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Press Release

Agriculture Statistics, 2014

Tirana, 22 June 2015: Agriculture and livestock statistics 2014 is based on administrative information collected by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration. The legal basis for the collection of agricultural and livestock statistics is the Official Statistics Programme 2012-2016, implementing classifications and definitions according to the respective regulations of the EU.

Agriculture

In 2014 an increase of 0.4 % is noticed in the number of farms compared to the previous year, accompanied with a decrease of 0.6 % in the average farm size.

Tab.1 Number of farms and average size of farm

	2012	2014
Number of farms	350,916	352,315
Average size of farm (ha)	1,17	1,16

Fig. 1 Average size of farm

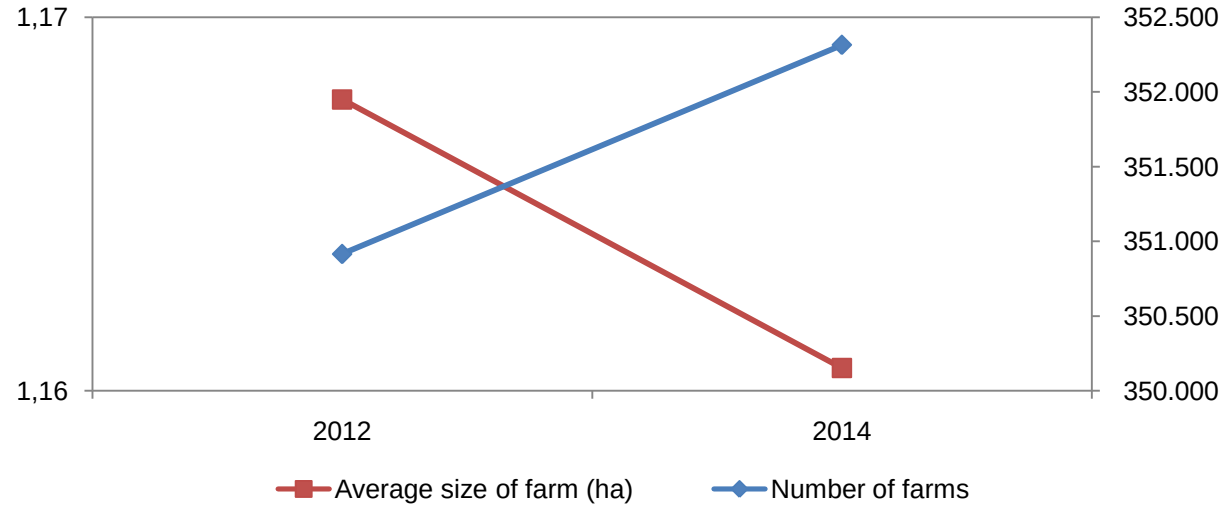

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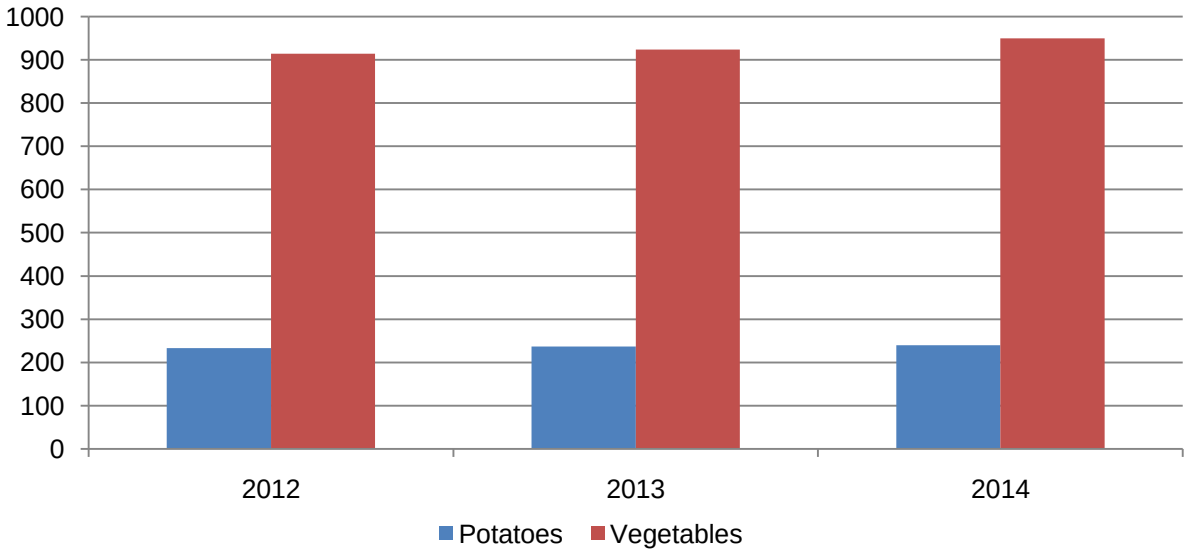
Fig. 2 Agriculture production (in 000 tonnes)

