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Ministria e Tregtisë dhe Industrisë-Ministarstvo Trgovine i Industrije/Ministry of Trade and Industry

Departamenti i Industrisë

Department Industrije/Department of Industry

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KOSOVO FOR 2013

December, 2014

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7. **List of acronyms**

KAS - Kosovo Agency of Statistics

TAK – Tax Administration of Kosovo

EU – European Union

KCB - Kosovo Consolidated Budget

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

CBK – Central Bank of Kosovo

DI – Department of Industry

KC – Kosovo Customs

DIP - Division of Industrial Policies

FDI – Foreign Direct Investments

MTI – Ministry of Trade and Industry

CEFTA – Central Europe Free Trade Agreement

AARID - Average Annual Rate of Interest on Deposits

AARIL - Average Annual Rate of Interest on Loans

SWOT – Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats

Introduction

The Department of Industry (DI) operates within the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), under whose mandate is, among others, to monitor and analyze the industry developments trends in Kosovo. In this regard, the DI has already built a tradition in preparing analytical and statistical annual reports of development of industrial activities.

The purpose of this Annual Report is to present the main development trends of the economy in Kosovo, with particular emphasis on key industrial branches during 2013. The Report will serve during the process of economic development in Kosovo in general, and will serve to policy-makers, current and potential businesses operators from private sectors, foreign investors, donors, academic researchers, etc., in particular. Presentation of the statistics and analysis incorporated in this report provide a clearer overview about the main trends that affect the industry of the country. Among others this report aims to facilitate the work of stakeholders in policy-making based on measurable indicators,.

Unlike previous Report, this Report, apart from main indicators of sector/industrial, includes indicators of macroeconomic level, financial market, labour market, foreign direct investment and external trade, that, in one way or another, influence industrial development.

Methodology

The approach utilized for drafting this Report, is descriptive and positive, as DIP analysts aimed at underlining main trends in the field of industrial development in Kosovo.

This Report is conducted for the economic activities developed in 2013, implying that the focus was 2013, however the trends of presented indicators date from 2009.

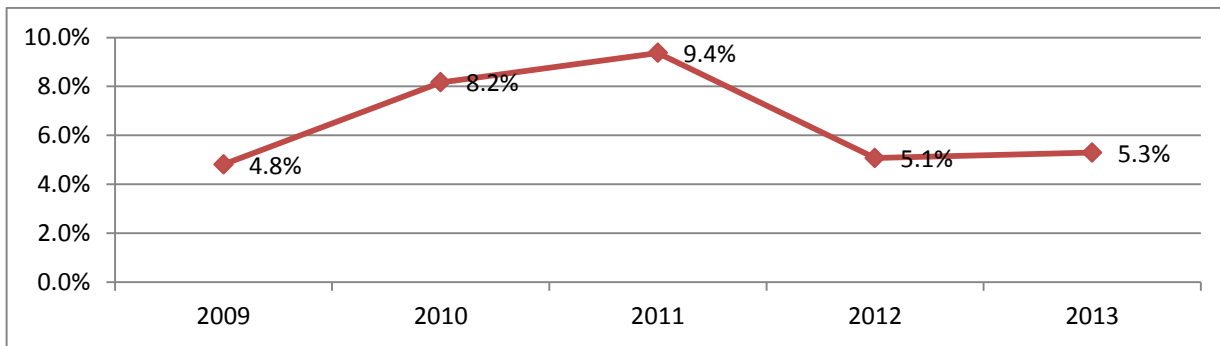
The Report is based on data collected by the relevant institutions such as KAS, KBRA, TAK, CBK and Kosovo Customs, and the processing, graphical presentation and analysis is done by the Department of Industry, respectively, Division for drafting Industrial Policy (DIP).

Macroeconomic analysis

Gross Domestic Product

As shown in Figure 1, even during the 2013, Kosovo's economy has continued to grow; however the growth intensity was relatively higher compared to the previous year.

Figure 1: Current GDP growth rate



In addition, the nominal value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 was increased by 5.3% (€268 million) or €5.059 million in 2012 to €5.327 million in 2013. The positive trend is marked regarding GDP real growth rate (3%) of and GDP per capita (4.8%) in 2013, compared to 2012.

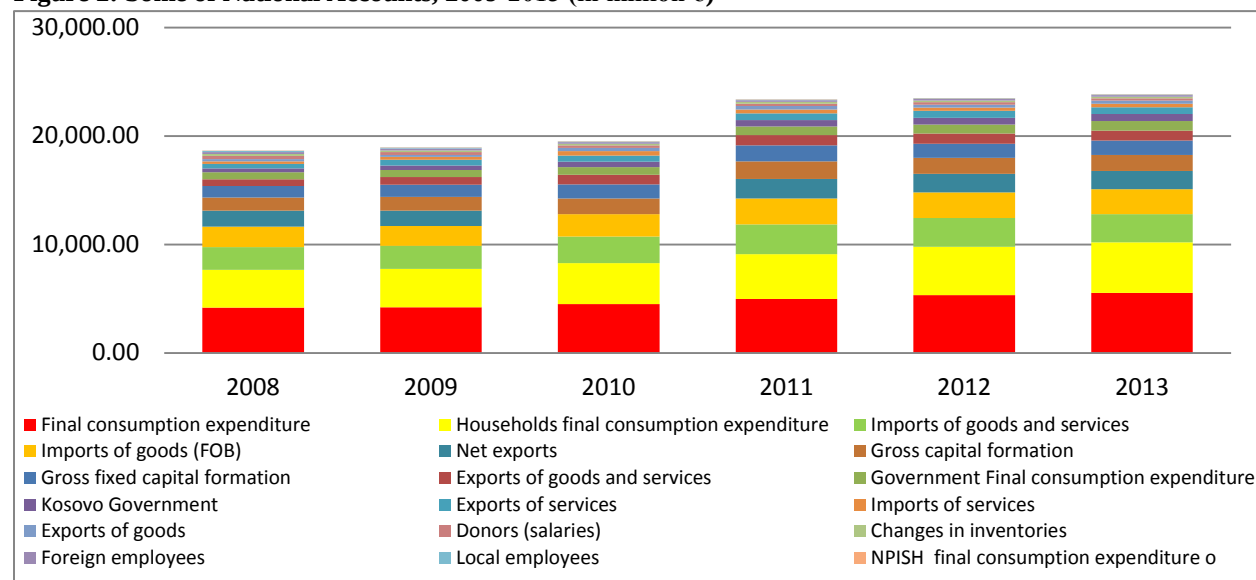
Table 1: The main macroeconomic indicators, 2008-2013

Year	GDP (current price, in million €)	GDP growth rate (current)	GDP growth rate (real)	GDP per capita (in €)
2009	4,070	4.8%	4%	2,329
2010	4,402	8.2%	3%	2,480
2011	4,815	9.4%	4%	2,672
2012	5,059	5.1%	3%	2,799
2013	5,327	5.3%	3%	2,935

Government accounts

As shown in Figure 2, also in 2013 the share of GDP components viewed from expenditure prospective stood relatively the same, where the final consumer expenditures were the main component, followed by gross capital formation, exports of goods and services.

Figure 2: Some of National Accounts, 2009-2013 (in million €)



As shown in Table 2, within the component of final consumption expenditure, the Final consumption expenditure of households during 2013 continued to remain the main elements, which compared to the previous year, increased to 4.1%, or from €5,320.4 million to 5,539.3 million

Furthermore, the final consumption expenditure of the Government were the ones that were ranked as the second main component, which marked an increase of 2.6%. During 2013 they amounted to €863.9 million, or 21.8 million € more compared to the previous year. Of total sum of these expenditures in 2013, 23.7% were financed by donors, while the rest from the Kosovo Consolidated Budget (KCB).

Whereas, regarding the trends of sub-components (gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories) of the second main GDP component (gross capital formation), they remained the same also during 2013. Furthermore, their total value marked an increase of 0.4% in 2013 (€ 1,470.9 million) compared to the previous year (€1,465.1).

Also, Net Exports constituted one of the main GDP components, which as in previous years, also in 2013 had significant negative impact. However, its real value during 2013, compared to the previous year, increased (decrease of nominal value) for 2.5%, due to the decline in the value of imports of goods and services (1.4%) and increase of the export of goods and services (0.5%).

In the context of the same period, within this GDP component, the exports of goods and imports of services had relatively higher growth rate, 6.3%, i.e. 8.6%. Also, the import of goods and services experienced higher changes in nominal value, and compared to the previous year, exports of goods decreased for € 63 million, and the later marked an increase of €25million.

Table 2: Gross Domestic Product with current prices by expenditure approach 2008-2013

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Final consumption expenditure	4,172.20	4,221.60	4,516.50	4,975.50	5,320.40	5,539.30
Households final consumption expenditure	3,488.90	3,528.50	3,768.20	4,142.30	4,458.10	4,652.40
Government Final consumption expenditure	659.8	668.1	722.3	802.1	842.1	863.9
Kosovo Government	358	407.2	495.7	578.4	625	658.8
Donors (salaries)	301.8	260.8	226.6	223.7	217.1	205.2
Foreign employees	196.9	178.7	157.4	155.5	150.9	142.6
Local employees	104.9	82.1	69.2	68.2	66.2	62.6
NPISH final consumption expenditure o	23.6	25	26	31.1	20.2	23
Gross capital formation	1,208.70	1,267.40	1,450.60	1,632.40	1,465.10	1,470.90
Gross fixed capital formation	1,052.70	1,129.80	1,301.20	1,475.90	1,316.80	1,322.60
Changes in inventories	156	137.6	149.4	156.5	148.3	148.3
Net exports	1,498.20	1,419.40	1,565.2 -	1,793.30	1,726.80	1,683.60
Exports of goods and services	608.9	694.9	878	943.4	922.1	927.1
Exports of goods	216.6	177.2	305	324.9	287	305.1
Exports of services	392.4	517.6	573	618.5	635.1	622
Imports of goods and services	2,107.10	2,114.20	2,443.10	2,736.70	2,648.80	2,610.70
Imports of goods (FOB)	1,866.30	1,828.90	2,057.10	2,383.90	2,360.00	2,297.10
Imports of services	240.8	285.3	386.1	352.8	288.8	313.7

Employment rate

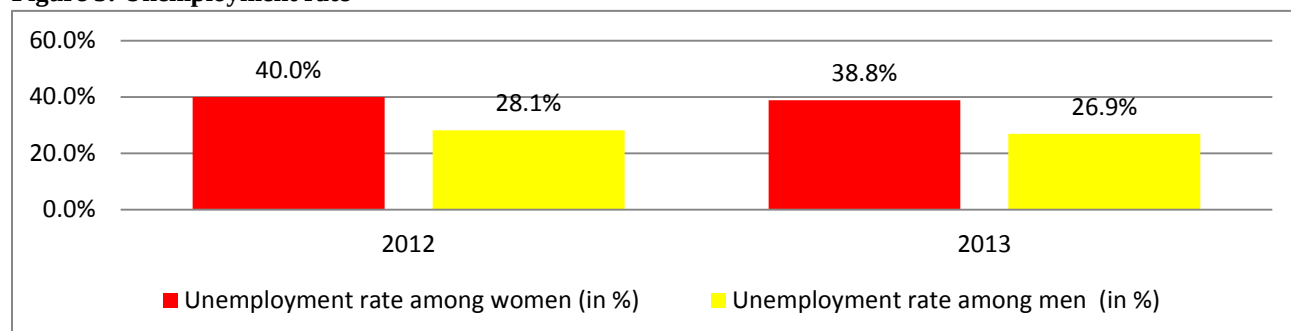
According to the Labour Force Survey conducted by KAS, the overall unemployment rate in Kosovo, during 2013, compared with the previous year, marked a decline, from 30.9% to 30%.

Table 3: Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate	2012	2013
General unemployment rate (in %)	30.9%	30.0%
Unemployment rate among women (in %)	40.0%	38.8%
Unemployment rate among men (in %)	28.1%	26.9%

As shown in Figure 3, the unemployment rate among women was relatively higher compared to men. Moreover, the difference between the unemployment rate among men and women continued to remain the same (decline rate for both genders was 1.2%).

Figure 3: Unemployment rate



Labour force participation

General labour force participation marked an increase during 2013 compared to the previous year, whereby more significant was the increase of male participation. As shown in Figure 4, Kosovo still has a relatively significant labour force gap between male and female participants.

Figure 4: Labour force participation

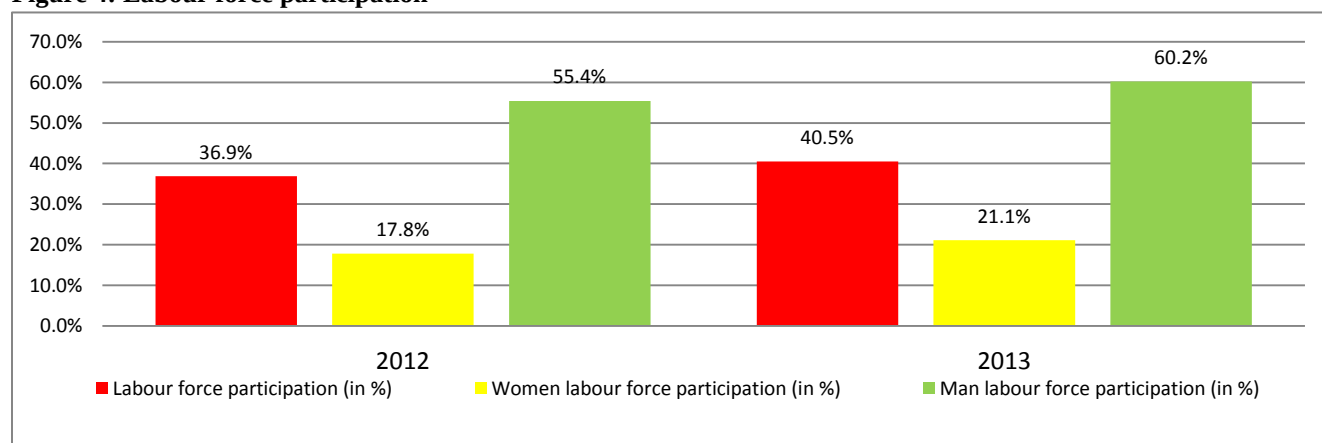


Table 4 shows the labour force participation rate during 2013, compared to the previous year, had an increase of 3.6%. In 2013, female labour force participation was 21.1%, representing an increase of 3.3% compared to the previous year, whereas males labour force participation was 60.2% and respectively 4.8%.

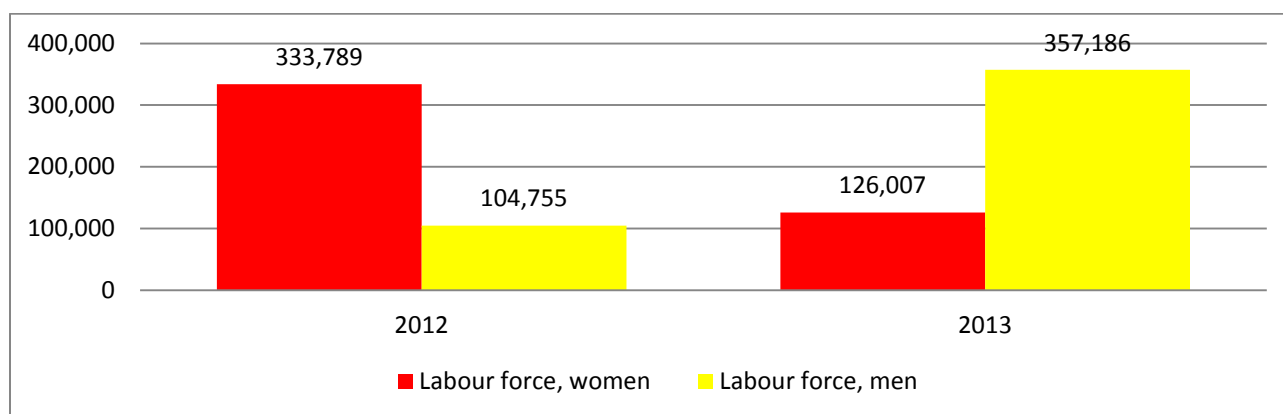
The gap between both, women and man labour force participation, during 2013 deepened even more, compared to the previous year.

Table 4: Labour force participation

Year	2012	2013
Labour force participation (in %)	36.9%	40.5%
Women labour force participation (in %)	17.8%	21.1%
Man labour force participation (in %)	55.4%	60.2%

Overall labour force

During 2013 the total labour force experienced a relatively significant increase (18.10%), compared to the previous year, especially women (20.29%).

Figure 5: Labour force (in persons)

According to the data presented in Table 5, one can note that during 2013, the men labour force grew relatively slower than that of women.

Despite this, women, in that year, represented only about 26% of the total labour force.

