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Ministria e Bujqësisë, Pylltarisë dhe Zhvillimit Rural
Ministarstvo Poljoprivrede, Šumarstva i Ruralnog Razvoja
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Developement

GREEN REPORT 2025



Introductory speech

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is pleased to present the Green Report for 2025, a fundamental document that reflects in a structured manner developments in the agriculture and food sector, statistical data and the main challenges of the agriculture, forestry and rural development sector in the Republic of Kosovo during 2024.

The Green Report, drafted in full compliance with the legislation in force, has for more than 13 years represented a reliable and referential source of information, contributing to the objective analysis of trends, performance and potential of the agricultural sector in the country.

The Ministry demonstrates its commitment to the development of agriculture, through the drafting and implementation of legislation in harmony with European Commission regulations and standards, through strategic documents and support programs that in recent years have marked record levels of investment and benefits for farmers, as well as through the presentation of new support measures.

This report is the result of a coordinated and dedicated work of all Departments and Agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, as well as close cooperation with other government agencies and institutions. Through this report we aim to provide a comprehensive and reliable overview of the state of the agricultural sector in Kosovo, serving as a solid basis for information for third parties, while for institutional structures it serves to draft and guide policies and strategic measures towards sustainable, competitive and inclusive development.

It is worth noting that the Green Report remains the only report of its kind published at the regional level, and in recent years it has also begun to serve as a reference model for the preparation of similar reports by countries in the region. This fact constitutes an additional institutional responsibility for us to continuously advance its quality, analytical depth and content.

As the Green Report comprehensively reflects the achievements of the Ministry and the agricultural sector in the country, it also serves as an important instrument for assessing progress, identifying challenges and guiding future policies. The Ministry remains committed to improving conditions for farmers, strengthening food security, increasing the competitiveness of local production, promoting innovation and digitalization, as well as the sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, with the aim of preserving and improving the well-being of the population and ensuring long-term and sustainable agri-food and rural development.

Imri Demelezi



Acting Minister

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Introduction

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development has prepared the Green Report for 2025, in accordance with the work plan and in implementation of Article 36 of the Law on Agriculture and Rural Development.

As an instrument that reflects the state of the agricultural sector in our country, the Green Report, also in this edition, which is the 13th in a row, presents detailed data for the year 2024, on the general economic environment, agricultural production and its use, forestry, trade, food safety and quality, as well as agricultural policies, including the two support programs: the Direct Payments Program/subsidies and the Rural Development Program/investment grants. Also, data related to the relevant legislation is presented in the annexes.

In this Report, the data on cultivated areas, crop production and livestock (chapter 2) at the country level are based on the results of the Agricultural Farm Survey published by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics. This survey is carried out on a sample of 8,000 agricultural farms selected based on data from the last Agricultural Census (2014). In chapter 6, the data on areas and livestock are from the data of the Agency for the Development of Agriculture, namely the data on the implementation of the Direct Payments Program.

This year, the report has been expanded to include data on the population in rural areas following the publication of population census data, data on wage levels in all sectors and specifically in the agricultural sector, the use of fertilizers and pesticides, and the presentation of fertilizer and pesticide data has also been included in the trade section.

The Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics, as the compiler of this report, composed of Delvina Hana Bakija, Hakile Xhaferi, Adelina Maksuti, Shkëlqim Duraku, Granit Zymeri and Albana Zeqiri, continues to remain committed to producing a detailed and reliable report, as the main source of agricultural statistics in the country. The contribution and cooperation of all units and Agencies of MAFRD, as well as other government Agencies and institutions, which provide information for each area of the report, has been and continues to remain essential for a report that is as substantive and comprehensive as possible, which is offered in the service not only of the agricultural sector but also beyond.

We express our sincere gratitude to all readers and users of the Green Report, who with their valuable suggestions help improve this publication, and we remain committed as always to enriching the Green Report every year.

Adelina Maksuti

Acting Director

Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics

*This is a translated document. For any eventual uclear cases in the document, please consult the original document in Albanian.

Green Report 2025

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

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List of abbreviations

ADA	Agricultural Development Agency
AEA	Agricultural Economic Accounts
AFS	Agricultural Farm Survey
AI	Administrative Instruction
AMP	Aromatic Medicinal Plants
AMP	Annual Management Plans
AS	Advisory Service
BKT	National Commercial Bank
BPB	Private Bank for Business
CBK	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo
CEFTA	Free Trade Agreement with Central European Countries
DAPM	Department of Agricultural Policy and Markets
DATS	Department of Advisory and Technical Services
DEAAS	Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics
DF	Department of Forestry
DPP	Direct Payments Program
DWM	Directorate for Wildlife Management
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EO	Econimic Operator
EPCS	Electronic Payment and Certification System
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCTS	Food Control and Traceability System
FI	Forestry Institute
FIN	Farm Identification Number
FVA	Food and Veterinary Agency
FVL	Food and Veterinary Laboratory
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gg	Giga gram
GHG	Greenhouse gas emissions
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GS	GS Greenhouse Gases
HGSI	Hunting Grounds of Special Importance
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IVI	Internal Veterinary Inspectorate
KADI	Kosovo Agriculture Development Initiative
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statictics
KCGF	Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund
KEP	Kosovo Enterprise Program
KFA	Kosovo Financing Agency
KFA	Kosovo Forestry Agency
KGMAMF	Kosovo Grameen Missione Arcobaleno Microcredit Fund
KNSARD	Kosovo National Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development
KRC	Kosovo Rural Credit
LAG	Local Action Groups
LIMS	Laboratory Management Information System
LTMP	Long-Term Management Plans
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MFI	Microfinance Institutions

MIAP	Municipal Information and Advisory Centers
MP	Management Plans
NCBM	National Center for Border Management
NLB	NLB Bank
NPKISAA	National Implementation Plan for the Stabilization and Association Agreement
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Products
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PAK	Privatization Agency of Kosovo
PCB	Procredit Bank
PFI	Partner Financial Institutions
PPSE	Swiss Contact Project
RBKO	Raiffeisen Bank
RDP	Rural Development Program
SHG	Shared Hunting Grounds
SPNSKARD	Strategic Plan of the National Strategy of Kosovo for Agriculture and Rural Development
TEB	Turkish Economic Bank
UAA	Utilized Agricultural Area
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development International

1 General economic environment

2024 is characterized by important developments in the agricultural, financial and demographic sectors of the Republic of Kosovo. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) has implemented two key support programs with a direct impact on increasing the productivity and sustainability of farmers.

Agriculture remains one of the fundamental pillars of the country's economy, with a share of 7.3% in Gross Domestic Product. In 2008, the share of agriculture in GDP was 11.3%, while in 2024 this share was 7.3%, which represents a decrease of about 4 percentage points. This indicates a gradual shift of the economy towards non-agricultural sectors (services, technology, construction, etc.). The year 2018 has the lowest value (6.5%), which may be related to changes in climatic conditions or structural changes in the economy. After 2018, the last period (2020–2024), presents sustainable stability with about 7%, which indicates consolidation and a stable level as a contributor to GDP.

MAFRD, in response to the effects of climate change and socio-economic transformations, has adapted its policies through the distribution of subsidies and grants, oriented towards increasing productivity and empowering farmers to compete in the market. To achieve these objectives, MAFRD has implemented two main annual programs: the Direct Payments Program - Subsidies and the Rural Development Program - Investment Grants.

In 2024, 28 agricultural and livestock categories were supported through the Direct Payments Program, with a budget spent of 66.5 million € . The number of applicants was 32,561, of which 31,190 were beneficiaries. At the same time, within the framework of the Rural Development Program (RDP) for 2024, the measures envisaged were supported with a planned budget of 19.6 million €. The number of beneficiaries was 464, with an approved project value of 14.4 million € as public support, compared to 22.7 million € of the total amount of approved projects.

Exports of agricultural products for customs chapters 01–24, in 2024, reached 170.8 mil. €, representing an increase of 22.8 mil. € or 15.4%. Imports of agricultural products reached 1.39 bn. €, reflecting an increase of 108.4 mil. € or 8.4%, compared to 2023.

The number of loans granted to the agricultural sector from 2020 to 2024 is about 99 thousand loans with a total amount of 537.5 million €. So, for these 5 years, an average of about 1,646 loans have been disbursed each month, respectively with an average monthly amount of 8.96 million €.

The use of arable land during 2024 is dominated by meadows and pastures with 216,534 ha, or a share of 52%, arable land - fields with 188,795 ha or 43%, fruit plantations with an area of 10,408 ha (2%), vegetables, gardens and nurseries with a share of 2%, while vineyard plantations are represented with an area of 3,406 ha, and participation of 1%.

Meanwhile, agricultural production marked a significant value of €1,014 billion (€627 million in crop production and €387 million in livestock production).

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product by economic activities at current prices, in '000 €

Activity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	498,526	550,948	657,626	698,945	759,221
B Extractive industry	134,574	148,345	137,493	157,196	167,634
C Manufacturing industry	904,149	1,025,892	1,136,998	1,250,580	1,306,469
D Electricity and gas supply	264,917	288,349	338,570	306,464	326,501
E Water supply	43,089	45,905	49,219	53,970	58,274
F Construction	519,420	675,879	761,288	782,072	811,822
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	867,439	1,084,213	1,278,434	1,414,471	1,475,366
H Transportation and storage	262,999	341,917	395,463	431,010	459,766
I Hotels and restaurants	110,855	163,847	188,105	207,174	221,743
J Information and communication	134,577	150,124	178,262	198,044	207,603
K Financial and insurance activities	277,337	294,751	348,642	416,894	438,957
L Real estate business	493,438	512,555	544,622	572,145	581,184
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	107,358	113,918	121,612	132,039	137,036
N Administrative and support activities	49,589	54,486	58,984	63,962	66,125
O Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	444,284	436,988	448,001	496,510	529,526
P Education	257,380	270,776	274,076	311,545	330,039
Q Health and social work activities	180,459	184,884	184,744	215,996	231,030
R Art, entertainment and recreation	13,228	14,228	14,361	17,835	18,868
S Other services	26,905	27,760	28,472	29,865	30,873
T Activities of households as employers	-	-	-	-	-
BVSH at basic prices	5,590,522	6,385,766	7,144,972	7,756,719	8,158,040
Taxes on products	1,278,134	1,654,901	1,856,280	2,071,982	2,297,620
Subsidies on products	-97,055	-82,791	-105,525	-148,632	-105,287
Gross Domestic Producrt	**6,771,601**	**7,957,876**	**8,895,728**	**9,680,068**	**10,350,373**

Source: ASK- Gross Domestic Product 2008-2024

The agricultural sector faces numerous challenges, including the need for technological modernization, limited access to new markets, and the increasing impact of climate change. Socio-economic developments in rural areas present difficulties, but also potential for growth.

When we talk about the general economic and demographic environment in 2024, it turns out that the registered population in the Republic of Kosovo was 1.6 million inhabitants, marking a decrease of 10% compared to the last census in 2011, but an increase of almost 4 times compared to 1921. The lowest population density was in 1921 with 40.2 inhabitants/km², while the highest was in 2011 with 163.2 inhabitants/km². In 2024, the density marked a decrease of 9.9% compared to 2011.

The tourism sector is a growing sector in the economy of the Republic of Kosovo. Comparing the period 2015–2024, the number of visitors has increased almost 5 times. Tourism and agriculture are interrelated sectors, contributing to the development of the local economy and

rural areas. Tourism creates demand for local food products, while agriculture ensures the supply of this demand, stimulating the production of fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, wines and other agricultural products. This interaction generates additional opportunities for increasing local production and export of authentic products.

1.1 Level of socio-economic development

The Eurozone economy grew by 0.9% in 2024, after a stagnation of only 0.4% in 2023. This improvement was mainly supported by private consumption, positively affected by the growth of real incomes, the slowdown in inflation and the improvement in consumer confidence. On the other hand, investment remained weak due to high financing costs and increased economic uncertainty. Also, low competitiveness negatively affected exports and the industrial sector, causing growth to be mainly led by the services sector. The labour market saw positive developments: unemployment fell to 6.4%, while employment increased by 0.4%, signalling a stabilization after the strong growth in previous years.

The Western Balkans recorded an average growth of 3.4% in 2024 (from 3.7% in 2023). The highest growth was in Kosovo (4.4%), and the lowest in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2.5%). Growth was supported by lower inflation and increased lending, which boosted consumption and investment. Consumption remains the main driver, due to higher wages, public spending and an improvement in the labour market. External demand remains weak due to the economic slowdown in European partners.

Average inflation in the region decreased to 3.2% in 2024 (from 7.7% in 2023), with the highest rate in Serbia (4.8%), and the lowest in Kosovo (1.6%). The slowdown in inflation is expected to continue thanks to improvements in energy supply and stabilization of prices. Lending in the region increased, especially in Kosovo (18.3%), Montenegro (13.3%) and Albania (12.8%). Non-performing loans decreased in all countries, although Montenegro and Albania remain at the highest levels, while Kosovo has the lowest level.

Prices in Kosovo declined during 2024, thanks to the easing of external inflationary pressures, the stabilization of supply, and the decline in prices of basic goods in international markets. Inflation decreased to 1.6% from 4.9% in 2023, mainly due to the decline in fuel and food prices in the world market.

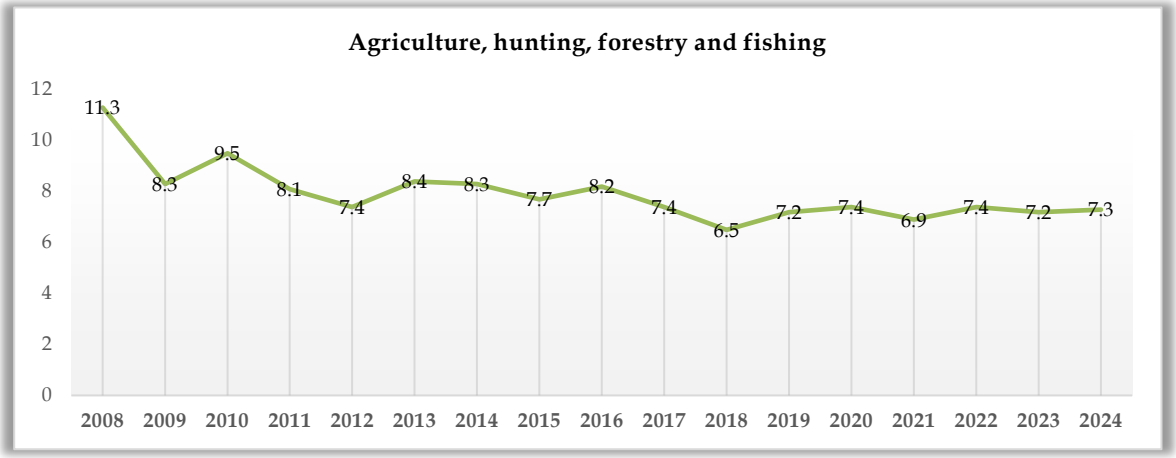
The main category contributing to inflation was food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.8 percentage points) with a decrease in dairy and vegetable prices, but an increase in coffee, tea and cocoa prices due to weather conditions. Exports of goods reached 941.5 mil. €, up 9.1 %, mainly due to increased exports of basic metals (22.6%), plastics and rubber (2.9%), and food items (13.9%). The Western Balkans are the main export partner (45.4%), with Albania and North Macedonia as the main destinations, while EU countries account for 33.1%, with Germany as the main destination. Exports extend to 148 countries.

Imports reached €6.37 billion, up 7.6%, driven by domestic demand. The most imported were mineral products, machinery and food. Intermediate goods accounted for the largest share (45.1%), while capital goods recorded the highest growth (17.2%). Imports come mainly from the EU (44.7%), Turkey (14.4%), the region (13.4%) and China (11.9%).

Remittances reached €1.35 billion (13.1% of GDP), with a slower growth of 1.4%, affected by economic uncertainty and inflation in diaspora host countries. Germany and Switzerland remain the main sources (56.2%). Remittances through formal channels increased by 2.0%, while informal ones remained at the same level.

Although the sector can employ many people, its contribution to GDP remains relatively small. Based on data obtained from KAS, the economy is shifting away from agriculture towards more productive sectors, but agriculture remains an important and stable component of GDP.

Figure 1: Participation of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product, 2008-2024



Source: Gross Domestic Product by economic activities 2008 – 2024

GDP at current prices in 2024 was €10.35 billion. Real growth in 2024 compared to 2023 was 4.57%, while GDP per capita for 2024 was €6,459.

Real growth for 2024 was in the following economic activities: Electricity, gas supply 6.1%, Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 5.2%, Hotels and restaurants 5.0%, Extractive industry 4.6%, Financial and insurance activities 3.8%, Construction 3.8%, Water supply 3.5%, Public administration and defense and compulsory social security 3.1%, Professional , scientific and technical activities 3.1%, Other services 3.0%, Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 2.8%, Transport and storage 2.6%, Information and communication 2.6%, Health and social work activities 2.5%, Administrative and support activities 1.6%, Arts, entertainment and recreation 1.5%, Real estate business 1.3%, Education 1.2% and Manufacturing 0.6%. While there was no decrease in either category.

1.2 Population in rural areas

Since 1921, when the population was 439,010, there has been a continuous increase from this period until 2011, when it reached 1.8 million inhabitants. In 2024, the registered population was 1.6 million inhabitants, marking a 10% decrease compared to 2011. Compared to 1921, the population in 2024 almost increased by 4 times.

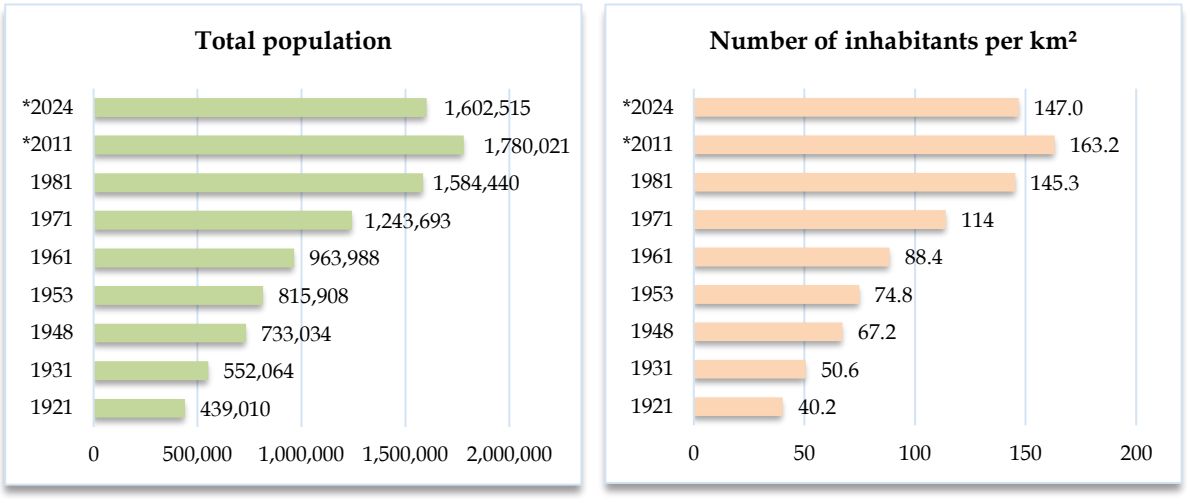
Table 2: Population of Kosovo according to censuses

Registration Year	Total population	Number of inhabitants per km²	Households	People in a household
1921	439,010	40.2	84,889	5.2
1931	552,064	50.6	108,761	5.1
1948	733,034	67.2	115,283	6.4
1953	815,908	74.8	127,004	6.4
1961	963,988	88.4	152,598	6.3
1971	1,243,693	114	188,107	6.6
1981	1,584,440	145.3	228,884	6.9
*2011	1,780,021	163.2	297,090	5.9
*2024	1,602,515	147.0	366,595	4.4

Source: KAS - Population, Household and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024, demographic data.

The lowest population density per square kilometre was recorded in 1921, with 40.2 inhabitants per km², while the highest population density was in 2011, with 163.2 inhabitants per km².

Figure 2: Population of Kosovo according to censuses, 1921-2024



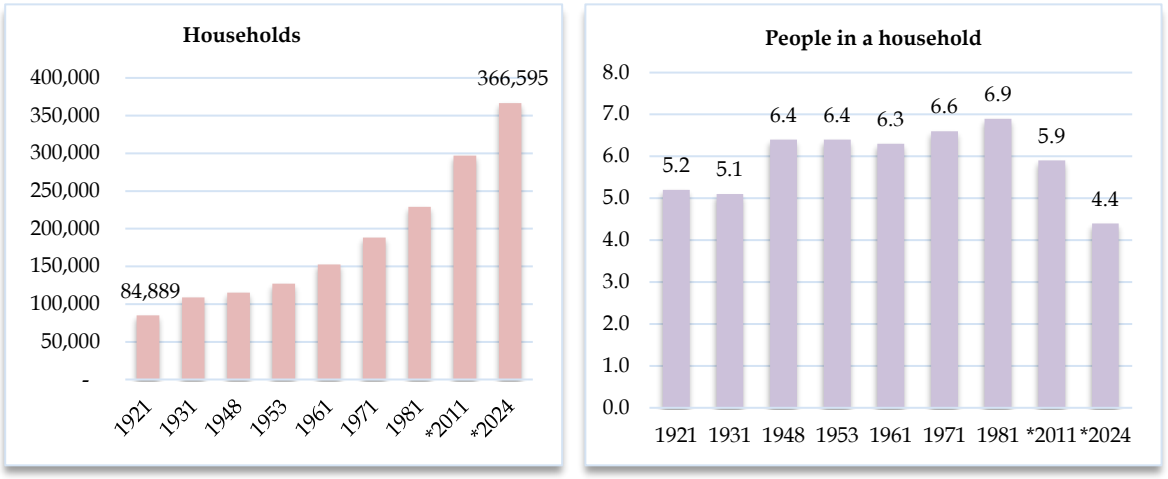
Source: KAS - Population, Household and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024, demographic data.[1]

[1]Data on the area of the Republic of Kosovo (2024) were obtained from the Kosovo Cadastral Agency (April 2017); 2011 - Population based on the 2011 Kosovo Population Census, including the Population Estimate for the four northern municipalities of Kosovo: Leposaviq, Zvecan, Zubin Potok and North Mitrovica; 2011- Number of households based on the 2011 Kosovo Population Census; 2024- Population based on the 2024 Kosovo Population Census, including the Population Estimate for the four northern municipalities of Kosovo: Leposaviq, Zvecan, Zubin Potok and North Mitrovica; 2024- Number of households based on the 2024 Kosovo Population Census.

Regarding the number of households, it is noted that in the 2024 census, 366,595 households were registered, an increase of 23.4% compared to 2011, and an increase of more than 4 times compared to 1921.

Regarding the number of people in a household, the year 2024 recorded the lowest number, with only 4.4 persons per household. The highest number was in 1981, with an average of 6.9 persons per household.

Figure 3: Population of Kosovo according to censuses



Source: KAS - Population, Household and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024, demographic data.

The total number of registered residents in 2024 was 1,585,566. Of these, 789,939 residents (49.8%) lived in rural areas, while 795,627 residents (50.2%) lived in urban areas, representing half of the population of the Republic of Kosovo.

The working-age population (15-64 years old) in 2024 totaled 1,063,687 inhabitants. Of these, 531,384 were males and 532,303 were females.

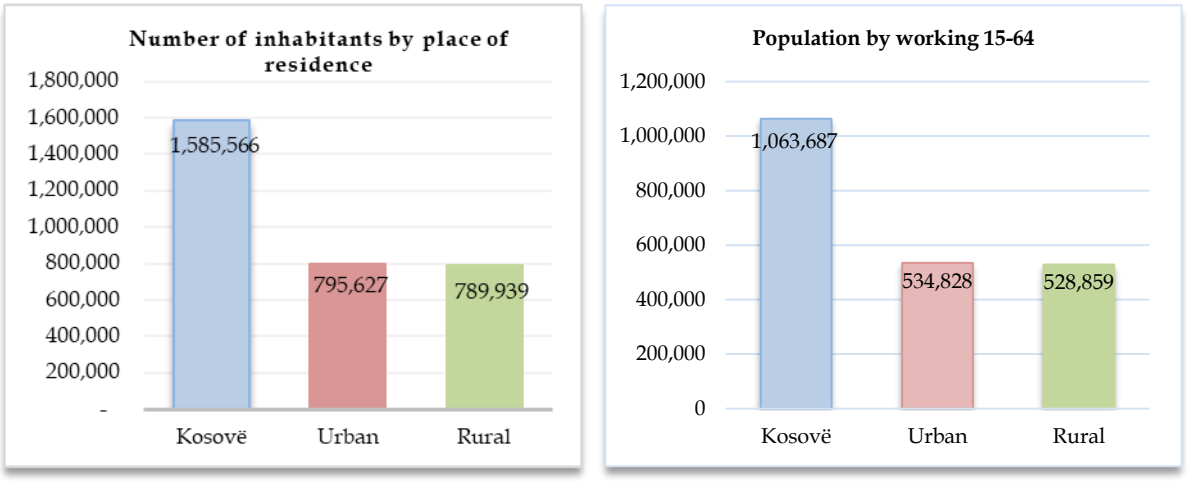
Table 3: Population according to settlement urban-rural, gender and age group

Type of residence	Population							Working age population 15-64			65+
	Total	Male	Female	Infant aged 0	Children 1-6	Children 7-14	Young 15-27	Total	Male	Female	
Kosovo	1,585,566	795,552	790,014	20,467	133,224	194,313	325,742	1,063,687	531,384	532,303	173,875
Urban	795,627	395,240	400,387	10,467	67,684	95,802	158,387	534,828	263,772	271,056	86,846
Rural	789,939	400,312	389,627	10,000	65,540	98,511	167,355	528,859	267,612	261,247	87,029

Source: KAS - Population, Household and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024, demographic data.

The number of active working-age population in 2024 was 1,063,687 inhabitants. Of these, 534,828 inhabitants lived in urban areas, while 528,859 inhabitants lived in rural areas.

Figure 4: Number of inhabitants by place of residence and population by working age



Source: KAS - Population, Household and Housing Census in Kosovo 2024, demographic data.

1.3 Employment

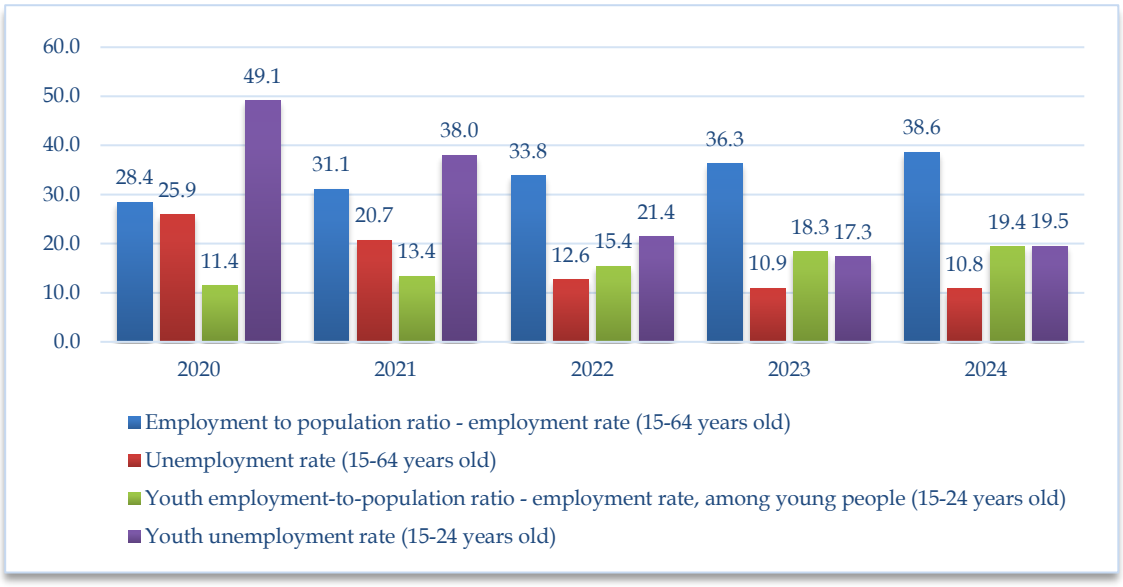
Kosovo has a young population, with an expected increase in the working-age population in the next decade. When we talk about economic activity and labor market participation, of the working-age population, a significant portion of 56.8% is found to be economically inactive. This means that these individuals are not employed and have not been actively looking for work in the last four weeks, or are unable to start work within the next two weeks.

On the other hand, 43.2% of the working-age population are economically active, which translates to 464,567 people. The employment rate in Kosovo is 38.6%, with around 414,493 people employed.

However, there are significant gender gaps in the labor market, presenting particular challenges for women. The employment rate for women is much lower, at only 21.2%, compared to 55.9% for men.

Among young people, the employment rate in 2024 was 19.4%, which is the highest for the period 2020-2024. The highest unemployment rate was in 2020 at 49.1%, while the lowest was in 2023 at 17.3%. In 2024, unemployment among young people (age 15-24) was 19.5%.

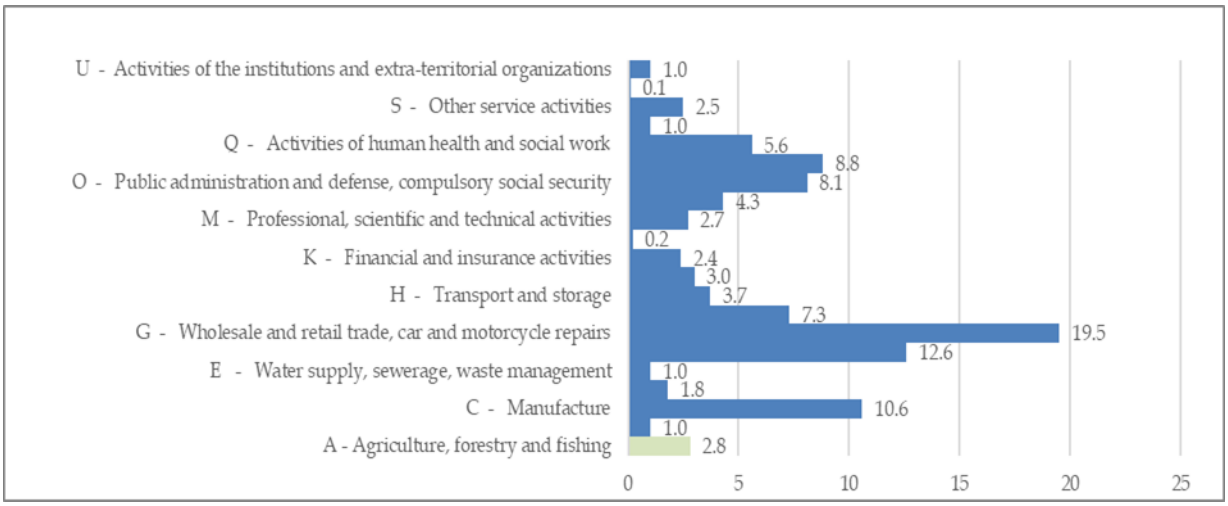
Figure 5: Key labour market indicators, 2020-2024



Source: KAS - Labor Force Survey, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24

Women are mainly employed in sectors such as trade, education and health, which account for 53.4% of female jobs. On the other hand, men are more concentrated in the trade, construction and manufacturing sectors, where 47.2% of men are employed. As an economic activity, the agriculture sector participates with only 2.8%. Wholesale and retail trade has a large participation with 19.5%, Construction with 12.6% and manufacturing with 10%.

Figure 6: Employment participation by activities in (%), age 15 and over



Source: KAS - Labor Force Survey, '24

The vast majority of employed people report that they work full-time, specifically 93.1% of them have a full-time main job.

1.4 Salary level

The data presented in the table below show a steady increase in average annual wages, both at the general level of the economy and in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector.

The minimum wage in Kosovo has undergone significant changes during 2024, reflecting efforts to increase the economic security of workers. Until September, the minimum wage was divided by age group, with workers up to the age of 35 being paid a minimum of €130 per month or €1,560 per year, while those over 35 were paid €170 per month or €2,040 per year.

The minimum wage for workers up to 35 years of age represented only about one-fifth of the average annual gross wage, while for those over 35 the ratio was about one-quarter. In terms of net wage, this ratio was about one-quarter for workers up to 35 years of age, and about one-third for those over 35. This ratio highlights the low level of the minimum wage compared to average income.

However, from October 1, 2024, a unified minimum wage of €350 gross was established, which represents about 54.8% of the average gross wage and 63.4% of the average net wage in 2024. This change marks a significant improvement in the minimum wage in relation to average wages, contributing to increasing the well-being of workers and bringing it closer to the real level of the cost of living.

Table 4: Gross and net salaries 2020-2024, in €

Average annual gross and net salaries	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average annual net salary (all sectors)	4,992	5,184	5,352	6,072	6,624
Average annual gross salary (all sectors)	5,592	5,808	6,252	6,840	7,668
Average annual net salary (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	2,724	3,204	3,588	3,732	4,296
Average annual gross salary (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	2,988	3,528	4,212	4,152	5,004

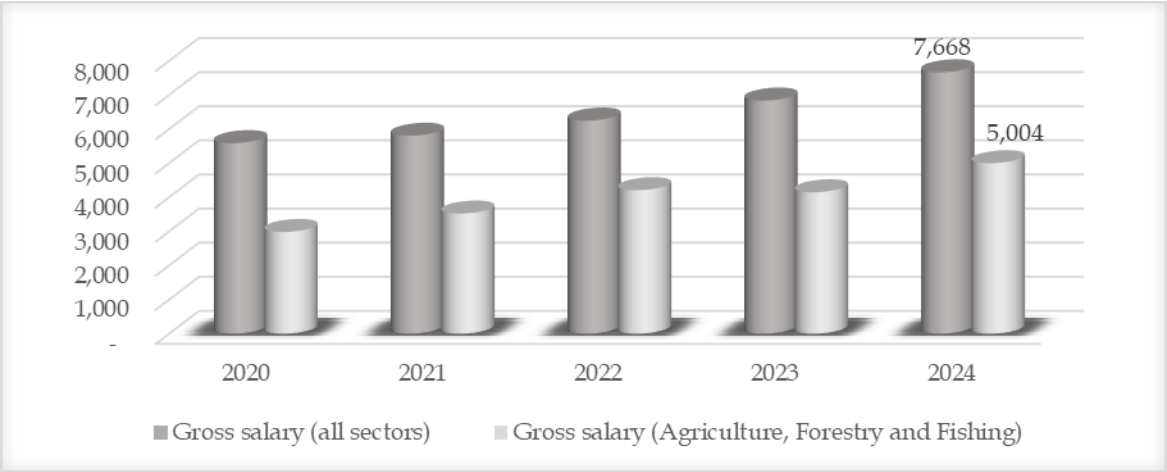
Source: Wage levels in Kosovo '20, '21, '22, '23, 24

Gross salaries across all sectors have seen a steady increase over the past five years. From €5,592 in 2020, they will reach €7,668 in 2024, marking an increase of 37.1% within 5 years. This shows a positive trend that can be linked to economic growth, changes in wage policies and the increase in the cost of living.

Salaries in the agricultural sector, although significantly lower compared to the overall average, have also seen significant increases, with the only difference being in 2023 which had a very small decrease compared to 2022. The gross salary for this sector has increased from €2,988 in 2020 to €5,004 in 2024, thus marking an increase of 67.5% within the 5-year period.

The largest increase in wages in the agricultural sector (respectively 30.3 percentage points), compared to the increase in all sectors in the 5-year period, was a result of the shortage and increase in the cost of labour in the agricultural sector.

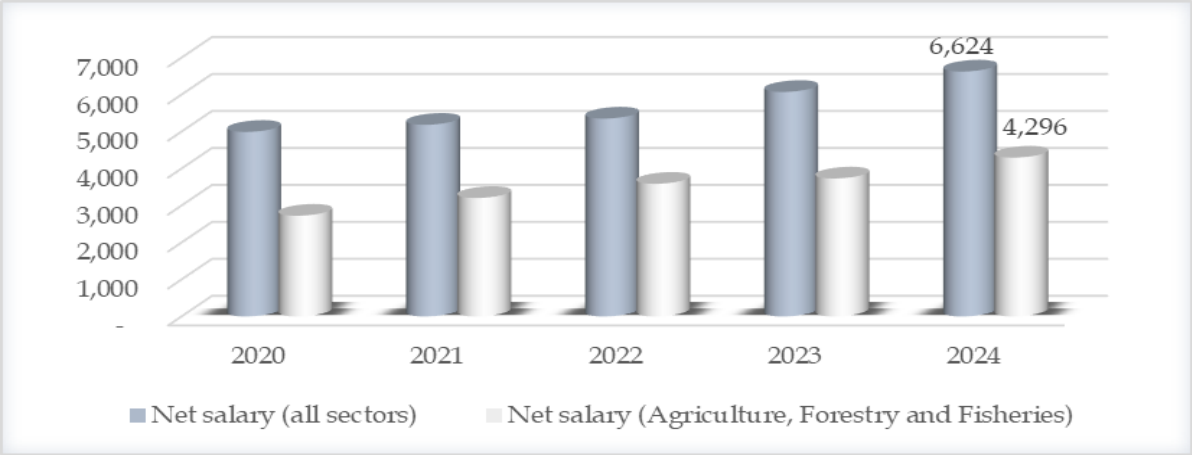
Figure 7: Average annual gross salary 2020-2024, in €



Source: Wage levels in Kosovo '20, '21, '22, '23, 24, compiled by DAESB-MAFRD

In terms of net wages, the trend follows the same pace as gross wages, gradually increasing year on year. The overall average net wage increases from €4,992 in 2020 to €6,624 in 2024, respectively by 32.7%, reflecting an overall improvement in workers' real incomes, while the net wage in the agricultural sector has increased from €2,724 in 2020 to €4,296 in 2024, respectively by 57.7%.

Figure 8: Average annual net salary 2020-2024, in €



Source: Wage levels in Kosovo '20, '21, '22, '23, 24, compiled by DAESB-MAFRD

1.5 Economic accounts in agriculture

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) aim to provide a detailed overview of economic activity in the agricultural sector for a calendar year. These accounts reflect the value of agricultural products and services that are produced by agricultural units and are sold or stored in farm stocks or even used for further use.

The main goal of the EAA is to provide reliable and consistent data on the economic development of the agricultural sector, which also serves to evaluate policies and their impact. EAA enables the calculation of key economic indicators, including farm income, operating

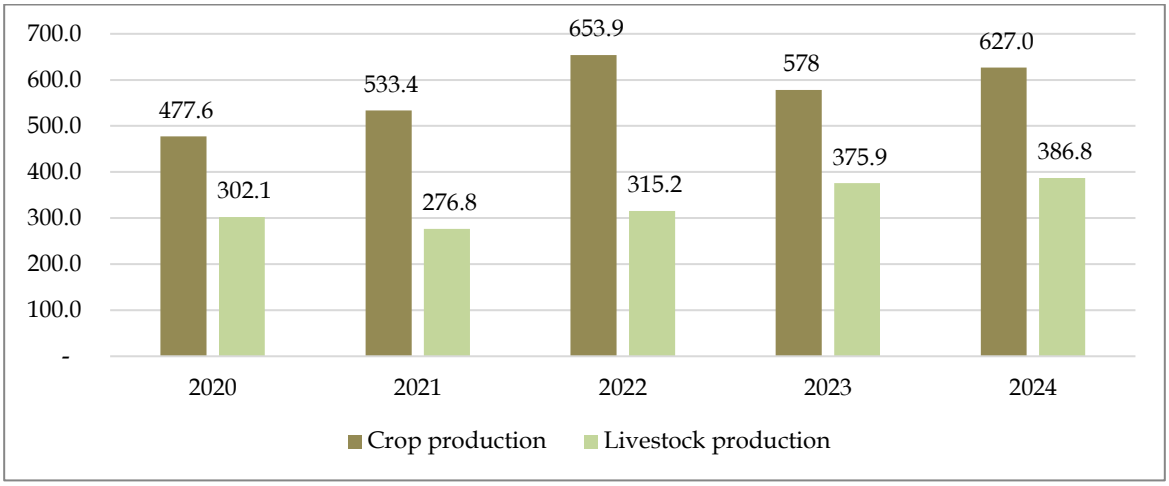
costs and net profits, which are more than necessary for a complete assessment of the state of the sector.

1.5.1 Agricultural products

Crop and livestock production during 2024 is presented in a value of €627 million for crop production, while €387 million for livestock production.

If we analyse the last 5 years for plant and livestock products, we notice that the values have changed from year to year. As for plant products in the period 2020-2024, they have shown a continuous growth trend except for 2023, which marked a decrease, but in 2024 this value of plant products increased by 8.5%, while livestock products for the period 2020-2024, except for a small decrease in 2021, were then accompanied by growth every year, and also in 2024, they marked an increase of 2.9% compared to 2023. These increases result as a result of the increase in the value of plant and livestock products.

Figure 9: Crop and livestock production in million €[2], 2020-2024

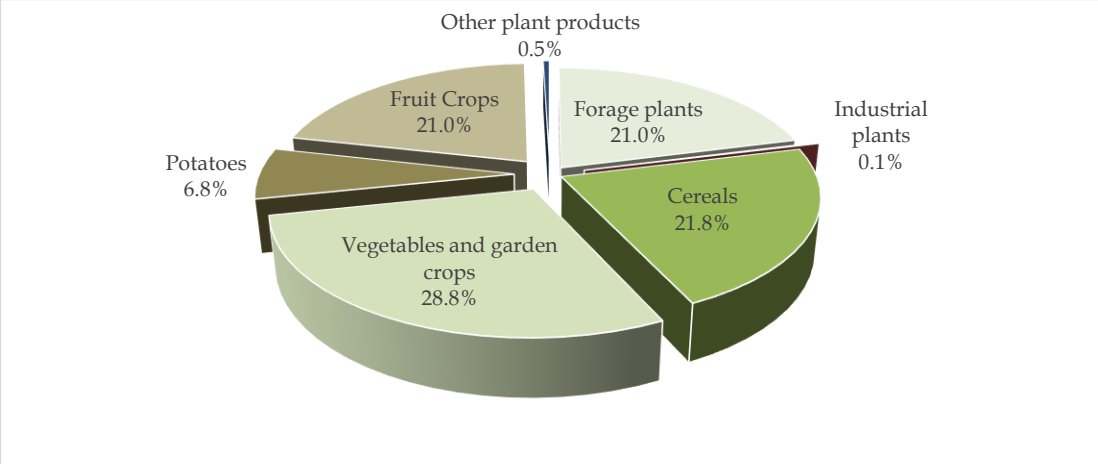


Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2023; Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

Regarding the participation of agricultural crops in total crop production, data for 2024 show that the category of vegetables and garden products participates with (28.8%), cereals (21.8%), fruits and fodder plants with 21% each, potatoes (6.8%), followed by other categories such as other crop products (0.5%) and industrial plants (0.1%).