Agriculture production	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Field crops					
Cereals	694	701	697	703	700
Vegetables	860	890	914	924	950
Potatoes	208	230	233	237	240
White beans	24	25	27	28	30
Industrial crops	5	6	5	5	5
Forage	5,429	5,900	5,950	6,048	6,100
Permanent crops					
Fruit trees	168	188	210	218	220
Olives	70	65	108	92	98
Citrus	13	15	19	20	21
Total grapes	185	195	197	204	204

Vegetable production in 2014 was 950,000 tonnes, showing an increase by 2.8 % compared with the previous year. Vegetable production during the last 5 years has increased by 10.5 %.

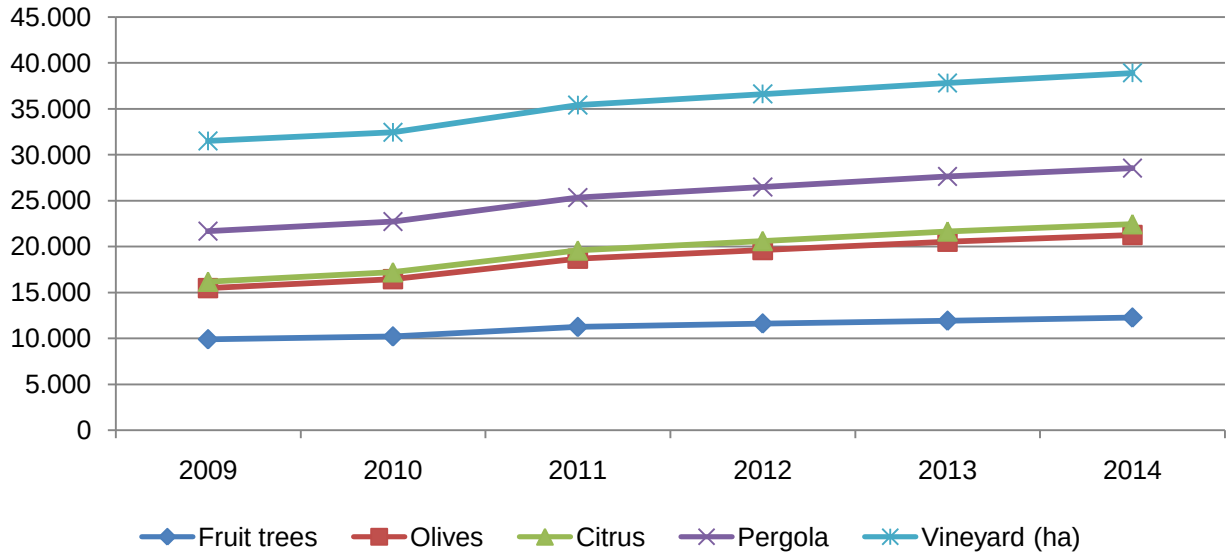
Production of potatoes in 2014 was 240,000 tonnes, increasing by 1.4 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of potatoes production has been achieved in the prefectures of Korça with 64,164 tonnes, followed by Fier with 35,044 tonnes and Elbasan with 31,756 tonnes.

Fig. 2 Production of vegetables and potatoes (in 000 tonnes)