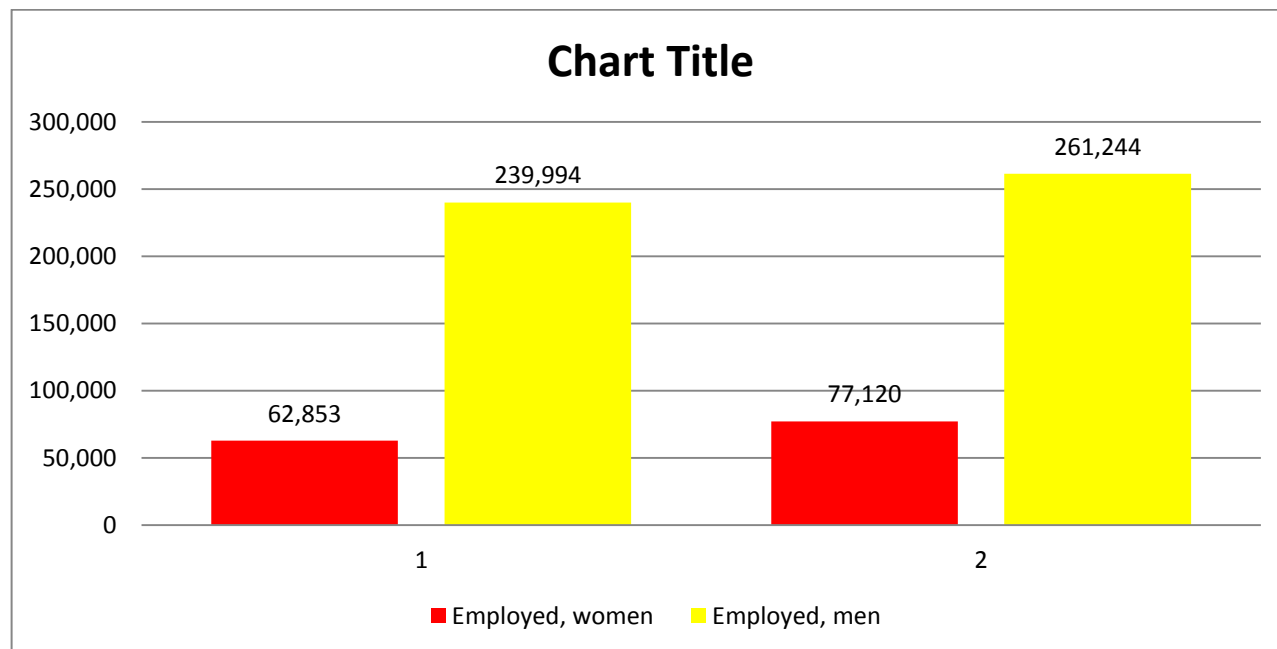
Table 5: Labour force (in persons)

Labour force	2012	2013	Annual change (in %)
Labour force, women	333,789	126,007	20.29%
Labour force, men	104,755	357,186	7.01%

Employed

The number of women employed during 2013, compared to the previous year, increased, however they represent only one in five people that are employed, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Employed, by gender (in persons)



Whereas, in Table 6, it can be noted that the number of employed women and men during 2013, and when compared to the previous year, it results in an increase of 18.5% and respectively 8.1%.

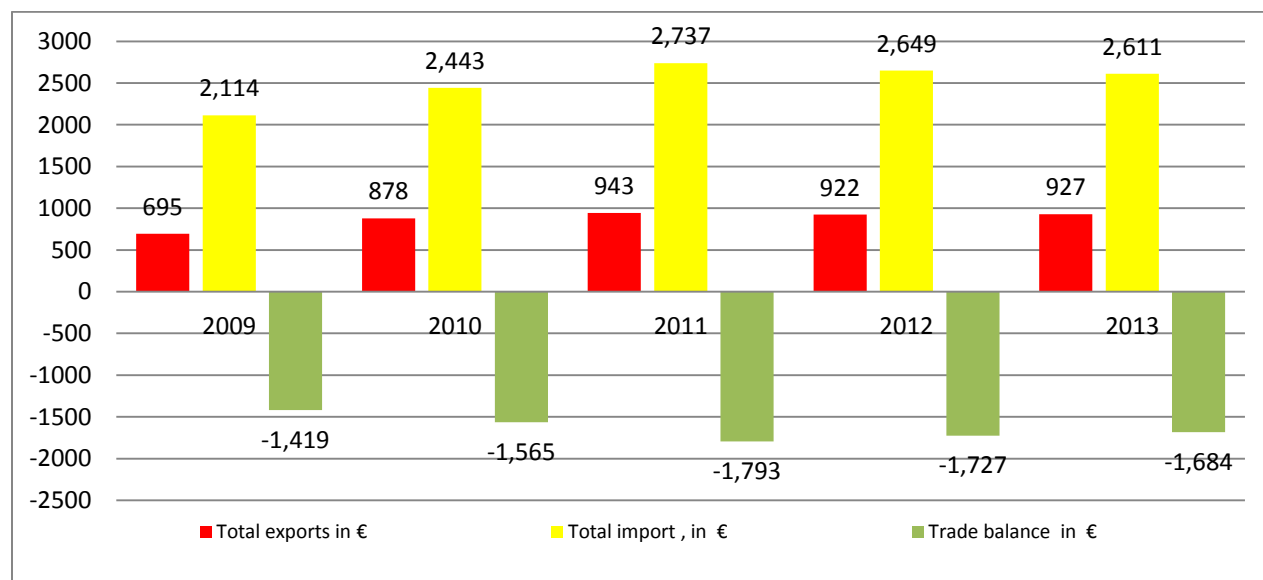
Table 6: Employed, by gender (in persons)

Year	2012	2013	Annual change (in persons)
Employed, women	62,853	77,120	14,267
Employed, men	239,994	261,244	21,250
Employed, in general	302,847	338,364	35,517

External Trade

Following the war, Kosovo continued to have a negative trade balance, however, in 2013, its value marked a decrease of 2.47%, mainly due to a decrease in imports of 1.43%, and partly due to increase in exports of 0.53%.

Figure 7: Export, import and total trade balance, 2009-2013 (current prices, in million of €)



Furthermore, Table 7 shows, that comparing to the previous year, in 2013 the total import decreased for 48 million €, due to a decrease of import of goods value (63 million €) more than the increase of import of services value (25 million €).

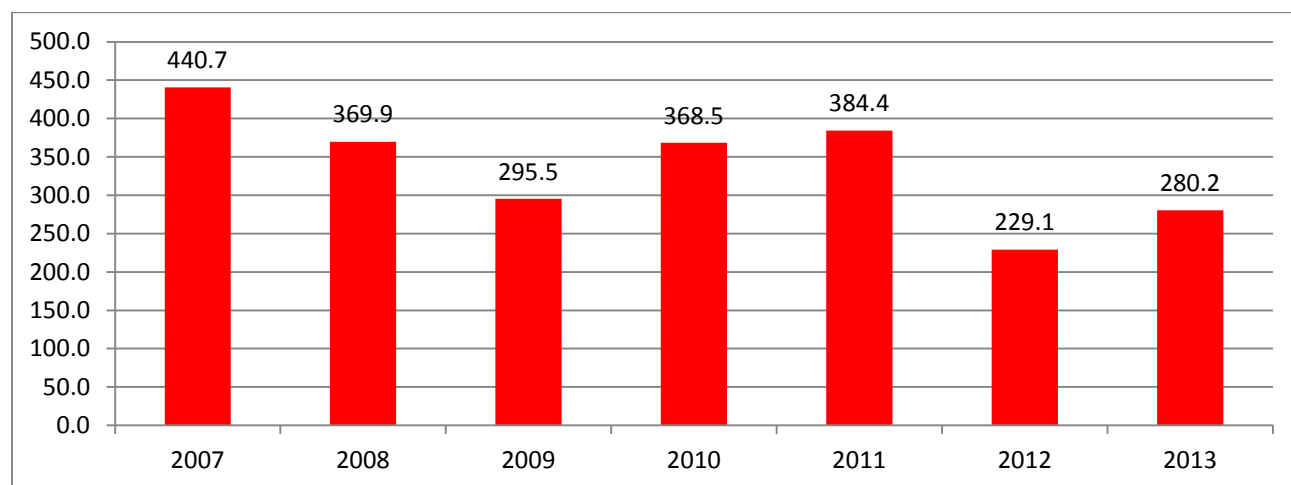
Table 7: Export, import and total trade balance, 2009-2013

Year	Total exports (current prices, in million of €)	Export of services (current prices, in million of €)	Exports of goods (current prices, in million of €)	Total import (current prices, in million of €)	Import of services (current prices, in million of €)	Import of goods (current prices, in million of €)	Trade balance (current prices, in million of €)
2009	695	518	177	2,114	285	1,829	(1,419)
2010	878	573	305	2,443	386	2,057	(1,565)
2011	943	619	325	2,737	353	2,384	(1,793)
2012	922	635	287	2,649	289	2,360	(1,727)
2013	927	622	305	2,611	314	2,297	(1,684)

Foreign investments

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Kosovo, during 2013 marked an increase, after a remarkable decline during the previous year, as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Foreign Direct Investment in Kosovo



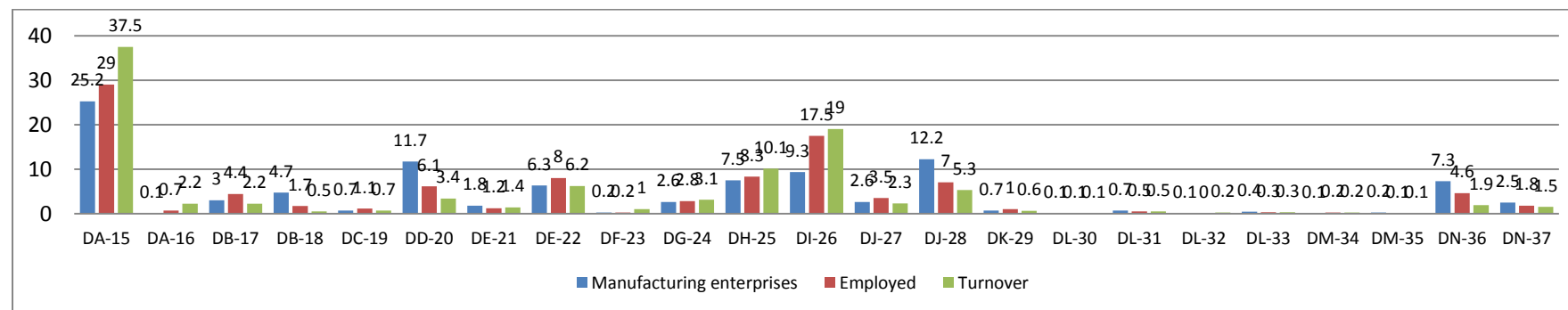
More specifically, 2013 was the period when FDI's amounted to €280.2 million, which compared to the previous year represents an increase of 22.3%.

Table 8: Foreign Direct Investment in Kosovo

Year	Foreign Direct Investment
2007	440.7
2008	369.9
2009	295.5
2010	368.5
2011	384.4
2012	229.1
2013	280.2

During 2013, as shown in Fig. 9, real estate sector was the most attractive economic activity to foreign investors, followed by transport and telecommunications, financial services and construction. It is worth mentioning that the economic activities with the highest increase in terms of attracting foreign investments, during 2013, compared to the previous year, are: energy, transport and telecommunications and real estate.

Figure 9: Foreign Direct Investments, by economic activity (receipts), (in %)



As shown in Table 9, during 2013, the real estate sector received around 35.4% of the total value of FDI. The other one third share of the total value of FDI's was roughly divided equally between economic activities related to the construction (15.1%) and transport and communications (14.2%). Furthermore, the other one third share of FDI's total value was mainly directed in the following economic activities: financial services (11%), energy (7.6%), manufacturing (6.9%) and commercial services, cleaning, etc. (6.2%).

Whereas, other economic activities such as processing industry, agriculture, mining, together attracted only 1% of FDI's total value in 2013, unlike the previous year, when they received about 5%. This change was mainly due to the decline of FDI in mining economic activity.

Table 9: Foreign Direct Investments, by economic activity (receipts), (in%)

Përshkrimi	Gjithsej	Shërbime Financiare	Prodhimi	Patundshëmëria	Transport i dhe Telekomunikacioni	Energjetika	Minierat	Ndërtimi	Industria Përpunuese	Bujqësia	Shërbime tregtare, pastrimi, Mbledhja	Keshillimi Operimi, Hulumtimi	Shërbimet sanitare	Tjera
2007	100%	23.1%	9.0%	7.0%	29.3%	0.6%	9.4%	1.2%	8.0%	1.8%	2.9%	1.0%	2.9%	3.8%
2008	100%	34.9%	6.0%	16.8%	13.8%	4.5%	4.7%	3.7%	8.5%	2.3%	2.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
2009	100%	25.5%	17.1%	14.9%	7.4%	2.9%	2.4%	12.0%	2.4%	4.4%	5.5%	0.9%	0.8%	3.8%
2010	100%	19.5%	19.8%	13.4%	4.0%	0.1%	2.7%	24.9%	6.9%	0.6%	3.3%	2.3%	0.7%	1.9%
2011	100%	8.9%	12.8%	16.3%	6.2%	0.0%	0.8%	34.3%	0.5%	0.1%	2.1%	2.0%	0.0%	16.0%
2012	100%	10.4%	12.1%	31.7%	7.9%	1.3%	4.6%	20.8%	0.4%	0.1%	3.6%	1.6%	0.3%	5.1%
2013	100%	11.0%	6.9%	35.4%	14.2%	7.6%	0.9%	15.1%	0.0%	0.1%	6.2%	0.7%	0.1%	1.6%
		133.3%	83.7%	135.5%	82.9%	17.1%	25.4%	111.9%	26.7%	9.5%	26.2%	9.1%	5.4%	33.3%

Sector Analysis -

Domestic Production

Number of registered businesses in industrial production sub-sectors

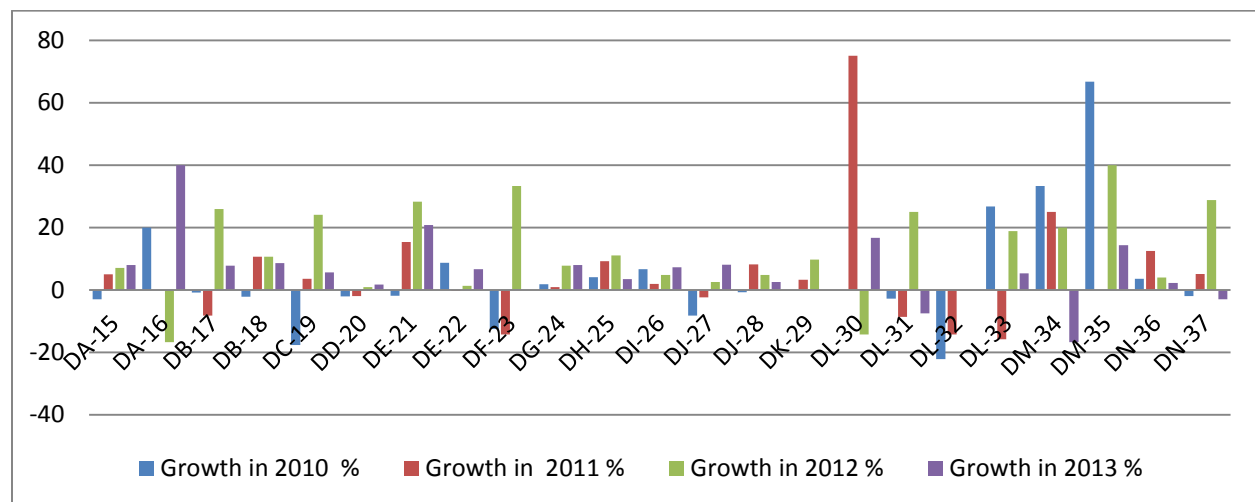
The data presented in Table no. 10 show the number of registered businesses over the years, 2009 to 2013, by sub-sectors. As it can be seen in the three first years there was a similar trend in regards to the number of businesses, while in 2012 there was an increase of 3% of registered businesses. The data for 2013 show that again there was a decline of business registration for 2.2% and from 7.1% to 5.3%.

A greater decrease was marked in sub-sector DN-34, which deals with means of transport, where it is noted that the overall number of businesses in 2012 had a participation of 20%, while in 2013 this percentage decreased to -16.7%. Also a decline was recorded in sub-sector DF - 23 or petroleum refining and coking, which in 2012 participated with 33.3% in the total number of business registration, while in the previous year this percentage dropped to zero. A decline was also marked in sub-sector DL-31 or machinery and electrical appliances from 25%, in 2012, to 0.7% in 2013.

