forestry, as well as other activities.

1.2 Labour and employment

The latest data show that approximately two thirds of the population of Kosovo are of working age, and are actively engaged in the labor market (employed or unemployed). Referring to the latest figures, according to the analysis, it is expected that the working-age population in Kosovo will grow rapidly during the next decade, as we continue to be considered one of the countries with the youngest population in Europe.

Based on what was mentioned above, and based on the latest data, the working age population or the labor force participation rate in Kosovo is 38.6% or 461,894 people, of which 12.6% or 58,081 people are unemployed. Of the total labor force participation rate of 38.6%, women make up 22% of the labor force, while men make up 55.5%. While in general 61.4% of the population of working age is inactive.

If we refer to employment by activities for 2022, sectors such as trade, education, construction, manufacturing and public administration continue to employ the largest number of people.

While if we look at it by gender, sectors such as education, trade and health care employ 55.6% of women, while sectors such as trade, construction and production are the sectors that are covered more by men, employing 44.2% of employed persons in Kosovo.

According to the sectors, the percentage of total persons employed in our country is as follows: trade employs 19.3%, construction 11%, education 10.8%, production 8.9% and public administration and defense with 8.1%.

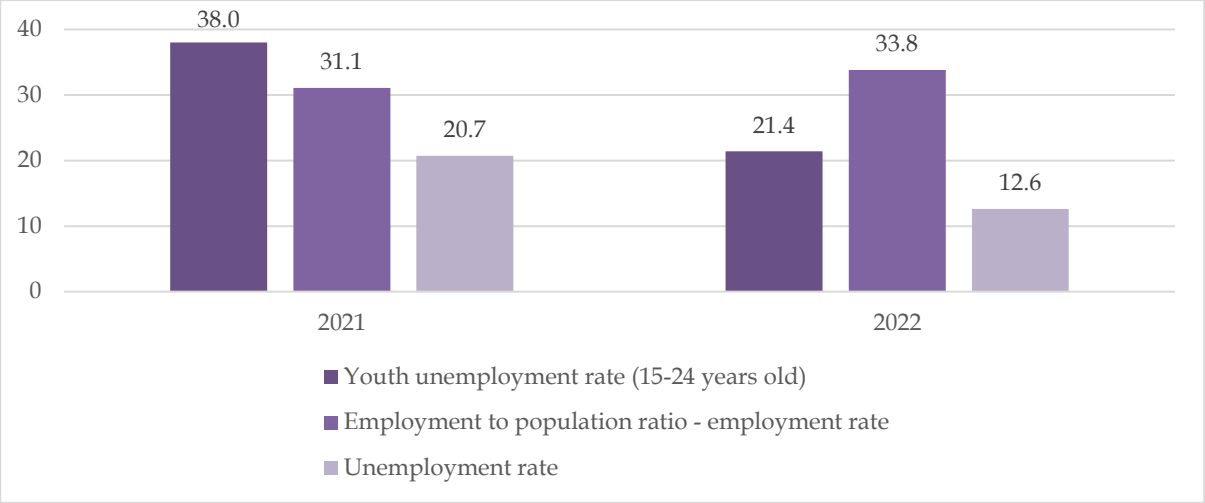
Table 2: Key labour market indicators by variables, 2021-2022 (%)

Key labour market indicators	2021			2022		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Labour force participation rate	56.6	22.0	39.3	55.5	22.0	38.6
Inactivity rate	43.4	78.0	60.7	44.5	78.0	61.4
Employment to population ratio -employment rate	45.9	16.5	31.1	49.4	18.4	33.8
Unemployment rate	19.0	25.0	20.7	11.0	16.5	12.6
Unemployment rate among young people (15-24 years old)	337	46.5	38.0	18.6	27.0	21.4
Percentage of young people (NEET) among youth population (15-24 years old)	31.8	32.4	32.1	32.2	33.8	33.0
Percentage of unstable employment to total employment	14.9	6.8	12.7	15.7	6.9	13.3

Source: KAS – Labour Force Survey, '21, '22

If we analyze the main indicators of the labor market between 2021 and 2022, it is observed that the employment rate in 2022 was slightly higher (33.8%), in contrast to 2021, which was 31.1%. As for the indicator of the unemployment rate, this indicator for 2022 was 12.6%, while for 2021 it was 20.7%, the indicator of unemployment among young people in the age group (15-24) years old during 2022 was 21.4%, while during the year 2021 was 38%. Followed by other indicators that vary in small percentages or with some not very big difference between the years 2021 and 2022.

Figure 2: Key labour market indicators, 2021-2022 (%)



Source: KAS - Labour Force Survey, '21, '22

The data related to the employment and unemployment rate by age group show that in 2022, compared to the previous year (2021), the rate of participation in the labor force has decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

In 2022, the employment rate was 33.8%, while the unemployment rate was 12.6%, and the inactivity rate was 61.4%.

Table 3: Employment and unemployment rates, 2021-2022 (%)

Age group	Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
15-24	13.4	15.4	38.0	21.4
25-34	38.8	42.1	25.9	16.9
35-44	40.4	44.8	17.3	11.1
45-54	37.7	39.3	13.9	8.3
55-64	32.1	32.1	7.7	5.1
15-64	**31.1**	**33.8**	**20.7**	**12.6**

Source: KAS - Labour Force Survey, '21, '22

1.3 Economic accounts for agriculture

Economic Accounts for Agriculture are intended to present the value of agricultural products and services produced during the accounting year that were sold by agricultural units or kept in farm stocks, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. They also aim to present the economic development in the field of agriculture so that it can be used as a basis for the evaluation of policy changes in the agricultural sector.

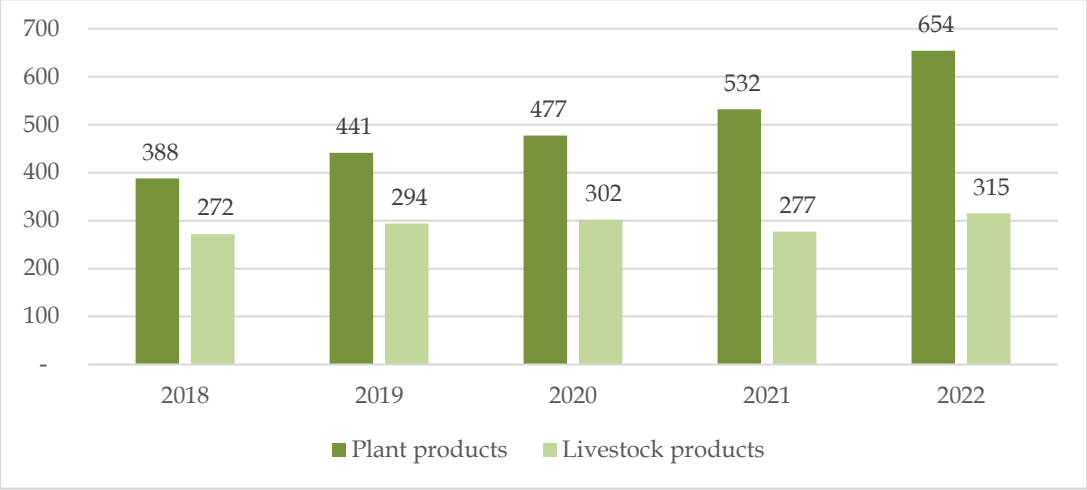
The Economic Accounts for Agriculture present data that are used to calculate income indicators for the agricultural sector and report production values and expenses, both at production prices and at base prices.

1.3.1 Agricultural production

Plant production for 2022 is estimated at €654 million, or a 23% higher value compared to 2021 (€532 million), this increase is attributed to the increase in the value of the production of cereals, forage plants, vegetables and garden products, as well as fruit trees and potatoes. However, as far as livestock products are concerned, their value is calculated at €315 million, or 14% higher compared to 2021 (€277 million).

If we refer to the following figure where the values of plant and livestock products are presented for the 5-year period, it can be seen that the year 2022 is the year with the highest values in terms of livestock products and plant products.

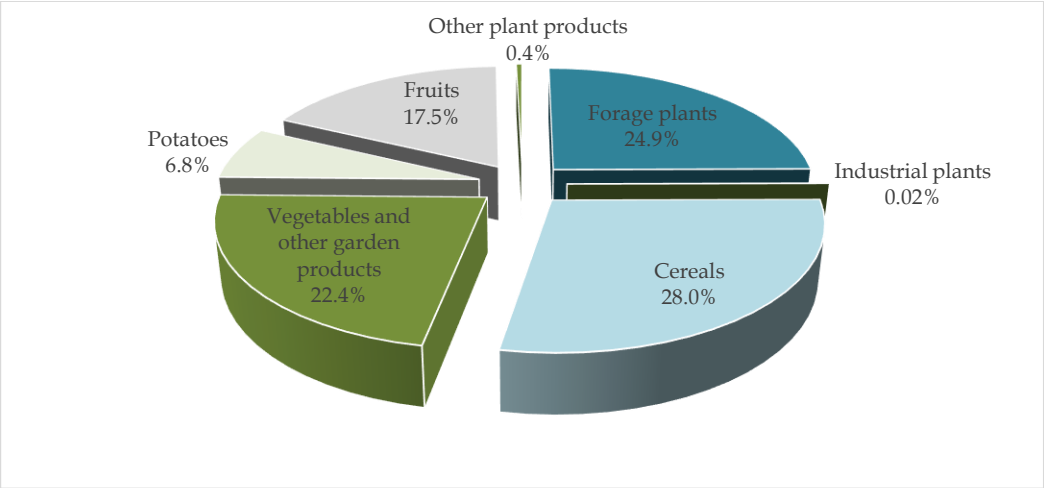
Figure 3: Crop and livestock output in mil. €, 2018-2022



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture'18, '19, '20, '21, '22 prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

If we refer to the following figure, we notice that as far as the share of agricultural crops in the total plant production is concerned, the cereal category leads with 28% of the total, followed by forage plants with 24.9% and vegetables and garden products with 22.4%, followed by other categories such as fruit trees, potatoes, etc.

Figure 4: Share of agricultural crops in total plant production, 2022

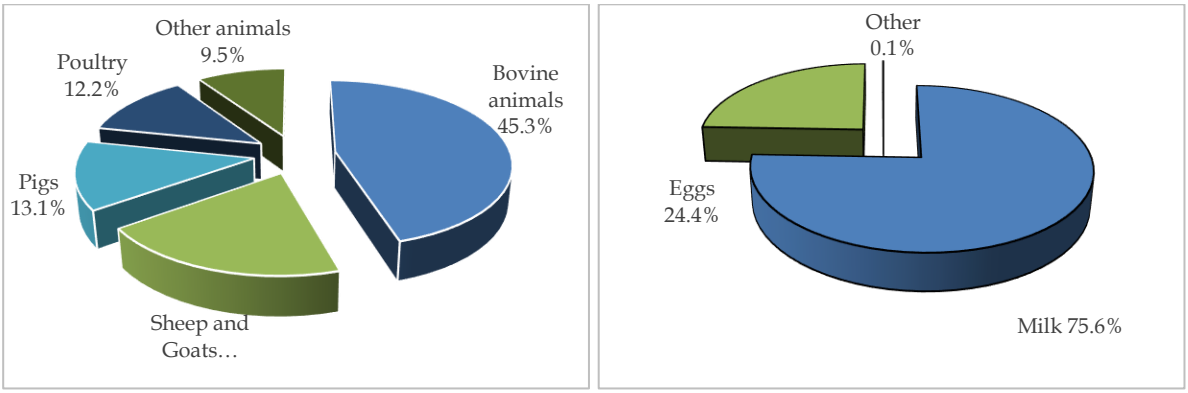


Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2022, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

Regarding the sale of meat by type of animal in 2022, according to the data, we note that in the grand total, cattle's share is 45.3%, sheep and goats 19.8%, pigs 13.1%, poultry 12.2% and other animals 9.5%.

As for the sale of other livestock products for 2022, in the grand total eggs have a share of 24.4%, milk 75.6% and other products including honey and raw wool with a share of 0.1%.

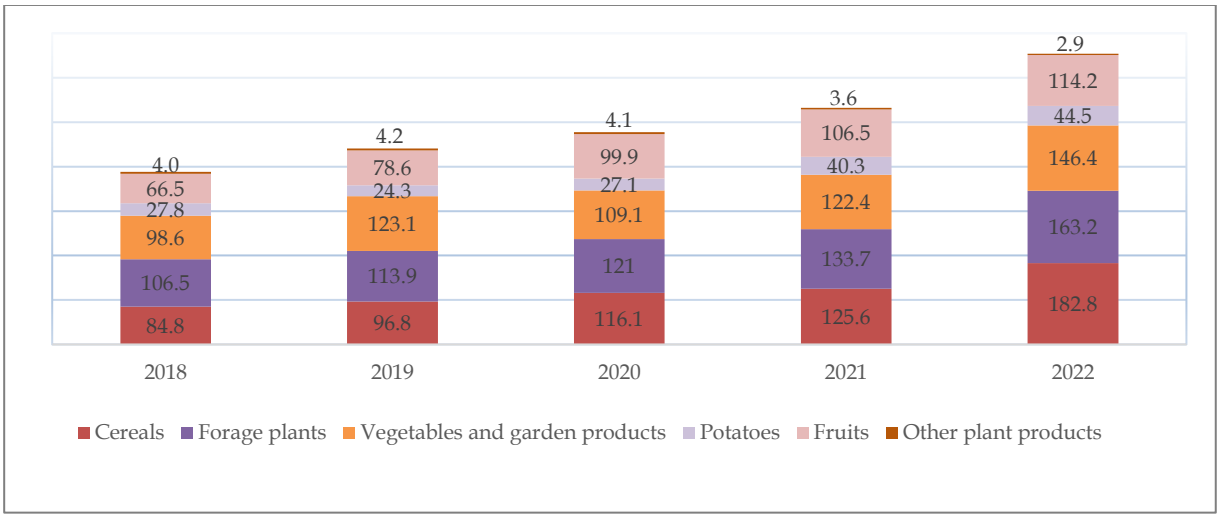
Figure 5: Sale of meat by category (left) and livestock products (right), 2022



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2022, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

As for plant products, during the period 2018-2022, it is observed that there are small changes year on year. But if we refer to the year 2022, as in the figure below, compared to previous years, all categories have increased, but compared to 2021 starting from cereals, the increase is 46%, forage plants 22%, vegetables and garden products 20%, potatoes 10 %, fruits 7%, while other plant products have recorded a decrease of 19%.

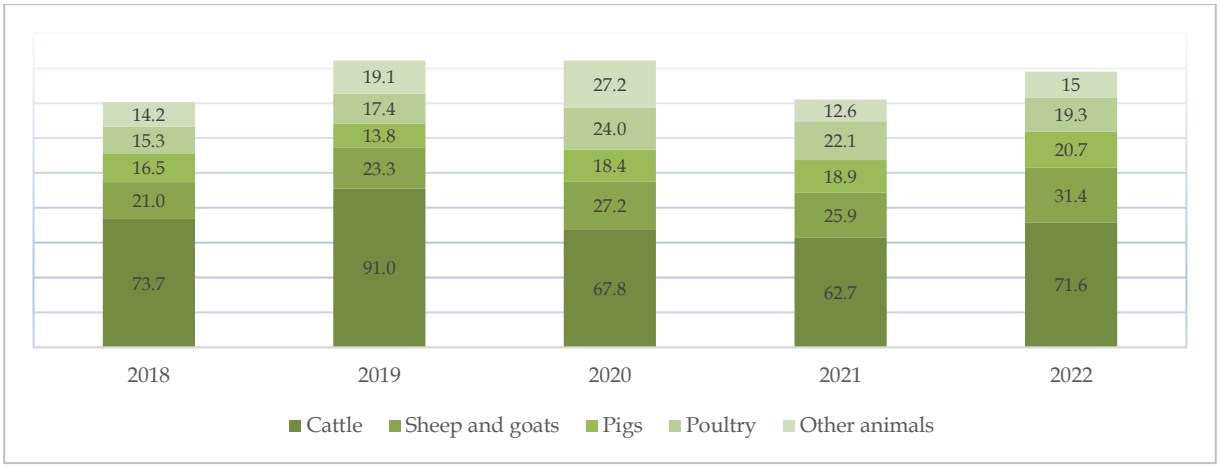
Figure 6: Crop output in mil. €, 2018-2022



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture '18, '19, '20, '21, '22 prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

Livestock production values at current prices during the period 2018-2022 have marked slight decreases and increases depending on the categories. During 2022, almost all categories have increased compared to 2021, except for the poultry category which decreased by 13%, other categories such as sheep and goats increased by 21%, other animals by 19%, bovine by 14% and pigs by 10%..

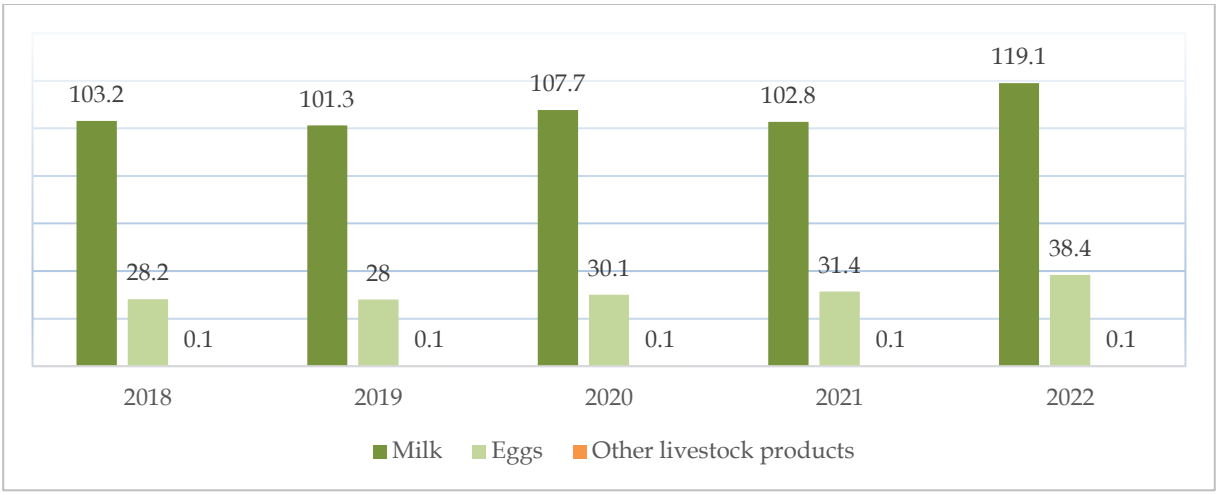
Figure 7: Livestock in mil. €, 2018-2022



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture '18, '19, '20, '21, '22 prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

As for livestock products during 2022, their value was the highest for the period 2018-2022, while compared to 2021, the production of eggs has increased in value by 22%, while that of milk by 16%, and regarding other livestock products, there have been no changes over the years.

Figure 8: Livestock products in mil. €, 2018-2022



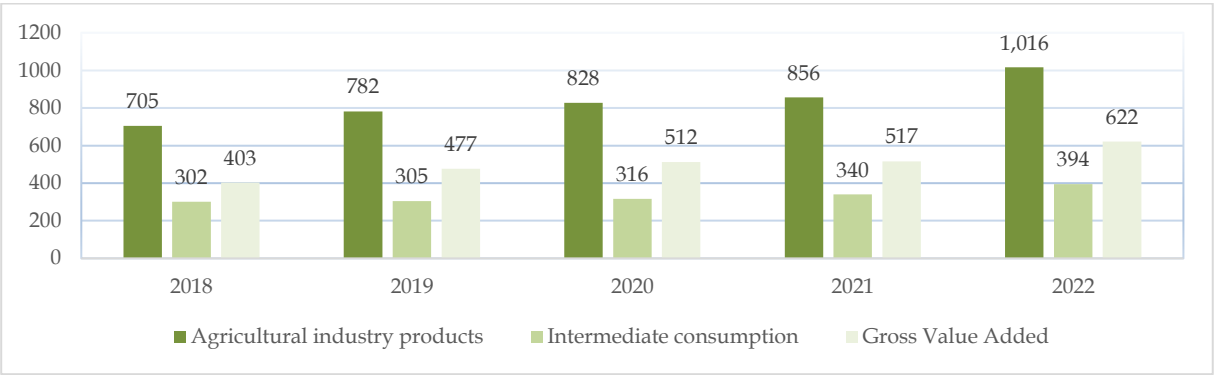
Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture '18, '19, '20, '21, '22 prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

1.3.2 Entrepreneurial income

Regarding the income on agricultural industry production, intermediate consumption and gross added value, the year 2022 for the presented period 2018-2022, is the year with the highest value.

During the year 2022, the products of the agricultural industry marked a value of €1.016 million, or 19% increase compared to 2021, the gross added value marked a value of €622 million or 20% increase, the category of intermediate consumption recorded a total value of €394 mil. or 16% higher than in 2021, which was €340 million.

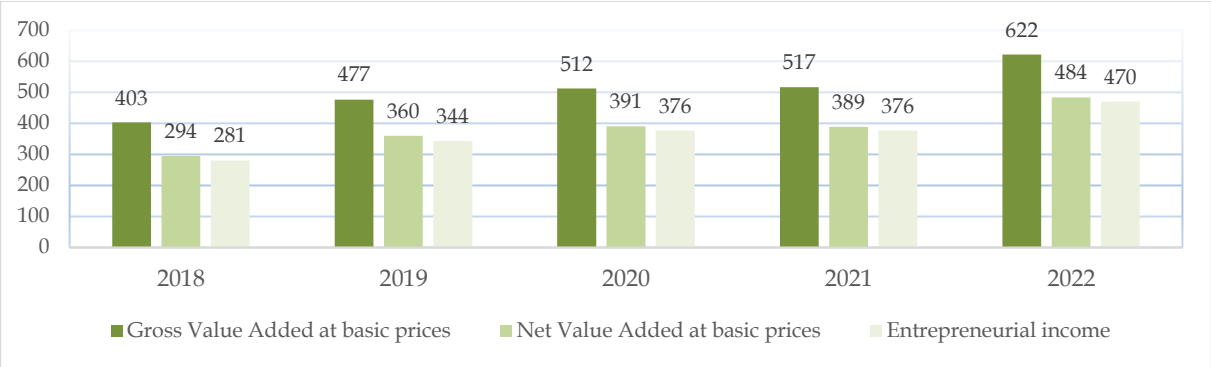
Figure 9: Agricultural production, intermediate consumption and gross value added in mil. €, 2018-2022



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture '18, '19, '20, '21, '22 prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

Regarding the aggregated revenues presented in the following figure, for the period 2018-2022, the year 2022 is presented as the year with the highest value of revenues. Where during this year the gross added value at basic prices is calculated at €622 million or 20% higher than in 2021, the net added value at basic prices marked €484 mil. or 24% higher than in 2021 as well as entrepreneurial income €470 mil. or with a 25% increase compared to 2021.

Figure 10: Aggregate revenues in agriculture in mil. €, 2018-2022



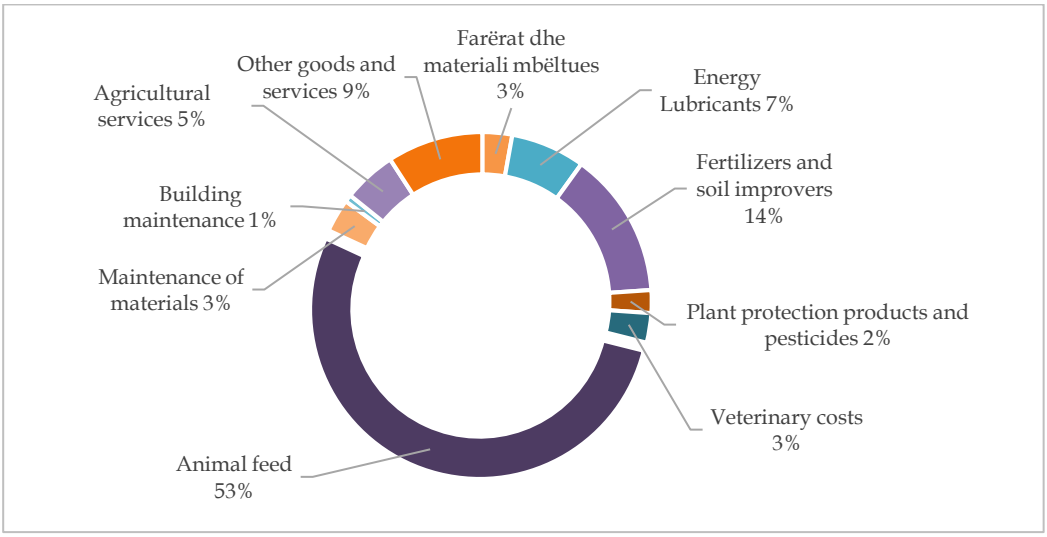
Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture '18, '19, '20, '21, '22 prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

1.3.3 Agriculture inputs

From the data of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture of 2022, it is worth noting that the structure of intermediate agricultural consumption this year does not differ much from that of 2021. Most of the categories in 2021, compared to 2022, had a same participation percentage, a very small difference is marked by the categories of animal feed, seeds and planting material, agricultural services, fertilizers and soil improvers, as well as energy and lubricants, which have recorded a very slight increase, the other categories have had the same percentage of participation as in 2021.

As for the structure of intermediate agricultural consumption for 2022, the data show that the largest participation in this structure is the animal feed category with 53%, followed by the fertilizer and soil improvers category with 14%, goods and other services with 9%, energy and lubricants 7%, agricultural services 5%, veterinary expenses and maintenance of materials with 3%, plant protection products and pesticides 2%, as well as the building maintenance category with a participation of 1%.

Figure 11: Intermediate consumption structure, 2022

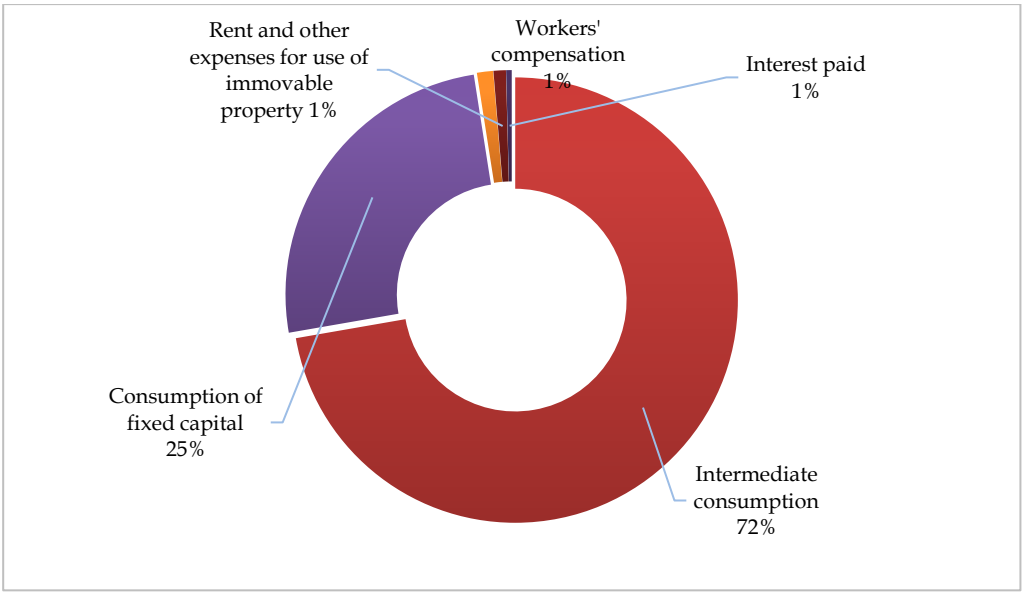


Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2022, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

As for the agriculture inputs for 2022, just like the categories of the intermediate consumption structure, the categories of inputs in agriculture compared to 2021 are not presented with any big differences.

Referring to the data in the figure below, inputs in agriculture by categories for 2022 have this share: intermediate consumption 72%, consumption of fixed capital 25%, while other categories such as compensation of workers, rent and other expenses for the use of land and buildings and unpaid interest have a share of 1%.

Figure 12: Agriculture inputs by categories, 2022



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2022, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

1.4 Prices of agricultural inputs and products

1.4.1 Prices of agricultural inputs

Agricultural input price indices measure price changes in current production costs within the economy. Accordingly, an input price index measures changes in the purchase basket costs that enter the production process as inputs, but does not include primary inputs such as land, labor, and capital.

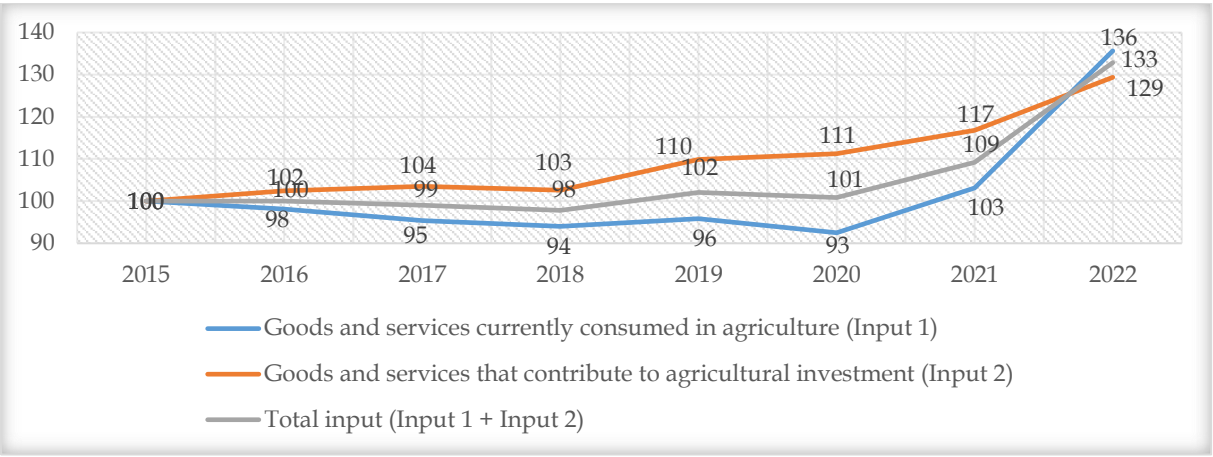
The following table of the annual price index of agricultural inputs includes data on price indices in Kosovo for the period 2015-2022. Prices of agricultural inputs are collected by KAS in agricultural pharmacies, veterinary pharmacies, from companies, markets and other places where prices of agricultural inputs are available. Some prices of agricultural inputs are obtained from consumer prices by KAS.

The products that make up the basis of the input price index participate in one of two main groups: Goods and services currently consumed in agriculture (intermediate consumption), as well as Goods and services that contribute to agricultural investments (capital formation).

Of all the categories presented in the following table, the category with the highest price increase in 2022, compared to 2021, is that of simple fertilizers within the category of fertilizers and soil improvers by 91.0% and compound fertilizers by 72.9 %. A significant increase was also noted in energy and lubricants of 32.9% and animal feed materials of 29.4%. There was no price drop in any category of inputs.

Annual input index in 2022 has marked an increase of 31.5% for Input 1, compared to the same period of 2021, while the index for Input 2 marked an increase of 10.7%. The general input price index (Input 1 + Input 2) compared to 2021, in 2022 has risen by 21.7%.

Figure 13: Annual price index of agricultural inputs 2015-2022, (2015=100)



Source: KAS - Input price index and prices in agriculture i 2015-2022, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Table 4: Annual price index of agricultural inputs 2015-2022, (2015=100)

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Goods and services currently consumed in agriculture (Input 1)	**100.0**	**98.1**	**95.4**	**94.0**	**95.8**	**92.5**	**103.1**	**135.6**	**31.5**
Seeds and planting material	100.0	98.9	87.2	78.1	83.7	82.7	83.5	86.4	3.4
Energy; lubricants	100.0	93.7	100.9	106.5	106.3	92.0	105.2	139.8	32.9
-Electric energy	100.0	98.8	106.1	97.6	95.7	95.7	96.3	98.6	2.4
-Fuel	100.0	92.3	100.2	109.9	110.2	90.5	107.8	152.1	41.1
-Lubricants	100.0	93.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	99.0	102.1	121.2	18.7
Fertilizers and soil improvers	100.0	97.6	89.5	85.9	88.5	87.3	113.4	203.5	79.4
- Simple fertilizers	100.0	94.0	87.7	83.5	85.1	84.2	109.0	208.2	91.0
- Compound fertilizers	100.0	99.7	90.7	87.3	90.5	89.2	116.1	200.7	72.9
Plant protection products and pesticides	100.0	104.2	103.8	105.4	106.3	103.5	105.9	115.7	9.3
Veterinary expenses	100.0	98.7	98.0	97.5	99.3	98.0	100.7	104.4	3.7
Animal feed	100.0	109.5	103.6	103.2	107.6	110.1	120.5	155.9	29.4
-Simple raw food	100.0	111.5	103.4	103.0	107.9	108.9	119.4	157.5	31.9
-Compound raw food	100.0	97.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	117.0	127.1	146.8	15.5
Maintenance of materials	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.5	99.2	99.5	103.7	4.2
Maintenance of buildings	100.0	98.2	98.8	98.6	99.3	101.5	104.8	113.0	7.8
Other goods and services	100.0	99.9	100.8	100.9	101.4	101.3	105.0	105.9	0.9
Goods and services contributing to agricultural investment (Input 2)	**100.0**	**102.5**	**103.5**	**102.6**	**109.9**	**111.2**	**116.8**	**129.4**	**10.7**
Tractors	100.0	106.9	107.7	105.2	119.0	120.5	130.6	143.3	9.7
Other	100.0	98.5	99.8	100.3	101.8	103.0	104.6	117.1	11.9
Total Input (Input 1 + Input 2)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**99.0**	**97.8**	**102.1**	**100.8**	**109.2**	**132.8**	**21.7**

Source: Input price index and prices in agriculture 2015-2022, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The following table contains data related to the annual prices of electricity and oil for the period 2016-2022. As for the price of electricity, in 2022 it has increased by 3.5% compared to the previous year, while the price of oil has increased by 13.2%.

Table 5: Annual prices for electricity and oil in € €, 2016–2022

Energy and Lubricants	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Electricity price per 100 kwh	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	3.5
Fuel oil - price per 100 liters	93.5	102.1	112.7	113.0	92.6	110.2	124.7	13.2

Source: Input price index and prices in agriculture 2015-2022, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

1.4.2 Prices of agricultural products

The last few years have been characterized by an extraordinary situation in the global economy, which has also been reflected in the economy of Kosovo, first with Covid-19, then with the war in Ukraine, which had quite an impact in our agriculture, which is heavily dependent on imports.

MAFRD continues to support the development of the agricultural sector through grants and subsidies, influencing the increase in production and quality, as well as reducing the import, which directly affects the prices of local products.

Local agricultural production is not able to meet all consumption needs, despite continuous support. Based on this fact, to meet consumption needs, a large part of the products are imported, even though the export is increasing every year, the high amount of import continues to influence the further deepening of the negative trade balance.

MAFRD has engaged an economic operator for the collection of prices of agricultural products for years, where the prices of agricultural products are taken from 7 regions and the same are presented on an annual average at the country level, in order to design different analyses, programs and strategies for the agriculture sector.

In the following, the prices of some agricultural products at the farm level, wholesale and retail consumption prices, import prices and unit value of imported products for the period 2019-2022 are presented.

Farm gate prices of agricultural products

The following table shows the annual prices of agricultural products on the farm. Based on the data from Table, the prices in 2022 compared to 2021 have had a lot of fluctuations. Visible price drops have been experienced by: spinach, raspberries, plums and apples, while the biggest price increases from the products listed in the table have been recorded by: farm chicken, pumpkin, stella blue squash, wheat, corn, etc.

Figure 14: Average annual prices of agricultural products on the farm, €/kg

Products	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 (%)
Wheat	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.29	45
Maize	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.32	14
Tomatoes	0.57	0.33	0.52	0.66	27
Beans	2.03	2.31	2.38	2.49	5
Pumpkin*	0.81	0.17	0.16	0.25	56
Stella blue squash*	0.81	0.22	0.29	0.39	34
Cabbage	0.19	0.23	0.31	0.36	16
Potatoes	0.27	0.28	0.42	0.49	17
Onions	0.46	0.37	0.41	0.48	17
Watermelon	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.21	0
Pepper	0.76	0.54	0.62	0.78	26
Spinach	0.94	0.76	1.16	0.86	-26
Cucumber	0.48	0.31	0.54	0.67	24
Walnuts	2.16	2.06	2.13	2.57	21
Pear	0.81	0.72	0.91	0.89	-2
Strawberry	1.12	1.16	1.22	1.19	-2
Plums	0.51	0.71	0.81	0.78	-4
Raspberry	1.77	1.73	3.50	3.12	-11
Apples	0.39	0.31	0.44	0.43	-2
Table grapes	0.68	0.63	0.53	0.69	30
Bulls and heifers	1.97	2.21	2.53	2.71	7
Farm chicken	1.68	1.72	1.89	3.12	65
Milk	0.21	0.23	0.31	0.34	10
Eggs**	2.07	2.26	2.12	2.54	20
Honey	11.85	13.60	11.50	14.54	26

Source: DEAAS-MAFRD; * The price for pumpkin and Stella blue squash from 2020 is presented per kg, while in previous years the price was per piece; ** unit of 30 pieces; The price for maize is for grain corn.

Consumer prices of agricultural products

The consumer prices of agricultural products are presented as annual wholesale and retail market prices for the years 2019-2022.

Based on the annual prices of the wholesale market which are presented in the following table for some agricultural products, we note that during 2022 there were price movements compared to 2021, increases in prices were noted with: pumpkin, farm chicken, tomato, stella blue squash, milk, table grapes and eggs, while the products that have recorded a decrease in price compared to the previous year are: apples, plums, raspberries and corn.