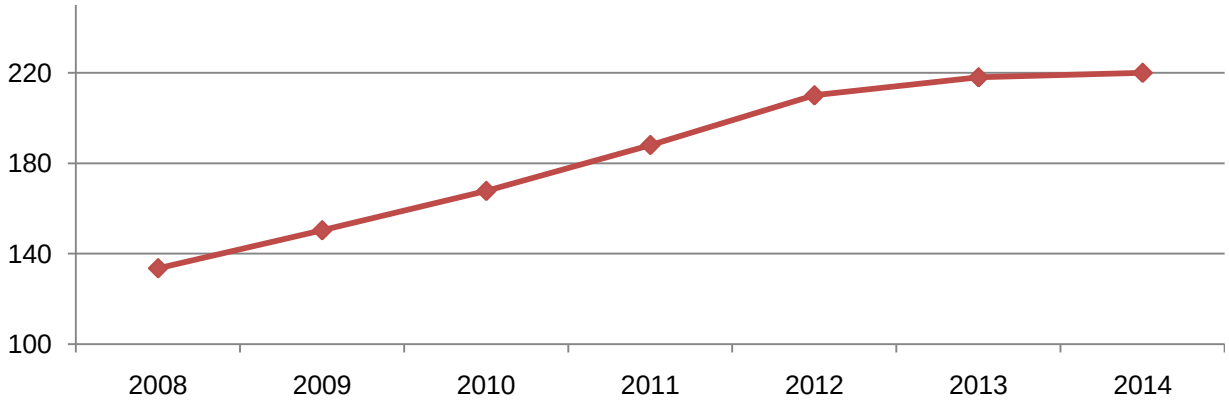
Number of trees on permanent crops has increased in 2014: fruit trees 2.89 %, olive 4.34 %, citrus 6.66 %, pergola 1.7 % and vineyards area 2.01 %.

Fig. 3 Total number of trees in permanent crops (in 000 trees)



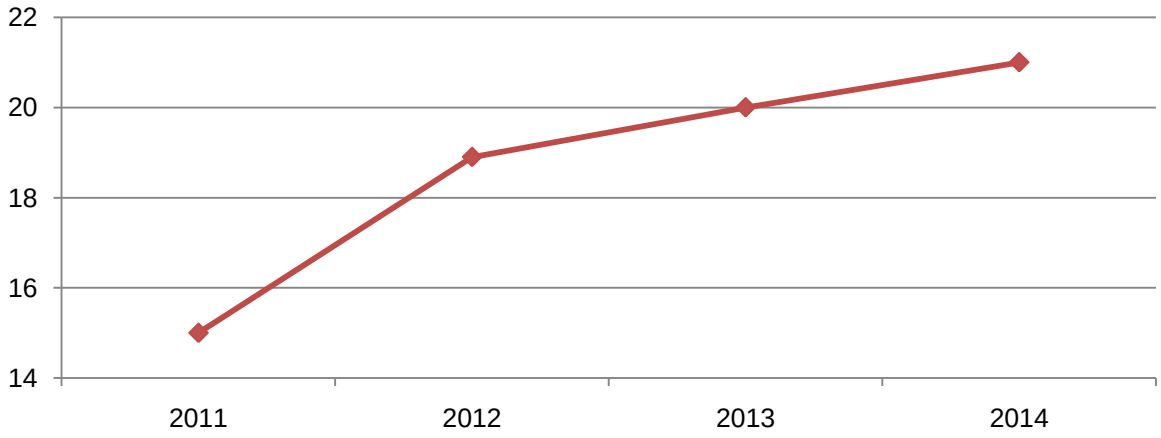
Production of fruit trees in 2014 was 220,000 tonnes, signing an increase of 0.9 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of production of fruit trees was in the prefecture of Korça with 63,965 tonnes.

Fig.4 Production of fruit trees (in 000 tonnes)



Citrus production in 2014 was 21,000 tonnes, with an increase of 5 % compared with the previous year. The highest level of citrus production was achieved in prefecture of Vlora with 10,657 tonnes.

Fig. 5 Production of citrus (in 000 tonnes)



Livestock

Cattle: The number of cattle in 2014 was 499,600 heads, increased by +0.3 % in annual terms compared with 498,000 heads that was in 2013. The main category is dairy cow which represents 72 % of the total cattle herd. Regions where the breeding of cattle is more concentrated are: Fier with 14 %, Elbasan 12 %, Tirana and Shkodra with 10 % of the total number of heads. Gjirokastra is the region which has the lowest number of cattle only 4.6 % of the total number of heads.

Sheep: The number of sheep had no significant changes over the last years. In 2014 it was 1,896,000 head increasing by 2.1 % compared with the year 2013. The main category is milked sheep which represents 75 % of the total herd. The regions where the breeding of sheep is more concentrated are: Vlora with 18 %, Gjirokastra and Korça with 14 % of total number of heads. Lezha is the region which has the smallest number of sheep with 1.7 % of the total number of heads.

