

KOSOVO VITICULTURE AND WINERY 2023



Republika e Kosovës

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MINISTRIA E BUJQËSISË, PYLLTARISË DHE ZHVILLIMIT RURAL
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Kosovo Viticulture and Winery

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Progress in the Viticulture and Winery Sector – Recent Developments

FOREWORD

“Kosovo Viticulture and Winery” is a valuable publication that these two basic activities of agriculture and food industry, public opinion in Kosovo and beyond, have lacked. This informative publication offers a better understanding of the history and tradition, issues, achievements and future of viticulture and winemaking in Kosovo.

Over the course of millennia, Kosovo, with concentrations of viticulture and winemaking in the Dukagjini Plain and especially in the region of Anadrini (most prominent Rahovec, Theranda, Prizren, Gjakova, Malisheva), has been distinguished for quality production of grapes, wines and brandy.

This outstanding achievement is made possible thanks to the geographical extent, the continental Mediterranean climate and the loamy soils, low sloping valley and hilly lands that extend continuously to the Albanian lands. This is perfect nature, very valuable for grape production, in such dimensions that meet the highest international standards for the production of table grapes and alcoholic beverages, refreshments, etc. Exactly in the region of Anadrini and especially in the Municipality of Rahovec which is the capital of all-Albanian viticulture and winemaking because here are about 70% of vineyards and wine production, are concentrated and in full activity, several thousand hectares inhabited by vineyards and a few dozen well-known wineries, in addition to the respective domestic production – so traditional in these areas.

Well-known viticulturists and winemakers, agronomists and oenologists, institutions and public and private enterprises of Kosovo, the entire organization and production-processing-trading-exporting network, constitute a whole with a decisive influence on the achievements and future of viticulture and winemaking in Kosovo.

This activity, with a lot of weight in the economy of Kosovo, is progressing at a favorable pace and aims towards a more complete agro-oenological contemporaneity, towards establishing better quality proportions between vineyard areas that produce white or red grapes and wine grapes or for table grapes, as well as between areas with local and selected vine cultivars (Vranç, Rrush i Rahovecit or Dibrak, Shesh i Zi, Kallmet etc.) or international ones (Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot, Riesling, Chardonnay, Shiraz) – giving preference to the first variants.

Also, attention has been focused on the transition from planting vines according to cultivars to planting the respective clones that are not affected by viral and fungal diseases. Last but not least is the fact that wines from Kosovo are increasing in quantity and quality in the international market, but more stability – quality – decent prices are required – at least at the level of wines exported from other countries of the Illyrian peninsula.

Prof. Dr. Andrea Shundi

INTRODUCTION

The Viticulture and Winery sector in Kosovo has been and remains a very important sector for the socio-economic development of the country. Currently, the areas with vineyards in Kosovo are 3,472 ha and are located in municipalities such as Rahovec, Suhareka, Gjakova and Malisheva which are known as the most representing vineyard areas. In this sector, there are 5,000 households directly involved, while indirectly 30,000 households. It is worth mentioning that the last war has left serious consequences in this sector where about two-thirds of the vineyard areas have been reduced.

Knowing the importance of this sector, this publication has been prepared by the Department of Economic Analysis and Agricultural Statistics (Delvina Hana Bakija, Adelina Maksuti, Skender Bajrami) in collaboration with the Department of Viticulture and Winery (Bekim Hoxha, Ylber Kuqi and Nesim Morina), and Agnesa Blakaj engaged through the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG).

This publication is the second publication in the row for the viticulture and winemaking sector which will provide information on viticulture regions, climatic conditions, types of varieties, grape and wine trade, wine production, and support of the sector. This publication will also include the art of wine tasting, which makes this publication even more special and comprehensive. The data sources that were used for the publication are from DVW, DEAAS, ADA, and KAS.

The publication will be used as a guide and overview of the viticulture and winemaking sector in Kosovo and for all readers who have lacked such a publication, in the future it will help to know the sector and its benefits more closely.

The foreword of the publication was prepared by Prof. Dr. Andrea Shundi¹, whom we thank for his valuable contribution.



HISTORY OF THE SECTOR

The art of vine cultivation and grape processing in Kosovo resembles that of other Albanian and Balkan regions – with more than 2,000 years of vine cultivation antiquity. Evidence of vine cultivation in these areas is confirmed by historical data, various toponyms and archaeological discoveries. Among the most important archeological artifacts, it is worth mentioning the findings of two slabs in the village of Reti in the Municipality of Rahovec, where the textual content related to the vine, the leaf and the vine are sculpted. Also, in the Great Helvetic Tekke in Rahovec is preserved the inscription on the tombstone (epitaph) of the 30s of the II century, where besides the Latin text around the plate is engraved the vine with grape groves, which proves the millennial antiquity of grape cultivation.

Another artifact that shows the antiquity of the grape vine in these lands is the Dardane Stela which belongs to the 3rd century AD. The stela was discovered in 2017 and is kept in the House of Culture Museum in Istog.

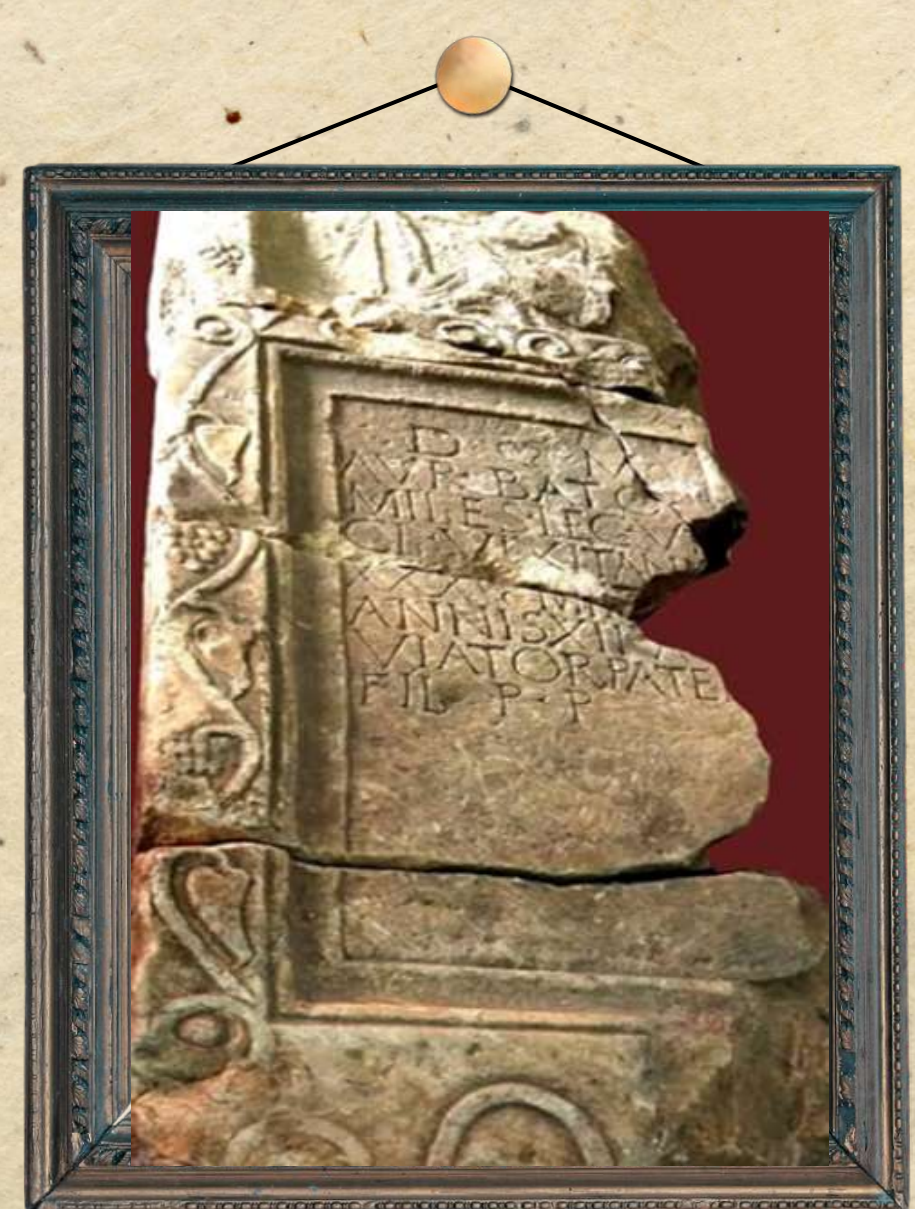
Nevertheless, in Kosovo there is a great potential for vine cultivation and wine production. This sector specific to the vine cultivation areas is related to the ancient tradition of vine cultivation and wine production, preserved from generation to generation, continuously carrying the cultural and centuries-old heritage elements.



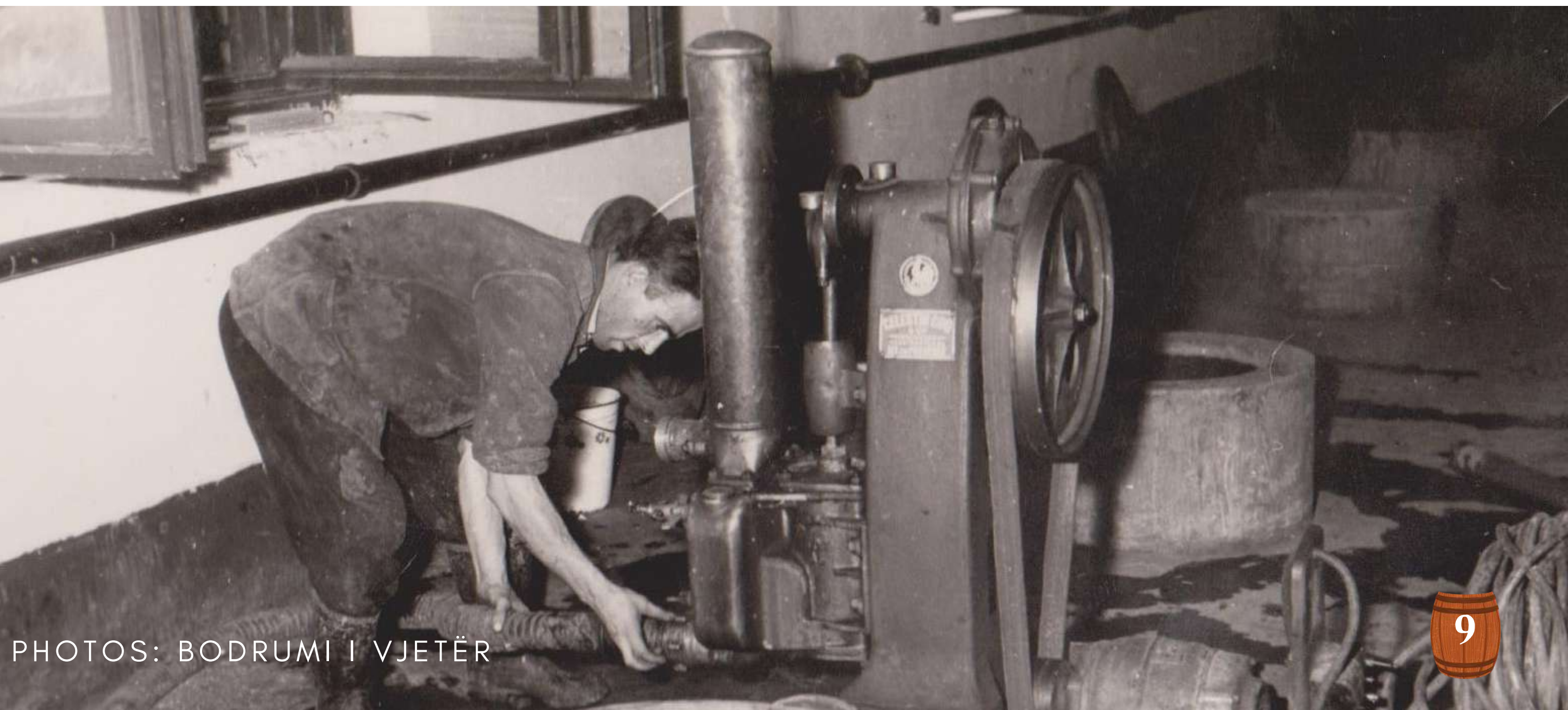
Tombstone (epitaph)



Amfora made of clay

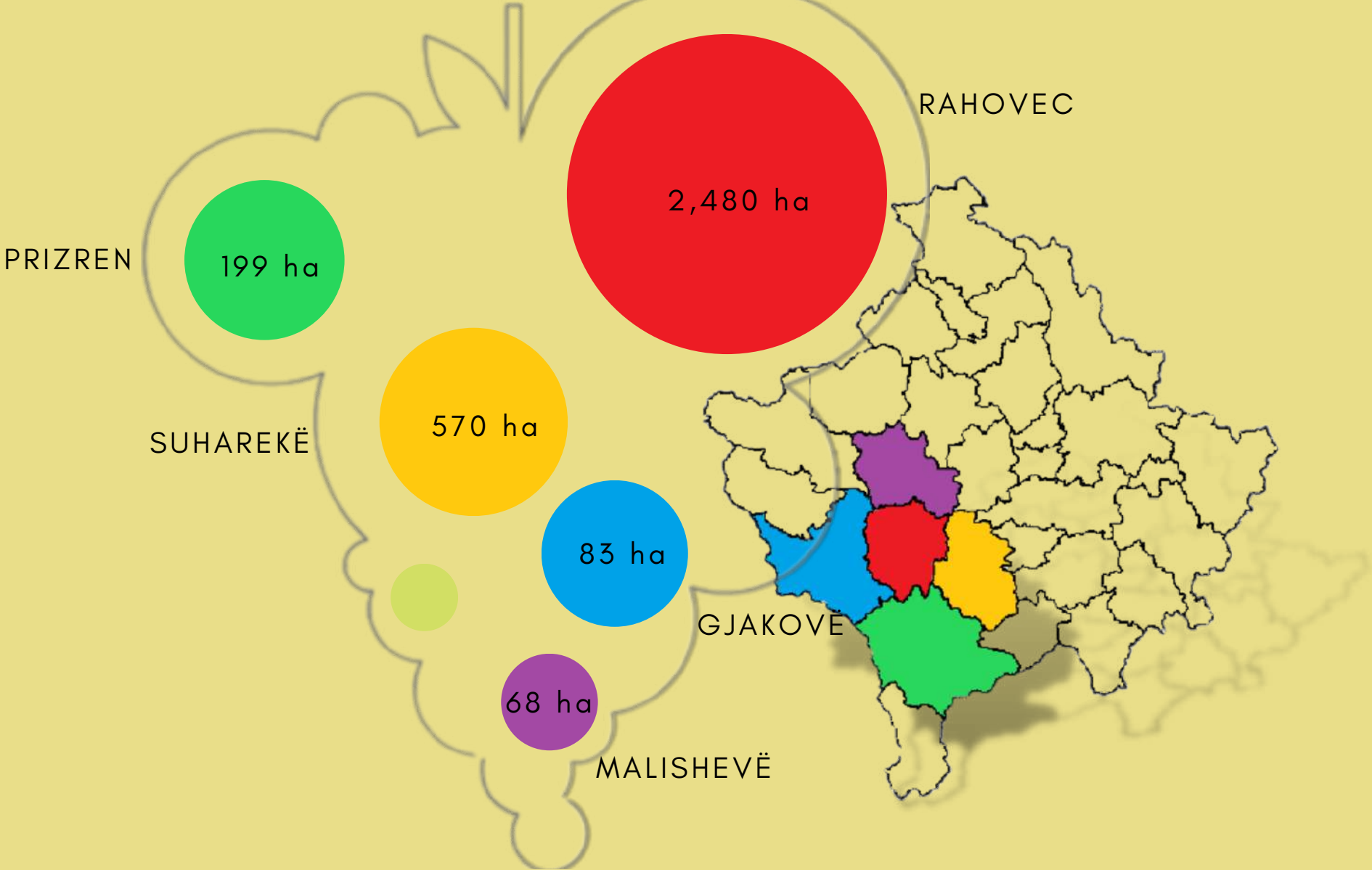


*Stele of the
Illyrian soldier: Bato*



THE VITICULTURAL REGIONS OF KOSOVO

The Viticultural Regions of Kosovo are represented by vineyard areas, viticultural localities and smaller vine cultivation units. Five vineyard areas dominate with an area of 3,400 ha out of total 3,472 ha which are shown in the figure below.



TOTAL NUMBER OF VINEYARDS

8,473

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS

4,960

AREA/HECTARES

3,472

During the year 2022, the areas with vineyards have increased by only 0.03% (1 ha). The areas with table grapes have increased by 1.39%, while those with wine grapes have decreased by 0.47%. Production has decreased by 11.4%, whereas the yield has also decreased by 11.4% compared to 2021.

All these changes have come as a result of problems during the harvest because the months of September and October were characterized by rain and as a result the grapes were damaged.

Area, production and yield of grapes, 2018-2022

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

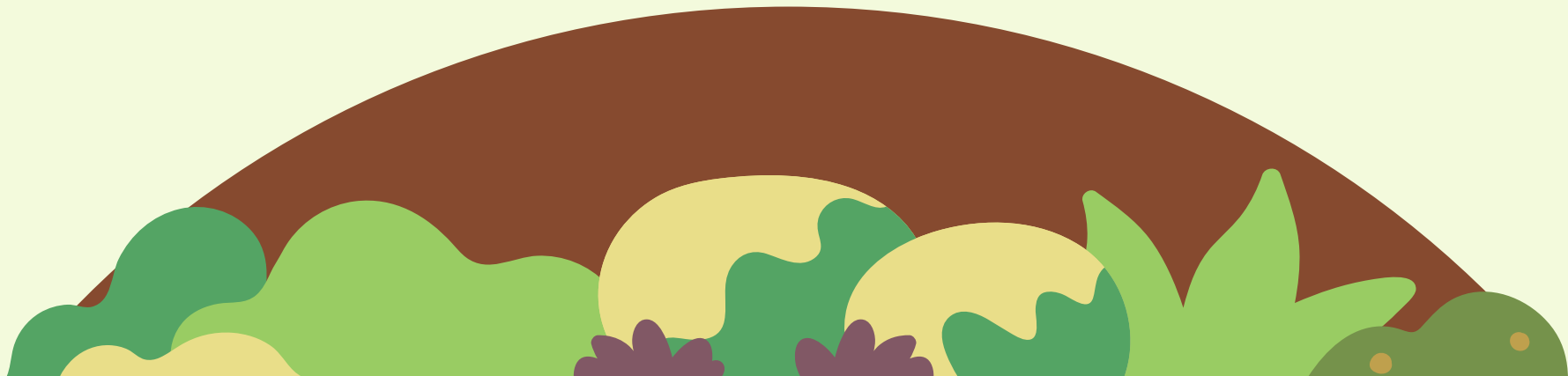
The data related to the supply balance for table grapes are presented below. In 2022, the self-sufficiency rate for table grapes is 74% compared to the previous year which was 72%. The rest was covered by imports at 2,633 tons, which was about 11% lower than in 2021.

The export of table grapes in 2022 has had a considerable increase, from 25 tons in the previous year to 96 tons in 2022. The production value of this crop in 2022 was €4.9 million.

The trade balance in 2022 continues to be negative with a value of €1.3 million.

Supply balance for table grapes, 2018-2022

	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vineyard area	ha	3,272	3,367	3,437	3,471	3,472
Table grapes area	ha	816	878	911	938	951
Share	%	25	26	26	27	27
Yield	t/ha	6.1	5.1	6.9	7.9	7.4
Production	t	4,998	4,546	6,281	7,435	7,045
Import of table grapes	t	2,554	3,538	2,644	2,970	2,633
Supply of table grapes	t	7,552	8,084	8,925	10,406	9,678
Export of table grapes	t	173	103	78	25	96
Domestic use	t	7,379	7,981	8,847	10,381	9,582
Self-sufficiency rate	%	68	57	71	72	74
Producer prices (on the farm)	€/kg	0.78	0.68	0.63	0.53	0.69
Production value	mil.€	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.9
Trade balance	mil.€	-1.2	-1.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3



CLIMATE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VITICULTURE

Kosovo has a mild continental climate influenced by the Mediterranean climate, which penetrates the Kumanovo Plain through the White Drin Valley. Winters are usually cold, whereas summers are hot. Agroclimatic conditions are suitable for the development of vineyards, especially for early varieties, late varieties may have problems at the time of harvest. Solar insolation in Kosovo is present 276 sunny days a year to help ripen grapes, which is relevant in some regions well known for producing wine.

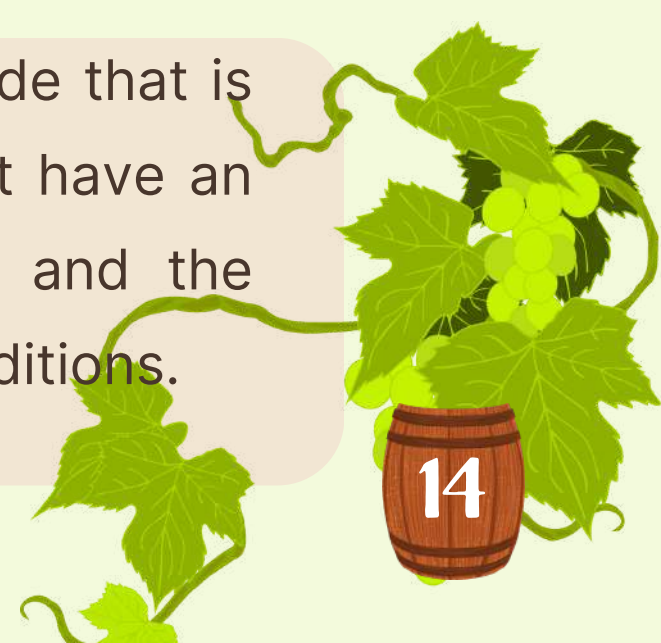
Vineyards mainly rise in hilly steep areas that are well exposed to the sun. The altitude on surfaces where grapes are cultivated in Kosovo ranges from 300 to 600 m, except for a small number of vineyards that have an altitude above 600 m. Land conditions are suitable for the development of vineyards in the sense that in many cases the land can hardly be used for other purposes.

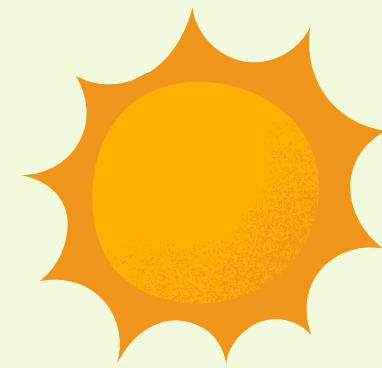
The geographical extent creates opportunities for our country to present itself with optimum Mediterranean climate conditions for the development of viticulture with large quantitative and qualitative production value opportunities. The influence of the White Drin and the valleys of numerous rivers, flowing from east to west, create a large variety of climates and microclimates, which make the economic limit of vineyard cultivation quite wide.

Sufficient lighting, the annual average of temperatures, and sufficient rainfall in autumn, winter, and spring, create sufficient water reserves on the ground and enable grape ripening to take place from mid-July to mid-October, with high consumption values.

Based on several studies from 1988, 1993, and 2009 we have some data on the characteristics of land anticipated for grape vine cultivation in the vineyard area of the Municipality of Rahovec. According to textural properties, shapes, and the covered pedological part, depending on the region – location, changes of all lands are presented where they mainly belong to the type of smonitza, different varieties in addition to some reddish types of land.

The relief of the vineyard area is slightly undulating with coasts with an altitude that is mostly between 300 and 600 m, except for a small number of vineyards that have an altitude above 600 m. These specific orographic conditions, the latitude, and the appropriate altitude above sea level give a special character to the climatic conditions.





IN THE VINEYARD AREAS OF KOSOVO, THESE ARE
THE MAIN TYPES OF LAND:

1 Diluvial soil

2 Pseudogley

3 Smonitza in the process of brownization

4 Shallow Acid brown soil on schists

5 Leached red soil

6 Typical Rendzina on limestone
substrates

7 Red soil

8 Leached Reddish brown soil

9 Red mineral ore soil

10 Rendzina

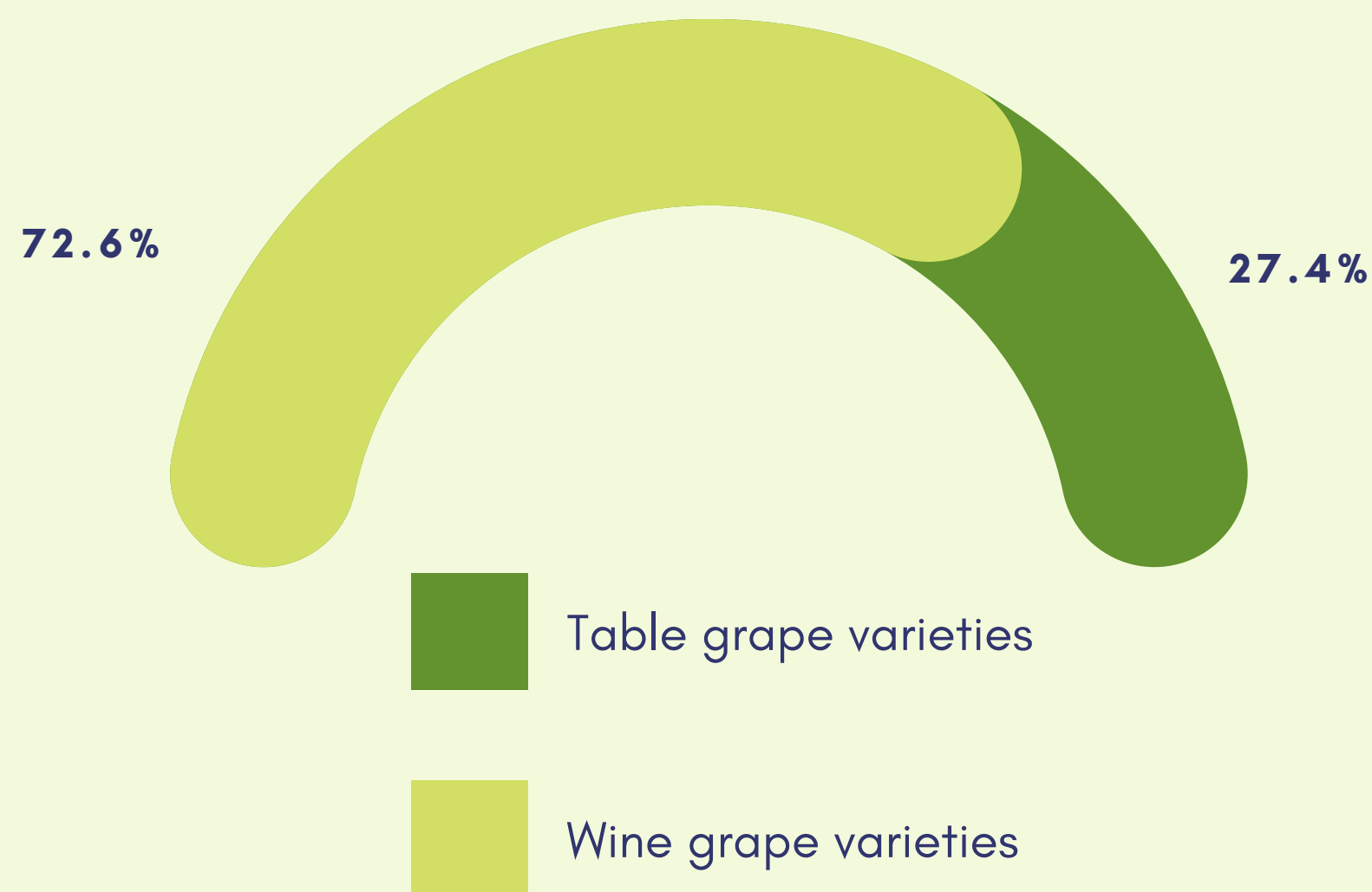




THE STRUCTURE OF VINEYARDS IN KOSOVO



The structure of vineyards in Kosovo is composed of wine grape varieties and table grape varieties.

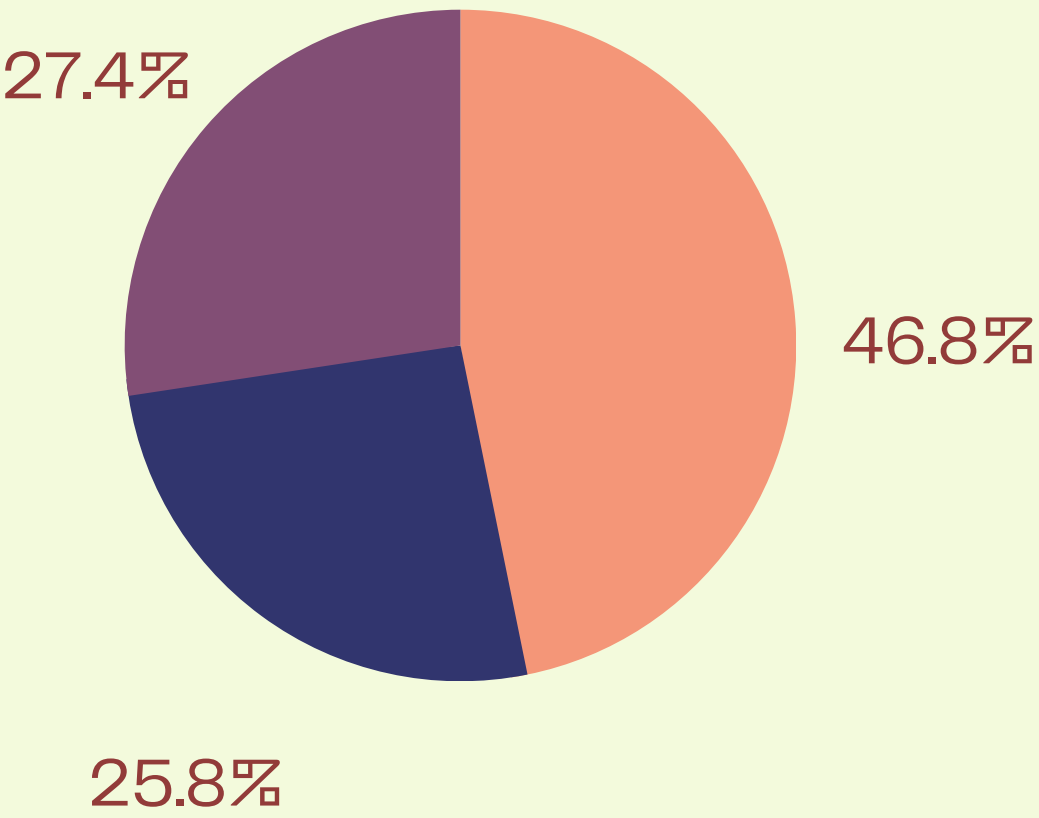


Data for 2022



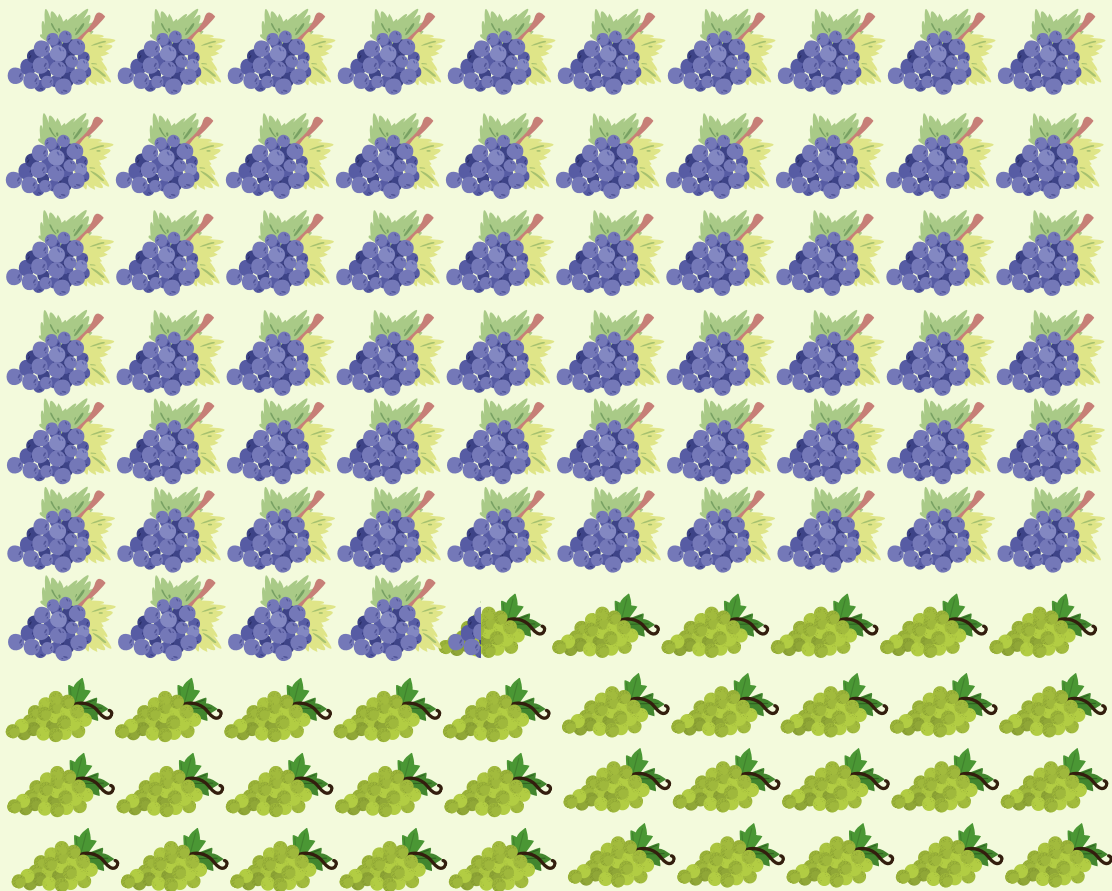
Red wine varieties represent 46.8% (1,625 ha) of the total area with vineyards. White wine varieties represent 25.8% (897 ha) and table grapes varieties 27.4% (951 ha) of the total area.

- White wine varieties
- Red wine varieties
- Table grape varieties



In wine production, the varieties are categorized according to color. About 64.4% of the total area are red varieties used for wine production. Only 35.6% are white varieties from which wine and other grape and wine products are produced.

Categorization of wine varieties by color



Red wine varieties
64.4%

White wine varieties
35.6%

Data for 2022

New resistant grape vine varieties in Kosovo

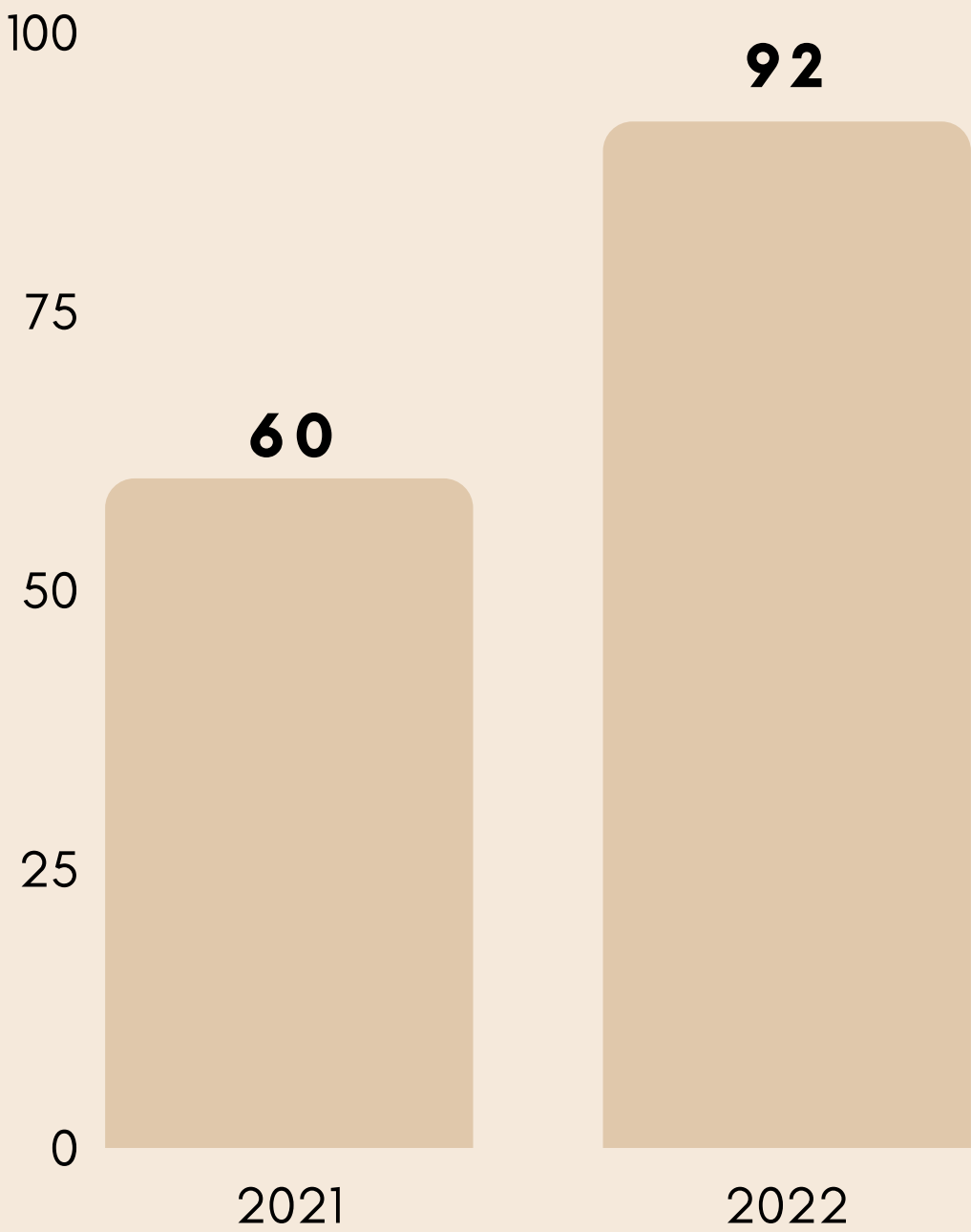
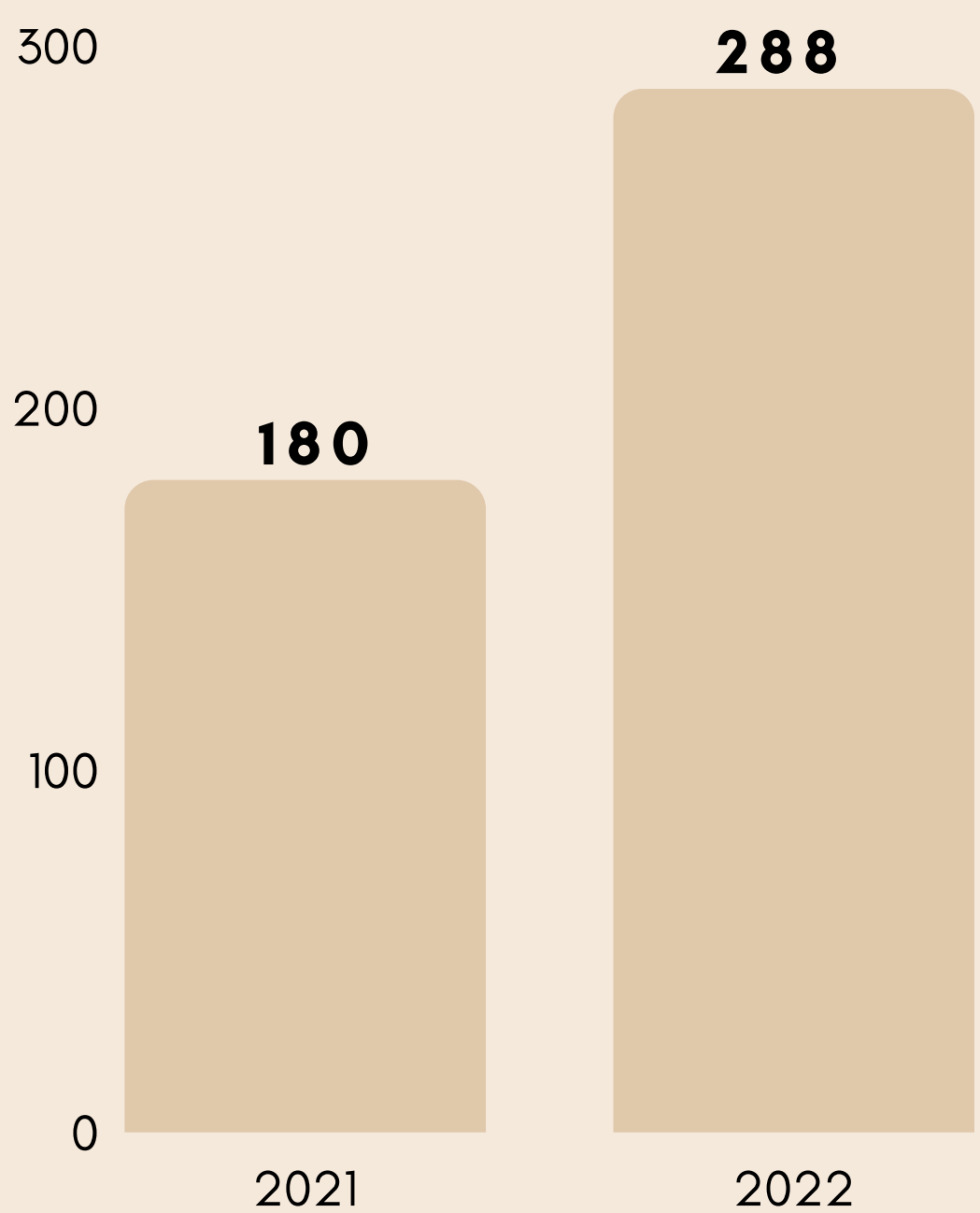
Varieties	Area (ha)	%
Angela	0.43	0.01
Aromera	1.48	0.04
Broner	0.2	0.00
Cabernet Volos	3.32	0.09
Ester	0.75	0.02
Fleurtaï	1.86	0.05
Izabella	0.58	0.01
Katarina	0.98	0.02
Kramener	6.11	0.17
Marselan	0.61	0.01
Mis Pine	0.26	0.00
Muscaris	0.99	0.02
Nebbiolo	0.85	0.02
Oriolus	0.12	0.00
Palatina	0.96	0.02
Sila	0.14	0.00
Solaris	1.99	0.05
Strashenski	0.48	0.01
Viogner	7.62	0.22
Total	29.73	0.0076



GRAPE TRADE

GRAPE EXPORT

Grape export 2021-2022, in tons (left) and in '000€ (right)



GRAPE EXPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2022



MONTENEGRO, 56.4%



GERMANY, 20.9%



ALBANIA, 13.3%



AUSTRIA, 5.1%

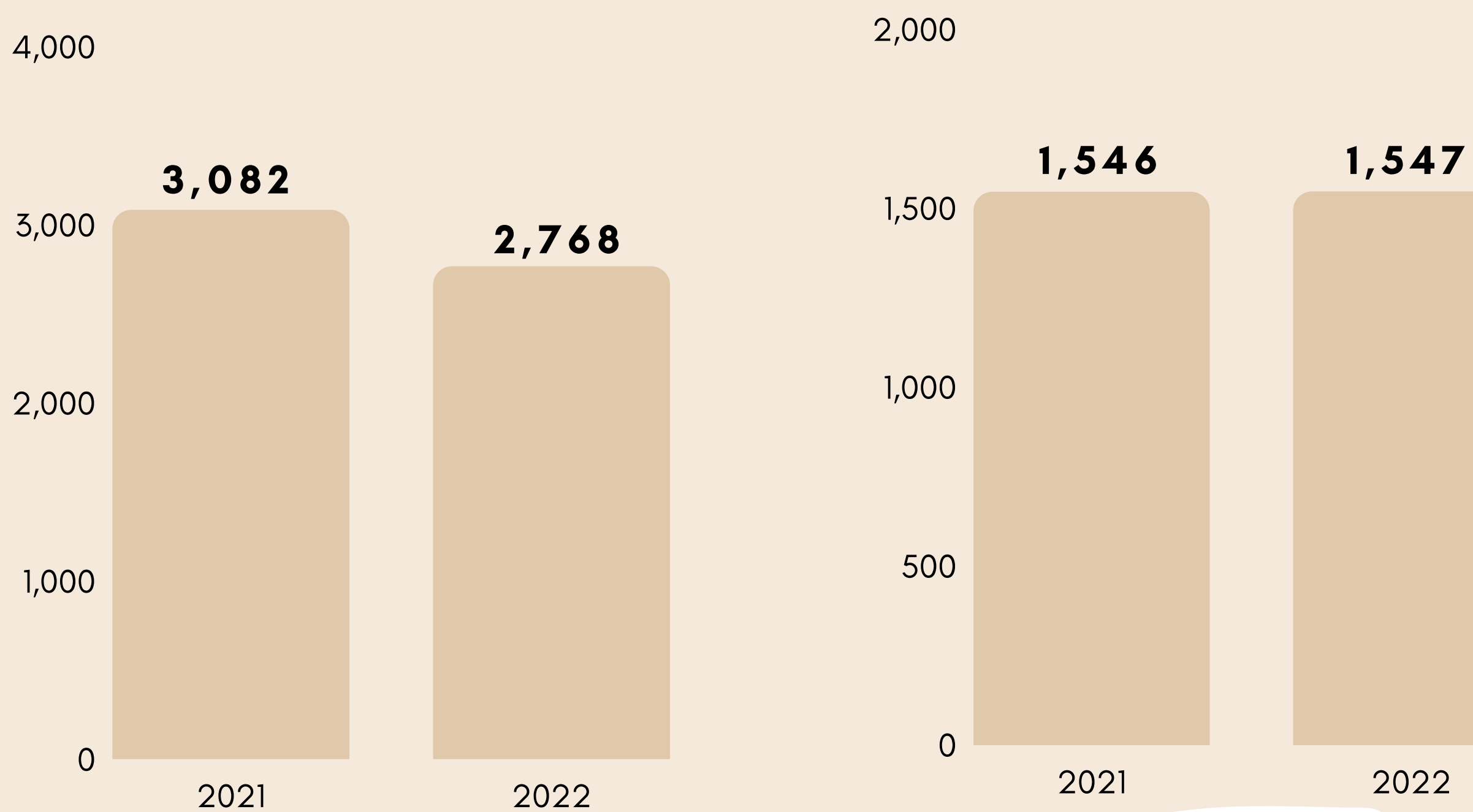
Others,
0.2%



SWITZERLAND, 4.1%

GRAPE IMPORT

Grape import 2021-2022, in tons (left) and in '000€ (right)



GRAPE IMPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2022



ITALY, 37.8%



GREECE, 29.5%



TURKEY, 8.1%



NORTH
MACEDONIA, 7.9%

Others,
9.2%



ALBANIA, 7.5%

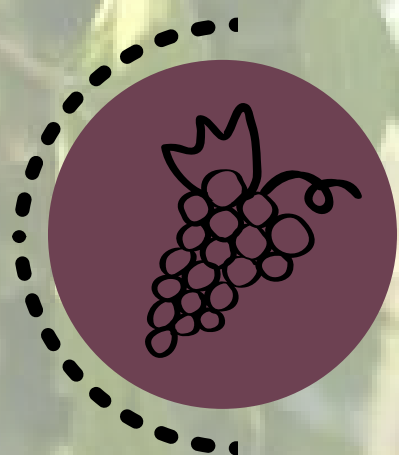
GRAPE VARIETIES FOR RED WINE

SURFACE PLANTED PER GRAPE VARIETY

1 VRANÇ
31 %



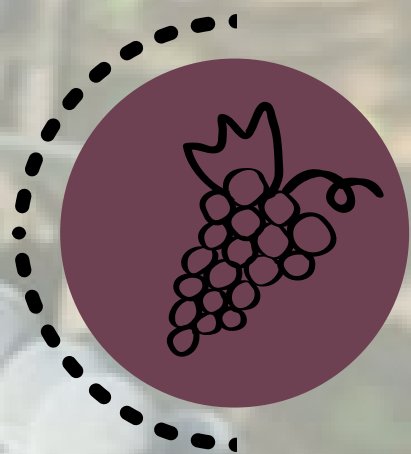
2 PROKUPË
20.9 %



3 OTHERS
18 %



4 GAME
14.4 %



5 RED
BURGUNDEZ
9.7 %



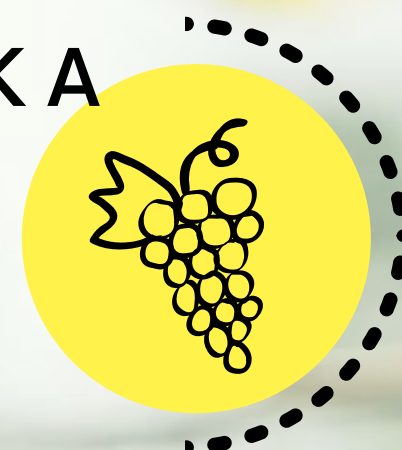
6 ZHAMETË
6 %



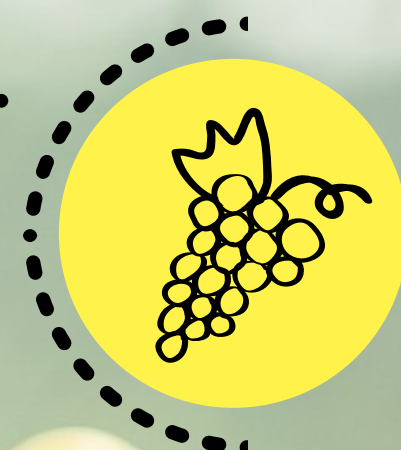
GRAPE VARIETIES FOR WHITE WINE

SURFACE PLANTED PER GRAPE VARIETY

1 SMEDEREVKA
41.9 %



2 ITALIAN R.
25.8 %



3 SHARDONE
12.7 %



4 OTHERS
9.8 %



5 R. RAJNE
6.7 %



6 WHITE
PROKUPË
3.1 %



VARIETY: VRANÇ

Synonyms: Vranac Crni, Vranac Crmnički, Vranac Crnogorski, Vranac Rehuljavi, Vranak, Vranatz, Vranec, Vranek, Vranc and Vranik.

Prevalence: most prevalent in Montenegro, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Croatia and Serbia.

Origin: Balkan origin

In Kosovo, there are over 500 ha cultivated with the Vranç variety, it is mainly concentrated in the vineyard area of Rahovec and much less prevalent in other vineyard areas. It is the most important variety for wine production in Kosovo.

Botanical and agrobiological characteristics: rapid growth, the grains are large, slightly elongated, thin membrane, black to blue color. The bunch is a cylindrical shape, moderately compressed, medium or large size weighing 150-300 gr.

The yield ranges from 12,000-17,000 kg/ha, with irrigation it reaches 25,000 kg/ha. Withstands short and mixed pruning, lifting in the form of different cordons is recommended.

The buds freeze at -15°C to -18°C .

Best suited for permeable and hot loamy soils. Moderately resistant to disease and low temperatures.

VARIETY: GRAPE OF RAHOVECI

Synonyms: Numerous synonyms are the result of a long tradition and prevalence in the Balkans. In particular are: Prokupë, Prokupac, Debrak (North Macedonia), Zerqan, Dibrak (Albania), Rahoveci grape (Kosova), Zarçin (Bulgaria), Török (Hungary). 45 synonyms are reported in VIVC.

Prevalence: It is mainly cultivated in Kosovo, central/southern Serbia, Northern Macedonia and to a lesser extent in Croatia.

Origin: Balkan origin.

In Kosovo, there are over 345 ha with the Rahoveci variety, it is prevalent in all vineyard areas, the second most prevalent variety after Vranç. Mainly used for the production of wine and spirits.

Agronomic features: Phase III of ripening (towards the middle/end of September). Fertile in basal buds, traditionally cultivated in cups with short pruned shoots. Medium to medium-high yield. Used almost exclusively for wine production. In the past, it was also used as a table grape for consumption as fresh.

Grains: Mixed oval and round shape, medium size (16-18 mm wide), blue-black, and with little or no visible hilum. The largest waxy powder coating is often non-uniform and shrinks in the form of round spots, at full ripening. Slightly strong pulp without any special taste and with thin or moderately thin skin. Seeds are always present and well-formed. Detachment from the stalk is a little difficult.

The bunch: Conical, medium in size, moderately compact to loose, with a short peduncle and one or two wings.

Flower: Hermaphrodite with fully developed sexual organs.

Developed leaf: Medium size, wedge or circle-shaped, with all or often 3 lobes. The main branches are red until the first crotch from the point of joining the petiole. Leaf not at all or slightly wrinkled, with moderately strong bumps on the upper side; leaf profile either flat or V-shaped or with inwardly turned edges. V-shaped petiolar sinus, open and without any indentation. Upper lateral sinus, when present, open, shallow, or moderately shallow. Medium-sized teeth with both sides convex. The underside of the leaf with low to medium-low density, is curved between the ribs, and the fluff with low to medium-low density between the leaf veins. Petiole is slightly short or shorter than the middle venation with a light anthocyanin color.

VARIETY: BLACK GAMAY

Synonyms: Gamay noir, Game i zi, Borgonji i zi. Gamay de Caudoz, Gamay de Fontvial, Mamay sante-Foix, Grosse Dole, has over 150 synonyms.

Origin: From France In Kosovo, there are over 235 ha with the variety Black Gamay, mainly concentrated in the vineyard area of Rahovec and Suhareka and very little prevalent in other vineyard areas.



Botanical and agrobiological characteristics: Average rapid growth, the grains are small, slightly ovate, blue color membrane. The bunch is small to medium size, has a cylindrical shape, and the weight of the bunch is 90 - 120 gr.

Yield ranges from 12,000-20,000 kg/ha. Mixed pruning is recommended, as a wire raising method cords are recommended. Best suited for loamy, deep, permeable and moderately hot soils. It is a moderately late variety, ripening in the II stage.



Moderately resistant to diseases and quite resistant to temperatures. The buds freeze at -22°C to -25°C.

Economic and technological characteristics: The amount of sugar in cider reaches 20-22%. Wine contains 12-13% alcohol and 5-7% total acids.



The wine has a light ruby color, harmonious, drinkable, with a rather neutral taste. The main destination of this grape is for the preparation of quality semi-sweet and dry wine, it can also be used for coupage.

VARIETY: SMEDEREVKA

Synonyms: Dymiat is the main name and has over 80 different synonyms.



Origin: Balkan origin

In Kosovo, there are over 372 ha with the variety Smederevka, it is the most prevalent white variety in the vineyards of Kosovo, it is present in all vineyard areas of Kosovo.

Botanical and agrobiological characteristics: Average rapid growth variety, grains are large, round shape, green to yellow membrane. The bunch: Conical, medium-long with 1-2 wings, the weight of the bunch 150 to 350 gr.



It is a moderately late variety, it ripens in the III-IV stage (from the end of September). It is mainly used for wine production, while at the national level also as table grapes.

Yield ranges from 12,000-20,000 kg/ha. Best suited for loamy, deep, permeable, and moderately hot soils.



Moderately resistant to diseases and quite resistant to temperatures. The buds freeze at -20°C to -25°C.

VARIETY: ITALIAN RIESLING

Synonyms: Welschriesling, Riesling blank, Graševina.

Origin: From France

In Kosovo, there are over 235 ha with the variety Italian Riesling, it is among the most prevalent white varieties in Kosovo viticulture, it is present in the vineyard areas Rahovec and Suhareka and very little in other areas of Kosovo.

Botanical and agrobiological characteristics: Average rapid growth, the grains are small, round in shape, green to yellow membrane. The bunch is small or medium in size, has a cylindrical shape, very often with one wing, the bunch weighs 70 to 150 gr.

It is moderately susceptible to disease, resistant to low temperatures. The buds freeze at a temperature of -22°C . Recommended rootstocks for this variety are Berlandieri x Riparia Kober 5 BB, Teleki 8 B, SO4 and 41 B. It is a late variety, it ripens in the III stage.

Yield ranges from 10,000-15,000 kg/ha.

Mixed pruning is recommended, and cordons are recommended as a wire raising method, it also adapts to the pergola wire raising where the yield can reach up to 20,000 kg/ha.

Best suited for light permeable soils, moderately fertile and calcareous. It does not tolerate wet soils and is also sensitive to drought.

Economic and technological characteristics: The amount of sugar in cider reaches 20-23%. Wine contains 12-13.5% alcohol and 6-8% total acids. The wine is green in color, harmonious, and drinkable, with a very pleasant smell and taste. The main destination of this grape is for the preparation of quality and high-quality wine, sweet, semi-sweet, and dry, as well as for the preparation of champagne wines.

VARIETY: CHARDONNAY

Synonyms: Pinot Chardonnay, Shardone, Weiss Burgunder



Origin: Originally from France, due to its international spread, it is widely known by its name Chardonnay. Together with the Pinot family, it is considered one of the earliest and most prevalent varieties for the production of high-quality white wines.

In Kosovo, there are over 113 ha of the Chardonnay variety, it is one of the most prevalent white varieties in Kosovo viticulture, it is present in the vineyard area of Rahovec and very little in the vineyard area of Suhareka.



Botanical and agrobiological characteristics: Average rapid growth variety, the grains are small, almost round, membrane is green-yellow. The bunch is small or medium-sized and has a cylindrical shape, very often with one wing. The bunch weighs 80 to 110 gr.

Recommended rootstocks for this variety are Berlandieri x Riparia Kober 5 BB, Teleki 8 B, SO4 and 41 B. It is a moderately early variety, ripens in the I or II stage.

Chardonnay belongs to the group of low or medium-yielding varieties ranging from 6,000-9,000 kg/ha. In cases of high yields, the quality of the grapes does not decrease.

This variety is known for its average resistance to grape downy mildew. However, it is susceptible to brown rot, so special attention should be paid to the choice of place and cultivation position.



This variety has a high percentage of sugar, which ranges around 25%. The share of total acids is also high and ranges from 7-9 gr/l. It ripens in the I or II stage, it is a moderately early variety. The buds freeze at a temperature of -22°C.

VARIETY: MUSCAT HAMBURG

Synonyms: Although there are almost 100 synonyms, it is known everywhere as Muscat Hamburg or Black Muscat.



Origin: From France.

In Kosovo, there are over 270 ha with the variety Muscat Hamburg, it is one of the most widespread varieties for table grapes in Kosovo, it is cultivated in all vineyard areas but it is mostly present in the vineyard areas of Rahovec and Suhareka.



It was created in the UK in 1850 by R. Sinw, by crossing Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (marker proven origin).

Ampelographic description: Average rapid growth variety, the grains are of medium or large size, round or short elliptical in shape, with a bluish-black-purple membrane, with a large coverage of waxy dust.



The bunch is of medium large size, loose, pyramidal, elongated, with 1-2 wings somewhat long and developed.

It is a moderately late variety, maturing in the III stage (second half of September).

VARIETY: ITALIA

Synonyms: This variety has several other synonyms such as Privano 65, Muscat di Italia, Muscat Italia.



Origin: From Italy.

In Kosovo, there are about 200 ha of the Italia variety, it is one of the most widespread varieties of table grapes in Kosovo, it is cultivated in all vineyard areas but it is mostly present in the vineyard areas of Rahovec and Suhareka.

It was acquired in Italy by Alberto Pirovano in 1911 at the Institute of Fruit Growing and Electrogenetics in Rome, by crossing the Bican X Muscat Hamburg.



Ampelographic description: Rapid growth variety, grains are large (8.5-9.5 gr), oval shape, thick membrane with a green - yellow to golden yellow color with medium coverage of waxy dust.

Large bunch, about 20 cm long, conical - pyramidal with 1-2 wings, sparse to moderately compact, with a long, herbaceous peduncle.



It is a late variety of the III-IV ripening stage (end of September).

VARIETY: VICTORIA

Origin: From Rumania.

In Kosovo there are about 100 ha with the Victoria variety, it is one of the varieties that in the last decade has had the greatest spread in Kosovo, it is cultivated in all vineyard areas but it is mostly present in the vineyard area of Rahovec.



It was created in Romania in 1964 (by Lepadatu & Condei) at the Research and Development Station for Viticulture and Oenology in Dragasani-Valcea, crossing Cardinal N X Afuzali B. This white variety of table grape is a moderately early seed variety most cultivated in some Mediterranean countries (Italy, Greece, Albania, Romania, etc.).



Medium to large bunch, about 20 cm long, conical - pyramidal with 1-2 wings, sparse to moderately compact, with a short to medium peduncle, green or herbaceous.



Rapid growth variety, the grains are large (7-8 gr), ellipsoid - cylindrical shape, with a green to yellow color.



It is a moderately early variety of the II ripening stage. High and sustainable yield.

SUPPORT FOR THE GRAPE SECTOR

DIRECT PAYMENTS

Viticulture is a sector with quite a lot of potential in Kosovo and seeing the importance of this sector, the MAFRD has continued to subsidize it since 2013.



In the period 2018-2022, the number of applicants has had a low decrease from year to year, while the number of subsidized ha has increased every year, except in the last year when the number of subsidized ha was 2,724 ha and the subsidy was 1,000 €/ha.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of applicants	3,012	2,939	2,919	2,848	2,722
Number of beneficiaries	2,949	2,900	2,880	2,826	2,694
Number of ha paid	2,580	2,989	3,080	3,039	2,724
Payment per ha	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000/700 500/400	1,000
Total amount paid	2,580,250	2,988,810	6,160,400	2,520,246	2,870,896

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

In the 2021-2022 program, the budget for support under measure 101 (Investment in physical assets of Agricultural households) was 13 mil. €. For the grape sector under this measure in the 2021-2022 program were allocated **450,000 €**.



General Objectives

- Increasing the efficiency, competitiveness, and more sustainable production of the agri-food sector, implementing national standards aiming to align with EU standards, and strengthening the position of farmers in the agri-food chain by supporting young farmers.
- Ensuring the best response of the agri-food sector to the public demand for high-quality, safe, nutritious, and sustainable food, as well as animal welfare.
- Contribute to climate change mitigation, sustainable/renewable energy production, and sustainable management of natural resources, such as water, land and air.



Specific objectives

- Increasing the production of table grapes and wine grapes;
- Improving quality and safety to meet national and EU standards;
- Modernization of farms through the use of quality seedlings and modern mechanization as well as digitalization of the sector;
- Creation of jobs;
- Environmental protection and addressing climate change;
- Improving the value chain (integration of farmers with buyers of their products).



WINERY TODAY

WINE PRODUCTION

Wine production varies from year to year as a result of climatic conditions. In the years without disease and damage to vineyards from natural disasters, production ranges from 9.1 million liters to 11.8 million liters.

Wine production 2018–2022, '000 liters



Wine consumption

Wine consumption in Kosovo varies from year to year. In 2022, the average consumption per capita was 0.8 l. This amount is relative depending on the events and the situation prevailing in the country.

Total consumption

1,355 thousand liters.

Per capita consumption

0.8 l.

Data for 2022



Wine production



The companies that lead with the production of red wine in 2022:



The companies that lead with the production of white wine in 2022:

"Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery" with

50.4 %

"Sunny Hills" with

17.2 %

"Bodrumi i vjetër" with

15 %

"Biopak" with

4.7 %

"Stone Castle Vineyards&Winery" with

40.8 %

"Biopak" with

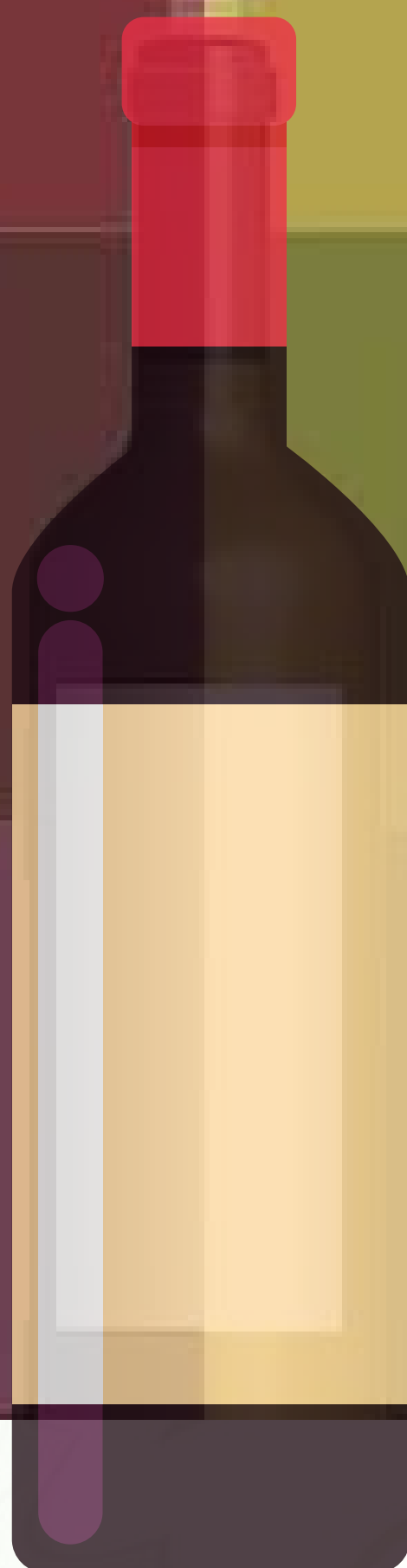
18.3 %

"Sunny Hills" with

12.5 %

"Bodrumi i vjetër" with

11.3 %



In Kosovo, there are currently **37 licensed companies** of wine and of other grape and wine products. The three largest companies represent about 70% of the total wine produced in Kosovo.



ILIRIAN WINERY AND WINEYARDS
SUNNY HILLS
SUHAREKA VERARI

BIOPAK. ZANA WINE. DARDAN HAJDARAJ
MUJA. J V D E S T I L E R Y
V. V Ç A B R A T I. B E S A W I N E R Y
W I N E & A R T. C A N A W I N E
ALBANA VUÇITËRNA. AGRO-ALF. B A H H A
S E F A . R A H O V E C I. T R A D I T A
N O S T E R F R U C T U S. D A K A
HOČANSKA VINA. ALBATROS. **R A H O W I N E**
RAHVERA AB. ASTRA - VERA
DARDANIA WINE. AGRO VITA. DVOR

SAMIRI-H&A. **R E Z I D E N C A**

R I S O N S

DUALOS

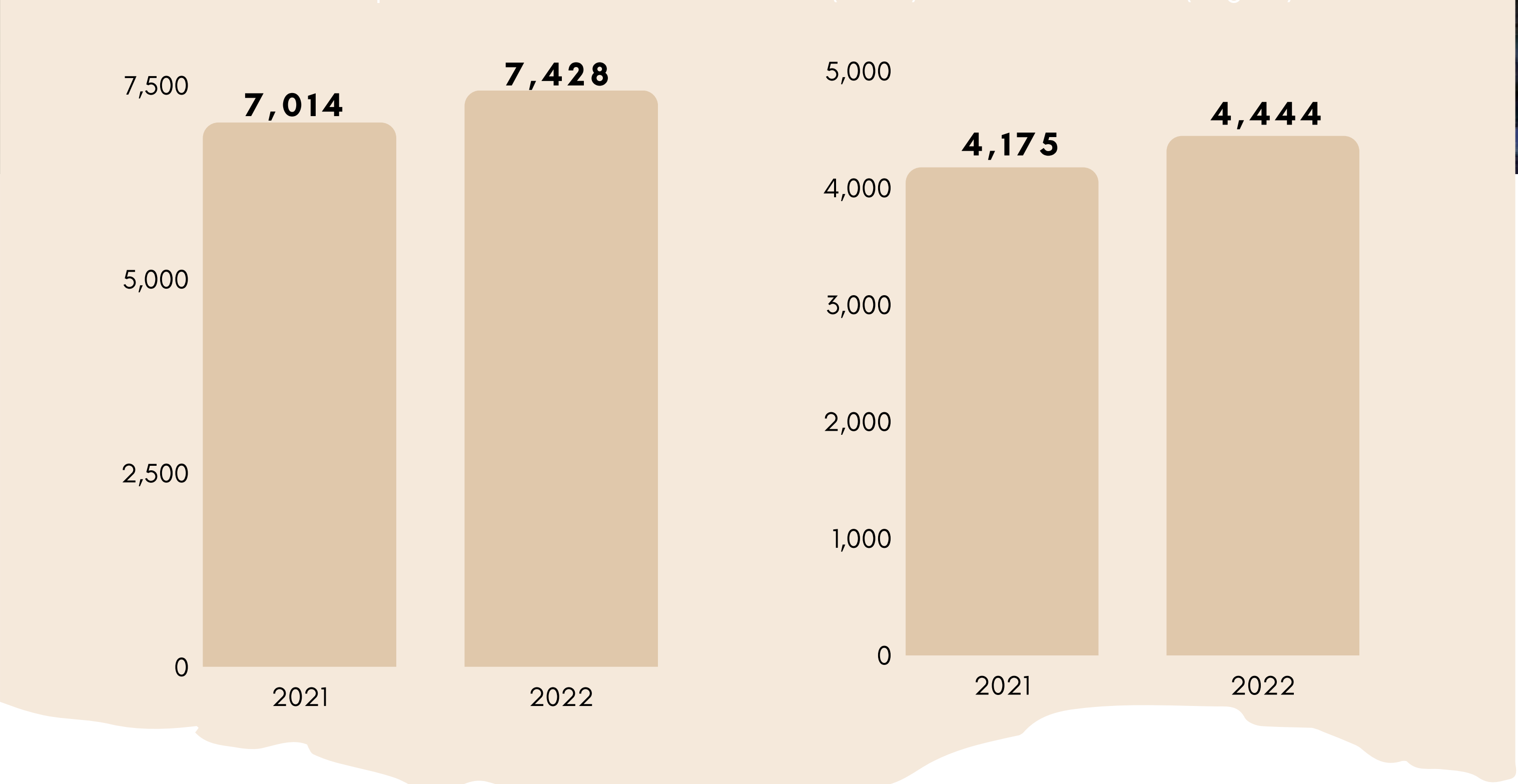
STONE CASTLE VINEYARDS & WINERY

BODRUMI I VJETER. **KOSOVA WINE**

WINE TRADE

WINE EXPORT

Wine export 2021-2022, in tons (left) and in '000€ (right)



WINE EXPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2022



CROATIA, 43.6%



ALBANIA, 18.5%



SERBIA, 13.7%



MONTENEGRO, 7.2%

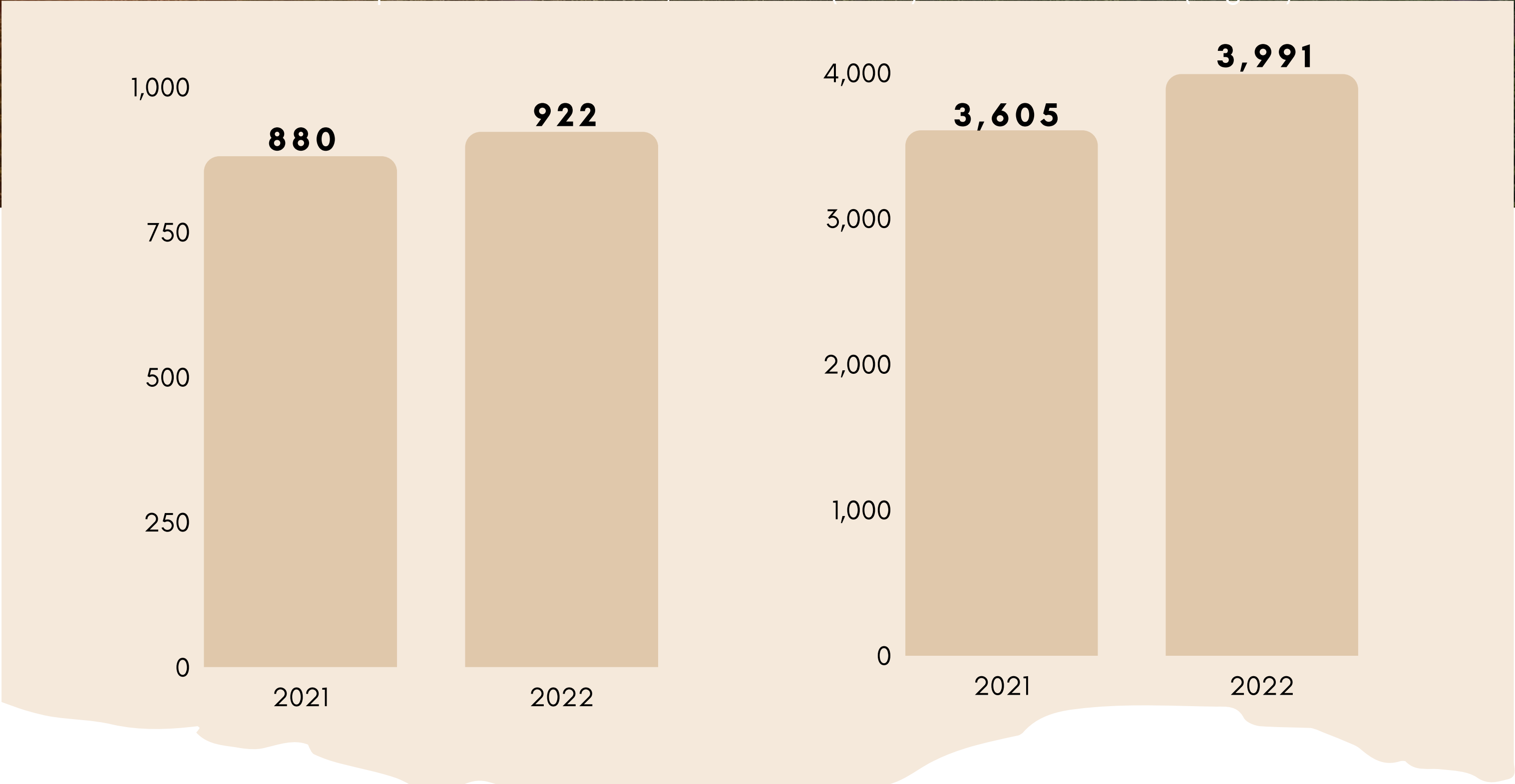
Others,
13.3 %



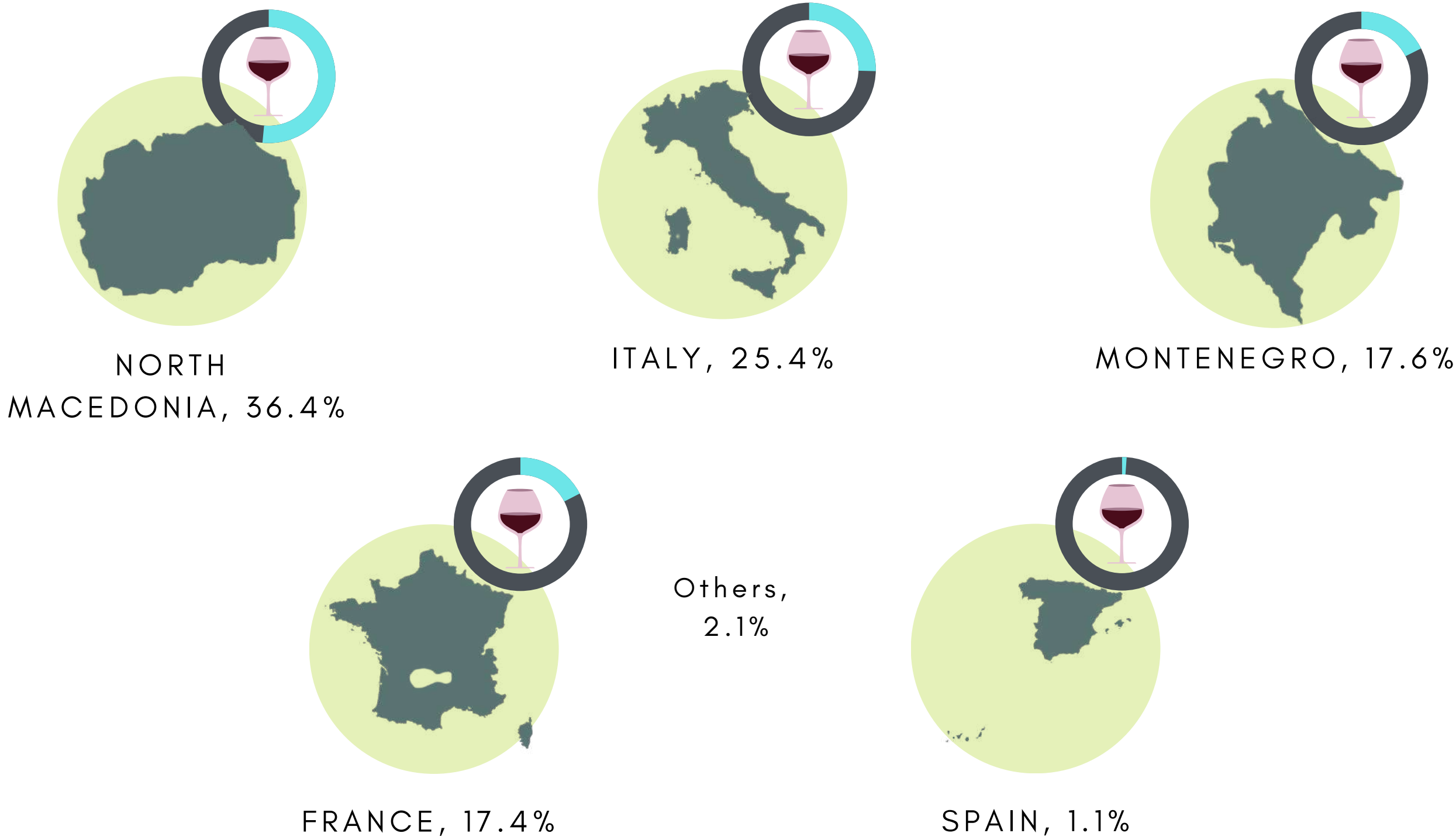
USA, 3.7%

WINE IMPORT

Wine import 2021-2022, in tons (left) and in '000€ (right)



WINE IMPORT BY COUNTRIES, 2022



SUPPORT FOR WINE SECTOR

DIRECT PAYMENTS

The level of wine production in Kosovo is related to climate change and grape production. During the period 2018-2022, the number of applicants was approximately the same, while regarding the subsidy of liters, the highest number was in 2019 and in 2021. In 2022, there was a decrease because the production level of wine in 2022 was lower.



In 2022, the number of subsidized liters was 7,702,215 liters with 0.04 €/liter, which in total was paid 308,089 €.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of applicants	16	15	18	17	18
Number of beneficiaries	14	15	17	17	17
Number of liters paid	4,769,358	9,734,385	5,711,290	9,148,751	7,702,215
Payment per liter	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04
Total amount paid	190,774	389,375	228,452	731,900	308,089

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

In the 2021 - 2022 program, the budget for support under measure 103 (Investments in physical assets in the processing and marketing of agricultural products) was 5.8 million. €. €300,000 was allocated for the wine production sector within this measure in the 2021 - 2022 program.



General objectives

- Increasing the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, ensuring a better response of the food sector to societal demands for healthy food, including safe, nutritious, and sustainable food, by investing in physical infrastructure by national standards and relevant EU;
- Addressing the challenge of climate change, promoting renewable energy and the circular economy;
- Strengthening the position of farmers in the food chain, encouraging them to cooperate in short supply chains and produce products with added value.



Specific objectives

- Improving efficiency and productivity by introducing new technologies, including digitization of products to increase competitiveness and diversity of products in the market;
- Integration of farmers/producers of raw materials with the agro-processing industry;
- Improving quality control, implementing food safety and hygiene standards;
- Improving environmental protection, including waste and water treatment;
- Gradual harmonization with EU standards, in terms of environmental protection, public health, animal welfare, and safety at work.



THE ART OF WINE TASTING

WINEMAKING TECHNIQUES

	Red wine	Rose	Dry white wine	Dry sweet wine
<div></div> <div>Sorting</div>				
<div></div> <div>Destemming and crushing</div>			+Pressing	Pressed without destemming
<div></div> <div>Maceration</div>	According to the need and the year of harvest	Maceration for 12 hours or pressing		
<div></div> <div>Setting</div>		Setting only when the juice has macerated		
<div></div> <div>Alcoholic fermentation</div>	15-21 Days at 20-24°C	Fermentation at 18°-20°	12-15 Days at 18-20°C	
<div></div> <div>Devatting and pressing</div>				
<div></div> <div>Malolactic fermentation</div>			Optional	
<div></div> <div>Racking</div>				

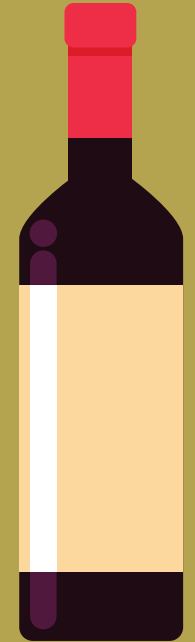
WINE MATH



1 GRAPE BUNCH = 1 GLASS
(150 ml)



5 GLASSES = 1 BOTTLE
(750 ml)



12 BOTTLES = 1 CASE



25 CASES = 1 BARREL
(225 l)



1 BARREL = 155 VINES

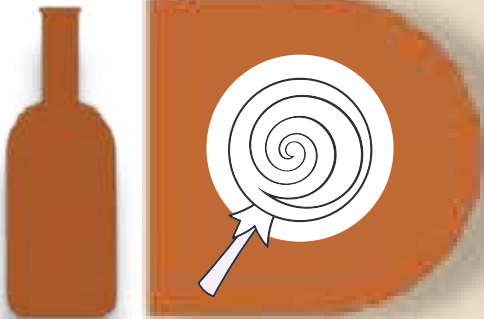


4,000 VINES = 1 HA

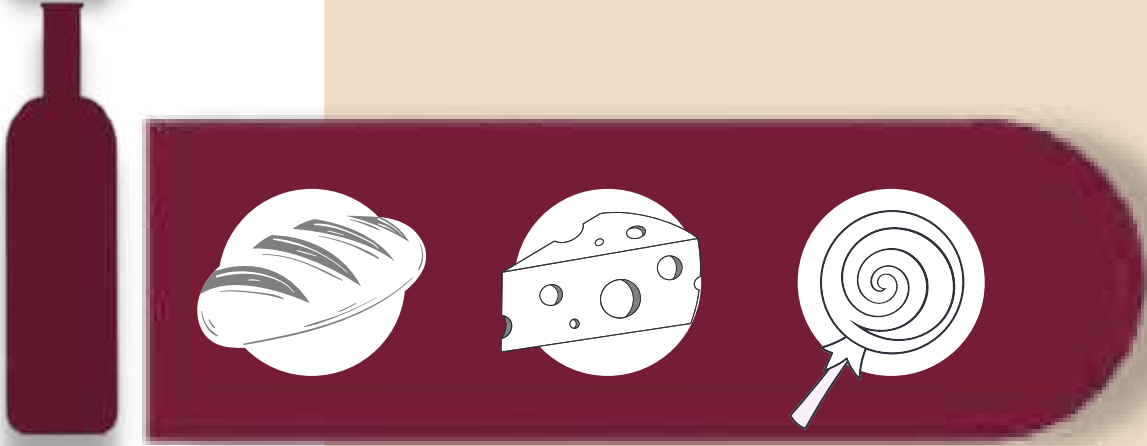


WINE AND FOOD PAIRING

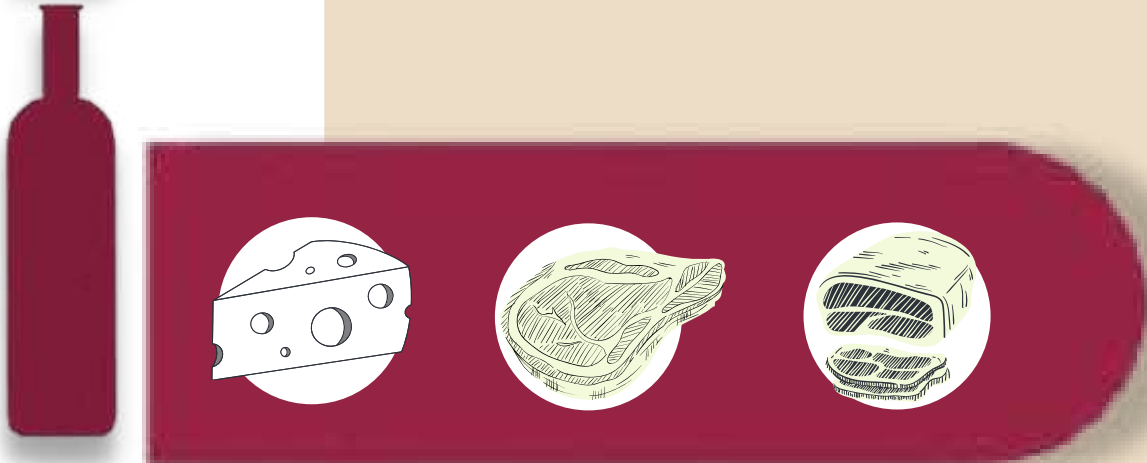
DESERT



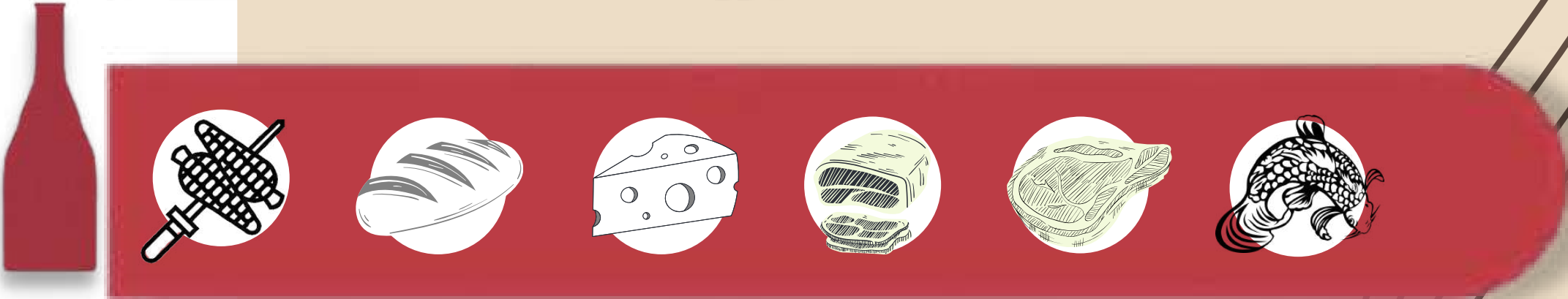
BOLD
RED



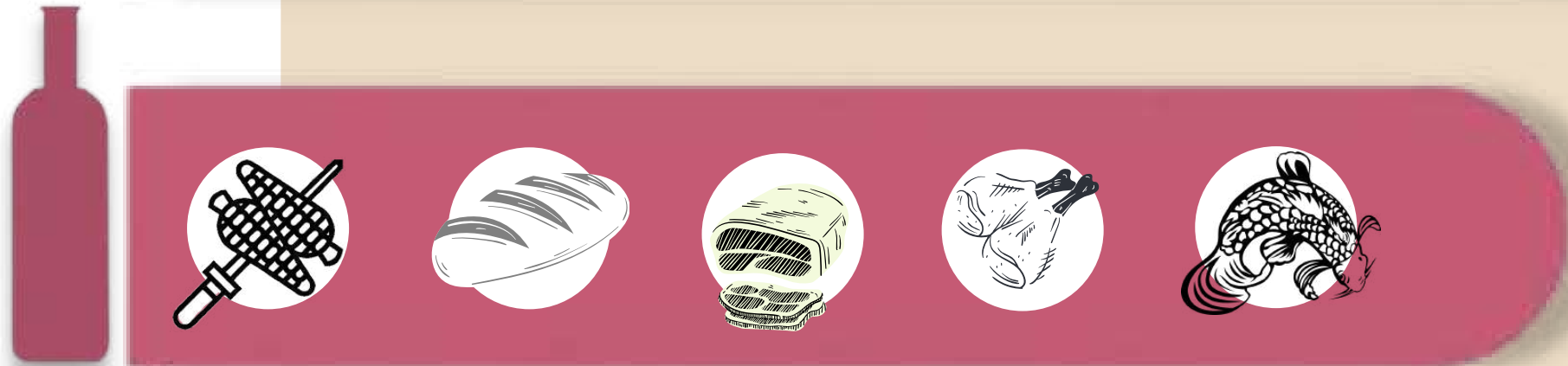
MEDIUM
RED



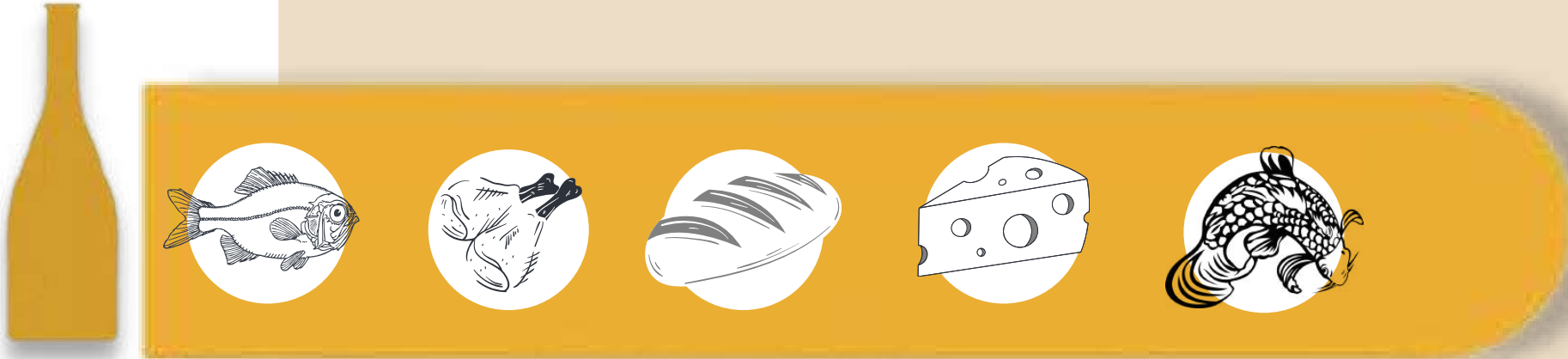
LIGHT
RED



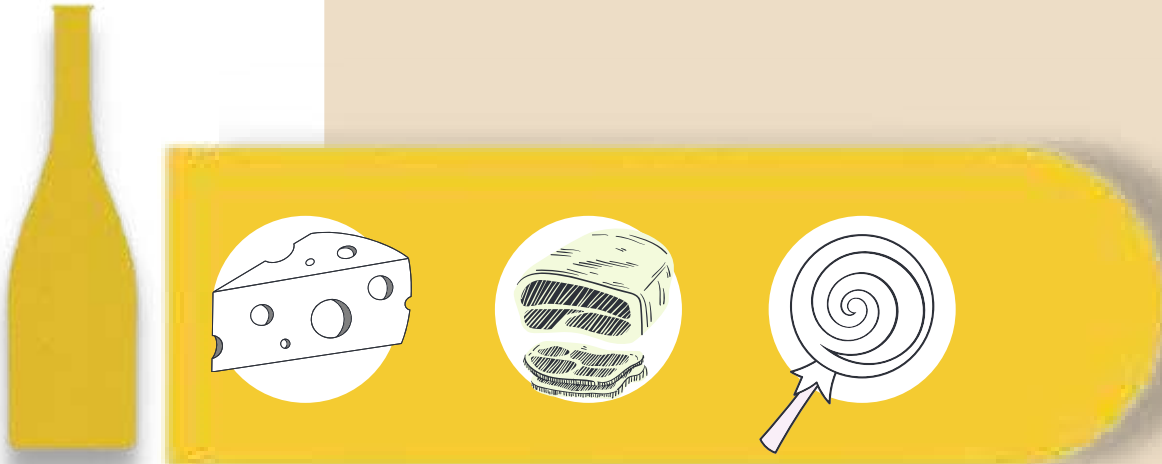
ROSE



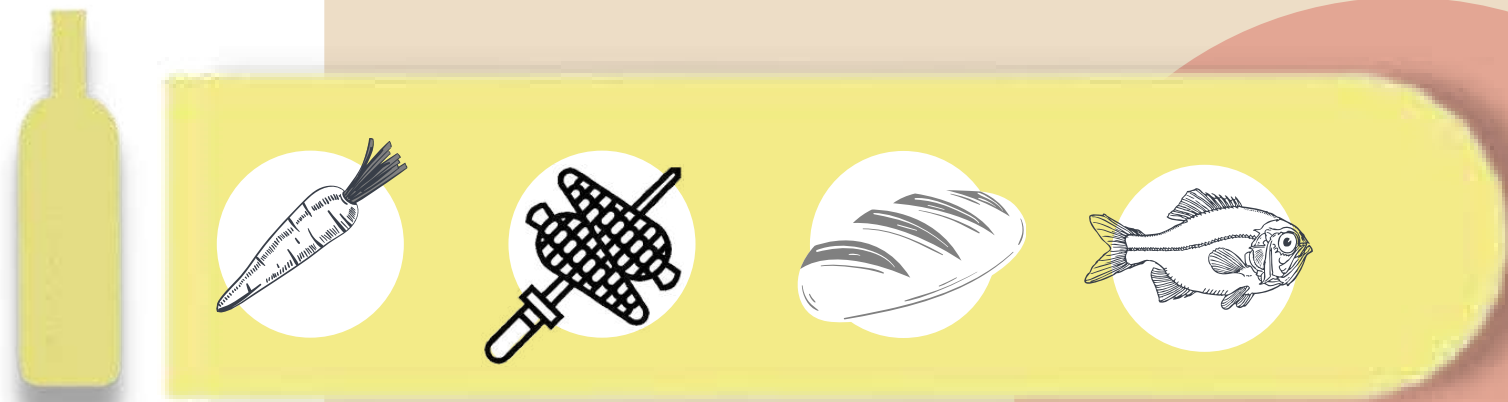
RICH
WHITE



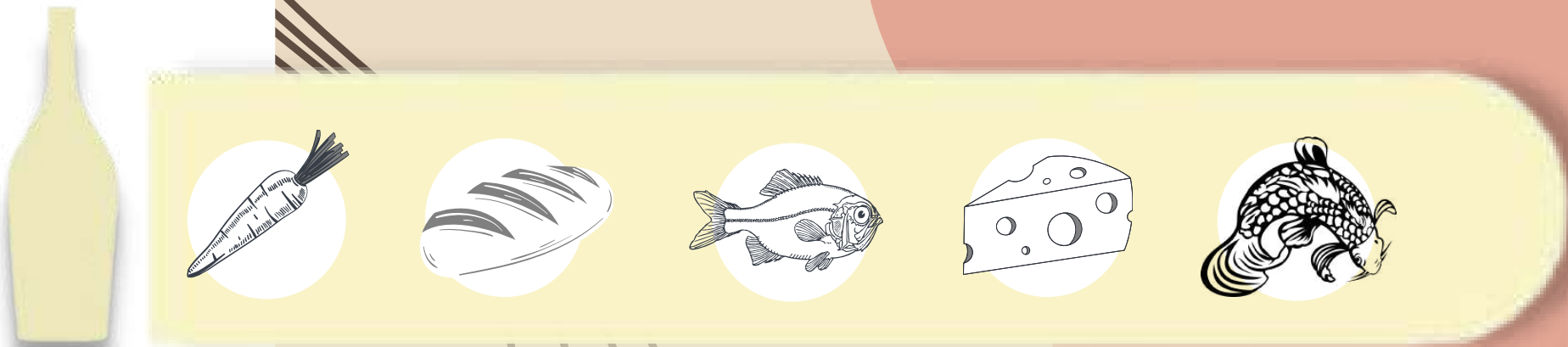
SWEET
WHITE



DRY
WHITE



SPARKLING



VEGETABLES



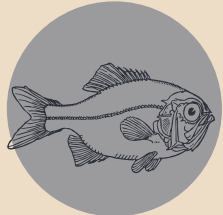
ROASTED
VEGETABLES



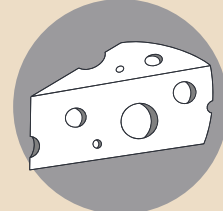
BREAD



FISH



SOFT CHEESE



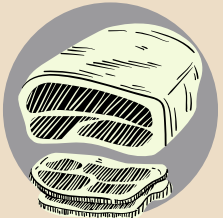
POULTRY



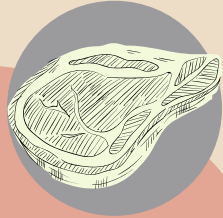
SEA FOOD



CURED MEAT



RED MEAT



SWEETS





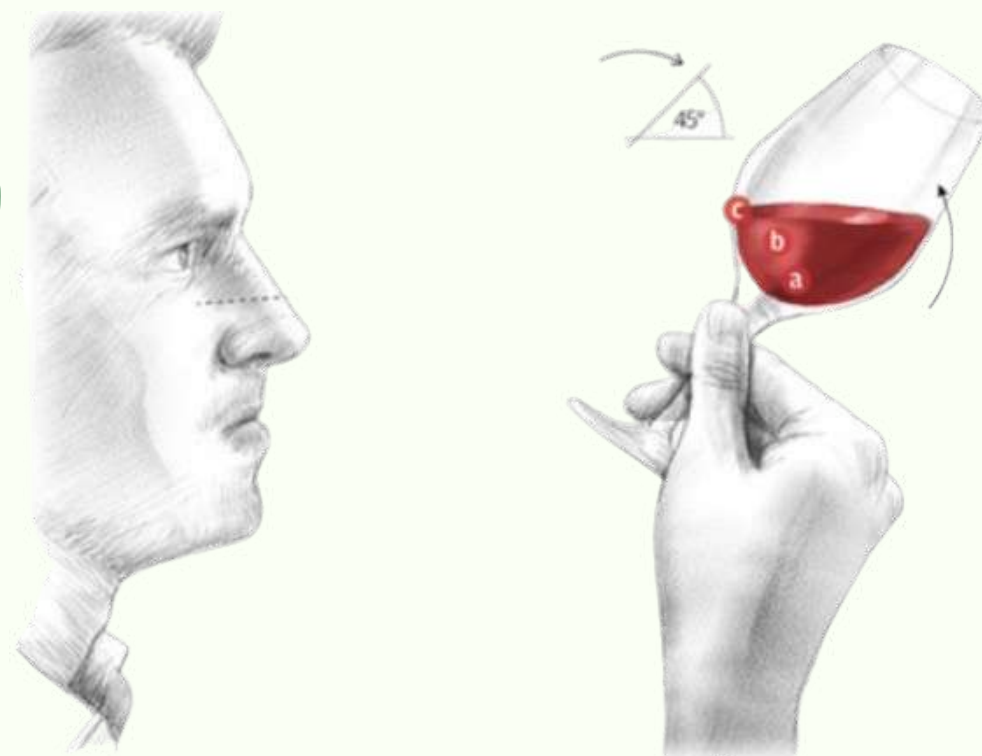
Pairing wine with certain foods can completely transform the flavors and character of the wine, which is why pairing wine and food is so important.



EVALUATION OF WINE'S SMELL AND TASTE

1 APPEARANCE, CLARITY AND COLOR

Swirl the glass to see the clarity and intensity of the color.



2 SNIFFING, SPECIFIC AROMAS

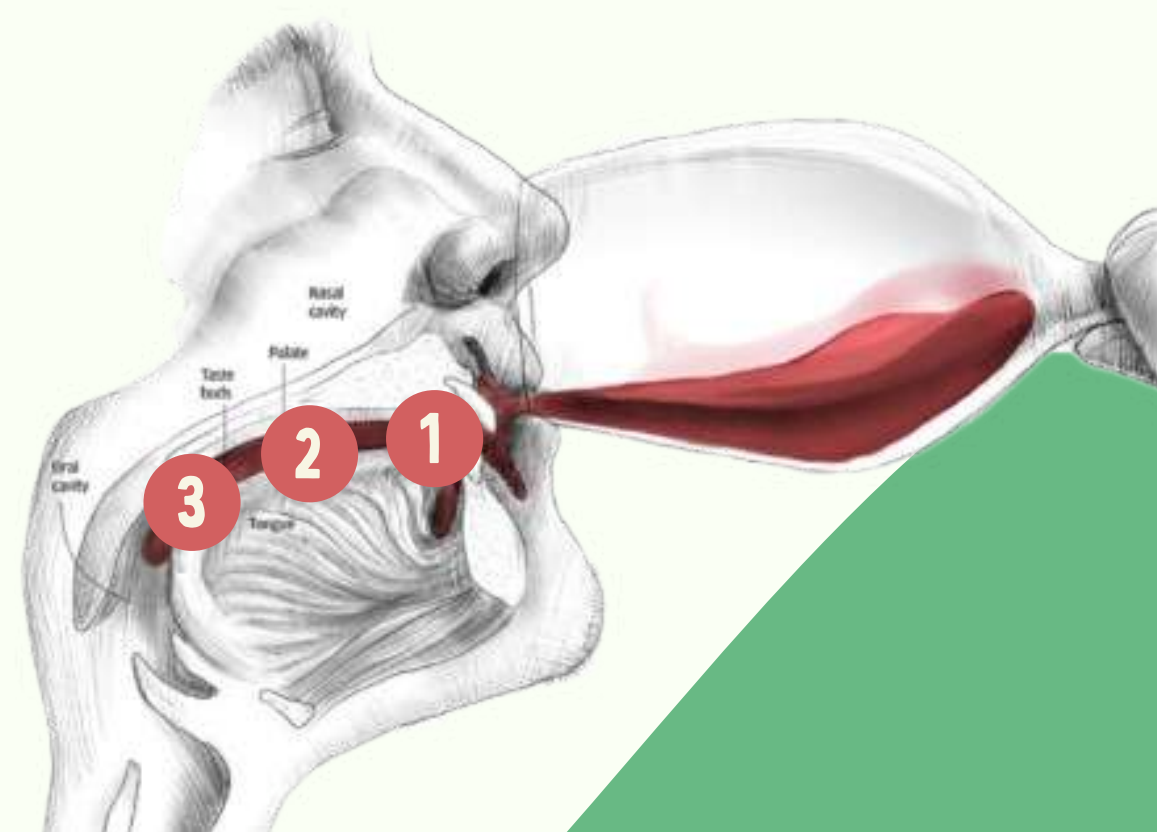
After swirling the glass:

Swirl the glass in order to aerate the wine, then smell it once again. This movement enables the wine to release aroma. This initial impression shows the intensity and quality of the wine.

3 TASTE

1 sweet taste 2 sour taste 3 bitter taste

Vera duhet të jetë një kombinim perfekt mes tri shijeve.



4 EVALUATION, HARMONY

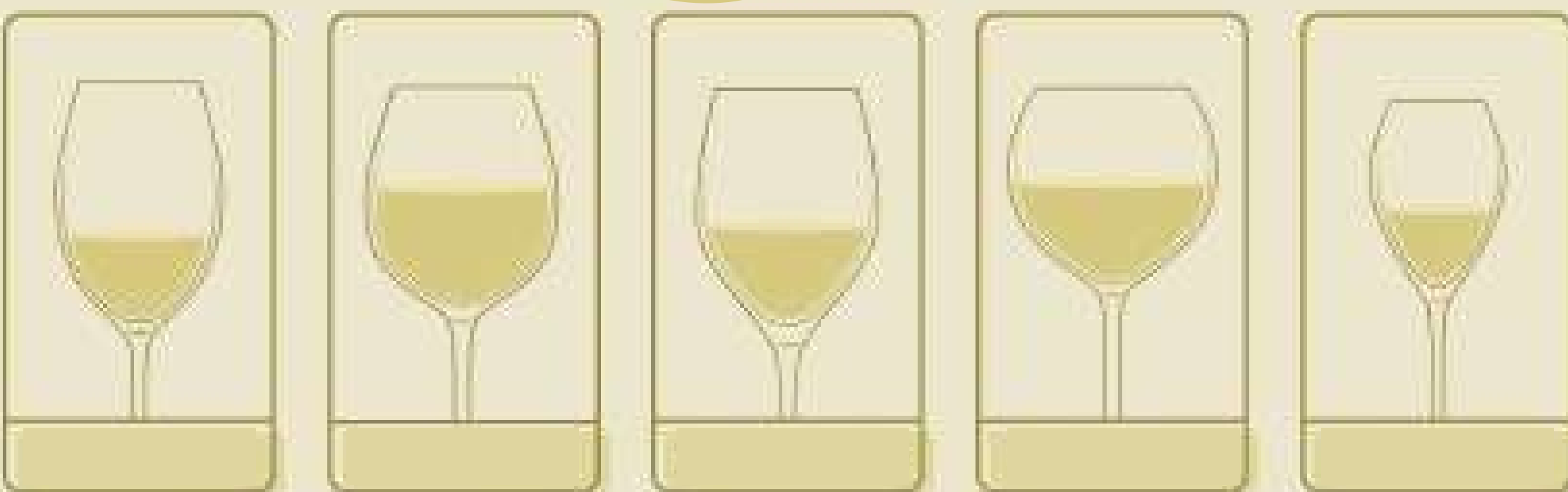
Tip: Avoid bitter food and drinks half an hour before the test.

TYPES OF GLASSES AND BOTTLES FOR WINE

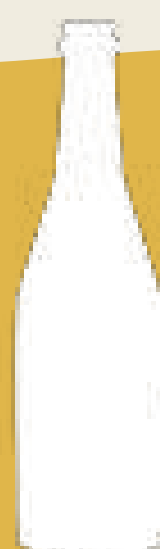
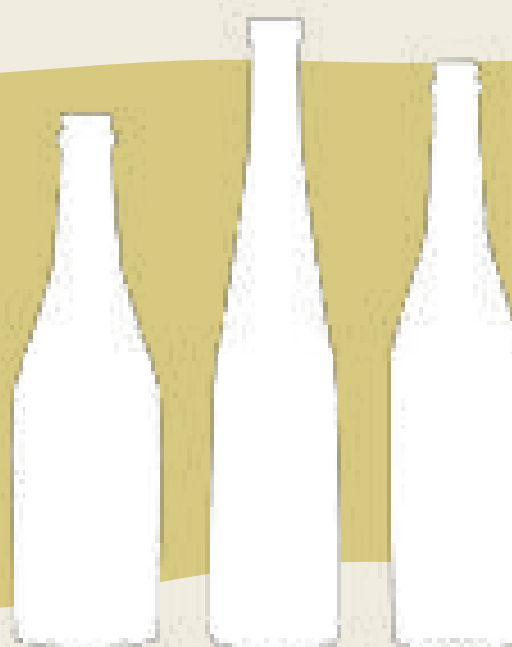
RED WINE



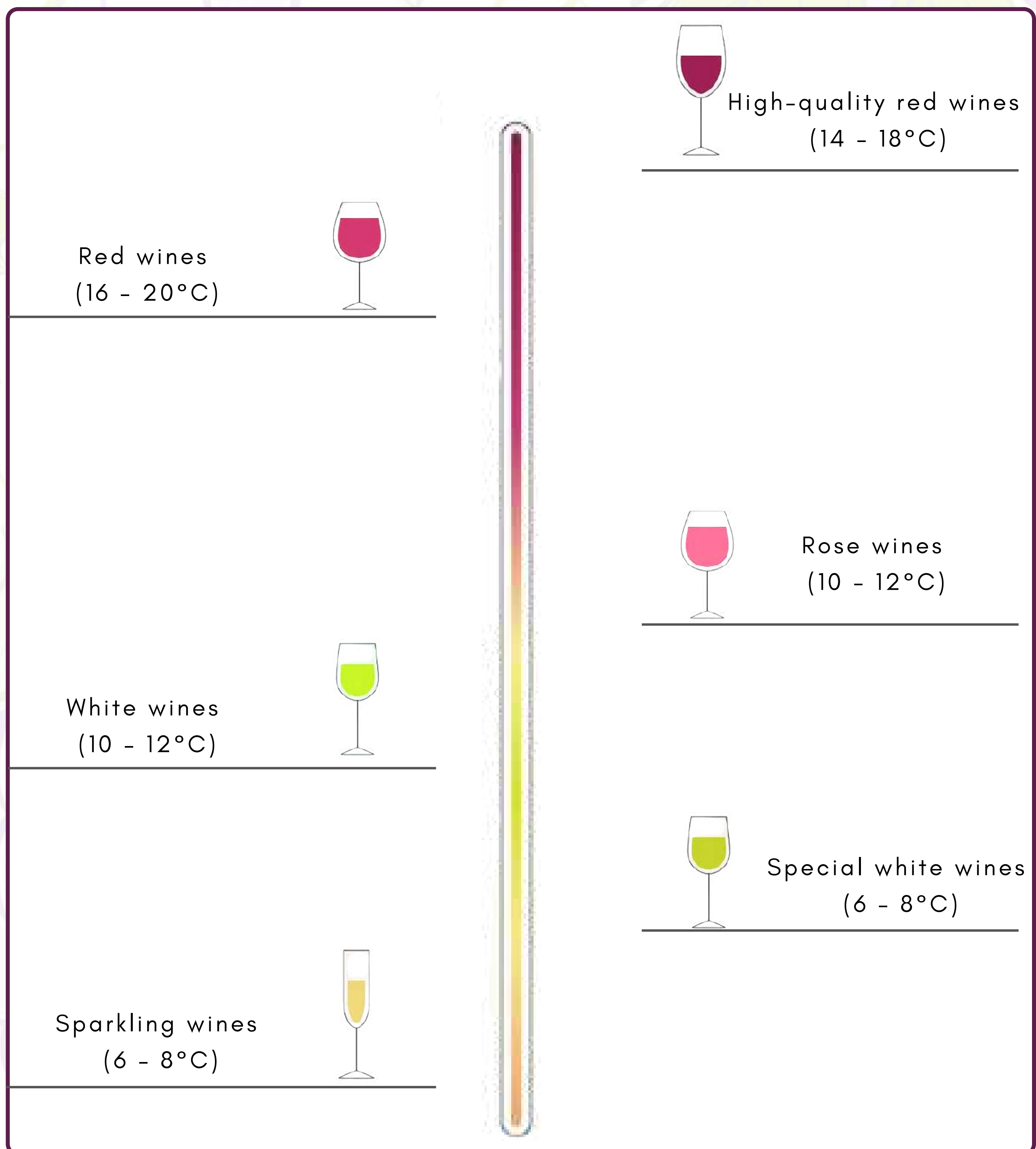
WHITE WINE



SPARKLING WINE

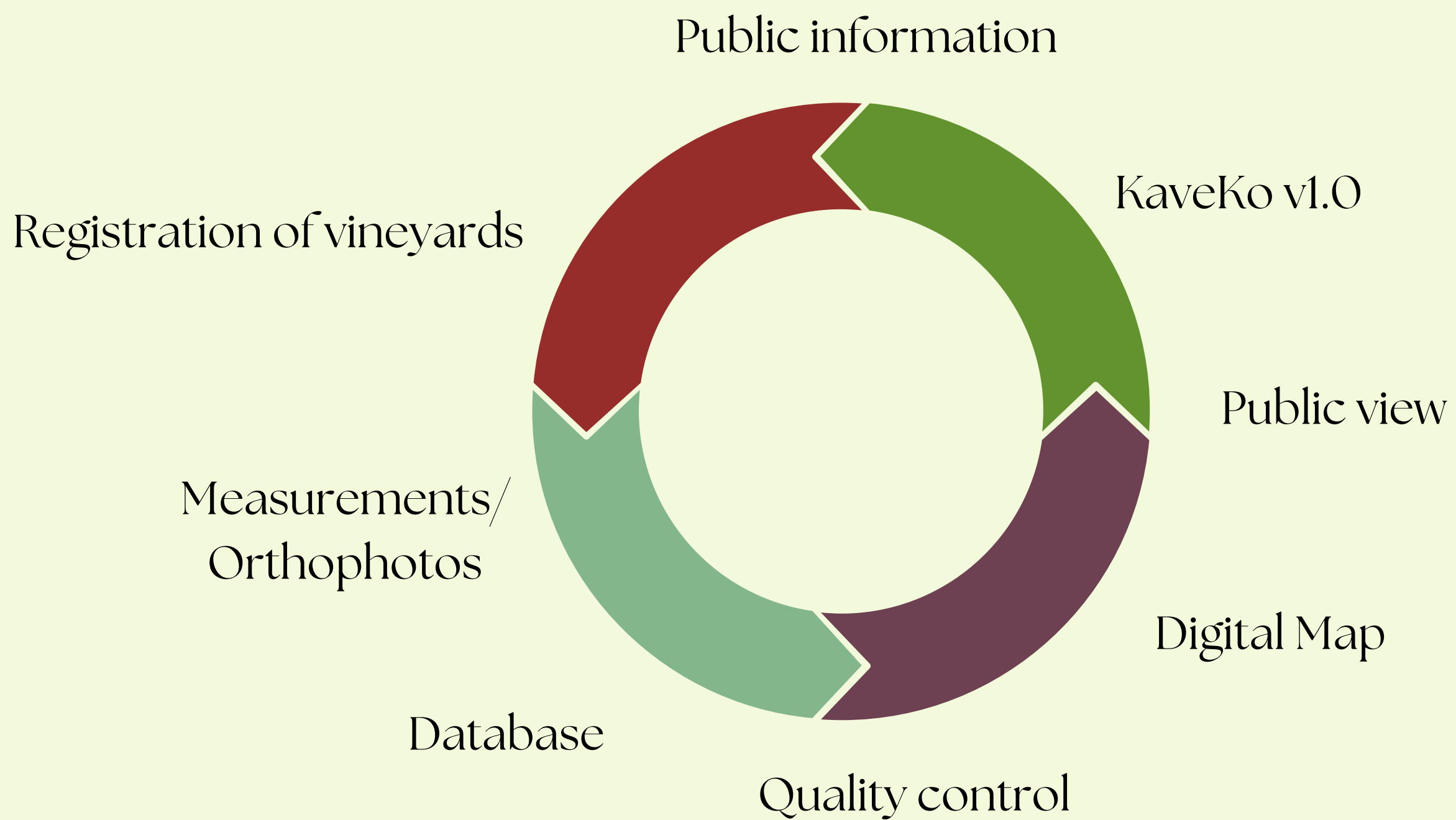


WINE SERVING TEMPERATURE

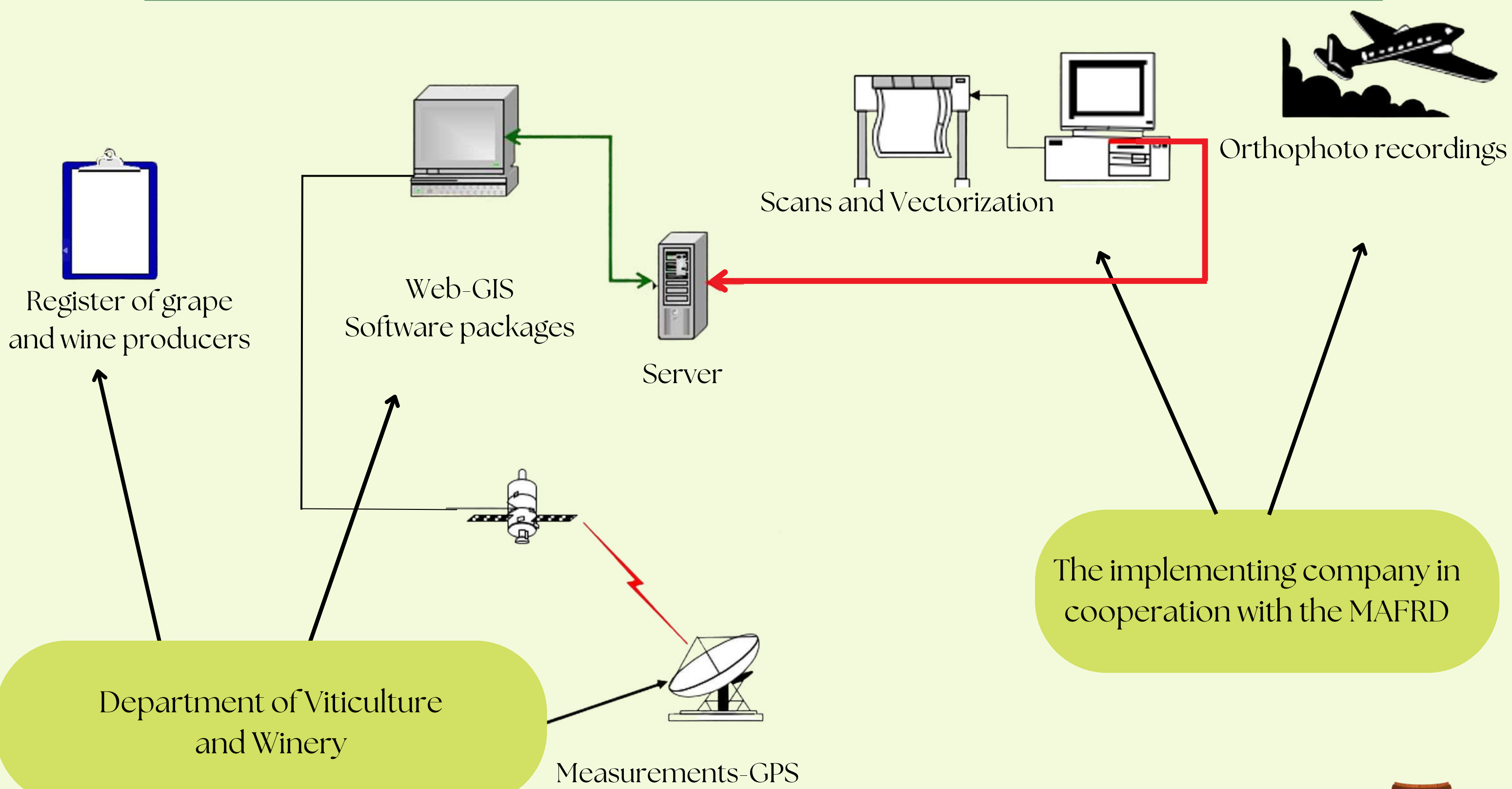


**REGISTER OF VINEYARDS AND WINE
QUALITY CONTROL**

Phases of project implementation



System operation



Biggest achievement: Electronic register of vineyards and wine quality control.

A multifunctional electronic system has been created for the registration and management of vineyards as well as wine quality control in the Republic of Kosovo.

- Registration and digitization of 8 (eight) vineyard areas, 278 vineyard localities, 8,283 vineyards, 4,840 vineyard farmers and 3,451 hectares of vineyards.
- Issuance of more than 4,500 viticultural certificates per year.

Register of vineyards and constituent elements

Nesim.Morina

Home / Map / Harta e Vreshtave

SPIDRI

KV2

Kontrolli i kualitetit te Verërave

Kadastri i Vreshtave

Map

Harta e Vreshtave

Map Board

Printed Map

Statistikat

Deklarimi i vjeljeve

Personi

Raportet

Administrimi

7528471.29434, 4834469.13077

Scale = 1 : 2M

Mbiemri Emri ose Kompani

Rezultatet

Kerkimi i detajuar

Farmeri

Vreshtat

Parcelat

Vjeljet

Kordinatat e vreshtave

Aksion	Nr.Identifikues	Farmeri	Nr.Pers/Bizn	Nr.vreshtave	Siperfaqja e vreshtave
					72ar 66.05m²
					48ar 64.64m²
					41ar 89.14m²
					9ar 66.45m²
					21ar 30.19m²
					44ar 9.21m²
					15ar 74.74m²
					33ar 5.72m²
					44ar 34.27m²
					98ar 91.43m²
					65ar 9.76m²
					23ar 9.39m²

Page 1 nga 341

20

Shiko 1 - 20 nga 6.813

Farmer, vineyard and variety specific data from the Vineyard Digitization System

Nesim.Morina

Home / Map / Harta e Vreshtave

SPIDRI

KV2

Kontrolli i kualitetit te Verërave

Kadastri i Vreshtave

Map

Harta e Vreshtave

Map Board

Printed Map

Statistikat

Deklarimi i vjeljeve

Personi

Raportet

Administrimi

7470712.36704, 4692870.91962

Scale = 1 : 2133

Mbiemri Emri ose Kompani

Rezultatet

Kerkimi i detajuar

Farmeri

Vreshtat

Parcelat

Vjeljet

Kordinatat e vreshtave

Aksion	Nr.Identifikues	Farmeri	Nr.Pers/Bizn	Nr.vreshtave	Siperfaqja e vreshtave
					72ar 66.05m²
					48ar 64.64m²
					41ar 89.14m²
					9ar 66.45m²
					21ar 30.19m²
					44ar 9.21m²
					15ar 74.74m²
					33ar 5.72m²
					44ar 34.27m²
					98ar 91.43m²
					65ar 9.76m²
					23ar 9.39m²

Page 1 nga 341

20

Shiko 1 - 20 nga 6.813

Te dhenat e fermerit

Farmeri

Te dhenat e vreshtit

Aktive

Id e Vreshtes	71547319	Deklaro rrushin	Siperfaqja	4452.25
Tekstura		Pjerrësia	8.21	
Lartësia	446	Ekspozicioni	NW	
Lokaliteti	Rahovec	Parcela		

Te dhenat e varieteteve

Varietetet	Perqindja	Viti i mbjelljes	Distanca e rreshtave
Moldavke	1.0%	2006	2.4 & 1.0

Vineyard editing by the Vineyard Digitization System

[illegible]

Request statuses during wine quality control

Ylber.Kuçi

Dashboard

Deklaro produktin

Kerkesa

Kerkesa e re

Lista e kerkesave

Ankesa

Importimi i verave

Prodhues te jashtem

Paketimet

Laboratori

Organoleptika

Personi

Indikator i gjeografik

Administrimi

Home / Kerkesa / Kerkesa e re

SPIDRI

KV2

Kontrolli i kualitetit te Verërave

Kadastrë i Vreshtave

Kerkesa

Lista e kerkesave

Viti i vjeljes :

2022 Period: [01.09.2023 - 10.12.2020]

Kompania :

Shkruaj kompanine

E re

Kontrollin e kompletuar

E refuzuar ne kontroll

Në laborator

Laboratorin e perfunduar

E refuzuar ne laborator

Ne komision

E pranuar ne Organoleptike

Refuzuar ne Organoleptike

E anuluar

Të gjitha

Drag a column and drop it here to group by that column

		Të dhënat e personit							Të dhënat e kërkeses						
	Numri i...	Statusi	Korporata	Prodhuesi	Viti i vjeljes	Produktet komerciale	Kategoria	Data e kerkeses	Lloji i kerkeses	Sasia	Tank	Barkodi	Lokaliteti		
▶	4	3/2023					Verë Kulmin...	2023-03-06 10:14:29....	QC	2529....		1000000...			
▶	5	4/2023					Verë Cilësore	2023-03-06 10:17:48....	QC	1301....		1000000...			
▼	6	5/2023					Verë Cilësore	2023-03-06 10:21:52....	QC	3699....		1000000...			

Statusi

Paketimet

Varities

Analizat

Evaluimi

status_name	created_date	changed_by	note	Doc
				Doc

Fresko

Laboratori

Kontrolllo

Skanimet

Anulo kerkesen

Go to page: 1 Show rows: 10 1-10 of 123

Të dhënat e kërkeses

E re

Kontrollin e kompletuar

Në laborator

Analizat

Komision

E ap...

Organoleptic sessions for evaluation requests and the wine evaluation panel

Organoleptika

Krijo sesion

Sesione organoleptike

Evaluimi

Personi

Indikator gjeografik

Administrimi

Drag a column and drop it here to group by that column

Paneli	Data e degostimit	Statusi	Data e krijimit	Mostra Kontrolle	Procesi
1000000016	2017-05-17	Mbyllur	2017-05-16 22:26:22.972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000017	2018-03-30	Mbyllur	2018-03-30 09:48:48.016	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000018	2018-05-07	Mbyllur	2018-05-07 21:58:12.462	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000019	2018-05-09	Mbyllur	2018-05-09 21:40:30.148	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000020	2018-05-10	Mbyllur	2018-05-10 21:05:37.617	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000021	2019-01-30	Mbyllur	2019-01-30 09:07:49.034	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000022	2019-02-01	Mbyllur	2019-02-01 10:01:34.884	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000023	2019-05-29	Mbyllur	2019-05-29 08:58:48.873	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000024	2019-05-31	Mbyllur	2019-05-31 09:27:28.896	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000029	2019-06-03	Mbyllur	2019-06-03 10:19:48.854	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000035	2020-06-25	Mbyllur	2020-06-25 14:34:23.449	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc

Fresko

Lista e kërkesave

Kërkimi i sensorit

Go to page: 1 Show rows: 100 1-36 of 36

Kërkesat për vleresim

Barkodi:

100000002942

100000002942

100000002942

Producer:

Category:

Quantity Total:

Commercial Product:

Session Status:

Tradita

Verë Kulminante

40

Cabernet

Mbyllur

100000002164

100000002164

100000002164

Producer:

Category:

Quantity Total:

Commercial Product:

Session Status:

Sefa

Verë Kulminante

51.8

Cabernet sauvignon

Mbyllur

Degostuesit

Foto

Paneli

Vleresimi

100-point rating scheme according to the OIV

Ylber Kuçi

Dashboard

Deklaro produktin

Kërkesa

Paketimet

Laboratori

Organoleptika

Krijo sesion

Sesione organoleptike

Evaluimi

Personi

Indikator gjeografik

Administrimi

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Kontrolli i kualitetit të Verërave

Kadastri i Vreshtave

Sesione organoleptike

Lista e sesioneve

Drag a column and drop it here to group by that column

Paneli	Data e degostimit	Statusi	Data e krijimit	Mostra Kontrolle	Procesi
1000000016	2017-05-17	Mbyllur	2017-05-16 22:26:22.972	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000017	2018-03-30	Mbyllur	2018-03-30 09:48:48.016	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000018	2018-05-07	Mbyllur	2018-05-07 21:58:12.462	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000019	2018-05-09	Mbyllur	2018-05-09 21:40:30.148	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000020	2018-05-10	Mbyllur	2018-05-10 21:05:37.617	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000021	2019-01-30	Mbyllur	2019-01-30 09:07:49.034	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000022	2019-02-01	Mbyllur	2019-02-01 10:01:34.884	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000023	2019-05-29	Mbyllur	2019-05-29 08:58:48.873	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000024	2019-05-31	Mbyllur	2019-05-31 09:27:28.896	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000029	2019-06-03	Mbyllur	2019-06-03 10:19:48.854	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc
1000000035	2020-06-25	Mbyllur	2020-06-25 14:34:23.449	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doc

Fresko

Lista e kërkesave

Kërkesat për vleresim

Barkodi:

100000002942

100000002942

100000002942

Producer:

Category:

Quantity Total:

Commercial Product:

Session Status:

Tradita

Verë Kulminante

40

Cabernet

Mbyllur

100000002164

100000002164

100000002164

Producer:

Category:

Quantity Total:

Commercial Product:

Session Status:

Sefa

Verë Kulminante

51.8

Cabernet sauvignon

Mbyllur

Evaluimi

Evaluimi i serishem nuk eshte i mundeshem.

Vleresuesi:

Kërkesa:

Grupi i produktit:

Acidet totale

25.0

Ekstrakti

12.0

Alkooli

3.46

PH

2.5

Sheqeri

0.9942

Dend.(20/20)

0.35

Acidet avulluese

117.0

Dioksidi i Sulfurit i pergjithshem

Skema e vleresimit

	Shkelq	Sh mire	Mire	Mjaft	Pamjaft	
Pamja	Kthjelltesia*	5	4	3	2	1
	Ngjyra*	10	8	6	4	2
Aroma	Pastertia*	6	5	4	3	2
	Intenziteti*	8	7	6	4	2
	Kualiteti*	16	14	12	10	8
Shija	Pastertia*	6	5	4	3	2
	Intenziteti*	8	7	6	4	2
	Qendrushmeria*	8	7	6	5	4
	Kualiteti*	22	19	16	13	10
Harmonija	Harmonia*	11	10	9	8	7

Name: Fejzullah Berisha

personalId: 1000589574

Category: Verë Cilësore

Evaluimi: 82

Name: Bejtullah Haxhimurati

personalId: 1175116253

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Progress in the Viticulture and Winery Sector – Recent Developments

Legislation: The laws and necessary Administrative Instructions for the implementation of the Law on Wines and Alcoholic Beverages.

01

The Concept Document for Viticulture has been approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo **No. 13/56**.

02

Draft Law on Alcoholic Beverages No. 08/L-070 has been approved by the Assembly and declared by Decree **No. DL-186/2022**, dated **June 28, 2022**, by the President of the Republic of Kosovo, Vjosa Osmani-Sadriu.

03

The Draft Law on Wines was approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo **No. 04/121** dated **25.01.2023**.

04

An Administrative Instruction for the registration of producers, processors, exporters, importers, and domestic traders of alcoholic beverages, as well as tariffs for material compensation, has been approved.

Protection of Designation of Origin and Geographical Indications for Kosovo Wines

The registration of the Protected Designation of Origin for Rahovec Wines has been completed. This registration marks the first step in implementing Protocol II of the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) for wines, aromatized wines, and spirits with origin from Kosovo. With this act, protected origin is ensured for all types of wines produced in the Vineyard Region of Rahovec.

www.mbpzhr-ks.net



Caution! Alcohol abuse is harmful to health.