Table 10; Number of businesses engaged in industrial production sub-sectors at Kosovo level by years

Nën sektorët	2009			2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Bizneset	%	Bizneset	Rritja në %	Bizneset	Rritja në %	Bizneset	Rritja në %	Bizneset	Rritja në %	
DA-15	1094	0	1061	-3.0	1114	5.0	1193	7.1	1288	8.0	
DA-16	5	0	6	20.0	6	0.0	5	-16.7	7	40.0	
DB-17	123	0	122	-0.8	112	-8.2	141	25.9	152	7.8	
DB-18	184	0	180	-2.2	199	10.6	220	10.6	239	8.6	
DC-19	34	0	28	-17.6	29	3.6	36	24.1	38	5.6	
DD-20	606	0	593	-2.1	581	-2.0	586	0.9	596	1.7	
DE-21	53	0	52	-1.9	60	15.4	77	28.3	93	20.8	
DE-22	276	0	300	8.7	299	-0.3	303	1.3	323	6.6	
DF-23	8	0	7	-12.5	6	-14.3	8	33.3	8	0.0	
DG-24	113	0	115	1.8	116	0.9	125	7.8	135	8.0	
DH-25	294	0	306	4.1	334	9.2	371	11.1	384	3.5	
DI-26	387	0	413	6.7	421	1.9	441	4.8	473	7.3	
DJ-27	134	0	123	-8.2	120	-2.4	123	2.5	133	8.1	
DJ-28	539	0	535	-0.7	579	8.2	607	4.8	623	2.6	
DK-29	30	0	30	0.0	31	3.3	34	9.7	34	0.0	
DL-30	4	0	4	0.0	7	75.0	6	-14.3	7	16.7	
DL-31	36	0	35	-2.8	32	-8.6	40	25.0	37	-7.5	
DL-32	9	0	7	-22.2	6	-14.3	6	0.0	6	0.0	
DL-33	15	0	19	26.7	16	-15.8	19	18.8	20	5.3	
DM-34	3	0	4	33.3	5	25.0	6	20.0	5	-16.7	
DM-35	3	0	5	66.7	5	0.0	7	40.0	8	14.3	
DN-36	302	0	313	3.6	352	12.5	366	4.0	374	2.2	
DN-37	101	0	99	-2.0	104	5.1	134	28.8	130	-3.0	
Gjithsej	4353	0	4357	0.1	4534	4.1	4854	7.1	5113	5.3	

Figure 10 Graphical presentation of the number of businesses engaged in industrial production sub-sectors at Kosovo level by years, 2009-2013



While the largest number of sub-sectors declined, during this period, in terms of business registration, a small number of them marked an increase. In terms of number of businesses, in 2013, the largest increase was marked in tobacco sub-sector whereby from -16.7% share in total number of businesses (compared to previous years), it increased for 40 % in the total number of businesses.

The annual turnover by regions and sub-sectors of industrial production at Kosovo level, 2012/2013

The data on annual turnover by regions show that in 2013 Prizren region led with a total of € 272,473.247, of the annual income total value. In this region, food industry had a turnover of € 105,351,552, or approximately 40% of the total amount. Other sectors that also marked a praised turnover are: non-metal minerals and metal products except for machinery and equipment by € 76,645.044, respectively € 10,905.817, textile products with € 10,319.020 and plastic and rubber products amounted to € 37,931.790).

Prishtina region is with a similar amount or trend of approximately € 258,377.621. While the total amount of food products is similar to Prizren region, turnover amounted to € 103, 934,189), the concentration of production in sub-sectors has a more balanced distribution or a more sustainable turnover. From other sectors, the publishing activity is with € 25,361.659, which is the most dominant compared to other regions.

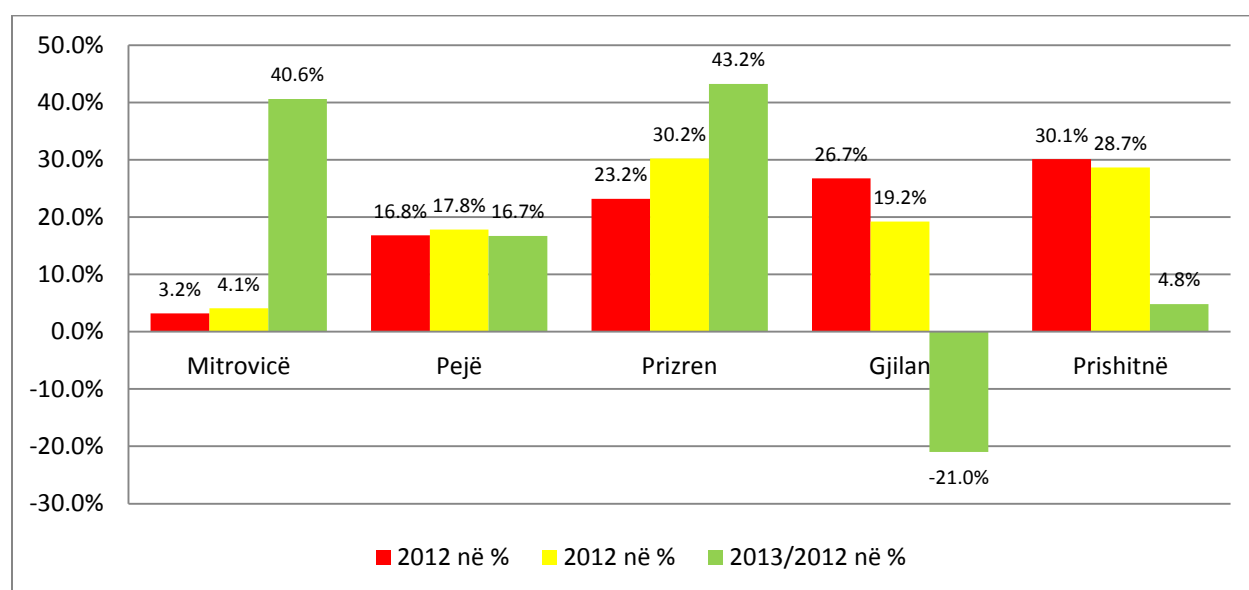
Mitrovica region known as the most integrated industrial region during the former centralist system; today is the region that faces the greatest difficulties in adapting to the free market. With a total turnover of enterprises amounted to € 36, 618,930, this region currently accumulates only 1/8 of the total amount. The total turnover for 2013, in Gjilan region amounted to € 173,278.244,

while Peja region € 160, 848,086. These data indicate that we are dealing with an increase or a positive trend towards industrial turnover compared to previous periods. In Gjiilan region are industrial sub-sectors in the form of non-metal mineral products, € 36,470.645, metal € 11,656.232 and rubber/plastics in the amount of € 24,673.894, which provide the main contribution to the overall turnover followed by sub-sector of food products, € 65,832.758, tobacco processing amounted to € 18,672.229 and from wood industry such as furniture manufacturing.

Table 11: The annual turnover by Regions in Kosovo level, 2012/2013

Municipality	2012		2013		2013/2012 in %
	Turnover	%	Turnover	%	
Mitrovica	26,042,524	3.2	36,618,930	4.1	40.6
Peja	137,784,980	16.8	160,848,086	17.8	16.7
Prizreni	190,244,295	23.2	272,473,247	30.2	43.2
Gjilani	219,229,152	26.7	173,278,944	19.2	-21.0
Prishtina	246,604,814	30.1	258,377,621	28.7	4.8
Total	819,905,765	100.0	901,596,828	100.0	10.0

Figure 11: Graphical presentation of the annual turnover by Regions in Kosovo level, 2012/2013



Labour Force

Number of employees versus businesses and annual turnover by sectors in value and percentage, 2013

In relation to the number of employees by industrial sectors, at Kosovo level, the number of employees, not always, is in a parallel compliance versus to the total income of annual turnover and the number of enterprises, respectively industrial sectors. Referring to the processed data, as shown in the Table 12, food and beverages production sector leads in terms of employment figures during 2013, respectively with 6261 employees or 29% of the total number of employees.

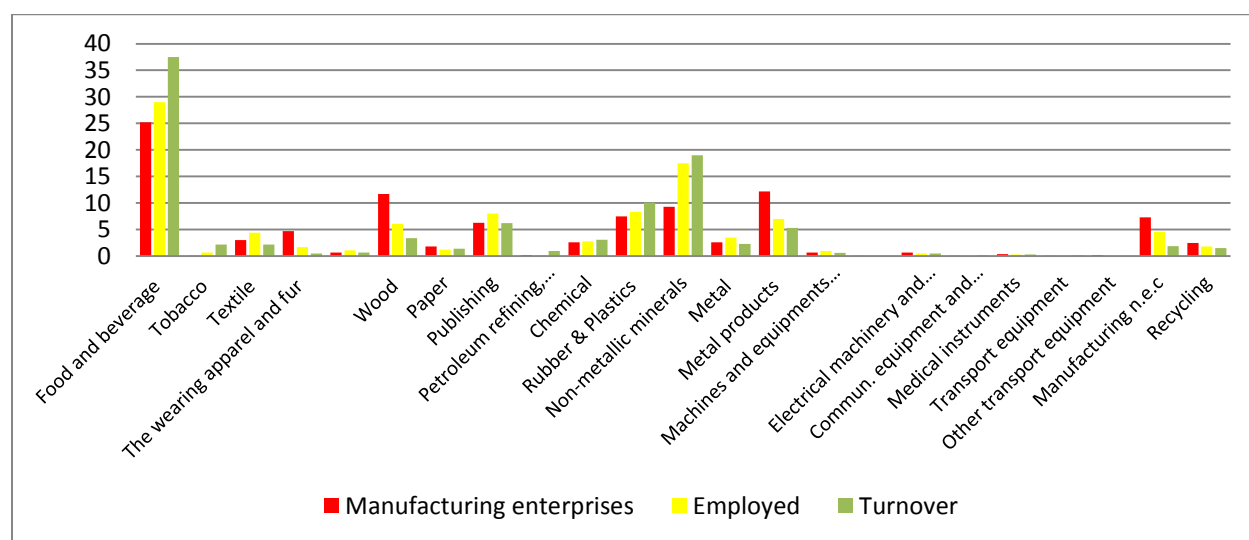
This sector is followed by the non-metal mineral products manufacturing sector with a total number of 3,776 or 17.5% of the overall total. With a slight advantage, compared to other sectors, are plastics and rubber manufacturing sector, publications sector and metal products, with figures from 1797 (8.3%), 1716 (8%) and 1517 (7%).

The largest number of manufacturing sectors, such as: tobacco, textile, leather, paper, oil refining, machinery and electrical and optical equipment, electronic appliances, communications, medical instruments and means of transport are mainly are small or family nature businesses.

Table 12: The data on the number of employees versus no. businesses and the annual turnover by sector, in value and percentage, 2013

sektor ët	Industria	Nder. prodhuese		Të punësuar		Qarkullimi	
		Vlera	%	Vlera	%	Vlera	%
DA-15	Ushqim. Dhe pije	1288	25.2	6261	29.0	338,032,687	37.5
DA-16	Duhanit	7	0.1	157	0.7	19,756,773	2.2
DB-17	Tekstilit	152	3.0	951	4.4	19,592,965	2.2
DB-18	Veshjeve dhe gëzof	239	4.7	364	1.7	4,278,831	0.5
DC-19	Lëkurës dhe prodh. Të lëkurës	38	0.7	234	1.1	6,346,978	0.7
DD-20	Drurit	596	11.7	1314	6.1	30,263,672	3.4
DE-21	Letrës	93	1.8	259	1.2	12,238,540	1.4
DE-22	Botimeve	323	6.3	1716	8.0	55,539,907	6.2
DF-23	Rafinimi i naftës, koksifikimi	8	0.2	39	0.2	9,369,241	1.0
DG-24	Kimike	135	2.6	598	2.8	27,991,297	3.1
DH-25	Gomë&plastikë	384	7.5	1797	8.3	91,030,000	10.1
DI-26	Minerale jo metalike	473	9.3	3776	17.5	171,019,852	19.0
DJ-27	Metaleve	133	2.6	747	3.5	20,417,638	2.3
DJ-28	Prodhimeve prej metali	623	12.2	1518	7.0	47,673,204	5.3
DK-29	Makinave dhe pajisjeve P.C	34	0.7	222	1.0	5,196,858	0.6
DL-30	Paisj. Elektrike dhe optike	7	0.1	19	0.1	556,005	0.1
DL-31	Maikinave dhe aparateve elektr.	37	0.7	99	0.5	4,190,610	0.5
DL-32	Paisj. Aparateve të komunikimit	6	0.1	9	0.0	1,467,294	0.2
DL-33	Instrumenteve mjekësore të preciziteti	20	0.4	55	0.3	2,772,372	0.3
DM-34	Mjeteve të transportit	5	0.1	33	0.2	1,769,354	0.2
DM-35	mjeteve tjera të transporti	8	0.2	32	0.1	1200833	0.1
DN-36	Tjera përpunuese P.C	374	7.3	987	4.6	17,121,477	1.9
DN-37	Rikoperimi	130	2.5	386	1.8	13,770,440	1.5
Gjithsej: D		5113	100	21573	100	901,596,828	100

Figure 12: Graphical presentation of the data on the number of employees versus no. businesses and the annual turnover by sector, in value and percentage, 2013



The average wage, by economic activities

Table 13 shows the average wages calculated from monthly wages for 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 by respective economic activities. From the Table below it can be observed that for 2013 the highest average salary was for the economic activity "international organizations and bodies", while the lowest average salary was for the economic activity "Production, proccession and preservation of poultry meat".

Table 13: The average wages by respective economic activities

Paga mesatare sipas kategorive për vite				
Emertimi sipas kategorive	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tjeter	357	401	351	474
Arsimi parashkollor dhe fillor	184	288	342	310
Bankat qendrore	696	532	513	642
Botimi i librave	296	331	286	224
Endja e stofrave të leshta - cikli i krehjes	220	223	372	304
Endja e stovrafe të leshta - cikli i tjerres	677	380	338	430
Endja e tekstileve të pambukëta	314	257	210	217
Fonderia e çelikut	225	169	-	-
Fonderia e gizës	510	478	493	442
Gjyjetia, ngritja e leqeve, ripopullimi dhe kujdesi ndaj kafsheve të gjahut duke përfshirë edhe shërbimet	305	352	267	227
Kërkime dhe aplikime eksperimentale në shkencat shoqërore dhe humanitare	605	636	601	566
Këshillime dhe sigurimi i pajisjeve programore (softwar-it	2,593	1,445	906	857
Kultura e drithërave dhe kulturat industriale (pc)1/	466	586	372	337
Kulturat e frutave, të frutave me lëvozhge, të bimëve për pije dhe për erëza	298	281	295	348
Kulturat e perimeve, hortikultura dhe fidanishtja mbledhjes së këpuardhave pyjore	450	450	255	170
Lidhja dhe punët përfundimtare	601	606	487	413
Mirëmbajtja dhe riparimi i automjeteve	360	370	150	150
Ndërmjetësime të tjera monetare	764	697	761	747
Ndërtimi dhe riparimi i anijeve	-	-	-	-
Ndërtimi dhe riparimi i anijeve për argëtim dhe anijeve sportive	-	-	-	-
Ngarkimi - shkarkimi i peshave	657	674	732	632
Nxjerrja dhe aglomerimi i linjiteve dhe thëngjillit të murrëm	750	687	196	115
Nxjerrja e gurit gëlqeror, të gipsit dhe të gëlqeres natyrore	207	256	228	184
Nxjerrja e gurit për ndërtim	205	251	216	215
Nxjerrja e mineralit të hekurit	301	305	303	289
Nxjerrja e mineralit të metaleve jo ferro-manjetike(al, cu, kr etj) përveq uranimit dhe toriumit	450	446	160	149
Nxjerrja e mineralit të uranimit dhe toriumit	836	705	515	391
Nxjerrja e shistit argjilor	270	301	252	207
Organizatat dhe trupat ndërkombëtare	1,268	1,491	1,320	1,271
Përgatitja dhe endja e stofrave të leshta - cikli i tjerres	150	813	327	194
Përgatitja dhe filaturimi i fibrave të pambukut	-	-	-	-
Përgatitja dhe tanini i lekures	-	-	-	-
Përpunimi dhe konservimi i peshkut dhe i produkteve të peshkut	388	331	291	274
Petëzimi në të ftohtë	718	610	202	14
Prodhimi dhe riparimi i aeroplanëve dhe fluturakeve kozmike	422	673	634	725
Prodhimi i artikujve të udhëtimit, të galanterise dhe të pajimeve të kuajve	416	450	557	498
Prodhimi i cimentos	-	567	633	578
Prodhimi i derivateve të naftës	503	398	184	207
Prodhimi i furnirit, rimesos, i panelave të veçanta dhe fibrave	463	475	238	185
Prodhimi i gomave të brendshme e të jashtme të automjeteve	450	389	408	364
Prodhimi i instrumenteve dhe aparateve për matje, kontroll, hulumtim, për destinime të lundrimit dhe destinime të tjera, përveç pajisjeve të kontrollit për procese industriale	-	-	321	414