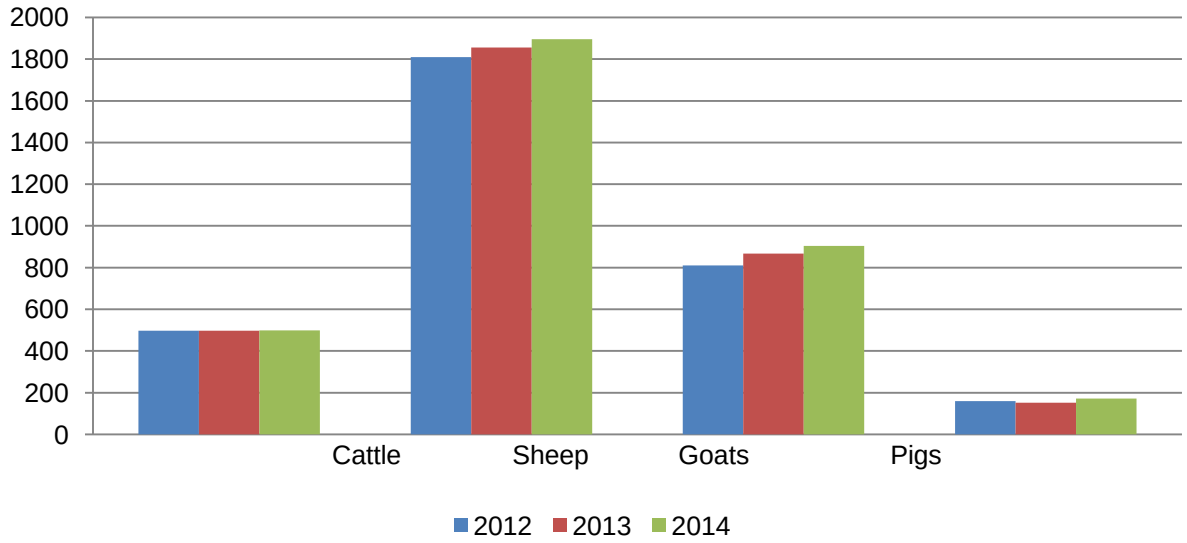
Goats: In the year 2014 the number of goats was 904,000 heads, increased by +4.2 % compared with 867,000 heads that has been in the year 2013. The main category is milked goats representing 76 % of the total herd. The regions with the largest concentration of goats are: Gjirokastra with 14.16 %, Elbasan and Vlora with 14 %. Durres is the region which has the smallest number of goats with 2.4 % of the total number of heads.

Pigs: During 2014 the number of pigs was 172,500 heads, from 152,000 heads that was in 2013 with an increase of +13.4 % in annual terms. The largest concentration of the number of pig heads is in: Lezha with 38 % and Shkodra with 30 % of the total number of heads. Kukësi is the region that has the smallest number of pigs with 0.9 % of the total number of heads followed by Gjirokastra and Elbasan with 1.3 % of the total pig heads.

Tab.3 Number of livestock (in 000 head's)

Description	2012	2013	2014
Cattle	**498**	**498**	**500**
Cows	358	356	358
Sheep and goats	**2,619**	**2,723**	**2,804**
-Sheep's	1,809	1,856	1,896
Milked sheep	1,390	1,413	1,419
-Goats	810	867	904
Milked goats	614	656	695
Pig	**159**	**152**	**172**
-Sows	12	12	12
Equidae	**97**	**93**	91
-Horses	34	35	32
Poultry	**9,494**	**8,928**	**9,493**
-Laying hens	5,938	5,934	6,645
Beehives	**239**	**246**	**261**

Fig. 6 Number of livestock (in 000 head's)