Table 6: Average annual wholesale market prices, €/kg

Products	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 (%)
Wheat	0.23	0.33	0.31	0.36	16
Maize	0.48	0.53	0.39	0.37	-5
Tomatoes	0.66	0.65	0.78	1.17	50
Beans	2.35	2.44	2.50	2.84	14
Pumpkin*	0.95	0.31	0.27	0.53	96
Stella blue squash*	1.15	0.38	0.46	0.69	50
Cabbage	0.46	0.39	0.47	0.55	17
Potatoes	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.51	28
Onions	0.53	0.54	0.48	0.62	29
Watermelon	0.23	0.37	0.24	0.25	4
Pepper	0.92	0.97	0.94	1.27	35
Spinach	1.01	0.95	0.94	1.00	6
Cucumber	0.55	0.57	0.75	0.91	21
Walnuts	2.33	2.38	2.71	3.05	13
Pear	0.96	1.20	1.32	1.37	4
Strawberry	1.33	1.82	1.67	1.75	5
Plums	0.59	0.69	1.09	0.91	-17
Raspberry	2.17	2.07	4.00	3.72	-7
Apples	0.49	0.64	0.73	0.58	-21
Table grapes	0.79	0.99	1.02	1.41	38
Bulls and heifers	3.31	2.93	2.65	2.89	9
Farm chicken	1.93	1.91	2.08	3.78	82
Milk	0.43	0.29	0.42	0.59	40
Eggs**	2.19	2.36	2.29	3.15	38
Honey	6.85	7.22	10.51	11.34	8

Source: DEAAS-MAFRD; * The price for pumpkin and Stella blue squash from 2020 is presented per kg, while in previous years the price was per piece; ** unit of 30 pieces; The price for maize is for grain corn.

Regarding the annual prices of the retail market, it can be observed that there have been many changes in the prices of agricultural products during 2022, with noticeable drop in the prices of: plums, apples, corn and raspberries, while farm chicken, pumpkin, stella blue squash, eggs and tomatoes have marked an increase in prices.

Table 7: Average annual retail market prices, €/kg

Products	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 (%)
Wheat	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.42	17
Maize	0.54	0.62	0.46	0.42	-9
Tomatoes	0.80	0.77	0.94	1.26	34
Beans	2.66	2.60	2.67	3.01	13
Pumpkin*	1.16	0.42	0.34	0.61	79
Stella blue squash*	1.22	0.45	0.51	0.75	47
Cabbage	0.55	0.47	0.55	0.55	0
Potatoes	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.60	22
Onions	0.65	0.64	0.57	0.71	25
Watermelon	0.30	0.45	0.28	0.28	0
Pepper	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.38	28
Spinach	1.18	1.07	1.08	1.08	0
Cucumber	0.67	0.65	0.86	1.06	23
Walnuts	2.61	2.56	2.96	3.22	9
Pear	1.13	1.35	1.45	1.48	2
Strawberry	1.49	1.97	1.87	1.93	3
Plums	0.75	0.79	1.48	1.08	-27
Raspberry	2.44	2.26	4.25	3.93	-8
Apples	0.60	0.74	0.84	0.69	-18
Table grapes	0.98	1.09	1.20	1.52	27
Bulls and heifers	3.75	3.02	2.49	3.05	22
Farm chicken	2.33	2.13	2.38	4.51	89
Milk	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.60	22
Eggs**	2.50	2.61	2.57	3.61	40
Honey	7.40	7.50	10.77	11.42	6

Source: DEAAS-MAFRD; * The price for pumpkin and Stella blue squash from 2020 is presented per kg, while in previous years the price was per piece; ** unit of 30 pieces; The price for maize is for grain corn.

Import prices of agricultural products

In Kosovo, usually outside the season of local agricultural products, in our market we come across imported products whose prices vary significantly.

Wholesale prices, in most cases, are higher than local production prices, while in the case of import prices, for products with a high share of imports, this rule may not apply because some products have high production costs in the country, and as a result farm produce prices may be higher than import prices.

The following table shows the import prices of agricultural products, where the prices that have fallen compared to the previous year are: spinach, plums, corn, cabbage, etc., while the most noticeable price increases have been noted with: stella blue squash, corn, pumpkin, eggs, honey, pepper and tomato.

Table 8: Import prices of agricultural products, €/kg

Products	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 (%)
Wheat	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35	-3
Maize	0.53	0.45	0.43	0.32	-26
Tomatoes	0.97	1.19	0.97	1.36	40
Beans	1.97	2.01	2.36	2.77	17
Pumpkin*	1.12	0.28	0.31	0.41	32
Stella blue squash*	0.90	0.46	0.43	0.52	21
Cabbage	0.56	0.64	0.52	0.44	-15
Potatoes	0.55	0.84	0.56	0.70	25
Onions	0.52	0.61	0.55	0.58	5
Watermelon	1.61	0.85	0.79	0.89	13
Pepper	1.46	1.50	1.23	1.86	51
Spinach	1.49	1.19	1.21	0.78	-36
Cucumber	1.08	1.21	1.00	1.12	12
Walnuts	2.40	2.06	2.42	2.67	10
Pear	1.34	1.47	1.48	1.36	-8
Strawberry	2.69	2.94	2.63	2.30	-13
Plums	3.49	2.34	2.19	1.56	-29
Raspberry	1.70	-	-	-	-
Apples	0.78	0.82	0.77	0.72	-6
Table grapes	2.66	1.97	2.78	2.48	-11
Bulls and heifers	3.05	2.87	2.98	2.75	-8
Farm chicken	2.35	2.21	2.72	-	-
Milk	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs**	2.35	2.15	2.21	3.31	50
Honey	7.85	8.60	7.54	11.39	51

Source: DEAAS-MAFRD; * The price for pumpkin and Stella blue squash from 2020 is presented per kg, while in previous years the price was per piece; ** unit of 30 pieces; The price for maize is for grain corn.

The table below shows the import unit value of agricultural products. Most of the products have marked a significant increase compared to 2021, such as: tomatoes, wheat, corn, bulls and heifers, peppers and milk, while a decrease in prices compared to the previous year is seen with: raspberries, onions, pears and strawberries, while other products have lower differences.

Table 9: Value per unit of imported agricultural products, €/kg

Products	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 (%)
Wheat	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.33	52
Maize	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.29	32
Tomatoes	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.52	47
Beans	0.88	0.93	0.86	0.87	2
Pumpkin and Stella blue squash *	0.47	0.52	0.56	0.55	-1
Cabbage	0.26	0.16	0.22	0.23	5
Potatoes	0.30	0.20	0.23	0.29	27
Onions	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.32	-31
Watermelon	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.18	23
Pepper	0.54	0.46	0.42	0.54	29
Spinach	0.48	0.50	0.57	0.69	21
Cucumber	0.35	0.29	0.38	0.44	15
Walnuts	1.42	1.52	1.45	1.59	10
Pear	0.68	0.67	0.62	0.51	-18
Strawberry	0.68	0.69	0.93	0.85	-8
Plums	0.33	0.31	0.39	0.43	10
Raspberry	0.51	2.21	3.55	0.85	-76
Apples	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.32	8
Table grapes	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.51	10
Bulls and heifers	1.33	1.32	1.37	1.86	35
Farm chicken	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.39	20
Milk	0.57	0.55	0.55	0.69	26
Eggs**	-	1.11	1.35	1.50	11
Honey	4.83	4.98	5.06	6.05	19

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD; * In customs data, pumpkin and stella blue squash are included in one joint customs code; ** unit of 30 pieces

Comparison of domestic prices with prices in the region and the EU countries

The comparison of the prices of several countries of the European Union and Kosovo can be seen in the following table, where the prices of agricultural products are presented for some crops such as: wheat, corn, cabbage, potatoes, apples, eggs and honey.

Based on the data presented in the table, we can say that Kosovo has relatively high prices compared to EU countries. The products for which Kosovo has the highest prices are: honey, potato and corn, while the price of eggs, wheat, apple and cabbage is lower.

Table 10: Prices of some products in Kosovo and in some EU countries in 2022, €/kg

Countries	Wheat	Maize *	Cabbage	Potatoes	Apples	Eggs **	Honey
Bulgaria	0.31	0.29	0.22	0.28	0.32	10.29	3.70
Czech Republic	0.31	0.28	0.40	0.23	0.54	9.65	-
Greece	0.38	0.37	0.43	0.63	0.65	20.81	6.03
Hungary	0.32	0.29	0.37	0.33	0.33	8.45	3.61
Austria	0.28	0.31	-	0.26	0.81	18.79	11.60
Romania	0.30	0.28	0.48	0.49	0.61	10.95	4.36
Kosovo	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.49	0.43	8.47	14.54

Source: Eurostat; DEAAS - MAFRD, * grain corn, ** unit of 100 pieces

In conclusion, looking at the prices presented above, we can say that Kosovo as a small market with low local production is very dependent on imports and as a result the prices are dictated by this and continue to remain high considering the standard of living.

Price changes in the international market and in the countries of the region have an impact on the market prices in our country and taking into account the low income, the increase in prices, especially of basic products, negatively affects the standard of living of the population of Kosovo.

1.5 Privatization of agricultural lands

The Privatization Agency of Kosovo has continued in 2022 with the process of privatization of lands and social properties as an independent public body that exercises its functions and responsibilities completely independently, based on the Law.

By comparing the data of privatized lands during 2022, it is observed that there was a very low increase in sales in 2022. Greater share in the total sale of agricultural or privatized lands for 2022 same as during other years was marked in the region of Peja 37.9%, followed by Prizren 21.6%, Mitrovica 20.6%, Gjilan 10.6% and Prishtina with 9.3%.

The total area of agricultural land sold until 2022 was 30,823 ha. The largest area of land sold was in the region of Peja (11,687 ha), followed by Prizren (6,672 ha), Mitrovica (6,349 ha), Gjilan (3,263 ha) and Prishtina (2,852 ha).

Below is presented the Table of the sale of agricultural land according to the regions in Kosovo. Where it can be seen that the total value of sales or privatization of agricultural lands through the procedures of the Privatization Agency of Kosovo in the period 2005-2022 is €160 million.

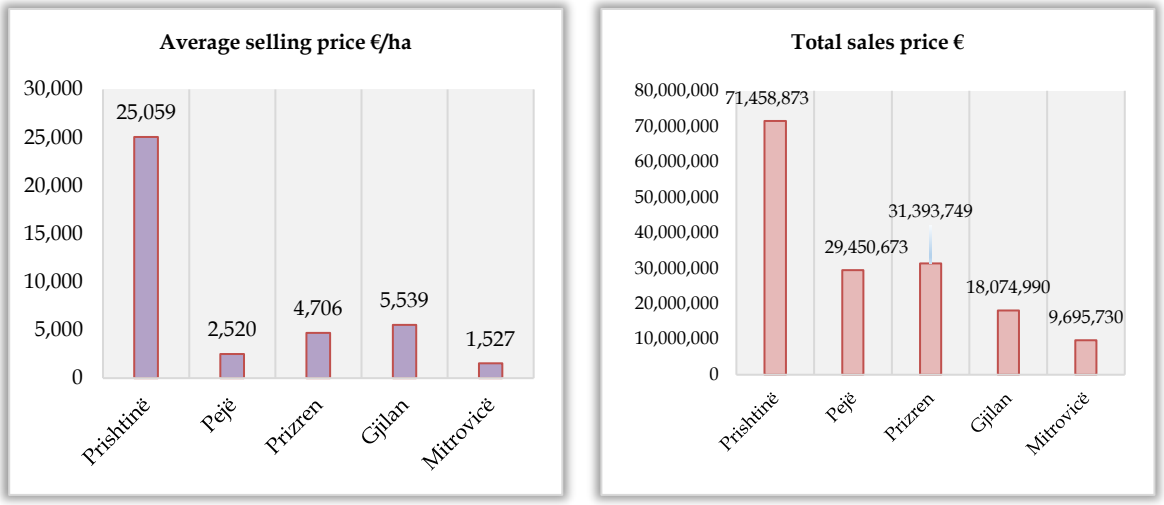
Table 11: Sales of agricultural land in Kosovo, by regions, 2005-2022

Region	Area in ares	Area in ha	Areas sold (%)	Average sales price €/are	Average sales price €/ha	Total sales value €/ha	Sales value (%)
Prishtina	285,165	2,852	9.3	251	25,059	71,458,873	45%
Peja	1,168,731	11,687	37.9	25	2,520	29,450,673	18%
Prizren	667,159	6,672	21.6	47	4,706	31,393,749	20%
Gjilan	326,317	3,263	10.6	55	5,539	18,074,990	11%
Mitrovica	634,911	6,349	20.6	15	1,527	9,695,730	6%
Total	**3,082,282**	**30,823**	**100.0**	**52**	**5,193**	**160,074,016**	**100%**

Source: Privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK)

Referring to the sale prices that KPA has available, we note that the highest average sale price of one hectare of agricultural land was €25,059 in the region of Prishtina, while other regions had a much lower sale price of one hectare of land such as Gjilan €5,539, Prizren €4,706, Peja €2,520 and Mitrovica €1,527.

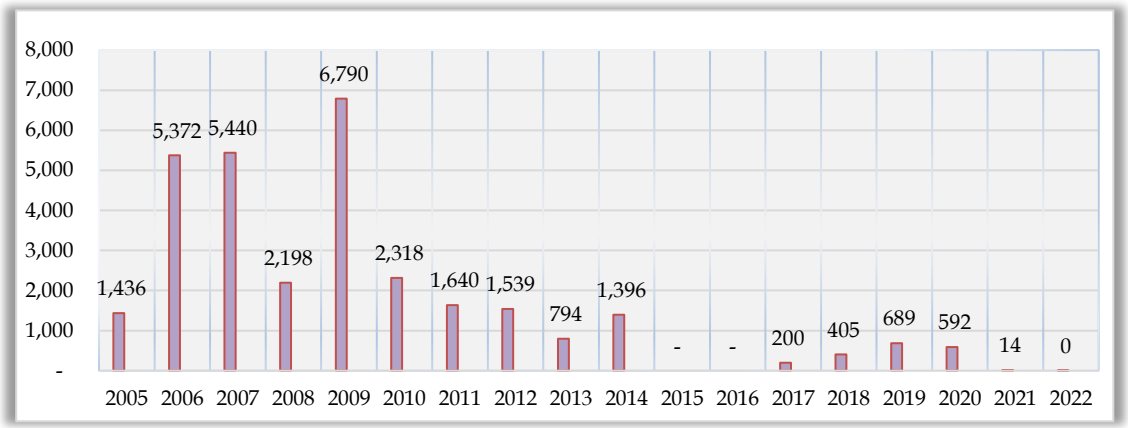
Figure 15: Average price for sold areas of agricultural land and total value of sales 2005-2022



Source: Privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK)

As stated above, the privatized area of agricultural land, from 2005-2022, is 30,823 ha, this area was sold at €160.07 mil. In 2005, 1,436 ha of agricultural land were privatized or 4.6% of the total privatized agricultural land, while in 2006 and 2007, the number of hectares of privatized land was 5,372 ha and 5,440 ha, respectively, with a share of 18% each. A larger sale of agricultural lands was realized in 2009, where 6,790 ha were privatized, with a larger share compared to other years. From 2010, when the sale of agricultural land by PAK was 2,318 ha, in the following years there were fewer sales of agricultural land. In 2020, 592 ha or 1.9% of the total agricultural land sold by PAK was privatized, in 2021 only 13.8 ha or 0.04% were sold, while in 2022 less than 1 ha of land was privatized.

Figure 16: Sale of agricultural land in ha, 2005-2022



Source: Department of Regional Coordination - PAK

The sale of agricultural land by municipality broken down into hectares sold, sale value and price per are and per hectare is presented below. It is noted that the prices vary from municipality to municipality, taking into account the category and other determining factors

such as: the quality of the agricultural land, the position, the water sources near it and the road infrastructure.

Table 12: Sale of agricultural land in Kosovo, 2005-2022

Municipality	No. of hectares sold	Total sales value	Price €/Are	Price €/ha
Deçan	731.22	2,028,963	27.7	2,775
Dragash	-	-	-	-
Gllogoc	1,140	6,069,038	53.2	5,323
Ferizaj	1,241	8,529,043	68.7	6,872
Fushë Kosova	565.89	4,431,496	78.3	7,831
Gjakova	2,352	8,792,953	37.4	3,738
Gjilan	613.01	4,027,406	65.7	6,570
Graçanica	299.35	17,450,158	582.9	58,293
Hani i Elezit	-	-	-	-
Istog	1,945	6,251,595	32.1	3,215
Junik	359.98	1,494,545	41.5	4,152
Kaçanik	513.56	2,153,004	41.9	4,192
Kamenica	224.34	385,398	17.2	1,718
Klina	4,193	6,340,098	15.1	1,512
Kllokot	25.06	635,555	253.6	25,361
Leposaviq	-	-	-	-
Lipjan	678.81	5,120,343	75.4	7,543
Malisheva	1,590	2,101,913	13.2	1,322
Mamusha	47.07	896,111	190.4	19,038
Mitrovica South	2,836	1,262,087	4.5	445
Mitrovica North	-	-	-	-
Novobërdo	2.5	505,555	2022.2	202,222
Obiliq	479.69	3,470,832	72.4	7,236
Partesh	-	-	-	-
Peja	2,106	4,540,020	21.6	2,155
Podujeva	283.57	1,267,282	44.7	4,469
Prishtina	394.04	38,660,883	981.1	98,114
Prizren	887.75	14,229,422	160.3	16,029
Rahovec	2,338	6,079,794	26.0	2,601
Ranillug	33.21	155,555	46.8	4,684
Shtërpce	94.37	708,365	75.1	7,506
Shtime	444.26	1,797,199	40.5	4,045
Skenderaj	1,937	1,604,936	8.3	828
Suhareka	1,384	6,424,098	46.4	4,642
Viti	647.41	1,900,701	29.4	2,936
Vushtrri	435.87	759,669	17.4	1,743
Zubin Potok	-	-	-	-
Zveçan	-	-	-	-
Total	**30,823**	**160,074,016**		

Source: Department of Regional Coordination - PAK

1.6 Agricultural businesses - Agroindustry

Agroindustry refers to an enterprise that processes materials of plant or animal origin, where through agricultural businesses the direct connection of the farmer with the processing industry becomes possible. Knowing and appreciating the importance of the sector, which is an important segment of the economy, safe food is ensured in terms of quantity and also in terms of food security.

The data on the registered enterprises continuously refer to the Statistical Business Register, which contains the main information for all businesses that exercise economic activity in the Republic of Kosovo and presents data and analysis of the demographics of the businesses.

As for enterprises registered in agriculture, forestry and fishing, during the year 2022, 397 enterprises were registered, with a participation of 4.2% in the total enterprises registered according to sections of economic activities, which were 9,347.

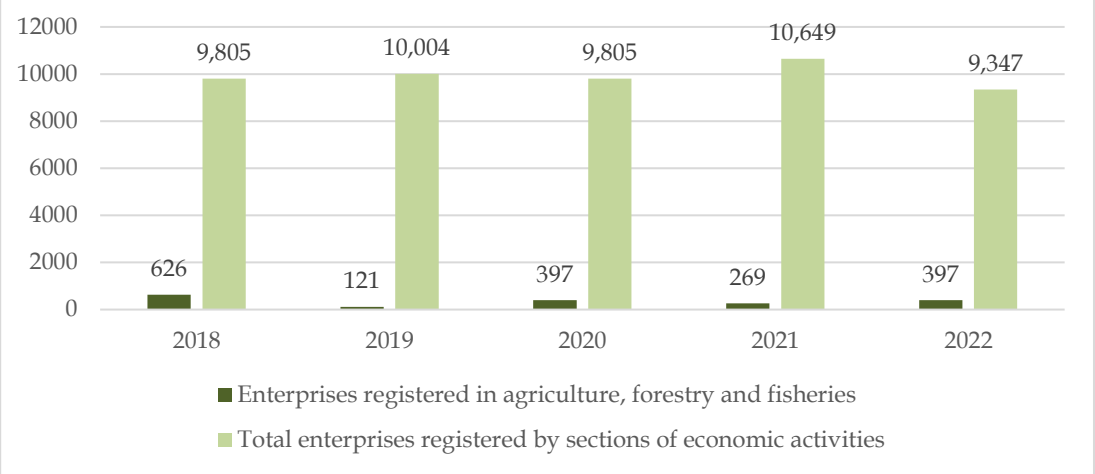
Table 13: Number of registered enterprises by economic activities, 2018-2022

Year	Enterprises registered in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Total enterprises registered by sections of economic activities	Share (%)
2018	626	9,805	6.4
2019	121	10,004	1.2
2020	397	9,805	4.0
2021	269	10,649	2.5
2022	397	9,347	4.2

Source: KAS –Statistical Business Register, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Referring to the period 2018-2022, the number of enterprises registered according to economic activities is the highest in 2021 with a total of 10,649 enterprises, while in terms of enterprises registered in agriculture, forestry and fishing, the year 2018 stands out with a total of 626 enterprises, followed by the year 2022 with 397 enterprise. The following figure shows the number of enterprises registered according to economic activities by year.

Figure 17: Number of enterprises registered by economic activities, 2018-2022



Source: KAS - Statistical Business Register, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

As for agribusiness enterprises in Kosovo for the year 2022, a total of 3,164 active enterprises with a total of 17,178 employees and a monetary turnover of €888.7 million are estimated.

Table 14: Registered agribusiness enterprises, 2018-2022

Year	Turnover ('000 €)	Number of employees	Number of active businesses
2018	461,626	13,156	2,942
2019	499,821	12,467	2,405
2020	562,980	14,996	2,780
2021	699,399	17,260	3,019
2022	888,725	17,178	3,164

Source: KAS - Statistical Business Register, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

As for the activities of agricultural businesses for the year 2022, the activity of food products processing leads with a turnover of €490.2 million, followed by the beverage manufacture activity, with a turnover of €156.5 million, crop and animal products, hunting and related services activity with a turnover of €92.3 mil., manufacture of wood and wood and cork products except for furniture with a turnover of €86.0 mil., manufacture of paper and paper products, with a turnover of €43.3 mil., manufacture of leather and leather products €11.6 mil., followed by other activities such as forestry and wood cutting with a turnover of 5.8 million. € and fishing and aquaculture with a turnover of 3.0 mil. €.

Table 15: Share of registered enterprises in agriculture, forestry and fishing activities, 2022

Activity	Turnover ('000 €)	Number of employees	Number of active businesses
Crop and animal products, hunting and related services	92,341	2,937	849
Forestry and wood cutting	5,825	126	40
Fishing and aquaculture	2,986	114	14
Processing of food products	490,163	9,050	1,503
Manufacture of beverages	156,508	1,904	102
Manufacture of leather and its products	11,597	426	39
Manufacture of wood and of wood products, except furniture	85,983	1,979	506
Manufacture of paper and paper products	43,322	642	111
Total	**888,725**	**17,178**	**3,164**

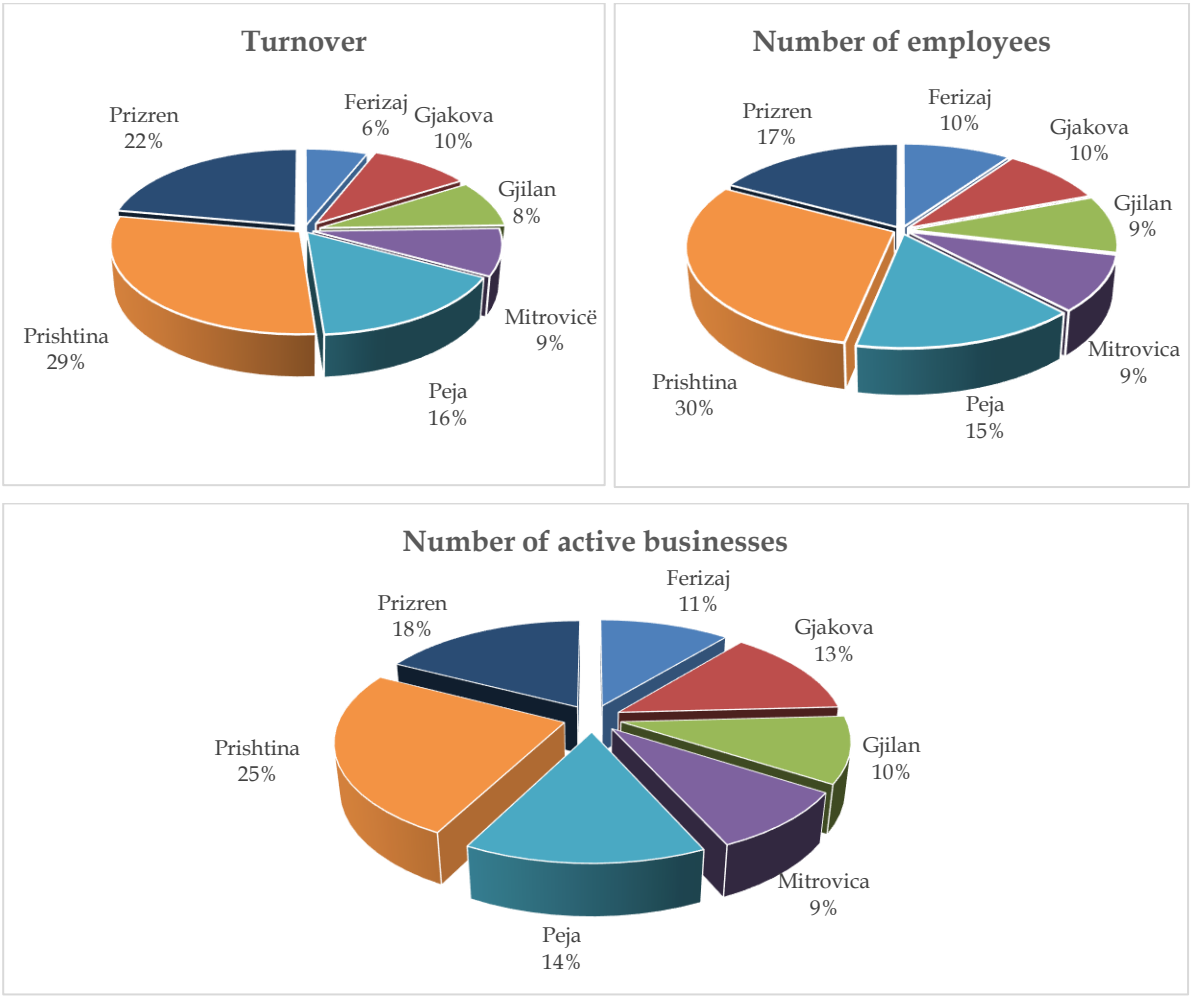
Source: KAS - Statistical Business Register, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Referring to the turnover in agro-industry according to the regions for 2022, the largest turnover was in the region of Prishtina with 29%, the region of Prizren with 22%, the region of Peja with 16%, followed by the region of Gjakova with 10%, the region of Mitrovica with 9%, the region of Gjilan 8% and the region of Ferizaj 6%.

Regarding the number of employees in this sector, the Prishtina region leads with 30%, followed by the Prizren region with 17%, the Peja region with 15%, the Gjakova and Ferizaj regions with 10% each, as well as the Mitrovica region and Gjilan with 9% each.

As for the number of active businesses, the Prishtina region leads with 25%, followed by the Prizren region with 18%, the Peja region with 14%, the Gjakova region with 13%, the Ferizaj region with 11%, the Gjilan region with 10. % as well as the region of Mitrovica with 9%.

Figure 18: Turnover, number of employees and number of active businesses in the agricultural sector by region (%), 2022



Source: KAS - Statistical Business Register, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

2 Agricultural production and its use

2.1 Use of agricultural land

In recent years, there have been no major changes in the number of hectares of agricultural land used, despite the tendency in recent years for agricultural land to be repurposed and used for other purposes, this tendency being related to recent economic development and the ever-increasing demand to live in urban areas.

The use of agricultural land is divided into two groups, in the first group there is the arable agricultural land and in the second group the meadows and pastures used for cattle grazing, including the common land.

In 2022, the total utilized area of agricultural land was 420,482 ha, which represents 23 ares of agricultural land per capita.

Table 16: Agricultural land use by categories, ha

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %	Share in % 2022
Arable land – fields	188,359	188,365	188,372	188,375	188,405	0.02	44.81
- From which with vegetables in the open field (first crop)	7,818	8,319	8,435	8,491	8,584	1.11	
- From which with vegetables in greenhouses (first crop))	468	518	547	562	583	3.65	
Garden	1,003	1,122	1,133	1,089	1,080	-0.87	0.26
Fruit trees	7,687	9,244	10,029	10,144	10,377	2.30	2.47
Vineyards	3,272	3,367	3,437	3,471	3,472	0.03	0.83
Plant nursery	109	111	137	140	150	7.12	0.04
Meadows and pastures (including common land)	218,152	217,932	217,102	217,107	216,998	-0.05	51.61
Total used area of agricultural land	**418,582**	**420,141**	**420,210**	**420,327**	**420,482**	**0.04**	**100.00**

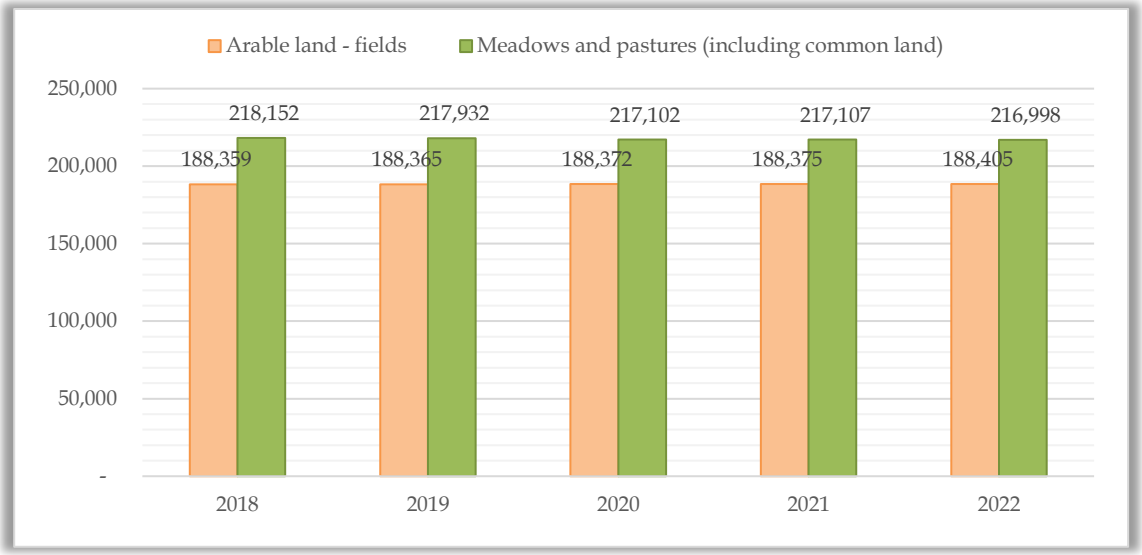
Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

*The statistics presented in this table are presented on the basis of grouping as in AHS of KAS and there are differences with the data presented in sub-chapters 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 due to the change in grouping (e.g. strawberries in sub-chapter 2.1 according to the KAS grouping is categorized under vegetables while in sub-chapter 2.2.3 it is presented under fruit trees).

Of the total utilized area of agricultural land, the majority of 51.6% or 216,998 ha are meadows and pastures.

A high percentage of 44.8% or 188,405 ha is arable land and the rest of 3.6% or 15,079 ha are: gardens, tree plantations, vineyards and nurseries.

Figure 19: Arable land-fields and meadows and pastures

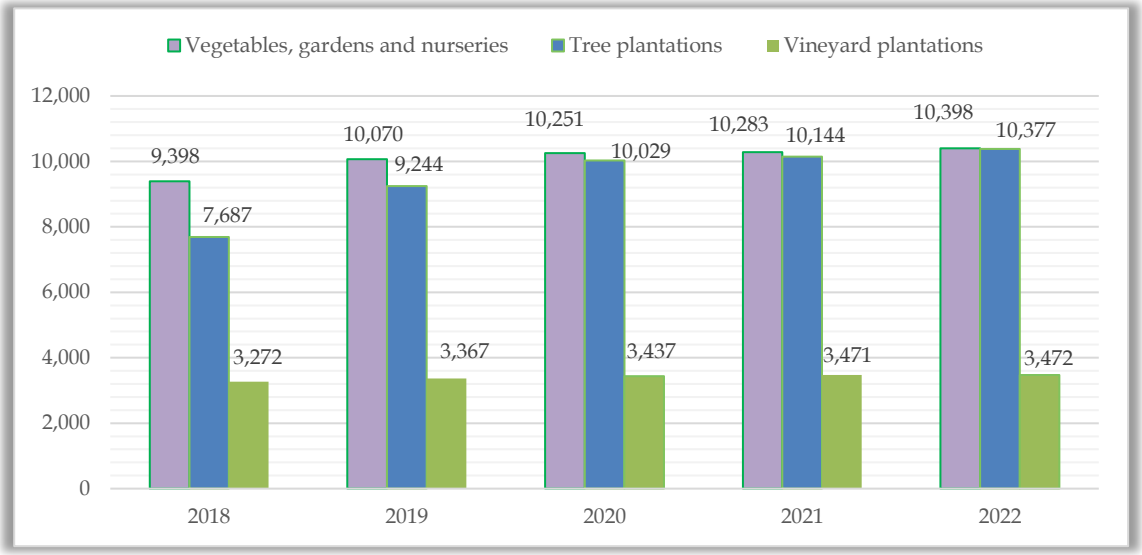


Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

In 2022, the area with vegetables in the open field and in greenhouses has increased, there were 8,584 ha planted with vegetables in the open field, which represents an increase of 1.1%, while vegetables in greenhouses were 583 ha, which represents an increase of 3.7% in comparison with last year. The area with gardens was 1,080 ha, or 0.9% less than in 2021.

The areas planted with tree plantations in 2022 were 10,377 ha, which represents an increase of 2.3%, while the areas with vineyards in 2022 were 3,472 ha, only 1 ha more than in 2021.

Figure 20: Vegetables, gardens and nurseries, fruit tree plantations and vineyards

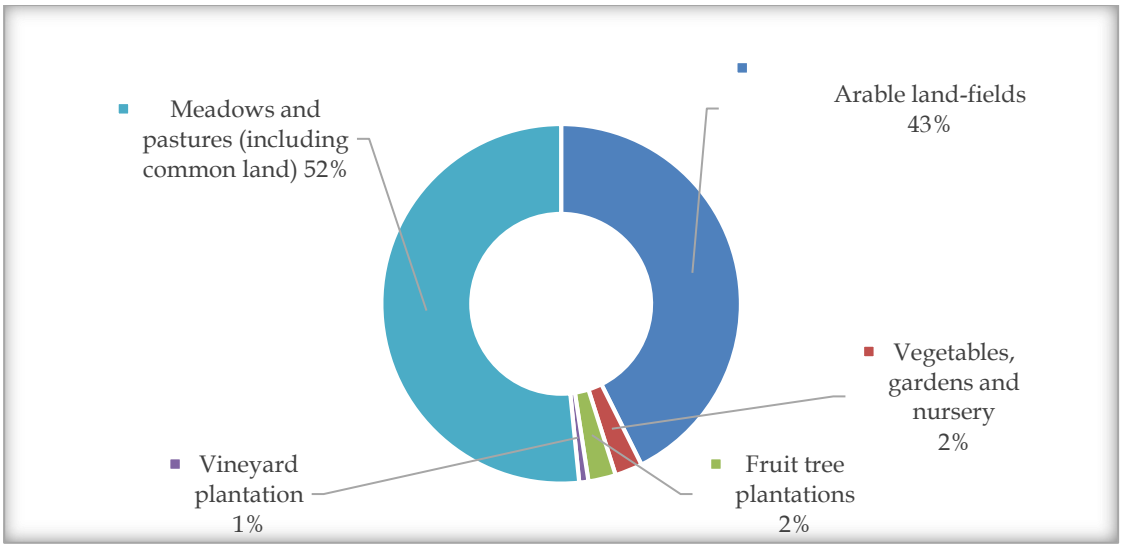


Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

The use of agricultural land in 2022 according to categories has the following distribution: Meadows and pastures (including common land) with a participation of 51%, Arable land -

fields 44%, Vegetables (in the open field and greenhouses as the first crop) and gardens and nurseries with 2%, tree plantations 2% as well as vineyard plantations with 1%.

Figure 21: Agricultural land use by categories, 2022



Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey, 2022

2.2 Crop production

2.2.1 Cereals

The total area planted with cereals in 2022 was 124,618 ha, which has increased by 140 ha more than in 2021. Even in 2022, the two main crops that are wheat and corn make up the largest area of cereals, 64 % or 79,984 of the total cereal area was planted with wheat and 32% or 39,797 ha were planted with corn. Other cereals such as barley, rye, oats and the other group of cereal grains had smaller areas.

In 2022, production has increased in all crops. The production of wheat and corn has increased by 2.8%, the production of barley and oats by 4.8%, of rye by 5.8% and of other cereals by 12.5%. This increase was more as a result of the increase in yield but also the fact that the surfaces recorded a small increase.

Of the total area planted with cereals, 71% was subsidized through the direct payments program, while in terms of production, only the amount of wheat was subsidized, where the amount of subsidized accounts for 20% of the total wheat production.

Table 17: Cereal area, production and yield, 2018-2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area			**ha**			
Cereals	***123,869***	***124,199***	***124,714***	***124,477***	***124,618***	***0.1***
Wheat	81,123	80,273	80,473	79,970	79,984	*0.0*
Maize	38,453	39,441	39,684	39,710	39,797	*0.2*
Barley	1,948	1,954	1,982	2,060	2,067	*0.3*
Rye	434	420	425	555	567	*2.2*
Oat	1,797	1,975	2,009	2,030	2,045	*0.7*
Other grain crops	113	136	141	153	158	*3.4*
Production			**t**			
Cereals	***441,757***	***459,404***	***529,112***	***504,371***	***518,724***	***2.8***
Wheat	280,616	284,999	341,818	322,018	330,913	*2.8*
Maize	151,921	163,930	175,180	170,393	175,226	*2.8*
Barley	5,124	5,159	5,764	5,610	5,882	*4.8*
Rye	1,049	1,010	1,153	1,409	1,492	*5.8*
Oat	2,751	3,954	4,769	4,500	4,715	*4.8*
Other grain crops	296	352	427	441	496	*12.5*
Yield			**t/ha**			
Wheat	*3.46*	*3.55*	*4.25*	*4.03*	*4.14*	*2.7*
Maize	*3.95*	*4.16*	*4.41*	*4.29*	*4.40*	*2.6*
Barley	*2.63*	*2.64*	*2.91*	*2.72*	*2.85*	*4.5*
Rye	*2.41*	*2.41*	*2.71*	*2.54*	*2.63*	*3.6*
Oat	*1.53*	*2.00*	*2.37*	*2.22*	*2.31*	*4.1*
Other grain crops	*2.62*	*2.59*	*3.03*	*2.89*	*3.14*	*8.7*

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

Wheat accounts for 64.2% of the total area cultivated with cereals in 2022. Local production of 330,913 tons covers 69.7% of local needs for consumption and the rest is covered by imports. In Kosovo, most of the wheat is used for human consumption and the rest is sold and used as animal feed. The value of wheat production was €96.0 mil., 49% higher compared to 2021, as a result of the price increase to €0.29/kg but also the increase in production of 8,895 tons. The trade balance continues to be negative, and has increased due to the increase in prices but also the increase in the imported quantity.

In 2022, the average per capita consumption of wheat, including wheat-containing products, was 213 kg.

Table 18: Supply balance for wheat, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Area with crops	ha	123,869	124,199	124,714	124,477	124,618
Area with wheat	ha	81,123	80,273	80,473	79,970	79,984
Share of wheat	%	65.5	64.6	64.5	64.2	64.2
Yield	t/ha	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.1
Produce	t	280,616	284,999	341,818	322,018	330,913
Import of wheat and equ. of wheat*	t (p.e)	175,252	220,208	132,952	148,825	149,328
Import of wheat seed	t	6,535	5,288	8,724	7,736	8,275
Wheat import	t	116,045	149,947	74,491	93,365	100,122
Import of wheat flour	t	20,677	29,388	20,130	16,599	12,930
Import of other wheat products	t	28,409	27,131	27,352	30,645	28,859
Supply	t	455,868	505,207	474,770	470,843	480,241
Export of wheat and equ. of wheat*	t (p.e)	10,326	5,093	8,364	8,395	5,463
Export of wheat seed	t	130	75	298	546	169
Wheat export	t	0	0	0	0	0
Export of wheat flour	t	7,157	3,389	5,536	5,294	3,407
Export of other wheat products	t	684	813	856	1,029	1,208
Domestic use	t	445,542	500,114	466,406	462,448	474,778
Self-sufficiency rate	%	63.0	57.0	73.3	69.6	69.7
Wheat seed	t	24,337	24,082	24,142	23,991	23,995
Loss	t	8,418	8,550	10,255	9,661	9,927
Feed	t	45,151	45,856	54,999	51,813	53,244
Industrial use	t	7,914	8,371	10,182	9,307	9,534
Processing	t	225,176	270,938	193,729	209,452	216,001
Human consumption	t	134,546	142,316	173,100	158,225	162,076
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.29
Production value	mil. EUR	64.5	51.3	64.9	64.4	96.0
Trade balance of wheat and equ. of wheat	mil. EUR	-73.1	-81.0	-70.6	-91.9	-107.2
Trade balance for wheat seed	mil. EUR	-2.1	-1.8	-2.8	-2.6	-4.8
Trade balance for wheat	mil. EUR	-23.4	-29.0	-15.0	-25.4	-29.7
Trade balance for wheat flour	mil. EUR	-4.2	-8.0	-4.3	-4.8	-5.3
Trade balance for other wheat products	mil. EUR	-43.5	-42.2	-48.5	-59.1	-67.5
Consumption per capita	kg	200	232	204	207	213

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD

Note: For all trade data (export and import), the year presented in the table includes the period July-December of that year and January-June of the following year; p.e - means product equivalents, i.e. any product containing wheat converted into wheat; *Import of wheat and equ. of wheat and Export of wheat and equ. of wheat, means the export or import of the amount of wheat as well as all other products containing wheat that are converted into wheat through conversion coefficients.

In 2022, 31.9% of the total area planted with cereals is planted with corn. With the produced quantity of 175,226 tons, Kosovo covers 81% of its needs, where the greater part is used as animal feed. To meet general needs, corn is also imported and the trade balance continues to remain negative in the amount of €16.7 million, which deepened due to higher prices in 2022, despite the fact that the amount imported was lower compared to 2021. Average consumption per capita for corn, including products containing corn in 2022 was 40 kg.

Table 19: Supply balance for maize, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Area with crops	ha	123,869	124,199	124,714	124,477	124,618
Area with maize	ha	38,453	39,441	39,684	39,710	39,797
Share of maize	%	31.0	31.8	31.8	31.9	31.9
Yield	t/ha	3.95	4.16	4.41	4.29	4.40
Produce	t	151,921	163,930	175,180	170,393	175,226
Import of maize and equ. of maize*	t (p.e)	54,071	55,498	58,741	48,595	40,803
Import of maize seed	t	589	635	571	521	583
Maize import	t	48,770	50,796	51,540	40,700	32,411
Import of maize flour	t	796	32	1,365	1,547	81
Import of other maize products	t	2,346	2,697	3,076	3,363	4,916
Supply	t	205,992	219,428	233,921	218,988	216,029
Export of maize and equ. of maize*	t (p.e)	303	328	555	445	548
Export of maize seed	t	28	81	157	54	21
Maize export	t	63	48	111	1	14
Export of maize flour	t	25	43	71	48	62
Export of other maize products	t	83	66	90	154	203
Domestic use	t	205,689	219,100	233,366	218,543	215,482
Self-sufficiency rate	%	73.9	74.8	75.1	78.0	81.3
Maize seeds	t	769	789	794	794	796
Loss	t	4,558	4,918	5,255	5,112	5,257
Feed	t	117,275	126,579	135,305	131,590	135,339
Industrial use	t	2,904	2,990	3,157	2,648	2,260
Processing	t	13,749	15,145	16,065	15,431	15,958
Human consumption	t	66,434	68,679	72,790	62,968	55,872
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.26	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.32
Production value	mil. EUR	39.5	36.1	43.8	47.7	56.1
Trade balance of maize and equ. of maize	mil. EUR	-10.8	-11.6	-13.2	-15.6	-16.7
Trade balance for maize seed	mil. EUR	-1.0	-1.4	-1.1	-1.6	-2.5
Trade balance for maize	mil. EUR	-7.8	-8.2	-9.3	-10.3	-8.8
Trade balance for maize flour	mil. EUR	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Trade balance for other maize products	mil. EUR	-1.8	-2.1	-2.5	-3.3	-5.4
Consumption per capita	kg	45	47	49	44	40

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD

Note: For all trade data (export and import), the year presented in the table includes the period July-December of that year and January-June of the following year; p.e - means product equivalents, i.e. any product containing maize converted into maize; *Import of maize and equ. of maize and Export of maize and equ. of maize means the export or import of the amount of maize as well as all other products containing maize that are converted into maize through conversion coefficients.

2.2.2 Vegetables

In Kosovo during the year 2022, there is a total estimated area of 19,571 ha of vegetables cultivated in open fields, greenhouses and gardens. The crops that make up most of this area are: potato (3,884 ha), pepper (3,154 ha), pumpkin (2,628 ha), beans (2,941 ha), onion (1,376 ha), watermelon (1,316 ha), cabbage (937 ha), stella blue squash (926 ha), tomato (805 ha), melon (329 ha), cucumber (315 ha), garlic (270 ha), spinach (162 ha), carrot (132 ha) and other vegetable crops which share a smaller area of under 100 ha compared to the crops presented above.

If the difference between 2021 and 2022 is analyzed, the total surface area with vegetables has increased by 0.9%. If we refer to vegetable crops, it can be observed that all crops have shown a slight increase in surface area, except for radish, peas and other legumes, which have shown a decrease in surface area.

Table 20: Vegetable area, 2018 – 2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area			ha			
Vegetables	17,886	18,911	19,243	19,399	19,571	0.9
Potatoes	3,606	3,688	3,771	3,854	3,884	0.8
Tomatoes	757	794	815	800	805	0.6
Eggplant	6	8	7	8	9	7.8
Pepper	3,038	3,108	3,134	3,146	3,154	0.2
Pumpkin	2,255	2,502	2,577	2,612	2,628	0.6
Stella blue squash	810	898	913	918	926	0.9
Cucumber	273	304	313	305	315	3.3
Watermelon	1,182	1,216	1,303	1,309	1,316	0.5
Melon	298	313	318	321	329	2.5
Cabbage	832	906	918	923	937	1.5
Cauliflower	46	53	50	52	57	8.8
Spinach	160	197	150	154	162	5.6
Lettuce	78	88	79	82	84	2.7
Beet	9	9	7	7	9	22.4
Radish	5	5	5	5	4	-11.3
Parsley	11	11	11	12	14	14.9
Leek	72	75	76	78	80	2.5
Onions	1,185	1,354	1,367	1,369	1,376	0.5
Garlic	146	234	264	263	270	2.8
Beans	2,845	2,888	2,904	2,914	2,941	0.9
Peas	55	67	68	69	68	-2.4
Other legumes	69	42	43	46	44	-4.2
Carrots	112	121	126	129	132	2.5
Other vegetables	37	29	22	23	26	11.0

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

In terms of production, during the year 2022 the production of vegetables increased by 4.6%, a total of 295,802 tons for the total area of 19,571 ha.

If we analyze the data of the production of vegetable crops during the year 2022, we notice that in terms of the amount of production, all vegetable crops have recorded an increase. However, this year same as in 2021, the same crops such as potato, pepper, watermelon, cabbage, pumpkin, stella blue squash, tomato have a production amount of over 20,000 tons, followed by other crops such as onions, cucumbers, melons, beans, etc., which mark low production quantities below 20,000 tons.

Table 21: Vegetable production, 2018 – 2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Production			t			
Vegetable	265,420	300,559	290,555	282,734	295,802	4.6
Potatoes	68,790	73,816	74,508	73,984	75,500	2.0
Tomatoes	22,639	22,466	20,242	19,163	20,206	5.4
Eggplant	107	155	137	144	174	22.0
Pepper	49,907	59,404	53,889	52,381	55,353	5.7
Pumpkin	20,208	23,050	22,535	22,326	22,551	1.0
Stella blue squash	18,376	21,570	21,712	20,896	21,975	5.2
Cucumber	7,009	9,173	9,055	8,480	8,973	5.8
Watermelon	22,918	25,209	26,324	25,971	27,490	5.8
Melon	4,141	4,409	4,335	4,103	4,467	8.9
Cabbage	21,997	25,259	24,850	24,123	25,546	5.9
Cauliflower	725	1,004	905	885	954	7.8
Spinach	1,348	2,053	1,452	1,408	1,557	10.6
Lettuce	683	835	677	635	708	11.6
Beet	73	80	56	51	67	32.5
Radish	39	52	49	45	50	10.2
Parsley	87	125	123	130	151	15.6
Leek	1,303	1,440	1,425	1,398	1,465	4.8
Onions	16,317	19,879	18,859	17,792	19,190	7.9
Garlic	873	1,628	1,588	1,471	1,594	8.4
Beans	5,688	6,713	5,708	5,349	5,597	4.6
Peas	146	169	152	138	154	11.6
Other legumes	254	139	126	116	116	0.5
Carrots	1,493	1,703	1,694	1,585	1,770	11.7
Other vegetables	298	227	155	162	194	19.8

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

As for the yield of vegetables for 2022, all crops have increased, except for cauliflower, which marked a slight decrease of 1%. Radishes, peas and eggplant had the most pronounced increase in yield.

Table 22: Vegetable yield, 2018 – 2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Yield	t /ha					
Potatoes	19.08	20.01	19.76	19.20	19.44	1.2
Tomatoes	29.90	28.29	24.84	23.95	25.10	4.8
Eggplant	16.90	19.19	18.44	17.34	19.62	13.2
Pepper	16.43	19.11	17.19	16.65	17.55	5.4
Pumpkin	8.96	9.21	8.74	8.55	8.58	0.4
Stella blue squash	22.70	24.01	23.77	22.76	23.72	4.2
Cucumber	25.66	30.20	28.91	27.82	28.50	2.5
Watermelon	19.38	20.73	20.20	19.84	20.89	5.3
Melon	13.92	14.08	13.64	12.80	13.59	6.2
Cabbage	26.44	27.88	27.07	26.13	27.26	4.3
Cauliflower	15.93	18.84	18.00	16.96	16.79	-1.0
Spinach	8.44	10.41	9.71	9.15	9.58	4.7
Lettuce	8.79	9.47	8.58	7.76	8.43	8.6
Beet	8.43	8.99	7.97	7.13	7.72	8.3
Radish	8.32	10.52	10.07	9.11	11.31	24.2
Parsley	8.15	11.20	10.95	10.63	10.69	0.6
Leek	18.00	19.29	18.82	17.97	18.38	2.3
Onions	13.77	14.68	13.80	13.00	13.94	7.3
Garlic	5.97	6.97	6.00	5.59	5.90	5.4
Beans	2.00	2.32	1.97	1.84	1.90	3.7
Peas	2.64	2.52	2.23	1.99	2.27	14.3
Other legumes	3.67	3.27	2.91	2.53	2.66	4.9
Carrots	13.35	14.09	13.46	12.28	13.38	9.0
Other vegetables	8.12	7.79	7.05	6.98	7.53	7.9

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

Regarding the areas with second crops after the first harvest during 2022, these areas have increased by 6.3%. All the second crops after the first harvest (spinach, cabbage, onion and lettuce) have recorded an increase, except for "Other" category, where a decrease of 2.2% is observed. As for production, the production shows an increase of 14.3% compared to 2021, and is reflected in all the second crops (cabbage, spinach, onions, lettuce and others), the yield is also presented with an increase in all crops.

Table 23: Area, production and yield of second crops after the first harvest

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area			ha			
Vegetables	**233**	**278**	**281**	**285**	**303**	**6.3**
Cabbage	99	81	88	91	98	8.1
Spinach	66	155	145	142	150	5.9
Lettuce	18	4	6	6	6	3.3
Onions	10	27	28	32	34	7.4
Others	41	11	14	15	15	-2.2
Production			t			
Vegetables	**3,451**	**3,000**	**3,008**	**2,992**	**3,421**	**14.3**
Cabbage	2,362	2,000	2,106	2,090	2,349	12.4
Spinach	271	596	466	426	556	30.5
Lettuce	124	14	18	17	20	17.6
Onions	80	186	187	208	242	16.2
Others	614	204	231	251	254	1.4
Rendimenti			t/ha			
Cabbage	23.81	24.68	23.93	23.05	23.96	3.9
Spinach	4.12	3.84	3.21	3.01	3.70	23.2
Lettuce	6.75	3.46	2.98	2.93	3.33	13.8
Onions	8.34	6.95	6.68	6.58	7.12	8.3
Others	15.16	17.91	16.48	16.45	17.05	3.6

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

Tomatoes make up 4.1% of the total area planted with vegetables of 19,571 ha for the year 2022. The area and production of tomatoes have increased during 2022, compared to 2021 by 0.6% in terms of the area, while the production by 5.4%.

Referring to the data mentioned above, we can say that tomato crop covers a total of 64.1% of consumption needs. The rest is covered by the import with 13,176 tons, while the export marks 481 tons, which if we compare with the year 2021, the import has marked a decrease, while the export has increased, both of these are noticeable changes in terms of trade exchange.

The price for the tomato crop for the year 2022 is 0.66 €/kg, while the production value was €12.8 mil. As for the trade balance, it continues to remain negative for 2022 as well.

Table 24: Supply balance for tomatoes, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vegetable area	ha	17,886	18,911	19,243	19,399	19,571
Tomato area	ha	757	794	815	800	805
Share	%	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Yield	t/ha	29.90	28.29	24.84	23.95	25.10
Production	t	22,639	22,466	20,242	19,163	20,206
Imports of tomatoes	t	16,900	15,663	15,547	18,685	13,176
Supply	t	39,539	38,130	35,789	37,848	33,382
Exports of tomatoes	t	166	532	205	136	481
Domestic use	t	39,374	37,598	35,584	37,713	32,901
Self-sufficiency rate	%	57.5	59.8	56.9	50.8	61.4
Loss	t	906	899	810	767	808
Processing	t	217	216	194	184	194
Own final consumption	t	4,129	4,098	3,692	3,495	3,686
Total human consumption	t	38,468	36,699	34,774	36,946	32,093
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.62	0.57	0.33	0.52	0.66
Production value	mil. €	13.5	12.3	6.4	9.6	12.8
Trade balance of tomatoes	mil. €	-6.0	-5.6	-5.3	-6.4	-6.6

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21, '22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD

In the total area planted with vegetables for the year 2022 of 19,571 ha, pepper crop share is 16.1%. The production reached 55,353 tons thus marking a 5.7% increase in terms of pepper crop compared to 2021.

The fulfillment of consumption needs with pepper stands at 86.5%. The imported quantity of pepper was 10,163 tons, while the exported one was 1,529 tons, significantly different than during 2021.

The price for the pepper crop for 2022 is €0.78/kg. Out of the total local use of 63,987 tons, 61,773 tons were used for general consumption, 2,214 tons were counted as losses, while 531 tons were destined for processing.

The value of pepper production is €41.4 million, while the trade balance continues to be negative with €4.4 million..

Table 25: Supply balance for pepper, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vegetable area	ha	17,886	18,911	19,243	19,399	19,571
Pepper area	ha	3,038	3,108	3,134	3,146	3,154
Share	%	17.0	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.1
Yield	t/ha	16.43	19.11	17.19	16.65	17.55
Production	t	49,907	59,404	53,889	52,381	55,353
Imports of pepper	t	11,524	11,001	9,752	11,389	10,163
Supply	t	61,431	70,405	63,641	63,771	65,516
Exports of pepper	t	582	962	1,862	2,050	1,529
Domestic use	t	60,850	69,443	61,779	61,721	63,987
Self-sufficiency rate	%	82.0	85.5	87.2	84.9	86.5
Loss	t	1,996	2,376	2,156	2,095	2,214
Processing	t	479	570	517	503	531
Own final consumption	t	9,103	10,835	9,829	9,554	10,096
Total human consumption	t	58,853	67,067	59,623	59,625	61,773
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.91	0.76	0.54	0.62	0.78
Production value	mil. €	43.6	43.3	27.9	31.2	41.4
Trade balance of pepper	mil. €	-4.8	-5.4	-3.3	-3.3	-4.4

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21, '22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD

The potato culture marks a total of 3,884 ha or 19.8% of the total area planted with vegetables of 19,571 for the year 2022.

The area and production of potatoes show a slight increase compared to 2021 where total increased area is 0.8% while production increase is 2%, based on these data this amount of production manages to cover 94% of domestic needs for consumption.

The import of potatoes is 10,642 tons, while the export is 5,815 tons. The trade balance continues to remain negative in the amount of €2.3 million.

The price for the potato crop during 2022 was 0.49 €/kg and the total consumption was 76,552 tons. 3,775 tons are calculated as loss, processing marked 3,586 tons, while final consumption is 21,518 tons.

Table 26: Supply balance for potatoes, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vegetable area	ha	17,886	18,911	19,243	19,399	19,571
Potato area	ha	3,606	3,688	3,771	3,854	3,884
Share	%	20.2	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.8
Yield	t/ha	19.08	20.01	19.76	19.20	19.44
Production	t	68,790	73,816	74,508	73,984	75,500
Imports of potatoes	t	3,545	5,566	5,151	10,607	10,642
Supply	t	72,335	79,382	79,659	84,591	86,142
Exports of potatoes	t	11,752	10,219	11,879	4,499	5,815
Domestic use	t	60,583	69,163	67,780	80,093	80,327
Self-sufficiency rate	%	113.5	106.7	109.9	92.4	94.0
Loss	t	3,440	3,691	3,725	3,699	3,775
Processing	t	3,268	3,506	3,539	3,514	3,586
Own final consumption	t	19,605	21,037	21,235	21,086	21,518
Total human consumption	t	57,144	65,473	64,054	76,393	76,552
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.33	0.27	0.28	0.42	0.49
Production value	mil. €	21.6	18.9	19.8	29.5	35.1
Trade balance of potatoes	mil. €	0.7	-0.2	0.6	-1.8	-2.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21, '22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD

2.2.3 Fruits

In Kosovo during 2022, a total of 10,619 ha were planted with fruits, or 2.3% more than in 2021. This area also marks the largest area planted with fruits in recent years (2018-2022), where the average of the total of areas planted with fruit trees for this period was 9,512 ha.

It is worth noting that all fruit crops during 2022 have recorded an increase in areas compared to 2021, starting from walnuts with 13.9%, other fruit trees 7.2%, blueberries 4.9%, apricots 4.1%, peaches 3.8%, blackberries 3.4%, followed by other fruit crops which recorded slighter growth. Whereas, the crops that had the largest areas in 2022 are: apples 3,091 ha, plums 2,214 ha, raspberries 1,668 ha, walnuts 1,540 ha, followed by pears, hazelnuts, cherries, etc. which had an area of less than 1,000 ha.

As for the production of fruit trees, which marks 75,713 tons for 2022, this amount is 12.1% higher compared to 2021. Regarding production, all crops have increased production, starting with hazelnut 68.1%, other fruit trees 49.3 %, walnuts 47.1%, followed by blueberries, peaches, apricots, etc.

As for the amount of production for 2022, the crops that have recorded the highest production amounts and which were the same crops for 2021 are: apples (40,028 tons), plums (13,284 tons), raspberries (6,740 tons)), pears (5,649 tons), walnuts (3,100 tons), followed by other crops with a lower amount of production.

Table 27: Area and production of fruits, 2018 – 2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area			**ha**			
Fruit	**7,922**	**9,479**	**10,265**	**10,382**	**10,619**	**2.3**
Apple	2,556	3,006	3,068	3,083	3,091	0.2
Pear	479	610	614	618	629	1.8
Quince	64	90	91	93	95	2.1
Medlar	50	51	51	53	54	1.5
Plums	1,821	2,096	2,201	2,210	2,214	0.2
Apricots	14	22	22	24	24	4.1
Peach	34	47	48	51	53	3.8
Cherry	82	107	108	110	112	1.7
Sour Cherry	167	232	233	240	242	0.7
Walnuts	608	886	1,295	1,352	1,540	13.9
Hazelnuts	119	252	390	391	393	0.4
Strawberries	234	235	236	238	242	1.5
Raspberries	1,537	1,637	1,661	1,665	1,668	0.2
Blackberries	24	30	31	32	33	3.4
Blueberries	37	57	86	93	98	4.9
Chokeberries	-	88	98	98	99	1.2
Other fruits	94	31	32	30	32	7.2
Production			**t**			
Fruit	**53,606**	**67,294**	**72,265**	**67,533**	**75,713**	**12.1**
Apple	26,093	33,835	38,049	37,381	40,028	7.1
Pear	3,500	5,110	5,586	4,953	5,649	14.0
Quince	925	1,283	1,264	1,266	1,329	5.0
Medlar	179	222	219	213	243	14.2
Plums	10,643	12,745	13,147	11,247	13,284	18.1
Apricots	38	100	94	94	113	20.2
Peach	199	330	288	262	320	22.2
Cherry	410	586	538	485	561	15.6
Sour Cherry	427	777	740	705	779	10.5
Walnuts	761	2,028	2,591	2,108	3,100	47.1
Hazelnuts	29	80	116	101	170	68.1
Strawberries	1,316	1,677	1,487	1,439	1,686	17.1
Raspberries	8,267	7,206	6,659	5,840	6,740	15.4
Blackberries	246	239	233	223	251	12.7
Blueberries	306	310	464	469	596	27.2
Chokeberries	-	666	692	656	728	11.0
Other fruits	265	101	97	90	135	49.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

As for the yield of fruit trees for 2022, all fruit crops recorded an increase in yield during this year, and this increase, coupled with the increase in surface area, has been reflected in the increase in production in all fruit crops. The highest yield increases were marked with: hazelnuts, walnuts, blueberries, plums, peaches and other fruit crops.

Table 28: Yield of fruit, 2018 - 2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Yield			**t/ha**			
Apple	10.21	11.25	12.40	12.12	12.95	6.8
Pear	7.31	8.38	9.10	8.01	8.97	12.0
Quince	14.47	14.24	13.94	13.61	14.00	2.8
Medlar	3.60	4.36	4.27	4.00	4.50	12.5
Plums	5.84	6.08	5.97	5.09	6.00	17.9
Apricots	2.79	4.56	4.23	4.00	4.62	15.4
Peach	5.78	6.95	6.00	5.17	6.09	17.7
Cherry	4.98	5.46	4.98	4.40	5.00	13.7
Sour Cherry	2.55	3.34	3.17	2.94	3.22	9.8
Walnuts	1.25	2.29	2.00	1.56	2.01	29.1
Hazelnuts	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.43	67.3
Strawberries	5.62	7.14	6.30	6.04	6.97	15.5
Raspberries	5.38	4.40	4.01	3.51	4.04	15.2
Blackberries	10.16	7.88	7.53	6.92	7.54	9.0
Blueberries	8.20	5.48	5.40	5.03	6.10	21.2
Chokeberries	-	7.55	7.08	6.69	7.34	9.7
Other fruits	2.81	3.24	3.03	3.00	4.18	39.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

Of the total area planted with fruit trees of 10,619 ha, the apple account for 29.1%.

The area of the apple showed a not very large increase during 2022 by 0.2% compared to 2021, while production increased by 7.1% compared to 2021. With this amount of production it is possible to cover 78.5% of consumption needs and the rest is covered from import.

The import for apple is 11,457 tons, while the amount of export is 481, significantly higher than in 2021. The production value is €15.5 million while the trade balance continues to be negative with €3.5 million.

Total consumption is estimated at 47,001 tons, loss estimated at 4,003 tons, processing at 3,603 tons while final consumption at 21,615 tons.

Table 29: Supply balance for apples, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fruit area	ha	7,922	9,479	10,265	10,382	10,619
Apple area	ha	2,556	3,006	3,068	3,083	3,091
Share	%	32.3	31.7	29.9	29.7	29.1
Yield	t/ha	10.21	11.25	12.40	12.12	12.95
Production	t	26,093	33,835	38,049	37,381	40,028
Import of apples	t	8,544	8,882	11,162	10,938	11,457
Supply	t	34,637	42,718	49,211	48,319	51,485
Export of apples	t	166	532	205	136	481
Domestic use	t	34,472	42,186	49,006	48,183	51,004
Self-sufficiency rate	%	75.7	80.2	77.6	77.6	78.5
Loss	t	2,609	3,384	3,805	3,738	4,003
Processing	t	2,348	3,045	3,424	3,364	3,603
Own final consumption	t	14,090	18,271	20,547	20,186	21,615
Total human consumption	t	31,862	38,802	45,201	44,445	47,001
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.40	0.39	0.31	0.44	0.43
Production value	mil. €	9.4	11.9	10.6	14.8	15.5
The trade balance of apples	mil. €	-3.2	-3.1	-3.4	-3.2	-3.5

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21, '22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS-MAFRD

The plum area occupies 2,214 ha, or a share of 20.8% in the total area cultivated with fruit trees of 10,619 ha. Plum production for 2022 is 13,284 tons, or 18.1% compared to 2021.

The fulfillment of consumption needs with plums in our country is 97.8%. The rest is covered by the import, which marks a total of 296 tons, while the export for plum culture is presented with a low amount of only 4 tons.

Local use marks a total of 13,576 tons, 930 tons are estimated as losses, while processing is a total of 2,471 tons. The price for plum culture in 2022 is 0.78 €/kg.

The production value is €9.6 million, while the trade balance continues to be negative in the amount of €0.1 million.

Table 30: Supply balance for plum, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fruit area	ha	7,922	9,479	10,265	10,382	10,619
Plum area	ha	1,821	2,096	2,201	2,210	2,214
Share	%	23.0	22.1	21.4	21.3	20.8
Yield	t/ha	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85
Production	t	10,643	12,745	13,147	11,247	13,284
Import of plum	t	219	605	770	649	296
Supply	t	10,863	13,350	13,918	11,895	13,580
Export of plum	t	179	1	86	0.20	4
Domestic use	t	10,684	13,348	13,832	11,895	13,576
Self-sufficiency rate	%	99.6	95.5	95.1	94.5	97.8
Loss	t	745	892	920	787	930
Processing	t	1,980	2,371	2,445	2,092	2,471
Own final consumption	t	6,434	7,704	7,947	6,799	8,030
Total human consumption	t	9,939	12,456	12,911	11,108	12,646
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.73	0.51	0.71	0.81	0.78
Production value	mil. €	7.2	6.0	8.7	8.5	9.6
The trade balance of plum	mil. €	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21, '22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS-MAFRD

The strawberry crop occupies a total of 242 ha, or 2.3% of the total area planted with trees of 10,619 for the year 2022.

The area and production of the strawberry is presented with an increase compared to 2021, where the total increased area is 1.5%, while production increase is 17.1%, based on these data, this amount of production manages to cover 62.5% of domestic consumption needs.

The import of strawberry is 1,195 tons, while the export is 182 tons. The trade balance continues to remain negative in the amount of €0.7 million.

The price for the strawberry crop during 2022 was €1.19/kg and the total consumption was 2,581 tons. 118 tons are estimated as losses, processing is at 314 tons and final consumption is at 1,019 tons.

Table 31: Supply balance for strawberry, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fruit area	ha	7,922	9,479	10,265	10,382	10,619
Strawberry area	ha	234	235	236	238	242
Share	%	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Yield	t/ha	5.62	7.14	6.30	6.04	6.97
Production	t	1,316	1,677	1,487	1,439	1,686
Import of strawberry	t	545	844	482	726	1,195
Supply	t	1,861	2,521	1,969	2,165	2,881
Export of strawberry	t	107	93	74	204	182
Domestic use	t	1,754	2,428	1,895	1,961	2,699
Self-sufficiency rate	%	75.0	69.1	78.5	73.4	62.5
Loss	t	92	117	104	101	118
Processing	t	245	312	277	268	314
Own final consumption	t	795	1,014	899	870	1,019
Total human consumption	t	1,662	2,311	1,791	1,861	2,581
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	1.03	1.12	1.16	1.22	1.19
Production value	mil. €	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9
The trade balance of strawberry	mil. €	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21, '22); KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS-MAFRD

2.2.4 Vineyards and wines

Vineyards

During 2022, the total area with vineyards was 3,472 ha, where a low increase of 0.03% is observed compared to the previous year. The areas with table grapes have increased by 1.39%, while those with wine grapes have decreased by 0.47%. Production totals 23,506 tons and has marked a reduction of 11.4%, as a result of which the yield has decreased by 11.4%. These not very favorable results, same as in 2021, have come as a result of problems during the harvest and rainfall, which also caused damage to the grapes.

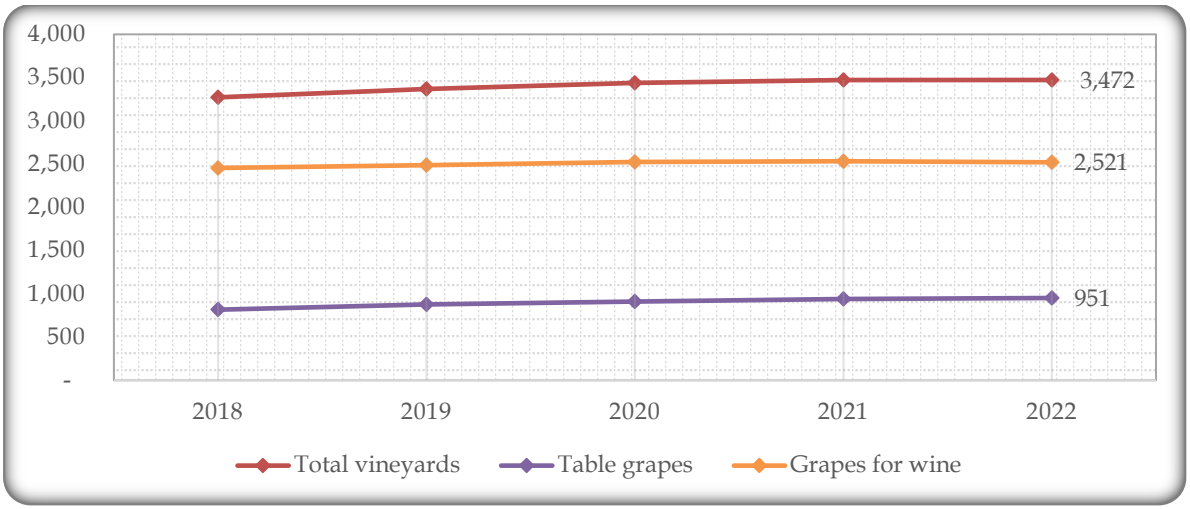
Table 32: Grapes area, production and yield, 2018-2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area			**ha**			
Vineyards	**3,272**	**3,367**	**3,437**	**3,471**	**3,472**	**0.03**
Table grapes	816	878	911	938	951	1.39
Wine grapes	2,455	2,489	2,526	2,533	2,521	-0.47
Production			**t**			
Vineyards	**27,322**	**19,318**	**26,330**	**26,527**	**23,506**	**-11.4**
Table grapes	4,998	4,546	6,281	7,435	7,045	-5.2
Wine grapes	22,324	14,772	20,049	19,091	16,461	-13.8
Yield			**t/ha**			
Vineyards	**8.4**	**5.7**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**6.8**	**-11.4**
Table grapes	6.1	5.2	6.9	7.9	7.4	-6.5
Wine grapes	9.1	5.9	7.9	7.5	6.5	-13.4

Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The following figure shows the area of vineyards from 2018 to 2022. During this period, there was a symbolic increase in the surface area of the vineyards.

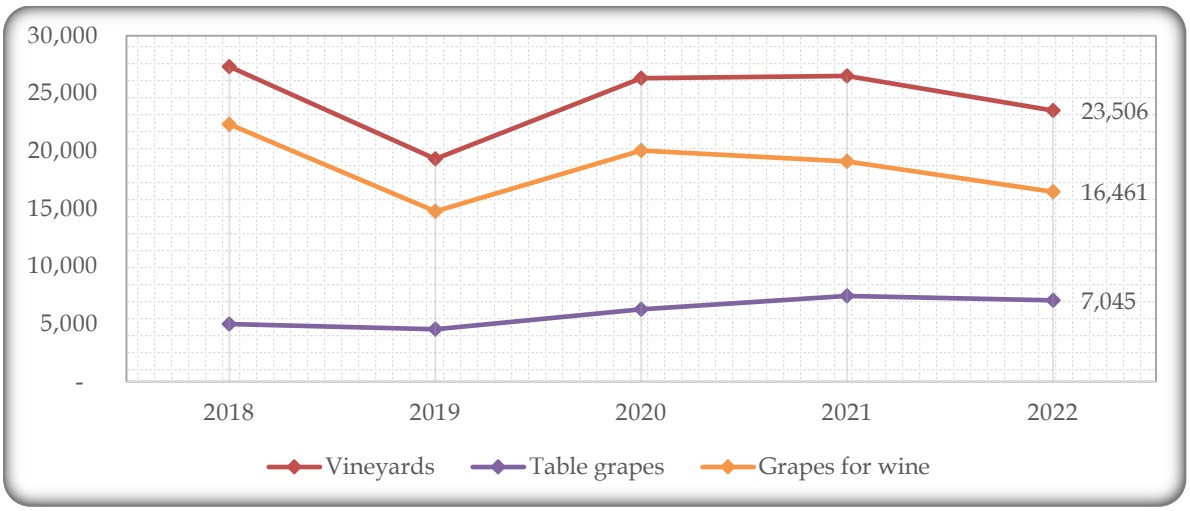
Figure 22: Area of vineyards per ha, 2018-2022



Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The production of grapes for the period 2018-2022 is presented in the following figure, where it can be seen that there have been constant fluctuations over the years, in 2019 there was a noticeable decrease, in the years 2020 and 2021 there was an increase in grape production, while in in 2022, a low drop in grape production was recorded again. The 2022 harvest year has been characterized by problems because the months of September and October have been characterized by rainfall, which has caused a problem in the harvesting process, as a result of which there has been damage to the grapes, followed by sales problems. This year, according to DVW, 308 farmers have reported that they did not harvest or harvested small amounts of grapes, while the area of grapes that remained unharvested is estimated to be 172 ha.

Figure 23: Grape production in tons, 2018-2022



Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Of the total vineyard surface area of 3,472 ha, table grapes make up 27%, while the production is estimated at 7,045 tons. With this amount of local production, 74% of the consumption needs of table grapes are met and the rest is covered by imports with 2,633 tons, which was about 11% lower than in 2021.

The export of table grapes in 2022 has marked a significant increase, from 25 tons in the previous year to 96 tons in 2022. The production value in 2022 is calculated at 4.9 million, while the price of table grapes stands at €0.69/kg. The trade balance for 2022 continues to be negative with a value of €1.3 million.

Table 33: Supply balance for table grapes, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vineyard area	ha	3,272	3,367	3,437	3,471	3,472
Table grapes area	ha	816	878	911	938	951
Share	%	25	26	27	27	27
Yield	t/ha	6.1	5.2	6.9	7.9	7.4
Production	t	4,998	4,546	6,281	7,435	7,045
Import of table grapes	t	2,554	3,538	2,644	2,970	2,633
Supply of table grapes	t	7,552	8,084	8,925	10,406	9,678
Export of table grapes	t	173	103	78	25	96
Domestic use	t	7,379	7,981	8,847	10,381	9,582
Self-sufficiency rate	%	68	57	71	72	74
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.78	0.68	0.63	0.53	0.69
Production value	mil.€	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.9
Trade balance	mil.€	-1.2	-1.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3

Source: KAS- Foreign Trade Statistics; Department of Vineyards and Wine; calculations by DAESB-MAFRD

The following table contains data on table grape varieties including their area, production and yield.

From the data presented, it can be observed that in 2022, the total area cultivated with table grapes was 951 ha, or 13 ha more than in 2021, which marks a slight increase of 1.39%, while the climatic conditions have influenced the decrease in production in 2022, which was 7,046 tons or 5.2% less than in 2021.

Referring to table grape varieties, it is noted that the area with the Muskat Hamburg variety leads with 279 ha, followed by the Italian Muskat variety with 199 ha, the Afuz Ali variety with 121 ha, the Cardinal variety with 97 ha and the Victoria variety with 96 ha. Other varieties are cultivated on a smaller area and make up 255 ha of the total area cultivated with table grapes for the year 2022.

Table 34: Table grape varieties, 2022

Table grape varieties , 2022					
No.	**Varieties**	**Area (ha)**	**Production (t)**	**Yield (t/ha)**	**Area in %**
1	Muscat Hamburg	279	1,740	6.2	29.4
2	Muscat Italian	199	2,030	10.2	21.0
3	Afuz Ali	121	493	4.1	12.7
4	Cardinal	97	696	7.2	10.2
5	Victoria	96	821	8.6	10.1
6	Moldavian	43	434	10.2	4.5
7	Michele Palieri	30	286	9.4	3.2
8	Black Magic	15	105	7.1	1.5
9	Demir Kapi	11	86	7.6	1.2
10	Ribier	9	87	9.2	1.0
11	Antigona	8	58	6.9	0.9
12	Experimental table grape	8	26	3.3	0.8
13	Crimson Seedless	7	44	6.5	0.7
14	Red Globe	5	60	10.9	0.6
15	Regina	5	10	2.2	0.5
16	Prima	4	17	3.8	0.5
17	E hershmja e Rahovecit" ("the early one of Rahovec")	2	1	0.4	0.3
18	Queen	2	5	2.7	0.2
19	Muscat July	1	6	5.5	0.1
20	Aromera	1	7	4.7	0.2
21	Katarina	1	4	4.0	0.1
22	Bardhosha	2	8	4.4	0.2
23	Platinia	1	5	5.6	0.1
24	Izabella	1	4	6.9	0.1
25	Strashenski	0	4	8.3	0.1
26	Angela	0	4	9.1	0.0
27	Esther	1	5	8.8	0.1
	Total	**951**	**7,045**	**7.4**	**100.00**

Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

During 2022, the area cultivated with wine grape varieties was a total of 2,521 ha. The area cultivated with grape varieties for the production of red wine was 1,625 ha, while the area cultivated with varieties for the production of white wine was 897 ha. From the area cultivated with varieties for the production of red wine, the Vranç variety leads with 503 ha, followed by the Prokupa variety with 340 ha, the Gamey variety with 235 ha, Black Burgundy with 157 ha, as well as other varieties with an area of 390 ha.

As for the white wine grape varieties, the largest part is cultivated with the Smederevka variety with an area of 376 ha, followed by Italian Riesling with an area of 231 ha and the Chardonnay variety with 114 ha, while the rest of the area of 176 ha is cultivated with other varieties.

Table 35: Wine grape varieties, 2022

No.	Varieties for red wine	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield t/ha	Area (%)
1	Vranç	503	3,536	7	31
2	Prokupa	340	1,148	3	21
3	Gamay	235	1,374	6	14
4	Red burgundy (Pinot Noir)	157	905	6	10
5	Zhamet	97	518	5	6
6	Cabernet Sauvignon	82	525	6	5
7	Merlot	55	285	5	3
8	Syrah	40	230	6	2
9	Frankovka	25	97	4	2
10	Cabernet Frank	23	19	1	1
11	Gamey colored	23	23	1	1
12	Pllovdin (red grape)	16	39	2	1
13	Pinot Grigio	8	74	10	0
14	Petit Verdo	4	45	12	0
15	Carmenere	6	3	1	0
16	Cabernet Volos	3	18	6	0
17	Kalmet	7	5	1	0
18	Kartoshia	1	3	5	0
19	Malbec	0	2	4	0
20	Sheshi i zi	0	2	6	0
21	Sangjovezo	0	1	5	0
22	Marselane	1	3	4	0
	Total varieties for red wine	**1,625**	**8,855**	**5**	**100**
No.	**Varieties for white wine**	**Area (ha)**	**Production (t)**	**Yield t/ha**	**Area (%)**
1	Smederevka	376	3,376	9	42
2	R. Italian	231	2,104	9	26
3	Chardonnay	114	892	8	13
4	R. Rajne	60	623	10	7
5	White Prokupa (Zhuplanka)	28	136	5	3
6	White Burgundy	23	215	9	3
7	Melnik	11	12	1	1
8	Rrakacitel	11	48	4	1
9	Traminer	8	43	5	1
10	Souvignon	8	74	9	1
11	Zhillavka	4	19	5	0
12	Sorelis	2	18	9	0
13	Fleurtai	2	9	5	0
14	Semillon	6	11	2	1
15	Nebibolo	1	1	1	0
16	Malvazia	0	4	15	0
17	Viogner	7	1	0	1
18	Solaris	2	18	9	0
19	Broner	0	1	3	0
20	White muscat	3	3	1	0
	Total varieties for white wine	**897**	**7,606**	**8**	**100**
	Total wine grapes	**2,521**	**16,461**	**6.5**	

Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

Wine

The production of wine in 2022, including white, red and rosé wine is calculated at a total of 7,862 thousand liters. Rosé wine leads with a larger amount of production compared to 2021, where its production has increased by 99%, followed by red wine that has increased by 5%, while white wine has decreased by 2% in comparison with last year.

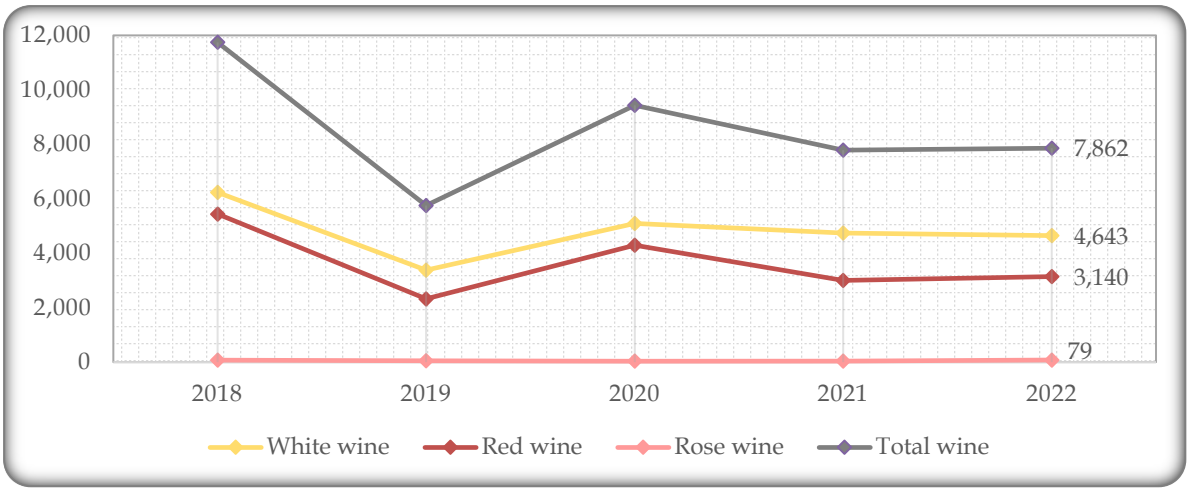
Table 36: Wine production 2018-2022, '000 liters

Production	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
White wine	6,234	3,380	5,100	4,744	4,643	-2
Red wine	5,441	2,325	4,295	3,001	3,140	5
Rose wine	69	49	35	40	79	99
Total wine	**11,744**	**5,754**	**9,429**	**7,785**	**7,862**	**1**

Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

Wine production for the period '18-'22 is presented in the following figure, which shows the total wine production, including the production of white, red and rosé wine. During this time period, noticeable changes are observed in the total amount of wine produced, where 2018 is considered the year with the highest production, then a noticeable decrease follows in 2019, to continue with an increase in 2020, while the years 2021 and 2022, is characterized by low decrease.

Figure 24: Wine production 2018-2022, '000 liters



Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

From the data presented below according to wine production companies for 2022, we note that, same as in previous years, in 2022 the company "Stone Castle Vineyards & Winery" leads with the most wine production, followed by the companies "Sunny Hills", "Biopak", "Bodrumi i vjetër (Old Cellar)", "Illyrian Winery and Vineyards" and other companies with lower production quantities.

Table 37: Wine production by companies, 2022

No.	Licensed production companies	White wine/hl	Red wine/hl	Rose wine/hl	Total wine/hl	Grapes for distillation/hl
1	"Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery" LLC	18,966	15,812	771	35,548	4,972
2	"Besa Winery" LLC	1,690	-		1,690	-
3	"Bodrumi i vjeter" LLC	5,225	4,693		9,918	-
4	"Sunny Hills" LLC	5,790	5,383	-	11,173	-
5	NTP "Muja"	547	579	-	1,126	21
6	"Biopak" LLC	8,491	1,476	-	9,967	518
7	"Kosova Wine" LLC	266	485	22	773	29
8	"Suhareka Verari" LLC	1,096	1,110	-	2,206	-
9	NTP "Daka"	98	191	-	289	22
10	NTP "Sefa"	99	135	-	234	68
11	NTP "Bahha"	63	161	-	224	19
12	NTP "Tradita"	25	45	-	70	3
13	NTP "Rahvera AB"	-	-	-	-	11
14	NTP "Agro-alf"	45	188	-	232	4
15	Shpk"Rahoveci"	12	106	-	118	5
16	P.T.P "Hočanska Vina"	-	5	-	5	3
17	V.V Çabrati sh.p.k.	20	49	-	69	2
18	N.P.SH. "Albatros"	-	53	-	53	-
19	Dardania Wine LLC	-	24	-	24	-
20	N.P.T " Raho Wine"	-	31	-	31	1
21	N.P.T " Astra - Vera"	-	22	-	22	-
22	Cana Wine" LLC	11	11	-	22	4
23	N.P.T "Rezidenca"	-	-	-	-	19
24	Noster Fructus" D.O.O.	157	49	-	206	5
25	Albana Vucitrna BI	10	-	-	10	4
26	Agro Vita LLC	20	85	-	105	-
27	Ilirian Winery and Wineards L.L.C	3,700	-	-	3,700	192
28	Wine&Art LLC	-	20	-	20	-
29	Risons L/L/C.	50	60		110	20
30	Zana Wine LLC.	-	70	-	70	31
31	Samiri-H&A LLC	49	265	-	314	23
32	Dardan Hajdaraj B.I.	-	50	-	50	15
33	Dualos LLC	-	209	-	209	13
34	JV Destilery LLC.	-	20	-	20	6
35	Dvor.d.o.o.	-	15	-	15	7
	Total	**46,429**	**31,400**	**793**	**78,622**	**6,015**

Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

Physico-chemical analyzes of wine

During 2022, a total of 600 physical-chemical analyzes were carried out in the oenology laboratory. Of these, 139 were samples for the domestic market, 246 were samples for export, 47 samples for import, 42 for strong alcoholic beverages and 126 samples were carried out

during processing. No analysis has been performed for the needs of the companies and no analysis has been requested from the inspectors.

Table 38: Physico-chemical analyses of wine for the period 2018 - 2022

Sample for/from	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Domestic market sample	116	128	115	131	139
Export sample	294	357	273	268	246
Import sample	-	12	4	5	47
Strong alcoholic beverages	14	6	14	51	42
Needs of companies	43	18	35	99	-
Inspectors	5	-	-	-	-
During processing	-	-	-	-	126
Total	**472**	**521**	**441**	**554**	**600**

Source: Department of Vineyards and Wine, prepared by DEAAS – MAFRD

2.2.5 Forage crops and green cereals

2022, the total area planted with forage crops and green harvested cereals was 108,551 ha, which had decreased by 9 ha compared to the previous year. The crops that have suffered the most pronounced decrease in surface area are: green corn by 4.9% and other green forage crops by 3.0%, while other crops have marked a small increase in surface area. The production of all crops has increased, with the exception of green corn and other green forage crops, which has decreased, due to the decrease in surface area, because the yield has increased in all crops.

Table 39: Area, production, yield of forage crops and green harvested cereals, 2018-2022

Crop	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area			**ha**			
Forage and cereals harvested green	**107,099**	**108,480**	**108,436**	**108,560**	**108,551**	**0.0**
Green corn	7,085	7,082	7,037	7,061	7,080	0.3
Green corn (second crop)	212	304	205	210	200	-4.9
Hay (meadows)	70,679	70,679	70,717	70,723	70,736	0.0
Grass	9,200	9,253	9,261	9,293	9,316	0.2
Alfalfa	17,182	18,293	18,329	18,360	18,359	0.0
Clover	854	901	904	931	938	0.8
Other green forage	1,887	1,967	1,984	1,982	1,922	-3.0
Production			**t**			
Forage and cereals harvested green	**480,966**	**504,406**	**503,758**	**481,952**	**493,955**	**2.5**
Green corn	109,532	118,504	120,653	118,937	120,088	1.0
Green corn (second crop)	2,260	4,322	2,851	2,875	2,807	-2.4
Hay (meadows)	249,559	249,683	247,921	233,323	240,783	3.2
Grass	30,786	31,689	30,584	28,819	29,542	2.5
Alfalfa	73,754	84,257	85,503	82,330	85,044	3.3
Clover	3,065	3,446	3,652	3,551	3,703	4.3
Other green forage	12,010	12,506	12,595	12,117	11,986	-1.1
Yield			**t/ha**			
Green corn	15.46	16.73	17.15	16.84	16.96	0.7
Green corn (second crop)	10.68	14.21	13.90	13.67	14.04	2.7
Hay (meadows)	3.53	3.53	3.51	3.30	3.40	3.2
Grass	3.35	3.42	3.30	3.10	3.17	2.3
Alfalfa	4.29	4.61	4.66	4.48	4.63	3.3
Clover	3.59	3.83	4.04	3.82	3.95	3.5
Other green forage	6.36	6.36	6.35	6.11	6.24	2.0

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

* Other green forage includes: Heath pea, Green Wheat, Green Oats, Green Barley, Green Rye and other green forage (vetch)

2.2.6 Industrial crops

In 2022, the total area planted with industrial crops was 887 ha, it has increased by 2 ha more than in the previous year, while the production in 2022 has increased by 15% compared to the previous year.

Table 40: Area and production of industrial crops, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Area in ha	329	402	1,065	885	887	0.2
Production in tons	392	576	1,347	1,022	1,180	15.4

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

*KAS does not publish data at the level of industrial crops due to the small number of observations and in the survey under industrial crops are included: sunflower, tobacco, soy and medicinal aromatic plants.

2.3 Irrigation of agricultural land

Through formal and informal irrigation forms in our country, a total of 18,885 ha were irrigated during the year 2022, compared to the year 2021 where a total of 19,958 ha were reported to have been irrigated, the level of irrigated surfaces has decreased by 5%.

Data on irrigation in all municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo are reported by the Municipal Directorates of Agriculture, reporting was done for a total of 28 municipalities, while it was not reported by 10 other municipalities such as: Mitrovica North, Leposavic, Novoberda, Shterpce, Vitia, Zveçani, Malisheva, Zubin Potok, Kllokot and Ranilluk, for the reason that their municipalities do not have irrigation systems and it has been impossible to obtain accurate data from individual farmers.

The municipalities with the largest areas under irrigation are Peja, Rahoveci, Prizren, Klina and Gjakova, followed by other municipalities with areas under irrigation below 1,000 ha.

Table 41: Irrigation of agricultural lands in municipalities for 2022

Municipality	Irrigation source	Irrigated crops	Irrigated area / ha
Deçan	Drini i Bardhë	Fields, orchards, meadows, etc	220
Gjakova	Radoniqi& Dukagjin, rivers	Vegetables, maize, alfalfa, wheat, meadows, etc	1,425
Drenas	Ibër-Lepenci	Vegetables, fruits, maize, alfalfa, parks, etc	460
Gjilan	Wells, own	Cereals, fruit trees, vegetables	455
Dragash	Water supply, wells	Small fruits	6
Istog	Drini i Bardhe	Maize, meadows, potatoes, fruits, vegetables	576
Kaçanik	Rivers, wells	Maize, fruits, vegetables, meadows, etc.	383
Klina	Drini i Bardhë	Maize, vegetables, fruits, meadows	1,550
F.Kosova	R.Drenica, Sitnica, wells	Maize, alfalfa, vegetables, fruits, onions, potatoes	145
Kamenica	Rivers, wells	Cereals, fruits, vegetables, ornamental trees	89
Mitrovica	Ibër-Lepenc	Vegetables, fruits, beans, maize	291
Lipjan	Rivers, wells	Fruits, vegetables, cereals, etc.	52
Obiliq	Ibër-Lepenc, rivers and wells	Maize, fruits, vegetables	644
Rahovec	Radoniqi & Dukagjin	Vegetables, maize, watermelon, etc.	2,597
Peja	Drini i bardhë, rivers	Cereals, fruits, vegetables	2,764
Podujeva	R.Llap, wells	Cereals, fruits, vegetables	1,020
Prishtina	Ibër-Lepenc, L.Llap, wells	Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.	253
Prizren	Radoniqi & Dukagjin	Maize, vegetables, watermelon, etc.	2,416
Skenderaj	Rivers, wells	Fruits, vegetables, greenhouses	170
Shtime	Rivers, wells	Vegetables, maize	87
Suhareka	Rivers, wells	Fruits, vegetables, maize	980
Ferizaj	Rivers, wells	Fruits, vegetables, maize, beans	402
Vushtrri	Ibër-Lepenc	Potatoes, cabbage, maize	643
H.Elezit	Rivers, wells	Cereals, fruits, vegetables, meadows	32
Mamusha	Rivers, wells	Vegetables, maize, alfalfa	455
Junik	Drini i Bardhë	Cereals, fruits, vegetables, meadows	215
Graçanica	Rivers, wells	Cereals, fruits, vegetables	471
Partesh	Wells	Vegetables, meadows	85

Source: DAPM - MAFRD

Through formal irrigation organized through publicly owned irrigation companies in the Republic of Kosovo, during 2022, a total of 8,422 ha were irrigated, while through informal irrigation, unorganized irrigation and individual irrigation which is done from different water sources such as rivers, wells , etc., 10,462 ha were irrigated.

Based on the data presented in the table below on the forms and the total amount of water spent on the surface areas of agricultural lands during 2022, it is observed that the total amount of water spent was 93,349,600 m3, of which 44,040,026 m3 were realized by irrigation enterprises through formal irrigation, while 49,309,574 m3 were realized through informal irrigation.

It is worth noting that the publicly owned irrigation companies in Kosovo do not have any meters of water spent during irrigation, but the amount of water spent is calculated based on the main design of the irrigation systems by each individual company. Based on the designs,

three different types of irrigation systems operate in our country with designs: open, combined and closed, these differ from each other in terms of the capacity of spent water. Therefore, the data of the amount of water spent presented in this report are approximate calculations which are based on the design of the systems and the water consumption by each company.

Table 42: Irrigation forms and the total amount of water spent in the agricultural land areas in Kosovo, 2022

Formal irrigation	Irrigated area / ha	Amount of water spent (m^3/ha^{-1})	Total amount of water spent (m^3)
Ibër Lepenci	1,881	3,250	6,113,380
Radoniqi	4,598	6,524	29,994,416
Dukagjini	502	5,492	2,758,687
Drini i Bardhë	1,442	3,589	5,173,544
Informal irrigation	**10,462**	**4,713**	**49,309,574**
Total	**18,885**	**23,568**	**93,349,600**

Source: DAPM - MAFRD

2.4 Livestock

2.4.1 Cattle

In 2022, the cattle stock was 250,899 heads, which is 47.2% of the total number of animals, compared to the previous year, this number has decreased by 3.7% or 9,629 heads less. Of the total cattle stock, about 31% or 78,041 heads belong to the category under the age of 1 year (42% are females and 58% males), 10% or 25,146 heads belong to the category of 1-2 years (45% are females and 55 % males), the highest share even in 2022 belongs to the category over the age of 2 years with 59% or 147,712 heads where the majority of 88% are dairy cows.

In 2022, all categories suffered a decrease, this decrease was more pronounced in these categories: bulls over 2 years old (11.2%) and heifers over 1-2 years old (9.1%).

From the total number of dairy cows of 130,493 heads, in 2022, 40% or 52,527 heads were subsidized through the direct payment program.

Table 43: Cattle stock and structure, 2018-2022

Number of animals	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Cattle stock	***258,662***	***257,733***	***261,389***	***260,528***	***250,899***	**-3.7**
Male calves under 1 year old	41,911	43,863	45,492	48,047	44,934	-6.5
Female calves under 1 year old	41,263	39,263	38,653	35,191	33,107	-5.9
Foals 1-2 years old	14,627	14,852	14,080	14,513	13,950	-3.9
Heifers 1-2 years old	12,335	11,297	11,478	12,323	11,196	-9.1
Bulls over 2 years old	5,519	6,303	7,113	7,451	6,619	-11.2
Heifers over 2 years old	9,635	8,128	8,920	8,890	8,575	-3.5
Dairy cows	132,474	131,939	133,916	132,076	130,493	-1.2
Other cows	898	2,088	1,737	2,037	2,025	-0.6

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

The total number of cattle in 2022 was 250,899 heads, and compared to 2021, there was a decrease of 3.7%. As for slaughter, 115,214 heads were slaughtered in 2022, which is less than in 2021 by about 1%. The value of the total production of beef was €57.5 mil., while the import value is €115.2 million. With this amount of production, the degree of self-sufficiency is 40.1% and consumption per capita is 27.7 kg/year.

Table 44: Supply balance for beef, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Cattle Stock	heads	258,662	257,733	261,389	260,528	250,899
Dairy cows	heads	132,474	131,939	133,916	132,076	130,493
Total slaughter	heads	114,149	114,318	116,048	116,204	115,214
Total domestic production in p.th.	mil. kg p.th.	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.7
Total imports	mil. kg p.th.	15.2	16.6	18.1	25.4	31.4
Supply in p.th.	mil. kg p.th.	34.7	36.1	37.9	45.2	51.1
Total exports	mil. kg p.th.	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.10	1.99
Consumption	mil. kg p.th.	34.7	36.1	37.8	45.1	49.1
Production value in p.th.	mil. EUR	42.5	45.6	44.3	47.1	57.5
Total imports	mil. EUR	40.0	43.9	49.9	75.5	115.2
Trade balance	mil. EUR	-40.0	-43.8	-49.7	-75.1	-106.7
Self-sufficiency rate	%	56.1	54.0	52.2	43.9	40.1
Consumption per capita	kg p.th.	19.3	20.1	21.0	25.5	27.7

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22); KAS, Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD; p.th – slaughter weight

In 2022, dairy cows make up 52% of the total number of cattle. Of the total usage, 81% was domestic production and the rest was covered by imports. The total production of milk in 2022 was 276 thousand tons, which is about 1% lower than in 2021 because the number of dairy cows was also smaller. The trade balance remains negative in the amount of €36.7 million. Per capita consumption was 165 kg per year, which means that a person consumes about 0.45 kg per day, including milk and its products.

Table 45: Supply balance for cow milk and dairy products, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Dairy cows	heads	132,474	131,939	133,916	132,076	130,493
Milk production	t	277,599	277,138	281,960	278,746	276,058
Imports	t (p.e.)	70,596	76,139	71,129	72,642	64,666
Supply	t (p.e.)	348,195	353,277	353,089	351,389	340,724
Export	t (p.e.)	572	866	984	1,018	1,195
Domestic use	t (p.e.)	347,624	352,411	352,105	350,371	339,529
Self-sufficiency rate	%	79.9	78.6	80.1	79.6	81.3
Loss	t (p.e.)	5,552	5,543	5,639	5,575	5,521
Consumption for farm calf feed	t (p.e.)	40,807	40,739	41,448	40,976	40,581
Processing	t (p.e.)	26,848	27,340	27,172	27,090	26,083
Human consumption	t (p.e.)	274,416	278,789	277,846	276,730	267,345
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.34
Production value	mil EUR	71.7	73.9	77.5	72.0	78.2
Trade balance	mil EUR	-30.0	-29.9	-29.4	-31.7	-36.7
Consumption per capita	kg (p.e)	168	172	170	171	165

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22); KAS, Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DEAAS - MAFRD; p.e. – product equivalent

2.4.2 Sheep and goats

In 2022, the stock of sheep and goats was 233,488 heads, which is 43.9% of the total number of animals, and this number has decreased by 3.3% or 7,905 heads less than in the previous year. From the total stock of sheep and goats, the overwhelming part of 87.4% or 204,110 belong to the group of sheep, while the other part of 12.6% or 29,378 heads belong to the group of goats. Within sheep, 74.0% are sheep for breeding, while within goats, 73.7% are goats for breeding.

In 2022, of the total number of sheep and goats, 60.7% or 141,792 heads were subsidized through the direct payment program.

Table 46: Number of sheep and goats, 2018-2022

Number of animals	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Sheep and goats	***209,808***	***216,299***	***241,688***	***241,393***	***233,488***	***-3.3***
Sheep	***181,105***	***189,102***	***212,131***	***211,354***	***204,110***	***-3.4***
Sheep for breeding	*139,312*	*145,248*	*159,067*	*156,666*	*151,011*	*-3.6*
Other heads (lamb, rams, etc)	*41,793*	*43,854*	*53,064*	*54,688*	*53,099*	*-2.9*
Goats	***28,703***	***27,197***	***29,557***	***30,039***	***29,378***	***-2.2***
Goats for breeding	*22,401*	*20,602*	*21,907*	*22,234*	*21,663*	*-2.6*
Other heads (kids, he goats, etc)	*6,302*	*6,595*	*7,650*	*7,805*	*7,715*	*-1.2*

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

2.4.3 Pigs and other farm animals

From the total animal stock, the pig stock (45,420 heads) makes up 8.5%. The pig stock has decreased by 4.1% or 1,964 heads less than last year.

Of the total pig stock, 27.9% are pigs for fattening (27.0% weigh 51-79 kg, 33.6% weigh 80-109 kg and the rest of 39.4% belong to the group weighing over 110 kg).

Sows have a share of 28.7% in the total number of pigs, of which 57.0% are sows that have farrowed, 20.5% are sows bred for the first time, 12.6% are other sows and 9.9% are unbreeded sows.

In addition to fattening pigs and sows, the rest of 23.0% are piglets under 20 kg, 15.6% pigs weighing 20-50 kg and 4.8% breeding stock.

The number of horses, donkeys and mules in 2022 is 1,469 heads, which has decreased by 21.2% or 395 heads less than in 2021.

Table 47: Number of pigs and other farm animals, 2018-2022

Number of animals	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Pigs	40,164	40,533	45,394	47,384	45,420	*-4.1*
Horses, donkeys and mules	1,944	2,037	1,804	1,864	1,469	*-21.2*

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18, '19, '20, '21, '22)

2.4.4 Poultry

In 2022, the total number of poultry has decreased by 6.2%, or 174 thousand poultry less than last year. The number of laying hens has decreased by 5.5% compared to last year. Even in 2022, laying hens continue to have the highest share in the total number of poultry with 72.2%, followed by broilers with 12.3% and the category of birds, roosters and other chickens with 10.4%. Turkeys account for 3.3%, while other poultry such as ducks and geese have a share of 1.8%.

From the total number of laying hens (1,886 thousand), 46% (872 thousand chickens) were subsidized in 2022 through the direct payment program.

Table 48: Number of poultry and eggs 2018-2022, in '000

Number of poultry (1000)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Poultry	2,538	2,665	2,782	2,788	2,614	-6.2
Chicken	2,393	2,558	2,637	2,643	2,482	-6.1
Broilers	407	321	384	346	323	-6.7
Laying hens	1,728	1,947	1,939	1,996	1,886	-5.5
Chicks, roosters and other chickens	259	289	315	301	273	-9.4
Turkeys	88	61	75	94	86	-8.2
Other poultry (Ducks, Geese etc.)	56	47	70	52	46	-11.1
Eggs*	315,097	366,447	365,554	423,640	363,031	-14.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22); *DEAAS – MAFRD ('18-'22)

In 2022, the total production of eggs is estimated to be 363 million eggs. In 2022, 3.1 million eggs were imported worth €448,000. The imported amount of eggs in 2022 compared to 2021 has decreased by 30%. Of the total import of eggs, 96.4% was imported from the following countries: 68.1% from North Macedonia, 16.0% from Albania and 12.3% from Bulgaria and the rest of 3.6% from other countries. The exported quantity is much smaller than the imported quantity and the whole is exported to Albania. In 2022, the average consumption per capita is calculated to be about 206 eggs/year and we can say that Kosovo meets about 99% of egg consumption needs.

In 2022, chicken meat production is estimated to be around 3,029 tons. In this year, the import of chicken meat was 37,580 tons with a value of €71.6 million. Of the total amount imported, 34.4% was imported from Brazil, 13.3% from the United States of America, 10.6% from Poland, 9.8% from the United Kingdom, 5.6% from Turkey, 4.6% from Germany and 21.7% from other countries. Chicken meat was exported only to Macedonia, where an amount of about 10 tons was exported. The average consumption per capita in Kosovo is estimated at 22.9 kg/year and with the current production, Kosovo manages to cover only 7.5% of consumption needs.

2.4.5 Beekeeping

In 2021 the number of hives decreased by 43,464 hives, due to the fact that bee colonies collapsed after the extremely cold and long winter. This is also the main threat to bee colonies as it is related to intensive farming practices and poor bee nutrition. In addition, they are attacked by viruses, pathogens and invasive species.

The decrease in the number of beehives continued in 2022, where compared to 2021 there are 22,955 hives less or 10.5%, since the winter between 2021 and 2022 was quite cold and long.

Of the total number of beehives in Kosovo, in 2022, 97.2% or 190,579 beehives have been subsidized within the framework of support through the direct payments program.

Table 49: Number of bee hives, 2018-2022

Number of bee hives	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference 2022/2021 in %
Bee hives	182,476	219,831	262,541	219,077	196,122	-10.5

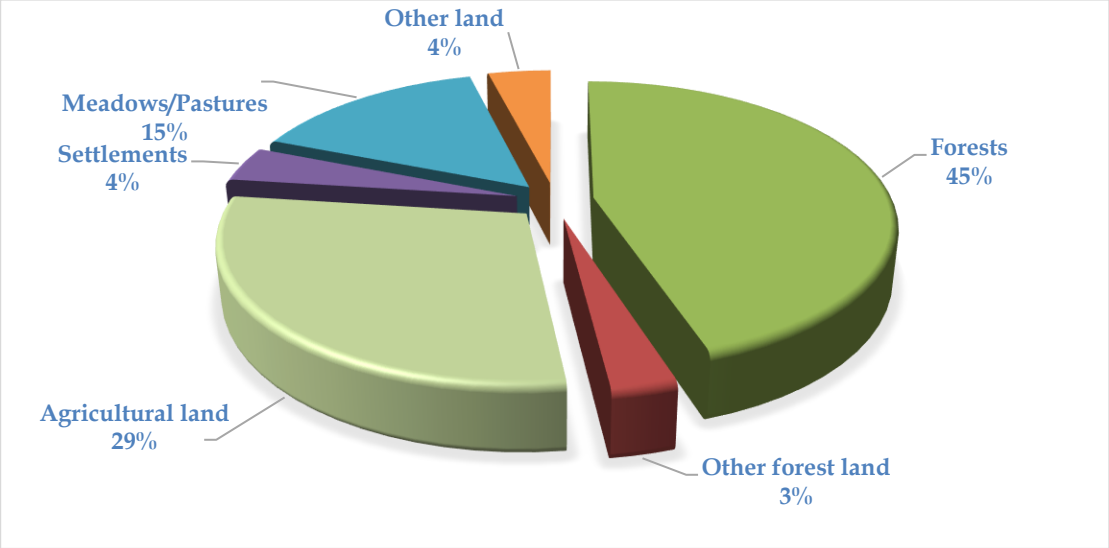
Source: KAS – Agricultural Households Survey ('18,'19,'20,'21,'22)

In 2022, honey production in Kosovo was about 9 kg per hive, resulting in a total honey production of 1,765 tons, of which 17.8% was used for own consumption and 82.2% of this amount was sold. The import of honey in 2022 was 250 tons, while there was no export at all. Local consumption turns out to be about 1.1 kg per capita and local production meets 88% of consumption needs, while the rest is met by imports. Of the total amount of honey imported, 32.3% was imported from North Macedonia, 28.2% from Turkey, 15.4% from Slovenia, 11.3% from Croatia and the rest of 12.8% from other countries..

3 Forestry

Kosovo is characterized by a sustainable forest area of about 481,000 ha. Kosovo has 45% of its surface covered with forests, which is considered a sustainable potential for the country's development, of which about 62% are public forests, while about 38% are considered private forests. Based on the forest inventory, protected areas or forests cover about 12% of their total surface area and contain about 36% of the total volume. The influence or impact for economic access is great, based on the above data, but also on the fact that the forests with the greatest economic value (high forest- coppice) are located within two national parks: "Sharri" and "Bjeshket e Nemuna". The following figure illustrates the distribution of surface areas, where it can be seen that the largest percentage belongs to forests, then agricultural land, meadows/pastures and others.

Figure 25: Land use classes in Kosovo (% of the total land area)



Source: National Forest Inventory, NFI

Kosovo's forests are dominated by broadleaved forests, covering 93% (449,400 ha) of forest areas, where more than half are even-aged, while 5% (23,800 ha) of forest areas are covered by coniferous forests, which are evenly distributed among the different structure classes. Pine plantations contribute to even-aged areas. In total, 50% of the forest area is considered even-aged.

Table 50: Forest area by composition and stand structure , (ha)

Forest composition	Regeneration	Even-aged	Two-storied	Uneven-aged	Total
Coniferous	2,200	6,600	6,200	8,800	23,800
Mixed	0	400	3,200	4,200	7,800
Broadleaved	45,400	236,000	123,600	44,400	449,400
Total	**47,600**	**243,000**	**133,000**	**57,400**	**481,000**

Source: National Forest Inventory, INP

Forest policy activities

The Forestry Department operates within MAFRD, with the mandate of the regulator to create policies, strategies, programs and legislation on forests and hunting. In addition to these tasks, this Department is engaged in the development and implementation of various programs and projects related to the building of institutional capacities through training and counseling for the advancement of the sector in general. Inter-institutional cooperation, coordination of various donor projects within the framework of the harmonization of legislation and its standardization, constitute the main activities in the fulfillment of tasks. During the development of the activity in the fulfillment of various standards in the field of forestry as an economy, through licensing it helps in the professionalism and specialization of various enterprises that exercise economic activity in forests, forest lands, processing of forest products, in the field of designs, research, etc..

Legislation

The mission of the Forestry Department is based on the existing legal framework related to: Law on Forests No. 2003/3, Law No. 2004/29 on Amending and Supplementing the Law on Forests No. 2003/3 and Law No. 03/L – 153 on Amending and Supplementing the Law on Forests No. 2003/3, as well as the Law on Hunting No. 02/L-53. In the framework of institutional cooperation and development, various activities related to the implementation of the Law on Agricultural Land, the Law on Fire Protection, the Law on Nature Protection, the Law on the Environment, as well as some laws derived from the Law on Environmental Protection, on Nature Protection, National Parks, Waters, etc. have been carried out. We note that within the framework of this cooperation, a multitude of meetings have been held through participation in various working groups to review policies on legislation on forests and forest lands, the environment, water, climate change, hunting, protected areas, etc.

One of the activities of the Forestry Department in terms of legal compliance is the drafting of by-laws, which fulfill the space in the implementation of the two laws related to forests and hunting. There are currently 39 administrative instructions in force. For the reporting period, work was done on the drafting of three administrative instructions on forests and forest lands.

Activities carried out related to the drafting of legislation:

- Harmonization with MTEF and approval of the Action Plan of the Strategy for Forestry Development;
- Drafting and approval by the GRK of the Law on Forests;
- Discussion with the Parliamentary Committee of the Law on Forests, supplement;
- Drafting and ongoing supplement of three administrative instructions;
- Discussion of the requests of the municipalities for establishment, granting for management and approval;
- Decision on the opening of the hunting season has been prepared and issued.

Strategy

The official documents on which the implementation and development of various programs is based are: Strategy for the development of the forestry sector 2022-2030, Action plan for the implementation of this strategy, National inventory of forests 2012/2013, Inventory of non-timber forest products and the determination of harvesting quotas, the National Afforestation and Reforestation Program 2018-2027, the National Forest Health Program 2018-2027, etc.

The Forestry Department is mainly focused on fulfilling the objectives arising from the implementation of the documents highlighted above. Within the framework of the implementation of the Forestry Development Strategy, it is worth emphasizing the cooperation with the donor organizations that support the forestry sector, such as: the European Commission, Sida, FAO, JICA, CNVP and other organizations, which have been interested in the implementation and fulfillment of the objectives determined by strategy.

In fulfilling the objectives of the FDS and the Action Plan, we can single out the following activities according to the objectives:

1. The improvement of the state of forest resources based on the improvement of the legislation, the forest inventory and the planning system with activities in:

- Adoption of the Law on Forests;
- Drafting of three UA (forest use, forest management planning and use of NTFPs);
- Assessment of the current situation "Improving the forestry profile in Kosovo - Assessment of the current role and contribution to the economy";
- Drafting of management plans and establishment of new forests through afforestation.

2. The protection of forest resources mainly focuses on activities related to the main challenges of forest management such as; The creation of the Task Force for the legality of the use of wood through activities in:

- Establishing the basis for the legality of the use of wood;
- Creation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) instrument;
- Establishing 70 M&E performance measurement indicators;
- Training of 120 people for the potentials of NTFPs;
- Development of extended value chain in 4 selected pilot areas.

3. The sustainable and multi-functional use of forests, which objective is focused on valuable products and services, wood for industry, biomass, NTFP, environmental issues, biodiversity, recreation, CC mitigation, simplification of administrative and technical procedures in logging, transport and trading of wooden assortments including activities in:

- Definition of criteria and national indicators of SFM;
- Methodology for the design of SFM criteria and indicators;
- Organization of two trainings for the use of SFM criteria and indicators.

4. The raising of capacities, which is focused on formal education and vocational education, as a continuous objective in the long term for the improvement of the situation achieved by carrying out activities in:

- Assessment of reorganization needs for determining the new structure;
- Drafting of the "Analysis of the institutional organization of the forest sector";
- Proposal for the revision of the organizational structure;
- Preparation of the guide for institutional reform and restructuring of institutions;
- Taking steps toward issuing the curriculum for education in forestry.

Digitization of data, improvement of communication that focuses on cooperation and communication, awareness and development of KFIS (SIPK) such as:

- Oprerationalization and maintenance of KFIS;
- Completion with new modules that is in the testing phase;
- Organization of the awareness campaign "Love and save forests - For a green Kosovo";
- Awareness campaign with electronic and print media organizations about the role and importance of forests.

Licencing

Licensing of enterprises (legal entities) is one of the other activities of the Forestry Department, for which we can single out activities such as: field visits, discussion of requests by the relevant commission, extension of existing licenses and issuance of licenses.

During the reporting period, a total of 30 licenses were issued for the carrying out of activities in the performance of works in forests, forest lands, wood processing and collection of non-timber products (aromatic plants). For activities in different projects and researches in the forestry sector, the requests have been minimal.

Based on the requests of companies, the licenses issued according to different activities are presented below:

Table 51: Table on licences

No.	Licence name	Number of licences issued
1	For sustainable use of forests	6
2	For the collection of non-timber products (forest fruits)	9
3	For wood processing	14
4	Afforestation	0
5	For projects in the field of forestry	1
Total		**30**

Source: Forestry Department

Hunting

In the framework of the implementation of the Law on Hunting No. 02/L - 53, a number of meetings of the Hunting Commission have been held to review requests for the establishment of joint hunting areas/JHA and to discuss problems related to the implementation of this law.

In view of the implementation of the legislation on hunting, numerous activities have been carried out by the Commission on hunting, especially in the process of establishing, granting for management of joint hunting areas, reviewing the requests of the municipalities. At the same time, within the framework of the implementation of the legislation on hunting, the granting of consents for the approval of the long-term and annual management plans of joint hunting areas was also carried out. Therefore, the following overview presents the reviewed requests for the period of 2022.

Table 52: Consents on establishment, giving for management and MP approval

No.	Name of the hunting area	Number of consents
1	Establishment of joint hunting areas/JHA	2
2	Granting for management of JHA	4
3	JHA Long-Term Management Plans approved	6
4	JHA Annual Management Plans approved	8
5	Requests rejected	4
Total		**24**

Source: Forestry Department

Through this process, the requests of the municipalities: Peja, Dragash, Gjilan, Viti, Drenas, Klina and Mamusha were reviewed, which are related to the establishment, granting for management of joint hunting areas, approval of long-term and annual plans for their management as well as management of wild animals.

Management Units which are covered by Management Plans in 2022

Based on the data received from the Kosovo Forestry Agency for 2022, this Agency has successfully completed the drafting of 8 Management Plans for Forest Management Units, which include an area of about 36,841 ha. Currently, the establishment of these Plans is one of the main priorities of the Forestry Agency, which is dedicated to covering the entire area of forests with new plans, in order for the governance, administration and regulation of forests to be carried out in accordance with national and international sustainable forest management standards.

Table 53: Drafting of Management Plans in 2022

Management Unit	Region	Area in ha
Koritniku I	Prizren	4,554
Pashtriku I	Prizren	7,708
Maja e Gjelbër	Gjilan	5,402
Nerodime-Jezerc	Ferizaj	6,656
Mokna	Peja	2,625
Prishtina 1	Prishtina	4,243
Duboçak	Mitrovica	2,573
Sllakovc	Mitrovica	3,080
Total		**36,841**

Source: Kosovo Forestry Agency, KFA

Annual Forest Management – Activities

Annual forest management is aimed at advancing the improvement, development and sustainable use of forests, influencing the maintenance of forest stands, increasing the quality of wood, harvesting wood material for the needs of energy production, construction, furniture, through which the works or activities foreseen by the Management Plan are implemented. The following table illustrates the plan for the use of forests on state property and the realization of the use of forests on state property in 2022. A high volume difference of forest areas is observed between the use plan and the realization of the use of forest areas.

Table 54: Annual planning in state forests, m3

Assortment	Volume m³
Technical wood	8,132
Fire wood	50,780
Net volume	**58,913**
Forestry residues	3,522
Gross volume	**62,435**

Source: KFA

The state forest area planned for use in 2022 was 62,435 m³, while the utilized amount was only 22,193 m³ (35% of the plan).

Table 55: Relization of the utilization plan in the state forests, m³

Assortment	Plan m3	Realization m³	Realization of plan %
Technical wood	8,132	2,690	33
Fire wood	50,780	19,472	38
Forestry residue	3,522	31	1
Total	**62,435**	**22,193**	**35**

Source: KFA

Based on the above data, we can come to the conclusion that on the issue of the realization of the annual plan, the actual implementation of the activities planned with the Management

Plan, the fulfillment of the recommendations issued by the National Forest Inventory, there is drawbacks within the management institution. Therefore, based on these findings, we can estimate that knowingly or unknowingly, irregular loggings continue to be threatening in relation to the preservation, maintenance and improvement of forest stands.

Table 56: Planning and realization of the utilization of state forests 2022 according to RCD

RCD - KFA	Technical wood (neto m³)	Fire wood (neto m³)	Total (neto m³)	Forest residues	Plan m³	Realization m³	Realization %
RCD Prishtina	308	4,132	4,440	190	4,630	1,329	29
RCD Mitrovica	284	7,466	7,750	815	8,565	63	1
RCD Peja	132	10,177	10,309	786	11,095	3,860	34
RCD Prizren	198	3,779	3,977	195	4,173	3,483	83
RCD Ferizaj	4,780	11,069	15,849	732	16,581	7,230	44
RCD Gjilan	2,339	11,431	13,770	650	14,420	4,193	29
DMKEGjKE	92	2,725	2,818	153	2,971	2,035	69
PVMP 2022	**8,132**	**50,780**	**58,913**	**3,522**	**62,435**	**22,193**	**35**

Source: KFA

The realization of the use of state forests in 2022, according to the Coordinating Directorates, was a total of 22,193 m³. Of these, technical wood was 2,690 m³, firewood 19,472 m³ and residue 31.11 m³.

Private forests

The Forestry Agency, together with the municipal forestry authorities, has carried out a number of activities related to the regulation of forests and the performance of various services in the private forest sector, such as: acceptance and review of requests for treatment of private forests, log marking in forests, issuance of marking sheets, logging permits, notes, etc.

Table 57: Forest utilization plan in private property in m³, 2022

Plan in the cultivation and use of private forests	Unit	Total
Establishment of new forests - afforestation	ha	57
Forest renewal - melioration	ha	142
Forest cultivation	ha	2,395
Forest use	ha	3,407
Technical-professional works		
Requests foreseen-submitted (decisions)	pcs	4,125
Logging planning in private forests	m³	178,000
Fire wood	m³	166,090
Technical wood	m³	11,910

Source: KFA

The cultivation and use of forests includes the creation of new forests - afforestation with 57 ha, the renewal of forests - melioration with 142 ha, the cultivation of forests with 2,395 ha and the use of forests with 3,407 ha, while the technical-professional works include the requests foreseen and submitted (decisions), logging planning in private forests, firewood and technical wood.

Table 58: Realization of activities in private forests, 2022

Private forests	Unit	Total
Requests reviewed	pcs	2,669
Marking of trees	m^3	149,121
Marking for transport	m^3	
Monitored wood mass	m^3	116,854
The number of notes delivered	pcs	25,620
Professional control-observation	cases	2,401
Trees outside the forest	m^3	9,104
Forestation in private property	ha	0

Source: APK

During 2022, the requests reviewed in private forests were 2,669 pieces in total. The marking of logs was a volume of 149,121 m3. The number of delivery notes given was 25,620 pieces, while professional controls-observations were 2,401 cases. While the use of trees outside the forests, such as: wood mass by rivers, streams, field borders and other small areas was 9,104 ha.

Forest protection - Activities

The issue of forest protection by municipal authorities is one of the challenges we are constantly facing and which is one of the issues most addressed by MAFRD and KFA. So far all forms have not yielded good results in stopping or reducing the occurrence of irregular logging. It is known that this issue is closely related to the economic and social condition of mountainous and deep rural areas, in which forests are considered as a source of survival. In this regard, there is mutual cooperation between local and central authorities in taking measures, but so far there are not very satisfactory results..

Court charges

For the year 2022, municipal authorities have filed about 2,323 misdemeanor charges, and about 574 criminal charges. Whereas, for the same period, it was reported that an amount of up to 2,101 m^3 of technical and fire wood was confiscated.

Table 59: Raised charges or summonses for January - December 2022

Forest damage	Pcs	m³	Total (€)
Misdemeanour summonses	2,323	7,884	471,112
Criminal reports	574	2,887	325,489
Total summons	**2,897**	**10,771**	**796,601**

Source: KFA

In 2022, the Municipal Forestry Authorities have filed 2,897 criminal reports and initiated misdemeanor procedures, whose damage value is estimated at a volume of 10,771 m³ and monetary value of €796,601. Out of the total number of summons, 2,323 of them were misdemeanors with a volume of 7,884 m³ in a monetary value of €471,112, while 574 were criminal reports with a volume of 2,887 m³ and a monetary value of €325,489.

Illegal activities in forest areas continue to be a phenomenon for which the relevant institutions take measures to prevent them. The table below illustrates the protection of forests and the confiscation of wood mass from illegal woodcutters.

Table 60: Overview of wood material confiscated from illegal loggers

Forest Protection, Confiscation of wood mass in m³ 2022	
Wood mass carried	2,284
Wood mass confiscated	1,790
Quantity sold	1,382
Quantity provided under the memorandum	-
Current state of stocks	**2,692**

Source: KFA

The wood mass carried this year was 2,284 m³. In this period, there were no quantities given based on the memorandum. There were also confiscations by the municipal authorities, where 1,790 m³ were confiscated, the amount sold was 1,382 m³ and the current state of stocks is 2,692 m³.

Forest fires

Based on the annual management plan, the Forestry Agency undertook a number of activities, in particular for the protection of forests from forest fires. During 2022, the number of cases and the areas affected by forest fires has marked a continuous increase, doubling up. Its causes were the increase in temperatures during this year, but also the carelessness of people. According to analyzes and studies, about 99% of forest fires are caused by the human factor, only 1% of them can be caused by abiotic factors. In our country, fires are usually caused during the drought period during the summer months (June, July, August). However, excluding fires in early spring or autumn when farmers start working on agricultural lands, meadows, pastures, etc. However, according to the report of the Forestry Agency, during the year 2022, a total of 476 cases of fires were recorded, which involved private and public forests on an area of up to 1,597 ha..

Table 61: Overview of forest fire cases and affected forest areas in 2022

Regions	No.. of cases	Public area in ha	Private area in ha	Total (ha)
Prishtina	38	72	81	153
Mitrovica	8	46	55	101
Peja	3	3.1	9	12
Prizren	32	105	55	160
Ferizaj	384	87	125	212
Gjilan	11	663	296	959
Total	**476**	**976**	**621**	**1,597**

Source: KFA

In 2022, there were forest fires in the municipalities of Kosovo, the area of which covered about 1,597 ha, but the fires were superficial and did not cause major damage to the wood mass. The municipality of Prishtina recorded 38 cases of fires, of which 72 ha were public forests and 80.6 ha private forests, a total of 152.6 ha. The municipality of Prizren had 32 cases which resulted in a total of 160.3 ha, of which 105 ha were public forests and 55.3 ha private forests. While in the Municipality of Ferizaj the number of cases was 384, of which 87 ha were public forests and 125 ha private forests. In Gjilan, there were 11 cases but the area involved was the largest compared to other municipalities with a total of 959.2 ha, of which 662.8 ha were public forests and 296.4 ha private forests, and in the Municipality of Peja and Mitrovica, there were 11 cases with a total of 221.1 ha.

Table 62: Production of seedlings, 2022

Type of seedlings	Cultivation method	Pcs
Coniferous	Classic	450,000
Coniferous	Industrial	-
Broadleaf	Classic	407,500
Broadleaf	Industrial	-
Total		**857,500**

Source: KFA

During 2022, a total of 857,500 forest seedlings were cultivated in the nursery of the Peja Institute, of which 450,000 pieces are classic Coniferous and 407,500 are classic Broadleaf

4 Trade and consumption trends

4.1 Consumption trends

In recent years, consumption trends have shifted not only in Kosovo but also globally, considering the fact that we are facing and are continuing to face different factors such as the COVID 19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine which have affected every aspect of well-being including living conditions.

As for the data on the main information for the indicators related to the living conditions as well as the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the households in Kosovo, for a period of 4 years there were no official data. Whereas, the data for the year 2022, related to the household budget, were recently published, where from these data for the year 2022 it can be observed that the total consumption expenses in Kosovo in 2022 amounted to €2,527 million, consumption expenses per household were €8,106, while per capita expenses were €1,903.

Table 63: General consumption in Kosovo, 2022

Total in mil. (€)	Consumption per husehold (€)	Consumption per capita (€)
2,527	8,106	1,903

Source: Results of the Household Budget Survey, 2022

Referring to the distribution of consumption, according to consumption groups, it can be observed that the largest part of the household budget in 2022 was spent on food and housing with a share of about 55% for food and 14% for housing. This is followed by the expenses for transport at 7%, for clothing at 6%, for alcohol and tobacco, health and furniture at 3%, communication and recreation at 2% and the education expenses and the hotels and restaurants expenses at 1% each.

Table 64: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups, 2022

Consumption	Value €	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,398,178,236	55
Alcohol and tobacco	86,838,554	3
Clothing	148,324,310	6
Housing	354,545,574	14
Furniture	73,120,442	3
Health	66,875,241	3
Transportation	184,167,496	7
Communication	53,779,944	2
Recreation	56,354,650	2
Education	14,356,657	1
Hotels and restaurants	35,430,852	1
Others	55,111,325	2
Total	**2,527,083,280**	**100**

Source: Results of the Household Budget Survey, 2022

Regarding the distribution of food consumption in Kosovo, according to the data, it can be observed that consumption is dominated by bread and cereals at 19%, followed by meat at 18%, milk, cheese and eggs at 12%, vegetables and non-alcoholic beverages at 12% each, fruits and other food products at 7% each, sugar and sweets 6%, oils and fats 5%, as well as fish 2%.

Table 65: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo, 2022 (%)

Consumption	%
Bread and cereals	19
Meat	18
Fish	2
Milk, Cheese, Eggs	12
Oils and fats	5
Fruits	7
Vegetables	12
Sugar and sweets	6
Other food products	7
Non-alcoholic beverages	12
Total	**100**

Source: Results of the Household Budget Survey, 2022

Referring to the main source of income for households in 2022, it is noted that the main source of income was salaries from the public and private sectors specifically with 19% and 39%.

Other important sources of household income were pensions with 15%, followed by money sent from abroad (remittances) 7%, other household businesses 6%, while other sources, earnings from per diem work, social assistance category I, participate with 3% each, income from agriculture and pensions of martyrs' family members are estimated at 2% each, and income from property at 1%.

Table 66: Main source of income for households in Kosovo, 2022 (%)

Source of income	%
Wages and salaries from the public sector	19
Wages and salaries from the private sector	39
Agriculture	2
Earnings from per diem work[1]	3
Other household businesses	6
Pensions	15
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	7
Money sent from Kosovo	0
Social assistance - Category I	3
Social assistance - Category II	0
Income from property	1
Pensions of martyrs' families	2
Other[2]	3
Total	**100**

Source: Results of the Household Budget Survey, 2022; [1] Income from temporary activities; [2] Source of income not defined in the above categories.

4.2 Overall trade

Kosovo's trade exchange for the period 2018-2022 has increased. In 2022, the total export (chapters 01-98) amounts to €920.4 million, which is a 22.8% increase compared to 2021. The import value in the period 2018-2020 was over €3 billion, in 2021 it had increased to over €4.5 billion, while in 2022 there was an increase in imports to over €5.5 billion, which represents an increase of 21.3% compared to 2021. Coverage of Import with Export in 2022 stood at 16.3%.

Table 67: General Export-Import, in '000 €

Year	Exports (1-98)	Imports (1-98	Trade balance	Import coverage with Export (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
2018	367,500	3,347,007	-2,979,507	11.0
2019	383,491	3,496,431	-3,112,940	11.0
2020	474,960	3,296,324	-2,821,364	14.4
2021	749,720	4,653,050	-3,903,330	16.1
2022	920,405	5,643,604	-4,723,200	16.3

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

4.3 Trade of agricultural products

The value of the export of agricultural products during the period (2018-2022) has increased every year, in 2022 the value of the export of agricultural products was €118.9 million, which represents an increase of 28.4% compared to the previous year. The trade balance continues to be negative since the import value in 2022 was around €1.2 billion, with an increase of 24.0% compared to 2021.

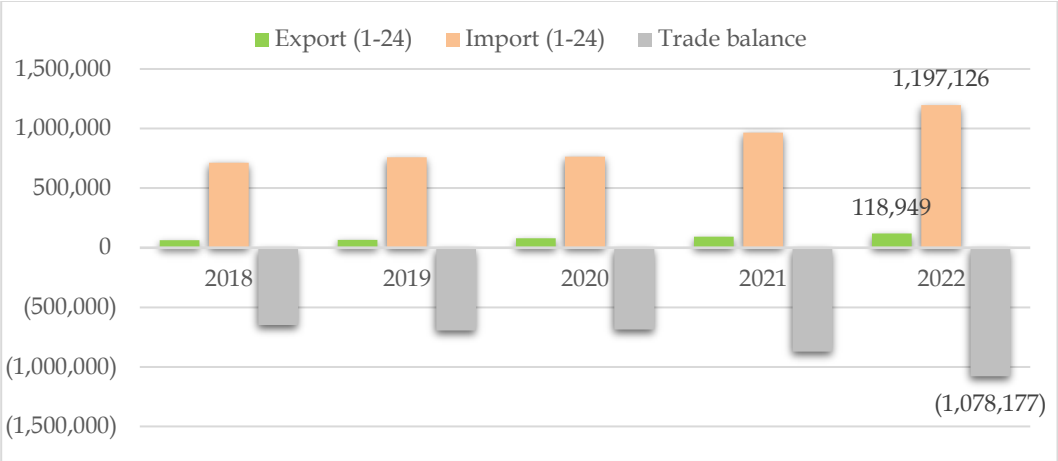
Table 68: Export-Import of agricultural products, in '000 €

Year	Exports (1-24)	Imports (1-24)	Trade balance	Import coverage with Export (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
2018	63,950	712,314	-648,364	9.0
2019	65,510	759,359	-693,849	8.6
2020	78,076	765,357	-687,281	10.2
2021	92,642	965,569	-872,927	9.6
2022	118,949	1,197,126	-1,078,177	9.9

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Even in 2022, the trade balance continues to be negative, the value of the trade balance in 2022 was around €1.1 billion, while in terms of the degree of coverage of import with export, in 2022 it was at the level of 9.9%.

Figure 26: Export, Import and Trade Balance of agricultural products (1-24), in '000 €

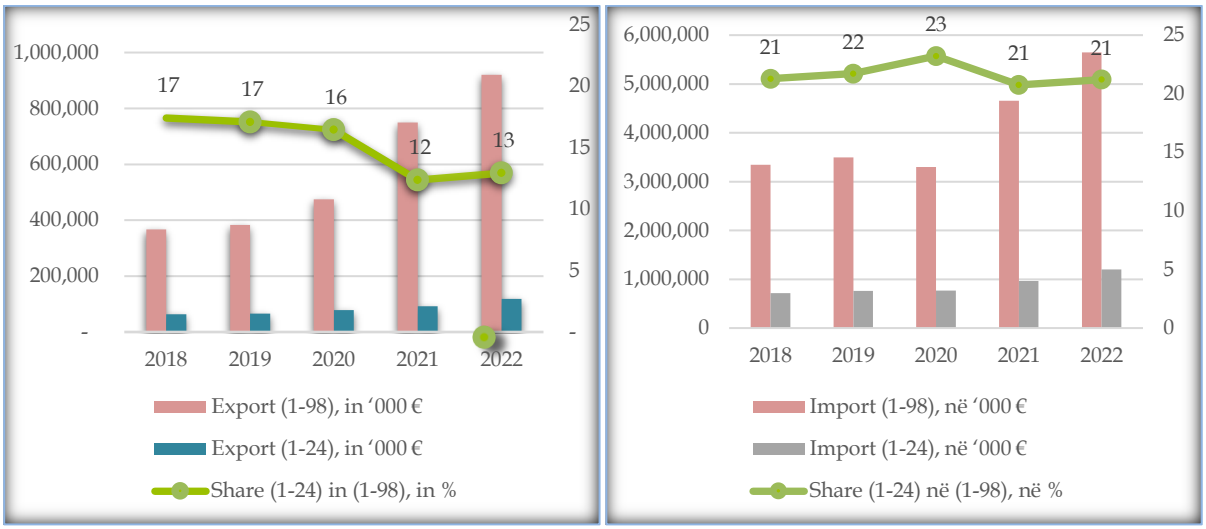


Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

In the last two years, the share of the export of agricultural products in the total export has decreased compared to the period (2018-2020). The share of the export of agricultural products (01-24) in the total export (01-98) in 2022 stood at 13%, which is an increase of 1 percentage point compared to 2021.

The share of the import of agricultural products (01-24) in the total import (01-98) in 2022 was 21%, which represents the same level of share as last year, while the year 2020 was the year with the highest share of agricultural products in the total import at 23%.

Figure 27: Share of agricultural products in total exports (left), Share of agricultural products in total imports (right)



Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

4.3.1 Trade by country groups

In total, the export of agricultural products during 2022 reached a value of €118.9 million, where €65.5 mil. were from the CEFTA countries, €42.0 million from EU countries and the rest of €11.4 mil. from other countries. The value of import (about €1.2 billion) in 2022 was

significantly higher than the value of export, where €314.2 million were from CEFTA countries, €313.8 million from other countries and the highest value of €569.1 mil. from EU countries.

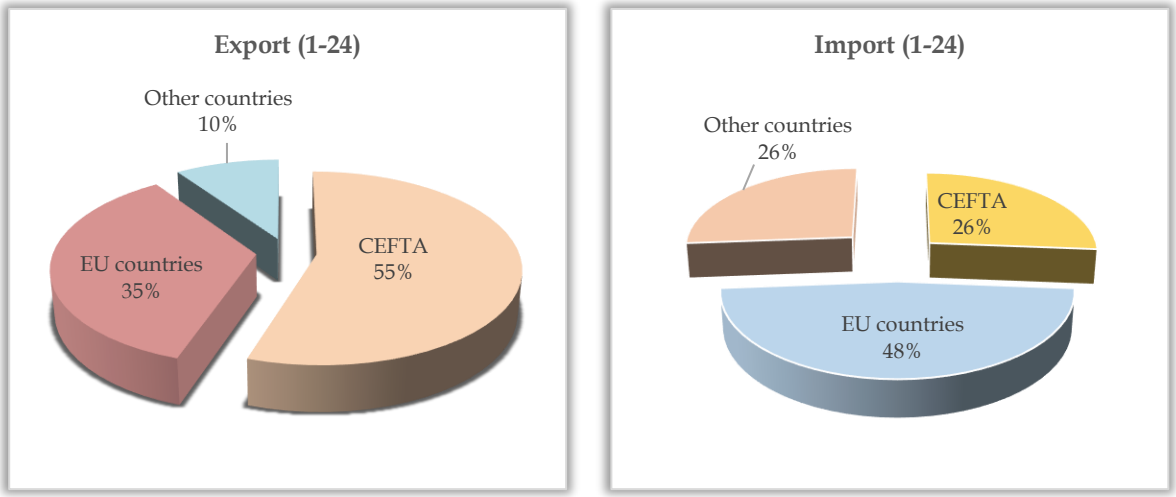
Table 69: Export-Import of agricultural products by groups of countries, 2022 in '000 €

	CEFTA	EU countries	Other countries	Total
Export (1-24)	65,546	41,999	11,404	118,949
Import (1-24)	314,208	569,137	313,780	1,197,126
Trade balance	-248,662	-527,139	-302,376	-1,078,177
Export/Share in %	55.1	35.3	9.6	100.0
Import/Share in %	26.2	47.5	26.2	100.0
Import coverage with export (%)	20.9	7.4	3.6	9.9

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The highest export value by country group for 2022 was to CEFTA countries with 55%, followed by EU countries with 35% and other countries with 10%. While the highest import value was from the group of EU countries with 48%, followed by CEFTA countries and other countries with 26% each.

Figure 28: Export by country group (left), Import by country group (right), 2022 in %



Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Trade with CEFTA countries

In the period (2020-2022), export to CEFTA countries was higher compared to the period (2018-2019). The export in 2022 reached the value of €65.5 million, 27% higher than in the previous year. The import from the CEFTA countries in 2022 stood at €314.2 mil., 18% higher than in 2021.

Table 70: Export-Import of agricultural products with CEFTA countries, in '000 €

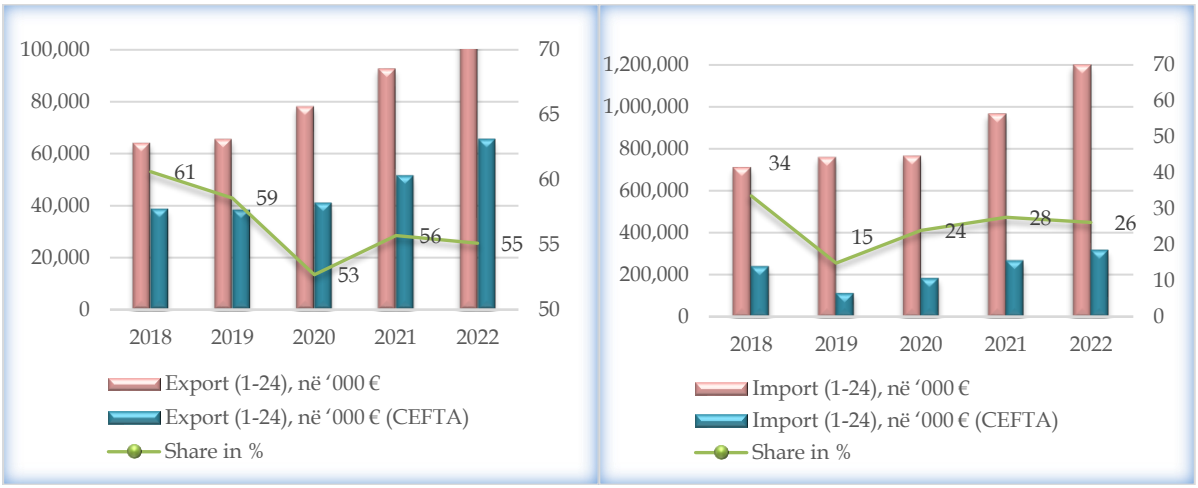
Year	Export (1-24)	Import (1-24)	Trade balance	Import Coverage with Export (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
2018	38,762	239,244	-200,482	16.2
2019	38,386	113,072	-74,686	33.9
2020	41,135	183,381	-142,246	22.4
2021	51,594	266,571	-214,977	19.4
2022	65,546	314,208	-248,662	20.9

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The CEFTA countries export share for the period (2018-2020) marked a gradual decrease from 61% in 2018 to 53% in 2020, which then increased to 55% in 2022.

The largest share of imports from CEFTA countries was in 2018 with 34% followed by a decrease in 2019 to 15%, followed by an average share of 26% for the period 2020-2022.

Figure 29: CEFTA share in agricultural export (left), CEFTA share in agricultural import (right)



Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

In 2022, there was an increase in the value of the export of agricultural products to the CEFTA countries by 27%, compared to the previous year, with the highest increase marked with these countries: the export value with Montenegro tripled, with Macedonia increased by 35.1% and with Albania by 19.1%.

The value of imports in 2022 from CEFTA countries has increased by 18% compared to 2021.

The most significant increase was the import from Moldova by 30%, although its value in relation to the import from other countries is low, B. Herzegovina by 28%, Serbia by 23%, followed by Albania with an increase of 19%, while the import from Montenegro decreased by 2%.

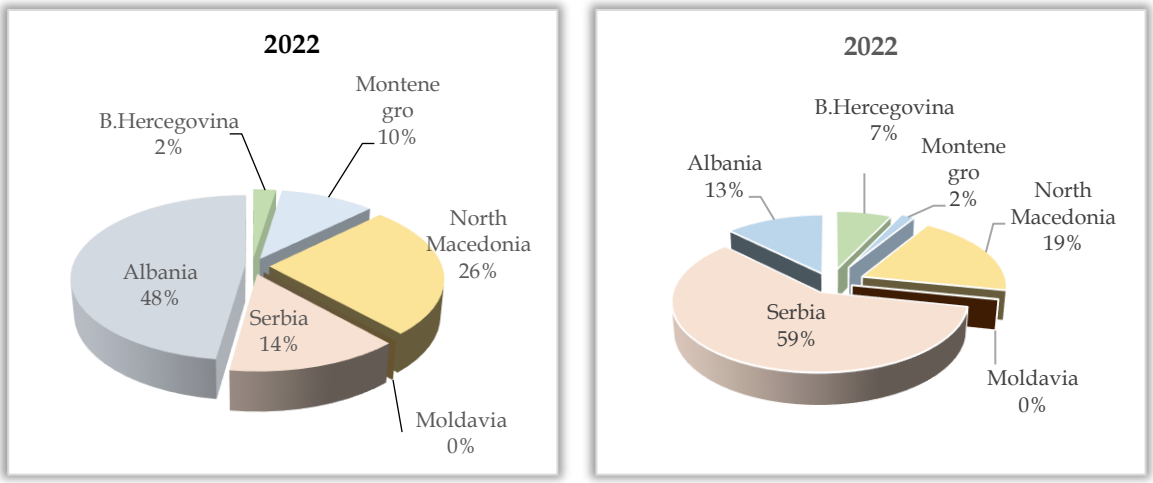
Table 71: Export-Import of agricultural products to/from CEFTA countries, in '000 €

	Export			Import		
Countries	**2021**	**2022**	**Difference '22/'21, (%)**	**2021**	**2022**	**Difference '22/'21, (%)**
B. Hercegovina	1,593	1,616	1.4	17,325	22,185	28.0
Montenegro	2,140	6,687	212.4	5,657	5,569	-1.6
N. Macedonia	12,452	16,821	35.1	58,715	60,839	3.6
Moldova	3	0	-100.0	143	186	30.3
Serbia	9,117	9,114	0.0	151,668	186,001	22.6
Albania	26,289	31,308	19.1	33,062	39,428	19.3
Total	**51,594**	**65,546**	**27.0**	**266,571**	**314,208**	**17.9**

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Albania has the highest share in the total exports to the CEFTA countries with 48% followed by North Macedonia with 26%, Serbia with 14%, Montenegro with 10% and B. Herzegovina with 2%. Serbia had the largest share in the import value with 59%, followed by North Macedonia with 19%, then Albania with 13%, B. Herzegovina with 7% and Montenegro with 2%

Figure 30: Exports according to CEFTA countries (left), Imports according to CEFTA countries (right), 2022



Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Trade with the EU countries

The value of the export of agricultural products with the EU countries during the period (2018-2022) has marked a continuous increase, in 2022 the value of the export was about €42.0 million, 32.4% higher than in 2021.

The value of imports from EU countries in 2022 was €569.0 million which has increased by 21.9% compared to the previous year.

Table 72: Export-Import of agricultural products with EU countries, in '000 €

Year	Export (1-24)	Import (1-24)	Trade balance	Import coverage with Export (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
2018	19,987	294,748	-274,761	6.8
2019	20,377	441,580	-421,203	4.6
2020	29,360	404,641	-375,282	7.3
2021	31,711	466,997	-435,286	6.8
2022	41,999	569,137	-527,139	7.4

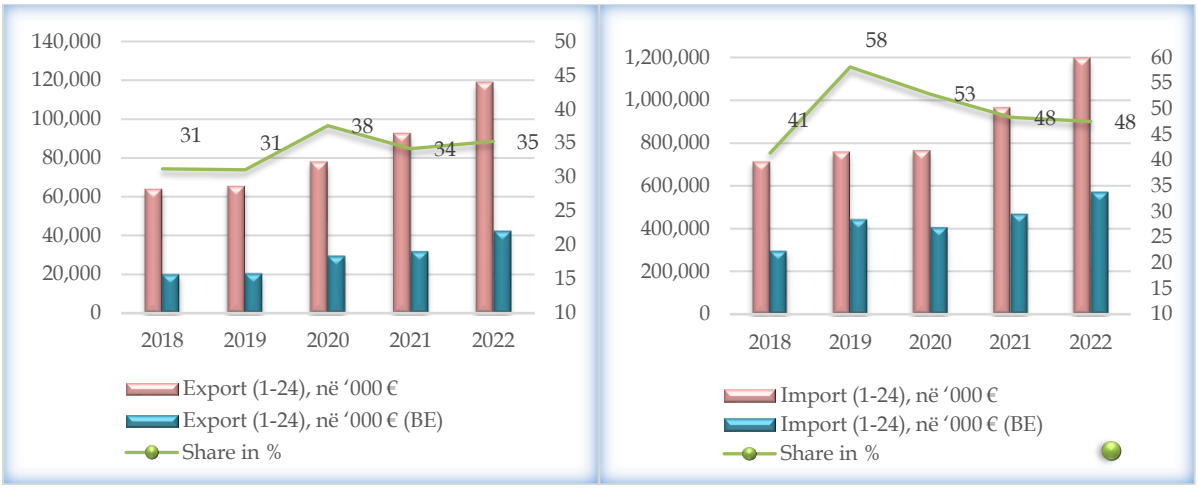
Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

*Trade exchange data for the period 2018-2022 is for 27 countries and differs from other years as it is presented without Great Britain after Brexit from the EU in 2020

The share of the export of agricultural products to EU countries in the total export for 2022 stood at 35%, an increase by 1 percentage point compared to 2021.

The highest share of imports from EU countries for the period (2018-2022) was in 2019 with 58% and during other years it started declining, where in 2022 it was 48%, which represents the same share as in 2021.

Figure 31: EU share in agricultural exports (left), EU share in agricultural imports (right)



Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

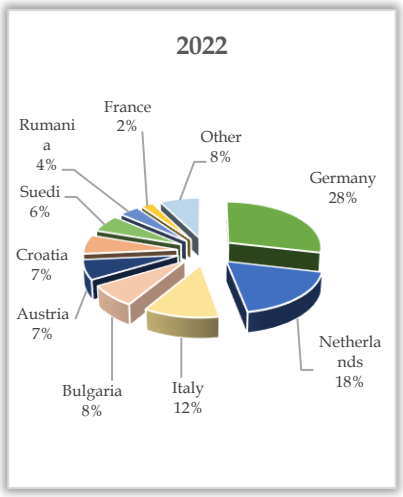
* Trade exchange data for the period 2018-2022 is for 27 countries and differs from other years as it is presented without Great Britain after Brexit from the EU in 2020

The export of agricultural products to EU countries has increased by 32.4% compared to the previous year. The biggest export growth was to the Netherlands with 138.8%, Italy with 78.0%, Romania with 69.7% and other countries with an increase lower than 50%.

The countries presented below represent 92.4% of the export value of products, while the rest of 7.6% is the export of agricultural products to other EU countries.

Table 73: Exports according to EU countries in '000 € (left) and Exports according to EU countries in % (right

	2021	2022	Difference '22/'21, (%)	Share in 2022 in %
Germany	11,910	12,008	0.8	28.6
Netherlands	3,248	7,754	138.8	18.5
Italy	2,772	4,932	78.0	11.7
Bulgaria	2,923	3,269	11.8	7.8
Austria	1,992	2,920	46.6	7.0
Croatia	2,510	2,799	11.5	6.7
Sweden	1,803	2,509	39.2	6.0
Romania	952	1,616	69.7	3.8
France	741	994	34.2	2.4
Other	2,860	3,197	11.8	7.6
Total EU 27	**31,711**	**41,999**	**32.4**	**100.0**

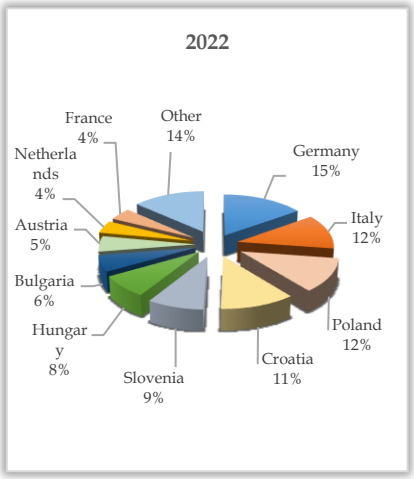


Source: ASK, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The import of agricultural products from EU countries has increased by 21.9% compared to the previous year, where the most pronounced increase was with: France with 177.1% followed by Bulgaria with 36.4%, Hungary with 32.8%, Slovenia with 27.0%, Austria with 24.4% and other countries presented in the table with a lower percentage.

Table 74: Import according to EU countries, in '000€ (left) and Importi according to EU countries in % (right)

	2021	2022	Difference '22/'21, (%)	Share 2022 in %
Germany	73,460	86,213	17.4	15.1
Italy	58,679	69,030	17.6	12.1
Poland	66,288	67,274	1.5	11.8
Croatia	57,522	64,724	12.5	11.4
Slovenia	38,207	48,523	27.0	8.5
Hungary	33,415	44,360	32.8	7.8
Bulgaria	23,805	32,480	36.4	5.7
Austria	24,766	30,816	24.4	5.4
Netherlands	23,770	24,668	3.8	4.3
France	8,745	24,232	177.1	4.3
Other	58,342	76,817	31.7	13.5
Total EU 27	**466,997**	**569,137**	**21.9**	**100.0**



Source: ASK, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The countries that are shown above represent 86.5% of the value of import of agricultural products from EU countries (Germany, Italy, Poland and Croatia have the largest share), while the rest of 13.5% of the value of import is from other EU countries.

Trade with third countries

Kosovo's trade exchange during the period (2018-2022) with third countries has been increasing, the export of agricultural products to third countries in 2022 was worth €11.4 million, 22.1% higher than in 2021. The import of agricultural products from third countries in 2022 was worth €313.8 million, 35.2% higher than in 2021. The trade balance with third countries in 2022 continues to be negative.

Table 75: Imports and Imports from Third Countries, in '000 €

Year	Export (1-24)	Import (1-24)	Trade balance	Import coverage with Export (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
2018	5,202	178,322	-173,121	2.9
2019	6,747	204,707	-197,960	3.3
2020	7,581	177,334	-169,753	4.3
2021	9,337	232,001	-222,663	4.0
2022	11,404	313,780	-302,376	3.6

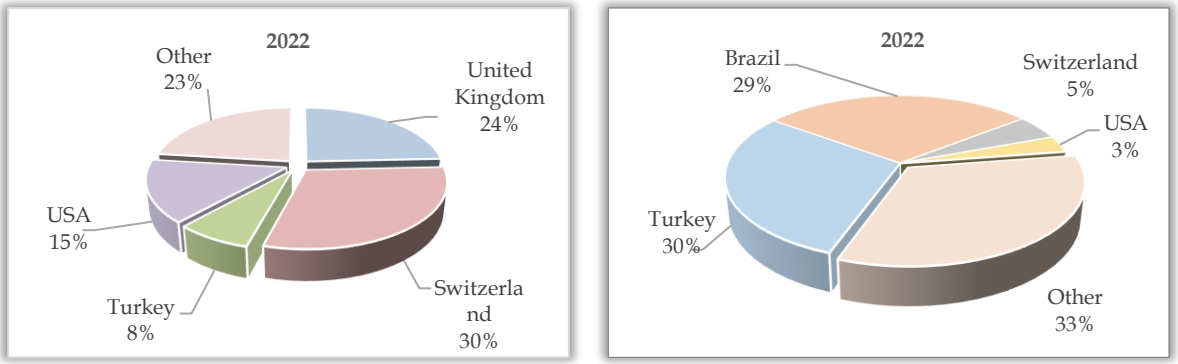
Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

* Trade exchange data for the period 2018-2022 is for 27 countries and differs from other years as it is presented without Great Britain after Brexit from the EU in 2020

The countries with the largest share in exports from the group of third countries were: Switzerland with 30%, the United Kingdom with 24%, the USA with 15%, Turkey with 8% and other countries with 23%.

The countries with the largest share in imports from the group of third countries were: Turkey with 30%, Brazil with 29%, Switzerland with 5%, USA with 3% and other countries with 33%.

Figure 32: Exports to Third Countries, (left) and Imports from Third Countries), in %



Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

4.3.2 Export-Import of agricultural products by chapters (1-24)

Export of agricultural products by chapters (1-24)

Total export of agricultural products in 2022 was €118.9 mil., which represents an increase of 28% compared to the year 2021. There was a more pronounced increase in chapters 01, 02, 03, 15 and 24. The chapters that recorded a decrease in 2022 compared to the previous year are: 08 , 10, 11, 12. Other chapters have marked an increase below 100%.

Table 76: Export of agricultural products 2018-2022, in '000 €

Code	Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
01	Live animals	17	0	0	0	856
02	Meat and edible meat offal	127	333	337	654	7,828
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebr. animals	110	106	111	216	530
04	Dairy products; eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin	471	758	841	1,211	2,118
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0	134	4	118	228
06	Trees and other plants; tubers, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	226	1,170	1,641	1,468	2,143
07	Edible vegetables and some types of roots and tubers	5,636	5,307	8,869	6,415	9,817
08	Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or watermelon and melon peel	8,781	7,675	9,681	11,391	9,132
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	3,971	4,319	5,890	6,147	7,063
10	Cereals	386	118	513	505	300
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	2,411	913	1,133	1,872	1,305
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	2,414	3,481	4,064	3,648	3,536
13	Lac; gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts	0	0	0	0	1
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	1	5	0	8	10
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; plant or animal waxes	343	1,363	1,433	1,695	4,525
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	776	872	1,817	4,037	7,795
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	712	696	846	990	1,262
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1,763	1,821	1,449	1,987	2,917
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	1,893	1,785	1,667	2,130	3,447
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants	4,507	4,556	6,378	8,798	11,152
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	612	601	638	1,229	1,542
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	27,565	28,666	29,667	36,638	39,040
23	Residues and waste from food industries; prepared animal fodder	1,228	709	1,093	1,452	2,189
24	Tobacco and manifactured tobacco substitutes	0	122	5	32	215
	Total (01-24)	**63,950**	**65,510**	**78,076**	**92,642**	**118,949**

Source: KAS, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Import of agricultural products by chapters (01-24)

The total import of agricultural products in 2022 amounted to about €1.2 billion, which represents an increase of 24% compared to 2021. The chapters that have recorded a decrease in 2022 compared to the previous year are: 05, 12 and 14. Other chapters have recorded an increase in the value of imports.

Table 77: Import of agricultural products 2018-2022, in '0000 €

Code	Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
01	Live animals	15,502	19,673	30,236	49,285	69,972
02	Meat and edible meat offal	64,878	74,391	60,824	82,618	125,315
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebr. animals	2,999	3,603	4,236	5,227	6,353
04	Dairy products; eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin	47,672	49,793	50,800	58,504	77,136
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	986	1,313	1,098	1,745	1,467
06	Trees and other plants; tubers, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	4,566	4,813	5,926	6,757	7,828
07	Edible vegetables and some types of roots and tubers	24,742	28,171	24,957	31,150	33,906
08	Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or watermelon and melon peel	34,415	36,464	39,185	43,365	44,889
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	31,163	30,051	27,839	32,053	38,207
10	Cereals	36,434	39,275	41,893	38,645	54,548
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	9,187	10,559	13,689	10,588	12,044
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	10,703	10,434	9,852	11,195	10,614
13	Lac; gums, resins, and other vegetable saps and extracts	534	447	386	405	411
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	10	8	14	31	15
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; plant or animal waxes	27,930	30,054	32,135	41,398	61,128
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	26,677	29,853	31,754	36,631	43,316
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	28,296	30,377	30,795	38,063	51,090
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	23,888	24,648	25,509	30,221	32,504
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	64,618	66,239	69,975	88,803	105,421
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of plants	27,321	28,847	28,130	36,892	40,093
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	68,105	74,635	75,852	90,955	106,476
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	77,152	80,667	76,266	115,123	135,837
23	Residues and waste from food industries; prepared animal fodder	19,688	16,251	20,903	29,391	33,540
24	Tobacco and manifactured tobacco substitutes	64,848	68,793	63,101	86,522	105,019
	Gjithsej (1-24)	**712,314**	**759,359**	**765,357**	**965,569**	**1,197,126**

Source: ASK, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

5 Food safety, standards and quality

MAFRD through the Food and Veterinary Agency (FVA), which is the highest Food and Veterinary authority in the country and mandated to protect human life and health, ensures a high level of food safety, including animal feed, animal health, plant health, animal care as well as the quality of food of plant and animal origin.

Based on the mandate of the FVA, the data reported by the respective directorates on their activities through which the life and health of people and animals are protected, as well as the quality of food in general, will be presented.

As for infectious diseases such as avian influenza, brucellosis, TB, American pest, which were present during 2022, in most cases, depending on the type of disease, it has been possible to protect farms through rapid testing and disposal, always following the protocols to fight the disease.

The vaccination of animals against rabies has also continued for the year 2022, where the distribution of vaccines has been done according to protocols.

The following tables provide details and data on vaccination, laboratory tests, infectious diseases, issuing import permits and licensing of business entities as part of public health and animal welfare..

Table 78: Distribution of vaccines according to animal diseases

Name	Type of vaccine
Type of vaccination	Rabies
Name of vaccine	Biocan/Bioveta
Name of tablets	Biheldon
Amount of vaccine dispensed	11,498 doses
Type of vaccinated animals	Dogs

Source: FVA

Table 79: Taking blood samples for laboratory analysis

Name of laboratory tests	No. of samples taken
Pathological analyses	157
Serological analyses, suspicion of animal disease in the field	874
Quarantine	305
Testing for AI disease	119
Bacteriological analyses	21

Source: FVA

Table 80: Extermination of animals according to infectious diseases

Name of disease	Type of animal	No. of outbrakes	Exterminated/heads
Brucela abortus	Cattle	30	151
Brucela melitensis	Sheep	3	66
Brucela melitensis	Goats	1	3
TBC	Cattle	5	20
American pest	Bees	44	146
Avian Influenza	Poultry	23	91

Source: FVA

Regarding the issuance of import permits during 2022, the number of permits issued was a total of 604. Divided into permits for the import of live animals for slaughter (288), import of animal feed (245), import of day-old birds (40), import of cattle for reproduction (18), with 5 import permits for genetic material and calves for fattening, as well as 3 permits for import of horses for recreation.

Table 81: Issuance of import permits

Type of import permit	Number of permits
Import of live animals for slaughter	288
Import of animal feed	245
Import of genetic material	5
Import of cattle for reproduction	18
Import of day-old birds	40
Import of horses for recreation	3
Import of calves for fattening	5
Total	604

Source: FVA

Regarding the licensing of business entities, a total of 41 entities were licensed. Licensing and renewal of licenses for veterinary clinics was done for 40 entities, while only 1 entity was licensed for animal feed.

Table 82: Licensing of business entities

No.	Type of licence	Total
1	Licensing of veterinary clinics, extension of licenses	40
2	Licensing of OB for animal feed	1

Source: FVA

In summary, during the year 2022, all relevant sectors of the Directorate of the Inspectorate have carried out a total of 68,063 inspections, of which 41,896 are inspections from the border phytosanitary sector, 12,280 from the border veterinary sector, 6,338 from the veterinary sector, 5,298 from the sanitary sector and 2,251 from the phytosanitary sector. Inspections based on complaints are a total of 462 inspections, a total of 3,940 inspection samples were taken. Certificates for export in the veterinary sector are a total of 1,306, while from the sanitary sector

a total of 8,304 certificates. Other activities such as disposals by sector-based categories are listed in the table below.

Table 83: Activities of the inspectorate during the year 2022

Sector	Inspections	Export certificate	Inspection based on complaints	Sample	Summonses	Disposals (kg/L)	Extermination of animals	Extermination of poultry	xtermination of bees (society)
Sanitary	5,298	-	379	142	92	1,217,440.70	-	-	-
Veterinary	6,338	1,306	83	874	86	428,825.17	183	102,880	147
Phytosanitary	2,251	8,304	-	1,019	16	249,038.00	-	-	-
Border veterinary	12,280	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
Border phytosanitary	41,896	-	-	1,540	-	-	-	-	-

Source: FVA

The activities of the border phytosanitary sector during the reporting period for 2022 are as follows.

Table 84: Activities of the Border Phytosanitary Sector

			Import			Analysis			Rejected				
No. of Cases-Imports	Import permit for cigarettes and tobacco	Europellets piece	T/L	Wood mass / m^3	Plant / piece	No. of cases under analysis	Negative res.	Positive res.	No. of rejected cases	T / L	Wood mass / m^3	Plant / piece	No. of transit cases
45,209	36	20,004	1,163	210,897	6,615,784	1,580	-	-	17	-	-	-	2,905

Source: FVA

The activities carried out by the food microbiology sector are a total of 413 accepted samples, all samples have been submitted for testing and have been tested, while 33 samples were outside the eligibility criteria.

Table 85: Activities carried out by the Food Microbiology Sector

Samples	Total
Accepted	413
Entered for testing	413
Tested	413
Outside the eligibility criteria	33

Source: FVA

The samples tested in the food chemistry sector are a total of 1,009 samples divided according to the type of matrix for testing which are listed in the following table.

Table 86: Samples tested in Food Chemistry sector

Type of sample according to the matrix for testing	No. of samples tested
Cereals, peanuts, animal feed	314
Milk and milk products	372
Muscle	23
Egg	135
Beef	65
Fish	40
Coffee	6
Chicken meat and products	7
Honey	37
Oil	1
Urine	8
Potato chips	1
Total	**1,009**

Source: FVA

The parameters tested for the year 2022 according to the devices are a total of 37,056, where according to the report a total of 18,400 bactoscan tests were performed, and a total of 18,656 milkoscan tests were performed.

Table 87: Tested parameters according to devices

Year 2022	Report – according to devices			
	Bactoscan	Milkoscan	Fosomatik	Total
Total	18,400	18,656	-	37,056

Source: FVA

As for the pathology sector, the tested samples are a total of 170, divided according to the categories presented in the following table.

Table 88: Type and number of analyzes of the pathology sector

Examinations in the pathology laboratory	No. of samples tested
Anatomopathological examination of chicken/chicks	139
Anatomopathological examination of goats/kids	2
Anatomopathological examination of sheep/lambs	16
Anatomopathological examination of calves	2
Anatomopathological examination of turkeys	2
Anatomopathological examination of dogs	1
Anatomopathological examination of geese	6
Anatomopathological examination of wild boars	2
Total	**170**

Source: FVA

From the Sector of Serology and Molecular Diagnosis during 2022, the following samples were taken. From a total of 2,044 samples tested, the distribution was: 1,554 samples from the field, 204 from quarantine, 165 necropsy, 104 PT and 17 samples from authenticity.

Table 89: Number of samples tested, 2022

Arrival of samples	Total
Field	1,554
Quarantine	204
Authenticity	17
Necropsy	165
PT	104
Total	**2,044**

Source: FVA

5.1 Greenhouse gas emission

Human activities, mainly through greenhouse gas emissions, have undoubtedly caused global warming, which has driven the global surface temperature to rise by 1.1°C in the period 2011-2020 compared to the period 1850-1900[2]. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase steadily over the period 2010–2019, and are caused by unsustainable energy use, land use and changes in land-use, lifestyles, consumption and production patterns, as well as the changes that are causing many extremes of weather and climate around the globe. This has led to widespread negative impacts on food and water security, human health, the economy and society.

Research shows that the world needs to halve its emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by mid-century to prevent the worst effects of climate change. The EU has reduced net greenhouse gas emissions including international aviation[3], by 31% compared to 1990 levels. Against the backdrop of rising natural gas prices, 2022 saw a 2% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, driven by significant reductions in the buildings and industry sectors, while emissions from energy supply and transport saw an increase.

To meet the 2030 emissions reduction target, the pace of annual reductions in Europe needs to double compared to the annual progress seen since 2005. Faster reductions are especially needed for emissions from road transport, buildings, agriculture, waste and small industries. Reductions in energy consumption and increases in renewable energy must be accelerated to achieve the 2030 targets.

[2] IPCC, 2023: Sections. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 35-115, doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647

[3] https://www.eea.europa.eu/en

Non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions from the EU agriculture sector are covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation- ESR[4] which provides for annual national emissions targets that refer to emissions from all sectors. Between 2005 and 2021, agricultural emissions fell slightly. Estimates for 2022 show that this trend will continue. Based on national projections, a modest decline in the EU level of 4% is expected by 2030 compared to 2005 levels. If additional measures currently planned are implemented, a reduction of 8% is expected, underscoring the need for further action to reduce non-CO2 emissions in the agricultural sector.

The European Climate Law sets out the EU's commitment to transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050, with the intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% by 2030. Agricultural GHGs are covered by the EU's Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR), which sets annual targets for each member state for the period 2021-2030. Emissions from transport, buildings and waste are also covered by the national ESR targets, which collectively aim to reduce total EU emissions from the covered sectors by 30% by 2030 compared to 2005 levels. CH4 emissions from enteric fermentation and N2O emissions from soil are responsible for 48% and 31% of total agricultural GHG emissions, respectively. CH4 from manure management is the third most important source of emissions, accounting for about 17%. The remaining sources make relatively small contributions, accounting for less than 5% of total agricultural GHG emissions.

Between 2005 and 2021, EU agricultural GHG emissions have an overall slight downward trend of 3%, with a further estimated reduction of 2% in 2022. Member States' projections show that GHG emissions will remain around this level until 2030. Based on these projected reductions in agricultural emissions, Member States will need to achieve much larger reductions in other ESR sectors to meet national targets. A European Commission impact assessment highlights challenges in further reducing non-CO2 GHG emissions from agriculture.

[4] https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-agriculture

Table 90: Agricultural emissions and projected emissions in some EU countries

Country	Percentage change 2005-2021	Projected percentage change 2005-2030 with existing measures	Projected percentage change 2005-2030 with additional measures
Croatia	-19.66	-20.82	-26.37
Greece	-13.83	0	0
Slovakia	-10.67	-0.7	-10.4
France	-9.73	-6.04	-6.04
Romania	-9.2	4.16	1.88
Ital	-5.52	-8.84	-8.84
Germany	-5.52	-12.17	-18.86
Belgium	-4.7	-8.14	-24.49

Source: https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-agriculture

The greenhouse gas (GHG) management system is managed by the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency on an annual basis, where air emissions are assessed based on fuel consumption. Emissions inventory[5], provides an estimate of the amount of pollutants released into the air from various sources. The inventory is one of the main tools used in air quality management, as it provides information through which we understand who are the relative contributors by activities and sources, thus enabling effective actions to be taken to reduce emissions, as well as to improve quality of air in the environment.

The main source of emissions in Kosovo for the pollutants NO2 and SO2 is the generation of energy and heating, while regarding the pollutants PM2.5, PM10, total dust and carbon monoxide (CO), the main source of pollution is that of small combustions, which includes residential, institutional and commercial sources. Transport is the second source of NO2 pollution after the energy generation sector, while the manufacturing industry is the second sector in terms of CO pollution after small combustion. Compared to the emissions of 2019, during 2020 there was a slight decrease in emissions for all pollutants and all sources.

In the data summary each category highlights specific emissions from agricultural practices, highlighting the importance of sustainable farming methods to reduce greenhouse gas contributions. The total emissions value reflects the cumulative impact of these practices on the overall carbon footprint of agriculture. In the following, the important contribution of enteric fermentation in the management of livestock and organic manure in greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture in Kosovo is presented.

[5] A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory is a list of emission sources and associated emissions quantified using standardized methods. Different organizations develop GHG inventories for a variety of reasons, including: Managing GHG risks and identifying reduction opportunities.

Table 91: GHG emissions from the agriculture sector in Kosovo, 2021

Sector	Emmisions Gg CO2 eq.
Enteric fermentation (cattle)	386
Manure management of stables	143
Use of stable manure for soil fertilization	45
Use of chemical fertilizers for soil fertilization	172
Total emissions from agriculture	746

Source: Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency

Efforts to mitigate these emissions, such as improving manure management and exploring alternative livestock feeding practices, are essential to sustainable agriculture and addressing climate change. Furthermore, the use of sustainable manure and chemical fertilizers should be carefully managed to minimize their environmental impact.

The data presented above represent greenhouse gas emissions from various agricultural practices. These emissions are usually measured in terms of CO2 equivalents (CO2e) to standardize them for comparison.

Enteric Fermentation (cattle) - Emissions in Gg CO2 eq. 386, which represents the emissions, mainly methane (CH4), generated during the digestion processes of cattle. Methane is released during enteric fermentation in the stomach of ruminant animals such as cows. It is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture, as methane is a powerful greenhouse gas.

Manure management of stables - Emissions in Gg CO2 eq. 143, this number represents emissions, mainly methane (CH4), resulting from manure management in stables. Manure storage and handling can lead to methane emissions, especially if not managed effectively.

Use of stable manure for soil fertilization - Emissions in Gg CO2 eq. 45, this value shows the emissions, methane (CH4) and nitrogen oxide (N2O), associated with the use of organic manure as a soil fertilizer. While manure is a valuable source of nutrients for crops, it can release greenhouse gases as it decomposes in the soil.

Use of chemical fertilizers for soil fertilization: Emissions in Gg CO2 eq. 172, this category shows emissions measured in equivalent units of CO2 (CO2e) related to the use of chemical fertilizers in soil fertilization. Specific gases are not mentioned, but common emissions from fertilizer use include nitrous oxide (N2O). Nitrous oxide is a potent greenhouse gas and its release from nitrogen-based fertilizers contributes to the environmental impact of the practice. Strategies to optimize fertilizer use can help mitigate these emissions.

Total emissions from agriculture – 746 CO2e units: represent the sum of emissions from listed agricultural practices.

In summary, the data highlight the significant contribution of enteric fermentation in livestock and manure management to agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. Efforts to mitigate these

emissions, such as improving manure management and exploring alternative livestock feeding practices, are essential to sustainable agriculture and addressing climate change. Furthermore, the use of sustainable organic manure and chemical fertilizers should be carefully managed to minimize their environmental impact.

The data provided represent estimated greenhouse gas emissions (measured in CO2 equivalents or CO2e), resulting from specific agricultural practices. These emissions contribute to global warming and climate change.

6 Agricultural Policies, Direct Payments in Agriculture and Rural Development Support

6.1 Summary of objectives, programs, measures, budget, grants and subsidies

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development in 2022 has continued to support the agricultural sector based on the two programs designed: the Direct Payments Program and the Rural Development Program.

Through the Direct Payments Program, support has been implemented on the basis of units depending on the sectors:

- The support for agricultural crops was carried out on the basis of cultivated hectares, except for raspberries, which were subsidized on the basis of quantity, and wheat, which had a double subsidy both on the basis of quantity and on the basis of cultivated hectares. Wine production is also subsidized per liter;
- Support per head of livestock (the support is per head/piece while for milk per liter based on the quality category, as well as the support for aquaculture which is realized per kg);
- Support for inputs has continued during 2022, where saplings for fruit trees and saplings for grape vines have been supported. Also, for the first time in 2022, a partial subsidy has been made for the price of oil for agricultural crops (150 liters per ha at a price of €0.36/litre) as well as a subsidy for artificial fertilizer used for wheat (€150/ha) and maize, monoculture potatoes and beans (€100/ha);
- Agricultural insurance support for raspberries, apples, plums, grapes, strawberries, peppers, walnuts, beans, maize, cherries, sour cherries and pears.

The grants have supported investments in the primary sector, but also in the processing industry, as well as the diversification of farms and business development. The preparation and implementation of local development strategies - Leader approach - has also been supported.

In 2022, part of the direct payments program were the sectors shown in the table below along with the details of payments per subsidized unit.

Table 92: Direct payments per unit, DPP 2022

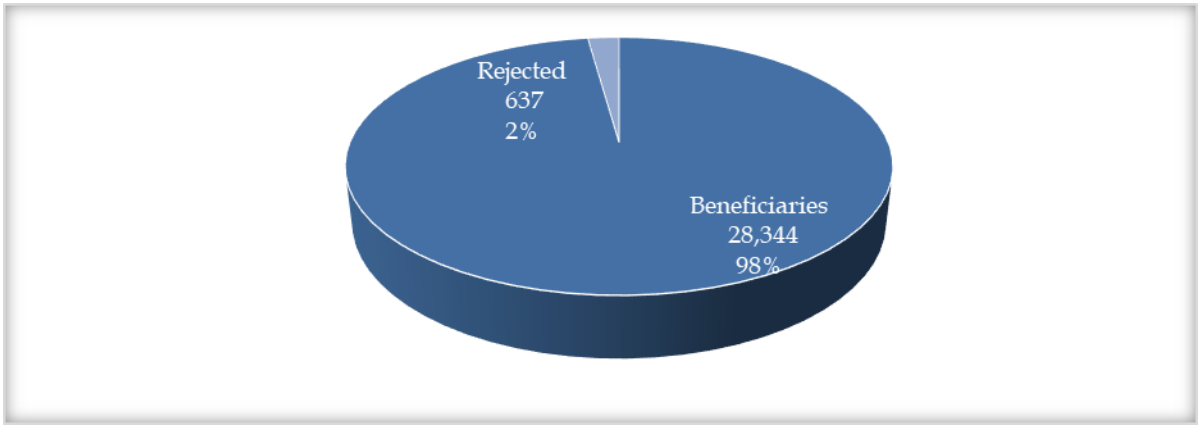
	Subsidy per unit	Subsidy for oil
Wheat	150 €/ha	0.36 €/litre
	0.03 €/kg	
	150 €/ha fertilizer	
Wheat seed	250 €/ha	
Barley	150 €/ha	
Rye	150 €/ha	
Oat	150 €/ha	
Maize	175 €/ha	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Sunflower	170 €/ha	
Existing vineyards	1,000 €/ha	
Existing orchards	450 €/ha	
Raspberry	0.15 €/kg	
Vegetables	500 €/ha-open field	
	850 €/ha- greenhouse	
	150 €/ha pumpkin and stella blue squash	
	100 €/ha fertilizer (monoculture potatoes and beans)	
Medicinal and aromatic plants	450 €/ha	
Organic farming	+50 €/ha	
Seedlings	€0.25/piece (fruit trees)	
	€0.20/piece (fruit trees)	
	€0.15/piece (grape vine)	
Wine	€0.04/liter	
Dairy cows and buffaloes	€90/head	
Sheep	€25/head	
Goats	€25/head	
Honey bees	€20 - (€25 organic)/hive	
Milk	€0.07/liter - Extra class	
	€0.04/liter - Class I	
	€0.02/liter - Class II	
Laying hens	€0.50/laying hen	
	€0.40/laying hen	
Sows	€25/head	
Reported cattle slaughter	€50/head	
Aquaculture	€0.20/kg	
Agricultural insurance premium	75% of the insurance premium	
Calves for fattening	€25/head	

Source: Programi për Pagesa Direkte 2022

6.2 Direct payments/subsidies

In 2022, a total of 28,981 farmers applied for support through the Direct Payments Program. Out of the total number of applicants, 28,344 farmers (98%) were declared beneficiaries of this program, while 637 farmers (2%) were rejected for not meeting criteria or lack of documentation. In relation to the year 2021, the number of rejected is 1 percentage point lowert.

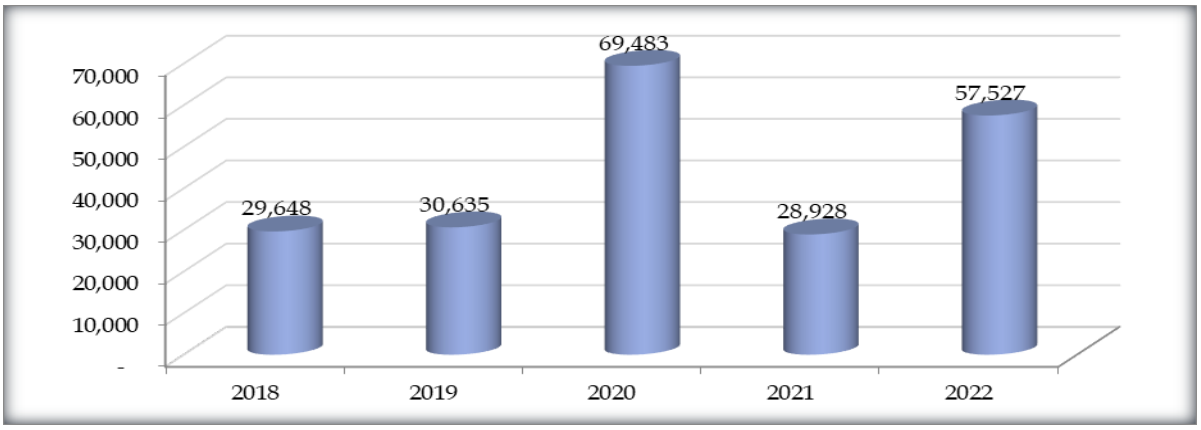
Figure 33: Number of beneficiaries and rejected in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

In 2022, the total budget spent on the Direct Payments Program amounted to €57.5 million, namely support has almost doubled compared to 2021.

Figure 34: Direct payments 2018-2022, in 1000 €

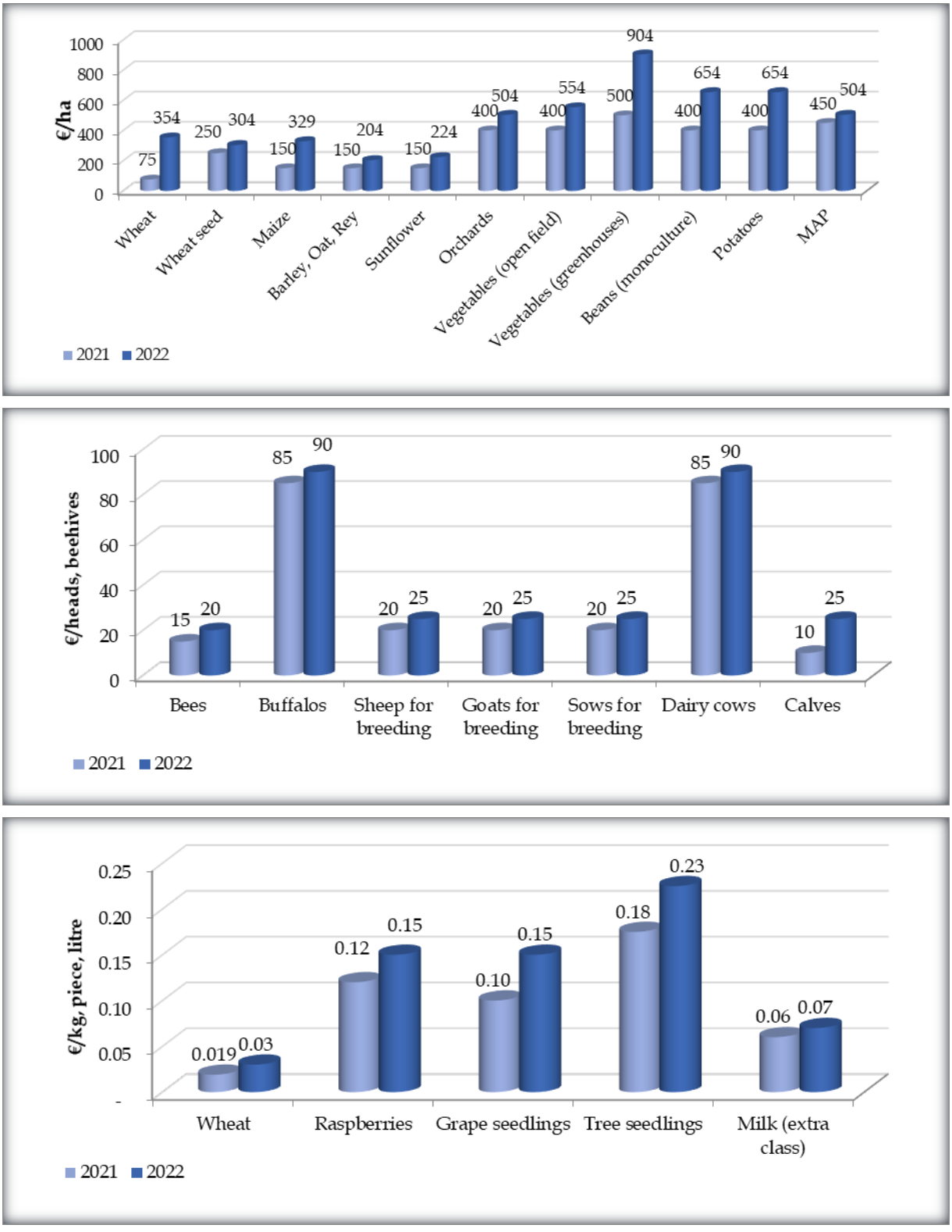


Source: Annual Report of the Agency for Agricultural Development (AAD); Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD; In 2020, the support provided as part of measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included.

The year 2022 was a year in which the Direct Payments per unit increased compared to the previous period, and oil and fertilizer were also subsidized. There was an increase in most sectors with the exception of pumpkin and stella blue squash where the payment per hectare decreased. Direct unit payments did not change in the following cases: aquaculture, laying hens, insurance premium, wine, organic farming and reported slaughter, while there was no scaling of payments for vineyards in 2022.

The increase in payments per unit changed, with the largest increase being for wheat per hectare with a 372% increase, followed by calves with 150%, maize with 119% and for other crops or sectors where the increase varied from 6% to 81%. The change in payments per unit is presented in the following Figure:

Figure 35: Increase in direct payments per unit in 2022 compared to 2021



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

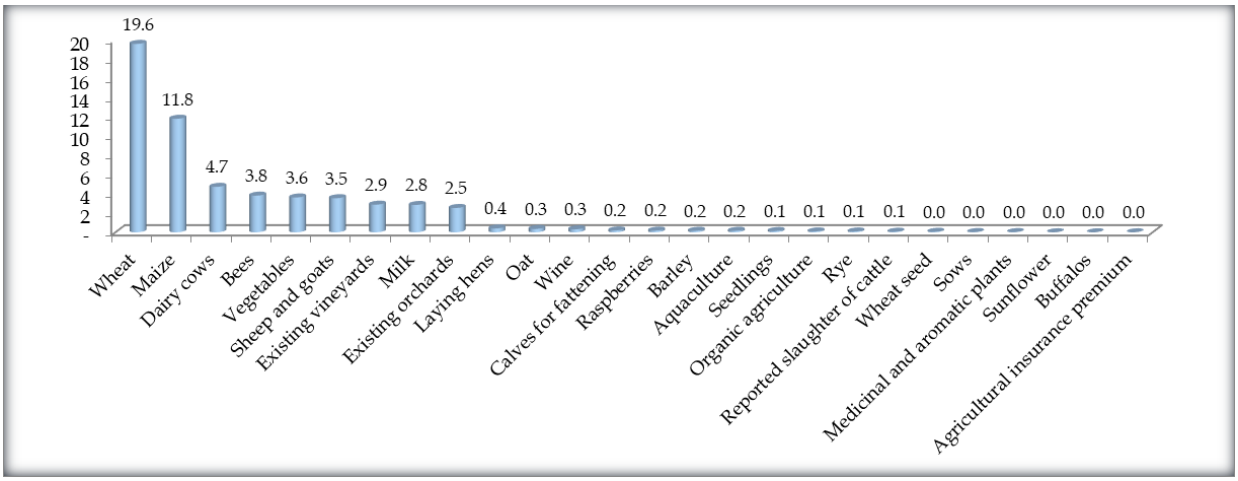
Table 93: Direct payments 2018-2022, in €

	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022
Wheat	6,550,929	5,292,996	14,079,396	3,287,048	19,586,752
Wheat seed	114,204	140,395	434,540	131,913	48,895
Maize	3,227,784	4,122,464	8,547,885	2,840,082	11,803,368
Barley	77,688	73,194	132,645	308,040	153,708
Rye	29,343	29,423	58,623	79,845	84,152
Oat	-	139,161	396,261	249,689	345,727
Sunflower	749	14,621	12,036	2,946	10,192
Existing vineyards	2,580,250	2,988,810	6,160,400	2,520,246	2,870,896
Vegetables	2,693,021	2,488,506	5,525,712	2,764,378	3,620,710
Existing orchards	1,905,548	1,656,812	3,805,736	1,814,448	2,526,360
Raspberries	-	71,883	168,854	103,766	172,987
Wine	190,774	389,375	228,452	731,900	308,089
Medicinal and aromatic plants	-	-	111,479	26,933	19,601
Organic farming	277,578	524,900	1,672,210	81,150	89,469
Dairy cows	4,746,770	4,373,460	9,421,300	4,893,535	4,727,430
Buffalos	-	17,920	48,580	2,635	2,340
Sheep and goats	2,298,615	2,411,520	5,129,550	2,995,680	3,544,800
Bees	2,471,085	3,070,950	6,996,810	2,888,265	3,811,735
Laying hens	484,343	537,497	1,165,861	500,676	399,161
Quails	18,280	14,044	23,678	8,123	-
Sows	27,320	28,100	75,080	20,840	22,375
Milk	1,736,944	2,041,145	4,906,204	2,358,351	2,840,801
Reported slaughter of cattle	48,900	48,550	70,600	35,050	56,100
Aquaculture	86,068	89,598	154,010	110,314	152,602
Calf	-	-	-	79,380	193,300
Seedlings	82,046	69,600	155,495	92,477	133,464
Agricultural insurance premium	-	-	1,769	170	1,775
Total	**29,648,239**	**30,634,922**	**69,483,164**	**28,927,879**	**57,526,788**

Source: Annual Report of the Agency for Agricultural Development (AAD); Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD; * In 2020, the support that was provided within measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included.

The sectors for which the largest part of the budget was spent in 2022 (75.5% of the total budget) are: wheat, maize, dairy cows, bees and vegetables, while the rest of 25% was spent in the other sectors shown in the following figure.

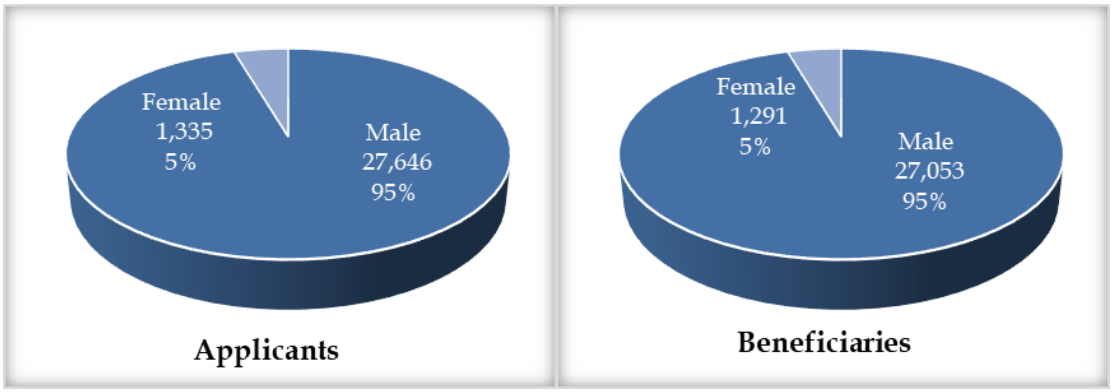
Figure 36: Direct payments by sectors 2022, in mil. €



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

From the total number of applicants of 28,981 farmers, in 2022, 95% (27,646) were male applicants and 5% (1,335) were female applicants.

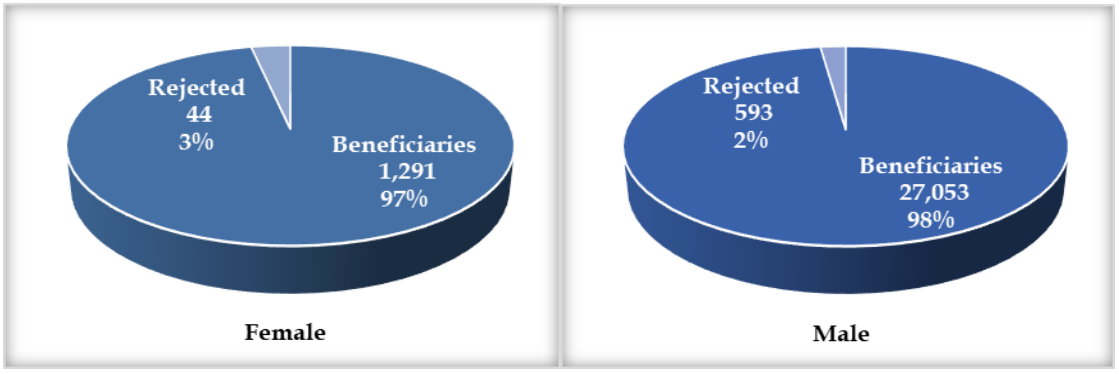
Figure 37: Number of applicants and beneficiaries by gender in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Of the total number of female applicants, 97% benefited from the DPP 2022 and only 3% were rejected. The situation was similar with male applicants with a small difference of 1 % point compared to females, i.e. 98% benefited and 2% were rejected.

Figure 38: Number of beneficiaries and rejected by gender in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Same as the percentage of participation, the percentage of the amount of payments made in 2022 for women was 5% (€2.9 million) and for men 95% (€54.6 million) of the total spent budget of €57.5 million. The percentage was different depending on the sector and the details can be seen in the table below.

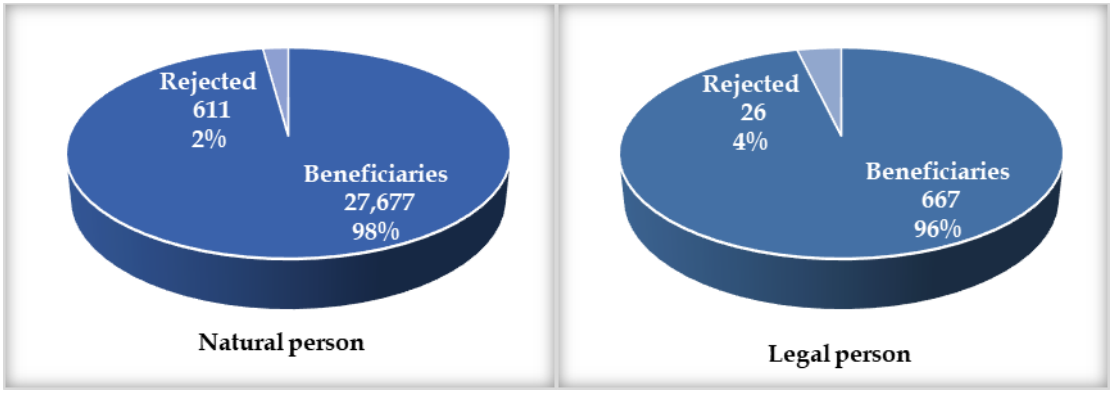
Table 94: Direct payments by gender in 2022, in €

	Men	Women	% share of women	% share of men
Wheat	587,232	18,999,521	3	97
Wheat seed	-	48,895	-	100
Maize	427,825	11,375,543	4	96
Barley	3,417	150,291	2	98
Rye	2,038	82,114	2	98
Oat	11,138	334,589	3	97
Sunflower	-	10,192	-	100
Existing vineyards	40,705	2,830,190	1	99
Vegetables	141,578	3,479,132	4	96
Existing orchards	272,664	2,253,696	11	89
Raspberries	11,704	161,282	7	93
Wine	81,473	226,616	26	74
Medicinal and aromatic plants	3,730	15,871	19	81
Organic farming	11,725	77,744	13	87
Dairy cows	287,910	4,439,520	6	94
Buffalos	-	2,340	-	100
Sheep and goats	202,875	3,341,925	6	94
Bees	431,575	3,380,160	11	89
Laying hens	35,070	364,091	9	91
Sows	-	22,375	-	100
Milk	313,344	2,527,457	11	89
Reported slaughter of cattle	1,050	55,050	2	98
Aquaculture	5,545	147,057	4	96
Calf	14,975	178,325	8	92
Seedlings	10,862	122,602	8	92
Agricultural insurance premium	-	1,775	-	100
Total	**2,898,434**	**54,628,354**	**5**	**95**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The percentage of participation of natural persons in the total number of applicants in 2022 was 98% and only 2% applied as legal persons. The percentage of those who benefited among natural persons is 98%, while among legal persons 96%, that is, the percentage of rejected among legal persons is 2 percentage points higher than among natural persons.

Figure 39: Number of beneficiaries and rejected by type of farmer in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

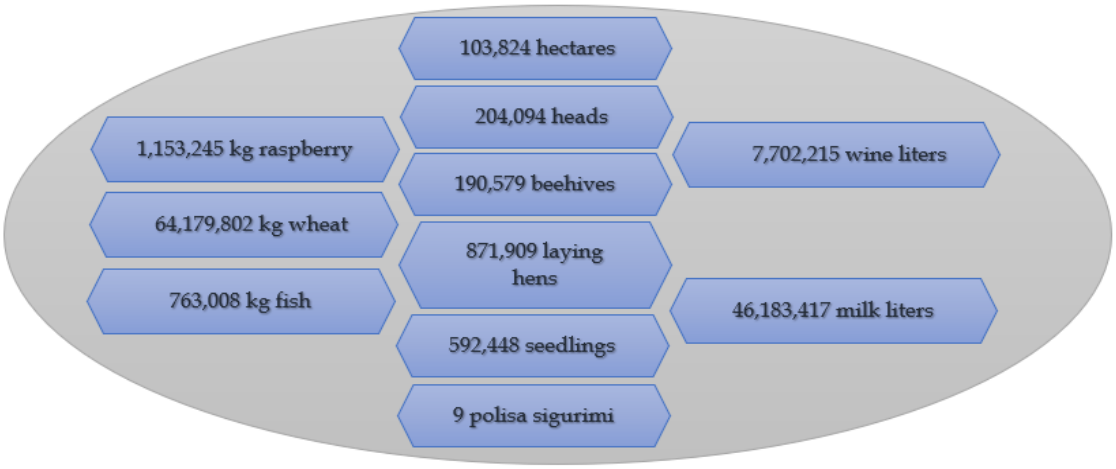
From a total budget spent of €57.53 mil. for Direct Payments in 2022, 90% (€51.86 million) were paid to natural persons and only 10% (€5.67 million) to legal persons.

Table 95: Direct payments by type of farmer in 2022, in €

	Natural person	Legal person	% share Natural person	% share Legal person
Wheat	18,696,975	889,777	95	5
Wheat seed	3,192	45,703	7	93
Maize	11,144,766	658,602	94	6
Barley	147,798	5,910	96	4
Rye	70,137	14,015	83	17
Oat	328,538	17,189	95	5
Sunflower	2,128	8,064	21	79
Existing vineyards	2,021,540	849,355	70	30
Vegetables	3,468,401	152,309	96	4
Existing orchards	2,114,315	412,045	84	16
Raspberries	165,374	7,612	96	4
Wine	-	308,089	-	100
Medicinal and aromatic plants	17,227	2,374	88	12
Organic farming	50,083	39,387	56	44
Dairy cows	4,379,490	347,940	93	7
Buffalos	2,340	-	100	-
Sheep and goats	3,465,175	79,625	98	2
Bees	3,507,455	304,280	92	8
Laying hens	3,950	395,211	1	99
Sows	22,375	-	100	-
Milk	2,062,828	777,973	73	27
Reported slaughter of cattle	8,500	47,600	15	85
Aquaculture	-	152,602	-	100
Calf	169,450	23,850	88	12
Seedlings	1,550	131,914	1	99
Agricultural insurance premium	1,775	-	100	-
Total	**51,855,363**	**5,671,425**	**90**	**10**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The following scheme shows the number of units subsidized through direct payments in 2022.



6.2.1 Direct payments for agricultural crops, wine and agricultural insurance

In 2022, the total amount of direct payments for agricultural crops amounted to €41.6 million, where the largest share in total direct payments for agricultural crops was marked by: wheat (47%), maize (28%), vegetables (9%), vineyards (7%) and existing orchards (6%), while the categories of others have a share of 3% in the total of direct payments for agricultural crops.

Even in 2022, wheat continued to be subsidized both for area (ha) and quantity (kg). The number of applicants for wheat quantity continued to be significantly lower than for wheat area. From the total amount of direct payments paid for wheat (€19.6 million), €17.7 million were paid for the area, including payments for fertilizer (€7.5 million) and payments for oil (€2.7 million) and only €1.9 million for quantity of wheat.

From the total support for vegetables of €3.6 mil., €181 thousand or 5% are for vegetables in greenhouses, while the rest for vegetables in the open field. As for open field vegetable crops, those that make up 95% of the total amount of direct payments for vegetables are: potato (31%), pepper (21%), cabbage (9%), watermelon (8%), monoculture beans (7%), onions and pumpkins (6% each), melons and stella blue squash (4% each), while all other vegetables in the open field have a share of 4%.

In the support of vineyards after a scaling of payments applied in 2021 depending on the number of hectares for which an application is made, in 2022 there was a fixed payment per ha in the amount of €1,000.

From the total amount of €2.5 mil. that was paid for orchards, the fruit crops that have the largest share in this total are: walnuts (31%), apples (30%), plums (17%), hazelnuts (7%), pears (4%) and cherry (3%). All these mentioned crops constitute 92% of the total support for orchards, while the rest of 8% is distributed among other orchard crops.

Within organic agriculture, of the total amount paid of €89.5 thousand, 77% was for organic aromatic and medicinal plants, 22% for barley, rye, oats, corn and sunflowers and 1% for open

field vegetables. In other crops for which support is planned by the program if they are grown organically, such as: wheat, orchards and vegetables in greenhouses, there were no beneficiaries.

Table 96: Direct payments by sector, 2018-2022

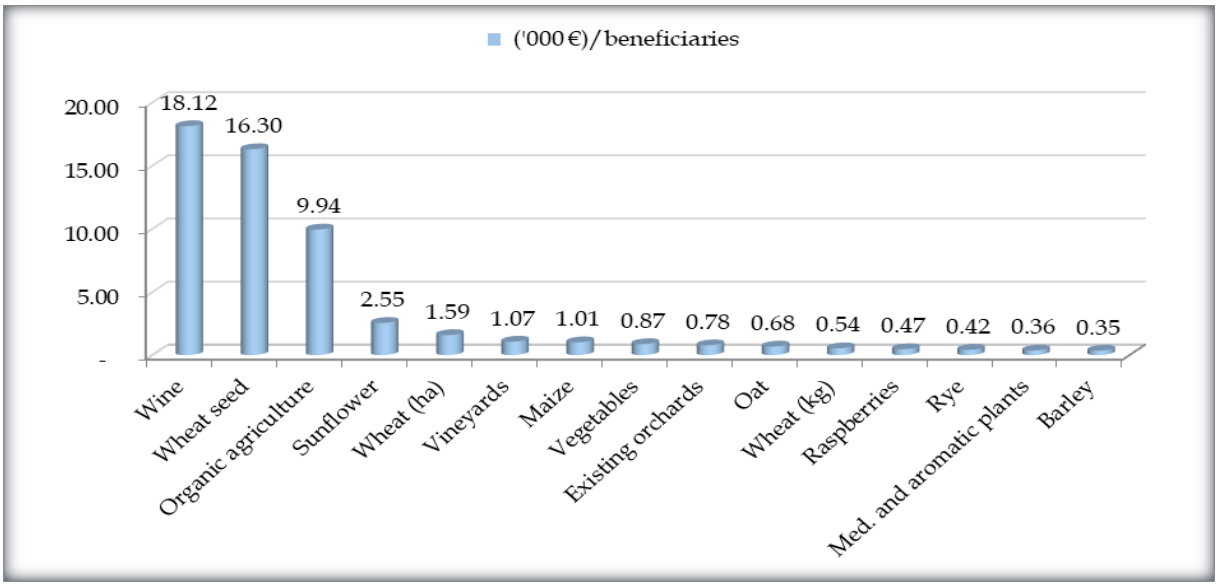
		2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022
Wheat (ha)	Number of applicants	10,683	8,872	11,044	6,862	11,331
	Number of beneficiaries	10,311	8,698	10,729	6,553	11,130
	Number of ha paid	43,673	35,287	46,931	27,860	49,893
	Payment per ha	150	150	300	75	354
	Total amount paid	6,550,929	5,292,996	14,079,396	2,089,499	17,661,357
Wheat (kg)	Number of applicants	-	-	-	3,801	3,555
	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	3,550	3,555
	Number of kg paid	-	-	-	63,028,896	64,179,802
	Payment per kg	-	-	-	0.019	0.03
	Total amount paid	-	-	-	1,197,549	1,925,395
Wheat seed	Number of applicants	11	15	25	16	3
	Number of beneficiaries	11	15	24	14	3
	Number of ha paid	458	562	869	528	161
	Payment per ha	250	250	500	250	304
	Total amount paid	114,204	140,395	434,540	131,913	48,895
Maize	Number of applicants	8,432	9,526	10,020	7,510	11,331
	Number of beneficiaries	8,165	9,370	9,808	7,224	11,651
	Number of ha paid	21,519	27,483	28,493	18,934	35,876
	Payment per ha	150	150	300	150	329
	Total amount paid	3,227,784	4,122,464	8,547,885	2,840,082	11,803,368
Barley	Number of applicants	316	273	242	856	455
	Number of beneficiaries	306	267	233	820	437
	Number of ha paid	518	488	442	2,054	753
	Payment per ha	150	150	300	150	204
	Total amount paid	77,688	73,194	132,645	308,040	153,708
Rye	Number of applicants	83	70	59	182	131
	Number of beneficiaries	72	67	56	173	124
	Number of ha paid	196	196	195	532	413
	Payment per ha	150	150	300	150	204
	Total amount paid	29,343	29,423	58,623	79,845	84,152
Oat	Number of applicants	-	505	569	746	876
	Number of beneficiaries	-	485	538	706	829
	Number of ha paid	-	928	1,321	1,665	1,695
	Payment per ha	-	150	300	150	204
	Total amount paid	-	139,161	396,261	249,689	345,727
Vineyards	Number of applicants	3,012	2,939	2,919	2,848	2,722
	Number of beneficiaries	2,949	2,900	2,880	2,826	2,694
	Number of ha paid	2,580	2,989	3,080	3,039	2,724
	Payment per ha	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000/700 500/400	1,054
	Total amount paid	2,580,250	2,988,810	6,160,400	2,520,246	2,870,896

Sunflower	Number of applicants	5	11	5	6	7
	Number of beneficiaries	4	11	3	6	4
	Number of ha paid	5	97	40	20	46
	Payment per ha	150	150	300	150	224
	Total amount paid	749	14,621	12,036	2,946	10,192
Vegetables	Number of applicants	6,664	7,270	4,676	3,917	4,333
	Number of beneficiaries	6,435	7,099	4,481	3,802	4,155
	Number of ha paid	8,977	8,295	9,210	6,870	7,014
	Payment per ha	300	300	600	400/500	204/554/ 654/904
	Total amount paid	2,693,021	2,488,506	5,525,712	2,764,378	3,620,710
Existing orchards	Number of applicants	5,278	3,557	3,166	2,929	3,396
	Number of beneficiaries	5,097	3,488	3,034	2,774	3,251
	Number of ha paid	4,764	4,142	4,757	4,536	5,013
	Payment per ha	400	400	800	400	504
	Total amount paid	1,905,548	1,656,812	3,805,736	1,814,448	2,526,360
Organic farming	Number of applicants	37	27	48	35	20
	Number of beneficiaries	24	26	38	11	9
	Number of ha paid	443	1,050	1,672	197	198
	Payment per ha	+500	500	1,000	125/200 450/500	+50***
	Total amount paid	277,578	524,900	1,672,210	81,150	89,469
Medicinal and aromatic plants	Number of applicants	-	-	84	62	78
	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	70	56	54
	Number of ha paid	-	-	248	60	39
	Payment per ha	-	-	450	450	504
	Total amount paid	-	-	111,479	26,933	19,601
Wine**	Number of applicants	16	15	18	17	18
	Number of beneficiaries	14	15	17	17	17
	Number of liters paid	4,769,358	9,734,385	5,711,290	9,148,751	7,702,215
	Payment per liter	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04
	Total amount paid	190,774	389,375	228,452	731,900	308,089
Raspberry	Number of applicants	-	967	525	376	557
	Number of beneficiaries	-	594	386	320	365
	Number of kg paid	-	898,547	1,055,337	864,717	1,153,245
	Payment per kg	-	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.15
	Total amount paid	-	71,883	168,854	103,766	172,987

Source: Annual Report of the Agency for Agricultural Development (AAD); Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD; * In 2020, the support that was provided under measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included; **The payment per unit for wine in 2021 was planned at €0.04/liter, while the payment was actually done at €0.08/liter because the doubling of the payment per unit under the ERP was not applied for wine in 2020; *** The subsidy for organic farming is made with an additional €50 on top of the basic payment per unit of non-organic crops.

With the highest average amount of subsidy per beneficiary were the beneficiaries for wine with an average of around €18 thousand, followed by the beneficiaries for wheat seed with around €16 thousand, for organic agriculture with around €10 thousand, followed by sunflower, wheat, vineyards and maize that averaged below €3,000, and other crops shown in the figure below where the average per beneficiary was below €1,000.

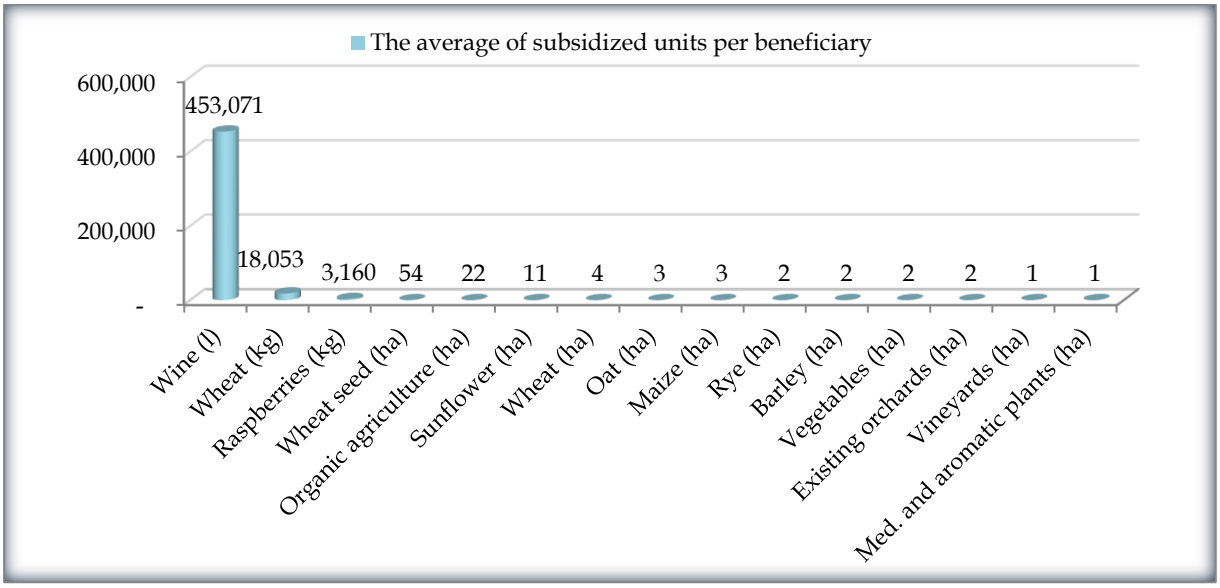
Figure 40: Average subsidy amount per beneficiary in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The average subsidized units per beneficiary was in most cases below 5 ha, with the exception of sunflower, wheat seed and organic farming, where the average subsidized area was high because the number of beneficiaries was small.

Figure 41: The average of subsidized units per beneficiary in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Agricultural insurance premium

In 2022 MAFRD continued the premium subsidy covering 75% of the insurance policy (premium) payment. In addition to crops whose premium was subsidized in 2021, the list of index insurance crops was expanded to include all of the following crops: raspberries, apples, plums, grapes, strawberries, peppers, walnuts, beans, maize, cherries, sour cherries and pear. While the traditional insurance included: apples, pepper and wine grapes.

In order to benefit from the premium subsidy, farmers must first purchase the insurance policy and pay the full price of the policy and then apply for compensation of the cost of the policy in the amount of 75% of the premium they have paid.

Within this measure, 9 farmers have benefited in 2022. The total amount of direct payments for the insurance premium was €1,775 or an average of €197. The minimum amount paid as part of direct payments for premium subsidy was €58 and the maximum was €509.

Despite the high percentage of premium subsidy, the number of applicants and beneficiaries continues to remain low because farmers are still not sufficiently aware that agricultural insurance is a very good method for ensuring business continuity and mitigating losses from damage caused.

6.2.2 Direct payments for livestock and milk

The amount of direct payments for the livestock sector in 2022 was €15.8 million, 13.4% higher than in 2021. Of the total direct payments for livestock, 30% were for dairy cows, 24% for beekeeping, 23% for sheep and goats, 18% for milk according to quality and 5% for other categories of the subsidy. In 2022, the share of direct payments for livestock in the total of direct payments is 27%.

Table 97: Direct payments by sectors, 2018-2022

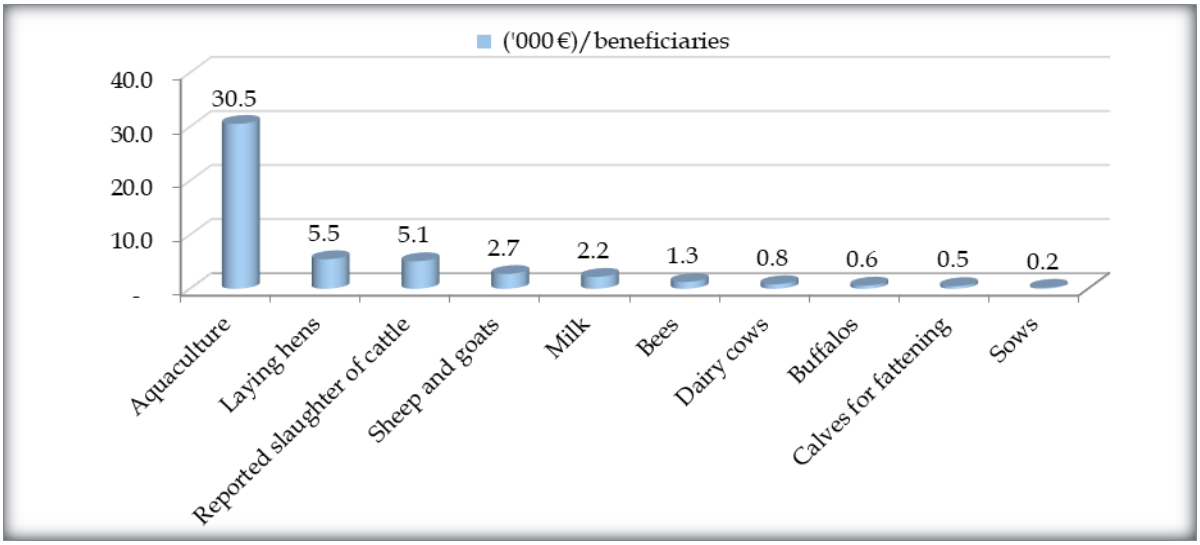
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Dairy cows	Number of applicants	7,595	6,775	7,027	6,210	5,773
		7,395	6,606	6,905	6,105	5,589
	Number of heads paid	67,811	62,478	67,295	57,571	52,527
	Payment per head	70	70	140	85	90
	Total amount paid	4,746,770	4,373,460	9,421,300	4,893,535	4,727,430
Buffalos	Number of applicants	-	6	5	5	4
	Number of beneficiaries	-	6	4	4	4
	Number of heads paid	-	256	347	31	26
	Payment per head	-	70	140	85	90
	Total amount paid	-	17,920	48,580	2,635	2,340
Sheep and goats	Number of applicants	1,436	1,380	1,515	1,379	1,334
	Number of beneficiaries	1,378	1,355	1,469	1,329	1,296
	Number of heads paid	153,241	160,768	170,985	149,784	141,792
	Payment per head	15	15	30	20	25
	Total amount paid	2,298,615	2,411,520	5,129,550	2,995,680	3,544,800

Sows	Number of applicants	210	216	251	158	140
	Number of beneficiaries	202	211	235	133	116
	Number of heads paid	1,366	1,405	1,877	1,042	895
	Payment per head	20	20	40	20	25
	Total amount paid	27,320	28,100	75,080	20,840	22,375
Bees	Number of applicants	3,007	3,411	3,941	3,373	3,098
	Number of beneficiaries	2,764	3,238	3,634	3,133	3,016
	Number of hives paid	164,739	204,730	233,227	192,551	190,579
	Payment per hive	15	15	30	15	20/25
	Total amount paid	2,471,085	3,070,950	6,996,810	2,888,265	3,811,735
Lying hens	Number of applicants	88	85	84	94	80
	Number of beneficiaries	81	82	84	77	73
	Number of laying hens paid	1,023,671	1,181,829	1,310,235	1,120,349	871,909
	Payment per laying hen	0.50/0.40	0.50/0.40	1.00/ 0.80	0.50/ 0.40	0.50/ 0.40
	Total amount paid	484,343	537,497	1,165,861	500,676	399,161
Quails	Number of applicants	13	13	11	12	-
	Number of beneficiaries	13	9	10	11	-
	Number of quails paid	36,560	28,088	23,678	16,245	-
	Payment per quail	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	-
	Number of applicants	18,280	14,044	23,678	8,123	-
Milk	Number of applicants	3,116	1,836	1,282	1,197	1,314
	Number of beneficiaries	3,055	1,798	1,245	1,149	1,286
	Number of liters paid	34,522,414	38,664,480	47,515,642	44,835,136	46,183,417
	Payment per liter	0.06/0.04/ 0.02	0.06/0.04/ 0.02	0.12/ 0.08/ 0.04	0.06/ 0.04/ 0.02	0.07/0.04/ 0.02
	Total amount paid	1,736,944	2,041,145	4,906,204	2,358,351	2,840,801
Reported slaughter of cattle	Number of applicants	28	14	12	8	11
	Number of beneficiaries	24	13	9	7	11
	Number of heads paid	978	971	706	701	1,122
	Payment per head	50	50	100	50	50
	Total amount paid	48,900	48,550	70,600	35,050	56,100
Aquaculture	Number of applicants	8	8	4	4	5
	Number of beneficiaries	5	8	4	4	5
	Number of kg paid	430,341	447,990	385,024	551,571	763,008
	Payment per kg	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.25
	Total amount paid	86,068	89,598	154,010	110,314	152,602
Calves for fattening	Number of applicants	-	-	-	744	460
	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	462	395
	Number of heads paid	-	-	-	7,938	7,732
	Payment per head	-	-	-	10	25
	Total amount paid	-	-	-	79,380	193,300

Source: Annual Report of the Agency for Agricultural Development (AAD); Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD; * In 2020, the support that was provided under measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included; The data presented for the year 2020 for Milk, Reported Cattle Slaughter and Aquaculture differ from HR 2021 because now the payments made for the second half of 2020 are also included.

The following figure shows the average amount of subsidies per beneficiary, where it can be seen that the aquaculture beneficiaries marked the highest average with €30.5 thousand, followed by the beneficiaries for laying hens with €5.5 thousand, for the reported slaughter of cattle €5.1 thousand , while the lowest average per beneficiary, i.e. less than €5,000 was marked by the beneficiaries of sheep and goats, milk, bees, dairy cows, buffaloes, calves for fattening and sows.

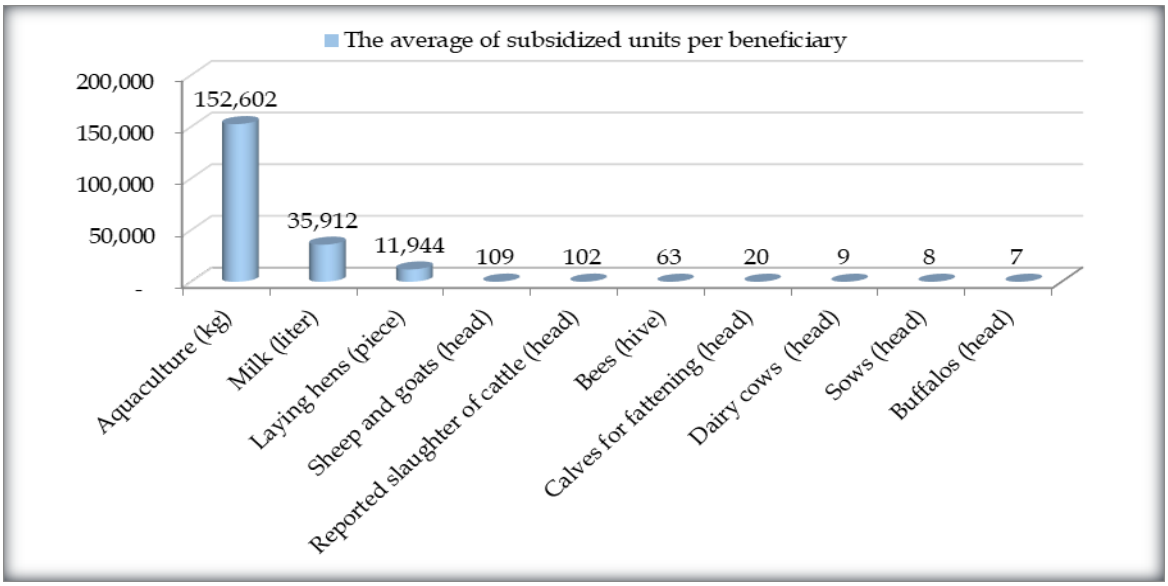
Figure 42: Average subsidy amount per beneficiary in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The average of subsidized units per beneficiary is presented in the following figure, where it can be seen that in terms of heads, the highest average is in the case of sheep and goats, followed by the reported slaughter of cattle, bees, calves for fattening, dairy cows, sows and buffaloes.

Figure 43: The average of subsidized units per beneficiary in 2022



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

6.2.3 Support for agricultural inputs

Support for seedlings

The total amount of direct payments for seedlings in 2022 was around €133,000, compared to 2021 it has increased by 44%, due to the increase in payment per unit. The largest number of subsidized seedlings is in the regions: Ferizaj (34%), Gjakova (25%), Peja (22%) and Gjilani (19%), while in the other regions there were no applicants at all.

Producers of fruit tree seedlings are subsidized with €0.25/seedling for the first 40,000 seedlings (starting from a minimum of 5,000 pieces), with €0.20/seedling for each seedling above this number, as well as producers of grape vine seedlings from 0.15 €/seedling for each seedling over 5,000 pieces.

The average number of seedlings for which a farmer benefited was about 33 thousand seedlings, the lowest was in the region of Gjilan (22 thousand seedlings), while the highest was in the region of Gjakova (48 thousand seedlings).

Table 98: Direct payments for seedlings by region, 2022

No.	Region	No. of applicants	No. of beneficiary farmers	No. of subsidized seedlings	Amount paid in €
1	Prishtina	-	-	-	-
2	Prizren	-	-	-	-
3	Peja	3	3	133,449	32,102
4	Mitrovica	-	-	-	-
5	Gjakova	4	3	145,500	24,355
6	Ferizaj	7	7	203,253	50,813
7	Gjilan	5	5	110,246	26,193
	Total	**19**	**18**	**592,448**	**133,464**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Support for oil

In 2022, through the Direct Payments Program, every applicant who received a subsidy for the area of land planted/cultivated with agricultural crops was also subsidized for oil with €0.36/liter for the maximum amount of 150 liters per hectare. In total, €5.6 million were paid in 2022 for oil subsidy.

Support for fertilizer

All farmers who received subsidies for areas planted/cultivated with monoculture beans, wheat, maize, potatoes benefitted subsidies for fertilizer used during the cultivation of agricultural crops. The value of the fertilizer subsidies was €150/ha for wheat and €100/ha for monoculture beans, maize and potatoes..

6.3 Agro loans and guarantee fund

6.3.1 Agro Loans

Agricultural lending is needed to further facilitate financing for our farmers and processors. Through agricultural loans, the activities of farmers are financed. The development of the agricultural sector in Kosovo needs alternative financing, even though it is constantly supported by the ministry with grants and subsidies. There are few farmers who have spare resources to invest and the solution is credit.

Low access to general Bank financing in agriculture with only 2.5% for 2022 (or 0.4 percentage points higher than the previous year), i.e. the sector that has been least credited by financial institutions in Kosovo, while in Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) the situation is more favorable, the share of agro loans is 19.3% for the year 2022.

Agro loans are known as non-performing loans and therefore lending has a high cost for banks and microfinance institutions. The low level of lending shows the conservative approach of the banking system towards the agricultural sector. In the absence of an adequate insurance system in agriculture, it becomes difficult for farmers to access loans, namely affordable loans. Significant financial support for credit guarantees in agriculture has been provided by USAID-MAFRD and KCGF. The Guarantee Fund aims that farmers, through loans offered with more favorable criteria, to cover a part of the remaining financing risk (about 50%), which is not covered by the received grants. This is with less collateral and lower interest rates for the agricultural, livestock, agribusiness and agro-processing sectors.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the farm, farmers need to further expand the level of financing of their investments in: increasing the livestock fund, stables and livestock farms in line with European standards, increasing planted areas, investments in agricultural machinery, in greenhouses, in renewable energy, purchase of inventory, purchase of inputs, creation of collection points, storage-refrigerators, agro-food processing factories, investments in wineries and vineyards, agro-tourism entities, etc. Such investments in the farm enable farmers to increase productivity and at the same time prepare for the new agricultural season. Also, it enables improvement of well-being in rural areas, increase of local production, which affects the substitution of imported products, the creation of opportunities for export, as well as the creation and retention of new labor force..

The banks that financially support the agricultural sector in Kosovo with loans are: Banka për Biznes, Banka Ekonomike, Raiffeisen Bank (RBKO), Procredit Bank (PCB), TEB Bank, NLB Prishtina and Banka Kombwtare Tregtare (BKT), while the Microfinance Institutions are: Kosovo Rural Credit (KRK), Finca, Kosovo Financing Agency (AFK), KEP Trust, KGMAMF, KosInvest World Vision (WVI), Qelim and Start Finance.

The leader in the amount of disbursed Agrocredits is TEB, BKT, PCB and BPB, followed by MFIs: KRK, Finca, AFK and KEP. The table shows that most loans were disbursed in 2019 with

a total amount of over €115 million. The number of loans granted from 2018 to 2022 is over 109 thousand loans with a total amount of €496.8 million. So, for these 5 years, about 1,824 loans have been disbursed on average every month, with an average monthly amount of €8.3 million..

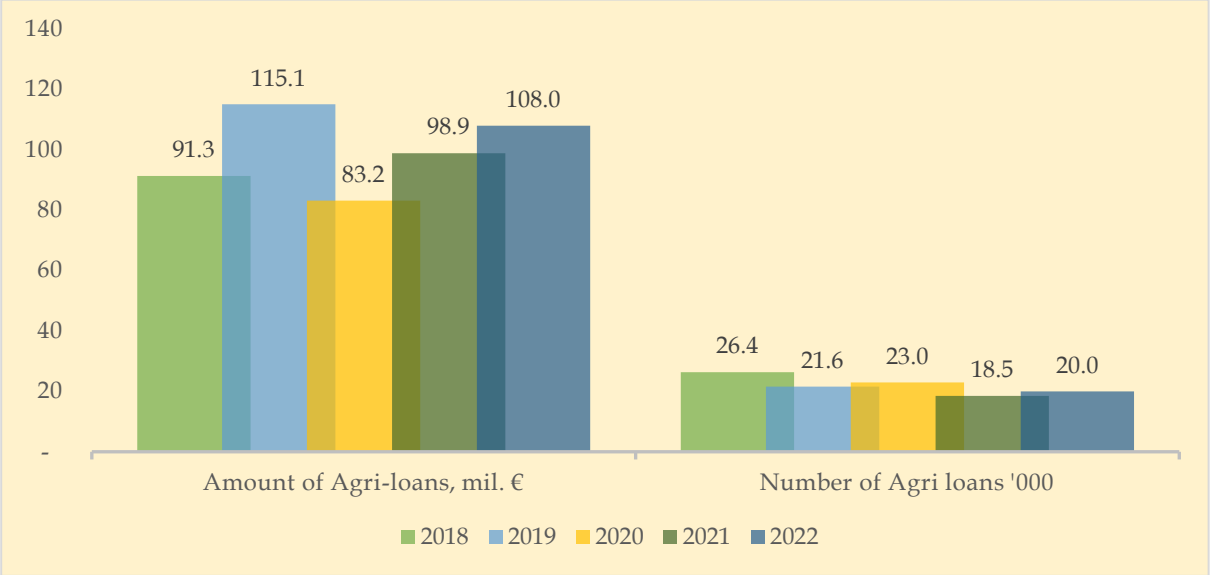
Table 99: Agro-loans 2018 – 2022

Agro Loans 2018 - 2022	Number of disbursed loans	Total amount of disbursed loans (mil. €)	Loan term (months)	Average interest rate (%)	Share of agro-loans compared to other loans (%)
2018	26,403	**91.3**	12 - 39	6.0 - 28.5	1.3 - 64.5
2019	21,622	**115.1**	18 - 42	6.4 - 28.4	0.7 - 43.5
2020	22,958	**83.2**	18 - 40	5.3 - 28.6	0.5 - 36.7
2021	18,477	**98.9**	18 - 41.5	5.2 - 24	0.4 - 33
2022	19,962	**108.3**	18 - 41.9	5.2 - 28.6	0.4 - 38
Total	**109,422**	**496.8**			

Source: Commercial Banks & MFIs in Kosovo, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

From the data in the table and figure, it is clearly seen that the years 2021 and 2022 are distinguished by a low increase in loans (9.5% increase). If we compare the year 2022 with the year 2018, a significant increase of 18.6% is noted.

Figure 44: Total amount and number of agro-loans disbursed (mil. € and '000)



Source: Commercial Banks & MFIs in Kosovo, CBK

The term of agricultural loans varies from 18 to 41.9 months, depending on the purpose of the loan. Interest rates vary from 5.6% to 28.6%, based on the loan amount and repayment term. Agricultural producers continue to be dissatisfied with interest rates, which do not affect the stimulation of the development of this sector.

Collateral is usually not required for small loan amounts. For medium and large amounts, banks and MFIs require collateral of 100% to 388% of the loan amount, while in recent years

there has been a noticeable normalization. In general, as a standard for collateral, the lender requires from 100% to 150% of the loan value.

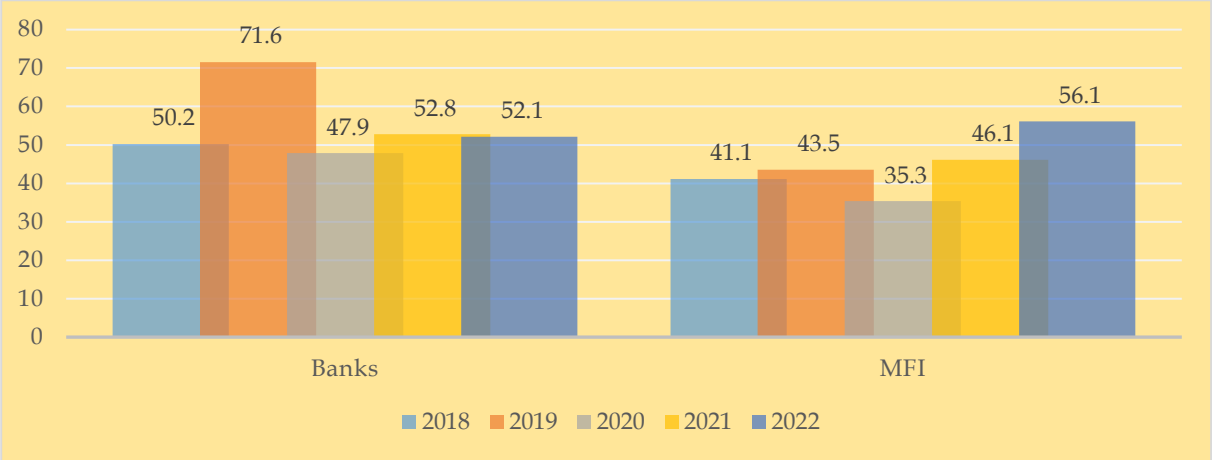
Grace period or period of payment deferral, varies from 3 to 12 months, although in some publications it is indicated as 18 months, depending on the cases where the grace period is flexible. It is worth noting that repayment of the largest percentage of loans is made after the harvesting season. Over the years, it is noticed that the grace period was shorter, while in recent years it is increased.

The share of loans in agriculture compared to other loans, in Banks and MFIs varies. In Banks, the share stated is from 0.4% to 11.5%, which is a good example. In MFIs, the share stated varies from 16.5% to 38%, which as an average is over 23%.

Borrowing from banks and MFIs with interest rates varies depending on the amount of the loan and its maturity. The larger the amount and the shorter the term of the loan, the lower the interest rate and vice versa.

The figures below show the differences in figures between commercial banks and MFIs.

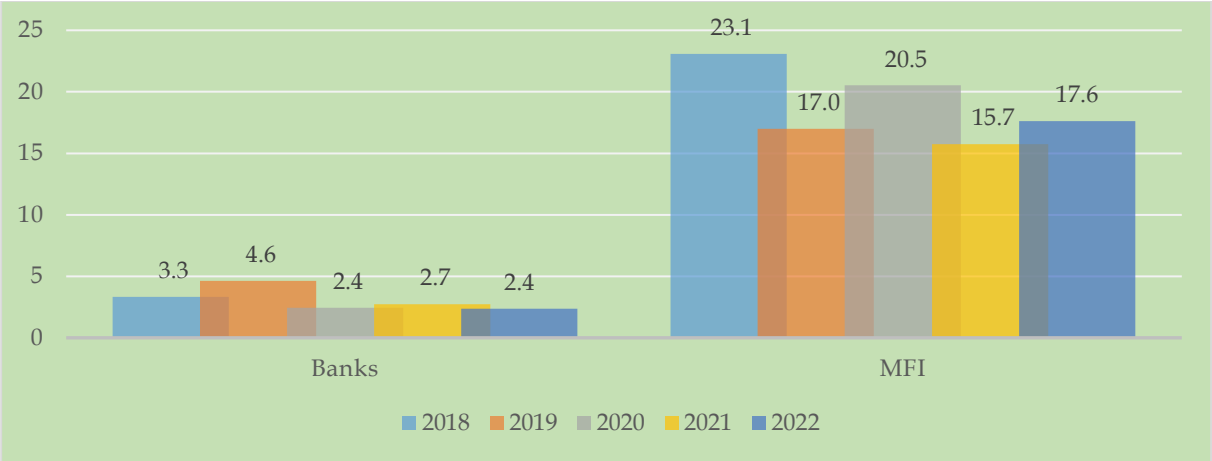
Figure 45: The amount of agro-loans from banks and MFIs, mil. €



Source: Banks & IMF, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

Banks are characterized by a smaller number of loans but with larger amounts, which means that the average for loans for 2022 was €22,100. With MFIs, the average for loans is €3,200, thus a large number of loans but with smaller amounts, which achieves a balance of interests almost for every farmer.

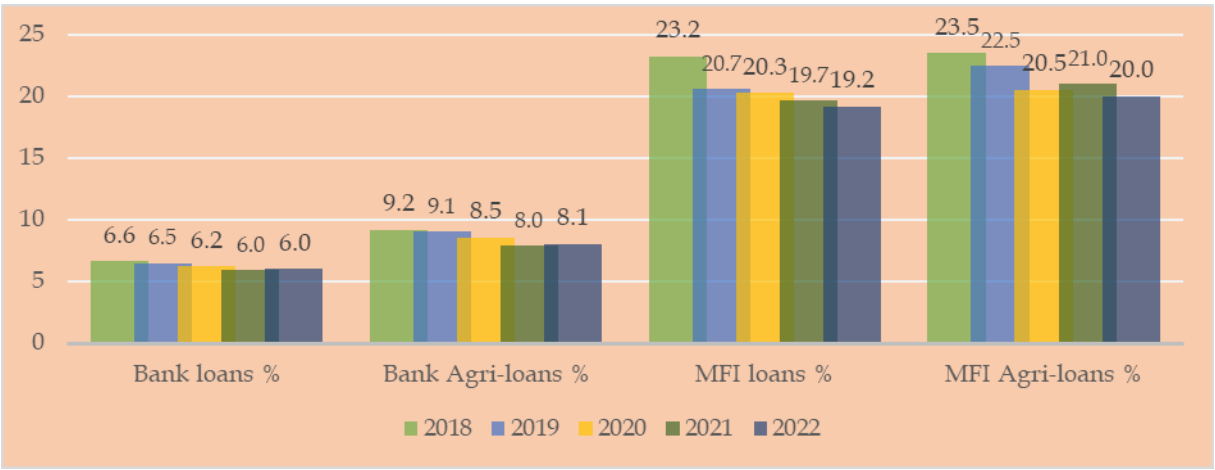
Figure 46: Number of agro-loans from banks and MFIs, '000 €



Source: Banks & IMF, prepared by DEAAS-MAFRD

The interest rates on loans for the agricultural sector are high compared to the loans of other sectors and the countries of the region, although the year 2022 in the banks was characterized by a very slight increase in the interest rate by 0.1 percentage points compared to 2021, while in MFIs, a decrease of 1 percentage point and this decrease in the interest rate does not act as a stimulus for farmers when it is known that the difference with business loans is still high (2 percentage points).

Figure 47: Interest rate on agricultural loans by banks and MFIs, %



Source: CBK

As for the percentage of bad loans in agricultural loans, we can say that they are at the acceptable level within the limits set by most banks and financial institutions. Compared to the countries of the region, we are at a very satisfactory level.

Over the years in Banks, the maximum of bad loans was around 5%, while in MFIs it is significantly higher.

6.3.2 Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund – KCGF

KCGF continues to consider financing and guaranteeing the agricultural sector as a good opportunity to create new jobs, economic development and replacement of imported food products.

Until the end of 2022, KCGF has signed agreements for the Agro Window with 11 Registered Financial Institutions (RFIs), respectively with 7 banks and 4 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) that are active in agro lending.

In August of last year, several proposed amendments to the Law on the Establishment of the KCGF were approved, which amendments have enabled, among other things, the continuous guarantee of farmers who possess a Farmer's Certificate and a Farm Identification Number (NIF).

Changes in this law will be enable the guaranteeing of up to 60% of local farmers and agribusinesses' agricultural loan.

During 2022, a total of €8.8 million new loans were approved from banks and MFIs that are active in the agricultural sector, which have been put under the guarantee of KCGF and there are a total of 212 loans guaranteed under the Agro Window. The average amount of guaranteed loans in the agricultural sector during 2022 was about €41.5 million with average maturity over 38 months.

According to the declaration by the banks, during 2022, about 29.6% of the volume and 31.1% of the number of agricultural loans that were granted to businesses registered with ARBK and that were financed by them were guaranteed by the KCGF.

Until the end of 2022, only under the Agro Window, a total of about €34.1 million and 954 agro loans have been guaranteed, while if the guarantee of the agro sector during the Economic Recovery Package is added, this volume reaches over €41.1 million with 1,104 loans in total.

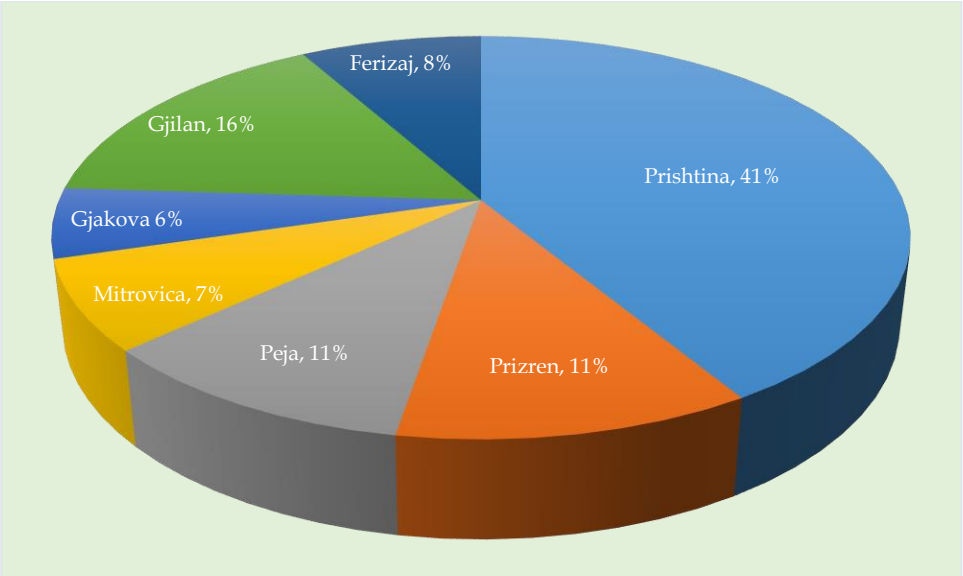
The regional distribution of these loans issued by PFIs and guaranteed by KCGF, in different regions for the agricultural sector during 2022 is as follows:

Table 100: Regional distribution of approved loans, 2021

Regional distribution 2022	Approved loans, €
Prishtina	3,634,600
Prizren	998,100
Peja	925,000
Mitrovica	634,300
Gjakova	495,000
Gjilan	1,394,000
Ferizaj	718,000
Total	8,799,000

Source: KCGF

Figure 48: Loan distribution share, %



Source: KCGF

During 2022, out of 212 agricultural loans guaranteed by KCGF under the Agro Window, the RIFs anticipated over €6.4 million increase in the turnover of their customers from the investments made as well as 383 new jobs declared on the current basis.

6.4 Insurance in the field of agriculture

Equipping farmers with an insurance policy is a unique opportunity to help develop agriculture in the country, as well as to increase access to finance for all Kosovo farmers and to create new opportunities to overcome the risks they face every day. Kosovo's agricultural insurance system is strengthening its foundations, bringing best international practices in designing the most suitable products for Kosovo farmers.

Development and Sale of Index Agricultural Insurance Products

In 2022, a total of twelve (12) index insurance products were available that offered insurance against various risks for apple, grape, plum, pepper, strawberry, raspberry, walnut, sour cherry, cherry, bean, pear and corn. Unlike previous years, no additional index insurance products have been developed. However, during this calendar year, several additional risk factors have been identified for different crops, such as: hailstorms for spring and summer raspberries and strawberries, and high temperatures for wheat. These products will be finalized during the year 2023, because to consider a product fully functional a period of time of at least 9-12 months is required to pass, for testing purposes.

In addition to the index insurance products, in 2022, three traditional products that offer hail insurance for apples, peppers and grapes have been ready for piloting/testing.

These crops were jointly selected by MAFRD and IFC based on various factors such as farm structure, number of farmers, cost of production, value chain and risk analysis for each crop.

In 2022, total insurance products were fifteen products - twelve (12) index insurance products and three traditional insurance products (see table below).

Table 101: Index and Traditional Insurance Products for Kosovo for 2022

Type of crop	Risks covered	Period of coverage
Apple	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Plums	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Grape	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Raspberries	Extreme high temperatures	July 1 – August 31
Strawberries	Spring frosts	March 1 - April 30
Pepper	Excessive rains	May 15 – June 10
Walnuts	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Sour cherry	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Cherry	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Pear	Spring frosts	March 20 – May 15
Beans	Extreme high temperatures	June 25 – August 5
Maize	Extreme high temperatures	June 25 – July 25
Apple	Hail	May 15 – September 30
Pepper	Hail	July 10 – September 30
Grape	Hail	May 15 – September 30

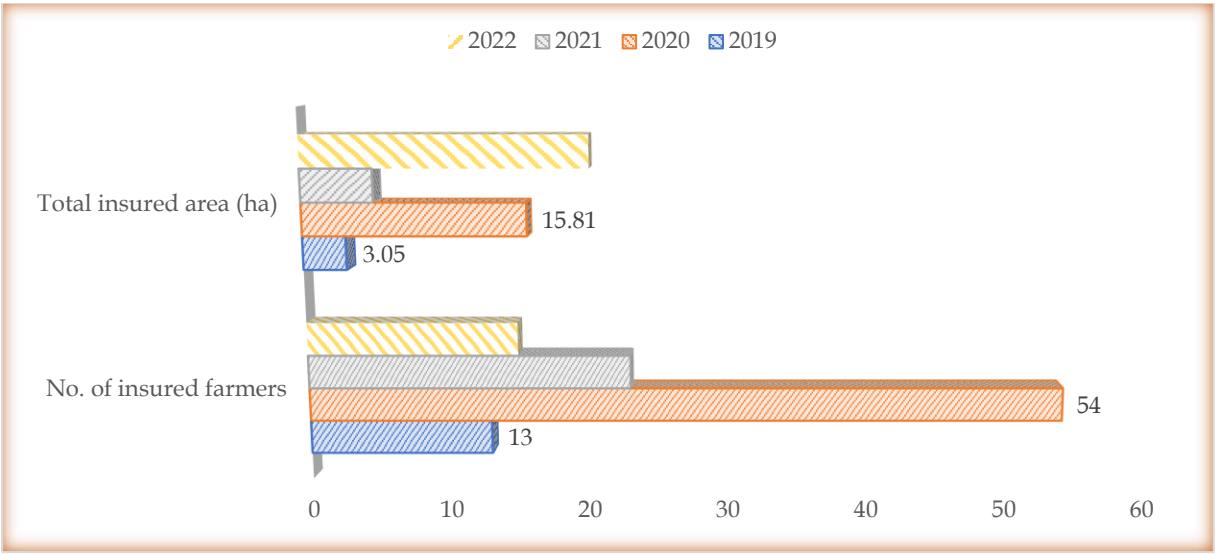
* Note: Insurance products may change each year, following an annual review.

Regarding the sale of index insurance products, during 2022, a total number of fifteen (15) farmers joined the insurance scheme. These insurance policies were issued for wine grapes and raspberry crops - both index insurance products. The policies sold have provided protection in the western part of Kosovo, namely in two municipalities, in the municipality of Rahovec and Peja.

In total, an area of 20.24 ha was insured, with a minimum insured area of 0.30 ha and a maximum of up to 5.62 ha. Overall, in 2022, the average insured area was 1.35 ha. To insure this area of cultivation, farmers pay an average price of €138 for the insurance policy, ranging from a minimum value of just €6 to a maximum of €575. These farmers paid a total of €2,070 as a premium, while the total amount of insurance reached the value of €25,467.

Compared to 2021, even though the number of farmers who have insured their areas has decreased by 34%, the total area insured has increased significantly, by 298%. Similarly, compared to 2020, the total number of farmers who insured their cultivation areas decreased by 72%, but the total insured area increased by 28%, which marks a positive trend of increased insured areas.

Figure 49: Total insured area in ha and no. of insured farmers



Source: Agricultural Insurance Information System (AIIS)

Also, after the end of the sales period, during the review of existing insurance products and sales results, it has been decided that the index insurance product of pepper will not be offered for sale during 2023, due to the lack of demand from farmers for this insurance product and changes in cultivation periods in different regions of the country.

As for the sale of traditional insurance products, even though these products were ready for the market and, in addition, were included in the direct payment program, there was no interest from farmers to purchase this type of insurance, nor from insurance companies to sell them.

Damages/Losses and Compensation Payments

In contrast to previous years, throughout 2022, insured farmers who had purchased agricultural insurance policies suffered no damages. So, during this year, out of the group of farmers who purchased agricultural insurance, none of the farmers received compensation payments as there was no loss in their cultivated areas for the risks they had purchased insurance for..

Human capacity development

Capacity development for the first assessors of agricultural losses in Kosovo: During the past three years, namely during 2018, 2019 and 2020, the work in agricultural insurance was also focused on the development of the necessary human capacities that would enable the full functionalization of the traditional insurance products. Bearing in mind that traditional agricultural insurance requires field loss assessment, the insurance project has continuously trained twenty-five (25) future loss assessors, who determine the exact percentage of damage

to the insured crop and thus enable the calculation of the damage and the value of the compensation that the farmers will receive.

While throughout 2021 and 2022, the agricultural insurance project is focused on licensing or creating other alternative opportunities for these certified damage assessors to start their work in the field. For this reason, the project has carried out several meetings with insurance companies and the Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK), to enable the use of existing damage assessors in agricultural insurance. Based on existing licensing requirements, the loss assessor must have experience in the insurance field and experience in the agricultural field. Of the existing loss assessors trained in the last three years, none meet these criteria. Therefore, the insurance project has recommended to the relevant institutions to count the training of loss assessors provided by IFC as required experience in agriculture.

In the framework of raising and developing human capacities, IFC in close cooperation with MAFRD have continued with the organization of various events with the aim of advancing the agricultural insurance system and raising the human capacities of agricultural insurance. Accordingly, during 2022, IFC in close cooperation with MAFRD has organized four workshops with different actors of agricultural insurance, three coordination meetings with MAFRD and one meeting within working groups. A total of 8 events were organized with a total number of 112 participants.

In addition to these events, the project is focused on building the capacities of insurance companies that will provide agricultural insurance. For this purpose, a total of 3 trainings were organized, which covered topics from the development of insurance products, available index insurance products and loss assessment. In 3 trainings, a total of 41 people participated.

Public Awareness Campaigns

Events with farmers, insurance companies, commercial banks and other actors

As part of the agricultural insurance project, in 2022, IFC in close cooperation with MAFRD organized and implemented several public relations events throughout Kosovo. The purpose of these events was to develop human capacities and increase awareness about insurance in agriculture.

Throughout this year, work on agricultural insurance was mainly focused on meetings aimed at promoting available agricultural insurance products, with farmers and farmer associations, and generally raising public awareness and raising awareness of the importance of agricultural insurance. In addition, participation in television shows and publication of various articles related to agricultural insurance have been part of the key activities on raising awareness on agricultural insurance. Overall, in 2022, a number of 144 people participated in a total of 6 organized events.

Agricultural Insurance Information System

Due to technical problems, especially in the development of new features in the old information system, the most important part of the work in information systems throughout 2022 has been in the development of the new information system. The main work was completed in late 2022, and the new information system is expected to be launched in early 2023..

Also, the website www.sigurimibujqesor.com which was launched in 2019, was updated with new materials during 2022.

Legal fraamework

IFC's Agricultural Insurance Project has proposed provisions to establish the agricultural insurance system in Kosovo through the adoption of a new agricultural law. The new Law on Agriculture and Rural Development has been sent to the Assembly for approval. The draft of this law has taken into consideration the proposals of the project and finally, Article 21 of the proposed law provides for the measures for the management of agricultural risk and the restoration of the potential of agricultural production. Also, the IFC Agricultural Insurance project has been working on by-laws that will be finalized with the entry into force of the new law.

6.5 Rural development projects - Investment grants

The Rural Development Program for 2022, based on the summarized analysis, the SWOT analysis and the sectoral analysis, has issued the medium-term objectives as follows:

- To increase the competitiveness of the agri-food sector by improving the efficiency and sustainability of on-farm production, attracting young farmers, orienting production to market demands, improving the value chain and focusing on research, innovation, new technology and digitalization.
- To ensure better response to society's demands for safe, nutritious and sustainable food by contributing with a higher share of local production
- Protection of natural and environmental resources, which address climate change challenges by achieving sustainable use of natural resources.
- Improving the quality of life, community development and social inclusion in rural areas and build-up modern public administrations, respecting good governance principles.

The measures supported in the RDP for 2022 are:

Measure 1: Investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings;

Measure 3: Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products;

Measure 7: Farm Diversification and Business Development;

Measure 5: Implementation of Local Development Strategies - "Leader Approach".

The total budget for the support of these measures and sub-measures is €26.3 million, allocated to Measure 1 (€13 million), Measure 3 (€5.8 million), Measure 7 (€7.2 million) and Measure 5 (€200,000). The following table presents the allocated budget in detail according to measures and sub-measures.

Table 102: Projected budget of RDP, 2022

Measure and sub-measure	Value in €
Measure 1: Investments in physical assets in agricultural holdings	**13,095,325**
1.1 Fruit tree sector	2,500,000
a) Walnuts and hazelnuts	500,000
1.2 Manor trees	1,000,000
1.3 Vegetables and greenhouses sector	1,700,000
a) Sector of greenhouses for seedlings	1,500,000
1.4 Fruit and vegetable storage	1,195,325
1.5 Meat production/calf breeding	1,500,000
1.6 Meat production/pig raising	200,000
1.7 Milk production/cows	1,500,000
1.8 Milk production/sheep and goat	300,000
1.9 Milk collection points	250,000
1.10 Fruit and vegetable storage	450,000
1.11 Meat production/calf breeding	500,000
Measure 3: Investments in physical assets in processing and trading agricultural products	**5,836,473**
3.1 Milk processing	500,000
3.2 Meat processing	800,000
3.3 Fruit and vegetable processing	1,236,473
3.4 Wine manufacturing	300,000
3.5 Collection point/warehouse	3,000,000
Measure 7: Diversification of farms and business development	**7,200,000**
7.1 Collection and processing of non-timber forest products, including medicinal and aromatic plants	600,000
7.2 Development of rural tourism and agro-tourism	3,500,000
7.3 Processing of agricultural products in households	700,000
7.4 Honey production	500,000
7.5 Non-agricultural activities in rural areas	500,000
a) Sheep wool processing	400,000
b) Humus production	200,000
7.6 Raising of village poultry	300,000
7.7 Fish farming	500,000
Measure 5: Implementation of Local Development Strategies - "Leader Approach"	**200,000**
Number of LAGs applying	20
Budget for a LAG	10,000
Total	**26,331,798**

Source: Rural Development Program 2022

Below are presented the approved projects within the RDP, from which a total of 491 people benefited during 2022 and the amount applied for, for the approved projects was a total of €38.8 million, the amount approved was €35.9 million, while the amount for payment (public support) for these projects was a total of €24.2 million.

According to the measures, the amount paid and the number of beneficiaries was: for Measure 1 there were a total of 382 beneficiaries and the amount for payment was €20.2 million. Measure 3 had a total of 6 beneficiaries and the amount for payment was €995,238, Measure 5 had 6 beneficiaries and the amount for payment was €59,695 and Measure 7 had a total of 97 beneficiaries and the amount for payment was €3 mil.

The table shows the number of beneficiaries according to sub-measures and their value.

Table 103: Projecs approved under RDP, 2022

Measure	Nën-masa	No. of beneficiaries	Amount applied for	Amount approved	Amount to be paid
Measure 1: Investments in physical assets in agricultural holdings	Fruit trees sector	52	4,691,312	4,405,621	3,083,935
	a) Walnuts and hazelnuts	29	2,354,544	2,088,163	1,461,714
	1.2 Manor fruits	17	1,333,337	962,287	673,601
	1.3 Vegetables and greenhouses sector	127	9,228,339	8,940,201	6,258,140
	a) Sector of greenhouses for seedlings	8	800,000	750,785	525,550
	1.4 Warehouses for the storage of fruits and vegetables	33	3,118,619	2,807,456	1,965,219
	1.5 Meat production / raising calves	39	3,550,522	3,212,659	2,248,861
	1.6 Meat production / raising pigs	4	341,434	284,346	199,042
	1.7 Milk production/cow	32	2,805,845	2,652,131	1,856,492
	1.8 Milk production / sheep and goats	6	546,715	523,888	366,722
	1.9 Milk collection points	2	175,604	149,577	104,704
	1.10 Grape production	18	1,018,314	946,929	662,850
	1.11 Egg production	15	1,379,059	1,165,363	815,754
Total Measure 1		**382**	**31,343,642**	**28,889,405**	**20,222,584**
Measure 3: Investments in physical assets in processing and trading agricultural products	Milk processing	1	305,950	302,200	151,100
	3.2 Meat processing	1	400,000	400,000	200,000
	3.3 Processing of fruits and vegetables	2	799,237	722,250	361,125
	3.4 Wine manufacturing	1	472,000	393,640	196,820
	3.5 Collection points / warehouse	1	172,387	172,387	86,193
Total Measure 3		**6**	**2,149,574**	**1,990,477**	**995,238**
Measure 5: Implementation of Local Development Strategies - "Leader Approach"	Preparation and implementation of local development strategies - LEADER approach	6	59,695	59,695	59,695
Total Measure 5		**6**	**59,695**	**59,695**	**59,695**
Measure 7: Farm Diversification and Business Development	7.1 Collection and processing of non-timber forest products, including medicinal and aromatic plants	3	258,950	216,750	130,050
	7.2 Development of rural tourism and agro-tourism	32	2,969,917	2,928,449	1,757,070
	7.3 Processing of agricultural products in the households	10	483,770	451,934	271,161
	7.4 Honey production	36	966,373	799,791	479,875
	7.5 Non-agricultural activities in rural areas	11	318,758	318,029	190,817
	b) Humus production	2	100,000	99,666	59,800
	7.6 Raising of village poultry	1	30,000	29,260	17,556
	7.7 Fish farming	2	199,966	184,711	110,826
Total Measure 7		**97**	**5,327,734**	**5,028,591**	**3,017,155**
Total Measure 1+Measure 3+Measure 5+Measure 7		**491**	**38,880,645**	**35,968,168**	**24,294,671**

Source: Agency for Agricultural Development - AAD

6.6 Capacity enhancement and development

Education, training and advisory service

The advisory service is organized in the form of an advisory system for agriculture and rural development, which includes all the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo. This system includes the public and private sectors.

The Department of Advisory Services at MAFRD, like every year for 2022 has continued with the realization of activities at the central and local level, supporting and offering advice and training. All DATS activities such as capacity building training, certification training, farmer training, advice and publications are organized based on the Law on Advisory Services No. 04/L-074, and the administrative instructions derived from this law.

The Advisory System of Kosovo for Agriculture and Rural Development is continuously used to achieve the objectives set in the ARDP. These objectives focus on raising agricultural income from farms through improved market competitiveness, productivity and rural development. While special focus should be paid to:

- Agricultural knowledge and management skills of farmers, in order to increase their competitiveness and encourage innovation;
- Sustainable management of agricultural properties, including the improved use of technology and methods of agricultural production;
- Preservation of the environment (water, land and air);
- Achieving food safety and quality;
- Veterinary, phytosanitary, animal welfare, environmental protection, quality and hygiene standards;
- Establishment of farmer groups, relationships between producers, traders and inputs from suppliers, as well as improved packaging, quality and continuity of food supply.

During 2022, the Strategic Plan of the Advisory System of Kosovo for Agriculture and Rural Development was drawn up, whose mission is to support and promote the transfer of knowledge and technologies to increase productivity, quality, food safety standards, environmental protection, sustainable development in accordance with the objectives of the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development and alignment with EU Agricultural Policies. Based on this strategic plan, it is intended to provide professional advisory services for farmers based on public/private partnership.

DATS, during 2022, has worked with various donors such as the Swiss Caritas, which has helped with capacities in the drafting of the Strategic Plan of KNSARD and with the ILO project "Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture" where the Guide for Hazardous Labour in Agriculture was jointly drawn up, trainings were held to increase the capacities of advisers on the topic of "Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture" in order to sensitize the rural community.

In the framework of the activities carried out in the Municipal Information Advisory Centers (MIAC), regular activities have been organized to support farmers with technical advice in the sectors of livestock, beekeeping, viticulture, arboriculture, olericulture and organic production. However, it is worth noting that the activities carried out in the MIAC have been conducted with a lower intensity and there are shortcomings in the implementation of the plan due to the non-implementation of the project "Development of rural areas through the advancement of the advisory service", however despite the conditions created several activities have been carried out in support of farmers: such as supporting farmers in filling out grant and subsidy applications, accepting documentation for subsidies, distribution of extension materials such as brochures, leaflets, etc.

Table 104: Activities conducted in the information advisory centers

No. of applications for subsidies received from advisors	12,142
No. of farmers informed about grants and subsidies	6,607
No. of farmers supported in applying for grants and subsidies	4,245
No. of farmers supported in project preparation	345
Materials provided in the form of brochures and leaflets	4,903
No. of farmers supported by technical advice in the office	5,683
No. of beneficiaries with training and field counselling	1,840

Source: Department of Advisory and Technical Services; Note: only the applications accepted by the municipal advisors are presented and for this reason it differs from the total number of applications for subsidies because during the application process additional staff are also engaged for accepting applications.

Regarding the activities of the advisors in the field, within the possibilities that the conditions have allowed, some activities have been carried out with their equipment that they have for supporting the farmers and for setting some parameters and giving advice based on them.

Table 105: Field activities conducted by advisors

No. of samples taken and their submission for analysis	84
No. of measurements and determination of soil pH	32
No. of measurements and determination of water pH	24
No. of soil salinity measurements - EC based on soil salt content	29
No. of temperature and humidity measurements in indoor facilities	174
No. of fruit sugar measurements and determination of harvest time	73
No. of measurements of fruit hardness and determination of harvest time	34
Identification of pests in agricultural crops	88

Source: Department of Advisory and Technical Services

The number of companies licensed to provide advice on agriculture and rural development is a total of 13, presented in the following table.

Table 106: Companies licensed to provide advice on agriculture and rural development

Company	Municipality
IADK	Vushtrri
Consult Engineering	Prishtina
IKC	Ferizaj
ESG	Prishtina
KDC	Gjakova
NSH. KMI	Prishtina
"PMC"LLC	Prishtina
Ekrem Strana B.I	Mitrovica
Novus Consulting	Prishtina
Kosovo Consulting Group LLC	Gjilan
Agrovinifera LLCK	Rahovec
Recura JSCa	Prishtina
Organika	Prishtina

Source: Department of Advisory and Technical Services

Promotion, efficiency and structural development

After the adoption of the Strategic Plan of the Kosovo Advisory System for Agriculture and Rural Development, the Advisory Service is in the process of structural development of the system, with the aim of increasing efficiency in supporting farmers.

Through the website, special importance is being given to promotion, where information on statistical data, advice and awareness messages from all areas are offered, where depending on the time periods, farmers are notified of the deadlines for carrying out various agricultural activities.

Even during 2022, visits to the Municipal Information Centers for agriculture and rural development in all the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo continued, where a detailed analysis was made about the organization and better coordination of activities between the municipalities and the Ministry.

6.7 Policies on markets, trade and international policy developments

Regarding the developments of the agricultural trade policies, after the entry into force and the beginning of the implementation of the SAA and CEFTA for chapters 1-24, based on the statistical data from the Customs of Kosovo, it continues to be observed that there is an increase in export for some agricultural products, but at the same time there is also noted an increase in the import of agricultural products from EU countries before the implementation of the SAA.

Based on the developments of 2022, on 27.10.2022 the Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade with the recommendation of the Interministerial Commission for the Evaluation of Anti-dumping Protective Measures and Counterbalancing Measures, has continued the special measure for the imposition of an additional fee of 0.04 €/kg for flour imported from the Republic of Serbia to the Republic of Kosovo. This measure was decided in order to protect this sector and develop the flour industry, as well as increase wheat production.

The reforms of the Common Agricultural Policies during the last decade have encouraged the country's agriculture and food industry sector to improve its orientation towards the European markets and other countries outside the EU, thus making our agricultural products competitive with the countries of the region and beyond.

As a result of this, the export value of agri-food products has doubled and Kosovo is becoming a competitive state at several levels of the agricultural products value chain.

As for the National Legislation, through which the organization of the common market for agricultural products will be regulated, the MAFRD commission in support of the project "Capacity Building for Kosovo in relation to the EU Common Market Organization and Agricultural Statistics", has prepared the draft law on the Organization of the Market for Agricultural Products which is now in the second reading in the Assembly of Kosovo.

7 Annexes

7.1 List of laws and sub-legal acts related to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

National legislation in force for 2022

Law No. 03/L-098 on Agriculture and Rural Development (Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo No. 56/27 July 2009)

7.1.1 Laws adopted during 2022

1. Law No. 08/L-095 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 2003/9 Law on Farmers Cooperatives (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
2. Law No. 08/L-077 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 04/L-127 on Agriculture Registration (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
3. Law No. 08/L-086 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 04/L-114 on Flour Fortification, (Official Gazette No. 27/25.08.2022).
4. Law No. 08/L-081 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 04/L-085 on Organic Agriculture, (Official Gazette No. 29/01.09.2022).
5. Law No. 08/L-078 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 04/L-041 on the Production, Collection, Processing and Trading of Tobacco, (Official Gazette No. 27/26.08.2022).
6. Law No. 08/L-082 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 04/L-120 on Plant Protection, (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
7. Law No. 08/L-092 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 03/L-029 on Agricultural Inspection, (Official Gazette No. 27/25.08.2022).
8. Law No. 08/L-080 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 2003/5 Law of Kosovo on Seeds, (Official Gazette No. 27/26.08.2022).
9. Law No. 08/L-089 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 2003/10 Law on Artificial Fertilizers, (Official Gazette No. 28/30.08.2022).
10. Law No. 08/L-085 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 2004/13 on Seedling Material, (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
11. Law No. 08/L-091 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 2004/21 on Veterinary Medicine, (Official Gazette No. 28/30.08.2022).
12. Law No. 08/L-091 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 03/L-042 on Plant Protection Products, (Official Gazette No. 27/26.08.2022).
13. Law No. 08/L-087 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 04/L-040 on Land Regulation, (Official Gazette No. 28/30.08.2022).
14. Law No. 08/L-079 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-85 on Fishery and Aquaculture, (Official Gazette No. 27/26.08.2022).
15. Law No. 08/L-084 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-53 on Hunting (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
16. Law No. 08/L-088 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-111 on Beekeeping (Official Gazette No. 28/30.08.2022).

17. Law No. 08/L-090 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-10 on Animal Care (Official Gazette No. 28/30.08.2022).
18. Law No. 08/L-083 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-8 on Wines, (Official Gazette No. 29/01.09.2022).
19. Law No. 08/L-083 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-9 on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
20. Law No. 08/L-112 on Amendment and Supplement to Law No. 02/L-26 on Agricultural Land (Official Gazette No. 26/24.08.2022).
21. Law No. 08/L-120 on Food (Official Gazette No. 23/12.08.2022).
22. Law No. 08/L-070 on Spirit Drinks (Official Gazette No. 16/04.07.2022).

7.1.2 Administrative Instructions adopted in 2022

1. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 01/2022 on the Form and Content of Phytosanitary Certificates, dated 12.04.2022.

2. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) – No. 02/2022 on Direct Payments in Agriculture for 2022, dated 12.04.2022.

3. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 03/2022 on Protection of Fish in Fishing Waters, dated 13.06.2022.

4. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 04/2022 on Measures and Criteria of Support for Rural Development for 2022, dated 22.06.2022.

5. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 05/2022 on Determination of Health Rules for Animal By-products and Derived Products that are not Intended for Human Consumption, dated 15.07.2022.

6. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 06/2022 on Verification of Agricultural Products and Food Items by Certification Bodies, dated 02.09.2022.

7. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 07/2022 on Duties, Procedures for the Protection of Plant Varieties, Work Procedures of the Commission and the Method of Keeping the Register for the Protection of Plant Varieties, dated 17.10.2022.

8. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 08/2022 on Form and Content of the Certificate for Plant Breeder's Rights, dated 17.10.2022.

9. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 09/2022 on the Method, Dynamics of performing professional services, Method of monitoring the use and evaluation of tools for the use of Plant Protection Products, dated 17.10.2022.

10. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) – No. 10/2022 Criteria for Registration of Plant Variety Names, dated 24.10.2022.

11. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 11/2022 on the Content and Method of Keeping Phytosanitary Records for the Production, Packaging, Processing, Import,

Export, Storage, Distribution of Plants, Plant Products and other objects, dated 24.10.2022.

12. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 12/2022 on the Establishment of the Livestock Council, dated 20.10.2022.
13. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 13/2022 on Combating and Eradicating the Disease of Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Enzootic Bovine Leukosis, dated 24.10.2022.
14. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) – No. 14/2022 dated 02.12.2022 on the Amendment and Supplement to the Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 04/2022 on the Measures and Criteria of Support for Rural Development for 2022.
15. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 15/2022 Criteria for the Organization and Management of the Farm Accounting Data Network, dated 02.12.2022.
16. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 16/2022 on Market Information System, dated 14.12.2022.

7.2 Persons responsible for the Green Report, 2023

Table of Contents		Responsible person
1	**Overall economic environment**	
1.1	Level of socio-economic development	D. Hana
1.2	Labour and employment	D. Hana
1.3	Economic accounts for agriculture	D. Hana
1.3.1	Agricultural products	D. Hana
1.3.2	Entrepreneurial income	D. Hana
1.3.3	Inputs in agriculture	D. Hana
1.4	Prices of inputs and agricultural products	
1.4.1	Prices of agricultural inputs	A. Maksuti
1.4.2	Prices of agricultural products	Sh. Duraku
	Farm prices of agricultural products	Sh. Duraku
	Consumer prices of agricultural products	Sh. Duraku
	Import prices of agricultural products	Sh. Duraku
	Comparison of local prices with prices in the countries of the region and the EU	Sh. Duraku
1.5	Privatization of agricultural lands	D. Hana
1.6	Agricultural businesses - Agroindustry	D. Hana
2	**Agricultural production and its uses**	
2.1	Use of agricultural land	A. Maksuti
2.2	Crop production	A. Maksuti
2.2.1	Cereals	A. Maksuti
2.2.2	Vegetables	D. Hana
2.2.3	Fruits	D. Hana
2.2.4	Vineyards and wines	D. Hana
	Vineyards	D. Hana
	Wine	D. Hana
	Physico-chemical analyzes of wine	D. Hana
2.2.5	Forage crops and green cereals	A. Maksuti
2.2.6	Industrial crops	A. Maksuti
2.3	Irrigation of agricultural land	D. Hana
2.4	Livestock	A. Maksuti
2.4.1	Cattle	A. Maksuti
2.4.2	Sheep and goats	A. Maksuti
2.4.3	Pigs and other farm animals	A. Maksuti
2.4.4	Poultry	A. Maksuti
2.4.5	Beekeeping	A. Maksuti
3	**Forestry**	S. Bajrami
4	Trade and consumption trends	
4.1	Consumption trends	D. Hana
4.2	General trade	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
4.3	Trade of agricultural products	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
4.3.1	Trade by country groups	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
	Trade with CEFTA countries	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
	Trade with EU countries	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
	Trade with third countries	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
4.3.2	Export-Import of agricultural products according to chapters (1-24)	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
	Export of agricultural products according to chapters (1-24)	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
	Import of agricultural products according to chapters (01-24)	B. Dabiqaj/A. Maksuti
5	Food safety, standards and quality	D. Hana
5.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	H. Xhaferi
6	Agricultural Policies, Direct Payments in Agriculture and Rural Development Support	
6.1	Summary of objectives, programs, measures, budget, grants and subsidies	A. Maksuti

6.2	Direct payments/subsidies	A. Maksuti
6.2.1	Direct payments for agricultural crops, wine and agricultural insurance	A. Maksuti
	Agricultural insurance premium	A. Maksuti
6.2.2	Direct payments for livestock and milk	A. Maksuti
6.2.3	Input support in agriculture	A. Maksuti
	Seedling support	A. Maksuti
	Oil support	A. Maksuti
	Fertilizer support	A. Maksuti
6.3	Agro loans and guarantee fund	Sh. Duraku
6.3.1	Agro Loans	Sh. Duraku
6.3.2	Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund- KCGF	Sh. Duraku
6.4	Insurance in the field of agriculture	A. Maksuti
	Development and Sale of Index Agricultural Insurance Products	A. Maksuti
	Damages/losses and Compensation Payments	A. Maksuti
	Development of human capacities	A. Maksuti
	Public Awareness Campaigns	A. Maksuti
	Agricultural Insurance Information System	A. Maksuti
6.5	Rural development projects - Investment grants	D. Hana
6.6	Improvement and development of capacities	D. Hana
	Education, training and advisory service	D. Hana
	Promotion, efficiency and structural development	D. Hana
6.7	Policies on markets, trade and international policy developments	D. Hana
7	**Annexes**	
7.1	List of laws and sub-legal acts related to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	
	National legislation in force	D. Hana
7.1.1	Laws adopted during 2022	
7.1.2	Administrative Instructions adopted in 2022	D. Hana

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