Prodhimi i kazanave me avull, përvec kazanave për nxemje qëndrore me ujë të ngrohët	448	489	193	156
Prodhimi i konstruksioneve metalike dhe pjesëve të tyre	300	509	434	250
Prodhimi i makinave të tjera bujqësore pyjore	660	325	284	270
Prodhimi i marrësve televiziv, radiomarrësve, aparateve për inçizimin dhe riprodhimin e zërit dhe të fotografisë dhe të pajisjes përcjellëse	-	150	-	100
Prodhimi i pesticideve dhe i produkteve të tjera organike	-	-	-	170
Prodhimi i pllakave, fletëve, tubave e profileve prej plastike	338	339	325	345
Prodhimi i preparateve farmaceutike	990	577	436	362
Prodhimi i produkteve farmaceutike bazë me përdorim mjekësor	242	248	216	202
Prodhimi i produkteve prej tepe, kashte dhe artikuj të tjerë të shporterise	569	431	273	193
Prodhimi i produkteve të tjera prej druri	672	457	269	218
Prodhimi i profileve për goma të jashtme	244	267	213	224
Prodhimi i qelqit të shështë	300	280	19	-
Prodhimi i radiatorëve dhe prodhimi i kazanave me avull,për ngrohje qendrore	-	1,094	380	487
Prodhimi i sapuneve, detërzhentëve dhe i produkteve tëpastrimit e shkëlqimit	1,149	1,636	509	441
Prodhimi i traktorëve për bujqësi	730	730	107	90
Prodhimi i tullave, tjegullave dhe produkteve për ndërtim me baltë të pjekur	2,047	2,203	1,070	904
Prodhimi i zdrukthtarisë dhe elementeve të ndërtimtarisë(trare, dritare, dyer etj)	408	404	421	401
Prodhimi, përpunimi dhe konservimi i mishit	-	-	100	150
Prodhimi, përpunimi dhe konservimi i mishit të shpendëve	-	255	53	132
Restaurante	450	450	192	166
Rritja e kafshëve të tjera	384	383	282	295
Shembja e ndërtesave dhe përgatitja e tokave	598	663	572	549
Shërbime plotësuese në kultura bujqësore	439	370	350	432
Shërbimet e postave publike (shtetërore)	794	775	825	905
Shtypja e gazetave	343	326	298	259
Shtypje të tjera	374	357	276	261
Telekomunikimet	318	341	354	340
Thyerja e gurit, dhënia e formës dhe finicioni	628	628	261	194
Transporti detar dhe bregdetar	817	754	687	691
Tregëtia, mirëmbajtja dhe riparimi i motoçikletave	526	528	231	92
Tregtia me pakicë e bukës, simiteve, ëmbëlsirave, brumërave, sheqerkave dhe pastave	188	222	205	257
Tregtia e automjeteve motorike	-	-	-	-
Tregtia me pakicë e mishit dhe produkteve të mishit	1,208	-	-	-
Tregtia me pakicë e pemëve dhe perimeve	573	525	563	538
Tregtia me pakicë e peshkut, guasave dhe gaforreve	1,207	1,267	1,565	1,332
Tregtia me shumicë e luleve dhe e bimëve	809	950	903	869
Vendosja e izolatorëve	592	581	509	447
Veprimtari të mbrojtjes sociale me strehim	520	545	439	392
Veprimtari të mbrojtjes sociale pa strehim	1,612	1,244	792	1,191
Veprimtari të veterinerisë	499	553	524	431
Veprimtaritë e arkitekturës dhe inxhinierisë dhe këshillime në lidhur me to	212	205	275	479

Number of businesses by Regions engaged in industrial manufacturing sub-sectors in Kosovo for 2013

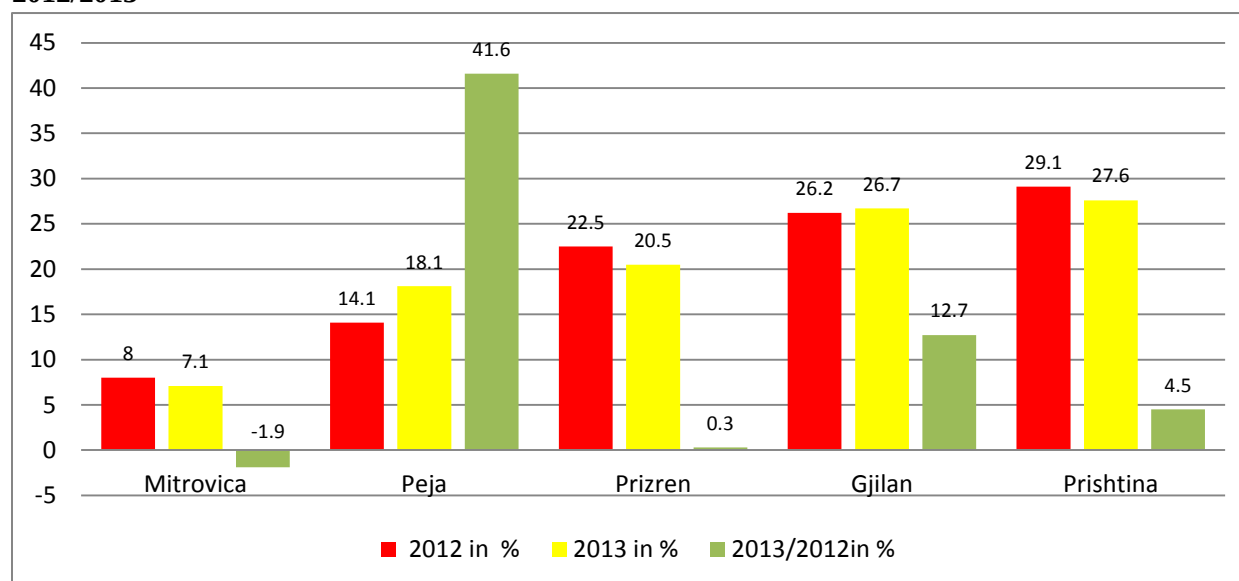
Regarding the number of businesses in regions, data presented in Table 14 show that Prishtina region leads, regarding the concentration of enterprises, with 1413 businesses or 28%, during 2013. Followed by Gjilan with 1289 businesses or 25% of total number, Prizren with 1125 enterprises or 22% of total businesses. In 2012, Peja region had 652 businesses or 14.1% of the total businesses, whereas in 2013 this figure marked an increase of 18.1% or 923 businesses.

Whereas in Gjilan region, in 2013, there is an increase of the number of businesses compared to 2012, from 1213 to 1289, whereas in the Mitrovica region, according to presented data, there is a slight decrease from 370 (in 2012) to 363.

Table 15: Number of businesses by Regions in Kosovo, 2012/2013

Municipality	2012		2013		2013/2012
	<i>No . of enterprises</i>	%	<i>No . of enterprises</i>	%	%
Mitrovica	370	8.0	363	7.1	-1.9
Peja	652	14.1	923	18.1	41.6
Prizren	1044	22.5	1047	20.5	0.3
Gjilan	1213	26.2	1367	26.7	12.7
Prishtina	1352	29.1	1413	27.6	4.5
Total	4,631	100.0	5,113	100.0	10.4

Figure 14: The graphic representation of the number of businesses by Regions of Kosovo, 2012/2013



Number of businesses by Municipalities, in the Prishtina region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013

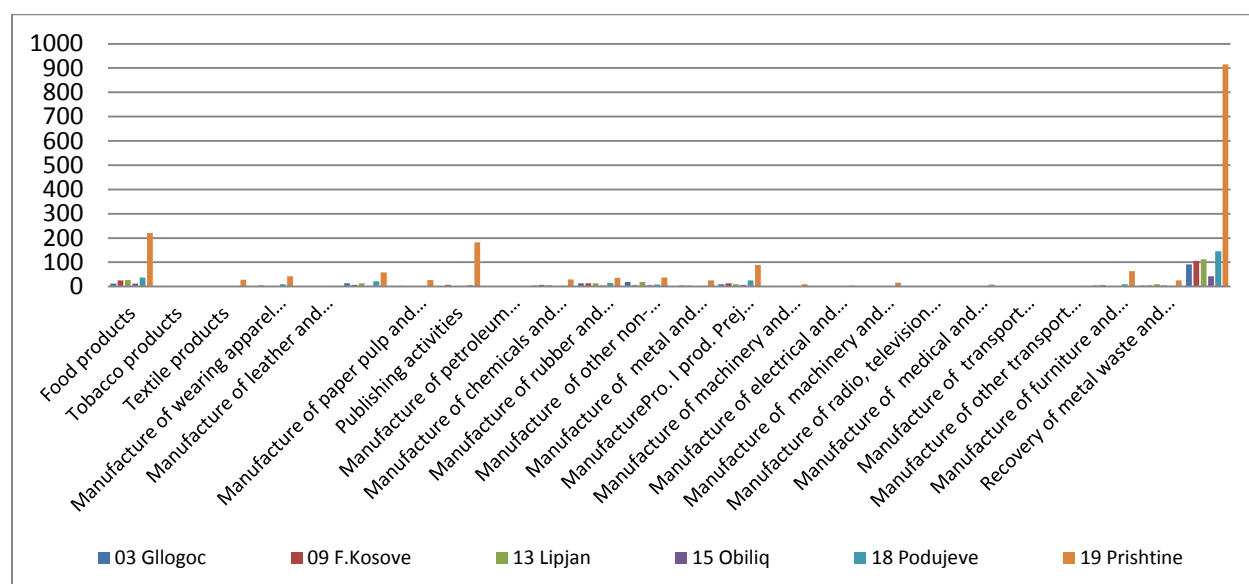
Prishtina, according to data presented in Table 16, is the region that leads in the number of businesses in 2013, with 1413 businesses or about 60% of the total number of businesses, of which 915 are registered in the municipality of Prishtina. In this region, food activity is currently leading in manufacturing activity with a total of 220 businesses followed by Publication with 182, metal products manufacturing, apart from machinery and equipment, with 89 registered businesses.

In five other municipalities of this region, such as: Podujeva, Fushe Kosova, Lipjani, Drenasi (Glllogoc) and Kastriot (Obiliq) about 30% of businesses, from their total number in the region, are registered. Podujeva municipality, even though with a small number of registered businesses, 145 or 10% of total businesses, is listed as second in the region and is mainly represented by food products sector and metal products manufacturing, apart from machinery and equipment. Lipjan municipality, in 2013, is listed as third according to the number of registered businesses, with 113, followed by Fushe Kosova with 106, seven less than Lipjan.

Table 16: Number of businesses by Municipalities in the Prishtina region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013

Municipality-ID	Food products	Tobacco products	Textile products	Manufacture of wearing appare and fur	Manufacture of leather and leather products	Production of wood and h. e	Manufacture wood and leather	Manufacture of paper pulp and paper products	Publishing activities	Manufacture of petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metal and metal products	Manufacture of metal Manu. of	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	Manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment	Manufacture of medical and optical instruments	Manufacture of transport equipments	Manufacture of other transport equipments	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	Recovery of metal waste and scrap	
03 Glogoc	12	2	1		13	2	2			4	14	19	1	10	1							5	5	91	
09 F Kosove	25		5		7	3	7			7	13	6	5	14						1		2	6	5	106
13 Lipjan	27	2	1		14	1				1	6	14	19	5	10			1					2	10	113
15 Obiliq	12		1		3	1	1					5	6	1	7	1							1	4	43
18 Podujeve	37		1	9	1	21	1	6			3	15	8	3	26			1					10	3	145
19 Prishtine	220	2	28	43	3	58	27	182	2	2	30	36	37	25	89	9	4	16	2	8	2	3	64	25	915
Total	333	2	33	60	4	116	35	198	3	3	50	97	95	40	156	11	4	18	2	9	2	5	88	52	1413

Figure 15: Graphic presentation of the number of businesses by Municipalities in the Prishtina region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013



Number of businesses by municipalities - Mitrovica region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo, for 2013

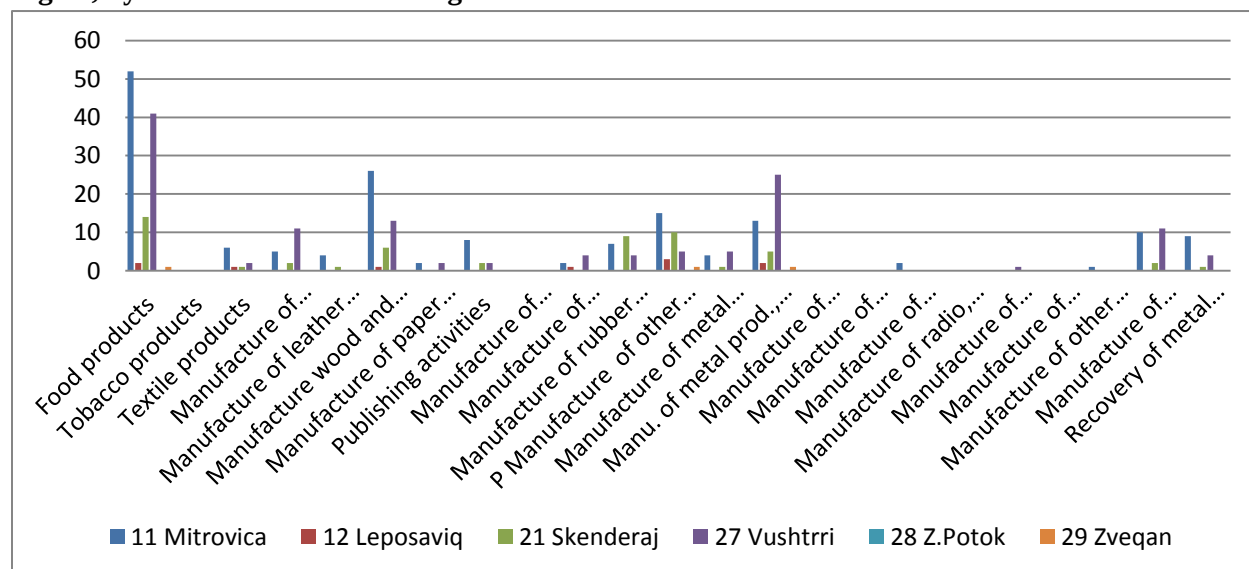
Data in Table 17 show that, during 2013 in the Mitrovica region were registered 363 businesses, taking into account that there are very few data on the number of businesses in the municipalities of Zveçan, Leposaviq and Zubin Potok. The food products manufacturing leads with a total of 52 businesses, followed by wood products sector with a total of 26 registered businesses.

In this region, regarding the number of registered businesses, Mitrovica leads with a total of 166, followed by Vushtrri with 130, Skenderaj with 54, Leposaviq with 10 and Zveçan with 3 in 2013.

Table17: Number of businesses according to municipalities in Mitrovica region, at industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013

Municipality ID	Food products	Tobacco products	Textile products	Manufacture of wearing apparel and fur	Manufacture of leather and leather products	Manufacture wood and leather products	Manufacture of paper pulp and paper products	Publishing activities	Manufacture of petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metal and metal products	Mann. of metal prod., except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	Manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipments	Manufacture of medical and optical instruments	Manufacture of transport equipments	Manufacture of other transport equipments	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	Recovery of metal waste and scrap	Total
11 Mitrovica	52	6	5	4	26	2	8		2	7	15	4	13			2					1	10	9	166
12 Leposaviq	2		1			1				1		3		2										10
21 Skenderaj	14		1	2	1	6		2			9	10	1	5								2	1	54
27 Vushtrri	41		2	11		13	2	2		4	4	5	5	25					1			11	4	130
28 Z.Potok																								
29 Zveçan	1											1		1										3
Total	110	0	10	18	5	46	4	12	0	7	20	34	10	46	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	23	14	363

Figure 16: Graphical presentation of the number of businesses by Municipalities in Mitrovica region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013



Number of businesses by Municipalities in the Peja region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013

With a total of 923 registered businesses, Peja region in 2013, as it appears from Table 18 and the Figure 17, includes mainly the food products subsector with 231 businesses, the wood products and leather products with 144 businesses, metal products, apart from machinery and equipment, with 122, as well as non-metal minerals with 86 businesses.

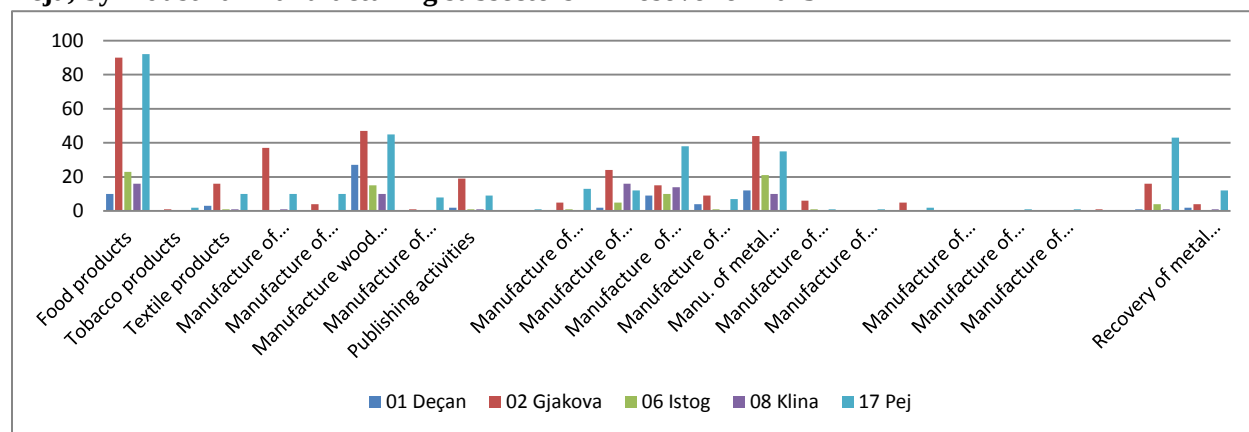
Regarding the number of businesses this Region is disaggregated mainly in two municipalities, Peja with 353 and Gjakova with 344 registered businesses. Food products manufacturing subsector is dominant compared to other subsectors with 92 registered businesses, 90, respectively. In Peja municipality, wood products and leather products subsector occupy an important place with 45 registered businesses, followed by other non-metal mineral products subsector with 38 businesses and metal products, apart from machinery and equipment, with 35 registered businesses. Whereas, in Gjakova municipality is paper and metal products subsector, with 181 businesses, which contributes to total number of businesses.

Deçan municipality with 72 businesses, Istog municipality with 83 businesses and Klina municipality with 71 businesses contribute with less than 25% of the total number in the region.

Table 18: Number of businesses by Municipalities in the region of Peja, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013

Municipality-ID	Food products	Tobacco products	Textile products	Manufacture of wearing apparel and fur	Manufacture of leather and leather products	Manufacture wood and leather products	Manufacture of paper pulp and paper products	Publishing activities	Manufacture of petroleum product	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metal and metal products	Manu. of metal prod., except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	Manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and instruments	Manufacture of medical and optical instruments	Manufacture of transport equipments	Manufacture of other transport equipments	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	Recovery of metal waste and scrap	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
01 Deçan	10		3			27		2				2	9	4	12							1	2	72
02 Gjakova	90	1	16	37	4	47	1	19		5	24	15	9	44	6		5				1	16	4	344
06 Istog	23		1			15		1		1	5	10	1	21	1							4		83
08 Klina	16		1	1		10		1			16	14		10								1	1	71
17 Pej	92	2	10	10	10	45	8	9	1	13	12	38	7	35	1	1	2		1	1		43	12	353
Total	231	3	31	48	14	144	9	32	1	19	59	86	21	122	8	1	7	0	1	1	1	65	19	923

Figure no. 17: Graphic presentation of the number of businesses by Municipalities in the region of Peja, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013



Number of businesses by Municipalities in the Gjilan region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013

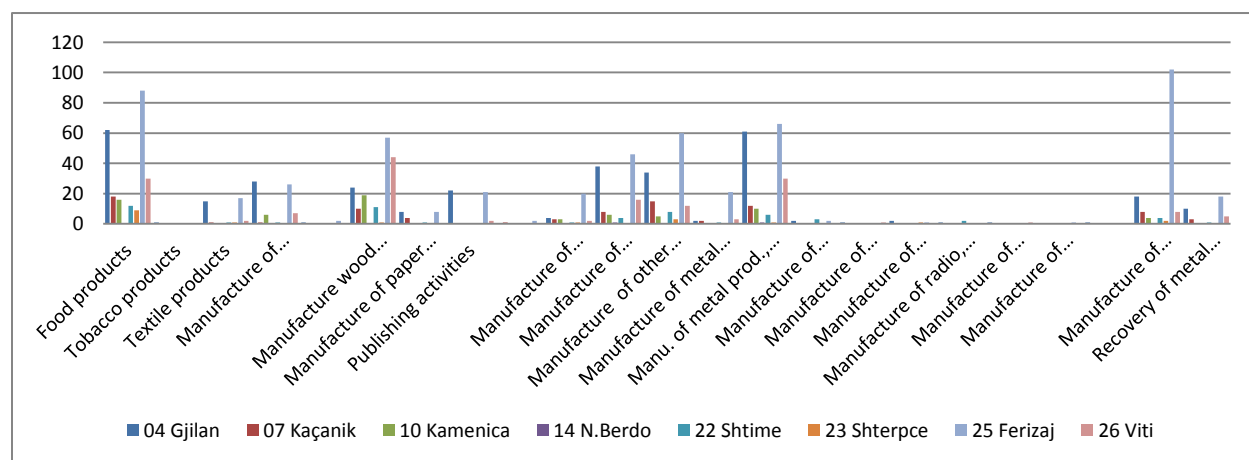
Data in Table 19 show that the total number of registered businesses in Gjilan region is 4.523, of which the largest number was marked in two municipalities, Gjilan and Ferizaj, with 1.830, 1763 businesses, respectively. In Vitia municipality were registered 490 businesses, in Kamenica 194, in Shtime municipality 151, Kaçanik 86, Shterpce 7 and Novobrd 2.

Food sector marked the highest number of businesses with 1230, whereas smaller number had businesses in the other non-metal products manufacturing subsector, where in 2013 were registered 586 businesses, followed by furniture manufacturing and other industries with 483 businesses. An approximate figure, 424 businesses, was also marked by rubber and plastic products manufacturing subsector.

Table no. 19: Number of businesses by municipalities in Gjilan region, by industrial manufacturing subsector in Kosovo for 2013

Municipality-ID	Food products	Tobacco products	Textile products	Manufacture of wearing apparel and fur	Manufacture of leather and leather products	Manufacture of wood and leather products	Manufacture of paper pulp and paper products	Publishing activities	Manufacture of petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metal and metal products	Manufacture of metal prod., except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	Manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment	Manufacture of medical and optical instruments	Manufacture of transport equipment	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	Recovery of metal waste and scrap	Total
04 Gjilan	62	1	15	28	1	24	8	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	336
07 Kaçanik	18		1	1		10	4		1	3	8	15	2	12								8	3	86
10 Kamenica	16			6		19				3	6	5		10								4		69
14 N.Berdo											1			1										2
22 Shtime	12		1	1		11	1			1	4	8	1	6	3			2				4	1	56
23 Shterpce	9		1			1				1		3		1			1					2		19
25 Ferizaj	88		17	26	2	57	8	21	2	20	46	60	21	66	2		1			1		102	18	558
26 Viti	30		2	7		44		2		2	16	12	3	30		1			1			8	5	163
Total	235	1	37	69	3	166	21	45	3	34	119	137	29	187	7	2	4	3	2	1	1	146	37	1289

Figure no. 18: Graphic presentation of the number of businesses by municipalities in Gjilan region, by industrial manufacturing subsector in Kosovo for 2013



Number of businesses by municipalities in Prizren region, by industrial manufacturing subsector in Kosovo for 2013

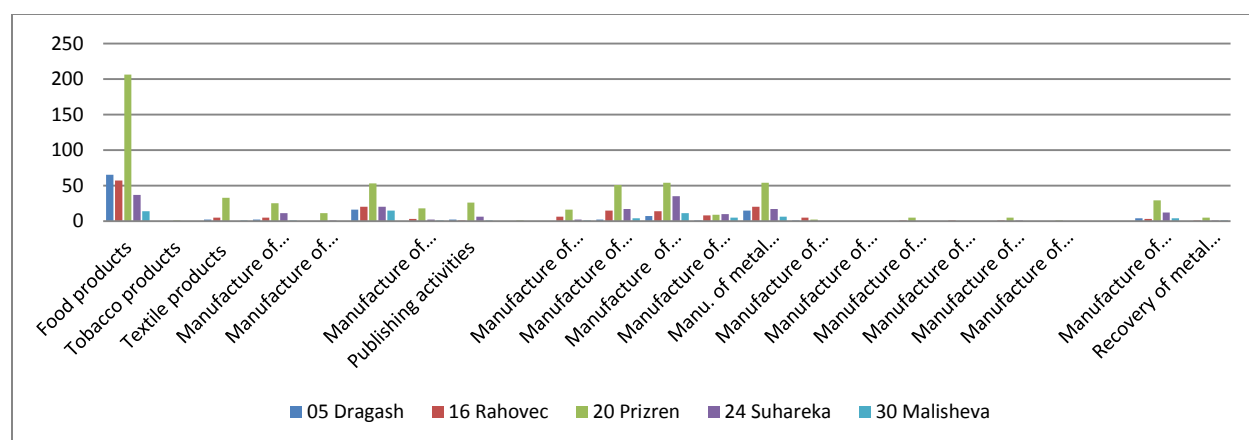
In 2013, in Prizren region were located about 60% of businesses or 605 registered enterprises from various economic sectors, followed by the municipality of Suhareka with a total of 172 registered businesses, as well as Rahovec with 166. Malisheva, during this year, has a total of 65 registered businesses, whereas Dragash municipality has a total of 117 registered businesses.

When dealing with specific sub-sectors within the region, almost, as always until now, the food products subsectors marks the highest number of businesses with a total 379, followed by wood and leather products manufacturing with 124 registered businesses, other non-metal products manufacturing subsectors with 121 businesses and metals, apart from machinery and equipment, manufacturing subsector with 112 businesses, which mark a respectable number of representations against other industrial subsectors within the region.

Table no. 20: Number of businesses by municipalities in Prizren region, by industrial manufacturing subsector in Kosovo for 2013

Municipality (ID)	Food products	Tobacco products	Textile products	Manufacture of wearing apparel and fur	Manufacture of leather and leather products	Manufacture wood and leather products	Manufacture of paper pulp and paper products	Publishing activities	Manufacture of petroleum products	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metal and metal products	Manu. of metal prod., except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of machinery and equipments	Manufacture of electrical and optic equipment	Manufacture of machinery and electrical equipment	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and instruments	Manufacture of medical and optic instruments	Manufacture of transport equipments	Manufacture of other transport equipments	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	Recovery of metal waste and scrap	Total
05 Dragash	65	2	2		16	2					2	7	1	15	1							4		117
16 Rahovec	57	5	5		20	3	1		6	15	14	8	20	5		1	1	1			3	1		166
20 Prizren	206	1	33	25	11	53	18	26	1	16	51	54	9	54	2		5		5	1		29	5	605
24 Suhareka	37			11	1	20	2	6		2	17	35	10	17					1			12	1	172
30 Malisheva	14	1	1	1	15	1	1			1	4	11	5	6								4	1	65
Total	379	1	41	44	12	124	24	36	1	25	89	121	33	112	8	0	6	1	7	1	0	52	8	1125

Figure no. 19: Graphic representation of the number of businesses by municipalities in Prizren region, by industrial manufacturing subsectors in Kosovo for 2013



External Trade

Export-Import by year

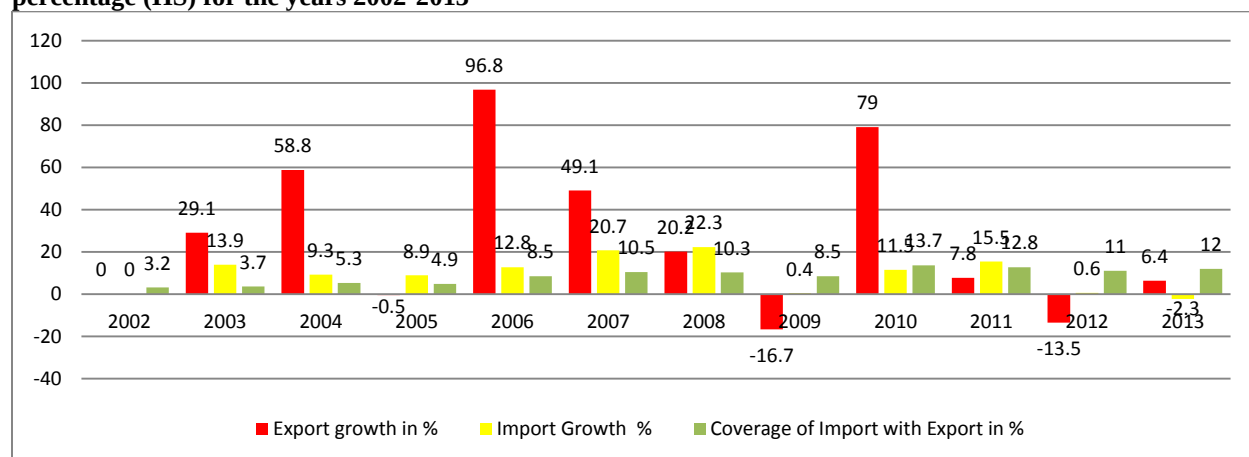
Table no. 21: Overall Export-Import, growth, trade balance and coverage of import with export in value and percentage by (HS) for years 2002-2013

Years	Export		Import		Trade Balance	Coverage of Import with Export in %
	Value	Export growth in %	Value	Import Growth %		
2002	27,599	0.0	854,758	0.0	-827,159	3.2
2003	35,621	29.1	973,265	13.9	-937,644	3.7
2004	56,567	58.8	1,063,347	9.3	-1,006,780	5.3
2005	56,283	-0.5	1,157,492	8.9	-1,101,209	4.9
2006	110,774	96.8	1,305,879	12.8	-1,195,105	8.5
2007	165,112	49.1	1,576,186	20.7	-1,411,074	10.5
2008	198,463	20.2	1,928,236	22.3	-1,729,773	10.3
2009	165,328	-16.7	1,935,541	0.4	-1,770,213	8.5
2010	295,957	79.0	2,157,725	11.5	-1,861,768	13.7
2011	319,165	7.8	2,492,348	15.5	-2,173,183	12.8
2012	276,100	-13.5	2,507,609	0.6	-2,231,509	11.0
2013	293,842	6.4	2,449,064	-2.3	-2,155,222	12.0
Average Growth		26.4	Average Growth		9.5	

By analyzing the data during 2009-2013, presented in Table 21 and below in Figure 20, it shows that during 2009-2012 Kosovo's negative trade balance has increased until 2012, marking the negative trade balance of € 2,231,509 million. During 2013 the negative balance has decreased by € 76.287 million as a result of reducing the growth of imports, compared to 2012, by 2.3% and exports increased, compared to 2012, by 6.4%. Referring to the figure below one can see that although export increase in percentage for several years has high growth rates against the growth of imports, the coverage of imports by exports, in percentage, continues to be very low, reaching the highest value of 13.7% during 2010.

The data for external trade exchange show that during 2013, we had a trade deficit of over € 2,155,222 million, while the coverage of imports by exports during this year increased, reaching 12%.

Figure 20: Overall Export - Import chart, the growth by years and coverage of import with export in percentage (HS) for the years 2002-2013



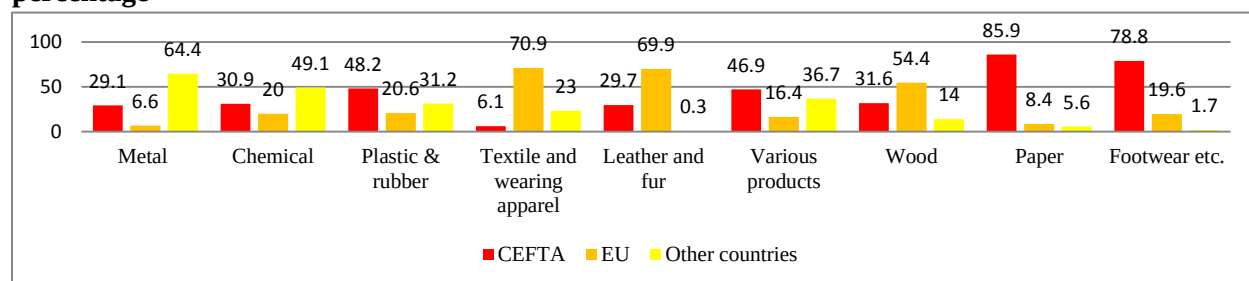
Export to CEFTA, EU and other Countries

Table 22: Exports to CEFTA, EU and other countries, by (SH) in value and percentage, 2013

Countries	Metal	%	Chemical	%	Plastic & rubber	%	Textile and wearing apparel	%	Leather and fur	%	Various products	%	Wood	%	Paper	%	Footwear etc.	%
CEFTA	41,853,603	29.1	15,451,938	30.9	8,714,367	48.2	774,397	6.1	3,476,116	29.7	1,218,850	46.9	676,079	31.6	1,506,233	85.9	512,304	78.8
EU	9,447,654	6.6	9,999,438	20	3,757,839	20.6	9,043,770	70.9	8,177,000	69.9	424,961	16.4	1,163,337	54.4	147,437	8.4	127,407	19.6
Other countr	92,720,180	64.4	24,504,346	49.1	5,681,296	31.2	2,933,001	23	37,742	0.3	953,928	36.7	299,262	14	99,006	5.6	10,799	1.7
Total	144,021,437	100	49,955,722	100	18,213,522	100	12,751,168	100	11,690,858	100	2,597,739	100	2,138,918	100	1,752,676	100	650,510	100

Table 22 and the Figure below presents Kosovo's exports to CEFTA, EU and other countries for 2013. Exports are categorized by metal products, chemicals, plastics & rubber, textile & clothing, leather & fur, wood, paper, footwear and various products. By analyzing the data in the Table, one can see that in total the exported products are metal products amounted to € 144,021,437 being followed by chemical products amounting to € 49,955,722. Referring back to the Table, footwear products constitute the lowest value in relation to exports amounting to € 650.510. From the Figure 21, exports to CEFTA EU, and other countries one may note that Kosovo, within the category of paper products and footwear, exports more to CEFTA countries with 85.9% and 78.8% respectively. In the category of textile products & clothing and leather & fur, Kosovo exports more in EU countries. Regarding the category "Metal and Chemical products" referring to the Figure below, Kosovo exports more in other countries compared to the EU and CEFTA.

Figure 21: Graphical presentation of exports to CEFTA, EU and other countries, by (HS) in percentage



Exports to CEFTA countries

Table 23: Exports to CEFTA countries, according to (SH) in value and percentage

Countries	Metal	%	Chemical	%	Plastic & rubber	%	Textile and wearing apparel	%	Leather and fur	%	Various products	%	Wood	%	Paper	%	Footwear etc.	%
Albania	23,444,969	56	494,496	3.5	2,803,454	32	350,647	45.3	44,631	1.3	459,206	37.7	194,530	28.8	181,900	12.1	87,859	17.1
B.Hercegov	390,665	0.9	32,116	0.2	1,003,429	11.4	2,026	0.3	0	0	13,958	1.1	1,830	0.3	17,335	1.2	216,760	42.3
Moldovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	2,928,006	7	9,041,380	63.1	364,080	4.1	69,648	9	3,105,841	89.3	163,765	13.4	10,109	1.5	13,955	0.9	18,256	3.6
Macedonia	11,026,569	26.3	2,083,446	14.5	3,912,032	44.6	184,435	23.8	325,584	9.4	441,265	36.2	146,868	21.7	168,528	11.2	42,376	8.3
Serbia	4,063,394	9.7	2,674,463	18.7	691,372	7.9	167,641	21.6	60	0	140,657	11.5	322,745	47.7	1,124,465	74.7	147,052	28.7
Total	41,853,603	100	14,325,901	100	8,774,367	100	774,397	100	3,476,116	100	1,218,859	100	676,079	100	1,506,233	100	512,304	100

Figure 22: Export to CEFTA countries, by (SH) in percentage

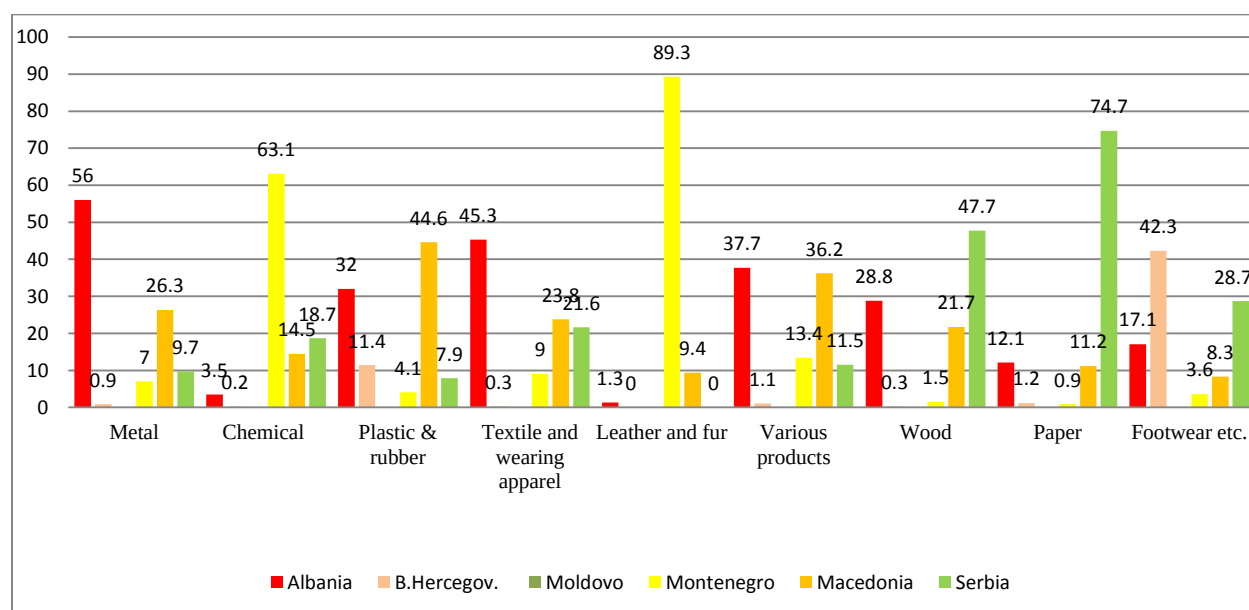


Table. 23 and Figure 22 present Kosovo's exports to the respective countries of CEFTA in value and percentage. In the category of metal, Kosovo exports more to Albania and Macedonia. In the category of chemical products, Kosovo exports more to Montenegro. While the category of plastic & rubber products and textile & clothing, Kosovo exports more to Albania and Macedonia. Regarding the leather and fur products, Kosovo exports more to Montenegro. Paper and wood category are exported more to Serbia.

Exports to EU countries-

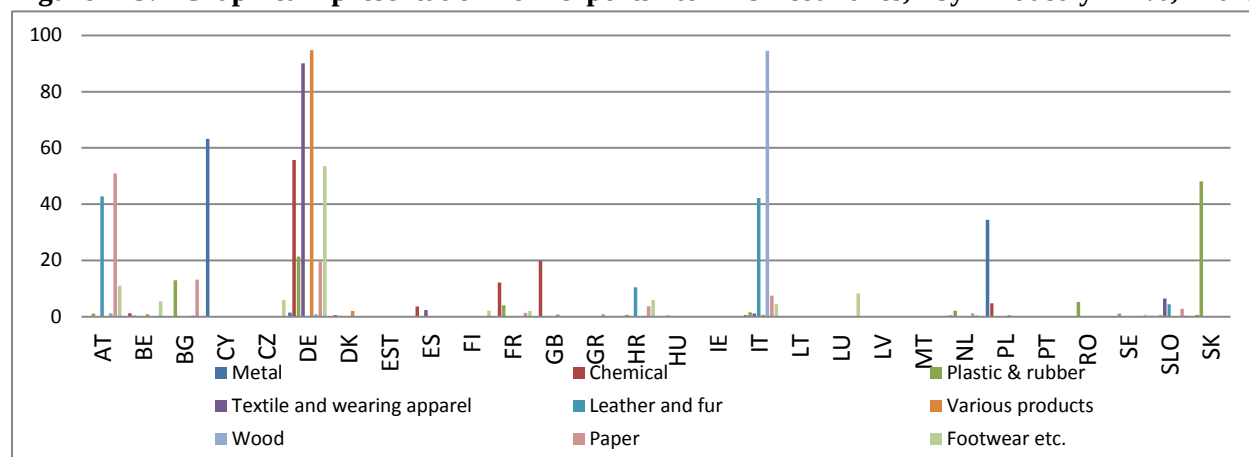
Table 24: Exports to EU countries by industry, in value and percentage, 2013

Countries	Metal	%	Chemical	%	Plastic & rubber	%	Textile and wearing apparel	%	Leather and fur	%	Various products	%	Wood	%	Paper	%	Footwear etc.	%
AT	0	0	82	0	40,880	1.09	0	0	3,495,977	42.75	141	0.1	816,315	1.18	392,352	50.91	46,970	11.05
BE	0	0	114,826	1.27	13,386	0.41	0	0	0	0	1,262	0.88	67,793	0.1	0	0	23,209	5.46
BG	0	0	0	0	485,282	12.91	0	0	0	0	3	0	287,648	0.42	155,574	19.2	0	0
CY	5,971,057	83.2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	2,961	0.02	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4,756	0.01	0	0	25,183	5.93
DE	133,845	1.42	5,038,320	55.71	804,932	21.42	114,704	90.03	3,390	0.04	139,721	94.77	627,023	0.9	218,078	19.6	217,342	53.5
DK	0	0	53,024	0.59	10,287	0.27	0	0	0	0	3,007	2.04	0	0	0	0	0	0
EST	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	331,528	3.67	744	0.02	3,009	2.36	3,063	0.04	3	0.01	332	0	0	0	0	0
FI	0	0	1,249	0.01	10	0	0	0	401	0	10	0.01	0	0	0	0	9,046	2.13
FR	0	0	1,100,976	12.17	153,410	4.08	0	0	0	0	11	0.01	88,260	0.13	15,200	1.31	8,400	1.98
GB	0	0	1,800,219	19.91	12	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	0.83	27,336	0.04	840	0.07	0	0
GR	0	0	6,641	0.07	53	0	0	0	0	0	53	0.04	645,882	0.93	1,484	0.13	0	0
HR	11,729	0.13	5,390	0.06	23,381	0.62	60	0.05	854,344	10.45	14	0.01	248,586	0.36	43,770	3.76	24,922	5.86
HU	0	0	11,229	0.12	18,346	0.49	0	0	0	0	15	0.01	2,940	0	89	0.01	0	0
IE	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.01	4,000	0.01	0	0	0	0
IT	9,175	0.1	48,788	0.54	58,984	1.57	1,449	1.14	3,445,875	42.14	899	0.61	65,506,198	94.51	86,608	7.44	18,756	4.41
LT	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
LU	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	19	0.01	0	0	0	0	35,320	8.31
LV	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	29,267	0.31	44,472	0.49	78,597	2.09	0	0	0	0	32	0.02	872,234	1.26	4,860	0.42	0	0
PL	3,257,947	34.48	429,372	4.75	1,522	0.04	0	0	14,369	0.17	776	0.53	2,427	0	0	0	1,426	0.34
PT	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	0	0	0	0	196,915	5.34	0	0	455	0.01	25	0.02	55,105	0.08	0	0	0	0
SE	400	0	0	0	42,542	1.13	0	0	0	0	26	0.02	14,696	0.02	3,337	0.29	2,757	0.64
SKO	31,873	0.34	5,470	0.06	19,441	0.52	8,183	6.42	339,297	4.39	42	0.03	37,651	0.05	33,387	2.87	1,670	0.39
SK	0	0	52,199	0.58	1,807,267	48.09	0	0	152	0	28	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,447,654	100	9,843,770	100	3,787,869	100	127,497	100	8,177,000	100	147,437	100	69,309,272	100	1,163,667	100	424,961	100

Referring to Table 24, one can observe that in the category of wood products, the total exports to EU countries is € 69,309,272, in this category, during 2013, Italy is the country that Kosovo export the most. In the category of metal products exports to EU countries, for 2013, amounted to € 9,447,654 and more than half of this amount constitute exports to Cyprus. Regarding chemical products, the total export to EU countries amounted to € 9,043,770, most of them to Germany. Leather and fur is another category which constitutes a considerable part of the exports referred to the above Table, for 2013, amounted to € 8,177,000, mainly exports to Italy and Austria.

Referring to Figure 23 below, one can see that during the 2013 Kosovo has oriented its exports to EU countries such as Germany and Italy mainly being followed by countries such as Austria, Cyprus, Poland, Slovakia, England and France.

Figure 23: Graphical presentation of exports to EU countries, by industry in%, 2013



Imports from CEFTA, EU and other countries

Table 25: Imports from CEFTA, EU and other countries, in value and% in 2013

Country:	Metal	%	Chemical	%	Plastic & rubber	%	Textile and wearing apparel	%	Leather and fur	%	Various products	%	Wood	%	Paper	%	Footwear etc.	%
Cepta	139,837,767	56.5	185,850,972	27.7	32,592,068	22	4,271,872	4.9	29,074	0.6	11,743,006	16.7	19,298,480	36.5	15,034,390	38.8	1,210,197	5.1
Be	54,310,338	21.9	366,030,765	54.5	62,713,835	42.3	11,325,697	12.9	796,293	16.3	20,360,999	28.9	26,376,573	49.9	10,767,243	27.8	2,445,280	10.2
Other cou	53,427,457	21.6	120,135,809	17.9	52,864,911	35.7	72,103,669	82.2	4,064,432	83.1	38,230,662	54.4	7,229,088	13.7	12,938,875	33.4	20,303,939	84.7
Total	247,575,562	100	672,017,546	100	148,170,814	100	87,701,238	100	4,889,799	100	70,334,667	100	52,904,141	100	38,740,508	100	23,959,416	100

Figure 24: Graphical presentation of imports from CEFTA, EU and other countries, by industry in %, 2013

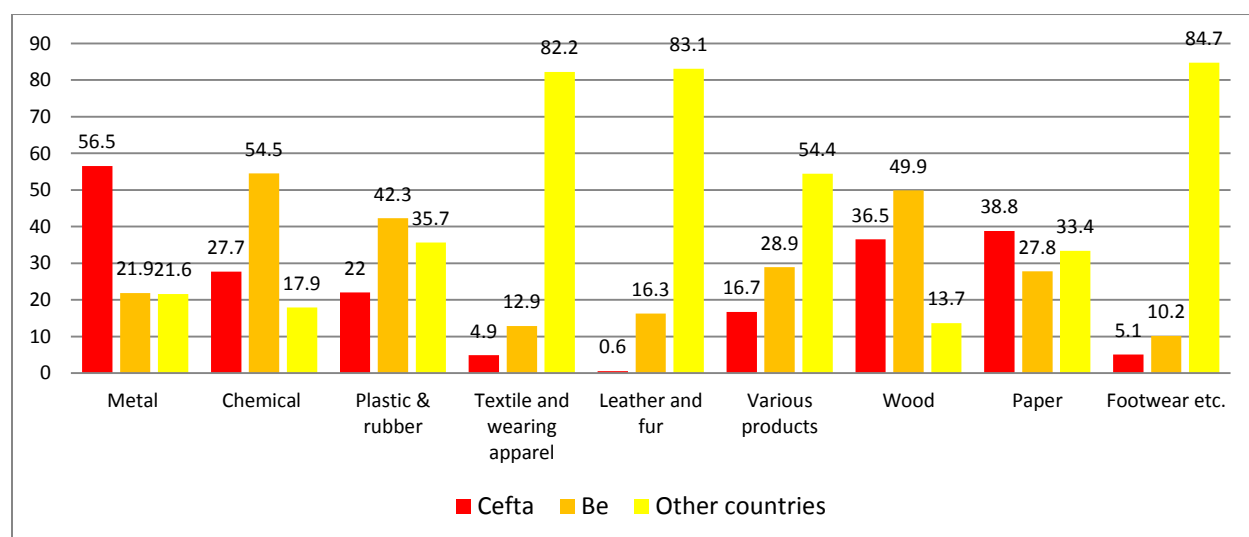


Table 25 and Figure 24 represent imports of Kosovo with CEFTA, EU and other countries in 2013. Imports are categorized for metal, chemical, plastics & rubber, textile & clothing, leather & fur, wood, paper, footwear and various products. Analyzing the data of the Table, it shows that in total chemical products lead with € 672,017,546 being followed by metal products amounted to € 247,575,562. Referring to the Table, leather and fur products represent the less imported products amounted to € 4,889,799. From the Figure 24, imports from CEFTA, EU, and other countries, one can note that Kosovo, in the category of leather, textile & clothing, footwear products, and other various products, imports more from other countries 95.7%, 83.1%, 82.2%, 85.7% and 54.4% respectively. In the category of metal products Kosovo imports more from CEFTA countries. Referring to Figure 24, regarding the category of chemical products, plastic, and wood, Kosovo imports more from EU countries..

Imports from CEFTA countries by

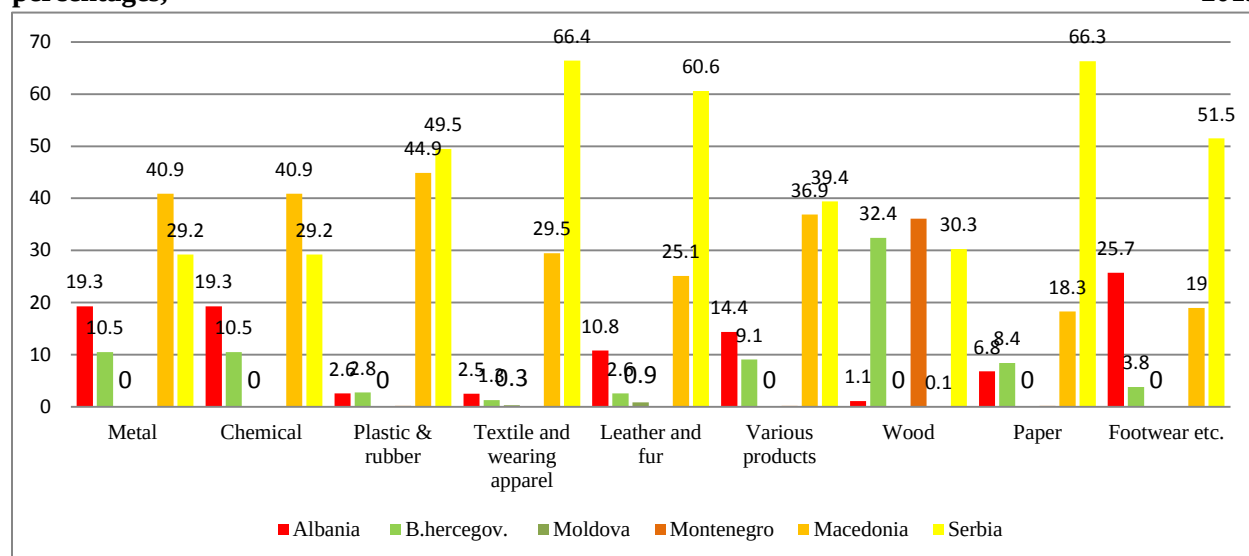
Table 26: Imports from CEFTA countries by industry products in 2013

Table 26 and Figure 25 represent imports of Kosovo with respective CEFTA countries in value and percentage. In the category of metal products, Kosovo imports more from Albania and B. Herzegovina. In the category of chemical products, Kosovo imports more from Macedonia and Serbia. While the category of plastic & rubber products and leather & fur, Kosovo imports more from Serbia and Macedonia. As far as paper and textile products, again Kosovo imports more from Serbia and Macedonia. Referring to the category of wood products, more is imported from Montenegro, Bosnia and Serbia, while in the category of footwear products, Kosovo imports more from Serbia, Macedonia and Albania.

Table 26: Imports from CEFTA countries, by industry products 2013

Countries	Metal	%	Chemical	%	Plastic & rubber	%	Textile and wearing apparel	%	Leather and fur	%	Various products	%	Wood	%	Paper	%	Footwear etc.	%
Albania	57,354,164	19.3	35,838,559	19.3	835,431	2.6	105,331	2.5	3,127	10.8	1,696,399	14.4	211,506	1.1	1,022,613	6.8	311,311	25.7
B. Herzegov.	37,124,569	10.5	19,591,668	10.5	919,370	2.8	55,037	1.3	750	2.6	1,067,693	9.1	6,348,865	32.4	1,263,605	8.4	45,766	3.8
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,287	0.3	268	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	279,281	0.1	153,900	0.1	56,191	0.2	6,109	0.1	0	0	27,467	0.2	6,959,272	36.1	22,832	0.2	0	0
Macedonia	25,719,452	40.9	76,038,421	40.9	14,625,929	44.9	1,258,795	29.5	7,303	25.1	4,230,183	36.9	25,915	0.1	2,752,549	18.3	229,722	19
Serbia	19,360,300	29.2	54,228,424	29.2	16,137,146	49.5	2,835,333	66.4	17,626	60.6	4,621,264	39.4	5,852,901	30.3	9,970,772	66.3	623,397	51.5
Total	139,837,767	100	185,830,972	100	32,592,668	100	4,271,872	100	29,874	100	11,743,006	100	19,338,480	100	15,034,399	100	1,210,197	100

Figure 25: Graphical presentation of imports from CEFTA countries, by industry products, in percentages, 2013

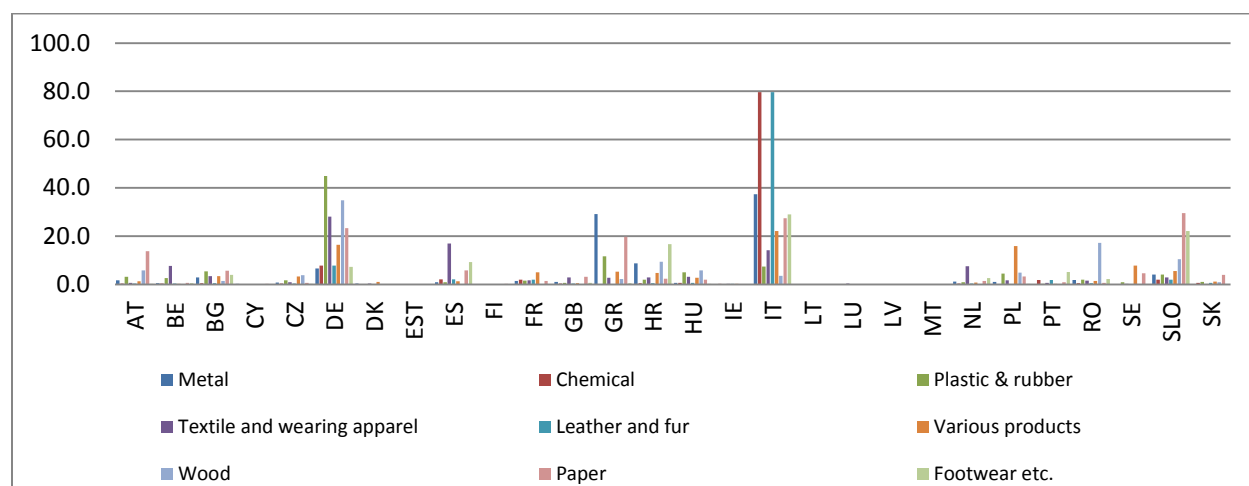


Imports from EU countries

Table 27: Imports from EU countries, by industry products 2013

Countries	Metal	%	Chemical	%	Plastic & rubber	%	Textile and wearing apparel	%	Leather and fur	%	Various products	%	Wood	%	Paper	%	Footwear etc.	%
AT	1,722,921	1.6	5,883,296	0.4	1,950,145	3.1	72,448	0.6	2,849	0.4	258,572	1.3	1,522,076	5.8	1,479,804	13.7	3,484	0.1
BE	181,836	0.5	1,754,940	0.3	1,638,298	2.6	859,054	7.6	2,525	0.3	38,813	0.2	28,859	0.1	71,433	0.7	9,985	0.4
BG	5,727,305	2.8	10,404,768	0.4	3,359,476	5.4	382,096	3.4	3,195	0.4	690,056	3.4	379,918	1.4	611,077	5.7	94,180	3.9
CY	0	0.1	535,526	0.0	12	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19,324	0.1	0	0.0	22,612	0.2	0	0.0
CZ	1,681,554	0.8	2,809,228	0.4	1,080,547	1.7	97,673	0.9	3,080	0.4	654,656	3.2	983,650	3.7	65,363	0.6	3,648	0.1
DE	8,290,388	6.6	24,020,134	7.8	28,135,801	44.9	3,171,715	28.0	61,952	7.8	3,339,690	16.4	9,178,661	34.8	2,502,416	23.2	176,373	7.2
DK	32,465	0.3	1,029,042	0.0	24,401	0.0	38,525	0.3	79	0.0	199,865	1.0	550	0.0	11,194	0.1	0	0.0
EST	0	0.0	17,345	0.0	1,594	0.0	81	0.0	0	0.0	10,181	0.1	1,807	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ES	309,206	0.9	3,152,452	2.0	549,443	0.9	1,912,150	16.9	16,146	2.0	268,668	1.3	26,572	0.1	624,632	5.8	226,962	9.3
FI	51,133	0.0	52,427	0.1	24,552	0.0	91	0.0	760	0.1	14,507	0.1	6,119	0.0	16,055	0.1	0	0.0
FR	888,157	1.4	5,201,816	1.9	994,385	1.6	187,418	1.7	15,044	1.9	1,012,126	5.0	5,120	0.0	150,982	1.4	276	0.0
GB	236,739	0.9	3,456,273	0.4	357,238	0.6	317,965	2.8	2,818	0.4	83,418	0.4	244	0.0	331,197	3.1	14,227	0.6
GR	7,347,069	29.1	106,679,791	0.1	7,318,372	11.7	303,039	2.7	727	0.1	1,065,034	5.2	569,046	2.2	2,118,323	19.7	11,732	0.5
HR	1,436,067	8.6	31,630,635	0.4	1,176,878	1.9	329,241	2.9	3,429	0.4	955,120	4.7	2,450,820	9.3	244,930	2.3	406,269	16.6
HU	1,377,399	0.6	2,197,826	0.6	3,112,958	5.0	353,793	3.1	4,951	0.6	540,725	2.7	1,509,313	5.7	210,971	2.0	3,340	0.1
IE	959	0.1	344,832	0.2	429	0.0	28,017	0.2	1,282	0.2	41,959	0.2	0	0.0	1,736	0.0	0	0.0
IT	12,120,802	37.3	136,503,358	79.7	4,620,738	7.4	1,600,001	14.1	634,626	79.7	4,497,853	22.1	917,866	3.5	2,955,629	27.5	708,569	29.0
LT	0	0.1	237,283	0.0	205	0.0	1,289	0.0	0	0.0	3,084	0.0	17,176	0.1	522	0.0	0	0.0
LU	9,042	0.0	12,639	0.1	66,973	0.1	41,766	0.4	975	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
LV	0	0.0	27,370	0.0	129	0.0	54	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MT	0	0.0	116,875	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NL	561,347	1.2	4,225,549	0.4	514,091	0.8	844,584	7.5	2,817	0.4	157,917	0.8	7,427	0.0	146,705	1.4	64,322	2.6
PL	7,391,238	1.0	3,655,042	0.1	2,764,369	4.4	195,178	1.7	1,059	0.1	3,232,124	15.9	1,267,840	4.8	343,151	3.2	4,104	0.2
PT	109,183	0.0	144,488	1.8	137,049	0.2	66,310	0.6	14,355	1.8	51,521	0.3	4,158	0.0	98,537	0.9	123,994	5.1
RO	2,004,172	1.8	6,474,724	0.4	1,201,094	1.9	175,514	1.5	3,511	0.4	295,969	1.5	4,515,491	17.1	63,823	0.6	55,094	2.3
SE	205,402	0.1	340,563	0.0	526,713	0.8	22,529	0.2	346	0.0	1,575,652	7.7	3,582	0.0	490,929	4.6	163	0.0
SLO	2,215,543	4.0	14,772,250	1.9	2,550,204	4.1	323,830	2.9	15,137	1.9	1,113,311	5.5	2,755,859	10.4	3,170,795	29.4	538,417	22.0
SK	410,410	0.1	350,094	0.6	607,738	1.0	1,335	0.0	4,632	0.6	240,857	1.2	224,420	0.9	422,957	3.9	141	0.0
Total	54,310,338	100	366,030,567	100	62,713,835	100	11,325,697	100	796,293	100	20,360,999	100	26,376,573	100	10,767,243	150	2,445,280	100

Figure 26: Graphical presentation of imports EU countries, by industry products 2013



Referring to Table 27, we see that imports of Kosovo, in 2013, have dominated the sector of chemical, plastic and rubber, as well as metal products. In the category of chemical products total imports from EU countries, for 2013, amounted to € 366,030,567, in this category, during this year, imports from Italy lead with the highest value. In the category of total metal products imported from EU countries, for 2013, is € 54,310,338 and approximately 37.3% of this amount is imported from Italy. As far as the rubber and plastic products, total imports from EU countries amounted to € 62,713,835 mostly imported from Germany.

Referring to Figure 26 above, one can observe that, during the 2013, Kosovo imports from EU countries largely originate from countries such as Italy which constitutes the main importing country for Kosovo being followed by countries like Germany, Greece, and Slovenia respectively within the group of EU countries.

Table 28: Export Import, trade balance and coverage of imports by exports in value and percentage with CEFTA countries for industrial products, 2013

Industry	Export		Import		Trade Balance	Cov. Of Ex. With Im. in %
	Value	%	Value	%		
Metal	41,853,603	56.4	139,837,767	34.1	-97,984,164	29.9
Chemical	15,451,938	20.8	185,850,972	45.3	-170,399,034	8.3
Plastics & Rubber	8,774,367	11.8	32,592,068	8	-23,817,701	26.9
Textile & clothing	774,397	1	4,271,872	1	-3,497,475	18.1
Leather shoes	3,476,116	4.7	29,074	0	3,447,042	11956
Differ. Products	1,218,850	1.6	11,743,006	2.9	-10,524,156	10.4
Wood	676,079	0.9	19,298,480	4.7	-18,622,401	3.5
Paper	1,506,233	2	15,034,390	3.7	-13,528,157	10
Shoes etc.	512,304	0.7	1,210,197	0.3	-697,893	42.3
Total Sector D	74,243,887	100	409,867,826	100	-335,623,939	18.11

Figure 27: Graphical presentation of export – import, trade balance and coverage of imports by exports with CEFTA countries by industrial products, 2013

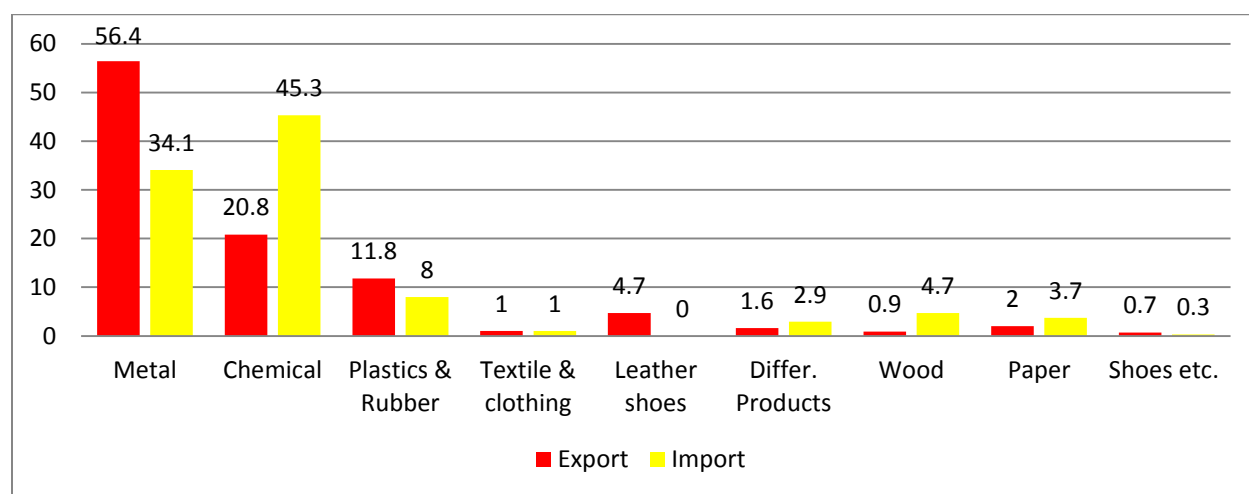


Table. 28 and Table 27 show the trade balance and coverage of imports by exports in value and percentage with CEFTA countries by industrial products, in 2013. The total value of exports in sector D amounted to € 74,243,887, an amount which is exceeded by the value of imports in this sector being over € 409,867,826 and causing a profound negative trade balance of € 335,623,939. In this overview the coverage of exports with imports, for 2013, was 18.11%. Referring to the Figure 27, one can observe that the largest trade deficit is mainly in chemical products and metal category.

Export import, trade balance and import coverage with EU countries.