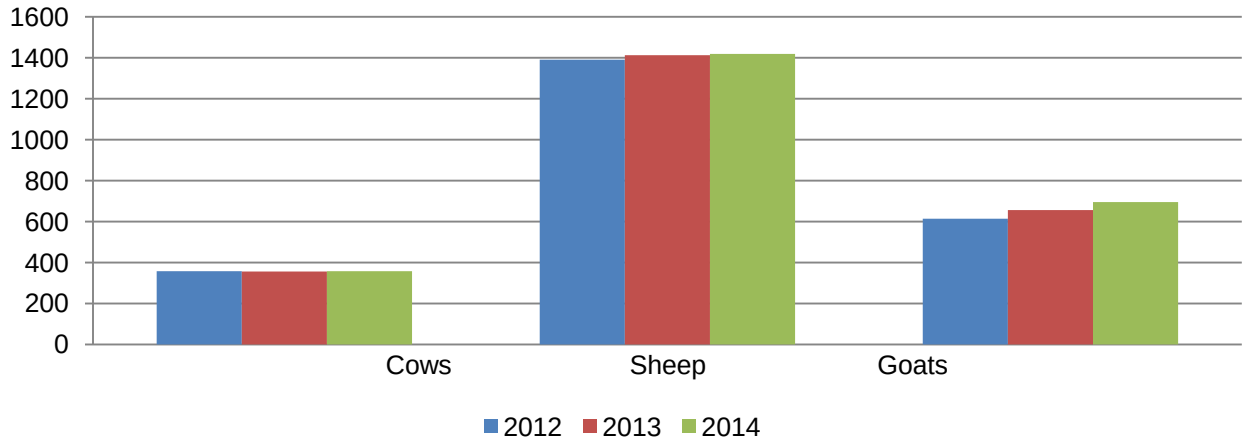


During the year 2014, livestock productions had a slight increase compared with the year 2013. In annual terms, total milk production in 2014 increased by +0.1 %, total meat live weight production increased by +1.3 % and the egg production increased by +0.6 % compared with the year 2013.

Tab.4 Number of dairy female (In 000 head's)

Year	Cow	Milked sheep	Milked goats
2012	358	1,390	614
2013	356	1,413	656
2014	358	1,419	695

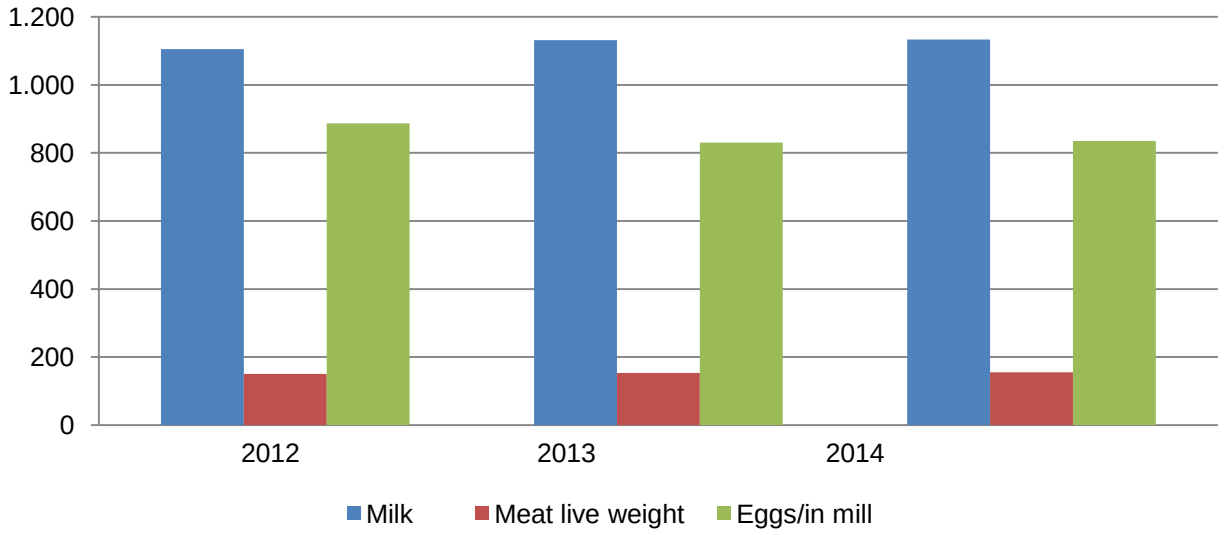
Fig. 7 Number of dairy female (in 000 head's)



Tab.5 Livestock productions (in 000 tonnes)

Description	2012	2013	2014
Milk	1,105	1,131	1,133
Meat live weight	150	153	155
Eggs/in mill	887	830	835

Fig.8 Livestock productions (in 000 tonnes)