[2] Value at current prices. Any changes in values in the economic accounts compared to the Green Reports of previous years are due to the change in the base year in KAS from 2015=100 to 2020=100.

Figure 10: Participation of agricultural crops in total crop production, 2024

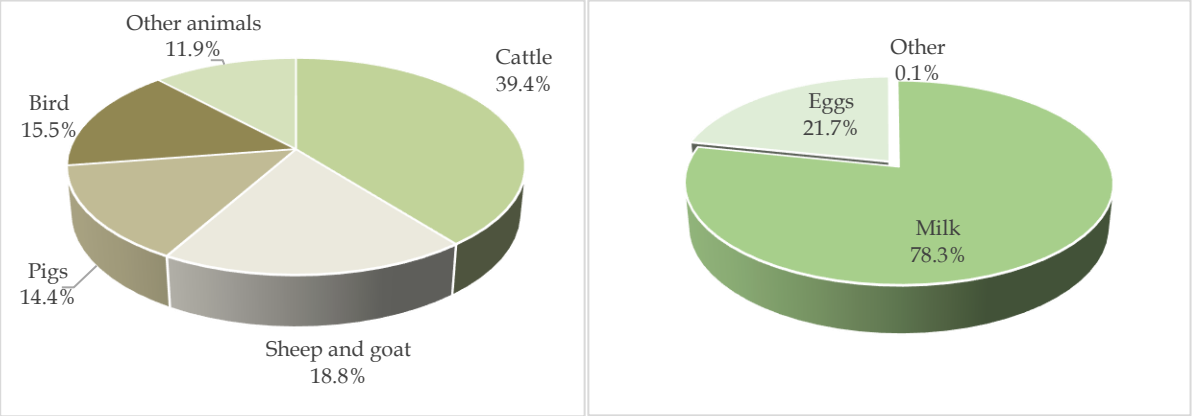


Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

Data for 2024 on meat sales by type of animal show that in the total of this category, cattle account for 39.4%, sheep and goats 18.8%, poultry 15.5%, pigs 14.4%, and other animals 11.9%.

Data on the sale of other livestock products for 2024, like last year, is led by the milk category with 78.3%, followed by eggs with 21.7%, and other products participate with 0.1%.

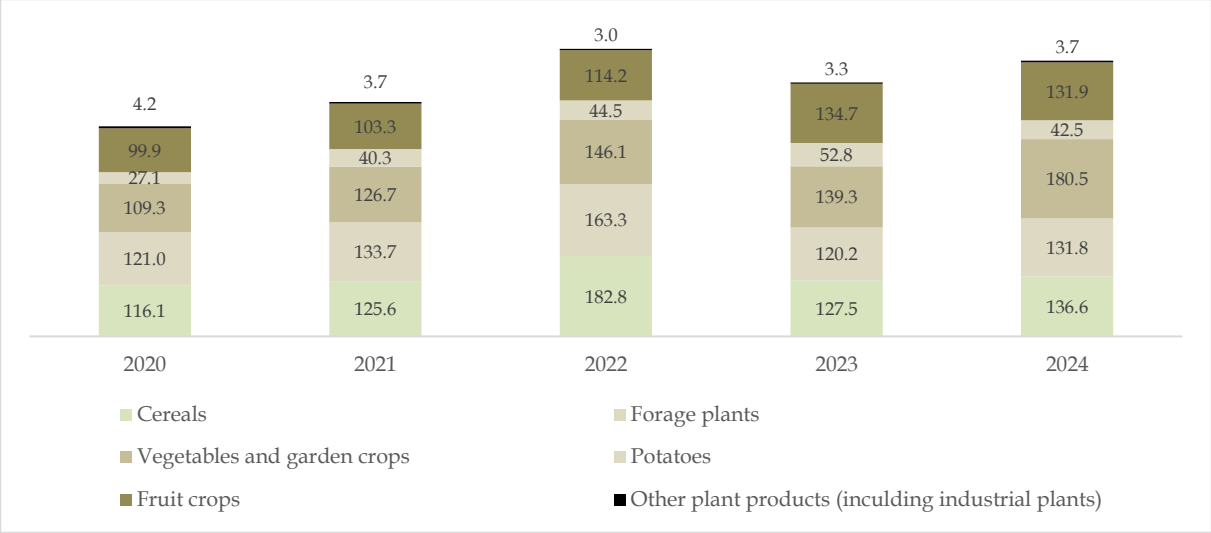
Figure 11: Sales of meat by animal type and other livestock products, 2024



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

For the period 2020-2024, plant products by category have mainly increased with occasional fluctuations. Unlike 2023, in 2024, it is noted that there have been changes in some categories, such as vegetables and garden products which have increased by 30%, other plant products including industrial products 13%, fodder plants 10% and cereals 7%, while a decrease was recorded in potatoes 20% and fruits 2%.

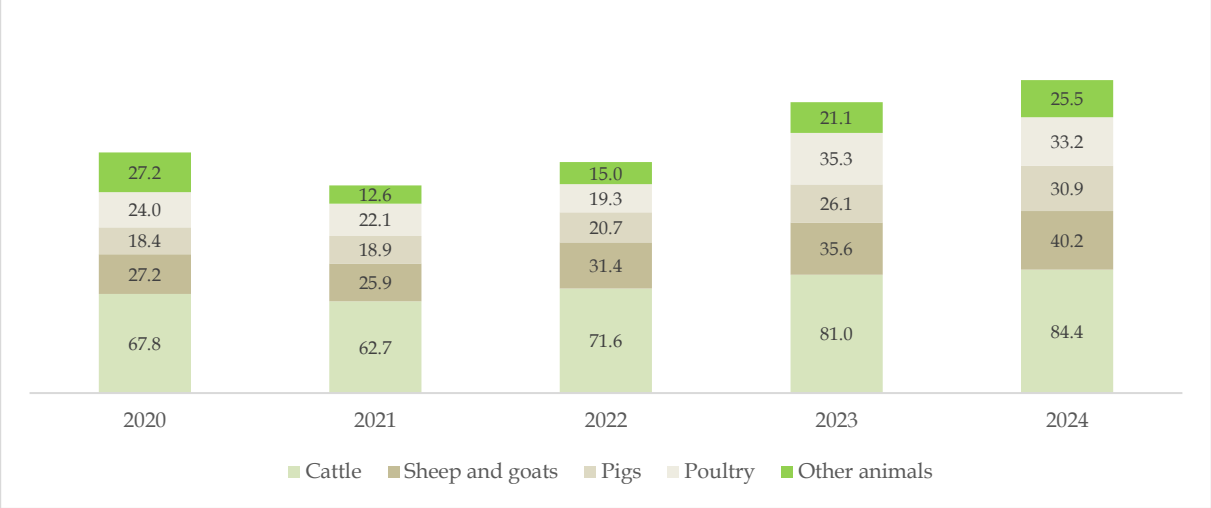
Figure 12: Crop production in million €, 2020-2024



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2023; Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

Livestock production for the period 2020-2024, based on current price values, has marked changes from year to year, from this entire time series, the year 2021 is characterized by a significant decrease in almost all categories, followed by an increase in all subsequent years. Compared to 2023, during 2024 all categories have marked an increase starting from other animals which marked an increase of 21%, pigs 18%, sheep and goats 13% and cattle 4%, while a decrease was noted in the poultry category by 6%.

Figure 13: Livestock in million €, 2020-2024

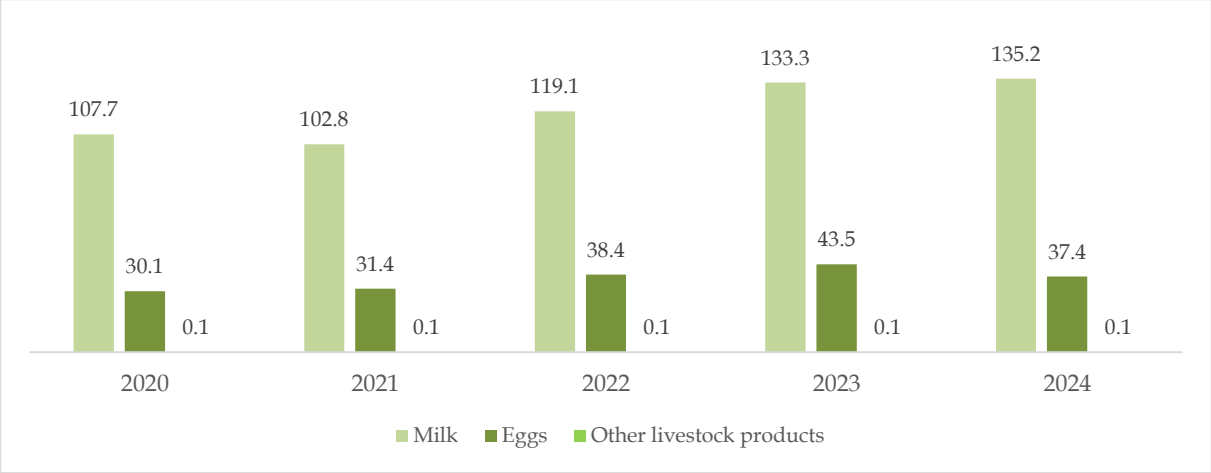


Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2023; Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

During the period 2020-2024, livestock products have shown a continuous increase, except for some small fluctuations depending on the categories, the obvious differences are observed in 2020 and 2021, which were then reflected in the following years with an increase. The value of milk in 2024 marked 135.2 million. €, also, the highest in all categories during the period 2020-

2024, the egg category marked a decrease compared to the previous two years 2022 and 2023, while the category of other livestock products did not have any change during this period.

Figure 14: Livestock products in million €, 2020-2024



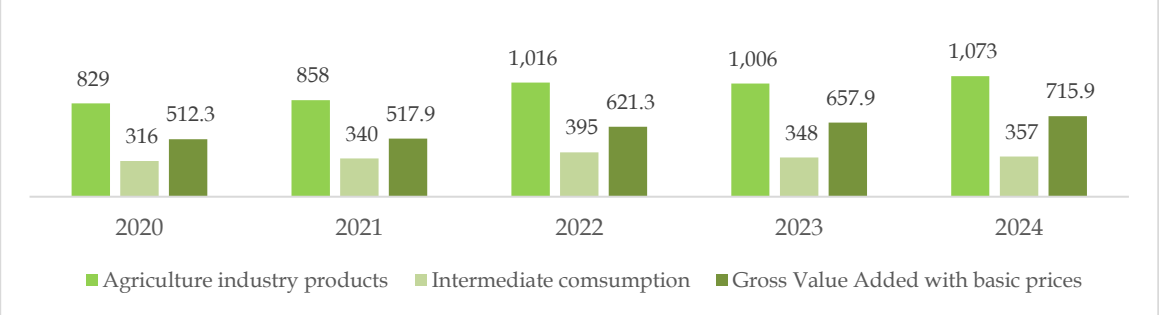
Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2023; Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

1.5.2 Entrepreneurial income

Entrepreneurial income for the period 2020-2024, which includes agricultural industry production, intermediate consumption and gross value added, shows that in 2024 their value has increased compared to the previous 4 years.

During 2024, values by category marked positive changes, with the value of agricultural industry products increasing by 7%, intermediate consumption by 2%, and gross value added at basic prices by 9%.

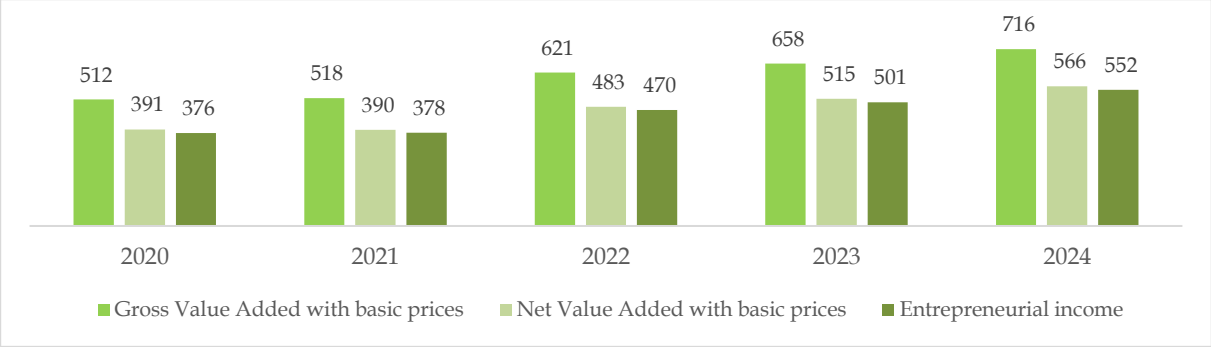
Figure 15: Agricultural production, intermediate consumption and gross value added in million €, 2020-2024



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2023; Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

Aggregated revenues in agriculture for 2024 are presented with the highest value in all categories for the period 2020-2024. During 2024, gross value added at basic prices is estimated at 716 million € or 9% higher, net value added at basic prices marked 566 million €, and entrepreneurial income 552 million € or an increase of 10% each.

Figure 16: Aggregated revenues in agriculture in million €, 2020-2024



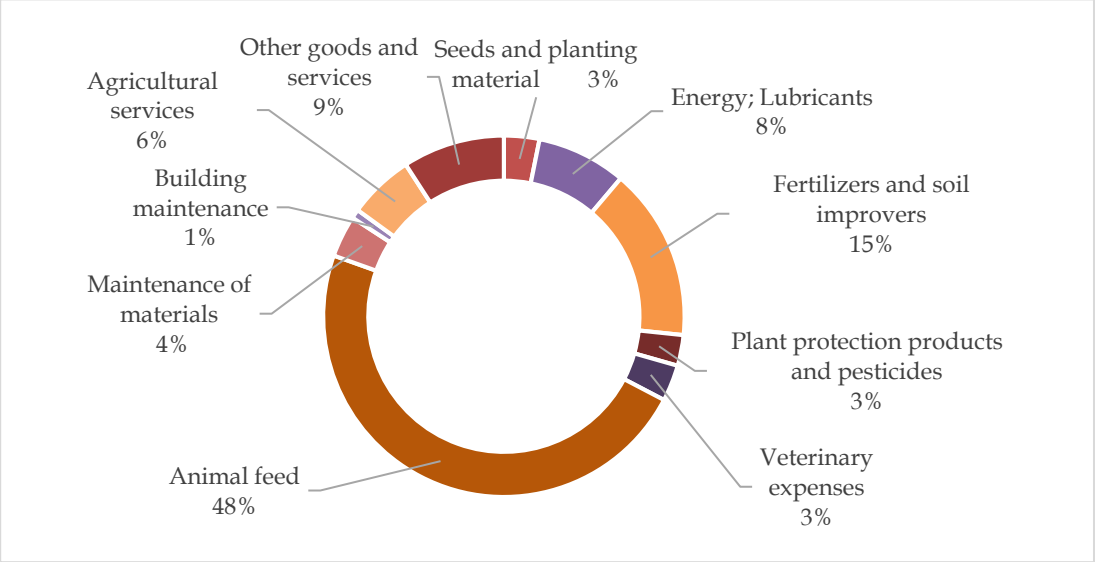
Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2023; Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

1.5.3 Agricultural inputs

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture for 2024 show us that the structure of intermediate agricultural consumption compared to last year has not changed much, almost all categories remain in the same ratio as in 2023, except for the animal feed category which has marked an increase of 2 percentage points and veterinary expenses a slight decrease of 1 percentage point.

Regarding the structure of agricultural intermediate consumption for 2024, referring to data at current prices, the category with the largest participation in this structure is the animal feed category with 48%, followed by the fertilizer and soil improver category with 15%, other goods and services with 9%, and the rest distributed among other groups.

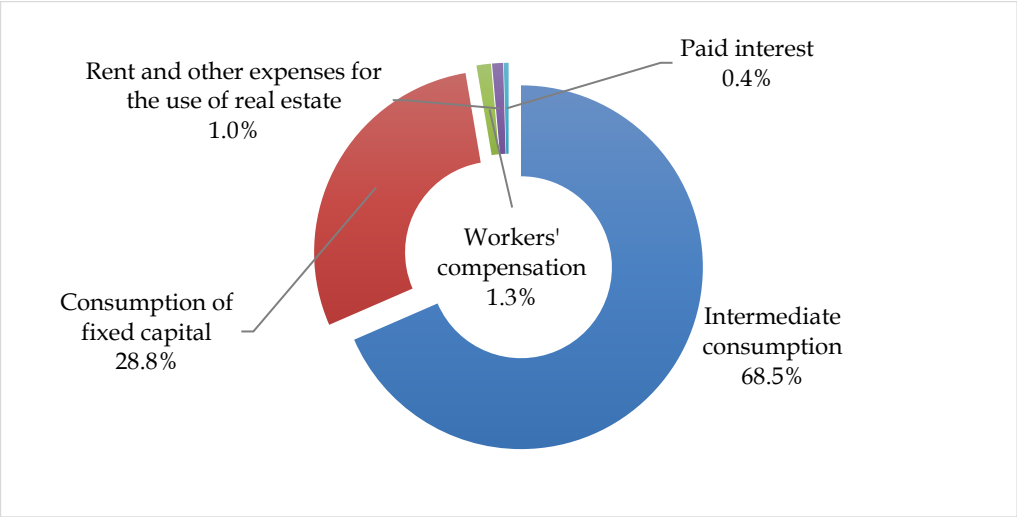
Figure 17: Structure of intermediate consumption, 2024



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

Inputs in agriculture for 2024, according to LLEB data at current prices, have the following shares: Intermediate consumption 68.5%, fixed capital consumption 28.8%, compensation of employees 1.3%, rent and other expenses for the use of real estate and buildings with 1% each, and unpaid interest has a share of 0.4%.

Figure 18: Agricultural inputs by category, 2024



Source: KAS - Economic Accounts for Agriculture 2024, processed by DAESB - MAFRD

1.5.4 Fertilizer use and camel pest control

The area of land fertilized with organic manure has increased slightly over the period, increasing from 62,844 ha in 2020 to 63,970 ha in 2024, an increase of about 1.8%. This indicates stability and a moderate expansion of the area fertilized with organic manure.

The total amount of fertilizer used has decreased by 2.4% during the period, decreasing from 908,650 tons in 2020 to 887,240 tons in 2024. As the area fertilized has increased, this has led to the amount of fertilizer used per hectare decreasing by 4.1%, from 14.5 t/ha in 2020 to 13.9 t/ha in 2024.

While fertilizer expenditures have increased significantly, from 2.2 million € in 2020 to 4.4 million € in 2024, which represents an increase of about 95.2%. Looking at year-on-year changes, in 2021, fertilizer expenditures increased by 64.3%, followed by an increase in 2022 of 26.5%, and then there were decreases of 4.0% in 2023 and 2.2% in 2022. The increases in 2021 and 2022 were due to increases in fertilizer prices.

Table 5: Fertilized area, amount of organic fertilizer used and costs, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fertilized land area (ha)	62,844	63,454	63,700	63,940	63,970
Total quantity used (t)	908,650	895,309	876,309	900,201	887,240
Amount used (t/ha)	14.50	14.10	13.80	14.10	13.90
Expenses (€)	2,240,731	3,681,879	4,657,714	4,471,405	4,373,554

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

During the period 2020-2024, the area of land fertilized with mineral fertilizer has shown a steady increase, going from 172,220 ha in 2020 to 174,264 ha in 2024, which represents an increase of about 1.2%. In 2024, the area has increased to 174,264 ha, from 174,161 ha in 2023, which represents a modest increase of 0.1%, indicating a high stability in fertilized lands.

Regarding the quantities of mineral fertilizers used, in 2024 there was an increase of 1.5% compared to 2023. Of the types of fertilizers used, NPK has marked a small increase of 0.9%, NAG 2.8%, URE 1.3% and other fertilizers 10%, indicating a more intensive use of some types of fertilizers in the last year.

At the same time, fertilizer expenditures have decreased slightly, from €52.0 million in 2023 to €50.8 million in 2024, representing a decrease of 2.2%. This decrease, compared to the small increase in the quantities used, indicates a decrease in the prices of some types of fertilizers.

Table 6: Fertilized area, amount of mineral fertilizer used and costs, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fertilized land area (ha)	**172,220**	**173,665**	**173,911**	**174,161**	**174,264**
Expenses (€)	**31,681,826**	**37,984,104**	**50,486,530**	**52,001,126**	**50,842,568**
NPK (kg)	42,447,365	41,393,005	42,066,802	42,600,121	42,977,542
NAG (kg)	8,674,749	8,936,617	9,082,117	9,207,643	9,463,040
UREA (kg)	25,628,236	26,053,605	26,327,504	26,561,919	26,913,321
Other (kg)	2,306,229	2,592,958	2,711,121	2,512,598	2,762,961
Total quantity (kg)	**79,056,578**	**78,976,185**	**80,187,544**	**80,882,281**	**82,116,863**

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

During the period 2020–2024, the area of utilized agricultural land treated with pesticides has shown small fluctuations, increasing from 122,090 ha in 2020 to 122,571 ha in 2024, which represents an increase of about 0.4% over five years.

Analysis of the last two years shows that the area has decreased from 122,752 ha in 2023 to 122,571 ha in 2024, representing a modest decrease of 0.1%. This indicator shows that the change in the areas treated with pesticides has been very limited in recent years.

Meanwhile, expenditures for the use of pesticides have seen a continuous increase during the period '20 -' 24. They have increased from 8.6 mil. € in 2020, to 9.8 mil. € in 2024, corresponding to a total increase of about 14.6%. Focusing on the last two years, expenditures have increased by 7%. This is mainly as a result of the increase in pesticide prices.

Table 7: Agricultural area used, treated with pesticides and expenditures, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Area (ha)	122,090	122,138	122,501	122,752	122,571
Expenses (€)	8,550,647	8,004,182	8,639,697	9,158,079	9,802,440

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

1.6 Prices of agricultural inputs and products

1.6.1 Agricultural input prices

Agricultural input price indices measure price changes in the actual costs of production within the economy. That is, an input price index measures changes in the cost of the basket of goods that enter as inputs into the production process, but does not include primary inputs such as land, labor, and capital.

The following table of the annual agricultural input price index includes data on price indices in Kosovo for the period 2020-2024. Agricultural input prices were collected by KAS from agricultural pharmacies, veterinary pharmacies, companies, markets and other places where agricultural input prices are available. Some agricultural input prices were taken from consumer prices by KAS.

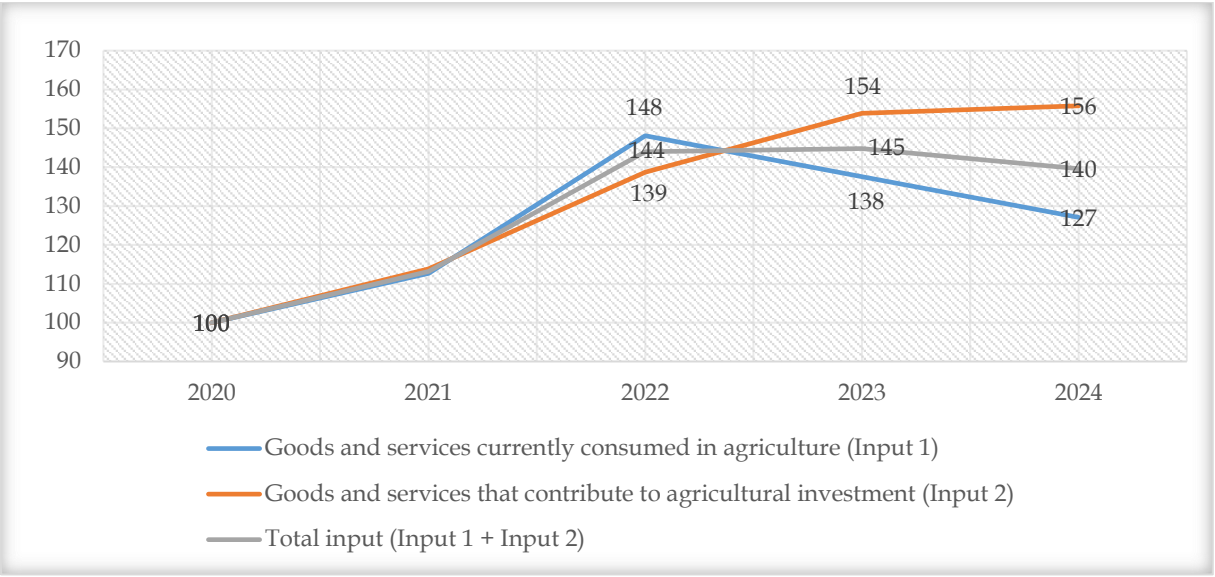
The products that make up the basis of the input price index participate in one of two main groups: Goods and services actually consumed in agriculture (intermediate consumption), as well as Goods and services that contribute to agricultural investment (capital formation).

Of all the categories presented in the table below, the category with the highest price increase in 2024, compared to 2023, is that of plant protection products and pesticides by 13.6%, followed by veterinary expenses with an increase of 4.1%. An increase was also noted in compound feed materials by 4.5%, which fall within the category of animal feed materials, followed by electricity (3.0%), building maintenance (2.1%) and maintenance of materials with a very small percentage of increase.

There was a price decline in several input categories, but the most pronounced decline was in the categories of fertilizers and soil improvers (21.1%) and animal feed materials (7%), followed by other categories with lower declines.

The annual input price index in 2024 decreased by 7.6% for Input 1, compared to the same period in 2023, while the index for Input 2 increased by 1.2%. The total input price index (Input 1 + Input 2) compared to 2023, in 2024 decreased by 3.6%.

Figure 19: Annual agricultural input price index 2020-2024, (2020=100)



Source: KAS - Input Price Index and Prices in Agriculture 2020-202 4 (2020=100), processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Table 8: Annual agricultural input price index 2020-2024, (2020=100)

Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change in % 2024/2023
Goods and services currently consumed in agriculture (Input 1)	**100**	**112.7**	**148.1**	**137.6**	**127.1**	**-7.6**
Seeds and planting material	100	101.7	109.2	105.2	103.0	-2.1
Energy; lubricant	100	113.7	147.9	139.9	135.7	-3.0
- Electricity	100	100.7	103.3	119.5	123.1	3.0
- Fuel	100	119.2	167.4	148.6	140.8	-5.2
- Lubricant	100	111.0	126.4	133.6	135.0	1.0
Fertilizers and soil improvers	100	133.2	235.4	200.2	158.0	-21.1
- Simple fertilizers	100	137.0	247.2	198.3	152.2	-23.2
- Compound fertilizers	100	130.1	225.8	201.8	162.9	-19.3
Plant protection products and pesticides	100	102.7	116.1	125.2	142.2	13.6
Veterinary expenses	100	104.0	107.6	112.4	117.0	4.1
Animal feed material	100	111.5	144.3	129.5	120.4	-7.0
- Simple food items	100	111.9	147.2	128.5	116.7	-9.2
- Food ingredients	100	108.9	128.0	135.2	141.3	4.5
Maintenance of materials	100	100.1	104.4	106.2	106.3	0.1
Building maintenance	100	103.3	111.3	118.3	120.8	2.1
Other goods and services	100	104.4	106.2	107.3	106.8	-0.5
Goods and services that contribute to agricultural investment (Input 2)	**100**	**113.8**	**138.7**	**153.9**	**155.8**	**1.2**
Tractor	100	125.7	162.6	184.7	183.9	-0.4
Other	100	103.2	117.4	126.5	130.8	3.4
Total input (Input 1 + Input 2)	**100**	**113.2**	**144.0**	**144.8**	**139.6**	**-3.6**

Source: KAS - Input Price Index and Prices in Agriculture 2020-2024 (2020=100), processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The following table contains data on the annual prices of electricity and oil for the period 2020-2024. The price of electricity in 2024 increased by 1.4% compared to the previous year, while the price of oil decreased by 5.8%.

Table 9: Annual prices for electricity and oil in €, 2020–2024

Energy and Lubricants	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change in % 2024/2023
Electricity price per 100 kWh	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.9	7.0	1.4
Petrol - price per 100 liters	92.6	110.2	159.1	139.0	131.0	-5.8

Source: KAS - Input Price Index and Prices in Agriculture 2020-202 4 (2020=100), processed by DAESB-MAFRD

1.6.2 Prices of agricultural products

Agriculture is one of the sectors most vulnerable to climate, political and demographic changes, including more unexpected weather conditions, other challenges related to population and economic opportunities. The Ministry of Agriculture provides direct support to farmers and small producers with grants and subsidies, to increase the productivity and sustainability of the agricultural sector.

Domestic agricultural production is not sufficient to meet the consumption needs of the population, despite continuous support. For this reason, we have a high import of agricultural products to fill this gap, which deepens the negative trade balance.

To collect and analyze the prices of agricultural products, MAFRD has engaged an economic operator, the data are collected from seven regions and presented as annual averages at the national level. These data serve as a basis for drafting analyses, programs and strategies aimed at improving the situation in the agricultural sector.

The following are presented the prices of several agricultural products at the farm level, import prices, and unit values of imported products for the period 2020–2024.

Farm prices of agricultural products

Analysing the data from the table provided (farm prices for the years 2023 and 2024), it is observed that there has indeed been a high volatility in the prices of agricultural products. These movements are presented as significant increases in: apples, pumpkins, pears, plums, spinach and corn squash, as well as significant decreases in: watermelon, free range chicken, tomatoes and calves and heifers.

Table 10: Average annual farm gate prices of agricultural products, €/kg

Products	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 (%)
Wheat	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.20	0.21	7
Corn	0.25	0.28	0.32	0.19	0.25	32
Tomato	0.33	0.52	0.66	0.69	0.67	-3
Legume	2.31	2.38	2.49	3.50	3.53	1
Pumpkin	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.30	0.75	150
Squash	0.22	0.29	0.39	0.35	0.59	69
Cabbage	0.23	0.31	0.36	0.45	0.52	15
Potato	0.28	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.29	-39
Onion	0.37	0.41	0.48	0.46	0.52	12
Watermelon	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.30	0.19	-37
Pepper	0.54	0.62	0.78	0.70	1.02	46
Spinach	0.76	1.16	0.86	0.70	1.22	74
Cucumber	0.31	0.54	0.67	0.45	0.61	36
Walnut	2.06	2.13	2.57	3.50	3.97	13
Pear	0.72	0.91	0.89	0.80	1.53	91
Strawberry	1.16	1.22	1.19	1.30	1.60	23
Plum	0.71	0.81	0.78	0.60	1.09	82
Raspberry	1.73	3.50	3.12	1.30	2.10	62
Apple	0.31	0.44	0.43	0.37	0.95	155
Table grapes	0.63	0.53	0.69	0.78	0.90	15
Calves and Heifers	2.21	2.53	2.71	3.10	3.02	-2
Farm chicken	1.72	1.89	3.12	2.90	1.98	-32
Milk	0.23	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.62	48
Egg*	2.26	2.12	2.54	2.08	2.55	23
Honey	13.60	11.50	14.54	14.30	17.60	-1.7

Source: DAESB – MAFRD; * unit 30 pieces;

Consumer prices of agricultural products

Consumer prices of agricultural products are presented through annual wholesale and retail market prices for the years 2020-2024.[3]

Based on the annual wholesale market prices presented in the following table for several agricultural products, we note that during 2024 there were price movements compared to 2022, the following products recorded the largest price increases: spinach, pumpkin, plums, apples and honey, while the products that recorded a decrease in price are: farm chicken, wheat, cucumber and tomato.

[3] In 2023, data collection was not carried out due to the lack of a contract with the EO that carries out the price collection.

Table 11: Average annual wholesale market prices, €/kg

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2022 (%)
Wheat	0.33	0.31	0.36	-	0.23	-36
Corn	0.53	0.39	0.37	-	0.31	-16
Tomato	0.65	0.78	1.17	-	0.92	-21
Legume	2.44	2.50	2.84	-	4.40	55
Pumpkin	0.31	0.27	0.53	-	1.05	98
Squash	0.38	0.46	0.69	-	0.73	6
Cabbage	0.39	0.47	0.55	-	0.69	25
Potato	0.39	0.40	0.51	-	0.51	0
Onion	0.54	0.48	0.62	-	0.59	-5
Watermelon	0.37	0.24	0.25	-	0.21	-16
Pepper	0.97	0.94	1.27	-	1.28	1
Spinach	0.95	0.94	1.00	-	2.31	131
Cucumber	0.57	0.75	0.91	-	0.71	-22
Walnut	2.38	2.71	3.05	-	5.18	70
Pear	1.20	1.32	1.37	-	1.68	23
Strawberry	1.82	1.67	1.75	-	1.65	-6
Plum	0.69	1.09	0.91	-	1.54	69
Raspberry	2.07	4.00	3.72	-	4.24	14
Apple	0.64	0.73	0.58	-	1.11	91
Table grapes	0.99	1.02	1.41	-	1.95	38
Calves and Heifers	2.93	2.65	2.89	-	3.02	4
Farm chicken	1.91	2.08	3.78	-	1.98	-48
Milk	0.29	0.42	0.59	-	0.67	14
Egg*	2.36	2.29	3.15	-	2.75	-13
Honey	7.22	10.51	11.34	-	19.08	68

Source: DAESB – MAFRD; * unit 30 pieces;

Based on retail market data for 2024, there have been significant fluctuations in the prices of agricultural products, with a significant decrease in prices for: farm chicken, cereals (such as wheat and corn), eggs and cucumbers, while apples, spinach, nuts, beans and pumpkin have recorded an increase in prices.

It is important to note that specific price changes may vary significantly by country, region, and time within 2024.

Table 12: Average annual retail market prices, €/kg

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2022 (%)
Wheat	0.38	0.36	0.42	-	0.26	-38
Corn	0.62	0.46	0.42	-	0.35	-17
Tomato	0.77	0.94	1.26	-	1.16	-8
Legume	2.60	2.67	3.01	-	4.23	41
Pumpkin	0.42	0.34	0.61	-	0.85	39
Squash	0.45	0.51	0.75	-	0.72	-4
Cabbage	0.47	0.55	0.55	-	0.68	24
Potato	0.48	0.49	0.60	-	0.61	2
Onion	0.64	0.57	0.71	-	0.79	11
Watermelon	0.45	0.28	0.28	-	0.25	-11
Pepper	1.08	1.08	1.38	-	1.47	7
Spinach	1.07	1.08	1.08	-	1.83	69
Cucumber	0.65	0.86	1.06	-	0.83	-22
Walnut	2.56	2.96	3.22	-	4.80	49
Pear	1.35	1.45	1.48	-	1.96	32
Strawberry	1.97	1.87	1.93	-	1.89	-2
Plum	0.79	1.48	1.08	-	1.26	17
Raspberry	2.26	4.25	3.93	-	4.67	19
Apple	0.74	0.84	0.69	-	1.17	70
Table grapes	1.09	1.20	1.52	-	1.81	19
Calves and Heifers	3.02	2.49	3.05	-	3.34	10
Farm chicken	2.13	2.38	4.51	-	2.29	-49
Milk	0.48	0.49	0.60	-	0.76	27
Egg*	2.61	2.57	3.61	-	3.01	-17
Honey	7.50	10.77	11.42	-	12.70	11

Source: DAESB – MAFRD; * unit 30 pieces;

Import prices of agricultural products

In the dynamics of the agricultural market in Kosovo, during off-season periods of local production, imported products prevail at higher prices due to transportation costs, customs and market demand. For some products, despite the additional import costs, the wholesale price (or farm gate price) of the local product may be higher than the price of the imported product, due to low efficiency in local production, higher input costs, lack of subsidies or state support than regional competitors, as well as the advantage where foreign producers produce in much larger quantities, reducing unit costs, etc. This price discrepancy poses a challenge for our farmers when their product enters the market and has to compete with cheaper imported goods.

The following table presents the import prices of agricultural products, where the prices that have decreased compared to the previous year are: watermelon, wheat, corn, tomatoes, beans, peppers, cucumbers, while the most significant price increases have been recorded for: corn, pumpkin, spinach and onions.

Table 13: Import prices of agricultural products, €/kg

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2022 (%)
Wheat	0.38	0.36	0.35	-	0.23	-34
Corn	0.45	0.43	0.32	-	0.27	-17
Tomato	1.19	0.97	1.36	-	0.98	-28
Legume	2.01	2.36	2.77	-	1.99	-28
Pumpkin	0.28	0.31	0.41	-	0.81	98
Squash	0.46	0.43	0.52	-	1.07	106
Cabbage	0.64	0.52	0.44	-	0.33	-24
Potato	0.84	0.56	0.70	-	0.50	-29
Onion	0.61	0.55	0.58	-	1.03	77
Watermelon	0.85	0.79	0.89	-	0.44	-50
Pepper	1.50	1.23	1.86	-	1.31	-30
Spinach	1.19	1.21	0.78	-	1.47	88
Cucumber	1.21	1.00	1.12	-	0.76	-32
Walnut	2.06	2.42	2.67	-	3.28	23
Pear	1.47	1.48	1.36	-	1.27	-7
Strawberry	2.94	2.63	2.30	-	1.90	-17
Plum	2.34	2.19	1.56	-	1.34	-14
Raspberry	-	-	-	-	-	
Apple	0.82	0.77	0.72	-	0.77	7
Table grapes	1.97	2.78	2.48	-	1.88	-24
Calves and Heifers	2.87	2.98	2.75	-	2.38	-14
Farm chicken	2.21	2.72	-	-	-	
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	
Egg*	2.15	2.21	3.31	-	2.56	-23
Honey	8.60	7.54	11.39	-	10.29	-10

Source: DAESB – MAFRD; * unit 30 pieces;

The reasons for the increase in import prices come mainly from global inflation, energy prices, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and climate change. In the table presented for the unit value of agricultural product imports, there was a significant increase in: strawberries, apples, pears, onions, beans, while a slight decrease is seen in: watermelon, wheat, plums, etc.

Table 14: Unit value of imported agricultural products, €/kg

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 (%)
Wheat	0.19	0.22	0.33	0.25	0.21	-15
Corn	0.16	0.22	0.29	0.20	0.19	-6
Tomato	0.35	0.35	0.52	0.72	0.67	-7
Legume	0.93	0.86	0.87	0.96	1.13	18
Pumpkin	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.68	0.71	5
Squash	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.31	0.36	17
Cabbage	0.20	0.23	0.29	0.44	0.42	-5
Potato	0.47	0.47	0.32	0.97	1.16	20
Onion	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.33	0.26	-21
Watermelon	0.46	0.42	0.54	0.85	0.89	5
Pepper	0.50	0.57	0.69	0.91	0.84	-8
Spinach	0.29	0.38	0.44	0.56	0.54	-4
Cucumber	1.52	1.45	1.59	1.69	1.68	0
Walnut	0.67	0.62	0.51	0.68	0.81	20
Pear	0.69	0.93	0.85	1.00	1.42	42
Strawberry	0.31	0.39	0.43	0.92	0.83	-9
Plum	2.21	3.55	0.85	1.17	1.24	6
Raspberry	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.42	0.54	30
Apple	0.46	0.46	0.51	1.00	1.12	12
Table grapes	1.32	1.37	1.86	2.15	2.30	7
Calves and Heifers	1.99	1.99	2.39	2.52	2.43	-3
Farm chicken	0.55	0.55	0.69	0.73	0.73	-1
Milk	1.11	1.35	1.50	1.89	2.13	12
Egg*	4.98	5.06	6.05	6.12	6.36	4

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB – MAFRD; * unit 30 pieces;

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

We can see a comparison of prices in several European Union countries and Kosovo in the following table, which presents the prices of agricultural products for several crops such as: wheat, corn, cabbage, potatoes, apples, eggs and honey.

From the data presented in the table, we can say that Kosovo has relatively high prices compared to EU countries, especially for: honey, apples and corn, while lower for: eggs and potatoes.

Table 15: Prices of some agricultural products in Kosovo and some EU countries in 2024, €/kg

Countries	Wheat	Corn	Cabbage	Potato	Apple	Egg*	Honey
Bulgaria	0.19	0.18	0.29	0.34	0.35	11.44	3.57
Czech Republic	0.19	0.18	0.34	0.32	0.70	10.51	-
Greece	0.23	0.26	0.53	0.69	0.82	25.61	6.63
Hungary	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.37	0.46	10.29	2.26
Austria	0.18	0.20	-	0.35	0.95	19.77	11.90
Romania	0.18	0.17	0.68	0.51	0.68	13.27	4.89
Kosovo	0.21	0.25	0.52	0.29	0.95	10.50	17.60

Source: Eurostat; DAESB - MAFRD, *unit per 100 pieces

Kosovo, as a small market with low domestic production, is highly dependent on imports, and as a result, prices are dictated by this. Price changes in the international and regional markets directly affect domestic prices. Prices remain high in relation to the standard of living.

1.7 Privatization of agricultural lands

The property transformation process is of key importance for the economic development of the country, aiming not only at the transformation of socially owned property, but also at increasing investments, and strengthening the private and public sectors. The Privatization Agency of Kosovo has worked continuously to ensure that the processes are carried out in accordance with the principles of legality, transparency and accountability.

The Privatization Agency of Kosovo, functioning as an independent public body, has continued its mission in the privatization of socially owned land and property during 2024.

This process is guided by a legal framework that ensures that its functions and responsibilities are carried out autonomously. The data presented define the different levels of privatization across the regions of Kosovo and underline the ongoing role of the PAK in managing and overseeing the process.

Over the past year, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to accelerate and optimize the property transformation process, improving administrative procedures and increasing accountability in asset management. More efficient monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have also been developed, which have helped identify challenges and take measures for improvement. During 2024, the process of asset sales and liquidation of socially owned enterprises continued, with trends towards the privatization of agricultural land, with a minimal increase compared to previous years.

The total area of privatized agricultural land is 30,829 ha, and the distribution at the regional level from 2005 to 2024 is as follows:

Table 16: Agricultural land sales by region, 2005-2024

Region	Surface in area	Surface in ha	Surface areas sold (%)	Average selling price €/area	Average selling price €/ha	Total sales value €	Sales value (%)
Prishtina	285,382	2,854	9.3	256	25,612	73,092,963	44.9
Peja	1,168,880	11,689	37.9	25	2,530	29,575,869	18.2
Prizren	667,271	6,673	21.6	48	4,829	32,222,298	19.8
Gjilan	326,397	3,264	10.6	55	5,543	18,092,961	11.1
Mitrovica	634,954	6,350	20.6	16	1,560	9,907,430	6.1
Gjithsej	**3,082,884**	**30,829**	**100**	**52.8**	**€ 5,284**	**162,891,521**	**100**

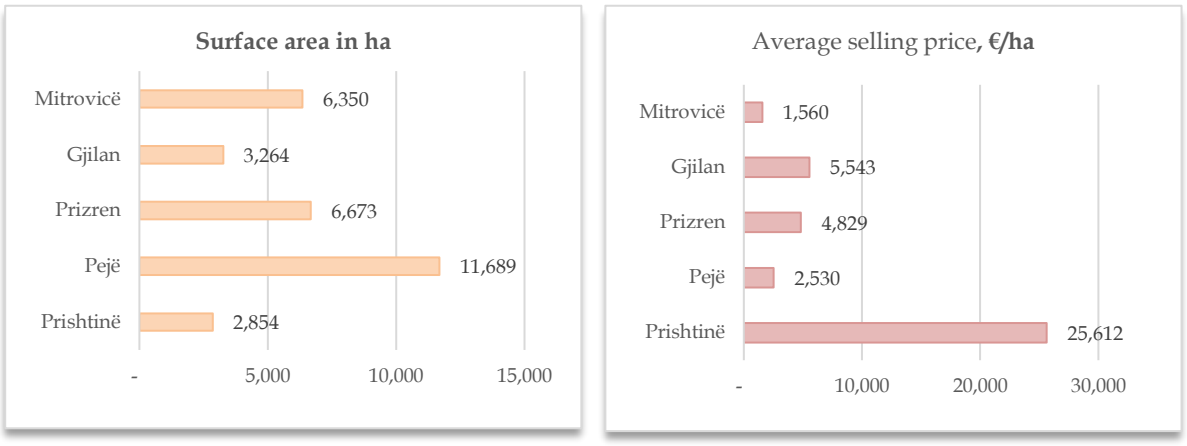
Source: Privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK)

The total value of sales from the privatization of agricultural land through the procedures of the Privatization Agency of Kosovo in the period 2005-2024 was € 162,891,521.

The highest average sale price of one hectare of agricultural land was in the Prishtina region at €25,612, while other regions are presented with a much lower sale price of one hectare of land. Consequently, in the total value of sales, the Prishtina region was the leader with a value of €73,092,963, followed by other regions with much lower values. The largest participation in the total sale of agricultural or privatized land was in the Peja region with 37.9%, followed by Prizren with 21.6%, Mitrovica with 20.6%, Gjilan with 10.6% and Prishtina with 9.3%.

If we compare the data on privatized lands in 2024, it is noted that there was a very small increase compared to 2023.

Figure 20: Area in hectares and average sale price of one hectare of agricultural land



Source: PAK

Number of agricultural land sales from 2005 to 2024 was 1,007 (excluding 2015 and 2016 where there were no sales), the surface area of privatized agricultural land is 30,829 hectares. The percentage of sales per ha was highest in 2009 with 22% of sales, followed by 2007 with 18% and 2006 with 17%, representing 57% of sales for these 3 years.

Table 17: Sale of agricultural land in ha, 2005-2024

Year	Number of sales	Surfaces/area	Surfaces/ha	Salest/ €	Price/€ area	Price/€ ha	(%) of sales per ha
2005	4	143,638	1,436	2,330,300	16.2	1,622	5
2006	20	537,170	5,372	10,976,727	20.4	2,043	17
2007	28	544,032	5,440	9,058,458	16.7	1,665	18
2008	12	219,813	2,198	7,054,321	32.1	3,209	7
2009	45	678,960	6,790	27,310,237	40.2	4,022	22
2010	24	231,804	2,318	6,565,458	28.3	2,832	8
2011	37	163,975	1,640	19,321,796	117.8	11,783	5
2012	43	153,885	1,539	6,109,522	39.7	3,970	5
2013	53	79,436	794	5,518,674	69.5	6,947	3
2014	49	139,613	1,396	5,502,417	39.4	3,941	5
2017	51	19,944	200	4,996,121	250.5	25,043	1
2018	84	40,529	405	12,326,987	304.2	30,414	1
2019	221	68,873	689	27,450,020	398.6	39,858	2
2020	193	59,211	592	14,089,201	238.0	23,795	2
2021	96	1,379	14	1,442,497	1,046.4	104,529	0
2022	2	23	0	21,280	913.3	106,400	0
2023	28	293	3	613,666	2,092.3	204,555	0
2024	17	309	3	2,203,840	7,143.7	710,916	0
Total	**1,007**	**3,082,884**	**30,830**	**162,891,521**	**12,807**	**1,287,547**	**100**

Source: PAK

2 Agricultural production and its use

2.1 Agricultural land use

Agricultural land use remains relatively the same as in previous years, with a slight contraction of 0.11% during 2024, compared to the previous year, where the largest change in percentage was in the "Gardens" category with a decrease of 14.1%, while in terms of area per hectare the largest decrease was in the "Meadows and pastures" category with 445 ha. Meanwhile, the highest percentage increase was in the "Nursery" category of 7.7%, but if we take it as the largest increase in areas per hectare, the "Arable land - fields" category had the highest increase, of 360 ha.

In 2024, there was a 40.7% increase in the number of housing units built, compared to the 2011 census. [4]Demographic changes and recent development trends in the construction sector have also had a significant impact on agricultural land, where significant areas of agricultural land have been converted to construction land.

Table 18: Agricultural land use by category, ha

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change per % 2024/2023	Participation in 2024 (%)
Arable land – field	188,372	188,375	188,405	188,435	188,795	0.19	44.93
-From which with vegetables in the open field (first crop)	8,435	8,491	8,584	8,487	8,216	-3.19	
-From which with vegetables in greenhouses (first crop)	547	562	583	685	698	1.94	
Gardens	1,133	1,089	1,080	1,062	913	-14.09	0.22
Tree plantations	10,029	10,144	10,377	10,618	10,408	-1.97	2.48
Vineyard plantations	3,437	3,471	3,472	3,432	3,406	-0.79	0.81
Nursery	137	140	150	161	173	7.69	0.04
Meadows and pastures (including common land)	217,102	217,107	216,998	216,980	216,534	-0.21	51.53
Total utilized agricultural land area	**420,210**	**420,327**	**420,482**	**420,688**	**420,229**	**-0.11**	**100**

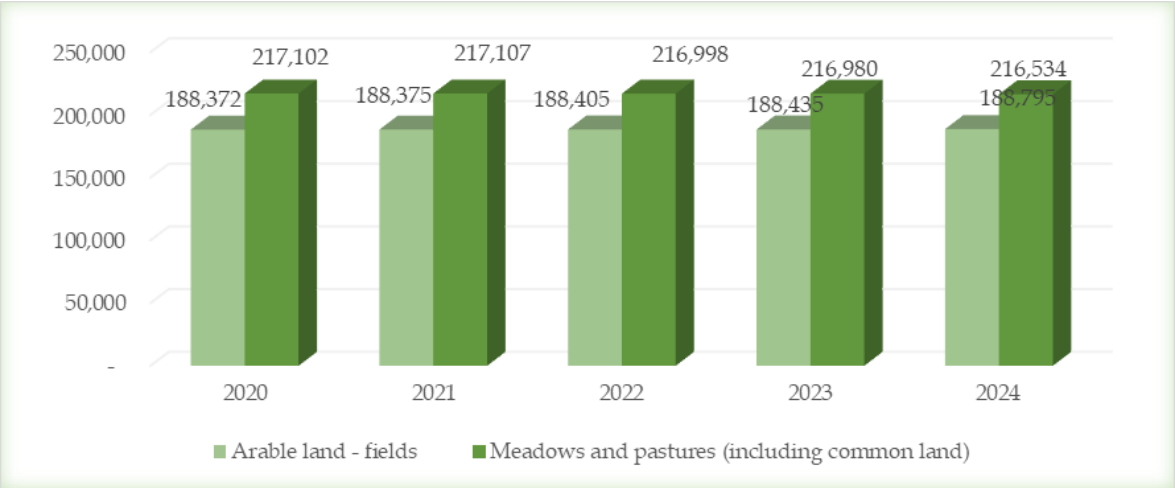
Source: KAS - Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)[5]

The area used for agricultural land is dominated by meadows and pastures, as well as arable land - fields, which constitute 96.5% of all used agricultural land. All other categories: gardens, fruit plantations, vineyards, and nurseries taken together, are represented by 3.5%. The area of arable land - fields, has constantly had a slight increase over the years, while meadows and pastures have had a slight decrease.

[4] KAS, Population, Household and Housing Census (2024)

[5]The statistics presented in this table are presented based on the grouping as in the AEB of KAS and there are differences with the data presented in subchapters 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 due to the change in grouping (e.g. strawberries in this table (subchapter 2.1) according to the KAS grouping are categorized as vegetables while in subchapter 2.2.3 they are presented as fruits).

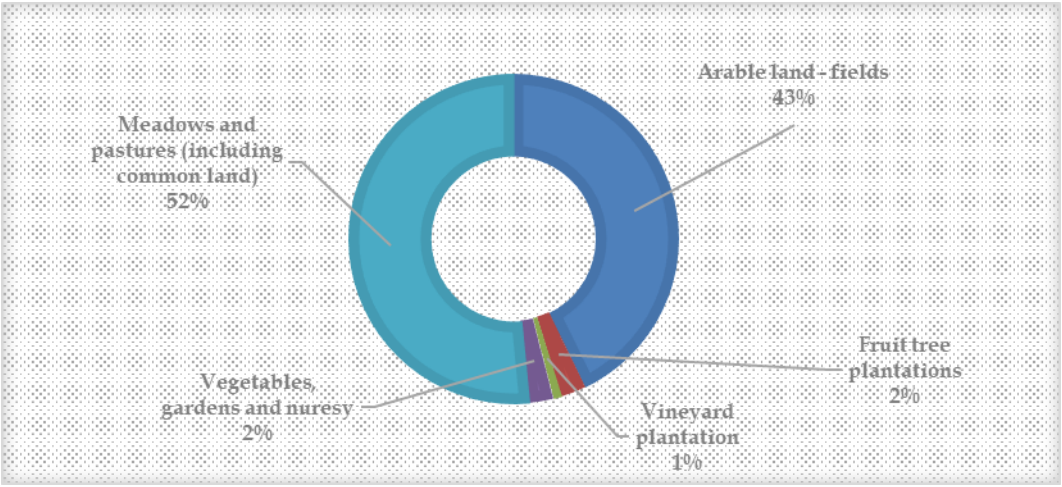
Figure 21: Arable land – fields, meadows, and pastures



Source: KAS - Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

The use of arable land during 2024, by category, remains dominated by meadows and pastures with 216,534 ha, or with a share of 52% in the total. Arable land - fields with 188,795 ha or 43% of the share, while tree plantations had a share of 10,408 ha (2%), where due to various pests there was a decrease in areas of 210 ha. Vegetables, gardens and nurseries had a share of 2%, while vineyard plantations, despite a slight decrease, still had a share of 1%.

Figure 22: Agricultural land use by category, 2024



Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey 2024, prepared by DAESB-MAFRD; *vegetables have been deducted from the total arable land area – arable land

2.2 Plant production

2.2.1 CROPS

The area cultivated with cereals of 125,274 ha in 2024, constitutes 30% of the total utilized area of agricultural land, the crops that occupy the largest areas of cereals are: wheat with 64%, with a slight increase of 39 ha, corn had a 32% share, with an increase in areas of 804 ha, or 2% higher than in the previous year and was the crop that, together with wheat, had an increase

in areas. While other cereal crops: barley and malt barley, rye, oats and other grain cereals occupy 4%, of the entire area cultivated with cereals, these crops marked a decrease in planted areas.

Apart from rye, there was an increase in production in all cereal crops, despite some decreasing areas. The increase in cereal area by 594 ha, or 0.5% in 2024, and the increase in yield in all cereal crops, resulted in an increase in production of 58,626 tons, or 12.3% higher than in the previous year.

Table 19: Area, production and yield of cereals, 2020-2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Ndryshimi 2024/2023 në %
Surface			**ha**			
Cereals	**124,714**	**124,477**	**124,618**	**124,681**	**125,274**	**0.5**
Wheat	80,473	79,970	79,984	80,025	80,064	0.0
Corn	39,684	39,710	39,797	39,844	40,648	2.0
Barley and malting barley	1,982	2,060	2,067	2,017	1,843	-8.6
Rye	425	555	567	574	518	-9.8
Oat	2,009	2,030	2,045	2,061	2,058	-0.2
Other grain cereals	141	153	158	160	144	-9.8
Product			**t**			
Cereals	**529,112**	**504,371**	**518,724**	**477,149**	**535,775**	**12.3**
Wheat	341,819	322,018	330,913	303,496	344,274	13.4
Corn	175,180	170,393	175,226	161,667	178,850	10.6
Barley and malting barley	5,764	5,610	5,882	5,487	5,597	2.0
Rye	1,153	1,409	1,492	1,462	1,377	-5.8
Oat	4,769	4,500	4,715	4,554	5,184	13.8
Other grain cereals	427	441	496	483	493	2.1
Yield			**t/ha**			
Wheat	4.25	4.03	4.14	3.79	4.30	13.4
Corn	4.41	4.29	4.40	4.06	4.40	8.4
Barley and malting barley	2.91	2.72	2.85	2.72	3.04	11.6
Rye	2.71	2.54	2.63	2.55	2.66	4.4
Oat	2.37	2.22	2.31	2.21	2.52	14.0
Other grain cereals	3.03	2.89	3.14	3.02	3.41	13.2

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

In 2024, wheat remains the dominant crop in grain production in Kosovo, occupying 63.9% of the total area planted with cereals or 80,064 ha. With an average yield of 4.16 t/ha, domestic wheat production, after losses, reached 333,088 tons, providing 75% of the needs for domestic use. The main use of wheat is for human consumption, while the rest is used in animal feed and other uses. The value of domestic production was 69.9 mil. €, while the trade balance continues to be negative at a value of 27.7 mil. €. The average per capita consumption of wheat, including wheat-containing products, [6]was 193 kg.

[6]Products of the first stage of processing.

Maize, which is mainly used as animal feed, in 2024 occupied 32.4% of the area planted with cereals, with 40,648 ha. The average yield of 4.34 t/ha enabled a domestic production (after losses) of 176,291 tons, which covers 76% of domestic needs. Despite this level of production, imports continue to be necessary, resulting in a negative trade balance of 3.6 mil. €. The value of domestic maize production was 44.1 mil. €, while the average per capita consumption of corn, including corn-containing products, [7]was 15 kg.

Table 20: Supply balances for wheat and corn, 2024

	Njësia	Grurë	Misër
Surface	ha	80,064	40,648
Participation in total grain production	%	63.9	32.4
Yield	t/ha	4.16	4.34
Production (after losses)	t	333,088	176,291
Imports	t (p.e)	118,163	55,156
Supply	t	451,251	231,447
Export	t (p.e)	7,906	132
Local usage	t	443,345	231,316
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	75	76
Consumption per capita	kg	193	15
Producer prices (farm)	€/kg	0.21	0.25
Production value	mil. €	69.9	44.1
Trade balance	mil. €	-27.7	-3.6

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey 2024; KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD
Clarification: pe - means product equivalents, i.e. any product containing wheat/corn converted into wheat/corn; Import and Export include the quantity of wheat/corn as well as all other products of the first stage of processing containing wheat/corn which are converted into wheat/corn through conversion coefficients.

2.2.2 Vegetables

In 2024, a total of 18,821 ha of vegetable area were cultivated in our country. This area includes open field areas, greenhouses and gardens.

If we analyse the areas planted with vegetables for the period 2020-2024, we see a tendency of fluctuations in areas over the years, being accompanied each year by an increase until 2023, and the year 2024 by a slight decrease in the areas planted with vegetables. Referring to the report with the year 2023, it is noted that in general there has been a decrease in the areas planted with vegetable crops, by 4%.

The crops that dominated the vegetable areas are: potatoes (3,806 ha), peppers (3,109 ha), pumpkins (2,472 ha), beans (2,817 ha), onions (1,364 ha), watermelons (1,290 ha), cabbage (880 ha), corn squash (824 ha), tomatoes (752 ha), melons (297 ha), cucumbers (273 ha), garlic (255 ha), spinach (157 ha), carrots (131 ha) and other vegetable crops which share a smaller area of less than 100 ha, compared to the crops mentioned above.

[7]Products of the first stage of processing.

Based on the comparison of data between 2023 and 2024, for vegetable crops, it is noted that there has been a very slight decrease and increase among crops, mainly a decrease in areas was noted for all crops, while an increase was only observed for the lettuce crop.

Table 21: Vegetable area, 2020 – 2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change per % 2024/2023
Surface	ha					
Vegetables	**19,243**	**19,399**	**19,571**	**19,602**	**18,821**	**-4.0**
Potato	3,771	3,854	3,884	3,918	3,806	-2.8
Tomato	815	800	805	793	752	-5.1
Eggplant	7	8	9	14	12	-16.8
Pepper	3,134	3,146	3,154	3,178	3,109	-2.2
Pumkin	2,577	2,612	2,628	2,621	2,472	-5.7
Squash	913	918	926	853	824	-3.5
Cucumber	313	305	315	307	279	-8.9
Watermelon	1,303	1,309	1,316	1,307	1,290	-1.3
Melon	318	321	329	312	297	-4.9
Cabbage	918	923	937	946	880	-7.0
Cauliflower	50	52	57	62	56	-9.3
Spinach	150	154	162	174	157	-9.6
Green Salad	79	82	84	89	91	2.4
Red beetroot	7	7	9	10	8	-17.6
Radish	5	5	4	6	2	-67.1
Parsley	11	12	14	14	12	-10.3
Leek	76	78	80	89	77	-13.3
Onion	1,367	1,369	1,376	1,392	1,364	-2.0
Garlic	264	263	270	274	255	-6.6
Legume	2,904	2,914	2,941	2,956	2,817	-4.7
Peas	68	69	68	71	65	-9.1
Other legumes	43	46	44	51	47	-7.6
Carrots	126	129	132	140	131	-6.6
Other vegetables	22	23	26	28	18	-38.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20,'21,'22,' 23,' 24)

During 2024, total vegetable production reached 276,660 tons, for an area of 18,821 ha planted with vegetables, compared to 2023, total vegetable production decreased by 3.9%.

When analysing vegetable crops, it is noted that the most significant decrease was recorded in the radish crop of 67.9%, followed by black eggplant with 17.9%, parsley with 17.2%, leek 15.7% and spinach 15%, while other vegetables recorded a decrease of 42%. Regarding the increase in production compared to 2023, the following crops are in the lead: beans with 10% and peas with 7.6%.

Table 22: Vegetable production, 2020 – 2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 by %
Product	t					
Vegetables	**290,555**	**282,734**	**295,802**	**287,819**	**276,660**	**-3.9**
Potato	74,508	73,984	75,500	75,639	74,678	-1.3
Tomato	20,242	19,163	20,206	19,695	18,663	-5.2
Eggplant	137	144	174	246	202	-17.9
Pepper	53,889	52,381	55,353	53,751	52,134	-3.0
Pumkin	22,535	22,326	22,551	21,826	21,200	-2.9
Squash	21,712	20,896	21,975	19,815	18,595	-6.2
Cucumber	9,055	8,480	8,973	8,652	7,791	-10.0
Watermelon	26,324	25,971	27,490	25,623	24,966	-2.6
Melon	4,335	4,103	4,467	4,027	3,766	-6.5
Cabbage	24,850	24,123	25,546	25,498	22,957	-10.0
Cauliflower	905	885	954	1,013	903	-10.9
Spinach	1,452	1,408	1,557	1,560	1,326	-15.0
Green Salad	677	635	708	701	722	3.0
Red beetroot	56	51	67	66	68	2.8
Radish	49	45	50	55	18	-67.9
Parsley	123	130	151	136	112	-17.2
Leek	1,425	1,398	1,465	1,585	1,336	-15.7
Onion	18,859	17,792	19,190	19,012	18,123	-4.7
Garlic	1,588	1,471	1,594	1,463	1,315	-10.1
Legume	5,708	5,349	5,597	5,176	5,694	10.0
Peas	152	138	154	146	158	7.6
Other legumes	126	116	116	133	133	-0.6
Carrots	1,694	1,585	1,770	1,810	1,691	-6.6
Other vegetables	155	162	194	190	110	-42.0

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20,'21,'22,' 23,' 24)

From the analysis of vegetable areas and production for 2024 made above, the same situation is reflected with a change in vegetable yield for 2024.

The yield data in the table below shows a decrease and increase in some vegetable crops, compared to 2023. The crops that dominate the increase are red beetroot with 24.8%, peas with 18.3%, beans with 15.4%, other legumes with 7.5%, pumpkin with 3%, potatoes with 1.6% and lettuce with 0.5%, while all other vegetable crops have decreased.

Table 23: Vegetable yield, 2020 – 2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change per % 2024/2023
Yield	t /ha					
Potato	19.8	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.6	1.6
Tomato	24.8	24.0	25.1	24.8	24.8	-0.2
Eggplant	18.4	17.3	19.6	17.7	17.4	-1.3
Pepper	17.2	16.6	17.6	16.9	16.8	-0.9
Pumkin	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.6	3.0
Squash	23.8	22.8	23.7	23.2	22.6	-2.8
Cucumber	28.9	27.8	28.5	28.2	27.9	-1.1
Watermelon	20.2	19.8	20.9	19.6	19.4	-1.3
Melon	13.6	12.8	13.6	12.9	12.7	-1.7
Cabbage	27.1	26.1	27.3	27.0	26.1	-3.2
Cauliflower	18.0	17.0	16.8	16.3	16.0	-1.7
Spinach	9.7	9.2	9.6	9.0	8.5	-6.0
Green Salad	8.6	7.8	8.4	7.9	7.9	0.5
Red beetroot	8.0	7.1	7.7	6.9	8.6	24.8
Radish	10.1	9.1	11.3	9.9	9.7	-2.3
Parsley	11.0	10.6	10.7	10.0	9.3	-7.8
Leek	18.8	18.0	18.4	17.9	17.4	-2.8
Onion	13.8	13.0	13.9	13.7	13.3	-2.7
Garlic	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	-3.7
Legume	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	15.4
Peas	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	18.3
Other legumes	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	7.5
Carrots	13.5	12.3	13.4	12.9	12.9	0.0
Other vegetables	7.1	7.0	7.5	6.7	6.3	-6.0

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20,'21,'22,' 23,' 24)

Referring to the areas with second crops after the first harvest for 2024, it is noted that there has been an increase in the area by 19%, from a total of 300 ha in 2023, in 2024, this total area marks 357 ha.

Compared to 2023, during 2024, lettuce crops increased by 40%, onions by 33.4%, spinach by 24.7% and cabbage by 7.3%, while other crops increased by 33.2%.

Production increased by 17.8% compared to 2023 and is reflected in the increase in area and also in yield.

Table 24: Area, production and yield of second crops after the first harvest

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Ndryshimi 2024/2023 në %
Surface					**ha**	
Vegetables	**281**	**285**	**303**	**300**	**357**	**19.0**
Cabbage	88	91	98	123	132	7.3
Spinach	145	142	150	130	162	24.7
Lettuce	6	6	6	5	7	40.0
Onion	28	32	34	30	40	33.4
Other	14	15	15	12	16	33.2
Product					**t**	
Vegetables	**3,008**	**2,992**	**3,421**	**3,759**	**4,428**	**17.8**
Cabbage	2,106	2,090	2,349	2,902	3,210	10.6
Spinach	466	426	556	456	614	34.6
Lettuce	18	17	20	15	25	64.9
Onion	187	208	242	182	293	61.6
Other	231	251	254	204	285	39.8
Yield					**t/ha**	
Cabbage	21.5	23.8	24.7	23.9	23.1	3.1
Spinach	2.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.0	7.9
Lettuce	8.7	6.7	3.5	3.0	2.9	17.8
Onion	2.7	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	21.1
Other	9.7	15.2	17.9	16.5	16.4	4.9

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20,'21,'22,' 23,' 24)

The supply balances for vegetables for 2024 cover the 10 vegetable crops that are known to be among the most cultivated in terms of area this year, which are: potatoes, peppers, beans, pumpkin and corn squash, onions, watermelon, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and melons, and together with other crops, they make up a total of 18,821 ha cultivated with vegetables.

Referring to the analysis of each crop included in the balance sheet, it is noted that our country has managed in most cases to meet consumption needs by over 50%. An important factor among many others that have influenced these indicators is the support provided to the vegetable sector for years, through the Direct Payments Program and the Rural Development Program.

If we refer to each crop, then we can say that the vegetable crop that has been among the most cultivated in Kosovo for years is the potato crop, which at the same time occupies the largest area of 3,806 ha, contributing 20% to the total area planted with vegetables. The level of self-sufficiency in meeting the needs of the population for potato cultivation marks 96%, while the per capita consumption of this crop is 49 kg per year.

Pepper culture is among the crops with the largest cultivated area of 3,109 ha, and has a high degree of self-sufficiency in meeting consumption needs of 83 %, while the export quantity marks 1,633 tons and the import quantity 12,057 tons, but it is still possible to meet the

population's consumption needs at a satisfactory level. Regarding per capita consumption, pepper culture is presented with a total of 39 kg per year.

Bean cultivation is among the crops that occupy 15% of the total vegetable areas, covering an area of 2,817 ha. The level of self-sufficiency in meeting consumption needs reaches 53%, while the annual consumption per capita is 7 kg per year.

Pumpkin and corn squash crops, which together constitute 3,295 ha and account for 18% of the total vegetable area, are among the only crops that meet 100% of local consumption needs.

Onion culture was cultivated on an area of 1,364 ha, or 7% of the total area with vegetables. The percentage of meeting local consumption needs or the degree of self-sufficiency of onion culture was 77%, it was exported in an amount of 493 tons, while the import amount marked 5,849 tons. Consumption per capita marked 15 kg per year.

Table 25: Supply balance for potatoes, peppers, beans, squash and pumpkin, corn and onions (2024)

	Unit	Potato	Pepper	Legume	Pumkin and squash[8]	Onion
Surface	ha	3,806	3,109	2,817	3,295	1,364
Participation in total vegetable surfaces	%	20	17	15	18	7
Yield	t/ha	20	17	2	12	13
Produce	t	74,678	52,134	5,694	39,795	18,123
Imports	t	10,690	12,057	5,075	73	5,849
Supply	t	85,369	64,191	10,769	39,869	23,973
Export	t	7,501	1,633	99	147	493
Local usage	t	77,868	62,557	10,670	39,721	23,480
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	96	83	53	100	77
Producer prices (farm)	€/kg	0.29	1.02	3.53	0.42	0.52
Production value	mil. €	22	53	20	17	9
Trade balance	mil. €	-3.2	-8.9	-5.8	0	-2.7
Consumption per capita	kg	49	39	7	25	15

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey 2024; KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD

Watermelon cultivation is a crop that occupies 7% of the total cultivated vegetable areas, while per capita consumption is 27 kg/year. At the same time, it manages to meet 58% of the population's total consumption needs, with exports amounting to 119 tons and imports amounting to 18,351 tons.

Cabbage cultivation accounts for 880 ha of the total area planted with vegetables. The rate of self-sufficiency or meeting local consumption needs is 98%. While per capita consumption is 15 kg per year.

[8] For pumpkin and squash, 25 kg includes not only human consumption but also other uses.

Tomato culture is cultivated on an area of 752 ha and the coverage rate for meeting local consumption needs is 58%. The export quantity is estimated at 2,904 tons, while the import quantity is 16,506 tons. Per capita consumption is 20 kg per year.

Cucumber cultivation accounts for 279 ha of the total area cultivated with vegetables. The self-sufficiency rate or the percentage of meeting local needs for cucumber consumption with local production is 60%, while per capita consumption is 8 kg per year.

Melon cultivation is cultivated at a rate of 2% of the total vegetable area. The self-sufficiency rate is estimated at 83%, which meets local consumption needs. Per capita consumption is 3 kg per year.

Table 26: Supply balance for watermelon, cabbage, tomato, cucumber and melon (2024)

	Unit	Watermelon	Cabbage	Tomato	Cucumber	Melon
Surface	ha	1,290	880	752	279	297
Participation in total vegetable surfaces	%	7	5	4	1	2
Yield	t/ha	19	26	25	28	13
Produce	t	24,966	22,957	18,663	7,791	3,766
Imports	t	18,351	3,957	16,506	6,050	784
Supply	t	43,317	26,914	35,169	13,841	4,550
Export	t	119	3,369	2,904	775	0.04
Local usage	t	43,198	23,545	32,265	13,066	4,550
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	58	98	58	60	83
Producer prices (farm)	€/kg	0.19	0.52	0.67	0.61	1.09
Production value	mil. €	5	12	13	5	4
Trade balance	mil. €	-4.8	-0.5	-9.6	-2.7	-0.5
Consumption per capita	kg	27	15	20	8	3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey 2024; KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD

2.2.3 Fruits

During 2024, a total of 10,622 ha of tree area were planted in our country, or 2.3% less than in 2023. Analyzing the period 2020-2024, each year the areas planted with fruits have increased, but 2024 marks the lowest area compared to the previous year.

In the analysis of fruit crops for 2024, we note that all crops have marked a decrease in areas compared to 2023, except for hazelnuts, which marked a satisfactory increase of 12.7%, and walnuts, which increased by 2%. Meanwhile, the crops that had the largest areas during 2024 are: apples 3,068 ha, plums 2,201 ha, walnuts 1,770 ha, and raspberries 1,428 ha, followed by other fruit crops that had areas under 1,000 ha.

Regarding fruit production for 2024, the total quantity marked 66,215 tons and compared to 2023, represents a decrease of 8.8%. When we analyze production by crops, we note that except for hazelnuts (8.1%) which has marked an increase, all other fruit crops have marked a decrease in production compared to 2023.

In 2024, the fruit crops with the highest production were crops that have a lead in production quantities such as: apples (36,499 tons), plums (10,718 tons), pears (5,101 tons), raspberries (4,867 tons) and walnuts (3,030 tons), followed by other crops with lower production quantities under 3,000 tons.

Table 27: Area and production of fruits, 2020 – 2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 in %
Surface			**ha**			
Fruit crop	**10,265**	**10,382**	**10,619**	**10,867**	**10,622**	**-2.3**
Apple	3,068	3,083	3,091	3,108	3,068	-1.3
Pear	614	618	629	641	633	-1.2
Quince	91	93	95	102	99	-2.9
Medlar	51	53	54	58	56	-3.5
Plums	2,201	2,210	2,214	2,225	2,201	-1.1
Apricots	22	24	24	27	25	-7.5
Peach	48	51	53	55	52	-5.4
Cherry	108	110	112	124	122	-1.6
Sour cherry	233	240	242	250	245	-2.0
Walnuts	1,295	1,352	1,540	1,735	1,770	2.0
Hazelnut	390	391	393	394	444	12.7
Strawberries	236	238	242	249	214	-14.3
Raspberries	1,661	1,665	1,668	1,616	1,428	-11.7
Blackberries	31	32	33	37	35	-4.8
Blueberries	86	93	98	108	107	-0.4
Aronia (chokeberry)	98	98	99	104	89	-14.1
Other fruit crops	32	30	32	34	32	-5.9
Product			**t**			
Fruit crop	**72,265**	**67,533**	**75,713**	**72,578**	**66,215**	**-8.8**
Apple	38,049	37,381	40,028	39,791	36,499	-8.3
Pear	5,586	4,953	5,649	5,370	5,101	-5.0
Quince	1,264	1,266	1,329	1,319	1,206	-8.6
Medlar	219	213	243	236	214	-9.3
Plums	13,147	11,247	13,284	11,558	10,718	-7.3
Apricots	94	94	113	112	97	-13.4
Peach	288	262	320	305	269	-11.8
Cherry	538	485	561	578	528	-8.7
Sour cherry	740	705	779	738	671	-9.1
Walnuts	2,591	2,108	3,100	3,250	3,030	-6.8
Hazelnut	116	101	170	148	160	8.1
Strawberries	1,487	1,439	1,686	1,615	1,304	-19.2
Raspberries	6,659	5,840	6,740	5,827	4,867	-16.5
Blackberries	233	223	251	262	245	-6.3
Blueberries	464	469	596	628	598	-4.8
Aronia (chokeberry)	692	656	728	714	594	-16.8
Other fruit crops	97	90	135	127	112	-11.8

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20,'21,'22,' 23,' 24)

The yield of fruit crops for 2024, compared to 2023, marked a decrease in all fruit crops as a result of the unfavourable climatic conditions that have occurred in our country, which has caused significant damage and a decrease in the yield of fruit crops.

Table 28: Fruit yield, 2020 - 2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 in %
Yield	t/ha					
Apple	11.3	12.4	12.1	13.0	12.8	-7.1
Pear	8.4	9.1	8.0	9.0	8.4	-3.9
Quince	14.2	13.9	13.6	14.0	13.0	-5.8
Medlar	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.1	-6.1
Plums	6.1	6.0	5.1	6.0	5.2	-6.3
Apricots	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.2	-6.3
Peach	7.0	6.0	5.2	6.1	5.5	-6.8
Cherry	5.5	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.7	-7.2
Sour cherry	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	-7.2
Walnuts	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	-8.6
Hazelnut	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	-4.1
Strawberries	7.1	6.3	6.0	7.0	6.5	-5.8
Raspberries	4.4	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	-5.4
Blackberries	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.5	7.1	-1.5
Blueberries	5.5	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.8	-4.4
Aronia (chokeberry)	7.5	7.1	6.7	7.3	6.9	-3.1
Other fruit crops	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.7	-6.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20,'21,'22,' 23,' 24)

The supply balances for fruit crops include crops such as apples, plums, raspberries, walnuts, pears, hazelnuts, sour cherries, strawberries and cherries, which occupy the majority of the cultivated areas with trees with a total of 10,622 ha for 2024. Also included within the fruit balances is the balance for table grapes.

From the general analysis of the balance sheet data, it results that our country meets over 50% of the domestic consumption needs in most fruit crops, while the rest is ensured through imports. Like vegetable crops, fruit crops are also continuously supported by the two support programs of the MAFRD, which also affects the improvement of the situation within the sector.

Apples are the crop that covers the largest area in the total area under fruit trees, and are 3,068 ha. The domestic consumption of apples is met by 75%, while the import quantity is 12,033 tons and the export quantity is 39 tons. Per capita apple consumption in 2024 was 31 kg per year.

Plum culture is a culture that occupies 21% of the total area cultivated with fruit, and the fulfilment of consumption needs with local production is 98%, so this fruit culture is imported very little and the amount of export is also low. Consumption per capita is 7 kg/year.

Raspberry cultivation is a fruit crop that fully meets the consumption needs of the population in Kosovo and is also exported in quantities of 1,261 tons, continuing to result in a positive trade balance for years. Raspberry consumption per capita is estimated at 2 kg per year, and also meets consumption needs.

Walnut is a crop that has an area of 1,770 ha in the total area under trees. The level of self-sufficiency or meeting the needs for local consumption is satisfactory and reaches 90%, while per capita consumption is estimated at 2 kg per year.

Pear cultivation covers an area of 633 ha, covering consumption needs is estimated at 63%, the rest was imported in the amount of 2,986 tons, while exports were very small. Per capita consumption was about 5 kg per year.

Table 29: Supply balance for apples, plums, raspberries, walnuts and pears (2024)

	Unit	Apple	Plums	Raspberries	Walnuts	Pear
Surface	ha	3,068	2,201	1,428	1,770	633
Participation in total fruit crop planting	%	29	21	13	17	6
Yield	t/ha	11.9	5	3	2	8
Product	t	36,499	10,718	4,867	3,030	5,101
Imports	t	12,033	277	242	331	2,968
Supply	t	48,532	10,995	5,109	3,362	8,069
Export	t	39	10	1,261	1	1
Local usage	t	48,494	10,985	3,848	3,361	8,068
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	75	98	126	90	63
Producer prices (farm)	€/kg	0.95	1.15	2.10	3.97	1.53
Production value	mil. €	35	12.3	10	12	8
Trade balance	mil. €	-6.3	-0.3	3.0	-1.2	-2.4
Consumption per capita	kg	31	7	2	2	5

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey 2024; KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD

Hazelnut cultivation covers an area of 444 ha, in total, with trees. The local consumption of hazelnuts is satisfactory and is 90%, while per capita consumption is estimated at 0.1 kg per year.

The sour cherry crop, which accounts for 245 ha of tree area, also meets the needs for local consumption by 85%. Per capita consumption for sour cherry cultivation is estimated at 0.5 kg per year.

Strawberry cultivation covers a total area of 214 ha of the total area planted with fruit, meeting 80% of consumption needs and the rest being imported. Per capita consumption is 1 kg per year.

Cherry, marks a total of 122 ha in the total area with fruit crops . This crop manages to meet consumption needs by 72%. Consumption per capita is estimated at 0.5 kg per year.

Table grapes cover an area of 967 ha, and meet 75% of local consumption needs. Imports amounted to 2,111 tons, while exports amounted to 40 tons. Per capita consumption of table grapes is estimated at 5 kg per year.

Table 30: Supply balance for hazelnuts, sour cherries, strawberries, cherries and table grapes (2024)

	Unit	Hazelnuts	Sour cherry	Strawberries	Cherry	Table grape
Surface	ha	444	245	214	122	967
Participation in total fruit crop planting	%	4	2	2	1	28
Yield	t/ha	0.4	3	6	4	6
Product	t	160	671	1,304	528	6,162
Imports	t	18	156	1,679	244	2,111
Supply	t	177	827	2,984	771	8,273
Export	t	0	39	1,345	37	40
Local usage	t	177	788	1,639	734	8,232
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	90	85	80	72	75
Producer prices (farm)	€/kg	3.71	2.99	2.20	3.05	0.75
Production value	mil. €	1	2.0	3	2	5
Trade balance	mil. €	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.3
Consumption per capita	kg	0.1	0.5	1	0.5	5

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey 2024; KAS - Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD

2.2.4 2.2.4 Vineyards and wines

Vineyards

During 2024, the vineyard areas marked 3,406 ha, from 3,432 ha in 2023, and it is noted that there has been a decrease of 0.8%. The areas with table grapes have increased by 0.6%, while those with wine grapes have decreased by 1.3%. The production marks a total of 21,163 tons and has had a high increase of 118%, but it is seen that it is a satisfactory result also in terms of yield with an increase of 119.8%. These positive changes during 2024 are seen to be very favourable compared to 2023, these results have been achieved due to favourable climatic conditions, which has also been reflected in the high yields in the vineyards.

Table 31: Grape area, production and yield, 2020 – 2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 in %
Surface			**ha**			
Vineyards	**3,437**	**3,471**	**3,472**	**3,432**	**3,406**	**-0.8**
Table grapes	911	938	951	961	967	0.6
Grapes for wine	2,526	2,533	2,521	2,471	2,438	-1.3
Product			**t**			
Vineyards	**26,330**	**26,527**	**23,506**	**9,706**	**21,163**	**118.0**
Table grapes	6,281	7,435	7,045	3,399	6,162	81.3
Grapes for wine	20,049	19,091	16,461	6,307	15,002	137.9
Yield			**t/ha**			
Vineyards	**7.7**	**7.6**	**6.8**	**2.8**	**6.2**	**119.8**
Table grapes	6.9	7.9	7.4	3.5	6.4	80.1
Grapes for wine	7.9	7.5	6.5	2.6	6.2	141.1

Source: Department of Viticulture and Winemaking, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Data on table grape areas over the years show a slight increase in 2024, and production in 2024 was also more satisfactory than in the previous year. If we compare table grape varieties for 2024, including their area, production and yield, we say that the total area cultivated with table grapes was 967 ha, or 6 ha more than in 2023, a very low increase, while as a result of the climatic conditions that affected this sector in 2024, production marked an increase of 81.3% in 2024, from 3,399 tons in 2023, there was an increase in production to 6,162 tons.

In 2024, several varieties continue to dominate, which were the same as in previous years. The dominant varieties are: Muscat Hamburg with 281 ha, followed by Muscat Italian with 201 ha, Afuz Ali with 118 ha, Kardinal with 98 ha and the Viktoria variety with 92 ha. Other varieties are cultivated on smaller areas under 90 ha and constitute 176 ha of the total area cultivated with table grapes for 2024.

Table 32: Table grape varieties, 2024

Varieties	Surface (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Surface by %
Hamburg Muscat	281.0	1,597.6	5.7	29.1
Italian Muscat	201.0	1,259.1	6.3	20.8
Afuz Ali	118.5	592.1	5.0	12.3
Kardinal	98.1	674.0	6.9	10.1
Viktoria	92.0	744.7	8.1	9.5
Moldavkë	48.1	397.5	8.3	5.0
Michele Palieri	33.4	323.1	9.7	3.5
Black Magic	14.5	76.0	5.2	1.5
Demir Kapi	11.4	75.8	6.6	1.2
Ribier	9.1	59.2	6.5	0.9
Antigona	8.1	57.9	7.2	0.8
Experimental table grape	7.9	20.0	2.5	0.8
Crimson Seedless	9.8	44.4	4.5	1.0
Red Globe	6.4	44.4	6.9	0.7
Regina	4.7	10.1	2.1	0.5
Prima	9.8	68.7	7.1	1.0
The "early one" of Rahovec	2.5	33.4	13.5	0.3
Queen	1.9	24.5	13.2	0.2
July Muskat	1.6	7.3	4.5	0.2
Aromera	1.5	7.2	4.9	0.2
Katarina	1.2	13.7	11.8	0.1
Platinia	1.0	6.6	6.9	0.1
Izabella	0.6	4.5	7.8	0.1
Strashenski	1.3	8.1	6.5	0.1
Angela	0.6	4.2	6.5	0.1
Esther	1.2	7.5	6.5	0.1
Total	**967.1**	**6,161.6**	6.4	**100**

Source: Department of Viticulture and Winemaking, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The total area under wine grapes was 2,438 ha during 2024, of which the area cultivated with grape varieties for the production of red wine was 1,564 ha, while the area cultivated with varieties for the production of white wine was 875 ha.

In the largest part of the area dedicated to red wine, the Vranç variety continues to be the leader with 476 ha, followed by the Prokupë variety with 330 ha, the Game variety with 220 ha, the Black Burgundy with 140 ha, as well as other varieties with an area under 100 ha, which make up a total of 396 ha.

Regarding white wine grape varieties, the largest part is cultivated with the Smederevka variety with an area of 363 ha, followed by the Italian Riesling with an area of 229 ha and the Chardonnay variety with 103 ha, while the remaining part of the area of 179 ha is cultivated with other varieties under 100 ha.

Table 33: Wine grape varieties, 2024

Varieties for red wine	Surface (ha)	Production (t)	Yield t/ha	Surface by %
Vranç	476.1	3,472.4	7.3	30.44
Prokupe	330.4	1,945.0	5.9	21.13
Game	220.3	991.4	4.5	14.09
Red Burgundy (Pino Noir))	140.5	817.2	5.8	8.98
Jade	88.1	429.5	4.9	5.64
Kabernet Sauvignon	79.6	480.2	6.0	5.09
Merlot	61.3	248.9	4.1	3.92
Syrah	43.7	290.8	6.7	2.79
Frankovkë	26.7	72.7	2.7	1.70
Kabernet Frank	24.1	21.8	0.9	1.54
Colored Game	17.2	111.2	6.5	1.10
Pllovdin (Red grape)	16.5	75.3	4.6	1.06
Pinot Grigo (Grey)	6.5	53.9	8.3	0.41
Petit Verdo	4.4	31.0	7.0	0.28
Carmenere	7.1	44.4	6.2	0.46
Cabernet Volos	3.3	11.2	3.4	0.21
Kalmet	6.9	45.1	6.5	0.44
Kartoshia	0.9	4.2	4.5	0.06
Malbec	0.4	1.6	3.5	0.03
Sheshi i zi	0.8	5.2	6.6	0.05
Sangjovezo	0.8	3.5	4.7	0.05
Marselane	0.6	4.2	6.9	0.04
Viogner	7.6	46.0	6.0	0.49
Total varieties for red wine	**1,563.7**	**9,206.7**	**5.9**	**100**
Varieties for white wine	**Area (ha)**	**Production (t)**	**Yield t/ha**	**Area in %**
Smederevkë	362.9	2,526.1	7.0	41.50
R. Italian	229.6	1,542.3	6.7	26.25
Shardone	102.9	737.9	7.2	11.76
R. Rajne	59.9	356.7	6.0	6.85
White Prokup (Zhuplanka)	26.5	139.5	5.3	3.03
White Burgundez	24.7	136.8	5.5	2.83
Melnik	11.5	29.9	2.6	1.31
Rrakacitel	11.2	55.4	5.0	1.28
Traminer	8.1	39.7	4.9	0.92
Sovinjon	10.0	70.1	7.0	1.14
Zhillavka	3.6	29.3	8.1	0.41
Sorelis	2.2	9.3	4.2	0.25
Fleurtai	1.9	8.5	4.6	0.21
Semillon	6.2	41.2	6.6	0.71
Nebibolo	0.9	5.2	6.1	0.10
Malvazia	1.1	2.2	2.0	0.12
Viogner	7.4	43.5	5.9	0.84
Solaris	1.6	8.6	5.4	0.18
Broner	0.2	1.1	5.2	0.02
White Muscat	2.4	11.7	4.8	0.28
Total varieties for white wine	**874.7**	**5,795.0**	**6.6**	**100**
Total wine grapes	**2,438.4**	**15,001.7**	**6.2**	

Source: Department of Viticulture and Winemaking, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Wine

Wine production in 2024 has increased more than three times, including white, red and rosé wine, which total 8,207 thousand liters from 2,493 thousand liters, which was the total in 2023. These results for the sector have come as a result of favorable climatic conditions for the wine and vineyard sector. Compared to 2023, rosé wine production has marked a very high increase,

but compared to the average of the last 4 years, the increase is 28%. Red and white wine production in 2024 also marked a very large increase, compared to 2023, which was characterized by unfavorable climatic conditions, but compared to the average of the previous 4 years, red wine production has increased by 28% and white wine production by 13%.

The period 2020-2024 has shown a continuous variability in wine production, we note that there have been continuous fluctuations. The year 2020 is considered the year with the highest production for this period, including red and white wine without rosé wine, while the year 2023 had the lowest production in all types of wines.

Table 34: Wine production 2020-2024, '000 litres

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 in %
White wine	5,100	4,744	4,643	1,720	4,583	166
Red wine	4,295	3,001	3,140	771	3,574	364
Rosé wine	35	40	79	2	50	2,396
Total wine	**9,429**	**7,785**	**7,862**	**2,493**	**8,207**	229

Source: Department of Viticulture and Winemaking, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The wine production data presented below by company shows that out of a total of 39 companies for 2024, the leaders in production are: "Stone Castle Vineyards & Winery", followed by "Sunny Hills", "Biopak", "Illyrian Winery", "Bodrumi i vjetër", "Besa Winery", "Suhareka Verari", as well as other companies with production quantities lower than 1,000 hl.

If we compare the production quantities by type of wine, then the companies that are in the lead in terms of white wine production are: "Stone Castle Vineyards & Winery", "Biopak", "Sanny Hills", "Illyrian Winery", "Bodrumi i vjetër", "Besa winery", "Suhareka Verari", "Kosova Wine", NTP "Muja", followed by other companies with lower production quantities than 500 hl. The companies that are in the lead in terms of red wine production are: "Stone Castle Vineyards & Winery", "Sunny Hills", "Bodrumi i vjetër", "Biopak" "Illyrian Winery", "Besa Winery", NTP "Muja", "Kosova Wine" and "Suhareka Verari" followed by other companies with lower production quantities than 600 hl. As for rose wine, only 499 hl were produced by the company "Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery".

Table 35: Wine production by companies, 2024

Licensed manufacturing companies		White wine/hl	Red wine/hl	Rose wine/hl	Total wine/hl	Grape for distillation/hl
1	Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery	19,577	10,888	499	30,964	2,752
2	Besa Winery	2,042	1,605	-	3,647	-
3	Bodrumi i Vjetër	3,084	5,441	-	8,525	-
4	Sunny Hills	5,997	7,289	-	13,286	-
5	NTP "Muja"	595	1,008	-	1,603	-
6	Biopak	6,460	3,502	-	9,962	-
7	Illyrian Winery	5,137	2,353	-	7,490	-
8	Kosova Wine	729	995	-	1,724	3
9	Suhareka Verari	1,368	735	-	2,103	-
10	Dak	52	101	-	152	6
11	Bodrumi Familjar Sefa	50	50	-	100	-
12	BAHHA	-	117	-	117	16
13	Tradita	-	100	-	100	-
14	Agro ALF	150	275	-	425	5
15	Rahovec	48	107	-	155	10
16	Hočanska Vina	16	36	-	52	8
17	Çabrati	28	27	-	55	5
18	Dardania Wine	-	13	-	13	2
19	Reho Wine	-	33	-	33	1
20	Astra - Vera	-	90	-	90	-
21	Cana Wine"	16	49	-	65	-
22	Noster Fructus	215	76	-	291	5
23	Agro vita	40	186	-	226	13
24	Wine&Art	-	16	-	16	-
25	Risons	38	-	-	38	-
26	Zana Wine	-	6	-	6	-
27	Samiri H&A	12	90	-	102	7
28	Dardan Hajdaraj	-	44	-	44	-
29	Dualos	-	210	-	210	217
30	Wineplant	81	25	-	106	-
31	Kalaja Dafina	-	21	-	21	-
32	Dea	-	25	-	25	1
33	Vinica Petrovic	50	100	-	150	-
34	Canziba Wine	15	20	-	35	2
35	Hani Wine	10	61	-	70	5
36	Dafina e bardhë	-	5	-	5	-
37	Albana Vuciterna	-	11	-	11	6
38	Igor Vecevic	14	17	-	31	-
39	JV Destilery	-	17	-	17	11
Total		**45,825**	**35,741**	**499**	**82,065**	**3,076**

Source: Department of Viticulture and Winemaking, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Physical and chemical analyses of wine

In the enology laboratory, a total of 898 physical and chemical analyses were carried out during 2024. These analyses included 139 samples for the domestic market, 197 were samples for export, 205 for import, 207 for imported spirits, 38 for exported spirits. In addition, 112 samples were carried out for the needs of companies. No analyses were required during processing for 2024.

Table 36: Physical and chemical analyses of wine for the period 2020 – 2024

Sample for/from	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic market sample	115	131	139	124	139
Export samples	273	268	246	216	197
Import sample	4	5	47	18	205
Imported alcoholic beverages	14	51	42	57	207
Export of strong alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	38
Company needs	35	99	-	157	112
During processing	-	-	126	-	-
Total	**441**	**554**	**600**	**572**	**898**

Source: Department of Viticulture and Winemaking, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

2.2.5 Forage crops and green cereals

The area of forage crops and green cereals decreased by 420 ha, or 1.1%, with all crops having a decrease in area except for green maize as the first and second crop. The largest percentage decrease was for green barley with 32.3%, while the largest area decrease was for the category "Grass Mixture" with 142 ha.

In contrast to the area of forage crops and green cereals, production during 2024 increased by 10,245 tons, or 4.1% higher than the previous year. The highest increase in production was for green corn with 4,431 tons and alfalfa with 4,401 tons. While the highest decrease in production was for green oats with 567 tons and clover with 286 tons.

The increase in production was a result of increased yield per hectare, with all forage crops and green cereals without exception having increased yields. The highest yield increase as a percentage was for green barley with 10.8%, while cabbage and fodder beet had the lowest increase of 2.2% each.

Table 37: Area, production and yield of forage crops, 2020-2024

Crop	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 in %
Surface			**ha**			
Forage crops	**37,761**	**37,914**	**37,887**	**37,820**	**37,400**	**-1.1**
Alfalfa	18,329	18,360	18,359	18,336	18,302	-0.2
Clover	904	931	938	932	807	-13.3
Grass mix	9,261	9,293	9,316	9,325	9,183	-1.5
Urov	661	615	610	617	590	-4.5
Green corn	7,037	7,061	7,080	7,105	7,138	0.5
Green corn (second crop)	205	210	200	176	210	19.3
Green wheat	391	407	415	411	380	-7.4
Green oats	788	801	756	709	611	-13.7
Green barley	51	57	57	51	35	-32.3
Green rye	27	35	19	18	15	-16.9
Cabbage, fodder beet	42	77	73	80	73	-8.9
Other green forage (wheat)	66	67	65	60	56	-6.8
Product			**t**			
Forage Crops	**256,560**	**249,907**	**254,387**	**247,951**	**258,196**	**4.1**
Alfalfa	85,503	82,330	85,044	82,333	86,734	5.3
Clover	3,652	3,551	3,703	3,552	3,266	-8.1
Grass mix	30,584	28,819	29,542	28,269	30,171	6.7
Urov	3,045	2,659	2,710	2,631	2,690	2.2
Green corn	120,653	118,937	120,088	118,680	123,111	3.7
Green corn (second crop)	2,851	2,875	2,807	2,398	3,009	25.5
Green wheat	3,044	3,044	3,205	3,111	2,971	-4.5
Green oats	5,771	5,635	5,415	5,058	4,491	-11.2
Green barley	196	205	205	196	147	-25.0
Green rye	268	316	177	161	138	-14.3
Cabbage, fodder beet	723	1,278	1,215	1,320	1,229	-6.9
Other green forage (wheat)	271	258	274	240	239	-0.4
Yield			**t/ha**			
Alfalfa	4.66	4.48	4.63	4.49	4.74	5.5
Clover	4.04	3.82	3.95	3.81	4.04	6.1
Grass mix	3.30	3.10	3.17	3.03	3.29	8.4
Urov	4.61	4.32	4.44	4.26	4.56	7.0
Green corn	17.15	16.84	16.96	16.70	17.25	3.2
Green corn (second crop)	13.90	13.67	14.04	13.62	14.33	5.2
Green wheat	7.79	7.47	7.72	7.57	7.81	3.2
Green oats	7.32	7.04	7.16	7.14	7.35	2.9
Green barley	3.84	3.62	3.62	3.82	4.23	10.8
Green rye	9.95	8.96	9.31	9.03	9.31	3.1
Cabbage, fodder beet	17.33	16.55	16.73	16.41	16.77	2.2
Other green forage (wheat)	4.12	3.85	4.20	4.00	4.27	6.9

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

2.2.6 Industrial crops

The area under industrial crops increased by 720 ha during 2024, compared to 2023, or by 74%. The production of industrial crops increased by 125%, or by an additional 1,509 tons during 2024. The increase in production is a reflection of the increase in the yield of industrial crops by 29%, this increase in quantity was 364 kg/ha.

Table 38: Area and production of industrial crops, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 in %
Surface			**ha**			
Industrial Corps	1,065	885	887	970	1,690	74.2
Production			**t**			
Industrial Corps	1,348	1,022	1,180	1,205	2,714	125.3
Yield			**t/ha**			
Industrial Corps	1.27	1.16	1.33	1.24	1.61	29.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23,'24)

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

2.2.7 Meadows and pastures

During 2024, there was a decrease in the area of meadows, pastures and common land by 0.2%. The category "Common land" had a decrease in area of 555 ha, while pastures and meadows had an increase in area of 55 ha each. Production in 2024 increased by 5.8% compared to 2023, resulting in an additional 13,413 tons of production. The yield for 2024 increased by 187 kg/ha, or 5.8% higher than in 2023.

Table 39: Area of meadows, pastures, common land and production from meadows, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change in % 2024/2023
Surface			**ha**			
Total	**217,102**	**217,107**	**216,998**	**216,980**	**216,534**	**-0.2**
Meadows	70,717	70,723	70,736	70,768	70,822	0.1
Pastures	5,147	5,152	5,160	5,170	5,226	1.1
Common land	141,238	141,232	141,102	141,041	140,486	-0.4
Production			**t**			
Meadows	**247,921**	**233,323**	**240,783**	**229,475**	**242,888**	**5.8**
Yield			**t/ha**			
Meadows	3.51	3.30	3.40	3.24	3.43	5.8

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23,'24)

2.2.8 Organic farming

Growing consumer awareness and agro-environmental concerns have driven the global development of organic agriculture. The main goal of organic production is to protect human health, nature and the environment.

Confirming the role in the development of the organic agriculture sector, through significant financial support, the adoption of a large number of regulations and strategic documents, the Government of Kosovo and the MAFRD consider every step towards more sustainable production methods, including organic agriculture, as a high priority for the Republic of Kosovo.

MAFRD, through its active involvement, appreciates the support provided by producers and other stakeholders who have contributed to the development and improvement of organic agriculture and expresses gratitude to: ORGANIKA Association, GIZ, CARITAS-CH, IADK, SWISSCONTACT and the Private Sector Employment Promotion (PPSE) project, SNVP, etc. Therefore, on the path towards sustainable and green development of agriculture in Kosovo, our support will be continuous.

Table 40: Organic production, 2018 – 2024

Year	Certified organic cultivated areas (ha)	Collection of PPJDs (ha)
2018	788	373,488
2019	1,036	373,488
2020	1,604	373,488
2021	1,718	373,488
2022	667	373,488
2023	520	373,488
2024	310	373,488

Source: DPBT/MAFRD

Based on AI No. 02/2019 on the control system, control authority, control bodies and rules for their implementation, control bodies are obliged to report to the MAFRD. The report on statistical data from control bodies for 2024 shows that in Kosovo a total of 310 ha are cultivated with organic production:

- 263 ha cultivated with medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP) with 14 types of crops (chamomile, nettle, oregano, mint, sage, bee grass, white mullein, black mullein, lavender, cyan, calendula, basil, primrose, etc.);
- 3 ha cultivated with organic pumpkins (pumpkin seeds);
- 37 ha of organic cereals (wheat);
- 7 ha of chokeberry;
- 0.15 ha with cherries;
- Mushrooms were cultivated in 227 pots;
- Honey produced in 61 hives;
- Bio-compost produced in 1 unit;

- The certified areas for the collection of wild medicinal plants are 373,488 ha (about 39 species of medicinal plants, wild fruits, spices and mushrooms have been collected from this area);
- 2,356 tons collected (in dry matter) in organic forest areas;
- 12 certified companies have operated in the medicinal and aromatic plants business with 16 collection centers throughout the territory of Kosovo, which organize the collection, drying and processing of new medicinal and aromatic plants.

The export of BMAs, both from cultivation and from the collection of PPJDs, is done as a semi-processed product. About 95% of the total production is exported to Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, etc.

Certification and inspection capacities for organic agriculture

In Kosovo, certification of organic products is carried out by international control bodies, accredited by the European Commission:

- Q-check PC XK-BIO-179 – Greece;
- Organska kontrola.ba XK-BIO-101 – Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Bio-inspecta.ch XK-BIO-161 – Albania.

Referring to AI No. 02/2019 on the control system, control authority, control bodies and rules for their implementation, all control bodies operating in Kosovo have notified the MAFRD of the start of certification activities in organic production.

2.3 Irrigation of agricultural land

During 2024, reports from Municipal Directorates of Agriculture and Public Irrigation Enterprises reported that a total of 21,333 ha of agricultural land were irrigated, and compared to 2023, where the irrigated areas were 18,050 ha, the level of irrigated areas has increased by 18%, including formal and informal irrigation as the only sources that are applied in our country.

Of the total 21,333 ha irrigated during 2024, through formal irrigation organized through Public Irrigation Enterprises, a total of 7,485 ha were irrigated, while through informal irrigation, unorganized irrigation and individual irrigation from various water sources such as rivers, wells, etc., 13,848 ha were irrigated.

Based on the data presented in the table below on the forms and total quantity of water spent on agricultural land surfaces during 2024, in our country it is shown that the total quantity of water spent was 119,820,891 m^3. Of which 50,918,151 m^3 were realized by public irrigation enterprises such as Ibër Lepenci, Radoniqi – Dukagjini and Drini i Bardhë through formal irrigation, while 68,902,741 m^3 were realized through informal irrigation.

Table 41: Total amount of water spent on agricultural land and forms of irrigation in Kosovo, 2024

	Irrigated area / ha	Average amount of irrigation (m^3/ha^{-1})	Total amount of water used (m^3)
Ibër Lepenci	1,753	3,250	5,696,015
Radoniqi - Dukagjini	5,478	8,088	44,310,027
Drini i Bardhë	254	3,589	912,108
Formal irrigation	7,485	6,802	50,918,151
Informal irrigation	13,848	4,976	68,902,741
Total	**21,333**	**5,617**	**119,820,891**

Source: DPBT – MAFRD

The official reporting of irrigation data for 2024 was provided by the Municipal Directorates of Agriculture and Public Irrigation Enterprises under the supervision of the Department of Agricultural Policies and Markets, namely the Irrigation Division. The reporting was done by a total of 29 municipalities, while data is also missing for 9 other municipalities, such as Malisheva, Skenderaj, Kllokot, Raniluk, Mitrovica North, Leposaviq, Novobërdë, Zubin Potok and Zveçan, the reason for the non-reporting of some municipalities was that they do not yet possess irrigation management systems.

Of the municipalities that have reported data, the municipalities with the largest areas under irrigation for 2024 are: Rahovec, Peja, Vitia, Prizren, Klina, Gjakova, Podujeva, Prizren and Suhareka, followed by other municipalities with areas under irrigation under 1,000 ha.

Table 42: Irrigation of agricultural lands in municipalities for 2024

Municipality	Irrigation source	Irrigated crops	Irrigated area / ha
Deçan	Drini i Bardhë	Corn, potatoes, peppers, alfalfa, etc.	26
Gjakova	Radoniqi& Dukagjin, lumenj	Vegetables, corn, watermelons, alfalfa, wheat, meadows	1,447
Drenas	Ibër-Lepenci	Vegetables, potatoes, corn, beans, alfalfa, peas, etc.	201
Gjilan	Wells, private well and rivers	Grains, fruits, vegetables	457
Dragash	Water supplies, wells	Small trees	6
Istog	Drini i Bardhë	Corn, meadows, potatoes, fruits, vegetables	205
Kaçanik	Rivers, wells, streams	Corn, fruits, vegetables, meadows, etc.	342
Klina	Drini i Bardhë	Corn, vegetables, fruits, meadows	1,550
F.Kosova	L.Drenica, Sitnica, wells	Corn, alfalfa, vegetables, fruits, onions, potatoes	141
Kamenica	Rivers, wells	Cereals, fruits, vegetables, ornamental trees	94
Mitrovica	Ibër-Lepenc	Vegetables, fruits, beans, corn	200
Lipjan	Rivers, wells	Trees, vegetables, grains, etc.	58
Obiliq	Ibër-Lepenc, rivers and wells	Corn, fruits, vegetables	697
Rahovec	Radoniqi - Dukagjini and wells	Vegetables, corn, watermelon, etc.	3,019
Peja	Drini i Bardhë, lumenj	Corn, potatoes, peppers, alfalfa, etc.	3,403
Podujeva	River Llap, wells	Grains, fruits, vegetables	1,269
Prishtina	Ibër-Lepenc, River Llap, wells	Grains, fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants, etc.	319
Prizren	Radoniqi - Dukagjin and wells	Corn, vegetables, watermelon, fodder, etc.	1,181
Shtime	Rivers, wells	Vegetables, greens, corn, etc.	177
Shterpce	Rivers, wells	Corn, vegetables, raspberries, etc.	555
Suhareka	Rivers, wells	Fruits, vegetables, corn	1,025
Ferizaj	Rivers, wells	Fruits, vegetables, corn	457
Vitia	Wells	Fruits, vegetables, corn	2,397
Vushtrria	Ibër-Lepenc, rivers and wells	Potatoes, cabbage, corn, pumpkins, fruits, meadows	824
H.Elezit	Rivers, wells and streams	Fruits, vegetables, meadows	33
Mamusha	Rivers, wells	Vegetables, corn, alfalfa	520
Junik	Drini i Bardhë, rivers and wells	Grains, fruits, vegetables, meadows, etc.	134
Graanica	Rivers and wells	Grains, fruits, vegetables	512
Partesh	Wells	Vegetables, greens, grains	85

Source: DAPM – MAFRD

2.4 Livestock

2.4.1 Cattle

The cattle stock constitutes a very important part of the agricultural economy. This stock in 2024 had 240,848 heads, compared to 6,645 heads in the previous year. less. Of the total cattle fund, 31% belong to the category "Cattle less than 1 year old", or 75,431 heads, 10% belong to the category "Cattle 1 to 2 years old", or 24,087 heads, and the dominant category was "Cattle 2 years old and over" with 141,330 heads, or 59% of the participation in the total cattle fund.

In 2024, compared to the previous year, the cattle stock decreased, with a decrease in all categories, with the exception of the category "Male calves for other purposes/breeding" which increased by 120 heads or 0.8%. In percentage terms, the highest decrease was in the

category "Heifers inseminated for the first time" with 8.7%, while the highest decrease in terms of the number of heads was in the category "Dairy cows", with 3,348 heads.

Table 43: Cattle stock and structure, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2024/2023 by %
Cattle fund	**261,391**	**260,528**	**250,899**	**247,493**	**240,848**	**-2.7**
Cattle less than 1 year old	**84,146**	**83,238**	**78,041**	**77,315**	**75,431**	**-2.4**
Male calves for slaughter	29,762	32,667	30,874	30,496	29,331	-3.8
Female calves for slaughter	15,967	15,666	14,650	14,494	14,049	-3.1
Male calves for other purposes/breeding	15,730	15,380	14,060	14,125	14,245	0.8
Female calves for other purposes/breeding	22,687	19,525	18,457	18,200	17,806	-2.2
Cattle 1 to 2 years old	**25,559**	**26,836**	**25,146**	**24,746**	**24,087**	**-2.7**
Male	14,080	14,513	13,950	14,099	13,814	-2.0
Heifers for slaughter	2,663	3,705	3,488	3,286	3,131	-4.7
Other heifers	8,816	8,618	7,708	7,361	7,142	-3.0
Cattle from 2 years old and older	**151,686**	**150,454**	**147,712**	**145,432**	**141,330**	**-2.8**
Male	7,113	7,451	6,619	6,658	6,514	-2.2
Heifers for slaughter	1,875	1,810	1,706	1,408	1,370	-2.7
Heifers inseminated for the first time	7,045	7,080	6,869	6,428	5,870	-8.7
Dairy cow	133,916	132,076	130,493	129,897	126,549	-2.6
Other cows	1,737	2,037	2,025	1,041	1,027	-1.3

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

The total number of cattle in 2024 was 240,848 heads, a decrease of 2.7% compared to the previous year. In 2024, 113,237 heads were slaughtered, which was 1,691 heads slaughtered less than in 2023. The value of total beef production is 65.9 million €, 1.4 million € higher than in 2023, mainly as a result of price increases, while the value of imports is 144.3 million €. The self-sufficiency rate is 34.2%, while per capita consumption is 35.7 kg.

Table 44: Beef Supply Balance, 2020-2024[9]

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cattle fund	Head	261,389	260,528	250,899	247,493	240,848
Dairy cow	Head	133,916	132,076	130,493	129,897	126,549
Total number of slaughters	Head	116,048	116,204	115,214	114,928	113,237
Total domestic product f.s.	mil. kg f.s.	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.4
Total imports	mil. kg f.s.	19.8	27.5	35.1	35.1	40.7
Supply f.s.	mil. kg f.s.	39.6	47.3	54.8	54.7	60.1
Total exports	mil. kg f.s.	0.06	0.12	2.38	3.33	3.54
consumption	mil. kg f.s.	39.5	47.2	52.4	51.4	56.6
The value of production in f.s.	mil. €	44.3	47.1	57.5	64.5	65.9
Total imports	mil. €	49.4	75.1	114.9	122.4	144.3
Trade balance	mil. €	-49.2	-74.7	-106.4	-111.1	-130.5
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	49.9	42.0	37.5	38.1	34.2
Consumption per capita	kg f.s.	22.0	26.6	29.5	28.9	35.7

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24); KAS, Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD; e.g. – slaughter weight

Dairy cows for 2024, the same as in 2023, constitute 52.5% of the total number of cattle. Of the total amount of domestic consumption, 66% is domestic production and the rest is covered by imports. The trade balance continues to be negative with 85.2 mil. €. Per capita consumption in 2024 was 228 kg or the average daily consumption of milk and dairy products is 0.6 kg per day.

Table 45: Supply balance for cow's milk and dairy products, 2020-2024[10]

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dairy cows	Head	133,916	132,076	130,493	129,897	126,549
Milk production	t	281,960	278,746	276,058	275,447	268,980
Imports	t (p.e.)	109,976	121,863	128,714	133,579	139,864
Supply	t (p.e.)	391,936	400,610	404,772	409,026	408,844
Export	t (p.e.)	1,075	1,125	1,806	2,025	2,154
Local use	t (p.e.)	390,862	399,485	402,966	407,001	406,690
Degree of self-sufficiency	%	72.1	69.8	68.5	67.7	66.1
Loss	t (p.e.)	5,639	5,575	5,521	5,509	5,380
Consumption for calf feed on the farm	t (p.e.)	41,448	40,976	40,581	40,491	39,540
Processing	t (p.e.)	31,048	32,002	32,426	32,847	33,001
Human consumption	t (p.e.)	312,727	320,933	324,438	328,154	328,769
Producer prices (farm)	€/kg	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.62
Production value	mil. €	77.5	72.0	78.2	96.4	138.9
Trade balance	mil. €	-48.3	-55.4	-73.1	-75.6	-85.2
Consumption per capita	kg (p.e)	191	199	201	203	228

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24); KAS, Foreign Trade Statistics; calculations by DAESB – MAFRD; pe – product equivalents

[9] There are values in this table that differ from the values in previous Green Reports as a result of the revision of customs codes and conversion rates.

[10] There are values in this table that differ from the values in previous Green Reports as a result of the revision of customs codes and conversion rates.

2.4.2 Sheep and goats

The sheep stock in 2024 was 209,947 heads, an increase of 1.4% (2,824 heads). There was an increase in all sheep categories, with the highest increase in the category: "First-time sheep" with 4.6% (1,095 heads), and the category "Sam for reproduction" with 2.5% (223 heads). Other categories in the sheep stock have recorded an increase of 0.5% to 2%.

The majority of the sheep population consists of ewes that have calved (62%), followed by lambs up to 6 months old (16%), ewes that have been bred for the first time (12%), lambs over 6 months old (6%), and rams for reproduction (4%).

Table 46: Number of sheep, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Sheep Fund	**212,131**	**211,354**	**204,110**	**207,123**	**209,947**	**1.4**
Sheep that have calved (dairy)	134,289	132,339	128,021	128,695	129,328	0.5
Sheep inseminated for the first time	24,778	24,327	22,990	24,017	25,112	4.6
Lamb up to 6 months	33,234	33,642	32,830	33,023	33,696	2.0
Lamb over 6 months	11,277	11,598	11,536	12,627	12,827	1.6
Ram for reproduction	8,553	9,448	8,733	8,761	8,984	2.5

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

The year 2024 continued with the trend of a decline in the total number of goats by 2.6%. The decline was for 715 heads in the total fund compared to the previous year, where there was a decrease in all categories except for the category "Goats up to 6 months ", where there was an increase of 0.6%.

The structure of the goat stock is dominated by goats that have calved at 60%, goats that have been bred for the first time at 14%, kids up to 6 months and those over 6 months are represented at 10% each, while the category of goats for reproduction participates at 7% in the structure of the total goat stock.

Table 47: Number of goats, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Goat Fund	**29,557**	**30,039**	**29,378**	**27,912**	**27,197**	**-2.6**
Goats that have given birth (dairy)	17,830	18,008	17,622	16,775	16,192	-3.5
Goats inseminated for the first time	4,077	4,226	4,041	3,828	3,823	-0.1
Baby up to 6 months	2,603	3,078	3,047	2,589	2,605	0.6
Kids over 6 months old	2,740	2,389	2,330	2,640	2,589	-1.9
Production corner	2,307	2,338	2,338	2,080	1,988	-4.4

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

2.4.3 Pigs and other farm animals

The pig population in 2024, after a continuous decline in recent years, marked an increase of 0.9%, compared to the previous year, an increase of 396 heads. This increase is attributed to the increase in the category of fattening pigs 80-109 kg by 4% (163 heads), the increase in the category of fattening pigs 51-79 kg by 5.2% (162 heads), there was also an increase in sows inseminated for the first time by 4.4% (122 heads). While there was also an increase in the number of heads in the categories: breeding pigs with 116 heads (5.7%), fattening pigs 110 kg and over with 90 heads (1.9%), piglets under 20 kg with 57 heads (0.6%), other sows with 42 heads (2.5%), and unweaned sows with 26 heads (2.2%). The largest decrease was in the category of pigs 20-50 kg with 320 heads, or 4.8% less, while the other category that decreased was sows that have farrowed, with a decrease of 62 heads (0.8%).

The structure of the pig stock consists of piglets weighing under 20 kg with 23%, followed by sows that have farrowed with 17%, pigs 20-50 kg with 15%, fattening pigs from 110 kg and above with 11%, other categories had a share of less than 10%, all of which together represent 26%. Regarding the structure of sows, the largest share is sows that have farrowed with 56%, followed by sows inseminated for the first time with 22%, other sows with 13%, and unfertilized sows with 9%. The share of reproduction fees in the pig stock was less than 5%.

Table 48: Number of pigs and other farm animals, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Fondi i derrave	**45,395**	**47,384**	**45,420**	**43,686**	**44,082**	**0.9**
Piglets under 20 kg	10,954	10,891	10,424	9,986	10,043	0.6
Pigs 20-50 kg	7,207	7,453	7,070	6,717	6,397	-4.8
Fattening pigs 51-79 kg	3,077	3,501	3,422	3,111	3,273	5.2
Fattening pigs 80-109 kg	4,531	4,667	4,264	4,096	4,259	4.0
Fattening pigs 110 kg and over	5,479	5,112	5,004	4,725	4,815	1.9
Fattening pigs	6,862	7,605	7,428	7,378	7,316	-0.8
First-time inseminated pigs	2,324	2,751	2,678	2,743	2,865	4.4
Unfertilized pigs	2,660	1,363	1,294	1,209	1,235	2.2
Other pigs	919	1,783	1,639	1,685	1,727	2.5
Reproduction fees	1,382	2,258	2,197	2,036	2,152	5.7

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

The category of equines (Horses, Donkeys and Mules) has the lowest representation of farm animals, where the representation continued to decline during 2024, the decrease compared to 2023 was 2.5%, or 36 heads.

Table 49: Number of other farm animals, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Equidae (Horses, Donkeys and Mules)	1,804	1,864	1,469	1,413	1,377	-2.5

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

2.4.4 Poultry

The number of poultry during 2024, in all categories of poultry, shows an increase of 1.2%, or 37 thousand heads more than the previous year. Of the total number of poultry: 96% are chickens with an increase of 1.2% of heads, 3% are quails with an increase of 2.1% compared to the previous year, as well as other poultry (ducks, geese, etc.), with a representation of 1% in all categories of poultry, where there was an increase of 3.7% of heads.

In chickens, there was an increase of over 34 thousand heads, with the largest increase in the egg laying category with over 19 thousand heads, followed by broiler chickens with over 10 thousand heads, as well as the categories of roosters and other chickens with an increase of over 4 thousand heads. Meanwhile, pigeons and other poultry constitute 4% of the total number of poultry, where the increase was over 3 thousand heads compared to the previous year.

Table 50: Number of poultry 2020-2024, in '000

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Poultry	**2,782**	**2,788**	**2,614**	**2,997**	**3,034**	**1.2**
Chickens	**2,637**	**2,643**	**2,482**	**2,873**	**2,907**	**1.2**
Chicken, broiler (up to 3 months)	384	346	323	1,001	1,012	1.0
Egg laying hens	1,939	1,996	1,886	1,610	1,629	1.2
Rooster	290	284	257	250	254	1.6
Other chickens (over 3 months)	25	17	16	12	12	4.6
Turkey	**75**	**94**	**86**	**82**	**84**	**2.1**
Baby birds (up to 3 months)	14	27	25	24	25	4.4
Egg laying turkeys	42	42	39	37	37	0.6
Male Turkey	18	22	20	18	18	1.5
Other (over 3 months)	1	4	3	3	3	5.0
Other poultry (ducks, geese, etc.)	**70**	**52**	**46**	**42**	**44**	**3.7**

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

In 2024, an upward trend in egg production of 4.2% continues to appear, with production estimated at 386.8 million eggs. In 2024, 2.4 million eggs were imported, a decrease of 6.3% compared to the previous year. Of the total egg imports, 68% are imports from North Macedonia, 13% from Bulgaria, 10% from Albania, 4% from Germany, and the remaining 5% are imports from other European countries. Egg consumption per capita is estimated to be an average of 245 eggs per year.

Table 51: Egg production, 2020-2024, in '000 pieces

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Eggs	365,554	423,640	363,031	371,149	386,784	4.2

Source: MAFRD – DEAAS

Year 2024 is followed by the production of chicken meat with a decrease of 4.3% (192 tons), compared to the previous year. The export of chicken meat was low at 14 tons, worth €27 thousand, of which 70% was destined for Albania, while the remaining 30% was exported to North Macedonia. Imports of chicken meat were 38,268 tons, worth €68.9 million, of the total quantity there were imports from various countries, of which: 32% were imports from Brazil, 15% Poland, 15% USA, 9% United Kingdom, 5% Slovenia and 24% were imports from other countries. The average per capita consumption of chicken meat in the country in 2024 is estimated to be 26.8 kg/year, of which the self-sufficiency rate was 10%.

2.4.5 Beekeeping

In 2024, the number of beehives increased by 6.2%, 13,044 hives more than the previous year. Through the direct payment program, 208,633 hives (94% of the entire fund) were supported in 2024, out of a total of 221,922. The number of supported hives was 11% higher than in 2023.

Table 52: Number of beehives, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Beehive	262,541	219,077	196,122	208,878	221,922	6.2

Source: KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('20, '21, '22, '23, '24)

Despite the increase in support and the number of hives, honey production decreased by 129.6 tons (6.8%), as a result of variable climatic conditions and various pests that affected the yield by a decrease of 12.3%.

Honey exports were in small quantities of 135 kg, worth over €5 thousand, of which 78% was exported to the USA and 22% to Switzerland. Total honey imports were 216.5 tons, worth €1.38 million. Of the total imported quantity, 35% was from North Macedonia, 25% from Turkey, 16% from Croatia and the remaining 24% was imported from various countries. Domestic consumption is around 1.3 kg per capita, with domestic production meeting 89% of consumption needs, while the rest is met by imports.

Table 53: Honey production in tons, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change by % 2024/2023
Honey	788	1,643	1,765	1,905	1,775	-6.8

Cource: MAFRD – DEAAS (’20,’21); KAS – Agricultural Farm Survey ('22,'23,'24)

2.4.6 Fisheries and aquaculture

Fisheries and aquaculture in Kosovo are regulated by Law 02/L-85, where permits for the development of fishing activities are issued by the Federation according to procedures determined by the ministry. Aquaculture activities can be developed by natural or legal persons registered and licensed for aquaculture, as well as users of water resources if such a thing is planned by a program in the region or area for which they have acquired the right to use.

The data shows a continuous increase in the number of fishing permits from 2022 to 2024, increasing from 2,581 to 3,270 permits, which indicates an ever-growing interest in fishing activity. However, the number of fish caught reported does not follow the same trend, after a level of 10 tons in 2022, the number of fish caught during 2023 decreased by 22.6% compared to 2022, while 2024 saw an increase of 14.9% in the number of fish caught.

Table 54: Number of fishing permits and quantity of fish, 2022-2024

Year	Number of fishing permits	Reported Number of caught fish (tons)
2022	2,581	10.00
2023	2,802	7.74
2024	3,270	9.10

Source: MAFRD – DAPM

3 Forestry

Life as we know it today would not exist without forests, forests are an essential part of our planet's ecosystem, therefore it is imperative to protect them. Our country relies on the products and services that forest ecosystems provide. Therefore, we must ensure the sustainable use of forests in addition to their protection, using forests in a manner and at a rate that preserves their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and potential to fulfil their respective ecological, economic and social roles at the local and national levels in harmony with other ecosystems.

Kosovo's forests constitute one of the most important natural resources, not only for the preservation of biodiversity, but also for climate stability and rural development. Whereas, with the Law on Forests No. 08/L-137, they are considered national resources of general interest. According to the national inventory, the forest area is around 481,000 ha, which represents approximately 44.7% of the territory of Kosovo. A part of 62% is in public ownership, while 38% is in private ownership. Kosovo's forests are divided into high forests, low forests, coppices and forests with afforestation. The largest part of Kosovo's forests is made up of low forests (cops) 82%, followed by high forests (with natural seeding) 15%, and the rest is made up of coppices - standard and forests with afforestation (artificial seeding).

The forest sector plays a crucial role in the transition towards a green, sustainable economy and in providing employment and rural development. Kosovo's forest sector plays an important role in the country's economic development also through the collection, harvesting, sustainable use of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs), such as forest fruits, medicinal plants, mushrooms, seeds and other products, which include a wide range of plants that have nutritional, medicinal, aromatic and economic value, provided that regeneration is not endangered and damage is not caused to forests, which contribute to the well-being and employment of the community.

Forest policies

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is the institution that develops policies, strategies and regulations for forests through the Department of Forestry. Forest policies and forest information management according to the law are carried out through the National Strategy for Forestry, National Forest Inventory, Forest and Forest Land Cadastre, and the Kosovo Forest Information System.

Strategies

The National Forestry Development Strategy is a long-term strategic planning document that defines the development directions of the forestry sector at the national level. The strategy is in line with the policies and strategic documents of the Republic of Kosovo and the EU on forestry. At the end of 2021, the Forestry Development Strategy 2022-2030 was approved, as well as the Action Plan for its implementation.

The main goal of the strategy is to preserve, expand and ensure the sustainable management of Kosovo's forest resources, with the aim of contributing to the national economy. The strategy has five objectives:

- Improving the condition of forest resources;
- Protection of forest resources;
- Sustainable and multifunctional use of forest resources;
- Development of forestry sector capacities;
- Digitalization and improvement of communication.

Legislation

Kosovo's forests constitute one of the country's main resources, playing a key role in preserving biodiversity, protecting soil from erosion, conserving water and mitigating the impacts of climate change. To ensure the protection and sustainable management of forests, the country adopted the Law on Forests No. 08/L-137 in 2023, with the aim of creating a legal basis for the sustainable management of forests and forest lands as resources of general interest.

The law was based on the principles of sustainable development, conservation of biological diversity, affirmation of precautionary and preventive measures for the protection of forests and environmental protection. The law regulates: planning, protection, silviculture, exploitation of wood and non-wood products, ownership, expropriation, organizational responsibility and duties of forest institutions, public financing, forestry research, supervision, inspection and sanctions.

During 2024, Law No. 08/L-262 was adopted, amending and supplementing laws containing special administrative procedures and harmonizing them with Law No. 05/L-031, on general administrative procedure.

According to the official gazette of Kosovo, during 2024, three additional by-laws on forestry were issued based on the basic law, which are: Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 25/2024, on the cadastre of forests and forest land, Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 08/2024 on forest conservation, responsibilities and obligations of the forest ranger, and Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 07/2024 on the information system for Kosovo forests.

Wildlife management and hunting

Wildlife and hunting management in Kosovo is one of the most important aspects for the protection of biodiversity and the natural ecosystem of the country. Wildlife management is regulated by the Law on Hunting, where the management of joint hunting grounds and their management with Management Plans is annual and 10-year. The establishment and management of joint hunting grounds is a challenge that institutions are constantly facing. The reason is that municipalities that need to take steps to establish and proceed with their

management on a lease basis are reluctant to undertake commitments to conclude and fulfill their competencies.

Within the framework of the implementation of hunting legislation, consents have also been granted for the approval of Long-Term and Annual Management Plans for joint hunting grounds. Where during 2024, the establishment of the "Canis Lupus" hunting ground in the municipality of Shtërpce was achieved.

Table 55: Established SHGs

Hunting Ground	Statute	Municipality	Surface in ha
Canis Lupus	Approved	Shtërpcë	13,053
Area of established hunting grounds			13,053

Source: Department of Forestry

During 2024, in support of the requests received from the municipalities, the hunting commission carried out activities for the management of hunting grounds. Among the activities that can be highlighted are the management of 4 hunting grounds with an area of 75,616 ha and the rejection of several requests for management. The rejection of the approval of the requests of the municipalities for the management of joint hunting grounds usually occurred because the municipalities failed to prepare the bidding material in accordance with the hunting legislation in force.

Table 56: Management of the SHG

Hunting ground	Statute	Municipality	Surface in ha
Prishtina I	Approved	Prishtinë	18,853
Prishtina II	Approved	Prishtinë	7,243
Prishtina III	Approved	Prishtinë	12,036
Drenica	Approved	Skenderaj	37,484
Total area of hunting grounds considered for management			**75,616**

Source: Department of Forestry

In addition to drafting forest policies and establishing legislation, one of the most important activities of the Department of Forestry within the MAFRD is the approval of Long-Term Management Plans (LTMPs), through which hunting area managers undertake commitments for the proper management of cultivation, protection, development of the fund and hunting with wild animals. On this basis, 7 requests from municipalities for the approval of LMPs have been reviewed, with an area of 148,302 ha.

Table 57: Long-term management plans for the period 2024-2034

Hunting ground	Statute	Municipaluty	Surface in ha
Mokna	Approved	Istog	40,323
Prishtina I	Approved	Prishtinë	18,853
Prishtina II	Approved	Prishtinë	7,243
Prishtina III	Approved	Prishtinë	12,036
Drenica	Approved	Skenderaj	37,484
Çyçavica	Approved	Vushtrri	12,878
Shala	Approved	Vushtrri	19,485
Total area of hunting grounds covered with PMA			**148,302**

Source: Department of Forestry

The data reports on annual hunting plans for 17 municipalities, where all hunting areas have the status of "Approved", meaning that they are legalized and regulated for hunting activities within the framework of hunting management legislation and policies. Hunting areas are widely distributed across Kosovo municipalities, covering a wide regional range, including many remote mountainous areas.

These large areas include habitats rich in wildlife, such as wolves, bears, wild boars, and many species of birds. The management of these areas is important for the conservation of the biodiversity of these species and the protection of ecosystems and habitats. The implementation of the Hunting Area Management Plan is key to the conservation of these fauna and the possibility of their reproduction in safe conditions.

The management of these areas requires close cooperation between state institutions to ensure that hunting activities are controlled. The main challenges identified in the management of these hunting grounds are: illegal hunting and the destruction of natural ecosystems by infrastructure construction, pollution and overexploitation of resources. Hunting area plans in various municipalities provide very good opportunities for the development of tourism and hunting, where the involvement of local residents in activities can bring economic benefits, increased awareness of the protection of nature and biodiversity.

The data presented provide a clear picture of hunting management, with a total of 337,054 ha of hunting land, Kosovo has created an extensive managed network of natural habitats that are essential for protecting biodiversity and preserving rich ecosystems. It is important to continue monitoring and managing these areas to ensure that hunting activities are sustainable and in compliance with nature conservation laws.

Table 58: Annual plans for the hunting year, 2024-2025

Hunting ground	Statute	Municipality	Surface in ha
Shala	Approved	Mitrovicë	26,208
Lipjani lindje	Approved	Lipjan	11,677
Karadaku	Approved	Gjilan	8,904
Maja e gjelbër	Approved	Gjilan	16,680
Zhegoci	Approved	Gjilan	15,324
Sharri	Approved	Dragash	8,188
Galluasha	Approved	Therandë	36,099
Lipjani perëndim	Approved	Lipjan	12,146
Kroni i ftohtë	Approved	Hani i Elezit	5,821
Qyqavica	Approved	Obiliq	10,482
Bjeshka	Approved	F. Kosovë	8,438
Lojza	Approved	Deçan	8,157
Podguri	Approved	Pejë	13,673
Dubocaku	Approved	Pejë	13,617
Graçanica	Approved	Graçanicë	9,627
Çyçavica	Approved	Vushtrri	12,878
Shala	Approved	Vushtrri	19,485
Ferizaji	Approved	Ferizaj	27,865
Mokna	Approved	Istog	40,323
Lypetenei	Approved	Kaçanik	18,409
Canis Lupus	Approved	Shtërpcë	13,053
Hunting area areas managed with PVM			**337,054**

Source: Department of Forestry

Forest management

Forest management in Kosovo is based on the Law on Forests No. 08/L-137, where forest management is exercised in a sustainable manner, in accordance with international criteria for sustainable forest management and national operational guidelines. MAFRD has competences for forest regulations and strategies. The Environmental Protection Agency, within the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, manages national parks, but forests within these parks also fall under the competences of the Forestry Agency, according to management plans.

The Kosovo Forest Agency (KFA) manages public forests and, by agreement, private forests. KFA prepares annual forest management plans, which are drafted for all forests and forest lands, based on forest management programs and plans. Forest management planning by KFA is well coordinated and executed using a specific methodology for collecting, analysing and processing data and information for forest management.

Sustainable forest management by the Forestry and Forestry Administration aims to determine the balance between economic exploitation and regenerative capacities, their use, exploitation and management, in line with the need to preserve their potential for the future.

Long-term planning

Based on the Forestry Development Strategy 2022-2030, the forest management plan is vital for sustainable forest management, balancing and preserving economic, ecological and social functions. According to the Forest Law, the forest management plan is a long-term planning document that is drafted for ten (10) years, for the management unit according to a unique methodology, based on the field inventory of forest stands and other areas included in the management unit.

During 2024, Long-Term Management Plans for Management Units are planned for an area of 133,724.45 ha, financed from the KFA budget. However, the financial means available according to this year's budget, and based on the prices of previous years, have not been sufficient to implement the entire area. Therefore, in 2024, considering the eventual possibility of changing the methodology for drafting Forest Management Plans, namely initially with multipurpose forest management plans, only 20,323.50 ha of the planned area have been financially implemented.

Also, according to Article 27, of the Law on Forests, point 4, the National Parks Management Plan is drafted by the KPA and approved by the Ministry, with the consent of the Ministry responsible for Environment. In cooperation and with implementation by FAO, the project "Support to strengthening sustainable and multi-purpose management to improve livelihoods in rural areas and address climate change in Kosovo" has drafted three draft plans for three Management Units as pilot units for drafting Multi-purpose Management Plans. These Management Units are: Novobërda (Novobërda), Kovaqica (Mitrovicë) and Biraqa (Suhareka).

Table 59: Planning for the drafting of the PM

Management unit	Municipality	Surface in ha	Realizimi
Turiqicë	Podujevë	7,835	
Prishtina II	Prishtinë	2,079	
Prishtina III	Prishtinë	1,558	
Pyjet e Lipjanit	Lipjan	7,170	√
Denkovac II	Leposaviq	4,181	
Qiqavica	Vushtrri	2,816	
Kopaunik	Mitrovicë	5,445	
Jarik-Belo Brdo	Leposaviç	6,321	
Mala reka	Leposaviq	1,786	
Stolovi	Zveçan	3,443	
Koxha Ballkan	Prizren	4,665	
Malet e Sharrit	Prizren	1,420	√
Koretniku II	Dragash	1,873	
Koretniku I	Prizren	599	
Bredhiku	Dragash	793	
Koka e ahut	Suharekë	3,346	
Zhegoc	Ferizaj	1,341	√
Dermjak-Mollopolc	Shtime	1,495	√
Topillë-Devetak	Shtime	2,744	
Verbeshticë-Kashtanjevë	Shtërpcë	5,514	
Zhegoc	Gjilan	5,329	
Ranillug	Ranillug	4,258	√
V.Vrh-K.reka	Kamenicë	4,158	
Shavarinka	Kamenicë	4,703	√
Ruselija	Pejë	3,625	
Zhlep	Pejë	5,250	
Kopranik	Pejë	6,252	
Hajla	Pejë	7,263	
Pleqe - Qeli	Pejë	1,835	
Pyjet e Strellcit	Deçan	1,023	
Kozhnjer - Roshkodol	Deçan	4,129	
Lloqan - Deçan	Deçan	2,934	
Maja - Gllava	Gjakovë	827	
Pashtriku II	Gjakovë	5,042	
Pyjet e Junikut	Junik	3,444	
Lugu i Butë	Istog	5,058	
Blinaja	VGJRV-DWM	2,172	
Total		**133,725**	**20,324**

Source: KFA

Annual planning

Sustainable forest management is one of the most important components of environmental protection and sustainable development of natural resources. From this perspective, the annual planning of forest and forest land management, the Kosovo Forest Agency drafts a document "Annual Forest Management Plan", with the aim of sustainable use and protection of forest resources. The annual planning summarizes all activities and measures for forest treatment such as: quantity, location, dynamics of felling, works on forest protection, afforestation, silviculture, production of forest reproductive material, forest use, including the construction of forest infrastructure as well as the financial means necessary for the implementation of the works.

According to the Forest Law, the annual forest management plan includes: operational forest management plans, afforestation plans and projects for the use of non-timber products. The annual forest management plan is in harmony with the forest management plan and the private forest management program. The annual forest management plan may be amended in the event of natural disasters or other adverse circumstances, following the recommendations of the forest inspectorate.

State forests

The volume of fellings at the national level is planned based on forest inventories, long-term forest management plans and the actual situation on the ground, based on the forest development strategy. This year, the KFA has drafted a base of plots and sub-plots for forest management units that are in force, while for other forests that are in the absence of Long-term Forest Management Plans, they are based on the actual situation on the ground where the selection and marking of trees for felling has been made.

The annual plan foresees the implementation of various silvicultural activities such as: quantity, location, dynamics of felling, forest protection works, afforestation, production of forest reproductive material and forest exploitation of approximately 62,909 m³ of gross timber mass.

Table 60: Logging plan in state forests

Assortments	Volume m³
Technical wood	10,096
Firewood	47,304
Net volume[11]	**59,493**
Forest waste	3,416
Gross volume	**62,909**

Source: KFA

[11]Net volume - represents the volume of technical wood and firewood, subtracting 3,416 m³ from the total volume of 62,909 **m³**.

The data show a low realization of the cutting plan in state forests for all categories of assortments. The realization of cuttings for technical wood has reached 42% of the predicted plan, while the firewood category, which constitutes the largest part of the planned volume, has only realized 31% of the planning, indicating great difficulties in exploitation or operational management. Forest residues have the lowest realization with only 0.1%, probably very little or not collected at all.

The overall implementation of only 31% of the plan shows a significant discrepancy between the set objectives and the real implementation capacities, the challenges are numerous and their impact is fundamental in the fulfillment of the plan. These non-fulfillment of the plans come from irregular cuts, lack of professional and technical staff, insufficient budget for the implementation of planned activities, lack of investments in infrastructure and development of logistical capacities.

Table 61: Implementation of the logging plan in state forests

Assortments	Plan m³	Implementation m³	Plan Implementation %
Technical wood	10,096	4,149	42
Firewood	47,304	14,446	31
Forest waste	3,417	4	0.1
Total	**60,817**	**18,599**	**31**

Source: KFA

Private forests

The Law on Forests No. 08/L-137 considers national resources to include forests and forest lands owned by a natural or legal person, where private forests are also managed in accordance with the forest management program. The forest management program is drafted by the licensed entity or the Agency on behalf of the owner or the Private Forest Association. The forest management program is approved by the Agency for a period of five (5) to ten (10) years.

The Forestry Agency, in support of the Annual Forest Management Plan for 2024, also regulates forests in private ownership, where the plan of professional technical works is carefully implemented, taking into account that these resources are also part of the national forest resources. The Agency and the owners of private forests are obliged to monitor the state of forest health and take the necessary measures to prevent and combat diseases and pests that endanger forests.

Table 62: Cultivation plan and use of private forests

	Unit	Total
Establishment of new forests - afforestation	ha	105
Regeneration of forests - melioration	ha	107
Forest cultivation	ha	1,410
Forest exploitation	ha	5,409
Technical-professional works		
Requests submitted	Piece	4,700
Planning of loggings in private forests	m³	168,130
Firewood	m³	147,340
Technical wood	m³	20,790

Source: KFA

The KPA in the plan for private forests foresees activities in the establishment of new forests with afforestation of 105 ha, forest cultivation of about 1,409 ha, forest exploitation of 5,409 ha, acceptance of requests for forest treatment of about 4,700 pieces submitted by forest owners and cutting a wood volume of about 168,130 m³, of which firewood is 147,340 m³, and technical ones 20,790 m³, in order to meet their needs for wood for combustion and industry. The planning of activities in private forests has been done within the framework of requests submitted by forest owners regarding their coordination for the provision of services by the Agency.

Table 63: Data on activities in private forests

Achievement in forest cultivation	Unit	Plan	Exercising	Implementation %
Establishing new forests - afforestation	ha	60		-
Forest regeneration - land reclamation	ha	-	-	-
Forest cultivation	ha	1,410	-	-
Forest exploitation	ha	2,783	1,086	39

Source: KFA

According to the data of the annual plan for 2024 and the report on the fulfilment of activities in private forests, it follows that we have partial realization of activities in private forests, where there were no new afforestation and land reclamation at all, while forest cultivation, although planned on a considerable area, has no realization data. Forest utilization is presented with 1,086 ha realized, out of 2,783 ha planned, which constitutes only 39% of the planning. Private forest management activities are far from the planning objectives, presenting the need for improvements starting from the organization of activities to their implementation.

Table 64: Technical-professional jobs

	Unit	Plan	Exercising	Implementation %
Requests submitted	Piece	4,700	1,677	36
Firewood	m^3	147,340	100,108	68
Technical Wood	m^3	20,790	9,653	46
Logging in private forests	m^3	168,130	73,160	44

Source: KFA

According to the KFA data for technical-professional works, about 36% or 1,677 requests submitted by owners or households have been implemented. The data shows that we have planned about 168,130 m^3 of timber felling and realized 73,160 m^3, which represents 44% of the planned volume of felling in private forests.

Table 65: Technical support services

	Unit	Plan	Implementation	Implementation in %
Delivery note provided	piece	-	13,016	-
Professional checks	cases	270	161	60
Wood out of the forest	m3	5,360	2,792.4	52

Source: KFA

The KPA has issued 13,016 delivery notes or accompanying notes for the transport of logs from private forests. Where professional controls have been carried out at a rate of 60% of the planning, a low commitment from the initial plans and where more frequent field controls are needed. Management with technical support services of wood outside the forest has achieved the implementation level of 52% of the work plan.

Forest protection

The Law on Forests No. 08/L-137, Chapter V, regulates forest protection with articles on: prohibited activities, protection of forests from diseases and pests, protection of forests from fire and implementation of systems for protecting forests from fire, protection of forests from pollution, rehabilitation of damaged forests, forest conservation, rights and restrictions on public access to forests, grazing in forests, biological balance of forests and wild animals, protection of rare and endangered forest species, management of forests within protected and conserved areas, and water flows in forests.

The Forestry Development Strategy 2022-2030 has as its strategic objective the protection of forest resources from biotic and abiotic factors, where biodiversity will be protected and the protective functions of forests will be maintained. The KFA and the entire forest sector are faced with the main challenge and problem of logging and other illegal activities in forests and forest lands. The KFA has undertaken a series of activities in the protection of forests and forest lands, from cooperation and coordination with institutions within the sector in order to monitor and control forests, their use according to their destination, registration of forest lands

for control and registration of damages, encroachments, activities in the protection of forest health and potential risks from diseases, pests, as well as abiotic factors.

According to KFA data, it is reported that around 893 reports have been filed, of which 177 are criminal and 716 are minor offenses. The amount of wood material reported as forest damage is estimated to be around 16,792 m³, worth around €265,598.

Table 66: Number of misdemeanour and criminal reports

Charges	Pieces	m³	Value in €
Misdemeanor	716	11,632	150,393
Criminal	177	5,160	115,206
Total	**893**	**16,792**	**265,599**

Source: KFA

During 2024, 1,194 m3 of timber were confiscated, of which 361 m3 were sold, while the current stock situation for 2024 reaches 1,898 m³.

Table 67: Timber

Timber	m³
Stocks from 2023	1,065
Quantity of wood confiscated 2024	1,194
Quantity sold	361
Current stock status	**1,898**
Distribution/Memorandum of Cooperation	0

Source: KFA

Forest fires

According to the Forest Law, fire protection and fire protection plans are implemented by the KFA. The KFA, in cooperation with the competent institutions for fire protection, ensures the prevention and monitoring of forest fires. Considering the rate of fire occurrence in recent years, the risks and damages caused by them, the KFA has taken actions that affect the prevention of fires and in case of their occurrence, immediate actions are taken to reduce the damages. One of the causes of the occurrence of fires is the increasingly pronounced effect of climate change.

Compared to 2023, it is noted that we have a very high increase in the number of fires and areas affected by fire. In 2024, 86 fire outbreaks were identified, of which 22 were in the Gjilan region, 20 in Prizren, 19 in the Prishtina region, 14 in Ferizaj, 8 in Mitrovica and 3 cases were in the Peja region. Fires in state forests totaled 770 ha, while in forest lands (shrubs, wastelands) totaled 2,704 ha. Meanwhile, fires in private forests were: in forests 119 ha, while in forest lands (shrubs, wastelands) 126 ha.

Table 68: Forest fire data, 2024

Regions	No. cases	Surface in ha		Total ha
		Public	Privat	
Prishtina	19	2,528	7	2,535
Mitrovica	8	96	71	166
Peja	3	500	0	500
Prizren	20	250	43	293
Ferizaj	14	22	33	55
Gjilan	22	78	92	170
Total	**86**	**3,474**	**245**	**3,719**

Source: KFA

Seedling production

The responsible institutions have produced forest seedlings of coniferous and deciduous species for afforestation within the framework of the Bioindicative Afforestation and Reforestation Program. During 2024, the total number of classical and industrial seedlings produced reached a total of 1,002,000 pieces.

Table 69: Seedling production

Type	Cultivation	Number of seedlings
Conifers	Classic	348,500
Conifers	Industrial	553,500
Leaf	Classic	100,000
Leaf	Industrial	-
Total		**1,002,000**

Source: KFA

Afforestation

The creation of new forests is one of the most complex activities in forestry. Factors such as location selection, soil characteristics, climate, planting material, planting techniques and appropriate timing must be taken into account during the afforestation process. The establishment of new forests, in addition to being related to the increase in the forest fund, also contributes to the ecosystem.

The National Afforestation and Reforestation Program has prepared an annual plan for the implementation of afforestation for 2024, which foresees the implementation of afforestation activities within the framework of the KFA budget. According to the data on the development of afforestation activities, it is planned to afforest forest lands on an area of 100 ha, with a total of 250,075 seedlings, spread across all regions of Kosovo.

Table 70: Afforestation plan

Seedlings	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizren	Ferizaj	Gjilan	DWM	Total
Conifers	25,000	37,500	50,000	11,850	50,000	37,500		211,850
Leaf	-	-	-	38,225	-	-	-	38,225
Total seedlings	25,000	37,500	50,000	50,075	50,000	37,500	-	250,075
Plan ha	**10**	**15**	**20**	**20.03**	**20**	**15**	**-**	**100**

Source: KFA

Planning of income and expenses

The KFA drafts a revenue plan to finance annual planned activities. Based on the revenue plan for 2024, it was planned to generate revenues in the amount of €3 million, of which 66% were planned revenues from forest activities such as: sales from forest exploitation by tender, sales from forest exploitation for household economies and services in private forests, while 34% from activities such as: wood confiscations, land leasing and other activities that were symbolic amounts.

Table 71: Revenue plan

	Amount in €	% of participation
Sale of forest exploitation by tender	1,327,015	43.8
Sales from forest exploitation for household purposes	296,715	9.8
Services in private forests	366,850	12.1
Revenue from forest activities	**1,990,580**	**65.7**
Timber seizures	60,485	2.0
Land leasing	970,784	32.3
Other	1,700	0.0
Income from other activities	**1,032,969**	**34.3**
General Revenue Plan 2024	**3,023,548**	**100**

Source: KFA

The KFA in the expenditure plan for 2024 presents a budget allocation, where among the main priorities remains the protection of forests with 38.9%, followed by the drafting of forest management plans with 27.4%, the establishment of new forests occupies 12.7% of the expenditure plan, supporting the expansion and improvement of forest resources. While the treatment of new forests/pre-commercial thinnings, represent 8.6% of the necessary expenses for their maintenance and sustainable development. Expenses for the engagement of workers as needed are represented by 11% of the expenditure plan, while the purchase of new equipment occupies only 1.4% of the planned expenditure. The planned expenses are considered very small compared to the need and the areas of forests and forest lands.

Table 72: Expenditure plan

	Cost in €	%
In defense of forests	680,700	38.9
Treatment of young forests/pre-commercial thinning	150,450	8.6
Drafting forest management plans	479,684	27.4
The establishment of new forests	222,463	12.7
Equipment purchase	25,525	1.4
Employee engagement according to needs	192,000	11.0
Total planned expenditures 2024	**1,750,822**	**100**

Source: KFA

Budget revenues for 2024 were 1.73 million €, representing 57.2% of planned revenues. Revenues are dominated by the category of forest land leases with 52%, followed by the use of public forests-wood sales with 31%, the category of payments for forest services is represented by 12% of budget revenues, while another 5% are revenues from the issuance of certificates and other administrative taxes, as well as other revenues from confiscated timber.

Table 73: Budget revenues 2024

	Amount in €	%
Exploitation of public forests - timber sales	540,469	31
Payment for services in private forests	213,990	12
Payment for issuing certificates and other administrative fees	34,450	2
Payment from leasing forest lands	898,823	52
Other revenues - confiscated timber	43,808	3
Total income	**1,731,540**	**100**

Source: KFA

During 2024, only 5% of the total KFA budget was spent on drafting management plans, accounting for a small share of investments in strategic planning compared to operating expenses.

4 Trade

4.1 General trade

From 2020 to 2024, exports have shown a continuous increase, almost doubling from 474 million € to 941 million € with the exception of 2023. The largest increase was recorded between 2020 and 2021, with an increase of about 57.8%. After a slight decrease of 6.2% in 2023 compared to 2022, in 2024 exports returned to a positive trend, increasing by 9.1% compared to the previous year.

Imports also show a continuous increase, from 3,296.3 million € to 6,370.3 million €. The largest increase is observed in the years 2021–2022 for 21.3%. If we compare imports in 2024 with those in 2023, a difference of 7.6% appears. The deficit is constantly increasing, and is deepening from year to year. The table presents data on total exports and imports for the period 2020–2024 (for chapters 1–98).

Table 74: Total Export-Import, in '000 €

Year	Export (1-98)	Import (1-98)	Trade balance	Import -Export Coverage (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
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
2023	863,142	5,919,009	-5,055,867	14.6
2024	941,508	6,370,372	-5,428,864	14.8

Source: KAS, processed from DEAAS-MAFRD

4.2 Trade in agricultural products

The export of agricultural products in 2024 is presented in the value of 170.8 million €, which represents an increase of 22.8 million €, or 15.4%, compared to 2023. The import of agricultural products was valued at 1.39 billion €, which also shows an increase compared to 2023 of 108.4 million €, or an increase of 8.4%. The trade balance continues to be negative in 2024.

Table 75: Export-Import of agricultural products, in '000 €

Year	Export (1-24)	Import (1-24)	Trade balance	Import -Export Coverage (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
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
2023	147,993	1,284,966	-1,136,973	11.5
2024	170,793	1,393,369	-1,222,576	12.3

Source: KAS, processed from DEAAS-MAFRD

Figure 23: Export-Import of agricultural products, '000 €

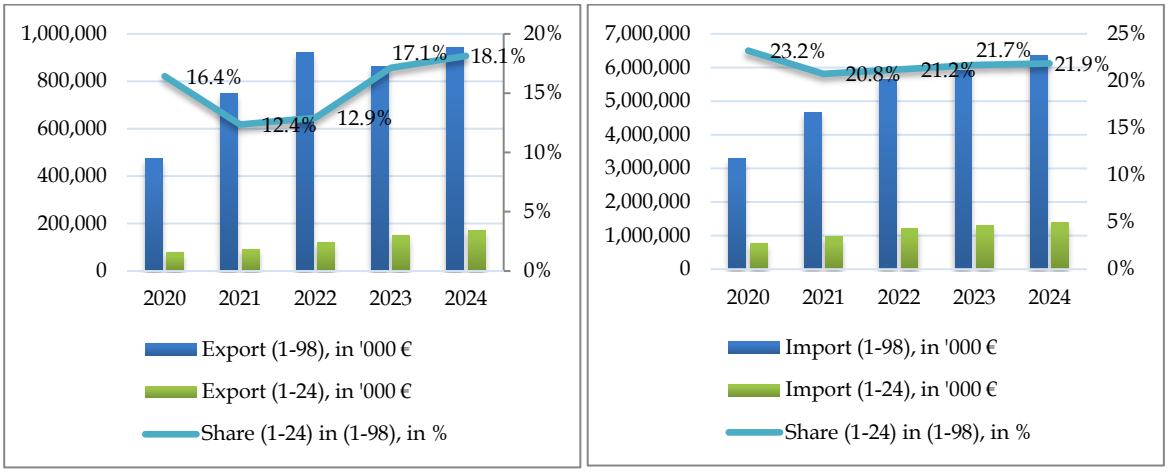


Source: KAS, processed from DEAAS-MAFRD

Over the past two years, the share of agricultural exports in total exports has shown an increasing trend. In 2023, exports of agricultural products (01–24) accounted for 17.1% of total exports (01–98), recording an increase of 1 percentage point in 2024.

Regarding imports in 2024, the increase in the share of agricultural product imports in total imports compared to 2023 was only 0.2 percentage points.

Figure 24: Participation of agricultural products in total exports and imports



Source: KAS, processed by DEAAS-MAFRD

The export of agricultural products during 2024 had a value of 170.8 mil. €. Of this value, 103.7 mil. € were from CEFTA countries, 51.5 mil. € from EU countries, and the remaining 15.6 mil. € from other countries. The value of imports (1.39 billion €) in 2024 is significantly higher than the value of exports, of which 808.1 mil. € were from EU countries, 241.2 mil. € from CEFTA countries, and 344 mil. € from other countries.

Table 76: Export, Import of agricultural products by country groups, 2024 in '000 €

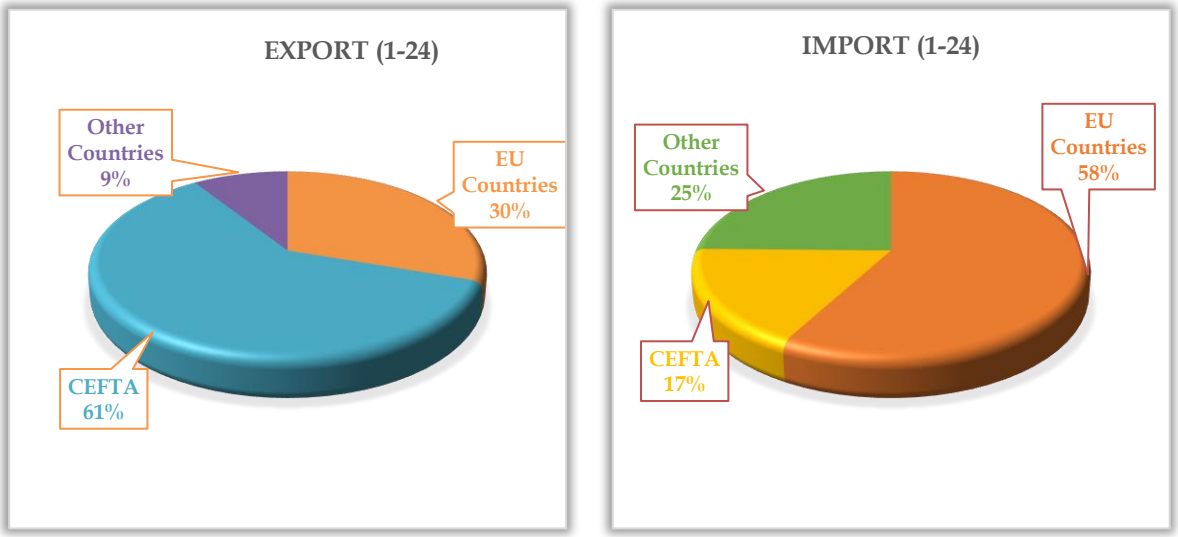
	EU Countries	CEFTA	Other Countries	Total
Export (1-24)	51,530	103,657	15,606	170,793
Import (1-24)	808,144	241,178	344,048	1,393,369
Trade balance	-756,613	-137,520	-328,442	-1,222,576
Export/Participation in %	30.2	60.7	9.1	100
Import/Participation in %	58.0	17.3	24.7	100
Import -Export Coverage (%)	6.5	43.0	4.5	12.3

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The highest export value by country group in 2024 was from CEFTA countries with 61%, followed by EU countries with 30% and other countries with 9%. Meanwhile, the highest import value was from the EU group with 58%, followed by CEFTA countries with 17% and other countries with a share of 25% .

4.2.1 Trade by country groups

Figure 25: Exports and imports by country groups 2024



Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Trade with CEFTA countries

Exports to CEFTA countries in 2024 were € 103.7 million, which is 17.5% higher than in 2023. In the period 2020-2024, the value of exports to CEFTA countries has increased continuously.

Imports also increased starting in 2020 until 2022, where a continuous increase in imports is noted. Meanwhile, in 2024, imports were worth €241.2 million, which represents a decrease compared to 2023 of 16.1%.

Table 77: Export-Import of agricultural products with CEFTA countries, in '000 €

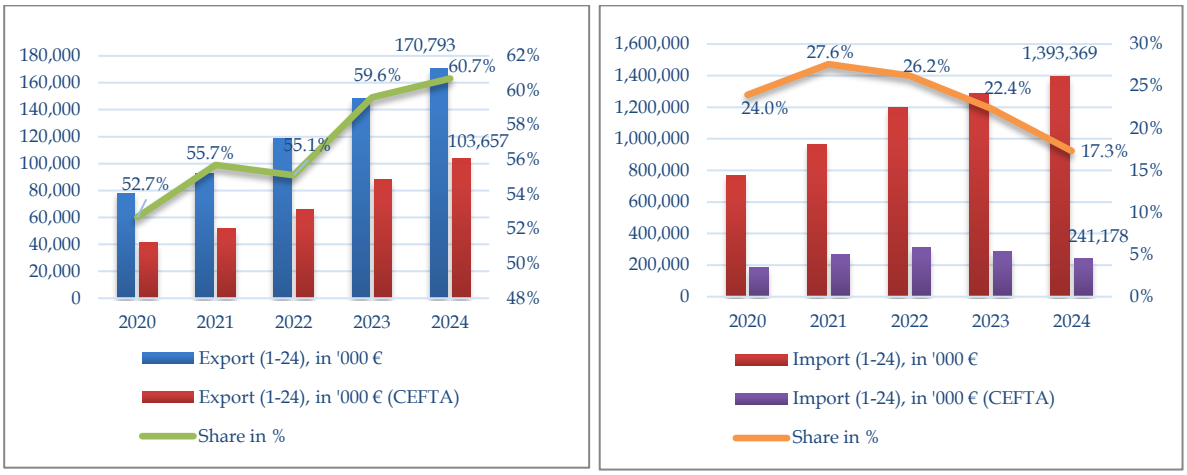
Years	Export (1-24)	Import (1-24)	Trade balance	Import-Export Coverage (%)
	1	2	3=1-2	4=1/2
2020	41,135	183,381	-142,246	22.4
2021	51,594	266,571	-214,977	19.4
2022	65,546	314,208	-248,662	20.9
2023	88,213	287,523	-199,310	30.7
2024	103,657	241,178	-137,520	43.0

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The export share in CEFTA countries for the period (2020-2024) has fluctuated, ranging from 52.7% in 2020 to 60.7% in 2024.

The lowest share of imports from CEFTA countries was in 2020 with 24%, continuing to increase in 2021, with a share of 27.6%, which at the same time appears as the highest share of imports for these years. In 2023, imports had a share of 22.4%, continuing to decline significantly in 2024 with a share of 17.3%.

Figure 26: CEFTA participation in agricultural exports and imports



Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

In 2024, there was an increase in the export value of agricultural products in CEFTA countries by 18%, compared to the previous year, the highest increase was in these countries: North Macedonia 25%, Albania 22%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 18% and Serbia 6%, while there was a decrease in the export value in Moldova 23% and Montenegro 12%.

Imports from CEFTA countries decreased by 16%. At the country level, imports from Montenegro increased by 14% and North Macedonia by 3%. The 40% decrease in imports was from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina by 21%, while imports from Moldova and Albania decreased very slightly.

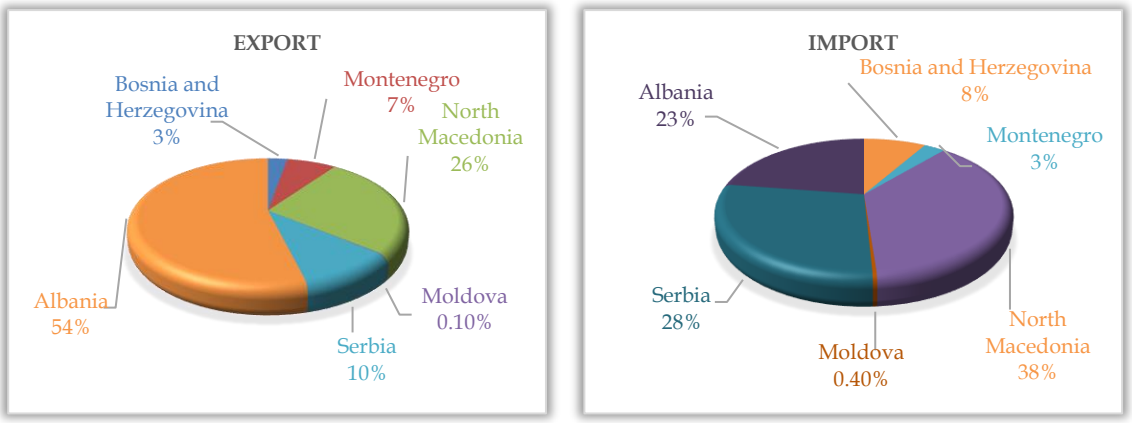
Table 78: Export - Import of agricultural products in CEFTA countries, in '000 €

	Export			Import		
Countries	**2023**	**2024**	**Change by % '24/'23**	**2023**	**2024**	**Change by % '24/'23**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,405	2,840	18.1	25,354	20,011	-21.1
Montenegro	8,307	7,273	-12.4	5,992	6,844	14.2
North Macedonia	21,828	27,179	24.5	87,880	90,839	3.4
Moldova	130	100	-22.8	984	966	-1.8
Serbia	9,844	10,428	5.9	112,919	68,083	-39.7
Albania	45,699	55,836	22.2	54,393	54,435	0.1
Total	**88,213**	**103,657**	**17.5**	**287,523**	**241,178**	**-16.1**

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

In the total value of agricultural exports to CEFTA countries, Albania had the largest share with 54%, followed by North Macedonia with 26%, Serbia with 10%, Montenegro with 7% and B. Herzegovina with 3%. The largest share in the value of imports was North Macedonia with 38%, followed by Serbia with 28%, followed by Albania with 23%, B. Herzegovina with 8% and Montenegro with 3%.

Figure 27: Exports and imports by CEFTA countries, 2024



Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Trade with EU countries

The value of agricultural product exports to EU countries during the period (2020-2024) is shown to be continuously increasing, in 2024 the export value was 51.5 million €, 11% higher than in 2023.

The value of imports from EU countries in 2024 is presented at a value of €808.1 million, which was the highest level of import value for this time period, with an increase of 23% compared to the previous year.

Table 79: Export - Import of agricultural products with EU countries, in '000 €

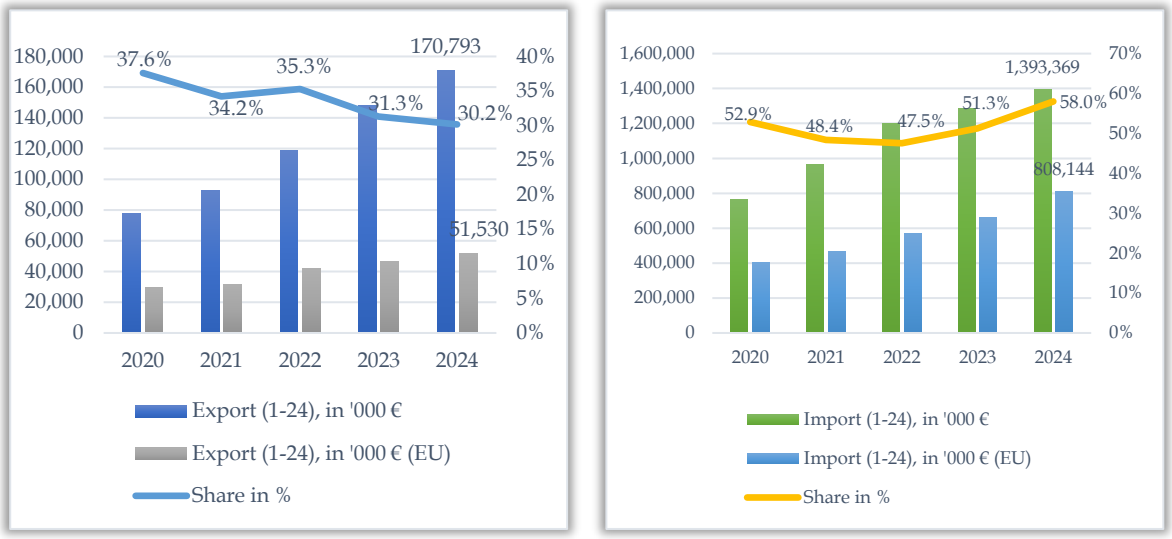
Year	Export (1-24)	Import (1-24)	Trade balance	Import-Export Coverage (%)
2020	29,360	404,641	-375,282	7.3
2021	31,711	466,997	-435,286	6.8
2022	41,999	569,137	-527,139	7.4
2023	46,322	658,612	-612,290	7.0
2024	51,530	808,144	-756,613	6.4

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The share of agricultural exports to EU countries in total exports for 2024 was 30%, showing a decrease of 1.1 percentage points. compared to 2023.

The highest share of imports from EU countries for the period 2020-2024 was in 2024 at 58%, representing a significant increase of 7 percentage points. compared to 2023.

Figure 28: EU participation in agricultural exports and imports



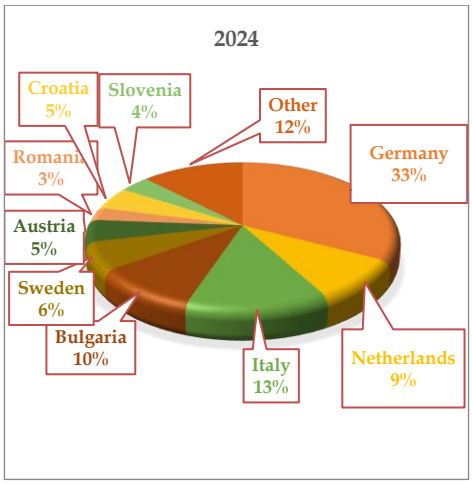
Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Exports of agricultural products to EU countries increased by 11.2% compared to the previous year. The largest increase in exports was recorded in Slovenia (89.8 %), Croatia 45%, Italy 32.5% and Bulgaria 21% , as well as the other countries presented in the table below.

The countries listed below represent 87.6% of the export value of agricultural products, while the remaining 12.4% is export of agricultural products to other EU countries.

Table 80: Exports by EU countries in '000 €

	2023	2024	Change by % '24/'23	Participation by % 2024
Germany	15,948	16,828	5.5	32.7
Netherlands	6,387	4,770	-25.3	9.3
Italy	5,179	6,860	32.5	13.3
Bulgaria	4,241	5,130	21.0	10.0
Sweden	2,804	3,210	14.5	6.2
Austria	2,220	2,487	12.0	4.8
Romania	2,140	1,466	-31.5	2.8
Croatia	1,748	2,535	45.0	4.9
Slovenia	983	1,866	89.8	3.6
Other	4,671	6,378	36.5	12.4
Total	**46,322**	**51,530**	11.2	**100**

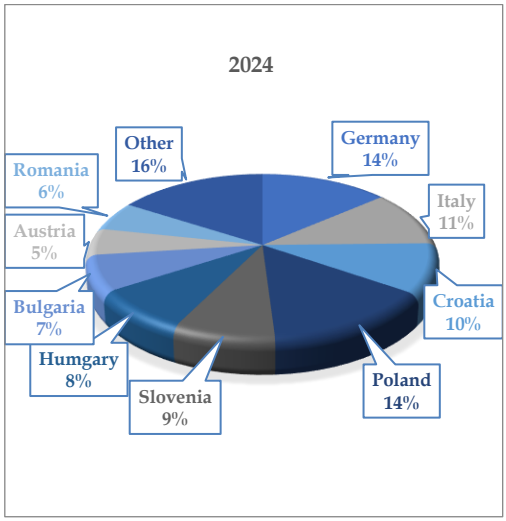


Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Imports of agricultural products from EU countries in 2024 increased by 22.7%, compared to the previous year. The countries in which the increase was most pronounced are presented as follows: Poland 75.3%, Bulgaria 46.3%, Romania had an increase of 38.7%, Hungary 36%, Austria 26.7%, followed by other countries.

Table 81: Imports by EU countries, in '000 €

	2023	2024	Change by %'24/'23	Participation by % 2024
Germany	100,426	111,361	10.9	13.8
Italy	76,544	87,770	14.7	10.9
Croatia	75,649	79,617	5.2	9.9
Poland	66,754	117,033	75.3	14.5
Slovenia	61,941	68,771	11.0	8.5
Hungary	50,351	68,496	36.0	8.5
Bulgaria	39,233	57,390	46.3	7.1
Austria	33,444	42,364	26.7	5.2
Romania	33,099	45,917	38.7	5.7
Other	121,170	129,424	6.8	16.0
Total	**658,612**	**808,144**	**22.7**	**100**



Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The nine countries presented above represent 84% of the import value of agricultural products from EU countries, while the remaining 16% of the import value is from other EU countries.

Trade with other countries

During the period 2020–2024, Kosovo's trade exchange with other countries has marked a steady growth trend. In 2024, the export of agricultural products to these countries reached 15.6 million €, which represents an increase of 16%, compared to 2023. Meanwhile, the import of agricultural products from other countries in 2024 was

344 million €, or 1.5% higher than the previous year. Despite the increase in exports, the trade balance with other countries remains negative even during 2024, reflecting the continued dependence on imports in the agricultural sector.

Table 82: Export and import from other countries, in '000 €

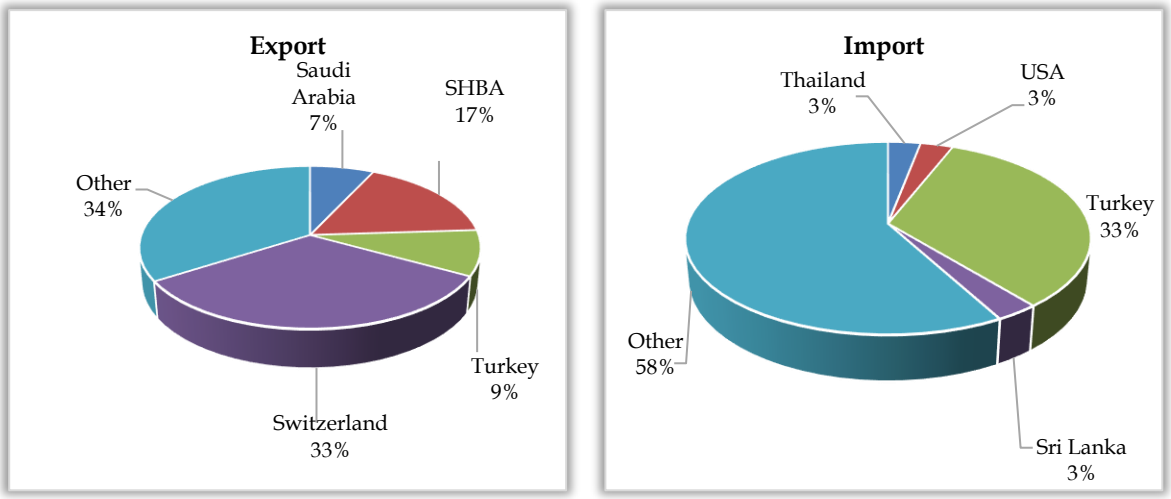
Year	Export (01-24)	Import (01-24)	Trade balance	Import-export coverage (%)
2020	7,581	177,334	-169,753	4.3
2021	9,337	232,001	-222,663	4.0
2022	11,404	313,780	-302,376	3.6
2023	13,458	338,831	-325,373	4.0
2024	15,606	344,048	-328,442	4.5

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The countries with the largest export participation from the group of other countries were: Switzerland with 33%, the USA with 17%, Turkey with 9% and Saudi Arabia with 7%.

The countries with the largest share in imports from the group of other countries were: Turkey 33%, Sri Lanka 3% and the USA with 3%.

Figure 29: Exports and imports with other countries, 2024



Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

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

Export of agricultural products by chapters (1-24)

Total exports of agricultural products in 2024 were 170.8 million €, representing an increase of 15.4 % compared to 2023. The most significant increases were in chapters: 08 (Fruits and nuts) with an increase of 84%, 21 (Miscellaneous edible preparations) with an increase of 48%, 23 (Wastes from the food industries; Prepared animal feed) 47% and 19 (Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry and dough products) which had an increase of 36% as well as chapter 22 (Beverages, spirits and vinegar) with an increase of 26%.

Table 83: Export of agricultural products 2020-2024, in '000 €

Code	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01	Live animals	0	0	856	3,105	7,133
02	Meat and edible animal offal	337	654	7,828	8,362	6,578
03	Fish and crustaceans, clams and other aquatic invertebrates	111	216	530	542	390
04	Dairy products; eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin,	841	1,211	2,118	2,728	2,931
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	4	118	228	207	134
06	Trees and other plants; tubers, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	1,641	1,468	2,143	1,250	305
07	Edible vegetables and some types of roots and tubers	8,869	6,415	9,817	11,423	13,399
8	Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or watermelons and melons	9,681	11,391	9,132	5,343	9,842
9	Coffee, tea, cream and spices	5,890	6,147	7,063	9,818	9,591
10	CROPS	513	505	300	321	336
11	Products of the milling industry; yeast of barley or other cereals;	1,133	1,872	1,305	1,927	2,009
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; various grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	4,064	3,648	3,536	4,017	4,473
13	Thick, sticky substance from the cracks of trees; resins, and other vegetable juices and extracts	0	0	1	0	2
14	Vegetable materials of a kind used for plaiting; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	0	8	10	5	-
15	Vegetable or animal oils and fats and their derivatives; prepared edible fats; vegetable or animal waxes	1,433	1,695	4,525	8,171	7,239
16	Foods prepared from meat, fish or crustaceans, clams or other non-crustal aquatic animals	1,817	4,037	7,795	6,140	3,810
17	Sugars and sweets made from it	846	990	1,262	1,553	1,550
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1,449	1,987	2,917	3,279	2,988
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry and cakes	1,667	2,130	3,447	5,463	7,419
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	6,378	8,798	11,152	14,086	13,940
21	Various edible preparations	638	1,229	1,542	3,712	5,493
22	Drinks, alcohols and vinegar	29,667	36,638	39,040	54,116	68,143
23	Waste from the food industries; prepared animal feed	1,093	1,452	2,189	2,095	3,089
24	Tobacco and processed tobacco substitutes	5	32	215	331	0
	Total (01-24)	**78,076**	**92,642**	**118,949**	**147,993**	**170,793**

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Import of agricultural products by chapters (01-24)

Total imports of agricultural products in 2024 were around €1.4 billion, representing an increase of 8.4% compared to 2023. The chapters that have recorded the most decline in 2024,

compared to 2023 are: 10 (Cereals) by 20%, 11 (Milling industry products) by 3.3% , 17 (Sugars and confectionery) by 2.9% and 07 (Vegetables) by 1.7%, while all other chapters have recorded an increase in import value.

Table 84: Import of agricultural products 2020-2024, in '000 €

Code	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
01	Live animals	30,236	49,285	69,972	86,501	97,011
02	Meat and edible animal offal	60,824	82,618	125,315	106,197	127,575
03	Fish and crustaceans, clams and other aquatic invertebrates	4,236	5,227	6,353	7,347	7,902
04	Dairy products; eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	50,800	58,504	77,136	80,325	90,040
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	1,098	1,745	1,467	2,026	2,391
06	Trees and other plants; tubers, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	5,926	6,757	7,828	8,800	9,689
07	Edible vegetables and some types of roots and tubers	24,957	31,150	33,906	50,282	49,441
08	Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruits or watermelons and melons	39,185	43,365	44,889	60,901	64,087
09	Coffee, tea, cream and spices	27,839	32,053	38,207	39,684	51,842
10	CROPS	41,893	38,645	54,548	52,536	41,954
11	Products of the milling industry; yeast of barley or other cereals; starch; inulin; wheat gluten	13,689	10,588	12,044	13,599	13,154
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; various grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	9,852	11,195	10,614	13,715	15,198
13	Thick, sticky substance from the cracks of trees; resins, and other vegetable juices and extracts	386	405	411	570	580
14	Vegetable materials of a kind used for plaiting; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	14	31	15	3	3
15	Vegetable or animal oils and fats and their derivatives; prepared edible fats; vegetable or animal waxes	32,135	41,398	61,128	43,767	48,055
16	Foods prepared from meat, fish or crustaceans, clams or other non-crustal aquatic animals	31,754	36,631	43,316	47,728	51,761
17	Sugars and sweets made from it	30,795	38,063	51,090	55,204	53,631
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	25,509	30,221	32,504	37,029	42,016
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry and cakes	69,975	88,803	105,421	119,485	126,624
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	28,130	36,892	40,093	49,041	54,015
21	Various edible preparations	75,852	90,955	106,476	116,301	131,137
22	Drinks, alcohols and vinegar	76,266	115,123	135,837	141,964	143,556
23	Waste from the food industries; prepared animal feed	20,903	29,391	33,540	32,738	34,659
24	Tobacco and processed tobacco substitutes	63,101	86,522	105,019	119,221	137,048
	Total (1-24)	**765,357**	**965,569**	**1,197,126**	**1,284,966**	**1,393,369**

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

4.2.3 Trade in fertilizers and pesticides

Fertilizer imports have undergone significant changes over the years. Initially, the import volume fell for several years, while prices increased significantly due to global market developments. This peaked in 2022, when fertilizers became significantly more expensive on international markets. After this year, the situation began to stabilize, prices began to gradually fall, and the volume of imports increased again.

Regarding the value of imports, from 2020 to 2021 there was a slight increase of about 5.3%. The largest increase was recorded from 2021 to 2022, with an increase of 65.4%, which is related to global factors such as: increasing fertilizer prices, energy costs and problems in supply chains after the pandemic. Meanwhile, from 2023 to 2024, the value of imports suffered a slight decrease of about 3.4%.

The import quantity has followed a different dynamic, in 2020 it was the largest imported quantity, followed by a decline in 2022, with the lowest import levels. After this year, the quantity began to increase significantly, from 2022 to 2024, with a strong increase of about 17.6% in 2024 compared to the previous year.

Fertilizer prices doubled in 2022, which also resulted in a decrease in the quantity imported. The period 2023–2024 shows a significant increase in quantity, while prices continue to remain high compared to the beginning of the analyzed period, but with a stabilization trend. In 2024, the quantity increased significantly, while the value decreased slightly, which indicates a decrease in prices and market consolidation.

Table 85: Import of fertilizers, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value 1000 €	17,821	18,761	31,030	27,139	26,218
Quantity in tons	66,280	55,510	45,902	51,268	60,302
Value per unit €/kg	0.27	0.34	0.68	0.53	0.43

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

During the period 2020–2024, pesticide imports have shown a steady increase in value, with the highest import value in 2024. From 2020 to 2021, a moderate increase is observed, while in the following years the import value continues to increase, despite fluctuations in quantity.

The imported quantity has had a different trajectory, it has decreased until 2022, the year in which the lowest level of the import quantity is recorded. However, the value remains high, which indicates an increase in the price per unit, related to factors such as the increase in international prices, supply difficulties and stable demand. After 2022, the quantity has started to increase gradually with a slight increase in 2023, while the value remains almost unchanged. In 2024, both the quantity and the value of imports increase significantly.

The average price of pesticides has shown a continuous increase from 2020 to 2022, reaching a peak in 2022, when the cost per kilogram was significantly higher. This increase is related to global factors, such as rising raw material prices and supply difficulties. From 2023, the price begins to fall significantly compared to 2022, indicating a stabilization of the market. In 2024 the price remains stable, with a very slight increase compared to 2023, but still below 2022 levels.

Table 86: Pesticide import, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value in €1000	4,935	5,284	5,538	5,489	6,614
Quantity in tons	1,142	1,079	804	989	1,174
Unit price €/kg	4.32	4.90	6.89	5.55	5.63

Source: KAS, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

5 Food safety, standards and quality

The Food and Veterinary Agency is the competent authority in Kosovo for food safety, animal health and welfare, and plant health. The data presented below reflect the main activities of this agency, including inspections, monitoring, sampling and surveillance, in accordance with legal obligations and the Official Control Plan. The FVA, as part of the MAFRD, has implemented official controls in accordance with national legislation and European Union regulations, within the framework of the National Implementation Plan for the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (NAPISAA).

The AUV's main focus is on citizens and food safety, offering multiple communication channels to facilitate reporting and obtaining information, which is why it has been functionalized: Green line free of charge; Office at the National Border Management Center (NBMC) as well as the official website and Social networks.

The FVA also has close collaborations with the Ministry of Health, the Prime Minister's Office, and security mechanisms for managing risk situations, as well as engaging bodies such as the police, local government, and farmers' associations for managing outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Regarding cooperation with international institutions, virtual meetings and activities have been organized with organizations such as: EFSA, OIE, FAO, WHO. There has been continuous contact with the European Food Safety Authority, through the communication network and contact point. There has also been a cooperation agreement between the Croatian Agency for Agriculture and Food and the Kosovo Food and Veterinary Agency, with the aim of improving food safety.

The Agency currently uses the following software systems: Electronic Payment and Certification System (ECPS); Animal Identification and Registration System; Food Control and Traceability System (FCMS), as well as the Laboratory Management Information System (LIMS). It is worth noting that this year, ECPS also exchanges phytosanitary certificates through the SEED+ system, a system that has operated online even during holidays and weekends.

The Inspectorate Directorate, operating within the framework of the FVA, is committed to ensuring food safety, protecting public health, animal welfare and plant health, through the implementation of its legal duties and responsibilities. Within the framework of the annual plans for official controls, a considerable number of inspections and sampling were carried out during 2024, both for domestic and imported products. Out of a total of 70,950 inspections, 10,647 were for domestic products and 60,303 for imported products. The number of domestic samples was 42,522, of which 1,722 for domestic products and 40,800 for imported products.

Table 87: Total annual number of inspections and samples, 2024

	Local	Imports	Total
Inspections	10,647	60,303	70,950
Sample	1,722	40,800	42,522
Total	**12,369**	**101,103**	**113,472**

Source: Inspectorate Directorate, FVA

The Veterinary Inspectorate Sector has carried out activities according to the Official Control Plans and monitoring, with a focus on ensuring food safety and protecting public health. The controls have focused on food business operators approved by the FVA, including: Animal slaughterhouses, Animal product processors (meat, milk, fish, eggs), and Food storage facilities.

Official controls were also carried out on: Selected farms for monitoring Identification and Registration, Vaccination programs and diagnostic research, Entities providing veterinary services and Skin collectors and traders. A total of 336 official controls and 3,742 inspections were carried out, including markets, butchers and slaughterhouses, which also had the highest number of inspections (3,328) or 89%, given their importance in the food safety chain.

Table 88: Planned number of official controls, 2024

	Official controls		Inspections
Meat processing plants	143	Markets	324
Milk processing plants	106	Butcher shops	90
Cold storage for the storage of products of animal origin	87	Slaughterhouse	3,328
Total	**336**		**3,742**

Source: Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

To guarantee the quality and safety of food products, the health status of animals is checked before slaughter, the slaughter process is monitored, and the meat is checked and sealed for public consumption.

A total of 741 samples were submitted to the Food and Veterinary Laboratory , of which the largest number were samples for the detection of residues in food (340), for microbiological parameters (312) and 89 physico-chemical parameters.

Table 89: Number of samples sent to LUV

	Samples submitted to LUV
Microbiological parameters	312
Physico-chemical parameters	89
Sample for detection of residues in food	340
Total	741

Source: Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

Also , in order to preserve human health and well-being, this Inspectorate has destroyed a total of 790,916 kg of products, of which 522,955 kg of meat, 226,981 kg of dairy products, 474 kg of oney and 40,506 kg of fish.

Table 90: Destruction of products by the Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

	Quantity in kg
Meat products	522,955
Dairy products	226,981
Honey	474
Fish	40,506
Total	**790,916**

Source: Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

From the data presented in the table, it is noted that the most inspections were carried out in the fourth quarter (October-December), with 2,195 inspections. Regarding samples, the largest number of samples was also in the fourth quarter, with 259 samples.

Table 91: Annual number of inspections and samples taken by the IVB, by quarter

Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
January-March		April-June		July-September		October-December	
Inspections	Samples	Inspections	Samples	Inspections	Samples	Inspections	Samples
2,118	143	1,858	156	2,117	183	2,195	259
Total 8,288 inspections / 741 samples							

Source: Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

The AUV, namely the IVB, in 2024, conducted inspection activities, starting from meat producers and processors where 143 inspections were carried out, milk producers and processors 106, cold storage facilities 87, slaughterhouses for pre-slaughter animal control 3,328, monitoring of livestock farms for quarantine 1,645, markets, butchers and retail 414, meat control certificates 37,584, as well as other inspections that are presented in the table below.

Table 92: Number and inspection activities by the Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

No.	Activities subject to official veterinary control	Number of Inspections
1	Meat processors and producers	143
2	Processors and producers of milk and its products	106
3	Subjects repackaging food products for public consumption	6
4	Food cold storage, repackers	87
5	slaughter animal inspection and sampling according to the national plan	3,328
6	Monitoring of livestock farms for quarantine, infectious disease management and veterinary services under contract with the FVA	1,645
7	Initiation of minor offense procedures	107
8	Private veterinary practices	127
9	Markets, butchers and retail	414
10	restaurants	93
11	Animal markets	12
12	Inspections upon request (police, customs)	82
13	Consumer complaints	75
14	Export certificate for food products	1,919
15	Internal certificates of food products	251
16	Meat inspection certificates	37,584

Source: Internal Veterinary Inspectorate

In addition to the activities carried out by the IVB, during 2024 the Internal Phytosanitary Control also carried out important activities in the tasks and responsibilities of the Phytosanitary Sector, especially in official controls and sampling. The most important activities are presented as follows:

- Monitoring high-priority pests, preventing serious environmental, economic and biodiversity consequences;
- Improving control over the trade, storage and use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers, resulting in increased phytosanitary measures;
- Monitoring of pesticides, heavy metals and contaminants in fruits and vegetables;
- Establishing the non-implementation of the Law on Flour Enrichment and taking measures to improve the situation.

In order not to list all the activities carried out, the table below presents the types and number of inspections carried out by the Internal Phytosanitary Inspectorate.

Table 93: Number and type of inspections carried out by the Internal Phytosanitary Inspectorate

No.	Type of activities	Total
1	Monitoring of quarantine organisms	98
2	Producers and Importers of Wines and Spirits	48
3	Flour Producers, Importers and Traders	182
4	Fruit and Vegetable Processors	182
5	Importers, Re-packers and traders of PPPs	226
6	Producers, Importers and Traders of Seedling Material	205
7	Importers, Re-packers and Traders of Artificial Fertilizers	113
8	Seed Producers, Importers, Re-Packers and Traders	342
9	Licensing consents	526
10	Unscheduled inspections	437
11	Wheat seed inspection for certification	208 ha
12	No. Inspection Minutes	2,359
13	No. of Samples for Analysis	981
14	No. of Sampling Records	981
15	Decisions issued	25
16	No. of application forms issued	71
17	Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates for Export	1,722
18	Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates for Re-Export	504
19	Issuance of Domestic Phytosanitary Certificates	26
20	Certificates (Health Certificate)	7,519

Source: Internal Phytosanitary Inspectorate

A total of 2,827 requests were received from the milk analysis laboratory, where 18,202 samples were taken, in which 37,188 tests were performed using two devices, BactoScan and MilkoScan. All required documentation has been completed in accordance with the quality management system, where milk quality classification tables have also been prepared.

From the data in the table below, it appears that the total number of samples in all classes is 17,961: The Extra milk class ≤80,000 represents the largest group with 9,899 samples, which constitute 55% of the total, Class I ≤100,000 consists of 567 samples or 3% of the total, Class II ≤300,000 this group includes 2,330 samples, which constitute 13% of the total and for Class III ≤500,000 there are 5,165 samples, which constitute 29% of the total..

Table 94: Milk calcification table according to microbial load, 2024

	Extra ≤80.000		Class I ≤100.000		Class II ≤300.000		Class III ≤500.000		Total
	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%	
January	833	56	33	2	190	13	419	28	1,475
February	917	59	54	3	192	12	392	25	1,555
March	913	58	49	3	198	13	412	26	1,572
April	956	59	51	3	198	12	415	26	1,620
May	916	53	58	3	235	14	508	30	1,717
June	862	53	54	3	207	13	499	31	1,622
July	836	50	62	4	242	14	535	32	1,675
August	860	52	50	3	240	14	511	31	1,661
September	829	50	37	2	185	11	596	36	1,647
October	976	55	67	4	229	13	495	28	1,767
November	1,001	61	52	3	214	13	383	23	1,650
December									
Total	9,899	55	567	3	2,330	13	5,165	29	17,961

Source: Internal Phytosanitary Inspectorate

5.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

Mitigating climate change means reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This includes reducing greenhouse gases from major sources such as power plants, factories, cars and farms. Forests, oceans and land also absorb and store these gases and are an important part of the solution. Reducing and avoiding our emissions requires us to reshape everything we do, from the way we power our economy to the way we travel and live, and the products we consume.

Europe, the continent where we live, has also been facing more and more severe climate hazards in recent years, including heat waves and prolonged droughts, heavy rainfall leading to flash and river flooding, and sea level rise leading to coastal flooding. [12]Both types of floods are also closely linked to climate change, which brings more intense rainfall and increases the likelihood of snowmelt at higher altitudes. Furthermore, human interventions, such as rapid urbanization and inefficient management of natural resources, increase the risk of these floods.

Heatwaves and prolonged droughts are increasing with climate change, contributing to acute crises such as widespread wildfires, infrastructure failures, power outages and major health and economic impacts. Europe faces an increasing risk of mega-droughts that cover large regions and last for several years. Prolonged droughts cause major economic damage in many sectors, severely degrading the water resources on which people, agriculture, industry, power plants, river transport and ecosystems depend.

In recent decades, EU countries have reduced emissions by over 37% since 1990, largely thanks to increased new renewable energy and reduced use of carbon-intensive fossil fuels. Efficiency improvements and structural changes in the economy have also helped to reduce emissions.

[12]European Environment Agency-European Climate Risk Assessment.

The new targets aim for a net reduction of 55% by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050, requiring a shift to clean energy, halting deforestation and preserving nature to offset greenhouse gases.

The EU contributes 6% of global emissions and international cooperation, through the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, is essential for all climate change mitigation. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) [13]and the Paris Agreement ensure cooperation across borders to tackle climate change and ensure a sustainable future.

Despite action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the average global temperature in the 12-month period between February 2023 and January 2024 exceeded pre-industrial levels by 1.5°C. 2023 was the warmest year on record globally, with an increase of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, while global ocean temperatures also reached record levels. Europe is the continent experiencing the fastest warming, with warming on the continent at around twice the global rate since the 1980s.[14]

Kosovo has also developed national climate strategies and plans, such as the Climate Change Strategy 2019-2028, the Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2021. The Climate Change Strategy 2019-2028 sets out policies for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to climate change. It also presents an opportunity to identify and define measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change, which will promote sustainable development.

In this regard, investments have been made in collecting climate data and monitoring the effects of climate change in sectors such as agriculture and forestry, through the implementation of projects for natural resource management, to strengthen the capacities of local communities and to develop sustainable practices. Campaigns have also been developed to educate and engage citizens in environmental protection and climate change adaptation. Kosovo cooperates with international organizations and partners to obtain technical and financial support in the field of climate.

Overall, it is working to strengthen capacities and integrate climate change adaptation into sustainable policies and practices.

The Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency annually assesses air emissions based on fuel consumption. The emissions inventory provides an estimate of the amount of pollutants released into the air from various sources. This inventory is one of the main tools for air quality management, as it provides detailed information on the contributors to pollution from various activities and sources, and makes it possible to understand the main causes of pollution and

[13]UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, an international treaty from 1992 that forms the basis for global cooperation to combat climate change, with the aim of stabilizing greenhouse gas levels and guiding subsequent agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, with its secretariat supporting global climate action.

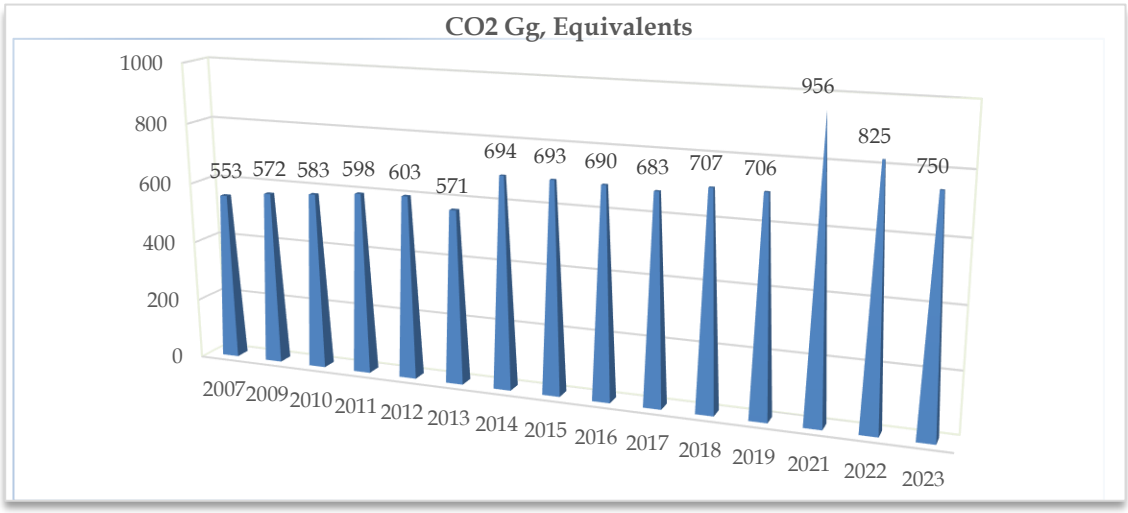
[14]European Environment Agency-European Climate Risk Assessment.

take effective measures to reduce emissions and at the same time improve air and environmental quality.

The main source of greenhouse gas emissions in our country is the energy sector, the second sector is that of agriculture, forestry and land use, the waste sector and the industrial processes and product use sector. The main sources of information for calculating emissions from the agricultural sector are data on the number of livestock by category, data on the forms of manure management, data on the annual amount of UREA and fertilizers used, on agricultural production, on burned areas by land categories, as well as some data on climate and average annual temperature.

The following figure shows that, from 2007 (553 Gg) to 2021 (956 Gg), emissions have shown an overall increase, with a more pronounced increase during the period 2013–2021, after several years of slower progress. The overall trends in total greenhouse gas emissions show a gradual decrease after 2021, from 956 Gg CO_2 eq . in the year with the highest emission level , to 750 Gg CO_2 eq . in 2023. This reflects an improvement in emissions management over the last three years . In 2022 (825 Gg) and 2023 (750 Gg), emissions have decreased from the peak of 2021, but still remain higher compared to some of the previous years.

Figure 30: GHG emissions from the Agriculture and Land Use Sector Gg CO2 eq. 2021-2023



Source: Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency

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

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

The agricultural sector in 2024 continued to be supported through two programs designed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, which are: the Rural Development Program and the Direct Payments Program.The medium-term objectives on which the Rural Development Program is based are as follows:

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

The following measures were included within the Rural Development Program 2024:

- Measure 1: Investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings;
- Measure 3: Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products;
- Measure 5: Implementation of Local Development Strategies – " Leader Approach";
- Support for risk management measures in agriculture (agricultural insurance).

The total budget planned for the implementation of the Rural Development Program 2024 was €19,627,000.00.

The main objectives set out in the 2024 Direct Payments Programme are:

- Increasing the competitiveness of primary agricultural production;
- Increase in farm income;
- Increased yield;
- Import reduction;
- Improving production quality and implementing food safety standards;
- Reducing production costs;
- Increase in processing capacities;
- Intensification of the economization of agricultural activities.

Support through direct payments is made based on the 2024 Direct Payments Program and support is provided for:

- Agricultural crops (support is provided per hectare, with the exception of raspberries which is provided based on quantity (kg), as well as for wheat and wheat for seed which, in addition to hectares, support is also provided for the quantity of wheat/wheat for seed in kg). Wine production is also subsidized per liter;
- Livestock (support is provided: per head for dairy cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats, sows, reported cattle slaughter, calves for fattening, heifers for reproduction; per piece for laying hens, fattening birds (broilers) and beehives; while the subsidy for quantity is provided for milk based on the quality category (per liter) and aquaculture (per kg));
- Inputs (support for fruit tree seedlings and grape vine seedlings, partial subsidy of the price of oil for agricultural crops (150 liters per ha at a price of €0.36/liter) as well as subsidy of artificial fertilizer used for wheat, wheat seed, barley, rye, oats, corn, sunflower, potatoes and monoculture beans at €100/ha).

The table below presents details regarding the sectors subsidized through the direct payment program as well as details of payments per subsidized unit.

Table 95: Direct payments per unit, PDP 2024

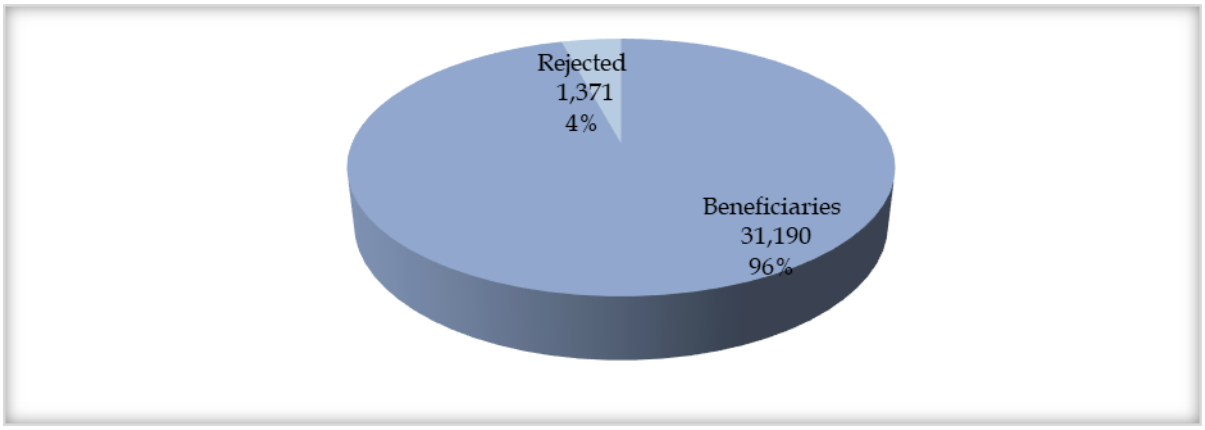
Crop	Unit subsidy	Oil subsidy
Wheat	150 €/ha	€0.36/liter
	0.04 €/kg	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Wheat seeds	250 €/ha	
	0.04 €/kg	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Barley	150 €/ha	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Rye	150 €/ha	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Oat	150 €/ha	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Corn	175 €/ha	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Sunflower	300 €/ha	
	100 €/ha fertilizer	
Existing vineyards	1,050 €/ha and 700 €/ha	
Existing orchards	450 €/ha	
Raspberry	0.20 €/kg	
Vegetable	Vegetables in the open field:	
	Peppers ("Kurtovka", "Somborka"), Tomatoes, Cucumbers (pickles), Onions, Garlic, Beans monoculture 600 €/ha	
	Other vegetables in open field 500 €/ha	
	Vegetables in greenhouses 850 €/ha	
	Pumpkins and squash 150 €/ha	
	€100/ha fertilizer (monoculture potatoes and beans)	
Medicinal and aromatic plants	450 €/ha	
Organic farming	plus €100/ha (above conversion)	
	plus 250 €/ha (certified above)	
Seedling	€0.25/piece (fruit tree)	
	€0.15/piece (grape vine)	
Wine	0.08 €/liter	
Dairy cow	€90/head	
Dairy buffalo	€180/head	
Sheep	€25/head	
Goat	€30/head	
Bee	€20 - (€25 organic)/hive	
Milk	0.07 €/liter - Extra class	
	0.04 €/liter - Class I	
	0.02 €/liter - Class II	
Chicken wings	€0.50/chicken	
Pig	€25/head	
Reported cattle slaughters	€50/slaughtered head	
Aquaculture	0.20 €/kg	
Calves for fattening	€25/head	
Fattening poultries (broilers)	€0.20/bird	
Heifers for reproduction	€50/head	

Source: Direct Payments Program 2024

6.2 6.2 Direct payments/subsidies

In 2024, a total of 32,561 farmers applied for support through the Direct Payments Program. Of the total number of applicants, 31,190 farmers (96%) were declared beneficiaries of this program, while 1,371 farmers (4%) were rejected for not meeting the criteria or lacking documentation. Compared to 2023, the number of rejected farmers is 1 percentage point lower.

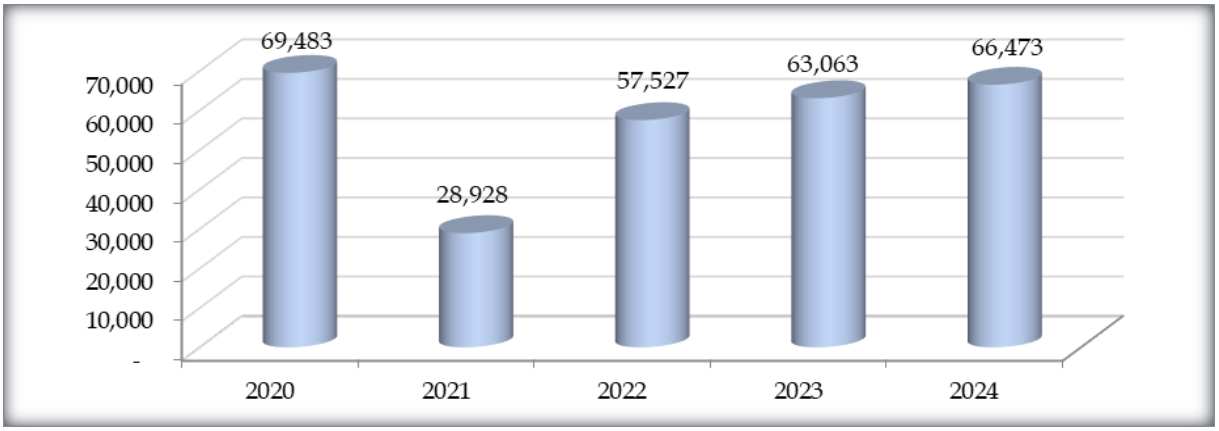
Figure 31: Number of beneficiaries and rejects in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

In 2024, a total of €66.5 million was the total budget spent for the Direct Payments Program, which in comparison to 2023, the total budget spent increased by 5.4%. The year 2024 also marked the highest value of the budget spent for direct payments, excluding 2020, which also includes the support provided within the framework of the Economic Recovery Program.

Figure 32: Direct payments 2020-2024, in €1000



Source: Annual Report of the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA); Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD; In 2020, support provided under measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included.

Table 96: Direct payments 2020-2024, in €

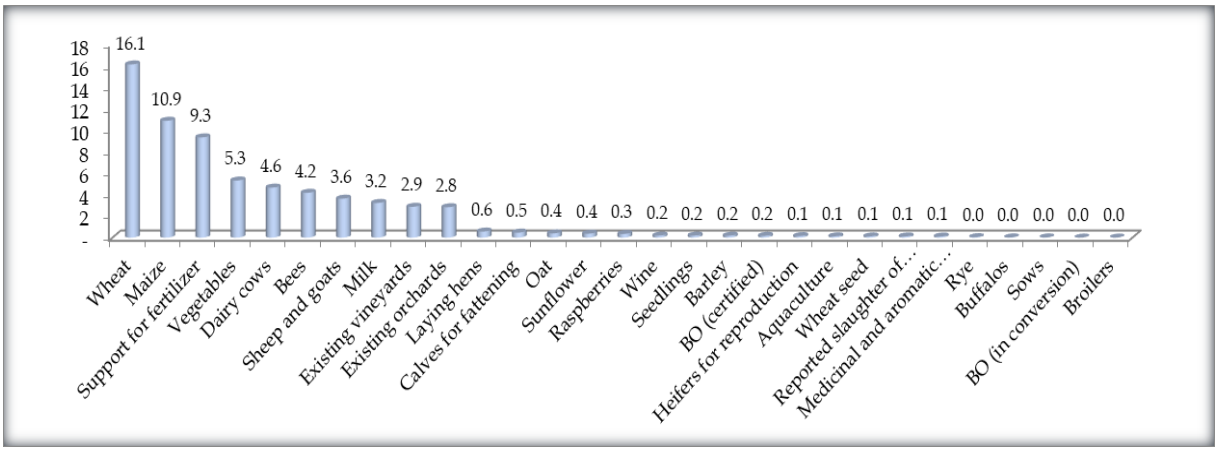
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wheat	14,079,396	3,287,048	19,586,752	16,226,349	16,113,221
Wheat seeds	434,540	131,913	48,895	101,454	112,884
Corn	8,547,885	2,840,082	11,803,368	9,037,918	10,873,164
Barley	132,645	308,040	153,708	131,919	174,402
Rye	58,623	79,845	84,152	48,073	40,051
Oat	396,261	249,689	345,727	328,497	393,403
Sunflower	12,036	2,946	10,192	100,288	365,863
Existing vineyards	6,160,400	2,520,246	2,870,896	3,036,542	2,865,802
Vegetables	5,525,712	2,764,378	3,620,710	3,208,347	5,311,572
Existing orchards	3,805,736	1,814,448	2,526,360	2,784,293	2,825,646
Raspberries	168,854	103,766	172,987	141,420	339,831
Summer	228,452	731,900	308,089	303,025	185,651
Medicinal and aromatic plants	111,479	26,933	19,601	60,913	97,716
Organic farming (certified)	1,672,210	81,150	89,469	94,058	163,140
Organic farming (in conversion)	-	-	-	5,136	5,502
Dairy cow	9,421,300	4,893,535	4,727,430	4,651,560	4,649,890
Buffalos	48,580	2,635	2,340	3,780	17,820
Sheep and goats	5,129,550	2,995,680	3,544,800	3,787,150	3,622,325
Bee	6,996,810	2,888,265	3,811,735	3,757,770	4,172,576
Chicken	1,165,861	500,676	399,161	525,490	560,560
Partridges	23,678	8,123	-	-	-
Pigs	75,080	20,840	22,375	18,975	15,525
Milk	4,906,204	2,358,351	2,840,801	2,777,848	3,225,073
Reported cattle slaughters	70,600	35,050	56,100	86,000	108,100
Aquaculture	154,010	110,314	152,602	130,757	119,255
Calves for fattening	-	79,380	193,300	348,275	463,500
Seedlings	155,495	92,477	133,464	169,020	181,424
Agricultural insurance premium	1,769	170	1,775	71,922	-
Fattening poultries (broilers)	-	-	-	2,783	3,265
Fertilizer support	-	-	-	11,123,184	9,324,617
Heifers for reproduction	-	-	-	-	141,200
Total	**69,483,164**	**28,927,879**	**57,526,788**	**63,062,744**	**66,472,978**

Source: Annual Report of the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA); Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD.[15]

The sectors on which the largest part of the budget was spent in 2024 (75.9% of the total budget) are: wheat, corn, vegetables, dairy cows, bees, and fertilizer support, while the remaining 24.1% was spent in other sectors shown in the figure below.

[15]*In 2020, the support provided under measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included. **Clarification: in 2022 there was direct support for fertilizer, but in the table, it is presented within the amount for crops for wheat, corn, potatoes and monoculture beans because it was implemented together with the basic payment as a single payment. ***Clarification: The number of subsidies for wheat and wheat seed in 2023 may change with prior publications, given that the amount paid for the amount of wheat seed is included in the amount for wheat for comparability because in 2024 the payment was the same 0.04 €/kg for both categories and was reported as one subsidy category.

Figure 33: Direct payments by sectors 2024, in million €



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The table below shows the number of subsidized units, where there was an increase and decrease in the number of units, compared to the previous year depending on the type of subsidized unit. The highest increase was in: the subsidized quantity of kilograms of raspberries (80%), the subsidized quantity of kilograms of wheat (30%) and the quantity of liters of milk (14%), while there was a significant decrease in the subsidized quantity of liters of wine (69%). Insurance policies were not subsidized through the PPD in 2024, because agricultural insurance was included in the RDP 2024.

Table 97: Number of subsidized units, 2020-2024

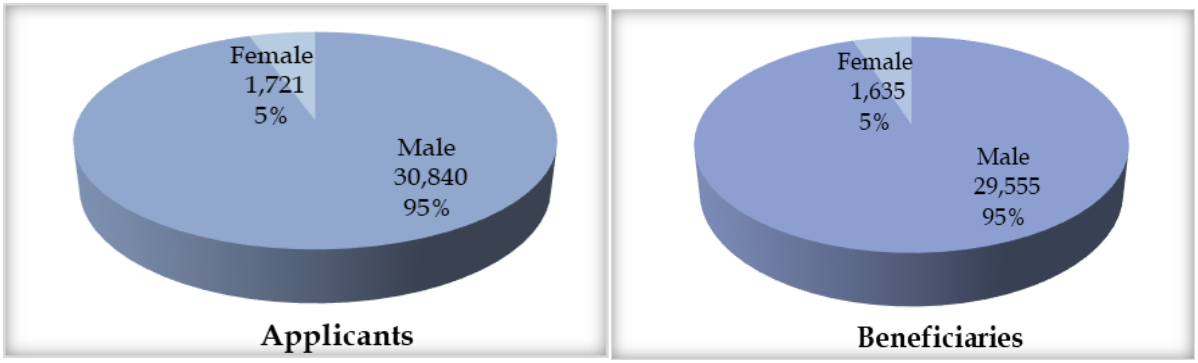
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of hectares subsidized	97,259	66,294	103,824	121,757	123,160
Subsidized quantity of kilograms of wheat*	-	63,028,896	64,179,802	102,654,383	133,604,985
Subsidized quantity of kilograms of raspberries	1,055,337	864,717	1,153,245	942,798	1,699,158
Subsidized quantity of liters of wine	5,711,290	9,148,751	7,702,215	7,575,635	2,320,641
Number of heads subsidized	241,210	217,067	204,094	219,622	218,236
Number of hives subsidized	233,227	192,551	190,579	187,876	208,633
Subsidized quantity of liters of milk	47,515,642	44,835,136	46,183,417	45,102,003	51,431,406
Subsidized number of chickens, quails and fattening birds	1,333,913	1,136,594	871,909	1,064,893	1,137,445
Subsidized quantity of kilograms of fish	385,024	551,571	763,008	653,787	596,273
Number of seedlings subsidized	469,194	607,348	592,448	725,679	775,845
Number of insurance policies subsidized	5	4	9	86	-
Number of hectares subsidized for fertilizer	-	-	87,777	84,195	93,246

Source: Annual report of the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA); Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD .[16]

[16]*Clarification: The subsidized quantity of kilograms of wheat also includes the subsidized quantity of kilograms of wheat seed for 2023 and 2024 because in 2024 the payment was the same 0.04 €/kg and was reported as one category, therefore the quantity of kilograms of wheat may appear different from previous publications where in 2023 they were presented as two categories.

Of the total number of applicants of 32,561 farmers, in 2024, 95% (30,840) were male applicants and 5% (1,721) were female applicants. The same percentage is also among beneficiaries.

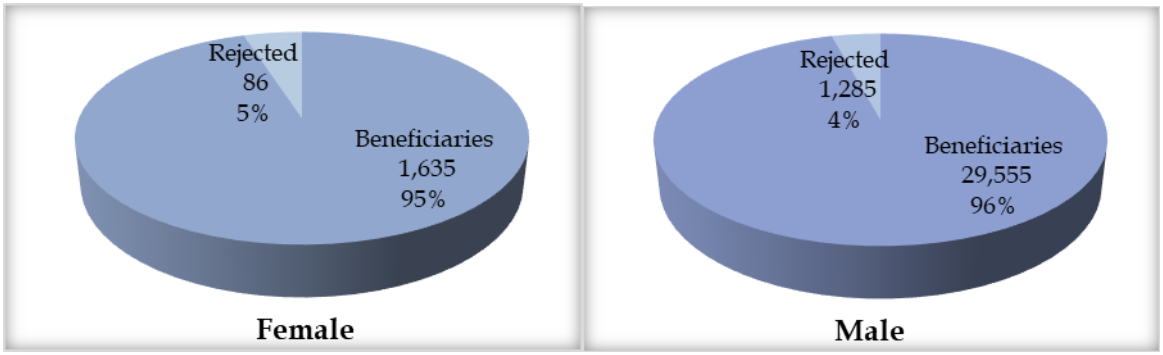
Figure 34: Number of applicants and beneficiaries by gender in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Of the total number of applicants, 97% applied as natural persons and only 3% as legal persons. The rejection rate was higher for natural persons (4%), compared to legal persons, for whom the rejection rate was 3%.

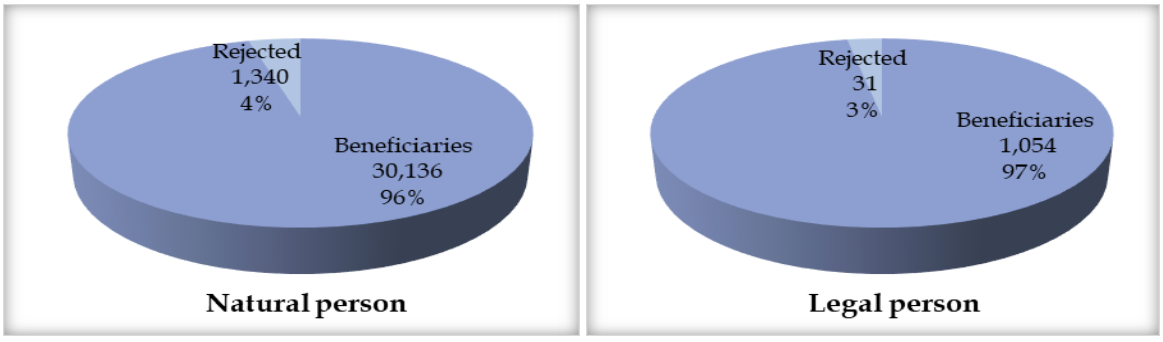
Figure 35: Number of beneficiaries and rejects by type of farmer in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Of the total number of applicants, 97% applied as natural persons and only 3% as legal persons. The rejection rate was higher for natural persons (4%), compared to legal persons, for whom the rejection rate was 3%.

Figure 36: Number of beneficiaries and rejects by type of farmer in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

As the participation rate, so too the percentage of the amount of payments made in 2024, for women was very low compared to the payments made for men. Of the total budget spent of 66.5 mil. €, 6% (3.9 mil. €) was paid to female beneficiaries and 94% (62.6 mil. €) to male beneficiaries. The percentage varied depending on the sector and the details can be seen in the table below.

The percentage of female participation of 10% or more is in: orchards, aromatic medicinal plants, buffaloes, bees, chickens, milk and seedlings.

Table 98: Direct payments by gender in 2024, in €

	Female	Male	% of female participation	% of male participation
Wheat	576,189	15,537,032	4	96
Wheat seed	-	112,884	-	100
Corn	518,304	10,354,860	5	95
Barley	6,193	168,208	4	96
Rye	508	39,543	1	99
Oats	16,419	376,984	4	96
Sunflowers	1,929	363,933	1	99
Existing vineyards	56,337	2,809,465	2	98
Vegetables	271,516	5,040,057	5	95
Existing orchards	347,710	2,477,936	12	88
Raspberries	20,944	318,888	6	94
Wine	800	184,851	0	100
Medicinal and aromatic plants	9,843	87,872	10	90
Organic farming (certified)	11,061	152,079	7	93
Organic farming (in conversion)	278	5,225	5	95
Dairy cows	350,190	4,299,700	8	92
Buffaloes	2,160	15,660	12	88
Sheep and goats	273,690	3,348,635	8	92
Bees	469,195	3,703,381	11	89
Voice chickens	80,700	479,860	14	86
Pigs	500	15,025	3	97
Milk	402,684	2,822,389	12	88
Reported cattle slaughters	650	107,450	1	99
Aquaculture	10,816	108,439	9	91
Fattening calves	43,125	420,375	9	91
Seedlings	19,175	162,249	11	89
Fattening poultry (broilers)	-	3,265	-	100
Fertilizer support	380,682	8,943,935	4	96
Reproduction heifers	8,650	132,550	6	94
Total	**3,880,248**	**62,592,730**	**6**	**94**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Of the total €66.5 million budget spent on Direct Payments in 2024, 86% (€57.03 million) were paid to individuals, and only 14% (€9.44 million) to legal entities. The percentage of participation varies depending on the crops/sectors, where, unlike the general case where the participation of individuals is much higher, the following crops/sectors are dominated by

beneficiaries as legal entities: wheat seed, wine, organic farming, broiler chickens, reported cattle slaughter, seedlings and fattening birds.

Table 99: Direct payments by type of farmer in 2024, in €

	Physical	Legal	% of participation of physical entities	% of participation of legal entities
Wheat	14,578,928	1,534,293	90	10
Wheat seed	40,706	72,179	36	64
Corn	9,832,499	1,040,665	90	10
Barley	161,909	12,493	93	7
Rye	24,364	15,688	61	39
Oats	332,564	60,839	85	15
Sunflowers	209,203	156,659	57	43
Existing vineyards	2,126,308	739,495	74	26
Vegetables	4,760,670	550,902	90	10
Existing orchards	2,202,480	623,166	78	22
Raspberries	331,863	7,968	98	2
Wine	-	185,651	-	100
Medicinal and aromatic plants	81,225	16,491	83	17
Organic farming (certified)	39,993	123,147	25	75
Organic farming (in conversion)	-	5,502	-	100
Dairy cows	4,059,040	590,850	87	13
Buffaloes	16,560	1,260	93	7
Sheep and goats	3,430,965	191,360	95	5
Bees	3,830,521	342,055	92	8
Voice chickens	-	560,560	-	100
Sows	15,150	375	98	2
Milk	2,068,456	1,156,617	64	36
Reported cattle slaughters	-	108,100	-	100
Aquaculture	-	119,255	-	100
Fattening calves	386,075	77,425	83	17
Seedlings	-	181,424	-	100
Fattening poultry (broilers)	-	3,265	-	100
Fertilizer support	8,384,897	939,720	90	10
Reproduction heifers	117,050	24,150	83	17
Total	**57,031,425**	**9,441,553**	**86**	**14**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

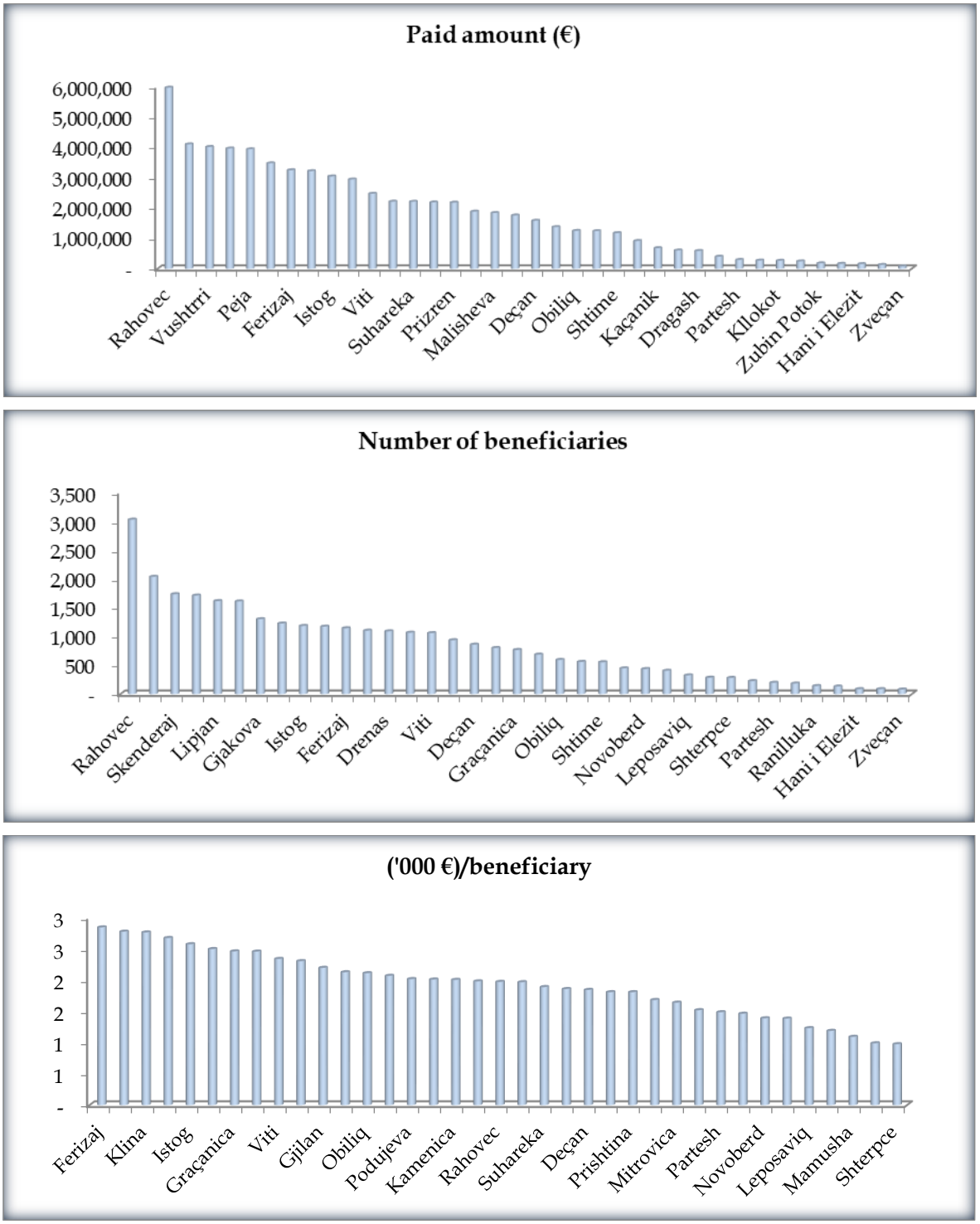
Of the total number of beneficiaries, 42% are from: Rahovec, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Peja, Lipjan, Vushtrri and Gjakova, while the remaining 58% are from 30 other municipalities. Regarding the amount paid, 57% of it is distributed in: Rahovec, Podujeva, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Peja, Gjakova , Ferizaj, Skenderaj, Istog and Klina and the remaining 43% in 27 other municipalities. The municipalities in which the average amount of direct payments per beneficiary is higher (over €2.5 thousand/beneficiary) are: Ferizaj, Fushë Kosova, Klina, Gjakova, and Istog.

Table 100: Number of applicants, beneficiaries and rejected as well as the amount of direct payments by municipalities, in 2024

Municipality	Number of applicants	Number of beneficiaries	Number of rejections	Amount paid (€)
Deçan	891	861	30	1,588,934
Dragash	297	286	11	592,263
Ferizaj	1,170	1,144	26	3,255,073
Fushë Kosovë	468	449	19	1,247,212
Gjakovë	1,376	1,302	74	3,484,379
Gjilan	846	802	44	1,762,803
Drenas	1,136	1,091	45	2,194,819
Graçanicë	791	768	23	1,890,474
Hani i Elezit	98	88	10	159,170
Istog	1,230	1,184	46	3,050,129
Junik	95	88	7	133,772
Kaçanik	422	407	15	685,088
Kamenicë	716	687	29	1,378,168
Klinë	1,137	1,067	70	2,950,588
Kllokot	197	185	12	270,851
Leposaviq	344	327	17	403,130
Lipjan	1,665	1,616	49	3,973,294
Malishevë	977	937	40	1,844,397
Mamushë	242	227	15	248,322
Mitrovicë	588	561	27	920,713
Novobërd	453	437	16	607,750
Obiliq	634	595	39	1,256,888
Partesh	204	199	5	296,036
Pejë	1,835	1,712	123	3,947,061
Podujevë	2,107	2,037	70	4,110,485
Prishtinë	1,295	1,227	68	2,219,097
Prizren	1,180	1,103	77	2,185,488
Rahovec	3,115	3,029	86	5,977,573
Ranillukë	142	142	-	168,875
Shtërpce	317	283	34	276,133
Shtime	570	555	15	1,181,089
Skenderaj	1,778	1,735	43	3,224,844
Suharekë	1,241	1,173	68	2,216,935
Viti	1,096	1,060	36	2,481,159
Vushtrri	1,687	1,610	77	4,023,040
Zubin Potok	136	134	2	185,733
Zveçan	85	82	3	81,214
Total	**32,561**	**31,190**	**1,371**	**66,472,977.76**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Figure 37: Number of beneficiaries, amount paid and average amount per beneficiary by municipality, in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

6.2.1 Direct payments for agricultural crops and wine

In 2024, the total amount of direct payments for agricultural crops was 39.9 million €. The largest share in total direct payments for agricultural crops was: wheat (40%), corn (27%), vegetables (13%), vineyards (7%) and existing orchards (7%), while other categories participate with 6% in total direct payments for agricultural crops.

In general, the same sectors continued to be supported as in the previous year, with some changes in the payments per subsidized unit. There was an increase in the payment per subsidized unit for wheat seed support per kg from 0.03 €/kg in 2023 to 0.04 €/kg in 2024. There was also an increase in the support per hectare for certified organic and in-conversion agriculture, the amount of raspberries and the amount of wine produced. While for vineyards, in 2024, there was an escalation of the payment per hectare based on the number of hectares.

Of the total support for vegetables of 5.3 million €, 231 thousand € or 4% are for vegetables in greenhouses, while the rest for vegetables in the open field. As for vegetable crops in the open field, those that constitute 96% of the total amount of direct payments for vegetables are: potatoes (27%), monoculture beans (18%), peppers (17%), onions (11%), watermelons (10%), cabbage (5%), while all other vegetables in the open field have a share of 12%.

In the vineyard support in 2024, an escalation in payment was made depending on the number of hectares, the payment for beneficiaries who had up to 100 ha was €1,050/ha, while for each hectare over 100 ha, the payment was €700/ha. In parallel with the change made to the payment for vineyard area, the payment per liter of wine produced was increased from €0.04/liter to €0.08/liter.

For the second year in a row, subsidies for organic agriculture were made for both certified organic areas and those in the conversion period. Organic areas were supported with an additional €250/ha above the basic subsidy, with a total of €163 thousand, of which 76% were for organic aromatic medicinal plants, 15% for organic orchards and 9% for organic wheat. Unlike certified organic areas, the amount paid for areas in conversion was much smaller, they were supported with an additional €100/ha above the basic subsidy, and the total amount paid was only €5.5 thousand, of which 68% were for areas with chokeberry in the conversion period and 32% for medicinal and aromatic plants in the conversion period.

Of the total amount of 2.8 million € paid for orchards, the fruit crops that have the largest share in this total are: walnuts (32%), apples (26%), plums (20%), hazelnuts (8%), pears (4%) and sour cherries (3%). All these mentioned crops constitute 93% of the total support for orchards, while the remaining 7% is distributed among other fruit crops.

Table 101: Direct payments by sectors, 2020-2024

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wheat (ha)	Number of applicants	11,044	6,862	11,331	17,250	14,796
	Number of beneficiaries	10,729	6,553	11,130	16,525	14,292
	Number of hectares paid	46,931	27,860	49,893	64,395	52,811
	Payment per hectare	300	75	354	204	204
	Total amount paid	14,079,396	2,089,499	17,661,357	13,136,627	10,769,022
Wheat (kg)	Number of applicants	-	3,801	3,555	8,470	8,896
	Number of beneficiaries	-	3,550	3,555	8,043	8,685
	Number of kg paid	-	63,028,896	64,179,802	102,654,383	133,604,985
	Payment per kg	-	0.019	0.03	0.03/0.04	0.04
	Total amount paid	-	1,197,549	1,925,395	3,089,722	5,344,199
Wheat seeds (ha)	Number of applicants	25	16	3	6	15
	Number of beneficiaries	24	14	3	6	13
	Number of hectares paid	869	528	161	334	371
	Payment per hectare	500	250	304	304	304
	Total amount paid	434,540	131,913	48,895	101,454	112,884
Corn	Number of applicants	10,020	7,510	11,331	13,312	14,495
	Number of beneficiaries	9,808	7,224	11,651	12,482	13,908
	Number of hectares paid	28,493	18,934	35,876	39,467	47,483
	Payment per hectare	300	150	329	229	229
	Total amount paid	8,547,885	2,840,082	11,803,368	9,037,918	10,873,164
Barley	Number of applicants	242	856	455	400	510
	Number of beneficiaries	233	820	437	387	490
	Number of hectares paid	442	2,054	753	647	854
	Payment per hectare	300	150	204	204	204
	Total amount paid	132,645	308,040	153,708	131,919	174,402
Rye	Number of applicants	59	182	131	101	79
	Number of beneficiaries	56	173	124	99	75
	Number of hectares paid	195	532	413	236	196
	Payment per hectare	300	150	204	204	204
	Total amount paid	58,623	79,845	84,152	48,073	40,051
Oat	Number of applicants	569	746	876	786	907
	Number of beneficiaries	538	706	829	725	851
	Number of hectares paid	1,321	1,665	1,695	1,610	1,928
	Payment per hectare	300	150	204	204	204
	Total amount paid	396,261	249,689	345,727	328,497	393,403
Vineyards	Number of applicants	2,919	2,848	2,722	2,730	2,623
	Number of beneficiaries	2,880	2,826	2,694	2,698	2,529
	Number of hectares paid	3,080	3,039	2,724	2,881	2,782
	Payment per hectare	2,000	1,000/700/ 500/400	1,054	1,054	1,104/754
	Total amount paid	6,160,400	2,520,246	2,870,896	3,036,542	2,865,802
Sunflower	Number of applicants	5	6	7	23	70
	Number of beneficiaries	3	6	4	18	65
	Number of hectares paid	40	20	46	283	1,034
	Payment per hectare	300	150	224	354	354
	Total amount paid	12,036	2,946	10,192	100,288	365,863

Vegetables	Number of applicants	4,676	3,917	4,333	3,972	5,679
	Number of beneficiaries	4,481	3,802	4,155	3,684	5,367
	Number of hectares paid	9,210	6,870	7,014	6,047	9,659
	Payment per hectare	600	400/500	204/554/ 654/904	204/554/ 654/904	204/554/ 654/904
	Total amount paid	5,525,712	2,764,378	3,620,710	3,208,347	5,311,572
Existing orchards	Number of applicants	3,166	2,929	3,396	3,776	3,938
	Number of beneficiaries	3,034	2,774	3,251	3,506	3,626
	Number of hectares paid	4,757	4,536	5,013	5,524	5,605
	Payment per hectare	800	400	504	504	504
	Total amount paid	3,805,736	1,814,448	2,526,360	2,784,293	2,825,646
Organic farming (certified)	Number of applicants	48	35	20	14	20
	Number of beneficiaries	38	11	9	8	10
	Number of hectares paid	1,672	197	198	202	232
	Payment per hectare	1,000	125/200/ 450/500	+50*	+100*	+250*
	Total amount paid	1,672,210	81,150	89,469	94,058	163,140
Organic farming (in conversion)	Number of applicants	-	-	-	5	11
	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	2	3
	Number of hectares paid	-	-	-	9	9
	Payment per hectare	-	-	-	+50*	+100*
	Total amount paid	-	-	-	5,136	5,502
Medicinal and aromatic plants	Number of applicants	84	62	78	94	143
	Number of beneficiaries	70	56	54	85	127
	Number of hectares paid	248	60	39	121	194
	Payment per hectare	450	450	504	504	504
	Total amount paid	111,479	26,933	19,601	60,913	97,716
Wine	Number of applicants	18	17	18	21	20
	Number of beneficiaries	17	17	17	21	20
	Number of liters paid	5,711,290	9,148,751	7,702,215	7,575,635	2,320,641
	Payment per liter	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.08
	Total amount paid	228,452	731,900	308,089	303,025	185,651
Raspberry	Number of applicants	525	376	557	660	555
	Number of beneficiaries	386	320	365	364	404
	Number of kg paid	1,055,337	864,717	1,153,245	942,798	1,699,158
	Payment per kg	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.20
	Total amount paid	168,854	103,766	172,987	141,420	339,831

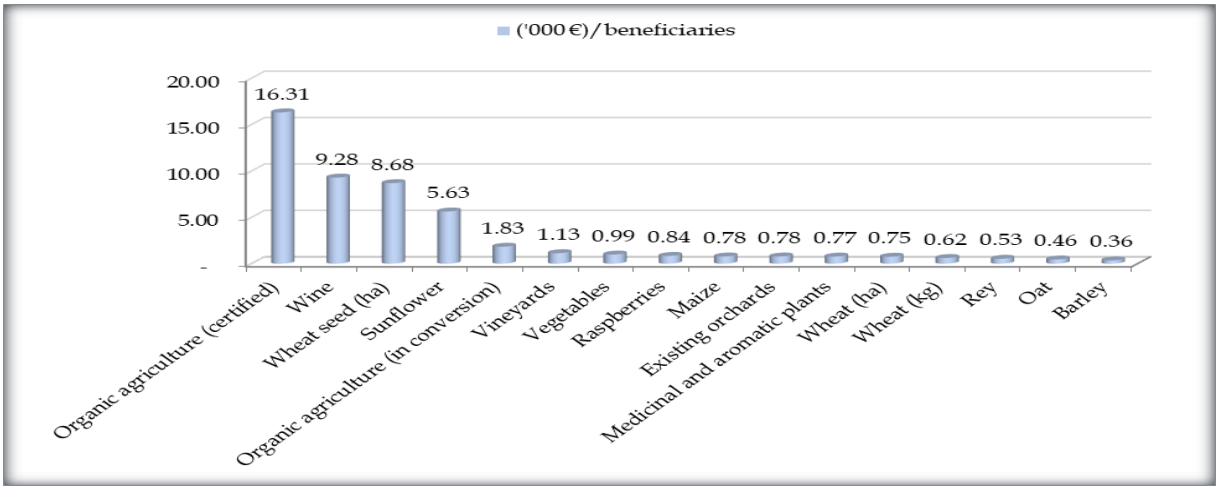
Source: Annual Report of the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA); Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD.[17]

With the highest average subsidy amount per beneficiary, there were beneficiaries for certified organic agriculture with €16.3 thousand, followed by beneficiaries for wine with an average of around €9.3 thousand, for wheat seed with around €8.7 thousand, for sunflower with €5.6

[17]*In 2020, the support provided under measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included; **The unit payment for wine in 2021 was planned at €0.04/liter, while the payment was realized at €0.08/liter because the doubling of the unit payment under the PRE was not applied for wine in 2020; ***The subsidy for certified organic agriculture or in conversion is made in addition to the basic unit payment for non-organic crops. ****Clarification: Wheat per kg also includes wheat seed per kg in 2023 and 2024, the year 2023 may have changes with preliminary publications since wheat seed per kg is included in wheat per kg due to comparability because in 2024 the payment was the same 0.04 €/kg for both categories and was reported as a subsidy category.

thousand, for organic agriculture in conversion with around €1.8 thousand, for vineyards with around €1.1 thousand, and the other crops shown in the figure below where the average per beneficiary was below €1,000.

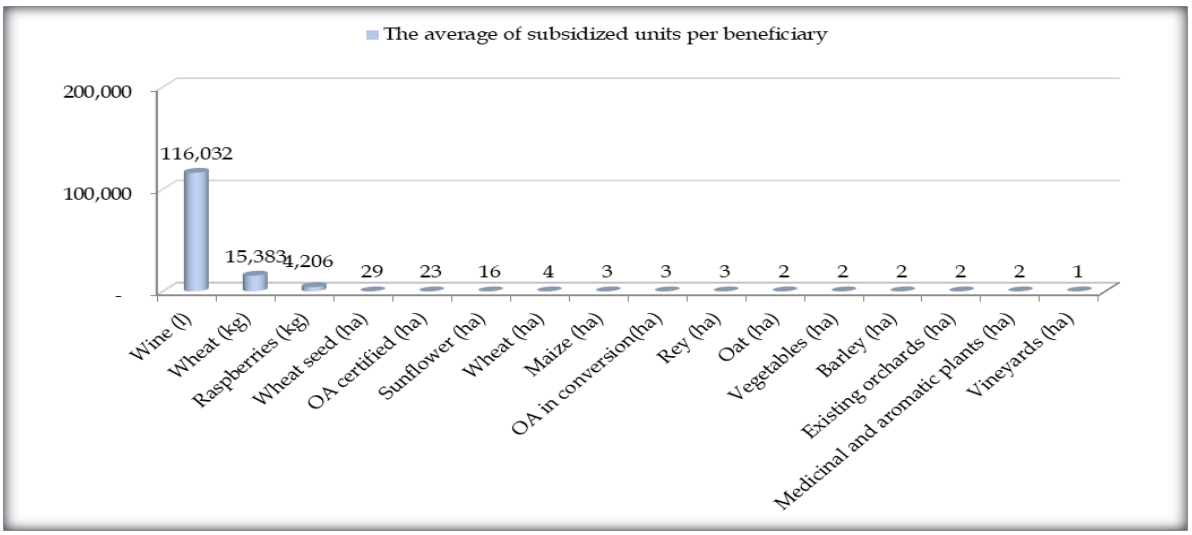
Figure 38: Average subsidy amount per beneficiary in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

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

Figure 39: Average subsidized units per beneficiary in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

6.2.2 Direct payments for livestock and dairy

The number of direct payments for the livestock sector in 2024 was 17.1 million €, 6% higher than in 2023. Of the total direct payments for livestock, 27.2% were for dairy cows, 24.4% for beekeeping, 21.2% for sheep and goats, 18.9% for milk according to quality and 8.3% for other subsidy categories. In 2024, the share of direct payments for livestock in total direct payments is 25.7%.

There was an increase in the value of the subsidy per unit in 2024 for buffaloes (from €90 to €180/head) and goats (from €25 to €30/head).

In addition to the increase in the payment per head of buffalo, in 2024 the number of subsidized buffaloes also more than doubled, and this caused the total value of funds paid for buffalo subsidies to almost fivefold.

Of the total amount of about 3.6 million € for sheep and goats, the subsidy share for sheep is 89%, while for goats only 11%. In 2024, for the first time, the differentiation of the payment per head was made, where sheep were subsidized with 25 €/head and goats with 30 €/head.

Fattening birds (broilers) began to be subsidized for the first time in 2023, at €0.20 per broiler. Since it was a subsidy applied for the first time, there were few applicants (6) and 2/3 of them were rejected. While in 2024, the number of applicants was 8, the number of beneficiaries increased to 3, and the total number of subsidized birds increased by 17%.

The subsidy for breeding heifers was first introduced in 2024. Out of a total of 1,300 applicants, 1,053 benefited, while 19% were rejected. The payment per head was €50, and 2,824 heads were subsidized, for a total value of €141 thousand.

Table 102: Direct payments by sectors, 2020-2024

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dairy cow	Number of applicants	7,027	6,210	5,773	5,517	5,413
	Number of beneficiaries	6,905	6,105	5,589	5,263	5,138
	Number of heads paid	67,295	57,571	52,527	51,684	51,652
	Payment per head	140	85	90	90	90
	Total amount paid	9,421,300	4,893,535	4,727,430	4,651,560	4,649,890
Buffalos	Number of applicants	5	5	4	7	17
	Number of beneficiaries	4	4	4	7	17
	Number of heads paid	347	31	26	42	99
	Payment per head	140	85	90	90	180
	Total amount paid	48,580	2,635	2,340	3,780	17,820
Sheep and goats	Number of applicants	1,515	1,379	1,334	1,340	1,302
	Number of beneficiaries	1,469	1,329	1,296	1,287	1,214
	Number of heads paid	170,985	149,784	141,792	151,486	142,338
	Payment per head	30	20	25	25	25/30
	Total amount paid	5,129,550	2,995,680	3,544,800	3,787,150	3,622,325
Pig	Number of applicants	251	158	140	110	77
	Number of beneficiaries	235	133	116	103	70
	Number of heads paid	1,877	1,042	895	759	621
	Payment per head	40	20	25	25	25

	Total amount paid	75,080	20,840	22,375	18,975	15,525
Bee	Number of applicants	3,941	3,373	3,098	3,079	3,221
	Number of beneficiaries	3,634	3,133	3,016	3,001	3,112
	Number of paid hives	233,227	192,551	190,579	187,876	208,633
	Payment for hives	30	15	20/25	20/25	20/25
	Total amount paid	6,996,810	2,888,265	3,811,735	3,757,770	4,172,576
Hens	Number of applicants	84	94	80	79	79
	Number of beneficiaries	84	77	73	75	74
	Number of chickens paid	1,310,235	1,120,349	871,909	1,050,980	1,121,120
	Payment for chicken	1.00/ 0.80	0.50/ 0.40	0.50/ 0.40	0.50	0.50
	Total amount paid	1,165,861	500,676	399,161	525,490	560,560
partridges	Number of applicants	11	12	-	-	-
	Number of beneficiaries	10	11	-	-	-
	Number of quails paid	23,678	16,245	-	-	-
	Payment for quail	1.00	0.50	-	-	-
	Total amount paid	23,678	8,123	-	-	-
Milk	Number of applicants	1,282	1,197	1,314	1,286	1,378
	Number of beneficiaries	1,245	1,149	1,286	1,268	1,333
	Number of liters paid	47,515,642	44,835,136	46,183,417	45,102,003	51,431,406
	Payment per liter	0.12/ 0.08/ 0.04	0.06/ 0.04/ 0.02	0.07/0.04/ 0.02	0.07/0.04/ 0.02	0.07/0.04/ 0.02
	Total amount paid	4,906,204	2,358,351	2,840,801	2,777,848	3,225,073
Reported cattle slaughter	Number of applicants	12	8	11	11	16
	Number of beneficiaries	9	7	11	11	15
	Number of heads paid	706	701	1,122	1,720	2,162
	Payment per head	100	50	50	50	50
	Total amount paid	70,600	35,050	56,100	86,000	108,100
Aquaculture	Number of applicants	4	4	5	5	6
	Number of beneficiaries	4	4	5	5	6
	Number of kg paid	385,024	551,571	763,008	653,787	596,273
	Payment per kg	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	Total amount paid	154,010	110,314	152,602	130,757	119,255
Calves for fattening	Number of applicants	-	744	460	699	944
	Number of beneficiaries	-	462	395	680	897
	Number of heads paid	-	7,938	7,732	13,931	18,540
	Payment per head	-	10	25	25	25
	Total amount paid	-	79,380	193,300	348,275	463,500
Fattening birds (broilers)	Number of applicants	-	-	-	6	8
	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	2	3
	Number of broilers paid	-	-	-	13,913	16,325
	Payment for broiler	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Total amount paid	-	-	-	2,783	3,265
Heifers for reproduction	Number of applicants	-	-	-	-	1,300
	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	1,053
	Number of heads paid	-	-	-	-	2,824
	Payment per head	-	-	-	-	50
	Total amount paid	-	-	-	-	141,200

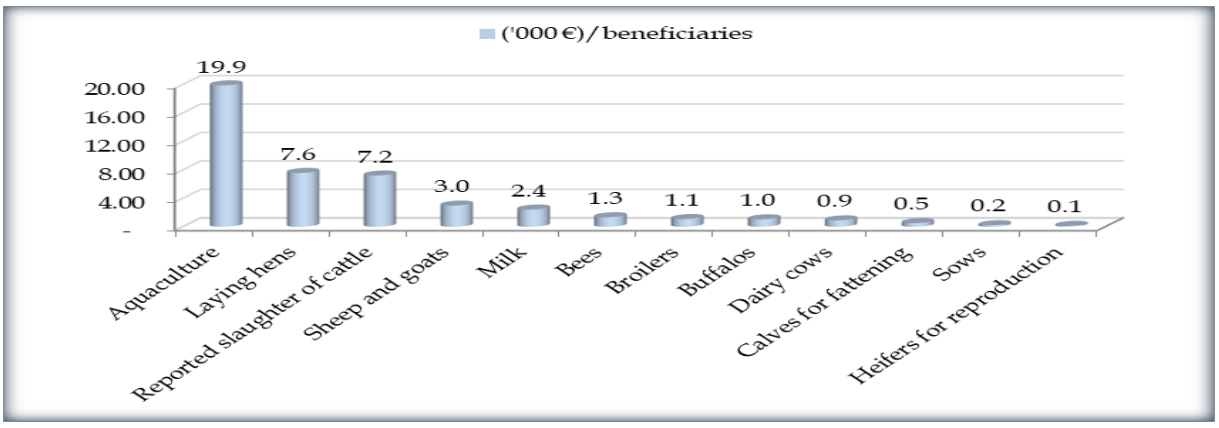
Source: Annual Report of the Agricultural Development Agency (ADA); Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD[18]

[18] In 2020, the support provided under measure 4A of the Economic Recovery Program is also included; The data presented for 2020 for Milk, Reported Cattle Slaughter and Aquaculture differ from the 2021 RGJ because the payments made for the second half of 2020 are also included.

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The figure below shows the average amount of subsidies per beneficiary, showing that the highest average was for aquaculture beneficiaries with €19.9 thousand, followed by beneficiaries for poultry with €7.6 thousand, and for reported cattle slaughter €7.2 thousand. Meanwhile, the lowest average per beneficiary, respectively below €5,000, was for beneficiaries of sheep and goats, milk, bees, fattening birds, buffaloes, dairy cows, fattening calves, sows and heifers for reproduction.

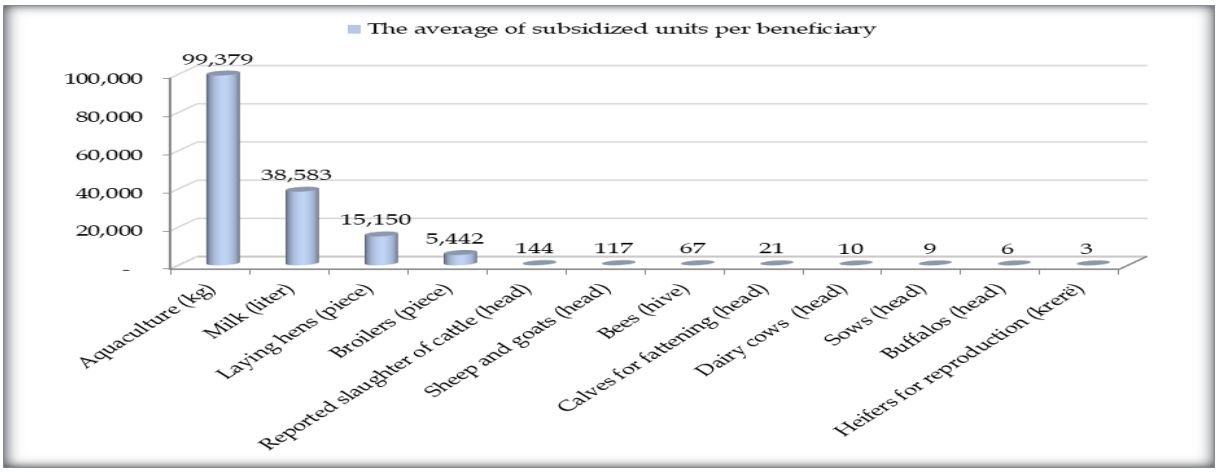
Figure 40: Average subsidy amount per beneficiary in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

The average subsidized units per beneficiary, presented in the figure below, shows that in terms of heads, the highest average is in reported slaughters of cattle, sheep and goats, calves for fattening, dairy cows, sows, buffaloes and heifers for reproduction.

Figure 41: Average subsidized units per beneficiary in 2024



Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

6.2.3 Mbështetja e inputeve në bujqësi

Mbështetja e fidanëve

Gjithsej, shuma e pagesave direkte për fidanë në vitin 2024 ishte rreth 181 mijë €. Krahasuar me vitin 2023, është rritur për 7%, kjo për shkak të rritjes së numrit të përfituesve dhe rritjes së numrit të fidanëve të subvencionuara. Numri më i madh i fidanëve të subvencionuar është në regjionet: Ferizaj (49%), Gjakovë (20%), Gjilan (16%) dhe Pejë (15%), ndërsa në regjionet e tjera nuk ka pasur fare aplikues.

Janë subvencionuar prodhuesit e fidanëve të pemëve drufrutore me nga 0.25 €/fidan dhe prodhuesit e fidanëve të hardhisë së rrushit me nga 0.15 €/fidan, duke filluar nga minimum prej 3,000 copë. Mesatarja e fidanëve për të cilat një fermer ka përfituar ishte rreth 39 mijë fidanë, më e ulëta ishte në regjionin e Gjilanit (25 mijë fidanë), ndërsa më e larta në regjion të Gjakovës (53 mijë fidanë).

Table 103: Pagesat direkte për fidanë sipas regjionit, 2024

No.	REGION	No. of Applicants	No. of beneficiary farmers	No. of subsidized seedlings	Amount paid in €
1	Prishtina	-	-	-	-
2	Prizren	-	-	-	-
3	Peja	3	3	116,797	29,199
4	Mitrovica	0	0	-	-
5	Gjakova	3	3	158,500	26,925
6	Ferizaj	9	9	376,350	94,088
7	Gjilan	5	5	124,198	31,212
	Total	**20**	**20**	**775,845**	**181,424**

Source: Data from the Direct Payments database, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Support for oil

In 2024, through the Direct Payments Program, each applicant who received a subsidy for the area of land planted/cultivated with agricultural crops was also subsidized for diesel, at 0.36 €/liter for a maximum quantity of 150 liters per hectare. In total, in 2024, 6.7 million € were paid for diesel subsidies, for an area of 123,158 ha.

Fertilizer support

In 2024, all farmers who received subsidies for areas planted/cultivated with wheat, wheat seed, corn, barley, rye, oats, sunflower, potatoes and monoculture beans benefited from a subsidy for fertilizer used during the cultivation of agricultural crops. The value of the fertilizer subsidy was €100/ha.

The number of farmers who applied for fertilizer subsidies was 16,054 farmers, of which 3% were rejected and 97%, or 15,576 farmers, benefited. A total of 93,246 ha were subsidized for fertilizer and the total amount paid was 9.3 million €.

6.3 Agro loans and guarantee fund

6.3.1 Agro Credits

Agricultural credit is a key element for the development of the agricultural sector in Kosovo, as it offers the opportunity to facilitate the financing of the activities of farmers and processors of agricultural products. Although MAFRD continuously offers grants and subsidies for support, the development of this sector also requires alternative financing, which can be provided through loans. Many farmers do not have sufficient resources to invest in modern technology, improve infrastructure or expand their activities, for this reason agricultural credit becomes an indispensable opportunity for those who want to continue and develop their business. Credit enables investments in new perspectives, to increase production and improve quality, to achieve competitive levels in the market, etc. Without such financial support, it is difficult for farmers to afford the costs necessary to develop their activities.

Low access to general bank financing in agriculture, the sector that is least credited by financial institutions in Kosovo, with only 1.1% for 2024 (or 1 percentage point lower than the previous year), while at Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), the situation is much more favorable, where the participation of agro-credit is 15.2% for 2024.

Agro-credits are known as non-performing loans, in which case lending has a high cost for banks and microfinance institutions. The low level of lending indicates the conservative approach of the banking system towards the agricultural sector. In the absence of a general insurance system in agriculture, farmers find it difficult to access loans, namely affordable loans. Considerable financial support for loan guarantees in agriculture was provided by USAID-MAFRD years ago, while now we have support from the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund - KCGF. The Guarantee Fund aims for farmers, through loans offered with more favorable criteria, to cover part of the remaining financing risk (about 50%), which is not covered by the grants received. So, with less collateral and a lower interest rate for the agriculture, livestock, agribusiness and agro -processing sectors.

Agricultural credit, in addition to enabling the development of the sector, also has a direct impact on improving the well-being of rural areas. It offers opportunities for increasing domestic production, contributing to reducing dependence on imports and stimulating the creation of export opportunities. With the help of financing, farmers can invest in more advanced technology, more efficient practices and more sustainable production, which can improve the quality of products and increase the competitiveness of domestic products in international markets.

Investments in agriculture and agribusiness can create jobs for young people, encouraging them to stay in their homeland and contribute to the development of their communities. Agricultural credit helps create and retain a young workforce, providing opportunities for the development of new skills and helping to reduce unemployment in rural areas. In this way,

agricultural credit plays a key role in strengthening the rural economy and improving living conditions in these areas.

The banks that financially support the agricultural sector in Kosovo with loans are: TEB Bank, National Commercial Bank (BKT), Procredit Bank (PCB), Banka për Biznes, Banka Ekonomike, Raiffeisen Bank (RBKO) and NLB Prishtina. Meanwhile, the Microfinance Institutions are: Rural Credit of Kosovo (KRK), Finca, KEP Trust, Agency for Financing in Kosovo (AFK), KosInvest World Vision (WVI), KGMAMF and Qelim Kosovë. The leader in the amount of disbursed Agrocredits is TEB, BKT, PCB and BPB, followed by the MFIs: KRK, Finca, KEP and AFK. The table shows that the largest amount of loans were disbursed in 2024, with a total amount of over 130.1 million. €. The number of loans granted from 2020 to 2024 is about 99 thousand, with a total amount of 537.5 million. €. So, for these 5 years, an average of around 1,646 loans have been disbursed each month, respectively with an average monthly amount of €8.96 million.

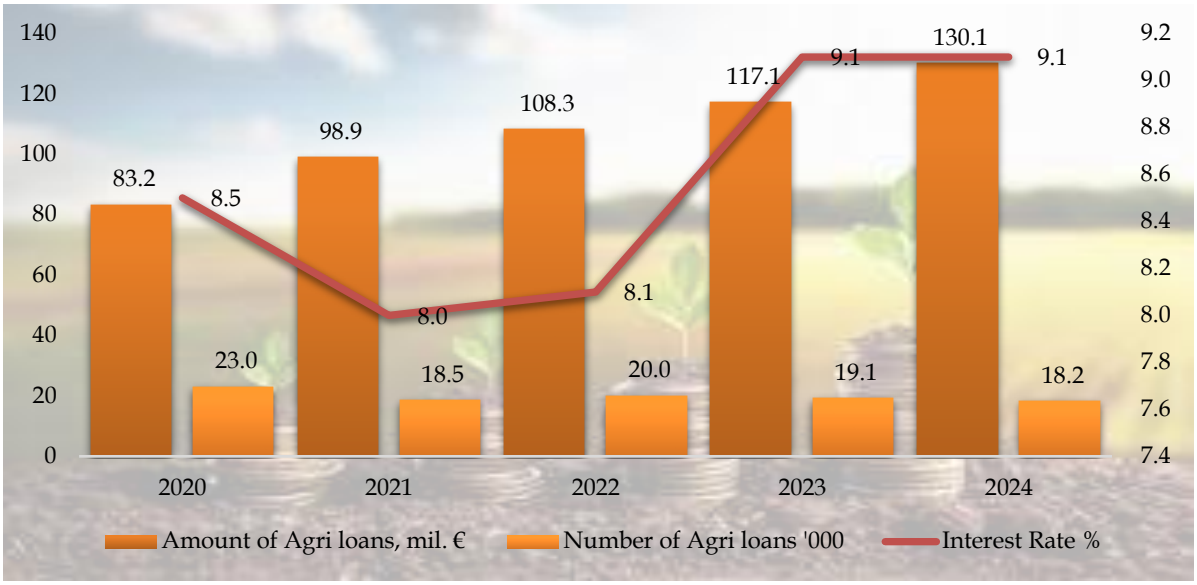
Table 104: Agro loans 2020 – 2024

Agro Credit 2020 - 2024	Number of loans disbursed	Total amount of loans disbursed (€mn)	Loan duration (months)	Average interest rate (%)	Participation of Agro Loans compared to other loans (%)
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	19,980	**108.3**	18 - 41.9	5.2 - 28.6	0.4 - 38
2023	19,147	**117.1**	18 - 40.1	5.9 - 28.4	0.3 - 33.5
2024	18,188	**130.1**	18 - 43.5	5.8 - 28.6	0.3 - 38.5
Total	**98,750**	**537.5**			

Source: Commercial banks and MFIs in Kosovo, compiled by DAESB-MAFRD

From the data in the table and figure, it is clearly seen that the years 2024 and 2023 differ in a decrease in the number of loans (by 5.0%). If we compare the year 2024 with the year 2020, a considerable decrease of 20.8% is observed.

Figure 42: Total amount and number of agri-credits disbursed (million € and '000)



Source: Commercial Banks & MFIs in Kosovo, CBK

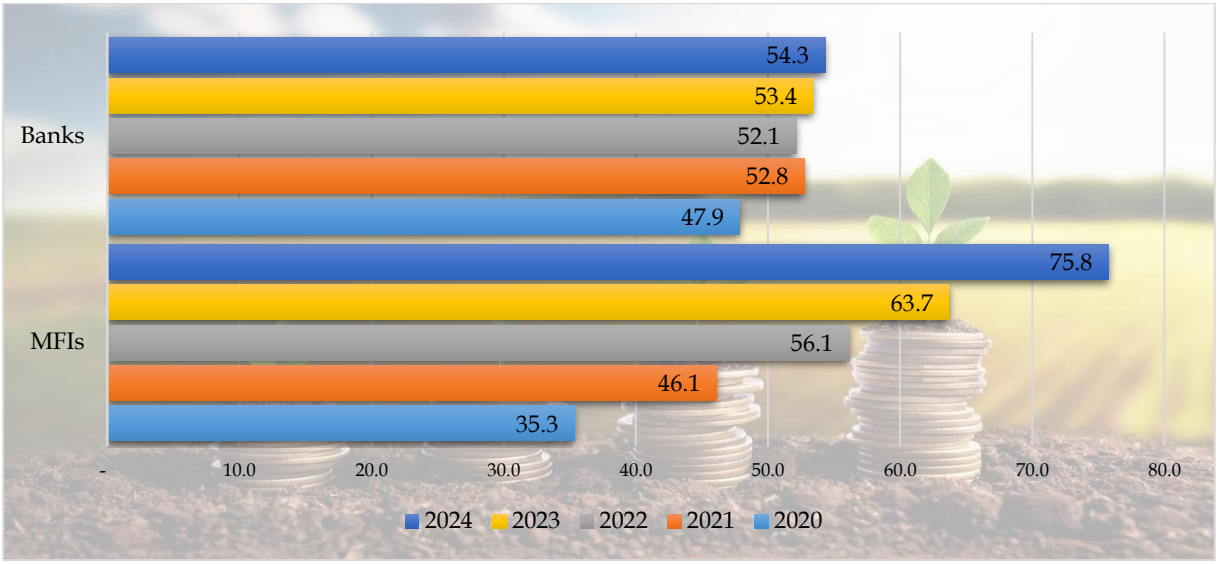
For the last year, the term of granting agricultural loans varies from 18 to 43.5 months, depending on the purpose of the loan, while interest rates vary from 5.8% to 28.6%, based on the loan amount and repayment term. Agricultural producers continue to be dissatisfied with interest rates, which do not affect the stimulation of the development of this sector.

Usually, no collateral is required for small loan amounts. For medium and large amounts, banks and MFIs require guarantees of 0% to 150% of the loan amount. The grace period, or payment deferral period, varies from 3 to 12 months, although in some publications it appears as long as 18 months, depending on the cases where the grace period is flexible. It is worth noting that the largest percentage of loans is repaid after the harvest season. Over the years, we have seen that the grace period was lower, while in recent years it has increased.

The share of agricultural loans compared to other loans in banks and MFIs varies. In banks, the declared share is from 0.3% to 10.3%, which is somewhat of a good example. In MFIs, the declared share varies from 12.8% to 38.5%, which is on average above 22.4%.

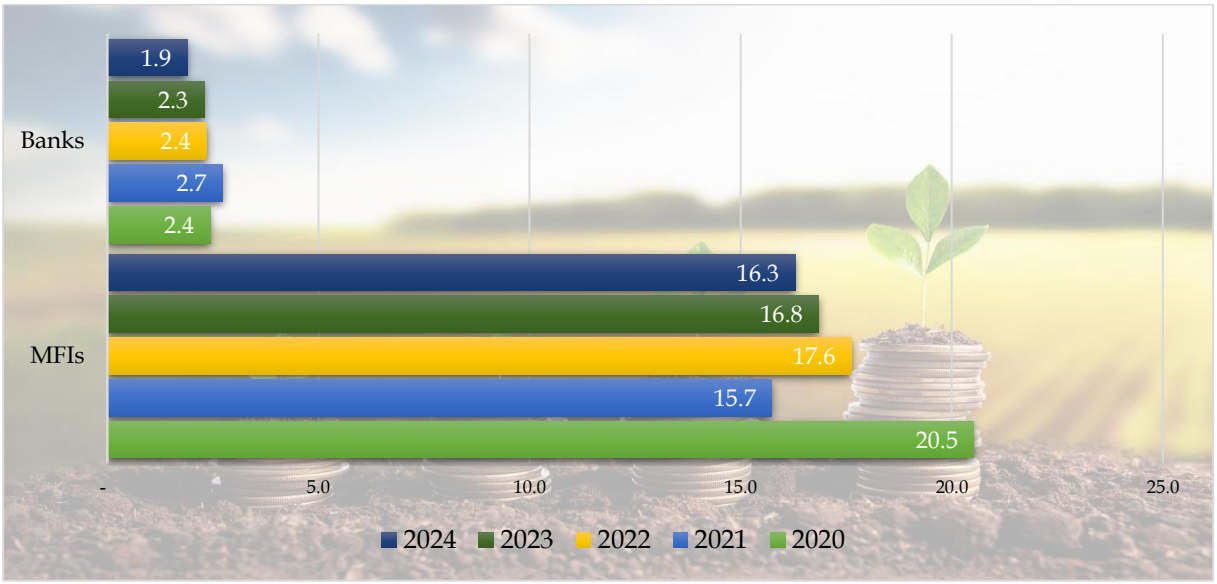
The following figures show the differences in figures between commercial banks and MFIs:

Figure 43: Amount of agri-loans from Banks and MFIs, € million



Source: Bank and IMF, processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Figure 44: Number of agri-credits from Banks and MFIs, '000 €

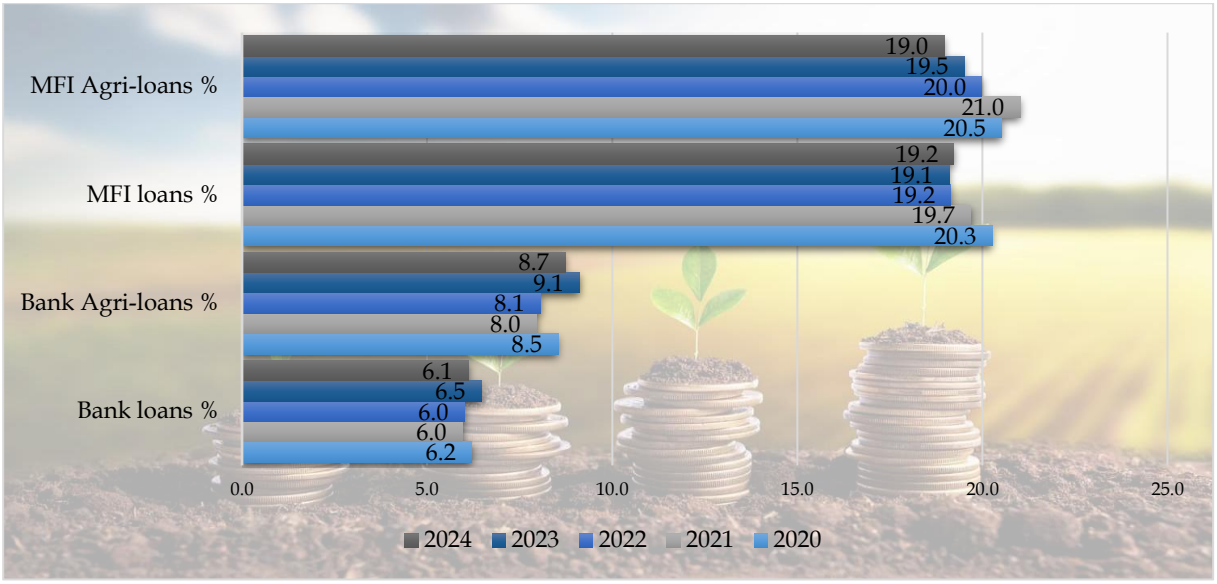


Source: Bank and IMF, processed by DAESB-MAFRD;

Banks are characterized by a smaller number of loans, but with larger amounts, which means that the average loan for 2024 was €28,639. At MFIs, the average per loan is €4,650, so a large number of loans, but with smaller amounts, which achieves a balance of interests for almost every farmer.

Depending on the amount of the loan from banks and MFIs, the interest rate and its maturity vary. The larger the amount and the shorter the duration of the loan, the lower the interest rate and vice versa.

Figure 45: Interest rate on agricultural loans from Banks and MFIs, %



Source: CBK

Interest rates on loans to the agricultural sector are high, compared to loans to other sectors and to countries in the region, although 2024 was characterized by a decrease in interest rates for banks by 0.4 percentage points compared to 2023, while for MFIs a decrease of 0.4 percentage points. The gap with business loans is still high at 2.6 percentage points, this difference in interest rates does not act as a stimulus for farmers.

Regarding the percentage of bad loans in agricultural loans, it can be said that they are at an acceptable level within the limits set by most banks and financial institutions. Compared to countries in the region, we are at a more satisfactory level.

Over the years, the maximum rate of bad loans at banks was around 5%, while at MFIs it is significantly higher.

6.3.2 Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund – KCGF

The KGFK continues to consider financing and guaranteeing the agricultural sector as a good opportunity for creating new jobs, economic development and replacing imported food products.

KGFK has signed agreements for the Agro Window with 11 Registered Financial Institutions (RFI), respectively with 7 banks and 4 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) that are active in agro credit provision .

Over the last three years, farmers who possess a Farmer Certificate and Farm Identification Number (NIF) have been provided with a continuous guarantee of up to 60% of their agricultural loan.

During 2024, a total of €24.1 million in new loans were approved by banks and MFIs active in the agricultural sector, which were placed under the guarantee of the KGFK and there are a

total of 650 loans guaranteed in the Agro Window. The average amount of loans guaranteed in the agricultural sector during 2024 was around €37K with an average maturity of around 38 months.

Special importance has been shown for local agribusinesses that have exported abroad, for which clients preferential guarantee conditions have been offered by the KGFK to partner banks.

By the end of 2024, in Dritaren Agro alone, a total of around €77.5 million and over 2,090 agro loans have been guaranteed, while if the guarantee of the agro sector is added during the Economic Recovery Package, this volume goes to over €84.4 million and 2,251 loans in total.

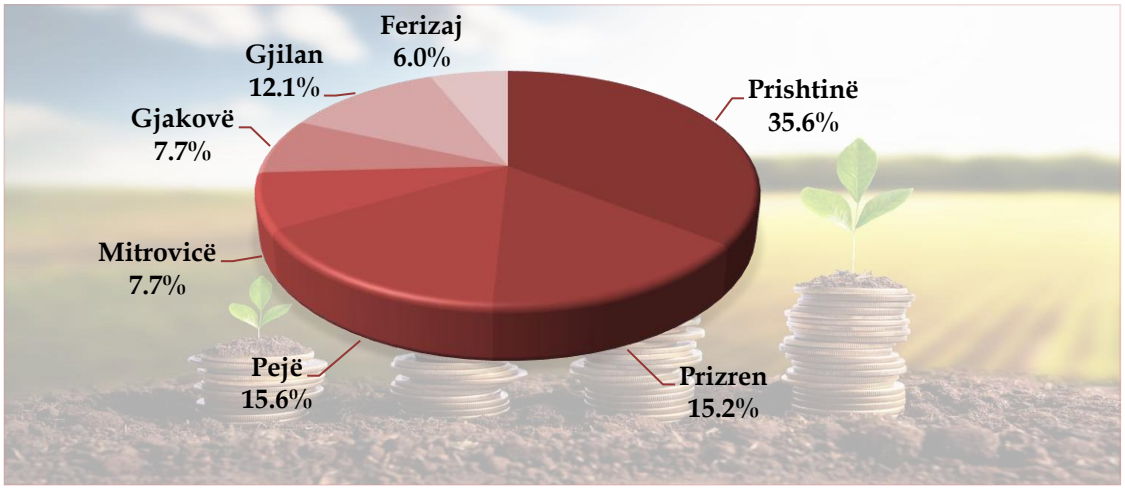
The regional distribution of these loans issued by IFPs and guaranteed by the KGFK, in different regions for the agricultural sector during 2024 is as follows:

Table 105: Regional distribution of approved loans, 2024

Regional distribution	Approved loans, €	Participation, %
Prishtina	6,877,200	35.6%
Prizren	2,927,000	15.2%
Peja	3,005,900	15.6%
Mitrovica	1,488,200	7.7%
Gjakova	1,492,100	7.7%
Gjilan	2,344,150	12.1%
Ferizaj	1,163,600	6.0%
Total	**19,298,150**	

Source: KCGF

Figure 46: Regional distribution of loans approved by KGFK, %



Source: KCGF

During 2024, out of 650 agro loans guaranteed by the KGFK in Dritaren Agro, the IRFs anticipated over €11.8 million in increase in their clients' turnover from the investments made as well as 766 new jobs declared on the current basis.

DAESB, on a regular basis twice a year, collects data from all banks and microfinance institutions in Kosovo on the distribution of loans and interest rates for the agricultural sector, while reporting by the KGFK is done on an annual basis.

6.4 Insurance in the field of agriculture

Crop insurance represents an important protective mechanism for farmers, enabling them to maintain the sustainability of their activity even in cases where adverse weather conditions threaten production. In addition to protecting against potential losses, agricultural insurance also functions as a complementary tool that facilitates farmers' access to finance. This measure was first included in the RDP in 2024, based on Law No. 08/L-072 on Agriculture and Rural Development, Article 21 (Risk management measures in agriculture and restoration of agricultural production potential), which includes the insurance of agricultural crops, livestock, forestry and aquatic crops, and the restoration of agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and catastrophic events.

The general objective of this measure is to ensure agricultural production from natural disasters , such as excessive rainfall, low or high temperatures. The specific objectives of this measure are:

- Reducing farmers' losses as a result of damage caused by natural disasters and climatic factors;
- Economic sustainability of the farm;
- Production cost compensation;
- Ensuring the continuity of agricultural activities even after losses caused by bad weather.

Sale of Agricultural Insurance Index Products

In 2024, 10 index products and 3 traditional insurance products were available for sale, covering 12 agricultural crops.

Within the framework of this support measure, only expenses related to agricultural insurance are eligible, namely only expenses incurred when purchasing an index or traditional agricultural insurance policy and the support is 75%.

6.5 Rural development projects – investment grants

The Rural Development Program (RDP) for 2024 is based on the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development 2022-2028, the National Program for Agriculture and Rural Development 2023 -2027, and Law No. 08/L-072 on Agriculture and Rural Development. The Department of Rural Development Policies, based on its mandate, in cooperation with stakeholders, has prepared the Rural Development Program 2024. An integral part of the Program are the measures and sub-measures, which are planned to be implemented based on criteria and procedures detailed in the program.

The total budget for supporting these measures and sub-measures was €19.6 million, allocated to Measure 1 (€15.6 million), Measure 3 (3.5 million €), Measure 5 (300,000 €) and Measure - Agricultural Insurance (200,000 €).

Also, in the Rural Development Program (RDP) is Measure 7 - Farm Diversification and Business Development, with a total budget of €5 million, a measure that remains to be implemented through GIZ.

Table 106: Estimated budget of the RDP, 2024

No.	Description of measures	Budget in €	Participation in %
Measure 1	Investments in physical assets in households	15,627,000	79.6
Measure 3	Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products	3,500,000	17.8
Measure 5	Implementation of Local Development Strategies - "Leader Approach"	300,000	1.5
Provision	Agricultural Insurance	200,000	1.0
Total		**19,627,000**	**100**

Source: Rural Development Program 2024

Referring to the projects approved by the RDP for the year 2024, until 25.11.2025, a total of 464 beneficiaries from 1,072 applicants were reported, as there were in total for the year 2024, with a total contracted amount of 22.7 million €, while the amount for payment from public support for contracted projects was 14.4 million €.

According to the data from the table of approved projects, the amount paid and the number of beneficiaries for each measure is as follows: Measure 1, there were a total of 444 beneficiaries and the amount to be paid was 12.6 million €, Measure 3, there were a total of 8 beneficiaries and the amount to be paid was 1.5 million € and Measure 5, which had 12 beneficiaries and the amount to be paid was 305,485 €.

While detailed data on the number of beneficiaries and the payment value for projects approved for each sub-measure are presented in the following table.

Table 107: Approved RDP projects, 2024

Measures and sub-measures	No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Approved amount (€)[19]	Amount for payment (public sector), €
Investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings	**1,023**	**444**	**19,389,282**	**12,591,055**
1.1 Fruit crops	45	24	1,005,408	657,000
1.2 Walnuts, hazelnuts and chestnuts	100	20	1,038,168	687,449
1.3 Manor tree	29	17	578,540	378,150
1.4 Vegetable and greenhouse sector, including greenhouses for seedlings	230	59	4,181,016	2,747,347
1.5 Warehouses for storing fruits and vegetables, including potatoes	70	29	1,877,014	1,168,582
1.6 Meat production/calves raising	118	33	1,985,805	1,336,366
1.7 Meat production/pig farming	3	3	126,664	79,824
1.8 Milk production/cow	333	214	6,029,180	3,904,342
1.9 Milk/sheep and goat production	26	8	487,219	314,667
1.10 Milk collection points	3	1	22,196	13,317
1.11 Grape production	35	20	636,763	400,556
1.12 Egg production	13	8	693,859	454,631
1.13 Cereals	18	8	727,450	448,824
Measure 3: Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products	**37**	**8**	**3,004,363**	**1,502,180**
3.1 Milk processing	7	2	758,900	379,450
3.2 Meat processing	16	3	1,136,387	568,193
3.3 Investments in meat processing and slaughterhouses	2	-	-	-
3.4 Fruit and vegetable processing	6	1	399,997	199,998
3.5 Wine processing	2	1	384,700	192,350
3.6 Fruit and vegetable collection points/warehouses	4	1	324,379	162,189
Measure 5: Implementation of Local Development Strategies - Leader approach	**12**	**12**	**300,485**	**305,485**
Preparation and implementation of local development strategies – Leader approach	12	12	305,485	305,485
Total	**1,072**	**464**	**22,699,130**	**14,398,720**

Source: Agricultural Development Agency – A ZhB, processed by DAESB-MAFRD; *projects approved until 25.11.2025

In 2024, a total of 1,072 applications were submitted by farmers under the Rural Development Program. Of this number, 464 applications were approved, which accounts for about 43% of beneficiaries, while 608 applications, or 57%, are not beneficiaries. In 2024, out of a total of 464 beneficiaries, 87% or 404 were male beneficiaries and 13% or 60 were female beneficiaries.

[19] The amount approved for measure 5 - Implementation of Local Development Strategies - Leader approach exceeds the planned budget because it is only as an approved amount and during implementation one of the supported activities, namely activity 2b-"Support for the implementation of the LAG SDS" is only 80% supported, unlike the rest which is 100% supported (for details: RDP 2024).

Figure 47: Number of beneficiaries and rejects as well as beneficiaries by gender, 2024



Source: Agricultural Development Agency – ADA , processed by DAESB-MAFRD

Based on the Rural Development Program and the projects approved by municipalities within this program, the following table presents data on the number of beneficiaries, the approved amount and the amount for payment as public support in detailed form for each municipality of the Republic of Kosovo.

Table 108: Approved RDP by municipality for 2024

Municipality	*Number of beneficiaries*	*Approved amount (€)*	*Amount for payment (public) (€)*
Deçan	13	333,389	213,764
Dragash	11	323,181	222,181
Drenas	11	469,140	304,681
Ferizaj	15	1,125,524	691,651
Fushe Kosovë	5	972,256	514,611
Gjakovë	18	728,659	466,272
Gjilan	13	562,976	369,461
Hani i Elezit	1	50,000	32,500
Istog	30	1,233,795	799,435
Junik	1	25,000	16,250
Kaçanik	7	261,502	175,101
Kamenicë	8	230,965	154,252
Klinë	23	942,368	602,784
Lipjan	16	568,205	386,002
Malishevë	9	419,961	279,488
Mamushë	20	1,838,874	1,086,612
Mitrovicë	14	740,243	499,153
Novobërdë	4	209,729	152,608
Obiliq	4	100,000	64,375
Pejë	25	1,469,680	907,238
Podujevë	43	2,031,557	1,331,452
Prishtinë	48	2,443,431	1,548,552
Prizren	7	327,137	220,859
Rahovec	32	1,461,612	864,645
Shtërpce	1	38,265	26,786
Shtime	9	530,963	353,952
Skenderaj	22	825,724	545,556
Suharekë	11	377,288	250,347
Viti	6	343,932	226,897
Vushtrri	37	1,713,778	1,091,263
Total	**464**	**22,699,133**	**14,398,727**

Source: Agricultural Development Agency – ADA, processed by DAESB-MAFRD; *projects approved until 25.11.2025

6.6 Capacity improvement and development

Education, training and advisory services

In the MAFRD organization chart, the Advisory Service is a unit that covers all municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo, providing support and advice to the public and private sectors. This service aims to provide coordination and assistance at local and central levels to improve the functioning of institutions.

In accordance with the Law on Advisory Services No. 04/L-074 and the AI issued under this law, DShKT organizes and manages all activities for capacity building, certification, training for farmers, provision of professional advice and relevant publications. These activities are carried out continuously at the central and local level, ensuring the effective implementation of policies for the year 2024.

The Kosovo Advisory System for Agriculture and Rural Development is used continuously to achieve the objectives set in the Strategic Plan of the Kosovo Advisory System for Agriculture and Rural Development 2023-2027, the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development 2022-2028 and the Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (PBZhR).

The objectives focus on increasing agricultural incomes from farms through improved market competitiveness, productivity and rural development, while special focus should be given to: agricultural knowledge and management skills of farmers, in order to increase their competitiveness and encourage innovation, sustainable management of agricultural properties, including improved use of technology and agricultural production methods, environmental protection (water, soil and air), food safety and quality, veterinary, phytosanitary, animal welfare, environmental protection, quality and hygiene standards and the development of farmer groups, relations between producers, traders and inputs from suppliers, as well as the quality and continuity of food supply.

The Strategic Plan of the Kosovo Advisory System for Agriculture and Rural Development 2023-2027, has the mission 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 approximation with the EU Agricultural Policies. Based on this strategic plan, it is aimed to provide professional advisory services to farmers on the basis of public/private partnership.

The Advisory Service, in order to achieve the objectives stemming from the strategic documents, continuously cooperates with various donors. These collaborations are implemented through projects and the provision of professional expertise, directly contributing to the improvement of the provision of technical assistance. For 2024, the following stand out: cooperation with Swiss Caritas to support the strategic objectives of the SC and the law on cooperatives, Swisscontact – study visits to Croatia, Albania for public and private advisors to exchange experiences, support with experts for the drafting of the ToR for the digitalization of the SKKBDHR; training in professional nurseries, GIZ – support with experts for the drafting of the operational plan for the implementation of the PSSKKBDHR, organization of workshops on reporting and monitoring formats, FAO – cooperation for the "Digital Agriculture" project and participation in activities for the empowerment of rural women, EU-funded project – participation in the workshop for Action fiche on increasing the capacities of the MAFRD.

Trainings were conducted to build the capacities of public and private advisors in professional vegetable nurseries, with the support of Swisscontact, a training for trainers in organic production for BMA was organized, with the support of GIZ and Organika. To build the capacities of advisors, a workshop on "Cooperation in Advisory Services among interested

actors" was held, in cooperation with GIZ, and a training was conducted to build capacities in the field of agricultural insurance, in cooperation with the World Bank/IFC.

Within the framework of the activities carried out at the Community Information and Consultation Center (CICC), regular meetings and trainings have been organized with the aim of providing technical support to farmers in various agricultural sectors. Support has also been provided in the application process and preparation of documentation for the PPD, as well as for the RDP. Below are the activities carried out at the CICC during the reporting period.

Table 109: Activities developed in the information advisory centers (MIAP)

No. of subsidy applications received by councilors	14,963
No. of farmers informed about grants and subsidies	7,598
No. of farmers supported in applying for grants and subsidies	4,881
No. of farmers supported in project preparation	282
Materials provided in the form of brochures and leaflets	4,891
No. of farmers supported with technical advice in the office	6,535
No. of beneficiaries with training and advice in the field	2,175

Source: DATS; Clarification: only applications received by municipal councilors are presented and therefore differ from the total number of applications for subsidies because during the application process, additional staff are engaged to receive applications.

The project "Development of Rural Areas through the Advancement of Advisory Services", financed by the budget of the Department of Advisory Services and implemented by the KDC company, has developed activities such as advice and training.

Within the framework of this project, 8 brochure titles were published with a total of 24,000 copies, the Advisory Services website was developed and designed, and a study visit for public advisors in Albania was carried out, in which 16 public agricultural advisors participated, for a period of 5 days.

Table 110: Activities from the Project "Development of Rural Areas through the Advancement of Social Security"

No. of consultations received	119
No. of farmers who have benefited from advice	**1,020**
Male	888
Female	132
No. of farmers who have benefited from advice from the Serbian community	**109**
Male	77
Female	32
No. of trained public advisors	75
No. of trained private counselors	49

Source: DATS

The number of companies licensed to provide advice on agriculture and rural development is a total of 4 for 2024.

Table 111: Companies licensed to provide advice on agriculture and rural development

Company	Municipality
KADI	Vushtrri
ESG	Prishtina
KDC	Gjakova
Organika	Prishtina

Source: DATS

Promotion, efficiency and structural development

Following the approval of the Strategic Plan of the Kosovo Advisory System for Agriculture and Rural Development, the Advisory Service is developing structures to increase efficiency in supporting farmers. Through the official website, statistical information, practical advice and regular notifications on agricultural activities in different periods are provided.

Within the framework of the Advisory Service, there are a number of activities related to the promotion of the sector, farmers have been supported with applications for subsidies, farmers have been informed about grants/subsidies, farmers have been supported with applications, farmers have been supported in the preparation of projects, materials (brochures, leaflets) have been distributed, farmers have benefited from technical advice in the office, have been advised directly in the field, monthly reports have been prepared by the CCQ during 2024, and messages for farmers and technical brochures ("Cultivation of Peppers" and "Cultivation of Tomatoes") have been published. Visits to Municipal Information Centers in all municipalities have continued, with the aim of improving organization and coordination between municipalities and the Ministry.

7 Annexes

7.1 Other data

Table 112: Export of aromatic medicinal plants and non-timber forest products , value in €

CN8	Description of codes	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
7095100	Fresh or chilled mushrooms of the genus "Agaricus"	319,602	48,733	1,091,708	2,133,187	3,470,390
7095200	Mushrooms of the genus Boletus	-	-	628,065	174,536	447,804
7095300	Fresh or chilled mushrooms of the genus Cantharellus	-	-	87,870	894,646	301,961
7095910	Fresh or chilled chanterelle mushrooms	-	33,661	-	-	-
7095900	Mushrooms and truffles			1,055,934	1,044,661	439,030
7095990	Fresh or chilled edible mushrooms (excluding chanterelles, button mushrooms, mushrooms of the genus "Agaricus" and truffles)	1,778,289	602,883	-	-	-
7108069	Frozen mushrooms, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water (excluding Agaricus species)	753,449	839,202	1,318,593	824,460	595,293
7115900	Mushrooms and truffles, temporarily preserved	545,640	544,712	309,178	211,442	24,265
7123900	Dried mushrooms and mushroom tubers (Truffles), whole, cut, sliced, crushed or in powder form	957,049	502,713	1,058,093	812,304	745,578
8024100	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled - chestnuts (castanea spp.)	3,115	150	5,590	124	3,028
8084000	Fresh quince	223	-	15	339	-
8094090	Fresh cucumbers	-	-	5,292	-	-
8102090	Berries, mulberries and wild grapes, fresh	1,150,946	2,046,906	623,210	643,362	399,097
8104030	Fresh fruits of the species Vaccinium myrtillus	-	4,370	92,384	-	-
8112019	Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, wild grapes, black, white or red currants and Cherries, uncooked or cooked	778,831	1,046,527	1,260,961	569,877	960,440
8112059	Berries and mulberries, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, not sweetened	213,227	235,646	61,152	98,607	30,244
8119050	Fruits of the species Vaccinium myrtillus, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, not sweetened	228,480	384,061	330,822	104,290	209,867
8119070	Fruits of the species Vaccinium myrtilloides and Vaccinium angustifolium, uncooked or cooked	57,101	121,879	117,732	46,105	85,846
8134095	Dried blueberries, dried strawberries, dried raspberries, dried blackberries, dried cherries	274,595	380,087	181,380	75,186	12,880
102090	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves: others.	-	-	-	-	600
12099910	Forest tree seeds, specifically forest tree seeds for planting or sowing	5,555	9,618	-	3,372	-
12115000	Ephedra plants and their parts, including seeds and fruits, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried.	3,879,564	3,327,791	3,242,256	3,717,416	4,124,910
12119086	Plants and parts of plants, including seeds and fruits, used mainly in perfumery, pharmacy, etc.	35,150	31,662	52,034	13,720	146
Total		**10,980,815**	**10,160,597**	**11,522,268**	**11,367,632**	**11,851,382**

Source: KAS, processed by DEAAS-MAFRD

Table 113: Export of aromatic medicinal plants and non-timber forest products, Quantity in kg

CN8	Description of codes	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
7095100	Fresh or chilled mushrooms of the genus "Agaricus"	58,007	12,113	271,436	585,815	676,436
7095200	Mushrooms of the genus Boletus	-	-	127,209	6,866	50,618
7095300	Fresh or chilled mushrooms of the genus Cantharellus	-	-	6,621	175,004	35,933
7095910	Fresh or chilled chanterelle mushrooms	-	5,450	-	-	-
7095900	Mushrooms and truffles			131,171	291,082	52,993
7095990	Fresh or chilled edible mushrooms	378,046	85,039	-	-	-
7108069	Frozen mushrooms, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water (excluding Agaricus species)	170,721	192,981	244,719	153,752	107,288
7115900	Mushrooms and truffles, temporarily preserved	42,986	18,978	9,774	22,768	5,286
7123900	Dried mushrooms and mushroom tubers (Truffles), whole, cut, sliced, crushed or in powder form	47,083	30,109	42,410	57,210	34,398
8024100	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled - chestnuts (castanea spp.)	1,923	68	2,088	76	5,046
8094090	Fresh cucumbers	-	-	4,410	-	-
8102090	Blackberries, mulberries and wild grapes, fresh	521,704	569,742	163,756	338,282	158,917
8104030	Fresh fruits of the species Vaccinium myrtillus	-	971	32,210	-	-
8112019	Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries, wild grapes, black, white or red currants and Cherries, raw or cooked.	331,922	252,185	266,462	272,521	326,358
8112059	Berries and mulberries, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, not sweetened	117,467	66,211	20,384	35,627	9,756
8119050	Fruits of the species Vaccinium myrtillus, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, not sweetened	84,000	115,978	112,240	39,900	71,127
8119070	Fruits of the species Vaccinium myrtilloides and Vaccinium angustifolium, uncooked or cooked	23,368	32,885	39,739	16,466	30,122
8134095	Dried blueberries, dried strawberries, dried raspberries, dried blackberries, dried cherries	36,790	71,853	45,919	34,853	644
9102090	Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices saffron: other.	-	-	-	-	0
12099910	Forest tree seeds, specifically forest tree seeds for planting or sowing	74	197	-	33	-
12115000	Ephedra plants and their parts, including seeds and fruits, fresh.	346,024	411,108	396,495	405,175	450,149
12119086	Plants and parts of plants, including seeds and fruits, used primarily in perfumery and pharmacy.	3,508	2,556	7,606	2,140	1
Total		**2,163,623**	**1,868,422**	**1,924,648**	**2,437,570**	**2,015,072**

Source: KAS, processed by DEAAS-MAFRD

Table 114: Use of mineral fertilizers by crop group

Years	Crops	(NPK, NAG, URE, other), kg
2024	Cereals	59,532,699
	Forage crops	4,782,626
	Vegetables	6,821,500
	Trees	2,358,634
	Meadows and pastures	5,732,067
	Other	2,889,337
	Total	**82,116,863**
2023	Cereals	57,799,088
	Forage crops	5,095,599
	Vegetables	6,872,009
	Trees	2,315,244
	Meadows and pastures	5,580,493
	Other	3,219,848
	Total	**80,882,281**

Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Table 115: Use of organic fertilizers by crop group

Year	Crops	Fertilized land area (ha)	Ton/ha
2024	Cereals	37,182	13.9
	Forage crops	4,525	11.6
	Vegetables	6,006	18.9
	Trees	5,691	14.0
	Meadows and pastures	9,442	11.4
	Other	1,124	14.8
	Total	**63,970**	
2023	Cereals	36,225	14.1
	Forage crops	5,037	11.8
	Vegetables	6,125	19.4
	Trees	6,262	14.1
	Meadows and pastures	9,267	11.5
	Other	1,024	15.1
	Total	**63,940**	

Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Table 116: Number of visitors (domestic and foreign) by region, 2015 – 2024

Vitet/Regjionet	Gjakova	Gjilan	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizren	Prishtina	Ferizaj	Gjithsej
2024	12,844	43,609	36,847	203,074	146,174	205,405	50,115	**698,068**
2023	13,021	40,471	39,099	153,803	149,312	175,604	50,177	**621,486**
2022	5,270	15,531	31,317	74,022	103,246	190,947	40,135	**460,467**
2021	4,751	11,698	30,593	72,581	77,150	134,362	24,007	**355,141**
2020	1,603	2,742	13,644	41,519	29,318	55,783	3,935	**148,543**
2019	7,995	8,507	15,765	65,099	55,107	122,541	12,069	**287,083**
2018	14,521	8,604	14,159	75,151	52,465	114,071	12,445	**300,803**
2017	13,560	5,929	9,609	57,312	45,097	107,691	12,092	**251,290**
2016	16,167	6,600	7,185	61,031	47,821	109,400	9,220	**257,422**
2015	2,269	1,635	2,247	21,707	16,316	89,050	6,214	**139,438**

Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics

7.2 List of laws and bylaws related to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Law No. 08/L-218 on the Organization of the Agricultural Products Market (Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo No. 2/09 January 2024).

Law No. 08/L-211 on Wines (Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo No. 12/19 June 2024).

7.2.1 Administrative Instructions adopted in 2024

1. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 01/2024 on Determining the Rules for the Identification and Registration of Animals and Facilities for Their Breeding and Keeping, dated 15.03.2024.
2. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 04/2024 on the Market Price Information System, dated 22.11.2024.
3. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 05/2024 on Registration, Licensing and Tax Determination for Importers, Exporters and Traders of Planting Material, dated 15.03.2024.
4. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 06/2024 on Inspection Control Procedures, dated 11.11.2024.
5. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 07/2024 on the Kosovo Forest Information System, dated 18.03.2024.
6. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 08/2024 on Forest Conservation, Responsibilities and Obligations of Forest Guards, dated 08.04.2024.
7. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 09/2024 on the Organization and Management of the Farm Accounting Data Network, dated 22.11.2024.
8. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) – No. 11/2024 on Direct Payments in Agriculture for the Year 2024, dated 04.03.2024.
9. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) – No. 12/2024 on determining the rules for the organization and delegation of specific tasks, dated 22.11.2024.
10. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 13/2024 on the Evaluation and Compensation of Animals Destroyed due to Infectious Diseases, dated 26.08.2024.
11. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 14/2024 on Determining the Rules of Official Control for Live Animals Entering the Territory of the Republic of Kosovo, dated 22.08.2024.
12. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 15/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 09/2008 on licensing of aquaculture activities.
13. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 16/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 3/2015 on determining the form, content and manner of granting the license for the collection and industrial processing of tobacco and its products.

14. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 17/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 04/2016 on licensing of producers and re-packers of artificial fertilizers.
15. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 18/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 05/2021 amended and supplemented by Administrative Instruction No. 08/2009 on setting the fee for registration of entities, testing of varieties for productive cultivation value and printing labels for cereal seeds.
16. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 19/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 03/2023 on registration, licensing and setting of tax for producers of planting material.
17. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 20/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 06/2021 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction No. MA 14/2004 on registration, licensing and determination of tax for importers, exporters and traders of planting material, amended and supplemented by Administrative Instruction MA No. 04/2007 and Administrative Instruction No. 04/2011.
18. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 21/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 09/2009 authorizing the certification of plant protection products.
19. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 22/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 05/2017 on repackaging of plant protection products.
20. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 23/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 02/2004 on setting the conditions for licensing importers, for trading and storing artificial fertilizers.
21. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 24/2024 dated 13.08.2024 amending and supplementing Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) No. 16/2013 on the reproduction of farm animals.
22. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 25/2024 on the Forest and Forest Land Cadastre, dated 13.08.2024.
23. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 27/2024 on the technical conditions that must be met by breeders of companion animals for keeping, donation and sale, dated 04.09.2024.
24. Administrative Instruction (MAFRD) - No. 32/2024 on Rural Development Support Measures and Criteria for the Year 2024, dated 17.12.2024.

7.3 Persons responsible for the Green Report, 2025

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	Promotion, efficiency and structural development	A. Zeqiri
7	**Annexes**	
7.1	Other data	H. Xhaferi
7.2	List of laws and bylaws related to Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	D. Hana
7.1.2	Administrative Instructions adopted in 2024	D. Hana

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