Table 29: Export import, trade balance and coverage of imports by exports with EU countries, in value and percentage, by industrial products, 2013

Industry	Export		Import		Trade balance	Cov. of Ex. With Im. në %
	Value	%	Value	%		
Metal	9,447,654	9.3	54,310,338	9.8	-44,862,684	17.4
Chemical	9,043,770	8.9	366,030,567	65.9	-356,986,797	2.5
Rubber and plastic	3,757,859	3.7	62,713,835	11.3	-58,955,976	6
Textile & clothing	127,407	0.1	11,325,697	2	-11,198,290	1.1
Leather shoes	8,177,000	8	796,293	0.1	7,380,707	1026.9
Differ. products	147,437	0.1	20,360,999	3.7	-20,213,562	0.7
Wood	69,309,272	68.2	26,376,573	4.8	42,932,699	262.8
Paper	1,163,557	1.1	10,767,243	1.9	-9,603,686	10.8
Shoes etc.	424,961	0.4	2,445,280	0.4	-2,020,319	17.4
In total sector D	101,598,917	100	555,126,825	100	-453,527,908	18.3

Figure No. 28: Graphical presentation of export - import, trade balance and coverage of imports by exports with EU countries, industrial products, 2013

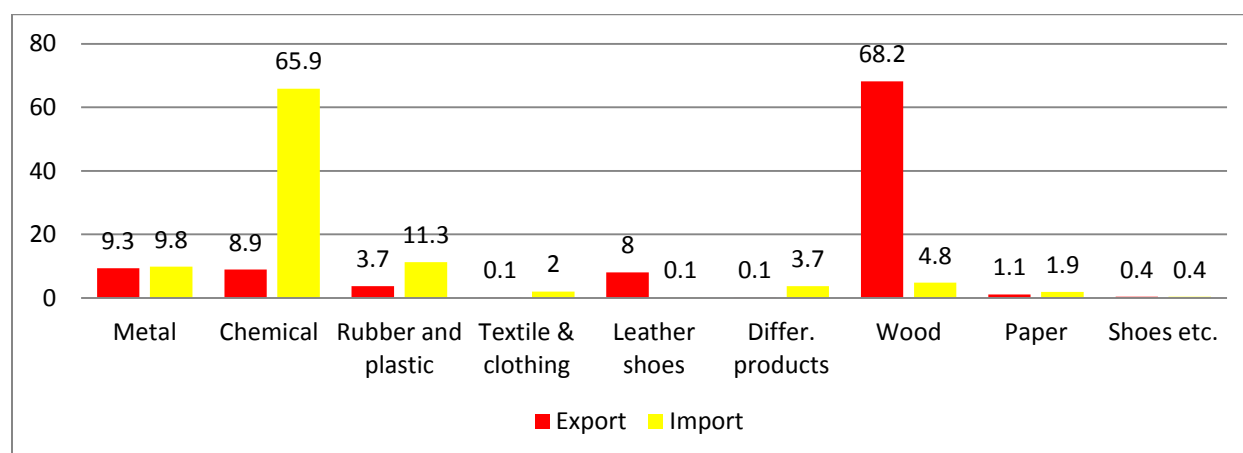


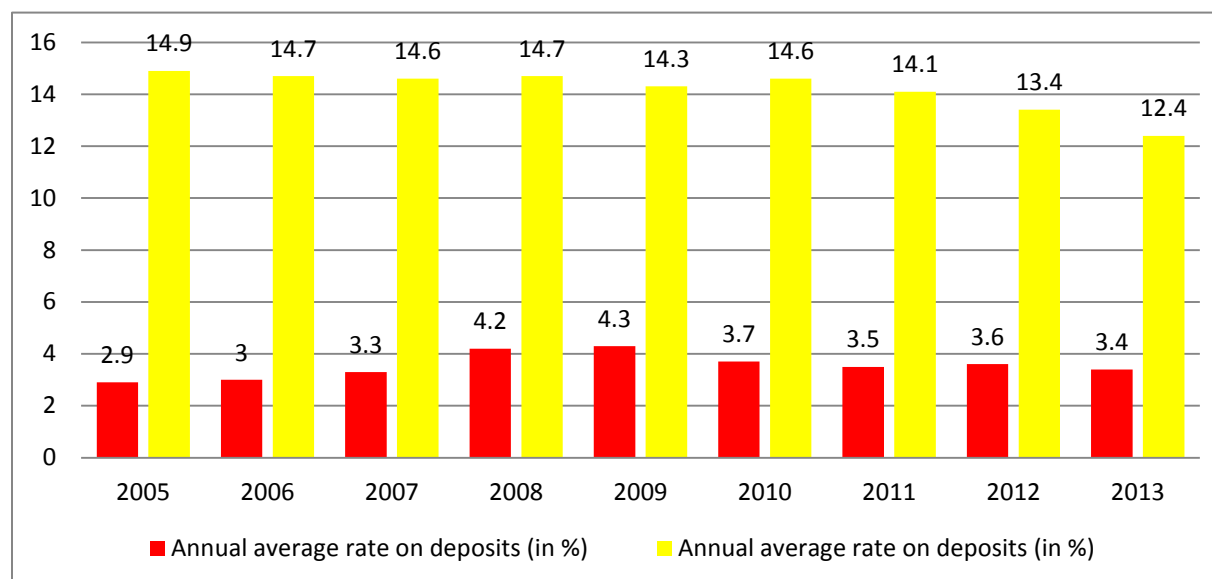
Table 29 and Figure 28, represent trade balance and coverage of imports by exports with EU countries, in value and percentage, by industrial products, in 2013. The total value of exports in sector D amounted to € 101,598,917, an amount that exceeded the value of imports in this sector are being € 555,126,825 thus causing a profound negative trade balance of € 453,527,908. In this Figure, the coverage of exports with imports, for 2013, was 18.3%. It is seen that trade exchange with EU countries compared to CEFTA countries is larger, hence Kosovo's trade deficit is larger to EU countries compared with CEFTA countries. Referring to the Figure xxx , the largest trade deficit is mainly in the category of chemical products.

Financial Market

The annual average interest rate on deposits and loans

As can be seen from Figure 29, during 2013, Annual Average Interest Rate on Deposits (AAIRD) was reduced to 5%, compared to previous year; at the same time, the Annual Interest Rate on Loans (AIRL), suffered an even greater decline (7%), compared to the same period of time. In fact, AAIRD had a relatively stable trend over the last five years, while AIRL had a negative trend from 2010.

Figure 29: Annual Average Rate on deposits and loans



AAIRD during 2013 marked a decrease of 3.6% in 2012, decreased to 3.4% this year, while AIRL from 13.4% to 12.4%, respectively. Moreover, the difference between these rates was reduced in 2013.

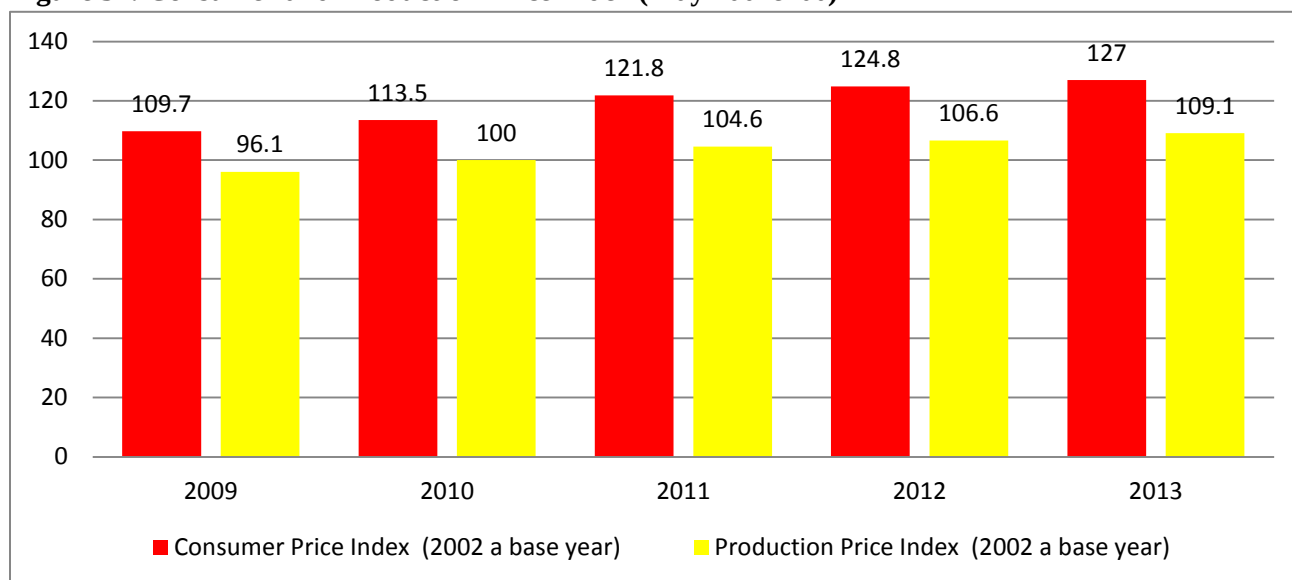
Table 30: Annual Average Rate on Deposits and Loans

Year	Annual average rate on deposits (in %)	Annual average rate on deposits (in %)
2005	2.9	14.9
2006	3	14.7
2007	3.3	14.6
2008	4.2	14.7
2009	4.3	14.3
2010	3.7	14.6
2011	3.5	14.1
2012	3.6	13.4
2013	3.4	12.4

Price Index

The year 2013, as shown in Figures 31 and 32, marked a significant positive trend of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Production Price Index (PPI).

Figure 31: Consumer and Production Price Index (May 2002=100)



Also, regarding annual price changes trend, the Figure 32 shows that on annual basis Consumer and Production Price Index, from 2010 to 2012, was higher than the Consumer and Production Price Index, apart from 2013, wherein the opposite happened; in fact, in 2013, the CPI was increased to 2.2%, whereas PPI to 2.5%, compared with the previous year.

Figure 32: Consumer and Production Price Index (May 2002=100)

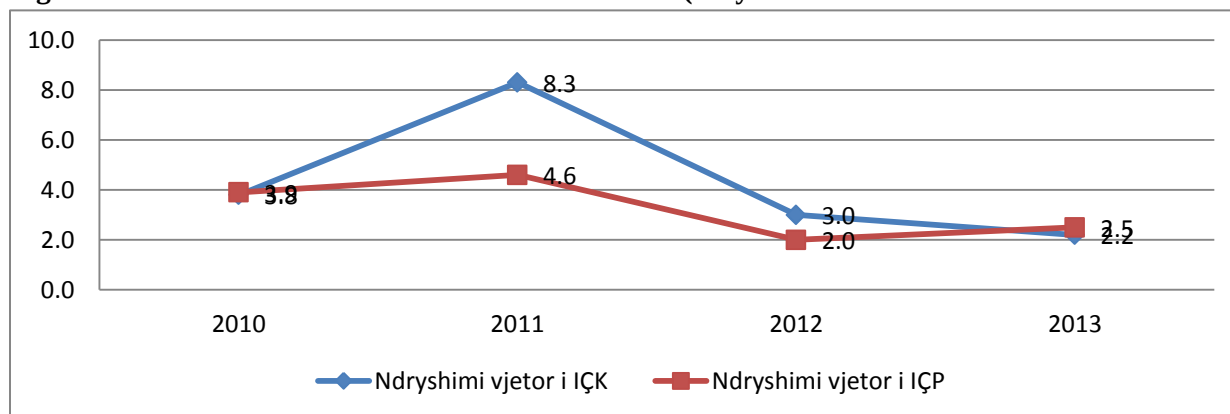


Table 10 shows that the Consumer and Production Price Index during 2013, compared to 2012, had an increase of 27%, whereas CPI of 9.1%. Also, the difference between these two indexes, during 2013, compared to the previous year, decreased due to relatively large PPI.

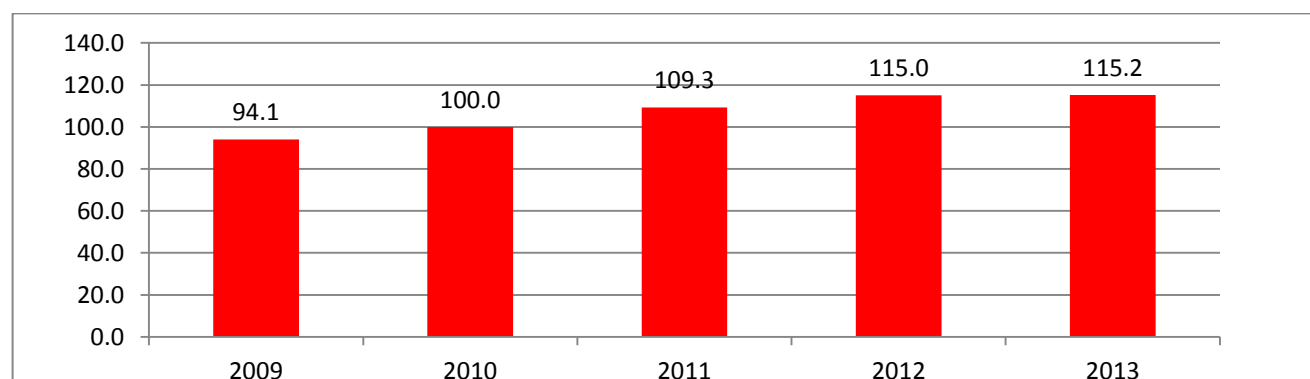
Table 31: Consumer and Production Price Index (2002 a base year)

Year	Consumer Price Index (2002 a base year)	Production Price Index (2002 a base year)
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2009	109.7	96.1
2010	113.5	100.0
2011	121.8	104.6
2012	124.8	106.6
2013	127.0	109.1

As seen in Table 31, the Import Price Index, during 2013, had no large fluctuations, continuing a relatively stable trend, particularly over three previous years.

Figure 33: Import Price Index (2010 a base year)



From Table 32, one can see that the Import Price Index during 2013 was 0.2% higher compared to the previous year, thus continuing its relatively stable trend during 2009-2013.

Table 32: Import Price Index (2010 a base year)

Year	Import Price Index (2010 a base year)
2009	94.1
2010	100.0
2011	109.3
2012	115.0
2013	115.2

The structure of industrial production by NACE Rev. 1

Based on classification of industrial activities branches (NACE), production is divided into sub-sectors with different letters and different numbers.

The following table gives an overview of the classification process of processing industry sub-sectors of sector D, by NACE, which makes easier presentation of this material

Table 33 Identification of the main activities by NACE Rev.1

Nën Sektorët	Kapitujt	EMËRTIMI I NËN-SEKTOREVE
PRODHIMI I USHQIMIT, I PIJEVE DHE I PRODUKTËVE TË DUHANIT		
DA	15	Industria e produkteve ushqimore dhe e pijeve
	16	Industria e duhanit
INDUSTRIA E TËKSTILIT, VESHJES DHE GËZOËT		
DB	17	Industria e tekstilit
	18	Industria e veshjes dhe e gëzofëve
PRODHIMI I LËKURËS DHE PRODUKTËVE NGA LËKURA		
DC	19	Përgatitja, Tanini i lëkurës, Prodhimi i Artikujve të Udhëtimit dhe Galanterisë, Prodhimi i Pajimeve të Kuajve, dhe Prodhimi i Këpucëve
PUNIMET ME DRU DHE FABRIKIMI I ARTIKUJVE PREJ DRURI		
DD	20	Prodhimi i drurit dhe i artikujve me dru e me dushk, përveç prodhimit të mobileve, prodhimi i artikujve të shportarisë dhe të xunkthit
PRODHIMI I BRUMIT TË LETRËS DHE I ARTIKUJVE PREJ LETRE; BOTIMI DHE SHTYPSHKRONJA		
DE	21	Prodhimi i brumit të letrës dhe i artikujve prej letre
	22	Botimi, shtypshkronja dhe riprodhimi i regjistrimeve zanore, video dhe informatike
RAFINIMI I NAFTËS, KOKSIFIKIMI DHE INDUSTRIA NUKLEARE		
DF	23	Rafinimi i naftës, koksifikimi dhe industria nukleare
INDUSTRIA KIMIKE		
DG	24	Prodhimi i kemikalieve dhe produkteve kimike
PRODHIMI I PRODUKTËVE PREJ GOME DHE PLASTIKE		
DH	25	Prodhimi i produkteve prej gome dhe plastike
PRODHIMI I PRODUKTËVE TË TJERA MINERALE JOMETALIKE		
DI	26	Prodhimi i produkteve të tjera minerale jo metalike
PRODHIMI I METALEVE DHE PRODUKTËVE PREJ METALI		
DJ	27	Prodhimi i metaleve
	28	Prodhimi i produkteve prej metaleve, përveç makinave dhe pajisjeve
PRODHIMI I MAKINAVE DHE PAJISJEVE, P.C.		
DK	29	Prodhimi i makinave dhe pajisjeve, P.C.
PRODHIMI I PAJISJEVE ELEKTRIKE DHE OPTIKE		
DL	30	Prodhimi i makinave të zyrave dhe makinave llogaritëse e pajisjeve informatike
	31	Prodhimi i makinave dhe aparateve elektrike, P.C.
	32	Prodhimi i pajisjeve dhe i aparateve të radiotelevizionit dhe komunikimit
	33	Prodhimi i instrumenteve mjekësore, të precizitetit të lartë dhe të optikës e të orëve
PRODHIMI I MJETËVE TË TRANSPORTIT		
DM	34	Prodhimi i mjeteve motorike, rimorkiove dhe gjysmë rimorkiove
	35	Prodhimi i mjeteve të tjera të transportit
INDUSTRIA TJETËR PËRPUNUESË		
DN	36	Prodhimi i mobilie, industria tjetër përpunuese
	37	Rikuperimi