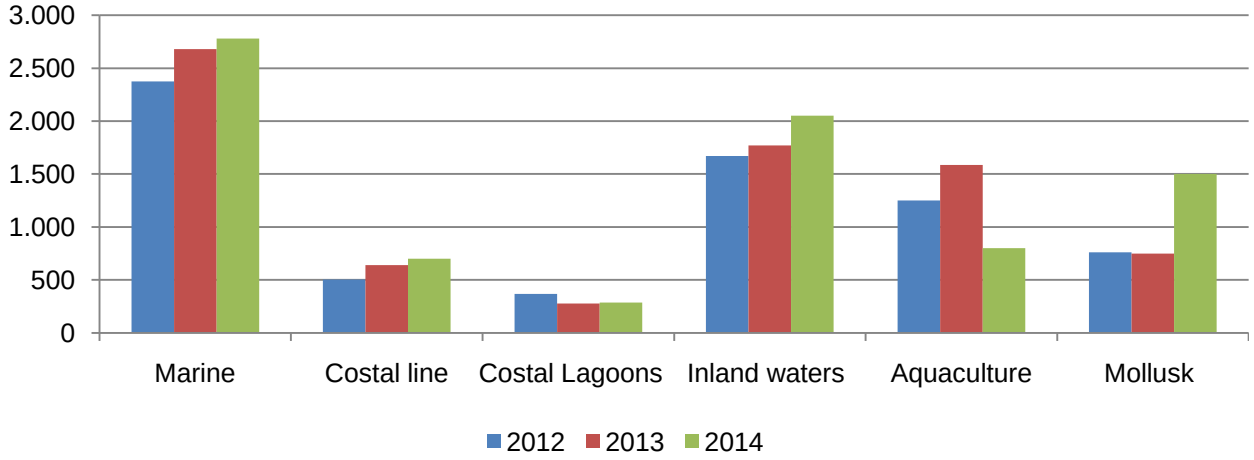
Fishing

In 2014 fish caught was 5,813 tonnes from 5,369 that has been in 2013, increasing by 7.6% in annual terms. The production of mollusc rose significantly with an increase of 50% in the year 2014 compared with the year 2013. The production reached 1500 tonnes in year 2014 from 750 tonnes that was in 2013. Aquaculture decreased during 2014 by 785 tonnes compared with the year 2013.

Tab.6 Fish caught by water category (1000 tonnes)

Water category	2012	2013	2014
Total fish (a +b+ c+ d)	**4,919**	**5,369**	**5,816**
a) marine	2,374	2,681	2,780
b) costal line	506	640	700
c) costal lagoons	369	278	286
d) inland waters	1,670	1,770	2,050
Aquaculture	**1,250**	**1,585**	**800**
Mollusk	**760**	**750**	**1,500**

Fig.9 Fish caught by water category (in 000 tonnes)



Methodology

Information is collected in field by experts of extension services in the 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 are represented by annual data as: area under cultivation, harvested production and yield.

Livestock data are collected for the number of animals for breeding from the farmers and livestock productions. Extensions experts collect the data and compare them with the data from the veterinary service which conducts the matriculation and vaccination of animals (process which is continuously ongoing). Veterinary service in the moment of vaccination conducts the animal inventory at 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 specialist 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, Rural Development and Water Administration, 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,

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 cultures 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.

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 made by: species (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses), by age, sex and economic destination.

The term "poultry" covers domestic fowls, guinea fowl, ducks, geese and turkeys.

Fishing

Albania has natural water potentials, which are suitable for the growth of fish. Fishing is an important sector of Albanian economy. Data on fishing are taken from the General Directorate of Agricultural Services and Fisheries in the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration. The data are collected on monthly basis by inspectors at county level directly through vessels. Fishing data are collected by water categories in national level.

Water categories of fishing are:

1. Marine
2. Costal line
3. Costal Lagoons
4. Inland waters
5. Aquaculture
6. Mollusk

Description

Fishing includes all the data of fleet activity and the production capacity of different fishing areas.

'Fishing Activities' are activities related to the research of fish, with the issuance, placement and retrieval of fishing tools catch onboard transfer, storage on board, transforming the board, transfer, placing in cages, removal of fish and fishery products.

Inland waters are coastal lagoons, natural lakes, hydro lakes, agricultural watersheds, rivers and other waters of the Republic of Albania different from marine waters.

Fleet

Is the total number of fishing vessels which uses fixed resource.

Fishing capacity

Is the quantity of fish that can be taken from a fishing unit.

Fishing

The data refers to the caught amount of all kinds of marine species (fish, crustaceans, mollusks, etc), species of freshwater (rivers, lakes, watersheds, aquatic life), aquaculture.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture is the growth of fish in reservoirs through seedlings. Fishing stocks is that part of the sea/water, suitable for natural reproduction of fish, as well as other marine/water organisms. It is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Includes fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants.