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Agriculture and Livestock Statistics, 2016

Tirana, 22 November 2017: The vegetables production in 2016 was 1,129,101 tonnes, inceased by 9.6 %, compared with the year 2015. The highest level of vegetables production was achived in the prefectures of Fier with 373,406 tonnes, Tirana with 121,661 tonnes and Berat with 120,105 tonnes.

The cereals production in 2016 is 698,400 tonnes, increased by 0.4 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of cereals production was achived in the prefectures of Fier with 156,530 tonnes, following by prefectures of Elbasan with 98,535 tonnes and Korça with 88,451 tonnes.

Tab.1 Agriculture production, in 000/tonnes

Agriculture production	2013	2014	2015	2016
Field crops				
Cereals	703,0	700,0	695,5	698,4
Vegetables	924,0	950,0	1030,0	1129.1
Potatoes	237,0	240,0	245,0	238,3
White beans	28,0	30,0	28,0	25,0
Industrial crops	5,0	5,0	4,7	4,5
Medicinal crops	7,0	17,4	10,8	10,6
Forage	6048,0	6100,0	6000,0	6144,0
Permanent crops				
Fruit trees	218,0	220,0	245,0	261,0
Olives	92,0	98,0	96,0	99,0
Citrus	20,0	21,0	30,0	40,0
Total grapes	204,0	204,0	205,0	205,1

For release 22/11/2017

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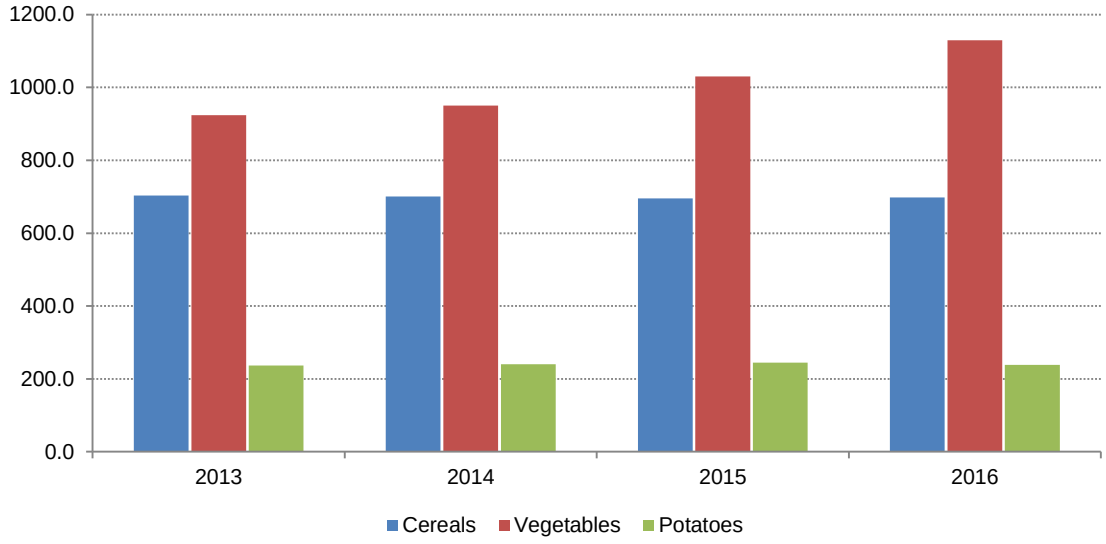
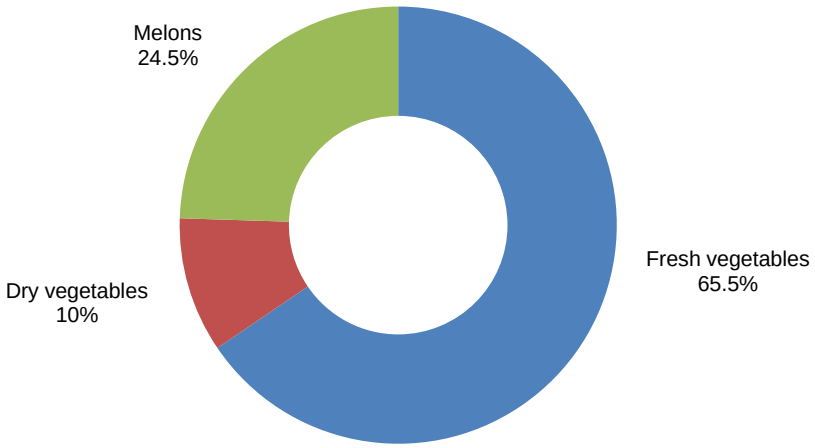
Fig. 1 Production of cereals, vegetables and potatoes, in 000/tonnes



The main group of total vegetables represented by fresh vegetables with 65.5 %, followed from melons with 24.5 % and dry vegetables with 10.0 %.

Fig. 2 Share of main goups of vegetables



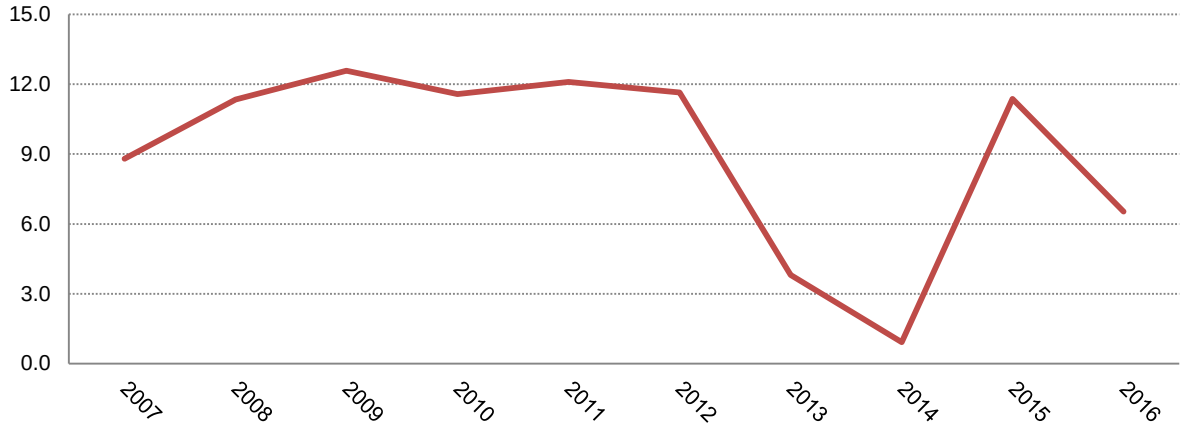
Number of fruit trees in production for 2016 is 10,575,000, increased with 3.8 % compared with the year 2015. Number of olives trees in production for 2016 is 6,643,000, increased with 4.9 % compared with the year 2015. Number of citrus trees in production for 2016 is 1,044,000, increased with 9.8 % compared with the year 2015.

The production area of vineyards is 10,011 Ha, increased with 1.2 % compared with the year 2015.

The production of fruit trees in the year 2016 is 261,754 tonnes, increased with 7.6 % compared with the year 2015.

In the year 2016 was produced 99,075 tonnes olives, increased with 3.2 % compared with the previous year.

Fig. 3 Growth rate of fruit trees production



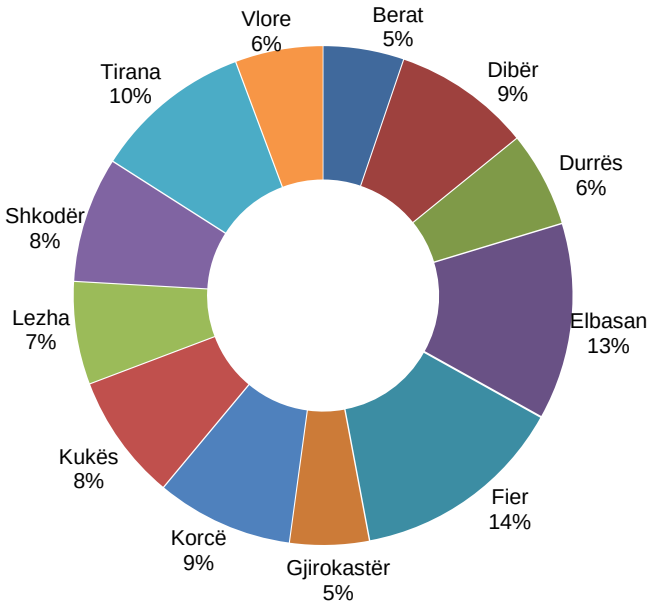
The citrus production in year 2016 is 40,000 tonnes, increased 33.3 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of citrus production was achived in the prefectures Vlora with 23,379 tonnes.

Fig. 4 Growth rate of citrus production

Livestock

The number of cattle in 2016 was 492,393 heads, decreasing by 2.3 % in annual terms compared with 2015. The main category is dairy cow which represents 72 % of the total cattle herd.

Fig. 5 Cattle structure by prefectures



The number of sheep had no significant changes over the last years. In 2016 sheep number is 1,971,933 heads, increased by 2.8 % compared with the year 2015. The main category is milked sheep which represents 72.4 % of the total herd. The prefectures where it is more concentrated the breeding of sheep are: Vlore with 17.3 %, Gjirokaster and Fier with 15 % of total number of heads. Lezhe is the prefecture which has the smallest number of sheep with 1.7 % of the total number of heads.

In 2016 the number of goats is 940.806 heads, increased by 0.9 % compared with the year 2015. Main category is milked goats, with 76 % of the total herd. The prefectures with the largest concentration of goats are: Gjirokaster and Elbasan with 15 %, while Durres is the prefecture which has the smallest number of goats with 2.3 % of the total number of heads

In 2016 the number of pigs was 181.024 heads, with an increase of 5.6 % in annual terms compared to 2015. The largest concentration of the number of pig heads is in: Lezhe with 36.2 % and Shkoder with 27.7 % of the total number of heads. The prefectures with the lowest representative number of pigs are: Vlore and Elbasan with 3 %, while Gjirokaster is the prefecture which has the smallest number of pigs with 0.7 %.

Tab. 2 Livestock number in 000/heads

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	**498**	**500**	**504**	**492**
Cows	356	358	357	355
Sheep	**1,856**	**1,896**	**1,918**	**1,972**
- Milked sheep	1,413	1,419	1,417	1,428
Goats	**867**	**904**	**932**	**941**
- Milked goats	656	695	700	716
Pigs	**152**	**172**	**171**	**181**
- Sows	12	12	11	13
Equidae	**93**	**91**	**91**	**94**
- Horses	35	32	31	34
Poultry	**8,928**	**9,493**	**8,558**	**8,326**
- Laying hens	5,934	6,645	5,323	4,790
Beehives	**246**	**261**	**271**	**303**

In 2016 milk production is around 1.2 million tonnes, increased with 1.2 %, compared with 2015. Meat production is 160 thousand tonnes, increased with 1.27 % compared with the year 2015.

Tab. 3 Number of dairy animals in 000/heads

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cow	356	358	357	355
Sheep	1,413	1,419	1,417	1,428
Goats	656	695	700	716

Tab. 4 Livestock productions in 000/tonnes

Description	2013	2014	2015	2016
Milk	1,131	1,133	1,131	1,145
Meat live weight	153	155	158	160
Eggs/million pieces	830	835	830	830

Methodology

Information is collected in field by experts of extension services in all country. These experts collect data directly from farmers. Harvested production means production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities. Crop statistics represented by annual data as: cultivated area, production area for permanent crops, production and yield.

Livestock data are collected for the number of animals for breeding from the farmers and livestock productions. Experts of extensions collect the data and compare them with the data from the veterinary service which conducts the matriculation and vaccination of animals (process is ongoing). Veterinary service in the moment of vaccination conducts the animal inventory in commune level. Specialists of extension also collaborate with private veterinarians. These veterinarians provide different services at the farmers such as (disease control, death and births of animals, slaughtering, vaccinations etc). In the end the specialists of extension compare the data from the three sources. Data for the agricultural and livestock products produced by the farmers are also collected from the specialists of extension. For the yields of productions the information is collected from the most representative farms in commune level. The data collected are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development where the specialists of crop and livestock production do the estimations comparing the data collected from the field with the data of the farms during the previous years.
The Ministry of Agriculture uses three sources of information for the data collection:
1. Experts of extension which are part of the Agricultural Directory in regions
2. Veterinarian Service in regions
3. Private Veterinarians

Definition

"Agricultural Holding" is a single unit, both technically and economically, not necessary continuous parcels of agriculture and livestock production which has a single management by one person or group of persons and which undertakes agricultural activities, for crop and animal production.

Agricultural units are also considered the households with livestock orientation, where livestock breeding is done without possessing agricultural land, so that the land does not appear as an integral element of the unit.

Arable land

Arable land is (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with field plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary). The main crops are wheat, spring crops like the grain maize, potatoes, the legume, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc.

Permanent crops

Area with permanent crops is area with fruit trees (seed fruit, stone fruits, subtropical, nuts, etc) olives, citrus, pergola and vineyards.

Harvest year

Harvest year' means the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

Area under cultivation

Area under cultivation means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, but after the harvest it excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). In area under cultivation included main and secondary area of crops.

Production area of permanent crops

Production area', in connection with permanent crops, means the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce, extensive production or abandoned

The terms "livestock" and "poultry" - covers all domestic animals irrespective of their age and location or the purpose of their breeding. Non-domestic animals are excluded from the terms unless they are kept or raised in captivity, in or outside agricultural holdings, including holdings without land.

Classification

Classification of field crops is done by group of cultures (cereals, vegetables, industrial plants, fodder, oilseeds, potatoes, beans) in the open field and greenhouses, main crops and secondary crops. Classification of fruit trees done by: fruit trees, olives, citrus, pergola and grapes in total number of trees, trees in production, production and yields.

Classification of animals is done by: species (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses), by age, sex and economic destination.

Poultry covers domestic fowls, guinea fowl, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Main rules for data collection

Livestock number refers to 1 December 2016

Farmer is asked for all animals that he possess.

Information is obtained only for the number of animals that the agricultural holding possesses

All livestock bought from other units during the year are included.

All livestock sold to other units during the year are excluded.

Livestock births are the animals which are born during the last 12 months. Livestock born dead are not included.

Losses of livestock during the year, Losses of animals during the year, eating from wild animals, or natural causes are not counted.